

Section 10

CSCI E-22

Will Begin Shortly

Heaps

Recall:

- *Heap*: a complete binary tree in which each interior node is greater than or equal to its children
- The maximum value is in the root node
- The minimum value can be in any one of the leaf nodes
- Often used to implement a priority queue
 - Can efficiently retrieve the highest priority value (root of max-at-top heap)
- Since a heap is a complete tree, we can use an array as a compact representation
 - For a parent node at index i , the left child stored in index $2*i + 1$ and right child is stored in index $2*i + 2$

Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

0	1	2	3	4	5
7	11	5	39	16	20

Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

Step 1: represent as complete tree

0	1	2	3	4	5
7	11	5	39	16	20



Use the child formulas to figure out what the parent-child edges are

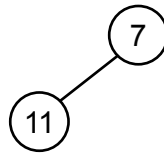
Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

$2*i + 1$ 0 1 2 3 4 5

Step 1: represent as complete tree

7	11	5	39	16	20
---	----	---	----	----	----



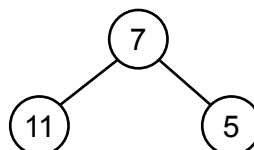
Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

$2*i + 1$ 0 1 2 3 4 5
 $2*i + 2$

Step 1: represent as complete tree

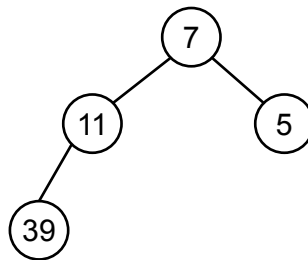
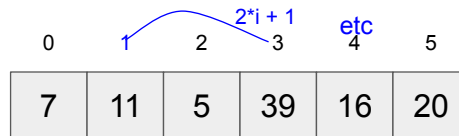
7	11	5	39	16	20
---	----	---	----	----	----



Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

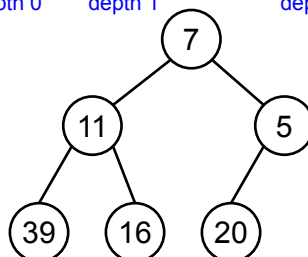
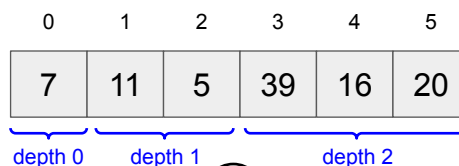
Step 1: represent as complete tree



Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

Step 1: represent as complete tree



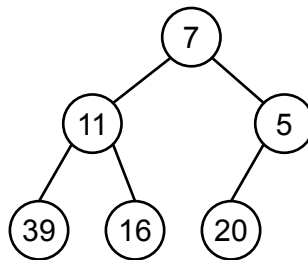
Can also fill in the complete tree from top-to-bottom, left-to-right as you read the array

Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

Step 1: represent as complete tree

0	1	2	3	4	5
7	11	5	39	16	20



(Remember that in a complete tree there can be gaps in the last level, as long as they are on the right)

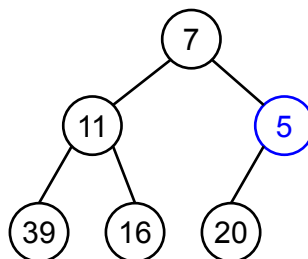
Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

Step 1: represent as complete tree

Step 2: heapify the tree

0	1	2	3	4	5
7	11	5	39	16	20



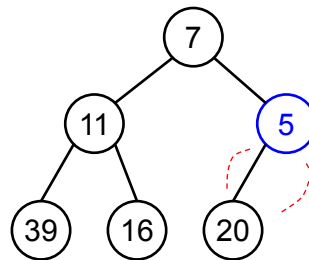
Recursively sift down all interior nodes, starting with the parent of the *last* leaf node

Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

Step 1: represent as complete tree
Step 2: heapify the tree

0	1	2	3	4	5
7	11	5	39	16	20



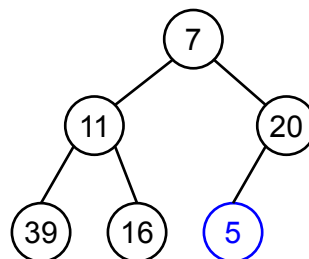
Recursively sift down all interior nodes, starting with the parent of the *last* leaf node

Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

Step 1: represent as complete tree
Step 2: heapify the tree

0	1	2	3	4	5
7	11	20	39	16	5



Recursively sift down all interior nodes, starting with the parent of the *last* leaf node

Can't sift 5 down any further

Heaps

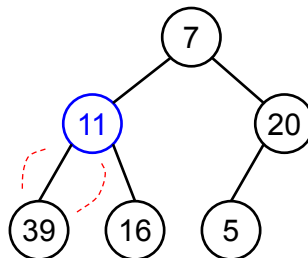
We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

Step 1: represent as complete tree

Step 2: heapify the tree

0	1	2	3	4	5
7	11	20	39	16	5

If both children are greater than the parent, choose the greatest



Recursively sift down all interior nodes, starting with the parent of the *last* leaf node

Heaps

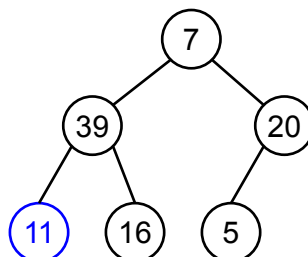
We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

Step 1: represent as complete tree

Step 2: heapify the tree

0	1	2	3	4	5
7	39	20	11	16	5

Can't sift 11 down any further



Recursively sift down all interior nodes, starting with the parent of the *last* leaf node

