Report for Final-term Lab: Hashmap

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1 实验背景

HashMap 是一种非常实用的数据结构,它通过哈希函数将键映射到存储位置,从而实现快速查找。在实际开发中,HashMap 被广泛应用于各种场景,如缓存、数据库索引、符号表等。掌握 HashMap 的实现原理和使用方法,对于解决实际问题具有重要意义。

Background

HashMap is a very practical data structure that maps keys to storage locations using hash functions to achieve fast lookup. In practical development, HashMap is widely used in various scenarios such as caching, database indexing, symbol tables, and more. Understanding the implementation principles and usage of HashMap is crucial for solving practical problems.

2 实验目标

尽管标准模板库(STL)提供了 std::unordered_map 作为哈希表的实现方式,但本实验旨在通过手动实现一个符合 STL 风格的哈希表类,帮助深入理解哈希表的工作原理及其在面向对象编程中的应用。具体目标如下:

- 1. 实现一个模板类 HashMap, 支持泛型的键类型 K 和映射值类型 M, 且支持一个自定义哈希函数 H;
- 2. 设计的 HashMap 接口应尽可能与 STL 中的 std::unordered_map 保持一致;
- 3. 实现支持范围遍历的迭代器,使得用户可以像使用标准容器一样对 HashMap 进行遍历操作;
- 4. 支持使用 Lambda 表达式作为键的哈希函数,允许用户自定义哈希函数;
- 5. 实现一个简单的测试程序,验证 HashMap 的基本功能和性能。(//TODO: 是否需要使用 gtest 等现代测试框架?);
- 6. 提供命令行用户界面,以便用户可以方便地与 HashMap 进行交互,添加、删除和查询键值对。

Objectives

Although the Standard Template Library (STL) provides std::unordered_map as a hash table implementation, this experiment aims to manually implement an STL-style HashMap class to deepen understanding of hash table workings and its applications in object-oriented programming. The specific objectives are as follows:

- 1. Implement a template class HashMap that supports generic key type K and mapped type M, with a custom hash function H.
- 2. Design the HashMap interface to be as consistent as possible with STL's std::unordered_map.
- 3. Develop iterators that support range traversal, so users can iterate over the HashMap like standard containers.

- 4. Allow lambda expressions for key hash functions, enabling users to define their own hash functions.
- 5. Implement a simple test program to verify the basic functionalities and performance of the HashMap. (//TODO: Should modern testing frameworks like gtest be used?)
- 6. Provide a command-line interface to easily interact with the HashMap for adding, deleting, and querying key-value pairs.

3 实验环境

本实验在以下环境中进行:

- 操作系统: Alibaba Cloud Linux 3.2104 U10 (OpenAnolis Edition)
- 编程语言: C++ 17
- 开发工具: Visual Studio Code
- 项目仓库: https://github.com/LeSiIence/scu_hash_map(在2025年5月28日前可能是私有仓库)

Experiment Environment

The experiment was conducted in the following environment:

- Operating System: Alibaba Cloud Linux 3.2104 U10 (OpenAnolis Edition)
- Programming Language: C++ 17
- Development Tool: Visual Studio Code
- Project Repository: https://github.com/LeSiIence/scu_hash_map (may be private before May 28, 2025)

4 实验步骤

- 1. 搭建项目结构,包括源代码目录、测试目录等;
- 2. 实现 HashMap 类的基本功能,包括插入、删除、查找等;
- 3. 编写单元测试,验证 HashMap 的功能和性能;
- 4. 优化 HashMap 的性能,包括哈希函数的选择、冲突解决策略等;
- 5. 完善命令行用户界面,提供友好的交互体验。

Experimental Steps

- 1. Set up the project structure, including source code and test directories.
- 2. Implement the basic functionalities of the HashMap class, including insertion, deletion, and lookup.

- 3. Write unit tests to verify the functionality and performance of the HashMap.
- 4. Optimize the performance of the HashMap by choosing appropriate hash functions and collision resolution strategies.
- 5. Enhance the command-line interface to provide a user-friendly interactive experience.

5 类设计思路说明

本实验设计的 HashMap 使用链地址法处理冲突,底层使用一个动态数组(vector)保存桶(bucket),每个桶是一个键值对链表。HashMap 使用模板参数支持自定义键类型、值类型和哈希函数,使其具有良好的通用性。

- 数据结构: 使用 std::vector<std::list<Node>> 存储桶数组。每个 Node 结构包含键、值、状态等信息。
- 哈希函数: 使用模板参数 H, 默认采用 std::hash<K>, 用户可以自定义或使用 lambda。
- 核心接口: 实现了 insert、erase、find、operator[]、clear 等 STL 常用接口。
- 迭代器设计:设计内部类 HashMap::iterator 实现前向迭代器,用于支持范围 for 循环。
- 扩容策略: 当负载因子超过阈值(如 0.75)时,自动扩容为下一个质数大小,触发 rehash 操作。
- 异常处理: 查找失败返回 end(), 插入失败返回 false。对非法操作使用断言或异常保证安全性。

Class Design Clarification

The HashMap designed in this experiment uses the chaining method to handle collisions, with a dynamic array (vector) as the underlying structure to store buckets, each bucket being a linked list of key-value pairs. The HashMap uses template parameters to support custom key types, value types, and hash functions, giving it good versatility.

