

Hash Tables: Collisions

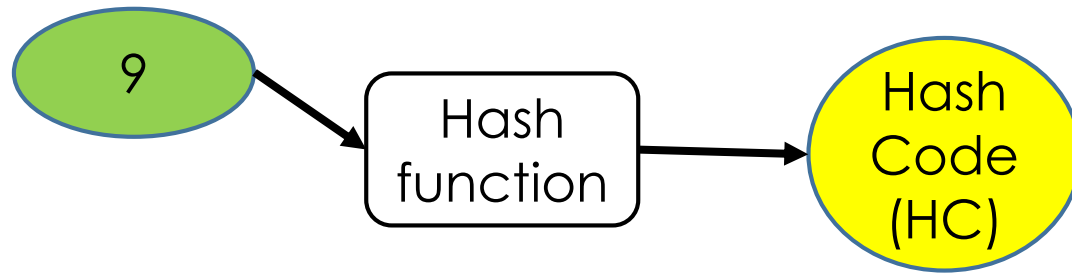


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by Christine Alvarado, Mia Minnes, and Leo Porter, 2015.

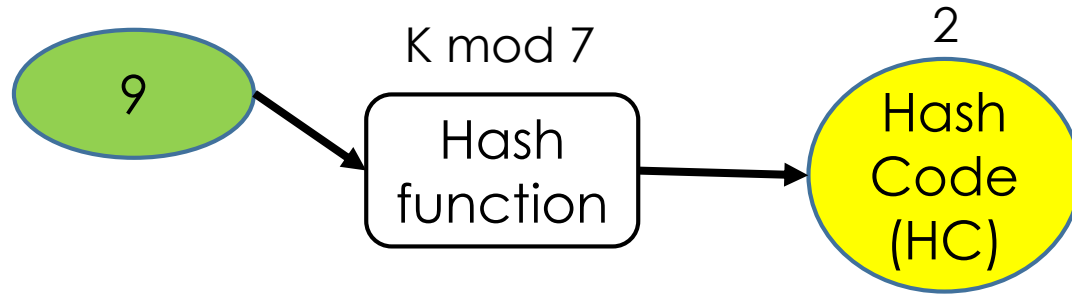
By the end of this video you will be able to...

- Describe alternative methods for handling collisions in a Hash Table
- Identify other challenges associated with Hash Tables

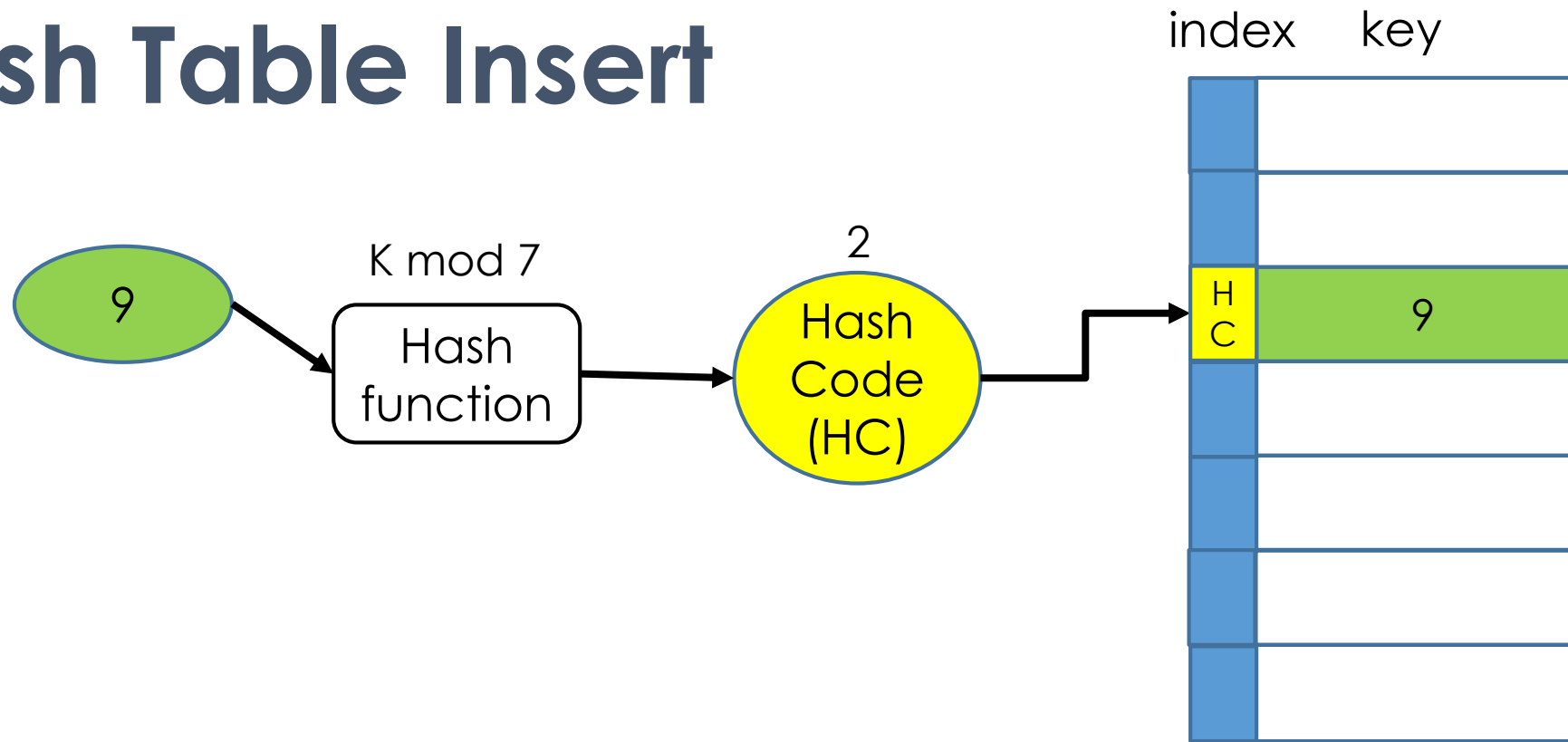
Hash Table Insert

[illegible]

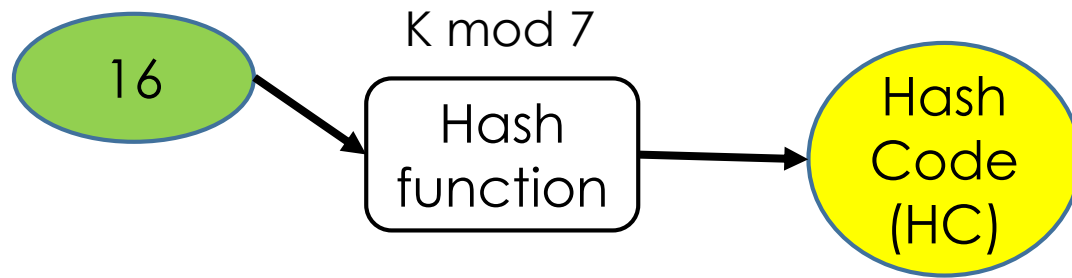
Hash Table Insert

[illegible]

