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# Report

Laboratory work №2

of Cryptography

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Chişinău – 2025

## Purpose of Laboratory Work

The purpose of this work is to study the frequency analysis method, applying it to decode an intercepted text.

## Conditions of the Problem

1. An encrypted message has been intercepted, which is known to have been obtained using a monoalphabetic cipher. Apply the frequency analysis attack to find the original message, assuming that it is a text written in English. Keep in mind that only letters have been encrypted, while other characters remain unencrypted. The report will contain a description of the cracking process, exactly as presented in section 2.3 in Example of attack through frequency analysis. Each student will take the variant according to their order number in the group list.

## Technical Implementation

Letter	V	W	T	X	N	P	G	I	Q	S	H	O	D	C	U	Z	F	J	R	A	L	K	E	Y	B	M
Count	344	268	238	238	217	210	208	203	154	124	123	106	81	78	73	68	65	59	50	39	38	23	7	6	2	2
Percentage (%)	11.4	8.9	7.9	7.9	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.7	5.1	4.1	4.1	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

Table 1: Letter frequency for intercepted message.

Letter	E	T	A	O	I	N	S	H	R	D	L	C	U	M	W	F	G	Y	P	B	V	K	J	X	Q	Z
Percentage (%)	12.7	9.1	8.2	7.5	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.0	4.3	4.0	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.07

Table 2: English letter frequency.

**V→E, W→T, T→A, as they are the most common:**

Xt RaP CIaGHe, QNReKeI, tQat UDASXPQeO NGe NC HIFUtNSNJf'P JIateP-tANNLP. Sa HIFUtNJIaUQXH ZXSXtaXIe CXIPt aUUeaIeO aP tRN XGPtaSSZeGtP XGtQe ENDIGaS OeP PHXeGHeP ZXSXtaXIeP XG EaGDalF **aGO** CeAIDalF NC 1883,AeXGJ IeXPPDeO SateI tQat FeaI aP a UaUeIAaHL ANNL AF tQe ENDI-GaS'PUDASXPQeI. Xt XP **tQe** ZNPt HNGHXPe ANNL NG HIFUtNSNJf eKeI RIXtteG. XtPaDtQNI QaO tQe XGPtXGHt CNI t**Qe** HIFUtNJIaUQXH EDJDSaI, aGO Qe HNZUIePPeOXGtN 64 UaJeP KXItdaSSF tQe eGtXIe LGNRG CXeSO

