

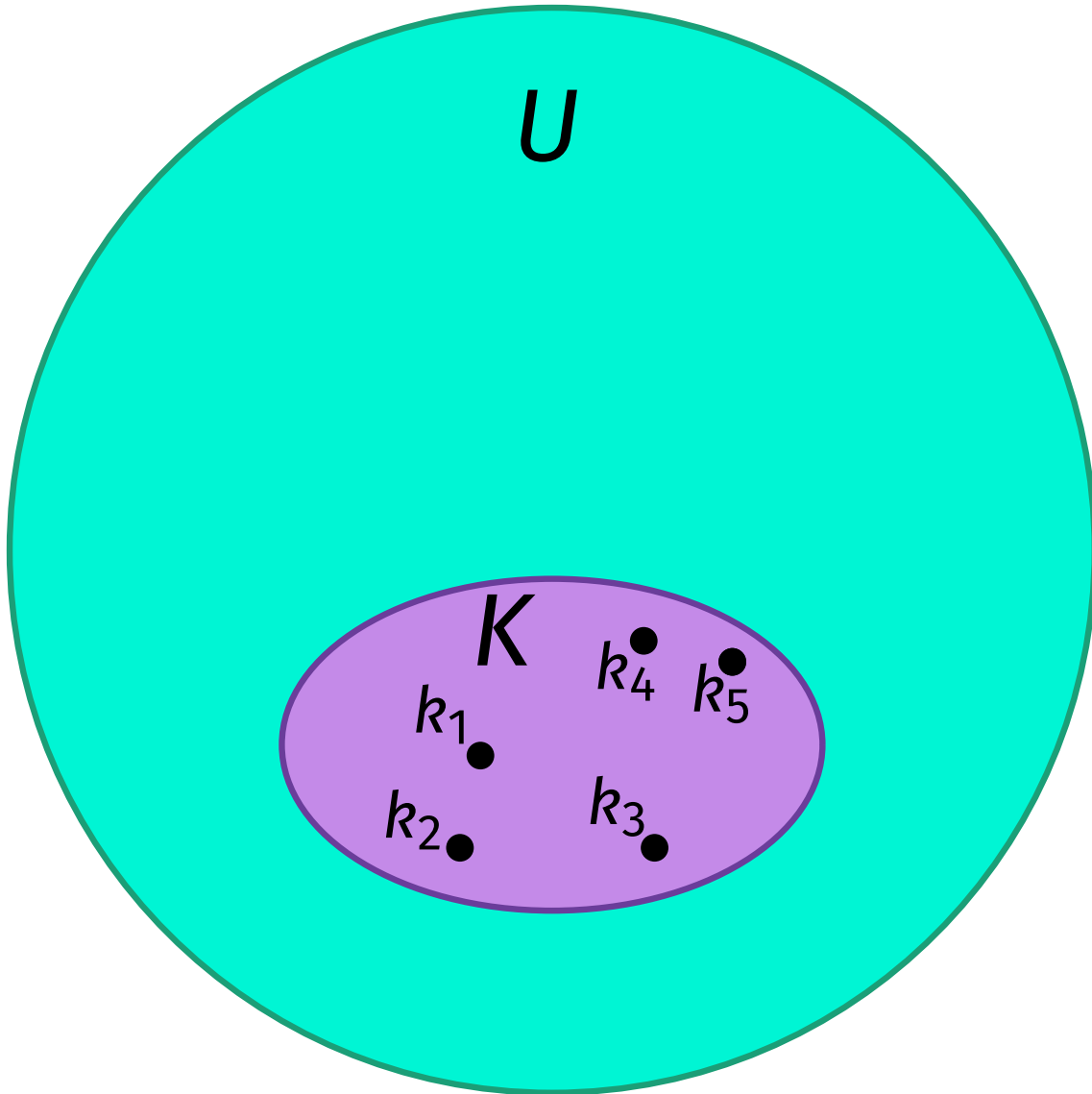
Wie man eine HashMap baut

Tim Hegemann

Offenes Kolloquium am 5. Juni 2024

Recap: Hash Tables

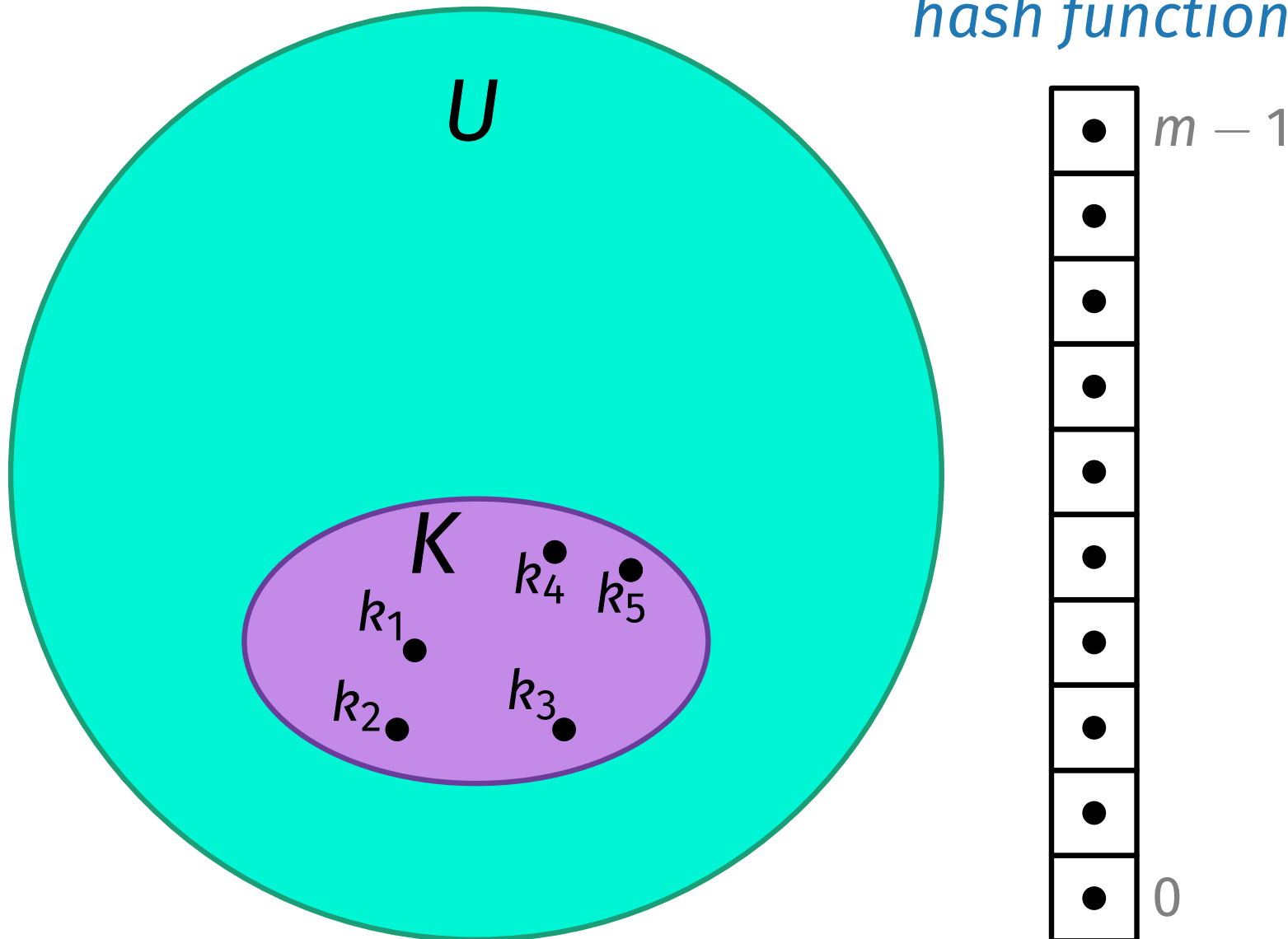
Assumption: large universe U (that means $|U| \gg |K|$)



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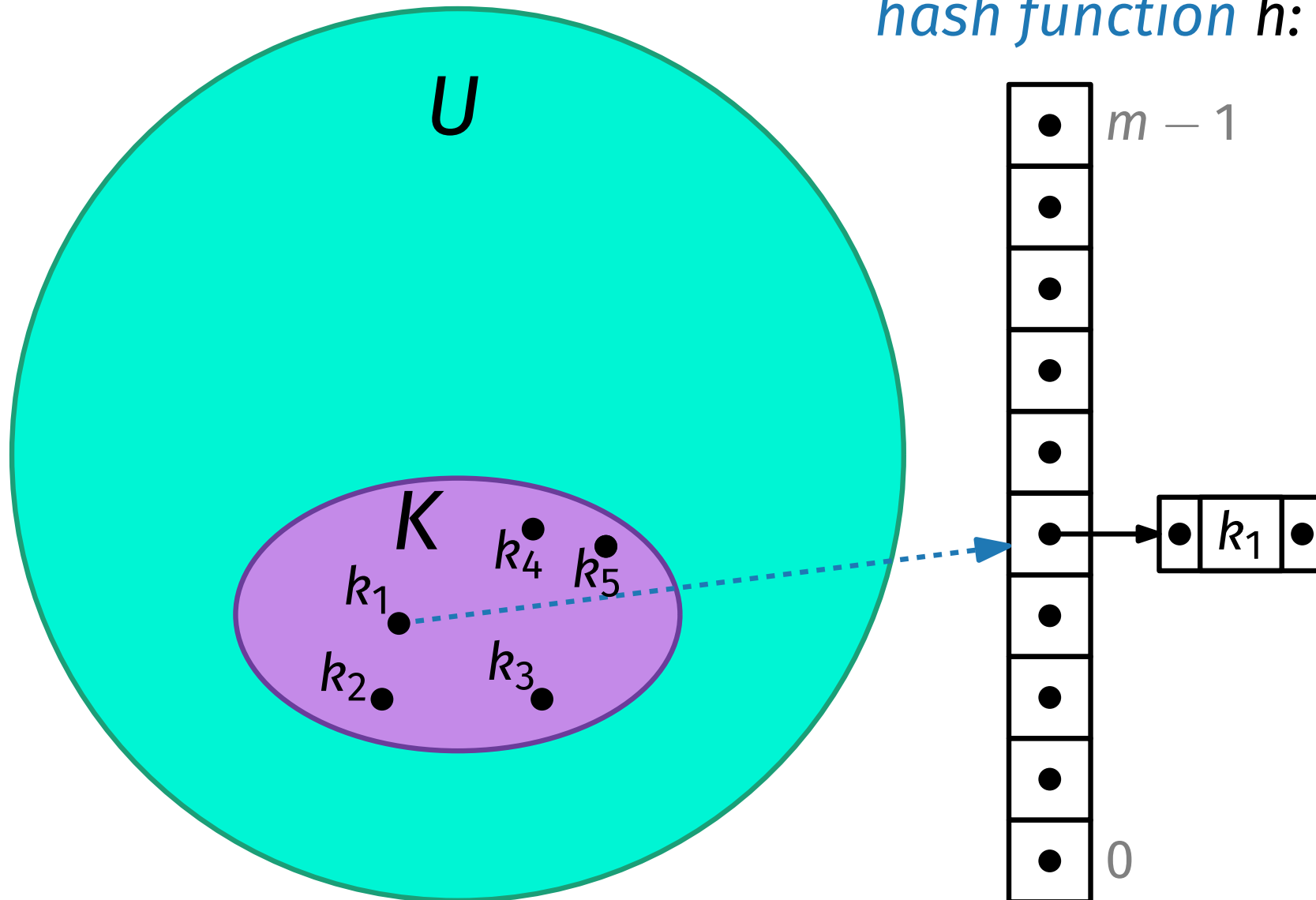
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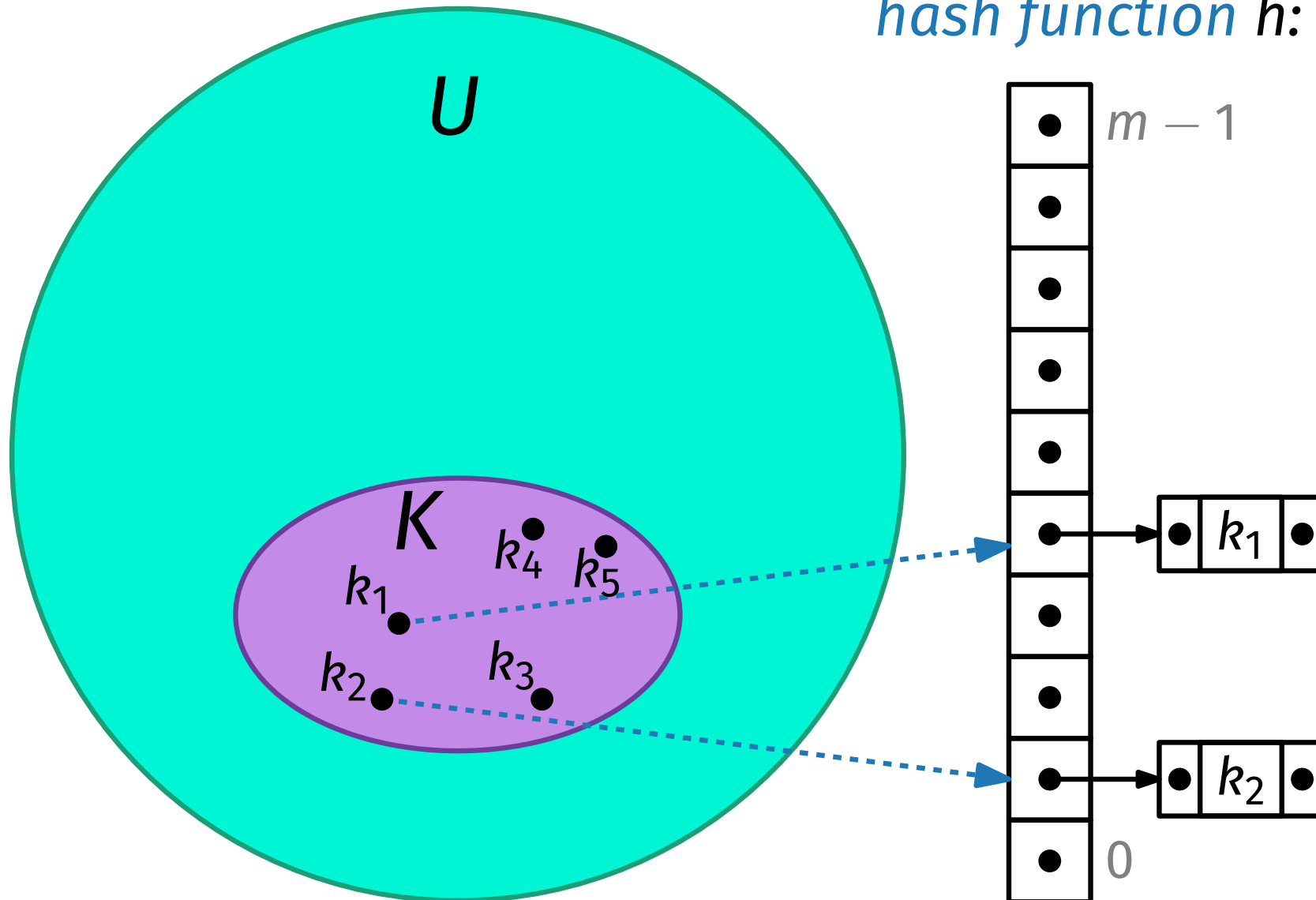
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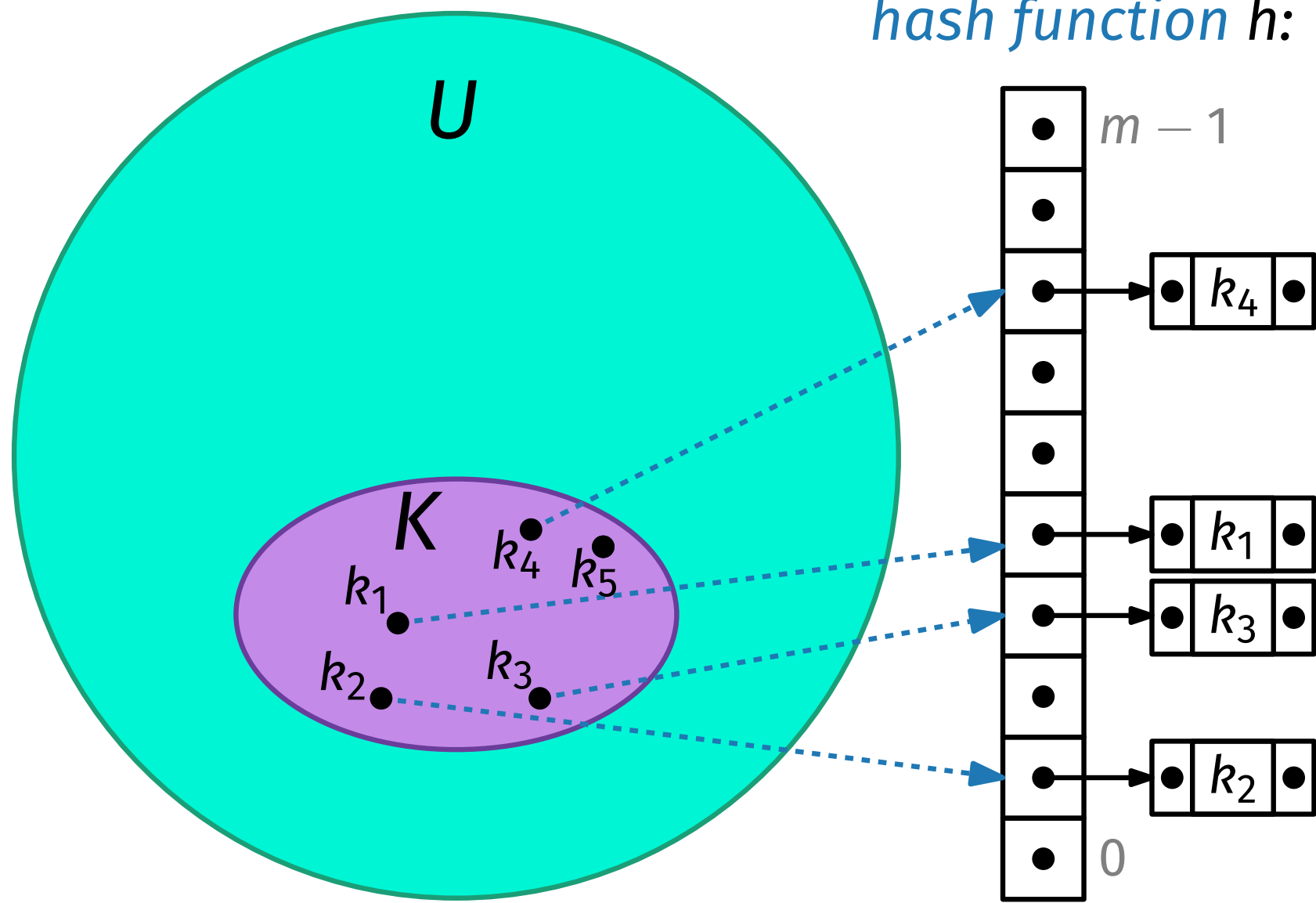
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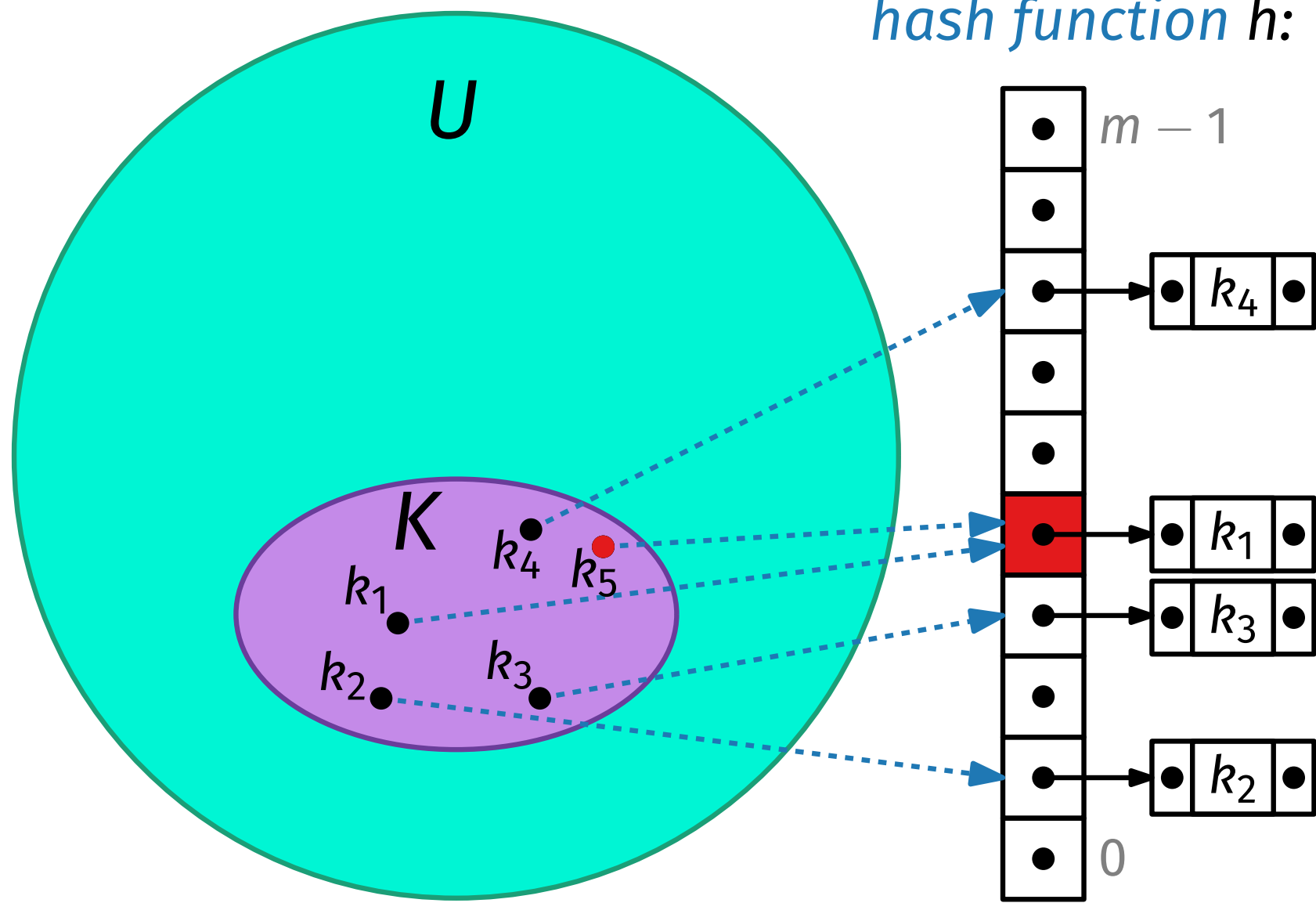
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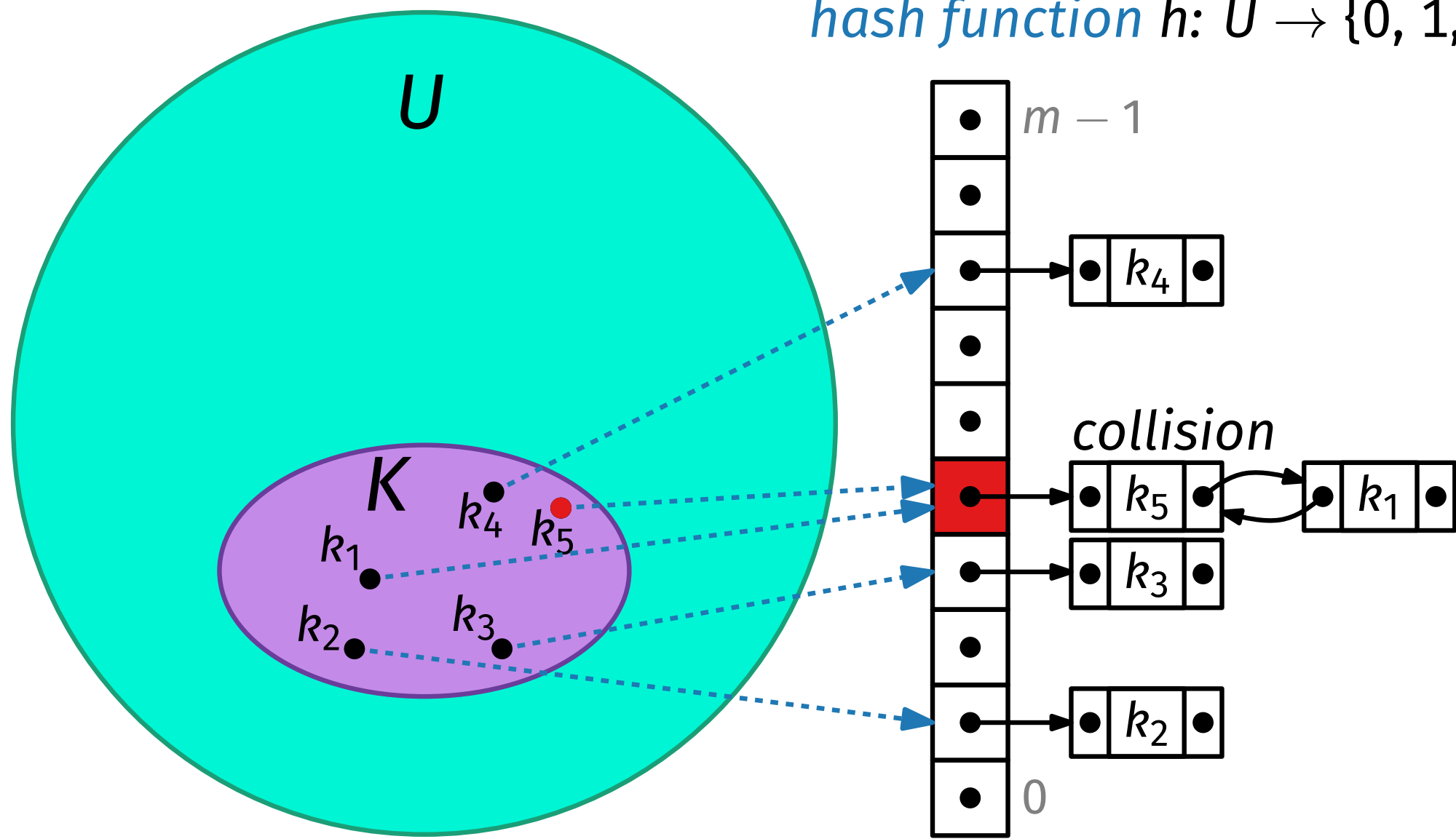
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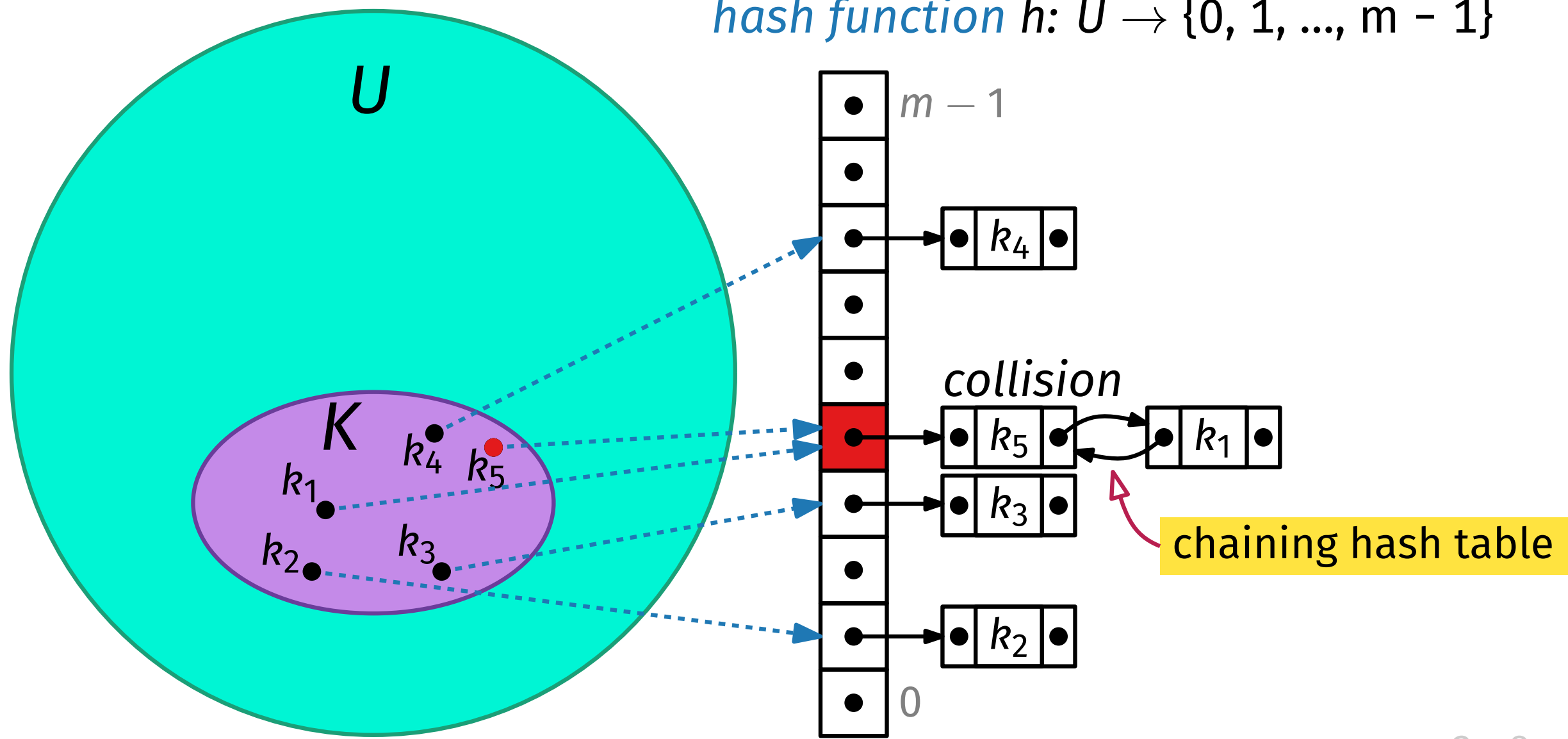
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Asymptotic Runtimes

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find $O(1)$

insert $O(1)$

delete $O(1)$

Asymptotic Runtimes

find $O(1)$ *

insert $O(1)$ *

delete $O(1)$ *

* expected

Asymptotic Runtimes

find $O(1)$ *

insert $O(1)$ * 1

delete $O(1)$ * (1)

* expected

1 amortized

Asymptotic Runtimes

find	$O(1)$ * ¶
insert	$O(1)$ * 1 ¶
delete	$O(1)$ * (1) ¶

$$\text{load factor: } \alpha = \frac{|K|}{m}$$

* expected

1 amortized

¶ if your load factor is reasonably low

Asymptotic Runtimes

find	$O(1)$ * ¶ †
insert	$O(1)$ * 1 ¶ †
delete	$O(1)$ * (1) ¶ †

$$\text{load factor: } \alpha = \frac{|K|}{m}$$

* expected

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¶ if your load factor is reasonably low

† if you believe in your hash function

Asymptotic Runtimes

		worst case
find	$O(1) * \P \dagger$	$O(n)$
insert	$O(1) * 1 \P \dagger$	$O(n)$
delete	$O(1) * (1) \P \dagger$	$O(n)$

$$\text{load factor: } \alpha = \frac{|K|}{m}$$

* expected

1 amortized

$\P$ if your load factor is reasonably low

$\dagger$ if you believe in your hash function

Worst Case – Does it Matter?

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```
curl --header "Content-Type: application/json" \  
  --request POST \  
  --data '{"foo":"xyz","bar":"abc"}' \  
  http://localhost:3000/api/json}}
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Worst Case – Does it Matter?

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That JSON object will most likely end up in a hash map.

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Algorithmic Complexity Attack (commonly known as HashDoS)