Hash Table Insert

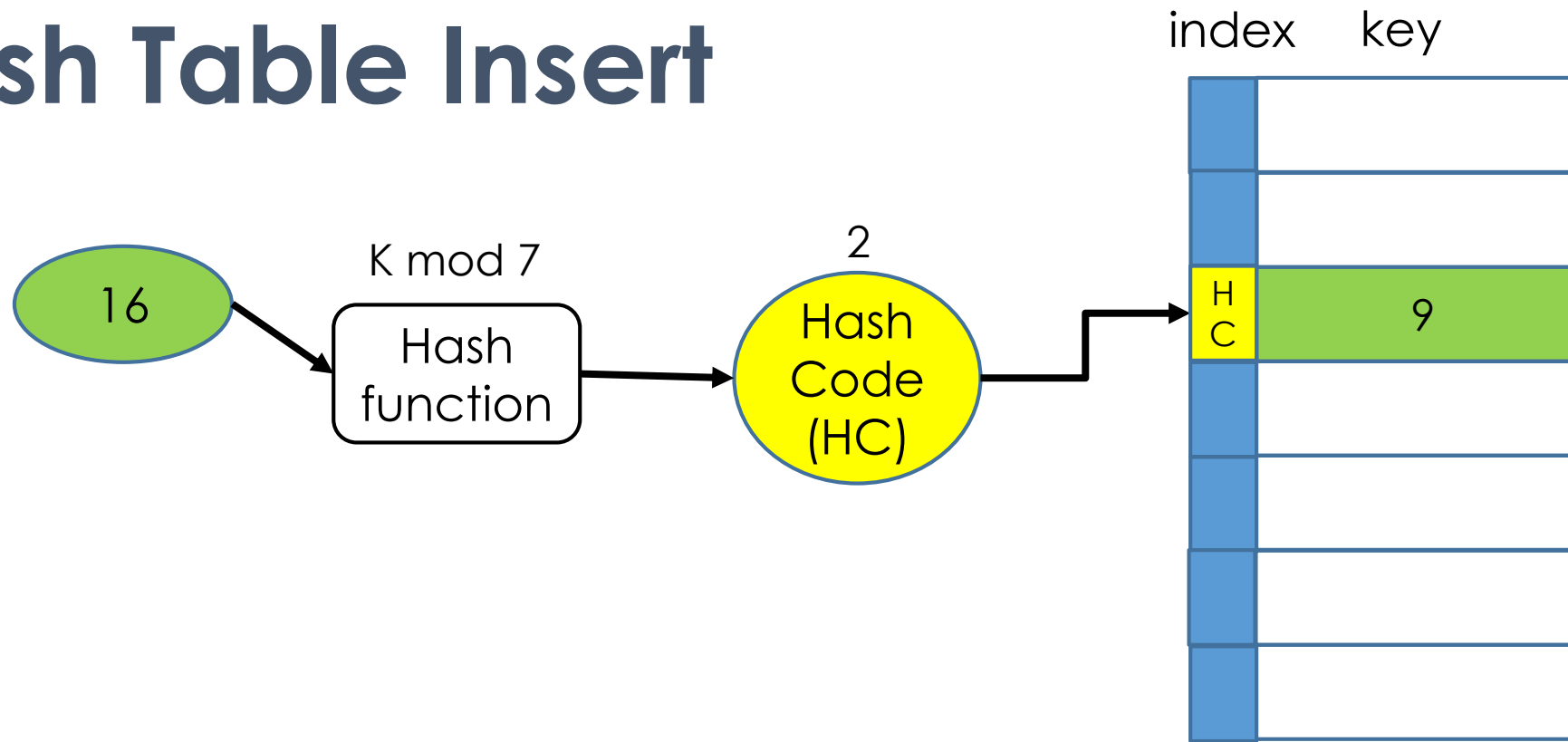


Hash Table Insert

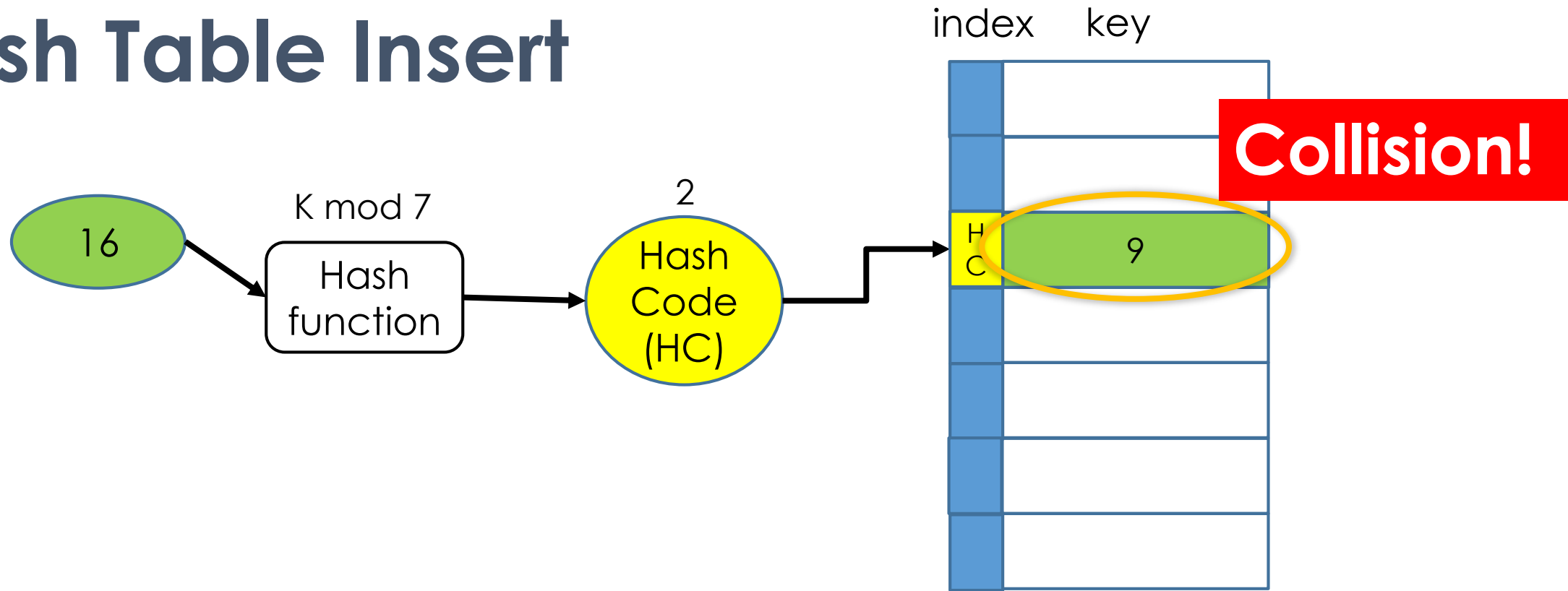


index	key
H C	9

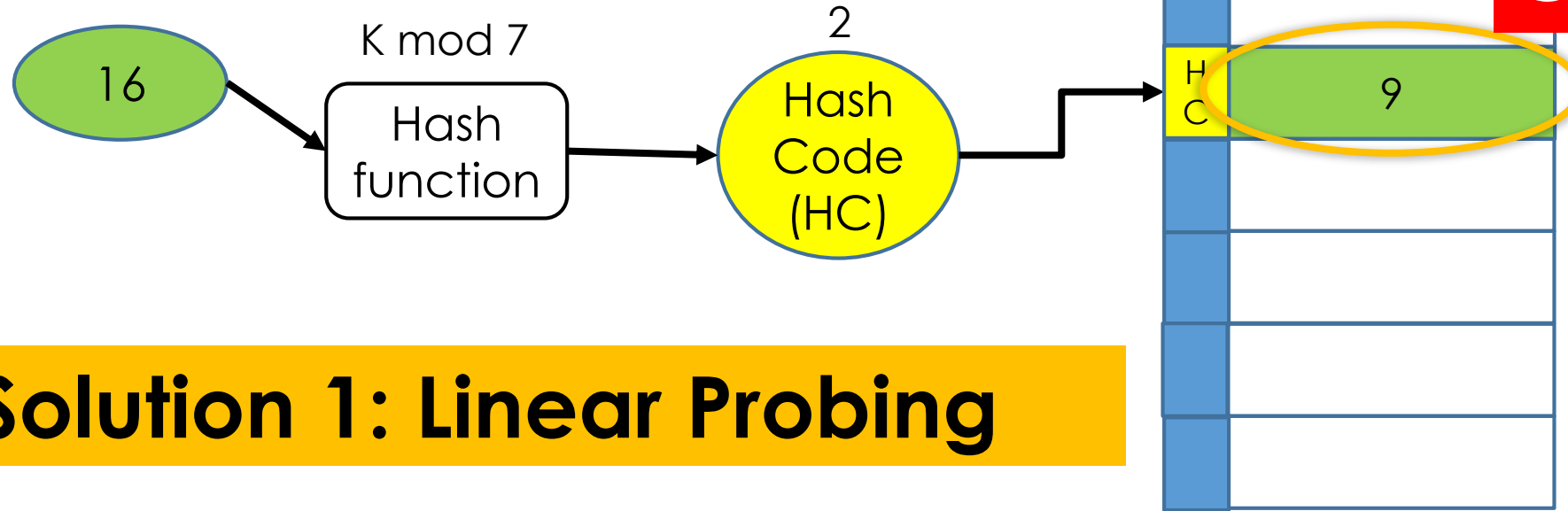
Hash Table Insert



