

# CS 351 DATA ORGANIZATION & MANAGEMENT

FALL 2011

## QUIZ 4/ SECTION-1

(Date given: November 24, 2011)

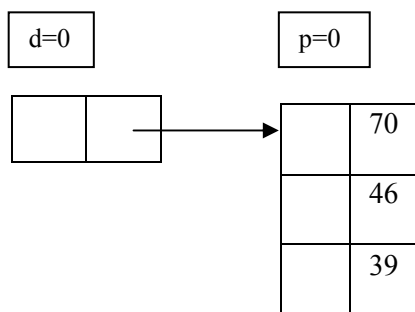
Consider extendible hashing with  $bkfr = 3$

| Key | $\text{Mod}(\text{key}, 32)$ | Binary Pseudo key |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 70  | 6                            | 00110             |
| 46  | 14                           | 01110             |
| 39  | 7                            | 00111             |
| 24  | 24                           | 11000             |
| 34  | 2                            | 00010             |

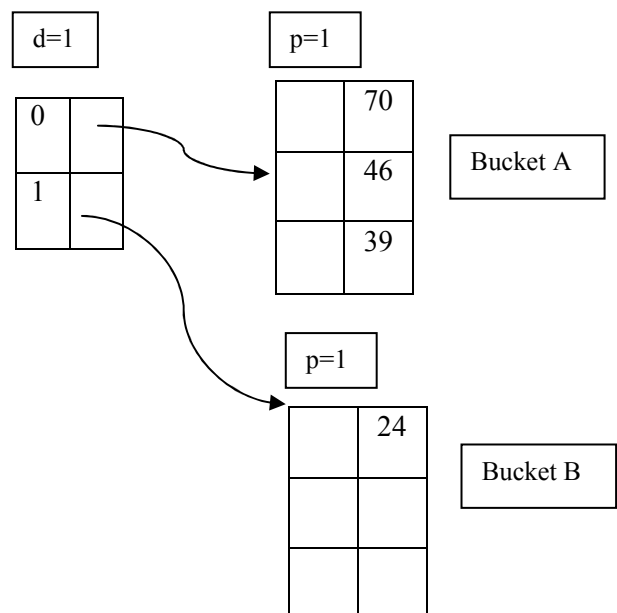
### Rules:

- If a bucket whose local depth is equal to the global depth is split, the directory must be doubled.
- Whenever a bucket is split, increment the local depth of the split bucket and its split image by 1.

