

Bitvectors with runs and the successor/predecessor problem



Data
Compression
Conference

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Outline

- Introduction**
- Background
- zombit-vector
- Experimental evaluation
- Conclusions
- Future work



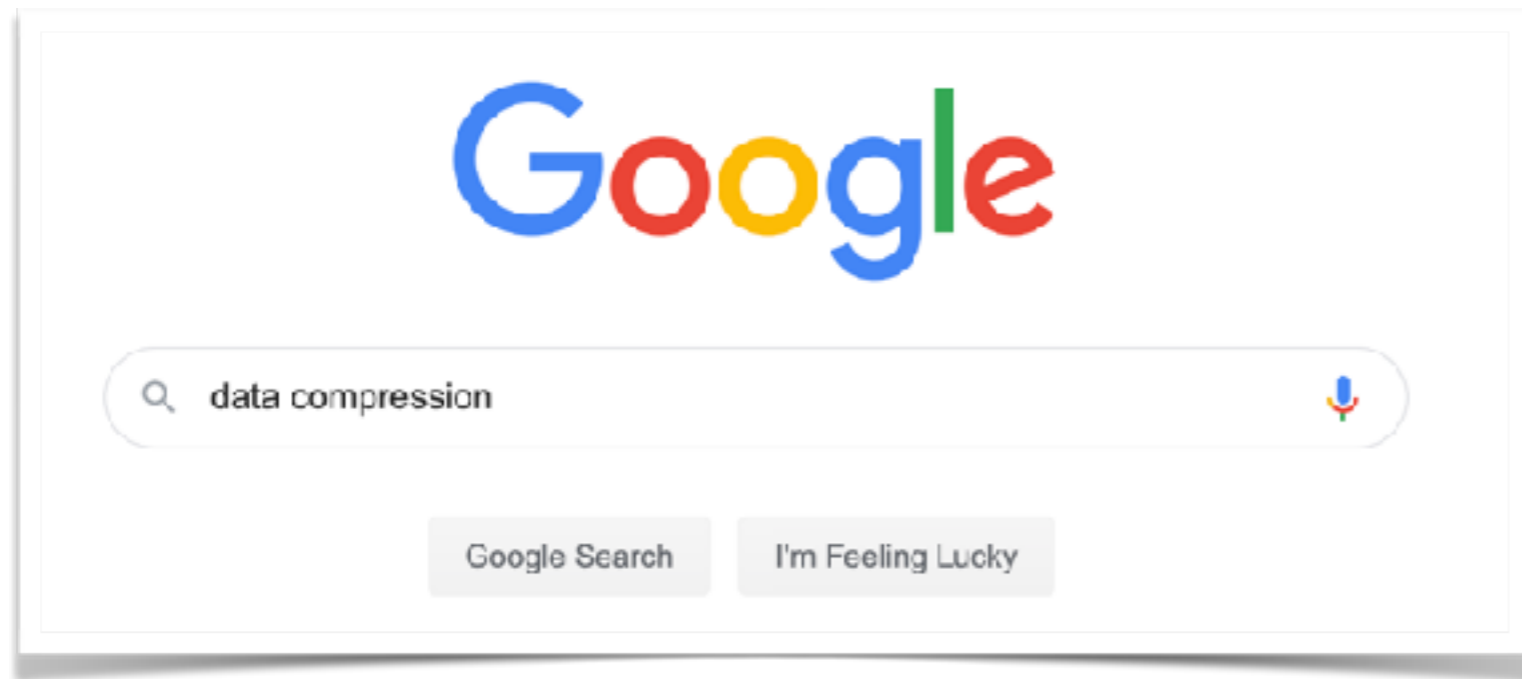
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- ▶ **Search engines:** looking for “*data compression*”



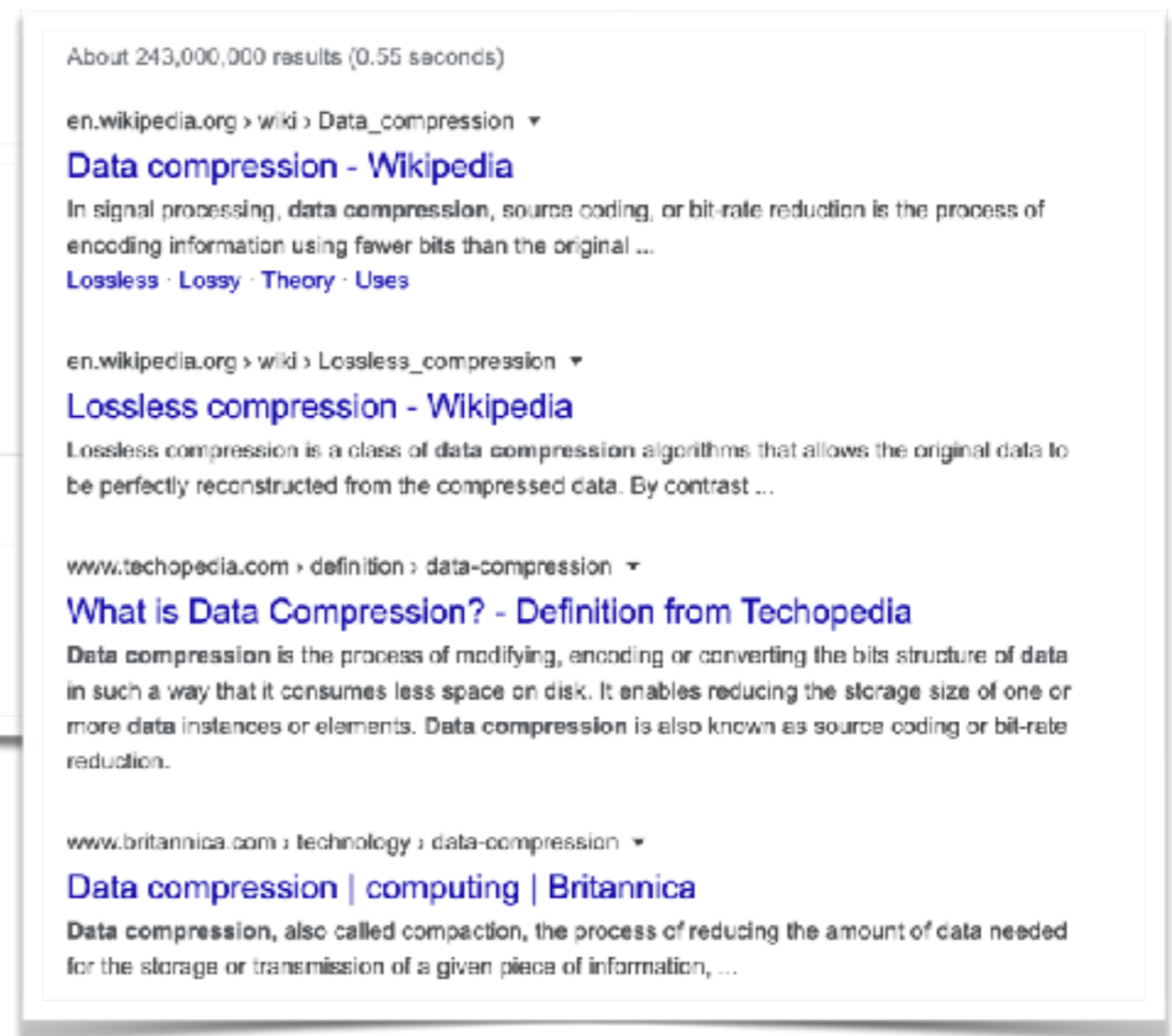
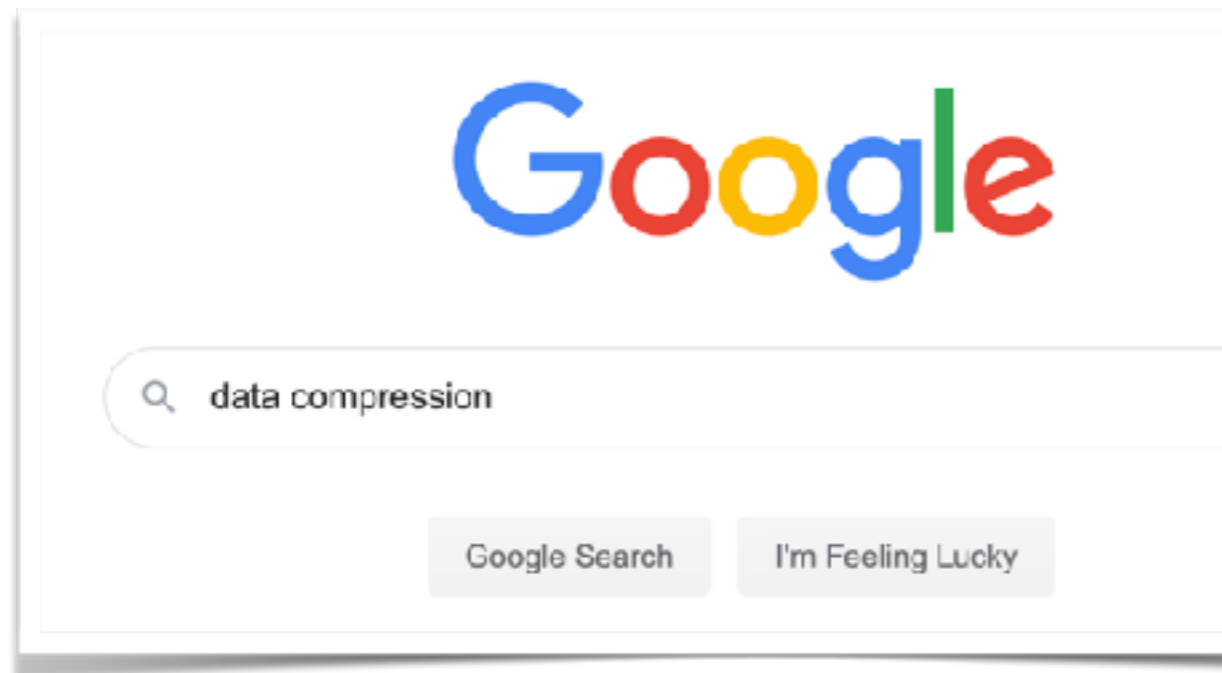
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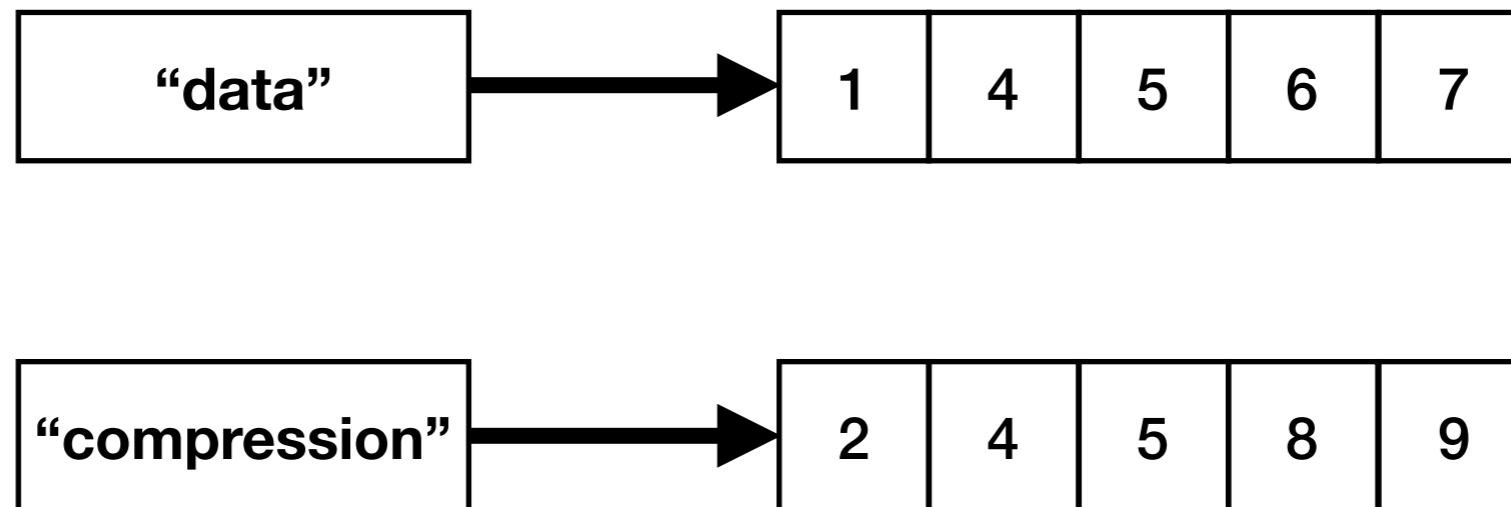
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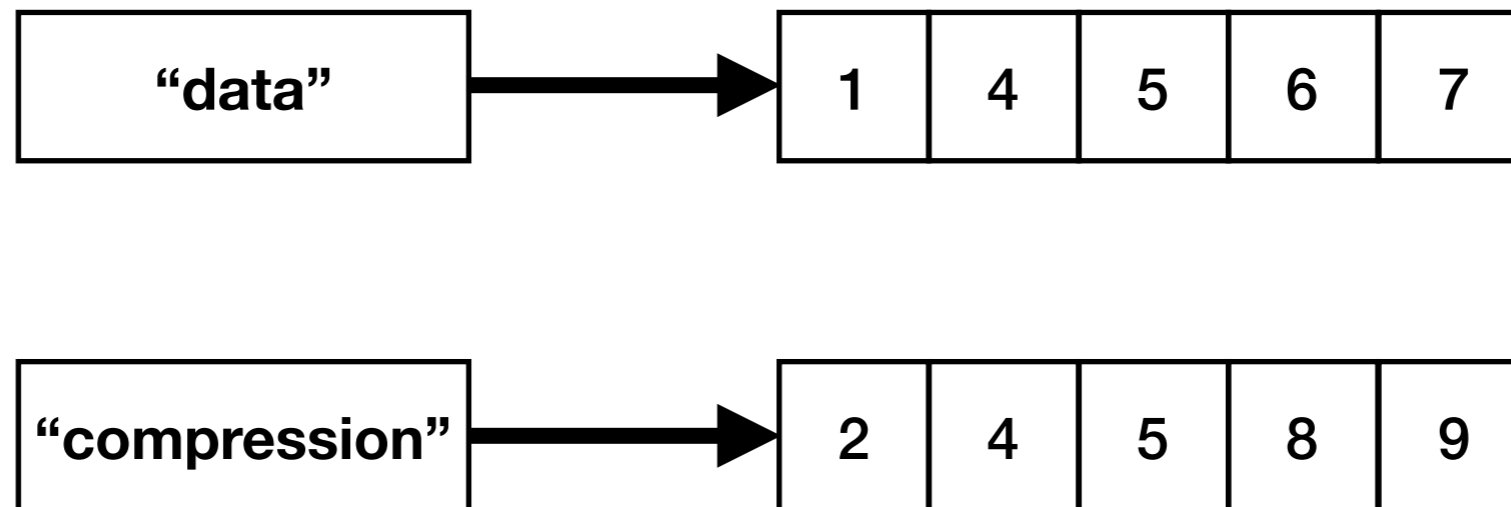
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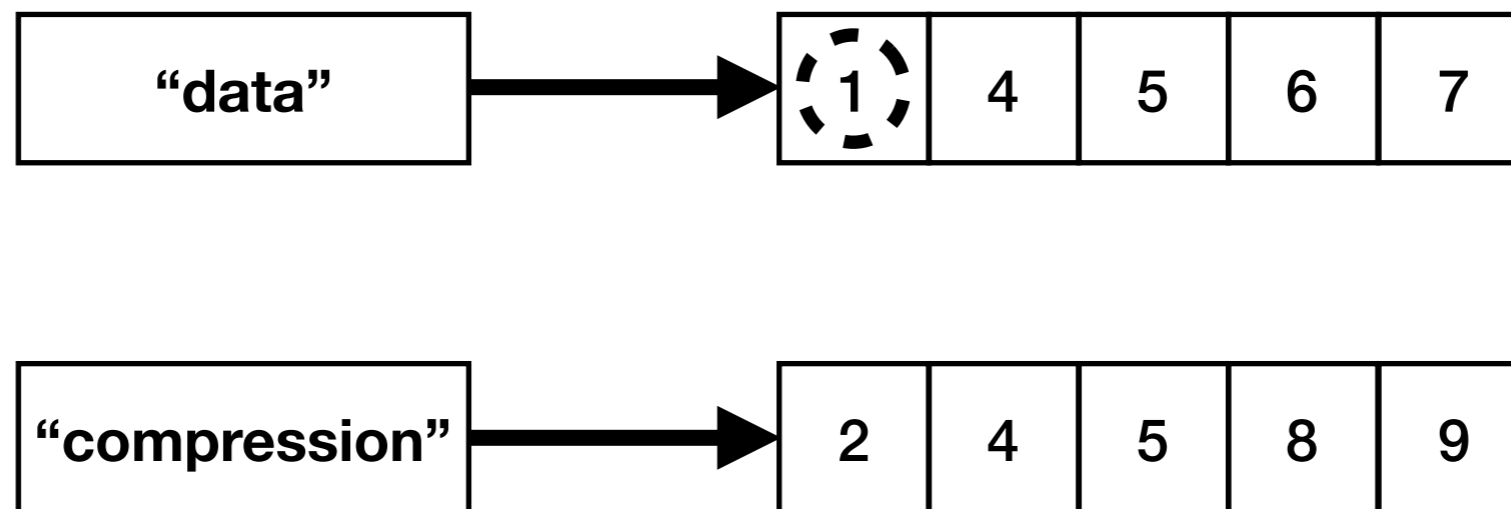
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- ▶ Search with more than one term: **intersection of lists**



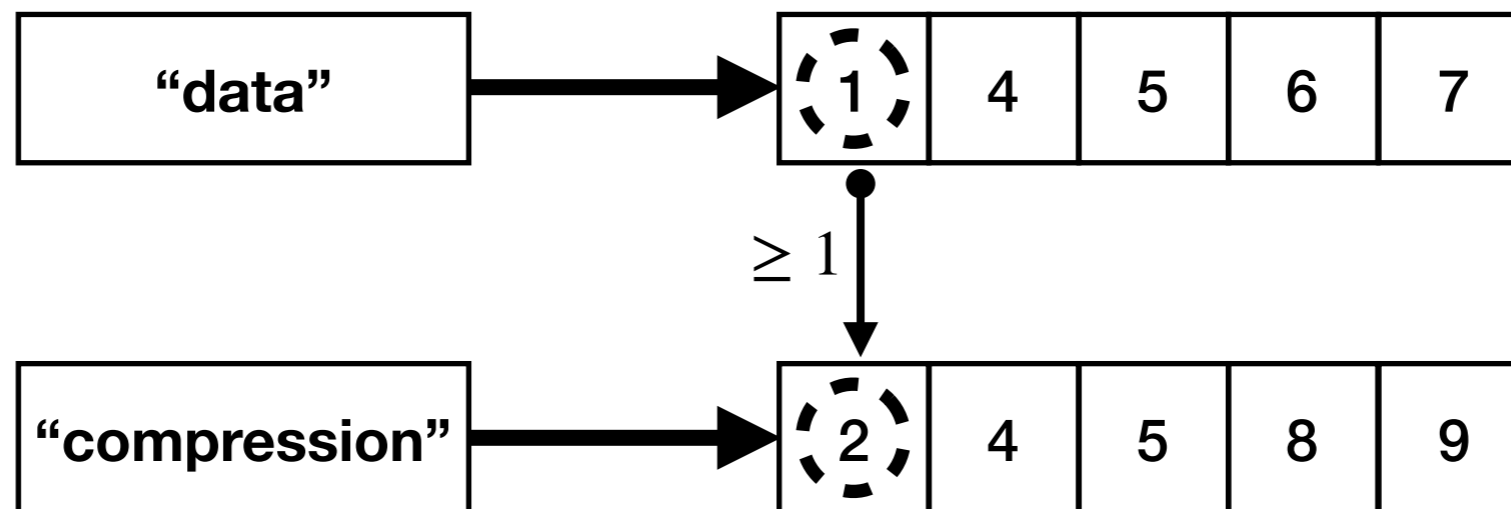
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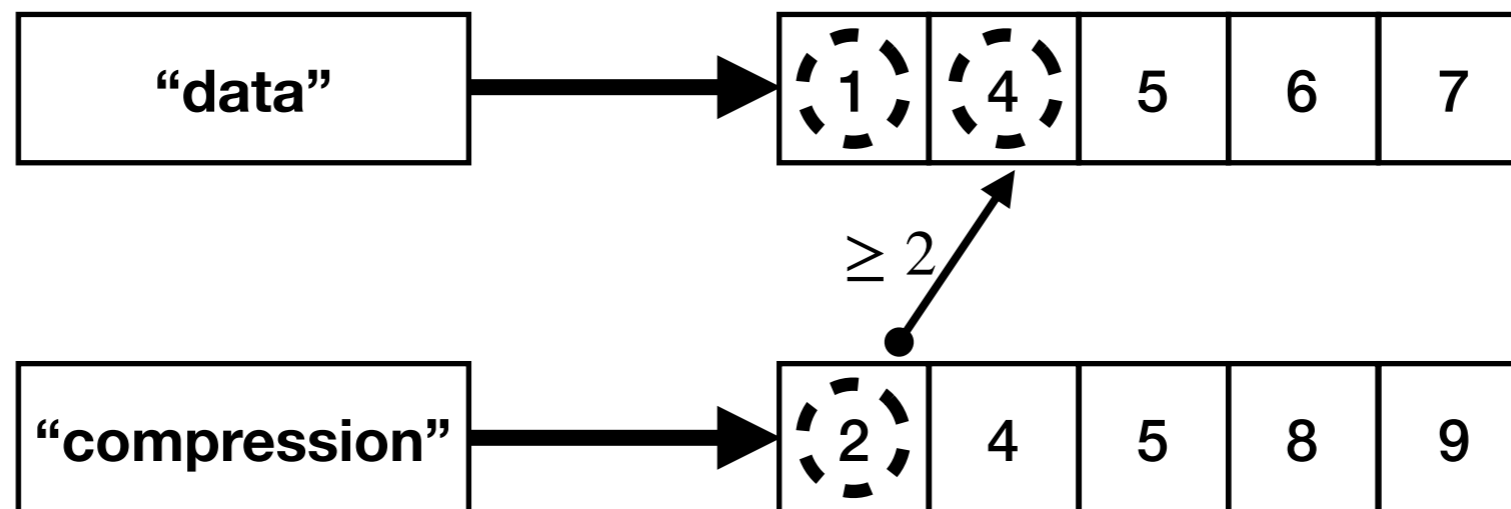
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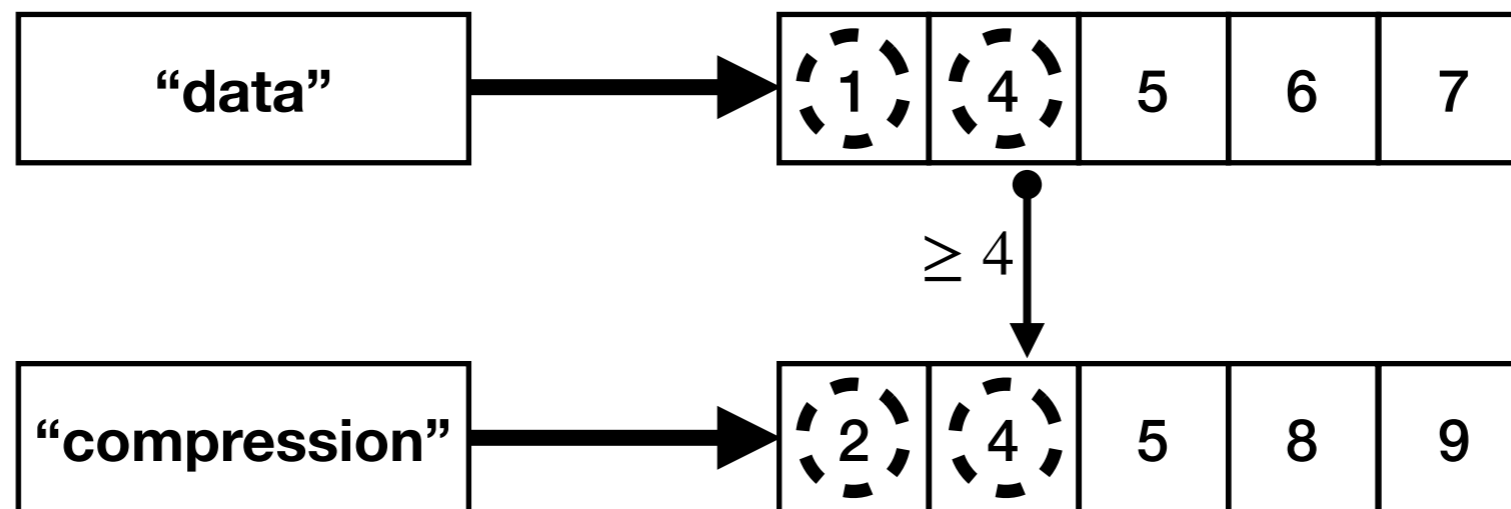
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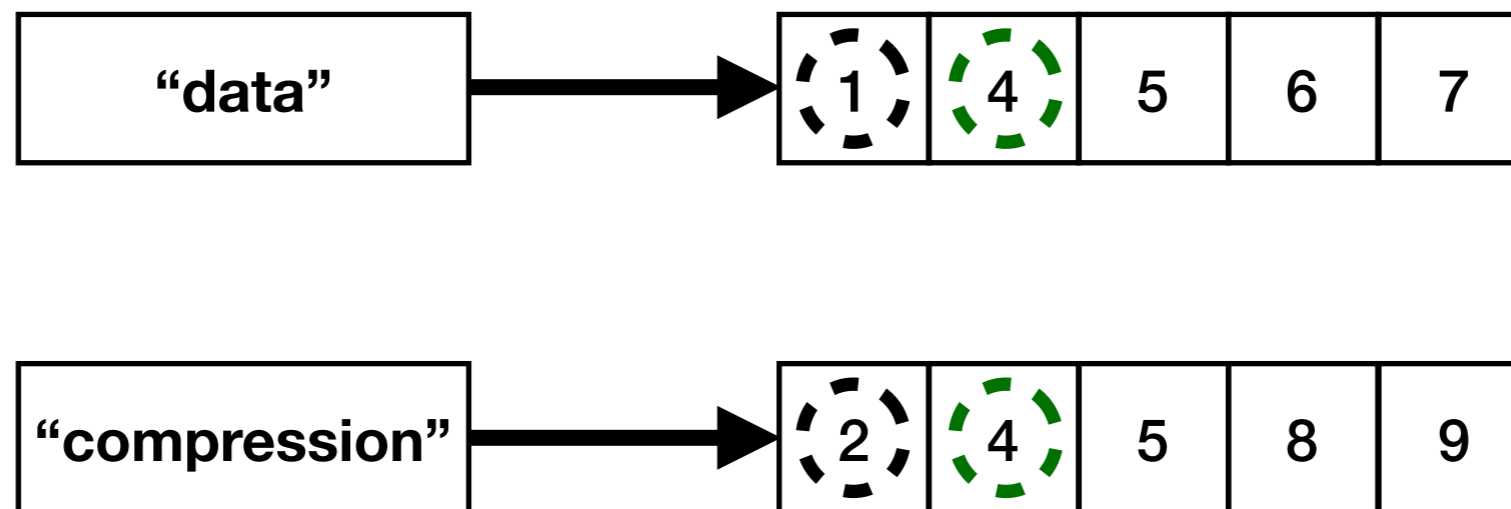
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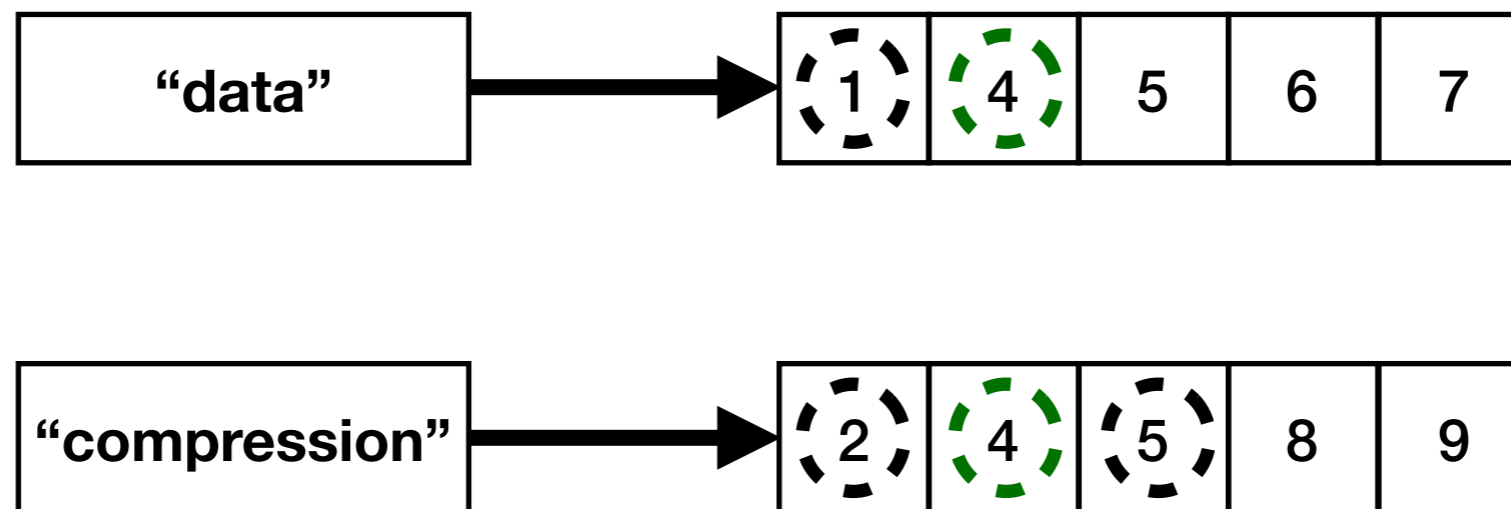
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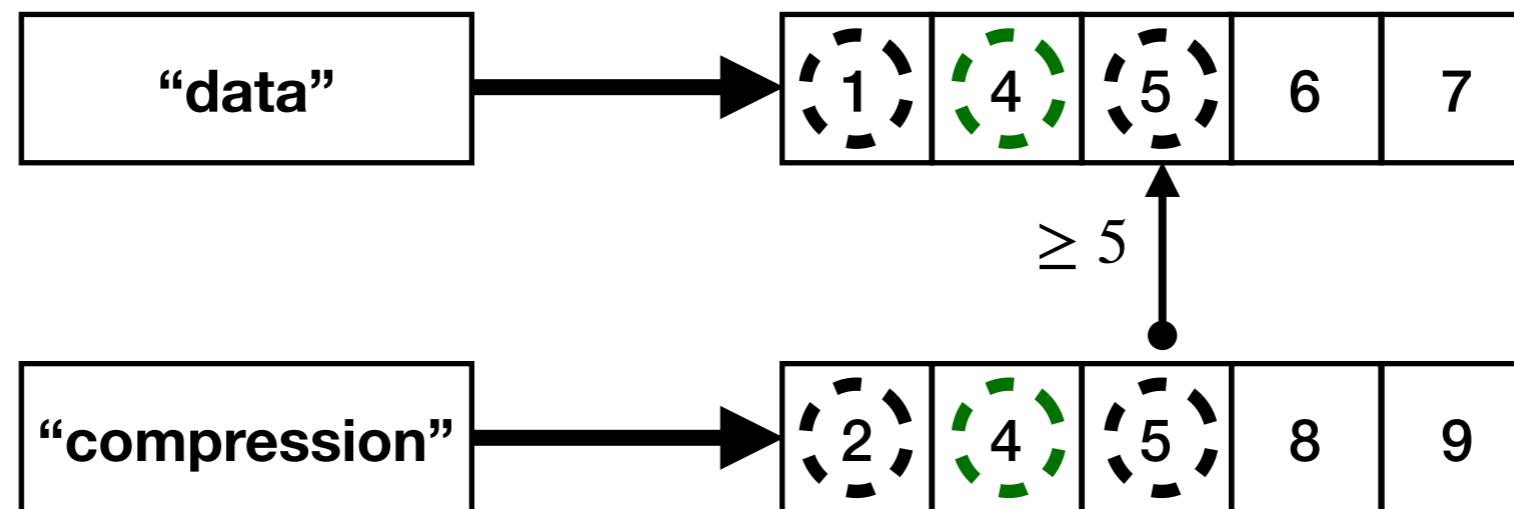
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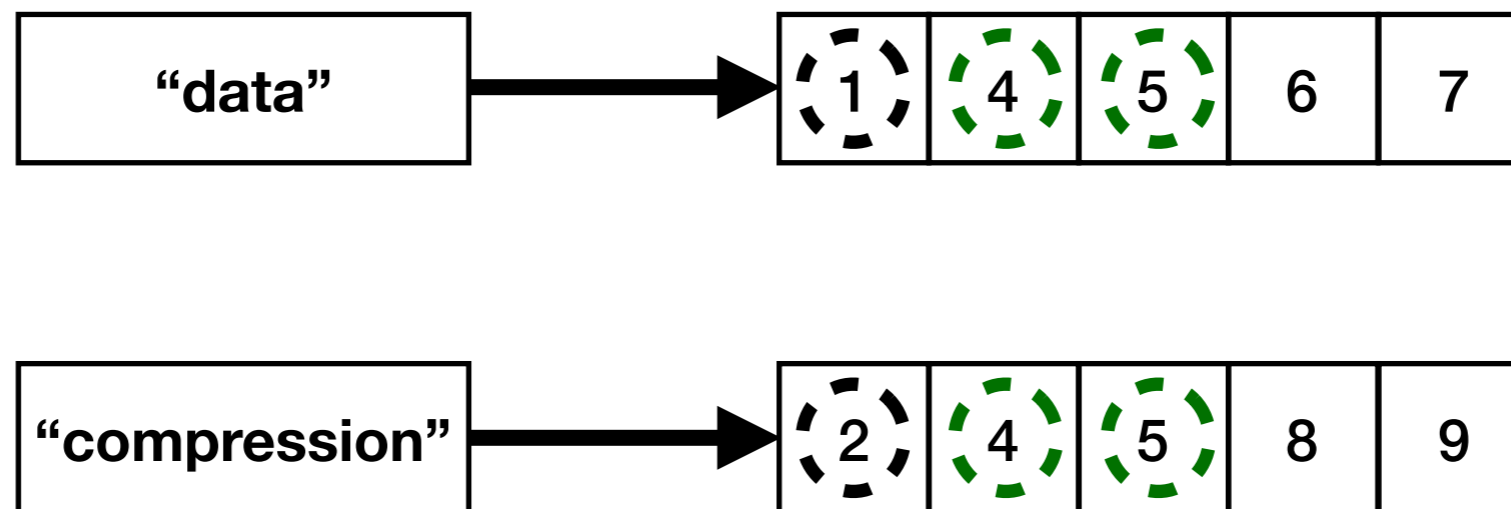
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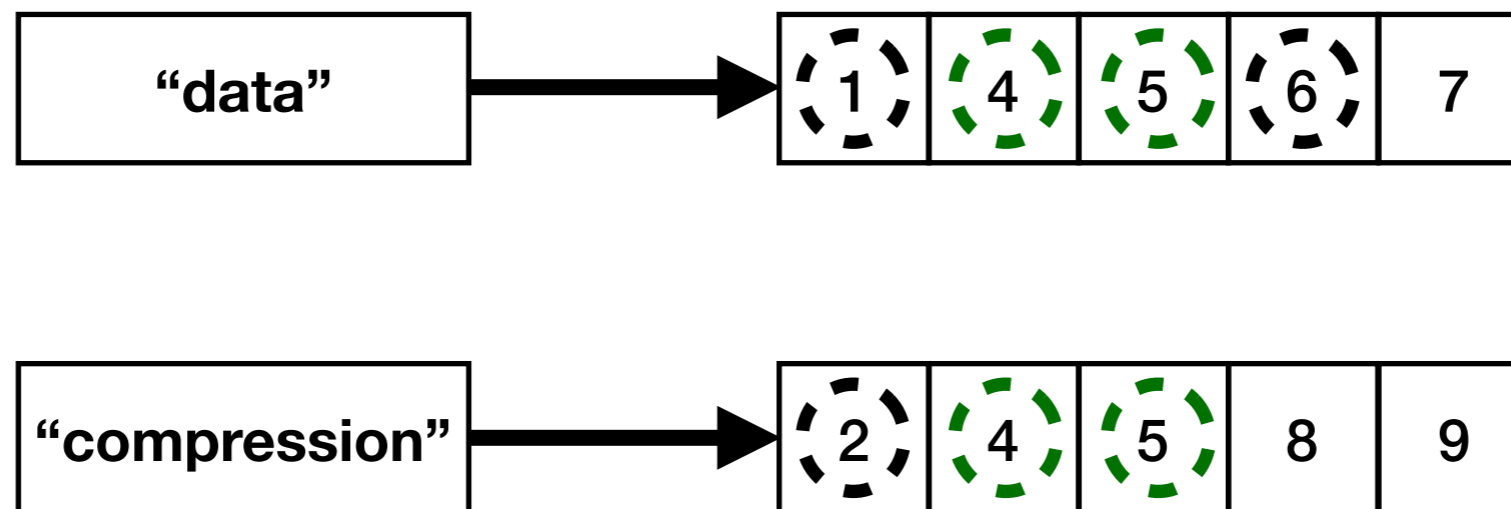
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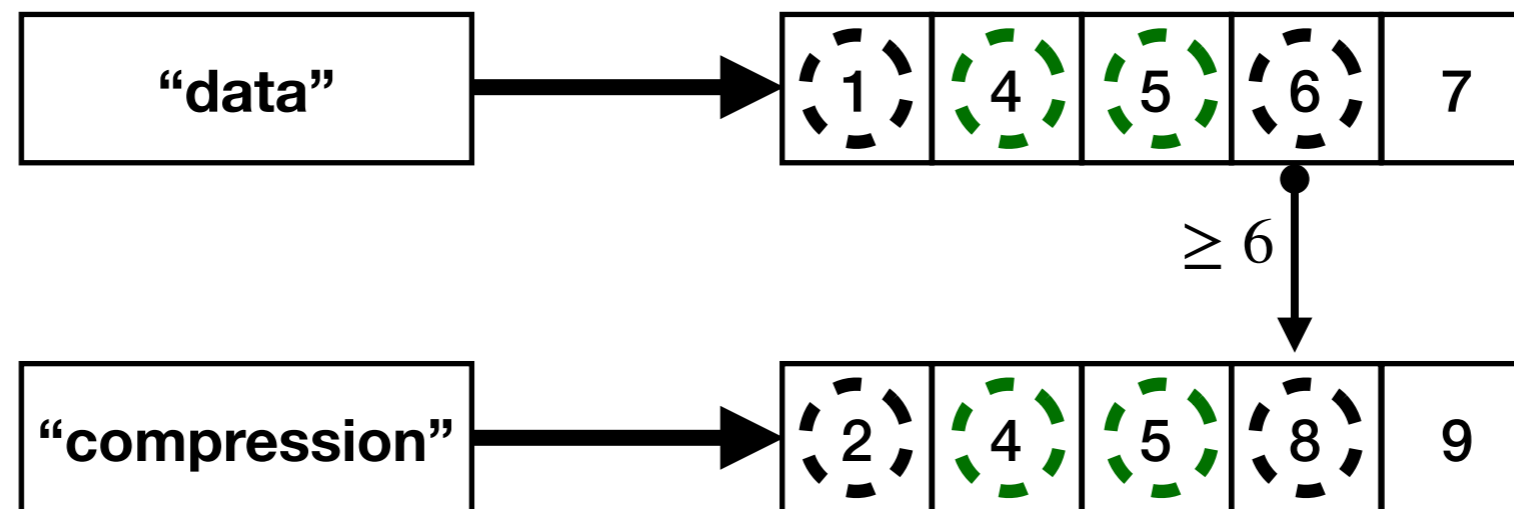
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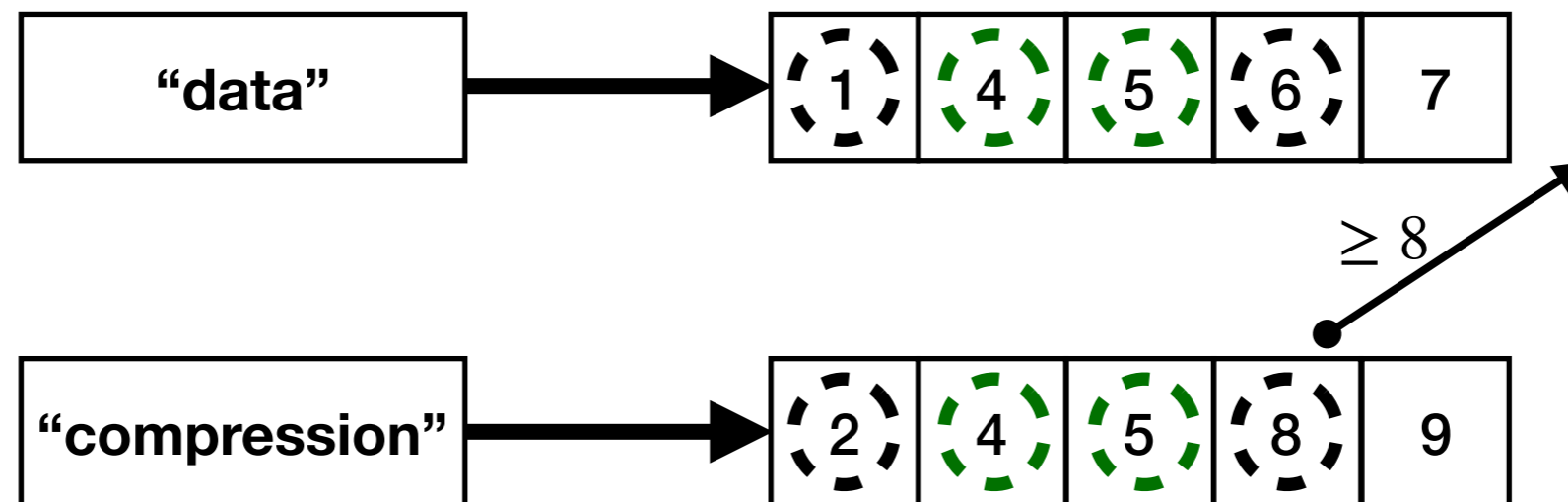
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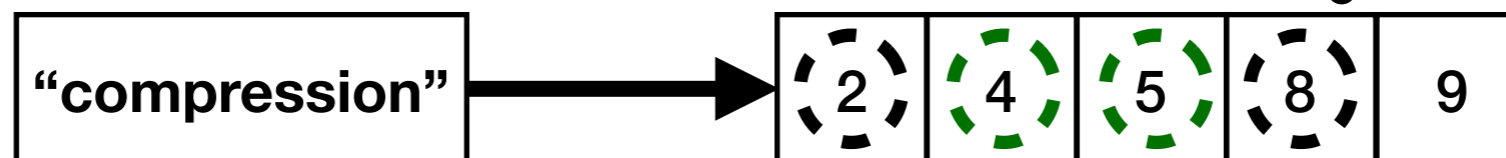
▶ Search

An efficient mechanism for finding an equal or higher value in the other list is necessary



Successor and predecessor problem

of lists



Introduction

▶ Successor and predecessor

$$S = \{x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_m\}$$

$\text{succ}(x) = x_i$ *minimum value $x_i \geq x$ of S*

$\text{pred}(x) = x_i$ *maximum value $x_i \leq x$ of S*



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2	4	5	8	9
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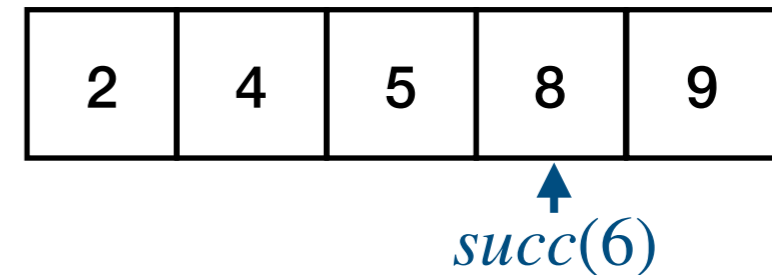
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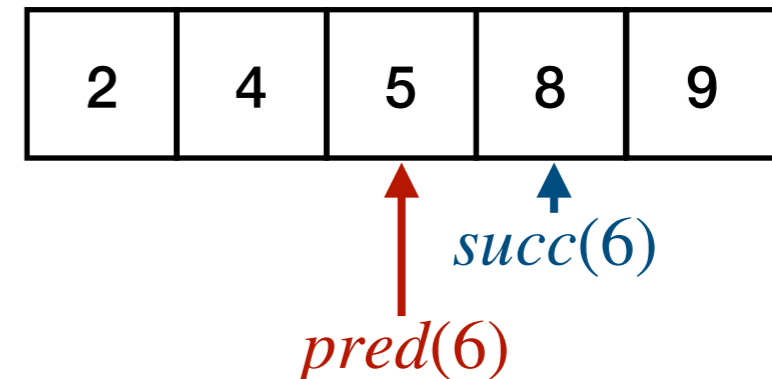
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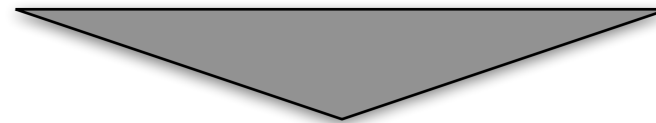
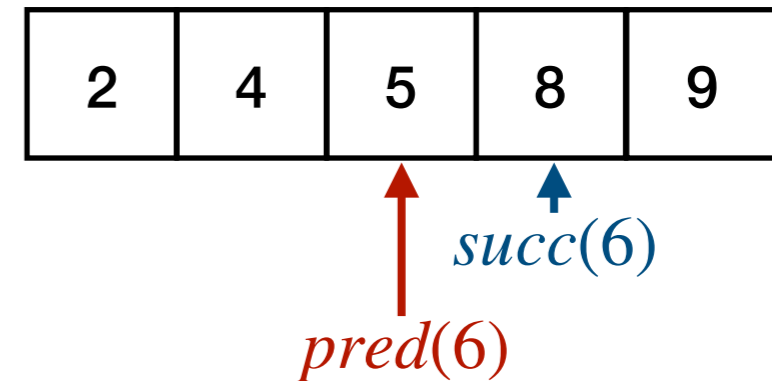
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1



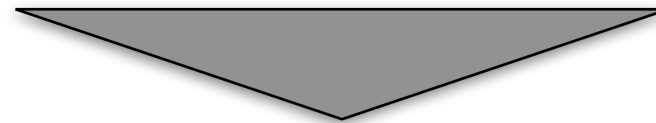
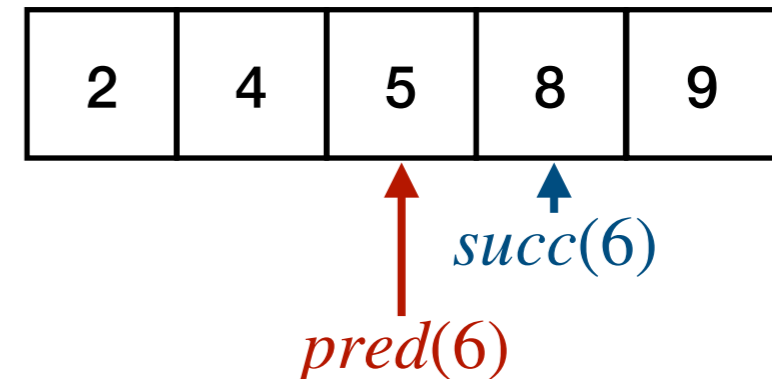
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$$\text{rank}_1(6 - 1) = 3$$



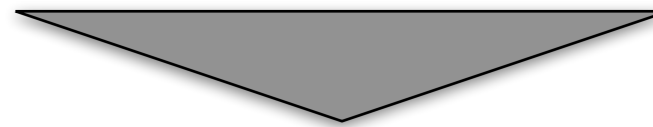
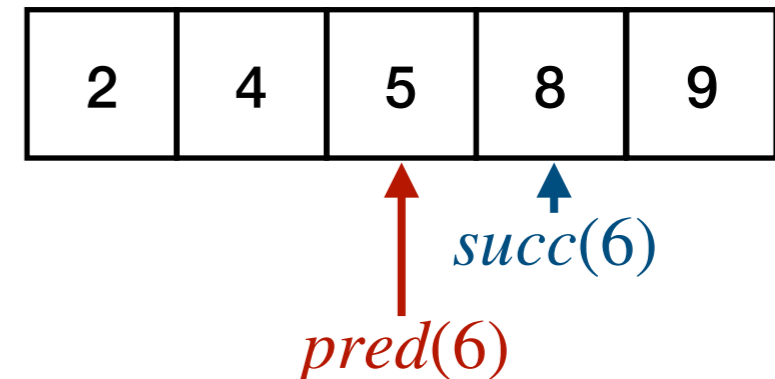
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$$\text{succ}(6) = \text{select}_1(3 + 1) = 8$$



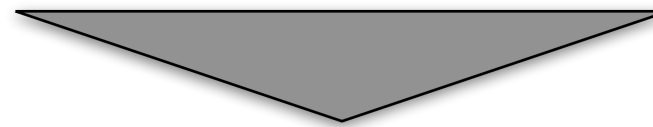
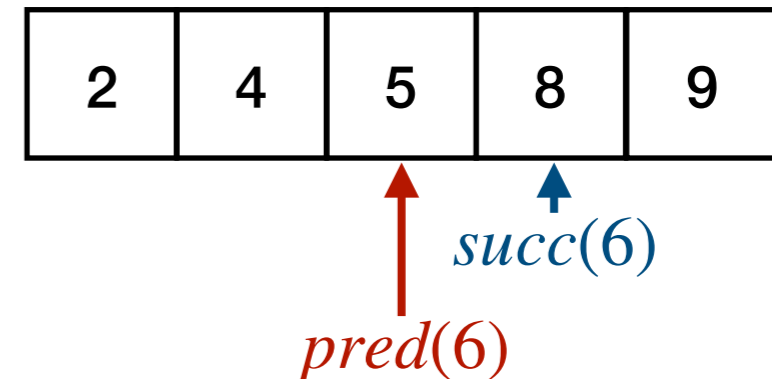
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$$\text{pred}(6) = \text{select}_1(3) = 5$$

A bit vector represented as a table with 9 columns and 2 rows. The top row contains indices 1 through 9. The bottom row contains the bits 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1. A red arrow points from the value 5 in the equation above to the bit 1 at index 5. A blue arrow points from the bit 1 at index 8 to the equation below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1



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Introduction

- ▶ Successor and predecessor on bitvectors **with k runs**



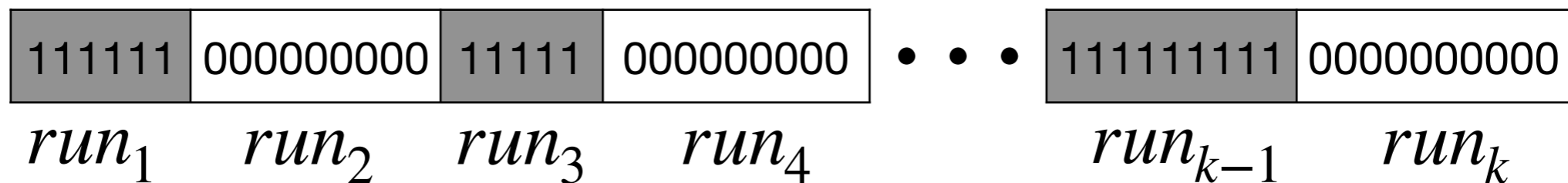
Introduction

- ▶ Successor and predecessor on bitvectors **with k runs**
 - A run is a sequence of consecutive bits with the same value



Introduction

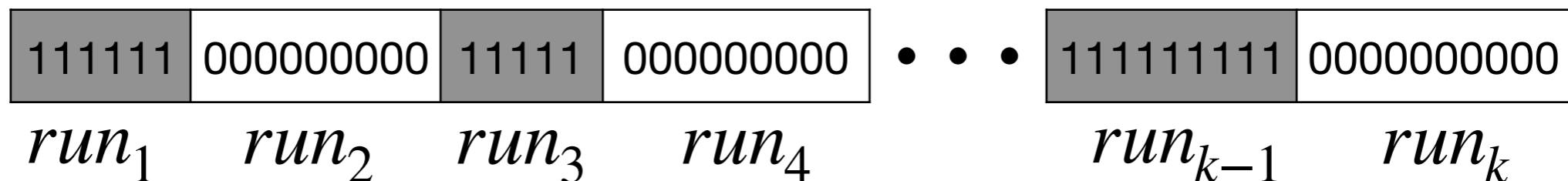
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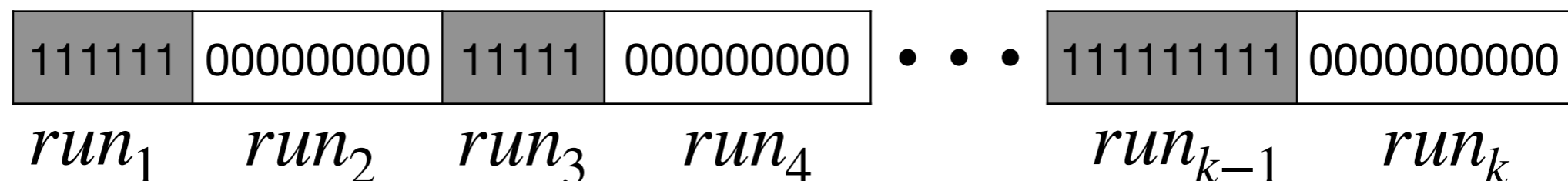
- Inverted lists where the documents are sorted by URL (e.g. the different pages from a real-state company could produce a run of ones on the inverted list for the word “house”)



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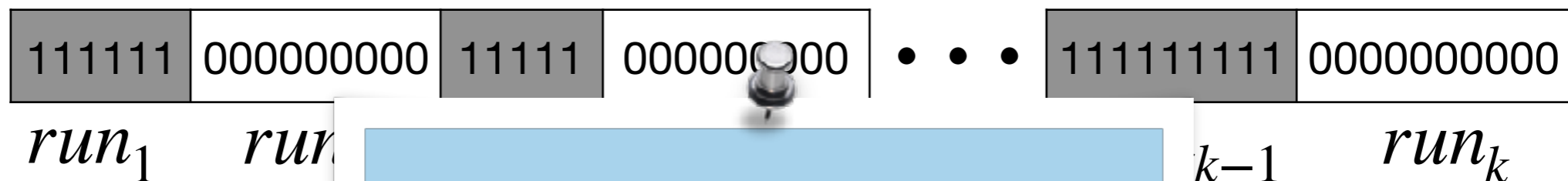
- Inverted lists where the documents are sorted by URL (e.g. the different pages from a real-state company could produce a run of ones on the inverted list for the word “house”)
- Representations of moving objects (e.g. tracking the timestamps where a vessel is moving)



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Successor and predecessor in $O(1)$
time and exploiting the k runs

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Background

zombit-vector

Experimental evaluation

Conclusions

Future work



Background

- ▶ **Plain bitvector:** requires $n + o(n)$ space and takes $O(1)$ time for solving *succ* and *pred*. [\[plain\]](#)



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- ▶ **Zero-order bitvector:** compresses close to the zero order entropy ($nH_0 + o(n)$). [rrr]



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- ▶ **Bitvector with runs:** its compression exploits the runs by transforming it into two sparse bitvectors. [[oz-vector](#)]
- ▶ **Hybrid bitvector:** splits the bitvector into different parts and choose the best technique (*sparse*, *runs*, *plain*) for each individual division. [[hybrid](#)]



Background

Bitvector	Time	Space
plain	$O(1)$	$n + o(n)$
rrr	$O(1)$	$nH_0 + o(n)$
rec-rank	$O(\log \frac{n}{m})$	$\log \frac{n}{m} + m + o(n)$
sd-array	$O(\log \frac{n}{m})$	$m \log \frac{n}{m} + O(m)$
oz-vector	$O(\log k)$	$k \log \frac{2n}{k} + O(k)$
hybrid	$O(\log n)$	$\min(k, m) \lceil \log b \rceil + o(n)$



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- ▶ **Partitions X_i of β size** and classification of them in three sets:



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 - Z : uniform blocks full of zeroes



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- ▶ **Partitions X_i of β size** and classification of them in three sets:
 - Z : uniform blocks full of zeroes
 - $\mathbb{1}$: uniform blocks full of ones
 - M : mixed blocks, which contain both bits

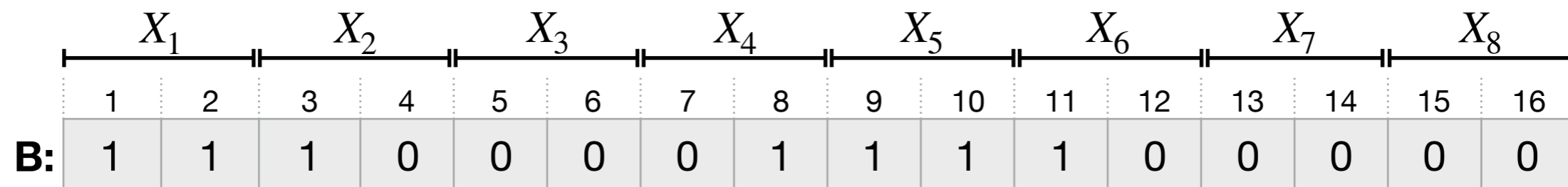


zombit-vector

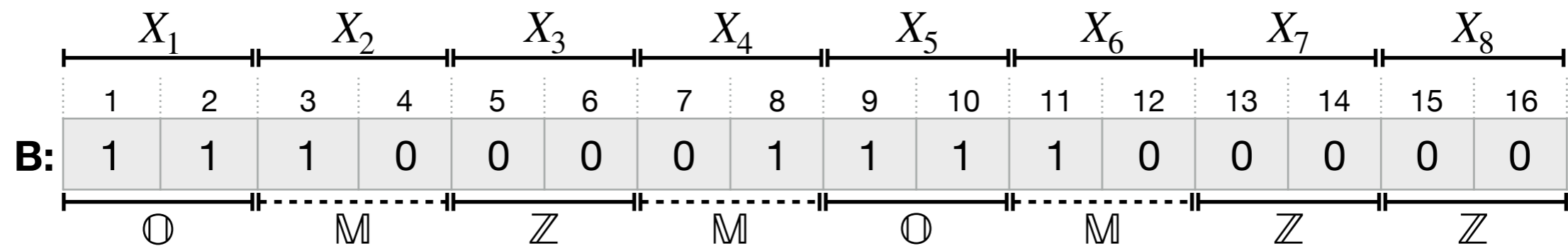
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B:	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0



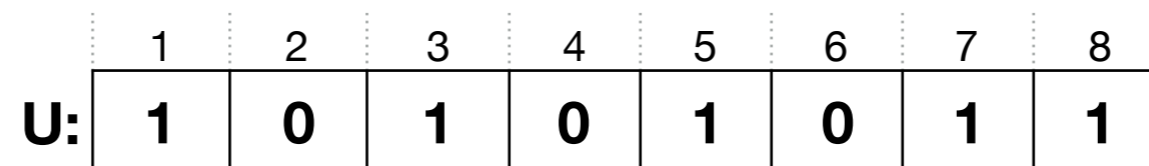
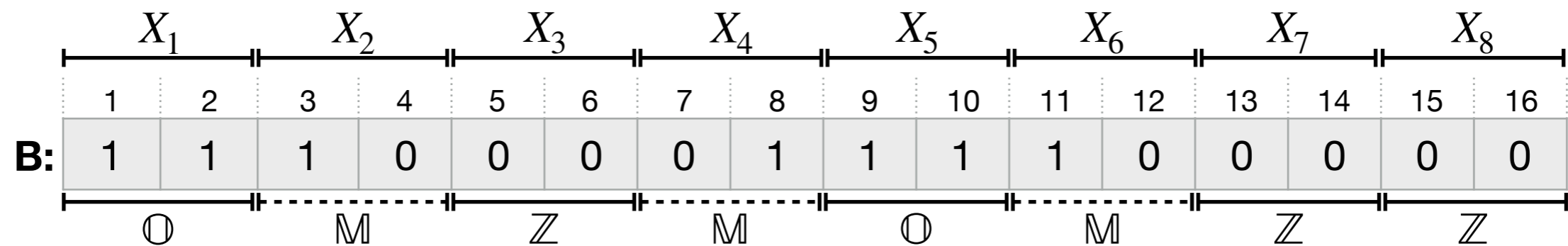
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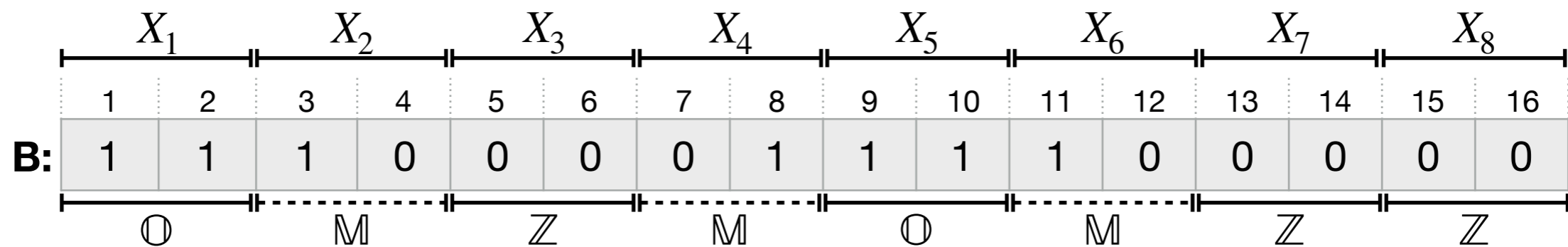
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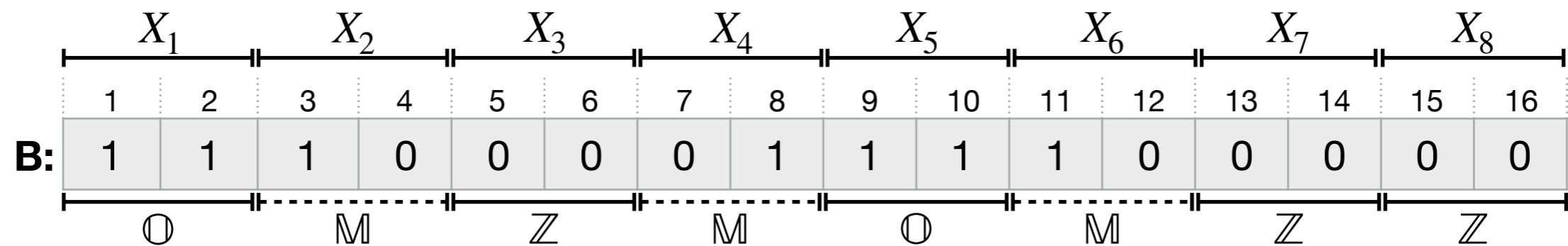
zombit-vector



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U:	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
O:	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0



zombit-vector



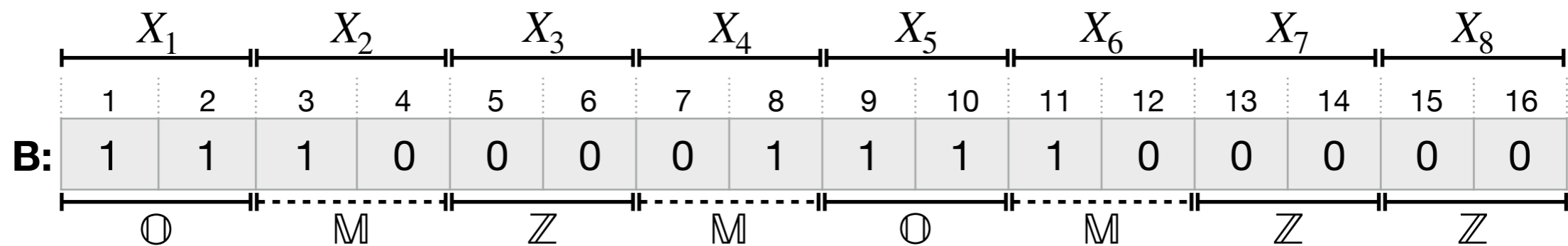
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U:	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1

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O:	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0

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zombit-vector



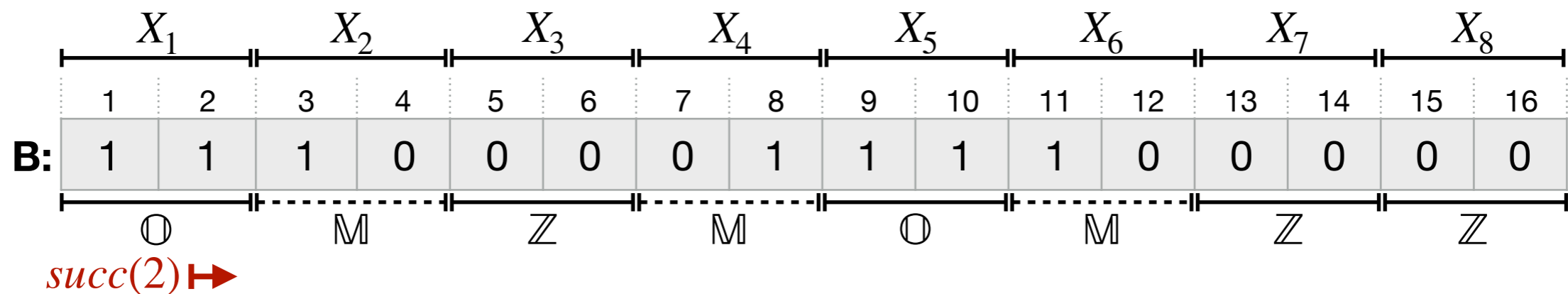
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U:	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
O:	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
M:	1	0	0	1	1	0		



zombit-vector



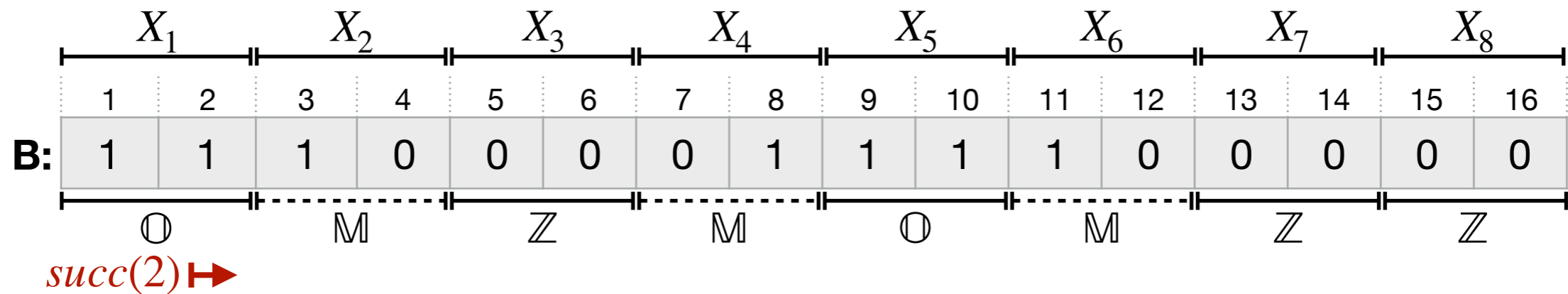
zombit-vector



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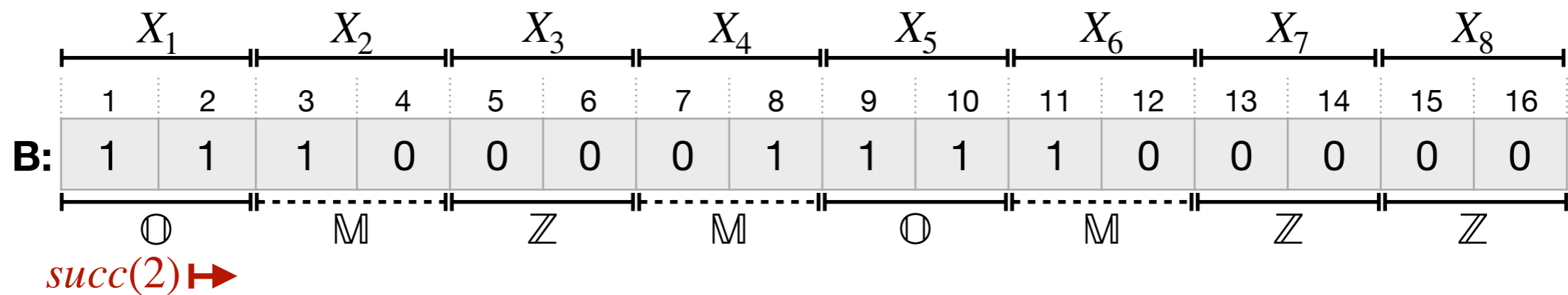
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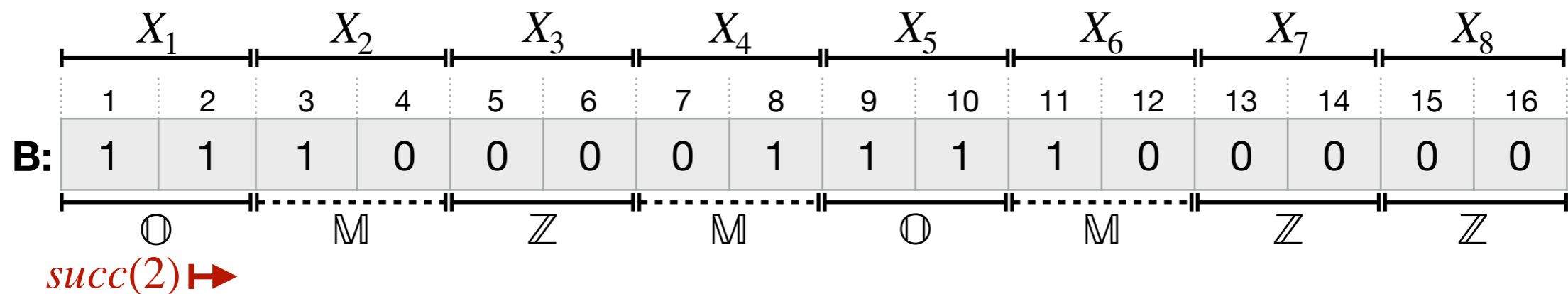
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zombit-vector



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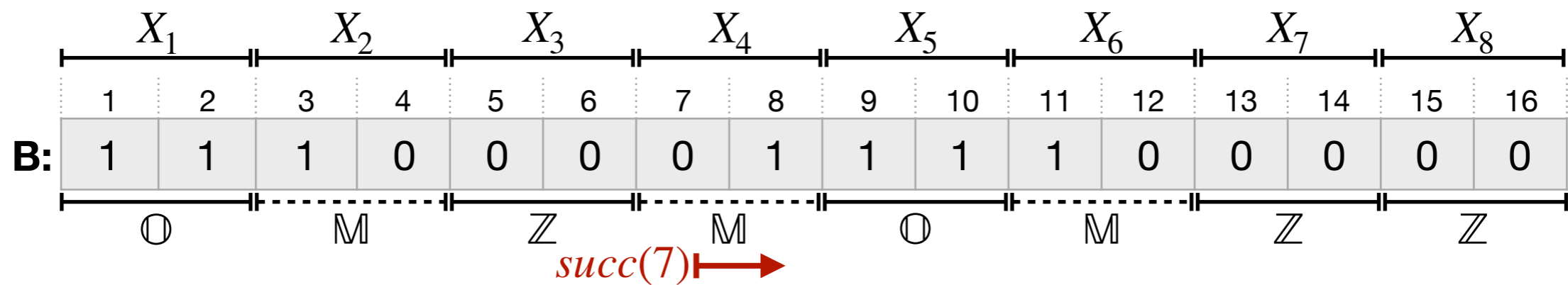
The given position contains a one: 2



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U:	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
O:	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
M:	1	0	0	1	1	0		



zombit-vector



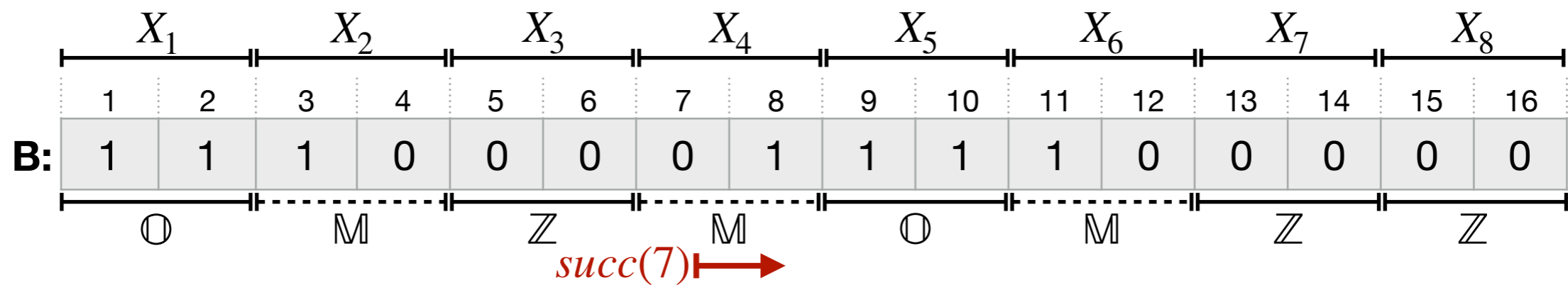
zombit-vector



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U:	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
O:	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
M:	1	0	0	1	1	0		



zombit-vector



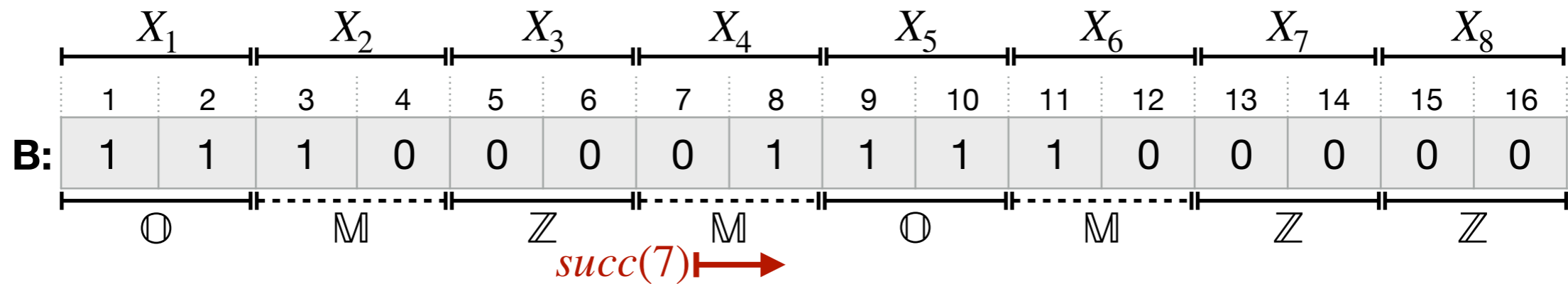
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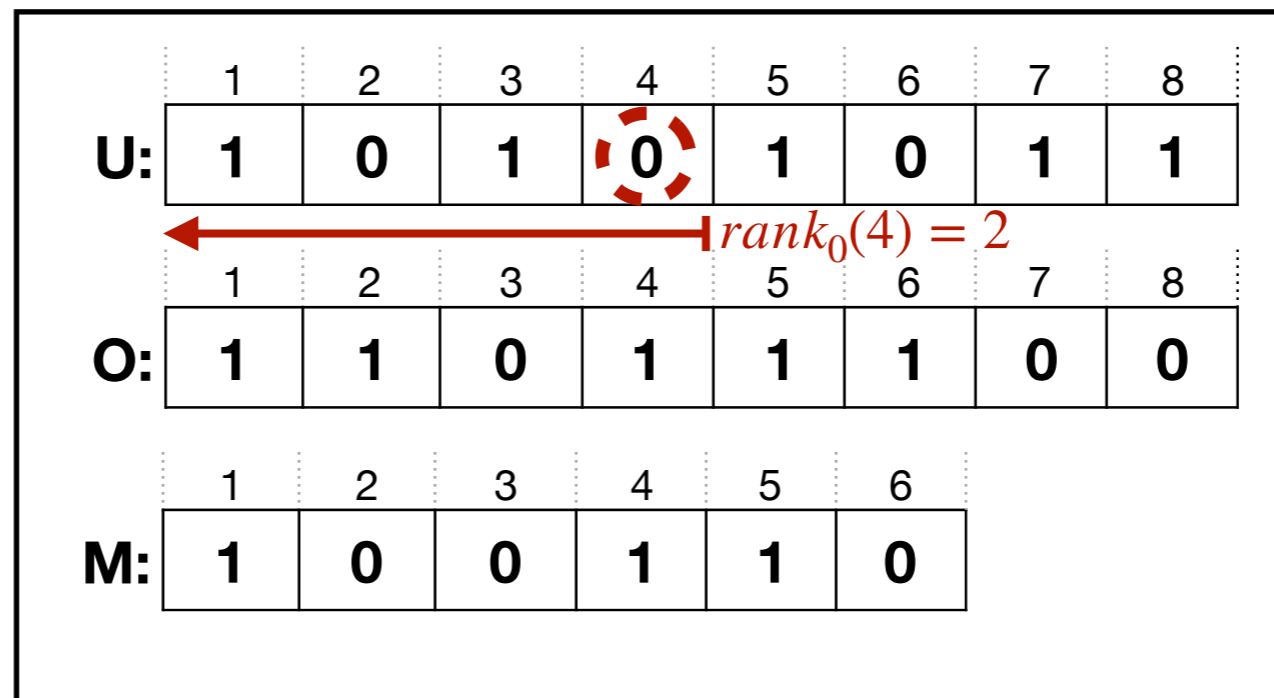
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U:	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
O:	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
M:	1	0	0	1	1	0		



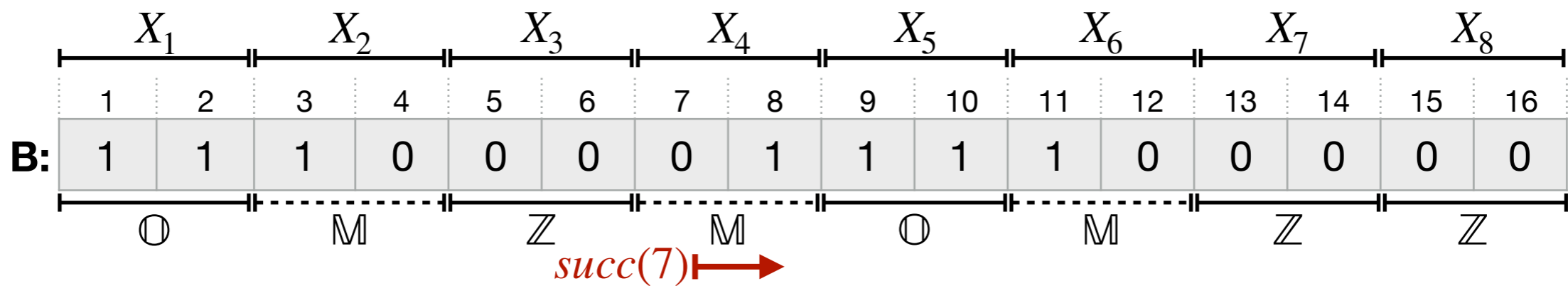
zombit-vector



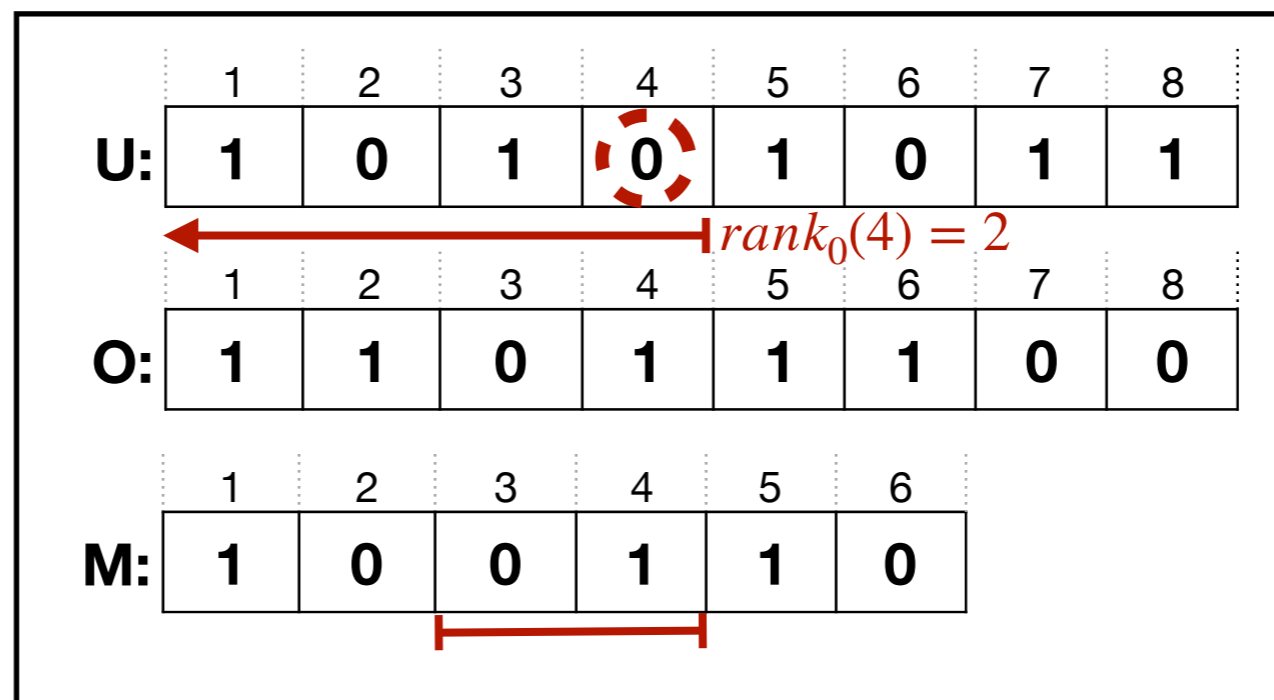
zombit-vector



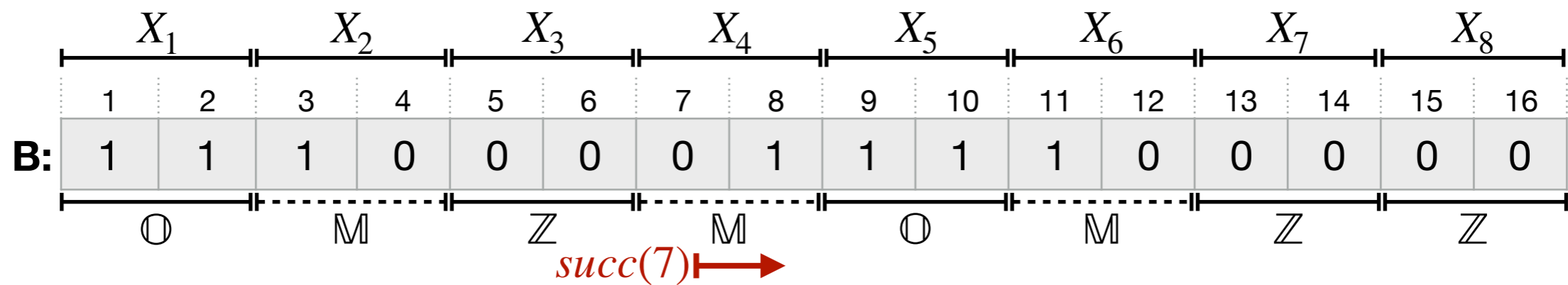
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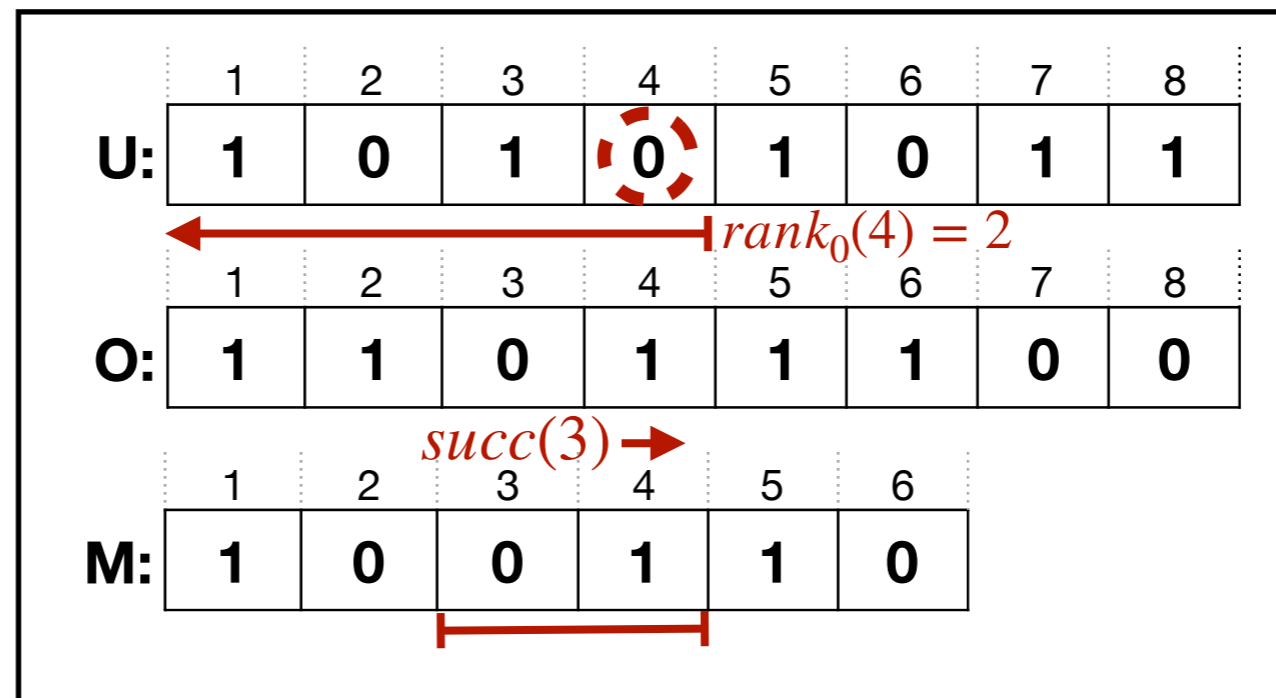
zombit-vector



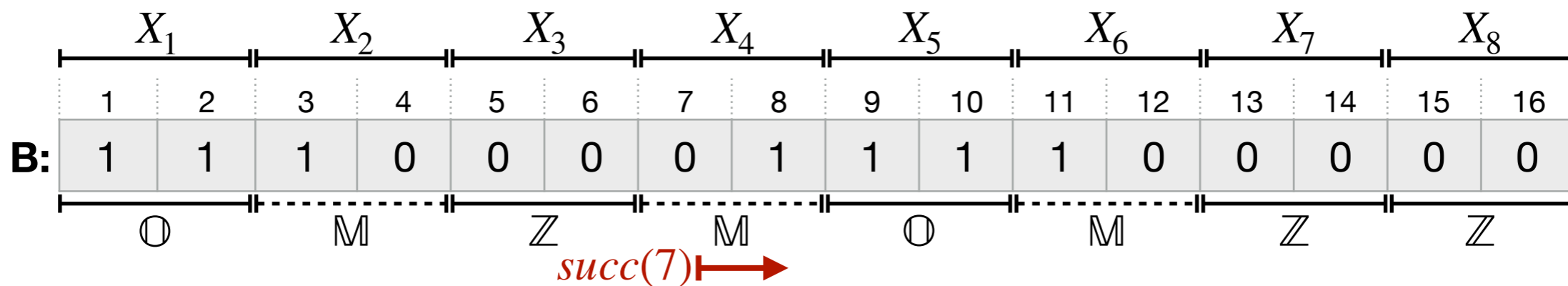
zombit-vector



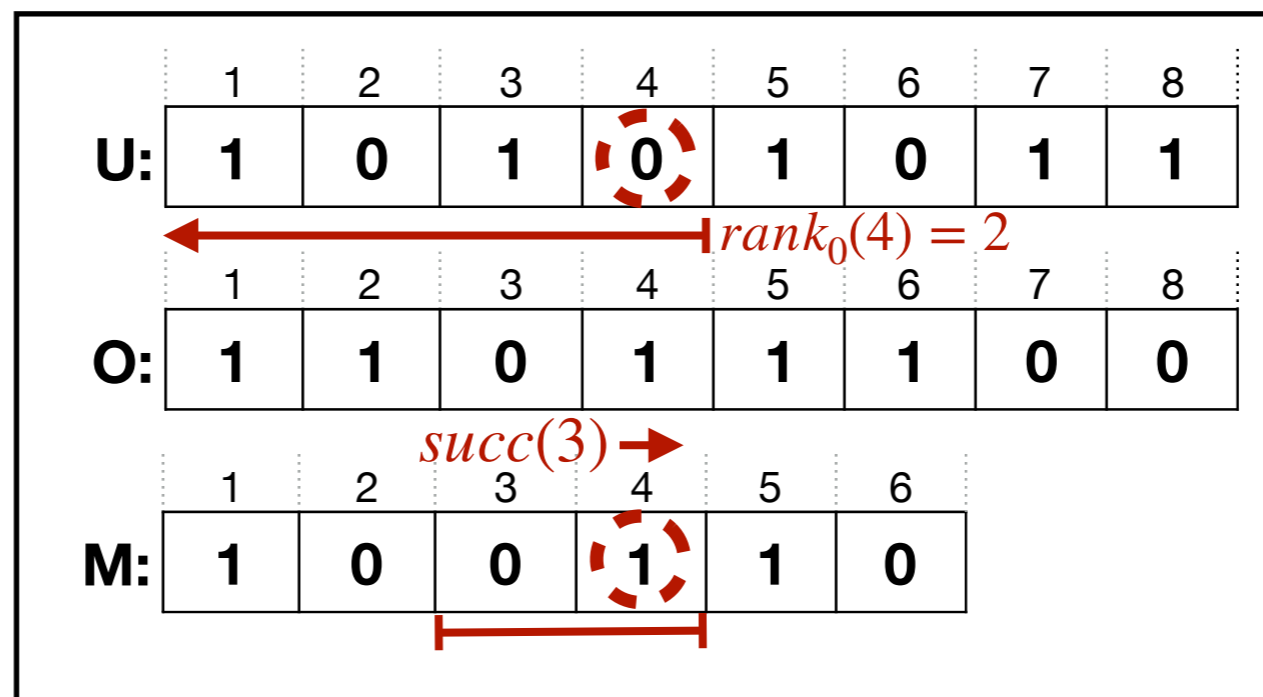
zombit-vector



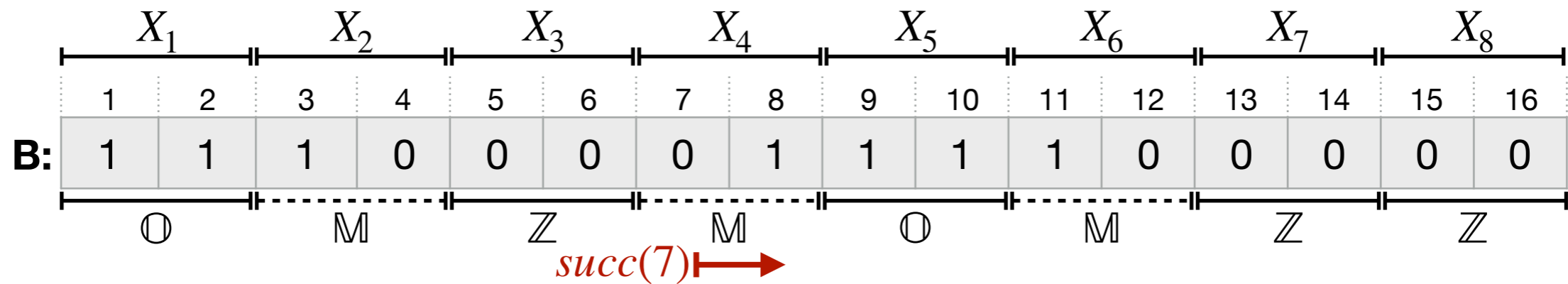
zombit-vector



zombit-vector

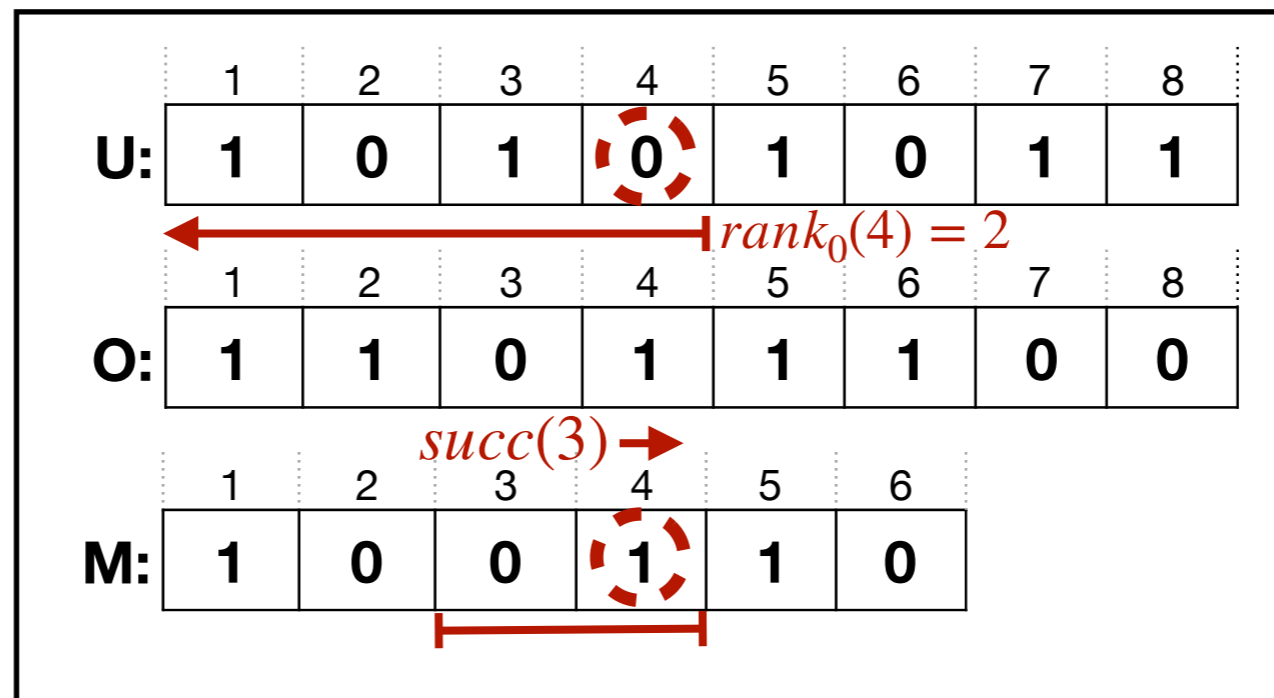


zombit-vector

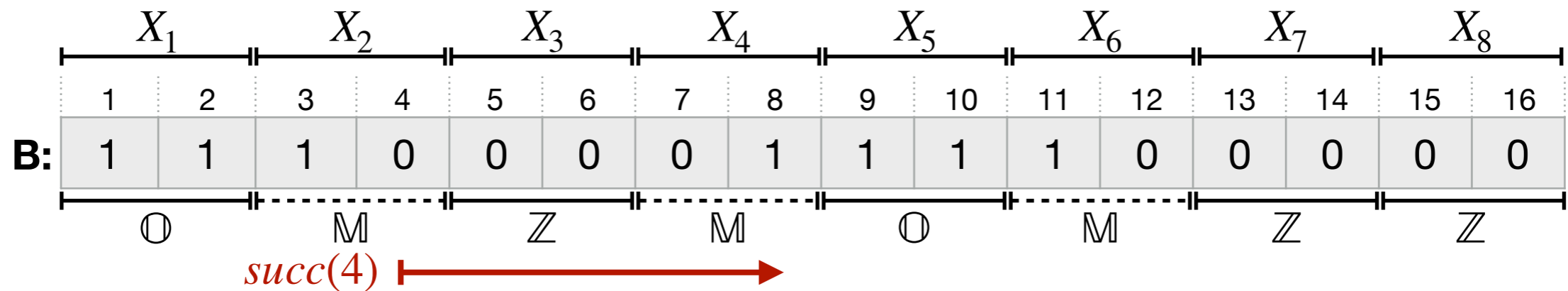


zombit-vector

$7+(4-3) = 8$



zombit-vector



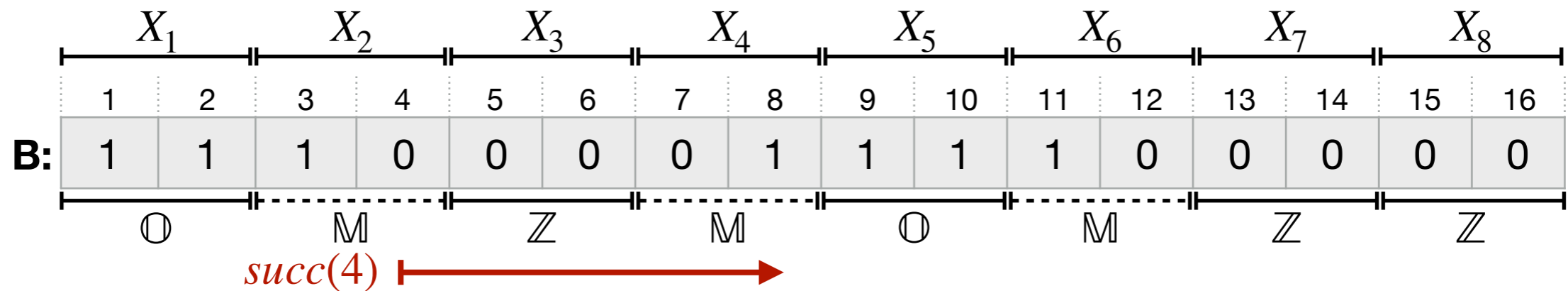
zombit-vector



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U:	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
O:	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
M:	1	0	0	1	1	0		



zombit-vector



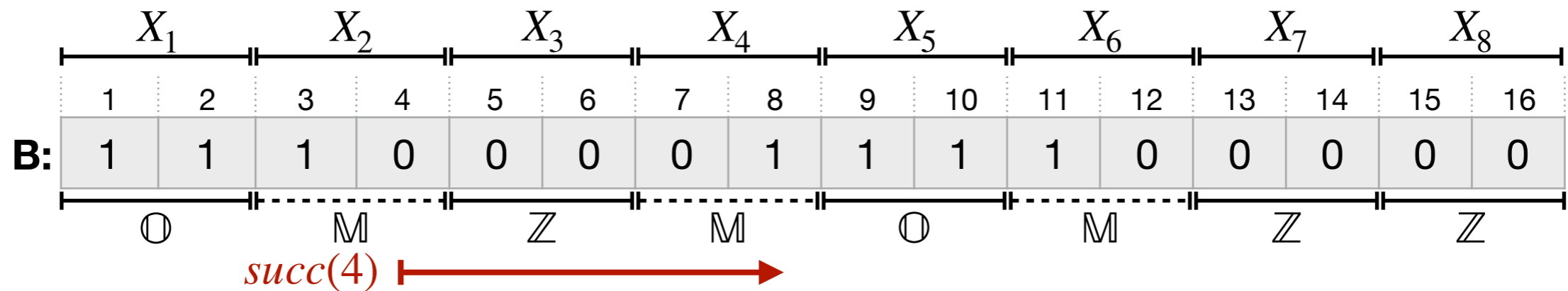
zombit-vector



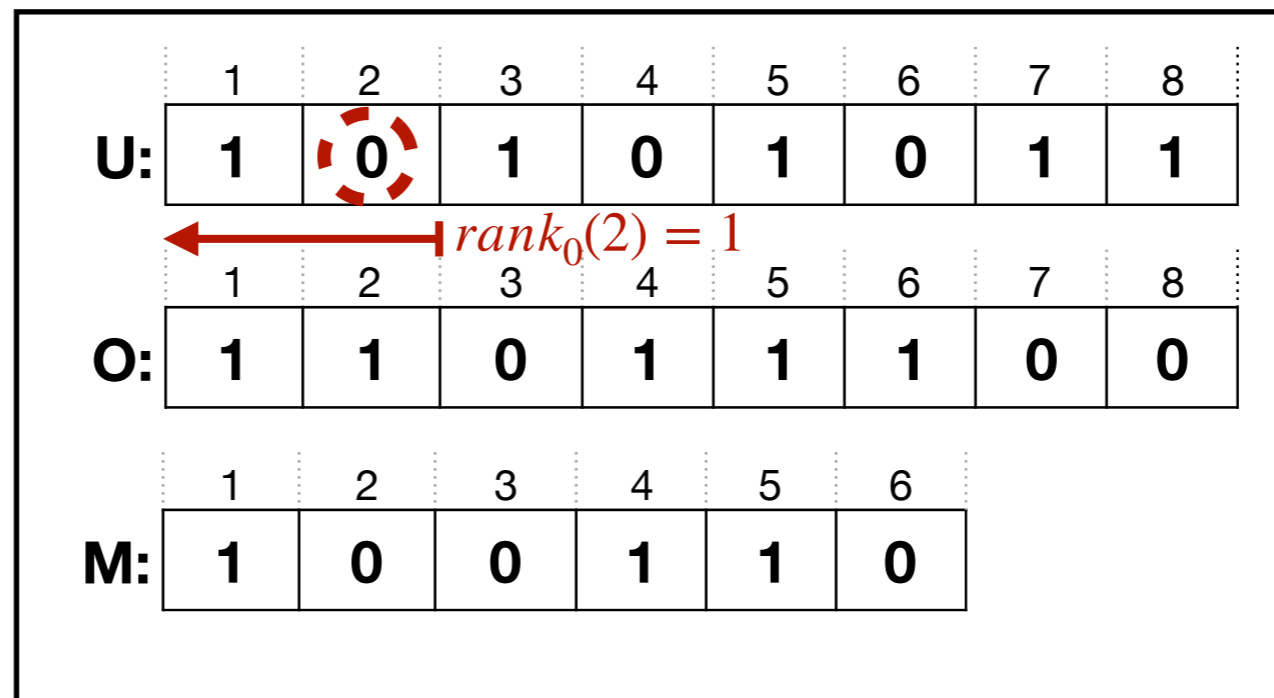
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U:	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
O:	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
M:	1	0	0	1	1	0		



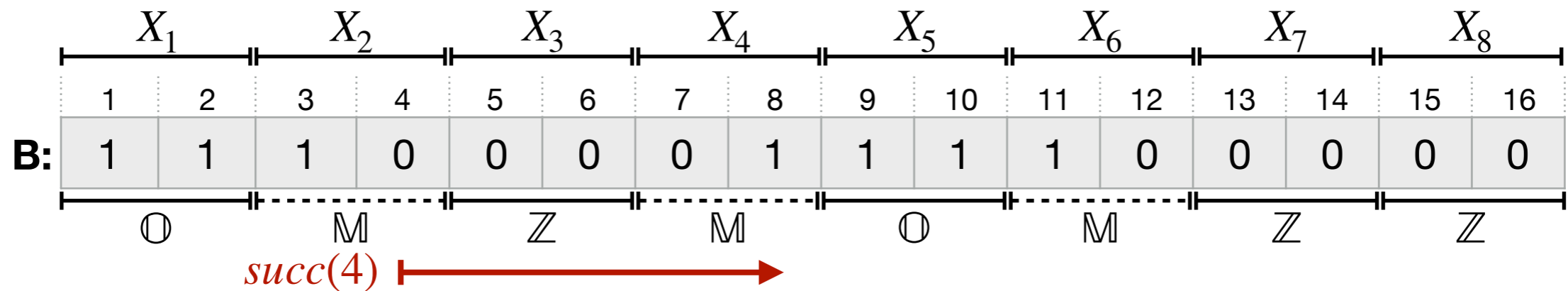
zombit-vector



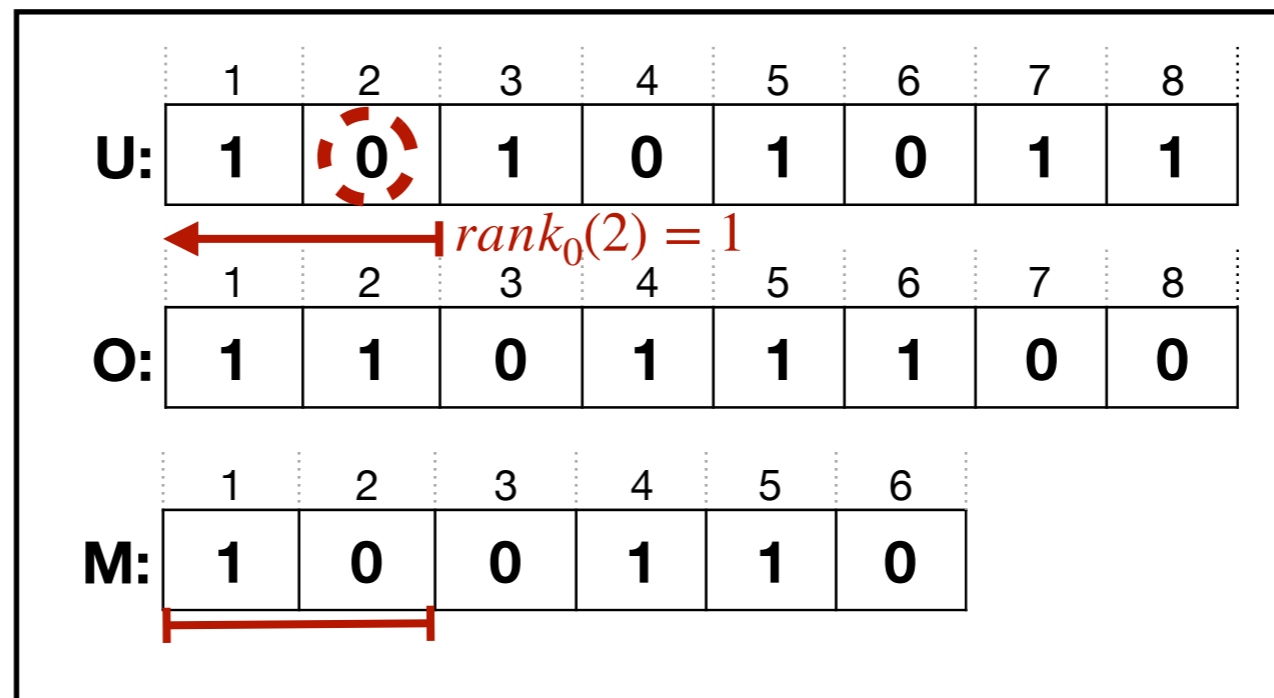
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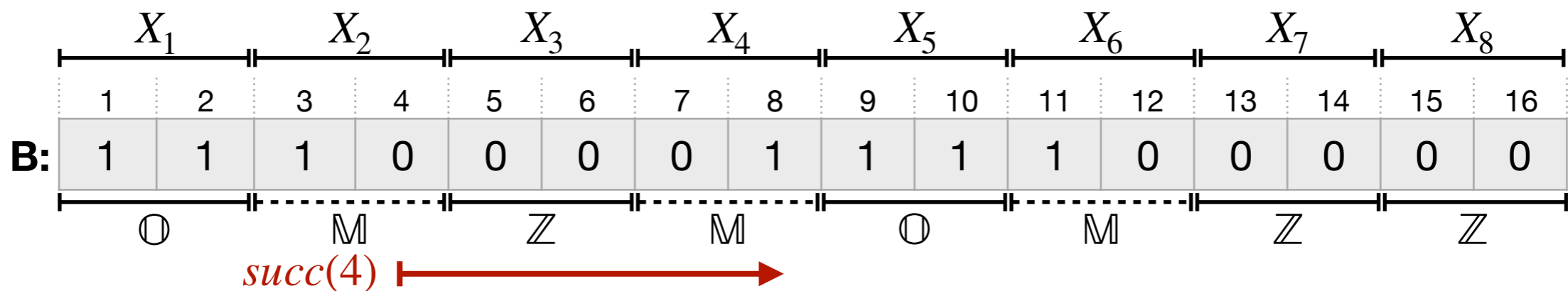
zombit-vector



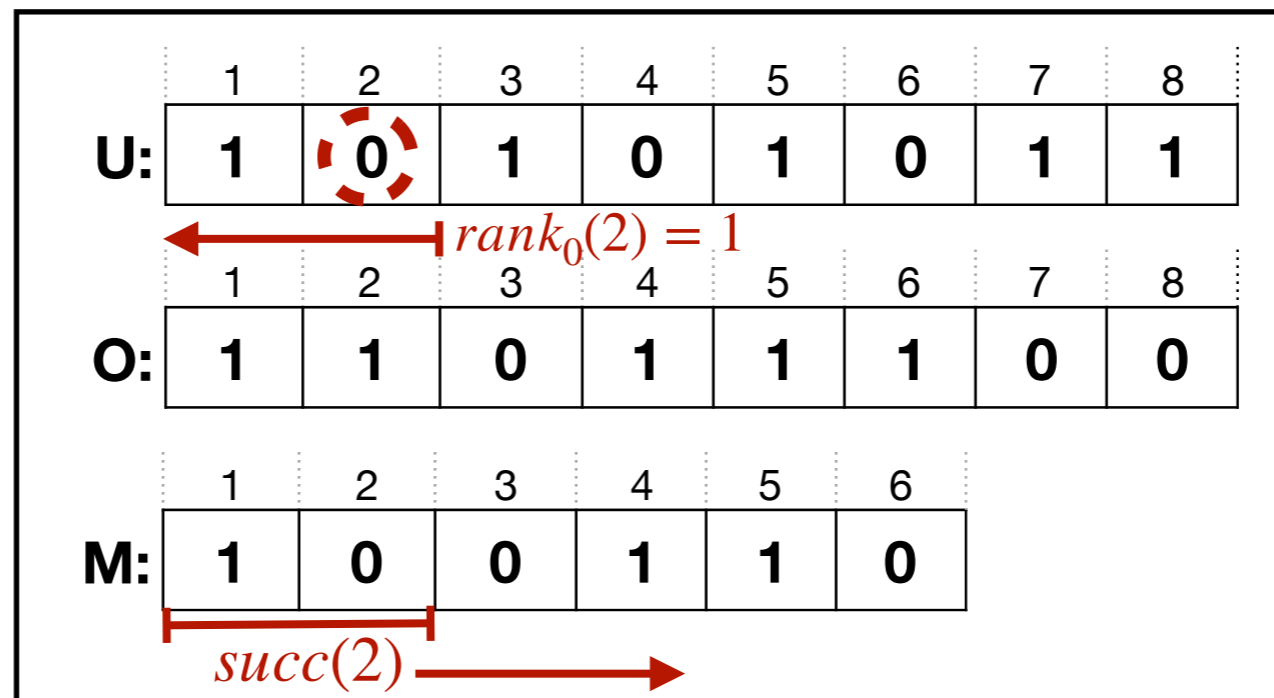
zombit-vector



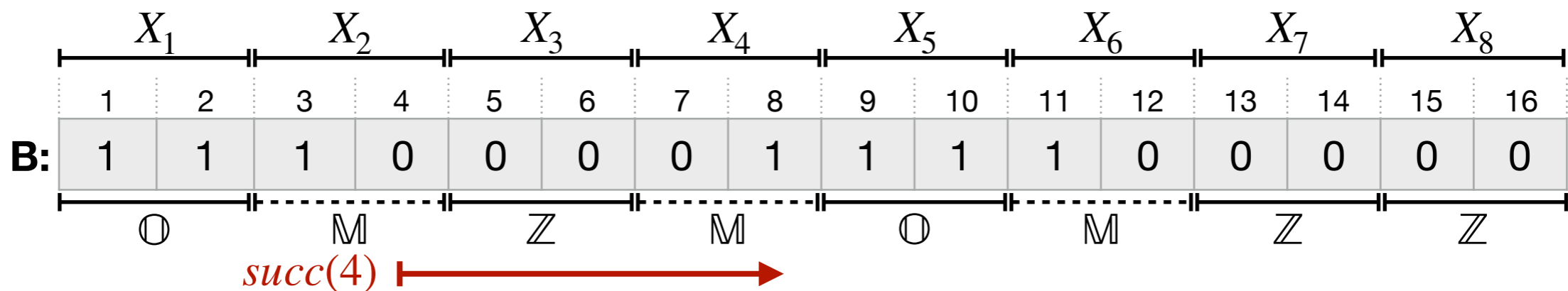
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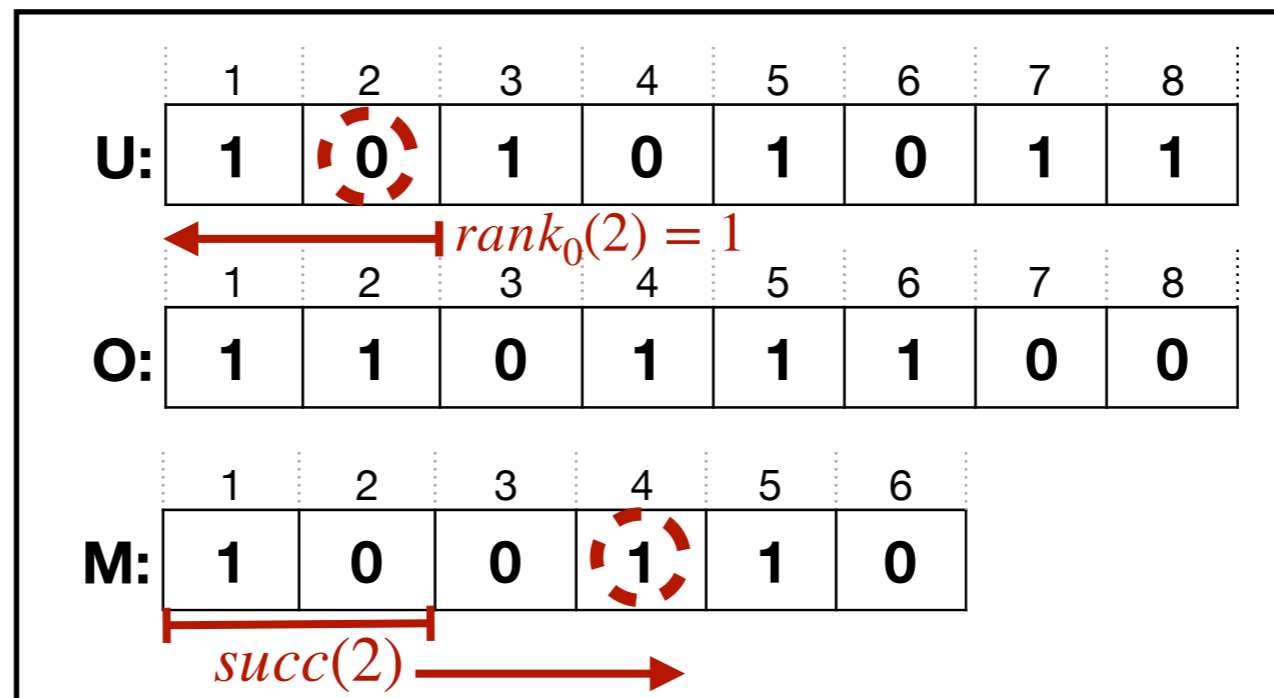
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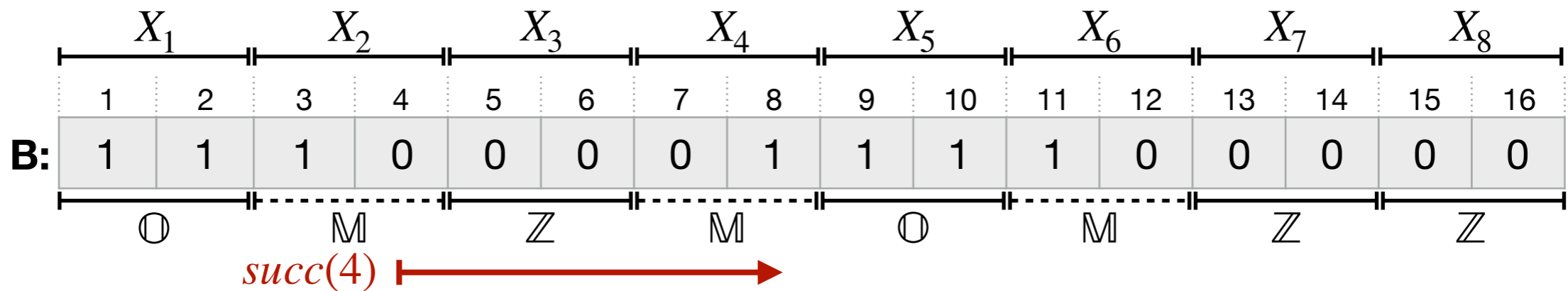
zombit-vector



zombit-vector

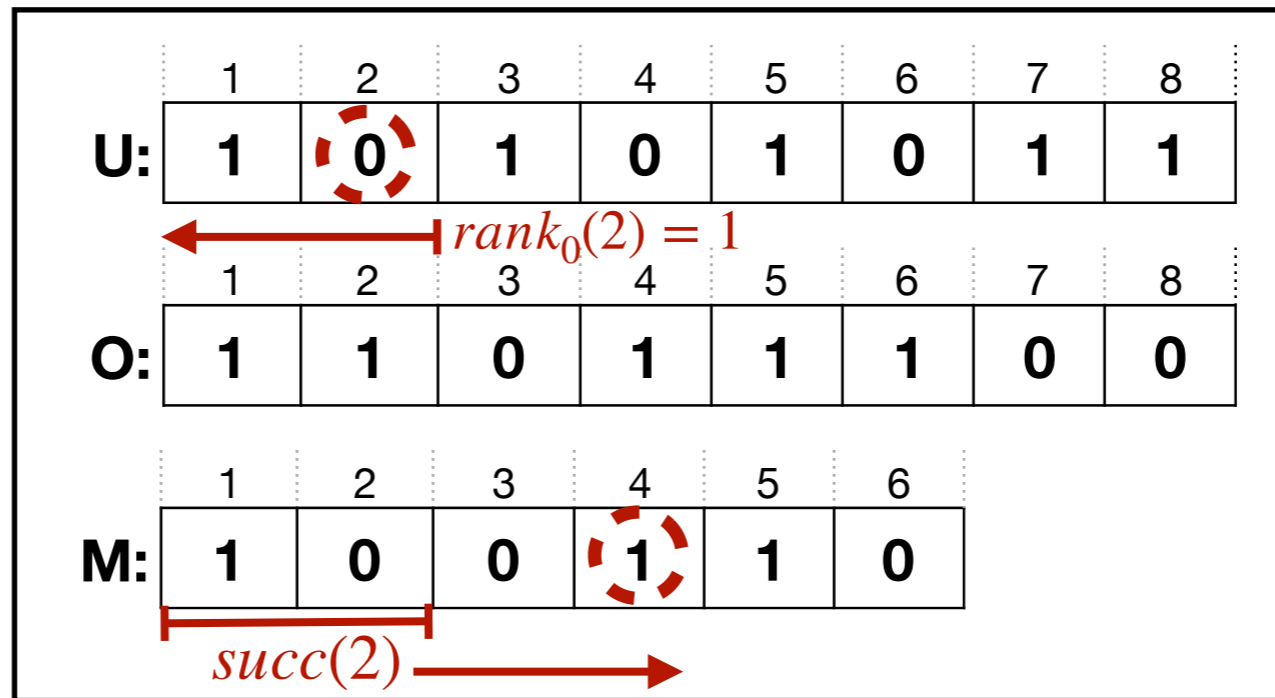


zombit-vector

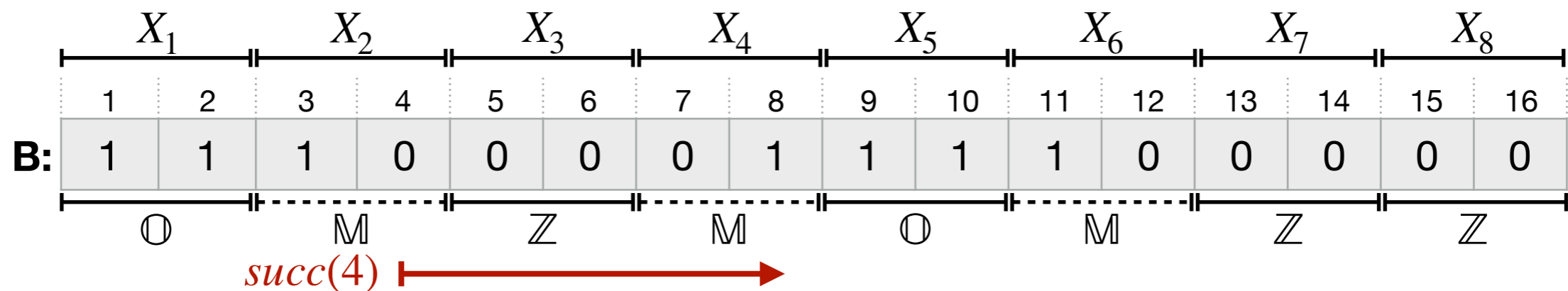


zombit-vector

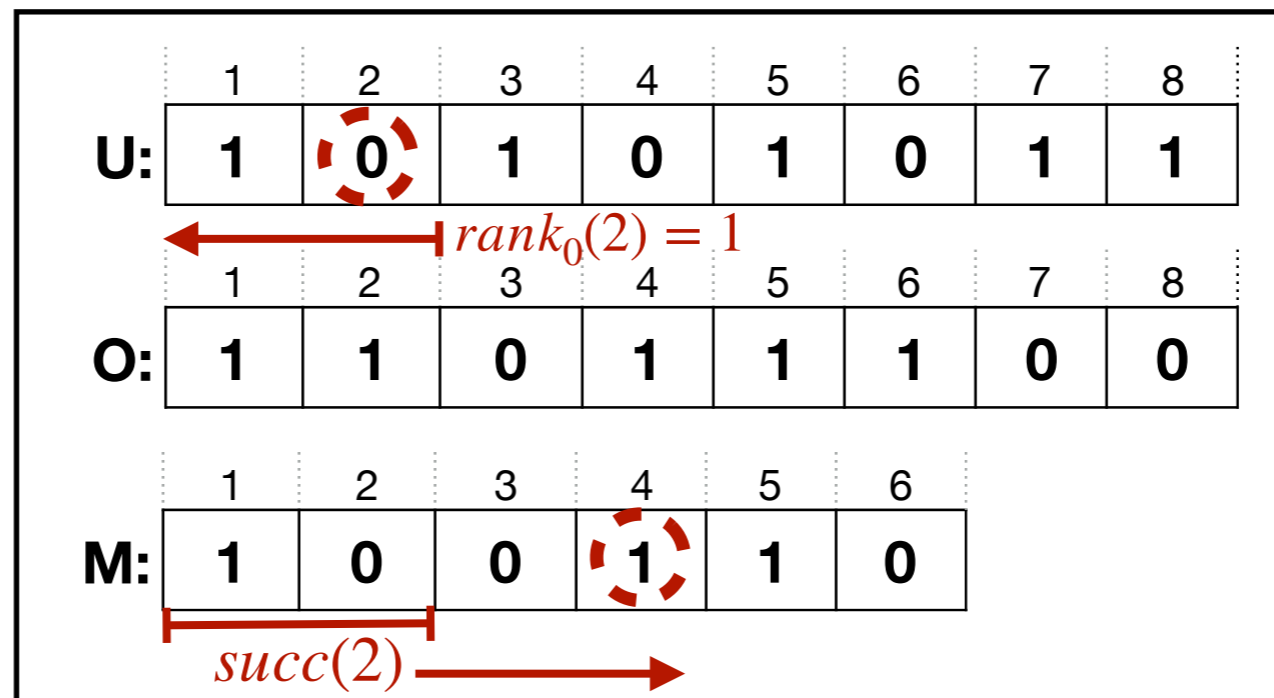
Jump to the next block with ones



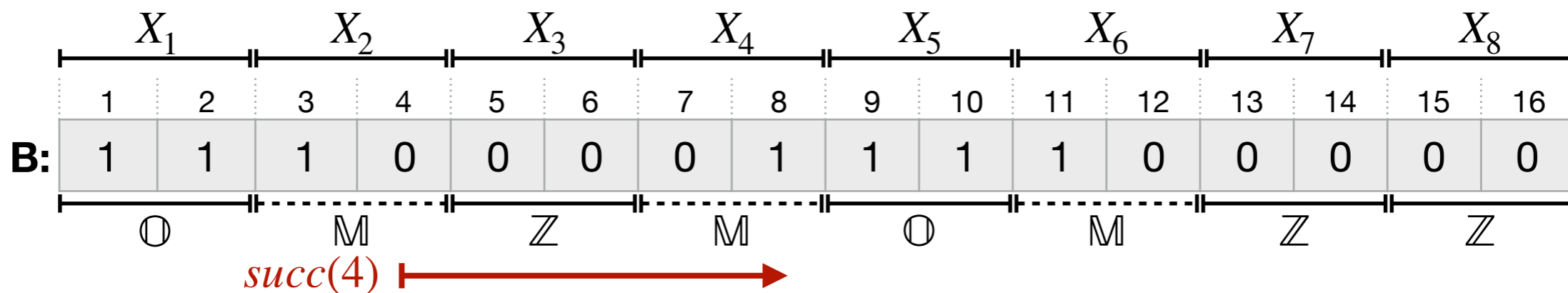
zombit-vector



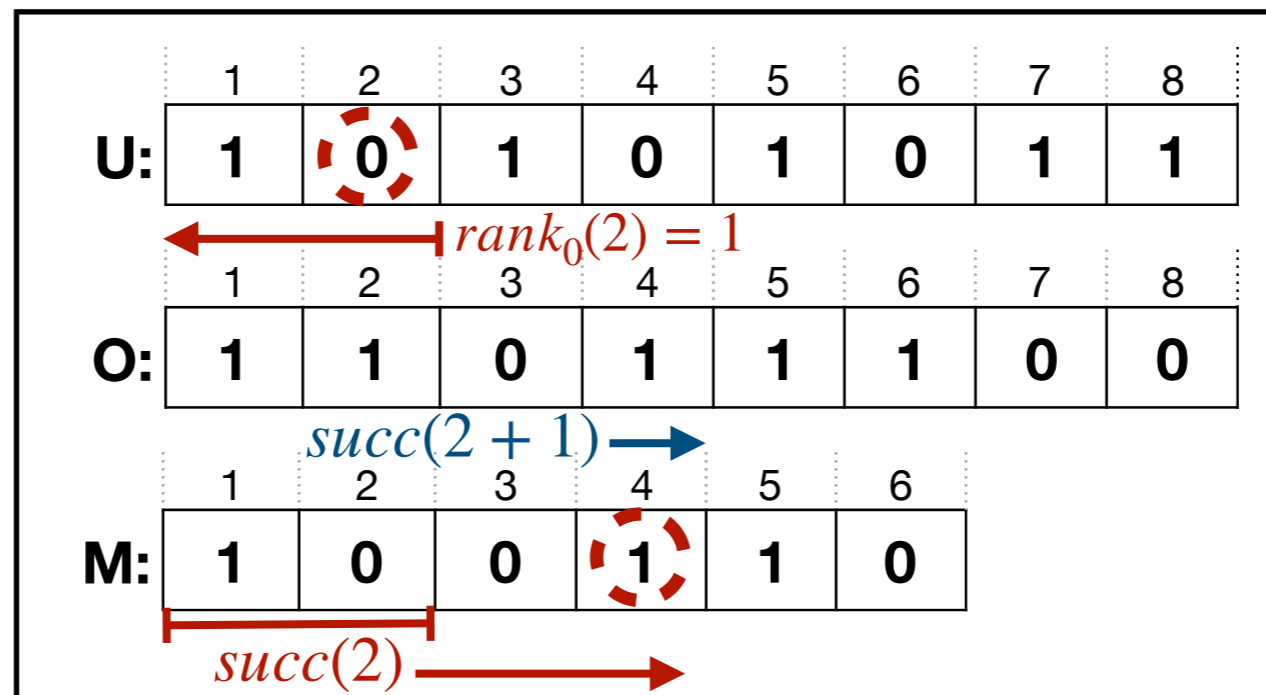
zombit-vector



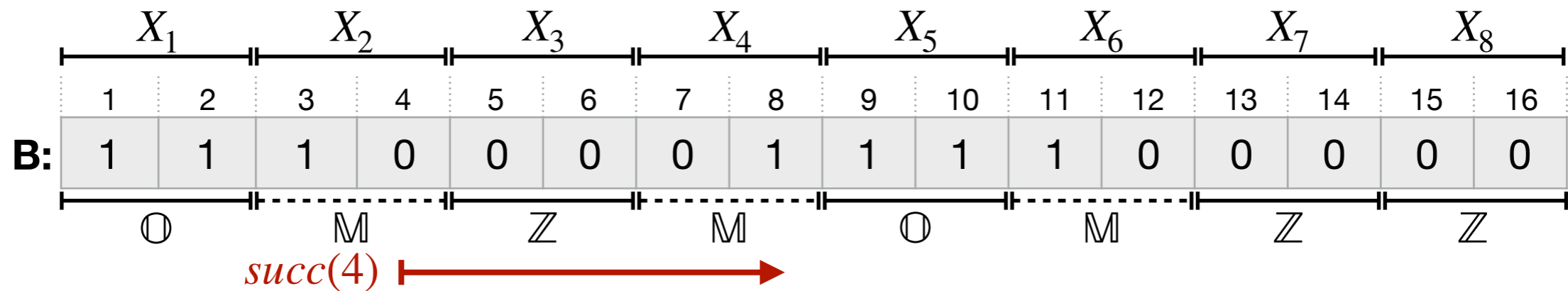
zombit-vector



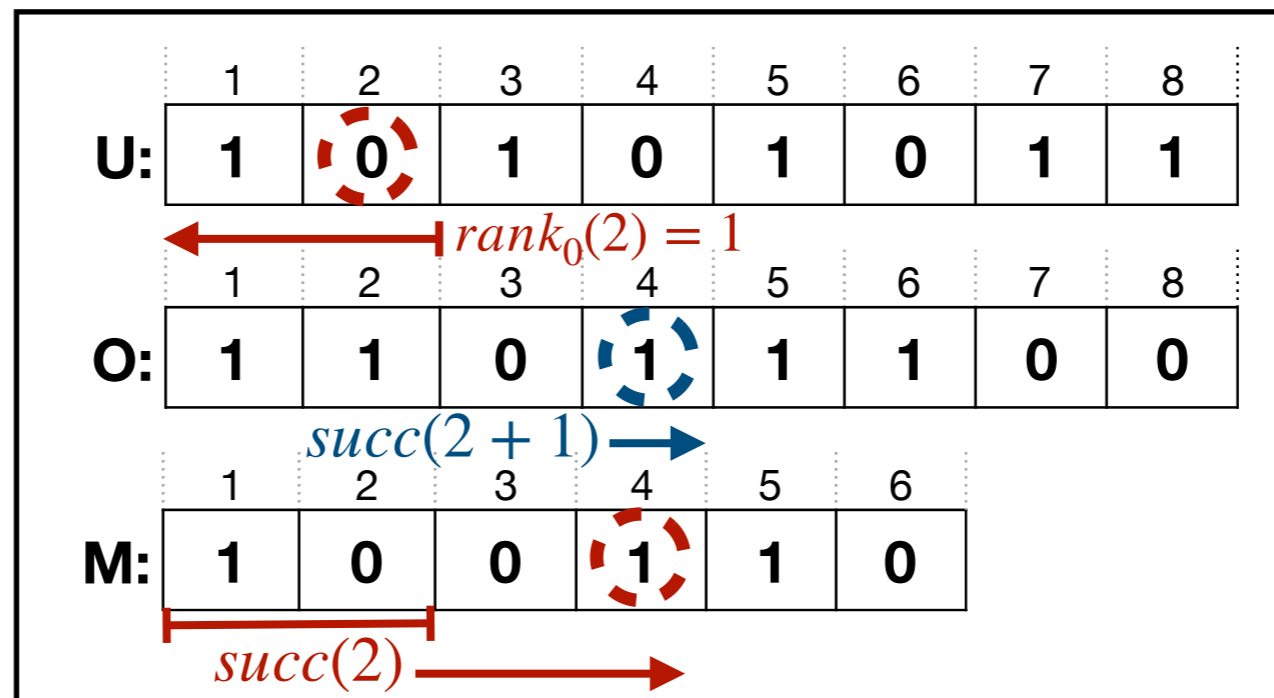
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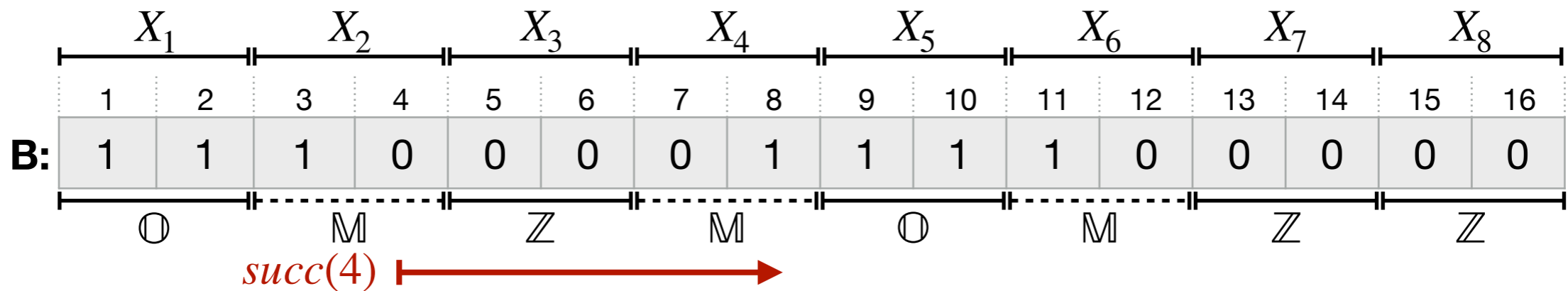
zombit-vector



zombit-vector

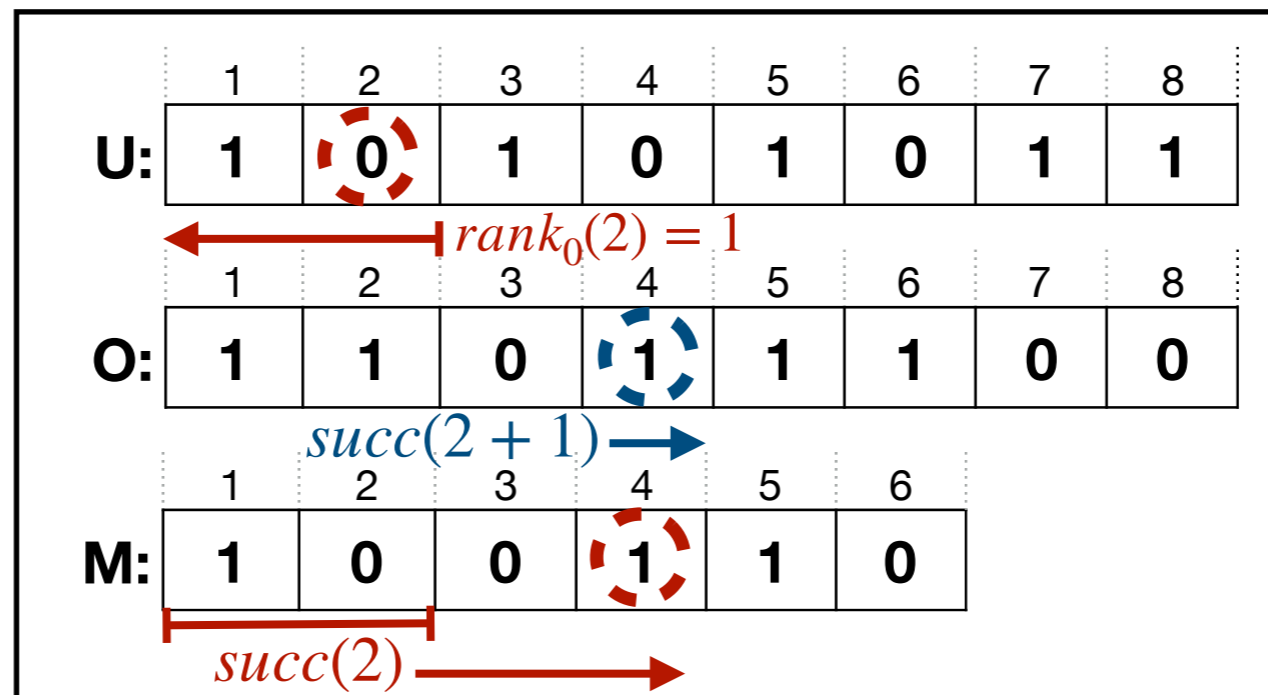


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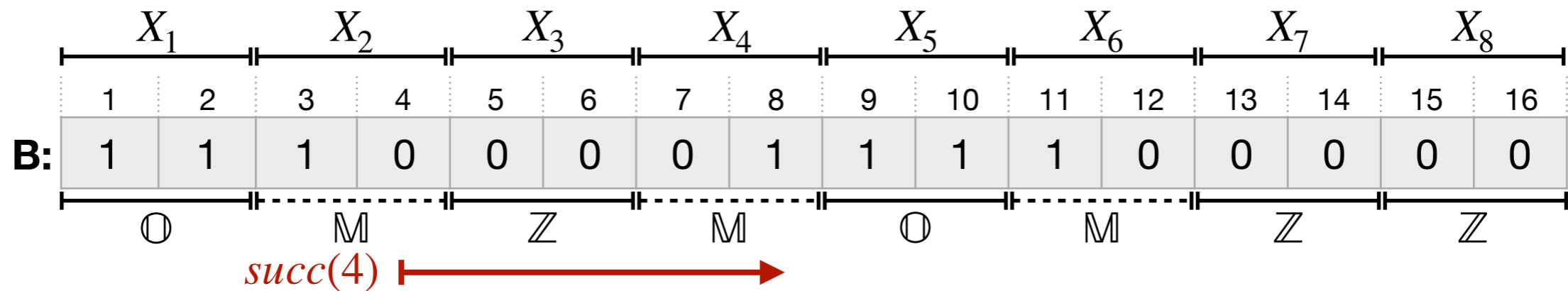


zombit-vector

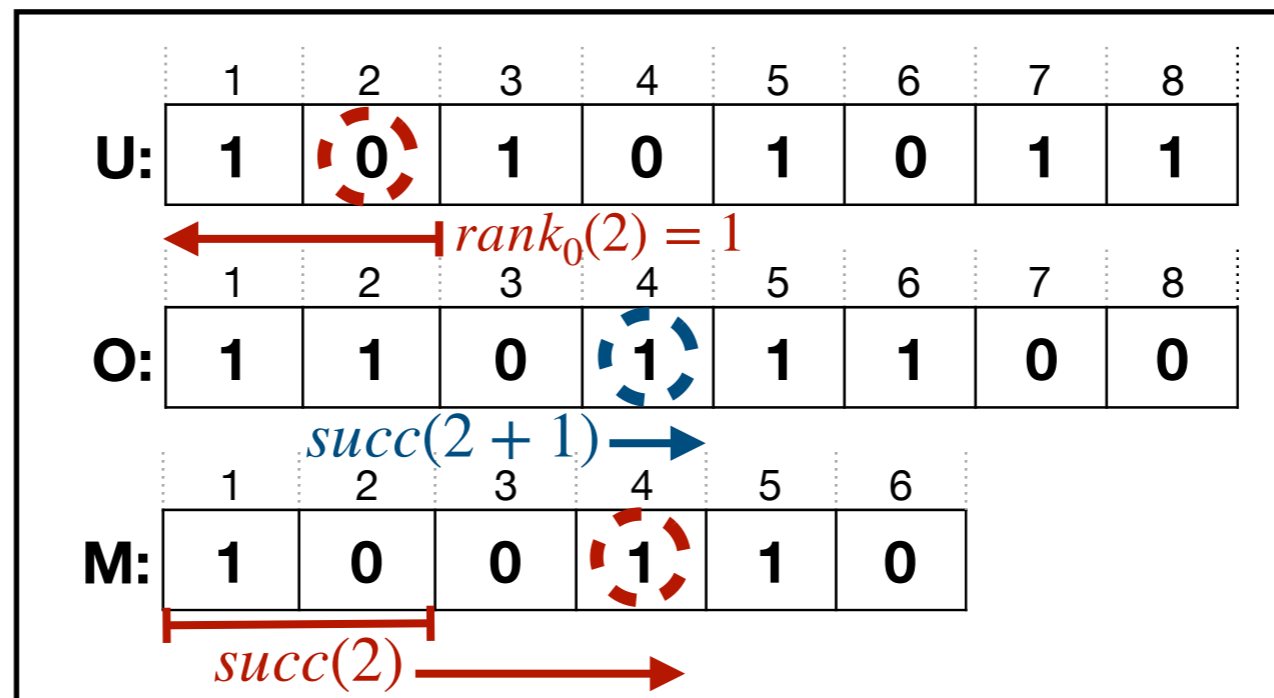
Type of the new block



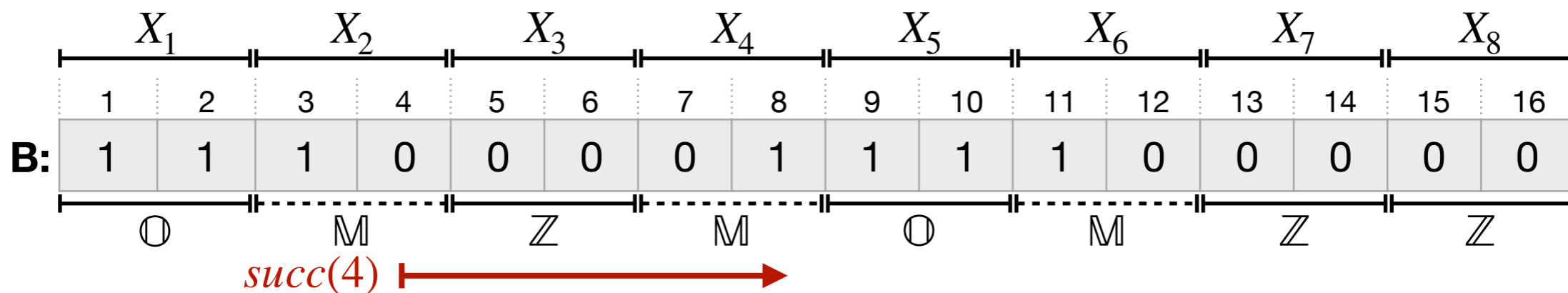
zombit-vector



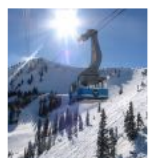
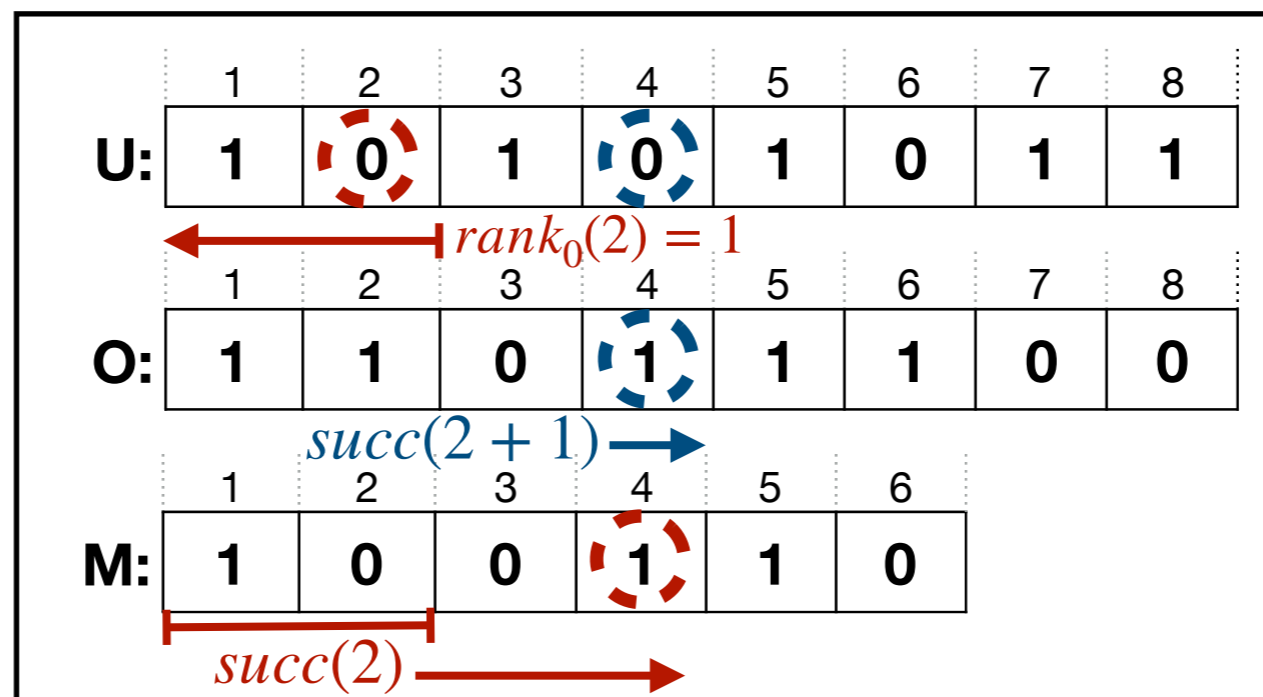
zombit-vector



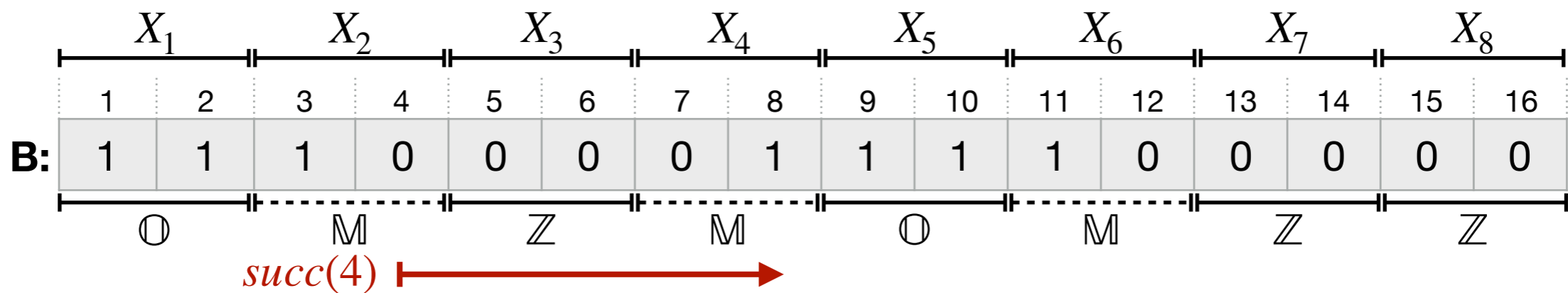
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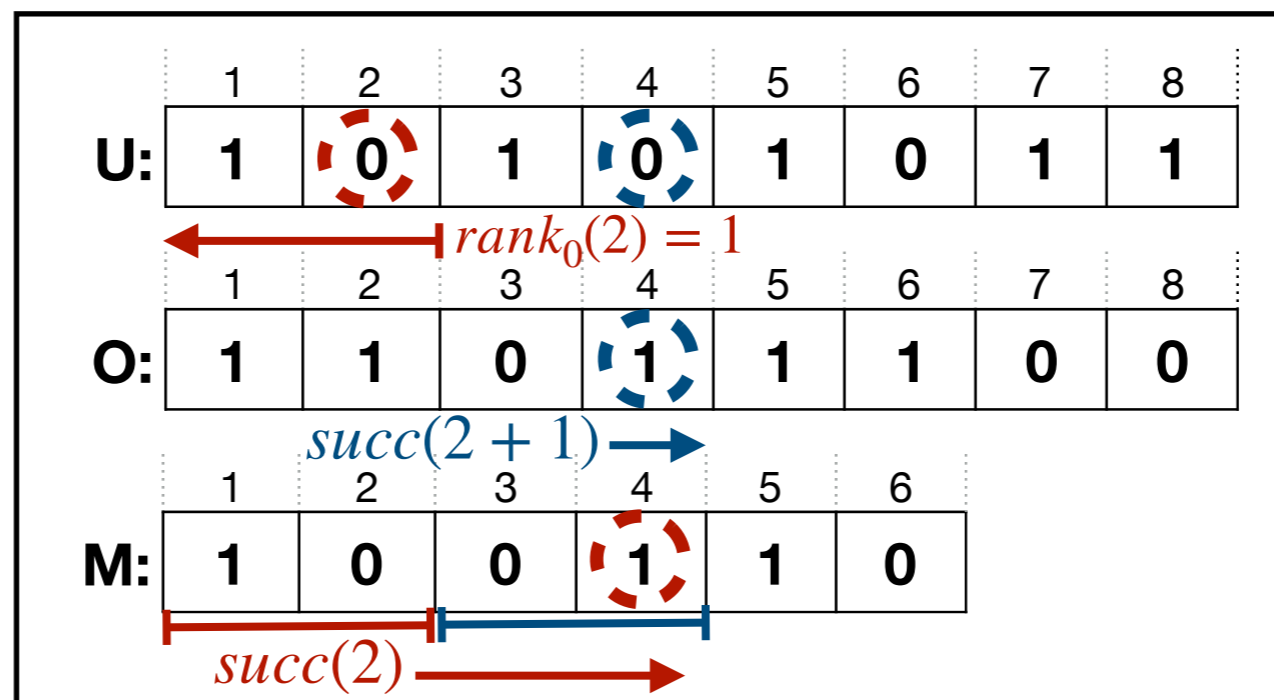
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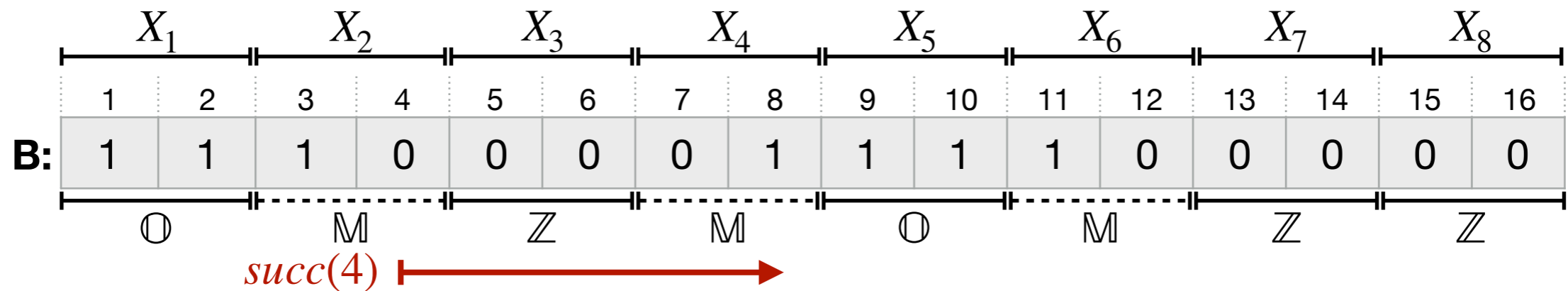
zombit-vector



zombit-vector

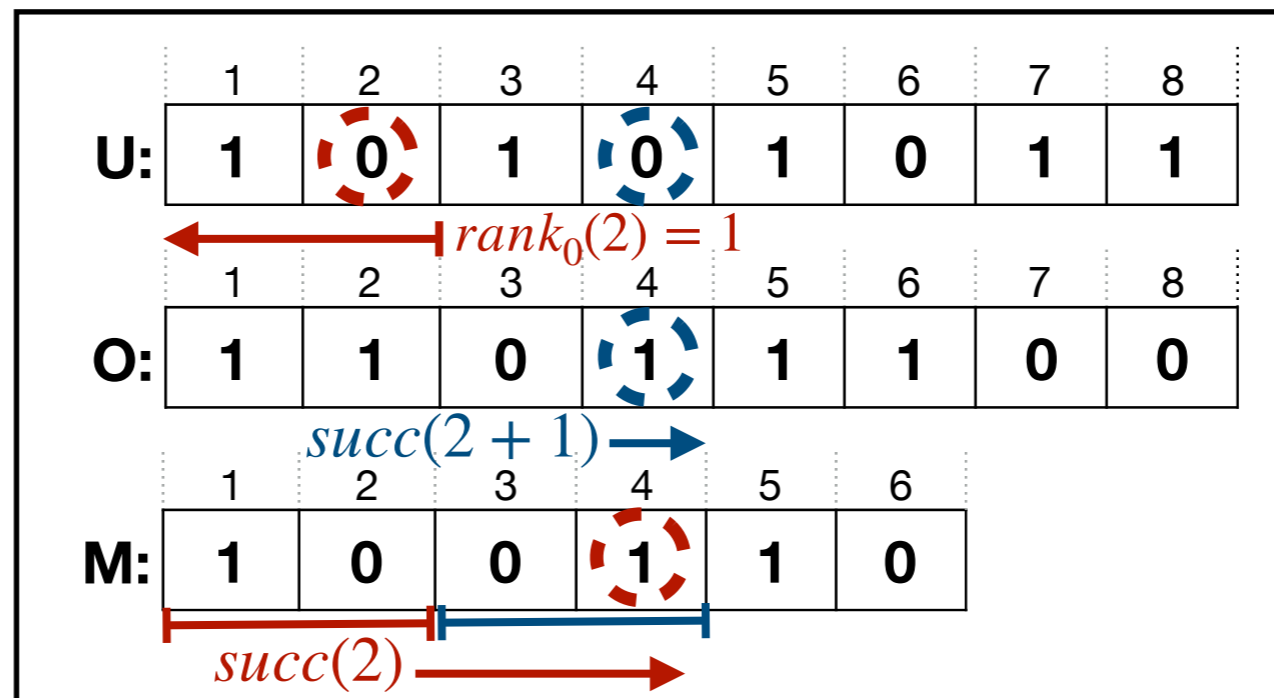


zombit-vector

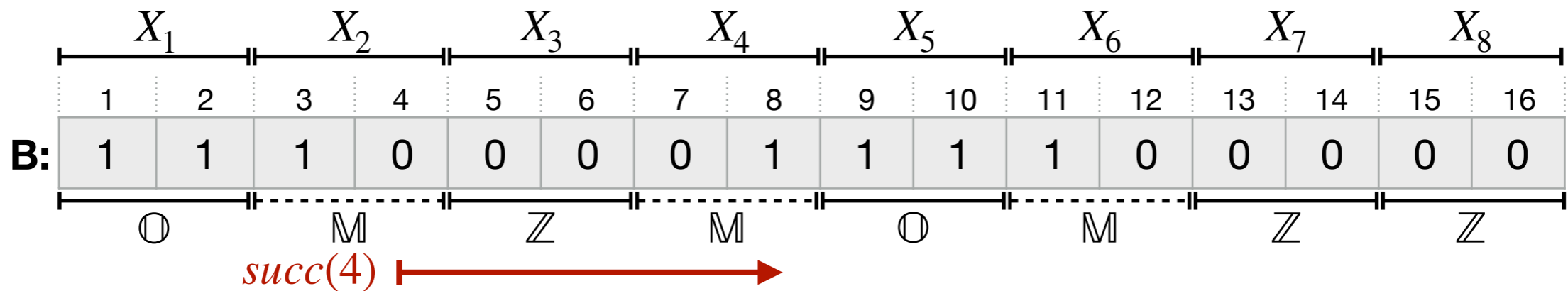


zombit-vector

The new block is mixed:
 $7 + (4 - 3) = 8$

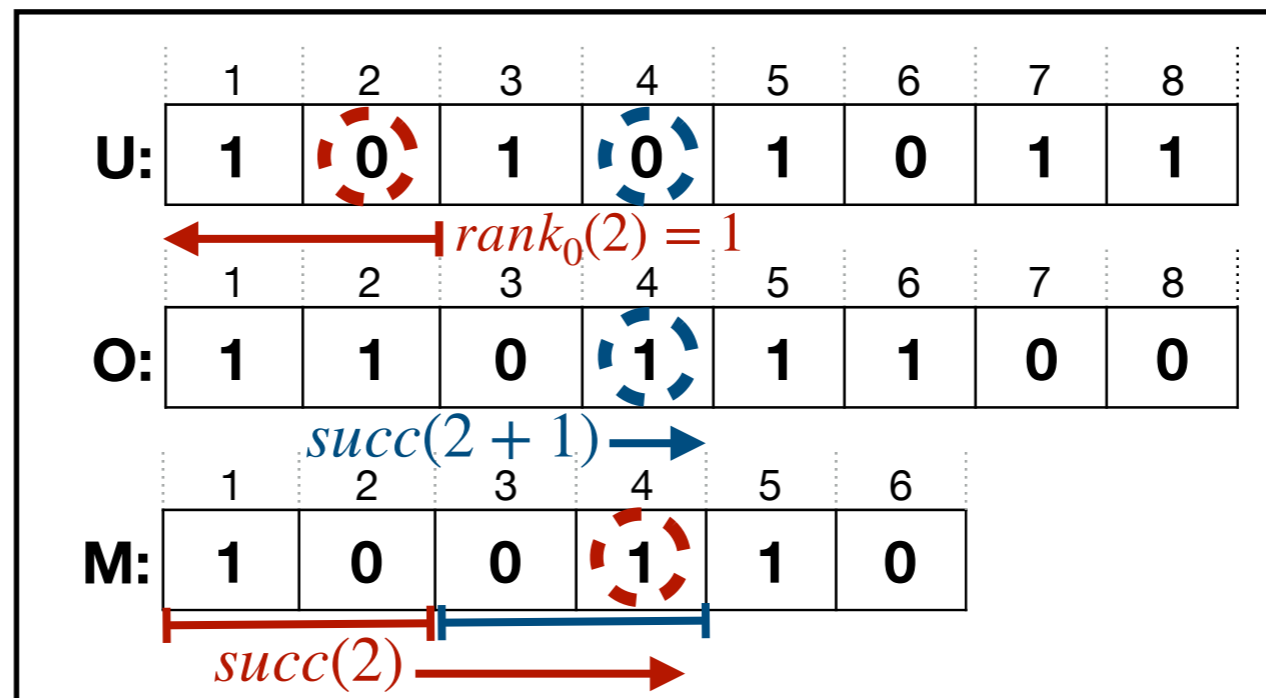


zombit-vector



zombit-vector

If the new block is full of ones: 7



zombit-vector

- ▶ The optimal value of β is **sqrt(n/k)**, hence the total space requires **O(sqrt(kn))** bits.



zombit-vector

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zombit-vector

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- ▶ *zombit-rec* converges to $O(k)$ bits and solves access, rank, succ and pred in $O(\log(n/k))$ time.



zombit-vector

Bitvector	Time	Space
plain	$O(1)$	$n + o(n)$
rrr	$O(1)$	$nH_0 + o(n)$
rec-rank	$O(\log \frac{n}{m})$	$\log \frac{n}{m} + m + o(n)$
sd-array	$O(\log \frac{n}{m})$	$m \log \frac{n}{m} + O(m)$
oz-vector	$O(\log k)$	$k \log \frac{2n}{k} + O(k)$
hybrid	$O(\log n)$	$\min(k, m) \lceil \log b \rceil + o(n)$
zombit	$O(1)$	$O(\sqrt{kn})$
zombit-rec	$O(\log \frac{n}{k})$	$O(k)$



Outline

- Introduction
- Background
- zombit-vector
- Experimental evaluation**
- Conclusions
- Future work



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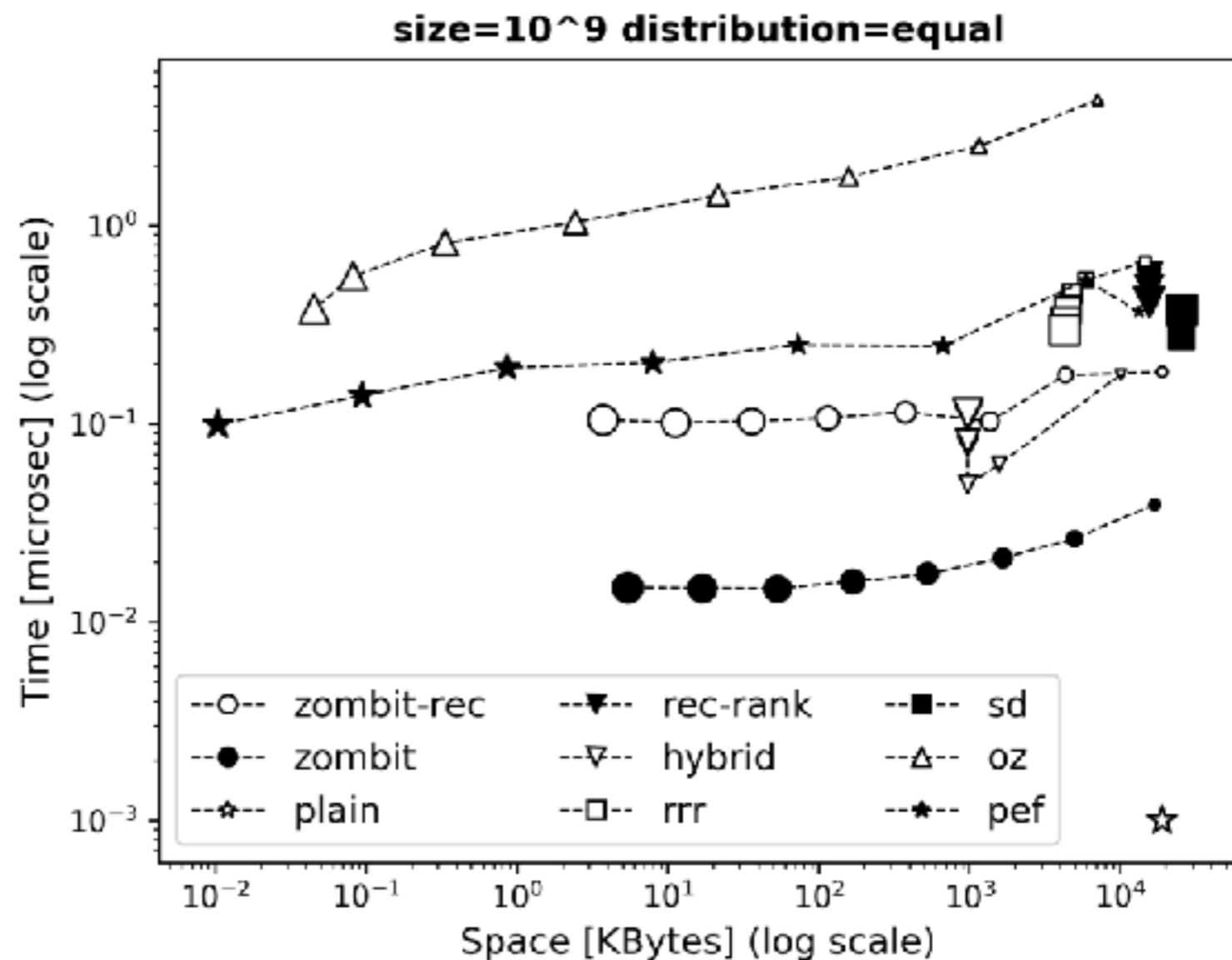
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Experimental evaluation

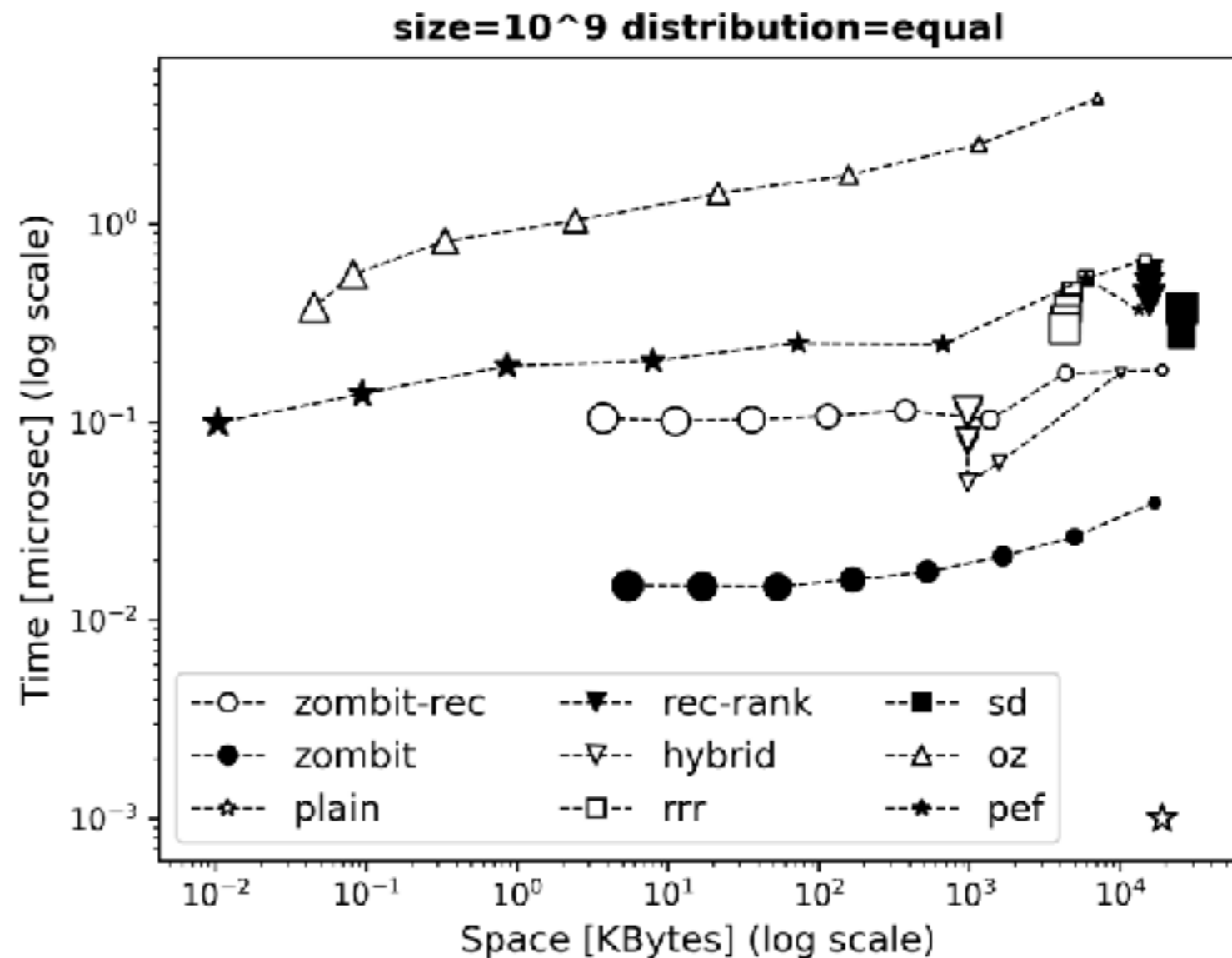
► Successor operation



Experimental evaluation

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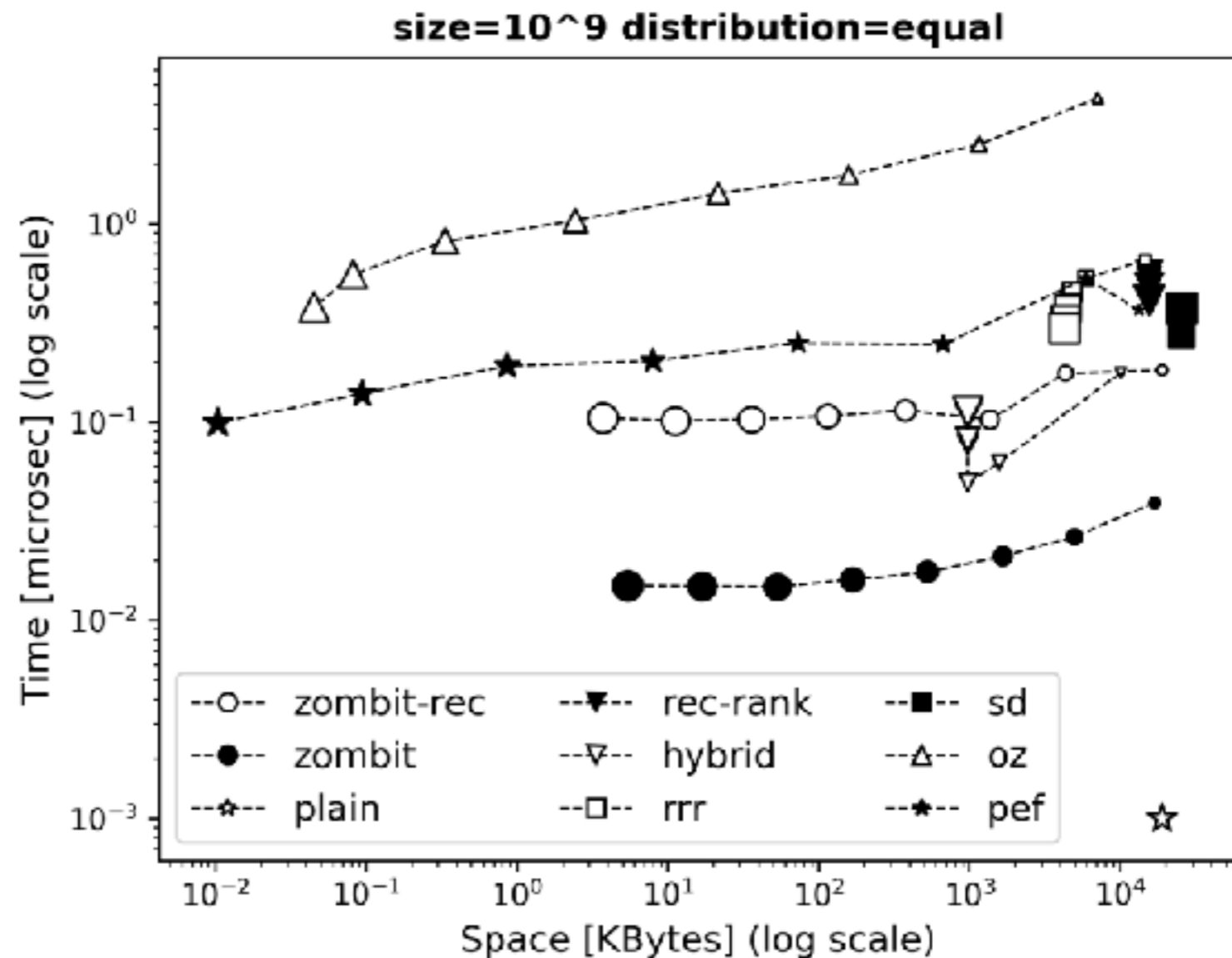
Competitive
compression
ratios



Experimental evaluation

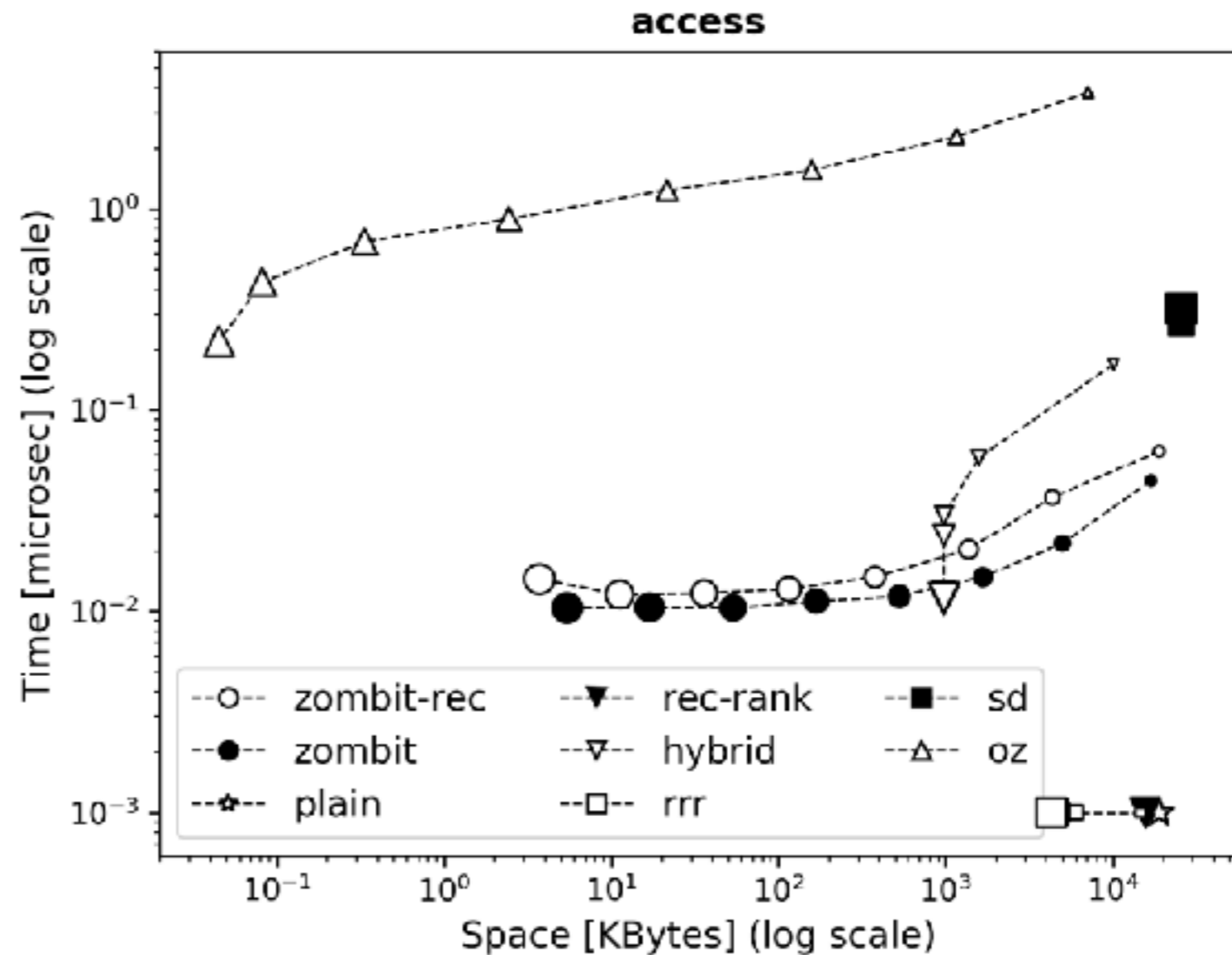
► Successor operation

The fastest technique!



Experimental evaluation

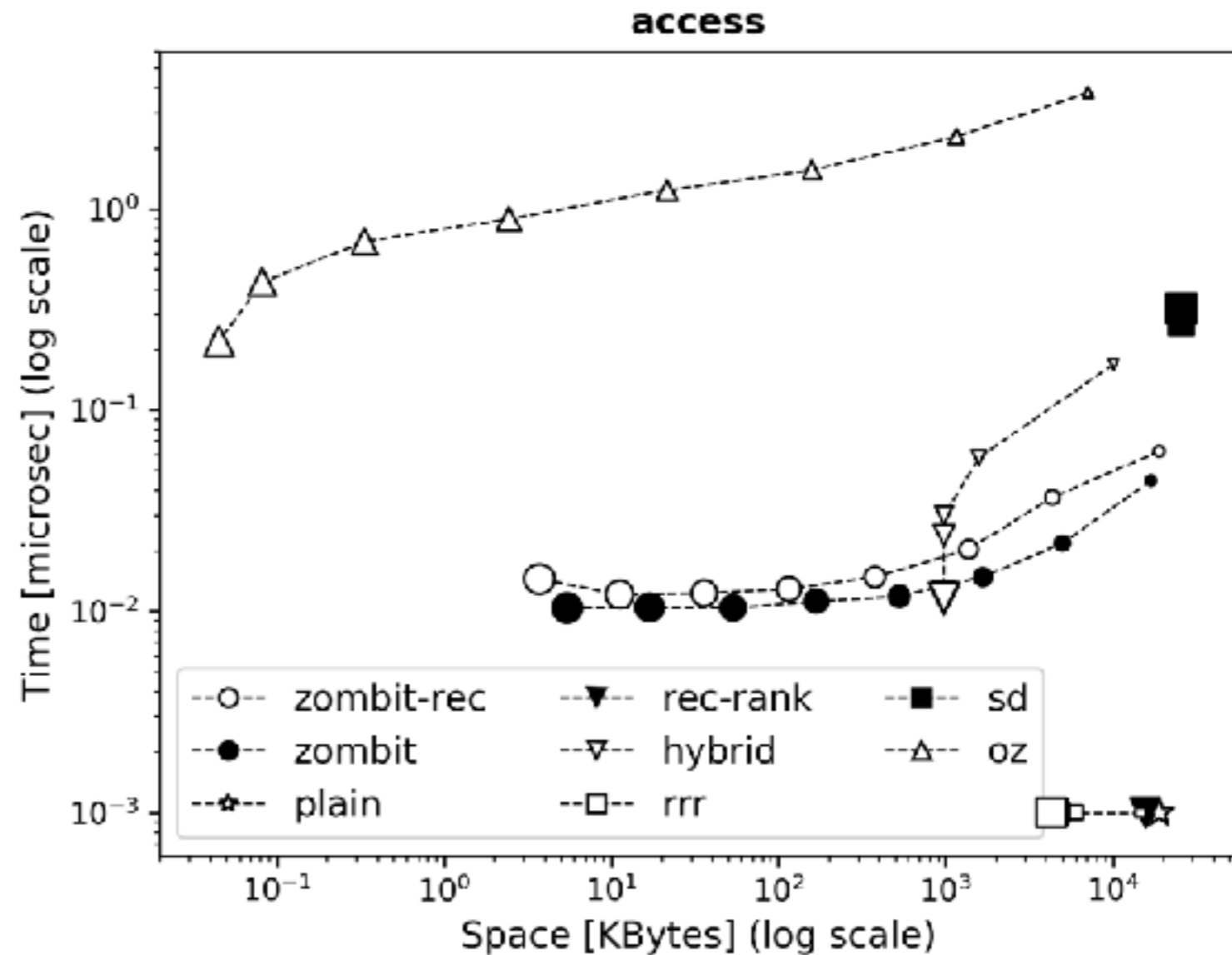
► Access operation



Experimental evaluation

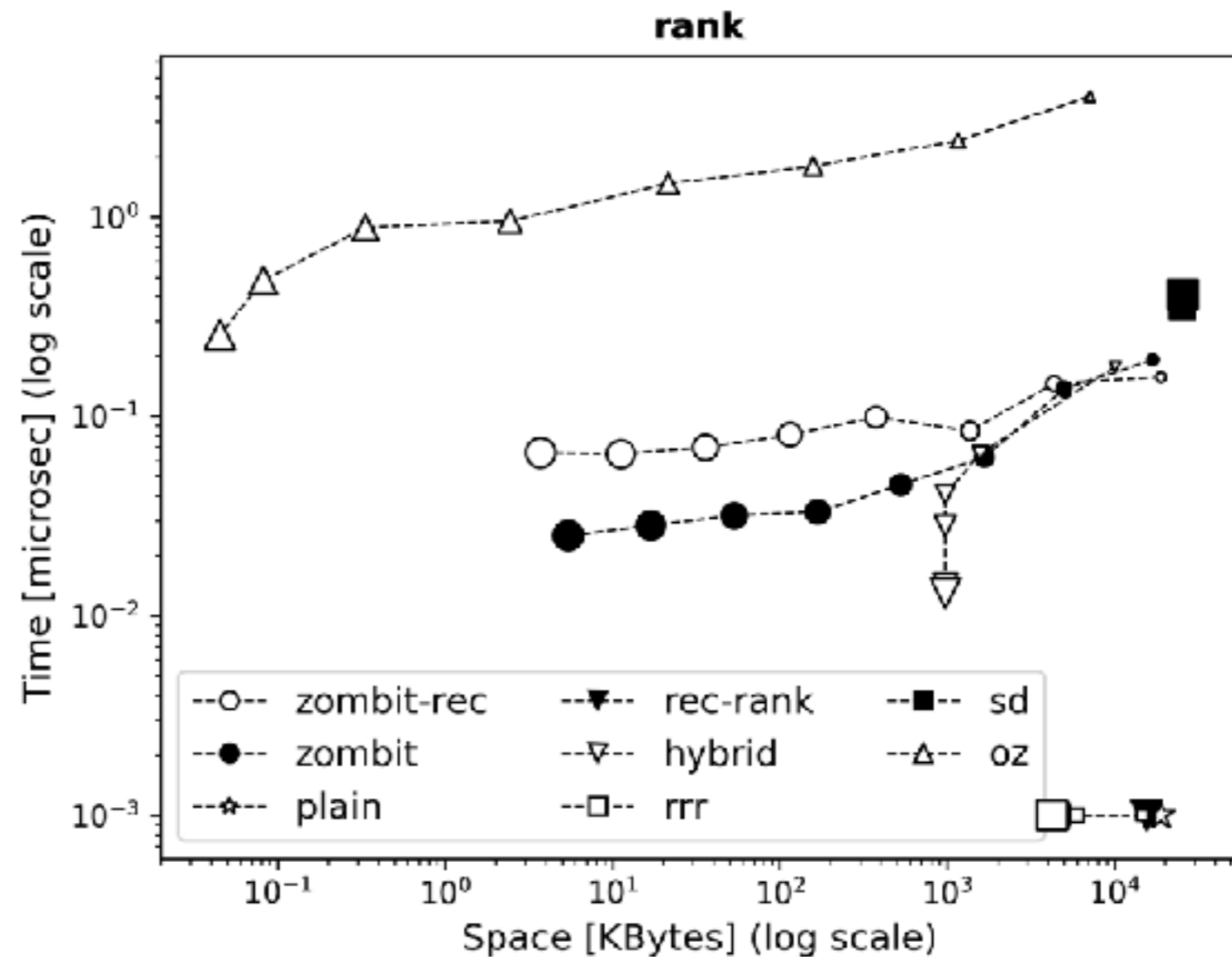
► Access operation

Competitive
with hybrid
vector



Experimental evaluation

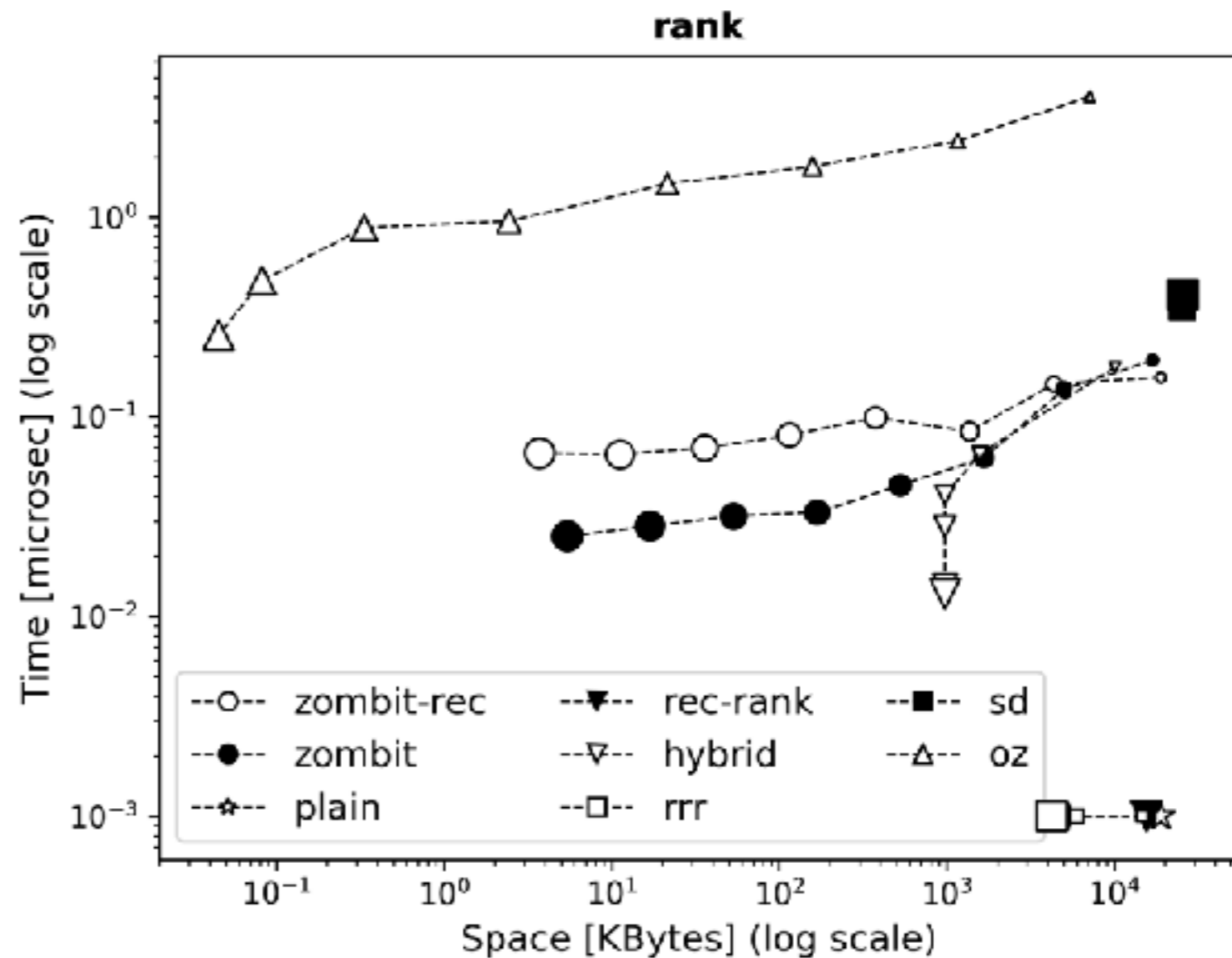
► Rank operation



Experimental evaluation

► Rank operation

Slower than hybrid vector



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3-12
times faster



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Questions



**Thanks for your
attention!!**



Bitvectors with runs and the successor/predecessor problem



Data
Compression
Conference

Adrián Gómez-Brandón
adrian.gbrandon@udc.es

Wednesday, 25th March 2020, Snowbird, Utah



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