**Caesar’s cipher**

In [cryptography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encryption) techniques. It is a type of [substitution cipher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Substitution_cipher) in which each letter in the [plaintext](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plaintext) is replaced by a letter some fixed number of positions down the [alphabet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar), who used it in his private correspondence.

The transformation can be represented by aligning two alphabets; the cipher alphabet is the plain alphabet rotated left or right by some number of positions. For instance, here is a Caesar cipher using a left rotation of three places, equivalent to a right shift of 23 (the shift parameter is used as the [key](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Key_%28cryptography%29)):

Plain: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Cipher: XYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVW



Picture 1. left rotation 3 places

When encrypting, a person looks up each letter of the message in the "plain" line and writes down the corresponding letter in the "cipher" line. Deciphering is done in reverse, with a right shift of 3.

Ciphertext: QEB NRFZH YOLTK CLU GRJMP LSBO QEB IXWV ALD

Plaintext: THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG

***Think a famous personality from your country, describe her/him in 5 sentences and cipher these sentences using Caesar Code***