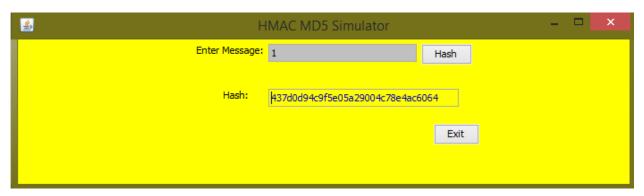
The Simulator UI

<u>≗</u>	MAC MD5 Simulator		 ×
Enter Message:		Hash	
Hash:			
		Exit	

Input can be any character.

Once the **Hash button** is pressed, the hashed message will appear.

Output is 32 characters and it will be produced under input box.



The **Exit button** will terminate the program.

Observing the **Avalanche effect** on the HMAC input 0, 1 and 2:

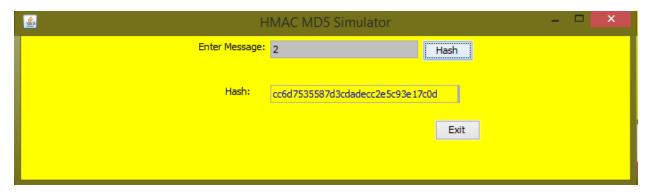
With input 0; 0000 (binary):

<u>\$</u>	HMAC MD5 Simulator – 🗖	X
Enter Message	O Hash	
Hash:	b5e490f6fb86381ed538bf04b50d8b23	
	Exit	

With input 1; 0001 (binary):

<u>≗</u>	MAC MD5 Simulator		 ×
Enter Message:	1	Hash	
Hash:	437d0d94c9f5e05a29004c78e4ac60	64 Exit	

With input 2; 0010 (binary):



These results conclude that this algorithm demonstrates one of the desirable properties of cryptographic algorithms, the avalanche effect, by producing significant changes in the output while changing each input only slightly. Each output for the inputs provided is producing completely different (each character in the output is different for each input). Therefore, this function has strong randomization, making it near impossible determining the input from the output.

Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avalanche_effect