

SaGA Cipher: A Guide

What does the “SaGA” stand for?

Substitute and Gondola Array

How does this cipher work?

Each letter in this cipher represents a layer to which you need to decode a message written in this format. To start, our substitution method shifts the entire alphabet by 5 to the left (or -5). The number range of the letters only goes up to 29(“.”, “?” and “!” make up the last three values of our alphabet with this cipher) and will just loop back to 0 to help simplify things. Did you know that the average length of a gondola, a boat spotted in countries like Italy that is used mostly for transportation purposes, is 11 meters? Multiply this with the number value of the substituted value. And finally, your number value is then inserted into an array, separated by commas.

Your code is to be read as if it is one word. But with the correct spacing, the true message is made clear.

Cipher alphabet key:

A	1	25	275
B	2	26	286
C	3	27	297
D	4	28	308
E	5	29	319
F	6	1	11
G	7	2	22
H	8	3	33
I	9	4	44
J	10	5	55
K	11	6	66
L	12	7	77
M	13	8	88
N	14	9	99

O	15	10	110
P	16	11	121
Q	17	12	132
R	18	13	143
S	19	14	154
T	20	15	165
U	21	16	176
V	22	17	187
W	23	18	198
X	24	19	201
Y	25	20	220
Z	26	21	231
.	27	22	242
?	28	23	253
!	29	24	264

I love cryptography!

[44, 77, 110, 187, 319, 297, 143, 220, 121, 165, 110, 22, 143, 275, 121, 33, 220, 264]