NC HIFUtNSNJF, XGHSDOXGJUNSFaSUQaAetXHP RXtQ ZXYeO aSUQaAetP, eGHXUQeIeO HNOe, **aGO** HXUQeIOeKXHeP. tQe ANNL XP aSPN NGe NC tQe ZNPt PHQNSaISF NG HIFUtNSNJF. XtPCNNtGNteP HXte ZNPt HSaP-PXHaS aGO ZaGF ZNOeIG PNDIHeP; HNZZeGtP PDHQaP "tQXP XP Gnt tQe NGSF QXPtNIXHaS NI AXASXNJlaUQXH eIINI CNI RQXHQ tQe aDP-tIXaG RIXteI ZDPt Ae IeUINaHQeO" PQNR QNR HaIeCDSSF tQe aDtQNI QaP PtDOXeO tQNPe PNDIHeP.XtP aDtQNI RaP ANIG EeaG-JDXSSaDZe-QDAeIt-KXHtNICIaGJNXP-aSeYaGOIe-aDJDPte LeIHLQNCCP KNG GXeDReGQNC NG EaGDaIF 19, 1835, atGDtQ, QNSSaGO. aCteI JettXGJ OeJleeP XG SetteIP aGO XG PHXeGHe CINZ tQeDGXKeIPXtF NC SXeJe, Qe RaP QXIeO XG 1863 aP aG XGPtIDHtNI XG ZNOeIGSaGJDaJeP at tQe QXJQ PHQNNS at ZeSDG, a SaIJe tNRG 25 ZXSeP PNDtQeaPtNC UaIXP. tQe GeYt FeaI Qe ZaIIXeO a JXIS CINZ tQe alea aGO XG 1865, RQeGQe RaP 30, tQeF QaO tQeXI NGSF HQXSO, a OaDJQteI, UaDSXGe. Qe PtaFeO atZeSDG CNI 10 FeaIP, teaHQXGJ eGJSXPQ aGO JeIZaG.AF tQat tXZe Qe QaO PQNiteGeO QXP GaZe tN aDJDPte LeIHLQNCCP.AeaIOeO, OXJGXCXeO, PSNR NC PUeeHQ, LeIHLQNCCP, OePUXte aG XGaAXSxtF tNZaXGtaXG OXPHXUSXGe XG QXP HSaPPeP aGO PNZe eHHeGtIXHXtXeP NC HQaIaHteI,RaP a "SeaIGeO, MeaSNDP, HaUaASe" teaHQeI RQN aRNLe QXP PtDOeGtP'XGteIePt XG tQeXI RNIL; QXP PDUeIXNIP PaXO "QXP PtDOeGtP SXLe QXZ aGO RNILRXtQ PDHHePP." aCteIRaIO, Qe RNILeO aP a UIXKate XGPtIDHtNI XG UaIXP.QXP ADPXePt FeaIP CNSSNReO tQe UDASXHatXNG NC Sa HIFUtNJlaUQXHZXSXtaXIe. a GeR XGteIGatXNGaS SaGJDaJe HaSSeO KNSa-UXXL ("RNISOPUeaL")QaO Aeeg XGKeGteO AF a JeIZaG UIXePt. aANDt 1885, Xt HaDJQt NG XGCIaGHe aGO CSaPQeO RXtQ eYUIePP-tIaXG PUeeO aSS NKeI tQe HNDGtIF, GntNGSF aZNGJ XGteSSeHtDaSP ADt aZNGJ aSS HSaPPeP; Xt RaP eKeG QeaIO XG tQePtIleetP. CINZ CIaGHe Xt IaOXateO tQINDJQNDt tQe RNISO. tQe ZNPt aHtXKeUINUaJaGOXPt NC KNSaUXXL RaP aDJDPte LeIHLQNCCP, RQN, at tQe PeHNGOKNSaUXXL HNGJlePP XG ZDGXHQ XG 1887, RaP aHHSaXZeO OXIeHtNI ("OXSeLeS," XG KNSaUXXL) NC tQe XGteIGatXNGaS aHaOeZF NC KNSaUXXL. ADt at tQe tQXIOHNGJlePP, QeSO at UaIXP XG ZaF NC 1889, RXtQ LeIHLQNCCP UIePX-OXGJ, HIXtXHaSteGPXNGP RXtQXG tQe ZNKeZeGt ZNDGteO aGO CXGaSSF AINLe Xt aUaIt.LeIHLQNCCP RaP HIDPQeO AF tQe HNSSaUPe NC aG XGteIGatXN-GaS OIeaZ tQatQaO PeeZeO PN GeeOCDS aGO PN HeItaXG. Qe HleateO GN-tQXGJ eSPe aGO, NGaDJDPt 9, 1903, OXeO RQXSe NG KaHatXNG XG PRXtMeIS-aGO.ADt QXP HIFUtNSNJXH XOeaP PtXSS GNDIXPQ. CNI LeIHLQNCCP PNDJQt aGPRelPtN tQe UINaSeZP tQIDPt DUNG HIFUtNSNJF AF GeR HN-GOXtXNGP. "Xt XPGeHePPaIF tN OXPtXGJDXPQ HaIeCDSSF AetReeG a PF-

PteZ NC eGHXUQeIZeGteGKXPXNGeO CNI a ZNZeGtaIF eYHQaGJe NC Set-  
 teIP AetReeG PeKeIaS XPNSateOUeNUSe aGO a ZetQNO NC HIFUtNJlaUQF  
 XGteGOeO tN JNKeIG tQe HNIePUNGOeGHeAetReeG OXCCeleGt aIZF HQX-  
 eCP CNI aG DGSXZXteO tXZe,” Qe RINte. XG tQatNGe PeGteGHe, LeIH-  
 LQNCCP OXCCeleGtXateP UIe-teSeJlaUQF ZXSXtaIFHNZZDGXHatXNGP CINZ  
 UNPt-. tQe PeGteGHe XP UIeJGaGt RXtQ ZNPt NC tQeIeBDXIeZeGtP tQat  
 QaKe HNZe tN Ae OeZaGOeO NC PFPteZP NC ZXSXtaIFHIFUtNJlaUQF, IeB-  
 DXIeZeGtP PDHQ aP PXZUSXHXtF, IeSXaAXSXtF, IaUXOXtF, aGOPN NG.  
 tQXP HSeal IeHNJGXtXNG NC tQe GeR NIOeI HNGPtXtDteP LeIHLQNCCP’  
 CXIPtJieat HNGtIXADtXNG tN HIFUtNSNJF.tQe PeHNGO RaP tN IeaCCXIZ  
 XG a ZNOeIG HNGteYt tQe UIXGHXUSe tQat NGSFHIFUtaGaSFtP HaG LGNR  
 tQe PeHDIXtF NC a HXUQeI PFPteZ. Xt XP tQe CNIZ NCEDOJZeGt RQXHQ  
 XP PtXSS DPeO.

