

WORK 4 lesson 3 prep

1. After hash code (%) % 5

0	1	2	3	4
4.0	3.667	3.333	3.0	2.667

2. collisions are resolved using chaining:

=> After hash code (%) % 5:

0	1	2	3	4
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
4.0	3.667	3.333	3.0	2.667
↓				
2.333				

3. Resizing hash table:

You can't and shouldn't just copy over the limited list elements:

- The hash function depends on the num of buckets, so increasing the size of the hash map necessitates increasing the num of buckets, and therefore the modulo \downarrow

$\text{index} = \text{hash}(\text{key}) \% \text{capacity}$
if you double capacity, all elements need to be rehashed because:

$$\text{key} \% \text{oldCapacity} \neq \text{key} \% \text{newCapacity}$$

So the elements would be in the wrong bucket. The distribution of elements would be uneven as a result, leading to performance degradation. And you work for the purpose of resizing the hash table in the first place, which was to remove the burden of your client/app.

That's why you should iterate over every value in the linked lists in each hash and reassign them independently. So, TLDR: don't just copy the linked list to put them in the new table.