## Part VIII Codes

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### Unit 99 Codes

Historically, a code is a way of hiding the meaning of a message by replacing whole words and phrases with code words. But a newer meaning of *code* is a way of converting information from one format to another. Codes can be used as ciphers. The symbols of the plaintext are *encoded* in the ciphertext symbols. *Decoding* is the inverse operation. For example, the ciphertext symbols of Morse code are the dot, dash, and space. The encoding of a single plaintext symbol is a *code word*.

Two main categories of codes are fixed-width codes and variable-length codes. In a *fixed-width code*, all code words have the same length. In a *variable-length code*, this is not true. For example, Morse code is a variable-length code, and the Polybius cipher is a fixed-width code (in base 5).

Breaking a ciphertext that is encoded with a fixed-width code is easy for us. Once we know the length of each code word, we can build a table of them and assign a plaintext symbol to each. Then what we have is a monoalphabetic substitution cipher.

Variable-length codes have two subcategories: prefix-free codes and non-prefix-free codes. In a *prefix-free code* (also called simply a *prefix code*), no code word is a prefix of another. That means that no code word looks like the beginning of another code word. Therefore, if one knows all of the possible code words, decoding is unambiguous. In a *non-prefix-free code* (or *non-prefix code*), this is not true, and decoding is difficult, even with knowledge of all code words.

#### **Reading and references**

Wikipedia, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code and en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefix\_code

