Ruby - Bug #4103

String#hash not returning consistent values in different sessions

12/01/2010 12:30 AM - ryanong (Ryan Ong)

Status: Closed

Priority: Normal

Assignee:

Target version: 1.9.2

ruby -v: ruby 1.9.2p0 (2010-08-18 revision

29036) [i386-darwin10.4.0]

Backport:

Description

=begin

I open one irb session

ruby-1.9.2-p0 > 'test'.hash

=> -658842761

ruby-1.9.2-p0 > 'test'.hash

=> -658842761

The second time I open it

ruby-1.9.2-p0 > 'test'.hash

=> 11032433

ruby-1.9.2-p0 > 'test'.hash

=> 11032433

I have no clue if this is on purpose or not but in 1.8.7 it was consistent across different sessions.

end=

History

#1 - 12/01/2010 02:07 AM - naruse (Yui NARUSE)

=begin

Hi,

(2010/12/01 0:30), Ryan Ong wrote:

I open one irb session

ruby-1.9.2-p0> 'test'.hash => -658842761 ruby-1.9.2-p0> 'test'.hash => -658842761

The second time I open it

ruby-1.9.2-p0> 'test'.hash => 11032433 ruby-1.9.2-p0> 'test'.hash => 11032433

I have no clue if this is on purpose or not but in 1.8.7 it was consistent across different sessions.

It is intended. Ruby 1.9 explicitly use session local random seed to calculate a hash for strings (and some other objects).

This is because the implementation of Object#hash is different between versions (like 1.9.1 and 1.9.2) and implementations (like JRuby, Rubinius, IronRuby, and so on). We want people to write portable code around Object#hash, so we did so.

You should use Digest::SHA256 or some other digest routines when you want some hash value (message digest).

NARUSE, Yui naruse@airemix.jp

=end

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#2 - 12/01/2010 03:40 AM - shyouhei (Shyouhei Urabe)

- Status changed from Open to Closed

=beair

See also: http://perldoc.perl.org/perlsec.html#Algorithmic-Complexity-Attacks

=end

#3 - 12/08/2010 11:19 AM - duerst (Martin Dürst)

=begin

On 2010/12/01 2:07, NARUSE, Yui wrote:

It is intended. Ruby 1.9 explicitly use session local random seed to calculate a hash for strings (and some other objects).

This is because the implementation of Object#hash is different between versions (like 1.9.1 and 1.9.2) and implementations (like JRuby, Rubinius, IronRuby, and so on). We want people to write portable code around Object#hash, so we did so.

Also, it helps to avoid some denial of service attacks, such as registering hundreds and thousands of users with usernames that have the same hash code.

Regards, Martin.

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#-# Martin J. Dürst, Professor, Aoyama Gakuin University
#-# http://www.sw.it.aoyama.ac.jp mailto:duerst@it.aoyama.ac.jp

=end

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