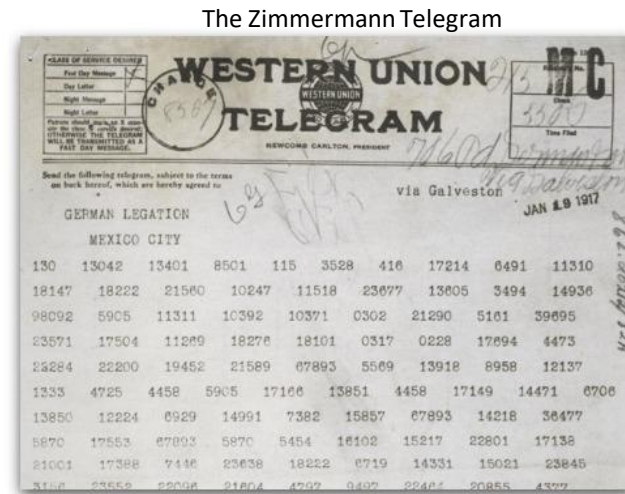


Nature-Inspired Cryptoanalysis Methods for Breaking Vigenère Cipher

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cryptography



cryptoanalysis

- Classical ciphers
 - transposition
 - substitution
 - monoalphabetic (e.g. Caesar cipher, Affine cipher)
 - polyalphabetic (e.g. Vigenère cipher, Gronsfeld cipher)
 - polygraphic (e.g. Hill cipher)

Vigenère cipher

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

Plain text	N	E	W	T	E	C	H	N	O	L	O	G	I	E	S
Key	K	E	Y	K	E	Y	K	E	Y	K	E	Y	K	E	Y
Ciphertext	X	I	U	D	I	A	R	R	M	V	S	E	S	I	Q

Vigenère cipher

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- Definition of plaintext (P), key (K), and ciphertext (C):

$$P=(P_1, P_2, \dots, P_m); \quad K=(K_1, K_2, \dots, K_n); \quad C=(C_1, C_2, \dots, C_m)$$

- Encryption E using key K :

$$C_i = E_K(P_i) = (P_i + K_i) \bmod 26$$

- Decryption D using key K :

$$D_K(C_i) = (C_i - K_i) \bmod 26$$

- Differential Evolution: Storn and Price (1997)
- Particle Swarm Optimization: Kennedy and Eberhart (1995)
- Firefly Algorithm: Yang (2008)
- Artificial Bee Colony Algorithm: Karaboga (2005)
- Cuckoo Search: Yang and Deb (2009)



N-I cryptanalysis methods

- Identification of the period of the cipher
 - Friedman attack based on the Index of Coincidence (I_c)

$$I_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^j f_i(f_i - 1)}{n(n - 1)}$$

$$key_length = \frac{0.027n}{I_c(n - 1) - 0.038n + 0.065}$$

- Fitness function

$$f(K) = \sum_{i=1}^j |FE_i - FD_i|$$

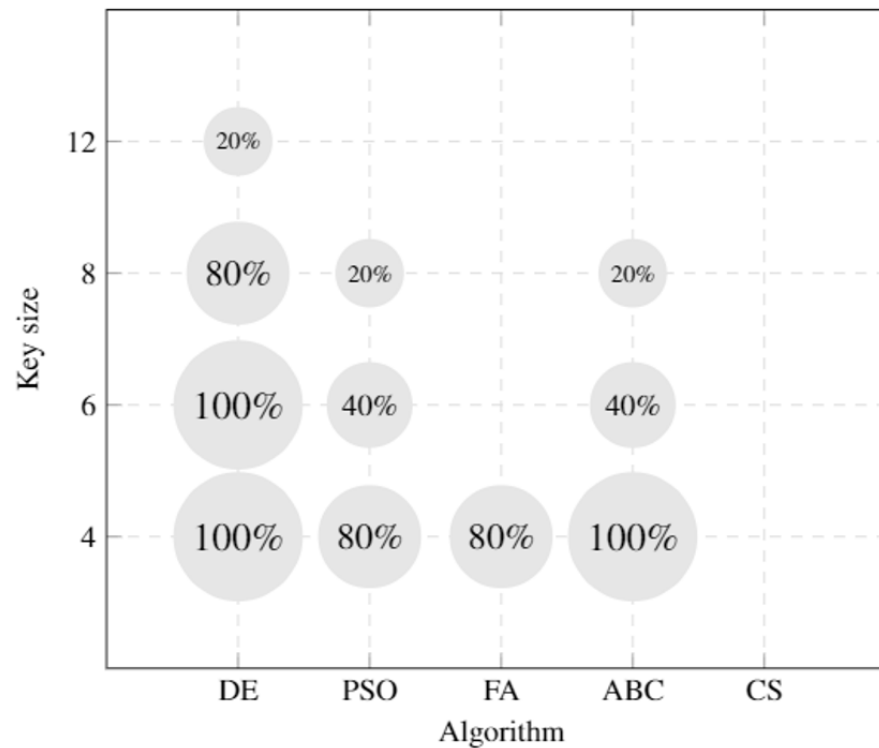
- Number of correctly recovered key characters per algorithm

Key size	MAX_KC					MIN_KC					AVG_KC				
	DE	PSO	FA	ABC	CS	DE	PSO	FA	ABC	CS	DE	PSO	FA	ABC	CS
4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	2	4	3.8	3.8	4	2.6
6	6	6	5	6	3	6	5	5	4	3	6	5.4	5	5.2	3
8	8	8	6	8	5	6	5	4	5	2	7.6	6	5	6.4	3.8
12	12	9	8	8	5	11	6	5	6	3	11.2	7.8	6.6	7	4

- Time analysis of obtaining the max number of correctly recovered key characters

Key size	DE	PSO	FA	ABC	CS
4	35.7	178.8	349.7	180.2	181.7
6	38.3	184.9	232.8	187.3	185.4
8	40.2	214.9	426.4	246.6	205.3
12	52.8	216.4	312.1	200.3	229.5

- percentage of all correctly obtained key characters in five independent run



- Proposed method for breaking the Vigenère cipher
 - Tested with four different key sizes
 - One plaintext

- Best performance: Differential Evolution algorithm
 - Recovered the highest amount of key characters
 - Took the least amount of time

- Future work
 - Utilization of other nature-inspired algorithms
 - Utilization of nature-inspired algorithms to modern cryptography