

## 7.7 Hashing

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So far we have implemented the search for a key by carefully choosing split-elements.

Then the memory location of an object  $x$  with key  $k$  is determined by successively comparing  $k$  to split-elements.

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- ▶ Universe  $U$  of keys, e.g.,  $U \subseteq \mathbb{N}_0$ .  $U$  very large.
- ▶ Set  $S \subseteq U$  of keys,  $|S| = m \leq |U|$ .
- ▶ Array  $T[0, \dots, n-1]$  hash-table.
- ▶ Hash function  $h : U \rightarrow [0, \dots, n-1]$ .

### The hash-function $h$ should fulfill:

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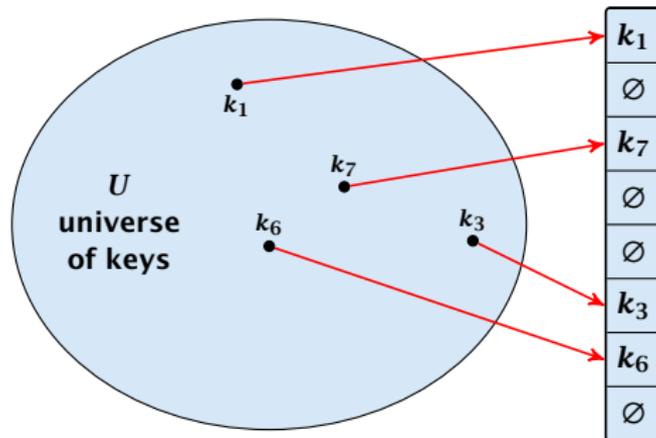
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# Direct Addressing

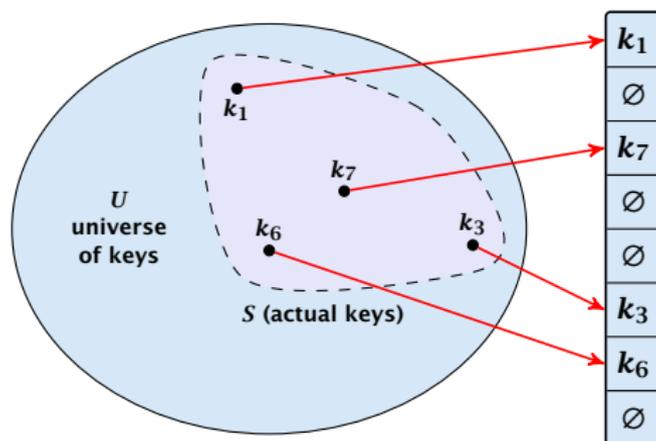
Ideally the hash function maps **all** keys to different memory locations.



This special case is known as **Direct Addressing**. It is usually very unrealistic as the universe of keys typically is quite large, and in particular larger than the available memory.

# Perfect Hashing

Suppose that we **know** the set  $S$  of actual keys (no insert/no delete). Then we may want to design a **simple** hash-function that maps all these keys to different memory locations.



Such a hash function  $h$  is called a **perfect hash function** for set  $S$ .

# Collisions

If we do not know the keys in advance, the best we can hope for is that the hash function distributes keys evenly across the table.

## Problem: Collisions

Usually the universe  $U$  is much larger than the table-size  $n$ .

Hence, there may be two elements  $k_1, k_2$  from the set  $S$  that map to the same memory location (i.e.,  $h(k_1) = h(k_2)$ ). This is called a **collision**.

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Typically, collisions do not appear once the size of the set  $S$  of actual keys gets close to  $n$ , but already when  $|S| \geq \omega(\sqrt{n})$ .

## Lemma 1

*The probability of having a collision when hashing  $m$  elements into a table of size  $n$  under **uniform hashing** is at least*

$$1 - e^{-\frac{m(m-1)}{2n}} \approx 1 - e^{-\frac{m^2}{2n}}.$$

## **Uniform hashing:**

Choose a hash function uniformly at random from all functions  $f: U \rightarrow [0, \dots, n-1]$ .

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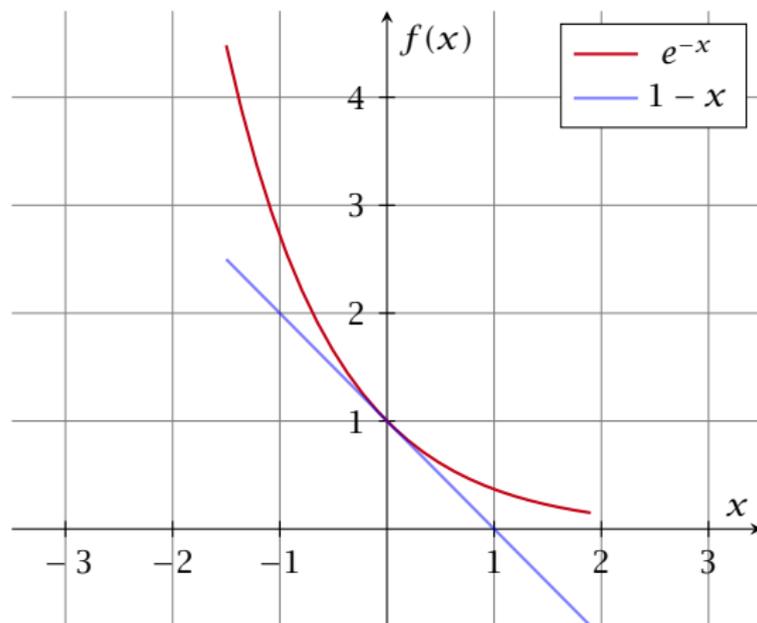
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Here the first equality follows since the  $\ell$ -th element that is hashed has a probability of  $\frac{n-\ell+1}{n}$  to not generate a collision under the condition that the previous elements did not induce collisions. □

# Collisions



The inequality  $1 - x \leq e^{-x}$  is derived by stopping the Taylor-expansion of  $e^{-x}$  after the second term.

# Resolving Collisions

The methods for dealing with collisions can be classified into the two main types

- ▶ **open addressing**, aka. closed hashing
- ▶ **hashing with chaining**, aka. closed addressing, open hashing.

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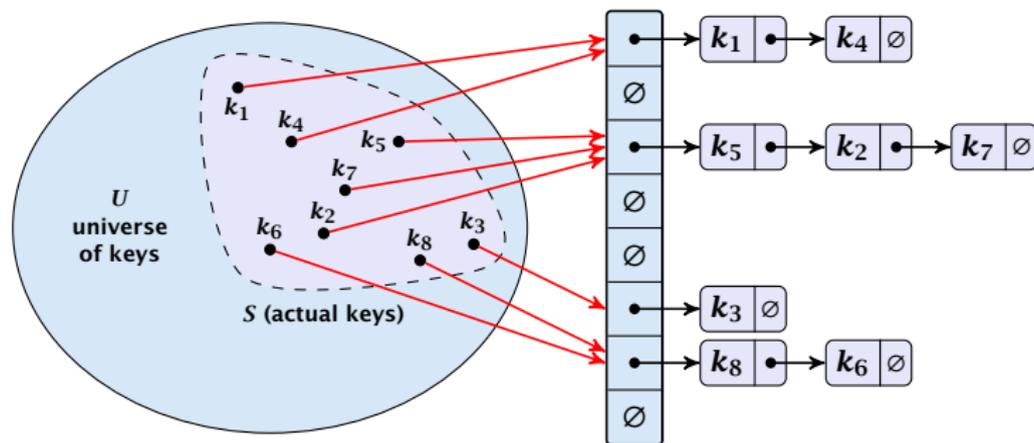
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# Hashing with Chaining

Arrange elements that map to the same position in a linear list.

- ▶ Access: compute  $h(x)$  and search list for  $\text{key}[x]$ .
- ▶ Insert: insert at the front of the list.



# Hashing with Chaining

Let  $A$  denote a strategy for resolving collisions. We use the following notation:

- ▶  $A^+$  denotes the average time for a **successful** search when using  $A$ ;
- ▶  $A^-$  denotes the average time for an **unsuccessful** search when using  $A$ ;
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$$A^- = 1 + \alpha .$$

## Hashing with Chaining

For a successful search observe that we do **not** choose a list at random, but we consider a random key  $k$  in the hash-table and ask for the search-time for  $k$ .

This is 1 plus the number of elements that lie before  $k$  in  $k$ 's list.

Let  $k_\ell$  denote the  $\ell$ -th key inserted into the table.

Let for two keys  $k_i$  and  $k_j$ ,  $X_{ij}$  denote the indicator variable for the event that  $k_i$  and  $k_j$  hash to the same position. Clearly,  $\Pr[X_{ij} = 1] = 1/n$  for uniform hashing.

The expected successful search cost is

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Hence, the expected cost for a successful search is  $A^+ \leq 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2}$ .

# Hashing with Chaining

## Disadvantages:

- ▶ pointers increase memory requirements
- ▶ pointers may lead to bad cache efficiency

## Advantages:

- ▶ no à priori limit on the number of elements
- ▶ deletion can be implemented efficiently
- ▶ by using balanced trees instead of linked list one can also obtain worst-case guarantees.

# Open Addressing

All objects are stored in the table itself.

Define a function  $h(k, j)$  that determines the table-position to be examined in the  $j$ -th step. The values  $h(k, 0), \dots, h(k, n - 1)$  must form a permutation of  $0, \dots, n - 1$ .

**Search( $k$ ):** Try position  $h(k, 0)$ ; if it is empty your search fails; otw. continue with  $h(k, 1), h(k, 2), \dots$ .

**Insert( $x$ ):** Search until you find an empty slot; insert your element there. If your search reaches  $h(k, n - 1)$ , and this slot is non-empty then your table is full.

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Choices for  $h(k, j)$ :

- ▶ **Linear probing:**

$$h(k, i) = h(k) + i \pmod n$$

(sometimes:  $h(k, i) = h(k) + ci \pmod n$ ).

- ▶ Quadratic probing:

$$h(k, i) = h(k) + c_1i + c_2i^2 \pmod n.$$

- ▶ Double hashing:

$$h(k, i) = h_1(k) + ih_2(k) \pmod n.$$

For quadratic probing and double hashing one has to ensure that the search covers all positions in the table (i.e., for double hashing  $h_2(k)$  must be relatively prime to  $n$  (teilerfremd); for quadratic probing  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  have to be chosen carefully).

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- ▶ Advantage: **Cache-efficiency**. The new probe position is very likely to be in the cache.
- ▶ Disadvantage: **Primary clustering**. Long sequences of occupied table-positions get longer as they have a larger probability to be hit. Furthermore, they can merge forming larger sequences.

## Lemma 2

*Let  $L$  be the method of linear probing for resolving collisions:*

$$L^+ \approx \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \right)$$

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- ▶ Not as cache-efficient as Linear Probing.
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- ▶ Any probe into the hash-table usually creates a cache-miss.

