计算机系统综合设计实验报告

Ubuntu 版本: 18.04(老师发的指导书上说用 Ubuntu20.04 出现了问题)

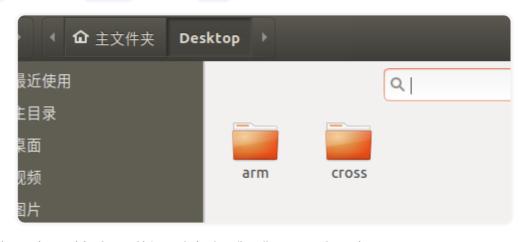


说明:如果按照下面的一步一步来,应该不会出现问题(经王姐检验,是这样的)

我新建了一个 Desktop 文件夹,Desktop和桌面是两个独立的文件夹,你如果看到目录有<mark>桌面</mark>这样的字眼,这是我之前做的,截图忘改了。(这里建议用英文路径,用中文的**桌面**其实也没问题,就是后面修改一个路径的时候 configmenu 无法输入中文,需要 vim 输入中文)



Desktop 目录下新建 cross 文件夹和 arm 文件夹



cross 的目录如下(先看一下就行,防止后面乱,你可以回看一下)



H2 一、面向飞腾处理器编译Linux内核和基本工

具

提前安装下面东西,防止出错

- • •
- sudo apt-get install make qemu-system-arm gcc-arm-linux-gnueabi libncurses5-dev bison flex vim gcc g++ build-essential

H3 1.1实验目的

利用 QEMU 创建飞腾 (ARM) 架构计算机,在此之上编译一个基本的 Linux 操作系统

H3 1.2实验步骤

先下载好 busybox 和 linux 内核的源码,并解压

下载 busybox

- • •
- wget https://busybox.net/downloads/busybox-1.31.1.tar.bz2

谷歌搜索 linux-4.19.86 自己下载

```
liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox:~$ wget https://busybox.net/downloads/busybox-1.31.1.tar.bz2--2022-06-04 12:00:20-- https://busybox.net/downloads/busybox-1.31.1.tar.bz2正在解析主机 busybox.net (busybox.net)... 140.211.167.122正在连接 busybox.net (busybox.net)|140.211.167.122|:443... 已连接。已发出 HTTP 请求,正在等待回应... 200 OK长度: 2430221 (2.3M) [application/x-bzip2]正在保存至: "busybox-1.31.1.tar.bz2"
```

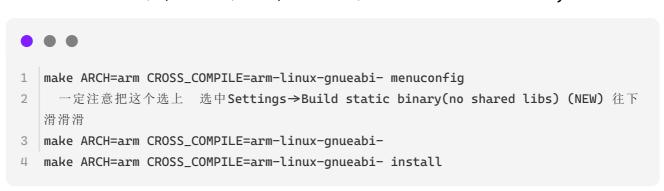
下载并解压好之后(右键压缩的文件,手动提取到当前目录就行)

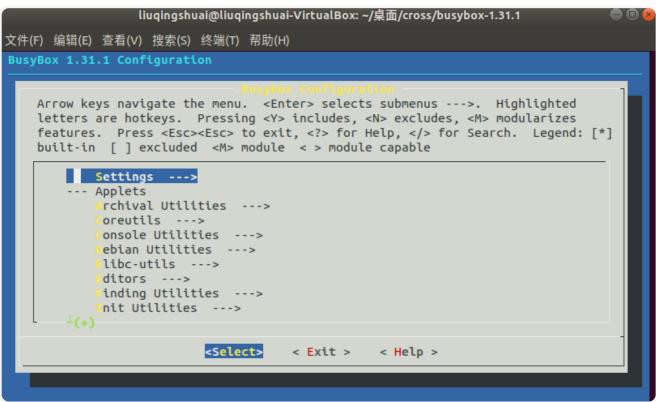


cd 到解压后的 busybox 的目录里面,执行下面三个指令,

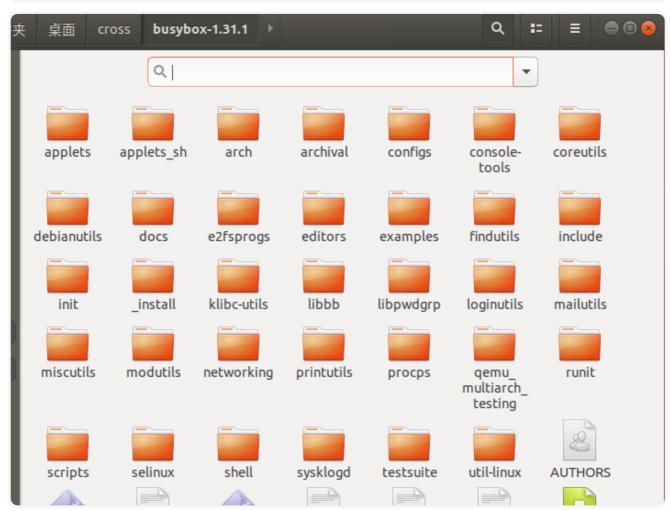
其中第一个出现menu只需要退出就行,里面已经勾选了默认的参数

上面是指导书上的说的,不要这样干,千万不要直接退出,要把下面的Build static binary勾选上!!!

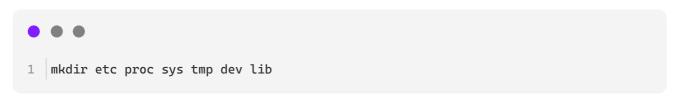




```
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus --->.
Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y> includes, <N> excludes,
<M> modularizes features. Press <Esc><Esc> to exit, <?> for Help, </>>
for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [ ] excluded <M> module < >
[ ] Support NSA Security Enhanced Linux (NEW)
[ ] Clean up all memory before exiting (usually not needed) (NEW)
[*] Support LOG_INFO level syslog messages (NEW)
  - Build Options
[*] Build static binary (no shared libs)
[ ] Force NOMMU build (NEW)
() Cross compiler prefix (NEW)
() Path to sysroot (NEW)
   Additional CFLAGS (NEW)
()
   Additional LDFLAGS (NEW)
()
```

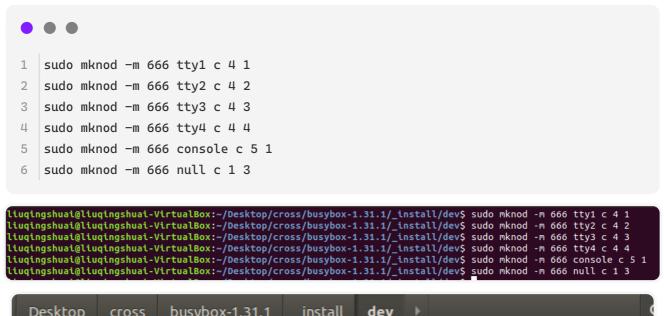


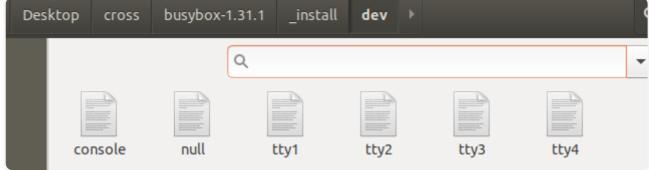
上面3个make指令完毕后,在 _install 目录下生成一些文件,创建下列文件夹备用: etc proc sys tmp dev lib





dev 目录下静态创建如下节点:





向 _install/etc 目录新建 inittab 文件、 fstab 文件(这是二进制文件,没有后缀)



使用 vim 写入文件

inittab 文件如下

```
1 ::sysinit:/etc/init.d/rcS
2 ::askfirst:/bin/sh
3 ::ctrlaltdel:/sbin/reboot
4 ::shutdown:/sbin/swapoff -a
5 ::shutdown:/bin/umount -a -r
6 ::restart:/sbin/init
7 tty2::askfirst:/bin/sh
8 tty3::askfirst:/bin/sh
9 tty4::askfirst:/bin/sh
```

fstab 文件如下

```
#device mount-point type option dump fsck order
proc /proc proc defaults 0 0
temps /tmp rpoc defaults 0 0
none /tmp ramfs defaults 0 0
sysfs /sys sysfs defaults 0 0
mdev /dev ramfs defaults 0 0
```

向 etc 目录新建 init.d文件夹 ,在 init.d文件夹 下新建 rcS文件

```
1 mkdir init.d
2 cd ./init.d
3 touch rcS
```

rcs 文件如下

```
mount -a
echo "/sbin/mdev" > /proc/sys/kernel/hotplug
/sbin/mdev -s
mount -a
```

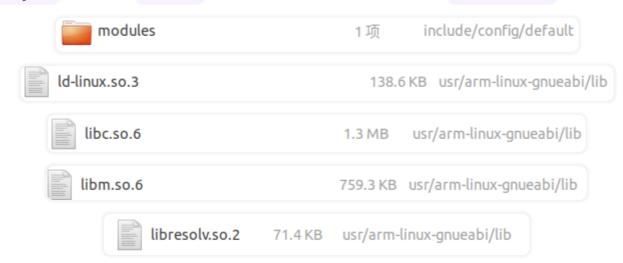
然后一定要修改 rcS 文件的权限

```
1 chmod +x rcS
```

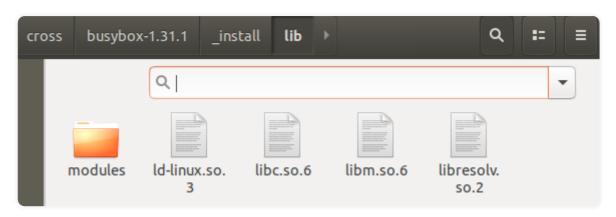
liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/cross/busybox-1.31.1/_install/etc /init.d\$ chmod +x rcS

把依赖的库文件拷贝到 _install/lib/ 目录下(如下)

busybox 目录下搜索 modules 文件夹,全局搜索下面文件,均拷贝到 _install/lib 目录下



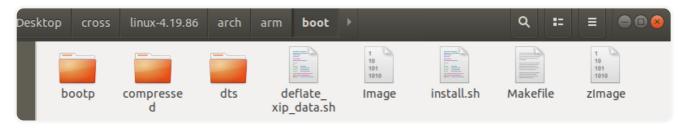
结果如下



接下来编译 linux 内核(在解压的 linux 目录下 make),第二步时间很长,你可以偷着乐



此时 boot 目录如下



再进行如下步骤(在 linux 目录下make)

make ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabi- modules_install
INSTALL_MOD_PATH="/home/liuqingshuai/Desktop/cross/busybox-1.31.1/_install/"

```
liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/cross/linux-4.19.86$ make ARCH=ar
| CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabi- modules_install INSTALL_MOD_PATH="/home/liuqi
| Ingshuai/Desktop/cross/busybox-1.31.1/_install/"
| INSTALL crypto/drbg.ko
| INSTALL crypto/echainiv.ko
| INSTALL crypto/echainiv.ko
| INSTALL crypto/hmac.ko
| INSTALL crypto/jitterentropy_rng.ko
| INSTALL crypto/sha256_generic.ko
| INSTALL drivers/video/backlight/lcd.ko
| DEPMOD 4.19.86
```

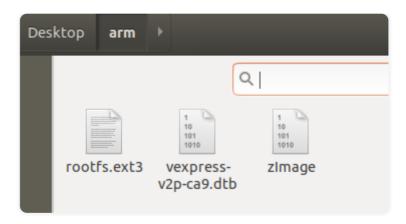
Desktop 上创建一个 arm 文件夹, 然后在 arm 目录下执行下面步骤

```
dd if=/dev/zero of=rootfs.ext3 bs=1M count=32
mkfs.ext3 rootfs.ext3
sudo mount -o loop rootfs.ext3 /tmp
sudo cp -a /home/liuqingshuai/Desktop/cross/busybox-1.31.1/_install/* /tmp
sudo umount /tmp
```

```
t3 bs=1M count=32
记录了32+0 的读入
记录了32+0 的写出
33554432 bytes (34 MB, 32 MiB) copied, 0.0272756 s, 1.2 GB/s
liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/arm$ mkfs.ext3 rootfs.ext3
mke2fs 1.44.1 (24-Mar-2018)
丢弃设备块: 完成
创建含有 32768 个块(每块 1k)和 8192 个inode的文件系统
文件系统UUID: 8f20045a-9e88-4720-bd5a-d274ed1c826d
超级块的备份存储于下列块:
        8193, 24577
正在分配组表: 完成
正在写入inode表: 完成
创建日志(4096 个块) 完成
写入超级块和文件系统账户统计信息: 已完成
liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/arm$ sudo mount -o loop rootfs.ex
t3 /tmp
[sudo] liuqingshuai 的密码:
liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/arm$ sudo cp -a /home/liuqingshua
i/Desktop/cross/busybox-1.31.1/_install/* /tmp
liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/arm$ sudo umount /tmp
liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/arm$ S
```

将 /home/liuqingshuai/Desktop/cross/linux-4.19.86/arch/arm/boot 的 zImage 拷贝到 arm目录下

将 /home/liuqingshuai/Desktop/cross/linux-4.19.86/arch/arm/boot/dts 的 vexpress-v2p-ca9.dtb 拷贝到 arm 目录下



在 arm 下执行如下命令

• • •

1 qemu-system-arm -M vexpress-a9 -kernel ./zImage -nographic -m 512M -smp 4 -sd ./rootfs.ext3 -dtb vexpress-v2p-ca9.dtb -append "init=/linuxrc root=/dev/mmcblk0 rw rootwait earlyprintk console=ttyAMA0"

ALSA device list:

#0: ARM AC'97 Interface PL041 rev0 at 0x10004000, irq 24

input: ImExPS/2 Generic Explorer Mouse as /devices/platform/smb@4000000/smb@4000
000:motherboard/smb@4000000:motherboard:iofpga@7,00000000/10007000.kmi/serio1/in
put/input2

EXT4-fs (mmcblk0): mounting ext3 file system using the ext4 subsystem

random: fast init done

EXT4-fs (mmcblk0): mounted filesystem with ordered data mode. Opts: (null)

VFS: Mounted root (ext3 filesystem) on device 179:0.

