Thank you, Aldo; an excellent point made on cryptography. RSA technology is an effective method. As highlighted, due to the technique being based on two large prime numbers, Burnett and Paine (2001) support that the probability of two people selecting the same prime name is so tiny it will likely never happen. Despite this benefit, a limitation is the speed of the algorithm in comparison to symmetrical algorithms such as the RC4, which is up to seven hundred times faster and RC5 five hundred times than the 1,024 bit RSA (Burnett and Paine, 2001). RC4 also incurs limitations due to several insecure vulnerabilities despite its encryption data rate and, combined with other techniques, can be strengthened (Asare et al., 2019). In a practical situation of wireless sensor networks (WSN), RSA would be valid as WSN can be known for vulnerabilities and insecurities. The encryption algorithm can be cheaply copied and installed on machines, providing greater flexibility, ease of use, and oppornity for upgrade. The disadvantage again would be speed as suggested but also the cost and efficiency of modification if needed (Jirwan et al., 2013). The critical factor is that all cryptography algorithms can secure data. They are all unique in their methods; however, the challenge is finding the best one for high security with the fastest time for key generation, encryption, and data decryption (Magsood et al., 2017).

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