

# PROGRAMMING ASSIGNMENT

*CRYPTOGRAPHY (BITS F463), SEMESTER-I, 20.09.2017*



This Assignment is submitted for the partial fulfillment of the Cryptography Course(BITS 463)

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**(2015A7PS0150P)**

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## ENCRYPTED TEXT

“czuyw u dipniye phgdcaocltr pckp uamlnf hh rv hltlmvmyu arz oq tbicta gnrzuta zcrrtt  
fsr hz yczgn waazoror? ioflq t frvtaare hlceo zgcsiax azdr zhp aciyrzntcp os  
nhumeytlnqbhx arttpnpxm rvq ioxiaz og evzh tdrtm npvre tn gkokp okiyg nl xvdbod zf  
gailouzs lnq tm vuczy tnfbxv if g ntnrmyvvgn cpngnlp iqjiyg ztwyqak oc a gpyebvks  
crgnlzl cocd ckitmfyoc? hbp gzouz wp dvlnzvtaidh oxnnmrt a reancemye cznfvcfcf gno  
iamyctvmeyt zbhu iaj bft n vfvdrxlj cbgmkzhitpd onn ywyroh lngalitk udiaz zrknje? lrr  
nhumeytlnqbhx iaj rpafhhzvt onnoziukqore higa grbrxillvlnzk, zkcsaabmkqp bipw by  
fzdvtg mevgaj? kbalo a ztwyqak egee uy jivj tz hnoy diqk ies bph umpostoa? wfcyj a  
xapacem ugvp brecvnf. ioflq t grkuonp mndy dqfzavef? viltq g mlcubhv jrripvr bn diqk  
ies bph umpostoa? wfcyj a xapacem rxrznrhojtl lrpe jbfcb otdeyy? wfcyj a xapacem  
pump uc pckp vjels gauk pnbe yog uyzvt vrzgetgdmq oneo vm ce iqbaycr. viltq  
irpagbpvtl kmprtx ziwz g spt by zzfrj rflrl? uim jk egea mbv ubyt nrrtnzdr gmnzt nm scg,  
vadvoy jtnbed purmzkf zhlt thpvza uuc nrnlfvf?”

## ENCRYPTED TEXT WITHOUT SPECIAL CHARACTERS

“czuywudipniyephgdcaocltrpckpuamlnfhhrvhtlmvmyuarzoqtbictagnrzutazcrrttfsrhzyz  
zgnwaazororioflqtfrvtaarehlceozgcsiaxazdrzhpaciyrzntcposhumeytlnqbhxarttpnpxmr  
vqioxiazogevzhdrtmnpvretngkokpokiygnlxvdbodzfzfgailouzslnqtmvuczytnfbxvifgntnrm  
yvvgnpcngnlpiqjiygztwyqakocagpyebvktsrgnlzlcocdckitmfyochbpgzouzwpdvlznvtaidhox  
nnmrtareancemyecznfvcfcfgnoiamyctvmeytzbhuiajbftnvfvdrxljcbgmkzhitpdonnywyroh  
lngalitkudiazrknjelrrnhumeytlnqbhxiajrpafhhzvttonnoziukqorehigagrbrxillvlnzkzkcsaa  
bmkqpbbipwbyfzdvtgmevgajkbaloaztwyqakegeeyjivjtzhnoydiqkiesbphumpostoa?wfcyja  
xapacemugvpbrecvnfioflqtgrkuonpmndydqfzavefviltqgmlcubhvjrripvrnbndiqkiesbphum  
postoa?wfcyjaxapacemrxrznrhojtlrpejbfcbotdeyywfcyjaxapacempumpucpckpvjelsgauk  
pnbeyoguyzvtvrzgetgdmqoneovmceiqbaycrviltqirpagbpvtlkmprtxziwzgsptbyzzfrjrfllui  
mjkegeambvubyt nrrtnzdr gmnzt nm scg vadvoy jtnbed purmzkf zhlt thpvza uuc nrnlfvf”

## DECRYPTED PLAIN TEXT

“could a machine communicate with human on an unlimited set of topics through fluent use of human language could a language using machine give the appearance of understanding sentences and coming up with ideas while in truth being as devoid of thoughts and as empty inside as a

eteenthcenturyaddingmachineoratwentiethcenturywordprocessorhowmightwedistingui  
shbetweenagenuinelyconsciousandintelligentmindandbutacleverlyconstructedbuthollow  
languageusingfacadeareunderstandingandreasoningincompatiblewithmaterialisticmech  
anisticviewoflivingbeingscouldamachineeverbesaidtohavemadeitsowndecisionscouldam  
achinehavebeliefscouldamachinemakemistakescouldamachinebelieveitmadeitsowndecis  
ionscouldamachineerroneouslyfreewilltoitselfcouldamachinecomeupwithideasthathave  
notbeingprogrammedintoitinadvancecouldcreativelyemergefromasetoffixedrulesarewee  
venthemostcreativeamongusbutpassiveslavesphysicsthatgovernourneurons”

## DECRYPTED TEXT WITH SPECIAL CHARACTERS

“Could a machine communicate with humans on an unlimited set of topics through  
fluent use of human language? Could a language using machine give the appearance of  
understanding sentences and coming up with ideas while in truth being as devoid of  
thought and as empty inside as a nineteenth century adding machine or a twentieth  
century word processor? How might we distinguish between a genuinely conscious and  
intelligent mind and but a cleverly constructed but hollow language using facade are  
understanding and reasoning incompatible with materialistic mechanistic view of living  
beings could a machine never be said to have made its own decisions could a machine  
have beliefs could a machine make mistakes could a machine believe it made its own  
decisions could a machine erroneously free will to itself could a machine come up with  
ideas that have not being programmed into it in advance could creatively emerge from a  
set of fixed rules are we even the most creative among us but passive slaves physics that  
govern our neurons.”

