

Caesar Shift Cipher

Theory:

Shift cipher can be achieved by rotating each letter by the key K.

For example - if K is 3, then :

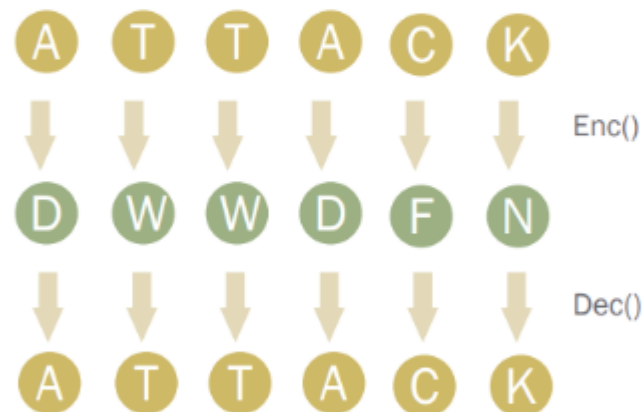
Encryption: A → D, D → G, G → J X → A

Decryption: A ← D, D ← G, G ← J X ← A

The general formula for the encryption part: $\text{Enc}(x) = (x + h) \bmod 26$

The general formula for the decryption part: $\text{Dec}(x) = (x - h) \bmod 26$

Example: Key = 3 and Plaintext = 'ATTACK':



Problem with Shift ciphers:

- Not enough keys
- If we shift a letter 26 times, we get the same letter back.
 - A shift of 27 is the same as a shift of 1, etc.
 - So we only have 25 keys (1 to 25).
- Therefore, easy to attack via brute force.

Cryptoanalysis of shift ciphers:

Cipher text: OVDTHUFWVZZPISLRLFZHLYLAOLYL

Key Values	Possible Plaintext
1	NUCSGTEVUYYOHRKQKEYGXKZNXKK
2	MTBRFSDUTXXNGQJPJDXFWJYMJWJ
3	LSAQERCTSWWMFPIOICWEVIXLVI
4	KRZPDQBSRVVLEOHNBVDUHWKHUH
5	JQYOCPARQUUKDNGMGAUCTGVJGTG
6	IPXNBOZQPTTJCMFLFZTBSFUIFSF
7	HOWMANYPOSSIBLEKEYSARETHERE
8	GNVLZMXONRRHAKDJDXRZQDSGDQD
9	FMUKYLWNMQQGZJCICWQYPCRFCPC
10	ELTJXKVMLPPFYIBHBVPXOBQEBOB
11	DKSIWJULKOOEXHAGAUOWNAPDANA
12	CJRHVITKJNNDWGFZTNVMZOCZMZ
13	BIQGUHSJIMMCVFYEYSMULYNBYLY

Procedure:

Colab Notebook Link: [Lab 1 - Caesar Cipher_Substitution Cipher \[Fall-2025\]](#)

1. Complete the `decrypt_shift_cipher()` and `encrypt_shift_cipher()` methods.
2. Decrypt the ciphertext = "Pdeo Ykza Nqjo Kj Lqna Dkla Wjz XnwyQ SeBe" and find out the value of the key using the `decrypt_shift_cipher()` method.
3. Test the obtained plaintext and generate all possible ciphertexts using the `encrypt_shift_cipher()` method.
4. Encrypt the given plaintext = "I am Ironman" using the summation of last 2 digits of your ID as the key

Monoalphabetic Substitution Cipher

Theory:

Consider we have the plain text "cryptography". By using the substitution table shown below, we can encrypt our plain text as follows:

Plain	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
Cipher	J	I	B	R	K	T	C	N	O	F	Q	Y	G	A	U	Z	H	S	V	W	M	X	L	D	E	P

one permutation of the possible 26!

plaintext: c r y p t o g r a p h y

ciphertext: B S E Z W U C S J Z N E

Hence we obtain the cipher text as "BSEZWUCSJZNE"

