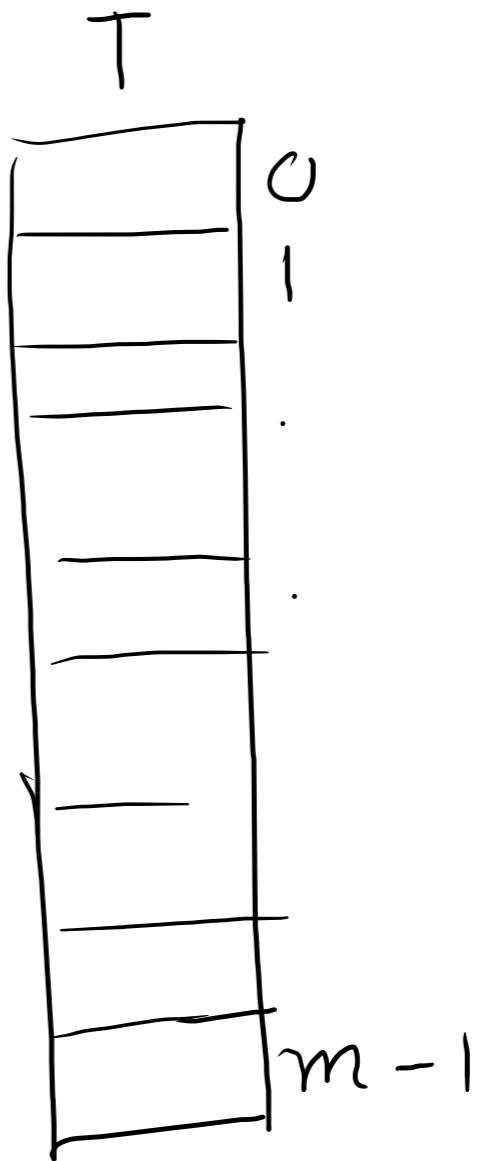


$$h: S \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, \text{tablesize} - 1\}$$

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 $T[k] = \text{Null}$





Direct-addressing insert(T, k)
 $T[k] \rightarrow \text{key}$

$$T[k] = K$$

Direct-addressing delete(T, x)
 $T[x.\text{key}] \leftarrow \text{item}$

$$T[x.\text{key}] = \text{null}$$

Direct-addressing Search(T, x)

$$\text{return } T[x.\text{key}]$$

- Array indices are integers.

Keys must be integers.

Size of the table is equal to # Keys.

Problem

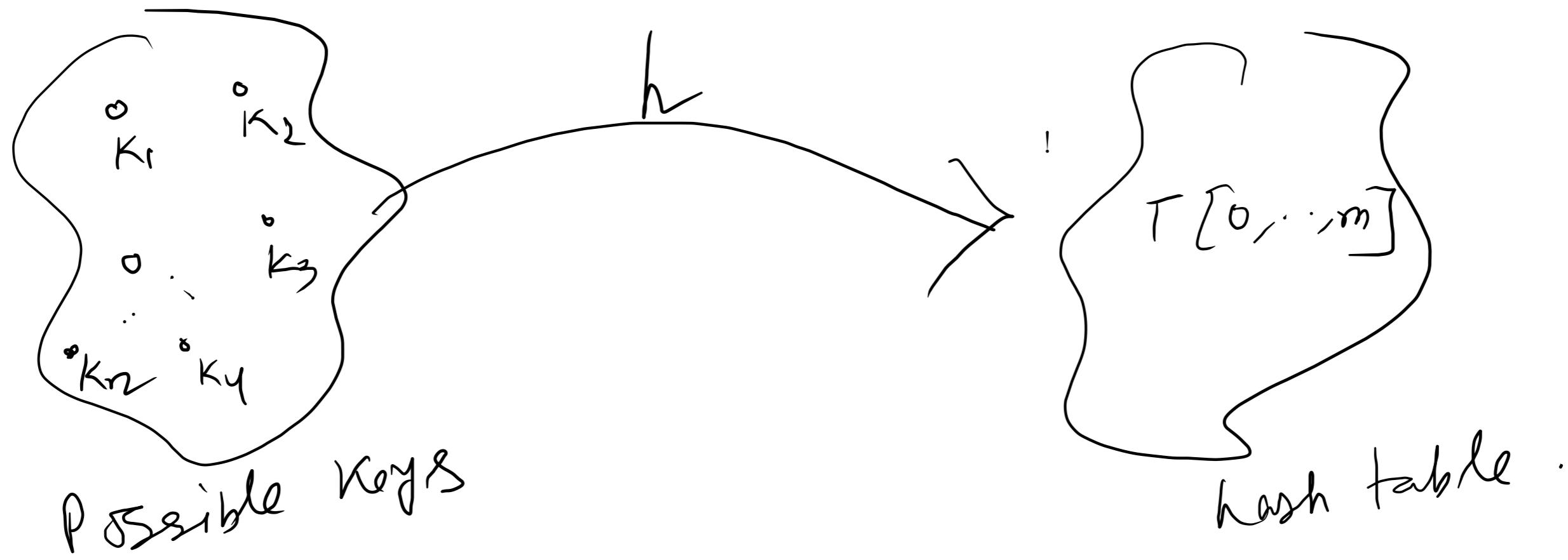
= When the key space is very large.



