

MATH 314 Spring 2018 - Class Notes

10/31/2018

Scribe: Braeden Dorsey

Summary: Today we analyzed the steps involved in encrypting a message using the RSA Public Key Cryptosystem

- RSA revolves around the key idea that factorization is **hard**
- If you have 2 prime numbers p and q , multiplying them together is easy
- $n = pq$
- However, if you're just given n and must find prime p and q , it is much harder
- Remember **Euler's Theorem**, that if $n=pq$, then $\Phi(n) = (p-1)(q-1)$

Steps to Encrypt using RSA:

Step 1: Alice picks p and q , finds n

Alice picks 2 prime integers p and q . For our example, let's use

$$p = 11, q = 13$$

$$n = p \cdot q$$

$$\text{our } n = 11 \cdot 13 = 143$$

Step 2: Find $\Phi(n)$

By Euler's Theorem, $\Phi(n) = (p-1)(q-1)$

$$\text{Our } \Phi(n) = (11-1)(13-1) = 10 \cdot 12 = 120$$

Step 3: Find encryption exponent e and decryption exponent d

Encryption exponent e is an integer where $\gcd(e, \Phi(n)) = 1$

We make our $e = 7$ because $\gcd(7, 120) = 1$

Decryption exponent d is the result of $e^{-1} \pmod{\Phi(n)}$

IN our example, $7^{-1} \pmod{120}$ equals 103.

$$d = 103$$

Step 4: Alice sends out the public key

The public key is (n,e) , which others will use to send Alice a message

Alice's private key is d , which she tells **no one**

In our example, the public key she sends out is $(143,7)$

Step 5: Bob uses the public key for his message

Bob picks his message m , where $m < n$

m CAN be larger than n , but in this case it must be broken into blocks.

In our example, let $m = 9$.

to encrypt, Bob finds **ciphertext** = $m^e \pmod n$

In our example, $9^7 \pmod{143} = 48 = c$

Bob sends the message "48" to Alice

Step 6: Alice decrypts c

This where d being a secret comes into play

To find the message m , Alice computes $c^d \pmod n$

IN our example, this is $48^{103} \pmod{143} = 9$.

The message m is 9, so decryption is successful.

- But how is Eve supposed to crack this RSA system?
- to crack, Eve must find the decryption exponent d
- notice, Eve already knows e and n thanks to the public key.
- since $d = e^{-1} \pmod{\Phi(n)}$, Eve must factor n so that she can find $\Phi(n)$ and thus d .
- a way to do this will be discussed in later notes