#### **Programming tasks**

1. Implement the attack described above for fixed-width codes. The length of code words may have to be an input.

#### **Exercises**

1. Break this ciphertext that was encoded with a fixed-width code.

ADGJBDGJAEGJBEGJADHJBDHLADGJBDGLBDHJADHJADGKAEGJADHKAD HKAEGJADHKADGKAEGLBDHKADGKADHJAEGLADHLADHJADGLBEHLAEGL AEGJADGLADHJAEHJBDHKBEHJBDGLAEGJAEGLAEGJADHKADGKBD HJBEHLBDGKADHJADGLBDGLAEGJBDGLAEGLADHJADGLBDHKADHKAEGL BDGKADHJBDHJADGJADHKAEGKADGJADHKAEHJBDHKBEHJBDGKADGJAD HLAEGJADHKADGKADHKBDHKAEGLBDGKAEGJADHKADGKAEGLBDHKAEHJ BDHKBDHKADHKBEGJADHJBDHKADGLAEGLBDHLAEGJBEGJADHJBDGLBD GKADHJBDGKADGJAEHJAEHKADHJADHJAEHKADHJAEHJAEGJADHKAEGL BDHKAEGLBDGKADHJBDHJBDHKBDHKAEGKBDGKADHJADGLBDGLAEGJBD GLAEGLADHJADGLBDHLADGJBDGLADGLADHJADGJAEHJAEGJADHKADGK BDHJBEGLAEGLAEGJAEGLBDGKADGJAEHJADHKBDHKAEHKAEGJBEGJAE GLBEGLADGLADHJBDGLBDHKADGLBEGJBDHKADHKADHLADHJADGLBDGL ADGJAEGLAEGJBDHKADHKBDGLAEGJADHKAEGJAEGLADGJADHKAEHJBD HLBDGKADGJAEGLAEGJBDGLAEGLBDGKADHJBEGLBDGLADHJBDHKBEHJ ADGJBDHJBDHKBDHKAEGKAEGLBDGKBDHKBEGLADGKBDGKAEGLADGJBD GJAEGJBEGJADHJBDHLAEGJAEGLBDGKBDHKBEGLAEGLAEHKAEGJBEGJ AEGLBEGLADGLADHJBDGLBDHKADGLBEGJBDHKADHKADHLADHJADGLBD GLADGJAEGLAEGJBDHKADHKBDGLBDGLBDHKBDGLBDGKADHJBDHLADGJ BDGLBEGJBDHKADHKBDGLAEGJAEHJADHJADGLAEGJADHKADGKAEGJAD HKBDGKADHJADGLBDHKBDHLADHKBEGKAEGJADHKAEHJADGJBDGLBDHL ADHJBDGJBDGJADGJBDGLBDGLBDGKADHJBEGJBDHKBEGLBDGJAEHJBE HJBDHKADGLAEGLBDGKADHJBDGKBDHKAEGLAEHJADGJBEHLBEGKADGJ AEHJADHJBDGKADHJADGLBEHJADHJADHJBDGJADHLADHJADGLBEHLBD GLBDGJADHJADHJAEHKBEHLADGJADHKAEHJBDGLAEGLBEGLAEHKAEGJ AEHJBDHLBDGKADHJAEGLBDGKADHJADGLAEGLBDGKADHJAEHKBDGJAD HJADGJBDGLBEGLADGLADHJBDHKBEHJBEGKADGJAEGKAEGJADHKADGK ADGJAEHJADGJAEGJBDGLBEHLBEGJBDGKADGJAEGJADHKBDHLBDHKBE GLBDGJAEHJBDHJADHJBDHLBDHKADGLAEGLBDGKAEGLBDGKADHJAEGL ADGLBDHKBEGLBDHJBDGJADHJBDHKBEHJADGKADHJAEGLAEGLAEGJAD HKADGKBEGLAEHKADGJADHKAEHJAEHKAEGJBEGJAEGKAEGJADHKADGK AEGLBDGKADHJAEHJADGJAEGJBDGLAEGJADHJBDGLBDHLBDGKADHJAD HKBDGLBEGLAEHJAEHJADHJADHKBDGJBEHLADGJBDHLBDGKAEGJAEGL ADHJADGLADGJBDHJBDHJAEGJAEGLBDHLAEGJAEGLBDGKAEHKAEGJAD HKAEGKADHJBEHLADHJBDGLADGLADGJADHKBEGJBDGJBDHKBDGLADHJ BDHJBEHLBDGKADHJADGLAEGLBDGKADHJADGLADHJBDHLADGJBDGLAD HKBDHKAEGLBDGKAEGJADHKADGKBDGLBDHKADHLADHJADGLBEHLADGL ADHJBEGKADGJADGLAEGKADGJBDHJBDGJADHJAEGJADHKAEGLBDGKAD GJAEGLADHKBDHKADGLAEHJAEGJAEHJADGJBDGJAEGJBEGJADHJAEGL BDGKAEGJADHKAEGKAEGJAEGLBDGLBDHKADHLADHJADGLBEHLBEGKBE