# 密码学课程作业 Hw-01

武桐西 2112515 信息安全一班 2023 年 9 月 20 日

# **题目 1.** 考虑下列定义在 $\mathbb{Z}_2$ 上的四级线性递归序列

$$z_{i+4} = (z_i + z_{i+1} + z_{i+2} + z_{i+3}) \bmod 2$$

 $i \ge 0$ 。对其 16 种可能的初始向量  $(z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3) \in (\mathbb{Z}_2)^4$ ,分别求出其生成的密钥流的周期。

解答. 作出该 FSR 的状态转移表,如表1所示。

表 1: 状态转移表

| Current State          | Next State             | Current State          | Next State             |  |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| $(x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0)$ |  |
| 0000                   | 0000                   | 1000                   | 1100                   |  |
| 0001                   | 1000                   | 1001                   | 0100                   |  |
| 0010                   | 1001                   | 1010                   | 0101                   |  |
| 0011                   | 0001                   | 1011                   | 1101                   |  |
| 0100                   | 1010                   | 1100                   | 0110                   |  |
| 0101                   | 0010                   | 1101                   | 1110                   |  |
| 0110                   | 0011                   | 1110                   | 1111                   |  |
| 0111                   | 1011                   | 1111                   | 0111                   |  |

根据状态转移表,作出状态转移图,如图1所示。

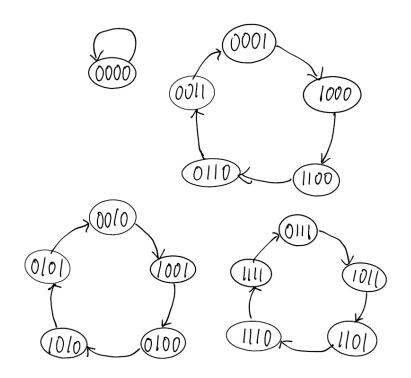


图 1: 状态转移图

由图1, 当初始向量  $\mathbf{x} = (x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0)$  为 0000 时, 其生成的密钥流的周期为 1, 当 初始向量  $\mathbf{x} = (x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0)$  取其他 15 个值时, 其生成的密钥流的周期为 5.

## 题目 2. 以下为维吉尼亚密码加密的密文,请破译其明文。

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

#### 解答.

(1) 首先采用 Kasiski 测试法猜测该维吉尼亚密码使用的密钥的长度 m。

首先搜索长度为 3 的相同的密文段,并计算相同密文段之间的间距  $\delta_i$ ,得到对应的结果如下:

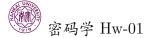
密文段: ['MVG', 'BVF', 'DDK', 'KFT', 'KFT', 'HJV', 'HJV', 'HCT', 'RLS', 'KCG', 'AFS', 'RWX', 'VYC', 'WBB', 'BBI', 'HJV', 'JVL', 'VLN', 'LNH', 'NHI', 'HJV']; 其对应的间距: [156, 264, 198, 18, 156, 18, 138, 84, 18, 121, 60, 12, 42, 36, 36, 54, 54, 54, 54, 12]。

容易发现,密文段中出现次数最多的是 HJV,其在密文中共出现了 5 次,其对应的间距分别为 18、138、54、12,因此猜测密钥长度 m 为它们的最大公因子  $\gcd(18,138,54,12) = 6,因此猜测密钥长度 <math>m = 6$ 。

上述分析过程的计算如代码1所示。

代码 1: guess\_m.py: Kasiski 测试法猜测密钥长度 m

```
# 利用 Kasiski 检测法猜测 Vigenere 密码的密钥长度
 1
2
3
   import re # 正则表达式
   from collections import Counter
4
5
 6
   def get_gcd(a, b):
       # 求 a 和 b 的最大公因子
7
8
9
       if a < b:
10
          a, b = b, a
       while b != 0:
11
          a, b = b, a \% b
12
13
       return a
14
15
   def kasiski_guess(cipher_text):
       # 搜索长度为 3 的相同的密文, 计算其间距
16
17
       # 去除密文中的空格
18
19
       cipher_text = re.sub(r'\s', '', cipher_text)
20
       # 搜索长度为 3 的相同的密文, 计算其间距
21
22
       same_cipher_text = []
23
       same_cipher_text_length = []
```



```
for i in range( len(cipher_text) - 3):
24
25
           pos = cipher_text.find(cipher_text[i:i + 3], i + 3)
           if pos != -1:
26
               same_cipher_text.append(cipher_text[i:i + 3])
27
               same_cipher_text_length.append(pos - i)
28
29
        # 打印信息
30
        print('长度为 3 的相同的密文为: ')
31
32
       print(same_cipher_text)
       print('其间距为: ')
33
34
       print(same_cipher_text_length)
35
        # 找出重复最多的长度为 3 的密文
36
37
        same_cipher_text_most_common = Counter(same_cipher_text).most_common(1)[0][0]
38
        counter = []
39
40
        for i, s in enumerate(same_cipher_text):
41
           if s == same_cipher_text_most_common:
42
               counter.append(same_cipher_text_length[i])
43
44
        # 求最大公因子
        gcd = counter[0]
45
       for i in range(1, len(counter)):
46
47
           gcd = get_gcd(gcd, counter[i])
48
        # 最大公因子很可能是密钥长度
49
50
       return gcd
```

为验证上述猜测的密钥长度的合理性,将密文分为 m 组,计算每组的重合指数 (Index of Coincidence)  $^1$ ,结果表2所示。

表 2: 密钥长度 m = 6 时, 每组的重合指数

| *    |       |       | • |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 分组   | 第1组   | 第2组   | 第3组                                     | 第4组   | 第5组   | 第6组   |
| 重合指数 | 0.063 | 0.084 | 0.049                                   | 0.065 | 0.043 | 0.073 |

可以看到每组的重合指数均比较接近 0.065,因此猜测密钥长度 m=6 很可能是正确的。

<sup>1</sup>该部分计算在代码2的前半部分。

(2) 接下来采用重合指数法(Index of Coincidence Method)来猜测密钥  $K = (k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4, k_5, k_6)$ 。

令  $p_i$  表示第 i 个英文字母出现的频率( $i=0,1,2,\cdots,25$ ,即  $i\in\mathbb{Z}_{26}$ ), $f_i$  表示当前分组中第 i 个英文字母出现的频数,n' 表示当前分组的密文长度。假设  $0\leqslant g\leqslant 25$ ,定义数值

$$M_g = \sum_{i=0}^{25} \frac{p_i f_{i+g}}{n'} \tag{1}$$

如果  $g=k_i$ ,则式 (1) 退化为重合指数,应该有  $M_g\approx\sum_{i=0}^{25}p_i^2=0.065$ 。如果  $g\neq k_i$ ,则  $M_g$  一般应该小于 0.065。  $^2$ 

由上述分析可知,可以取每组中  $M_g$  取最大值时对应的偏移 g 作为该组的密钥  $k_i$ ,即  $k_i = \arg\max_g M_g$ 。

综上, 编程计算如代码2所示, 得到解密后的明文如下:

ilearnedhow to calculate the amount of paperneeded for aroom when iwas at school you multiply the square foot age of the walls by the cubic contents of the floor and ceiling combined and double it you then allow half the total for openings such as windows and doors then you allow the other half form at ching the pattern then you double the whole thing again to give a margin of error and then you or derthe paper

### 将该明文进行单词划分并添加标点符号,可以解析出如下信息:

I learned how to calculate the amount of paper needed for a room when i was at school. You multiply the square footage of the walls by the cubic contents of the floor and ceiling combined, and double it. You then allow half the total for openings such as windows and doors. Then you allow the other half for matching the pattern. Then you double the whole thing again to give a margin of error, and then you order the paper.

