# MD5

# 第一步

将需要散列的 16进制 字符串补充到 长度mod512 = 0,参考代码:MD1\_Data 结构 的 构造函数。(同 SM3)

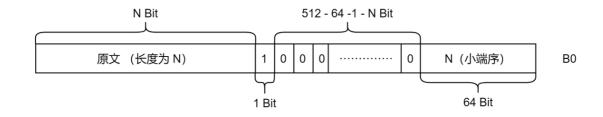
### 补充方式

设 需要散列的 文本为"M", M的长度为N Bit, B\_i = N/512, L = N%512。

#### 注意

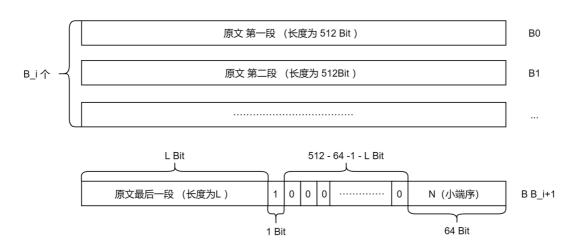
这个和SHA系列不一样,MD5最后补的 N 是小端序的!!!

#### N <= 512-64-1 Bit:

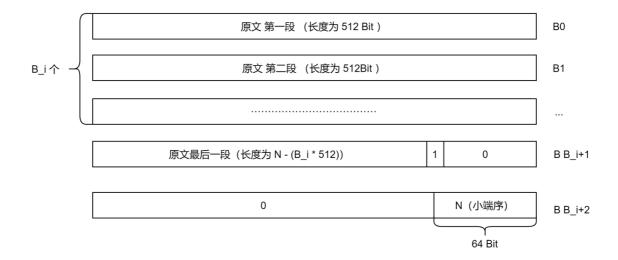


### $N > i * 512 Bit (i \in N* && i > 1)$ :

#### 512-L>64+1:



512-L<64+1:



## 第二步

将经过第一步的 M 叫为 Mc, 将Mc分为 i 个 512 Bit 的B (上图中的 B0,B1,...,Bi-1)

对每一个B 计算 对应的W (16个),参考代码: BOOLEAN MC\_To\_W(PMD5\_Data Data);

W0~W15为B的划分(B为512Bit长,划分一个W32Bit长)(不需要以四字节为单位转换端序)

我的代码中,对于一个消息 Mc,对应的W的样式如下:每个B有63个W

	W0	W1	W2	W3	••••	W15
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] [63]

算出每个B的W0~W63,填入上述表格中。

## 第三步

对于i个B (每个B有16个W) , 都要计算:

```
for (ULONG32 i = 0; i < B_i; i++) {
    A = nH[i][0]; B = nH[i][1]; C = nH[i][2]; D = nH[i][3];
    for (ULONG32 j = 0; j < 64; j++) {
        if (j < 16) {
            F = (B & C) | (~B & D);
            G = j;
        }
        else if (j < 32) {</pre>
```

```
F = (D \& B) | (\sim D \& C);
             G = (5 * j + 1) % 16;
         }
        else if (j < 48) {
             F = B \wedge C \wedge D;
             G = (3 * j + 5) % 16;
        }
        else {
            F = C \wedge (B \mid \sim D);
             G = (7 * j) % 16;
        T1 = D;
        D = C;
        C = B;
        B = B + SL((A + F + K[j] + Data -> nW[i][G]), r[j]);
        A = T1;
    }
    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的结构如下:

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
nH[0]	0x67452301	0xefcdab89	0x98badcfe	0x10325476
nH[1]		nH[1] [1]		
nH[i-1]				
nH[i]	nH[i] [0]	nH[i] [1]	nH[i] [2]	nH[i] [3]

共 i+1个nH (i为B的个数) ,每个nH有4个ULONG32。

nH[0]有初始值,如上表格所示。

最后得到的nH[i]即为MD5最后结果。+

## 补充细节

上述算法中需要用到的常量与工具

```
0xf61e2562, 0xc040b340, 0x265e5a51, 0xe9b6c7aa,
    0xd62f105d, 0x02441453, 0xd8a1e681, 0xe7d3fbc8,
    0x21e1cde6, 0xc33707d6, 0xf4d50d87, 0x455a14ed,
    0xa9e3e905, 0xfcefa3f8, 0x676f02d9, 0x8d2a4c8a,
    0xfffa3942, 0x8771f681, 0x6d9d6122, 0xfde5380c,
    0xa4beea44, 0x4bdecfa9, 0xf6bb4b60, 0xbebfbc70,
    0x289b7ec6, 0xeaa127fa, 0xd4ef3085, 0x04881d05,
    0xd9d4d039, 0xe6db99e5, 0x1fa27cf8, 0xc4ac5665,
    0xf4292244, 0x432aff97, 0xab9423a7, 0xfc93a039,
    0x655b59c3, 0x8f0ccc92, 0xffeff47d, 0x85845dd1,
    0x6fa87e4f, 0xfe2ce6e0, 0xa3014314, 0x4e0811a1,
    0xf7537e82, 0xbd3af235, 0x2ad7d2bb, 0xeb86d391
};
ULONG32 r[] = {
    7, 12, 17, 22, 7, 12, 17, 22, 7, 12, 17, 22, 7, 12, 17, 22,
    5, 9, 14, 20, 5, 9, 14, 20, 5, 9, 14, 20, 5, 9, 14, 20,
   4, 11, 16, 23, 4, 11, 16, 23, 4, 11, 16, 23, 4, 11, 16, 23,
   6, 10, 15, 21, 6, 10, 15, 21, 6, 10, 15, 21, 6, 10, 15, 21
};
ULONG32 SL(ULONG32 x, int n) {//左循环n位
   ULONG32 y = x \ll n;
   x = x \gg (32 - n);
   return x | y;
}
```