#### 0.0.1 Found trigraphs tQe and aGO, matching to THE and AND, so $Q \rightarrow H$ , $G \rightarrow N$ , $O \rightarrow D$ :

**Xt RaP** ClanHe, hNReKeI, that UDASXPheD Nne NC HIFUtNSNJF’P JleateP-  
 tANNLP. Sa HIFUtNJlaUhXH ZXSXtaXIe CXIPt aUUealed aP tRN XnPtaSSZentP  
 Xnthe ENDInaS deP PHXenHeP ZXSXtaXIeP Xn EanDaIF and CeAIDaIF NC  
 1883,AeXnJ IeXPPDed Satel that Feal aP a UaUeIAaHL ANNl AF the END-  
 InaS’PUDASXPheI. Xt XP the ZNPt HNnHXPe ANNl Nn HIFUtNSNJF eKeI  
 RIXtten. XtPaDthNI had the XnPtXnHt CNI the HIFUtNJlaUhXH EDJDSaI,  
 and he HNZUIePPedXntN 64 UaJeP KXItDaSSF the entXIe LnNRn CXeSd NC  
 HIFUtNSNJF, XnHSDdXnJUNSFaSUhaAetXHP RXth ZXYed aSUhaAetP, enHX-  
 Uheled HNde, and HXUheIdeKXHeP. the ANNl XP aSPN Nne NC the ZNPt  
 PHhNSaISF Nn HIFUtNSNJF. XtPCNNtnNteP HXte ZNPt HSaPPXHaS and ZanF  
 ZNdeIn PNDIHeP; HNZZentP PDHhaP ”thXP XP nNt the NnSF hXPtNIXHaS NI  
 AXASXNJlaUhXH eIINI CNI RhXHh the aDPtIXan RIXteI ZDPt Ae IeUINaH-  
 hed”PhNR hNR HaIeCDSSF the aDthNI haP PtDdXed thNPe PNDIHeP.XtP aDthNI  
**RaP** ANIn Eean-JDXSSaDZe-hDAeIt-KXHtNIClanJNXP-aSeYandle-aDJDPte LeIHLh-  
 NCCP KNn nXeDRenhNC Nn EanDaIF 19, 1835, atnDth, hNSSand. aCteI Jet-  
 tXnJ deJleeP Xn SetteIP and Xn PHXenHe CINZ theDnXKeIPXtF NC SXeJe,  
**he RaP** hXled Xn 1863 aP an XnPtIDHtNI Xn ZNdeInSanJDaJeP at the hXJh  
 PHhNNS at ZeSDn, a SaIJe tNRn 25 ZXSeP PNDtheaPtNC UaIXP. the neYt Feal  
 he ZaIIXed a JXIS CINZ the alea and Xn 1865, Rhenhe RaP 30, theF had theXI  
 NnSF HhXSd, a daDJhteI, UaDSXne. he PtaFed atZeSDn CNI 10 FeaIP, teaH-  
 hXnJ enJSXPh and JeIZan.AF that tXZe he had PhNItened hXP naZe tN aDJDPte

LeIHLhNCCP.AeaIded, dXJnXCXed, PSNR NC PUeeHh, LeIHLhNCCP, dePUXte  
 an XnaAXSxtF tNZaXntaXn dXPHXUSXne Xn hXP HSaPPeP and PNZe eHHe-  
 tIXHXtXeP NC HhaIaHteI,RaP a "SeaIned, MeaSNDP, HaUaASE" teaHheI RhN  
 aRNLe hXP PtDdentP'XnteIePt Xn theXI RNIL; hXP PDUeIXNIP PaXd "hXP  
 PtDdentP SXLe hXZ and RNILRXth PDHHePP." aCteIRaId, he RNILed aP a  
 UIXKate XnPtIDHtNI Xn UaIXP.hXP ADPXePt FeaIP CNSSNRed the UDASX-  
 HatXNn NC Sa HIFUtNJlaUhXHZXSXtaXIe. a neR XnteInatXNnaS SanJDaJe  
 HaSSed KNSa-UXXL ("RNISdPUeaL")had Aeen XnKented AF a JeIZan UIXePt.  
 aANDt 1885, Xt HaDJht Nn XnCIanHe and CSaPhed RXth eYUIePP-tIaXn PUeed  
 aSS NKeI the HNDntIF, nNtNnSF aZNnJ XnteSSeHtDaSP ADt aZNnJ aSS HSaPPeP;  
**Xt RaP** eKen heaId Xn thePtIeetP. CINZ CIanHe Xt IadXated thINDJhNDt  
 the RNISd. the ZNPt aHtXKeUINUaJandXPt NC KNSaUXXL RaP aDJDPte  
 LeIHLhNCCP, RhN, at the PeHNndKNSaUXXL HNnJJePP Xn ZDnXHh Xn 1887,  
 RaP aHHSaXZed dXIeHtNI ("dXSeLeS,"Xn KNSaUXXL) NC the XnteInatXN-  
 naS aHadeZF NC KNSaUXXL. ADt at the thXIdHNnJJePP, heSd at UaIXP Xn  
 ZaF NC 1889, RXth LeIHLhNCCP UIePXdXnJ, HIXtXHaStenPXNnP RXthXn  
 the ZNKeZent ZNDnted and CXnaSSF AINLe Xt aUaIt.LeIHLhNCCP RaP HID-  
 Phed AF the HNSSaUPe NC an XnteInatXNnaS dIeaZ thathad PeeZed PN need-  
 CDS and PN HeItaXn. he Hleated nNthXnJ eSPe and, NnaDJDPt 9, 1903, dXed  
 RhXSe Nn KaHatXNn Xn PRXtMeISand.ADt hXP HIFUtNSNJXH XdeaP PtXSS  
 nNDIXPh. CNI LeIHLhNCCP PNDJht anPreIPTn the UINaSeZP thIDPt DUNn  
 HIFUtNSNJF AF neR HNndXtXNnP. "Xt XPneHePPaIF tN dXPtXnJDXPh HaIeCDSSF  
 AetReen a PFPteZ NC enHXUheIZentenKXPXNned CNI a ZNZentaIF eYHhanJe  
 NC SetteIP AetReen PeKeIaS XPNSatedUeNUSe and a ZethNd NC HIFUtNJlaUhF  
 Xtended tN JNKeIn the HNIIePUNndenHeAetReen dXCCeIent aIZF HhXeCP  
 CNI an DnSXZXted tXZe," he RINte. Xn thatNne PentenHe, LeIHLhNCCP dX-  
 CCEIentXateP UIe-teSeJlaUhF ZXSXtaIFHNZZDnXHatXNnP CINZ UNPt-. the  
 PentenHe XP UIeJnant RXth ZNPt NC theIeBDXIeZentP that haKe HNZe tN Ae  
 deZanded NC PFPteZP NC ZXSXtaIFHIFUtNJlaUhF, IeBDXIeZentP PDHh aP  
 PXZUSXHxtF, IeSXaAXSxtF, IaUXdXtF, andPN Nn. thXP HSeal IeHNJnXtXNn  
 NC the neR NIdeI HNnPtXtDteP LeIHLhNCCP' CXIPtJleat HNntIXADtXNn tN  
 HIFUtNSNJF.the PeHNnd RaP tN IeaCCXIZ Xn a ZNdeIn HNnteYt the UIXn-  
 HXUSE that NnSFHIFUtanaSFPtP Han LnNR the PeHDIXtF NC a HXUheI PF-  
 PteZ. Xt XP the CNIZ NCEDdJZent RhXHh XP PtXSS DPed.

