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15-826: Multimedia Databases and Data Mining

Spatial Access Methods - III

C. Faloutsos

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Outline

Goal: 'Find similar / interesting things'

- Intro to DB
- Indexing - similarity search
- Data Mining

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Indexing - Detailed outline

- primary key indexing
- secondary key / multi-key indexing
- spatial access methods
  - problem dfn
  - z-ordering
  - R-trees
  - ...
- text
- ...

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Indexing - more detailed outline

- R-trees
  - main idea; file structure
  - algorithms: insertion/split
  - deletion
  - search: range, nn, spatial joins
  - performance analysis
  - variations (packed; hilbert;...)

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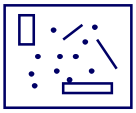
Reminder: problem

- Given a collection of geometric objects (points, lines, polygons, ...)
- organize them on disk, to answer spatial queries (range, nn, etc)



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R-trees

- z-ordering: cuts regions to pieces -> dup. elim.
- how could we avoid that?
- Idea: try to extend/merge B-trees and k-d trees

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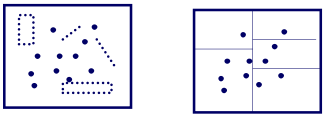
(first attempt: k-d-B-trees)

- [Robinson, 81]: if *f* is the fanout, split point-set in *f* parts; and so on, recursively



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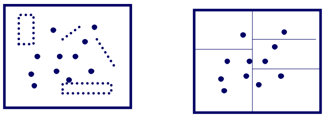
(first attempt: k-d-B-trees)

- But: insertions/deletions are tricky (splits may propagate downwards **and** upwards)
- no guarantee on space utilization



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R-trees

- [Guttman 84] Main idea: allow parents to overlap!
  - => guaranteed 50% utilization
  - => easier insertion/split algorithms.
  - (only deal with Minimum Bounding Rectangles - **MBRs**)

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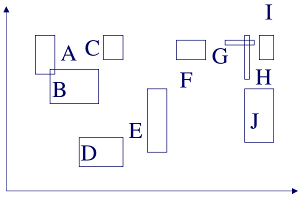
R-trees

- eg., w/ fanout 4: group nearby rectangles to parent MBRs; each group -> disk page



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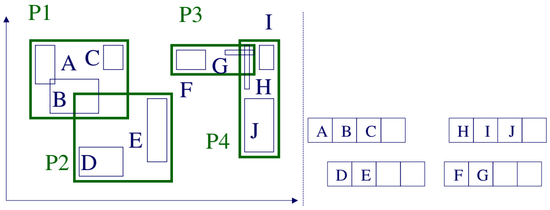
R-trees

- eg., w/ fanout 4:



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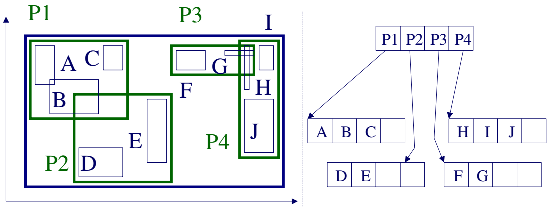
R-trees

- eg., w/ fanout 4:



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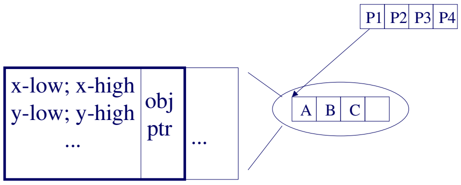
R-trees - format of nodes

- {(MBR; obj-ptr)} for leaf nodes



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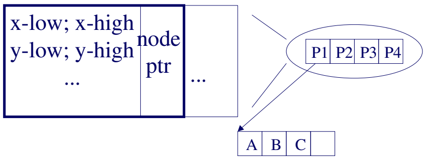
R-trees - format of nodes

- {(MBR; node-ptr)} for non-leaf nodes



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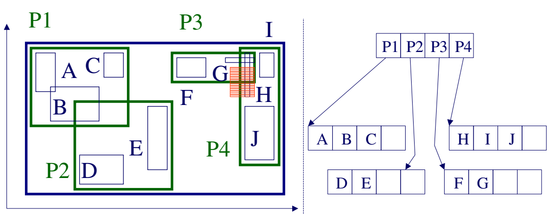
R-trees - range search?



