CS 245: Database System Principles

Notes 5: Hashing and More

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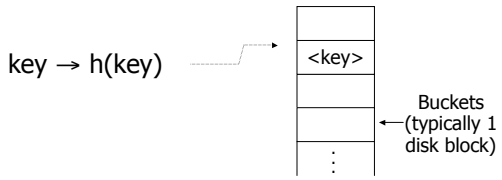
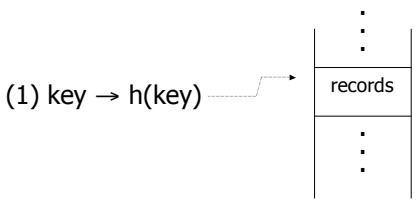
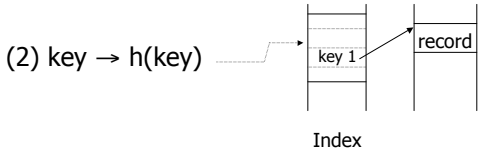
Hashing



Two alternatives



Two alternatives



- Alt (2) for "secondary" search key

Example hash function

- Key = 'x_1 x_2 … x_n' *n* byte character string
- Have *b* buckets
- h: add $x_1 + x_2 + \ldots . x_n$
  - compute sum modulo *b*

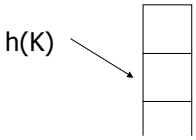
- This may not be best function …
- Read Knuth Vol. 3 if you really need to select a good function.

Good hash function: ☞ Expected number of keys/bucket is the same for all buckets

Within a bucket:

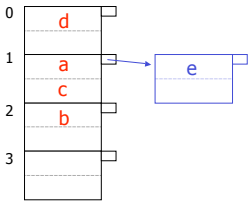
- Do we keep keys sorted?
- Yes, if CPU time critical
  & Inserts/Deletes not too frequent

Next: example to illustrate inserts, overflows, deletes



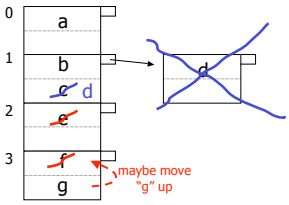
EXAMPLE 2 records/bucket

INSERT:
h(a) = 1
h(b) = 2
h(c) = 1
h(d) = 0
h(e) = 1



EXAMPLE: deletion

Delete:
e
f
c



Rule of thumb:

- Try to keep space utilization between 50% and 80%

  $$\text{Utilization} = \frac{\text{\# keys used}}{\text{total \# keys that fit}}$$

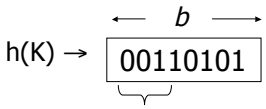
- If < 50%, wasting space
- If > 80%, overflows significant
  depends on how good hash function is & on # keys/bucket

How do we cope with growth?

- Overflows and reorganizations
- Dynamic hashing
  - Extensible
  - Linear

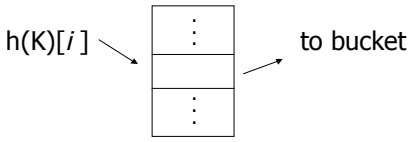
Extensible hashing: two ideas

(a) Use i of b bits output by hash function

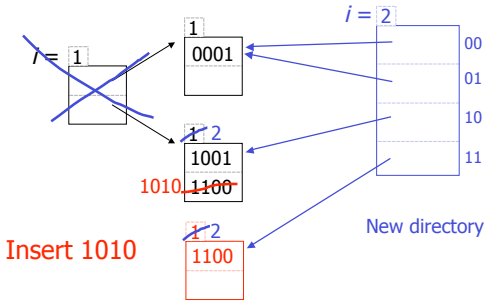


use i → grows over time….