Heaps

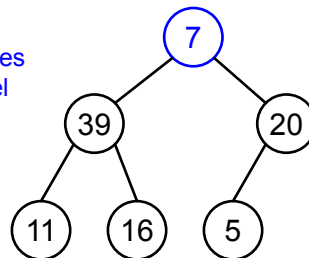
We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

Step 1: represent as complete tree

Step 2: heapify the tree

0	1	2	3	4	5
7	39	20	11	16	5

Once done sifting all of the nodes in a given level, move up a level



Recursively sift down all interior nodes, starting with the parent of the *last* leaf node

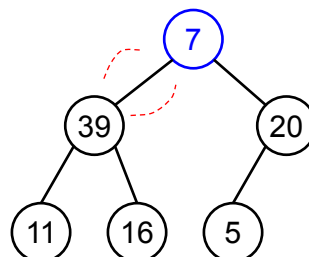
Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

Step 1: represent as complete tree

Step 2: heapify the tree

0	1	2	3	4	5
7	39	20	11	16	5



Recursively sift down all interior nodes, starting with the parent of the *last* leaf node

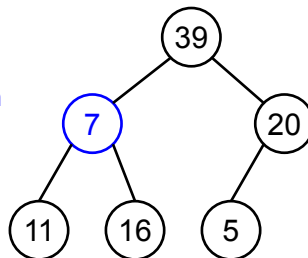
Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

Step 1: represent as complete tree
Step 2: heapify the tree

0	1	2	3	4	5
39	7	20	11	16	5

Recursively continue sifting 7 down



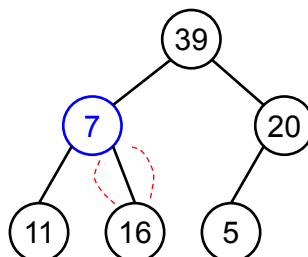
Recursively sift down all interior nodes, starting with the parent of the *last* leaf node

Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

Step 1: represent as complete tree
Step 2: heapify the tree

0	1	2	3	4	5
39	7	20	11	16	5



Recursively sift down all interior nodes, starting with the parent of the *last* leaf node

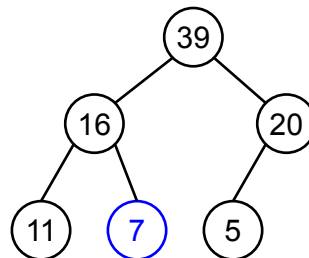
Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

Step 1: represent as complete tree

Step 2: heapify the tree

0	1	2	3	4	5
39	16	20	11	7	5



Can't sift 7 down any further

Recursively sift down all interior nodes, starting with the parent of the *last* leaf node

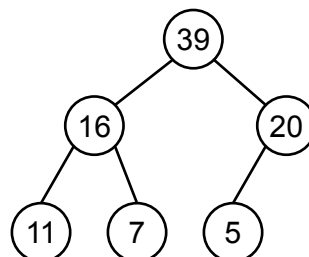
Heaps

We will now convert the following 6-element array into a valid max-heap. We start by taking our array and representing it as a heap in the usual manner, with the first element as the root.

Step 1: represent as complete tree

Step 2: heapify the tree

0	1	2	3	4	5
39	16	20	11	7	5



Heaps

How long does it take to create a heap from an array?

Heaps

How long does it take to create a heap from an array?

Each sift operation takes $O(\log n)$ time to sift items through the height of the heap.

There are $O(n)$ overall sift operations.

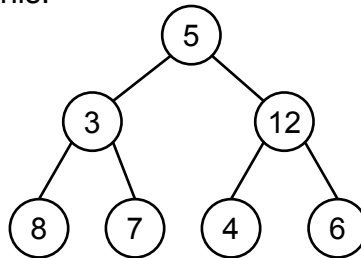
It takes $O(n \log n)$ time to create a heap from an array.

Heapsort

We will now run through an example of heapsort. Suppose we have the following numbers in an array:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	3	12	8	7	4	6

We want to sort the array in ascending order. If we interpret the array as a complete tree, it looks like this:



Heapsort

What's the first step of heapsort?

Heapsort

What's the first step of heapsort? [Turn the array into a heap.](#)

Heapsort

What's the first step of heapsort? Turn the array into a heap.

Should we create a min-heap or a max-heap?

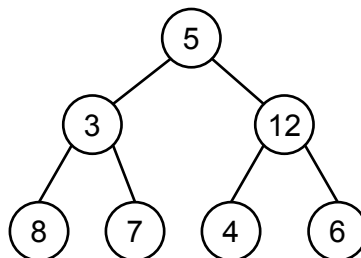
Heapsort

What's the first step of heapsort? Turn the array into a heap.

Should we create a min-heap or a max-heap? We create a **max-heap** since we will be removing the largest element each time and filling the array right to left.

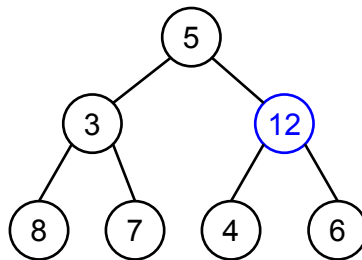
Heapsort

What's the first step of heapsort? Turn the array into a heap.



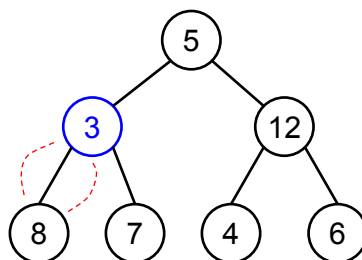
Heapsort

What's the first step of heapsort? Turn the array into a heap.



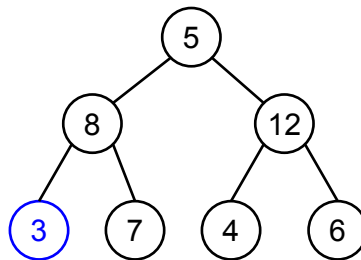
Heapsort

What's the first step of heapsort? Turn the array into a heap.



