Benchmark Compression with Near-Sortedness

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Background

Why need data compression?



Large amount of data generated



Run out of resources soon



Degree of Sortedness



Completely Sorted or Unsorted Data

Problem Statement



Explore the Performance

Workload



Different size of Workload



Different values of K-L (Varying Sortedness)

5 Compression Algorithms



Run Length Encoding



Delta Encoding



Snappy





Huffman

Results

Workload 40KB



K-L values (%)

Workload 40KB -Compression Ratio vs K- L values 🗧 Run Length Encoding 🗧 Huffman Encoding 📒 Delta Encoding 📕 Snappy Algorithm 📕 LZ77 Algorithm 100.00% 75.00% Compression Ratio 50.00% 25.00% 0.00% -25.00% 100 - 1 50 - 1 25 - 1 1 - 10 1-25 1-50 1-100 2-2 5 - 5 10 - 10 25 - 25 50 - 50 100 -100 10 - 1 5 - 1 0 - 0 1 - 5 1 - 1

K-L values (%)

Workload 400KB



Workload 400KB -Compression Ratio vs K- L values









Workload 4MB -Compression Ratio vs K- L values

Scalability for Sorted Data



Sorted Data -varying Scalability



Size of workload

Scalability for Unsorted Data



UnSorted Data -varying Scalability







Scalability for Near Sorted Data



Near Sorted Data -varying Scalability



Size of workload

Next Steps



Unique Data



Larger Size of Workload -40MB and 400MB

Questions?