Distributed Spatial Data Structures for Big Data Zahra Miri Kharaji and Bradford G. Nickerson University of New Brunswick, Faculty of Computer Science

Motivation

- Supporting orthogonal range search on point data
- Fault tolerance
- Scalability
- Low number of messages
- Dynamic addition and deletion of nodes and data



An example of skip graph [Goodrich et al, 2009]

Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Systems

Rainbow Skip Graph



- Each node is a supplier and consumer of data
- Data identified by keys
- Communication is by send and receive message passing







Non-redundant Rainbow Skip Graph [Bisadi et al, 2011]

- Fixed number of pointers per node
- \succ The query cost is O(log n) w.h.p.

Distributed Hash Table P2P System



2&3 Dimensional Rectangular Range Search



Partitioning the space to assign ObjectIDs to objects [Li et al, 2009]

- \geq Q(d, k): Orthogonal range in d-dimensional space with k dimensions having finite intervals [Afshani et al, 2009]
- Maximum query delay is less than 2 logN hops in an N-peer P2P system.

Objectives

- \succ Is there a linear space distributed spatial data structure that supports optimal worst case O(\sqrt{n} + K) messages for Q(2,2) range search ?
- Can redundancy be added permitting any one node to be off-line and still answer any 2-d range query?









