ceding one is A or E. Given these, most likely the fifth alphabet is unshifted, so:

```
ifYVg nalYN retoH Rdisp RNyed iTGhe prKFe nceUS anenK Zythe
EZust bKTua rdKQb yciVU erstN Rciph KEsmu sZOec apGOl eofLE
equeT Gchan MRsth eXHle sbEJh ichZU esecN Nnges GEema dKZus
tbKFi mplKP ipheX Fareu TQisc oBRra blKVn proVB rtioT Nsthe
OEcha nMRsa reLEe queTG andaY Gheme YFage sOAea chIUa ngeGE
ebriK Sfrom GYber tPZye rsSNn ualUS signG Ys
```

In line 1, group 6, we see HE again. Guess that the preceding letter, G, represents T; if so, and if the alphabet is shifted, the N should be A. We confirm this by looking in groups 2 and 3 on line 1.; group 3 begins with RE, which suggests ARE, and indeed group 2 ends in N. Substituting,

```
ifYig nalYa retoH edisp Rayed iTthe prKse nceUf anenK mythe
Emust bKgua rdKdb yciVh erstN eciph Krsmu sZbec apGbl eofLr
equeT tchan Mesth eXule sbEwh ichZh esecN anges Grema dKmus
tbKsi mplKc ipheX sareu Tdisc oBera blKin proVo rtioT asthe
Orcha nMesa reLre queTt andaY theme Ysage sOnea chIha ngeGr
ebriK ffrom Glber tPmye rsSan ualUf signG ls
```

At this point the message can be read off:

```
ifsig nalsa retob edisp layed inthe prese nceof anene mythe
ymust begua rdedb yciph ersth eciph ersmu stbec apabl eoffr
equen tchan nesth erule sbywh ichth esech anges arema demus
tbesi mplec ipher sareu ndisc overa blein propo rtion asthe
ircha ngesa refre quent andas theme ssage sinea chcha ngear
ebrie ffrom alber tjmye
rsman ualof signa ls
```

Or:

```
If signals are to be displayed in the presence of an enemy,
they must be guarded by ciphers. The ciphers must be capable
of frequent changes. The rules by which these changes are made
must be simple. The ciphers are undiscoverable in proportion
as their changes are frequent and as the messages in each change
are brief. From Albert J. Meyers' Manual of Signals.
```

The keyword used to encipher this message was SIGNAL; the cipher used was a Vigenère cipher.

	alphabets					
letter	**#1**	**#2**	**#3**	**#4**	**#5**	**#6**
a	2	4		1	4	2
b		2	1	1	2	2
c		1			3	3
d					1	4
e	1		2	6	9	4
f				4	1	1
g	2		5	4	1	
h	3		1	1	2	
i		1	1		3	
j	6	3		1		1
k	3	1	10			
l	3	2	2		2	4
m	3	10	2			1
n		2	2	5	3	1
o			2	2		
p		3	1	1		8
q		3		2		
r			1	5	3	2
s	6		1	2	6	2
t	1	4	5	1		4
u	5	1	2	3	3	
v	2	3	2	2		
w	5	4				
x		2	2			3
y	2	1	4	2	3	5
z	4	1	2	4		

To check ourselves, we compute the IC for each of the 6 alphabets:

#1	0.064	#3	0.071	#5	0.069
#2	0.070	#4	0.054	#6	0.067

These indicate each of the 6 alphabets is monoalphabetic, so we are probably on the right track.
Now notice the counts for each alphabet. They look like those expected of English, only shifted. For example, in alphabet 1, notice the long gap between `N` and `R`, which is surrounded by many letters in the ranges `J` to `M` and `S` to `W`. The normal alphabet profile has a similar feature, the gap being from `V` to `Z`, and the surrounding letters being `R` to `U` and `A` to `E`. This indicates that the cipher is a shifted one, and that `S` may be `A`. A similar gap (from `D` to `H`) occurs in the frequency chart of the second alphabet, so following the same reasoning, `I` is probably `A`. Substituting the resulting characters, we obtain:

```
ifYVG YalYN RPtoH RDTsp RNYPd iTGHP prKFE YceUS AYenK ZYEhe
EZUDt bKTUL rdKQB JciVU ECstN RCTph KESXu sZOEN apGOL PofLE
EBueT GCSan MRSEh eXHLP sbEJH TchZU EDecN NNRes GEEXa dKZUD
tbKFI XplKP IAheX FACeu TQIDc oBRRL blKVN AroVB REioT NSEhe
OECSa nMRSL reLEE BueTG AYdaY GHPme YFARe sOAEL chIUA YgeGE
EMriK SFCom GYBPr tPZYP rsSNN FalUS STgnG YS
```

