

CSC212

# Data Structure



COMPUTER SCIENCE  
CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

Lecture 20

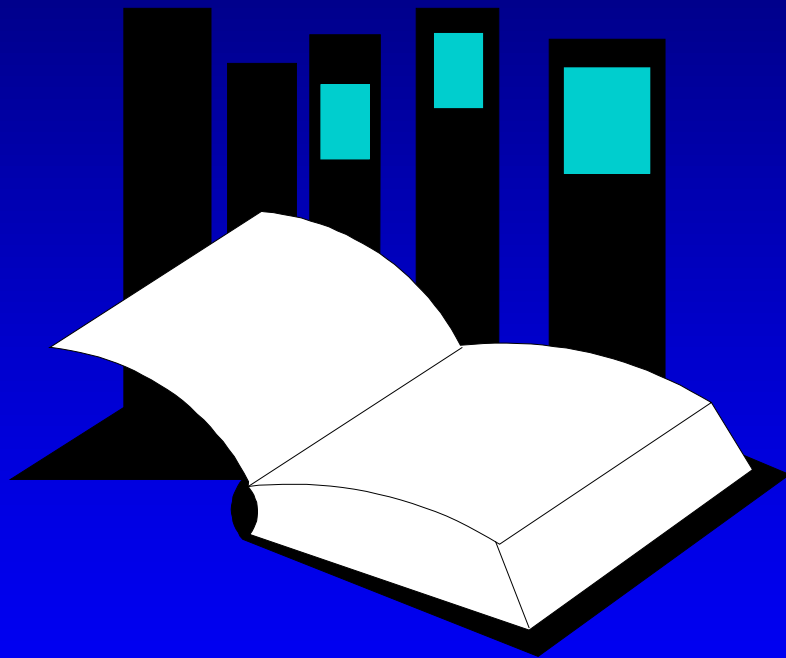
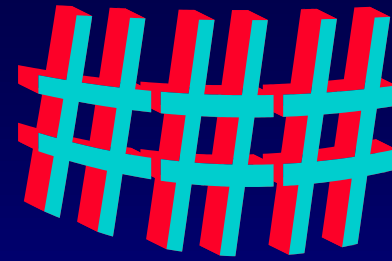
Hashing

Instructor: George Wolberg

Department of Computer Science

City College of New York

# Hash Tables

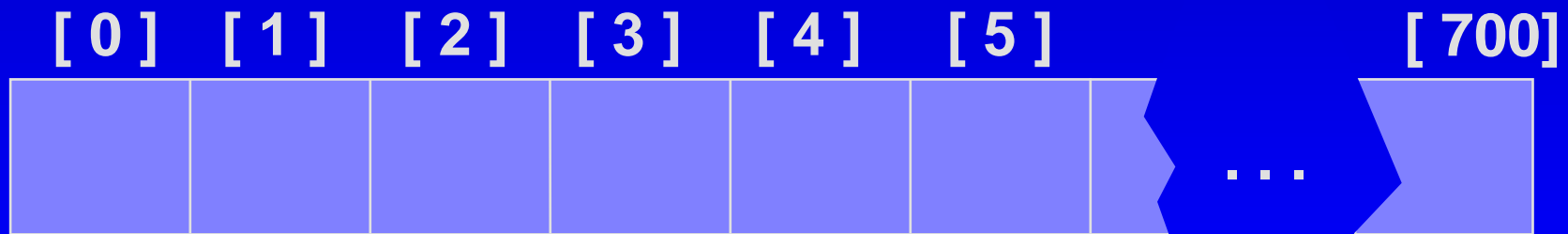


**Data Structures  
and Other Objects  
Using C++**

- Chapter 12 discusses several ways of storing information in an array, and later searching for the information.
- Hash tables are a common approach to the storing/searching problem.
- This presentation introduces hash tables.

