



# **SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

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## **DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING-IOT Including CS&BCT**

**COURSE NAME : 19CS307- DATA STRUCTURES**

**II YEAR / III SEMESTER**

**Unit V- SORTING AND SEARCHING**



# Topic :Rehashing



# Rehashing

- **Rehashing means hashing again**
- The size of the array is increased (doubled) and all the values are hashed again and stored in the new double sized array to maintain a low load factor and low complexity.
- **Rehashing:** Try  $H_1, H_2, \dots, H_m$  in sequence if collision occurs. Here  $H_i$  is a hash function.
- **Double hashing** is one of the best methods for dealing with collisions.
  - If the slot is full, then a second hash function is calculated and combined with the first hash function.
  - $H(k, i) = (H_1(k) + i H_2(k)) \% m$



Cont..

- The probing sequence will be:
- $\text{index} = (\text{index} + 1 * \text{indexH}) \% \text{hashTableSize};$
- $\text{index} = (\text{index} + 2 * \text{indexH}) \% \text{hashTableSize};$





# Implementation of hash table with double hashing



- **initialization**
- string hashTable[21];
- int hashTableSize = 21;
- **Insert**
- void insert(string s)
- {
- //Compute the index using the hash function1
- int index = hashFunc1(s);
- int indexH = hashFunc2(s);
- //Search for an unused slot and if the index exceeds the hashTableSize roll back
- while(hashTable[index] != "")
- index = (index + indexH) % hashTableSize;
- hashTable[index] = s; }



# Search

- void search(string s)
- {
- //Compute the index using the hash function int index = hashFunc1(s);
- int indexH = hashFunc2(s);
- //Search for an unused slot and if the index exceeds the hashTableSize roll back
- while(hashTable[index] != s and hashTable[index] != "")
- index = (index + indexH) % hashTableSize;



Cont..



- //Is the element present in the hash table  
if(hashTable[index] == s)
- cout << s << " is found!" << endl;
- else
- cout << s << " is not found!" << endl; }



# Application

- *Associative arrays*: Hash tables are commonly used to implement many types of in-memory tables
- *Object representation*: Several dynamic languages, such as Perl, Python, JavaScript, and Ruby use hash tables to implement objects.
- Hash Functions are used in various algorithms to make their computing faster





# Thank you