GLBEGJBDGKBDHKBEGLAEGLBDHKBEHJAEGLBDGKADHJBDHLADGJBEHL AEGLBDHKBDGKADHJADGJADGLAEGLBDGKADHJADGLADGJBDHJBDHJAE GJAEGLBDGLADGJBEHLAEGLBDHKAEGJAEGLBDGLADHJBDGJBEHJBDHK BDGKAEHJADHJADGJADGLBDHKBDGKAEHJADHJADGJADGLAEGJBDGLBD GKADGJBDGJBDHJADHJAEGLBDHKBDHKBDGJADGJAEGLADHJBDHL BDGKADHJADHKBDGLBDGKADHJAEGLBDGKBDHKBEGLADGKBDGKAEGLAE GJAEGLBDHKADHLADHJADGLADGJBEHJAEGLADHJADGLBDHLADGJADGL AEHJBDGLAEGJAEGLBDHKBEGJBEGJBEGLADGLADGLADHJAEHJAEGLBD HKBDGKADHJADGLAEGLBDGKADGJAEGLBDGLBDGKADHJBDHKBEGLADGK BDGKAEGLAEGLBDHKBDGKADGJADHLADHJBDHLBDHKADHKAEHJADHJAD GLADHJAEHJADGJAEGLAEGLBDGKAEGJBDGLBDHJBEGLAEGLADGJAEGL AEGLBDGKADHJAEGLAEGJBEGKADHJAEGJAEGLADGJBDGJBDGJBDGLAD HJADHJBEGKADHJAEHJBEHKBEGLAEGJAEGLADHJADHKADGJAEGLBEGL ADGLADGJBDGJBDHJBEGLAEGLBDHLBDGKADHJADHKAEGLBDGKADHJAD GLADGJBDHJBDHJAEGJAEGLADGJBEGJAEGLBEGLADGJBDGJBDGJBEHL AEGLBDHKBDHKAEGKADGJBDHLADGJAEGLBEGJBDGKBDHKBEGLAEGLBD HKBEHJAEGJAEGLBDGLBDHLADGJAEGJBDGLAEGLBEGJBDHKADGJAEGL AEHKBDHKBEGJAEGKADHJAEGLADGJADHKAEHJBDGJBDHKBDHKAEGKAD HJAEHJADGJAEGLAEGJAEGLADGJADHKAEHJAEGLBDGKADHJADHKBDGK BEGLADGLADGLAEGJADHJAEHJBDHKADHKADGJBDGJAEGJBEGJADHJBD GLAEGLADGJADGLAEGLADHJAEHJAEGLBDHKBDGKADHJADGLBEHJADHJ ADHJAEGLBEHJBDHKADGLAEGJAEGLBEHJBDGJADGJBDGLBDGKADHJAE HJADGJBEGJADGLBDHKBDGLBDGLBDGKADHJADGLBEGKAEGJADHKAEHJ AEGLBDGKADGJAEGLBDGLBDGKADHJBDGKADGJAEHJADHKADHJADHLAD HJADGLBDHJADHJBEHJBDHKADGLADHJBDGLADHJADHJADHKADGJADGL ADGJBDHJBDHJAEGJAEGLBDHLAEGJAEGLBDGKADHJAEGJAEGLBDGKAD HJADGLADGJBDHLADGJAEGJBDGLAEGLBEGJBDHKADGJAEGLAEHKBDHK BEGJAEGKADHJAEGLBDHKADGLADGJBDHLADGJAEGLBEGJBDGKAEGLBD HKAEGLADGJAEGKADHJBDHKBEGLAEGLBDHKBEHJAEGJAEGLADGJADHK AEHJBDHJBEGLADGLADHKAEGJADHKADGKBDHLAEGJAEGLBDGKBEGJBE GLADGLAEGJBDHKBDGLAEGJAEGLBEHLBDGLBDGKADHJADGLADGJADHK ADGJBEGJADGLBDHKBDGLBDGLAEGLBDGKADHJBEHJAEGJADHJBDGJAE HJADGJBEHJAEGLADHJADGLAEGJAEGLADGJADHKAEHJBDHLADGJBDGL AEGJBEGLBDGLAEGLAEGJADHKAEGLAEGJBEGKADHJAEGLBDHKBDGLAD HJADHJAEGJAEGLAEHKBDHKAEHKAEHJBDHKBDHLADHKADGJBDGJADGJ ADGLADGKADHJADGLADGJBDHJBDHJAEGJAEGLBDGKBDHKBDGJADHJBE GLADHKAEHJADHJADGLAEGLBDGKADHJBDGKADHJAEHJADGKADHJAEGJ ADHKADGJADHKBDHKAEGLBDGKADHJADGLBEGKBDHKBEGKADHJADHKAE GLAEHJBDHKBDHLADHKBDHLADHJADHKAEGLADGJBDGJAEGJBEGJADHJ ADGJBEHJAEGLADHJADGLAEGJAEGLADHKADHJADHLADHJADGLBDHKAD HKBEGJADHJBEGJBDHKADHKBDGLAEGJAEHJADHJADGLAEGJADHKADGK BDGKBDHKBDHLAEGJADHKAEGLBDGKADHJBDHLBDHKADGLBDGJAEHJBD GLBDGKADHJBDHLADGJBDGLAEGLBDHKADGKADHJAEGLBDHKBEGLAEGL ADGJADGKADGJAEGJADHK

