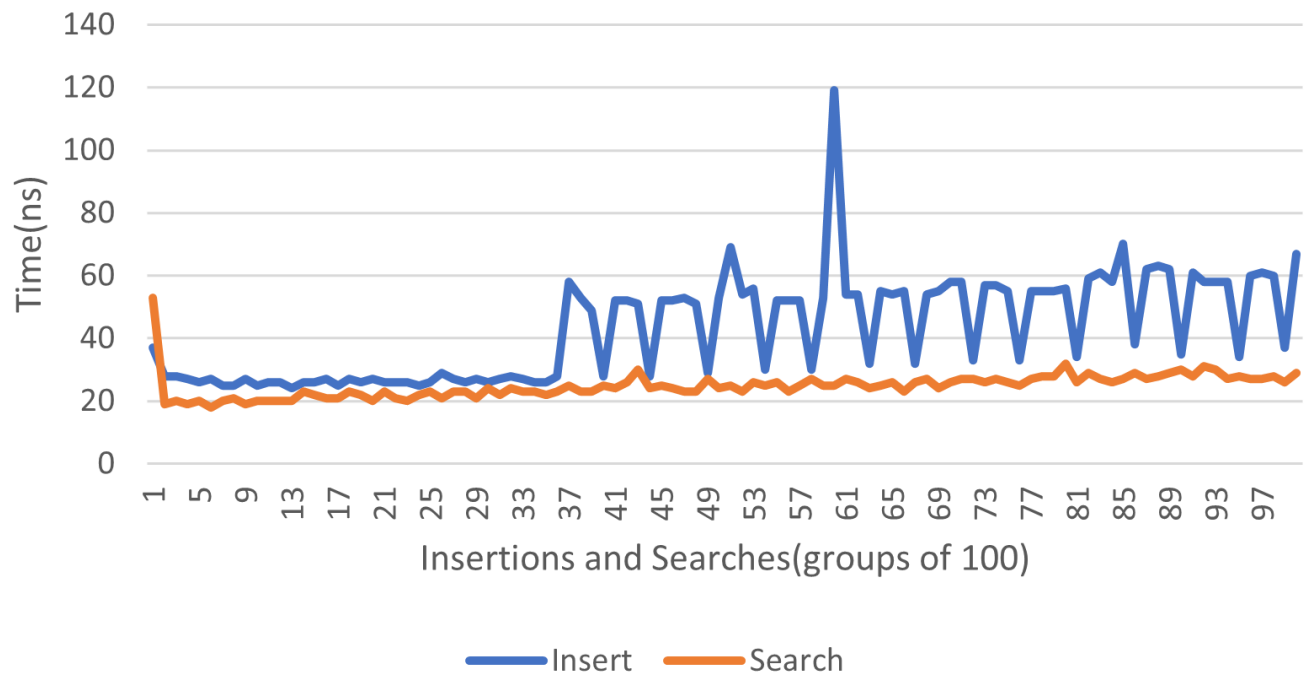
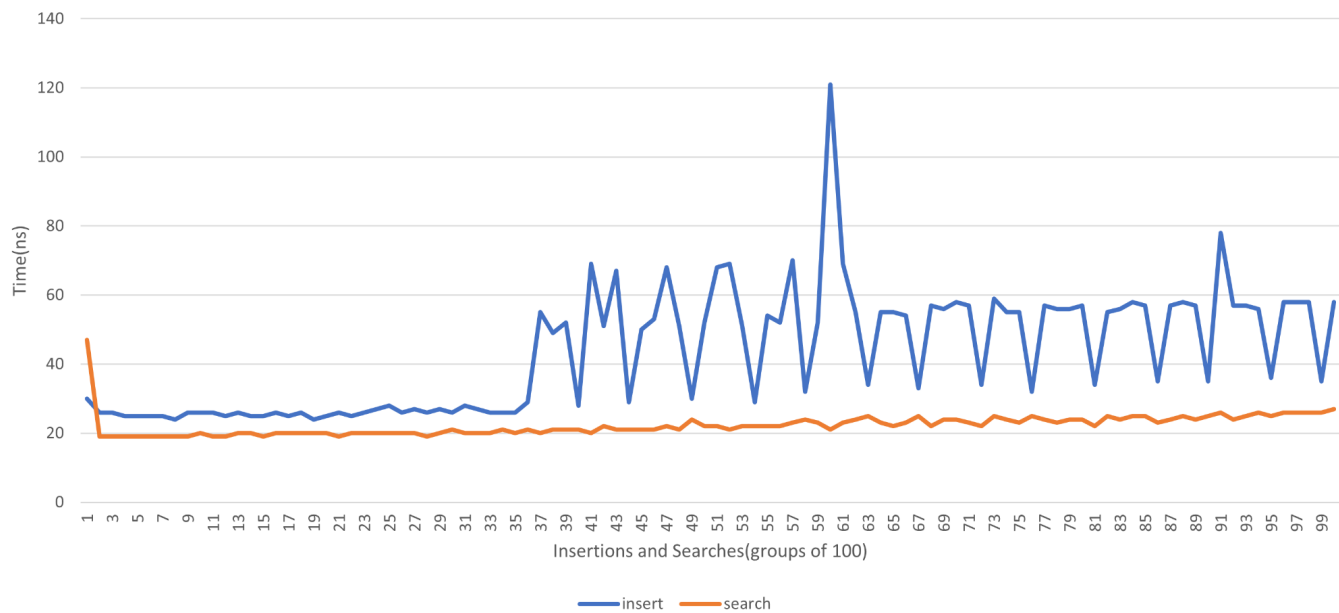
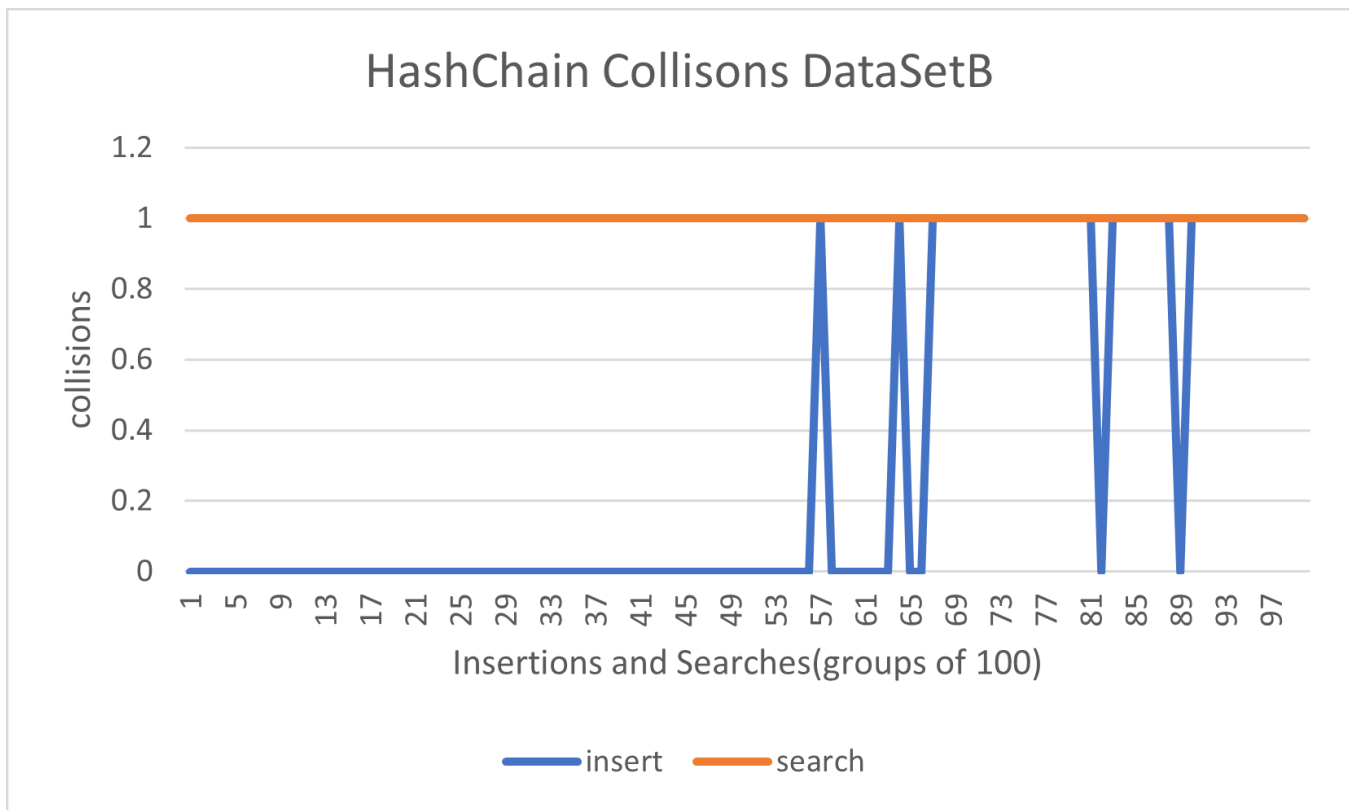
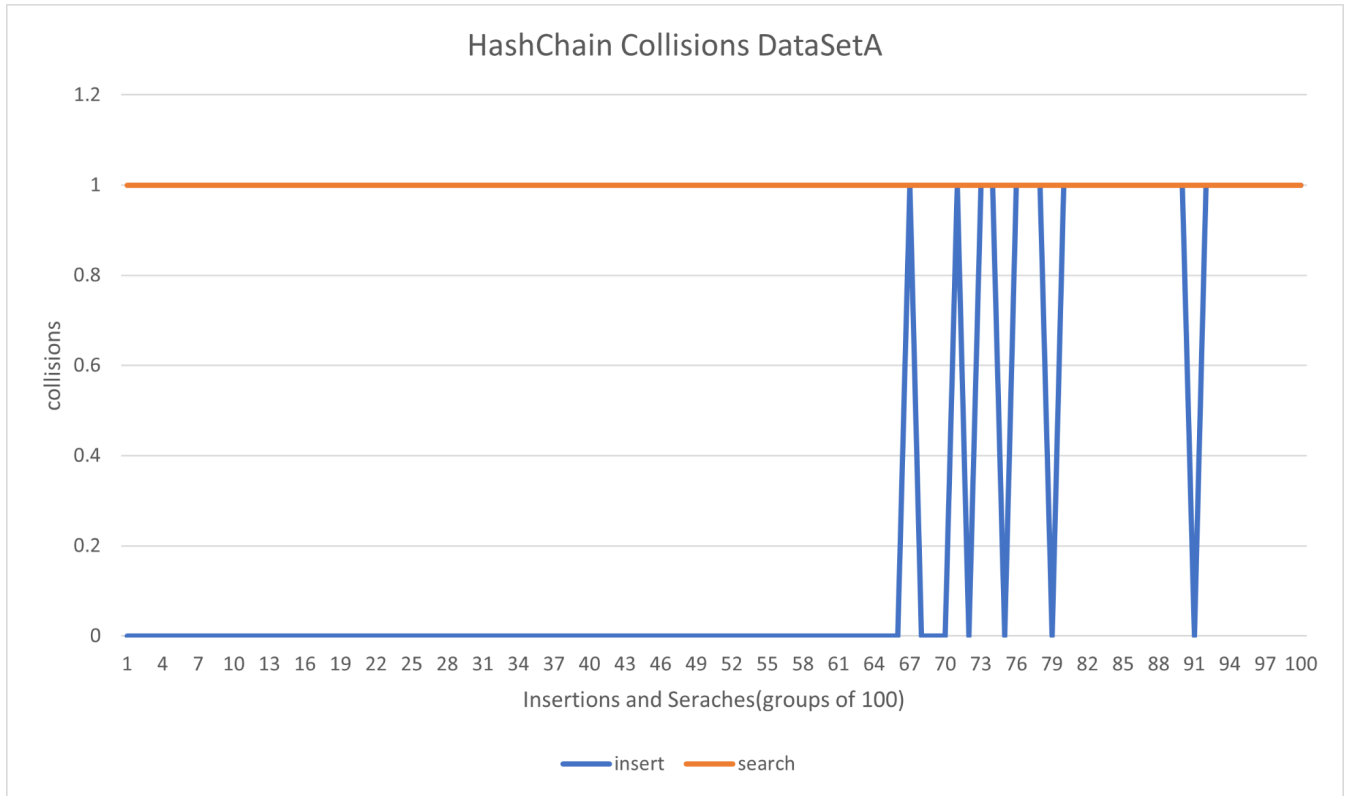


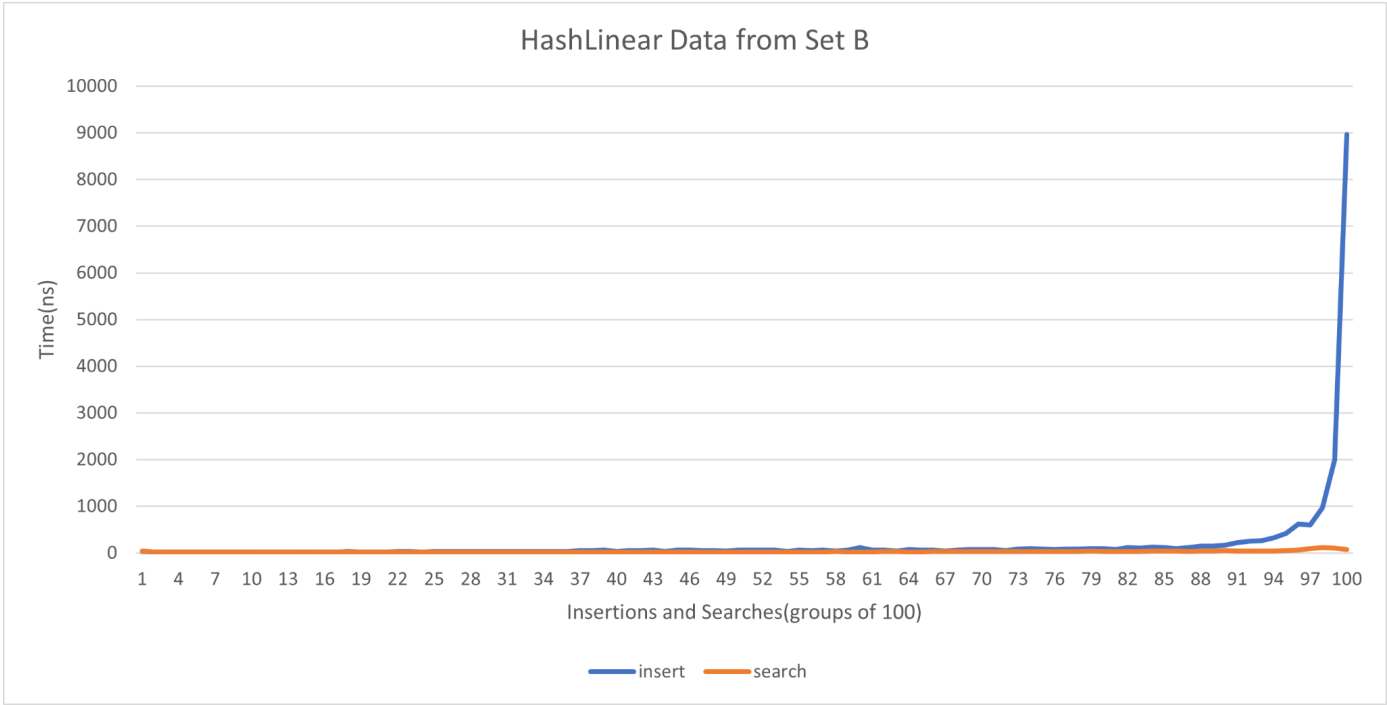
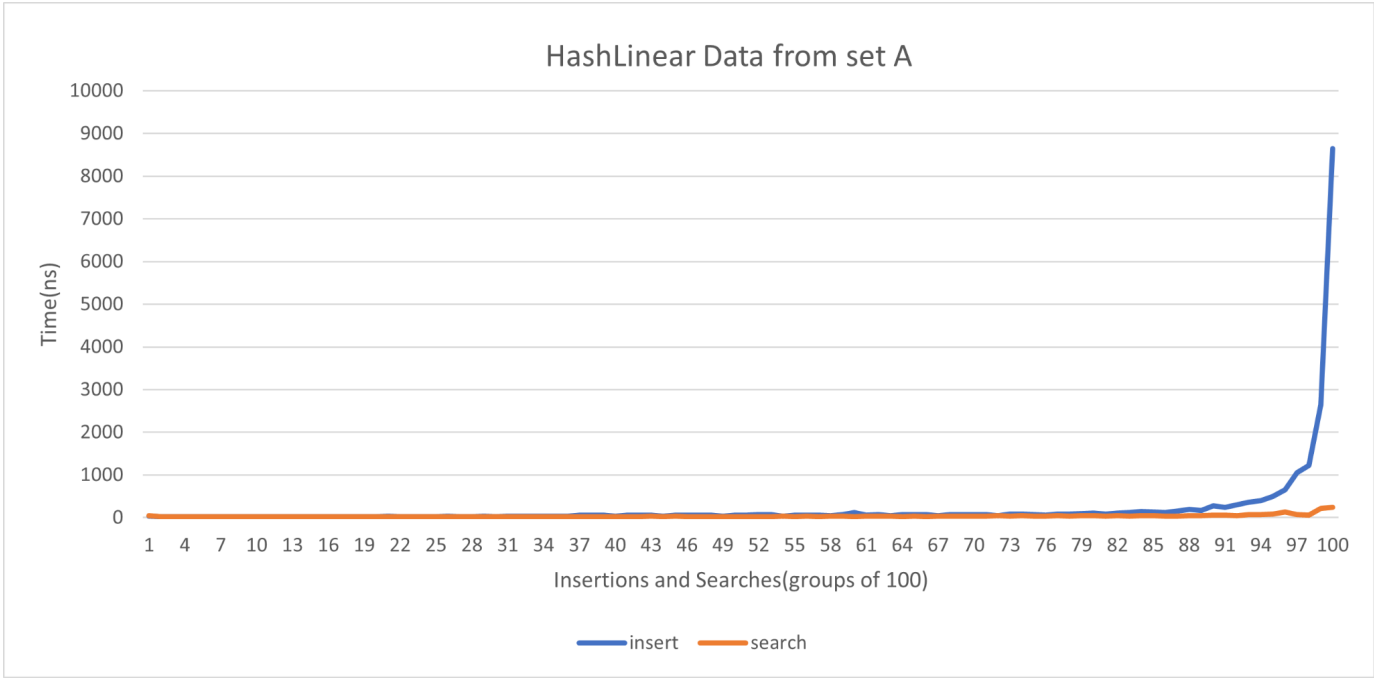
