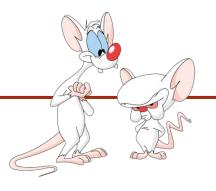
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Giulia Alberini, Fall 2020

Slides adapted from Michael Langer's

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO IN THIS VIDEO?

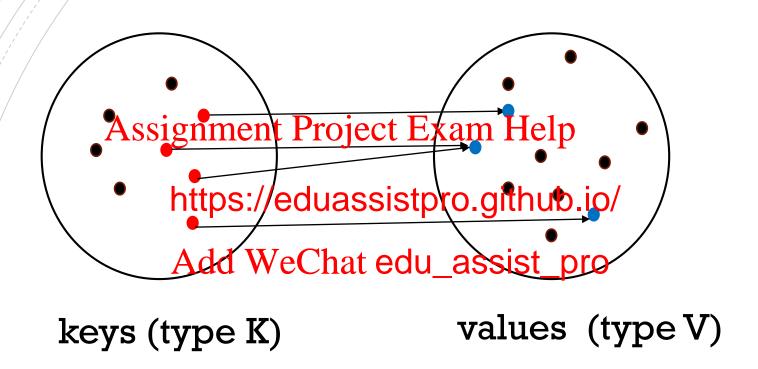


Hash Maps Assignment Project Exam Help

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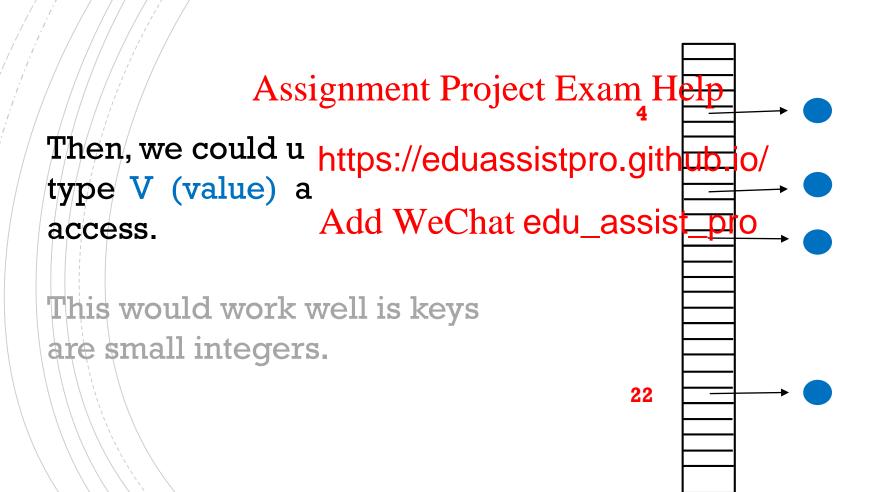
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RECALL: MAP



Each (key, value) pairs is an "entry". For each key, there is at most one value.

