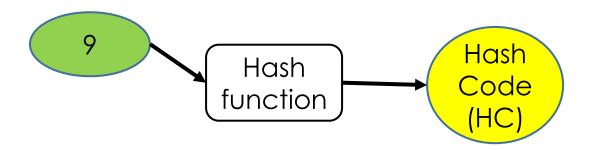
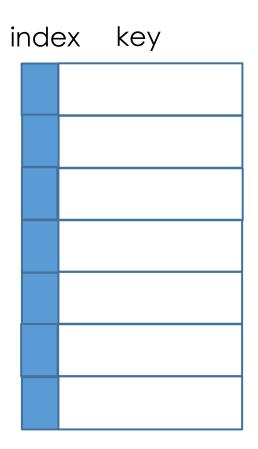
Hash Tables: Collisions

By the end of this video you will be able to...

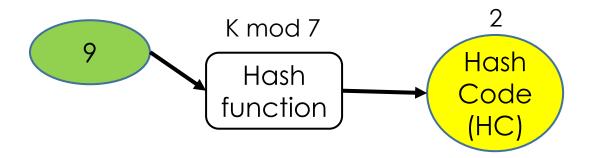
- Describe alternative methods for handling collisions in a Hash Table
- Identify other challenges associated with Hash Tables

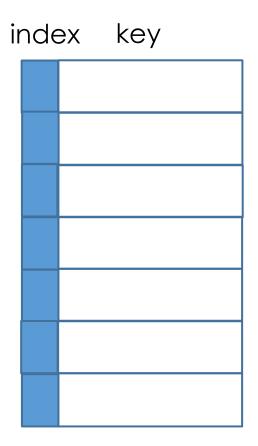
Hash Table Insert

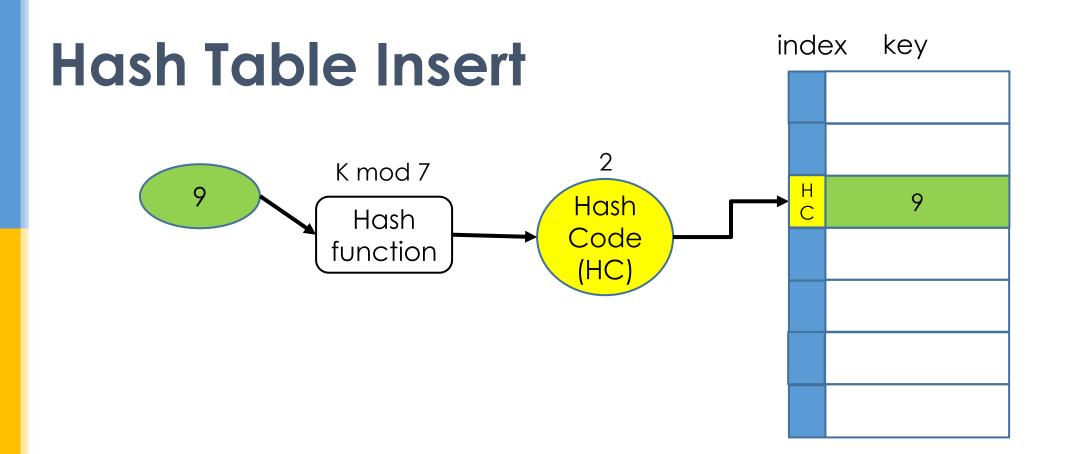




