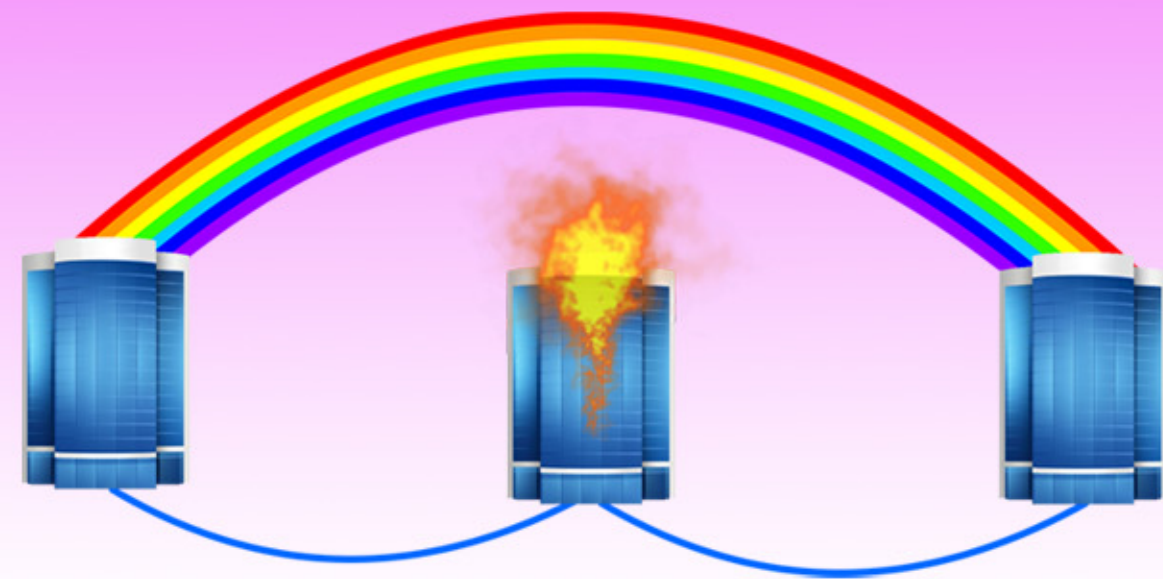
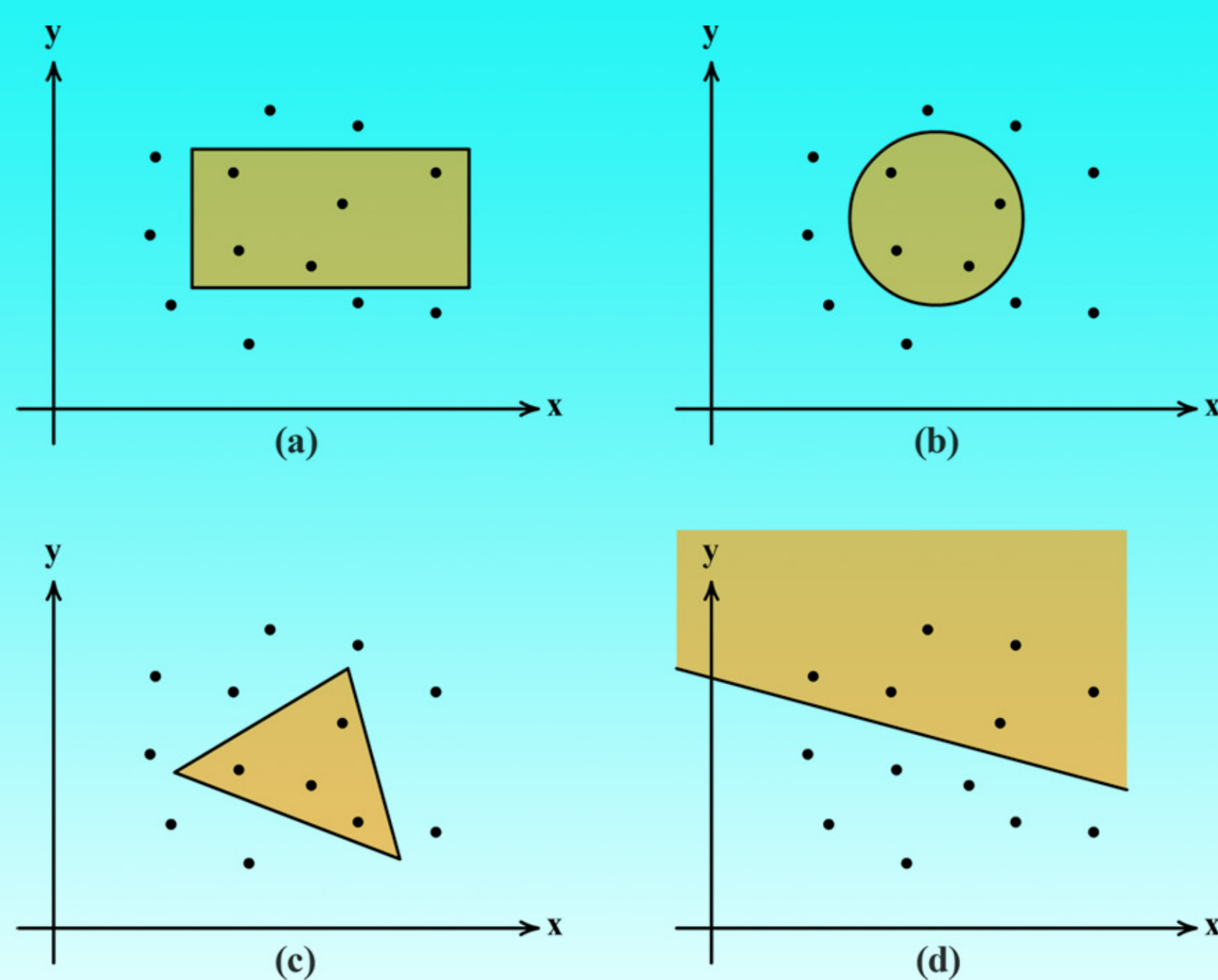


MOTIVATION

- ❖ Reliable data availability
- ❖ Efficient search for distributed spatial data
- ❖ Low number of messages
- ❖ Optimal 2D search under the distributed computing model?

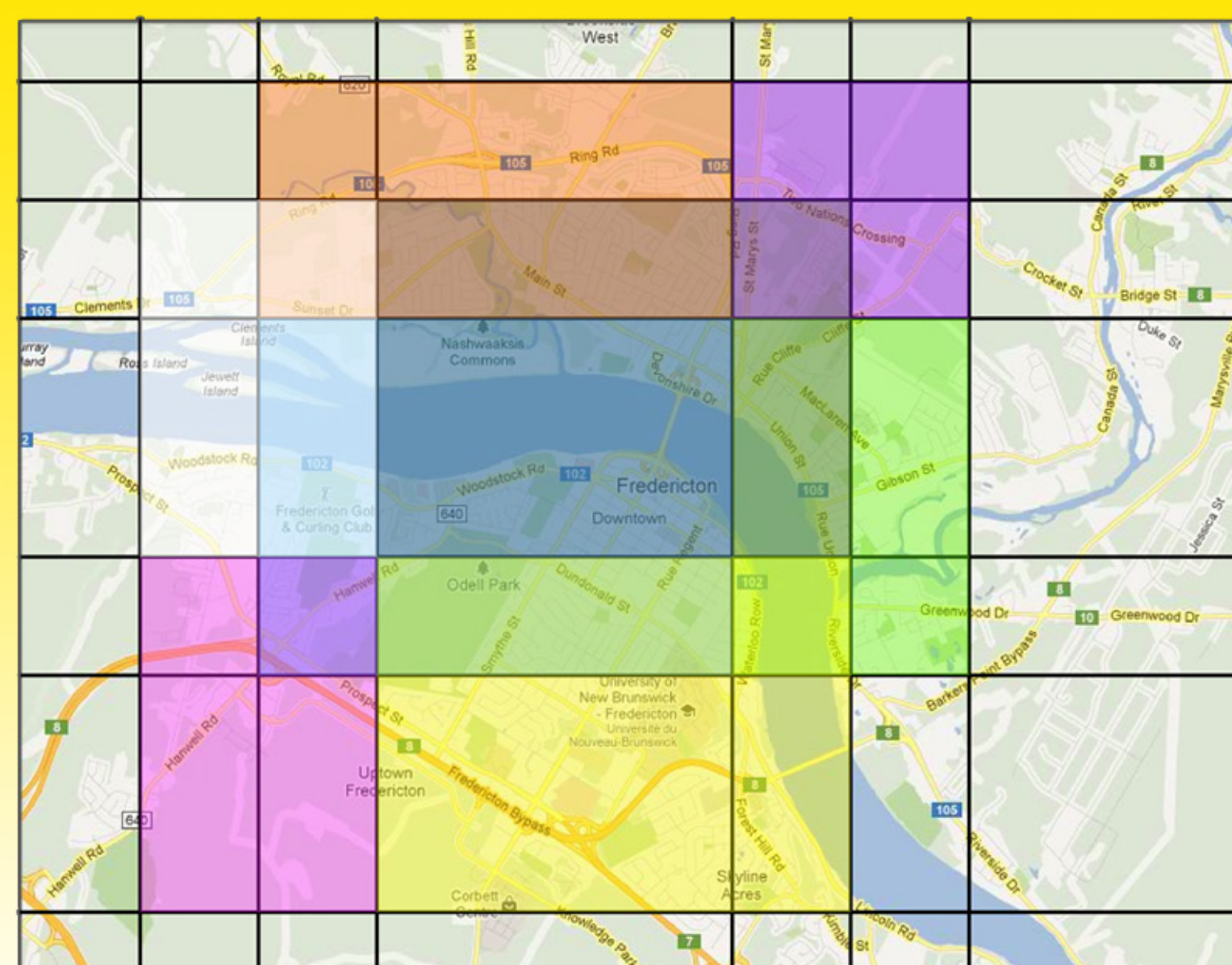