2. Break this ciphertext that was encoded with a variable-length (prefix-free) code. You will have to do at least part of the process by hand.

856398480981983851692569618769298118581999176380585631 691816781608769285639608563981836997651692135796569980 806357638018380635763569167606796985097187839606996048 563967631228767967081605298192606963583760331811692856 396085639812995838762626083985639848999176361608585809 923981608769218585639017656048563976033181836398315285 606398183934856398483856060283608385533856318583639648 758594608161608585639848098191358991692836398018358783 856160569618160876928560839954856398060812858099239801

3. Break the following ciphertext. Although it is a variable-length code and not prefix-free, you should be able to find a weakness and decrypt it.

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## Unit 100 Baconian cipher

The *Baconian cipher*, also known as *Bacon's cipher* or *biliteral cipher* or *biliterarie cipher*, was invented by Francis Bacon a long time ago. It is a fixed-width code in which the ciphertext symbols are 'A' and 'B.' The code words are in the following table:

Α	AAAA	J	ABAAB	S	BAABA
В	AAAAB	K	ABABA	Т	BAABB
С	AAABA	L	ABABB	U	BABAA
D	AAABB	М	ABBAA	V	BABAB
Ε	AABAA	N	ABBAB	W	BABBA
F	AABAB	0	ABBBA	Χ	BABBB
G	AABBA	Р	ABBBB	Υ	BBAAA
Н	AABBB	Q	BAAAA	Z	BBAAB
Ι	ABAAA	R	BAAAB		

If we replace the ciphertext symbols 'A' and 'B' with '0' and '1,' we obtain a five-bit binary encoding.

#### **Reading and references**

Francis Bacon, *Of the proficience and advancement of Learning, divine and humane*, London: Henrie Tomes, 1605.

Wikipedia, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bacon's\_cipher

American Cryptogram Association, www.cryptogram.org/downloads/aca.info/ciphers/Baconian.pdf

Fletcher Pratt, *Secret and Urgent*, New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1939, 147.83.93.163/cops/fetch.php? data=4538&type=pdf&id=2942, chapter V, section I.

David Kahn, *The Codebreakers: The Story of Secret Writing*, New York: Simon & Schuster, 1967, revised and updated 1996, pages 882-884.

Blaise de Vigenère, Traicté des chiffres ou secrètes manières d'escrire, Paris: Abel l'Angelier, 1586,

HDL: 2027/ien.35552000251008, gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k1040608n, gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k94009991, pages 200b and 241-243b.

#### **Programming tasks**

- 1. Write a function that takes a letter of the alphabet and returns a five-bit binary representation. You may store the five-bit number as a string of 0s and 1s or as an array.
- 2. Write a function that takes a five-bit binary number and returns the corresponding letter.
- 3. Write a function or script that encodes a plaintext in the Baconian cipher. Allow a switch so that it can use the symbols 'A' and 'B' or '0' and '1.'
- 4. Write a function or script to take a ciphertext that contains two symbols (*any* two symbols) and decodes it as a Baconian cipher. Be careful that if you interpret the ciphertext symbols incorrectly, then you will find code words that are not in the table above. In that case, you should automatically correct the mistake.

#### **Exercises**

1. Break this ciphertext:

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## Unit 101 Triliteral cipher

The *triliteral cipher* (or *triliterarie cipher*) is a fixed-width code that uses the ciphertext symbols 'A,' 'B,' and 'C,' and these code words:

Α	AAA	J	BAA	S	CAA
В	AAB	K	BAB	Т	CAB
С	AAC	L	BAC	U	CAC
D	ABA	М	BBA	V	CBA
Ε	ABB	N	BBB	W	CBB
F	ABC	0	BBC	Χ	CBC
G	ACA	Р	BCA	Υ	CCA
Н	ACB	Q	BCB	Z	CCB
I	ACC	R	BCC		

Some add CCC to represent a space, or put the space at the beginning and shift all the letters down one.

If we replace 'A,' 'B,' and 'C' with '0,' '1,' and '2,' then we have a three-digit base-3 (ternary) encoding.

#### **Programming tasks**

- 1. Write a function to take a letter and return a three-digit ternary number. Allow for the possibility that 000 might represent a space. You may want to represent the ternary number as a string or an array.
- 2. Write a function to take a three-digit ternary number and return a character. Allow for the possibilities that the alphabet starts with 'A' or with a space.
- 3. Write a function or script that takes a ciphertext that only has three symbols and finds the best decoding as a triliteral cipher. There are six ways to assign the three symbols, and two ways to decide if 000 is a space or not. Use tetragram fitness to choose the best decoding.