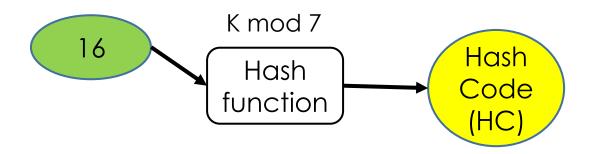
Hash Table Insert

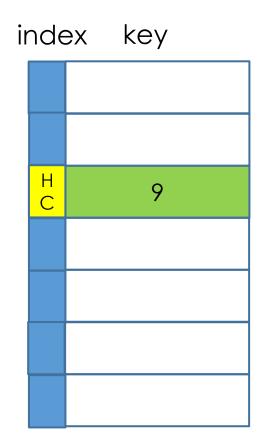


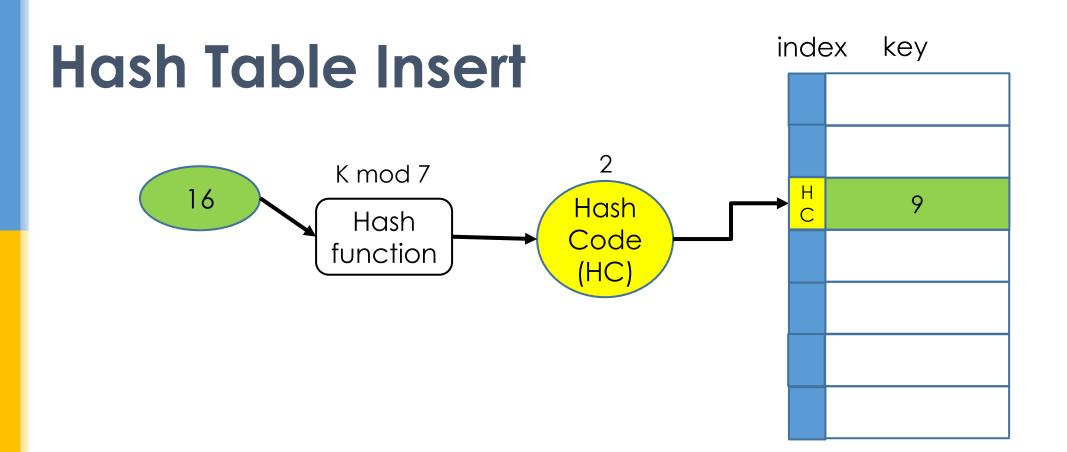


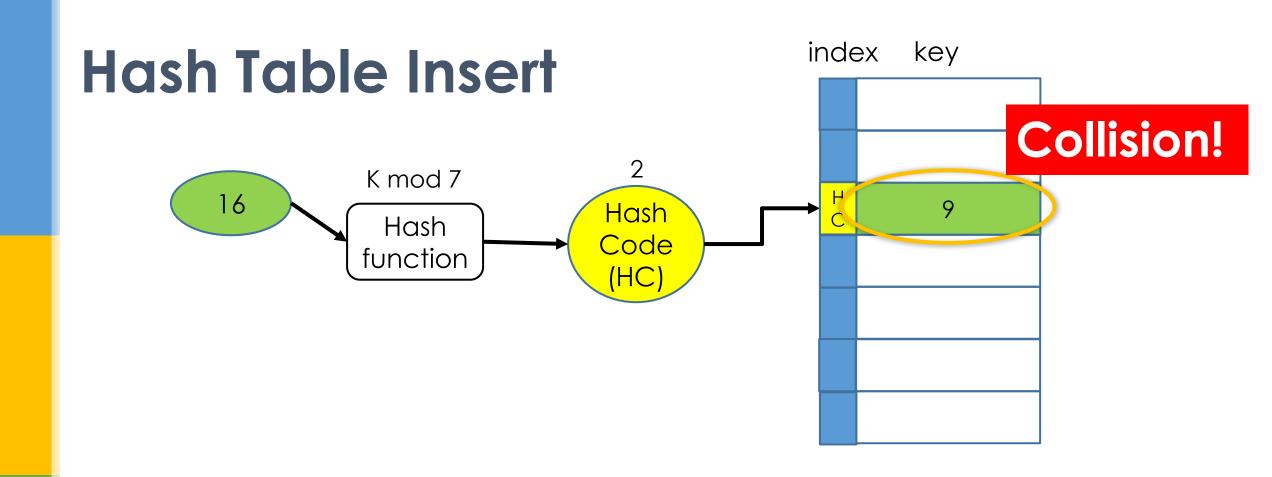


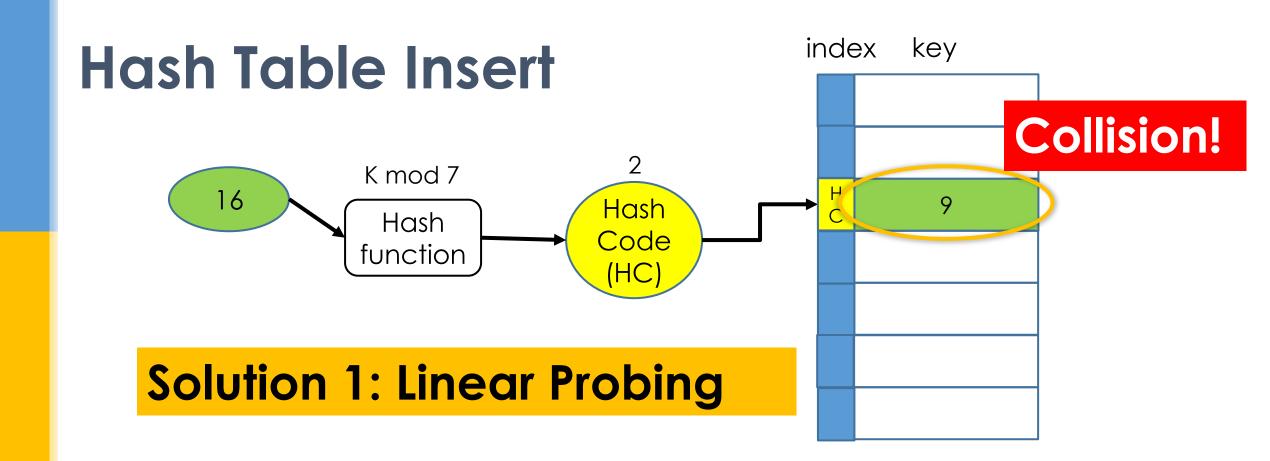
