

Conditions:

Table Size: 11

Double Factor: 7,

hash function: $\text{hash}(\text{Key}) = \text{key}$,

value: $2 * \text{key}$.

****RANDOM ORDER****

5 414 138 111 25 35 67 59 37

Linear Probing:

1. $\text{hash}(5) = 5$, $5\%11 = 5$ so insert in position 5.
2. $\text{hash}(414) = 414$, $414\%11 = 7$ so insert in position 7.
3. $\text{hash}(138) = 138$, $138\%11 = 6$ so insert in position 6.
4. $\text{hash}(111) = 111$, $111\%11 = 1$ so insert in position 1.
5. $\text{hash}(25) = 25$, $25\%11 = 3$ so insert in position 3.
6. $\text{hash}(35) = 35$, $35\%11 = 2$ so insert in position 2.
7. $\text{hash}(67) = 67$, $67\%11 = 1$ so insert in position 1 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (1)
 - b. $(67+1)\%11 = 2$
 - c. collision (2)
 - d. $(68+1)\%11 = 3$
 - e. collision (3)
 - f. $(69+1)\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4
8. $\text{hash}(59) = 59$, $59\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (4)
 - b. $(59+1)\%11 = 5$
 - c. collision (5)
 - d. $(60+1)\%11 = 6$
 - e. collision (6)
 - f. $(61+1)\%11 = 7$
 - g. collision (7)
 - h. $(62+1)\%11 = 8$ so insert in position 8
9. $\text{hash}(37) = 37$, $37\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (8)
 - b. $(37+1)\%11 = 5$
 - c. collision (9)
 - d. $(38+1)\%11 = 6$
 - e. collision (10)
 - f. $(39+1)\%11 = 7$
 - g. collision (11)
 - h. $(40+1)\%11 = 8$

- i. collision (12)
- j. $(41+1)\%11 = 9$ so insert in position 9

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	111/222	35/70	25/50	67/134	5/10	138/276	414/828	59/118	37/74	

Storing Key Value Pairs

To put these numbers takes 12 collisions.

To retrieve these number takes the same 12 collisions.

Thus, Linear Probing takes **24 collisions**.

```
print table.size()==11
```

```
index=1 key=111 value=222
```

```
index=2 key=35 value=70
```

```
index=3 key=25 value=50
```

```
index=4 key=67 value=134
```

```
index=5 key=5 value=10
```

```
index=6 key=138 value=276
```

```
index=7 key=414 value=828
```

```
index=8 key=59 value=118
```

```
index=9 key=37 value=74
```

```
*** Linear probing Random Order End ***
```

Quadratic Probing:

1. hash (5) = 5, $5\%11 = 5$ so insert in position 5.
2. hash (414) = 414, $414\%11 = 7$ so insert in position 7.
3. hash (138) = 138, $138\%11 = 6$ so insert in position 6.
4. hash (111) = 111, $111\%11 = 1$ so insert in position 1.
5. hash (25) = 25, $25\%11 = 3$ so insert in position 3.
6. hash (35) = 35, $35\%11 = 2$ so insert in position 2.
7. hash (67) = 67, $67\%11 = 1$ so insert in position 1 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (1)
 - b. $(1+1*1)\%11 = 2$
 - c. collision (2)
 - d. $(1+2*2)\%11 = 5$
 - e. collision (3)
 - f. $(1+3*3)\%11 = 10$ so insert in position 10

8. hash (59) = 59, $59\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4.
9. hash (37) = 37, $37\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (4)
 - b. $(4+1*1)\%11 = 5$
 - c. collision (5)
 - d. $(4+2*2)\%11 = 8$ so insert in position 8

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	111/222	35/70	25/50	59/118	5/10	138/276	414/828	37/74		67/134

Storing Key Value Pairs

To put these numbers takes 5 collisions.

To retrieve these number takes the same 5 collisions.

