

SAFETY ANALYSIS OF REVERSE ALGORITHM ENCRYPTION IN DATABASES

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Abstract: Encryption provides security for databases. This paper provides a new encryption algorithm „Reverse Encryption Algorithm (REA)“. Furthermore, designing a REA algorithm has improved data encryption security. Safe and successful proposed encryption algorithm REA is being evaluated and compared with the most common encryption algorithms. Also, the designing of the REA algorithm improves the security of data encryption. Additionally, the safety and the performance of the suggested encryption algorithm REA represents evaluation and enhancement with the most common encryption algorithms. Experimental results show that the proposed encryption algorithm REA surpasses other encryption algorithms in performance and security of databases. All in all, the proposed encryption algorithm REA achieves a balance between security and efficiency.

Key words: encryption, cryptography, databases, algorithm, REA

INTRODUCTION

Cryptography is the science of data encryption. Cryptographs create algorithms which use input data, called plain text and convert it into encrypted output. Encryption is much more than just moving letters or changing some letters. After a suitable cryptographic encryption the output is indistinguishable or output looks like a random order of data. For data protection in electronic form new protocols are needed to ensure secrecy as much as the old protocols. There we have a unique opportunity for progress and increased security [7].

Database encryption is a well-established technology for sensitive data protection. Unfortunately, the integration of existing encryption techniques with database systems causes undesirable performance degradation. That is a main technique in safety mechanisms of databases. The database encryption solution is specialized and complex although the internal resources don't have cryptographic expertise in relation to the database

environment, external expertise should be used to ensure superior efficiency and strong safety. [1]

A new innovative encryption algorithm REA has been proposed. The algorithm is efficient and secure. It has achieved the safety and is fast enough for the most used software. The proposed algorithm REA limits additional time costs for encryption and decryption and at the same time does not degrade the system performance of the database. So the safety analysis and the performance factors which are used are safe and efficient: such as key space, key sensitivity, data security from the attack, calculating speed, information entropy and the correlation coefficients. [1]

This paper looks at the method for assessing the security and efficiency of the proposed REA encryption algorithm and is compared with the most common encryption algorithms: DES, 3DES, RC2, AES and Blowfish. Comparison will be shown for these encryption algorithms during the encryption and decryption. Also, there will be shown the comparison for the safety value (used for the measurement of information entropy).

Furthermore, another safety measure is a coefficient of correlation of coded fields with proposed encryption algorithm REA. Results of the experiment show that the encryption and decryption time of proposed encryption algorithm REA has very good performances comparing to the other encryption algorithms. The results from safety measures (information entropy) show that the proposed encryption algorithms REA and AES are safer than DES, 3DES, RC2 and Blowfish.

COMPARED ALGORITHM PERFORMANCE

To give more information about the compared algorithm performances in this paper gathered results from other resources are being considered. It is concluded that the AES is faster and more efficient than other encryption algorithms.[2] When the data transfer is considered, there is a slight difference in the performances of different symmetric key schemes (the most of the resources are spent on the data transfer, not for computing). Even if we have the scenario of data transfer, it would be necessary to use AES scheme if the encrypted data are being saved on the other end and are decrypted several times.

The study shows the safety measure levels for Web programming, considers performance measures of the encryption process in the programme language script with Web browsers. After that a test simulation follows to get the best encryption algorithm compared

ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM REA

Algorithm steps for encryption REA are shown through:

- Step 1: Text and key input.
- Step 2: Adding the text key.
- Step 3: Converting previous text into the ASCII code.
- Step 4: Converting previous ASCII code into binary data.
- Step 5: Reverse the previous binary data.
- Step 6: Obtain all 8 bits from previous binary data and obtain ASCII code from it.

to the Web browser. [3] It has been showed that Blowfish and AES have the best performances among the others. Both have better encryption (are stronger against data attack) than the other two. [9]

The study is carried out for various popular algorithms such as DES, 3DES, AES and Blowfish. They are implemented and their effect is compared with the encryption of input data of different content and sizes. Algorithms have been tested on two different hardware platforms to compare their performances.