Hash Table Insert

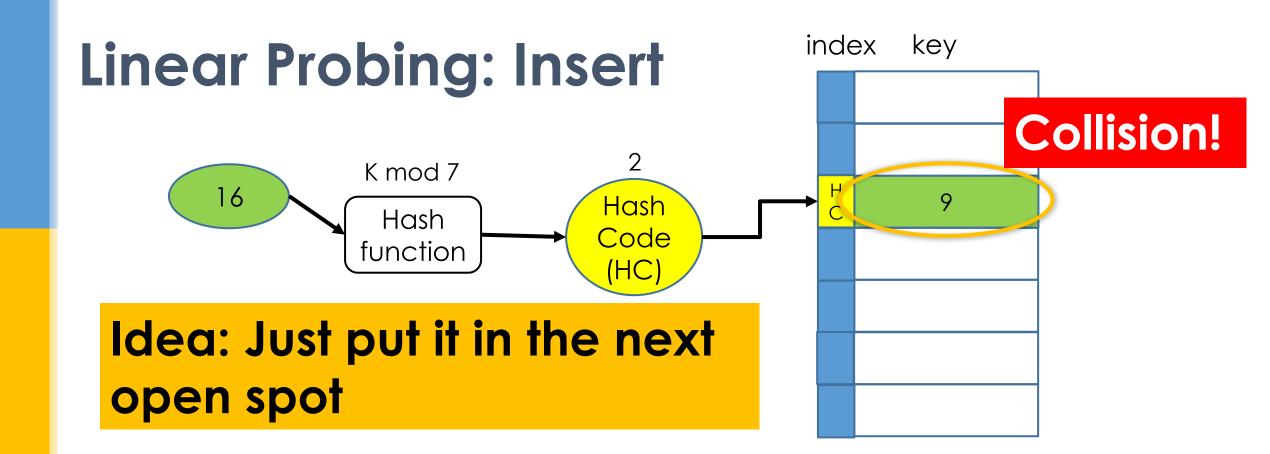


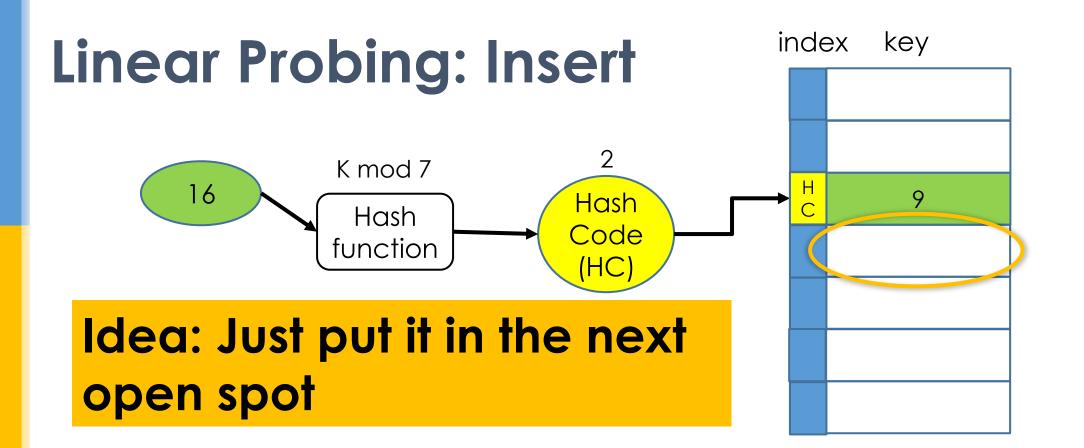


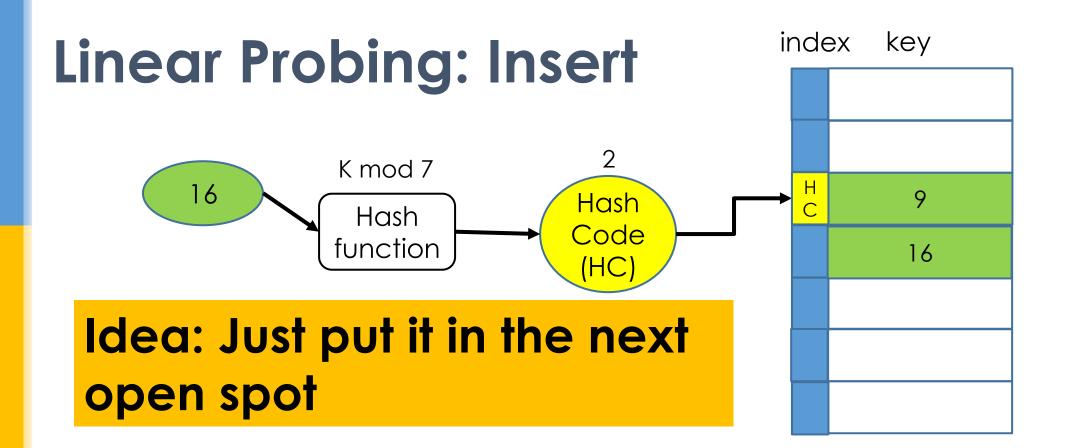


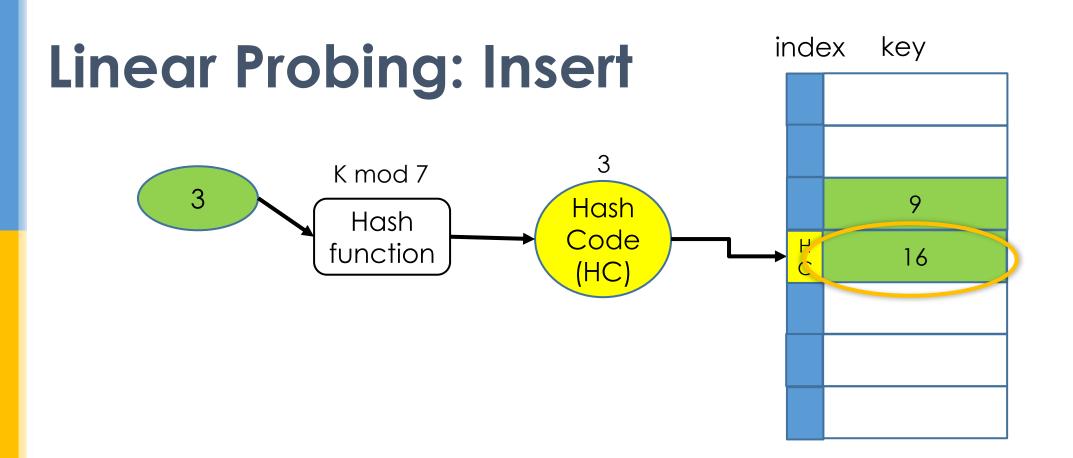


