

ciphertext

opkjcpcsrqtkhespzxxsjmuinieiovvryaaqaeicjn:
 ystxnemmbyzrvvvjopwxzinqjibxzjdmjfsxniz:
 vjiqidfzzymlxeyeiljiqidfzzaspwxcbnihesp:
 zxxsjmuinbnijiehjzutsvrxdvmwmwkihaujhар:
 vzvgqsgfqhwtrroqvsabni jycrzgfwpxtxuxsr:
 kmvtxmgorxopkxwqvsaxafzmteoquroruxcmicp:
 iirjbkwwwjyzqtavmtlopkziipeimihmzmkcvxvi:
 ovvhnlxkeiiqmxwwsewvzkmriexdnoirmwoiwc:
 rhlzwdvlsfqrxdwmgtiinmtxshfrgggwowlghi:
 xcqsdtgmzirikedtyefirzvqreppvjmwsxvijsр:
 ziiwrumxizirmexcmkrrrfzxriowvrjbkxveki:
 qmtmtxyihmzlchf jvbzeqoyenvuxpivrpbpwdv:
 hjzgrsbgpjqzwqvztoqyrcxtymzkrhppadlkpmе:
 medtgfzifropkmbxvvimzedskiiboezzlpimxep:
 mcmognegfviijqjibxzjdmjydhrxzazswxvqnivт:
 seimioordvvzdwawwwjyzaujqcsimvuxswrvzто:
 whiumijuprrvadvlssfqrxdwtgcrkedvkhwrklзс:
 vhoxvadtredtvemqtmhecmxqfirgfpjzkhhioxr:
 pkvsegtgqieppvxcmzeppvpdazwogmiicsfsvзr:
 mmjavmtlxwxvswgsilyxcxyixwsqcrmygvkvofz:
 pdboigeehzfsvgyiinkbizmjxvkuqdmceoqurcj:
 jxvvjefhzdzlteaijjzbyzrvvvjopwxzinithc:
 xyimqt jcvdeoqurgitymqzcsbgsncxig

Use the coinc function supplied with the book to compute
 Friedman's index of coincidence for several shifts of the ciphertext :

```
Do[Print[i, " ",  

  coinc[ciphertext, i]], {i, 25}]
```

- 1 47
- 2 46
- 3 28
- 4 49

```

5 34
6 33
7 21
8 57
9 27
10 41
11 32
12 47
13 24
14 41
15 33
16 66
17 29
18 38
19 34
20 47
21 37
22 52
23 38
24 52
25 42

```

Shifts that are a multiple of 8 have higher indices so we guess that the key length is 8. Now look at a slice of the text, taking every 8 th character :

```
ct1 = choose[ciphertext, 8, 1]
```

```
orznyjmvdzzizcznjdhzhaztvoaocjzomvnqvddid:
nghgdvmpxczjqhvnpjjomddoiioioidznidzmzid:
ddzdmxjrgcdimxixgdznvovzjvnmomn
```

Look at the frequencies of this slice. They should resemble normal English frequencies :

frequency[ct1]

```
{ {a, 2}, {b, 0}, {c, 4}, {d, 16},  

  {e, 0}, {f, 0}, {g, 4}, {h, 4},  

  {i, 10}, {j, 8}, {k, 0}, {l, 0},  

  {m, 9}, {n, 10}, {o, 9}, {p, 2},  

  {q, 2}, {r, 2}, {s, 0}, {t, 1}, {u, 0},  

  {v, 9}, {w, 0}, {x, 4}, {y, 1}, {z, 15} }
```

The most common characters by far are d and z; if one of these is e, then the key is z or v. z is unlikely because if it were the key, then y would be very common in the plaintext, which is unlikely. So we guess the first letter of the key is v.

We can also use the dot products of the observed frequencies of the slice with shifts of the frequency vector for normal English :

corr[vigvec[ciphertext, 8, 1]]

```
{0.0352232, 0.0352589, 0.0344554, 0.0375268,  

  0.0353304, 0.0376786, 0.0410893, 0.0367054,  

  0.0433125, 0.0392589, 0.0449554, 0.037125,  

  0.0383571, 0.0306071, 0.0349554, 0.0388482,  

  0.0353929, 0.0413304, 0.0330893,  

  0.0309375, 0.0373214, 0.0702054,  

  0.0397768, 0.0283661, 0.0288929, 0.055}
```

Max[%]

0.0702054

The biggest dot product occurs for a shift of 21, which again says the first letter of the key is v.

Define a function to do this automatically :

```
key[i_] :=  

Position[corr[vigvec[ciphertext, 8, i]],  

Max[corr[vigvec[ciphertext, 8, i]]]] - 1
```

And use it to find the full key :

```
Do[Print[key[i]], {i, 8}]
```

```
{ { 21 } }
{ { 8 } }
{ { 6 } }
{ { 4 } }
{ { 14 } }
{ { 4 } }
{ { 17 } }
{ { 4 } }
```

The key is "vigenere" and the plaintext is :

```
In[104]:= vigenere[ciphertext, -{21, 8, 6, 4, 14, 4, 17, 4}]
```

```
Out[104]=
the following table provides a year end summary of software vulnerabilities identified between December sixth and December twelfth. The table provides the vendor, operating system, software name, common name of the vulnerability, potential risk at the time of publication, and the Cyber Notes issue in which the vulnerability appeared. Software versions are identified if known. This information is presented only as a summary; complete details are available from the source indicated in the end note. Please note that even if the method of attack has not been utilized or an exploit script is not currently widely available on the Internet, a potential vulnerability has been identified. Updates to items appearing in previous issues of Cyber Notes are listed in bold new information contained in the update. Items appearing in previous issues of Cyber Notes are listed in bold new information contained in the update. The update will appear in italicized colored text where applicable. The table lists a vulnerability number, which corresponds to the common vulnerabilities and exposures (CVE) list, a compilation of standardized names for vulnerabilities and other information security exposures.
```