

Consider the RSA cryptosystem with the following setting:

- Use a 27-letter alphabet for plaintext and ciphertext:
_ (notation for blank) with numerical equivalent 0 and letters A-Z (the English alphabet) with numerical equivalents 1-26.
- Plaintext message units are blocks of $k = 2$ letters, whereas ciphertext message units are blocks of $l = 3$ letters.
- The modulus $n = pq$, where $p = 37$ and $q = 79$.
- You must choose the encryption exponent e as the smallest valid odd prime (pay attention to the required condition!).

Encrypt the plaintext VIENNA.

Solution.

Values:

$$n = 2923 \quad \varphi(n) = 2808 \quad e = 5$$

Plaintext:

Blocks of k letters: VI EN NA

$$\text{Numerical equivalents: } b_1 = 603 \quad b_2 = 149 \quad b_3 = 379$$

Encryption:

$$c_1 = b_1^e \bmod n = 1359 \quad c_2 = b_2^e \bmod n = 2887 \quad c_3 = b_3^e \bmod n = 1255$$

Blocks of l letters: AWI CY Y ASM

Ciphertext: AWICY YASM

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- Plaintext message units are blocks of $k = 2$ letters, whereas ciphertext message units are blocks of $l = 3$ letters.
- The modulus $n = pq$, where $p = 61$ and $q = 71$.
- You must choose the encryption exponent e as the smallest valid odd prime (pay attention to the required condition!).
- The decryption exponent d is determined by e and must be filled in as a positive number mod $\varphi(n)$.

Decrypt the ciphertext CLPAYQCMJ.

Solution.

Values:

$$n = 4331 \quad \varphi(n) = 4200 \quad e = 11 \quad d = 2291$$

Ciphertext:

Blocks of l letters: CLP AYQ CMJ

$$\text{Numerical equivalents: } c_1 = 2527 \quad c_2 = 1421 \quad c_3 = 2548$$

Decryption:

$$b_1 = c_1^d \bmod n = 59 \quad b_2 = c_2^d \bmod n = 498 \quad b_3 = c_3^d \bmod n = 257$$

Blocks of k letters: BE RL IN

Plaintext: BERLIN