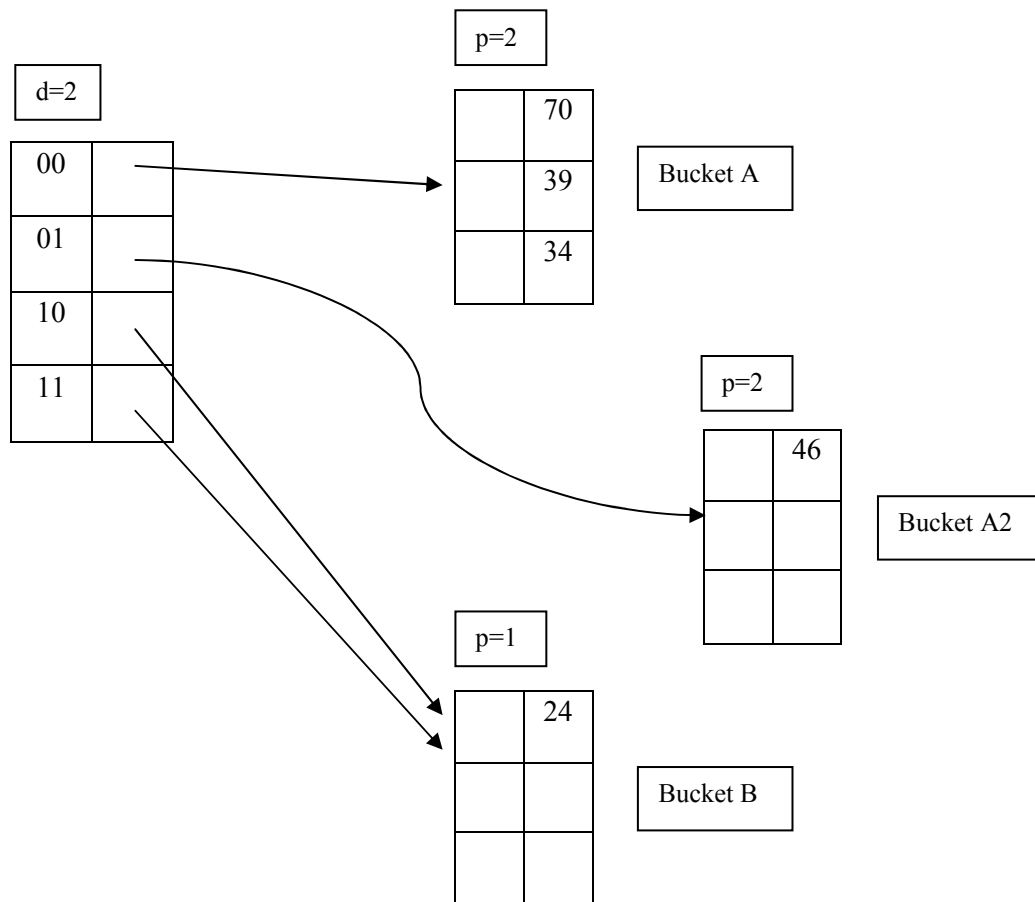
Add 70, 46, 39



Add 24



Add 34



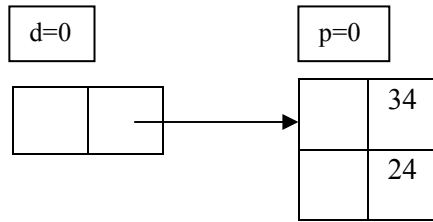
## QUIZ 4/ SECTION-2

*(Date given: November 30, 2011)*

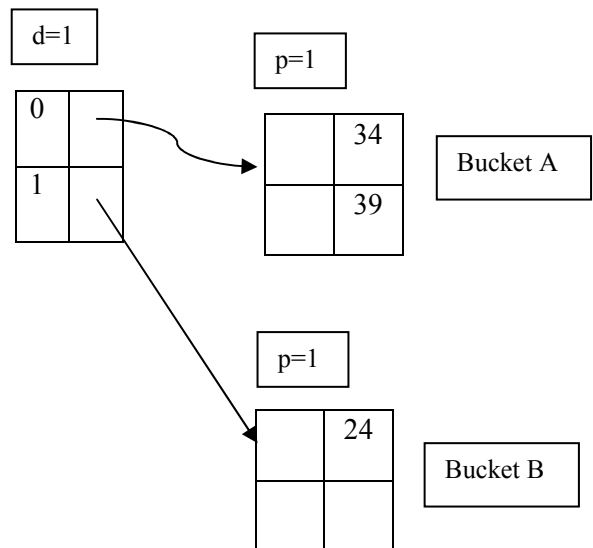
Consider extendible hashing with  $bkfr = 2$

| Key | Mod(key, 32) | Binary Pseudo key |
|-----|--------------|-------------------|
| 34  | 2            | 00010             |
| 24  | 24           | 11000             |
| 39  | 7            | 00111             |
| 46  | 14           | 01110             |
| 70  | 6            | 00110             |

