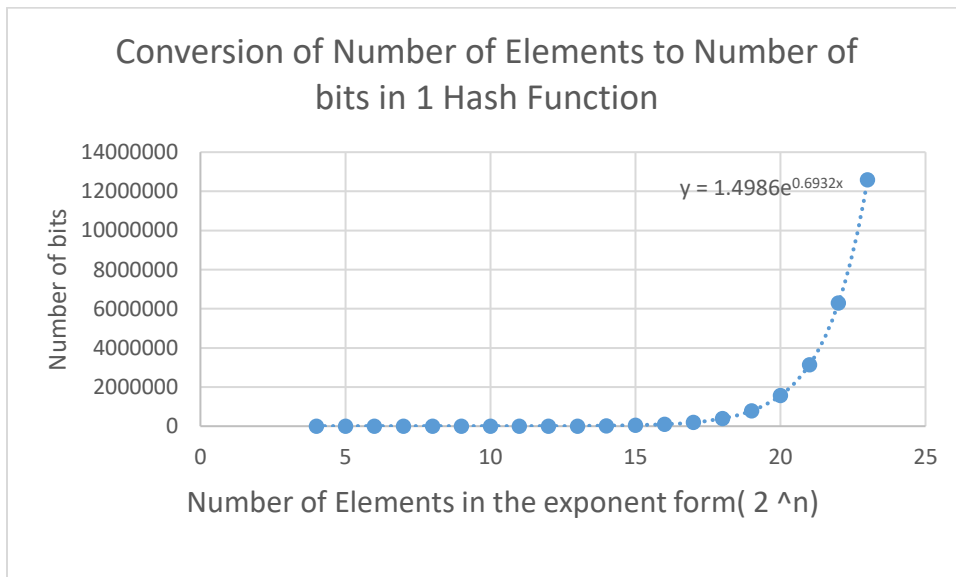
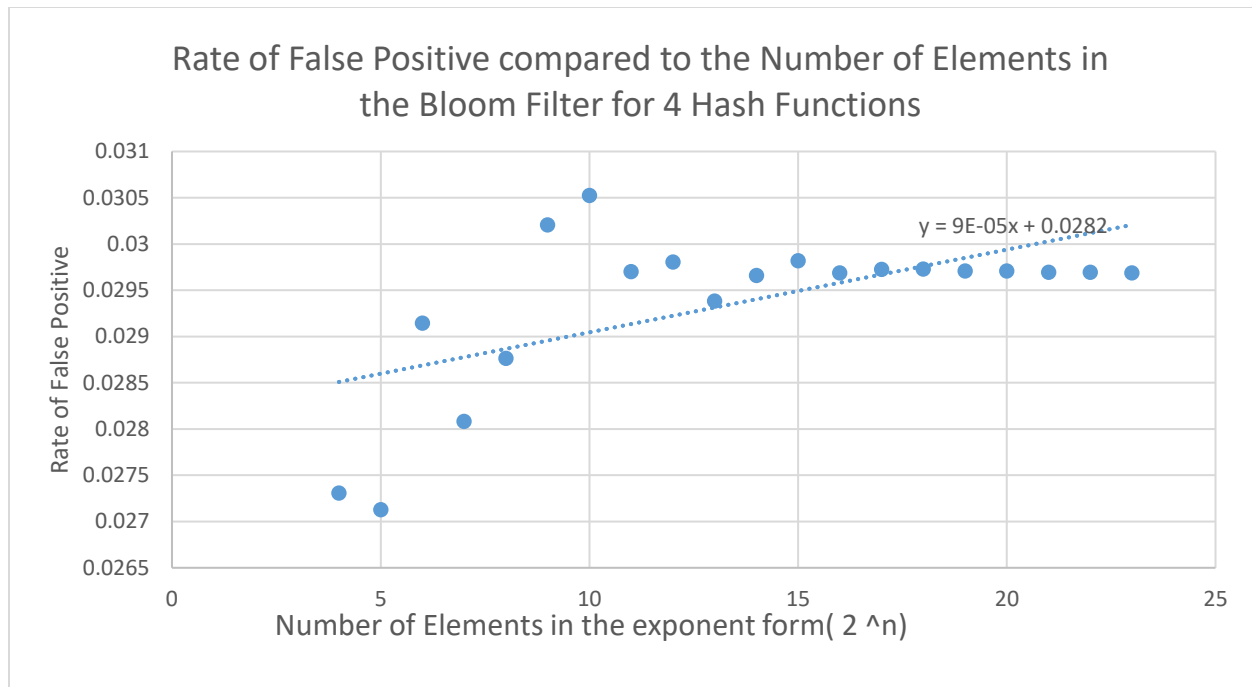


This graph shows the number of Hash Functions compared to the number of elements and is similar to all the fixed rate expressions.



The conversion of number of elements to the number of bits. This is will be similar to the all the other number of Hash Functions. As you can see from the graph, the more number of elements that are in the Bloom Filter, you will need to acquire more space to hold all of these values



Comparing Rate of False Positive to the number of elements in the Bloom Filter. All the other number of Hash Functions will be similar to this scatter plot. As you can see from the graph, with the lower number of elements in the Bloom Filter, there isn't a consist rate of false positives. But as the number of elements increases, the Rate of false positives evens out and becomes more accurate.

Overall Analysis

My analysis of this data structure – Bloom Filter– seems that it is a somewhat nice data structure to use when you need access to data quickly, but not too specific of detail. Pretty much saying that it checks to say, “Hey I looked at something like that before and I believe it is here”. Even though this could be nice for some information of data. You can't remove items from a Bloom Filter and you can't actually say look at what say it attached that information you are checking for. Like with a node you can have information attached the node that you can access when you find the node, with a Bloom Filter you cannot do this sort of thing. This is why a Bloom Filter is a probabilistic data structure and can only be used in certain applications.

