

Keyed Cipher

To generate a quick, decent keyed cipher, choose a keyword that doesn't have any repeated letters in it. Write it out, then write the rest of the alphabet after it, skipping the letters in the keyword.

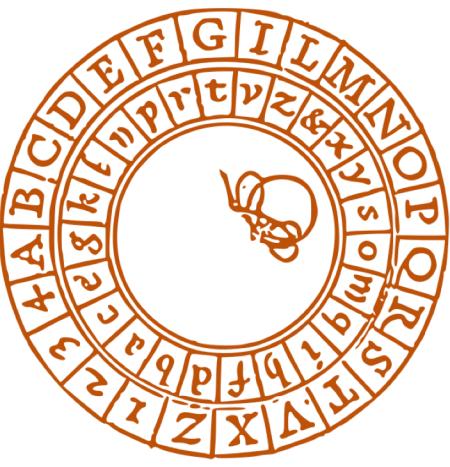
Then write the full alphabet BACKWARDS underneath it. Use this key to write your code message or decode one that was sent by another agent.

Keyword: SNAKE

S N A K E B C D F G H I J Z Y X W V U T S R Q P O N M L W X Y Z

M I L K J I H G F E D C B A

butterfly games
David Johnson



Polyalphabetic Ciphers

This kind of cipher is very hard to break.

1. You will need to **choose a cipher key**: a word or a phrase that you will use to encode your message.

2. **Write out your plaintext message**, then write your **cipher key underneath it**, one letter at a time. Repeat the key if it runs out before the end of the message.

3. To encode the **message**, find the first letter of the **plaintext** message along the top of the Vigenère table (all the alphabets), and the first letter of the **key** below it along the leftmost column alphabet. Trace down and across until those rows and columns

Transposition Codes

Reorder or swap letters without changing them, and combine different methods. For example, you could write the plaintext in reverse order, remove all the spaces, and divide the ciphertext into groups of five.

Here are some examples using the plaintext message: 'Escape and proceed to headquarters.'

Regroup

Remove the original spaces and regroup the ciphertext.

Esca pean dpro ceed tohe adqu arte rs.

Backwards Words

Write each word backwards.

Epasce dna decorp ot sretrauqdaeh.

EXAMPLE:

"The condor will fly tonight."

-	-	-	1	2	3	4
-	-	-	5	6	7	8
-	-	-	9	0		

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These are ordered frequency lists to help solve ciphertexts without spaces. Write the plaintext without spaces. Rearrange the units, swap the first and second letters. Rearrange the units of three. Rearrange the units of four. Rearrange the units of five. Rearrange the units of six. Rearrange the units of seven. Rearrange the units of eight. Rearrange the units of nine. Rearrange the units of ten. Rearrange the units of eleven. Rearrange the units of twelve. Rearrange the units of thirteen. Rearrange the units of fourteen. Rearrange the units of fifteen. Rearrange the units of sixteen. Rearrange the units of seventeen. Rearrange the units of eighteen. Rearrange the units of nineteen. Rearrange the units of twenty. Rearrange the units of twenty-one. Rearrange the units of twenty-two. Rearrange the units of twenty-three. Rearrange the units of twenty-four. Rearrange the units of twenty-five. Rearrange the units of twenty-six. Rearrange the units of twenty-seven. Rearrange the units of twenty-eight. Rearrange the units of twenty-nine. Rearrange the units of twenty-ten. Rearrange the units of twenty-one. Rearrange the units of twenty-two. Rearrange the units of twenty-three. Rearrange the units of twenty-four. Rearrange the units of twenty-five. Rearrange the units of twenty-six. Rearrange the units of twenty-seven. Rearrange the units of twenty-eight. Rearrange the units of twenty-nine. Rearrange the units of twenty-ten. Rearrange the units of twenty-one. Rearrange the units of twenty-two. Rearrange the units of twenty-three. Rearrange the units of twenty-four. Rearrange the units of twenty-five. Rearrange the units of twenty-six. Rearrange the units of twenty-seven. Rearrange the units of twenty-eight. Rearrange the units of twenty-nine. Rearrange the units of twenty-ten.

Morse Codebook

Writing simple substitution ciphers. Reverses order. Decodes and encodes messages for spies within a dangerous situation. A tiny book of secret writing and literacy.

Decryption Substitutes

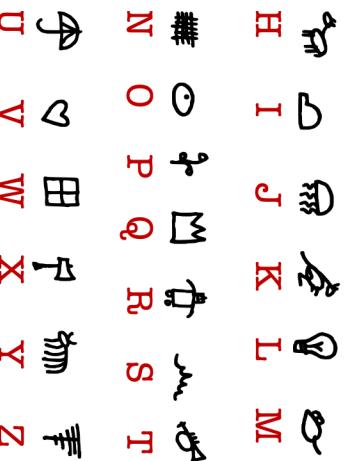
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Morse Code

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Code Hackney

Hieroglyphs used by agents Zuzu, Zeni, Minka, and Ruby during the Espionage Wars of the COVID pandemic.