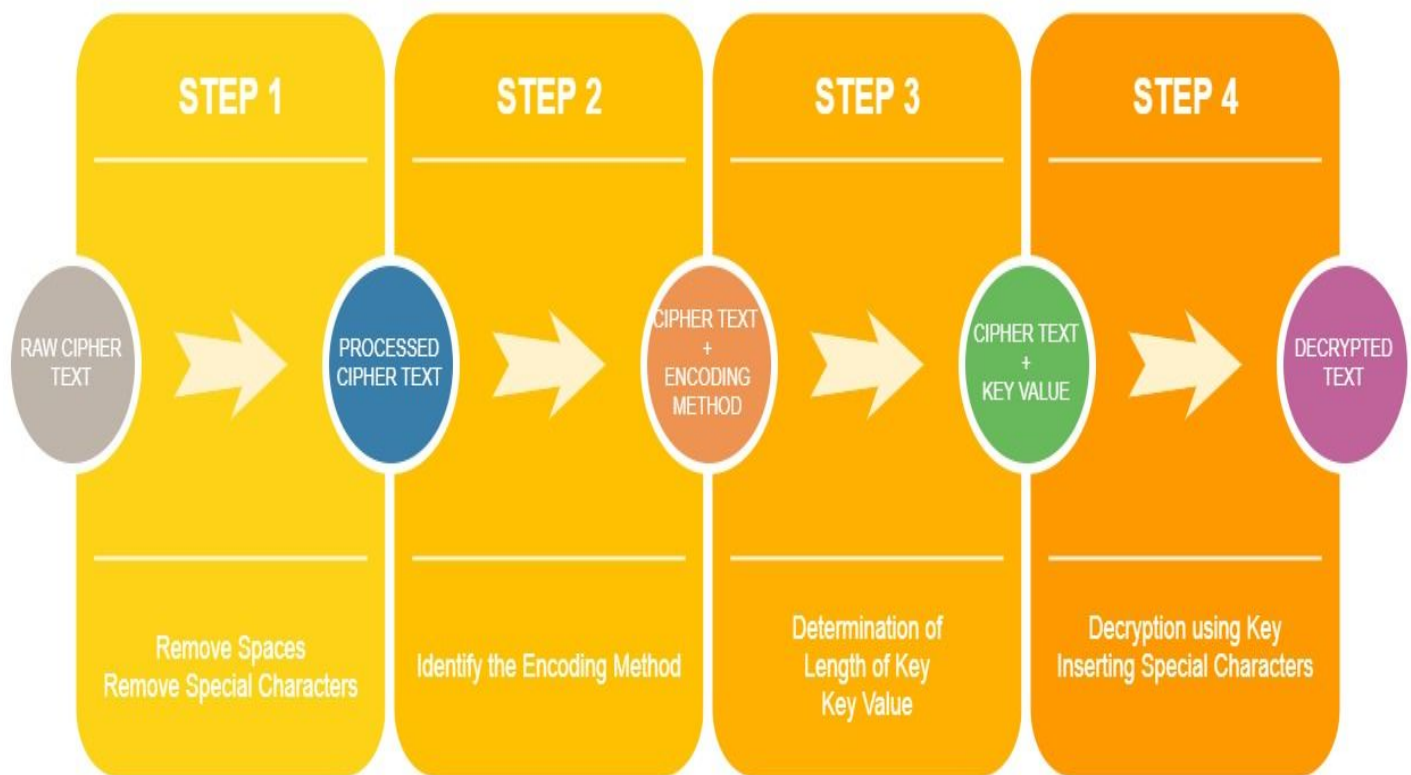
## GIVEN

It is already given that the encryption is done using either of the following methods:

1. Shift Cipher
2. Substitution Cipher
3. Vigenere Cipher
4. Transposition Cipher

It is also given that special characters (characters other than a-z) are mapped to the same  
value. And there is no differentiation between “small” and “capital” (a = 0 ..... z = 25)

## METHODOLOGY



### STEP 1

The first and foremost step is to remove the Special Characters from the Cipher Text in order to make it easier for us to process.

C++ Code to remove the spaces and special characters:

```
1. #include <iostream>
2. using namespace std;
3.
4. // Function to remove all spaces from a given string
5. void removeSpecials(char *str)
6. {
7.     // To keep track of non-space character count
8.     int count = 0;
9.
10.    // Traverse the given string. If current character
11.    // is not space, then place it at index 'count++'
12.    for (int i = 0; str[i]; i++)
```

```

13.         if (str[i] >= 'a' && str[i] <= 'z')
14.             str[count++] = str[i]; // here count is
15.             str[count] = '\0';
16.     }
17.
18. // Driver program to test above function
19. int main()
20. {
21.     char str[] = "czuyw u dipniye phgdcaocltr pckp uamlnf hh rv htltmvmyu arz oq tbicta
gnrzuta zccrtt fsr hz yczgn waazoror?ioflq t frvtaare hlceo zgcsiax azdr zhp aciyrzntcp
os nhumeytlnqbhx arttpnpxm rvq ioxiaz og evzh tdrtm npvretn gkokp okiyg nl xvdbod zf
gailouzs lnq tm vuczy tnfbxv if g ntnrmyvvgncpnnglp iqjiyg ztwyqak oc agpyebvktsc
rgnlzl cocd ckitmfyoc? hbp gzouz wp dvlnzvtaidh oxnmrt a reancemye cznfvcfcf gno
iamyctvmeytzbhu iaj bft n vfvdrxlj cbgmkzhitpd onn ywyroh lngalitk udiaz zrknje? lrr
nhumeytlnqbhx iaj rpafhhzvttonnoziukqore higa grbrxillvlnzk, zkcsaabmkqp bipw by fzdvtg
mevgaj? kbalo a ztwyqak egee uy jivj tz hnoidiq ies bph umpostoal? wfcyj a xapacem
ugvp brecvnf. ioflq t grkuonp mndy dqfzavef? viltq g mlcubhv jrripvrbn diqk ies bph
umpostoal? wfcyj a xapacem rxrznrhojtl lrpe jbfcb botdeyy? wfcyj a xapacem pump uc
pckpvjels gauk pnbe yog uyzvt vrzgetgdmq oneo vm ce iqbaycr. viltq irpagbpvtl kmprtx
ziwz g spt by zzfrj rflrl? uimjk egea mbv ubyt nrtnzdr gmnz nm scg, vadsvoy jtnbed
purmzkf zhlt thpvza uuc nrlfvf?";
22.     removeSpecials(str);
23.     cout << str;
24.     return 0;
25. }

```

Output:

[Run on IDE](#)