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java.lang.String.hashCode()

```
int result = 0;
int end = fromIndex + length;
for (int i = fromIndex; i < end; i++) {
    result = 31 * result + JLA.getUTF16Char(value, i);
}
return result;
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$$h("ABC") = 31 \cdot (31 \cdot (65) + 66) + 67$$

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$$h(\text{"ABC"}) = 31^2 \cdot 65 + 31^1 \cdot 66 + 31^0 \cdot 67$$

Equivalent Substrings

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$$h(s) = \sum 31^{n-i} \cdot s_i$$

"t t".hashCode() = 3712

"uU".hashCode() = 3712

"v6".hashCode() = 3712

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Equivalent Substrings

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Equivalent Substrings

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"t t".hashCode() = 3712

"t t t t".hashCode() = 3570944

"uU".hashCode() = 3712

"v6".hashCode() = 3712

"t t a".hashCode() = 115169

"u U a".hashCode() = 115169

"v 6 a".hashCode() = 115169

Equivalent Substrings

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"t t t".hashCode() = 3570944 0 0

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"t t v 6".hashCode() = 3570944 0 2

"u U t t".hashCode() = 3570944 1 0

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...

Equivalent Substrings

How do we solve this?

Equivalent Substrings

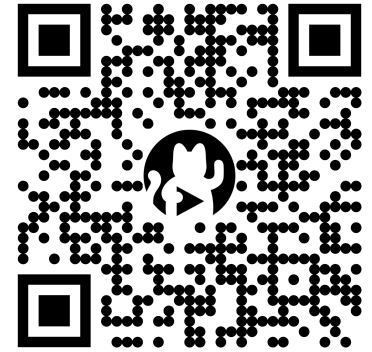
How do we solve this?

Randomize your hash function!

Further Reading – Part I

“Effective Denial of Service attacks against web application platforms” by alech and zeri

[<https://media.ccc.de/v/28c3-4680>]

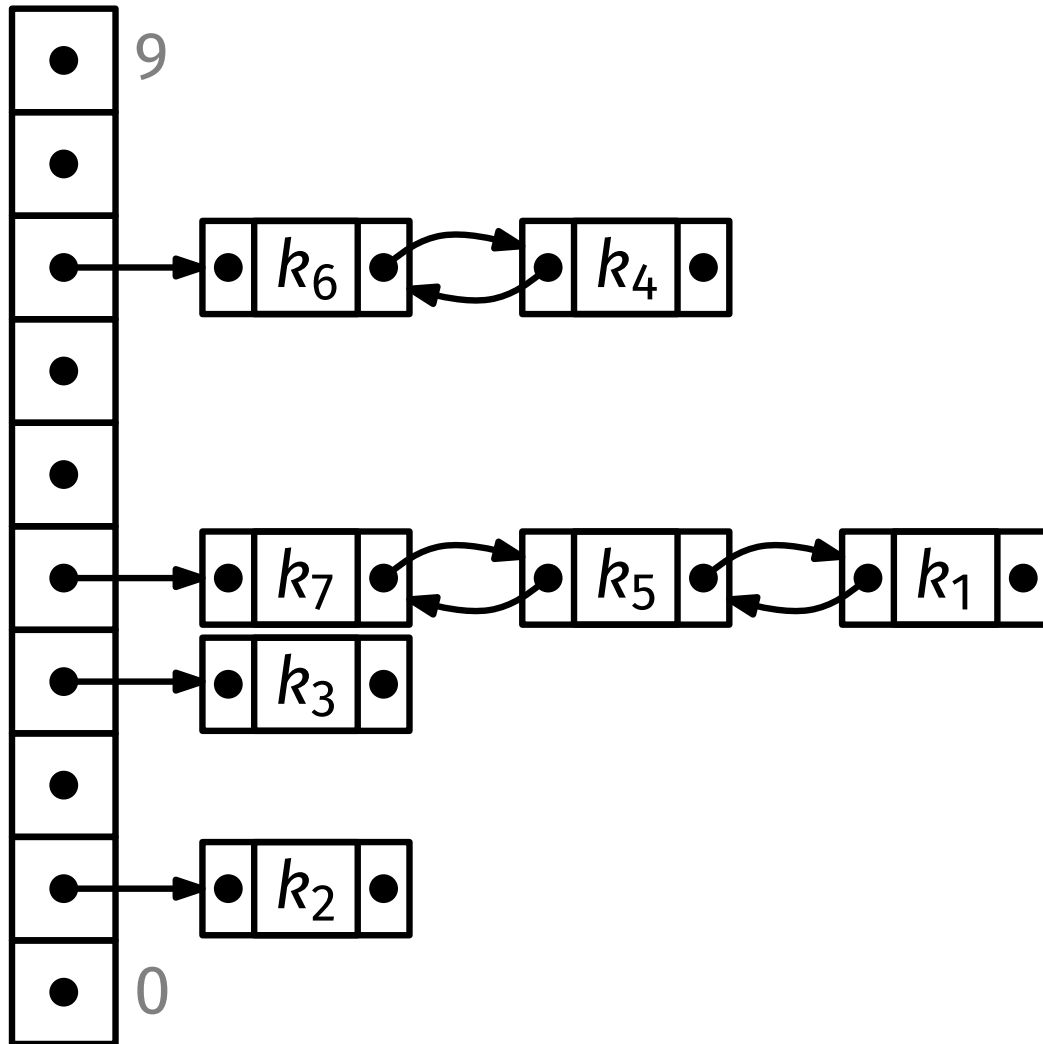


“Hash-flooding DoS reloaded: attacks and defenses” by djbb, Jean-Philippe Aumasson, and Martin Bloßlet

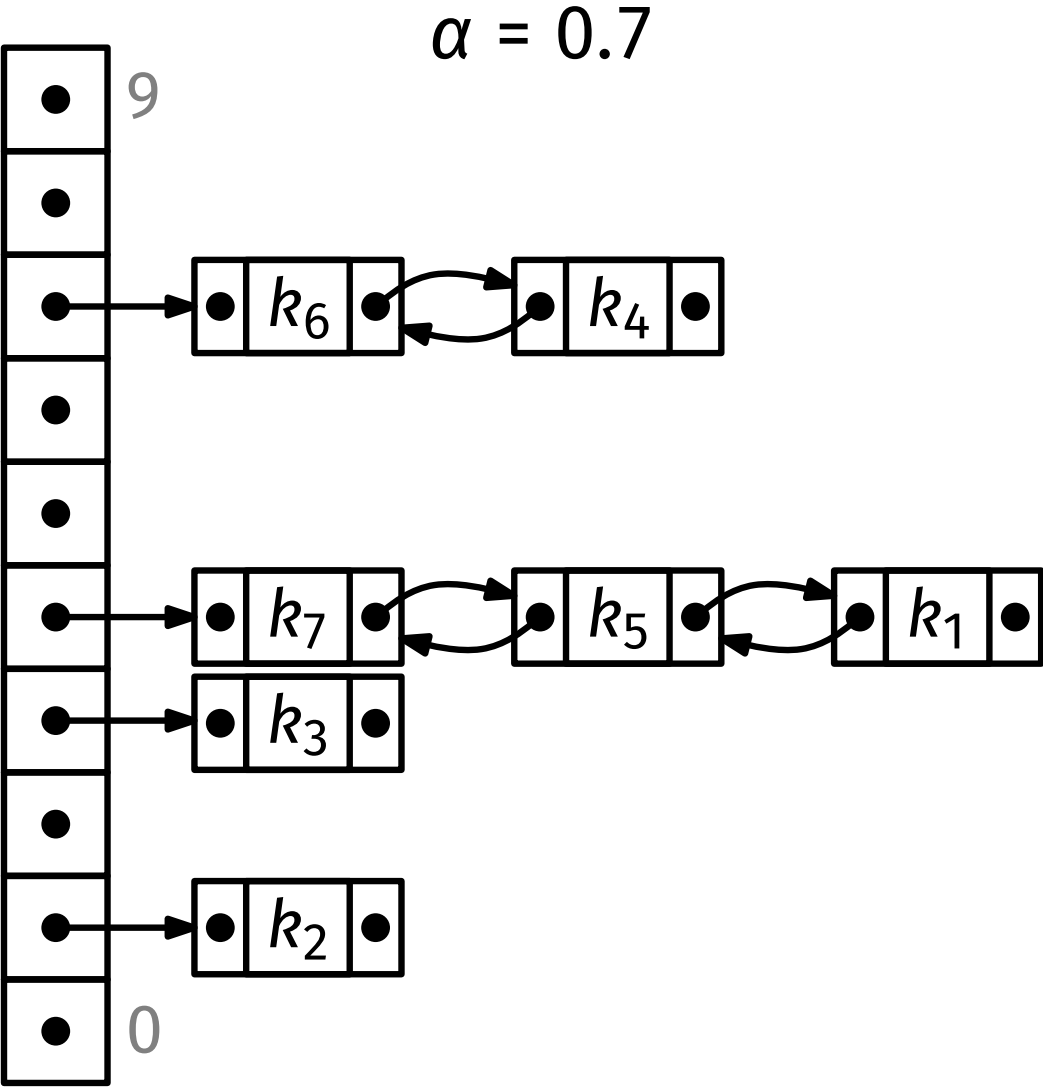
[<https://media.ccc.de/v/29c3-5152>]



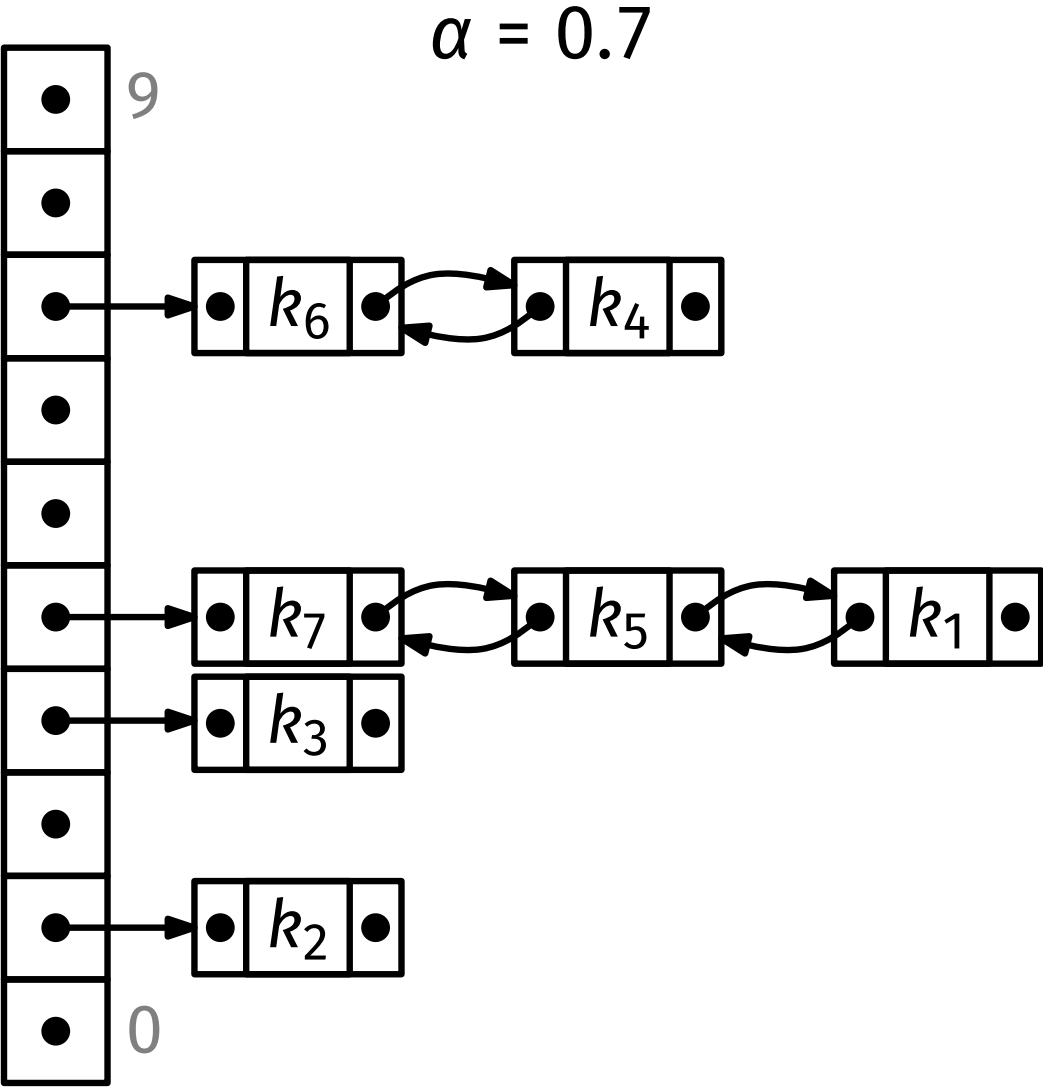
Chaining Hash Maps – Operations



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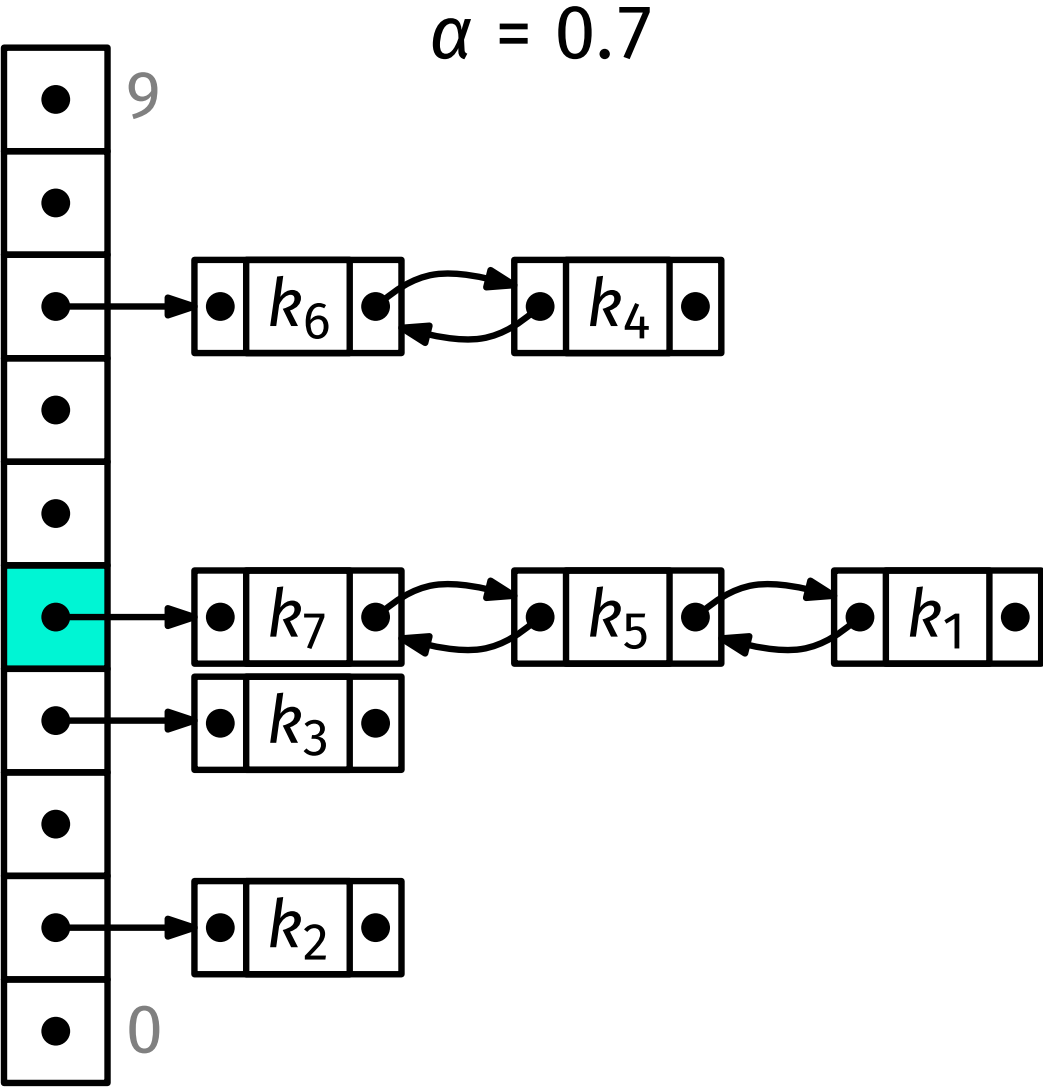
Chaining Hash Maps – Operations



find(k_5) with $h(k_5) = 4$



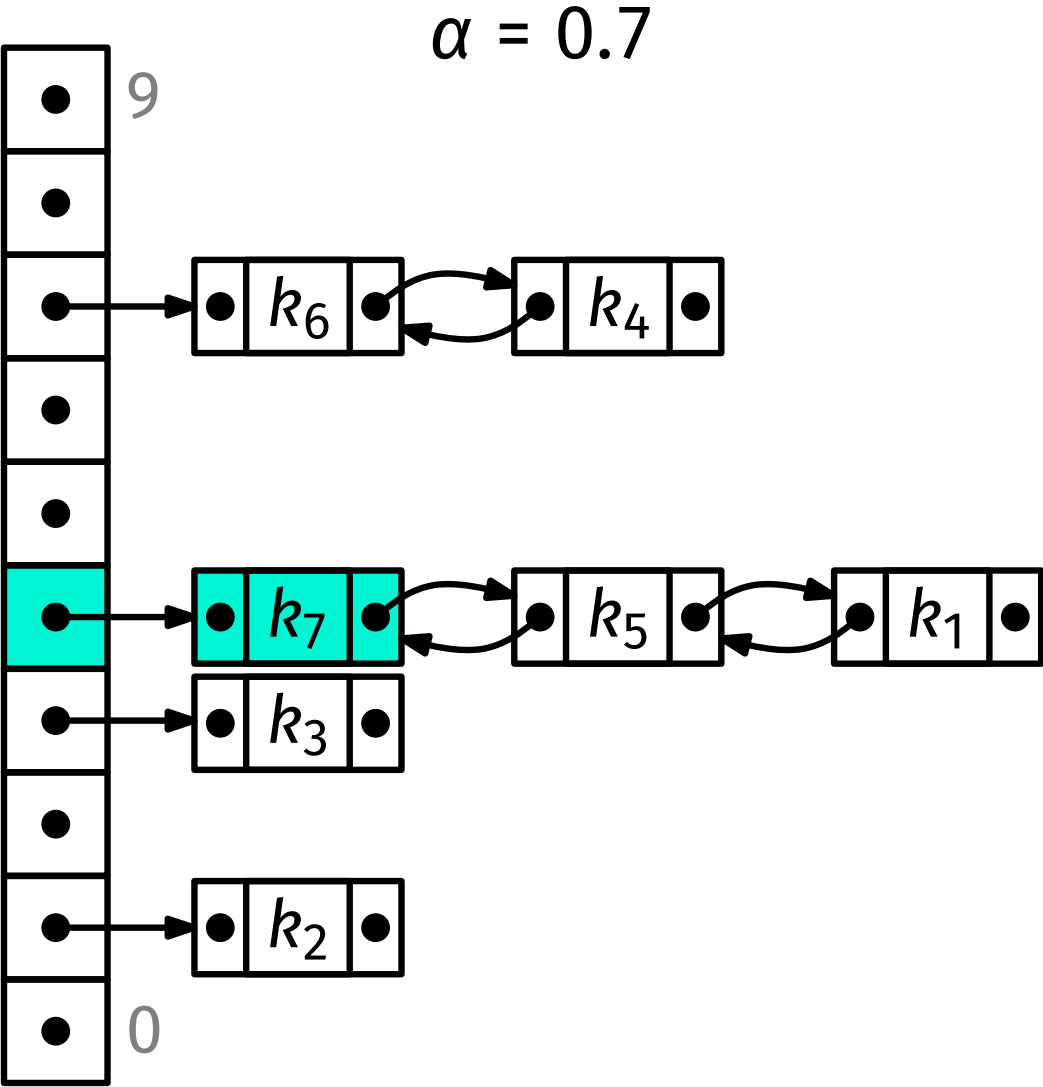
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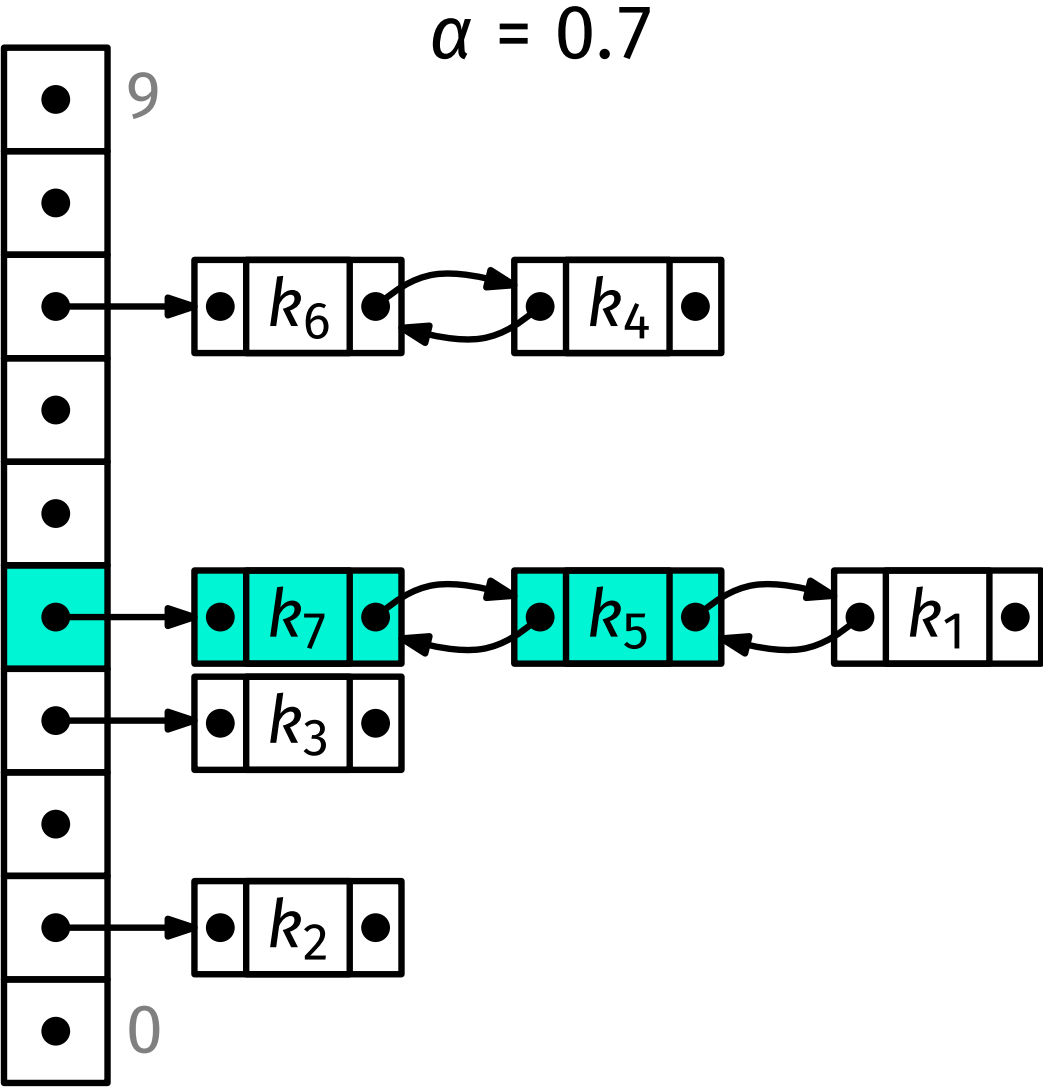
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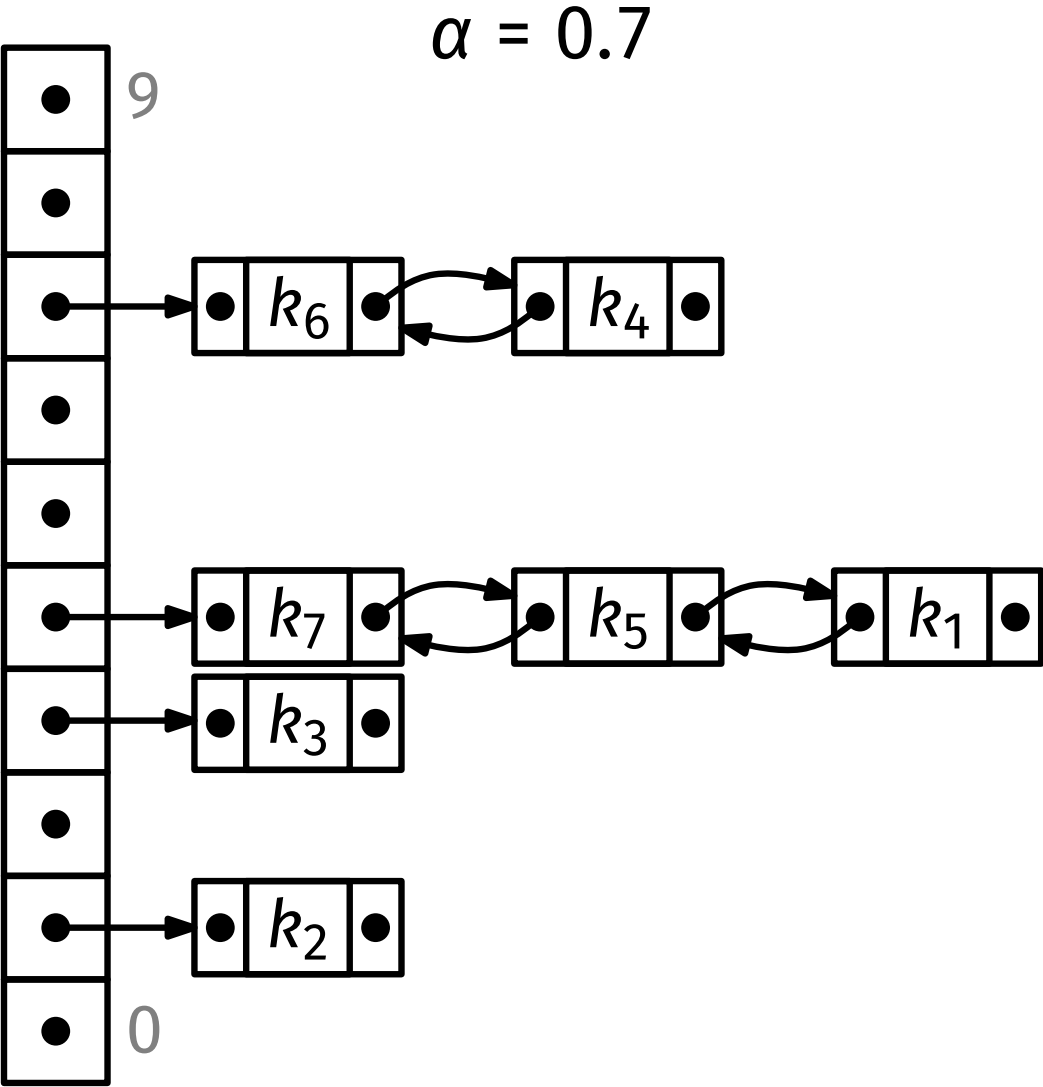
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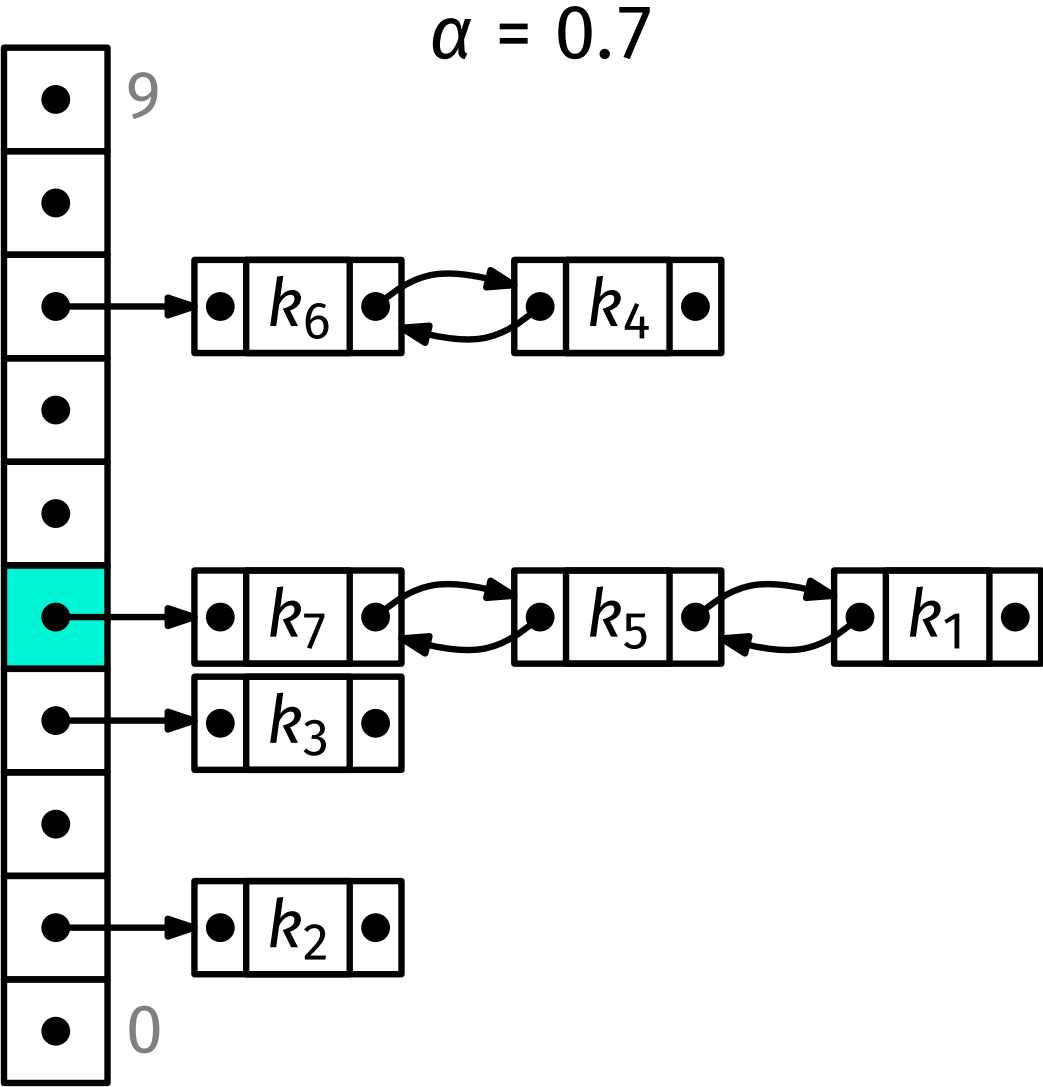


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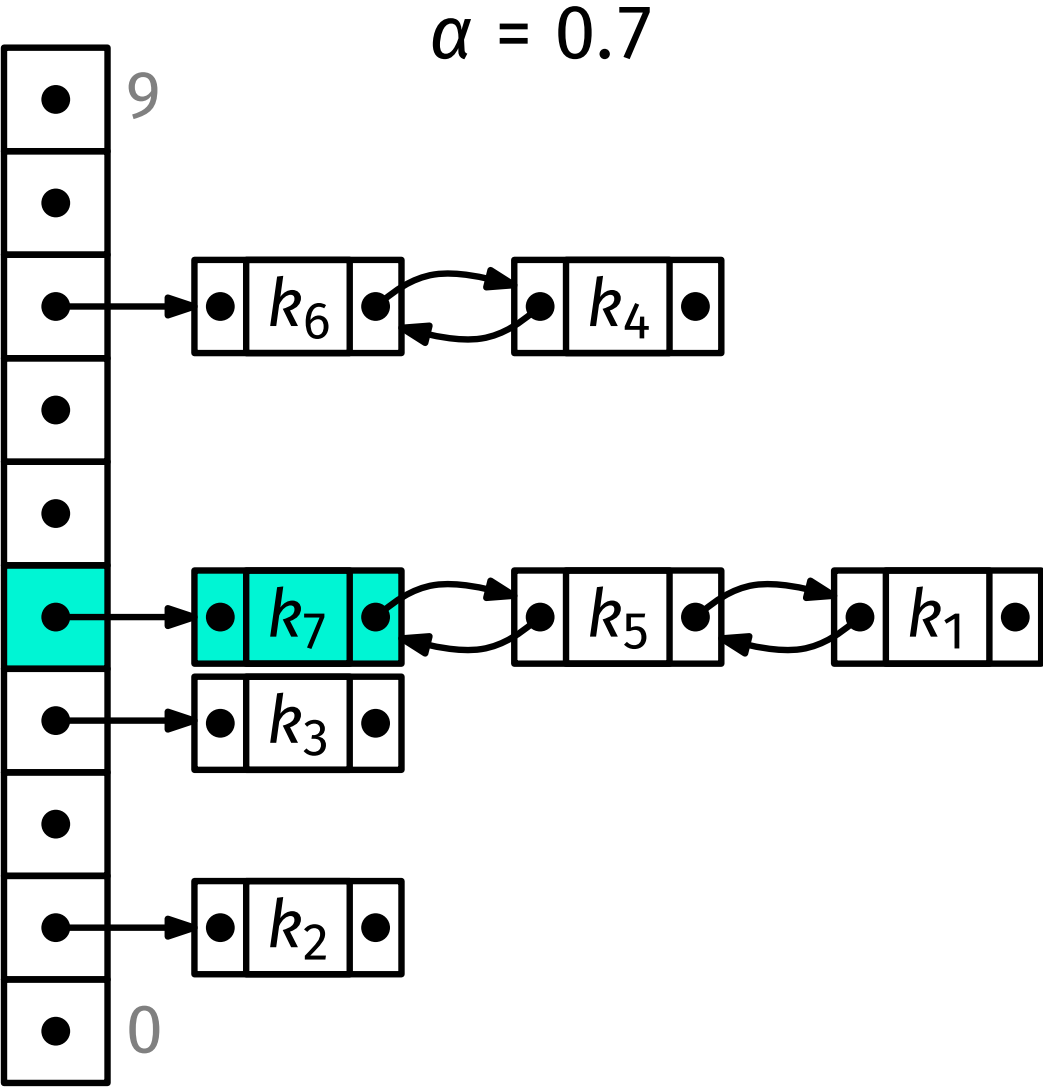


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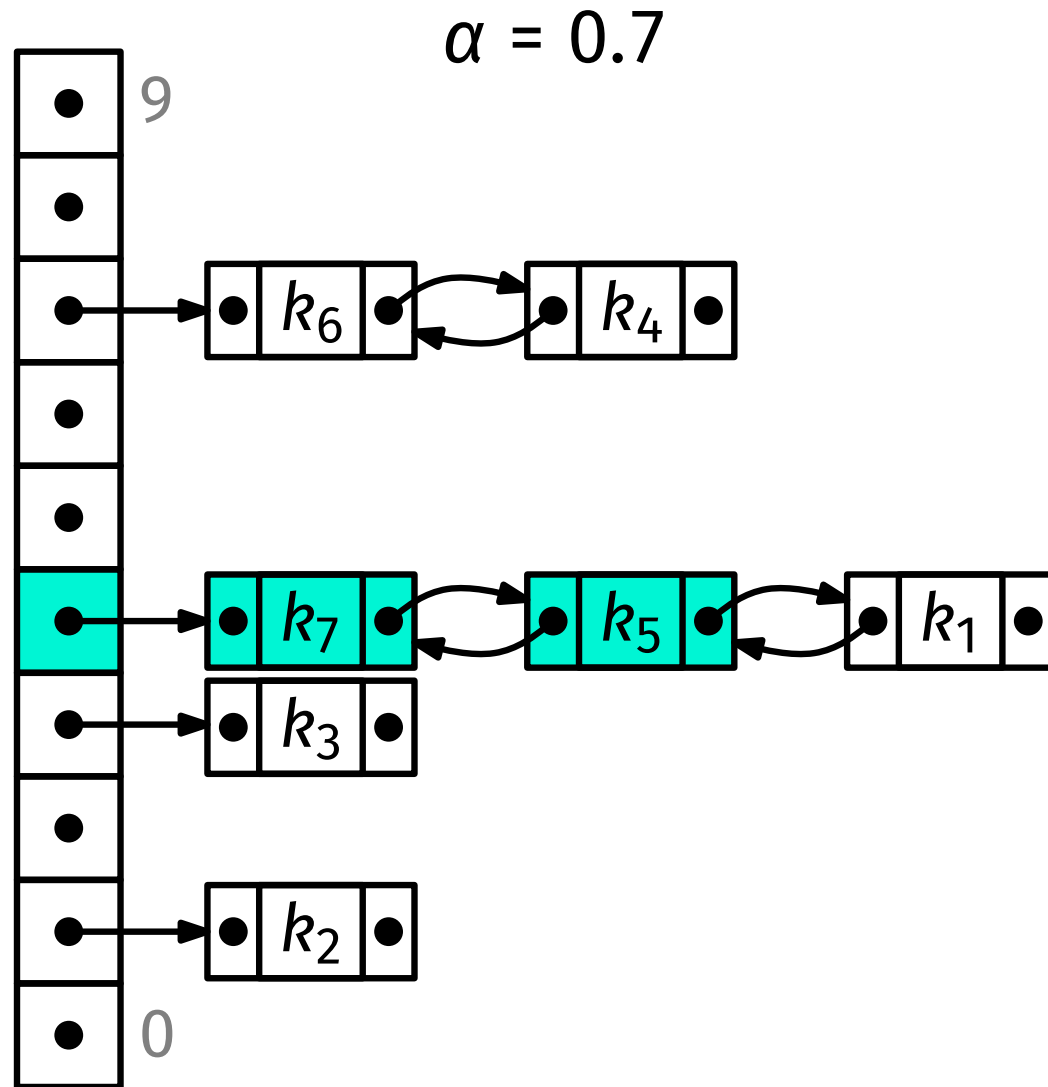


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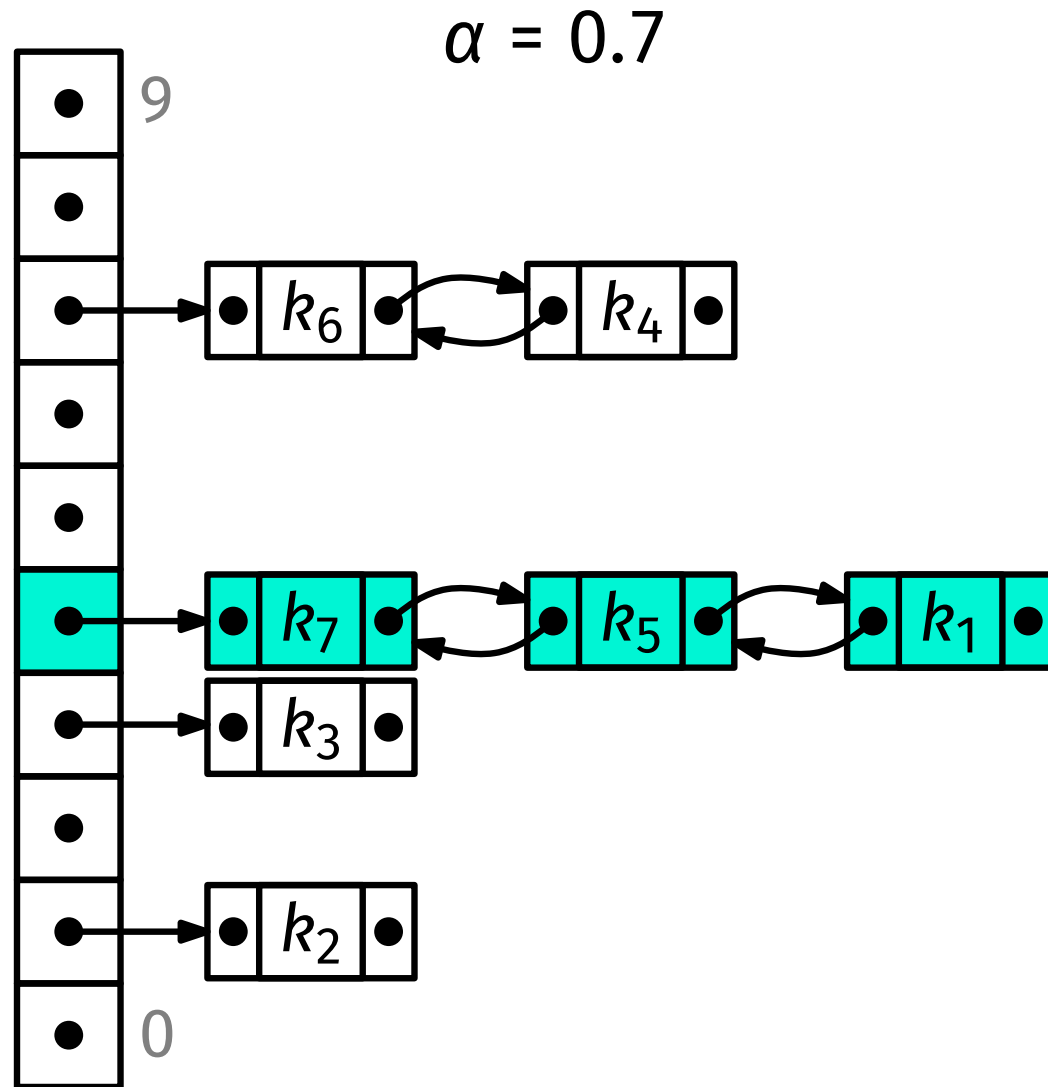


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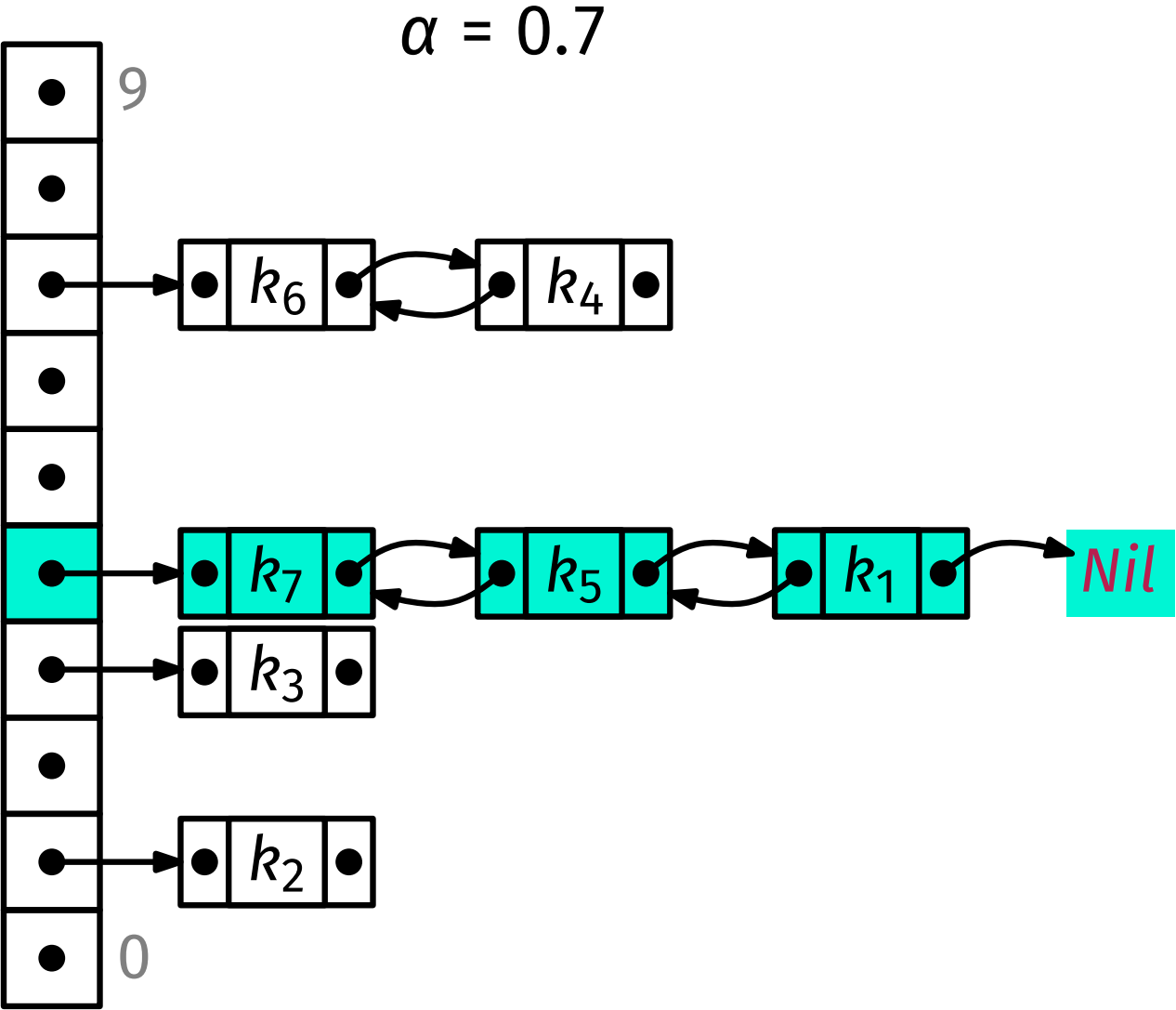


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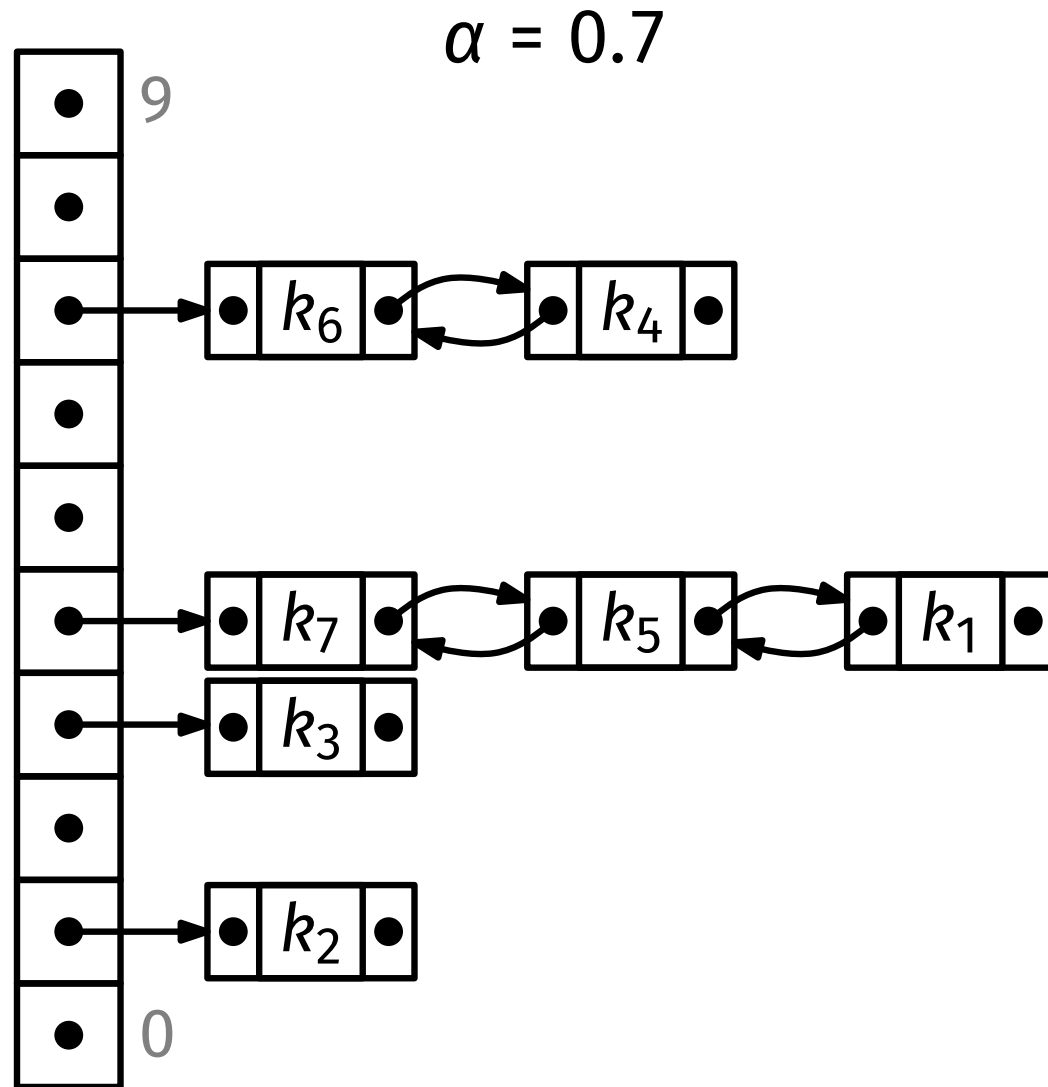


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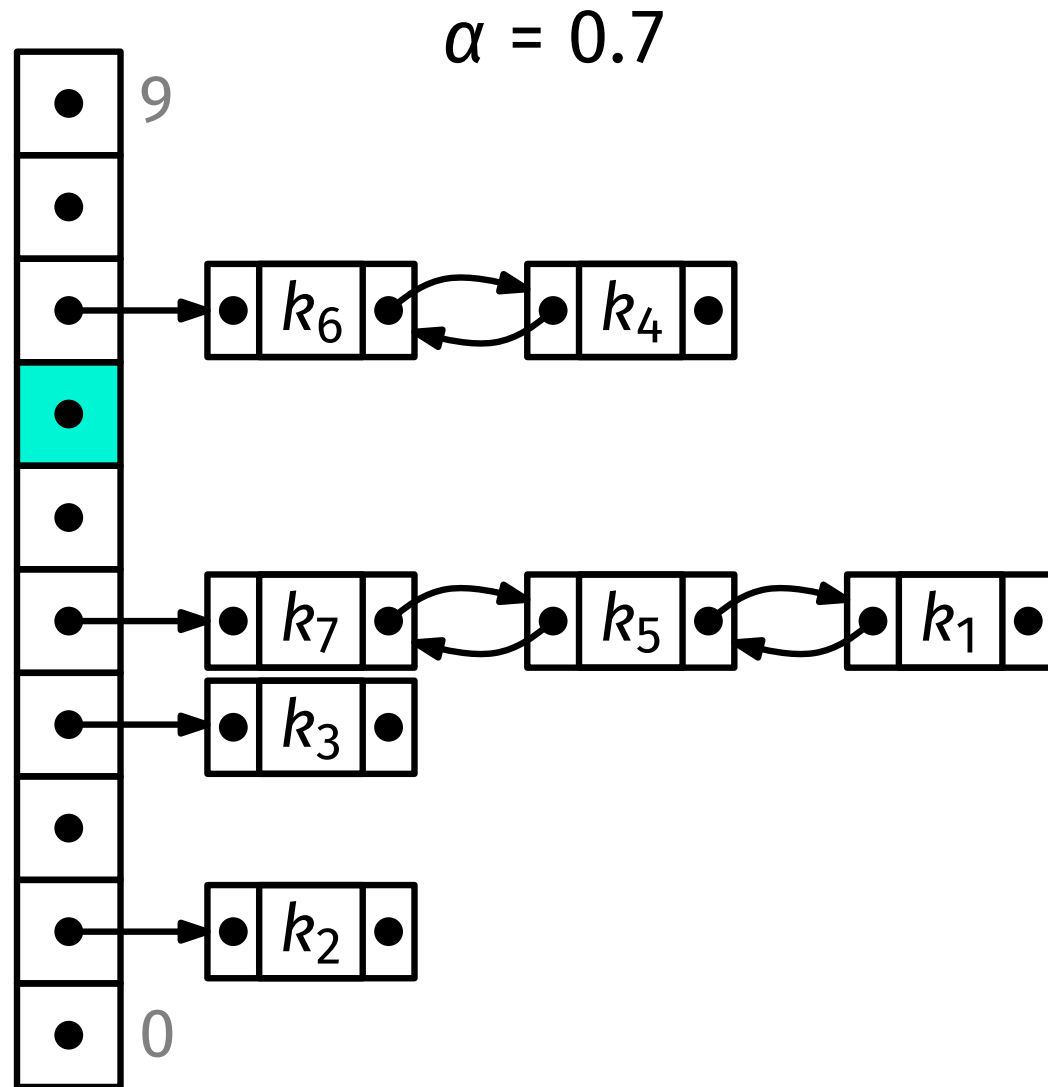
find(k_5) with $h(k_5) = 4$

find(k_x) with $h(k_x) = 4$

insert(k_8) with $h(k_8) = 6$



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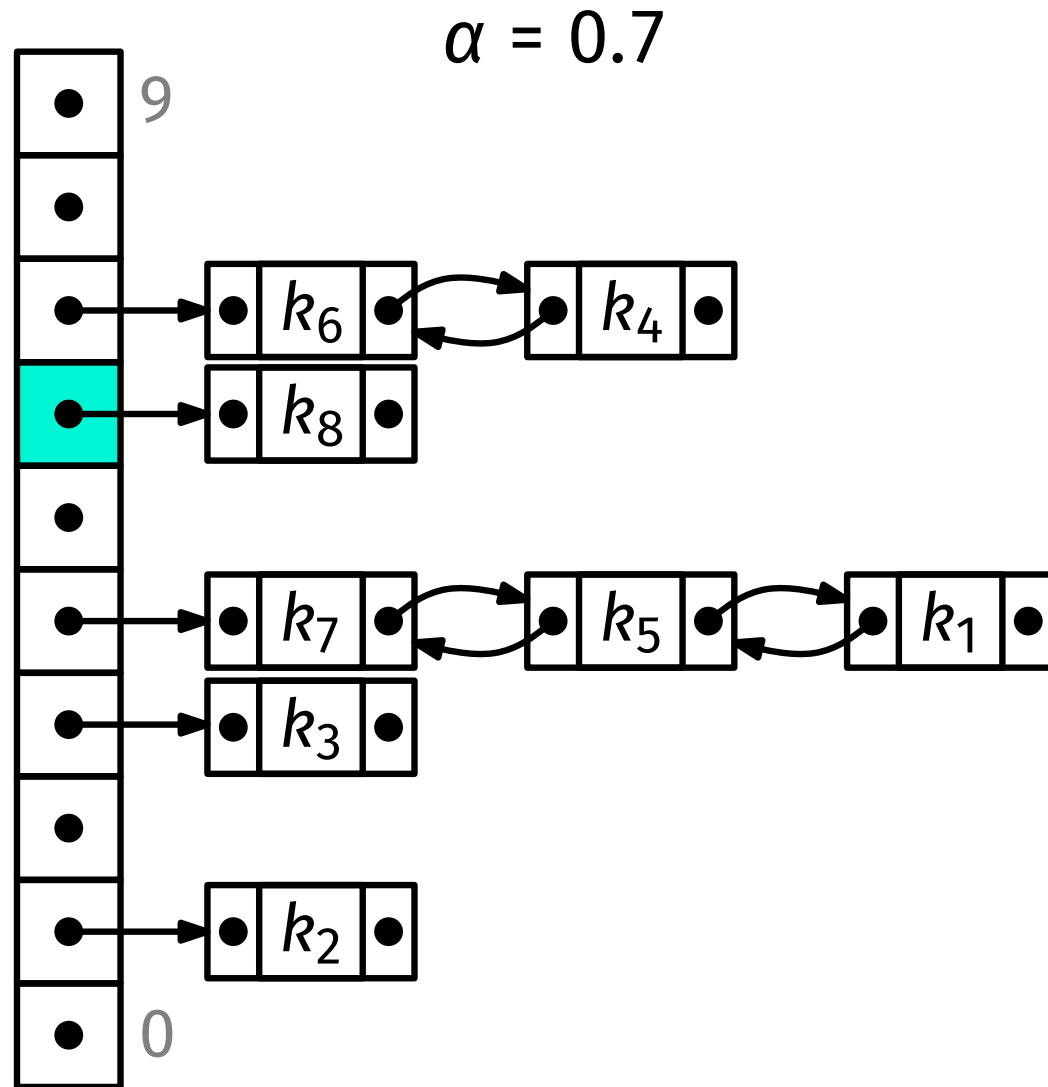
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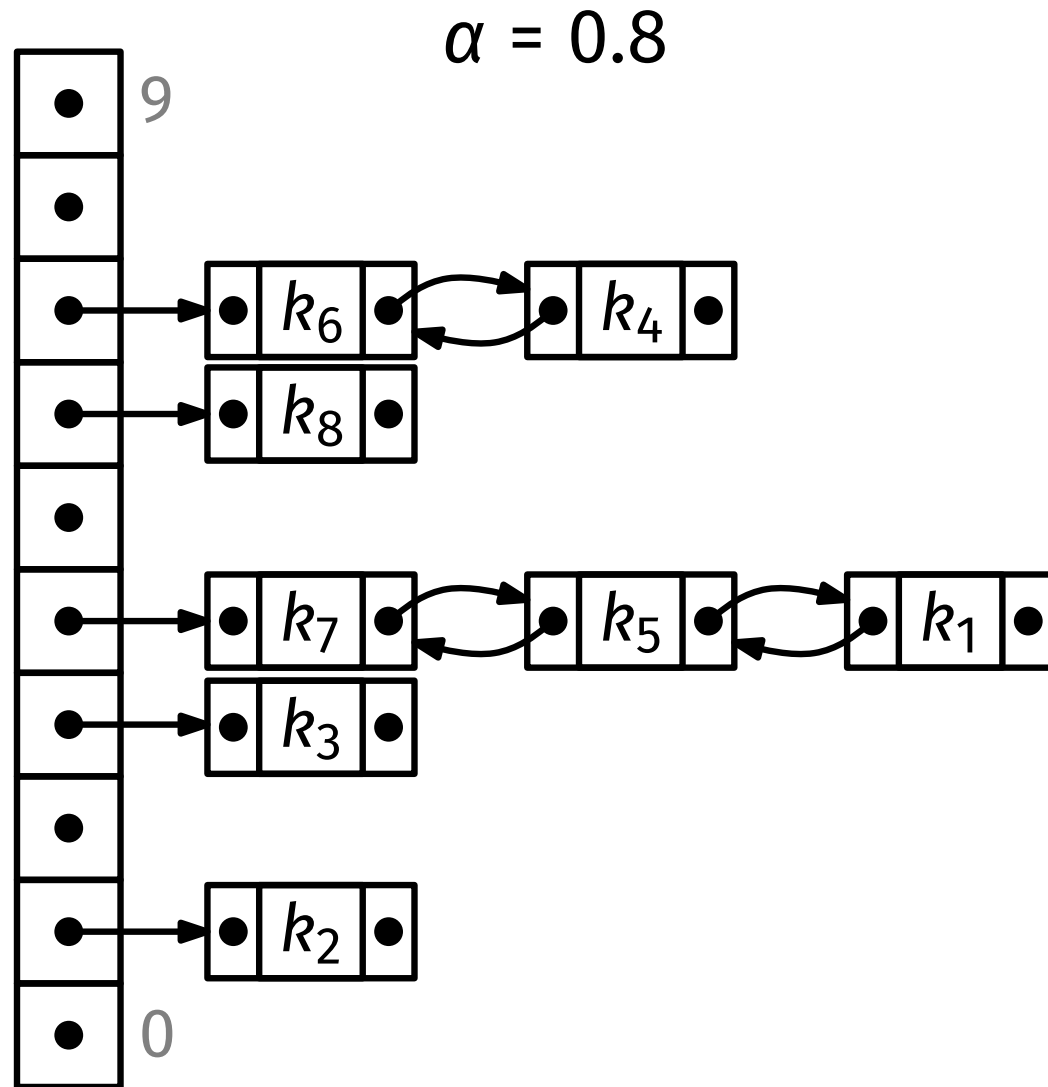
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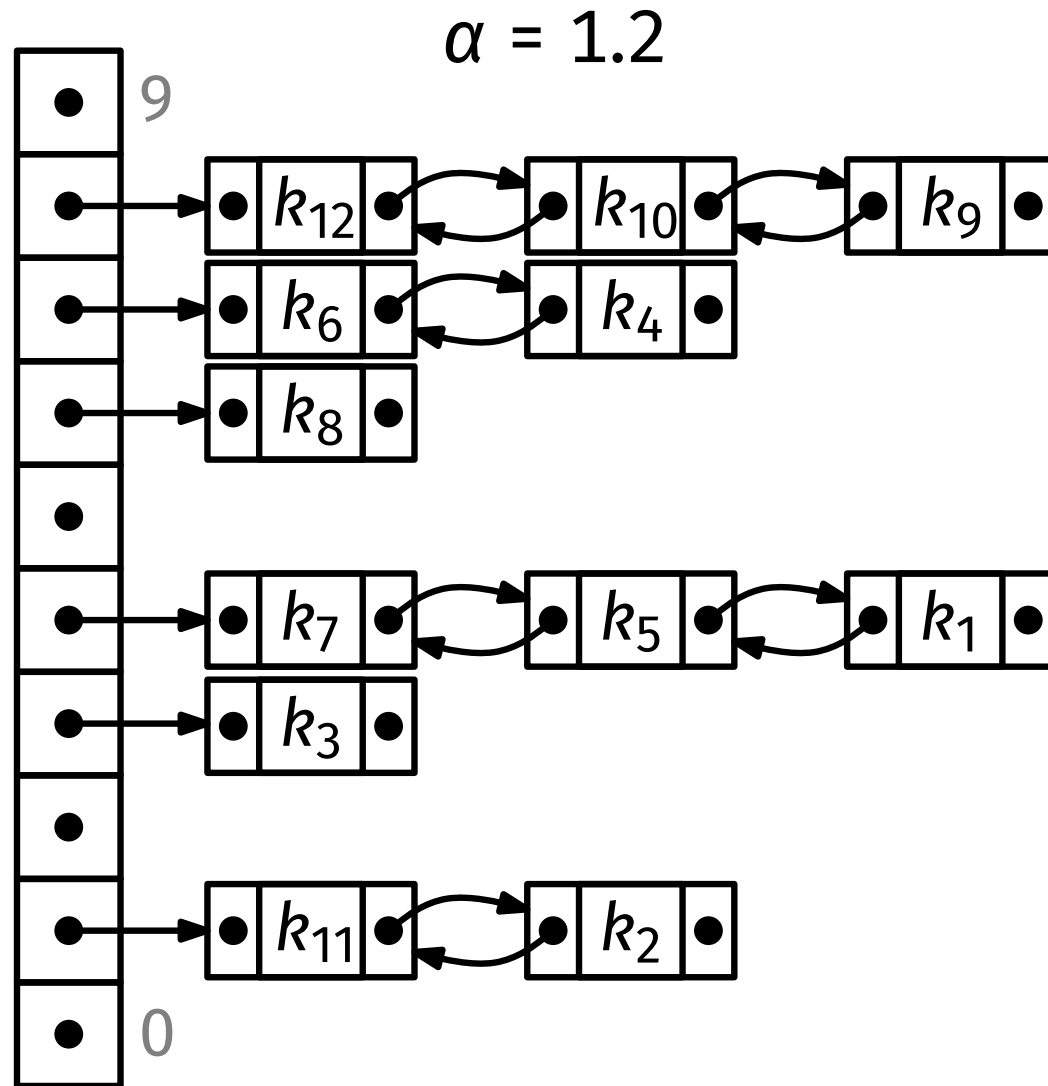
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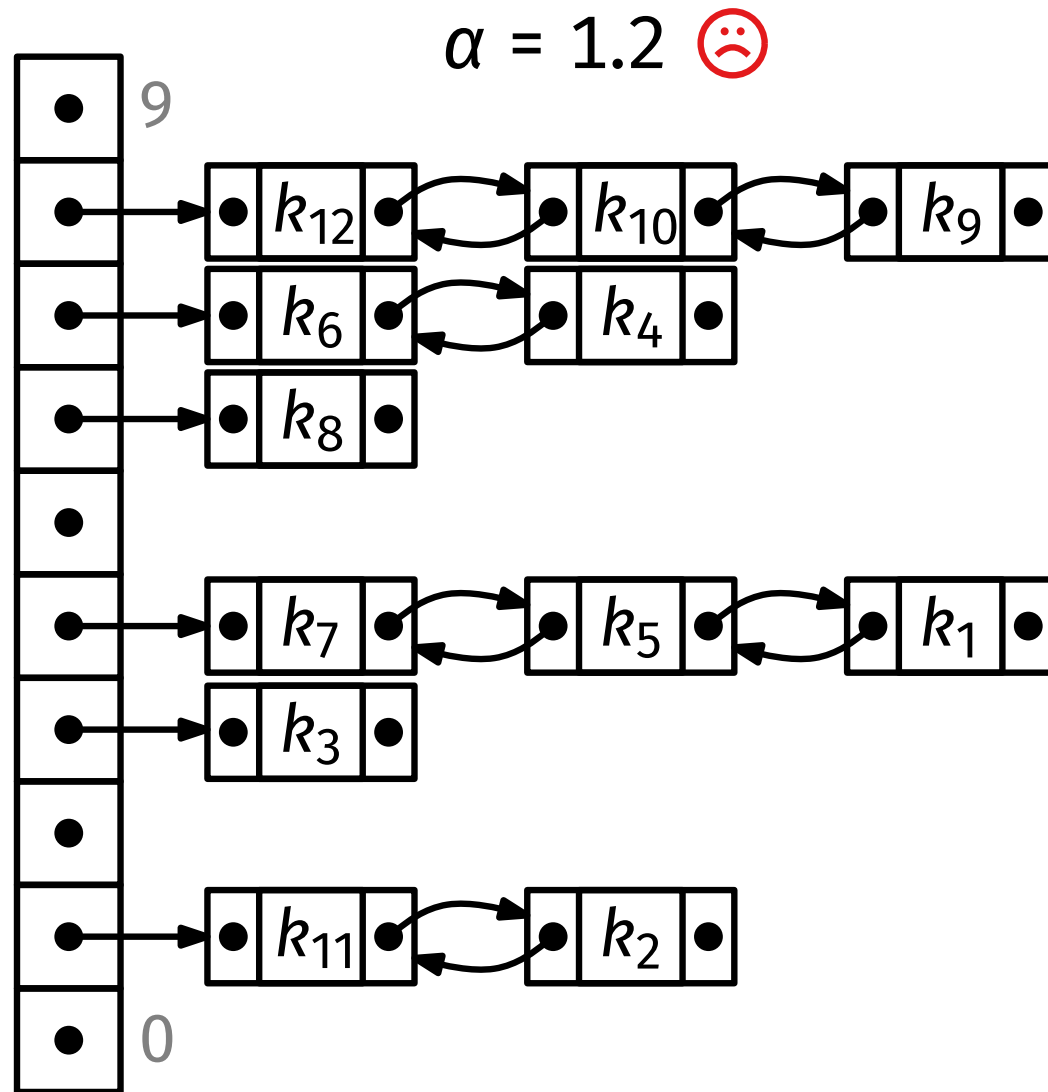
find(k_x) with $h(k_x) = 4$

insert(k_8) with $h(k_8) = 6$

...

insert(k_{12}) with $h(k_{12}) = 8$

Chaining Hash Maps – Operations



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find(k_x) with $h(k_x) = 4$

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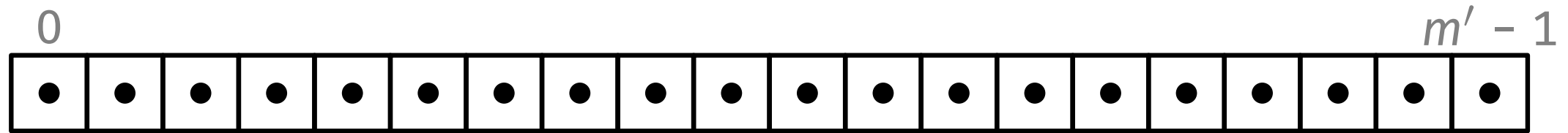
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insert(k_{12}) with $h(k_{12}) = 8$

Chaining Hash Maps – Operations

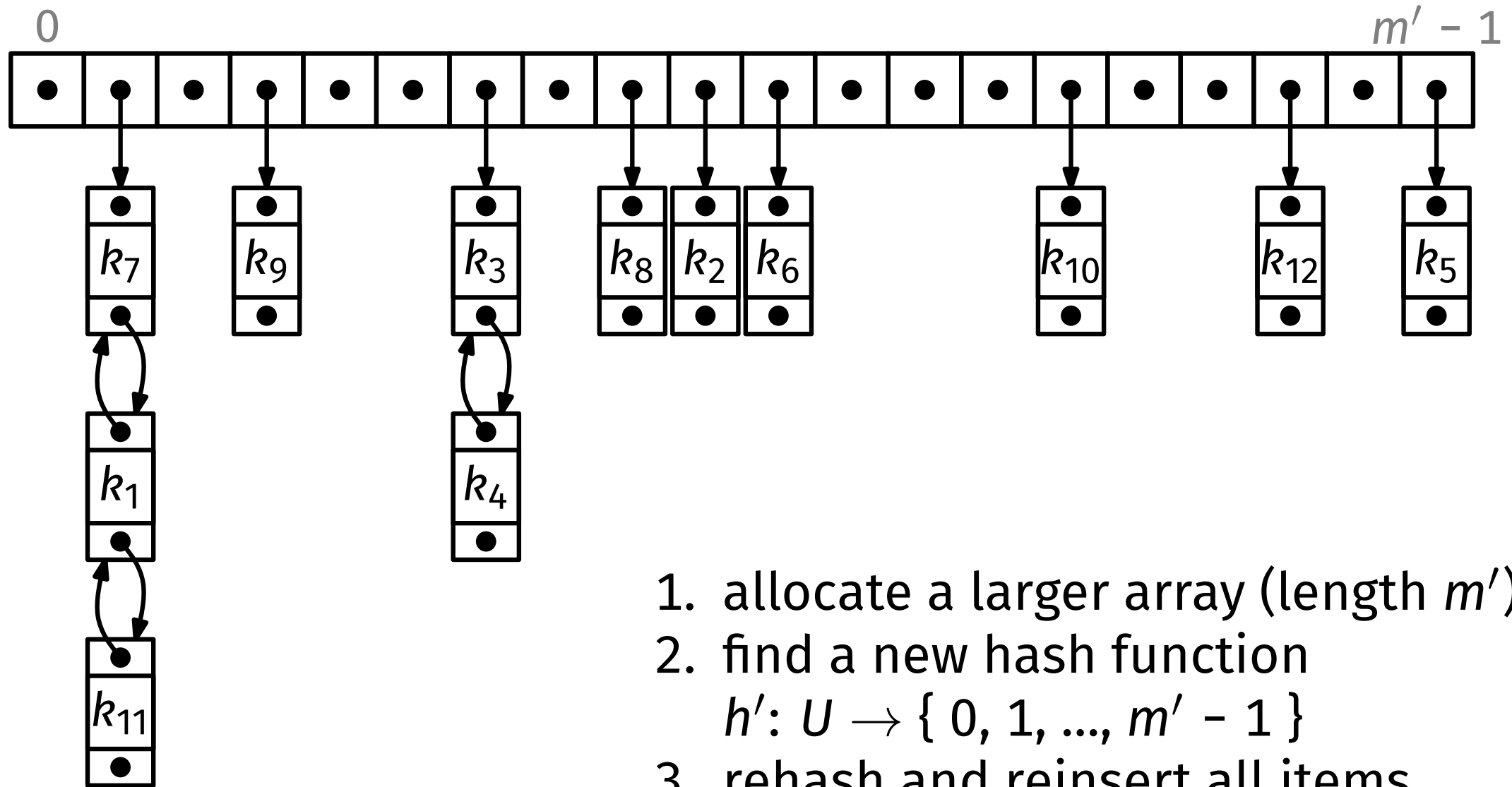
1. allocate a larger array (length m')

Chaining Hash Maps – Operations

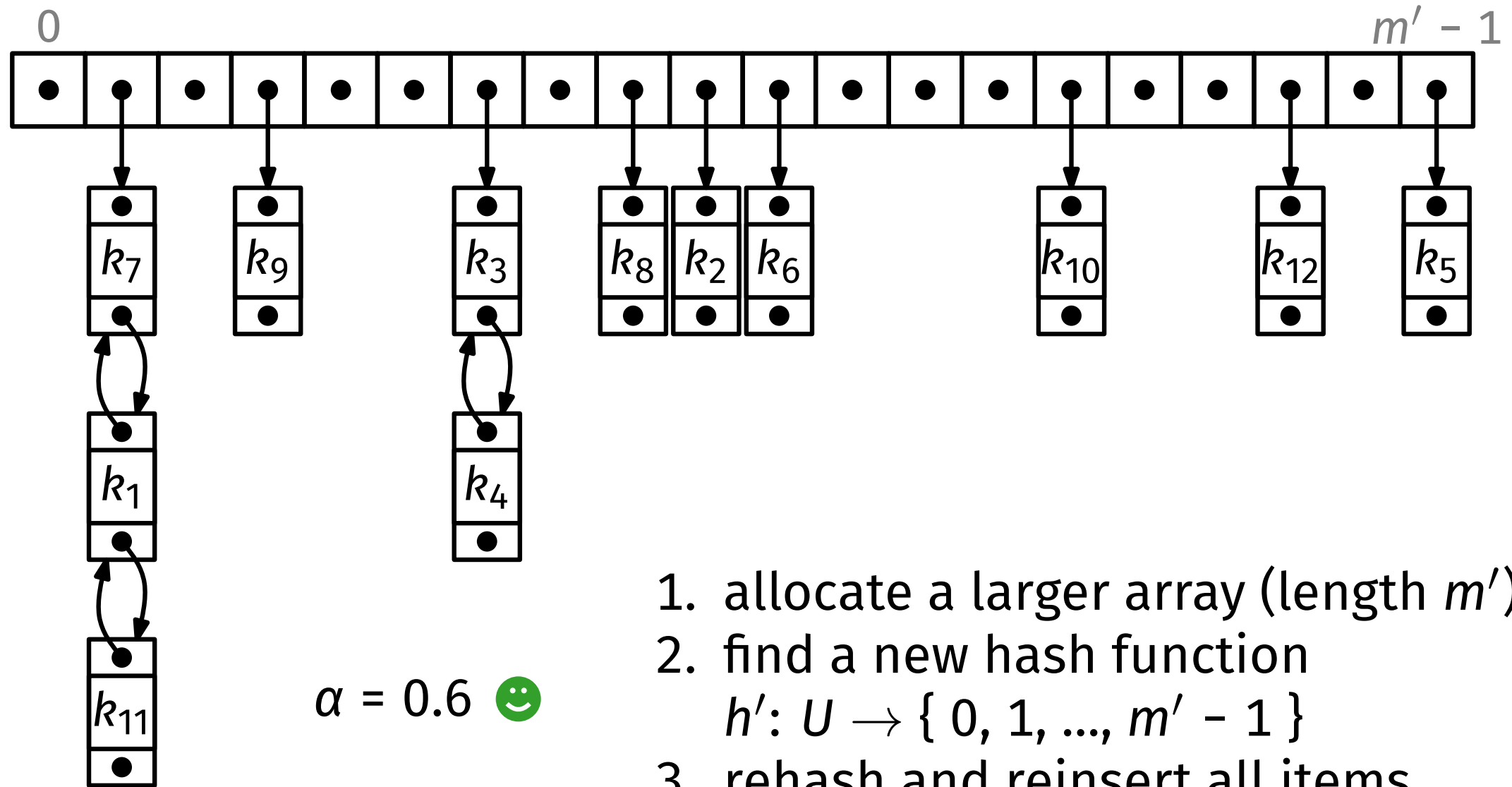


1. allocate a larger array (length m')
2. find a new hash function
$$h': U \rightarrow \{ 0, 1, \dots, m' - 1 \}$$

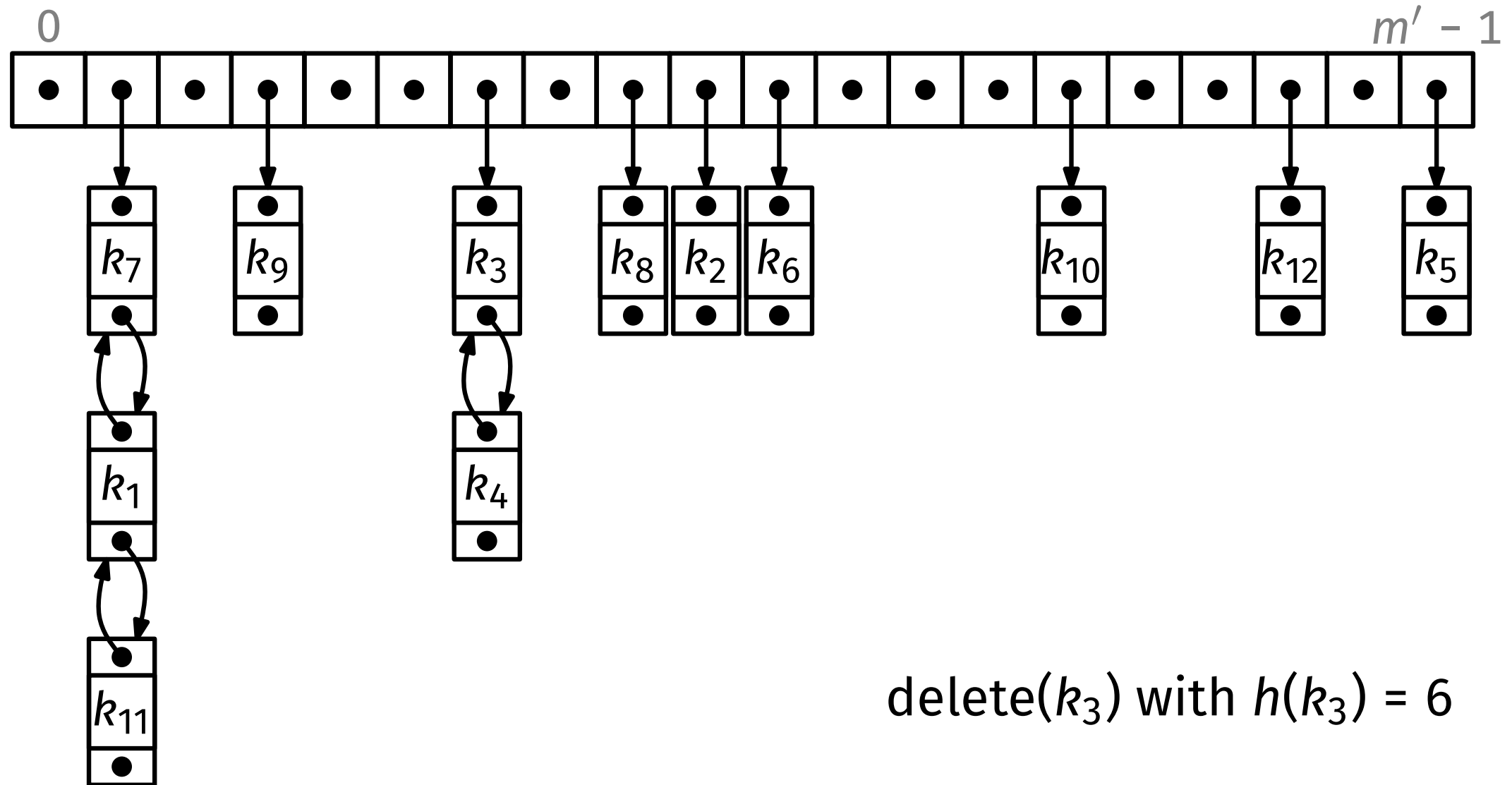
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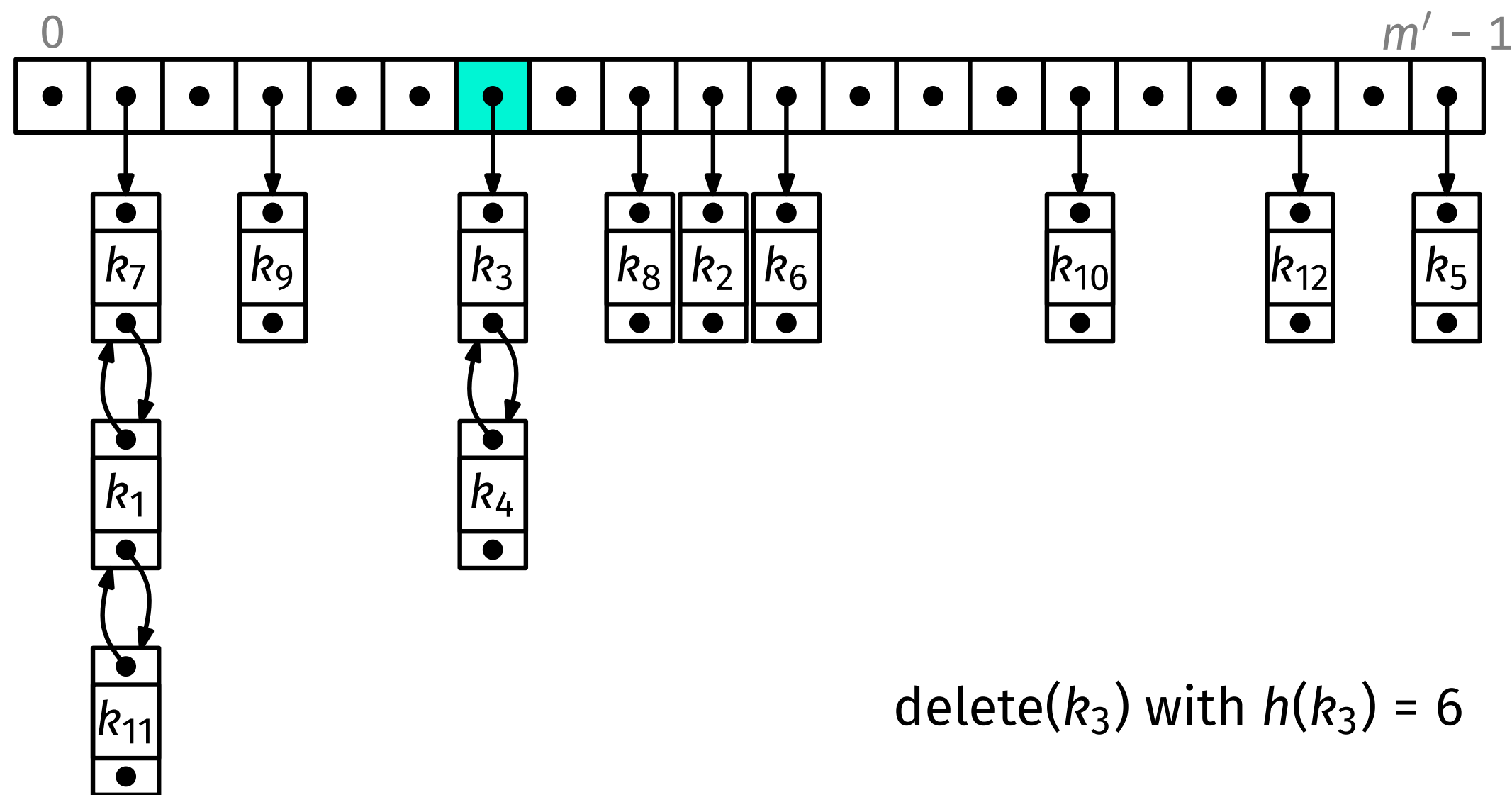
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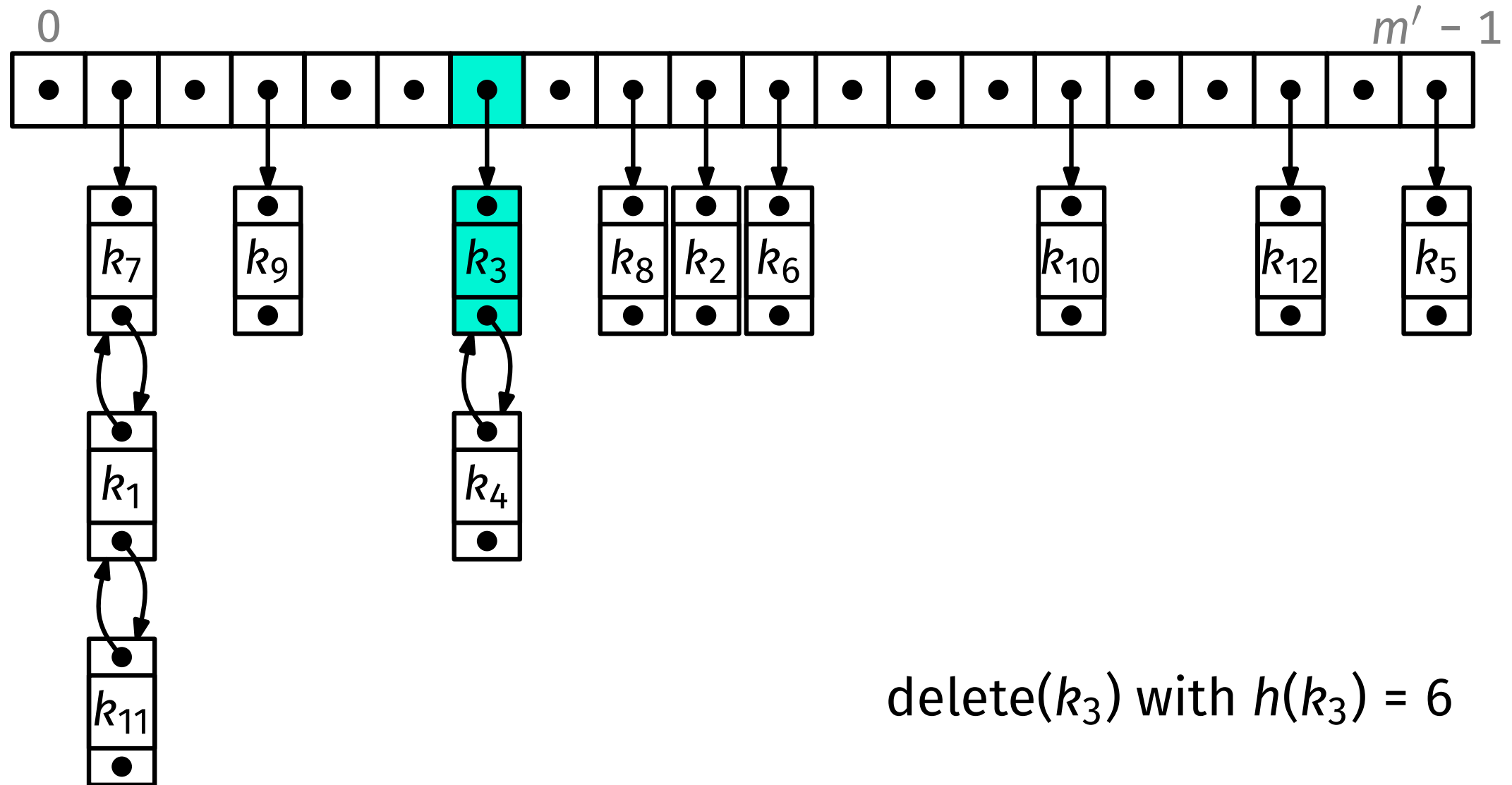
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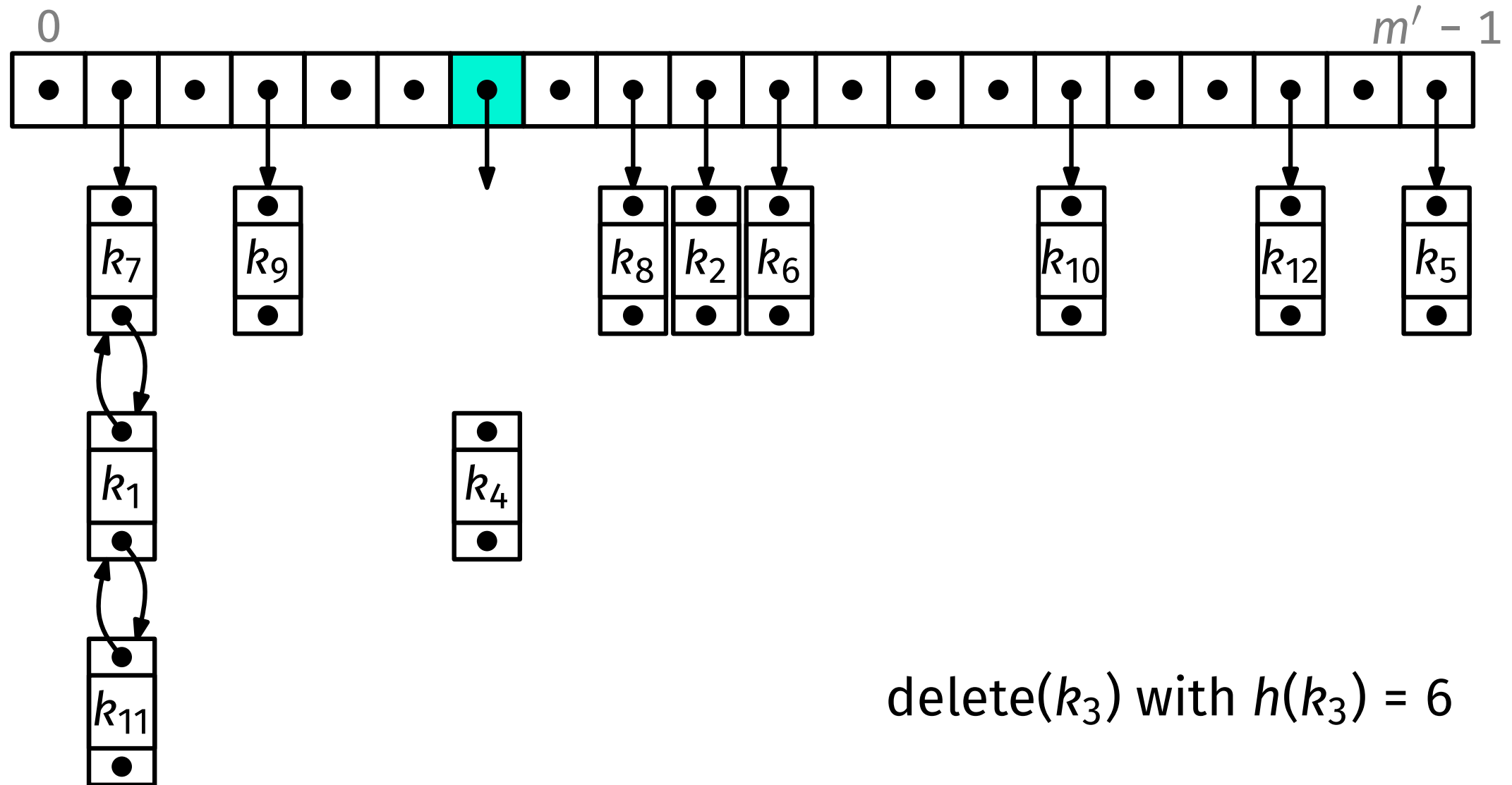
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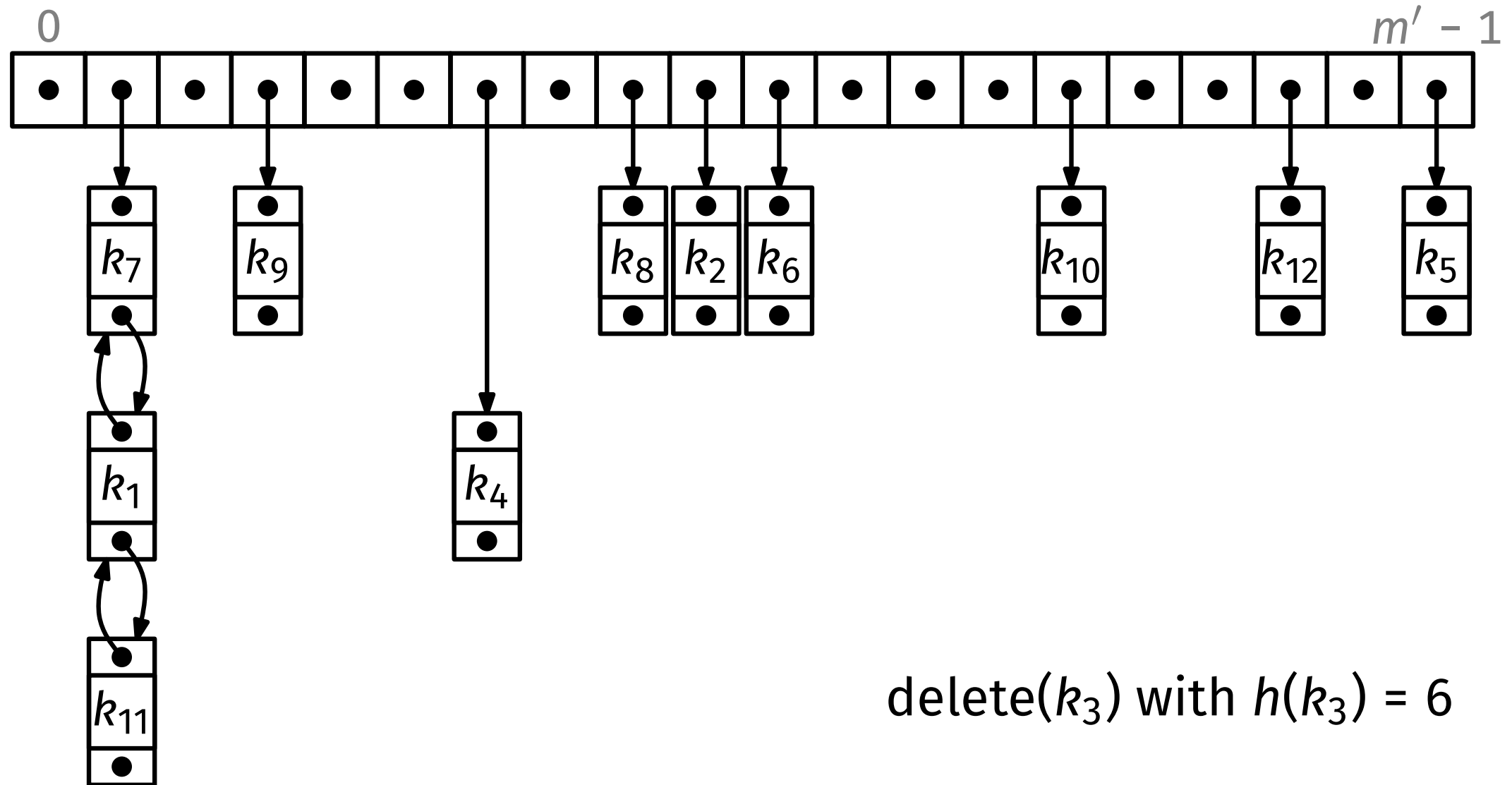
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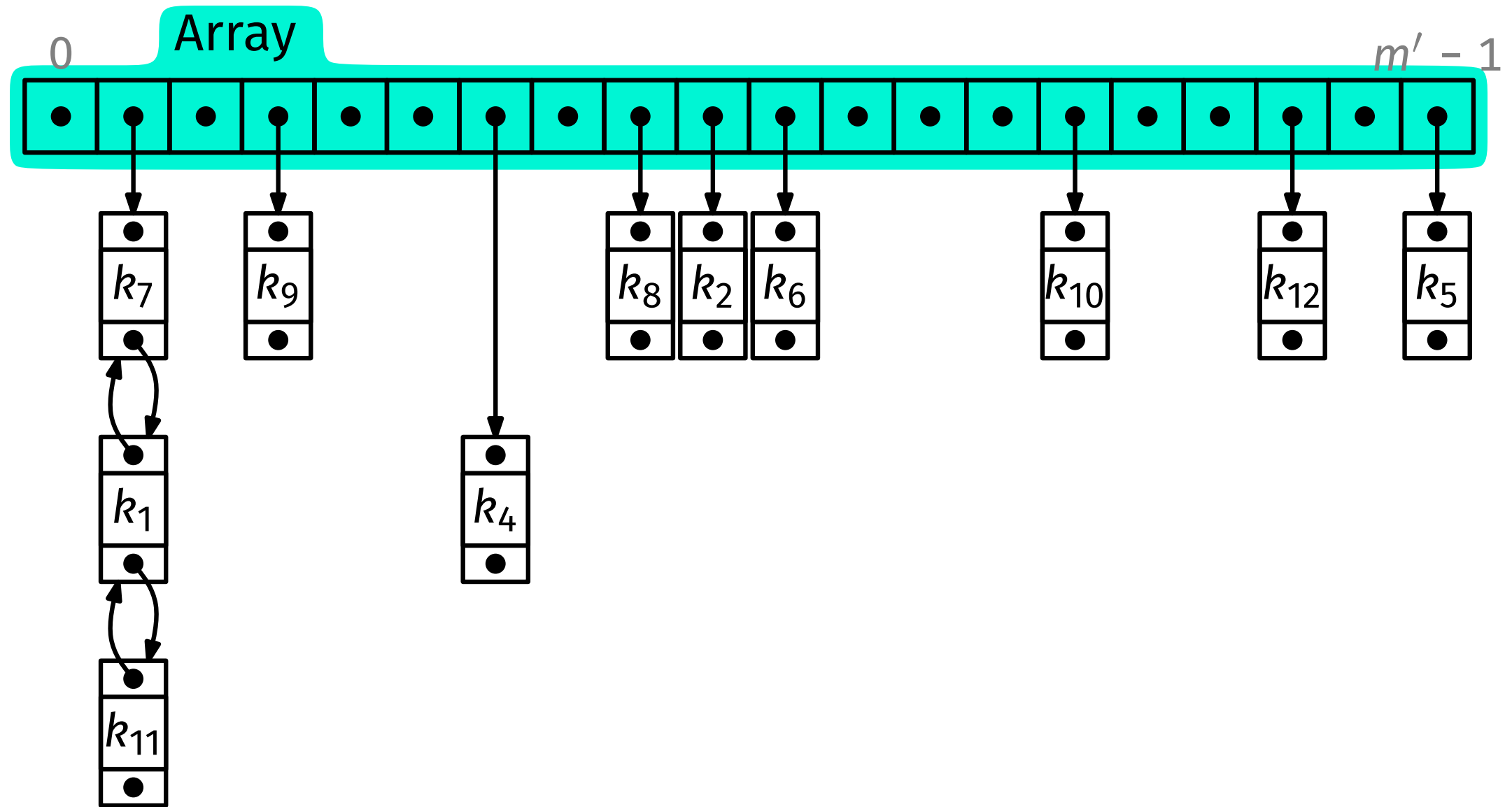


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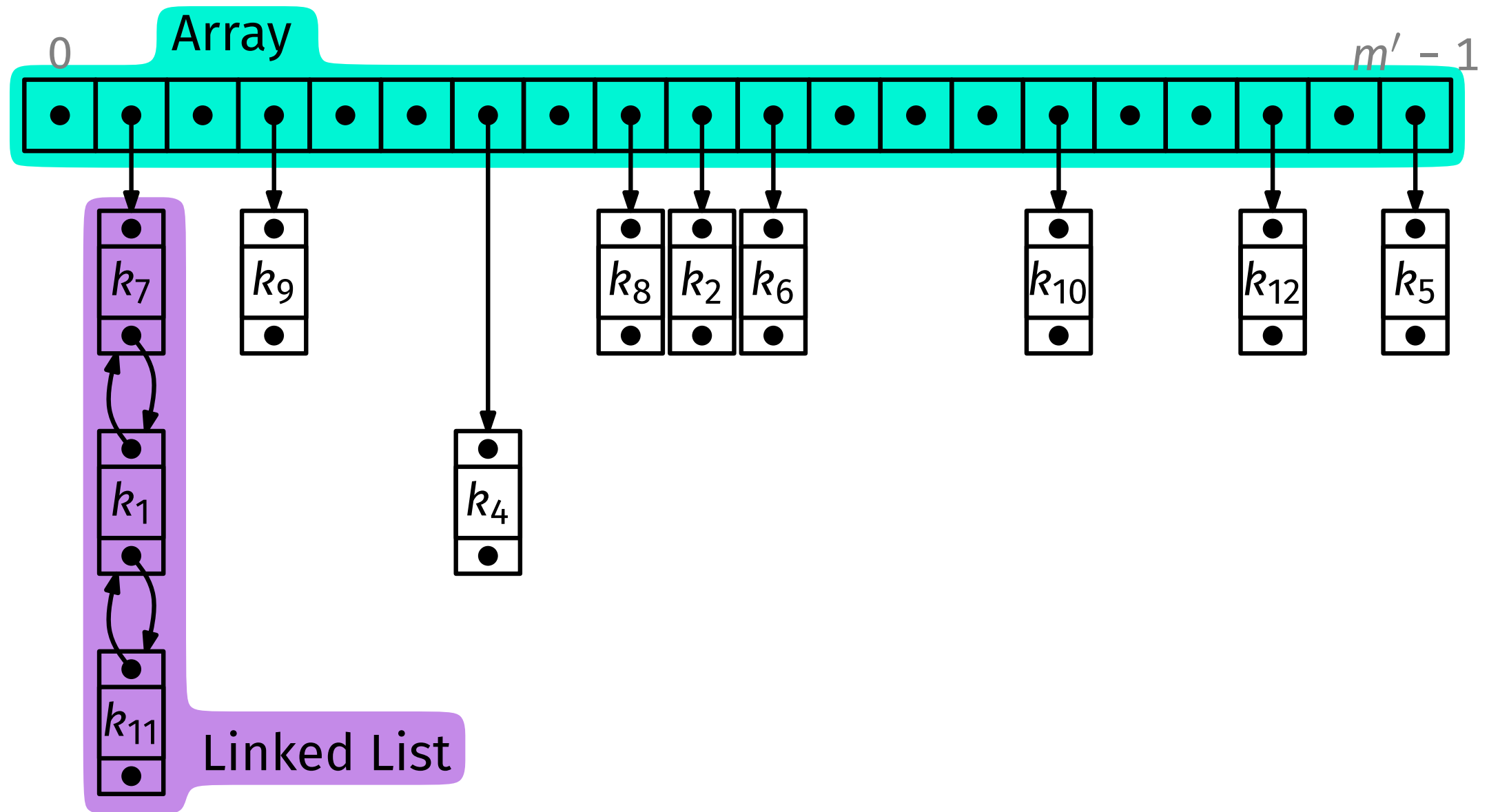


`delete( $k_3$ )` with $h(k_3) = 6$

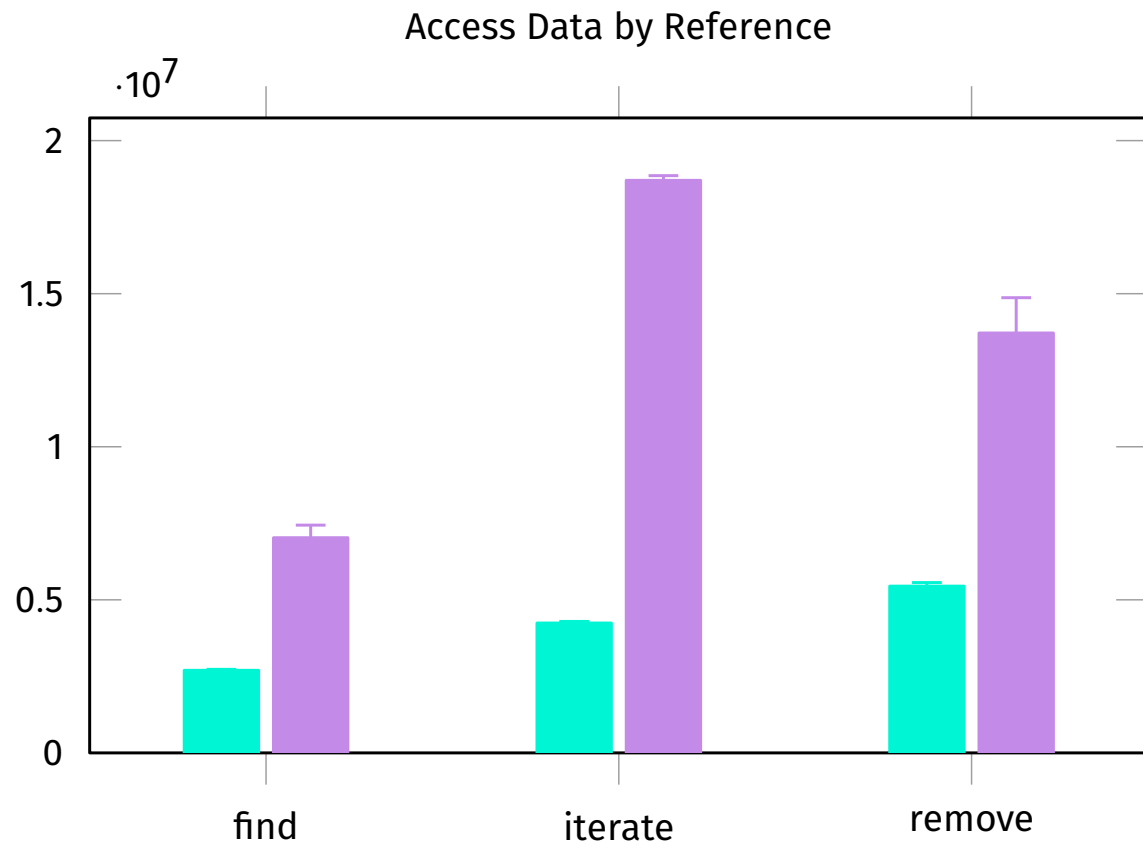
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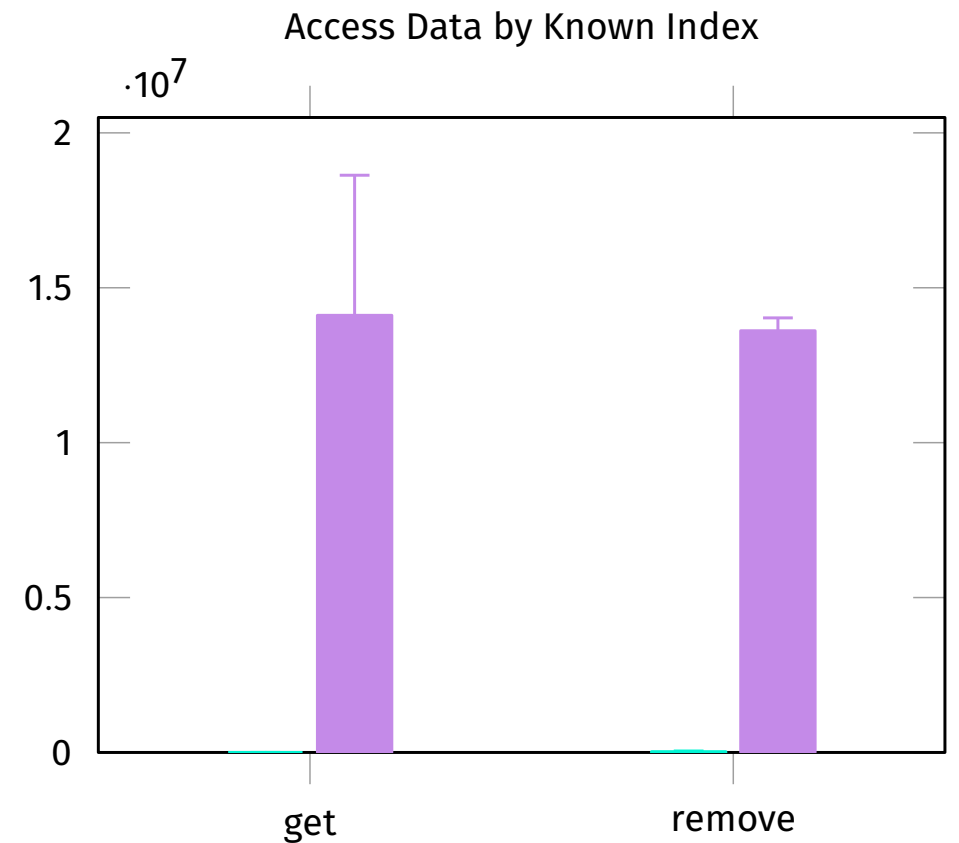
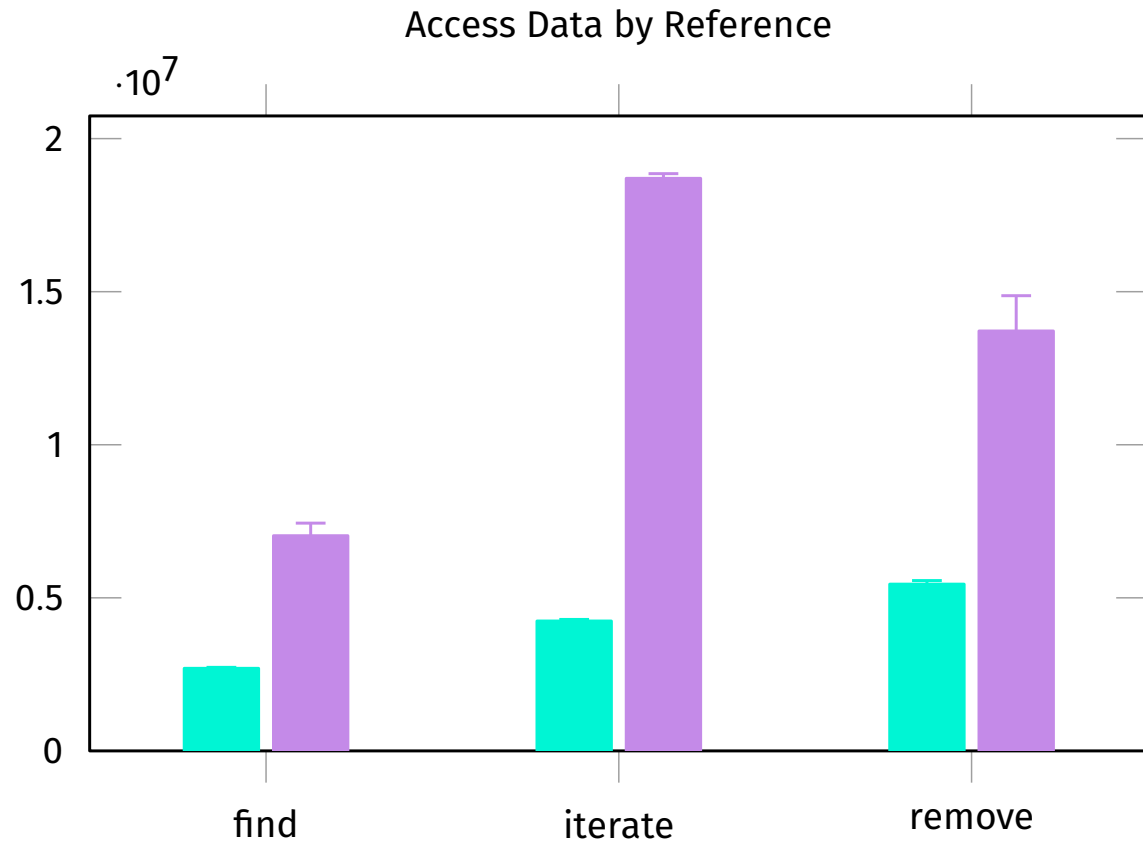
Chaining Hash Maps – Operations



Linked List vs Array List

