



Case Study On Cryptography in the Field of Social Media

Harish A.M¹, Ram Balaji.V²

¹UG Student Computer Science Department, Sri Krishna Arts And Science College, CBE

²UG STUDENT Computer Science Department, Sri Krishna Arts And Science College, CBE.

¹E-MAIL: harisham21bds015@skasc.ac.in

²E-MAIL: rambalajiv21bds034@skasc.ac.in

ABSTRACT:

The article represent about Cryptography in social media. Cryptography or cryptology, is the practice and study of techniques for secure communication in the presence of adversarial behavior. Typically, cryptography is about creating and analyzing agreements that prevent third-party companies or the public from reading confidential messages. Various aspects of data protection such as data confidentiality, data integrity, authentication, and denial are the basis of modern encryption. Modern cryptography is at the crossroads of mathematical learning, computer science, electrical engineering, communications science, and physics. Cryptography applications include electronic trading, chip-based payment cards, digital currencies, computer passwords, and military communications.

KEYWORDS: Cryptography-secret key cryptography-Public key cryptography-hash functions-End to end encryption.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cryptography helps securing the data storehouse and transmission with the thing that only intended stoner can use it. It keeps the data fully hidden from the third party who's actually present at the same time.

In social media app using E2EE encryption means that only the sender and receiver can read the translated data because the key to decipher the data lies only with the end stoner. No other realities including the service provider has the capacity to decipher the data indeed though the data travels through their waiters.

1.1 CRYPTOGRAPHY

Cryptography or cryptology, is the practice and study of ways for secure communication in the presence of inimical geste. More generally, cryptography is about constructing and assaying protocolsthat help third parties or public from reading private dispatches. Colorful aspects of information security similar as data confidentiality, data integrity, authentication, and nonrepudiation are central to ultramodern cryptography. Ultramodern cryptography exists at the crossroad of the disciplines of mathematics, computer wisdom, electrical engineering, communication wisdom, and drugs. Operations of cryptography include electronic commerce, chipbased payment cards, digital currencies, computer watchwords, and military dispatches.

TYPES OF CRYPTOGRAPHY :

CRYPTOGRAPHY CAN BE BROKEN DOWN INTO THREE TYPES:

PUBLIC KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY

SECRET KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY

HASH FUNCTIONS

PUBLIC KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY:

Public Crucial cryptography, or asymmetric cryptography, is a cryptographic system that uses crucial dyads. Each brace contains a public key and a private key. The development of similar important dyads relies on cryptographic algorithms grounded on fine problems called one-way operations. Active security requires keeping a private crucial nonpublic; a public key can be distributed openly without compromising security.

In an asymmetric crucial encryption system, anyone can cipher dispatches using a public key, but only the paired private crucial holder can clear similar encryption. The security of the system depends on the secretiveness of the private key, which shouldn't be known to anyone differently.

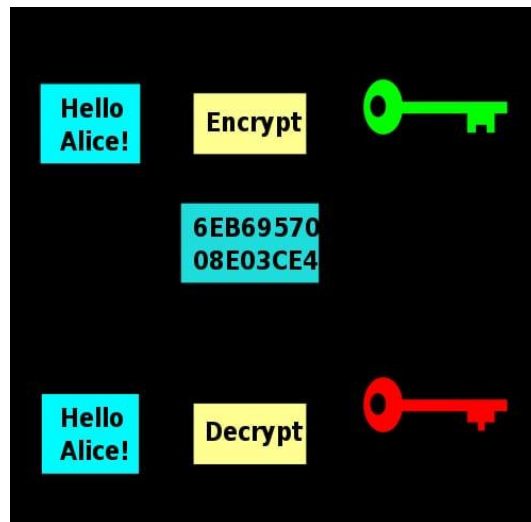
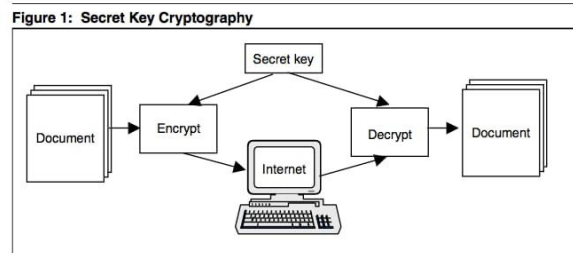


FIGURE:1 PUBLIC KEY

SECRET KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY :

The secret crucial cryptography has been used for thousands of times in a variety of ways. Ultramodern executions frequently take the form of algorithms used by computer systems in tackle, firmware or software. Utmost of the secret crucial algorithms are grounded on tasks that can be performed veritably well by digital computer systems.

Traditionally, this process uses algorithms where the key used to write an empty blank textbook communication can be calculated from the key used to decipher the translated textbook communication, on the negative.



Source: Department of Defense.

