

HASHING

💡 Hash Tables

- 🔍 **What are they?** Structures that store information in a specific order but as key-value pairs
- 🔗 **How do I implement it?** In Python, hash tables are basically just dictionaries
- 💡 **Why bother?** Unlike e.g. lists, hash tables save and retrieve data in constant time ($O(1)$)

💡 How Come Hash Tables are so Fast?

Hash tables use a **hash function** to convert keys directly into array indices, so they can jump straight to where the data is stored instead of searching through every element.

💡 Can two keys hash to the same index?

Yes. This is called a **collision**. If two entries collide, we can resolve it (e.g. by **chaining** or **open addressing**).

SEARCHING ALGORITHMS

💡 Searching Algorithm Examples

🔗 Linear Search (slow)

```
function linear_search(array, target):  
  
    for each element in array:  
        if element == target:  
            return index of element  
  
    return -1 (not found)
```

🔗 Binary Search (fast)

```
function binary_search(array, target):  
    left = 0  
    right = length of array - 1  
  
    while left <= right:  
        mid = (left + right) / 2  
  
        if array[mid] == target:  
            return mid  
        else if array[mid] < target:  
            left = mid + 1  
        else:  
            right = mid - 1  
  
    return -1 (not found)
```