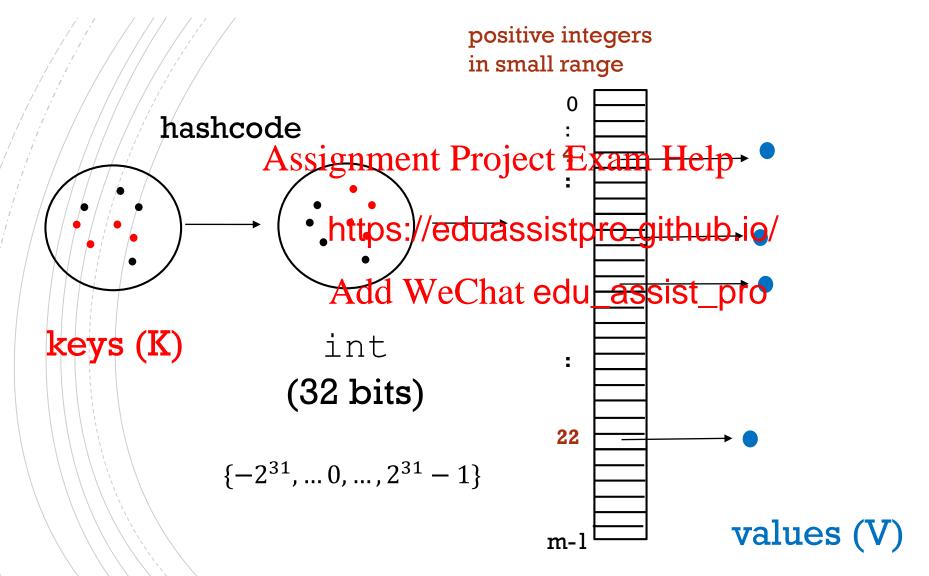
ARRAYS OF VALUES



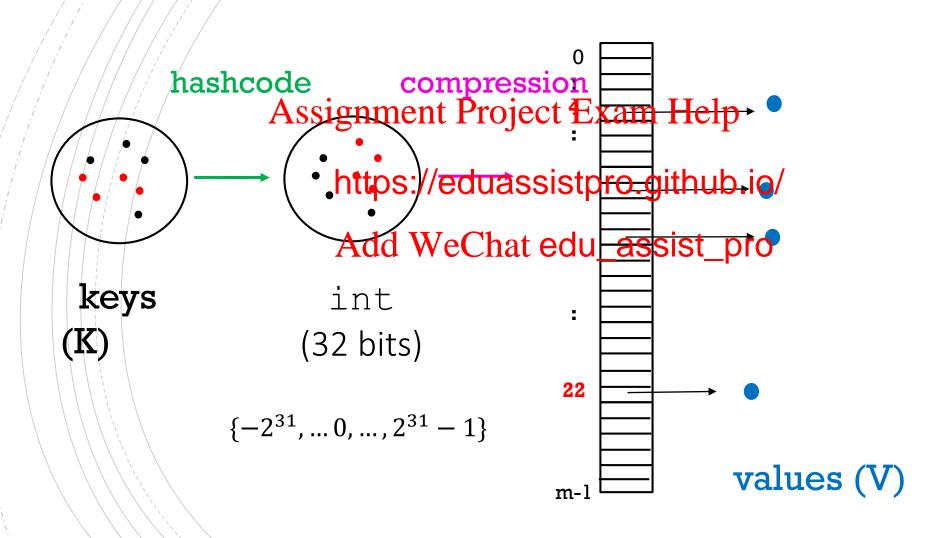
JAVA HASHCODE()



TODAY: MAP COMPOSITION

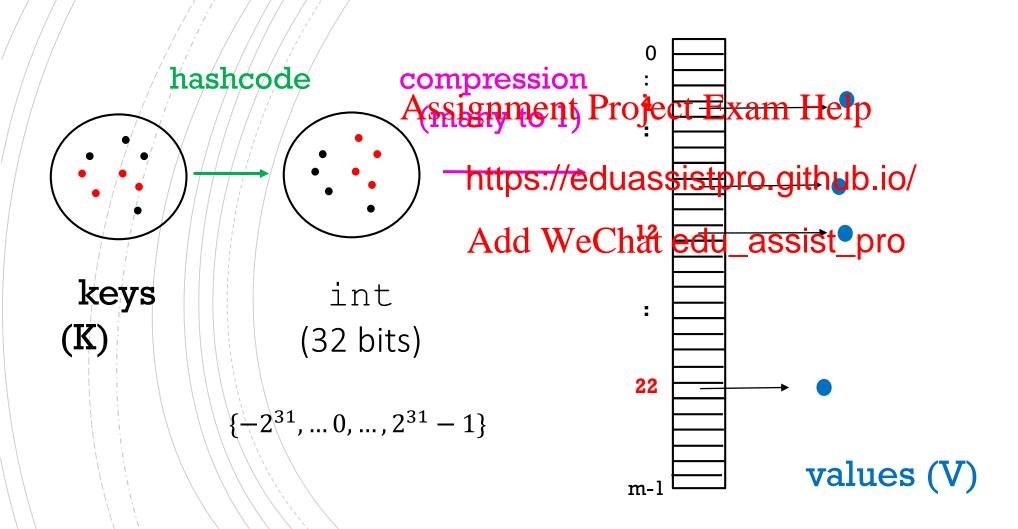


COMPRESSION MAP



COMPRESSION MAP

where m is the length of the array.