Freeing unused kernel memory: 1024K

Run /linuxrc as init process

random: crng init done

mount: mounting temps on /tmp failed: No such device

Please press Enter to activate this console.

用几个命令测试一下

```
Please press Enter to activate this console.
/bin/sh: can't access tty; job control turned off
/ # ls
bin
                        linuxrc
            etc
                                     ргос
                                                 sys
                                                             UST
dev
            lib
                        lost+found sbin
                                                 tmp
/ # cd ./etc
/etc # ls -a
                           init.d inittab
                  fstab
etc
```

至此,实验完了

H3 1.3实验结果

本次实验利用 qemu 创建飞腾架构计算机,在此之上编译一个基本的 Linux 操作系统,通过 Busybox 构建了基本的系统命令。

H2 二、面向飞腾处理器的交叉编译环境

提前安装,防止出错

- • •
- 1 | sudo apt-get install autoconf automake libtool libncurses5-dev gperf texinfo help2man gawk libtool-bin
- H3 **2.1**实验目的

利用 crosstool 制作一个交叉编译工具链,使其能交叉编译c源文件, 生成飞腾平台下的可执行文件

H3 **2.2** 实验步骤

下载 crosstool 压缩包然后压缩包右键提取一下

- • •
- wget http://crosstool-ng.org/download/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.24.0.tar.bz2

和 crosstool-ng-1.24.0 并列关系创建 crosstool-build , crosstool-install , src 、 x-tools 文件夹

- • •
- 1 | mkdir crosstool-build crosstool-install src x-tools

在 crosstool-ng-1.24.0 目录下依次执行



进入 crosstool-install/bin 目录下执行

```
1 | ./ct-ng 2 | ./ct-ng -v
```

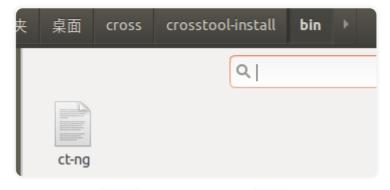
liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox:~/桌面/cross/crosstool-install/bin\$./ct-ng
This is crosstool-NG version 1.24.0

Copyright (C) 2008 Yann E. MORIN <yann.morin.1998@free.fr>
This is free software; see the source for copying conditions.
There is NO warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A
PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

See below for a list of available actions, listed by category:

```
liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox:~/桌面/cross/crosstool-install/bin$ ./ct-ng
-v
GNU Make 4.1
为 x86_64-pc-linux-gnu 编译
Copyright (C) 1988-2014 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
许可证: GPLv3+: GNU 通用公共许可证第 3 版或更新版本<http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>。
本软件是自由软件: 您可以自由修改和重新发布它。
在法律允许的范围内没有其他保证。
```

crosstool-install/bin 目录下可以看到如下文件



然后添加临时的环境变量(添加一下 ct-ng 的文件夹路径到 PATH 中,方便之后调用)

export PATH=\$PATH:/home/liuqingshuai/Desktop/cross/crosstool-install/bin/

下面是网上说的 export 作用

指令说明: export PATH=**你要添加的地址**\$PATH #配置完后可以通过echo \$PATH查看配置结果。

#生效方法: 立即生效

#有效期限:临时改变,只能在当前的终端窗口中有效,当前窗口关闭后就会恢#复原有的path配置

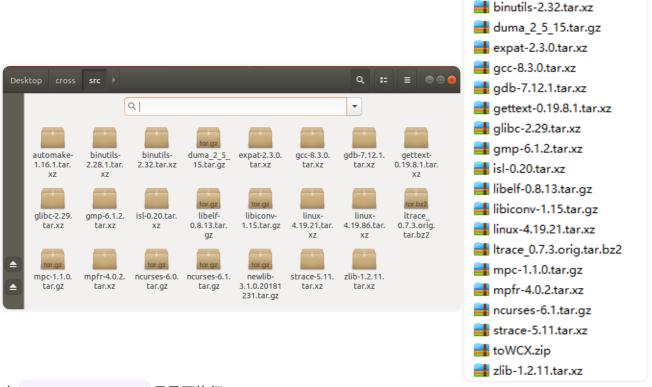
#用户局限: 仅对当前用户

也就是如果你下次打开终端窗口这个path就失效了

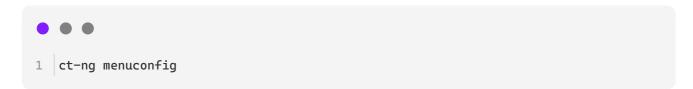
如果你会用vim修改,建议用vi~/.bashrc在最下面添加PATH(如果path是空的就别用这个方法,就先用临时变量把),然后保存退出,使用source~/.bashrc使其生效,这里不介绍这个方法了,我们接下来复制config文件,准备build

