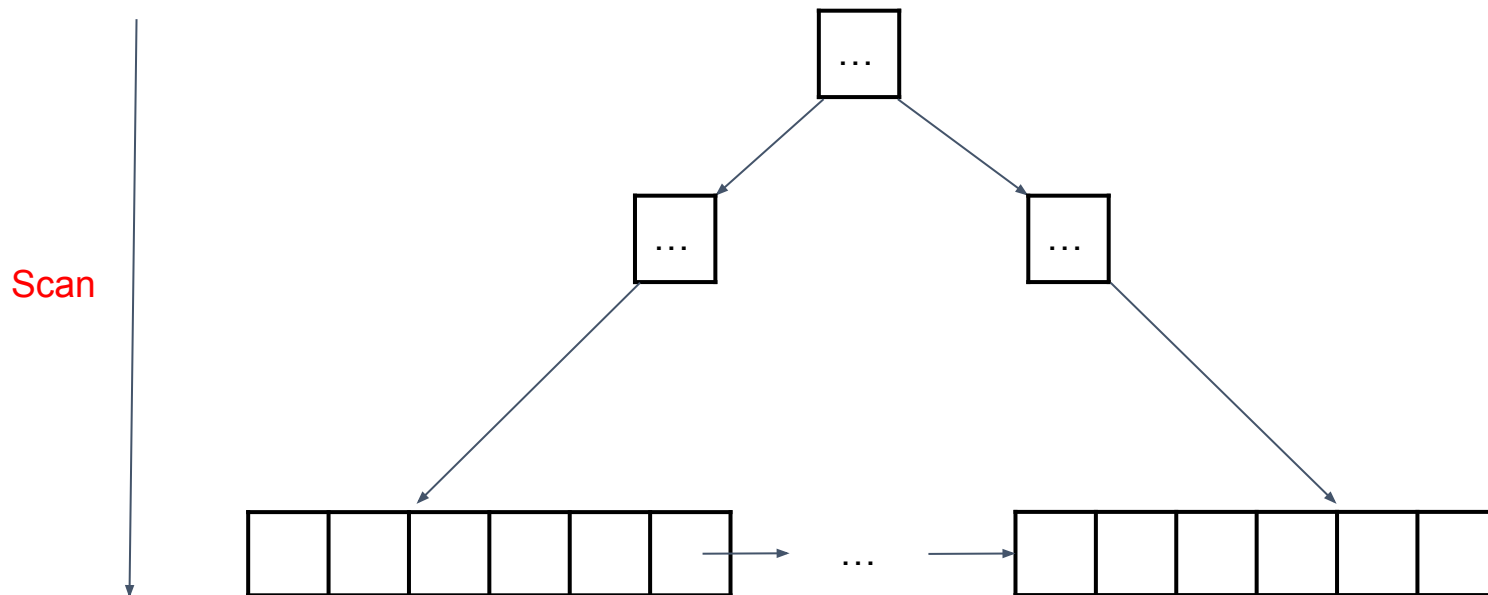


Benchmarking Dual B+ Tree

Jingyi Huang, Shaolin Xie, Meng-Heng Lee

Problem Statement



Nearly-Sorted Workload

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

R_1 : Sorted

1	8	3	4	5	6	7	2	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

R_2 : 2-close to being sorted

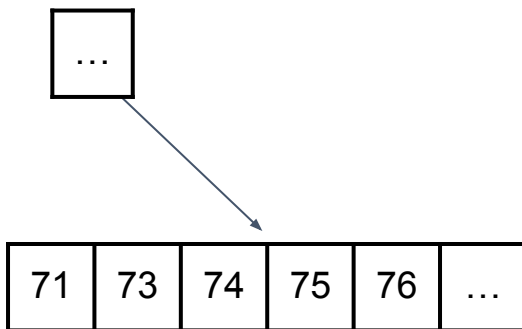
1	4	3	2	5	6	8	7	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

R_3 : 3-globally sorted

9	4	3	2	5	6	8	7	1	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

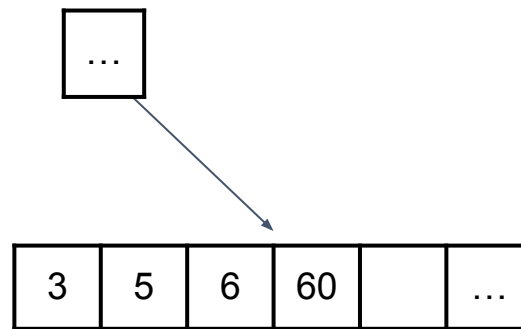
R_4 : 2-close to being 3-globally sorted

