

SM4 算法原理:

1. 常量定义:

SM4_FK, SM4_CK

S 盒 (8 位输入, 8 位输出的非线性置换)

2. 加密流程:

明文分组 (128 位)

密钥扩展 (生成 32 个轮密钥)

32 轮迭代变换

最终变换 (反序输出)

T-table 优化:

核心思路: 预计算 S 盒与线性变换的组合结果, 减少实时计算量

1. 预计算 $T_enc[i] = L(S(i) \ll 24)$ (加密用)

2. 预计算 $T_key[i] = L'(S(i) \ll 24)$ (密钥扩展用)

3. 代码实现:

```
def _init_t_tables(self):  
    self.T_enc = [0] * 256 # 加密用 T 表  
    self.T_key = [0] * 256 # 密钥扩展用 T 表  
    for i in range(256):  
        s = SM4_SBOX[i]  
        self.T_enc[i] = self._l_transform(s << 24)  
        self.T_key[i] = self._l_prime_transform(s << 24)
```

```

def _round_function(self, x0: int, x1: int, x2: int, x3: int,
rk: int) -> int:

    tmp = x1 ^ x2 ^ x3 ^ rk

    # 使用预计算 T 表加速

    t = self.T_enc[tmp >> 24]

    t ^= (self.T_enc[(tmp >> 16) & 0xFF] >> 8)

    t ^= (self.T_enc[(tmp >> 8) & 0xFF] >> 16)

    t ^= (self.T_enc[tmp & 0xFF] >> 24)

    return x0 ^ t

```

AES-NI 优化:

AES-NI 是 Intel 处理器的加密加速指令集，虽专为 AES 设计，但可通过封装调用提升 SM4 性能。代码中通过检测硬件支持，优先使用优化路径：

```

def _check_hardware_support(self):

    self.aesni_supported = False

    try:

        from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.ciphers import

Cipher

        from cryptography.hazmat.backends import

default_backend

```

```

        backend = default_backend()

        if hasattr(backend, 'has_aesni_support') and
backend.has_aesni_support():

            self.aesni_supported = True

            print("AES-NI 硬件加速支持已启用")

    except ImportError:

        pass # 降级为 T-table 实现

```

GFNI 优化:

GFNI 是新一代加密指令集, 支持有限域运算和置换操作, 可直接加速 S 盒和线性变换:

```

def _check_gfni_support(self):

    self.gfni_supported = False

    if os.name == 'posix':

        with open('/proc/cpuinfo', 'r') as f:

            cpuinfo = f.read()

            if 'gfni' in cpuinfo and 'vpbroadcastd' in
cpuinfo:

                self.gfni_supported = True

                # 检测到 GFNI 支持

```

GCM 优化:

1. 核心组件:

计数器模式 (CTR): 用于加密和解密

生成计数器块: $CB = IV \parallel 0x00000001$

加密: $C_i = P_i \oplus E(K, CB_i)$, $CB_{\{i+1\}} = CB_i + 1$

2. GHASH 函数: 用于消息认证

基于 $GF(2^{128})$ 乘法的哈希函数

输入: 关联数据、密文、长度信息

输出: 认证标签

实现代码:

```
def encrypt(self, key: bytes, iv: bytes, plaintext: bytes,
associated_data: bytes = b'') -> Tuple[bytes, bytes]:

    # 生成哈希密钥  $H = SM4(K, 0^{128})$ 
    h = self.sm4.encrypt_block(b'\x00' * 16, key)

    # 计数器模式加密
    cb = iv + b'\x00\x00\x00\x01'

    # 初始计数器块
    ciphertext = []

    for block in [plaintext[i:i+16] for i in range(0,
len(plaintext), 16)]:

        ctr = self.sm4.encrypt_block(current_cb, key)

        # 加密计数器
        ciphertext_block = bytes([b ^ c for b, c in zip(block,
```

```

ctr[:len(block)])])

    ciphertext.append(ciphertext_block)

    current_cb = _inc_iv(current_cb)

    # 计数器递增

# 计算认证标签

ghash_input = associated_data + b''.join(ciphertext)

ghash_input += struct.pack(">QQ", len(associated_data)*8,
len(ciphertext)*8)

s = self._ghash(h, ghash_input)

tag = bytes([b ^ c for b, c in zip(s,
self.sm4.encrypt_block(cb, key))])

return b''.join(ciphertext), tag

```

其中 $GF(2^{128})$ 乘法实现:

```

def _gfl28_mul(a: int, b: int) -> int:

    p = 0x87

    # 不可约多项式:  $x^{128} + x^7 + x^2 + x + 1$ 

    result = 0

    for i in range(128):

        if b & 1:

            result ^= a

        a <<= 1

        if a & (1 << 128):

```

```
a ^= p << 127
```

```
# 模不可约多项式
```

```
b >>= 1
```

```
return result & ((1 << 128) - 1)
```

5. 性能测试:

```
# 标准测试向量
```

```
key = bytes.fromhex("0123456789abcdeffedcba9876543210")
```

```
plaintext =
```

```
bytes.fromhex("0123456789abcdeffedcba9876543210")
```

```
expected_ciphertext =
```

```
bytes.fromhex("681edf34d206965e86b3e94f536e4246")
```

```
# 验证加密正确性
```

```
ciphertext = sm4_base.encrypt_block(plaintext, key)
```

```
assert ciphertext == expected_ciphertext, 基础实现加密错误
```