

Project 1

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1. Background

We've been tasked with reversing a relatively short piece of text that was encrypted using a substitution cipher. We're going to try to break it via a letter frequency attack, let's see if we're successful!

lrvnmir bpr sumvbwvr jx bpr lmiwv yjeryrki jx qmbm wi bpr xjvni
mkd ymibrut jx irhx wi bpr riirkvr jx ymbinlmtmipw utn qmumbr dj
w ipmhh but bj rhnvwdmbr bpr yjeryrki jx bpr qmbm mvvjudwko
bj yt wkbrusurbmbwj k lmird jk xjubt trmui jx ibndt

wb wi kjb mk rmit bmiq bj rashmwk rmvp yjeryrk mkd wbi iwok-
wxwvmkvr mkd ijyr ynib urymwk nkrashmwkrd bj ower m vjyshrbr
rashmkmbwj k jkr cjnhd pmer bj lr fnmhwxxrd mkd wkiswurd bj
invp mk rabrkb bpmb pr vjnhd urmvp bpr ibmbr jx rkhwopbrkrd
ywkd vmsmlhr jx urvjokwkwko ijnkdhrrii jnkd mkd ipmsrhrii ipmsr
w dj kjb drry ytirhx bpr xwkmh mnbpjuwbt lnb yt rasruwrkvr cwbp
qmbm pmi hrxb kj djnlb bpmb bpr xjhjhjcwko wi bpr sujsru mssh-
wvmbwj k mkd wkbrusurbmbwj k w jxxru yt bprjuwri wk bpr pjsr
bpmb bpr riirkvr jx jqwkmcmk qmumbr cwhh urymwk wkbmrv

2. Introduction

At this stage, we didn't immediately see the need to get started on writing a program just yet, so we sorted the letter frequencies of both the cipher text and of English in Google Sheets to allow us to immediately begin decryption attempts.¹

¹We do eventually get around to writing a small program once the functionality we require becomes clear.

R	84	0.1300
B	68	0.1053
M	62	0.0960
K	49	0.0759
J	48	0.0743
W	47	0.0728

Figure 1: Cipher text frequencies

It may not seem like much, but this critical step allowed us to build some confidence on an otherwise daunting task. Could we really do this? We immediately opened up Visual Studio Code and tried a few substitutions with just CTRL + F, and replace all.

E	0.127
T	0.0906
A	0.0817
O	0.0751
I	0.0697
N	0.0675

Figure 2: English letter frequencies

3. Early Decryption Attempts

3.1 $r \rightarrow e$

We see that both cipher text letter **r** and english letter **e** seem to have matching frequencies, so let's try those first.

Table 1: Replacements so far

Cipher Letter	English Letter
r	e

levmnie bpe sumvbwve jx bpe lmiwv yjeeyekbi jx qmbm wi bpe xjvni
mkd ymibeut jx iehx wi bpe eiiekve jx ymbinlmtmipw utn qmumbe dj
w ipmhh but bj ehvwdmbe bpe yjeeyekbi jx bpe qmbm mvvjudwko
bj yt wkbeusuebmbwj k lmiied jk xjubt temui jx ibndt

wb wi kjb mk emit bmiq bj eashmwk emvp yjeeyekb mkd wbi iwok-
wxwvmkve mkd ijye ynib ueymwk nkeashmwked bj owee m vjyshebe
eashmkmbwj k jke cjnhd pmee bj le fnmhwxwed mkd wkiswued bj
invp mk eabekb bpmb pe vjnhd uemvp bpe ibmbe jx ekhwopbeked
ywkd vmsslhe jx uevjokwkwko ijnkdheii ijnkd mkd ipmseheii ipmse
w dj kjb deey ytiehx bpe xwkmh mnbpujwbt lnb yt easeuuekve
cwbp qmbm pmi hexb kj djnlb bpmb bpe xjhhjcwko wi bpe sujseu
msshwvmbwj k mkd wkbeusuebmbwj k w jxxeu yt bpejuwei wk bpe
pjse bpmb bpe eiiekve jx jqwkmcnk qmumbe cwhh ueymwk wkbmnb

Nothing that we can really make out as English yet. We do see the word ‘but’
appear however it’s too early for it to actually be a decrypted word. Let’s try a
few more substitutions that seem to match up.

3.2 b → t

Table 2: Replacements so far

Cipher Letter	English Letter
r	e
b	t

levmnie tpe sumvtwve jx tpe lmiwv yjeeyekti jx qmtm wi tpe xjvni
mkd ymiteut jx iehx wi tpe eiiekve jx ymtinlmtmipw utn qmumte dj
w ipmhh tut tj ehvwdmte tpe yjeeyekti jx tpe qmtm mvvjudwko tj
yt wkteusuetmtwj k lmiied jk xjutt temui jx itndt

wt wi kjt mk emit tmiq tj eashmwk emvp yjeeyekt mkd wti iwok-
wxwvmkve mkd ijye ynit ueymwk nkeashmwked tj owee m vjyshete
eashmkmtwj k jke cjnhd pmee tj le fnmhwxwed mkd wkiswued tj invp
mk eatekt tpmt pe vjnhd uemvp tpe itmte jx ekhwopteked ywkd
vmsslhe jx uevjokwkwko ijnkdheii ijnkd mkd ipmseheii ipmse w dj
kjt deey ytiehx tpe xwkmh mntpujwtt lnt yt easeuuekve cwtp qmtm
pmi hext kj djnlt tpmt tpe xjhhjcwko wi tpe sujseu msshwvmtwj k
mkd wkteusuetmtwj k w jxxeu yt tpejuwei wk tpe pjse tpmt tpe
eiiekve jx jqwkmcnk qmumte cwhh ueymwk wktmvt

3.3 m → a

Table 3: Replacements so far

Cipher Letter	English Letter
r	e
b	t
m	a

levanie tpe suavtwve jx tpe laiww yjeeyekti jx qata wi tpe xjvni
akd yaiteut jx iehx wi tpe eiiekve jx yatinlataipw utn qauate dj w
ipahh tut tj ehvwdade tpe yjeeyekti jx tpe qata avvjudwko tj yt
wkteusuetatwj k laied jk xjutt teau jx itndt

wt wi kjt ak eait taiq tj eashawk eavp yjeeyekt akd wti iwokwxwvakve
akd ijye ynit ueyaww nkeashawked tj owee a vjyshete eashakatwj kje
cjhnd pae tj le fnahwxwed akd wkiswued tj invp ak eatekt tpat pe
vjnhd ueavp tpe itate jx ekhwopteked ywkd vasalhe jx uevjokwkwko
ijnkdheii ijnkd akd ipaseheii ipase w dj kjt deey ytiehx tpe xwkah
antpjuwtt lnt yt easeuwekve cwtp qata pai hext kj djnt tpat tpe
xjhjhjcwko wi tpe sujseu asshwvatwj k akd wkteusuetatwj w jxxeu
yt tpejuwei wk tpe pjse tpat tpe eiiekve jx jkwkacak qauate cwhh
ueyaww wktavt

3.4 k → o

At this stage we’ve still got a few substitutions that are likely to match up but we’ve got a problem: the frequencies of the remaining letters are so close to each other that any one of them could be the correct candidate for substitution with ‘o’. We might’ve also inadvertently stumbled upon an easy way to defeat this attack: make sure the cipher text frequencies are all close to each other.

There’s no way to know in advance which the correct substitution might be, so we naively try mapping ‘k’ to ‘o’.

Table 4: Replacements so far

Cipher Letter	English Letter
r	e
b	t
m	a
k	o

levanie tpe suavtwve jx tpe laiww yjeeyeoti jx qata wi tpe xjvni
aod yaiteut jx iehx wi tpe eiieove jx yatinlataipw utn qauate dj w

ipahh tut tj ehvwdte tpe yjeeyeti jx tpe qata avvjudwoo tj yt
woteusuetatwjo laied jo xjutt teauj jx itndt

wt wi ojt ao eait taiq tj eashawo eavp yjeeyet aod wti iwoowxwvaove
aod ijye ynit ueyawo noeashawoed tj owee a vjyshete eashaoatwjo joe
cjhnd pae tpe le fnahwxwed aod woiswued tj invp ao eateot tpat pe
vjnhd ueavp tpe itate jx eohwopteoed ywod vasalhe jx uevjoowgwoo
ijnodheii ijnod aod ipaseheii ipase w dj ojt deey ytiehx tpe xwoah
antpjuwtt lnt yt easeuweove cwtp qata pai hext oj djlnt tpat tpe
xjhjcwwoo wi tpe sujseu asschwvatwjo aod woteusuetatwjo w jxxeu
yt tpejuwei wo tpe pjse tpat tpe eiieove jx jqwoacao qauate cwhh
ueyawo wotavt

This seems to have gotten us less readable text. Could it be ‘j’ to ‘o’ instead?

