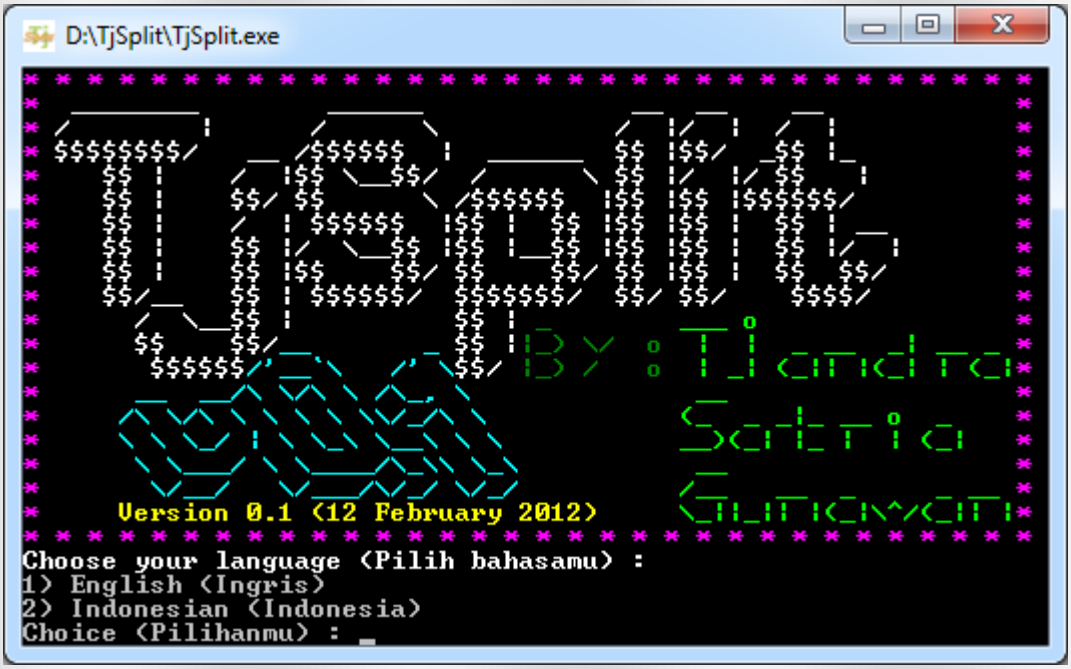


TjSplit Manual Book

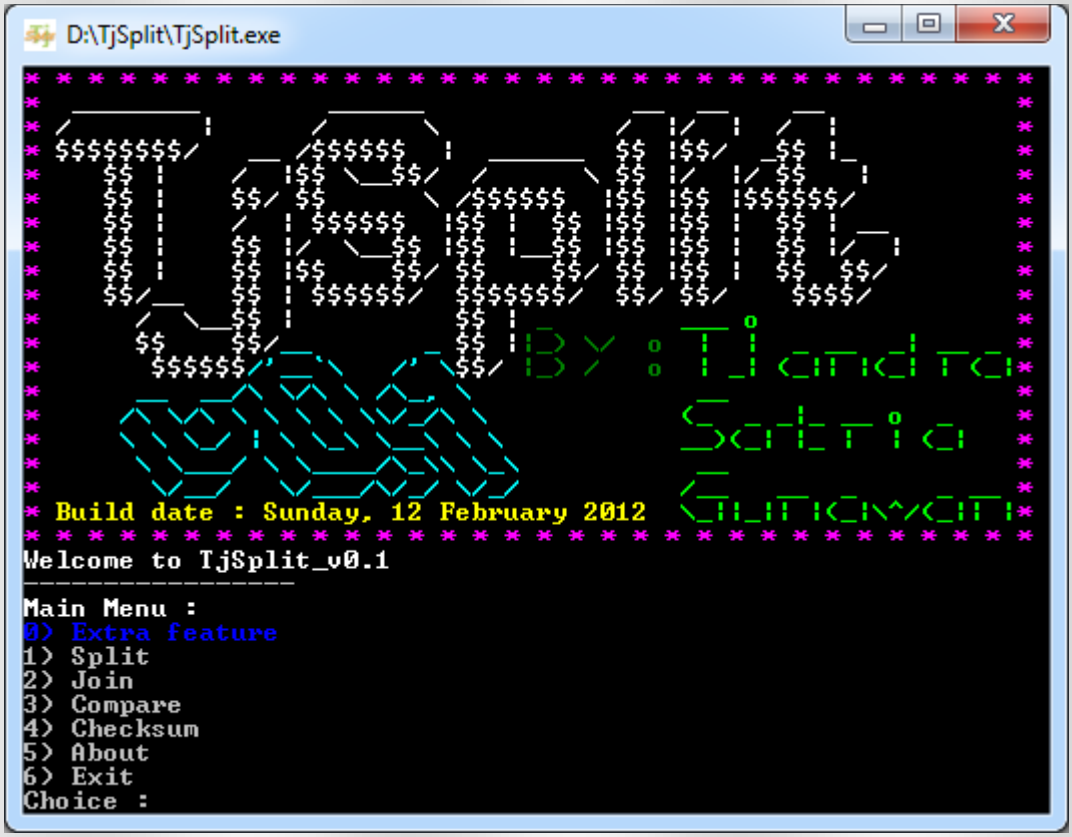
Version 0.1

By : Tjandra SG

Table of content :

TjSplit v0.1 Feature :

TjSplit v0.1 is the first release of the program TjSplit, although this is the first version, but TjSplit v0.1 already has many features which consists of 4 main features, and 4 additional features.



