

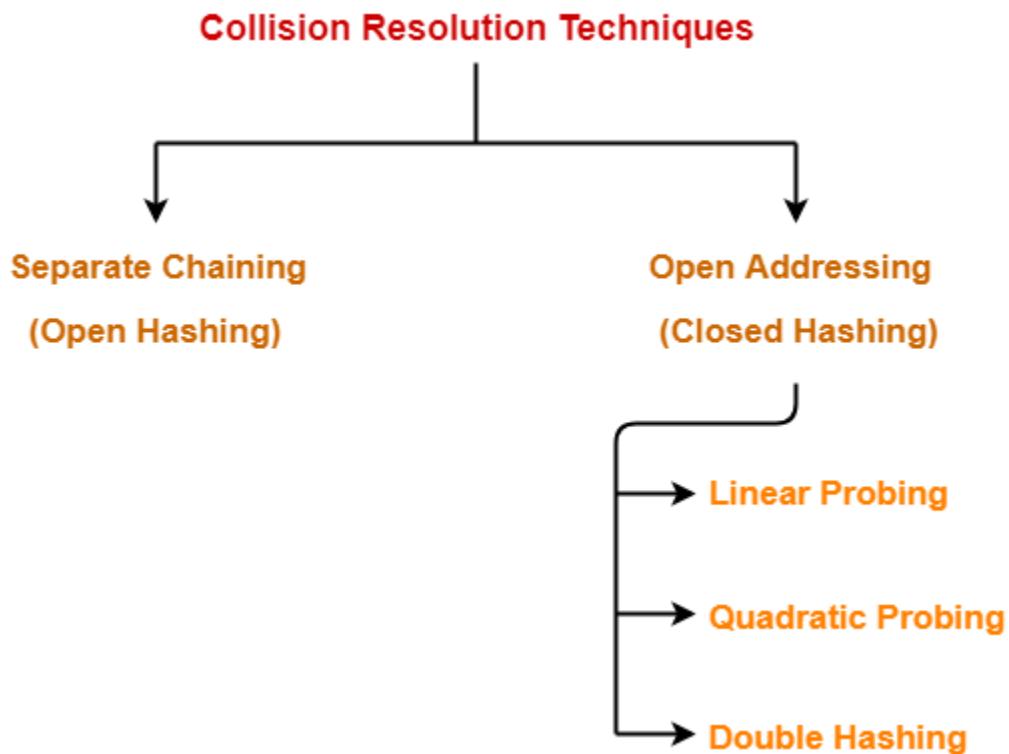
Hashing Collision

- Hash function may return the same hash value for two or more keys.
- When the hash value of a key maps to an already occupied slot of the hash table, it is called as a Collision.

Collision Resolution Techniques-

Collision Resolution Techniques are the techniques used for resolving or handling the collision.

Collision resolution techniques are classified as-

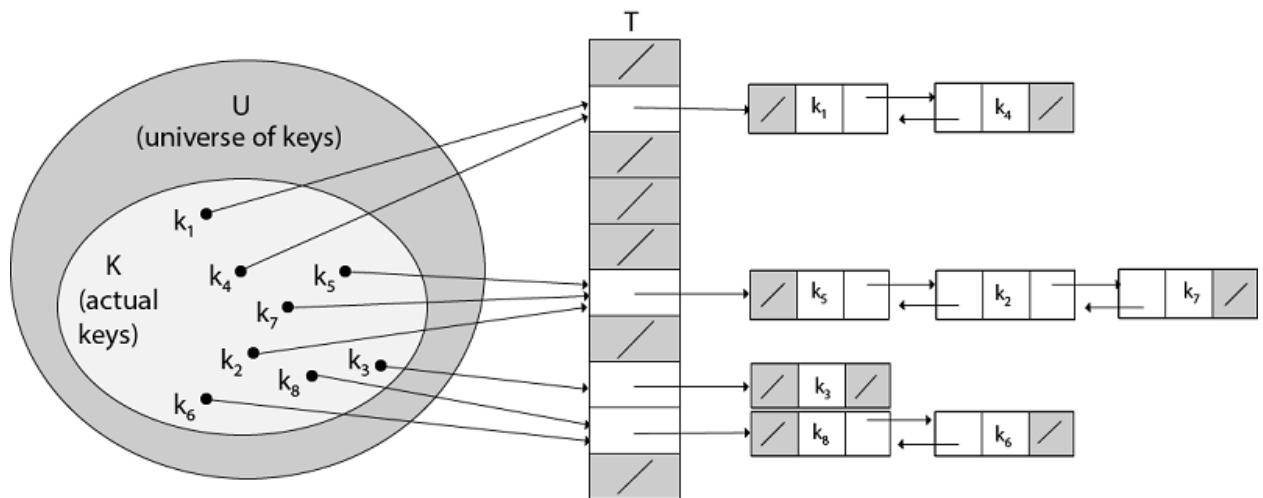


1. Separate Chaining:

- This technique creates a linked list to the slot for which collision occurs.

