ASSI GNMENT 7

Al M Insert the keys into a hash table of length musing open addressing using double hashing with h(k)=(1+kmod(m-1)).

OBJECTI VE: To study and learn the concepts of double hashing.

THEORY: Double hashing is a collision resolving technique in **Open Addressed** Hash tables. Double hashing uses the idea of applying a second hash function to key when a collision occurs.

Double hashing can be done using:

(hash1(key) + i * hash2(key)) % TABLE_SI ZE

Here hash1() and hash2() are hash functions and TABLE_SIZE is size of hash table.

(We repeat by increasing i when collision occurs)

First hash function is typically hash1(key) = key % TABLE_SIZE

A popular second hash function is:

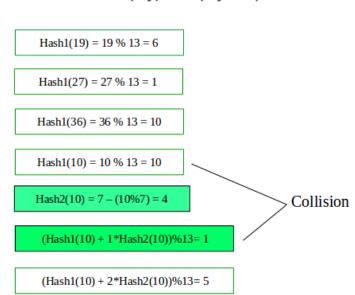
hash2(key) = PRI ME - (key % PRI ME) where PRI ME is a prime smaller than the TABLE_SI ZE.

A good second Hash function is:

- It must never evaluate to zero
- Must make sure that all cells can be probed

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Hash2 (key) =
$$7 - (key \% 7)$$



PROGRAM

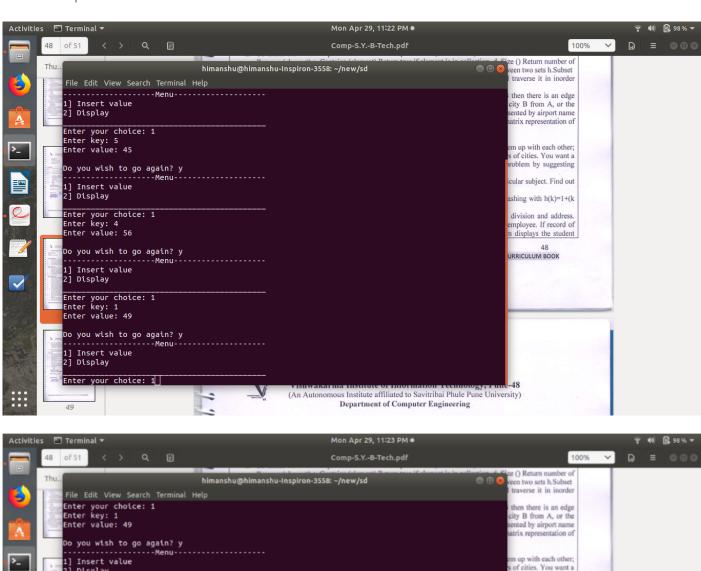
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class dr
  int n=10;
  int arr[100][3];
  int c;
public:
  dr()
    cout << "Table of size "<<n<<" created\n";
    for (int i=0; i< n; i++)
       arr[i][0]=0;
       arr[i][1]=- 1;
       arr[i][2]=- 1;
    }
    c=0;
  void add(int,int);
  int find key(int);
  void display();
  void updat e_val(int, int);
};
void dr∷add(int key,int value)
{
  int new_hash_addr 1, new_hash_addr 2, main_hash_addr =- 1, j =0;
  if(this->find_key(key)!=-1)
    cout << "Key already exist s\n";
    return;
  if(c==(n-1))
    cout << "Table full, request denied\n";
  new_hash_addr1=(key)%n;
  new_hash_addr 1=1+(key%(n-1));
  if(arr[new_hash_addr1][1]==-1)
    arr[new_hash_addr1][0]=key;
    arr[new_hash_addr1][1]=value;
  else if (arr[new_hash_addr2][1]==-1)
    arr[new_hash_addr2][0]=key;
    arr[new_hash_addr2][1]=value;
  else
```

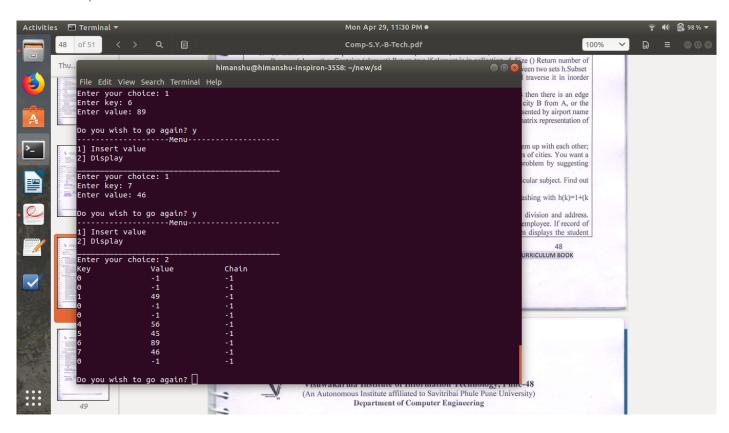
```
while(arr[new_hash_addr2][2]!=-1)
      main hash addr=new hash addr2;
      new_hash_addr2=arr[main_hash_addr][2];
    main_hash_addr=new_hash_addr2;
    for (int i=0; i< n; i++)
      new_hash_addr2=(main_hash_addr+i)%n;
      if(arr[new_hash_addr2][1]==-1)
         arr[new_hash_addr2][0]=key;
         arr[new_hash_addr2][1]=value;
         arr[main_hash_addr][2]=new_hash_addr2;
        break;
      }
    }
  }
}
void dr::display()
  cout << "Key\t\t Value\t\t Chain\n";
  for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
    cout<<arr[i][0]<<"\t\t"<<arr[i][1]<<"\t\t"<<arr[i][2]<<endl;
int dr::find_key(int key)
  int search_addr=key%n, f=0;
  while(arr[search_addr][0]!=key && arr[search_addr][2]!=-1)
    search_addr=arr[search_addr][2];
  if(arr[search_addr][0]==key)
    return arr[search_addr][1];
  else if(arr[search_addr][2]==-1)
    return - 1;
int main()
  char r;
  do
    char op;
    dr table;
    int c;
    do
```

```
cout << "-----\n";
    cout << "1] Insert value\n2] Display\n";
    cout << "Enter your choice: ";
    cin>>c;
    swit ch(c)
    {
      case 1: {
             int key, val;
             cout << "Ent er key: ";
             cin>>key;
             cout << "Ent er value: ";
             cin>>val;
             table.add(key, val);
           break;
      case 2: table.display();
           break;
      default:cout << "I nvalid\n";</pre>
    }
    cout << "\nDo you wish to go again? ";
    cin>>op;
  } while(op=='y' || op=='Y');
  cout << "Test pass?(y/n): " << endl;
  cin>>r;
} while(r == 'n' || r == 'N');
cout << "************* \n":
cout << "* Thank You! *\n";
cout <<"**************\n":
return 0;
```

OUTPUT:

}





CONCLUSION: We successfully implemented open addressing using double hashing.