

Sorting in Space and Words

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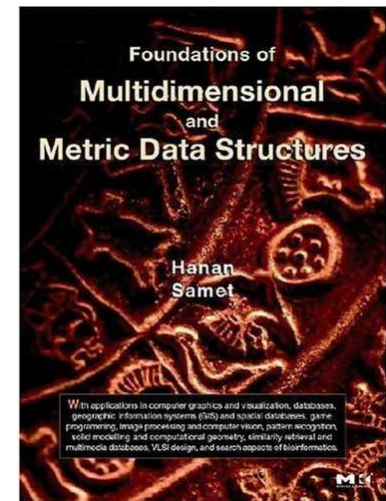
*Unless explicitly stated otherwise, the upper-left corner of
each slide indicates the page numbers in Foundations of
Multidimensional and Metric Data Structures by H. Samet,
Morgan-Kaufmann, San Francisco, 2006, where more
details on the topic can be found*

Sorting in Space

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Flyer

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Points
3. Lines
4. Regions, Bounding Box Hierarchies, and Surfaces
5. Rectangles
6. Surfaces and Volumes
7. Operations
8. Example system
9. Words

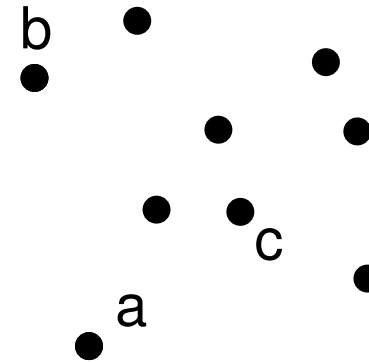
Why Sorting of Spatial Data is Important

- Most operations invariably involve search
- Search is sped up by sorting the data
- *sort* - Definition: verb
 1. to put in a certain place or rank according to kind, class, or nature
 2. to arrange according to characteristics
- Examples
 1. Warnock algorithm: sorting objects for display
 - vector: hidden-line elimination
 - raster: hidden-surface elimination
 2. Back-to-front and front-to-back algorithms
 3. BSP trees for visibility determination
 4. Accelerating ray tracing and ray casting by finding ray-object intersections
 5. Bounding box hierarchies arrange space according to whether occupied or unoccupied

Sorting Implies the Existence of an Ordering

1. Fine for one-dimensional data

- sort people by weight and find closest in weight to Bill and can also find closest in weight to Larry
- sort cities by distance from Chicago and find closest to Chicago but cannot find closest to New York unless resort



2. Hard for two-dimensions as high as notion of ordering does not exist unless a dominance relation holds

- point $a = \{a_i | 1 \leq i \leq d\}$ dominates point $b = \{b_i | 1 \leq i \leq d\}$ if $a_i \leq b_i, 1 \leq i \leq d$.

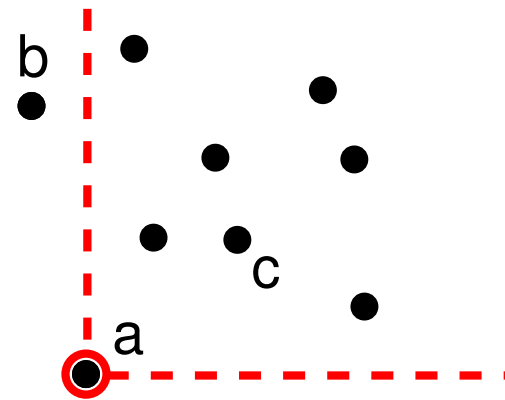
3. Only solution is to linearize data as in a space-filling curve

- sort is explicit
- need implicit sort so no need to resort if reference point changes

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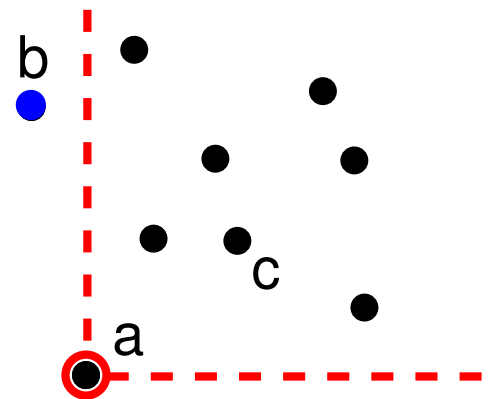
■ a

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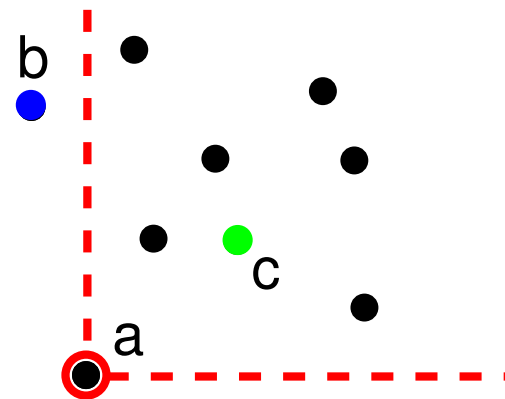
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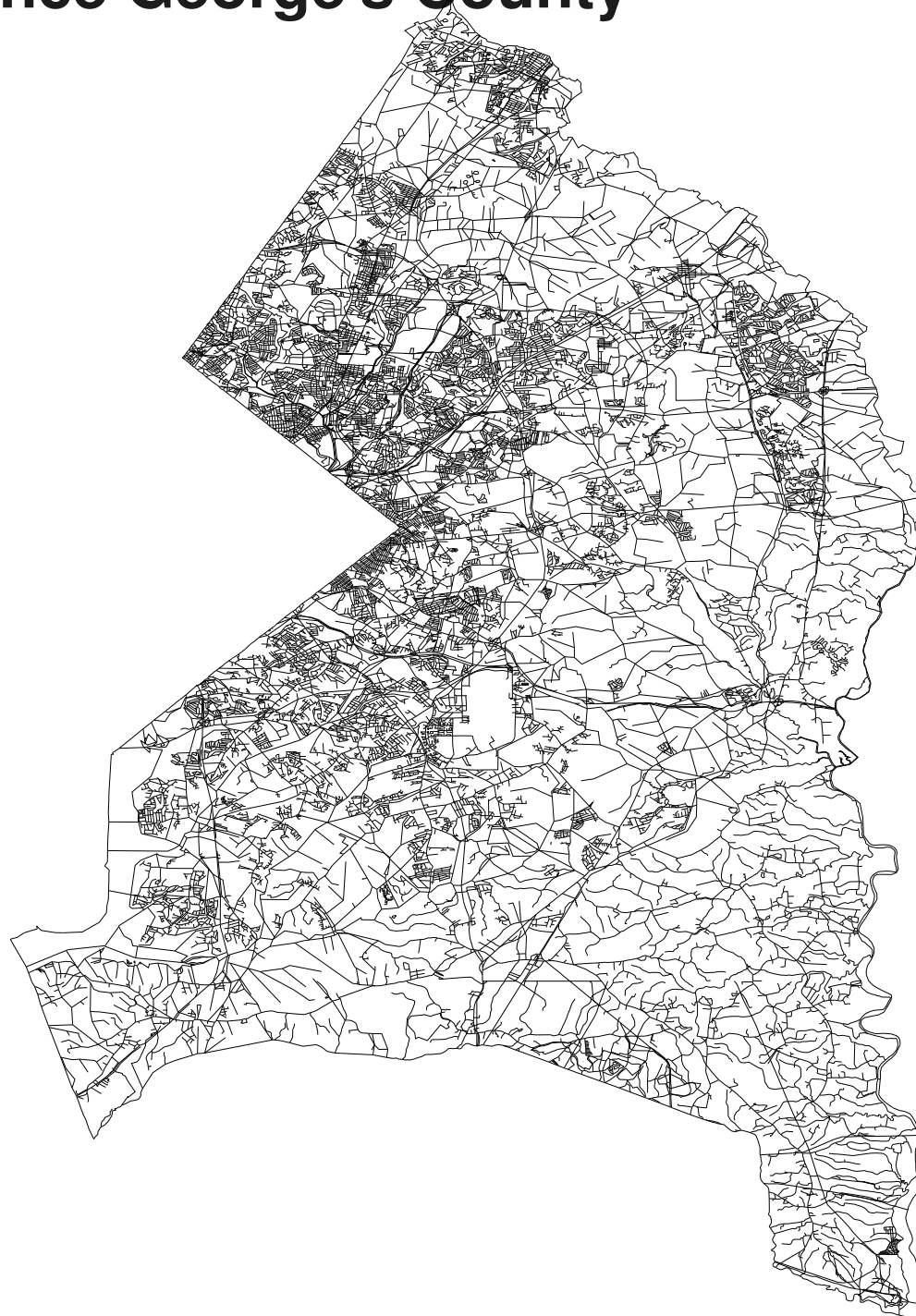


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 - **a** does not dominate **b** but dominates **c**
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Map of Prince George's County



Example Queries in Line Segment Databases

1. Queries about line segments

- All segments that intersect a given point or set of points
- All segments that have a given set of endpoints
- All segments that intersect a given line segment
- All segments that are coincident with a given line segment

2. Proximity queries

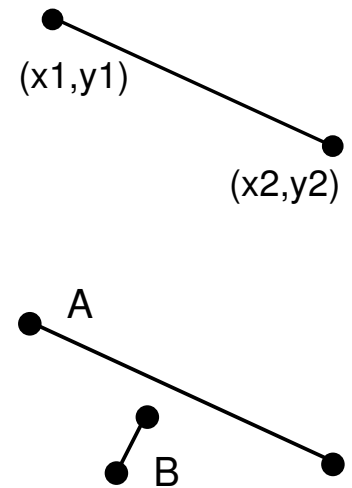
- The nearest line segment to a given point
- All segments within a given distance from a given point (also known as a range or window query)

3. Queries involving attributes of line segments

- Given a point, find the closest line segment of a particular type
- Given a point, find the minimum enclosing polygon whose constituent line segments are all of a given type
- Given a point, find all the polygons that are incident on it

What Makes Continuous Spatial Data Different?

1. Spatial extent of the objects is the key to the difference
2. A record in a DBMS may be considered as a point in a multidimensional space
 - A line can be transformed (i.e., represented) as a point in 4-d space with $(x1, y1, x2, y2)$
 - Good for queries about the line segments
 - Not good for proximity queries since points outside the object are not mapped into the higher dimensional space
 - Representative points of two objects that are physically close to each other in the original space (e.g., 2-d for lines) may be very far from each other in the higher dimensional space (e.g., 4-d)
 - Problem is that the transformation only transforms the space occupied by the objects and not the rest of the space (e.g., the query point)
 - Can overcome by projecting back to original space
3. Use an index that sorts based upon spatial occupancy (i.e., extent of the objects)



Spatial Indexing Requirements

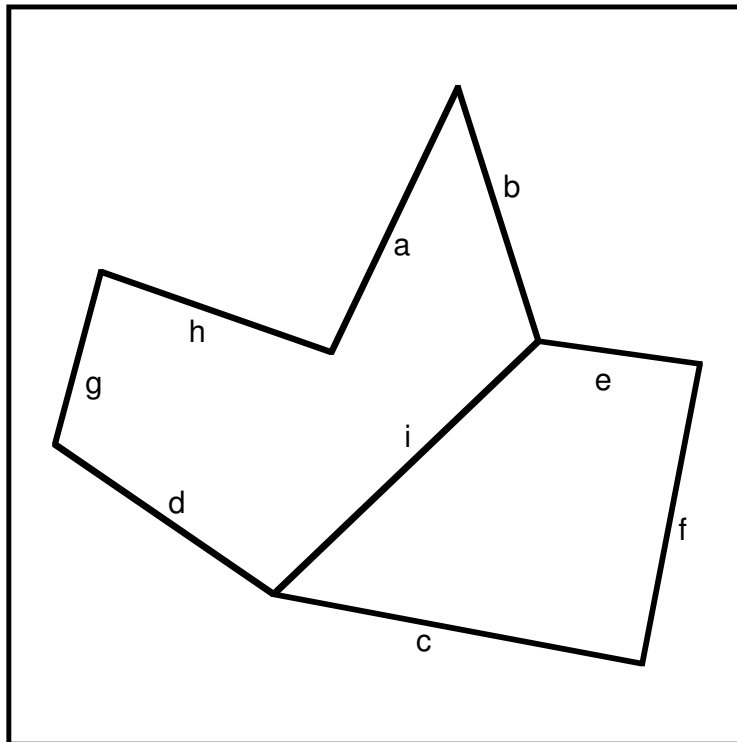
1. Compatibility with the data being stored
2. Choose an appropriate zero or reference point
3. Need an implicit rather than an explicit index
 - a. impossible to foresee all possible queries in advance
 - b. cannot have an attribute for every possible spatial relationship
 - i. derive adjacency relations
 - ii. 2-d strings capture a subset of adjacencies
 - A. all rows
 - B. all columns
 - c. implicit index is better as an explicit index which, for example, sorts two-dimensional data on the basis of distance from a given point is impractical as it is inapplicable to other points
 - d. implicit means that don't have to resort the data for queries other than updates

SORTING ON THE BASIS OF SPATIAL OCCUPANCY

- Decompose the space from which the data is drawn into regions called *buckets* (like hashing but preserves order)
- Interested in methods that are designed specifically for the spatial data type being stored
- Basic approaches to decomposing space
 1. minimum bounding rectangles
 - e.g., R-tree or AABB (axis-aligned) and OBB (arbitrary orientation)
 - good at distinguishing empty and non-empty space
 - drawbacks:
 - a. non-disjoint decomposition of space
 - may need to search entire space
 - b. inability to correlate occupied and unoccupied space in two maps
 2. disjoint cells
 - drawback: objects may be reported more than once
 - uniform grid
 - a. all cells the same size
 - b. drawback: possibility of many sparse cells
 - adaptive grid — quadtree variants
 - a. regular decomposition
 - b. all cells of width power of 2
 - partitions at arbitrary positions
 - a. drawback: not a regular decomposition
 - b. e.g., R⁺-tree
- Can use as approximations in filter/refine query processing strategy

MINIMUM BOUNDING RECTANGLES

- Objects grouped into hierarchies, stored in a structure similar to a B-tree
- Drawback: not a disjoint decomposition of space
- Object has single bounding rectangle, yet area that it spans may be included in several bounding rectangles
- Examples include the R-tree and the R*-tree
- Order (m, M) R-tree
 1. between $m \leq \lceil M/2 \rceil$ and M entries in each node except root
 2. at least 2 entries in root unless a leaf node





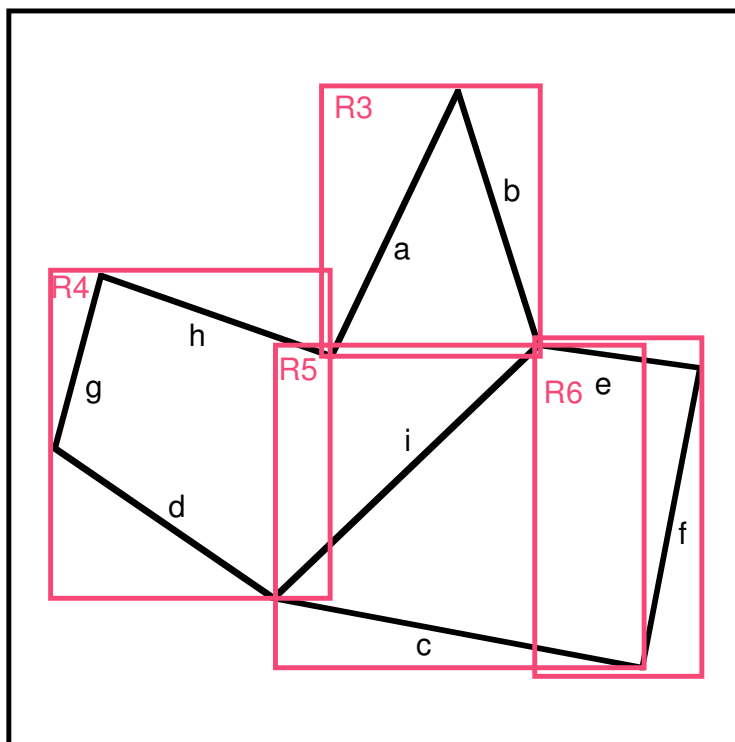
2	1
r	b

hi31



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R3:

a	b
---	---

 R4:

d	g	h
---	---	---

 R5:

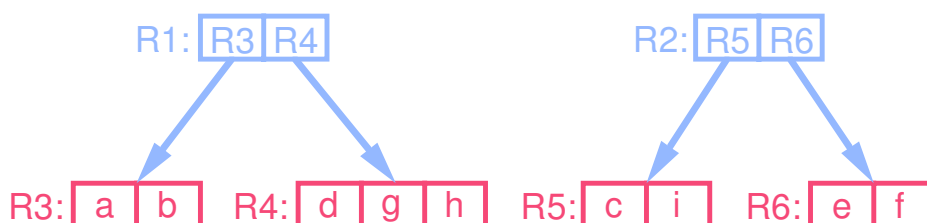
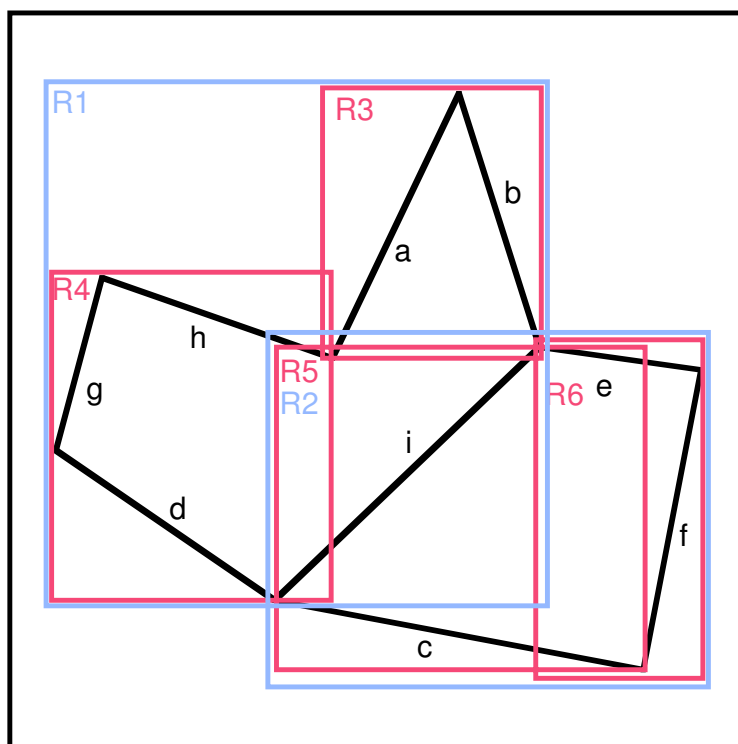
c	i
---	---

 R6:

e	f
---	---

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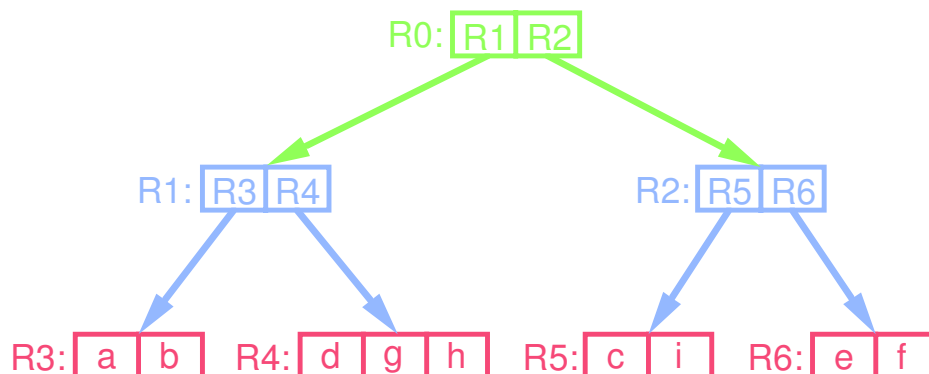
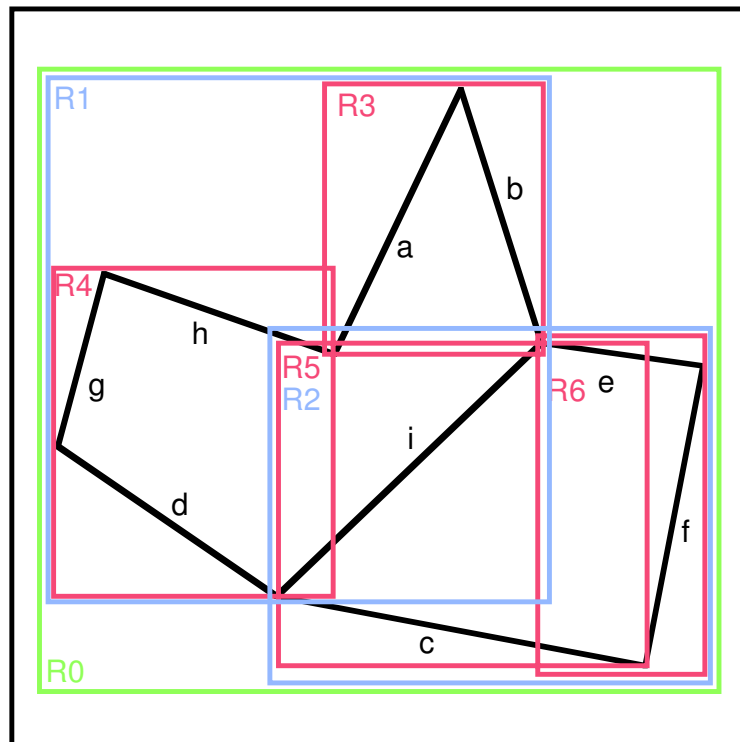
4	3	2	1
g	z	r	b

hi31



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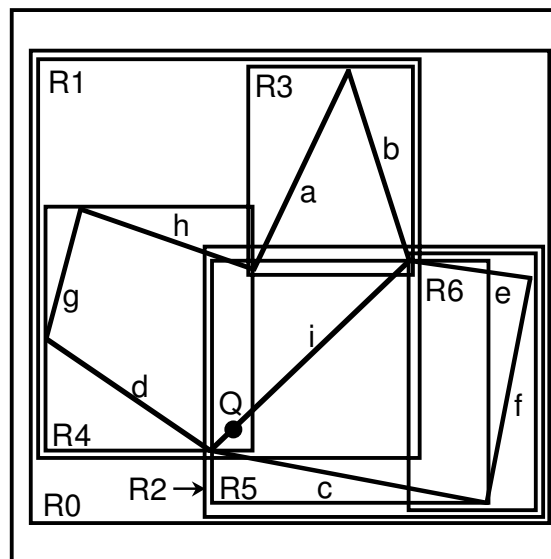
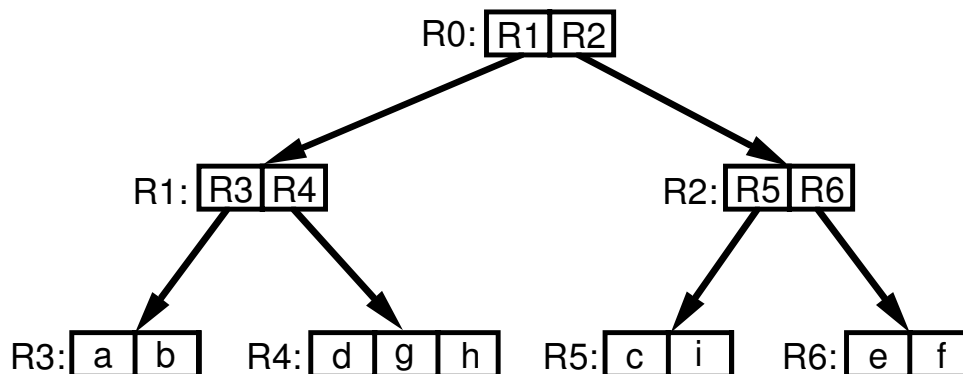
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SEARCHING FOR A POINT OR LINE SEGMENT IN AN R-TREE

- Drawback is that may have to examine many nodes since a line segment can be contained in the covering rectangles of many nodes yet its record is contained in only one leaf node (e.g., i in R2, R3, R4, and R5)

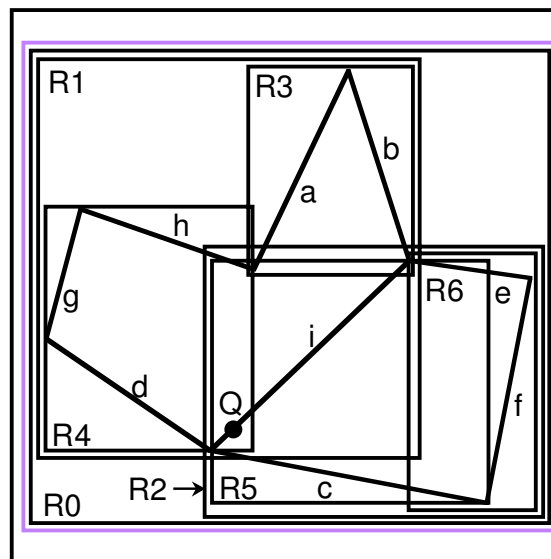
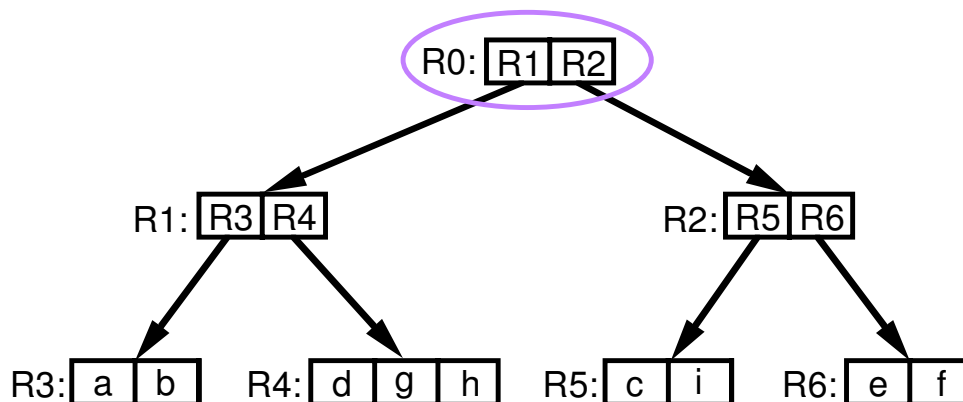
Ex: Search for a line segment containing point Q



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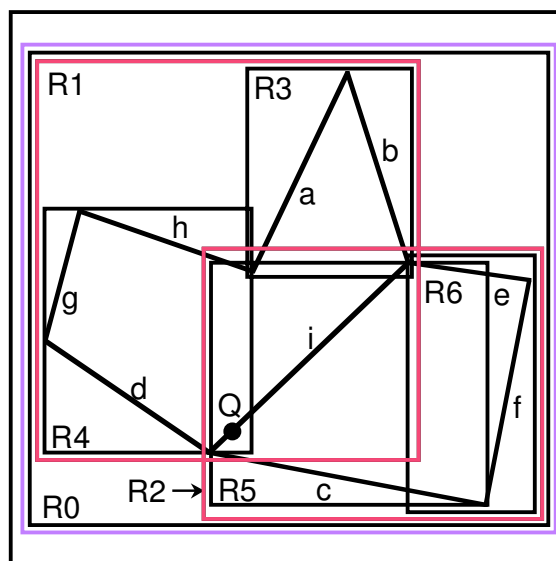
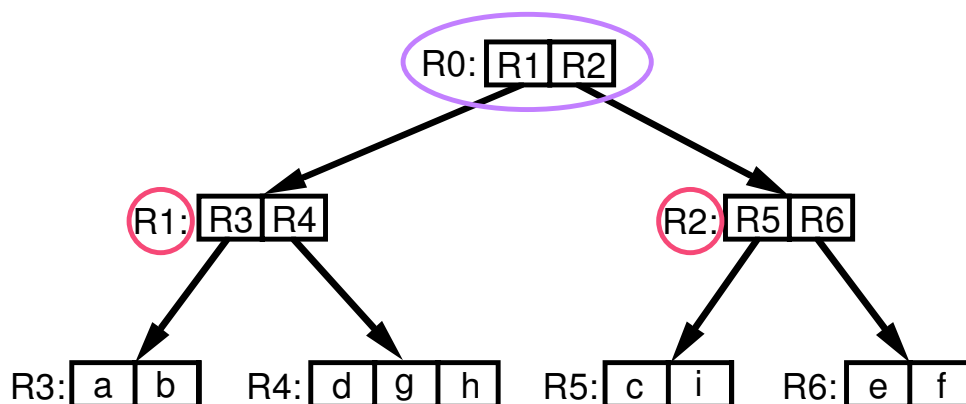


- Q is in R0

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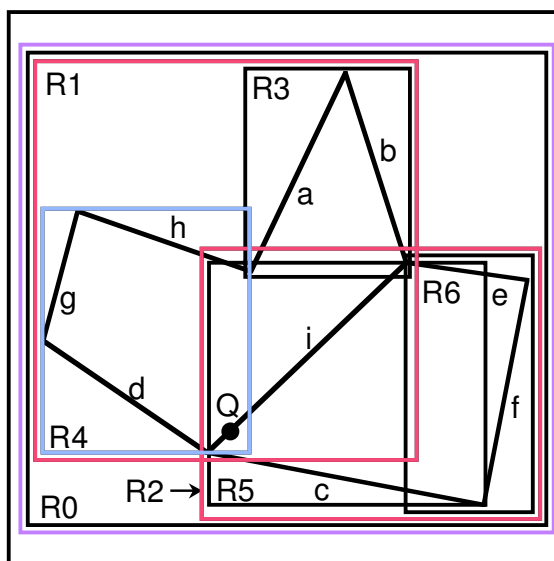
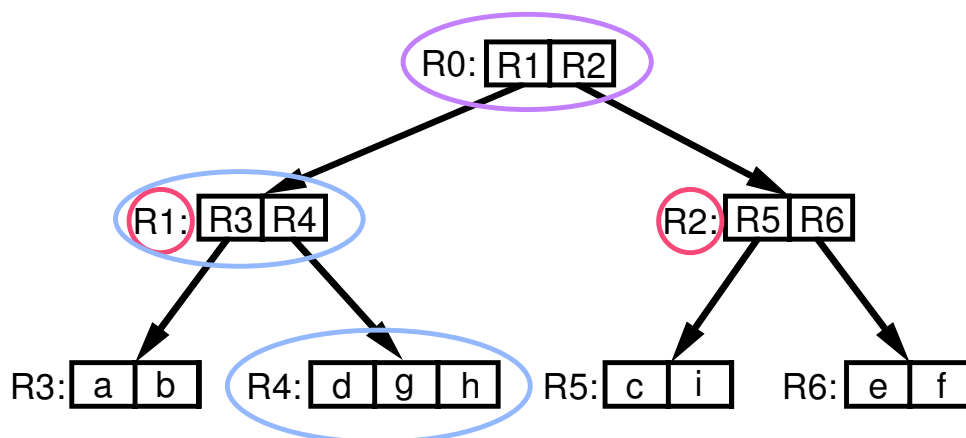


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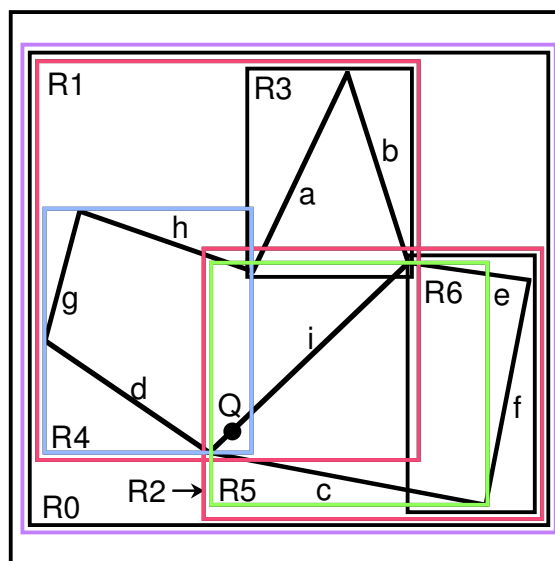
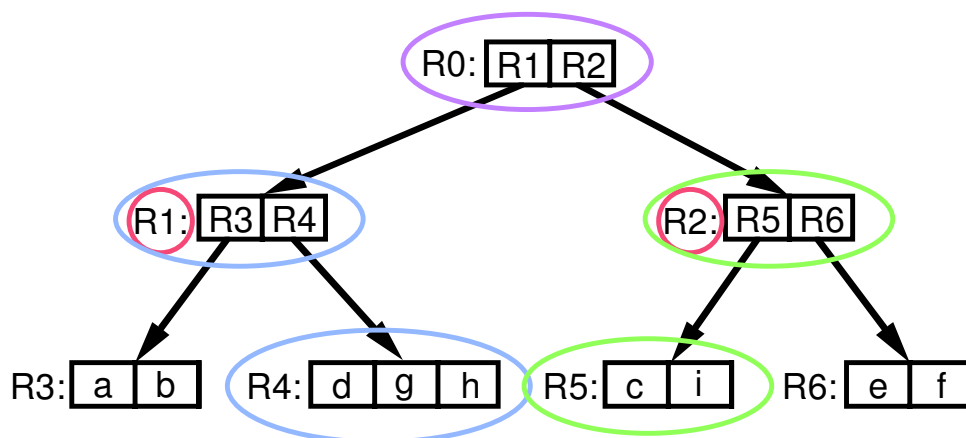