HASH FUNCTION "hash values" hash function: keys $\rightarrow \{0, ..., m-1\}$ hashAssignment Projects Exam Help https://eduassistpro.github.io/ Add WeChat edu_assist_pr keys int (K) (32 bits) **22** $\{-2^{31}, \dots 0, \dots, 2^{31} - 1\}$ values (V

• Let m = 7

"hash function" ≡ compression ohashCode

Assignment Project Exam Help hash code hash value (hash code % 7)

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		-
16	2	
25	4	0
21	0	: =
36	1	6
21363553	0	
53	4	
- -		

TERMINOLOGY

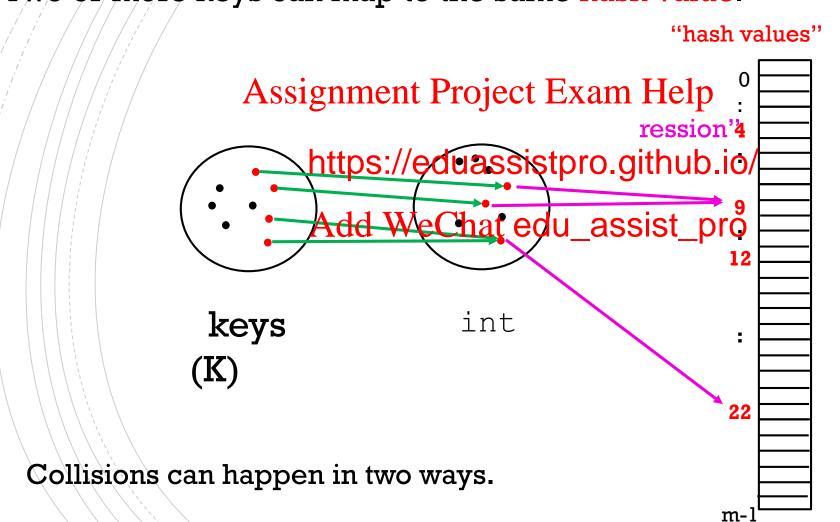
A "hashCode" maps keys to int

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- A "hash function" lues" https://eduassistpro.github.io/
- We use values both to refer to t the hash function as well as the values in the key-value pairs of the map we want to represent!

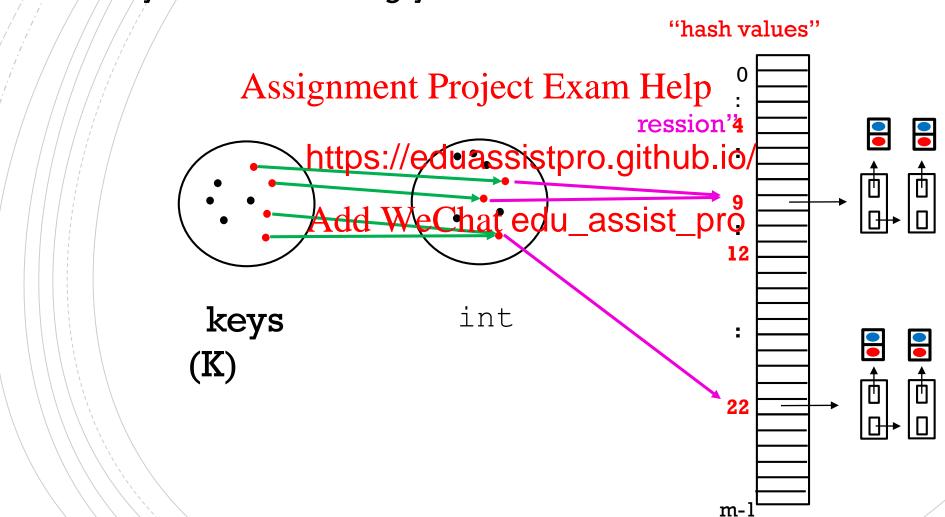
PROBLEM: COLLISIONS

Two or more keys can map to the same hash value.



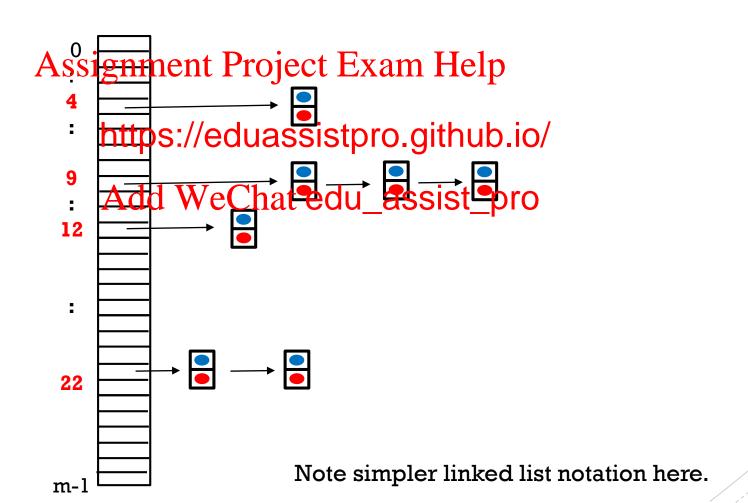
SOLUTION: HASH TABLE (OR HASH MAP)

Each array slot holds a singly linked list of entries



BUCKETS

Each array slot + linked list is called a bucket. This map has m buckets.



OBSERVATIONS

Why is it necessary to store (key, value) pairs in the linked list?

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Why not just the va

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LOAD FACTOR

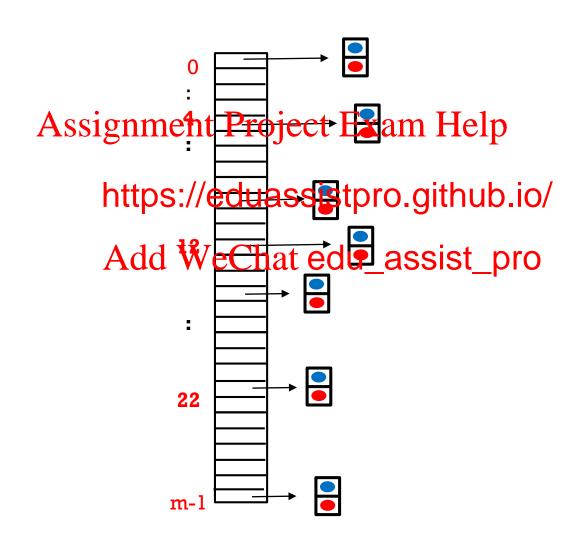


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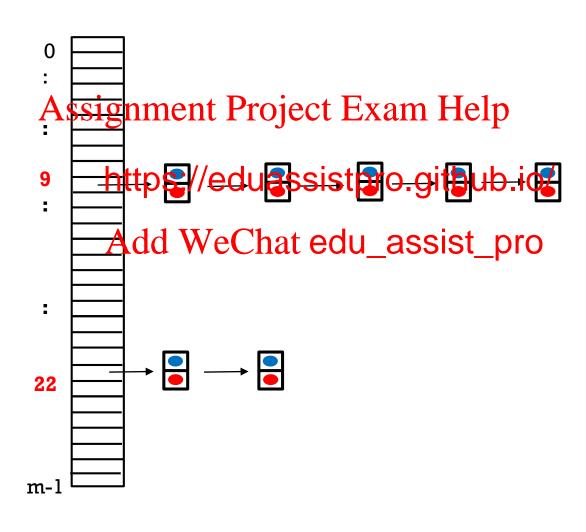
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One typically keeps the load factor below 1. In the Java HashMap class, the default MAXIMUM load factor is 0.75

EXAMPLE OF A "GOOD HASH"



EXAMPLE OF A "BAD HASH"



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

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Example: Suppose nt IDs,

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e.g. 260745918.

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How many buckets to choose?

Good hash function?

Bad hash function?

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

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Example: Suppose nt IDs,

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e.g. 260745918.

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How many buckets to choose → number of entries

Good hash function?

Bad hash function?

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

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Example: Suppose nt IDs,

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e.g. 260745918.

