

Hash Tables

- we do have built-in hash tables which are dictionaries
- as we know dictionaries are made up key - value pairs
- so we do need a hash function
- then we should perform hash on the key
- hash function will return us the address
- `{"pens":1000}` ---> 1

Data	Adress
	0
<code>{'pens', 300}</code>	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6

Hash Characteristics :

- **It's one way only** , so when we get "books" and put it in the hash and we do get 1 , the thing that we cannot do is to take 1 and try to get the `{"pens":300}` (❌ it's not possible)
 - `"pens"` -- ⚙️ Hash Function ⚙️ --> 1 ✅
 - 1 -- ⚙️ Hash Function ⚙️ --> ❌
- **It's Deterministic** , means that for a particular hash function every time we put "pens" in we expect to get the number 1 every time.

Build Our Own Hash Tables

we want to build our own hash table so we do create a method: `set_item`

Data	Adress
['notebooks', 300]	0
['pens', 300]	1
['markers', 100], ['pencils', 300]	2
	3
	4
	5
["books", 1000]	6

- now we have some items in our hash table we can create a method to call these items:
get_item
 - what if we have multiple key value pairs at that address ?
 - so we know we're going to have to create some sort of loop to reach the item.
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Collisions

- TR : çarpışmalar

Two from of solutions to the collisions :

- Separate Chaining (lists , linkedlists, ...)
 - Probing
 - a) **Linear Probing**
 - b) Quadratic Probing
 - c) Double Hashing
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Separate Chaining

Separate Chaining is the way we gonna do in this course

- ✓ we should always have a prime number of addresses (0-6)

- the reason is a prime number increases the amount of randomness for how the key value pairs are going to be distributed through the hash table and this action reduces the collisions.

how dose __hash function works ?

```
def __hash(self, key):
```

```
    `my_hash = 0`
```

```
    `for letter in key:`
```

```
        `my_hash = (my_hash + ord(letter)*23) % len(self.data_map)`
```

```
    `return my_hash`
```

```
my_hash = 0
```

- 'a' $\rightarrow 97 * 23 = 2231 \rightarrow (0 + 2231) \% 7 = 2231 \% 7 = 6$
- 'b' $\rightarrow 98 * 23 = 2254 \rightarrow (6 + 2254) \% 7 = 2260 \% 7 = 5$
- 'c' $\rightarrow 99 * 23 = 2277 \rightarrow (5 + 2277) \% 7 = 2282 \% 7 = 1$
- Final hash = 1

www.github.com/ebgdev