FIGURE :2 SECRET KEY

1.2 HASH FUNCTIONS:

A cryptographic hash function (CHF) is a fine algorithm that displays ungraspable size data (generally appertained to as" communication") in a small fixed size list ("hash value","hash", or" communication alarm"). It's a one- way operation, that is, a function in which it's insolvable to reverse or reverse a computation. Immaculately, the only way to find a given hash communication is to try a important input hunt to see if it produces the same product, or to use a rainbow table of matching hashtags. Cryptographic hash functions are a introductory tool for ultramodern cryptography

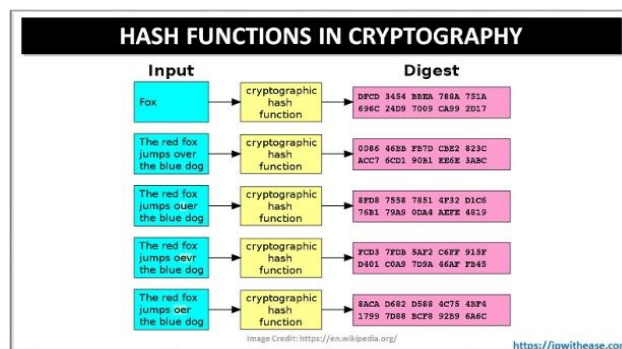


FIGURE: 3HASH FUNCTIONS

People are saying that the biggest problem with social media is the way in which it's run. People says that it opens up a huge eventuality for cyber bullying, and that this can be seen in the same way as traditional attacks om people’s sequestration. Still, what numerous people don’t know about society is that at it’s core, social media has always been a tool for cybersecurity

Social media network have grown exponentially in recent times. with the availability and visibility of these platforms, it’s no surprise that there has

been a significant increase in cybercrime, still, this presents a big occasion for businesses to cover themselves and their data using cryptography. The blog post takes you through the introductory of how to apply cryptography on your social media regard it covers simple tips on how to avoid common miscalculations utmost people make when setting up their own accounts, similar as not using strong word or participating private dispatches with unintended donors. From there, we go into more advanced settings similar as how to enable two factor authentication (2FA).

2. END-TO-END ENDRYPTION :

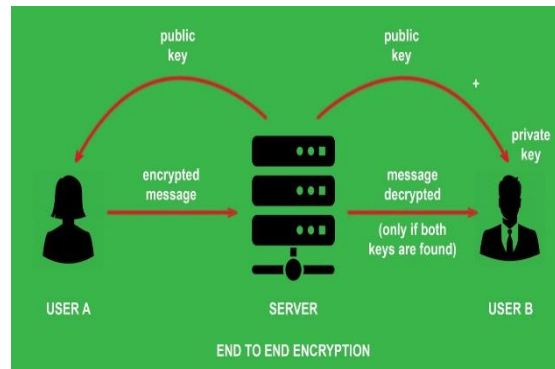


FIGURE:4:END TO END ENCRYPTION

End-to-end encryption (E2EE) is a system of communication where only the communicating druggies can read the dispatches. In principle, it prevents implicit eavesdroppers – including telecom providers, Internet providers, vicious state bodies, and indeed the provider of the communication service – from being suitable to pierce the cryptographic keys demanded to decipher the discussion.

End-to-end encryption is intended to help data being read or intimately modified, other than by the true sender and philanthropist (s). The dispatches are translated by the sender but the third party doesn't have a means to decipher them, and stores them translated. The donors recoup the translated data and decipher it themselves.

To guard your particular data

- Don't post your information on the internet. You may not suppose it's a big deal, but these websites are designed to get you to willingly hand out your information and preferences just by logging onto their spots. Then are some way you can take
- use private browsing mode when you're doing your quests. This will keep you from in adverently looking at the spots you're hunt in through
- use a secure word to your account. You may have heard numerous times that watchwords are passkeys, but how frequently do we change them? To help identity theft, change it regularly with a minimum of three different watchwords per security operation and makesure that they're long and more also 8 characters in length. There are also online services that can induce arbitrary word for you

SOME OF THE ENCRYPTION SOFTWARE :

- AxCrypt decoration
- VeraCrypt
- Nordlocker
- Kruptos 2
- Boxcryptor

AXCRYPT

It provides AES-256 encryption for decoration subscribe

VeraCrypt

It uses AES, serpent, two fish, camelia and kuznyechik as ciphers

NORDLOCKER

Elliptic- wind cryptography (ECC)

Kruptos 2

Elliptic- wind cryptography (ECC)

Boxcryptor

Asymmetric RSA and symmetric AES encryption

CONCLUSION:

The standard encryption is available methods have been studied and analysed. It is the same again analyses that all strategies are important in real time crucifixion. We have also learned the current encryption done on social media and phones and an urgent need encryption in the online social world. Always the new code encoding system is also developing that is why conformist enciphering tools will always be permanent exercise at a fast and high level of safety.

REFERENCES:

1. Study on cryptography and techniques Shivani Sharma, Yash Gupta, 249-252, 2017
<https://www.academia.edu/download/53207529/CSEIT172150.pdf>
2. End-to-end encryption in messaging services and national security—case of WhatsApp messenger
Robert E Endeley
Journal of Information Security 9 (01), 95, 2018
https://www.scirp.org/html/8-7800491_81897.htm
3. Cryptography: an introduction to computer security
Jennifer Seberry, Josef Pieprzyk
Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1989
<https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.5555/69375>
4. An overview of cryptography
Gary C Kessler
Gary C. Kessler, 2003
<https://www.cs.princeton.edu/~chazelle/courses/BIB/overview-crypto.pdf>
5. Introduction to modern cryptography
Jonathan Katz, Yehuda Lindell
CRC press, 2020
<https://books.google.co.in/books?hl=en&lr=&id=RsoOEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT12&dq=cryptography&ots=vJ9fY4zCKp&sig=7Xm9v1z5GyoDaGDbrPAWUjM-YD4>