

# **Hashtable vs Dictionary**

## **1. Overview**

- Hashtable: Non-generic, older collection, uses object keys/values.
- Dictionary<TKey, TValue>: Generic, type-safe, better performance, widely used today.

## **2. Internal Structure**

- Hashtable: Uses buckets with open addressing (probing).
- Dictionary: Uses buckets with entries linked via 'next' pointers (separate chaining).

## **3. Collision Handling**

- Hashtable: Probing (linear, quadratic, or double hashing). Can cause clustering.
- Dictionary: Separate chaining with linked lists of entries.

## **4. Time Complexity**

- Average Case:  $O(1)$  for search, insert, delete.
- Worst Case:  $O(n)$  if all elements hash to the same bucket.

## **5. Safety & Usability**

- Hashtable: Stores keys/values as object, requires boxing/unboxing, not type-safe.
- Dictionary: Generic, type-safe, compile-time safety, faster with value types.

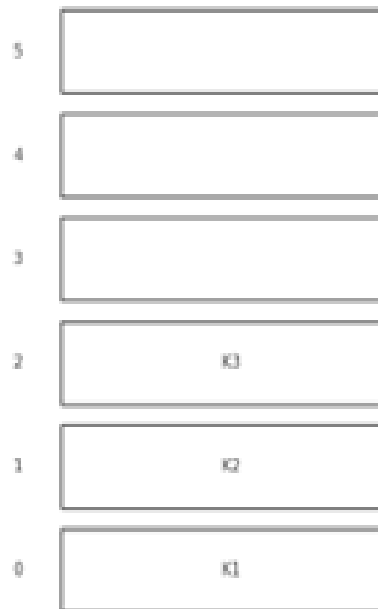
## **6. Performance**

- Hashtable: Slower due to boxing/unboxing and probing overhead.
- Dictionary: Faster, memory efficient, less clustering, uses rehashing when load factor exceeds  $\sim 0.72$ .

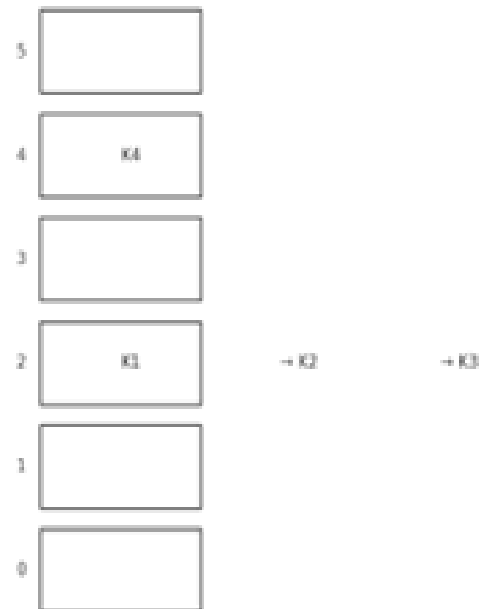
## **7. Diagrams**

1. Hashtable (Open Addressing) vs Dictionary (Separate Chaining).

Hashtable (Open Addressing / Probing)



Dictionary (Chaining with Linked List)



## 2. Types of Probing in Hashtable (Linear, Quadratic, Double Hashing).

[Diagram: Types of Probing]

Linear Probing



Quadratic Probing



Double Hashing



## 8. Internal Structure Comparison

Collection	Internal Structure	Notes
Hashtable	Array of buckets (probing)	Older, open addressing
Dictionary<TKey,TValue>	Buckets + entries (linked via next)	Separate chaining
HashSet<T>	Buckets + slots (hashCode, value, next)	Unique elements
Array	Fixed array (T[])	Static size
ArrayList	Dynamic array (object[])	Non-generic
List<T>	Dynamic array (T[])	Generic, resizable
SortedList<TKey,TValue>	Parallel arrays (keys[], values[])	Sorted by key
SortedDictionary<TKey,TValue>	Red-Black Tree	Balanced BST

## 9. Operations Complexity (Average vs Worst)

Collection	Add/Insert	Delete	Search	Random Access	Notes
Array	Insert $O(n)$	Delete $O(n)$	Search $O(n)$	Access $O(1)$	Fixed size
ArrayList	Add $O(1)^*$	Delete $O(n)$	Search $O(n)$	Access $O(1)$	Boxing/unboxing
List<T>	Add $O(1)^*$	Delete $O(n)$	Search $O(n)$	Access $O(1)$	Generic, type-safe
Hashtable	Insert $O(1)$ avg / $O(n)$ worst	Delete $O(1)$ avg / $O(n)$ worst	Search $O(1)$ avg / $O(n)$ worst	N/A	Open addressing
Dictionary<TKey,TValue>	Insert $O(1)$ avg / $O(n)$ worst	Delete $O(1)$ avg / $O(n)$ worst	Search $O(1)$ avg / $O(n)$ worst	N/A	Separate chaining
HashSet<T>	Insert $O(1)$ avg / $O(n)$ worst	Delete $O(1)$ avg / $O(n)$ worst	Search $O(1)$ avg / $O(n)$ worst	N/A	Unique elements

SortedList<T Key,TValue>	Insert $O(n)$	Delete $O(n)$	Search $O(\log n)$	Access by index $O(1)$	Parallel arrays
SortedDictionary<TKey,TVa lue>	Insert $O(\log n)$	Delete $O(\log n)$	Search $O(\log n)$	N/A	Red-Black Tree