## Динамическая хэш-таблица

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Линейное хэширование и спиральное хранилище (хэширование) - два динамических способа хэширования, изначально созданные для внешних файлов. Данная статья показывает как адаптировать эти методы для хэш-таблиц, находящихся в основной памяти.

#### Introduction

In this file, we present some tips and sample mark-up to assure your LATEX file of the smoothest possible journey from review manuscript to published *Science* paper. We focus here particularly on issues related to style files, citation, and math, tables, and figures, as those tend to be the biggest sticking points. Please use the source file for this document, scifile.tex, as a template for your manuscript, cutting and pasting your content into the file at the appropriate places.

Science's publication workflow relies on Microsoft Word. To translate LaTeX files into Word, we use an intermediate MS-DOS routine [?] that converts the TeX source into HTML. The routine is generally robust, but it works best if the source document is clean LaTeX without a significant freight of local macros or .sty files. Use of the source file scifile.tex as a template, and calling only the .sty and .bst files specifically mentioned here, will generate a manuscript that should be eminently reviewable, and yet will allow your paper to proceed quickly into our production flow upon acceptance [?].

### Formatting Citations

Citations can be handled in one of three ways. The most straightforward (albeit labor-intensive) would be to hardwire your citations into your LATEX source, as you would if you were using an ordinary word processor. Thus, your code might look something like this:

```
However, this record of the solar nebula may have been partly erased by the complex history of the meteorite parent bodies, which includes collision-induced shock, thermal metamorphism, and aqueous alteration (\{ 1, 2, 5--7 \}).
```

Compiled, the last two lines of the code above, of course, would give notecalls in *Science* style:

```
... thermal metamorphism, and aqueous alteration (1, 2, 5-7).
```

{\bf References and Notes}

Under the same logic, the author could set up his or her reference list as a simple enumeration,

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item G. Gamow, {\it The Constitution of Atomic Nuclei
and Radioactivity\/} (Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1931).
\item W. Heisenberg and W. Pauli, {\it Zeitschr.\ f.\
Physik\/} {\bf 56}, 1 (1929).
\end{enumerate}
```

yielding

#### References and Notes

- G. Gamow, The Constitution of Atomic Nuclei and Radioactivity (Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1931).
- 2. W. Heisenberg and W. Pauli, Zeitschr. f. Physik 56, 1 (1929).

That's not a solution that's likely to appeal to everyone, however — especially not to users of BIBTEX [?]. If you are a BIBTEX user, we suggest that you use the Science.bst bibliography style file and the scicite.sty package, both of which are downloadable from our author help site. While you can use BIBTEX to generate the reference list, please don't submit your .bib and .bbl files; instead, paste the generated .bbl file into the .tex file, creating {thebibliography} environment. You can also generate your reference lists directly by using {thebibliography} at the end of your source document; here again, you may find the scicite.sty file useful.

Whatever you use, be very careful about how you set up your in-text reference calls and notecalls. In particular, observe the following requirements:

- 1. Please follow the style for references outlined at our author help site and embodied in recent issues of *Science*. Each citation number should refer to a single reference; please do not concatenate several references under a single number.
- 2. The reference numbering continues from the main text to the Supplementary Materials (e.g. this main text has references 1-3; the numbering of references in the Supplementary Materials should start with 4).
- 3. Please cite your references and notes in text *only* using the standard LATEX \cite command, not another command driven by outside macros.

4. Please separate multiple citations within a single \cite command using commas only; there should be *no space* between reference keynames. That is, if you are citing two papers whose bibliography keys are keyname1 and keyname2, the in-text cite should read \cite{keyname1, keyname2}, not \cite{keyname1, keyname2}.

Failure to follow these guidelines could lead to the omission of the references in an accepted paper when the source file is translated to Word via HTML.

### Handling Math, Tables, and Figures

Following are a few things to keep in mind in coding equations, tables, and figures for submission to *Science*.

In-line math. The utility that we use for converting from LaTeX to HTML handles inline math relatively well. It is best to avoid using built-up fractions in in-line equations, and going for the more boring "slash" presentation whenever possible — that is, for a/b (which comes out as a/b) rather than  $\frac{a}{b}$  (which compiles as a/b). Please do not code arrays or matrices as in-line math; display them instead. And please keep your coding as TeX-y as possible — avoid using specialized math macro packages like amstex.sty.

Tables. The HTML converter that we use seems to handle reasonably well simple tables generated using the LaTeX {tabular} environment. For very complicated tables, you may want to consider generating them in a word processing program and including them as a separate file.

**Figures.** Figure callouts within the text should not be in the form of LATEX references, but should simply be typed in — that is, (Fig. 1) rather than \ref{fig1}. For the

figures themselves, treatment can differ depending on whether the manuscript is an initial submission or a final revision for acceptance and publication. For an initial submission and review copy, you can use the LaTeX {figure} environment and the \includegraphics command to include your PostScript figures at the end of the compiled file. For the final revision, however, the {figure} environment should not be used; instead, the figure captions themselves should be typed in as regular text at the end of the source file (an example is included here), and the figures should be uploaded separately according to the Art Department's instructions.

#### What to Send In

What you should send to *Science* will depend on the stage your manuscript is in:

- Important: If you're sending in the initial submission of your manuscript (that is, the copy for evaluation and peer review), please send in *only* a PDF version of the compiled file (including figures). Please do not send in the TEX source, .sty, .bbl, or other associated files with your initial submission. (For more information, please see the instructions at our Web submission site.)
- When the time comes for you to send in your revised final manuscript (i.e., after peer review), we require that you include source files and generated files in your upload.
  The .tex file should include the reference list as an itemized list (see "Formatting citations" for the various options). The bibliography should not be in a separate file. Thus, if the name of your main source document is ltxfile.tex, you need to include:
  - ltxfile.tex.
  - ltxfile.aux, the auxilliary file generated by the compilation.

- A PDF file generated from ltxfile.tex.

## Acknowledgments

Include acknowledgments of funding, any patents pending, where raw data for the paper are deposited, etc.

# Supplementary materials

Materials and Methods

Supplementary Text

Figs. S1 to S3  $\,$ 

Tables S1 to S4

References (4-10)

Fig. 1. Please do not use figure environments to set up your figures in the final (post-peer-review) draft, do not include graphics in your source code, and do not cite figures in the text using LATEX \ref commands. Instead, simply refer to the figure numbers in the text per *Science* style, and include the list of captions at the end of the document, coded as ordinary paragraphs as shown in the scifile.tex template file. Your actual figure files should be submitted separately.