



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE RESEARCH, IDEAS AND INNOVATIONS IN TECHNOLOGY

ISSN: 2454-132X

Impact factor: 4.295

(Volume 4, Issue 1)

Available online at www.ijariit.com

Data Encryption without Using Prime Numbers

Abhishek Kumar

abhishekkumar.jhansi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

It is an encryption algorithm that uses randomly generated number sequences to encrypt data, instead of using prime numbers hence saving so much processing time, generating prime in itself a tedious task and required a heavy amount of computation, but generating random number sequences is far easier and require a significantly lesser amount of computation. This algorithm generates two random number sequences (discussed in introduction) (treated as private keys), digits in these number sequences are grouped in different configuration viz. 2 DG (grouping 2 digits), 3 DG (grouping 3 digits) this form groups of digits in both number sequences, these groups are then multiplied to form a result and this result is multiplied with plain data to encrypt the data.

1. ABBRIVIATIONS

DRNSBMRM2

D=decimal

R=random

N=number

S=sequence

B=bits

M=multiplier

R=resultant

M=multiplier

2=2 digit numbers up to 99

2. CRYPTOSYSTEM

1. Generate two RNS (random number sequence) from 01 to 99.
2. Say these random number sequences as RNS1 and RNS2.
3. RNS1 and RNS2 both have 198 bits decimal number sequence.
4. Group three bits together in both RNS1 and RNS2 until whole number sequence is grouped.
5. 66 groups are formed in both RNS1 and RNS2 (198/3).
6. Multiply group1 of RNS1 with group1 of RNS2 and obtain the result.
7. Multiply group2 of RNS1 and group2 of RNS2 and obtain the result.
8. Carry on this operation until all the groups in both RNS1 and RNS2 are multiplied.
9. Multiply the results which were obtained by above operations, we get a new result.
10. Multiply this result with data we get the encrypted data.

3. METHOD TO GENERATE RANDOM NUMBER SEQUENCES

- 3.1 Generate two digit random numbers from 01 to 99 for 99 times.(Each number is unique i.e. no duplicate numbers allowed)
- 3.2 Group them together to form a random number sequence.

4. EXAMPLE

Let the RNS1=999897.....69686766656463.....01. (Max. value)

RNS2=999897.....69686766656463.....01. (Max. value)

Grouping bits in both sequences

RNS1=999 897 969 594001.

Do similar with RNS2

RNS2=999 897 969 594001.

Multiply groups of the sequences one by one as shown:-

$999 * 999 = 998001$ (result 1)

$897 * 897 = 804609$ (result 2)

Carry on up to

$001 * 001 = 01$ (result 3)

Multiply all these results (result 1 and result 2 and so on) we get

5936327518475546013821586718069583377892776162978923803062365162965397556355973313200938377159642
9890773820174655156791770990970686782226815025245749390936234444115381139328011457243249866008078
0801648157757487859859850720475124794499773098962294653146957693824405338868832758722090977142043
2327220809170944000000000000000000000000000000 (maximum possible value) (342 decimal bits)(Itself can be
treated as a private key)

1512089093627224787892608840208551446993402923866972250463369174495129723846875738526107904810244
1132665130095798329460382860066477712272452115266616282923622677373891678161648295528491690335851
6938886595137243872374051003712018455514337081389209112504978022674175039882593031069584490495600
2749633903131099136000000000000000000000000000000 (minimum possible value) (340 decimal bits).

5921206627539273765942660629667497863422842133740254080557731471220446259397128573934832758667861
8577750730716507532384573270496403901099956981371908776264387217637799197151184662769040069697449
2910775949824376347262244562010392294894833939082337374189645989155698783488057345561513252809248
3205225741885783408640000000000000000000000000000 (342 decimal bits) (no. of keys possible).

Multiply this with data e.g. =256(maximum ASCII value).

(256*59363275184755460138215867180695833778927761629789238030623651629653975566355973313200938377
1596429890773820174655156791770990970686782226815025245749390936234444115381139328011457243249866
0080780801648157757487859859850720475124794499773098962294653146957693824405338868832758722090977
1420432327220809170944000000000000000000000000000000 (maximum possible value)(342 decimal bits).

1519699844729739779538326199825813344740550697722604493583965481719141774498712916817944022455286
8605203809796471172013869337368849581625006464646291184407967601769353757166797093305427196569806
7988522192838591689212412178444163194739194191333434743120562116961904776675042118623285529014836
30675768527147761664000000000000000000000000000000 (342 decimal bits) are the encrypted data.

DECRYPTION

(151969984472973977953832619982581334474055069772260449358396548171914177449871291681794402245528
6860520380979647117201386933736884958162500646464629118440796760176935375716679709330542719656980
6798852219283859168921241217844416319473919419133343474312056211696190477667504211862328552901483
630675768527147761664000000000000000000000000000000)/(
5936327518475546013821586718069583377892776162978923803062365162965397556635597331320093837715964
2989077382017465515679177099097068678222681502524574939093623444411538113932801145724324986600807
8080164815775748785985985072047512479449977309896229465314695769382440533886883275872209097714204
3232722080917094400000000000000000000000000000000)=256.

5. CONCLUSION

The algorithm uses lesser computing power and is faster because it does not use prime numbers for encryption method hence it is not secure enough if it is compared with algorithms that use prime numbers.

6. REFERENCES

Computer Networks By -Behrouz A. Fourozan.