

The Caesar Cipher

Where does the Caesar cipher origin from?

- Origin of name: Julius Gaius **Caesar**, 100-44 B.C.
- Encrypted communication for military purposes



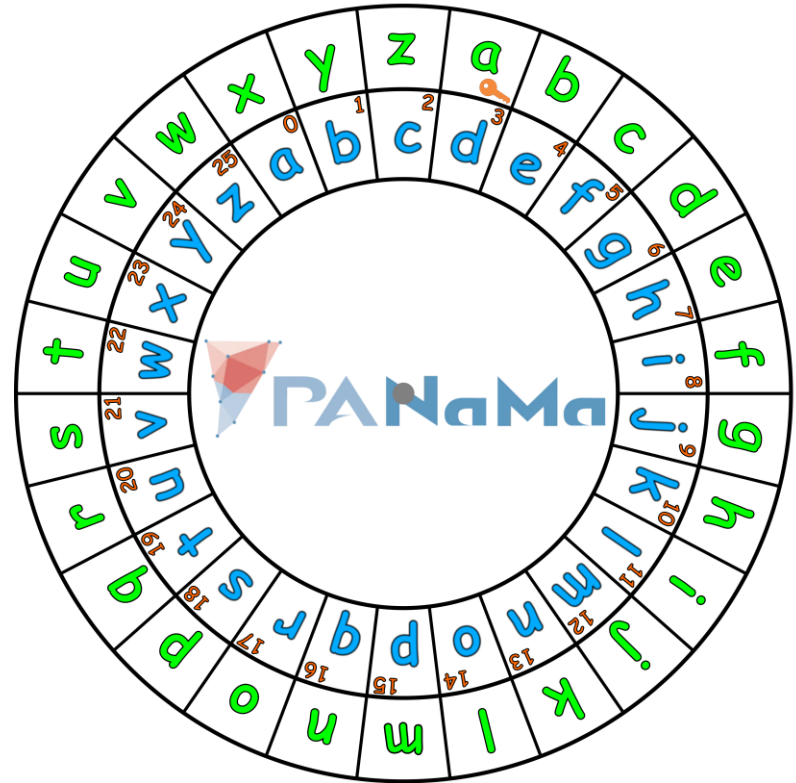
The Caesar encryption

How does it work?

- Each letter of the message is replaced by a specific other letter.
- The key determines by which one.

The Caesar disk

- The **plaintext** alphabet is on the outside of the disk,
- the **ciphertext** alphabet is on the inside.
- To **encrypt**, every plaintext letter is replaced by the ciphertext letter that is below it.



Premise for the whole workshop:

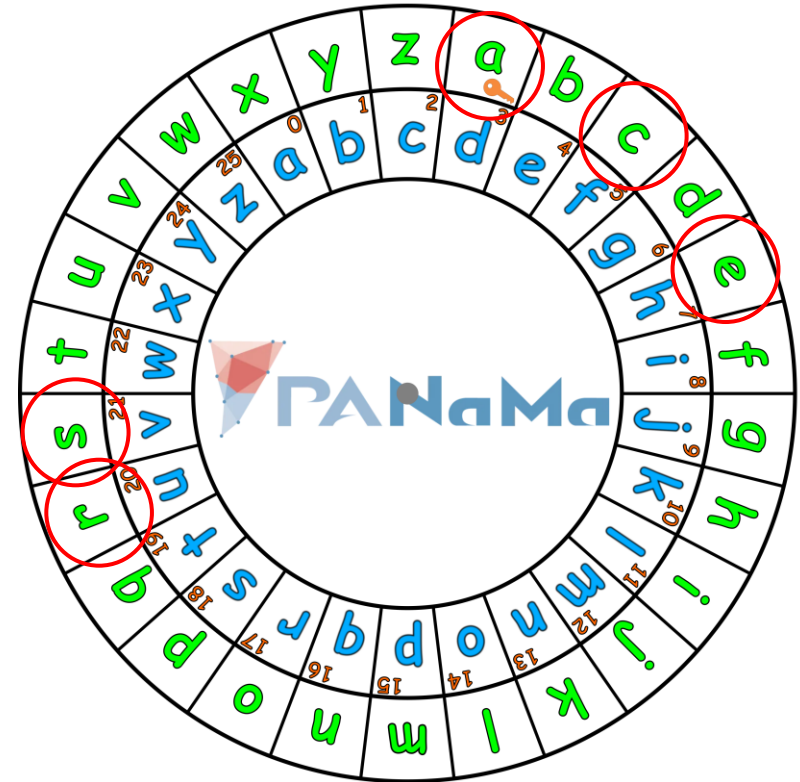
Only lower case letters from the latin alphabet are
allowed (a-z)

Example

- Message: „Caesar“
- Adjusted to the alphabet that we want to use: „caesar“

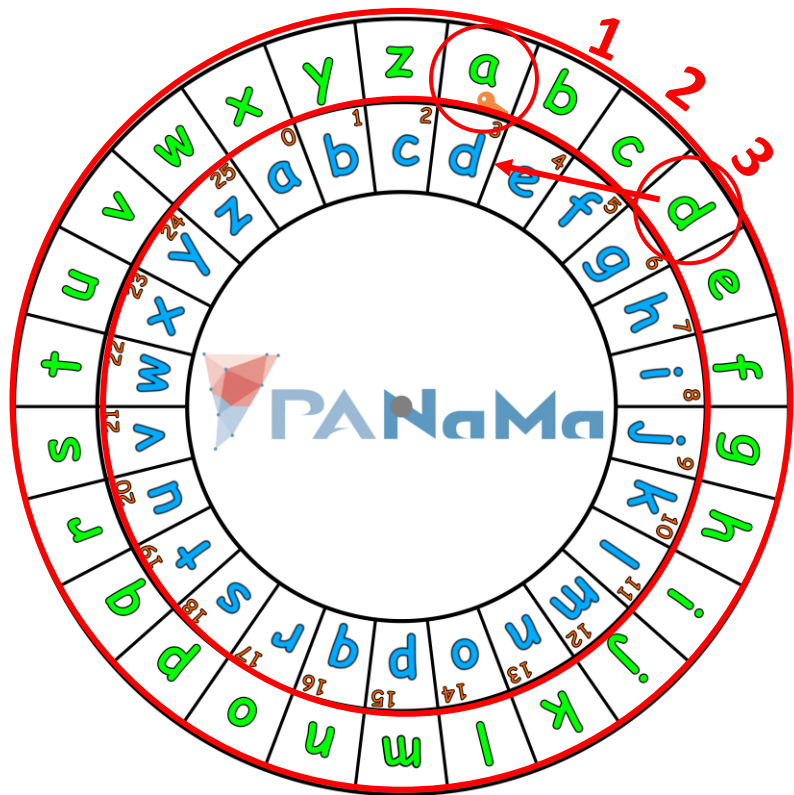
c	a	e	s	a	r
f	d	h	v	d	u

- Ciphertext: „fdhvdu“



Which key was used?

- Every letter of the plaintext is replaced by the letter that is **3** positions further (clockwise).

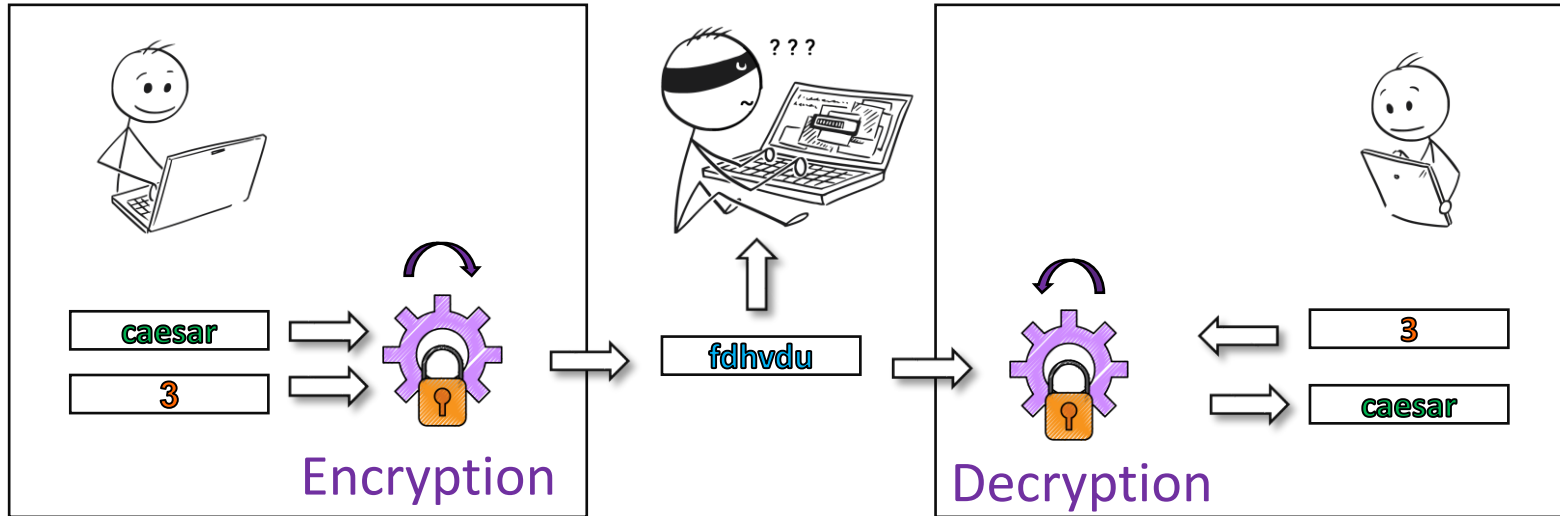


Which key was used?

