## Practical no: 6B

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Subject: Cryptography Lab

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Aim: Implement the following methods to support cryptography algorithms.

b) Fermat's little theorem for Multiplicative Inverse

## b) Fermat's little theorem for Multiplicative Inverse (Code and Output):

```
#include <stdio.h>
// Function to calculate (a^b) % m using modular exponentiation
int powerMod(int a, int b, int m)
  int result = 1;
  a = a \% m:
  while (b > 0)
     if (b & 1)
     result = (result * a) % m;
     b = b >> 1;
     a = (a * a) \% m;
  return result;
// Function to calculate the multiplicative inverse of a modulo p
int calculateInverse(int a, int p)
  return powerMod(a, p - 2, p);
}
int main() {
  int a, p;
  printf("\n Enter the number whose inverse is to be found (a): ");
  scanf("%d", &a);
  printf("\n Enter the prime modulo (p): ");
```

```
scanf("%d", &p);
// Check if p is prime
int i, isPrime = 1;
for (i = 2; i * i \le p; i++)
  if (p \% i == 0) {
  isPrime = 0;
  break;
if (!isPrime)
  printf("%d is not a prime number.\n", p);
  return 0;
if (a \% p == 0)
  printf("\n The number \%d does not have an inverse modulo \%d\n", a, p);
else
   int inverse = calculateInverse(a, p);
   printf("\n The multiplicative inverse of %d modulo %d is: %d\n", a, p,inverse);
return 0;
```

```
Enter the number whose inverse is to be found (a): 98

Enter the prime modulo (p): 47

The multiplicative inverse of 98 modulo 47 is: 12

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.

Enter the number whose inverse is to be found (a): 60

Enter the prime modulo (p): 101

The multiplicative inverse of 60 modulo 101 is: 32

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Conclusion: We have successfully studied and implemented Fermat's Little theorem for multiplicative inverse which supports the algorithms used in cryptography in C.