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HW10  
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Data Structures

## 1. Linear Probing

Hash Function:

```
public class HashFunction {  
  
    public static int getHashedValue(int key) {  
        return key * 2 + 3;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int key = 5;  
        int hashedValue = getHashedValue(key);  
        System.out.println("The hashed value for key " + key + " is: " +  
hashedValue);  
    }  
}
```

Hashtable Size: 13

**Linear Probing:** If a collision occurs, move to the next available slot sequentially.

Inserting Values: 5, 4, 25, 8, 10, 34, 18, 51, 17, 21

**Step-by-Step Insertion:**

1. **Value = 5**
  - Hashed value =  $(5 * 2) + 3 = 13$
  - Index:  $13 \% 13 = 0$
  - Insert 5 at index 0.
2. **Value = 4**
  - Hashed value =  $(4 * 2) + 3 = 11$
  - Index:  $11 \% 13 = 11$
  - Insert 4 at index 11.
3. **Value = 25**

- Hashed value =  $(25 * 2) + 3 = 53$
- Index:  $53 \% 13 = 1$
- Insert 25 at index 1.
- 4. **Value = 8**
  - Hashed value =  $(8 * 2) + 3 = 19$
  - Index:  $19 \% 13 = 6$
  - Insert 8 at index 6.
- 5. **Value = 10**
  - Hashed value =  $(10 * 2) + 3 = 23$
  - Index:  $23 \% 13 = 10$
  - Insert 10 at index 10.
- 6. **Value = 34**
  - Hashed value =  $(34 * 2) + 3 = 71$
  - Index:  $71 \% 13 = 6$
  - Collision occurs at index 6 (already occupied by 8).
  - Linear probing: Check the next index 7.
  - Insert 34 at index 7.
- 7. **Value = 18**
  - Hashed value =  $(18 * 2) + 3 = 39$
  - Index:  $39 \% 13 = 0$
  - Collision occurs at index 0 (already occupied by 5).
  - Linear probing: Check the next index 1, which is occupied by 25.
  - Continue probing: Check the next index 2.
  - Insert 18 at index 2.
- 8. **Value = 51**
  - Hashed value =  $(51 * 2) + 3 = 105$
  - Index:  $105 \% 13 = 1$
  - Collision occurs at index 1 (already occupied by 25).
  - Linear probing: Check the next index 2, which is occupied by 18.
  - Continue probing: Check the next index 3.
  - Insert 51 at index 3.
- 9. **Value = 17**
  - Hashed value =  $(17 * 2) + 3 = 37$
  - Index:  $37 \% 13 = 11$
  - Collision occurs at index 11 (already occupied by 4).
  - Linear probing: Check the next index 12.
  - Insert 17 at index 12.
- 10. **Value = 21**
  - Hashed value =  $(21 * 2) + 3 = 45$

- Index:  $45 \% 13 = 6$
- Collision occurs at index 6 (already occupied by 8).
- Linear probing: Check the next available indices: 7 (occupied by 34), 8.
- Insert 21 at index 8.

### Final Hash Table with Linear Probing:

```

Index 0: 5
Index 1: 25
Index 2: 18
Index 3: 51
Index 4: empty
Index 5: empty
Index 6: 8
Index 7: 34
Index 8: 21
Index 9: empty
Index 10: 10
Index 11: 4
Index 12: 17

```

## 2. Re-hashing

**Re-hashing:** When a collision occurs, apply the hash function to the current index to find the next index.

### Step-by-Step Insertion:

- Value = 5**
  - Hashed value =  $(5 * 2) + 3 = 13$
  - Index:  $13 \% 13 = 0$
  - Insert 5 at index 0.
- Value = 4**
  - Hashed value =  $(4 * 2) + 3 = 11$
  - Index:  $11 \% 13 = 11$
  - Insert 4 at index 11.
- Value = 25**
  - Hashed value =  $(25 * 2) + 3 = 53$
  - Index:  $53 \% 13 = 1$
  - Insert 25 at index 1.
- Value = 8**
  - Hashed value =  $(8 * 2) + 3 = 19$

- Index:  $19 \% 13 = 6$
  - Insert 8 at index 6.
5. **Value = 10**
- Hashed value =  $(10 * 2) + 3 = 23$
  - Index:  $23 \% 13 = 10$
  - Insert 10 at index 10.
6. **Value = 34**
- Hashed value =  $(34 * 2) + 3 = 71$
  - Index:  $71 \% 13 = 6$
  - Collision occurs at index 6 (already occupied by 8).
  - Re-hash index 6: New index =  $\text{get\_hashed\_value}(6) = (6 * 2) + 3 = 15 \% 13 = 2$ .
  - Collision occurs at index 2.
  - Re-hash index 2: New index =  $\text{get\_hashed\_value}(2) = (2 * 2) + 3 = 7$ .
  - Insert 34 at index 7.
7. **Value = 18**
- Hashed value =  $(18 * 2) + 3 = 39$
  - Index:  $39 \% 13 = 0$
  - Collision occurs at index 0 (already occupied by 5).
  - Re-hash index 0: New index =  $\text{get\_hashed\_value}(0) = (0 * 2) + 3 = 3 \% 13 = 3$ .
  - Insert 18 at index 3.
8. **Value = 51**
- Hashed value =  $(51 * 2) + 3 = 105$
  - Index:  $105 \% 13 = 1$
  - Collision occurs at index 1 (already occupied by 25).
  - Re-hash index 1: New index =  $\text{get\_hashed\_value}(1) = (1 * 2) + 3 = 5$ .
  - Insert 51 at index 5.
9. **Value = 17**
- Hashed value =  $(17 * 2) + 3 = 37$
  - Index:  $37 \% 13 = 11$
  - Collision occurs at index 11 (already occupied by 4).
  - Re-hash index 11: New index =  $\text{get\_hashed\_value}(11) = (11 * 2) + 3 = 25 \% 13 = 12$ .
  - Insert 17 at index 12.
10. **Value = 21**
- Hashed value =  $(21 * 2) + 3 = 45$

- Index:  $45 \% 13 = 6$
- Collision occurs at index 6 (already occupied by 8).
- Re-hash index 6: New index =  $\text{get\_hashed\_value}(6) = 15 \% 13 = 2$ .
- Collision occurs at index 2.
- Re-hash index 2: New index =  $\text{get\_hashed\_value}(2) = 7 \% 13 = 7$ .
- Collision occurs at index 7.
- Re-hash index 7: New index =  $\text{get\_hashed\_value}(7) = 17 \% 13 = 4$ .
- Insert 21 at index 4.

### Final Hash Table with Re-hashing:

```

Index 0: 5
Index 1: 25
Index 2: empty
Index 3: 18
Index 4: 21
Index 5: 51
Index 6: 8
Index 7: 34
Index 8: empty
Index 9: empty
Index 10: 10
Index 11: 4
Index 12: 17

```

### Summary of Collisions:

- **Linear Probing:** Collisions occurred at indexes 6, 0, 1, 11, and 6.
- **Re-hashing:** Collisions occurred at indexes 6, 0, 1, 11, 6, 2, and 7.