

# Similarity Search

## Pruning with Reference Sets

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## Outline

- 1 Reference Sets
  - Definition
  - Upper and Lower Bound
  - Combined Approach

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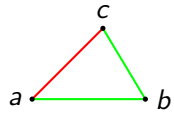
## Reference Sets [GJK<sup>+</sup>02]

- Reference sets take advantage of the **triangle inequality** for metrics.
- An **extended version** of the triangle inequality is:

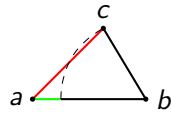
$$|\delta(a, b) - \delta(b, c)| \leq \delta(a, c) \leq \delta(a, b) + \delta(b, c),$$

where  $\delta()$  is a metric distance function computed between  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ .

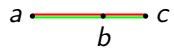
## Illustration: Triangle Inequality



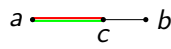
$$\delta(a, c) < \delta(a, b) + \delta(b, c)$$



$$|\delta(a, b) - \delta(b, c)| < \delta(a, c)$$



$$\delta(a, c) = \delta(a, b) + \delta(b, c)$$



$$|\delta(a, b) - \delta(b, c)| = \delta(a, c)$$

## Notation

- $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are sets of trees (unordered forests)
- $K \subseteq S_1 \cup S_2$  is called the reference set
- $T_i \in S_1$  and  $T_j \in S_2$  are trees
- $k_l \in K$ ,  $1 \leq l \leq |K|$ , is a tree of the reference set

## Reference Vector

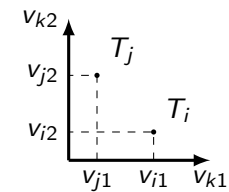
- $v_i$  is a vector
  - of size  $|K|$
  - that stores the distance from  $T_i \in S_1$  to each tree  $k_l \in K$
  - the  $l$ -th element of  $v_i$  stores the edit distance between  $T_i$  and  $k_l$ :

$$v_{il} = \delta_t(T_i, k_l)$$

- $v_j$  is the respective vector for  $T_j \in S_2$

## Metric Space

- Metric space of the reference set:
  - the elements of the reference set define the basis of a metric space
  - the vector  $v_k$  represents tree  $T_k$  as a point in this space
  - $v_{kl}$  is the coordinate of the point on the  $l$ -th axis
- Example: Two trees  $T_i$  and  $T_j$  in the metric space defined by the reference set  $K = \{k_1, k_2\}$ .



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## Example: Similarity Join with Reference Sets

- $S_1 = \{T_1, T_2, T_3\}, S_2 = \{T_4, T_5, T_6\}, \tau = 2$
- Reference set  $K = \{T_1\}, 1 \leq l \leq |K| = 1$
- Distances:

	$T_1$	$T_2$	$T_3$	$T_4$	$T_5$	$T_6$
$T_1$	0	4	1	1	4	1
$T_2$		0	4	4	1	4
$T_3$			0	1	4	1
$T_4$				0	4	1
$T_5$					0	4
$T_6$						0

- Reference Vectors:  
 $v_{1,1} = (0), v_{2,1} = (4), v_{3,1} = (1), v_{4,1} = (1), v_{5,1} = (4), v_{6,1} = (1)$
- The clusters  $C_1 = \{T_1, T_3, T_4, T_6\}$  and  $C_2 = \{T_2, T_5\}$  are well separated.

## Upper and Lower Bound

- From the **triangle inequality** it follows that for all  $1 \leq l \leq |K|$

$$|v_{il} - v_{jl}| \leq \delta_t(T_i, T_j) \leq v_{il} + v_{jl}$$

- **Upper bound:**

$$\delta_t(T_i, T_j) \leq \min_{l, 1 \leq l \leq |K|} v_{il} + v_{jl} = u_t(T_i, T_j)$$

- **Lower bound:**

$$\delta_t(T_i, T_j) \geq \max_{l, 1 \leq l \leq |K|} |v_{il} - v_{jl}| = l_t(T_i, T_j)$$

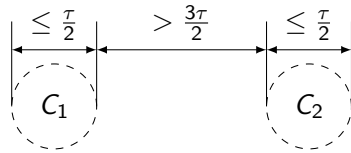
- **Approximate join:** match all trees with  $\delta_t(T_1, T_2) \leq \tau$ 
  - **Upper bound:** If  $u_t(T_i, T_j) \leq \tau$ , then  $T_i$  and  $T_j$  match.
  - **Lower bound:** If  $l_t(T_i, T_j) > \tau$ , then  $T_i$  and  $T_j$  do *not* match.

