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This function simulates hashing many values into a hash table. It saves the number of times each index value was hashed by adding a 1 to the starting value (0) every time it is hashed.

```
from potion import Potion
from hash_table import LinearProbePotionTable

def stats_tester_func():
    good_table = [0] * 1000
    bad_table = [0] * 1000

    for i in range(1000):
        char = str(i)
        bad = Potion.bad_hash(char, 1000)
        good = Potion.good_hash(char, 1000)

        bad_table[bad] += 1
        good_table[good] += 1
    return good_table, "\n", bad_table

print(stats_tester_func())
```

Output for good_table:

This shows us little clustering and a relatively uniform spread of hash values for each input key. This is a well-written hash function.

[illegible]

Output for bad_table:

This shows us lots of clustering, with some indexes being hashed up to 40 times. This is an example of a poorly written hash function, resulting in many conflicts and collisions.

[illegible]

Looking at statistics() method:

```
def stats_tester_func():
    bad = LinearProbePotionTable(1000, False)
    good = LinearProbePotionTable(1000)

    for i in range(500):
        char = str(i)
        good[char] = i
        bad[char] = i

    return good.statistics(), "\n", bad.statistics()

print(stats_tester_func())
```

When printing the statistics for both bad and good hash tables, we get:

```
good.statistics = (76, 810, 20)
bad.statistics = (469, 78045, 381)
```

We can see that bad has had a huge number of probing done in total, 78045, compared to 810 of good hash.

We can also see that **bad** had a 381 max probe chain, meaning that when inserting an item, the hash function had to traverse nearly half of the data structure to find an empty spot to insert. Compare this to 20 of **good**, which is much lower.

Lastly, there were multiple times the number of conflicts using the bad_hash function, over the good_hash.

Why?

Our good hash function works well as it works for many different table sizes. It multiplies and applies modulus to intermediate variables using prime numbers to get an optimal hash result.

Our bad hash function does not use prime numbers, it simply takes the input *key* and adds up the ASCII symbol of each character, multiplies it by an incremental number, and then modulus by the table_size. Many values hash together due to this poor design decision, as this makes them prone for collision.