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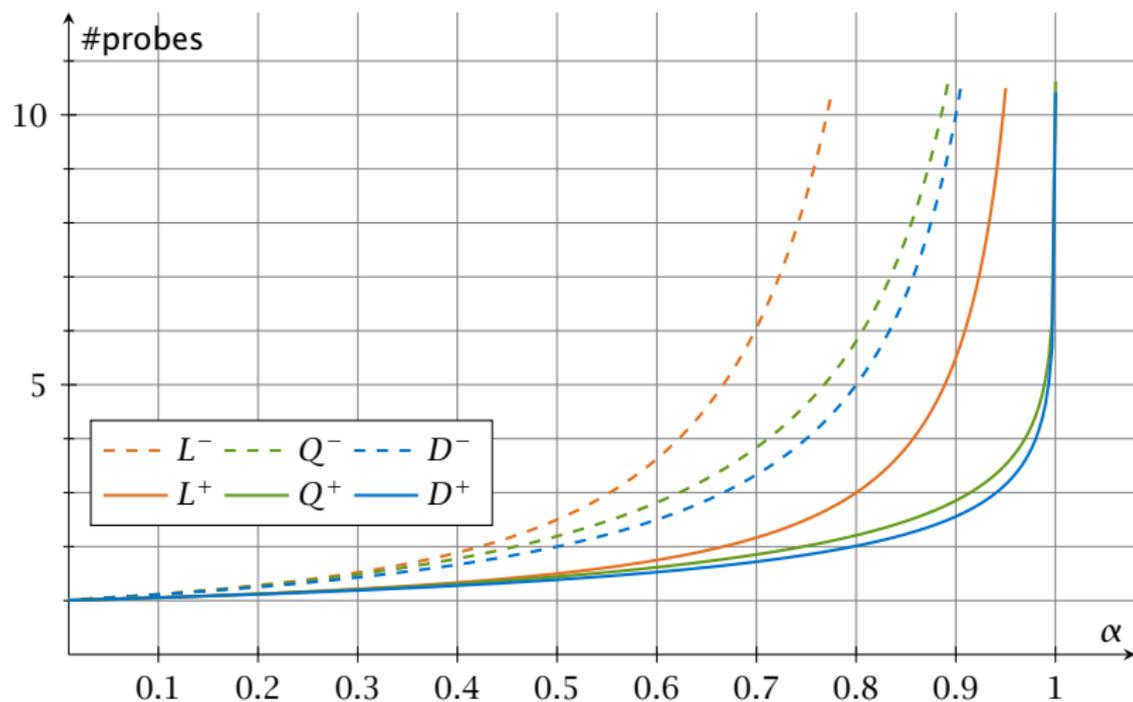
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# Open Addressing

Some values:

$\alpha$	<i>Linear Probing</i>		<i>Quadratic Probing</i>		<i>Double Hashing</i>	
	$L^+$	$L^-$	$Q^+$	$Q^-$	$D^+$	$D^-$
0.5	1.5	2.5	1.44	2.19	1.39	2
0.9	5.5	50.5	2.85	11.40	2.55	10
0.95	10.5	200.5	3.52	22.05	3.15	20

# Open Addressing



# Analysis of Idealized Open Address Hashing

We analyze the time for a search in a very idealized Open Addressing scheme.

- ▶ The probe sequence  $h(k, 0), h(k, 1), h(k, 2), \dots$  is equally likely to be any permutation of  $\langle 0, 1, \dots, n - 1 \rangle$ .

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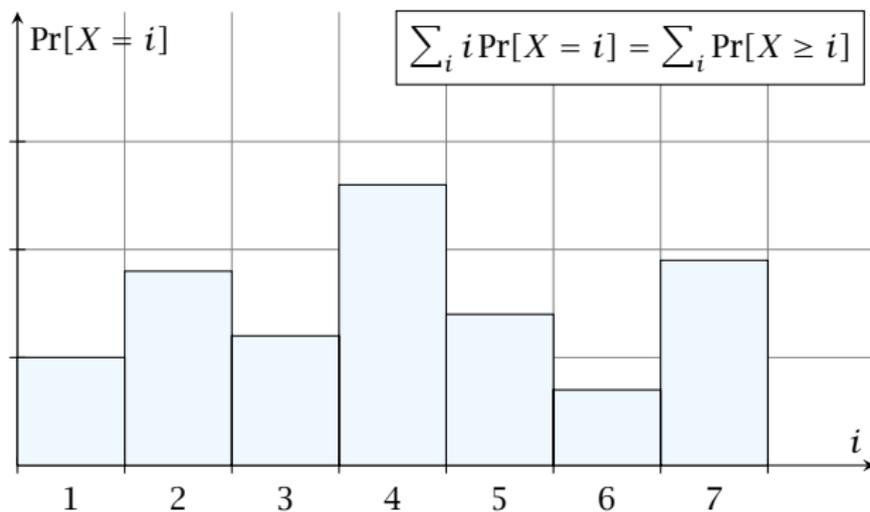
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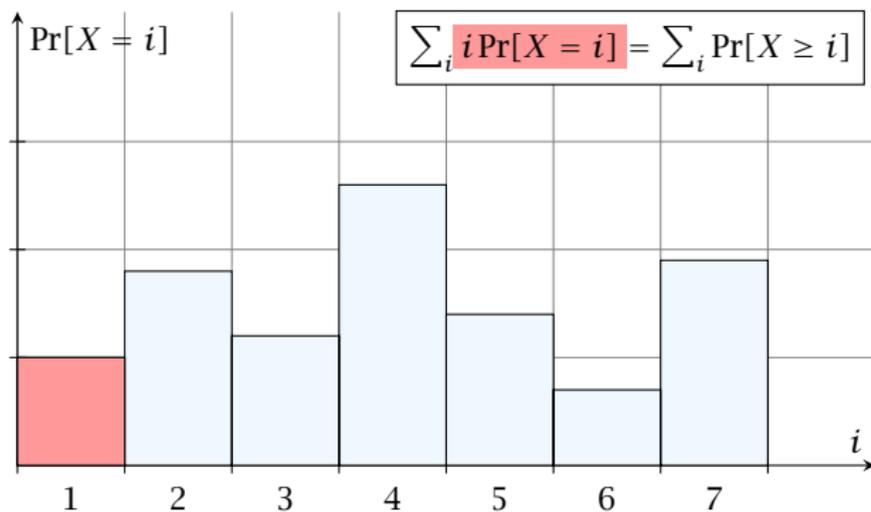
$$\frac{1}{1-\alpha} = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \dots$$

# Analysis of Idealized Open Address Hashing



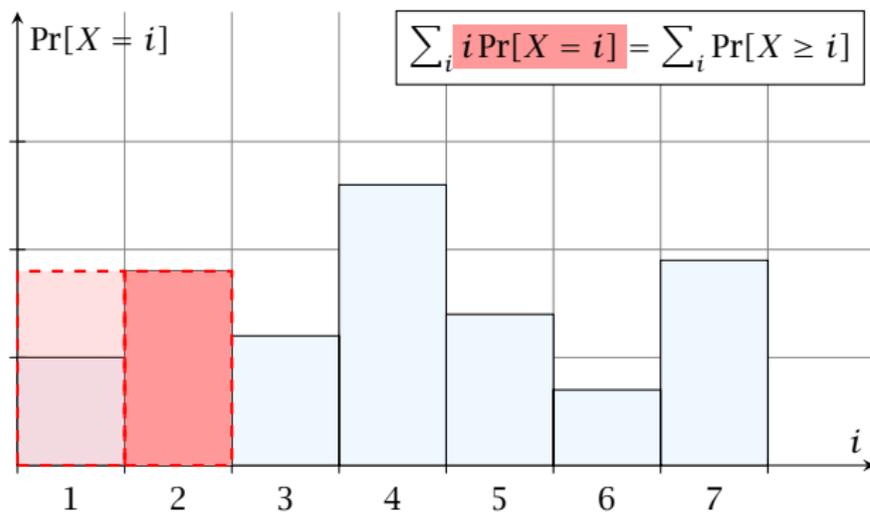
# Analysis of Idealized Open Address Hashing

$i = 1$



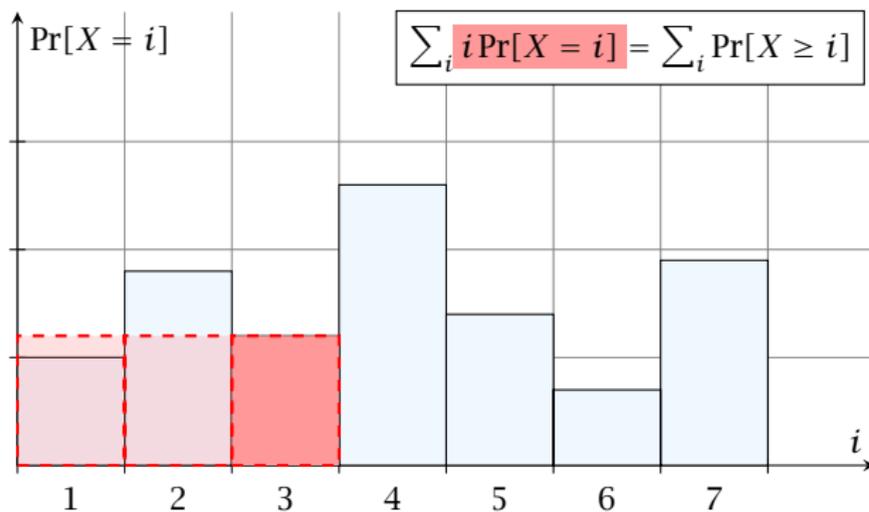
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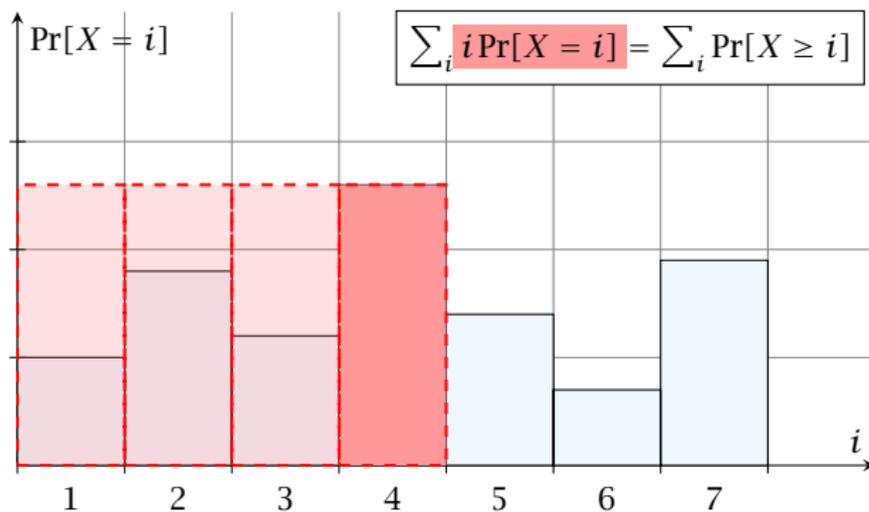
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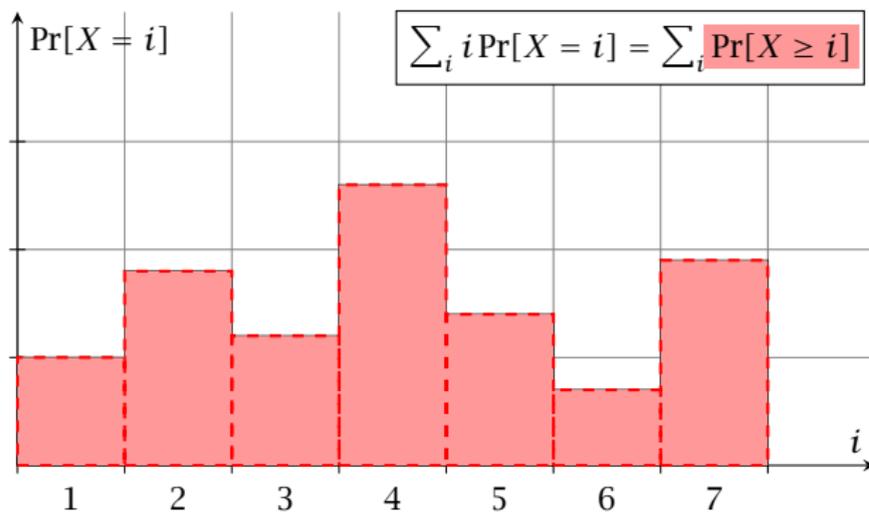
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$i = 4$



