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Practical 10:

2CSDE75 - Advanced Data Structures

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Aim:

Hash tables are important data structure. However, hash tables are subject to collision. Implement a program with a collision resolution technique with Insert, delete and display operation

Code:

Prac10_Hashing.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <random>
#include <chrono>
#include "SingleHash.h"

int main() {
    SingleHash H(37);

    std::random_device rd;
    std::mt19937 mt(rd());
    std::uniform_real_distribution<double> dist(1.0, 1000000000.0);

    std::cout << "Hashing With Chaining!!" << std::endl;

    int size = 1000;
    long long find;
    auto start1 = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();

    cout << "Allocating Items" << endl;
    for (auto i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        auto temp = (long long) (dist(mt));
        if (i == 25)
            find = temp;
        H.insertItem(temp);
    }
    cout << "Items Allocated" << endl;
    auto stop1 = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();

    auto duration1 = std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::seconds>(stop1 - start1);
    cout << "Item Allocation Duration: " << duration1.count() << " seconds" << endl;

    H.displaySizes();

    auto start2 = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
    H.findNumber(find);
    auto stop2 = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();

    auto duration2 = std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::microseconds>(stop2 - start2);
    cout << "Single Hash Function completed searching in " << duration2.count() << " micros
econds" << endl;

    // H.displayHash();

    H.deleteItem(find);
```

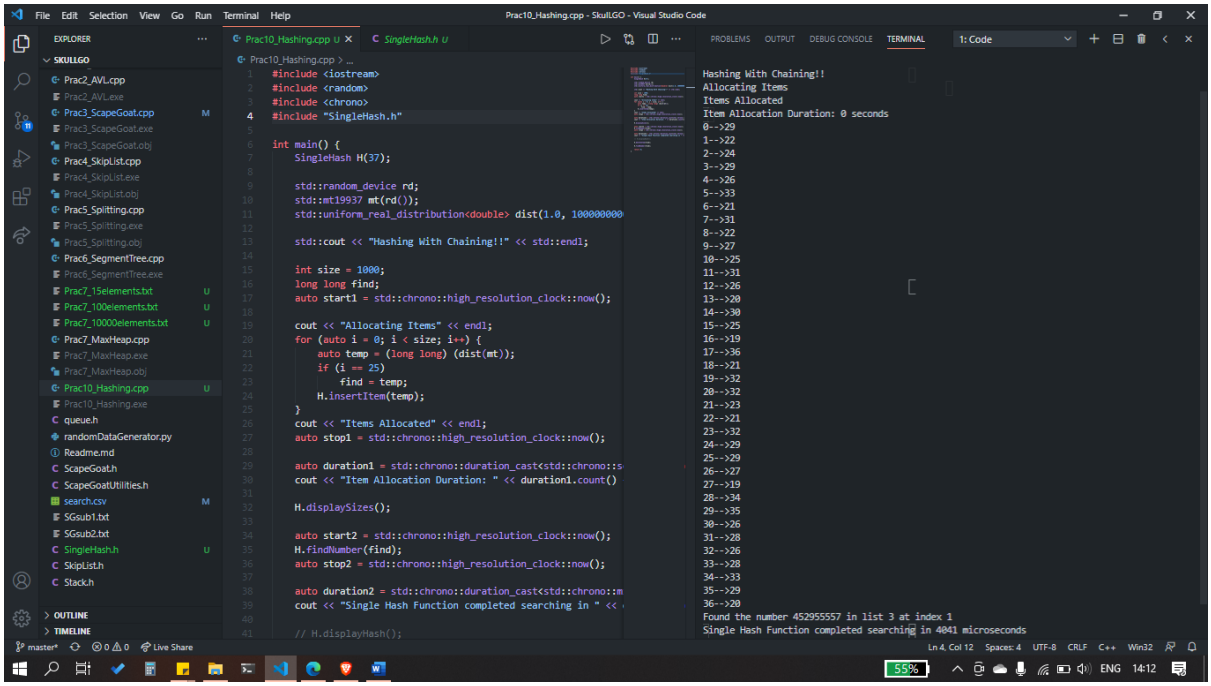
```
    H.findNumber(find);