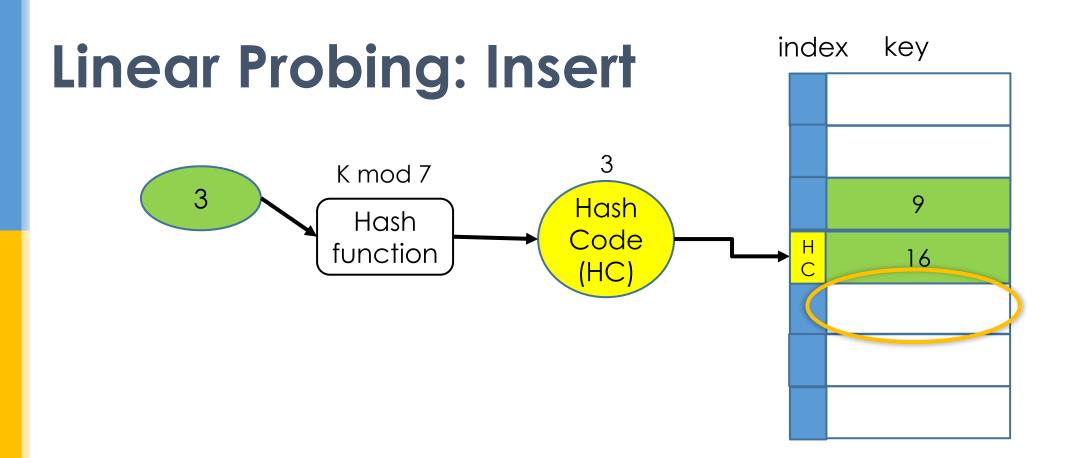


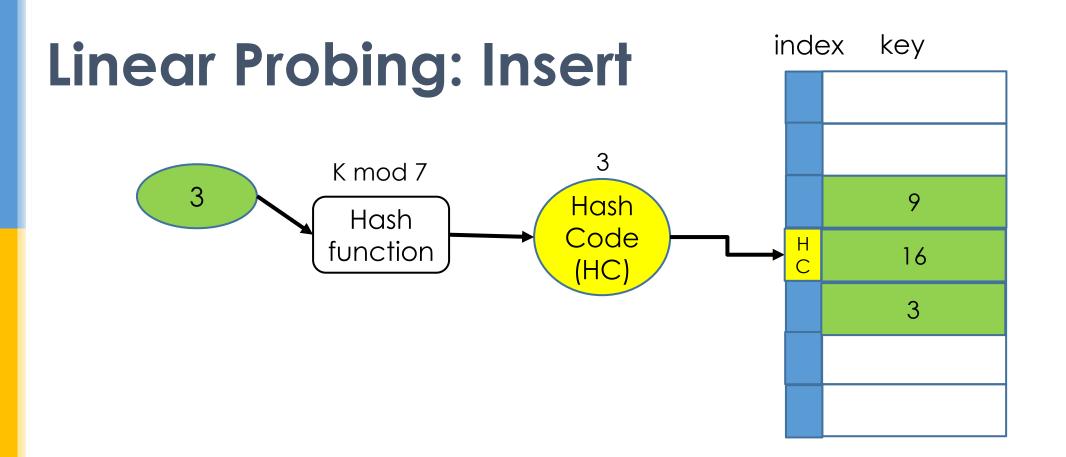


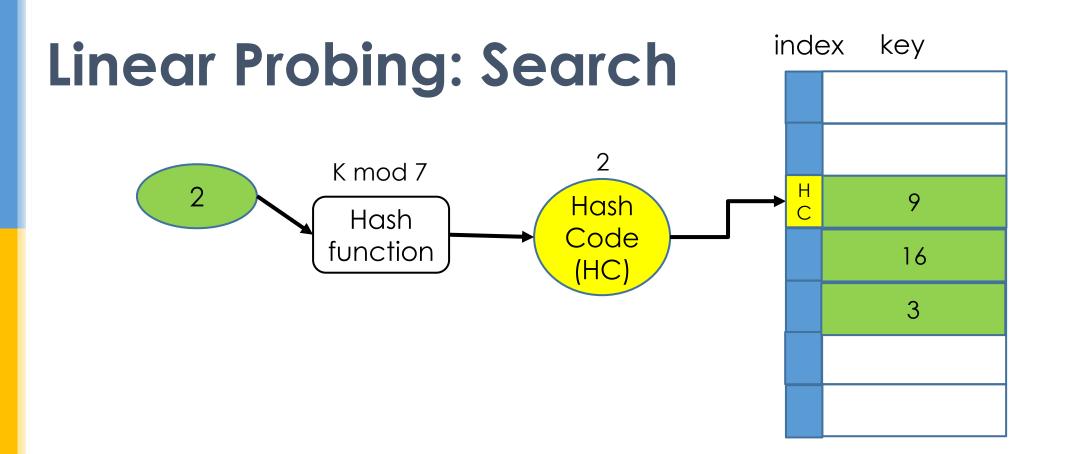


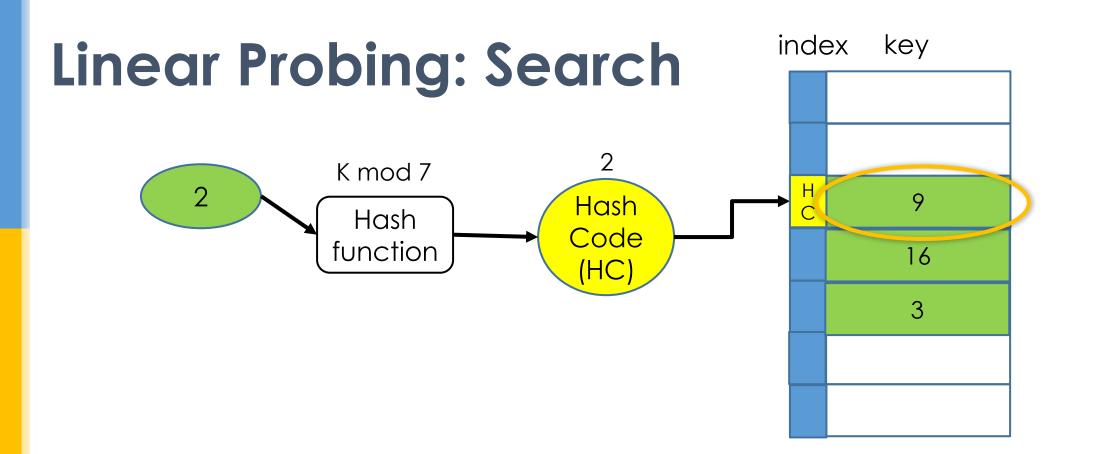


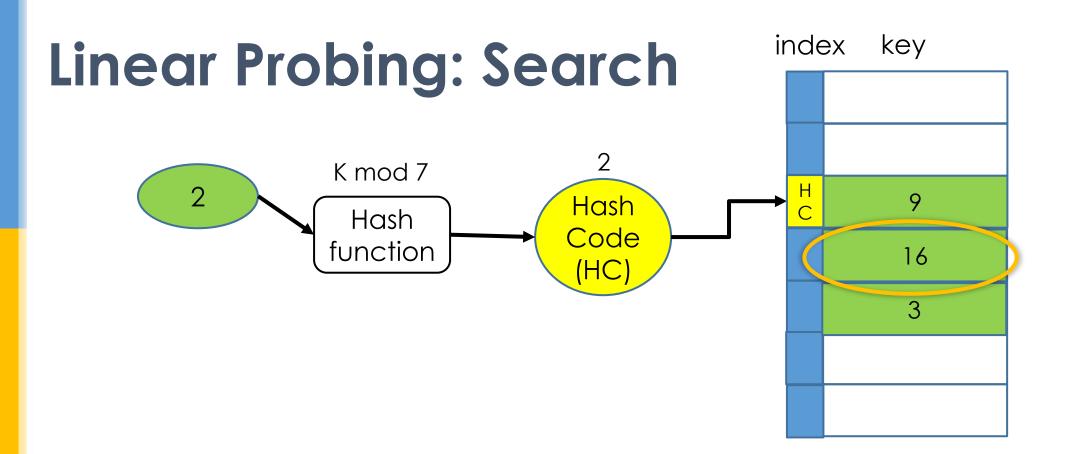