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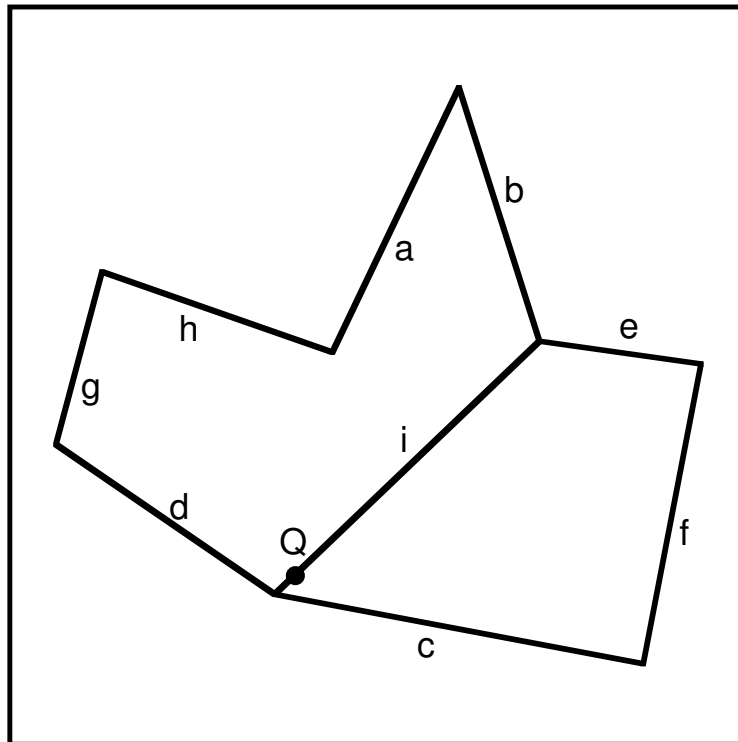
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- Searching R2 finds that Q can only be in R5



DISJOINT CELLS

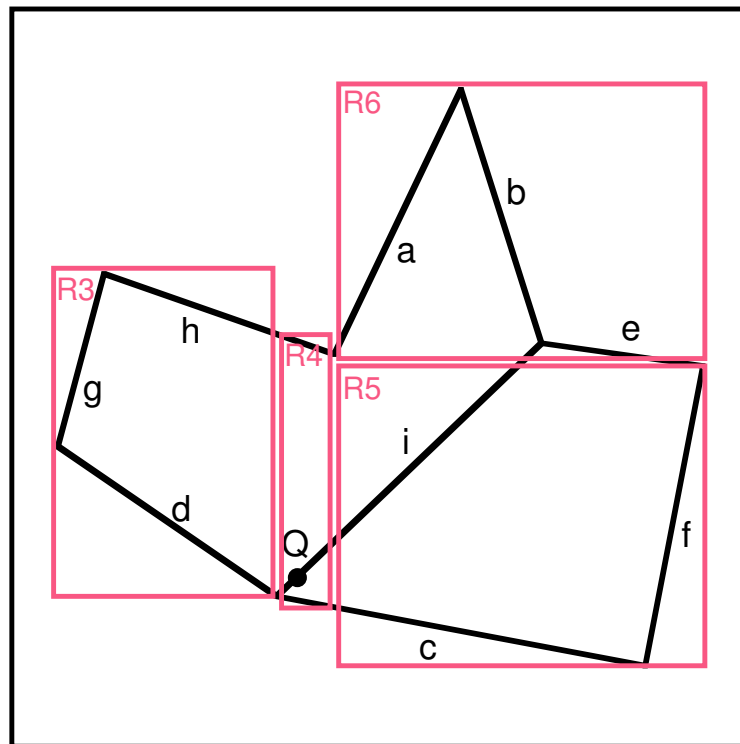
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b

- Objects decomposed into disjoint subobjects; each subobject in different cell
- Techniques differ in degree of regularity
- Drawback: in order to determine area covered by object, must retrieve all cells that it occupies
- R+-tree (also k-d-B-tree) and cell tree are examples of this technique



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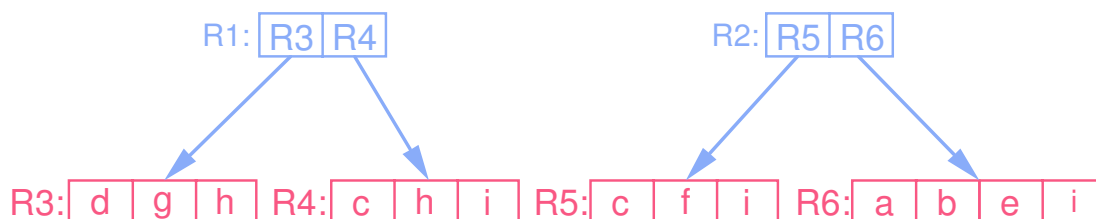
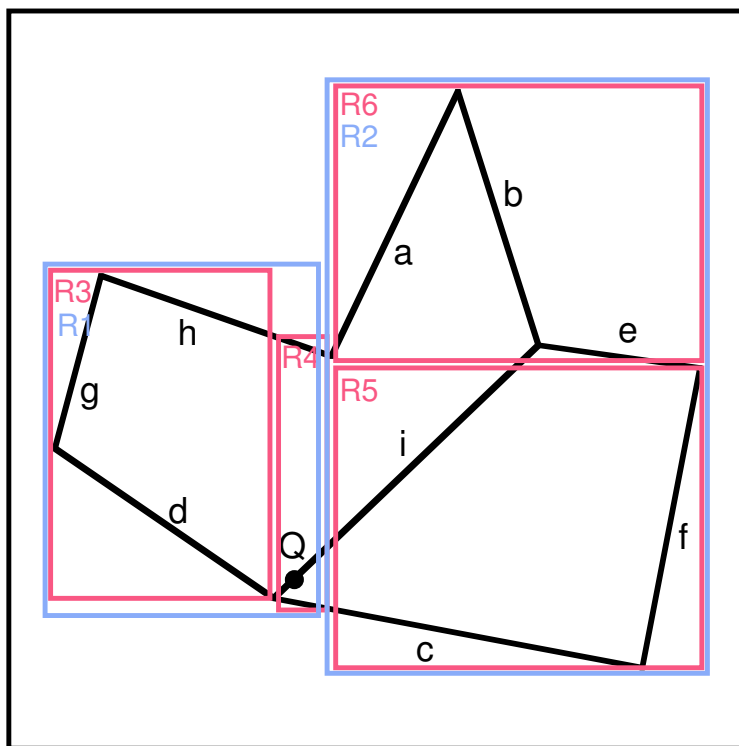
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R3: [d] [g] [h] R4: [c] [h] [i] R5: [c] [f] [i] R6: [a] [b] [e] [i]

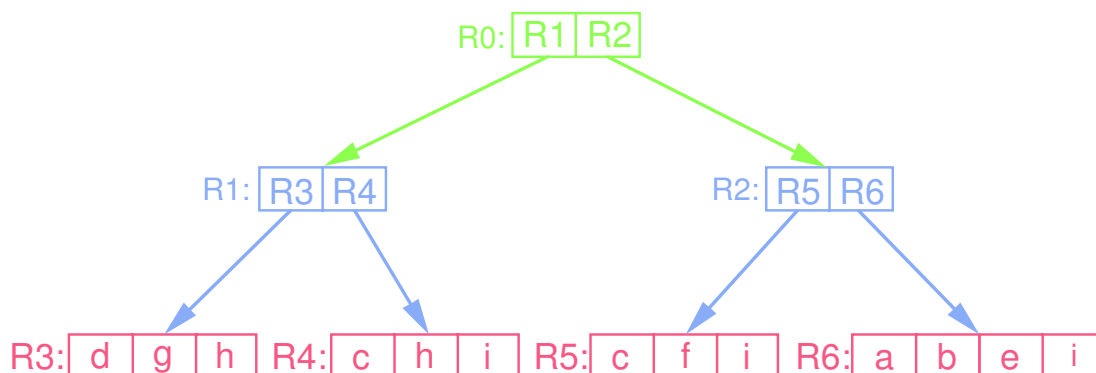
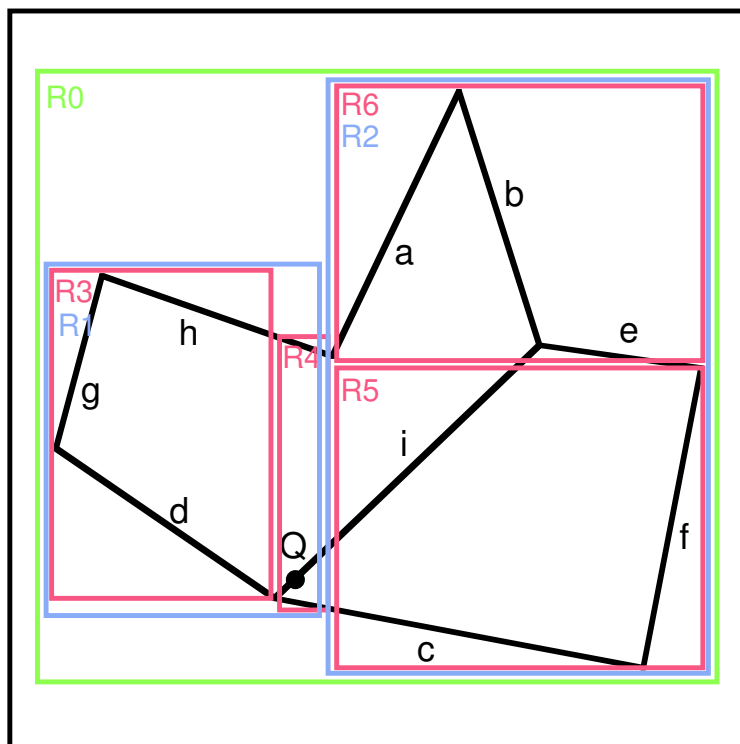
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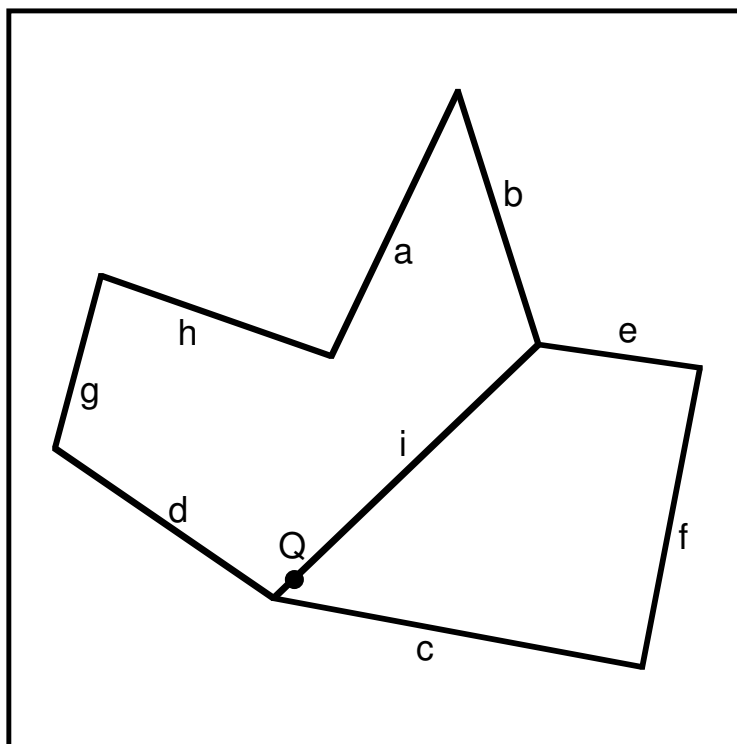
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K-D-B-TREES

- Rectangular embedding space is hierarchically decomposed into disjoint rectangular regions
- No dead space in the sense that at any level of the tree, entire embedding space is covered by one of the nodes
- Blocks of k-d tree partition of space are aggregated into nodes of a finite capacity
- When a node overflows, it is split along one of the axes
- Originally developed to store points but may be extended to non-point objects represented by their minimum bounding boxes
- Drawback: in order to determine area covered by object, must retrieve all cells that it occupies



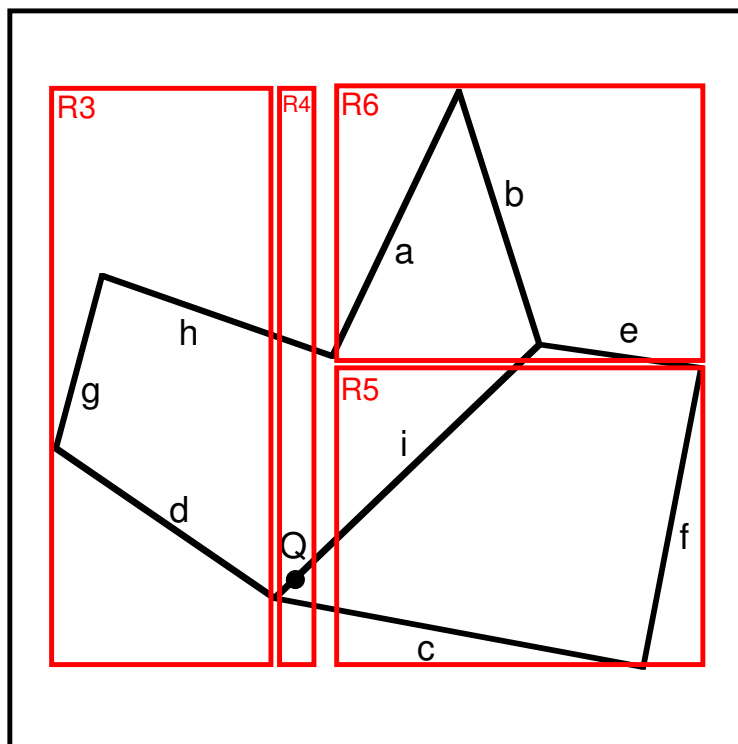


K-D-B-TREES

21 hi33.1

r b

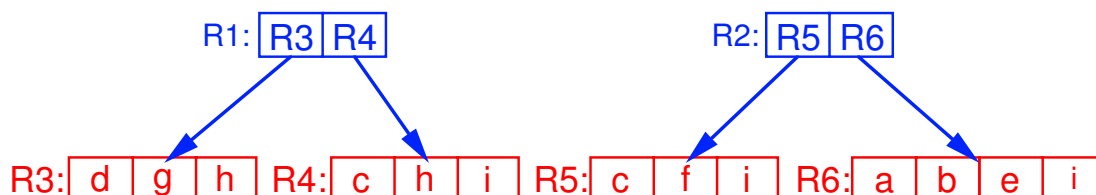
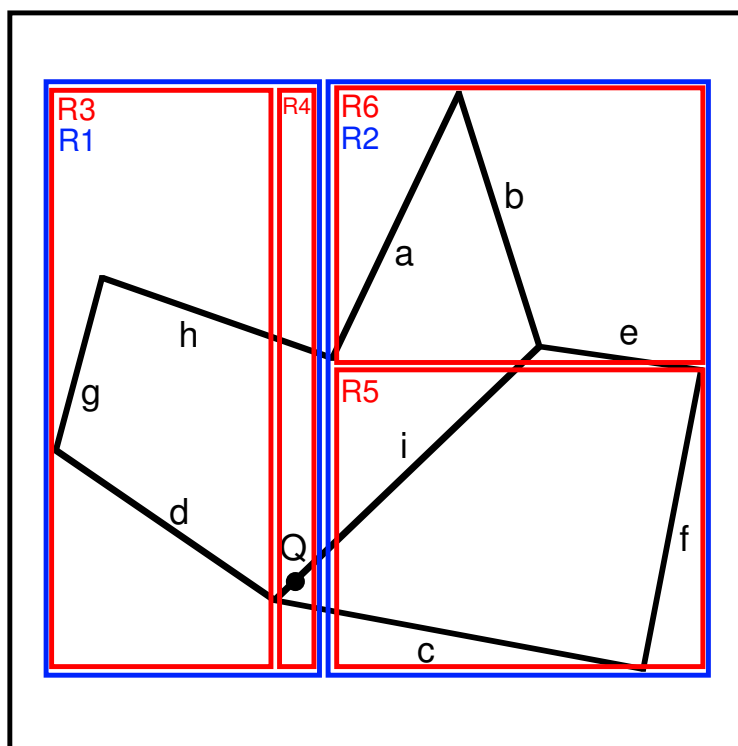
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R3: d g h R4: c h i R5: c f i R6: a b e i

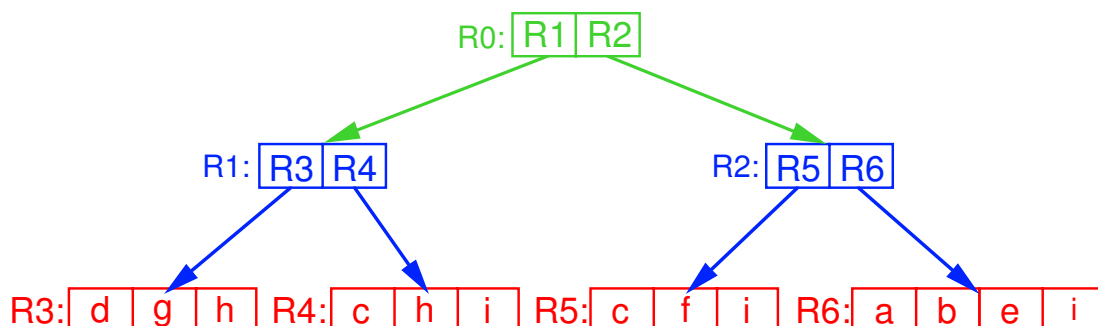
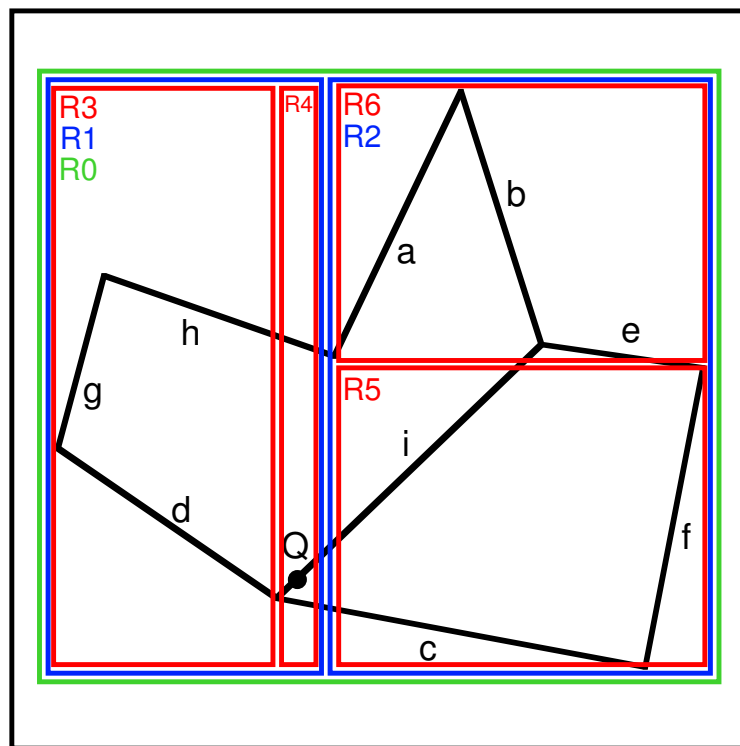
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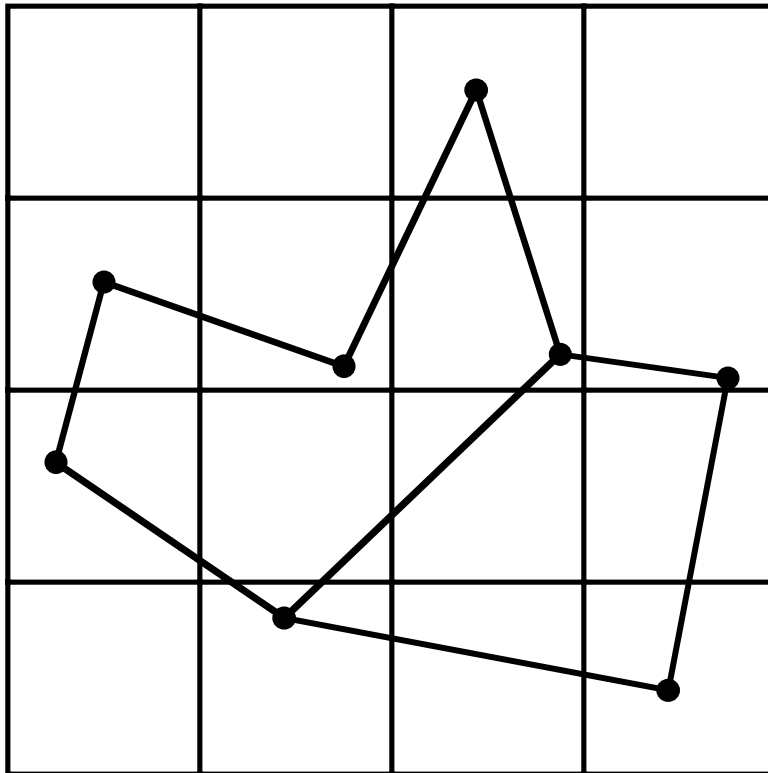
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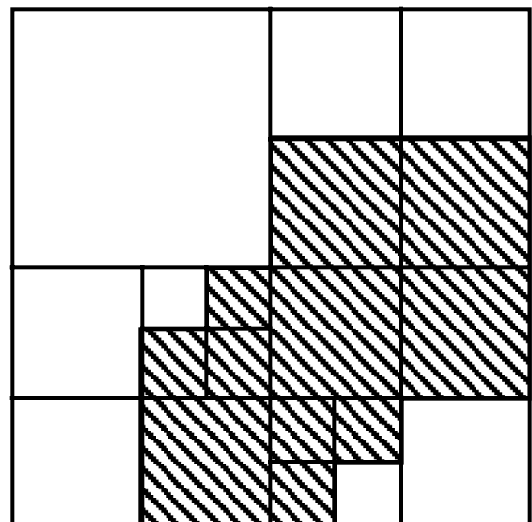
UNIFORM GRID

- Ideal for uniformly distributed data
- Supports set-theoretic operations
- Spatial data (e.g., line segment data) is rarely uniformly distributed



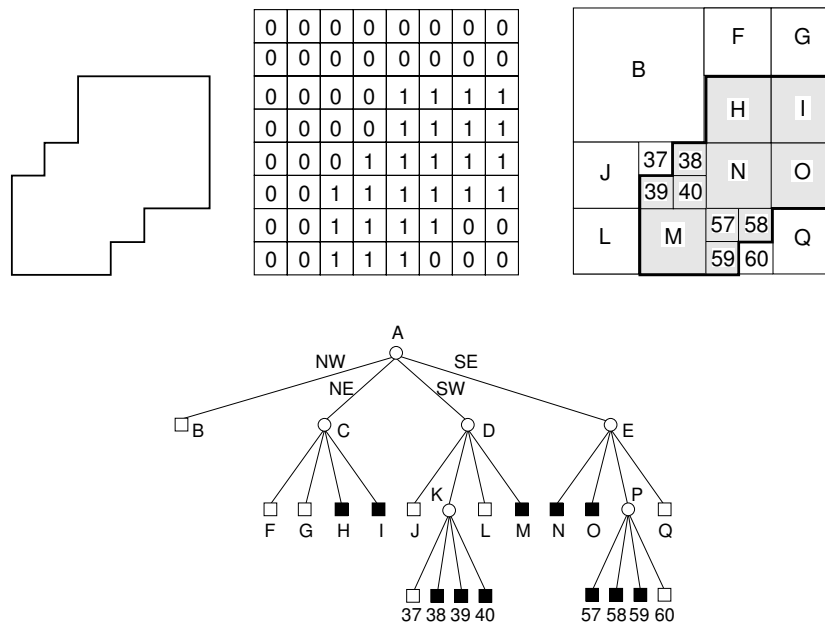
QUADTREES

- Hierarchical variable resolution data structure based on regular decomposition
- Many different decomposition schemes and applicable to different data types:
 1. points
 2. lines
 3. regions
 4. rectangles
 5. surfaces
 6. volumes
 7. higher dimensions including time
 - changes meaning of nearest
 - a. nearest in time, OR
 - b. nearest in distance
- Can handle both raster and vector data as just a spatial index
- Shape is usually independent of order of inserting data
- Ex: region quadtree
- A decomposition into blocks — not necessarily a tree!



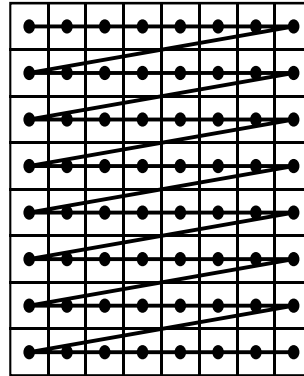
REGION QUADTREE

- Repeatedly subdivide until obtain homogeneous region
- For a binary image (BLACK \equiv 1 and WHITE \equiv 0)
- Can also use for multicolored data (e.g., a landuse class map associating colors with crops)
- Can also define data structure for grayscale images
- A collection of maximal blocks of size power of two and placed at predetermined positions
 1. could implement as a list of blocks each of which has a unique pair of numbers:
 - concatenate sequence of 2 bit codes corresponding to the path from the root to the block's node
 - the level of the block's node
 2. does not have to be implemented as a tree
 - tree good for logarithmic access
- A variable resolution data structure in contrast to a pyramid (i.e., a complete quadtree) which is a multiresolution data structure

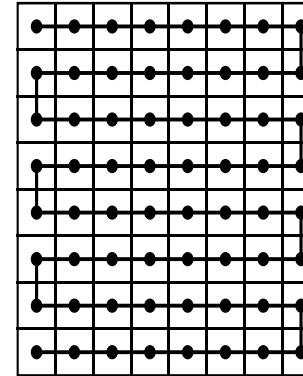


Ordering Space

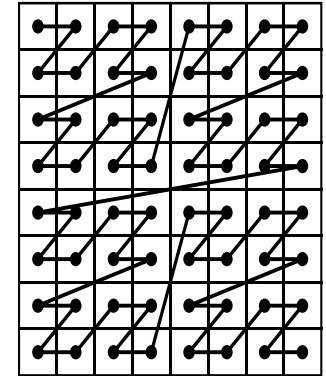
- Many ways of laying out the addresses corresponding to the locations in space of the cells each having its own mapping function
- Can use one of many possible space-filling curves
- Important to distinguish between *address* and *location* or *cell*
- *Address of a location or cell* \equiv physical location (e.g., in memory, on disk, etc.), if any, where some of the information associated with the *location* or *cell* is stored



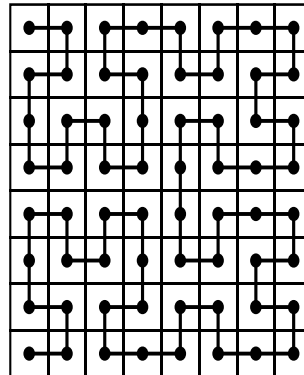
row order



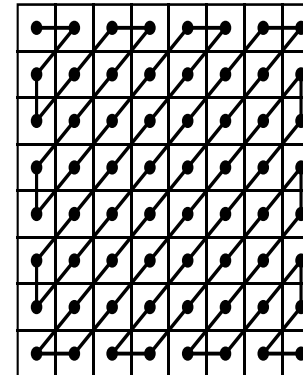
row-prime order



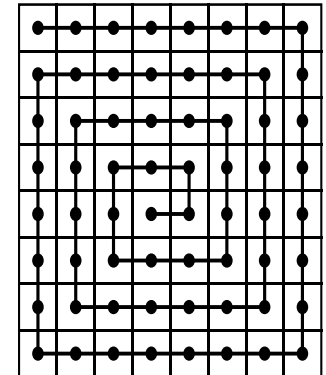
morton order



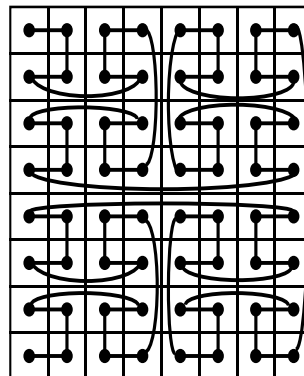
peano-hilbert order



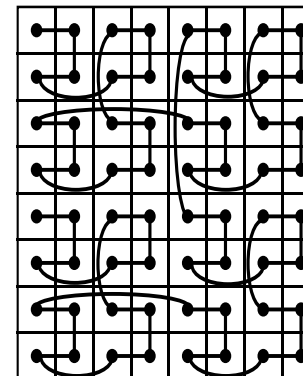
cantor-diagonal order



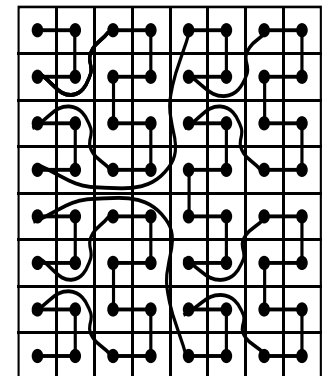
spiral order



gray code



double gray order



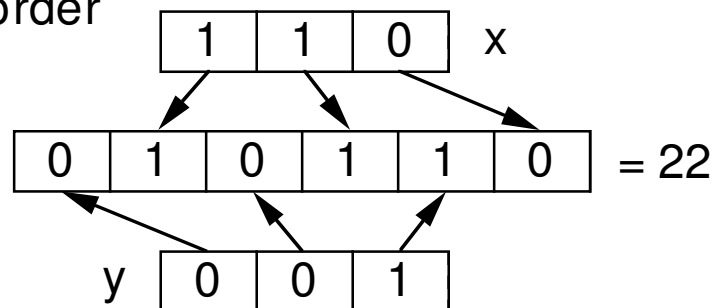
u order

CONVERTING BETWEEN POINTS AND CURVES

- Need to know size of image for all but the Morton order
- Relatively easy for all but the Peano-Hilbert order which is difficult (although possible) to decode and encode to obtain the corresponding x and y coordinate values
- Morton order
 1. use bit interleaving of binary representation of the x and y coordinates of the point

2. also known as Z-order

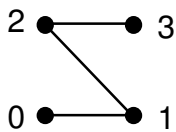
3. Ex: Atlanta (6,1)



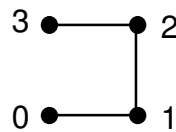
STABILITY OF SPACE ORDERING METHODS

- An order is *stable* if the relative order of the individual pixels is maintained when the resolution (i.e., the size of the space in which the cells are embedded) is doubled or halved
- Morton order is stable while the Peano-Hilbert order is not
- Ex:

Morton:



Peano-Hilbert:

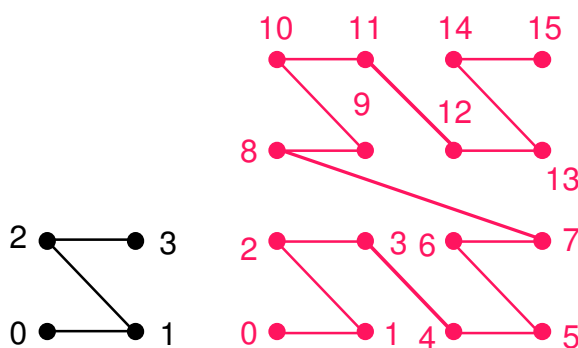




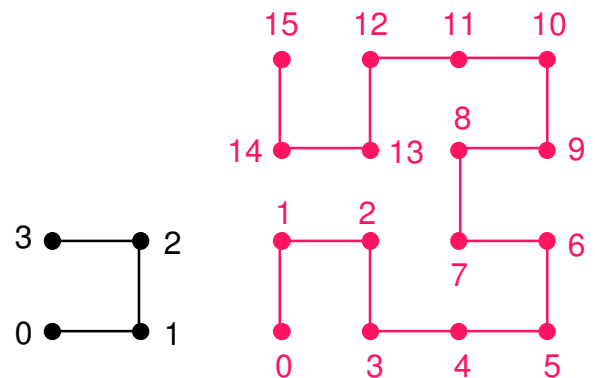
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- Morton order is stable while the Peano-Hilbert order is not
- Ex:

Morton:



Peano-Hilbert:



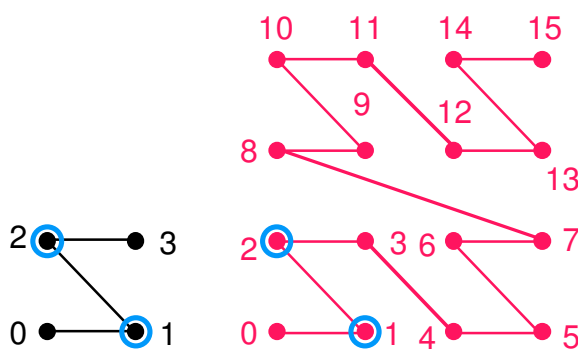
- Result of doubling the resolution (i.e., the coverage)



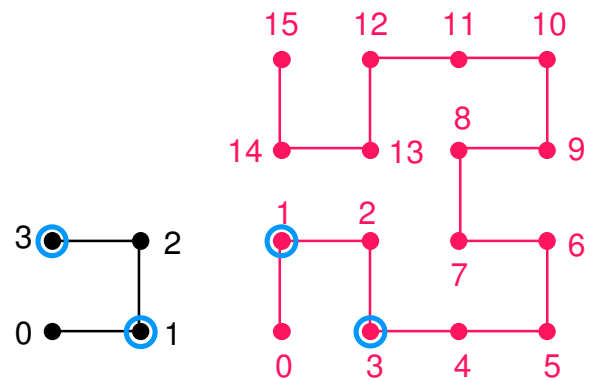
STABILITY OF SPACE ORDERING METHODS

- An order is *stable* if the relative order of the individual pixels is maintained when the resolution (i.e., the size of the space in which the cells are embedded) is doubled or halved
- Morton order is stable while the Peano-Hilbert order is not
- Ex:

Morton:



Peano-Hilbert:



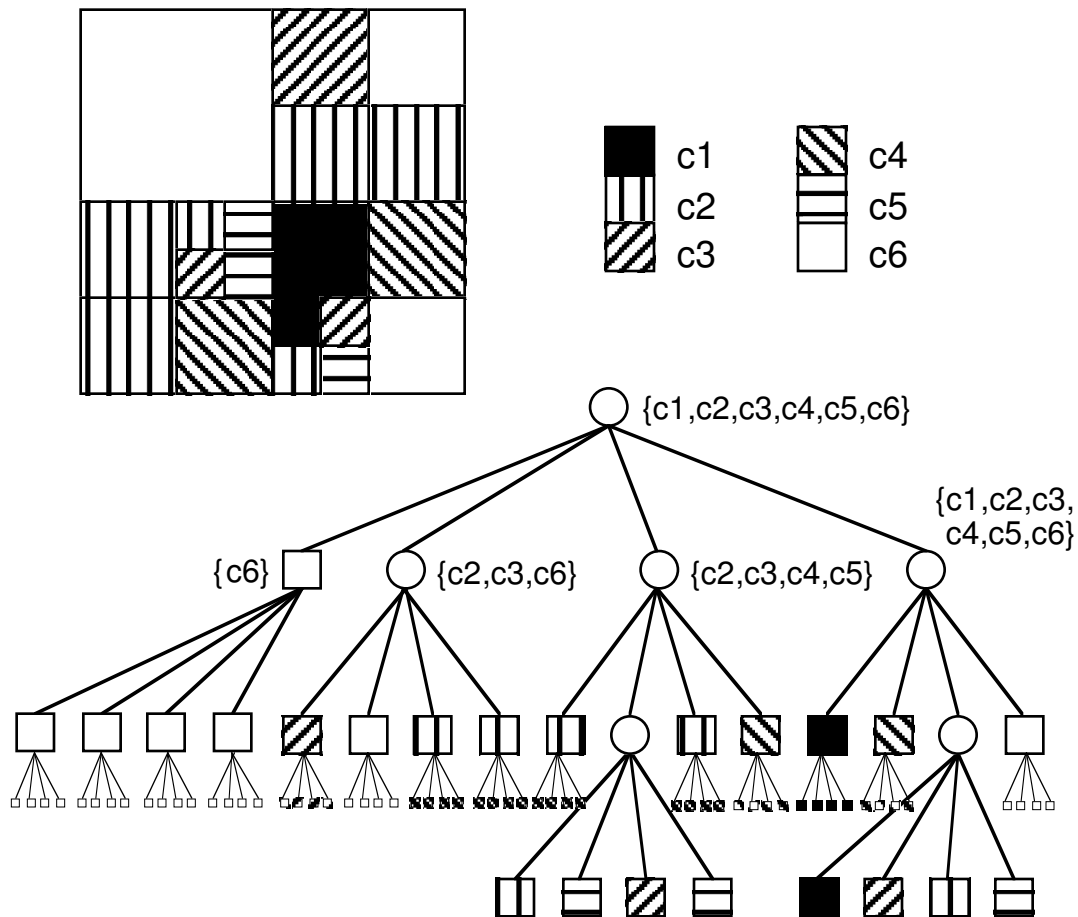
- Result of doubling the resolution (i.e., the coverage) in which case the circled points do not maintain the same relative order in the Peano-Hilbert order while they do in the Morton order

DESIRABLE PROPERTIES OF SPACE FILLING CURVES

1. Pass through each point in the space once and only once
2. Two points that are neighbors in space are neighbors along the curve and vice versa
 - impossible to satisfy for all points at all resolutions
3. Easy to retrieve neighbors of a point
4. Curve should be stable as the space grows and contracts by powers of two with the same origin
 - yes for Morton and Cantor orders
 - no for row, row-prime, Peano-Hilbert, and spiral orders
5. Curve should be admissible
 - at each step at least one horizontal and one vertical neighbor must have already been encountered
 - used by active border algorithms - e.g., connected component labeling algorithm
 - row, Morton, and Cantor orders are admissible
 - Peano-Hilbert order is not admissible
 - row-prime and spiral orders are admissible if permit the direction of the horizontal and vertical neighbors to vary from point to point
6. Easy to convert between two-dimensional data and the curve and vice-versa
 - easy for Morton order
 - difficult for Peano-Hilbert order
 - relatively easy for row, row-prime, Cantor, and spiral orders

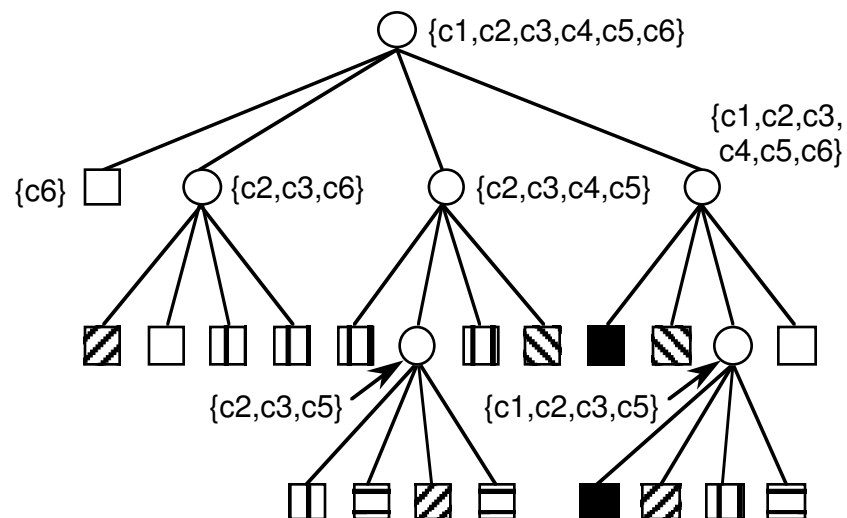
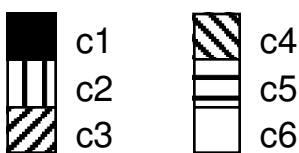
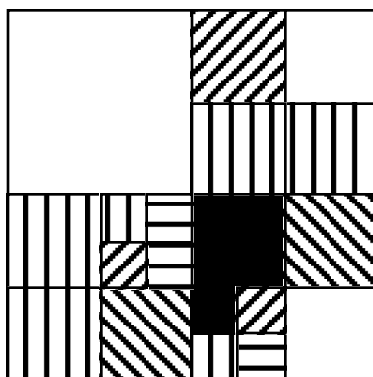
PYRAMID

- Internal nodes contain summary of information in nodes below them
- Useful for avoiding inspecting nodes where there could be no relevant information



QUADTREES VS. PYRAMIDS

- Quadtrees are good for location-based queries
 1. e.g., what is at location x ?
 2. not good if looking for a particular feature as have to examine every block or location asking “are you the one I am looking for?”
- Pyramid is good for feature-based queries — e.g.,
 1. does wheat exist in region x ?
 - if wheat does not appear at the root node, then impossible to find it in the rest of the structure and the search can cease
 2. report all crops in region x — just look at the root
 3. select all locations where wheat is grown
 - only descend node if there is possibility that wheat is in one of its four sons — implies little wasted work
- Ex: truncated pyramid where 4 identically-colored sons are merged



- Can represent as a list of leaf and nonleaf blocks (e.g., as a linear quadtree)

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Points
3. Lines
4. Regions, Bounding Box Hierarchies, and Surfaces
5. Rectangles
6. Surfaces and Volumes
7. Operations
8. Example system
9. Words



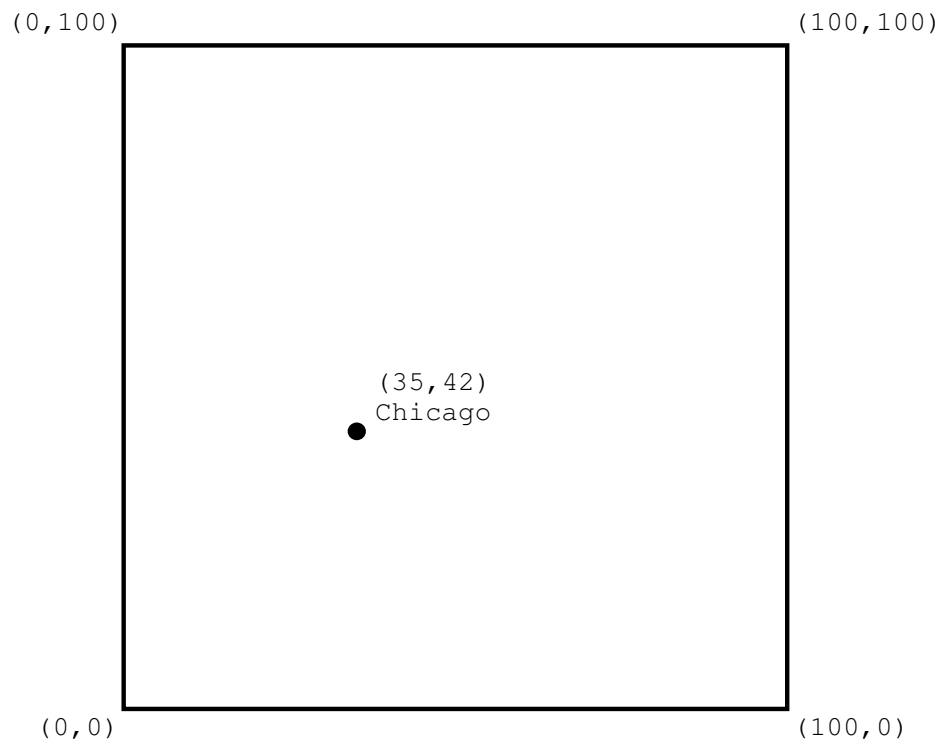
POINT QUADTREE (Finkel/Bentley)

1
b

hp4



- Marriage between a uniform grid and a binary search tree



Chicago



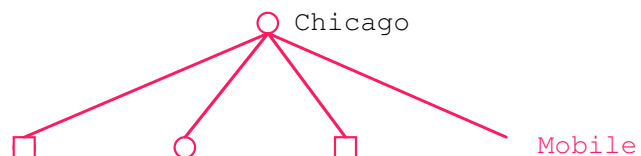
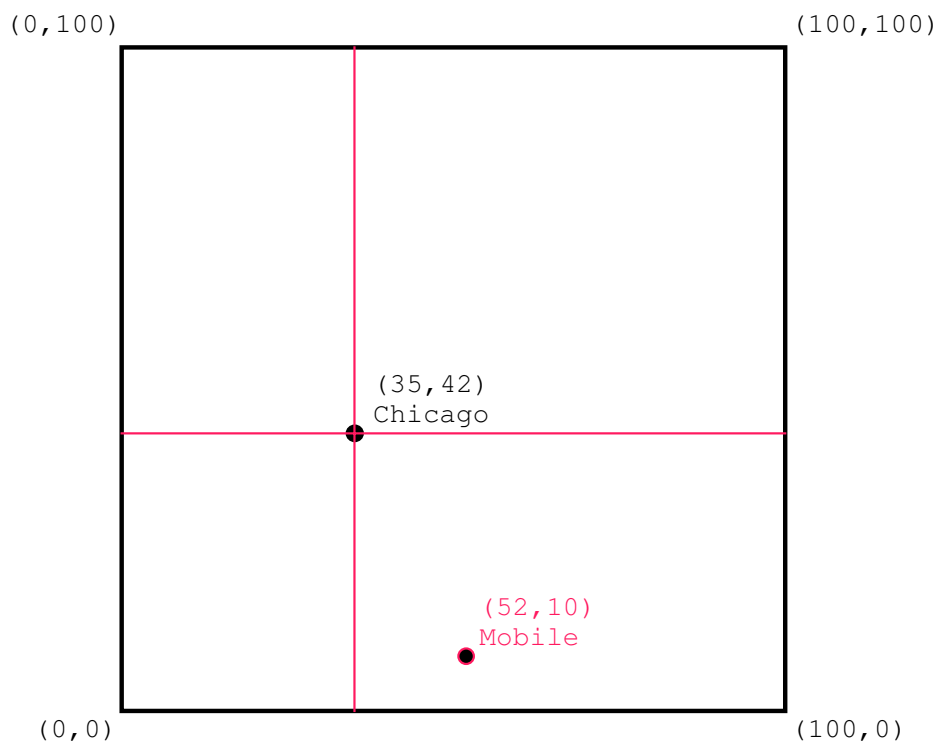
POINT QUADTREE (Finkel/Bentley)

$\begin{matrix} 2 & 1 \\ r & b \end{matrix}$

hp4



- Marriage between a uniform grid and a binary search tree





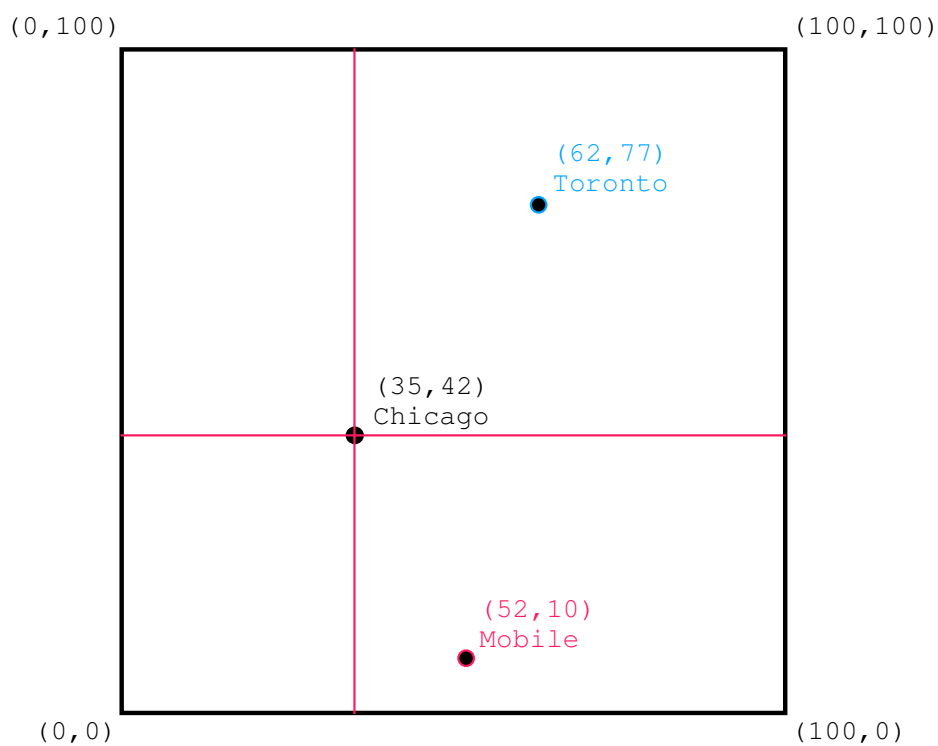
POINT QUADTREE (Finkel/Bentley)

3	2	1
z	r	b

hp4



- Marriage between a uniform grid and a binary search tree





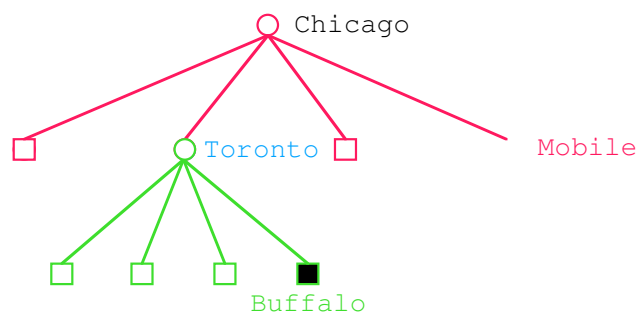
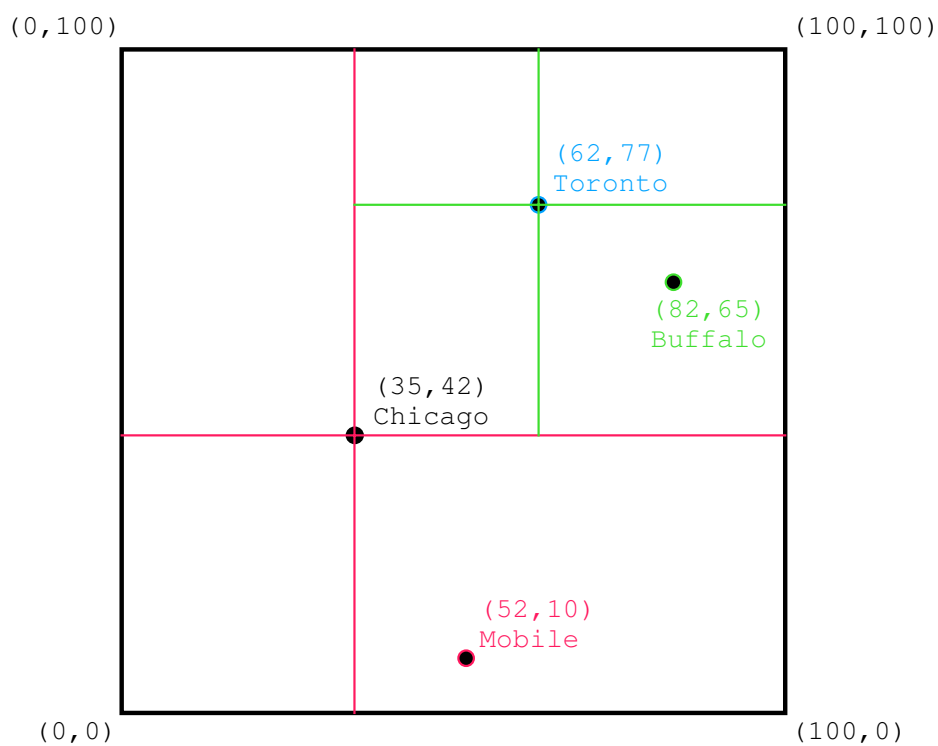
POINT QUADTREE (Finkel/Bentley)

4	3	2	1
g	z	r	b

hp4



- Marriage between a uniform grid and a binary search tree

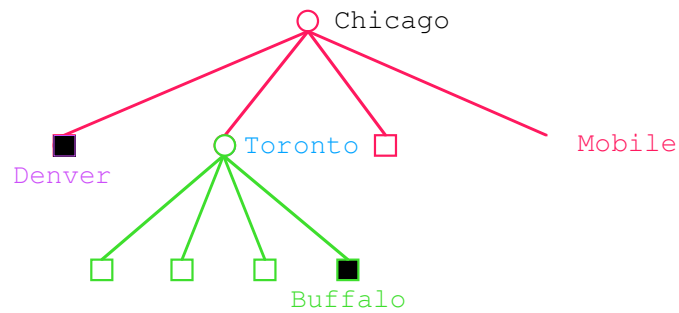
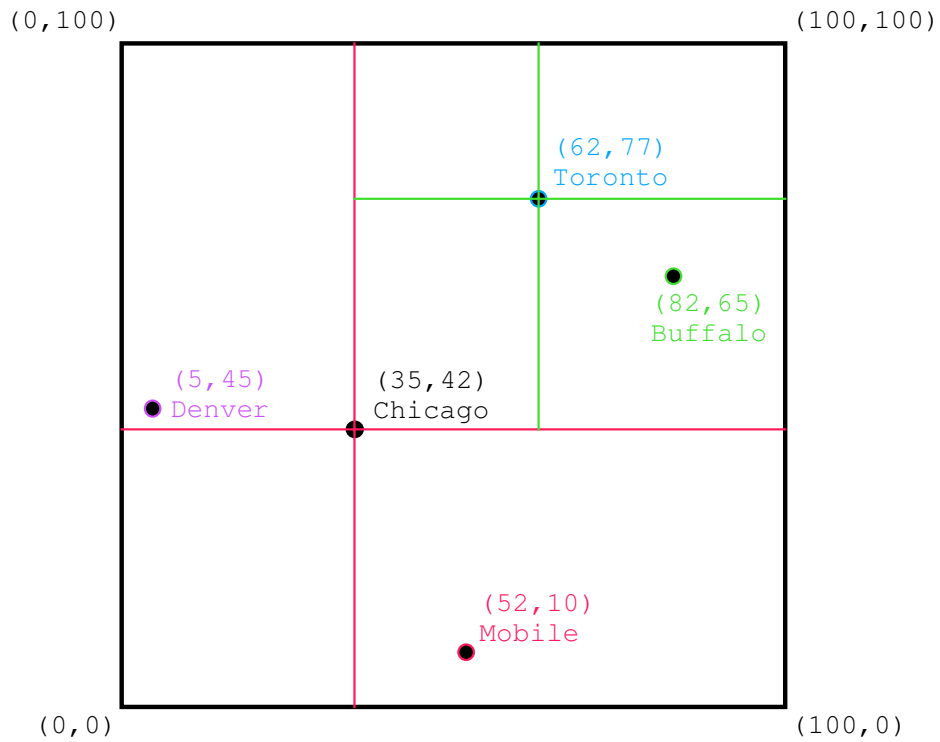


POINT QUADTREE (Finkel/Bentley)

5	4	3	2	1
v	g	z	r	b

hp4

- Marriage between a uniform grid and a binary search tree





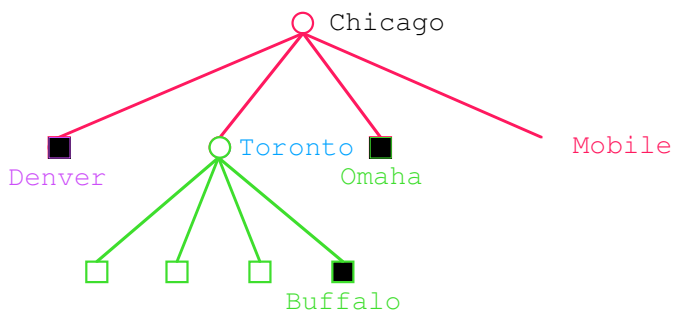
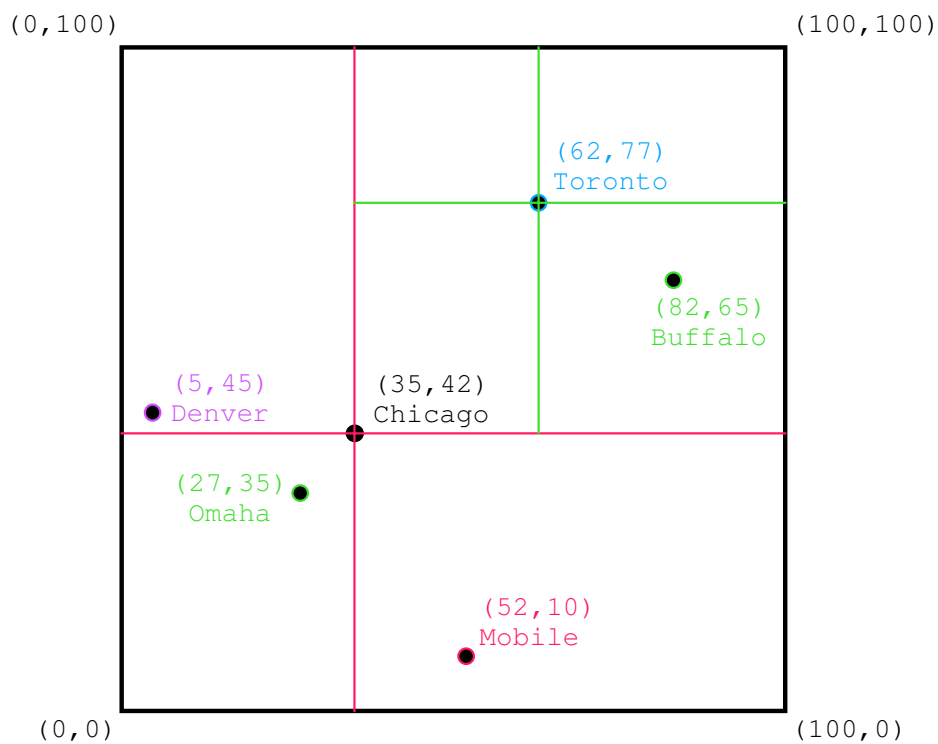
POINT QUADTREE (Finkel/Bentley)

6	5	4	3	2	1
g	v	g	z	r	b

hp4



- Marriage between a uniform grid and a binary search tree

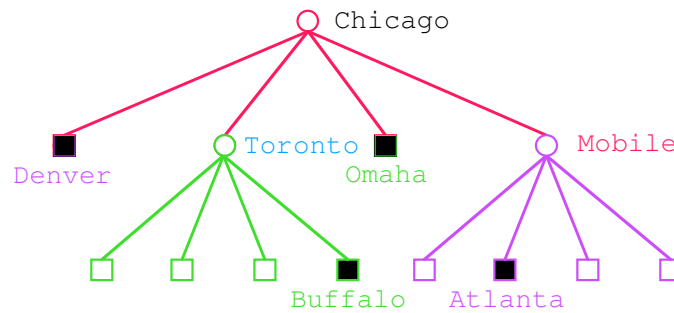
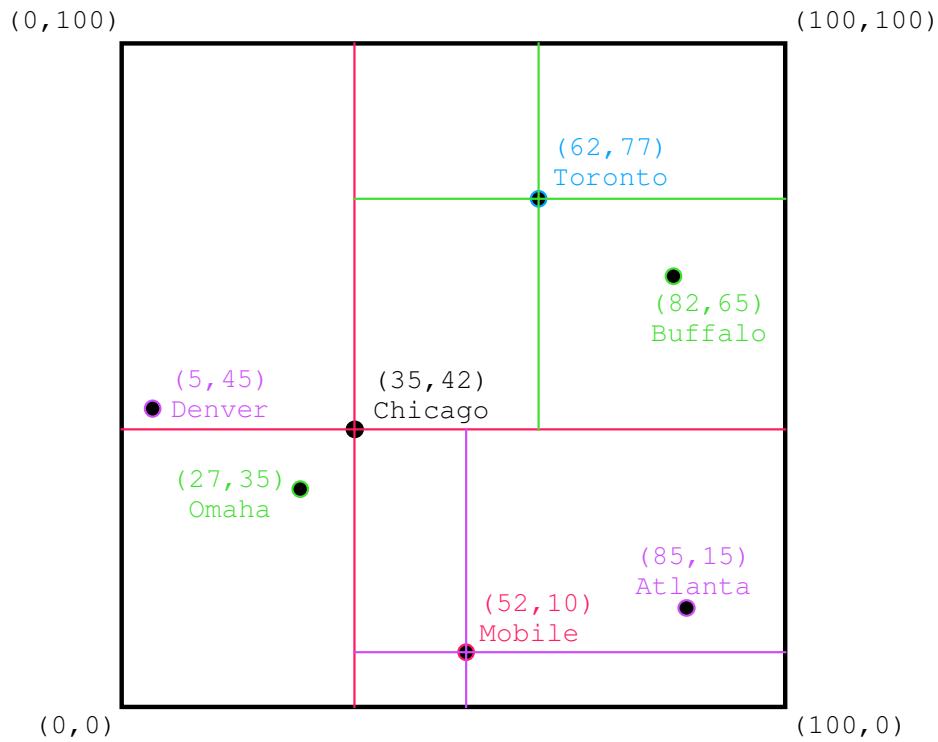


POINT QUADTREE (Finkel/Bentley)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
v	g	v	g	z	r	b

hp4

- Marriage between a uniform grid and a binary search tree





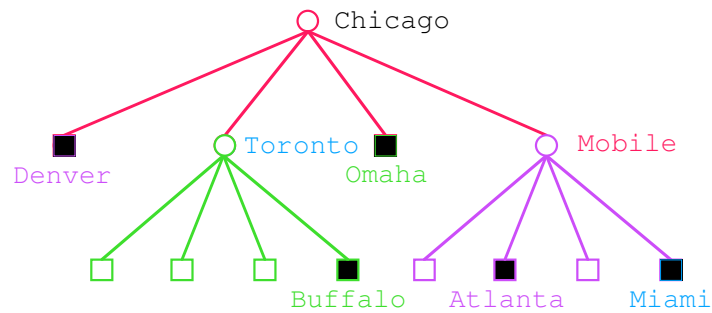
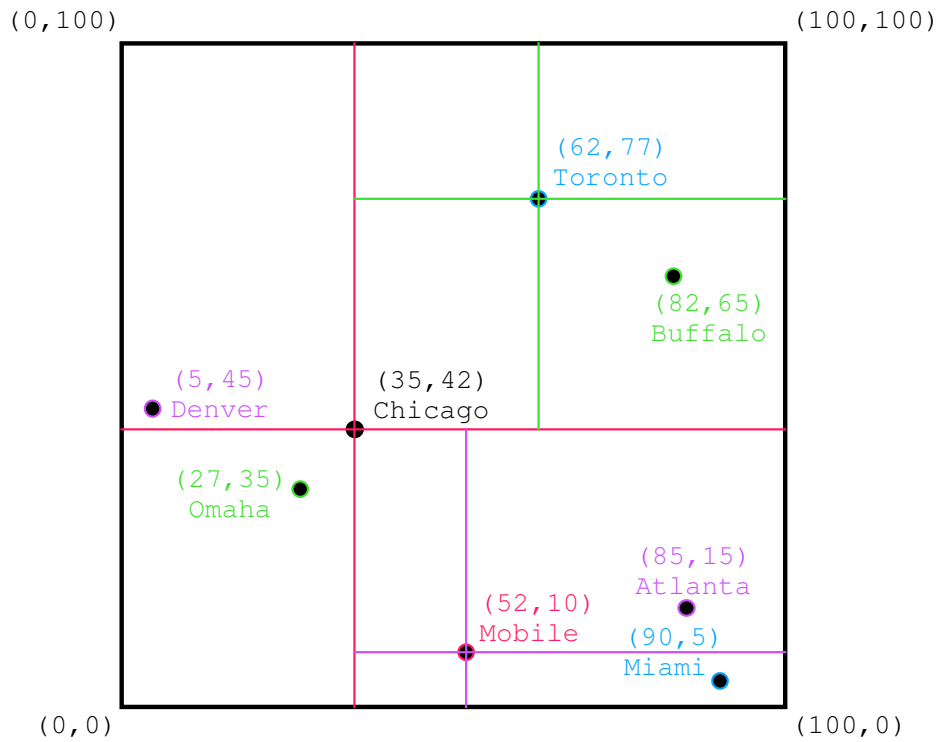
POINT QUADTREE (Finkel/Bentley)

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
z	v	g	v	g	z	r	b

hp4



- Marriage between a uniform grid and a binary search tree





PR QUADTREE (Orenstein)

1

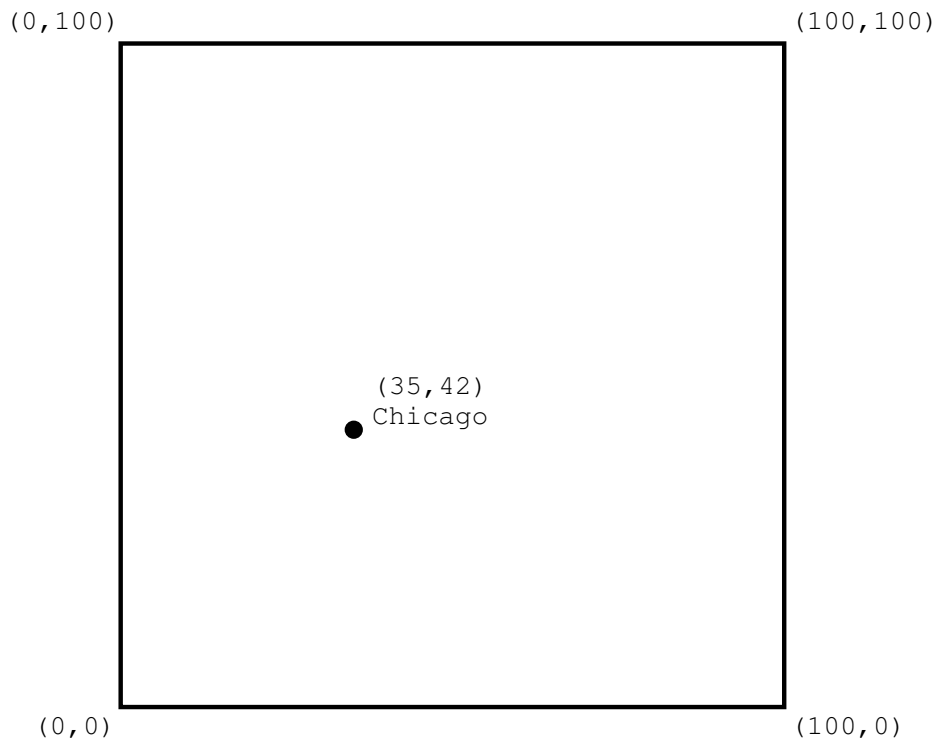
b

hp9



1. Regular decomposition point representation
2. Decomposition occurs whenever a block contains more than one point
3. Useful when the domain of data points is not discrete but finite
4. Maximum level of decomposition depends on the minimum separation between two points
 - if two points are very close, then decomposition can be very deep
 - can be overcome by viewing blocks as buckets with capacity c and only decomposing the block when it contains more than c points

