

7. RSA algorithm is used by Salim to transfer session key to Anarkali. He suspects that Akbar is performing man in middle attack he chose to use 1024 bit prime numbers. Hint: you may choose to use big integer in java.

Code:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<math.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
long int p, q, n, t, flag, e[100], d[100], temp[100], j, m[100], en[100], i;
char msg[100];
int prime(long int);
void ce();
long int cd(long int);
void encrypt();
void decrypt();
int prime(long int pr)
{

    int i;
    j = sqrt(pr);
    for (i = 2; i <= j; i++)
    {

        if (pr % i == 0)
            return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}

int main()

    cout << "\nEnter First Prime Number\n";
    cin >> p;
    flag = prime(p);
    if (flag == 0)
    {
        cout << "\nWrong Input\n";
        exit(1);
    }

    cout << "\nEnter Another Prime Number\n";
    cin >> q;
    flag = prime(q);
    if (flag == 0 || p == q)
    {
        cout << "\nWrong Input\n";
        exit(1);
    }
}
```

```

    }

    cout << "\nEnter Message\n";
    fflush(stdin);
    cin >> msg;
    for (i = 0; msg[i] != '\0'; i++)
        m[i] = msg[i];
    n = p * q;
    t = (p - 1) * (q - 1);
    ce();
    cout << "\nPossible values of e and d are\n";
    for (i = 0; i < j - 1; i++)
        cout << e[i] << "\t" << d[i] << "\n";
    encrypt();
    decrypt();
    return 0;
}

void ce()
{
    int k;
    k = 0;
    for (i = 2; i < t; i++)
    {
        if (t % i == 0)
            continue;
        flag = prime(i);
        if (flag == 1 && i != p && i != q)
        {
            e[k] = i;
            flag = cd(e[k]);
            if (flag > 0)
            {
                d[k] = flag;
                k++;
            }

            if (k == 99)
                break;
        }
    }
}

long int cd(long int x)
{
    long int k = 1;
    while (1)
    {
        k = k + t;
        if (k % x == 0)
            return (k / x);
    }
}

```

```
    }  
    }  
void encrypt()  
{  
    long int pt, ct, key = e[0], k, len;  
    i = 0;  
    len = strlen(msg);  
    while (i != len)  
    {  
        pt = m[i];  
        pt = pt - 96;  
        k = 1;  
        for (j = 0; j < key; j++)  
        {  
            k = k * pt;  
            k = k % n;  
        }  
        temp[i] = k;  
        ct = k + 96;  
        en[i] = ct;  
        i++;  
    }  
    en[i] = -1;  
    cout << "\nThe Encryptd Message is\n";  
    for (i = 0; en[i] != -1; i++)  
        printf("%c", en[i]);  
}  
void decrypt()  
{  
    long int pt, ct, key = d[0], k;  
    i = 0;  
    while (en[i] != -1)  
    {  
        ct = temp[i];  
        k = 1;  
        for (j = 0; j < key; j++)  
        {  
            k = k * ct;  
            k = k % n;  
        }  
        pt = k + 96;  
        m[i] = pt;  
        i++;  
    }  
    m[i] = -1;  
    cout << "\nThe Decrypted Message is\n";  
    for (i = 0; m[i] != -1; i++)  
        printf("%c", m[i]);  
}
```

Output screenshot:

```
Enter First Prime Number
5

Enter Another Prime Number
13

Enter Message
Yatharth

Possible values of e and d are
7      7
11     35
17     17
19     43
23     23

The Encryptd Message is
&aiÖaÅiÖ
The Decrypted Message is
Yatharth
```

8. Salim received some doubtful message from Anarkali. He is doubtful that messages are tempered by some attacker during transmission so he asks Anarkali to digitally sign the messages. Implement system for transferring message with non-repudiation.

Code:

