

Hashing Lab

1. Given the following key values, show what the data structures would look like after insertions

27 53 13 10 138 109 49 174 26 24

(no preprocessing necessary: $p_k = \text{key}$)

a. Linear array of 10 elements using division hashing and the linear-quotient collision path algorithm

$N = 13$, $4k+3$ prime = **19**

LQHashing:

1. $i_p = p_k \% N$
2. $q = p_k / N$
 if ($q \% N \neq 0$)
 offset = q
 else
 offset = $4k+3$ prime
3. While collisions:
 $i_{p'} = (i_p + \text{offset}) \% N$
4. Set $\text{Array}[i_p] = \text{key}$

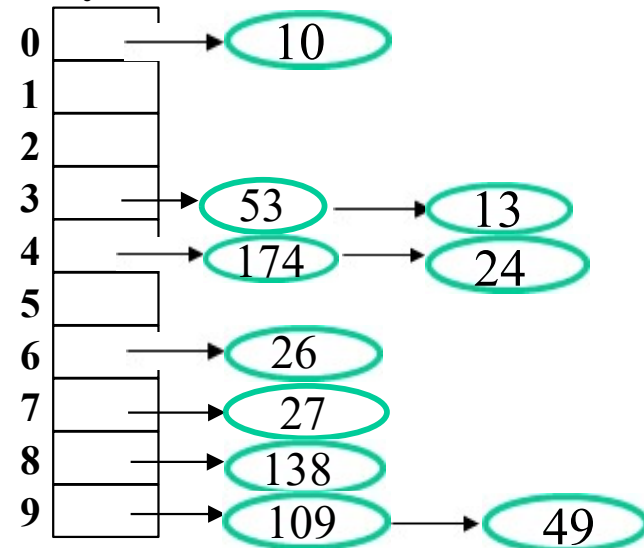
Array:

| | |
|----|-----|
| 0 | 13 |
| 1 | 27 |
| 2 | 26 |
| 3 | 109 |
| 4 | |
| 5 | 53 |
| 6 | 49 |
| 7 | |
| 8 | 138 |
| 9 | |
| 10 | 10 |
| 11 | 174 |
| 12 | 24 |

b. Bucket hashing of 10 elements ($N=10$)

$$i_p = (p_k) \% N$$

Array:



2. Fill in the table based on exercise 1

Number of comparisons to retrieve this element

| Key | Linear array - (Length of Collision Path +1) | Buckets - (# of elements in linked list compared) |
|-----|---|--|
| 53 | 2 | 1 |
| 138 | 1 | 1 |
| 109 | 4 | 1 |
| 49 | 4 | 2 |
| 174 | 2 | 1 |
| 26 | 2 | 1 |