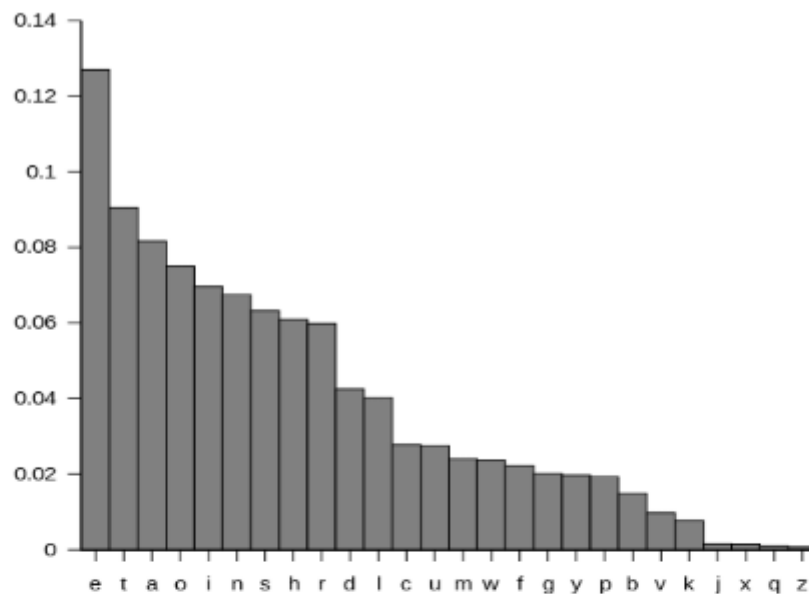
Cryptoanalysis:

Consider we have the following cipher text:

"LMCOTKOMSFKSWIMCQTGAUECTGKTGWFEZEWISKKTWG
VGWLLSDDOMCOTMCQSTOTGNSOWNCVSNRGCNSICN
WFKGWNCGDTQSKWEMCKSQSEDTQSYLMWMCKUEWFA
MOOMSKCNSCNWFGOWIKOFYRCGYWIGCOFECDOCDSGO
OWOMSYSOSJOTWGWIJETNSLMTJMTMCQSYWGSCGYLM
COTKOMSESKFDOOMSESTKGWJETNSOWYSOSJO"

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
2	0	20	7	11	8	17	0	6	5	14	6	17	10	24	0	6	2	28	18	2	2	20	0	7	1

Number of occurrences of each alphabet in the given ciphertext



English Letter Frequency (based on a sample of 40,000 words)

Top 10 beginning of word letters

Top 10 end of word letters

Letter	Frequency
t	0.1594
a	0.155
i	0.0823
s	0.0775
o	0.0712
c	0.0597
m	0.0426
f	0.0408
p	0.040
w	0.0382

Letter	Frequency
e	0.1917
s	0.1435
d	0.0923
t	0.0864
n	0.0786
y	0.0730
r	0.0693
o	0.0467
l	0.0456
f	0.0408

Most common bigrams (in order)

th, he, in, en, nt, re, er, an, ti, es, on, at, se, nd, or, ar, al, te, co, de, to, ra, et, ed, it, sa, em, ro.

Most common trigrams (in order)

the, and, tha, ent, ing, ion, tio, for, nde, has, nce, edt, tis, oft, sth, men

In the given cipher, we observe that 'S' has the highest count followed by 'O' Hence we make the substitutions S=e and O=t. Similarly we have C=a, W=o and T=l

"ImatiktmeFkeoimaqigaueaigkigofezeoiekkioig ivgolleddtmatimaqetignetonavenrganeian ofkgonagdiqekoemakeqeediqeylmomakueofa mttmekaneanofgtoiktfragyoigatfeadtadegt totmeyetejtiogiojeinelmijmimaqeyogeagylm atiktmeekfdttmeeeikgojeinetoyetejt"

In the above text we observe many trigrams 'tMe' which would be 'the' and so we can use M=h and obtain the new text as follows