```
e1,d1,n1 = 5,29,91
```

```
#assuming the public & private key for anarkali
```

```
message_1 = int(input("Enter Anarkali's Message : "))
```

```
#encrypt
```

```
def encrypt(msg):
```

```
#encrypting with l's private key
```

```
    return pow(msg, d1, n1)
```

```
#decrypt
```

```
def decrypt(cipher):
```

```
#decrypting with l's public key
```

```
    return pow(cipher, e1, n1)
```

```
cipher = encrypt(message_1)
```

```
print(f"Cipher Text : {cipher}")
```

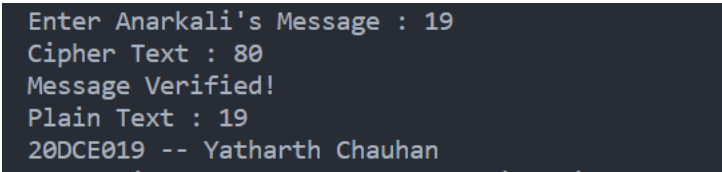
```
pt = decrypt(cipher)
```

```
if message_1 == pt:
```

```
    print("Message Verified!")
```

```
print(f"Plain Text : {pt}")
```

```
print("20DCE019 -- Yatharth Chauhan")
```

Output screenshot:

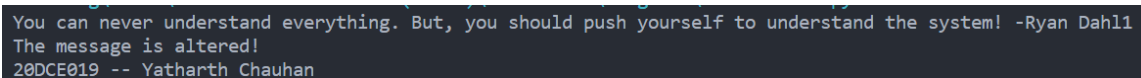
```
Enter Anarkali's Message : 19
Cipher Text : 80
Message Verified!
Plain Text : 19
20DCE019 -- Yatharth Chauhan
```

9. Viru sent important content in file along with hash of file content along with it. At the receivers end , how Raju can check integrity of file? Show that even slight in change in file content will bring significant change in hash value.

Code:

```
import hashlib
import random
# Writing a file
with open("hash.txt", 'w') as f:
    f.write("You can never understand everything. But, you should push yourself
to understand the system! -Ryan Dahl")
with open("hash.txt", 'r') as f:
    msg_1 = f.read()
    hash = hashlib.sha1(msg_1.encode())
    # print(hash.__hash__())
def alter_msg(msg):
    r = random.randint(0, 1)
    msg_1, hash = msg
    if r:
        msg_1 += str(r) # alter the string by 1 char at random
    print(msg_1)
    return (msg_1, hash)
def check_msg(message):
    x, y = message
    a = hashlib.sha1(str(x).encode()).hexdigest()
    b = y.hexdigest()
    if a == b:
        print("The message is not altered!")
    else:
        print("The message is altered!")
msg_o = (msg_1, hash) # a tuple of msg along with it's hash
message = alter_msg(msg_o) # a random function to alter the message
check_msg(message) # to check is msg is altered or not
print("20DCE019 -- Yatharth Chauhan")
```

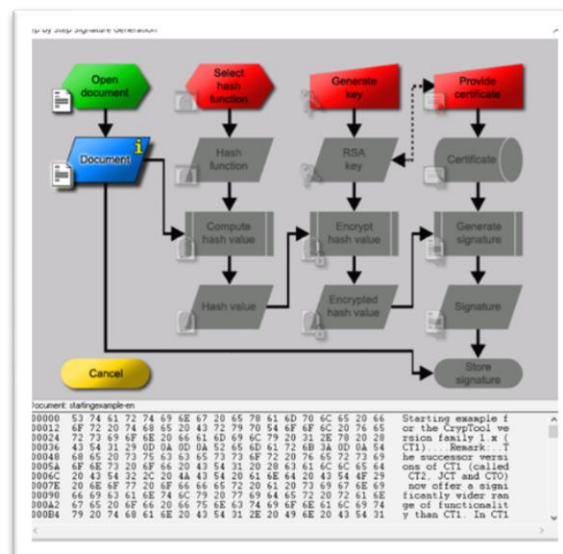
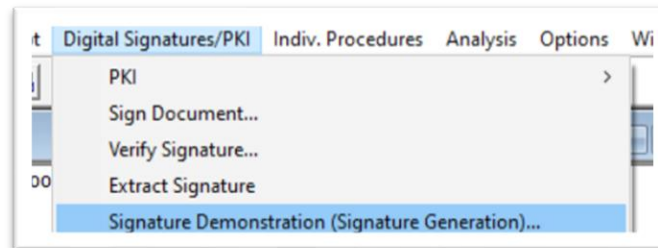
Output Screenshot:



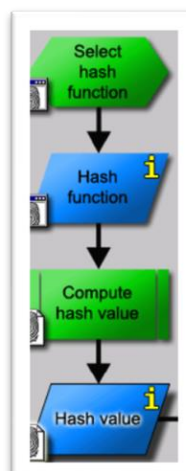
```
You can never understand everything. But, you should push yourself to understand the system! -Ryan Dahl
The message is altered!
20DCE019 -- Yatharth Chauhan
```

10. Demonstrate working of Digital Signature using Cryptool.

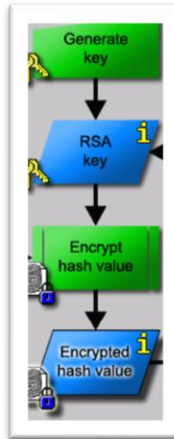
Output Screenshot:



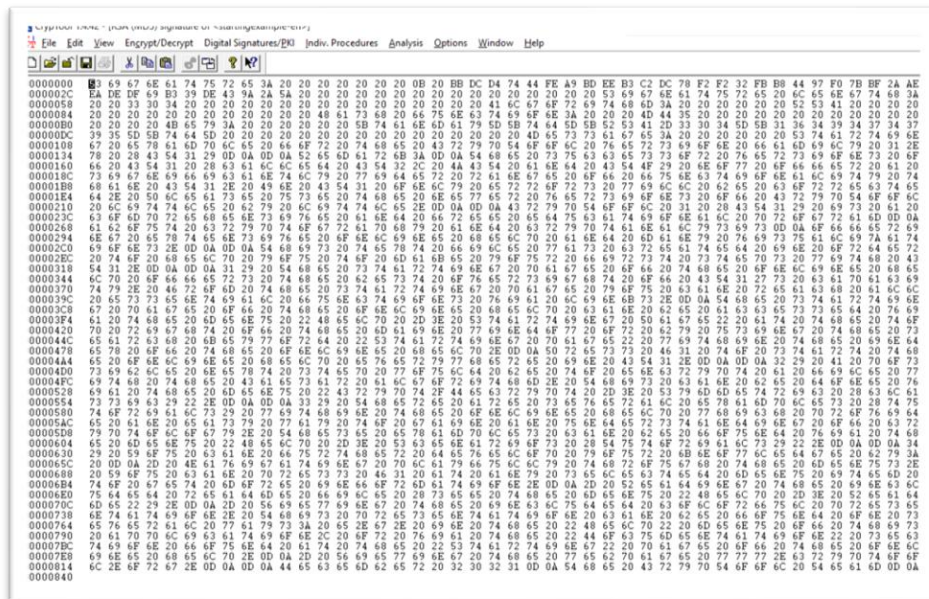
- Now Click on hash function & generate hash



- Now click on generate key & generate key



- Now click on provide certificate, generate certificate & store the signature and thus our required digital signature is generated.



11. Demonstrate image steganography using any programming language of your choice.**Code:**

```

from tkinter import *
import tkinter.filedialog
from tkinter import messagebox
from PIL import ImageTk
from PIL import Image
from io import BytesIO
import os

class IMG_Stegno:
    output_image_size = 0

    # main frame or start page

    def main(self, root):
        root.title('ImageSteganography')
        root.geometry('500x600')
        root.resizable(width=False, height=False)
        root.config(bg = '#e3f4f1')
        frame = Frame(root)
        frame.grid()

        title = Label(frame, text='Image Steganography')
        title.config(font=('Times new roman', 25, 'bold'))
        title.grid(pady=10)
        title.config(bg = '#e3f4f1')
        title.grid(row=1)

        encode = Button(frame, text="Encode", command= lambda
: self.encode_frame1(frame), padx=14, bg = '#e3f4f1' )
        encode.config(font=('Helvetica', 14), bg='#e8c1c7')
        encode.grid(row=2)
        decode = Button(frame, text="Decode", command= lambda
: self.decode_frame1(frame), padx=14, bg = '#e3f4f1' )
        decode.config(font=('Helvetica', 14), bg='#e8c1c7')
        decode.grid(pady = 12)
        decode.grid(row=3)

        root.grid_rowconfigure(1, weight=1)
        root.grid_columnconfigure(0, weight=1)

        # back function to loop back to main screen
        def back(self, frame):
            frame.destroy()
            self.main(root)

```

```

#frame for encode page
def encode_frame1(self,F):
    F.destroy()
    F2 = Frame(root)
    label1= Label(F2,text='Select the Image in which \nyou want to hide text :')
    label1.config(font=('Times new roman',25, 'bold'),bg = '#e3f4f1')
    label1.grid()

    button_bws = Button(F2,text='Select',command=lambda : self.encode_frame2(F2))
    button_bws.config(font=('Helvetica',18), bg='#e8c1c7')
    button_bws.grid()
    button_back = Button(F2, text='Cancel', command=lambda :
IMG_Stegno.back(self,F2))
    button_back.config(font=('Helvetica',18),bg='#e8c1c7')
    button_back.grid(pady=15)
    button_back.grid()
    F2.grid()

# frame for decode page
def decode_frame1(self,F):
    F.destroy()
    d_f2 = Frame(root)
    label1 = Label(d_f2, text='Select Image with Hidden text:')
    label1.config(font=('Times new roman',25,'bold'),bg = '#e3f4f1')
    label1.grid()
    label1.config(bg = '#e3f4f1')
    button_bws = Button(d_f2, text='Select', command=lambda
:self.decode_frame2(d_f2))
    button_bws.config(font=('Helvetica',18), bg='#e8c1c7')
    button_bws.grid()
    button_back = Button(d_f2, text='Cancel', command=lambda :
IMG_Stegno.back(self,d_f2))
    button_back.config(font=('Helvetica',18), bg='#e8c1c7')
    button_back.grid(pady=15)
    button_back.grid()
    d_f2.grid()

# function to encode image
def encode_frame2(self,e_F2):
    e_pg= Frame(root)
    myfile = tkinter.filedialog.askopenfilename(filetypes = ([('png', '*.png'),('jpeg',
'*.jpeg'),('jpg', '*.jpg'),('All Files', '*.*')]))
    if not myfile:
        messagebox.showerror("Error","You have selected nothing !")
    else:
        my_img = Image.open(myfile)

```

```

new_image = my_img.resize((300,200))
img = ImageTk.PhotoImage(new_image)
label3= Label(e_pg,text='Selected Image')
label3.config(font=('Helvetica',14,'bold'))
label3.grid()
board = Label(e_pg, image=img)
board.image = img
self.output_image_size = os.stat(myfile)
self.o_image_w, self.o_image_h = my_img.size
board.grid()
label2 = Label(e_pg, text='Enter the message')
label2.config(font=('Helvetica',14,'bold'))
label2.grid(pady=15)
text_a = Text(e_pg, width=50, height=10)
text_a.grid()
encode_button = Button(e_pg, text='Cancel', command=lambda :
IMG_Stegno.back(self,e_pg))
encode_button.config(font=('Helvetica',14), bg='#e8c1c7')
data = text_a.get("1.0", "end-1c")
button_back = Button(e_pg, text='Encode', command=lambda :
[self.enc_fun(text_a,my_img),IMG_Stegno.back(self,e_pg)])
button_back.config(font=('Helvetica',14), bg='#e8c1c7')
button_back.grid(pady=15)
encode_button.grid()
e_pg.grid(row=1)
e_F2.destroy()

# function to decode image
def decode_frame2(self,d_F2):
    d_F3 = Frame(root)
    myfiles = tkinter.filedialog.askopenfilename(filetypes = (('png', '*.png'),('jpeg',
    '*.jpeg'),('jpg', '*.jpg'),('All Files', '*.*'))))
    if not myfiles:
        messagebox.showerror("Error","You have selected nothing! ")
    else:
        my_img = Image.open(myfiles, 'r')
        my_image = my_img.resize((300, 200))
        img = ImageTk.PhotoImage(my_image)
        label4= Label(d_F3,text='Selected Image :')
        label4.config(font=('Helvetica',14,'bold'))
        label4.grid()
        board = Label(d_F3, image=img)
        board.image = img
        board.grid()
        hidden_data = self.decode(my_img)

```

```

label2 = Label(d_F3, text='Hidden data is :')
label2.config(font=('Helvetica',14,'bold'))
label2.grid(pady=10)
text_a = Text(d_F3, width=50, height=10)
text_a.insert(INSERT, hidden_data)
text_a.configure(state='disabled')
text_a.grid()
button_back = Button(d_F3, text='Cancel', command= lambda
:self.frame_3(d_F3))
button_back.config(font=('Helvetica',14),bg='#e8c1c7')
button_back.grid(pady=15)
button_back.grid()
d_F3.grid(row=1)
d_F2.destroy()

# function to decode data
def decode(self, image):
    image_data = iter(image.getdata())
    data = ""

    while (True):
        pixels = [value for value in image_data.__next__():3] +
            image_data.__next__():3] +
            image_data.__next__():3]
        binary_str = ""
        for i in pixels[:8]:
            if i % 2 == 0:
                binary_str += '0'
            else:
                binary_str += '1'

        data += chr(int(binary_str, 2))
        if pixels[-1] % 2 != 0:
            return data

# function to generate data
def generate_Data(self,data):
    new_data = []

    for i in data:
        new_data.append(format(ord(i), '08b'))
    return new_data

#DataFlair- function to modify the pixels of image
def modify_Pix(self,pix, data):
    dataList = self.generate_Data(data)

```

```

dataLen = len(dataList)
imgData = iter(pix)
for i in range(dataLen):
    # Extracting 3 pixels at a time
    pix = [value for value in imgData.__next__():3] +
           imgData.__next__():3] +
           imgData.__next__():3]]

    for j in range(0, 8):
        if (dataList[i][j] == '0') and (pix[j] % 2 != 0):
            if (pix[j] % 2 != 0):
                pix[j] -= 1

        elif (dataList[i][j] == '1') and (pix[j] % 2 == 0):
            pix[j] -= 1

    if (i == dataLen - 1):
        if (pix[-1] % 2 == 0):
            pix[-1] -= 1
    else:
        if (pix[-1] % 2 != 0):
            pix[-1] -= 1

    pix = tuple(pix)
    yield pix[0:3]
    yield pix[3:6]
    yield pix[6:9]

# function to enter the data pixels in image
def encode_enc(self,newImg, data):
    w = newImg.size[0]
    (x, y) = (0, 0)

    for pixel in self.modify_Pix(newImg.getdata(), data):

        # Putting modified pixels in the new image
        newImg.putpixel((x, y), pixel)
        if (x == w - 1):
            x = 0
            y += 1
        else:
            x += 1

# function to enter hidden text
def enc_fun(self,text_a,myImg):
    data = text_a.get("1.0", "end-1c")
    if (len(data) == 0):

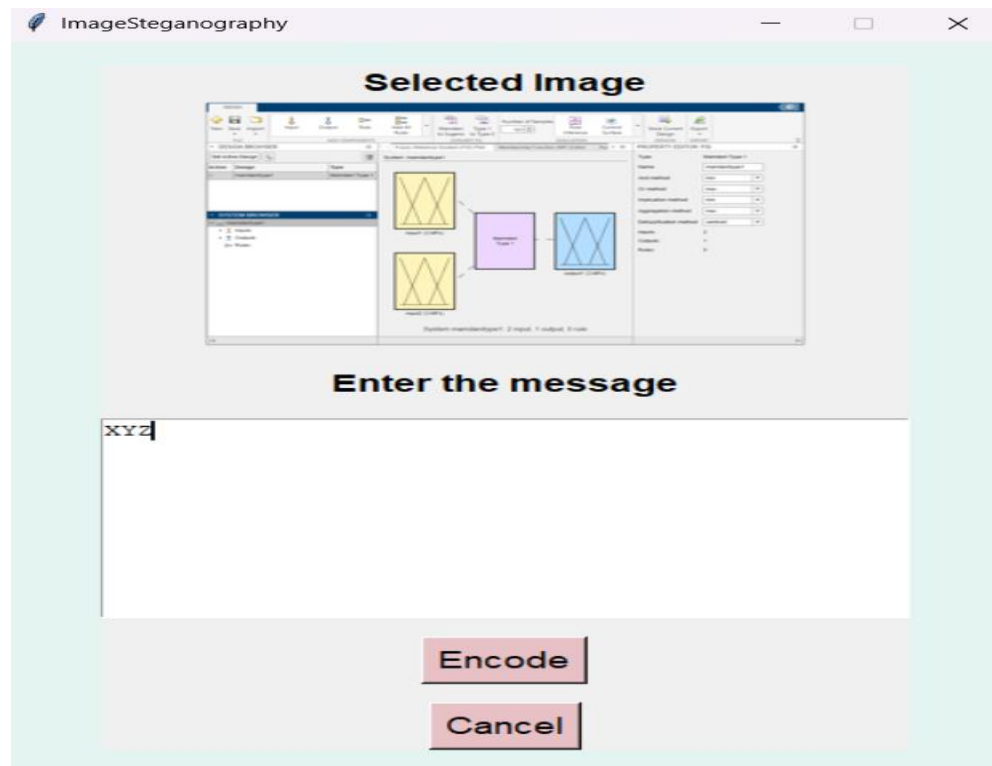
```

```
        messagebox.showinfo("Alert","Kindly enter text in TextBox")
    else:
        newImg = myImg.copy()
        self.encode_enc(newImg, data)
        my_file = BytesIO()
        temp=os.path.splitext(os.path.basename(myImg.filename))[0]
        newImg.save(tkinter.filedialog.asksaveasfilename(initialfile=temp,filetypes =
        (('png', '*.png'))),defaultextension=".png"))
        self.d_image_size = my_file.tell()
        self.d_image_w,self.d_image_h = newImg.size
        messagebox.showinfo("Success","Encoding Successful\nFile is saved as
        Image_with_hiddentext.png in the same directory")

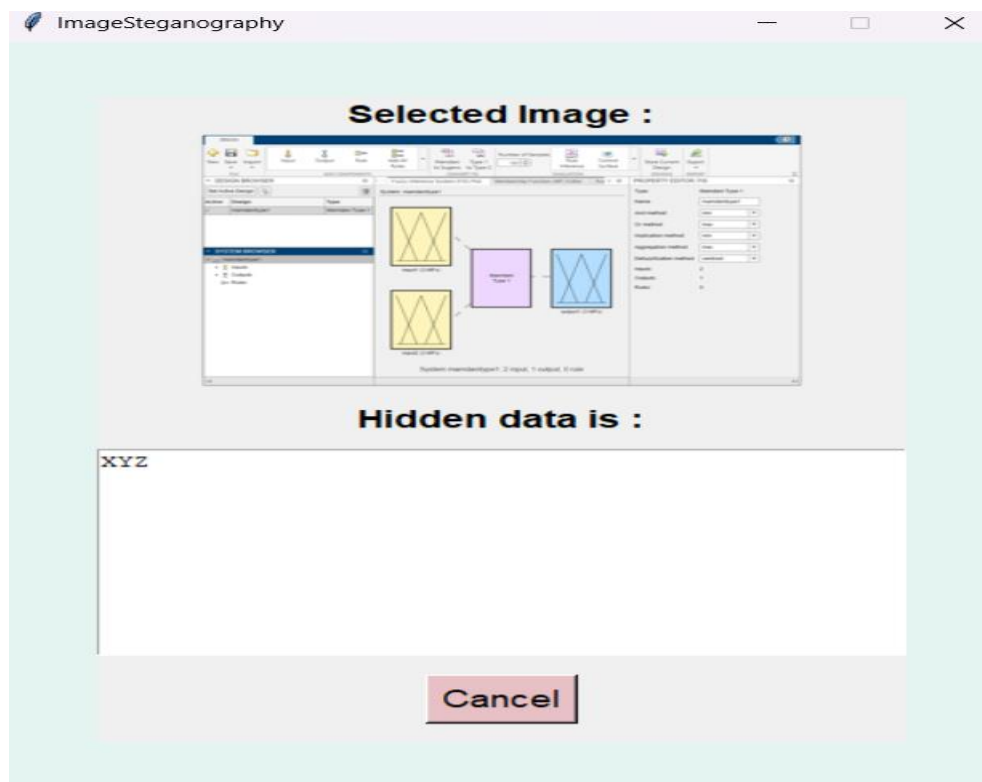
    def frame_3(self,frame):
        frame.destroy()
        self.main(root)

    #GUI loop
    root = Tk()
    o = IMG_Stegno()
    o.main(root)
    root.mainloop()
```

Output screenshot:



Encoding



Decoding

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