

RSA Key Generation: Public and Private Keys Explained

For the given two prime numbers, $p = 7$ and $q = 11$, Find the value of modulus (n), totient $\phi(n)$, encryption exponent (e) and decryption exponent (d) and mention the public key and private key.

Solution:

$$n = p \times q = 7 \times 11 = 77$$

$$\phi(n) = (p - 1) \times (q - 1) = (7 - 1) \times (11 - 1) = 6 \times 10 = 60$$

Suppose, $e = 7$ (You can pick any number which satisfy two conditions, i) $1 < e < \phi(n)$, ii) $\gcd(e, \phi(n)) = 1$)

To find the value of d , we need to perform gcd of e & $\phi(n)$ first. Then, we can find the value of d by using a backtracking approach.

Here is the calculation of $\gcd(e, \phi(n))$ or $\gcd(7, 60)$ or $\gcd(b, a)$

$$a = q \times b + r$$

Here,

a = big number

b = small number

q = quotient

r = remainder

$$60 = 8 \times 7 + 4 \dots\dots\dots (i) [a = 60, b = 7, q = 8 \text{ \& } r = 4]$$

$$7 = 1 \times 4 + 3 \dots\dots\dots (ii) [a = 7, b = 4, q = 1 \text{ \& } r = 3] \text{ \#here } a \text{ is the } b \text{ of previous step and } b \text{ is the } r \text{ of previous step}$$

$$4 = 1 \times 3 + 1 \dots\dots\dots (iii) [a = 4, b = 3, q = 1 \text{ \& } r = 1]$$

$$3 = 3 \times 1 + 0 \dots\dots\dots (iv) [a = 3, b = 1, q = 3 \text{ \& } r = 0]$$

Since, $r = 0$ at steps (iv), the value of b is gcd of 7 & 60.

To find the value of d , we need to backtrack from the step (iii) because this step has remainder 1. **Remember, $(e \times d) \bmod \phi(n) = 1$, must satisfy.**

From step (iii), we can write

$$1 = 4 - 1 \times 3$$

Now, we're going to replace 3 using the step (ii),

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 4 - 1 \times (7 - 1 \times 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 4 - 1 \times 7 + 1 \times 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 2 \times 4 - 1 \times 7$$

Now, we're going to replace 4 using the step (i),

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 2 \times (60 - 8 \times 7) - 1 \times 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 2 \times 60 - 16 \times 7 - 1 \times 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 2 \times 60 - 17 \times 7$$

2×60 is divisible by 60. So, -17×7 is the reason for the remainder 1. Here, $e = 7$, so -17 can be d .

For eliminating negative value, we can add 60 ($\phi(n)$) with -17 .

So, $d = -17 + 60 = 43$ which satisfy the condition **$(e \times d) \bmod \phi(n) = 1$.**

Public Key: (modulus: 77, encryption exponent: 7)

Private Key: (modulus: 77, decryption exponent: 43)