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# GALAHAD

# HASH

USER DOCUMENTATION

GALAHAD Optimization Library version 4.2

## 1 SUMMARY

This package **sets up a dictionary of words, allowing a user to insert new words, and search for and remove existing words**. It also allows the user to rebuild the dictionary if the maximum allowed word-size, or the total space provided, proves too small. Provided sufficient room is allowed, the expected number of operations required for an insertion, search or removal is  $O(1)$ . The method is based on the chained scatter table insertion method of F. A. Williams.

**ATTRIBUTES — Versions:** GALAHAD\_HASH\_single, GALAHAD\_HASH\_double. **Uses:** GALAHAD\_SYMBOLS, GALAHAD-\_SPECFILE and GALAHAD\_SPACE. **Date:** July 2021. **Origin:** N. I. M. Gould, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory. **Language:** Fortran 95 + TR 15581 or Fortran 2003.

## 2 HOW TO USE THE PACKAGE

Access to the package requires a USE statement such as

*Single precision version*

```
USE GALAHAD_HASH_single
```

*Double precision version*

```
USE GALAHAD_HASH_double
```

If it is required to use both modules at the same time, the derived types HASH\_time\_type, HASH\_control\_type, HASH\_inform\_type, HASH\_data\_type and (Section 2.1) and the subroutines HASH\_initialize, HASH\_insert, HASH\_search, HASH\_remove, HASH\_rebuild HASH\_terminate, (Section 2.2) and HASH\_read\_specfile (Section 2.4) must be renamed on one of the USE statements.

### 2.1 The derived data types

Three derived data types are accessible from the package.

#### 2.1.1 The derived data type for holding control parameters

The derived data type HASH\_control\_type is used to hold controlling data. Default values may be obtained by calling HASH\_initialize (see Section 2.2.1), while components may also be changed by calling GALAHAD\_HASH\_read\_spec (see Section 2.4.1). The components of HASH\_control\_type are:

**error** is a scalar variable of type default INTEGER, that holds the stream number for error messages. Printing of error messages in HASH\_solve and HASH\_terminate is suppressed if  $\text{error} \leq 0$ . The default is  $\text{error} = 6$ .

**out** is a scalar variable of type default INTEGER, that holds the stream number for informational messages. Printing of informational messages in HASH\_solve is suppressed if  $\text{out} < 0$ . The default is  $\text{out} = 6$ .

**print\_level** is a scalar variable of type default INTEGER, that is used to control the amount of informational output which is required. No informational output will occur if  $\text{print\_level} \leq 0$ . If  $\text{print\_level} = 1$ , a single line of output will be produced for each iteration of the process. If  $\text{print\_level} \geq 2$ , this output will be increased to provide significant detail of each iteration. The default is  $\text{print\_level} = 0$ .

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`space_critical` is a scalar variable of type default LOGICAL, that must be set `.TRUE.` if space is critical when allocating arrays and `.FALSE.` otherwise. The package may run faster if `space_critical` is `.FALSE.` but at the possible expense of a larger storage requirement. The default is `space_critical = .FALSE..`

`deallocate_error_fatal` is a scalar variable of type default LOGICAL, that must be set `.TRUE.` if the user wishes to terminate execution if a deallocation fails, and `.FALSE.` if an attempt to continue will be made. The default is `deallocate_error_fatal = .FALSE..`

`prefix` is a scalar variable of type default CHARACTER and length 30, that may be used to provide a user-selected character string to preface every line of printed output. Specifically, each line of output will be prefaced by the string `prefix(2:LEN(TRIM( prefix ))-1)`, thus ignoring the first and last non-null components of the supplied string. If the user does not want to preface lines by such a string, they may use the default `prefix = ""`.

### 2.1.2 The derived data type for holding informational parameters

The derived data type `HASH_inform_type` is used to hold parameters that give information about the progress and needs of the algorithm. The components of `HASH_inform_type` are:

`status` is a scalar variable of type default INTEGER, that gives the exit status of the algorithm. See Section 2.3 for details.

`alloc_status` is a scalar variable of type default INTEGER, that gives the status of the last attempted array allocation or deallocation. This will be 0 if `status = 0`.

`bad_alloc` is a scalar variable of type default CHARACTER and length 80, that gives the name of the last internal array for which there were allocation or deallocation errors. This will be the null string if `status = 0`.

