# Project01——SM4的软件实现与优化

### 1 实验环境

编译器	Visual Studio 2022
操作系统	Windows11
处理器	12th Gen intel(R) Core(TM) i5-12500H (2.50GHz)

### 2 SM4算法实现

#### 2.1 SM4加解密算法

SM4算法采用非平衡Feistel结构,分组长度为128-bit,密钥长度为128-bit,迭代轮数为32轮。本节我们将简述SM4加密算法,重点是展示代码实现。

- 1、输入的128-bit明文m,按32-bit划分记为 $(X_0^0, X_0^1, X_0^2, X_0^3)$ 。
- 2、进行32轮迭代,每一轮有一个32-bit的轮密钥 $K_{i-1}$ 参与运算( $i=1,2,\cdots,32$ ):

$$egin{aligned} X_i^0 &= X_{i-1}^1 \ X_i^1 &= X_{i-1}^2 \ X_i^2 &= X_{i-1}^3 \ X_i^3 &= X_{i-1}^0 \oplus T(X_{i-1}^1 \oplus X_{i-1}^2 \oplus X_{i-1}^3 \oplus K_{i-1}) \end{aligned}$$

其中,函数 $T:\mathbb{F}_2^{32} o\mathbb{F}_2^{32}$ ,由非线性变换S和线性变换L复合而成。

设函数T的32-bit输入为 $\mathcal{A}=\{a_0,a_1,a_2,a_3\}\in (\mathbb{F}_{2^8})^4$ ,则:

• 非线性变换S:对每个字节单独进行查表代替操作(高4位为行标,低4位为列标),即:

$$\mathcal{B} = (S(a_0), S(a_1), S(a_2), S(a_3))$$

• 线性变换L: 对非线性变换S的32-bit输出B, 计算 (<<<为循环左移):

$$L(\mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{B} \oplus (\mathcal{B} <<< 2) \oplus (\mathcal{B} <<< 10) \oplus (\mathcal{B} <<< 18) \oplus (\mathcal{B} <<< 24)$$

主要实现如下:

```
//一轮SM4加密
void SM4_1R(int index, uint32_t* A, uint32_t* rk, bool is_enc, uint32_t temp) {
    uint32_t k = (is_enc == 1 ? rk[index] : rk[31 - index]);
    temp = A[1] ^ A[2] ^ A[3] ^ k;
    temp = (Sbox[temp >> 24] << 24) | (Sbox[(temp >> 16) & 0xff] << 16) |
(Sbox[(temp >> 8) & 0xff] << 8) | (Sbox[temp & 0xff]);
    temp = A[0] ^ temp ^ rotl32(temp, 2) ^ rotl32(temp, 10) ^ rotl32(temp, 18) ^ rotl32(temp, 24);
    A[0] = A[1];
    A[1] = A[2];
    A[2] = A[3];
    A[3] = temp;
}</pre>
```

```
void SM4(uint8_t* input, uint8_t* output, uint32_t* rk, bool is_enc) {
    uint32_t A[4];
    uint32_t temp = 0;
   A[0] = ((uint32_t)input[0] << 24) | ((uint32_t)input[1] << 16) |
((uint32_t)input[2] << 8) | input[3];
   A[1] = ((uint32_t)input[4] << 24) | ((uint32_t)input[5] << 16) |
((uint32_t)input[6] << 8) | input[7];</pre>
   A[2] = ((uint32_t)input[8] << 24) | ((uint32_t)input[9] << 16) |
((uint32_t)input[10] << 8) | input[11];</pre>
   A[3] = ((uint32_t)input[12] << 24) | ((uint32_t)input[13] << 16) |
((uint32_t)input[14] << 8) | input[15];
    for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
        SM4_1R(i, A, rk, is_enc, temp);
   }
   uint32_t tmp = A[0];
   A[0] = A[3];
   A[3] = tmp;
   tmp = A[1];
   A[1] = A[2];
   A[2] = tmp;
   output[0] = (A[0] >> 24) & 0xff; output[1] = (A[0] >> 16) & 0xff;
   output[2] = (A[0] >> 8) \& 0xfF; output[3] = A[0] \& 0xfF;
   output[4] = (A[1] >> 24) \& 0xFF; output[5] = (A[1] >> 16) \& 0xFF;
   output[6] = (A[1] >> 8) \& 0xfF; output[7] = A[1] \& 0xfF;
   output[8] = (A[2] >> 24) \& 0xfF; output[9] = (A[2] >> 16) \& 0xfF;
   output[10] = (A[2] >> 8) & 0xfF; output[11] = A[2] & 0xfF;
   output[12] = (A[3] >> 24) & 0xFF; output[13] = (A[3] >> 16) & 0xFF;
   output[14] = (A[3] >> 8) & 0xff; output[15] = A[3] & 0xff;
}
```

#### 2.2 轮密钥生成

SM4算法的主密钥k为128-bit,轮密钥生成方案采用非平衡Feistel结构。本小节我们将简述其轮密钥生成方案,重点展示代码的实现。

1、将k按32-bit进行划分,记为 $(MK_0,MK_1,MK_2,MK_3)$ 。然后,分别与32-bit的系统参数  $FK_0,FK_1,FK_2,FK_3$ 进行异或。记为:

$$K_{-4} = MK_0 \oplus FK_0$$
  
 $K_{-3} = MK_1 \oplus FK_1$   
 $K_{-2} = MK_2 \oplus FK_2$   
 $K_{-1} = MK_3 \oplus FK_3$ 

2、生成轮密钥 $K_i (i = 0, 1, \dots, 31)$ :

$$K_i = K_{i-4} \oplus T'(K_{i-3} \oplus K_{i-2} \oplus K_{i-1} \oplus CK_i)$$

其中函数T'只需将加密算法中的函数T中的线性变换L替换为:

$$L'(\mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{B} \oplus (\mathcal{B} <<< 13) \oplus (\mathcal{B} <<< 23)$$

主要代码实现:

```
#define LOAD_KEY(index)\
                  do{\
                                    k[index]=(key[index<<2]<<24)|(key[(index<<2)+1]<<16)|(key[(index<<2)+2]
<<8)|(key[(index<<2)+3]);\
                                    k[index]=k[index]^FK[index];\
                  }while(0)
//一轮轮密钥生成
#define KEY_GEN_1R(index)\
                  do{\
                                    temp=k[1]^k[2]^k[3]^CK[index];
                                    temp=(Sbox[temp>>24]<<24)|(Sbox[(temp>>16)&0xff]<<16)|
 (Sbox[(temp>>8)&0xff]<<8)|(Sbox[temp&0xff]);
                                    rk[index]=k[0] \land temp \land rot[32(temp,13) \land rot[32(temp,23); \land rot[32(temp,23(temp,23); \land rot[32(temp,23); \land rot[32(temp,23(temp,23); \land rot[32(temp,23(temp,23); \land rot[32(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(temp,23(tem
                                    k[0]=k[1]; \
                                    k[1]=k[2]; \
                                    k[2]=k[3]; \
                                    k[3]=rk[index];\
                  }while(0)
void SM4_KEY_GEN(uint8_t* key, uint32_t* rk) {
                  uint32_t k[4];
                  uint32_t temp;
                 LOAD_KEY(0);
                  LOAD_KEY(1);
                  LOAD_KEY(2);
                  LOAD_KEY(3);
                  for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
                                    KEY_GEN_1R(i);
                  }
}
```

### 3 SM4 T-table优化

S盒操作为 $x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3 \to S(x_0), S(x_1), S(x_2), S(x_3),$  其中 $x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3$ 为8bit。为了提高效率,可以将S盒与后续的线性变换L合并,得到:

$$L(S(x_0),S(x_1),S(x_2),S(x_3)) = L(S(x_0) << 24) \oplus L(S(x_1) << 16) \oplus L(S(x_2) << 8) \oplus L(S(x_3))$$

定义4个8bit $\rightarrow$ 32bit查找表 $T_i$ :

$$egin{aligned} T_0(x) &= L(S(x_0) << 24) \ T_1(x) &= L(S(x_1) << 16) \ T_2(x) &= L(S(x_2) << 8) \ T_3(x) &= L(S(x_3)) \end{aligned}$$

