### Hashing

- Hashing is a technique or process of mapping keys, values into the hash table by using a hash function.
- Hashing is designed to solve the problem of needing to efficiently find or store an item in a collection.

- It is done for faster access to elements.
- The efficiency of mapping depends on the efficiency of the hash function used.

- A hash table uses a hash function to compute an index, also called a hash code, into an array of buckets or slots, from which the desired value can be found.
- During lookup, the key is hashed and the resulting hash indicates where the corresponding value is stored.

- Hashing is a technique which uses less key comparisons and searches the element in
  - -O(n) time in the worst case
  - -O(1) time in an average case

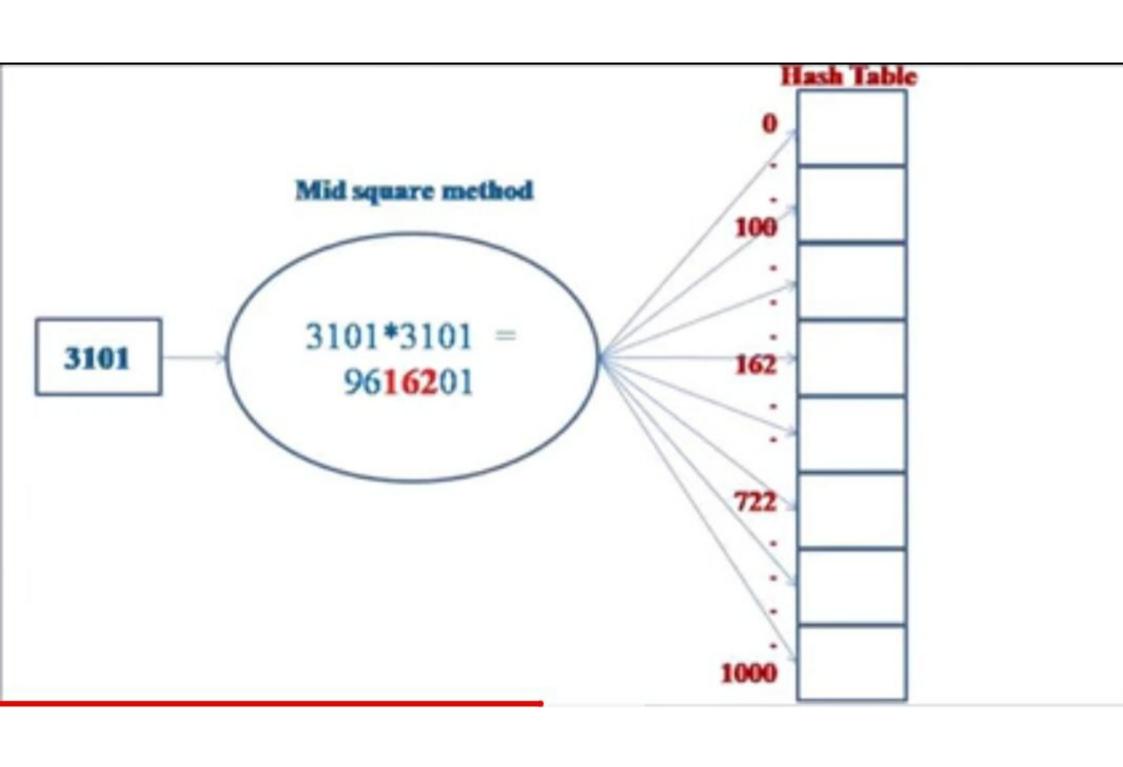
#### Types of hash function

- Division method
- 2. Mid square method
- 3. Digit folding method

### 1. Division method

 In this the hash function is dependent upon the remainder of a division.

h(key) = record % table size



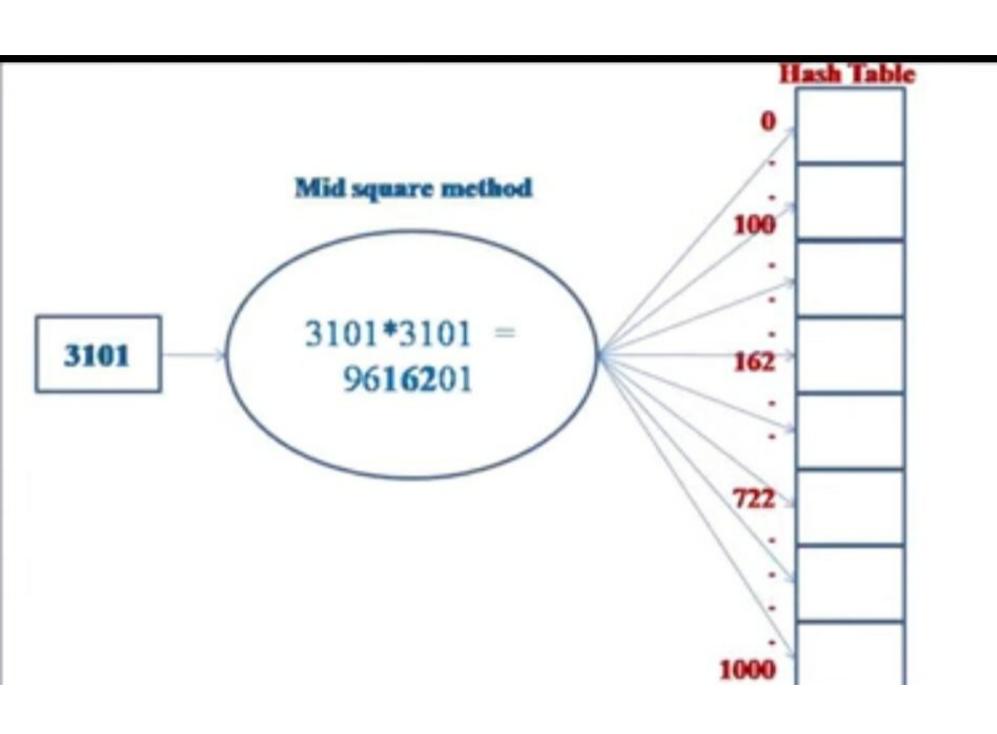
#### Types of hash function

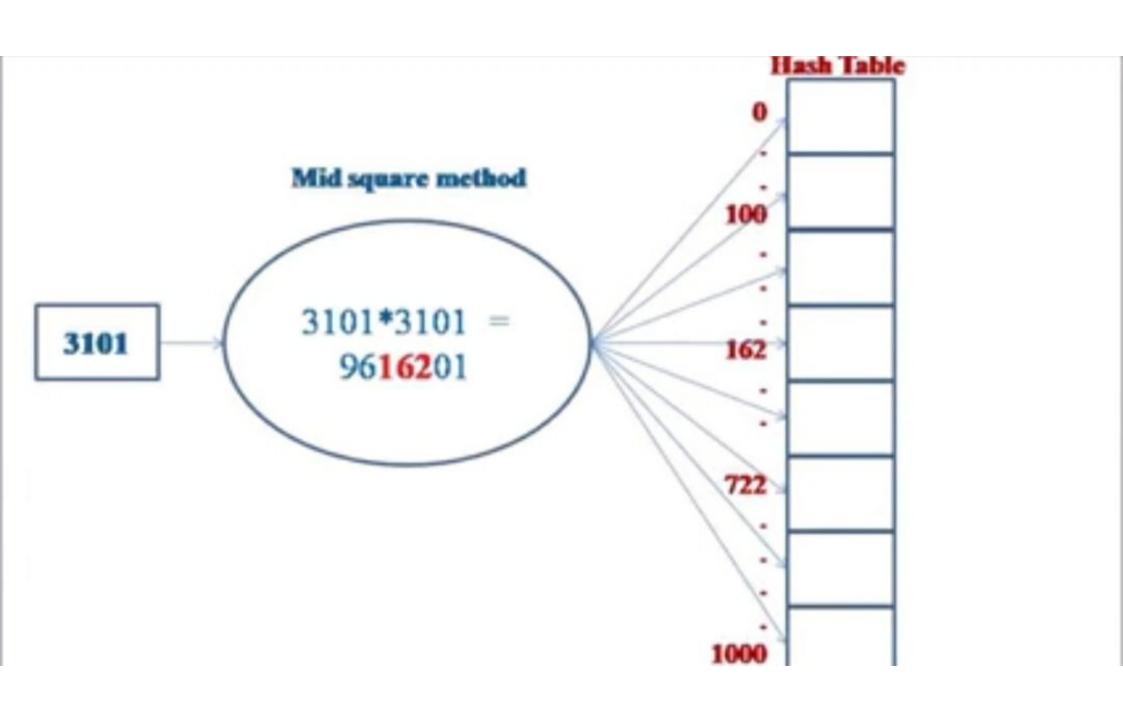
- Division method
- Mid square method
- 3. Digit folding method

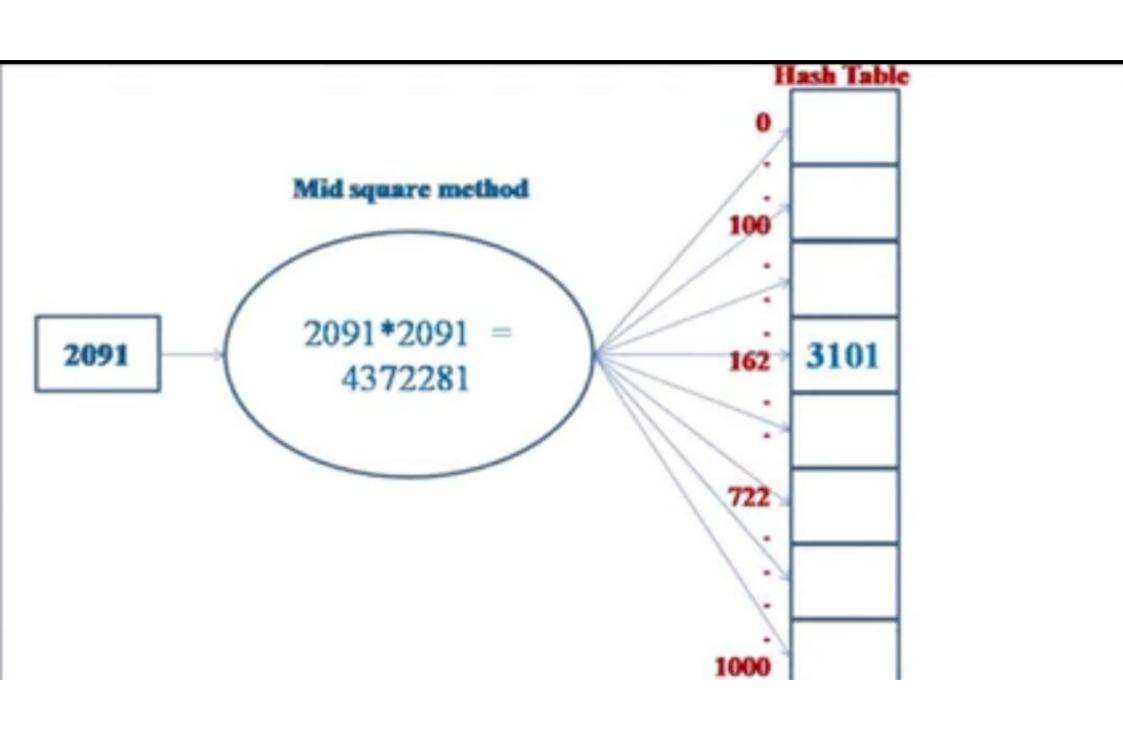
## 2. Mid square method

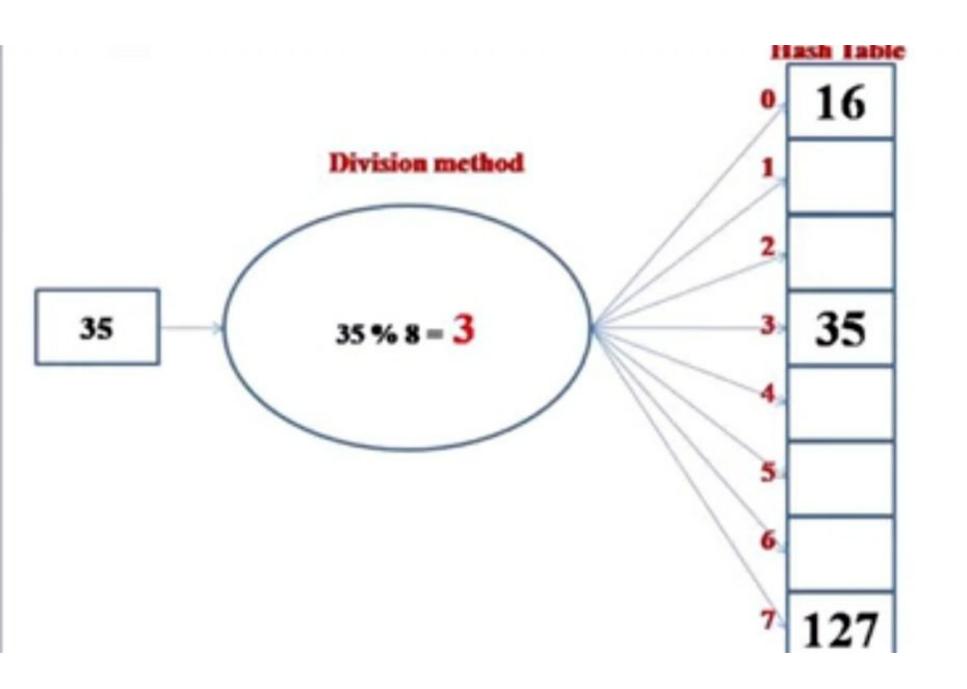
 consider that if we want to place a record