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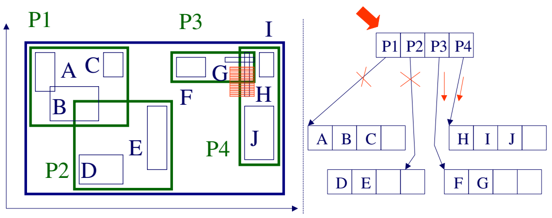
R-trees - range search?



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R-trees - range search

Observations:

- every parent node completely covers its 'children'
- a child MBR may be covered by more than one parent - it is stored under ONLY ONE of them. (ie., no need for dup. elim.)

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R-trees - range search

Observations - cont'd

- a point query may follow multiple branches.
- everything works for **any** dimensionality

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Indexing - more detailed outline

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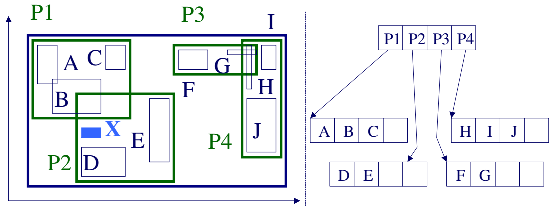
R-trees - insertion

- eg., rectangle 'X'



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R-trees - insertion

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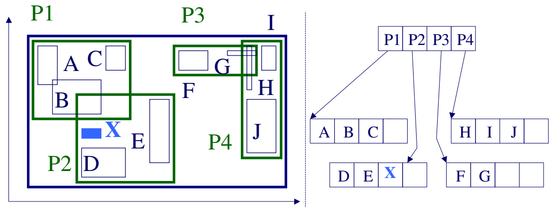

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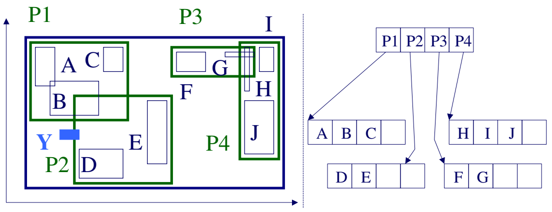
R-trees - insertion

- eg., rectangle 'Y'



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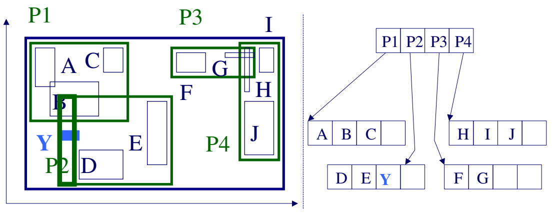
R-trees - insertion

- eg., rectangle 'Y': extend suitable parent.



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R-trees - insertion

- eg., rectangle 'Y': extend suitable parent.
- Q: how to measure 'suitability'?

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R-trees - insertion

- eg., rectangle ‘Y’: extend suitable parent.
- Q: how to measure ‘suitability’?
- A: by increase in area (volume) (more details: later, under ‘performance analysis’)
- Q: what if there is no room? how to split?

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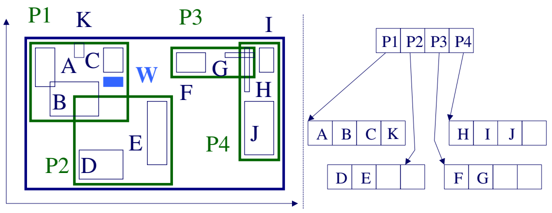
R-trees - insertion

- eg., rectangle ‘W’



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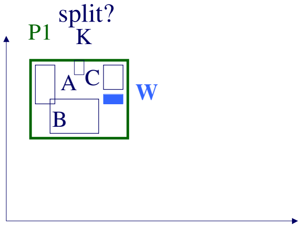
R-trees - insertion

- eg., rectangle ‘W’ - focus on ‘P1’ - how to split?



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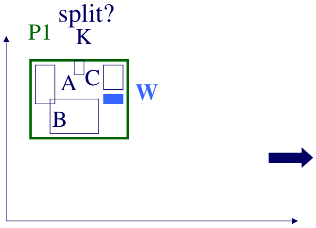
R-trees - insertion

- eg., rectangle ‘W’ - focus on ‘P1’ - how to split?