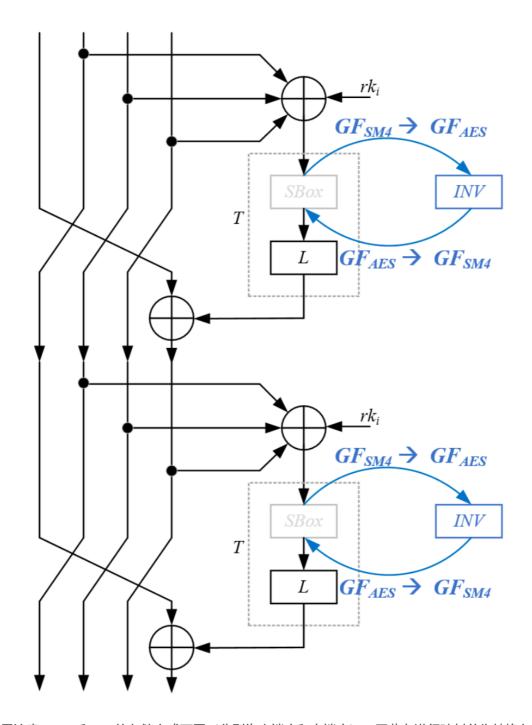
SM4一轮加解密实现如下:

```
//一轮SM4加密
void SM4_T_table_1R(int index, uint32_t* A, uint32_t* rk, bool is_enc, uint32_t
temp) {
    uint32_t k = (is_enc == 1 ? rk[index] : rk[31 - index]);
    temp = A[1] ^ A[2] ^ A[3] ^ k;
    temp = A[0] ^ Table0[(temp >> 24) & 0xff] ^ Table1[(temp >> 16) & 0xff] ^
Table2[(temp >> 8) & 0xff] ^ Table3[temp & 0xff];
    A[0] = A[1];
    A[1] = A[2];
    A[2] = A[3];
    A[3] = temp;
}
```

## 4 SM4 AESNI优化

主要使用SIMD和域同构的方法对SM4进行优化。基本思想是利用SM4与AES中S盒结构的相似性,借助intel的AESNI指令完成S盒操作。由于SM4的S盒与AES的S盒所属的数域都是 $GF(2^8)$ ,由近世代数的知识可知,二者之间存在一个同构映射。

找到同构映射后,在SM4进入S盒前,将SM4的S盒输入值映射到AES的数域,然后通过 \_mm\_aesenclast\_si128()完成S盒的操作得到输出,再将输出逆映射回SM4的数域即可。



