Static Hashing

NDBI007: Practical class 3

Hashing

- Hashing is an effective method for key-value association
- In optimal situation, we need only one memory access to retrieve the values for a given key
- Nevertheless, mapping a larger domain of keys into much smaller storage leads to collisions
  - I.e., data from two different keys should be stored on the same address
- Collision can be solved in a number of different ways:
  - Separate chaining
  - Open addressing
  - *Perfect hashing*, i.e., avoiding collisions completely
    - Choosing hashing function (process) that does not create collision on a given key set

Perfect Hashing

- Examples:
  - *Cormack*
  - *Larson & Kalja*

- Both methods are also members of the static hashing family
  - I.e., not designed to be used for rapidly growing number of data

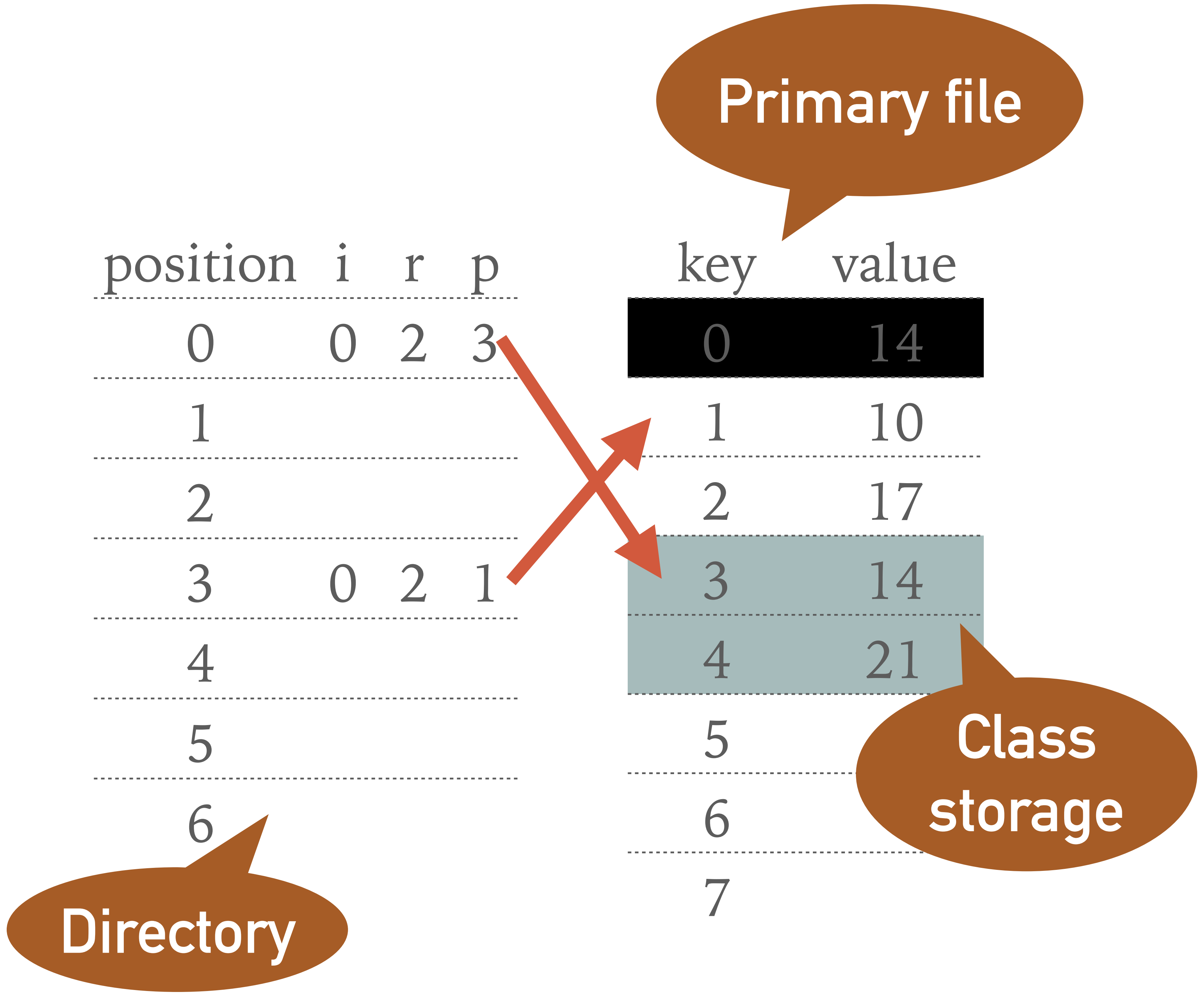
Cormack

- Perfect static hashing method based on *Divide and Conquer*
  - Divide set of all records to be hashed into smaller subsets
  - Find a perfect hashing function for each small subset of records independently on each other