From this point on, we can simply guess. The `HE` in the second group of the second line suggests the `E` in alphabet #6 is really a `T`; trying that out, and assuming again a shifted alphabet, we get:

```
ifYVG nalYN RetoH RDisp RNYed iTGHe prKFE nceUS AnenK ZYthe
EZUst bKTUa rdKQB yciVU ErstN RCiph KESmu sZOEc apGOL eofLE
EqueT GChan MRSth eXHLe sbEJH ichZU EsecN NNges GEEma dKZUs
tbKFI mplKP IpheX FAreu TQIsc oBRRa blKVN proVB RtioT NSthe
OECha nMRSa reLEE queTG AndaY GHeme YFAge sOAEa chIUA ngeGE
EbriK SFrom GYBer tPZYe rsSNN ualUS SignG YS
```

In line 6, group 5, `AND` suggests `AND`; also, note that in group 8 of line 1, the three letters `NCE` suggext that the pre-

Breaking a Vigenère Cipher

Introduction

We are presented with the following cipher:

```
ANYVG YSTYN RPLWH RDTKX RNYPV QTGHP HZKFE YUMUS AYWVK ZYEZM
EZUDL JKTUL JLKQB JUQVU ECKBN RCTHP KESXM AZOEN SXGOL PGNLE
EBMMT GCSSV MRSEZ MXHLP KJEJH TUPZU EDWKN NNRWA GEEXS LKZUD
LJKFI XHTKP IAZMX FACWC TQIDU WBRRL TTKVN AJWVB REAWT NSEZM
OECSS VMRSL JMLEE BMMTG AYVIY GHPEM YFARW AOAEL UPIUA YYMGE
EMJQK SFCGU GYBPJ BPZYP JASNN FSTUS STYVG YS
```

We know it is a substitution cipher, but nothing more.

Monoalphabetic or Polyalphabetic?

Our first goal is to determine if it is monoalphabetic or polyalphabetic. We first do a frequency count:

a	14	g	12	l	13	q	5	v	10
b	8	h	8	m	16	r	11	w	9
c	7	i	5	n	13	s	18	x	7
d	5	j	11	o	4	t	15	y	16
e	22	k	14	p	13	u	14	z	11
f	6								

Notice all the letters appear several times, and the frequency does not vary much. This suggests a polyalphabetic substitution cipher. The IC is 0.041 for this cipher, so this suggests one also, and indicates the period is rather long (5 characters or more.)

First we seek to establish the period. We do a Kasiski examination, and write down all repetitions and how far apart they occur:

repetitions	first	next	interval	factors
YVGYS	3	283	280	2, 2, 2, 5, 7
STY	7	281	274	2, 137
GHP	28	226	198	2, 3, 3, 11
ZUDLJK	52	148	96	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3
LEEBMMTG	99	213	114	2, 3, 19
SEZM	113	197	84	2, 2, 3, 7
ZMX	115	163	48	2, 2, 2, 2, 3
GEE	141	249	108	2, 2, 3, 3, 3

The common factor to these is 2. But 2 occurs whenever the period is even, and is probably too short, so let us look at other factors. Possibilities are 3 (7 out of 8 intervals), 6 (6 out of 8), 4 (5 out of 8), 12 (4 out of 8), 5 (1 out of 8), 7, 8, 9, 14, 16, and 28 (2 out of 8), and all others in 1 out of 8. 3 is probably too short, and 4 and 12 make the repetition of LEEBMMTG accidental, which is very unlikely. So the period is probably 6.

Working from this, we do a frequency count for each of the 6 alphabets The following table summarizes the counts: