

Improvement of Bloomfilters: A Rank and Selected Based Quotient Filter

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16th January 2018

Tasks

- Filters in general
- Bloom-filter
- Rank and Selected Based Quotient Filter
- Counting Rank and Selected Based Quotient Filter

- Can be configured with a false-positive-rate δ and n the element count to insert
- Implements method `insert`
- Implements method `query` that returns true or false

- Implements method query that returns count

A Bloom-filter is a couple (B, H) .
With B a bit-vector and H a set of hash-functions.

Empty Bloom-Filter with $H = \{ h_1(x), h_2(x) \}$

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Insert a and b with

$$h_1(a) = 1, h_2(a) = 5$$

$$h_1(b) = 3, h_2(b) = 5$$

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0

A Bloom-filter is a couple (B, H) .

With B a vector of counters and H a set of hash-functions.

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	127	0	0	190	90	0	227	0

query(b) = 0

query(c) = 90

$h_1(b) = 3, h_2(b) = 5$

$h_1(c) = 3, h_2(c) = 4$

- Splits hash in h_0 (homeslot) and h_1 (remainder)
- Remainders are stored in homeslot if possible.

Filters

- $\text{occupied}[x] = 1 \iff \exists y \in S : h_0(y) = x$
- $\forall x, y \in S : h_0(x) < h_0(y) \implies h_1(x)$ is stored in an earlier slot than $h_1(y)$
- If $h_1(x)$ is stored in slot s , then $h_0(x) \leq s$ and there are no unused slots between slot $h_0(x)$ and slot s , inclusive.
- $\text{runends}[b]=1 \iff$ slot b contains the last remainder in a run.

S is a set of elements that have been inserted.

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
runend	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
remainders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Filters

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
runend	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
remainders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

$$h_1(a) = 0$$

Insert-example

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
runend	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
remainders	$h_1(a)$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

$$h_0(a) = 0$$

$$h_0(b) = 0$$

Insert-example

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
runend	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
remainders	$h_1(a)$	$h_1(b)$	0	0	0	0	0	0

$$h_0(b) = 0$$

$$h_0(c) = 0$$

$$h_0(d) = 0$$

Insert-example

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
runend	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
remainders	$h_1(a)$	$h_1(b)$	$h_1(c)$	$h_1(d)$	0	0	0	0

$$h_0(c) = 0$$

$$h_0(d) = 0$$

$$h_0(e) = 1$$

Insert-example

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
runend	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
remainders	$h_1(a)$	$h_1(b)$	$h_1(c)$	$h_1(d)$	$h_1(e)$	0	0	0

$$h_0(e) = 1$$

$$h_0(f) = 4$$

$RANK(B, i) = \sum_{j=0}^i B[j]$ (Amount of set bits in B upto position i)

$SELECT(B, i) =$ (Index of the i th set bit in B)

Insert-example

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
runend	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
remainders	$h_1(a)$	$h_1(b)$	$h_1(c)$	$h_1(d)$	$h_1(e)$	0	0	0

$$h_0(f) = 4$$

Insert-example

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
runend	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
remainders	$h_1(a)$	$h_1(b)$	$h_1(c)$	$h_1(d)$	$h_1(e)$	0	0	0

$$h_0(f) = 4$$

$$\text{RANK}(\text{occupied}, 4) = 2$$

$$\text{SELECT}(\text{runend}, 2) = 4$$

Insert-example

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
runend	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
remainders	$h_1(a)$	$h_1(b)$	$h_1(c)$	$h_1(d)$	$h_1(e)$	$h_1(f)$	0	0

$$h_0(f) = 4$$

$$\text{RANK}(\text{occupied}, 4) = 2$$

$$\text{SELECT}(\text{runend}, 2) = 4$$

Insert-example

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
runend	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
remainders	$h_1(a)$	$h_1(b)$	$h_1(c)$	$h_1(d)$	$h_1(e)$	$h_1(f)$	0	0

$$h_0(g) = 0$$

$$\text{RANK}(\text{occupied}, 0) = 1$$

$$\text{SELECT}(\text{runend}, 1) = 3$$

Insert-example

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
runend	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
remainders	$h_1(a)$	$h_1(b)$	$h_1(c)$	$h_1(d)$	0	$h_1(e)$	$h_1(f)$	0

$$h_0(g) = 0$$

$$\text{RANK}(\text{occupied}, 0) = 1$$

$$\text{SELECT}(\text{runend}, 1) = 3$$

Insert-example

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
runend	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
remainders	$h_1(a)$	$h_1(b)$	$h_1(c)$	$h_1(d)$	$h_1(g)$	$h_1(e)$	$h_1(f)$	0

$$h_0(g) = 0$$

$$\text{RANK}(\text{occupied}, 0) = 1$$

$$\text{SELECT}(\text{runend}, 1) = 3$$

Runend of slot

SELECT(runend, RANK(occupied, slot))

Returns corresponding runend bit to a slot if occupied[slot]=1.

Query

$runend = SELECT(runend, RANK(occupied, slot))$

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
runend	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
remainders	$h_1(a)$	$h_1(b)$	$h_1(c)$	$h_1(d)$	$h_1(g)$	$h_1(e)$	$h_1(f)$	0

```
s = rankSelect(h0(x))
do{
  if remainders[s] = h1(x) then
    return true;
  s = s-1;
}while(s>h0(x) and !runend[s]);
return false;
```

Improvement of runtime

- Linear runtime of Query and Insert cause by the Rank and Select operation
- Can be improved to $O(1)$ with offsets.

Offsets

- $O_i = rankSelect(i) - i$
- Only defined if and only if `occupied[i] = 1`
- Only saved for every 64th slot
- To ensure every offset is defined runnend and occupied bits are inserted
- Save flag to check if element was inserted into a 64th slot

Improvement of cache efficiency

- Currently all data is stored in different arrays
- Data can be reorganized into blocks

7	1	64	64	$r \cdot 64$
offset	used	occupieds	runends	remainders

The Rank and Selected Based Quotient Filter counts unary.

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
runend	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
remainders	$h_1(a)$	0						

- Encoded counters for elements can be added

slot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
occupied	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
runend	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
remainders	$h_1(a)$	5	$h_1(a)$	0	0	0	0	0

Counter encoding

Count	Encoding	Rules
1	x	none
2	x, x	none
For $x = 0$		
3	x, x, x	none
> 3	$x, c_{l-1}, \dots, c_0, x, x$	$\forall c_i \neq x$ $\forall_{i < l-1} c_i \neq x$
For $x \neq 0$		
> 2	$x, c_{l-1}, \dots, c_0, x$	$x > 0$ $c_{l-1} < x$ $\forall_{i < l-1} c_i \neq x$ $\forall c_i \neq x$

Counter encoding

For $x \neq 0$ and count $C \geq 3$:

$C - 3$ as c_{l-1}, \dots, c_0 in base $2^r - 2$ where symbols are $1, 2, \dots, x - 1, x + 1, \dots, 2^r - 1$ and attach a zero to front if $c_l > x$.

For $x = 0$ and count $C \geq 4$:

$C - 4$ as c_{l-1}, \dots, c_0 in base $2^r - 1$ where symbols are $1, 2, \dots, 2^r - 1$.

- Runtime
- Space consumption

- Random inserts
- Queries on inserted elements
- Random queries

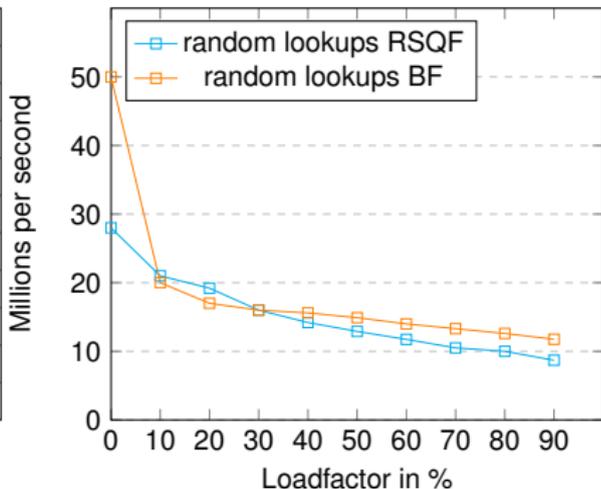
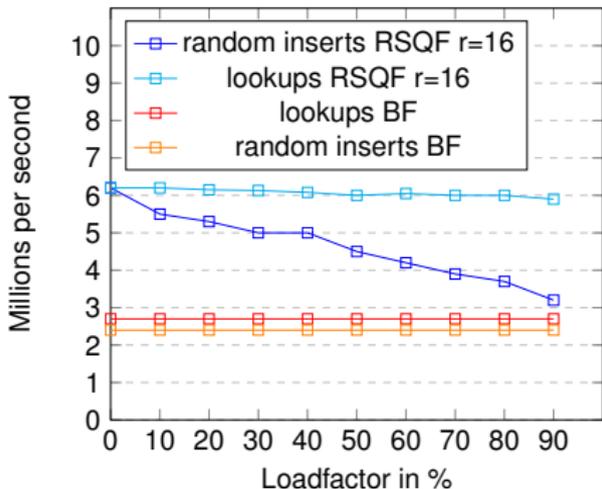
Rank and Selected Based Quotient Filter variants

Configuration	Operations	RSQF no	RSQF nb	RSQF
$\delta = 0.001$ $n = 10000$	Random insert	20s	<5ms	<2ms
	Query on inserted elements	20s	<5ms	<2ms
	Random query(100% load)	0.1s	<1ms	<0.5ms
$\delta = 0.0001$ $n = 10000000$	Random insert	/	1.4s	3.7s
	Query on inserted elements	/	1.8s	5.3s
	Random query(100% load)	/	0.7s	0.6s
$\delta = 0.001$ $n = 100000000$	Random insert	/	43s	15s
	Query on inserted elements	/	52s	17s
	Random query(100% load)	/	8.2s	7.3s

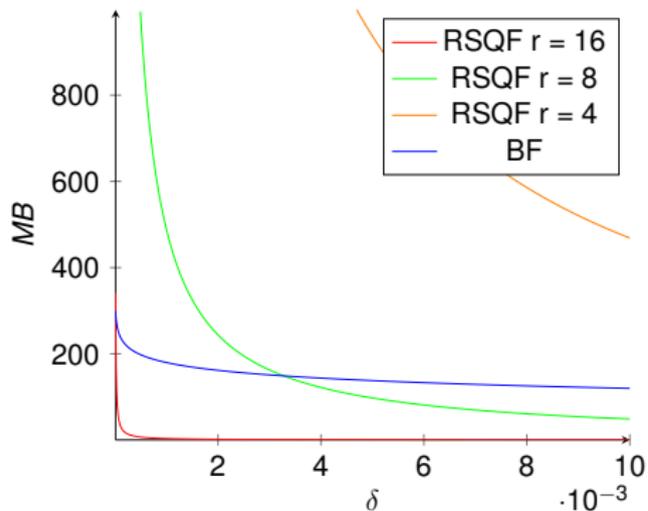
Rank and Selected Based Quotient Filter compared to Bloomfilter

Configuration	Operations (in million per second)	BF	RSQF
$\delta = 0.01$ $n = 10000000$	Random insert Query on inserted elements Random query(100% load)	2.9 3.2 12.7	(r=4) 6.0 7.6 12.0
$\delta = 0.00001$ $n = 10000000$	Random insert Query on inserted elements Random query(100% load)	1.6 1.8 12.26	(r=8) 8.8 6.6 25.7
$\delta = 0.000001$ $n = 100000000$	Random insert Query on inserted elements Random query(100% load)	1.1 1.3 10.0	(r=16) 4.7 5.0 10.4

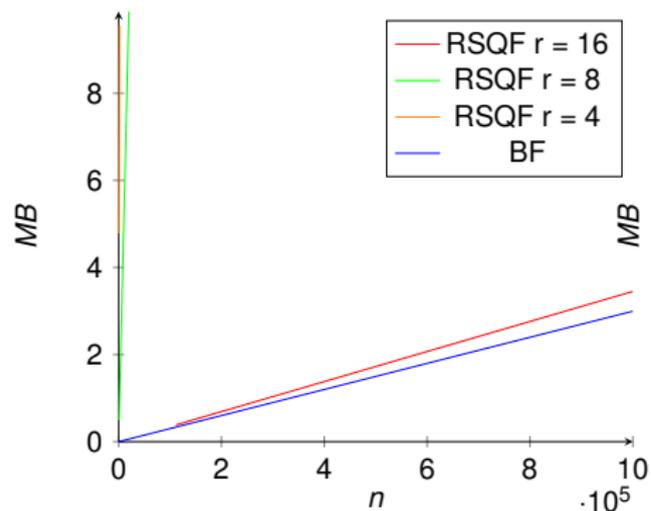
Rank and Selected Based Quotient Filter variants



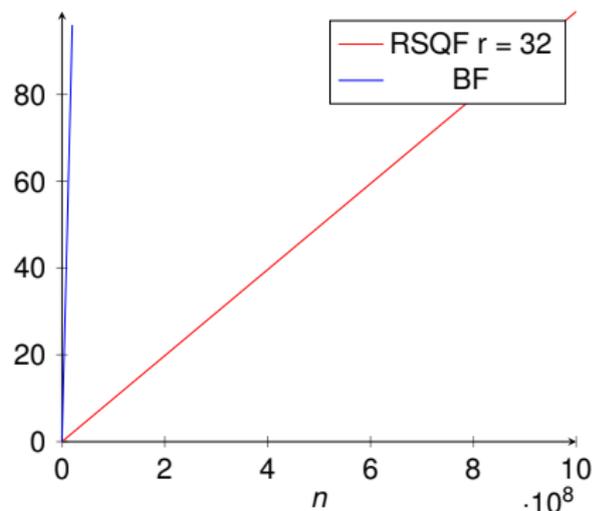
Space-Consumption for $n = 100000000$



Space-Consumption for $\delta = 0.00001$



Space-Consumption for $\delta = 0.00000001$



Operations (in million per second)	CBF	CQF(r=8)
Random insert	7.9	13.5
Random lookup	7.7	9.6

Table showing average runtime of 1000 000 000 operations each for a CQF/ CBF configured with $\delta = 0.0001$, $n = 2000$

Thanks for your attention.

Any Questions?

Implementation....