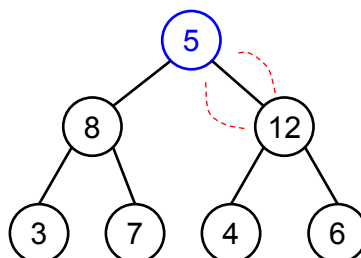
Heapsort

What's the first step of heapsort? Turn the array into a heap.



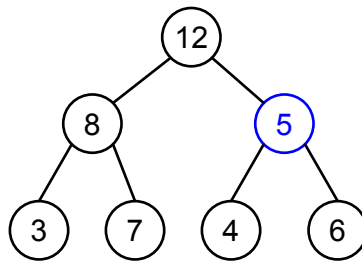
Heapsort

What's the first step of heapsort? Turn the array into a heap.



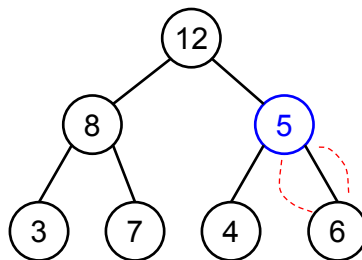
Heapsort

What's the first step of heapsort? Turn the array into a heap.



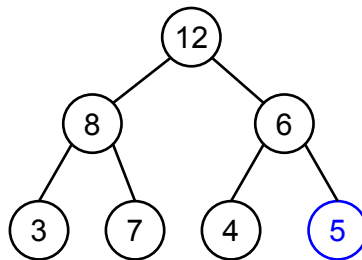
Heapsort

What's the first step of heapsort? Turn the array into a heap.



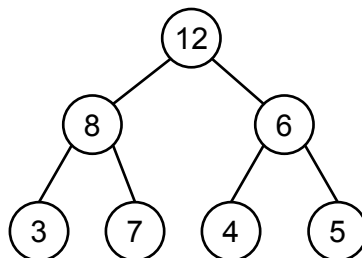
Heapsort

What's the first step of heapsort? Turn the array into a heap.



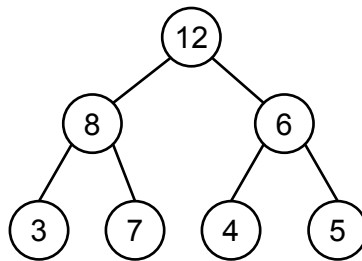
Heapsort

What's the first step of heapsort? Turn the array into a heap.



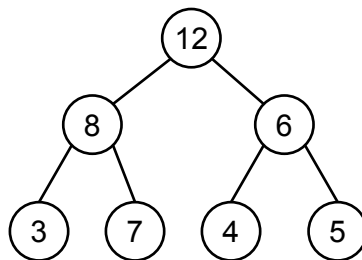
Heapsort

What is the next step?

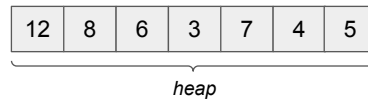


Heapsort

What is the next step? Successively remove the largest element, reheapify, and place the largest element in the correct location in the array.



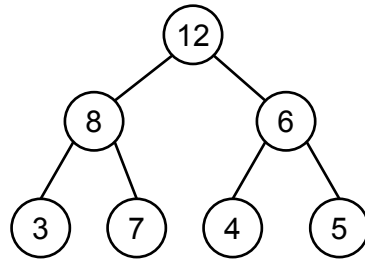
Heapsort



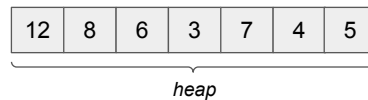
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



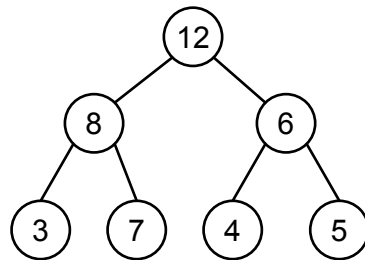
Heapsort



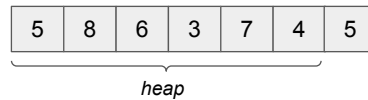
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



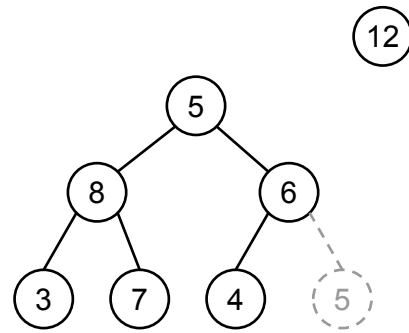
Heapsort



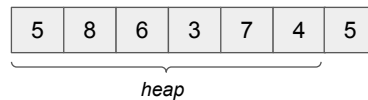
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



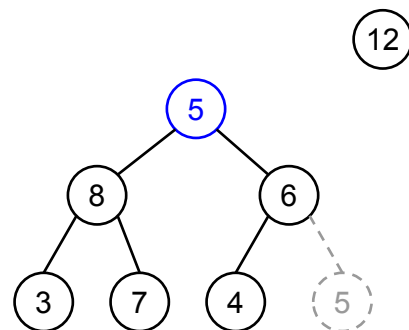
Heapsort



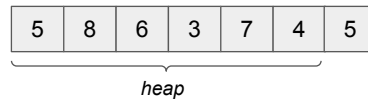
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



