

# Secure Hash Algorithm

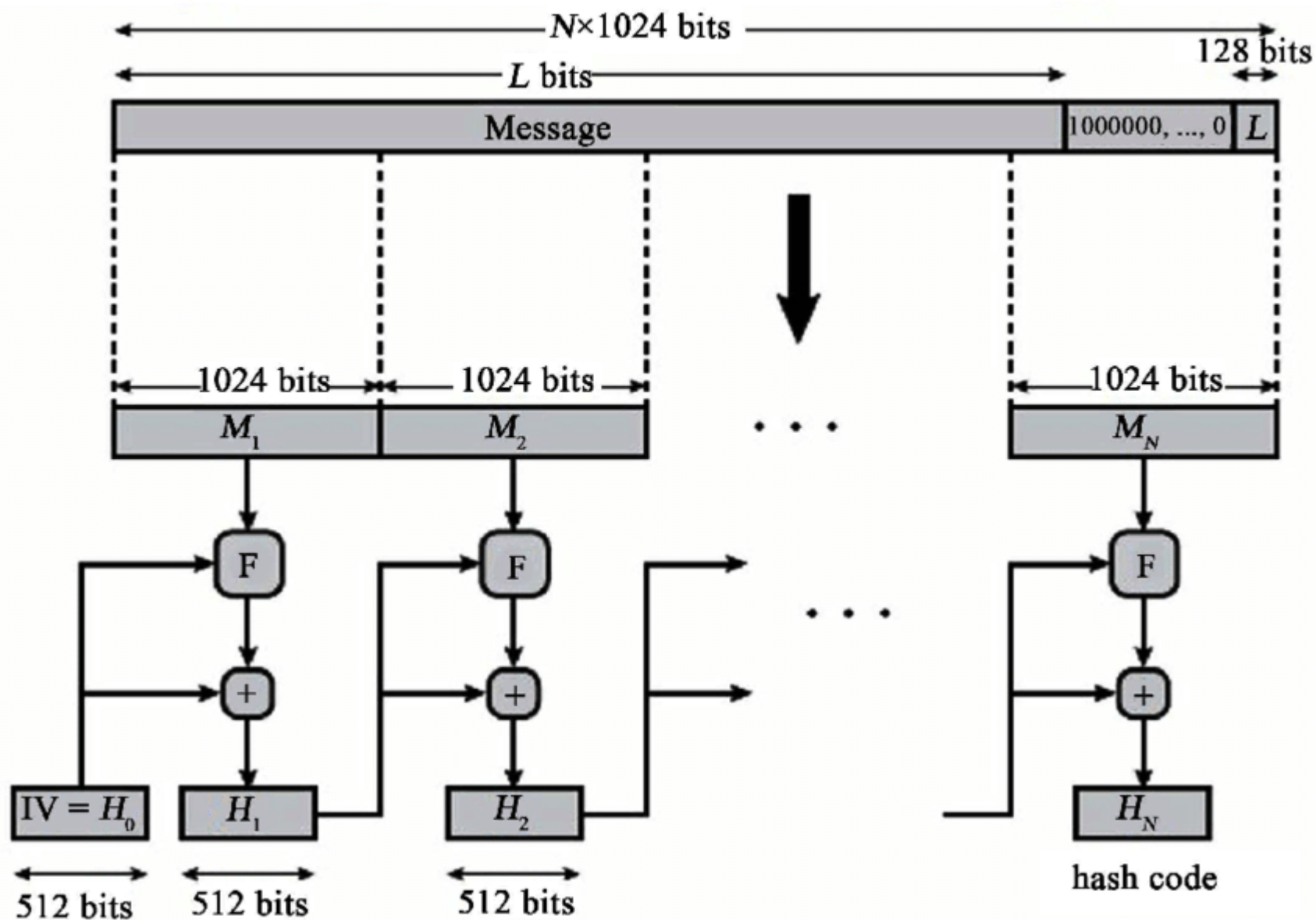
- Secure Hash Algorithm was developed by NIST in 1993
- Generally SHA referred as SHA-1
- SHA design is based on hash function MD4
- Different version of SHAs are SHA-1, SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512

Table 11.3 Comparison of SHA Parameters

	SHA-1	SHA-224	SHA-256	SHA-384	SHA-512
<b>Message Digest Size</b>	160	224	256	384	512
<b>Message Size</b>	$< 2^{64}$	$< 2^{64}$	$< 2^{64}$	$< 2^{128}$	$< 2^{128}$
<b>Block Size</b>	512	512	512	1024	1024
<b>Word Size</b>	32	32	32	64	64
<b>Number of Steps</b>	80	64	64	80	80

*Note: All sizes are measured in bits.*

## Message Digest Generation Using SHA-512



# Steps for SHA-512 logic

1. Append padding bits
2. Append length
3. Initialize hash buffer
4. Process message in 1024 bit(128 word)blocks
5. Output

## 1. Append padding bits

- Number of padding bits is in the range of 1 to 1024
- Padding consists of a single-1 bit followed by the necessary number of 0-bits

