

## AC LAB-6

1) Write C Program to implement SHA-1 hash technique.

Code:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<malloc.h>
#include<math.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

#define rotateleft(x,n) ((x<<n) | (x>>(32-n)))
#define rotateright(x,n) ((x>>n) | (x<<(32-n)))

void SHA1(unsigned char * str1)
{
    unsigned long int h0,h1,h2,h3,h4,a,b,c,d,e,f,k,temp;
    int i,j;

    h0 = 0x67452301;
    h1 = 0xEFCDAB89;
    h2 = 0x98BADCFE;
    h3 = 0x10325476;
    h4 = 0xC3D2E1F0;

    unsigned char * str;
    str = (unsigned char *)malloc(strlen((const char *)str1)+100);
    strcpy((char *)str,(const char *)str1);

    int current_length = strlen((const char *)str);
    int original_length = current_length;
    str[current_length] = 0x80;
    str[current_length + 1] = '\0';

    char ic = str[current_length];
    current_length++;

    int ib = current_length % 64;
    if(ib<56)
        ib = 56-ib;
    else
        ib = 120 - ib;

    for(i=0;i < ib;i++)
    {
        str[current_length]=0x00;
```

```
        current_length++;
    }
    str[current_length + 1]='\0';

    for(i=0;i<6;i++)
    {
        str[current_length]=0x0;
        current_length++;
    }
    str[current_length] = (original_length * 8) / 0x100 ;
    current_length++;
    str[current_length] = (original_length * 8) % 0x100;
    current_length++;
    str[current_length+i]='\0';

    int number_of_chunks = current_length/64;
    unsigned long int word[80];
    for(i=0;i<number_of_chunks;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<16;j++)
        {
            word[j] = str[i*64 + j*4 + 0] * 0x1000000 + str[i*64 + j*4 + 1] *
0x10000 + str[i*64 + j*4 + 2] * 0x100 + str[i*64 + j*4 + 3];
        }
        for(j=16;j<80;j++)
        {
            word[j] = rotateleft((word[j-3] ^ word[j-8] ^ word[j-14] ^ word[j-
16]),1);
        }

        a = h0;
        b = h1;
        c = h2;
        d = h3;
        e = h4;

        for(int m=0;m<80;m++)
        {
            if(m<=19)
            {
                f = (b & c) | ((~b) & d);
                k = 0x5A827999;
            }
            else if(m<=39)
            {
                f = b ^ c ^ d;
                k = 0x6ED9EBA1;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
        else if(m<=59)
        {
            f = (b & c) | (b & d) | (c & d);
            k = 0x8F1BBCDC;
        }
        else
        {
            f = b ^ c ^ d;
            k = 0xCA62C1D6;
        }

        temp = (rotateleft(a,5) + f + e + k + word[m]) & 0xFFFFFFFF;
        e = d;
        d = c;
        c = rotateleft(b,30);
        b = a;
        a = temp;

    }

    h0 = h0 + a;
    h1 = h1 + b;
    h2 = h2 + c;
    h3 = h3 + d;
    h4 = h4 + e;

}

printf("String: The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog");
printf("\n\n");

printf("Hash: %x %x %x %x %x",h0, h1, h2, h3, h4);
printf("\n\n");
}

void main()
{
    SHA1((unsigned char *)"The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog");
}
```

Output:

The screenshot shows an IDE with a C++ program for calculating the SHA-1 hash of a string. The code is as follows:

```
100     temp = (rotateleft(a,5) + f + e + k + word[m]) & 0xFFFFFFFF;  
101     e = d;  
102  
103  
104  
105  
106  
107  
108  
109  
110  
111  
112  
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122  
123  
124  
125  
126  
127
```

The execution output, displayed in a terminal window, is:

```
/home/student/210948023/SHA-1  
String: The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog  
Hash: d3f91 fdcc13de c5345a9d c2bf950b ca125bad  
  
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.002 s  
Press ENTER to continue.
```

The IDE's 'Logs & others' panel shows the following build and execution logs:

```
Wformat=  
g++ -o /home/student/210948023/SHA-1 /home/student/210948023/SHA-1.o  
Process terminated with status 0 (0 minute(s), 0 second(s))  
0 error(s), 5 warning(s) (0 minute(s), 0 second(s))  
  
Checking for existence: /home/student/210948023/SHA-1  
Executing: xterm -T '/home/student/210948023/SHA-1' -e /usr/bin/cb_console_runner "/home/student/210948023/SHA-1" (in /home/student/210948023)
```

2) Write C program to implement Digital signature using RSA.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
typedef struct {
```

```
    int d;
```

```
    int x;
```

```
    int y;
```

```
} EE;
```

```
EE extended_euclid(int a, int b) {
```

```
    EE ee1, ee2, ee3;
```

```
    if (b == 0) {
```

```
        ee1.d = a;
```

```
        ee1.x = 1;
```

```
        ee1.y = 0;
```

```
        return ee1;
```

```
    } else {
```

```
        ee2 = extended_euclid(b, a % b);
```

```
        ee3.d = ee2.d;
```

```
        ee3.x = ee2.y;
```

```
        ee3.y = ee2.x - floor(a / b) * ee2.y;
```

```
        return ee3;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
// Copied from
```

// <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/11720656/modulo-operation-with-negative-numbers>

```
int modulo(int x, int N){  
    return (x % N + N) % N;  
}
```

```
void decimal_to_binary(int op1, int aOp[]){  
    int result, i = 0;  
    do{  
        result = op1 % 2;  
        op1 /= 2;  
        aOp[i] = result;  
        i++;  
    }while(op1 > 0);  
}
```

```
int modular_exponentiation(int a, int b, int n){  
    int *bb;  
    int count = 0, c = 0, d = 1, i;  
  
    // find out the size of binary b  
    count = (int) (log(b)/log(2)) + 1;  
  
    bb = (int *) malloc(sizeof(int*) * count);  
    decimal_to_binary(b, bb);  
  
    for (i = count - 1; i >= 0; i--) {  
        c = 2 * c;  
        d = (d*d) % n;
```

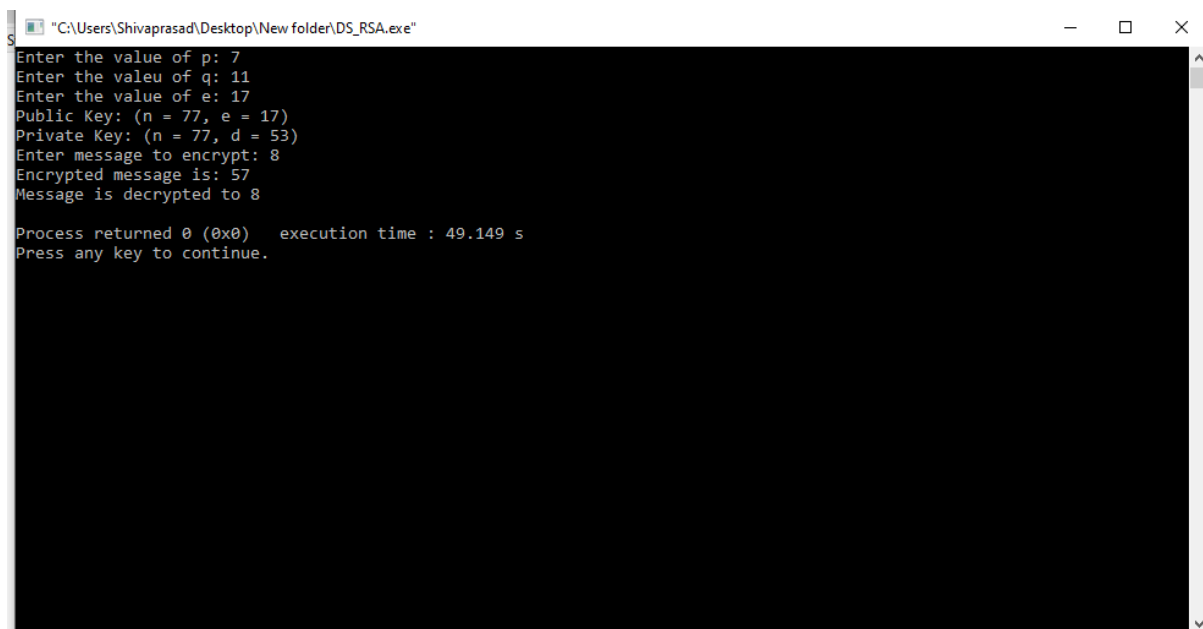
```
if (bb[i] == 1) {  
    c = c + 1;  
    d = (d*a) % n;  
}  
}  
return d;  
}
```

```
int get_d(int e, int phi){  
    EE ee;  
    ee = extended_euclid(e, phi);  
    return modulo(ee.x, phi);  
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {  
    int p, q, phi, n, e, d, m, c;  
    printf("Enter the value of p: ");  
    scanf("%d", &p);  
    printf("Enter the valeu of q: ");  
    scanf("%d", &q);  
    n = p*q;  
    phi = (p - 1) * (q - 1);  
    printf("Enter the value of e: ");  
    scanf("%d", &e);  
    d = get_d(e, phi);  
    printf("Public Key: (n = %d, e = %d)\n", n, e);  
    printf("Private Key: (n = %d, d = %d)\n", n, d);  
    printf("Enter message to encrypt: ");  
    scanf("%d", &m);
```

```
c = modular_exponentiation(m, e, n);  
printf("Encrypted message is: %d\n", c);  
m = modular_exponentiation(c, d, n);  
printf("Message is decrypted to %d\n", m);  
return 0;  
}
```