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How many buckets to choose? → number of entries

Good hash function? → rightmost 5 digits

Bad hash function?

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

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Example: Suppose nt IDs,

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e.g. 260745918.

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How many buckets to choose → number of entries

Good hash function? → rightmost 5 digits

Bad hash function? → leftmost 5 digits

- put(key, value)
- get(key) Assignment Project Exam Help
- remove(key)
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If load factor is less than 1 and if h n is good, then operations are O(1) "in practice". This beats all potential map data structures we discussed last video.

If we have a bad hash, we can choose a different hash function.

- put(key, value)
- * get(key) Assignment Project Exam Help
- remove(key)

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- contains(value) ?
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- put(key, value)
- * get(key) Assignment Project Exam Help
- https://eduassistpro.github.io/
- contains(value)Add WeChat edu_assist_pro

We will need to look through each of the m buckets (i.e. search each linked list for that value)

- put(key, value)
- Assignment Project Exam Help
- contains(value)Add WeChat edu_assist_pro
- getKeys()
- getValues()

These last three methods all require traversing the hash table which takes time O(n+m) where n is the number of entries and m is the number of buckets.

JAVA HashMap<K,V> CLASS

In constructor, you can specify initial number *m* of buckets, and maximum load factor

maximum load factor
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(by default m = 16, and max load factor = 0.75)

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■ How is hash function specificated edu_assist_pro

JAVA HashMap<K,V> CLASS

In constructor, you can specify initial number *m* of buckets, and maximum load factor

Assignment Project Exam Help (by default m = 16, and max load factor = 0.75)

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■ How is hash function specificated edu_assist_pro

Use key's hashCode(), take absolute value, and compress it by taking mod of the number of buckets.

 $i \rightarrow |i| \mod m$

JAVA HashSet<E> CLASS

Similar to HashMap, but there are no values. Just use it to store a set of objects of some type. Operations:

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add(e)

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contains(e)

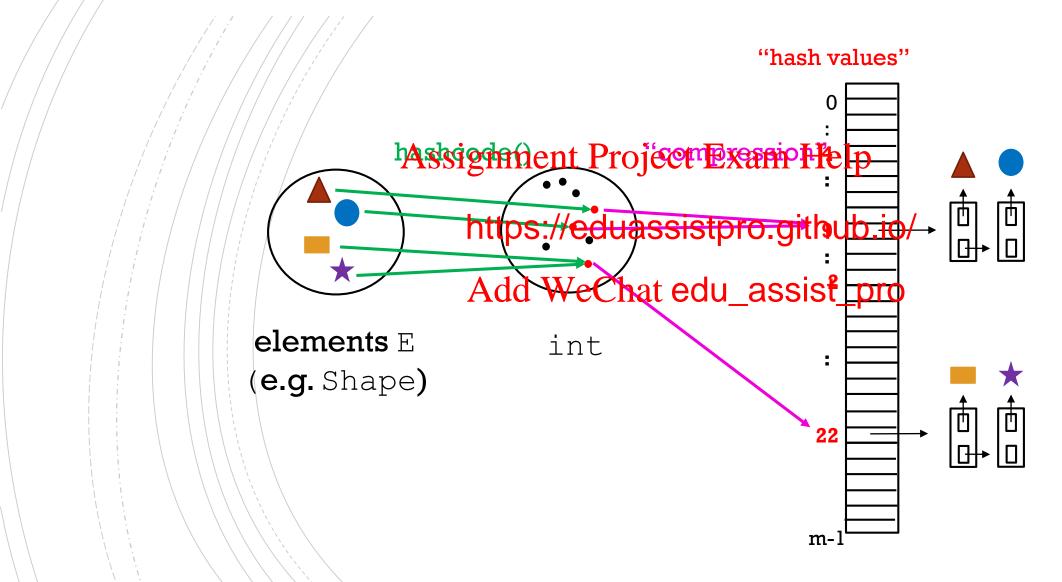
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remove(e)

• . . .

If hash function is good, then these operations are O(1). Note that this is not a list! There's no order in the elements and elements must be unique.

JAVA HashSet<E>





Assignment Project Exam Help In the next

Graphs

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