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Quantum Proof Encryption Technology

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Abstract: Nowadays we use text passwords to encrypt a file. This research paper proposes to use multimedia files like images, videos, audio files and even applications as the password key to encrypt sensitive information. This algorithm can encrypt bulk data as well as single data sets.

Keywords: steganography, multimedia file as key, Quantum computer, cryptography, Quantum computer proof encryption.

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays hackers are harvesting encrypted information and waiting for quantum computers to enter the commercial network so that cracking the encryption securing the information becomes a cakewalk and then they can wreak havoc with the sensitive data they get their hands on. This research paper shall demonstrate the resultant ciphertext which is generated as a result of using a multimedia file as a key. The quantum computer shall also fail at the job of cracking the encryption as there are more than a trillion permutations possible to guess the actual key file

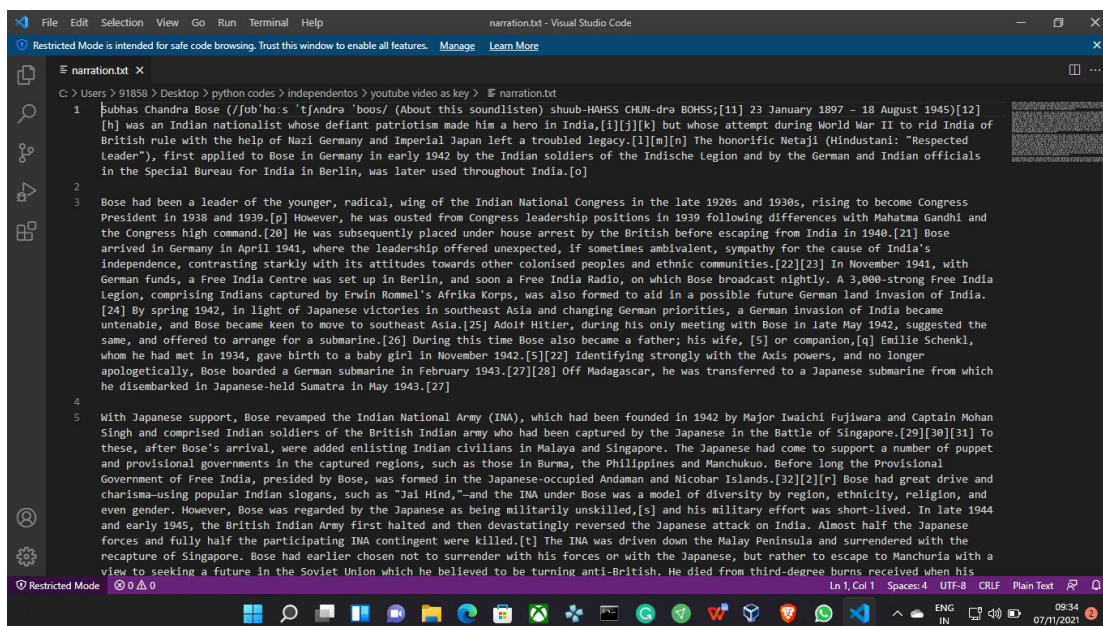
II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To represent the generation of cypher text which is obtained as a result of using a multimedia file as a key.
- To represent what happens when the incorrect multimedia file is used as the decryption key
- To represent the decryption of the cypher text into original plain text on using the correct multimedia file as key to decrypt it.