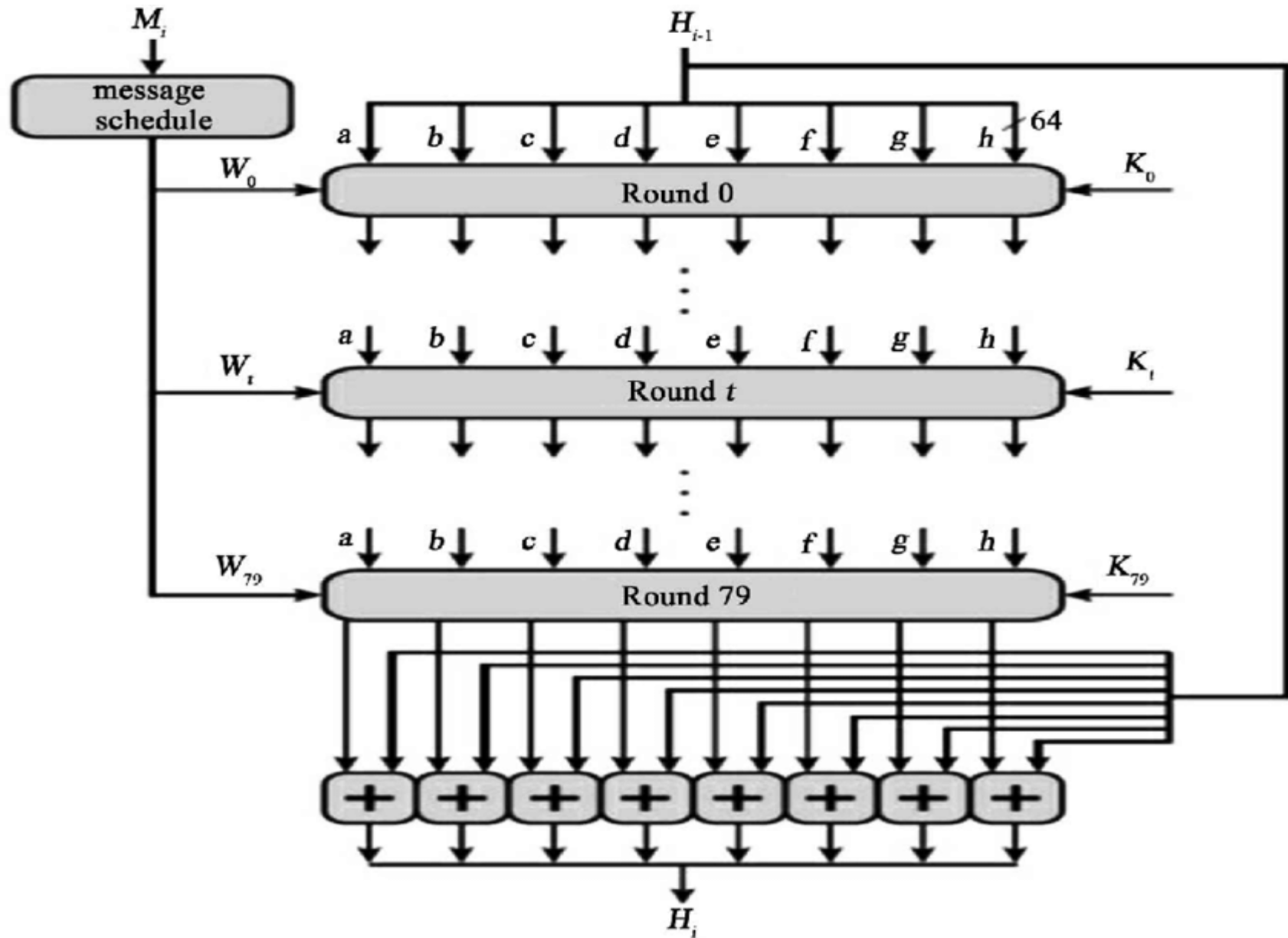
## 2. Append length

- A block of 128 bits is appended to the message
- Sequence of 1024-bit blocks  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$

## 3. Initialize hash buffer

- A 512 bit buffer is used to hold intermediate and final results of the hash function
- The buffer can be represented as eight 64-bit registers (a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h)
- These registers are initialized as hexadecimal values

## 4. Process message in 1024 bit blocks



## 5. Output

- After all  $N$  1024-bit blocks have been processed, the output from the  $N$ th stage is the 512-bit message digest
- We can summarize the behavior of SHA-512 as follows:
  - $H_0 = IV$
  - $H_i = \text{SUM}_{64}(H_{i-1}, \text{abcdefgh}_i)$
  - $MD = H_N$

where,

- $IV$  : Initial value of the abcdefgh buffer
- $\text{abcdefgh}_i$  : output of the last round of processing of the  $i$ th message block
- $N$  : number of blocks in the message
- $\text{SUM}_{64}$  : Addition modulo  $2_{64}$  performed separately on each word of the pair of inputs
- $MD$  : final message digest value