## Computer Science I - Summer 2011 <br> Recitation \#12: Hash Tables

1) Consider a hash table that uses the linear probing technique with the following hash function $f(x)=(5 x+4) \% 11$. (The hash table is of size 11.) If we insert the values $3,9,2$, $1,14,6$ and 25 into the table, in that order, show where these values would end up in the table?

| index | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

2) Do the same question as above, but this time use the quadratic probing strategy.

| index | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

3) Do the question above, but draw a picture of what the hash table would look like if linear chaining hashing was used.
4) Edit the code in htablelinear.c so that quadratic probing is the searching strategy used. Also, edit this code so that it uses a dynamically sized array instead of a statically sized one. If you have extra time, use this code to read in a whole dictionary from a file and count how many places have to be checked on average before a word is found or determined to not be in the dictionary.