III. METHODOLOGY

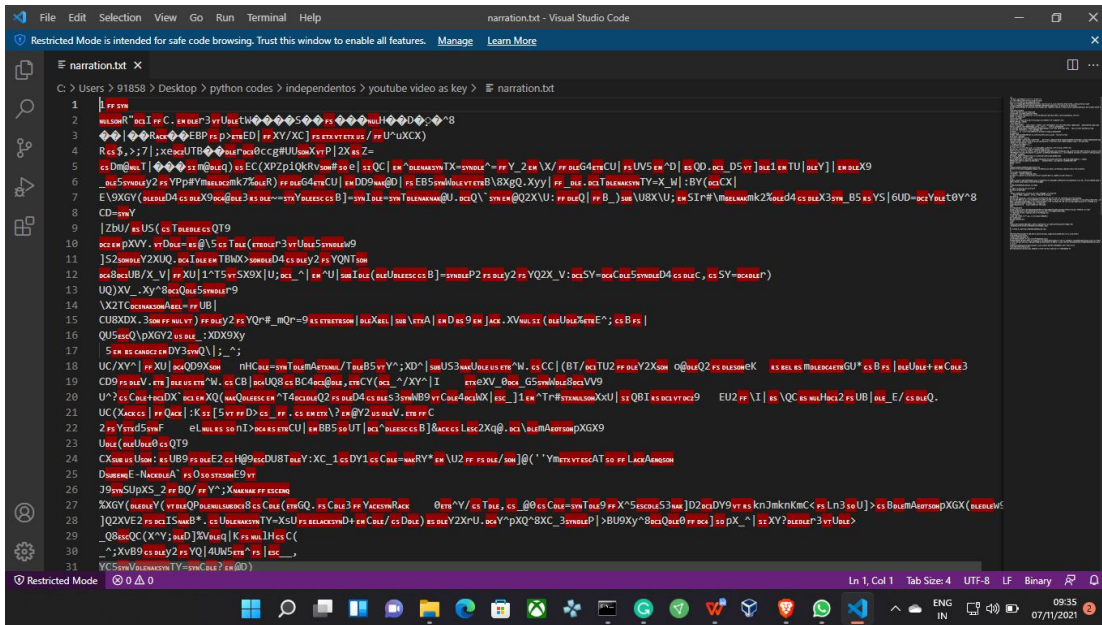
- Specification of the observation machine I5 10 th gen ,8gb ram , 512 gb ssd
- Algorithm implementation: Using python
- Frameworks used: CPython, Jython, IronPython

