# **Assignment 1**

<u>Aim:</u> Breaking Shift Cipher and Monoalphabetic Substitution Cipher using Frequency analysis method

## Theory:

Shift Cipher (Caesar Cipher):

The Shift Cipher, also known as the Caesar Cipher, is one of the simplest and most well-known substitution ciphers. It works by shifting each letter in the plaintext by a fixed number of positions in the alphabet. The key in this cipher is the shift value, which determines the amount of the shift.

## **Encryption:**

- Each letter in the plaintext is shifted by a fixed number of positions.
- For example, with a shift of 3: 'A' becomes 'D', 'B' becomes 'E', 'C' becomes 'F', and so on.
- Wraparound occurs at the end of the alphabet. For example, 'X' becomes 'A', 'Y' becomes 'B', and 'Z' becomes 'C'.

## Decryption:

- To decrypt, the same shift value is used in the opposite direction.
- For a shift of 3: 'D' becomes 'A', 'E' becomes 'B', 'F' becomes 'C', and so on.

## Monoalphabetic Substitution Cipher:

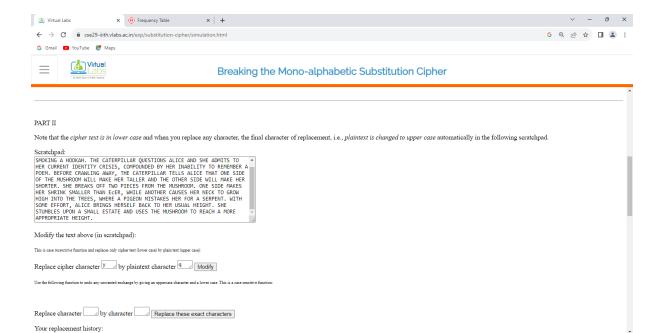
A Monoalphabetic Substitution Cipher is a substitution cipher where each letter in the plaintext is replaced with another letter from a fixed substitution key. Unlike the Shift Cipher, each letter can be replaced by any other letter, making it more secure. However, the key must be kept secret.

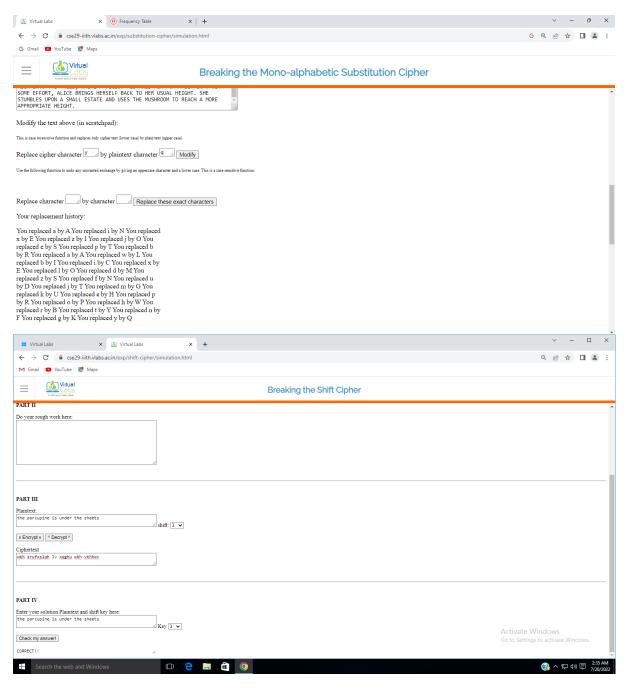
## **Encryption:**

- A key defines the substitution mapping for each letter.
- For example, 'A' might be replaced by 'Q', 'B' by 'Z', and so on.

## Decryption:

- The same key is used to reverse the substitution and decrypt the message.





**Conclusion:** Thus we learnt and implemented shift cipher and monoalphabetic substitution cipher