

## Navigation

- [index](#)
- [modules](#) |
- [next](#) |
- [previous](#) |
- [Python v2.6.4 documentation](#) »
- [The Python Standard Library](#) »
- [15. Cryptographic Services](#) »

## 15.4. sha — SHA-1 message digest algorithm¶

Deprecated since version 2.5: Use the [hashlib](#) module instead.

This module implements the interface to NIST's secure hash algorithm, known as SHA-1. SHA-1 is an improved version of the original SHA hash algorithm. It is used in the same way as the [md5](#) module: use [new\(\)](#) to create an sha object, then feed this object with arbitrary strings using the `update()` method, and at any point you can ask it for the *digest* of the concatenation of the strings fed to it so far. SHA-1 digests are 160 bits instead of MD5's 128 bits.

`sha.new([string])`¶

Return a new sha object. If *string* is present, the method call `update(string)` is made.

The following values are provided as constants in the module and as attributes of the sha objects returned by [new\(\)](#):

`sha.blocksize`¶

Size of the blocks fed into the hash function; this is always 1. This size is used to allow an arbitrary string to be hashed.

`sha.digest_size`¶

The size of the resulting digest in bytes. This is always 20.

An sha object has the same methods as md5 objects:

`sha.update(arg)`¶

Update the sha object with the string *arg*. Repeated calls are equivalent to a single call with the concatenation of all the arguments: `m.update(a)`; `m.update(b)` is equivalent to `m.update(a+b)`.

`sha.digest()`¶

Return the digest of the strings passed to the [update\(\)](#) method so far. This is a 20-byte string which may contain non-ASCII characters, including null bytes.

`sha.hexdigest()`¶

Like [digest\(\)](#) except the digest is returned as a string of length 40, containing only hexadecimal digits. This may be used to exchange the value safely in email or other non-binary environments.

`sha.copy()`¶

Return a copy ("clone") of the sha object. This can be used to efficiently compute the digests of strings that share a common initial substring.

See also

### [Secure Hash Standard](#)

The Secure Hash Algorithm is defined by NIST document FIPS PUB 180-2: [Secure Hash Standard](#), published in August 2002.

### [Cryptographic Toolkit \(Secure Hashing\)](#)

Links from NIST to various information on secure hashing.

## Previous topic

[15.3. md5 — MD5 message digest algorithm](#)

## Next topic

[16. Generic Operating System Services](#)

## This Page

- [Show Source](#)

## Navigation

- [index](#)
- [modules](#) |
- [next](#) |
- [previous](#) |

- [Python v2.6.4 documentation](#) »
- [The Python Standard Library](#) »
- [15. Cryptographic Services](#) »

© [Copyright](#) 1990-2010, Python Software Foundation.

The Python Software Foundation is a non-profit corporation. [Please donate.](#)

Last updated on Feb 26, 2010. Created using [Sphinx](#) 0.6.3.