Heapsort

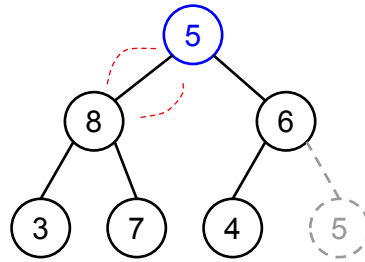


12

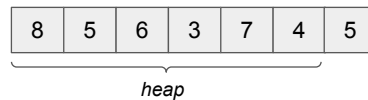
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- **Re-heapify**
- Place removed element into place in array



Heapsort

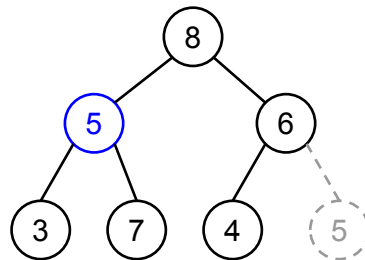


12

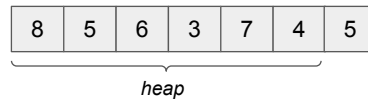
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- **Re-heapify**
- Place removed element into place in array



Heapsort

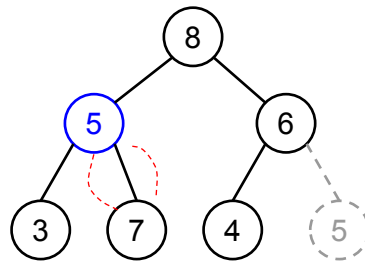


12

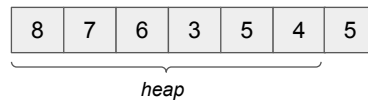
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- **Re-heapify**
- Place removed element into place in array



Heapsort

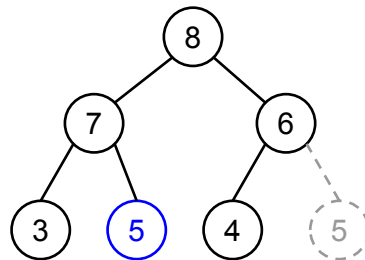


12

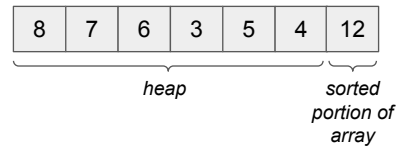
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- **Re-heapify**
- Place removed element into place in array



Heapsort

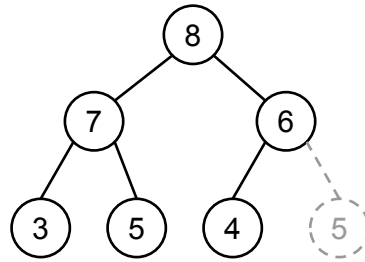


12

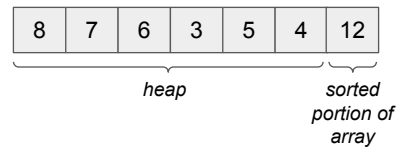
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



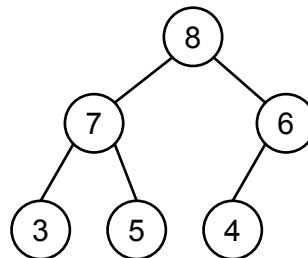
Heapsort



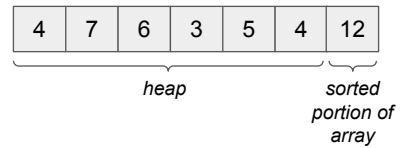
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



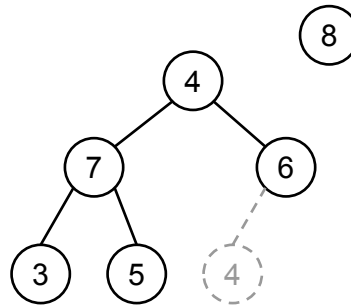
Heapsort



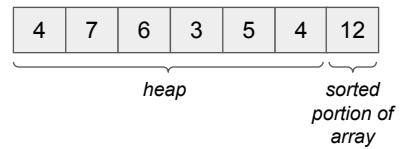
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



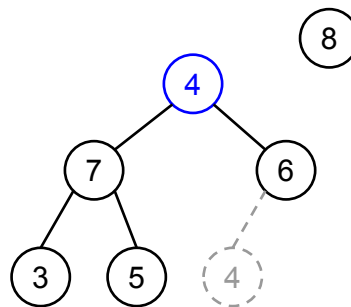
Heapsort



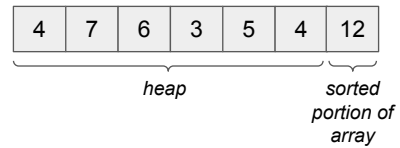
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



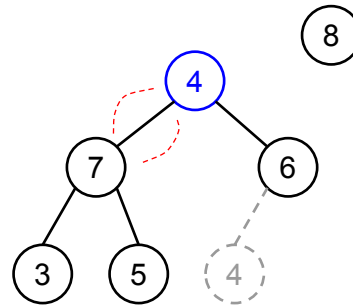
Heapsort



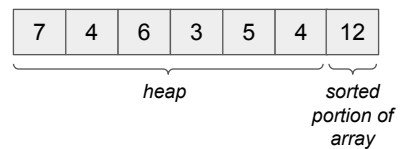
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



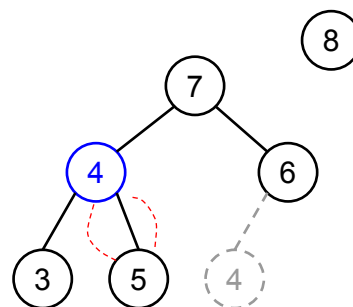
Heapsort



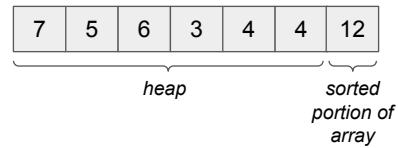
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