## Reference Set — Tradeoff

- **Small reference set:** efficient reference vector computation
  - we have to compute  $|S|$  distances for each additional tree in the reference set to construct the vectors
  - for small reference sets the construction of the vectors is cheaper
- **Large reference set:** effective filters
  - large reference sets make  $u_t$  and  $l_t$  more effective
  - thus, once the reference vectors are computed, less distance computations are needed
- Where is the **optimum**?

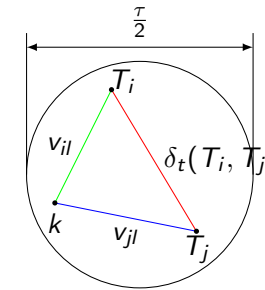
## Well Separated Clusters

- We cluster the set  $S = S_1 \cup S_2$ .
- The clusters are **well separated** for threshold  $\tau$  if
  - trees within a cluster have small distance (within  $\frac{\tau}{2}$ )
  - trees from different cluster have large distance (more than  $\frac{3\tau}{2}$ )
- **Example:** Two well separated clusters  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ .



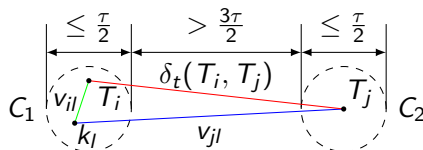
## Trees within the Same Cluster — Upper Bound Applies

- Upper bound:  $\delta_t(T_i, T_j) \leq v_{ij} + v_{jl} = \delta_t(T_i, k_l) + \delta_t(k_l, T_j)$
- **Assumption:**  $T_i \in S_1$  and  $T_j \in S_2$  are in the same cluster  $C$ .
  - The clusters are well separated.
  - The cluster  $C$  contains a reference tree  $k_l \in K$ .
- In this case  $v_{ij} \leq \frac{\tau}{2}$  and  $v_{jl} \leq \frac{\tau}{2} \Rightarrow \delta_t(T_i, T_j) \leq \tau$ .
- **Result:** If  $T_i, T_j$ , and  $k_l$  are in the same cluster
  - from  $v_{ij}$  and  $v_{jl}$  we conclude that  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  match
  - thus we need not to compute  $\delta_t(T_i, T_j)$



## Trees in Different Clusters — Lower Bound Applies

- Lower bound:  $\delta_t(T_i, T_j) \geq |v_{ij} - v_{jl}| = |\delta_t(T_i, k_l) - \delta_t(k_l, T_j)|$
- **Assumption:**  $T_i \in S_1$  is in cluster  $C_1$ ,  $T_j \in S_2$  is in cluster  $C_2$ .
  - The clusters are well separated.
  - The cluster  $C_1$  contains a reference tree  $k_l \in K$ .
- In this case  $v_{ij} \leq \frac{\tau}{2}$  and  $v_{jl} > \frac{3\tau}{2} \Rightarrow \delta_t(T_i, T_j) > \tau$ .
- **Result:** If  $T_i$  and  $k_l$  are in the same cluster, but  $T_j$  is in a different cluster
  - from  $v_{ij}$  and  $v_{jl}$  we conclude that  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  do *not* match
  - thus we need not to compute  $\delta_t(T_i, T_j)$



## Optimum — Well Separated Clusters

- **Optimum:**
  - clusters are well separated
  - the reference set contains one tree per cluster
- Guha et al. [GJK<sup>+</sup>02] find **clusters by sampling** and estimate a reference set size.

