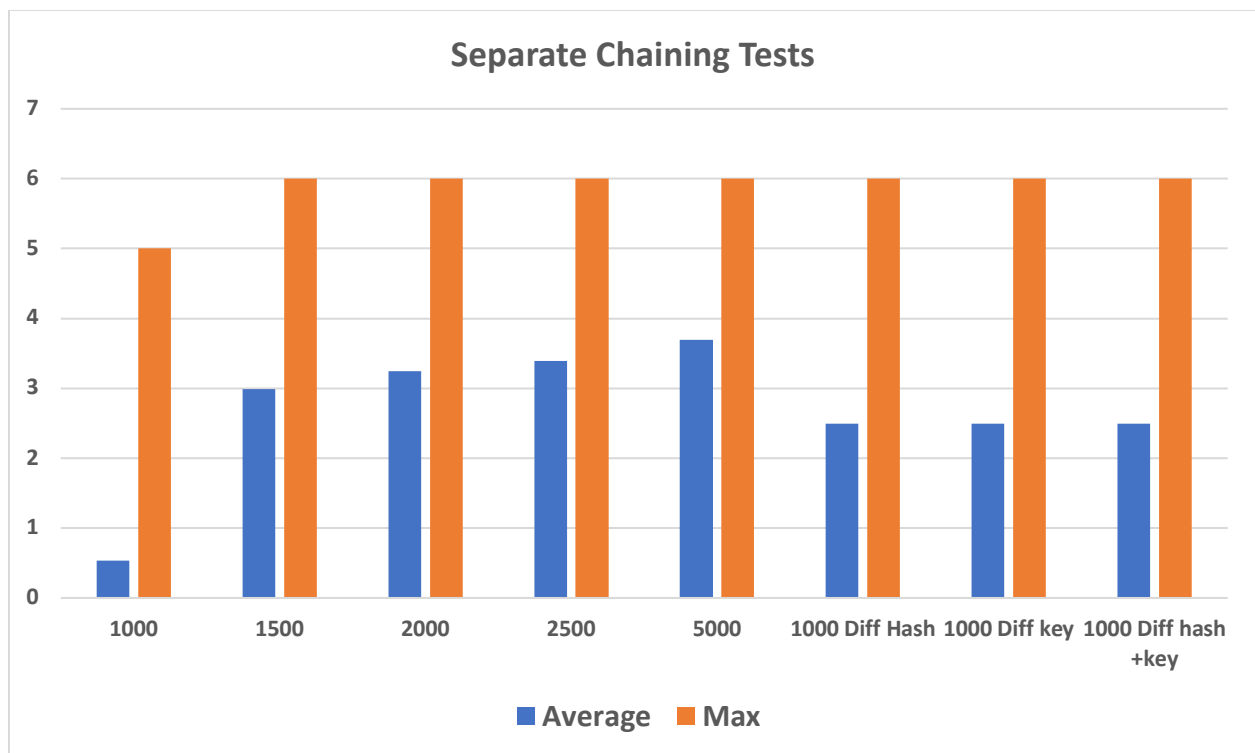


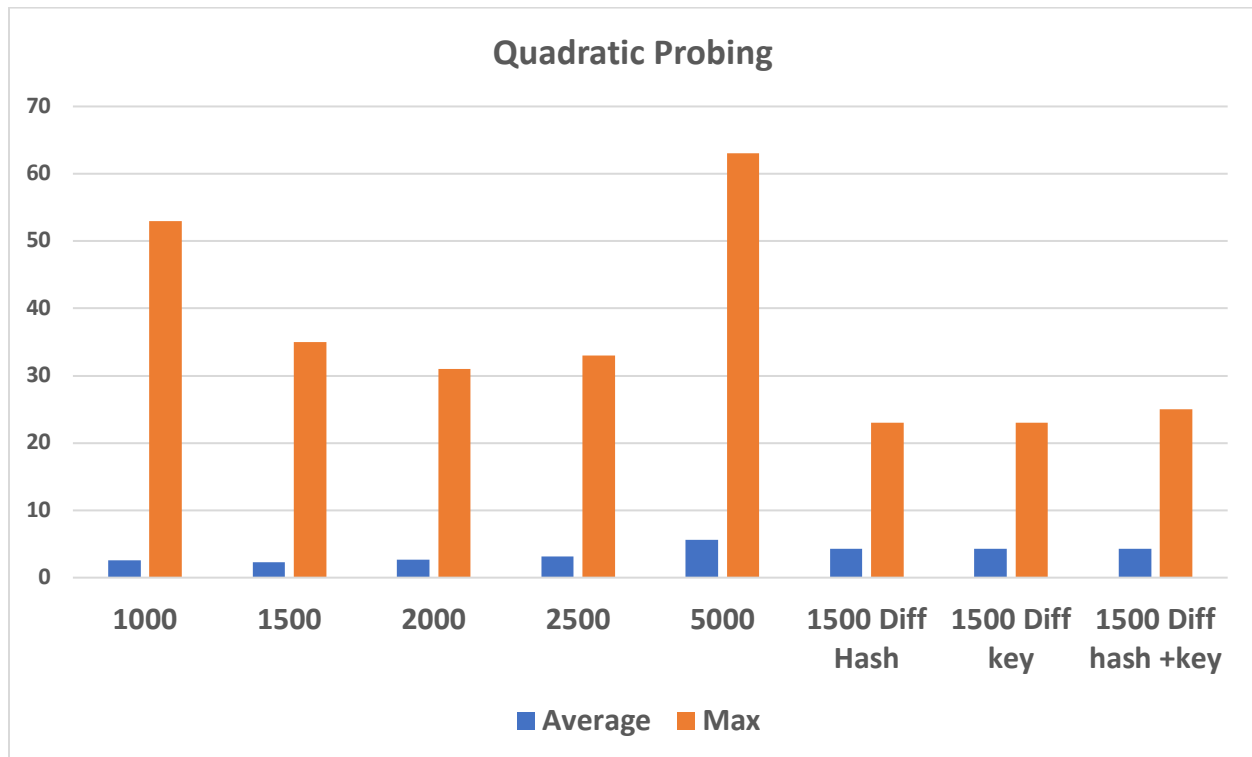
Separate Chaining:

With the Separate chaining table method starting with a table size of 1000 this had the least amount of reads and as the table size grew and was therefore the most efficient for my data, the average number of reads increased as well. However the max number of reads per insert stayed the same. Changing the hash method and the get key methods had almost no effect on the number of reads with the separate chaining table however it did change the placement of the items within the table. The changed hash method without the changed key method was the most organized data. Both removing and searching methods require more reads than inserting as well.



Quadratic Probing:

With the quadratic probing it was very clear that a table size of 1500 was the best for my data set, it had the second lowest max and the lowest average number of reads. When changing the hash methods and getKey methods the number of reads gets much more inefficient however the changes do keep the max number of reads down. Although they are incredibly similar in the numbers just changing the hash is the most efficient out of the combinations. Both removing and searching methods require more reads than inserting as well. After all of the hash functions the table sizes are roughly double the initial table size.



Inserting and removing would be the most used methods in my data set since it is typically looked at as a whole with the intention of getting statistical values from the entire set. The separate chaining hash collision method would most likely be the best option since my data set is only 1000 data points the average number of reads is very low at only 0.5.