3.5 j → o

Table 5: Replacements so far

Cipher Letter	English Letter
r	e
b	t
m	a
j	o

levanie tpe suavtwve ox tpe laiuv yoeeyekti ox qata wi tpe xovni
akd yaiteut ox iehx wi tpe eiiekve ox yatinlataipw utn qauate do w
ipahh tut to ehvwdte tpe yoeeyekti ox tpe qata avvoudwko to yt
wkteusuetatwok laied ok xoutt teauj ox itndt

wt wi kot ak eait taiq to eashawk eavp yoeeyekt akd wti iwok-
wxwvakve akd ioye ynit ueyawk nkeashawked to owee a voyshete
eashakatwok oke conhd pae tpe le fnahwxwed akd wkiswued to invp
ak eatekt tpat pe vonhd ueavp tpe itate ox ekhwopteked ywkd vasalhe
ox uevookwkwko ionkdheii ionkd akd ipaseheii ipase w do kot deey
ytiehx tpe xwkah antpouwtt lnt yt easeuwekve cwtp qata pai hext
ko donlt tpat tpe xohhocwko wi tpe suoseu asschwvatwok akd wk-
teusuetatwok w oxxeu yt tpeouwei wk tpe pose tpat tpe eiiekve ox
oqwkacak qauate cwhh ueyawk wktavt

We start seeing ‘to’ pop up, and we’re confident it’s actually ‘to’, because we mapped ‘b’ to ‘t’ earlier. So we’re starting to see something that looks like it’s leaning towards English! It looks like this was the correct substitution, so we’ll keep trying a few more.

3.6 k → i

Since ‘k’ was undone in the last step, we wonder what it might be. Trying to match it with the English letter closest in relative frequency would have us map ‘k’ → ‘i’.

Table 6: Replacements so far

Cipher Letter	English Letter
r	e
b	t
m	a
j	o
k	i

levanie tpe suavtwve ox tpe laiuv yoeeyeiti ox qata wi tpe xovni
aid yaiteut ox iehx wi tpe eiieive ox yatinlataipw utn qauate do w
ipahh tut to ehvwdate tpe yoeeyeiti ox tpe qata avvoudwio to yt
witeusuetatwoi laied oi xoutt teau i ox itndt

wt wi iot ai eait taiq to eashawi eavp yoeeyeit aid wti iwoiwxwvaive
aid ioye ynit ueyaw i neashawied to owee a voyshete eashaiatwoi oie
conhd pae to le fnahwxwed aid wiiswued to invp ai eateit tpat pe
vonhd ueavp tpe itate ox eihopteied ywid vasalhe ox uevooiungwio
ionidheii ionid aid ipaseheii ipase w do iot deey ytiehx tpe xwiah
antpouwt lnt yt easeuweive cwtp qata pai hex io donlt tpat tpe
xohhocwio wi tpe suoseu asshwvatwoi aid witeusuetatwoi w oxxeu
yt tpeouwei wi tpe pose tpat tpe eiieive ox oqwiacai qauate cwhh
ueyaw i witavt

This doesn’t seem like a good map. We got ‘iot’ as a decrypted word, and we’re confident that the ‘o’ and the ‘t’ are correct mappings. The next closest English letter would be ‘n’, so let’s try that next.

3.6 k → n

Table 7: Replacements so far

Cipher Letter	English Letter
r	e
b	t
m	a
j	o
k	n

levanie tpe suavtwve ox tpe laiuv yoeeyenti ox qata wi tpe xovni
 and yaiteut ox iehx wi tpe eiienv ox yatinlataipw utn qauate do w
 ipahh tut to ehvwdade tpe yoeeyenti ox tpe qata avvoudwno to yt
 wnteusuetatwon laied on xoutt teaui ox itndt

wt wi not an eait taiq to eashawn eavp yoeeyent and wti iwon-
 wxwvanve and ioie ynit ueyawn nneashawned to owee a voyshete
 eashanatwon one conhd pae to le fnahwxwed and wniswued to
 invp an eatent tpat pe vonhd ueavp tpe itate ox enhwoptened ywnd
 vasalhe ox uevoonwgwno ionndheii ionnd and ipaseheii ipase w do not
 deey ytiehx tpe xwnah antpouwtt lnt yt easeuwenve cwtp qata pai
 hexh no donlt tpat tpe xohhocwno wi tpe suoseu asshwvatwon and
 wnteusuetatwon w oxxeu yt tpeouwei wn tpe pose tpat tpe eiienv
 ox oqwnacan qauate cwhh ueyawn wntavt

We just saw ‘not’ appear! This definitely feels like the right direction so far.

3.7 Taking a look at our frequency tables again

It seems like our frequency tables are becoming less reliable. It’s still too early
 to start guessing so they’re still our best bet at the moment. Let’s revist them
 for likely substitutions.

W	47	0.0728
I	41	0.0635
P	30	0.0464
U	24	0.0372
D	23	0.0356
H	23	0.0356

Figure 3: Cipher text frequencies continued

I	0.0697
N	0.0675
S	0.0633
H	0.0609
R	0.0599
D	0.0425

Figure 4: English letter frequencies continued

We see that the next most frequent cipher letter is ‘w’. Let’s try mapping that to the next most frequent English letter, ‘i’.

3.8 w → i

Table 8: Replacements so far

Cipher Letter	English Letter
r	e
b	t
m	a
j	o
k	n
w	i

levanie tpe suavtive ox tpe laiiv yoeeyenti ox qata ii tpe xovni and yaitaut ox iehx ii tpe eiienv ox yatinlataipi utn qauate do i ipahh tut to ehnvdate tpe yoeeyenti ox tpe qata avvoudino to yt inteusuetation laied on xoutt teauu ox itndt

it ii not an eait taiq to eashain eavp yoeeyent and iti iionixivanve and ioye ynit ueyain nneashained to oiee a voyshete eashanation one conhd pae to le fnahixied and inisiued to invp an eatent tpat pe vonhd ueavp tpe itate ox enhioptened yind vasalhe ox uevoonigino ionndheii ionnd and ipaseheii ipase i do not deey ytiehx tpe xinah antpouitt lnt yt easeuienve citp qata pai hexd no donlt tpat tpe xohhocino ii tpe suoseu asshivation and inteusuetation i oxxeu yt tpeouiei in tpe pose tpat tpe eiienv ox oqinacan qauate cihh ueyain intavt

We see the word ‘it’ appear, so this certainly seems like a good substitution! We’ll keep it. The next most frequent letter pairing is cipher letter ‘i’ mapped to ‘s’. Let’s give it a shot.

3.8 i -> s (Oh...no)

Table 9: Replacements so far

Cipher Letter	English Letter
r	e
b	t
m	a
j	o
k	n
w	i
i	s

levanse tpe suavtsve ox tpe lassv yoeeyents ox qata ss tpe xovns
and yasteut ox seh x ss tpe essenve ox yatsnlatasps utn qauate do s
spahh tut to ehvnsdate tpe yoeeyents ox tpe qata avvoudsno to yt
snteusuetatson lased on xoutt teaus ox stndt

st ss not an east tasq to eashasn eavp yoeeyent and sts ssonsxsvanve
and soye ynst ueyasn nneashasn to osee a voyshete eashanatson one
conhd pae to le fnahxsxed and snssued to snvp an eatent tpat pe
vonhd ueavp tpe state ox ehsoptened ysnd vasalhe ox uevoonsgsno
sonndhess sonnd and spasehess spase s do not deey ytseh x tpe xsnah
antpoustt lnt yt easeusenve cstp qata pas hex t no donlt tpat tpe
xohhocsno ss tpe suoseu asshsvatson and snteusuetatson s oxxeu
yt tpeouses sn tpe pose tpat tpe essenve ox oqsnacan qauate cshh
ueyasn sntavt

Oh no! We just undid our earlier decryption of ‘w’ to ‘i’. Now we see what we need our program to do. We a way to track letters that have already been decrypted. We’ll start thinking about how to implement that soon, but for now let’s see how far we can get with an easy trick:

1. Undo w -> i
2. Map i -> s
3. Map w -> i

levanse tpe suavtive ox tpe lasiv yoeeyents ox qata is tpe xovns
and yasteut ox seh x is tpe essenve ox yatsnlataspi utn qauate do i
spahh tut to ehnvdate tpe yoeeyents ox tpe qata avvoudino to yt
inteusuetation lased on xoutt teaus ox stndt

it is not an east tasq to eashain eavp yoeeyent and its sionixivanve
and soye ynst ueyain nneashained to oiee a voyshete eashanation one

conhd pae to le fnahixed and inssued to snvp an eatent tpat pe
vonhd ueavp tpe state ox enhioptened yind vasalhe ox uevoonigino
sonndhess sonnd and spasehess spase i do not deey ytsehx tpe xinah
antpouitt lnt yt easeuieuve citp qata pas hext no donlt tpat tpe
xohhocino is tpe suoseu asshivation and inteusuetation i oxxeu yt
tpeouies in tpe pose tpat tpe essenve ox oqinacan qauate cihh ueyain
intavt

All of the sudden we have a lot of words we can guess. ‘tpe’ is probably ‘the’, so we can guess that ‘p’ maps onto ‘h’.