Hash Table Insert

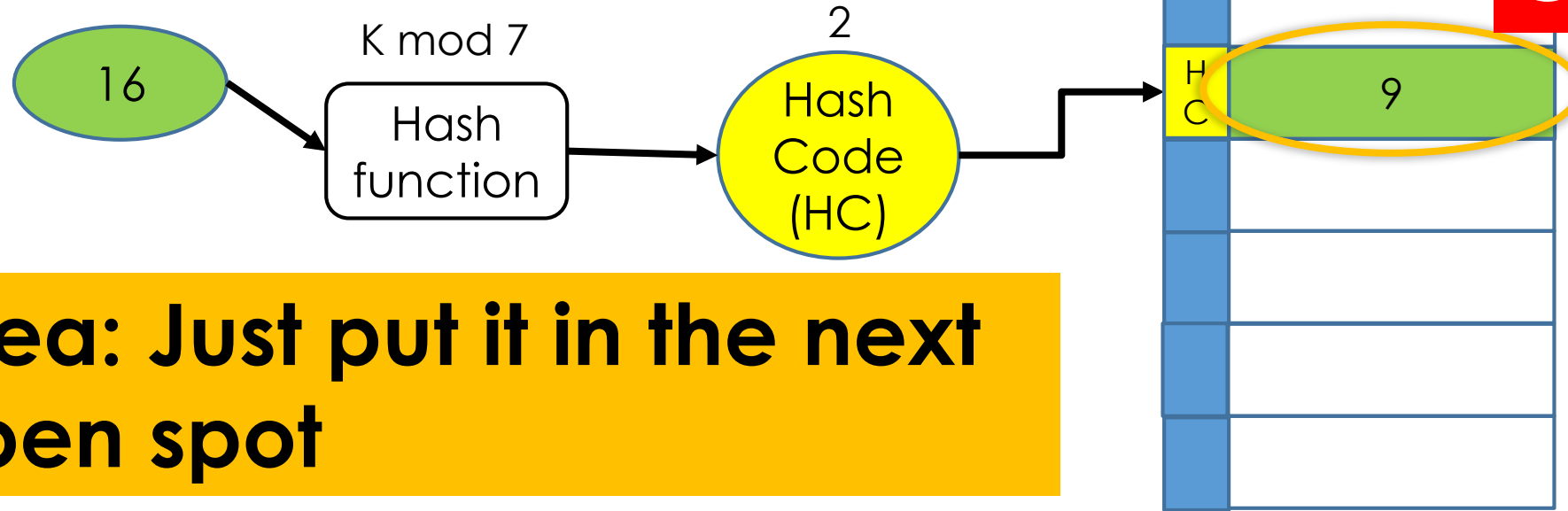


Hash Table Insert



Solution 1: Linear Probing

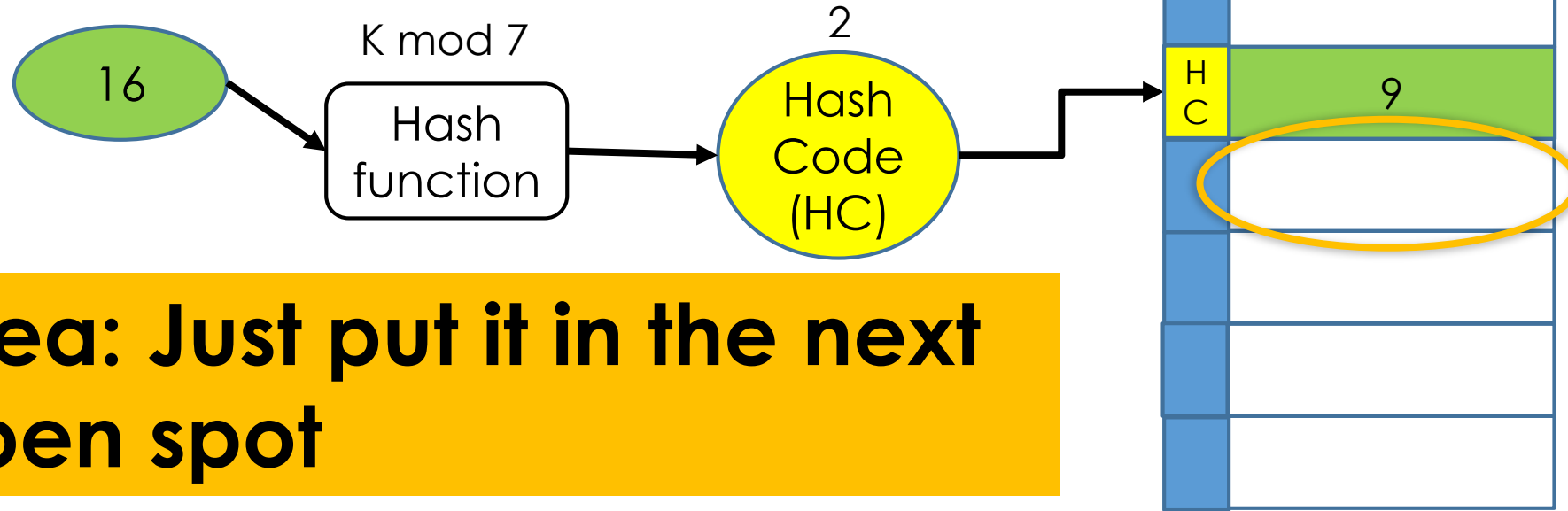
Linear Probing: Insert



Collision!