临时环境变量添加后, ct-ng可以在别的文件路径也能使用了

src 文件夹有如下压缩包(谷歌搜一下,下载),左侧截图多了几个不需要的,以右侧为准(当然,多下载肯定不会出错)



在 crosstool-build 目录下执行

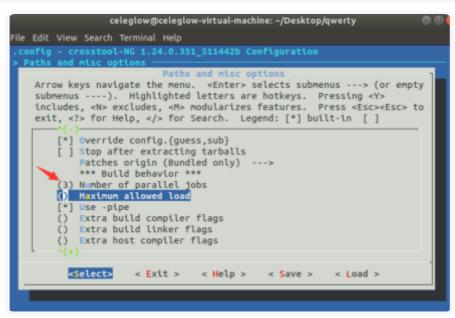


然后做下述修改

选择 Paths and misc options ,找到 Working directory 和 Local tarballs directory 修改

还可以设置一下 Number of parallel jobs (并行任务的数量,非必要)

```
liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox: ~/Desktop/cross/crosstool-build
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
 config - crosstool-NG Configuration
                                           Paths and misc options
    Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus ---> (or empty submenus ----). Highlighted
    letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y> includes, <N> excludes, <M> modularizes features. Press <Esc><Esc>
    to exit, <?> for Help, </> for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [ ] excluded <M> module < > module
    capable
                       *** crosstool-NG behavior ***
                   [ ] Use obsolete features
                     ] Try features marked as EXPERIMENTAL
                   [ ] Debug crosstool-NG
                       *** Paths **
                   (/home/liuqingshuai/Desktop/cross/src) Local tarballs directory
                         Save new tarballs
                       Prefer buildroot-style layout of the downloads
                   (<mark>/</mark>home/liuqingshuai/Desktop/cross/x-tools/${CT_TARGET}) Working directory
                   (${CT_PREFIX:-${HOME}/x-tools}/${CT_HOST:+HOST-${CT_HOST}/}${CT_TARGET}) Prefix direct
                          <Select> < Exit > < Help > < Save > < Load >
```



选择 Target options ,架构选 arm , Architecture level 填写为 armv7-a ,(你的界面应该有一个ev4,把这个去掉才能出现 architecture level)

```
Target options
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus ---> (or empty
submenus ----). Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y>
includes, <N> excludes, <M> modularizes features. Press <Esc> to
exit, <?> for Help, </> for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [ ]
       Target Architecture (arm) --->
       *** Options for arm ***
       Default instruction set mode (arm) --->
    [ ] Use Thumb-interworking (READ HELP) (NEW)
    -*- Use EABI
   Suffix to the arch-part
    [ ] Omit vendor part of the target tuple
       *** Generic target options ***
    [ ] Build a multilib toolchain (READ HELP!!!)
    [*] Attempt to combine libraries into a single directory
     <Select>
                 < Exit >
                             < Help > < Save >
                                                    < Load >
```

```
Target options
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus ---> (or empty
submenus ----). Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y>
includes, <N> excludes, <M> modularizes features. Press <Esc> to
exit, <?> for Help, </> for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [ ]
  --^(-)-
       Endianness: (Little endian) --->
       Bitness: (32-bit) --->
       *** Target optimisations ***
   (armv7-a) Architecture level
   () Emit assembly for CPU
      Tune for CPU
   () Use specific FPU (NEW)
       Floating point: (auto (let gcc decide)) --->
      Target CFLAGS
   () Target LDFLAGS
```

选择 Operating System , Target OS 改为 linux ,后面的版本号不用管,之后会手动修改

```
Operating System
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus ---> (or empty
submenus ----). Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y>
includes, <N> excludes, <M> modularizes features. Press <Esc> to
exit, <?> for Help, </> for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [ ]
       Target OS (linux) --->
       *** Options for linux ***
       Source of linux (Released tarball) --->
       Version of linux (4.20.8)
       Kernel verbosity: (Simplified)
    [*] Check installed headers
       *** Common kernel options ***
   [*] Build shared libraries
     <Select>
                             < Help >
                 < Exit >
                                         < Save >
                                                    < Load >
```

编辑 .config (在 crosstool-build 目录下, .config 文件通过 ls 看不到,需要 ls -a)(上一步 ct-ng menuconfig 之后会自动生成 .config 文件)

```
vim .config
```