Ex: $c = 1$



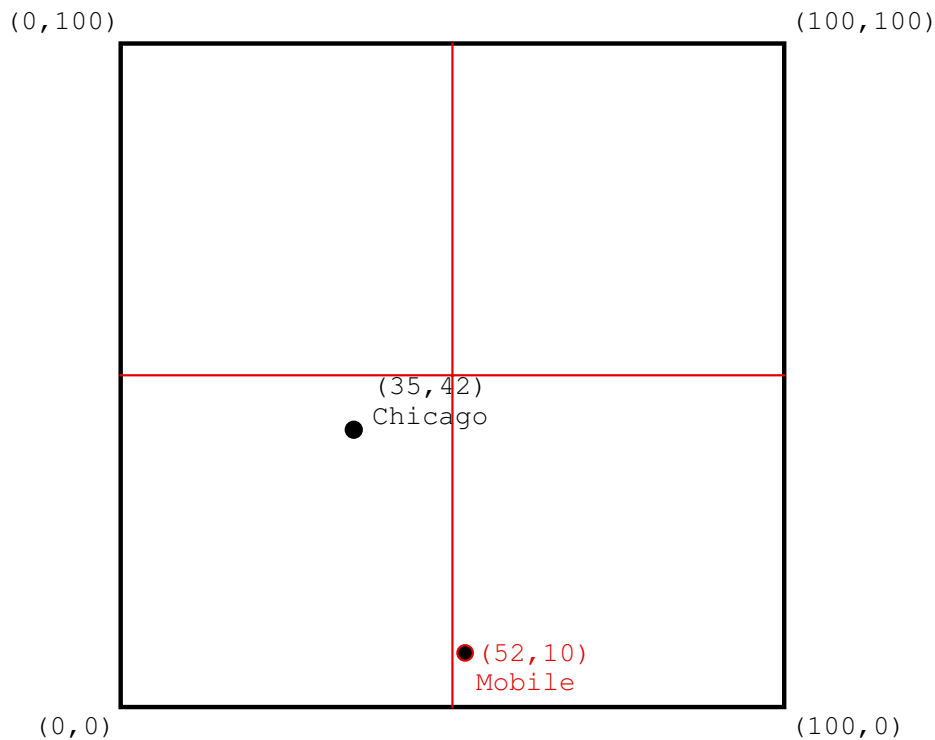
PR QUADTREE (Orenstein)

$\begin{matrix} 2 & 1 \\ r & b \end{matrix}$

hp9

1. Regular decomposition point representation
2. Decomposition occurs whenever a block contains more than one point
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Ex: $c = 1$





PR QUADTREE (Orenstein)

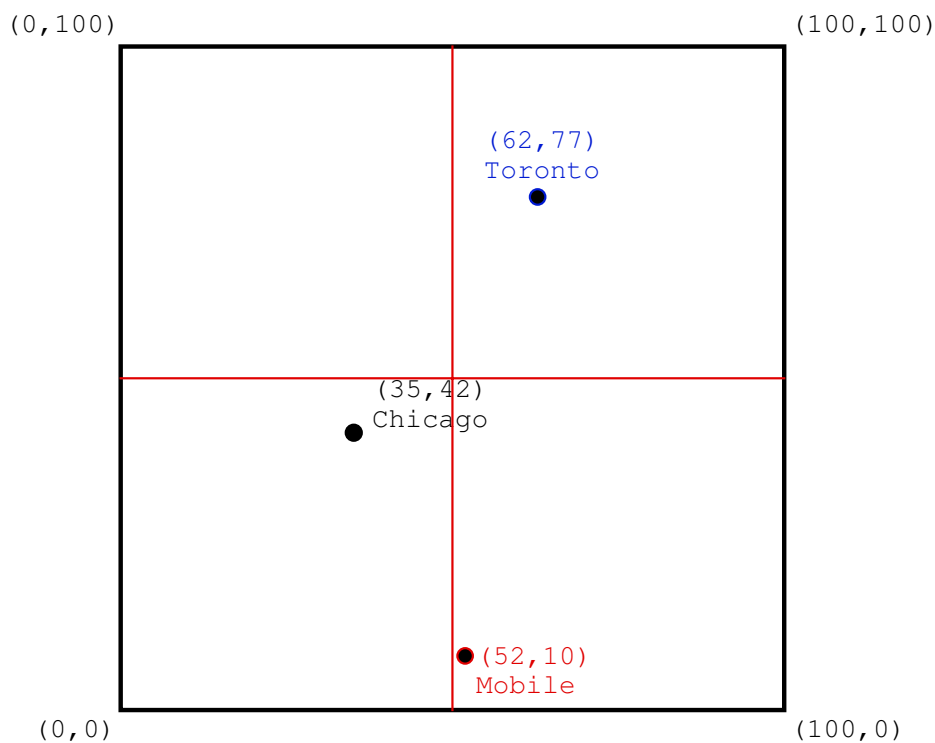
3	2	1
z	r	b

hp9



1. Regular decomposition point representation
2. Decomposition occurs whenever a block contains more than one point
3. Useful when the domain of data points is not discrete but finite
4. Maximum level of decomposition depends on the minimum separation between two points
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 - can be overcome by viewing blocks as buckets with capacity c and only decomposing the block when it contains more than c points

Ex: $c = 1$





PR QUADTREE (Orenstein)

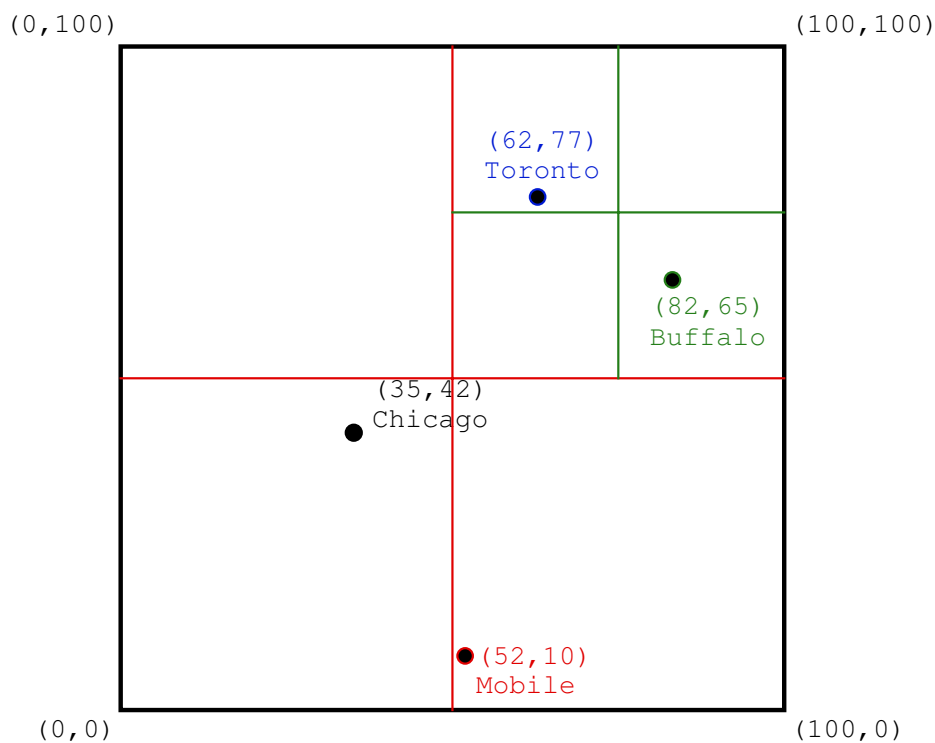
4	3	2	1
g	z	r	b

hp9



1. Regular decomposition point representation
2. Decomposition occurs whenever a block contains more than one point
3. Useful when the domain of data points is not discrete but finite
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 - if two points are very close, then decomposition can be very deep
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Ex: $c = 1$

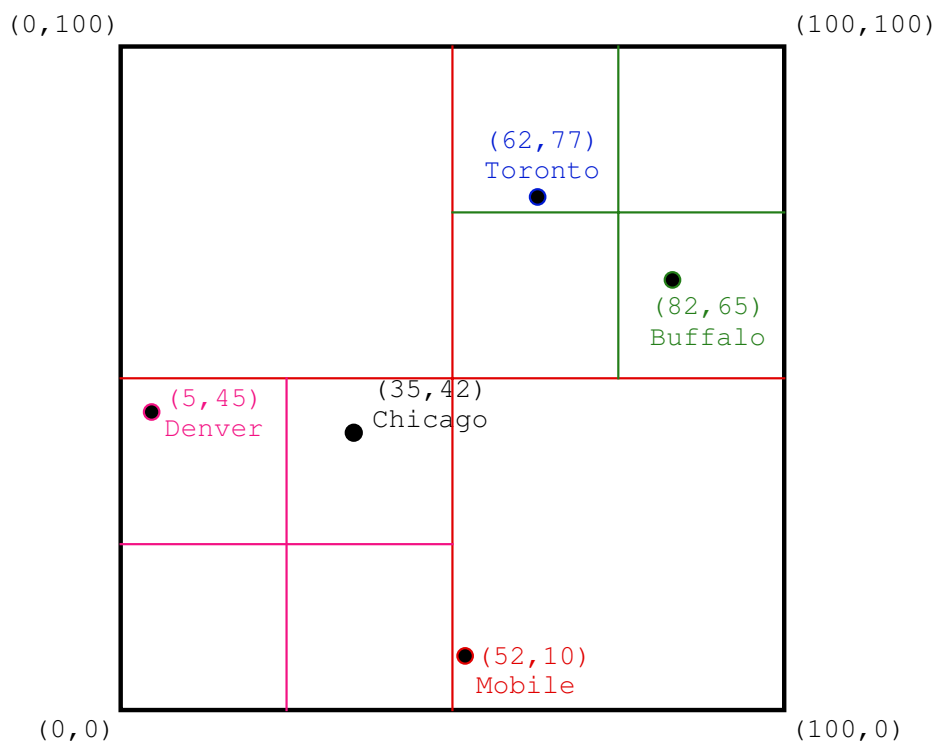


PR QUADTREE (Orenstein)

5 4 3 2 1
v g z r b hp9

1. Regular decomposition point representation
2. Decomposition occurs whenever a block contains more than one point
3. Useful when the domain of data points is not discrete but finite
4. Maximum level of decomposition depends on the minimum separation between two points
 - if two points are very close, then decomposition can be very deep
 - can be overcome by viewing blocks as buckets with capacity c and only decomposing the block when it contains more than c points

Ex: $c = 1$





PR QUADTREE (Orenstein)

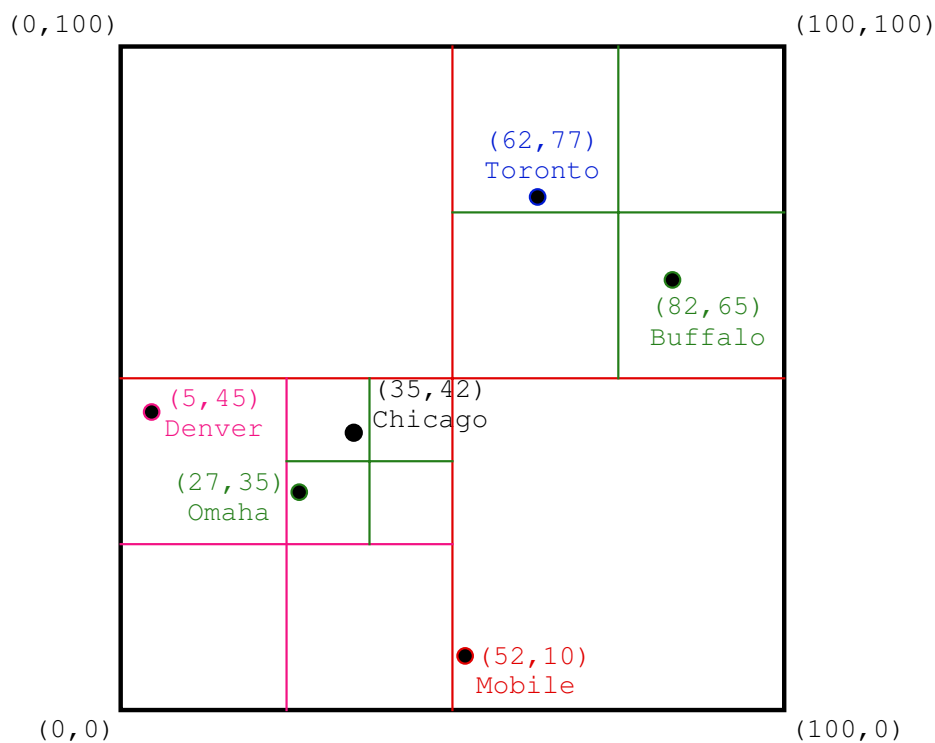
6	5	4	3	2	1
g	v	g	z	r	b

hp9



1. Regular decomposition point representation
2. Decomposition occurs whenever a block contains more than one point
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Ex: $c = 1$





PR QUADTREE (Orenstein)

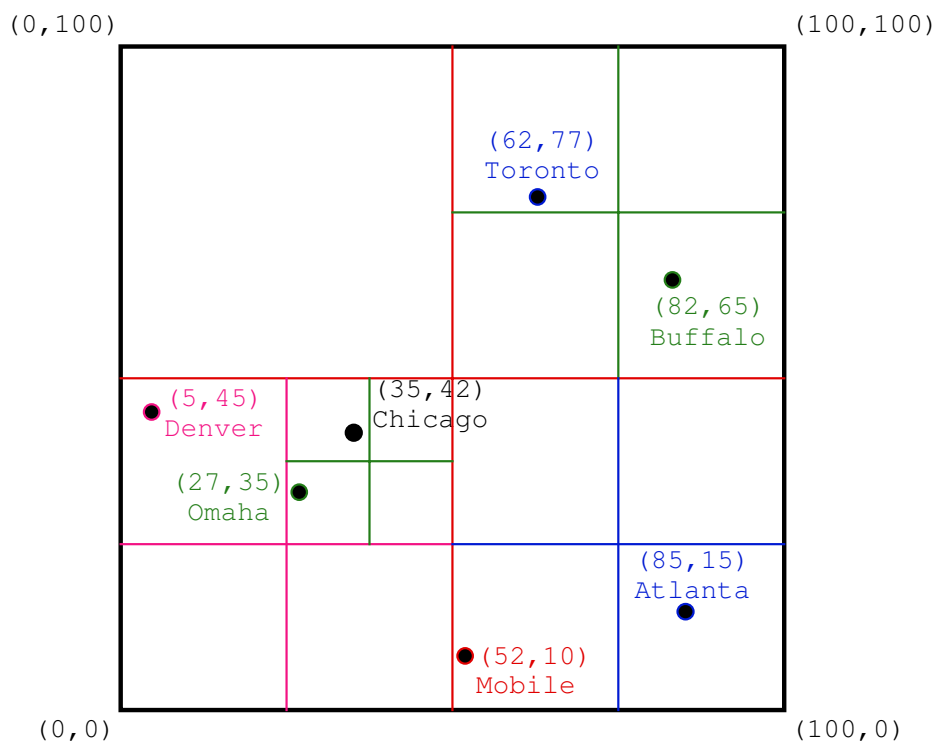
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
z	g	v	g	z	r	b

hp9



1. Regular decomposition point representation
2. Decomposition occurs whenever a block contains more than one point
3. Useful when the domain of data points is not discrete but finite
4. Maximum level of decomposition depends on the minimum separation between two points
 - if two points are very close, then decomposition can be very deep
 - can be overcome by viewing blocks as buckets with capacity c and only decomposing the block when it contains more than c points

Ex: $c = 1$

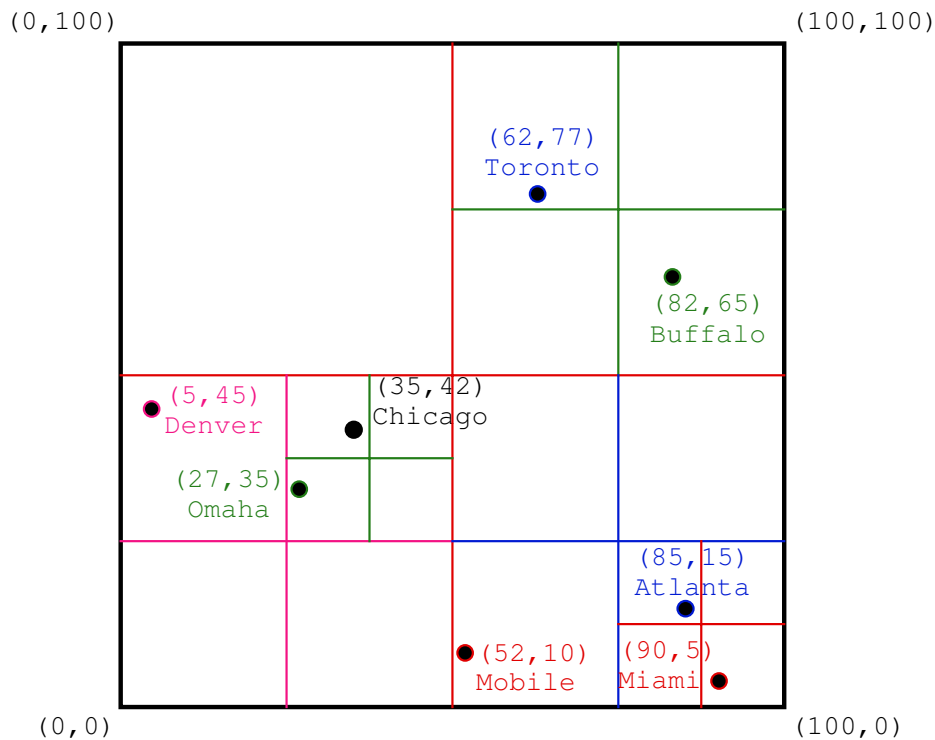


PR QUADTREE (Orenstein)

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
r	z	g	v	g	z	r	b

hp9

1. Regular decomposition point representation
2. Decomposition occurs whenever a block contains more than one point
3. Useful when the domain of data points is not discrete but finite
4. Maximum level of decomposition depends on the minimum separation between two points
 - if two points are very close, then decomposition can be very deep
 - can be overcome by viewing blocks as buckets with capacity c and only decomposing the block when it contains more than c points

Ex: $c = 1$ 



REGION SEARCH

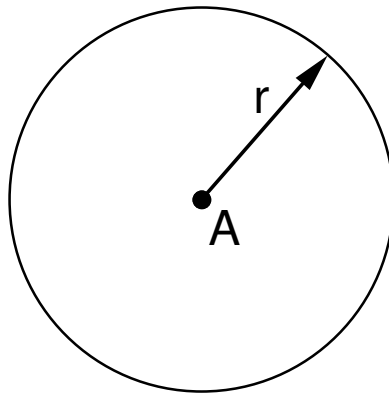
1

b

hp10



- Ex: Find all points within radius r of point A



- Use of quadtree results in pruning the search space

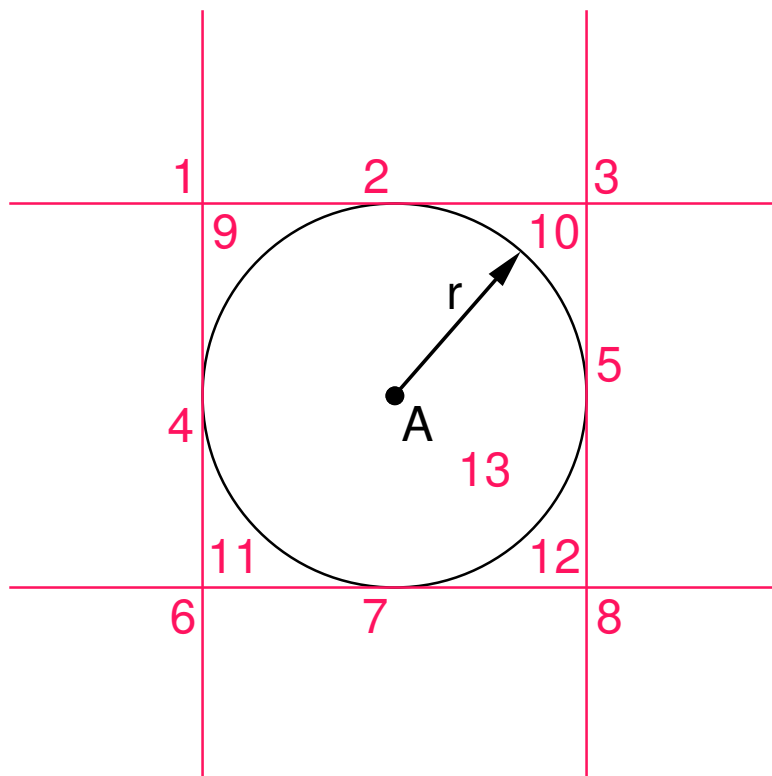


REGION SEARCH

2	1
r	b

hp10

- Ex: Find all points within radius r of point A



- Use of quadtree results in pruning the search space
- If a quadrant subdivision point p lies in a region I , then search the quadrants of p specified by I

1. SE	6. NE	11. All but SW
2. SE, SW	7. NE, NW	12. All but SE
3. SW	8. NW	13. All
4. SE, NE	9. All but NW	
5. SW, NW	10. All but NE	

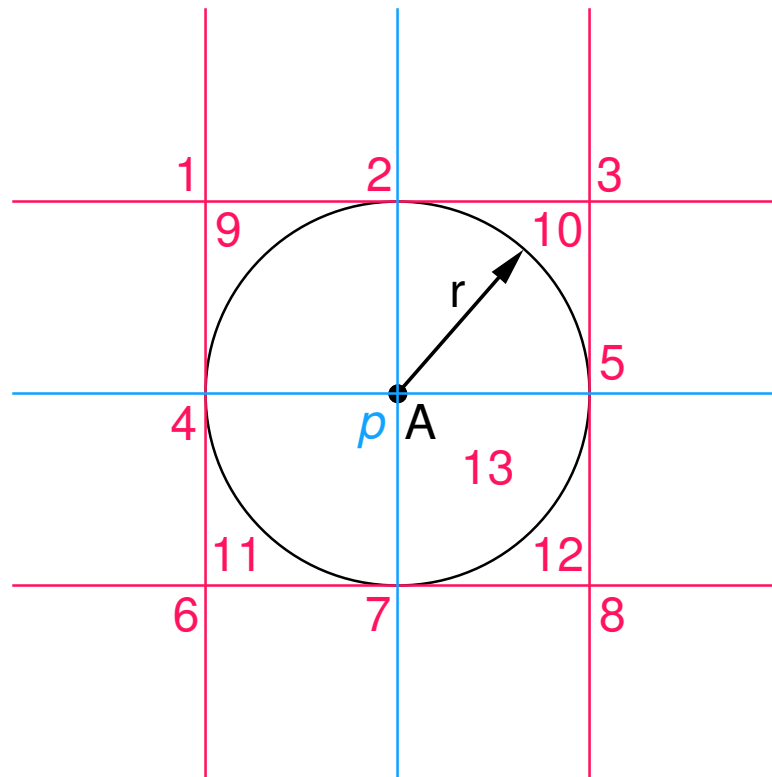


REGION SEARCH

3	2	1
z	r	b

hp10

- Ex: Find all points within radius r of point A



- Use of quadtree results in pruning the search space
- If a quadrant subdivision point p lies in a region I , then search the quadrants of p specified by I

1. SE	6. NE	11. All but SW
2. SE, SW	7. NE, NW	12. All but SE
3. SW	8. NW	13. All
4. SE, NE	9. All but NW	
5. SW, NW	10. All but NE	

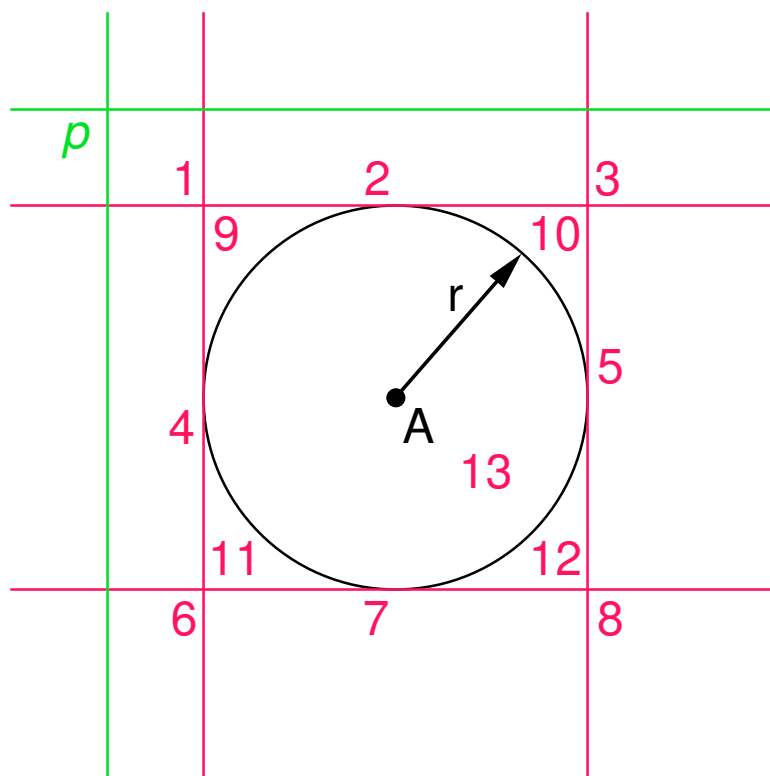


REGION SEARCH

4	3	2	1
g	z	r	b

hp10

- Ex: Find all points within radius r of point A



- Use of quadtree results in pruning the search space
- If a quadrant subdivision point p lies in a region l , then search the quadrants of p specified by l

1. SE

2. SE, SW

3. SW

4. SE, NE

5. SW, NW

6. NE

7. NE, NW

8. NW

9. All but NW

10. All but NE

11. All but SW

12. All but SE

13. All

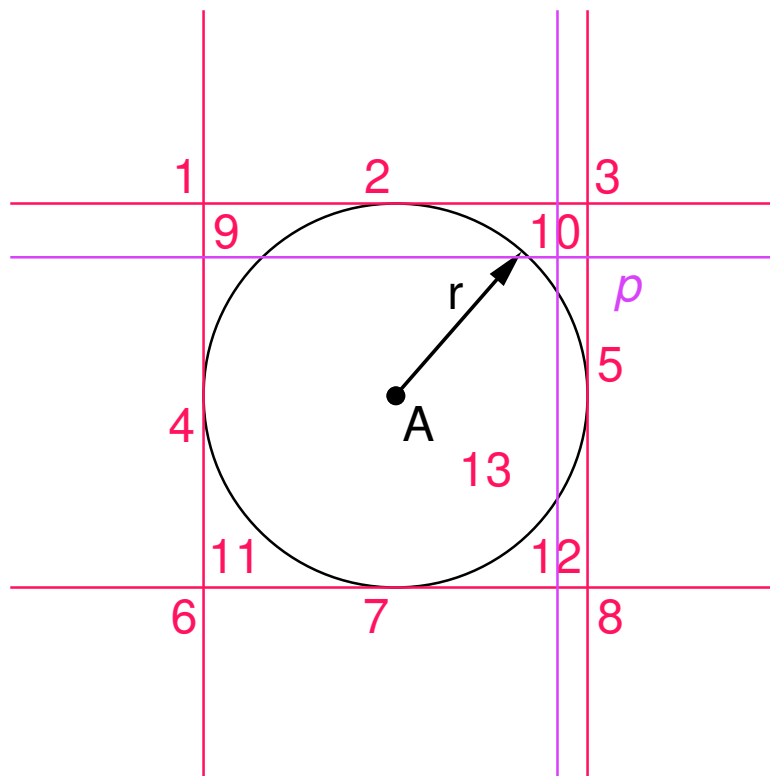


REGION SEARCH

5 4 3 2 1
v g z r b

hp10

- Ex: Find all points within radius r of point A



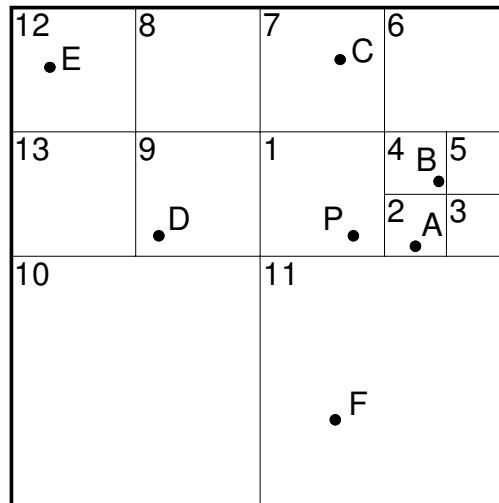
- Use of quadtree results in pruning the search space
- If a quadrant subdivision point p lies in a region I , then search the quadrants of p specified by I

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. SE | 6. NE | 11. All but SW |
| 2. SE, SW | 7. NE, NW | 12. All but SE |
| 3. SW | 8. NW | 13. All |
| 4. SE, NE | 9. All but NW | |
| 5. SW, NW | 10. All but NE | |

○ FINDING THE NEAREST OBJECT

1 zk24 ○
b

- Ex: find the nearest object to P

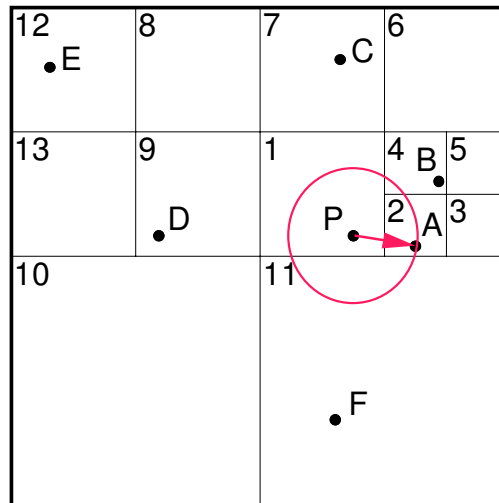


- Assume PR quadtree for points (i.e., at most one point per block)
- Search neighbors of block 1 in counterclockwise order
- Points are sorted with respect to the space they occupy which enables pruning the search space
- Algorithm:

FINDING THE NEAREST OBJECT

zk24

- Ex: find the nearest object to P



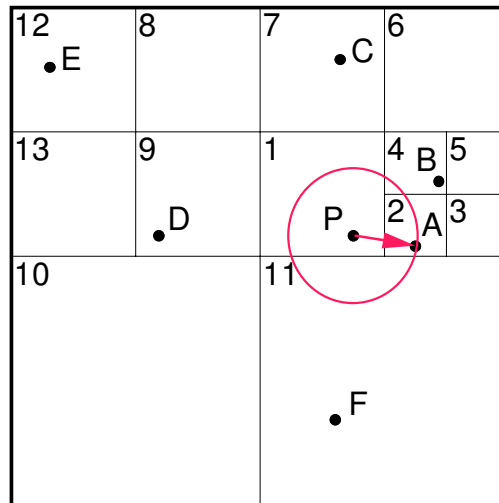
- Assume PR quadtree for points (i.e., at most one point per block)
- Search neighbors of block 1 in counterclockwise order
- Points are sorted with respect to the space they occupy which enables pruning the search space
- Algorithm:
 - start at block 2 and compute distance to P from A

FINDING THE NEAREST OBJECT

3	2	1
z	r	b

zk24

- Ex: find the nearest object to P

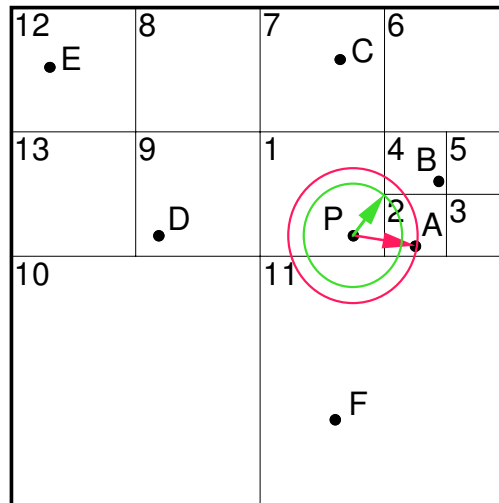


- Assume PR quadtree for points (i.e., at most one point per block)
- Search neighbors of block 1 in counterclockwise order
- Points are sorted with respect to the space they occupy which enables pruning the search space
- Algorithm:
 - start at block 2 and compute distance to P from A
 - ignore block 3 whether or not it is empty as A is closer to P than any point in 3

FINDING THE NEAREST OBJECT

zk24

- Ex: find the nearest object to P



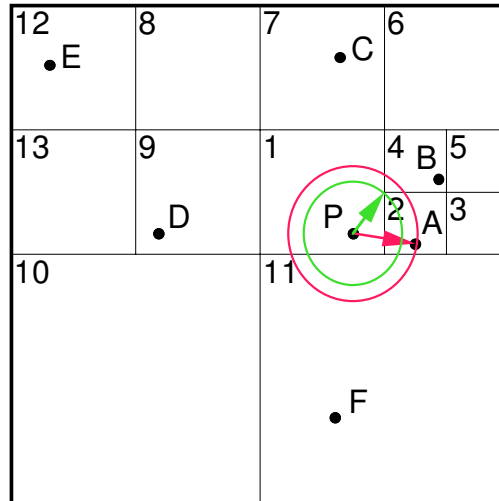
- Assume PR quadtree for points (i.e., at most one point per block)
- Search neighbors of block 1 in counterclockwise order
- Points are sorted with respect to the space they occupy which enables pruning the search space
- Algorithm:
 - start at block 2 and compute distance to P from A
 - ignore block 3 whether or not it is empty as A is closer to P than any point in 3
 - examine block 4 as distance to sw corner is shorter than the distance from P to A; however, reject B as it is further from P than A

