

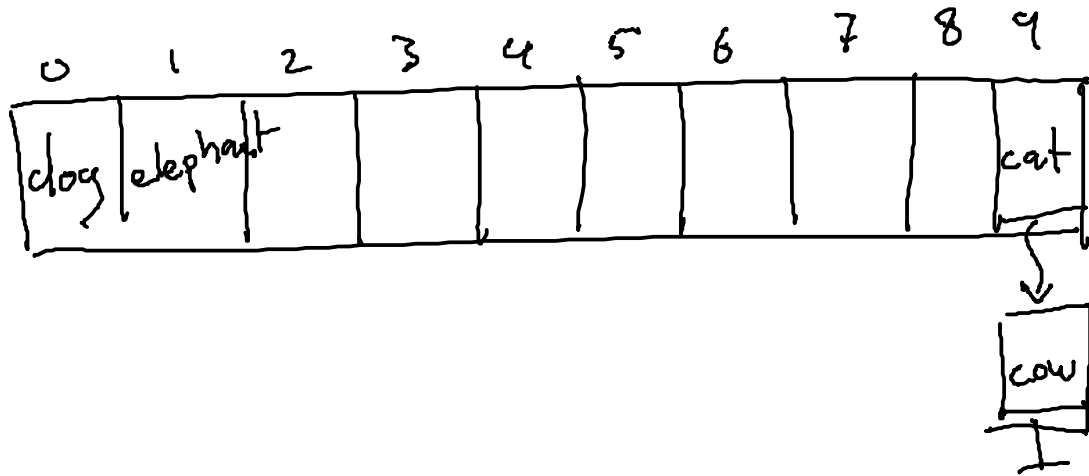
# **EE 200** Lecture 21: Hash tables

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# What is a hash table?



dog  $\Rightarrow 100 \% 10 = 0$   
cat  $\Rightarrow 99 \% 10 = 9$   
elephant  $101 \Rightarrow 1$   
cow  $\Rightarrow 99 \Rightarrow 9$

# Trying to write hash functions

```
int hash(const char* data, int len)
{
}
}
```

# Compare: hash table vs binary tree

	b-tree	hash table
Lookup	$\log(N)$	$N$
Insertion	$\log(N)$	$N$
	ordered traversal	no order

# Compare: hash table vs array

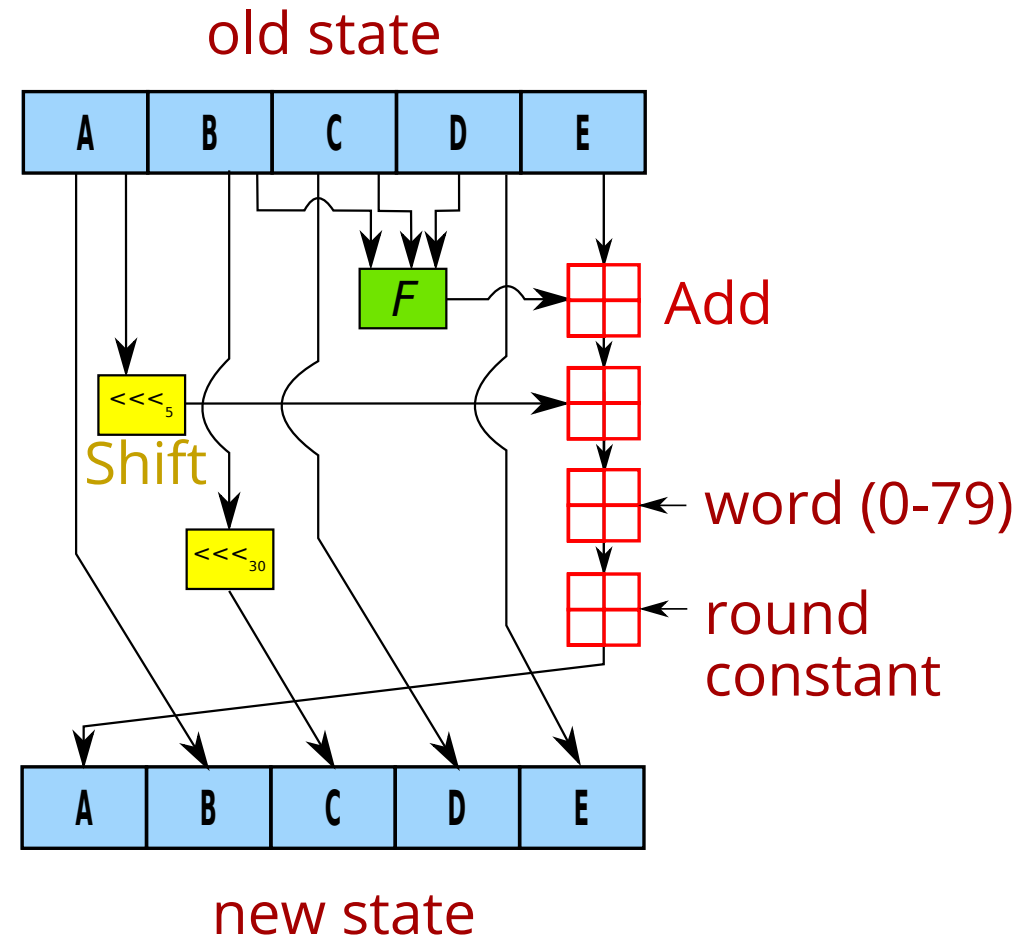
# An example hash: SHA-1

Break a message into 512-bit blocks (16x32 bits)

Expand the 16 words into 80 by xor-ing combinations

For each of the 80 words, compute

Add the state (ABCDE) to the result



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SHA-1>

# Proof you've got something

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# Securing passwords

Choose a password:

mypassword

hash

3c27714c69a55d106d59fd5c9...

Enter your password:

password?

de3e8de1b4256df106818fc8e...

But can be circumvented with a rainbow table

So salt passwords before hashing!



# Proof of work

Bitcoin requires "miners" to find a hash with a certain number of 0s.

# Git uses SHA-1

Objects and commits all are referenced by their SHA-1 hashes

# But SHA-1 is broken

See [shattered.io](http://shattered.io)

Crafting a collision is still hard, but it's been done.

# Upcoming deadlines:

**Classwork 14 and 15** are posted

**Classwork 12 and 13:** resubmissions due next week (1 1/8)