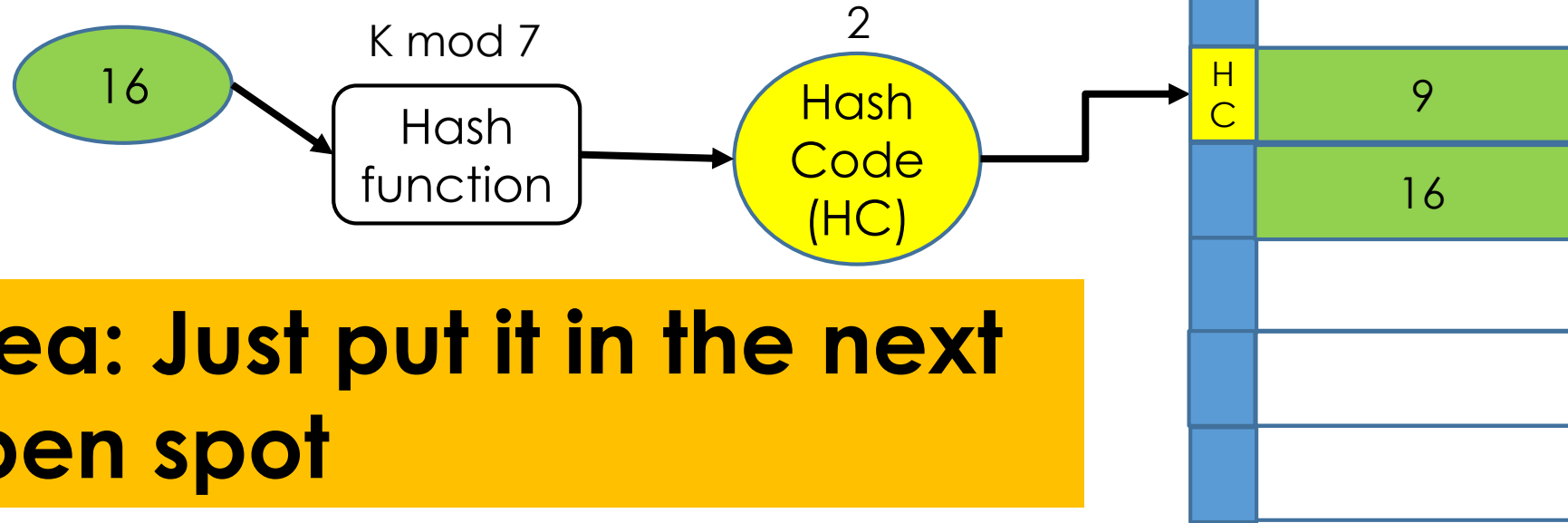
Idea: Just put it in the next open spot

Linear Probing: Insert



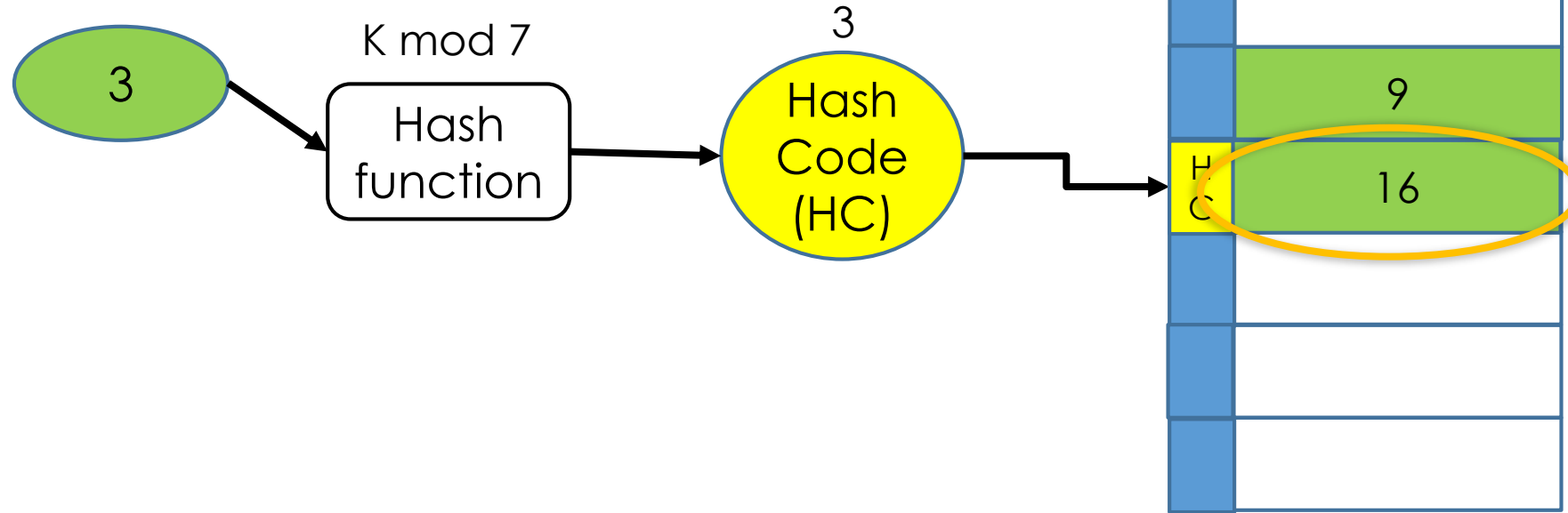
Idea: Just put it in the next open spot

Linear Probing: Insert

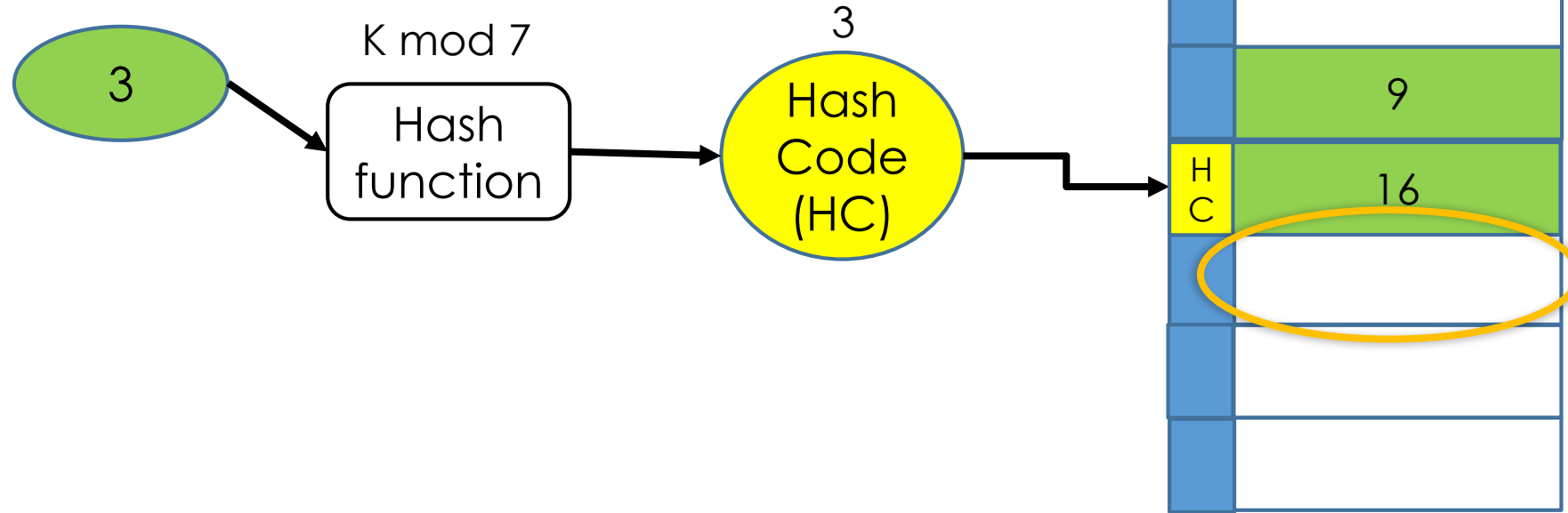