#### **Exercises**

#### 1. Break this ciphertext:

#### Challenge

IECIEAEAHEAHDGBGCDCIDGADIAEAEHEAHGCDIADBHFEGBGDCAIDFIBEBGDA GGDCFBIEAIICEHFCCDGHDAFBGCIEAIDAGDBEHCHFGDCGCEFCHCDGEGCBGFB IFGDCICEFIAEGCGBDBFGFCHBHEHFAADHHADIADCDIADGEHBEIAFHCAHFIBF BGFIEAEAIDICBFHAHFFIBFHABGEEAIDHAGBEAFHEHCAIEBFHEAIHFAEBIGC DAFIFHACIDGBDCGDAHFDBGHBEIBDGDCHADFAHDCIAEHDGCIBFBEGFHAIDCF CHDGCGECDAHAEICDGFBIDGAEBHAIEAGDIAEHAFHFBHEAGDCCGDFBGAFHIAF IFACDGDAGGADIDAIBDFHCDGCEGCHADEIAGDAEHBIEAGDBDGCFHABGDBEHHF CGCDECGHFBCEGDCIGADGBFBIFDGCICEHFAHEAHAEADGEHBEIAEAGHAEHFAH CFAEIHADICDDAIBGDEIAAHDDGAHFAADIBIFHEACHFHDBCDGCEIAEIAHEHEA CHFDGCGCEFBGFBIDCGECIDAICHEAEIIBFIAECHEAIEDAHHBFIEADAGAGDHE BEAIEGBGCEHFCCDIICDGDCFCHCDGCGEAHEHEAEHBAFHCHEIAEDAGGCDAGDI EAAHEHEABFHIAEDAGEHBAIEAIDDHAFBIAHFFHBAEIDCIHFAIFBBDHAGDEBH EIABIFADIHEAAHEFBGBIFDGCECICEIBEHDCGDCIEGAEHAFAHHFCDIAIFBEG **BGDCFBIGDAEHBIAEDAGAEIHAFBHFCDGEHBIADHAEEAHAGDAEIHEAHEAFCHD** GCEGCADGHEBIAEIDAHADIFBAFHHFBIEADCIIFAEGCGADHCFCGDCGEBGFIFB DCGCEIIDADAGIDCAEIEAIFBHCDIAGDDGCHBFAEIAGDBHEIEACHFEGBAIDCH EEAIDGABEHEAICDIEAIIFAFAHEHAAHEEAGEHAAHFFCHAEIHDACIDFBIGDCC IEFAHDHBAHFFCHDCIHECEAIHADHCFGEAEIAGBDCGEEHADAIAFHDAHIFBHFA BFHIEACIDIECBEHGCDIDCDGCFIBDIBIADDAHIDCADGAEIGFCHFABDGAGDHA **EFHCEICHBEHFAAGDFBIGDCEICEHBAHFGADCDICGDIFBDICEIABGDCDGIBFB** DHADIBGEAEIAGDAIFIEAEHBIADIBFHDBAGDHBEAEIEAGHEAHAFAGDIEAAGD CGDBDHCGDDICGDCBHFAIEBDIAFHIFBBGDCHFBGDFHAGADDBGHEBDIABFIBE GAGDCGDBHFCGDDHAADHGCDIECICDEAGAIDGDAGBDHEBIDAIFBEGBCGDFBIF HBFCHADGEIAHAFHFBHFABFIBHDAFHEHBAIEAFHCHECHFHBEIDAADGGDAEAI DAHGEBAEIDGAIDCCEGEAGIBFGDCEICADGHEBEIAHBEAEIAFHCHEHFCEBHAD IAGDADGEAIHDAFIAECGFIBGDACIDAGDHEBAIEFIAHAFHEAAEHIECBHEIAEI BFBEHAIEIAFGCEIBFAGDICDGDAEBHAIEIFAHFAHAEAHEHBFAEIIAFAEIDAI FBIEBGAHFGEBCGDCDGHBDBDGHFAGDAGDBHBEAEIHADADIBHFBEGGCDFBIFB

