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## SubtleCrypto: digest() method

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Secure context: This feature is available only in secure contexts (HTTPS), in some or all supporting browsers.

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**⊕** English (US)

The digest() method of the <u>SubtleCrypto</u> interface generates a <u>digest</u> of the given data. A digest is a short fixed-length value derived from some variable-length input. Cryptographic digests should exhibit collision-resistance, meaning that it's hard to come up with two different inputs that have the same digest value.

It takes as its arguments an identifier for the digest algorithm to use and the data to digest. It returns a <a href="Promise">Promise</a> which will be fulfilled with the digest.

Note that this API does not support streaming input: you must read the entire input into memory before passing it into the digest function.

### Syntax

digest(algorithm, data)

#### Parameters

#### algorithm

This may be a string or an object with a single property name that is a string. The string names the hash function to use. Supported values are:

- "SHA-1" (but don't use this in cryptographic applications)
- "SHA-256"
- "SHA-384"
- "SHA-512".

data

Return value

A Promise that fulfills with an ArrayBuffer containing the digest.

An ArrayBuffer, a TypedArray or a DataView object containing the data to be digested.

### Supported algorithms

Digest algorithms, also known as <u>cryptographic hash functions</u>, transform an arbitrarily large block of data into a fixed-size output, usually much shorter than the input. They have a variety of applications in cryptography.

Algorithm	Output length (bits)	Block size (bits)	Specification
SHA-1	160	512	<u>FIPS 180-4</u> ☑, section 6.1
SHA-256	256	512	<u>FIPS 180-4</u> ☑, section 6.2
SHA-384	384	1024	<u>FIPS 180-4</u> ☑, section 6.5
SHA-512	512	1024	<u>FIPS 180-4</u> ☑, section 6.4

▲ Warning: SHA-1 is now considered vulnerable and should not be used for cryptographic applications.

(<u>HMAC</u>), you need to use the <u>SubtleCrypto.sign()</u> instead.

Note: If you are looking here for how to create a keyed-hash message authentication code

# Examples

For more examples of using the digest() API, see Non-cryptographic uses of SubtleCrypto.

## Basic example

This example encodes a message, then calculates its SHA-256 digest and logs the digest length:

```
const text =
  "An obscure body in the S-K System, your majesty. The inhabitants refer to it as the planet
Earth.";
async function digestMessage(message) {
  const encoder = new TextEncoder();
  const data = encoder.encode(message);
  const hash = await crypto.subtle.digest("SHA-256", data);
  return hash;
digestMessage(text).then((digestBuffer) =>
  console.log(digestBuffer.byteLength)
```

### Converting a digest to a hex string The digest is returned as an ArrayBuffer, but for comparison and display digests are often

represented as hex strings. This example calculates a digest, then converts the ArrayBuffer to a hex string:

```
const text =
 "An obscure body in the S-K System, your majesty. The inhabitants refer to it as the planet
Earth.";
async function digestMessage(message) {
  const msgUint8 = new TextEncoder().encode(message); // encode as (utf-8) Uint8Array
  const hashBuffer = await crypto.subtle.digest("SHA-256", msgUint8); // hash the message
  const hashArray = Array.from(new Uint8Array(hashBuffer)); // convert buffer to byte array
  const hashHex = hashArray
    .map((b) => b.toString(16).padStart(2, "0"))
    .join(""); // convert bytes to hex string
  return hashHex;
digestMessage(text).then((digestHex) => console.log(digestHex));
```

### Specifications **Specification**

```
Web Cryptography API
# SubtleCrypto-method-digest
```

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Browser compatibility

 $\Box$ 



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✓ Full support ◆ Partial support ··· Has more compatibility info.

See also

#### • Non-cryptographic uses of SubtleCrypto • Chromium secure origins specification ☑

- FIPS 180-4 ☑ specifies the SHA family of digest algorithms.
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