Idea: Just put it in the next open spot

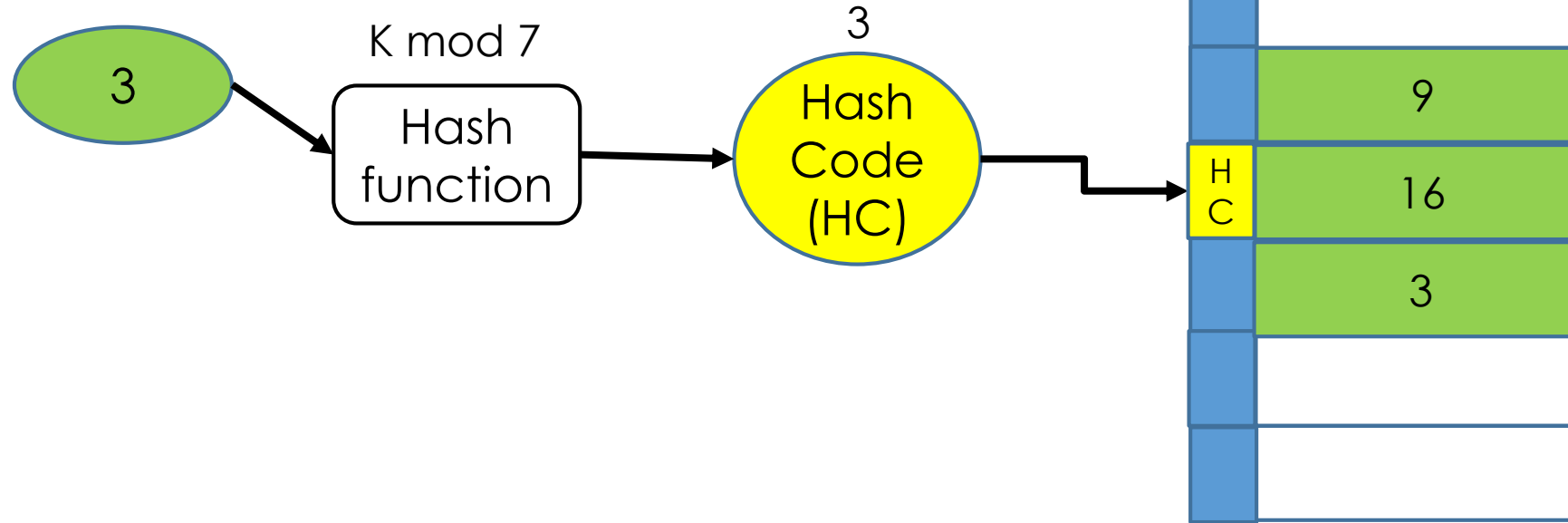
Linear Probing: Insert



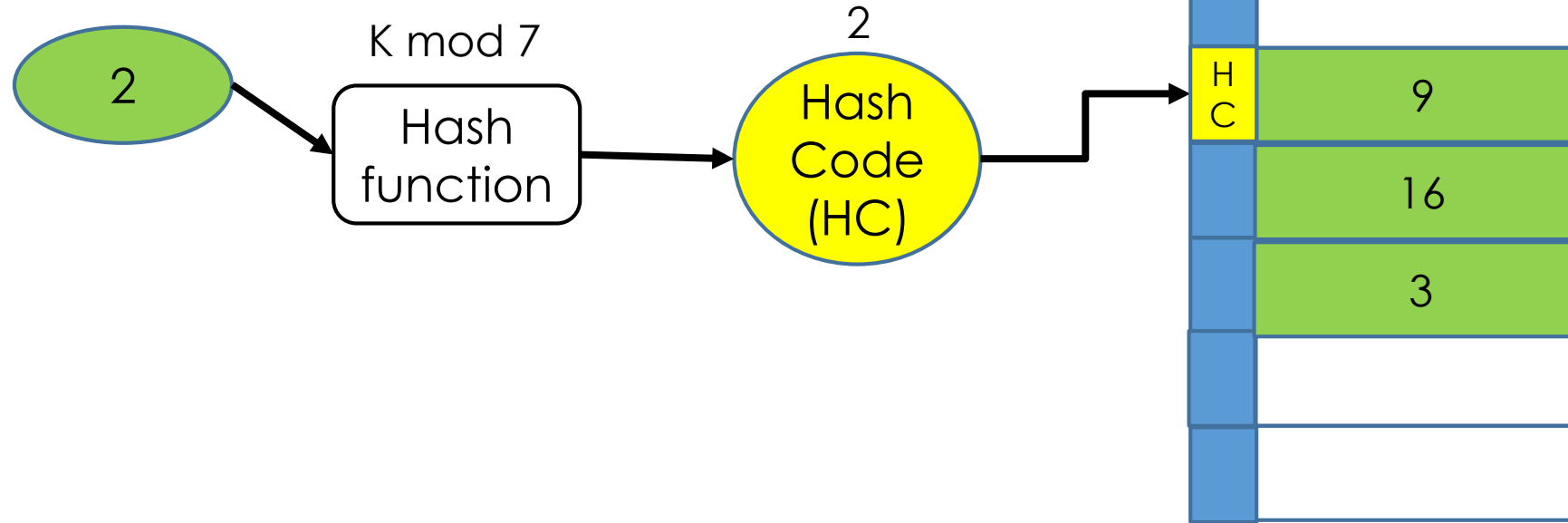
Linear Probing: Insert



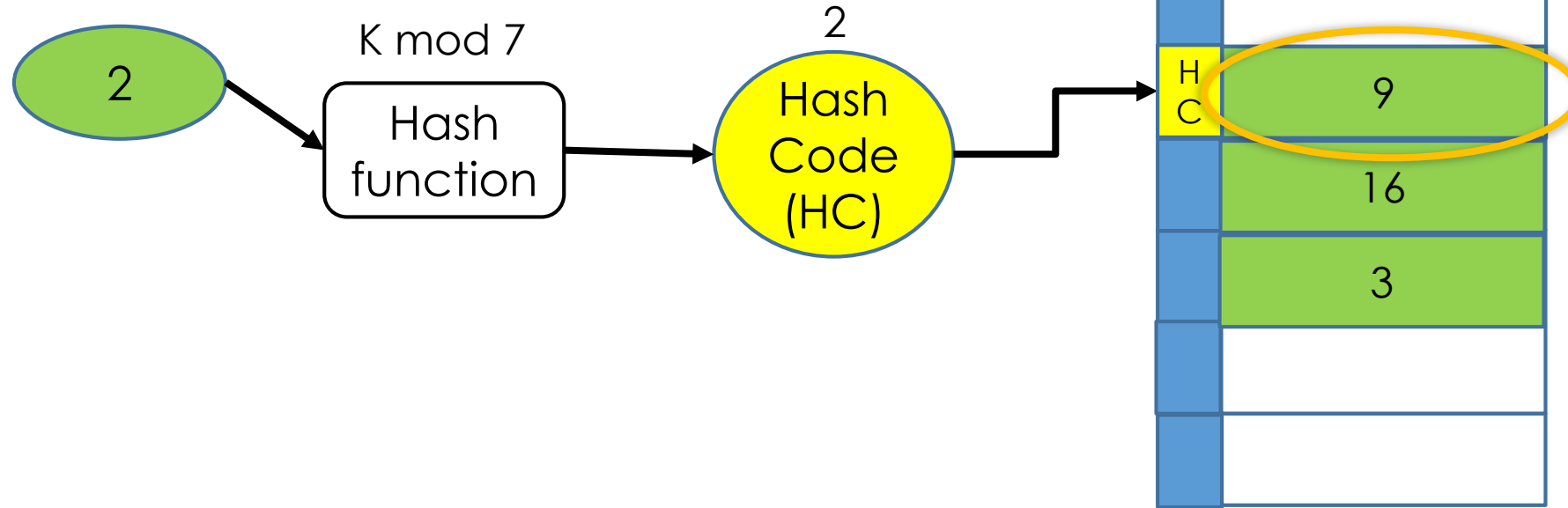
Linear Probing: Insert



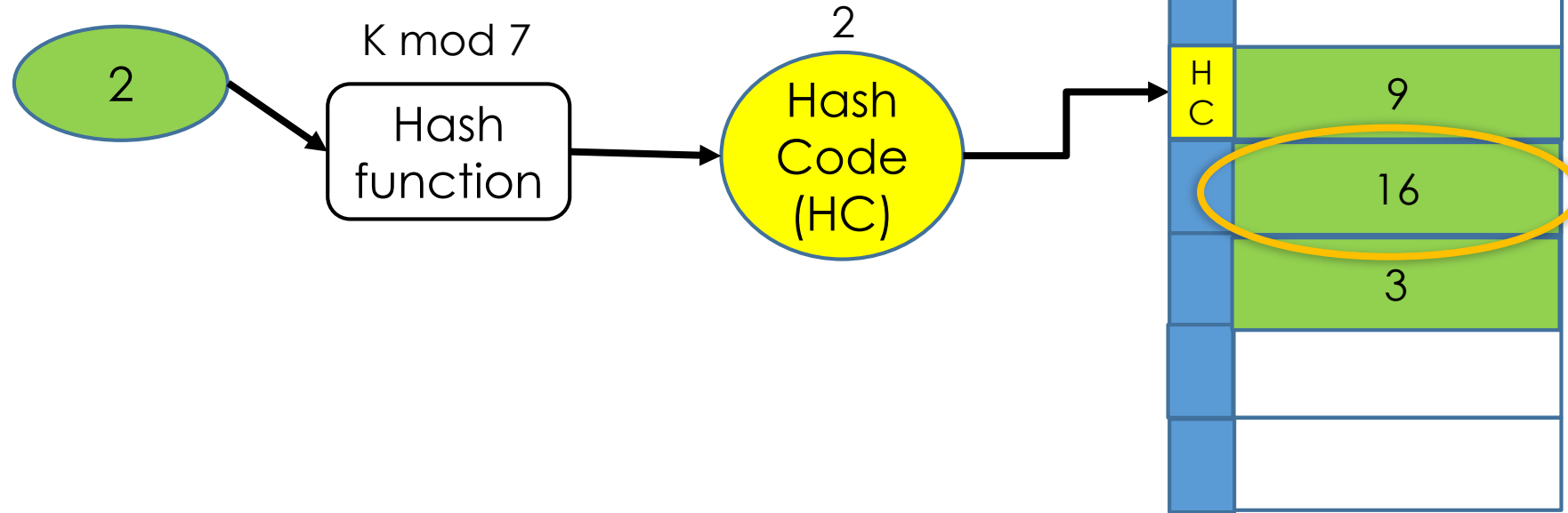
