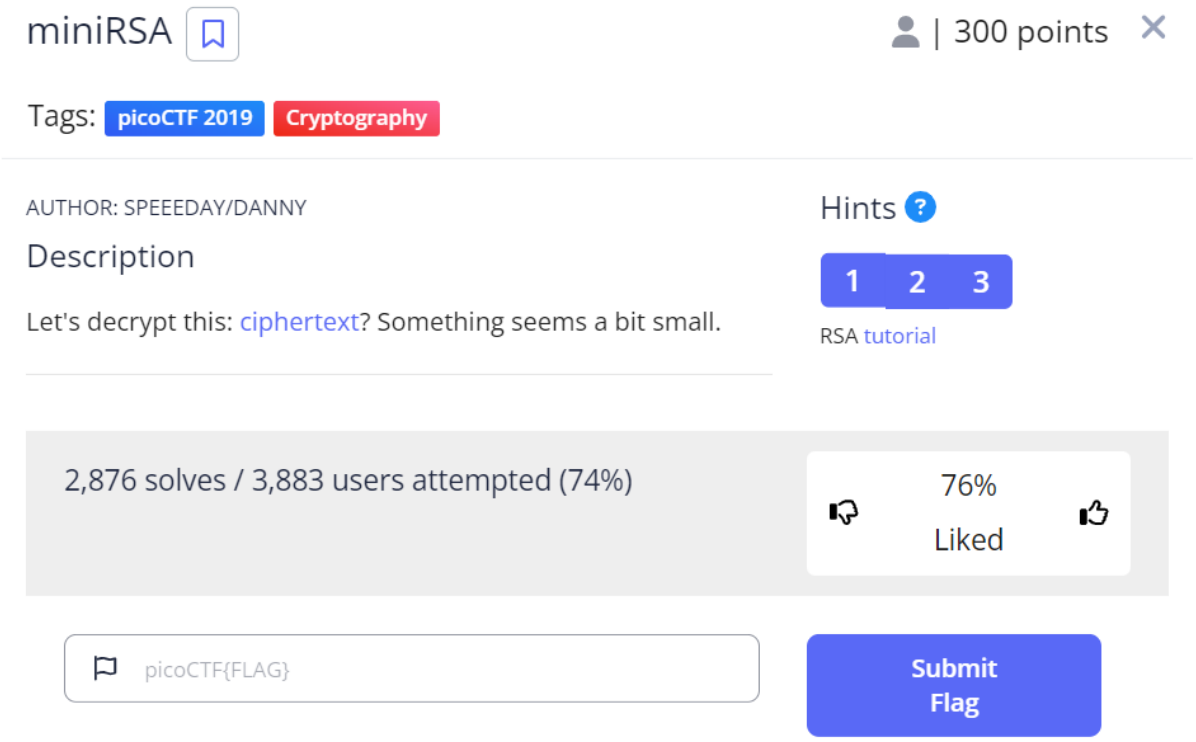
vi) miniRSA



The following is our ciphertext:

```
220531641393113403107460374692824779903015522125251987265007301078204917985697608051271623730888229422636930041271999590406493181953145639295795712245964073642408974477222193350086093633145928083221144554833242933857236982370478462536893 3
```

And the value of e is given to be 3.

In the wiki page:

Encryption [edit]

After Bob obtains Alice's public key, he can send a message M to Alice.

To do it, he first turns M (strictly speaking, the un-padded plaintext) into an integ
an agreed-upon reversible protocol known as a padding scheme. He then comp

$$c \equiv m^e \pmod{n}.$$

This can be done reasonably quickly, even for very large numbers, using modul
values of m will yield a ciphertext c equal to m,[22] but this is very unlikely to occ

Decryption [edit]

Alice can recover m from c by using her private key exponent d by computing

$$c^d \equiv (m^e)^d \equiv m \pmod{n}.$$

Given m, she can recover the original message M by reversing the padding sch

We observe that (mod n) remains in ciphered and deciphered text. So essentially we have to calculate the e-th root of 'c' to get our message.

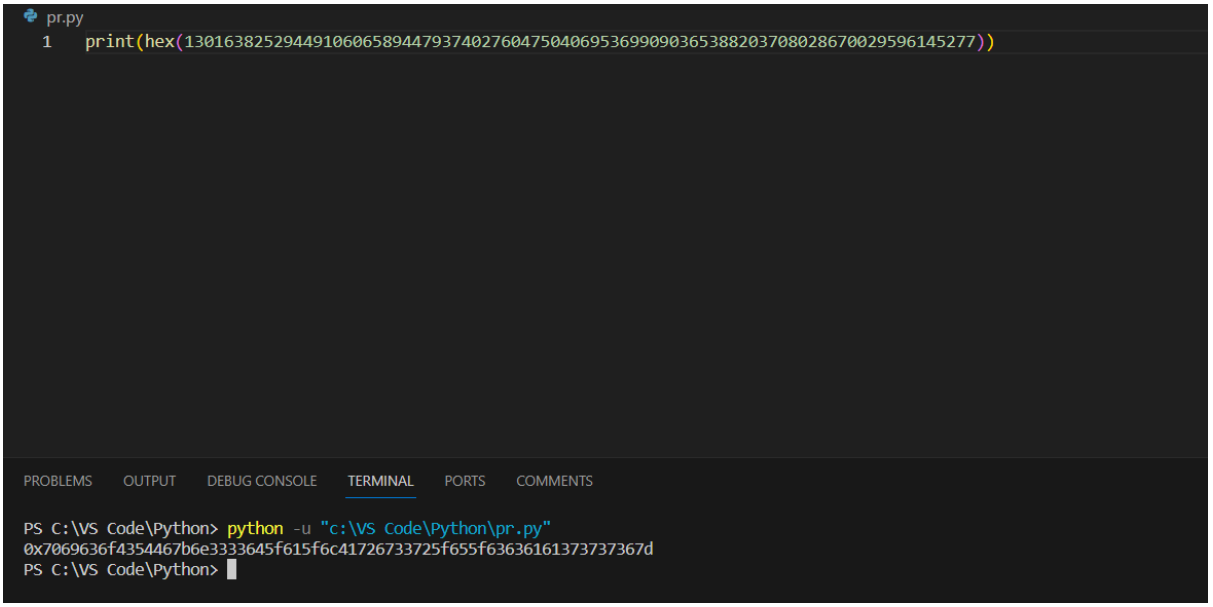
That is what we do.

The cube root (e=3) of ciphertext is:

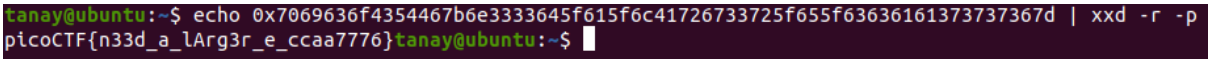
13016382529449106065894479374027604750406953699090365388203708028670029596145277

(I had to use an online calculator for this as python was not returning the exact answer)

I converted it to hex. This was what was returned:



Upon converting this to ASCII:



This is our flag
[Source: dCode]