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# SHA-256 Hashing Function Project

## ECRYP 23Z

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# 1 Theoretical introduction

## 1.1 Hashing

Before we start, it is important to distinguish between hashing and other types of functions in terms of cryptography. Hashing is a process of producing a fixed-sized string of characters from given input data. It is common to produce hexadecimal digest of an input string. There are two most important characteristics of hashing:

- Irreversibility - It should be computationally infeasible to reverse the process and obtain the original input from the hash value.
- Determinism - The same hashing function for the same input value should always produce the same result.

## 1.2 SHA-256

One of most popular example of hashing functions is SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm 256-bit), which is a member of SHA-2 family of cryptographic hash functions. It was designed by the National Security Agency (NSA) and published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) as a part of the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) in 2001. SHA-256 is widely used for various cryptographic applications and is considered to be secure. The "256" name part indicates, that the output is of 256-bit length.

## 2 Functional description of the application

### 2.1 Usage

The designed usage of our application project is a Python3 command line interface (CLI) tool. The program requires installed Python environment, and additionally *pytest* module for running implemented test cases. Usually, preparation before using the application involves installing Python virtual environment (*venv*), enabling it, then downloading requirements using Python installation manager (*pip*). Example using Windows 11 command line below:

```
python -m venv env
env\Scripts\activate
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Then to use the CLI tool:

```
python app_cli.py --help
python app_cli.py textToBeHashed
```

There is also a script version of the application, where user runs the script and is prompted to enter input text to be hashed:

```
python app.py
```

### 2.2 Input

Expected input is a string which theoretically should be of any length.

### 2.3 Output

The output will be given in a hexadecimal string representation of the digest.

## 3 Description of designed code structure

### SHA-256 Implementation

In this chapter, we present a comprehensive overview of the SHA-256 implementation, including detailed explanations of each function and the theoretical concepts behind them.

### 3.1 Constants

- **K**: A list of round constants used in the SHA-256 algorithm. These constants are derived from the fractional parts of the cube roots of the first 64 prime numbers.
- **INIT\_HASH**: Initial hash values for the SHA-256 algorithm. These values are obtained by taking the first 32 bits of the fractional parts of the square roots of the first eight prime numbers.
- **MAX\_32**: Maximum 32-bit integer value. It is used to perform bitwise AND operations to ensure that hash values remain within the bounds of 32 bits.

### 3.2 Functions

#### 3.2.1 `padding(mlen: int) -> bytes`

The function generates padding for SHA-256, aligning the input message length to ensure correct processing by the hash algorithm. For this purpose a Message Digest Index is calculated, which points to the last byte within the currently processed message block. It is acquired by calculating the remainder of division of the message length `mlen` by 64. After that we address two cases, to obtain a proper length of the padding `padlength`. The padding returned at the end of the function follows the Merkle–Damgård construction, where the message is padded with a single '1' bit followed by zeros and the original message length. This ensures that the final message length is a multiple of the 64-byte block size.

#### 3.2.2 `process(c: list, hash: list)`

The `process` function implements the core compression function of SHA-256. It performs bitwise operations, logical functions, and additions on a 512-bit data block `c` and the current hash state `hash`. This function iterates through 64 rounds, applying various operations such as Sigma functions and bitwise rotations, which were implemented by us, as specified by the NIST documentation. Finally, at the end of each loop revolution, current hash state is being updated, and prepared for the next steps.

**3.2.3** `update(m: bytes, mlen: int, buf: bytes, hash: list) -> Tuple[int, bytes]`

The `update` function processes the input message `m` and updates the hash state `hash`. It manages the total message length and handles the concatenation of partial blocks. The function iterates through the message, processing full 64-byte blocks using the `process` function, and updates the buffer for any remaining partial block. First, the safety measure for the empty input case has been addressed. Later, we update the message length and concatenates the current buffer with the input message, forming a new message. Having that, we can use our already designed `process` function to process all full 64-byte blocks. Then, if any partial blocks are left, they are stored in a buffer. At the end the function return both the updated message length as well as the buffer state after its execution.

**3.2.4** `digest(mlen: int, buf: bytes, hash: list) -> bytes`

Finalization of the hash computation by ensuring that the entire message is processed. It uses the `update` function to include any remaining partial blocks and converts the hash state into a byte sequence, producing the final hash digest. For the update function to work properly. We also need to use `padding` to ensure the right format. After the computation is complete, part by part, the outcome is converted from bit form into a 4-byte, big-endian representation, which is then concentrated by the join function and the final hash digest is returned.

**3.2.5** `hex(mlen: int, buf: bytes, hash: list) -> str`

The `hex` function converts the byte values of the hash digest obtained from the `digest` function into a hexadecimal string. This is used simply for the presentation purposes, as the hexadecimal representation of the hashed message is oftenly used for hash presentation.

**3.2.6** `hash(inp: str) -> str`

Entry point for our SHA-256 hashing simulation. It initializes all the previously discussed functions to conduct the hashing process and return the final result. All required variables are initialized, and then the `hex` function is initialized to obtain the result.

## 4 Tests

### 4.1 SHA-256

Our tests are conducted with usage of *pytest* and *hashlib* Python modules. The first one is for convenience of testing the source code, the second gives us some reference values of the hexadecimal SHA-256 digest to verify correctness of our algorithm implementation. All our test cases were successful and their parameters are provided below:

INPUT	EXPECTED AND TESTED OUTPUT
"Hello, World!"	todo
"123456"	todo
"ECRYP CRYPT testing"	todo
"Hash Function Test"	todo
"python"	todo
"987654321"	todo
"abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890"	todo

### 4.2 Operators

We have also prepared test cases for additional bit wise operators that we had to implement in Python. Those were also successful and provided below.

#### 4.2.1 ROTATE RIGHT

INPUT	EXPECTED AND TESTED OUTPUT
0x00000010 rotate by 4	0x00000001
0x00000001 rotate by 4	0x10000000
0x000000F0 rotate by 4	0x0000000F

#### 4.2.2 CH - (a AND b) XOR (NOT a AND c)

a	b	c	RESULT
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

**4.2.3 MAJ - (a AND b) XOR (a AND c) XOR (b AND c)**

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>RESULT</b>
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1



## 5 List of sources

- National Institute of Standards and Technology. “Secure Hash Standard (SHS).” CSRC, NIST, 4 Aug. 2015, [csrc.nist.gov/pubs/fips/180-4/upd1/final](https://csrc.nist.gov/pubs/fips/180-4/upd1/final)
- Real Python website article on Python bitwise operators - <https://realpython.com/python-bitwise-operators/>
- PyPy GitLab, one of the Python interpreters repository, for SHA-256 implementation reference (file: `pypy/lib_pypy/_sha256.py`) - <https://foss.heptapod.net/pypy/pypy>