Linear Probing: Search



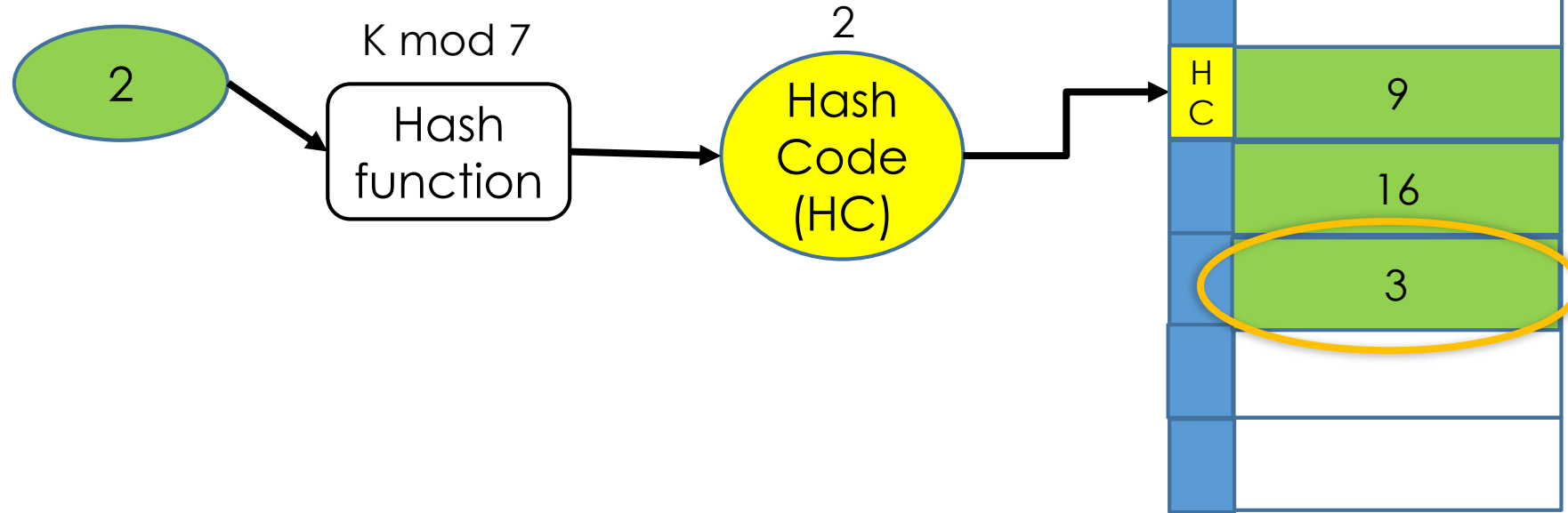
Linear Probing: Search



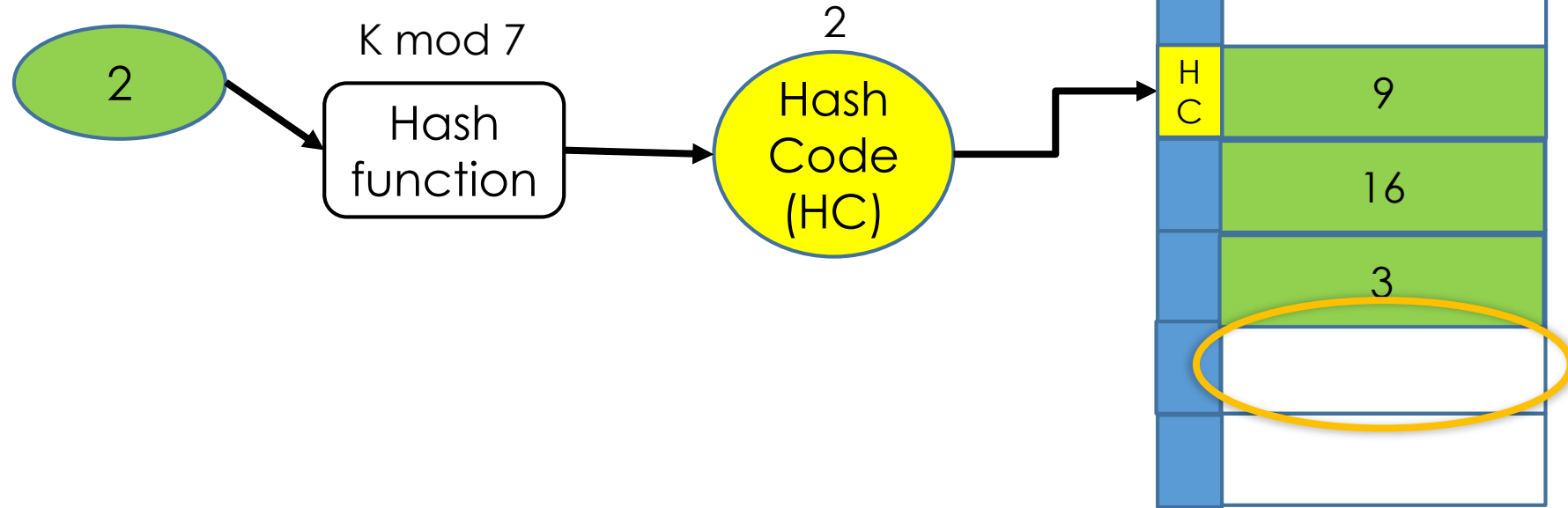
Linear Probing: Search



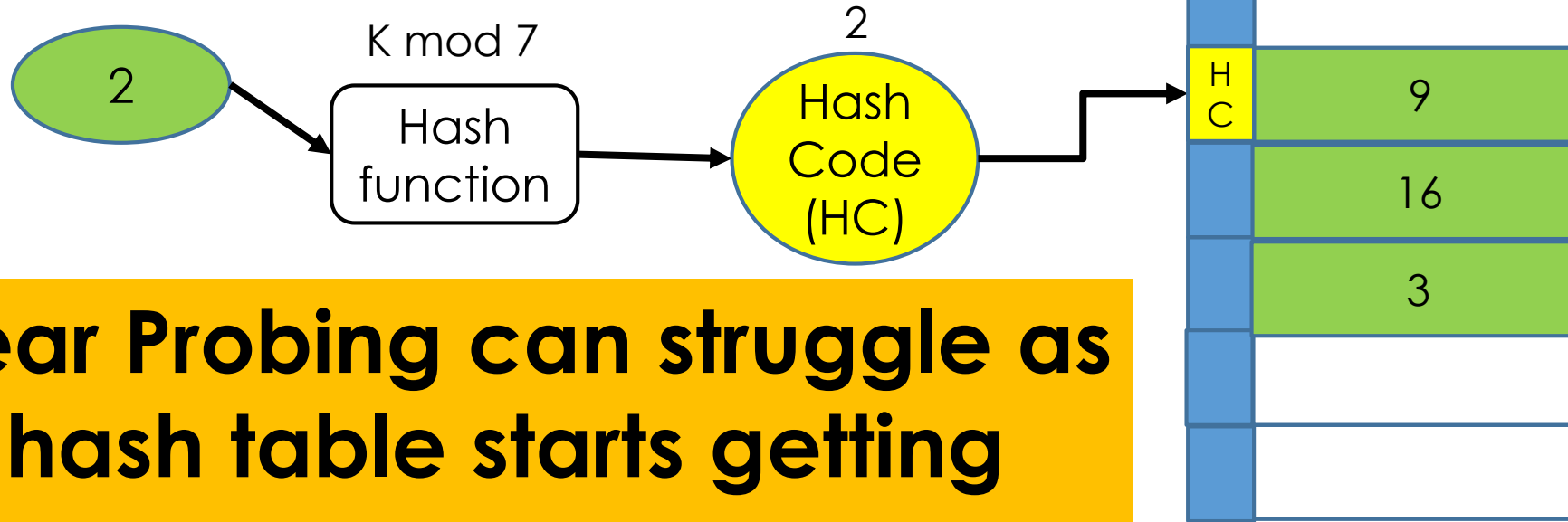
Linear Probing: Search



Linear Probing: Search

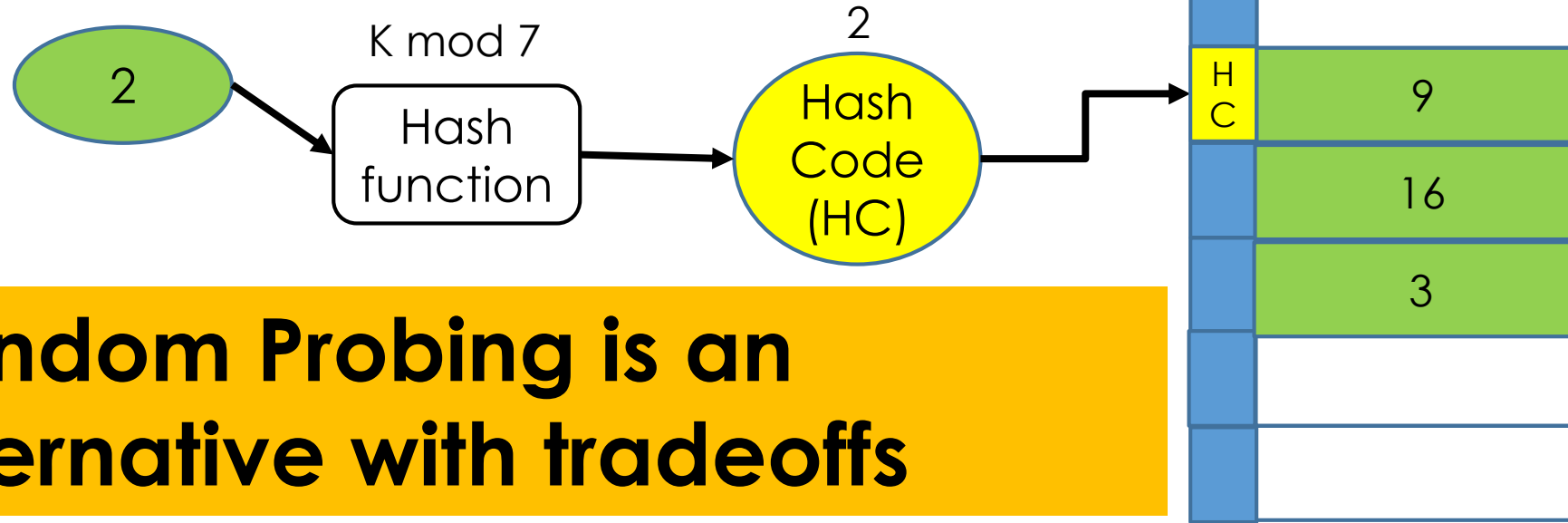


