QotD5

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1. Given a cluster of length C, ending at location k, in a linear probing hash table of length M, the probability that a new, random key will be placed in location k+1 is
(1 point)

   A. 1/M

   B. (k+1)/M

   C. C/M

   ✓ D. (C+1)/M

2. When double hashing collision resolution is used, how can we guarantee that each possible location is tried once before any location is tried twice?
(1 point)

   A. Make the increment 1

   B. Make the increment an odd number

   C. Make the increment an even number

   ✓ D. Make the table size a prime number