1. Consider the 7-entry hash table below. Show what the table would look like after hashing the keys 10, 14, 12 and 17. The hash function is \( h(i) = (2i - 5) \mod 7 \). Collisions are handled using separate chaining.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
```

2. Repeat question 1, except now use linear probing to resolve collisions.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
```

3. Consider the Skip List below. Suppose we perform a \texttt{SkipSearch(13)} on the list. Mark each node with an X if its key is accessed during the SkipSearch operation.