# **Emerging Blockchain Models for Digital Currencies**

Name: Shaik Aarif

Regd No: 2200033144

Exp 3: Implementation of the Custom Asymmetric Key Encryption Algorithm.

# **Description:**

## **Key Generation**

- The key\_generation function generates a public-private key pair using predefined values for prime numbers p and q.
- n is the product of p and q, and g is a primitive root modulo n.
- The private key is a (a secret integer), and the public key consists of g, A (where A = g^a mod n), and n.
- The function returns both the private key (a, n) and public key (g, A, n).

### **Encryption**

- The encrypt function encrypts a message m using the public key.
- A random integer k is selected, and then two values are computed:
  - o  $c1 = g^k \mod n$  (first part of the ciphertext)
  - $\circ$  c2 = (m \* A^k) mod n (second part of the ciphertext)
- It returns the encrypted message as a tuple (c1, c2).

### **Decryption**

- The decrypt function decrypts the ciphertext (c1, c2) using the private key (a, n).
- It first calculates  $S = c1^a \mod n$ , which is the shared secret.
- Then, the modular inverse of S (denoted S^-1 mod n) is computed.
- Finally, the original message m is recovered as  $m = (c2 * S^{-1}) \mod n$ .

### **Main Program**

- 1. **Key Generation:** It calls key generation to obtain the public and private keys.
- 2. **Message Conversion:** The original message, "BlockChain", is converted into a numeric format by converting each character to its ASCII value (minus 'A' to shift into a suitable range).

- 3. **Encryption:** Each numeric value is encrypted using the public key, and the encrypted pairs (c1, c2) are stored in a list res.
- 4. **Decryption:** The ciphertext (c1, c2) pairs are decrypted using the private key, and the numeric results are stored in resdesc.
- 5. **Message Reconstruction:** Finally, the decrypted numeric values are converted back to characters (by adding the ASCII value of 'A') and printed as the decrypted message.

```
1. from sympy import mod inverse
3. def key_generation():
4.
5.
        p = 7
 6.
        q = 11
        n = p * q
7.
8.
        g = 5
9.
        a = 3
10.
        A = pow(g, a, n)
11.
        private_key = (a,n)
12.
        public_key = (g, A, n)
13.
14.
        return private_key, public_key
15.
16.
17. def encrypt(public_key, m):
18.
        g, A, n = public_key
19.
        \bar{k} = 6
20.
21.
        c1 = pow(g, k, n)
22.
        c2 = (m * pow(A, k, n)) % n
23.
        return c1, c2
24.
25.
26. def decrypt(private_key, c1, c2):
27.
28.
        a,n = private key
29.
        S = pow(c1, a, n)
31.
        S_inverse = mod_inverse(S, n)
32.
        m = (c2 * S_inverse) % n
33.
34.
35.
        return m
36.
37. private_key, public_key = key_generation()
39. print("Private Key:", private_key)
40. print("Public Key (g, A, n):", public_key)
41.
42. orginal_message = "BlockChain"
43. marr= []
44. for i in orginal_message:
45. marr.append(ord(i)-ord('A'))
46. \# m = 13
47. print("Original Message in number format:", marr)
48.
49. res= []
50. for m in marr:
51.
       c1, c2 = encrypt(public_key, m)
52.
        res.append((c1, c2))
53.
54. print("Cipher Text: ", res)
```

```
55.
56. resdesc = []
57. for c1, c2 in res:
58.    decrypted_message = decrypt(private_key, c1, c2)
59.    resdesc.append(decrypted_message)
60.
61. print("Decrypted Message:", resdesc)
62.
63. for i in resdesc:
64.    i = i + ord('A')
65.    print(chr(i), end='')
```

### Screenshot:

