



# C# Collections (Data Structures)

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LECTURE 12

# Important Points

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**Pop() or Dequeue() Function to get all values using Loops and Count() Function:-**

**1<sup>st</sup> Way:**

Use a variable like size to store the count of the stack or queue and then use it in loop condition.

**For Example:**

```
Int size=s.Count();
```

**2<sup>nd</sup> Way:**

Use the following condition in loop to get all values by pop() or dequeue().

```
(s.Count() > 0)
```

Pop() or Dequeue() Function to get all values using Loops and Count() Function

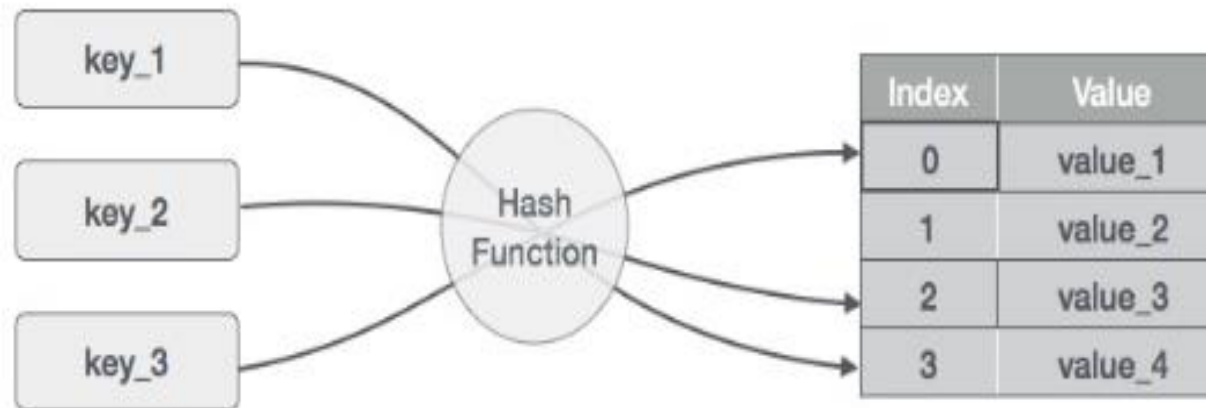
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## **Running Demos**

# Hashing

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Hashing is a technique to convert a range of key values into a range of indexes of an array. We're going to use modulo operator to get a range of key values. Consider an example of hashtable of size 20, and following items are to be stored. Item are in (key,value) format.



# Hash Method

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Before hashing, define a hashing method to compute the hash code of the key of the data item.

**For Example:**

```
int hashCode(int key){  
    return key % SIZE;  
}
```

# Hashing using the Hash Method

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| Key | Hash            | Array Index |
|-----|-----------------|-------------|
| 1   | $1 \% 20 = 1$   | 1           |
| 2   | $2 \% 20 = 2$   | 2           |
| 42  | $42 \% 20 = 2$  | 2           |
| 4   | $4 \% 20 = 4$   | 4           |
| 12  | $12 \% 20 = 12$ | 12          |
| 14  | $14 \% 20 = 14$ | 14          |
| 17  | $17 \% 20 = 17$ | 17          |
| 13  | $13 \% 20 = 13$ | 13          |
| 37  | $37 \% 20 = 17$ | 17          |

# Linear Probing

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It may happen that the hashing technique used create already used index of the array. In such case, we can search the next empty location in the array by looking into the next cell until we found an empty cell. This technique is called linear probing.

| Key | Hash            | Array Index | After Linear Probing, Array Index |
|-----|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1   | $1 \% 20 = 1$   | 1           | 1                                 |
| 2   | $2 \% 20 = 2$   | 2           | 2                                 |
| 42  | $42 \% 20 = 2$  | 2           | 3                                 |
| 4   | $4 \% 20 = 4$   | 4           | 4                                 |
| 12  | $12 \% 20 = 12$ | 12          | 12                                |
| 14  | $14 \% 20 = 14$ | 14          | 14                                |
| 17  | $17 \% 20 = 17$ | 17          | 17                                |
| 13  | $13 \% 20 = 13$ | 13          | 13                                |
| 37  | $37 \% 20 = 17$ | 17          | 18                                |

How each node of Linked List will have several values??

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## **Running Demo**



# Dictionary

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A Dictionary contains a collection of key/value pairs. Its **Add** method takes two parameters, one for the key and one for the value. To initialize a **Dictionary<TKey, TValue>**.

Dictionary

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**Running Demos**