**The phrase 'Xt RaP' appears multiple times and 'RaP' appears next to he(already decoded), so we assume that  $X \rightarrow I$ ,  $R \rightarrow W$ ,  $P \rightarrow S$**

it was CIanHe, hNweKeI, that UDASished **Nne NC** HIFUtNSNJF's JleatestANNLs. Sa HIFUtNJIaUhiH ZiSitaiIe CiIst aUUEaIed as twN instaSSZents inthe ENDInaS des sHienHes ZiSitaiIes in EanDaIF and CeAIDaIF **NC** 1883,AeinJ leissDed SateI that FeaI as a UaUeIAaHL ANNLF AF the ENDInaS'sUDASisheI. it is the ZNst HNnHise ANNLF Nn HIFUtNSNJF eKeI wIitten. itsaDthNI had the instinHt CNI the HIFUtNJIaUhiH EDJDSaI, and he HNZUIessedintN 64 UaJes KiItDaSSF the entiIe LnNwn CieSd **NC** HIFUtNSNJF, inHSDdinJUNSFaSUhaAetiHs with ZiYed aSUhaAets, enHiUheIed HNde, and HiUheIdeKiHes. the ANNLF is aSSn **Nne NC** the ZNst sHhNSaISF Nn HIFUtNSNJF. itsCNNtnNtes Hite ZNst HSassiHaS and ZanF ZNdeIn sNDIHes; HNZZents sDHhas "this is **nNt** the NnSF histNliHaS NI AiASiNJIaUhiH eIINI CNI whiHh the aDstlian wIiteI ZDSt Ae IeUINaHhed"shNw hNw HaIeCDSSF the aDthNI has stDdied thNse sNDIHes.its aDthNI was ANIn Eean-JDiSSaDZe-hDAeIt-KiHtNICIanJNis-aSeYandIe-aDJDste LeIHLhNCCs KNn nieDwenhNC Nn EanDaIF 19, 1835, atnDth, hNSSand. aCteI JettinJ deJlees in SettelIs and in sHienHe CINZ theDniKeIsitF NC SieJe, he was hiled in 1863 as an instIDHtNI in ZNdeInSanJDaJes at the hiJh sHhNNS at ZeSDn, a SaIJe tNwn 25 ZiSes sNDtheastNC UaIis. the neYt FeaI he ZaIlied a JiIS CINZ the alea and in 1865, whenhe was 30, theF had theiI NnSF HhiSd, a daDJhteI, UaDSine. he staFed atZeSDn CNI 10 FeaIs, teaHhinJ enJSish and JeIZan.AF that tiZe he had shNItened his naZe tN aDJDste LeIHLhNCCs.AeaIded, diJniCied, sSNw NC sUeeHh, LeIHLhNCCs, desUite an inaAiSitF tNZaintain disHiUSine in his HSasses and sNZe eHHentIiHities NC HhaIaHteI,was a "SeaIned, MeaSNDs, HaUaASe" teaHheI whN awNLe his stDdents'intelIest in theiI wNIL; his sDUeliNIs said "his stDdents SiLe hiZ and wNILwith sDHHess." aCteIwaId, he wNIled as a UIiKate instIDHtNI in UaIis.his ADSiest FeaIs CNSSNwed the UDASiHatiNn NC Sa HIFUtNJIaUhiHziSitaiIe. a new inteInatiNnaS SanJDaJe HaSSed KNSa-UiI ("wNISd-sUeaL")had Aeen inKented AF a JeIZan UIiest. aANDt 1885, it HaDJht Nn inCIanHe and CSashed with eYUIess-tIain sUeed aSS NKeI the HNDntIF, nNtNnSF aZNnJ inteSSeHtDaSs ADt aZNnJ aSS HSasses; it was eKen heaId in thestIeets. CINZ CIanHe it Iadiated thINDJhNDt the wNISd. the ZNst aHtiKeUINUaJan-dist NC KNSaUiI was aDJDste LeIHLhNCCs, whN, at the seHNndKNSaUiI HNnJless in ZDniHh in 1887, was aHHSaiZed diIeHtNI ("diSeLeS,"in KNSaUiI) NC the inteInatiNnaS aHadeZF NC KNSaUiI. ADt at the thiIdHNnJless, heSd at UaIis in ZaF NC 1889, with LeIHLhNCCs UIesidinJ, HIitiHaStensiNns within

