

# OEIT1- BCT (2023-2024) Lab ESE

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Student Name: Muzammil Ansari

UCID: 2022701001 Branch: CSE-DS

Sem: VI

Lab title: Blockchain Primitives- Cryptosystems

Brief description of each task with screenshots (caption)

```
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
br-b6d4a600f5b6: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
         inet 172.22.0.1 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 172.22.255.255 ether 02:42:a7:ff:99:1b txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
         RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
         RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
          TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
         TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
docker0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 172.17.0.1 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 172.17.255.255
ether 02:42:49:46:f4:71 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
         RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
         RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0 TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
         TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
         inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
         inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
         loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
         RX packets 21885 bytes 3126035 (3.1 MB)
         RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
         TX packets 21885 bytes 3126035 (3.1 MB)
         TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
wlp1s0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 172.16.41.138 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 172.16.41.255
inet6 fe80::bc7a:a46:15ae:d9f1 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
         ether 4c:82:a9:02:80:89 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
         RX packets 80869 bytes 66336596 (66.3 MB)
         RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
         TX packets 34081 bytes 9086634 (9.0 MB)
         TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
muzammilese@psipl-OptiPlex-SFF-7010:~$
```

# Task 1: Perform the cryptographic hash functions md5 and SHA

### Code:

```
import hashlib
# Data to be hashed
data = b"Hello, World!"
print(data)
# MD5 hash
md5_hash = hashlib.md5(data).hexdigest()
print("MD5 Hash:", md5_hash)

# SHA-256 hash
sha256_hash = hashlib.sha256(data).hexdigest()
print("SHA-256 Hash:", sha256_hash)
```

### **Output:**

```
muzammilese@psipl-OptiPlex-SFF-7010:~$ python3 task1.py
MD5 Hash: 65a8e27d8879283831b664bd8b7f0ad4
SHA-256 Hash: dffd6021bb2bd5b0af676290809ec3a53191dd81c7f70a4b28688a362182986f
muzammilese@psipl-OptiPlex-SFF-7010:~$ python3 task1.py
b'Hello, World!'
MD5 Hash: 65a8e27d8879283831b664bd8b7f0ad4
SHA-256 Hash: dffd6021bb2bd5b0af676290809ec3a53191dd81c7f70a4b28688a362182986f
muzammilese@psipl-OptiPlex-SFF-7010:~$
```

Here I used the python function for MD5 and SHA-256 hashing, i passed the input string "Hello, World!". Both functions' hashed value is generated and displayed as output..

# Task 2: Demonstrate the properties of Cryptographic hash functions.

### Code:

import hashlib

# Deterministic property

```
hash1 = hashlib.sha256(b"Hello, World!").hexdigest()
hash2 = hashlib.sha256(b"Hello, World!").hexdigest()
print("Deterministic property:", hash1 == hash2)

# Avalanche effect
hash1 = hashlib.sha256(b"Hello, World!").hexdigest()
hash2 = hashlib.sha256(b"Hello, World!!").hexdigest()
print("Avalanche effect:", hash1 != hash2)
```

# **Output:**

```
muzammilese@psipl-OptiPlex-SFF-7010:~$ python3 task2.py
String a= Hello, World!
String b= Hello, World!!
Deterministic property: True
Avalanche effect: True
muzammilese@psipl-OptiPlex-SFF-7010:~$
```

Here i am demonstrating two property which is deterministic and avalanche effect, in deterministic both the input is same as "Hello World" and then their comparison is done, as deterministic property states that same input always produces same output. Then, in avalanche effect states small change in input can cause a large difference in the output so for input string a i given "Hello, World!" and for b"Hello, World!" adding one more exclamation point in the end makes the both hash different from each other.

# Task 3: Use the Pymerkel library to compute the hash of transactions.

### Code:

```
def compute_merkle_tree(transactions):
# Convert transactions to leaf nodes and compute hashes
leaves = []
for transaction in transactions:
transaction_hash = hashlib.sha256(transaction.encode()).digest()
leaves.append(transaction_hash)
print(f"Hash for transaction '{transaction}': {transaction_hash.hex()}")
```

```
# Construct tree
root_hash = _compute_root(leaves)
return root_hash
def _compute_root(nodes):
if len(nodes) == 1:
return nodes[0]
parents = []
for i in range(0, len(nodes), 2):
left_child = nodes[i]
right_child = nodes[i + 1] if i + 1 < len(nodes) else nodes[i]
parent = hashlib.sha256(left_child + right_child).digest()
parents.append(parent)
return _compute_root(parents)
# Example usage
transactions = ["transaction1", "transaction2", "transaction3", "transaction4", "transaction5",
"transaction6", "transaction7", "transaction8", "transaction9", "transaction10", "transaction11"]
root_hash = compute_merkle_tree(transactions)
print("Root Hash:", root_hash.hex())
Output:
```

```
right child = nodes[1 + 1] if i + 1 < len(nodes) else nodes[1]
        parent = hashlib.sha256(left_child + right_child).digest()
        parents.append(parent)
    return compute root(parents)
root hash = compute merkle tree(transactions)
# print("Root Hash:", root hash.hex())
Hash for transaction 'transaction1': bde4693e55a336ff81ab238ce20cae1dd9c8ba03b9b8f43963f5569bf3cf5229
Hash for transaction 'transaction2': 4beace8bdcf9b5b74630eaee2e7f501180e46025ca89b05e7e041fbe953d817a
Hash for transaction 'transaction3': 293755ab6384e02d9202d483f2f0250100d786e75fdab1b6f3925b2800ece3cb
Hash for transaction 'transaction4': 2435dc0372e12b3f7684fb7093fbe6f6dee79dbff96cc28b1687839ef526e02f
Hash for transaction 'transaction5': 26af218ec2912ce97d8dac14ce69b73e54d935139ad0186cf2cc99f927acfd96
Hash for transaction 'transaction6': 1fd4bbf0a645748595e05cc79a980bf10d65a17c50f63226e7f39993bc09a9f8
Hash for transaction 'transaction7': 221fb44023518da3908a8cefe5b97dla42218e5a8316e35a7c4077302f8ed9a2
Hash for transaction 'transaction8': 4f029880ea69372ae4d659e002cce9b6e87dfc608400d6e93f27a3862214980e
Hash for transaction 'transaction9': 0620fac861009d4d5b44b18c95ee63eefefbb5a0178276f6850c9c65da7455ab
Hash for transaction 'transaction10': 0fbe4ca079c883dd26d53295ee2d091ed9a8551958f003508d1a13851d418fec
Hash for transaction 'transaction11': 244cbb4c15aba1b98e8d754c5b47d85944187c5c29e5d57d4af42025c8d05167
```

i created merkle tree then used sha256 algorithm to calculate hash of each transactions, i am adding node to the tree as transaction then calculating its hash value then again repeating the same till reaching end node.

# Task 4: Compute the Root hash (Merkle Root) for 11 transactions.

# Code: import hashlib def compute\_root\_hash(transactions): # Convert transactions to leaf nodes leaves = [hashlib.sha256(transaction.encode()).digest() for transaction in transactions] # Construct tree tree = \_compute\_tree(leaves) return tree[0] def \_compute\_tree(nodes):

if len(nodes) == 1:

### return nodes

```
parents = []
for i in range(0, len(nodes), 2):
left_child = nodes[i]
right_child = nodes[i+1] if i+1 < len(nodes) else nodes[i]
parent = hashlib.sha256(left_child + right_child).digest()
parents.append(parent)

# Example usage
transactions = ["transaction1", "transaction2", "transaction3", "transaction4", "transaction5",
"transaction6", "transaction7", "transaction8", "transaction9", "transaction10", "transaction11"]
root_hash = compute_root_hash(transactions)
print("Root Hash:", root_hash.hex())</pre>
```

### **Output:**

```
import hashlib
def compute root hash(transactions):
    # Convert transactions to leaf nodes
    leaves = [hashlib.sha256(transaction.encode()).digest() for transaction in
    # Construct tree
    tree = compute tree(leaves)
    return tree[0]
def compute tree(nodes):
    if len(nodes) == 1:
        return nodes
    parents = []
    for i in range(0, len(nodes), 2):
        left child = nodes[i]
        right child = nodes[i+1] if i+1 < len(nodes) else nodes[i]
        parent = hashlib.sha256(left_child + right child).digest()
        parents.append(parent)
    return compute tree(parents)
# Example usage
transactions = ["transaction1", "transaction2", "transaction3", "transaction4"
root hash = compute root hash(transactions)
print("Root Hash:", root hash.hex())
Root Hash: f257096a3380cedfd926cd079c89a2187cec1082a65b5485e0f8e8023e7fee97
```

Used same merkle tree created in before task then calculated root hash by combining transaction and calculating its hash value then again repeating the same till i reach root. Used sha256 algo for calculating hash.

### All 4 tasks are completed!.

## **History:**

```
muzammilese@psipl-OptiPlex-SFF-7010:~$ history
   1 su psipl
   2 who am i
   3 whoami
   4 ifconfig
   5 nano task1.py
   6 python
   7 python3
   8 python task1.py
   9 python3 task1.py
  10 python3 task2.py
  11 python3 task3n4.py
  12 pip install pymerkle
  13 python3 task3n4.py
  14 pip install --upgrade pymerkle
  15 python3 task3n4.py
  16 cd /home/muzammilese/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/pymerkle/
  17 ls
  18 cd
  19 cd /home/muzammilese/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/pymerkle/
  20 ls
  21 cd concrete
  22 ls
  23 cd ..
  24 ls
  25 cd pymerkle
  26 ls
  27* pip3 install pymerkle
  28 cd
  29 python3 task3n4.py
  30 history
  31 python3 task2.py
  32 history
muzammilese@psipl-OptiPlex-SFF-7010:~S
```