RANGE SEARCH



In each figure, the shaded area is a sample range of R^2 area.
 (a) Rectangle (b) Ball (c) Simplex (d) Halfspace

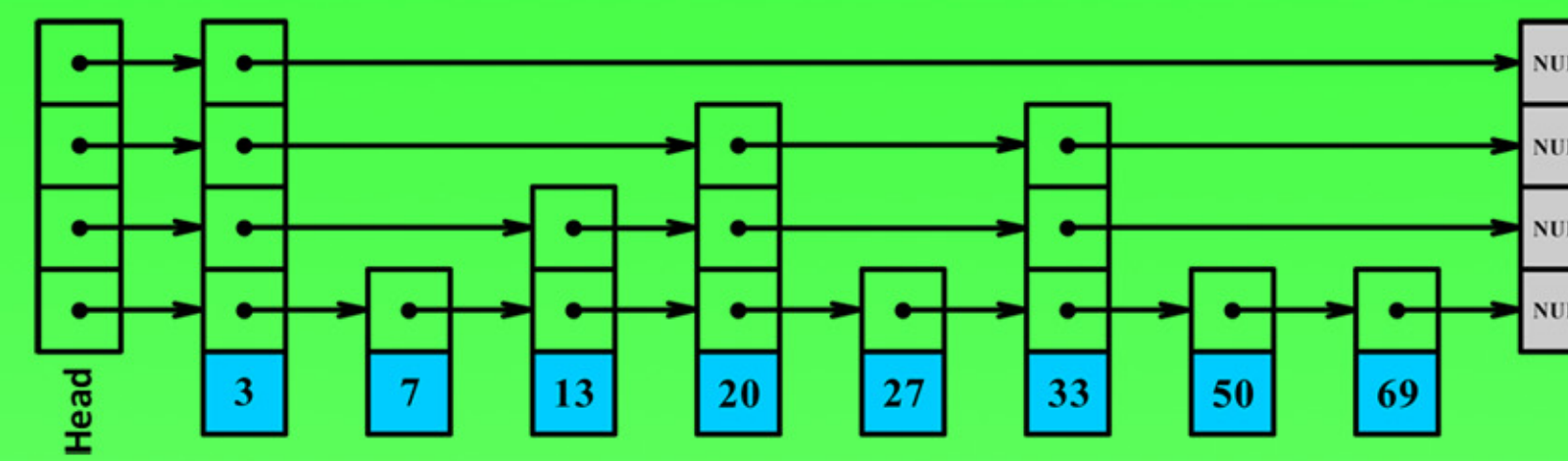
POSSIBLE DATA DISTRIBUTION



Overlapping Adaptive Grid File [3]

