

Double Hashing

Difficulty Level : Medium

Double hashing is a collision resolving technique in Open Addressed Hash tables. Double hashing uses the idea of applying a second hash function to key when a collision occurs.

Double hashing can be done using :

$(hash1(key) + i * hash2(key)) \% TABLE_SIZE$

Here $hash1()$ and $hash2()$ are hash functions and $TABLE_SIZE$ is size of hash table.

(We repeat by increasing i when collision occurs)

First hash function is typically $hash1(key) = key \% TABLE_SIZE$

A popular second hash function is : **$hash2(key) = PRIME - (key \% PRIME)$** where PRIME is a prime smaller than the $TABLE_SIZE$.

A good second Hash function is:



It must never evaluate to zero

Must make sure that all cells can be probed

Lets say, $\text{Hash1}(\text{key}) = \text{key} \% 13$

$\text{Hash2}(\text{key}) = 7 - (\text{key} \% 7)$

$$\text{Hash1}(19) = 19 \% 13 = 6$$

$$\text{Hash1}(27) = 27 \% 13 = 1$$

$$\text{Hash1}(36) = 36 \% 13 = 10$$

$$\text{Hash1}(10) = 10 \% 13 = 10$$

$$\text{Hash2}(10) = 7 - (10 \% 7) = 4$$

$$(\text{Hash1}(10) + 1 * \text{Hash2}(10)) \% 13 = 1$$

$$(\text{Hash1}(10) + 2 * \text{Hash2}(10)) \% 13 = 5$$

Collision

