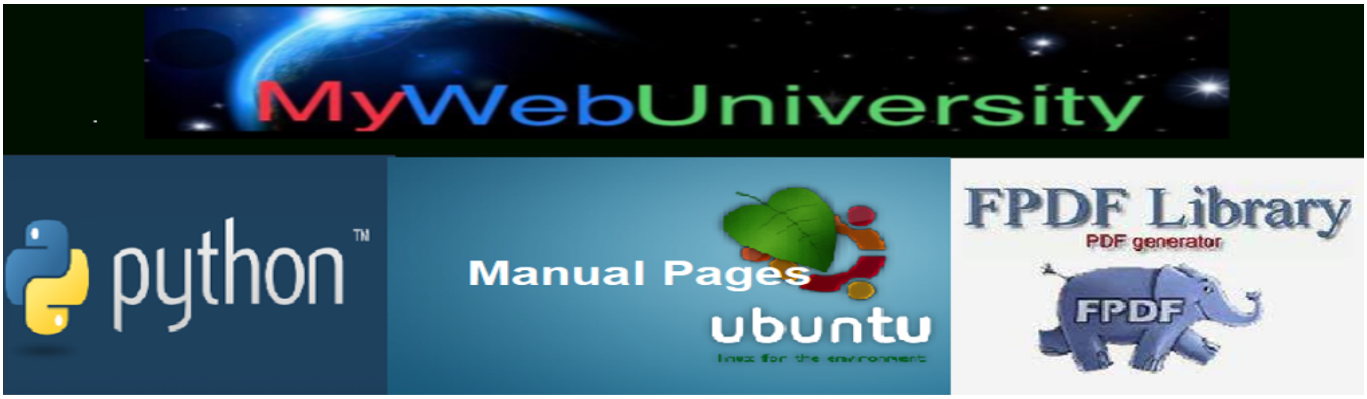

Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'Digest::HMAC.3pm'

$ man Digest::HMAC.3pm

Digest::HMAC(3pm) User Contributed Perl Documentation Digest::HMAC(3pm)

NAME

Digest::HMAC - Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication

SYNOPSIS

```
# Functional style
use Digest::HMAC qw(hmac hmac_hex);
$digest = hmac($data, $key, \&myhash);
print hmac_hex($data, $key, \&myhash);

# OO style
use Digest::HMAC;
$hmac = Digest::HMAC->new($key, "Digest::MyHash");

$hmac->add($data);
$hmac->addfile(*FILE);

$digest = $hmac->digest;
$digest = $hmac->hexdigest;
$digest = $hmac->b64digest;
```

DESCRIPTION

HMAC is used for message integrity checks between two parties that share a secret key, and works in combination with some other Digest algorithm, usually MD5 or SHA-1. The HMAC mechanism is described in RFC 2104.

HMAC follow the common "Digest::" interface, but the constructor takes the secret key and the name of some other simple "Digest::" as argument.

The hmac() and hmac_hex() functions and the Digest::HMAC->new() constructor takes an optional $blocksize argument as well. The HMAC algorithm assumes the digester to hash by iterating a basic compression function on blocks of data and the $blocksize should match the byte-length of such blocks.

The default $blocksize is 64 which is suitable for the MD5 and SHA-1 digest functions. For stronger algorithms the blocksize probably needs to be increased.

SEE ALSO

Digest::HMAC_MD5, Digest::HMAC_SHA1

RFC 2104

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