# Flags to run code

## Part1

```
g++-std=c++17.\test_1.cpp.\Hashing_LinearProbing.h-o.\test_1.\test_1
```

## Part2

```
g++-std=c++17.\test_2.cpp.\Hashing_SeparateChaining.h-o.\test_2.\test_2
```

# Part2

```
g++-std=c++17.\test_3.cpp.\Hashing_TwoSum.cpp-o.\test_3.\test_3
```

## Sample Runs

## Part 1: Handling collision using linear probing

### • Testing Insertion part

#### • Testing Remove part

[0] [0]		
[1]  0		
[2]  2		
[3]  0		
[4]  0		
Would you like to do and Enter an integer key: 2 Pick one of the followin		4.RemoveAll
You can enter 1, 2, 3 or	4 here: 3	
		Load Factor Threshold : 0.75
Current table size: 5	Number of keys: 0	
Current table size: 5 The contents of hashtable	Number of keys: 0	
Current table size: 5 The contents of hashtabl	Number of keys: 0	
Current table size: 5 The contents of hashtabl [0]   0   [1]   0	Number of keys: 0	
Current table size: 5 The contents of hashtabl [0]	Number of keys: 0	
Current table size: 5 The contents of hashtabl [0]	Number of keys: 0	
Current table size: 5 The contents of hashtabl [0]	Number of keys: 0	

• Testing Search

```
2
      jø j
      0
[4]
Pick one of the following operations: 1.Search 2.Insert 3.Remove 4.RemoveAll
You can enter 1, 2, 3 or 4 here: 1
2 is in the hash set
Your hash after recent task:
Current table size: 5 Number of keys: 1 Current Load: 0.2 Load Factor Threshold : 0.75
The contents of hashtable are:
[0]
      10
[1]
      0
      |2 |
[2]
      0
      0
```

Testing Duplicate entry

• Testing Rehash part (size doubled)

### Part 2: Handling collision using separate chaining (skip-list)

Testing Rehash part

```
Current table size: 2 Number of keys: 1 Current Load: 0.5 Load Factor Threshold: 0.75

The contents of hashtable are:

[0] Level 0: 2 |

Level 1: 2 |

[1] Level 0: Empty.
```

#### Size doubled:

Testing Rescale part
 (as to maintain big oh of O(log n), it is important that total levels should be log(n))

In my code, you will find MAX\_ALLOWED\_LEVEL\_INDEX = 1 in beginning, as default inside constructor of hash-table.

Which means,  $2^1 = 2$  elements can be inserted into all the skip lists at every index of our table, and as soon as  $3^{rd}$  element tries to come in (i.e., size (of skip list) +1 >  $2^1$ ), then level count should be increased by 1 (which will accommodate  $2^2 = 4$  elements before the need of rescaling up again).

Setting table size = 2, threshold = 2: [so that rehash doesn't happen, as we want to focus on rescale]

#### ||TESTING REMOVE & skip-list internal rescale down

#### Rescaling down:

We inserted 1 element, but later deleted it, hence 0 elements, yet
 MAX\_ALLOWED\_LEVEL\_INDEX = 1. Although 0 elements can be handled by
 MAX\_ALLOWED\_LEVEL\_INDEX = 0 (2^0 = 1 capacity), so our code does rescale down.

#### o Inserted 2:

#### o Deleted 2:

```
Would you like to do another operation on your hash? (y/n)y
Enter an integer key: 2
Pick one of the following operations: 1.Search 2.Insert 3.Remove
You can enter 1, 2 or 3 here: 3
                 ---TIME TO RESCALE DOWN!----
Rescale completed
New Maximum allowed level index is: 0
Value 2 deleted.
Your hash after recent task:
Current table size: 2 Number of keys: 0 Current Load: 0
                                                                  Load Factor Threshold: 2
The contents of hashtable are:
[0]
               Level 0: Empty.
[1]
              Level 0: Empty.
Would you like to do another operation on your hash? (y/n)
```

### Rescaling up:

- Now, we try to insert 4 elements to an empty hash-table, where MAX\_LEVEL is 0, hence rescaling up should be done twice (2^1 = 2, 2^2 = 4) to accommodate them.

### ||TESTING INSERT & skip-list internal rescale up

#### Entered 2,4,6 (rescale once):

```
The contents of hashtable are:
              Level 0: 2->4
[0]
              Level 0: Empty.
Would you like to do another operation on your hash? (y/n)y
Enter an integer key: 6
Pick one of the following operations: 1.Search 2.Insert 3.Remove
You can enter 1, 2 or 3 here: 2
               TIME TO RESCALE UP!
Rescale completed
New Maximum allowed level index is: 1
Your hash after recent task:
Current table size: 2 Number of keys: 3 Current Load: 1.5 Load Factor Threshold: 2
The contents of hashtable are:
            Level 0: 2->4->6
             Level 1: 4
[1]
              Level 0: Empty.
```

#### Again rescale:

```
Enter an integer key: 8
Pick one of the following operations: 1.Search 2.Insert 3.Remove
You can enter 1, 2 or 3 here: 2

TIME TO RESCALE UP!

Rescale completed
New Maximum allowed level index is: 2

Your hash after recent task:

Current table size: 2 Number of keys: 4 Current Load: 2 Load Factor Threshold: 2

The contents of hashtable are:

[0] Level 0: 2->4->6->8 |
Level 1: 6 |

[1] Level 0: Empty.
```

#### **TEST CASES: Part 3**

```
c test_3.cpp X
C Hashing_TwoSum.h
                                         C HashTable.h
Part3 > 🖙 test_3.cpp > 🗘 main()
       #include <iostream>
       #include "Hashing TwoSum.h"
  2
  3
  4
      using std::cout, std::cin, std::endl;
  5
  6
       int main()
  7
  8
           cout << "Welcome to Two Sum Animation!!!\n";</pre>
  9
 10
           // static array
           int arr[] = \{8, 7, 2, 5, 3, 1\};
 11
           int targetSum = 1;
 12
           int arrSize = 6;
 13
```

#### When pair exist:

```
int main()
{
    cout << "Welcome to Two Sum Animation!!!\n";

    // static array
    int arr[] = {8, 7, 2, 5, 3, 1};

    int targetSum = 10;
    int arrSize = 6;</pre>
```

NOTE: The hash-table contents are displayed only for displaying that hashing is working properly, it is not printed in the actual code (you may, print it by calling display)