Linear Probing: Search



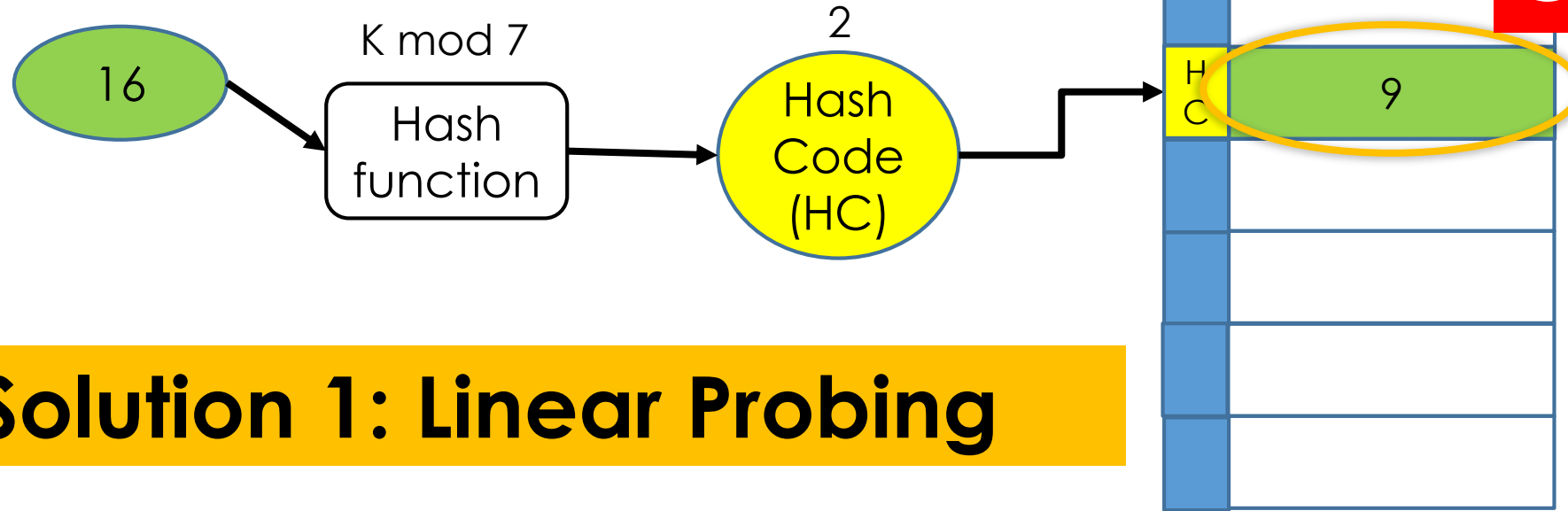
Linear Probing can struggle as the hash table starts getting full

Linear Probing: Search



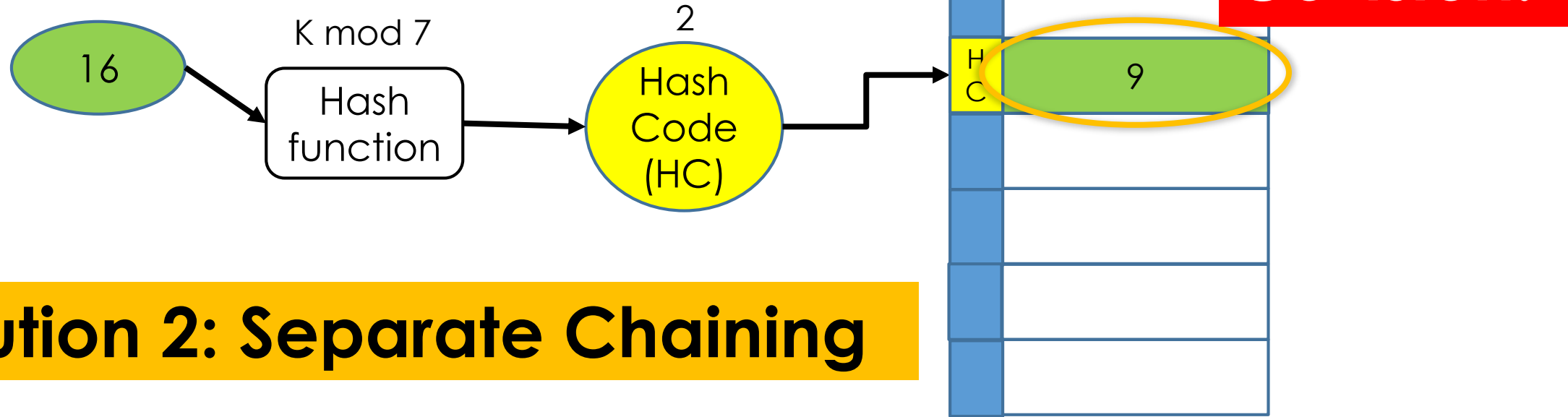
Random Probing is an alternative with tradeoffs