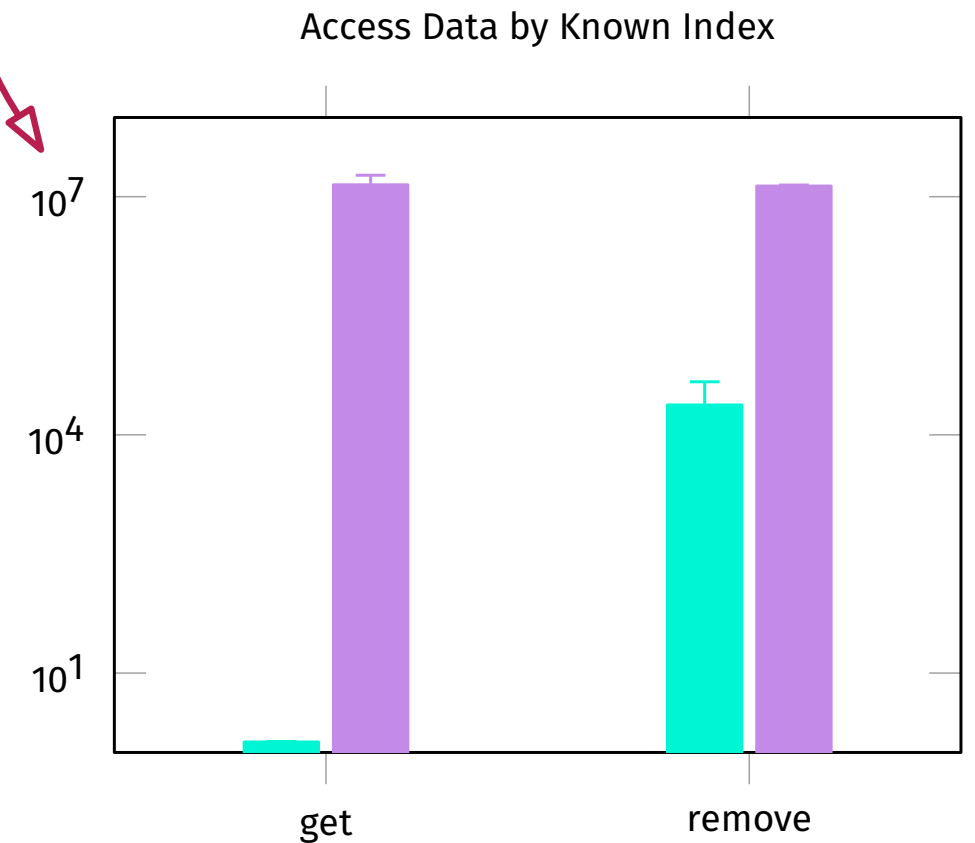
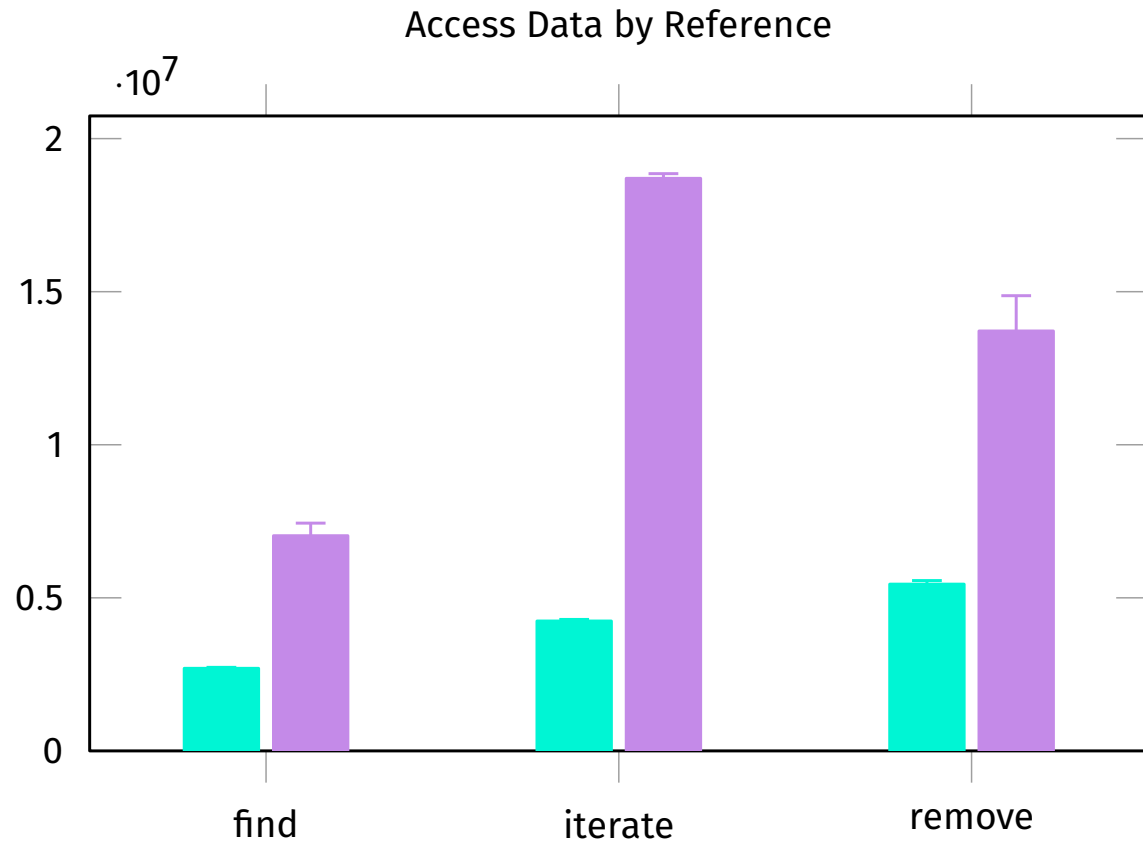


Linked List vs Array List



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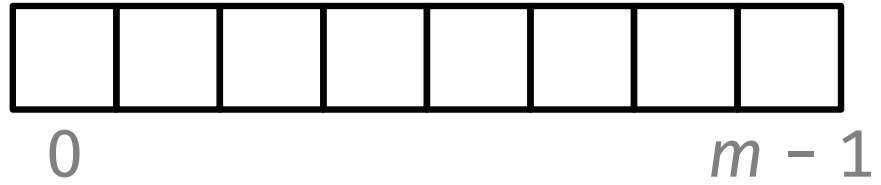
beware!



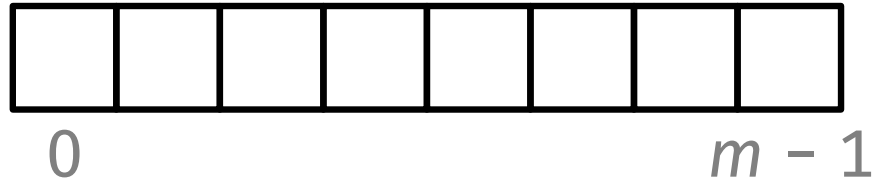
Linked List vs Array List

Every data structure is bad at something. Linked lists are just bad at most things.

Probing Hash Table



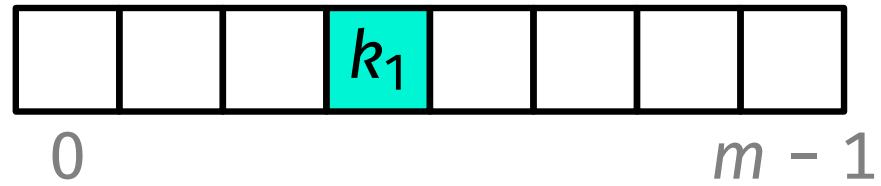
Probing Hash Table



$\text{insert}(k_1)$

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

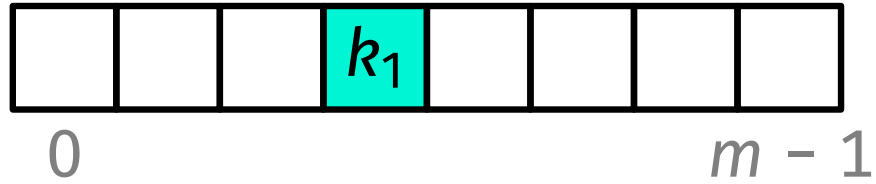
Probing Hash Table



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Probing Hash Table



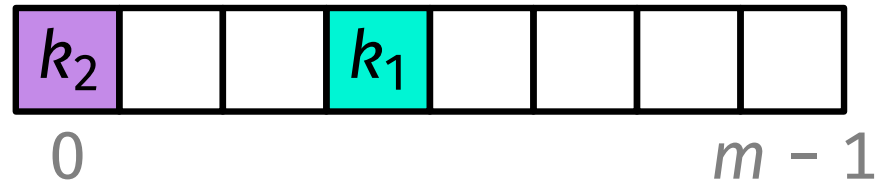
insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

Probing Hash Table



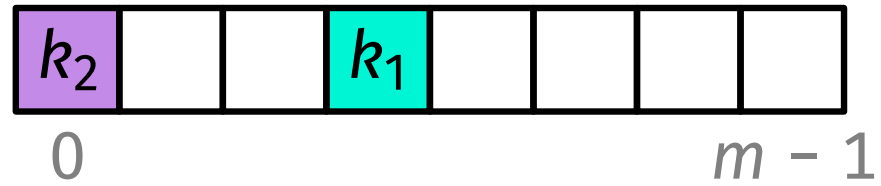
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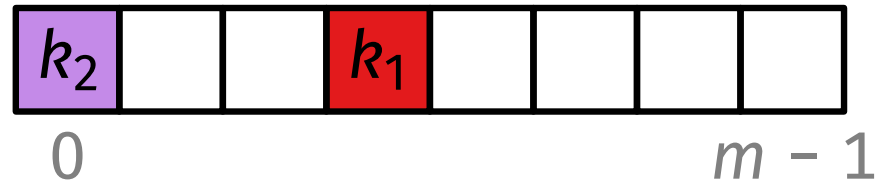
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insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

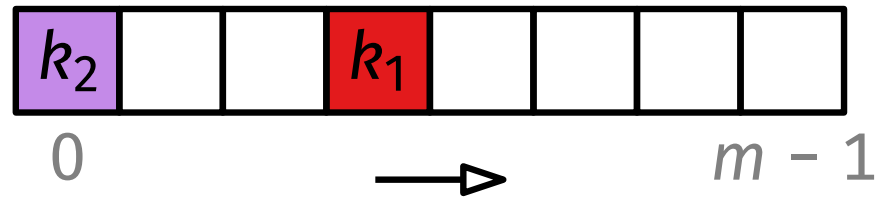
insert(k_3)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1) “linear probing”

insert(k_2)

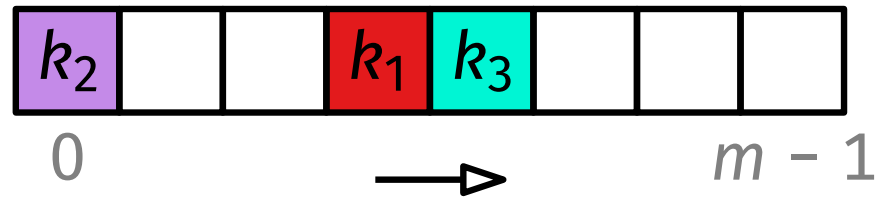
insert(k_3)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1) “linear probing”

insert(k_2)

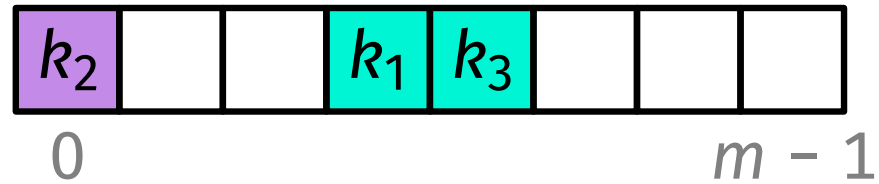
insert(k_3)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

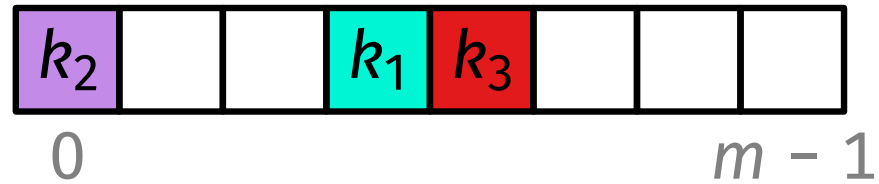
$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

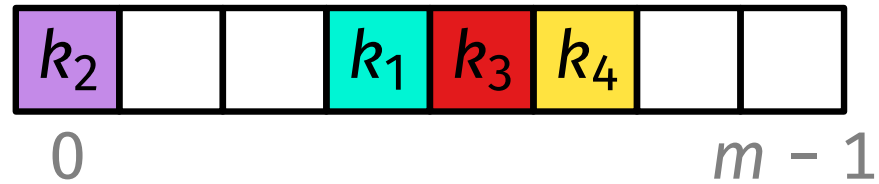
$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

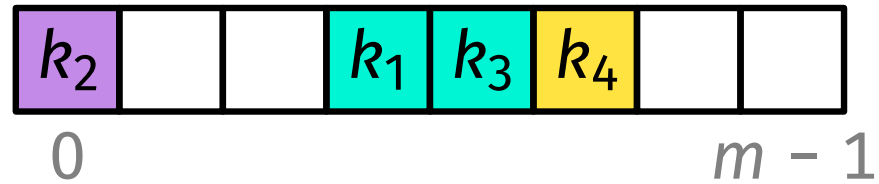
$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

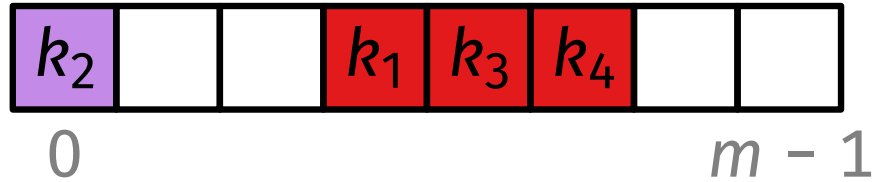
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

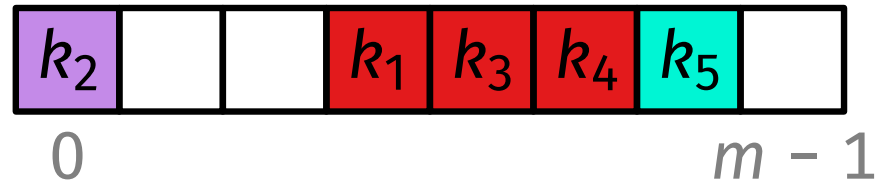
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

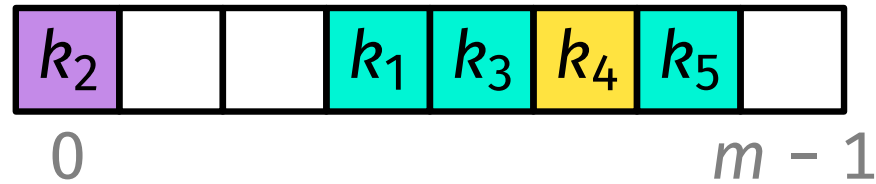
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

find(k_4)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

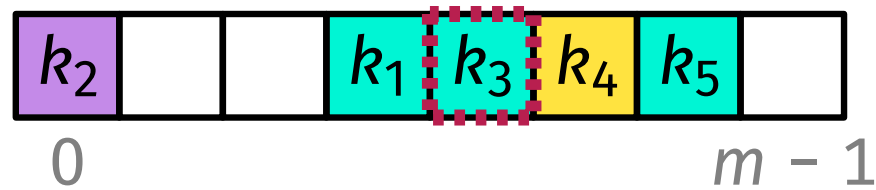
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

find(k_4)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

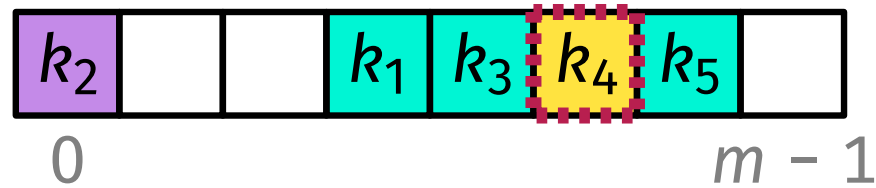
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

find(k_4)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

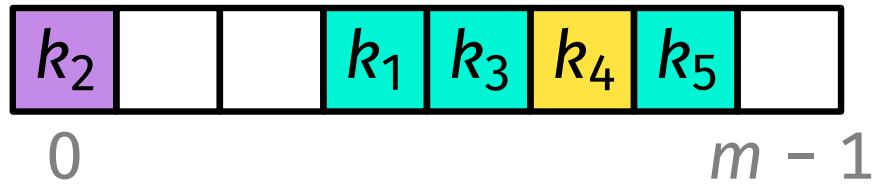
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

find(k_4)

find(k_x)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

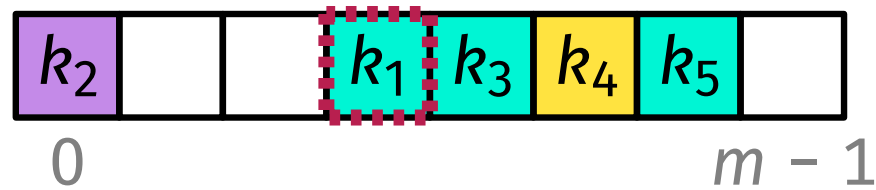
$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

find(k_4)

find(k_x)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

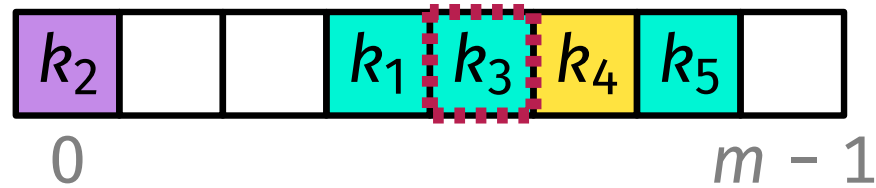
$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

find(k_4)

find(k_x)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

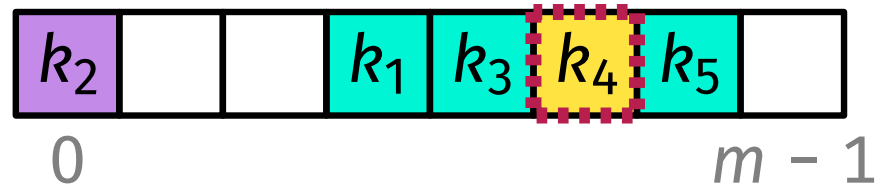
$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

find(k_4)

find(k_x)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

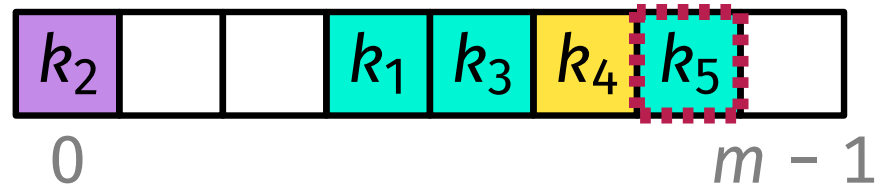
$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

find(k_4)

find(k_x)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

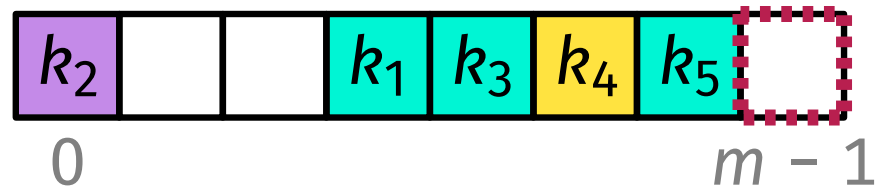
$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

find(k_4)

find(k_x)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

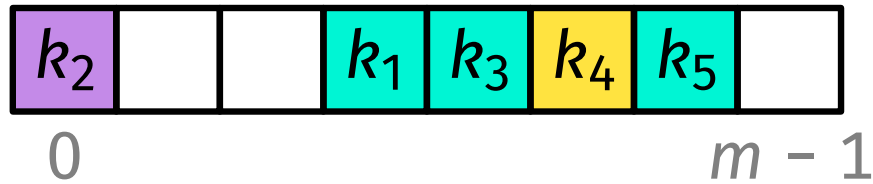
$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

find(k_4)

find(k_x)

$$\text{load factor: } \alpha = \frac{|K|}{m}$$

$\alpha_{\max}?$

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

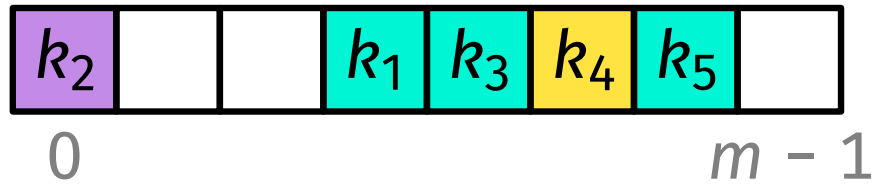
$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

find(k_4)

find(k_x)

$$\text{load factor: } \alpha = \frac{|K|}{m}$$

$$\alpha_{\max} < 1$$

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

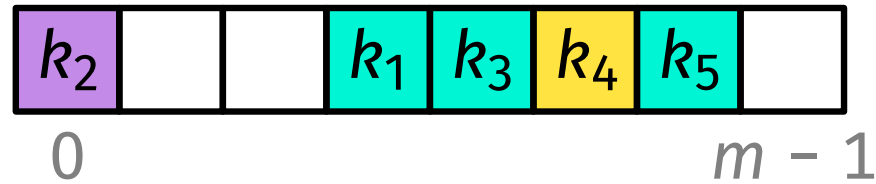
$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

delete(k_3)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

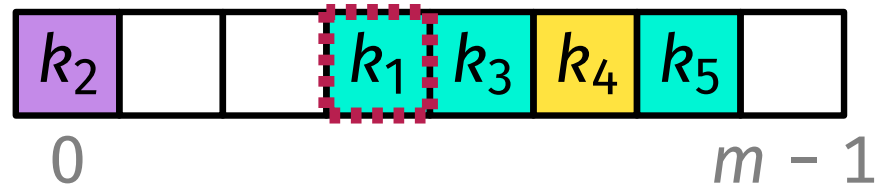
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

delete(k_3)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

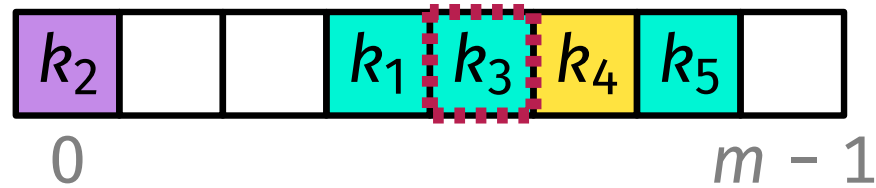
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

delete(k_3)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

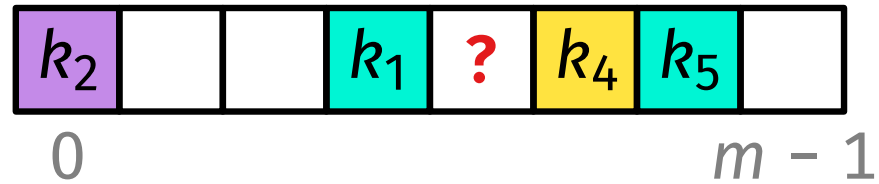
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

delete(k_3)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

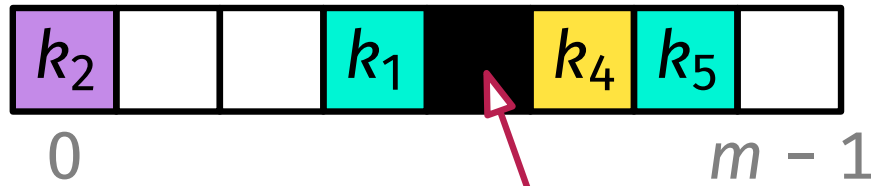
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

delete(k_3)



$$h(k_1) = 3$$

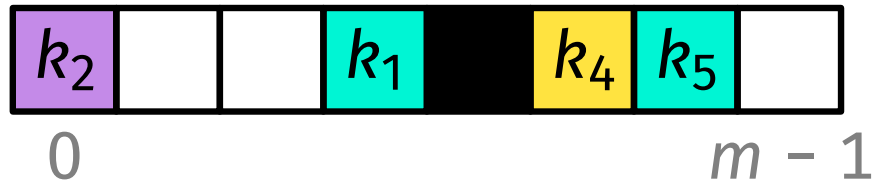
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

delete(k_3)

including tombstones!

load factor: $\alpha = \frac{|K|}{m}$

$h(k_1) = 3$

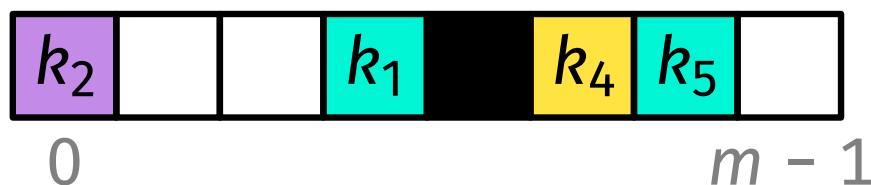
$h(k_2) = 0$

$h(k_3) = 3$

$h(k_4) = 4$

$h(k_5) = 3$

Probing Hash Table



insert(k_1)

insert(k_2)

insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

delete(k_3)