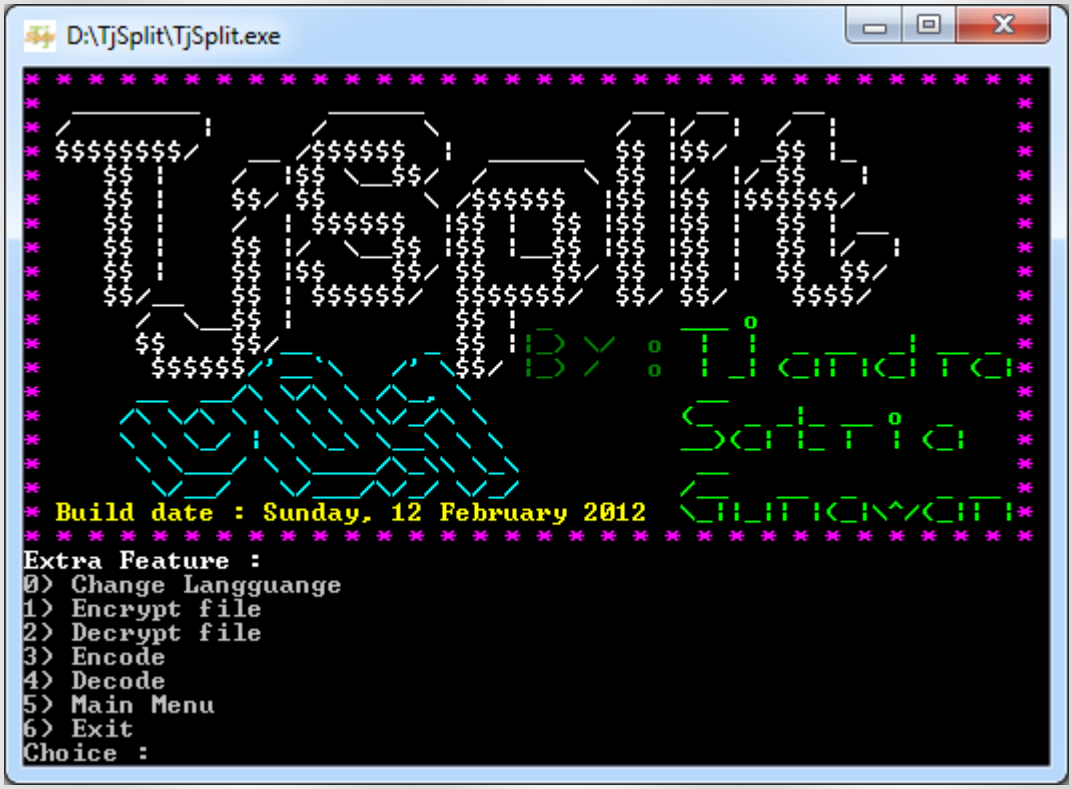
TjSplit is a software designed to **cut (split)** the data and **merge (Join)** some data into one. TjSplit also has two type of comparison feature :

- **Compare** 2 data directly, consists of two modes, namely:
    - Check whether the data is really equal.
    - Check whether any of the data is a part / pieces of other data.

- **Checksum**

  Each data must have an unique checksum, although there is the possibility of two data to have the same checksum, but the probability is very small, about 1 / [2 ^ (bit-checksum)], so if the 2 data has same checksum then the probability of this two data is equal is VERY high. TjSplit v0.1 provides 5 types of checksum :

  - SHA-2 checksum which has four variations of the output bit, namely SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384, and SHA-512. (The second best and safest checksum in early 2012).
  - SHA-1 checksum, 160-bit (an earlier version of SHA-2).
  - RIPE-MD checksum, 160-bit (no attack until now, checksum with this algorithm still always unique)
  - MD5 checksum, 128 bit (although the uniqueness of this checksum is only 1 / [2 ^ (24.1)], but this checksum is most commonly used today mainly by spliter program).
  - Ceksum64, 64 bit (actually very weak and this checksum is not used, but to commemorate the history of the existing first checksum, v0.1 TjSplit provide it to you).



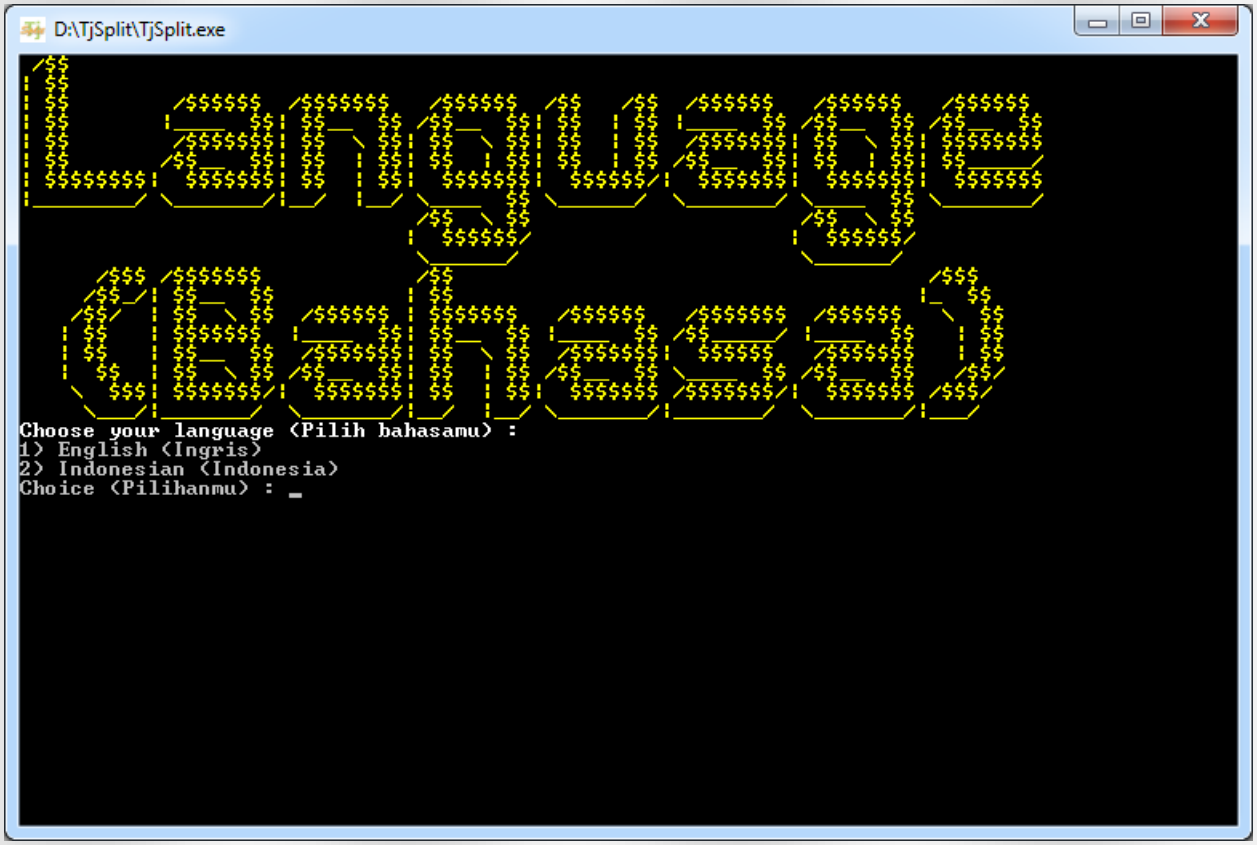
In addition to the four main features (in bold) above, TjSplit v0.1 has four additional features for the benefit of cryptology (lock data) and coding data :

