

# COMP2521 24T3

## Applications of Hash Tables

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set adt  
counter adt  
assorted problems

A hash table is a data structure that stores key-value pairs,  
where keys are unique

### Operations:

**Insert:** Insert or replace key-value pair

**Lookup:** Given a key, get its associated value

**Delete:** Given a key, delete its key-value pair

### Performance:

Average-case:  $O(1)$

Assuming good hash function and appropriate resizing

Worst-case:  $O(n)$

If all keys hash to the same value (extremely unlikely with good hash)

Recap

Set ADT

Counter ADT

Assorted  
Problems

Hash tables are used everywhere  
due to their efficiency

Recap

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Counter ADT

Assorted  
Problems

## Set

A set is an unordered collection of distinct elements

### Operations:

**Insert:** Insert an item into the set

**Membership:** Check if an item is in the set

**Delete:** Delete an item from the set

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Problems

```
/** Creates a new empty set */  
Set SetNew(void);  
  
/** Free memory used by set */  
void SetFree(Set set);  
  
/** Inserts an item into the set */  
void SetInsert(Set set, int item);  
  
/** Checks if an item is in the set */  
bool SetContains(Set set, int item);  
  
/** Deletes an item from the set */  
void SetDelete(Set set, int item);  
  
/** Returns the size of the set */  
int SetSize(Set set);  
  
/** Displays the set */  
void SetShow(Set set);
```

Recap

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Assorted  
Problems

Data Structure	Insert	Membership	Delete
Unordered array	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Ordered array	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$
Ordered linked list	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
AVL tree	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$
Hash table	?	?	?

Recap

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Assorted  
Problems

## How to implement the Set ADT using a hash table?

**Insert**

Insert item into the hash table as a key  
Can use anything as the value

**Contains**

Check if the item exists in the hash table

**Delete**

Delete the item from the hash table

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Counter ADT

Assorted  
Problems

Data Structure	Insert	Membership	Delete
Unordered array	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Ordered array	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$
Ordered linked list	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
AVL tree	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$
Hash table*	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$

\* average costs



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Counter ADT

Assorted  
Problems

## Counter

A counter is a collection of items where each distinct item has a count

## Operations

**Add:** Add one to the count of an item

**Get:** Get the count of an item

Recap

Set ADT

Counter ADT

Assorted  
Problems

How to implement the Counter ADT using a hash table?

Use hash table to map **items** to their **counts**

**Add**

Look up item's count in the hash table  
Then re-insert the item into the hash table  
with count increased by 1

**Get**

Look up item's count in the hash table

Recap

Set ADT

Counter ADT

**Assorted  
Problems**

Two sum

Odd occurring

Anagram

Hash tables are often used as sets or counters  
to solve problems efficiently

**Examples:**

Two sum

Odd occurring elements

Anagram

Recap

Set ADT

Counter ADT

Assorted  
Problems

Two sum

Odd occurring

Anagram

**Problem:**

Given an array of integers and a target sum  $S$ , determine whether the array contains two integers that sum to  $S$ .

**Examples:**

Consider the array  $A = [12, 6, 3, 3, 7, 8]$

$\text{twoSum}(A, 13) \Rightarrow \text{true}$

$\text{twoSum}(A, 16) \Rightarrow \text{false}$

$\text{twoSum}(A, 3) \Rightarrow \text{false}$

$\text{twoSum}(A, 6) \Rightarrow \text{true}$

Recap

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**Problem:**

Given an array of integers,  
return the number of distinct integers that  
occur an odd number of times.

**Examples:** $\text{oddOccurring}([4, 3, 4, 8, 8, 4]) \Rightarrow 2$  $\text{oddOccurring}([7, 2, 1, 5, 6, 9]) \Rightarrow 6$  $\text{oddOccurring}([1, 1, 3, 3, 7, 7]) \Rightarrow 0$

Recap

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Anagram

**Problem:**

Given two strings  $s$  and  $t$ ,  
determine whether they are anagrams.

Two strings are anagrams if they contain  
the same amount of each character.

**Examples:**

`anagram("abcde", "edcba")`  $\Rightarrow$  true

`anagram("abcde", "fdcba")`  $\Rightarrow$  false

`anagram("abcde", "abcdef")`  $\Rightarrow$  false

`anagram("aaabb", "ababa")`  $\Rightarrow$  true

`anagram("aaabb", "babab")`  $\Rightarrow$  false

Recap

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Assorted  
Problems

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**Anagram**

<https://forms.office.com/r/zEqxUXvmLR>

