

# Weekplan: External Memory II

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## References and Reading

- [1] An Introduction to  $B^\epsilon$ -Trees and Write-Optimization. M. A. Bender, M. Farach-Colton, W. Jannen, R. Johnson, B. C. Kuszmaul, D. E. Porter, J. Yuan, and Y. Zhan, ;login: USENIX Magazine, 2015.
- [2] Lower bounds for external memory dictionaries G. S. Brodal and R. Fagerberg, SODA 2003.
- [3] The string B-tree: a new data structure for string search in external memory and its applications, P Ferragina and R. Grossi, JACM 1999.

We recommend reading [1] and [3] in detail. [2] is the original paper introducing  $B^\epsilon$ -trees.

**1** [ $w$ ]  **$B^\epsilon$ -tree Analysis** Analyze I/O bounds for searches and updates on a  $B^\epsilon$ -tree. What happens if we set  $\epsilon = 1$ ?

**2** [ $w$ ]  **$B^\epsilon$ -tree Node Implementation** Give an efficient internal memory implementation of a  $B^\epsilon$ -tree node. *Hint:* what operations are needed and what data structure supports these efficiently?

**3 Shared Buffers in  $B^\epsilon$ -trees** Each node in a  $B^\epsilon$ -tree stores  $B^\epsilon$  separate buffers (one for each child) of size  $B^{1-\epsilon}$ . A friend suggest to store all the buffers together in a single buffer of size  $B$ . We only flush the buffer if it is completely full and hence potentially avoid some of the flushing if updates are uneven. Will this modification work and how will it affect the performance of  $B^\epsilon$ -trees?

**4 Advanced Updates in  $B^\epsilon$ -Trees** Consider a  $B^\epsilon$  tree storing a set of keys  $S$ . Each key  $x$  also stores an integer  $x.data$ . Consider the following update operations:

- **increment( $x$ ):** If  $x \in S$ , add 1 to  $x.data$ . Otherwise, do nothing.
- **delete-predecessor( $x$ ):** If  $x \in S$ , delete the predecessor of  $x$ .
- **delete-if-negative( $x$ ):** If  $x \in S$  and  $x.data < 0$  delete  $x$ . Otherwise, do nothing.

Solve the following exercises.

**4.1** Consider implementing the above operations. For each of them either give an efficient buffered implementation or argue why they cannot be implemented with the buffering technique.

**4.2** In general, what operations can be efficiently implemented with the buffering technique?

**5 Range Searching** Suppose we want to extend  $B^\epsilon$ -trees to support the following range searching operations:

- **report( $i, j$ ):** Report all elements with keys  $k$ , such that  $i \leq k \leq j$ .
- **count( $i, j$ ):** Return the number of elements with keys  $k$ , such that  $i \leq k \leq j$ .

Solve the following exercises.

**5.1** [ $w$ ] Recall (or reproduce) the bounds for these operations on  $B$ -trees.

**5.2** Can you match these bounds with a  $B^\epsilon$ -tree?

6 [w] **Queries on String  $B$ -trees** Consider the following operations on String  $B$ -trees.

- $\text{predecessor}(P)$ : Return the lexicographic predecessor of  $P$ .
- $\text{report}(P)$ : Return all strings for which  $P$  is a prefix.
- $\text{count}(P)$ : Return the number of strings for which  $P$  is a prefix.

Show how to implement the above operations efficiently.

7 **Dynamic String  $B$ -trees** Show how to implement insertions and deletions on string  $B$ -trees in  $O(\log_B N + |P|/B)$  I/Os.