### 2.1.3 The derived data type for holding problem data

The derived data type `HASH_data_type` is used to hold all the data associated with the dictionary built and maintained between calls of HASH procedures. This data should be preserved, untouched from the initial call to `HASH_initialize` to the final call to `HASH_terminate`.

## 2.2 Argument lists and calling sequences

All the words in the dictionary are entered into a so-called *chained scatter table*. Before the first word is entered, the table must be initialized by a call to `HASH_initialize` to set default values, and initialize private data. Words are inserted in the table by calling `HASH_insert`. The table may be searched for an existing word with a call to `HASH_search`; an existing word may be flagged as deleted from the table by calling `HASH_remove`. Finally, the table may be rebuilt to allow for an increase in the maximum allowed word-size or the total number of entries in the table with a call to `HASH_rebuild`. All internally allocated workspace may be removed by calling `HASH_terminate`.

### 2.2.1 The initialization subroutine

Dictionary initialization and default control parameters are provided as follows:

```
CALL HASH_initialize( nchar, length, data, control, inform )
```

`nchar` is a scalar INTENT(IN) argument of type default INTEGER that should be sent to an upper bound on the number of characters in each word that may be inserted into the dictionary.

`length` is a scalar INTENT(IN) argument of type default INTEGER that should be sent to an upper bound on the number of words that may be inserted into the dictionary.

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`data` is a scalar `INTENT(INOUT)` argument of type `HASH_data_type` (see Section 2.1.3). It is used to hold data about the dictionary.

`control` is a scalar `INTENT(OUT)` argument of type `HASH_control_type` (see Section 2.1.1). On exit, `control` contains default values for the components as described in Section 2.1.1. These values should only be changed after calling `HASH_initialize`.

`inform` is a scalar `INTENT(OUT)` argument of type `HASH_inform_type` (see Section 2.1.2). A successful call to `HASH_initialize` is indicated when the component `status` has the value 0. For other return values of `status`, see Section 2.3.

### 2.2.2 The insertion subroutine

A word may be inserted into the dictionary as follows:

```
CALL HASH_insert( nchar, field, position, data, control, inform )
```

`nchar` is a scalar `INTENT(IN)` argument of type default `INTEGER` that should be sent to an upper bound on the number of characters in each word that may be inserted into the dictionary.

`field` is an array `INTENT(IN)` argument of length `nchar` and type default `CHARACTER` that contains the characters of the word that is to be inserted into the dictionary. Component `field(j)` should be filled with the `j`-th character of the word. If the word contains fewer than `nchar` characters, it should be padded with blanks.

`position` is a scalar `INTENT(OUT)` argument of type default `INTEGER` that gives the index of the table that data for the word occupies after insertion. If `position=0` on exit, there is no more room in the dictionary, and it should be rebuilt (see §2.2.5) with more space before trying the insertion again.

`data` is a scalar `INTENT(INOUT)` argument of type `HASH_data_type` (see Section 2.1.3). It is used to hold data about the dictionary.

`control` is a scalar `INTENT(IN)` argument of type `HASH_control_type` (see Section 2.1.1). On exit, `control` contains default values for the components as described in Section 2.1.1. These values should only be changed after calling `HASH_initialize`.

`inform` is a scalar `INTENT(INOUT)` argument of type `HASH_inform_type` (see Section 2.1.2). A successful call to `HASH_initialize` is indicated when the component `status` has the value 0. For other return values of `status`, see Section 2.3.

### 2.2.3 The search subroutine

A word may be searched for in the dictionary as follows:

```
CALL HASH_search( nchar, field, position, data, control, inform )
```

`nchar` is a scalar `INTENT(IN)` argument of type default `INTEGER` that should be sent to an upper bound on the number of characters in each word that may be inserted into the dictionary.

`field` is an array `INTENT(IN)` argument of length `nchar` and type default `CHARACTER` that contains the characters of the word that is to be searched for in the dictionary. Component `field(j)` should be filled with the `j`-th character of the word. If the word contains fewer than `nchar` characters, it should be padded with blanks.

`position` is a scalar `INTENT(OUT)` argument of type default `INTEGER` that gives the index of the table that data for the word occupies. If the word is not found, `position` will be 0, and if the word has been removed, it will be negative (and `- position` was the index that it once occupied).

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`data` is a scalar `INTENT(INOUT)` argument of type `HASH_data_type` (see Section 2.1.3). It is used to hold data about the dictionary.

