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1 Integer Factorisation

Any integer can be expressed as the multiplication of a list of prime numbers. The longer the value, the harder (and slower) this gets. *Semi-primes* (product of two **primes**) are the hardest numbers to factor

2 RSA

- RSA is the most common method for general public key cryptography
- It provides both encryption and/or authentication
- RSA provides us with two keys:
 - Public (e, n). e is usually a small number, d is a much larger number n is a **very large semi-prime number**
 - Private d
- The values e and d are mathematically linked such that:

$$M^e = C \pmod{n} \quad (1)$$

$$C^d = M \pmod{n} \quad (2)$$

- They are inverses of one another, when used as exponents mod n

2.1 Euler Totient Function

- Integers a and b are *relatively prime* if they **do not share a divisor** (except 1)
- The Euler totient ϕ is the integers from 1 to n-1 that are relatively prime with n
- The **totient value** of a prime p is simply p-1
- For two primes multiplied together its (p-1)(q-1)

2.2 RSA key generator

- Choose two large primes, p and q, then calculate $n = pq$
- Select a value e that is relatively prime with the totient of n

$$p = 17, q = 11 \quad (3)$$

$$n = p * q = 187 \quad (4)$$

$$\phi(n) = (p - 1) * (q - 1) = 160 \quad (5)$$

$$e = \text{one of } 3, 6, 7, 11 = 7 \quad (6)$$

- p, q, $\phi(n)$ - Private
- e, n - Public
- Calculate a multiplicative inverse to e: d, where

$$(e * d) \pmod{\phi(n)} = 1$$

- This is easily achieved if we know $\phi(n)$, but not otherwise
- Now we have a public key e,n and a private key d

2.3 Why is RSA secure

- We need to know $\phi(n)$ to find d
- Finding this is extremely hard, for example we could factor n into p and q

2.4 Using RSA

- The keys (e, n) and (d) are reversible either can be used for encryption, and the other used for decryption
- Everyone knows the public key, only the owner knows the private key
- This leads us to two very useful use cases for RSA:
 - Encryption only the owner can read
 - Signing that must have been performed by the owner

Reference section

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