- czuywudipniyephgdcaocltrpckpuamlnfhhrvhtltmvmyuarzoqtbictagnrzutazccrttfsrhzyczgnwaazor  
orioflqtfrvtaarehlceozgcsiaxazdrzhpaciyrzntcpsohnumeytlnqbhxarttpnpxmrvqioxiazogevzhtdr  
tmnpvretngkokpokiygnlxvdbodzfzgailouzslnqtmvuczytnfbxvifgntnrmyvvgncpnnglpqiqjiygztwyqako  
cagpyebvktscrgnlzlcocdcckitmfyochbpgzouzwpdvlznzvtaidhoxnmrtareancemyecznfvcfcfgnoiamyct  
vmeytzbhuiajbftnfvdrxljcbgmkzhitpdonnywyrohlngalitkudiazrknjelrrnhumeytlnqbhxiajrpafh  
hzvttonnoziukqorehigagrbrxillvlnzkzkcsaabmkqpibpwbyfzdvtgmevgajkbaloaztwyqakegeeuujivjtz  
hnoidiqiesbphumpostoalwfcyjaxapacemugvpbrecvnfioflqtgrkuonpmndydqfzavefviltqgmlcubhvjr  
ripvrbnidqkiesbphumpostoalwfcyjaxapacemrxrznrhojtlrpejbfcbbotdeyywfcyjaxapacempumpucpc  
kpvjelsgaukpnbeyoguyzvtvrzgetgdmqoneovmceiqbaycrviltqirpagbpvtlkmprtxziwzgsptbyzzfrjrl  
rluimjkegeambvubyt nrtnzdr gmnz nm scg vadsvoy jtnbed purmzkf zhlt thpvza uuc nrlfvf

So, this is the text which we need to decrypt first and then we can go on to insert the special characters back at the corresponding index to get the complete Decrypted Text.

## STEP 2

The next step is to identify the encoding method which has been used in making the Cipher text.

To rule out Transposition Cipher, we take advantage of the fact that, English text has a very specific frequency distribution that is not changed by transposition ciphers. All other ciphers change this distribution, so the frequencies can be used to differentiate them. If the frequency distribution looks exactly like a piece of English text but it is still unreadable we can conclude it is probably a transposition cipher, otherwise we move onto the next step.

Fig.1. And Fig.2. show the difference between the Monogram Frequency of the given Cipher text and general English Language. Hence, we can infer that Transposition Cipher hasn't been used since, the Monogram Frequency pattern has been broken.

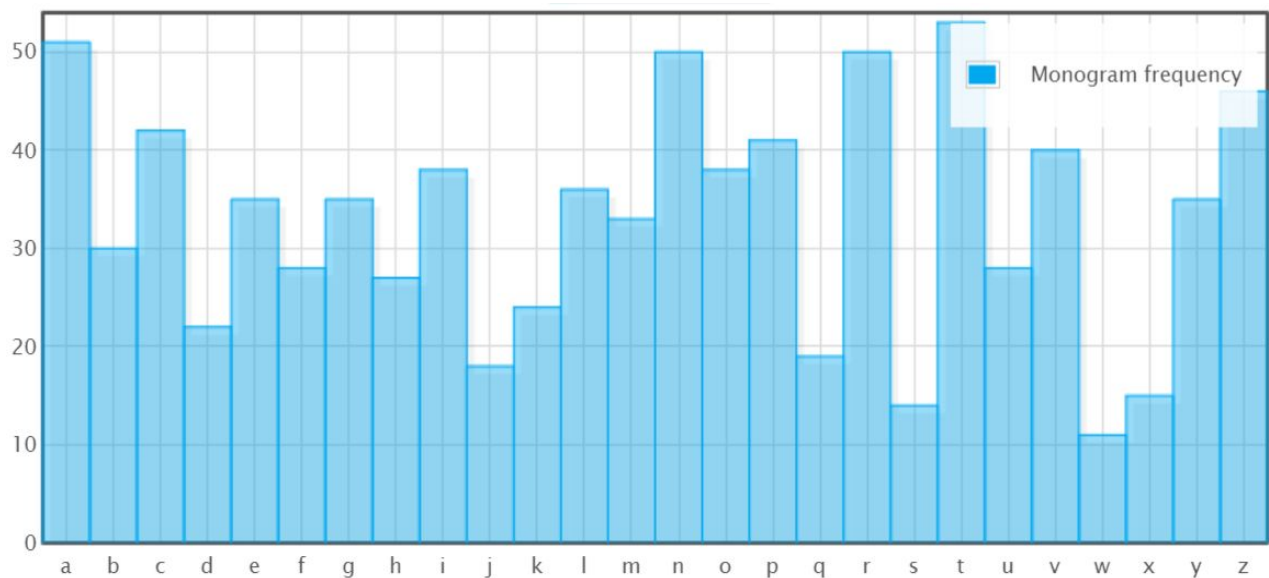


Fig.1. Monogram Frequency of the given Cipher Text

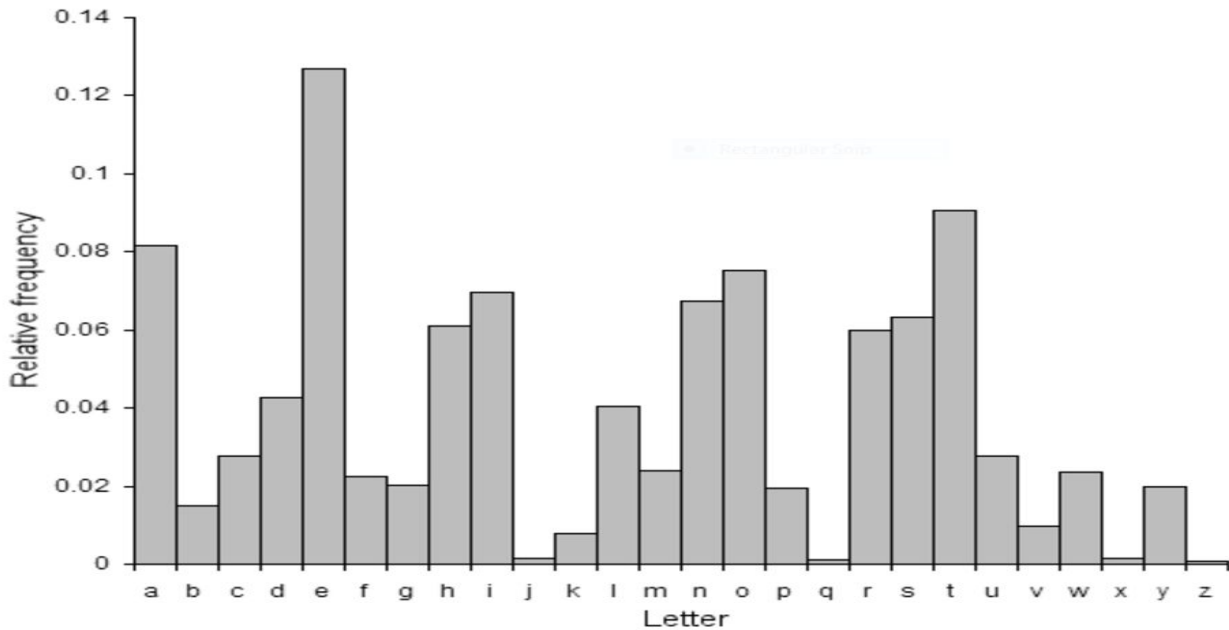


Fig.2. Monogram Frequency of general English Language([Source](#))

Now, we check if the method is Shift Cipher for which the following C++ code would suffice. What the code does is, it checks for all the keys from 1 to 25(which is used in Shift Cipher) to check if any meaningful message is formed. Just for the sake of Simplicity, I have only used the first few lines and check.

```

1. #include<iostream>
2.
3. using namespace std;
4.
5. int main()
6. {
7.     string message("czuywudipniyephgdcaocltrpckpuamlnfhhrvhtltmvmmyuarzoqt");//using the
       initial words of thre cipher text to check for Caesar Cipher.
8.     char ch;
9.     int i, key;
10.    for(int j=0;j<26;j++)//loop to check for all the keys in the form of j
11.    {
12.        for(i = 0; message[i] != '\0'; ++i){
13.            ch = message[i];
14.            if(ch >= 'a' && ch <= 'z'){
15.                ch = ch - j;
16.                if(ch < 'a'){
17.                    ch = ch + 'z' - 'a' + 1;
18.                }
19.                message[i] = ch;
20.            }
21.            message[i] = ch;

```



```

22.     }
23. }
24. cout << j << "\t"<< message<<endl;
25. }
26. return 0;
27. }

```

Output:

[Run on IDE](#)

```

• 0  czuywudipniyephgdcaocltrpckpuamlnfhhrvhtltmvmuarzoqt
• 1  bytxvtchomhxdogfcbznbsqobjotztlkmeqqgugskslulxtzqynps
• 2  zwrvttrafmkfvbmedazxlziqomzhmrjxjikkeoseqiqjsjvrxowlng
• 3  wtosqoxcjhcsyjbaxwuiwfnljwejougfzhbblpbnfngpgsoultikn
• 4  spkomktyfdyoufxwtsqesbjhfsafkqcbdvxxhxlxbjclckqhpegj
• 5  nkfjhfotaytjpasronlznwecanvafxwyqsscgseswexgxjflckzbe
• 6  hezdbzinusndjumlihftqywuhpuzfrqskmmwamyqyrardzfwetvy
• 7  axswusbgnlgwcnfebaymajrpnainsykjldffptfrjrktkwsypxmor
• 8  spkomktyfdyoufxwtsqesbjhfsafkqcbdvxxhxlxbjclckqhpegj
• 9  jgbfdbkpwupflwonkjvjsaywjrbhtsumooycoasatctfbhygvxa
• 10 zwrvttrafmkfvbmedazxlziqomzhmrjxjikkeoseqiqjsjvrxowlng
• 11 olgkigpubzqbtspomaoxfdbowbgmyxzrttdhtfxfyhykgmdlacf
• 12 czuywudipniyephgdcaocltrpckpuamlnfhhrvhtltmvmuarzoqt
• 13 pmhljhqvcavlrcutqpnbpgecpxchnzyasuueiugygizlhnemdbg
• 14 bytxvtchomhxdogfcbznbsqobjotztlkmeqqgugskslulxtzqynps
• 15 mjeigenszxsiozrqnmkymvdbzmuzekwvxprbfrdvdwfwiekbjyad
• 16 wtosqoxcjhcsyjbaxwuiwfnljwejougfzhbblpbnfngpgsoultikn
• 17 fcxbzxglslbhsqjgdrfowusfnsgdpoikkuykwowpybpxducrtw
• 18 nkfjhfotaytjpasronlznwecanvafxwyqsscgseswexgxjflckzbe
• 19 urmqomvahfaqwzhzyvugudljhuchmsedfxxzjnzldleneqmsjrgil
• 20 axswusbgnlgwcnfebaymajrpnainsykjldffptfrjrktkwsypxmor
• 21 fcxbzxglslbhsqjgdrfowusfnsgdpoikkuykwowpybpxducrtw
• 22 jgbfdbkpwupflwonkjvjsaywjrbhtsumooycoasatctfbhygvxa
• 23 mjeigenszxsiozrqnmkymvdbzmuzekwvxprbfrdvdwfwiekbjyad
• 24 olgkigpubzqbtspomaoxfdbowbgmyxzrttdhtfxfyhykgmdlacf
• 25 pmhljhqvcavlrcutqpnbpgecpxchnzyasuueiugygizlhnemdbg

```

Hence, nothing meaningful could be derived from any of the output lines.

Now, we need to check if its `Substitution Cipher. By referring to the [slides](#), and after following the process and making the guesses manually, nothing could be derived from, except some meaningless deductions.

Hence, the conclusion is that, since all the other three Cipher Methods are not involved, we need to check if its Vigenere Cipher or not. Intuition says that it must be, but again we cannot rely on intuition and we need to verify it.

### STEP 3

In this step we need to find out the Encryption Key, now that we know that it might