这里注意,SM4和AES的存储方式不同(分别为小端序和大端序),因此在进行映射前先转换存储方式。且为了消除AES最后一轮行移位与异或密钥的影响,这里使用逆行移位与异或0密钥来处理。具体实现如下(其中矩阵乘法采用了查找表的方式实现,具体参考):

```
#define OPT_SM4_1R(index)\
    do{\
        __m128i k=_mm_set1_epi32((is_enc==1?rk[index]:rk[31-index]));\
        temp=xor4(A[1],A[2],A[3],k);\
        temp=SM4_SBOX(temp);\

temp=xor6(A[0],temp,rot1_epi32(temp,2),rot1_epi32(temp,10),rot1_epi32(temp,18),
rot1_epi32(temp,24));\
        A[0]=A[1];\
        A[1]=A[2];\
        A[2]=A[3];\
        A[3]=temp;\
```

```
}while(0)
#define MulMatrix(x,highmask,lowmask)\
(\_mm\_xor\_si128(\_mm\_shuffle\_epi8(lowmask,\_mm\_and\_si128(x,\_mm\_set1\_epi32(0x0f0f0f0))))
f))),\
_mm_shuffle_epi8(highmask,_mm_and_si128(_mm_srli_epi16(x,4),_mm_set1_epi32(0x0f0
f0f0f)))))
//进行同构映射
__m128i SM4_INPUT_TO_AES(__m128i x) {
             _{m128i highmask} = _{mm_set_epi8(0x22, 0x58, 0x1a, 0x60, 0x02, 0x78, 0x3a, 0x60, 
0x40, 0x62, 0x18,
                         0x5a, 0x20, 0x42, 0x38, 0x7a, 0x00);
             __m128i lowmask = _mm_set_epi8(0xe2, 0x28, 0x95, 0x5f, 0x69, 0xa3, 0x1e,
0xd4, 0x36, 0xfc,
                        0x41, 0x8b, 0xbd, 0x77, 0xca, 0x00);
             return MulMatrix(x, highmask, lowmask);
}
__m128i AES_OUTPUT_TO_SM4(__m128i x) {
             _{m128i} highmask = _{mm}set_epi8(0x14, 0x07, 0xc6, 0xd5, 0x6c, 0x7f, 0xbe,
0xad, 0xb9, 0xaa,
                         0x6b, 0x78, 0xc1, 0xd2, 0x13, 0x00);
             __m128i lowmask = _mm_set_epi8(0xd8, 0xb8, 0xfa, 0x9a, 0xc5, 0xa5, 0xe7,
0x87, 0x5f, 0x3f,
                         0x7d, 0x1d, 0x42, 0x22, 0x60, 0x00);
             return MulMatrix(x, highmask, lowmask);
}
__m128i SM4_SBOX(__m128i x) {
             _{\text{m128i mask}} = _{\text{mm}_{\text{set}}} = i8(0x03, 0x06, 0x09, 0x0c, 0x0f, 0x02, 0x05, 0x08, 0x06, 0x06
                         0x0b, 0x0e, 0x01, 0x04, 0x07, 0x0a, 0x0d, 0x00);
            //逆行移位和全零密钥抵消AES最后一轮操作,只保留过S盒
            x = _mm_shuffle_epi8(x, mask);
            x = _mm\_xor\_si128(SM4\_INPUT\_TO\_AES(x), _mm\_set1\_epi8(0b00100011));
            x = _mm_aesenclast_si128(x, _mm_setzero_si128());
            return _mm_xor_si128(AES_OUTPUT_TO_SM4(x), _mm_set1_epi8(0b00111011));
}
void SM4_AESNI(uint8_t* input, uint8_t* output, uint32_t* rk, bool is_enc) {
            __m128i temp;
            __m128i A[4];
                _m128i vindex;
            temp = _mm_loadu_si128((__m128i*)input);
            vindex = _mm_setr_epi8(3, 2, 1, 0, 7, 6, 5, 4, 11, 10, 9, 8, 15, 14, 13,
12);
             //小端序-->大端序
            A[0] = _mm_unpacklo_epi64(_mm_unpacklo_epi32(temp, temp),
_mm_unpacklo_epi32(temp, temp));
            A[1] = _mm_unpackhi_epi64(_mm_unpacklo_epi32(temp, temp),
_mm_unpacklo_epi32(temp, temp));
             A[2] = _mm_unpacklo_epi64(_mm_unpackhi_epi32(temp, temp),
_mm_unpackhi_epi32(temp, temp));
```

```
A[3] = _mm_unpackhi_epi64(_mm_unpackhi_epi32(temp, temp),
_mm_unpackhi_epi32(temp, temp));
   A[0] = _mm_shuffle_epi8(A[0], vindex);
   A[1] = _mm_shuffle_epi8(A[1], vindex);
   A[2] = _mm_shuffle_epi8(A[2], vindex);
   A[3] = _mm_shuffle_epi8(A[3], vindex);
   for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
      OPT_SM4_1R(i);
   }
   //大端序-->小端序
   A[0] = _mm_shuffle_epi8(A[0], vindex);
   A[1] = _mm_shuffle_epi8(A[1], vindex);
   A[2] = _mm_shuffle_epi8(A[2], vindex);
   A[3] = _mm_shuffle_epi8(A[3], vindex);
   _mm_storeu_si128((__m128i*)output,
A[0]));
}
```

