

PAS
PA2 Late-requests > due tonight
PA6 → due Tuesday

Hash Function (same as previous)

```
int getIndex(String k) {
    return k.length();
}
```

of buckets (4)
(i.e. the size of the array)

expandCapacity() called in set()

LoadFactor = 0.75 → $\frac{\# \text{ elements}}{\text{capacity}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{size}}{\text{array length}}$

```
set("Smith", 1);
set("Johnson", 2);
set("Williams", 3);
set("Brown", 4);
set("Jones", 5);
set("Garcia", 6);
set("Miller", 7);
set("Davis", 8);
set("Rodriguez", 9);
set("Martinez", 10);
```

Draw the picture of the HashTable using Separate Chaining (using expandCapacity)

Does the run-time change with expandCapacity()?

Yes

What is the run-time for this HashTable (do picture first):

set()

Worst Case $\Theta(N^2)$

Best Case: $\Theta(1)$ ← this is possible when slots are empty

What conditions make up the best case for set()?

no expand capacity, empty or nearly empty

get()

Worst Case $\Theta(N)$

Best Case: $\Theta(1)$ ← more likely to happen

What conditions make up the best case for get()?

even distribution, empty or nearly empty

Why is the hash function important?

even distribution
↳ less collisions

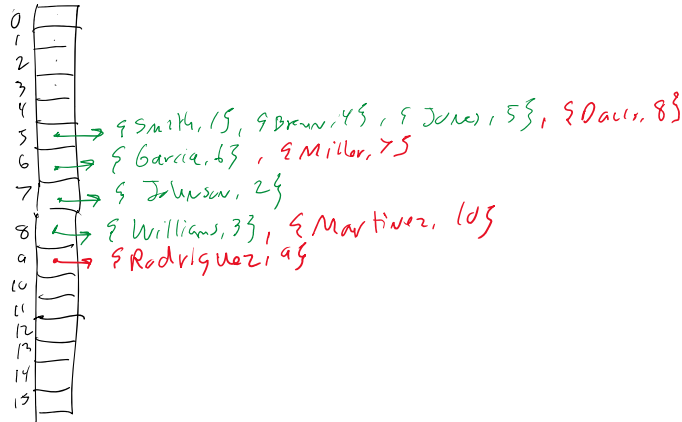
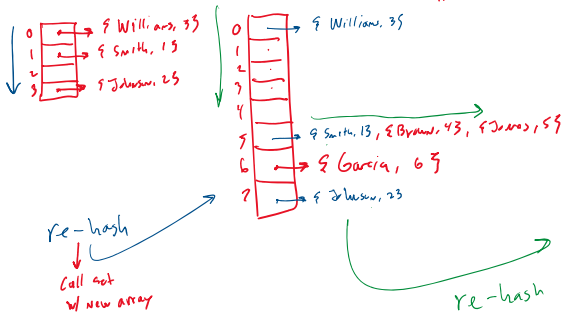
$$\text{set} \quad (\Theta(1) + \Theta(N)) * N \rightarrow \Theta(N) + \Theta(N^2)$$

Name: _____ PID: _____ Code: 1910

LoadFactor = 0.75

```
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```

hash	index	1P
5	5	0
7	7	1/4 .25
8	8	2/4 .5
5	5	3/4 .75
5	5	4/4 1.0
6	6	5/8 .625
6	6	6/8 .75
6	6	7/8 .875
6	6	8/8 1.0
9	9	7/16 .4375
8	8	8/16 .5
		9/16 .5625



clustering
↓
bad hash function