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## Data Structures & Algorithms 2

### Tutorial 5

### Hashing

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#### Exercise 1

Given input {4371, 1323, 6173, 4199, 4344, 9679, 1989} and a hash function  $h(x) = x \pmod{10}$ , show the resulting

1. separate chaining hash table
2. hash table using linear probing
3. hash table using quadratic probing
4. hash table with second hash function  $h_2(x) = 7 - (x \pmod{7})$

#### Exercise 2

Show the result of rehashing the hash tables in Exercise 1.

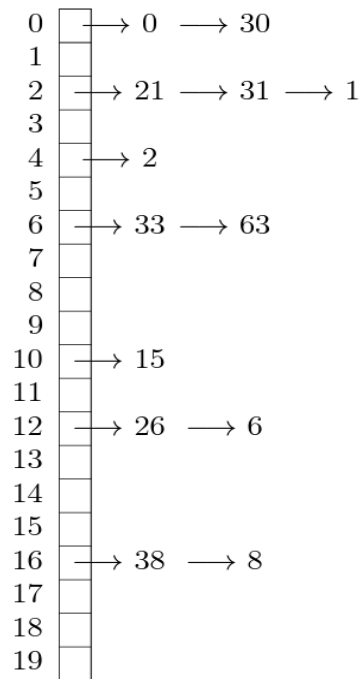
#### Exercise 3

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the various collision resolution Strategies ?

#### Exercise 4

Suppose you have a hash table and have inserted some elements. When you inspect it you see that the result looks as the figure below. You realize this is a problem.

- a) What is the problem here?
- b) Give an example of a hash function that could give rise to this behavior.
- c) What would be a better hash function?



### Exercise 5

Suppose  $n$  keys are chosen randomly and the hash function distributes the keys uniformly at random over  $\{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$ .

- What is the probability that  $n=2$  independently chosen keys have the same hash value i.e. what is the probability there is a collision among those two keys?
- What is the probability that there are no collisions among any of the  $n$  keys? Assume  $n \leq m$ .

### Exercise 6

Suppose you have the following keys:

ISB, LHR, KHI, MUX, MUR, PESH, QUE, FSB, BWP, SGD, RWP

You are given the following hash function:

$$(\text{sum of first and second letter code}) \bmod 13$$

(for example in ISB you just take the sum of letter code for I and letter code for S and then take the mod)

The letter codes are given in the following table. Note that multiple letters can have the same code. For example A, B and C all are assigned the code 1.

LETTER	CODE LETTER	LETTER	CODE LETTER
A,B,C	1	D,E,F	2

G,H,I	3	J,K,L	4
M,N,O	5	P,Q,R	6
S,T,U	7	V,W,X,Y,Z	8

- You have a hash table with 13 buckets. Show how this hash table will be filled using linear probing.
- You have a hash table with 13 buckets. Show how this hash table will be filled using quadratic probing.
- You have a hash table with 13 buckets. Show how this table will be filled when separate chaining is used.