- *Primary hash function* $h(k, s)$ hashes given key k into *directory* of size s
  - E.g., $h(k, s) = k \mod s$
- *Secondary hashing function* $h_i(k, r)$ address *collisions* of the primary hashing function
  - i - index of used hashing function
  - r - number of referenced records in the hash table
  - E.g., $h_i(k, r) = (k >> i) \mod r$

Cormack (Continued)

- For each directory, we have to remember its parameters:
  - s - *size* of the directory, i.e., how many records can be stored there
  - i - *index* of locally perfect *hashing function* to be used
  - r - *number of collisions* in the primary file
  - p - *pointer* to start of the primary file
- The directory has a fixed size and its change is generally not possible
  - Unless all the stored records are reinserted
- In general, when a new item (key, value) is inserted, its class storage is moved to the end of file, expanded, new $h_i(k, r)$ is found and all the values in the storage are reinserted
- Once the class storage is ready, the record in directory is updated



$$h(k, s) \longrightarrow position$$

$$h_i(k, r) \longrightarrow order$$

Example 3.1: Cormack

- Insert records 14, 17, and 10 into directory of size $s = 7$
  - Primary hashing function is given as $h(k, s) = k \mod s$
  - Secondary hashing function is $h_i(k, r) = (k >> i) \mod r$

- Inserting record 14
  - $h(14,7) = 14 \mod 7 = 0$
  - Position 0 in the directory is empty
    - Therefore we set $i = 0, r = 1, p = 0$ (1)

- Inserting record 17
  - $h(17,7) = 17 \mod 7 = 3$
  - Position 3 in the directory is empty
    - We append a new class storage at the end of primary file (2)
    - We remember parameters $i = 0, r = 1, p = 1$ (3)

position	i	r	p
0	0	1	0 (1)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

key	value
0	14
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

position	i	r	p
0	0	1	0
1			
2			
3	0	1	1 (3)
4			
5			
6			

key	value
0	14
1	17 (2)
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

Example 3.1: Cormack (Continued)

- Inserting record 10
  - $h(10,7) = 10 \mod 7 = 3$
  - Position 3 already contains a record (i.e., 17) for existing class storage
  - As the class storage is located at the end of the primary file, we can easily expand it 1
  - Given class storage has now two elements, i.e., $r = 2$, and starts on position $p = 1$ 2
  - Finally, we need to find i, i.e., $h_i(k, r)$ for which there will be no collision
    - $h_0(10,2) = (10 >> 0) \mod 2 = 10 \mod 2 = 0$
    - $h_0(17,2) = (17 >> 0) \mod 2 = 17 \mod 2 = 1$

    3
  - The records in class storage are stored in order given by secondary hashing function

position	i	r	p
0	0	1	0
1			
2			
3	0	1	1
4			
5			
6			

key	value
0	14
1	17
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

1

position	i	r	p
0	0	1	0
1			
2			
3	0	2	1
4			
5			
6			

2

key	value
0	14
1	10
2	17
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

3

Example 3.2: Cormack Expanding

- Expand directory by adding record 21

- $h(21,7) = 21 \mod 7 = 0$
  - Respective class storage is not located at the end of the file 1
  - We have to move it, i.e., we set position $p = 3$ and $r = 2$ 2
- Again, we need to find suitable i
  - $h_0(14,2) = (14 >> 0) \mod 2 = 14 \mod 2 = 0$
  - $h_0(21,2) = (21 >> 0) \mod 2 = 21 \mod 2 = 1$ 3

- Position 0 is marked as *unused space* and will be never used again as the class storage always moves on the end of the primary file 4
- Optimization for *space reusability* could be employed*

position	i	r	p
0	0	1	0
1			
2			
3	0	2	1
4			
5			
6			

key	value
0	14
1	10
2	17
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

position	i	r	p
0	0	2	3
1			
2			
3	0	2	1
4			
5			
6			

key	value
0	14
1	10
2	17
3	14
4	21
5	
6	
7	

* That is out of scope of this practical class

Exercise 3.3

- Expand directory from example 3.2
  - Insert record 28
  - Primary hashing function

$$h(k, s) = k \mod s$$

  - Secondary hashing function

$$h_i(k, r) = (k >> i) \mod r$$

  - Compute all the parameters and illustrate the directory and primary file

position	i	r	p
0	0	2	3
1			
2			
3	0	2	1
4			
5			
6			

key	value
0	14
1	10
2	17
3	14
4	21
5	
6	
7	

Exercise 3.4

- Expand the directory from exercise 3.3 (i.e., after the insertion of record 28)
  - Insert record 42
  - Primary hashing function

$$h(k, s) = k \mod s$$

  - Secondary hashing function

$$h_i(k, r) = (k >> i) \mod r$$

  - Compute all the parameters and illustrate the directory and primary file

- Advice: If you get a collision for every i, increment parameter r by 1 and try computation again

Larson & Kalja

- The disadvantage of Cormack is the necessity of *storing the directory*
- Larson & Kalja hashing uses only a few bites instead of a directory record