Min Max Dual B+ Tree



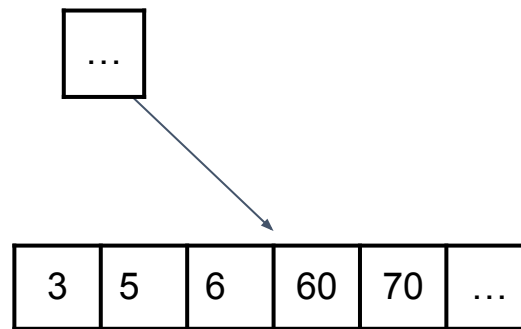
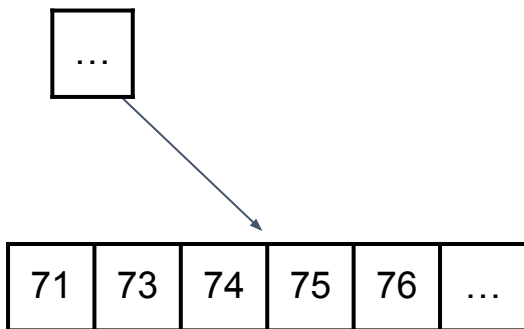
In-order Tree

- `insert_by_max()`
- `insert_by_min()`



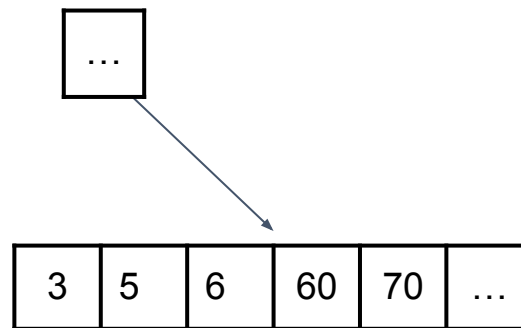
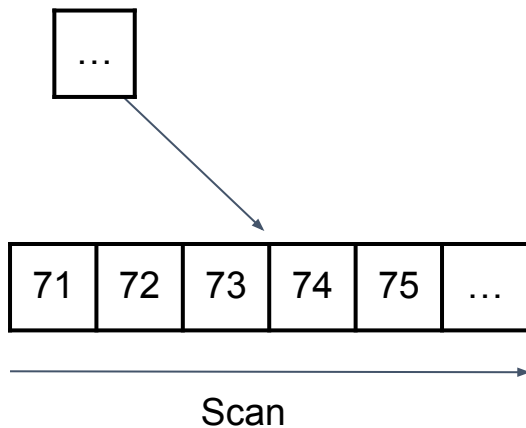
Out of order Tree