3.9 p → h

Table 10: Replacements so far

Cipher Letter	English Letter
r	e
b	t
m	a
j	o
k	n
i	s
w	i
p	h

levanse the suavtive ox the lasiv yoeeyents ox qata is the xovns
and yasteut ox sehx is the essenve ox yatsnlatashi utn qauate do i
shahh tut to ehnvdate the yoeeyents ox the qata avvoudino to yt
inteusuetation lased on xoutt teaus ox stndt

it is not an east tasq to eashain eavh yoeeyent and its sionixivanve
and soye ynst ueyain nneashained to oiee a voyshete eashanation one
conhd haee to le fnahixed and inssued to snvh an eatent that he
vonhd ueavh the state ox enhiohtened yind vasalhe ox uevoonigino
sonndhess sonnd and shasehess shase i do not deey ytsehx the xinah
anthouitt lnt yt easeuieuve cith qata has hext no donlt that the
xohhocino is the suoseu asshivation and inteusuetation i oxxeu yt
theouies in the hose that the essenve ox oqinacan qauate cihh ueyain
intavt

This definitely seems right. Anymore substitutions we can glaze from this so far?

- How about ‘theouies’? Perhaps we can map ‘u’ to ‘r’ to make ‘theories’. It’s worth a shot.
- The word ‘ox’ looks enticing. That’s probably ‘of’. Let’s try mapping ‘x’ to ‘f’ as well.

- ‘it is not an east tasq’? ‘t’ probably maps onto ‘y’, and ‘q’ probably maps onto ‘k’.

Let’s try these to see what we get.

3.10 Oh...no Part 2: u -> r, x -> f, t -> y, q -> k

Table 11: Replacements so far

Cipher Letter	English Letter
r	e
b	t
m	a
j	o
k	n
i	s
w	i
p	h
u	r
x	f
t	y
q	k

Oh no! Not again! Our mapping of ‘t’ to ‘y’ undid our mapping of ‘b’ to ‘t’. This is really becoming cumbersome now:

levanse yhe sravyive of yhe lasiv yoeeyenys of kaya is yhe fovns
and yasyery of seh f is yhe essenve of yaysnlayashi ryn karaye do i
shahh yry yo ehavidaye yhe yoeeyenys of yhe kaya avvordino yo yy
inyersreyayion lased on foryy years of syndy

iy is noy an easy yask yo eashain eavh yoeeyeny and iys sionifivanve
and soye ynsy reyain nneashained yo oiee a voysheye eashanayion
one conhd haee yo le fnahified and insired yo snvh an eayeny yhay
he vonhd reavh yhe syaye of enhiohyened yind vasalhe of revoonigino
sonndhess sonnd and shasehess shase i do noy deey yysehf yhe finah
anyhoriyy lny yy easerienve ciyh kaya has hefy no donly yhay yhe
fohhocino is yhe sroser assshivayion and inyersreyayion i offer yy
yheories in yhe hose yhay yhe essenve of okinacan karaye cihh reyain
inyavy

3.11 Abandoning the manual approach... but not before making a few notes.

So, it looks like we’ve gotten as far as we could with just CTRL + F and replace. At this point, let’s try to revert the ‘t’ -> ‘y’ mapping and see if we can jot

down some more guesses for when we have our program up and running.

levanse the sravtive of the lasiv yoeeyents of kata is the fovns and
yastert of sehf is the essenve of yatsnlatashi rtn karate do i shahh trt
to ehnvdate the yoeeyents of the kata avvordino to yt intersretation
lased on fortit tears of stndt

it is not an east task to eashain eavh yoeeyent and its sionifivanve
and soye ynst reyain nneashained to oiee a voyshete eashanation one
conhd hae to le fnahified and insired to snvh an eatent that he vonhd
reavh the state of enhihtened yind vasalhe of revoonigino sonndhess
sonnd and shasehess shase i do not deey ytsehf the finah anthoritt
lnt yt easerienve cith kata has heft no donlt that the fohhocino is the
sroser assivation and intersretation i offer yt theories in the hose
that the essenve of okinacan karate cihh reyain intavt

We can see a few likely candidates (it's okay if they're wrong at this stage).

- 'reyain' is probably 'remain', so maybe $y \rightarrow m$ is a valid mapping. Noted.
- 'intavt' is probably 'intact', so let's note $v \rightarrow c$.
- 'sedx'? this passage looks like it's talking about spirituality, so I wouldn't be surprised if that were 'self'. Let's note $d \rightarrow l$.
- 'i shahh try to' looks like it's trying to say 'i shall try to'. let's note $h \rightarrow l$. (we're going to have to use our trick from 3.8 to apply it)

Let's apply these guesses and see if we can glean anything more.

lecanse the sractice of the lasic moeements of kata is the focns and
mastert of sehf is the essence of matsnlatashi rtn karate lo i shahh trt
to ehncilate the moeements of the kata accorlino to mt intersretation
lased on fortit tears of stnlt

it is not an east task to eashain each moeement anl its sionificance anl
some mnst remain nneashainel to oiee a comshete eashanation one
conhl hae to le fnahifiel anl insirel to snch an eatent that he conhl
reach the state of enhihtenel minl casalhe of reconigino sonnlhess
sonnl anl shasehess shase i lo not leem mtsehf the finah anthoritt lnt
mt easerience cith kata has heft no lonlt that the fohhocino is the
sroser asshication anl intersretation i offer mt theories in the hose
that the essence of okinacan karate cihh remain intact

- The $d \rightarrow l$ mapping didn't seem quite correct. It turned some words like 'and' as well as 'lased' into words that are unlikely to even exist. Undoing it and applying the other mappings we noted gives us:

lecanse the sractice of the lasic moeements of kata is the focns and
mastert of self is the essence of matsnlatashi rtn karate do i shall trt
to elncidate the moeements of the kata accordino to mt intersretation
lased on fortit tears of stndt

it is not an east task to easlain each moeement and its sionificance and some mnst remain nneaslained to oiee a comslete easlanation one could haece to le fnalified and insired to snch an eatent that he could reach the state of enliohtened mind casalle of reconigino sonndless sonnd and shaseless shase i do not deem mtself the final anthoritt lnt mt easerience cith kata has left no donlt that the follocino is the sroser asslication and intersretation i offer mt theories in the hose that the essence of okinacan karate cill remain intact

We can glean a few more guesses from this:

- ‘c’ probably maps onto ‘w’ because ‘cill’ and ‘cith’ looks like they’re trying to be ‘will’ and ‘with’, respectively
- ‘s’ probably maps onto ‘p’, because ‘in the hose’ is screaming out to me that it wants to be ‘in the hope’
- ‘l’ probably maps onto ‘b’, because ‘lased’ looks a lot like ‘based’
- ‘o’ is probably ‘g’ from ‘sionificance’ and ‘accordino’

There are probably a few more mappings one could guess from this. This felt like a great stopping point though—we had a good portion of the cipher decrypted. The few mappings that remained were the annoying ones that would undo a prior decryption, so it was time to tackle those with our little program instead.

Table 12: Likely mappings we’ve been able to glean so far

Cipher Letter	English Letter
r	e
b	t
m	a
j	o
k	n
i	s
w	i
p	h
u	r
x	f
t	y
q	k
y	m
v	c
h	l
c	w
s	p
l	b
o	g

4. Time to Write Our Little Program

So, our main objective to achieve with our program is to be able to make note of letters which have already been decrypted and to not touch those again. How should we do that? I thought of keeping track of the state of letters `a-z` in an array of integers, with a size of 26. If a letter had been swapped, I would just update its corresponding element to 1. For example, if I wanted to update letter states of all 'i', I could just say:

```
int letterStates[26]{};
char replacementLetter{'i'};
letterStates[replacementLetter - 'a'] = 1;
```

As I was writing it though, I realized I didn't really care about the letters themselves, but the *fields* they occupied. For example, if I mapped `w -> i`, then the above code would correctly reflect that the letters 'i' should not be swapped again. But what if I had to do `i -> s`? I'm out of luck. What I wanted was just to leave swapped *fields* alone, not letters.

