

Unit 7 - Week 5

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

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Week 5

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- Lecture 22 : Open Addressing
- Lecture 23 : Universal Hashing
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Assignment 5

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2020-03-04, 23:59 IST.

1) Which of the following is NOT a dictionary operation

1 point

- (a) Insert
- (b) Sort
- (c) Search
- (d) Delete

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
b.

2) Given a hash table T with n slots that stores m elements, we define the load factor α for T

1 point

- (a) n/m
- (b) m/n
- (c) nm
- (d) n^m

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
b.

3) Consider we insert the keys 5, 28, 19, 15, 20, 33, 12, 17, 10 into a hash table with collisions resolved by chaining. Let the table have 9(0, 1, ..., 8) slots, and let the hash function be $h(k) = k \bmod 9$. Then the 5th slot will contain

1 point

- (a) 3 elements
- (b) 2 elements
- (c) 1 elements
- (d) 0 elements

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
d.

4) In the division method for creating hash functions, the hash function is (k is the key to be hashed and m is the available slots)

1 point

- (a) $h(k) = k \bmod m$
- (b) $h(k) = k/m$
- (c) $h(k) = m/k$
- (d) $h(k) = m \bmod k$

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
a.

5) Double hashing uses a hash function of the form, where h_1 and h_2 are auxiliary hash functions.,

1 point

- (a) $h(k, i) = (h_1(k) \times ih_2(k)) \bmod m$
- (b) $h(k, i) = (h_1(k) + ih_2(k)) \bmod m$
- (c) $h(k, i) = (h_1(k)/ih_2(k)) \bmod m$
- (d) None of the above

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
b.

6) Inserting an element into an open-address hash table with load factor α requires at most probes on average, assuming uniform hashing.

1 point

- (a) $\frac{1}{1+\alpha}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{1-\alpha}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{\alpha}$
- (d) α

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
b.

7) Given an open-address hash table with load factor $\alpha < 1$, the expected number of probes in a successful search is at most

1 point

- (a) $\frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{\alpha}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$
- (d) $\frac{1}{1-\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
c.

8) Consider an open-address hash table with uniform hashing. The upper bound on the expected number of probes in an unsuccessful search when the load factor is 3/4 is

1 point

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
d.

9) Consider an open-address hash table with uniform hashing. The upper bound on the expected number of probes in a successful search when the load factor is 7/8 is:

1 point

- (a) 2.377
- (b) 1.998
- (c) 1.567
- (d) 1.4

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
a.

10) If we store n keys in a hash table of size $m = n^2$ using a hash function h randomly chosen from a universal class of hash functions, then the probability of there being any collisions is less than

1 point

- (a) 1/2
- (b) -0.5
- (c) 1/4
- (d) 0

- a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
a.