ASSIGNMENT 7

AIM: Insert the keys into a hash table of length m using open addressing using double hashing with h(k)=(1+kmod(m-1)).

OBJECTIVE: To study and learn the concepts of double hashing.

THEORY: 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

ALGORITHM:

Lets say, Hash1 (key) = key % 13 Hash2 (key) = 7 - (key % 7)

```
Hash1(19) = 19 \% 13 = 6
Hash1(27) = 27 \% 13 = 1
Hash1(36) = 36 \% 13 = 10
Hash1(10) = 10 \% 13 = 10
Hash2(10) = 7 - (10\%7) = 4
(Hash1(10) + 1*Hash2(10))\%13 = 1
(Hash1(10) + 2*Hash2(10))\%13 = 5
```

PROGRAM:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class dr
  int n=10;
  int arr[100][3];
  int c;
public:
  dr()
  {
    cout<<"Table of size "<<n<<" created\n";</pre>
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
       arr[i][0]=0;
       arr[i][1]=-1;
       arr[i][2]=-1;
    }
    c=0;
  }
  void add(int,int);
  int find_key(int);
  void display();
```

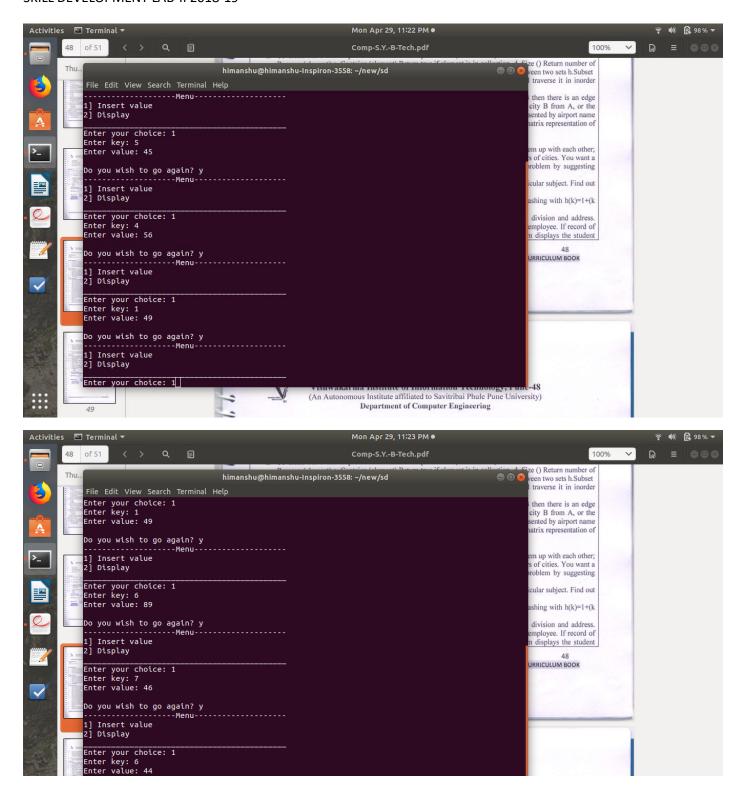
```
void update_val(int,int);
};
void dr::add(int key,int value)
{
  int new hash addr1,new hash addr2,main hash addr=-1,j=0;
  if(this->find key(key)!=-1)
  {
    cout<<"Key already exists\n";
    return;
  }
  if(c==(n-1))
    cout<<"Table full, request denied\n";
  new hash addr1=(key)%n;
  new hash addr1=1+(key%(n-1));
  if(arr[new hash addr1][1]==-1)
  {
    arr[new hash addr1][0]=key;
    arr[new hash addr1][1]=value;
  else if(arr[new hash addr2][1]==-1)
    arr[new hash addr2][0]=key;
    arr[new_hash_addr2][1]=value;
  }
  else
    while(arr[new_hash_addr2][2]!=-1)
      main hash addr=new hash addr2;
      new_hash_addr2=arr[main_hash_addr][2];
    main hash addr=new_hash_addr2;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
      new hash addr2=(main hash addr+i)%n;
      if(arr[new hash addr2][1]==-1)
        arr[new hash addr2][0]=key;
        arr[new hash addr2][1]=value;
        arr[main_hash_addr][2]=new_hash_addr2;
        C++;
        break;
```

```
}
    }
  }
void dr::display()
  cout<<"Key\t\tValue\t\tChain\n";
  for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
    cout<<arr[i][0]<<"\t\t"<<arr[i][1]<<"\t\t"<<arr[i][2]<<endl;
  }
int dr::find_key(int key)
{
  int search addr=key%n,f=0;
  while(arr[search_addr][0]!=key && arr[search_addr][2]!=-1)
    search_addr=arr[search_addr][2];
  if(arr[search_addr][0]==key)
    return arr[search_addr][1];
  else if(arr[search_addr][2]==-1)
  {
    return -1;
int main()
  char r;
  do
    char op;
    dr table;
    int c;
    do
    {
      cout<<"-----\n";
      cout<<"1] Insert value\n2] Display\n";
      cout<<"
                                                                  \n";
      cout<<"Enter your choice: ";</pre>
      cin>>c;
      switch(c)
```

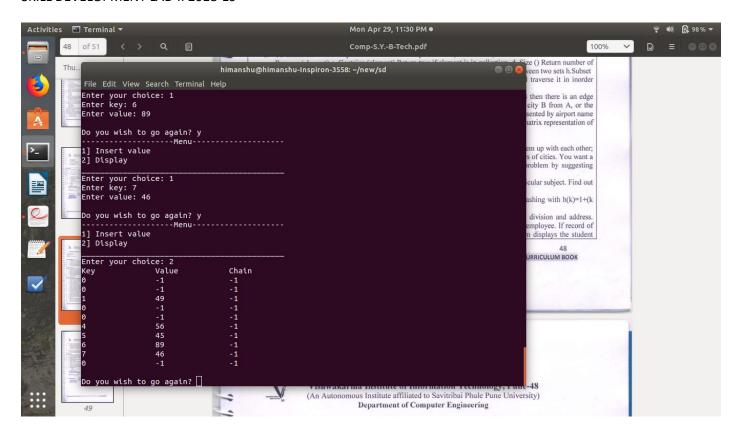
```
{
        case 1: {
               int key,val;
               cout<<"Enter key: ";
               cin>>key;
               cout<<"Enter value: ";
               cin>>val;
               table.add(key,val);
             }
             break;
        case 2: table.display();
             break;
        default:cout<<"Invalid\n";</pre>
      }
      cout<<"\nDo you wish to go again? ";
      cin>>op;
    }while(op=='y' || op=='Y');
    cout << "Test pass?(y/n): " << endl;</pre>
    cin>>r;
  }while(r=='n' | | r=='N');
  cout<<"*************\n";
  cout << "* Thank You! *\n";
  cout<<"***************\n";
  return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT:

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CONCLUSION: We successfully implemented open addressing using double hashing.