# What is a Hash Table ?

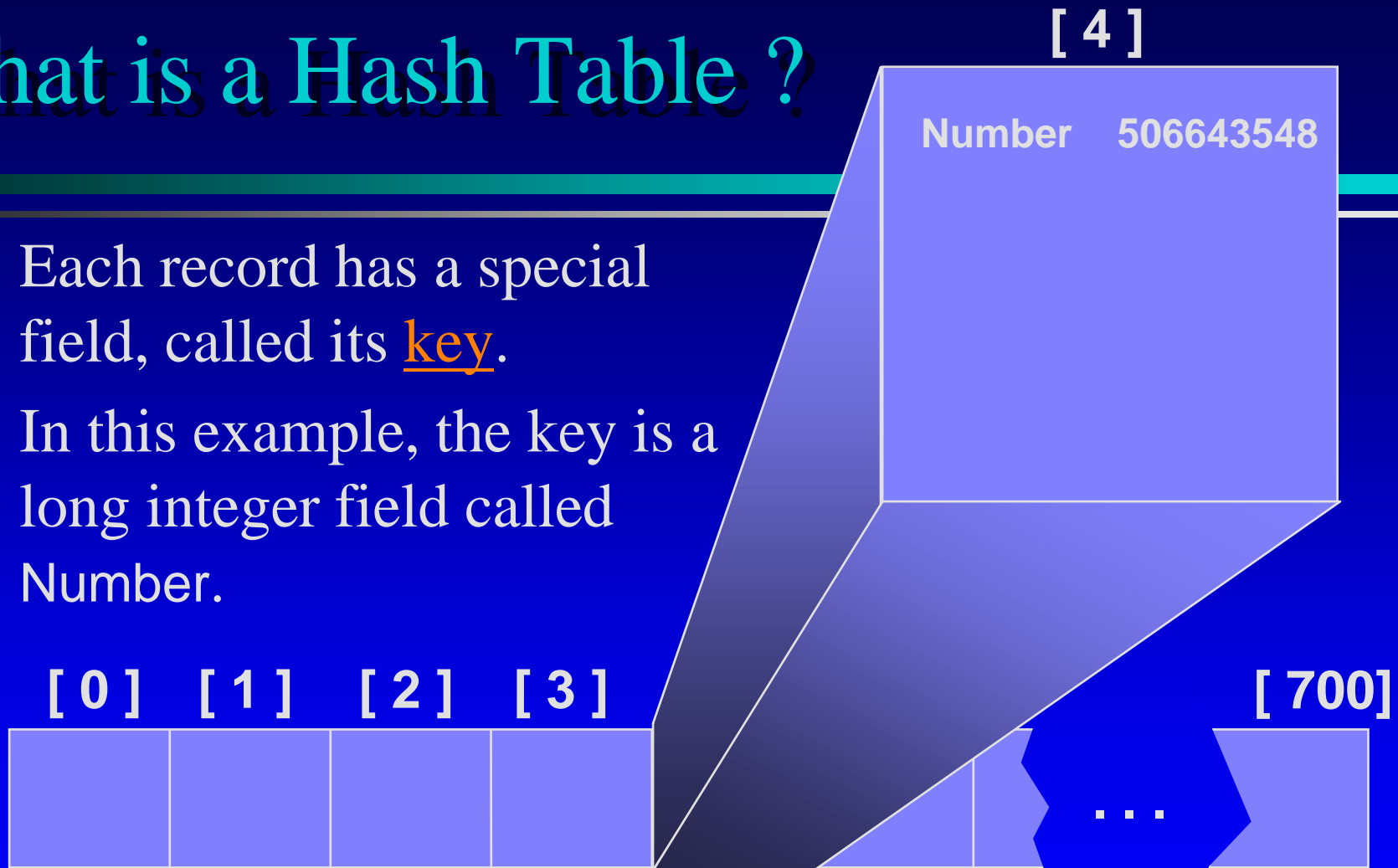
- The simplest kind of hash table is an array of records.
- This example has 701 records.



**An array of records**

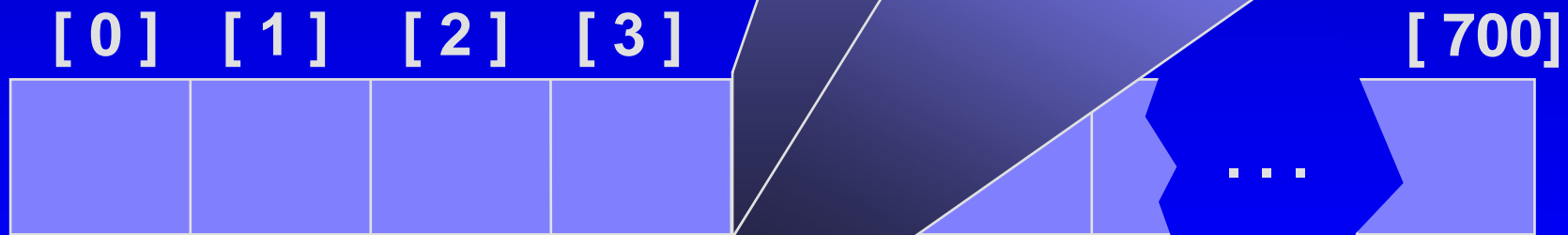
# What is a Hash Table ?

- Each record has a special field, called its key.
- In this example, the key is a long integer field called Number.



