EXP NO:4 DATE: 17/02/24

RSA

Aim:To implement an encryption algorithm using Rsa.

Algorithm:

- Step 1: Select two large prime numbers, p and q.
- Step 2: Calculate the modulus, n = p * q.
- Step 3: Compute Euler's totient function, $\varphi(n) = (p-1) * (q-1)$. Step 4: Choose a public exponent, e, such that $1 < e < \varphi(n)$ and $gcd(e, \varphi(n)) = 1$.
- Step 5: Compute the private exponent, d, such that (d * e) mod φ(n) = 1.
 Step 6: Convert the plaintext message into a numerical representation, usually using ASCII values or Unicode.
- Step 7: Encrypt the message by computing ciphertext, c, using the formula c = (msg^e) mod n.
- Step 8: Print the encrypted data.
- Step 9: Decrypt the ciphertext by computing the original message, m, using the formula $m = (c^d) \mod n$.
- Step 10: Print the original message.
- Step 11: Return 0 for successful execution and program termination.

Program:

```
import java.io.*;
import java.math.*;
import java.util.*;
public class GFG {
```

```
public static double gcd(double a, double
h) { double temp; while (true) { temp = a
% h; if (temp == 0)
return h;
a = h;
h =
temp;
}
public static void main(String[]
args) { double p = 9; double q = 5;
double n = p * q;
double e = 2; double phi
= (p - 1) * (q - 1); while (e
< phi) { if (gcd(e, phi) ==</pre>
1) break; else
e++;
} int
k = 2;
double d = (1 + (k * phi)) / e;
double msg = 42;
System.out.println("Message data = " + msg);
double c = Math.pow(msg, e);
c = c \% n;
System.out.println("Encrypted data = " + c);
double m = Math.pow(c, d);
m = m \% n;
System.out.println("Original Message Sent = " + m); }
```

Output:

```
java -cp /tmp/RDzDR7RCbK/GFG
Message data = 42.0
Encrypted data = 18.0
Original Message Sent = 29.0
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Result:

Thus the encryption algorithm using RSA is implemented successfully.