- **Encrypt** is a feature to lock data with a key that can be either a file key or a text key, the type of encryption supported by TjSplit v0.1 is XOR encryption and One-Time-Pad encryption.
- **Decrypt** is a feature to unlock the encrypted data with a key that can be either a file key or a text key, type of decryption supported by TjSplit v0.1 is XOR encryption and One-Time-Pad encryption.
- **Encode** is a feature to convert binary data into text data that can be read by a text editor such as notepad, WordPad, etc.. Type of encoding that is supported by TjSplit v0.1 are:
    - Binary, which is a base number two, are symbolized using numbers 0 and 1.
    - Hexadecimal, which is the base number 16, is symbolized using numbers plus six letters a, b, c, d, e, and f.

- MIME, which is the base number 64, is symbolized using the alphabet of capital, small alphabet, numbers, and symbols '+' and '/'. Padded using the character =. (The current best coding type).

- **Decode** is the inverse of the encoding process, decode convert plain text into a true binary data or restore data that has been encoded into the text back into the original data. Type of decoding is supported by TjSplit v0.1 is binary, hexsadesimal, and MIME.

TjSplit also supports two languages : Indonesian language, and English language.

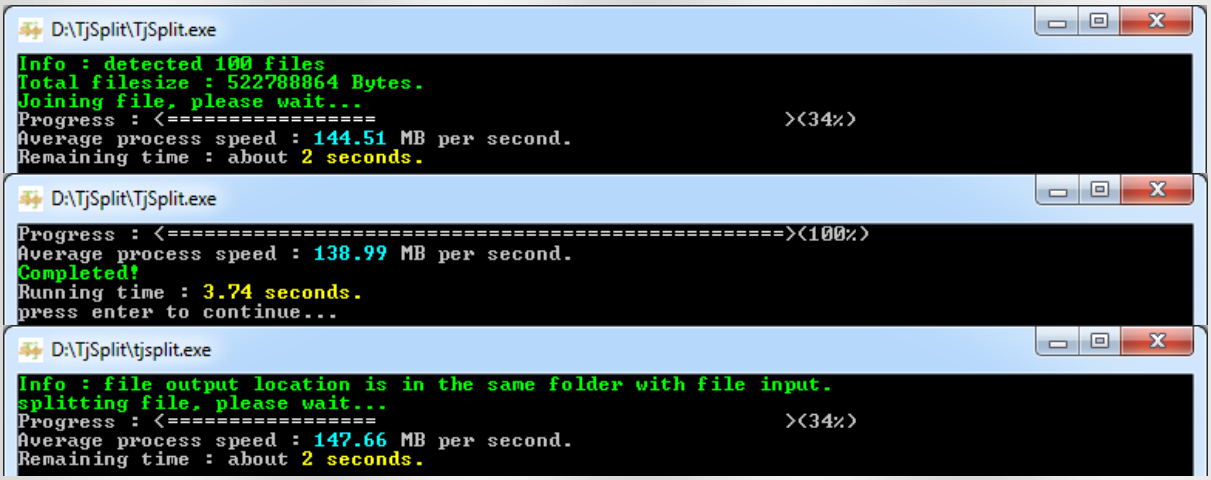


Disadvantages and Advantages of the TjSplit v0.1 Compared with other splitters :

Striking weakness/disadvantages of TjSplit v0.1 is on the GUI (Graphic User Interface) that allows users to interact easily with the program. TjSplit v0.1 using GUI-based console/CMD/terminal only, but the other spliter program has been using Windows GUI.

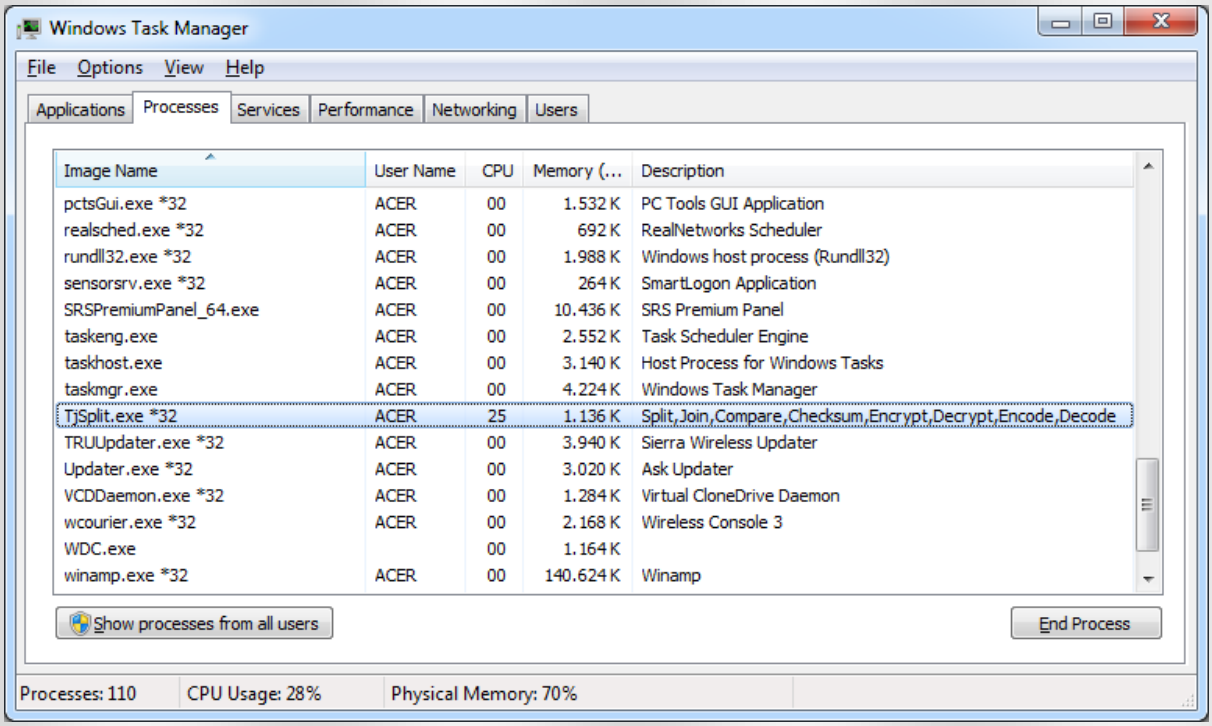
Many advantages of TjSplit v0.1 compared with other spliter program :

1) By using a highly efficient algorithm, the processing speed is much faster than the other spliter programs.

