

10) Similar to Question 6, this code involves misspelled words. This one uses extra letters instead of missing letters; take the extra letters, and you find the plaintext.

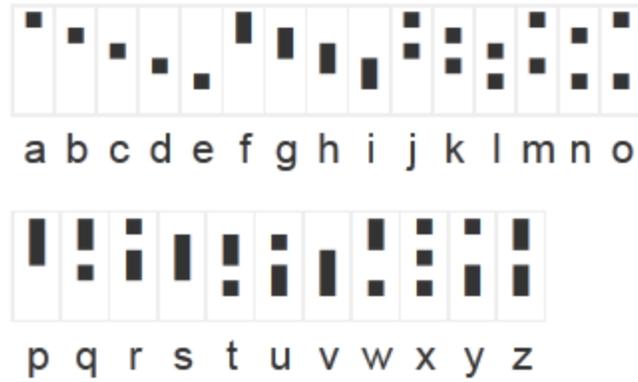
11) This question requires a little imagination. The ciphertext was created generating a random phrase and a random string of numbers, both of the same number of characters as in the plaintext. In this case, they were "THISISAREDHERRING" and "31415926535897932". Then the safe dial was rotated so that the first letter lined up with the first number; so the dial would be rotated to make 'T' line up with '3'. Then the first letter of the plaintext would be found on the ring outside of the dial, and the corresponding dial number would be written down. This process would be repeated for the second letter of each string and so on. Each letter of the ciphertext was then formatted in the form of "KN:X", where 'K' is the current letter of the random phrase, 'N' is the current digit of the random string of numbers, and 'X' is the new number found on the dial. To reverse the cipher, you just follow the process in reverse; you are given the letter of the random phrase, the digit of the number string, and the number found on the dial that corresponds to the plaintext letter.

12) The ciphertext was created by rotating each letter in the plaintext by a number equal to its position in the string. The first letter (position zero) will rotate by zero, which means it does not change. The second letter will rotate by one (R -> S). The third letter rotates by two (J -> K -> L), and so on.

13) Imagine that you wrap the strip of paper around the dowel. The size of the dowel is usually the key here, but with such a short message you can guess which sets of letters will line up. In this case, every seventh pair will go together. For example pairs one, eight, fifteen, and twenty-two form "PL-EA-SE-_L", while pairs two, nine, sixteen, and twenty-three form "EA-VE-_M-Y_". Put these partial strings together to find the plaintext.

14) Even if you didn't know how to read an Ultracode, you might notice some patterns in each column. Each column corresponds to a single ASCII-encoded character with the most significant bit at the bottom. For example, the first column reads "01011001" which codes for the character "C". The second column reads "01000101" which codes for "O", and so on.

15) At first you might flinch at the idea of decoding a QR code manually, but the QR code has little to do with this cipher. Notice in the center of the code is a large white space, separated by a horizontal line. The top half and bottom halves represent the first and last parts of the cipher, respectively. The cipher itself is an condensed alphabet system known as "Dotsies". Dotsies use a sort of binary representation of each letter of the alphabet consisting of five vertical dots that are either "on" or "off" (black or white). The letter 'a' is represented by a symbol where the only the top (first) dot is black and the rest are white. The letter 'b' is represented by a symbol where only the second dot is black, and so on until the letter 'f'. The full alphabet is shown below:



Using this alphabet we can determine that the top half of the code reads “CODECE” and the bottom half reads “PTION”. Putting the two halves together gives you “CODECEPTION”.