# What is a Hash Table ?

- The number might be a person's identification number, and the rest of the record has information about the person.



# What is a Hash Table ?

- When a hash table is in use, some spots contain valid records, and other spots are "empty".



# Inserting a New Record

- In order to insert a new record, the **key** must somehow be **converted to** an array **index**.
- The index is called the **hash value** of the key.

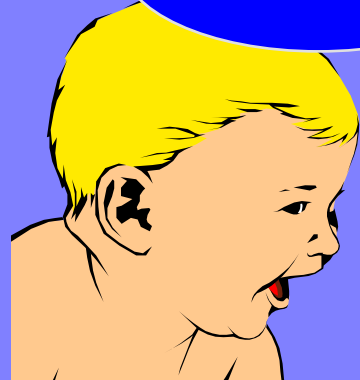


# Inserting a New Record

- Typical way create a hash value:

**(Number mod 701)**

Number 580625685



*What is (580625685 mod 701) ?*

[ 0 ]

[ 1 ]

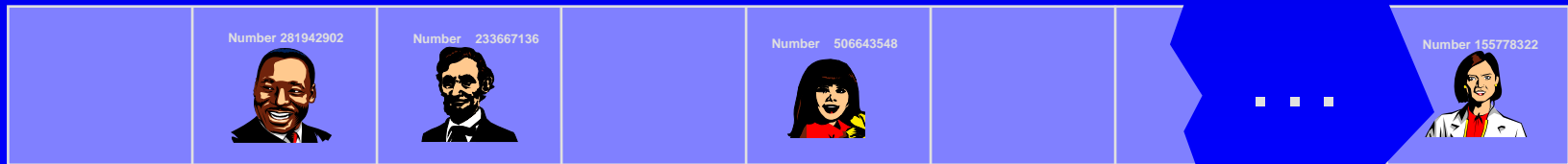
[ 2 ]

[ 3 ]

[ 4 ]

[ 5 ]

[ 700 ]





# Inserting a New Record

- Typical way to create a hash value:

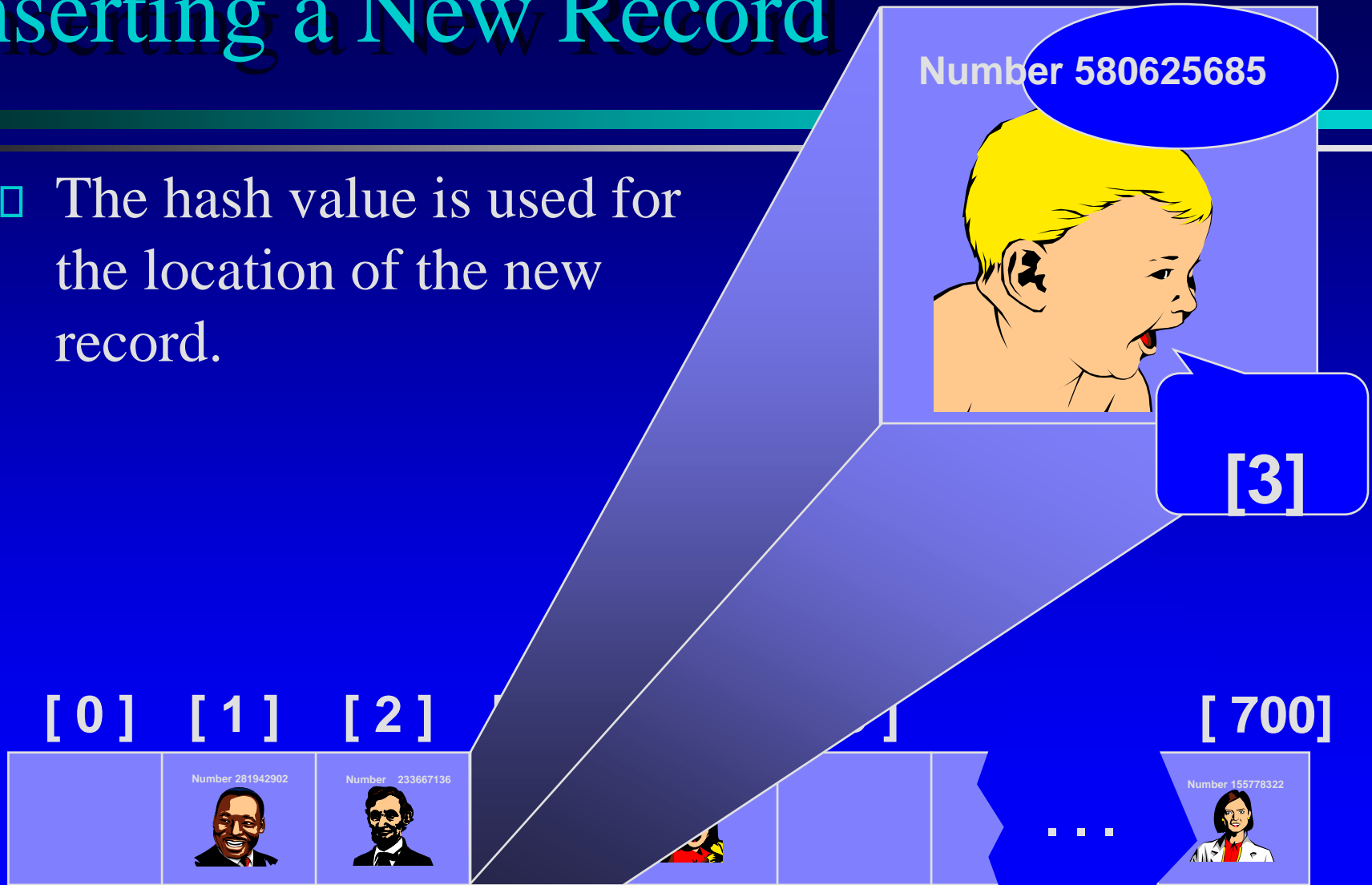
**(Number mod 701)**

*What is (580625685 mod 701) ?*



# Inserting a New Record

- The hash value is used for the location of the new record.



# Inserting a New Record

- The hash value is used for the location of the new record.



# Collisions

- Here is another new record to insert, with a hash value of 2.

Number 701466868



My hash value is [2].



# Collisions

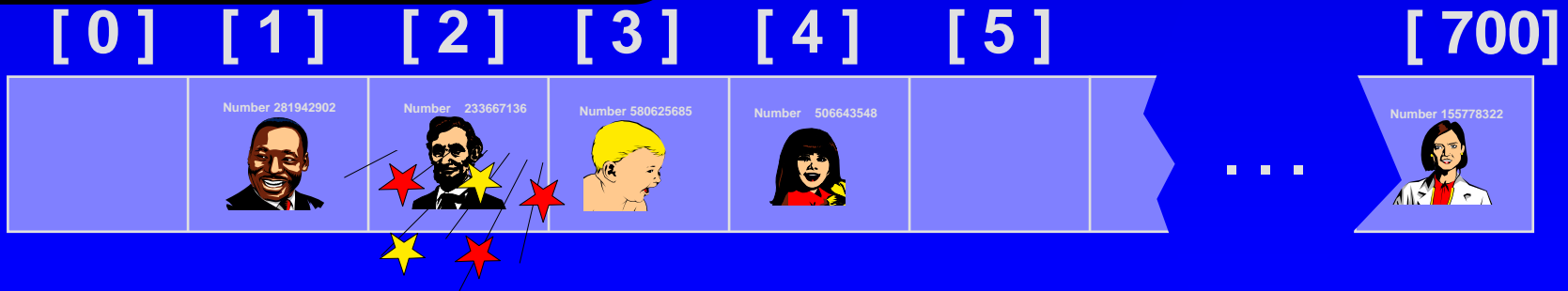
- Here is another new record to insert, with a hash value of 2.

When a collision occurs, move forward until you find an empty spot.

Number 701466868



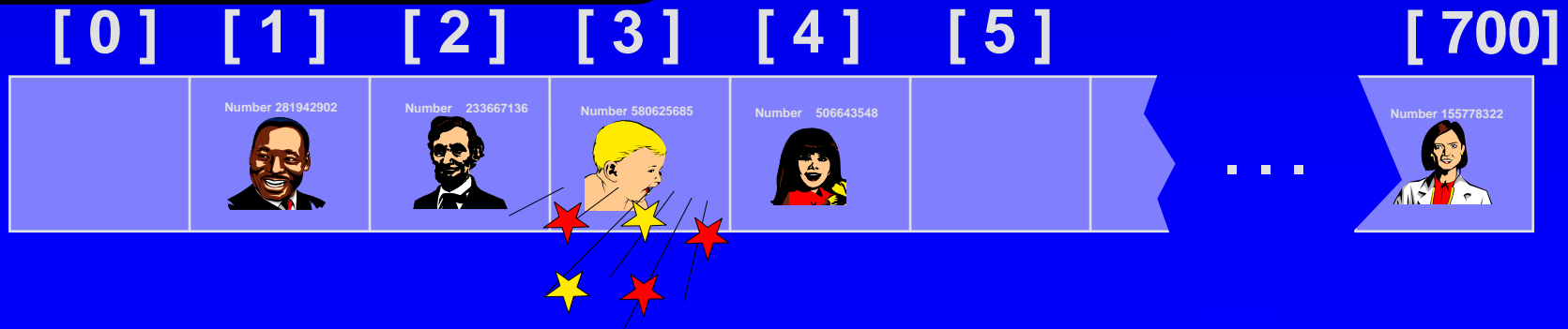
My hash value is [2].