- The new key is then inserted in the linked list.
- These linked lists to the slots appear like chains.
- That is why, this technique is called as **separate chaining**.

In chaining, we place all the elements that hash to the same slot into the same linked list. As fig shows that Slot j contains a pointer to the head of the list of all stored elements that hash to j ; if there are no such elements, slot j contains NIL.



Example: let us consider the insertion of elements 5, 28, 19, 15, 20, 33, 12, 17, 10 into a chained hash table. Let us suppose the hash table has 9 slots and the hash function be $h(k) = k \bmod 9$.

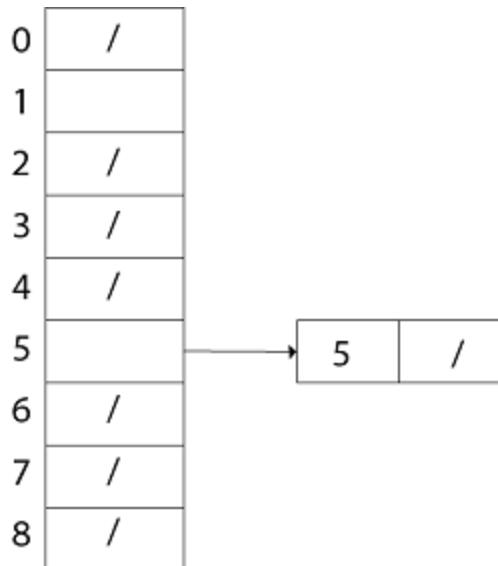
Solution: The initial state of chained-hash table

0	/
1	/
2	/
3	/
4	/
5	/
6	/
7	/
8	/
T	

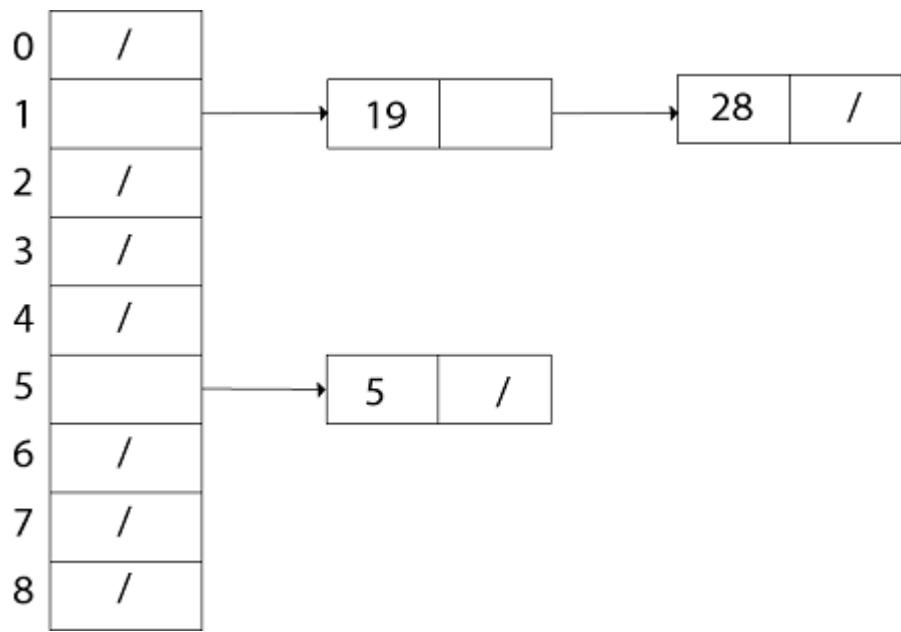
Insert 5:

1. $h(5) = 5 \bmod 9 = 5$

Create a linked list for T [5] and store value 5 in it.



Similarly, insert 28. $h(28) = 28 \bmod 9 = 1$. Create a Linked List for T [1] and store value 28 in it. Now insert 19 $h(19) = 19 \bmod 9 = 1$. Insert value 19 in the slot T [1] at the beginning of the linked-list.



Now insert h 15, $h(15) = 15 \bmod 9 = 6$. Create a link list **for T [6]** and store value 15 in it.

Similarly, insert 20, $h(20) = 20 \bmod 9 = 2$ in T [2].

Insert 33, $h(33) = 33 \bmod 9 = 6$

In the beginning of the linked list T [6]. Then,

Insert 12, $h(12) = 12 \bmod 9 = 3$ in T [3].

Insert 17, $h(17) = 17 \bmod 9 = 8$ in T [8].

Insert 10, $h(10) = 10 \bmod 9 = 1$ in T [1].

Thus the chained- hash- table after inserting key 10 is