To accomplish this I opted for an object-oriented approach. I created a simple `Ledder` structure that would keep track of this state for me. The idea was to simply create letters that could carry this extra data field for me:

```
class Ledder {

public:
    Ledder();
    Ledder(char ch);
    // omitted most of the class for clarity.
private:
    bool alreadySwapped_{}; // this little boolean is the magic
};
```

But how would I cross reference this with which fields in the cipher text no longer needed to be decrypted? I simply loaded the cipher text into a vector of `Ledder`, which I would iterate through everytime a substitution had to be made. Whenever we would find a character we would like to replace, we would first check if that *field* had already been swapped. If it hasn't, we proceed to make the replacement, then make well a call to `mark()` which marks that field as no longer needing decryption.

```
void loadCipherText(string &cipherTextFileName, vector<Ledder> &cipherText) {
    ifstream infile(cipherTextFileName);

    if (infile) {
        cout << "loading cipher text..." << '\n';

        char ch{};
        while (infile.get(ch)) {
```

```

        Ledder newLetter{ch};
        cipherText.push_back(newLetter);
    }

}

bool replaceRoutine(char targetLetter, char replacementLetter, vector<Ledder> &cipherText) {
    bool actuallyDidSomething{false};

    for (Ledder &currentLetter : cipherText) {

        if(currentLetter.getChar() == targetLetter && !currentLetter.swapped()) {
            actuallyDidSomething = true;
            currentLetter.setChar(replacementLetter);
            currentLetter.mark();
        }
    }

    return actuallyDidSomething;
}

```

I also implemented a few extra bells and whistles into the program, like saving a decryption map of steps we've taken so far, and an undo function—but really, these two functions and our `Ledder` class is the core of what allows us to carry out the decryption process.

5. Attempting decryption again. This time, with a little friend!

Now that we have our program, we decrypt without worry of undoing a prior step. Let's refer back to the mappings we were able to figure out manually in section 3 and try them again with our program.

Table 13: Mappings we figured out manually

Cipher Letter	English Letter
r	e
b	t
m	a
j	o
k	n
i	s
w	i
p	h
u	r
x	f

Cipher Letter	English Letter
t	y
q	k
y	m
v	c
h	l
c	w
s	p
l	b
o	g

```

subbyWubby Console
File Edit Options Help
[Icons]
replace r e

levmnie bpe sumvbwve jx bpe lmiwv yjeeyekbi jx qmbm wi
bpe xjvni mkd ymibeut jx iehx wi bpe eiiekve jx
ymbinlmtmipw utn qmumbe dj w ipmhh but bj ehvwdmbe bpe
yjeeyekbi jx bpe qmbm mvvjdwko bj yt wkbeusuebmbwj
lmied jk xjbt temui jx ibndt

wb wi kjb mk emit bmiq bj eashmwk emvp yjeeyekb mkd wbi
iwokwxwvmkve mkd ijye ynib ueymwk nkeashmwked bj owee m
vjyshebe eashmkmbwj k jke cjhnd pme bpe le fnmhwxd mkd
wkiswued bj invp mk eabekb bpmb pe vjnhd uemvp bpe ibmbe
jx ekhwopbeked ywkd vmsmlhe jx uevjokgwko ijnkdheii
ijnkd mkd ipmseheii ipmse w dj kjb deey ytiehx bpe xwkmh
mnbpjuwt lnb yt easeuuekve cwbp qmbm pmi hexb kj dnlb
bpmb bpe xjhhjcwko wi bpe sujseu mshwvmbwj mkd
wkbeusuebmbwj w jxxeu yt bpejuwei wk bpe pjse bpmb bpe
eiiekve jx jgwkmcmk qmumbe cwhh ueymwk wkbmve

Cipher Target Letter Options: b m k j w i p u h d v x y s n t l q o e c a g f z
Replacement Letter Options: t a o i n s h r d l c u m w f g y p b v k x j q z