$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{occupied} & \text{when find} \\ \text{free} & \text{when insert} \\ \text{ignore} & \text{when rebuild} \end{array} \right.$

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Is it Any Better?

worst case

find	$O(1)^* \P^\dagger$	$O(n)$
insert	$O(1)^* 1 \P^\dagger$	$O(n)$
delete	$O(1)^* (1) \P^\dagger$	$O(n)$

* expected

1 amortized

$\P$ if your load factor is reasonably low

† if you believe in your hash function

Is it Any Better?

		worst case
find	$O(1)^* \P^\dagger$	$O(n)$
insert	$O(1)^* 1 \P^\dagger$	$O(n)$
delete	$O(1)^* (1) \P^\dagger$	$O(n)$

* expected

1 amortized

$\P$ if your load factor is reasonably low

† if you believe in your hash function

Weaknesses

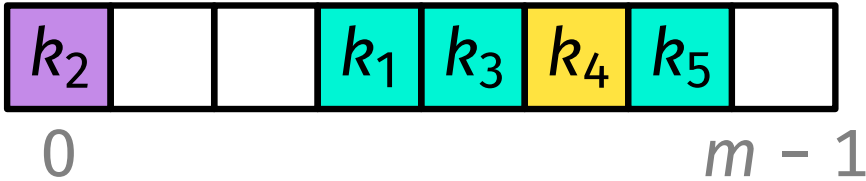
probe sequence is bad when:

- α is high
- hash function builds clusters
- especially for unsuccessful lookups

Robin Hood to the Rescue



Robin Hood to the Rescue



$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

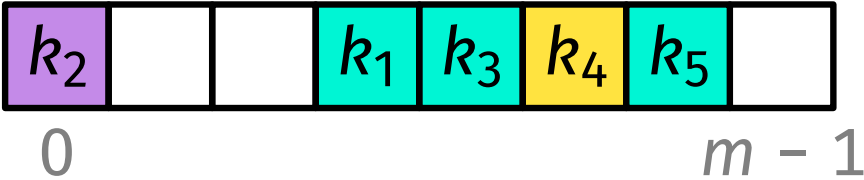
$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue

psl 0



$$h(k_1) = 3$$

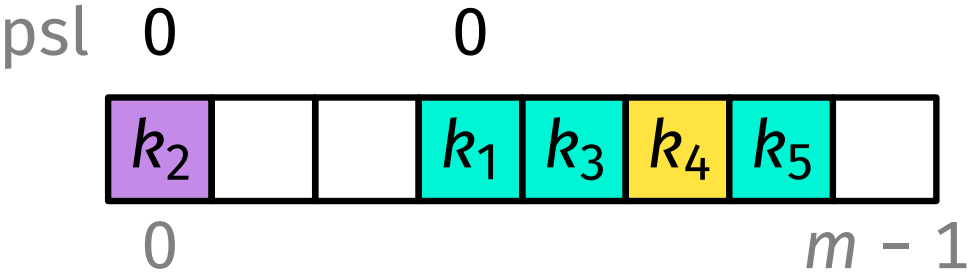
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



$$h(k_1) = 3$$

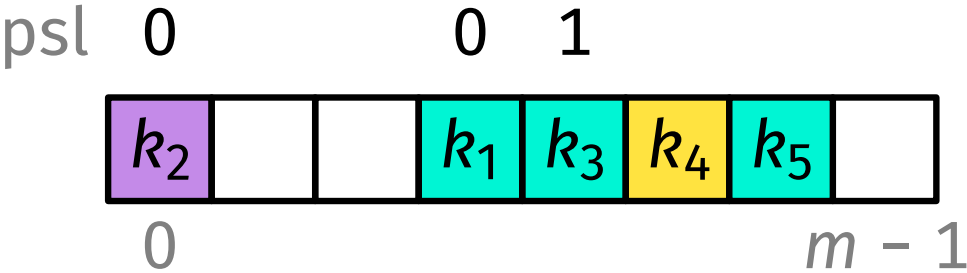
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



$$h(k_1) = 3$$

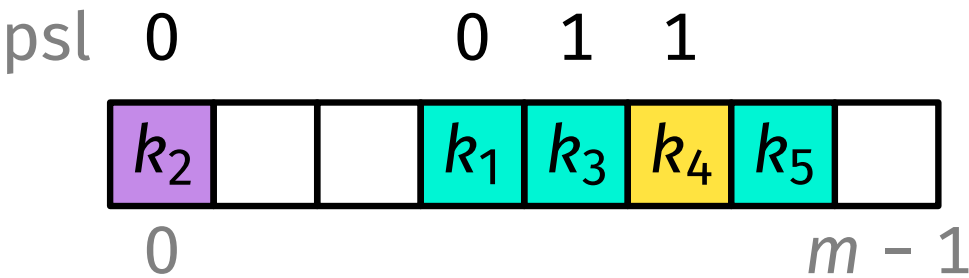
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



$$h(k_1) = 3$$

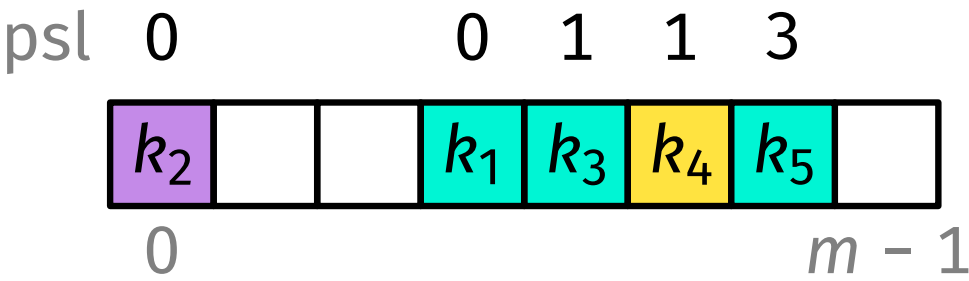
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



$$h(k_1) = 3$$

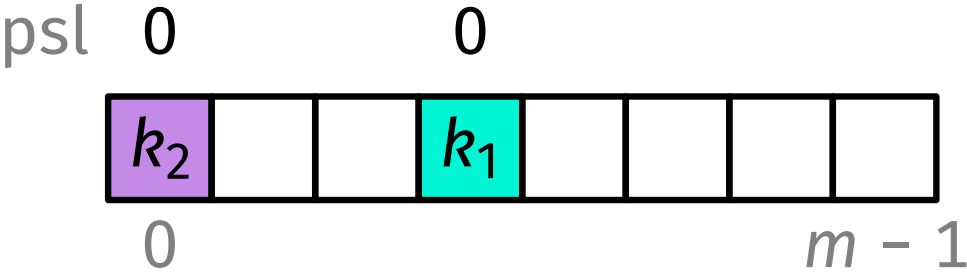
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



$$h(k_1) = 3$$

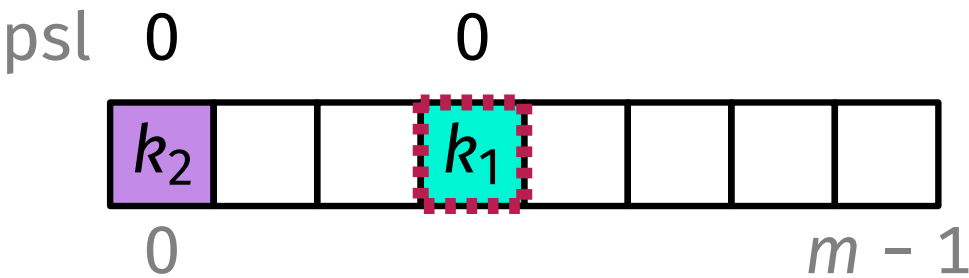
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



insert(k_3)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

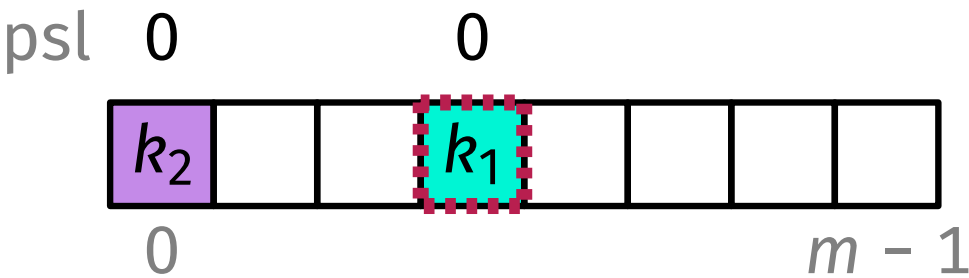
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



psl 0

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

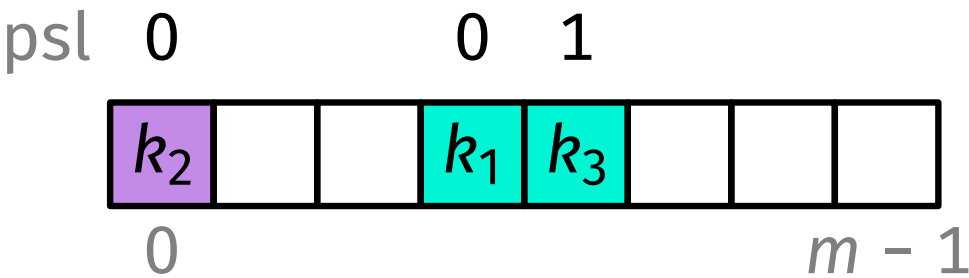
$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

insert(k_3)



Robin Hood to the Rescue



insert(k_3)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

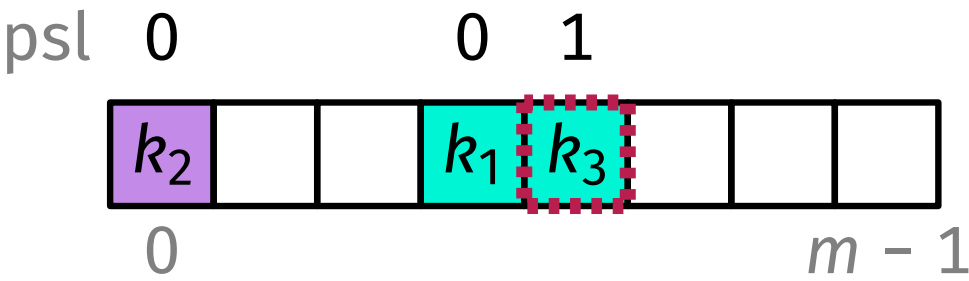
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



$h(k_1) = 3$

$h(k_2) = 0$

$h(k_3) = 3$

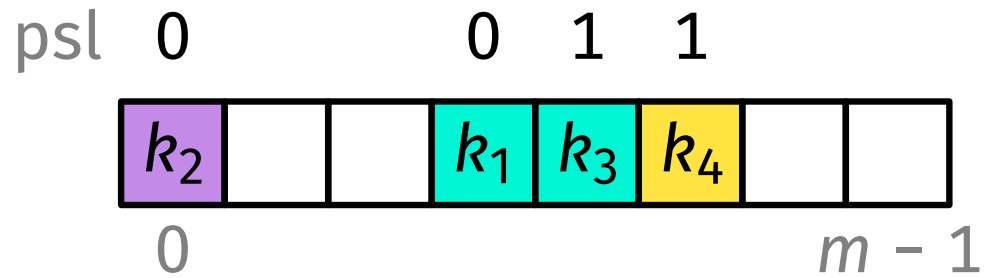
$h(k_4) = 4$

$h(k_5) = 3$

insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)



Robin Hood to the Rescue



$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

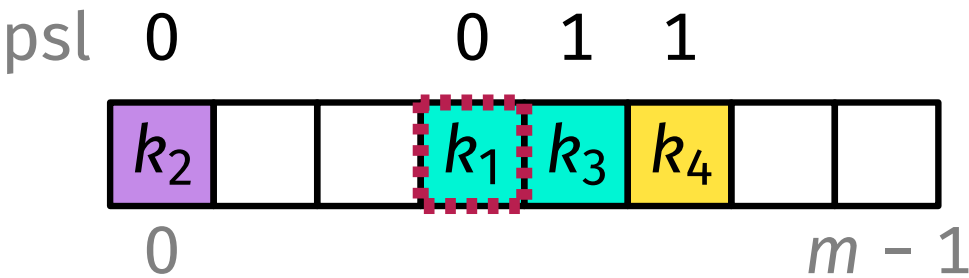
$$h(k_5) = 3$$



insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

Robin Hood to the Rescue



$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

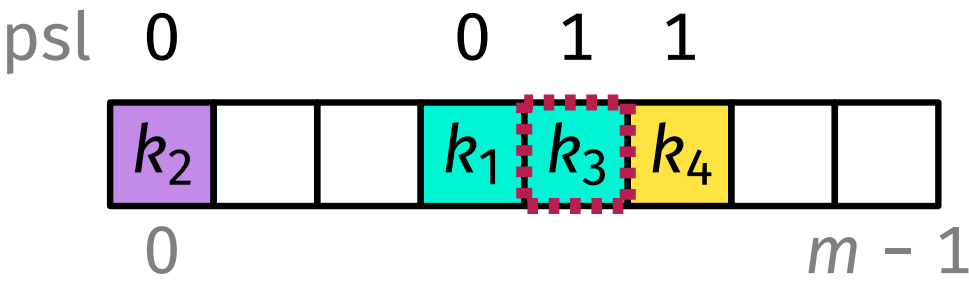
$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

Robin Hood to the Rescue



$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

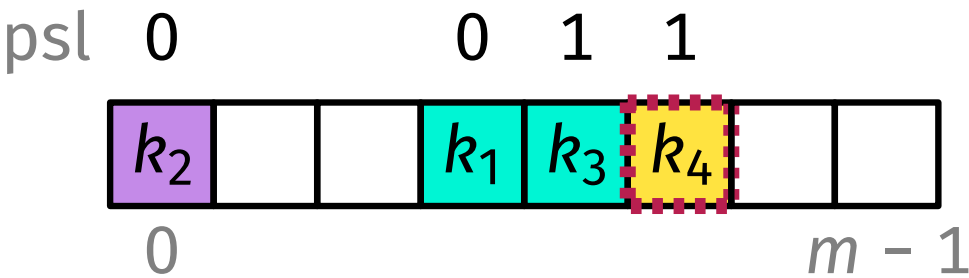
$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

Robin Hood to the Rescue



psl 2

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

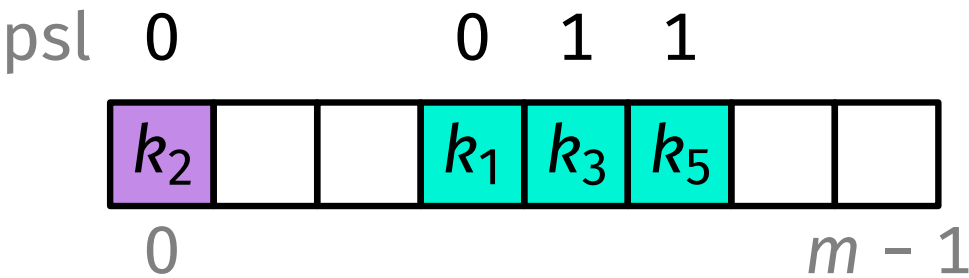
$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

Robin Hood to the Rescue



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

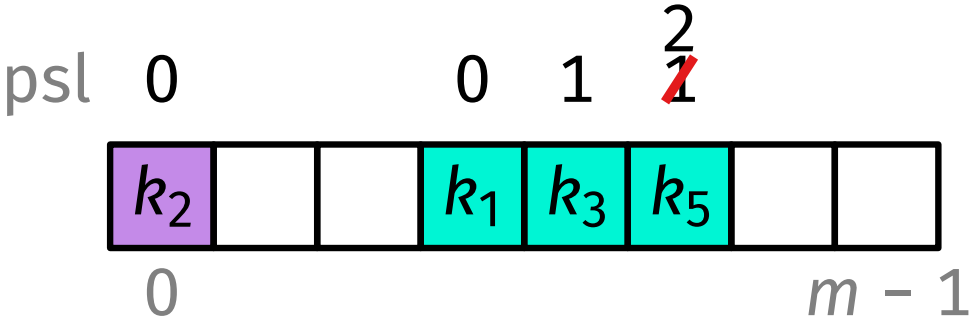
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

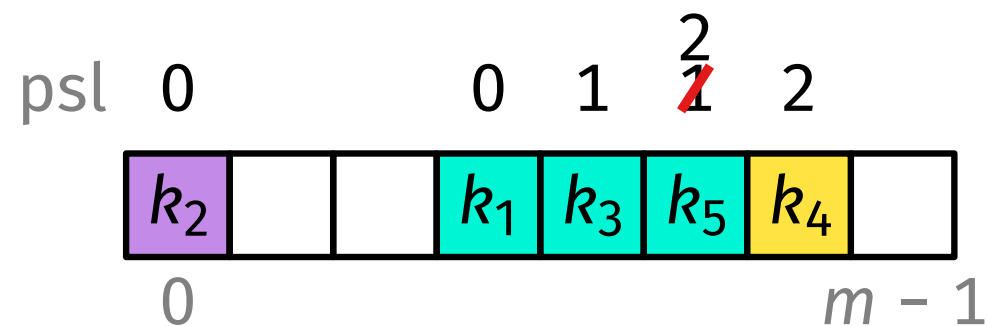
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

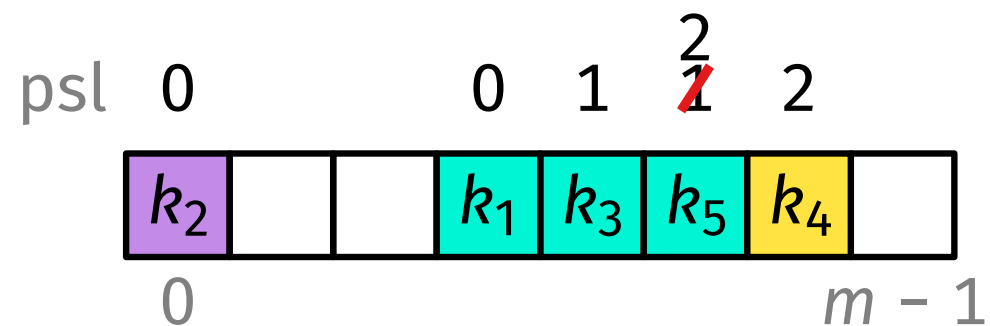
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)
find(k_x)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

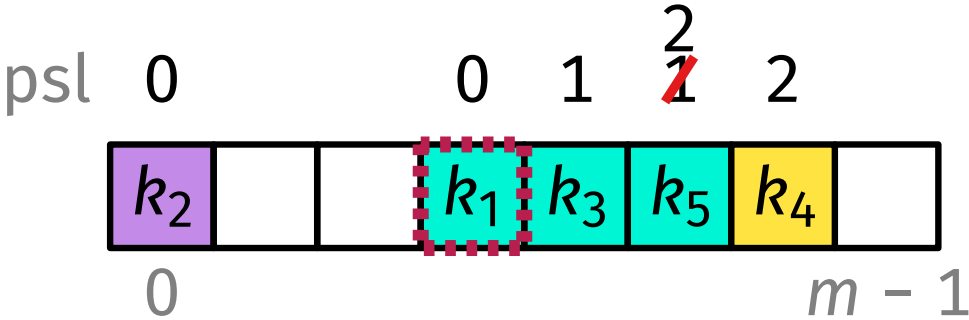
$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)
find(k_x)

$h(k_1) = 3$

$h(k_2) = 0$

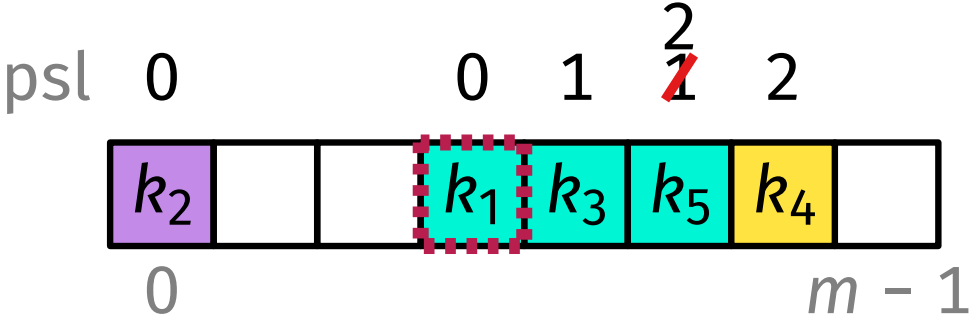
$h(k_3) = 3$

$h(k_4) = 4$

$h(k_5) = 3$

$h(k_x) = 3$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

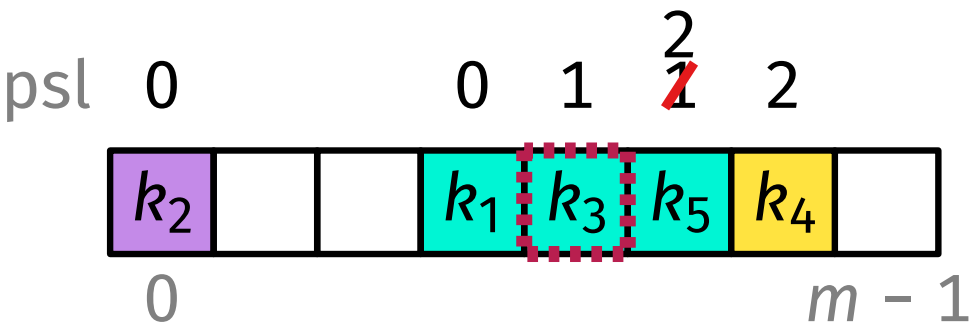
$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)
find(k_x)

Robin Hood to the Rescue



$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

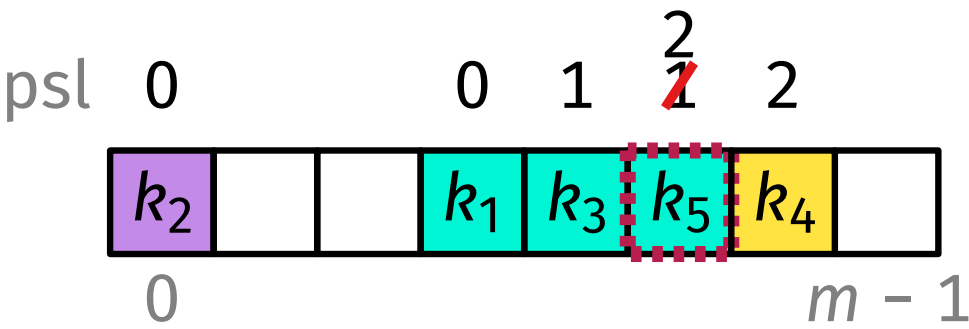
$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)
find(k_x)

Robin Hood to the Rescue



psl 2

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

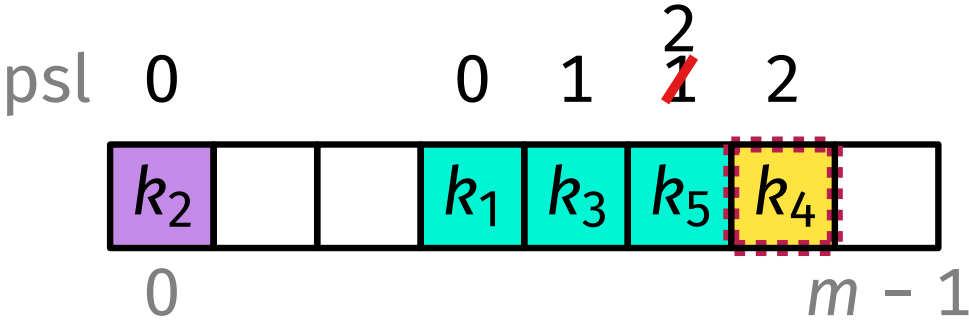
$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)
find(k_x)

Robin Hood to the Rescue



psl 3

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

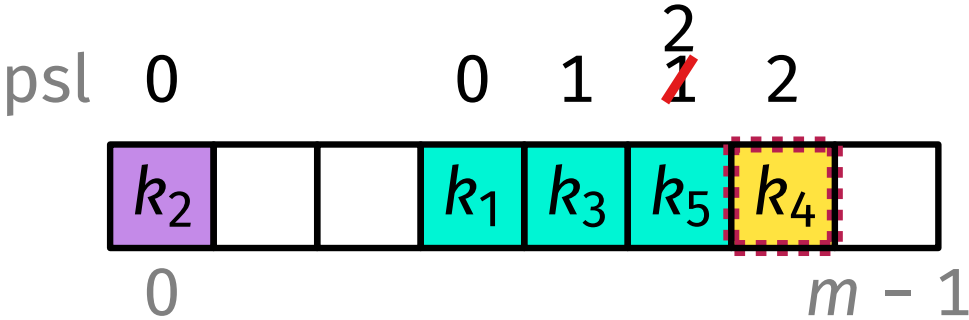
$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)
find(k_x)



Robin Hood to the Rescue



psl 3 ✓

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

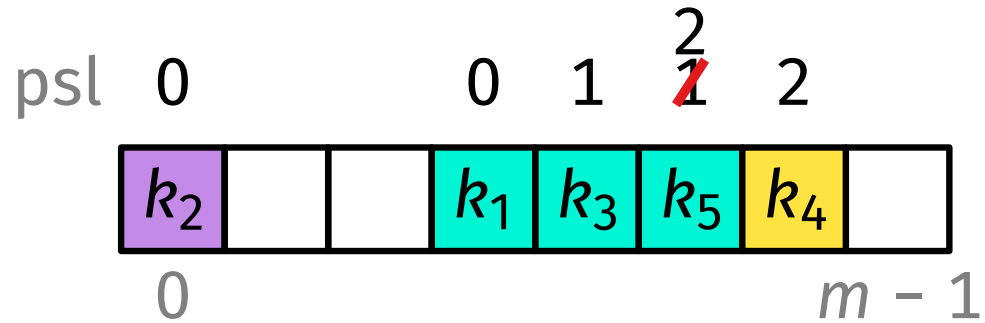
$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)
find(k_x)

Robin Hood to the Rescue



insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

find(k_x)

delete(k_3)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

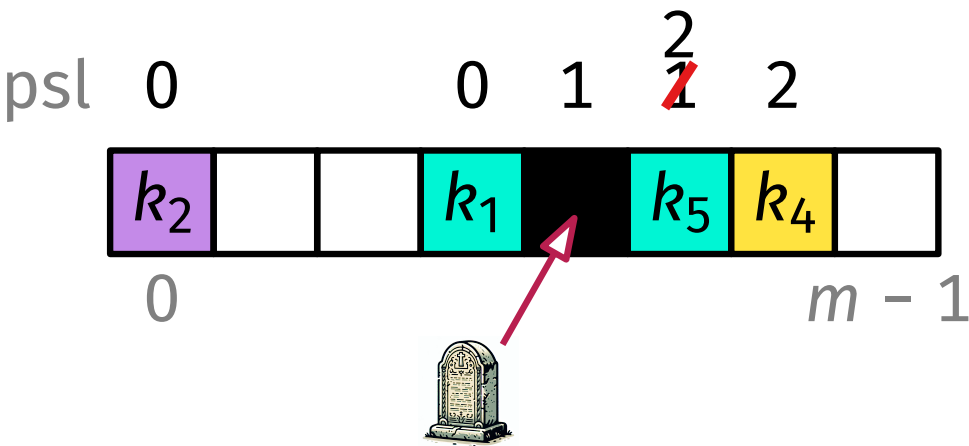
$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

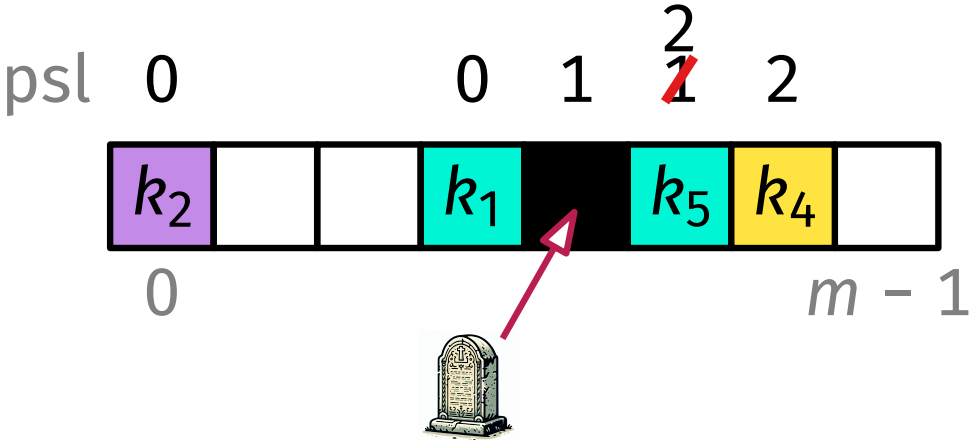
$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)
insert(k_6)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

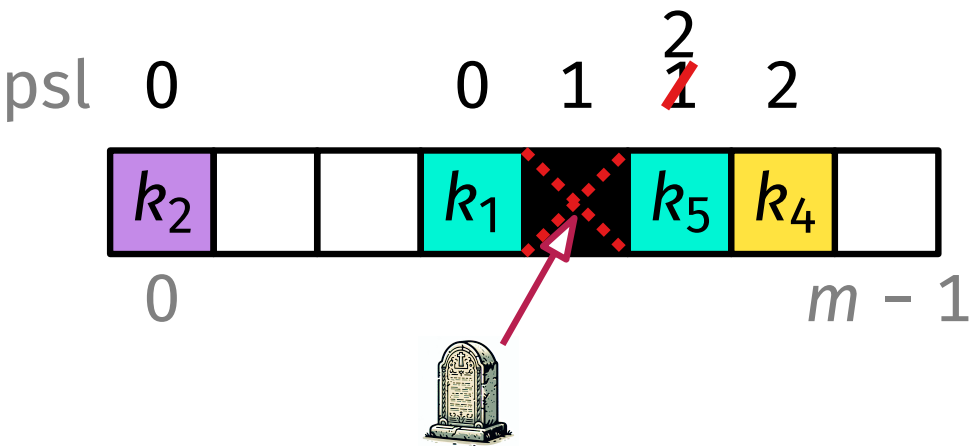
$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

$$h(k_6) = 4$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)
insert(k_6)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

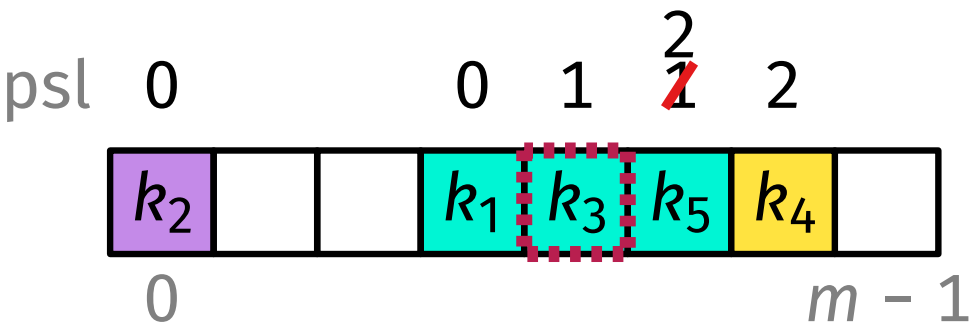
$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

$$h(k_6) = 4$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)

$h(k_1) = 3$

$h(k_2) = 0$

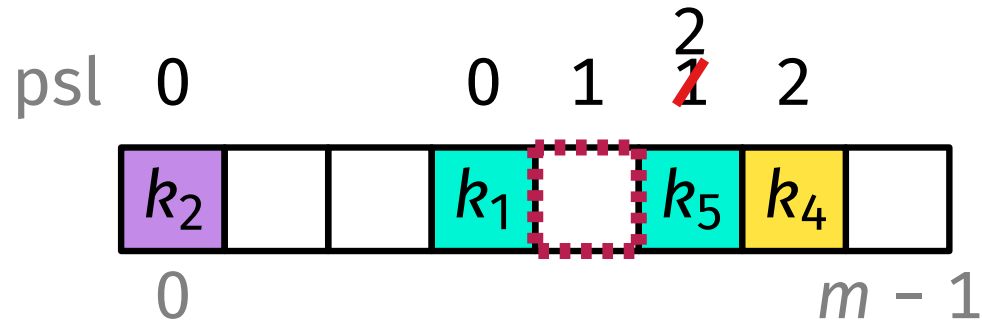
$h(k_3) = 3$

$h(k_4) = 4$

$h(k_5) = 3$

$h(k_x) = 3$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

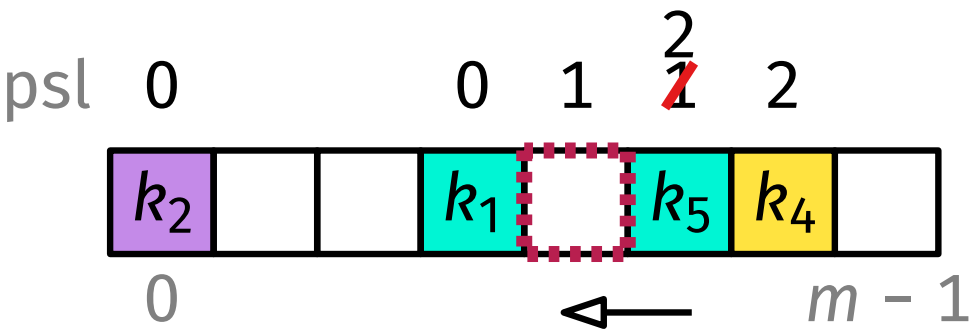
$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

$$h(k_x) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



“backshifting”



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)

$h(k_1) = 3$

$h(k_2) = 0$

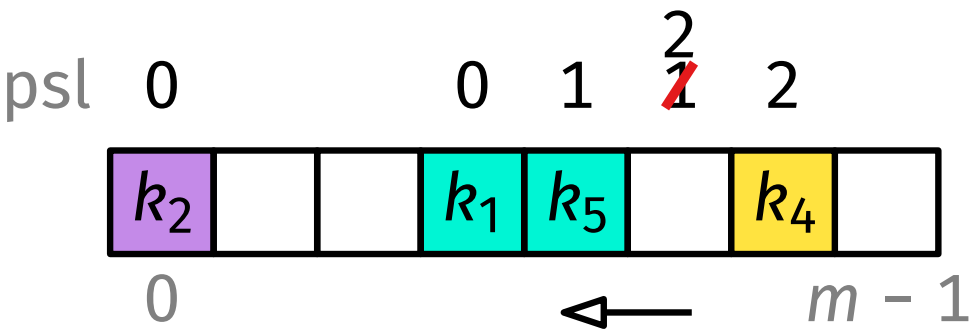
$h(k_3) = 3$

$h(k_4) = 4$

$h(k_5) = 3$

$h(k_x) = 3$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



“backshifting”



- insert(k_3)
- insert(k_4)
- insert(k_5)
- find(k_x)
- delete(k_3)

$h(k_1) = 3$

$h(k_2) = 0$

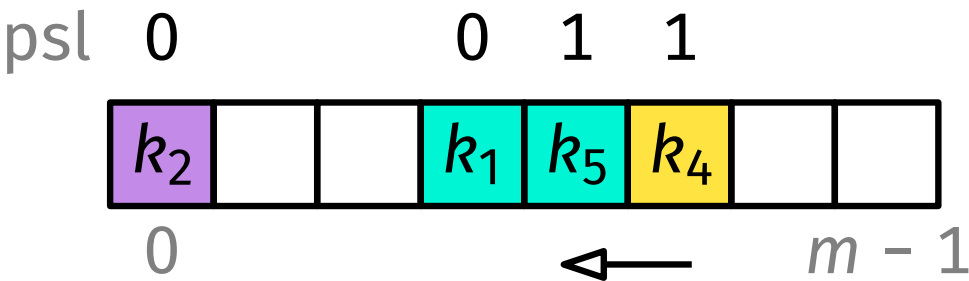
$h(k_3) = 3$

$h(k_4) = 4$

$h(k_5) = 3$

$h(k_x) = 3$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



“backshifting”



insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)

$h(k_1) = 3$

$h(k_2) = 0$

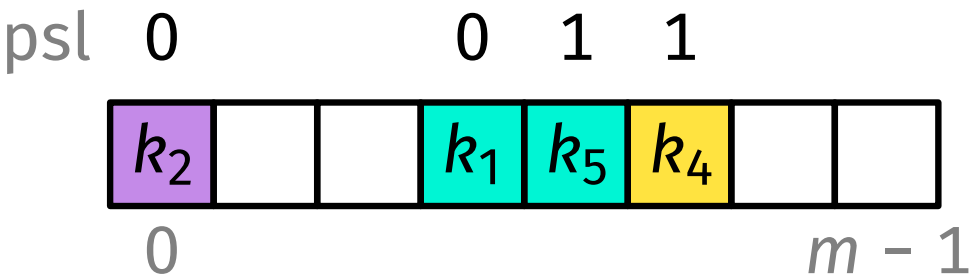
$h(k_3) = 3$

$h(k_4) = 4$

$h(k_5) = 3$

$h(k_x) = 3$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



Weaknesses

- memory consumption

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

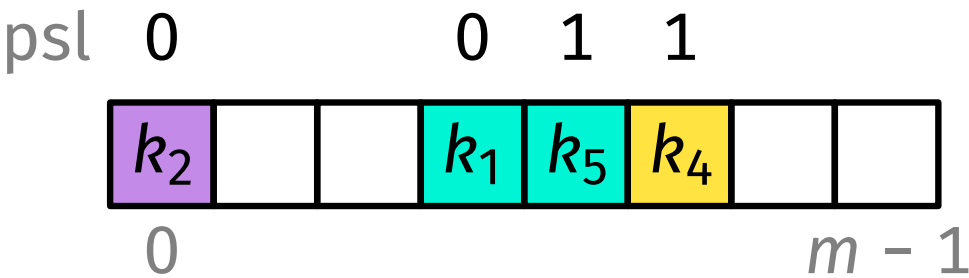
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



Weaknesses

- memory consumption
- average psl not better

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

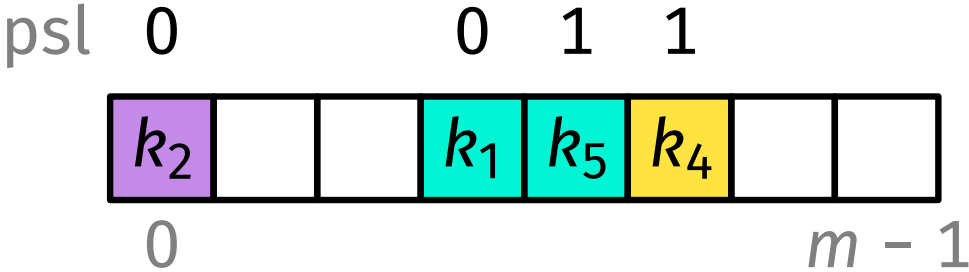
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



Weaknesses

- memory consumption
- average psl not better
- deletes still slow and complicated

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

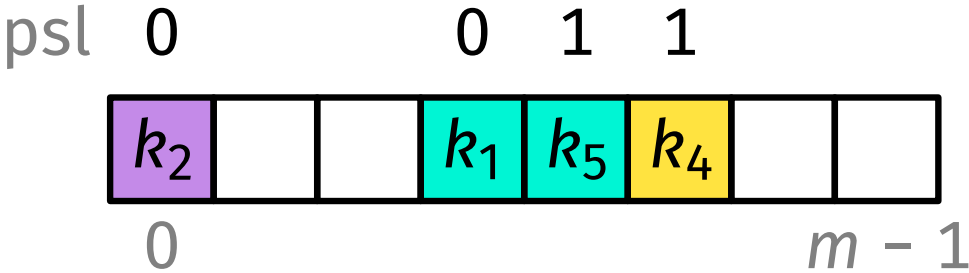
$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Robin Hood to the Rescue



Like Robin Hood, it does not change the average wealth (mean probe length), only its distribution

$$h(k_1) = 3$$

$$h(k_2) = 0$$

$$h(k_3) = 3$$

$$h(k_4) = 4$$

$$h(k_5) = 3$$

Cuckoo Hashing



worst case

find	$O(1) * \P^\dagger$	$O(n)$
insert	$O(1) * 1 \P^\dagger$	$O(n)$
delete	$O(1) * (1) \P^\dagger$	$O(n)$

* expected

1 amortized

$\P$ if your load factor is reasonably low

† if you believe in your hash function

Cuckoo Hashing



worst case

find	$O(1)$ * $\uparrow$ $\dagger$	$O(n)$ $O(1)$
insert	$O(1)$ * 1 $\uparrow$ $\dagger$	$O(n)$
delete	$O(1)$ * (1) $\uparrow$ $\dagger$	$O(n)$

* expected

1 amortized

$\uparrow$ if your load factor is reasonably low

$\dagger$ if you believe in your hash function

Cuckoo Hashing



worst case

find	$O(1)$ * $\uparrow$ $\dagger$	$O(n)$ $O(1)$
insert	$O(1)$ * 1 $\uparrow$ $\dagger$	$O(n)$
delete	$O(1)$ * (1) $\uparrow$ $\dagger$	$O(n)$ $O(1)$

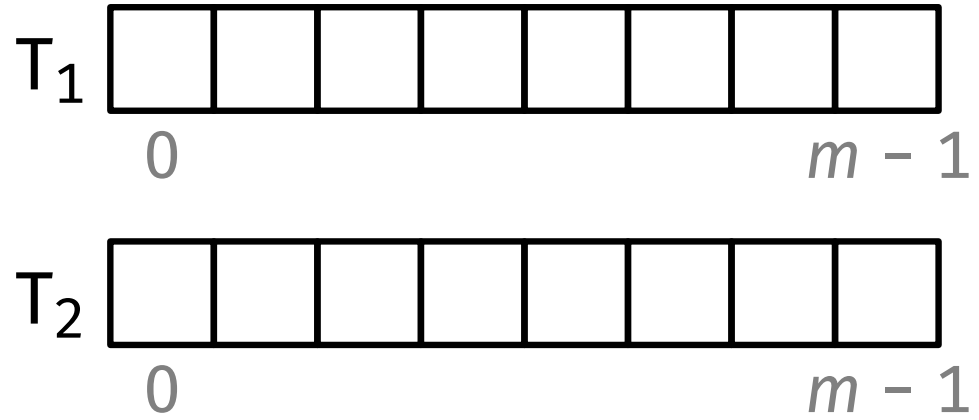
* expected

1 amortized

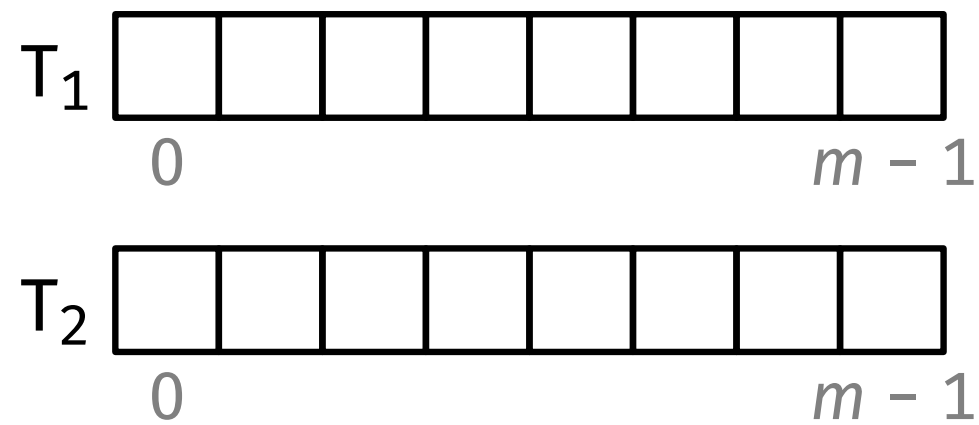
~~$\uparrow$~~ if your load factor is reasonably low

~~$\dagger$~~ if you believe in your hash function

Cuckoo Hashing



Cuckoo Hashing

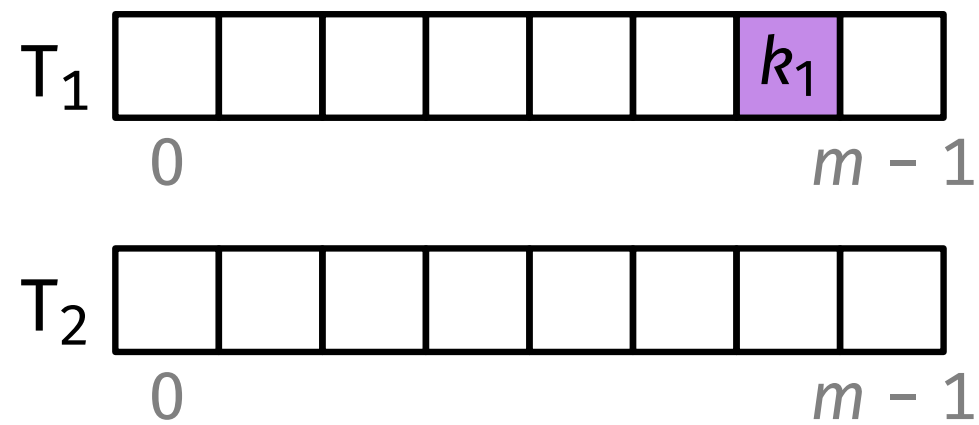


$\text{insert}(k_1)$



	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3

Cuckoo Hashing

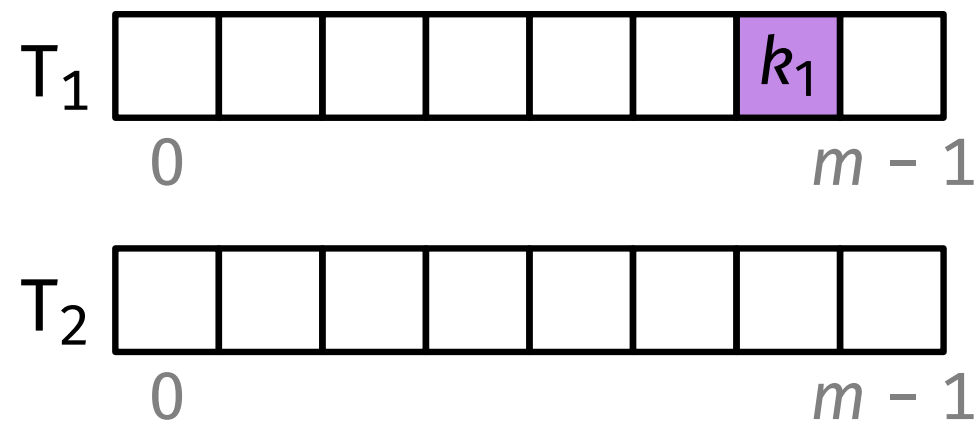


insert(k_1)



	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3

Cuckoo Hashing

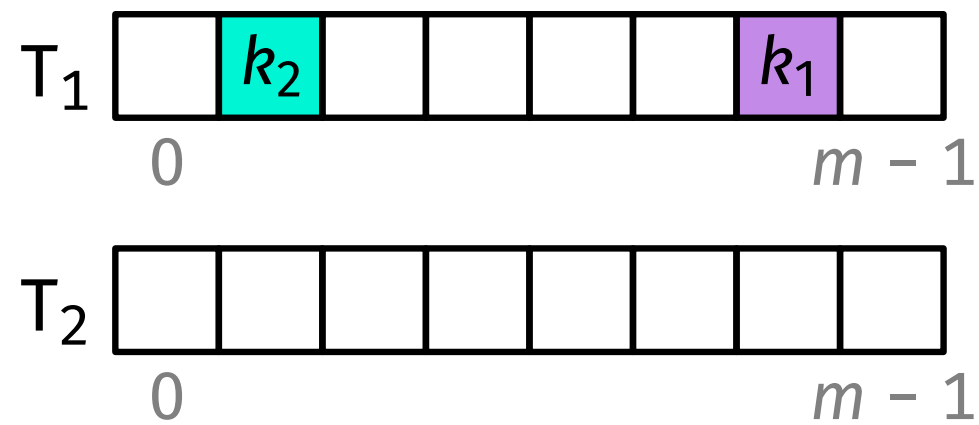


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)



	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1

Cuckoo Hashing

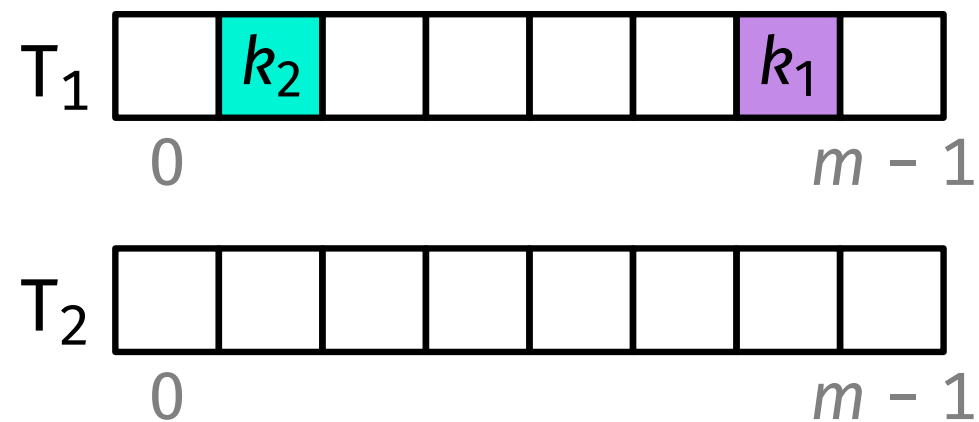


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)



	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1

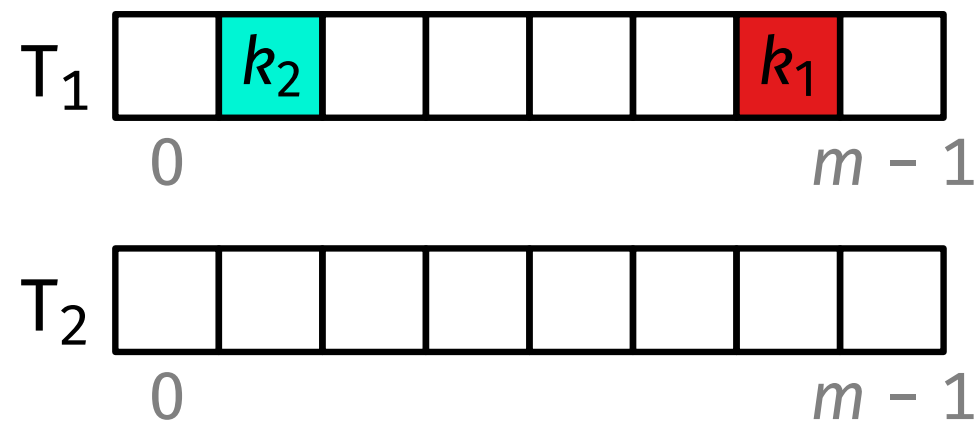
Cuckoo Hashing



insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5

Cuckoo Hashing

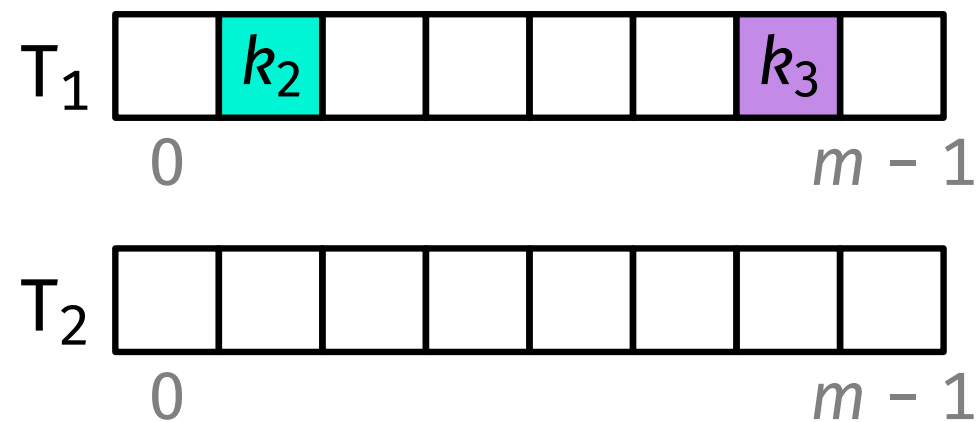


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)



	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5

Cuckoo Hashing

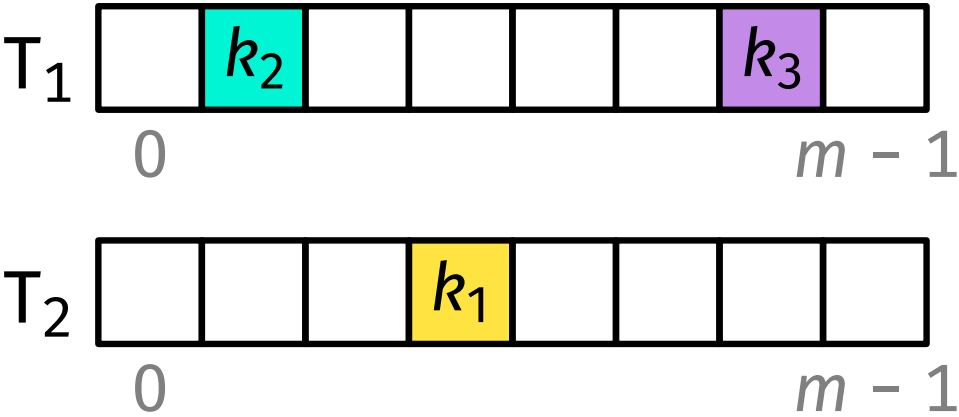


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)



	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5

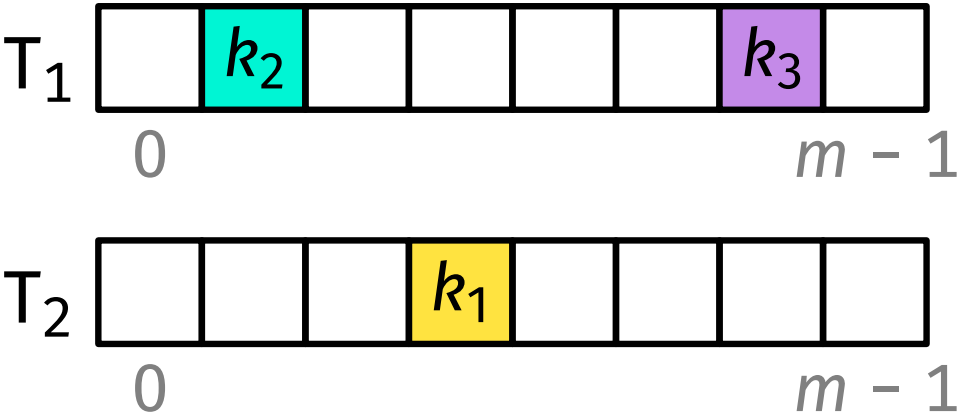
Cuckoo Hashing



insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5

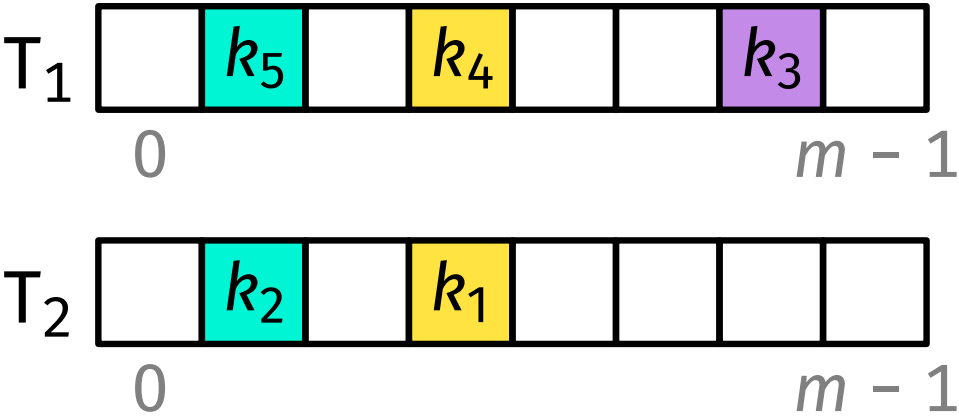
Cuckoo Hashing



insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3

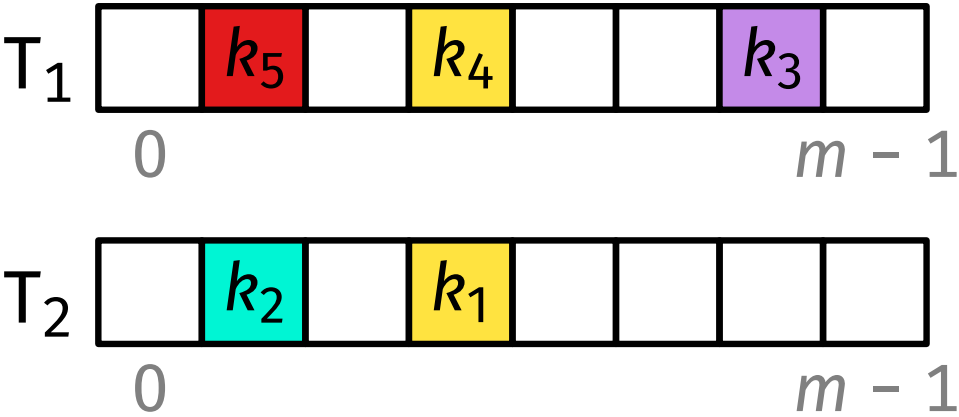
Cuckoo Hashing



insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3

Cuckoo Hashing

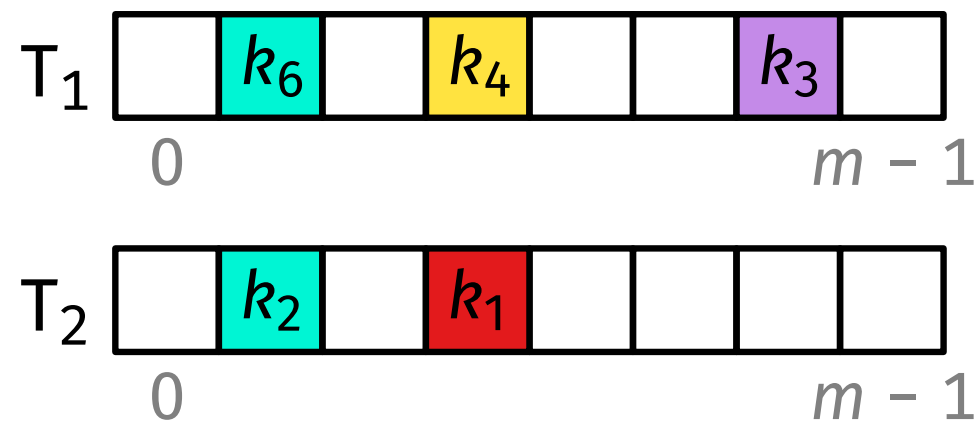


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

