For an attacker to successfully decode the cipher the attacker first must realize that the number is actually in base nine. From there, the attacker would have to divide the number into groups of three. The numbers are generated in correspondence to a 3D array that was randomly filled. It looks like this (but not exactly):

```
[ [ [a, b, c, d],   [e, f, g, h],     [i, j, k, l],     [m, n, o, p] ],
  [ [q, r, s, t],   [u, v, w, x],     [y, z, ., _],     [0, 1, 2, 3] ],
  [ [4, 5, 6, 7],   [8, 9, A, B],     [C, D, E, F],     [G, H, I, J] ],
  [ [K, L, M, N], [O, P, Q, R],     [S, T, U, V],     [W, X, Y, Z] ] ]
```

Depending on whether or not the attacker has access to the table used to encrypt, the attacker can do one of two things. If they have the table they can decrypt easily, the first number minus 1 corresponds to the index of the first array, the second number minus 1 to the index in the second, and the third number minus one to the third. If the attacker does not have this they will need to populate the table themself. They'd probably be able to figure it out by treating it like a symbol cypher and doing frequency analysis. It's not impenetrable, but it should slow them down at least.