of 3101 and the size of table is 1000, Location = (middle 3 digit)

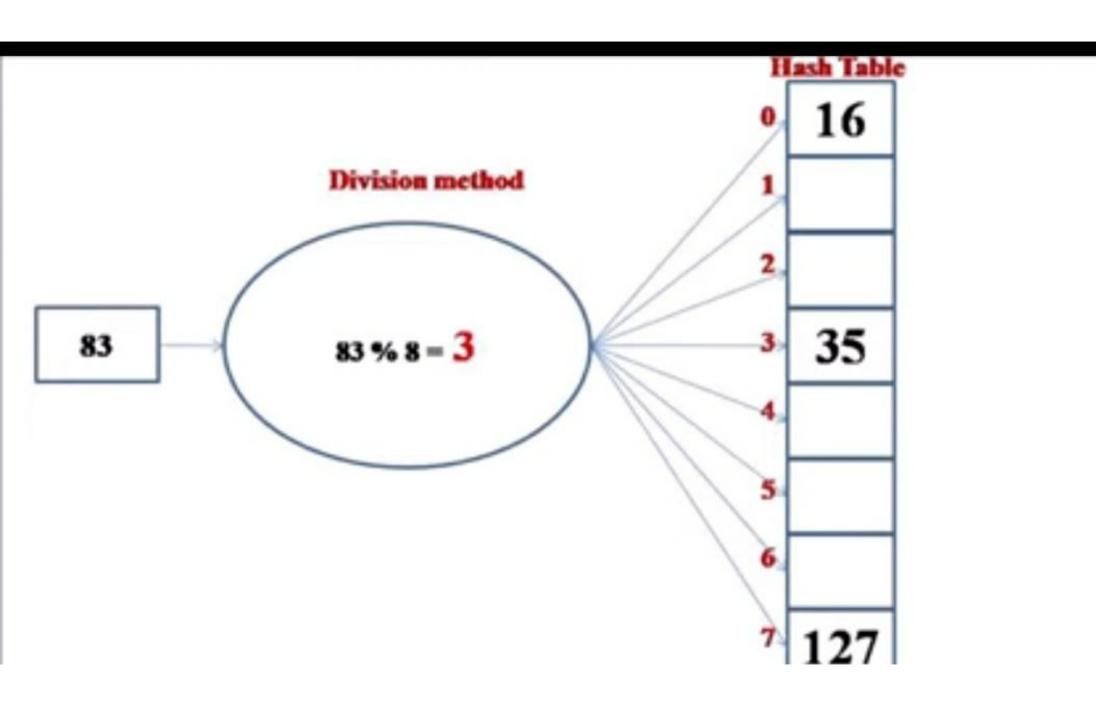
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