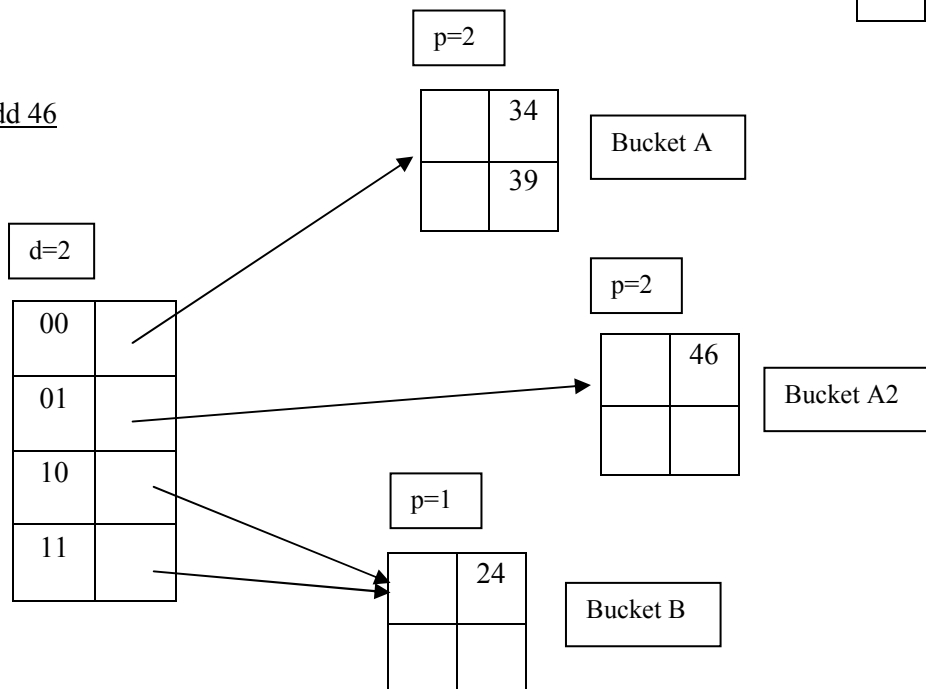
Add 34, 24



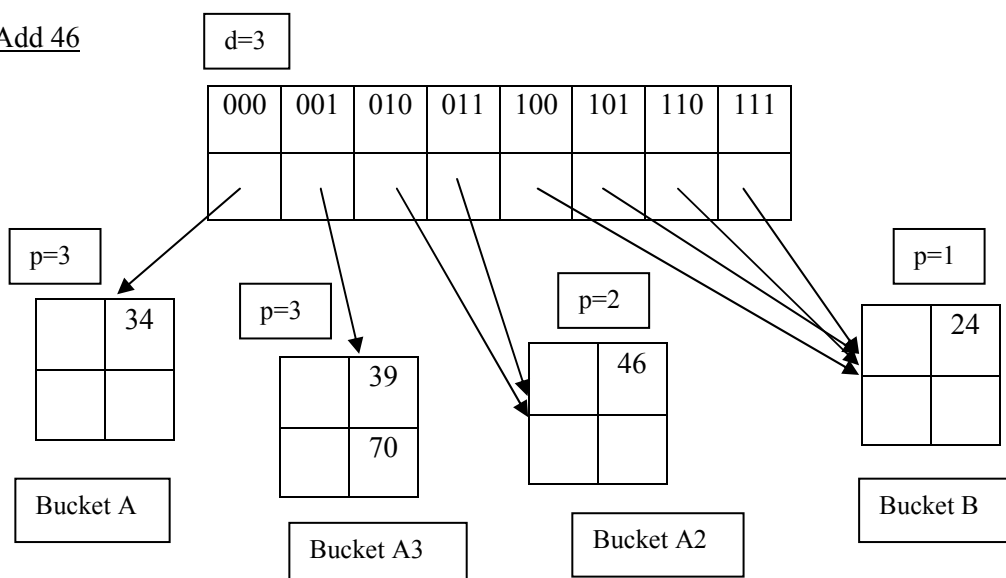
Add 39



Add 46



Add 46



## QUIZ 4/ SECTION-3

*(Date given: November 23, 2011)*

### 1- Linear Hashing

$$n = 8$$

- What is  $b_v$  and  $h$ ?
- What is the number of pages at level  $h$ ? Also give the page numbers.
- What is the number of pages at level  $h + 1$ ? Also give the page numbers.