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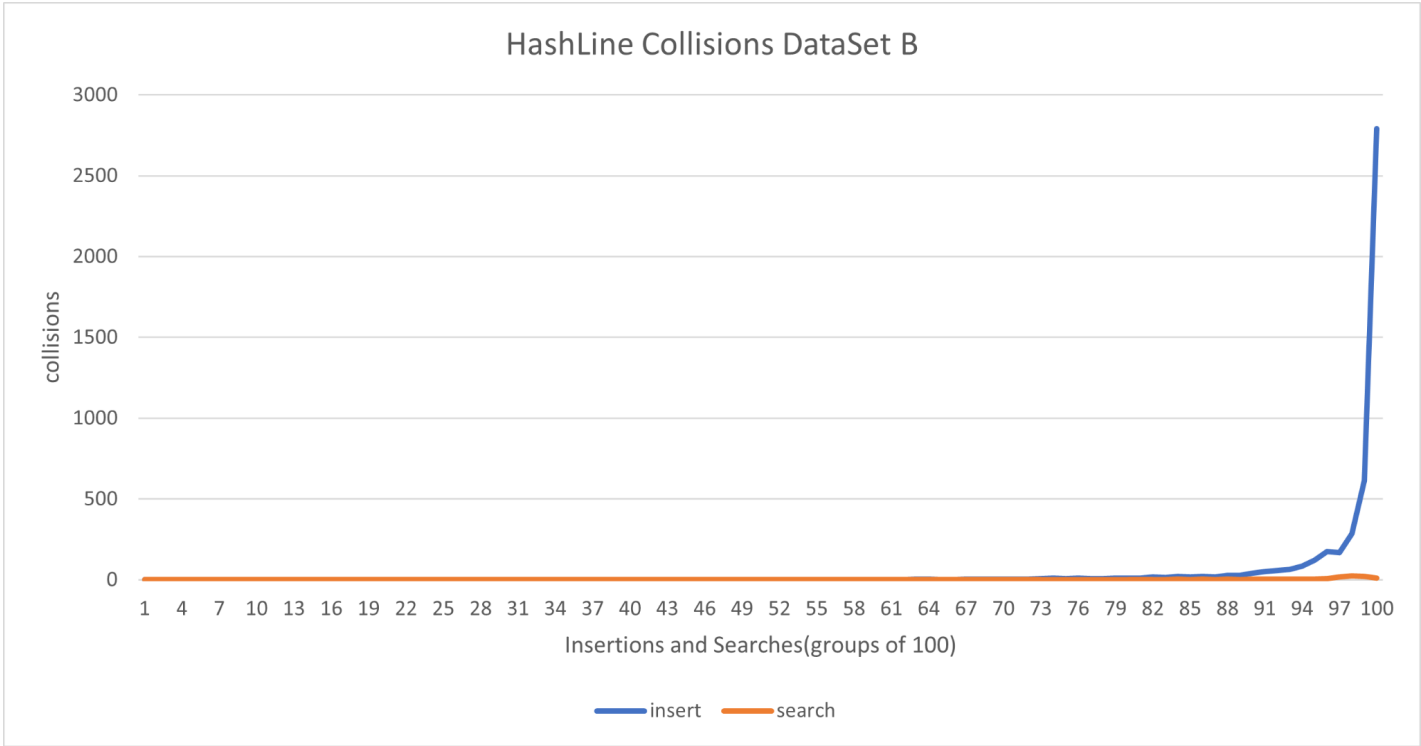
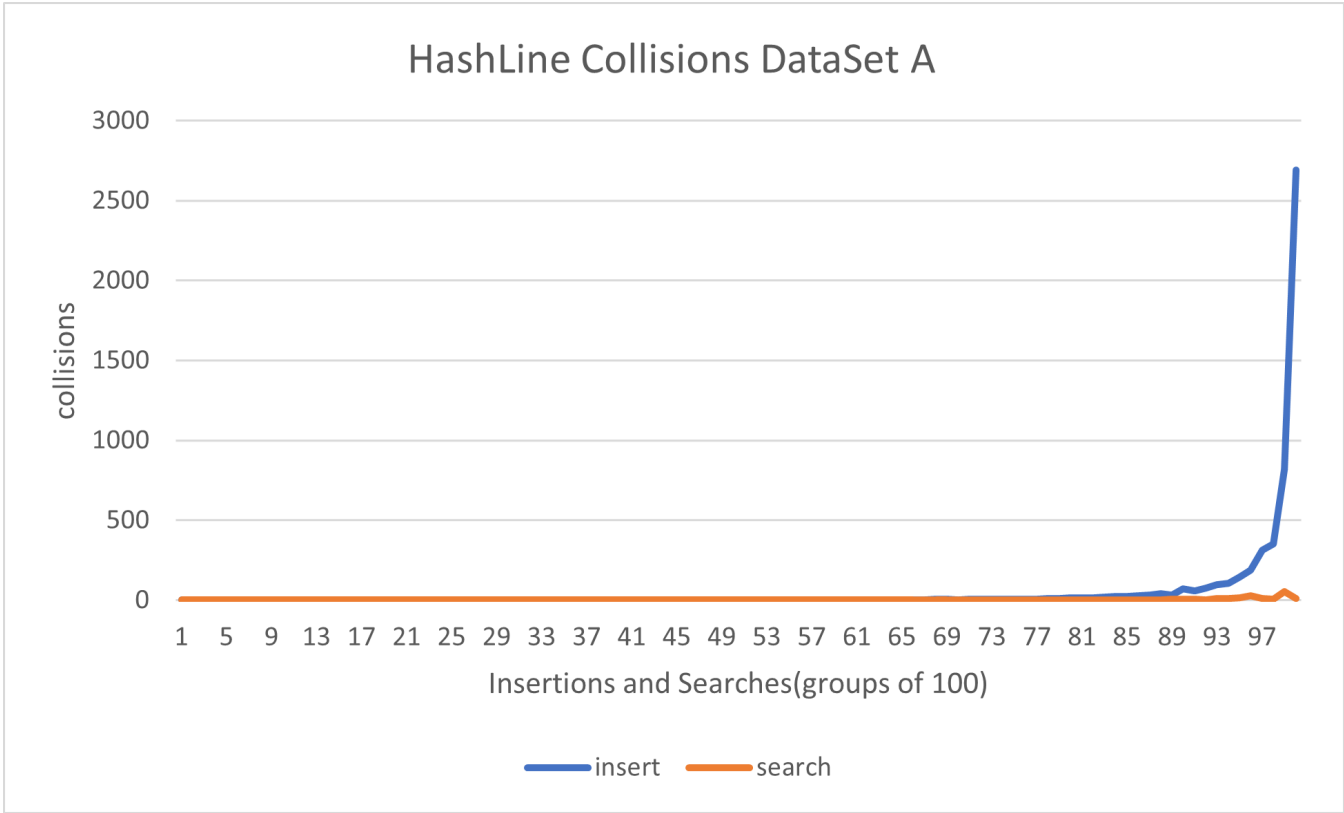


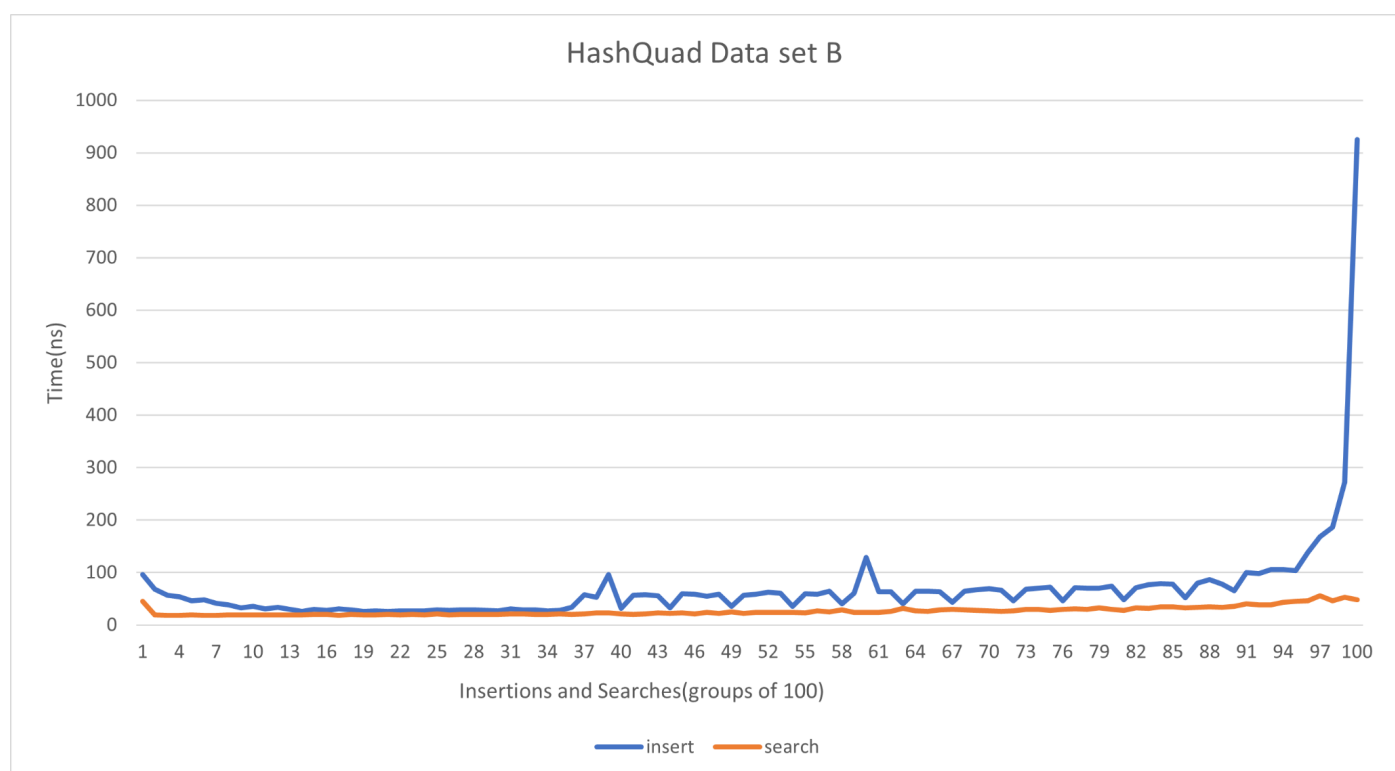
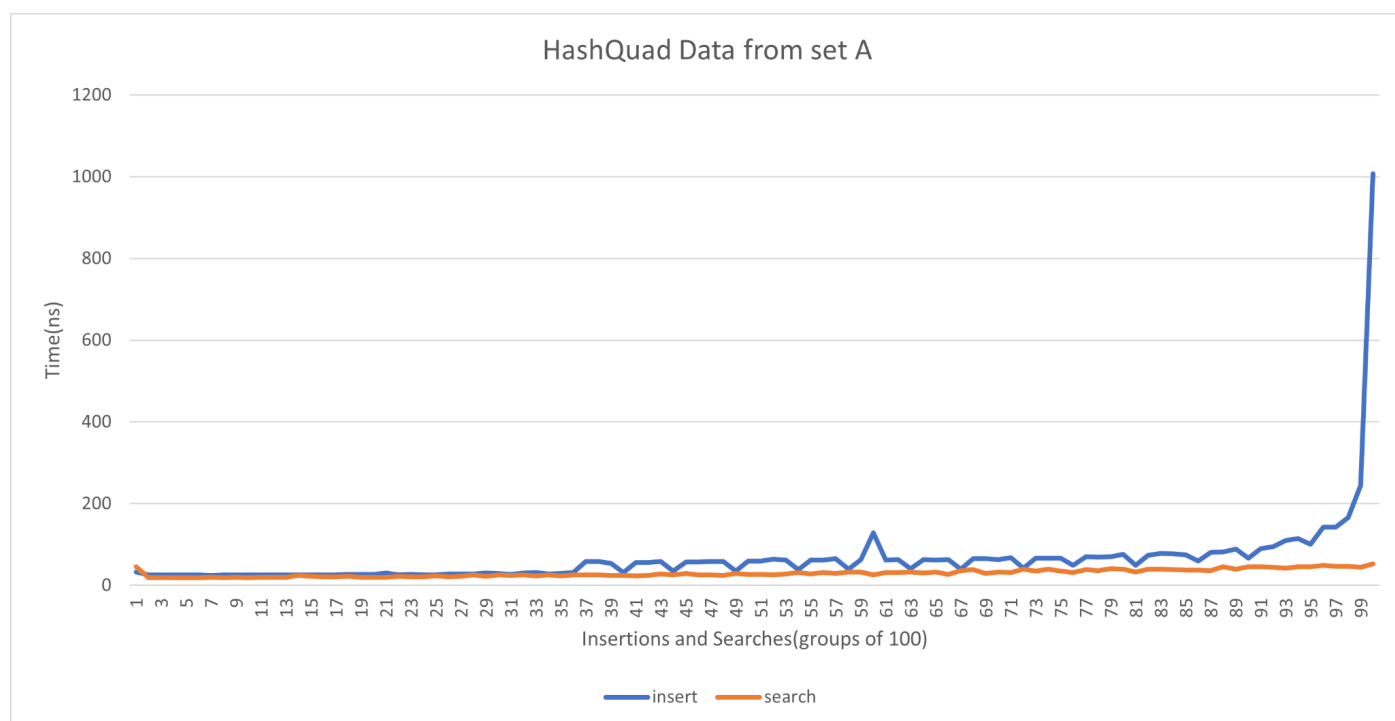
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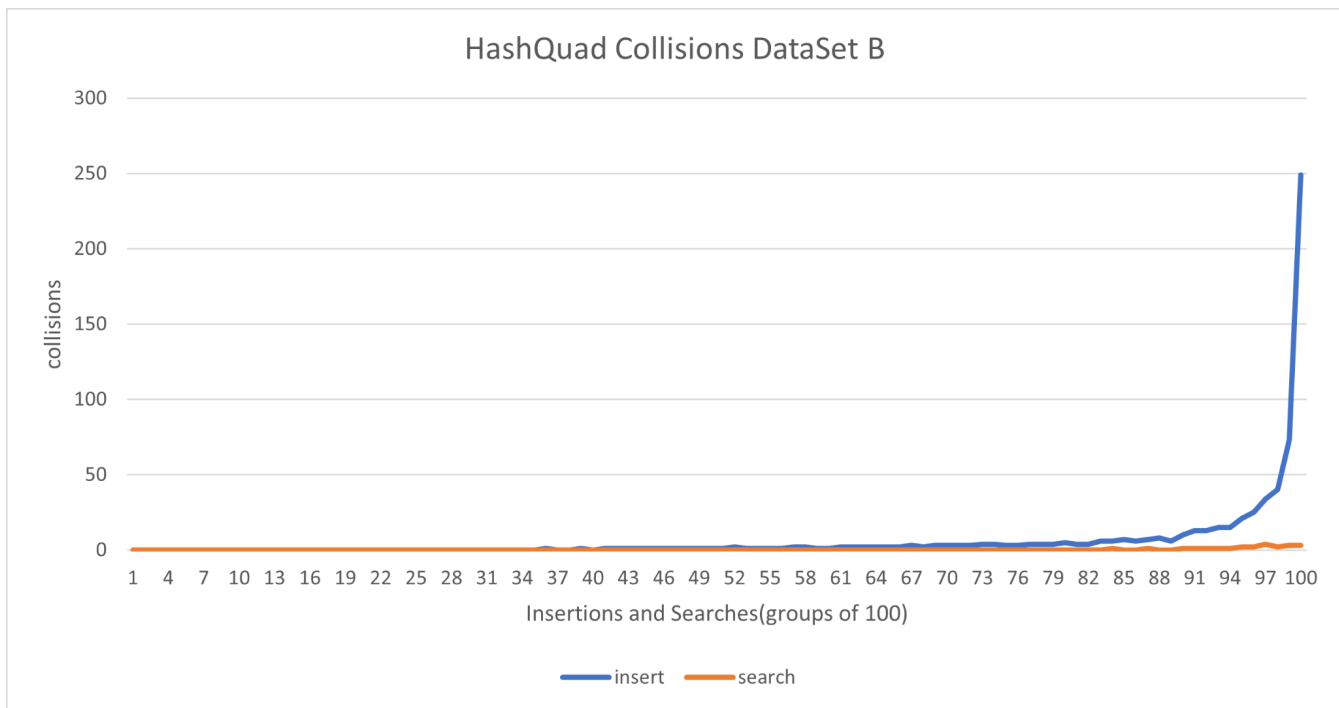
