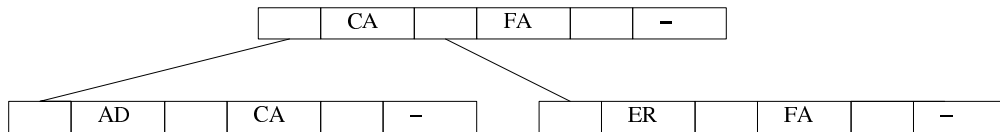


Question 1 - A

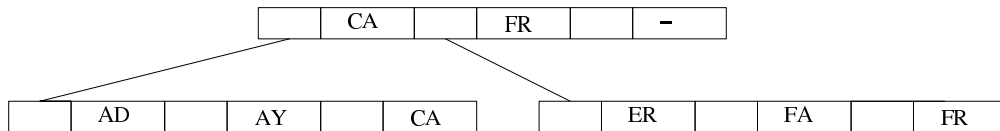
Insert AD, CA, ER:



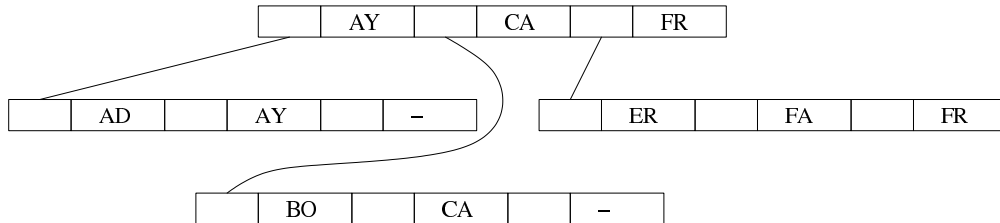
Insert FA:



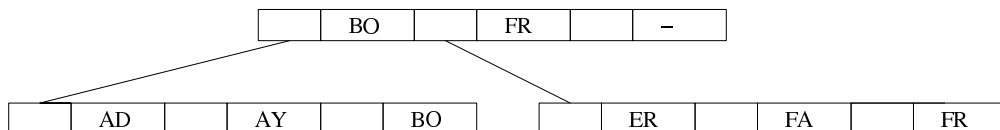
Insert FR, AY:



Insert BO:



Delete CA (use merging):

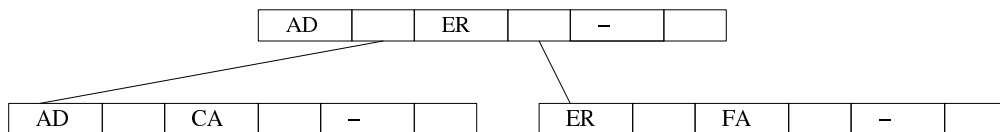


Question 1 - B

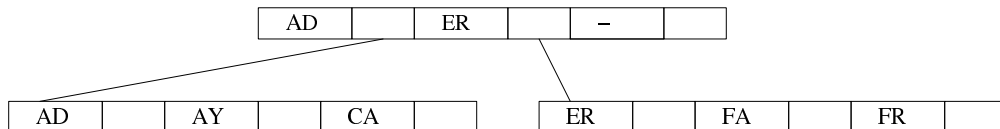
Insert AD, CA, ER:



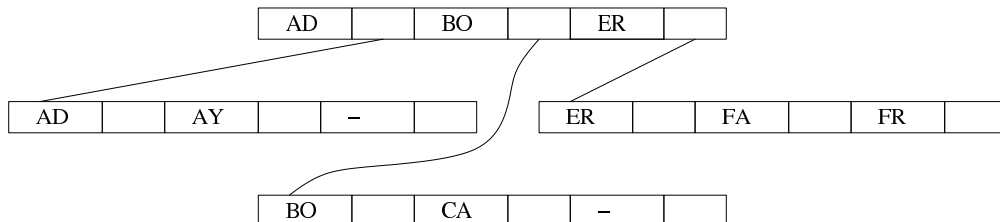
Insert FA:



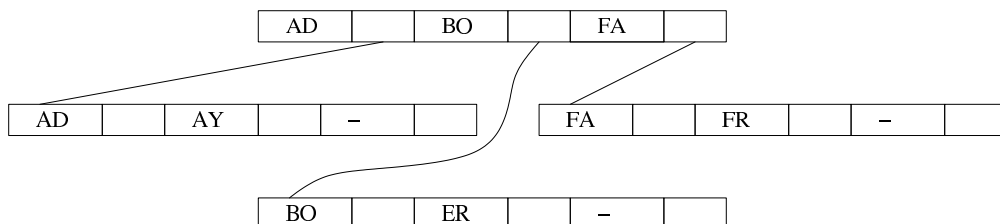
Insert FR, AY:



Insert BO:

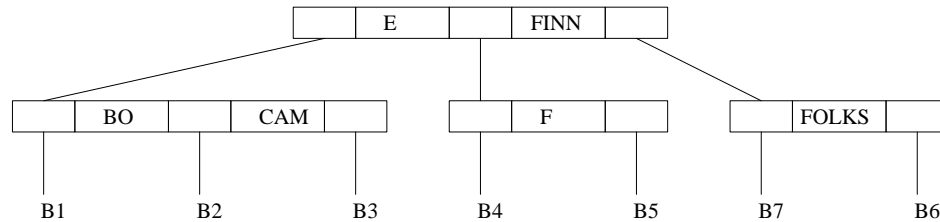


Delete CA (use redistribution):