IAHFDAGBHEHDADCGCIEADGHBEEAIEGBCGEHFCGCDEGCDGAFAHDAGBDIADIH DAIDCDGAIFAFAHIDCIEACDIDCGDIAGAEDIADBGFGBGCEGAEGDABHEIEAAFI AHFAEHHAEFAHBIFHDBGADHEBDAHGCDIECDIAGDAAGDDCGCIEHBEDGCIFBDC GICEICEHBECGDCDIGEBDGCADGDIAAGDFBIFAHDGACGEHDAFHAAEHAEHFHCA EHDGCDGCFBGDIADBIIADAGDEBHAHDDCGICEGDABHEEIAIAFFHAHAEHEAGAD DCGBDIADIHADDICDAGIAFAFHCDIIEACDIGCDHBFEIAAIFDGCBDHCFHDICEB GGDCADGADGFHAEGBAIEAGDDAIADGBFIGDCICEEICBHECDGBEHHFADCIAIDG DAFIBHFAGADEGCAHDFAHAHEHEAHCFIDCDCGADIAEGIADGDBFBGGECEAGADG HEBIAEAIFAHFHEAAHEFHABIFHBDDAIADGHEBADHDCGIECIDAADGDAGDCGCE IEBHGCDIECBEHDGCHBDAHDGCDAEGICDGDAEHBAIEIAFHAFEAHHAEHAFBFID BHDAGBHEEIAGBEGECCFHDAHGCEIBFICDDGACDGCIDEIABDGCGDIBFBDHECI **EBHCGDEAGDAIDBGBFGDICCGEEAGGADHEBIEAFAIAFHHEAEAHFAHBFIHBDDA** GEHBAHDCDGCIECDIDAIADGDAGGDCCIEHEBHAFDAGCEIBHEHAFGDAGDABEHA HDDCGIECCIDDIAGADGADGDCDAIBHDDGCIFBADGGFBBIFGDCIECDAIBDHDGC BIFAGDBGFIFBGCDEICADGEBHDHADCGCIEDCIAIDDGAAIFHFAGBDBFGDGAGD CADGCDGFBHDCGHDADAHDGCIECDAGAHDDAIGAEHAEIAEGEAAEHAFHCFH

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## Unit 102 Morse code

Morse code is a variable-length code. The ciphertext symbols are the dot • the dash – and space. Sometimes the space is written with a slash ('/'); it is placed between code words. In addition to the English alphabet, there are code words for other European characters, digits, and some punctuation. In the table below, you might notice that some code words are not unique.

	Α	• –		J	•		S			
	В	- • • •		K	- • -		T	_		
	С	- • - •		L	• - • •		U	• • –		
	D	-••		M			V	• • • –		
	Ε	•		N	-•		W	•		
	F	• • - •		0			Χ	-••-		
	G	•		Р	••		Υ	-•		
	Н			Q	• -		Z	••		
	I	• •		Ř	• - •					
		0		_		5		•		
		1	•	_		6	-•••	•		
		2	• •	_		7	••	•		
		3	• • • –	_		8	•	•		
		4		_		9		•		
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Wikipedia, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morse\_code

Morse Code World, morsecode.world/international/morse2.html

#### **Programming tasks**

- 1. Write a function or script to encode a text in Morse code.
- 2. Write a function or script to decode a text from Morse code.
- 3. Write a function or script that takes a ciphertext containing three symbols and finds the best interpretation of those symbols as dot, dash, and space, and decodes appropriately.

#### **Exercises**

1. Encode this text in Morse code:

TN MODES CODE THE LENGTH OF A DACH TO THREE TIMES THE

	LENGTH OF A DOT. THE SPACE BETWEEN DOTS AND DASHES IN THE SAME CODEWORD IS THE LENGTH OF ONE DOT. THE SPACE BETWEEN LETTERS IS THE LENGTH OF THREE DOTS. THE SPACE BETWEEN WORDS IS THE LENGTH OF SEVEN DOTS.
2.	Decode this text:
3.	Decode this text:

#### Challenge

madness's book on classical cryptography unit 103: monome-dinome cipher last modified 2020-08-08 ©2020 madness

#### **Unit 103**

## Monome-dinome cipher

The *monome-dinome cipher* is a prefix-free variable-length code. The key is a keyword and a permutation of the ten digits. The cipher uses a 24-letter alphabet, so we have to boot out two letters. Usually, we merge 'J' with 'I,' and sometimes 'Z' with 'Y' or 'S.' The keyword is used to generate a mixed alphabet from the remaining 24 letters. This alphabet is put into a 3×8 grid. The first two digits label the second and third lines, while the remaining eight digits label the columns. The code word for a letter is the row label, if any, plus the column label. Code words that contain one digit are called *monomes*; those with two, *dinomes*.