Thus, Quadratic Probing takes **10 collisions**.

```
print table.size()==11
```

```
index=1 key=111 value=222
```

```
index=2 key=35 value=70
```

```
index=3 key=25 value=50
```

```
index=4 key=59 value=118
```

```
index=5 key=5 value=10
```

```
index=6 key=138 value=276
```

```
index=7 key=414 value=828
```

```
index=8 key=37 value=74
```

```
index=10 key=67 value=134
```

*** Quadratic probing Random Order End ***

Double Hashing Probing:

1. hash (5) = 5, $5\%11 = 5$ so insert in position 5.
2. hash (414) = 414, $414\%11 = 7$ so insert in position 7.
3. hash (138) = 138, $138\%11 = 6$ so insert in position 6.
4. hash (111) = 111, $111\%11 = 1$ so insert in position 1.
5. hash (25) = 25, $25\%11 = 3$ so insert in position 3.
6. hash (35) = 35, $35\%11 = 2$ so insert in position 2.
7. hash (67) = 67, $67\%11 = 1$ so insert in position 1 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (1)

- b. Check $(f(1,67)+1)\%11$, where $f(1,67)$ is $1*\text{hash2}(67)$ is $1*(7 - (67\%7)) = 1-4$ is 3, so index= $(3+1)\%11$ is 4, it is free, take the spot in position 4
8. hash (59) = 59, $59\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4 -> BAD.
- a. collision (2)
- b. Check $(f(1,59)+4)\%11$, where $f(1,59)$ is $1*\text{hash2}(59)$ is $1*(7 - (59\%7)) = 7-3$ is 4, so index= $(4+4)\%11$ is 3, it is free, take the spot in position 8
9. hash (37) = 37, $37\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4 -> BAD.
- a. collision (3)
- b. Check $(f(1,37)+4)\%11$, where $f(1,37)$ is $1*\text{hash2}(37)$ is $1*(7 - (37\%7)) = 7-2$ is 5, so index= $(5+4)\%11$ is 9, it is free, take the spot in position 9

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	111/222	35/70	25/50	67/134	5/10	138/276	414/828	59/118	37/74	

Storing Key Value Pairs

To put these numbers takes 3 collisions.

To retrieve these number takes the same 3 collisions.

Thus, Double Hashing Probing takes **6 collisions**.

```
print table.size()==11
```

```
index=1 key=111 value=222
```

```
index=2 key=35 value=70
```

```
index=3 key=25 value=50
```

```
index=4 key=67 value=134
```

```
index=5 key=5 value=10
```

```
index=6 key=138 value=276
```

```
index=7 key=414 value=828
```

```
index=8 key=59 value=118
```

```
index=10 key=37 value=74
```

```
*** Double probing Random Order End ***
```

ASCENDING ORDER:

5 25 35 37 59 67 111 138 414

Linear Probing:

1. hash (5) = 5, $5\%11 = 5$ so insert in position 5.
2. hash (25) = 25, $25\%11 = 3$ so insert in position 3.
3. hash (35) = 35, $35\%11 = 2$ so insert in position 2.
4. hash (37) = 37, $37\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4
5. hash (59) = 59, $59\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (1)
 - b. $(59+1)\%11 = 5$
 - c. collision (2)
 - d. $(60+1)\%11 = 6$ so insert in position 6.
6. hash (67) = 67, $67\%11 = 1$ so insert in position 1
7. hash (111) = 111, $111\%11 = 1$ so insert in position 1 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (3)
 - b. $(111+1)\%11 = 2$
 - c. collision (4)
 - d. $(112+1)\%11 = 3$
 - e. collision (5)
 - f. $(113+1)\%11 = 4$
 - g. collision (6)
 - h. $(114+1)\%11 = 5$
 - i. collision (7)
 - j. $(115+1)\%11 = 6$
 - k. collision (8)
 - l. $(116+1)\%11 = 7$ so insert in position 7.
8. hash (138) = 138, $138\%11 = 6$ so insert in position 6 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (9)
 - b. $(138+1)\%11 = 7$
 - c. collision (10)
 - d. $(139+1)\%11 = 8$ so insert in position 8.
9. hash (414) = 414, $414\%11 = 7$ so insert in position 7.
 - a. collision (11)
 - b. $(414+1)\%11 = 8$
 - c. collision (12)
 - d. $(415+1)\%11 = 9$ so insert in position 9

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	67/134	35/70	25/50	37/74	5/10	59/118	111/222	138/276	414/828	

Storing Key Value Pairs

To put these numbers takes 12 collisions.

To retrieve these number takes the same 12 collisions.

