ASSIGNMENT 7

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

OBJECTIVE: 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_SIZE 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) = PRIME - (key % PRIME) where PRIME is a prime smaller than the TABLE_SIZE.

A good second Hash function is:

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

ALGORITHM:

```
Lets say, Hash1 (key) = key % 13

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

Hash1(19) = 19 % 13 = 6

Hash1(27) = 27 % 13 = 1

Hash1(36) = 36 % 13 = 10

Hash1(10) = 10 % 13 = 10

Collision

(Hash1(10) + 1*Hash2(10))%13 = 1
```

PROGRAM:

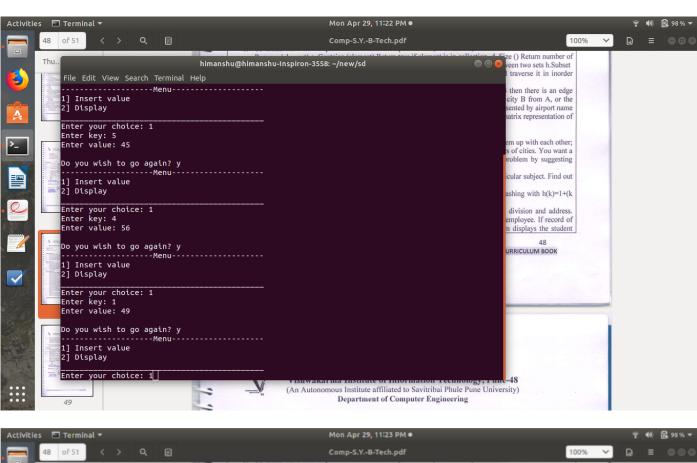
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class dr
  int n=10;
  int arr[100][3];
  int c:
public:
  dr()
     cout<<"Table of size "<<n<<" created\n";
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
       arr[i][0]=0;
       arr[i][1]=-1;
       arr[i][2]=-1;
    }
     c=0;
  void add(int,int);
  int find_key(int);
  void display();
  void update_val(int,int);
};
void dr::add(int key,int value)
  int new_hash_addr1,new_hash_addr2,main_hash_addr=-1,j=0;
```

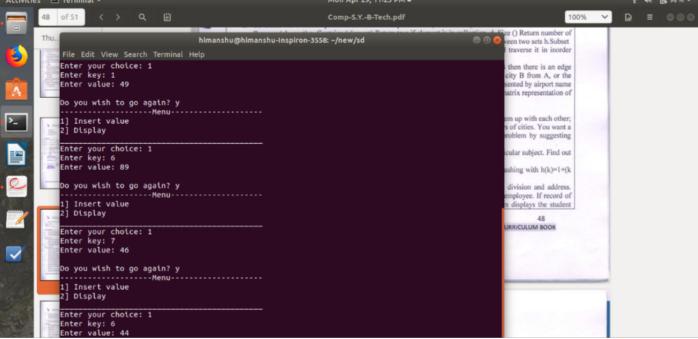
```
if(this->find_key(key)!=-1)
    cout<<"Key already exists\n";
    return;
  if(c==(n-1))
    cout<<"Table full, request denied\n";
  new_hash_addr1=(key)%n;
  new_hash_addr1=1+(key%(n-1));
  if(arr[new_hash_addr1][1]==-1)
  {
    arr[new_hash_addr1][0]=key;
    arr[new_hash_addr1][1]=value;
  else 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;
         C++;
         break;
      }
    }
  }
void dr::display()
  cout<<"Key\t\tValue\t\tChain\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;
```

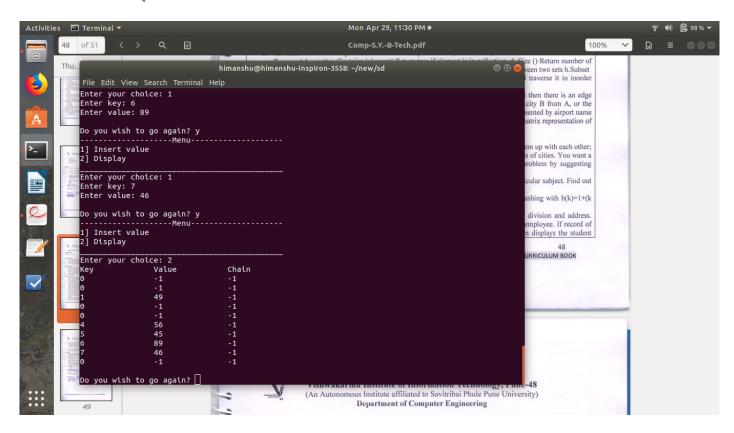
}

```
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<<"_
                                                            _\n";
       cout<<"Enter your choice: ";
       cin>>c;
       switch(c)
       {
         case 1: {
                int key,val;
                cout<<"Enter key: ";
                cin>>key;
                cout<<"Enter value: ";
                cin>>val;
                table.add(key,val);
             }
              break;
         case 2: table.display();
              break;
         default:cout<<"Invalid\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.