# Collisions

- This is called a **collision**, because there is already another valid record at [2].

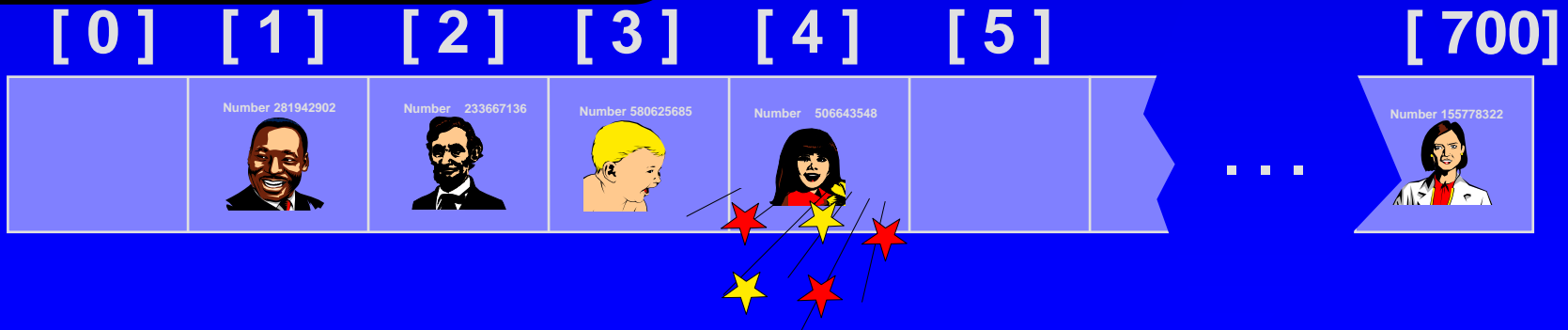
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# Collisions

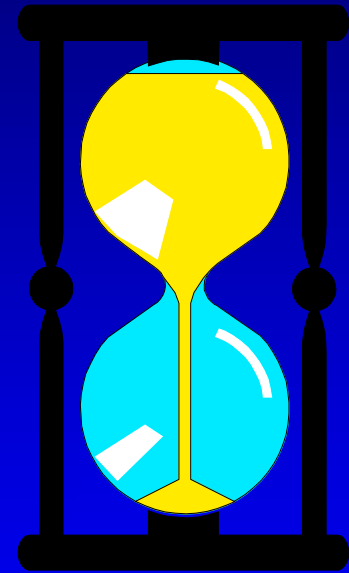
- This is called a **collision**, because there is already another valid record at [2].

The new record goes in the empty spot.



# A Quiz

*Where would you be placed in this table, if there is no collision? Use your social security number or some other favorite number.*



[ 0 ]

[ 1 ]







[ 2 ]

[ 3 ]

[ 4 ]

[ 5 ]

[ 700 ]

	Number 281942902 	Number 233667136 	Number 580625685 	Number 506643548 	Number 701466868 	...	Number 155778322 
--	---	---	---	--	---	-----	---


# Another Kind of Collision

*Where would you be placed in this table, if there is no collision? Use your social security number or some other favorite number.*

Number 155779023



My hash value is [700].

[ 0 ]	[ 1 ]	[ 2 ]	[ 3 ]	[ 4 ]	[ 5 ]	[ 700 ]
	Number 281942902 	Number 233667136 	Number 580625685 	Number 506643548 	Number 701466868 	...  *

# Another Kind of Collision

*Where would you be placed in this table, if there is no collision? Use your social security number or some other favorite number.*

Number 155779023



My hash value is [700].