Min Max Dual B+ Tree



Insertion: 72

Min Max Dual B+ Tree



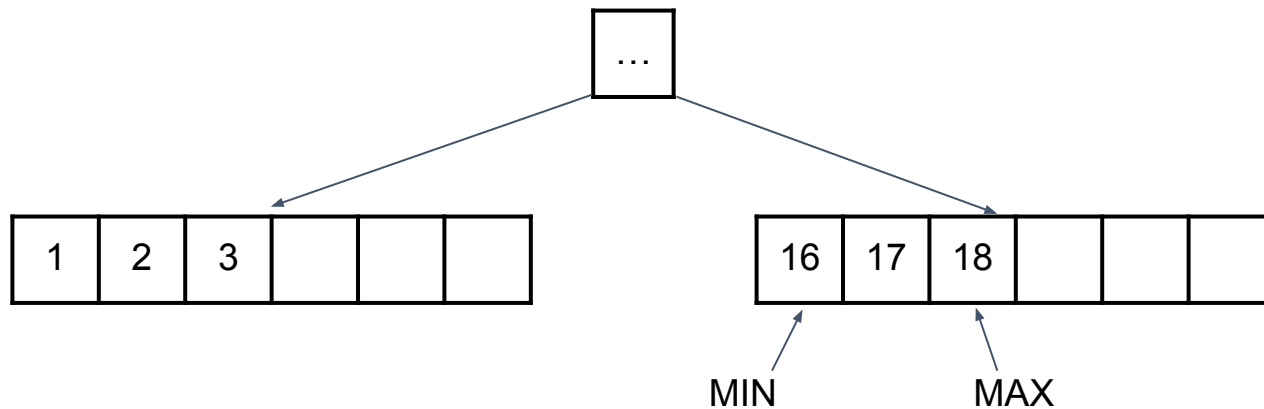
Insertion: 72



Noise, Window	Sorted Tree Size	Out of Order Tree Size
0,1	100000000	0
1,1	128767	9871233
3,3	98782	9901218
5,5	89818	9910182
50,50	51901	9948099

Case

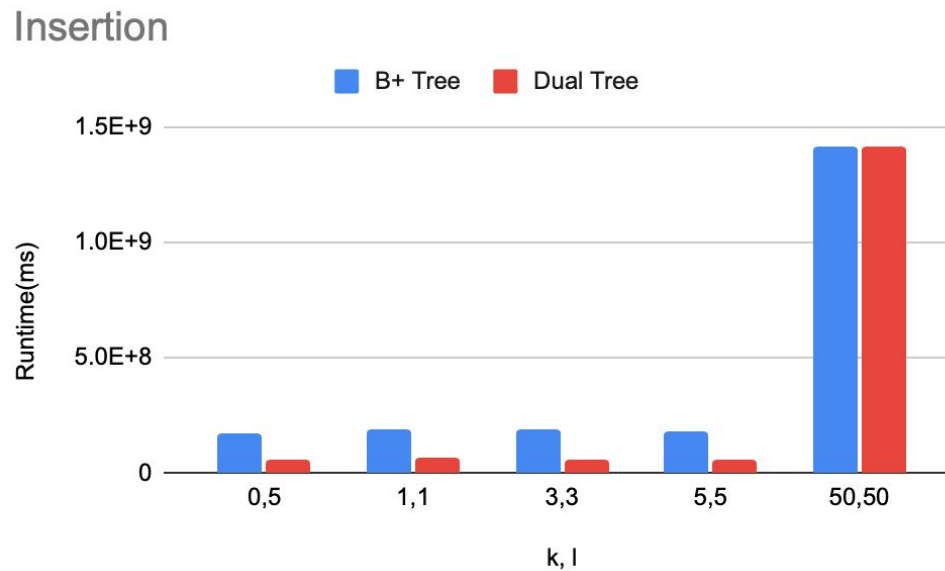
Insertion: 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 4, 5, 6, 7



Outlier Detection: Standard Deviation

Bound = tree_max + stddev.

Outlier Detection Insertion Time



Outlier Detection Keys Distribution

Noise, Window	Sorted Tree	Sorted Percent
0,5	10000000	100%
1,1	9851345	98.5%
3,3	9556201	95.5%
5,5	9265949	92.6%
50,50	1	0.00001%

Dual B+ Tree Insertion: Outlier Removal

Algorithm 1 Dual B+ Tree Insertion

```
1: if  $K \geq tail\_max$  then
2:   sorted.insertToTailEnd( $K, V$ )
3: else if  $K \geq tail\_min$  then
4:   outlier  $\leftarrow$  sorted.replaceOutlier( $K, V$ )
5:   unsorted.insert(outlier)
6: else if  $K < tail\_min$  then
7:   unsorted.insert( $K$ )
8: end if
```