```

Figure 5: mapping r -> e

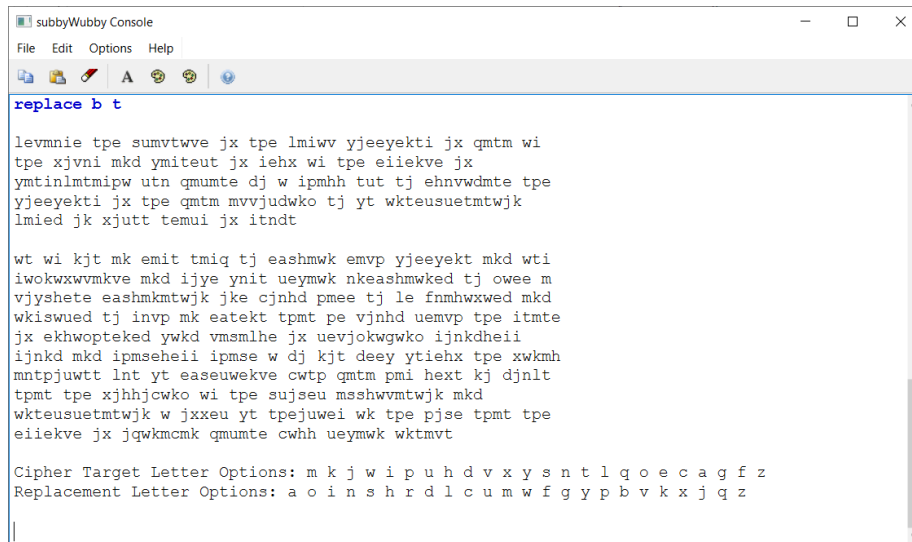


Figure 6: mapping b → t

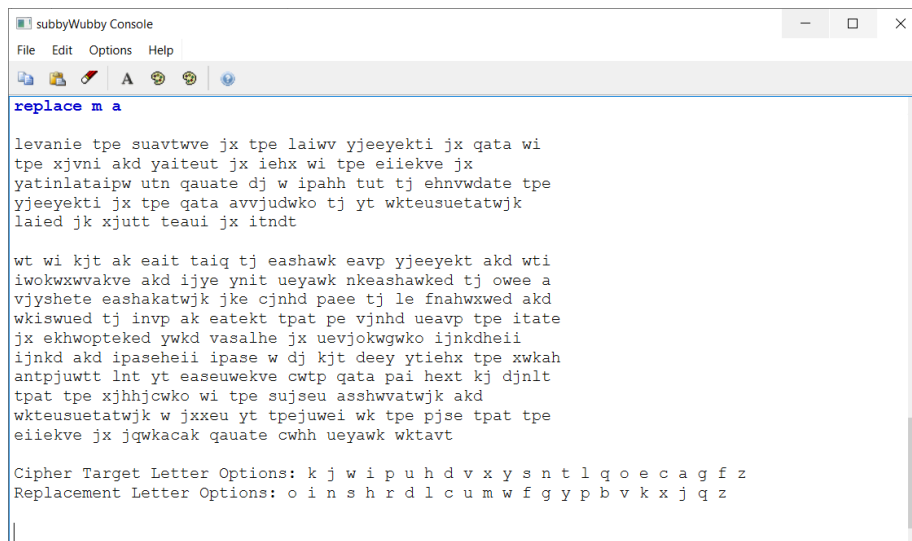


Figure 7: mapping m → a

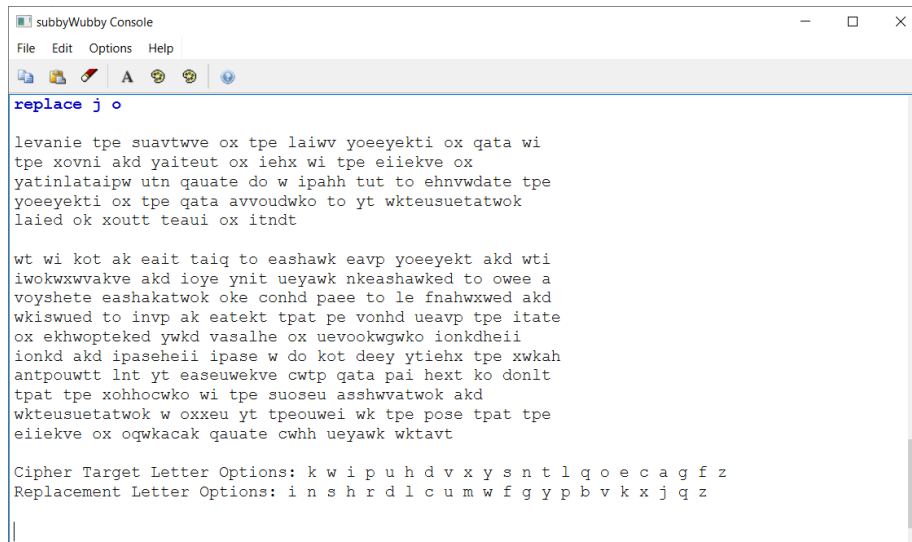


Figure 8: mapping j -> o

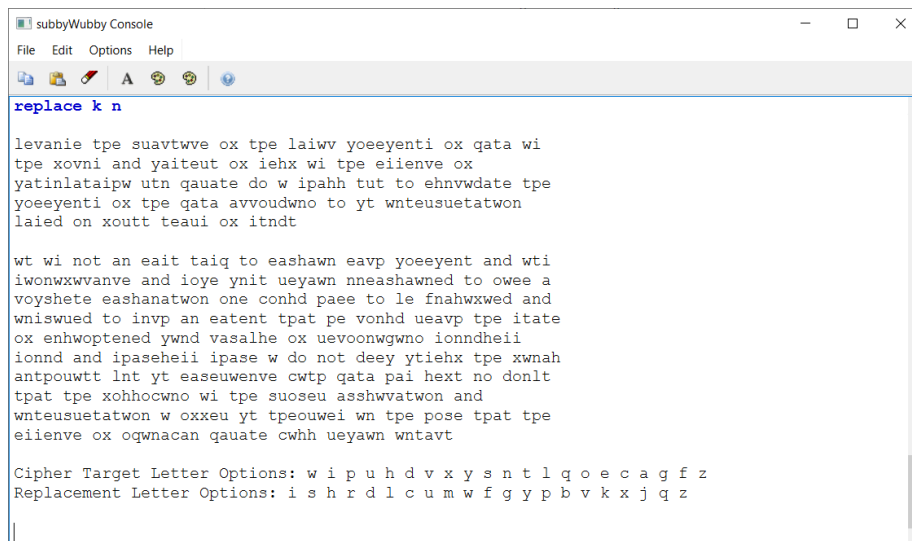


Figure 9: mapping k -> n

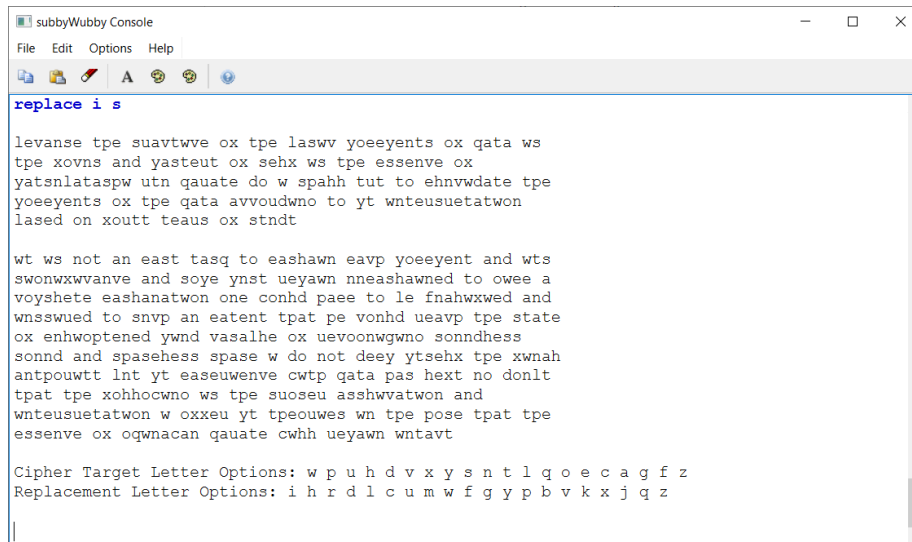


Figure 10: mapping i → s

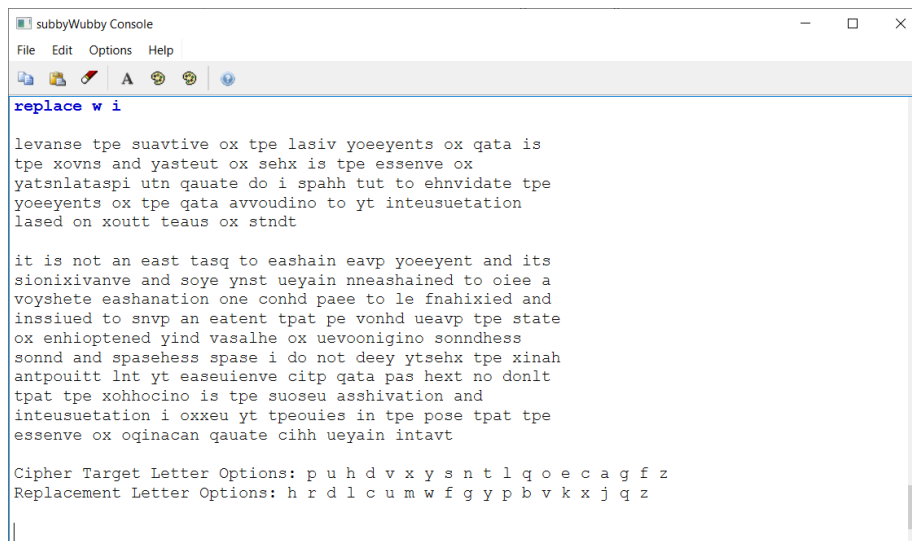


Figure 11: mapping w → i

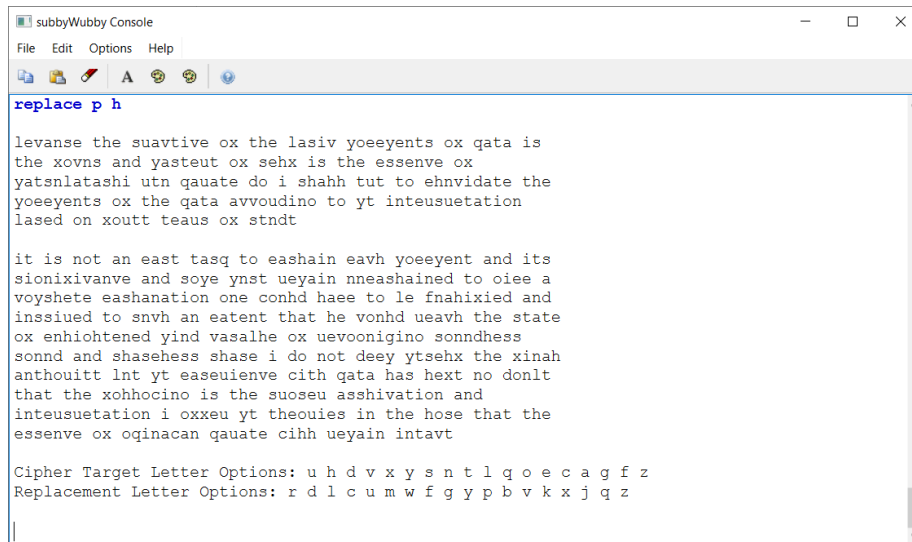


Figure 12: mapping p → h

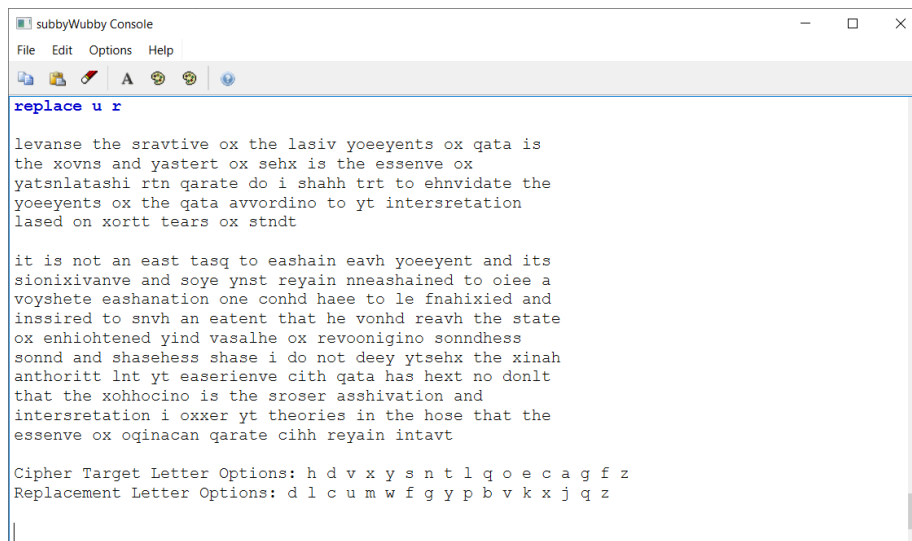