The testing has been performed on two different machines: PII 266 MHz and P4 2.4 GHz. Results showed that Blowfish had very good performances compared to the other algorithms. Also, it has been showed that AES has better performances from 3DES and DES. We can conclude that 3DES has almost 1/3 throughput from DES-a, or in other words DES needs three times more to process the same amount of data. [5]

ALGORITHM REA

New encryption algorithm REA is recommended because of its simplicity, efficiency and safety. It can surpass competitive algorithms. The proposed algorithm REA is a symmetric stream code that can be efficiently used for encryption and data protection. A changeable length key is required, which makes it ideal for data security.

- Step 7: Divide previous ASCII code by 4.
- Step 8: Obtain the ASCII code from previous distribution and place it as one sign.
- Step 9: Obtain the rest of the previous distribution and place it as a second sign.
- Step 10: Returning the encrypted data.

INPUT: Plaintext (StrValue), Key (StrKey).

OUTPUT: Ciphertext (EncryptedData).

1. Add the key to Text (StrKey + StrValue) → full string (StrFullVlaue).
2. Convert the Previous Text (StrFullVlaue) to ascii code (hexdata).
3. Foreach (byte b in hexdata).
 - a. Convert the Previous ascii code (hexdata) to binary data (StrChar).
 - b. Switch (StrChar.Length).
 - Case 7 → StrChar = "0" + StrChar.
 - Case 6 → StrChar = "00" + StrChar.
 - Case 5 → StrChar = "000" + StrChar.
 - Case 4 → StrChar = "0000" + StrChar.
 - Case 3 → StrChar = "00000" + StrChar.
 - Case 2 → StrChar = "000000" + StrChar.
 - Case 1 → StrChar = "0000000" + StrChar.
 - Case 0 → StrChar = "00000000" + StrChar.
 - c. StrEncrypt += StrChar. (where, StrEncrypt= "")
4. Reverse the Previous Binary Data(StrEncrypt).
5. For i from 0 to StrValue.Length do the following:
 - a) if (binarybyte.Length == 8).
 - I. Convert the binary data (StrEncrypt) to ascii code and,
 - II. Divide the ASCII by 4 -A the result(first character) and,
 - III. The remainder of the previous A second character.
6. Return (EncryptedData).

Algorithm steps for decryption are shown through:

- Step 1: Enter the text encryption and the key.
- Step 2: Circle the encrypted text to get the ASCII sign code and ad the next sign.
- Step 3: Multiply ASCII code first sign by 4.
- Step 4: Add the next digit (the rest) to the multiplication result operation.
- Step 5: Convert the previous ASCII code into the binary data.
- Step 6: Reverse the previous binary data.
- Step 7: Obtain all 8 bits from previous binary data and obtain ASCII code from it
- Step 8: Convert the previous ASCII code into the text.

- Step 9: Remove the key from the text.
- Step10: Return decrypted data.

INPUT: Ciphertext (EncryptedData), the Key (StrKey).

OUTPUT: Plaintext (DecryptedData),

1. For (i = 0; i < EncryptedData.Length; i += 2)
 - a. Get the ascii code of the encrypted text
 - b. newascii = (EncryptedData[i] * 4) + the next digit(remainder)[i+1].
2. Foreach (byte b in newascii).
 - a. Convert the Previous ascii code (newascii) to binary data (StrChar).
 - b. Switch (StrChar.Length).
 - Case 7 → StrChar = "0" + StrChar.
 - Case 6 → StrChar = "00" + StrChar.
 - Case 5 → StrChar = "000" + StrChar.
 - Case 4 → StrChar = "0000" + StrChar.
 - Case 3 → StrChar = "00000" + StrChar.
 - Case 2 → StrChar = "000000" + StrChar.
 - Case 1 → StrChar = "0000000" + StrChar.
 - Case 0 → StrChar = "00000000" + StrChar.
 - c. StrDecrypt += StrChar.
3. Reverse the Previous Binary Data(StrDecrypt).
4. For i from 0 to StrDecrypt.Length do the following:
 - a. if (binarybyte.Length == 8).
 - I. Convert the binary data (StrChar) to ASCII code (hexdata) and,
 - II. Convert the previous ASCII code (hexdata) to the text (StrFullVlaue).
5. Remove the key from the text (StrFullVlaue - StrKey) → (StrValue).
6. Return (DecryptedData).

SAFETY FACTOR AND WORK ANALYSIS

As safe As safe and efficient criteria, the following factors are used: key space, key sensitivity, data safety from the attack, computing speed, information and correlation coefficient. [4]

Key Space Analysis

Key space is the total number of different keys that can be used in cryptographic system. Algorithm safety (strength) is the key length function. The longer the key is, the algorithm is more resistant to a successful brutal attack. Key length is universally expressed as the number of bits. [4]

Key length of the N-bit has the key space 2^n possibility. From the cryptography point, the size of the key space should not be less than 2100 to ensure a high level of security. [6]

The secret key of the proposed encryption algorithm REA is 256 bit long, can be increased, the key space has about 2256 (1.16x10⁷⁷) different combinations of secret key. Long key space is sufficient for reliable practical use.

Key sensitivity analysis

Good encryption should be vulnerable to a small change in secret keys. Proposed encryption algorithm REA is vulnerable to a small change in secret keys. If the secret key changes a bit, decrypted data are not performed. [8]

Attack analysis

There are well-known attack methods, as well as brutal force that determines the number of steps and time needed for a successful attack.

I. Attack steps

The attack steps are defined as a number of steps needed for performing the most famous attack. The number of steps can help in

detering the time which could be needed for a successful attack using a specific processor, without the need to actually attack the algorithm. Proposed encryption algorithm REA using the key length 256 bit, can be increased and the attack steps are about 2256 (1.16x10⁷⁷).

II. Time of the attack

The attack time is defined as the time needed to perform the most famous attack on a certain processor. For an example, machine that works on 2000 (Mops) multiply 60 (seconds/minutes) multiply 24 (hours/day) 365 (days/year) equals 6.3072x10¹⁶ operation/year. The attack time in years is performed by dividing the attack steps by the pilot Mtop annually (6.3072x10¹⁶ operation in a year). Since the proposed algorithm REA used 256-bit, then the time of attack is approximately 1.839x10⁶⁰ years.

Speed analysis

This is an important tool for evaluating the efficiency of encryption algorithms that measures the time it takes to encrypt and decrypt the process. Encryption and decoding time of the proposed encryption algorithm REA is shown in experimental results and it is fast enough. [3]

RESULTS

This section examines a typical case study that evaluates the security and efficiency of the proposed encryption algorithm REA and compares it to the most common encryption algorithms: DES, 3DES, RC2, AES and Blowfish. Comparisons were made for these encryption algorithms at computing speed (encryption and decryption time) and secure analysis such as the information entropy and the correlation coefficient. To minimize encryption and decryption time, the cryptosystem should be optimized. Practically, information entropy of the encrypted data are smaller compared to the ideal case. Also, if the

correlation coefficient is equal to zero, this means that the encryption text is completely different from the original.

All of the experiments were performed on the laptop IV 2.0 GHz Intel processor with 1 MB cache memory, 1 GB memory and one disk of 120 GB. The operating system used was Microsoft Windows 7 Professional. Results were made based on the Microsoft SQL Server 2008 database "Northwind", which contains eight tables. Program Tasks were made by Microsoft Visual C # 2008. In the experiments, using two databases from the database "Northwind" are:

- a) NorthwindPlaintext does not have encrypted fields, but it is used for encryption and decryption of some fields (Table 1) using the most common algorithms for encryption: DES, 3DES, RC2, AES, Blowfish and proposed algorithm REA.
- b) Northwind REA has encrypted fields (Table 1) using proposed encryption algorithm REA.

Table 1. Name of the encrypted fields

	Field name	Table name
F1	Contact name	Suppliers
F2	Price per unit	Products
F3	Boat address	Orders
F4	Freight	Orders
F5	Price per unit	Order details
F6	Quantity	Order details
F7	Description	Categories
F8	Notes	Employees
F9	Contact name	Buyers
F10	Contact title	Buyers

The keys used in the encryption data keep confidentiality in the encrypted table with the proposed encryption algorithm REA. This table contains five StrTable fields (encrypted table name), StrField (the name is encrypted field), StrKey (is the encrypted key used in the

encryption process, StrAlgo (the name of encryption algorithm) and StrFieldType (type of encrypted field), where the first three fields are encrypted with the proposed REA algorithm. Only the administrator will get these keys using the password.

After the administrator enters the password and selects the required database, he needs to look at the encrypted keys table in the "NorthwindREA" database.

Picture 1. Table of encrypted keys with proposed REA algorithm in „Northwind_REA“ database.

	StrTable	StrField	StrKey	StrAlgo	StrFieldType
▶	#3#3#3%282#1#0	303132/0#0#1*3...	3031321231302...	REA	nvarchar(4000)
	303132,0#1838...	303132.1#182...	3031322223213...	REA	money
	303132+3#180...	303132*2#1%2...	3031321212213...	REA	money
	303132,0#1838...	303132*2#1%2...	3031321333213...	REA	money
	303132,0#1838...	303132+2*281...	3031322012333...	REA	smallint
	303132.2#2#3#...	303132.1#0*38...	3031323312333...	REA	ntext
	303132/0*2#0*3...	303132/0#0#1*3...	3031323112333...	REA	nvarchar(4000)
	303132/0*2#0*3...	303132/0#0#1*3...	3031322122202...	REA	nvarchar(4000)
	303132,0#1838...	303132+0%3%...	3031323312132...	REA	nvarchar(4000)
	303132/0*2*382...	303132.382#0*...	3031322033132...	REA	ntext
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

The experiments were encrypted and decrypted in ten different fields (table 2) with the proposed encryption algorithm REA and the calculated execution time for each of them. Then, the average execution time is calculated for each encryption and decryption process.

The comparison results are shown in Table 2 in the encryption time and Table 3 at decoding time.

- a) a) First point: The results show the superiority of the REA algorithm compared to other algorithms in terms of encryption and decoding time.
- b) Second Point: Blowfish requires less encryption and decoding time than all algorithms except REA.

- c) Third point: AES has the advantage compared to the other 3DES, DES i RC2.
- d) Fourth point: 3DES has low performances in terms of encryption and decoding time compared to DES. It has also been established that RC2 has low performance in terms of

encryption and decryption time compared to other five algorithms.

Table 2. Encryption time comparison (milliseconds) for encryption algorithms

	DES	3DES	RC2	AES	Blowfish	REA
F1	0.141	0.263	0.342	0.109	0.116	0.104
F2	0.359	0.419	0.395	0.329	0.296	0.266
F3	3.609	4.484	4.594	3.047	2.671	2.521
F4	4.063	4.469	4.513	3.297	2.544	1.718
F5	14.194	14.968	15.234	14.000	11.304	11.297
F6	15.906	17.547	17.328	15.484	12.452	12.360
F7	0.344	0.453	0.449	0.331	0.274	0.265
F8	2.960	3.203	3.531	2.688	2.051	2.005
F9	0.422	0.463	0.487	0.403	0.376	0.335
F10	0.421	0.438	0.442	0.386	0.346	0.334
Prosjek	4.242	4.671	4.732	4.007	3.243	3.121

Graph 1: Graphical presentation for encryption time comparison (milliseconds) for encryption algorithms

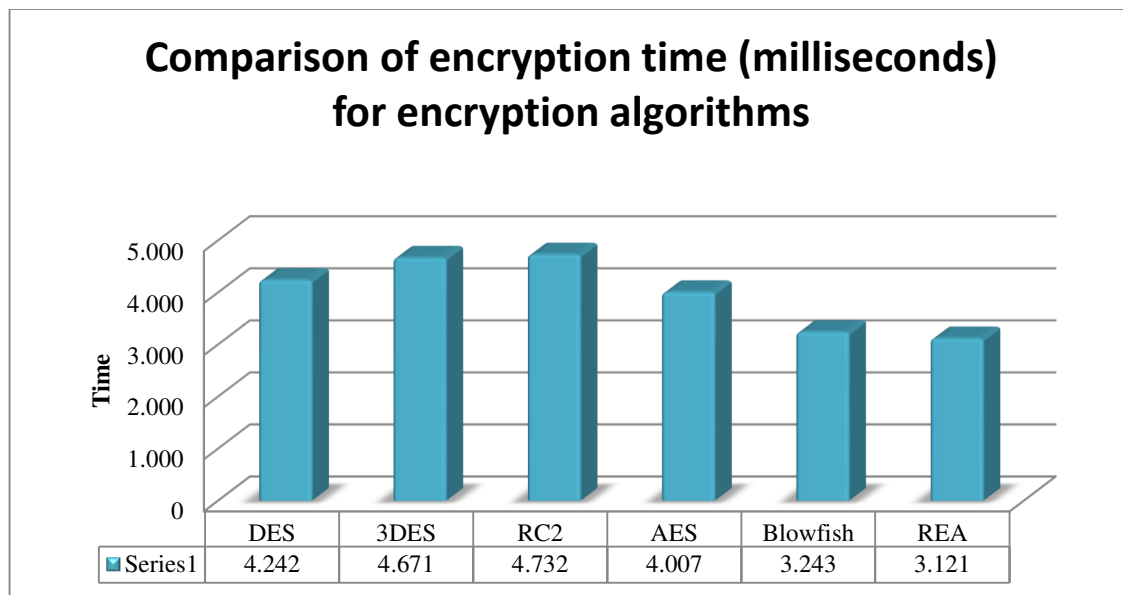
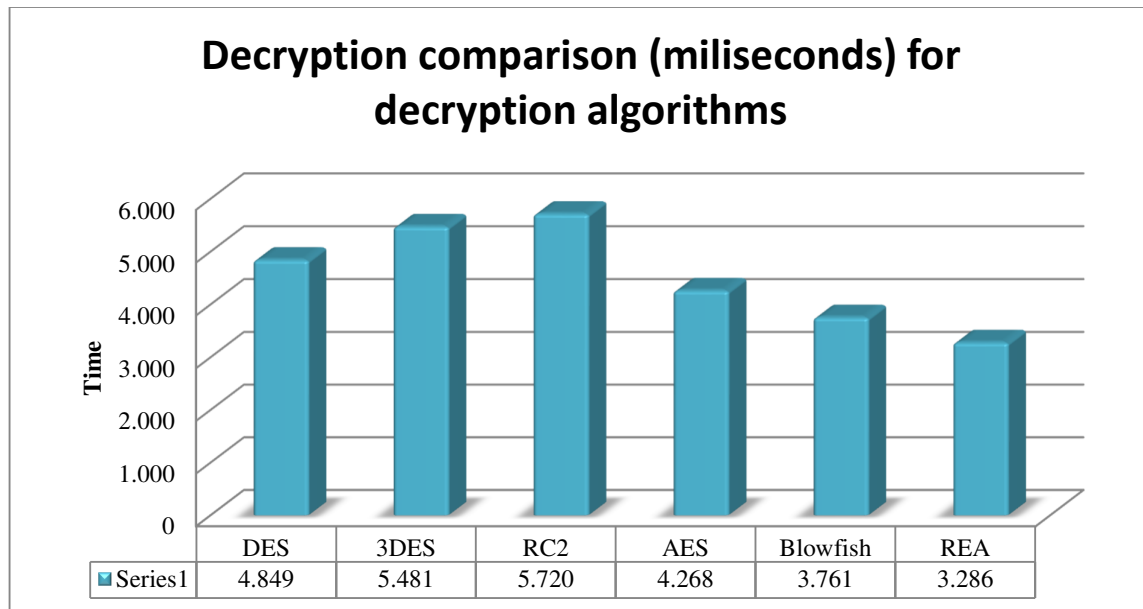


