

Приложение 3. Криптоанализ подстановочных шифров

Часть 1. Шифр простой замены

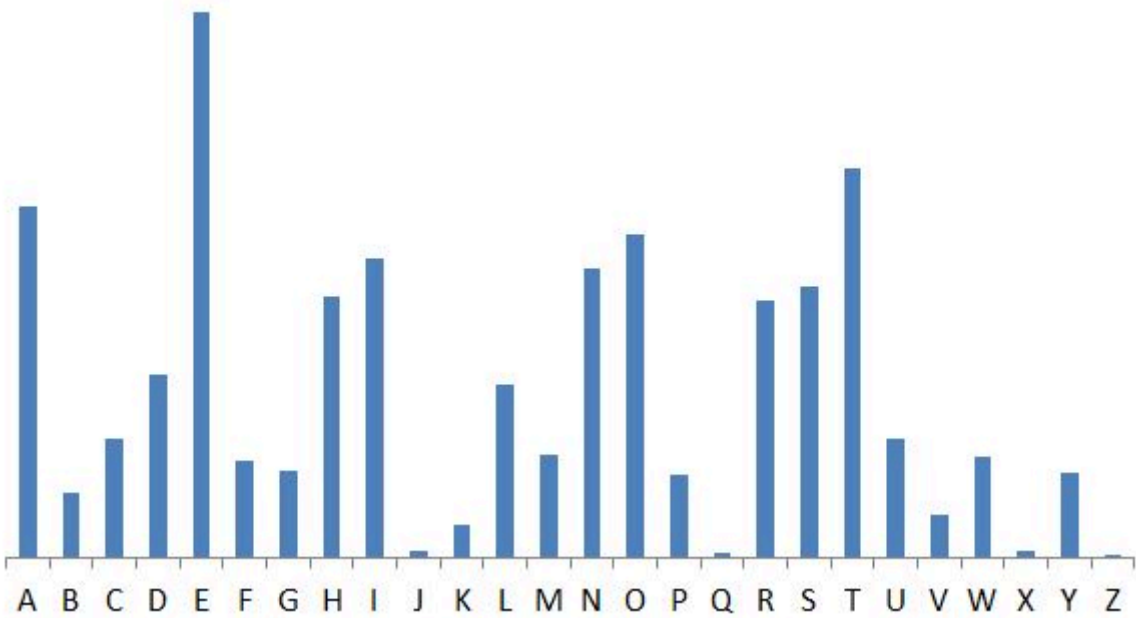
Шифр простой замены поддается частотному анализу так как переносит статистические характеристики языка на шифртекст. Для успешного взлома ключа шифрования шифра простой замены, необходимо иметь достаточно большой текст чтобы корректно проанализировать его.

На рисунке ниже представлена статистика по частотности букв английского языка в английском тексте.

In [1]:

```
1 from PIL import Image
2
3 Image.open("english.jpg")
```

Out[1]:



In [2]:

```
1 # Например у нас есть корпус текста который мы хотели бы расшифровать
2
3 open_text = ""
4 Natural language processing is a branch of artificial intelligence
5 that enables computers to comprehend, generate, and manipulate human
6 language. Natural language processing has the ability to interrogate the
7 data with natural language text or voice. This is also called language in.
8 Most consumers have probably interacted with NLP without realizing it. For
9 instance, NLP is the core technology behind virtual assistants, such as
10 the Oracle Digital Assistant, Siri, Cortana, or Alexa. When we ask
11 questions of these virtual assistants, NLP is what enables them to not only
12 understand the users request, but to also respond in natural language.
13 language applies both to written text and speech, and can be applied to all
14 human languages. Other examples of tools powered by NLP include web search,
15 email spam filtering, automatic translation of text or speech, document
16 summarization, sentiment analysis, and grammar spell checking. For example,
17 some email programs can automatically suggest an appropriate reply to a
18 message based on its content - these programs use language to read, analyze, and
19 respond to your message. There are several other terms that are roughly
20 synonymous with NLP. Natural language understanding and natural
21 language generation refer to using computers to understand and produce
22 human language, respectively. NLG has the ability to provide a verbal
23 description of what has happened. This is also called language out by
24 summarizing by meaningful information into text using a concept known as
25 grammar of graphics. In practice, NLU is used to mean NLP. The understanding
26 by computers of the structure and meaning of all human languages, allowing
27 developers and users to interact with computers using natural sentences and
28 communication. Computational linguistics is the scientific field that
29 studies computational aspects of human language, while language is the engineering
30 discipline concerned with building computational artifacts that understand,
31 generate, or manipulate human language. Research on language began shortly after
32 the invention of digital computers in the 1950s, and language draws on both
33 linguistics and artificial intellect. However, the major breakthroughs of the past