`control` is a scalar `INTENT(IN)` argument of type `HASH_control_type` (see Section 2.1.1). On exit, `control` contains default values for the components as described in Section 2.1.1. These values should only be changed after calling `HASH_initialize`.

`inform` is a scalar `INTENT(INOUT)` argument of type `HASH_inform_type` (see Section 2.1.2). A successful call to `HASH_initialize` is indicated when the component `status` has the value 0. For other return values of `status`, see Section 2.3.

## 2.2.4 The removal subroutine

A word may be removed from the dictionary as follows:

```
CALL HASH_remove( nchar, field, position, data, control, inform )
```

`nchar` is a scalar `INTENT(IN)` argument of type default `INTEGER` that should be sent to an upper bound on the number of characters in each word that may be inserted into the dictionary.

`field` is an array `INTENT(IN)` argument of length `nchar` and type default `CHARACTER` that contains the characters of the word that is to be inserted into the dictionary. Component `field(j)` should be filled with the `j`-th character of the word. If the word contains fewer than `nchar` characters, it should be padded with blanks.

`position` is a scalar `INTENT(OUT)` argument of type default `INTEGER` that gives the index of the table that `data` for the word occupies before it was removed. If the word is not found, `position` will be 0.

`data` is a scalar `INTENT(INOUT)` argument of type `HASH_data_type` (see Section 2.1.3). It is used to hold data about the dictionary.

`control` is a scalar `INTENT(IN)` argument of type `HASH_control_type` (see Section 2.1.1). On exit, `control` contains default values for the components as described in Section 2.1.1. These values should only be changed after calling `HASH_initialize`.

`inform` is a scalar `INTENT(INOUT)` argument of type `HASH_inform_type` (see Section 2.1.2). A successful call to `HASH_initialize` is indicated when the component `status` has the value 0. For other return values of `status`, see Section 2.3.

## 2.2.5 The rebuilding subroutine

The dictionary may be rebuilt to increase in its length as follows:

```
CALL HASH_rebuild( length, new_length, moved_to, data, control, inform )
```

`length` is a scalar `INTENT(IN)` argument of type default `INTEGER` that should be the current length of the dictionary.

`new_length` is a scalar `INTENT(IN)` argument of type default `INTEGER` that should be the new length of the dictionary.

`moved_to` is an array `INTENT(OUT)` argument of length `length` and type default `INTEGER` that gives the position in the new table that the old table entry has been moved to. Specifically, if `moved_to(i)` is nonzero, entry `i` has moved to position `moved_to(i)` in the new dictionary, while if `moved_to(i)=0`, entry `i` was not previously occupied.

`data` is a scalar `INTENT(INOUT)` argument of type `HASH_data_type` (see Section 2.1.3). It is used to hold data about the dictionary.

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`control` is a scalar `INTENT(IN)` argument of type `HASH_control_type` (see Section 2.1.1). On exit, `control` contains default values for the components as described in Section 2.1.1. These values should only be changed after calling `HASH_initialize`.

`inform` is a scalar `INTENT(INOUT)` argument of type `HASH_inform_type` (see Section 2.1.2). A successful call to `HASH_initialize` is indicated when the component status has the value 0. For other return values of `status`, see Section 2.3.

### 2.2.6 The termination subroutine

All previously allocated arrays are deallocated as follows:

```
CALL HASH_terminate( data, control, inform )
```

`data` is a scalar `INTENT(INOUT)` argument of type `HASH_data_type` exactly as for `HASH_solve`, which must not have been altered **by the user** since the last call to `HASH_initialize`. On exit, array components will have been deallocated.

`control` is a scalar `INTENT(IN)` argument of type `HASH_control_type` exactly as for `HASH_solve`.

`inform` is a scalar `INTENT(OUT)` argument of type `HASH_inform_type` exactly as for `HASH_solve`. Only the component status will be set on exit, and a successful call to `HASH_terminate` is indicated when this component status has the value 0. For other return values of `status`, see Section 2.3.

### 2.3 Warning and error messages

A negative value of `inform%status` on exit from `HASH_solve` or `HASH_terminate` indicates that an error has occurred. No further calls should be made until the error has been corrected. Possible values are:

- 1. A workspace allocation error occurred. A message indicating the offending array is written on unit `control%error`, and the returned allocation status and a string containing the name of the offending array are held in `inform%alloc_status` and `inform%bad_alloc`, respectively.
- 2. A workspace deallocation error occurred. A message indicating the offending array is written on unit `control%error` and the returned allocation status and a string containing the name of the offending array are held in `inform%alloc_status` and `inform%bad_alloc`, respectively.
- 99. The current dictionary is full and should be rebuilt with more space (see §2.2.5).

