

Hash Tables

Using the Data as Indices

	nil
	nil
	nil
"Pask, Alexander"	*
	nil
	nil
"Stoltz, Sal"	*
"Kender, John"	*
	nil
	nil
	nil
	nil
"Gross, Jonathan"	*
	nil
	nil
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	nil
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Problems:
size of domain \gg universe
size of domain \gg number of elements
implementing a unique index per string

Using the Data as Indices

0	nil
1	nil
2	nil
$h(\text{"Pask,Alexander"})$	*
	nil
	nil
$h(\text{"Steffis,Sai"})$	*
$h(\text{"Kender,John"})$	*
	nil
	nil
	nil
$h(\text{"Gross,Jonathan"})$	*
	nil
	nil
	nil
	nil
	nil
size - 1	nil

Solution:
design a function, h , called a hash code
range of h is $0..size - 1$, size being reasonable
 $h(\text{string})$ should be different for each string

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Solution:
design a function, h , called a hash code
range of h is $0..size - 1$, size being reasonable
 $h(\text{string})$ should be different for each string
 $h(\text{string})$ should minimize collisions
collision handling mechanism needed

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$h(\text{"Gross,Jonathan"})$	*
	nil
	nil
	nil
	nil
size - 1	nil

Solution:
design a function, h , called a hash code
range of h is $0..size - 1$, size being reasonable
 $h(\text{string})$ should minimize collisions
achieved with size being prime
 $h(\text{string}) = \text{numeric value of string} \% \text{size}$
collision handling mechanism needed
make entries lists of elements

Time Complexities

	Find	Add	Memory
Unsorted Array	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	Static
Sorted Array	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	Static
Unsorted List	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	Dynamic
Sorted List	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	Dynamic
Ordered Binary Tree	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	Dynamic

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Sorted List	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	Dynamic
Ordered Binary Tree	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	Dynamic
Hash Table	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	Mixed

```

public class HashData implements Comparable {
    private String str;
    private int count;
    private int mod;

    public HashData (String s, int m) {
        this.str = s; this.count = 1; this.mod = m;
    }
    .
    .
    .
}

```

```
public class HashData implements Comparable {
    .
    .
    .
    public boolean equals (Object d) {
        return d != null &&
            d.getClass().equals(this.getClass()) &&
            this.str.equals(((HashData) d).str);
    }

    public int compareTo (Object d) {
        return this.str.compareTo(((HashData) d).str);
    }
    .
    .
    .
}
```

```
public class HashData implements Comparable {
    .
    .
    .
    public String toString () { return this.str; }

    public int hashCode () {
        int x = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < this.str.length(); i++)
            x = (((int) this.str.charAt(i)) + 256 * x) %
                this.mod;
        return x;
    }

    public void incr () { this.count++; }
}
```

[illegible]

- is n prime? check by dividing n by each prime between 2 and \sqrt{n}
- list of primes between 2 and x can be calculated in linear time using Eratosthenes' sieve

sieve	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

is 2 prime?

Eratosthenes' Sieve

- is n prime? check by dividing n by each prime between 2 and \sqrt{n}
- list of primes between 2 and x can be calculated in linear time using Eratosthenes' sieve

sieve

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

is 2 prime?

yes -- so cross out multiples of 2

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sieve

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---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

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sieve

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---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

is 3 prime?

Eratosthenes' Sieve

- is n prime? check by dividing n by each prime between 2 and \sqrt{n}
- list of primes between 2 and x can be calculated in linear time using Eratosthenes' sieve

sieve

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

is 3 prime?

yes -- so cross out multiples of 3

Eratosthenes' Sieve

- is n prime? check by dividing n by each prime between 2 and \sqrt{n}
- list of primes between 2 and x can be calculated in linear time using Eratosthenes' sieve

sieve

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Eratosthenes' Sieve

- is n prime? check by dividing n by each prime between 2 and \sqrt{n}
- list of primes between 2 and x can be calculated in linear time using Eratosthenes' sieve

sieve

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

is 4 prime?

no

```

public class HashTable {
    private List[] theTable;
    .
    .
    .
}

```

```

public class HashTable {
    .
    .
    .
    private static boolean prime (int n) {
        int sqrtN = (int) Math.sqrt(n);
        boolean[] sieve = new boolean[sqrtN];
        int i;
        for (i = 2; i < sqrtN; i++) sieve[i] = true;
        for (int p = 2; p < sqrtN; p++)
            if (sieve[p])
                for (i = 2 * p; i < sqrtN; i += p)
                    sieve[i] = false;
        for (i = 2; i < sqrtN; i++)
            if (sieve[i] && n % i == 0) return false;
        return true;
    }

    private static int nextPrime (int n) {
        while (true) if (prime(++n)) return n;
    }
    .
    .
    .
}

```

```

public class HashTable {
    .
    .
    .
    public HashTable (int estimatedElements) {
        int size = nextPrime(2 * estimatedElements);
        this.theTable = new List[size];
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
            this.theTable[i] = List.NIL;
    }

    public int size () {
        return this.theTable.length;
    }
    .
    .
    .
}

```

```

public class HashTable {
    .
    .
    .
    public HashData find (HashData d) {
        int i = d.hashCode();
        List hit = this.theTable[i].find(d);
        return hit.isEmpty() ? null : (HashData) hit.head();
    }
    .
    .
    .
}

```

```

public class HashTable {
    .
    .
    .
    public void add (HashData d) {
        int i = d.hashCode();
        List hit = this.theTable[i].find(d);
        if (!hit.isEmpty()) {(HashData) hit.head()}.incr();
        else this.theTable[i] = this.theTable[i].push(d);
    }
    .
    .
    .
}

```

```

public class HashTable {
    .
    .
    .
    public String toString () {
        String result = "";
        for (int i = 0; i < this.size(); i++)
            if (!this.theTable[i].isEmpty())
                result += i + ": " + this.theTable[i] + "\n";
        return result;
    }
    .
    .
    .
}

```



```

public class HashTable {
.
.
    public void writeStats () {
        int longest = 0;
        int collisions = 0;
        int elements = 0;
        int empty = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < this.size(); i++)
            if (!this.theTable[i].isEmpty()) {
                int len = this.theTable[i].length();
                longest = len > longest ? len : longest;
                collisions += len - 1;
                elements += len;
            } else empty++;
        IO.stdout.println((100*empty/theTable.length)
            + "% empty, "
            + elements + " elements, "
            + collisions + " collisions, "
            + longest + " longest, "
            + ((float)elements /
                (float)(this.size() - empty))
            + " average.");
    }
}

```