[0]

[1]

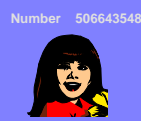
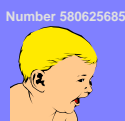
[2]

[3]

[4]

[5]

[700]



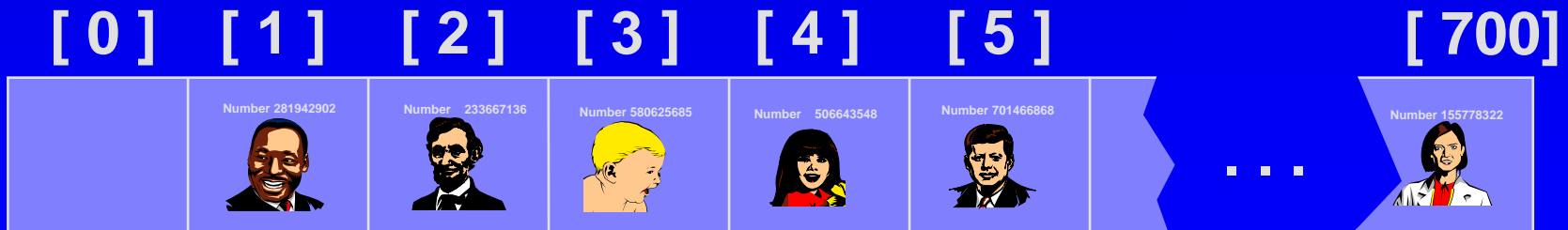
...



# Searching for a Key

- The data that's attached to a key can be found fairly quickly.

Number 701466868



# Searching for a Key

- Calculate the hash value.
- Check that location of the array for the key.

Number 701466868

My hash value is [2].

Not me.

[0]

[1]

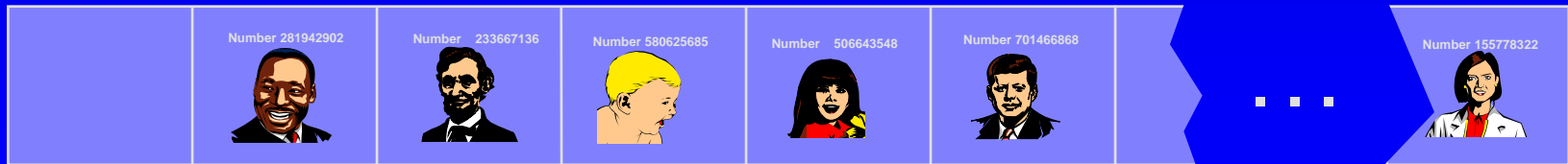
[2]

[3]

[4]

[5]

[700]



# Searching for a Key

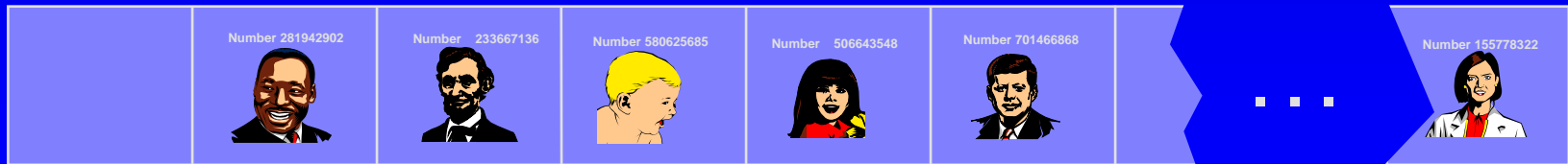
- Keep moving forward until you find the key, or you reach an empty spot.

Number 701466868

My hash value is [2].

Not me.

[ 0 ] [ 1 ] [ 2 ] [ 3 ] [ 4 ] [ 5 ] ... [ 700 ]



# Searching for a Key

- Keep moving forward until you find the key, or you reach an empty spot.

Number 701466868

My hash value is [2].

Not me.

[0]

[1]

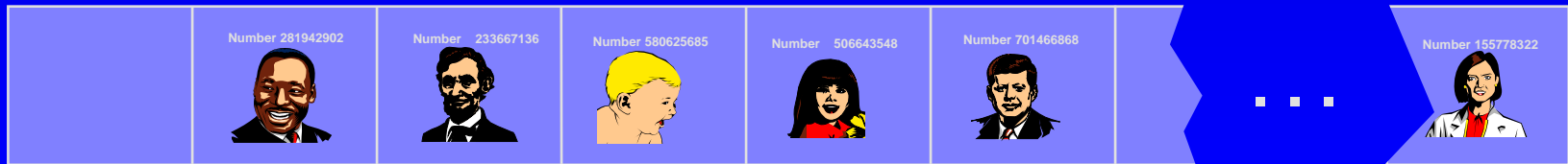
[2]

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[4]

[5]

[700]





# Searching for a Key

- Keep moving forward until you find the key, or you reach an empty spot.

Number 701466868

My hash value is [2].

Yes!

