# Solving Substitution Ciphers with Genetic Algorithms

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### **Substitution cipher**

\* Method for encrypting text in classic cryptography (plaintext ↔ encrypted text).

\* Each individual symbol of alphabet is being substituted to other or same symbol of alphabet.

# **Vigenere Cipher**

- \* Polyalphabetic cipher there are more various substitutions involved, for example each character could be encrypted with different substitution function.
- \* Final encrypted text is calculated with Vigenere table. Character in each position is determined by given character in plaintext and character in key.

#### \* Example:

```
plaintext "vigenerescipher"
key "keykeykeykey"
encrypted "FMEORCBIQMMNRIP"
```

#### **What TODO?**

\* Prepare data = pairs of (plaintext, key) + encrypted text

\* Implement console app with the use of Genetic Algorithms in Python

\* Evaluate results (precision, number of generations needed, ...) and write documentation

#### **Dataset**

\* Use Vigenere substitution cipher (pycipher library in Python)

# \* A couple of tests, where every test will contain:

- plaintext as a text in English language
- key as pseudo-randomly generated string
- encrypted text (use pycipher)

#### **Motivation**

- \* Trying to recover plaintext from text encrypted by Vigenere cipher.
- \* Brute Force method (trying every possible key on ciphertext) can have very high computational complexity.
- \* Usage of GA may be a good optimalization heuristic.

## **Usage of Genetics Algorithms**

- \* Calculate key length (well known approach)
- \* Each individual in the population will represent 1 guess of cryptographic key used during encryption.
- \* Fitness function then takes such key and use it on encrypted text resulting in 1 possible plaintext.
- \* The Fitness evaluation is based on methods which are trying to determine if the word belongs to English language or not (Markov Chain Models = n-gram frequencies, or frequency of characters in English language)

# **Discussions**

**Questions?**