"LhatiktheFKeolhaQiGAUEaiGKiGoFEZEoleKKioG
iVGolLeDDthatihaQeitiGNetoNaVeNRGaNelaN
oFKGoNaGDiQeKoEhaKeQeEDiQeYLhohaKUEoFA ht
theKaNeaNoFGtolKtFYRaGYolGatFEaDtaDeGt to the
YeteJtioGolJEiNeLhiJhihaQeYoGeaGYLh atiktheEeKFDttheEeiKGoJEiNetoYeteJt"

We find 'Lhat' at 2 places which can be guessed to be 'what' and so we know that L=w. We make these substitutions in our text

" what iK the FKeolhaQiGAUEaiGKiGoFEZEoleKKioG
iVGowweDDthatihaQeitiGNetoNaVeNRGaNelaN
oFKGoNaGDiQeKoEhaKeQeEDiQeYwhohaKUEoFA
httheKaNeaNoFGtolKtFYRaGYolGatFEaDtaDeGt to the
YeteJtioGolJEiNewhiJhihaQeYoGeaGYwh atiktheEeKFDttheEeiKGoJEiNetoYeteJt"

Now clearly K=s. Also 'YeteJt' would be 'detect' and 'YeteJtioG' would be 'detection' So Y=d and J=c and G=n

" what is the FseolhaQinAUEainsinoFEZEolession iVnowweDD that I haQe it in Ne to
NaVeNRnaNelaN oFsnoNanDiQesoE has eQeEDiQed who has UEoFA ht the
saNeaNoFntolstFdR and olnatFEaDtaDent to the detectionolcEiNe which i haQe done and
what is the EesFDttheEe is no cEiNe to detect"

A little inspection of the above text would suggest that : F=u, Q=v, A=g and E=r. Also we find many digrams 'ol' which we can safely deduce to be 'of' and so l=f.

" what is the use of having Urains in our Zr of ession i VnowweDD that i have it in Ne to
NaVeNRnaNefaN ous no NanDives or has ever Dived who has Uroug ht the saNeaNount of
studR and of naturaDtaDent to the detection of criNe which i have done and what is the
resuDttthere is no criNe to detect"

Now it is easy to make the remaining substitutions by just observing the text and we finally get our plain text as follows

" what is the use of having brains in our profession. I know well that I have it in me to make my name famous. No man lives, or has ever lived, who has brought the same amount of study and of natural talent to the detection of crime, which i have done And what is the result There is no crime to detect"

Procedure:

Colab Notebook Link: [🔗 Lab 1 - Caesar Cipher_Substitution Cipher \[Fall-2025\]](#)

Decrypt the given ciphertext, the function for calculating frequency count and bar chart is given for you.

```
ciphertext = "awbix ildxz kolf a dkzeplld afu zbjjbfm lf bj bz a rwkx  
iajxpobwwap zdlgbfm a ellgae.\n jex iajxpobwwap ykxzjblfz awbix afu zex  
audbjz jl exp ikppxfj buxfjbjt ipzbzb, ildolkfuxu rt exp bfarbwbjt jl  
pxdxdrxp a olxd.\n rxnlpx ipahwbfm ahat, jex iajxpobwwap jxwwz awbix jeaj  
lfx zbux ln jex dkzeplld hbww dagx exp jawwxp afu jex ljexp zbux hbww dagx  
exp zelpjxp.\n zex rpxagz lnn jhl obxixz npld jex dkzeplld.\n lfx zbux  
dagxz exp zepbfg zdawwxp jeaf xcxp, hebwx afljexp iakzzz exp fxig jl mplh  
ebme bfjl jex jpxxz, hexpx a obmxlf dbzjagxz exp nlp a zxpoxfj.\n hbje  
zldx xnnlpj, awbix rpbfmz expzxwn raig jl exp kzkaw exbmej.\n zex zjkdirwxz  
kolf a zdaww xzjajx afu kzzz jex dkzeplld jl pxaie a dlpz aooplopabajx  
exbmej."
```