K : key to insert

$tail_max$: maximum
(last) key of tail node
in sorted tree

$tail_min$: minimum
(first) key of tail node
in sorted tree

Outlier Replacement

Algorithm 2 Lazy Move Strategy

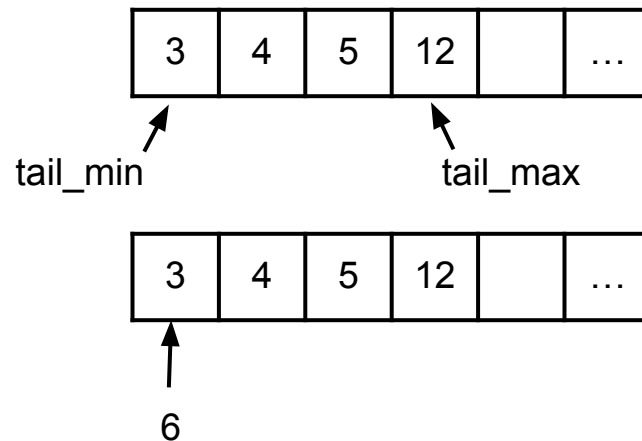
Require: K

```
1:  $i = 0$ 
2:  $\text{data} = \text{sorted.tail.data}$ 
3: while  $\text{data}[i] < K$  do
4:    $i \leftarrow i + 1$ 
5: end while
6:  $\text{outlier} \leftarrow \text{data}[i]$ 
7:  $\text{data}[i] \leftarrow K$ 
8: return outlier
```

K : key to insert

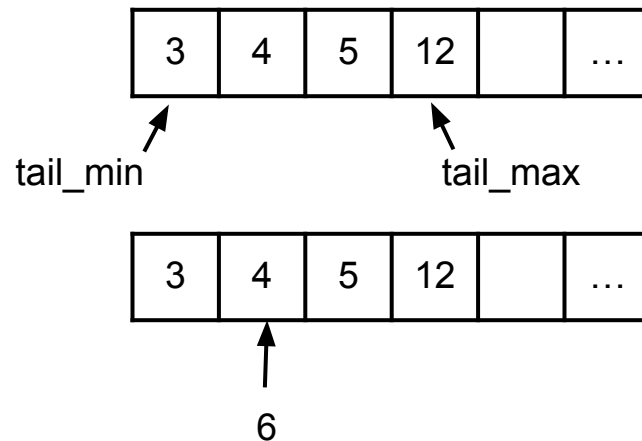
Lazy Move Strategy

Insert key: 6



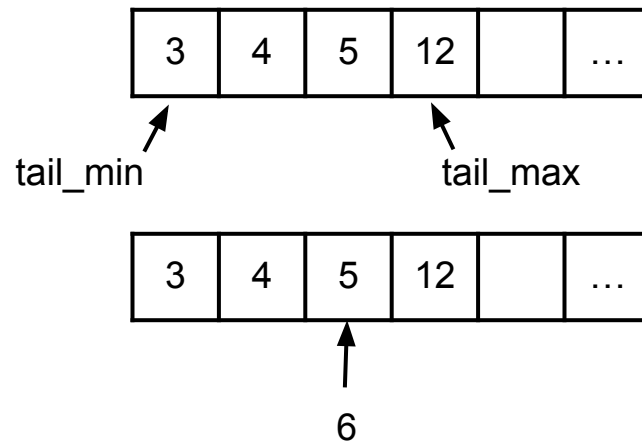
Lazy Move Strategy

Insert key: 6



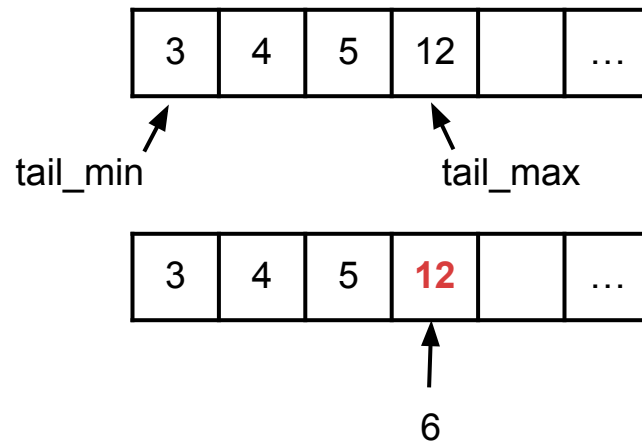
Lazy Move Strategy

Insert key: 6



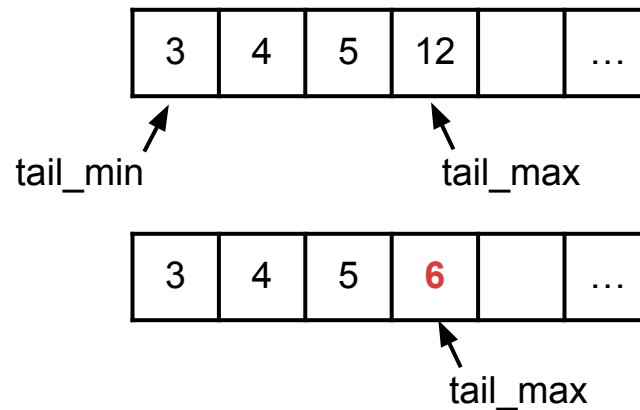
Lazy Move Strategy

Insert key: 6



Lazy Move Strategy

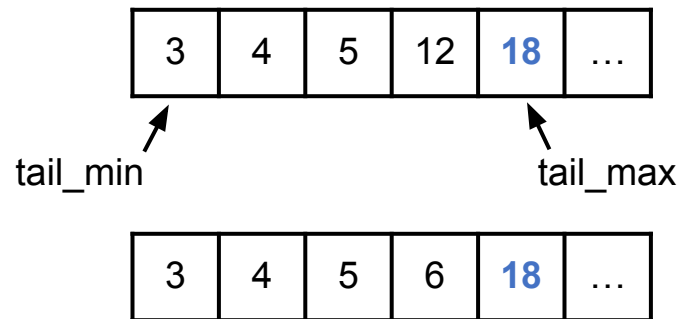
Insert key: 6



Get outlier: 12
Insert 12 to out-of-order tree

Lazy Move Strategy

Insert key: 6

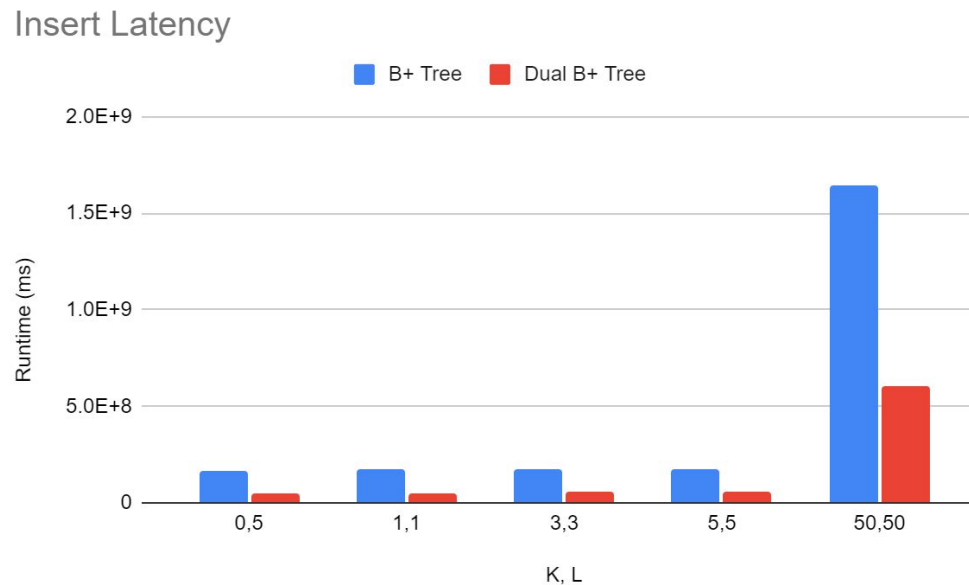


Get outlier: 12