the ZNKeZent ZNDnted and CinaSSF AINLe it aUaIt.LeIHLhNCCs was HIDshed AF the HNSSaUse NC an inteInatiNnaS dleaZ thathad seeZed sN needCDS and sN HeItain. he HIeated *nNthinJ eSse* and, NnaDJDst 9, 1903, died whiSe Nn Ka-HatiNn in switMeISand.ADt his HIFUtNSNJiH ideas stiSS nNDIish. CNI LeIHLhNCCs sNDJht answelstN the UINASeZs thIDst DUNn HIFUtNSNJF AF new HN-nditiNns. "it isneHessaIF tN distinJDish HaIeCDSSF Aetween a sFsteZ NC en-HiUheIZentenKisiNned CNI a ZNZentaIF eYHhanJe NC SettelS Aetween seKeIaS isNSatedUeNUSe and a ZethNd NC HIFUtNJiAUhF intended tN JNKeIn the HNI-IesUNndenHeAetween diCCeIent aIZF HhieCs CNI an DnSiZited tiZe," he wINte. in thatNne sentenHe, LeIHLhNCCs diCCeIentiates UIe-teSeJiAUhF ZiSitaIFHNZ-ZDniHatiNns CINZ UNst-. the sentenHe is UIeJnant with ZNst NC theIeBDiLeZents that haKe HNZe tN Ae deZanded NC sFsteZs NC ZiSitaIFHIFUtNJiAUhF, IeBDi-IeZents sDHh as siZUSiHitF, IeSiaAiSitF, IaUiditF, andsN Nn. this HSeal IeHN-JnitiNn NC the new NIdeI HNnstiDtes LeIHLhNCCs' CiIstJleat HNntIiADtiNn tN HIFUtNSNJF.the seHNnd was tN IeaCCiIZ in a ZNdeIn HNnteYt the UIinHiUSE that NnSFHIFUtanaSFsts Han LnNw the seHDIitF NC a HiUheI sFsteZ. it is the CNIZ NCEDdJZent whiHh is stiSS Dsed.

'Nne' appears a few times and on its own sometimes next to 'NC', which appears a lot as a preposition, and there's also 'nNthinJ eSse', meaning that we can assume  $N \rightarrow O$ ,  $C \rightarrow F$ ,  $J \rightarrow G$ ,  $S \rightarrow L$ :

it was flanHe, *howeKeI*, that UDAlished one of HIFUtologF's *gleates-tAooLs*. la HIFUtogIaUhiH Zilitaile filst aUUealed as two installZents inthe EoD-Inal des sHienHes Zilitailes in EanDaIF and feAIDaIF of 1883,Aeing IeissDed lateI that Feal as a UaUeIAaHL AooL AF the EoDInal'sUDAlisheI. it is the Zost Hon-Hise AooL on HIFUtologF eKeI wIitten. itsaDthoI had the instinHt fol the HIFUtogIaUhiH EDgDlaI, and he HoZUlessedinto 64 Uages KiItDallF the entile Lnown field of HIFUtologF, inHIDdingUolFalUhaAetiHs with ZiYed alUhaAets, enHiUheIed Hode, and HiUheIdeKiHes. the AooL is also one of the Zost sHHolaIIF on HIFUtologF. itsfootnotes Hite Zost HlassiHal and ZanF ZodeIn soDIHes; HoZZents sDHhas "this is not the onlF histoliHal oI AiAliogIaUhiH eIIoI fol whiHh the aDstlian wIiteI ZDst Ae IeUIoaHhed"show how HaIefDIIF the aDthoI has stD-died those soDIHes.its aDthoI was AoIn Eean-gDillaDZe-hDAeIt-KiHtoIfIangois-aleYandle-aDgDste LeIHLhoffs Kon nieDwenhof on EanDaIF 19, 1835, atnDth, hol-land. afteI getting degIees in lettelS and in sHienHe floZ theDniKeIsitF of liege, he was hiIed in 1863 as an instIDHtoI in ZodeInlangDages at the high sHHool at ZelDn, a laIge town 25 Ziles soDtheastof UaIis. the neYt Feal he ZaIIied a gill

