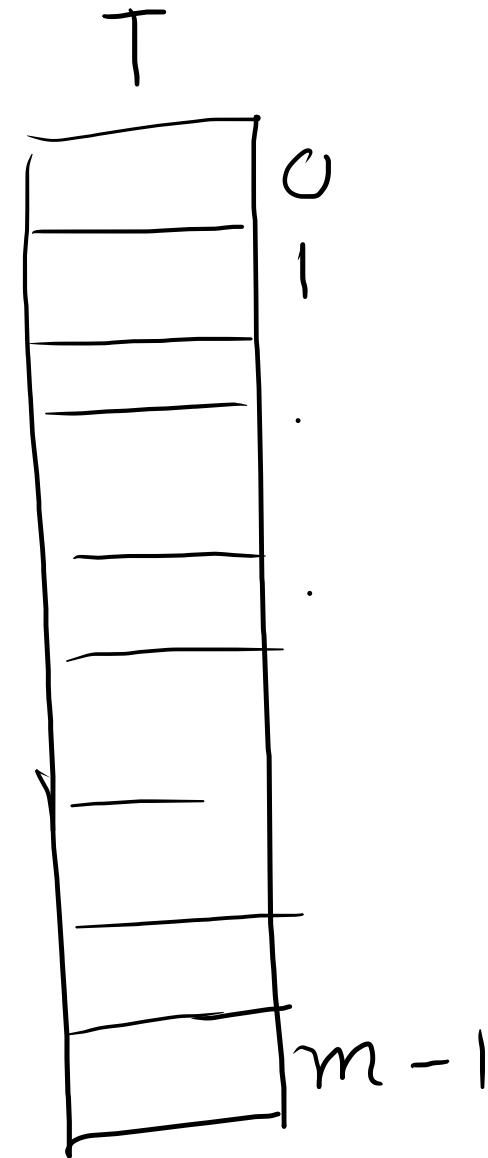


$$h: S \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, \text{tablesize} - 1\}$$