修改 CT_GLIBC_MIN_KERNEL 为 4.19.86

```
CT_GLIBC_FORCE_UNWIND=y

# CT_GLIBC_LOCALES is not set

# CT_GLIBC_KERNEL_VERSION_NONE is not set

CT_GLIBC_KERNEL_VERSION_AS_HEADERS=y

# CT_GLIBC_KERNEL_VERSION_CHOSEN is not set

CT_GLIBC_MIN_KERNEL="4.19.86"

CT_GLIBC_SSP_DEFAULT=y

# CT_GLIBC_SSP_NO is not set

# CT_GLIBC_SSP_NO is not set

# CT_GLIBC_SSP_YES is not set

# CT_GLIBC_SSP_YES is not set

# CT_GLIBC_SSP_STRONG is not set

# CT_GLIBC_SSP_STRONG is not set

# CT_GLIBC_CSSP_STRONG is not set

# CT_GLIBC_CHOICES="AVR_LIBC BIONIC GLIBC MINGW_W64 MOXIEBOX MUSL NEWLIB NONE UCLIBC"

CT_LIBC_SUPPORT_THREADS_ANY=y

CT_LIBC_SUPPORT_THREADS_NATIVE=y

# -- 插入 --
```

CT_LINUX_VERSION 为 4.19.86

```
# CT_LINUX_V_3_10 is not set

# CT_LINUX_V_3_2 is not set

# CT_LINUX_NO_VERSIONS is not set

CT_LINUX_VERSION="4.19.86"

CT_LINUX_MIRRORS="$(CT_Mirrors kernel.org linux ${CT_LINUX_VERSION})"

CT_LINUX_ARCHIVE_FILENAME="@{pkg_name}-@{version}"

CT_LINUX_ARCHIVE_DIRNAME="@{pkg_name}-@{version}"

CT_LINUX_ARCHIVE_FORMATS=".tar.xz .tar.gz"

CT_LINUX_ARCHIVE_FORMATS=".tar.xz .tar.gz"

CT_LINUX_SIGNATURE_FORMAT="unpacked/.sign"

CT_LINUX_later_than_4_8=y

CT_LINUX_later_than_3_7=y

CT_LINUX_later_than_3_7=y

CT_LINUX_later_than_3_7=y

CT_LINUX_later_than_3_2=y
```

在 crosstool-build 下执行下面指令(时间很长)

```
● ●
1 | ct-ng build
```

```
liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/cross/crosstool-build$ ct-ng build

[INFO ] Performing some trivial sanity checks

[WARN ] Number of open files 1024 may not be sufficient to build the toolchain; increasing to 2048

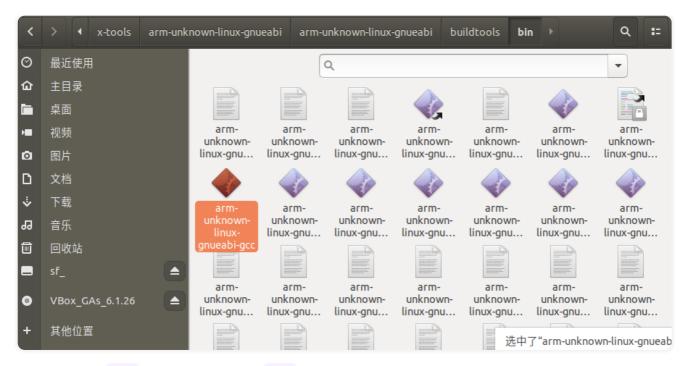
[INFO ] Build started 20220604.220314

[INFO ] Building environment variables

[EXTRA] Preparing working directories
```

```
[EXTRA]
              '' --> lib (gcc) lib (os)
[INFO]
        Installing final gcc compiler: done in 472.20s (at 68:29)
[INFO]
[INFO ]
        Finalizing the toolchain's directory
[INFO]
           Stripping all toolchain executables
[EXTRA]
           Installing the populate helper
          Installing a cross-ldd helper
[EXTRA]
[EXTRA]
           Creating toolchain aliases
[EXTRA]
          Removing installed documentation
          Collect license information from: /home/liuqingshuai/Desktop/cross/x-tools/alphaev4-u
[EXTRA]
own-linux-gnu/alphaev4-unknown-linux-gnu/src
          Put the license information to: /home/liuqingshuai/x-tools/alphaev4-unknown-linux-gnu
[EXTRA]
are/licenses
[INFO]
        Finalizing the toolchain's directory: done in 5.78s (at 68:34)
        Build completed at 20220606.111840
[INFO ]
[INFO]
        (elapsed: 68:33.21)
[INFO]
       Finishing installation (may take a few seconds)...
[68:34] / liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/cross/crosstool-build$
```

生成的 gcc 在如下目录 /home/liuqingshuai/Desktop/cross/x-tools/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi/buildtools/bin



测试一下这个 gcc 的版本(在上面那个 bin 目录下测试)

```
./arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi-gcc --version

liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/cross/x-tools/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi/buildtools/bin$ ./arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi-gcc --version arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi-gcc (crosstool-NG 1.24.0) 8.3.0
Copyright (C) 2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
```

gcc 的绝对位置如下 /home/liuqingshuai/Desktop/cross/x-tools/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi/buildtools/bin/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi-gcc

arm 目录新建一个 helloworld.c 然后编译

```
打开(O)▼

#include<stdio.h>
int main(void){
  int number = 10086;
  printf("lqs say to you:hello\n");
  return 0;
}
```