34 few years have been powered by machine learning, which is a branch of AI that
35 develops systems that learn and generalize from data. Deep learning is a kind of
36 machine learning that can learn very complex patterns from large datasets,
37 which means that it is ideally suited to learning the complexities of natural
38 language from datasets sourced from the web.
39 ""
```

```

In [3]: 1 # Немного предобработаю текст - удалю переносы строк и дублирующиеся пробелы
        2 # Также упрощу себе задачу и сведу алфавит до нстрочных букв
        3
        4 open_text = " ".join(open_text.replace("\n", "").split()).lower()
        5 open_text

Out[3]: 'natural language processing is a branch of artificial intelligence that enables computers to comprehend,
generate, and manipulate human language. natural language processing has the ability to interrogate the da
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tasetS sourced from the web.'
```

```

In [4]: 1 # Зашифрую текст методом простой замены
        2
        3 from simple_cipher import SimpleCipher
        4
        5 cryptor = SimpleCipher()
        6 encrypted_text = cryptor.encrypt(open_text)
        7 encrypted_text

Out[4]: '~DuxJDjd~}x}WdrJz$WHHk~}dkHdDd$JD~$[dzdD$Jukek$kdJdk~uWjjk}W~$Wdu[DudW~DSjWHd$z%rxuWJHduzd$z%rJW[W~FT
d}W~WJDWuTd~Fd%~krxjDuWd[x%D~djD~}x}Wld~DuxJDjd~}x}WdrJz$WHHk~}d[DHdu[WdDSkj kuyduzdk~uWJJz}DuWdu[WdF
DuDd"ku[d~DuxJDjd~}x}WduWEudzJdtzk$Wldu[kHdkHdJHdz$DjjWfdjD~}x}Wdk~ld%zHud$z~Hx%WJHd[DtWdrJzSDSjydk~u
WJD$uWfd"ku[d~jrd"ku[zxudJWdj.k~}dku1dezJdk~HuD~$WTd~jrdkHdu[Wd$zJWduW$[~zjz}ydSW[k~FdtkJuxDjdDHHkHuD~uHT
dHx$[dDHdu[WdzJD$jWdFk}kuDjdDHHkHuD~uTdHkJkTd$zJuD~DTdzJdDjWEDld"[W~d"WdDH{dVxWHukz~Hdzedu[WHWdtkJuxDjdDHH
kHuD~uHTd~jrdkHd"[DudW~DSjWHdu[W%duzd~zudz~jydx~FWJHuD~Fdu[WdxHWJHdJWVxWHuTdSxuduzdDjHdzJWHrz~Fdk~d~DuxJDj
djD~}x}WldjD~}x}WdDrrjkwHdSzu[duzd"JkuuW~duWEud~FdHrWW$[TdD~FdD~d$WdDrrjkwFduzdDjjd[x%D~djD~}x}WHldzu
[WJdWED~rjWHdzeduzzjHdz"WJWFdSyd~jrdk~$jxFWd"WSdHWDJ$[TdW%DkjDhRd%dekjuWJk~}TdDxuz%Duk$duJD~HjDukz~dzduW
EudzJdHrWW$[TdFz$x%W~udHx%~DJK.Dukz~TdHW~uk%W~udD~DjyHkHTdD~Fd}JD%DJDhRwjjd$[W${k~}1dezJdWED~rjWtdHz%WdW%
DkjdrJz}JD%HdD~dDxuz%Duk$Djjydx}WHuHd~dDrrJzrJkDuWdJWryduzdDd%WHHD}WdSDHWfdz~dkuHd$z~uW~udXdu[WHWdrJz}
JD%HdxHWdjD~}x}WduzdJWdFTdD~Djy.WTdD~FdJWHrz~FduzdyzxJd%WHHD}Wldu[WJWdDJWdHWtWJDjdu[WJduWJ%Hdu[DudJWdJz
