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Hashing

Due: 9/22/2024 11:59 PM • Algorithms Analysis and Design



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Attempt

Attempt 1

Question View

All questions

Attempt 1

Due on Sep 22, 2024 11:59 PM
Available on Sep 17, 2024 12:01 AM until Sep 22, 2024 11:59 PM
Written: Sep 22, 2024 5:03 PM - Sep 22, 2024 5:12 PM
Quizzes Event Log

Timing

Time Spent: 0:08:47
Time Limit: 1:00:00. Not exceeded

Evaluation Summary

Reset Evaluation

Attempt Grade

29 / 29

Student View Preview

29 / 29 - 100 %

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Quiz Results

Match the definition with the most appropriate term

▶ [Expand section feedback](#)

Question 1

Match the definition with the most appropriate term

- | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------------|
| ✓ <u>1</u> | An array | |
| | Occurs when a hash function assigns a disproportionate number of items to an index (or consecutive indices) | 1. Hash table |
| ✓ <u>9</u> | Zero collisions | 2. Hash function |
| | A measure of how full the hash table is | 3. Collision |
| ✓ <u>4</u> | A collision resolution method where the collision is resolved by finding an address that is available (no key is stored there). | 4. Perfect hash function |
| | | 5. Uniform hash function |
| ✓ <u>6</u> | | 6. Load factor alpha |
| | | 7. Separate chaining |
| ✓ <u>8</u> | | 8. Open addressing |
| | | 9. Primary clustering |
| | | 10. Secondary clustering |

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[▶ Expand question 1 feedback](#)

Question 2

Select each of the following operations that a hash table can NOT efficiently implement:

- ✓ ☐ Inserting a new item
- ✓ ☐ Retrieving the item with the largest value in the hash table
- ✓ ☐ Searching for an item
- ✓ ☐ Traversing all items (in order)

Save Time

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Score

4

/ 4 (auto-graded)

[▶ Expand question 2 feedback](#)

Question 3

Match the AVERAGE case efficiency for the following operations:

- | | | |
|------------|---|------------------|
| ✓ <u>1</u> | Inserting an item into a hash table | 1. $O(1)$ |
| | | 2. $O(n)$ |
| | | 3. $O(n \log n)$ |
| ✓ <u>1</u> | Searching for an item into a hash table | 4. $O(n^2)$ |
| | | 5. $O(n!)$ |

Hashing

Update

Retract

Score

4

/ 4 (auto-graded)

[▶ Expand question 3 feedback](#)**Question 4**

Select each of the following that are requirements for a good hash function:

- ✓ ☐ Evenly distributes items throughout the hash table
- ✓ ☐ Fast / easy to compute
- ✓ ☐ Involves the entire search key
- ✓ ☐ Symmetrical (keys maps to locations and locations map to keys)
- ✓ ☐ Uses a prime base, if it uses modulo arithmetic
- ✓ ☐ Places items in sorted (ascending) order

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[▶ Expand question 4 feedback](#)**Question 5**

Match the collision handling technique with the scenario:

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at the beginning)

✓ 1

less insertions than the table size(and does not need to support deletion and keys are not known ahead of time)

✓ 5

Need to allow for deleting keys

✓ 5

More insertions than the table size (and keys are not known ahead of time)

1. Double hashing
2. Linear probing
3. Perfect hashing
4. Quadratic probing
5. Separate chaining

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Score

6

/ 6 (auto-graded)

[▶ Expand question 5 feedback](#)**WORST case efficiency**[▶ Expand section feedback](#)

Question 6

Match the WORST case efficiency for the following operations (assuming the scenario is appropriate for each collision handling technique):

✓ 2

Inserting an item into a hash table using double hashing

1. $O(1)$
2. $O(n)$
3. $O(n \log n)$

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6. Load factor alpha

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Score

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/ 4 (auto-graded)

[▶ Expand question 6 feedback](#)