

3D5A DATA STRUCUTRES AND ALGORITHM

Assignment 1 Report

Prepared By:

PULKIT SHARMA

19323659

Computer Engineering

Implemented the given hash function in the assignment to store the given Irish surnames in the given file "names.csv".

```
C:\Users\spulk\Desktop\DEV\task1.exe

CSV loaded...!!!!

Capacity -> 100

Num terms -> 51

Collisions -> 11

Load -> 0.390

Enter name to check frequency or 'quit' to exit

Dun

Dun is in the hash table with frequency 1

sadsadsa

sadsadsa is not in the hash table

quit

Process exited after 10.92 seconds with return value 0

Press any key to continue . . .
```

- Taking size of the table as 100, collisions reported were 11 with load factor 0.39.
- There are collisions due to the entries not spreading efficiently in the hash table.

Implemented a different hashing function(hash2) with the same size of table, the results were as follows:

```
C:\Users\spulk\Desktop\DEV\task2.exe

CSV loaded...!!!!

Capacity -> 100

Num terms -> 51

Collisions -> 7

Load -> 0.390

Enter name to check frequency or 'quit' to exit
```

Taking size of the table as 100, collisions reported were 7 with load factor 0.39.

```
int hash = 0;
  int count =1;
  int n;
  while (*s) {
     hash = (((hash + *s) * count))% TABLE_SIZE;
     s++;
     count*=3;
  }
  return hash;
```

- I used this self-made hash function after reading different types of hashing functions from https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/hashing-data-structure/
- This function takes the value of count in the multiple of 3 to make it more random than the hash function in first part.
- This random function helps spread out the indexes in the hash table more efficiently resulting in less collisions.
- There is no problem in keeping the value in range because it is taken care of in the update_table function of the code.
- Therefore, this function becomes more efficient than the one provided.

Implemented a different hashing function(hash2) with the same size of table, the results were as follows:

C:\Users\spulk\Desktop\DEV\task3.exe

```
CSV loaded...!!!!

Capacity -> 100

Num terms -> 51

Collisions -> 10

Load -> 0.390

Enter name to check frequency or 'quit' to exit
```

- Using the same table parameters with double hashing algorithm results in less collisions than normal hashing.
- Taking size of the table as 100, collisions reported were 10 with load factor 0.39.

```
int hash2(char *s){
    int hash = 0;
    while(*s){
        hash = hash + *s;
        s++;
    }
    hash = 11 - (hash % 11);
    return hash;
}
```

- The double hashing function is further helping in spreading the entries in the hash table.
- This hashing function is modding the summation of ascii values by 11 and then subtracting the result by 11.
- This is a self-made random hashing function which clearly is helping making the hashing more efficient.
- NOTE: The program is running only for truncated csv and not people csv because of memory limitations.

Implemented the code correctly with some minor bugs. The surname is now the key and the program is taking the input from user.

```
C:\Users\spulk\Desktop\DEV\Assignment1_Task4.exe
csv file loaded!
Capacity
                : 100
Num Terms
                : 21
                : 21
Occupied
Collisions
                : 0.210%
Load
Enter surname to get full name or type 'quit' to escape
--> Digbie
Digbie Mentioned
                         9826
                                 838072r129
                                                  0
--> quit
Process exited after 19.36 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

- It is only working on Truncated data on Dev C++ because of memory limitation.
- It is successfully hashing the data into the table with only 3 collisions.

Note: The programs were run on Linux in the lab while demonstrating it to the lab attendant. The laptop didn't meet requirements for running Linux virtual machine, therefore I used dev c++ for making the report.