EXP NO:5

DATE:24/2/24 DIFFIE-HELLMAN KEY EXCHANGE

Aim: To implement Diffie-Hellman key exchange using C.

Algorithm:

- Step 1: Choose a large prime number P and a primitive root modulo (P), denoted as (G). Both parties agree on these values.
- Step 2: Alice chooses a private key (a), while Bob chooses a private key (b). These private keys are kept secret.
- Step 3: Alice calculates her public key (x) using ($x = G^a \mod P$), and Bob calculates his public key (y) using ($y = G^b \mod P$).
- Step 4: Alice sends her public key (x) to Bob, and Bob sends his public key (y) to Alice.
- Step 5: Using the received public keys, Alice computes the secret key (ka) using (ka = y^a mod P), and Bob computes the secret key (kb) using (kb = x^b mod P).
- Step 6: Both Alice and Bob now have the same shared secret key. Step 7: They can now communicate securely using the shared secret key for encryption and decryption.
- Step 8: The security of the Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange relies on the difficulty of calculating discrete logarithms in finite fields.

Program:

```
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>
```

long long int power(long long int a, long long int b, long long int P) {

```
if (b == 1) return a; else
return (((long long int)pow(a, b)) % P); }
int main() { long long int P, G, x, a,
y, b, ka, kb;
P = 26;
printf("The value of P : %lld\n", P);
G = 12;
printf("The value of G : \%lld \n\n", G);
a = 6; printf("The private key a for Alice:
%lld\n'', a); x = power(G, a, P);
b = 4; 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 Alice is : %lld\n", ka);
printf("Secret Key for Bob is : %lld\n", kb);
return 0;
Output:
```

```
The private key a for Alice: 6
The private key b for Bob: 4
Secret key for Alice is: 14
Secret Key for Bob is: 14
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Result: To implement Diffie-Hellman key exchange using C has been Executed successfully.