

# Data Structures and Algorithms Lab

## Lab 15

**Marks: 04**

### Instructions

Work on this lab individually. You can use your books, notes, handouts etc. but you are not allowed to borrow anything from your peer student.

### Marking Criteria

Show your work to the instructor before leaving the lab to get some or full credit.

### What you must do

Implement a class **HashTable** for storing names.

```
class HashTable
{
private:
    string *table;           //Dynamic array of strings to hold names
    int size;                //Total number of slots in the table
    int curSize;             //Current number of elements present in the table

public:
    HashTable (int size);    //Constructor, store "EMPTY" to indicate free
                             //location in the HashTable
    ~HashTable ();           //Destructor
    bool isEmpty ();         //Checks whether hash table is empty or not
    bool isFull ();          //Checks whether hash table is full or not
    double loadFactor ();    //Calculates & returns the load factor of the
                             //hash table (curSize/size)
};
```

Note that the constructor of the **HashTable** class will allocate the array (table) such that it can contain up to **size** names.

To **insert** or **search** names in the **hash table**, you should use a **hash function** which adds up the **ASCII** values of all the characters in the given name and then takes the **MOD** of the resulting sum by **size** (which is the table size). Here is a function which takes a **string** as argument and returns the sum of the **ASCII** values of all the characters in that string:

```
int value(string name)
{
    int temp = 0;
    for (int i=0; i < name.length(); i++)
    {
        temp = temp + name[i];
    }
    return temp;
}
```

If we call the above function on the word **"asad"** it will return **409** (i.e.,  $97('a') + 115('s') + 97('a') + 100('d')$ ).

You are required to implement the following member functions of the **HashTable** class:

**bool insert (string name)**

This function will use the above-mentioned **hash function** to determine the location at which **"name"** can be inserted in the hash table. If that location is already occupied (a collision) then this function should use **linear probing (with increment of 1)** to resolve that collision (i.e., it should look at the indices after that location, one by one, to search for an empty slot). This function should return **true**, if eventually an empty slot is found, and **"name"** is stored there. If no empty slot is found, then this function should return **false**.

**bool search (string name)**

This function will search for the given **"name"** in the hash table. It will accomplish this by using the above-mentioned hash function and linear probing. If the name is found, then this function should return **true**. Otherwise, it should return **false**.

**bool remove (string name)**

This function will try to **remove** the given **"name"** from the hash table. This function should return **true** if the name is found and removed. And it should return **false** if the given name is not found in the table.

**void display ()**

This function will **display** the contents of the hash table on screen, **index by index**. For indices which are empty, this function should display the word **"EMPTY"**.

Also, write a **menu-based driver function** to illustrate the working of different functions of the **HashTable** class. The driver program should, first, ask the user to enter the **size** of the table. After that it should display the menu to the user.

Enter the size of the hash table: **11**

1. Insert a name
2. Search for a name
3. Remove a name
4. Display the table
5. Display the load factor of the table
6. Exit

Enter your choice:

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