floZ the aIea and in 1865, when he was 30, the F had theiI onlF Hhild, a daDghteI, UaDline. he staFed atZelDn foI 10 FeaIs, teaHhing english and geIZan.AF that tiZe he had shoItened his naZe to aDgDste LeIHLhoffs.AeaIded, dignified, slow of sUeeHh, LeIHLhoffs, desUite an inaAilitF toZaintain disHiUline in his Hlasses and soZe eHHentliHities of HhaIaHteI, was a "leaIned, MealoDs, HaUaAle" teaH-heI who awoLe his stDdents'intelEst in theiI woIL; his sDUelioIs said "his stDdents liLe hiZ and woILwith sDHHess." afeIwaId, he woILed as a UliKate instIDHtoI in Ualis.his ADsiest FeaIs followed the UDAlIHation of la HIFUtogIaUhiHZilitaiIe. a new inteInational langDage Halled Kola-UiiL ("woILdsUeaL")had Aeen inKented AF a geIZan Uliest. aAoDt 1885, it HaDght on inFlanHe and flashed with eYUiesstain sUeed all oKeI the HoDntIF, notonlF aZong intelletHtDals ADt aZong all Hlasses; it was eKen heald in thestleets. floZ flaneHe it Iadiated thIoDghoDt the woILd. the Zost aHtiKeUIoUagandist of KolaUiiL was aDgDste LeIHLhoffs, who, at the seHondKolaUiiL Hongless in ZDniHh in 1887, was aHHlaiZed diIeHtoI ("diIeLeI,"in KolaUiiL) of the inteInational aHadeZF of KolaUiiL. ADt at the thiIdHongless, held at Ualis in ZaF of 1889, with LeIHLhoffs UIesiding, HIitiHaltensions within the ZoKeZent ZoDnted and finallF AIoLe it aUaIt.LeIHLhoffs was HIDshed AF the HollaUse of an inteInational dIeaZ thathad seeZed so needfDI and so HeItain. he HIeated nothing else and, onaDgDst 9, 1903, died while on KaHation in switMeIland.ADt his HIFUtologiH ideas still noDIish. foI LeIHLhoffs soDght answeIsto the UIoAleZs thIDst DUon HIFUtologF AF new Honditions. "it isneHessaIF to distingDish HaIefDIIF Aetween a sFsteZ of enHiUheIZentenKisioned foI a ZoZentaIF eYHhange of lettels Aetween seKeIal isolatedUeoUle and a Zethod of HIFUtogIaUhF intended to goKeIn the HoIiesUondenHeAetween diffelent aIZF Hhiefs foI an DnliZited tiZe," he wIote. in thatone sentenHe, LeIHLhoffs diffelentiates UIe-telegIaUhF ZilitaIFHoZZDniHations floZ Uost-. the sentenHe is Ulegnant with Zost of theIeBDiIeZents that haKe HoZe to Ae deZanded of sFsteZs of ZilitaIFHIFUtogIaUhF, IeBDiIeZents sDHH as siZUliHitF, IeliaAilitF, IaUiditF, andso on. this HleaI IeHognition of the new oldeI HonstitDtes LeIHLhoffs' filstgleat HontliADtion to HIFUtologF.the seHond was to IeaffiIZ in a ZodeIn HonteYt the UIinHiUle that onlFHIFUtanalFsts Han Lnow the seHDIitF of a HiUheI sFsteZ. it is the foIZ ofEDdgZent whiHh is still Dsed.

'howeKeI' is clearly 'however' and 'that UDAlished one of HIFUtologF's gIeatestAooIs' shows that 'UDAlished' can be 'published', so  $K \rightarrow V$ ,  $I \rightarrow R$ ,  $U \rightarrow P$ ,  $D \rightarrow U$ ,  $A \rightarrow B$ :

it was *franHe*, however, that published one of *HrFptologF's* greatestbools. la HrFptographiH Zilitaire first appeared as two *installZents* inthe *Eournal des*