/home/liuqingshuai/Desktop/cross/x-tools/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi/buildtools/bin/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi-gcc -static hello.c -o hello

liuqingshuai@liuqingshuai-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/arm\$ /home/liuqingshuai/Desktop/c
ross/x-tools/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi/buildtools/bin/
arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi-gcc -static hello.c -o hello

采用实验 1 的挂载



1 sudo mount -o loop ./rootfs.ext3 /tmp

然后把这个 world 可执行文件 copy 到 tmp 目录里,如果遇到权限不够的错误,则在 arm 目录下执行指令,然后再复制(会出现读一行什么玩意的error,不用管),权限就够了



1 sudo nautilus

然后取消挂载

• • •

1 | sudo umount /tmp

arm 目录下下启动 arm 模拟器



qemu-system-arm -M vexpress-a9 -kernel ./zImage -nographic -m 512M -smp 4 -sd ./rootfs.ext3 -dtb vexpress-v2p-ca9.dtb -append "init=/linuxrc root=/dev/mmcblk0 rw rootwait earlyprintk console=ttyAMA0"

然后运行可执行文件,成功输出

```
/bin/sh: can't access tty; job control turned off
 # ls
bin
dev
etc
hello
lib
linuxrc
lost+found
ргос
sbin
sys
systemd-private-24ce8b274c5e41bf8b6e07c8bb0a493f-systemd-hostnamed.service-Ma9Ss
systemd-private-24ce8b274c5e41bf8b6e07c8bb0a493f-systemd-hostnamed.service-YV4E3
systemd-private-24ce8b274c5e41bf8b6e07c8bb0a493f-systemd-hostnamed.service-bAAHt
tmp
usr
whatfuck
/ # ./hello
lqs say to you:hello
```

至此,实验完了

H3 2.3实验结果

成功生成了 arm 的 gcc 编译工具,并成功生成 arm 平台下可执行文件,同时在 qemu 模拟器里成功执行

H2 三、应用程序开发

H3 **3.1**实验目的

利用实验一编译出的操作系统和实验二构建的编译工具链,完成一个基于c语言的SHA-1应用程序开发。 编译产生的可执行文件能在 gemu 中执行。

H3 **3.2**算法步骤

对于任意长度的明文,SHA1首先对其进行分组,使得每一组的长度为512位,然后对这些明文分组反复重复处理。

对于每个明文分组的摘要生成过程如下:

- (1) 将512位的明文分组划分为16个子明文分组,每个子明文分组为32位。
- (2) 申请5个32位的链接变量,记为A、B、C、D、E。
- (3) 16份子明文分组扩展为80份。
- (4) 80份子明文分组进行4轮运算。

