

Functional Hash Maps in a Data Parallel Language

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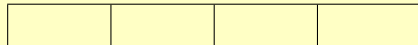
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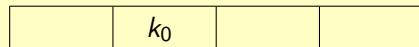
Open Addressing Example

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



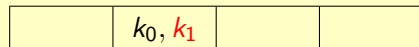
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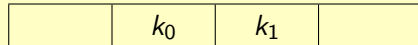
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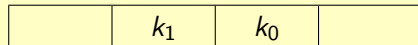
	k_0	k_1	
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Core Ideas

- Concurrency.



or

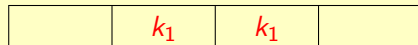
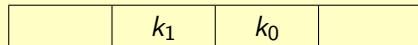


Core Ideas

- Concurrency.
- Difficult.



or



Hash Maps in Functional Data Parallel Languages

- Avoid collisions.
- Bulk operations.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{map} &: (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow [n]\alpha \rightarrow [n]\beta \\ \text{from_array} &: [n](\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbf{hashmap} \ \alpha \ \beta\end{aligned}$$

Hash Maps in Functional Data Parallel Languages

- Avoid collisions.
- Bulk operations.
- Fredman-Komlós-Szemerédi (FKS) construction.

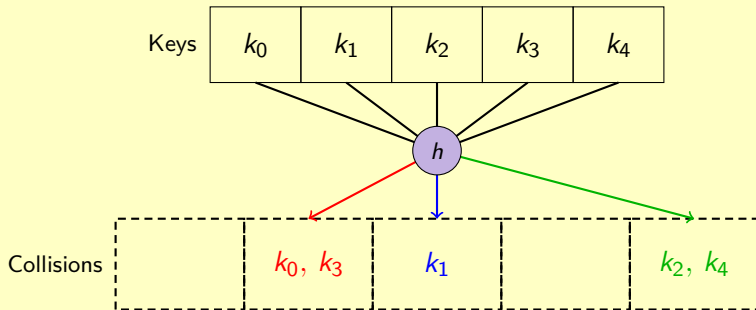
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Perfect Hashing with FKS

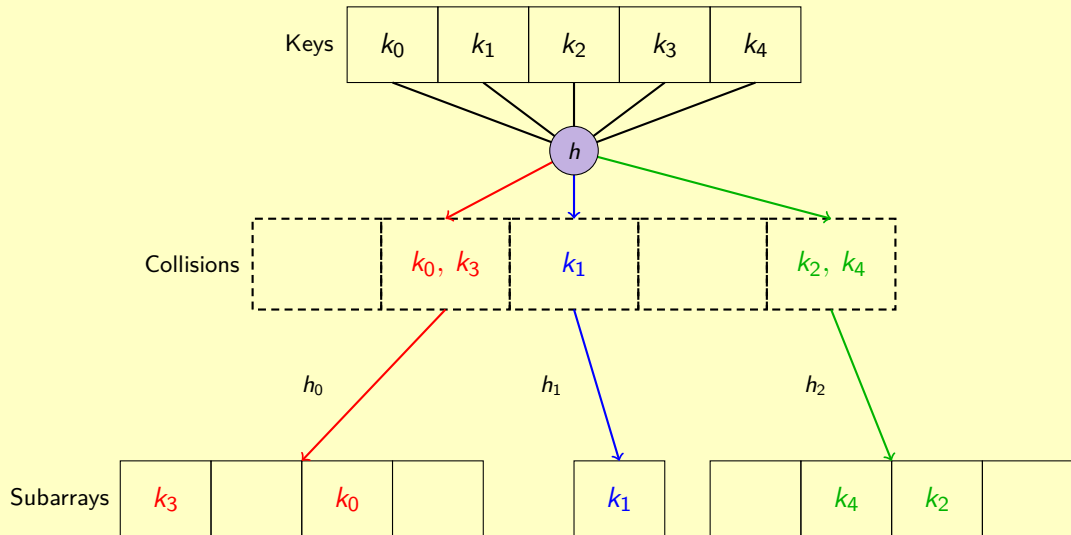
Keys

k_0	k_1	k_2	k_3	k_4
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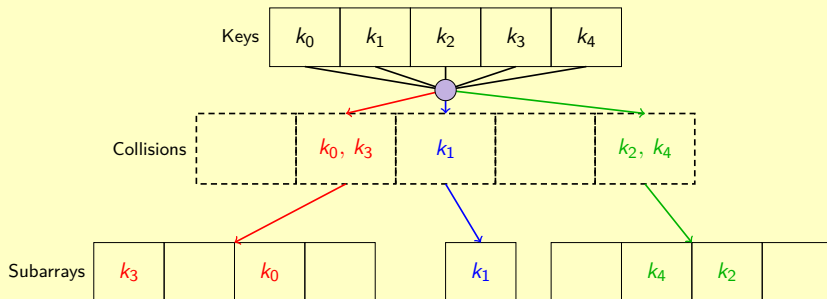
Perfect Hashing with FKS



Perfect Hashing with FKS



Flattening The Finding of Collision-free Hash Functions

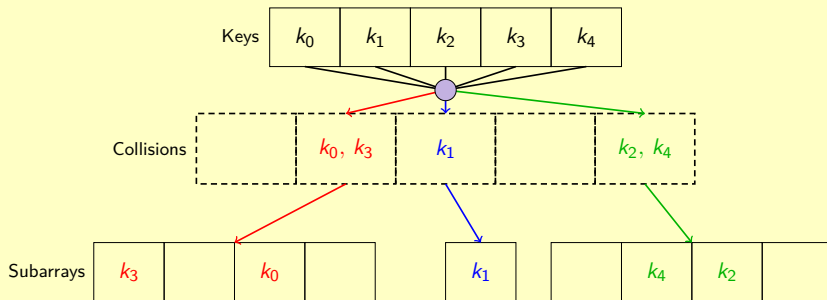


`map $\lambda subarray \rightarrow$`

`while h_i leads to collisions do`

`Pick a random hash function h_i`

Flattening The Finding of Collision-free Hash Functions



$\text{map } \lambda \text{subarray} \rightarrow$

while h_i leads to collisions do

Pick a random hash function h_i

\mapsto

while any collisions in subarrays do

$\text{map } \lambda \text{key} \rightarrow \dots$

Benchmarks

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

All times in milliseconds measured on an A100 GPU.

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`