Thus, Linear Probing takes **24 collisions**.

```
print table.size()==11
```

```
index=1 key=67 value=134
```

```
index=2 key=35 value=70
```

```
index=3 key=25 value=50
```

```
index=4 key=37 value=74
```

```
index=5 key=5 value=10
```

```
index=6 key=59 value=118
```

```
index=7 key=111 value=222
```

```
index=8 key=138 value=276
```

```
index=9 key=414 value=828
```

*** Linear probing Ascending Order End ***

Quadratic Probing:

1. hash (5) = 5, $5\%11 = 5$ so insert in position 5.
2. hash (25) = 25, $25\%11 = 3$ so insert in position 3.
3. hash (35) = 35, $35\%11 = 2$ so insert in position 2.
4. hash (37) = 37, $37\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4
5. hash (59) = 59, $59\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (1)
 - b. $(4+1*1)\%11 = 5$
 - c. collision (2)
 - d. $(4+2*2)\%11 = 8$ so insert in position 8
6. hash (67) = 67, $67\%11 = 1$ so insert in position 1.
7. hash (111) = 111, $111\%11 = 1$ so insert in position 1 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (3)
 - b. $(1+1*1)\%11 = 2$
 - c. collision (4)
 - d. $(1+2*2)\%11 = 5$
 - e. collision (5)
 - f. $(1+3*3)\%11 = 10$ so insert in position 10
8. hash (138) = 138, $138\%11 = 6$ so insert in position 6.
9. hash (414) = 414, $414\%11 = 7$ so insert in position 7.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	67/134	35/70	25/50	37/74	5/10	138/276	414/828	59/118		111/222

Storing Key Value Pairs

To put these numbers takes 5 collisions.

To retrieve these number takes the same 5 collisions.

Thus, Quadratic Probing takes **10 collisions**.

```
print table.size()==11
```

```
index=1 key=67 value=134
```

```
index=2 key=35 value=70
```

```
index=3 key=25 value=50
```

```
index=4 key=37 value=74
```

```
index=5 key=5 value=10
```

```
index=6 key=138 value=276
```

```
index=7 key=414 value=828
```

```
index=8 key=59 value=118
```

```
index=10 key=111 value=222
```

```
*** Quadratic probing Ascending Order End ***
```

Double Hashing Probing:

1. hash (5) = 5, $5\%11 = 5$ so insert in position 5.
2. hash (25) = 25, $25\%11 = 3$ so insert in position 3.
3. hash (35) = 35, $35\%11 = 2$ so insert in position 2.
4. hash (37) = 37, $37\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4
5. hash (59) = 59, $59\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (1)
 - b. Check $(f(1,59)+4)\%11$, where $f(1,59)$ is $1*\text{hash2}(59)$ is $1*(7 - (59\%7)) = 7-3$ is 4, so index= $(4+4)\%11$ is 8, it is free, take the spot in position 8
6. hash (67) = 67, $67\%11 = 1$ so insert in position 1.
7. hash (111) = 111, $111\%11 = 1$ so insert in position 1 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (2)
 - b. Check $(f(1,111)+1)\%11$, where $f(1,111)$ is $1*\text{hash2}(111)$ is $1*(7 - (111\%7)) = 7-6$ is 1, so index= $(1+1)\%11$ is 2
 - c. collision (3)
 - d. Check $(f(2,111)+1)\%11$, where $f(2,111)$ is $2*\text{hash2}(111)$ is $2*(7 - (111\%7)) = 2*(7-6)$ is 2, so index= $(2+1)\%11$ is 3
 - e. collision (4)
 - f. Check $(f(3,111)+1)\%11$, where $f(3,111)$ is $3*\text{hash2}(111)$ is $3*(7 - (111\%7)) = 3*(7-6)$ is 3, so index= $(3+1)\%11$ is 4
 - g. collision (5)
 - h. Check $(f(4,111)+1)\%11$, where $f(4,111)$ is $4*\text{hash2}(111)$ is $4*(7 - (111\%7)) = 4*(7-6)$ is 4, so index= $(4+1)\%11$ is 5
 - i. collision (6)

