Task 7

- 1. Types of Hash Functions:
 - Division Method:
 - The division method involves dividing the key by a prime number and using the remainder as the hash value.

 $h(k)=k \mod m$

Where k is the key and mm is a prime number.

Advantages:

Simple to implement.

Works well when mm is a prime number.

• Disadvantages:

Poor distribution if mm is not chosen wisely.

- Cryptographic Hash Functions:
- Cryptographic hash functions are designed to be secure and are used in cryptography. Examples include MD5, SHA-1, and SHA-256.
- Characteristics:

Pre-image resistance.

Second pre-image resistance.

Collision resistance.

Advantages:

High security.

• Disadvantages:

Computationally intensive.

- Folding Method:
- The folding method involves dividing the key into equal parts, summing the parts, and then taking the modulo with respect to mm.
- Steps:

Divide the key into parts.

Sum the parts.

Take the modulo mm of the sum.

Advantages:

Simple and easy to implement.

• Disadvantages:

Depends on the choice of partitioning scheme.

- Mid-Square Method
- In the mid-square method, the key is squared, and the middle digits of the result are taken as the hash value.
- Steps:

Square the key.

Extract the middle digits of the squared value.

Advantages:

Produces a good distribution of hash values.

• Disadvantages:

May require more computational effort.

- Multiplication Method
- In the multiplication method, a constant AA (0 < A < 1) is used to multiply the key. The fractional part of the product is then multiplied by mm to get the hash value.
 h(k)=[m(kAmod1)]

Where [] denotes the floor function.

- Advantages:
 Less sensitive to the choice of mm.
- Disadvantages:
 More complex than the division method.
- 2. Reading the first line in a file:
 - file.seek(0) will go the start of the file
- 3. Set is built on a hash table