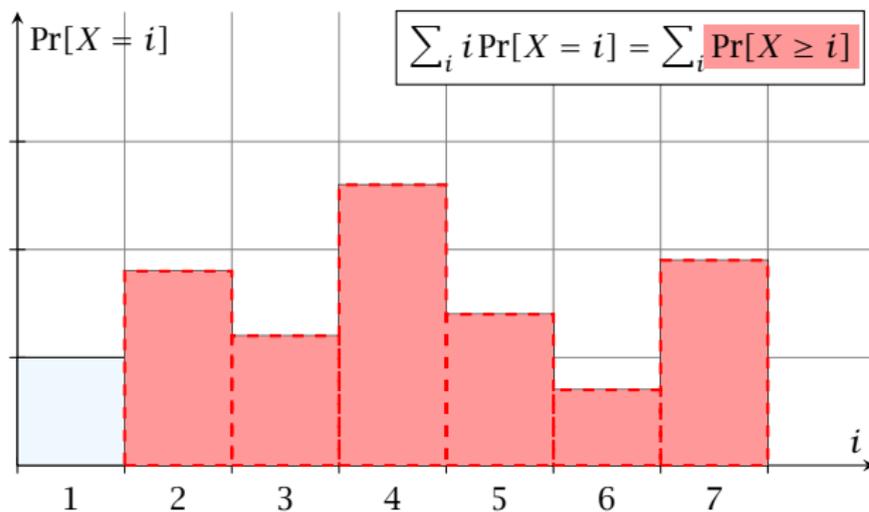
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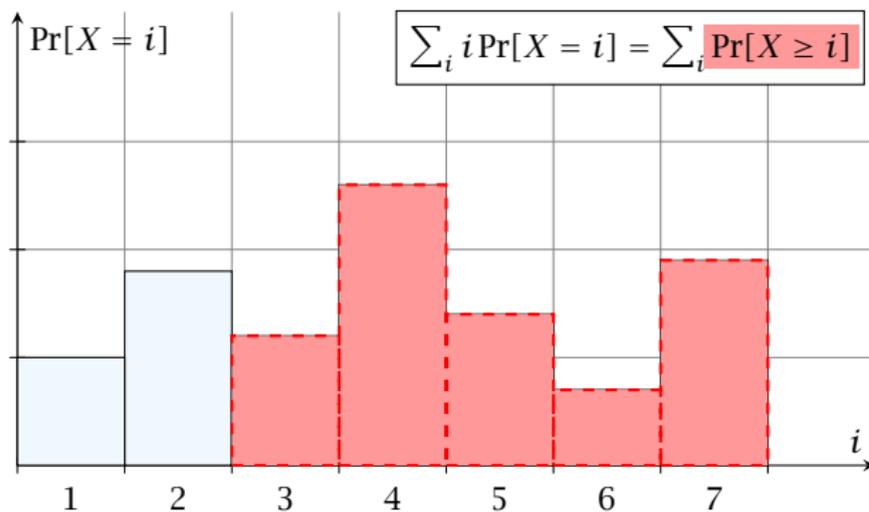
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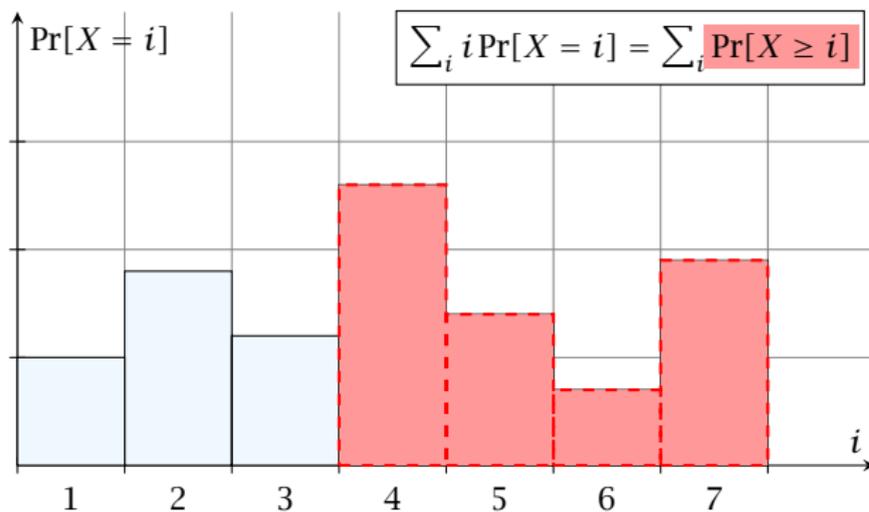
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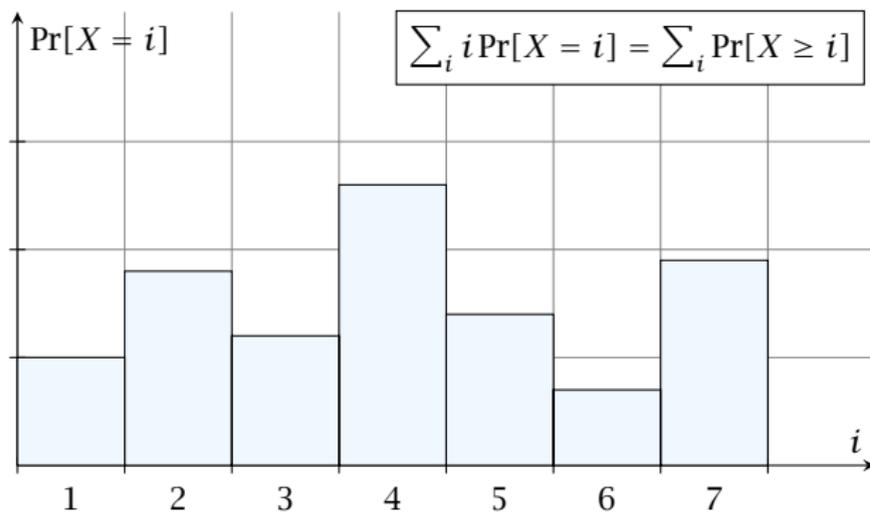


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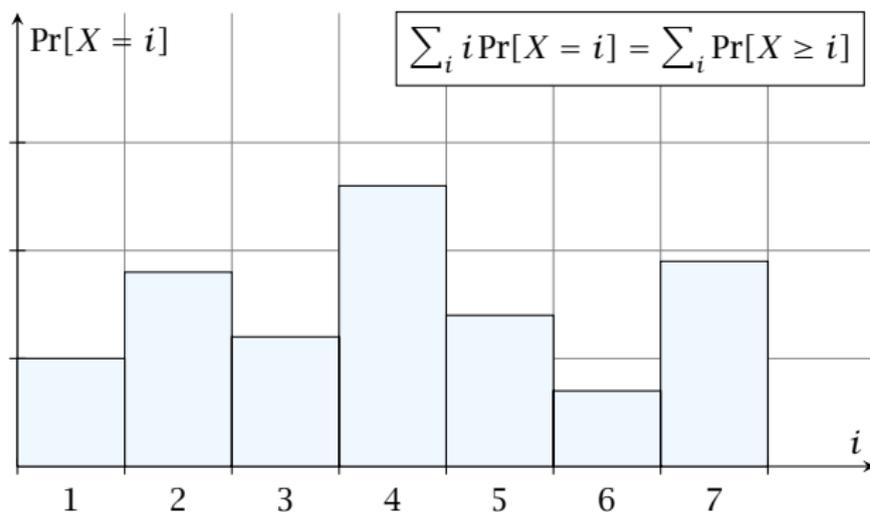
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The  $j$ -th rectangle appears in both sums  $j$  times. ( $j$  times in the first due to multiplication with  $j$ ; and  $j$  times in the second for summands  $i = 1, 2, \dots, j$ )

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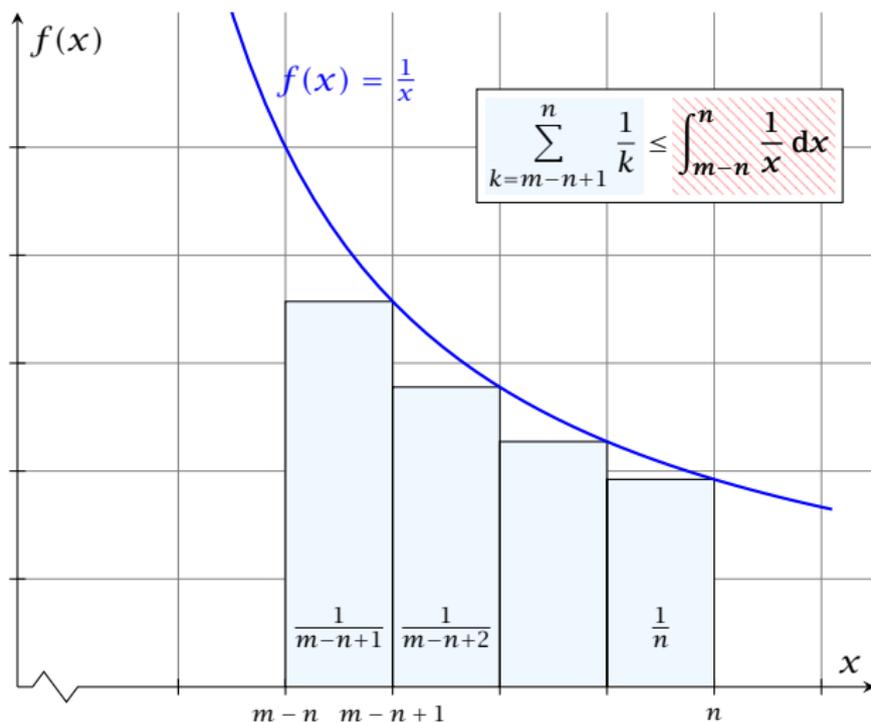
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The number of probes in a **successful** search for  $k$  is equal to the number of probes made in an unsuccessful search for  $k$  at the time that  $k$  is inserted.

Let  $k$  be the  $i + 1$ -st element. The expected time for a search for  $k$  is at most  $\frac{1}{1-i/n} = \frac{n}{n-i}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{n}{n-i} &= \frac{n}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{1}{n-i} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{k=n-m+1}^n \frac{1}{k} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{n-m}^n \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{n}{n-m} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1-\alpha} . \end{aligned}$$

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# Deletions in Hashtables

- ▶ Simply removing a key might interrupt the probe sequence of other keys which then cannot be found anymore.
- ▶ One can delete an element by replacing it with a deleted-marker.
  - ▶ Deleted markers interrupt the probe sequence of other keys which then cannot be found anymore.
  - ▶ Deleted markers can be ignored during search.
  - ▶ Deleted markers can be deleted by using a different probe sequence.
  - ▶ Deleted markers can be replaced by new keys.
- ▶ The table could fill up with deleted-markers leading to bad performance.
- ▶ If a table contains many deleted-markers (linear fraction of the keys) one can rehash the whole table and amortize the cost for this rehash against the cost for the deletions.

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## Deletions for Linear Probing