Example >> 46-6-7 would mean page 46, line 6, 7th word, which is 'traitor'.

46

He motioned with the heat-gun and followed M radio table, then made MkDowl stand by the window, in his line of sight from the marsuit hall.

"You'll never get away, you damn traitor!"

"I can make a good try," retorted Shaan checked the supplies of the largest marsuit with

Message >> 'GET TO THE SAFEHOUSE ASAP' + GRX (extras)

Coded >> SHIGEOAPUST TASGREFOTEAX
SAPGRX

Example << DRAGON

MEET ME AT THE HOUSE TONIGHT.

PVEZ AR DK TNS ULUENG WFNUUW.

DRAG ON DR AGO NDAGAO DRAGON.

TIP >> The longer your key is, the harder it will be for enemies to break the code.

Variant: Instead of "op", "or", "uo", "zi", "z", "zi", "op" speak opp-toppleak vopenopy

Example << I speak up-talk very well." = "I speak up-talk very well."

46

He motioned with the heat-gun and followed M radio table, then made MkDowl stand by the window, in his line of sight from the marsuit hall.

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Book Code

You and your contact could use a book as your cipher key. The copies must be identical. Each word in your message can be encoded with three numbers. Find each word from your plaintext in the book. Write the page number, the line number, and the count of the word in the line from left to right.

Example >> 46-6-7 would mean page 46, line 6, 7th word, which is 'traitor'.

Write out the plaintext in a block of set width from right to left and top to bottom, filling in any blank spaces at the end with random letters. Trace a different route through the block to reorder the letters into a ciphertext. To decode, simply reverse the process.

Note, the recipient must know the pattern of the path and how many columns there were. Copy the ciphertext into a block of the same width, but write it in the order of the route. The message can then be read right to left, top to bottom.

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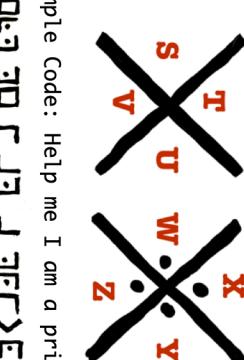
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TIP >> The longer your key is, the harder it will be for enemies to break the code.

This Cipher is handy because you can draw up the key from memory. You can even use your own method of placing the letters to make it more secret. Just be sure the other spies know how to write it out the same way.

A	B	C	J	K	L
D	E	F	M	N	O
G	H	I	P	Q	R
S	T	U	X	Y	Z
V	W	X	.	.	.

Sample Code: Help me I am a prisoner



HOW TO SPEAK OP-TALK

1. Before any **spoken** vowel or diphthong, add "op".
2. After every **ciphertext** letter, put the key underneath it. Find the first letter of the key in the leftmost column, and trace along to the word until you find the associated ciphertext letter. Trace straight up to the top of words, but not silent vowels, like, e, at the end of a word.
3. This includes y, the end sounds. Note well! Only diphthongs like ey, ai, and oo are treated as single vowels.
4. To **decode** the message, write out your ciphertext.

Variant: Instead of "op", "or", "uo", "zi", "z", "zi", "op" speak opp-toppleak vopenopy

Example << I speak up-talk very well."

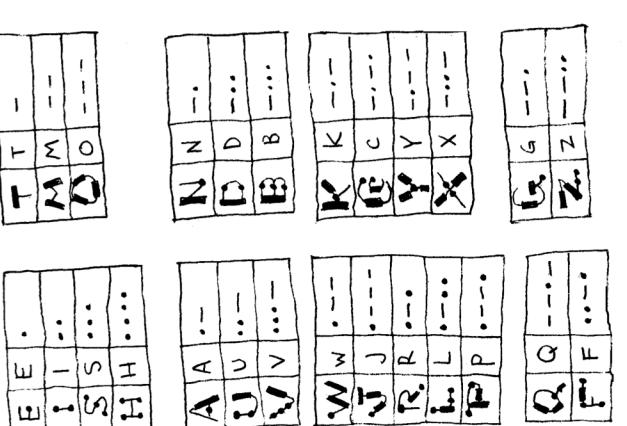
Op-Talk

Op-Talk is a tricky secret language to speak, and very confusing to listeners who don't know it. Once you get the hang of it, though, it becomes easy.

Op-Talk is the intercession is the code letter. Write it below the cipher text and put the key underneath it. Continue until the ciphertext is done. The new row is two letters shorter. Write it below the cipher text and put the key underneath it. Continue until the other two. Continue until the cipher text and put the key underneath it. Finally the key has one letter left.

Pigpen Cipher

This Cipher is handy because you can draw up the key from memory. You can even use your own method of placing the letters to make it more secret. Just be sure the other spies know how to write it out the same way.



Learning Morse Code