strongly be a Vigenere Cipher Text. First, we have to find out the length of the Key. This is calculated using Index of Coincidence(I.O.C.) which is abrupt whenever we pick letters from the Cipher text from the indices which are spaced by the length of the key(just the same as what is given in the slides). The following JAVA code suffices all that is needed for implementing the above mentioned procedure.

```
1. public class IC {
2.
3. //Class Constructor
4.     public IC(){
5.
6.     }
7.
8. //returns the IC of the input string
9.     public double calculate(String s)
10.    {
11.
12.        int i;
13.        int N = 0;
14.        double sum = 0.0;
15.        double total = 0.0;
16.        s = s.toUpperCase();
17.
18.        //initialize array of values to count frequency of each letter
19.        int[] values = new int[26];
20.        for(i=0; i<26; i++){
21.            values[i] = 0;
22.        }
23.
24.        //calculate frequency of each letter in s
25.        int ch;
26.        for(i=0; i<s.length(); i++){
27.            ch = s.charAt(i)-65;
28.            if(ch>=0 && ch<26){
29.                values[ch]++;
30.                N++;
31.            }
32.        }
33.
34.        //calculate the sum of each frequency
35.        for(i=0; i<26; i++){
36.            ch = values[i];
37.            sum = sum + (ch * (ch-1));
38.        }
39.
40.        //divide by N(N-1)
41.        total = sum/(N*(N-1));
42.
43.        //return the result
```

```

44.         return total;
45.
46.     }
47.     public String everyNth(String str, int n) {
48.         if (n < 1) {
49.             throw new IllegalArgumentException("n must be greater than 0");
50.         }
51.         StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
52.         // The index of the previous match
53.         for(int i=0;i<str.length();i+=n)
54.         {
55.             result.append(str.charAt(i));
56.         }
57.         return result.toString();
58.     }
59.     public static void main(String[] args)
60.     {
61.         IC test = new IC();
62.         String str1;
63.         double Sum=0.0,Avg, Diff;
64.
65.         String
testString="czuywudipniyephgdcaocltrpckpuamlnfhhrvhtltmvmuarzoqtbictagnrzutazccrttfsrh
zycznwaazororioflqtfrvtaarehlceozgcsiaxazdrzhpaciyrzntcposnhumeytlnqbhxarttpnpxmrvgiox
iazogevzhtdrtmnpvretngkokpokiynlxvdbodzfzgilouzslnqtmvuczytnfbxvifgntnrmyvvgncpngnlpiq
jiygztwyqakocagpyebvktscrgnlzlcocdckitmfyochbpgzouzwpdvlznvtaidhoxnmrtareancemyecznfvc
fcfgnoiamyctvmeytzbhuiajbftnvfvdrxljcbgmkzhitpdonnywyrohlngalitkudiazrknjelrrnhumeytln
qbhxiajrpafhzhvtonnoziukqorehigagrbrxillvlnzkzksaabmkqpbbipwbyfzdvgtgmevgajkbaloaztwyqak
egeeuyjivjtzhnoydiqkiesbphumpostoalwfcyjaxapacemugvpbreenvfioflqtgrkuonpmndydqfzavefvi
tqgmlcubhvjrripvrndiqkiesbphumpostoalwfcyjaxapacemrxrznrhojtlrpejbfcbbotdeyywfcyjaxap
acempumpucpckpvjelsgaukpnbeyoguyzvtvrzgetgdmqoneovmceiqbaycrviltqirpagbpvtlkmprtxziwzgs
ptbyzzfrjrflrluimjkegeambvubyttnrtznzdrmgzntnmscgvadsvoyjtnbedpurmzkfzhltthpvzauucnrnlv
f";
66.         for(int i=2;i<testString.length();i++)
67.         {
68.             Sum=0;
69.             for(int j=0;j<i;j++)
70.             {
71.                 str1 = test.everyNth(testString.substring(j),i);
72.                 Sum += test.calculate(str1);
73.             }
74.             Avg = Sum/i;
75.             Diff = Math.abs(Avg-0.065);
76.             System.out.println(i + " " + Avg + Diff);
77.             if(Diff<0.005)
78.                 System.out.println("Yes");
79.         }
80.     }
81. }

```

Output Excerpt(the real being too long):

[Run on IDE](#)

```
• 2 0.044040339867333994 0.020959660132666008
• 3 0.04193749482581318 0.02306250517418682
• 4 0.04429517771703029 0.020704822282969715
• 5 0.05527651778785769 0.00972348221214231
• 6 0.04514926257884005 0.019850737421159954
• 7 0.04242647687088093 0.022573523129119075
• 8 0.04543502680956393 0.01956497319043607
• 9 0.04283677574551034 0.02216322425448966
• 10 0.06499316005471956 6.839945280445736E-6
• Yes
• 11 0.04100080970046447 0.023999190299535532
• 12 0.04471737834413891 0.020282621655861095
• 13 0.042467062214478976 0.022532937785521026
• 14 0.043863161340686456 0.021136838659313546
• 15 0.05552098637398093 0.009479013626019071
• 16 0.045236319410847714 0.019763680589152288
• 17 0.04154508862368476 0.023454911376315245
• 18 0.04764107308048104 0.017358926919518965
• 19 0.043196264706562196 0.021803735293437806
• 20 0.06392782864705723 0.001072171352942769
• Yes
• 21 0.04142172190952679 0.023578278090473213
• 22 0.041976444608023564 0.02302355539197644
• 23 0.04231691645879289 0.022683083541207114
• 24 0.046047307812013695 0.018952692187986307
• 25 0.053308887191240155 0.011691112808759847
• 26 0.04484608528726175 0.020153914712738252
• 27 0.04100457984866587 0.02399542015133413
• 28 0.043090206049049215 0.021909793950950787
• 29 0.04116414699054414 0.023835853009455864
• 30 0.0699264124551481 0.004926412455148091
• Yes
• 31 0.03955781375136214 0.02544218624863786
• 32 0.04484686609686611 0.02015313390313389
• 33 0.040189933523266844 0.02481006647673316
• 34 0.0423529411764706 0.022647058823529402
• 35 0.057080745341614905 0.007919254658385097
• 36 0.04659822866344606 0.018401771336553942
• 37 0.04289961898657551 0.022100381013424493
• 38 0.04259661010233092 0.02240338989766908
• 39 0.04131617175095436 0.023683828249045642
• 40 0.06471861471861473 2.813852813852713E-4
• Yes
• 41 0.03911608289015221 0.02588391710984779
• 42 0.042827306361140946 0.022172693638859056
• 43 0.04171086631306949 0.02328913368693051
• 44 0.04420520999468369 0.02079479000531631
```

• 45	0.05933723196881091	0.0056627680311890916
• 46	0.043216523833026745	0.021783476166973258
• 47	0.04443419771790762	0.020565802282092385
• 48	0.04750476579520697	0.017495234204793035
• 49	0.04348406029078297	0.02151593970921703
• 50	0.05988562091503265	0.005114379084967355
• 51	0.03838908112264514	0.02661091887735486
• 52	0.04560708898944191	0.019392911010558095
• 53	0.04540325564187938	0.019596744358120623
• 54	0.04484126984126985	0.020158730158730154
• 55	0.0474025974025974	0.017597402597402605
• 56	0.04287840136054421	0.022121598639455793
• 57	0.04095655806182121	0.02404344193817879
• 58	0.04408235442718201	0.020917645572817993
• 59	0.037722729248152974	0.02727727075184703
• 60	0.06880341880341878	0.003803418803418779
•	Yes	
• 61	0.040749414519906324	0.024250585480093678
• 62	0.040027177123951305	0.024972822876048698
• 63	0.04212454212454211	0.022875457875457895
• 64	0.04407051282051279	0.020929487179487213
• 65	0.0595660749506903	0.005433925049309701
• 66	0.042818292818292775	0.022181707181707228
• 67	0.039331315450718426	0.025668684549281576
• 68	0.04180378445084326	0.02319621554915674
• 69	0.041518867605824114	0.023481132394175888
• 70	0.06635031635031634	0.0013503163503163357
•	Yes	
• 71	0.04187596441117566	0.023124035588824345
• 72	0.04680134680134677	0.018198653198653235
• 73	0.03897882938978825	0.026021170610211752
• 74	0.03963963963963961	0.025360360360360393
• 75	0.0499393939393939	0.0150606060606061
• 76	0.040749601275917015	0.024250398724082987
• 77	0.04474616292798109	0.020253837072018915
• 78	0.04417249417249414	0.020827505827505866
• 79	0.040378468226569465	0.024621531773430537
• 80	0.06429292929292925	7.070707070707533E-4
•	Yes	
• 81	0.04372116223968072	0.02127883776031928
• 82	0.03818674550381865	0.026813254496181355
• 83	0.04016064257028112	0.024839357429718885
• 84	0.039153439153439135	0.025846560846560868
•	....	

P.S. - “Yes” is being printed after every 10 lines which signifies that the length of the key is 10. Also in the beginning, 1 has not been considered as the length of the key, since it is quite improbable and intuitive. Here I have selected the *diff*(Refer code) value as 0.004

just to signify the fact that at the key length separation indices, the IOC values change abruptly and hence their difference from the standard 0.065 is minimum(As is mentioned in the slides). Hence, the length of the key is 10.

Second, we need to find the key value which is done using Kasiski's Method, the C++ code of which is as follows:

```
1. #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2. using namespace std;
3. int main()
4. {
5.     string
    str1="czuywudipniyephgdcaocltrpckpuamlnfhhrvhtltmvyuarzoqtbictagnrzutazccrttfsrhzyczgn
    waazororioflqtrvtaarehlceozgcsiaxazdrzhpaciyrzntcposnhumeytlnqbhxarttpnpxmrqvioxiazoge
    vzhtrtmnpvretngkokpokiygnlxvdbodzfgailouzslnqtmvuczytnfbxvifgntnrmyvvgncpngnlpiqjiygz
    wyqakocagpyebvktscrgnlzlcocdckitmfyochbpgzouzwpdvlznvtaidhoxnmrtareancemyecznfvcfcfgno
    iamycvmeytzbhuiajbftnvfdrxljcbgmzkzhitpdonnywyrohlngalitkudiazrknjelrrnhumeytlnqbhxia
    jrpafhhzvttonnoziukqorehigagrbrxillvlnzkzksaabmkqpbipwbyfzdvgtgmevgajkbaloaztwyqakegeey
    jivjtzhnoydiqiesbphumpostoalwfcyjaxapacemugvpbrecvnfioflqtgrkuonpmdydyqfzavefviltqgmlc
    ubhvjrrripvrnbndiqiesbphumpostoalwfcyjaxapacemrxrznrhojtllrpejbfcbbotdeyywfcyjaxapacempu
    mpucpckpvjelsgaukpnbeyoguyzvtvrzgetgdmqoneovmceiqbaycrviltqirpagbpvtlkmprtxziwzgsptbyzz
    frjrflrluimjkegeambvubytnrrtnzdrmgmzntnmzscgvadsvoyjtnbedpurmzkfzhlthtpvzauucnrnlfvf";
6.     int len = str1.size(),j=0;
7.     string str[len/10+1];
8.     for(int i=0;i<len;i+= 10)
9.     {
10.         if(len - i > 10)
11.             str[j] = str1.substr(i,10);
12.         else if(len - i < 10)
13.             str[j] = str1.substr(i,len - i);
14.         j++;
15.     }
16.     string str2[10];
17.     for(int i=0;i<10;i++)
18.     {
19.         for(int j=0;j<len/10+1;j++)
20.         {
21.             str2[i]+= str[j][i];
22.         }
23.     }
24.     for(int i=0;i<10;i++)
25.     {
26.         vector<pair<int,char> > vct;
27.         for(int j=0;j<26;j++)
28.         {
29.             vct.push_back(make_pair(0,(char)(j+'a')));
30.         }
31.         for(int k=0;k<str2[i].size();k++)
32.         {
```

```

33.         int meow=(int)(str2[i][k]-'a');
34.         vct[meow].first++;
35.     }
36.
37.     sort(vct.rbegin(),vct.rend()); //sorting the elements of the pair w.r.t. The
first element of the pair to print the topmost recurring elements.
38.
39.     cout<<"The topmost recurring elements of the "<< i+1<< " column are:"<<endl;
40.     for(int j=0;j<6;j++)
41.     {
42.         cout<<vct[j].second<< "\t"<<vct[j].first<<endl;
43.     }
44. }
45. cout<<str2;
46. return 0;
47. }

```

Output:

[Run on IDE](#)

```

• The topmost recurring elements of the 1 column are:
• t 9
• i 9
• e 9
• o 8
• a 8
• r 7
• The topmost recurring elements of the 2 column are:
• p 16
• l 10
• z 8
• t 7
• y 6
• f 5
• The topmost recurring elements of the 3 column are:
• n 13
• a 10
• e 9
• t 6
• o 6
• s 5
• The topmost recurring elements of the 4 column are:
• r 13
• a 10
• g 8
• b 7
• v 6
• q 5
• The topmost recurring elements of the 5 column are:
• b 9
• t 8

```

- n 7
- l 7
- a 7
- p 6
- The topmost recurring elements of the 6 column are:
- c 11
- y 10
- h 10
- n 7
- m 7
- z 5
- The topmost recurring elements of the 7 column are:
- z 10
- v 10
- r 8
- k 7
- e 7
- u 6
- The topmost recurring elements of the 8 column are:
- m 12
- i 10
- v 8
- c 8
- t 6
- q 5
- The topmost recurring elements of the 9 column are:
- r 12
- q 8
- v 7
- f 7
- a 6
- y 5
- The topmost recurring elements of the 10 column are:
- k 10
- j 10
- z 8
- o 8
- g 8
- t 6
- 0x7fff0c263b00

So, what the code does is, it basically breaks down the cipher text to an array of strings each of which is of length of that of the key(except the last few characters), i.e. 10, and then we are left with 86 strings(here, since the length of the cipher text is 856, so 86 lines of length 10), as shown:

1            2            3            4            5            6            7            8            9            10



c	z	u	y	w	u	d	I	p	h
g	d	c	a	o	c	l	t	r	p
c	k	p	u	a	m	l	n	f	h
h	r	v	h	t	l	t	m	v	m
.....									
..... 86 such rows.									

Table 1

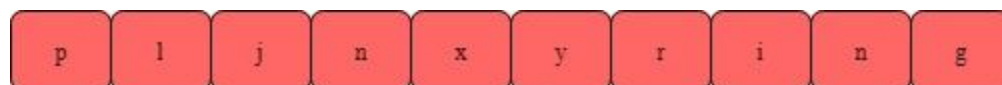
So, according to Kasiski's method and also through mere observation, we can say that the letters in every column go through the same shift, of which we take advantage. We can apply Caesar Cipher decryption to each column to figure out the corresponding letter of the key.