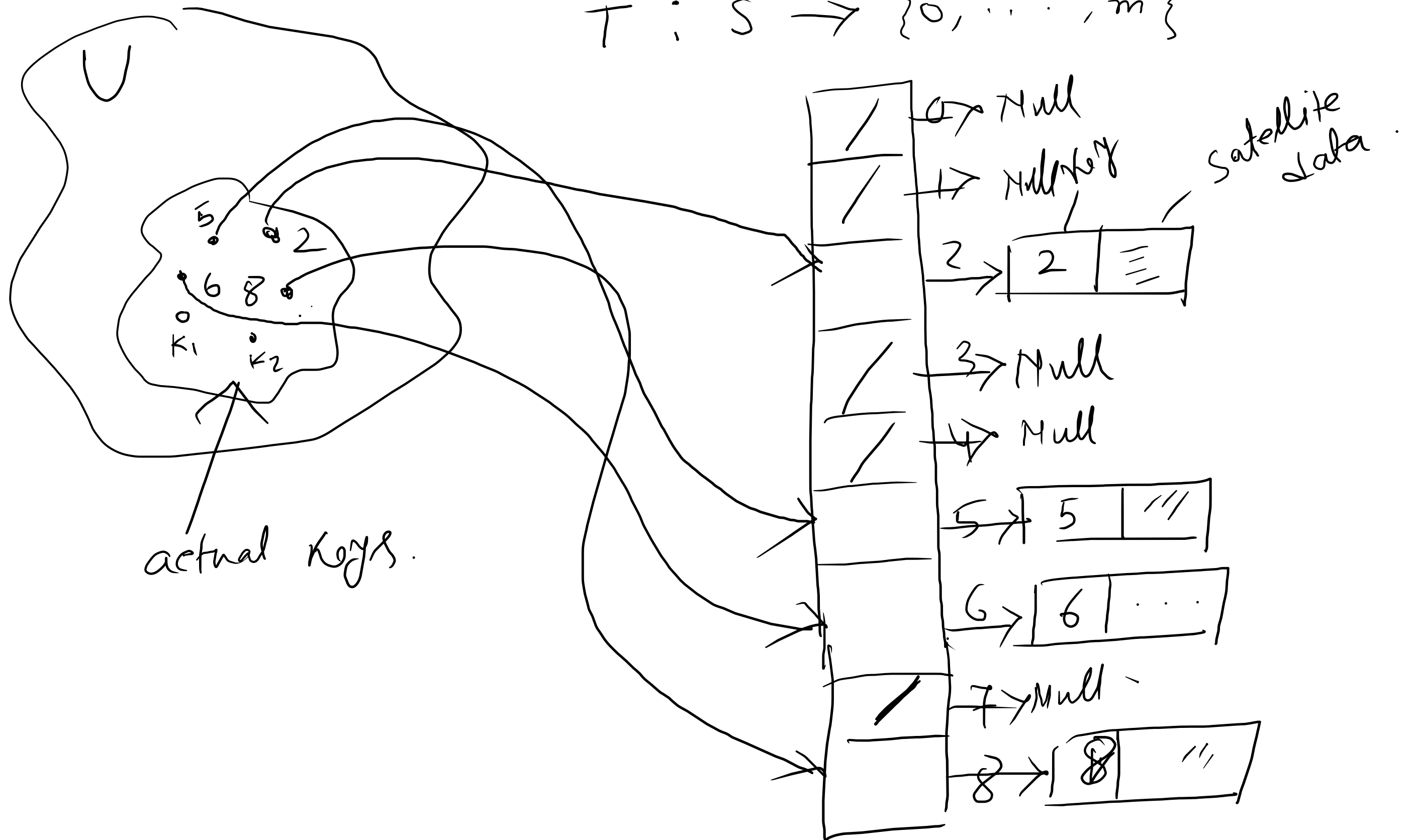
T is of size m

### Direct addressing

- Each position/index of the table corresponds to a key.
- $T[k]$  corresponds to the key  $k$ .
- if position  $k$  does not contain an element.  
then  $T[k] = \text{Null}$



$$T: S \rightarrow \{0, \dots, m\}$$



Direct-addressing-insert( $T, k$ ) <sup>key</sup>  
 $T[k] = k$

Direct-addressing-delete( $T, x$ ) <sup>item</sup>  
 $T[x.key] = \text{Null}$

Direct-addressing-search( $T, x$ )  
return  $T[x.key]$

— Array indices are integers.

Keys must be integers.

Size of the table is equal to # keys.

## Problem

⇒ when the key space is very large.



