

Habib University
shaping futures

CS 201 Data Structure II (L2 / L5)

Hash Tables

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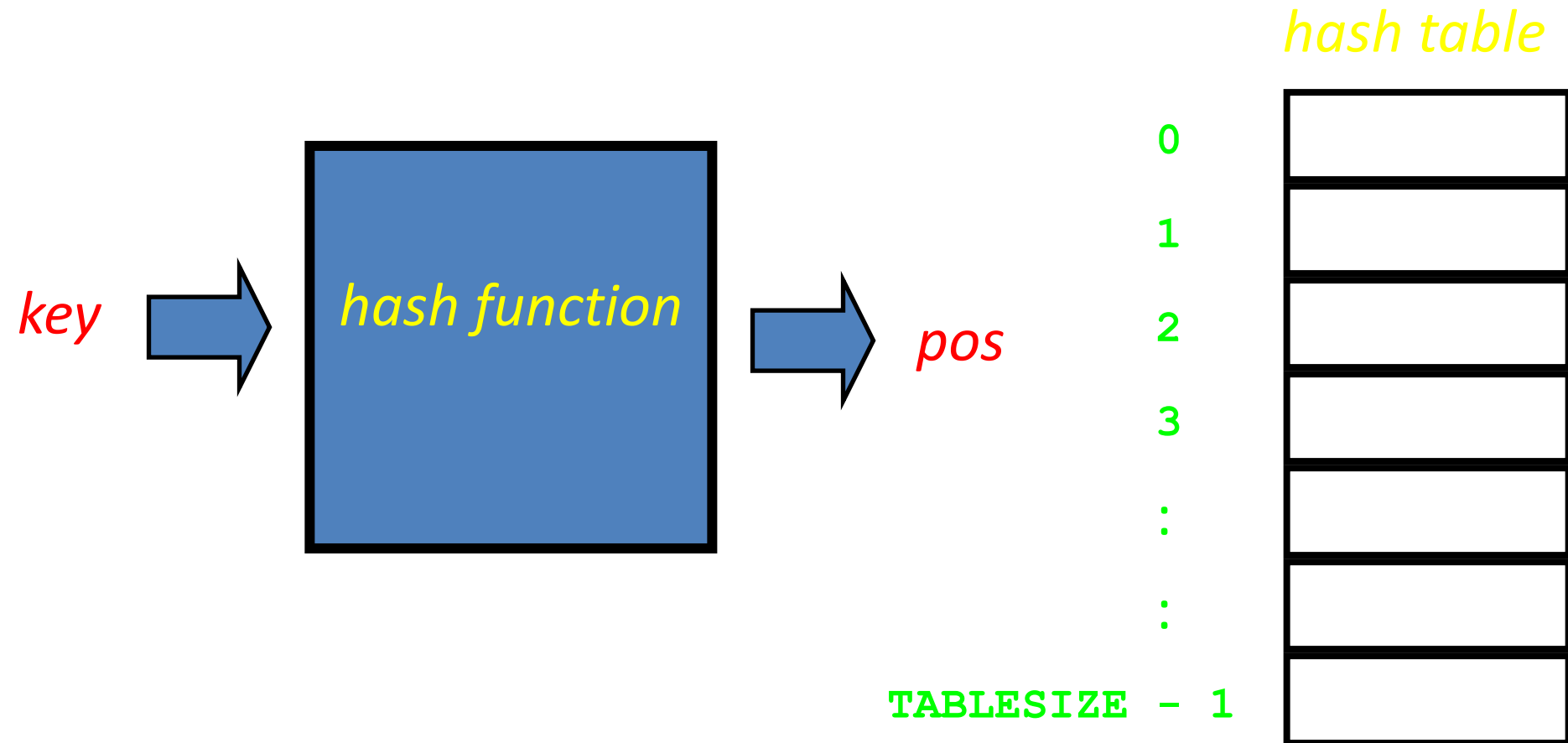
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Map ADT (Abstract Data Type)

- A Map stores “key” “value” pairs (k,v) called entries
- Each key should be unique
- There is a mapping from k to v
- k can be a primitive data type or an object
- It can be same as a part of the value
- E.g. phone book, yellow pages, dictionary

Hash Function





Example Hash function

- $f(s) = \text{char at } f[0] \% \text{ SIZE}$
- What would hash function return when size is 7
 - a =
 - asap =
 - bros =
 - pehlwan =
 - due =
 - logic =



Collision

- When two keys are mapped to the same position.
- Very likely.
- Can be resolved by:
 - Linear Probing
 - Chaining

Linear Probing

- Linear search in the array from the position where collision occurred.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Used	Used	Empty	Empty	Empty	Empty	Empty	Used	Used	Deleted
k4	k5						k2	k1	

Chaining

- U§ 5.1

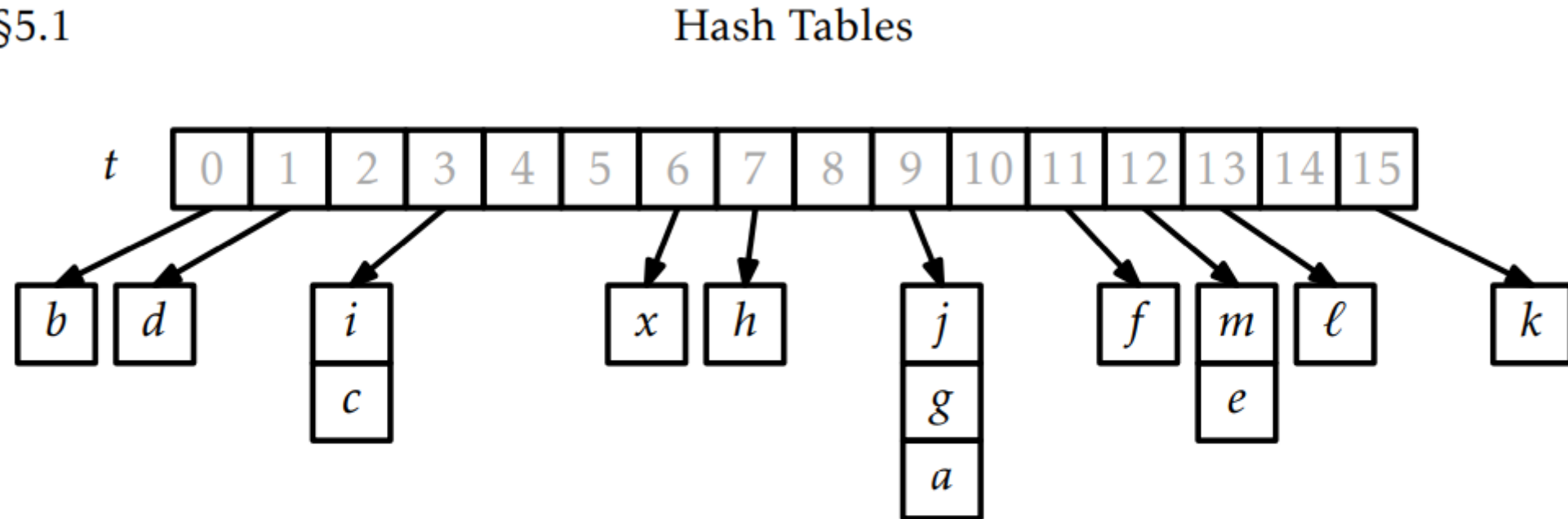


Figure 5.1: An example of a ChainedHashTable with $n = 14$ and $\text{length}(t) = 16$. In this example $\text{hash}(x) = 6$

Chained Hash table

- Let's have a hash-function $f(x)$ such that:

$f(x)$ = number of characters in x

–Insert the following keys in a chained-hash table of size 10.

- table, chair, flower, cat, try, kite

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



Linear Probing

- Let's have a hash-function $f(x)$ such that:
 $f(x)$ = number of characters in x
- Insert the following keys in a hash table of size 10 using linear probing:
- table, chair, flower, cat, try, kite

[illegible]



Resources

- Section 5.1 and 5.2 of the textbook Open Data Structures
- Visualization:
<https://www.cs.usfca.edu/~galles/visualization/OpenHash.html>