

24-S1-Q1

Q: RSA

(a) small prime num affect security?

(i) RSA : 5 11 pub: 3 private?

(ii)  $m=4$ ,  $C=?$

(iii) decrypt?

(b) (i) spear? whaling? target?

(ii) technological measure?

## Solution (a)

- ① RSA relies on the computational difficulty of factoring large numbers.
- ② If small prime numbers are used (e.g. 5 and 11), an attacker can factor the RSA modulus  $n$  extremely quickly
- ③ Once  $n$  is factored, the attacker knows the secret  $\phi(n)$  and can easily compute the private key  $d$ . This completely breaks RSA security
- ④ In a real deployment, primes used should typically be 512, 1024, or more bits long so that factoring  $n$  is infeasible within given time with current technology

c) Calculate Bob's private key  $d$

$$p = 5, q = 11$$

$$n = p \times q = 5 \times 11 = 55$$

$$\phi(n) = (p-1) \times (q-1) = 4 \times 10 = 40$$

4 factor : 2

10 factor : 2, 5

Select  $e$  from

1	2	3	5	7	11	13	...
x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	

$$e = 3$$

$$e \cdot d \bmod \phi(n) = 1$$

let  $k$  denote positive integer

$$d = \frac{k \cdot \phi(n) + 1}{e}$$

$$= \frac{40k + 1}{3}$$

$$\text{let } k=1, d = \frac{41}{3} \quad \times$$

$$\text{let } k = 2, d = \frac{81}{3} = 27 \quad \checkmark$$

So, the Bob's private key is 27

cii) Alice ciphertext  $c$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= m^e \bmod n \\ &= 4^3 \bmod 55 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 9$$

ciii) Bob decrypt :

$$\begin{aligned} &c^d \bmod n \\ &= 9^{27} \bmod 55 \\ &= (9^3)^9 \bmod 55 \\ &= 729^9 \bmod 55 \\ &= 14^9 \bmod 55 \\ &= [(14)^3]^3 \bmod 55 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (2744)^3 \bmod 55$$

$$= (49)^3 \bmod 55$$

$$= 4$$

So, Bob recover the original  
message  $m=4$

(b) (i) Spear Phishing.

- ① Although spear phishing uses email, it takes a more targeted approach.
- ② Cyber criminals targets a specific individual or a group of people.

whaling phishing attack

- ① A whaling phishing attack is an advanced form of phishing that is precisely engineered to target the most critical individuals in companies.

② Such as senior executives, high-ranking managers and employees with high-level access.

(ii) measures

① Scrutinize the emails you receive.

Most phishing emails have significant errors like spelling mistakes and format changes from that of legitimate sources.

② Make use of an anti-phishing toolbar

③ Update your passwords regularly and use MFT

④ Conduct regular employee training

⑤ Stay up-to-date with security patches and updates.