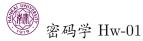
代码 2: index\_of\_coincidence\_method.py

# 采用重合指数法, 破译维吉尼亚密码

2

1

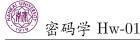
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>可由以下不等式得到: 若 a > b > 0, c > d > 0, 则 ac + bd > ad + bc。



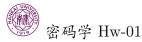
```
import re # 正则表达式
3
 4
    from guess_m import * # 导入 guess_m.py 中的 kasiski_guess() 和 get_gcd() 函数
 5
    # 字母频率表
 6
    letter_frequency_table = {
7
 8
        # 大写字母
 9
        'A': 0.082,
        'B': 0.015,
10
        'C': 0.028,
11
12
        'D': 0.043,
13
        'E': 0.127,
14
        'F': 0.022,
        'G': 0.020,
15
        'H': 0.061,
16
17
        'I': 0.070,
18
        'J': 0.002,
        'K': 0.008,
19
        'L': 0.040,
20
        'M': 0.024,
21
22
        'N': 0.067,
23
        '0': 0.075,
        'P': 0.019,
24
        'Q': 0.001,
25
26
        'R': 0.060,
        'S': 0.063,
27
        'T': 0.091,
28
        'U': 0.028,
29
        'V': 0.010,
30
        'W': 0.023,
31
32
        'X': 0.001,
        'Y': 0.020,
33
        'Z': 0.001
34
35
36
    def shift_letter(letter, shift):
37
38
39
        字母移位
        :param letter: 字母
40
        :param shift: 移位数
41
        :return 移位后的字母
42
43
```

```
44
        # 大写字母
45
46
        if letter.isupper():
           letter = chr(( ord(letter) - ord('A') + shift) % 26 + ord('A'))
47
        # 小写字母
48
49
        elif letter.islower():
           letter = chr(( ord(letter) - ord('a') + shift) % 26 + ord('a'))
50
        # 非字母
51
52
        else:
53
           pass
54
55
       return letter
56
    def index_of_coincidence_method(m, cipher_text):
57
58
59
        重合指数法
        :param m: 密钥长度
60
        :param cipher_text: 密文
61
        :return 明文,密钥
62
63
64
        # 过滤密文空白
65
       cipher_text = re.sub(r'\s', '', cipher_text)
66
67
        # 分组
68
       cipher_text_group = []
69
       for i in range(m):
70
71
           cipher_text_group.append(cipher_text[i::m])
72
73
        # 计算每一组的重合指数,以进一步辅助判断密钥长度 m 的正确性
        index_of_coincidence_group = []
74
       letter_count_group = []
75
       for i in range(m):
76
           # 计算每个字母出现的次数
77
           letter_count = {}
78
79
           for letter in cipher_text_group[i]:
80
               if letter in letter_count:
81
                   letter_count[letter] += 1
82
               else:
                   letter_count[letter] = 1
83
84
           letter_count_group.append(letter_count)
```

```
85
             # 计算重合指数
 86
 87
             cipher_text_length = len(cipher_text_group[i])
             index_of_coincidence = 0
 88
             for letter in letter_count:
 89
 90
                 index_of_coincidence += letter_count[letter] * (letter_count[letter] - 1)
             index_of_coincidence /= cipher_text_length * (cipher_text_length - 1)
 91
             index_of_coincidence_group.append(index_of_coincidence)
 92
 93
 94
         # 打印每一组的重合指数
         print('每一组的重合指数为:')
 95
 96
         for i in range(m):
            print('第 %d 组: ' % (i + 1), end='')
 97
            print(cipher_text_group[i], end=' ')
 98
 99
             print(index_of_coincidence_group[i])
100
         # 猜测每一组的密钥
101
102
         key_group = []
103
         for i, letter_count in enumerate(letter_count_group):
104
            M_max = 0
105
            key = None
            for g in range(26):
106
                # 计算M_g
107
                cipher_text_length = len(cipher_text_group[i])
108
109
110
                 for letter in letter_frequency_table:
111
                    try:
112
                        M += letter_frequency_table[letter] * letter_count[shift_letter(letter, g)]
113
                    except:
114
                        # 此时出现频数为零的情况
115
                        pass
                M /= cipher_text_length
116
117
118
                 # 找出最大的 M_g
119
                 if M > M_max:
120
                    M_{max} = M
121
                    key = g
122
            key_group.append(key)
123
         #解密
124
         plain_text = ''
125
```



```
126
        for i in range( len(cipher_text)):
            plain_text += shift_letter(cipher_text[i], -key_group[i % m]) # 解密: 移位数取反
127
128
        plain_text = plain_text.lower()
129
130
        return plain_text, key_group
131
132
133
     if __name__ == '__main__':
134
         cipher_text = """
135
         KCCPKBGUFDPHQTYAVINRRTMVGRKDNBVFDETDGILTXRGUD
136
         DKOTFMBPVGEGLTGCKQRACQCWDNAWCRXIZAKFTLEWRPTYC
137
         QKYVXCHKFTPONCQQRHJVAJUWETMCMSPKQDYHJVDAHCTRL
         SVSKCGCZQQDZXGSFRLSWCWSJTBHAFSIASPRJAHKJRJUMV
138
         GKMITZHFPDISPZLVLGWTFPLKKEBDPGCEBSHCTJRWXBAFS
139
140
         PEZQNRWXCVYCGAONWDDKACKAWBBIKFTIOVKCGGHJVLNHI
141
         FFSQESVYCLACNVRWBBIREPBBVFEXOSCDYGZWPFDTKFQIY
        CWHJVLNHIQIBTKHJVNPIST
142
         0.00
143
144
         # 猜测密钥长度
145
146
         m = kasiski_guess(cipher_text)
         print('密钥长度为: {}'. format(m))
147
148
149
         # 重合指数法破译密钥并解密
150
        plain_text, key_group = index_of_coincidence_method(m, cipher_text)
        print('密钥为: ')
151
152
        print(key_group)
        print('明文为: ')
153
154
        print(plain_text)
155
156
     # -----Output-----
157
     长度为 3 的相同的密文为:
158
     ['MVG', 'BVF', 'DDK', 'KFT', 'KFT', 'HJV', 'HJV', 'HCT', 'RLS', 'KCG', 'AFS', 'RWX', 'VYC', 'WBB', '
159
         BBI', 'HJV', 'JVL', 'VLN', 'LNH', 'NHI', 'HJV']
160
161
     [156, 264, 198, 18, 156, 18, 138, 84, 18, 121, 60, 12, 42, 36, 36, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 52, 12]
162
     密钥长度为: 6
     每一组的重合指数为:
163
     第 1 组: KGQNGVGGTGCQWAWQHNJEPJTKQFWAPJGHPWKCTAQVNCIVJFVNIVCPQJQJT 0.06265664160401002
164
165
     第 2 组: CUTRRFIUFEKCCKRKKCVTKVRCDRSFRRKFZTEEJFNYWKKKVFYVRFDFIVIV 0.08376623376623377
```



```
第 3 组: CFYRKDLDMGQWRFPYFQAMQDLGZLJSJJMPLFBBRSRCDAFCLSCREEYDYLBN 0.04935064935064935
 166
 167
                                                第 4 组: PDATDETDBLRDXTTVTQJCDASCXSTIAUIDVPDSWPWGDWTGNQLWPXGTCNTP 0.06493506493506493
                                                第 5 组: KPVMNTXKPTANILYXPRUMYHVZGWBAHMTILLPHXEXAKBIGHEABBOZKWHKI 0.04285714285714286
 168
                                                第 6 组: BHIVBDROVGCAZECCOHWSHCSQSCHSKVZSGKGCBZCOABOHISCBBSWFHIHS 0.07337662337662337
 169
170
                                                密钥为:
 171
                                                [2, 17, 24, 15, 19, 14]
 172
                                                ilear ned how to calculate the amount of paper needed for a room when iwas at school you multiply the square of the control 
 173
 174
                                              footage of the walls by the cubic contents of the floor and ceiling combined and double it you then allow have the contents of the floor and ceiling combined and double it you then allow have the contents of the floor and ceiling combined and double it you then allow have the contents of the floor and ceiling combined and double it you then allow have the contents of the floor and ceiling combined and double it you then allow have the contents of the floor and ceiling combined and double it you then allow have the contents of the floor and ceiling combined and double it you then allow have the contents of the floor and ceiling combined and double it you then allow have the contents of the co
 175
                                              {\tt lfthetotal for openings such as windows and doors then you allow the other half for matching the patternt}
 176
                                              henyoud ouble the whole thing again to give a margin of error and then you or der the paper of the contract 
 177
```