Lecture 11

Hashing

Linear Search

 $Add(\mathbf{O}(1))$

Remove(O(n))

 $Find(\mathbf{O}(n))$

Binary Search

 $Add(\mathbf{O}(n))$

Remove(O(log n))

Find(O(log n))

Binary Search

```
bool binarysearch(int key,int array[], int low, int high){
  if(low > high) return false;
  int mid = (low + high)/2;
  if(key == array[mid]) return true;
  if(key > array[mid])return binarysearch(key,array,mid+1,high);
 else return binarysearch(key,array,low,mid-1);
}...
```

Binary Search

```
int main(){
   //sorted array
   int array[10] = {1,3,4,6,7,9,12,34,89,100};
   cout<<binarysearch(6,array,0,9)<<endl;
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

Binary Search Tree

```
Add(0(log n))
Remove(0(log n))
Find(0(log n))
```

Hash table

Add(0(1))

Remove(0(1))

Find(0(1))

Hash Table (Linear Probing)

```
index 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
value
           size 3 capacity
                              10
int hashCode(int num){
 return num%arraySize;
```

Hash Table (Separate Chaining)

