

QUIZ CONCEPTUAL

How does a hash map turn the hash code for something into an array index?

By dividing the hash code into four different possibilities and choosing the one that's empty.

Using the modulus operator, usually via a compression method.



Correct! The compression could be built in to the hash method itself.

A hash map picks the next available space in the underlying array.

Which of the following is true of a hash function?

It performs a complicated numerical calculation.

It is not reversible.



Hash functions compress data, so an input can't be retrieved from its own output.

It can't accept integers as input.

Two different inputs can never have the same output.

Given a hash table that handles collisions, which of the following need to be saved so that values can be assigned, reassigned, and looked up?

- The Key
- The Hash Code
- The Array Index
- The Value

The key and the value.



The key is necessary because two different keys might produce the same hash.

The hash code and the value.

Just the value.

What does the collision strategy called *Open Addressing* do when it finds a collision?

Adds the value to an underlying linked list implementation.

Looks for another cell in the underlying array to add the value to.



Correct! It can do this with different methods (linear, quadratic, etc.,) but this is what it does.

Ignores the assignment and waits for the next method call.