### Algorithm 16 delete( $p$ )

```
1:  $T[p] \leftarrow \text{null}$ 
2:  $p \leftarrow \text{succ}(p)$ 
3: while  $T[p] \neq \text{null}$  do
4:    $y \leftarrow T[p]$ 
5:    $T[p] \leftarrow \text{null}$ 
6:    $p \leftarrow \text{succ}(p)$ 
7:   insert( $y$ )
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$p$  is the index into the table-cell that contains the object to be deleted.

Pointers into the hash-table become invalid.

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# Universal Hashing

Regardless, of the choice of hash-function there is always an input (a set of keys) that has a very poor worst-case behaviour.

Therefore, so far we assumed that the hash-function is random so that regardless of the input the average case behaviour is good.

However, the assumption of uniform hashing that  $h$  is chosen randomly from all functions  $f : U \rightarrow [0, \dots, n - 1]$  is clearly unrealistic as there are  $n^{|U|}$  such functions. Even writing down such a function would take  $|U| \log n$  bits.

Universal hashing tries to define a set  $\mathcal{H}$  of functions that is much smaller but still leads to good average case behaviour when selecting a hash-function uniformly at random from  $\mathcal{H}$ .

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A class  $\mathcal{H}$  of hash-functions from the universe  $U$  into the set  $\{0, \dots, n-1\}$  is called **universal** if for all  $u_1, u_2 \in U$  with  $u_1 \neq u_2$

$$\Pr[h(u_1) = h(u_2)] \leq \frac{1}{n} ,$$

where the probability is w. r. t. the choice of a random hash-function from set  $\mathcal{H}$ .

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A class  $\mathcal{H}$  of hash-functions from the universe  $U$  into the set  $\{0, \dots, n-1\}$  is called **2-independent** (pairwise independent) if the following two conditions hold

- ▶ For any key  $u \in U$ , and  $t \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$   $\Pr[h(u) = t] = \frac{1}{n}$ , i.e., a key is distributed uniformly within the hash-table.
- ▶ For all  $u_1, u_2 \in U$  with  $u_1 \neq u_2$ , and for any two hash-positions  $t_1, t_2$ :

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A class  $\mathcal{H}$  of hash-functions from the universe  $U$  into the set  $\{0, \dots, n-1\}$  is called  **$k$ -independent** if for any choice of  $\ell \leq k$  distinct keys  $u_1, \dots, u_\ell \in U$ , and for any set of  $\ell$  not necessarily distinct hash-positions  $t_1, \dots, t_\ell$ :

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## Definition 8

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Let  $U := \{0, \dots, p-1\}$  for a prime  $p$ . Let  $\mathbb{Z}_p := \{0, \dots, p-1\}$ , and let  $\mathbb{Z}_p^* := \{1, \dots, p-1\}$  denote the set of invertible elements in  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ .

Define

$$h_{a,b}(x) := (ax + b \bmod p) \bmod n$$

## Lemma 9

*The class*

$$\mathcal{H} = \{h_{a,b} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*, b \in \mathbb{Z}_p\}$$

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$$\text{if } x \neq y \text{ then } (x - y) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

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where we use that  $a$  is a field element, hence invertible. This is the same as saying that  $ax + b \neq ay + b$ .

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- ▶ The hash-function does not generate collisions before the  $(\text{mod } n)$ -operation. Furthermore, every choice  $(a, b)$  is mapped to a different pair  $(t_x, t_y)$  with  $t_x := ax + b$  and  $t_y := ay + b$ .

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$$a \equiv (t_x - t_y)(x - y)^{-1} \pmod{p}$$

$$b \equiv t_y - ay \pmod{p}$$

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There is a one-to-one correspondence between hash-functions (pairs  $(a, b)$ ,  $a \neq 0$ ) and pairs  $(t_x, t_y)$ ,  $t_x \neq t_y$ .

Therefore, we can view the first step (before the mod  $n$ -operation) as choosing a pair  $(t_x, t_y)$ ,  $t_x \neq t_y$  uniformly at random.

What happens when we do the mod  $n$  operation?

Fix a value  $t_x$ . There are  $p - 1$  possible values for choosing  $t_y$ .

From the range  $0, \dots, p - 1$  the values  $t_x, t_x + n, t_x + 2n, \dots$  map to  $t_x$  after the modulo-operation. These are at most  $\lceil p/n \rceil$  values.

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$$\left| \frac{t_y}{n} - \frac{t_x}{n} \right| = \frac{|t_y - t_x|}{n} < \frac{n-1}{n} < \frac{n-1}{n-1} = 1$$

possibilities for choosing  $t_y$  such that the final hash-value creates a collision.

This happens with probability at most  $\frac{1}{n}$ .

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Note that the middle is the probability that  $h(x) = h_1$  and  $h(y) = h_2$ . The total number of choices for  $(t_x, t_y)$  is  $p(p-1)$ . The number of choices for  $t_x$  ( $t_y$ ) such that  $t_x \bmod n = h_1$  ( $t_y \bmod n = h_2$ ) lies between  $\lfloor \frac{p}{n} \rfloor$  and  $\lceil \frac{p}{n} \rceil$ .

# Universal Hashing

## Definition 10

Let  $d \in \mathbb{N}$ ;  $q \geq (d + 1)n$  be a prime; and let  $\bar{a} \in \{0, \dots, q - 1\}^{d+1}$ . Define for  $x \in \{0, \dots, q - 1\}$

$$h_{\bar{a}}(x) := \left( \sum_{i=0}^d a_i x^i \bmod q \right) \bmod n .$$

Let  $\mathcal{H}_n^d := \{h_{\bar{a}} \mid \bar{a} \in \{0, \dots, q - 1\}^{d+1}\}$ . The class  $\mathcal{H}_n^d$  is  $(e, d + 1)$ -independent.

Note that in the previous case we had  $d = 1$  and chose  $a_d \neq 0$ .

# Universal Hashing

For the coefficients  $\vec{a} \in \{0, \dots, q-1\}^{d+1}$  let  $f_{\vec{a}}$  denote the polynomial

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Fix  $\ell \leq d + 1$ ; let  $x_1, \dots, x_\ell \in \{0, \dots, q - 1\}$  be keys, and let  $t_1, \dots, t_\ell$  denote the corresponding hash-function values.

Let  $A^\ell = \{h_{\bar{a}} \in \mathcal{H} \mid h_{\bar{a}}(x_i) = t_i \text{ for all } i \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}\}$

Then

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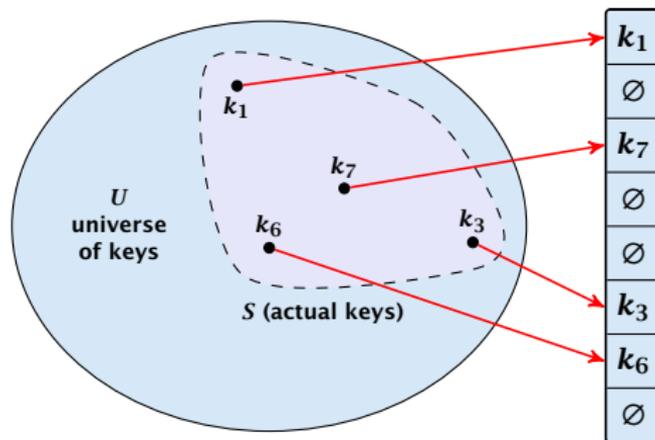
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This shows that the  $\mathcal{H}$  is  $(e, d + 1)$ -universal.

The last step followed from  $q \geq (d + 1)n$ , and  $\ell \leq d + 1$ .

# Perfect Hashing

Suppose that we **know** the set  $S$  of actual keys (no insert/no delete). Then we may want to design a **simple** hash-function that maps all these keys to different memory locations.



# Perfect Hashing

Let  $m = |S|$ . We could simply choose the hash-table size very large so that we don't get any collisions.

Using a universal hash-function the expected number of collisions is

$$E[\#\text{Collisions}] = \binom{m}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} .$$

If we choose  $n = m^2$  the expected number of collisions is strictly less than  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Can we get an upper bound on the probability of having collisions?

The probability of having 1 or more collisions can be at most  $\frac{1}{2}$  as otherwise the expectation would be larger than  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

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We can find such a hash-function by a few trials.

However, a hash-table size of  $n = m^2$  is very very high.

We construct a two-level scheme. We first use a hash-function that maps elements from  $S$  to  $m$  buckets.

Let  $m_j$  denote the number of items that are hashed to the  $j$ -th bucket. For each bucket we choose a second hash-function that maps the elements of the bucket into a table of size  $m_j^2$ . The second function can be chosen such that all elements are mapped to different locations.

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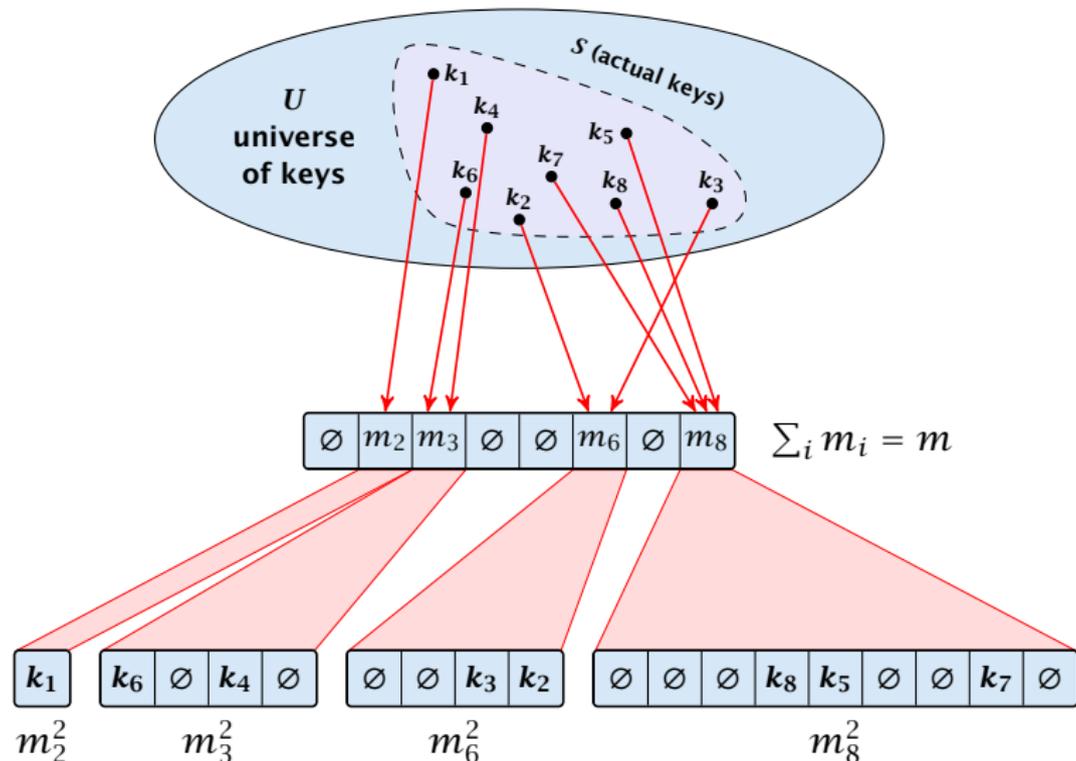
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$$= 2 \binom{m}{2} \frac{1}{m} + m = 2m - 1 .$$

# Perfect Hashing

We need only  $\mathcal{O}(m)$  time to construct a hash-function  $h$  with  $\sum_j m_j^2 = \mathcal{O}(4m)$ , because with probability at least  $1/2$  a random function from a universal family will have this property.

Then we construct a hash-table  $h_j$  for every bucket. This takes expected time  $\mathcal{O}(m_j)$  for every bucket. A random function  $h_j$  is collision-free with probability at least  $1/2$ . We need  $\mathcal{O}(m_j)$  to test this.

We only need that the hash-functions are chosen from a universal family!!!

# Cuckoo Hashing

## Goal:

Try to generate a hash-table with constant worst-case search time in a dynamic scenario.

Two hash-tables  $T_1[0, \dots, m-1]$  and  $T_2[0, \dots, m-1]$ , with hash functions  $h_1$  and  $h_2$ .

An object  $x$  is either stored at location  $T_1[h_1(x)]$  or  $T_2[h_2(x)]$ .

Insertion and deletion takes constant time if the above constraints are met.

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- ▶ Two hash-tables  $T_1[0, \dots, n - 1]$  and  $T_2[0, \dots, n - 1]$ , with hash-functions  $h_1$ , and  $h_2$ .
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# Cuckoo Hashing

Insert:



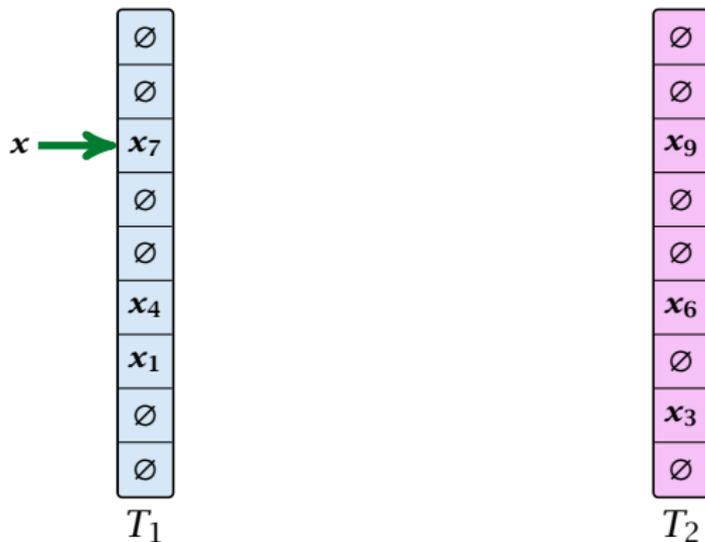
$T_1$



$T_2$

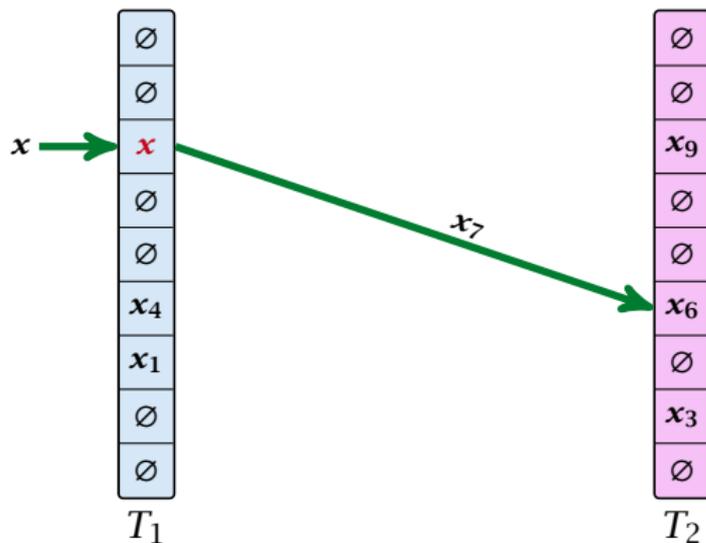
# Cuckoo Hashing

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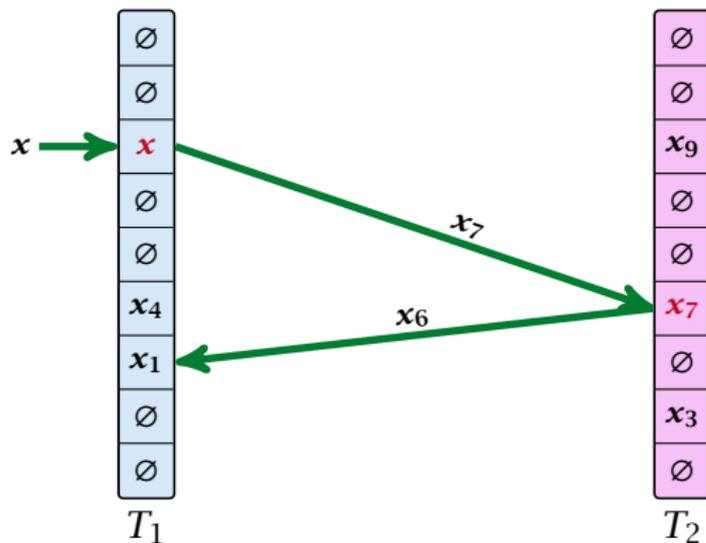
# Cuckoo Hashing

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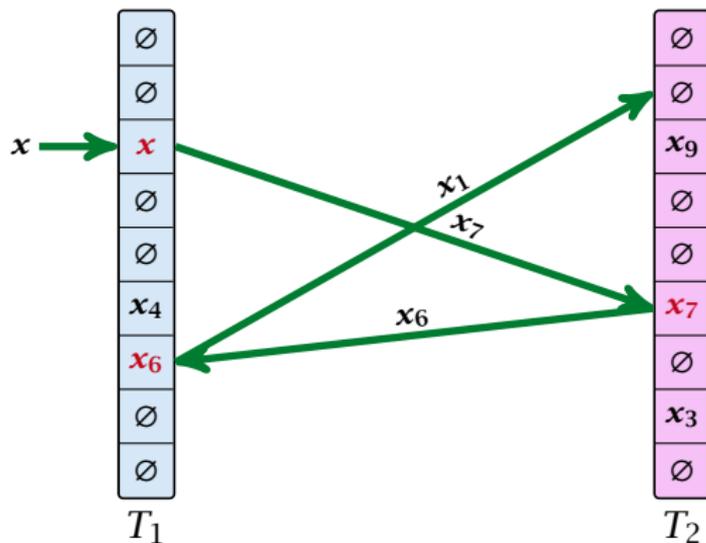
# Cuckoo Hashing

Insert:



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Insert:



## Algorithm 17 Cuckoo-Insert( $x$ )

