## **ASSIGNMENT7**

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) = 
$$7 - (\text{key } \% 7)$$

Hash1(19) = 19 % 13 = 6

Hash1(27) = 27 % 13 = 1

Hash1(36) = 36 % 13 = 10

Hash1(10) = 10 % 13 = 10

Hash2(10) = 7 - (10%7) = 4

Collision

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

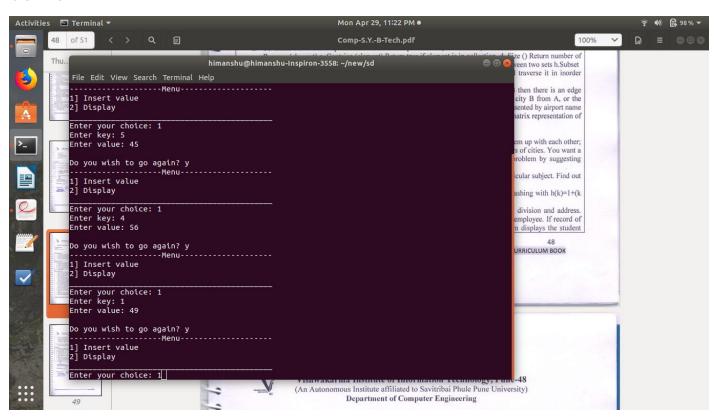
## PROGRAM:

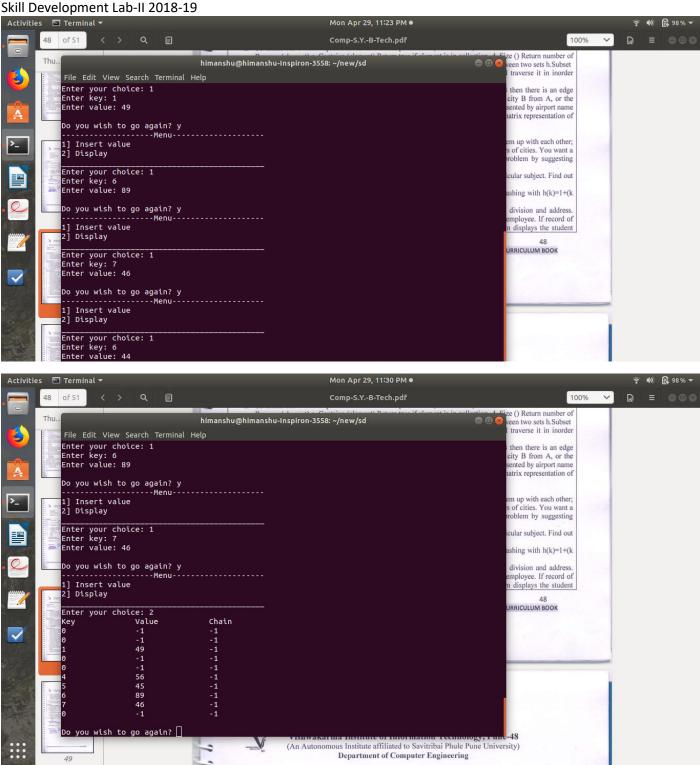
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class dr
 int n=10;
 int arr[100][3];
 int c;
public:
 dr()
   cout<<"Table of size "<<n<<" created\n";
   for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
     arr[i][0]=0;
     arr[i][1]=-1;
     arr[i][2]=-1;
   c=0;
 }
 void add(int,int);
 int find_key(int);
 void display();
 void 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";</pre>
 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)
Sy-C Department of computer Engg 2018-19
```

```
Skill Development Lab-II 2018-19
    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;
      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()
{
 charr;
 do
   char op;
   dr table;
   int c;
   do
    cout<<"1] Insert value\n2] Display\n";
    cout<<"
                                                       _\n";
    cout<<"Enter your choice: ";
Sy-C Department of computer Engg 2018-19
```

```
Skill Development Lab-II 2018-19
     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";
     cout<<"\nDo you wish to go again? ";
     cin>>op;
   }while(op=='y' || op=='Y');
   cout << "Test pass?(y/n): " << endl;</pre>
   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.