x}[jydHy~z~y%zxHd"ku[d~jrld~DuxJDjd~}x}Wdx~FWJHuD~Fk~}dD~Fd~DuxJDjd~}x}Wd}W~WJDukz~dJWwJduzdxHk~}d
$z%rxuWJHduzdx~FWJHuD~FdD~FdrJzFx$Wd[x%D~djD~}x}WtdJWHrW$uktWjyld~j}d[DHdu[WdDSkj kuyduzdrJztkFwdDdtWJSDjd
FWH$Jkrkz~dzd"[Dud[DHd[DrrW~WFldu[kHdkHdJHdz$DjjWfdjD~}x}WdzxudSydHx%~DJK.k~}dSyd%WD~k~}exjck~ezJ%Dukz
~dk~uzduWEudxHk~}dDd$z~$Wrud{~z"~dDHd}JD%DJDzed}JDr[k$H1dk~drJD$uk$WTd~jxdkHdxHWFduzd%WD~d~jrldu[Wdx~FWJH
uD~Fk~}dSyd$z%rxuWJHdzedu[WdHuJx$uxJWdD~Fd%WD~k~}dzdDjjd[x%D~djD~}x}WHTdDjjz"k~}dFwtWjzrWJHdD~FdxHWJHduz
dk~uWJD$ud"ku[d$z%rxuWJHdxHk~}d~DuxJDjdHW~uW~$WHdD~Fd$z%~x~k$Dukz~ld$z%rxuDukz~Djdjk~}xkHuk$HdkHdu[WdH$kw~
ukek$dekWjFdu[DudHuxFkWHd$z%rxuDukz~DjdDhRw$uHdzd[x%D~djD~}x}Wtd"[kjWdjD~}x}WdkHdu[WdW~}k~WWJk~}dFkH$kr
jk~Wd$z~$WJ~WFd"ku[dSxkjFk~}d$z%rxuDukz~DjdD$JukeD$uHdu[Dudx~FWJHuD~FTd}W~WJDWuTdJdD~krxjDuWd[x%D~djD~}x
D}WldJWHWDJ$[dz~djD~}x}WdSW}D~dH[zJuJydDeuWJdu[Wdk~tW~ukz~dzdFk}kuDjd$z%rxuWJHdk~du[WdCPgRHTdD~FdjD~}x}
WdFJD"Hdz~dSzu[djk~}xkHuk$HdD~FdD$Jukek$kdJdk~uWjjW$u1d[z"WtWJTdu[Wd%DLzJdSJWD{u[Jzx}[Hdzedu[WdrDHudeW"dyWD
JHd[DtWdSWW~drz"WJWFdSyd%D$[k~WdjWJ~k~}Td"[k$[dkHdDd$JD~$[dzdDkdu[DudFwtWjzrHdHyHuW%Hdu[DudjWJ~dD~Fd}W~
WJDjk.WdeJz%dFDuD1dFWWrdjWJ~k~}dkHdDd{k~Fdzed%D$[k~WdjWJ~k~}du[DudD~djWJ~dtWJyd$z%rjWEdrDuuWJ~HdeJz%dj
DJ}WdFDuDHuHTd"[k$[d%WD~Hdu[DudkudkHdkFWDjjydHxkuWFduzdjWJ~k~}du[Wd$z%rjWEkukWHdzed~DuxJDjd~}x}WdeJz%
dFDuDHuWdHdzxJ$WFdeJz%du[Wd"WS1'
```

```

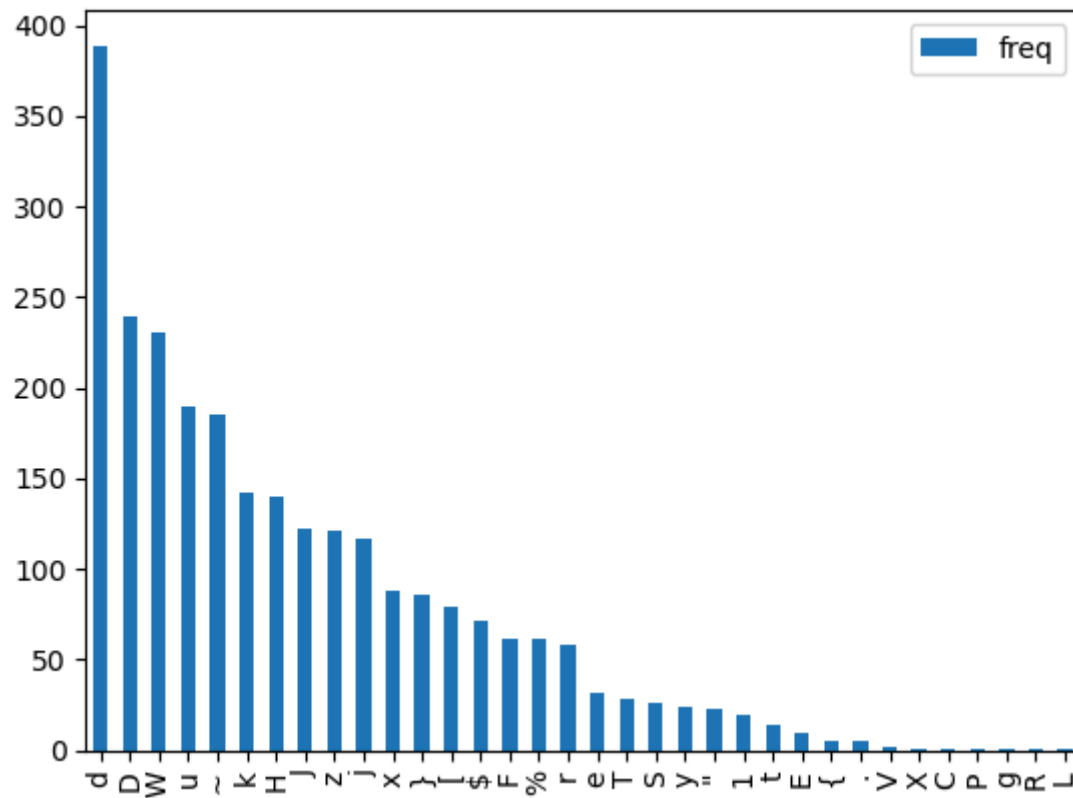
In [5]: 1 # Проанализирую частоту символов в шифртексте
        2
        3 statistic = {}
        4
        5 for i in encrypted_text:
        6     if statistic.get(i):
        7         statistic[i] += 1
        8     else:
        9         statistic[i] = 1
        10
        11 print(statistic)
```

```

{'~': 185, 'D': 239, 'u': 190, 'x': 88, 'J': 122, 'j': 117, 'd': 389, '}': 86, 'W': 230, 'r': 58, 'z': 12
1, '$': 71, 'H': 140, 'k': 142, 'S': 26, '[': 79, 'e': 31, '%': 61, 'F': 61, 'T': 28, '1': 19, 'y': 24,
'": 23, 'E': 9, 't': 14, '.': 5, '{': 5, 'V': 2, 'X': 1, 'C': 1, 'P': 1, 'g': 1, 'R': 1, 'L': 1}
```

```
In [6]: 1 # Составлю датафрейм и приведу к табличному виду
2 # Начертим на графике собранную статистику
3
4 import pandas as pd
5
6 df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(statistic, orient='index', columns=['freq']).sort_values('freq', ascending=False)
7 df.plot.bar()
```

