

Objectives:

Upon completion of this SI session, participants will be able to:

1. Determine what hashing operations will do to an array
2. Recognize hash terminology

Foundations:

1. What is a hash function? What is a load factor?

H = the function that determines where items are stored

L = the # of keys in hashtable / capacity

2. Using a hash function of string length % 7, draw the array after inserting "Avocado", "Toast", "Racquet", "Tennis". If a collision happens, use linear probing.

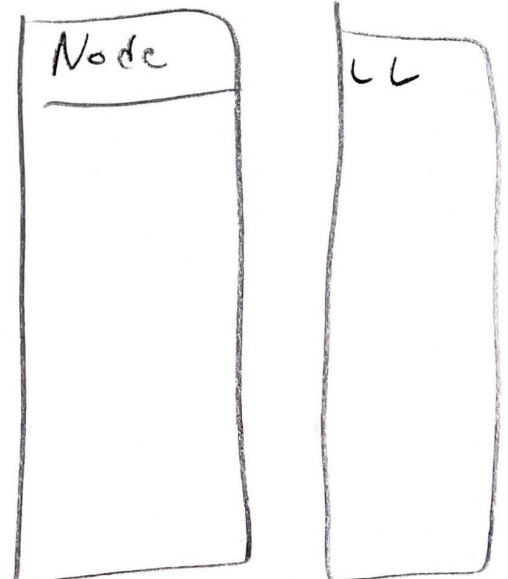
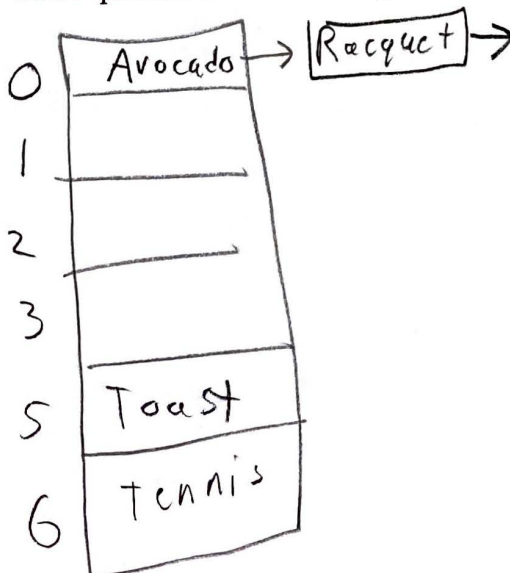
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Avocado	Racquet				Toast	Tennis

3. Draw the array after inserting the same input as above but use double hashing.
 $h(\text{key}) = \text{length} \% 7$ and $h_2(\text{key}) = \text{key} \% 4$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Avocado			Racquet		Toast	Tennis

$$\begin{aligned}
 6 \div 4 &= 2 \\
 6 + 3 &= 9 \\
 9 \div 7 &= 2 \\
 3 + 3 &= 6
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Solve question 2 with chaining.



Exercises:

5. ! Using linear probing and a hash function of $\text{key} \% 11$, draw the hash table after inserting: 11, 1, 8, 22, 33, 51

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	1	22	33				51	8		

6. Using quadratic probing and hash function $h1 = \text{key} \% 11$, draw the hash table after inserting: 11, 1, 8, 22, 33, 51

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	1			22			51	8	33	

22: $0, 0+1^2, 0+2^2$ 33 $0+3^2$

7. Using chain hashing to deal with collisions and $h1 = \text{key} \% 10$, draw the hash table after inserting: 9, 1, 3, 67, 23, 33, 51, 63

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1		3				67		9

↓
51
 ↓
23
 ↓
33
 ↓
63

8. Using double hashing, store the following items based off $H1 = \text{first letter's order in the alphabet}$ ($a=0, b=1, c=2$, etc) and $H2 = \text{string length}$. Use an array of length 11
ark, ayday, cat, bat, anya

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ark	bat	cat		anya	Ayday					

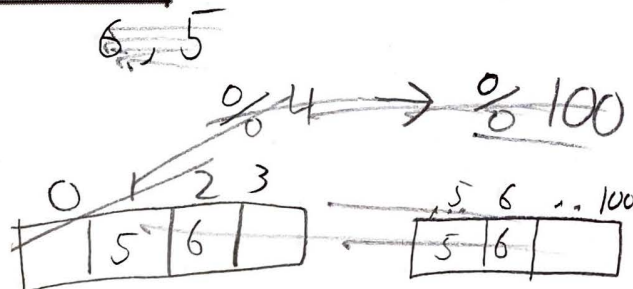
9. Suppose there is a hash table that uses linear probing with $h_1 = \text{first letter's order in the alphabet}$ ($a=0, b=1, c=2$, etc). Given the following table, can we find boat? Keep in mind, the table may not have been installed correctly. The booleans are if the item has been deleted

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Apple	Bear	Bat	Boat		Baron	Goof
F	F	T	F		F	F

yes

10. Can we find baron?

No



Summary

11. Assume you've been hashing for a while and deleted many items. You notice that the items are much less than the amount of free space and searching is taking a while. What could be a possible solution to lower the search time? Would our load factor be high or low?

rehash

LF high (depending on definition)
you'll never need to worry about this in practice

12. The Library of Congress wants to store books. The Library of Congress is the largest library in the United States. What kind of hash function could we use?

ISBN unique

date, title

Upcoming Events and Suggestions for Further Study:

Events:

- Next SI session is Thursday from 6:00 to 7:30 at Sears 336

Further Study:

- bigocheatsheet.com
 - A great graph that visualizes the big o complexity chart. It also has the big O time of data structures and algorithms that we will cover in the future.
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/hashing-set-1-introduction/>
 - A nice alternative look at hashing. It uses a different double hashing implantation, but it is just as valid

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0, 1, 2 ~ ~ 345910