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

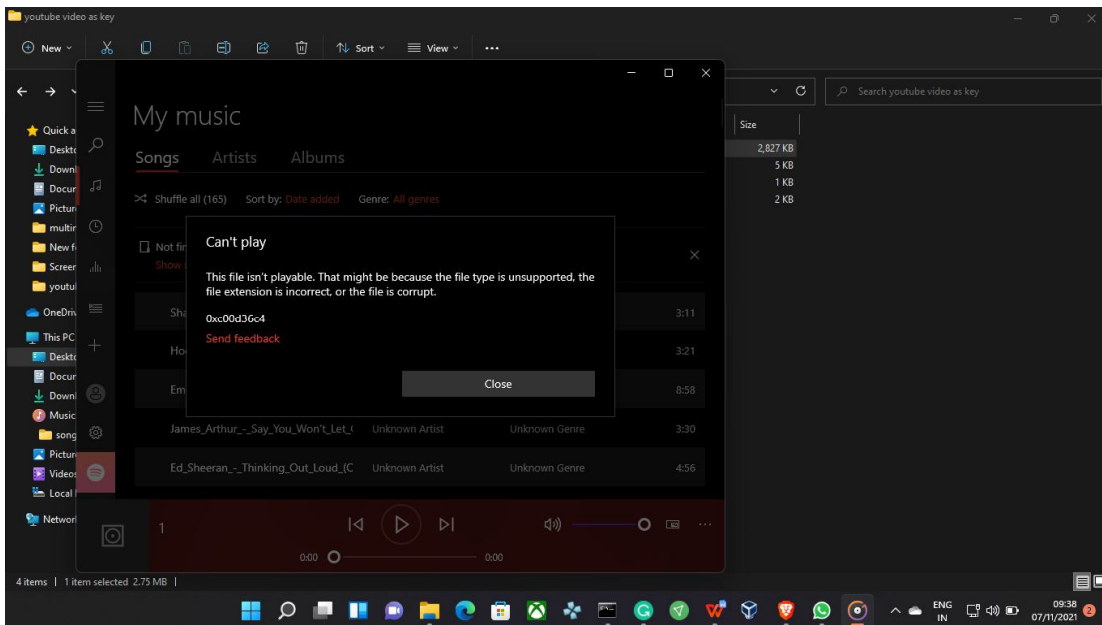


```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
narration.txt - Visual Studio Code
Restricted Mode is intended for safe code browsing. Trust this window to enable all features. Manage Learn More
narration.txt x
c:\> Users > 91858 > Desktop > python codes > independents > youtube video as key > narration.txt
1 Subhas Chandra Bose (/ˈʃʊbˈhɑːs ˈtʃʌndrə ˈboʊs/ (About this soundlisten) shuub-HAHSS CHUN-dra BOHSS;[1] 23 January 1897 – 18 August 1945)[12]
  [h] was an Indian nationalist whose defiant patriotism made him a hero in India,[1][j][k] but whose attempt during World War II to rid India of
  British rule with the help of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan left a troubled legacy.[1][m][n] The honorific Netaji (Hindustani: "Respected
  Leader"), first applied to Bose in Germany in early 1942 by the Indian soldiers of the Indische Legion and by the German and Indian officials
  in the Special Bureau for India in Berlin, was later used throughout India.[o]
2
3 Bose had been a leader of the younger, radical, wing of the Indian National Congress in the late 1920s and 1930s, rising to become Congress
  President in 1938 and 1939.[p] However, he was ousted from Congress leadership positions in 1939 following differences with Mahatma Gandhi and
  the Congress high command.[20] He was subsequently placed under house arrest by the British before escaping from India in 1940.[21] Bose
  arrived in Germany in April 1941, where the leadership offered unexpected, if sometimes ambivalent, sympathy for the cause of India's
  independence, contrasting starkly with its attitudes towards other colonised peoples and ethnic communities.[22][23] In November 1941, with
  German funds, a Free India Centre was set up in Berlin, and soon a Free India Radio, on which Bose broadcast nightly. A 3,000-strong Free India
  Legion, comprising Indians captured by Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps, was also formed to aid in a possible future German land invasion of India.
  [24] By spring 1942, in light of Japanese victories in southeast Asia and changing German priorities, a German invasion of India became
  untenable, and Bose became keen to move to southeast Asia.[25] Adolf Hitler, during his only meeting with Bose in late May 1942, suggested the
  same, and offered to arrange for a submarine.[26] During this time Bose also became a father; his wife, [5] or companion, [q] Emilie Schenk1,
  whom he had met in 1934, gave birth to a baby girl in November 1942.[5][22] Identifying strongly with the Axis powers, and no longer
  apologetically, Bose boarded a German submarine in February 1943.[27][28] Off Madagascar, he was transferred to a Japanese submarine from which
  he disembarked in Japanese-held Sumatra in May 1943.[27]
4
5 With Japanese support, Bose revamped the Indian National Army (INA), which had been founded in 1942 by Major Iwaichi Fujiwara and Captain Mohan
  Singh and comprised Indian soldiers of the British Indian army who had been captured by the Japanese in the Battle of Singapore.[29][30][31] To
  these, after Bose's arrival, were added enlisting Indian civilians in Malaya and Singapore. The Japanese had come to support a number of puppet
  and provisional governments in the captured regions, such as those in Burma, the Philippines and Manchukuo. Before long the Provisional
  Government of Free India, presided by Bose, was formed in the Japanese-occupied Andaman and Nicobar Islands.[32][2][r] Bose had great drive
  and charisma—using popular Indian slogans, such as "Jai Hind,"—and the INA under Bose was a model of diversity by region, ethnicity, religion, and
  even gender. However, Bose was regarded by the Japanese as being militarily unskilled,[s] and his military effort was short-lived. In late 1944
  and early 1945, the British Indian Army first halted and then devastatingly reversed the Japanese attack on India. Almost half the Japanese
  forces and fully half the participating INA contingent were killed.[t] The INA was driven down the Malay Peninsula and surrendered with the
  recapture of Singapore. Bose had earlier chosen not to surrender with his forces or with the Japanese, but rather to escape to Manchuria with a
  view to seeking a future in the Soviet Union which he believed to be turning anti-British. He died from third-degree burns received when his
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Plain Text



Encrypted text



Multimedia file encryption

V. CONCLUSION

From the above screenshots, we can conclude that if we do not know the correct multimedia file which was used as a key. It would be impossible to decrypt the encrypted file. This encryption algorithm can be further strengthened using a two-factor authentication password to further encrypt the file.



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45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



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