Figure 13: mapping u → r

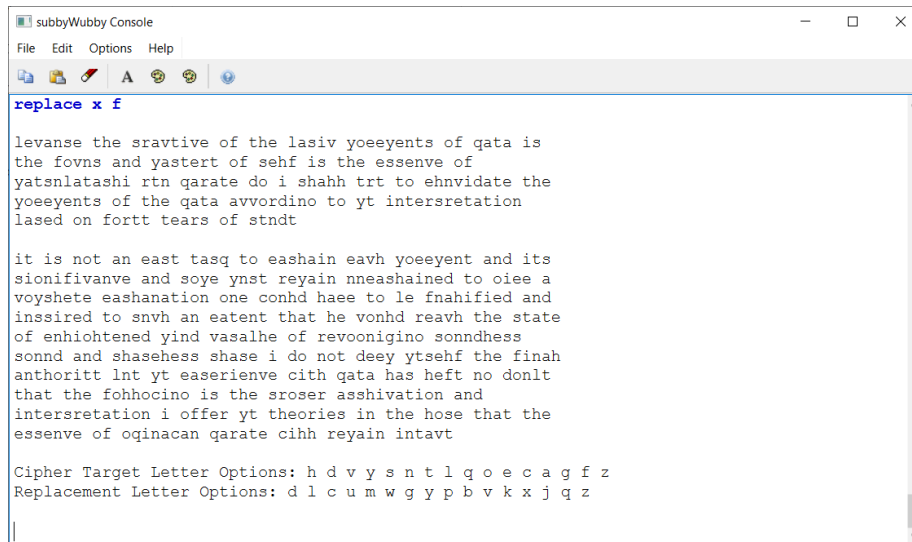


Figure 14: mapping x → f

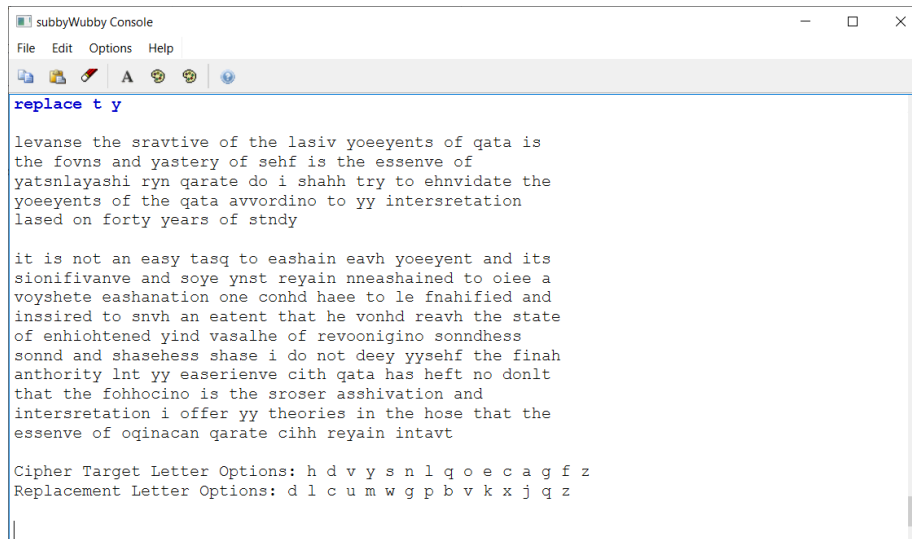


Figure 15: mapping t → y

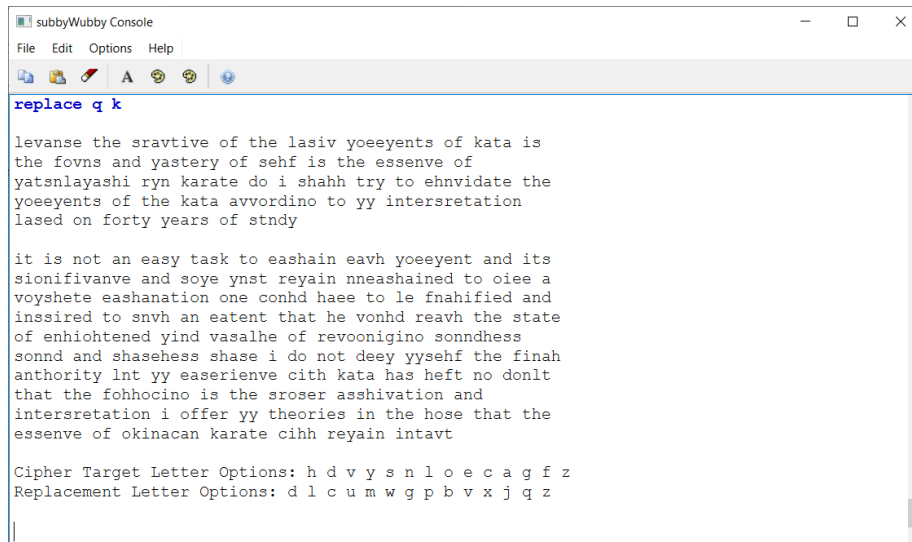


Figure 16: mapping q → k

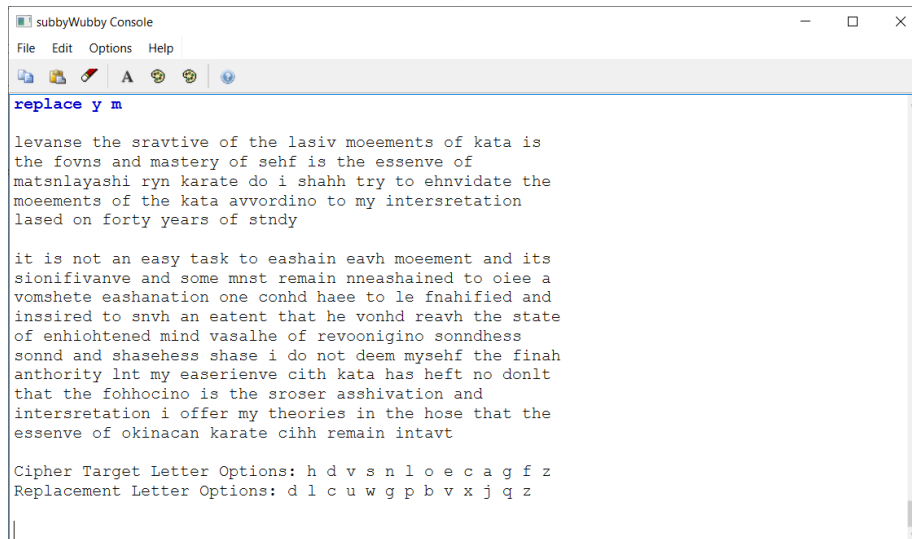


Figure 17: mapping y → m

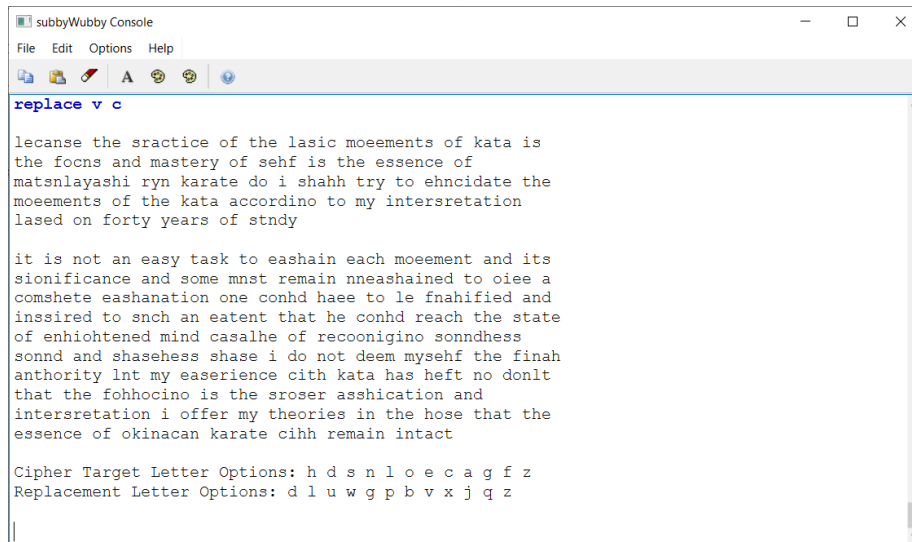


Figure 18: mapping v → c

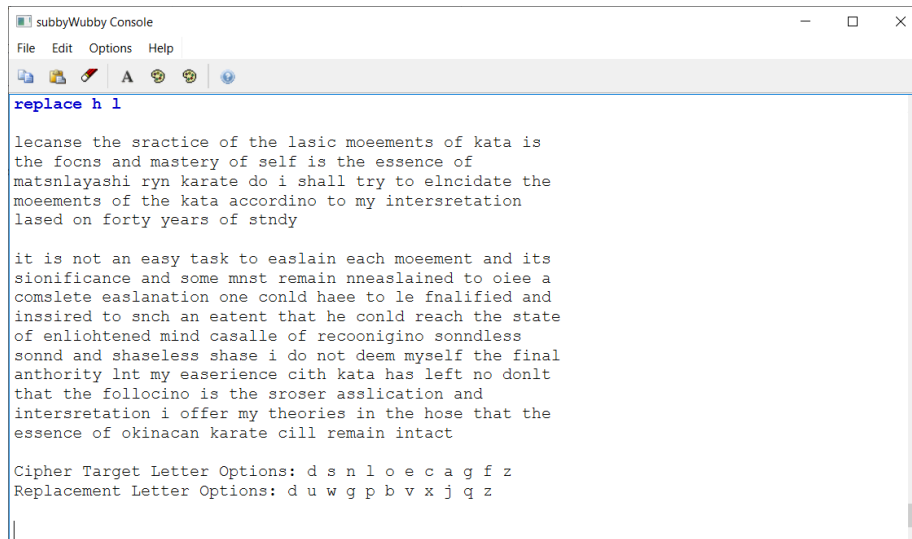


Figure 19: mapping h → l

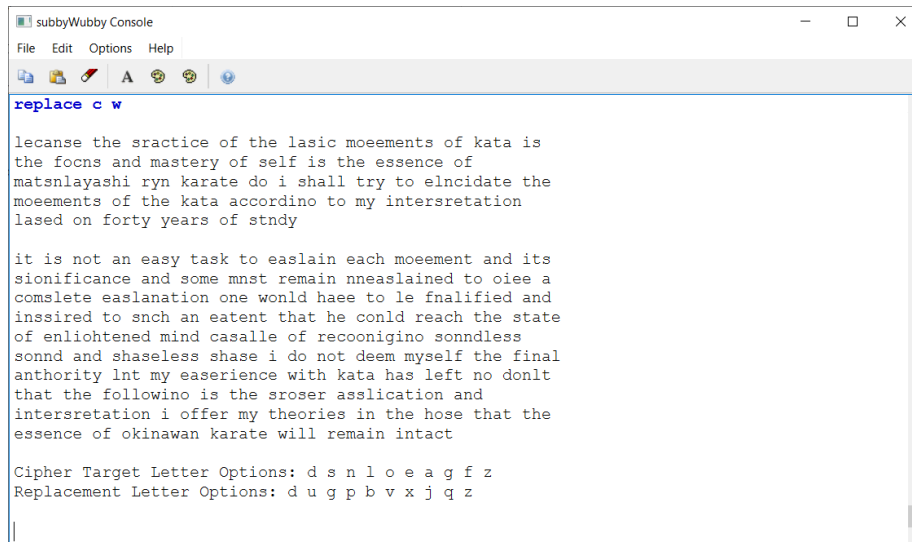


Figure 20: mapping c → w

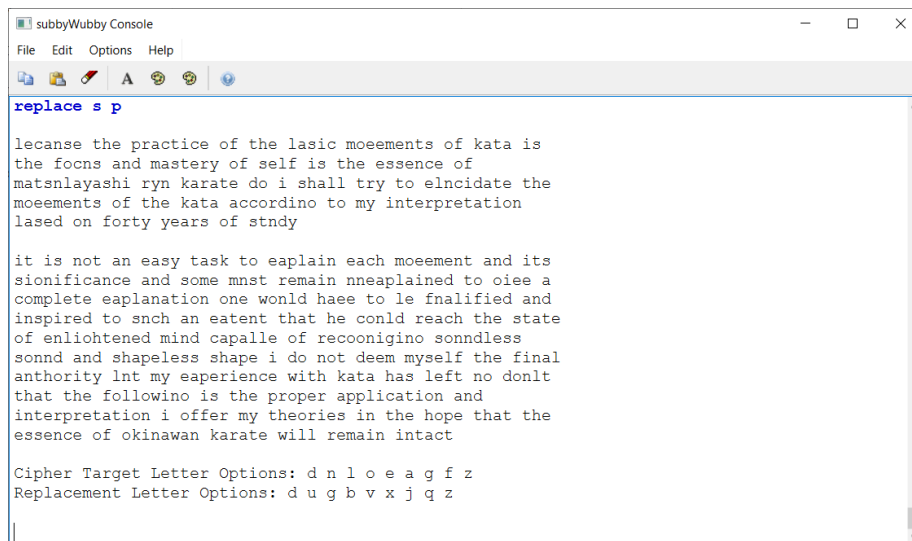