insert(k_6)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3

Cuckoo Hashing

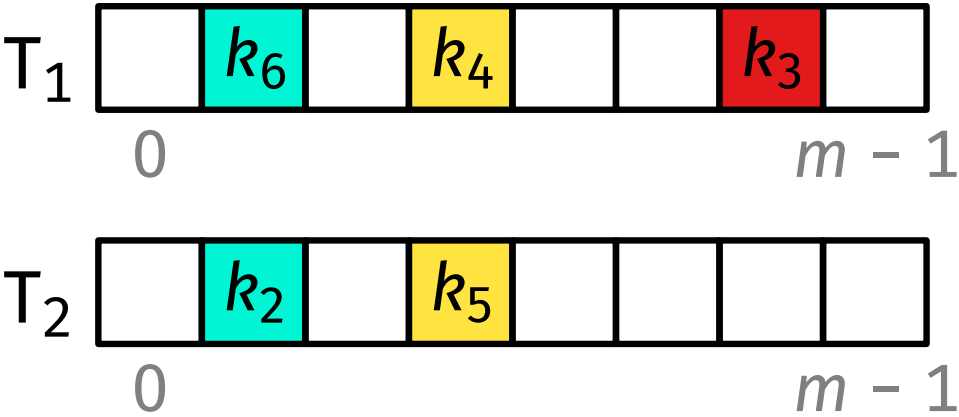


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

insert(k_6)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3

Cuckoo Hashing



insert(k_1) insert(k_6)

insert(k_2)

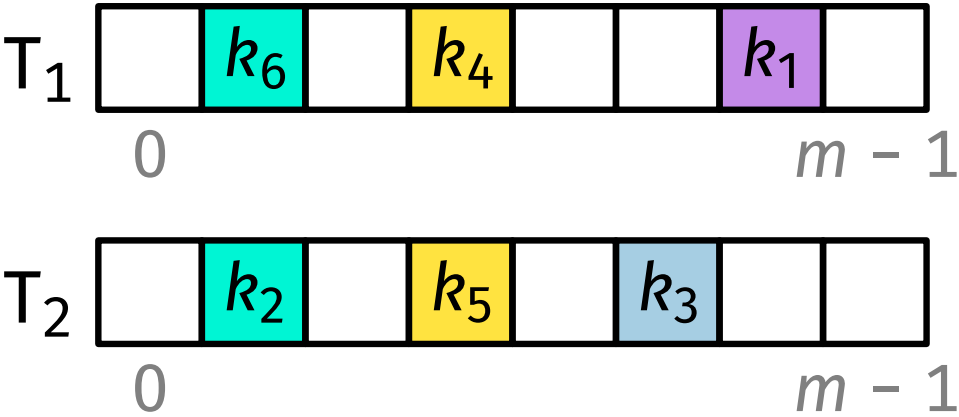
insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3

Cuckoo Hashing



insert(k_1) insert(k_6)

insert(k_2)

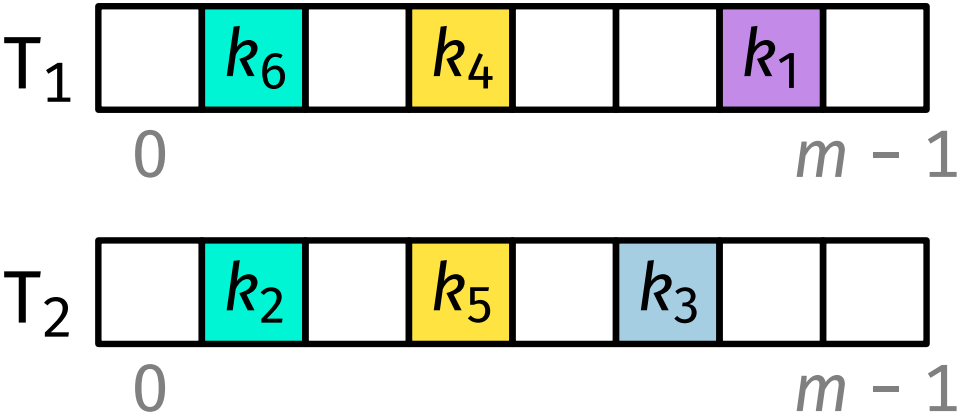
insert(k_3)

insert(k_4)

insert(k_5)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3

Cuckoo Hashing

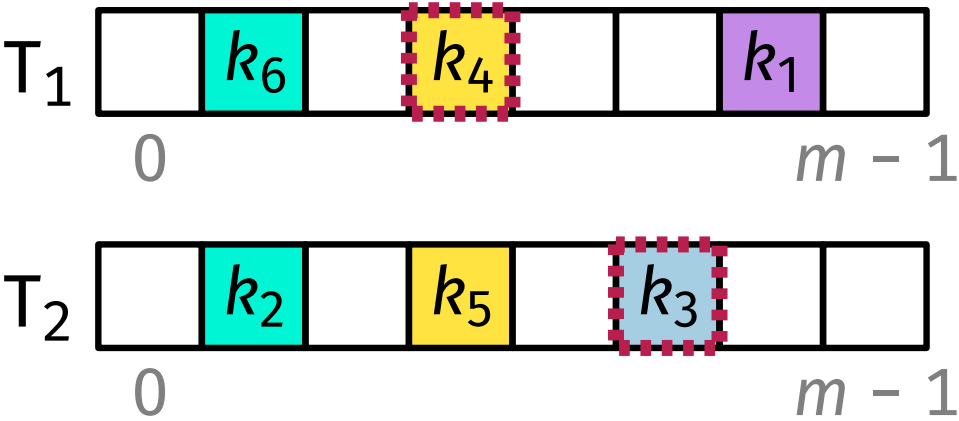


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

insert(k_6)
find(k_4)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3

Cuckoo Hashing

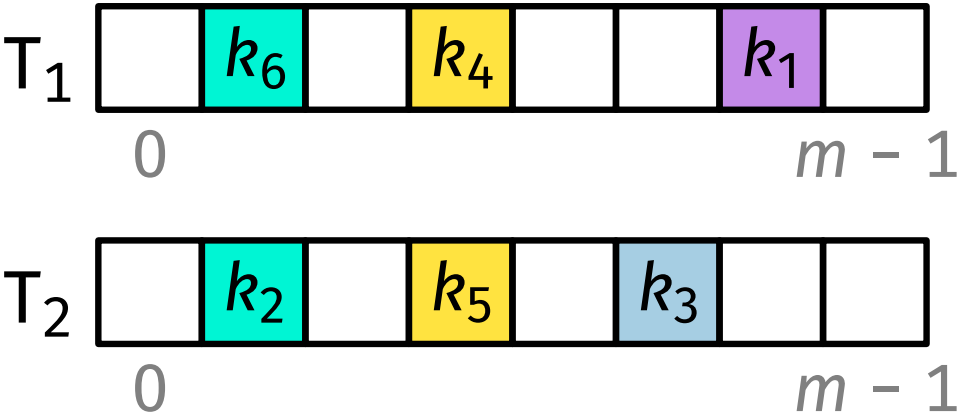


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

insert(k_6)
find(k_4)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3

Cuckoo Hashing

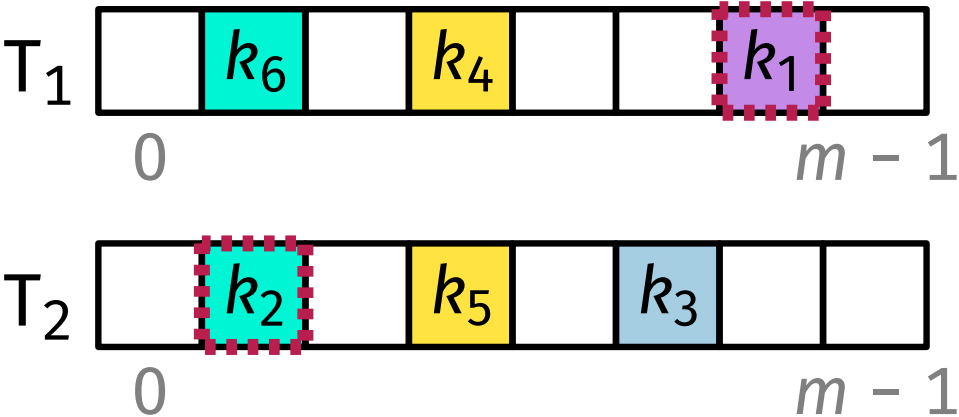


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

insert(k_6)
find(k_4)
find(k_x)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

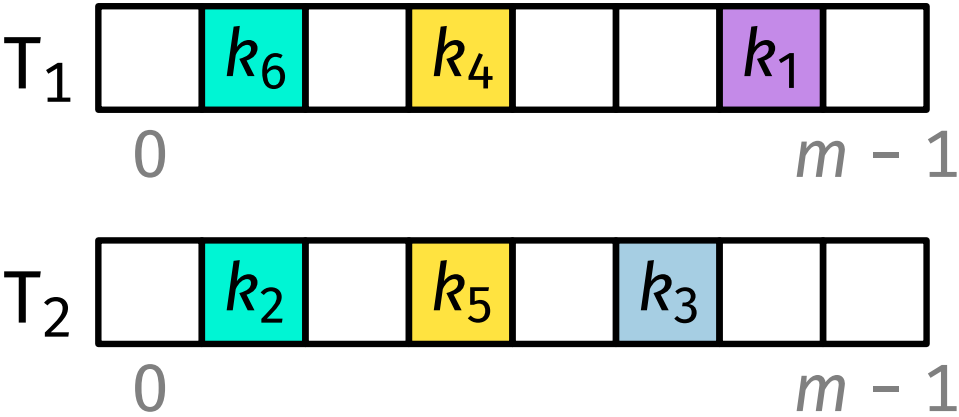
Cuckoo Hashing



insert(k_1)	insert(k_6)
insert(k_2)	find(k_4)
insert(k_3)	find(k_x)
insert(k_4)	
insert(k_5)	

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

Cuckoo Hashing

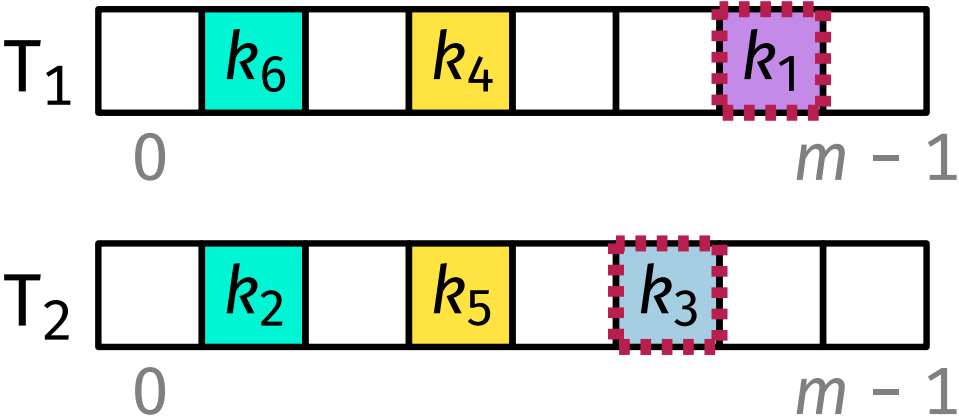


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

insert(k_6)
find(k_4)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

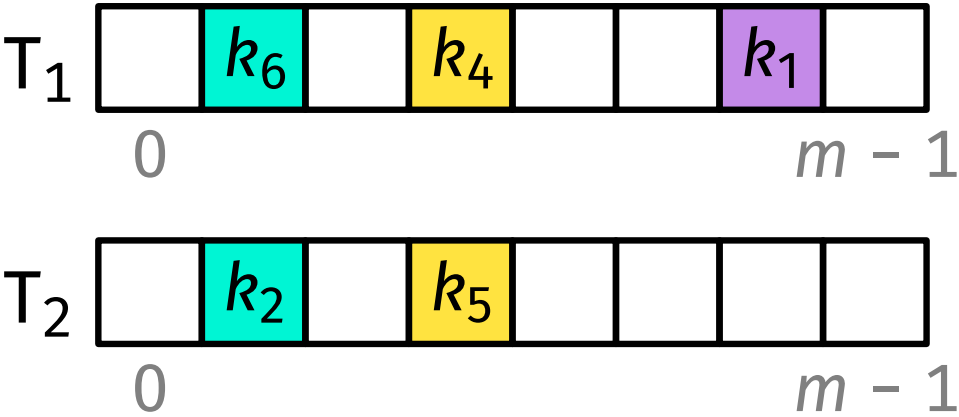
Cuckoo Hashing



insert(k_1)	insert(k_6)
insert(k_2)	find(k_4)
insert(k_3)	find(k_x)
insert(k_4)	delete(k_3)
insert(k_5)	

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

Cuckoo Hashing

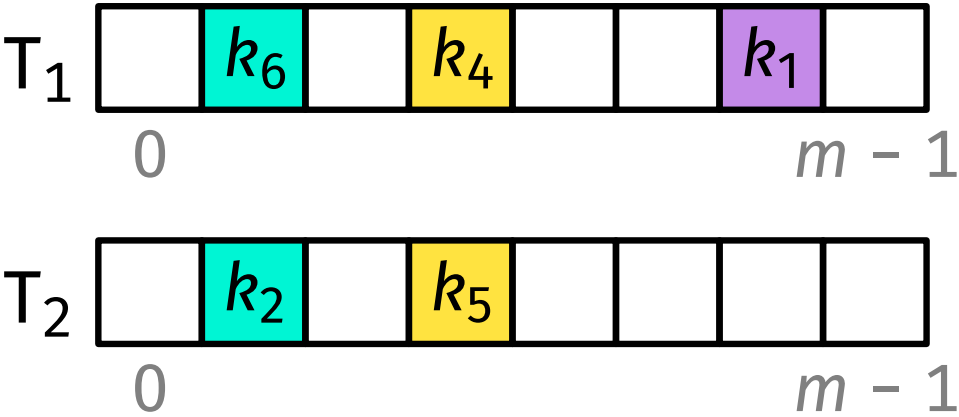


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

insert(k_6)
find(k_4)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

Cuckoo Hashing



insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

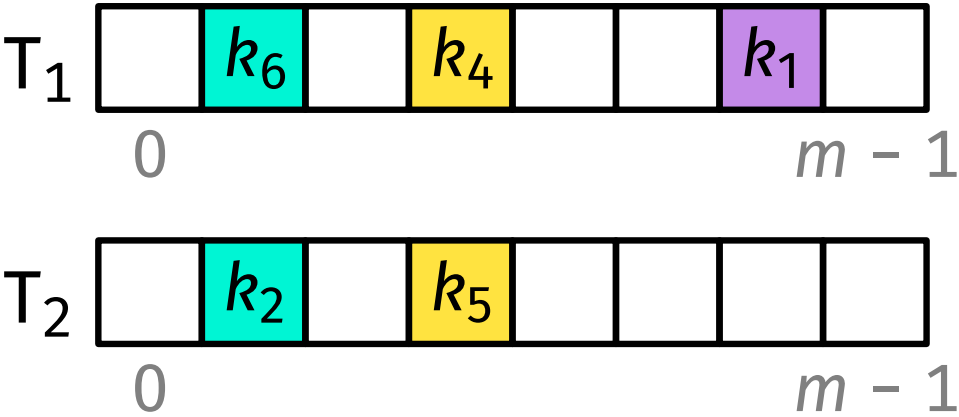
insert(k_6)
find(k_4)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)
insert(k_x)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

Cuckoo Hashing



k_x

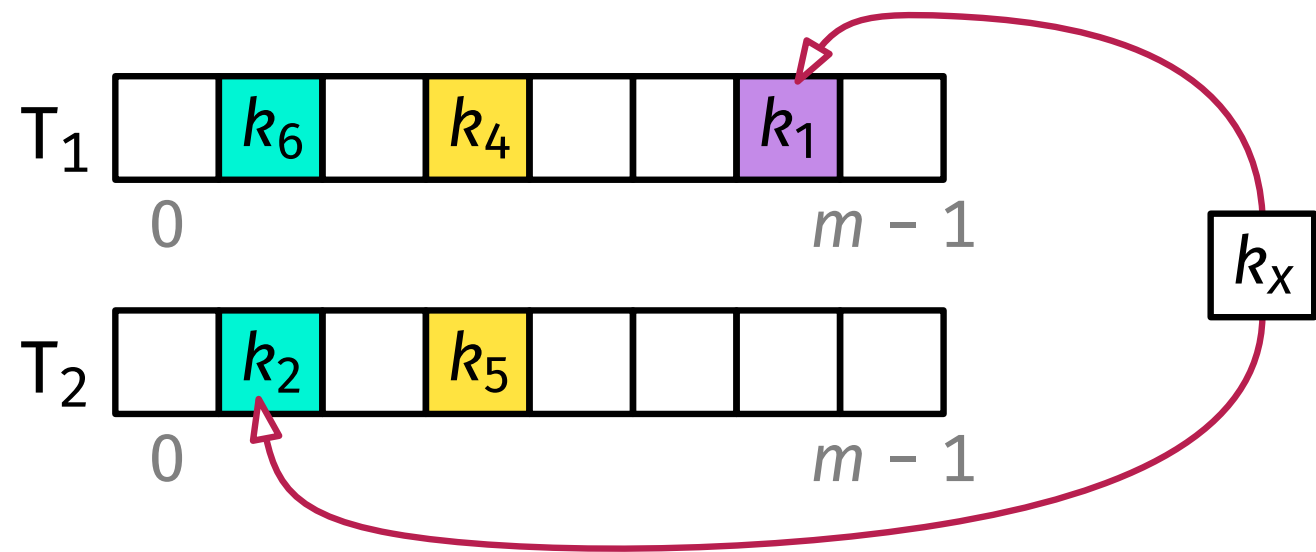


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

insert(k_6)
find(k_4)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)
insert(k_x)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

Cuckoo Hashing

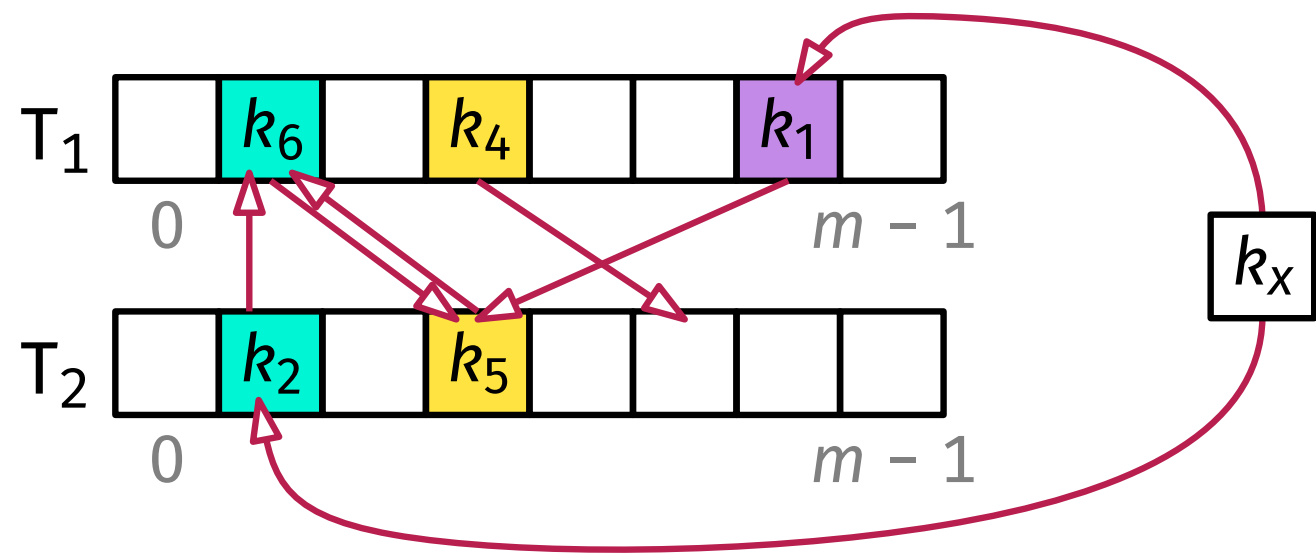


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

insert(k_6)
find(k_4)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)
insert(k_x)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

Cuckoo Hashing

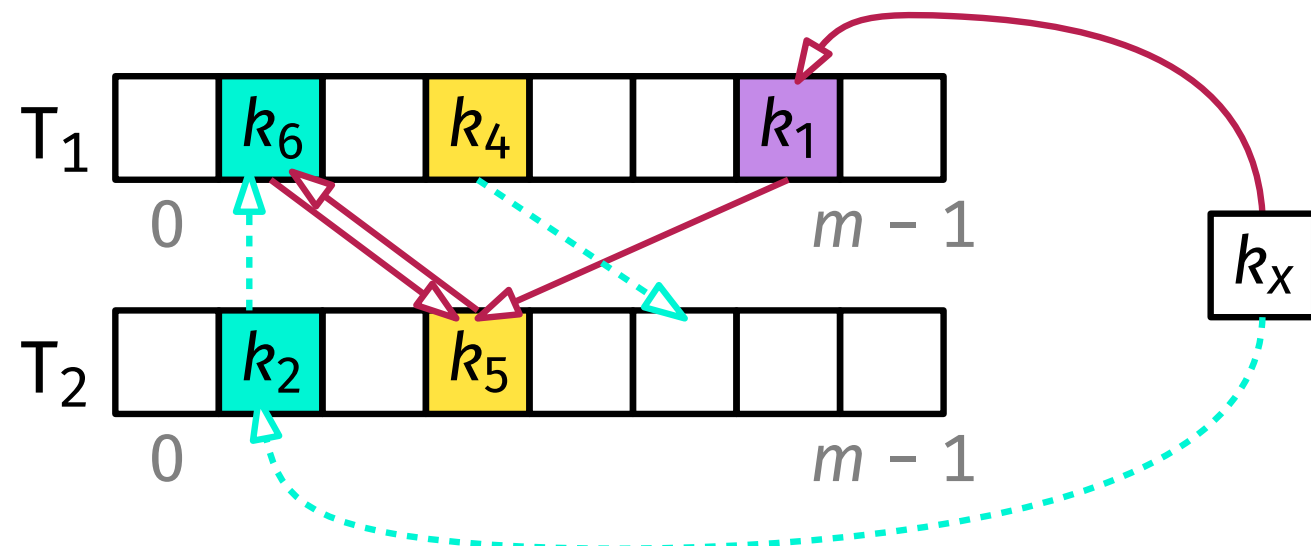


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

insert(k_6)
find(k_4)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)
insert(k_x)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

Cuckoo Hashing

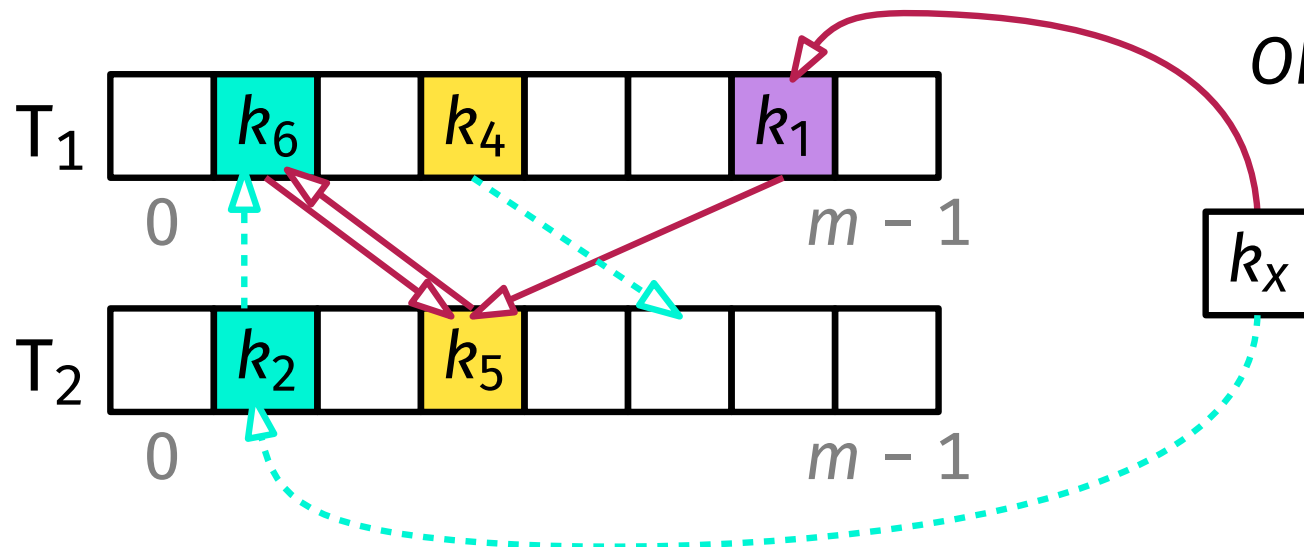


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

insert(k_6)
find(k_4)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)
insert(k_x)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

Cuckoo Hashing



Oh no! A cycle 😞



insert(k_1)

insert(k_6)

insert(k_2)

$$\text{find}(k_4)$$

insert(k_3)

$$\text{find}(k_x)$$
$$\text{insert}(k_4)$$

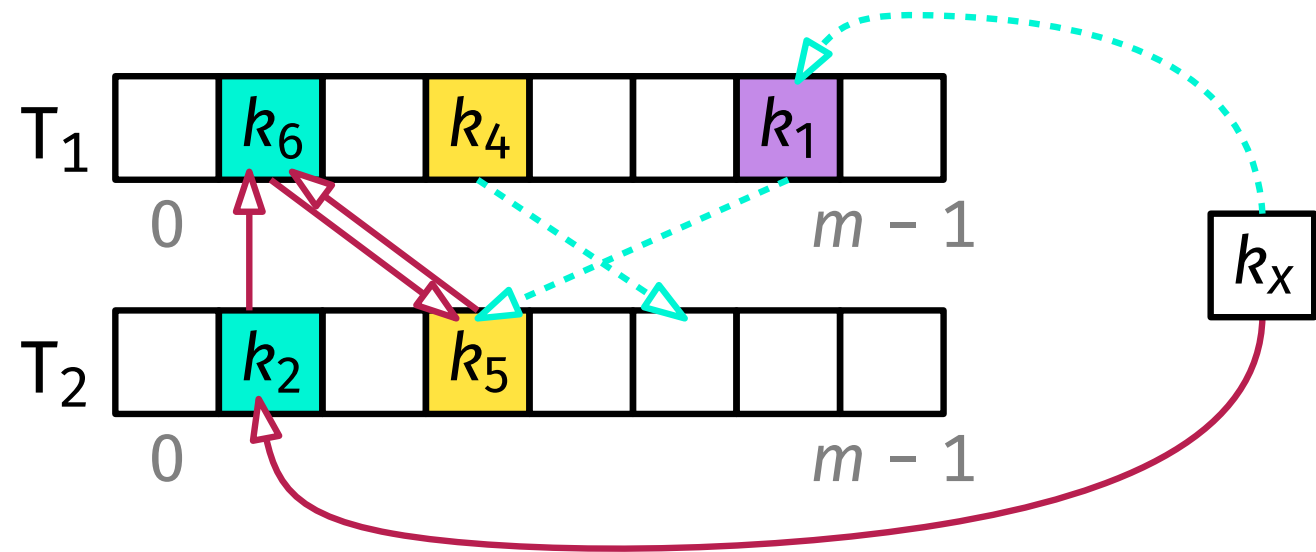
delete(k_3)

insert(k_5)

$$\text{insert}(k_x)$$

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

Cuckoo Hashing

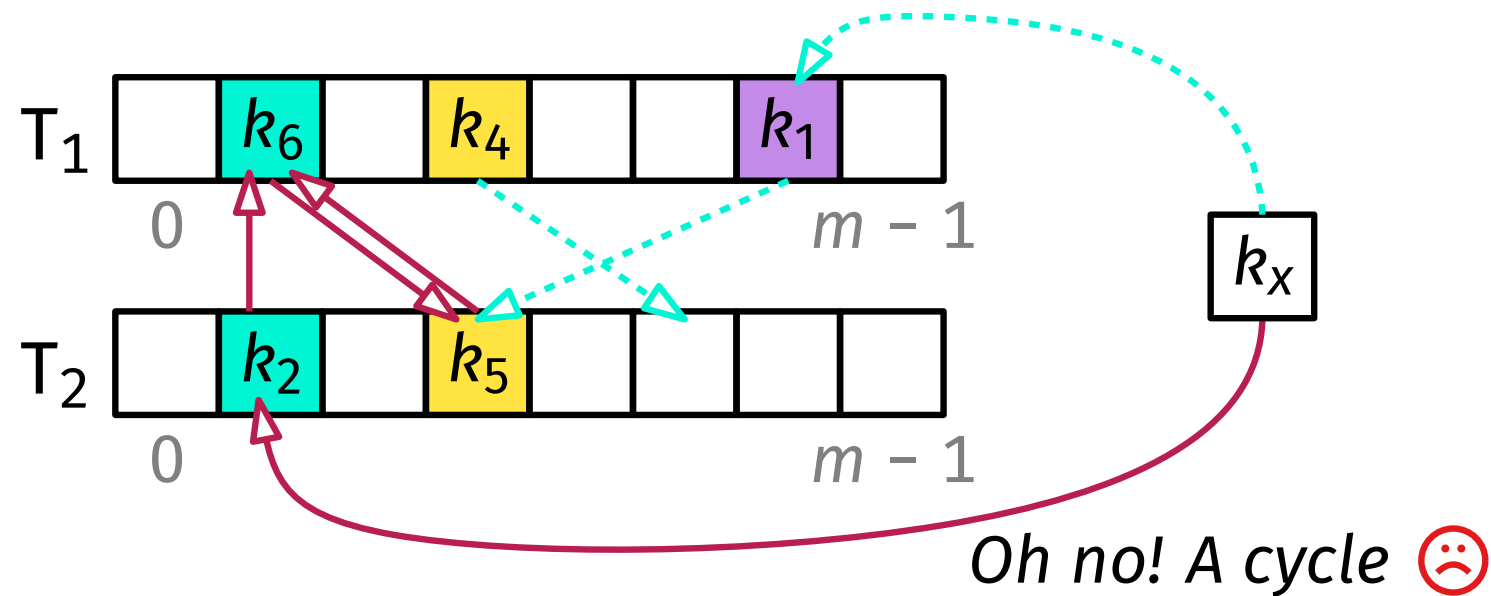


insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

insert(k_6)
find(k_4)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)
insert(k_x)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

Cuckoo Hashing



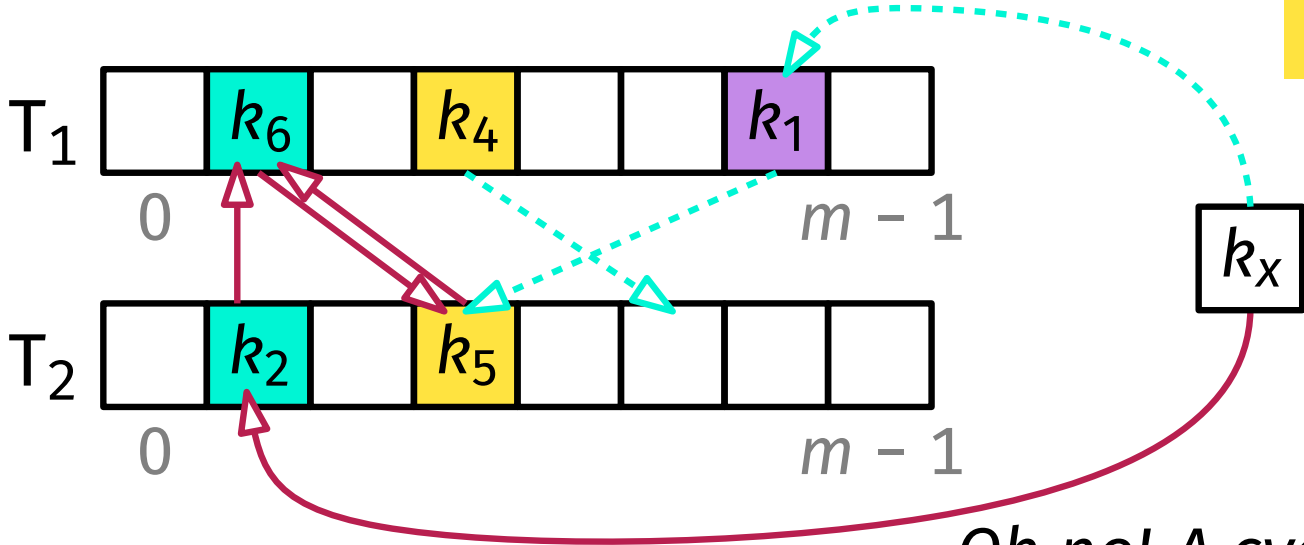
insert(k_1)
insert(k_2)
insert(k_3)
insert(k_4)
insert(k_5)

insert(k_6)
find(k_4)
find(k_x)
delete(k_3)
insert(k_x)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

Cuckoo Hashing

It's time to rebuild your hash table!



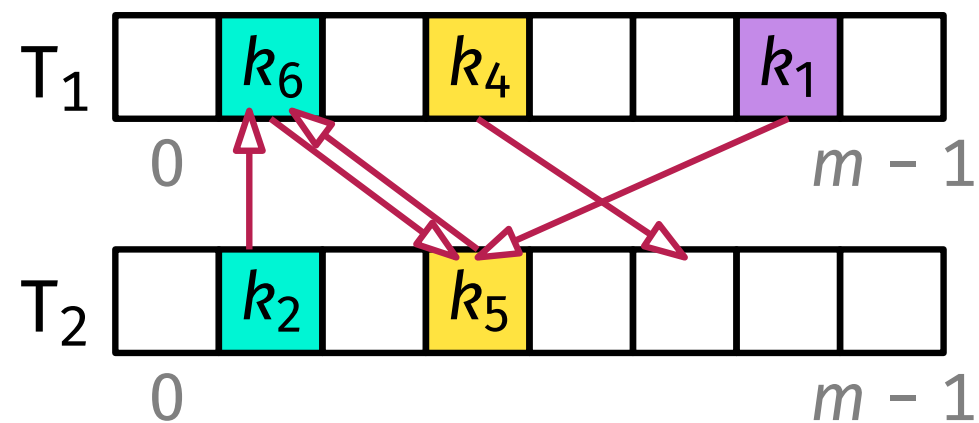
Oh no! A cycle 😞

- insert(k_1)
- insert(k_2)
- insert(k_3)
- insert(k_4)
- insert(k_5)

- insert(k_6)
- find(k_4)
- find(k_x)
- delete(k_3)
- insert(k_x)

	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

Cuckoo Hashing



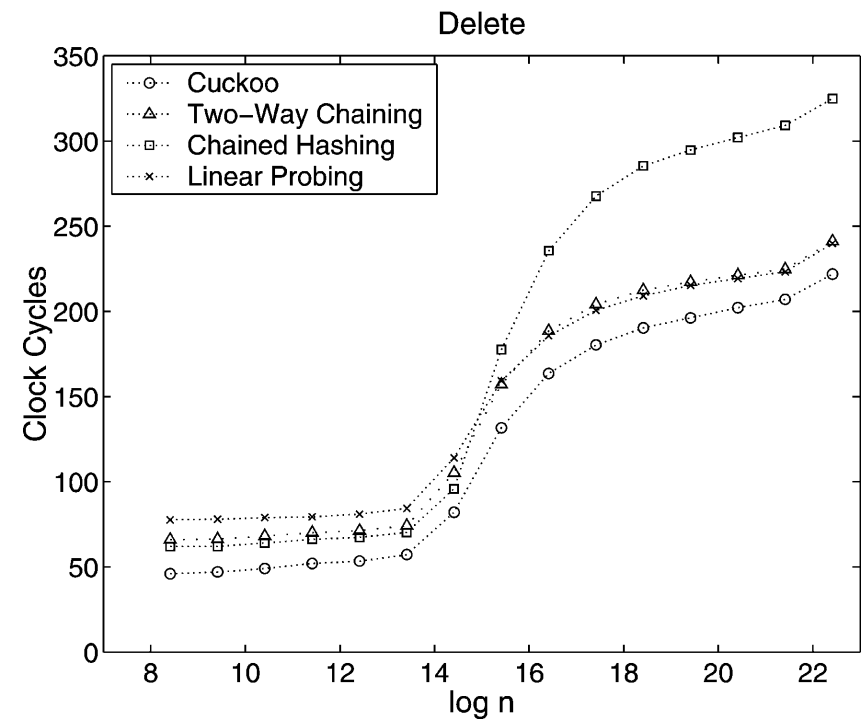
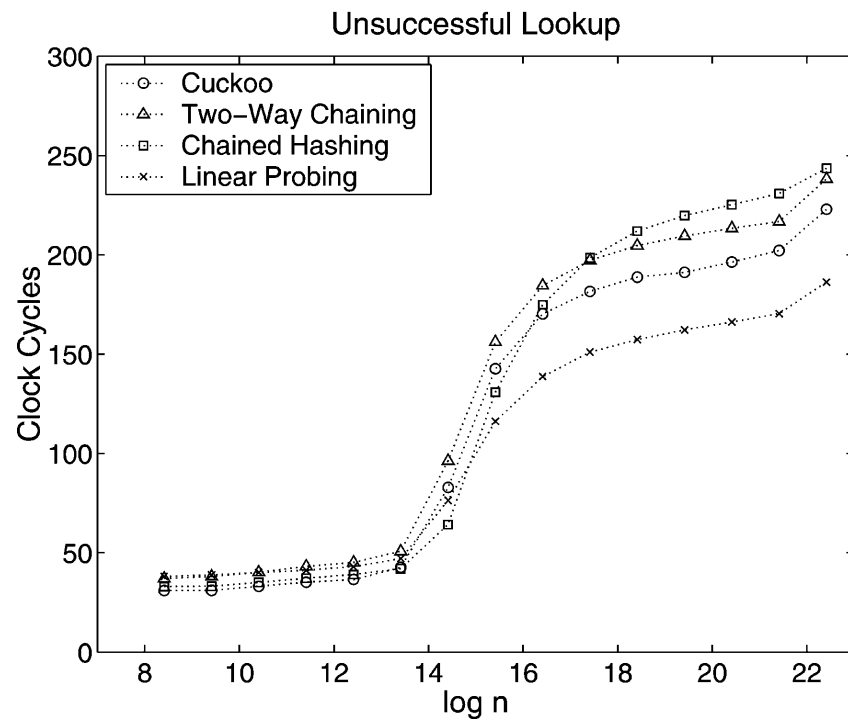
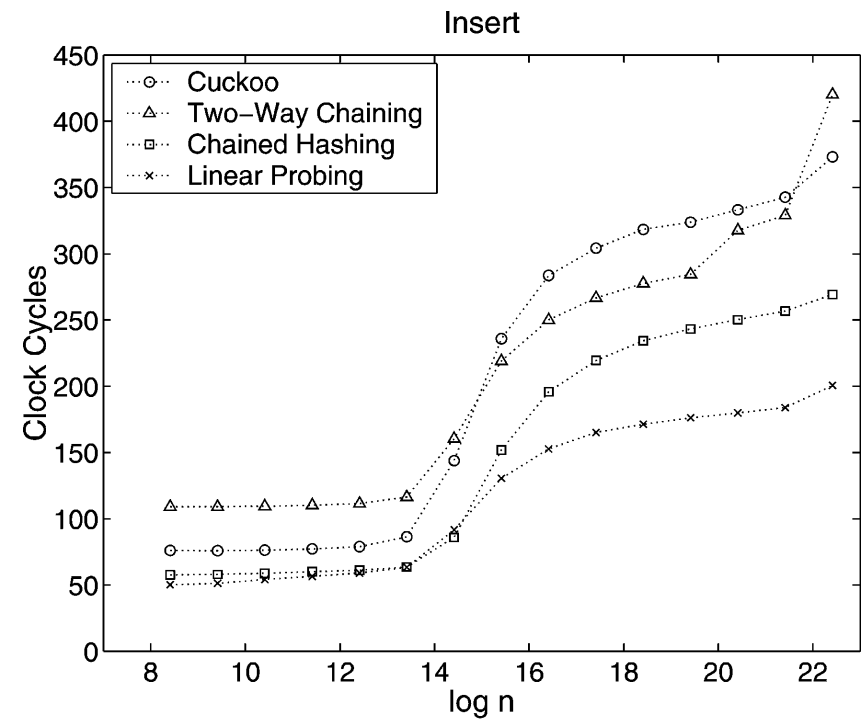
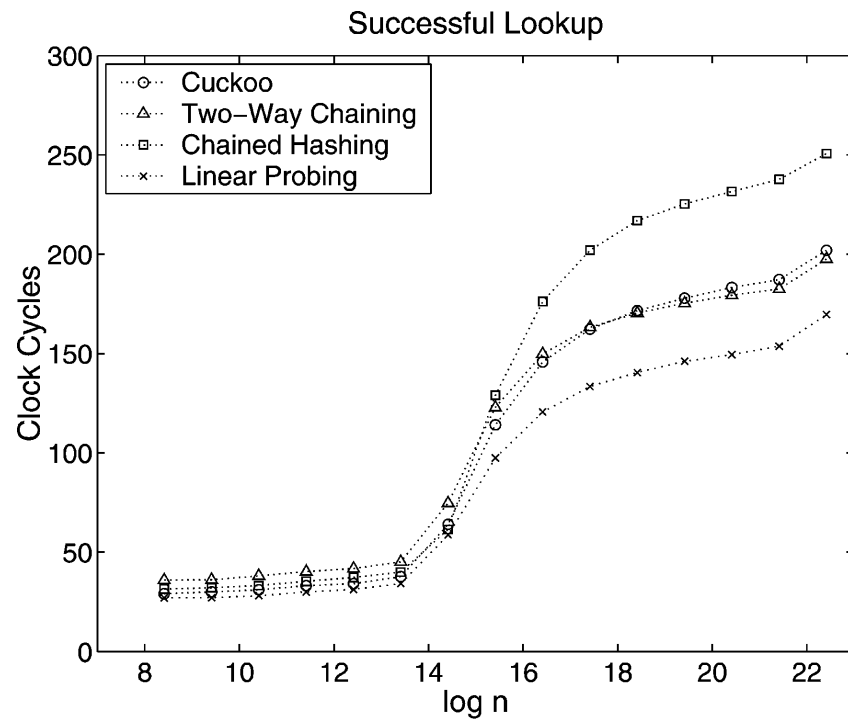
Problems

- Insert in $O(1)$ * $\uparrow$ only as long as $\alpha < 0.5$
- requires a good hash function
- not cache friendly

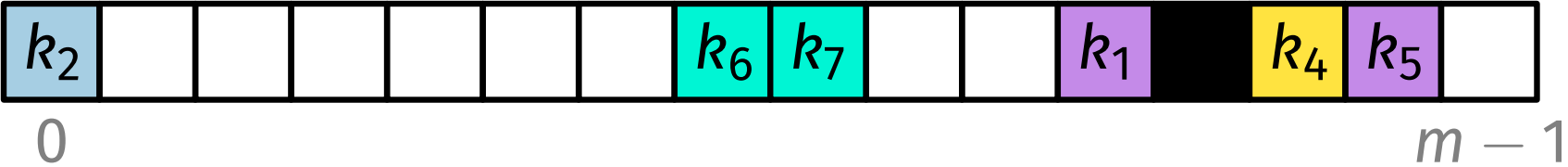
	$h_1(\cdot)$	$h_2(\cdot)$
k_1	6	3
k_2	1	1
k_3	6	5
k_4	3	5
k_5	1	3
k_6	1	3
k_x	6	1

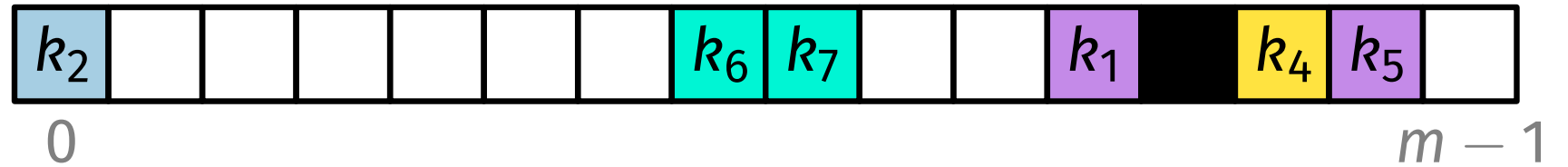
*“In theory, there is no difference
between theory and practice;*

*“In theory, there is no difference
between theory and practice;
but, in practice, there is.”*



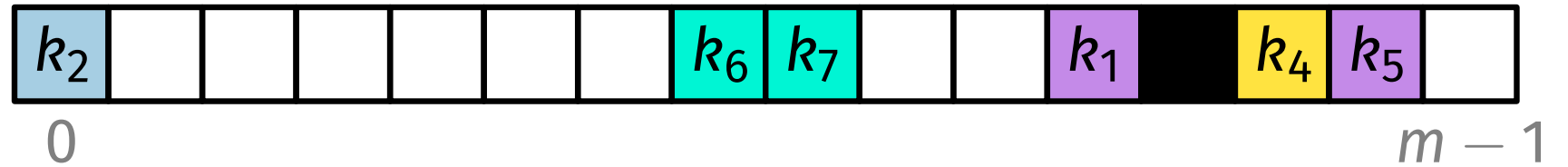






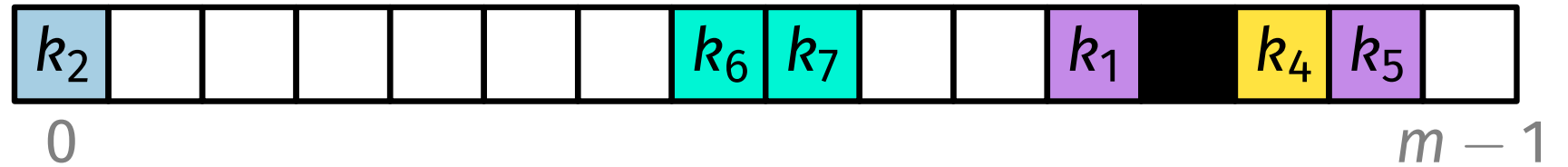
Idea

Use a little bit of extra memory for parallel lookups with uncertainty



Ingredients:

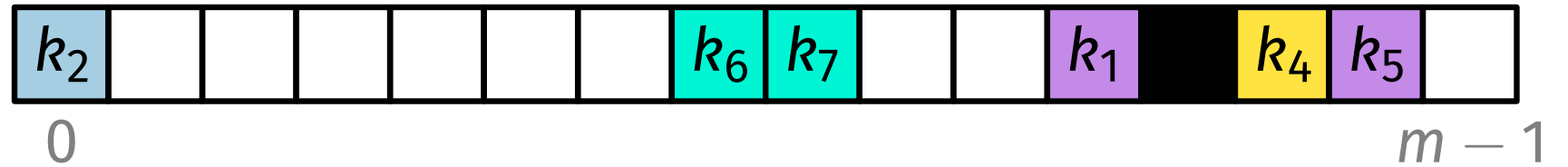
- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

$$h: U \rightarrow \text{u64}$$

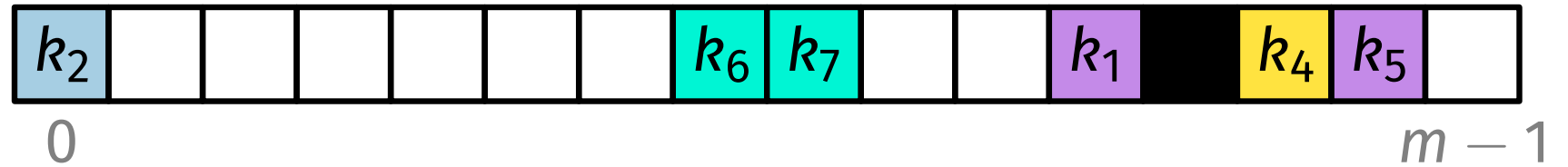


Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
 - use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
 - SIMD instructions

$$h: U \rightarrow \text{u64}$$

$$H_1(k) = h(k) \bmod m$$



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

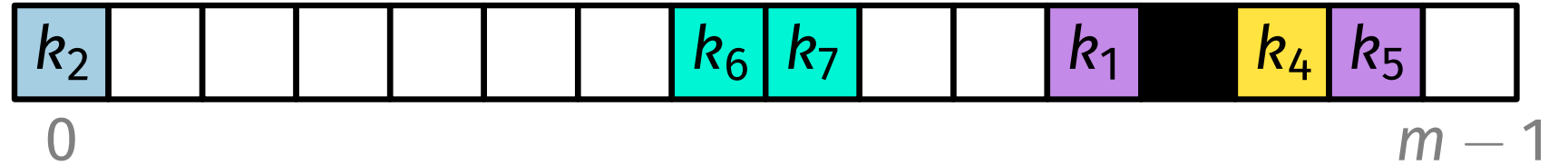
$$h: U \rightarrow \text{u64}$$

$$H_1(k) = h(k) \bmod m$$

$$H_2(k) = h(k) \gg 57$$

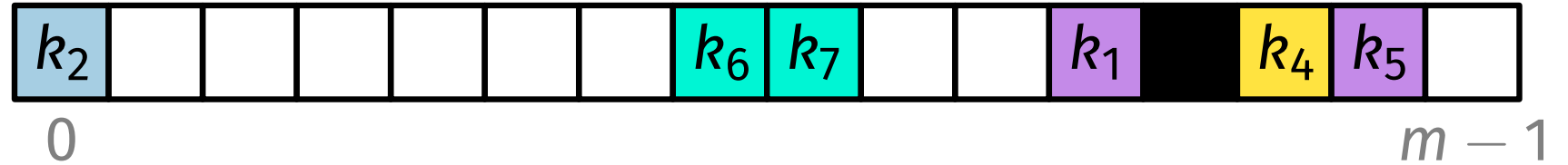
“first 7 bits”

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

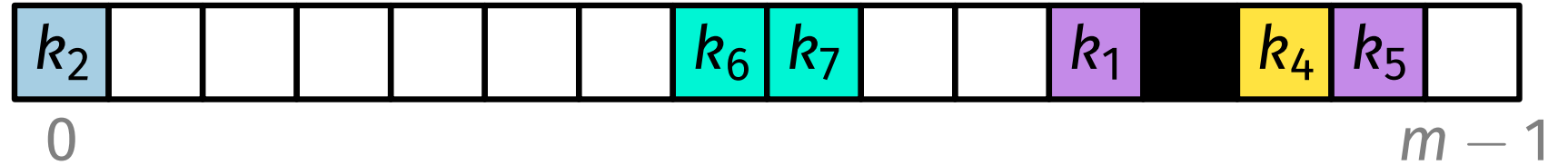
m bytes of

$0 \times FF$ = empty

0×80 = deleted 

$0 \times 00 \dots 0 \times 7F$ = occupied

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

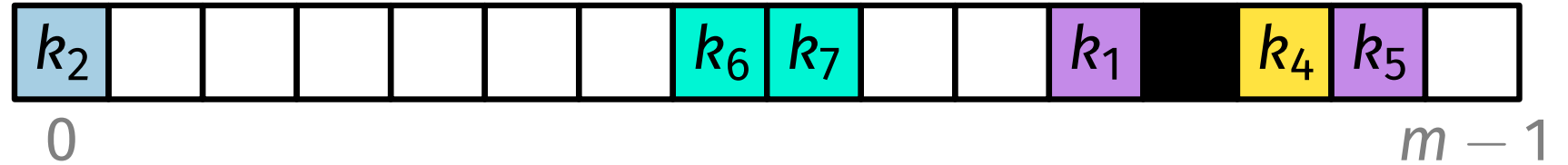
m bytes of

$0 \times FF$ = empty

0×80 = deleted 

$0 \times 00 \dots 0 \times 7F$ = occupied

use H_2 for the occupied bytes



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

m bytes of

$0 \times FF$ = empty

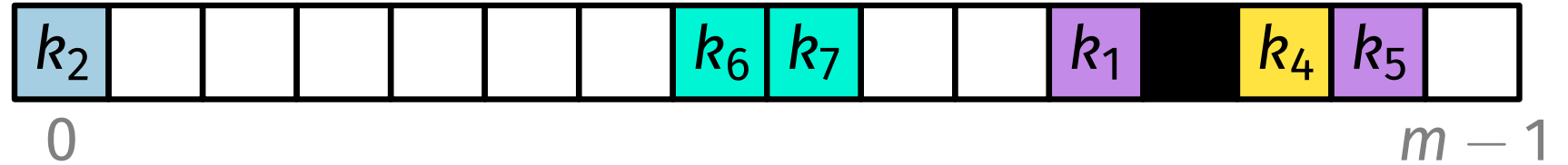
0×80 = deleted 

$0 \times 00 \dots 0 \times 7F$ = occupied

use H_2 for the occupied bytes

+ reprise of the first 16 bytes

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

m bytes of

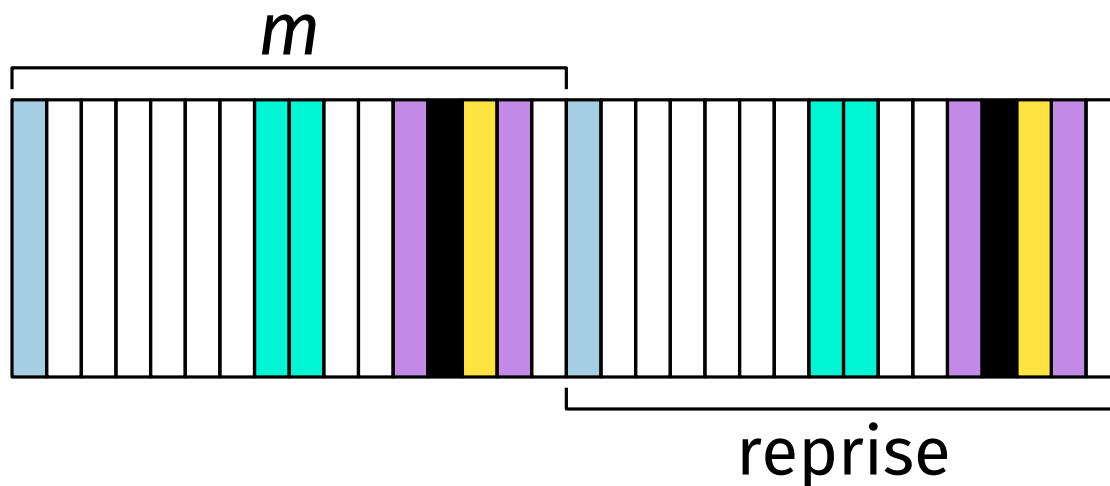
$0 \times FF$ = empty

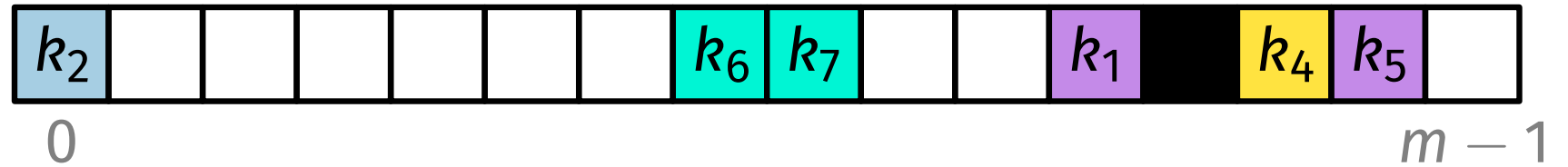
0×80 = deleted 

$0 \times 00 \dots 0 \times 7F$ = occupied

use H_2 for the occupied bytes

+ reprise of the first 16 bytes





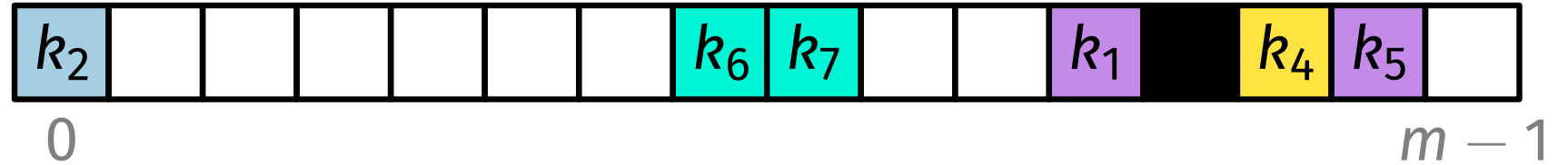
Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Operations:

- $\text{find}(k: \text{Key})$
- $\text{insert}(k: \text{Key})$
- $\text{delete}(k: \text{Key})$

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

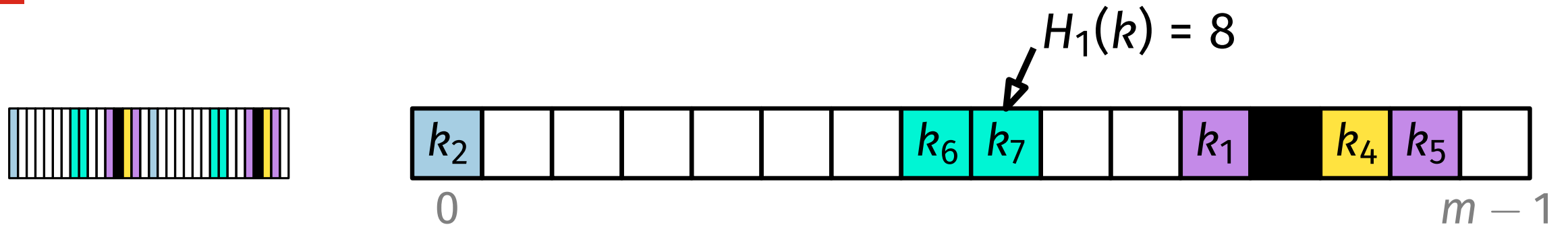
Steps:

1. start at bucket $H_1(k)$

Operations:

- $\text{find}(k: \text{Key})$
- $\text{insert}(k: \text{Key})$
- $\text{delete}(k: \text{Key})$

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

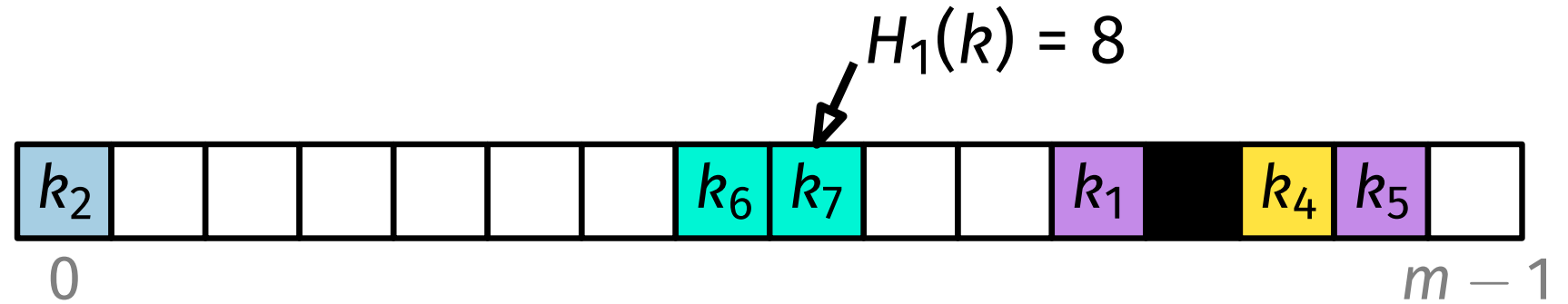
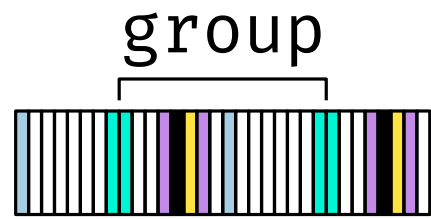
Steps:

1. start at bucket $H_1(k)$

Operations:

- $\text{find}(k: \text{Key})$
- $\text{insert}(k: \text{Key})$
- $\text{delete}(k: \text{Key})$

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

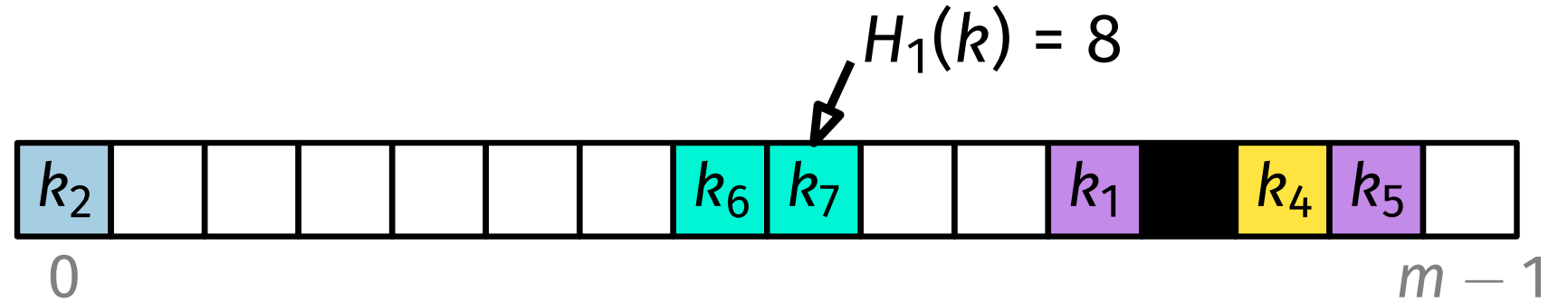
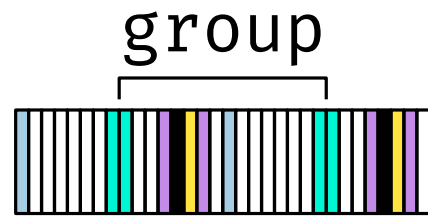
Steps:

1. start at bucket $H_1(k)$
2. search group for $H_2(k)$

Operations:

- $\text{find}(k: \text{Key})$
- $\text{insert}(k: \text{Key})$
- $\text{delete}(k: \text{Key})$

Swisstable

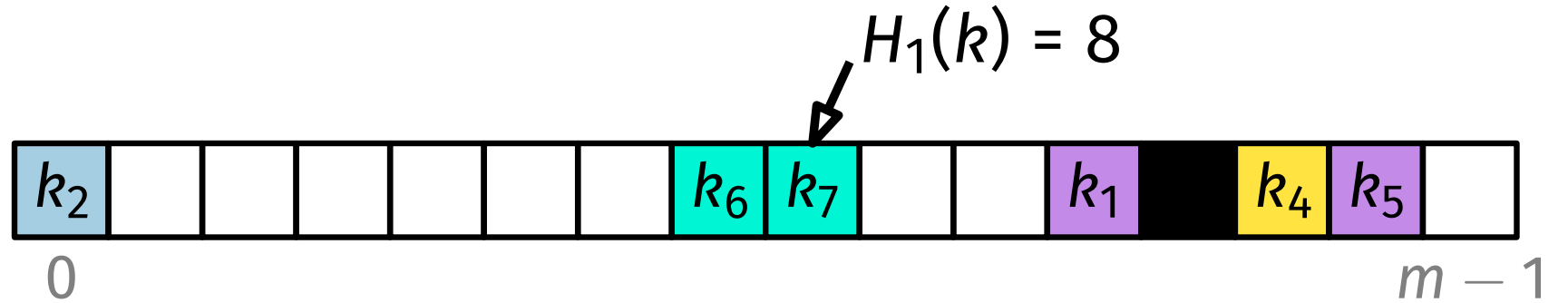
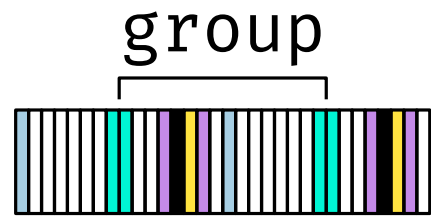


Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Search group for k with
 $H_2(k) = 0 \times 3F$

Swisstable



Ingredients:

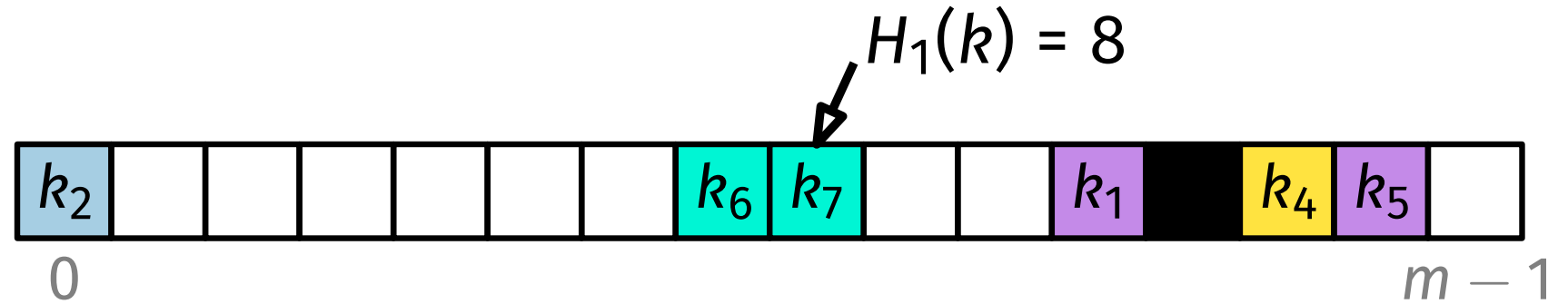
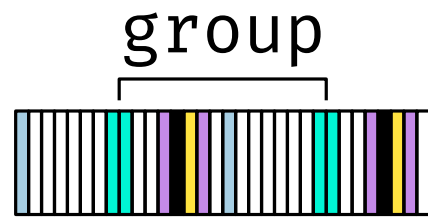
- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Search group for k with

$$H_2(k) = 0 \times 3F$$

`_mm_set1_epi8`

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

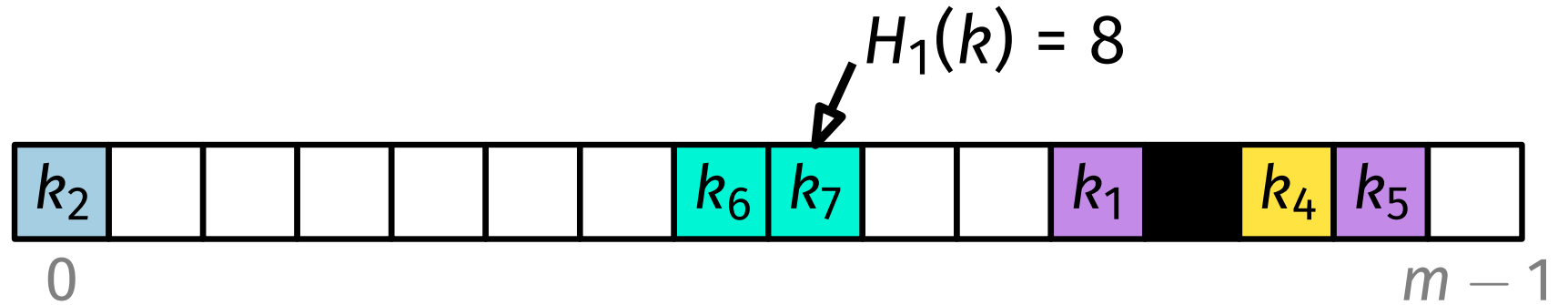
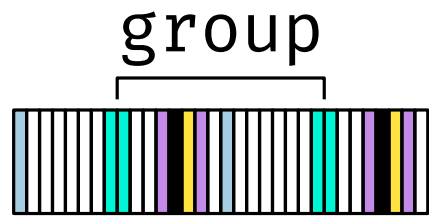
Search group for k with

$$H_2(k) = 0 \times 3F$$

`_mm_set1_epi8`



Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

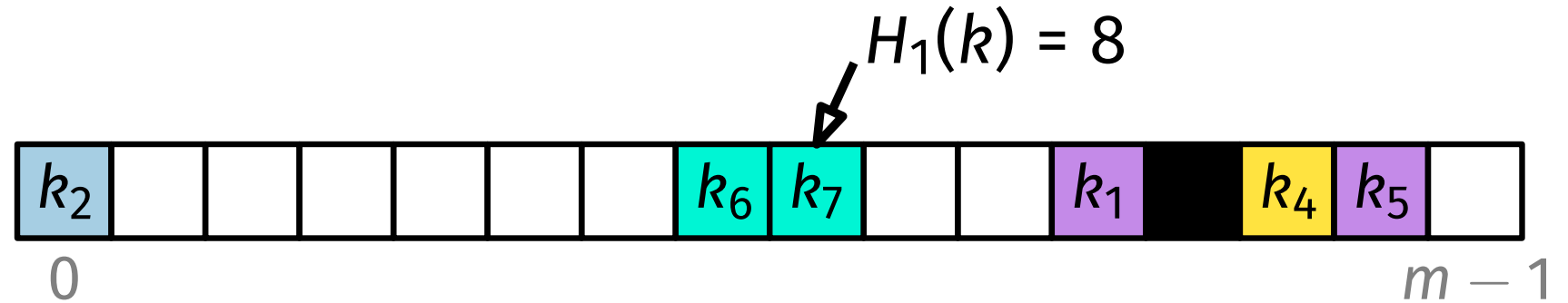
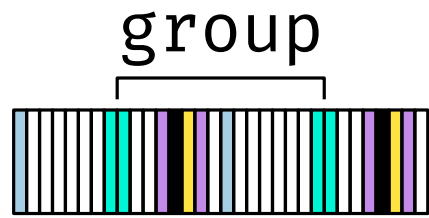
Search group for k with

$$H_2(k) = 0 \times 3F$$

`_mm_cmpeq_epi8`



Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Search group for k with

$$H_2(k) = 0 \times 3F$$

`_mm_cmpeq_epi8`

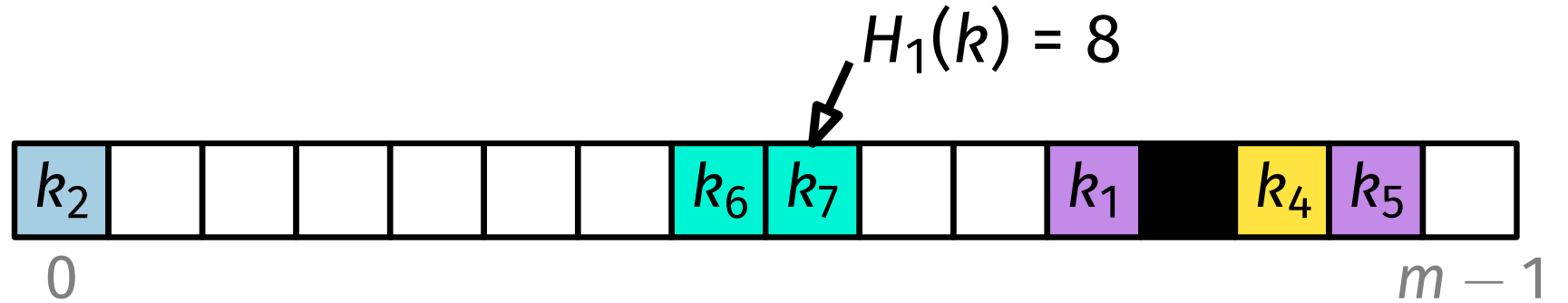
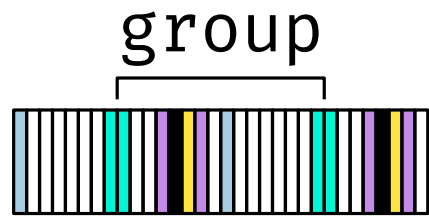
group

05	7B	3F	28	FF	40	6A	37	42	3F	FF	58	80	FF	36	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

$0 \times 3F \mapsto$

3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Swisstable



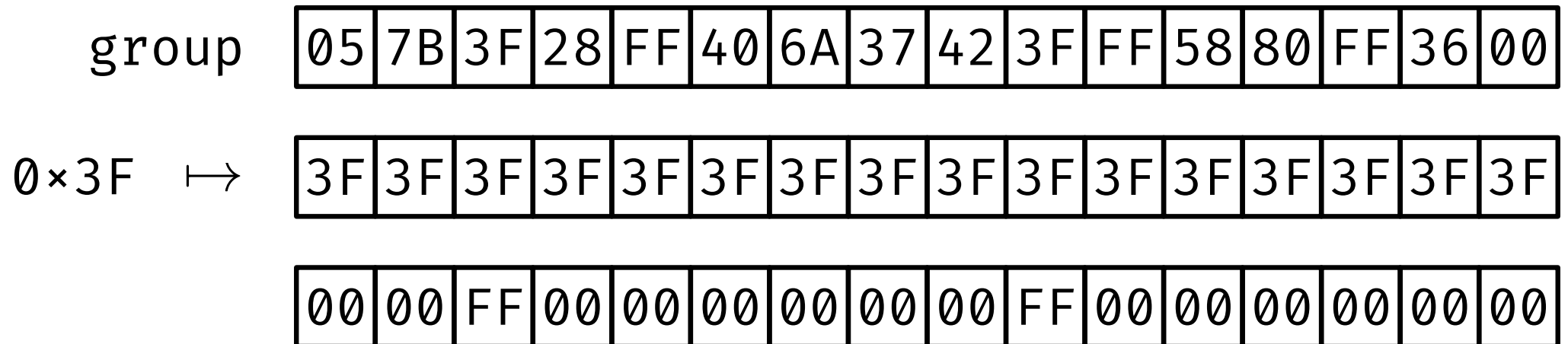
Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

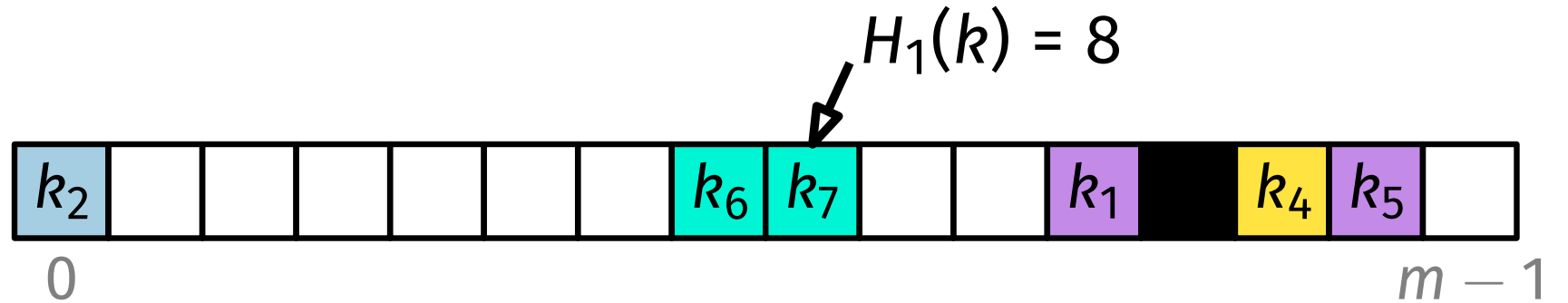
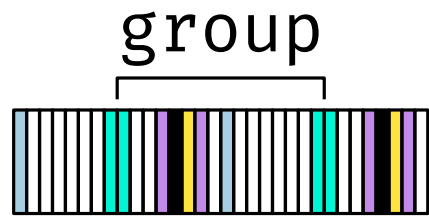
Search group for k with

$$H_2(k) = 0 \times 3F$$

`_mm_cmpeq_epi8`



Swisstable



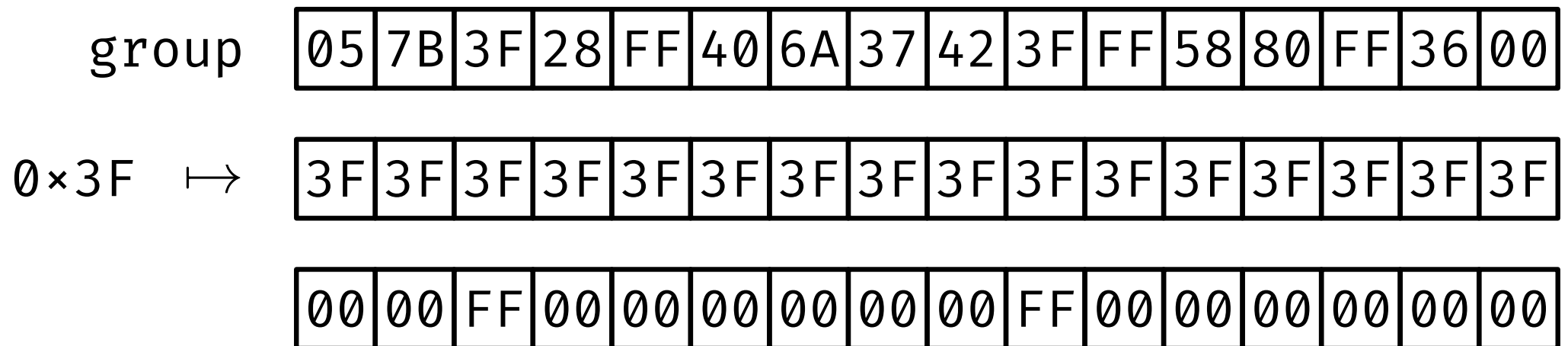
Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

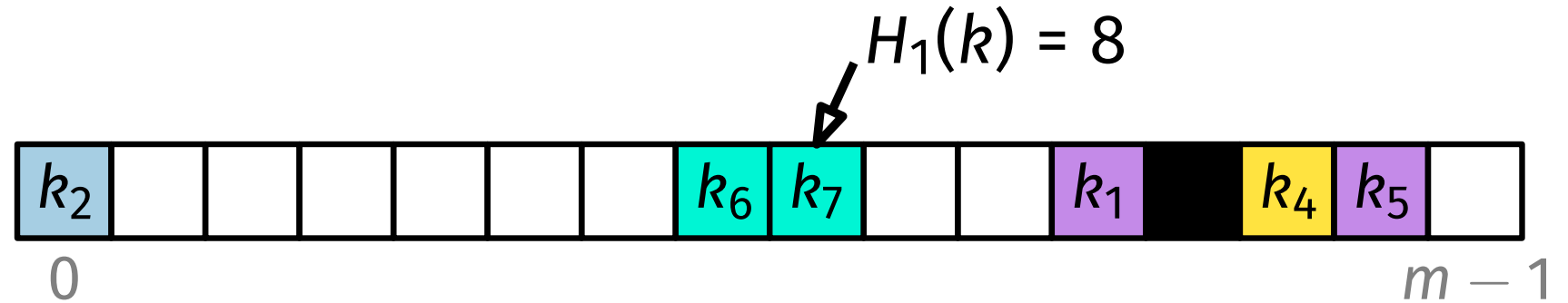
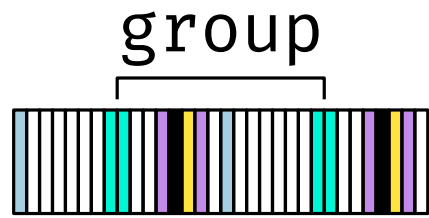
Search group for k with

$$H_2(k) = 0 \times 3F$$

`_mm_movemask_epi8`



Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Search group for k with

$$H_2(k) = 0 \times 3F$$

`_mm_movemask_epi8`

group

05	7B	3F	28	FF	40	6A	37	42	3F	FF	58	80	FF	36	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

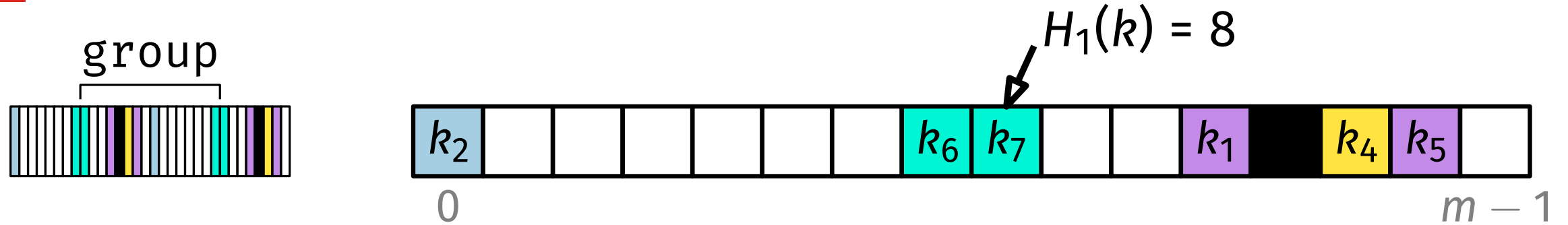
$0 \times 3F \mapsto$

3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F	3F
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

0×2040 $\leftarrow$

00	00	FF	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	FF	00	00	00	00	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

