

## Chapter 6, Hash tables:

- ▶ General introduction; separate chaining (**Today**)
- ▶ Open addressing (Wednesday)
- ▶ Hash functions (Friday)
- ▶ Perfect hashing (next week Monday)
- ▶ Hash table performance (next week Friday)

## Today:

- ▶ The story of the Map ADT
- ▶ Goals and terminology of the unit
- ▶ Separate chaining implementation
- ▶ Variables and metrics of performance

Find	Search the data structure for a given key
Insert	Add a new key to the data structure
Delete	Get rid of a key and fix up the data structure

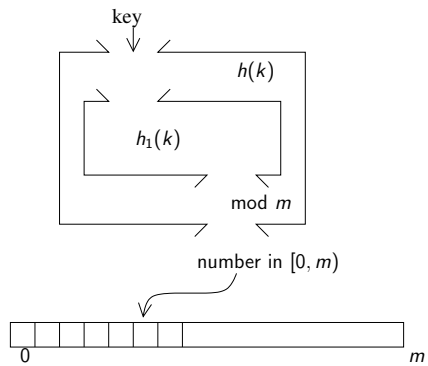
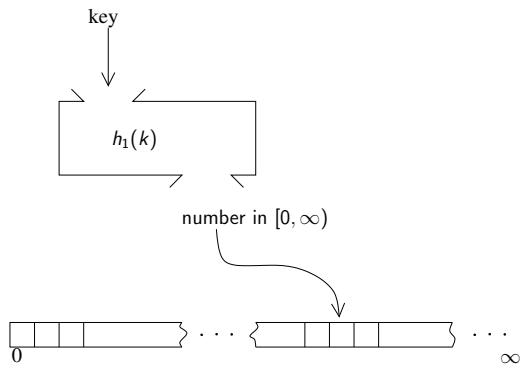
`containsKey()` Find

`get()` Find

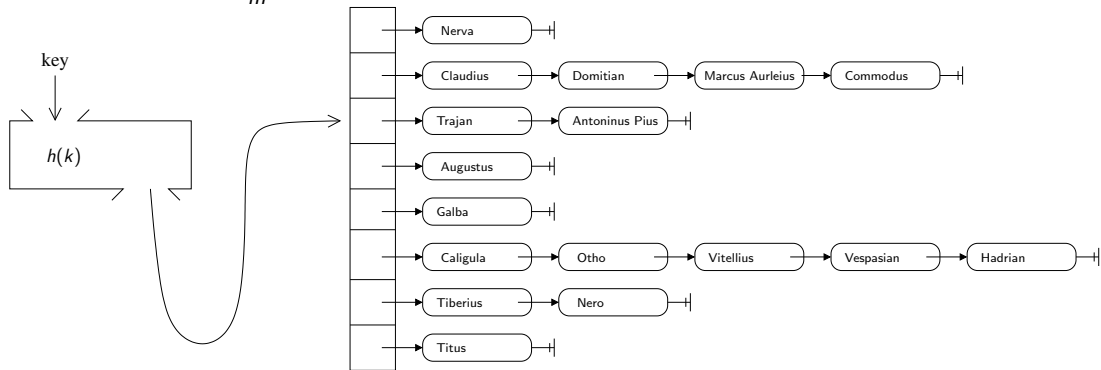
`put()` Find + insert

`remove()` Find + delete

	Find	Insert	Delete
Unsorted array	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$ [ $\Theta(n)$ ]	$\Theta(n)$
Sorted array	$\Theta(\lg n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$
Linked list	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$
Balanced BST	$\Theta(\lg n)$	$\Theta(1)$ [ $\Theta(\lg n)$ ]	$\Theta(1)$ [ $\Theta(\lg n)$ ]
What we want	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$



Separate chaining:  $\frac{n}{m} < \alpha$  where  $\alpha > 1$



Open addressing:  $\frac{n}{m} < \alpha$  where  $\alpha < 1$

A	D	E	G	F	H	B	C	J	I	
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A	D	E	G	F	H	B	C	J	I	
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A	D	E	G	F	H	B	C	J	I	
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A	D	E	G	F	H	B	C	J	I	
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A	D	E	G	F	H	B	C	J	I	
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A	D	E	G	F	H	B	C	J	I	
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A	D	E	G	F	H	B	C	J	I	
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A	D	E	G	F	H	B	C	J	I	
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A	D	E	G	F	H	B	C	J	I	
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## Unit agenda:

- ▶ Solution 1: Separate chaining (plus basic concepts and terminology). (**Today**)
- ▶ Solution 2: Open addressing. (Wednesday)
- ▶ All about hash functions. (Friday)
- ▶ Solution 3: Perfect hashing. (next week Monday)
- ▶ Looking carefully at performance. (next week Wednesday)

## Hash table terminology:

- ▶ Hash table: A *data structure*, not an ADT ...
- ▶ Bucket: A position in the (main) array, or, abstractly, an index in the range  $[0, m)$ .
- ▶ Hash function: A function from keys to buckets.
- ▶ Collision: When two keys are hashed to the same bucket.
- ▶ Chain: A sequence of keys that needs to be searched through to find a given key.
- ▶ Load factor ( $\alpha$ ): An upper bound on the ratio of keys to buckets.



Factors in best vs worst vs expected case:

- ▶ State of the table
- ▶ Length of the bucket
- ▶ Position of key in the bucket.

Parameters that can be adjusted for engineering a hash table:

- ▶ Load factor  $\alpha$
- ▶ Rehash strategy
- ▶ Hash function

$$\begin{array}{r}
 O(1) \quad c_0 \\
 O(1) \quad c_0 \\
 O(1) \quad c_0 \\
 \vdots \\
 O(1) \quad c_0 \\
 \text{rehash} \longrightarrow O(n) \quad c_1 + c_2 n \\
 O(1) \quad c_0 \\
 \vdots \\
 O(1) \quad c_0
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{r} O(1) \\ O(1) \\ O(1) \\ \vdots \\ O(1) \\ O(n) \\ O(1) \\ \vdots \\ O(1) \end{array}} \right\}
 \begin{array}{l}
 T(n) = (n-1)c_0 + c_1 + c_2 n \\
 = (c_0 + c_2)n + c_1 - c_0 \\
 = \Theta(n)
 \end{array}$$

Hash functions should distribute the keys *uniformly* and *independently*.

Uniformity:

$$P(h(k) = i) = \frac{1}{m}$$

Independence:

$$P(h(k_1) = i) = P(h(k_1) = i \mid h(k_2) = j)$$

## Coming up:

Do **Optimal BST** project (suggested by today, Monday, April 10)

Due **today, Mon, Apr 10** (end of day)

Take quiz (on Sections 7.(1 & 2), end of day)

Due **Tues, Apr 11**

Do practice problem, recreating separate chaining example

Due **Thurs Apr 13**

Read Section 7.3

Do Exercises 7.(4,5,7,8)

Take quiz