Figure 21: mapping s → p

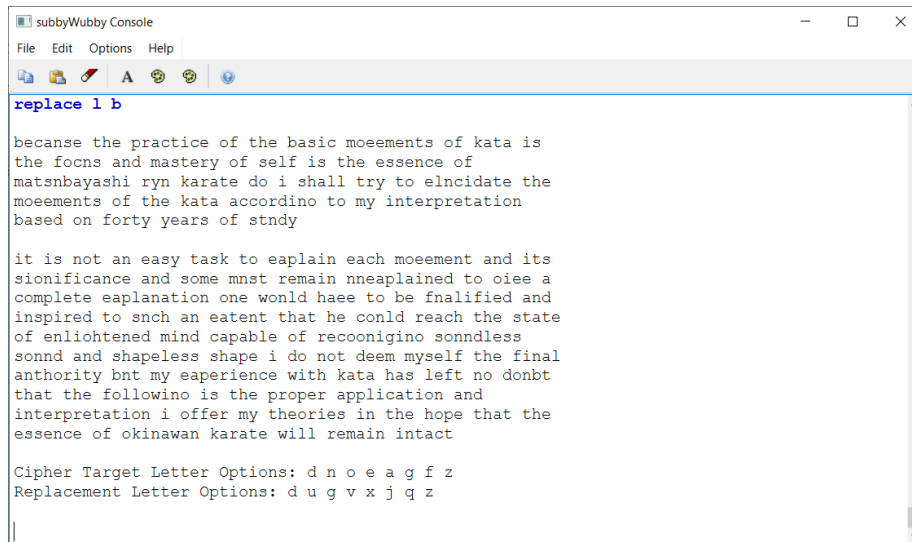


Figure 22: mapping l → b

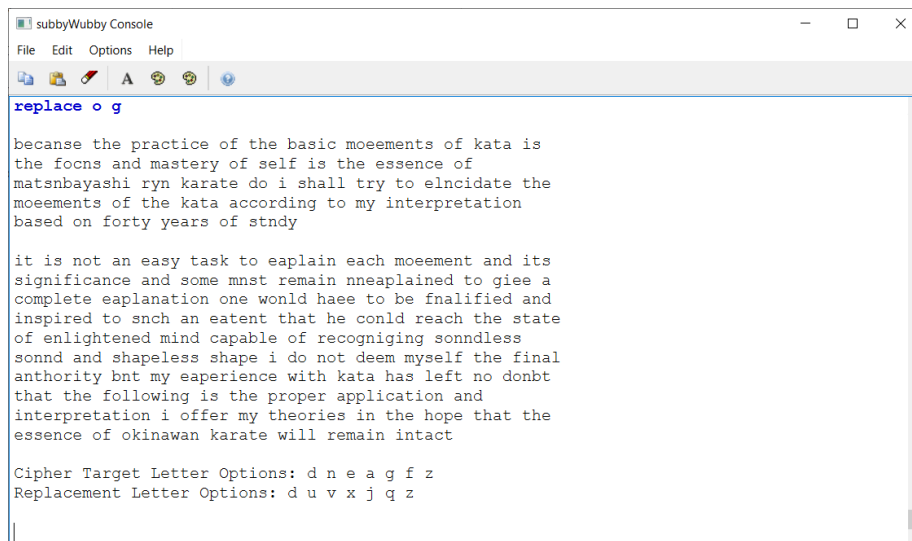


Figure 23: mapping o → g

Phew! That was quite a few mappings to go through. But look! We're really starting to be able to see the picture now. From here we can glean a few more mappings:

- n → u, from words like 'world', 'snch' 'bnt' 'sonnd', authority', 'mnst' and

probably a few others.

- a \rightarrow x, from ‘eaplanation’, ‘eaxtent’, and ‘eaperience’
- e \rightarrow v, from ‘moeements’

Let’s give these a try.