Let's work through an example, using the keyword KEYWORD and the list of digits 5, 9; 3, 4, 1, 7, 6, 8, 2, 0. One way to generate the mixed alphabet (remember that there are many ways) gives us this grid:

				7				
	K B N	E	Y	W	0	R	D	—— А м
5	В	C	г	G	п	Т	L	I۱
9	N	Р	Q	S	Т	U	V	Χ

If we encipher the message

THIS MESSAGE WAS ENCRYPTED WITH A CODE

we get

96 56 58 97 50 4 97 97 0 57 4 7 0 97 4 93 54 8 1 94 96 4 2 7 58 96 56 0 54 6 2 4

Of course, we don't want the spaces to betray our encryption method, so they are removed. The ciphertext is

#### 9656589750497970574709749354819496427589656054624

With a ciphertext that is long enough to reliably use statistics, the monome-dinome cipher is easy to break. The two most common digits will be the row labels; the rest will be column labels. Once

we know all the code words, it becomes a monoalphabetic substitution cipher, which we can break with the method in Unit 28.

#### **Reading and references**

American Cryptogram Association, www.cryptogram.org/downloads/aca.info/ciphers/MonomeDinome.pdf

#### **Programming tasks**

- 1. Implement an encryptor for the monome-dinome cipher. Allow for the choice of letters that are merged in the mixed alphabet.
- 2. Implement a decryptor for the monome-dinome cipher. Allow for the choice of letters that are merged in the mixed alphabet.
- 3. Write a function to tabulate the frequencies of digits in a ciphertext.
- 4. Implement the attack mentioned above.

#### Exercises

1. Encipher this text with the keyword AUTOMOBILE and digit list 3, 1; 8, 7, 5, 4, 2, 6, 0, 9. Use standard choices for mixing the alphabet and merging letters.

When the windshield was closed it became so filmed with rain that Claire fancied she was piloting a drowned car in dim spaces under the sea. When it was open, drops jabbed into her eyes and chilled her cheeks. She was excited and thoroughly miserable. She realized that these Minnesota country roads had no respect for her polite experience on Long Island parkways.

(from *Free Air* by Sinclair Lewis)

2. Decipher this ciphertext with the keyword HIGHWAY and digit list 1, 3; 6, 4, 0, 8, 9, 2, 5, 7. Use standard choices for mixing the alphabet and merging letters.

 $814693514915148717157143639417151710173230030149397173\\ 215393026143035938391514383861430359304141638714151430\\ 261430363017383614304392614306936364151438386143051732\\ 151619143838301438173230714386143041212141538143617383\\ 845419439414386143018415161514383891516617361410321915\\ 143838814930145173215163917614305293961732389151615148\\ 394143817109734329415399157141710938381774939417159151\\ 617103630416143961419415717191564068924389193014916286\\ 939439438415391415161416391751490171916141530179161710$ 

361914938323014915163238141032191514383810439192161416 479391416915161614383941514163917415383643014903014939 369393041739438129151639176171517323090301493936939304 1739

#### 3. Break this ciphertext:

480805287681808451276545287548157525345257518153802686
152872848212506450257577577480053257578187808153868051
259528062578214805048257528487521525680818780868064576
545257287815301234626481808728451484508135215251654484
572878728495254480512575765452878115681535081825218045
086845652825752128051025745752812805187542665452754251
518180528052525152514806521821526264818046872848386465
280268612576542665452598184681934818684280515952505428
045025782545280815952802845481865751534184695215251865
052512805184816545282148050482428728450818050521805251
874654595250542804502578214805048257528428282574525168
1284618180815945025782181957525984

#### Challenge

BEAHAICIHAICGAHBFAFBEBFDGBEAGGCIBFCFHAFDHCGBEBFBGAGAIBEAHGD ECFAIFAIBEBFAFGFEAIFAIBEBFAFGFHAICGAHBFAFAGAHAIHAHAICIGDFGA FAIGEFBFFBFCFBIBEAHCGAFBFBHAIDGBHAFBFBFHAEBGBFBFGHAHFBFBEBE BFAFAEBHBEAHBFCGFGAICFBEBFDGBEAICIBFCFHAICGAHBFAFBFBGGCIBFA IBEAHBFAFAECFBFAEAFBEAGAEFBFBEBEBFAFCIAICFBEAHBFHAICGAHBFAF BEBFDGBEBEAHBFGCICIAIBICFCEBFCFBEAEBHHAEBGBFAGAEAFBGCIBHAEA FBFGHAHCGFGAICFBEBFDGBEFBFBEBEBFAFAICIBGAECFBFAICFGCIDHCIBE BFCEGBEAIHAGGDHHGCFDHAEDEBHAICFBGBEAHBFIBFDHAGAEAFBGBEAHGBE AGGCIDECIBFBG

madness's book on classical cryptography unit 104: straddling checkerboard cipher last modified 2020-10-13 ©2020 madness

