****Encryption Algorithm « THE WHEEL »****

**Let's imagine that around a wheel A there are 170,496 boxes containing all the possible values ​​of 1 byte (0-255) repeated 666 times.**

**From the 512-bit key a number Y>0 is generated.**

**By inserting the key the arrangement of the characters in the boxes is changed thus generating a wheel B.**

**During encryption the wheel "turns" and each character of the original document is found in a specific position P on the wheel.**

**For example a letter "a" can be found in position 12345 and another "a" in 62005 or the "? " can be in 102385 and also in 12 and in 83950.**

**In the encrypted file each of these positions will be recorded as X=(P+Y).**

**When decrypting, once the key is provided, you will obtain wheel B and the same Y.**

**By making (X-Y)=P you will take all the characters from the correct position to reconstruct the original document.**

**Even assuming, for the sake of argument, that you have wheel B, but without knowing the key, and therefore not knowing Y, you would still not obtain the original document.**

****It is evident that the algorithm is inviolable since no cryptanalysis system can be effective.****

**A variable number of characters is inserted into the encrypted document, which have no value for encryption purposes but are included in the calculation of the document's NIDE.**

**This ID Number is a numeric code and, as can be easily seen and verified, the algorithm described above ensures that there cannot be two encrypted files with the same NIDE, except on a purely theoretical level.**

**Even the same document encrypted with the same key n times will have n different NIDEs.**