[ 0 ]

[ 1 ]

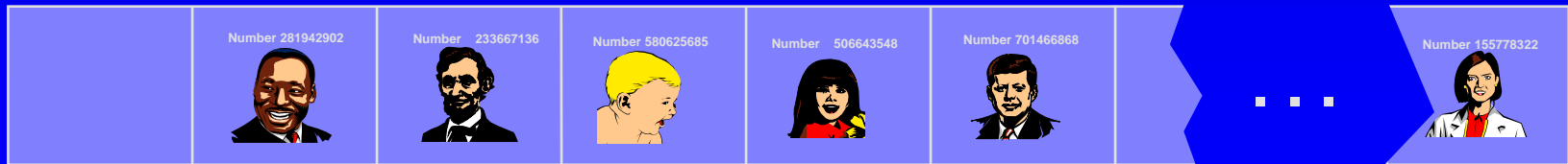
[ 2 ]

[ 3 ]

[ 4 ]

[ 5 ]

[ 700 ]



# Searching for a Key

- When the item is found, the information can be copied to the necessary location.

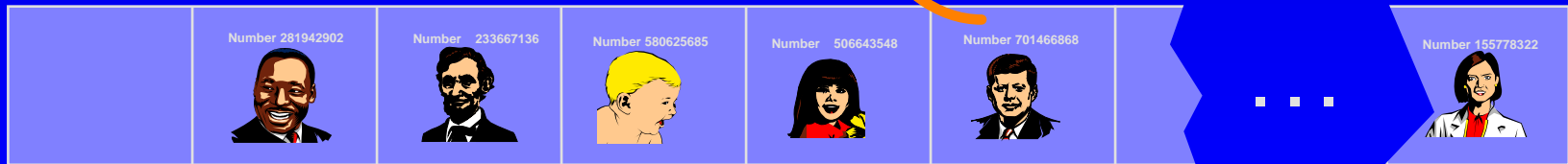
Number 701466868



My hash value is [2].

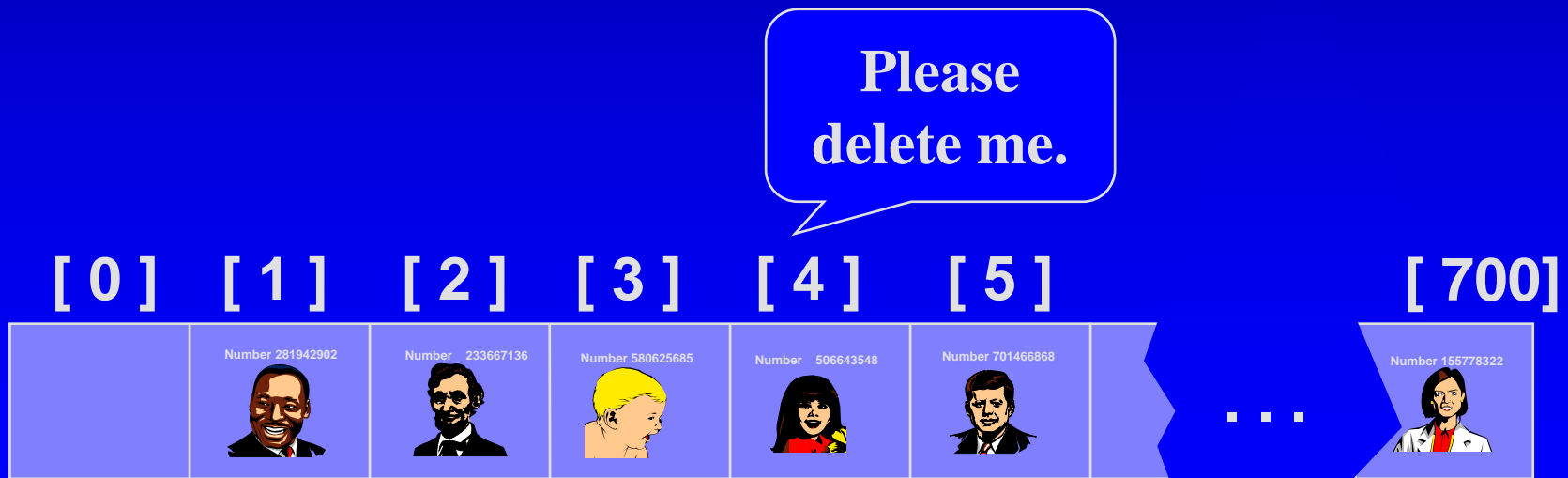
Yes!

[ 0 ] [ 1 ] [ 2 ] [ 3 ] [ 4 ] [ 5 ] [ 700 ]



# Deleting a Record

- Records may also be deleted from a hash table.