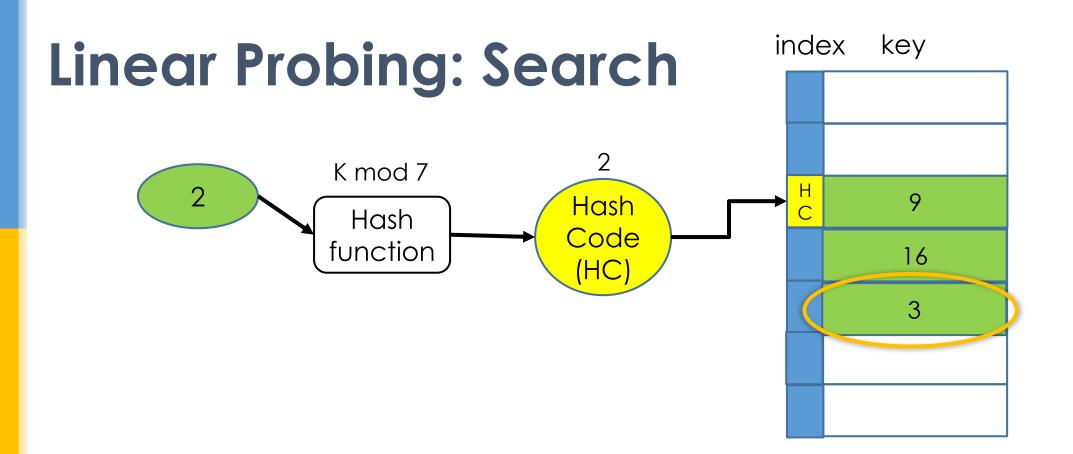


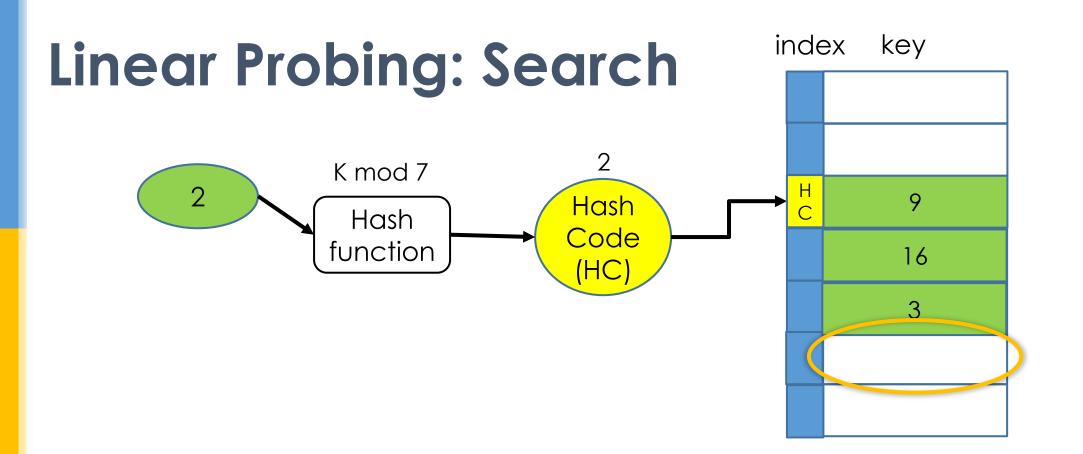




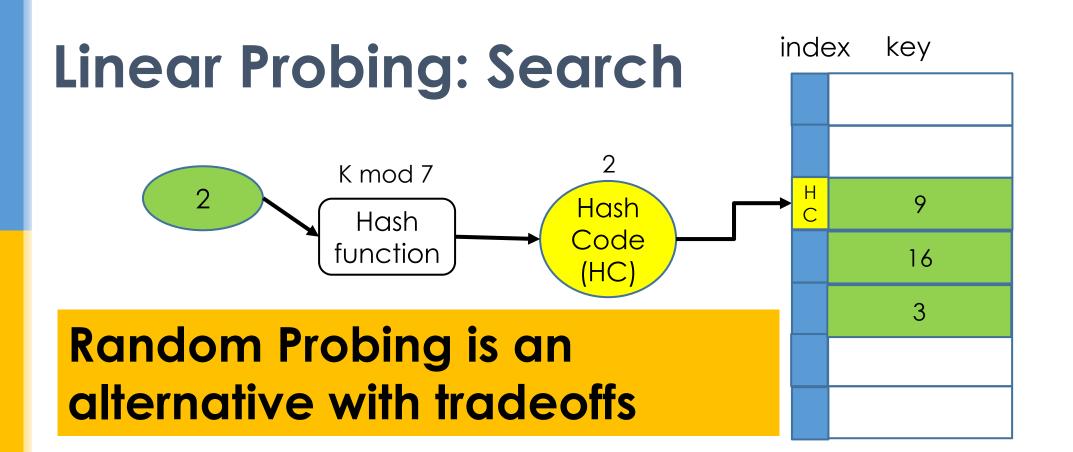


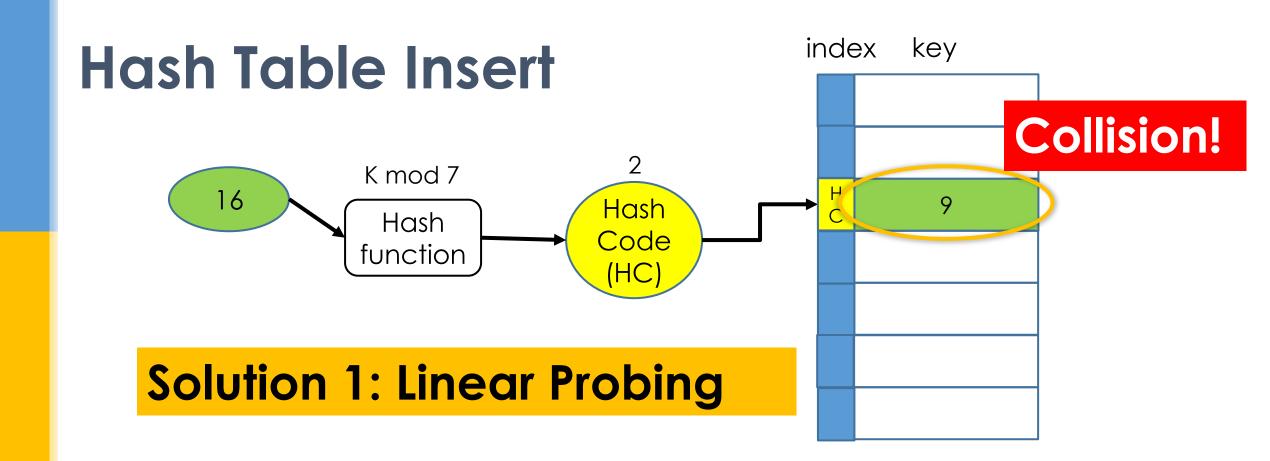


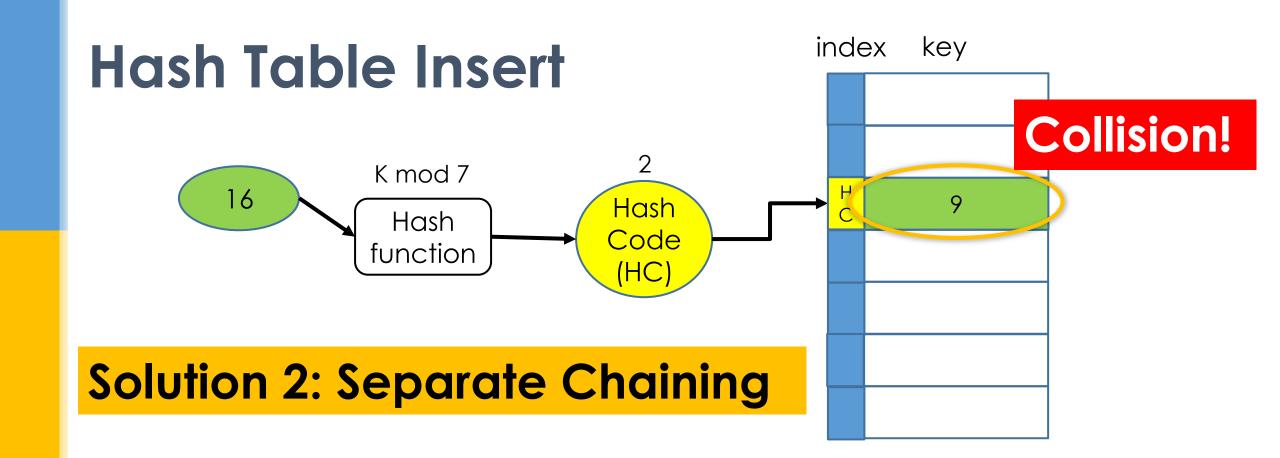


