

**NAME**

**hashinit**, **hashinit\_flags**, **hashdestroy**, **phashinit**, **phashinit\_flags** - manage kernel hash tables

**SYNOPSIS**

```
#include <sys/malloc.h>
```

```
#include <sys/system.h>
```

```
#include <sys/queue.h>
```

*void* \*

```
hashinit(int nelements, struct malloc_type *type, u_long *hashmask);
```

*void*

```
hashinit_flags(int nelements, struct malloc_type *type, u_long *hashmask, int flags);
```

*void*

```
hashdestroy(void *hashtbl, struct malloc_type *type, u_long hashmask);
```

*void* \*

```
phashinit(int nelements, struct malloc_type *type, u_long *nentries);
```

```
phashinit_flags(int nelements, struct malloc_type *type, u_long *nentries, int flags);
```

**DESCRIPTION**

The **hashinit()**, **hashinit\_flags()**, **phashinit()** and **phashinit\_flags()** functions allocate space for hash tables of size given by the argument *nelements*.

The **hashinit()** function allocates hash tables that are sized to largest power of two less than or equal to argument *nelements*. The **phashinit()** function allocates hash tables that are sized to the largest prime number less than or equal to argument *nelements*. The **hashinit\_flags()** function operates like **hashinit()** but also accepts an additional argument *flags* which control various options during allocation.

**phashinit\_flags()** function operates like **phashinit()** but also accepts an additional argument *flags* which control various options during allocation. Allocated hash tables are contiguous arrays of LIST\_HEAD(3) entries, allocated using malloc(9), and initialized using LIST\_INIT(3). The malloc arena to be used for allocation is pointed to by argument *type*.

The **hashdestroy()** function frees the space occupied by the hash table pointed to by argument *hashtbl*. Argument *type* determines the malloc arena to use when freeing space. The argument *hashmask* should be the bit mask returned by the call to **hashinit()** that allocated the hash table. The argument *flags* must be used with one of the following values.

**HASH\_NOWAIT** Any malloc performed by the **hashinit\_flags()** and **phashinit\_flags()** function will not be allowed to wait, and therefore may fail.

**HASH\_WAITOK** Any malloc performed by **hashinit\_flags()** and **phashinit\_flags()** function is allowed to wait for memory. This is also the behavior of **hashinit()** and **phashinit()**.

## IMPLEMENTATION NOTES

The largest prime hash value chosen by **phashinit()** is 32749.

## RETURN VALUES

The **hashinit()** function returns a pointer to an allocated hash table and sets the location pointed to by *hashmask* to the bit mask to be used for computing the correct slot in the hash table.

The **phashinit()** function returns a pointer to an allocated hash table and sets the location pointed to by *nentries* to the number of rows in the hash table.

## EXAMPLES

A typical example is shown below:

```
...
static LIST_HEAD(foo, foo) *footable;
static u_long foomask;
...
footable = hashinit(32, M_FOO, &foomask);
```

Here we allocate a hash table with 32 entries from the malloc arena pointed to by *M\_FOO*. The mask for the allocated hash table is returned in *foomask*. A subsequent call to **hashdestroy()** uses the value in *foomask*:

```
...
hashdestroy(footable, M_FOO, foomask);
```

## DIAGNOSTICS

The **hashinit()** and **phashinit()** functions will panic if argument *nelements* is less than or equal to zero.

The **hashdestroy()** function will panic if the hash table pointed to by *hashtbl* is not empty.

## SEE ALSO

LIST\_HEAD(3), malloc(9)

**BUGS**

There is no **phashdestroy()** function, and using **hashdestroy()** to free a hash table allocated by **phashinit()** usually has grave consequences.