

**EXPNO:5**

**DATE:**

## **DIFFIE-HELLMANKEYEXCHANGE**

**Aim:**ToimplementDiffie-HellmankeyexchangeusingC.

### **Algorithm:**

- Step1:ChoosealargeprimenumberPandaprimitiverootmodulo(  $P$  ), denoted as (  $G$  ). Both parties agree on these values.
- Step2:Alicechoosesaprivatekey( $a$ ),whileBobchoosesa privatekey( $b$ ). These private keys are kept secret.
- Step3:Alicecalculatesherpublickey( $x$ )using( $x=G^a \bmod P$ ),andBob calculates his public key (  $y$  ) using (  $y = G^b \bmod P$  ).
- Step4:Alicesendsherpublickey( $x$ )toBob,andBobsendshispublickey (  $y$  ) to Alice.
- Step 5: Using the received public keys,Alice computes the secret key (  $k_a$  ) using( $k_a=y^a \bmod P$ ), andBobcomputesthesecretkey( $k_b$ ) using(  $k_b= x^b \bmod P$  ).
- Step6:BothAliceandBobnowhavethesamesharedsecretkey.
- Step7:Theycannowcommunicatesecurelyusingthesharedsecretkeyfor encryption and decryption.
- Step8:ThesecurityoftheDiffie-HellmanKeyExchangereliesonthe difficulty of calculating discrete logarithms in finite fields.

### **Program:**

```
#include<math.h>
#include<stdio.h>
longlongintpower(longlonginta,longlongintb,longlongintP)
{
    if(b==1)
        returna;
    else
        return((((longlongint)pow(a,b))%P);
```

```

}
int main()
{
    long long int P, G, x, a, y, b, ka, kb; P =
    23;
    printf("The value of P: %lld\n", P); G
    = 9;
    printf("The value of G : %lld\n\n", G); a = 4;
    printf("The private key a for Alice: %lld\n", a);
x    = power(G, a, P); b
    = 3;
    printf("The private key b for Bob: %lld\n\n", b); y
    = power(G, b, P);
    ka = power(y, a, P);
    kb = power(x, b, P);
    printf("Secret key for the Alice is : %lld\n", ka);
    printf("Secret Key for the Bob is: %lld\n", kb); return 0;
}

```

### Output:

```

/tmp/6Ex6MzCUmw.o
The value of P : 21
The value of G : 7

The private key a for Alice : 3
The private key b for Bob : 3

Secret key for the Alice is : 7
Secret Key for the Bob is : 7

=== Code Execution Successful ===

```

### Result: