Linear probing

We begin with an initially empty array of size 10

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

The hash function you will apply is $h(k, N) = k \mod N$, which for this example is the same as $h(k) = k \mod 10$. In other words: a number is hashed to its last digit.

Use *linear probing* to insert the following numbers in the given order:

$$93, 48, 74, 99, 29, 13, 45$$

Fill in the table to reflect its state after all the numbers has been inserted with linear probing.