```
1: if  $T_1[h_1(x)] = x \vee T_2[h_2(x)] = x$  then return  
2: steps  $\leftarrow 1$   
3: while steps  $\leq$  maxsteps do  
4:     exchange  $x$  and  $T_1[h_1(x)]$   
5:     if  $x = \text{null}$  then return  
6:     exchange  $x$  and  $T_2[h_2(x)]$   
7:     if  $x = \text{null}$  then return  
8:     steps  $\leftarrow$  steps + 1  
9: rehash() // change hash-functions; rehash everything  
10: Cuckoo-Insert( $x$ )
```

# Cuckoo Hashing

- ▶ We call one iteration through the while-loop a **step** of the algorithm.
- ▶ We call a sequence of iterations through the while-loop without the termination condition becoming true a **phase** of the algorithm.
- ▶ We say a phase is **successful** if it is not terminated by the maxstep-condition, but the while loop is left because  $x = \text{null}$ .

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# Cuckoo Hashing

What is the expected time for an insert-operation?

We first analyze the probability that we end-up in an infinite loop (that is then terminated after  $\text{maxsteps}$  steps).

Formally what is the probability to enter an infinite loop that touches  $s$  different keys?

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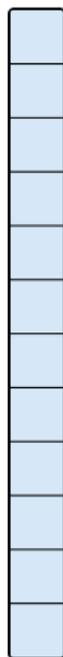
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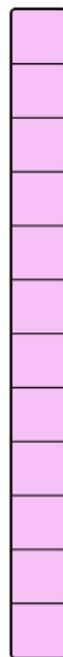
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# Cuckoo Hashing: Insert

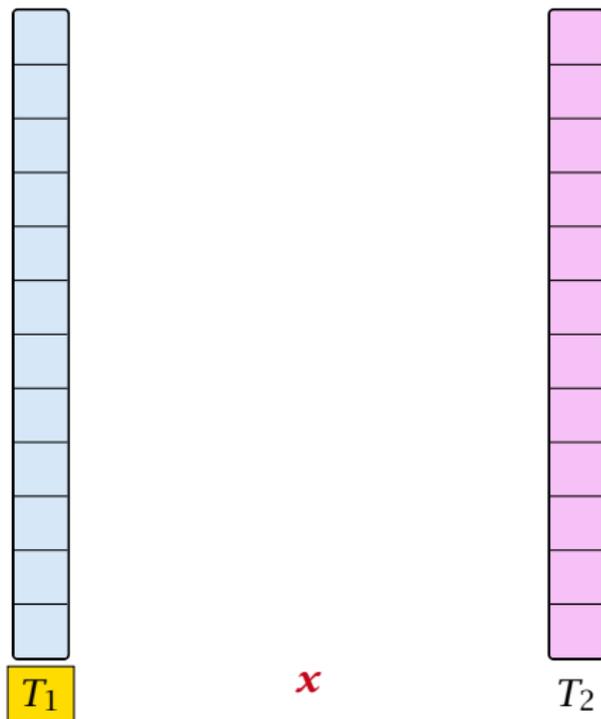


$T_1$

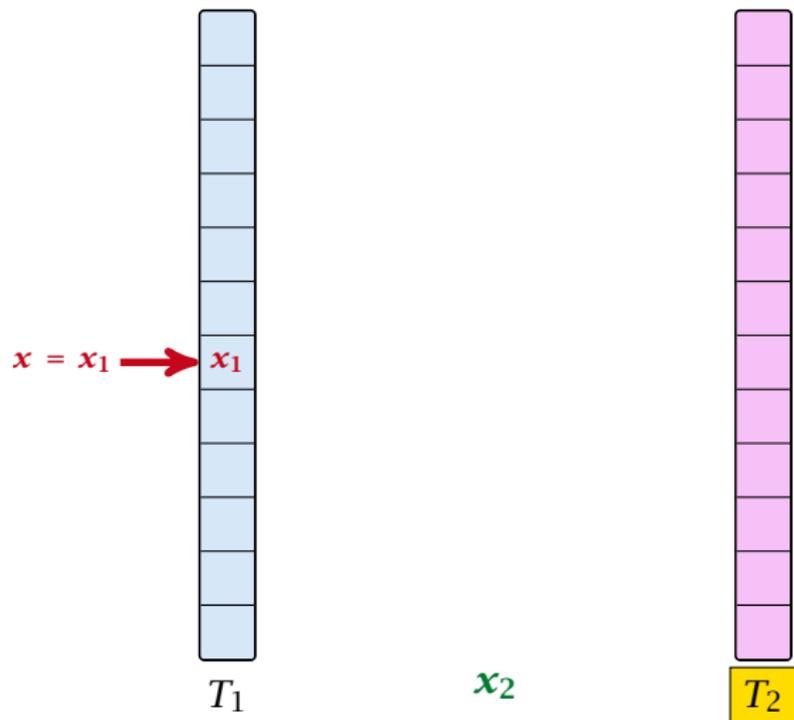


$T_2$

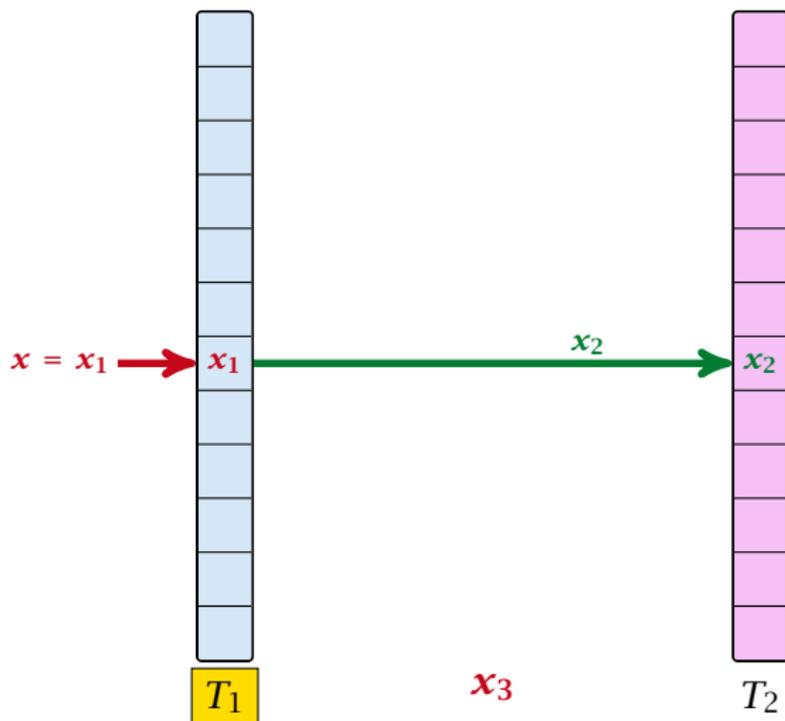
# Cuckoo Hashing: Insert



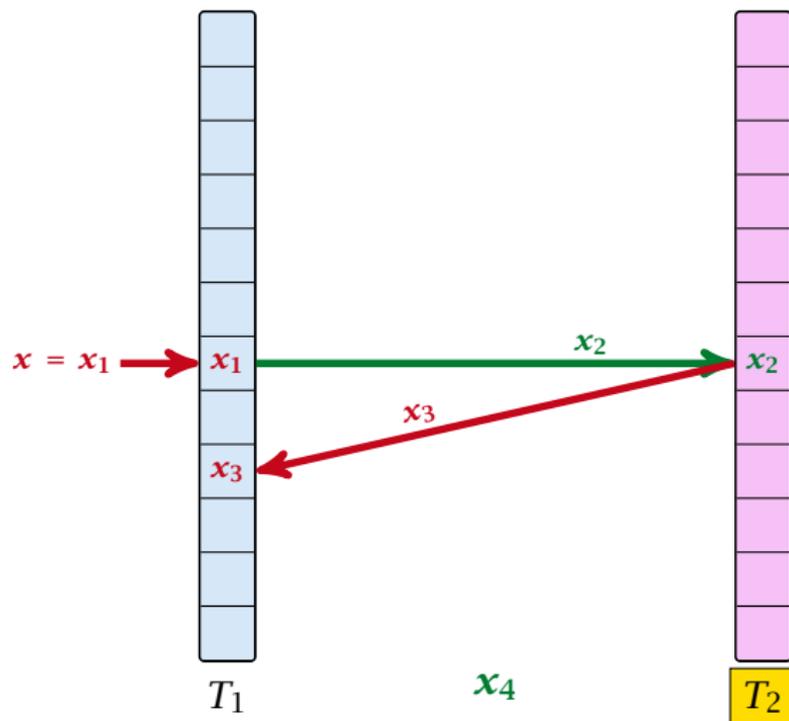
# Cuckoo Hashing: Insert



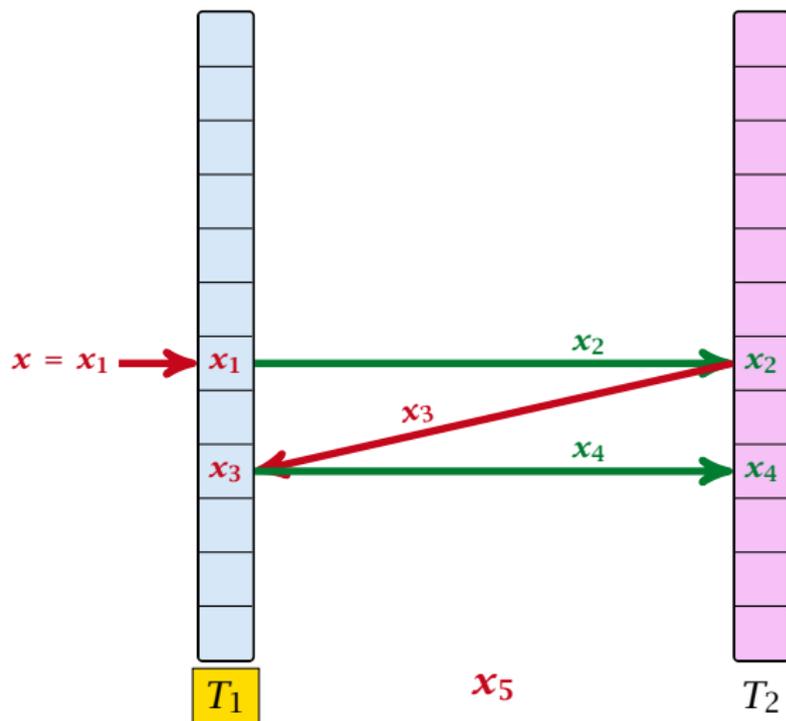
# Cuckoo Hashing: Insert



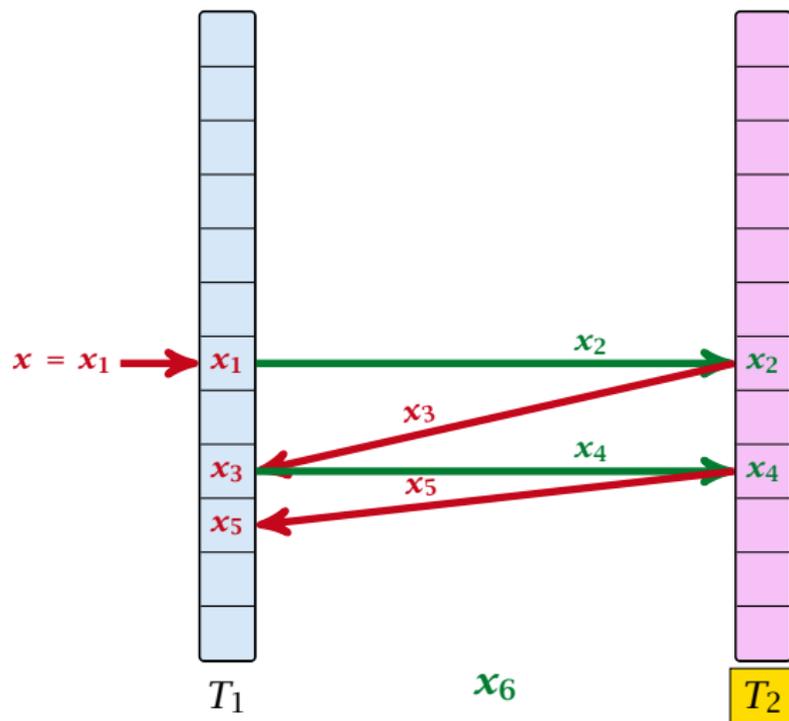
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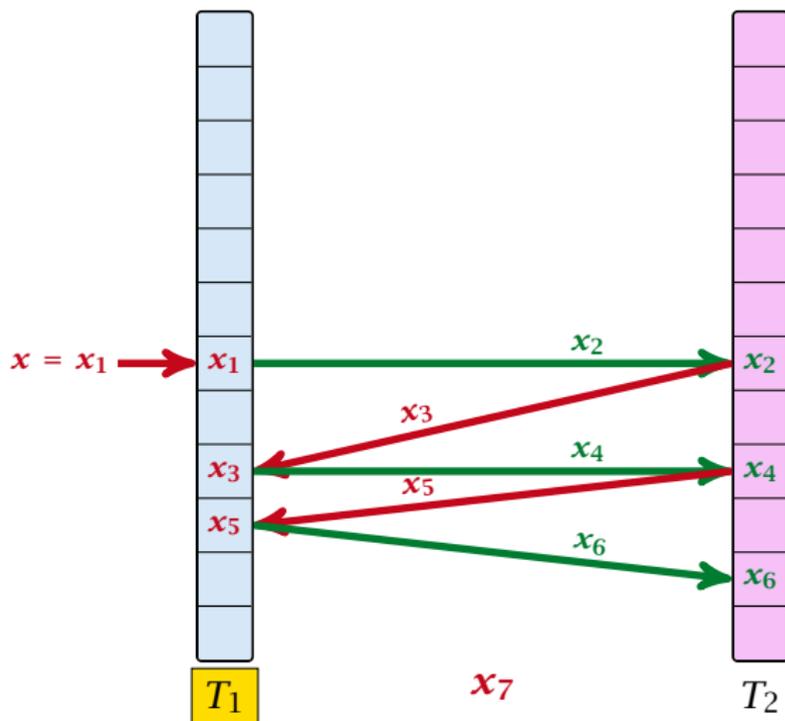
# Cuckoo Hashing: Insert



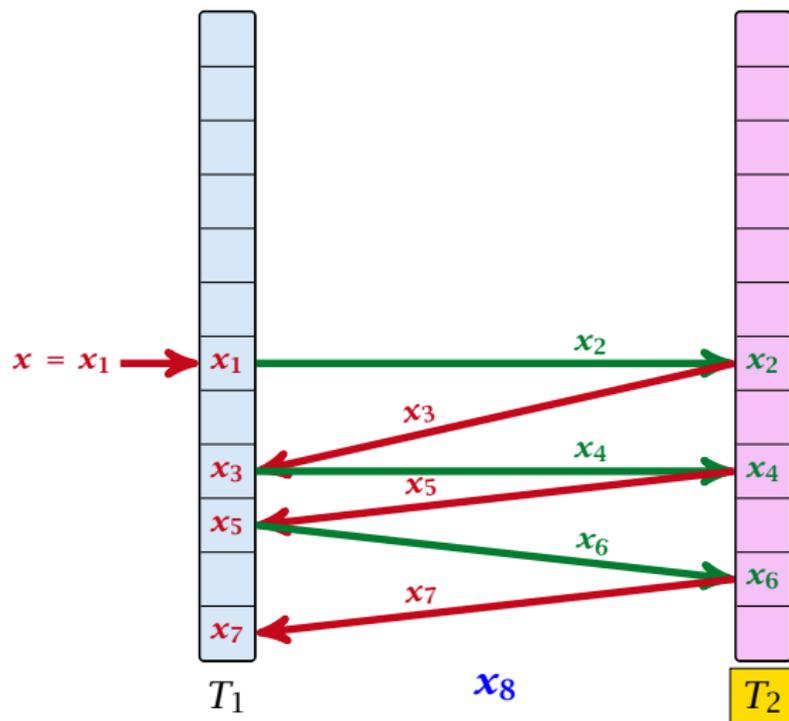
# Cuckoo Hashing: Insert



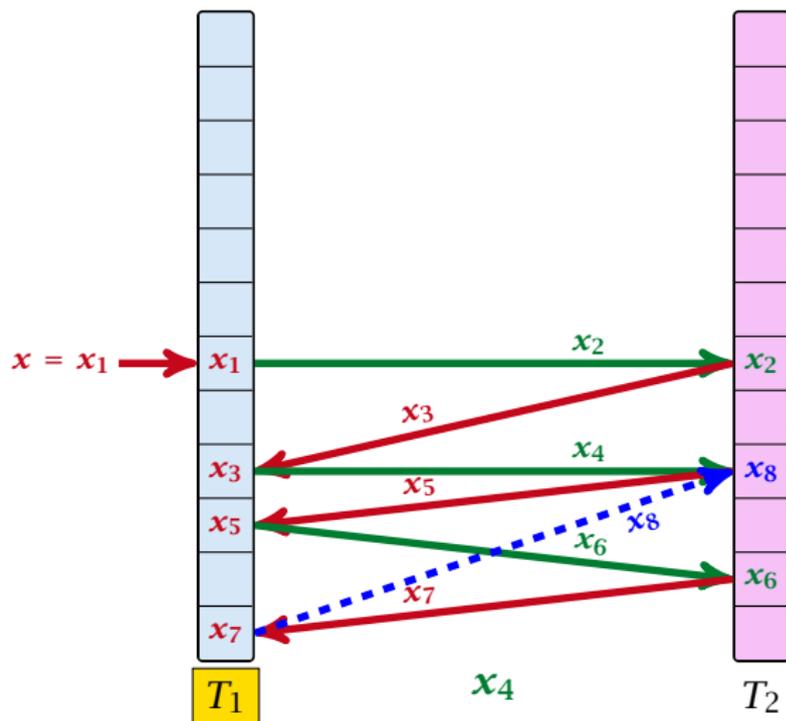
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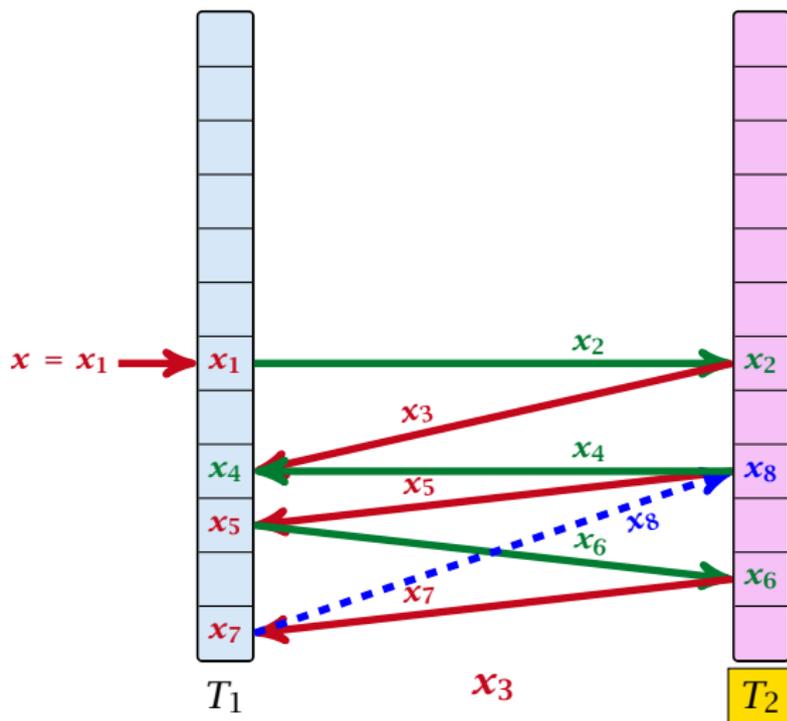
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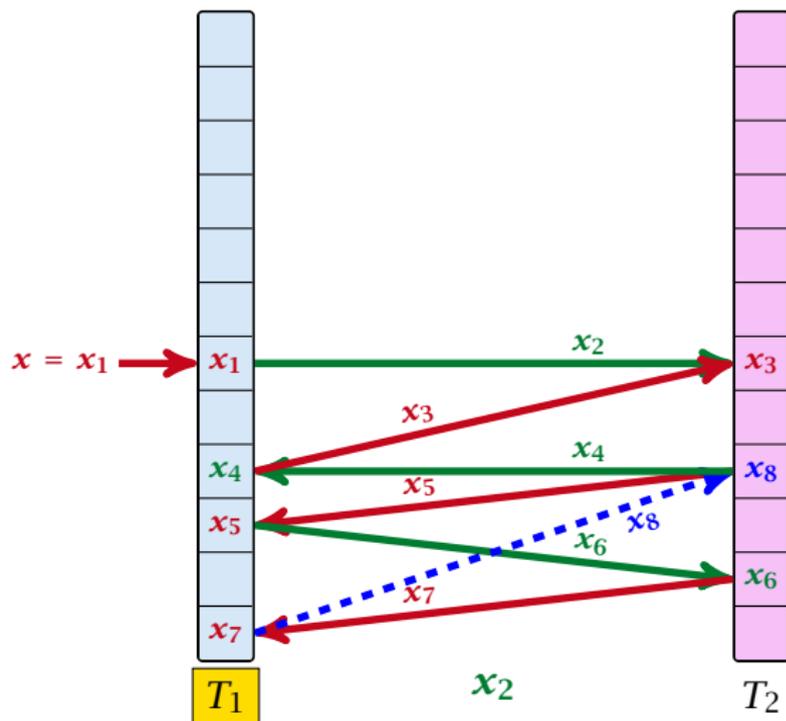
# Cuckoo Hashing: Insert



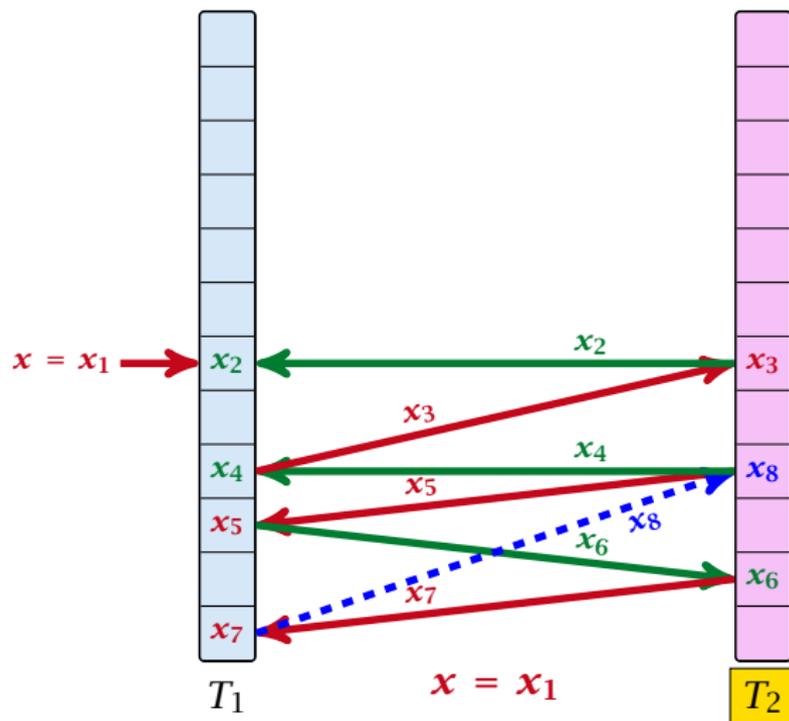
# Cuckoo Hashing: Insert



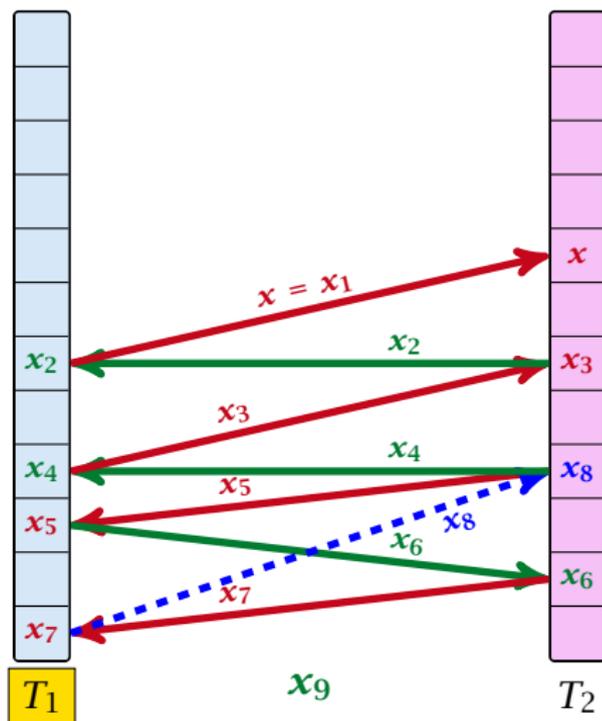
# Cuckoo Hashing: Insert



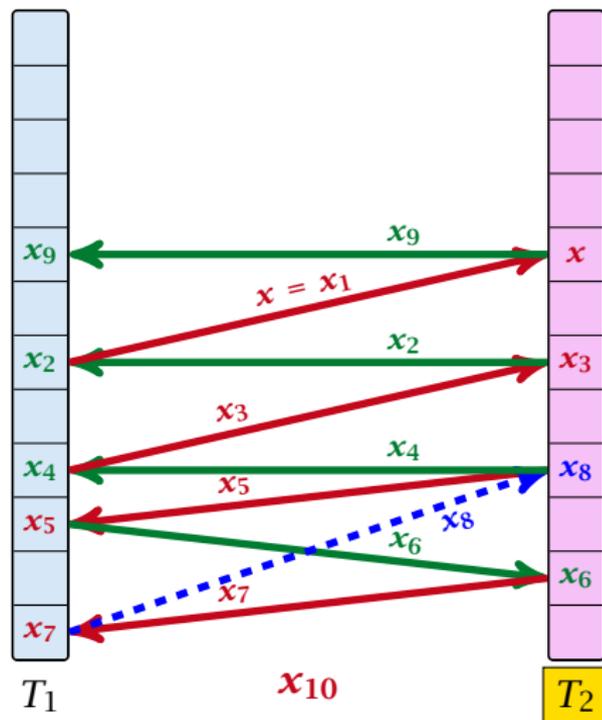
# Cuckoo Hashing: Insert



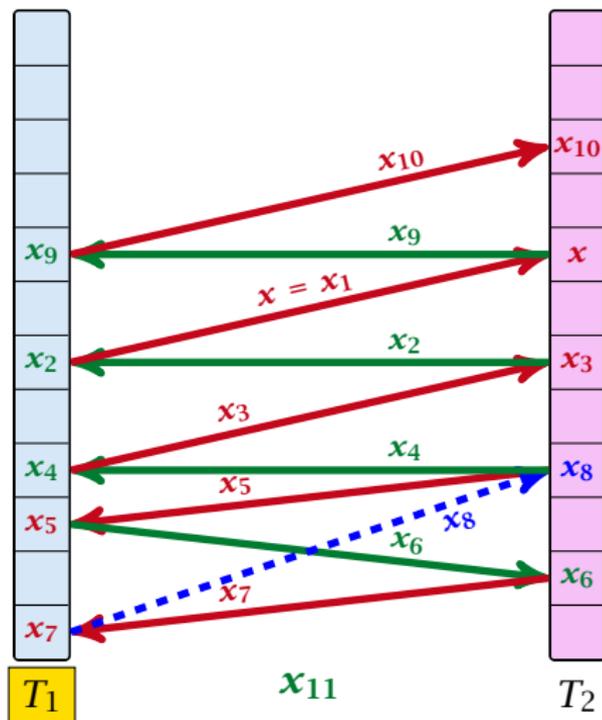
# Cuckoo Hashing: Insert



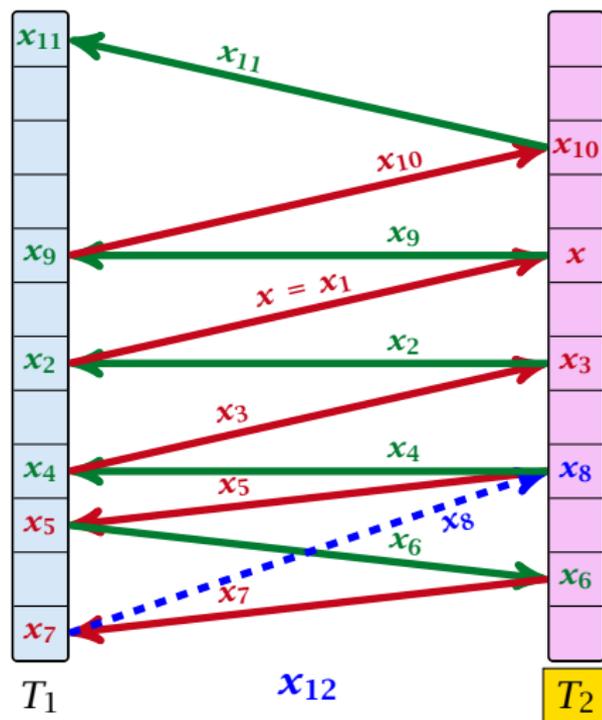
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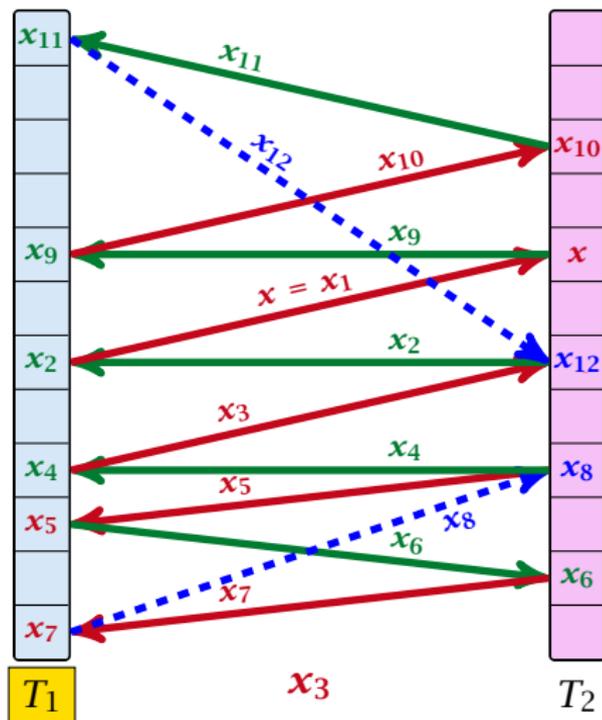