FINDING THE NEAREST OBJECT

5 4 3 2 1
v g z r b

zk24

- Ex: find the nearest object to P



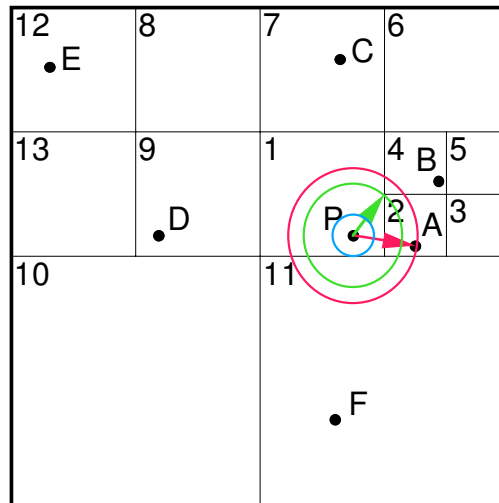
- Assume PR quadtree for points (i.e., at most one point per block)
- Search neighbors of block 1 in counterclockwise order
- Points are sorted with respect to the space they occupy which enables pruning the search space
- Algorithm:
 - start at block 2 and compute distance to P from A
 - ignore block 3 whether or not it is empty as A is closer to P than any point in 3
 - examine block 4 as distance to sw corner is shorter than the distance from P to A; however, reject B as it is further from P than A
 - ignore blocks 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 as the minimum distance to them from P is greater than the distance from P to A

FINDING THE NEAREST OBJECT

6	5	4	3	2	1
z	v	g	z	r	b

zk24

- Ex: find the nearest object to P



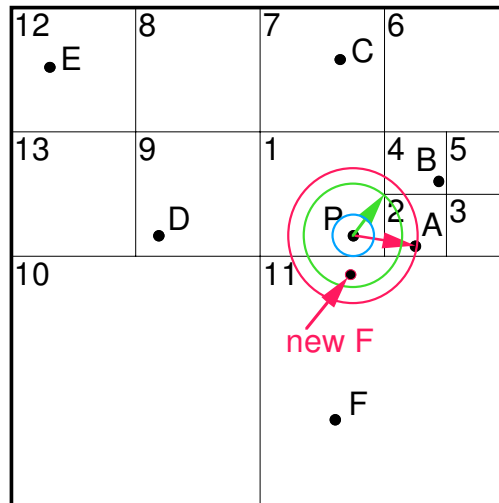
- Assume PR quadtree for points (i.e., at most one point per block)
- Search neighbors of block 1 in counterclockwise order
- Points are sorted with respect to the space they occupy which enables pruning the search space
- Algorithm:
 - start at block 2 and compute distance to P from A
 - ignore block 3 whether or not it is empty as A is closer to P than any point in 3
 - examine block 4 as distance to sw corner is shorter than the distance from P to A; however, reject B as it is further from P than A
 - ignore blocks 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 as the minimum distance to them from P is greater than the distance from P to A
 - examine block 11 as the distance from P to the southern border of 1 is shorter than the distance from P to A; however, reject F as it is further from P than A

FINDING THE NEAREST OBJECT

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
r	z	v	g	z	r	b

zk24

- Ex: find the nearest object to P



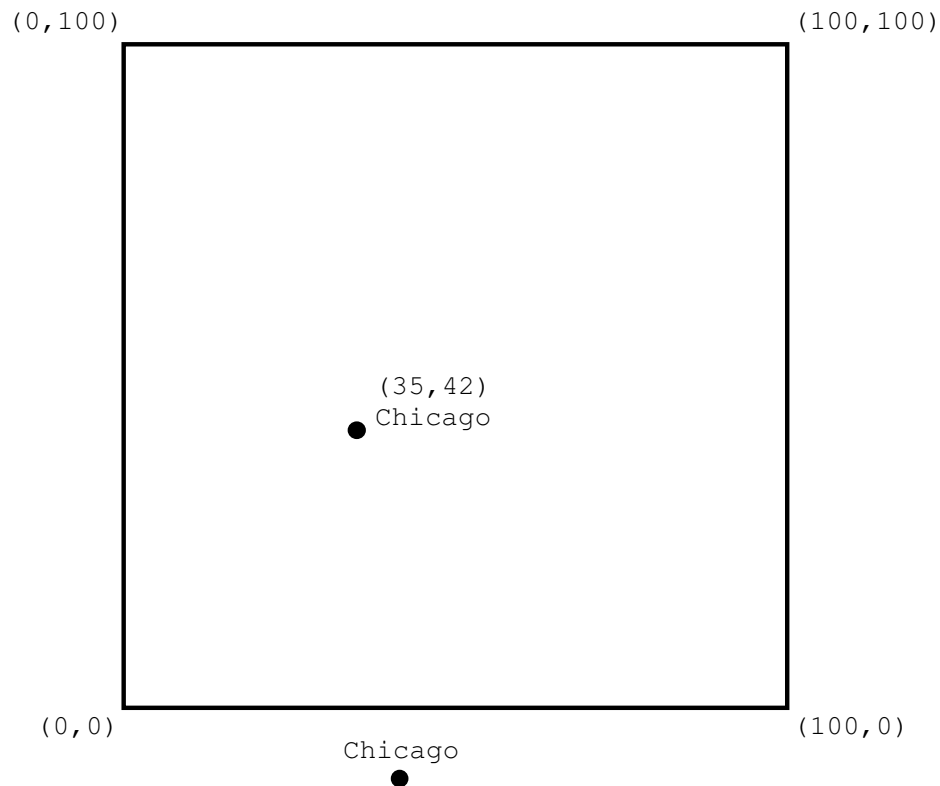
- Assume PR quadtree for points (i.e., at most one point per block)
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 - examine block 4 as distance to sw corner is shorter than the distance from P to A; however, reject B as it is further from P than A
 - ignore blocks 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 as the minimum distance to them from P is greater than the distance from P to A
 - examine block 11 as the distance from P to the southern border of 1 is shorter than the distance from P to A; however, reject F as it is further from P than A
- If F was moved, a better order would have started with block 11, the southern neighbor of 1, as it is closest



K-D TREE (Bentley)

1 hp15

- Test one attribute at a time instead of all simultaneously as in the point quadtree
- Usually cycle through all the attributes
- Shape of the tree depends on the order in which the data is encountered



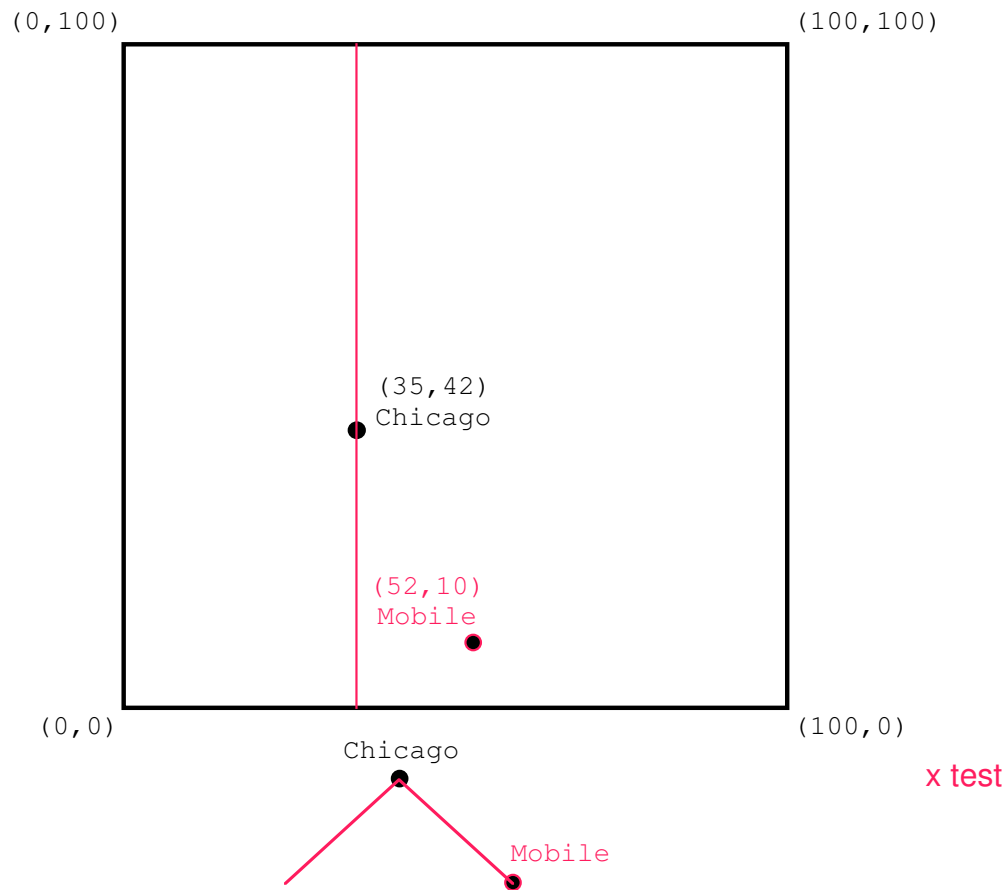


K-D TREE (Bentley)

21
r b

hp15

- Test one attribute at a time instead of all simultaneously as in the point quadtree
- Usually cycle through all the attributes
- Shape of the tree depends on the order in which the data is encountered



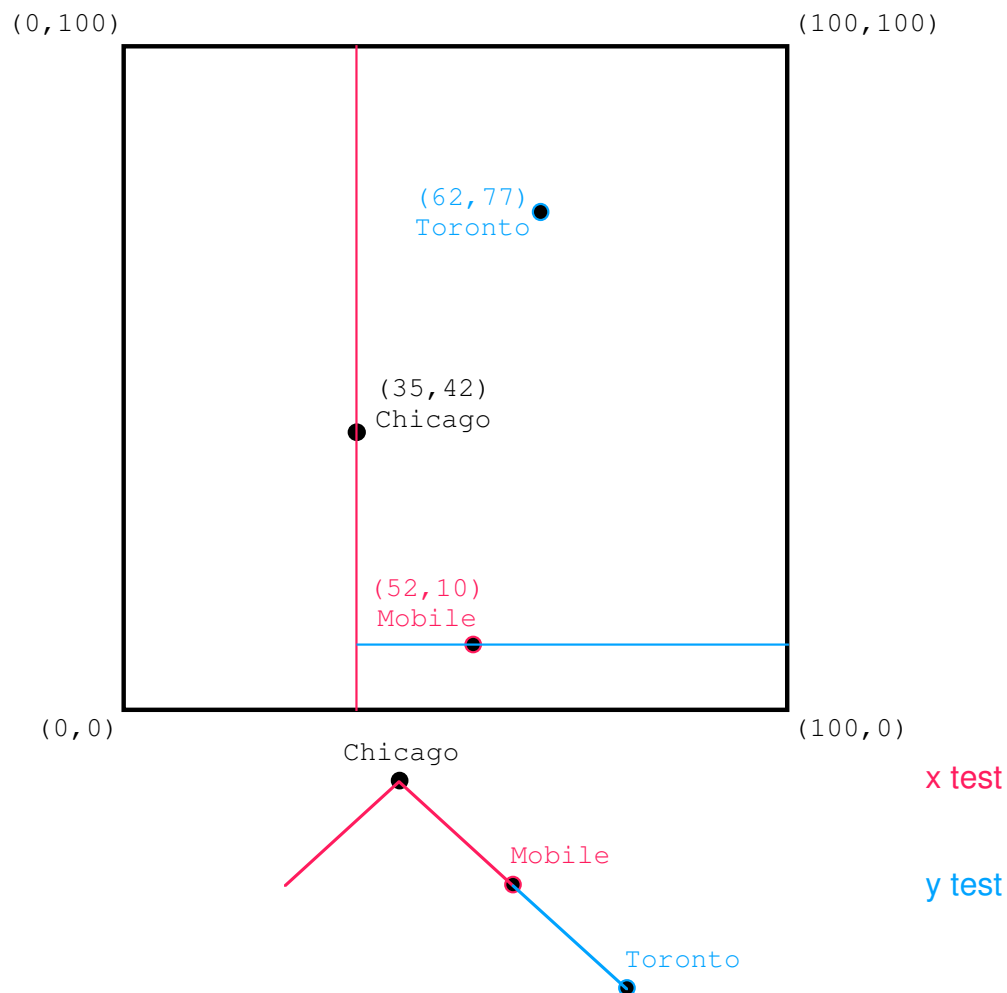


K-D TREE (Bentley)

3	2	1
z	r	b

hp15

- Test one attribute at a time instead of all simultaneously as in the point quadtree
- Usually cycle through all the attributes
- Shape of the tree depends on the order in which the data is encountered



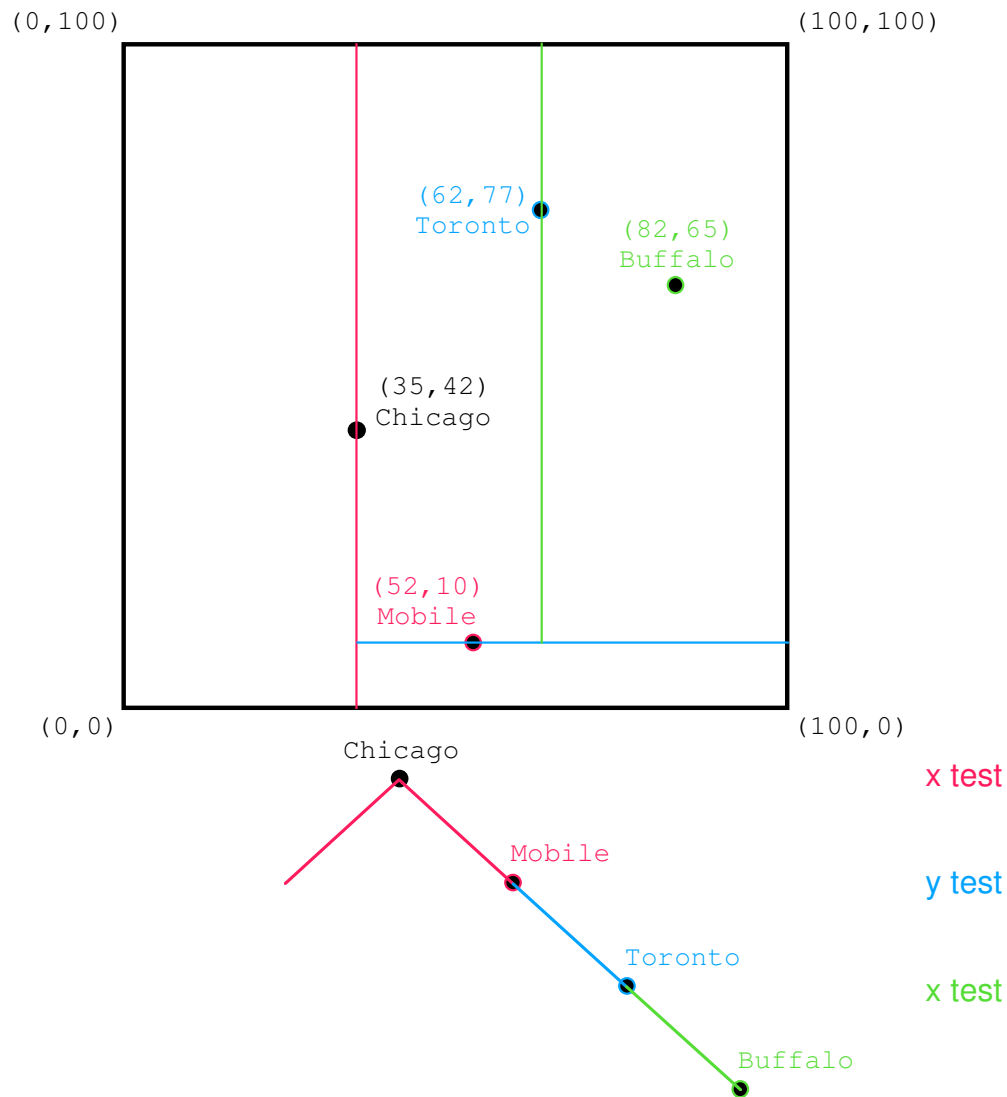


K-D TREE (Bentley)

4	3	2	1
g	z	r	b

hp15

- Test one attribute at a time instead of all simultaneously as in the point quadtree
- Usually cycle through all the attributes
- Shape of the tree depends on the order in which the data is encountered





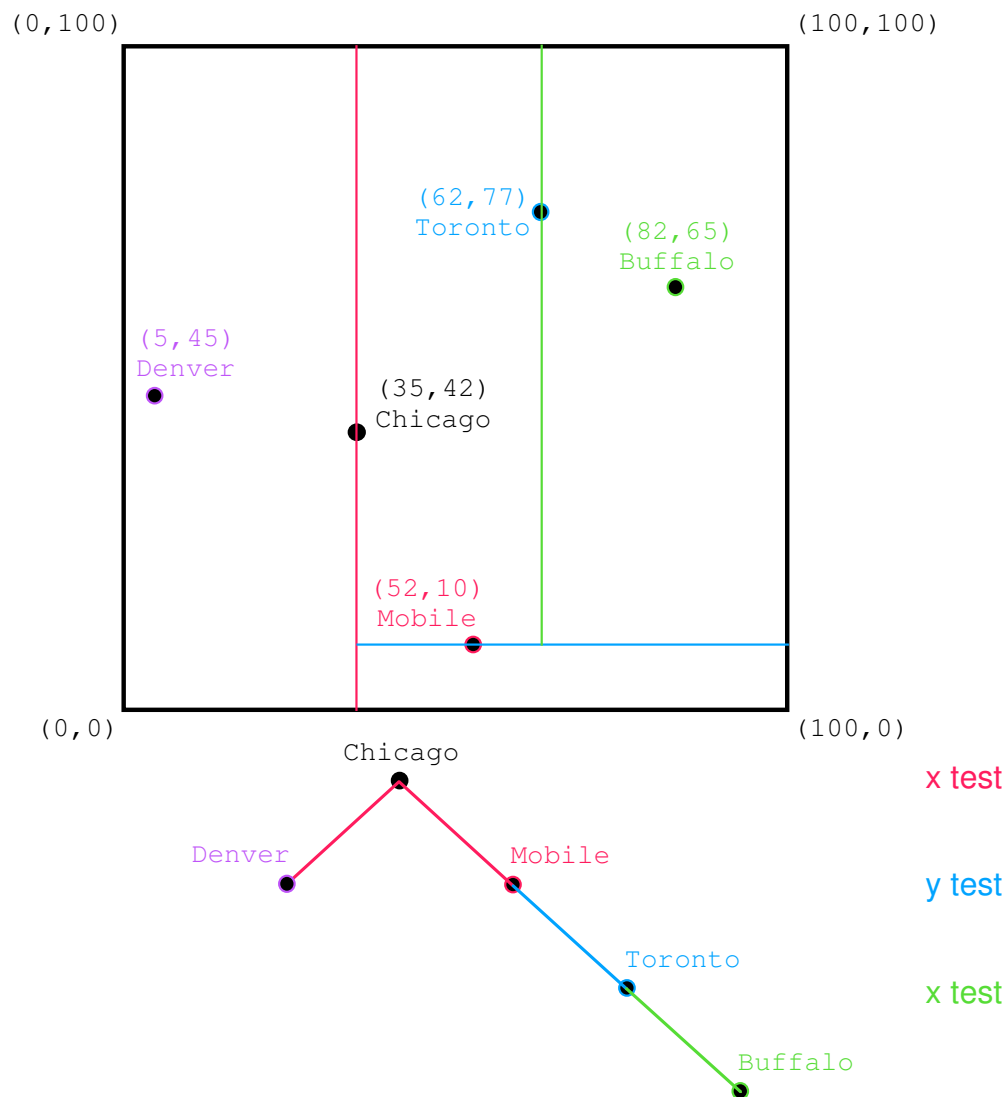
K-D TREE (Bentley)

5	4	3	2	1
v	g	z	r	b

hp15



- Test one attribute at a time instead of all simultaneously as in the point quadtree
- Usually cycle through all the attributes
- Shape of the tree depends on the order in which the data is encountered





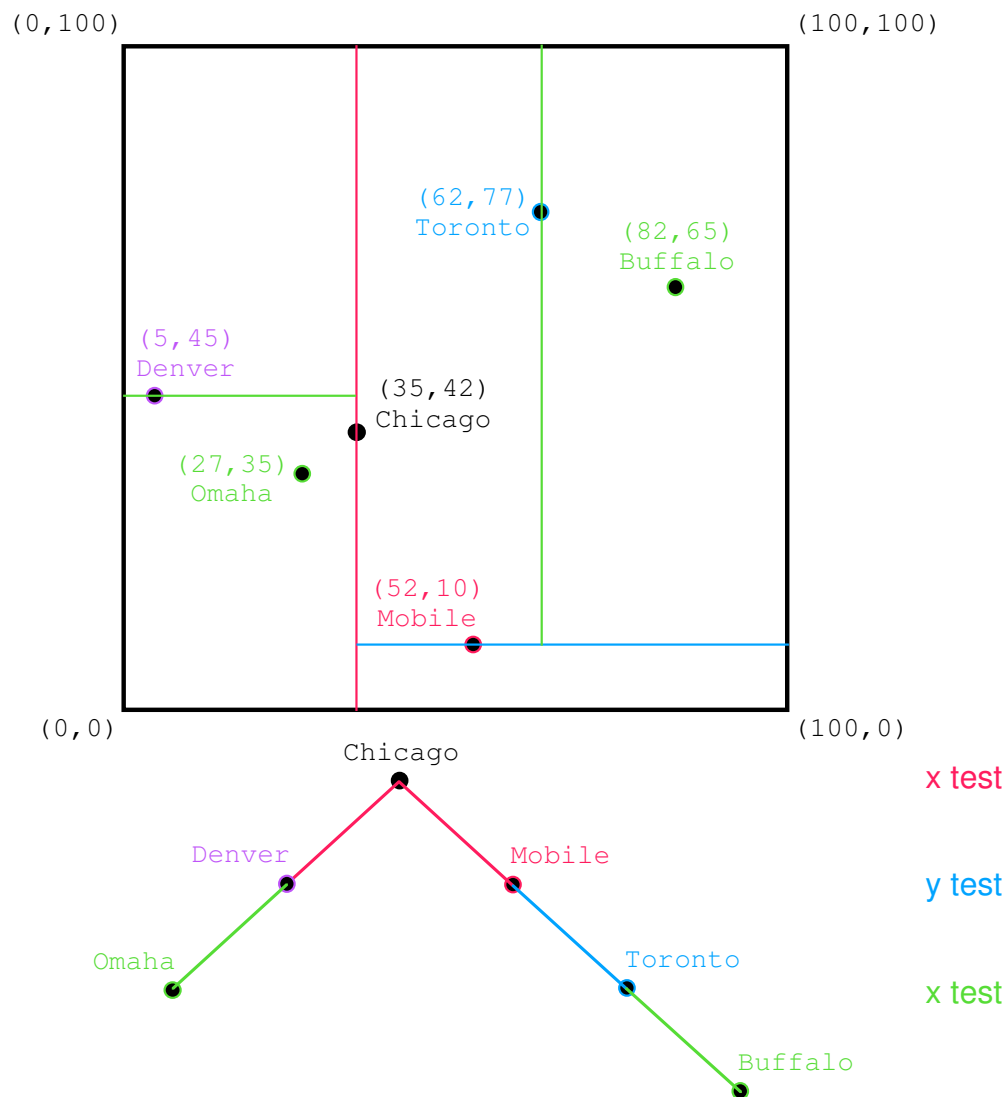
K-D TREE (Bentley)

6	5	4	3	2	1
g	v	g	z	r	b

hp15



- Test one attribute at a time instead of all simultaneously as in the point quadtree
- Usually cycle through all the attributes
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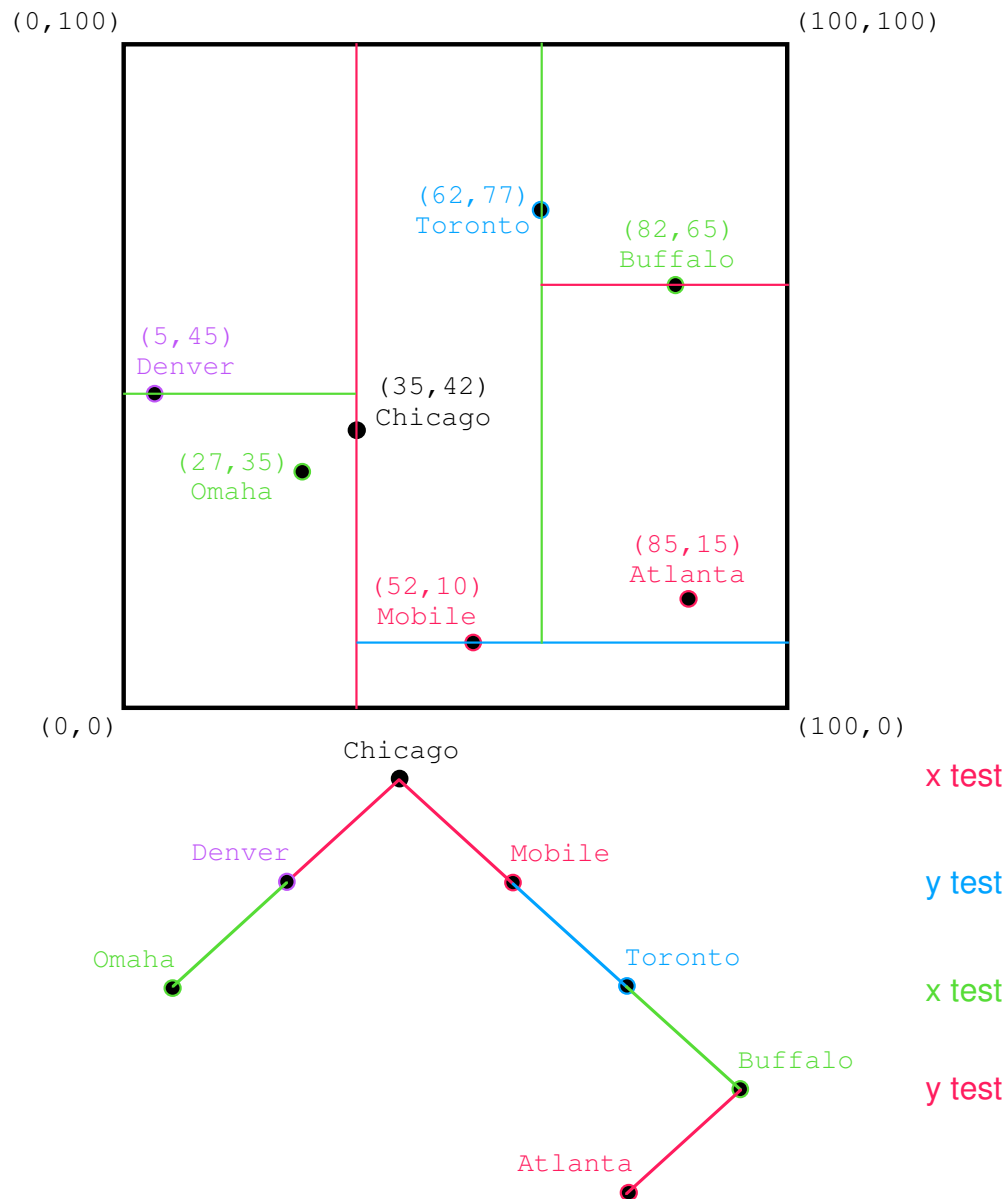
K-D TREE (Bentley)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
r	g	v	g	z	r	b

hp15



- Test one attribute at a time instead of all simultaneously as in the point quadtree
- Usually cycle through all the attributes
- Shape of the tree depends on the order in which the data is encountered





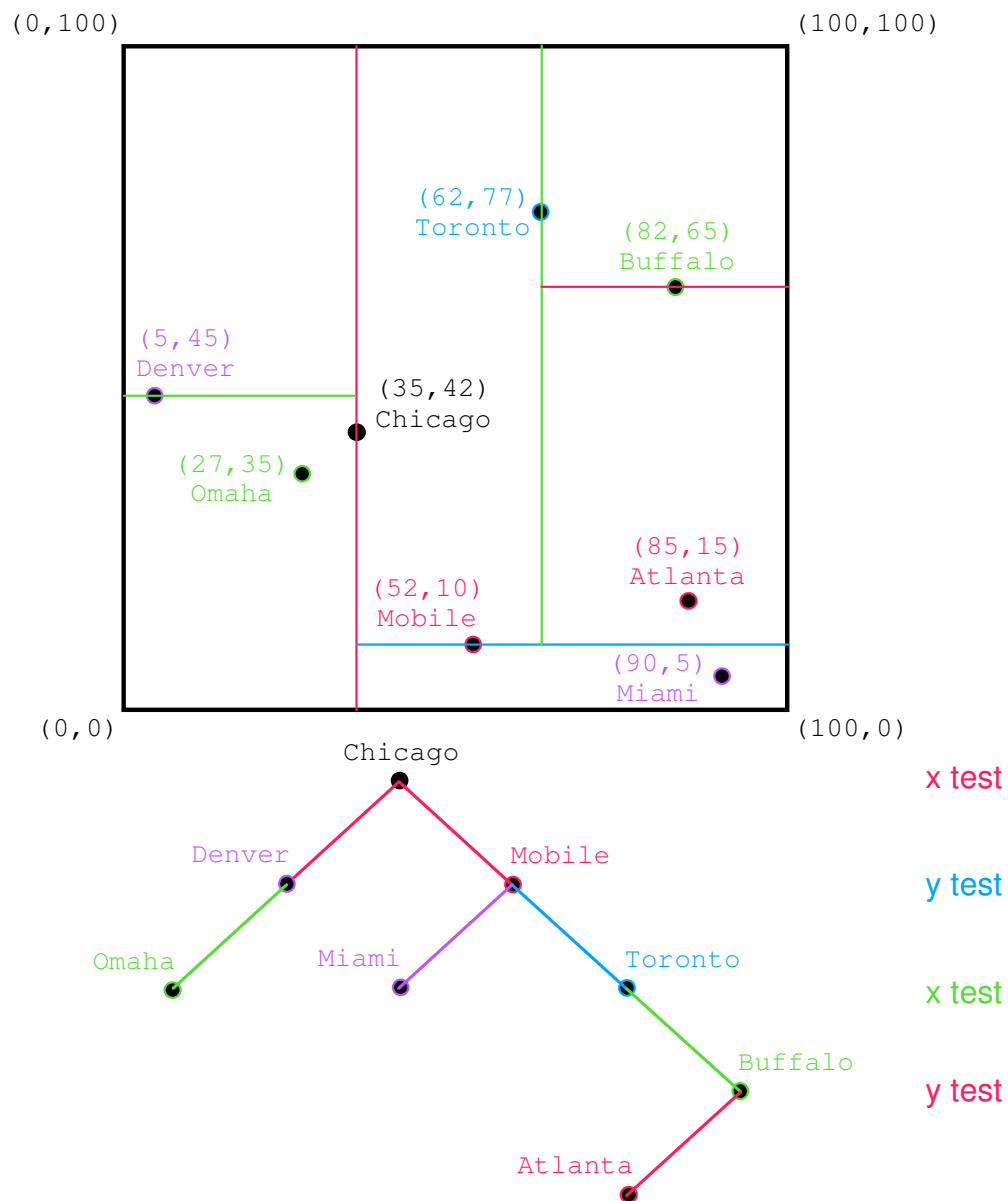
K-D TREE (Bentley)

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
v	r	g	v	g	z	r	b

hp15



- Test one attribute at a time instead of all simultaneously as in the point quadtree
- Usually cycle through all the attributes
- Shape of the tree depends on the order in which the data is encountered





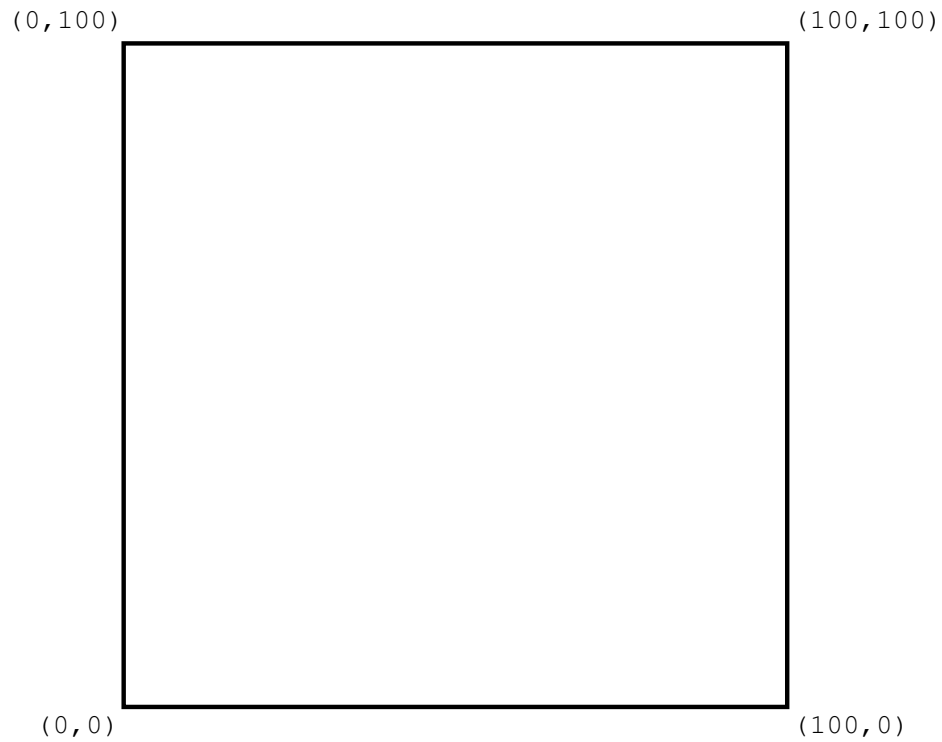
PR K-D TREE (Knowlton)