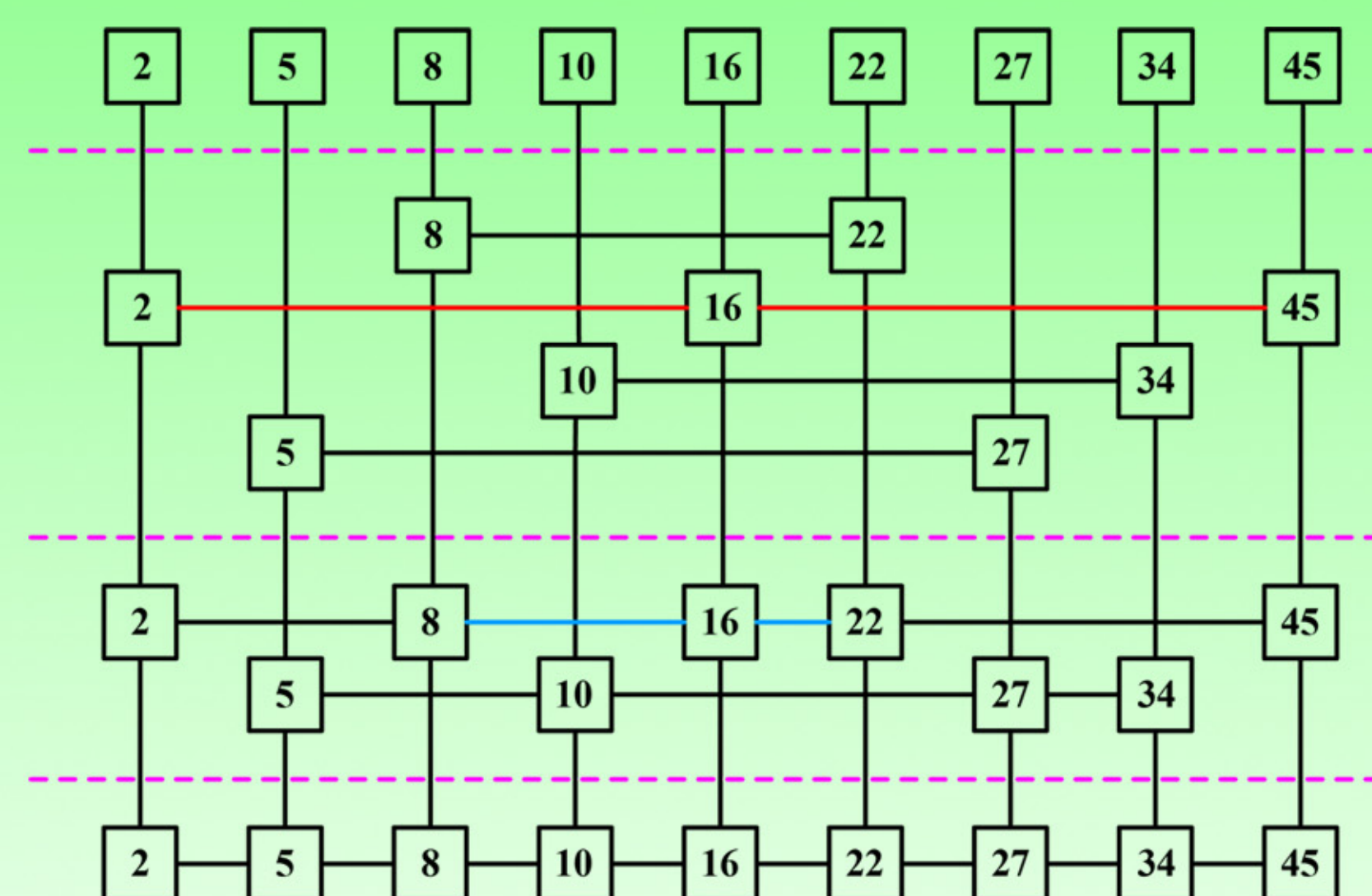
- ▶ An *adaptable, symmetric multikey* file structure.
- ▶ Stores highly dynamic sets of multidimensional data
- ▶ Queries can be performed using few disk accesses.
- ▶ Partitions a k -dimensional data space according to an orthogonal grid
- ▶ In a range search, all records which lie in the Cartesian product C of intervals are retrieved