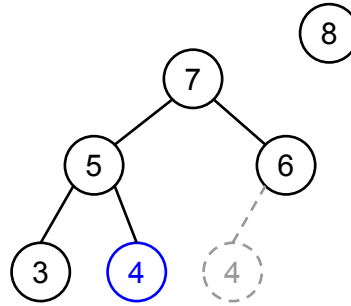
Heapsort



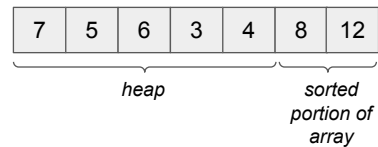
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



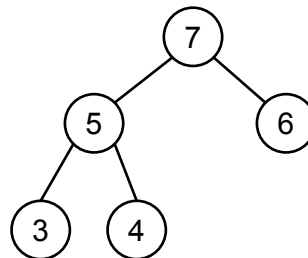
Heapsort



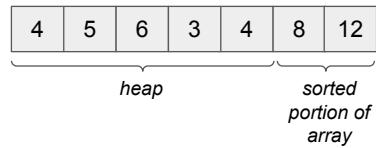
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



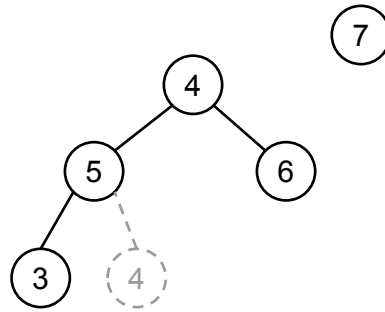
Heapsort



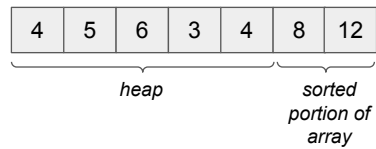
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



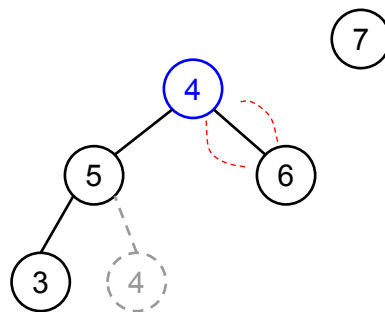
Heapsort



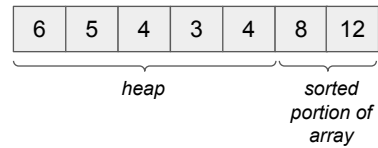
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



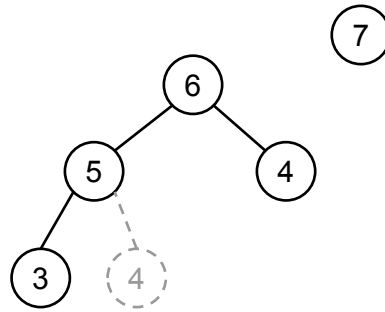
Heapsort



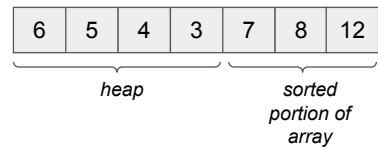
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



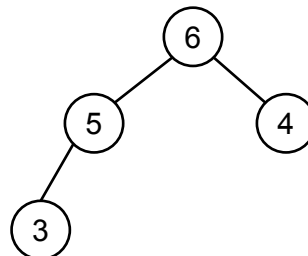
Heapsort



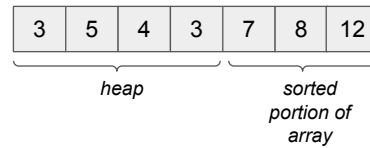
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



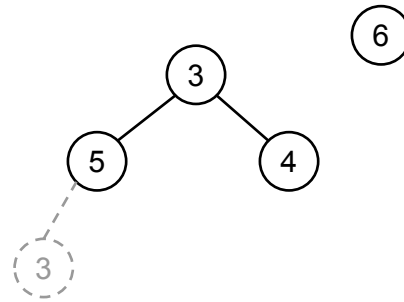
Heapsort



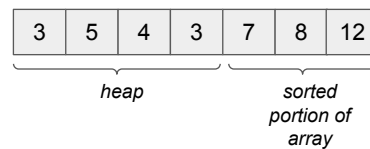
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



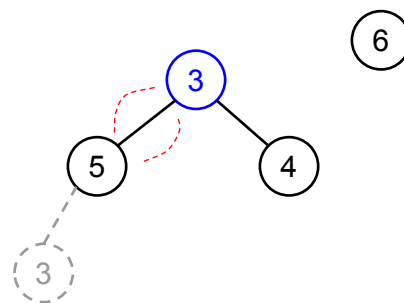
Heapsort



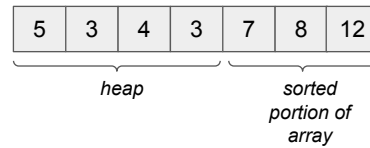
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



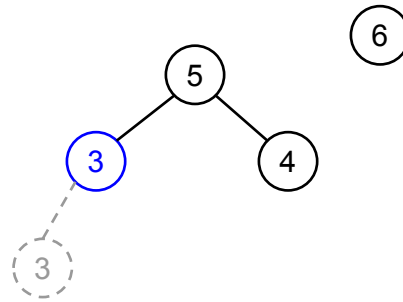
Heapsort



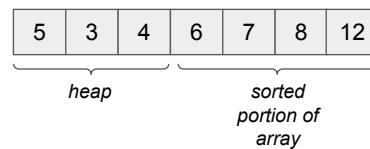
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