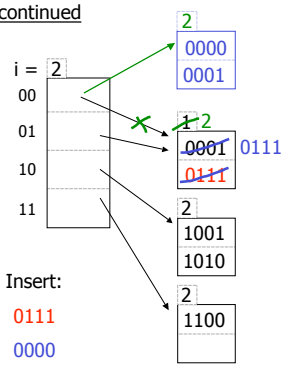
(b) Use directory



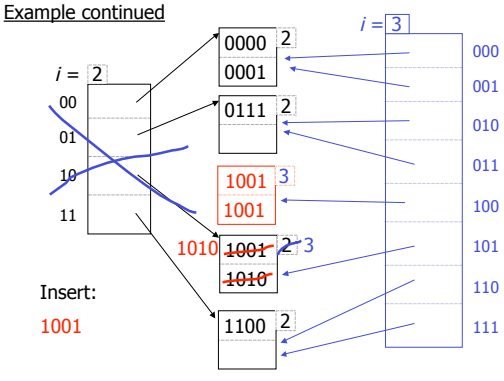
Example: h(k) is 4 bits; 2 keys/bucket



Example continued



Example continued



Extensible hashing: deletion

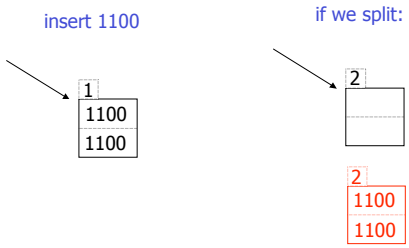
- No merging of blocks
- Merge blocks
  and cut directory if possible
  (Reverse insert procedure)

Deletion example:

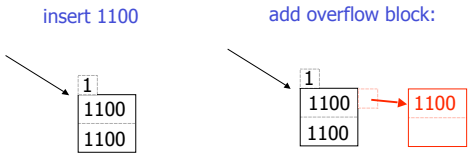
- Run thru insert example in reverse!

Note: Still need overflow chains

- Example: many records with duplicate keys



Solution: overflow chains



Summary Extensible hashing

⊕ Can handle growing files
- with less wasted space
- with no full reorganizations

⊖ Indirection

(Not bad if directory in memory)

⊖ Directory doubles in size

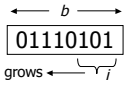
(Now it fits, now it does not)

Linear hashing

- Another dynamic hashing scheme

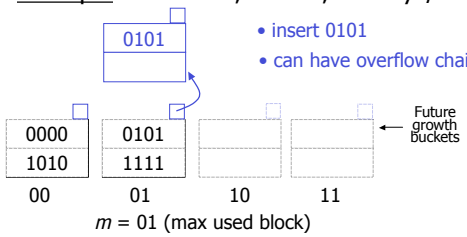
Two ideas:

(a) Use *i* low order bits of hash



(b) File grows linearly

Example *b*=4 bits, *i* =2, 2 keys/bucket

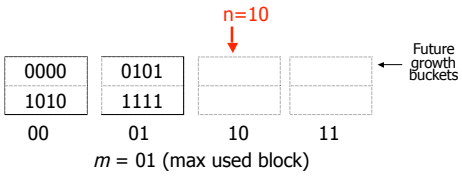


m = 01 (max used block)

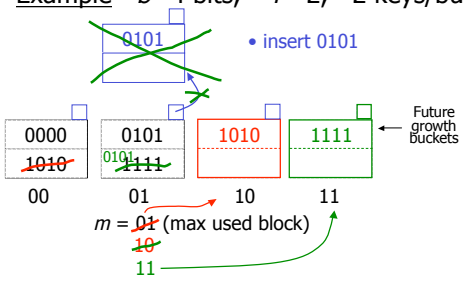
Rule If h(k)[*i*] ≤ *m*, then
look at bucket h(k)[i]
else, look at bucket h(k)[*i*] - 2^{i-1}

Note

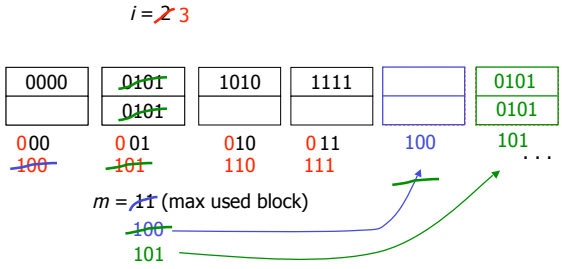
- In textbook, n is used instead of m
- n=m+1



Example b=4 bits, i=2, 2 keys/bucket



Example Continued: How to grow beyond this?



☛ When do we expand file?

- Keep track of: $\frac{\text{\# used slots}}{\text{total \# of slots}}$ = U
- If U > threshold then increase m (and maybe i)

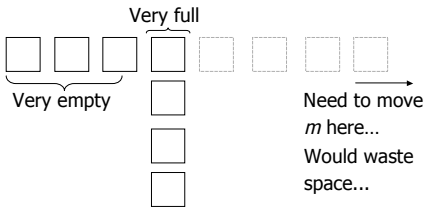
Summary Linear Hashing

⊕ Can handle growing files
- with less wasted space
- with no full reorganizations

⊕ No indirection like extensible hashing

⊖ Can still have overflow chains

Example: BAD CASE



Summary

Hashing
- How it works
- Dynamic hashing
  - Extensible
  - Linear

Next:

- Indexing vs Hashing
- Index definition in SQL
- Multiple key access

Indexing vs Hashing

- Hashing good for probes given key

e.g., SELECT …
FROM R
WHERE R.A = 5

Indexing vs Hashing

- INDEXING (Including B Trees) good for Range Searches:

e.g., SELECT
FROM R
WHERE R.A > 5

Index definition in SQL

- Create index name on rel (attr)
- Create unique index name on rel (attr)
  - → defines candidate key
- Drop INDEX name

Note CANNOT SPECIFY TYPE OF INDEX
(e.g. B-tree, Hashing, …)
OR PARAMETERS
(e.g. Load Factor, Size of Hash,...)

... at least in SQL...

Note ATTRIBUTE LIST ⇒ MULTIKEY INDEX
(next)

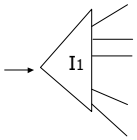
e.g., CREATE INDEX foo ON R(A,B,C)

Multi-key Index

Motivation: Find records where
DEPT = "Toy" AND SAL > 50k

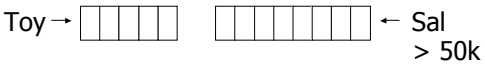
Strategy I:

- Use one index, say Dept.
- Get all Dept = "Toy" records
  and check their salary



Strategy II:

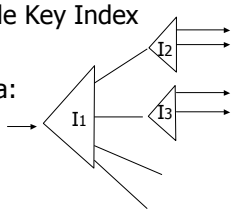
- Use 2 Indexes; Manipulate Pointers



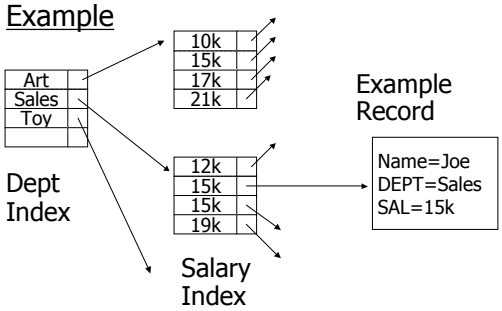
Strategy III:

- Multiple Key Index

One idea:



Example

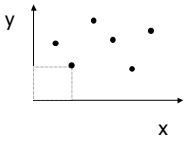


For which queries is this index good?

- ☐ Find RECs Dept = "Sales" ∧ SAL=20k
- ☐ Find RECs Dept = "Sales" ∧ SAL ≥ 20k
- ☐ Find RECs Dept = "Sales"
- ☐ Find RECs SAL = 20k

Interesting application:

- Geographic Data



DATA:

<X_1,Y_1, Attributes>

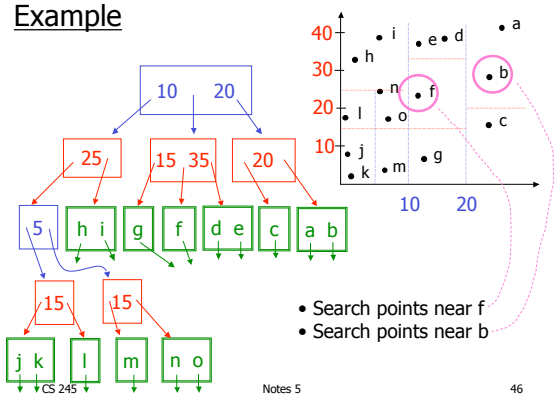
<X_2,Y_2, Attributes>

⋮

Queries:

- What city is at <Xi,Yi>?
- What is within 5 miles from <Xi,Yi>?
- Which is closest point to <Xi,Yi>?

Example



Queries

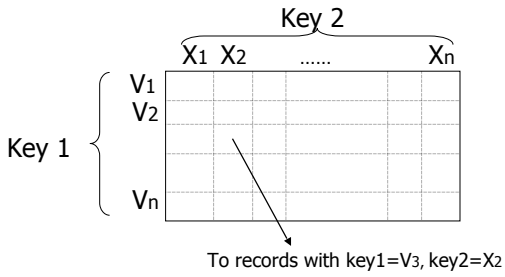
- Find points with Yi > 20
- Find points with Xi < 5
- Find points "close" to i = <12,38>
- Find points "close" to b = <7,24>

- Many types of geographic index structures have been suggested
  - kd-Trees (very similar to what we described here)
  - Quad Trees
  - R Trees
  - …

Two more types of multi key indexes

- Grid
- Partitioned hash

Grid Index

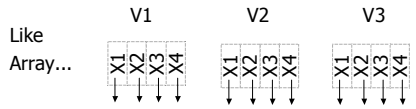


CLAIM

- Can quickly find records with
  - key 1 = V_i ∧ Key 2 = X_j
  - key 1 = V_i
  - key 2 = X_j
- And also ranges….
  - E.g., key 1 ≥ V_i ∧ key 2 < X_j

☛ But there is a catch with Grid Indexes!

