

GEMS OF TCS

DATA STRUCTURES

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DATA STRUCTURES



Stack, Queue, List, Heap



Search Trees

```
hash(unsigned x) {  
    x ^= x >> (w-n);  
    return (a*x) >> (w-n);  
}
```

Hash Tables

COPING WITH HARD PROBLEMS

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- Today: Preprocessing

EXAMPLES

- **Graph Distances:** Preprocess a road network in order to efficiently compute distance queries between cities
(Google Maps)

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- **Graph Distances:** Preprocess a road network in order to efficiently compute distance queries between cities
(Google Maps)
- **Clustering:** Preprocess a set of movies in order to efficiently find closest movie to a query movie
(Netflix recommendations)

DATA STRUCTURES

[illegible]

Preprocessing



DATA STRUCTURES

Queries

New York — Washington

[illegible]

Preprocessing



DATA STRUCTURES

Queries

New York — Washington

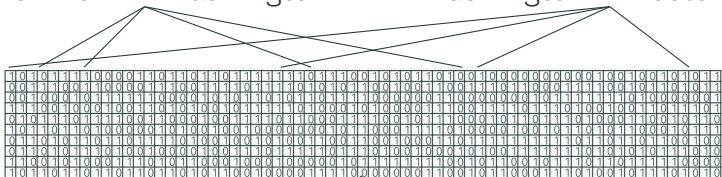
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1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Preprocessing



Queries

Washington — Boston



Preprocessing



Stealing Passwords

PASSWORD HASHING



PASSWORD HASHING

haveibeenpwned.com:
Your account has
been compromised



PASSWORD HASHING



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hash(qwerty)=1xe4ht
hash(111111)=nh83l0

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- Ideally, to find a password that leads to a fixed hash value, one needs to brute force all possible passwords
- Hash functions are publicly known (SHA-3)
- For now, consider hash functions $f: \{1, \dots, N\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, N\}$ that are **bijections**

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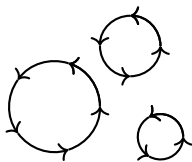
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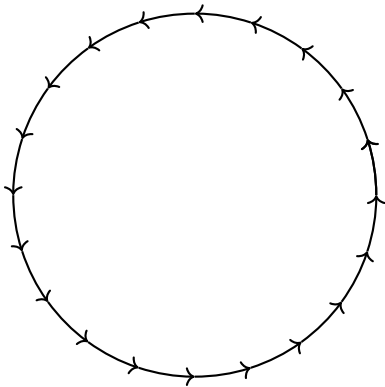
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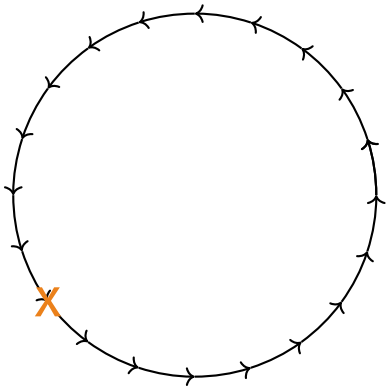
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- Thus, this graph is a union of cycles



