NAME

shasum - Print or Check SHA Checksums

SYNOPSIS

```
Usage: shasum [OPTION]... [FILE]...
Print or check SHA checksums.
With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.

  -a, --algorithm   1 (default), 224, 256, 384, 512, 512224, 512256
  -b, --binary      read in binary mode
  -c, --check       read SHA sums from the FILEs and check them
  -t, --text        read in text mode (default)
  -p, --portable    read in portable mode
                        produces same digest on Windows/Unix/Mac
  -0, --01          read in BITS mode
                        ASCII '0' interpreted as 0-bit,
                        ASCII '1' interpreted as 1-bit,
                        all other characters ignored

The following two options are useful only when verifying checksums:
  -s, --status      don't output anything, status code shows success
  -w, --warn        warn about improperly formatted checksum lines

  -h, --help        display this help and exit
  -v, --version     output version information and exit

When verifying SHA-512/224 or SHA-512/256 checksums, indicate the
algorithm explicitly using the -a option, e.g.

  shasum -a 512224 -c checksumfile

The sums are computed as described in FIPS-180-4.  When checking, the
input should be a former output of this program.  The default mode is to
print a line with checksum, a character indicating type (`*' for binary,
` ' for text, `?' for portable, `^' for BITS), and name for each FILE.

Report shasum bugs to mshelor@cpan.org
```

DESCRIPTION

Running *shasum* is often the quickest way to compute SHA message digests. The user simply feeds data to the script through files or standard input, and then collects the results from standard output.

The following command shows how to compute digests for typical inputs such as the NIST test vector "abc":

```
perl -e "print qq(abc)" | shasum
```

Or, if you want to use SHA-256 instead of the default SHA-1, simply say:

```
perl -e "print qq(abc)" | shasum -a 256
```

Since *shasum* mimics the behavior of the combined GNU *sha1sum*, *sha224sum*, *sha256sum*, *sha384sum*, and *sha512sum* programs, you can install this script as a convenient drop-in

replacement.Unlike the GNU programs, *shasum* encompasses the full SHA standard by allowing partial-byte inputs. This is accomplished through the BITS option (*-0*). The following example computes the SHA-224 digest of the 7-bit message *0001100*:

```
perl -e "print qq(0001100)" | shasum -0 -a 224
```

AUTHOR

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SEE ALSO

shasum is implemented using the Perl module *Digest::SHA* or *Digest::SHA::PurePerl*.