Out[6]: <AxesSubplot: >



Частота символа d в шифртексте максимальная и совпадает с частотой e в английском языке. То же самое можно сказать для следующих пар:

```
In [7]: 1 # Подбор ключа шифрования (таблицы замен) производится
2 # Методом восхождения в гору, где сначала подставляются
3 # элементы максимально приближенные по их частотности,
4 # и если в результате этого мы получаем текст похожий на
5 # осмысленный - оставляем кандидата, если нет - проложаем
6 # подбор
7 # Среди наиболее вероятных (по частотности) кандидатов
8 # я сопоставил следующие элементы, которых оказалось
9 # чтобы понять его суть зашифрованного сообщения, особенно
10 # если что-то смыслить в языковых моделях машинного обучения
11
12 mapping = {
13     'd': ' ', # наиболее распространенный не буквенный символ
14     'D': 'a',
15     'W': 'e',
16     'u': 't',
17     '~': 'n',
18     'k': 'i',
19     'H': 's',
20     'J': 'r',
21     'z': 'o',
22     'j': 'l',
23     'x': 'u',
24     '}' : 'g',
25     '[' : 'h',
26     '$' : 'c'
27 }
```

```
In [8]: 1 decrypted_array = []
2
3 for i in encrypted_text:
4     if mapping.get(i):
5         decrypted_array.append(mapping[i])
6     else:
7         decrypted_array.append('*')
8
9 result = "".join(decrypted_array)
10 result
```

```
Out[8]: 'natural language processing is a branch of artificial intelligence that enables computers to comprehend
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te data deep learning is a kind of machine learning that can learn very complex patterns from larg
e datasets which means that it is ideal suited to learning the complexities of natural language from a
dataset source from the web'
```

Часть 2. Аффинный шифр

Аффинный шифр по сути ничем от шифра простой замены не отличается. Формула вычисления номера порядкового элемента в аффинном шифре - это по сути линейное выражение некоей таблицы замен. Поскольку простая замена не имеет линейной комбинации, а является произвольной комбинацией любых двух элементов из одного словаря - то пространство ключей у шифра простой замены окажется гораздо шире и равно $n!$, где n - это размерность словаря.

Аффинный шифр так же как и шифр простой замены переносит статистические характеристики языка на шифртекст. Давайте попробуем в этом убедиться и взломать тот же самый текст зашифрованный аффинным шифром с помощью частотного анализа

```
In [9]: 1 # Зашифрую текст методом аффинного шифрования
2
3 from simple_cipher import AffineCipher
4
5 encryptor = AffineCipher((8, 80))
6 encrypted_text = encryptor.encrypt(open_text)
7 encrypted_text
```