***shienHes Zilitaires*** in EanuarF and februarF of 1883, being reissued later that Fear as a paperbaHL booL bF the Eournal's publisher. it is the Zost HonHise booL on HrFptologF ever written. its author had the instinHt for the HrFptographiH Eugular, and he HoZpressed into 64 pages virtuallF the entire Lnown field of HrFptologF, inHluding polFalphabetiHs with ZiYed alphabets, enHiphered Hode, and HipherdeviHes. the booL is also one of the Zost sHholarlF on HrFptologF. its footnotes Hite Zost HlassiHal and ZanF Zodern sourHes; HoZZents suHhas "this is not the onlF historiHal or bibliographiH error for whiHh the austrian writer Zust be reproaHhed" show how HarefullF the author has studied those sourHes. its author was born Eean-guillauZe-hubert-viHtorfrangois-aleYandre-auguste LerHLhoffs von nieuwenhof on EanuarF 19, 1835, atnuth, holland. after getting degrees in letters and in sHienHe froZ the universitF of liege, he was hired in 1863 as an instruHtor in Zodernlanguages at the high sHhool at Zelun, a large town 25 Ziles southeast of paris. the neYt Fear he Zarried a girl froZ the area and in 1865, when he was 30, theF had their onlF Hhild, a daughter, pauline. he staFed at Zelun for 10 Fears, teaHhing english and gerZan. bF that tiZe he had shortened his naZe to auguste LerHLhoffs. bearded, dignified, slow of speeHh, LerHLhoffs, despite an inabilityF to Zaintain disHipline in his Hlasses and soZe eHHentriHities of HharaHter, was a "learned, Mealous, Hapable" teaHher who awoLe his students' interest in their worL; his superiors said "his students liLe hiZ and worL with suHHess." afterward, he worLed as a private instruHtor in paris. his busiest Fears followed the publiHation of la HrFptographiH Zilitaire. a new international language Halled volapiiL ("worldspeaL") had been invented bF a gerZan priest. about 1885, it Haught on infranHe and flashed with eYpress-train speed all over the HountrF, not onlF aZong intelleHtuals but aZong all Hlasses; it was even heard in the streets. froZ franHe it radiated throughout the world. the Zost aHtive propagandist of volapiiL was auguste LerHLhoffs, who, at the seHond volapiiL Hongress in ZuniHh in 1887, was aHHlaiZed direHtor ("dileLel," in volapiiL) of the international aHadeZF of volapiiL. but at the third Hongress, held at paris in ZaF of 1889, with LerHLhoffs presiding, HritiHaltensions within the ZoveZent Zounted and finallF broLe it apart. LerHLhoffs was Hrushed bF the Hollapse of an international dreaZ that had seeZed so needful and so Hertain. he Hreated nothing else and, on august 9, 1903, died while on vaHation in switMerland. but his HrFptologiH ideas still nourish. for LerHLhoffs sought answer to the probleZs thrust upon HrFptologF bF new Honditions. "it is neHessarF to distinguish HarefullF between a sFsteZ of enHipherZent envisioned for a ZoZentarF eYHhange of letters between several isolated people and a Zethod of HrFptographF intended to govern the HorrespondenHe between different arZF Hhiefs for an unliZited tiZe," he wrote. in that one sentenHe, LerHLhoffs differen-

tiates pre-telegraphF ZilitarFHoZZuniHations froZ post-. the sentenHe is pregnant with Zost of thereBuireZents that have HoZe to be deZanded of sFsteZs of ZilitarFHrFptographF, reBuireZents suHh as siZpliHitF, reliabilitF, rapiditF, andso on. this Hlear reHognition of the new order Honstitutes LerHLhoffs' firstgreat Hontribution to HrFptologF.the seHond was to reaffirZ in a Zodern HonteYt the prinHiple that onlFHrFptanalFsts Han Lnow the seHuritF of a Hipher sFsteZ. it is the forZ ofEudgZent whiHh is still used.

'HrFptologF's', is clearly cryptology, meaning that 'franHe' is France and 'Eournal des sHienHes Zilitaires' is 'Journal des Sciences Militaires', being proven by 'installZents', so  $H \rightarrow C$ ,  $F \rightarrow Y$ ,  $E \rightarrow J$ ,  $Z \rightarrow M$ :

it was france, however, that published one of cryptology's greatest *booLs*. la cryptographic militaire first appeared as two installments inthe journal des sciences militaires in january and february of 1883,being reissued later that year as a *paperbacL* booL by the journal'spublisher. it is the most concise booL on cryptology ever written. itsauthor had the instinct for the cryptographic jugular, and he compressedinto 64 pages virtually the entire Lnown field of cryptology, includingpolyalphabetics with *miYed* alphabets, enciphered code, and cipherdevices. the booL is also one of the most scholarly on cryptology. itsfootnotes cite most classical and many modern sources; comments suchas "this is not the only historical or bibliographic error for which the austrian writer must be reproached"show how carefully the author has studied those sources.its author was born jean-guillaume-hubert-victorfrangois-aleYandre-auguste LercLhoffs von nieuwenhof on january 19, 1835, atnuth, holland. after getting degrees in letters and in science from theuniversity of liege, he was hired in 1863 as an instructor in modernlanguages at the high school at melun, a large town 25 miles southeastof paris. the neYt year he married a girl from the area and in 1865, whenhe was 30, they had their only child, a daughter, pauline. he stayed atmelun for 10 years, teaching english and german.by that time he had shortened his name to auguste LercLhoffs.bearded, dignified, slow of speech, LercLhoffs, despite an inability tomaintain discipline in his classes and some eccentricities of character,was a "learned, Mealous, capable" teacher who awoLe his students'interest in their worL; his superiors said "his students liLe him and worLwith success." afterward, he worLed as a private instructor in paris.his busiest years followed the publication of la cryptographicmilitaire. a new international language called volapiiL ("worldspeaL")had been invented by a german priest. about 1885, it caught on infrance and flashed with eYpress-train speed all over the country, notonly among intellectuals but among all classes; it was even heard in thestreets. from france it