- j. Check $(f(5,111)+1)\%11$, where $f(5,111)$ is $5*\text{hash2}(111)$ is $5*(7 - (111\%7)) = 5*(7-6)$ is 5, so
index= $(5+1)\%11$ is 6 so insert in position 6
8. hash (138) = 138, $138\%11 = 6$ so insert in position 6 -> BAD.
- collision (7)
 - Check $(f(1,138)+6)\%11$, where $f(1,138)$ is $1*\text{hash2}(138)$ is $1*(7 - (138\%7)) = 7-5$ is 2, so index=
 $(2+6)\%11$ is 8
 - collision (8)
 - Check $(f(2,138)+6)\%11$, where $f(2,138)$ is $2*\text{hash2}(138)$ is $2*(7 - (138\%7)) = 2*(7-5)$ is 4, so
index= $(4+6)\%11$ is 10 so insert in position 10
9. hash (414) = 414, $414\%11 = 5$ so insert in position 7.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	67/134	35/70	25/50	37/74	5/10	111/222	414/828	59/118		138/276

Storing Key Value Pairs

To put these numbers takes 8 collisions.

To retrieve these number takes the same 8 collisions.

Thus, Double Hashing Probing takes **16 collisions**.

```
print table.size()==11
```

```
index=1 key=67 value=134
```

```
index=2 key=35 value=70
```

```
index=3 key=25 value=50
```

```
index=4 key=37 value=74
```

```
index=5 key=5 value=10
```

```
index=6 key=111 value=222
```

```
index=7 key=414 value=828
```

```
index=8 key=59 value=118
```

```
index=10 key=138 value=276
```

```
*** Double probing Ascending Order End ***
```


DESCENDING ORDER:

414 138 111 67 59 37 35 25 5

Linear Probing:

1. hash (414) = 414, $414\%11 = 7$ so insert in position 7.
2. hash (138) = 138, $138\%11 = 6$ so insert in position 6.
3. hash (111) = 111, $111\%11 = 1$ so insert in position 1.
4. hash (67) = 67, $67\%11 = 1$ so insert in position 1 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (1)
 - b. $(67+1)\%11 = 2$ so insert in position 2.
5. hash (59) = 59, $59\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4.
6. hash (37) = 37, $37\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (2)
 - b. $(37+1)\%11 = 5$ so insert in position 5.
7. hash (35) = 35, $35\%11 = 2$ so insert in position 2 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (3)
 - b. $(35+1)\%11 = 3$ so insert in position 3.
8. hash (25) = 25, $25\%11 = 3$ so insert in position 3 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (4)
 - b. $(25+1)\%11 = 4$ so insert in position 4.
 - c. collision (5)
 - d. $(26+1)\%11 = 5$ so insert in position 5.
 - e. collision (6)
 - f. $(27+1)\%11 = 6$ so insert in position 6.
 - g. collision (7)
 - h. $(28+1)\%11 = 7$ so insert in position 7.
 - i. collision (8)
 - j. $(29+1)\%11 = 8$ so insert in position 8 so insert in position 8.
9. hash (5) = 5, $5\%11 = 5$ so insert in position 5.
 - a. collision (9)
 - b. $(5+1)\%11 = 6$ so insert in position 6.
 - c. collision (10)
 - d. $(6+1)\%11 = 7$ so insert in position 7.
 - e. collision (11)
 - f. $(7+1)\%11 = 8$ so insert in position 8.
 - g. collision (12)
 - h. $(8+1)\%11 = 9$ so insert in position 9 so insert in position 9.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	111/222	67/134	35/70	59/118	37/74	138/276	414/828	25/50	5/10	

Storing Key Value Pairs

To put these numbers takes 12 collisions.

To retrieve these number takes the same 12 collisions.

Thus, Linear Probing takes **24 collisions**.

print table.size()=11

index=1 key=111 value=222

index=2 key=67 value=134

index=3 key=35 value=70

index=4 key=59 value=118

index=5 key=37 value=74

index=6 key=138 value=276

index=7 key=414 value=828

index=8 key=25 value=50

index=9 key=5 value=10

*** Linear probing Descending Order End ***

Quadratic Probing:

1. hash (414) = 414, $414 \% 11 = 7$ so insert in position 7.
2. hash (138) = 138, $138 \% 11 = 6$ so insert in position 6.
3. hash (111) = 111, $111 \% 11 = 1$ so insert in position 1.
4. hash (67) = 67, $67 \% 11 = 1$ so insert in position 1 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (1)
 - b. $(1+1*1) \% 11 = 2$ so insert in position 2.
5. hash (59) = 59, $59 \% 11 = 4$ so insert in position 4.
6. hash (37) = 37, $37 \% 11 = 4$ so insert in position 4 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (2)
 - b. $(4+1*1) \% 11 = 5$ so insert in position 5.
7. hash (35) = 35, $35 \% 11 = 2$ so insert in position 2 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (3)
 - b. $(2+1*1) \% 11 = 3$ so insert in position 3.
8. hash (25) = 25, $25 \% 11 = 3$ so insert in position 3 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (4)
 - b. $(3+1*1) \% 11 = 4$.
 - c. collision (5)
 - d. $(3+2*2) \% 11 = 7$.
 - e. collision (6)
 - f. $(3+3*3) \% 11 = 1$.
 - g. collision (7)
 - h. $(3+4*4) \% 11 = 8$ so insert in position 8.
9. hash (5) = 5, $5 \% 11 = 5$ so insert in position 5 -> BAD.
 - a. collision (8)
 - b. $(5+1*1) \% 11 = 6$ so insert in position 6.
 - c. collision (9)
 - d. $(5+2*2) \% 11 = 9$ so insert in position 9.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	111/222	67/134	35/70	59/118	37/74	138/276	414/828	25/50	5/10	

Storing Key Value Pairs

To put these numbers takes 9 collisions.

To retrieve these number takes the same 9 collisions.

Thus, Quadratic Probing takes **18 collisions**.

print table.size()=11

index=1 key=111 value=222

index=2 key=67 value=134

index=3 key=35 value=70

index=4 key=59 value=118

index=5 key=37 value=74

index=6 key=138 value=276

index=7 key=414 value=828

index=8 key=25 value=50

index=9 key=5 value=10

*** Quadratic probing Descending Order End ***

Double Hashing Probing:

- hash (414) = 414, $414 \% 11 = 5$ so insert in position 7.
- hash (138) = 138, $138 \% 11 = 6$ so insert in position 6.
- hash (111) = 111, $111 \% 11 = 1$ so insert in position 1.
- hash (67) = 67, $67 \% 11 = 1$ so insert in position 1 -> BAD.
 - collision (1)
 - Check $(f(1,67)+1) \% 11$, where $f(1,67)$ is $1 * \text{hash2}(67)$ is $1 * (7 - (67 \% 7)) = 7 - 4$ is 3, so index= $(3+1) \% 11$ is 4, it is free, take the spot in position 4.
- hash (59) = 59, $59 \% 11 = 4$ so insert in position 4 -> BAD.
 - collision (2)
 - Check $(f(1,59)+4) \% 11$, where $f(1,59)$ is $1 * \text{hash2}(59)$ is $1 * (7 - (59 \% 7)) = 7 - 3$ is 4, so index= $(4+4) \% 11$ is 9, it is free, take the spot in position 8
- hash (37) = 37, $37 \% 11 = 4$ so insert in position 4 -> BAD.
 - collision (3)

- b. Check $(f(1,37)+4)\%11$, where $f(1,37)$ is $1*\text{hash2}(37)$ is $1*(7 - (37\%7)) = 7 - 2$ is 5, so index=
 $(5+4)\%11$ is 9, it is free, take the spot in position 9
7. hash (35) = 35, $35\%11 = 2$ so insert in position 2.
 8. hash (25) = 25, $25\%11 = 3$ so insert in position 3.
 9. hash (5) = 5, $5\%11 = 5$ so insert in position 5.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	111/222	35/70	25/50	67/134	5/10	138/276	414/828	59/118	37/74	

Storing Key Value Pairs

To put these numbers takes 3 collisions.

To retrieve these number takes the same 3 collisions.

Thus, Double Hashing Probing takes **6 collisions**.

```
print table.size()==11
```

```
index=1 key=111 value=222
```

```
index=2 key=35 value=70
```

```
index=3 key=25 value=50
```

```
index=4 key=67 value=134
```

```
index=5 key=5 value=10
```

```
index=6 key=138 value=276
```

```
index=7 key=414 value=828
```

```
index=8 key=59 value=118
```

```
index=9 key=37 value=74
```

```
*** Double probing Descending Order End ***
```