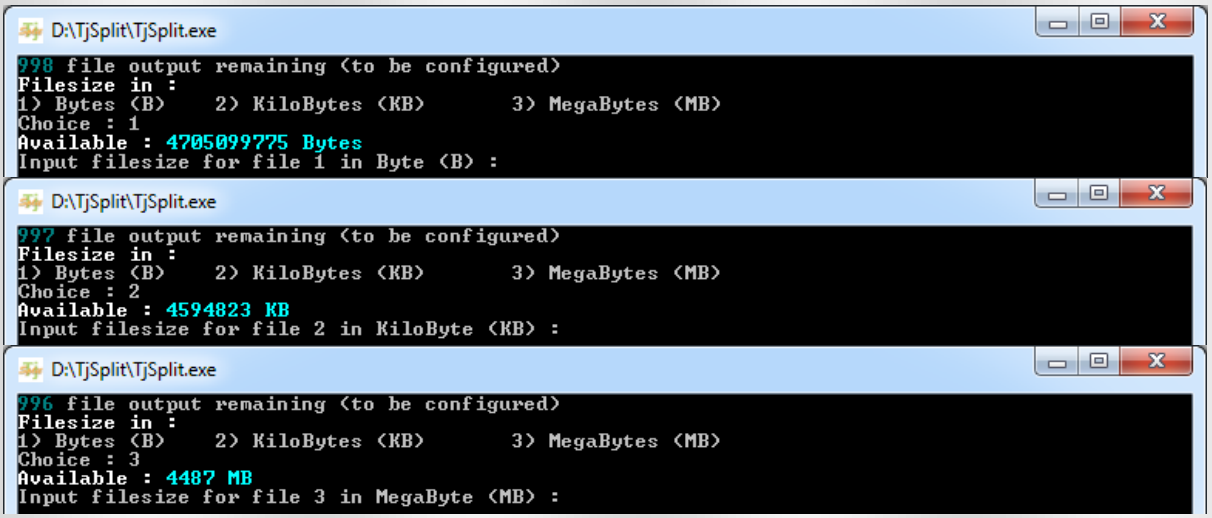


2) The existence of speed indicator and the estimated remaining time plus an accurate progress bar and percentage of task completeness.

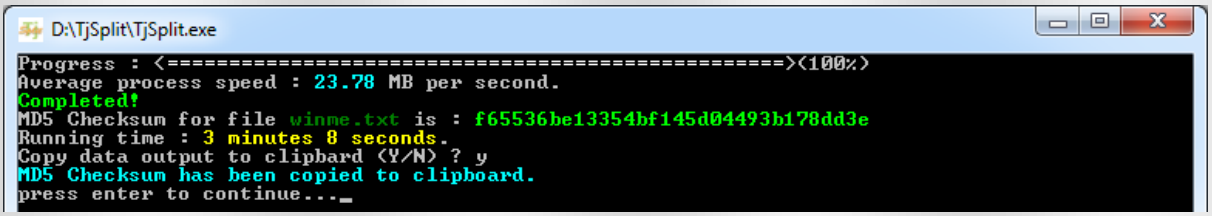
3) With only 36 KB memory buffer per process then this program is very efficient in RAM memory consumption. RAM consumption of this program is less than 2 MB.



4) TjSplit v0.1 able to process files with a very large size (not "overflow" for files larger than 2GB, many other spliter is problematic for files larger than 2GB).

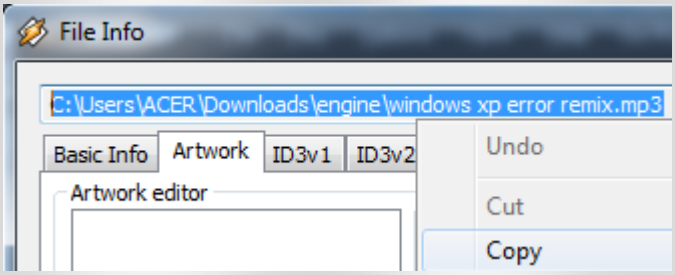


5) Can access clipboard, so you can copy the checksum and paste it in the place you want such as e-mail, text editor, browser, etc..

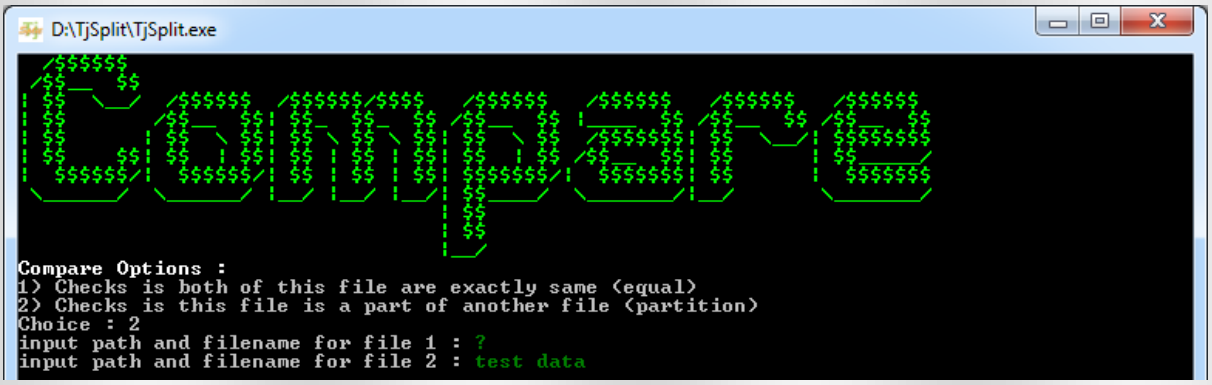


Tip: for paste data from clipboard to the input, input character '?' In the program as shown below:

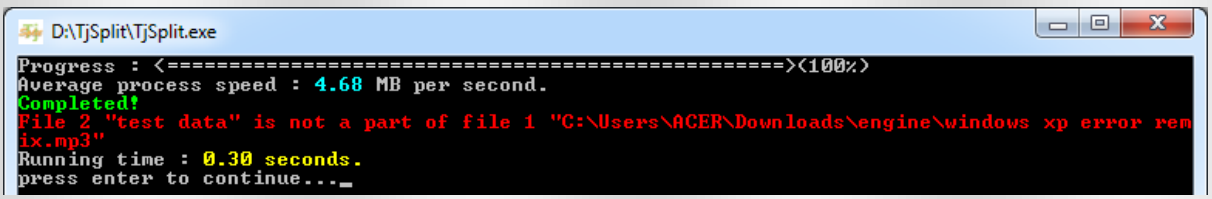
Copy the location data from elsewhere



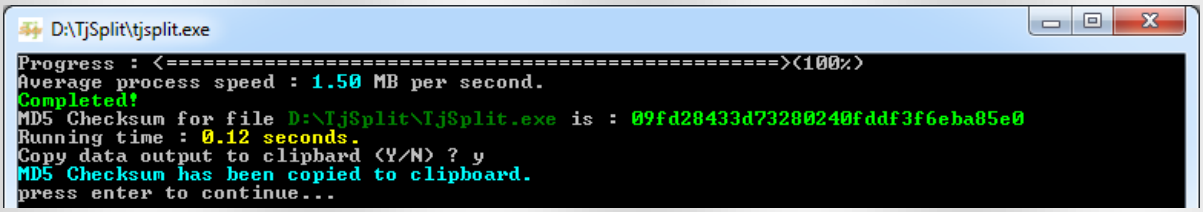
Paste symbolized by inputting '?' On the program TjSplit v0.1



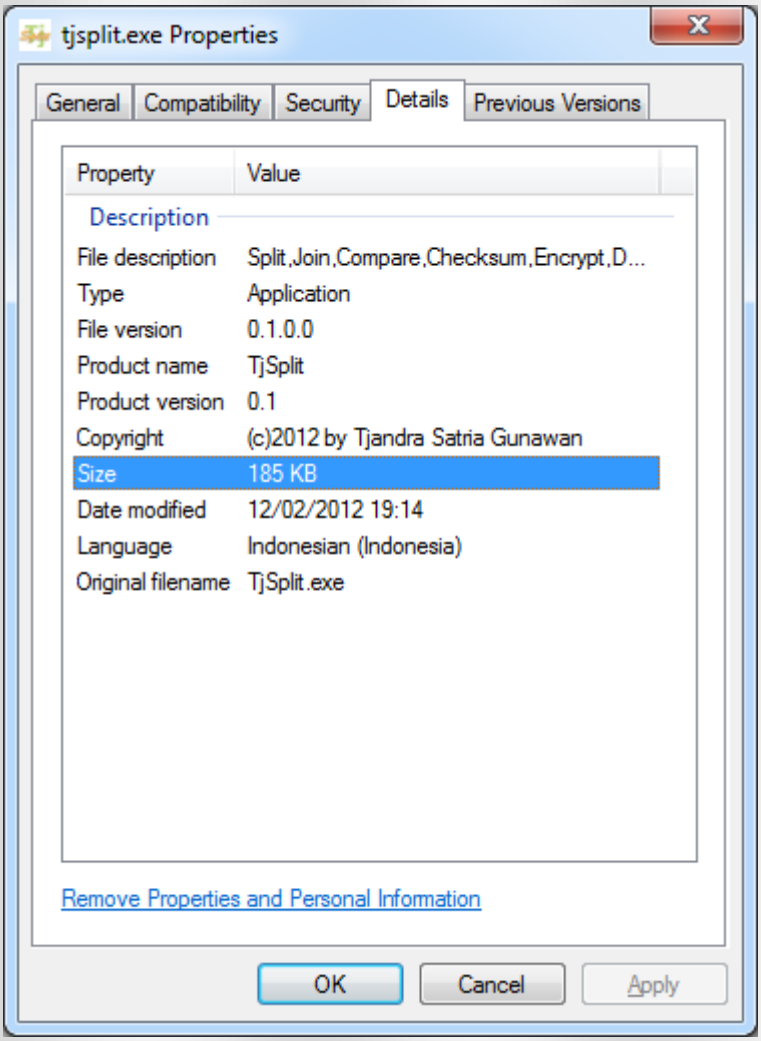
Input '?' is automatically replaced by data in the clipboard.



6) TjSplit v0.1 can read the data that being accessed by other applications, it can even create a checksum for itself.



7) The size of executeable data is small, only 185 KB.



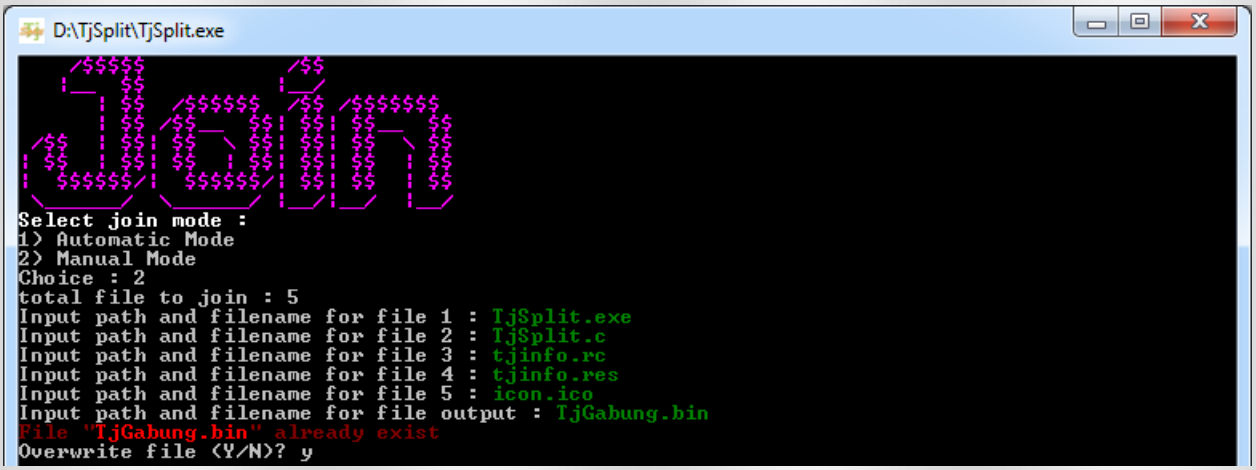
Use of TjSplit v0.1 :

1) Split

TjSplit provides 2 splitting mode : automatic mode (the name of output file names will be equal to original file but with the extension * .001, * .002, etc.), and manual mode (output can be set as you like). Then you will be asked how many output is desired, TjSplit v0.1 is able to cut the file from 1 to 999. Then there are two memory settings for mode, the automatic mode and manual mode.

