## Data Encoding

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## Data encoding

- The term encoded data means wrapped data and the process of encoding is used to transform the data into a different format so that it can be easily understood by different type of system.
- For example ASCII characters are encoded by means of numbers ' $i$ ' is represented with 105 , ' $S$ ' with 83 , ' $E$ ' with 69 an so on.



## URL Encoding

- The internet only accepts URL's in ASCII format, URL encoding entails encoding certain parts of the URL character set. This process takes one character and converts it into a character triplet that has a prefix of "\%" followed by two digits in hexadecimal format.
- Python example: https://isec.ne.jp
>>> site="https://isec.ne.jp"
>> print site
https://isec.ne.jp
>> urllib.quote.plus(site)
'https\%3A\%2F\%2Fisec.ne.jp'


## Hexadecimal

- Hexadecimal or Base 16 is a positional number system which consists of 16 distinct symbols which range from 0 to 9 in numerals and both upper and lowercase alphabets which range from A to F which represent numeric values 10 to 15
- Python example: "iSEC" in hexadecimal



## Base64

- Each base64 digit represents exactly 6 bits of data. Is a radix-64 representation of ASCII string.
- Python example: iSEC Base64



## Rot13

- A letter substitution cypher, it's conversion process from plain text to cypher test is dicinging the total number of alphabets in half: A to M and N to Z . The first half mirriors the second half and vice versa. So, $A=N$ and $N=A$.
- Python example: iSEC Rot13



## References

- Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Character_encoding
- URL encoding Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Percent-encoding