- *Splits data* into pages, where each page has a *separator*
  - Record fits into certain page only when is less than the separator
    - I.e., the separator is greater than all the keys in respective page
- Pages have *limited capacity*, therefore *overflow* may occur
  - If the overflow occurs, the page *separator is updated*
    - I.e., its value is lowered
  - All the *records which do not fit* into the page any more due to the updated separator are *re-inserted*

Page number

Separator

0	10	20	30
111	011	110	010
1	51	61	
111	010	101	
2	32	37	42
111	100	010	000
3			
111			
4			
111			

Example 3.5: Larson & Kalja

- Insert records 10, 20, 30, 32, 37, 42, 51, 61
- Use hash function $h_i(k) = (k + i) \mod 5$
  - To get the *number of page* in which the data should be inserted (i.e., we have 5 pages)
- Employ function $s_i(k) = (k >> i) \mod 7$ to get the signatures
  - i stands for the number of *previously unsuccessful inserts*
- Initial separator values are set to 111_2 as the maximum inserted record is $s_i(k) = 110_2 = 6$

$$h_0(10) = 10 \mod 5 = 0 \quad s_0(10) = 10 >> 0 \mod 7 = 10 \mod 7 = 3 \sim 011_2$$
$$h_0(20) = 20 \mod 5 = 0 \quad s_0(20) = 20 >> 0 \mod 7 = 20 \mod 7 = 6 \sim 110_2$$
$$h_0(30) = 30 \mod 5 = 0 \quad s_0(30) = 30 >> 0 \mod 7 = 30 \mod 7 = 2 \sim 010_2$$
$$h_0(32) = 32 \mod 5 = 2 \quad s_0(32) = 32 >> 0 \mod 7 = 32 \mod 7 = 4 \sim 100_2$$
$$h_0(37) = 37 \mod 5 = 2 \quad s_0(37) = 37 >> 0 \mod 7 = 37 \mod 7 = 2 \sim 010_2$$
$$h_0(42) = 42 \mod 5 = 2 \quad s_0(42) = 42 >> 0 \mod 7 = 42 \mod 7 = 0 \sim 000_2$$
$$h_0(51) = 51 \mod 5 = 1 \quad s_0(51) = 51 >> 0 \mod 7 = 51 \mod 7 = 2 \sim 010_2$$
$$h_0(61) = 61 \mod 5 = 1 \quad s_0(61) = 61 >> 0 \mod 7 = 61 \mod 7 = 5 \sim 101_2$$

0	10	20	30
111	011	110	010
1	51	61	
111	010	101	
2	32	37	42
111	100	010	000
3			
111			
4			
111			

Example 3.6: Larson & Kalja – Split Page

- Insert record 40 and split a page
  - $h_0(40) = 40 \mod 5 = 0 \quad s_0(40) = 40 >> 0 \mod 7 = 40 \mod 7 = 5 \sim 101_2$
  - Page 0 is already full
  - We sort all the records (including newly added record) according to the signature
  - We select the item having the biggest signature
    - In our particular case, the biggest signature belongs to 20
  - We update page separator to 110 (signature of 20) 1
  - Record 20 gest out of the page
  - We insert record 40 into page 0 2
- As the next step, we have to reinsert record 20
  - $h_0(20) = 20 \mod 5 = 0 \quad s_0(20) = 20 >> 0 \mod 7 = 20 \mod 7 = 6 \sim 110_2$
  - Again, we should put record 20 into page 0, but we cannot as the page separator is smaller or equal to the signature
  - We increase i and we try to reinsert record 20 once again
  - $h_1(20) = (20 + 1) \mod 5 = 1 \quad s_1(20) = (20 >> 1) \mod 7 = 3 \sim 011_2$ 3

0	10	40	30
110	011	101	010
1	51	61	20
111	010	101	011
2	32	37	42
111	100	010	000
3			
111			
4			
111			

Exercise 3.7

- Apply Larson & Kalja method to insert record 41 into the structure from example 3.6
  - Note all the computations and illustrate the result
- Tip: In some cases, we can split multiple pages on a single insert

0	10	40	30
110	011	101	010
1	51	61	20
111	010	101	011
2	32	37	42
111	100	010	000
3			
111			
4			
111			

Exercise 3.8

- Apply Larson & Kalja method to insert record 67 into the structure from exercise 3.7
    - Note all the computations and illustrate the result

- Tip: If one page contains more records with the same signature and we need to split this page, then we may reinsert more then just a single record

Summary

- Larson & Kalja method does not have to store the item's signature as its computation is often straightforward
  - The whole directory consists of $M \bullet d$ bits, where M is a number of pages and d is a separator size (in bits)
  - Thanks to the smaller size, the directory should fit into primary memory (RAM)
  - In contrast to Cormack, we have to sequentially scan a page (class storage) to get the value for a given key

- Both methods require appropriate selection of the primary and secondary hashing functions