radiated throughout the world. the most active propagandist of volapiiL was auguste LercLhoffs, who, at the second volapiiL congress in munich in 1887, was acclaimed director ("dileLel," in volapiiL) of the international academy of volapiiL. but at the third congress, held at paris in may of 1889, with LercLhoffs presiding, critical tensions within the movement mounted and finally broke it apart. LercLhoffs was crushed by the collapse of an international dream that had seemed so needful and so certain. he created nothing else and, on august 9, 1903, died while on vacation in **switMerland**. but his cryptologic ideas still nourish. for LercLhoffs sought answers to the problems thrust upon cryptology by new conditions. "it is necessary to distinguish carefully between a system of encipherment envisioned for a momentary exchange of letters between several isolated people and a method of cryptography intended to govern the correspondence between different army chiefs for an unlimited time," he wrote. in that one sentence, LercLhoffs differentiates pre-telegraphy military communications from post-. the sentence is pregnant with most of the requirements that have come to be demanded of systems of military cryptography, **requirements** such as simplicity, reliability, rapidity, and so on. this clear recognition of the new order constitutes LercLhoffs' first great contribution to cryptology. the second was to reaffirm in a modern **context** the principle that only cryptanalysts can know the security of a cipher system. it is the form of judgment which is still used.

**The remaining words show that  $L \rightarrow K$ ,  $Y \rightarrow X$ ,  $B \rightarrow Q$ ,  $M \rightarrow Z$ :**

it was france, however, that published one of cryptology's greatest books. la cryptographie militaire first appeared as two installments in the journal des sciences militaires in january and february of 1883, being reissued later that year as a paperback book by the journal's publisher. it is the most concise book on cryptology ever written. its author had the instinct for the cryptographic jugular, and he compressed into 64 pages virtually the entire known field of cryptology, including polyalphabetic with mixed alphabets, enciphered code, and cipher devices. the book is also one of the most scholarly on cryptology. its footnotes cite most classical and many modern sources; comments such as "this is not the only historical or bibliographic error for which the austrian writer must be reproached" show how carefully the author has studied those sources. its author was born jean-guillaume-hubert-victor-françois-alexandre-auguste kerckhoffs von nieuwenhof on january 19, 1835, at nuth, holland. after getting degrees in letters and in science from the university of liege, he was hired in 1863 as an instructor in modern languages at the high school at melun, a large town 25 miles southeast of paris. the next year he married a girl from the area and in 1865, when he was 30, they had their only child, a daughter, pauline. he stayed at melun for 10 years,

teaching english and german. by that time he had shortened his name to auguste kerckhoffs. bearded, dignified, slow of speech, kerckhoffs, despite an inability to maintain discipline in his classes and some eccentricities of character, was a "learned, zealous, capable" teacher who awoke his students' interest in their work; his superiors said "his students like him and work with success." afterward, he worked as a private instructor in paris. his busiest years followed the publication of *la cryptographie militaire*. a new international language called volapik ("worldspeak") had been invented by a german priest. about 1885, it caught on in france and flashed with express-train speed all over the country, not only among intellectuals but among all classes; it was even heard in the streets. from france it radiated throughout the world. the most active propagandist of volapik was auguste kerckhoffs, who, at the second volapik congress in munich in 1887, was acclaimed director ("dilekel," in volapik) of the international academy of volapik. but at the third congress, held at paris in may of 1889, with kerckhoffs presiding, critical tensions within the movement mounted and finally broke it apart. kerckhoffs was crushed by the collapse of an international dream that had seemed so needful and so certain. he created nothing else and, on august 9, 1903, died while on vacation in switzerland. but his cryptologic ideas still nourish. for kerckhoffs sought answers to the problems thrust upon cryptology by new conditions. "it is necessary to distinguish carefully between a system of encipherment envisioned for a momentary exchange of letters between several isolated people and a method of cryptography intended to govern the correspondence between different army chiefs for an unlimited time," he wrote. in that one sentence, kerckhoffs differentiates pre-telegraphy military communications from post-. the sentence is pregnant with most of the requirements that have come to be demanded of systems of military cryptography, requirements such as simplicity, reliability, rapidity, and so on. this clear recognition of the new order constitutes kerckhoffs' first great contribution to cryptology. the second was to reaffirm in a modern context the principle that only cryptanalysts can know the security of a cipher system. it is the form of judgment which is still used.

## Conclusions

In this lab, I decrypted an intercepted message using the frequency analysis method and found its meaning - A paragraph about french authors that published and worked in cryptology.