

Functional Hash Maps in a Data Parallel Language

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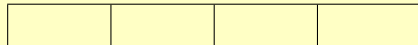
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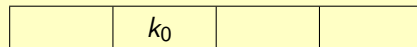
Open Addressing Example

- Keys $k_0, k_1 \in K$.
- Hash function $h : K \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$.
- $h(k_0) = h(k_1) = 1$.



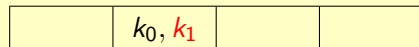
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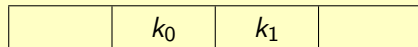
	k_0	k_1	
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Core Ideas

- Concurrency.

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- Collision resolution.



or



Core Ideas

- Concurrency.
- Collision resolution.
- Functional Array Languages.

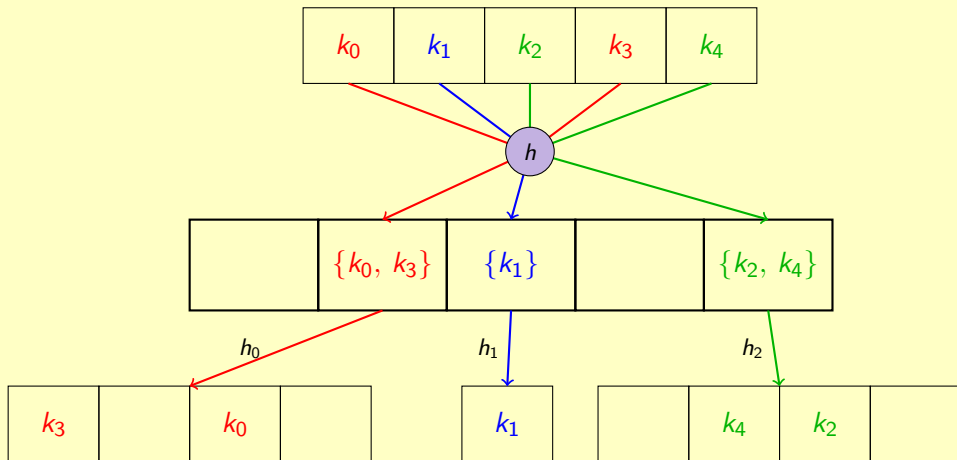


or



$$\text{map} : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow [n]\alpha \rightarrow [n]\beta$$

Perfect Hashing with FKS



Finding collision-free hash functions

- Pick hash functions h_i for every bin.
- Compute $o_i + h_i(k)$ for every k .
- Compute a histogram to count the number of collisions.
- Using a segmented scan, check if any subhash map has a collision.
- Partition subhash maps by if they had collision.
- Continue on subhash maps with collisions.

Benchmarks

	64-bit integer keys ($n = 10^7$)		
	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Lookup</i>	<i>Membership</i>
Futhark (hash maps)	18.3	3.3	1.6
Futhark (binary search)	40.9	6.2	5.8
Futhark (Eytzinger)	42.3	4.3	2.4
cuCollections	2.7	1.1	0.9

All times in milliseconds.

Towards Efficient Hash Maps in Functional Array Languages

`https://arxiv.org/abs/2508.11443`

Code

`https://github.com/diku-dk/containers`

`https://github.com/diku-dk/futhark-hashmap-experiments`