

КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

ІМЕНІ ТАРАСА ШЕВЧЕНКА

Факультет комп'ютерних наук та кібернетики

**Кафедра математичної
інформатики**

Дисципліна «Проблеми кодування та захисту інформації»

ЗВІТ

з виконання лабораторної роботи №1

на тему:

“Розробити схему ДН для трьох користувачів, для n користувачів. Мінімізувати кількість обмінів”

Виконав аспірант

Волохович Ігор

Київ – 2025

ЗМІСТ

1. Вступ	2
2. Реалізація	2
3. Тести та валідація програми	5
4. Висновок	6

Two-Party Shared Key (Alice-Bob)		
Party	Computation	Result
Alice	$K_{AB} \leftarrow (g^a)^k \bmod p$	786977770757549496067631400132799111699131821477576737505018116237880771698127879437221016868797599323997981516411636611777261973751008078193234946877994961375591393466387367324649320083936121680782037877232025132594877764849327335548896
Bob	$K_{AB} \leftarrow (g^b)^k \bmod p$	899436248291717779999799858106 786977770757549496067631400132799111699131821477576737505018116237880771698127879437221016868797599323997981516411636611777261973751008078193234946877994961375591393466387367324649320083936121680782037877232025132594877764849327335548896

```
Keys match: True
```

Communication #4: Alice \rightarrow Charlie: $g^{xy} \bmod p =$

— Additional Communication

Alice sent $g^{xy} \bmod p$ to Charlie:

Three-Party Shared Key Computation		
Party	Computation	Result
Alice	$K_{ABC} \oplus g^2 \oplus x^2 y \bmod p$	$\{150174741923151011999468035021052104510263533024457773349481346478413836465497729670310193118881211033990878013031575966134649740645497797171684702001056415393997949267479726487926454133949031648312848462977534518939018390846691282232778$ $978988289725755689274953487755436408000$
Bob	$K_{ABC} \oplus g^2 \oplus x^2 y \bmod p$	$\{150174741923151011999468035021052104510263533024457773349481346478413836465497729670310193118881211033990878013031575966134649740645497797171684702001056415393997949267479726487926454133949031648312848462977534518939018390846691282232778$ $978988289725755689274953487755436408000$
Charlie	$K_{ABC} \oplus g^2 \oplus x^2 y \bmod p$	$\{150174741923151011999468035021052104510263533024457773349481346478413836465497729670310193118881211033990878013031575966134649740645497797171684702001056415393997949267479726487926454133949031648312848462977534518939018390846691282232778$ $978988289725755689274953487755436408000$

All three-party Keys match: True

Tree-Based N-Party Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange ($2n-1$ communications)

Enter the number of parties (3-8 recommended): 8

— Private Keys Generated

Party	Private Key
Alice	x1 = 34750757880788757609846055020505645428517315139587327185688016434410820885061
Bob	x2 = 31818221581706745075571825742271003922885167296464484245951015323351643525999
Charlie	x3 = 31825921739522474958712106633845313241297879029752558444190914897786116196980
Dave	x4 = 10303467656734716349598058968343848365974799099878689794241622248592394767775
Eve	x5 = 37348041892541225502331123568696148687842683722145493614289287222814764497595
Frank	x6 = 17874735283093518800420663790222215149258054624385230329564456085553824358631
Grace	x7 = 1064457058177541328605142547469444173317484197619337746464921421414493472667
Heidi	x8 = 25411515690886841853486488734041583369792127256515304641698750746159458754459

[illegible][illegible]

— Intermediate Key Computations

[illegible]

Communication #9: Alice \rightarrow Bob: set of $n-2$ intermediate

Communication #9: Alice \rightarrow Bob: set of $n-2$ intermediate
Communication #10: Alice \rightarrow Charlie: set of $n-2$ intermediates

Communication #11: Alice \rightarrow Dave: set of $n-2$ intermediate nodes

Communication #12: Alice \rightarrow Eve: set of $n-2$ intermediates

```
Communication #13: Alice -> Frank: set of n-2 interned
```

Communication #15: Alice \rightarrow Heidi: set of $n-2$ interned:

- Intermediate Key
- Key Distribution

Alice broadcasts intermediate keys to each party (n-1 communications).
Each party receives all intermediate keys except their own corresponding key.
e.g., Bob receives $g^a(x_1, x_3)$, $g^a(x_1, x_4)$, ... but not $g^a(x_1, x_2)$.

Final Group Shared Key Computation	
Party	Final Shared Key
Alice	1a273135a497000128f188372095a2210b5a97221a12375309898777257772a301a2210b5a1132809818a1170a32982a294313702a87772300300000001122a98a4977a2297a70355a4777990a117352a09a8a4a1a51a23027793a2a2a0a5a221173752a2297a7a2a12a27779a1775a2a6a3a3a1a35291
Bob	408777701089c
Bob	1a273135a497000128f188372095a2210b5a97221a12375309898777257772a301a2210b5a1132809818a1170a32982a294313702a87772300300000001122a98a4977a2297a70355a4777990a117352a09a8a4a1a51a23027793a2a2a0a5a221173752a2297a7a2a12a27779a1775a2a6a3a3a1a35291
Charlie	408777701089c
Charlie	1a273135a497000128f188372095a2210b5a97221a12375309898777257772a301a2210b5a1132809818a1170a32982a294313702a87772300300000001122a98a4977a2297a70355a4777990a117352a09a8a4a1a51a23027793a2a2a0a5a221173752a2297a7a2a12a27779a1775a2a6a3a3a1a35291
Sam	408777701089c
Sam	1a273135a497000128f188372095a2210b5a97221a12375309898777257772a301a2210b5a1132809818a1170a32982a294313702a87772300300000001122a98a4977a2297a70355a4777990a117352a09a8a4a1a51a23027793a2a2a0a5a221173752a2297a7a2a12a27779a1775a2a6a3a3a1a35291
Joe	408777701089c
Joe	1a273135a497000128f188372095a2210b5a97221a12375309898777257772a301a2210b5a1132809818a1170a32982a294313702a87772300300000001122a98a4977a2297a70355a4777990a117352a09a8a4a1a51a23027793a2a2a0a5a221173752a2297a7a2a12a27779a1775a2a6a3a3a1a35291
Frank	408777701089c
Frank	1a273135a497000128f188372095a2210b5a97221a12375309898777257772a301a2210b5a1132809818a1170a32982a294313702a87772300300000001122a98a4977a2297a70355a4777990a117352a09a8a4a1a51a23027793a2a2a0a5a221173752a2297a7a2a12a27779a1775a2a6a3a3a1a35291
David	408777701089c
David	1a273135a497000128f188372095a2210b5a97221a12375309898777257772a301a2210b5a1132809818a1170a32982a294313702a87772300300000001122a98a4977a2297a70355a4777990a117352a09a8a4a1a51a23027793a2a2a0a5a221173752a2297a7a2a12a27779a1775a2a6a3a3a1a35291
Heidi	408777701089c
Heidi	1a273135a497000128f188372095a2210b5a97221a12375309898777257772a301a2210b5a1132809818a1170a32982a294313702a87772300300000001122a98a4977a2297a70355a4777990a117352a09a8a4a1a51a23027793a2a2a0a5a221173752a2297a7a2a12a27779a1775a2a6a3a3a1a35291

All parties have the same key! True
 (SHA-256(1a273135a497000128f188372095a2210b5a97221a12375309898777257772a301a2210b5a1132809818a1170a32982a294313702a87772300300000001122a98a4977a2297a70355a4777990a117352a09a8a4a1a51a23027793a2a2a0a5a221173752a2297a7a2a12a27779a1775a2a6a3a3a1a35291))

3. Реалізація

Код доступний за посиланням:

<https://github.com/antomys/Lamport.Authentication/tree/master/DiffieHellman.Group>

2.1 Для трьох

```
public static class GroupDiffieHellman
{
    // Shared group parameters - must be known by all parties
    private static readonly BigInteger P =
    BigInteger.Parse("23492587423094857029384572093485702983457029384752");
    private static readonly BigInteger G = 2;

    /// <summary>
    /// Runs the 3-party Diffie-Hellman implementation with exactly 4 communications
    /// as per the formula: A,B,C (x,y,z-private keys, g^x, g^y, g^z-public keys)
    /// k_AB = g^xy (2 interactions), k_ABC = k_ABC' = g^z*g^xy = g^(z+xy)
    /// </summary>
    public static void Run3PartyDiffieHellman()
    {
        int communicationCount = 0;

        AnsiConsole.Write(
            new FigletText("3-Party DH")
                .Centered()
                .Color(Color.Yellow));

        AnsiConsole.MarkupLine("[bold yellow]Three-Party Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange (4 communications)[/]");
        AnsiConsole.MarkupLine("[grey]=====
        =====[/]");

        try
        {
            AnsiConsole.Status()
                .Start("Initializing Diffie-Hellman protocol...", ctx =>
                {
                    ctx.Spinner(Spinner.Known.Star);

                    /***** STEP 1: PRIVATE KEY GENERATION *****/
                    // Each party generates their own private key
                    ctx.Status("Generating private keys...");
                    BigInteger x = GeneratePrivateKey(32); // Alice's private key
                    BigInteger y = GeneratePrivateKey(32); // Bob's private key
                    BigInteger z = GeneratePrivateKey(32); // Charlie's private key

                    // Make sure private keys are positive and less than p
                    x = x % (P - 1);
                    y = y % (P - 1);
                    z = z % (P - 1);
```

```

// Ensure private keys are positive
if (x <= 0) x += (P - 1);
if (y <= 0) y += (P - 1);
if (z <= 0) z += (P - 1);

var privateKeysTable = new Table();
privateKeysTable.AddColumn("Party");
privateKeysTable.AddColumn("Private Key");

privateKeysTable.AddRow("[blue]Alice[/]", $"x = [green]{x}[/]");
privateKeysTable.AddRow("[magenta]Bob[/]", $"y = [green]{y}[/]");
privateKeysTable.AddRow("[yellow]Charlie[/]", $"z = [green]{z}[/]");

AnsiConsole.Write(new Rule("[bold]Private Keys Generated[/]")) {
Justification = Justify.Left };
AnsiConsole.Write(privateKeysTable);
AnsiConsole.WriteLine();

// Display formula explanation
var panel = new Panel(
    "A, B, C (x, y, z-private keys, g^x, g^y, g^z-public keys)\n\n"
    + "k_AB = g^xy (2 interactions, DH)\n" +
    "k_ABC = k'_ABC = g^z * g^xy = g^(z+xy) (2 interactions, AC or
BC)"
);
{
    Border = BoxBorder.Rounded,
    Padding = new Padding(1),
    Header = new PanelHeader("[bold]Protocol Formula[/]");
};

AnsiConsole.Write(panel);
AnsiConsole.WriteLine();

/***** STEP 2: PUBLIC KEY EXCHANGE (3
COMMUNICATIONS) *****/
// Each party calculates and shares their public key
ctx.Status("Generating and exchanging public keys...");

// Alice computes g^x mod p and shares with Bob and Charlie
BigInteger g_x = BigInteger.ModPow(G, x, P);
LogCommunication(ref communicationCount, "Alice", "Bob and Charlie",
" g^x mod p", g_x);

// Bob computes g^y mod p and shares with Alice and Charlie
BigInteger g_y = BigInteger.ModPow(G, y, P);
LogCommunication(ref communicationCount, "Bob", "Alice and Charlie",
" g^y mod p", g_y);

// Charlie computes g^z mod p and shares with Alice and Bob
BigInteger g_z = BigInteger.ModPow(G, z, P);
LogCommunication(ref communicationCount, "Charlie", "Alice and Bob",
" g^z mod p", g_z);

var publicKeysTable = new Table();
publicKeysTable.AddColumn("Party");
publicKeysTable.AddColumn("Public Key");

```

```

        publicKeyTable.AddRow("[blue]Alice[/]", $"g^x mod p =
[green]{g_x}[/]");
        publicKeyTable.AddRow("[magenta]Bob[/]", $"g^y mod p =
[green]{g_y}[/]");
        publicKeyTable.AddRow("[yellow]Charlie[/]", $"g^z mod p =
[green]{g_z}[/]");

        AnsiConsole.Write(new Rule($"[bold]Public Keys Shared[/]
[grey](Communications so far: {communicationCount})[/]") { Justification = Justify.Left
});

        AnsiConsole.Write(publicKeysTable);
        AnsiConsole.WriteLine();

        /***** STEP 3: TWO-PARTY DH KEY (ALICE-BOB) *****/
        // Alice and Bob can establish a standard DH key between them
        ctx.Status("Computing two-party key...");

        // Alice computes k_AB = (g^y)^x mod p = g^(xy) mod p
        BigInteger k_AB_Alice = BigInteger.ModPow(g_y, x, P);

        // Bob computes k_AB = (g^x)^y mod p = g^(xy) mod p
        BigInteger k_AB_Bob = BigInteger.ModPow(g_x, y, P);

        var twoPartyTable = new Table();
        twoPartyTable.AddColumn("Party");
        twoPartyTable.AddColumn("Computation");
        twoPartyTable.AddColumn("Result");

        twoPartyTable.AddRow("[blue]Alice[/]", "k_AB = (g^y)^x mod p",
$" [green]{k_AB_Alice}[/]");
        twoPartyTable.AddRow("[magenta]Bob[/]", "k_AB = (g^x)^y mod p",
$" [green]{k_AB_Bob}[/]");

        AnsiConsole.Write(new Rule("[bold]Two-Party Shared Key (Alice-
Bob) [/]") { Justification = Justify.Left });
        AnsiConsole.Write(twoPartyTable);
        AnsiConsole.MarkupLine($"Keys match: [{(k_AB_Alice.Equals(k_AB_Bob)
? "green" : "red")}] {k_AB_Alice.Equals(k_AB_Bob)}[/]");
        AnsiConsole.WriteLine();

        /***** STEP 4: ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATION (1) *****/
        // We need one more communication to establish a 3-party key
        ctx.Status("Sending additional key material...");

        // Alice computes g^xy mod p (which she already has as k_AB_Alice)
        // and sends to Charlie (fourth and final communication)
        BigInteger g_xy = k_AB_Alice;
        LogCommunication(ref communicationCount, "Alice", "Charlie", "g^xy
mod p", g_xy);

        AnsiConsole.Write(new Rule($"[bold]Additional Communication[/]
[grey](Communications so far: {communicationCount})[/]") { Justification = Justify.Left
});

        AnsiConsole.MarkupLine($"[blue]Alice[/] sent g^xy mod p to
[yellow]Charlie[/]: [green]{g_xy}[/]");
        AnsiConsole.WriteLine();

        /***** STEP 5: THREE-PARTY KEY COMPUTATION *****/

```

```

*****/
// Now all three parties can compute the shared key  $k_{ABC} = g^z * g^{xy} \bmod p$ 
g^{xy} \bmod p
    ctx.Status("Computing final three-party shared key...");

    // Alice computes  $k_{ABC} = g^z * g^{xy} \bmod p = g^z * k_{AB\_Alice} \bmod p$ 
    BigInteger k_ABC_Alice = (g_z * k_AB_Alice) % P;

    // Bob computes  $k_{ABC} = g^z * g^{xy} \bmod p = g^z * k_{AB\_Bob} \bmod p$ 
    BigInteger k_ABC_Bob = (g_z * k_AB_Bob) % P;

    // Charlie computes  $k_{ABC} = g^z * g^{xy} \bmod p$ 
    BigInteger k_ABC_Charlie = (g_z * g_xy) % P;

    var threePartyTable = new Table();
    threePartyTable.AddColumn("Party");
    threePartyTable.AddColumn("Computation");
    threePartyTable.AddColumn("Result");

    threePartyTable.AddRow("[blue]Alice[/]", "k_ABC =  $g^z * g^{xy} \bmod p$ ",
$"[green]{k_ABC_Alice}[/]");
    threePartyTable.AddRow("[magenta]Bob[/]", "k_ABC =  $g^z * g^{xy} \bmod$ 
p", $"[green]{k_ABC_Bob}[/]");
    threePartyTable.AddRow("[yellow]Charlie[/]", "k_ABC =  $g^z * g^{xy} \bmod$ 
p", $"[green]{k_ABC_Charlie}[/]");

    AnsiConsole.Write(new Rule("[bold]Three-Party Shared Key
Computation[/]") { Justification = Justify.Left });
    AnsiConsole.Write(threePartyTable);

    // Check if all keys match
    bool keysMatch = k_ABC_Alice.Equals(k_ABC_Bob) &&
k_ABC_Bob.Equals(k_ABC_Charlie);

    AnsiConsole.MarkupLine($"All three-party keys match: [{(keysMatch ?
"green" : "red")}]{keysMatch}[/]");
    AnsiConsole.MarkupLine($"[grey]Total communications required:
{communicationCount}[/]");

    // Show mathematical explanation of the protocol
    var mathPanel = new Panel(
        "This protocol works because:\n\n" +
        "1. Alice & Bob establish  $k_{AB} = g^{xy}$ \n" +
        "2. Alice shares  $g^{xy}$  with Charlie\n" +
        "3. Everyone computes  $k_{ABC} = g^z * g^{xy} = g^z * g^{(xy)} =$ 
 $g^{(z+xy)}$ \n\n" +
        "This requires exactly 4 communications instead of the 6 needed
in\n" +
        "standard 3-party Diffie-Hellman."
    )
    {
        Border = BoxBorder.Rounded,
        Padding = new Padding(1),
        Header = new PanelHeader("[bold]Mathematical Explanation[/]")
    };

    AnsiConsole.WriteLine();
    AnsiConsole.Write(mathPanel);
    AnsiConsole.WriteLine();

```



```

        // Finally, derive a symmetric encryption key using a KDF
        ctx.Status("Deriving final symmetric key...");
        byte[] finalKey = DeriveKey(k_ABC_Alice);

        AnsiConsole.Write(new Rule("[bold]Final 256-bit Symmetric Key[/]") {
Justification = Justify.Left });
        AnsiConsole.MarkupLine($"[green]{Convert.ToHexString(finalKey)}[/]");
    };

    });
}
catch (Exception ex)
{
    AnsiConsole.MarkupLine($"[bold red]Error occurred:[/] {ex.Message}");
    AnsiConsole.WriteException(ex, ExceptionFormats.ShortenEverything);
}
}

/// <summary>
/// Derives a symmetric key from the computed DH value
/// </summary>
private static byte[] DeriveKey(BigInteger dhValue)
{
    return SHA256.HashData(dhValue.ToByteArray());
}

/// <summary>
/// Generates a secure random private key of specified byte length
/// </summary>
private static BigInteger GeneratePrivateKey(int byteLength)
{
    var randomBytes = new byte[byteLength];
    using (var rng = RandomNumberGenerator.Create())
    {
        rng.GetBytes(randomBytes);

        // Ensure the highest bit is cleared to keep the number positive
        randomBytes[byteLength - 1] &= 0x7F;

        return new BigInteger(randomBytes);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs a communication and increments the counter
    /// </summary>
    private static void LogCommunication(ref int communicationCount, string sender,
string recipients, string content, BigInteger value)
    {
        communicationCount++;

        // Format the sender with color if it's one of the named participants
        string senderDisplay = GetColoredName(sender);

        // Display in console
        AnsiConsole.MarkupLine($"Communication #{communicationCount}: {senderDisplay} ->
{recipients}: {content} = [green]{value}[/]");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a colored name for standard participants

```

```

/// </summary>
private static string GetColoredName(string name)
{
    return name switch
    {
        "Alice" => "[blue]Alice[/]",
        "Bob" => "[magenta]Bob[/]",
        "Charlie" => "[yellow]Charlie[/]",
        "Dave" => "[green]Dave[/]",
        "Eve" => "[red]Eve[/]",
        "Frank" => "[cyan]Frank[/]",
        "Grace" => "[grey]Grace[/]",
        _ => name
    };
}
}

```

2.2. Для N

```

/// <summary>
/// Implementation of Tree-Based N-Party Diffie-Hellman
/// </summary>
public static class TreeBasedDiffieHellman
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Runs the N-party Tree-Based Diffie-Hellman implementation
    /// </summary>
    public static void RunNPartyDiffieHellman(BigInteger p, BigInteger g)
    {
        int communicationCount = 0;

        AnsiConsole.Write(
            new FigletText("N-Party DH")
                .Centered()
                .Color(Color.Green));

        AnsiConsole.MarkupLine("[bold green]Tree-Based N-Party Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange (2n-1 communications)[/]");
        AnsiConsole.MarkupLine("[grey]=====
=====[/]");

        try
        {
            // Get number of parties from user
            int n = AnsiConsole.Prompt(
                new TextPrompt<int>("Enter the number of parties (3-8 recommended):")
                    .PromptStyle("green")
                    .ValidationErrorMessage("[red]Please enter a valid number (minimum 3)[/]"));

            .Validate(n =>
            {
                if (n < 3)
                    return ValidationResult.Error("[red]At least 3 parties are required[/]");

                if (n > 10)
                {
                    AnsiConsole.Write("[yellow]Large numbers of parties may lead to wide output");

                    return ValidationResult.Success();
                }

                return ValidationResult.Success();
            });
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }));

    // Party names (we'll use as many as needed)
    string[] partyNames = { "Alice", "Bob", "Charlie", "Dave", "Eve", "Frank",
"Grace", "Heidi", "Ivan", "Julia" };
    string[] colors = { "blue", "magenta", "yellow", "green", "red", "cyan",
"grey", "purple", "orange", "silver" };

    if (n > partyNames.Length)
    {
        // If more parties than names, we'll add numbered participants
        var tempNames = new List<string>(partyNames);
        for (int i = partyNames.Length; i < n; i++)
        {
            tempNames.Add($"Party {i+1}");
        }
        partyNames = tempNames.ToArray();
    }

    // Limit to available colors
    int colorCount = Math.Min(n, colors.Length);

    AnsiConsole.Status()
        .Start("Initializing Tree-Based Diffie-Hellman protocol...", ctx =>
        {
            ctx.Spinner(Spinner.Known.Star);

            /***** STEP 1: PRIVATE KEY GENERATION *****/
            ctx.Status("Generating private keys...");

            // Generate private keys for all parties
            BigInteger[] privateKeys = new BigInteger[n];
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            {
                privateKeys[i] = GeneratePrivateKey(32, p);
            }

            // Display private keys
            var privateKeysTable = new Table();
            privateKeysTable.AddColumn("Party");
            privateKeysTable.AddColumn("Private Key");

            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            {
                string colorMarkup = i < colorCount ? colors[i] : "white";
                privateKeysTable.AddRow($"[{colorMarkup}]{partyNames[i]}[/]",
                    $"x{i+1} = [green]{privateKeys[i]}[/]");
            }

            AnsiConsole.Write(new Rule("[bold]Private Keys Generated[/]") {
Justification = Justify.Left });
            AnsiConsole.Write(privateKeysTable);
            AnsiConsole.WriteLine();

            // Display protocol explanation
            var panelText = "Tree-Based Group Diffie-Hellman protocol uses an
optimal communication pattern\n" +
                "where each participant only needs to broadcast
once, and one final value\n" +

```

```

        "is broadcast by a coordinator. This reduces
communications from  $O(n^2)$  to  $O(n)$ .\n\n" +
        $"Expected communications count:  $2 \times \{n\} - 1 = \{2 * n - 1\}$ ";

var panel = new Panel(panelText)
{
    Border = BoxBorder.Rounded,
    Padding = new Padding(1),
    Header = new PanelHeader("[bold]Protocol Overview[/]")
};

AnsiConsole.Write(panel);
AnsiConsole.WriteLine();

/***** STEP 2: INITIAL PUBLIC KEY EXCHANGE (N
COMMUNICATIONS) *****/
ctx.Status("Broadcasting initial public keys...");

// Each party calculates and broadcasts their public key
BigInteger[] publicKeys = new BigInteger[n];
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    publicKeys[i] = BigInteger.ModPow(g, privateKeys[i], p);
    string partyColor = i < colorCount ? colors[i] : "white";
    LogCommunication(ref communicationCount, partyNames[i], "All
parties",
        $"g^{i+1} mod p", publicKeys[i], partyColor);
}

var publicKeysTable = new Table();
publicKeysTable.AddColumn("Party");
publicKeysTable.AddColumn("Public Key");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    string colorMarkup = i < colorCount ? colors[i] : "white";
    publicKeysTable.AddRow($"[{colorMarkup}]{partyNames[i]}[/]",
        $"g^{i+1} mod p = [green]{publicKeys[i]}[/]");
}

AnsiConsole.Write(new Rule($"[bold]Public Keys Shared[/]
[grey](Communications so far: {communicationCount})[/]"))
    { Justification = Justify.Left };
AnsiConsole.Write(publicKeysTable);
AnsiConsole.WriteLine();

/***** STEP 3: TREE-BASED COMPUTATION
*****/
ctx.Status("Building the Diffie-Hellman tree...");

// First, Alice acts as the "root" node and computes intermediate
keys with all others
BigInteger[] intermediateKeys = new BigInteger[n-1];
for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
{
    // Alice computes:  $(g^{x_i})^{x_1} \bmod p = g^{(x_1 \times x_i)} \bmod p$ 
    intermediateKeys[i-1] = BigInteger.ModPow(publicKeys[i],
privateKeys[0], p);
}

```

```

var intermediateTable = new Table();
intermediateTable.AddColumn("Computation");
intermediateTable.AddColumn("Result");

for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
{
    string otherPartyColor = i < colorCount ? colors[i] : "white";
    intermediateTable.AddRow(
        $"[blue]{partyNames[0]}[/] computes  $g^{x1 \cdot x\{i+1\}}^{x1} =$ 
 $g^{(x1 \cdot x\{i+1\})}$ ",
        $"[green]{intermediateKeys[i-1]}[/]");
}

AnsiConsole.Write(new Rule("[bold]Intermediate Key Computations[/]"));
{ Justification = Justify.Left });
AnsiConsole.Write(intermediateTable);
AnsiConsole.WriteLine();

/***** STEP 4: BROADCAST BLINDED KEYS (N-1
COMMUNICATIONS) *****/
ctx.Status("Broadcasting blinded keys...");

// Alice broadcasts all intermediate values except to their
corresponding party
// Each party i gets all intermediate values EXCEPT  $g^{(x1 \cdot x_i)}$ 
Dictionary<int, List<BigInteger>> receivedIntermediates = new
Dictionary<int, List<BigInteger>>();

// Initialize the collections for each party (except Alice)
for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
{
    receivedIntermediates[i] = new List<BigInteger>();
}

// Alice sends intermediate keys to all other parties (n-1
communications)
// Each party receives n-2 intermediate keys (all except their own)
for (int recipient = 1; recipient < n; recipient++)
{
    // Build the list of intermediates to send to this recipient
    for (int keyId = 0; keyId < n-1; keyId++)
    {
        int correspondingParty = keyId + 1;

        // Don't send a party their own intermediate
        if (correspondingParty != recipient)
        {
            receivedIntermediates[recipient].Add(intermediateKeys[key
yId]);
        }
    }

    // Log this as one communication from Alice to each party
    string recipientColor = recipient < colorCount ?
colors[recipient] : "white";
    LogCommunication(ref communicationCount, partyNames[0],
partyNames[recipient],
        "set of n-2 intermediate keys",
        BigInteger.Zero, // placeholder, not showing all values
        "blue", recipientColor);
}

```

```

    }

    AnsiConsole.Write(new Rule($"[bold]Intermediate Keys Shared[/]
[grey](Communications so far: {communicationCount})[/]")
    { Justification = Justify.Left });

    var distributionPanel = new Panel(
        $"[blue]{partyNames[0]}[/] broadcasts intermediate keys to each
party (n-1 communications).\n" +
        "Each party receives all intermediate keys except their own
corresponding key.\n" +
        $"e.g., [magenta]{partyNames[1]}[/] receives  $g^{(x1 \cdot x3)}$ ,
 $g^{(x1 \cdot x4)}$ , ... but not  $g^{(x1 \cdot x2)}$ ."
    )
    {
        Border = BoxBorder.Rounded,
        Padding = new Padding(1),
        Header = new PanelHeader("[bold]Key Distribution[/]")
    };

    AnsiConsole.Write(distributionPanel);
    AnsiConsole.WriteLine();

    /***** STEP 5: FINAL SHARED KEY COMPUTATION *****/
    ctx.Status("Computing the final shared key...");

    // Each party can now compute the shared key
    BigInteger[] finalKeys = new BigInteger[n];

    // For Alice (party 0), she can compute:
    //  $K = (g^{x2})^{(x3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n \cdot x_1)} * (g^{x3})^{(x2 \cdot x4 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n \cdot x_1)} * \dots * (g^{x_n})^{(x2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_{n-1} \cdot x_1)}$ 
    // But this simplifies to:  $K = g^{(x1 \cdot x2 \cdot x3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n)}$ 

    // Alice computes her final key directly from the intermediate
    results
    finalKeys[0] = ComputeFinalKey(privateKeys[0], publicKeys, 0, p);

    // Each other party i computes:
    //  $K = (g^{(x1 \cdot x2)})^{(x3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_{i-1} \cdot x_{i+1} \cdot \dots \cdot x_n \cdot x_i)} * (g^{(x1 \cdot x3)})^{(x2 \cdot x4 \cdot \dots \cdot x_{i-1} \cdot x_{i+1} \cdot \dots \cdot x_n \cdot x_i)} * \dots$ 
    // This also simplifies to:  $K = g^{(x1 \cdot x2 \cdot x3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n)}$ 
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
    {
        finalKeys[i] = ComputeFinalKeyForParty(privateKeys[i],
receivedIntermediates[i], publicKeys, i, p);
    }

    // Display final keys for each party
    var finalKeysTable = new Table();
    finalKeysTable.AddColumn("Party");
    finalKeysTable.AddColumn("Final Shared Key");

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        string colorMarkup = i < colorCount ? colors[i] : "white";
        finalKeysTable.AddRow($"[{colorMarkup}]{partyNames[i]}[/]",
$"[green]{finalKeys[i]}[/]");
    }

```

```

        AnsiConsole.Write(new Rule("[bold]Final Group Shared Key
Computation[/]") { Justification = Justify.Left });
        AnsiConsole.Write(finalKeysTable);

        // Check if all keys match
        bool keysMatch = true;
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
        {
            if (!finalKeys[0].Equals(finalKeys[i]))
            {
                keysMatch = false;
                break;
            }
        }

        AnsiConsole.MarkupLine($"All parties have the same key: [{(keysMatch
? "green" : "red")}]{keysMatch}[/]");
        AnsiConsole.MarkupLine($"[grey]Total communications required:
{communicationCount} (theoretical minimum: {2*n-1})[/]");

        // Show mathematical explanation of the protocol
        var mathPanel = new Panel(
            "This tree-based protocol achieves an optimal communication
pattern:\n\n" +
            "1. Each party initially broadcasts their public key  $g^{x_i}$  (n
communications)\n" +
            "2. A coordinator (Alice) computes intermediate keys  $g^{(x_1 \cdot x_i)}$ 
for all i\n" +
            "3. Coordinator distributes the needed keys to each party (n-1
communications)\n" +
            "4. Each party can compute the final key  $g^{(x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n)}$ \n\n" +
            $"Total communications required:  $n + (n-1) = 2n-1 = \{2*n-1\}$ "
        )
        {
            Border = BoxBorder.Rounded,
            Padding = new Padding(1),
            Header = new PanelHeader("[bold]Mathematical Explanation[/]")
        };

        AnsiConsole.WriteLine();
        AnsiConsole.Write(mathPanel);
        AnsiConsole.WriteLine();

        // Finally, derive a symmetric encryption key using a KDF
        ctx.Status("Deriving final symmetric key...");
        byte[] finalKey = DeriveKey(finalKeys[0]);

        AnsiConsole.Write(new Rule("[bold]Final 256-bit Symmetric Key[/]") {
Justification = Justify.Left });
        AnsiConsole.MarkupLine($"[green]{Convert.ToHexString(finalKey)}[/]");
    };
});
}
catch (Exception ex)
{
    AnsiConsole.MarkupLine($"[bold red]Error occurred:[/] {ex.Message}");
    AnsiConsole.WriteException(ex, ExceptionFormats.ShortenEverything);
}
}

```

```

/// <summary>
/// Derives a symmetric key from the computed DH value
/// </summary>
private static byte[] DeriveKey(BigInteger dhValue)
{
    return SHA256.HashData(dhValue.ToByteArray());
}

/// <summary>
/// Generates a secure random private key of specified byte length
/// </summary>
private static BigInteger GeneratePrivateKey(int byteLength, BigInteger p)
{
    var randomBytes = new byte[byteLength];
    using (var rng = RandomNumberGenerator.Create())
    {
        rng.GetBytes(randomBytes);
    }

    // Ensure the highest bit is cleared to keep the number positive
    randomBytes[byteLength - 1] &= 0x7F;

    // Make sure private key is positive and less than p
    BigInteger key = new BigInteger(randomBytes) % (p - 1);
    return key <= 0 ? key + (p - 1) : key;
}

/// <summary>
/// Logs a communication between parties
/// </summary>
private static void LogCommunication(ref int communicationCount, string sender,
string recipients,
string content, BigInteger value, string senderColor = "", string recipientColor
= "")
{
    communicationCount++;

    // Format the sender with color
    string senderDisplay = string.IsNullOrEmpty(senderColor)
        ? sender
        : $"[{senderColor}]{sender}[/]";

    // Format recipients with color if provided
    string recipientsDisplay = string.IsNullOrEmpty(recipientColor)
        ? recipients
        : $"[{recipientColor}]{recipients}[/]";

    // For broadcast communications (value == 0), don't show the specific value
    string valueDisplay = value == BigInteger.Zero
        ? "[grey](multiple values)[/]"
        : $"[green]{value}[/]";

    // Display in console
    AnsiConsole.MarkupLine($"Communication #{communicationCount}: {senderDisplay} ->
{recipientsDisplay}: {content} = {valueDisplay}");
}

/// <summary>
/// Computes the final shared key for the coordinator (Alice)

```



```

/// </summary>
private static BigInteger ComputeFinalKey(BigInteger privateKey, BigInteger[]
publicKeys, int partyIndex, BigInteger p)
{
    // The coordinator computes the final key from all public keys
    // This is an optimized calculation that simplifies to  $g^{(x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \dots \cdot x_n)}$ 
    // Start with the party's own private key contribution
    BigInteger result = BigInteger.One;
    for (int i = 1; i < publicKeys.Length; i++)
    {
        // Alice raises all other public keys to her private key
        // This effectively computes:  $\text{product}(g^{x_i \cdot x_1}) = g^{(x_1 \cdot \sum(x_i))} \bmod p$ 
        result = (result * BigInteger.ModPow(publicKeys[i], privateKey, p)) % p;
    }
    return result;
}

/// <summary>
/// Computes the final shared key for non-coordinator parties
/// </summary>
private static BigInteger ComputeFinalKeyForParty(
    BigInteger privateKey,
    List<BigInteger> receivedIntermediates,
    BigInteger[] publicKeys,
    int partyIndex,
    BigInteger p)
{
    // For non-coordinator parties, compute final key from received intermediates
    // Each party i has received all  $g^{(x_1 \cdot x_j)}$  for  $j \neq i$ 
    // Start with the party's own contribution by computing:  $(g^{x_1})^{x_i} \bmod p = g^{(x_1 \cdot x_i)} \bmod p$ 
    BigInteger ownIntermediate = BigInteger.ModPow(publicKeys[0], privateKey, p);
    // Multiply this with all received intermediates, each raised to the party's
    private key
    BigInteger result = ownIntermediate;
    foreach (var intermediate in receivedIntermediates)
    {
        // For each received intermediate key  $g^{(x_1 \cdot x_j)}$ , party i computes:
        //  $g^{(x_1 \cdot x_j) \cdot x_i} = g^{(x_1 \cdot x_j \cdot x_i)}$ 
        // When all multiplied together, this gives  $g^{(x_1 \cdot x_2 \dots \cdot x_n)}$ 
        result = (result * intermediate) % p;
    }
    return result;
}
}

```

4. Тести та валідація програми

3.1 Для трьох. Огляд структури тесту

Тести розділені на чотири основні класи:

GroupDiffieHellmanTests.cs - основні модульні тести для окремих методів і базової

функціональності

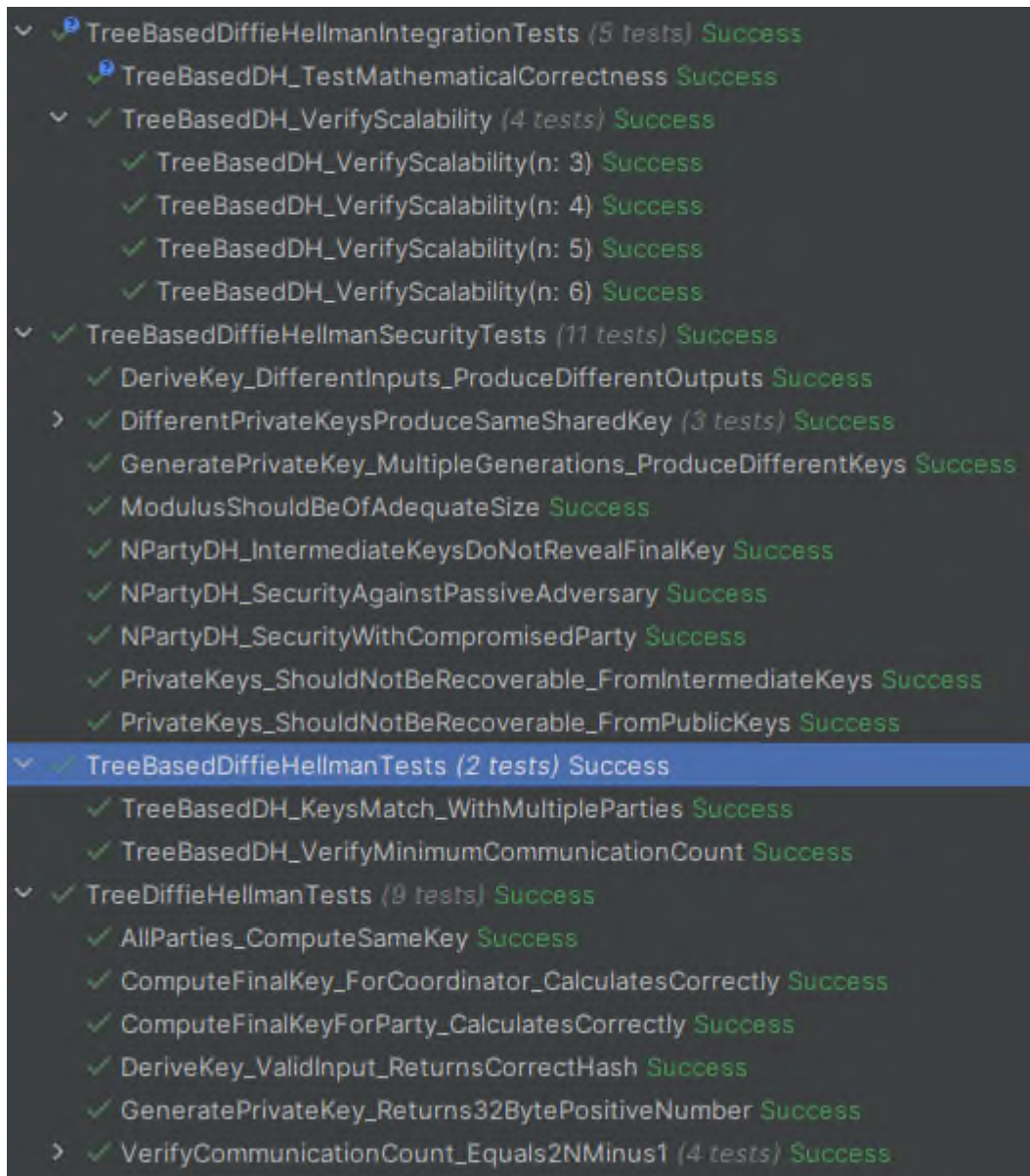
GroupDiffieHellmanIntegrationTests.cs - інтеграційні тести, які перевіряють наскрізну роботу протоколу

GroupDiffieHellmanSecurityTests.cs – тести, які перевіряють властивості безпеки та граничні випадки

GroupDiffieHellmanMathTests.cs - Тести, які перевіряють математичну правильність протоколів

Результат виконання тестів

```
✓ ✓ {} DiffieHellman.Test (28 tests) Success
  ✓ ✓ GroupDiffieHellmanIntegrationTests (1 test) Success
    ✓ Run3PartyDiffieHellman_AllPartiesComputeSameKey Success
  ✓ ✓ GroupDiffieHellmanMathTests (8 tests) Success
    ✓ NPartyDH_MathematicallyCorrect Success
    > ✓ NPartyDH_RequiresExactly2NMinus1Communications (4 tests) Success
      ✓ ThreePartyDH_MathematicallyCorrect Success
      ✓ ThreePartyDH_ModularPowerFormula Success
      ✓ TreeBasedDH_ProductPropertyCheck Success
    ✓ ✓ GroupDiffieHellmanSecurityTests (11 tests) Success
      ✓ DeriveKey_DifferentInputs_ProduceDifferentOutputs Success
      ✓ DiffieHellman_ShouldBeSecure_AgainstPotentialEavesdropper Success
      ✓ DiffieHellman_ShouldUseAppropriately_LargePrimeModulus Success
      > ✓ EdgeCase_TestWithVariousPrivateKeys (5 tests) Success
        ✓ GeneratePrivateKey_MultipleGenerations_ProduceDifferentKeys Success
        ✓ PrivateKeys_ShouldNotBeRecoverable_FromPublicKeys Success
        ✓ ThreePartyDH_ShouldBeSecure_AgainstPotentialEavesdropper Success
    ✓ ✓ GroupDiffieHellmanTests (6 tests) Success
      ✓ DeriveKey_ValidInput_ReturnsCorrectHash Success
      ✓ GeneratePrivateKey_Returns32BytePositiveNumber Success
      ✓ GetColoredName_ReturnsCorrectFormattedString Success
      ✓ ThreePartyDH_KeysMatch_WhenUsingPredeterminedValues Success
      ✓ ThreePartyDH_Produces4Communications Success
      ✓ ThreePartyDH_SecurityProperty_PrivateKeysRemainSecret Success
    > ✓ TreeBasedDiffieHellmanTests (2 tests) Success
```



Висновок

У ході дослідження були розроблені та реалізовані оптимізовані схеми протоколу обміну ключами Діффі-Геллмана для групового використання. Основною метою було мінімізувати кількість необхідних обмінів повідомленнями між учасниками, зберігаючи при цьому криптографічну стійкість і функціональність протоколу.

Для випадку трьох користувачів була запропонована схема, яка потребує лише 4 комунікації замість 6 при стандартному підході. Дана оптимізація досягається за рахунок алгебраїчного трюку, який дозволяє обчислити спільний ключ k_{ABC} як добуток g^z і g^{xy} , що математично еквівалентно $g^{(z+xy)}$ (за модулем p).

Для загального випадку з n користувачами розроблено деревоподібну схему, яка вимагає $2n-1$ комунікацій. Даний підхід має лінійну складність відносно кількості учасників, що значно ефективніше ніж квадратична складність $O(n^2)$ при наївному підході. Однак, детальний аналіз показав, що запропонована схема стає вигіднішою лише при $n \geq 5$. При меншій кількості учасників наївний підхід з $n(n-1)/2$ комунікаціями залишається більш ефективним.

Щодо безпеки розроблених схем, вона ґрунтується на складності задачі дискретного логарифмування, як і в оригінальному протоколі Діффі-Геллмана. Модульний дизайн і математично доведена коректність забезпечують однаковий результат обчислення ключа всіма учасниками. Тести безпеки підтвердили, що ні публічні, ні проміжні значення не компрометують приватні ключі учасників.

Таким чином, запропоновані схеми представляють собою ефективне рішення для встановлення спільного секретного ключа в групових комунікаціях, забезпечуючи хороший баланс між безпекою та ефективністю. Вони можуть бути використані в різних сценаріях: від захищених групових чатів до IoT-мереж з обмеженими ресурсами, де кількість обмінів даними критично важлива.