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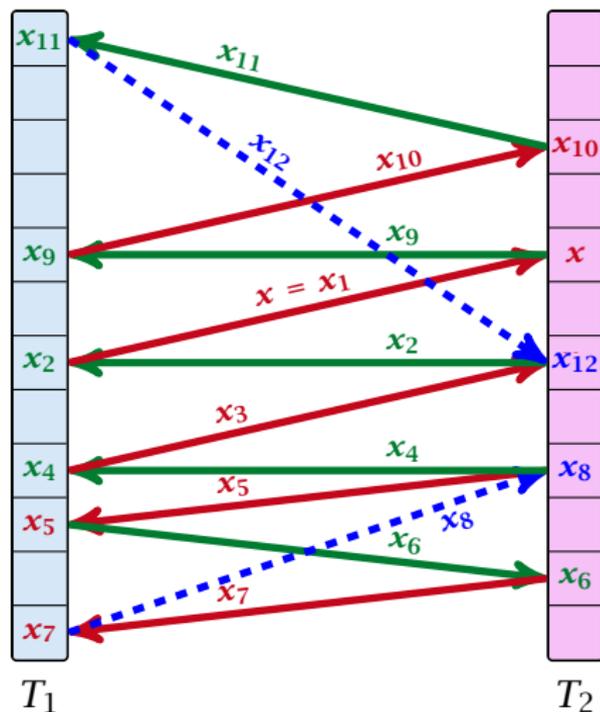
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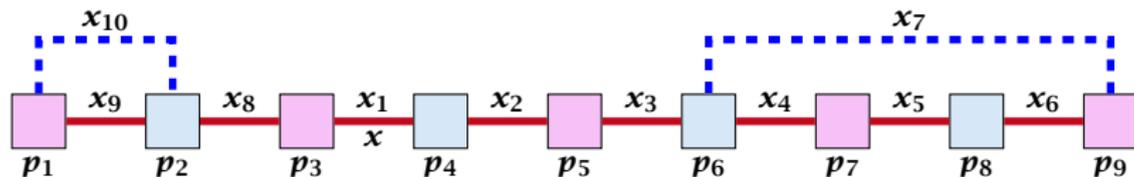
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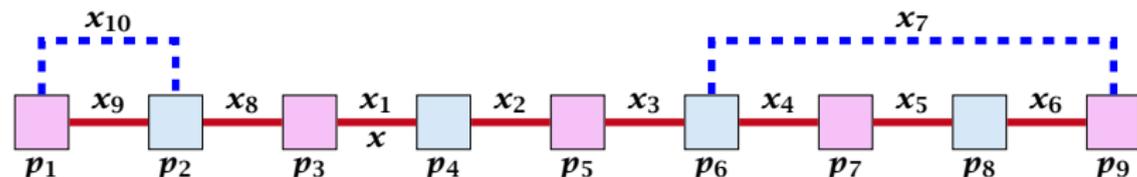


# Cuckoo Hashing



A cycle-structure of size  $s$  is defined by

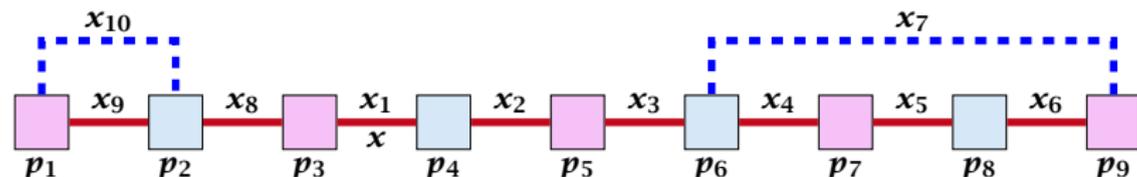
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A **cycle-structure of size  $s$**  is defined by

- ▶  $s - 1$  different cells (alternating btw. cells from  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ ).
- ▶  $s$  distinct keys  $x = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_s$ , linking the cells.
- ▶ The leftmost cell is “linked forward” to some cell on the right.
- ▶ The rightmost cell is “linked backward” to a cell on the left.
- ▶ One link represents key  $x$ ; this is where the counting starts.

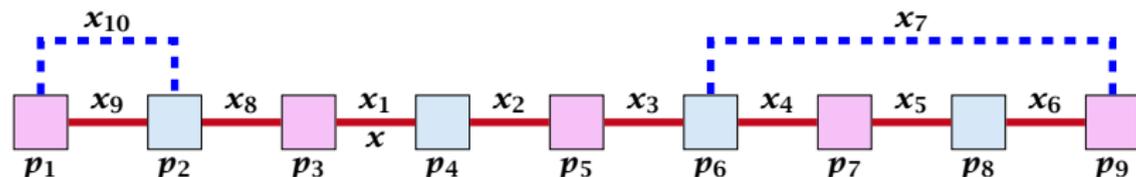
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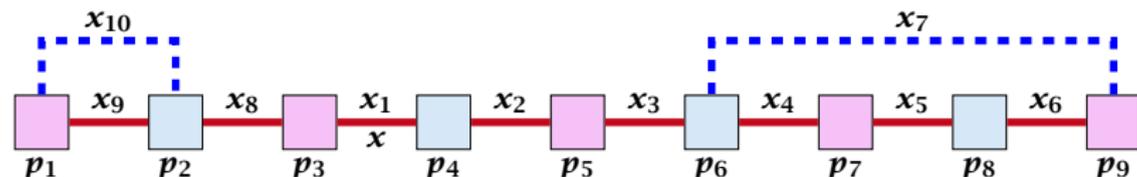
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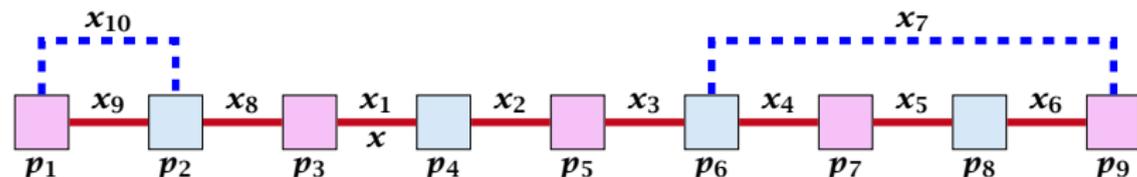
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# Cuckoo Hashing

A cycle-structure is **active** if for every key  $x_\ell$  (linking a cell  $p_i$  from  $T_1$  and a cell  $p_j$  from  $T_2$ ) we have

$$h_1(x_\ell) = p_i \quad \text{and} \quad h_2(x_\ell) = p_j$$

**Observation:**

If during a phase the insert-procedure runs into a cycle there must exist an active cycle structure of size  $s \geq 3$ .

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## Observation:

If during a phase the insert-procedure runs into a cycle there must exist an active cycle structure of size  $s \geq 3$ .

# Cuckoo Hashing

What is the probability that all keys in a cycle-structure of size  $s$  correctly map into their  $T_1$ -cell?

This probability is at most  $\frac{\mu}{n^s}$  since  $h_1$  is a  $(\mu, s)$ -independent hash-function.

What is the probability that all keys in the cycle-structure of size  $s$  correctly map into their  $T_2$ -cell?

This probability is at most  $\frac{\mu}{n^s}$  since  $h_2$  is a  $(\mu, s)$ -independent hash-function.

These events are independent.

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The probability that a given cycle-structure of size  $s$  is active is at most  $\frac{\mu^2}{n^{2s}}$ .

What is the probability that there exists an active cycle structure of size  $s$ ?

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The probability that a given cycle-structure of size  $s$  is active is at most  $\frac{\mu^2}{n^{2s}}$ .