**Solution:**

$$h = \lfloor \lg n \rfloor = \lfloor \lg 8 \rfloor = \lfloor \lg 2^3 \rfloor = 3$$

$$b_v = n - 2^h = 8 - 2^3 = 0$$

The last page at level  $h$  is 7 ( $2^3 - 1 = 7$ )

$\Rightarrow$  Therefore, there are 8 pages at level  $h$  (i.e., pages between 000 and 111)

The number of pages at level  $h + 1$  is calculated as follows:

$$f(b_v) = 2 * b_v = 2 * 0 = 0$$

(or, 8 (total num.pages) – 8 (num.pages at level  $h$ ) = 0 (num.pages at level  $h+1$ ))

The number of pages at level  $h+1$  is 0.

### 2- Linear Hashing

$$n = 21$$

- What is  $b_v$  and  $h$ ?
- What is the number of pages at level  $h$ ? Also give the page numbers.
- What is the number of pages at level  $h + 1$ ? Also give the page numbers.

**Solution:**

$$h = \lfloor \lg n \rfloor = \lfloor \lg 21 \rfloor = \lfloor \lg 2^{4.39} \rfloor = 4$$

$$b_v = n - 2^h = 21 - 2^4 = 5$$

The last page at level  $h \Rightarrow 2^4 - 1 = 15$

$\Rightarrow$  Therefore, there are 11 pages at level  $h$  (i.e., pages between page 5 and page 15)

The number of pages at level  $h + 1$  is calculated as follows:

$$f(b_v) = 2 * b_v = 2 * 5 = 10 \text{ (or as another way, you can calculate as } 21 - 11 = 10 \text{).}$$

Page numbers at level  $h+1$  are between 00000-00100, and 10000-10100.

3- Consider linear hashing with  $bkfr = 2$  and  $lf = 1/2$

Initially, we have 2 buckets and  $h = 1$

Add the following records: 25, 28, 5, 17, 34

25     011001

28     011100

5       000101

17     010001

34     100010

**Solution:**

At each time after reaching the target load factor, insert  $(Lf * Bkfr)$  record(s) and update the file.

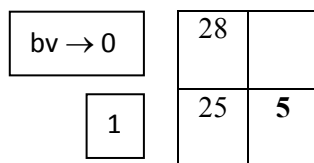
Target Load Factor =  $1/2$

$Bkfr = 2$

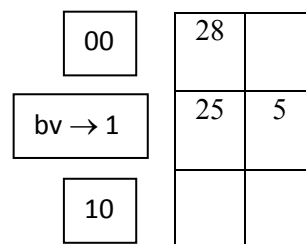
$Lf * Bkfr = 1/2 * 2 = 1$

Add 1 record and update the file

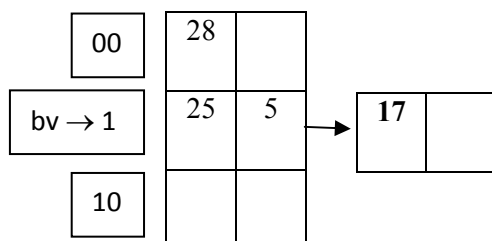
Add 5



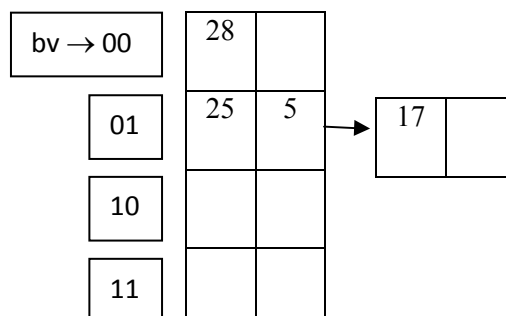
Update:



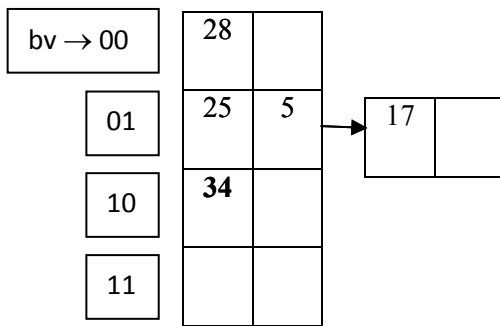
Add 17



Update:



Add 34



Update:

