- 1. Warm up: Answer the following questions.
  - (a) Why is hashing important?
  - (b) What is the difference between a map and a hashing function?
  - (c) In what cases is a rolling hash function the same as a regular hash function?
- 2. Draw what happens when the keys 5, 28, 19, 15, 20, 33, 12, 17, 10, are insterted into a hash table with hash function  $h(k) = k \pmod{9}$ , with collisions resolved by chaining.
- 3. This question is about string matching algorithms.
  - (a) Recall the naive string matching algorithm as you saw it in Discrete Structures. Consider the two strings

s = ambracadambrazampbra, t = amp.

How many characters will be compared when t is searched for in s?

- (b) How many of those comparisons for **a** are pointless, because you already know the character is not **a**?
- (c) To fix the problem in part (b), for every string **s** we define the **prefix** function  $\pi_{\mathbf{s}} \colon \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 0} \to \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 0}$ , given by

$$\pi_{\mathbf{s}}(k) = \max_{\ell < k} \left\{ \mathbf{s}[:\ell] = \mathbf{s}[k-\ell:k] \right\}$$
$$= \max_{\ell} \left\{ \mathbf{s}[:k][:\ell] = \mathbf{s}[:k][-\ell:] \right\}$$

Find the values of  $\pi_{\mathbf{s}}(k)$  for each  $k = 0, \ldots, \operatorname{len}(\mathbf{s})$  for the strings

- i. grebulon ii. aaaaaaaaba iii. abaaaaaaaa iv. catercatcat
- (d) Suppose you are given a sequence of nonnegative integers  $a_1, \ldots, 1_{\ell}$ . Describe what conditions the sequence must meet to correspond to the values  $\pi_{s}(1), \ldots, \pi_{s}(\ell)$  of a string **s** of length  $\ell$ . How would you construct **s**?