Question 2

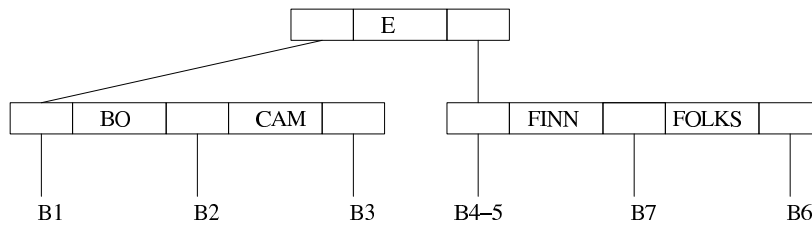
A) As follows:



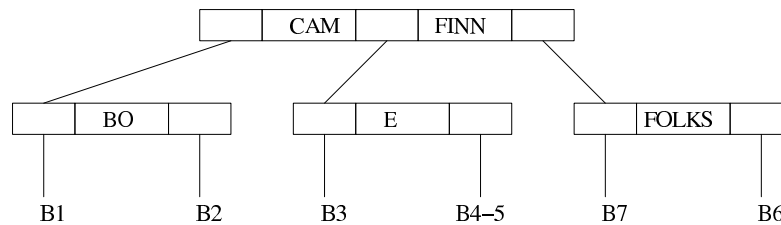
Note: If “invisible” keys are shown, they are: A, A, E, FINN (root, left child, middle child, right child)

B) There are two possible solutions:

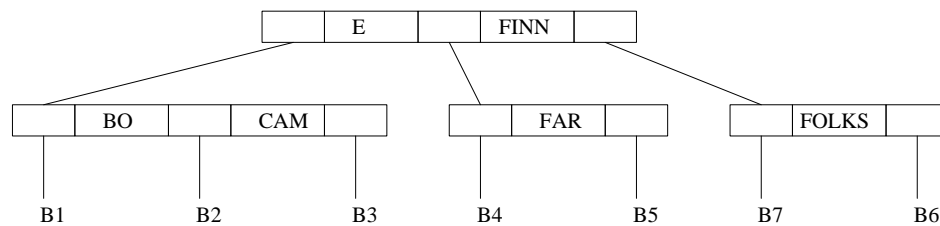
B1) Merging



B2) Redistribution



C) As follows:



Question 3

$$N = 10,000 \quad r = 8,000$$

Let $p(x)$ be the probability that an address in the table “receives” exactly x records. Using the formula

$$p(x) \cong \frac{(r/N)^x e^{-r/N}}{x!}$$

we get (numbers rounded to 4 places after the decimal)

$p(0)$	$p(1)$	$p(2)$	$p(3)$	$p(4)$	$p(5)$	$p(6)$	$p(7)$
0.4493	0.3595	0.1438	0.0383	0.0077	0.0012	0.0002	0.0000

A) Packing density = $\frac{r}{N} = \frac{8,000}{10,000} = 0.8 = 80\%$

B) $N \times p(0) = 4,493$

C) $N \times p(1) = 3,595$

D) $N \times (p(2) + p(3) + p(4) + \dots)$
 $= N \times (1 - p(0) - p(1))$
 $= 10,000 - 0.1912$
 $= 1,912$

E) Solution 1:

$$\begin{aligned} & N \times (p(2) + 2p(3) + 3p(4) + 4p(5) + \dots) \\ & \cong 10,000(0.1438 + 2 \times 0.0383 + 3 \times 0.0077 + 4 \times 0.0012 + 5 \times 0.0002) \\ & = 2,493 \end{aligned}$$

Solution 2 (Alternative formula):

$$\begin{aligned} & r - N(p(1) + p(2) + p(3) + \dots) \\ & = r - N(1 - p(0)) \\ & = 8,000 - 10,000(0.5507) \\ & = 2,493 \end{aligned}$$

F)

$$\frac{\text{number of overflow records}}{\text{number of records}} = \frac{2,493}{8,000} \cong 0.31 = 31\%$$

Question 4

A) $\text{Hash}(\text{'PAL'}) = (2 \times 80 + 65 + 3 \times 76) \bmod 6$
 $= 453 \bmod 6 = 3$

$\text{Hash}(\text{'LAP'}) = (2 \times 76 + 65 + 3 \times 80) \bmod 6$
 $= 457 \bmod 6 = 1$

B) As follows:

0	SET
1	LAV
2	PET
3	VAL
4	PAT
5	MAP

C) As follows:

Key	Home Address	Search Length
VAL	3	1
LAV	1	1
MAP	5	1
PAT	3	2
PET	1	2
SET	1	6

Average search length = $\frac{1+1+1+2+2+6}{6} = \frac{13}{6} \cong 2.17$

Question 5

A) As follows:

0	CAT	-1
1	PET	2
2	SET	-1
3	PAT	4
4	SAT	0
5	MAP	-1

B) As follows:

Key	Home Address	Search Length
MAP	5	1
PAT	3	1
PET	1	1
SET	1	2
SAT	3	2
CAT	3	3

$$\text{Average search length} = \frac{1+1+1+2+2+3}{6} = \frac{11}{6} \approx 1.67$$

C) As follows:

Hashed File

0		
1	PET	0
2		
3	PAT	1
4		
5	MAP	-1

Overflow Area

0	SET	-1
1	SAT	2
2	CAT	-1