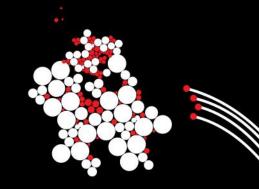
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# **Cryptographic hash functions**

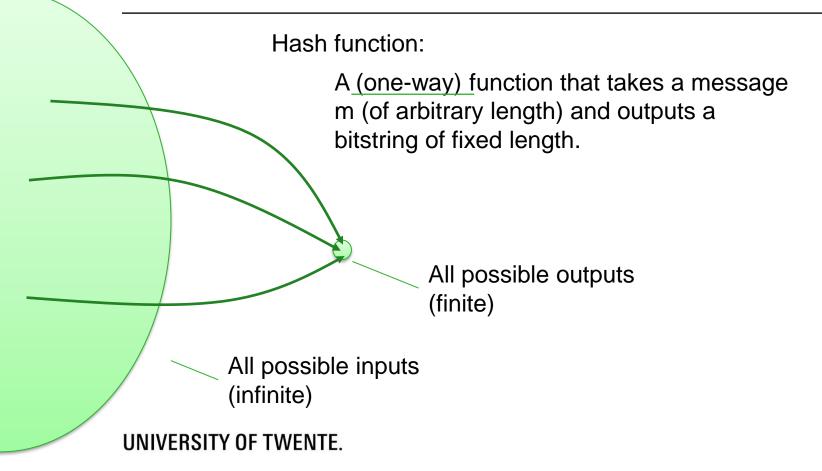
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#### CRYPTOGRAPHIC HASH FUNCTIONS



#### HASH FUNCTION PROPERTIES

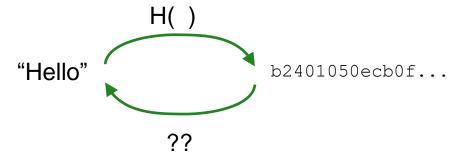
A "good" hash has the following properties:

- 1. One-way
- Second preimage resistant

3. Collision resistant

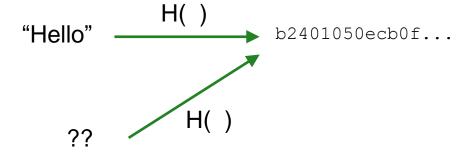
### 1: ONE-WAY

It is difficult (computationally infeasible) to invert the hash function.



#### 2: SECOND PREIMAGE RESISTANT

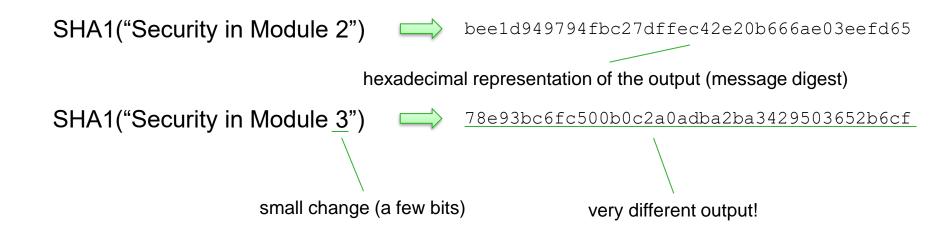
It is difficult (computationally infeasible) to find a second input that hashes a given value.



#### 3: COLLISION RESISTANT

It is difficult (computationally infeasible) to find two inputs with the same hash value.

#### HASH FUNCTION EXAMPLES



SHA1("Security in Module 3 and Module 4")

ef2a19599a9b8e8a8715f345ba437c8b268c8202

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length remains the same

### HASH FUNCTIONS

SHA-3

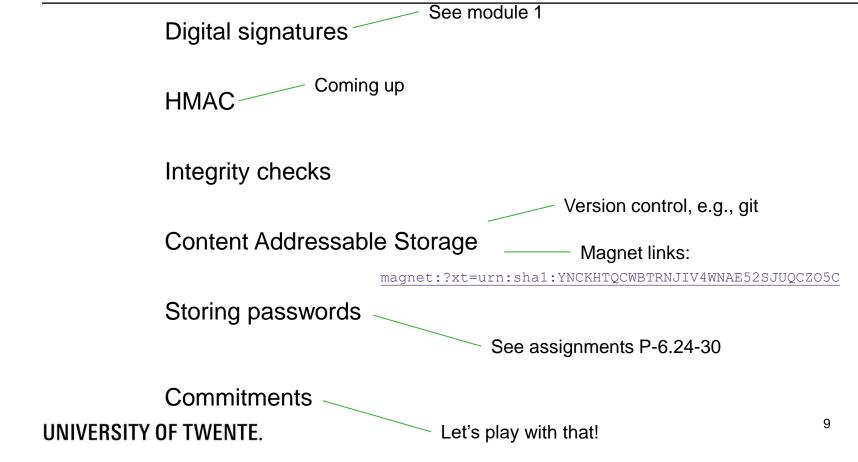
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DO NOT USE! Broken MD5 (collisions found) SHA-1 Theoretical attacks & more (avoid if possible, will soon be deprecated) SHA-2 family Still safe (for now), your best bet (e.g., SHA-256)

Recent standard, somewhat 'unproven'

8

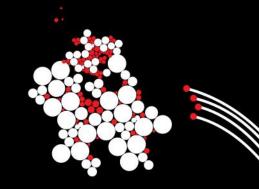
### **USES OF HASH FUNCTIONS**



#### HASH FUNCTIONS IN JAVA

```
byte[] inputData = "The data to hash".getBytes();
MessageDigest md = null;
md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
md.update(inputData);
byte[] digest = md.digest();
```

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# **Cryptographic hash functions**

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