- Automatic memory mangement, each piece of data will be the original data size divided by the number of data output.
- Manual memory magement, you will be prompted for a file size of “file n” in the unit (byte or KB or MB).

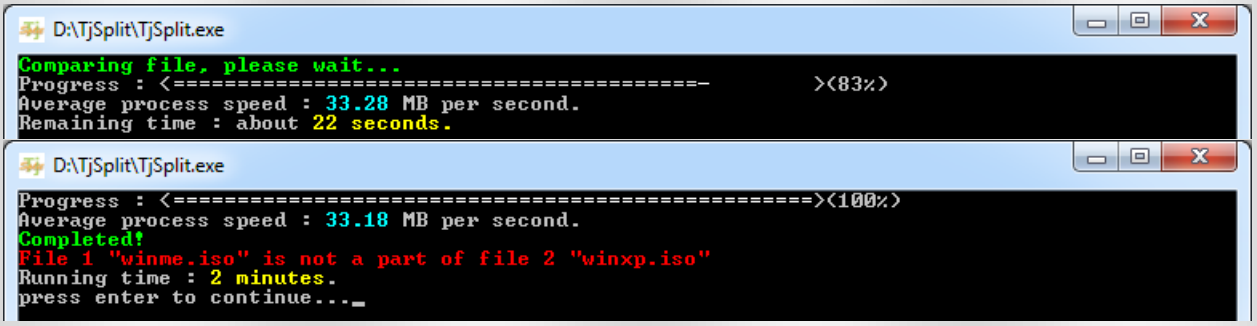
2) Join



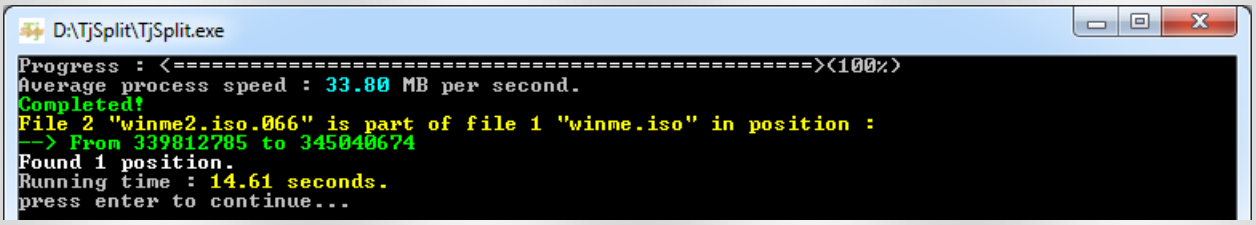
TjSplit provides automatic mode and manual mode for joining data. In automatic mode you just need to input filename with extension .001. For example: you input the file name TjSplit.txt, then the program will automatically search for the file TjSplit.txt.001, if any, the program will search for TjSplit.txt.002, etc., and name the output file will be named TjSplit. txt (corresponding to input a name, but without extension *.001). In manual mode, you will be asked how the amount of data to be joined, and then you input file name for data that will be merged. And of course, you also input file name for output file in this manual mode. If the program detects the same file name with the output file name, then TjSplit asks whether this file should be overwritten or not.

3) Compare

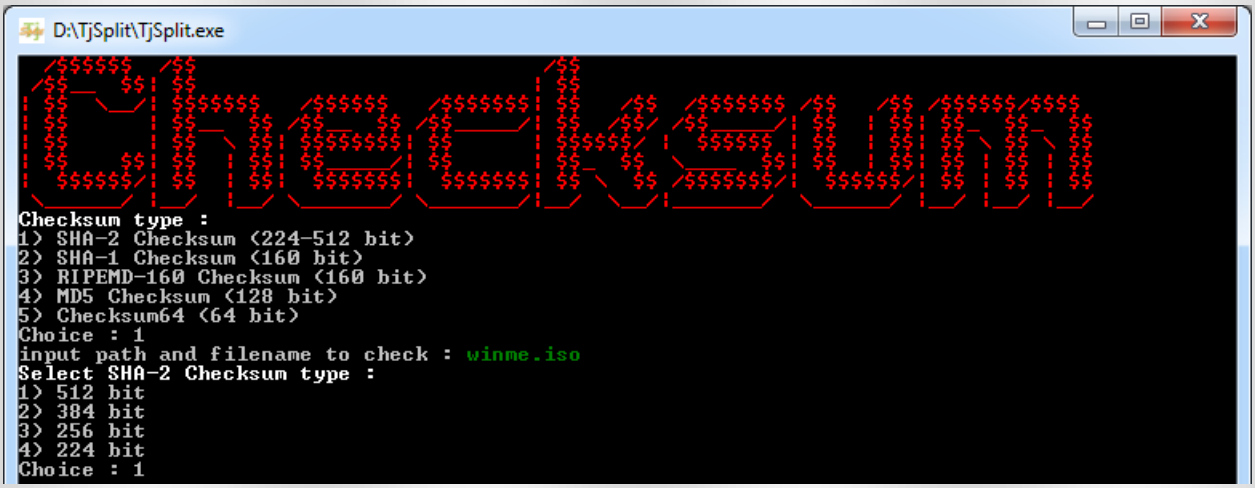
In this mode there are two modes as described in section TjSplit v0.1 features of this manual book, this feature is to compare two data directly. There are two modes of comparison. To check for equality, and check the parts of other files. You only need to select the mode and then enter the two file names to be compared. Wait a while and then the results will be appeared.