What is the probability that **there exists** an active cycle structure of size  $s$ ?

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$$s^3 \cdot n^{s-1} \cdot m^{s-1} .$$

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- ▶ There are at most  $s^2$  possibilities where to attach the forward and backward links.
- ▶ There are at most  $s$  possibilities to choose where to place key  $x$ .
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# Cuckoo Hashing

The probability that there exists an active cycle-structure is therefore at most

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# Cuckoo Hashing

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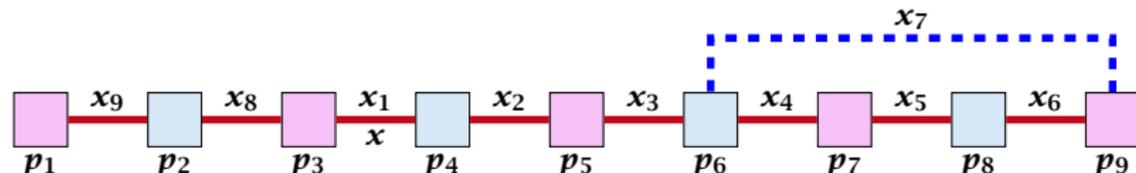
Hence,

$$\Pr[\text{cycle}] = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{m^2}\right).$$

# Cuckoo Hashing

Now, we analyze the probability that a phase is not successful without running into a closed cycle.

# Cuckoo Hashing



Sequence of visited keys:

$x = x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_3, x_2, x_1 = x, x_8, x_9, \dots$

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Consider the sequence of not necessarily distinct keys starting with  $x$  in the order that they are visited during the phase.

## Lemma 11

*If the sequence is of length  $p$  then there exists a sub-sequence of at least  $\frac{p+2}{3}$  keys starting with  $x$  of distinct keys.*

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## Proof.

Let  $i$  be the number of keys (including  $x$ ) that we see before the first repeated key. Let  $j$  denote the total number of distinct keys.

The sequence is of the form:

$$x = x_1 \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow x_i \rightarrow x_r \rightarrow x_{r-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow x_{i+1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow x_j$$

As  $r \leq i - 1$  the length  $p$  of the sequence is

$$p = i + r + (j - i) \leq i + j - 1 .$$

Either sub-sequence  $x_1 \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow x_i$  or sub-sequence  $x_1 \rightarrow x_{i+1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow x_j$  has at least  $\frac{p+2}{3}$  elements. □

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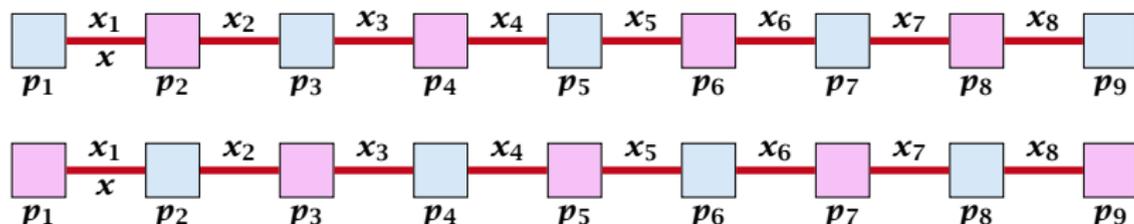
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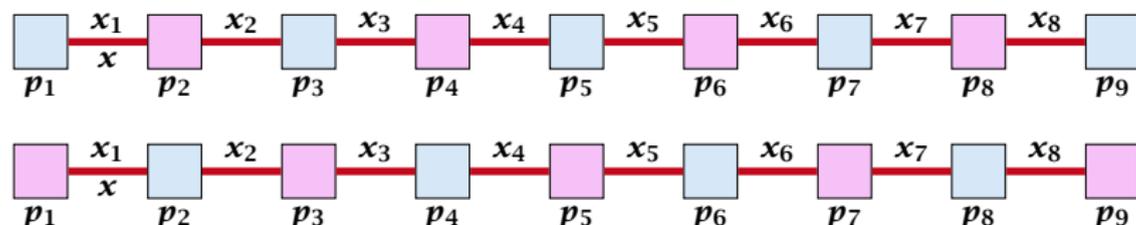
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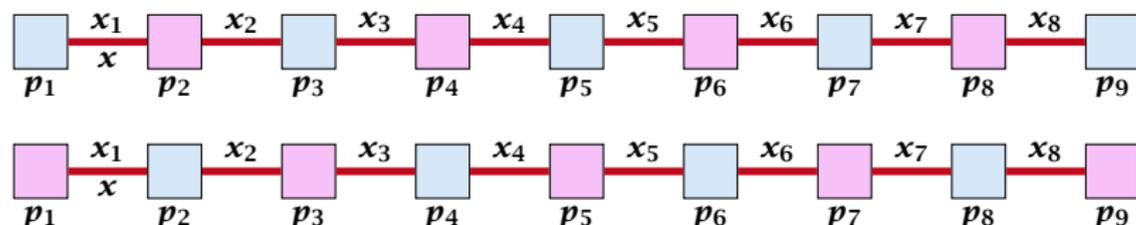
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- ▶  $s + 1$  different cells (alternating btw. cells from  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ ).