Insert 12 to out-of-order tree

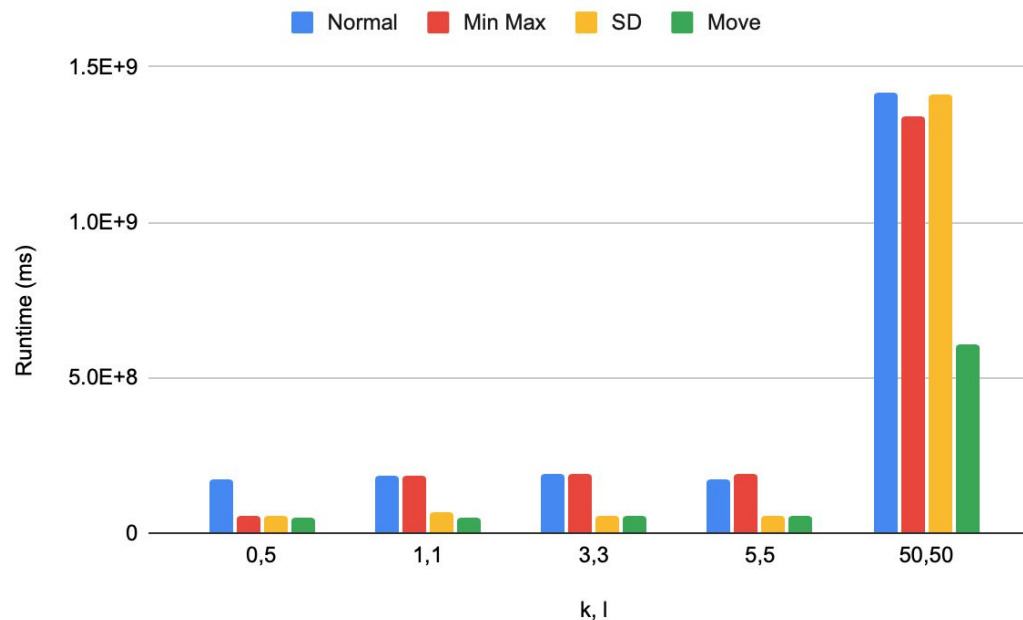
Evaluation: Lazy Move

Noise, Window	Sorted Tree	Sorted Percent
0,5	10000000	100%
1,1	9851028	98.5%
3,3	9555890	95.6%
5,5	9265637	92.7%
50,50	3910799	39.1%

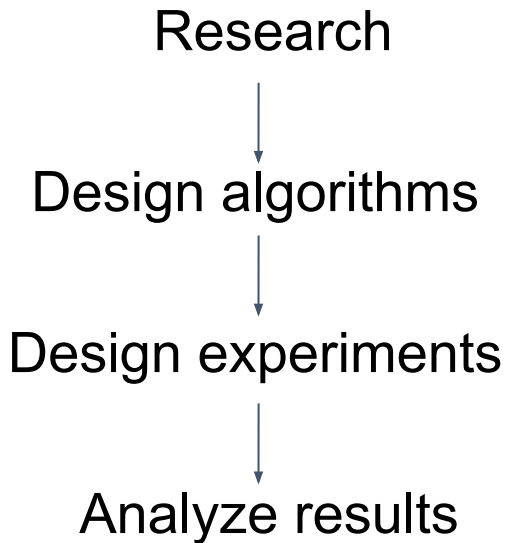
Evaluation: Lazy Move



Overall Evaluation



Reflections



Challenges:

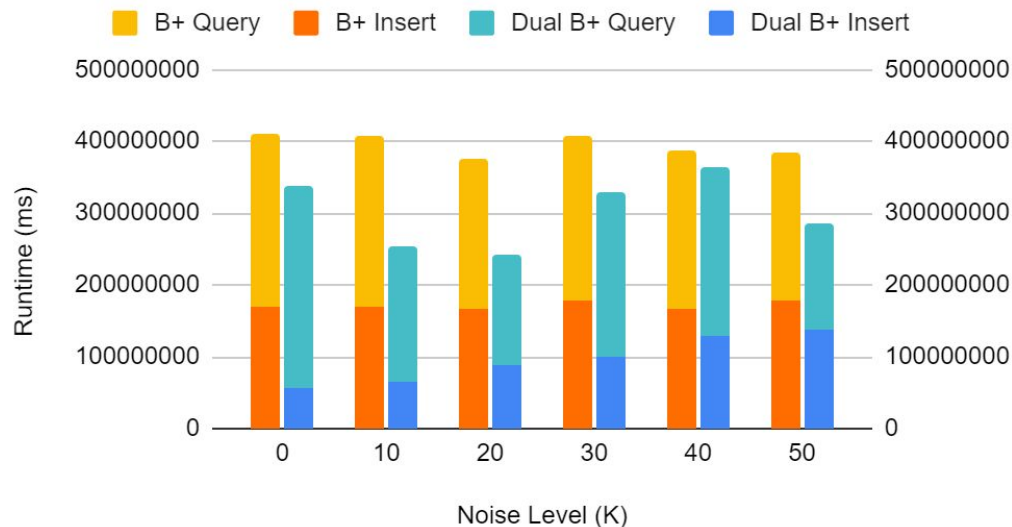
- Modify insertion method
- Designing algorithms

Advice:

- Choose one path to build on
- Talk to mentor!

Future Work

Noise vs. Latency



Thank you!