

# CS112 Lab 09, April 4, 2010

[http://cs-people.bu.edu/deht/cs112\\_spring11/lab09/](http://cs-people.bu.edu/deht/cs112_spring11/lab09/)

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# Hash Tables

- Primary advantage?
- Potential Tradeoffs?

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- Primary advantage?
  - Speed.  $O(1)$  vs  $O(\log n)$  in a tree or  $O(n)$  in a list
- Potential Tradeoffs?
  - Space for Time
  - Trickiness

# Hash Tables

- How do we get  $O(1)$  insertion/retrieval?

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- How do we get  $O(1)$  insertion/retrieval?
  - Insertion / lookup into an array is constant time!
  - Somehow, convert our key into an array index

# Hash Tables

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- What are the issues that come up?
  - Not all data is integers
    - Inside a computer it is!
  - Possible values of data may be VERY LARGE
    - How big of an array would you need to have room for all of the words in the English language?
  - Need some sort of compression of keys:
    - **Hash functions**

# Properties of Hash Functions

- Map from data to an array index
- Many-to-one relationship
  - Not invertible!
  - Repeatable (Deterministic)
- Should evenly distribute data among all possible array indexes
- Cheap to compute

# Properties of Hash Functions

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- What are some really bad hash functions?
  - `Hash(KeyType Key) = Rand();`
  - `Hash(KeyType Key) = 5;`
  - `Hash(KeyType Key) = RecursiveFibonacci(Key.toInt());`

# Example Hash Functions

- Hash(Integer X)
- Hash(String S)
- Hash(Image)

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- Hash(Integer X)
  - $X \bmod \text{ArraySize}$
- Hash(String S)
  - Sum of integer values of all characters  
(mod ArraySize)
  - Treat string as huge base 16 integer  
(mod ArraySize)
- Hash(Image)
  - (Open research problem)

# Using Hash Functions

- What do you do with the hash value once you have it?
  - Duh, insert your data into your array

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  - Store multiple items at the same location.
  - How?

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- What happens when two (or more) items have the same hash value?
  - One strategy: “separate chaining”
  - Store multiple items at the same location.
  - How?
    - Your array is an array of data structures that can store multiple items  
(e.g. linked list, search tree, symbol table)

# Hash Table Miscellany

- Best when amount of data is small with respect to possible values of data.
  - E.g. 1,000,000,000 possible social security numbers, but only 10,000 customers
- Use prime array sizes
- Don't use hash tables when you'll want to do range queries
- Make sure your hash function actually does a good job of evenly distributing your data.

# Hash Tables Applied to Calculator

# Hash Tables Applied to Movie Database