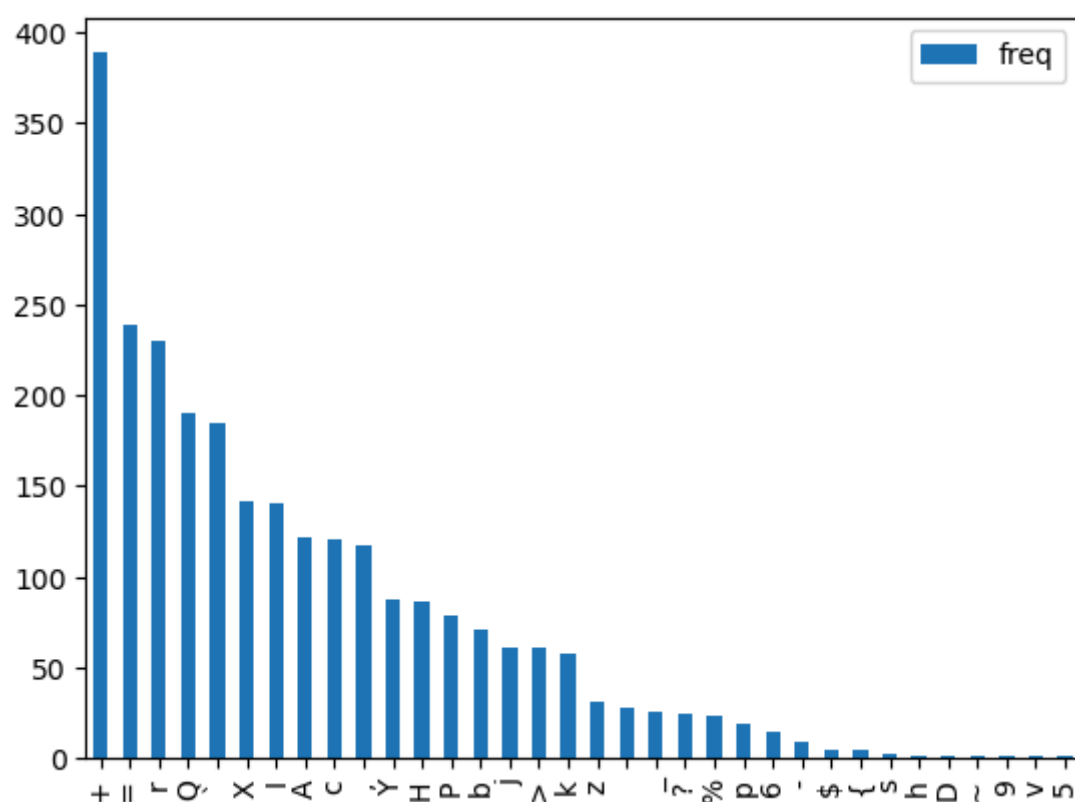
```
Out[9]: ``=QYA=,+,= `HY=Hr+kAcbrIIX`H+XI+=+_A= `bP+cz+=AQXzXbX=, +X`Qr, ,XHr`br+QP=Q+r`=_, rI+bc>kYQrAI+Qc+bc>kArPr`j +
Hr`rA=Qr +=`j+>=`XkY, =Qr+PY>=`+, = `HY=Hrp+=QYA=,+, = `HY=Hr+kAcbrIIX`H+P=I+QPr+=_X, XQ?+Qc+X`QrAAcH=Qr+QPr+j=
Q+=%XQP+=QYA=,+, = `HY=Hr+Qr-Q+cA+6cXbrp+QPXI+XI+=, Ic+b=, ,rj+, = `HY=Hr+X`p+>cIQ+bc`IY>rAI+P=6r+kAc=_ , ?+X`Qr
A=bQrj+%XQP+=, k+%XQPcYQ+Ar=, X{X`H+XQp+zcA+X`IQ= `br +`, k+XI+QPr+bcAr+QrbP`c, cH?+_rPX`j+6XAQY=, +=IIXIQ= `QI +
IYbP+=I+QPr+cA=b, r+jXHxQ=, +=IIXIQ= `Q +IXAX +bcAQ= ` +cA+=, r-=p+%Pr`+%r+=I$+sYrIQXc`I+cZ+QPrIr+6XAQY=, +=IIX
IQ= `QI +`, k+XI+%P=Q+r`=_, rI+QPr+>Qc+`cQ+c`, ?+Y`jrAIQ= `j+QPr+YIrAI+ArsYrIQ +_YQ+Qc+=, Ic+ArIkc`j+X`+=`QYA=,
+, = `HY=Hrp+, = `HY=Hr+=kk, XrI+_cQP+Qc+%AXQQR`+Qr-Q+=`j+IkrrbP +=`j+b= `_r+=kk, Xrj+Qc+=, , +PY>=`+, = `HY=HrIp+cQ
PrA+r-=>k, rI+cZ+Qcc, I+kc%rArj+_?+`, k+X`b, Yjr+%r+_Ir=AbP +r>=X, +Ik=>+zX, QrAX`H +=YQc>=QXb+QA= `I, =QXc`+cz+Qr
-Q+cA+IkrrbP +jcbY>r`Q+IY>>=AX{=QXc` +Ir`QX>r`Q+=`=, ?IXI +=`j+HA=>>=A+Ikrr, , +bPrb$X`Hp+zcA+r-=>k, r +Ic>r+r>
=X, +kAcHA=>I+b= `+=YQc>=QXb=, , ?+IYHnrIQ+= `+=kkAckAX=Qr+Ark, ?+Qc+=>rII=Hr+_Irj+c`+XQI+bc`Qr`Q+h+QPrIr+kAcH
A=>I+YIr+, = `HY=Hr+Qc+Ar=j +=`=, ?{r +=`j+ArIkc`j+Qc+?cYA>rII=Hrp+QPrAr+=Ar+Ir6rA=, +cQPrA+QrA>I+QP=Q+=Ar+Ac
YHP, ?+I?`c`>cYI+%XQP+=, kp+=QYA=,+, = `HY=Hr+Y`jrAIQ= `jX`H+=`j+=`QYA=,+, = `HY=Hr+Hr`rA=QXc`+ArzrA+Qc+YIX`H+b
c>kYQrAI+Qc+Y`jrAIQ= `j+=`j+kAcjYbr+PY>=`+, = `HY=Hr +ArIkrrbQX6r, ?p+`, H+P=I+QPr+=_X, XQ?+Qc+kAc6Xjr+=+6rA_=, +j
rIbAXkQXc`+cz+%P=Q+P=I+P=kkrr`rjp+QPXI+XI+=, Ic+b=, ,rj+, = `HY=Hr+cYQ+_?+IY>>=AX{X`H+_?+>r=`X`HzY, +X`zcA>=QXc`
+X`Qc+Qr-Q+YIX`H+=+bc`brkQ+$`c%`+=I+HA=>>=A+cz+HA=kPXbIp+X`+kA=bQXbr +`, Y+XI+YIrj+Qc+>r=`+`, kp+QPr+Y`jrAIQ
= `jX`H+_?+bc>kYQrAI+cz+QPr+IQAYbQYAr+=`j+>r=`X`H+cz+=, , +PY>=`+, = `HY=HrI +=, , c%X`H+jr6r, ckrAI+=`j+YIrAI+Qc+
X`QrA=bQ+%XQP+bc>kYQrAI+YIX`H+=QYA=, +Ir`Qr`brI+=`j+bc>>Y`Xb=QXc`p+bc>kYQ=QXc`=, +, X`HYXIQXbI+XI+QPr+IbXr`Q
XzXb+zXr, j+QP=Q+IQYjXrI+bc>kYQ=QXc`=, +=IkrrbQI+cz+PY>=`+, = `HY=Hr +%PX, r+, = `HY=Hr+XI+QPr+r`HX`rrAX`H+jXIbXk,
X`r+bc`brA`rj+%XQP+_YX, jX`H+bc>kYQ=QXc`=, +=AQXz=bQI+QP=Q+Y`jrAIQ= `j +Hr`rA=Qr +cA+>=`XkY, =Qr+PY>=`+, = `HY=H
rp+ArIr=AbP+c`+, = `HY=Hr+_rH= `IPcAQ, ?+=zQrA+QPr+X`6r`QXc`+cz+jXHxQ=, +bc>kYQrAI+X`+QPr+D~9vI +=`j+, = `HY=Hr+
jA=%I+c`+_cQP+, X`HYXIQXbI+=`j+=AQXzXbX=, +X`Qr, ,rbQp+Pc%r6rA +QPr+>=5cA+_Ar=$QPAcYHPi+cz+QPr+k=IQ+zr%+?r=AI
+P=6r+_rr`+kc%rArj+_?+>=bPX`r+, r=A`X`H +%PXbP+XI+=+_A= `bP+cz+=X+QP=Q+jr6r, ckI+I?IQr>I+QP=Q+, r=A`+=`j+Hr`rA
=, X{r+zAc>+j=Q=p+jrrk+, r=A`X`H+XI+=+$X`j+cz+>=bPX`r+, r=A`X`H+QP=Q+b=`+, r=A`+6rA?+bc>k, r-=k=QQR`A`I+zAc>+, =A
Hr+j=Q=IrQI +%PXbP+>r=`I+QP=Q+XQ+XI+Xjr=, , ?+IYXQrj+Qc+, r=A`X`H+QPr+bc>k, r-XQXrI+cz+`=QYA=,+, = `HY=Hr+zAc>+j
=Q=IrQI+IcYAbrrj+zAc>+QPr+%r_p'
```

```
In [10]: 1 # Проанализирую частоту символов в шифртексте
          2
          3 statistic = {}
          4
          5 for i in encrypted_text:
          6     if statistic.get(i):
          7         statistic[i] += 1
          8     else:
          9         statistic[i] = 1
          10
          11 print(statistic)
```

```
{ ' ': 185, '=': 239, 'Q': 190, 'Y': 88, 'A': 122, ',': 117, '+': 389, 'H': 86, 'r': 230, 'k': 58, 'c': 121, 'b': 71, 'I': 140, 'X': 142, '_': 26, 'P': 79, 'z': 31, '>': 61, 'j': 61, ' ': 28, 'p': 19, '?': 24, '%': 23, '-': 9, '6': 14, '{': 5, '$': 5, 's': 2, 'h': 1, 'D': 1, '~': 1, '9': 1, 'v': 1, '5': 1 }
```

```
In [11]: 1 # Составлю датафрейм и приведу к табличному виду
          2 # Начертим на графике собранную статистику
          3
          4 import pandas as pd
          5
          6 df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(statistic, orient='index', columns=['freq']).sort_values('freq', ascending=True)
          7 df.plot.bar()
```

