Abstract

A symmetric key cryptographic system has been proposed and it is termed as DSWLT. This proposed technique is very fast, suitable for encryption of large files. DSWLT consider the plain text (i.e. the input file) as binary string with finite no of bits. The input string converted to DNA nucleotides using DNA coding and then the DNA codes are converted to positive integers. Laplace transform is applied considering these numbers to be the co-efficient of the expansion. To provide multilevel security the resultant coefficients are converted to their binary equivalent and another level of encryption with cumulative XOR is performed and respective MSBs found at every iteration are taken to construct the cipher text. Decryption is performed in the reverse manner. Experimental results are tested, analyzed and a comparison with existing and industrially accepted TDES and AES has been performed.

References

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Index Terms

Computer Science

Applied Sciences

Keywords
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<th>DNA</th>
<th>DNA Cryptography</th>
<th>Laplace Transform</th>
<th>Symmetric key Cryptography</th>
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Cumulative XOR

Most Significant Bit

Serial Test

Monobit Test

Frequency Test