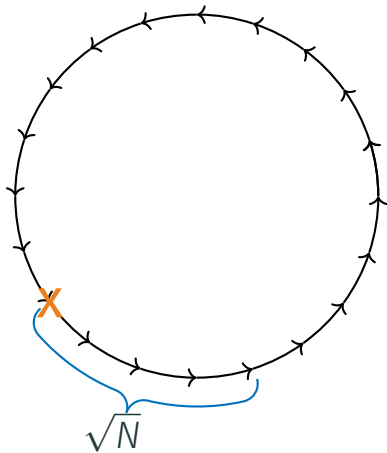
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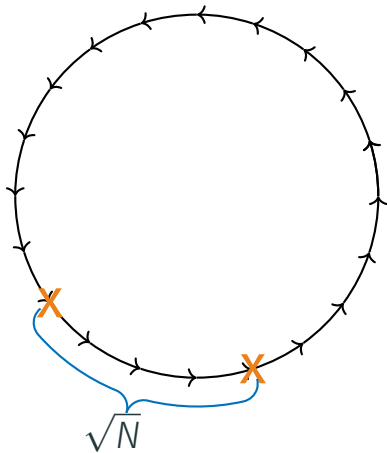
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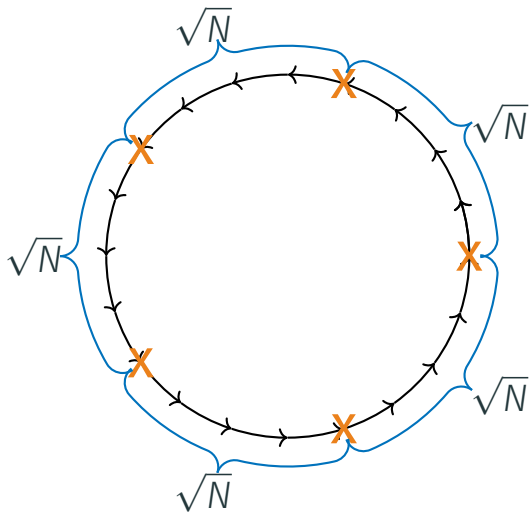
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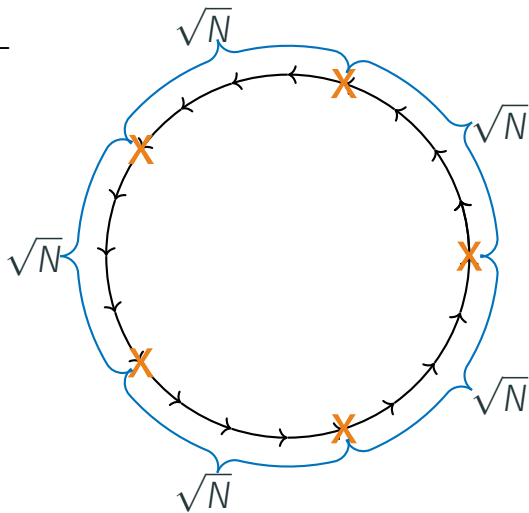


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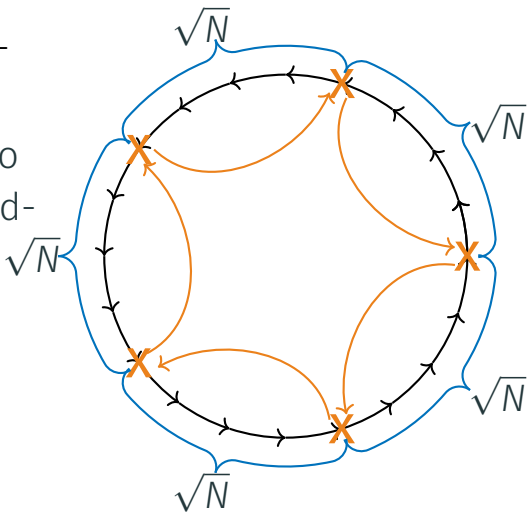
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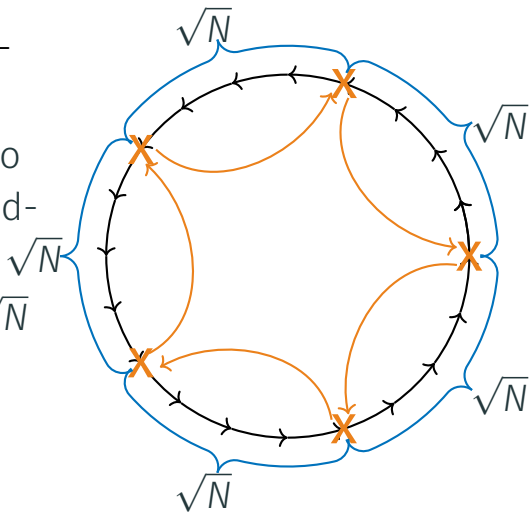
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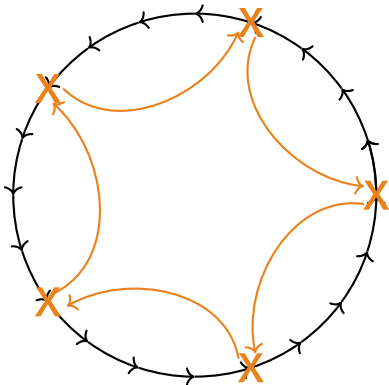
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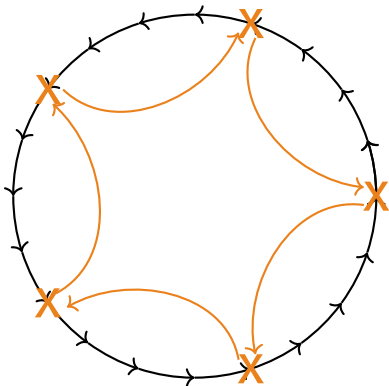


