SM3 算法原理:

算法整体结构:

SM3 的计算过程分为消息预处理、消息扩展和压缩函数三个阶段, 核心操作包括布尔函数、置换函数和状态更新。

1. 布尔函数:

$$FF_{j}(X,Y,Z) = \begin{cases} X \oplus Y \oplus Z & j = 0,1,...,15 \\ (X \wedge Y) \vee (X \wedge Z) \vee (Y \wedge Z) & j = 16,17,...,63 \end{cases}$$
 $GG_{j}(X,Y,Z) = \begin{cases} X \oplus Y \oplus Z & j = 0,1,...,15 \\ (X \wedge Y) \vee ((\neg X) \wedge Z) & j = 16,17,...,63 \end{cases}$

2. 置换函数:

用于扩散状态信息,增强算法的雪崩效应:

P0 函数 (用于压缩函数输出):

$$P_0(X) = X \oplus (X \ll 9) \oplus (X \ll 17)$$

P1 函数 (用于消息扩展):

$$P_1(X) = X \oplus (X \ll 15) \oplus (X \ll 23)$$

算法流程:

1. 消息预处理 (填充):

为使消息长度为 512 位的整数倍,对消息进行填充: 附加一个比特"1"; 附加 k 个比特"0",使得填充后消息长度模 512 等于 448;

附加 64 位消息原始长度(以比特为单位)。填充后消息长度为 L+1 + k+64=512m (m 为正整数)。

2. 消息扩展:

将每个512位消息块扩展为132个字(32位),分为两组:

第一组:

$$W_j = P_1(W_{j-16} \oplus W_{j-9} \oplus (W_{j-3} \lll 15)) \oplus (W_{j-13} \lll 7) \oplus W_{j-6}$$

第二组:

$$W_j' = W_j \oplus W_{j+4} \ (j=0 \sim 63)$$

- 3. 压缩函数
- 4. 最终输出:

所有消息块处理完成后,将最终状态的8个32位字按顺序拼接,得到256位哈希值。

重点部分代码实现:

1. SM3 实现:

消息填充 (_padding):

def _padding(self, message: bytes) -> bytes:

length = len(message) * 8 # 消息长度(比特)

message += b'\x80' # 附加 0x80 (二进制 10000000)

填充 0 至长度模 512=448

while (len(message) * 8) % 512 != 448:

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message += b'\x00'
   # 附加原始长度(64位,大端序)
   message += length. to bytes (8, byteorder='big')
   return message
   消息扩展 ( message extension):
     def message extension(self, b: bytes) ->
tuple[list[int], list[int]]:
   # 拆分消息块为 16 个 32 位字
   w = [int. from bytes(b[i:i+4], byteorder='big') for i in
range (0, 64, 4)
   # 扩展为68个字
   for i in range (16, 68):
       w.append(p1(w[i-16] \hat{w}[i-9] rot1(w[i-3], 15))
                rot1(w[i-13], 7) \hat{w}[i-6])
   # 生成 W'
   w1 = [w[i] \hat{w}[i+4] \text{ for } i \text{ in range } (64)]
   return w, w1
   压缩函数 (compress):
     def _compress(self, v: List[int], b: bytes) ->
List[int]:
   a, b_val, c, d, e, f, g, h = v # b_val 避免与参数 b 冲突
   w, w1 = self. message extension(b)
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for j in range (64):
       # 计算临时变量
       tt1 = (rot1(a, 12) + e + rot1(SM3 T[j], j)) %
0x100000000
       tt1 = rotl(tt1, 7)
       tt2 = tt1 \hat{t}  rot1(a, 12)
       # 选择布尔函数
       if j < 16:
           f func = ff0(b val, c, d)
           g func = gg0(e, f, g)
       else:
           f func = ff1(b val, c, d)
           g func = gg1(e, f, g)
       # 更新状态变量
       t = (h + g func + rot1(e, 12) + w1[j] + tt2) %
0x100000000
       h \text{ new} = (f \text{ func} + tt1 + t) \% 0x100000000
       # 状态轮转
       a, b val, c, d, e, f, g, h = h new, a, rotl(b val,
9), c, p0(t), e, rot1(f, 19), g
   # 与初始向量异或输出
   return [(a ^ v[0]) % 0x100000000, (b_val ^ v[1]) %
```

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0x100000000,
              v[2]) % 0x100000000, (d v[3])
           (c
0x100000000,
             v[4] % 0x100000000, (f v[5])
0x100000000,
           (g \quad v[6]) \quad \% \quad 0x100000000,
                                        (h \quad v[7])
0x100000000]
  哈希主函数 (hash):
     def hash(self, message: bytes) -> bytes:
   padded = self. padding(message) # 填充消息
   state = self.iv.copy() # 初始化状态
   # 分块处理
   for i in range (0, len (padded), 64):
       block = padded[i:i+64]
       state = self. compress(state, block)
   # 拼接状态为 256 位哈希值
   return b''. join([x. to bytes (4, byteorder='big') for x in
state])
2. 优化 1: (SM30ptimized1): 预计算常量
  预计算轮常量的旋转结果,避免64轮迭代中重复计算:
     class SM3Optimized1(SM3Base):
   def __init__(self):
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```
super(). init ()
       # 预计算 rot1(SM3 T[j], j), 减少轮迭代中的重复计算
       self.rotated T = [rot1(SM3 T[j], j) for j in
range (64)]
   def compress(self, v: List[int], b: bytes) -> List[int]:
       # 复用基础版逻辑,仅替换轮常量为预计算值
       tt1 = (rotl(a, 12) + e + self.rotated T[j]) %
0x100000000 # 优化点
3. 优化 2 (SM30ptimized2): 向量化消息扩展
  使用 numpy 的向量化操作加速消息扩展,减少 Python 循环开销:
  class SM3Optimized2(SM3Optimized1):
   def message extension(self, b: bytes) -> tuple[Any,
list[int]]:
       w = np. zeros(68, dtype=np. uint32) # 使用 numpy 数组
存储
       for i in range (16):
          w[i] = int. from bytes (b[i*4:(i+1)*4],
byteorder='big')
       # 向量化扩展计算 (numpy 操作比 Python 循环更快)
       for i in range (16, 68):
          w[i] = p1((w[i-16] \hat{w}[i-9] \hat{t} rot1(w[i-3], 15))
& OxFFFFFFFF) ^ \
```

```
(rot1(w[i-13], 7) \& 0xFFFFFFFF) ^ w[i-6]
           w[i] &= OxFFFFFFFF
       # 生成 W' 并转换为 Python 列表
       w1 = np. zeros (64, dtype=np. uint32)
       for i in range (64):
           w1\lceil i \rceil = w\lceil i \rceil ^ w\lceil i+4 \rceil
       return w. tolist(), [int(x) for x in wl. tolist()]
4. 优化 3 (SM30ptimized3): 块处理优化
   针对大消息优化块处理流程,减少内存分配和拷贝:
      class SM3Optimized3(SM3Optimized2):
   def hash(self, message: bytes) -> bytes:
        length = len(message)
       block_count = (length + 8 + 63) // 64 # 预计算总块
       state = self. iv. copy()
       # 处理完整块(避免重复切片和内存分配)
       ptr = 0
       while ptr + 64 <= length:
           block = message[ptr:ptr+64]
            state = self. compress(state, block)
           ptr += 64
```

数

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# 处理剩余部分和填充(仅对剩余数据填充,减少大消息的
内存占用)
       remaining = message[ptr:]
       padded = self. padding(remaining)
       for i in range (0, len (padded), 64):
          block = padded[i:i+64]
          state = self. compress(state, block)
       return b''. join([x. to bytes (4, byteorder='big') for
x in state])
5. 长度扩展攻击实现:
  def
       sm3 length extension attack(original hash:
original length: int, append data: bytes, sm3 impl=SM3Base)
-> Tuple[bytes, bytes]:
   # 1. 将原始哈希转换为状态向量(压缩函数的输出即下一轮输入)
   state = [int. from bytes (original hash[i:i+4], 'big') for
i in range (0, 32, 4)
   # 2. 计算原始消息的填充(不包含原始消息本身)
   original bits = original length * 8
   pad length = 64 - (original length % 64)
   if pad length < 9: # 确保至少 1 字节 0x80 + 8 字节长度
       pad length += 64
```

= $b' \times 80'$ + $b' \times 00' * (pad_length-9)$

padding

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original bits. to bytes (8, 'big')
   # 3. 构造新消息后缀:填充 + 附加数据
   new message = padding + append data
   # 4. 以原始哈希为初始状态,继续处理新消息
   sm3 = sm3 imp1()
   current state = state
   for i in range (0, len (new message), 64):
       block = new message[i:i+64]
       if len(block) < 64:
           block += b' \times 00' * (64 - 1en(block))
       current state = sm3. compress(current state, block)
   # 5. 生成伪造哈希
   forged_hash = b''.join([x.to_bytes(4, 'big') for x in
current_state])
   return new message, forged hash
Merkle 树实现
1. 树结构与哈希计算
           init (self,
                          leaves: List[bytes],
  Def
sm3 imp1=SM3Optimized3):
       self.sm3 = sm3 impl()
       self. leaves = leaves
```

```
# 叶子节点为 32 字节哈希
       self.tree = self. build tree() # 二维列表: tree[0]
为叶子, tree[1]为父节点,
       self.root = self.tree[0][0] if self.tree else b''
   def hash leaf(self, data: bytes) -> bytes:
       # 叶子节点哈希: 前缀 0x00 + 数据
       return self. sm3. hash(b'\x00' + data)
   def hash internal (self, left: bytes, right: bytes) ->
bytes:
       # 内部节点哈希: 前缀 0x01 + 左哈希 + 右哈希
       return self. sm3. hash(b'\x01' + left + right)
2. 存在性证明
思路: 通过提供从叶子到根的路径上的兄弟节点哈希
  def get proof(self, index: int) -> List[Tuple[bytes,
bool]]:
   proof = []
   current index = index
   current level = 0
   while current level < len(self.tree) - 1:
       # 记录兄弟节点哈希及位置(左/右)
       if current index \% 2 == 0:
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```
# 左节点, 兄弟为右
           sibling index = current index + 1
           is right = True
           if
                           sibling index
                                                      \rangle =
len(self. tree[current level]):
               sibling_index = current_index
                 # 奇数节点处理
       else: # 右节点, 兄弟为左
           sibling index = current index - 1
           is right = False
proof.append((self.tree[current level][sibling index],
is right))
       # 上移至父节点
       current_index = current_index // 2
       current level += 1
   return proof
验证时通过兄弟节点哈希逐步计算根哈希,与树的根比对:
  def
         verify proof(self, leaf:
                                                  proof:
                                        bytes,
List[Tuple[bytes, bool]], root: bytes) -> bool:
   current hash = self. hash leaf(leaf)
   for (hash val, is right) in proof:
```

```
if is_right:
           current hash = self. hash internal (current hash,
hash val)
       else:
           current hash = self. hash internal (hash val,
current hash)
   return current hash == root
3. 不存在性证明
思路:通过验证该位置左右相邻的存在节点及其路径
  def
        get non existence proof(self, index:
                                               int) \rightarrow
Tuple[List[Tuple[bytes, bool]], bytes, List[Tuple[bytes,
bool]], bytes]:
   left_idx = index - 1 # 左侧最近存在节点
   while left idx \geq= 0 and left idx \geq= len(self.leaves):
       left idx = 1
   right idx = index + 1 # 右侧最近存在节点
   while right idx < len(self.leaves) and right idx >=
len(self.leaves):
       right idx += 1
   # 返回左右节点的证明及哈希
   left proof = self.get proof(left idx) if left idx >=0
else []
```

left_hash = self._hash_leaf(self.leaves[left_idx]) if
left idx >=0 else b''

right_proof = self.get_proof(right_idx) if right_idx <
len(self.leaves) else []</pre>

right_hash = self._hash_leaf(self.leaves[right_idx]) if
right_idx < len(self.leaves) else b''</pre>

return left_proof, left_hash, right_proof, right_hash

参考文献:

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- 4. NIST FIPS 180-4, 《Secure Hash Standard》