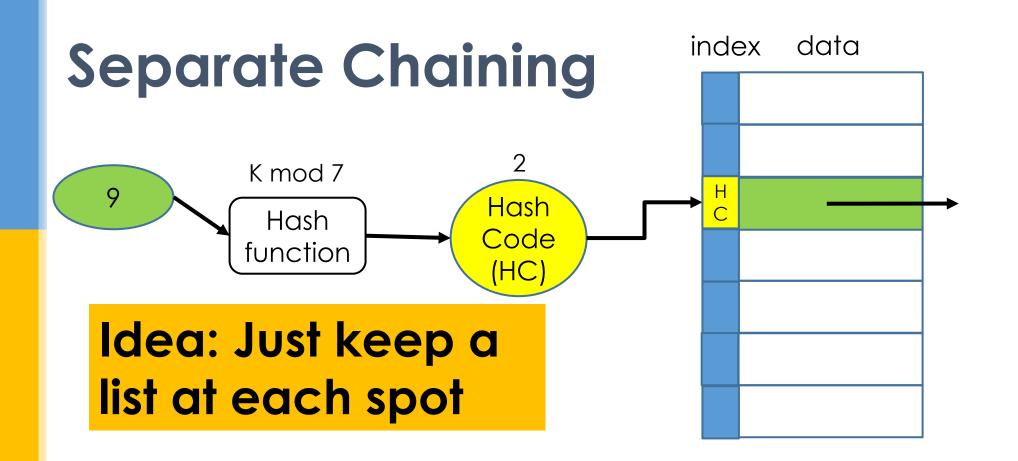


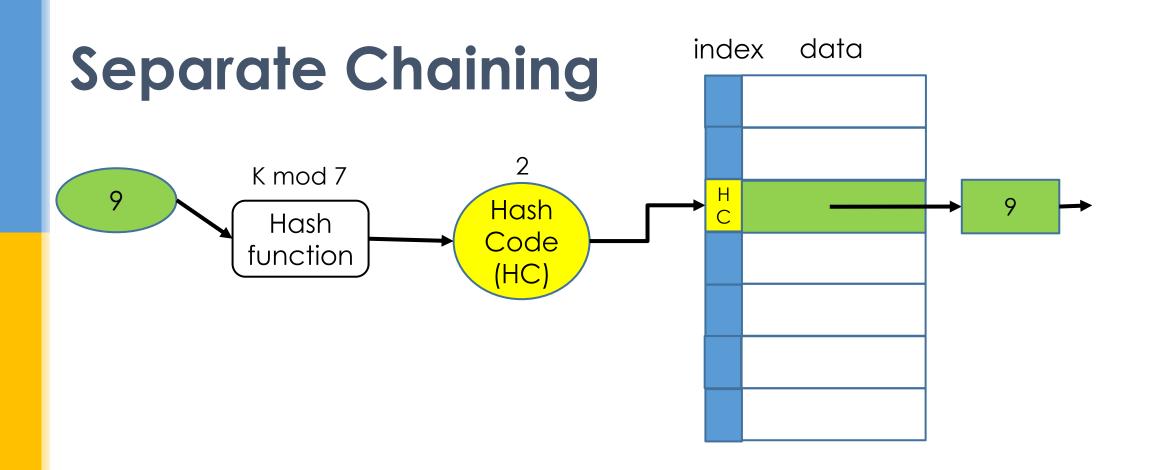
index key Linear Probing: Search K mod 7 Hash Hash Code function 16 Linear Probing can struggle as the hash table starts getting full