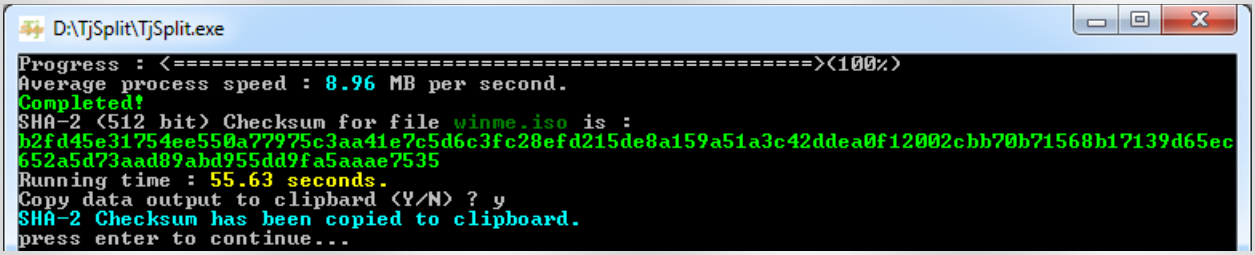
If the file is detected is part of another file, then TjSplit displays like this:



4) Checksum



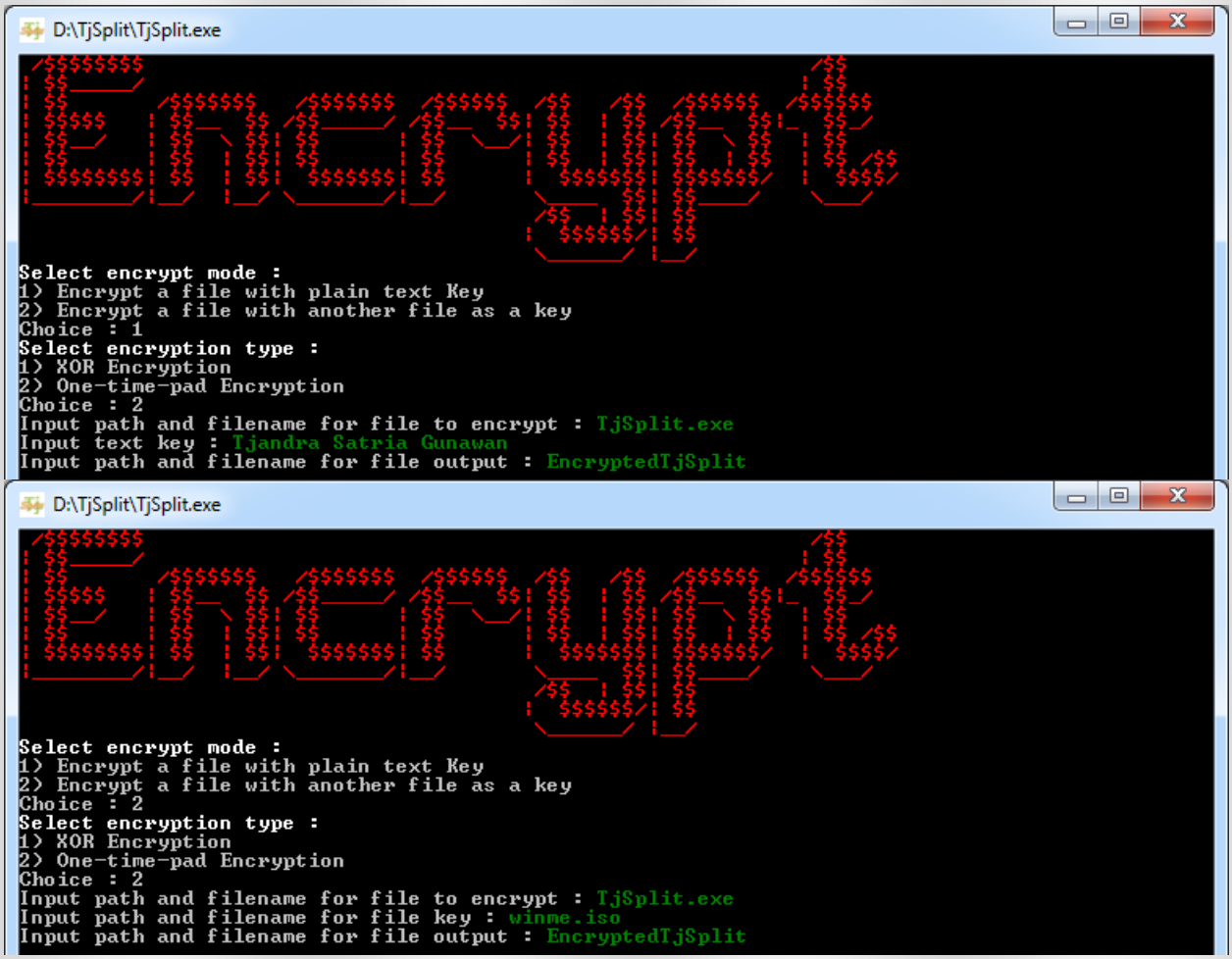
There are 8 types of checksum that is supported by TjSplit v0.1 you just select checksum type and input file name to check, then the results will appear immediately.



A description of what the checksum is described in section TjSplit v0.1 Features in this manual book.

5) Encrypt

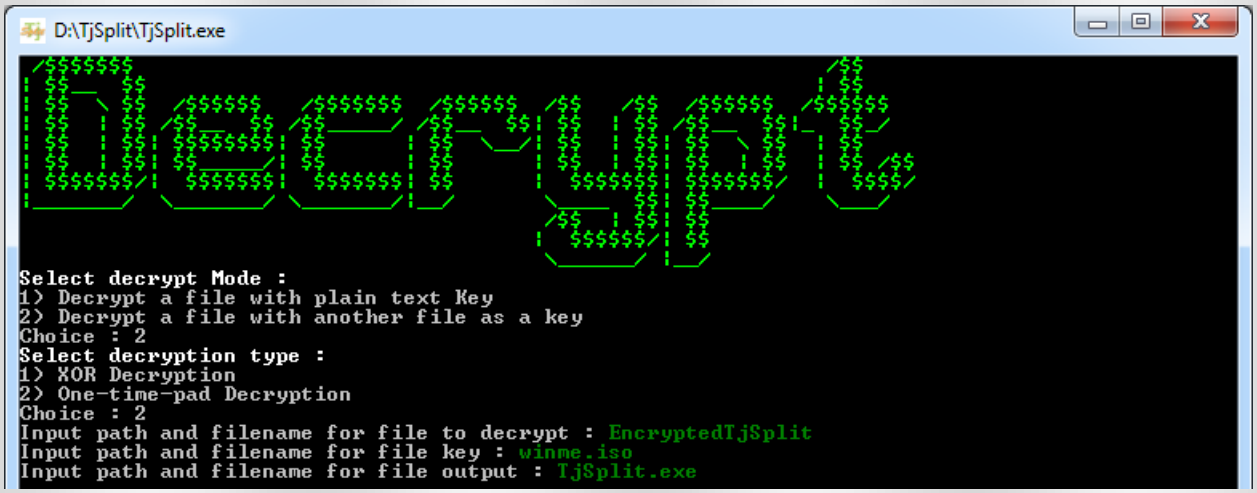
There are two modes of encryption that is supported by TjSplit : encryption with a text key or file key. The key that more secure is a key file, because this key can achieve MB / millions of bytes, but the weakness of this mode is if you want to open a locked file, you first must have a key file to decrypt file, whereas this does not happen on the text key because it can be memorized. There are two types of encryption that supported by TjSplit v0.1 : the XOR Encryption and One-Time-Pad Encryption.