Table 3. Decryption comparison (milliseconds) for decryption algorithms

	DES	3DES	RC2	AES	Blowfish	REA
F1	0.125	0.141	0.156	0.135	0.137	0.121
F2	0.343	0.359	0.384	0.344	0.322	0.271
F3	4.672	4.992	5.172	4.212	3.816	3.445
F4	4.313	4.625	4.516	4.103	3.417	1.654
F5	16.687	19.156	20.281	14.266	12.963	12.687
F6	17.797	20.313	21.406	15.125	13.761	11.030
F7	0.359	0.404	0.426	0.359	0.318	0.281
F8	3.312	3.891	3.906	3.319	2.175	2.743
F9	0.443	0.478	0.499	0.421	0.381	0.318
F10	0.438	0.447	0.456	0.398	0.315	0.308
Prosjek	4.849	5.481	5.720	4.268	3.761	3.286

Graph 2. Graphic representation of decryption time comparison (milliseconds) for decryption algorithms



Overall, the results have showed that the proposed encryption algorithm REA has very good performance compared to other encryption algorithms. Also, it has been shown that Blowfish and AES have better performance than DES, 3DES and RC2. For the factor information (Security Analysis), secure encryption algorithm should perform a condition about information entropy and this means that the encrypted text should not provide any information about pure text.

The experiments result in safe (entropy) values of encrypted fields with the proposed REA encryption algorithm and comparison with the most common algorithms: DES, 3DES, RC2, AES and Blowfish. The results for this comparison are shown in Table 4, on secure (entropy) values.

Table 4. Secure (entropy) values comparison for the encryption algorithms.

	DES	3DES	RC2	AES	BF	REA
F1	5.577	6.678	6.948	7.504	3.861	7.817
F2	4.765	5.872	6.354	7.415	3.801	7.181
F3	5.805	6.878	7.165	7.845	4.405	7.604
F4	4.748	5.847	6.451	7.423	3.791	7.255
F5	4.751	5.846	6.234	7.423	3.783	7.053
F6	4.769	5.841	6.587	7.656	3.799	7.154
F7	5.666	6.754	7.078	7.772	4.212	7.631
F8	5.258	6.339	6.975	7.583	4.163	7.735
F9	5.632	6.702	7.025	7.608	3.998	7.577
F10	5.623	6.667	6.952	7.801	4.358	7.684
Prosjek	5.259	6.342	6.777	7.603	4.017	7.469

Secure (entropy) of encrypted data with the proposed encryption algorithm REA (about 7.469) is less than the ideal case. So, REA design is the data encryption security.

CONCLUSION

Encryption of sensitive data in databases becomes increasingly important in protection against intruders who bypass the conventional mechanisms of access control and have direct access to the database. The effect and security of the new scheme must be studied systematically. For this purpose it was suggested that these issues be considered in this paper and to contribute to the following:

- We are introducing a new encryption algorithm REA, transferring its advantages and functions compared with other similar encryption algorithms. This limits the costs of added time on encryption and decryption so the performance of the database system was not reduced.
- Evaluating the efficiency of the proposed REA encryption algorithm and comparing it with the most common encryption algorithms, namely: DES, 3DES, RC2, AES and Blowfish shows the speed of the encryption and decryption process. The results show the superiority of the REA algorithm compared to other algorithms in terms of encryption and decryption time.

- The safety comparison has been shown (used to measure entropy of information). The results show that safe (entropy) of the encrypted data proposed by the REA encryption algorithm (about 7.469), which is smaller than the ideal case. So, designing a REA algorithm provides a powerful safety in database encryption.

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