- || — Keys must be integers.
- || — Prehash.

Solution to Problem 2

hashing .



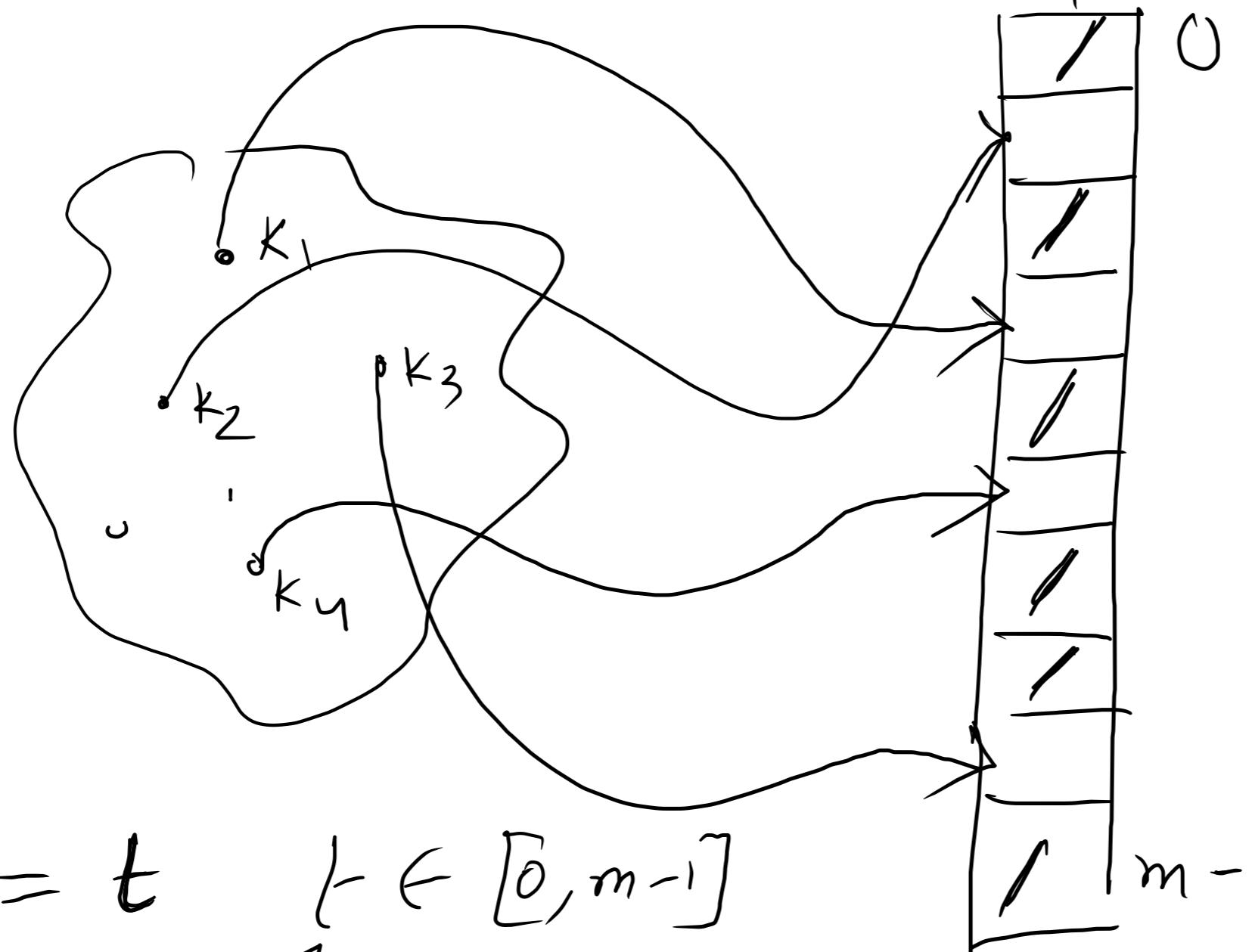
$$m \ll n$$

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

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

Hash function

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



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

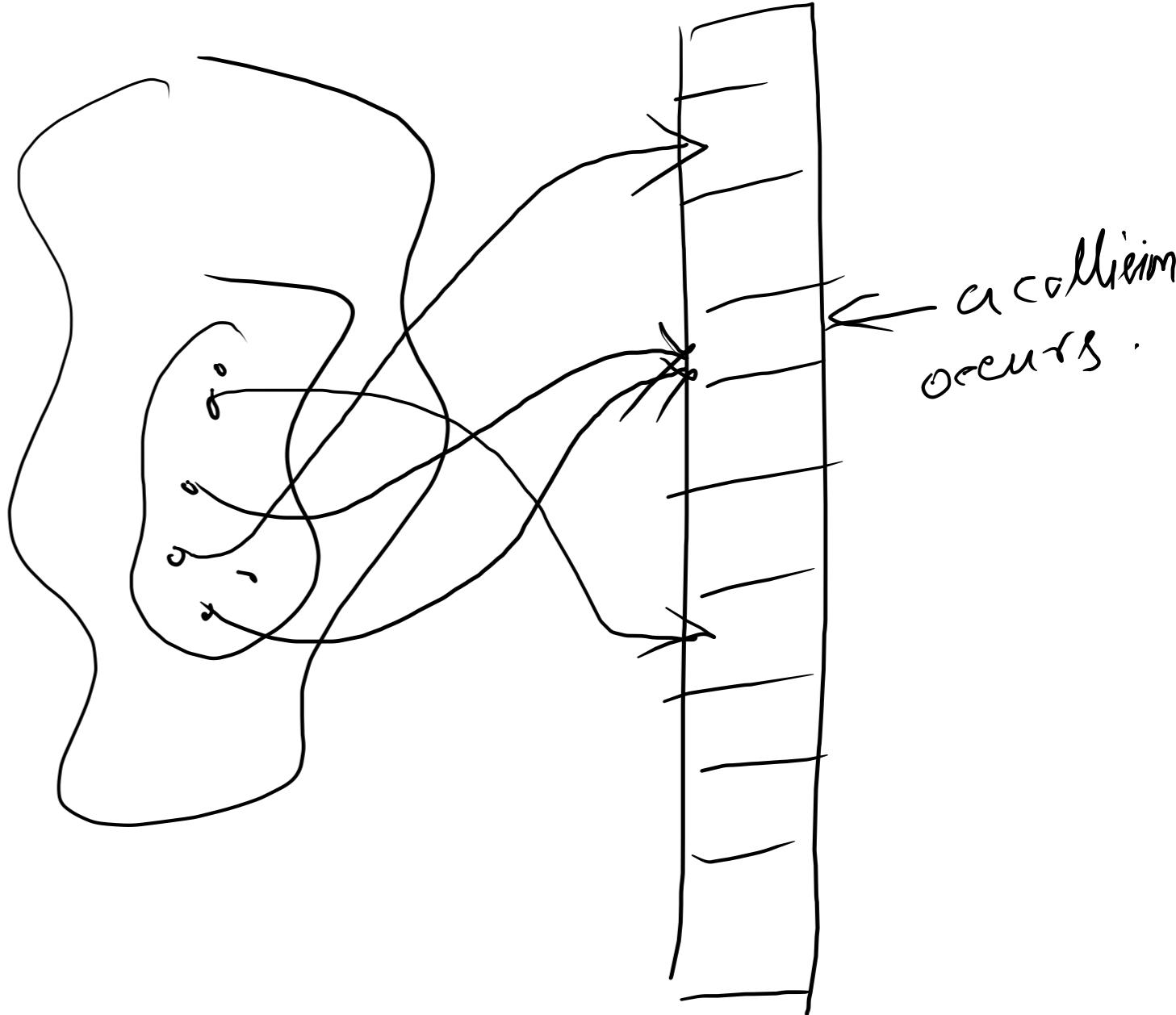
π
hash value.

collision

- Two rays 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
minimise 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.

~~Exm~~ 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
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
55	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

The multiplication method

$$h(K) = \lfloor m(KA \bmod 1) \rfloor \bmod m$$

- $0 < A < 1$
- $KA \bmod 1$ 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

$$K = 12$$

$$m = 100$$

$$A = \cdot 321$$

$$KA = 3.852$$

$$KA \bmod 1 = .852$$

multiply with m.

$$\lfloor 85.2 \rfloor$$

$$85$$

$$85 \bmod 100$$

$K = 259632 \underline{143846}$

$m = 1000000$