## 5 SM4 GFNI优化

可以使用gf2p8affineqb指令直接计算 $GF(2^8)$ 上的同构映射,比AESNI使用的指令数更少。这里映射矩阵与常数向量参考。具体实现如下:

```
// SM4 S盒到AES S盒的仿射变换矩阵
__m128i sm4_to_aes_matrix =
'00001101);
// AES S盒到SM4 S盒的仿射变换矩阵
__m128i aes_to_sm4_matrix =
_mm_set1_epi64x(0b10011100'00111010'10001100'11000100'01110100'11000011'01100001
'10101000);
// 仿射变换常数
__m128i sm4_to_aes_constant = _mm_set1_epi8(0b00100011);
_{m128i} aes_to_sm4_constant = _{mm}set1_epi8(0b00111011);
// 使用GF2P8AFFINEQB和AES-NI实现的SM4 S盒
__m128i SM4_BOX_TO_AES_GFNI(__m128i x) {
   // 1. SM4输入 -> AES输入
   __m128i aes_input = _mm_gf2p8affine_epi64_epi8(x, sm4_to_aes_matrix, 0);
   aes_input = _mm_xor_si128(aes_input, sm4_to_aes_constant);
   // 2. 使用AES-NI计算AES S盒
   // 这里使用AESENCLAST指令,因为AES S盒 = AESENCLAST(x, 0)
   __m128i aes_output = _mm_aesenclast_si128(aes_input, _mm_setzero_si128());
   // 3. AES输出 -> SM4输出
   __m128i sm4_output = _mm_gf2p8affine_epi64_epi8(aes_output,
aes_to_sm4_matrix, 0);
```

```
sm4_output = _mm_xor_si128(sm4_output, aes_to_sm4_constant);

return sm4_output;
}

#define GFNI_SM4_1R(index)\
    do{\
        __m128i k=_mm_set1_epi32((is_enc==1?rk[index]:rk[31-index]));\
        temp=xor4(A[1],A[2],A[3],k);\
        temp=SM4_BOX_TO_AES_GFNI(temp);\

temp=xor6(A[0],temp,rot1_epi32(temp,2),rot1_epi32(temp,10),rot1_epi32(temp,18),rot1_epi32(temp,24));\
        A[0]=A[1];\
        A[1]=A[2];\
        A[2]=A[3];\
        A[3]=temp;\
        }while(0)
```

## 4 结果展示

• 正确性:

输入明文和密钥均为:

```
uint8_t input[16] = { 0x01, 0x23, 0x45, 0x67, 0x89, 0xab, 0xcd, 0xef, 0xfe,
0xdc, 0xba, 0x98, 0x76, 0x54, 0x32, 0x10 };
uint8_t key[16] = { 0x01, 0x23, 0x45, 0x67, 0x89, 0xab, 0xcd, 0xef, 0xfe, 0xdc,
0xba, 0x98, 0x76, 0x54, 0x32, 0x10 };
```

#### 通过在线加密平台得到密文:



下述实现均参考该结果来判断正确性。

• 结果分析

使用每个字节需要的时钟周期数作为性能指标。

#### 原始:

密文:

68 1e df 34 d2 06 96 5e 86 b3 e9 4f 53 6e 42 46

明文:

01 23 45 67 89 ab cd ef fe dc ba 98 76 54 32 10

加密100次总周期数: 63275 总处理数据量: 1600 bytes 性能指标: 39.55 cycles/byte

解密100次总周期数: 63152 总处理数据量: 1600 bytes 性能指标: 39.47 cycles/byte

#### T-table优化:

密文:

68 1e df 34 d2 06 96 5e 86 b3 e9 4f 53 6e 42 46

明文:

01 23 45 67 89 ab cd ef fe dc ba 98 76 54 32 10

加密100次总周期数: 45164 总处理数据量: 1600 bytes 性能指标: 28.23 cycles/byte

解密100次总周期数: 46992 总处理数据量: 1600 bytes 性能指标: 29.37 cycles/byte

#### AESNI优化:

密文:

68 1e df 34 d2 06 96 5e 86 b3 e9 4f 53 6e 42 46

明文:

01 23 45 67 89 ab cd ef fe dc ba 98 76 54 32 10

加密100次总周期数: 49 总处理数据量: 1600 bytes 性能指标: 0.03 cycles/byte

解密100次总周期数: 48 总处理数据量: 1600 bytes 性能指标: 0.03 cycles/byte

#### GFNI优化:

由上可以看到,所有的优化结果均正确,且最终优化了近2000倍!