3101*3101 = 9616201
h (3101) = 162
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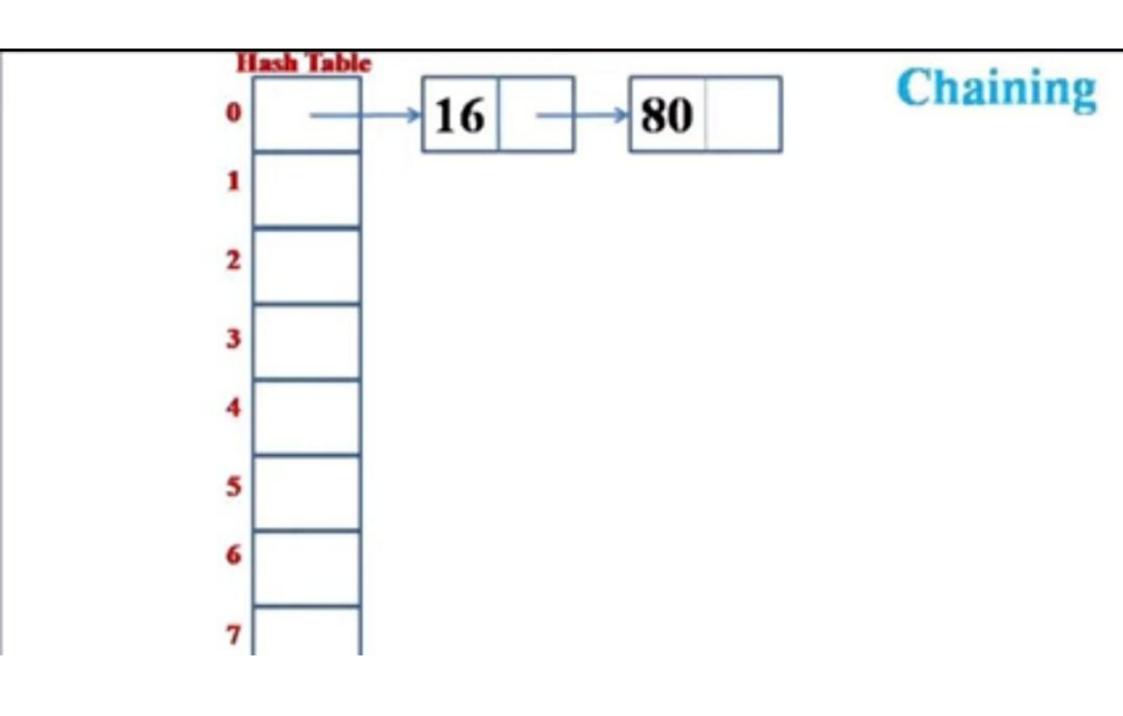


