Project 2: Choosing a Hash Function

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Report

This project is mainly about deciding which digit leads to the most balanced hashtable within a given hash code of a pair of glasses. In the end, we will be comparing seven hash tables (which differ only in their hash function) for finding out the best hashing.

There are seven hash functions hashfct1, hashfct2, hashfct3, hashfct4, hashfct5, hashfct6, hashfct7 which takes barcode as input and returns a hash value based of digits.

For the given problem, read from the input files about one pair of glasses using readTextFile() line by line and for each line of input, create an Item object and insert them into each of the seven hash tables where it has the product number as key and Item object as the value using addItem() function. Since all the seven hash tables are initialized with seven different hash functions and bucket size, the key will be used as input to the hash function.

The function removeItem() is used to remove the pair of glasses specified by the barcode from the hash table. If the barcode is not found, it will return false otherwise, will erase the barcode from the hash table.

The function bestHashing() is used to calculate the best balance for every seven hashtables and then identifying the hashtable with the best balance should go into this method. Here, balance is defined as the difference between the sizes of the largest bucket and smallest bucket.

Pseudocode for Overall Algorithm

```
// Read the text file of input

Open file

Read itemColor, itemShape, itemBrand, barCode
```

Pseudocode for Add Item

```
// Call addItem() to add these values into the hash table.
```

```
addItem(itemColor, itemShape, itemBrand, barcode);
```

```
//Add Item adds the item object into the given hashtables.
```

Make an Item object with all input values and add them in all hash tables with barcode as key and Item object as the value.

```
struct Item current_item = {itemColor, itemShape, itemBrand, barcode};
hT1[barcode] = current_item;
hT2[barcode] = current_item;
hT3[barcode] = current_item;
hT4[barcode] = current_item;
hT5[barcode] = current_item;
hT6[barcode] = current_item;
hT7[barcode] = current_item;
```

Pseudocode for Hash Function

Hash functions takes barcode as input and return n^{th} digit of the barcode. As there are seven hash functions and length of barcode is 7, ‘n’ value ranges from 0 to 6.

```
unsigned int hashfct1(unsigned int barcode) {
  // TO BE COMPLETED
```

```
  unsigned int d;
  d = barcode / 1000000;
  d %= 10;
  return d;
}
```

The above hash function takes barcode as input and returns 1st digit of barcode as hash value.

```
unsigned int hashfct2(unsigned int barcode) {
  // TO BE COMPLETED
  unsigned int d;
  d = barcode / 100000;
  d %= 10;
  return d;
}
```

The above hash function takes barcode as input and returns 2nd digit of barcode as hash value.

```
unsigned int hashfct3(unsigned int barcode) {
  // TO BE COMPLETED
  unsigned int d;
  d = barcode / 10000;
  d %= 10;
  return d;
}
```

The above hash function takes barcode as input and returns 3rd digit of barcode as hash value.

```
unsigned int hashfct4(unsigned int barcode) {
  // TO BE COMPLETED
  unsigned int d;
  d = barcode / 1000;
  d %= 10;
  return d;
}
```

The above hash function takes barcode as input and returns 4rth digit of barcode as hash value.

```
unsigned int hashfct5(unsigned int barcode) {
  // TO BE COMPLETED
  unsigned int d;
  d = barcode / 100;
  d %= 10;
  return d;
}
```

The above hash function takes barcode as input and returns 5th digit of barcode as hash value.

```
unsigned int hashfct6(unsigned int barcode) {
  // TO BE COMPLETED
  unsigned int d;
  d = barcode / 10;
  d %= 10;
  return d;
}
```

The above hash function takes barcode as input and returns 6th digit of barcode as hash value.

```
unsigned int hashfct7(unsigned int barcode) {
  // TO BE COMPLETED
  unsigned int d;
  d = barcode % 10;
  return d;
}
```

The above hash function takes barcode as input and returns 7th digit of barcode as hash value.

