



## Question - 1

SCORE: 5 points

## Question 1

Consider a hash table with 100 slots. Collisions are resolved using chaining. Assuming simple uniform hashing, what is the probability that the first 6 slots are unfilled after the first 3 insertions?

- ☒  $(94 \times 94 \times 94) / (100^3)$
- ☐  $(96 \times 95 \times 94) / (100^3)$
- ☐  $(94 \times 93 \times 92) / (3! \times 100^3)$
- ☐  $(94 \times 93 \times 92) / (100^3)$

## Question - 2

SCORE: 5 points

## Question 2

Suppose we are using  $\text{Hash}(k) = 3 * k \% 13$ , and an array of size 13 as a Hash Table (indexes start at zero), what's the result after we put the numbers into the hash table if we use linear probing? (where "\*" represents that there is no value in the hash table)

The numbers are inserted according to the following 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 \* \* \*
- ☐ \* 22 \* 40 27 36 \* 24 \* 55 \* \* \*
- ☐ \* 22 \* 27 36 28 \* 24 \* \* \* \*
- ☐ \* 22 \* 40 36 \* \* 24 \* 55 \* \* \*

## Question - 3

SCORE: 5 points

## Question 3

Suppose we have a class *X* which contains 2 attributes: Name and ID. We manually override the *hashCode* function with our own implementation that returns a value based on both attributes, eg. *name.hashCode() + ID\*31*.

First, we create a new instance *X* *x = new X("INFO6205", 27)*. We then add this instance (*x*) into an empty HashSet (*s*), i.e. *s.put(x)*. Next, we modify the ID of this instance, e.g. *x.setID(42)*.

Finally, we invoke the *contains* function, i.e. *s.contains(x)*. What result should we expect?

- ☐ Null
- ☐ True
- ☒ False
- ☐ Runtime Exception

#### Question - 4

##### Question 4

SCORE: 5 points

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An advantage of separate chaining as an implementation of a hash table over the linear probing (open addressing) scheme is:

- ☐ Space used is less
- ☒ Deletion is easier
- ☐ Worst case complexity of search operations is less
- ☐ None of the above

#### Question - 5

##### Linear Probing Hash Table

SCORE: 30 points

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Please implement the *put* and *get* methods for a linear probing hash table.