### 2.4 Further features

In this section, we describe an alternative means of setting control parameters, that is components of the variable `control` of type `HASH_control_type` (see Section 2.1.1), by reading an appropriate data specification file using the subroutine `HASH_read_specfile`. This facility is useful as it allows a user to change HASH control parameters without editing and recompiling programs that call HASH.

A specification file, or `specfile`, is a data file containing a number of "specification commands". Each command occurs on a separate line, and comprises a "keyword", which is a string (in a close-to-natural language) used to identify a control parameter, and an (optional) "value", which defines the value to be assigned to the given control parameter. All keywords and values are case insensitive, keywords may be preceded by one or more blanks but values must not contain blanks, and each value must be separated from its keyword by at least one blank. Values must not contain more than 30 characters, and each line of the `specfile` is limited to 80 characters, including the blanks separating keyword and value.

The portion of the specification file used by `HASH_read_specfile` must start with a "BEGIN HASH" command and end with an "END" command. The syntax of the `specfile` is thus defined as follows:

---

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```
( .. lines ignored by HASH_read_specfile .. )
  BEGIN HASH
    keyword      value
    .....      .....
    keyword      value
  END
( .. lines ignored by HASH_read_specfile .. )
```

where keyword and value are two strings separated by (at least) one blank. The “BEGIN HASH” and “END” delimiter command lines may contain additional (trailing) strings so long as such strings are separated by one or more blanks, so that lines such as

```
BEGIN HASH SPECIFICATION
```

and

```
END HASH SPECIFICATION
```

are acceptable. Furthermore, between the “BEGIN HASH” and “END” delimiters, specification commands may occur in any order. Blank lines and lines whose first non-blank character is ! or \* are ignored. The content of a line after a ! or \* character is also ignored (as is the ! or \* character itself). This provides an easy manner to “comment out” some specification commands, or to comment specific values of certain control parameters.

The value of a control parameters may be of three different types, namely integer, logical or real. Integer and real values may be expressed in any relevant Fortran integer and floating-point formats (respectively). Permitted values for logical parameters are “ON”, “TRUE”, “.TRUE.”, “T”, “YES”, “Y”, or “OFF”, “NO”, “N”, “FALSE”, “.FALSE.” and “F”. Empty values are also allowed for logical control parameters, and are interpreted as “TRUE”.

The specification file must be open for input when `HASH_read_specfile` is called, and the associated device number passed to the routine in `device` (see below). Note that the corresponding file is `REWINDed`, which makes it possible to combine the specifications for more than one program/routine. For the same reason, the file is not closed by `HASH_read_specfile`.

### 2.4.1 To read control parameters from a specification file

Control parameters may be read from a file as follows:

```
CALL HASH_read_specfile( control, device )
```

`control` is a scalar `INTENT(INOUT)` argument of type `HASH_control_type` (see Section 2.1.1). Default values should have already been set, perhaps by calling `HASH_initialize`. On exit, individual components of `control` may have been changed according to the commands found in the specfile. Specfile commands and the component (see Section 2.1.1) of `control` that each affects are given in Table 2.1.

command	component of control	value type
error-printout-device	%error	integer
printout-device	%out	integer
print-level	%print_level	integer
space-critical	%space_critical	logical
deallocate-error-fatal	%deallocate_error_fatal	logical

Table 2.1: Specfile commands and associated components of `control`.

`device` is a scalar `INTENT(IN)` argument of type `default_INTEGER`, that must be set to the unit number on which the specfile has been opened. If `device` is not open, `control` will not be altered and execution will continue, but an error message will be printed on unit `control%error`.

---

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## 2.5 Information printed

If `control%print_level` is positive, basic information about the progress of the algorithm will be printed on unit `control%out`.

## 3 GENERAL INFORMATION

**Use of common:** None.

**Workspace:** Provided automatically by the module.

**Other routines called directly:** None.

**Other modules used directly:** `HASH_solve` calls the GALAHAD packages `GALAHAD_SYMBOLS`, `GALAHAD_SPECFILE` and `GALAHAD_SPACE`.

**Input/output:** Output is under control of the arguments `control%error`, `control%out` and `control%print_level`.

**Restrictions:** None.

**Portability:** ISO Fortran 95 + TR 15581 or Fortran 2003. The package is thread-safe.

## 4 METHOD

To insert a word in the table, the word is first mapped onto an integer value, the entry integer. This mapping is often called hashing. As many words may be mapped to the same value (a collision), a chain of used locations starting from the entry integer is searched until an empty location is found. The word is inserted in the table at this point and the chain extended to the next unoccupied entry. The hashing routine is intended to reduce the number of collisions. Words are located and flagged as deleted from the table in exactly the same way; the word is hashed and the resulting chain searched until the word is matched or the end of the chain reached. Provided there is sufficient space in the table, the expected number of operations needed to perform an insertion, search or removal is  $O(1)$ .

## References:

The chained scatter table search and insertion method is due to

F. A. Williams (1959), "Handling identifies as internal symbols in language processors", *Communications of the ACM* 2(6) pp 21-24.

## 5 EXAMPLES OF USE

As a simple example, we read a set of words into a table and then test if a second set of words is present. Each set is terminated by a blank. A maximum word length of 10 characters is specified. We may use the following code.