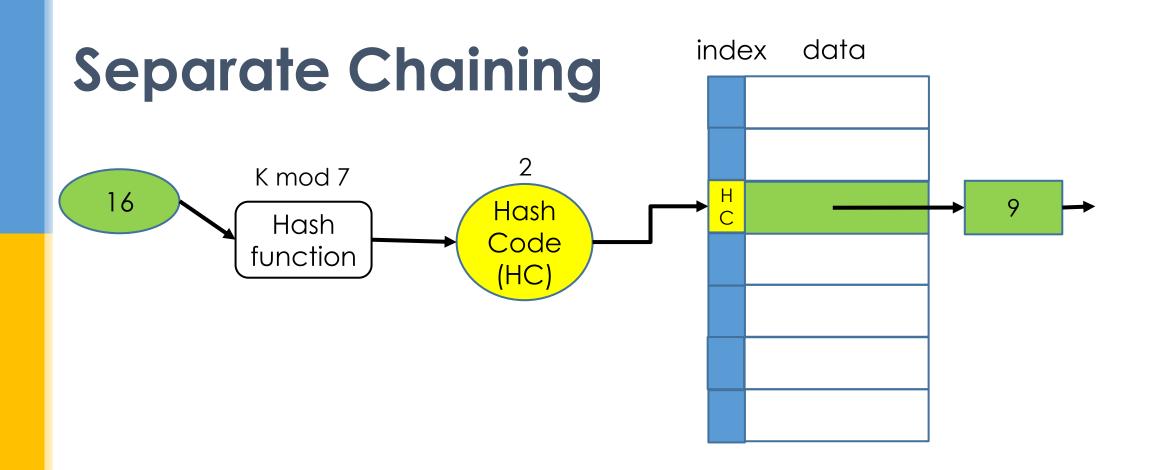


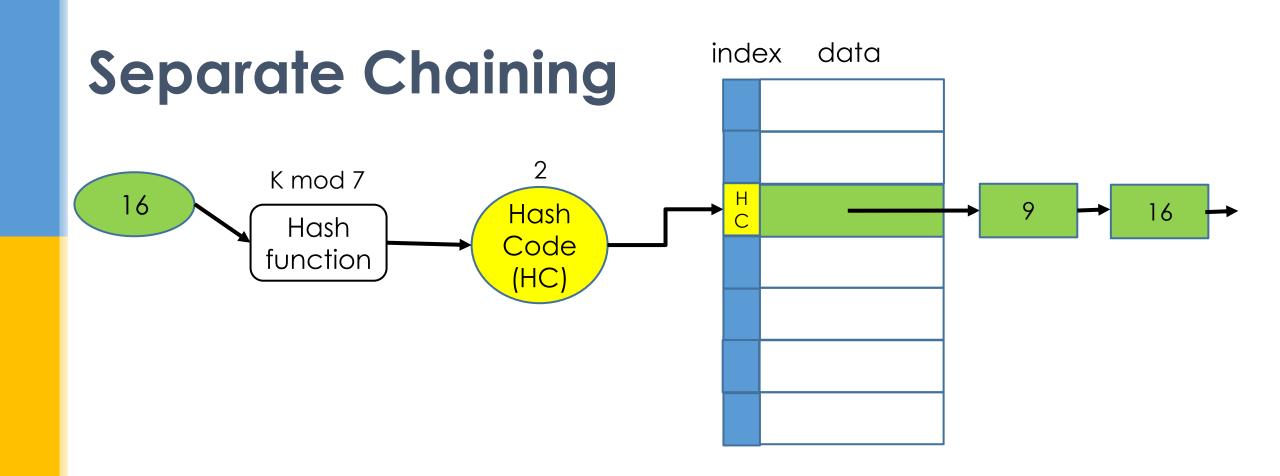


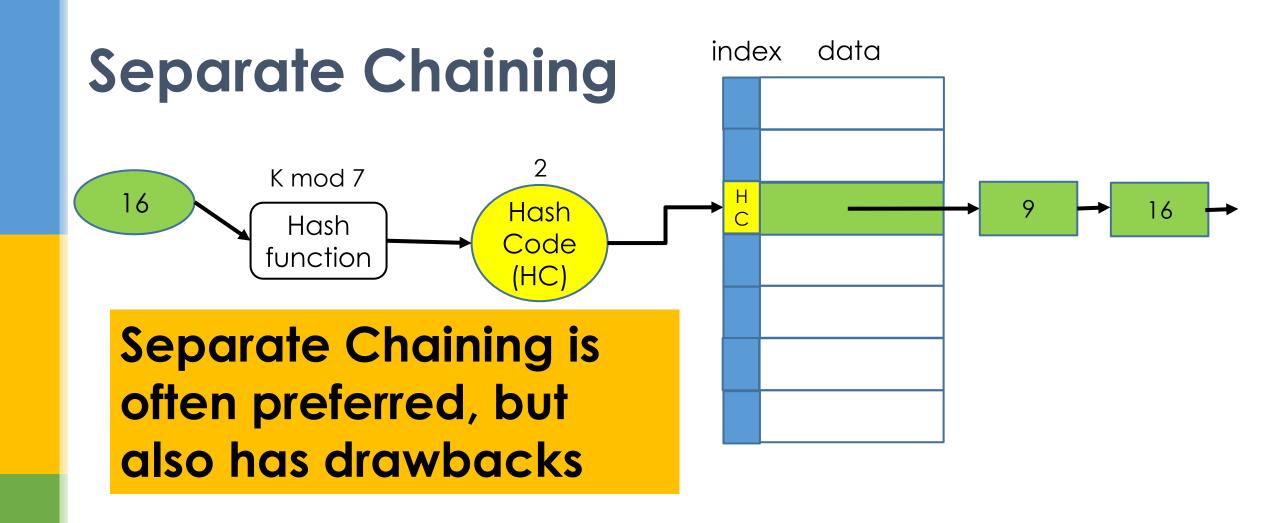












Challenge 1: Resizing

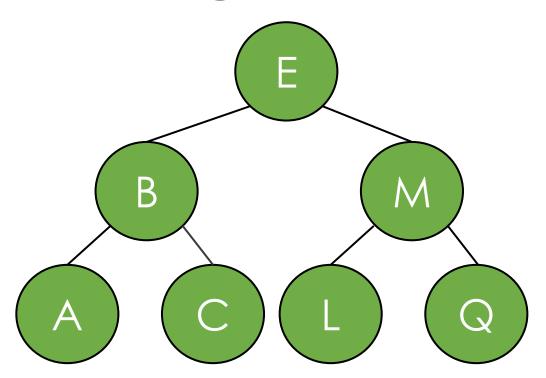
When a hash table gets too full, the best thing to do is resize it.

Challenge 1: Resizing

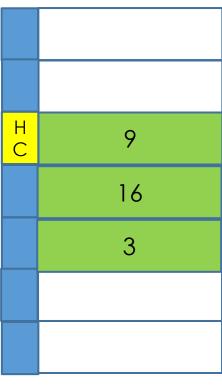
When a hash table gets too full, the best thing to do is resize it.

Requires you create a new table, new hash function, and reinsert everything!

Challenge 2: Ordering data



index key



Hash Table Implications



Average: O(1) lookup, insert, and remove



Resizing costs
No data ordering

Summary

- We've looked at solving collisions with:
 - Linear Probing
 - Separate Chaining
- Seen additional Hash Table challenges
- Next, we'll look at using Hash Tables in Java