

Caesar Cipher

Background

In cryptography, a Caesar cipher, also known as Caesar's cipher, the shift cipher, Caesar's code or Caesar shift, is one of the simplest and most widely known encryption techniques.

It is a type of substitution cipher in which each letter in the plaintext is replaced by a letter some fixed number of positions down the alphabet.

For example, with a left shift of 3, D would be replaced by A, E would become B, and so on.

The method is named after Julius Caesar, who used it in his private correspondence.

Instructions

Inside the file, you'll use three lists already saved to a corresponding variable: `alphabet`.

```
alphabet = ['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']
```

Example Input 1

```
Type 'encode' to encrypt, type 'decode' to decrypt:  
encode
```

```
Type your message:  
hello
```

```
Type the shift number:  
3
```

Example Output 1

```
Here's the encoded result: koor  
Type 'yes' if you want to go again. Otherwise type 'no'.
```

Example Input 2

yes

Or

no

Example Output 2

Type 'encode' to encrypt, type 'decode' to decrypt:

< ... continue >

Or

Goodbye

And vice versa

Type 'encode' to encrypt, type 'decode' to decrypt:
decode

Type your message:
khood

Type the shift number:
3

```
Here's the encodeed result: hello  
Type 'yes' if you want to go again. Otherwise type 'no'.
```

More Advanced

Also, a shift number, 100 or -100, is available.