Assignment B3

Roll No-41449

Title: Implementation of Diffie-Hellman key exchange

Problem Statement: Implementation of Diffie-Hellman key exchange

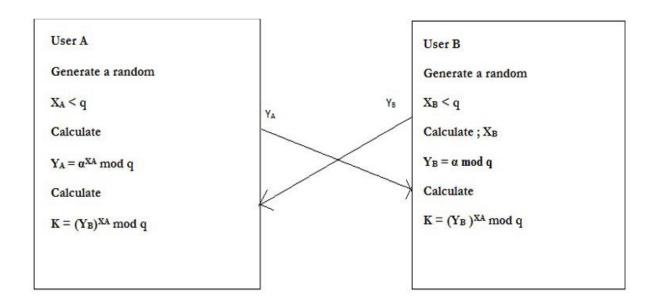
Objective: To understand how Diffie-Hellman key exchange algorithm works

Outcome: Understanding and implementation of key distribution algorithm

Concept related Theory:

Diffie Hellman (DH) key exchange algorithm is a method for securely exchanging cryptographic keys over a public communications channel. Keys are not actually exchanged – they are jointly derived. It is named after their inventors Whitfield Diffie and Martin Hellman. Silent Features of Diffie-Hellman key Exchange (DH)

- 1. Developed to address shortfalls of *key distribution* in symmetric key distribution.
- 2. A key exchange algorithm, not an encryption algorithm
- 3. Allows two users to share a secret key securely over a public network
- 4. Once the key has been shared Then both parties can use it to encrypt and decrypt messages using symmetric cryptography
- Algorithm is based on "difficulty of calculating discrete logarithms in a finite field"
- 6. These keys are mathematically related to each other.
- 7. "Using the public key of users, the session key is generated without transmitting the private key of the users."



Diffie-Hellman Key exchange

- 1. Public values: large prime p, generator g (primitive root of p)
- 2. Alice has secret value x, Bob has secret y
- 3. Discrete logarithm problem: given x, g, and n, find A
- 4. $A \rightarrow B: g^x \pmod{n}$
- 5. $B \rightarrow A: g^y \pmod{n}$
- 6. Bob computes $(g^x)^y = g^{xy} (\text{mod } n)$
- 7. Alice computes $(g^y)^x = g^{xy} \pmod{n}$
- 8. Symmetric key= g^{xy} (mod n)

Conclusion:

Successfully implemented Diffie-Hellman key exchange

Result:

