

Rudimentary Hashing Function:

- Use the following table to find the value of each character in the password:

Character	Hash value	Character	Hash value	Character	Hash value
b,c,d	1	i,o,u	9	X,Y,Z	&
f,g,h	2	“(space) or blank	0	A,E	*
j,k,l	3	B,C,D	!	I,O,U	(
m,n,p	4	F,G,H	@	1,2,3,4,5	Q
q,r,s	5	J,K,L	#	6,7,8,9,0	W
t,v,w	6	M,N,P	\$	First symbol	E
x,y,z	7	Q,R,S	%	Second symbol	R
a,e	8	T,V,W	^	Further symbols	T

- Place the value in the order of the characters in the password, if the password is longer than 8 characters, ignore the last characters. While this is poor in practice, it makes for quicker process times:

Password:	Hashing function output							
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8
“Cat1”	!	8	6	Q	0	0	0	0
“Car1”	!	8	5	Q	0	0	0	0
“B4\$ke77”	!	Q	E	3	8	W	W	0
“Mikki\$\$\$”	\$	9	3	3	9	E	R	T

- Note that this hashing function is very simple and it is easy for it to produce the same output for different inputs (hash(Baseball7) = hash (Derecell9)). This is called a collision and should be avoided, typically by making the hashing function more complex.