数据结构与算法

Data Structure and Algorithm

XII. 哈希表(上)

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课前回顾

- 数据结构及算法
- 型 数学回顾
- 数组(Array)和数组列表(Array List)
- 学 递归 vs. 迭代
- 二分法搜索
- △ 分治法
- ☆ 链表
- 栈和队列





* 哈希表

- * 数据成员(Data Member)
- * 操作(Operations)
- * 哈希 (Hash)
- * 冲突(Collisions)
- * 解决方案(Resolution)

哈希表源起 | Motivation

- 数组查找:线性增加
- 如何改进?
- 我们可以通过数组索引,直接访问块(block),这种方法的访问时间是常数

c

- 数组:
 - 牺牲空间换取时间——"holes (空穴)"会吃掉很多存储空间
 - 依赖于元素之间的顺序,元素之间的顺序将会转化为数据存储在内存空间上的顺序
- 还可以进一步改进么?
- 这个可以有,哈希大法好!



基础想法

- 关联数组(Associative Array),映射(Map),特征表(Symbol Table),字典(Dictionary)
- 字典是怎么工作的?
- 由(关键字,值)(key, value)対组成
- 理想情况下,key是没有重复的
- 操作:
 - 加入一对
 - ■删除一对
 - 修改现存对当中的值
 - 查找特定关键字对应的值

数学相关

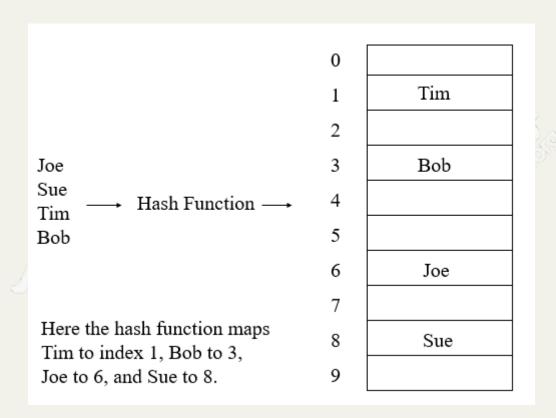
- 通用表示:
 - U——所有可能取到的值的结合
 - K——存储在字典中的所有关键字的结合
 - |K| = n
- 当U很大时:
 - Array是不实际的
 - |K| << |U|</p>
- 使用一种大小与 | K | 成比例的表格——哈希表
 - ! 这种形式会失去直接寻址的能力
 - 定义一个可以将关键字(keys)映射到哈希表的槽(slots)的函数

哈希基础

- 通用以下方法实现直接索引:
 - 划分一块足够的存储空间(block)给所有可能出现的数据
 - 给所有的数据分配存储空间,存储地址由其原始地址经过简单的计算得来
- 哈希函数可以将任意关键字映射到一个有效的array位置
- 对于整数型关键字, (key mod N, mod: 取模)是最简单的哈希函数
 - SSN(社保号码),电话号码,邮政编码
- 通常来说,只要能将关键字空间映射到数组索引(array indices)空间上的函数就是有效的
- 优秀的哈希函数会将数据均匀的映射到数组上
- 哈希函数 h: 将U映射到哈希表的槽(slots) T[0…m-1]
 - $h : U \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$
 - 对于array来说,关键字k映射到slot A[k]
 - 对于哈希表来说,关键字k映射/哈希到slot T[h[k]]
 - h[k] 是关键字k的哈希值

简化

- 现有一个盛有许多关键字(keys)的数组,假 设是银行账户的账户名
- 每一个key可以映射到[0, array_size-1]
- 这个映射函数就是哈希函数(Hash Function)
- 哈希函数应该尽可能的将keys均匀的分配到存储单元(cells)中
 - 右图:哈希函数将Tim映射到了索引1,Bob 到了索引3,Joe到了索引6,Sue到了索引8





计算哈希函数

- 理想状态下: 重洗keys然后均匀赋给这些关键字以表格索引(table index)
 - ■高效的计算
 - 每一个table index同等概率分配给每一个key
 - 全面搜索问题在实际的应用中仍然存在诸多问题
- 第一个例子: 电话号码
- 第二个例子: 社保号码
 - 差:前三位数字
 - 好一些: 末尾三位数字
- 第三个例子:人
 - 姓,名
 - 生日
- 实际的挑战:对于不同的类型的key需要不一样的方法。

Python 哈希惯例

■ 一个哈希类必须满足在它的一生中有一个不变的哈希值(需要一个__hash__()的方法),并且可以与其他类进行比较(需要一个__eq__()的方法)。相同的哈希类(Hashable objects)必须有相同的哈希值

要求:

- 如果x=y,那么x和y有相同的哈希码(hash code)
- 理想状态,如果x ! = y, x和y的hash code不同。
- 默认设置: x的内存地址
- 合法(但是表现差劲)的设置: 总是返回17.
- 个性化设置:整型(Integer),浮点(Double),字符串(String),文件(File),超级链接(URL),日期(Date)······
- 用户定义的类型:靠自己
- Python内任何不可变的内置类(immutable built-in objects)都是哈希类,可变的容器(列表,字典)都不是。默认的用户定义的实例是哈希类,这些实例之间是不相等的(除了自己和自己)并且这些实例的哈希值由他们的id()产生

Hash Code Design

- "Standard" recipe for user-defined types
 - Combine each significant field using the 31x + y rule (Horner Rule)
 - If field is a primitive type, use wrapper type hashCode()
 - If field is null, return 0
 - If field is a reference type, use hashCode()

 applies rule recursively
 - If field is an array, apply to each entry ← or use Arrays. deepHashCode()
- Horner's Rule gives us a simple way to compute a polynomial using multiplication and addition:

$$a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_n x^n = a_0 + x (a_1 + x (a_2 + \cdots + x a_n) \cdots)$$

- In practice. Recipe works reasonably well; used in Java libraries
- Basic rule. Need to use the whole key to compute hash code; consult an expert for state-of-the-art hash codes.

Collision

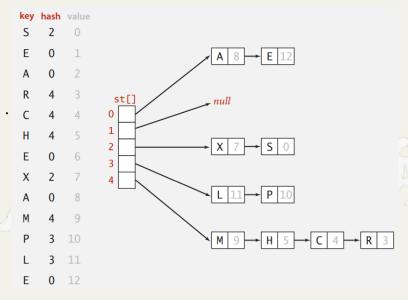
- What if we use a block which is not big enough for all possible items?
 - Addressing function must map all items into this space.
 - Some items may get mapped to the same position \Rightarrow called a *collision*.
- A collision occurs when h(x) maps two keys to the same location.
- Ochallenge: Deal with collisions efficiently
- Collision Resolution
 - Separate Chaining
 - Probing, Open Addressing

Bucketing and Separate Chaining

- Allow more than one item to be stored at each position in the hash table
 - → associate a List with each hash table cell. . .
- Bucketing
 - Each list is represented by a fixed size block
- Advantages
 - Simple to implement: hash to address, then search list
- Disadvantages
 - Searching the list slows down Table access
 - Fixed size → may waste a lot of space
 - Buckets may overflow → back where we started, a collision is just an overflow with a bucket size of 1

Separate Chaining

- Allow more than one item to be stored at each position in the hash table
 - each list is represented by linked list or chain
- Use an array of M < N linked lists
 - Hash: map key to integer i between 0 and M 1
 - Insert: put at front of i th chain (if not already there).
 - Search: need to search only i th chain.
- Advantages
 - Simple to implement: hash to address, then search list
 - No overflow
- Disadvantages
 - Searching the list slows down Table access
 - Extra space for pointers (if we are storing records of information the space used by pointers will generally be small compared to the total space used)
 - Performance deteriorates as chain lengths increase

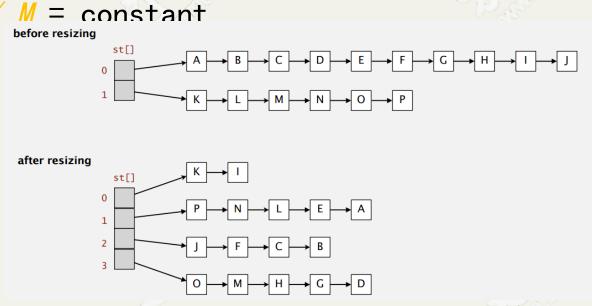


Performance

- Worst Case
 - all items stored in a single chain
 - $O(n) \rightarrow$ same as List, no gain
- But expected case performance is much better. . .
- \odot Load factor λ : the number of items N in the table divided by the size M of the table.
- © Consequence: Number of probes for search/insert is proportional to N / M
 - M too large \Rightarrow too many empty chains
 - M too small \Rightarrow chains too long
 - Java: 0.75

Rehashing

- Worst Case
 - all items stored in a single chain
 - $O(n) \rightarrow$ same as List, no gain
- But expected case performance is much better. . .
- \odot Load factor λ : the number of items N in the table divided by the size M of the table.
- \odot Goal. Average length of list N / M = constant
 - Double size of array M when $N / M \ge 8$
 - Halve size of array M when $N / M \leqslant 2$
 - Need to rehash all keys when resizing
 - x. hashCode() does not change
 - But hash(x) can change



Open Addressing

- When a new key collides, find next empty slot, and put it there
- If h(x) is occupied, try $h(x)+f(i) \mod N$ for i=1 until an empty slot is found
- Many ways to choose a good f(i)
- Simplest method: Linear Probing
 - f(i) = i
- Linear-probing Hash Table
 - Hash. Map key to integer i between 0 and M-1.
 - Insert. Put at table index i if free; if not try i+1, i+2, etc.

Linear Probing

- Increment hash index by one (with wrap-around) until the item, or null, is found
- Removals
 - How do we delete when probing?
 - Lazy deletion: mark as deleted
 - We can overwrite it if inserting
 - But we know to keep looking if searching
- Primary Clustering
 - If there are many collisions, blocks of occupied cells form: primary clustering
 - Any hash value inside the cluster adds to the end of that cluster
 - it becomes more likely that the next hash value will collide with the cluster
- Instead of searching forward in a linear fashion, try to jump far enough out of the current (unknown) cluster

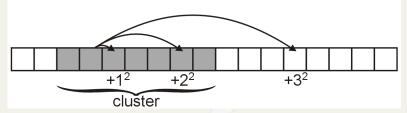
- Increment hash index by one (with wrap-around) until the item, or null, is found
- Removals
 - How do we delete when probing?
 - Lazy deletion: mark as deleted
 - We can overwrite it if inserting
 - But we know to keep looking if searching
- Suppose that an element should appear in position h:
 - if h is occupied, then check the following sequence of the array:

$$h+1^2$$
, $h+2^2$, $h+3^2$, $h+4^2$, $h+5^2$, ...

 $h+1$, $h+4$, $h+9$, $h+16$, $h+25$, ...

 $h+1$, $h+4$, $h+3$, $h+3$, $h+1$, $h+3$,

• If one of $h + i^2$ falls into a cluster, this does not imply the next one will hash(obj) == 3



- Even if two bins are initially close, the sequence in which subsequent bins are checked varies greatly
- Thus, quadratic probing solves the problem of primary clustering
- Unfortunately, there is a second problem which must be dealt with
- \odot Suppose we have M = 8 cells
 - $1^2 \equiv 1$, $2^2 \equiv 4$, $3^2 \equiv 1$
- In this case, we are checking cell h + 1 twice having checked only one
 other cell

Unfortunately, there is no guarantee that

```
h + i^2 \mod M
will cycle through 0, 1, ..., M - 1
```

- Solution:
 - require that M be prime
 - in this case, $h + i^2 \mod M$ for $i = 0, \ldots, (M 1)/2$ will cycle through exactly (M + 1)/2 values before repeating
- Example with M = 11:

$$0, 1, 4, 9, 16 \equiv 5, 25 \equiv 3, 36 \equiv 3$$

• With M = 13:

$$0, 1, 4, 9, 16 \equiv 3, 25 \equiv 12, 36 \equiv 10, 49 \equiv 10$$

• With M = 17:

$$0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25 \equiv 8, 36 \equiv 2, 49 \equiv 15, 64 \equiv 13, 81 \equiv 13$$

- Thus, quadratic probing avoids primary clustering
- Unfortunately, we are not guaranteed that we will use all the cells
- In reality, if the hash function is reasonable, this is not a significant problem until λ approaches 1
- Secondary Clustering
 - The phenomenon of primary clustering will not occur with quadratic probing
 - However, if multiple items all hash to the same initial cell, the same sequence of numbers will be followed
 - This is termed secondary clustering
 - The effect is less significant than that of primary clustering

Double Hashing

 Double hashing uses a secondary hash function d(k) and handles collisions by placing an item in the first available cell of the series

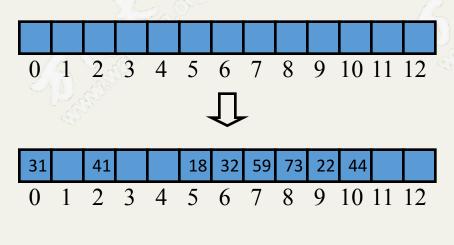
$$(i + jd(k)) \mod N$$
for $j = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$

- The secondary hash function d(k) cannot have zero values
- The table size N must be a prime to allow probing of all the cells
- Common choice of compression function for the secondary hash function:
 - $d_2(k) = q (k \mod q)$
 - where
 - q < N
 - q is a prime

Example of Double Hashing

- Consider a hash table storing integer keys that handles collision with double hashing
 - N = 13
 - $h(k) = k \mod 13$
 - $d(\mathbf{k}) = 7 \mathbf{k} \mod 7$
- Insert keys 18, 41, 22, 44, 59, 32, 31, 73, in this order

k	h(k) $d(k)$ Probes				
18	5	3	5		
	2	1	2		
22	9	6	9		
44	5	5	5	10	
59	7	4	7		
32	6	3	6		
41 22 44 59 32 31	5	4	5	9	0
73	8	4	8		



Summary

- Hash tables can be used to:
 - improve the space requirements of some ADTs for which bounded representations are suitable
 - improve the time efficiency of some ADTs, such as Table, which require unbounded representations
 - In the worst case, searches, insertions and removals on a hash table take O(n) time
 - The worst case occurs when all the keys inserted into the map collide
 - The expected running time of all the dictionary ADT operations in a hash table is 0(1)
 - In practice, hashing is very fast provided the load factor is not close to 100%
 - When the load gets too high, we can rehash….
- We have seen a number of methods for collision resolution in hash tables:
 - bucketing and separate chaining
 - open addressing, including linear probing and quadratic probing
 - double hashing



特别提醒

不要先哈希,后问问题

永远先问问题, 然后哈希

哈希可以有加法!!!

对于树状结构, 哈希会破坏其结构



实战!!



Are You Ready?

- ⊙ 统计字母数
- ⊙ 统计单词数
- 一个字符串中的首个独特的字
 - 给定一个字符串,找到第一个在这个字符串中没有重复的字并且返回其索引。如果不存在,返回-1
- 两个Array求交集
 - 给定两个Array, 试写出函数来计算他们的交集
 - 结果中的元素必须是独一无二的
- 两个Array求交集(升级版)
 - 给定两个Array, 试写出函数来计算他们的交集
 - 结果中的元素出现的次数和在两个array中出现的次数一样多

● 宝石和石头:

- 字符串J代表是宝石的类型,字符串S是你拥有的石头。S中的每一个字符代表你拥有的一类石头,你想知道你手中的石头中有多少是宝石。
- J中的字符是独特的并且在J和S中的是字母。字母是大小写敏感的,也就是说a和A是两个不同的类型。

● 包含冗余(217E):

- 给定的整型Array中如果出现了重复的元素则返回true,如果每一个元素都是独特的则返回false
- 包含冗余(219E):
 - 给定的整型Array和整数k: 试找出是否存在两个独特的索引(indices)i, 使得num[i] = num[j]且i和j之间的距离小于k

● 子域(subdomain)访问计数

- 一个网站的域名形如 "scholar.google.com" 由多种子域构成。在最上面的层级是 "com", 在下一个层级是 "google.com", 最底层的是 "scholar.google.com"。当我们访问 "scholar.google.com"的时候我们势必会f访问其父域 "google.com"和 "com"
- 现在定义 "count-paired domain" (计数配对域): 次数+空格+地址。Eg: "9001 scholar.google.com"

● 实例 1:

- Input: ["9001 scholar.google.com"]
- Output: ["9001 scholar.google.com", "9001 google.com", "9001 com"]

● 实例 2:

- Input: ["900 google.mail.com", "50 yahoo.com", "1 intel.mail.com", "5 wiki.org"]
- Output: ["901 mail.com", "50 yahoo.com", "900 google.mail.com", "5 wiki.org", "5 org", "1 intel.mail.com", "951 com"]

● 键盘行

● 给定一个单词的List,返回可以用一行键盘字母输出的单词。键盘如下:





● 单词模式

- 给定一种模式和一个字符串 str, 判断str是否符合相应的规则
- 例如:模式为在单词中间存在双射(bijection)并且在str中没有空单词

● 实例:

- pattern = "abba", str = "dog cat cat dog" should return true.
- pattern = "abba", str = "dog cat cat fish" should return false.
- pattern = "aaaa", str = "dog cat cat dog" should return false.
- pattern = "abba", str = "dog dog dog dog" should return false.

- 两个List的最小Index(索引)
 - 假设Andy和Doris各有一个喜欢餐厅的清单,存储格式为string。
 - 请你帮她们找到她们都喜欢的餐厅:要求两个餐厅的Index相加最小,假设存在多对答案请将这些答案都输出出来,排序不分先后。

● 字典中的最长单词

- 给出一个字符串数组words组成的一本英语词典。从中找出最长的一个单词,该单词是由words词典中其他单词逐步添加一个字母组成。若其中有多个可行的答案,则返回答案中字典序最小的单词。
- 若没有答案返回空字符串

● 快乐数字

- 写出判断数字是否是快乐数字的算法
- 快乐数(happy number)有以下的特性:在给定的进位制下,该数字所有数位 (digits)的平方和,得到的新数再次求所有数位的平方和,如此重复进行,最终结果 必为1
- 实例: 19是一个快乐数字

$$1^{2} + 9^{2} = 82$$

 $8^{2} + 2^{2} = 68$
 $6^{2} + 8^{2} = 100$
 $1^{2} + 0^{2} + 0^{2} = 1$

- 有效字谜
 - 两个strings s, t, 写出一个可以判断t是否是s的有效字的算法
 - 例如:
 - s = "anagram", t = "nagaram", return true.
 - s = "rat", t = "car", return false.
- 在一个string中找到所有的有效字谜
 - String s 和 非空string p, 找到所有 p是s有效字谜的indices
 - s和p均有小写英文字母构成并且s和p都不长于20100
 - 实例 1:
 - Input: s: "cbaebabacd" p: "abc"
 - Output: [0, 6]
 - 实例 2:
 - Input: s: "abab" p: "ab"
 - Output: [0, 1, 2]