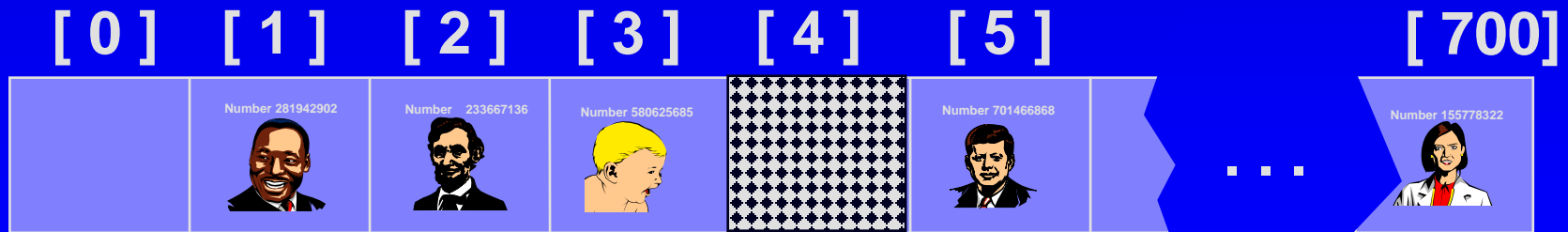
# Deleting a Record

- Records may also be deleted from a hash table.
- But the location must not be left as an ordinary "empty spot" since that could interfere with searches.



# Deleting a Record

- Records may also be deleted from a hash table.
- But the location must not be left as an ordinary "empty spot" since that could interfere with searches.
- The location must be marked in some special way so that a search can tell that the spot used to have something in it.



# Time Analysis

---

- Without any collisions
  - constant
- With collisions
  - $O(k)$  where  $k$  is the average collisions for items
  - $k \ll n$ , size of the problem

# Improving Hashing

- Size of the hashing table when using *division hash function*
  - prime number in the form of  $4k+3$
- Other hashing functions
  - mid-square, multiplicative
- Double hashing (instead of linear probing)
  - the 2<sup>nd</sup> hash function for stepping through the array
- Chained hashing
  - using a linked list for each component of the hash table



# Summary

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- Hash tables store a collection of records with keys.
- The location of a record depends on the hash value of the record's key.
- When a collision occurs, the next available location is used.
- Searching for a particular key is generally quick.
- When an item is deleted, the location must be marked in a special way, so that the searches know that the spot used to be used.



# Hash Table Exercise

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Five records of my past students

- Create a small hash table with size 5 (indexes 0 to 4).
- Insert the five items
- Remove Bill Clinton
- Do three searches (for Will Smith, Bill Clinton, and Elizabeth).

Kathy Martin  
817339024

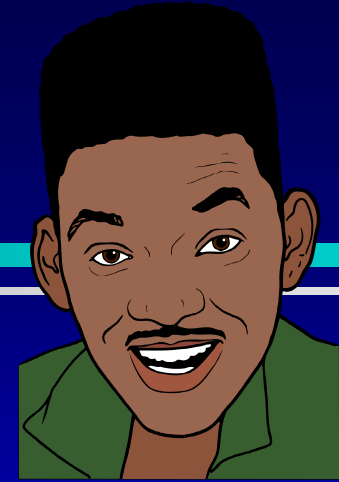


Took Data Structures in Fall 1993.  
Grade A.

Hard worker. Always gets things done  
on time.

Currently working for ABC  
in New York City.

Will Smith  
506643973



Took Data Structures in Fall 1995.  
Grade A.

A bit of a goof-off, but he comes through  
in a pinch.

Currently saving the world from alien  
invasion.

William “Bill” Clinton  
330220393



Took Data Structures in Fall 1995.  
Grade B-.

Gets along with most  
people well.

Been laid off even before the slowdown of the economy.

Elizabeth Windsor  
092223340

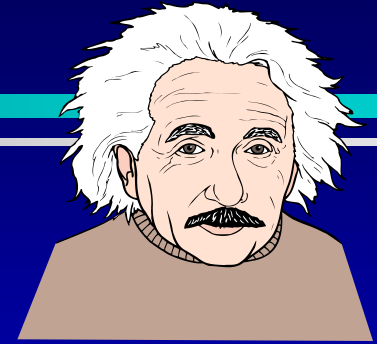


Took Data Structures in Fall 1995.  
Grade B-.

Prefers to be called “Elizabeth II” or “Her Majesty.” Has some family problems.

Currently working in public relations  
near London.

Al Einstein  
699200102



Took CSCI 2270 in Fall 1995.  
Grade F.

In spite of poor grade, I think there is  
good academic ability in Al.

Currently a well-known advocate for  
peace.

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