1
b

hp19



- A region contains at most one data point
- Analogous to EXCELL with bucket size of 1



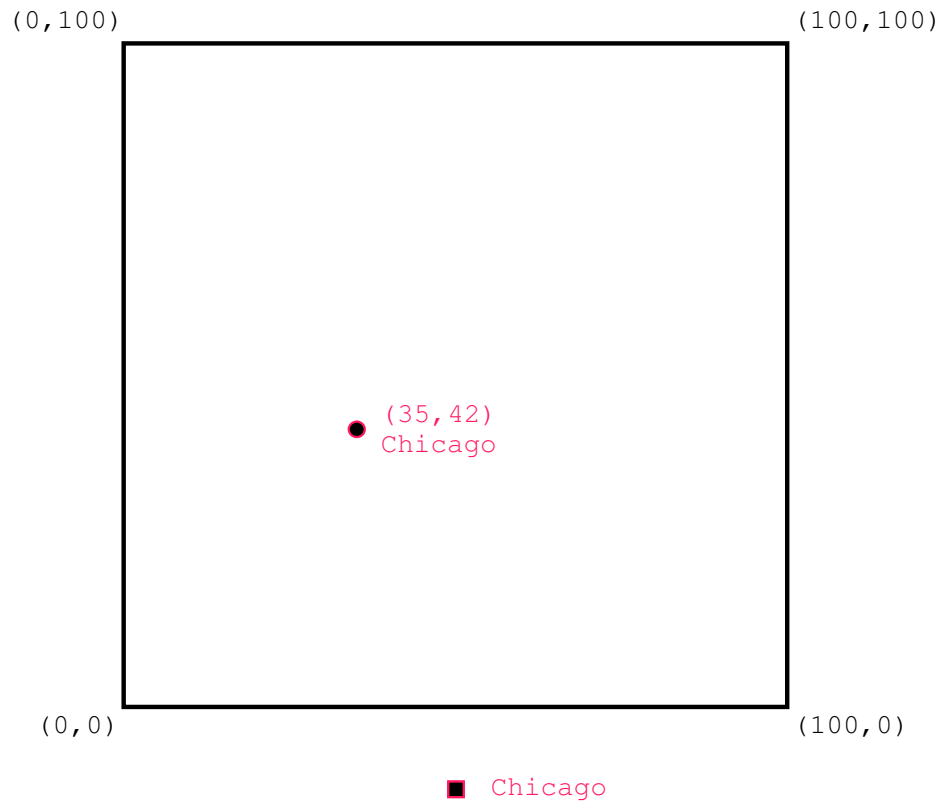


PR K-D TREE (Knowlton)

2	1
r	b

hp19

- A region contains at most one data point
- Analogous to EXCELL with bucket size of 1





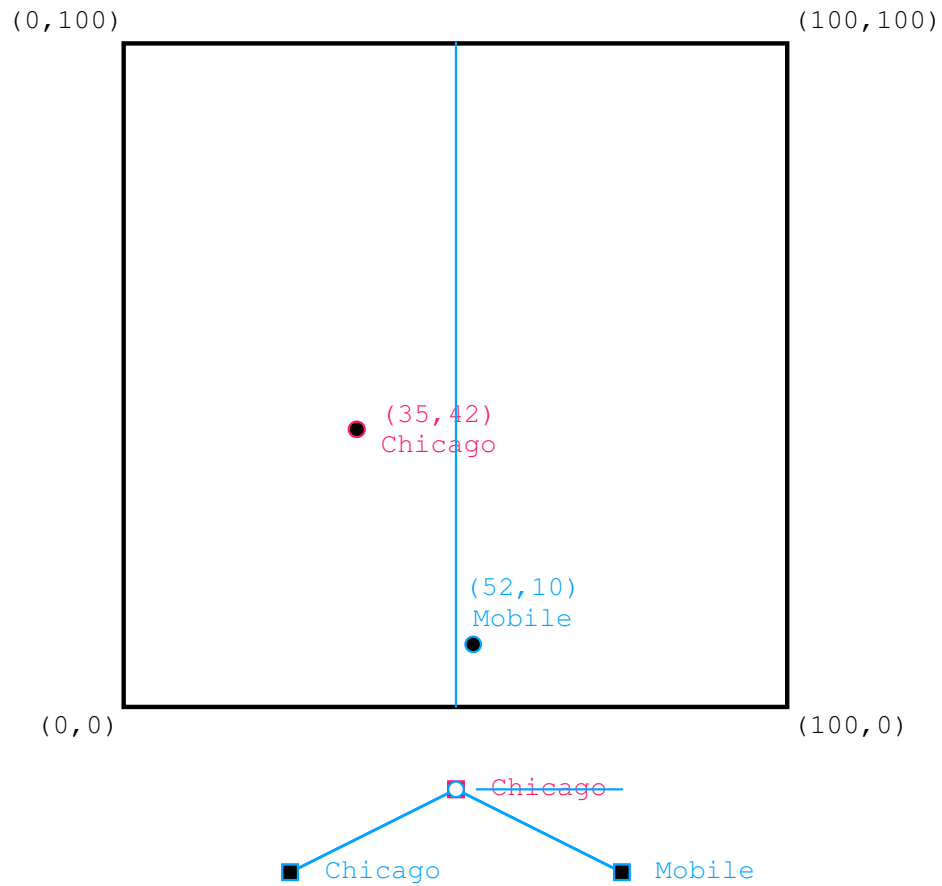
PR K-D TREE (Knowlton)

3	2	1
z	r	b

hp19



- A region contains at most one data point
- Analogous to EXCELL with bucket size of 1



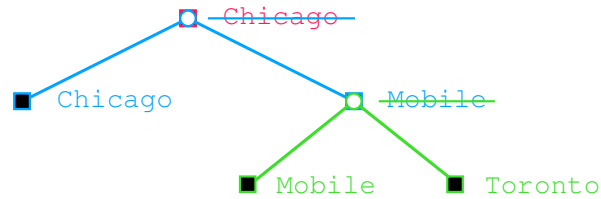
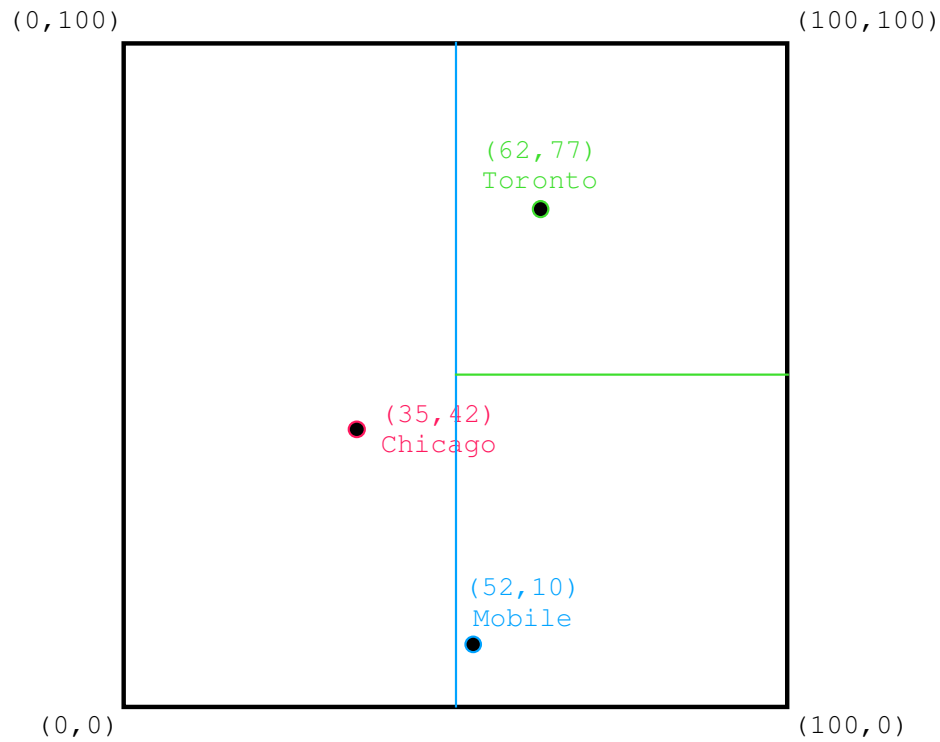


PR K-D TREE (Knowlton)

4	3	2	1
g	z	r	b

hp19

- A region contains at most one data point
- Analogous to EXCELL with bucket size of 1





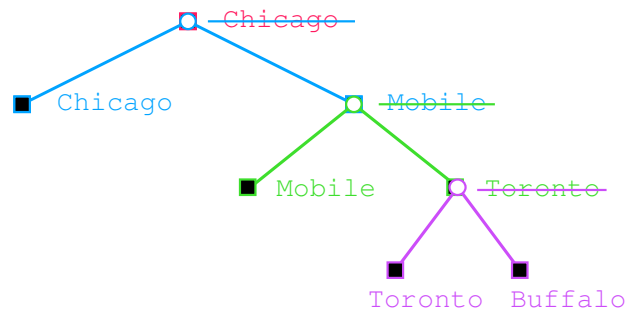
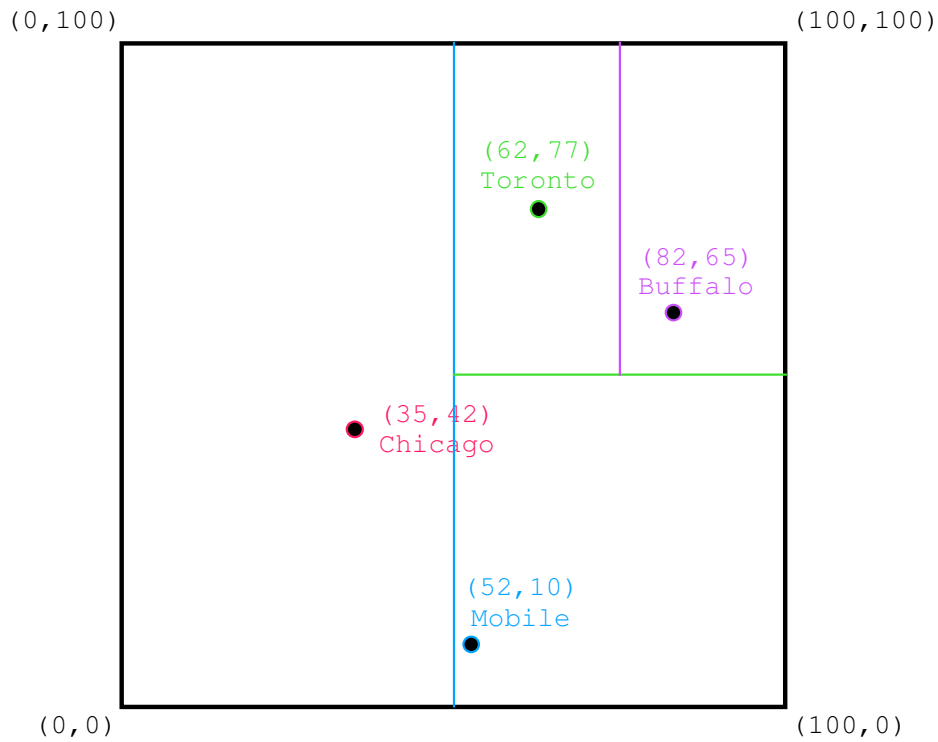
PR K-D TREE (Knowlton)

5	4	3	2	1
v	g	z	r	b

hp19



- A region contains at most one data point
- Analogous to EXCELL with bucket size of 1



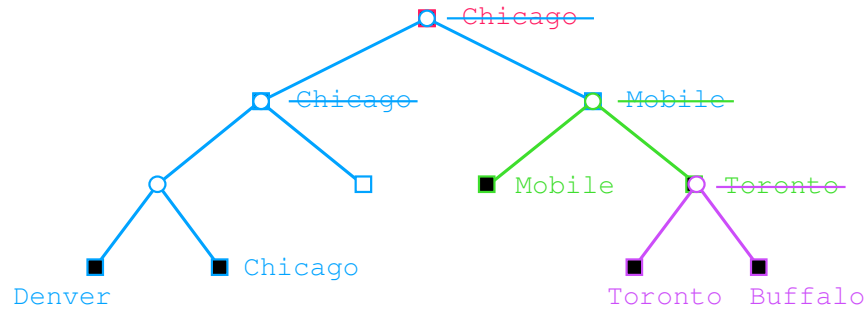
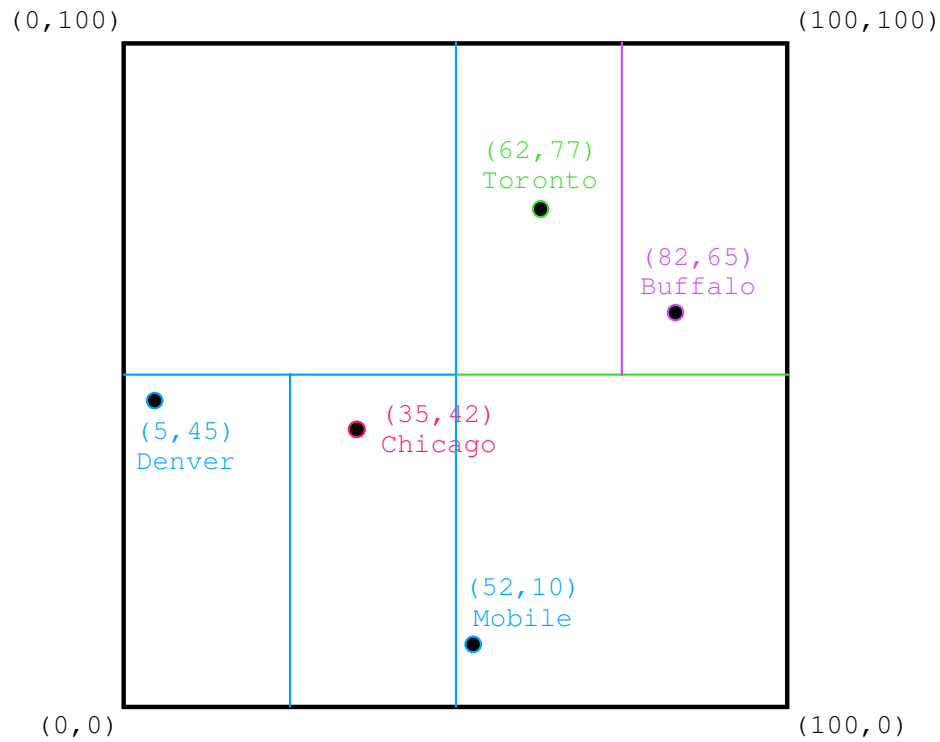


PR K-D TREE (Knowlton)

6	5	4	3	2	1
z	v	g	z	r	b

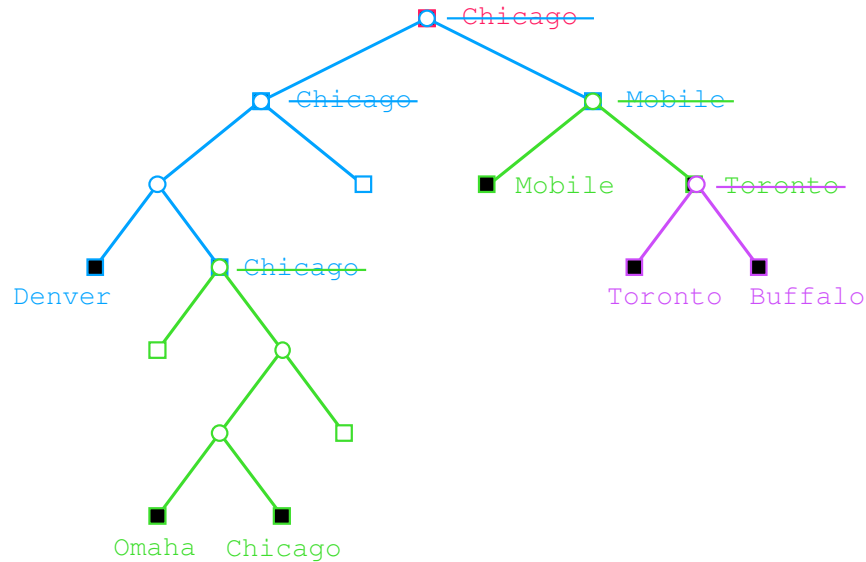
hp19

- A region contains at most one data point
- Analogous to EXCELL with bucket size of 1



7	6	5	4	3	2	1
g	z	v	g	z	r	b

-
- A 2D plot showing the spatial distribution of six cities. The plot is a unit square with axes labeled from $(0,0)$ to $(100,100)$. The cities are represented by colored dots with their coordinates and names labeled nearby:
- Denver: $(5, 45)$ (blue dot)
 - Omaha: $(27, 35)$ (green dot)
 - Chicago: $(35, 42)$ (red dot)
 - Toronto: $(62, 77)$ (green dot)
 - Mobile: $(52, 10)$ (blue dot)
 - Buffalo: $(82, 65)$ (purple dot)
- The plot is divided into regions by vertical and horizontal lines of various colors (blue, green, purple, black).





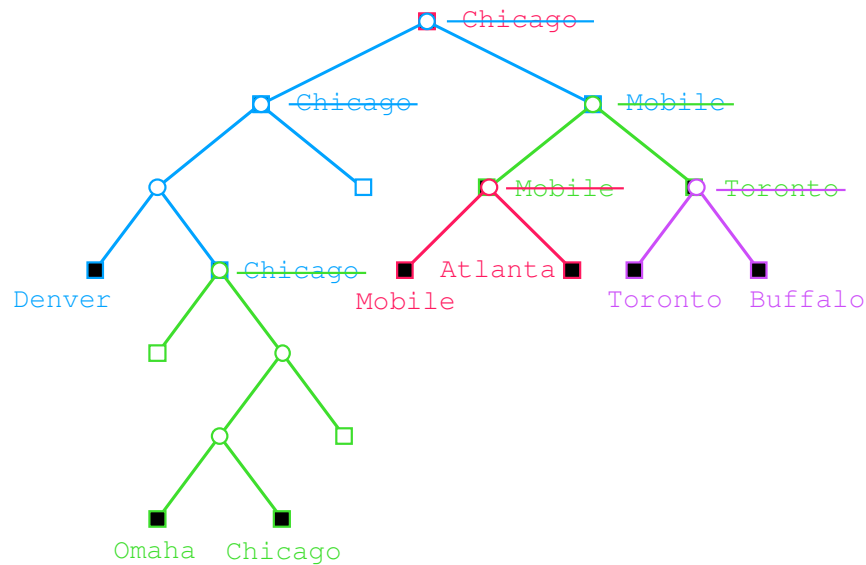
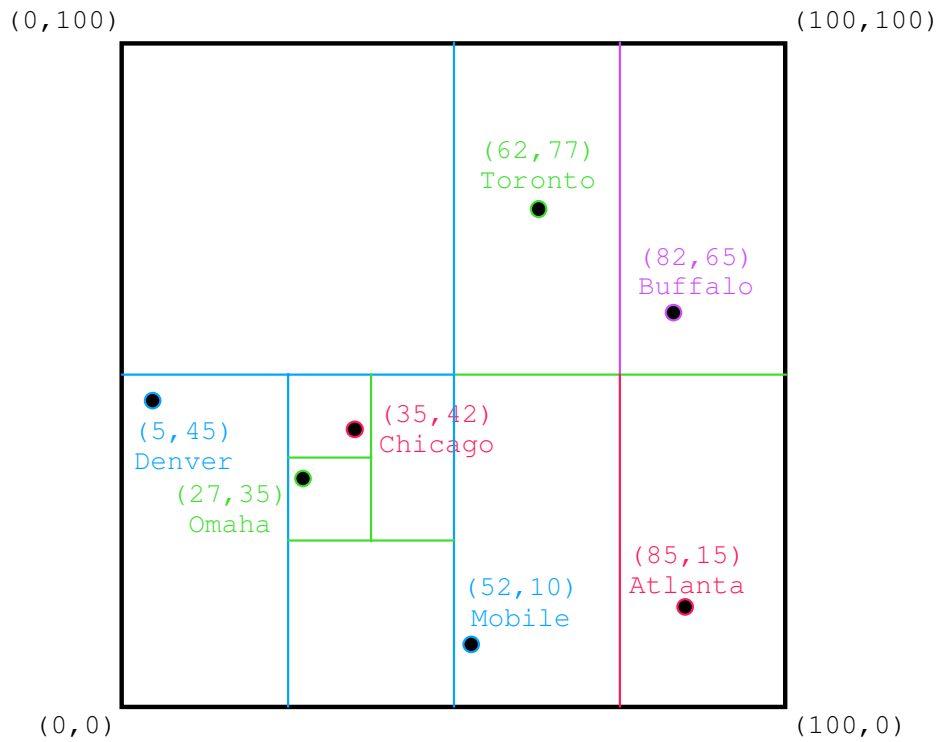
PR K-D TREE (Knowlton)

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
r	g	z	v	g	z	r	b

hp19



- A region contains at most one data point
- Analogous to EXCELL with bucket size of 1





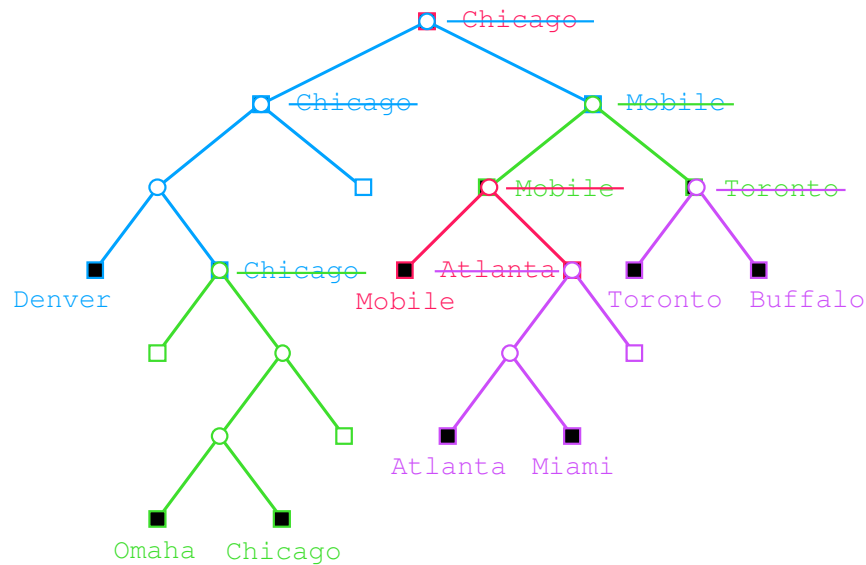
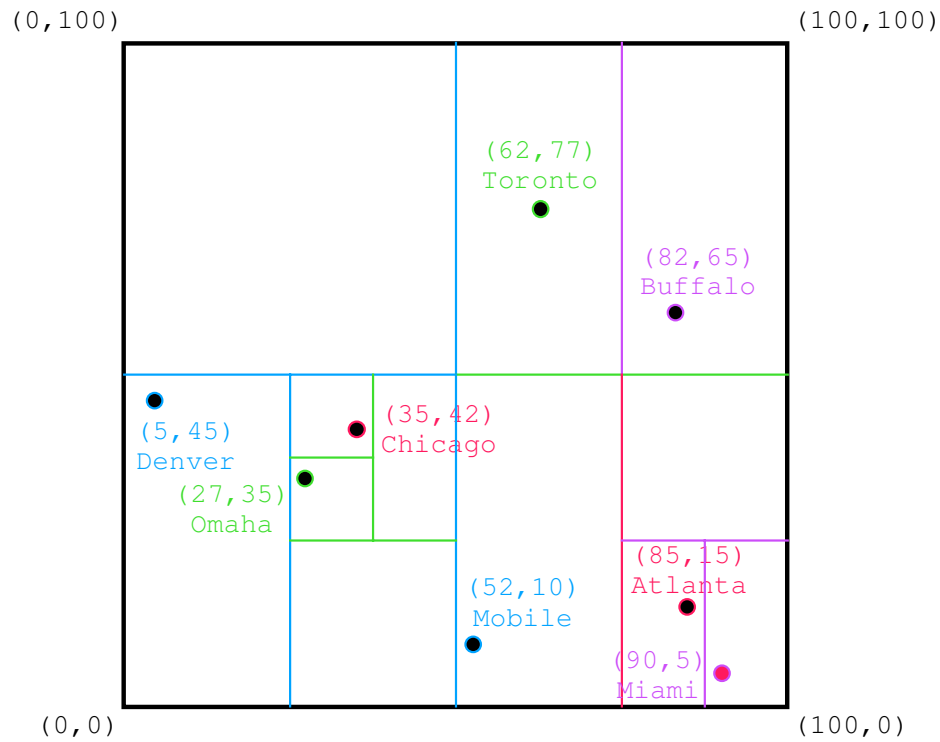
PR K-D TREE (Knowlton)

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
v	r	g	z	v	g	z	r	b

hp19



- A region contains at most one data point
- Analogous to EXCELL with bucket size of 1



Outline

1. Introduction
2. Points
3. Lines
4. Regions, Bounding Box Hierarchies, and Surfaces
5. Rectangles
6. Surfaces and Volumes
7. Operations
8. Example system
9. Words



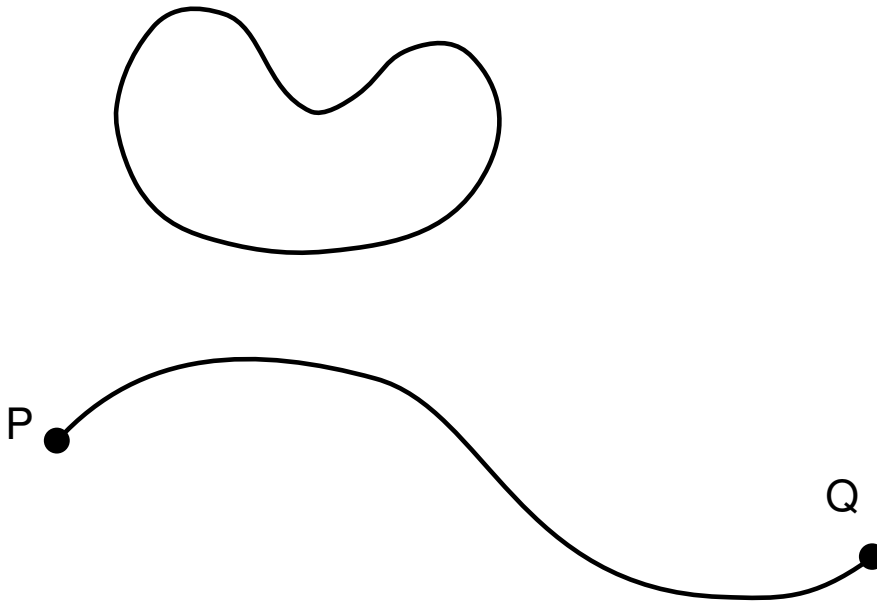
STRIP TREE (Ballard, Peucker)

1

b

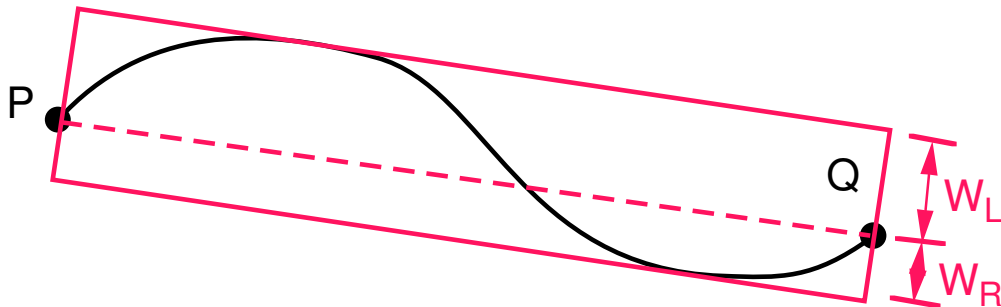
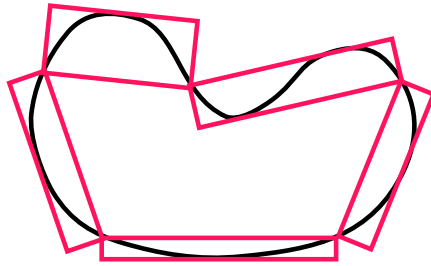
cd4

- Top-down hierarchical curve approximation
- Rectangle strips of arbitrary orientation
- Assume curve is continuous
- Ex:



STRIP TREE (Ballard, Peucker)

- Top-down hierarchical curve approximation
- Rectangle strips of arbitrary orientation
- Assume curve is continuous
- Ex:

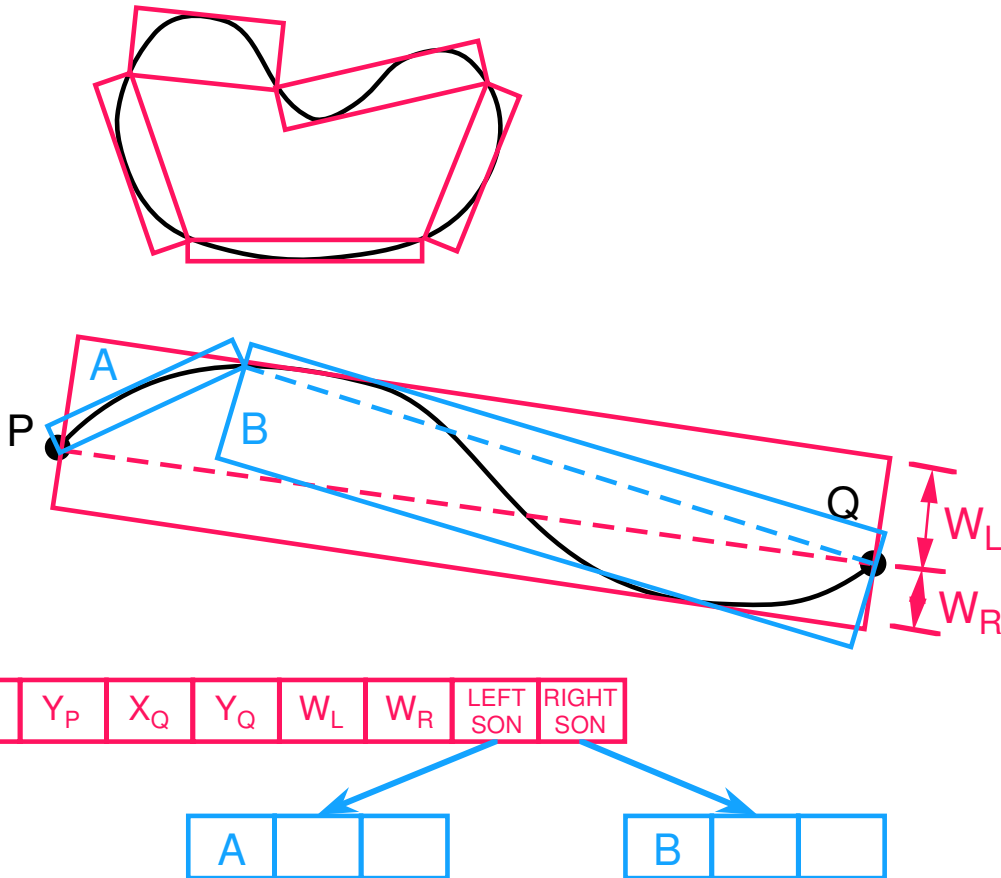


X_P	Y_P	X_Q	Y_Q	W_L	W_R	LEFT SON	RIGHT SON
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------------	--------------

- *Contact points* = where the curve touches the box
 1. not tangent points
 2. curve need not be differentiable - just continuous

STRIP TREE (Ballard, Peucker)

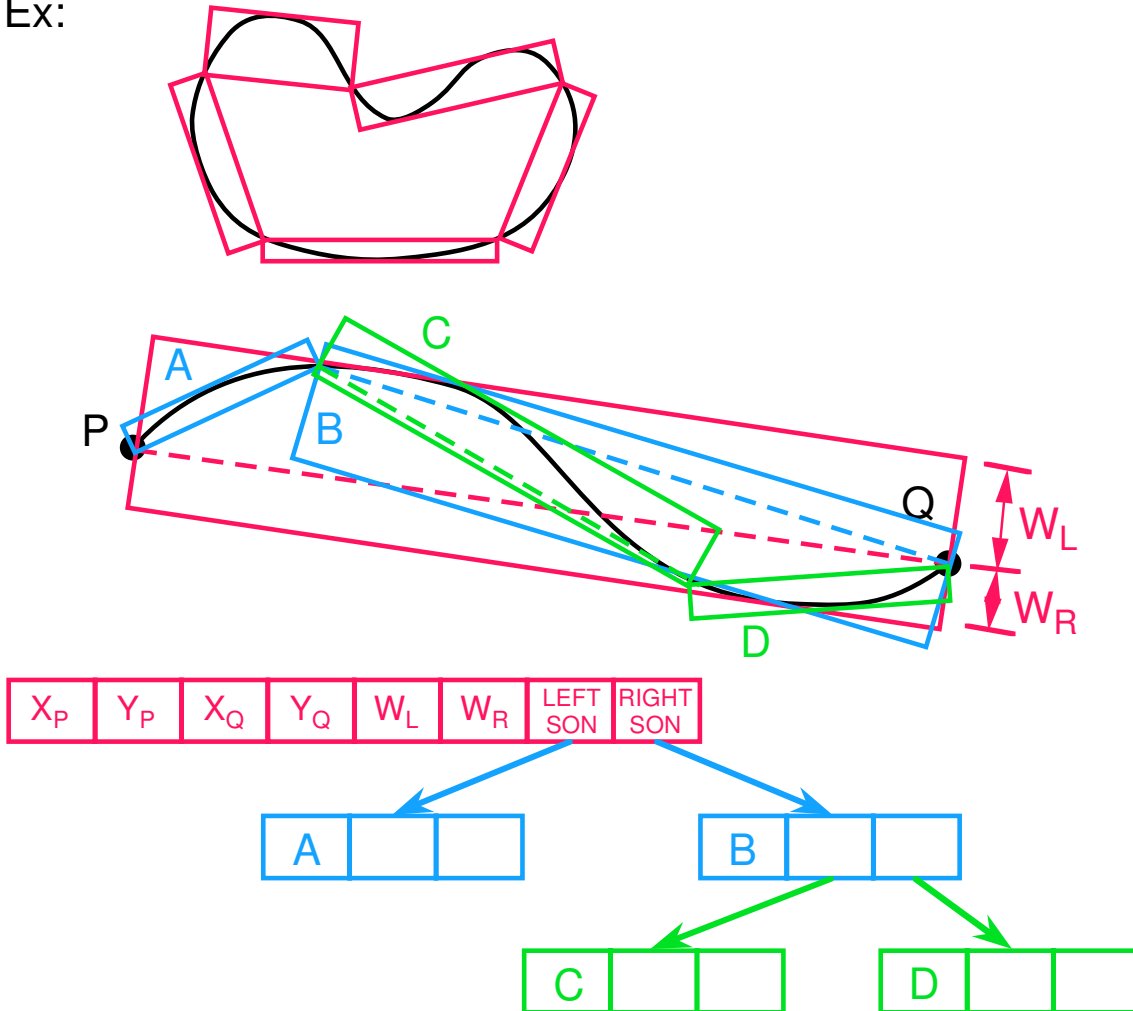
- Top-down hierarchical curve approximation
- Rectangle strips of arbitrary orientation
- Assume curve is continuous
- Ex:



- *Contact points* = where the curve touches the box
 1. not tangent points
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STRIP TREE (Ballard, Peucker)

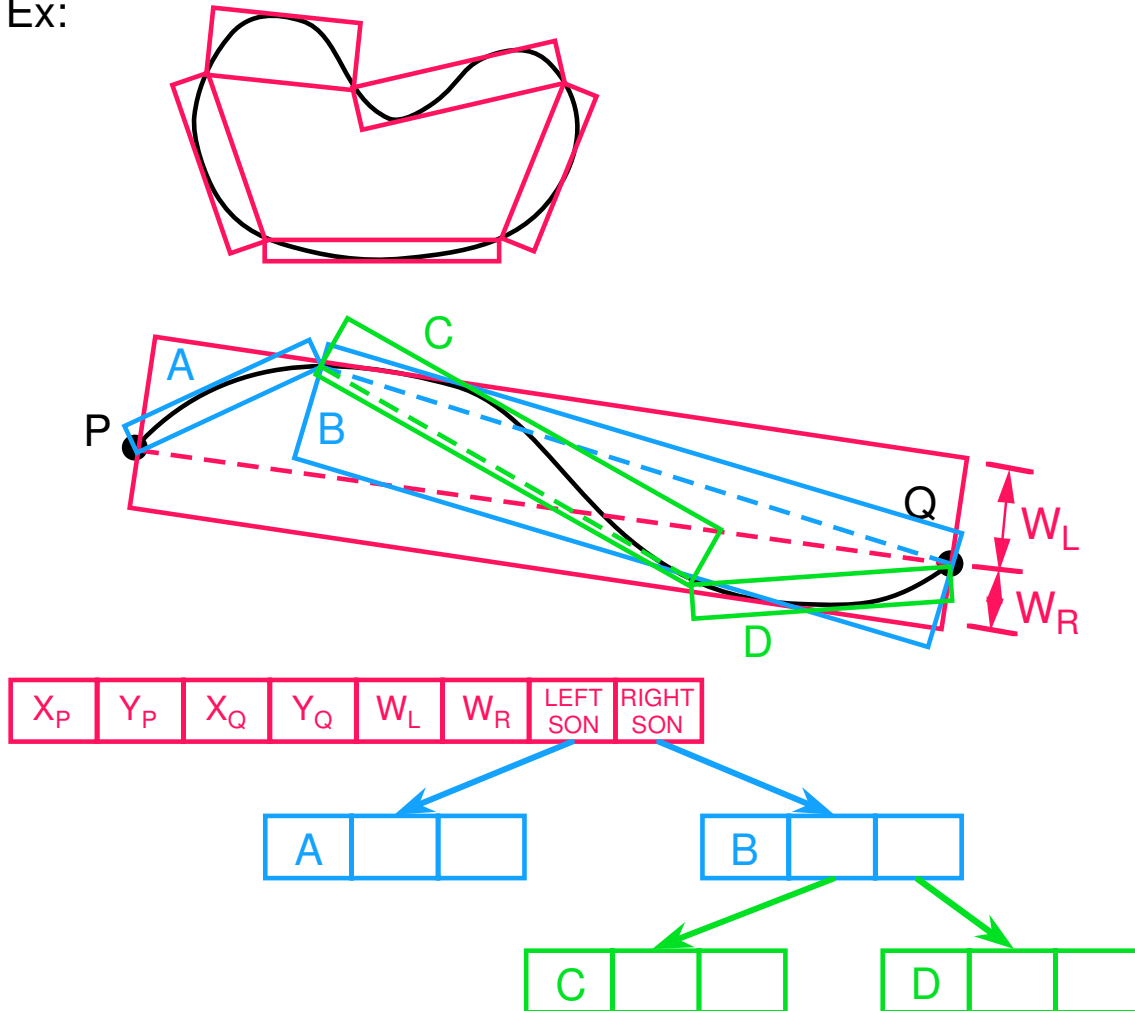
- Top-down hierarchical curve approximation
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STRIP TREE (Ballard, Peucker)

- Top-down hierarchical curve approximation
- Rectangle strips of arbitrary orientation
- Assume curve is continuous
- Ex:

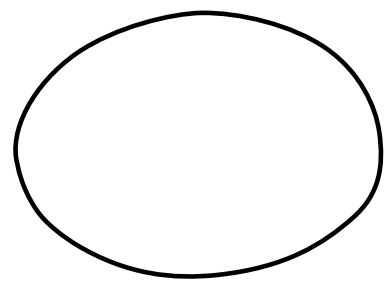


- *Contact points* = where the curve touches the box
 1. not tangent points
 2. curve need not be differentiable - just continuous
- Terminate when all rectangles are of width $\leq W$

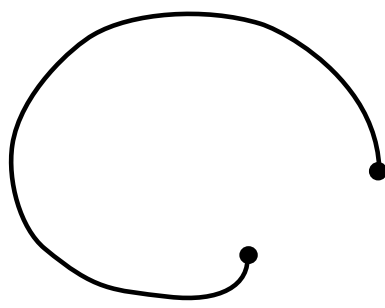
○ SPECIAL CASES

1 cd5 ○
b

- 1. Closed curve



- 2. Curve extends beyond its endpoints

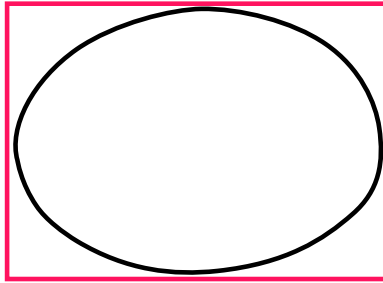


○ SPECIAL CASES

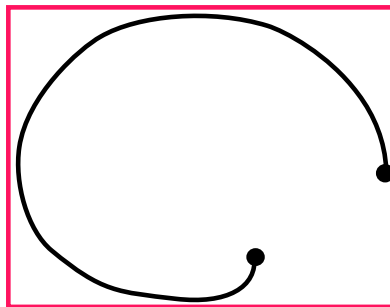
2	1
r	b

cd5 ○

1. Closed curve



2. Curve extends beyond its endpoints



- enclosed by a rectangle

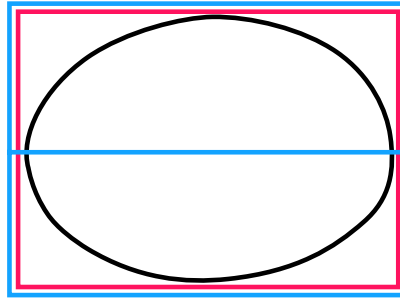


SPECIAL CASES

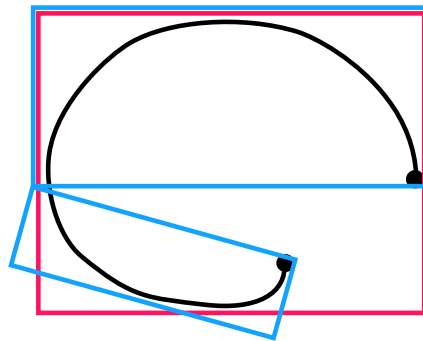
3	2	1
z	r	b

cd5 

1. Closed curve



2. Curve extends beyond its endpoints



- enclosed by a rectangle
- split into two rectangular strips

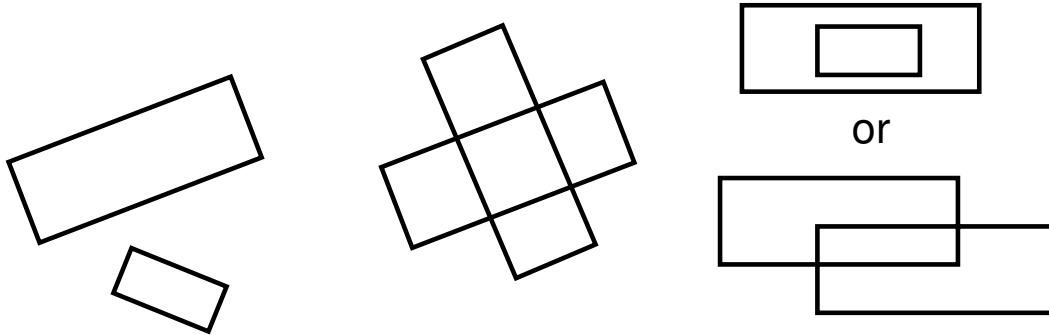
○ APPLICATIONS

1

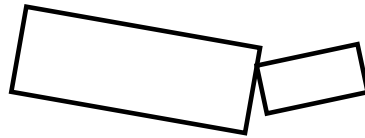
b

cd6 ○

1. Curve intersection



2. Union of two curves



3. Others

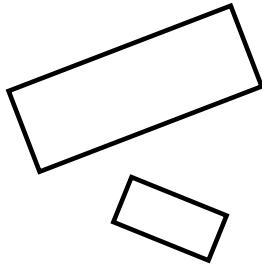
- length
- area of a closed curve
- intersection of curves with areas
- etc.

○ APPLICATIONS

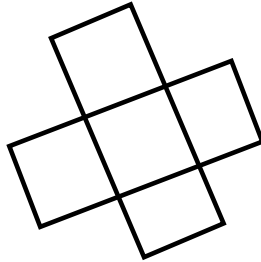
2	1
r	b

cd6 ○

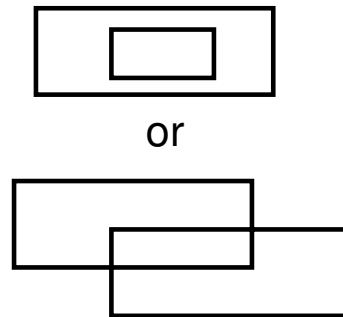
1. Curve intersection



NULL

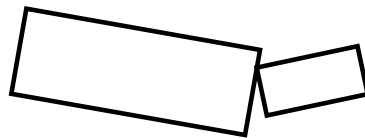


CLEAR



POSSIBLE

2. Union of two curves



3. Others

- length
- area of a closed curve
- intersection of curves with areas
- etc.

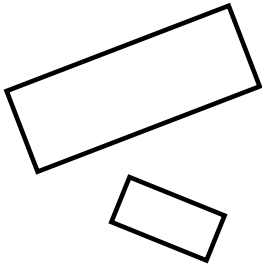


APPLICATIONS

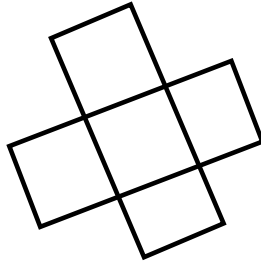
3	2	1
z	r	b

cd6

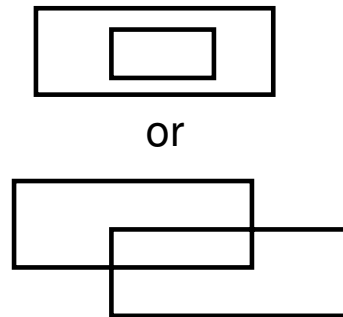
1. Curve intersection



NULL

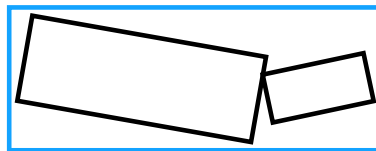


CLEAR



POSSIBLE

2. Union of two curves



3. Others

- length
- area of a closed curve
- intersection of curves with areas
- etc.

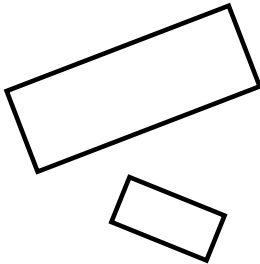


APPLICATIONS

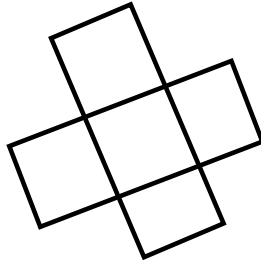
4	3	2	1
g	z	r	b

cd6

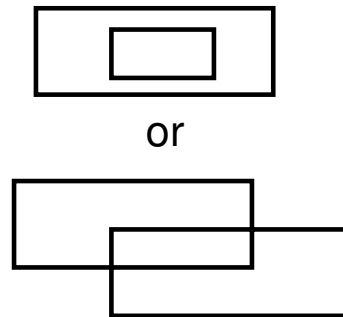
1. Curve intersection



NULL

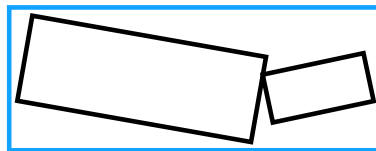


CLEAR



POSSIBLE

2. Union of two curves



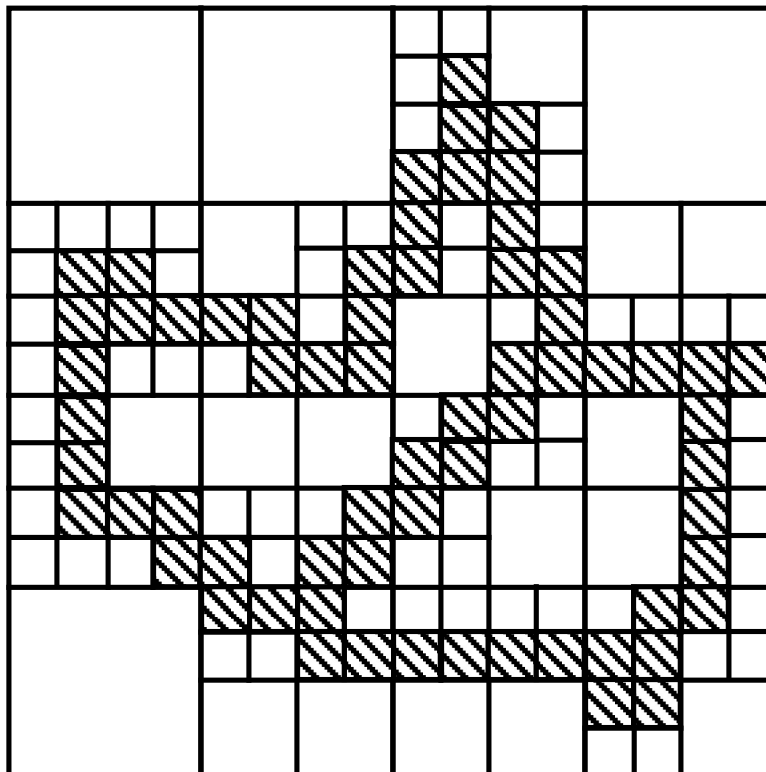
- not possible as the result may fail to be continuous

3. Others

- length
- area of a closed curve
- intersection of curves with areas
- etc.

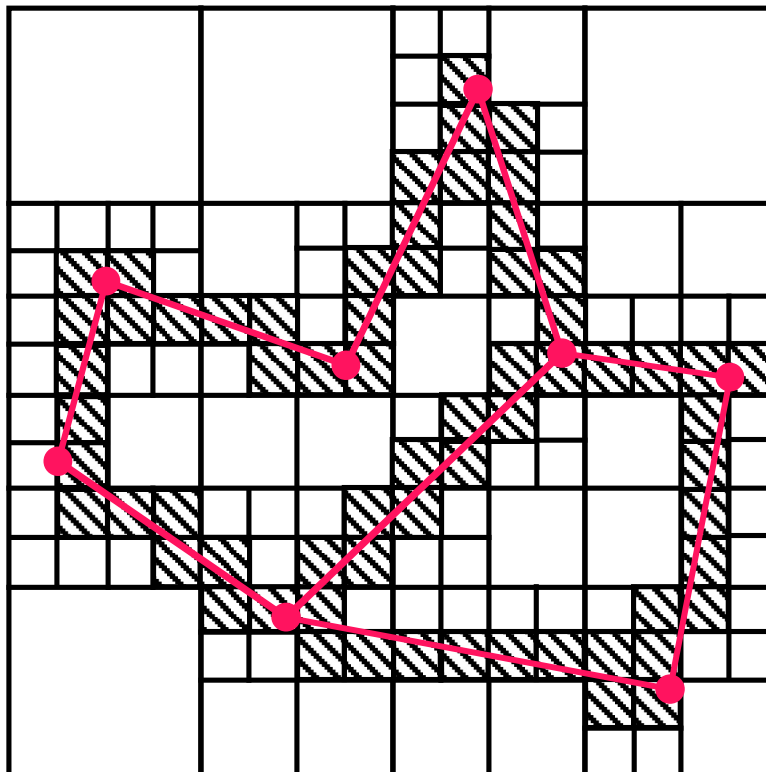
MX QUADTREE FOR REGIONS (Hunter)

- Represent the boundary as a sequence of BLACK pixels in a region quadtree
- Useful for a simple digitized polygon (i.e., non-intersecting edges)
- Three types of nodes
 1. interior - treat like WHITE nodes
 2. exterior - treat like WHITE nodes
 3. boundary - the edge of the polygon passes through them and treated like BLACK nodes
- Disadvantages
 1. a thickness is associated with the line segments
 2. no more than 4 lines can meet at a point



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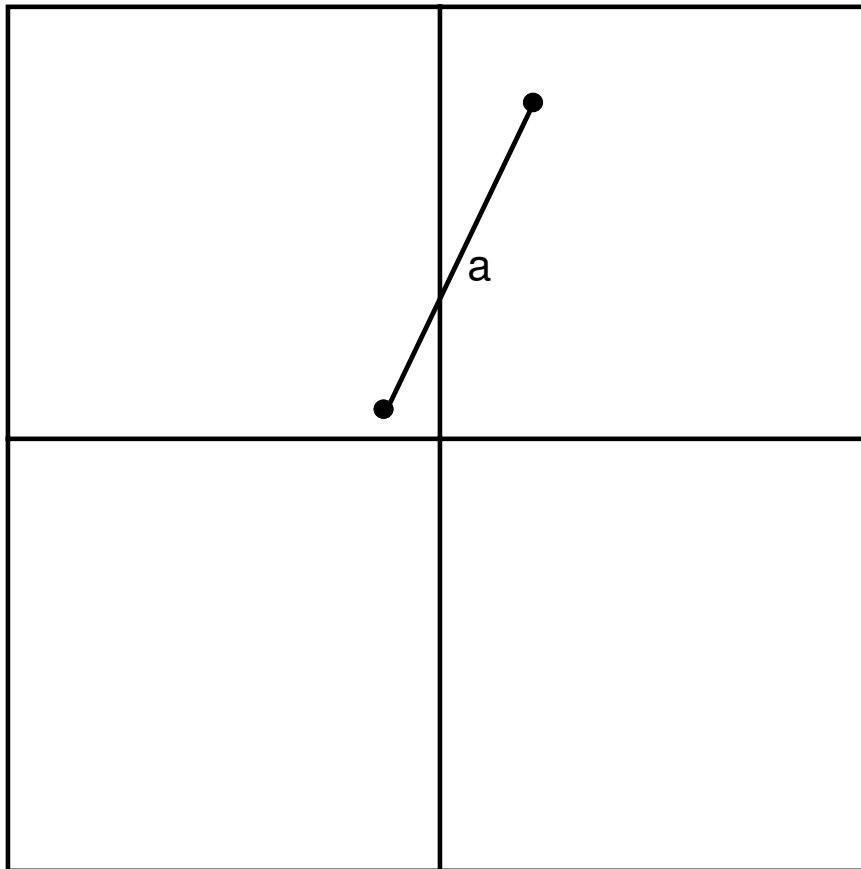


PM1 QUADTREE

1
b

cd32

- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

Partitioning occurs when a block contains more than one segment unless all the segments are incident at the same vertex which is also in the same block

- Shape independent of order of insertion

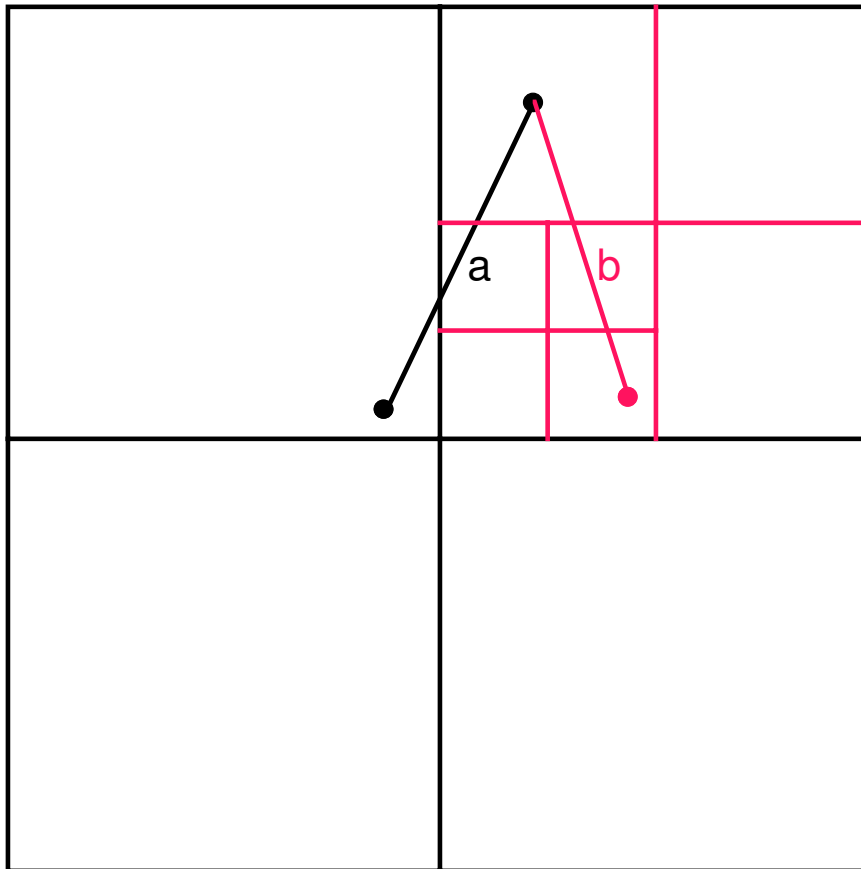


PM1 QUADTREE

2	1
r	b

cd32

- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

Partitioning occurs when a block contains more than one segment unless all the segments are incident at the same vertex which is also in the same block

- Shape independent of order of insertion

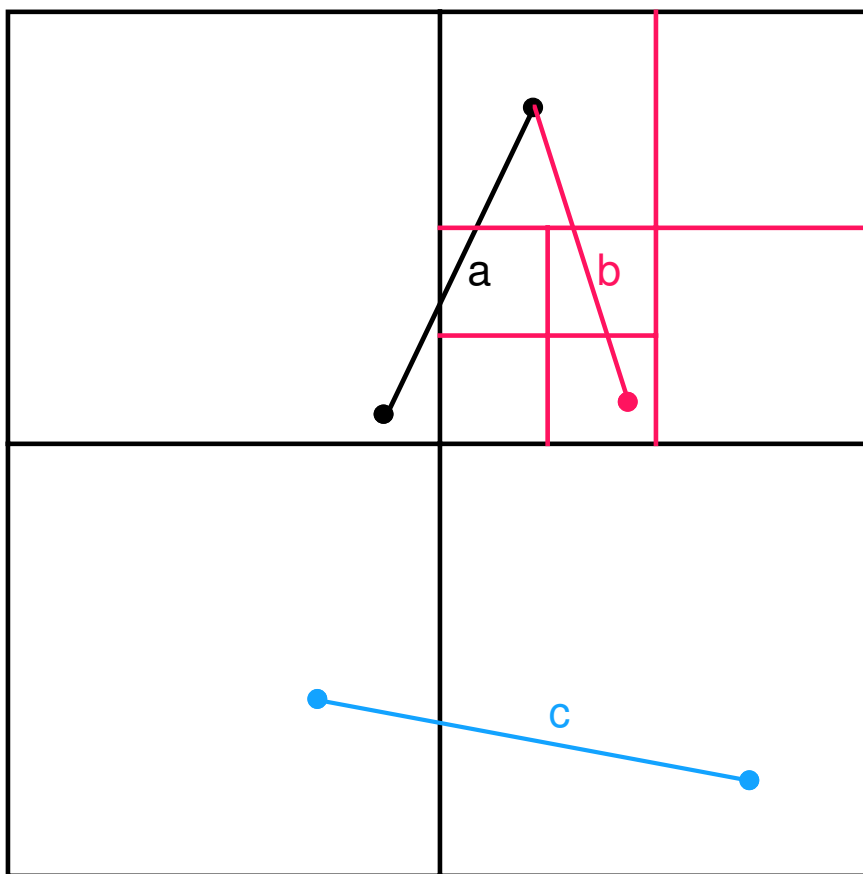


PM1 QUADTREE

3	2	1
z	r	b

cd32

- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

Partitioning occurs when a block contains more than one segment unless all the segments are incident at the same vertex which is also in the same block

- Shape independent of order of insertion

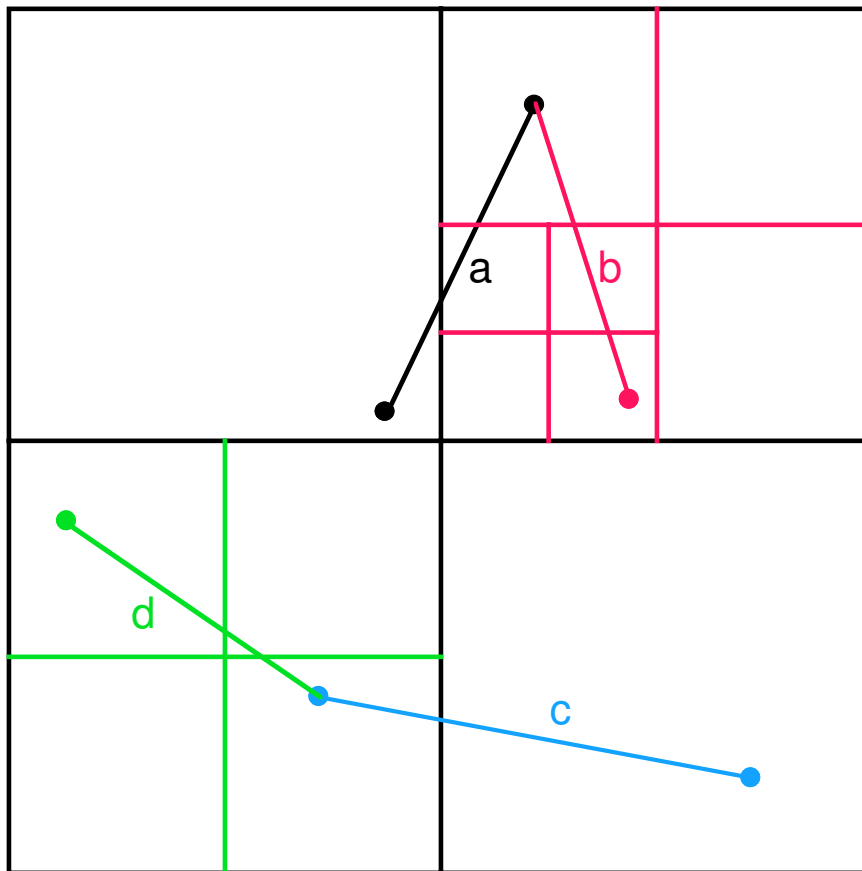


PM1 QUADTREE

4	3	2	1
g	z	r	b

cd32

- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

Partitioning occurs when a block contains more than one segment unless all the segments are incident at the same vertex which is also in the same block

- Shape independent of order of insertion

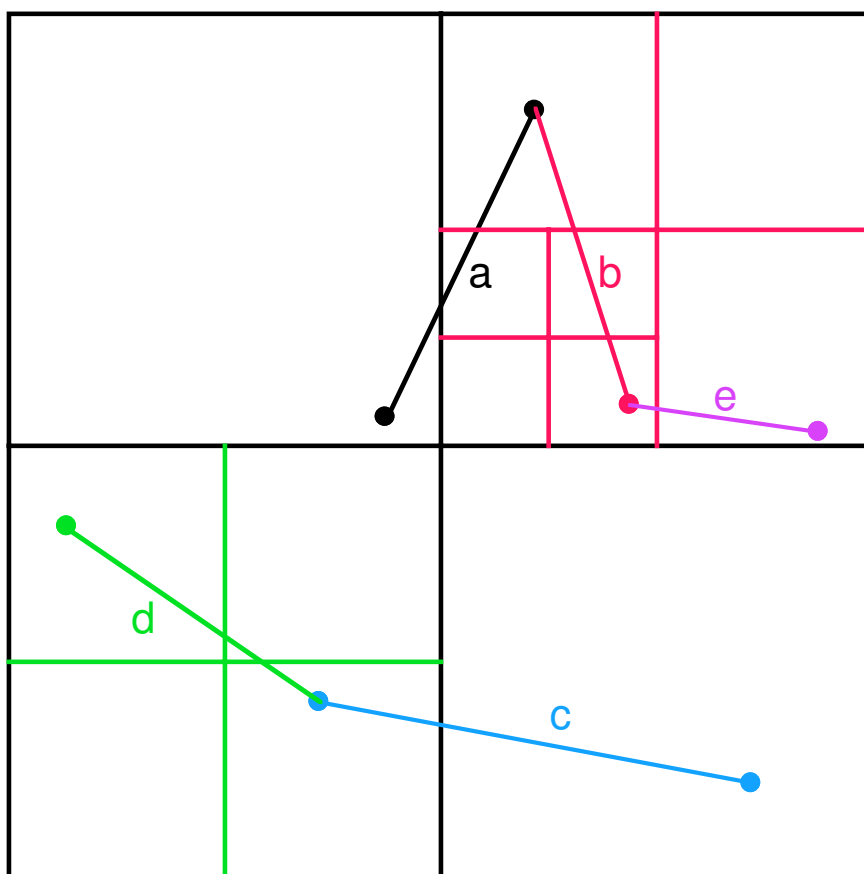


PM1 QUADTREE

5	4	3	2	1
v	g	z	r	b

cd32

- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

Partitioning occurs when a block contains more than one segment unless all the segments are incident at the same vertex which is also in the same block

- Shape independent of order of insertion



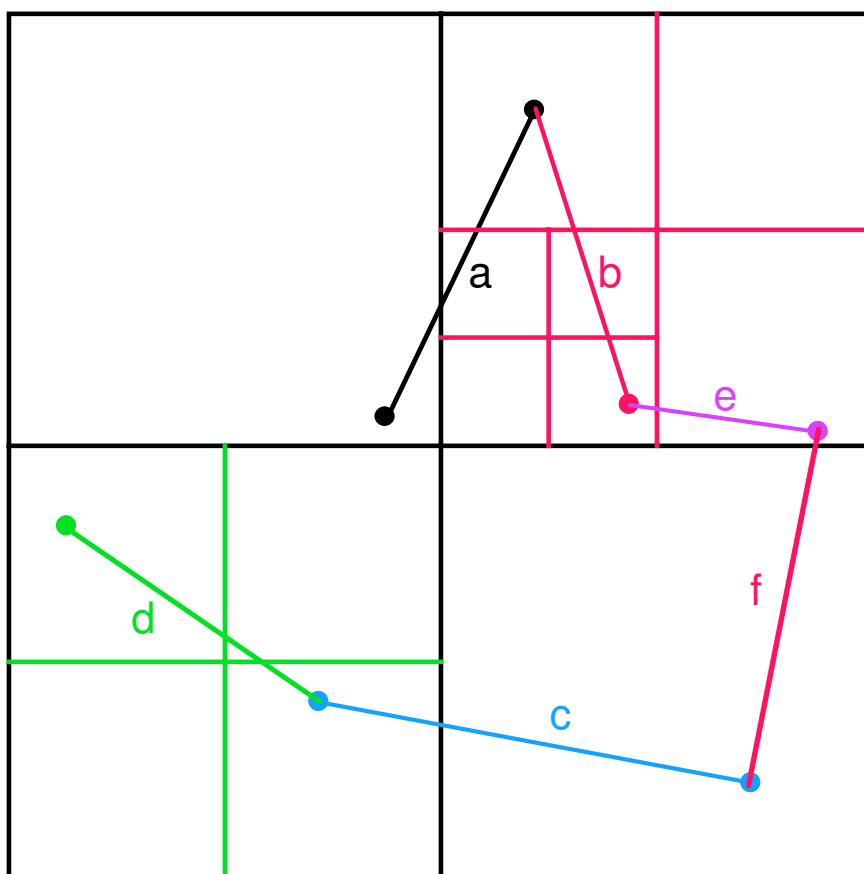
PM1 QUADTREE

6	5	4	3	2	1
r	v	g	z	r	b

cd32



- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

Partitioning occurs when a block contains more than one segment unless all the segments are incident at the same vertex which is also in the same block

