

§Alphabets Frequencies

Probabilities of occurrences

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
.082	.015	.028	.043	.127	.022	.020	.061

I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
.070	.002	.008	.040	.024	.067	.075	.019	.001

R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
.060	.063	.091	.028	.010	.023	.001	.020	.001

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Percentages of occurrences

E	T	A	O	I	N	S	H
12.7	9.1	8.2	7.5	7	6.7	6.3	6.1

R	D	L	C	U	M	W	F	G
6	4.3	4	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	2

Y	P	B	V	K	J	Q	X	Z
2	1.9	1.5	1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

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By using previous frequency tables, Beker and Piper partitioned 26 alphabet letters into 5 groups:

- ① E, having probability about 0.120
- ② T, A, O, I, N, S, H, R, each having probability between 0.06 and 0.09
- ③ D, L, each having probability around 0.04
- ④ C, U, M, W, F, G, Y, P, B, each having probability between 0.015 and 0.028
- ⑤ V, K, J, X, Q, Z, each having probability less than 0.01

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It is also useful to consider the sequences of two or three consecutive letters, called **digrams** and **trigrams**, respectively.

The most common digrams are (in decreasing order):

TH, HE, IN, ER, AN, RE, ED, ON, ES, ST,
EN, AT, TO, NT, HA, ND, OU, EA, NG, AS,
OR, TI, IS, ET, IT, AR, TE, SE, HI, OF

The twelve most common trigrams are:

THE, ING, AND, HER, ERE, ENT,
THA, NTH, WAS, ETH, FOR, DTH.