Pseudocode for Remove Item

//Use the removeItem function in order to remove the barcode from the hash tables.

```
for (unsigned int i = 0; i < 8; ++i) {
   switch (i) {
```

```
case 0:
  found = hT1.find(barcode);
  if (found == hT1.end()) return false;
  hT1.erase(barcode);
  break;

case 1:
  found = hT2.find(barcode);
  if (found == hT2.end()) return false;
  hT2.erase(barcode);
  break;

case 2:
  found = hT3.find(barcode);
  if (found == hT3.end()) return false;
  hT3.erase(barcode);
  break;

case 3:
  found = hT4.find(barcode);
  if (found == hT4.end()) return false;
  hT4.erase(barcode);
  break;

case 4:
  found = hT5.find(barcode);
  if (found == hT5.end()) return false;
  hT5.erase(barcode);
  break;

case 5:
  found = hT6.find(barcode);
  if (found == hT6.end()) return false;
  hT6.erase(barcode);
  break;
```

```
      case 6:
        found = hT7.find(barcode);
        if (found == hT7.end()) return false;
        hT7.erase(barcode);
        break;

      default:
        break;
    }
  }

  return true;
}
```

It iterates through all the hash tables and searches for the barcode. If the barcode is found in the hash table, the function will erase the barcode from the hash table.

Pseudocode for Best Hashing

//Use the best hashing function in order to calculate the best balance in all hashtables.

Declare an array balance

Initialise balance[0] = 0

Declare three variables min_loc, max_loc, and min_val;

//Since we have seven hashtables, let's iterate all the hashtables to find the best balance.

for(i = 1; i < 8; ++i)

Declare an array bucket_vals[10]

//Since we have 10 buckets in each hashtable, let's iterate over them to find min_val and max_value of buckets and find the difference between them. In each table, we will find sizes of the bucket. Then find out the balance which is the difference between maximum bucket value and minimum bucket value.

```
  for(j = 0; j < 10; ++j)
    switch (i) {
              case 1:
                 bucket_vals[j] = hT1.bucket_size(j);
        Break;
}
```

//For each value of 'j', based on 'i' value, find out the bucket size and push it into bucket_vals[10] array.

//Once it is done, for each value of 'i', find out the maximum and minimum value of bucket_vals array.

```
  min_loc = *std::min_element(bucket_vals, bucket_vals + 10);
  max_loc = *std::max_element(bucket_vals, bucket_vals + 10);
```

//Push the balance value into the balance[10] array.

```
  Balance[i] =  max _ loc - min_loc
```

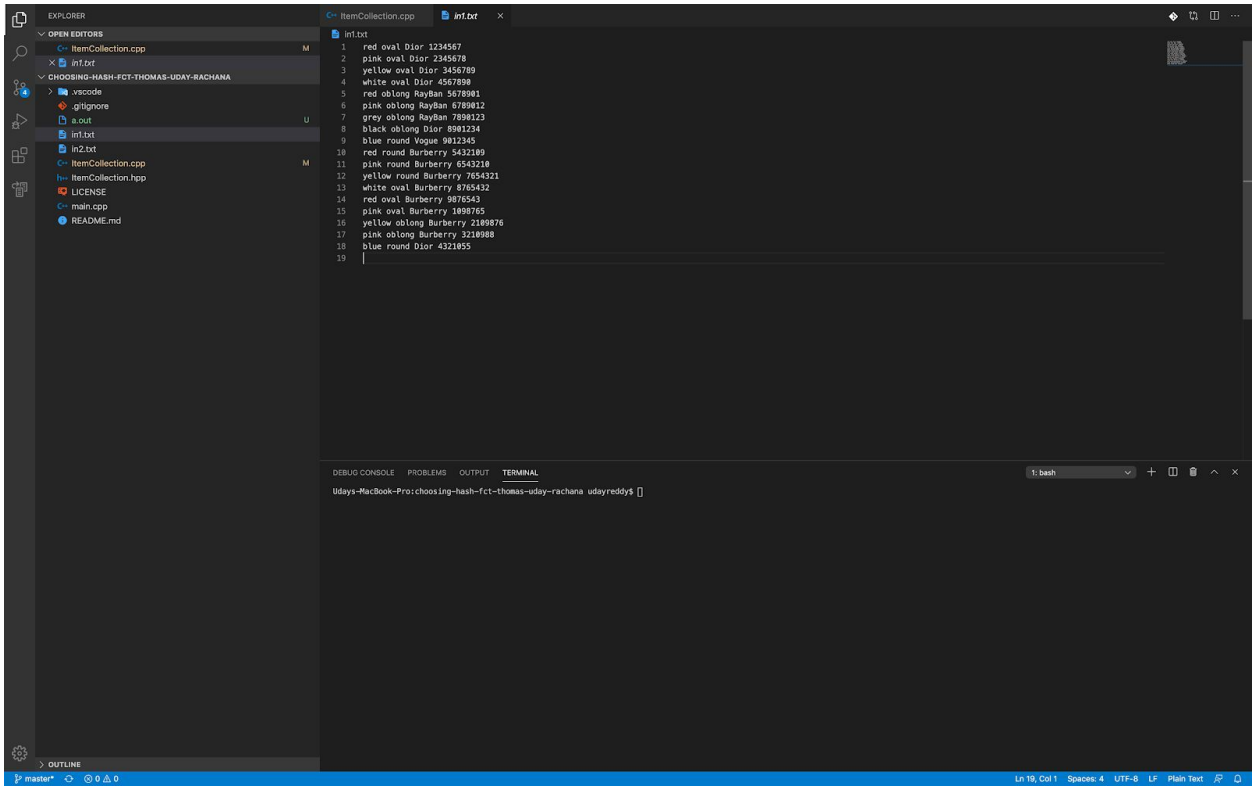
//Let's consider the first element in the balanced array as a minimum value and compare with the rest of the array and update it's value if it is less than iterated value.

```
min _val = balance[i]
          for(i = 2; i < 8; i++)
           If min_val > balance[i]:
                    //update minimum value
                    Min_val = balance[i]
```