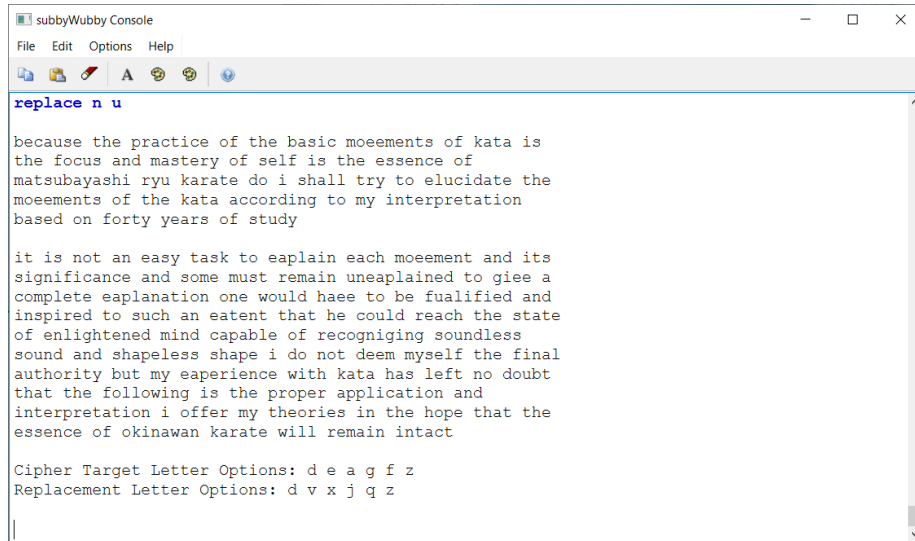


Figure 24: mapping n \rightarrow u

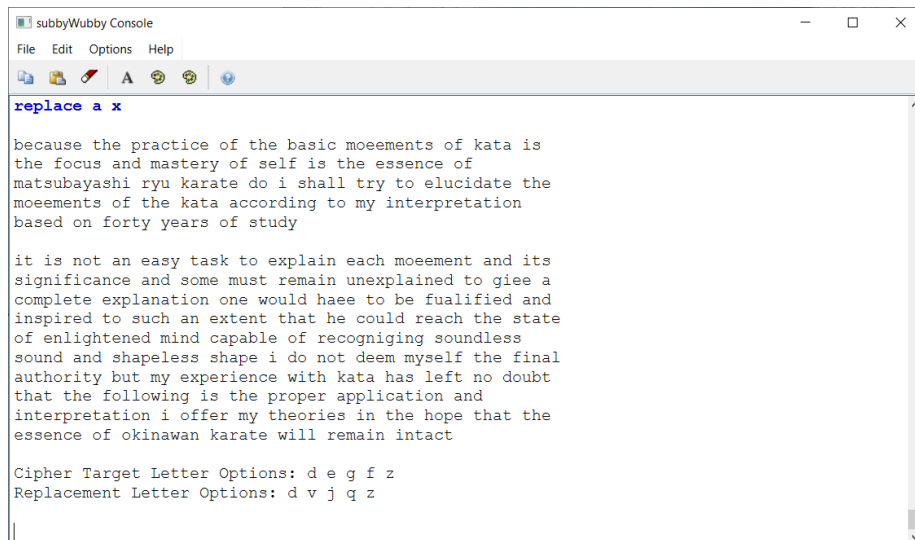


Figure 25: mapping a \rightarrow x

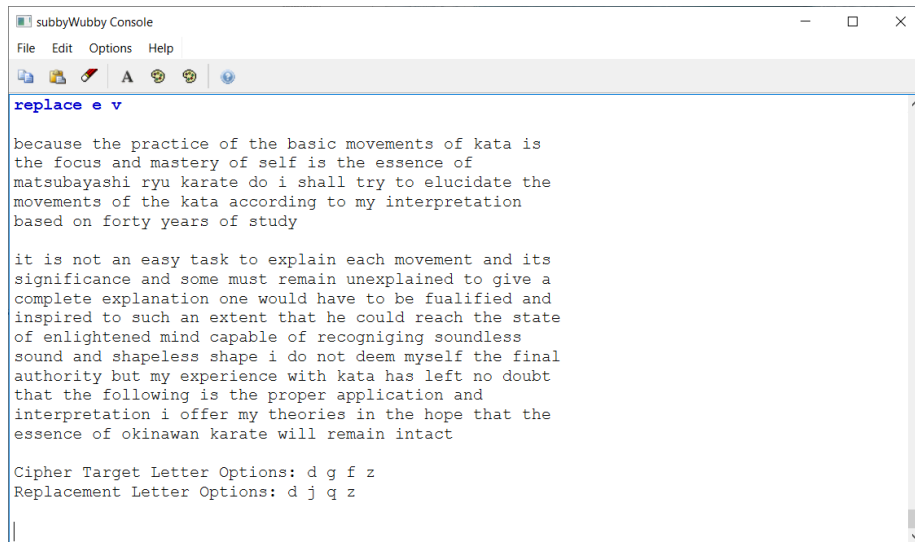


Figure 26: mapping e → v

Those worked out well! Now we've only got a few letters left to decrypt. Let's see if anything pops out at us again.

- f → q, from 'fualified'
- g → z, from 'recogniging'

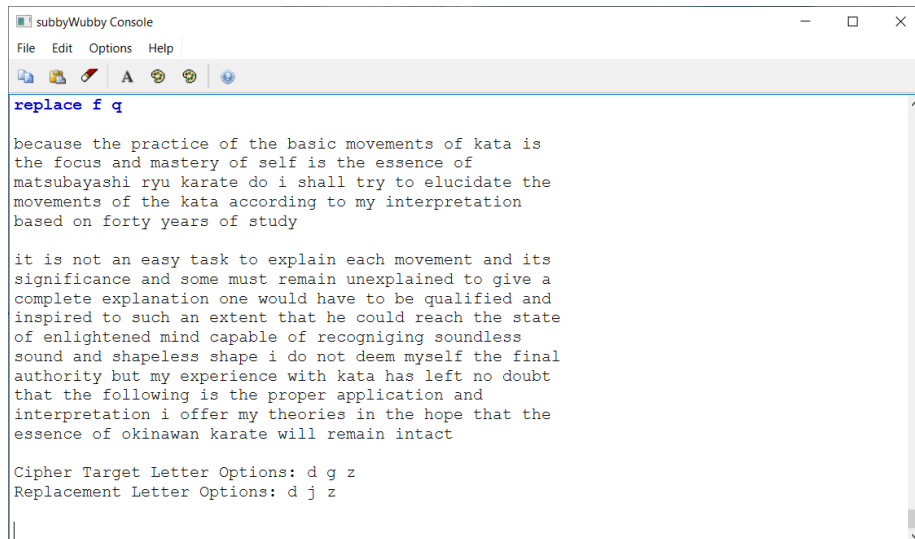


Figure 27: mapping f → q

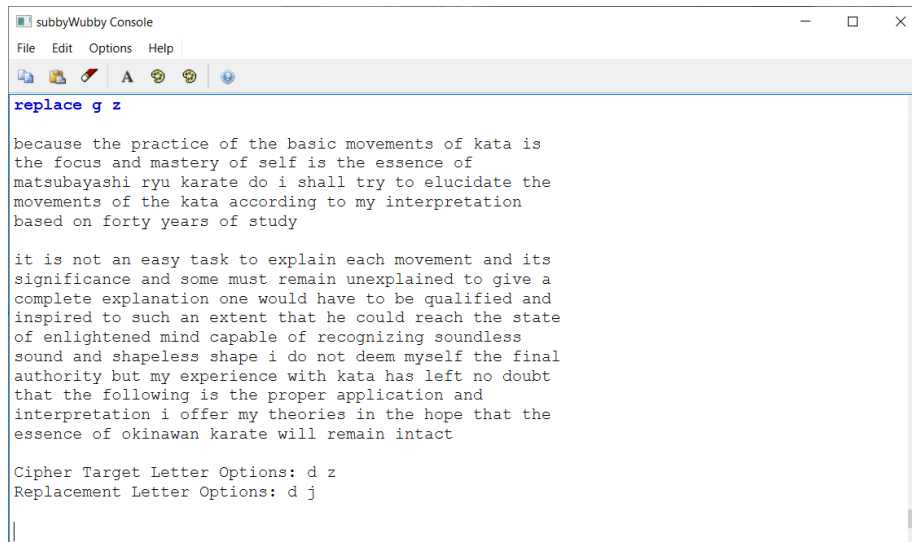


Figure 28: mapping $g \rightarrow z$

Hmm..nothing else really pops out to us. We recall from our frequency table from ‘z’ never appears in the cipher text. As for ‘d’, we tried mapping it onto ‘l’ in section 3.11 and it seemed like a better idea to leave it alone. Turns out it mapped onto itself this whole time! Looks like the fully decrypted text turned out to be:

because the practice of the basic movements of kata is the focus
and mastery of self is the essence of matsubayashi ryu karate do i
shall try to elucidate the movements of the kata according to my
interpretation based on forty years of study

it is not an easy task to explain each movement and its significance
and some must remain unexplained to give a complete explanation
one would have to be qualified and inspired to such an extent that
he could reach the state of enlightened mind capable of recognizing
soundless sound and shapeless shape i do not deem myself the final
authority but my experience with kata has left no doubt that the
following is the proper application and interpretation i offer my
theories in the hope that the essence of okinawan karate will remain
intact

Mastery of the self? I can get behind that.

6. Conclusion

It was incredibly satisfying to go from “can we really do this?” to a fully decrypted text. We started out just playing around with a few substitutions

in Visual Studio Code with its `CTRL+F`. This turned out to be a critical step, because it allowed us to build some confidence that this was actually possible, as well as giving us some inkling of what our program needed to do, and why.

Once we had our program up and running, we continued the decryption process from where we left off. It was considerably easier this time around. All we had to do was decrypt a few more letters that were cumbersome to do with the manual method. After ‘n’, ‘a’ and ‘e’ were correctly mapped, the final solution basically fell into our laps. It was hard to see the correct mappings for ‘f’ and ‘g’ before, but now it was easy. With those two final mappings out of the way, we finally got to see our fully decrypted text!

By the end I felt as if though I’ve done something cool! Thank you for the experience.