



## 15-826: Multimedia Databases and Data Mining

*Multi-key and Spatial Access Methods - I*

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
- text
- ...

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## Sec. key indexing

- attributes w/ duplicates (eg., EMPLOYEES, with 'job-code')
- Query types:
  - exact match
  - partial match
    - 'job-code'='PGM' and 'dept'='R&D'
  - range queries
    - 'job-code'='ADMIN' and salary < 50K

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## Sec. key indexing

- Query types - cont'd
  - boolean
    - 'job-code'='ADMIN' or salary>20K
  - nn
    - salary ~ 30K

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## Solution?

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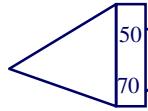
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## Solution?

- Inverted indices (usually, w/ B-trees)
- Q: how to handle duplicates?

salary-index



Name	Job-code	Salary	Dept
Smith	PGM	70	R&D
Jones	ADMIN	50	R&D
....			
Tomson	ENG	50	SALES

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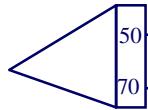


## Solution

- A#1: eg., with postings lists

salary-index

postings lists



Name	Job-code	Salary	Dept
Smith	PGM	70	R&D
Jones	ADMIN	50	R&D
....			
Tomson	ENG	50	SALES

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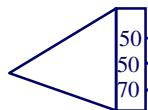
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## Solution

- A#2: modify B-tree code, to handle dup's

salary-index



Name	Job-code	Salary	Dept
Smith	PGM	70	R&D
Jones	ADMIN	50	R&D
....			
Tomson	ENG	50	SALES

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## How to handle Boolean Queries?

- e.g., 'sal=50 AND job-code=PGM'?

salary-index

Name	Job-code	Salary	Dept
Smith	PGM	70	R&D
Jones	ADMIN	50	R&D
....			
Tomson	ENG	50	SALES

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## How to handle Boolean Queries?

- from indices, find lists of qual. record-ids
- merge lists (or check real records)

salary-index

Name	Job-code	Salary	Dept
Smith	PGM	70	R&D
Jones	ADMIN	50	R&D
....			
Tomson	ENG	50	SALES

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## Sec. key indexing

- easily solved in commercial DBMS:  
create index sal-index on EMPLOYEE  
(salary);  
select \* from EMPLOYEE  
    where salary > 50 and  
        job-code = 'ADMIN'

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## Sec. key indexing

- can create combined indices:  
create index sj on EMPLOYEE( salary, job-code);

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## Indexing - Detailed outline

- primary key indexing
- • secondary key / multi-key indexing
  - main memory: quad-trees
  - main memory: k-d-trees
- spatial access methods
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## Quad-trees

- problem: find cities within 100mi from Pittsburgh
- assumption: all fit in main memory
- Q: how to answer such queries quickly?

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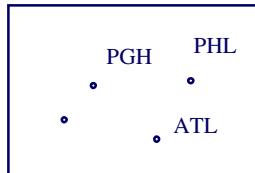
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## Quad-trees

- A: recursive decomposition of space, e.g.:



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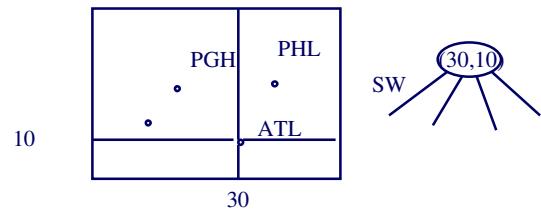
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## Quad-trees

- A: recursive decomposition of space, e.g.:



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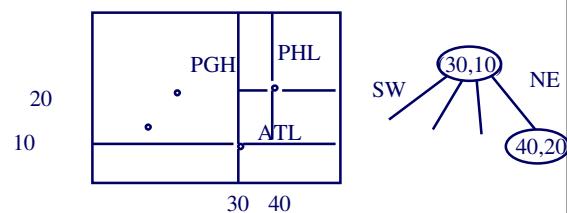
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## Quad-trees

- A: recursive decomposition of space, e.g.:



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## Quad-trees - search?

- find cities with  $(35 < x < 45, 15 < y < 25)$ :

PGH  
ATL  
30 40  
10 20

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## Quad-trees - search?

- find cities with  $(35 < x < 45, 15 < y < 25)$ :

PGH  
ATL  
30 40  
10 20

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## Quad-trees - search?

- pseudocode:

```

range-query( tree_ptr, range)
    if (tree_ptr == NULL) exit;
    if (tree_ptr->point within range){
        print tree_ptr->point
    }
    for each quadrant {
        if ( range intersects quadrant ) {
            range-query( tree_ptr->quadrant_ptr, range);
        }
    }

```

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## Quad-trees - k-nn search?

- k-nearest neighbor algo - more complicated:
  - find ‘good’ neighbors and put them in a stack
  - go to the most promising quadrant, and update the stack of neighbors
  - until we hit the leaves

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## Quad-trees - discussion

- great for 2- and 3-d spaces
- several variations, like fixed decomposition:

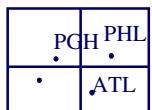
‘adaptive’



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‘fixed’



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## Quad-trees - discussion

- but: unsuitable for higher-d spaces (why?)

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## Quad-trees - discussion

- but: unsuitable for higher-d spaces (why?)
- A:  $2^d$  pointers, per node!
- Q: how to solve this problem?
- A: k-d-trees!

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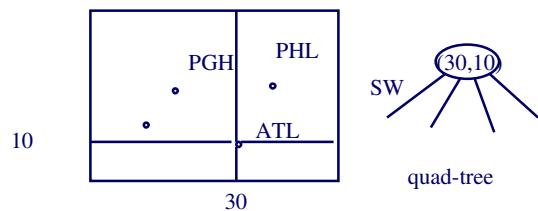


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## k-d-trees

- Binary trees, with alternating ‘discriminators’



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## k-d-trees

- Binary trees, with alternating ‘discriminators’

10 30  
10 20

PGH PHL ATL ATL

30

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## k-d-trees

- Binary trees, with alternating ‘discriminators’

10 30  
10 20

PGH PHL ATL ATL

$x \leq 30$   $x > 30$

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## k-d-trees

- Binary trees, with alternating ‘discriminators’

20 30  
10 40  
10 20

PGH PHL ATL ATL

$x \leq 30$   $x > 30$

$y \leq 20$   $y > 20$

ATL PHL ATL 30

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# Indexing - Detailed outline

- primary key indexing
- secondary key / multi-key indexing
  - main memory: quad-trees
  - main memory: k-d-trees
    - insertion; deletion
    - range query; k-nn query
- spatial access methods
- text
- ...



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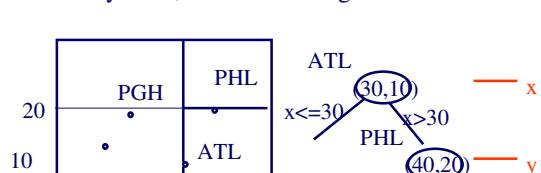
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## k-d-trees - insertion

- Binary trees, with alternating ‘discriminators’



The diagram illustrates the insertion of a point into a k-d tree. The tree structure is shown on the right, with nodes representing regions defined by discriminators. The root node is ATL. The left child of ATL is labeled  $x \leq 30$ , leading to the PHL node. The right child of ATL is labeled  $x > 30$ , leading to a node with discriminators  $y \leq 20$  and  $y > 20$ . The PHL node has two children: one for  $y \leq 20$  containing the point (30,10), and one for  $y > 20$  containing the point (40,20).

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## k-d-trees - insertion

- discriminators: may cycle, or ....
- Q: which should we put first?

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### k-d-trees - deletion

- Tricky! ‘delete-and-promote’ (or ‘mark as deleted’)

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### k-d-trees - range query

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### k-d-trees - range query

- similar to quad-trees: check the root; proceed to appropriate child(ren).

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### k-d-trees - k-nn query

- e.g., 1-nn: closest city to 'X'

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### k-d-trees - k-nn query

- A: check root; put in stack; proceed to child(ren)

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### k-d-trees - k-nn query

- A: check root; put in stack; proceed to child(ren)

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## Indexing - Detailed outline

- primary key indexing
- secondary key / multi-key indexing
  - main memory: quad-trees
  - main memory: k-d-trees
    - insertion; deletion
    - range query; k-nn query
    - discussion
- spatial access methods
- text

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## k-d trees - discussion

- great for main memory & low 'd' ( $\sim < 10$ )
- Q: what about high-d?
- A:
- Q: what about disk
- A:

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## k-d trees - discussion

- great for main memory & low 'd' ( $\sim < 10$ )
- Q: what about high-d?
- A: most attributes don't ever become discriminators
- Q: what about disk?
- A: Pagination problems, after ins./del.  
(solutions: next!)

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## Conclusions

- sec. keys: B-tree indices (+ postings lists)
- multi-key, main memory methods:
  - quad-trees
  - k-d-trees

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## References

- [Bentley75] J.L. Bentley: *Multidimensional Binary Search Trees Used for Associative Searching*, CACM, 18,9, Sept. 1975.
- [Finkel74] R.A. Finkel, J.L. Bentley: *Quadtrees: A data structure for retrieval on composite keys*, ACTA Informatica, 4,1, 1974

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