W3 6-3 The Merkle-Damgard Paradigm

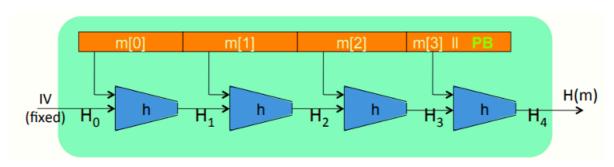
默尔克-达姆加德范式,常用于生成抗碰撞hash函数

1. Collision resistance: review

记H: M →T 为一hash函数 (|M| >> |T|)

目标: C.R. (collision resistant) hash函数

2. The Merkle-Damgard iterated construction



如图所示,记h: $T \times X \to T$ 为一接收短消息为输入的C.R. hash函数(也叫压缩函数),初始向量IV为固定在代码或芯片中的值,消息作为输入并分块为 m_0 , m_1 ,……

链式变量Hi:H: $X^{\leq L} \to T$,对于 m_0 而言,将 m_0 和IV作为h的输入,输出H $_1$,再与下一块消息 m_1 作为下一轮h的输入

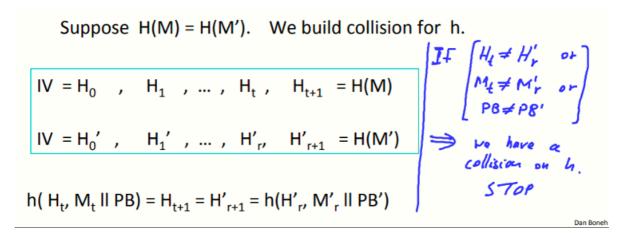
填充块PB: pandding block,包含1个1,若干个0和64 bits的消息长度,必须附加这个填充块,若消息 尾部的长度不足以放下PB,则需要添加一个新的消息块

3. M-D collision resistance

定理: 若h为一C.R. hash函数,则H也是

含义:若我们希望构造一个能接收长消息作为输入的C.R. hash函数,则我们只需要构造一个C.R.压缩函数即可

证明: 反证法 (collision on H ⇒ collision on h)



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Suppose H_t = H'_r and M_t = M'_r and PB = PB'

Then: h(H_{t-1}, M_{t-1}) = H_t = H'_t = h(H'_{t-1}, M'_{t-1})

If H_{t-1} \neq H'_{t-1} then we have a collision on h. Stop.

Showise, H_{t-1} = H_{t-1}, and M_t = M_t' and M_{t-1} = M'_{t-1}.

Therefore all the way to beginning and either:

Collision on h or because M_t = M'_t are collision on H_t = M'_t.
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