

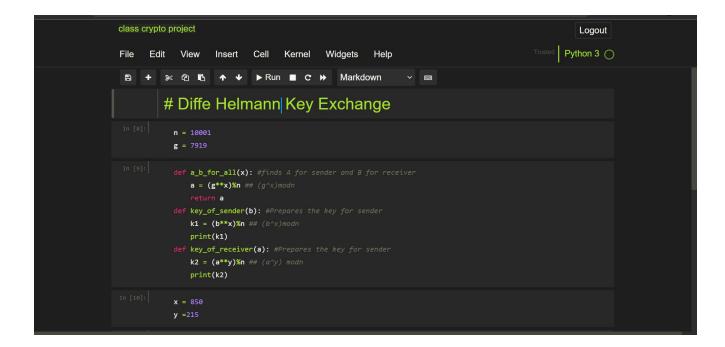
Diffie Hellman Key exchange

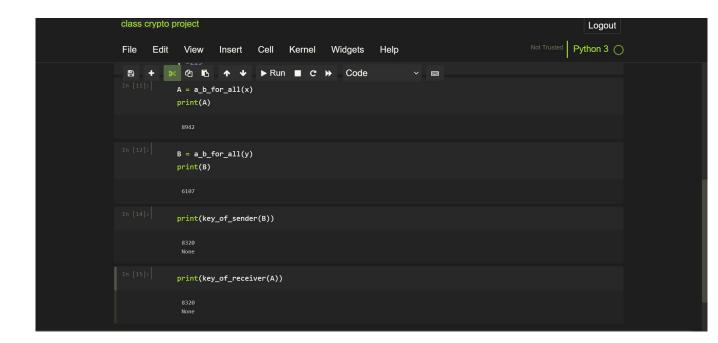
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Code (Python 3)

```
n = 10001
g = 7919
def a b for all(x): #finds A for sender and B for receiver
  a = (g^* x)\%n \# (g^x) \mod n
  return a
def key of sender(b): #Prepares the key for sender
  k1 = (b^*x)\%n \# (b^x) \mod n
  print(k1)
def key of receiver(a): #Prepares the key for sender
  k2 = (a**y)\%n \#\# (a^y) \mod n
  print(k2)
x = 850
y = 215
A = a b \text{ for all}(x)
print(A)
B = a b for all(y)
print(B)
print(key_of_sender(B))
print(key of receiver(A))
```

Screenshots





Explanation:

The process of the code is explained below in steps

- ➤ In Diffe Helmann key exchange algorithm, n and g are chosen as large prime numbers. For sake of coding, we chose n and g as medium sized prime numbers, where n = 10001 and g = 7919
- \triangleright x and y are secret numbers of sender and receiver respectively. For this code we chose x = 850 and y = 215
- According to Diffe Helmann key exchange $A = (g^x) \mod B$ (for sender) and $B = (g^y) \mod B$ (for receiver). In our code we wrote a function named a_b_for_all which returned A to receiver and B to sender
- ➤ We defined function called key_of_sender, which returns sender its key, using the formula Key = (B^x)modn
- And we defined function called key_of_receiver, which returns receiver its key, using the formula Key = (A^x)modn
- After computation, both the keys must be equal, and according to our code, the value of our key is 8320
- ➤ The screenshots of page 3 can be referred for the details of our code along with its output