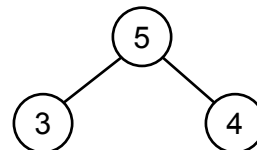
Heapsort



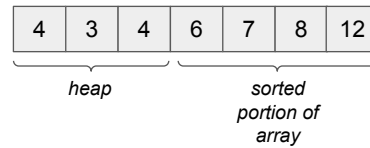
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



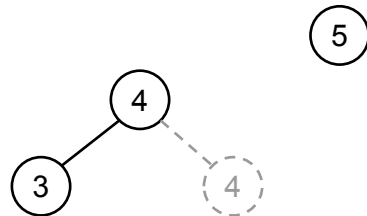
Heapsort



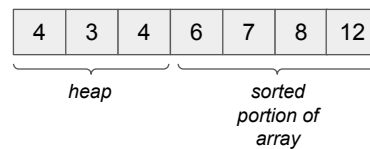
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



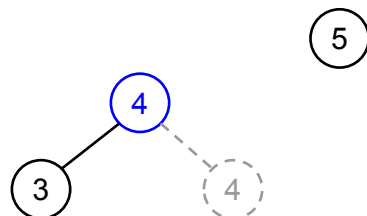
Heapsort



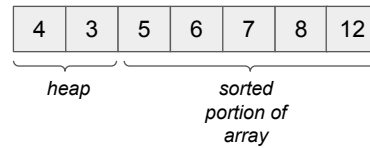
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



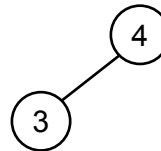
Heapsort



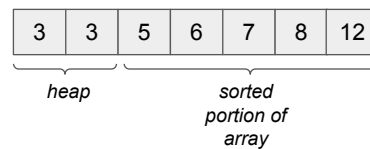
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



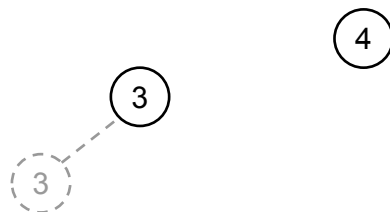
Heapsort



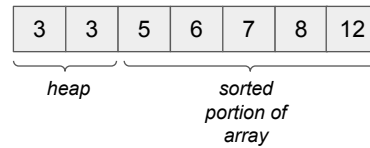
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



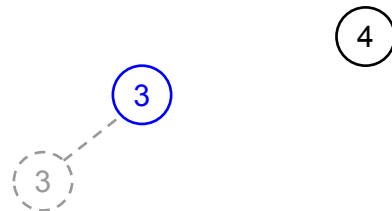
Heapsort



Algorithm:

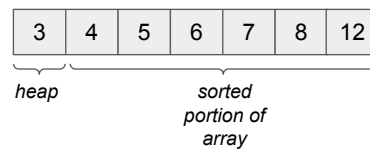
Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array



4

Heapsort



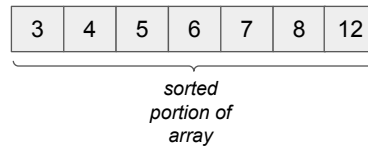
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array

3

Heapsort

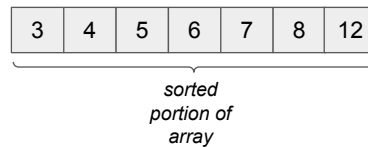


Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array

Heapsort



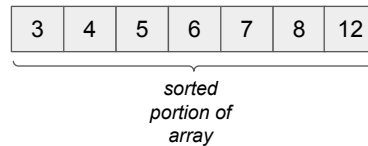
Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array

What is the runtime of Heapsort?

Heapsort



Algorithm:

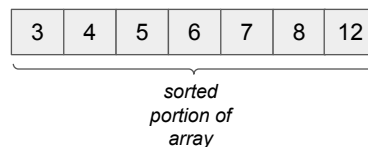
Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array

What is the runtime of Heapsort?

$O(n * \log(n))$ for heapifying the initial array

Heapsort



Algorithm:

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array

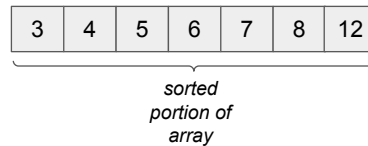
What is the runtime of Heapsort?

$O(n * \log(n))$ for heapifying the initial array

+

$O(n * \log(n))$ for n successive sift operations

Heapsort



Algorithm:

What is the runtime of Heapsort?

Repeat:

- Remove largest element
- Re-heapify
- Place removed element into place in array

$O(n * \log(n))$ for heapifying the initial array

+

$O(n * \log(n))$ for n successive sift operations

$O(n * \log(n))$ overall

Hashing

Suppose we have a 7-element hash table, and we wish to insert following words:

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

We'll use the following hash function:

$h(\text{key})$: index related to first letter of the key ($a = 0, b = 1, \dots$)

Let's insert these keys into an initially empty hash table using *linear* probing and count the total length of the probes. Then, do the same exercise, but use *quadratic* probing.

Hashing

Suppose we have a 7-element hash table, and we wish to insert following words:

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

We'll use the following hash function:

$h(\text{key})$: index related to first letter of the key ($a = 0, b = 1, \dots$)

Let's insert these keys into an initially empty hash table using *linear* probing and count the total length of the probes. Then, do the same exercise, but use *quadratic* probing.

Linear probe sequence: $h(x), h(x) + 1, h(x) + 2, h(x) + 3, \dots, h(x) + n-1$

Quadratic probe sequence: $h(x), h(x) + 1^2, h(x) + 2^2, h(x) + 3^2, \dots, h(x) + (n-1)^2$

Hashing

Suppose we have a 7-element hash table, and we wish to insert following words:

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

We'll use the following hash function:

$h(\text{key})$: index related to first letter of the key ($a = 0, b = 1, \dots$)

Let's insert these keys into an initially empty hash table using *linear* probing and count the total length of the probes. Then, do the same exercise, but use *quadratic* probing.

