# Cryptography and Network Security Assignment 1: Caesar Cipher Name: Mrunal Khade.

PRN: 2020BTECS00057

Q.1 Implementation of Caesar Cipher.

#### Theory:

A Caesar Cipher is a simple substitution cipher where each letter in the plaintext is shifted a certain number of places down or up the alphabet.

#### Algorithm:

# **Encryption Algorithm (Caesar Cipher)**

- 1. Start with a plaintext message and a fixed integer key (the key represents the number of positions to shift each letter).
- 2. Initialize an empty string to store the ciphertext.
- 3. For each character in the plaintext message:
  - If the character is an uppercase letter (A-Z), perform the following steps:
    - Determine the position of the letter in the alphabet (A=0, B=1, ..., Z=25).
    - Add the key to this position (modulo 26 to handle wrapping around the alphabet).
    - Convert the new position back to a letter (A=0, B=1, ..., Z=25).
    - Append the resulting letter to the ciphertext.
- If the character is a lowercase letter (a-z), perform the same steps as above but for the lowercase alphabet.
- 4. If the character is not a letter (e.g., space, punctuation, or a digit), leave it unchanged and append it to the ciphertext.
- 5. Continue this process for each character in the plaintext until the entire message is encrypted.
- 6. The resulting ciphertext is the encrypted message.

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# **Output:**

```
mrunal@mrunal:~/Desktop/CNS$ python3 /home/mrunal/Desktop/CNS/1-1.py
Plain Text: Mrunal
Encrypted: Ydgzmx
omrunal@mrunal:~/Desktop/CNS$
```

### Algorithm:

# **Decryption Algorithm (Caesar Cipher)**

- 1. Start with a ciphertext message and the same fixed integer key used for encryption.
- 2. Initialize an empty string to store the plaintext.
- 3. For each character in the ciphertext message:
  - If the character is an uppercase letter (A-Z), perform the following steps:
    - Determine the position of the letter in the alphabet (A=0, B=1, ..., Z=25).
- Subtract the key from this position (modulo 26 to handle wrapping around the alphabet).
  - Convert the new position back to a letter (A=0, B=1, ..., Z=25).
  - Append the resulting letter to the plaintext.

- If the character is a lowercase letter (a-z), perform the same steps as above but for the lowercase alphabet.
- 4. If the character is not a letter (e.g., space, punctuation, or a digit), leave it unchanged and append it to the plaintext.
- 5. Continue this process for each character in the ciphertext until the entire message is decrypted.
- 6. The resulting plaintext is the decrypted message.

However, it serves as a basic example of a substitution cipher and is not suitable for secure communication.

#### **Input and Output:**

```
nltk.download('words')
from nltk.corpus import words
def caesar_decrypt(ciphertext, shift):
    decrypted_text =
   for char in ciphertext:
     if char.isalpha():
           ascii_offset = ord('a') if char.islower() else ord('A')
            decrypted char = chr((ord(char) - ascii offset - shift) % 26 + ascii offset)
            decrypted_text += decrypted_char
            decrypted_text += char
    return decrypted text
def is meaningful word(word):
    return word.lower() in words.words()
def decrypt_with_meaningful_text(ciphertext):
    for shift in range(26):
      decrypted_text = caesar_decrypt(ciphertext, shift)
        if all(is_meaningful_word(word) for word in decrypted_text.split()):
            return decrypted_text
encrypted_text = "Ymjd hfs fyyfhp ymj uwjxnijsy"
decrypted_answer = decrypt_with_meaningful_text(encrypted_text)
```