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"Data Encryption ToolKit"

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Data Encryption Toolkit

(Digital Encryption & Decryption Algorithms)

The software will include multiple encryption and decryption techniques. The user will have a wide variety of algorithms to choose. The software also supports multi-stage encryption. Multi stage encryption means the user can encrypt a file using one algorithm and then encrypt it again using another or same algorithm up to a number of stages. The software will include the following algorithms:

1. Bit Inversion
   In this technique data byte of each byte of data will be inverted. For example a data 00110101 will be inverted to 11001010.

2. Incremental Offset
   In this technique the data byte will be added with an offset selected by the user. The offset value will be incremented after every addition. For example if the data is '65' and the offset is '5' then '70' will be stored in place of '65'.

3. ASCII Character
   In this technique the data byte will be added to an ascii character.

4. Bit Shift
   In this technique data byte of each byte of data will be shifted by the value selected by the user.

5. Mirror Alphabet :
   In this algorithm the ascii character will be replaced with a mirrored alphabet, for example, the letter 'a' will be replaced with 'z'.

   And many more algorithms like Fixed key, Random Character, Variable Rotation, ceaser ciphers, public key will be implemented.

In cryptography, encryption is the process of transforming information (referred to as plaintext) to make it unreadable to anyone except those possessing special knowledge, we can referred to as a key. that result of the process is encrypted information (referred to Cipher-text, in cryptography). In moreover contexts, the word encryption is to be also implicitly refer to be reverse process, decryption (e.g. "software for encryption" can typically also perform decryption), to make the encrypted information readable again (i.e. to make it unencrypted).

Encryption has long been used by militaries and governments to facilitate secret communication. Encryption is now used in protecting information within many kinds of civilian systems, such as computers, networks (e.g. the Internet e-commerce), mobile telephones, and bank automatic teller machines. Encryption is also used in digital rights management to restrict the use of copyrighted material and in software copy protection to protect against reverse engineering and software piracy.

Encryption, by itself, can protect the confidentiality of messages, but other techniques are still needed to verify the integrity and authenticity of a message; for example, a message authentication code (MAC) or digital signatures. Standards and cryptographic software and hardware to perform encryption are widely available, but successfully using encryption to ensure security is a challenging problem. A single slip-up in system design or execution can allow successful attacks. Sometimes an adversary can obtain unencrypted information without directly undoing the encryption.

History

Encryption has been used to protect communications since ancient times, but only organizations and individuals with extraordinary need for confidentiality had bothered to exert the effort required to implement it. Encryption, and successful attacks on it, played a vital role in World War II. Many of the encryption techniques developed then were closely-guarded secrets (Kahn). In the mid-1970s, with the introduction of the U.S. Data Encryption Standard and public key cryptography, strong encryption emerged from the preserve of secretive government agencies into the public domain.

Ciphers

In cryptography, a cipher (or cypher) is an algorithm for performing encryption and decryption — a series of well-defined steps that can be followed as a procedure. An alternative term is encipherment. In non-technical usage, a "cipher" is the same thing as a "code"; however, the concepts are distinct in cryptography. In classical cryptography, ciphers were distinguished from codes. Codes operated by substituting according to a large codebook which linked a random string of characters or numbers to a word or phrase. For example, "UQJHSE" could be the code for "Proceed to the following coordinates".

The original information is known as plaintext, and the encrypted form as ciphertext. The ciphertext message contains all the information of the plaintext message, but is not in a format readable by a human or computer without the proper mechanism to decrypt it; it should resemble random gibberish to those not intended to read it.

The operation of a cipher usually depends on a piece of auxiliary information, called a key or, in traditional NSA parlance, a cryptovariable. The encrypting procedure is varied depending on the key, which changes the detailed operation of the algorithm. A key must be selected before using a cipher to encrypt a message. Without knowledge of the key, it should be difficult, if not impossible, to decrypt the resulting cipher into readable plaintext.

Most modern ciphers can be categorized in several ways:

- By whether they work on blocks of symbols usually of a fixed size (block ciphers), or on a continuous stream of symbols (stream ciphers).
- By whether the same key is used for both encryption and decryption (symmetric key algorithms), or if a different key is used for each (asymmetric key algorithms).

If the algorithm is symmetric, the key must be known to the recipient and to no one else. If the algorithm is an asymmetric one, the encyphering key is different from, but closely related to, the decyphering key. If one key cannot be deduced from the other, the asymmetric key algorithm has the public/private key property and one of the keys may be made public without loss of confidentiality. The Feistel cipher uses a combination of substitution and transposition techniques. Most (block ciphers) algorithms are based on this structure.

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