# **SHA512**

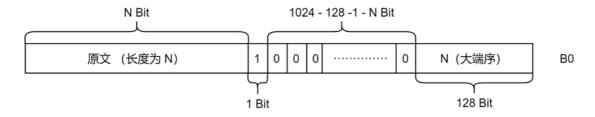
## 第一步

(与SHA256类似,只是B长度变为了1024,最后补充的长度N为128 bit)

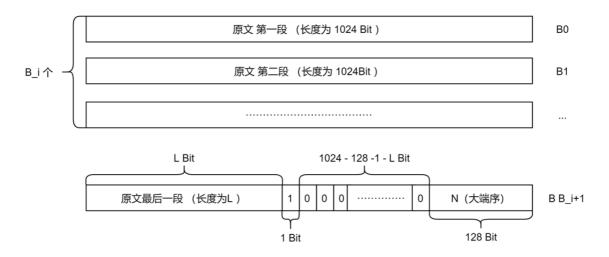
将需要散列的 16进制 字符串补充到 长度mod1024 = 0,参考代码: SHA512\_Data 结构的 构造函数。

### 补充方式

设 需要散列的 文本为"M", M的长度为N Bit, B\_i = N/1024, L = N%1024。

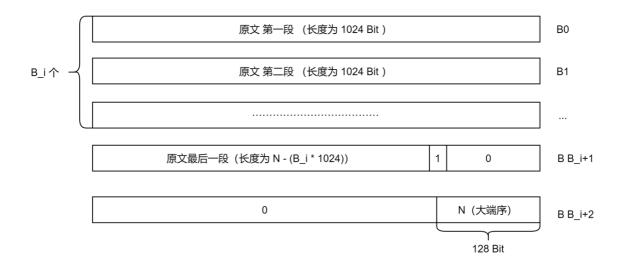


#### N <= 1024-128-1 Bit:



 $N > i * 1024Bit (i \in N* && i > 1)$ :

1024-L>128+1:



### 第二步

将经过第一步的 M 叫为 Mc,将Mc分为 i 个 1024Bit 的B (上图中的 B0,B1,...,Bi-1)

对每一个B 计算 对应的W (80个),参考代码: BOOLEAN MC\_TO\_W(PSHA512\_Data Data);

t<16时:

W0~W15为B的划分(B为1024Bit长,划分一个W 64 Bit长)

t>=16 && t<=79时:

$$nw[i][j] = GAMMA1(nw[i][j - 2]) + nw[i][j - 7] + GAMMA0(nw[i][j - 15]) + nw[i][j - 16];$$

我的代码中,对于一个消息 Mc,对应的W的样式如下:

	W0	W1	W2	W3	••••	W79
В0	nW[0] [0]					
B1		nW[1] [1]				
B2			nW[2] [2]			
Bi-1	nW[i-1] [0]	nW[i-1] [1]	nW[i-1] [2]	nW[i-1] [3]		nW[i-1] [79]

算出每个B的W0~W79,填入上述表格中。

### 补充细节:

```
#define GAMMA0(x) (ROR(x, 1) \land ROR(x, 8) \land LSR(x, 7)) #define GAMMA1(x) (ROR(x,19) \land ROR(x,61) \land LSR(x, 6))
```

### 第三步

对于i个B(每个B有80个W),都要计算:

```
for (ULONG64 i = 0; i < B_i; i++) {
        A = nH[i][0]; B = nH[i][1]; C = nH[i][2]; D = nH[i][3]; E = nH[i][4]; F
= nH[i][5]; G = nH[i][6]; H = nH[i][7];
        for (ULONG64 j = 0; j < 80; j++) {
            T1 = H + SIGMA1(E) + CH(E, F, G) + K[j] + Data \rightarrow nw[i][j];
            T2 = SIGMAO(A) + MA(A, B, C);
            H = G;
            G = F;
            F = E;
            E = D + T1;
            D = C;
            C = B;
            B = A;
            A = T1 + T2;
        }
        nH[i + 1][0] = A + nH[i][0];
        nH[i + 1][1] = B + nH[i][1];
        nH[i + 1][2] = C + nH[i][2];
        nH[i + 1][3] = D + nH[i][3];
        nH[i + 1][4] = E + nH[i][4];
        nH[i + 1][5] = F + nH[i][5];
        nH[i + 1][6] = G + nH[i][6];
        nH[i + 1][7] = H + nH[i][7];
    }
```

### nH的结构如下:

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
nH[0]	0x6A09E667F3BCC908ULL	0xBB67AE8584CAA73BULL	0x3C6EF372FE94F82BULL	0xA54FF53A5F1D36F1ULL	0x510E527FADE682D1ULL	0x9B05688C2B3E6C1FULL	0x1F83D9ABFB41BD6BULL	0x5BE0CD19137E2179ULL
nH[1]		nH[1] [1]						
nH[i-1]							nH(i-1) [6]	
nH[i]	nH[i] [0]	nH(i) [1]	nH[i] [2]	nH[i] [3]	nH(i) [4]	nH[i] [5]	nH[i] [6]	nH[i] [7]

共 i+1个nH (i为B的个数) ,每个nH有8个ULONG64。

nH[0]有初始值,如上表格所示。

最后得到的nH[i]即为SHA512最后结果。

#### 对上述算法细节补充

```
#define LSR(x,n) (x >> n)

#define ROR(x,n) (LSR(x,n) | (x << (64 - n)))

#define MA(x,y,z) ((x & y) | (z & (x | y)))

#define CH(x,y,z) (z \land (x & (y \land z)))

#define GAMMA0(x) (ROR(x, 1) \land ROR(x, 8) \land LSR(x, 7))

#define GAMMA1(x) (ROR(x,19) \land ROR(x,61) \land LSR(x, 6))

#define SIGMA0(x) (ROR(x,28) \land ROR(x,34) \land ROR(x,39))

#define SIGMA1(x) (ROR(x,14) \land ROR(x,18) \land ROR(x,41))
```