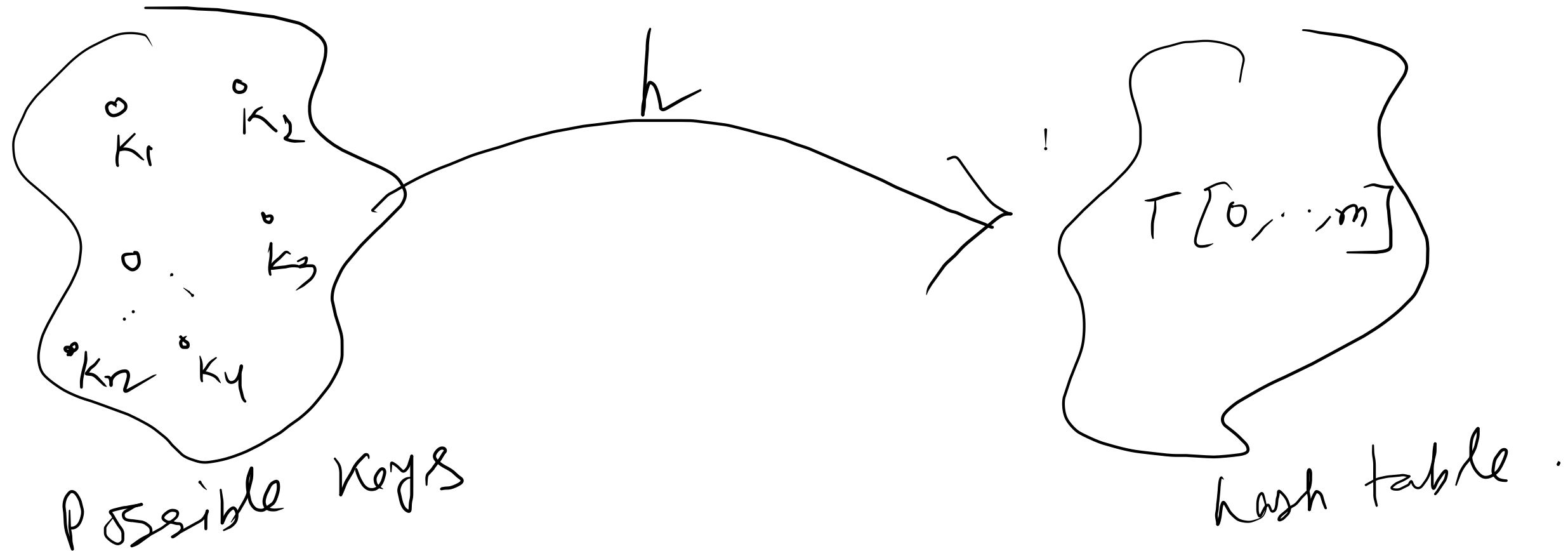
✓	✓
✓	✓
3	✓
✓	✓
✓	✓
3	✓
✓	3
3	✓
✓	3
✓	✓
✓	✓

|| — Keys must be integers.

|| — Prehash.

## Solution to Problem 2

hashing.



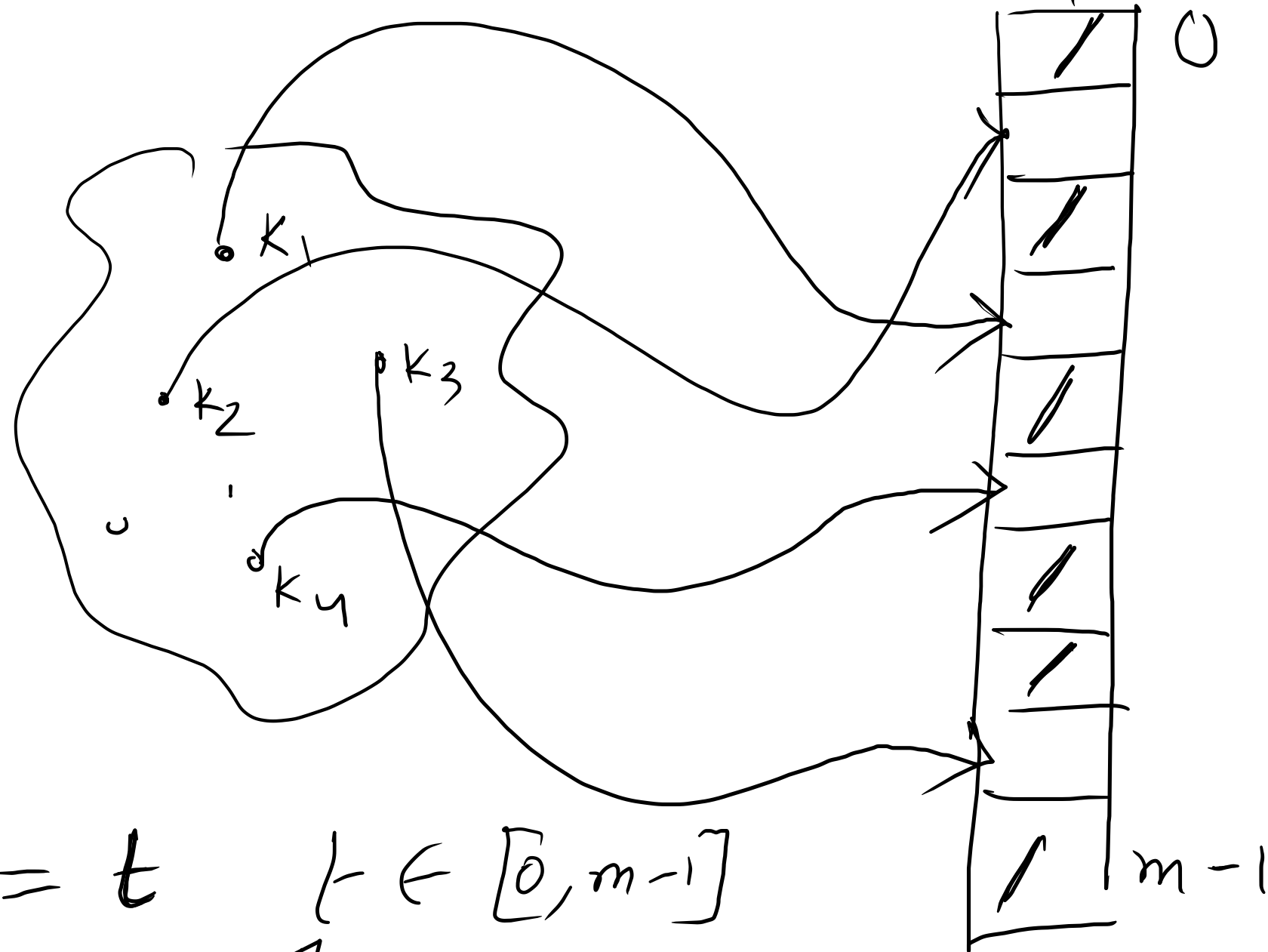
$$m \ll n$$

$h(k_i) = \text{an integer in the range } [0, m-1]$

$$h: K \rightarrow \{0, \dots, m-1\}$$

# Hash function

$$h : K \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$$



$$h(k_i) = t \quad t \in [0, m-1]$$

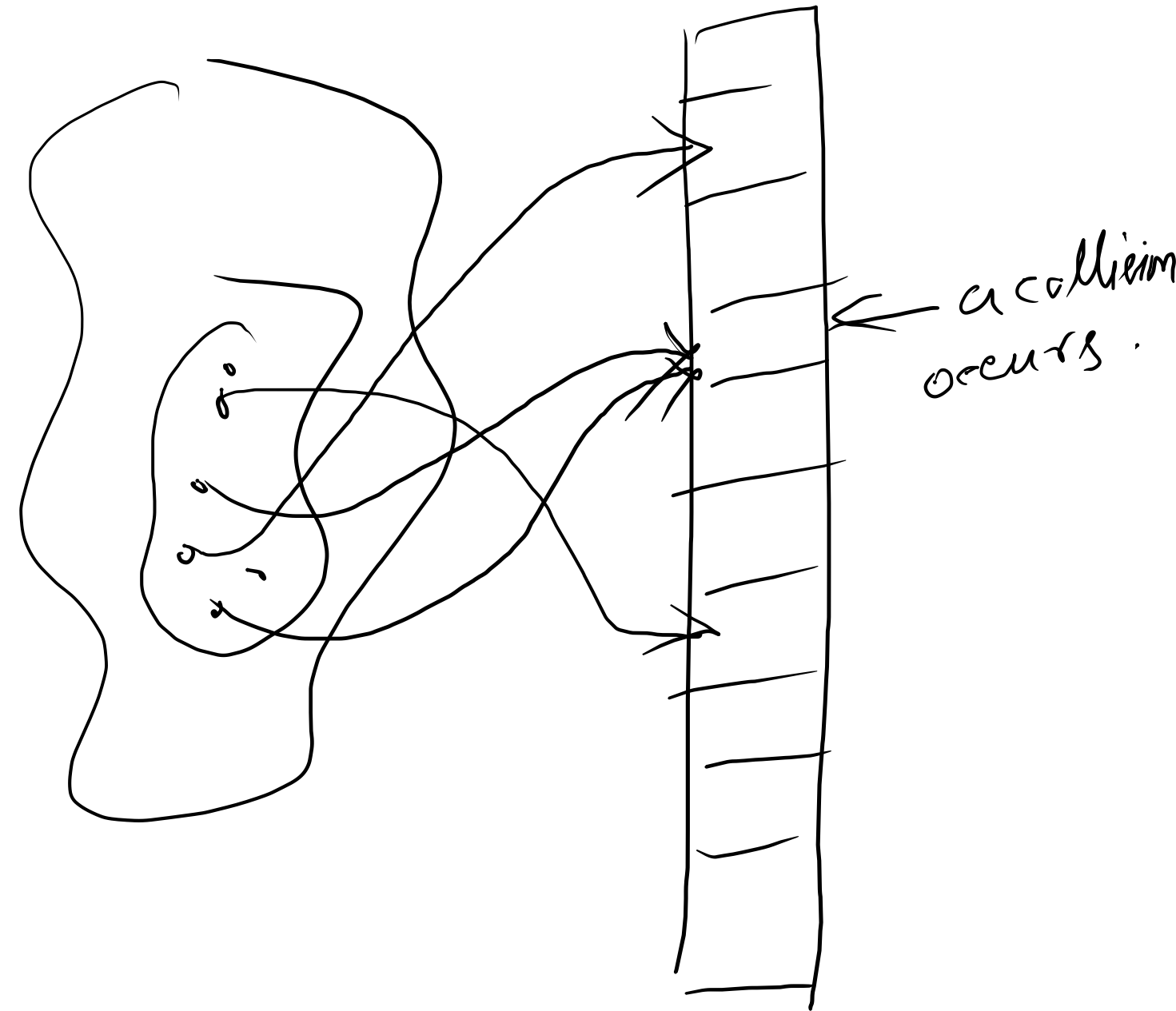
↑  
hash value.

## collision

- Two keys may hash to the same location.

Q: Is there any possibility of collision not to happen?

- no.  
because  $m \ll n$



## Task. 1

design some hash function to  
minimize the collision.

## Task 2!

If collision occurs then  
how to resolve collision



## Hash function methods

The division method.

$$h(k) = k \bmod m$$

a good choice of  $m$  is a prime not close to power of 2 or 10.

Ex<sup>m</sup> Keys: 55, 67, 10, 2,

$$h(k) = k \bmod 10 \quad \text{ie } m = 10$$