Wrap around as necessary
with mod!

Linear probe sequence: $h(x), h(x) + 1, h(x) + 2, h(x) + 3, \dots, h(x) + n-1$

Quadratic probe sequence: $h(x), h(x) + 1^2, h(x) + 2^2, h(x) + 3^2, \dots, h(x) + (n-1)^2$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

$h(\text{apple}) = 0$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	
2	cat
3	
4	
5	
6	

$h(\text{apple}) = 0$

$h(\text{cat}) = 2$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	
2	cat
3	
4	
5	
6	

$h(\text{apple}) = 0$

$h(\text{cat}) = 2$

$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	
4	
5	
6	

$h(\text{apple}) = 0$

$h(\text{cat}) = 2$

$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$

$h(\text{anvil}) + 1 = 1$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	
4	
5	
6	

$h(\text{apple}) = 0$

$h(\text{cat}) = 2$

$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$

$h(\text{anvil}) + 1 = 1$

$h(\text{boy}) = 1$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	
4	
5	
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1 = 2$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	boy
4	
5	
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2 = 3$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	boy
4	
5	
6	

$h(\text{apple}) = 0$

$h(\text{cat}) = 2$

$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$
 $h(\text{anvil}) + 1 = 1$

$h(\text{boy}) = 1$
 $h(\text{boy}) + 1 = 2$
 $h(\text{boy}) + 2 = 3$

$h(\text{bag}) = 1$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	boy
4	bag
5	
6	

$h(\text{apple}) = 0$

$h(\text{cat}) = 2$

$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$
 $h(\text{anvil}) + 1 = 1$

$h(\text{boy}) = 1$
 $h(\text{boy}) + 1 = 2$
 $h(\text{boy}) + 2 = 3$

$h(\text{bag}) = 1$
...
 $h(\text{bag}) = 4$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	boy
4	bag
5	
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2 = 3$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

...

$$h(\text{bag}) = 4$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	boy
4	bag
5	dog
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

...

$$h(\text{dog}) = 5$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2 = 3$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

...

$$h(\text{bag}) = 4$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	boy
4	bag
5	dog
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2 = 3$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

...

$$h(\text{bag}) = 4$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$

...

$$h(\text{dog}) = 5$$

$$h(\text{cup}) = 2$$

Linear probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	boy
4	bag
5	dog
6	cup

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2 = 3$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

...

$$h(\text{bag}) + 3 = 4$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$

...

$$h(\text{dog}) + 2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{cup}) = 2$$

...

$$h(\text{cup}) + 4 = 6$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	boy
4	bag
5	dog
6	cup

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2 = 3$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

...

$$h(\text{bag}) + 3 = 4$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$

...

$$h(\text{dog}) + 2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{cup}) = 2$$

...

$$h(\text{cup}) + 4 = 6$$

$$h(\text{down}) = 3$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	boy
4	bag
5	dog
6	cup

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2 = 3$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

...

$$h(\text{bag}) + 3 = 4$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$

...

$$h(\text{dog}) + 2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{cup}) = 2$$

...

$$h(\text{cup}) + 4 = 6$$

$$h(\text{down}) = 3$$

...

$$h(\text{down}) + 6 = 9 \% 7 = 2$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Linear probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	boy
4	bag
5	dog
6	cup

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2 = 3$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

...

$$h(\text{bag}) + 3 = 4$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$

...

$$h(\text{dog}) + 2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{cup}) = 2$$

...

$$h(\text{cup}) + 4 = 6$$

$$h(\text{down}) = 3$$

...

$$h(\text{down}) + 6 = 9 \% 7 = 2$$

Linear probing total probe length: 26

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

$h(\text{apple}) = 0$

0	apple
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

$h(\text{apple}) = 0$

$h(\text{cat}) = 2$

0	apple
1	
2	cat
3	
4	
5	
6	

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	
2	cat
3	
4	
5	
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	
4	
5	
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	
4	
5	
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$
$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	
4	
5	
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$
$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$
$$h(\text{boy}) + 1^2 = 2$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	
4	
5	boy
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2^2 = 5$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	
4	
5	boy
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	
4	
5	boy
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 1^2 = 2$$

Quadratic probing

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	
4	
5	boy
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 2^2 = 5$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	bag
4	
5	boy
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 3^2 = 10 \% 7 = 3$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	bag
4	
5	boy
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 3^2 = 10 \% 7 = 3$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	bag
4	dog
5	boy
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 3^2 = 10 \% 7 = 3$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$

$$h(\text{dog}) + 1^2 = 4$$

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	bag
4	dog
5	boy
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 3^2 = 10 \% 7 = 3$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$

$$h(\text{dog}) + 1^2 = 4$$

$$h(\text{cup}) = 2$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	bag
4	dog
5	boy
6	

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$
$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$
$$h(\text{boy}) + 1^2 = 2$$
$$h(\text{boy}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$
$$h(\text{bag}) + 1^2 = 2$$
$$h(\text{bag}) + 2^2 = 5$$
$$h(\text{bag}) + 3^2 = 10 \% 7 = 3$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$
$$h(\text{dog}) + 1^2 = 4$$

$$h(\text{cup}) = 2$$
$$h(\text{cup}) + 1^2 = 3$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	bag
4	dog
5	boy
6	cup

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$
$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$
$$h(\text{boy}) + 1^2 = 2$$
$$h(\text{boy}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$
$$h(\text{bag}) + 1^2 = 2$$
$$h(\text{bag}) + 2^2 = 5$$
$$h(\text{bag}) + 3^2 = 10 \% 7 = 3$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$
$$h(\text{dog}) + 1^2 = 4$$

$$h(\text{cup}) = 2$$
$$h(\text{cup}) + 1^2 = 3$$
$$h(\text{cup}) + 2^2 = 6$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	bag
4	dog
5	boy
6	cup