# Unit 104 Straddling checkerboard cipher

The *straddling checkerboard cipher* is another prefix-free variable-length code and is very similar to the monome-dinome cipher. The key is a keyword and a pair of digits. The keyword is used to generate a mixed alphabet, which is placed into a 3×10 grid. The two digits label the second and third lines, while the digits 0, ..., 9 label the columns. When the alphabet is laid in, the spots in the top row under the digits that match the two row labels must be left empty. There will also be two empty spaces in the third row, or two additional characters can be added, such as space and period. The code word for a letter is the row label, if any, followed by the column label. Code words are monomes or dinomes.

Let's work through an example, using the keyword KEYWORD and the pair of digits 5 and 8. One way to generate the mixed alphabet (remember that there are many ways) gives us this grid:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	K B P	E C	Υ F	W	0 H	т	R J	D I	М	A N
8	P	0	S	T	U	V	X	Z	••	••

If we encipher the message

THIS MESSAGE WAS ENCRYPTED WITH A CODE

we get

83 54 55 82 58 1 82 82 9 53 1 3 9 82 1 59 51 6 2 80 83 1 7 3 55 83 54 9 51 4 7 1

Of course, we don't want the spaces to betray our encryption method, so they are removed. The ciphertext is

8354558258182829531398215951628083173558354951471

With a ciphertext that is long enough to reliably use statistics, this cipher is easy to break. The two most common digits will be the row labels. Working from the beginning of the ciphertext, knowing

the row labels allows us to unambiguously break it into code words. Once we know all the code words, it becomes a monoalphabetic substitution cipher, which we can break with the method in Unit 28.

#### **Reading and references**

Practical Cryptography, practical cryptography.com/ciphers/straddle-checkerboard-cipher practical cryptography.com/cryptanalysis/stochastic-searching/cryptanalysis-straddle-checkerboard

Wikipedia, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Straddling\_checkerboard

Fred B. Wrixon, *Codes, Ciphers & Other Cryptic & Clandestine Communication*, New York: Black Dog & Leventhal, 1998, pages 200-201.

Paolo Bonavoglia, "The straddling checkerboard cipher," La crittografia da Atbash a RSA, 2020, www.crittologia.eu/en/critto/straddle.html

Friedrich L. Bauer, *Decrypted Secrets: Methods and Maxims of Cryptology*, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 2007, pages 56-57.

David Kahn, *The Codebreakers: The Story of Secret Writing*, New York: Simon & Schuster, 1967, revised and updated 1996, pages 635-636.

#### **Programming tasks**

- 1. Implement an encryptor for the straddling checkerboard cipher.
- 2. Implement a decryptor for the straddling checkerboard cipher.
- 3. Implement the attack described above.

#### Exercises

1. Encipher this text with the keyword AUTOMOBILE and digits 3, 1. Use the easiest choice for how to mix the alphabet.

What I was going to say is this: wouldn't it be much better to turn your car into the means of making an honest living, and at the same time having some rattling good fun, rather than sell the thing for less than half cost, and not only get no fun at all, but not know how to get out of the scrape in which you've landed yourself?

(from *My Friend the Chauffeur* by C. N. Williamson and A. M. Williamson)

2. Decipher this ciphertext with the keyword **HIGHWAY** and digits 1, 6. Use the easiest choice for how to mix the alphabet.

 $151818142173563162626215116526363181711951705611015721\\653217116305636201191864151010612651159561563626490631\\161612122962191111106301119648152921726362162171062117\\111718101864863122364611162630262161863186190516192181\\756258236263615191921735165671817101861186307151165263\\632621166596315718615151618626362186301110261119631819\\191862263111812626490519296364611162011262630111618626\\332611526201812418165171574181611176215230632176263563\\646111620751710620612171421735151618626363216210217011\\611165116171057152121126326262111116217351656165111563\\056362011951761115151578116301141816517401805621018171\\151515630563630116111918611062620184$ 

#### 3. Break this ciphertext: