## **LABORATORY**

CEL62: Cryptography and System Security Winter 2021

Experiment 2:	Implementing Diffie Helman

Note: Students are advised to read through this lab sheet before doing experiment. On-the-spot evaluation may be carried out during or at the end of the experiment. Your performance, teamwork/Personal effort, and learning attitude will count towards the marks.

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**ROLL NO: 42** 

Experiment 2: Traditional Crypto Methods and Key Exchange

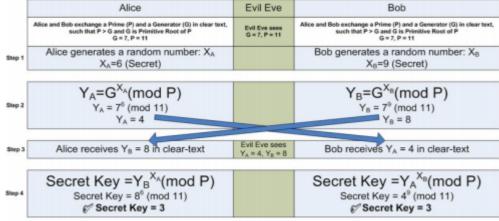
#### **OBJECTIVE:**

Implement Diffie Hellman key exchange algorithm in Scilab/C/Python/R.

# <u>Diffie – Hellman Key exchange algorithm:</u>

The Diffie–Hellman key exchange method allows two parties that have no prior knowledge of each other to jointly establish a shared secret key over an insecure communications channel. This key can then be used to encrypt subsequent communications using a symmetric key cipher. Although Diffie–Hellman key agreement itself is an anonymous (non-authenticated) key-agreement protocol, it provides the basis for a variety of authenticated protocols, and is used to provide perfect forward secrecy in Transport Layer Security's ephemeral modes (referred to as EDH or DHE depending on the cipher suite).

# Diffie Hellman Key Exchange



### a. Diffie Hellman

- i. Enter the Prime Number g:
- ii. Enter second Prime Number n:
- iii. Enter the Secret x:
- iv. Enter the Secret y
- $V. K_1$
- vi. K2:

### **CODE:**

import math

```
def diffie hiemann(g,n,x,y):
    a = pow(n,x,g)
   b = pow(n,y,g)
   temp = a
    a = b
    b = temp
   k1 = pow(a,x,g)
   k2 = pow(b,y,g)
   print("The keys are " + str(k1) + " and " + str(k2))
if a == 6:
    print("Diffie-Hiemann Method:")
   print("Enter g and n:")
   g = int(raw input())
   n = int(raw input())
   print("Enter x and y:")
   x = int(raw input())
   y = int(raw input())
    diffie hiemann(g,n,x,y)
```

### **OUTPUT:**

Enter your choice of method to be used:

6

Diffie-Hiemann Method:

Enter g and n:

23

45

Enter x and y:

3

8

The keys are 1 and 1

**OBSERVATIONS**: This algorithm makes algebraic calculations to turn the keys of both the users to one key which they actually want to share.

**CONCLUSION**: Through this experiment I came to know the use of these algorithms in cryptography.