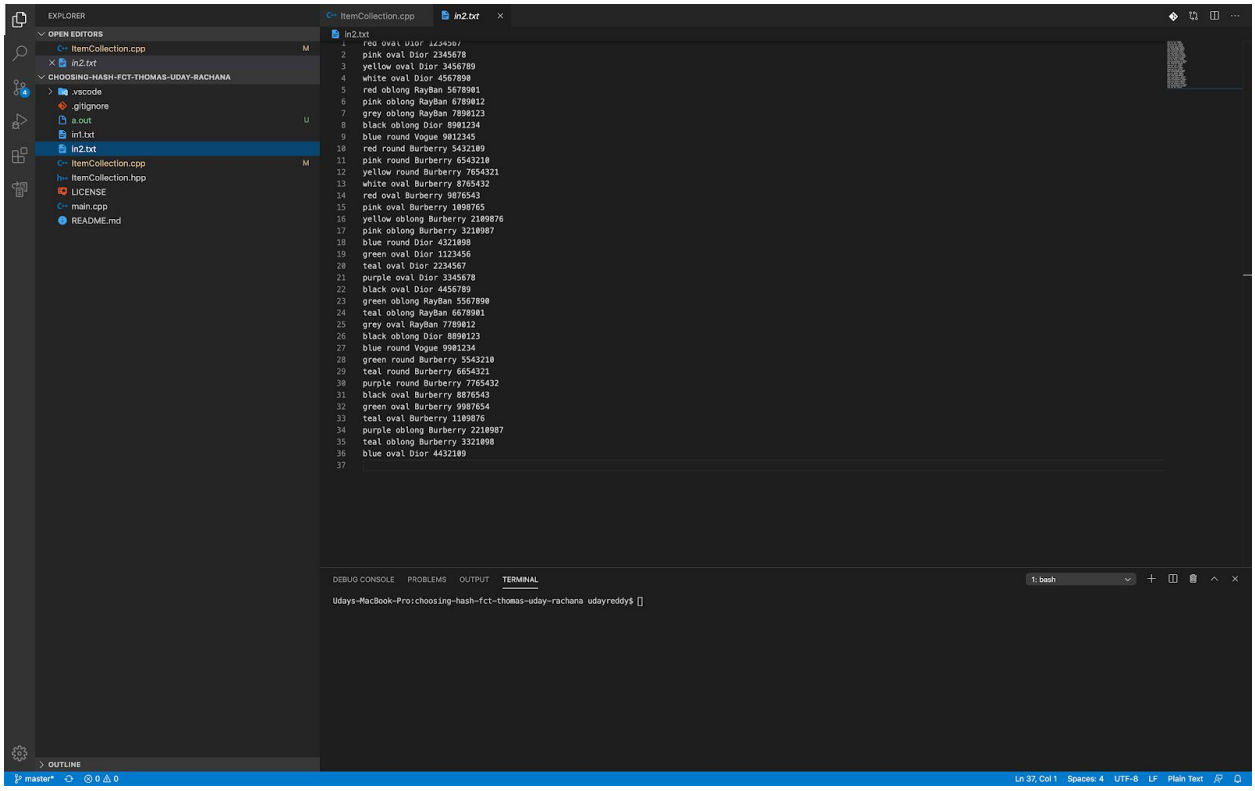
```
//return min_val
        Return min_val
```

Screenshots

ScreenShot 1: in1.txt



ScreenShot 2: in2.txt



ScreenShot 3: Output