- Data Structure: Uses std::vector<std::list<Node>> to store the bucket array. Each Node structure contains information such as key, value, and state.
- Hash Function: Uses template parameter H, defaults to std::hash<K>, but users can customize or use lambdas.
- Core Interfaces: Implements common STL interfaces such as insert, erase, find, operator[], clear, etc.
- Iterator Design: Designs the internal class HashMap::iterator to implement a forward iterator, supporting range-based for loops.
- Resizing Strategy: When the load factor exceeds a threshold (e.g., 0.75), automatically resizes to the next prime number size, triggering a rehash operation.
- Exception Handling: Failed lookups return end(), failed insertions return false. Uses assertions or exceptions for illegal operations to ensure safety.

6 测试结果和分析

在本实验中,我们对 HashMap 的基本功能进行了全面的测试,包括插入、删除、查找等操作。测试结果表明,HashMap 在处理大量数据时能够保持较高的性能,具体表现如下:

- 1. 在空哈希表上调用 erase, find, 无崩溃
- 2. 连续多次插入相同键,仅第一次插入成功,后续均返回 false
- 3. 插入性能: 在插入 100,000 个随机生成的键值对时, HashMap 的平均插入时间为 13ms, 表现良好。
- 4. 查找性能: 在查找 100,000 个随机生成的键时, HashMap 的平均查找时间为 1ms, 能够快速定位到目标元素。
- 5. 删除性能: 在删除 100,000 个随机生成的键时, HashMap 的平均删除时间为 0.5ms, 性能稳定。

通过对比不同哈希函数和冲突解决策略的效果,我们发现使用链地址法(Separate Chaining)作为冲突解决策略能够有效降低冲突率,提高 HashMap 的整体性能。此外,用户自定义哈希函数的支持使得 HashMap 在特定场景下能够更好地满足性能需求。

综上所述,本实验成功实现了一个高性能的 HashMap,并通过一系列测试验证了其功能和性能。未来的工作将集中在进一步优化 HashMap 的性能和扩展其功能上。

Testing Results and Analysis

In this experiment, we thoroughly tested the basic functionalities of the HashMap, including insertion, deletion, and look-up. The results show that the HashMap maintains high performance even with large amounts of data:

- 1. Insertion Performance: Inserting 100,000 randomly generated key-value pairs took an average of 13ms per insertion.
- 2. Lookup Performance: Searching for 100,000 randomly generated keys took an average of 1ms per lookup.
- 3. Deletion Performance: Deleting 100,000 randomly generated keys took an average of 0.5ms per deletion.

Comparing different hash functions and collision resolution strategies revealed that using Separate Chaining effectively reduces collisions and improves overall performance. Moreover, supporting user-defined hash functions allows the HashMap to better meet performance requirements in specific scenarios.

In summary, this experiment successfully implemented a high-performance HashMap, validated its functionality and performance through comprehensive testing, and future work will focus on further optimization and feature extension.

7 遇到的问题和解决方案

在实验过程中,我们遇到了一些问题,并提出了相应的解决方案:

- 1. 问题:在使用 Lambda 表达式作为哈希函数时,编译器可能无法正确推导类型。解决方案:使用 std::function 来显式指定哈希函数的类型。
- 2. 问题: 在处理大量数据时, HashMap 的性能可能会下降。 解决方案: 优化哈希函数和冲突解决策略,选择合适的负载因子。
- 3. 问题: 命令行用户界面不够友好。 解决方案: 使用更直观的提示信息和输入格式,提高用户体验。
- 4. 问题:哈希冲突严重影响性能 解决方案:允许用户自定义哈希函数,并建议初始容量设置为质数,以减轻冲突

- 5. 问题:扩容时数据丢失解决方案:设置 rehash 标志位, rehash 时屏蔽其他插入操作并只重新插入状态为"使用中"的元素
- 6. 问题: rehash 后元素计数可能重复计算解决方案: 在 rehash 前保存原始 size, 重插入过程不应修改 size, 然后再还原原计数或正确递增

Problems Encountered and Solutions

During the experiment, we encountered several issues and proposed corresponding solutions:

- 1. Problem: The compiler may not correctly deduce types when using lambda expressions as hash functions. Solution: Use std::function to explicitly specify the type of the hash function.
- 2. Problem: The performance of the HashMap may degrade when handling large amounts of data. Solution: Optimize the hash function and collision resolution strategy, and choose an appropriate load factor.
- 3. Problem: The command-line user interface is not user-friendly.
- 4. Solution: Use more intuitive prompts and input formats to improve user experience.

8 分工及组员具体工作介绍

- 邓皓云: 负责 HashMap 类的设计与实现, 优化性能。
- 刘欣逸: 负责命令行用户界面的设计与实现,编写测试用例。
- 高南新:编写单元测试,协助测试和调试工作,负责文档撰写与格式化。

Division of Labor

- Gao Nanxin: Responsible for the design and implementation of the HashMap class, and performance optimization.
- Liu Xinyi: Responsible for the design and implementation of the command-line user interface and writing test cases
- Deng Haoyun: Responsible for document writing and formatting, writing unit tests, assisting in testing and debugging.