Presently the key looks something like:



Let's make some important observations after which we can arrive at some conclusion, which would help us to identify the letters of the Key.

1. As the output of the above mentioned code suggests, p is the most recurring element( of the second column and also of all the letters present in the Cipher text. Hence an intelligent guess would be that the letter "p" of Cipher Text maps with "e" of English language, since is statistically the most recurring letter. Hence, we can say that the key's second character, i.e., L2 would be "p-e" = "l" Similarly, if we map "e" with the most recurring elements of all the columns we would get:



2. The next observation would be to find out all the one letter words' index, since they can be mapped to either "a" or "i". But first we need to find out the index and the letters. The following C++ code finds out the all the single letter words and their indices and then calculates the column to which they belong to, in Table 1.

```

3. #include<bits/stdc++.h>
4. using namespace std;
5. int main()

```

```

6. {
7.     string str1="czuyw u dipniye phgdcaocltr pckp uamlnf hh rv htltmvmyu arz oq tbicta
gnrzuta zccrtt fsr hz yczgn waazoror? ioflq t frvtaare hlceo zgcsiax azdr zhp
aciyrzntcp os nhumeytlnqbhx arttpnpxm rvq ioxiaz og evzh tdrtm npvre tn gkokp okiyg nl
xvdbod zf gailouzs lmq tm vuczy tnfbxv if g ntnrmyvvgv cpngnlp iqjiyg ztwyqak oc a
gpyebvks crgnlzl cocd ckitmfyoc? hbp gzouz wp dvlzvtaidh oxnmrt a reancemye
cznfvcfcf gno iamycvmeyt zbhu iaj bft n vfvdrxlj cbgmkzhitpd onn wyvroh lngalstk udiaz
zrknje? lrr nhumeytlnqbhx iaj rpafhhzvt onnoziukqore higa grbrxillvlnzk, zkcsaabmkqp
bipw by fzdvtg mevgaj? kbalo a ztwyqak egee uy jivj tz hnoy diqk ies bph umpostoal?
wfcyj a xapacem ugvp brecvnf. ioflq t grkuonp mndy dqfzavef? viltq g mlcubhv jrripvr bn
diqk ies bph umpostoal? wfcyj a xapacem rxrznrhojtl lrpe jbfcb otdeyy? wfcyj a
xapacem pump uc pckp vjels gauk pnbe yog uyzvt vrzgetgdmq oneo vm ce iqbaycr. viltq
irpagbpvtl kmprtx ziwz g spt by zzfrj rflrl? uim jk egea mbv ubyt nrrtnzdr gmznt nm
scg, vadsvoy jtnbed purmzkf zhlt thpvza uuc nrlfvf?";
8.     int len = str1.size(),j=0;
9.     int kount=0;
10.    for(int i = 0; i < len; i++)
11.    {
12.        if(!((str1[i]) >= 'a' && (str1[i]) <='z'))
13.        {
14.            kount++;
15.            if(str1[i] == ' ')
16.            {
17.                if((str1[i+1] != ' ') && (str1[i+1]) >= 'a' && (str1[i+1]) <='z' &&
(str1[i+2]) == ' ')
18.                {
19.                    cout<< str1[i+1] <<"\t"<<(i+2-kount)%10<< endl;
20.                    kount++;
21.                    i+=3;
22.                }
23.            }
24.        }
25.    }
26.    return 0;
27. }

```

Output:

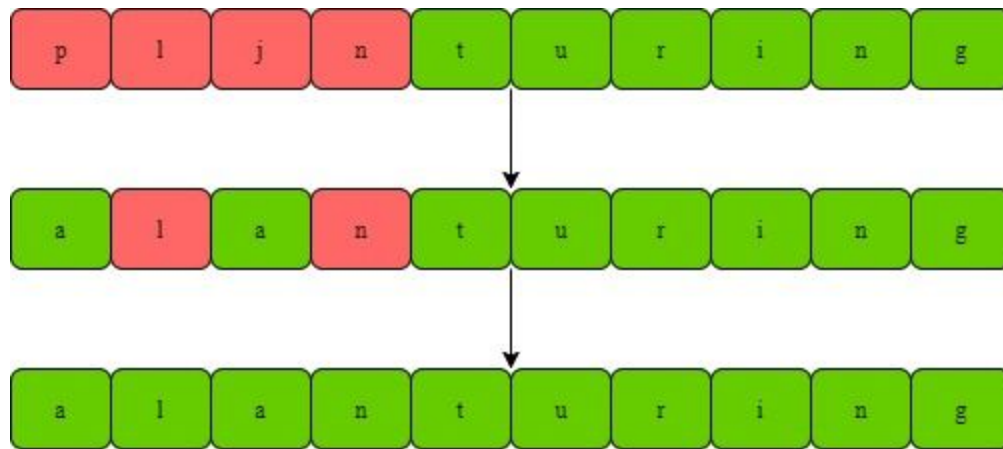
[Run on IDE](#)

```

• u 6
• t 5
• g 0
• a 3
• a 1
• n 4
• a 3
• a 1
• t 5
• g 0
• a 1
• a 1

```

- After intuitive Monographic mapping of each of these letters to “a”, we get a more meaningful key:



Transition Diagram

Hence the final key, most probably, would be “alanturing”.

#### STEP 4

In this step we need to do two things:

- Decrypt the cipher text using the key value(“alanturing”), which we just found in the previous step. The following is the JAVA code which does the same.

```

1. public class VigenereCipher
2. {
3.
4.     public static String decrypt(String text, final String key)
5.     {
6.         String res = "";
7.         text = text.toLowerCase();
8.         for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < text.length(); i++)
9.         {
10.            char c = text.charAt(i);
11.            if (c < 'a' || c > 'z')
12.                continue;
13.            res += (char) ((c - key.charAt(j) + 26) % 26 + 'a');
14.            j = ++j % key.length();
15.        }
16.        return res;