$$k_1 = 55$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(k_1) &= h(55) \equiv 55 \bmod 10 \\ &\equiv 5 \bmod 10 \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$6 \rightarrow 6$$

$$77 \rightarrow 7$$

$$10 \rightarrow 0$$

$$2 \rightarrow 2$$

10	0
	1
2	2
	3
	4
55	5
6	6
7	7
	8
	9

## The multiplication method

$$h(k) = \lfloor m (kA \bmod 1) \rfloor \bmod m$$

$$- 0 < A < 1$$

$$- kA \bmod 1 \text{ is the fractional part of } kA$$
$$kA - \lfloor kA \rfloor$$

- choose a constant  $k$  s.t.  $0 < A < 1$
- multiply  $k$  with  $A$
- extract the fractional part of  $kA$ .
- multiply the result by  $m$
- take floor of the result.
- take mod.

$$K = 12$$

$$m = 100$$

$$A = .321$$

$$KA = 3.8\bar{5}2$$

$$KA \bmod 1 = .8\bar{5}2$$

multiply with  $m$ .

$$[85.2]$$

$$85$$

$$85 \bmod 100$$

$$K = 2\ 5\ 9\ 6\ 3\ 2\ \underline{1\ 4\ 3\ 8\ 4\ 6}$$

$$m = \underline{1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0.0}$$