    return 0;
}
```

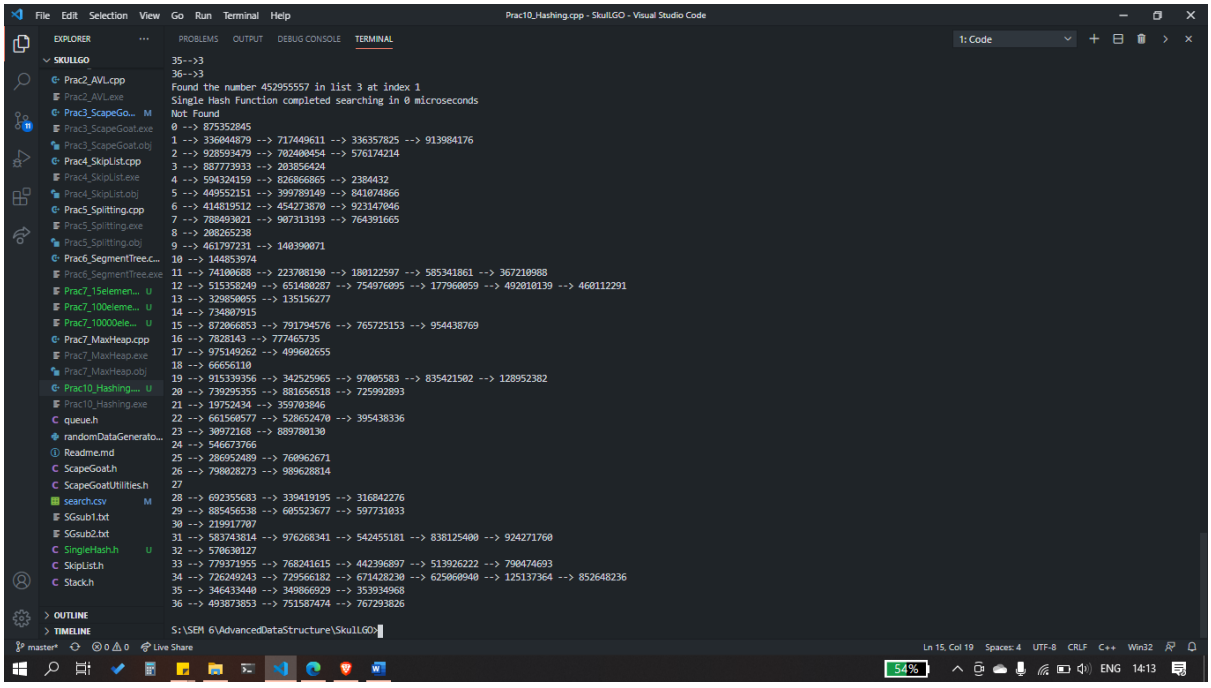
SingleHash.h

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

class SingleHash {
    int buckets;
    std::vector<long long> *table;

public:
    explicit SingleHash(int v) {
        buckets = v;
        table = new vector<long long>[buckets];
    }

    void insertItem(long long key) {
        int index = hashFunction(key);
        table[index].push_back(key);
    }

    void deleteItem(long long key) {
        int index = hashFunction(key);

        std::vector<long long>::iterator i;
        for (i = table[index].begin(); i != table[index].end(); i++) {
            if (*i == key)
                break;
        }

        if (i != table[index].end()) {
            table[index].erase(i);
        }
    }

    int hashFunction(long long x) {
        return x % (long long) buckets;
    }

    void displayHash() {
        for (int i = 0; i < buckets; i++) {
            cout << i;
```

```
            for (auto x : table[i])
                cout << " --> " << x;
            cout << endl;
        }
    }

    void displaySizes() {
        for (int i = 0; i < buckets; i++) {
            cout << i << "-->" << table[i].size() << '\n';
        }
    }

    void findNumber(long long key) {
        int index = hashFunction(key);
        int k = 0;
        std::vector<long long>::iterator i;
        for (i = table[index].begin(); i != table[index].end(); i++) {
            k++;
            if (*i == key)
                break;
        }

        if (i != table[index].end()) {
            cout << "Found the number " << key << " in list " << index << " at index " << k
<< '\n';
        } else {
            cout << "Not Found" << '\n';
        }
    }

    long long getNumber(int index, int lst) {
        auto i = table[lst].begin();
        advance(i, index - 1);
        return *i;
    }
};
```

Snapshot of the output:





Conclusion:

Hashing an incredible way to store and retrieve object quickly.