Both types of encryption XOR and One-Time-Pad encryption is a simple but very powerful, encrypted file will not be opened if the key is not correct. Although this encryption is not as well as AES, RSA, DES, Rijndael. But this encryption is already very good and can NEVER be attacked, because the key length can be up to the size of the GigaByte.

6) Decrypt

Decryption is the inverse process of encryption that will return the encrypted data back to the original data if the keys are used properly.

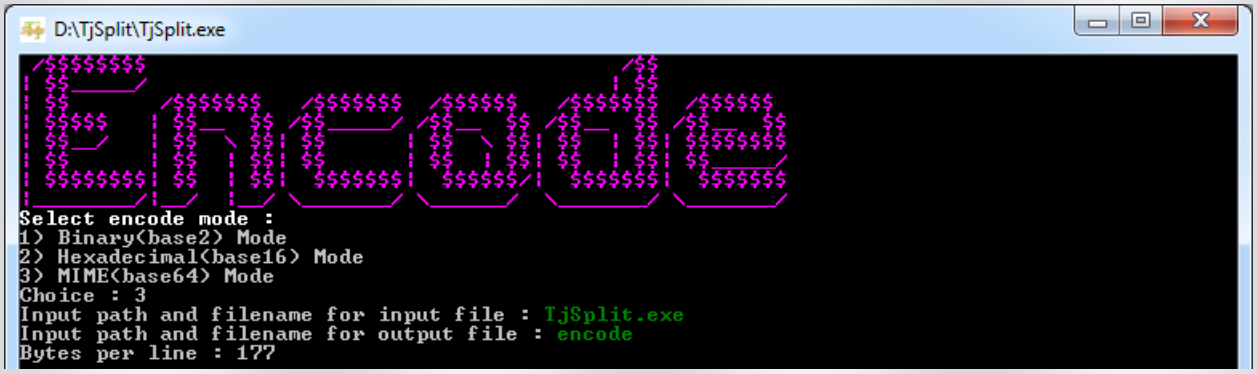


To decrypt a file using TjSplit v0.1 is same as to encrypt daya, just select decrypt mode then select the type of decryption, and then enter the name of file input, input text key or file name as a key to decrypt data, and input the name of the output file.

Crypto process is faster if key is text. However, although more slowly but file key is much more secure, because the key is not only based on a character formation, but in all possible binary formation.

7) Encode

Encoding process is a process of converting from a data file into a text file that is readable by a text editor such as Notepad, WordPad, etc.. This code can be back into the original data with the decoding process. TjSplit v0.1 supports three encoding mode : binary, hexadecimal, and MIME, each has a different base. Typically the size of data that has been encoded is increased. Text is written in binary would be 9 times larger than the actual data size, hex 3 times, and MIME (4/3 = 1.3) times. All output file format in this encode process will have extension *. Txt.



For encoding the data: first, select the encoding mode, then enter the file name as the input and enter output file name. Then specify how many bytes per line, for example, if 177 bytes per line, means in a line there will be 177 group / character, then go to the next line, and so on. Here is an example of the encoding of the word "TjandraSatria Gunawan" with 11 Byte in a row :

The word "Tjandra Satria Gunawan" in the encoded in binary, hexadecimal, and MIME with 11 Byte per line.

Binary :
```
01010100 01101010 01100001 01101110 01100100 01110010 01100001 00100000 01010011 01100001 01110100
01110010 01101001 01100001 00100000 01000111 01110101 01101110 01100001 01110111 01100001 01101110
```

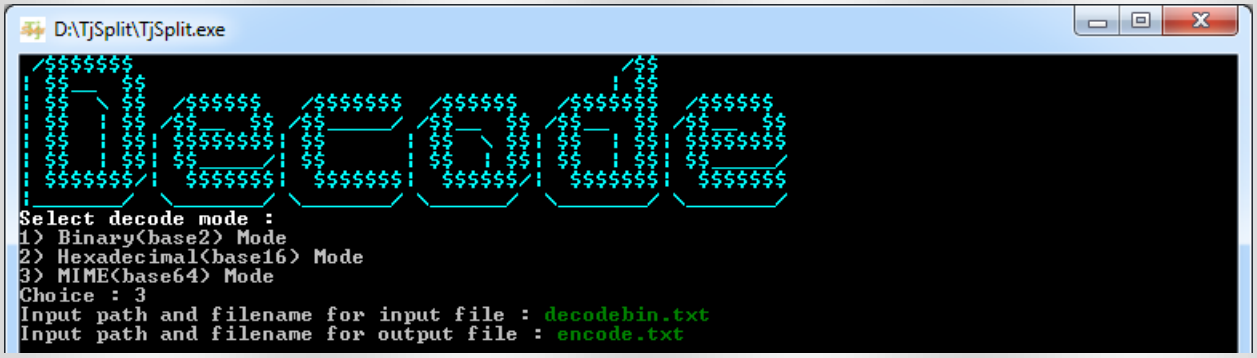
Hexadecimal :
```
54 6a 61 6e 64 72 61 20 53 61 74
72 69 61 20 47 75 6e 61 77 61 6e
```

MIME :
```
VGphbmRyYSB
TYXRyaWEgR3
VuYXdhbg==
```

Not only the text that can be encoded, but any data, and can be decoded back into the original data.

8) Decode

Decoding process is the inverse of Encoding process. This process is to change encoded data back to the original data.



In the decoding process, you are not asked to enter how many bytes per line because it will be detected automatically. The process of decoding the TjSplit v0.1 is faster than the process of encoding because output file size will shrink to the real binary data.