#### OUTPUT:



```
"C:\Users\Shivaprasad\Desktop\New folder\DS_RSA.exe"  
Enter the value of p: 7  
Enter the value of q: 11  
Enter the value of e: 17  
Public Key: (n = 77, e = 17)  
Private Key: (n = 77, d = 53)  
Enter message to encrypt: 8  
Encrypted message is: 57  
Message is decrypted to 8  
  
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 49.149 s  
Press any key to continue.
```



3) C program to implement Digital Signature using El gamal.

CODE:

```
import random
from math import pow
a = random.randint(2, 10)

def gcd(a, b):
    if a < b:
        return gcd(b, a)
    elif a % b == 0:
        return b;
    else:
        return gcd(b, a % b)

def gen_key(q):
    key = random.randint(pow(10, 20), q)
    while gcd(q, key) != 1:
        key = random.randint(pow(10, 20), q)
    return key

def power(a, b, c):
    x = 1
    y = a
    while b > 0:
        if b % 2 != 0:
            x = (x * y) % c;
        y = (y * y) % c
        b = int(b / 2)
    return x % c
```

```
def encrypt(msg, q, h, g):
    en_msg = []
    k = gen_key(q)# Private key for sender
    s = power(h, k, q)
    p = power(g, k, q)

    for i in range(0, len(msg)):
        en_msg.append(msg[i])

    print("g^k used : ", p)
    print("g^ak used : ", s)
    for i in range(0, len(en_msg)):
        en_msg[i] = s * ord(en_msg[i])

    return en_msg, p

def decrypt(en_msg, p, key, q):
    dr_msg = []
    h = power(p, key, q)
    for i in range(0, len(en_msg)):
        dr_msg.append(chr(int(en_msg[i]/h)))

    return dr_msg

# Driver code
def main():
    msg = 'encryption'
    print("Original Message :", msg)
    q = random.randint(pow(10, 20), pow(10, 50))
    g = random.randint(2, q)
    key = gen_key(q)# Private key for receiver
    h = power(g, key, q)
    print("g used : ", g)
    print("g^a used : ", h)
```

```
en_msg, p = encrypt(msg, q, h, g)
dr_msg = decrypt(en_msg, p, key, q)
dmsg = ''.join(dr_msg)
print("Decrypted Message :", dmsg);

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```