

MysteryTwister C3

THE CRYPTO CHALLENGE CONTEST

SUMMER JOB

Author: Matthias Minihold, ECRYPT-NET

February 2018

Introduction (1/2)

A summer job in an Austrian weekly magazine is typically not too exciting. Assisting journalists, fetching coffee – but one day was different. A mysterious letter arrived. While puzzled colleagues stared at the numbers, unintelligible gibberish to them, you, a hobby cryptographer, immediately recognize them as ciphertext...

Listing 1: Mysterious Letter

```
n = 630548215070129547156718332495889632234434145411971275888376
9876032602252527879261352767389441056891000362955358681414243865
3640364957870769912818949143213863190059077472921499001536910276
0964884776344849717811484309528915040117952098061886881,
e = 65535,
C = 260001881613721017824586936303188695001388592045904665092472
8894214116403159983951888363604473387413427592085354543141796129
0801846722238165807498944186980486066528311698680332170496013848
2670008499013589212688353936403097000905288739651223931.
```


Challenge

Telling your colleagues how to solve the riddle, today's task is set:

1. Find an algorithm to factor the RSA modulus n with the peculiar property: $\sqrt{n} \approx k \in \mathbb{N}$.
2. Decrypt the ciphertext c , after completely recovering the private key d : $m = \text{Dec}_d(c)$.
3. Finally, pass the information on to your colleagues, give the key to your local cyber-police department, submit the solution to MysteryTwister, take a selfie, and call it a day!

The solution consists of the complete plaintext of the letter. Please enter the solution in capital letters with spaces between the words.

Reminder: Textbook-RSA

KeyGen: Generates the public key $pk = (N, e)$ and the private key $sk = d$, where d has to be kept secret. The following relations hold:

- ▶ $N = p \cdot q$ with prime numbers $p, q \in \mathbb{P} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$,
- ▶ $e \in \mathbb{N}$ co-prime to $\varphi(N) := (p - 1)(q - 1)$,
i.e. $\gcd(e, \varphi(N)) = 1$, and
- ▶ $d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $e \cdot d = 1 \pmod{\varphi(N)}$, i.e.
 $d := e^{-1} \pmod{\varphi(N)}$ s.t. $m = m^{e \cdot d} \pmod{N}$.

Enc: Encryption computes $c := m^e \pmod{N}$.

Dec: Decryption using d : $m = c^d = m^{e \cdot d} \pmod{N}$.

Hints & Info

Hint: If you use SageMath, the following helps with conversions:
`from sage.crypto.util import ascii_to_bin, bin_to_ascii, ascii_integer`

Additional Information: The scenario is inspired by a real incident from 1997. The message is fictive, it starts with "Hi".

Generally, this attack is successful only in negligibly many cases if realistic prime generation is used, of course.