

# CSE 373: Section 4

AVL and Hashtables

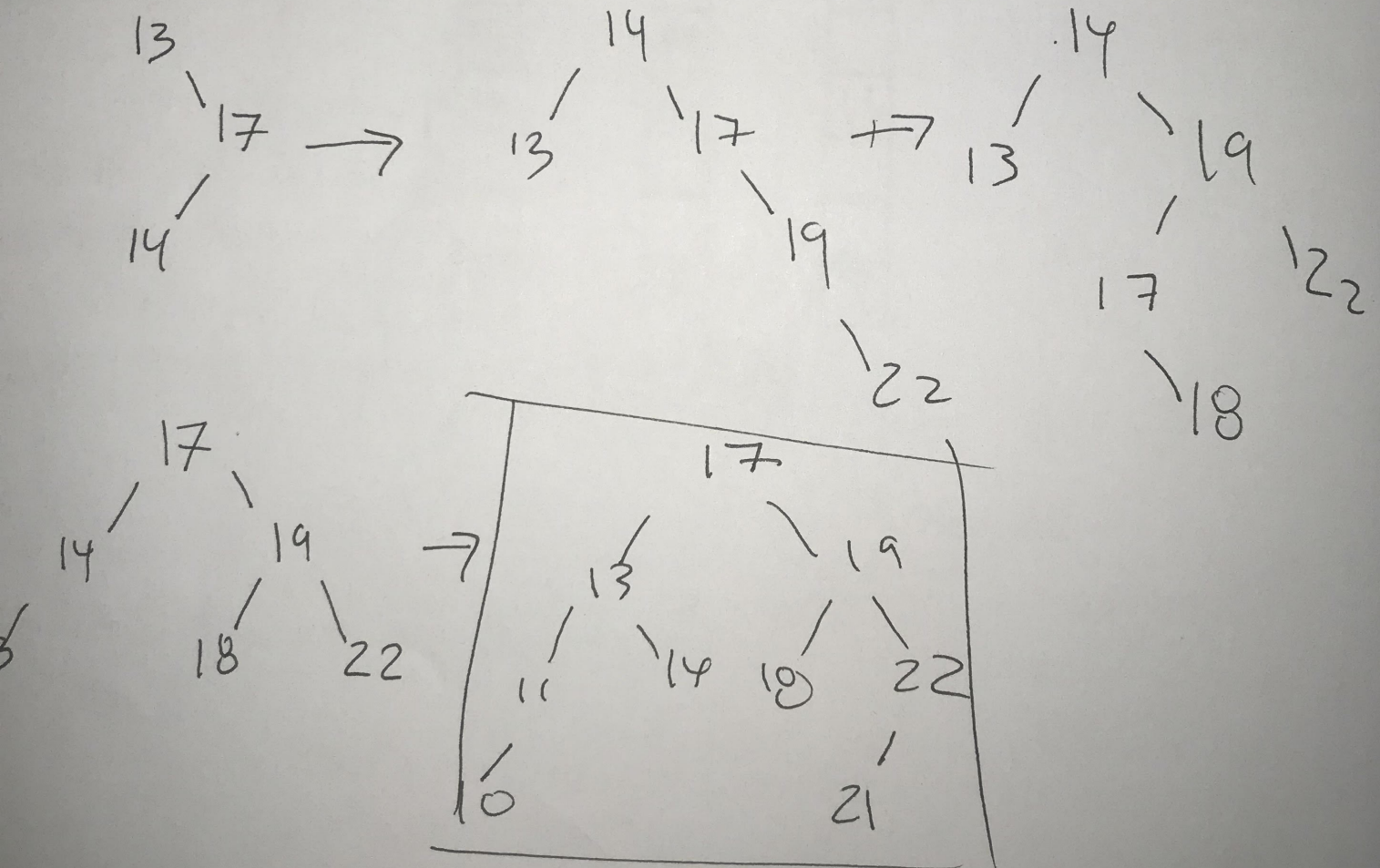
October 19th

## 1 AVL insertions

Show an AVL Tree as each of the following keys are added (in the order given). You may ignore their corresponding values.

{13, 17, 14, 19, 22, 18, 11, 10, 21}

Show the tree at each step.





## 2 Hashtable Insertions

Insert data with integer hash values 21, 44, 74, 16, 9, 20, 90 in the given order into a table of size 10. Insert using linear probing, quadratic probing and separate chaining with linked lists.

Linear Probing	Quadratic Probing	Chaining
0 20	0 20	0 20 → 90
1 <del>21</del> 21	1 21	1
2 90	2	2 21
3	3	3
4 44	4 44	4 44 → 74
5 74	5 74	5
6 16	6 16	6 16
7	7	7
8	8	8
9 9	9 9	9 <del>9</del>

fail (90)



### 3 Secondary Hashing

Consider the following table which inserts values using secondary hashing with a primary hash function  $h(k) = k \% 10$  and a secondary hash function  $g(k) = 7 - (k \% 7)$ . Insert the following values: 21, 36, 36, 11, 6 into the hashtable

0
1 21
2
3
4
5 11
6 36
7 36
8 6
9

1. Give a single integer that, when we attempt to insert it into the table results in an infinite loop.

~~21~~ 51

$$g(k) = 7 - 2 = 5$$

2. Is there any way we can avoid double-hashing resulting in an infinite loop? Explain your answer.

If  $g(k) \% \text{table size} = 0$ , then  
we set  $g(k) = 1$  (use linear probing)