Out[11]: <AxesSubplot: >



```
In [12]: 1 # Методом пристального взгляда и простого перебора
2 # кандидатов исходя из таблицы частотности
3 # попробуем взломать и аффинный метод шифрования
4
5 mapping = {
6     '+': ' ', # наиболее распространенный не буквенный символ
7     '=': 'a',
8     'r': 'e',
9     'Q': 't',
10    '\': 'n',
11    'X': 'i',
12    'I': 's',
13    'A': 'r',
14    'c': 'o',
15    ',': 'l',
16    'Y': 'u',
17    'H': 'g',
18    'P': 'h',
19    'b': 'c'
20 }
```

```
In [13]: 1 decrypted_array = []
2
3 for i in encrypted_text:
4     if mapping.get(i):
5         decrypted_array.append(mapping[i])
6     else:
7         decrypted_array.append(' ')
8
9 result = "".join(decrypted_array)
10 result
```

```
Out[13]: 'natural language processing is a branch of artificial intelligence that enables computers to comprehend
generate an simulate human language natural language processing has the ability to interrogate the data
with natural language text or voice this is also called language in most consumers have robotic inte
racted with nlp without realizing it for instance nlp is the core technology behind virtual assistants
such as the oracle digital assistant siri cortana or alexa when we ask questions of these virtual assi
stants nlp is what enables them to not only understand the users request but to also reason in natural
language language applies both to written text and speech and can be applied to all human languages oth
er examples of tools powered by nlp include web search email spam filtering automatic translation of tex
t or speech content summarization sentiment analysis and grammar spell checking or example some email
programs can automatically suggest an appropriate reply to a message based on its content these progr
ams use language to read analyze and reason to our message there are several other terms that are rou
ghly synonymous with nlp natural language understanding and natural language generation refer to using co
mputers to understand and produce human language respectively nlg has the ability to produce a verbal re
scription of what has happened this is also called language out summarizing meaningul information
into text using a concept known as grammar of graphics in practice nlu is used to mean nlp the understa
nding of computers of the structure and meaning of all human languages allowing developers and users to i
nteract with computers using natural sentences and communication computational linguistics is the scienti
fic field that studies computational aspects of human language while language is the engineering discipli
ne concerned with building computational artifacts that understand generate or simulate human language
research on language began shortly after the invention of digital computers in the 1950s and language p
rograms on both linguistics and artificial intellect however the major breakthroughs of the past few years
have been powered by machine learning which is a branch of ai that develops systems that learn and genera
te from data deep learning is a kind of machine learning that can learn very complex patterns from larg
e datasets which means that it is ideal suited to learning the complexities of natural language from da
taset sources from the web'
```

Часть 3. Аффинный рекуррентный шифр

Поскольку аффинный рекуррентный шифр на каждом шаге вырабатывает новые ключи для шифрования - то один и тот же символ может быть зашифрован разными символами, и наоборот, два разных шифра могут быть зашифрованы одинаковыми символами.

Таким образом частотный анализ не принесет успеха в криптоанализе. Однако поскольку пространство ключей не столь велико и зависит по-сути от величины словаря, то данный шифр может быть взломан методом грубой силы - то есть простым перебором двух возможных вариантов ключей и при много кратном расшифровании зашифрованного текста - получить в итоге исходный текст.

Спасибо за внимание!