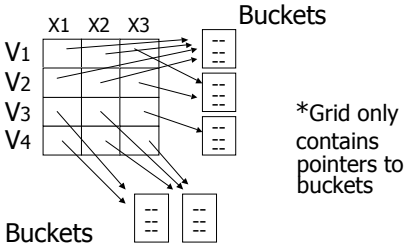
- How is Grid Index stored on disk?



Problem:

- Need regularity so we can compute position of <Vi,Xj> entry

Solution: Use Indirection

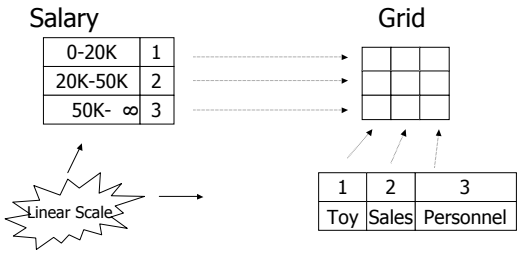


*Grid only contains pointers to buckets

With indirection:

- Grid can be regular without wasting space
- We do have price of indirection

Can also index grid on value ranges



Grid files

⊕ Good for multiple-key search

⊖ Space, management overhead
(nothing is free)

⊖ Need partitioning ranges that evenly split keys

Partitioned hash function

Idea: 010110 1110010

Key1 → h1 h2 ← Key2

EX:

h1(toy) =0
h1(sales) =1
h1(art) =1
.
.
h2(10k) =01
h2(20k) =11
h2(30k) =01
h2(40k) =00
:

000	
001	<Fred>
010	
011	
100	
101	<Joe><Sally>
110	
111	

Insert <Fred,toy,10k>,<Joe,sales,10k>
<Sally,art,30k>

h1(toy) =0
h1(sales) =1
h1(art) =1
.
.
h2(10k) =01
h2(20k) =11
h2(30k) =01
h2(40k) =00
:

000	<Fred>
001	<Joe><Jan>
010	<Mary>
011	
100	<Sally>
101	
110	<Tom><Bill>
111	<Andy>

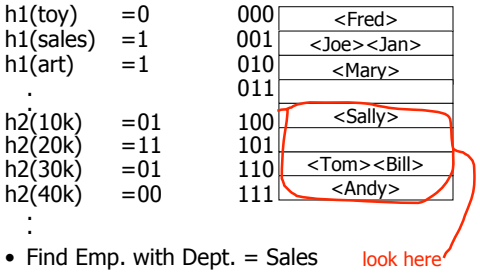
- Find Emp. with Dept. = Sales ∧ Sal=40k

h1(toy) =0
h1(sales) =1
h1(art) =1
.
.
h2(10k) =01
h2(20k) =11
h2(30k) =01
h2(40k) =00
:

000	<Fred>
001	<Joe><Jan>
010	<Mary>
011	
100	<Sally>
101	
110	<Tom><Bill>
111	<Andy>

- Find Emp. with Sal=30k

look here



- Find Emp. with Dept. = Sales

Summary

Post hashing discussion:

- Indexing vs. Hashing
- SQL Index Definition
- Multiple Key Access
  - Multi Key Index
    Variations: Grid, Geo Data
  - Partitioned Hash

Reading Chapter 5

- Skim the following sections:
  - Sections 14.3.6, 14.3.7, 14.3.8
    [Second Ed: 14.6.6, 14.6.7, 14.6.8]
  - Sections 14.4.2, 14.4.3, 14.4.4
    [Second Ed: 14.7.2, 14.7.3, 14.7.4]
- Read the rest

The BIG picture….

- Chapters 2 & 3: Storage, records, blocks...
- Chapter 4 & 5: Access Mechanisms
  - Indexes
  - B trees
  - Hashing
  - Multi key
- Chapter 6 & 7: Query Processing NEXT