- (A1: plane sweep, until 50% of rectangles)
- A2: ‘linear’ split
- A3: quadratic split
- A4: exponential split

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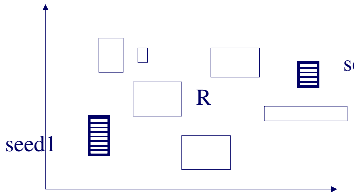
R-trees - insertion & split

- pick two rectangles as ‘seeds’;
- assign each rectangle ‘R’ to the ‘closest’ ‘seed’



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R-trees - insertion & split

- pick two rectangles as ‘seeds’;
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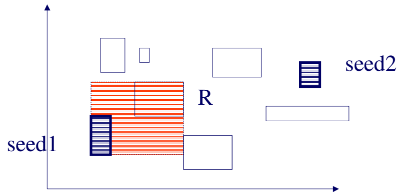

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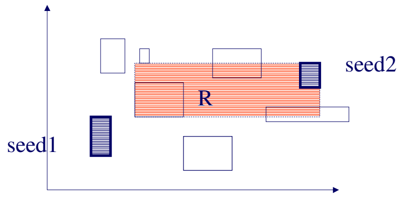

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R-trees - insertion & split

- pick two rectangles as 'seeds';
- assign each rectangle 'R' to the 'closest' 'seed'
- smart idea: pre-sort rectangles according to delta of closeness (ie., schedule easiest choices first!)

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R-trees - insertion - pseudocode

- decide which parent to put new rectangle into ('closest' parent)
- if overflow, split to two, using (say,) the quadratic split algorithm
  - propagate the split upwards, if necessary
- update the MBRs of the affected parents.

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R-trees - insertion - observations

- **many** more split algorithms exist (next!)

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Indexing - more detailed outline

- R-trees
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  - deletion
  - search: range, nn, spatial joins
  - performance analysis
  - variations (packed; hilbert;...)

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R-trees - deletion

- delete rectangle
- if underflow
  - ??

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R-trees - deletion

- delete rectangle
- if underflow
  - temporarily delete all siblings (!);
  - delete the parent node and
  - re-insert them

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R-trees - deletion

- variations: later (eg. Hilbert R-trees w/ 2-to-1 merge)

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R-trees - range search

pseudocode:
  check the root
  for each branch,
    if its MBR intersects the query rectangle
      apply range-search (or print out, if this is a leaf)

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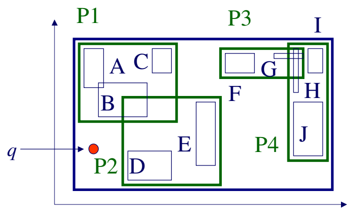
R-trees - nn search



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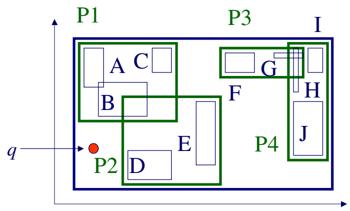
R-trees - nn search

- Q: How? (find near neighbor; refine...)



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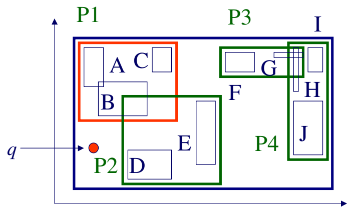
R-trees - nn search

- A1: depth-first search; then, range query



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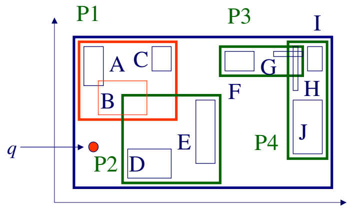
R-trees - nn search

- A1: depth-first search; then, range query



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R-trees - nn search

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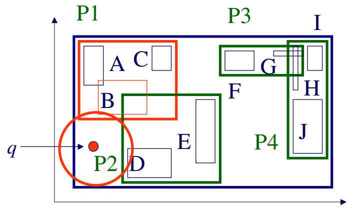

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R-trees - nn search

- A2: [Roussopoulos+, sigmod95]:
  - priority queue, with promising MBRs, and their best and worst-case distance
- main idea:

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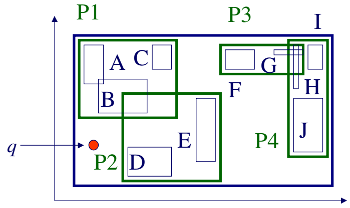
R-trees - nn search

consider only P2 and P4, for illustration



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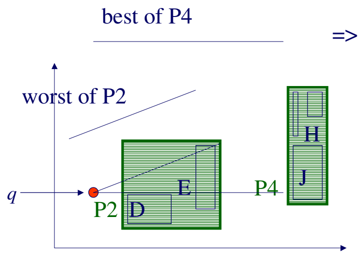
R-trees - nn search



=> P4 is useless for 1-nn

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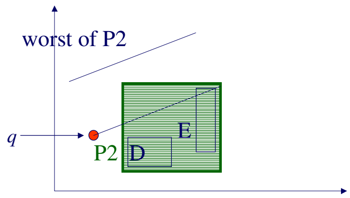
R-trees - nn search

- what is really the worst of, say, P2?



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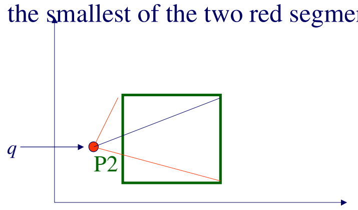
R-trees - nn search

- what is really the worst of, say, P2?
- A: the smallest of the two red segments!



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R-trees - nn search

- variations: [Hjaltason & Samet] incremental nn:
  - build a priority queue
  - scan enough of the tree, to make sure you have the *k* nn
  - to find the (*k+1*)-th, check the queue, and scan some more of the tree
- 'optimal' (but, may need too much memory)

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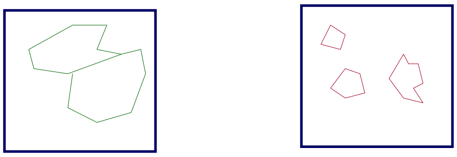
R-trees - spatial joins

Spatial joins: find (quickly) all
counties intersecting lakes



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R-trees - spatial joins

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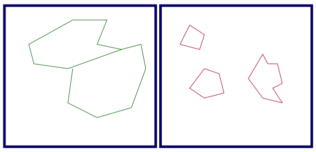

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R-trees - spatial joins

Spatial joins: find (quickly) all
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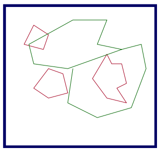

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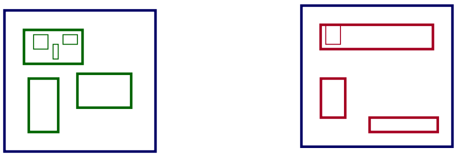
R-trees - spatial joins

Assume that they are both organized in R-trees:



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R-trees - spatial joins

for each parent P1 of tree T1
  for each parent P2 of tree T2
    if their MBRs intersect,
      process them recursively (ie., check their children)

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R-trees - spatial joins

Improvements - variations:

- [Seeger+, sigmod 92]: do some pre-filtering; do plane-sweeping to avoid *N1 * N2* tests for intersection
- [Lo & Ravishankar, sigmod 94]: 'seeded' R-trees

(FYI, many more papers on spatial joins, without R-trees: [Koudas+ Sevcik], e.t.c.)

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  - ➡ performance analysis
  - variations (packed; hilbert;...)

R-trees - performance analysis

- How many disk (=node) accesses we'll need for
  - range
  - nn
  - spatial joins
- why does it matter?

R-trees - performance analysis

- How many disk (=node) accesses we'll need for
  - ➡ range
  - nn
  - spatial joins
- why does it matter?
- A: because we can design split etc algorithms accordingly; also, do query-optimization

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R-trees - performance analysis

- A: because we can design split etc algorithms accordingly; also, do query-optimization
- motivating question: on, e.g., split, should we try to minimize the area (volume)? the perimeter? the overlap? or a weighted combination? why?

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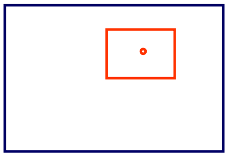
R-trees - performance analysis

- How many disk accesses for range queries?
  - query distribution wrt location?
  - “ “ wrt size?



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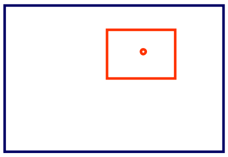
R-trees - performance analysis

- How many disk accesses for range queries?
  - query distribution wrt location? uniform; (biased)
  - “ “ wrt size? uniform



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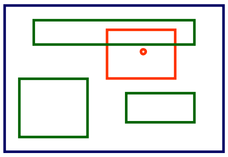
R-trees - performance analysis

- easier case: we know the positions of parent MBRs, eg:



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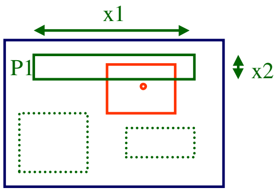
R-trees - performance analysis

- How many times will P1 be retrieved (unif. queries)?



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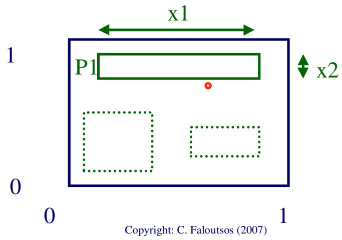
R-trees - performance analysis

- How many times will P1 be retrieved (unif. POINT queries)?



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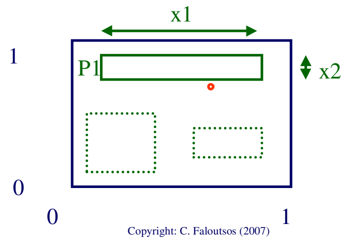
R-trees - performance analysis

- How many times will P1 be retrieved (unif. POINT queries)? A: x1*x2



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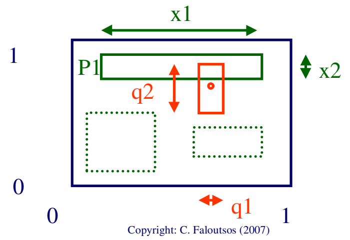
R-trees - performance analysis

- How many times will P1 be retrieved (unif. queries of size q1xq2)?



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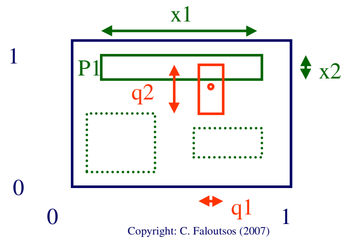
R-trees - performance analysis

- How many times will P1 be retrieved (unif. queries of size q1xq2)? A: (x1+q1)*(x2+q2)



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R-trees - performance analysis

- Thus, given a tree with N nodes (i=1, ... N) we expect

#DiskAccesses(q1,q2) =

sum ($x_{i,1}$ + q1) * ($x_{i,2}$ + q2)

= sum ($x_{i,1}$ * $x_{i,2}$) +

q2 * sum ($x_{i,1}$) +

q1* sum ($x_{i,2}$)

q1* q2 * N

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R-trees - performance analysis

- Thus, given a tree with N nodes (i=1, ... N) we expect

#DiskAccesses(q1,q2) =

sum ($x_{i,1}$ + q1) * ($x_{i,2}$ + q2)

= sum ($x_{i,1}$ * $x_{i,2}$) + → 'volume'

q2 * sum ($x_{i,1}$) + → surface area

q1* sum ($x_{i,2}$) → surface area

q1* q2 * N → count

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R-trees - performance analysis

Observations:

- for point queries: only volume matters
- for horizontal-line queries: (q2=0): vertical length matters
- for large queries (q1, q2 >> 0): the count N matters

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R-trees - performance analysis

Observations (cont'ed)
- overlap: does not seem to matter
- formula: easily extendible to *n* dimensions
- (for even more details: [Pagel +, PODS93], [Kamel+, CIKM93])

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R-trees - performance analysis

Conclusions:
- splits should try to minimize area and perimeter
- ie., we want few, small, square-like parent MBRs
- rule of thumb: shoot for queries with q1=q2 = 0.1 (or =0.5 or so).

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R-trees - performance analysis

- How many disk (=node) accesses we'll need for
  - range
  - nn
  - spatial joins

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R-trees - performance analysis

Range queries - how many disk accesses, if we just now that we have

- *N* points in *n*-d space?

A: ?

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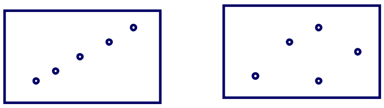
R-trees - performance analysis

Range queries - how many disk accesses, if we just now that we have

- *N* points in *n*-d space?

A: can not tell! need to know distribution



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R-trees - performance analysis

What are obvious and/or realistic distributions?

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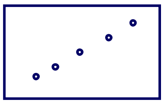
R-trees - performance analysis

What are obvious and/or realistic distributions?

A: uniform

A: Gaussian / mixture of Gaussians

A: self-similar / fractal. Fractal dimension ~ intrinsic dimension



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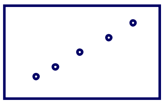
R-trees - performance analysis

Formulas for range queries and k-nn queries: use fractal dimension [Kamel+, PODS94], [Korn+ ICDE2000] [Kriegel+, PODS97]

Formulas for spatial joins of regions: open research question



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Indexing - more detailed outline

- R-trees
  - main idea; file structure
  - algorithms: insertion/split
  - deletion
  - search: range, nn, spatial joins
  - performance analysis
  - variations (packed; hilbert;...)

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R-trees - variations

Guttman's R-trees sparked **much** follow-up work

- ➡ can we do better splits?
- what about static datasets (no ins/del/upd)?
- what about other bounding shapes?

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R-trees - variations

Guttman's R-trees sparked much follow-up work

- can we do better splits?
  - i.e, defer splits?

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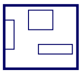
R-trees - variations

A: R*-trees [Kriegel+, SIGMOD90]

- defer splits, by forced-reinsert, i.e.: instead of splitting, temporarily delete some entries, shrink overflowing MBR, and re-insert those entries
- Which ones to re-insert?
- How many?



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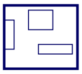
R-trees - variations

A: R*-trees [Kriegel+, SIGMOD90]

- defer splits, by forced-reinsert, i.e.: instead of splitting, temporarily delete some entries, shrink overflowing MBR, and re-insert those entries
- Which ones to re-insert?
- How many? A: 30%



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R-trees - variations

Q: Other ways to defer splits?

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R-trees - variations

Q: Other ways to defer splits?

A: Push a few keys to the closest sibling node (closest = ??)

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R-trees - variations

R*-trees: Also try to minimize area AND perimeter, in their split.

Performance: higher space utilization; faster than plain R-trees. One of the **most successful** R-tree variants.

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R-trees - variations

Guttman's R-trees sparked **much** follow-up work

- can we do better splits?
- what about static datasets (no ins/del/upd)?
  - Hilbert R-trees
- what about other bounding shapes?

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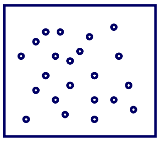
R-trees - variations

- what about static datasets (no ins/del/upd)?
- Q: Best way to pack points?



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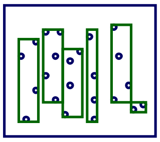
R-trees - variations

- what about static datasets (no ins/del/upd)?
- Q: Best way to pack points?
- A1: plane-sweep
  great for queries on 'x';
  terrible for 'y'



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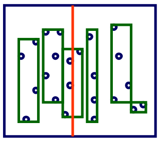
R-trees - variations

- what about static datasets (no ins/del/upd)?
- Q: Best way to pack points?
- A1: plane-sweep
  great for queries on 'x';
  bad for 'y'



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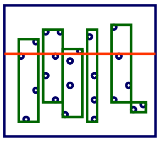
R-trees - variations

- what about static datasets (no ins/del/upd)?
- Q: Best way to pack points?
- A1: plane-sweep
  great for queries on 'x';
  terrible for 'y'
- Q: how to improve?



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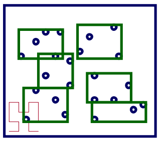
R-trees - variations

- A: plane-sweep on HILBERT curve!



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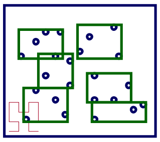
R-trees - variations

- A: plane-sweep on HILBERT curve!
- In fact, it can be made dynamic (how?), as well as to handle regions (how?)



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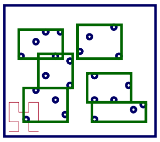
R-trees - variations

- Dynamic (‘Hilbert R-tree):
  - each point has an ‘h’-value (hilbert value)
  - insertions: like a B-tree on the h-value
  - but also store MBR, for searches



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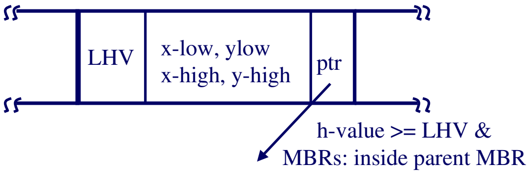
R-trees - variations

- Data structure of a node?



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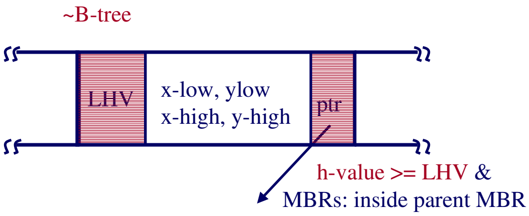
R-trees - variations

- Data structure of a node?



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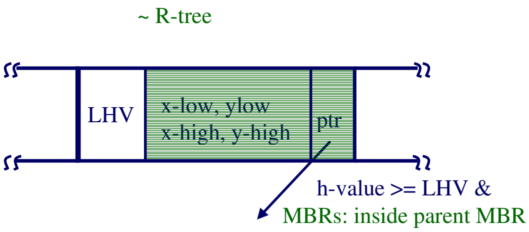
R-trees - variations

- Data structure of a node?



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R-trees - variations

Guttman's R-trees sparked **much** follow-up work

- can we do better splits?
- what about static datasets (no ins/del/upd)?
  - Hilbert R-trees - main idea
  - handling regions
  - performance/discusion
- what about other bounding shapes?

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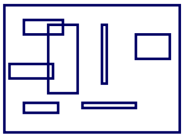
R-trees - variations

- What if we have regions, instead of points?
- I.e., how to impose a linear ordering ('h-value') on rectangles?



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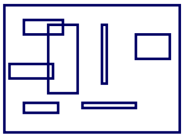
R-trees - variations

- What if we have regions, instead of points?
- I.e., how to impose a linear ordering ('h-value') on rectangles?
- A1: h-value of center
- A2: h-value of 4-d point (center, x-radius, y-radius)
- A3: ...



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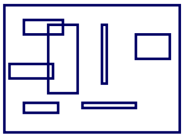
R-trees - variations

- What if we have regions, instead of points?
- I.e., how to impose a linear ordering ('h-value') on rectangles?
- **<u>A1: h-value of center</u>**
- A2: h-value of 4-d point (center, x-radius, y-radius)
- A3: ...



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R-trees - variations

- with h-values, we can have deferred splits, 2-to-3 splits (3-to-4, etc)
- experimentally: faster than R*-trees

(reference: [Kamel Faloutsos vldb 94])

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R-trees - variations

Guttman's R-trees sparked **much** follow-up work

- can we do better splits?
- what about static datasets (no ins/del/upd)?
- ➡ what about other bounding shapes?

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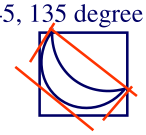
R-trees - variations

- what about other bounding shapes? (and why?)
- A1: arbitrary-orientation lines (cell-tree, [Guenther]
- A2: P-trees (polygon trees) (MB polygon: 0, 90, 45, 135 degree lines)



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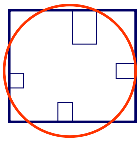
R-trees - variations

- A3: L-shapes; holes (hB-tree)
- A4: TV-trees [Lin+, VLDB-Journal 1994]
- A5: SR-trees [Katayama+, SIGMOD97] (used in Informedia)



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Indexing - Detailed outline

- spatial access methods
  - problem dfn
  - z-ordering
  - R-trees
  - misc topics
    - grid files
    - dimensionality curse
    - metric trees
    - other nn methods
- text, ...

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R-trees - conclusions

- Popular method; like multi-d B-trees
- guaranteed utilization
- good search times (for low-dim. at least)
- Informix ships DataBlade with R-trees

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