Caesar used the key value **3**, but we can also use every (whole) number!

- To adjust the Caesar disk for different **key** values, you can rotate the inner disk.

Example



The sender and the recipient agreed on the key value **3**. The attacker doesn't know this value.

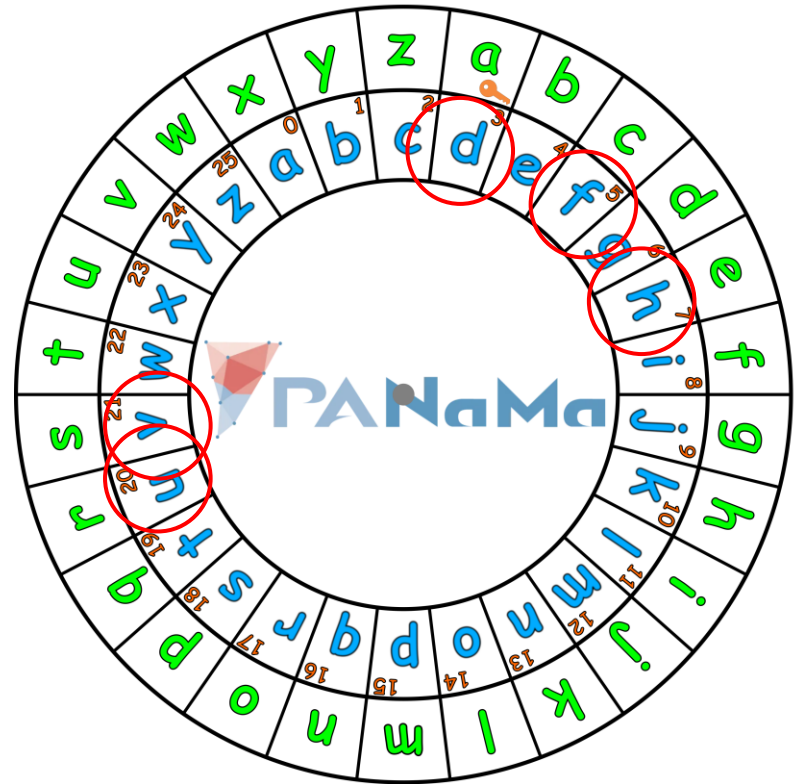
How to undo the encryption

- To **decrypt** a message, each ciphertext letter is replaced by the letter above it.

- Ciphertext: „**fdhvdu**“

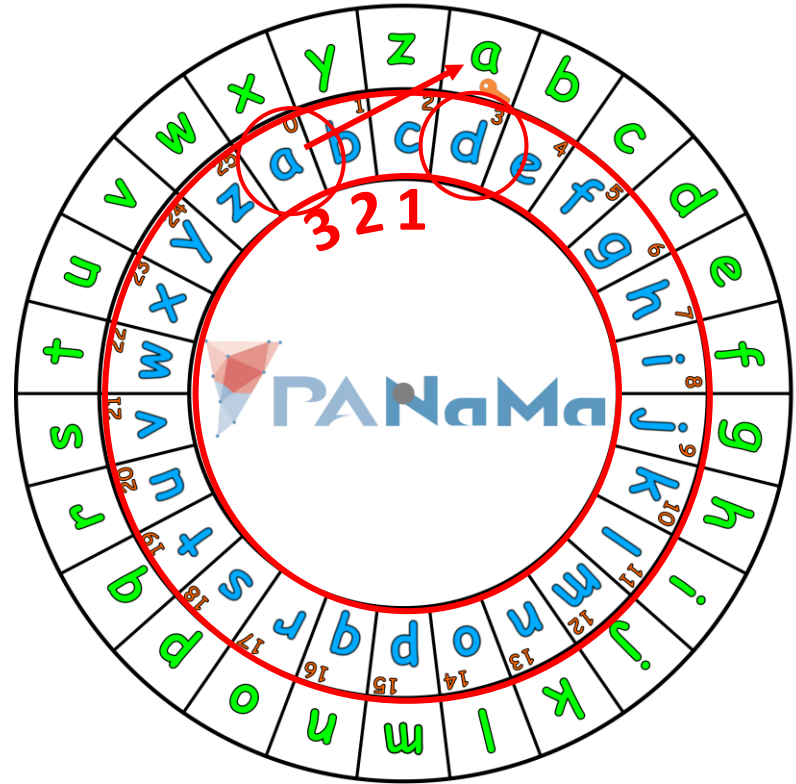
c	a	e	s	a	r
f	d	h	v	d	u

- Plaintext: „**caesar**“



Which key is used?

- Every letter of the ciphertext is replaced by the letter that is **3** positions further back (counter clockwise).



Summary

- The Caesar cipher encrypts and decrypts by replacing letters.
- With the Caesar disk: replace the letter **outside** by the letter **inside** (encrypt) or the letter **inside** by the letter **outside** (decrypt).
- **Key:** The number of positions we shift by.