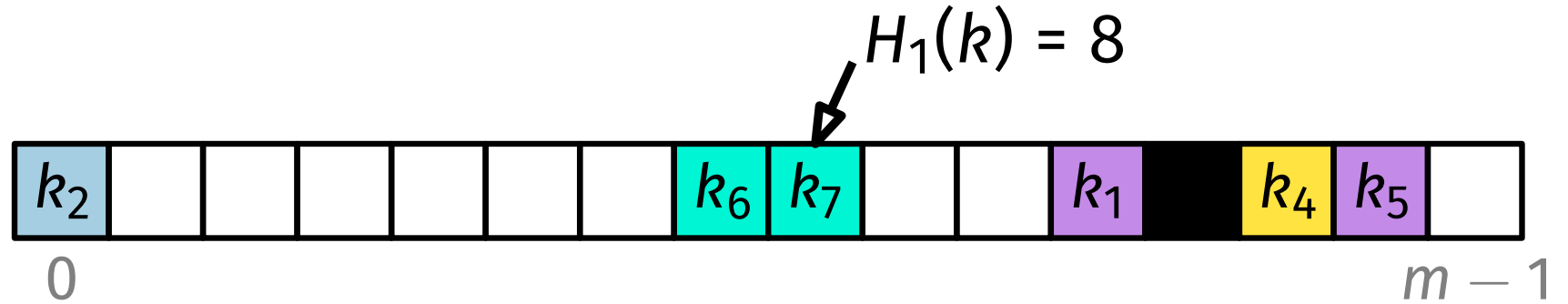
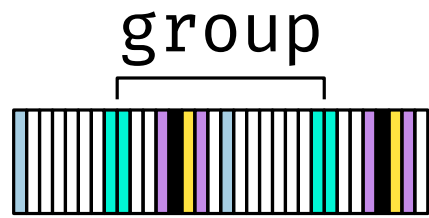
Operations:

- `find( $k$ : Key)`
- `insert( $k$ : Key)`
- `delete( $k$ : Key)`

Steps:

1. start at bucket $H_1(k)$
2. search group for $H_2(k)$
3. for each match, check keys, return true if found

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

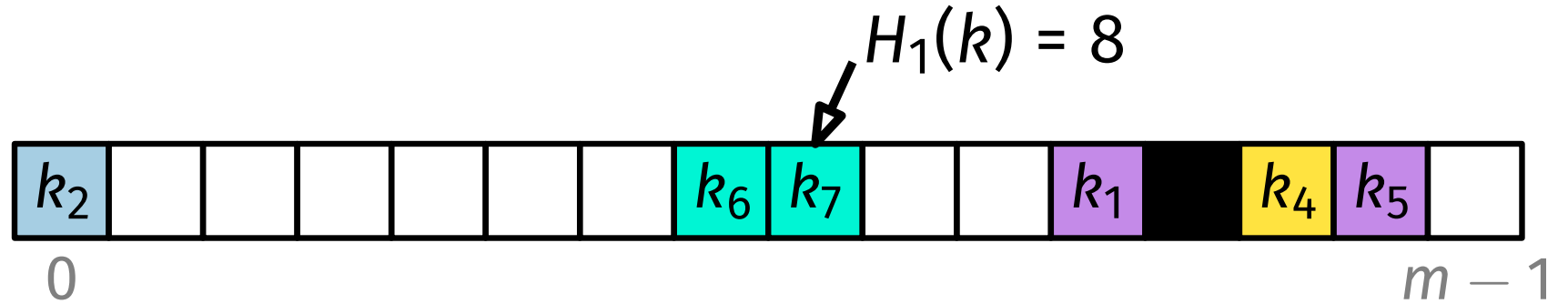
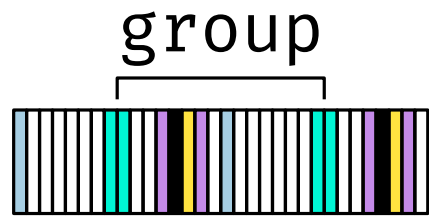
Operations:

- `find( $k$ : Key)`
- `insert( $k$ : Key)`
- `delete( $k$ : Key)`

Steps:

1. start at bucket $H_1(k)$
2. search group for $H_2(k)$
3. for each match, check keys, return true if found
4. search group for an empty bucket

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Operations:

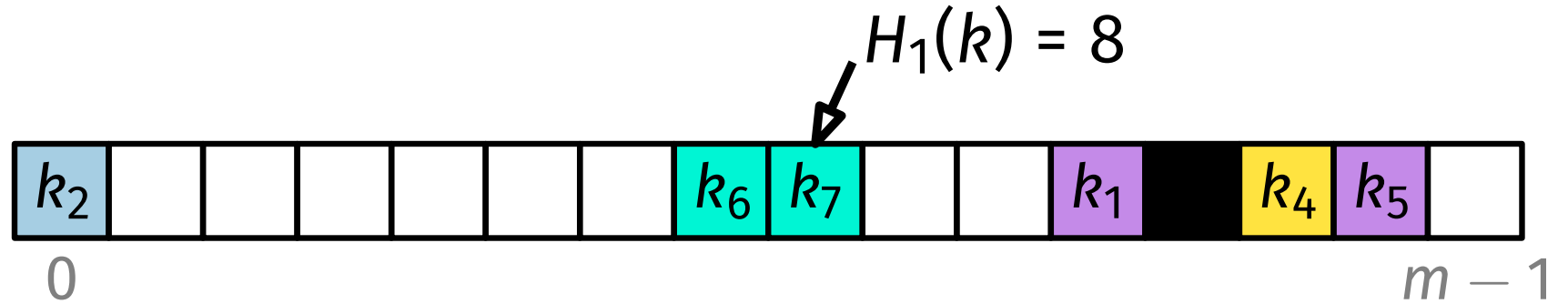
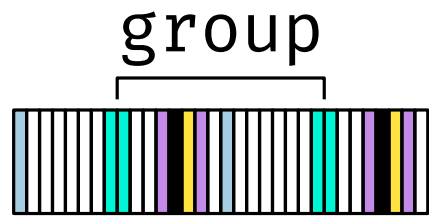
- `find( $k$ : Key)`
- `insert( $k$ : Key)`
- `delete( $k$ : Key)`

Steps:

1. start at bucket $H_1(k)$
2. search group for $H_2(k)$
3. for each match, check keys, return true if found
4. search group for an empty bucket

= search group for $0 \times \text{FF}$

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

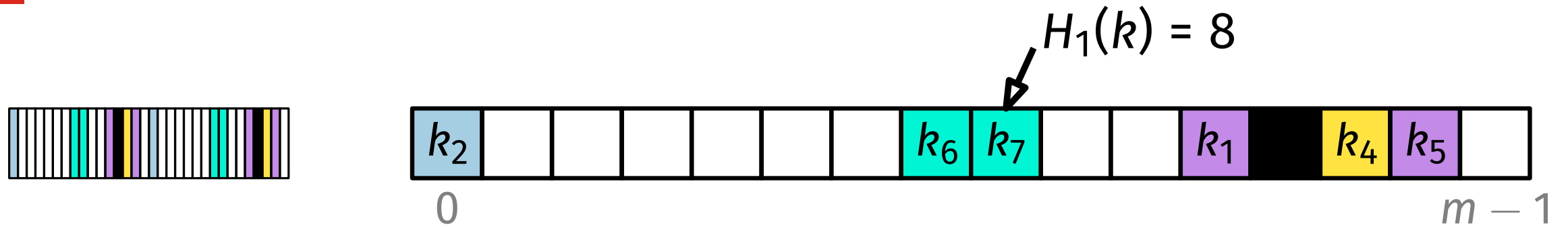
Operations:

- `find( $k$ : Key)`
- `insert( $k$ : Key)`
- `delete( $k$ : Key)`

Steps:

1. start at bucket $H_1(k)$
2. search group for $H_2(k)$
3. for each match, check keys, return true if found
4. search group for an empty bucket
5. return false if found
6. otherwise, check the next group

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

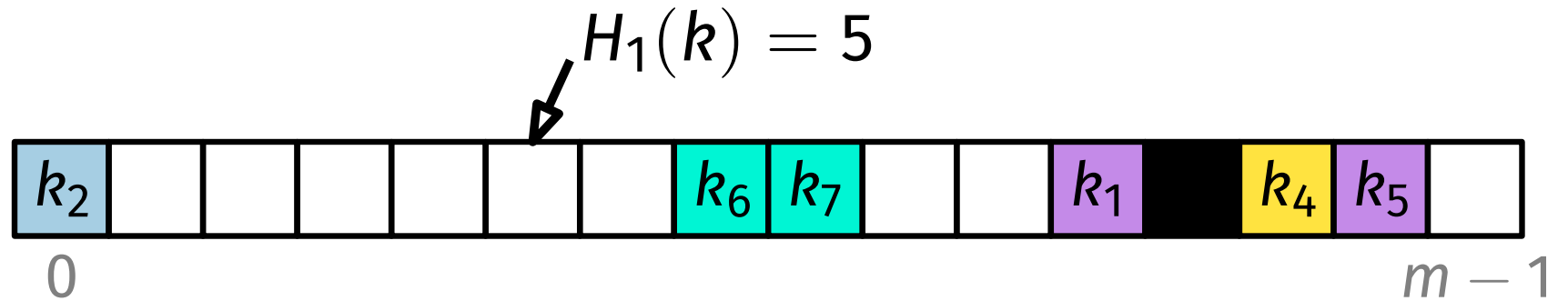
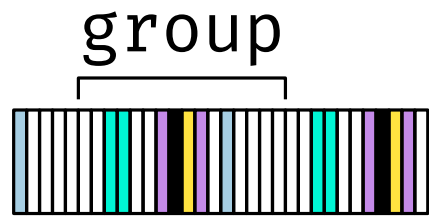
Operations:

- find(k : Key)
- insert(k : Key)
- delete(k : Key)

Case 1: k is in the table

find k , then replace it

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Operations:

- find(k : Key)
- insert(k : Key)
- delete(k : Key)

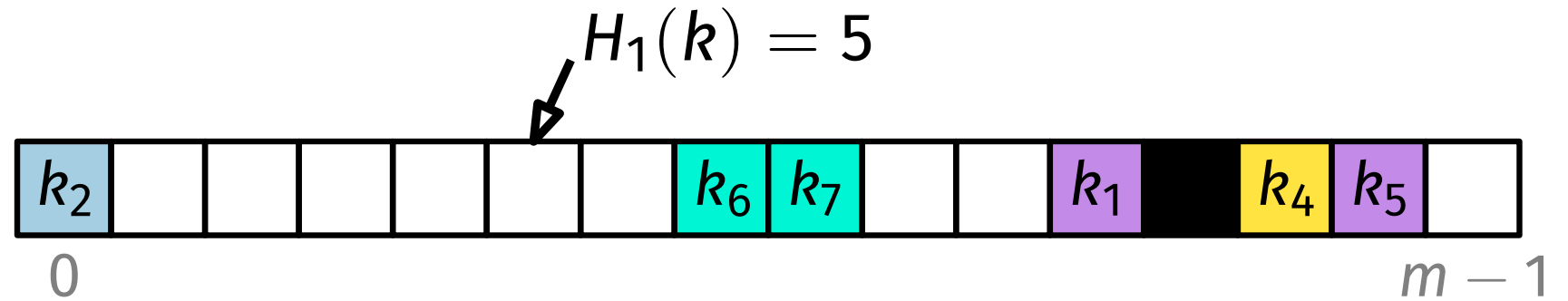
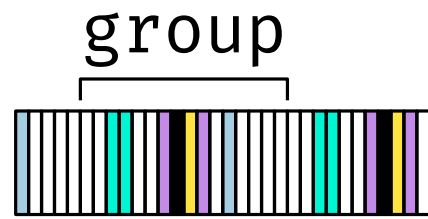
Case 1: k is in the table

find k , then replace it

Case 2: k is not in the table

1. start at bucket $H_1(k)$
2. search group for empty or deleted

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Operations:

- find(k : Key)
- insert(k : Key)
- delete(k : Key)

Case 1: k is in the table

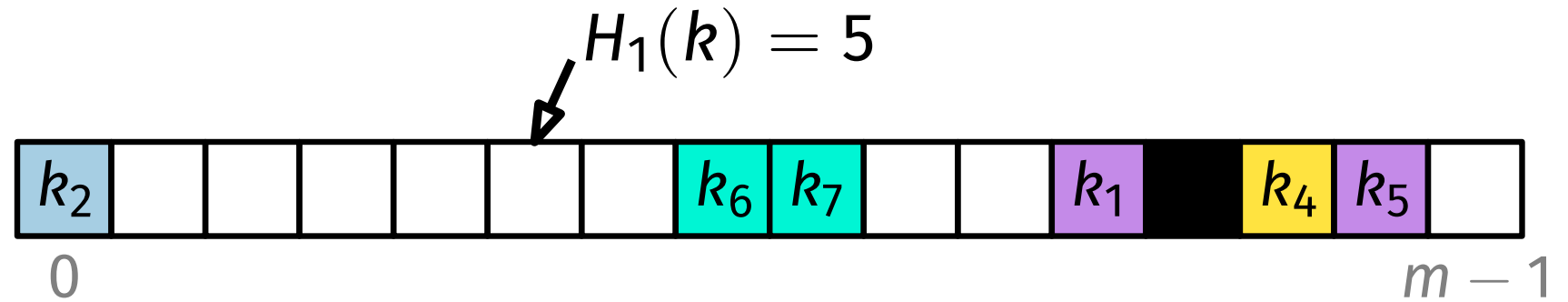
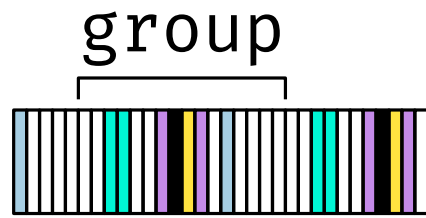
find k , then replace it

Case 2: k is not in the table

1. start at bucket $H_1(k)$
2. search group for empty or deleted

= movemask on group

Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Operations:

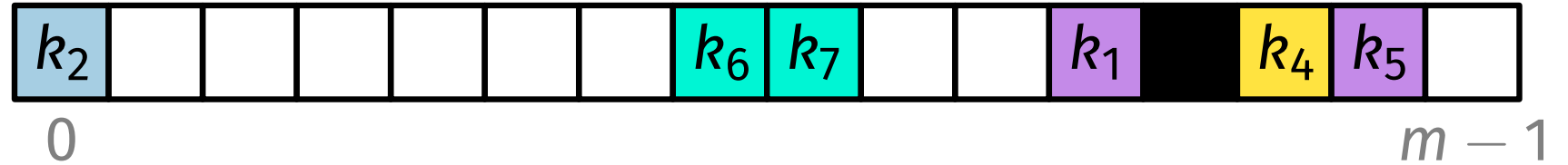
- find(k : Key)
- insert(k : Key)
- delete(k : Key)

Case 1: k is in the table

find k , then replace it

Case 2: k is not in the table

1. start at bucket $H_1(k)$
2. search group for empty or deleted
3. if found, insert k
4. otherwise, check the next group



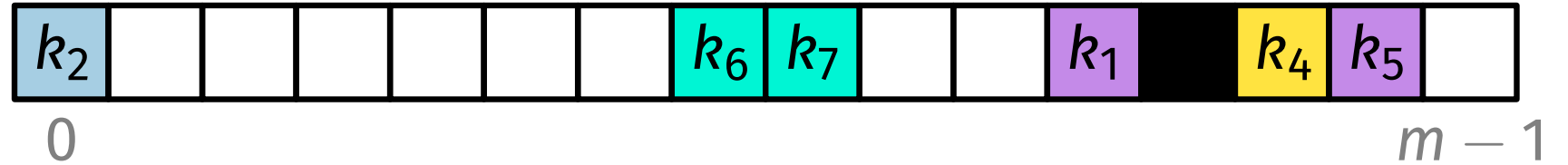
Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Operations:

- `find( $k$ : Key)`
- `insert( $k$ : Key)`
- `delete( $k$ : Key)`

Swisstable



Ingredients:

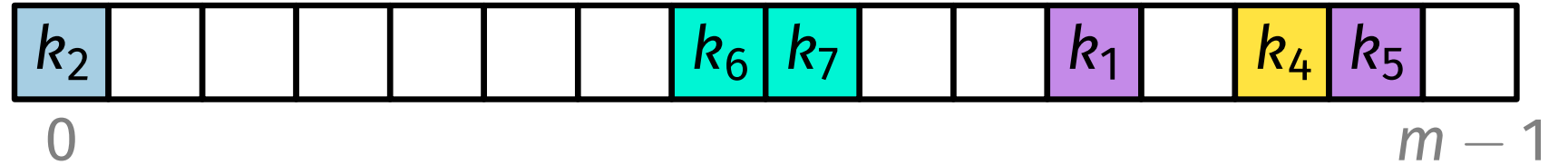
- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Operations:

- `find( $k$ : Key)`
- `insert( $k$ : Key)`
- `delete( $k$ : Key)`



Swisstable



Ingredients:

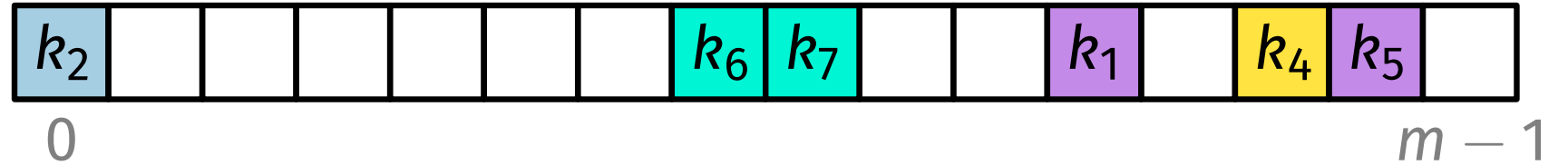
- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Operations:

- find(k : Key)
- insert(k : Key)
- delete(k : Key)



Swisstable

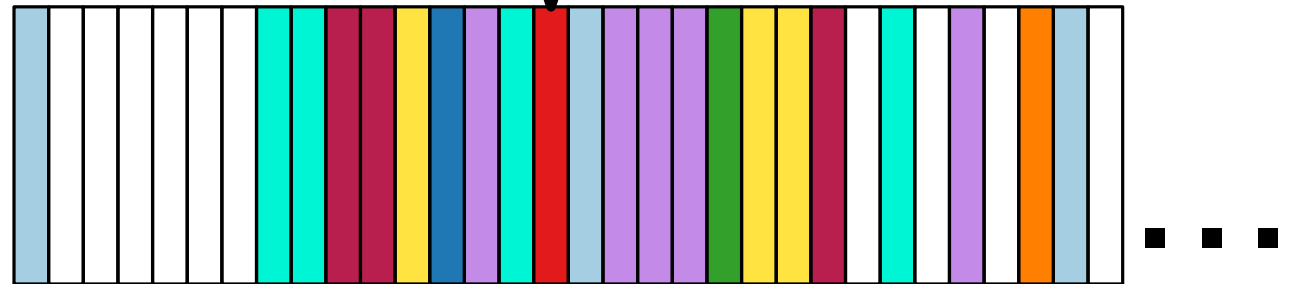
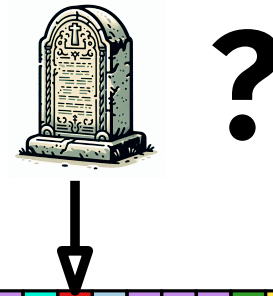


Ingredients:

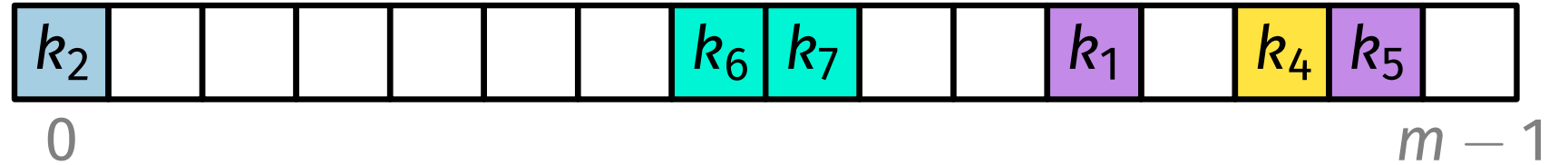
- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Operations:

- $\text{find}(k: \text{Key})$
- $\text{insert}(k: \text{Key})$
- $\text{delete}(k: \text{Key})$



Swisstable

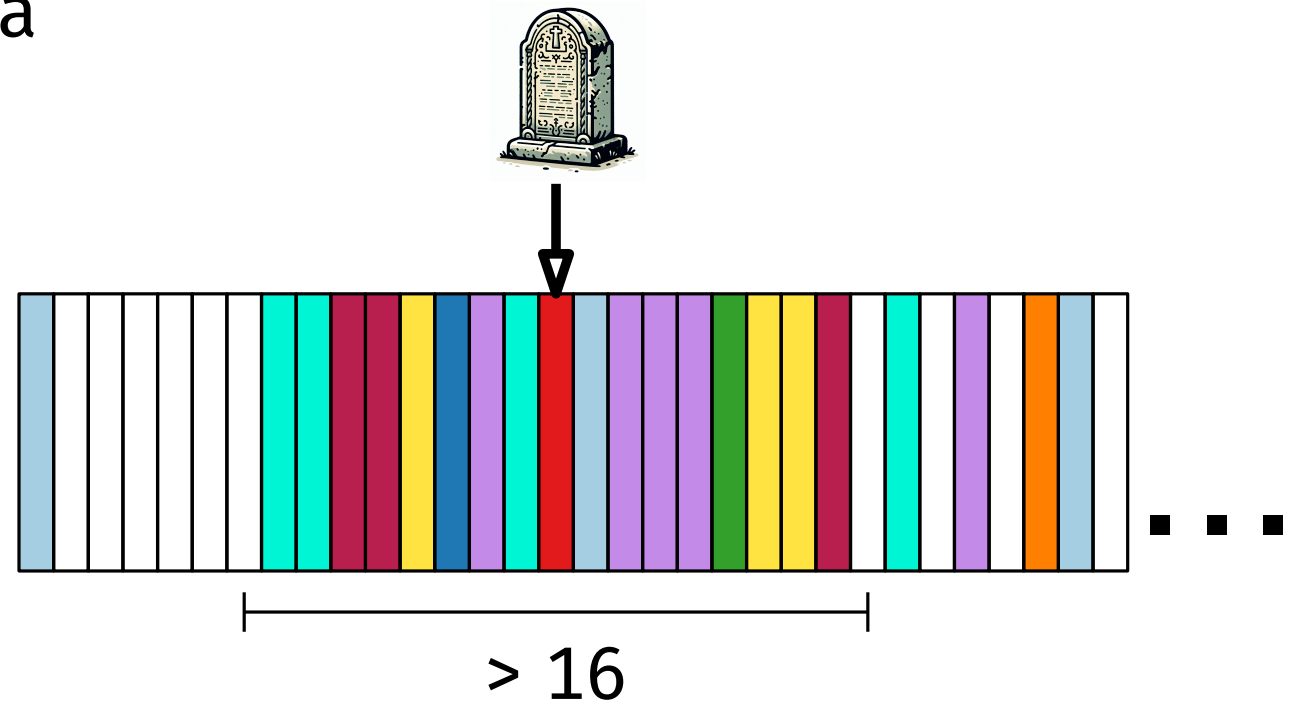


Ingredients:

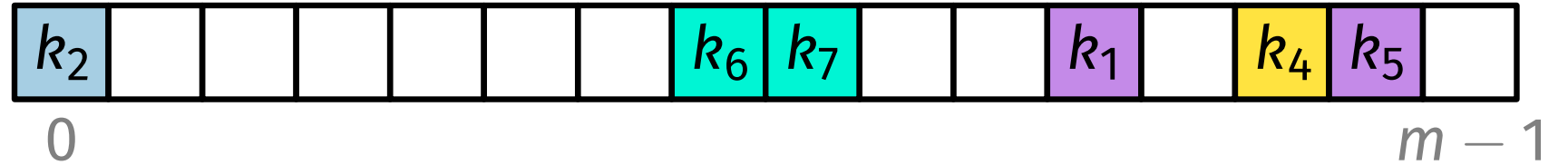
- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Operations:

- $\text{find}(k: \text{Key})$
- $\text{insert}(k: \text{Key})$
- $\text{delete}(k: \text{Key})$



Swisstable

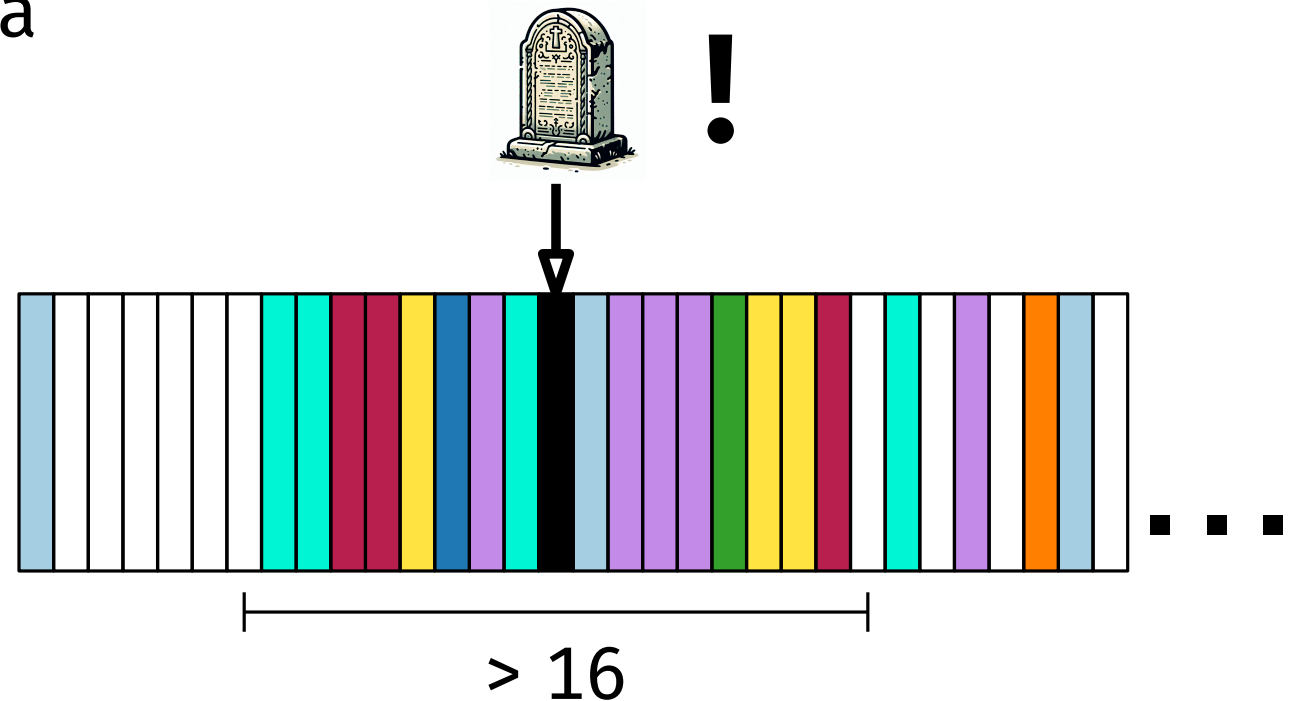


Ingredients:

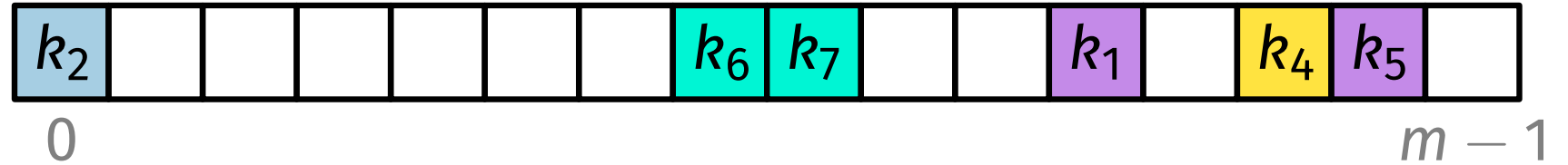
- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Operations:

- find(k : Key)
- insert(k : Key)
- delete(k : Key)



Swisstable



Ingredients:

- derive two hash functions
- use $m + 16$ bytes of metadata
- SIMD instructions

Operations:

- $\text{find}(k: \text{Key})$
- $\text{insert}(k: \text{Key})$
- $\text{delete}(k: \text{Key})$

Weaknesses

- requires SIMD instructions
- hash function must use its high bits

Further Reading – Part II

“Designing a Fast, Efficient, Cache-friendly Hash Table, Step by Step” by Matt Kulukundis

[<https://youtu.be/ncHmEUmJZf4?si=grOfZfZklwi2FFhV>]



“Swisstable, a Quick and Dirty Description”
by Aria Beingessner

[<https://faultlore.com/blah/hashbrown-tldr/>]

Pedro Celis, Per-Ake Larson and James Ian Munro, “Robin hood hashing,” *Foundations of Computer Science (SFCS)*, pp. 281–288, 1985, doi:10.1109/SFCS.1985.48.

Rasmus Pagh and Flemming Friche Rodler, “Cuckoo hashing,” *Journal of Algorithms*, 51(2):281–288, 2004, doi:10.1016/j.jalgor.2003.12.002.