

**Question - 1**  
**Linear Probing**

SCORE: 20 points

Suppose we are using  $\text{Hash}(k) = 3 * k \% 13$ , and an array of size 13 as an Hash Table, what's the result after put the below number into the hash table if we use linear probing? (\* represent there is no value in the hash table) Number in order: 22 -> 40 -> 36 -> 55 -> 24 -> 27 -> 28

- ☐ \* 22 \* 40 36 27 \* 24 \* 55 28 \*\*
- ☐ 22 \* 40 36 27 28 24 \* 55 \* \* \*
- ☐ 22 \* 27 36 28 \* 24 \* 55 \* \* \*
- ☒ \* 22 \* 40 36 27 28 24 \* 55 \* \* \*
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- ☐ \* 22 \* 27 36 28 \* 24 \* \* \* \*
- ☐ \* 22 \* 40 36 \* \* 24 \* 55 \* \* \*

**Question - 2**  
**Hash Function1**

SCORE: 20 points

Suppose we have an instance of a class which contains 2 attributes: Name and ID. We manually override the hash function and our own hash function will calculate both attributes (eg. `name.hashCode() + ID`). First, we add this instance into an empty HashSet. Then we modify the ID of this instance (eg. `setID(xxx)`). This time, when we call contains function (`contains(instance)`), what will we get?

- ☐ Null
- ☐ True
- ☒ False
- ☐ Runtime Error

**Question - 3**  
**Hash Function2**

SCORE: 20 points

Based on the above question, what if we use the default hash function (not override with our own hash function), what will we get?

- ☐ Null
- ☒ True

☐ False☐ Runtime Error**Question - 4**

SCORE: 20 points

**Bonus!**

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Briefly explain why for Q2 and Q3

**Question - 5**

SCORE: 40 points

**Coding**

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Given a string, find the first non-repeating character in it and return it's index. If it doesn't exist, return -1. The string may contain upper case, lower case, number, and symbol.

Example:

Str = "qwerty" return: 0

Str = "qqwer" return: 2

Str = "qqq" return -1