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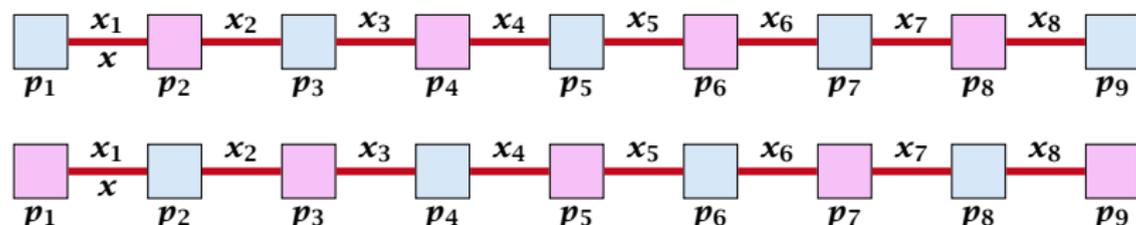
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A path-structure is **active** if for every key  $x_\ell$  (linking a cell  $p_i$  from  $T_1$  and a cell  $p_j$  from  $T_2$ ) we have

$$h_1(x_\ell) = p_i \quad \text{and} \quad h_2(x_\ell) = p_j$$

## Observation:

If a phase takes at least  $t$  steps without running into a cycle there must exist an active path-structure of size  $(2t + 2)/3$ .

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This gives  $\text{maxsteps} = \Theta(\log m)$ .

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So far we estimated

$$\Pr[\text{cycle}] \leq \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{m^2}\right)$$

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for a suitable constant  $c > 0$ .

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A phase that is not successful induces cost  $\mathcal{O}(m)$  for doing a complete rehash (this dominates the cost for the steps in the phase).

The probability that a phase is not successful is  $p = \mathcal{O}(1/m^2)$  (probability  $\mathcal{O}(1/m^2)$  of running into a cycle and probability  $\mathcal{O}(1/m^2)$  of reaching maxsteps without running into a cycle).

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Since  $\text{maxsteps}$  is  $\Theta(\log m)$  the largest size of a path-structure or cycle-structure contains just  $\Theta(\log m)$  different keys.

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How do we make sure that  $n \geq (1 + \epsilon)m$ ?

- ▶ Let  $\alpha := 1/(1 + \epsilon)$ .
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- ▶ Let  $\alpha := 1/(1 + \epsilon)$ .
- ▶ Keep track of the number of elements in the table. When  $m \geq \alpha n$  we double  $n$  and do a complete re-hash (**table-expand**).
- ▶ Whenever  $m$  drops below  $\alpha n/4$  we divide  $n$  by 2 and do a rehash (**table-shrink**).
- ▶ Note that right after a change in table-size we have  $m = \alpha n/2$ . In order for a table-expand to occur at least  $\alpha n/2$  insertions are required. Similar, for a table-shrink at least  $\alpha n/4$  deletions must occur.
- ▶ Therefore we can amortize the rehash cost after a change in table-size against the cost for insertions and deletions.

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## Lemma 12

*Cuckoo Hashing has an expected constant insert-time and a worst-case constant search-time.*

Note that the above lemma only holds if the fill-factor (number of keys/total number of hash-table slots) is at most  $\frac{1}{2(1+c)}$ .

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