## Collision

 It is a situation in which the hash function returns the same hash key for more than one record

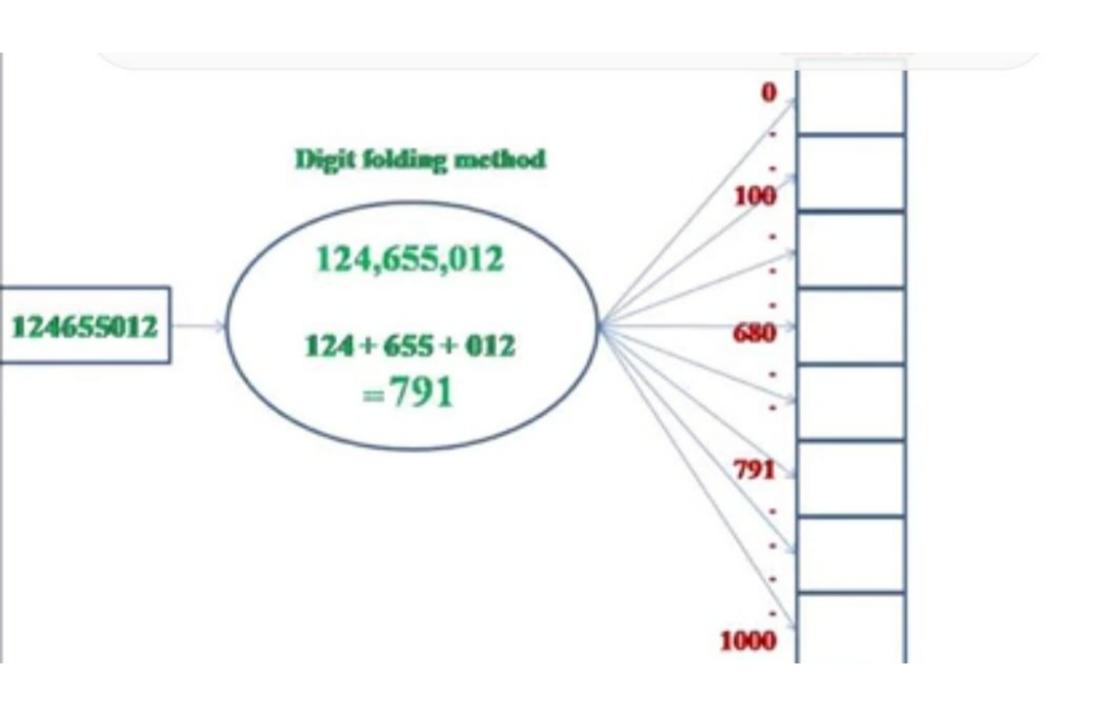
## Collision resolution technique

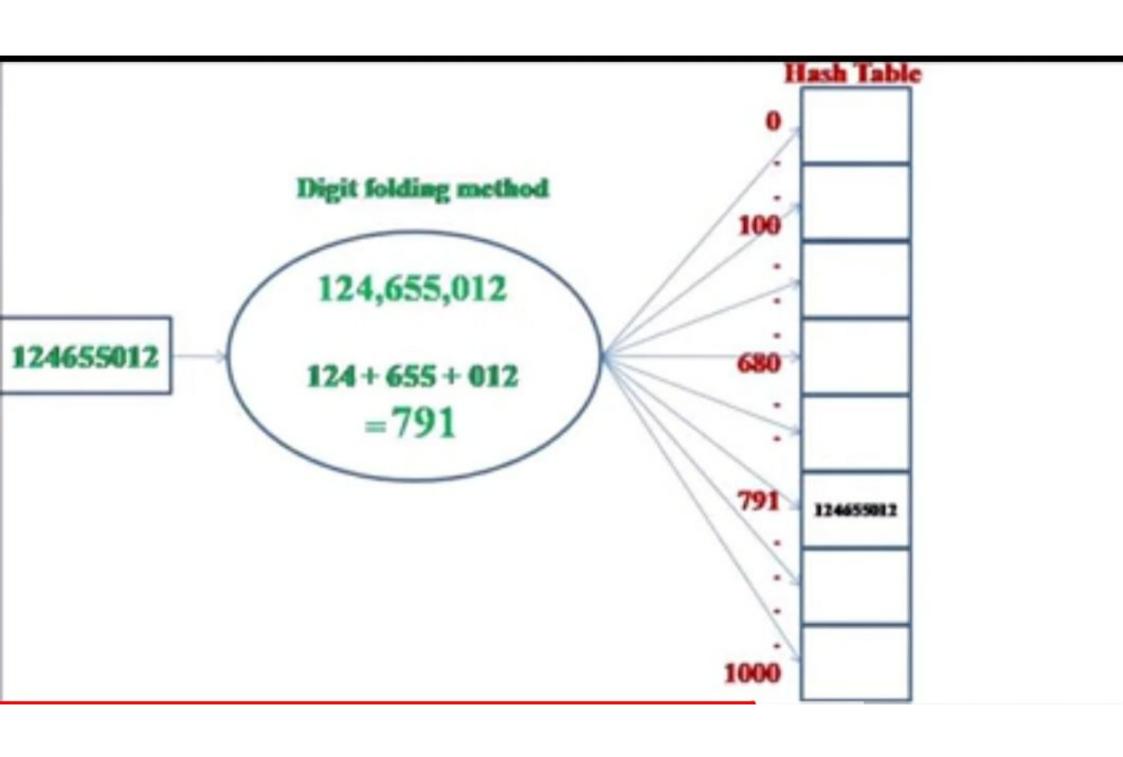
- 1) Chaining
- 2) Double hashing
- Linear probing
- 4) Quadratic probing



# 3. Digit folding method

 In this method the key is divided into separate parts and by using some simple operations these parts are combined to produce a hash key.





## Collision resolution technique

- 1) Chaining
- 2) Double hashing
- 3) Linear probing
- 4) Quadratic probing