public class ElGamal{

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public static void main(String args[])
// This code demonstrates the El Gamal algorithm
// notation as in slides
// prime p = 467 , g = 2
// Let Alice's private key be 153
// we need to work out Alice's public key
// Alice public key = g^{153} mod 467
int p = 467, g = 2, Alice_Pri=153;
int Alice Pub=1;
// we want 2*2*2*2* .... 153 times mod 467
for(int j=1; j <=Alice Pri;j++ )</pre>
    {
        Alice Pub = (g*Alice Pub) % p;
    }
System.out.println("Alice's public key is " + Alice Pub);
// Bob wants to send Alice the message M=331
// and let k = 197
// He computes c 1 and c 2
// what are the values?
int c 1=1, c 2=1, M=331;
// refer to notes 1.1.3 and eqn 2
// c 1 = g<sup>k</sup> mod p and c 2= M * (Alice Pub)<sup>k</sup> mod p
// Bob picks k
        int k = 197;
        // c 1 = g^k mod p
for (int j = 1; j <=k; j++)
        c_1 = g*c_1 % p;
    System.out.println("c 1= " + c 1);
    //c 2= M * (Alice Pub)^k mod p
  for (int j = 1; j <=k; j++)
    {
        c 2 = (Alice Pub*c 2) % p;
  c 2 = (M * c 2) % p;
            System.out.println("c 2= " + c 2);
  // Bob sends c 1 and c 2 to Alice
   // ALice wishes to read Bob's message,
   // to this goal Alice evaluates x = (c 1)^{Alice Pri} \mod p
  // Note Eve does not know Alice Pri
            int x=1;
  for (int j = 1; j <=Alice Pri; j++)
        x = (c 1*x) % p; // 1.3 eqn 3
  System.out.println("x= " + x);
  // seek x inverse, 1.3 eqn 3 - second part
  // there are quicker ways of doing this
  // note for large p this is laborious
  // there are quicker algorithms
  // but we keep it simple
  int xinv=1;
   for (int j = 1; j \le p-1; j++)
           if ((j*x)%p==1)
                   xinv=i:
                System.out.println("xinv= " + xinv);
       }
```