ONE DIMENSIONAL INDEXING



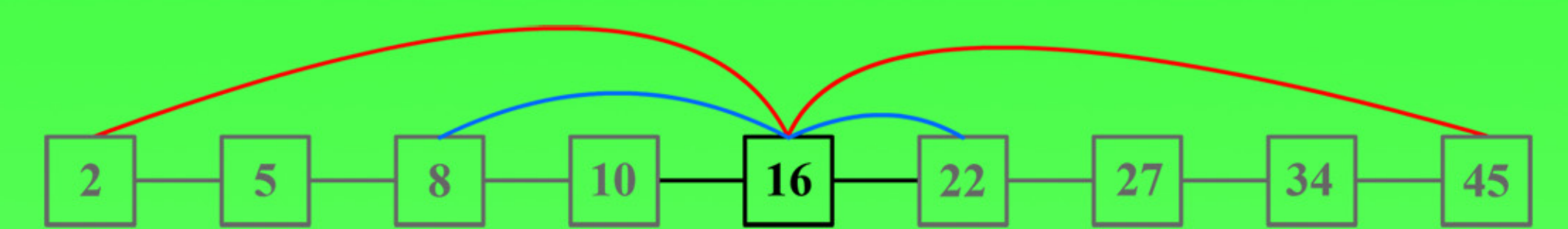
Skip List

- ▶ Searches can start from any node
 - ▶ Average space: $O(n)$
 - ▶ Average single key search time (W.H.P.): $O(\log n)$
 - ▶ Range search costs: $O(\log n + k/B)$ messages
 k : number of points in range
 B : number of points in one message
- In all above, n is the number of nodes.

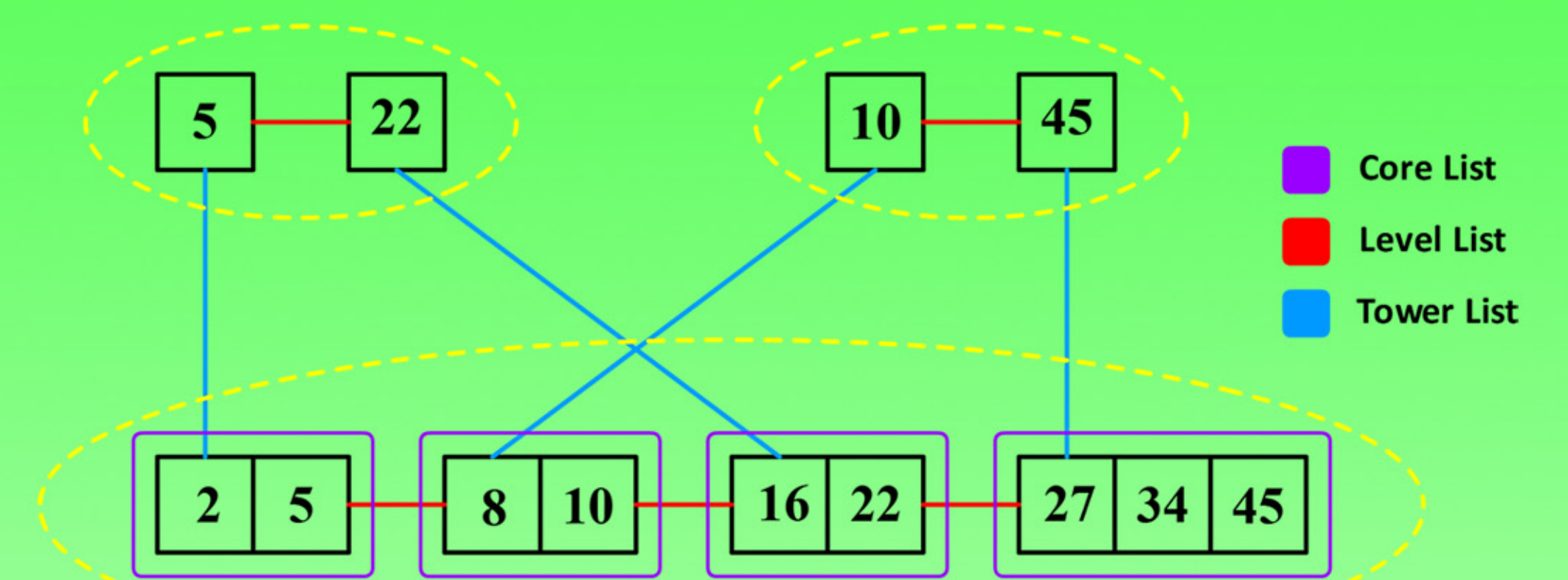


Skip Graph [1]

