SM3 哈希算法长度扩展攻击实验报告

Length Extension Attack of The Merkel-Damgard Construction

- · Length extension attack is the main threat to MD construction
- · Attack outline
 - If you know Hash(M) for unknown message where $M = M1 \parallel M2$ (after padding)
 - You can determine Hash(M1 || M2 || M3) for any block, M3
- · Can be generalized to any number of blocks
 - · either in the unknown message part or the suffix part
- · Affects & mitigation
 - · Won't affect most application scenarios
 - Should bear this attack when design system
 - · Q&A: does SM3 have the same security issue?
 - · Q&A: how to mitigate? Just make the last compression function different from all others
 - New hash function design take this into consideration, refer to BLAKE2
 - · Q&A: any other hash function example you can find?
 - *Project: implement length extension attack for SM3, SHA256, etc.

本实验旨在深入理解 SM3 哈希算法的实现机制,特别是其 Merkle-Damgård 结构的弱点,并通过编程实现和演示长度扩展攻击(Length Extension Attack)。这种攻击利用了哈希函数的状态继承特性,允许攻击者在未知原始消息的情况下扩展消息并计算有效哈希值。

长度扩展攻击原理与实现

长度扩展攻击利用了 SM3 哈希算法的 Merkle-Damgård 结构特性:

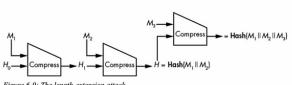
哈希函数的输出实际上是处理完所有消息块后的内部状态

这个状态可以作为一个新的初始向量(IV)

攻击者可以在不知道原始消息内容的情况下,基于已知的哈希值继续处理额外消息

具体流程如下:

- 1、得到某条未知消息 M=M1||padding 的哈希值 H(M)。
- 2、用该哈希值 H(M)作为初始 Ⅳ 向量,与攻击者自选消息 M'共同输入到哈希函数中,得到附加消息之后的哈希值 H'。
- 3、此时,该未知消息填充之后的内容与攻击者自选消息级联所得到的哈希值 H(M||M')便与此条新哈希值 H'相同,成功实现了碰撞。



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代码实现:
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void sm3_for_length_attack(char plaintext[], unsigned int* hash_val,
                            int text_len, int total_len) {
    // 使用特定填充函数 (考虑整个消息长度)
    int padded_len = bit_stuff_for_length_attack(plaintext, text_len, total_len);
    int block_count = padded_len / 64;
    // 使用给定 Ⅳ 处理附加消息
    for (int i = 0; i < block_count; i++) {
        CF(IV, (int*)&plaintext_after_stuffing[i * 64]);
    }
    // 获取结果哈希值
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        hash val[i] = IV[i];
    }
    // 重置 IV
    memcpy(IV, IV2, 8 * sizeof(unsigned int));
}
长度扩展攻击验证函数
int sm3_length_attack(char* appended_data, unsigned int* expected_digest,
                      unsigned int* initial_digest, int append_len, int total_len) {
    // 将Ⅳ设置为初始消息的哈希值
    memcpy(IV, initial_digest, 8 * sizeof(unsigned int));
    // 计算攻击后的哈希值
```

```
unsigned int attack_digest[8];
    sm3_for_length_attack(appended_data, attack_digest, append_len, total_len);
    // 输出攻击结果
    cout << "The hash obtained by the length extension attack:" << endl;
    dump_buf((char*)attack_digest, 32);
    // 验证攻击是否成功
    if (compare((char*)expected_digest, (char*)attack_digest, 32)) {
        cout << "The length attack succeeded" << endl;</pre>
        return 1;
    }
    else {
        cout << "The length attack failed" << endl;</pre>
        return 0;
    }
攻击演示与验证
int main() {
    // 原始消息: "202" (前3字节)
    char m[] = "202200460066";
    unsigned int hash_val[8];
    unsigned int hash_val2[8];
    // 计算"202"的哈希值
    sm3(m, hash_val, 3);
    cout << "Original hash of '202':" << endl;
```

}

```
dump_buf((char*)hash_val, 32);
    // 构造扩展消息: 原始消息(3B) + 填充(61B) + 附加消息"zzx"(3B)
    bit stuffing(m, 3); // 获取原始消息的填充版本
    char extended_message[67]; // 3+64=67
    memcpy(extended_message, plaintext_after_stuffing, 64);
    char append_data[] = "zzx";
    memcpy(&extended_message[64], append_data, 3);
    // 计算扩展消息的哈希值
    sm3(extended_message, hash_val2, 67);
    cout << "Manually filled message and its hash:" << endl;
    dump_buf((char*)hash_val2, 32);
    // 执行长度扩展攻击
    cout << "\nLaunching length extension attack...\n";</pre>
    sm3_length_attack(append_data, hash_val2, hash_val, 3, 64);
    return 0;
9B 36 68 09 EA 71 DD 9E B8 A4 E8 42 55 A3 66 95 EA CB 52 BB A6 BB 4E B8 5B E3 1B 88 B8 0A C7 5E
Manually filled message and its hash:
73 00 AE 46 0F 3F 7E 09 27 7F D2 C8 87 67 28 25 63 D0 7B 8E 80 11 AF 55 BB 31 2E 26 65 62 9A B1
The hash obtained by the length extension attack:
73 00 AE 46 0F 3F 7E 09 27 7F D2 C8 87 67 28 25 63 D0 7B 8E 80 11 AF 55 BB 31 2E 26 65 62 9A B1
The length attack succeeded
```

成功攻击的关键

填充一致性:

}

bit_stuff_for_length_attack 函数在填充时考虑了原始消息的总长度添加的长度值反映了整个消息(原始消息+附加消息)的真实长度状态继承:

攻击开始时使用原始消息的哈希值作为初始 IV 这模拟了原始消息被完整处理后的状态

攻击正确处理了填充和长度附加

消息结构模拟:

生成了与原始消息||填充||附加消息结构等价的哈希值