Lecture 15
Last time
- Poisson approximation
- Application: max load
- Application: Coupon Collector

Today
- Hashing
Motivating example

Password checker to prevent people from using common passwords.

- $S$ is the set of common passwords

- **Universe:** set $U$
- $S \subseteq U$ and $m = |S|$
- $m \ll |U|$

**Goal:** A data structure for storing $S$ that supports the search query

“Does $w \in S$?” for all words $w \in U$. 
Solutions

Deterministic solutions
• Store $S$ as a sorted array (or as a binary search tree)

**Search time:** $O(\log m)$, **Space:** $O(m)$

• Store an array that for each $w \in U$ has 1 if $w \in S$ and 0 otherwise.

**Search time:** $O(1)$, **Space:** $O(|U|)$

A randomized solution
• Hashing
Chain Hashing

- **Hash table:** \( n \) bins, words that fall in the same bin are chained into a linked list.
- **Hash function:** \( h : U \rightarrow [n] \)

To construct the table
- hash all elements of \( S \)

To search for word \( w \)
- check if \( w \) is in bin \( h(w) \)

**Desiderata for \( h \):**
- \( O(1) \) evaluation time.
- \( O(1) \) space to store \( h \).
A random hash function

- **Simplifying assumption:** hash function $h$ is selected at random:
  \[ \Pr[h(w) = j] = \frac{1}{n} \text{ for all } w \in U, j \in [n] \]
- Once $h$ is chosen, every evaluation of $h$ yields the same answer.

**Search time:**
- If $w \notin S$, expected number of words in bin $h(w)$ is
- If $w \in S$, expected number of words in bin $h(w)$ is

If we set $n = m$, then
- the expected search time is $O(1)$
- max time to search is max load: w.p. close to 1, it is $\Theta\left(\frac{\ln m}{\ln \ln m}\right)$

Faster than a search tree, with space still $\Theta(m)$. 

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Sofya Raskhodnikova; Randomness in Computing
Are we done?

- How many hash functions are there?
- How many bits do we need to store a description of a hash function?

This is prohibitively expensive!

- **Idea:** Choose from a smaller family of hash functions.
Universal hash family

- A set $\mathcal{H}$ of hash functions is **universal** if for every pair $w_1, w_2 \in U$ and for $h$ chosen uniformly from $\mathcal{H}$

$$\Pr[h(w_1) = h(w_2)] \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

**Constructing a universal hash family**

- Fix a prime $p \geq |U|$ and think of the range as $\{0, 1, \ldots, n - 1\}$.
- Define $h_{a,b}(x) = ((ax + b) \mod p) \mod n$
  
  $\mathcal{H} = \{h_{a,b} \mid a \in [p - 1], 0 \leq b \leq p - 1\}$

**Theorem**

$\mathcal{H}$ is universal.
Proof that $\mathcal{H}$ is universal

- Define $h_{a,b}(x) = ((ax + b) \mod p) \mod n$
  $\mathcal{H} = \{h_{a,b} \mid a \in [p - 1], 0 \leq b \leq p - 1\}$

**Proof:** Fix $x_1 \neq x_2$ from $U$.

- **Idea:** count # of $h_{a,b}$ in $\mathcal{H}$ for which $x_1, x_2$ collide.
- **We will show that**
  - They can’t collide after performing mod $p$.
  - So, they must map to different values $v_1, v_2$ at this point
  - Each $(v_1, v_2)$ corresponds to a unique pair $(a, b)$.
  - So it suffices to count the number of pairs $(v_1, v_2)$ with $v_1 \neq v_2$, but $v_1 = v_2 \mod n$
Proof that $\mathcal{H}$ is universal

- Define $h_{a,b}(x) = ((ax + b) \mod p) \mod n$

$\mathcal{H} = \{h_{a,b} \mid a \in [p - 1], 0 \leq b \leq p - 1\}$
Proof that $\mathcal{H}$ is universal

• Define $h_{a,b}(x) = ((ax + b) \mod p) \mod n$

$$\mathcal{H} = \{h_{a,b} \mid a \in [p-1], 0 \leq b \leq p-1\}$$