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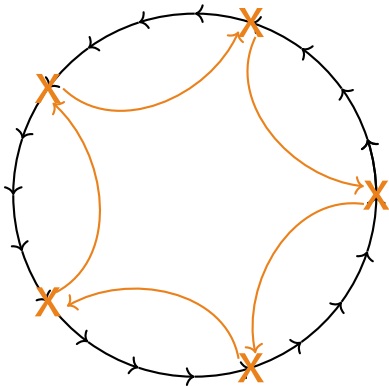
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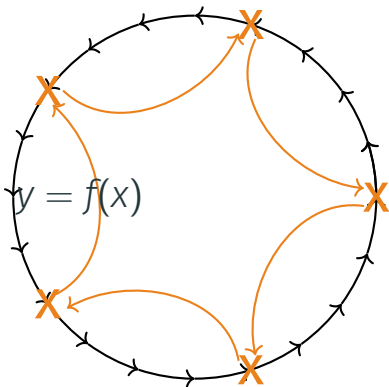
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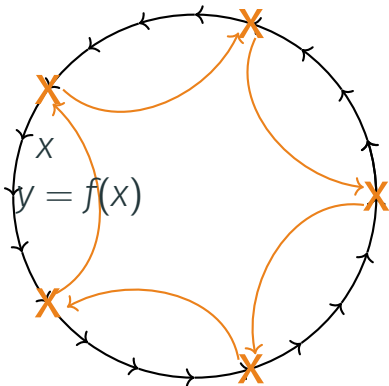
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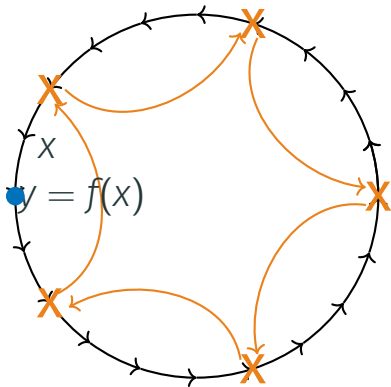
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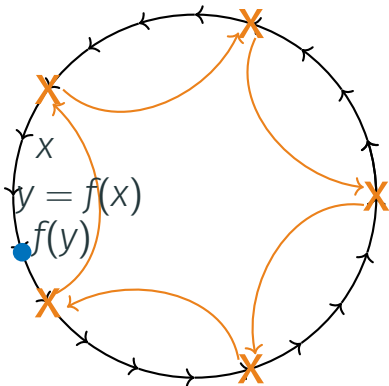
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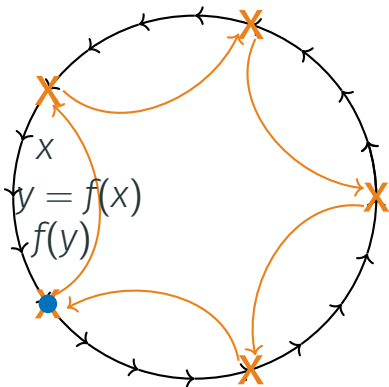
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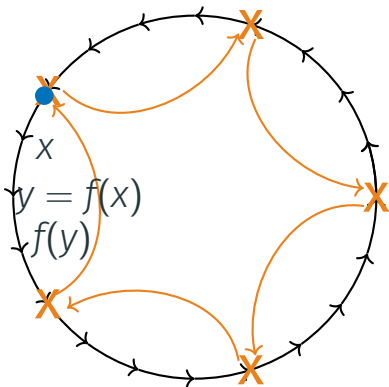
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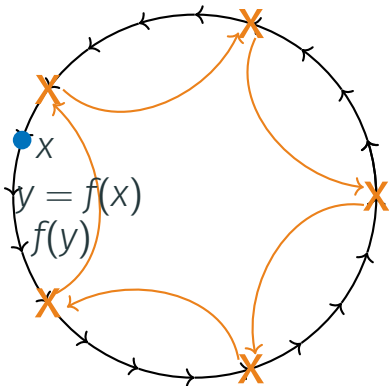
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- Space: S , query time: T

Prohibited Passwords

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 - $\text{Insert}(x)$
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- We'll use $k = O(1)$ hash functions

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- Assume that functions are independent and uniform random

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 - for $i = 1, \dots, k$,
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- Lookup(x):
 - return 1 iff for every $i = 1, \dots, k$,
 $A[f_i(x)] = 1$

ANALYSIS