- ▶ Distributed extension of skip lists
- ▶ Being used in searching P2P networks
- ▶ Can tolerate some fraction of node failures
- ▶ Single key search requires $O(\log n)$ messages and $O(\log n)$ time

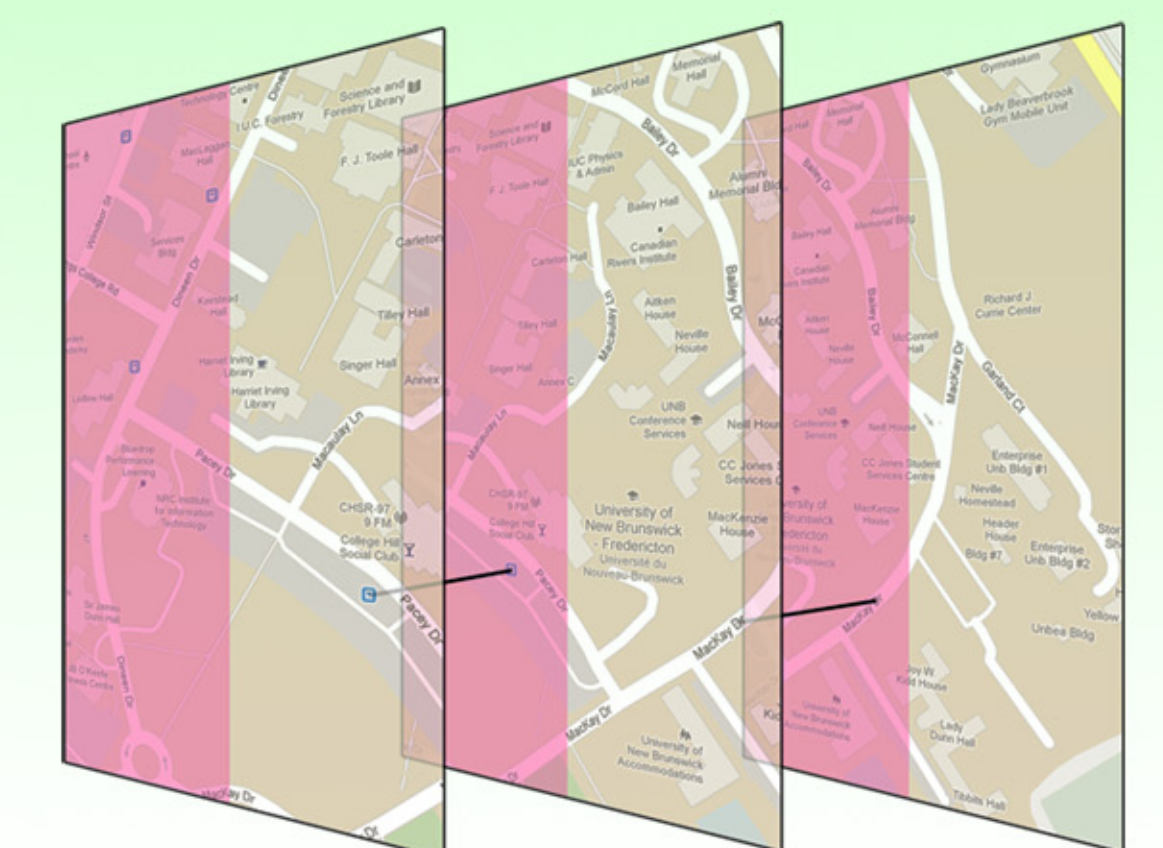


Multiple list membership of each node

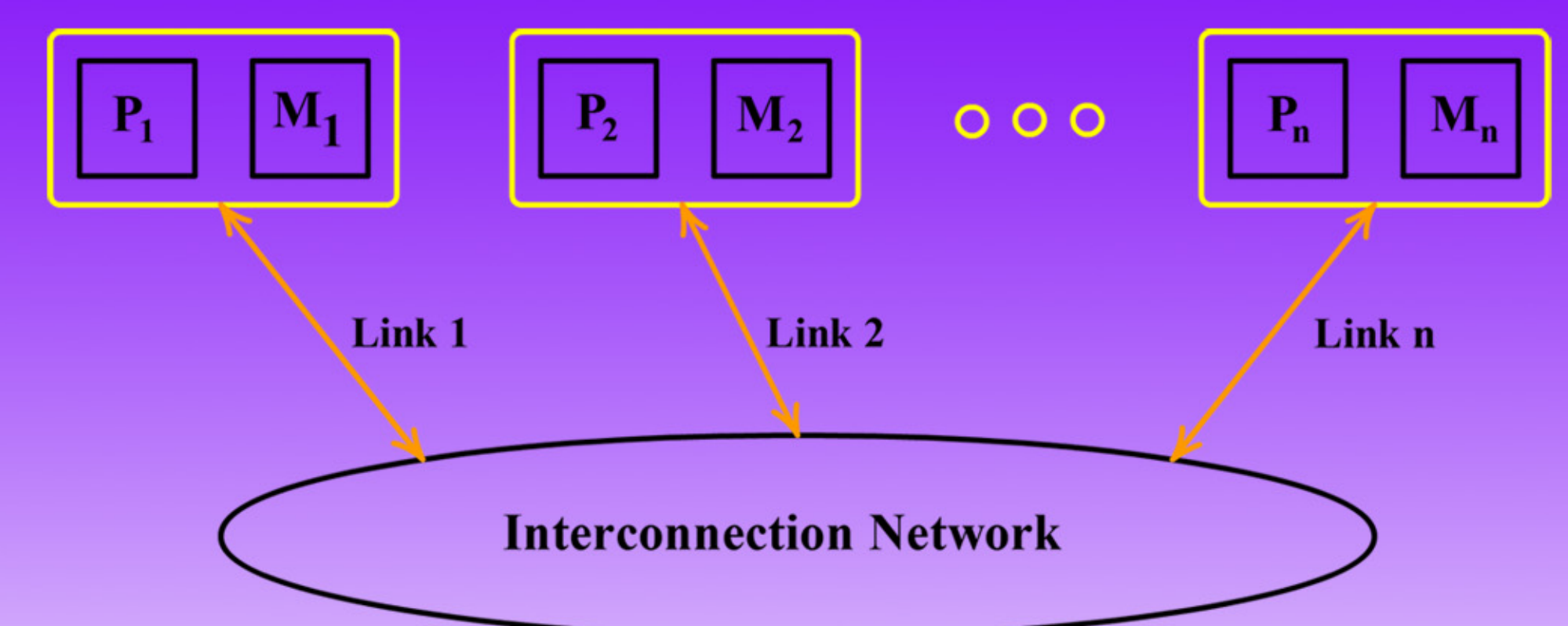


Non-Redundant Rainbow Skip Graph [2]

- ▶ A skip graph on $\theta(n / \log n)$ supernodes
- ▶ A supernode consists of $\theta(\log n)$ nodes
- ▶ Fixed number of pointers per node vs. skip graph with $O(\log n)$
- ▶ Worst case cost for 2D range search: $O(n + k/B)$ messages
- ▶ Worst case 2D range search cost: $O(n)$ message



DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING MODEL



Message Passing Architecture

- ▶ A node consists of a processor and its local memory
- ▶ Each processor has access to its own local memory.
- ▶ Communications are performed via send and receive P2P operations.

[1] Michael T. Goodrich, Michael J. Nelson, and Jonathan Z. Sun. The rainbow skip graph: a fault-tolerant constant-degree distributed data structure. SODA '06 Proceedings of the seventeenth annual ACM-SIAM symposium on Discrete algorithm, pp. 384-393

[2] Bisadi, Pouya and Nickerson, Bradford G. "Orthogonal Range Search using a Distributed Computing Model", Proc. of the 23rd Canadian Conference on Computational Geometry (CCCG 2011), Toronto, Ontario, Aug. 10-12, 2011, pp.337-342.

[3] Klaus Hinrichs, Implementation of the grid file: Design concepts and experience, BIT Numerical Mathematics, 1985, Volume 25, Issue 4, pp. 569-592