



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
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University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

**Course Code and Name : 19IT602– CRYPTOGRAPHY AND CYBER
SECURITY**

III YEAR / VI SEMESTER

Unit 3: ASYMMETRIC KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY

Topic : Euler Totient Function

Fermat's Theorem

- Useful in public key and primality testing
- If P is Prime Number & a is a positive integer not divisible by p then
 - $a^{p-1} = 1 \pmod{p}$
 - where p is prime and $\gcd(a,p)=1$
- Also known as Fermat's Little Theorem
- Also have: $a^p = a \pmod{p}$

Euler Totient Function $\phi(n)$

- Euler Totient Function $\phi(n) = pq$
 - $\phi(n) = pq = \phi(p) * \phi(q) = (p-1) * (q-1)$
- Where p and q are two prime numbers; $p \neq q$

- **Example**

- $\phi(21) = (3-1) \times (7-1) = 2 \times 6 = 12$

Euler Totient Function $\phi(n)$:some Values

n	$\phi(n)$
1	1
2	1
3	2
4	2
5	4
6	2
7	6
8	4
9	6
10	4

n	$\phi(n)$
11	10
12	4
13	12
14	6
15	8
16	8
17	16
18	6
19	18
20	8

n	$\phi(n)$
21	12
22	10
23	22
24	8
25	20
26	12
27	18
28	12
29	28
30	8



Euler's Theorem

- Every a and n that are relatively prime:

- $a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$

- **Example**

$a=3; n=10; \phi(10)=4;$

hence $3^4 = 81 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$

$a=2; n=11; \phi(11)=10;$

hence $2^{10} = 1024 \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$

Testing for Primality

- often need to **find large prime numbers**
- traditionally sieve using trial division
 - ie. divide by all numbers (primes) in turn less than the square root of the number
 - only works for small numbers
- alternatively can use statistical primality tests based on properties of primes
 - for which all primes numbers satisfy property
 - but some composite numbers, called pseudo-primes, also satisfy the property
- can use a slower deterministic Primality test

Miller Rabin Algorithm

a test based on prime properties that result from Fermat's Theorem algorithm is:

TEST (n) is:

1. Find integers $k, q, k > 0, q$ odd, so that $(n-1)=2^kq$
2. Select a random integer $a, 1 < a < n-1$
3. if $a^q \bmod n = 1$ then return ("inconclusive");
4. for $j = 0$ to $k - 1$ do
 5. if $(a^{2^jq} \bmod n = n-1)$
then return("inconclusive")
6. return ("composite")



Thank You