

## **Practical No.1 Substitution Cipher Techniques-1**

**Aim:-** Write a program to implement the following substitution cipher technique.

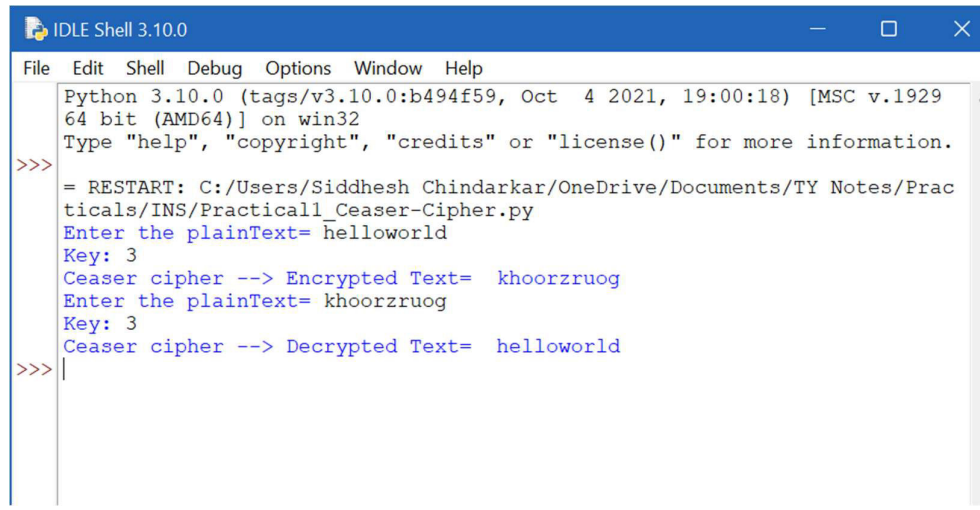
**i) Ceaser cipher**

**Code:-**

```
def encryption(pt, key):  
  
    list1="abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"  
  
    en=""  
  
    for i in pt.lower():  
  
        k=(list1.index(i)+key)%26  
  
        en+=list1[k]  
  
    print("Ceaser cipher --> Encrypted Text= ", en)  
  
def decryption(pt, key):  
  
    list1="abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"  
  
    en=""  
  
    for i in pt.lower():  
  
        k=(list1.index(i)-key)%26  
  
        en+=list1[k]  
  
    print("Ceaser cipher --> Decrypted Text= ", en)  
  
pt=input("Enter the plainText= ")  
  
key=int(input("Key: "))  
  
encryption(pt,key)  
  
pt=input("Enter the plainText= ")  
  
key=int(input("Key: "))
```

decryption(pt,key)

### **Output:-**



```
Python 3.10.0 (tags/v3.10.0:b494f59, Oct 4 2021, 19:00:18) [MSC v.1929
64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/Siddhesh Chindarkar/OneDrive/Documents/TY Notes/Prac
ticals/INS/Practical1_Ceaser-Cipher.py
Enter the plainText= helloworld
Key: 3
Ceaser cipher --> Encrypted Text=  khoorzruog
Enter the plainText= khoorzruog
Key: 3
Ceaser cipher --> Decrypted Text=  helloworld
>>> |
```

### **ii) Monoalphabetic cipher**

#### **Code:-**

```
def mono_encrypt(pt):

    a1="abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"

    key="defghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzabc"

    en=""

    for j in pt.lower():

        for i in a1:

            if i==j:

                en+=key[a1.index(i)]

    print("MonoAlphabatic Encrypted text: ",en)

def mono_decrypt(pt):

    a1="abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"

    key="defghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzabc"

    de=""

    for j in pt.lower():
```

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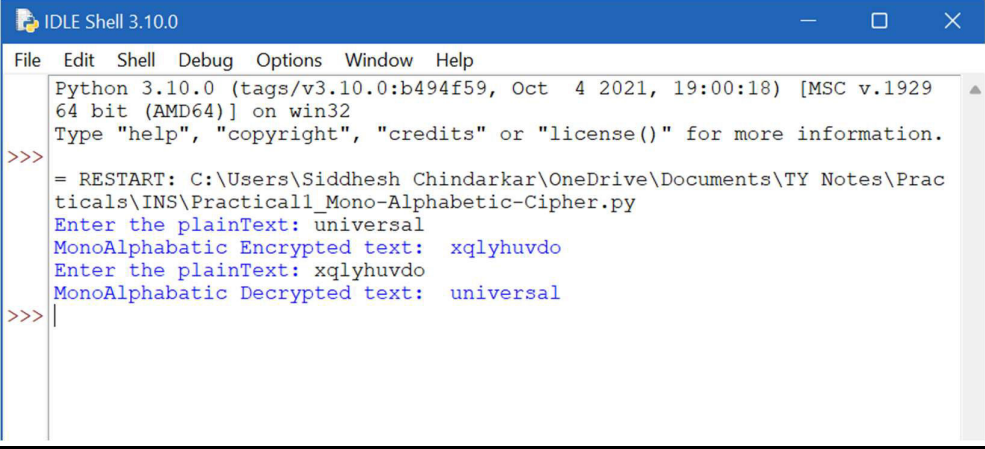
## INFORMATION AND NETWORK SECURITY

```
for i in a1:
    if i==j:
        de+=a1[key.index(i)]

print("MonoAlphabetic Decrypted text: ",de)

pt=input("Enter the plainText: ")
mono_encrypt(pt)
pt=input("Enter the plainText: ")
mono_decrypt(pt)
```

### **Output:-**



```
IDLE Shell 3.10.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.10.0 (tags/v3.10.0:b494f59, Oct 4 2021, 19:00:18) [MSC v.1929
64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:\Users\Siddhesh Chindarkar\OneDrive\Documents\TY Notes\Prac
ticals\INS\Practical1_Mono-Alphabetic-Cipher.py
Enter the plainText: universal
MonoAlphabetic Encrypted text: xqlyhuvdo
Enter the plainText: xqlyhuvdo
MonoAlphabetic Decrypted text: universal
>>>
```

## **Practical No.2 Substitution Cipher Techniques-2**

**Aim:-** Write a program to implement the following substitution cipher technique.

**i)Vernam Cipher**

**Code:-**

```
def ver(pt,key):  
    pt=pt.replace(" ", "")  
    al='abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'  
    en=""  
    de=""  
    i=0  
    j=0  
    n=0  
    a=[]  
    b=[]  
    for x in range(0,len(pt)):  
        a.append(0)  
        b.append(0)  
    for l1 in pt.lower():  
        a[i]=al.index(l1)  
        i+=1  
    for l2 in key.lower():  
        b[j]=al.index(l2)  
        j+=1  
    for k in range(0,len(pt)):  
        s1=(a[k]+b[k])%26  
        en+=al[s1]  
    print("Encrypted text is:",en)
```

```
for k in range(0,len(pt)):

    n=n+1

    s2=al.index(en[k])-al.index(key[n-1])

    de=de+al[s2%26]

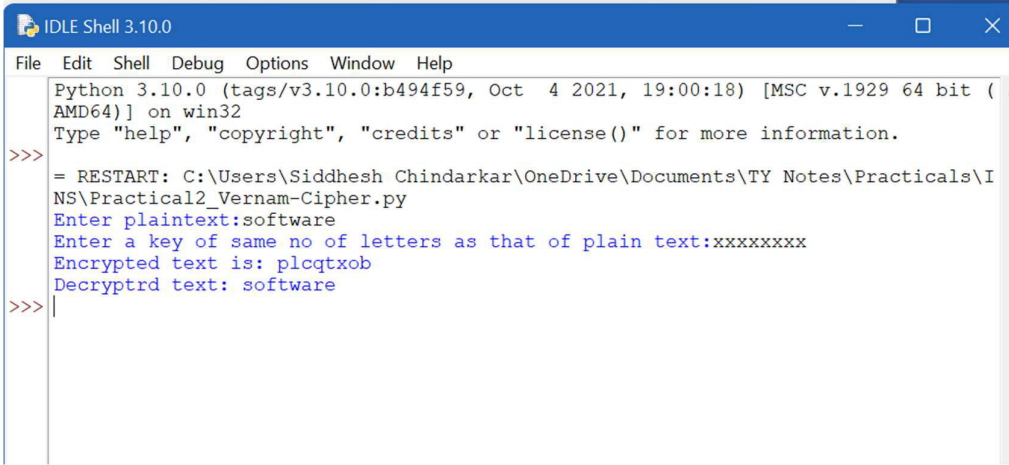
print("Decryptryd text:",de)

pt=input("Enter plaintext:")

key=input("Enter a key of same no of letters as that of plain text:")

ver(pt,key)
```

### **Output:-**



```
IDLE Shell 3.10.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.10.0 (tags/v3.10.0:b494f59, Oct 4 2021, 19:00:18) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:\Users\Siddhesh Chindarkar\OneDrive\Documents\TY Notes\Practicals\I
NS\Practical2_Vernam-Cipher.py
Enter plaintext:software
Enter a key of same no of letters as that of plain text:xxxxxxx
Encrypted text is: plcqtxob
Decryptryd text: software
>>>
```

### **ii) Playfair Cipher**

#### **Code:-**

```
from itertools import product

from re import findall

array=['a','b','c','d','e','f','g','h','i','j','k','l','m','n','o','p','q','r','s','t','u','v','w','x','y','z']

def datalist_normal(key):

    key=key.replace(" ", "")

    key=key.lower()

    list1=list()

    for i in range(len(key)):

        char=key[i]
```

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```
    if char not in list1:
        if char=='i':
            list1.append('j')
        else:
            list1.append(char)
for i in range(len(array)):
    char=array[i]
    if char not in list1:
        if char=='i':
            list1.append('j')
        else:
            list1.append(char)
return list1
def matrix(list1):
    m=[]
    index=0
    for i in range(5):
        a=[]
        for j in range(5):
            a.append(list1[index])
            index=index+1
        m.append(a)
    print("matrix:")
    for i in range(5):
        for j in range(5):
            print(m[i][j],end=" ")
        print()
    return m
def plain(text):
```

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```
text=text.replace(" ","")
p=list()
for i in range(len(text)):
    char=text[i]
    if char=='i':
        p.append('j')
    else:
        p.append(char)
for i in range(0,len(p),2):
    if i<len(p)-1:
        if p[i]==p[i+1]:
            p.insert(i+1,"x")
        if len(p)%2!=0:
            p.append("x")
    return p
def enc(p, m):
    encr=""
    for i in range(0,len(p),2):
        print(p[i],":",p[i+1])
        for j in range(5):
            for k in range(5):
                if p[i] == m[j][k]:
                    a=j
                    b=k
            for j in range(5):
                for k in range(5):
                    if p[i+1] == m[j][k]:
                        c=j
                        d=k
```