## Outline

## 1 Reference Sets

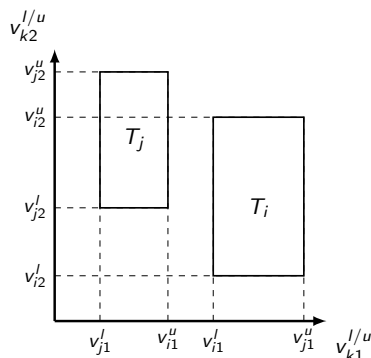
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## Combined Approach

- We combine the previous approaches:
  - lower bound with traversal strings
  - upper bound with constrained edit distance
  - reference sets
- Instead of one vector  $v_i$  we compute **two vectors** for each tree  $T_i$ :
  - lower bound:  $v_i^l$  contains the traversal string distance
  - upper bound:  $v_i^u$  contains the constrained edit distance

## Metric Space

- **Metric space** of the reference set:
  - the elements of the reference set define the basis of a metric space
  - each tree  $T_k$  is represented by a rectangle in this metric space
  - $v_k^l$  and  $v_k^u$  are two opposite corners of this rectangle
- **Example:** Two trees  $T_i$  and  $T_j$  in the metric space defined by the reference set  $K = \{k_1, k_2\}$ .



## Combined Approach: Triangle Inequality

- The **triangle equations** changes as follows:
  - For all  $1 \leq l \leq |K|$

$$\delta_t(T_i, T_j) \leq v_{il}^u + v_{jl}^u$$

- For all  $1 \leq l \leq |K|$

$$\delta_t(T_i, T_j) \geq \begin{cases} v_{jl}^l - v_{il}^u & \text{if } v_{jl}^l > v_{il}^u \\ v_{il}^l - v_{jl}^u & \text{if } v_{il}^l > v_{jl}^u \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- **Note:**
  - If  $v_{jl}^l > v_{il}^u$  or  $v_{il}^l > v_{jl}^u$  then  $[v_{il}^l, v_{il}^u]$  and  $[v_{jl}^l, v_{jl}^u]$  are **disjoint intervals**.
  - In all other cases we can not give a lower bound (other than 0).

## Combined Approach: Upper and Lower Bounds

- Upper bound:

$$u_t(T_i, T_j) = \min_{l, 1 \leq l \leq |K|} v_{il}^u + v_{jl}^u$$

- Lower bound:

$$l_t(T_i, T_j) = \max_{l, 1 \leq l \leq |K|} \begin{cases} v_{jl}^l - v_{il}^u & \text{if } v_{jl}^l > v_{il}^u \\ v_{il}^l - v_{jl}^u & \text{if } v_{il}^l > v_{jl}^u \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

 Sudepto Guha, H. V. Jagadish, Nick Koudas, Divesh Srivastava, and Ting Yu.

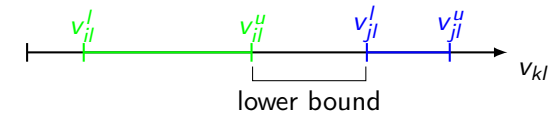
Approximate XML joins.

In *Proceedings of the ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Data*, pages 287–298, Madison, Wisconsin, 2002.

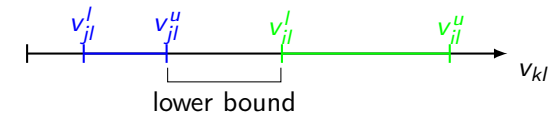
ACM Press.

## Illustration: Cases for the Lower Bound

- Case  $v_{jl}^l > v_{il}^u$ : lower bound is  $v_{jl}^l - v_{il}^u$



- Case  $v_{il}^l > v_{jl}^u$ : lower bound is  $v_{il}^l - v_{jl}^u$



- All other cases ( $[v_{il}^l, v_{il}^u]$  and  $[v_{jl}^l, v_{jl}^u]$  overlap): no lower bound