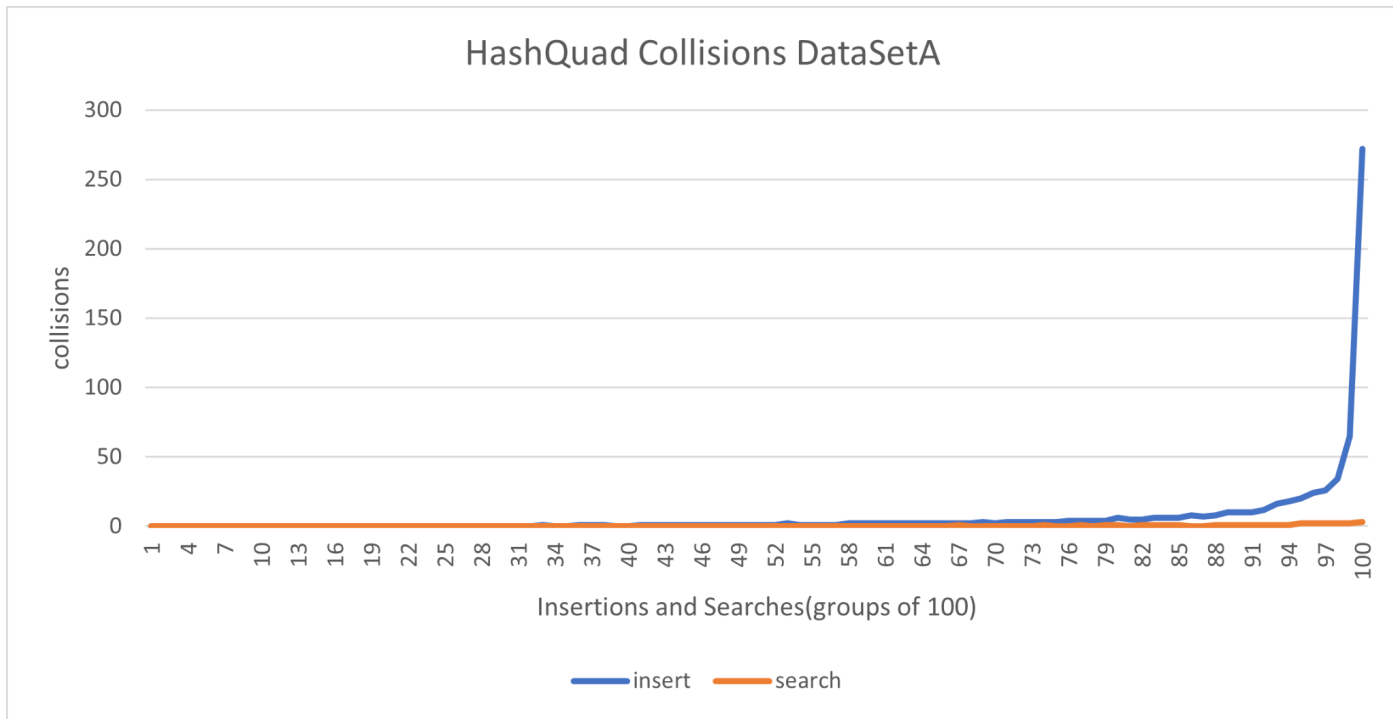




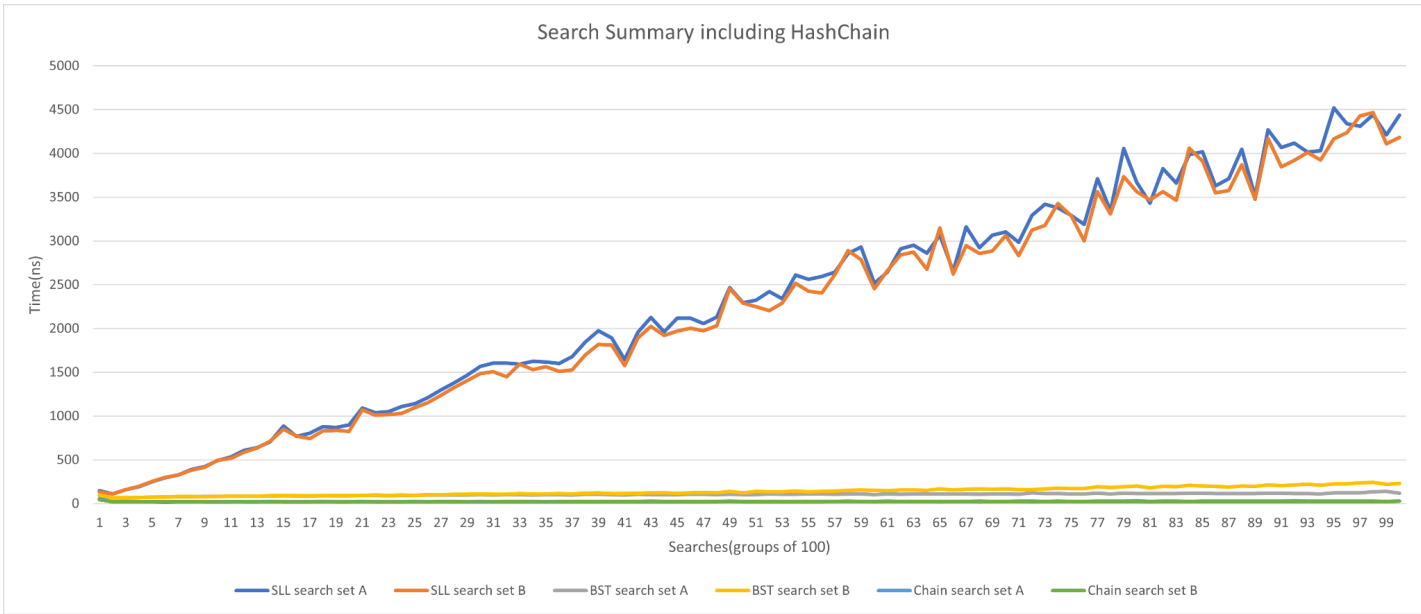
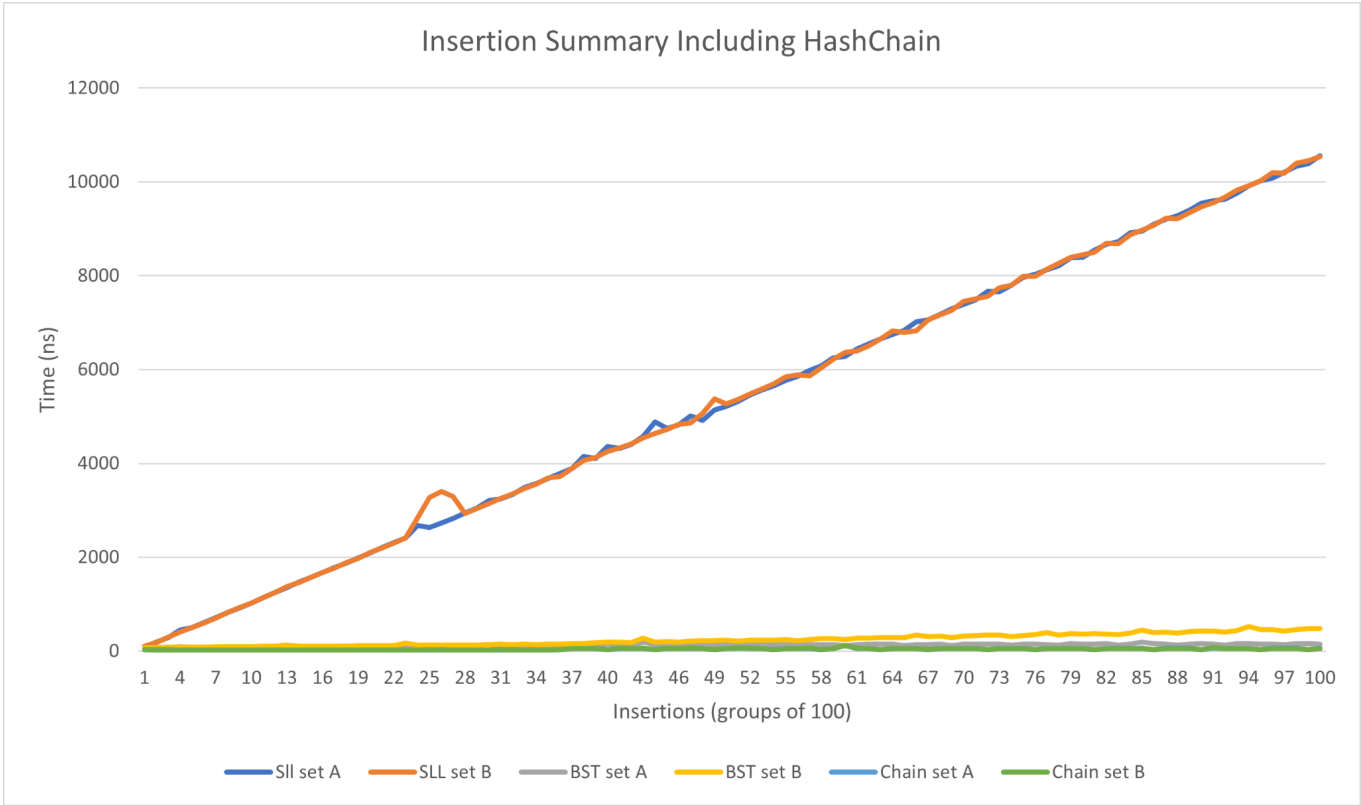


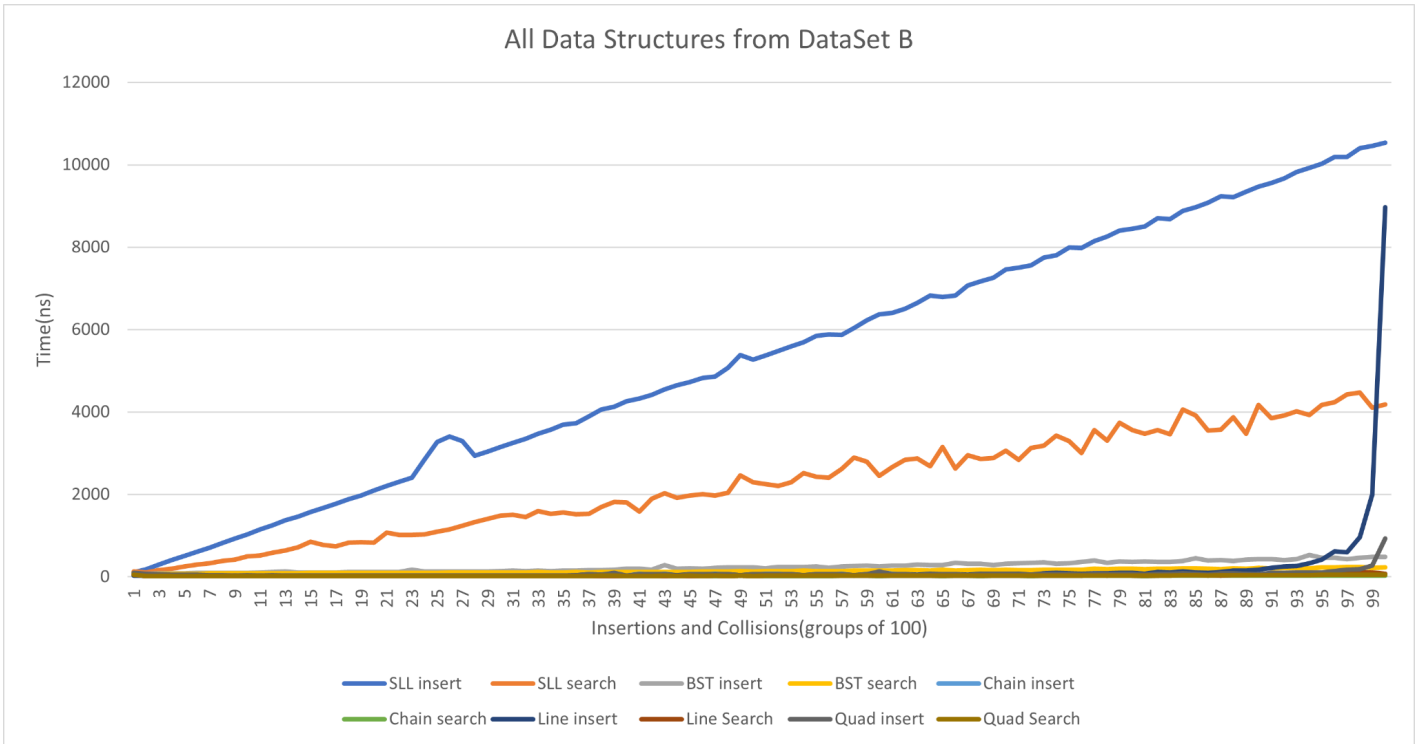
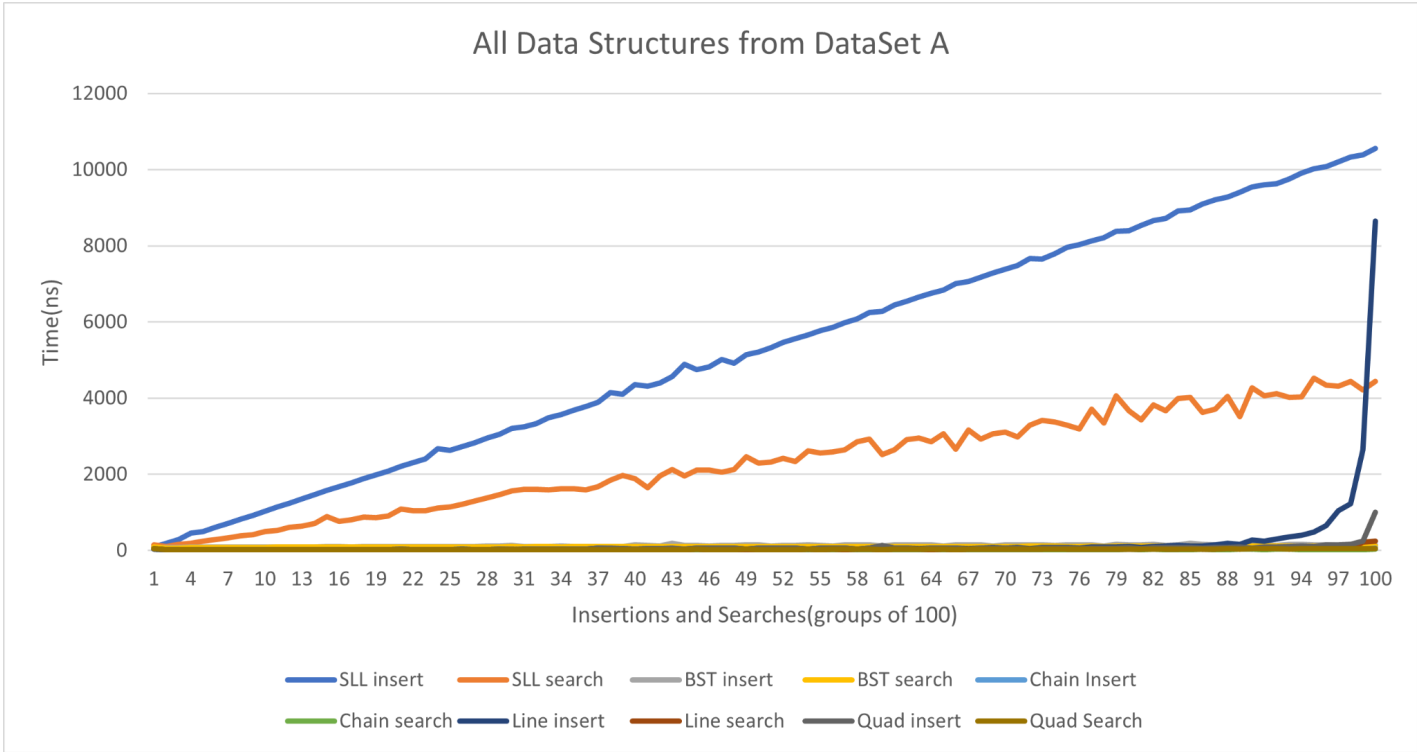












## Final Report

After examining the insertion and search times of all 5 data structures, all three Hash tables seem to be the best for searching as they do so in constant time. However, for the quad and linear hash tables the insertion times grew exponentially as more elements were placed and the table started to become clustered, but they were much better until the last items were being inserted. The chain implementation did not seem to have this issue as it just inserted into a linked list if the index was full. Also, the linear implementation had many more collisions than the quad, and the chain had the least amount of collisions which most likely contributed to the shorter time. The BST is still a very solid data structure however and was not far behind the hash tables and outperformed them, excepting the chain, in insertion times as more elements were inserted. The linked list was by far the worst structure as the insertion times and search times were thousands of times greater than all 4 of the other implementations. Regarding the data sets themselves DataSet A seems to be less ordered than DataSet B and the ordering could potentially lead to more clustering in the probing tables if the data is ordered. Although it would be beneficial for the BST to have ordered data. Overall, the hash chain table was the best for inserting and searching with this data. However with very large amounts of data it could eventually become like a linked list and lose a lot of performance.