John Wallis was born in Ashford, Kent, England.Wallis wrote the first analytical study of mathematical concepts in England, in which he discusses the Indo-Arabic system.Wallis recognized that the second case was more secure, even calling it "unanalyzable", but had enough confidence in its assertion to encourage the discovery of cryptographic algorithms. They also worried about the use of ciphers by outside forces, such as Gottfried Leibniz's request in 1697 to teach Hanoverian students cryptography. Returning to London after becoming a chaplain at St Gabriel's in 1643, Wallis joined the group of scholars that later admitted to the Royal Society. Finally, he was able to indulge his mathematical interests, mastering the study of the successful book "Uhtred's Key to Mathematics" during a period of months in 1647.The quality of encryption at the time was variable; Despite the individual successes of mathematicians such as Francois Viet, the simplicity of cipher design was not well understood.Despite his opposition to them, in 1649 he was appointed to the Savile chair of algebra at the University of Oxford, where he remained until his death on 8 November 1703.He was initially educated at an Ashford school, but moved to James Moffat's School in Tyneerden in 1625 after the plague.Mathematics was first introduced in 1631, at Felsted School (known as Martin Holbeach School in Felsted); He enjoyed mathematics, but it was not very good, as mathematics at that time was viewed as a mechanical rather than an academic study.At Felsted School, Wallis learned to govern in Latin.This is also supported in French, Greek, and Hebrew.