```

```

17.     }
18.
19.     public static void main(String[] args)
20.     {
21.         String key = "alanturing";
22.         String message =
"czuywudipniyephgdcaocltrpckpuamlnfhhrvhtltmvmuuarzoqtbictagnrzutazccrttfsrhzyczgnwaazo
rorioflqtfrvtaarehlceo zgsciaxazdrzhpaciyrzntcposnhumeytlnqbhxarttpnpxmrqvioxiazogevzhtd
rtmnpvretn gkokpokiynlxvdbodzf gailouzslnqtmvuczytnfbxvifgntnrmyvvgncpngnlpiqjiygztwyqak
ocagpyebvkts crgnlzl cocdckitmfyochbpggzouzwpdvl nzvtaidhoxnnmrtareancemyecznfvcfcfgnoiamyc
tvmeytzbhuiajbftnvfvdrlxjcbgmkzhitpdonnywyrohln galitkudiazrknjelrrnhumeytlnqbhxiajrpaf
hhzvtonnoziukqorehigagrbrxillvlnzkkzksaabmkqp bipwbyfzdv tgm evgajkbaloaztwyqakegeeuyjivjt
zhnoydiqkiesbphumpostoalwfcyjaxapacemugvpbrecvn fioflqtgrkuonpmdy dqfzavefviltqgmlcubhv j
rripvrnbndiqkiesbphumpostoalwfcyjaxapacemrxrznrhojtllrpejbfcbbotdeyywfcyjaxapacempumpucp
ckpvjelsgaukpnbeyoguyzvtvrzgetgdmqoneovmceiqbaycrviltqirpagbpvltkmprtxziwzgsptbyzzfrjrf
lrluimjkegeambvubyt nrrtnzdr gmnzntnmsgvadsvoyjtnbedpurmzkfzhltthpvzauucnrnlfvf";
23.         System.out.println("String: " + message);
24.         System.out.println("Encrypted message input: " + message);
25.         System.out.println("Decrypted message output: " + decrypt(message, key));
26.     }
27. }

```

Output:

[Run on IDE](#)

- could a machine communicate with human on an unlimited set of topics through fluent use of human language could a language using machine give the appearance of understanding sentences and coming up with ideas while in truth being as devoid of thoughts and as empty inside as an nineteenth century adding machine or a twentieth century word processor or how might we distinguish between a genuinely conscious and intelligent mind and but a cleverly constructed but hollow language using facade of understanding and reasoning incompatible with materialistic mechanistic view of living beings could a machine ever be said to have made its own decisions could a machine have beliefs could a machine make mistakes could a machine believe it made its own decisions could a machine erroneously free will to itself could a machine come up with ideas that have not been programmed into it in advance could it creatively emerge from a set of fixed rules are we even the most creative among us but passive slaves physics that govern our neurons

2. But, the decryption process is not over yet, since we need to insert the special characters right in place as they were originally in the Cipher Text. The following C++ code does the same.

```

3. #include <bits/stdc++.h>
4. using namespace std;
5.
6. int main()
7. {
8.     string str1="czuyw u dipniye phgdcaocltr pckp uamlnf hh rv htltmvmu arz oq tbicta
gnrzuta zcrtt fsr hz yczgn waazoror? ioflq t frvtaare hlceo zgsciax azdr zhp
aciyrzntcp os nhumeytlnqbhx arttpnpxm rvq ioxiaz og evzh tdrtm npvre tn gkokp okiyg nl
xvdbod zf gailouzs lnq tm vuczy tnfbxv if g ntnrmyvvgncp ngnlpiqjiygztwyqak oc a
gpyebvkts crgnlzl cocd ckitmfyoc? hbp gzouz wp dvl nzvtaidh oxnnmrt a reancemye

```

```

cznfvcfcf gno iamycvtmeyt zbhu iaj bft n vfvdrxlj cbgmkzhitpd onn ywyroh lngalitk udiaz
zrknje? lrr nhumeytlnqbhx iaj rpafhhzvt onnoziukqore higa grbrxillvlnzk, zkcsaabmkqp
bipw by fzdvtg mevgaj? kbalo a ztwyqak egee uy jivj tz hnoy diqk ies bph umpostoal?
wfcyj a xapacem ugvp brevcnf. ioflq t grkuonp mndy dqfzavef? viltq g mlcubhv jrripvr bn
diqk ies bph umpostoal? wfcyj a xapacem rxrznrhojtl lrpe jbfcb bbtodeyy? wfcyj a
xapacem pump uc pckp vjels gauk pnbe yog uyzvt vrzgetgdmq oneo vm ce iqbaycr. viltq
irpagbpvtl kmprtx ziwz g spt by zzfrj rflrl? uim jk egea mbv ubyt nrtnzdr gmnzt nm
scg, vadsvoy jtnbed purmzkf zhlt thpvza uuc nrrlrfvf?"; //str1 represents the given
cipher text with special characters included.

```

```

9.     string
    str2="couldamachinecommunicatewithhumansonanunlimitedsetoftopicsthroughfluentuseofhuman
    languagecouldalanguageusingmachinegivetheappearanceofunderstandingsentencesandcomingupw
    ithideaswhileintruthbeingasdevoidofthoughtsandasemptyinsideasanineteenthcenturyaddingma
    chineoratwentiethcenturywordprocessorhowmightwedistinguishbetweenagenuinelyconsciousand
    intelligentmindandbutacleverlyconstructedbuthollowlanguageusingfacadeareunderstandingan
    dreasoningincompatiblewithmaterialisticmechanisticviewoflivingbeingscouldamachineeverbe
    saidtohavemadeitsowndecisionscouldamachinehavebeliefscouldamachinemakemistakescouldamac
    hinebelieveitmadeitsowndecisionscouldamachineerroneouslyfreewilltoitselfcouldamachineco
    meupwithideasthathavenotbeingprogrammedintoitinadvancecouldcreativelyemergefromasetoffi
    xedrulesareweeventhemostcreativeamongusbutpassiveslavesphysicsthatgovernourneurons";
10. //str2 represents the decrypted text without special characters.
11.
12.     string str3;
13.     for(int i=0;i<str2.size()+1;i++)
14.     {
15.         if(str1[i]<'a' or str1[i]>'z')
16.         {
17.             str3 = str1[i];
18.             str2.insert(i,str3);
19.         }
20.     }
21.     cout<<str2;
22.     return 0;
23. }

```

Final Output:

[Run on IDE](#)

- could a machine communicate with humans on an unlimited set of topics through fluent use of human language? could a language **using** machine give the appearance of understanding sentences and coming up with ideas **while** in truth being as devoid of thoughts and as empty inside as a nineteenth century adding machine or a twentieth century word processor? how might we distinguish between a genuinely conscious and intelligent mind and but a cleverly constructed but hollow language **using** facade? are understanding and reasoning incompatible with materialistic, mechanistic view of living beings? could a machine ever be said to have made its own decisions? could a machine have beliefs. could a machine make mistakes? could a machine believe it made its own decisions? could a machine erroneously free will to itself? could a machine come up with ideas that have not being programmed into it in advance. could creatively emerge from a set of fixed rules? are we even the most creative among us but, passive slaves physics that govern our neurons?

\_\_\_\_\_END\_\_\_\_\_