- (5) 链接变量与初始链接变量进行求和运算。
- (6) 链接变量作为下一个明文分组的输入重复进行以上操作。
- (7) 最后,5个链接变量里面的数据就是SHA1摘要。


```
1 #include <stdio.h>
   #include <stdlib.h>
   #define SHA1_ROTL(a,b) (SHA1_tmp=(a),((SHA1_tmp\gg(32-b))&(0\times7fffffff\gg(31-b)))
    (SHA1_tmp≪b))
   #define SHA1_F(B,C,D,t) ((t<40)?((t<20)?((B&C)|((~B)&D)):(B^C^D)):((t<60)?
    ((B&C)|(B&D)|(C&D)):(B^C^D)))
   long SHA1_tmp;
5
    char* StrSHA1(const char* str, long long length, char* sha1){
 6
7
        计算字符串SHA-1
8
9
        参数说明:
                    字符串指针
10
        str
        length
                    字符串长度
11
12
                     用于保存SHA-1的字符串指针
        sha1
13
        返回值为参数sha1
14
        */
15
        char *pp, *ppend;
        long l, i, K[80], W[80], TEMP, A, B, C, D, E, H0, H1, H2, H3, H4; //K和W是32位
16
    的数组
        H0 = 0 \times 67452301, H1 = 0 \times EFCDAB89, H2 = 0 \times 98BADCFE, H3 = 0 \times 10325476, H4 = 0 \times 10325476
17
    0×C3D2E1F0; //初始化变量
        for (i = 0; i < 20; K[i+] = 0 \times 5A827999);
18
        for (i = 20; i < 40; K[i++] = 0 \times 6ED9EBA1);
19
        for (i = 40; i < 60; K[i++] = 0 \times 8F1BBCDC);
20
21
        for (i = 60; i < 80; K[i++] = 0 \times CA62C1D6);
22
        l = length + ((length % 64 > 56) ? (128 - length % 64) : (64 - length %
    64));//l=64
23
        printf("l=%d\n", l);
        if (!(pp = (char*)malloc((unsigned long)l))) return 0;
24
        for (i = 0; i < length; pp[i + 3 - 2 * (i % 4)] = str[i], i++); //为llehw
25
    ,odlro
        for (pp[i + 3 - 2 * (i % 4)] = 128, i++; i < l; pp[i + 3 - 2 * (i % 4)] =
26
    0,i++);
27
        *((long*)(pp + l - 4)) = length \ll 3;
28
        *((long*)(pp + l - 8)) = length \gg 29;
29
        for (ppend = pp + l; pp < ppend; pp += 64){
            for (i = 0; i < 16; W[i] = ((long*)pp)[i], i++);
30
            for (i = 16; i < 80; W[i] = SHA1_ROTL((W[i - 3] ^ W[i - 8] ^ W[i - 14] ^
31
    W[i - 16]), 1), i++);
32
            A = H0, B = H1, C = H2, D = H3, E = H4;
```

```
33
            for (i = 0; i < 80; i++){
34
                TEMP = SHA1\_ROTL(A, 5) + SHA1\_F(B, C, D, i) + E + W[i] + K[i];
               E = D, D = C, C = SHA1\_ROTL(B, 30), B = A, A = TEMP;
35
36
           H0 += A, H1 += B, H2 += C, H3 += D, H4 += E;
37
38
        }
39
        free(pp - l);
        sprintf(sha1, "%08X%08X%08X%08X", H0, H1, H2, H3, H4);
40
        return sha1;
41
42 }
43
44 int main(){
      printf("你好\n");
45
      char sha1[41]={0}; //sha1用于保存计算结果
46
      StrSHA1("hello, world", 12, sha1); //计算字符串"hello, world"前12位的sha1
47
48
      printf(sha1);
49
      printf("\n");
50 }
```

终端执行



- 1 /home/liuqingshuai/Desktop/cross/x-tools/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi/buildtools/bin/arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi-gcc -static sha1.c -o sha1Arm
- 2 sudo mount -o loop ./rootfs.ext3 /tmp
- 3 sudo nautilus
- 4 拷贝sha1Arm到tmp目录
- 5 sudo umount /tmp
- qemu-system-arm -M vexpress-a9 -kernel ./zImage -nographic -m 512M -smp 4 -sd ./rootfs.ext3 -dtb vexpress-v2p-ca9.dtb -append "init=/linuxrc root=/dev/mmcblk0 rw rootwait earlyprintk console=ttyAMA0"

```
Please press Enter to activate this console.
/bin/sh: can't access tty; job control turned off
/ # ls
bin
dev
etc
hello
lib
linuxrc
lost+found
ргос
sbin
sha1Arm
sys
systemd-private-24ce8b274c5e41bf8b6e07c8bb0a493f-systemd-hostnamed.service-Ma9Ss
systemd-private-24ce8b274c5e41bf8b6e07c8bb0a493f-systemd-hostnamed.service-YV4E3
systemd-private-24ce8b274c5e41bf8b6e07c8bb0a493f-systemd-hostnamed.service-bAAHt
systemd-private-da2fee322acc4f4698419f83df0b6907-systemd-hostnamed.service-SKl8X
R
tmp
usr
whatfuck
/ # ./sha1Arm
你好
l=64
B7E23EC29AF22B0B4E41DA31E868D57226121C84
/ #
```

在网站上验证 hello, world (中间有一个空格)的sha1加密结果,发现完全一样。

SHA-1在线加密工具

hello, world

加密

☑大写字母

B7E23EC29AF22B0B4E41DA31E868D57226121C84

SHA(Secure Hash Algorithm) 中文翻译为 "安全散列算法",是美国国家安全局(NSA)设计,美国国家标准与技术研究院(NIST) 发布的一系列密码散列函数。 正式名称为 SHA 的家族第一个成员发布于1993年。然而现在的人们给它取了一个非正式的名称 SHA-0 以避免与它的后继者混淆。两年之后,第一个 SHA 的后继者 SHA-1 发布了。 另外还有四种变体,曾经发布以提升输出的范围和变更一些细微设计: SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384 和 SHA-512(这些有时候也被称做 SHA-2)。

SHA-1 散列函数加密算法输出的散列值为40位十六进制数字串,可用于验证信息的一致性,防止被篡改。本页面的 SHA-1 在线加密工具可对字符串进行 SHA-1 加密,并可转换散列值中字母的大小写。

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H3 3.3实验结果

成功写了一个能计算 SHA-1 的C语言程序,并利用自己的交叉编译工具链生成了可执行文件,在 qemu 模拟器里成功执行