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 3^2 = 10 \% 7 = 3$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$

$$h(\text{dog}) + 1^2 = 4$$

$$h(\text{cup}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{cup}) + 1^2 = 3$$

$$h(\text{cup}) + 2^2 = 6$$

$$h(\text{down}) = 3$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	bag
4	dog
5	boy
6	cup

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 3^2 = 10 \% 7 = 3$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$

$$h(\text{dog}) + 1^2 = 4$$

$$h(\text{cup}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{cup}) + 1^2 = 3$$

$$h(\text{cup}) + 2^2 = 6$$

$$h(\text{down}) = 3$$

...

$$h(\text{down}) + 6^2 = 39 \% 7 = 4$$

apple, cat, anvil, boy, bag, dog, cup, down

Quadratic probing

0	apple
1	anvil
2	cat
3	bag
4	dog
5	boy
6	cup

$$h(\text{apple}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{cat}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) = 0$$

$$h(\text{anvil}) + 1^2 = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{boy}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) = 1$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 1^2 = 2$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 2^2 = 5$$

$$h(\text{bag}) + 3^2 = 10 \% 7 = 3$$

$$h(\text{dog}) = 3$$

$$h(\text{dog}) + 1^2 = 4$$

$$h(\text{cup}) = 2$$

$$h(\text{cup}) + 1^2 = 3$$

$$h(\text{cup}) + 2^2 = 6$$

$$h(\text{down}) = 3$$

...

$$h(\text{down}) + 6^2 = 39 \% 7 = 4$$

Quadratic probing total probe length: 23

The probe() method in our HashTable class

The return value of the probe() method is an integer.

- If the key is in the table, the probe() method returns the index it is stored in
- If the key is *not* in the table, the probe() method returns the index of the first empty or removed cell encountered during the search for the key

The hash table to the right has been partially filled using linear probing and the hash function from the previous problem. A gray cell indicates that an item has been removed.

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

The probe() method in our HashTable class

The return value of the probe() method is an integer.

- If the key is in the table, the probe() method returns the index it is stored in
- If the key is *not* in the table, the probe() method returns the index of the first empty or removed cell encountered during the search for the key

The hash table to the right has been partially filled using linear probing and the hash function from the previous problem. A gray cell indicates that an item has been removed.

One of the items in the table has been inserted incorrectly. Which one?

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

The probe() method in our HashTable class

The return value of the probe() method is an integer.

- If the key is in the table, the probe() method returns the index it is stored in
- If the key is *not* in the table, the probe() method returns the index of the first empty or removed cell encountered during the search for the key

The hash table to the right has been partially filled using linear probing and the hash function from the previous problem. A gray cell indicates that an item has been removed.

One of the items in the table has been inserted incorrectly. Which one?

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

The probe() method in our HashTable class

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

Determine the return value of the probe() method for:

bear

The probe() method in our HashTable class

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

Determine the return value of the probe() method for:

bear

← $h(\text{bear}) = 1$

This is a removed cell, so bear could still be elsewhere; so linear probe for it

The probe() method in our HashTable class

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

Determine the return value of the probe() method for:

bear

$h(\text{bear}) = 1$

This is a removed cell, so bear could still be elsewhere, so linear probe for it

Found bear; return 3



The probe() method in our HashTable class

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

Determine the return value of the probe() method for:

cow

The probe() method in our HashTable class

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

Determine the return value of the probe() method for:

cow

← $h(\text{cow}) = 2$

This cell is occupied, so cow could still be elsewhere; so linear probe for it

The probe() method in our HashTable class

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

Determine the return value of the probe() method for:

cow

$h(\text{cow}) = 2$

This cell is occupied, so cow could still be elsewhere; so linear probe for it

←

We have reached an empty cell, so cow can't be elsewhere in the table

Return index 4, so cow can be inserted there

The probe() method in our HashTable class

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

Determine the return value of the probe() method for:

buffalo

The probe() method in our HashTable class

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

Determine the return value of the probe() method for:

buffalo

← $h(\text{buffalo}) = 1$

This is a removed cell, so buffalo could still be elsewhere; so linear probe for it

The probe() method in our HashTable class

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

Determine the return value of the probe() method for:

buffalo

$h(\text{buffalo}) = 1$

This is a removed cell, so buffalo could still be elsewhere; so linear probe for it



This is an empty cell, so buffalo can't be elsewhere in the table

Return index 1, since that is the first empty position we encountered, so that buffalo can be inserted

The probe() method in our HashTable class

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

Determine the return value of the probe() method for:

giraffe

The probe() method in our HashTable class

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

Determine the return value of the probe() method for:

giraffe

$h(\text{giraffe}) = 6$

This is a removed cell, so giraffe could still be elsewhere; so linear probe for it



The probe() method in our HashTable class

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

Determine the return value of the probe() method for:

giraffe

$h(\text{giraffe}) = 6$

This is a removed cell, so giraffe could still be elsewhere; so linear probe for it



This is an empty cell, so giraffe can't be elsewhere in the table

Return index 6, since that is the first empty position we encountered, so that giraffe can be inserted

The probe() method in our HashTable class

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

What is the largest probe length that we could have for this table, regardless of its contents?

The probe() method in our HashTable class

0	aardvark
1	
2	cat
3	bear
4	
5	dog
6	

What is the largest probe length that we could have for this table, regardless of its contents?

7, the size of the table. After 7 positions, the probe sequence repeats, so the probe() method will give up after trying 7 positions.

End of section.

Questions?