```
! THIS VERSION: GALAHAD 4.1 - 2022-11-25 AT 09:00 GMT.
PROGRAM GALAHAD_HASH_EXAMPLE
USE GALAHAD_HASH
IMPLICIT NONE
TYPE ( HASH_data_type ) :: data
TYPE ( HASH_control_type ) :: control
TYPE ( HASH_inform_type ) :: inform
INTEGER, PARAMETER :: nchar = 10
INTEGER, PARAMETER :: length = 100
```

---

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```

INTEGER, PARAMETER :: new_length = 200
INTEGER, PARAMETER :: nkeys1 = 8
INTEGER, PARAMETER :: nkeys2 = 10
INTEGER, PARAMETER :: nkeys3 = 3
INTEGER, PARAMETER :: nkeys4 = 3
INTEGER, PARAMETER :: nkeys5 = 11
INTEGER :: i, position
INTEGER :: MOVED_TO( length )
CHARACTER ( LEN = 10 ) :: FIELD1( nkeys1 ) =                                &
    ( / 'ALPHA      ', 'BETA      ', 'GAMMA      ', 'DELTA      ',          &
      'X111111111', 'X111111112', 'X111111111', 'X111111114' / )
CHARACTER ( LEN = 10 ) :: FIELD2( nkeys2 ) =                                &
    ( / 'ALPHA      ', 'BETA      ', 'GAMMA      ', 'DELTA      ',          &
      'EPSILON     ', 'X111111112', 'X111111113', 'X111111114',          &
      'X111111111', 'OMEGA      ' / )
CHARACTER ( LEN = 10 ) :: FIELD3( nkeys3 ) =                                &
    ( / 'BETA      ', 'X111111112', 'OMEGA      ' / )
CHARACTER ( LEN = 10 ) :: FIELD4( nkeys4 ) =                                &
    ( / 'OMEGA      ', 'A111111111', 'P110111111' / )
CHARACTER ( LEN = 10 ) :: FIELD5( nkeys5 ) =                                &
    ( / 'ALPHA      ', 'BETA      ', 'GAMMA      ',                          &
      'DELTA      ', 'EPSILON     ', 'X111111112', 'X111111113',          &
      'X111111114', 'X111111111', 'OMEGA      ', 'X1111 1111' / )
! set up the initial table
    CALL HASH_initialize( nchar, length, data, control, inform )
! store a set of words in the table
    WRITE( 6, "( /, ' initial insertion', / )" )
    DO i = 1, nkeys1
        CALL HASH_insert( nchar, FIELD1( i ), position, data, control, inform )
        IF ( position > 0 ) THEN
            WRITE( 6, "( ' word ', A10, ' inserted in table position ', I3 )" ) &
                FIELD1( i ), position
        ELSE
            WRITE( 6, "( ' word ', A10, ' already in table position ', I3 )" ) &
                FIELD1( i ), - position
        END IF
    END DO
! search the table for a second set of words
    DO i = 1, nkeys2
        CALL HASH_search( nchar, FIELD2( i ), position, data, control, inform )
        IF ( position > 0 ) THEN
            WRITE( 6, "( ' word ', A10, ' found in table position ', I3 )" ) &
                FIELD2( i ), position
        ELSE
            WRITE( 6, "( ' word ', A10, ' absent from table' )" ) FIELD2( i )
        END IF
    END DO
! remove a third set of words from the table
    WRITE( 6, "( /, ' word removal', / )" )
    DO i = 1, nkeys3
        CALL HASH_remove( nchar, FIELD3( i ), position, data, control, inform )
        IF ( position > 0 ) THEN
            WRITE( 6, "( ' word ', A10, ' removed from table position ', I3 )" ) &
                FIELD3( i ), position
        ELSE