Hash Table Insert



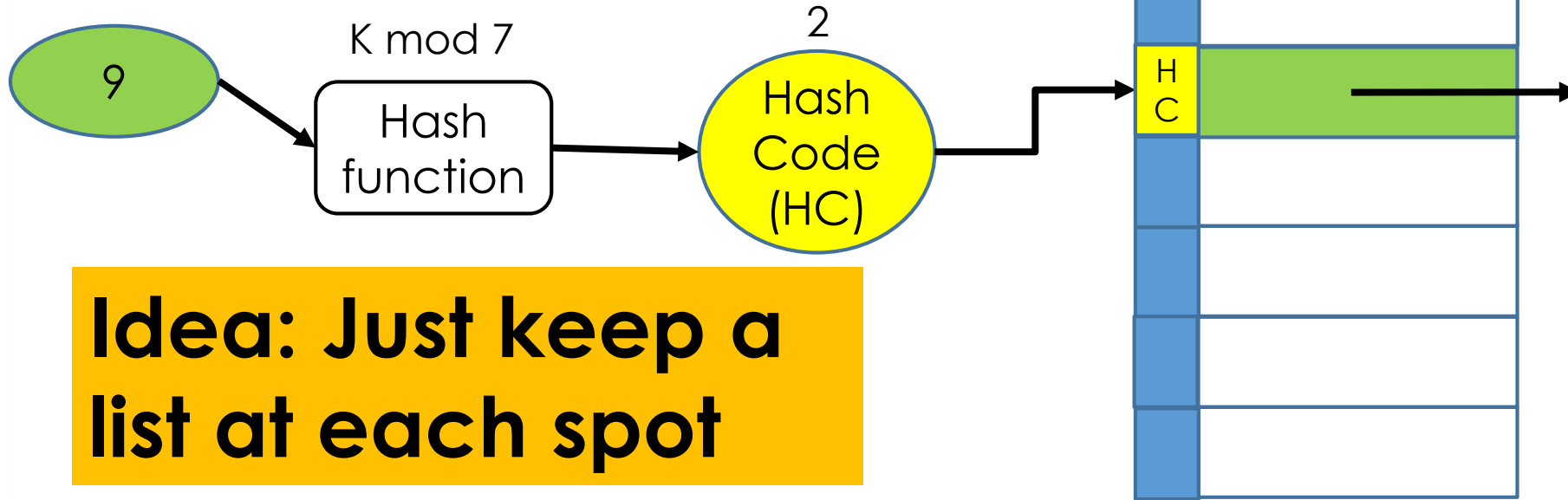
Solution 1: Linear Probing

Hash Table Insert

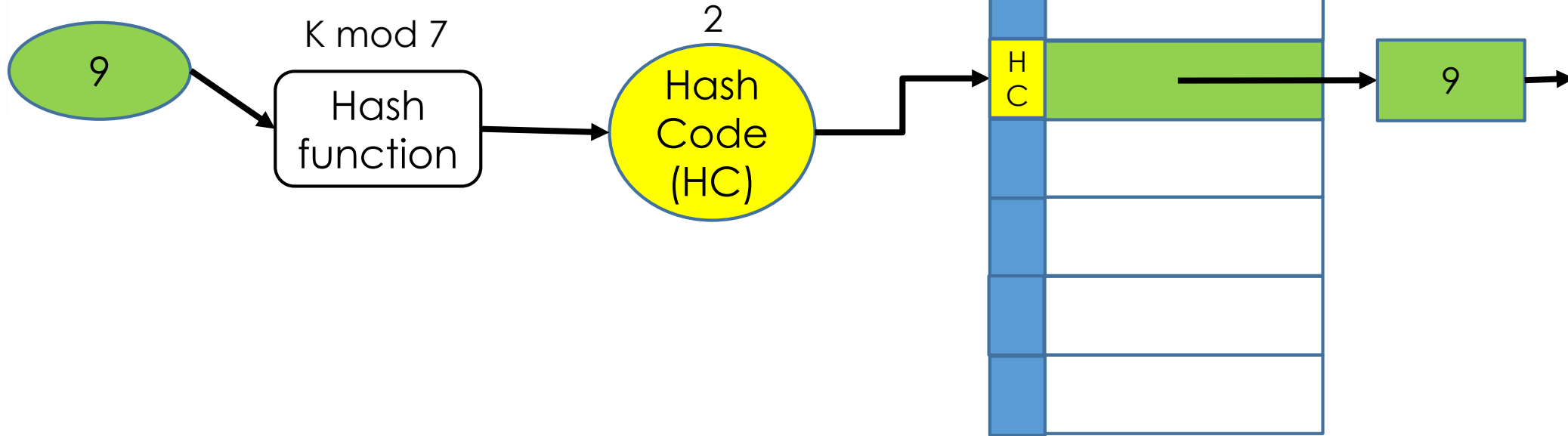


Solution 2: Separate Chaining

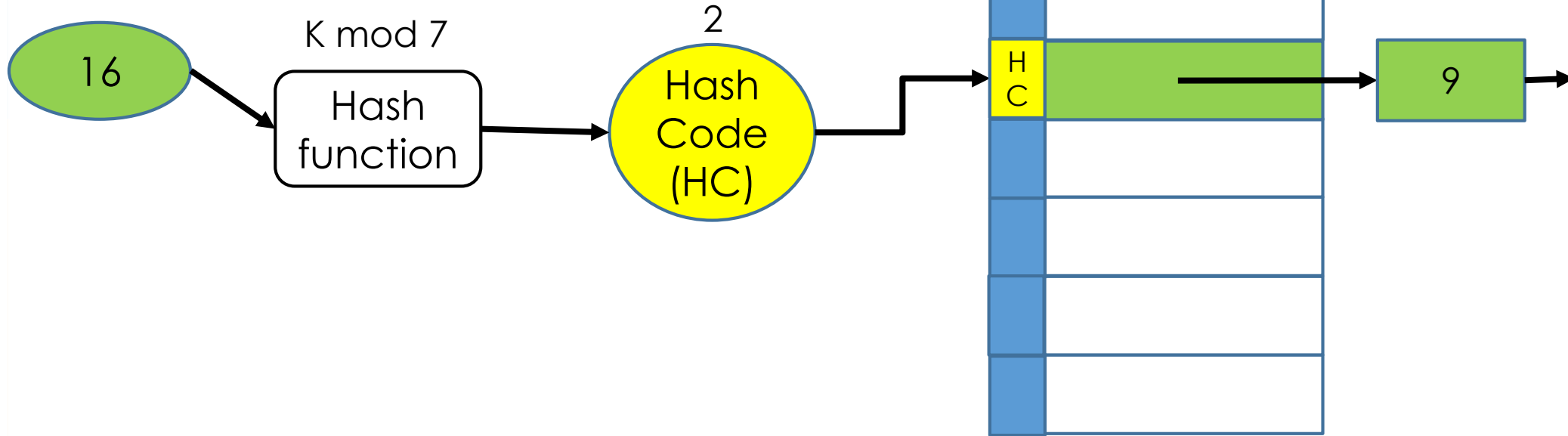
Separate Chaining



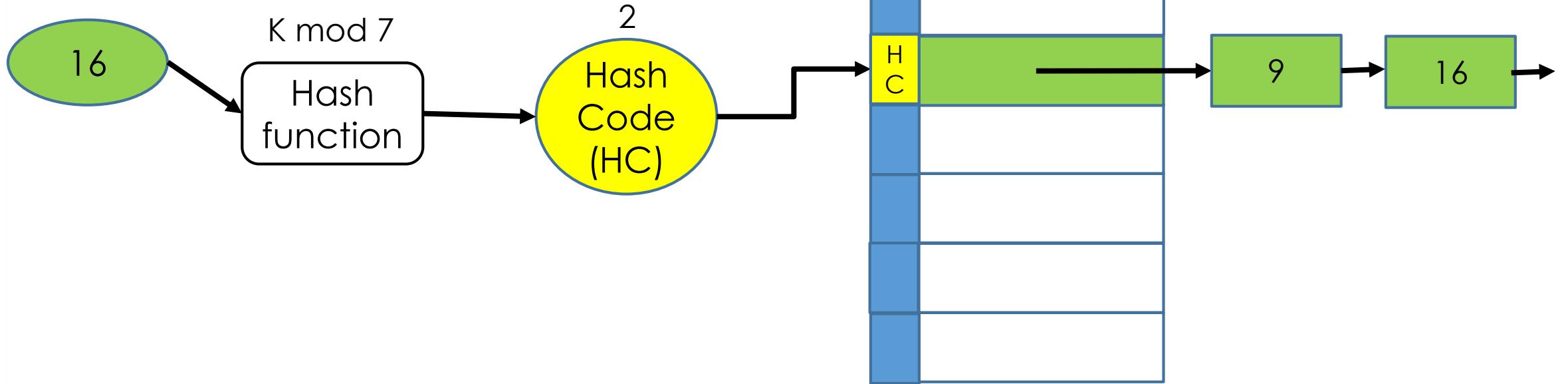
Separate Chaining



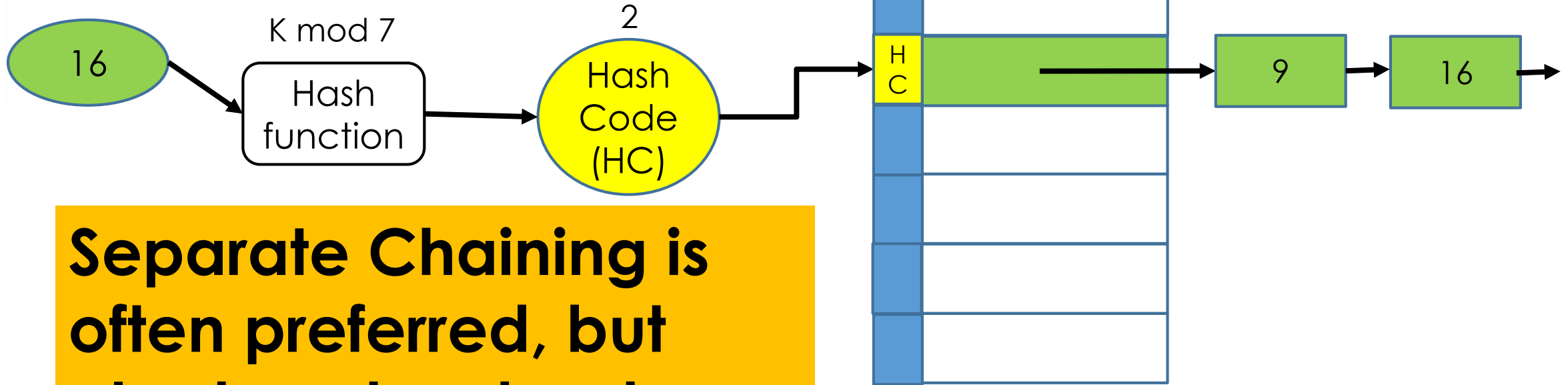
Separate Chaining



Separate Chaining



Separate Chaining



Separate Chaining is often preferred, but also has drawbacks

Challenge 1: Resizing

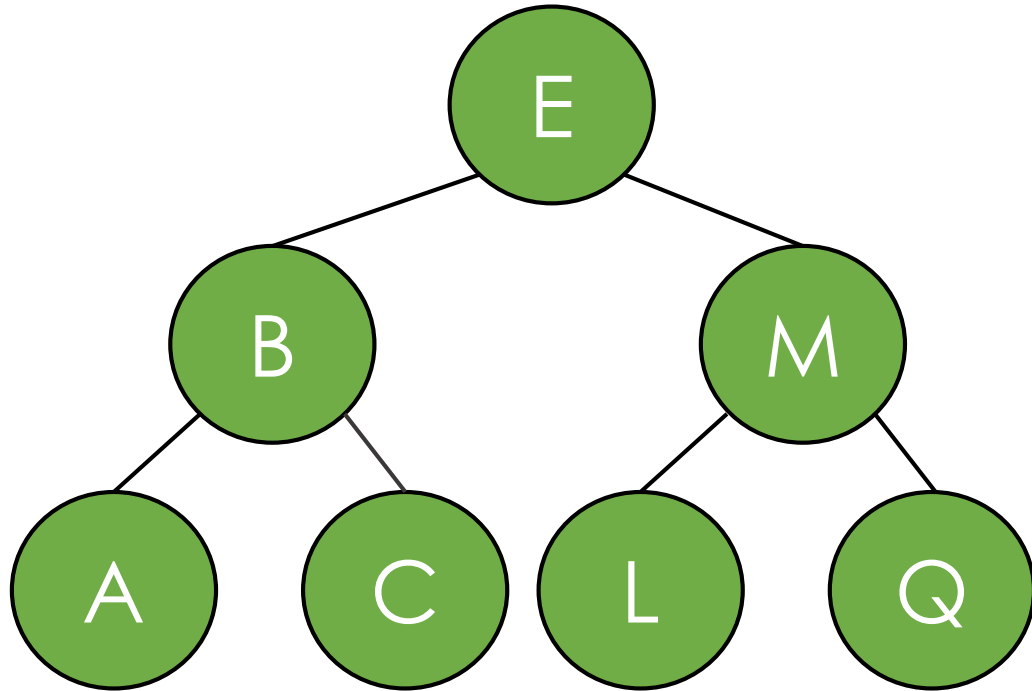
When a hash table gets too full, the best thing to do is resize it.

Challenge 1: Resizing

When a hash table gets too full, the best thing to do is resize it.

Requires you create a new table, new hash function, and reinsert everything!

Challenge 2: Ordering data



index key

H C	9
	16
	3

Hash Table Implications



**Average: $O(1)$ lookup,
insert, and remove**



**Resizing costs
No data ordering**

Summary

- We've looked at solving collisions with:
 - Linear Probing
 - Separate Chaining
- Seen additional Hash Table challenges
- Next, we'll look at using Hash Tables in Java