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```
    if a==c and b!=d:
        encr+=(m[a][(b+1)%5])
        encr+=(m[c][(d+1)%5])
    elif b==d and a!=c:
        encr+=(m[(a+1)%5][b])
        encr+=(m[(c+1)%5][d])
    else:
        encr+=(m[a][d])
        encr+=(m[c][b])
    return encr
def dec(p, m):
    decr=""
    for i in range(0,len(p),2):
        print(p[i],":",p[i+1])
        for j in range(5):
            for k in range(5):
                if p[i] == m[j][k]:
                    a=j
                    b=k
        for j in range(5):
            for k in range(5):
                if p[i+1] == m[j][k]:
                    c=j
                    d=k
        if a==c and b!=d:
            decr+=(m[a][(b-1)%5])
            decr+=(m[c][(d-1)%5])
        elif b==d and a!=c :
            decr+=(m[(a-1)%5][b])
```

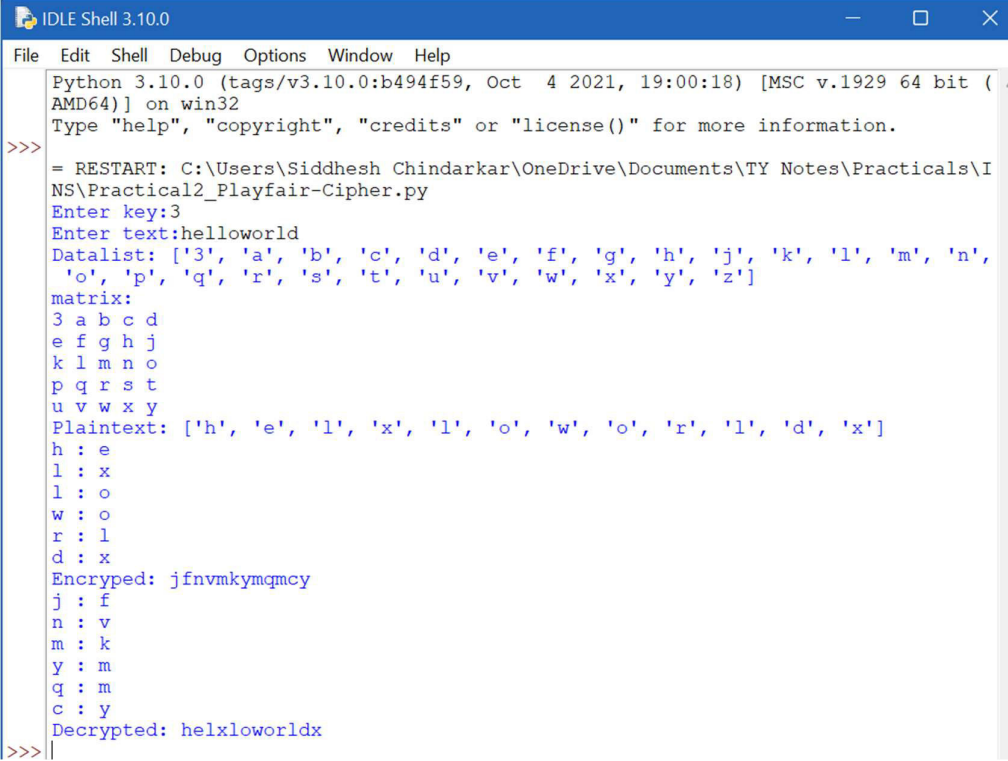


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```
        decr+=(m[(c-1)%5][d])
    else:
        decr+=(m[a][d])
        decr+=(m[c][b])
    return decr
key=input("Enter key:")
text=input("Enter text:")
#creating datalist
list1=datalist_normal(key)
print("Datalist:",list1)
#creating matrix
matrix1=matrix(list1)
#creating plaintext list and adding dummy letters
plaintext=plain(text)
print("Plaintext:",plaintext)
#Creating pairs
#pair(plaintext)
#encrption
encrypt=enc(plaintext, matrix1)
print("Encryped:",encrypt)
#decryption
decrypt=dec(encrypt, matrix1)
print("Decrypted:",decrypt)
```

## **Output:-**



```
Python 3.10.0 (tags/v3.10.0:b494f59, Oct 4 2021, 19:00:18) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:\Users\Siddhesh Chindarkar\OneDrive\Documents\TY Notes\Practicals\I
NS\Practical2_Playfair-Cipher.py
Enter key:3
Enter text:helloworld
Datalist: ['3', 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n',
'o', 'p', 'q', 'r', 's', 't', 'u', 'v', 'w', 'x', 'y', 'z']
matrix:
3 a b c d
e f g h j
k l m n o
p q r s t
u v w x y
Plaintext: ['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', 'w', 'o', 'r', 'l', 'd', 'x']
h : e
l : x
l : o
w : o
r : l
d : x
Encrypted: jfnvmkymqmcy
j : f
n : v
m : k
y : m
q : m
c : y
Decrypted: helxloworldx
>>>
```

## **ii)Vigenere Cipher**

### **Code:-**

```
import math

l="abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"

pt=input("Enter plain text:")

pt=pt.replace(" ", "")

lenk=int(input("Enter length of key:"))

k=[]

for i in range(0,lenk):

    v=int(input("Enter key"+str(i+1)+":"))

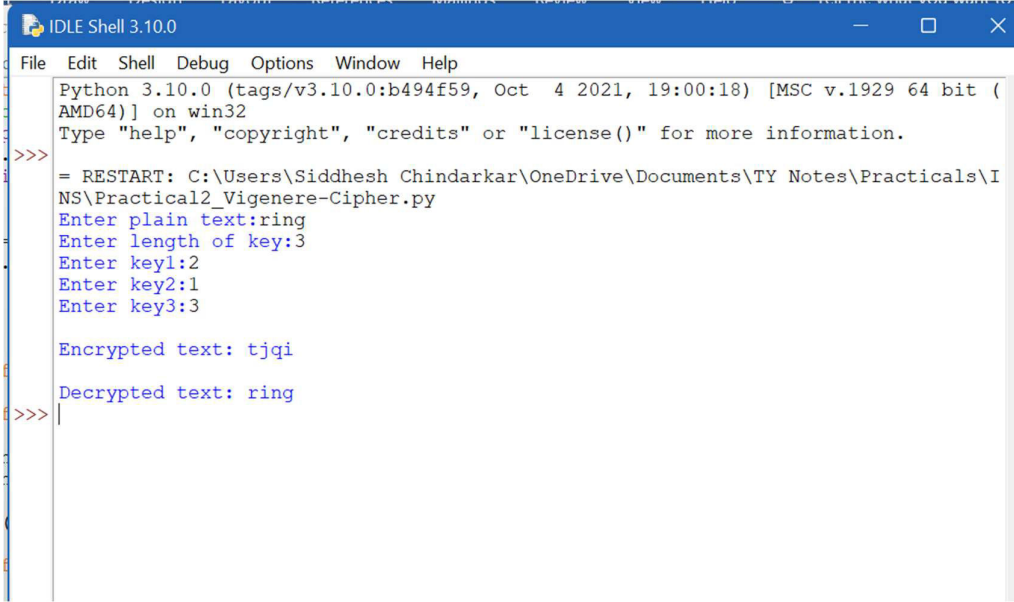
    k.append(v)

en=""

de=""

n=0
```

```
for i in range(0,len(pt)):
    if(n<len(k)):
        n=n+1
    if(n>=len(k)):
        n=0
    ind=l.index(pt[i])+k[n-1]
    en=en+l[ind%26]
n=0
print("\nEncrypted text:",en)
for i in range(0,len(pt)):
    if(n<len(k)):
        n=n+1
    if(n>=len(k)):
        n=0
    ind=l.index(en[i])-k[n-1]
    de=de+l[ind%26]
print("\nDecrypted text:",de)
```

**Output:-**

```
IDLE Shell 3.10.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.10.0 (tags/v3.10.0:b494f59, Oct 4 2021, 19:00:18) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:\Users\Siddhesh Chindarkar\OneDrive\Documents\TY Notes\Practicals\I
NS\Practical2_Vigenere-Cipher.py
Enter plain text:ring
Enter length of key:3
Enter key1:2
Enter key2:1
Enter key3:3

Encrypted text: tjq i
Decrypted text: ring
>>>
```

## **Practical No.3 Transposition Cipher Techniques**

**Aim:- Write Programs to implement the following transposition cipher techniques:-**

### **i)Simple Columnar Technique**

#### **Code:-**

```
def plainText(text,key):  
    text=text.lower()  
    text=text.replace(" ","")  
    for i in range(len(text)):  
        if len(text)%len(key)!=0:  
            text+="x"  
    return text  
  
def keyList(key):  
    list1=list()  
    for i in range(len(key)):  
        list1.append(key[i])  
    return list1  
  
#Encryption Starts here!!!!  
  
def matrix_encrypt(text,list1):  
    m=[]  
    index=0  
    for i in range(len(text)//len(list1)):  
        a=[]  
        for j in range(len(list1)):  
            if index<len(text):  
                a.append(text[index])  
                index=index+1  
        m.append(a)
```

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```
print("matrix:")
for i in range(len(text)//len(list1)):
    for j in range(len(list1)):
        print(m[i][j],end=" ")
    print()
return m

def encrypt(m, list1,list2, text):
    en=""
    row=(len(text)//len(list1))
    for k in range(len(list1)):
        num=list1.index(min(list2))
        list2.remove(min(list2))
        for i in range(row):
            for j in range(len(list1)):
                #print(m[i])
                #print(num)
                en+=m[i][num]
            break
    print(" ")
    print("Cipher Text: ",en)
    return en

def encryptionAlgo(text, key):
    plain_text=plainText(text,key)
    key_list1=keyList(key)
    key_list2=keyList(key)
    print(plain_text)
    print(key_list1)
    m_plain=matrix_encrypt(plain_text,key_list1)
    cipher=encrypt(m_plain,key_list1, key_list2, plain_text)
```

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```
    return cipher

#Decryption Starts here!!!

def keyList(key):
    list1=list()
    for i in range(len(key)):
        list1.append(key[i])
    return list1

def matrix_list(cipher, list1):
    a=[]
    matrix_list=list()
    var=len(cipher)//len(list1)
    index=0
    for i in range(len(list1)):
        if index<len(list1):
            letter=list1[i]
            letter=int(letter)
            num=(letter*var)-var
            for j in range(num,num+var):
                a.append(cipher[j])
            else:
                break
    print("list of matrix characters: ",a)
    return a

def matrix_decrypt(mat_list,list1):
    m=[]
    index=0
    for i in range(len(list1)):
        a=[]
        for j in range(len(mat_list)//len(list1)):
```

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```
        if index<len(mat_list):
            a.append(mat_list[index])
            index=index+1
        m.append(a)
    print("columnwise groups of matrix characters: ",m)
    print("matrix:")
    for i in range(len(mat_list)//len(list1)):#
        for j in range(len(list1)):#
            print(m[j][i],end=" ")
        print()
    return m

def decryption(m,mat_list,list1):
    de=""
    for i in range(len(mat_list)//len(list1)):#
        for j in range(len(list1)):#
            de+=m[j][i]
    print(" ")
    print("Plain text: ",de)
    return de

def decryptionAlgo(cipher, key):
    list1=keyList(key)
    mat_list=matrix_list(cipher, list1)
    m=matrix_decrypt(mat_list,list1)
    plain=decryption(m,mat_list,list1)
    return plain

text=input("Enter plain text:")
key=input("Enter key:")
print("encryption goes here!!!")
print(" ")
```

```
cipher=encryptionAlgo(text, key)

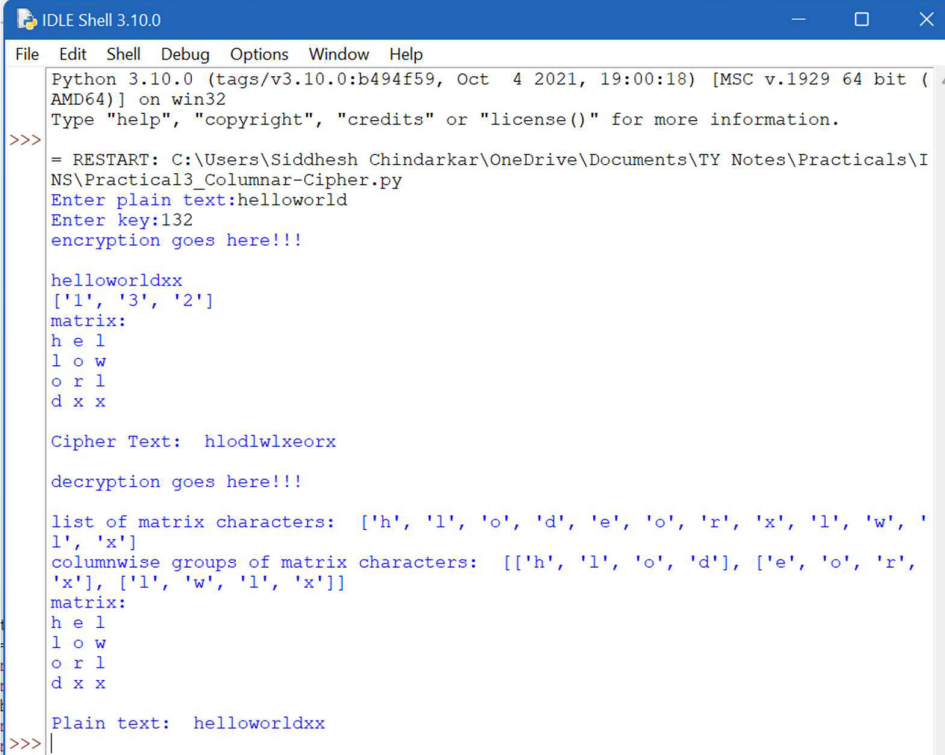
print(" ")

print("decryption goes here!!!")

print(" ")

plain=decryptionAlgo(cipher, key)
```

### **Output:-**



```
IDLE Shell 3.10.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.10.0 (tags/v3.10.0:b494f59, Oct 4 2021, 19:00:18) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:\Users\Siddhesh Chindarkar\OneDrive\Documents\TY Notes\Practicals\IN
NS\Practical3_Columnar-Cipher.py
Enter plain text:helloworld
Enter key:132
encryption goes here!!!

helloworldxx
['1', '3', '2']
matrix:
h e l
l o w
o r l
d x x

Cipher Text: hlodlwlxeorx

decryption goes here!!!

list of matrix characters: ['h', 'l', 'o', 'd', 'e', 'o', 'r', 'x', 'l', 'w', 'l', 'x']
columnwise groups of matrix characters: [['h', 'l', 'o', 'd'], ['e', 'o', 'r', 'x'], ['l', 'w', 'l', 'x']]
matrix:
h e l
l o w
o r l
d x x

Plain text: helloworldxx
>>>
```

### **ii)Railfence Technique**

#### **Code:-**

```
def rf(pt):

    pt=pt.replace(" ", "")

    u=""

    l=""

    en=""

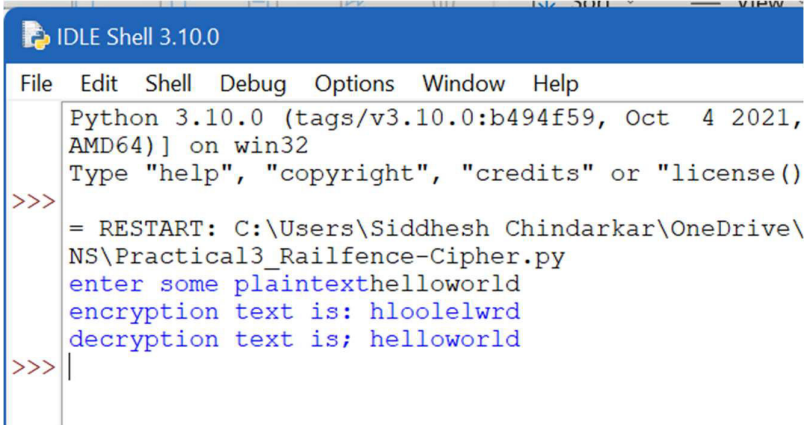
    de=""

    j=len(pt)//2
```



```
for i in range(0,len(pt)):
    if(i%2==0):
        u+=pt[i]
    else:
        l+=pt[i]
en=u+l
print("encryption text is:",en)
if(len(pt)%2==0):
    for i in range(0,j):
        de+=u[i]
        de+=l[i]
    print("decryption text is;",de)
else:
    for i in range(0,j):
        de+=u[i]
        de+=l[i]
        de+=u[-l]
    print("decryption text is:",de)
pt=input("enter some plaintext")
rf(pt)
```

### **Output:-**



```
IDLE Shell 3.10.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.10.0 (tags/v3.10.0:b494f59, Oct 4 2021, AMD64) on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()"
>>> = RESTART: C:\Users\Siddhesh Chindarkar\OneDrive\
NS\Practical3_Railfence-Cipher.py
enter some plaintexthelloworld
encryption text is: hloolelwrđ
decryption text is; helloworld
>>> |
```

## **Practical No.4**

**Aim:-** Write program to encrypt and decrypt strings using - DES Algorithm.

### **i) DES Algorithm**

#### **Code:-**

```
#DES

from pyDes import*

data=input("Enter data:")

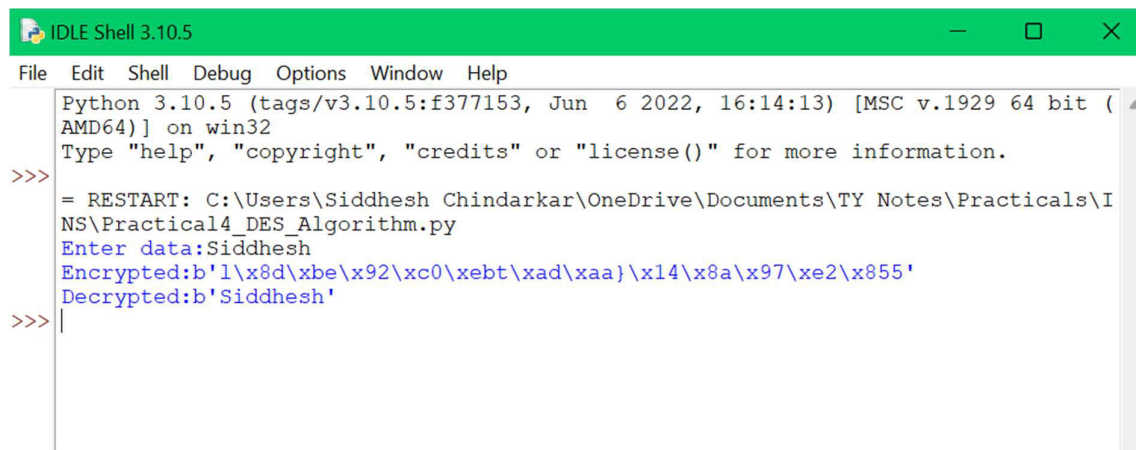
k=des("Descrypt",CBC,"\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0",pad=None,padmode=PAD_PKCS5)

d=k.encrypt(data)

print("Encrypted:%r"%d)

print("Decrypted:%r"%k.decrypt(d))
```

#### **Output:-**

The screenshot shows a Python IDLE Shell window titled 'IDLE Shell 3.10.5'. The menu bar includes File, Edit, Shell, Debug, Options, Window, and Help. The shell displays the output of a Python script. It starts with the Python version and build information. The user enters 'Siddhesh' at the prompt. The script then outputs the encrypted string as a hexadecimal string: 'b'1\x8d\xbe\x92\xc0\xebt\xad\xaa}\x14\x8a\x97\xe2\x855''. Finally, it outputs the decrypted string: 'b'Siddhesh''.

```
Python 3.10.5 (tags/v3.10.5:f377153, Jun 6 2022, 16:14:13) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> = RESTART: C:\Users\Siddhesh Chindarkar\OneDrive\Documents\TY Notes\Practicals\INS\Practical4_DES_Algorithm.py
Enter data:Siddhesh
Encrypted:b'1\x8d\xbe\x92\xc0\xebt\xad\xaa}\x14\x8a\x97\xe2\x855'
Decrypted:b'Siddhesh'
>>> |
```

### **ii) AES Algorithm**

#### **Code:-**

```
#AES

import pyaes

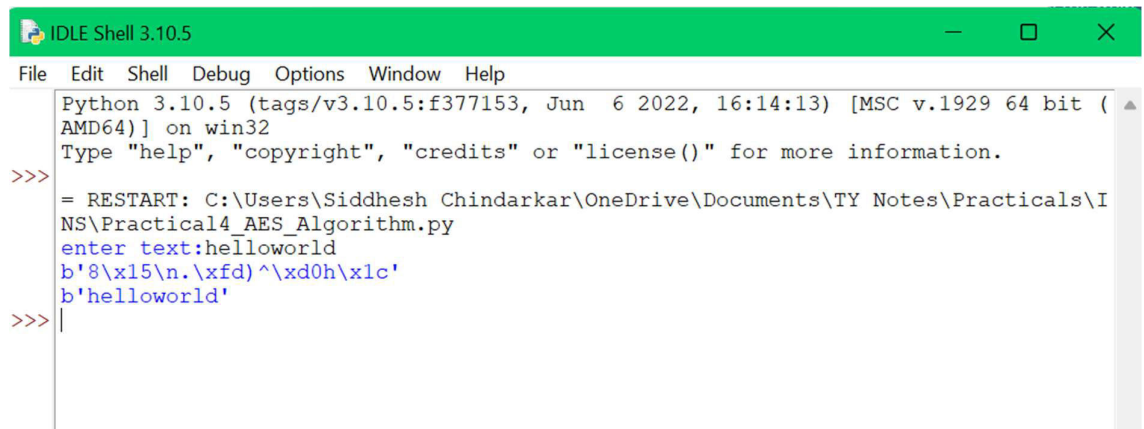
aes=pyaes.AESModeOfOperationCTR(b'DESCRYPTDESCRYPT')
```

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```
plaintext=input("enter text:")  
  
ct=aes.encrypt(plaintext)  
  
print(ct)  
  
aes=pyaes.AESModeOfOperationCTR(b'DESCRYPTDESCRYPT')  
  
plaintext=aes.decrypt(ct)  
  
print(plaintext)
```

### **Output:-**



```
IDLE Shell 3.10.5  
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help  
Python 3.10.5 (tags/v3.10.5:f377153, Jun 6 2022, 16:14:13) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32  
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.  
>>>  
= RESTART: C:\Users\Siddhesh Chindarkar\OneDrive\Documents\TY Notes\Practicals\I  
NS\Practical4_AES_Algorithm.py  
enter text:hellworld  
b'8\x15\n.\xfd)^\xd0h\x1c'  
b'helloworld'  
>>> |
```

## **Practical No.5**

**Aim:-** Write a program to implement RSA algorithm to perform encryption / decryption of a given string.

**Code:-**

```
def gcd(m,n):

    if m<n:

        (m,n)=(n,m)

    if(m%n)==0:

        return n

    else:

        return(gcd(n,m%n))#Recursion taking place

def rsaAlgo(p,q):

    print("p=",p,"q=",q)

    n=p*q

    fin=(p-1)*(q-1)

    for i in range(1,fin):

        if gcd(i,fin)==1:

            e=i

            d=i

    print("d=",d)

    #Encryption

    print("Enter Message such that Message<",n)

    message=int(input(""))

    enc=message**e%n
```

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```
print("enc=",enc)

#Decryption

print("Enter c such that c<",n)

cipher=int(input(""))

dec=cipher**d%n

print("dec=",dec)

def primeNum(n):

    if n>1:

        for i in range(2,n):

            if n%i==0:

                print("Invalid")

                n=int(input("Enter a Prime Number"))

            else:

                print("Valid")

        else:

            print()

    return n

p=int(input("Enter A Prime Number:"))

p1=primeNum(p)

q=int(input("Enter Another Prime Number:"))

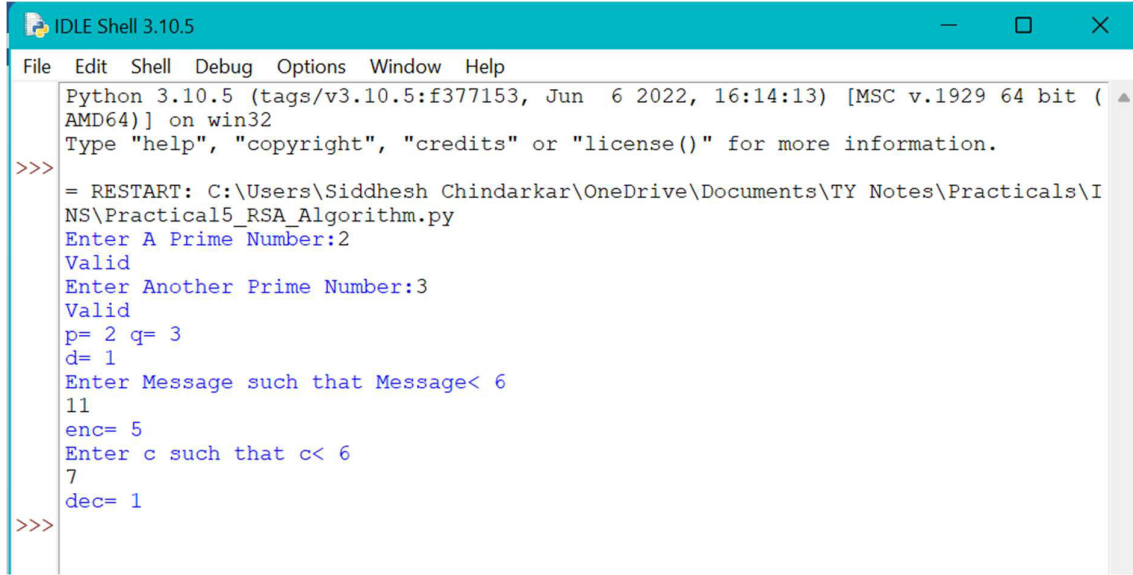
q1=primeNum(q)

rsaAlgo(p1,q1)
```

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### Output:-



```
Python 3.10.5 (tags/v3.10.5:f377153, Jun 6 2022, 16:14:13) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:\Users\Siddhesh Chindarkar\OneDrive\Documents\TY Notes\Practicals\I
NS\Practical5_RSA_Algorithm.py
Enter A Prime Number:2
Valid
Enter Another Prime Number:3
Valid
p= 2 q= 3
d= 1
Enter Message such that Message< 6
11
enc= 5
Enter c such that c< 6
7
dec= 1
>>>
```

## **Practical No.6 Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange**

**Aim:-** Write a program to implement the Diffie-Hellman Key Agreement algorithm to generate symmetric keys.

**Code:-**

```
#Diffie Hellman Key Exchange

from math import sqrt

# Returns True if n is prime

def isPrime( n):

    # Corner cases

    if (n <= 1):

        return False

    if (n<= 3):

        return True

    if (n % 2 == 0 or n % 3 == 0):

        return False

    i = 5

    while(i * i <= n):

        if (n % i== 0 or n % (i + 2) == 0) :

            return False

        i= i + 6

    return True


def power(x,y,p):

    res = 1 # Initialize result
```

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```
x = x % p # Update x if it is more
# than or equal to p

while (y > 0):

    # If y is odd, multiply x with result

    if (y & 1):

        res = (res * x) % p

        y = y >> 1

        x = (x * x) % p

    return res
```

# Utility function to store prime # factors of a number

def findPrimefactors(s, n) :

```
while(n%2==0):

    # Print the number of 2s that divide n while (n % 2 == 0) :

    s.add(2)

    n = n // 2

    # n must be odd at this po. So we can # skip one element (Note i = i +2)

for i in range(3, int(sqrt(n)), 2):

    # While i divides n, print i and divide n

    while (n % i == 0) :

        s.add(i)

        n = n // i

    if (n > 2) :

        s.add(n)
```



# Function to find smallest primitive # root of n

def findPrimitive( n ) :

    s= set()

    # Check if n is prime or not

    if (isPrime(n) == False):

        return -1

    # Find value of Euler Totient function

    # of n. Since n is a prime number, the # value of Euler Totient function is n-1 # as there are n-1 relatively prime numbers.

    phi = n - 1

    # Find prime factors of phi and store in a set

    findPrimefactors(s, phi)

    # Check for every number from 2 to phi

    for r in range(2, phi + 1):

        # Iterate through all prime factors of phi. # and check if we found a power with value 1

        flag = False

        for it in s:

            if (pow(r, phi // it,n) == 1):

                flag = True

                break

        # If there was no power with value 1.

        if (flag == False):

            return r

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```
# If no primitive root found

return r

#generating public key of user A,B

def pua(xa,a,q):

    if xa<q:

        ya=(a**xa)%q

        return ya

    else:

        print("xa should be < ", q)

        #key generation

def keyGen(x,y,q):

    k=(y**x)%q

    return k

q = int(input("Enter prime number:"))

a=findPrimitive(q)

xa=int(input("Enter private key of user A (<q) : "))

xb=int(input("Enter private key of user B (<q) : "))

ya=pua(xa,a,q)

yb=pua(xb,a,q)

ka=keyGen(xa,yb,q)

kb=keyGen(xb,ya,q)

print("Smallest primitive root of", q, "is", a)

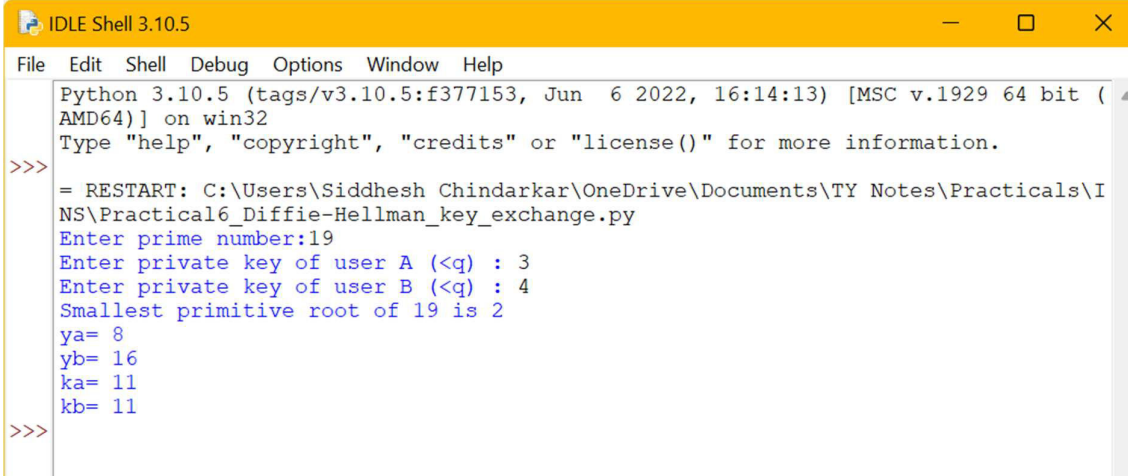
print("ya=",ya)
```

```
print("yb=",yb)
```

```
print("ka=",ka)
```

```
print("kb=",kb)
```

**Output:-**



```
IDLE Shell 3.10.5
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.10.5 (tags/v3.10.5:f377153, Jun 6 2022, 16:14:13) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:\Users\Siddhesh Chindarkar\OneDrive\Documents\TY Notes\Practicals\I
NS\Practical6_Diffie-Hellman_key_exchange.py
Enter prime number:19
Enter private key of user A (<q) : 3
Enter private key of user B (<q) : 4
Smallest primitive root of 19 is 2
ya= 8
yb= 16
ka= 11
kb= 11
>>>
```

## **Practical No.7**

**Aim:-** Write a program to implement the MD5 algorithm compute the message digest.

**Code:-**

```
#MD5

import hashlib

def file_check(filename):
    hash1=hashlib.md5()
    with open(filename,'rb')as open_file:
        content=open_file.read()
        hash1.update(content)
    print(hash1.hexdigest())

def pass_check(pw):
    hash1=hashlib.md5(pw.encode('utf-8'))
    print ("Your md5 password is",hash1.hexdigest())

print("__MD5__")
print("1.File_check \n 2.Password_Check")
choice=int(input("Please Enter your choice:"))
if (choice ==1):
    print("File Check")
    fn='hello.txt'
    file_check(fn)
elif(choice==2):
    print("Password check")
    pw=input("Enter a password")
```

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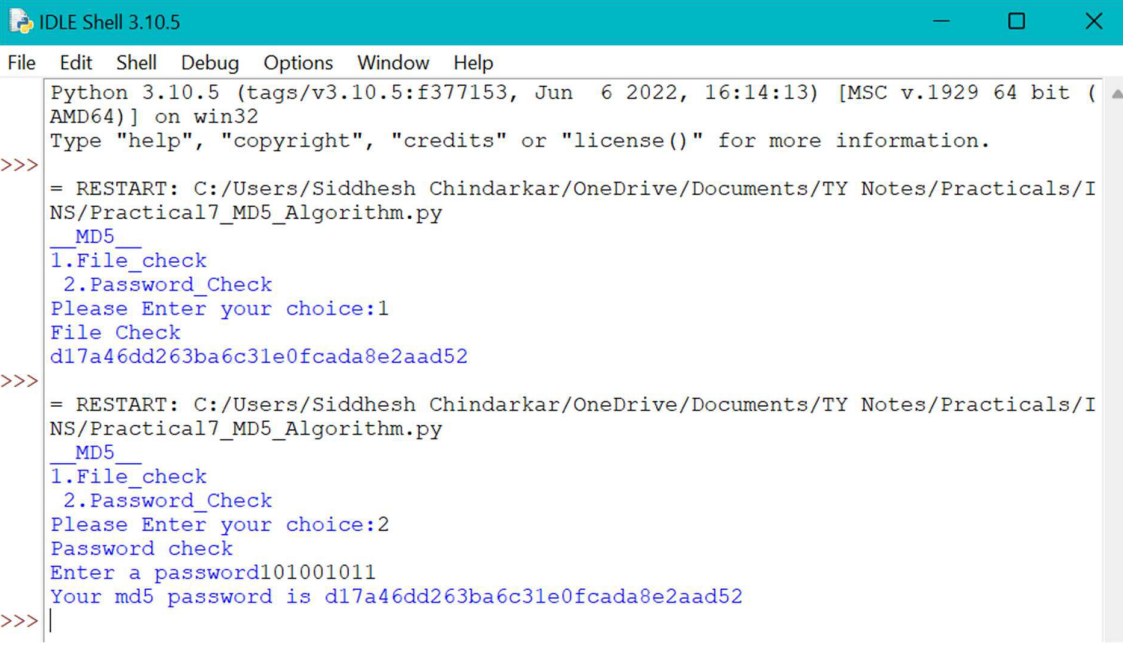
## INFORMATION AND NETWORK SECURITY

```
pass_check(pw)
```

```
else:
```

```
print("Wrong choice")
```

### **Output:-**



```
IDLE Shell 3.10.5
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.10.5 (tags/v3.10.5:f377153, Jun 6 2022, 16:14:13) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/Siddhesh Chindarkar/OneDrive/Documents/TY Notes/Practicals/INS/Practical7_MD5_Algorithm.py
MD5
1.File_check
2.Password_Check
Please Enter your choice:1
File Check
d17a46dd263ba6c31e0fcada8e2aad52
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/Siddhesh Chindarkar/OneDrive/Documents/TY Notes/Practicals/INS/Practical7_MD5_Algorithm.py
MD5
1.File_check
2.Password_Check
Please Enter your choice:2
Password check
Enter a password101001011
Your md5 password is d17a46dd263ba6c31e0fcada8e2aad52
>>>|
```

## **Practical No.8**

**Aim:- Write a program to calculate HMAC-SHA1 Signature & HMAC-SHA512 Signature.**

### **i) HMAC-SHA1 Signature**

#### **Code:-**

```
import hashlib

def sha(m):

    m=m.encode("utf8")

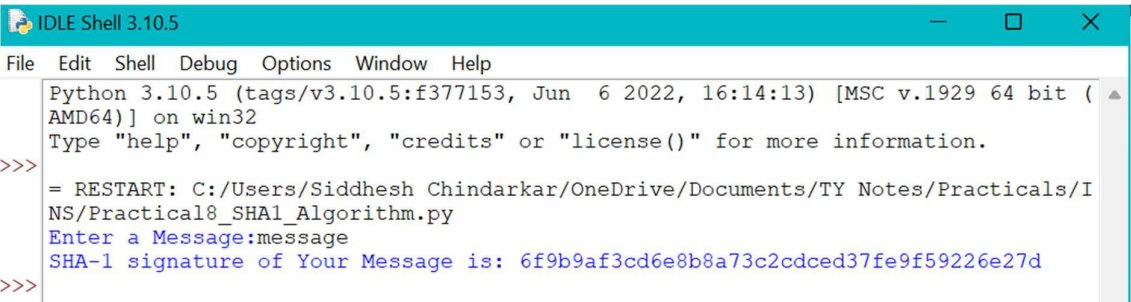
    hash1=hashlib.sha1(m)

    print("SHA-1 signature of Your Message is:",hash1.hexdigest())

pt=input("Enter a Message:")

sha(pt)
```

#### **Output:-**

A screenshot of the IDLE Shell 3.10.5 window. The title bar is blue with standard window controls. The menu bar includes File, Edit, Shell, Debug, Options, Window, and Help. The shell area shows the following text: Python 3.10.5 (tags/v3.10.5:f377153, Jun 6 2022, 16:14:13) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32. Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information. The prompt >>> is followed by a restart message: = RESTART: C:/Users/Siddhesh Chindarkar/OneDrive/Documents/TY Notes/Practicals/INS/Practical8\_SHA1\_Algorithm.py. Then, the user input 'message' is shown, followed by the output: SHA-1 signature of Your Message is: 6f9b9af3cd6e8b8a73c2cdced37fe9f59226e27d. The prompt >>> appears again.

```
IDLE Shell 3.10.5
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.10.5 (tags/v3.10.5:f377153, Jun 6 2022, 16:14:13) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/Siddhesh Chindarkar/OneDrive/Documents/TY Notes/Practicals/INS/Practical8_SHA1_Algorithm.py
Enter a Message:message
SHA-1 signature of Your Message is: 6f9b9af3cd6e8b8a73c2cdced37fe9f59226e27d
>>>
```

### **ii) HMAC-SHA512 Signature**

#### **Code:-**

```
import hashlib

def sha(m):

    m=m.encode("utf-8")

    hash512=hashlib.sha512(m)

    print("SHA-512 signature of ur mag is:",hash512.hexdigest())

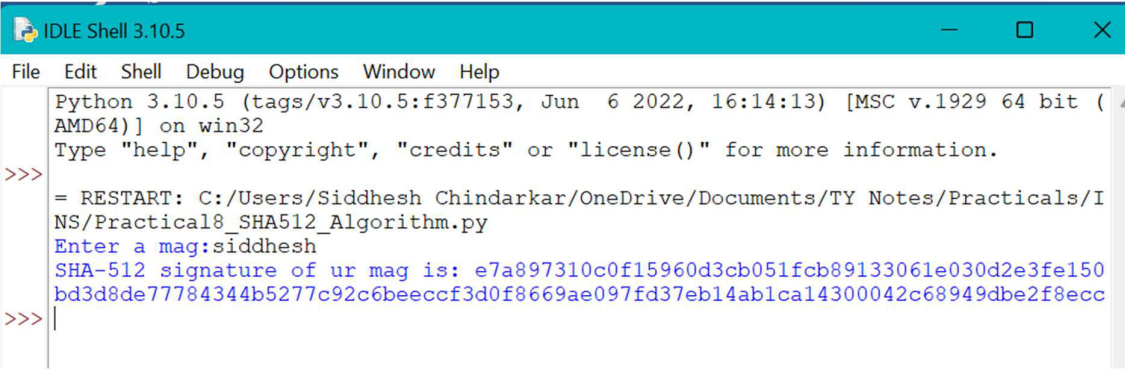
pt=input("Enter a mag:")

sha(pt)
```

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**Roll No:- 228622**

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### Output:-



```
IDLE Shell 3.10.5
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.10.5 (tags/v3.10.5:f377153, Jun 6 2022, 16:14:13) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/Siddhesh Chindarkar/OneDrive/Documents/TY Notes/Practicals/INS/Practical8_SHA512_Algorithm.py
Enter a mag:siddhesh
SHA-512 signature of ur mag is: e7a897310c0f15960d3cb051fcb89133061e030d2e3fe150bd3d8de77784344b5277c92c6beecf3d0f8669ae097fd37eb14ab1ca14300042c68949dbe2f8ecc
>>>
```

## **Practical No.9**

**Aim:- Configure Windows Firewall to block:-**

**i) A port**

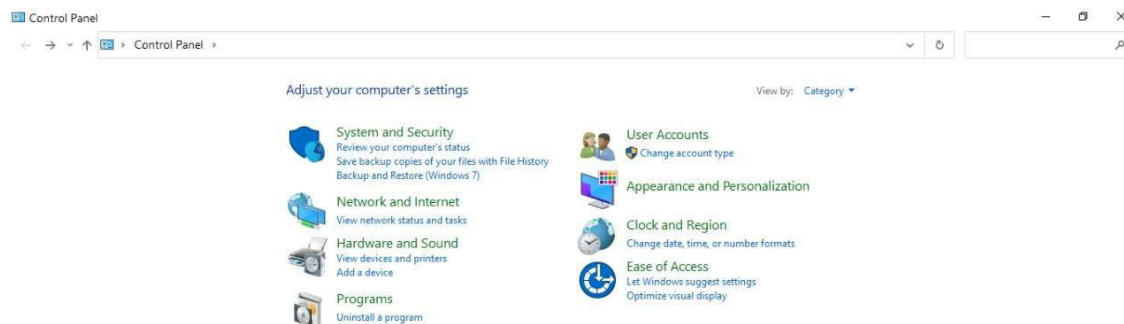
**ii) An Program**

**iii) A website**

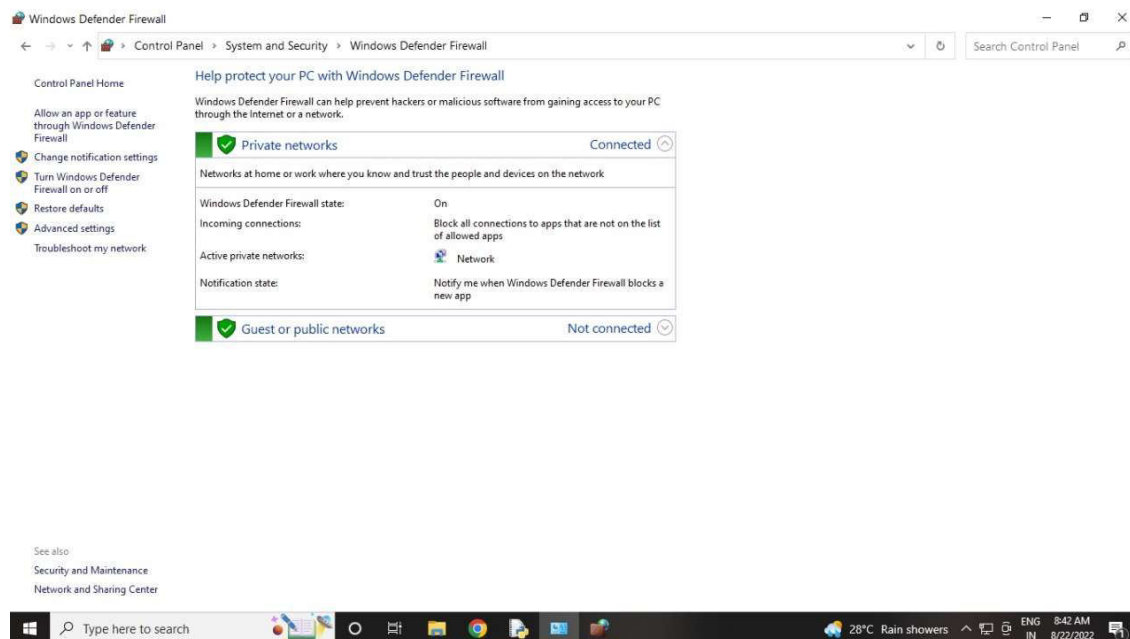
**i) A port**

**Steps:-**

**1. Open control panel.**



**2.Go to firewall in search box.**

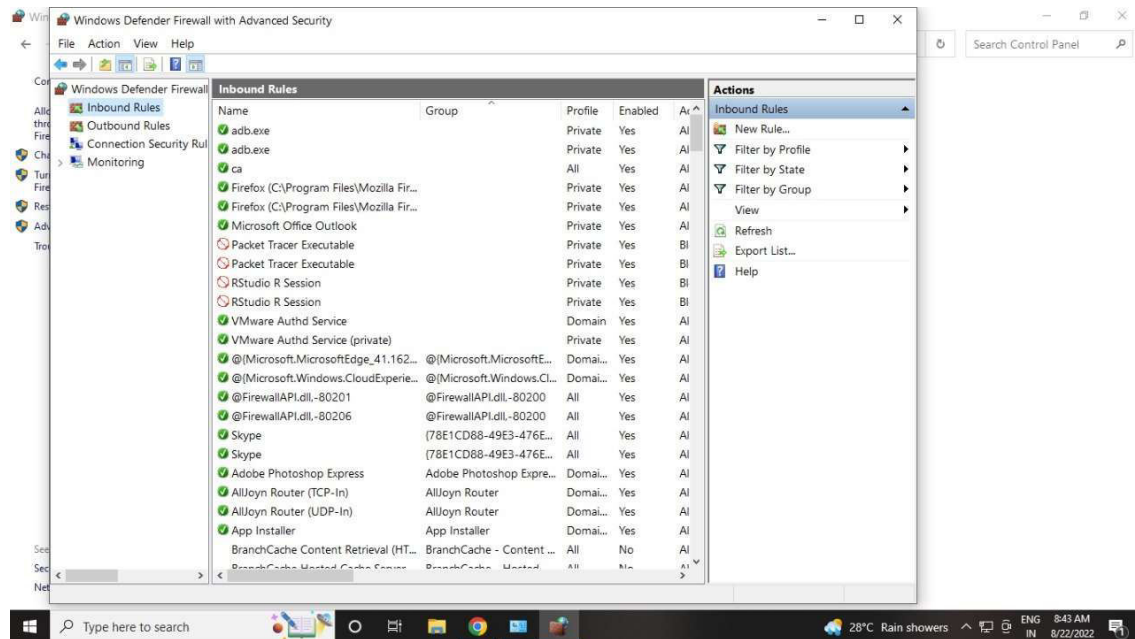




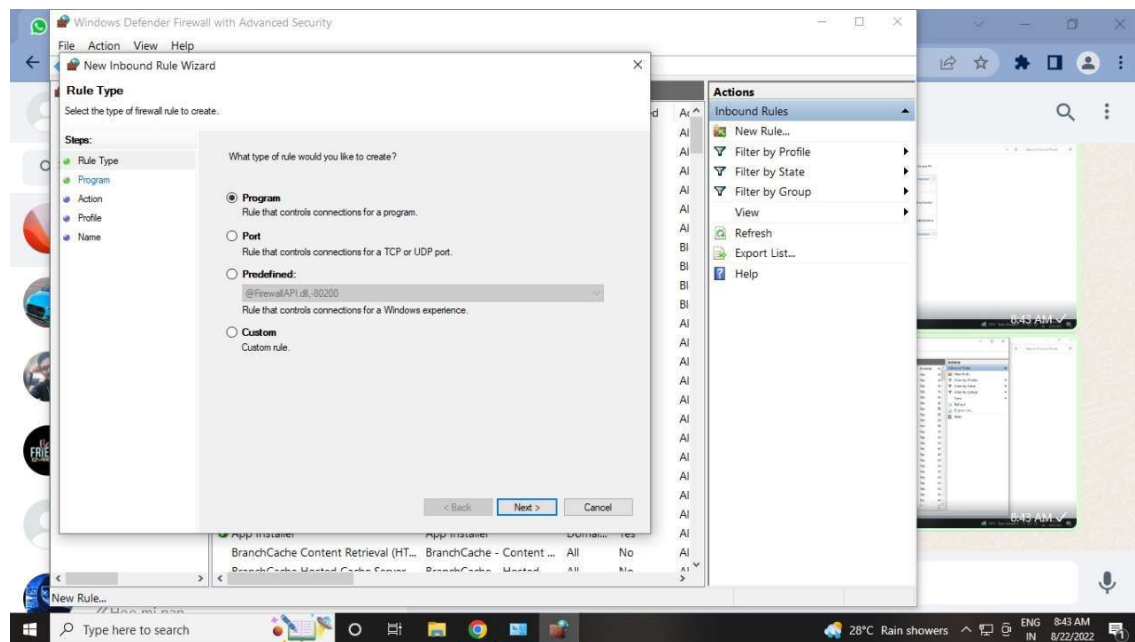
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**3. In the windows firewall, Click on advanced setting and then click on Inbound Rule.**



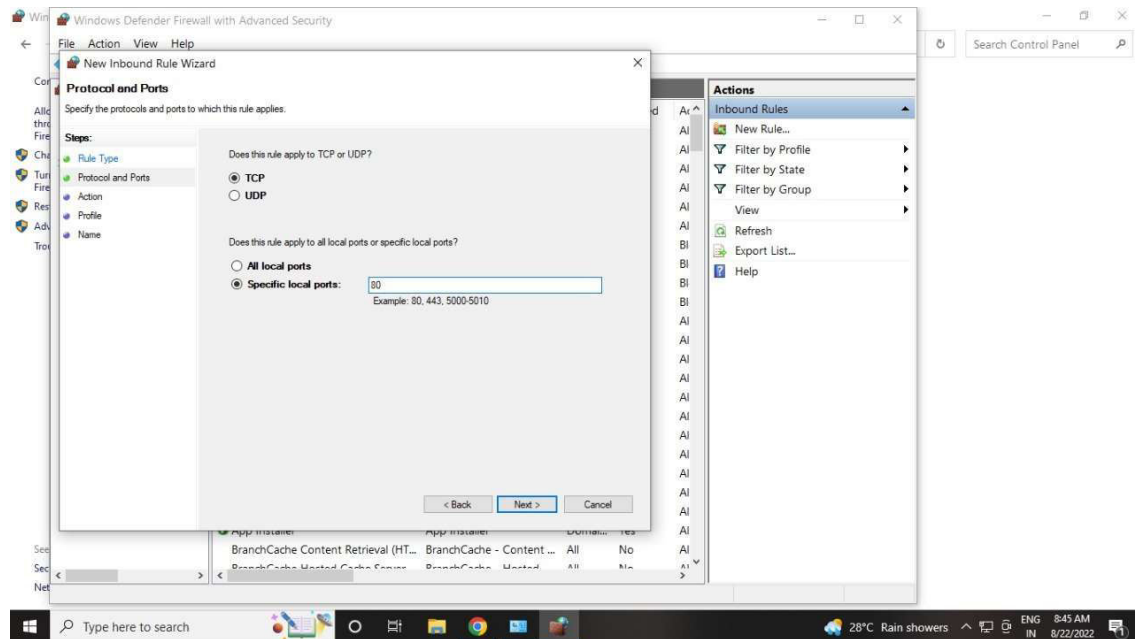
**4. Go to new Rule in RHS.**



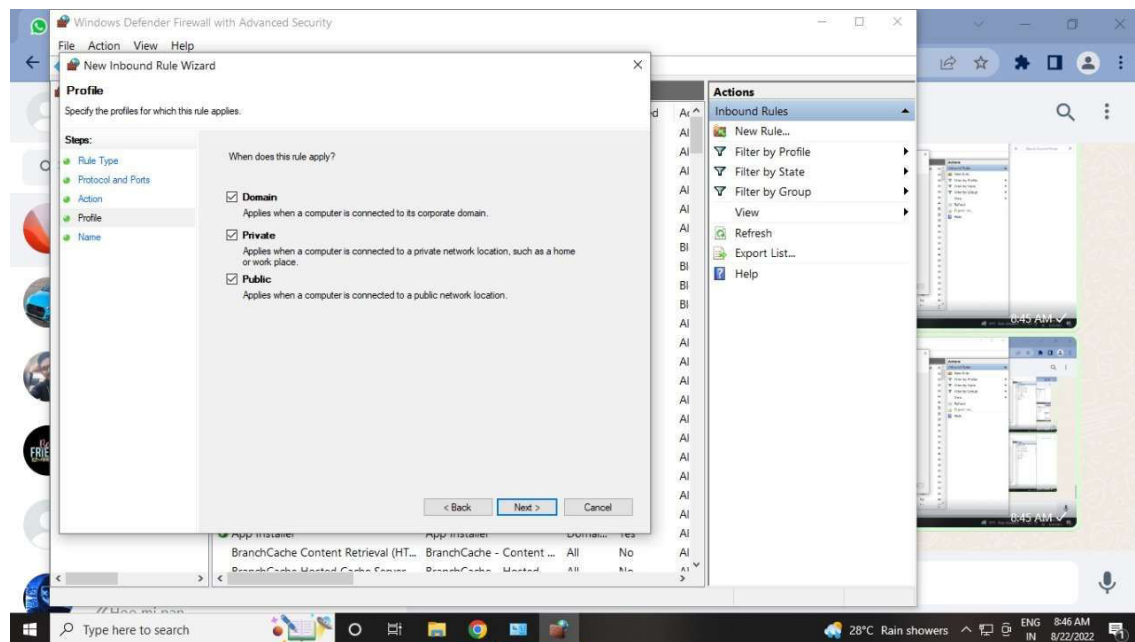
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**5.Go to the port and then set TCP and set Specific local ports which you want to block Eg.80.**



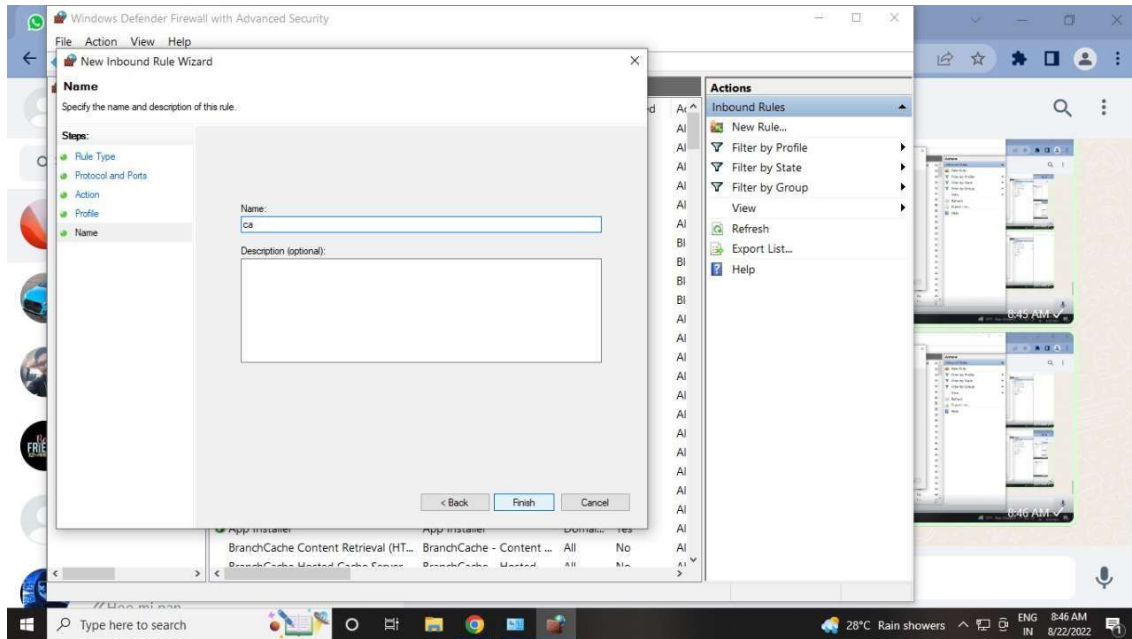
**6.Click next till the last dialog box appears.**



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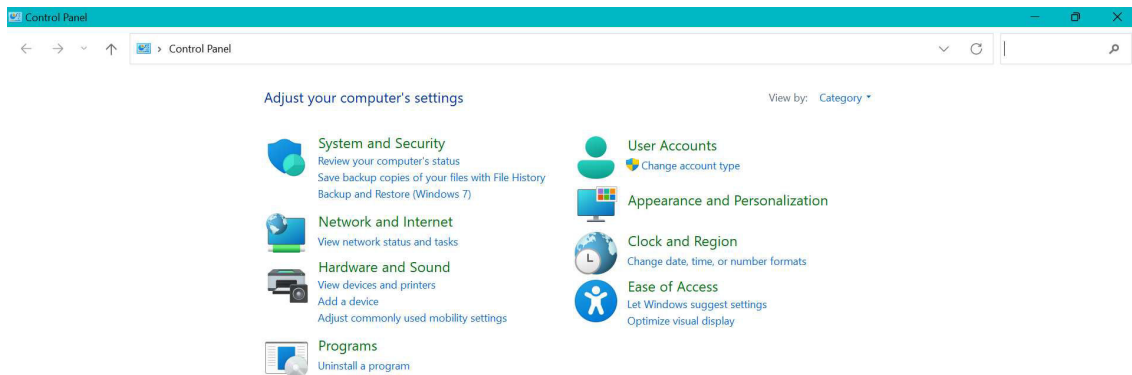
### 7.Click Finish.



### ii) An Program

#### Steps:-

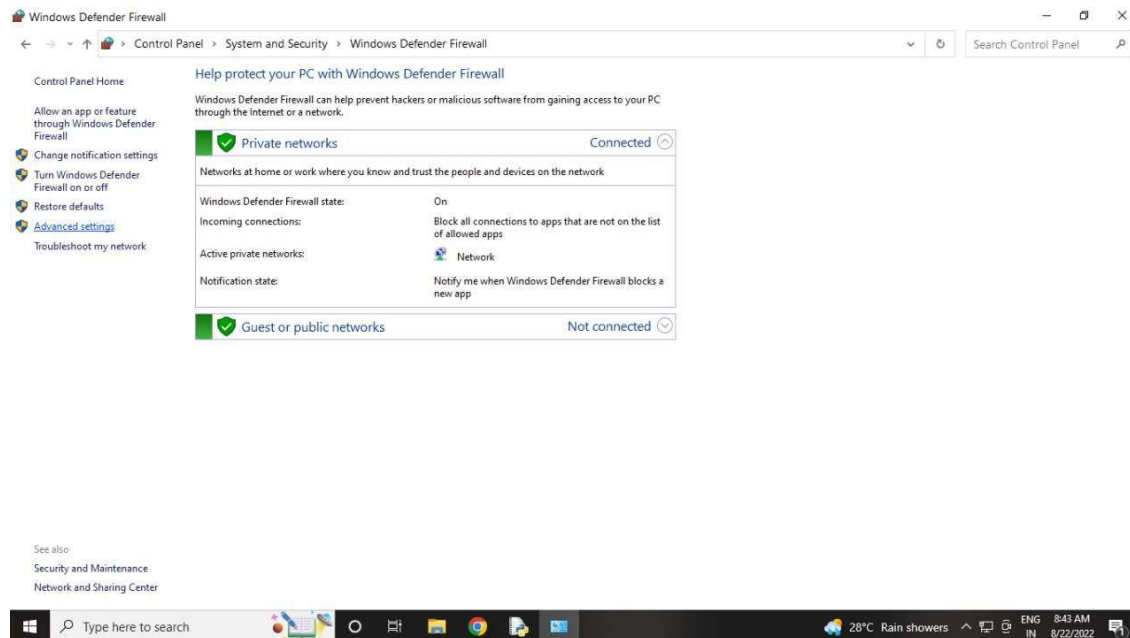
#### 1. Open control panel.



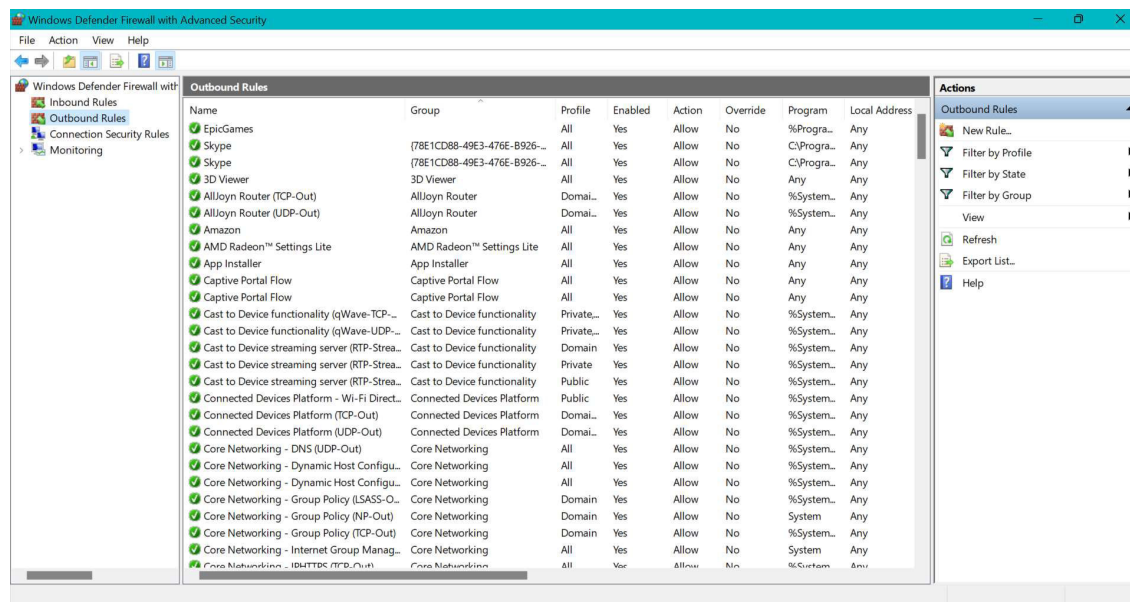
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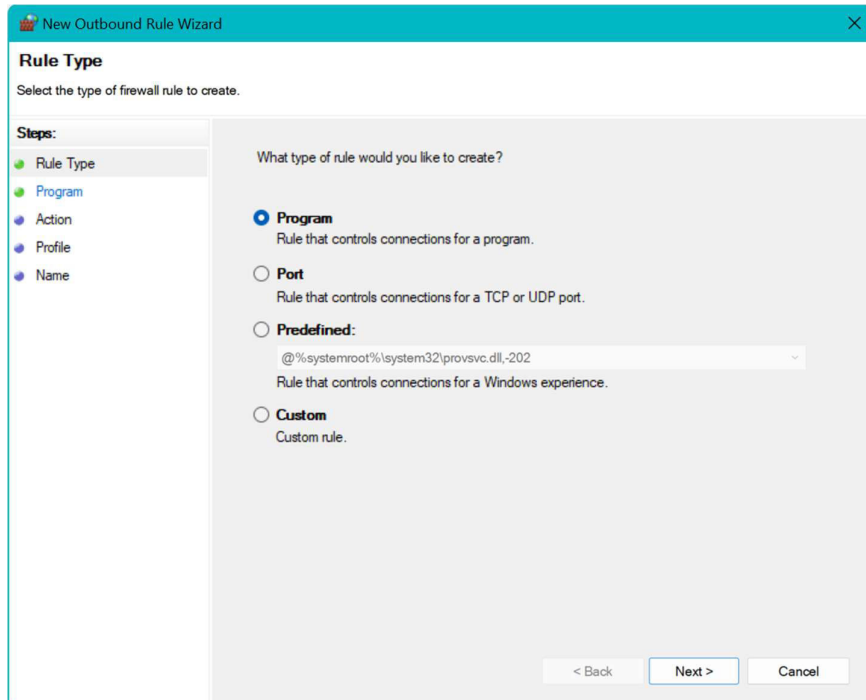
### 2.Go to firewall in search box.



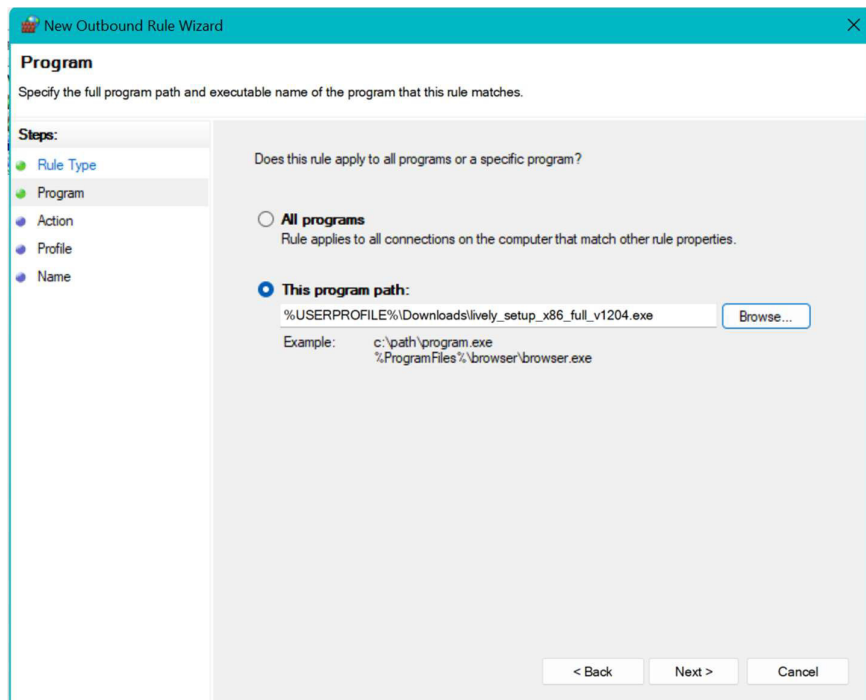
### 3.In the windows firewall, Click on advanced setting and then click on Outbound Rule.



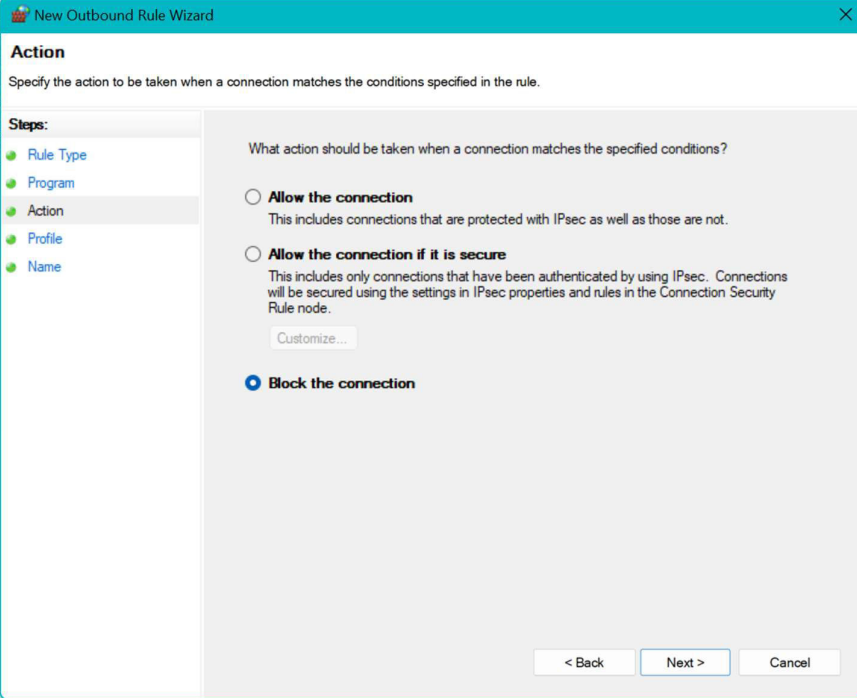
#### 4.Go to new Rule in RHS.



#### 5.Go to programs then browse the files which you want to block.

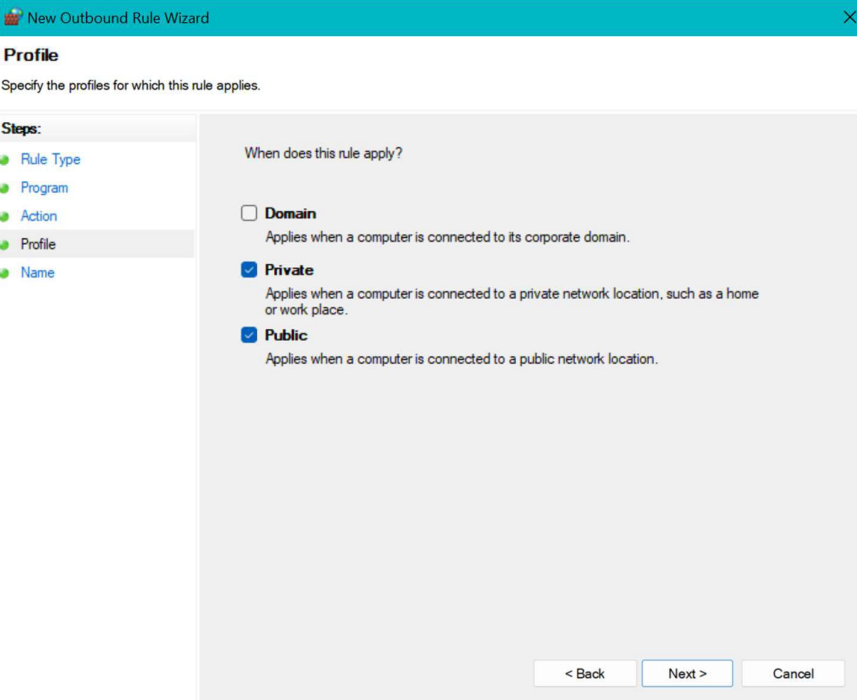


## 6.Click on Next.



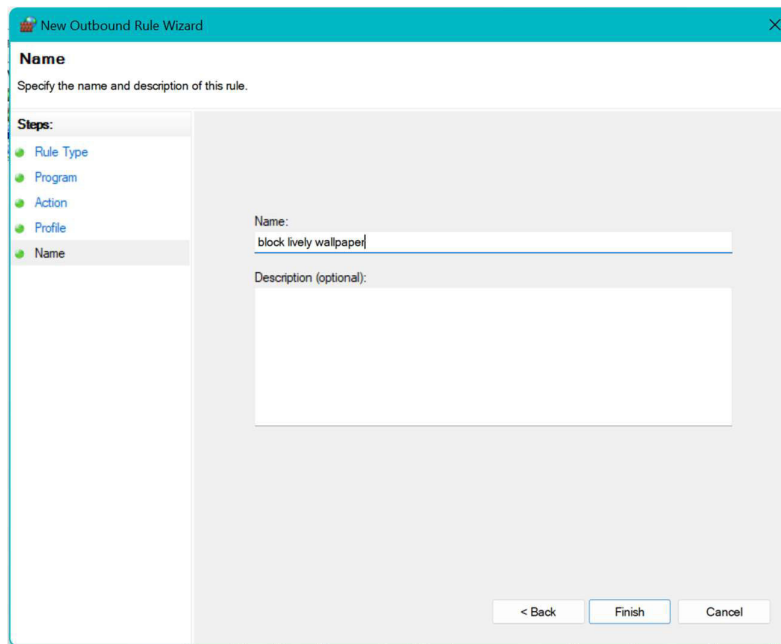
The screenshot shows the 'New Outbound Rule Wizard' window at the 'Action' step. The title bar reads 'New Outbound Rule Wizard'. The left sidebar lists the steps: Rule Type, Program, Action (selected), Profile, and Name. The main area is titled 'Action' and contains the instruction 'Specify the action to be taken when a connection matches the conditions specified in the rule.' Below this, it asks 'What action should be taken when a connection matches the specified conditions?'. There are three radio button options: 'Allow the connection' (with a sub-note about IPsec), 'Allow the connection if it is secure' (with a sub-note about authentication), and 'Block the connection' (which is selected). A 'Customize...' button is located below the second option. At the bottom right are '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel' buttons.

## 7.Click on Next.



The screenshot shows the 'New Outbound Rule Wizard' window at the 'Profile' step. The title bar reads 'New Outbound Rule Wizard'. The left sidebar lists the steps: Rule Type, Program, Action, Profile (selected), and Name. The main area is titled 'Profile' and contains the instruction 'Specify the profiles for which this rule applies.' Below this, it asks 'When does this rule apply?'. There are three checkbox options: 'Domain' (unchecked), 'Private' (checked), and 'Public' (checked). Each option has a sub-note describing the network context. At the bottom right are '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel' buttons.

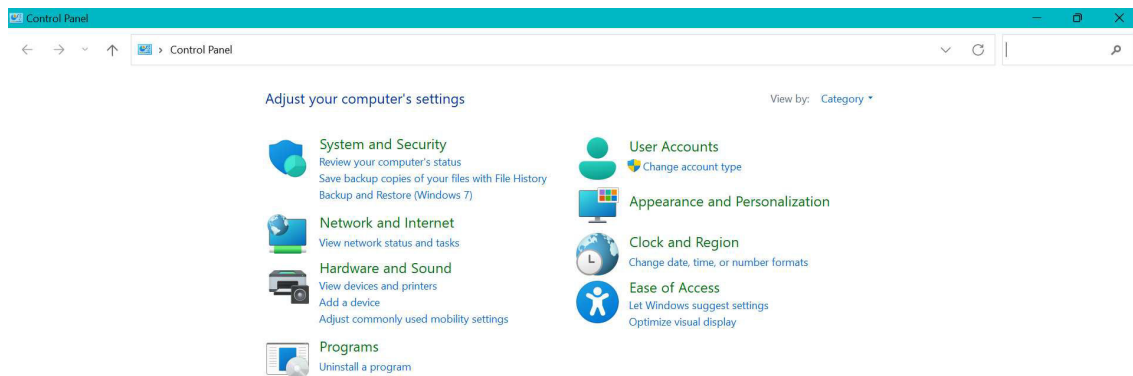
## 8.Click on Finish.



## iii) A website

### Steps:-

#### 1.Open control panel.

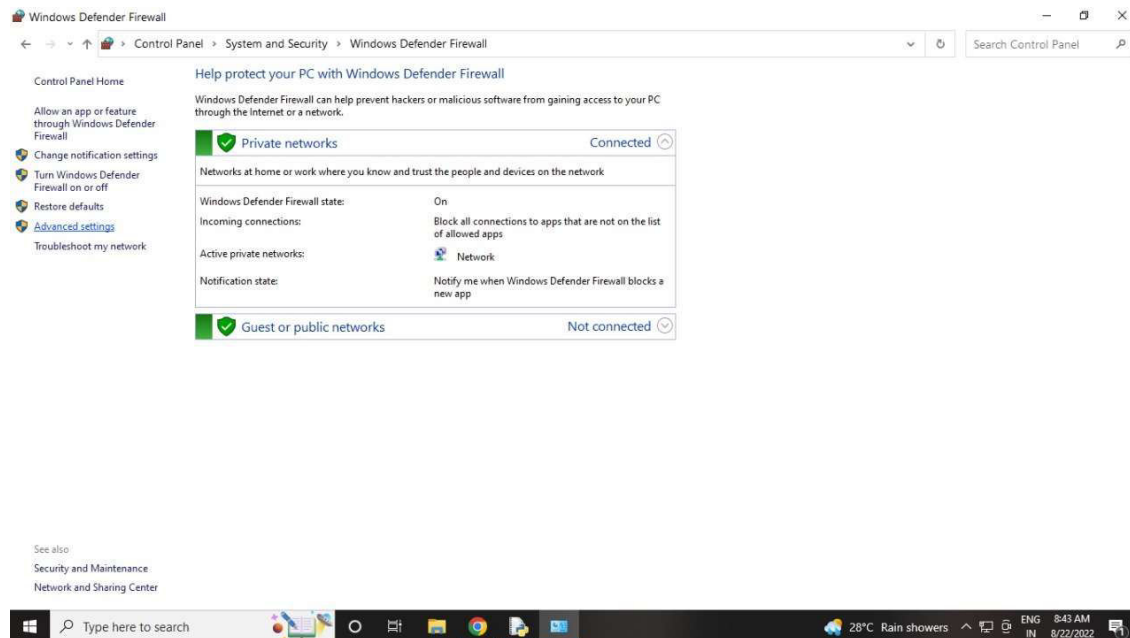




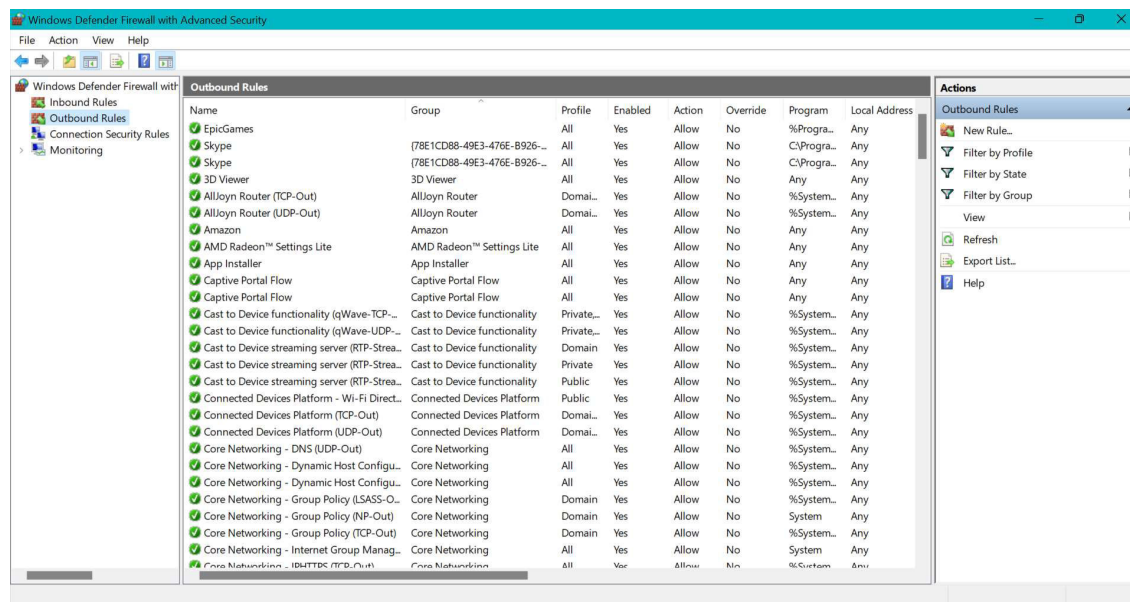
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### 2.Go to firewall in search box.

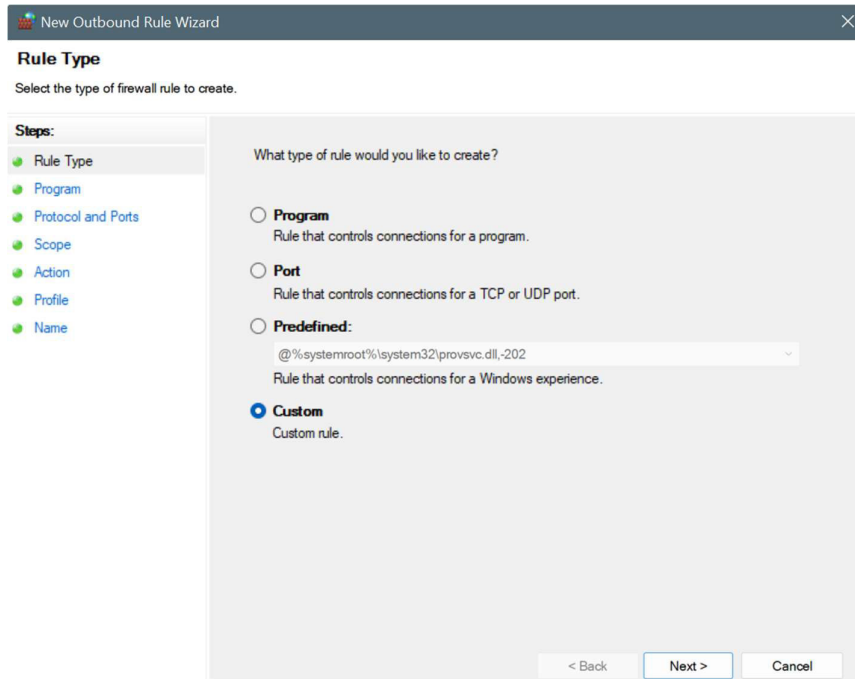


### 3.In the windows firewall, Click on advanced setting and then click on Outbound Rule.

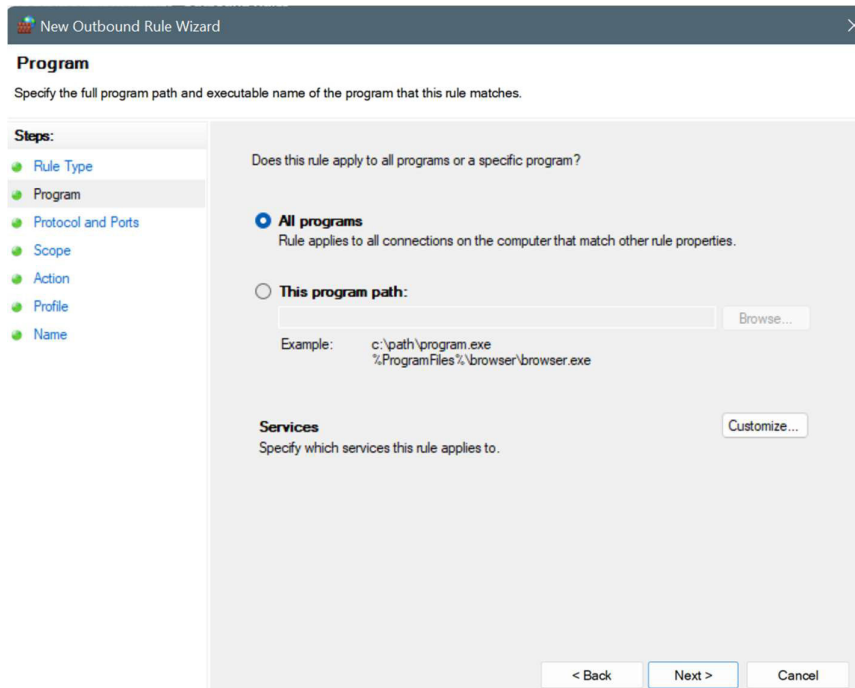




#### 4.Go to new Rule in RHS.



#### 5.Go to All Programs.



## 6. Select Any and enter IP address.

**New Outbound Rule Wizard**

**Protocol and Ports**

Specify the protocols and ports to which this rule applies.

**Steps:**

- Rule Type
- Program
- Protocol and Ports
- Scope
- Action
- Profile
- Name

To which ports and protocols does this rule apply?

Protocol type: Any

Protocol number: 0

Local port: All Ports

Remote port: All Ports

Example: 80, 443, 5000-5010

Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) settings: Customize...

< Back Next > Cancel

## 7. Click on Next.

**New Outbound Rule Wizard**

**Action**

Specify the action to be taken when a connection matches the conditions specified in the rule.

**Steps:**

- Rule Type
- Program
- Protocol and Ports
- Scope
- Action
- Profile
- Name

What action should be taken when a connection matches the specified conditions?

☐ Allow the connection

This includes connections that are protected with IPsec as well as those are not.

☐ Allow the connection if it is secure

This includes only connections that have been authenticated by using IPsec. Connections will be secured using the settings in IPsec properties and rules in the Connection Security Rule node.

Customize...

☒ Block the connection

< Back Next > Cancel

## **8.Click on Finish.**

New Outbound Rule Wizard

**Name**

Specify the name and description of this rule.

**Steps:**

- Rule Type
- Program
- Protocol and Ports
- Scope
- Action
- Profile
- Name**

Name:  
block lively wallpaper

Description (optional):

< Back Finish Cancel

## Practical no: 10(ssl)

**Aim:- Write a program to implement ssl.**

```
import socket
```

```
import ssl
```

```
hostname='www.python.org'
```

```
context=ssl.create_default_context()
```

```
with socket.create_connection((hostname,443))as sock:
```

```
    with context.wrap_socket(sock,server_hostname=hostname)as s_sock:
```

```
        print(s_sock.version())
```

**Output:-**



```
IDLE Shell 3.10.5
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.10.5 (tags/v3.10.5:f377153, Jun 6 2022, 16:14:13) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/Users/Admin/Downloads/prac10.py =====
>>> TLSv1.3
>>> |
```