```

---

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```

        WRITE(6, "( ' word ', A10,' absent  from table' )" ) FIELD3( i )
    END IF
END DO
! re-search the table for the second set of words
DO i = 1, nkeys2
    CALL HASH_search( nchar, FIELD2( i ), position, data, control, inform )
    IF ( position > 0 ) THEN
        WRITE( 6, "( ' word ', A10, ' found      in table position ', I3 )" ) &
            FIELD2( i ), position
    ELSE
        WRITE( 6, "( ' word ', A10,' absent  from table' )" ) FIELD2( i )
    END IF
END DO
! increase the table size
WRITE( 6, "( /, ' increase table size', / ) " )
CALL HASH_rebuild( length, new_length, MOVED_TO, data, control, inform )
DO i = 1, length
    IF ( MOVED_TO( i ) > 0 ) WRITE( 6, "( ' table entry in position ',      &
        & I3, ' moved to position ', I3 )" ) i, MOVED_TO( i )
END DO
! store a fourth set of words in the table
WRITE( 6, "( /, ' further insertion', / )" )
DO i = 1, nkeys4
    CALL HASH_insert( nchar, FIELD4( i ), position, data, control, inform )
    IF ( position > 0 ) THEN
        WRITE( 6, "( ' word ', A12, ' inserted  in table position ', I3 )" ) &
            FIELD4( i ), position
    ELSE
        WRITE( 6, "( ' word ', A12, ' already   in table position ', I3 )" ) &
            FIELD4( i ), - position
    END IF
END DO
! re-search the table for the second set of words augmented with a further word
DO i = 1, nkeys5
    CALL HASH_search( nchar, FIELD5( i ), position, data, control, inform )
    IF ( position > 0 ) THEN
        WRITE(6, "( ' word ', A12, ' found      in table position ', I3 )" ) &
            FIELD5( i ), position
    ELSE
        WRITE(6, "( ' word ', A12, ' absent  from table' )" ) FIELD5( i )
    END IF
END DO
! deallocate internal arrays
CALL HASH_terminate( data, control, inform )
STOP
END PROGRAM GALAHAD_HASH_EXAMPLE

```

The code produces the following output:

initial insertion

```

word ALPHA      inserted  in table position  42
word BETA       inserted  in table position  65
word GAMMA      inserted  in table position  60
word DELTA      inserted  in table position  56

```

---

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```
word X111111111 inserted in table position 68
word X111111112 inserted in table position 32
word X111111111 already in table position 68
word X111111114 inserted in table position 57
word ALPHA found in table position 42
word BETA found in table position 65
word GAMMA found in table position 60
word DELTA found in table position 56
word EPSILON absent from table
word X111111112 absent from table
word X111111113 absent from table
word X111111114 found in table position 57
word X111111111 found in table position 68
word OMEGA absent from table
```

word removal

```
word BETA removed from table position 65
word X111111112 removed from table position 32
word OMEGA absent from table
word ALPHA found in table position 42
word BETA absent from table
word GAMMA found in table position 60
word DELTA found in table position 56
word EPSILON absent from table
word X111111112 absent from table
word X111111113 absent from table
word X111111114 found in table position 57
word X111111111 found in table position 68
word OMEGA absent from table
```

increase table size

```
table entry in position 42 moved to position 157
table entry in position 56 moved to position 130
table entry in position 57 moved to position 86
table entry in position 60 moved to position 43
table entry in position 68 moved to position 90
```

further insertion

```
word OMEGA inserted in table position 57
word A111111111 inserted in table position 7
word P110111111 inserted in table position 194
word ALPHA found in table position 157
word BETA absent from table
word GAMMA found in table position 43
word DELTA found in table position 130
word EPSILON absent from table
word X111111112 absent from table
word X111111113 absent from table
word X111111114 found in table position 86
word X111111111 found in table position 90
word OMEGA found in table position 57
word X1111 1111 absent from table
```

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