● 字谜组

- 两个strings s, t, 写出一个可以判断t是否是s的有效字谜的算法
- 给定一个array的strings,将有效字谜组成组
- Eg:

```
• given: ["eat", "tea", "tan", "ate", "nat", "bat"], Return:
```

- 按照词频对字符进行排序
 - 给定string,按照词频降序排列
 - Eg 1:
 - Input: "tree"
 - Output: "eert"
 - Eg 2:
 - Input: "Aabb"
 - Output: "bbAa"

● 森林里的兔子

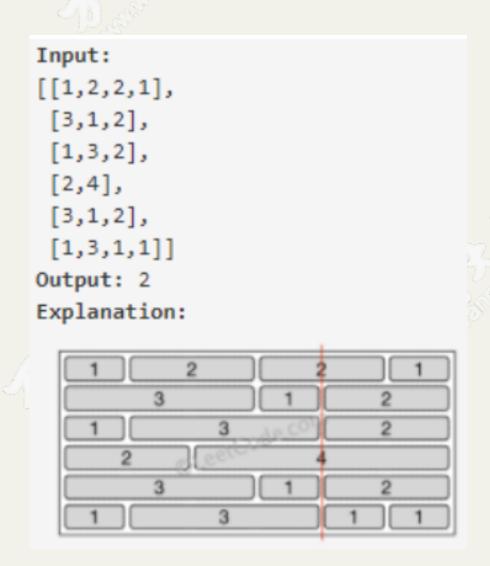
- 森林里有若干兔子,每一只兔子身上都有某一种颜色。一些兔子(可能是所有的兔子)会告诉你森林中有多少和他们颜色一样的兔子。这些答案会被存储在array中。
- 返回森林中可能有的最少的兔子的数量。
- 例如:
 - Input: answers = [1, 1, 2]
 - Output: 5

解释:

- 两只答案是1的兔子可能是同一个颜色的,假设为红色
- 答案是2的兔子不可能是红色的,假设这只兔子是蓝色的
- 所以还有2只蓝色的兔子
- 所以最少可能有5只兔子

● 砖墙

● 给定一堵墙 wall, wall 分若干行,每一行等高,但每行可能由不同数量,不同宽度的brick(s)组成;求出自墙顶向下的一条垂直的路径,使路径经过的 brick 尽可能少,其中,若路径经过两块 brick 之间(故墙的左右两条边不算),则视为 其穿透而过,即此时路径经过的 brick 数为 0



● 编码和解码 TinyURL

- TinyURL是一个URL缩短服务,您可以在其中输入URL,<u>https://leetcode.com/problems/design-tinyurl</u>并返回一个简短的URL <u>http://tinyurl.com/4e9iAk</u>。
- 设计TinyURL服务的方法encode和decode方法。编码/解码算法应该如何工作没有限制。您只需确保将URL编码为一个小型URL,并将该小型URL解码为原始URL。

● 公牛母牛

- 程序随机生成4个 0到 9之间的整数,作为神秘数字。玩家通过反复的猜测找到这4个数。并且要求先后顺序也要正确,数值和位置都正确是公牛,数值正确,位置不对是母牛。如果相同的母牛重复出现多次只能算一个母牛,不能重复计次。
- Eg:
- 神秘数字: "1807"
- 玩家猜测: "7810"
- 输出: 1 bull and 3 cows. (The bull is 8, the cows are 0, 1 and 7.)

- 拥有最多点的直线(149H)
 - 二维平面中给出n个点,找到可以连起来最多点的直线



* 哈希表

- ☀ 数据成员(Data Member)
- ★ 操作(Operations)
- * 哈希 (Hash)
- * 冲突(Collisions)
- * 解决方案(Resolution)
- * 下节课
 - ***** 树

数据结构与算法

Data Structure and Algorithm

XII. 哈希表 结束

授课人: Kevin Feng