- Shape independent of order of insertion



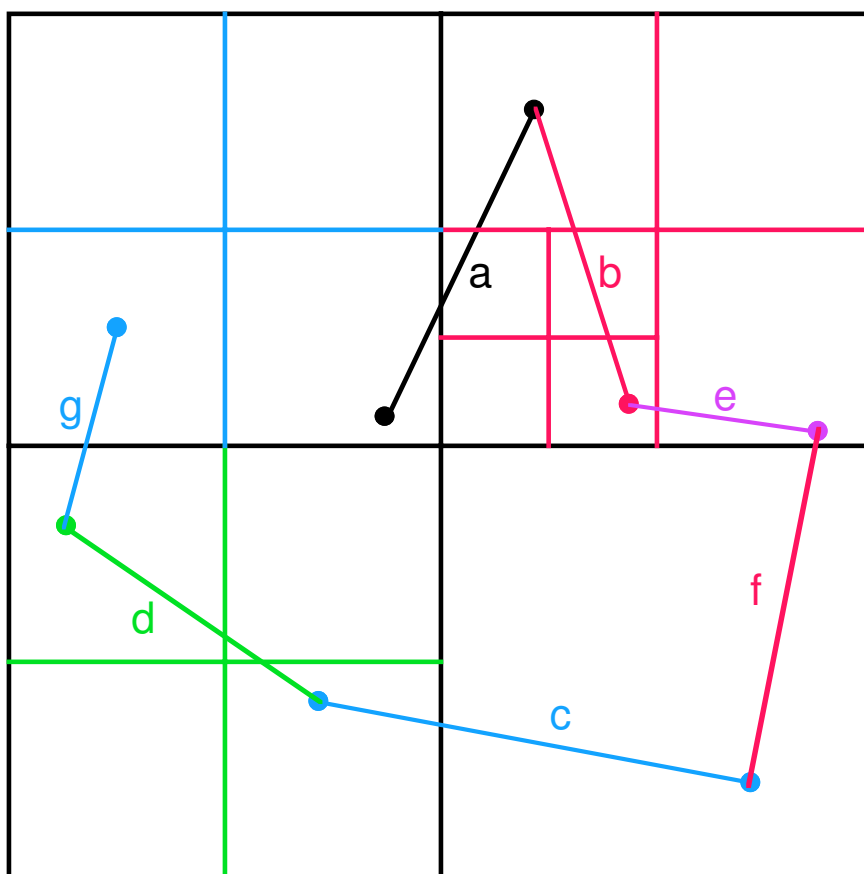
PM1 QUADTREE

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
z	r	v	g	z	r	b

cd32



- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

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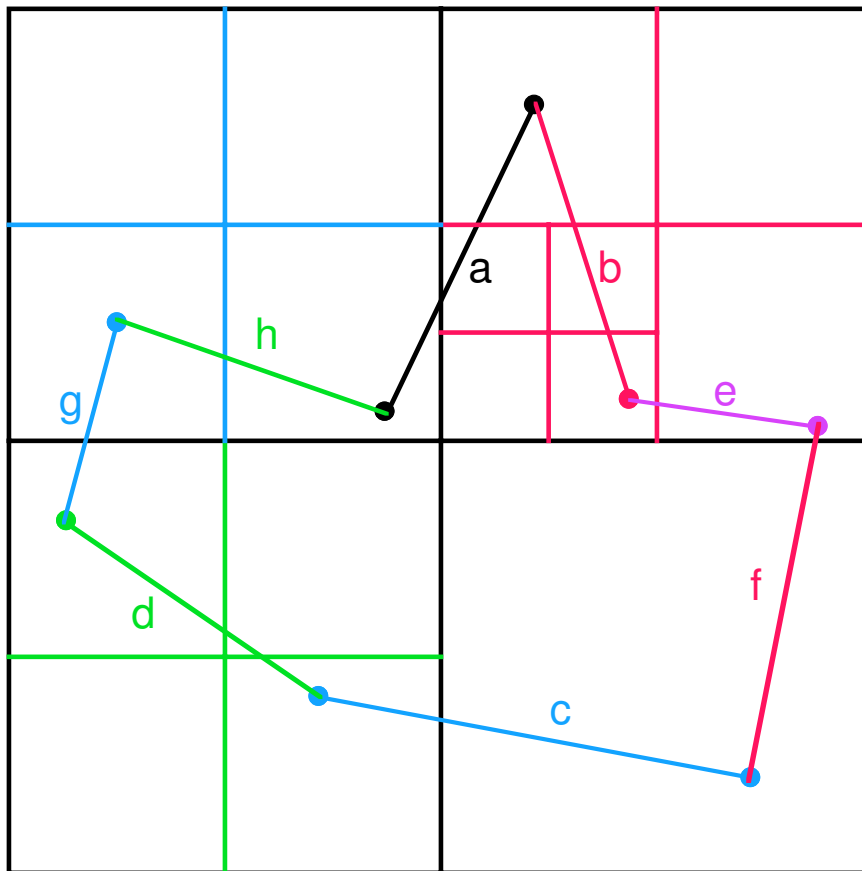


PM1 QUADTREE

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
g	z	r	v	g	z	r	b

cd32

- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

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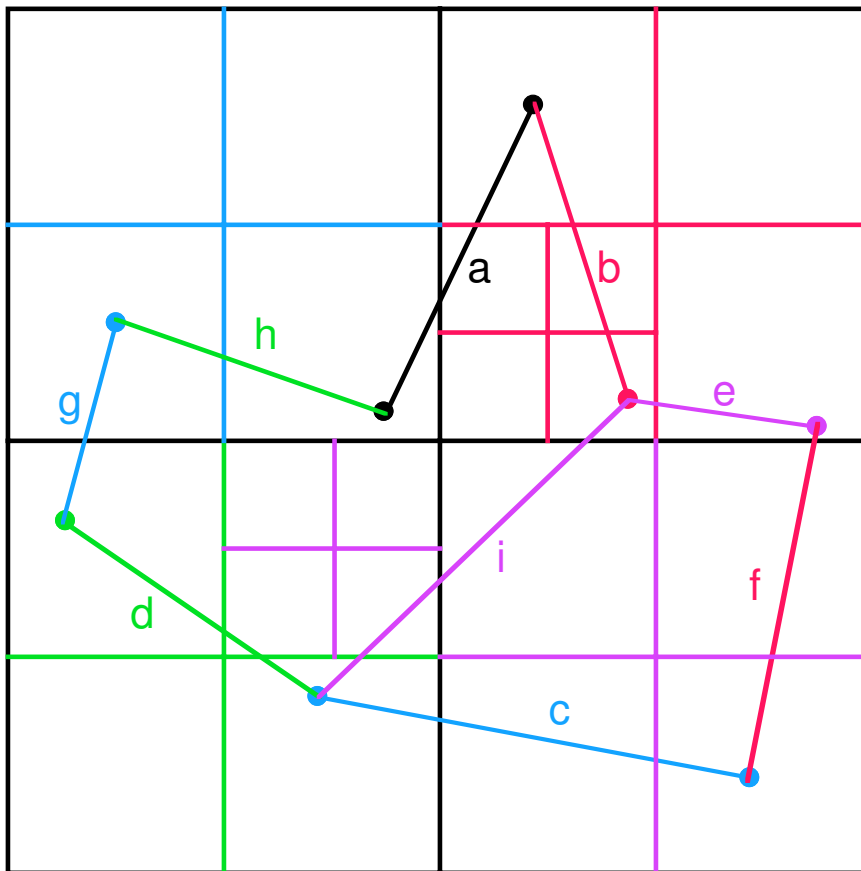
PM1 QUADTREE

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
v	g	z	r	v	g	z	r	b

cd32



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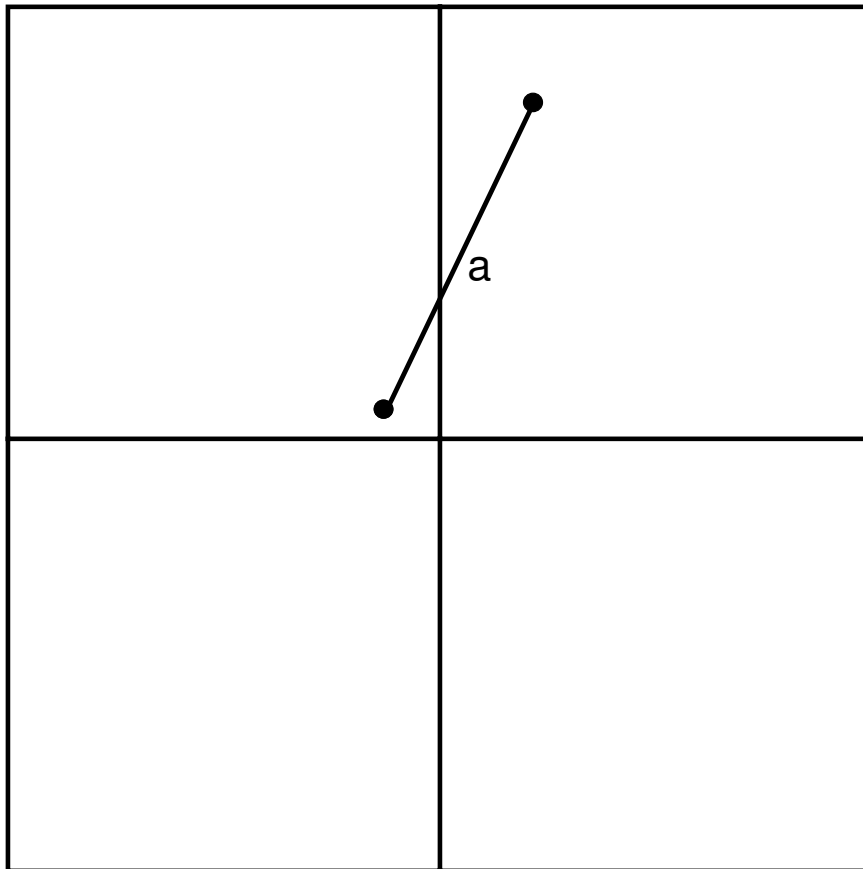


PM2 QUADTREE

1
b

cd33

- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

Partitioning occurs when a block contains more than one line segment unless all the segments are incident at the same vertex (the vertex can be in another block!)

- Shape independent of order of insertion



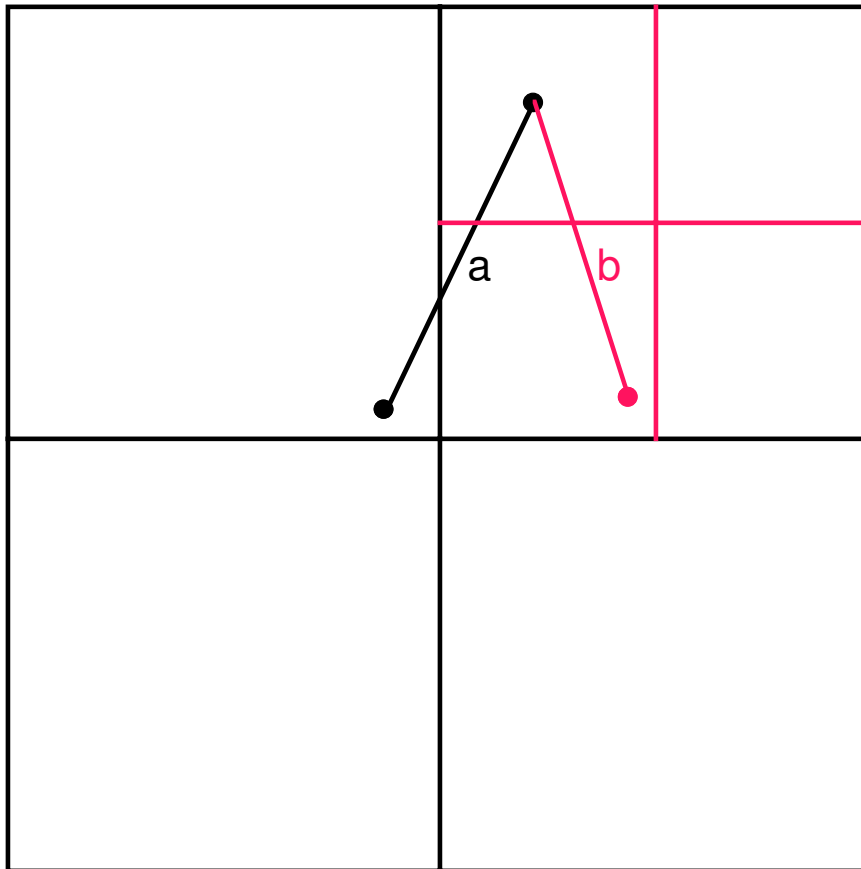
PM2 QUADTREE

2	1
r	b

cd33



- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

Partitioning occurs when a block contains more than one line segment unless all the segments are incident at the same vertex (the vertex can be in another block!)

- Shape independent of order of insertion

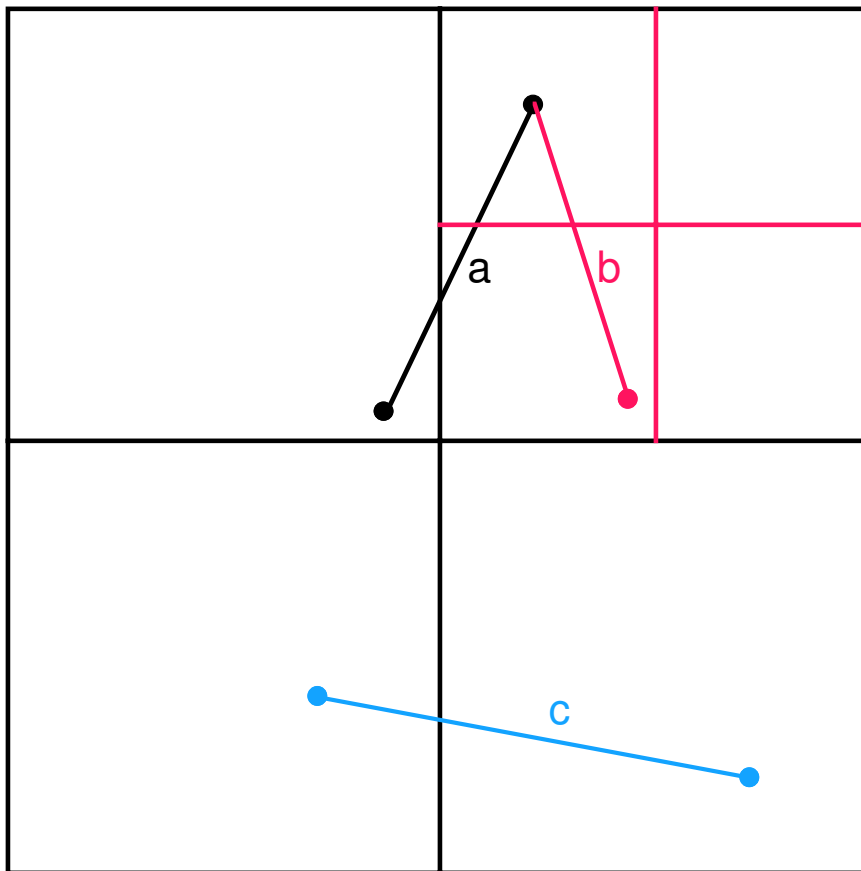


PM2 QUADTREE

3	2	1
z	r	b

cd33

- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

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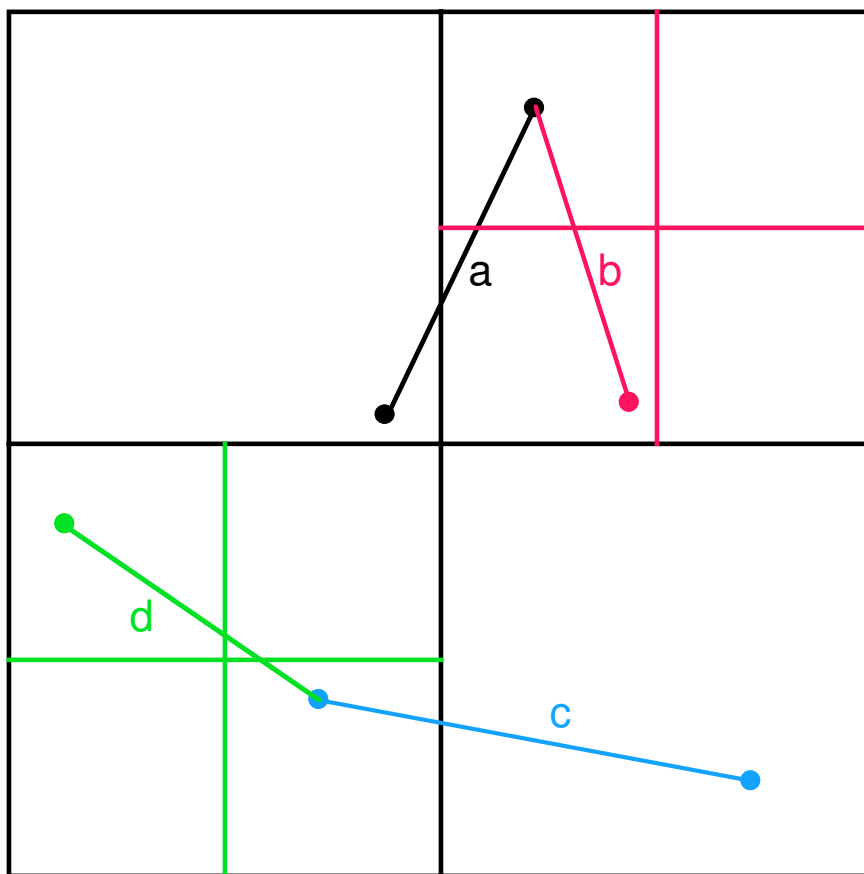


PM2 QUADTREE

4	3	2	1
g	z	r	b

cd33

- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

Partitioning occurs when a block contains more than one line segment unless all the segments are incident at the same vertex (the vertex can be in another block!)

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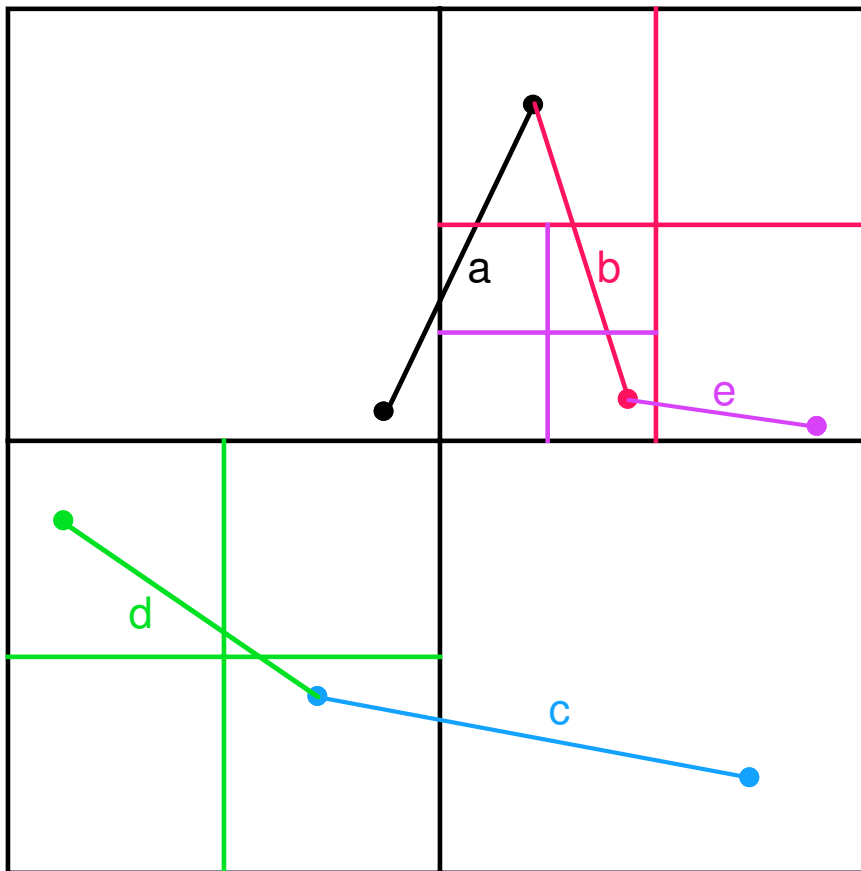
PM2 QUADTREE

5	4	3	2	1
v	g	z	r	b

cd33



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DECOMPOSITION RULE:

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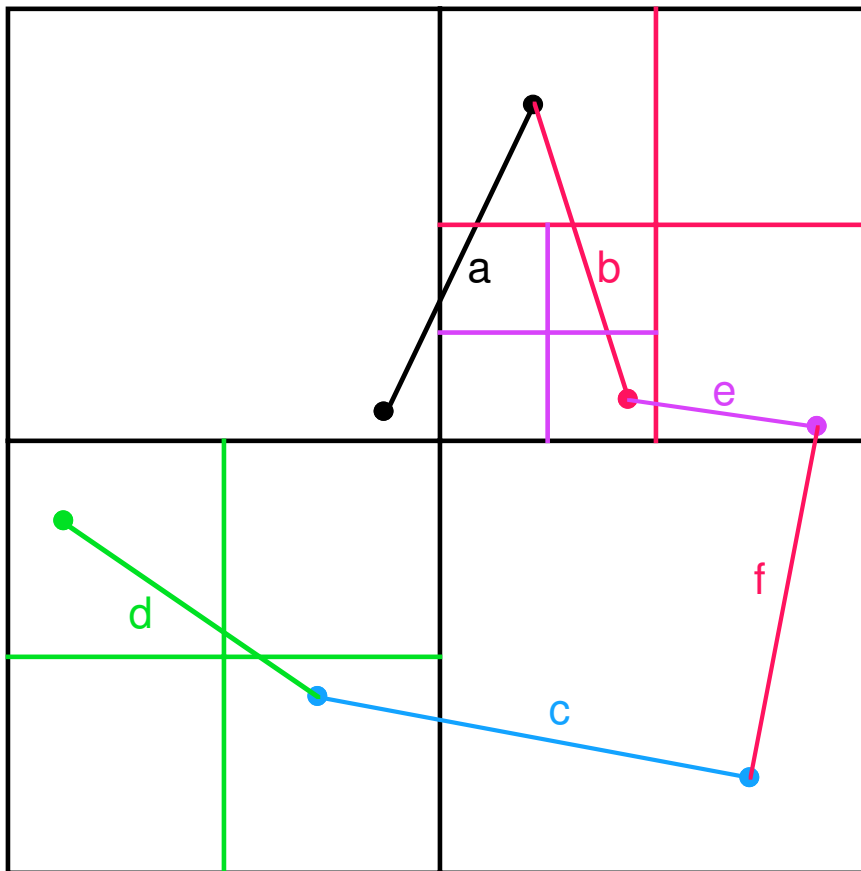


PM2 QUADTREE

6	5	4	3	2	1
r	v	g	z	r	b

cd33

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DECOMPOSITION RULE:

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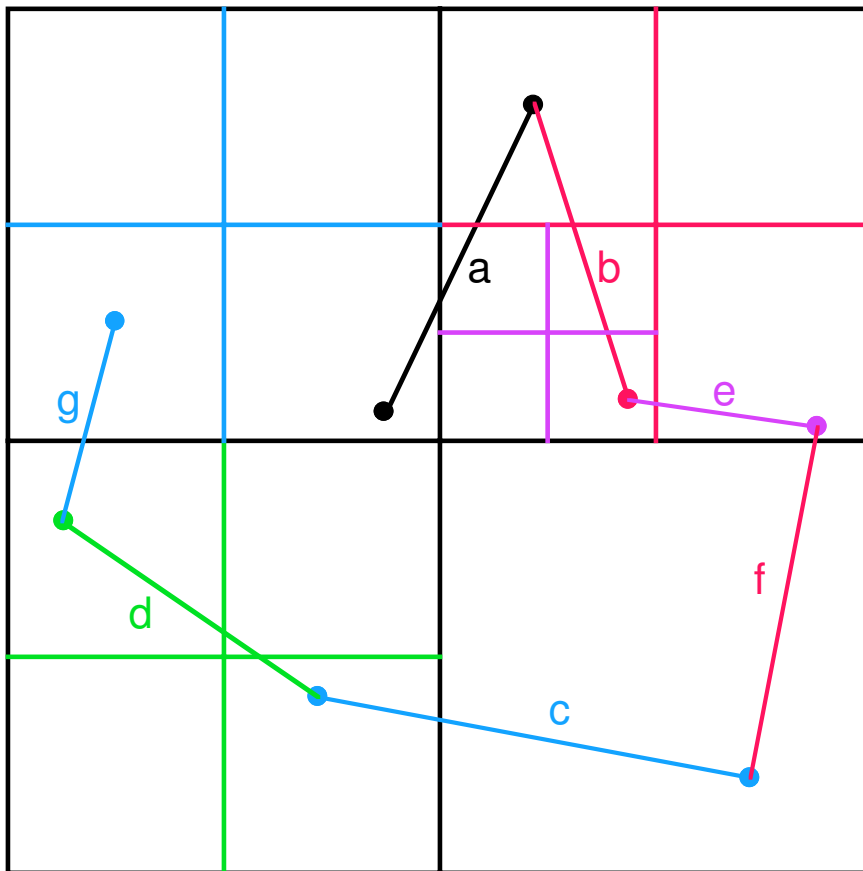


PM2 QUADTREE

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
z	r	v	g	z	r	b

cd33

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DECOMPOSITION RULE:

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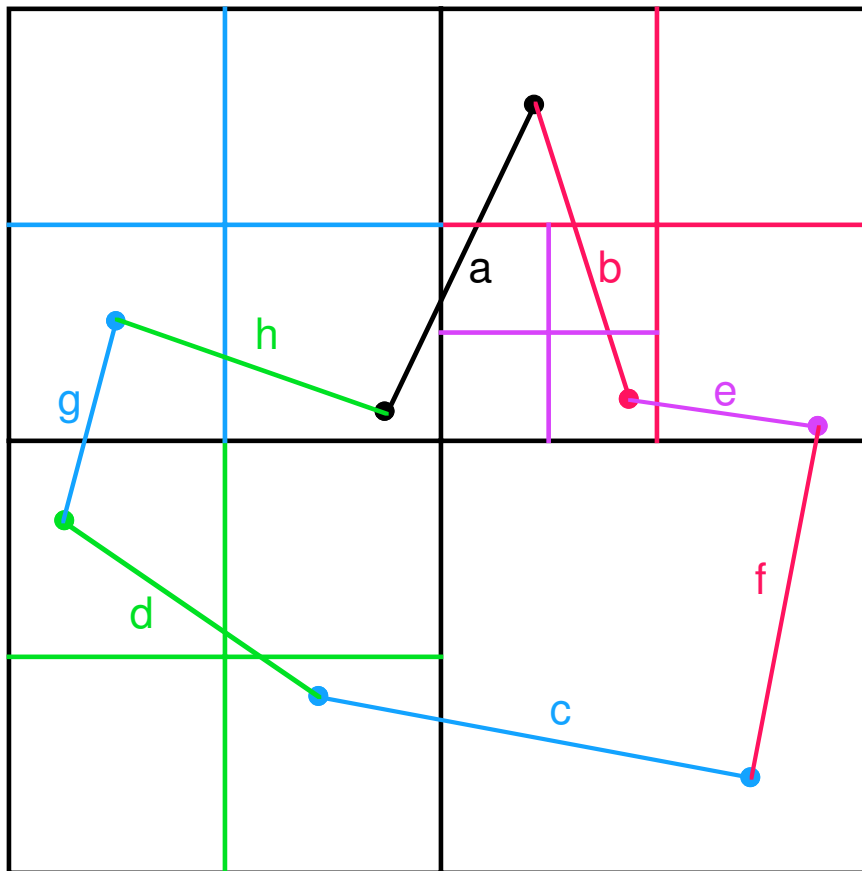
PM2 QUADTREE

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
g	z	r	v	g	z	r	b

cd33



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DECOMPOSITION RULE:

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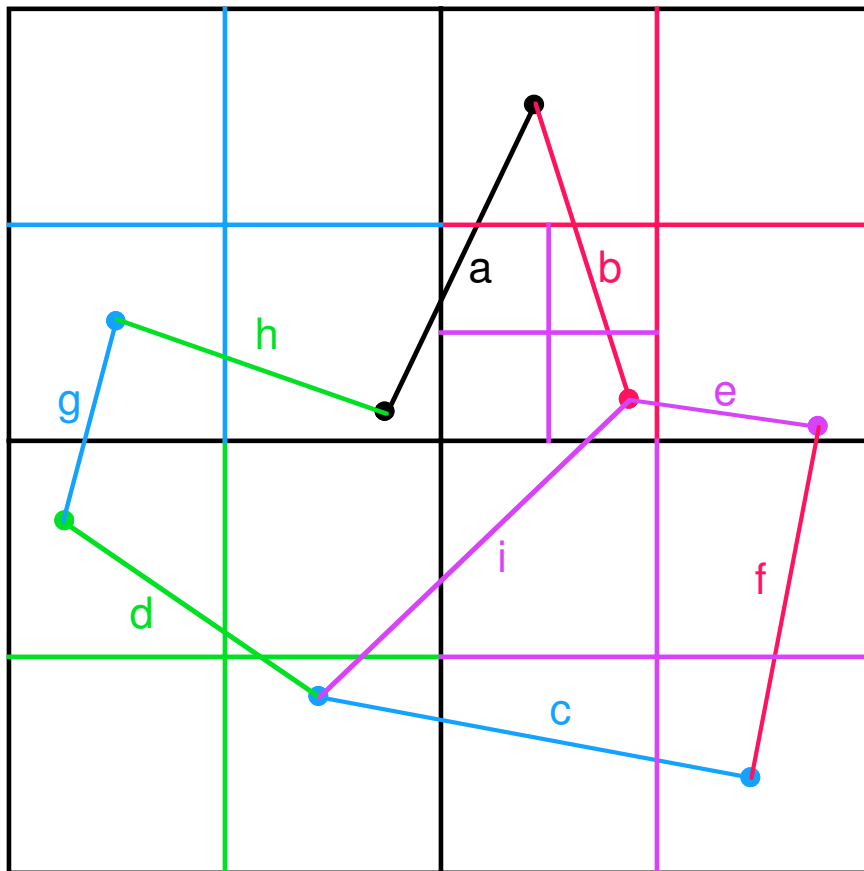
PM2 QUADTREE

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
v	g	z	r	v	g	z	r	b

cd33



- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

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PM3 QUADTREE

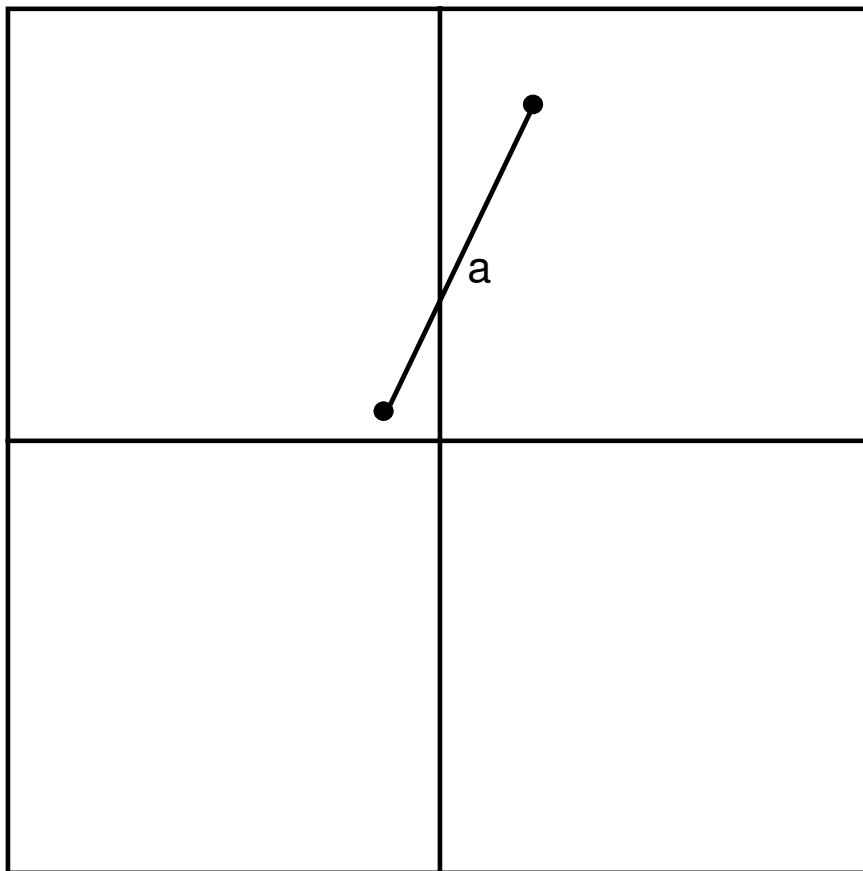
1

b

cd34



- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

Partitioning occurs when a block contains more than one vertex (i.e., a PR quadtree with edges)

- Shape independent of order of insertion

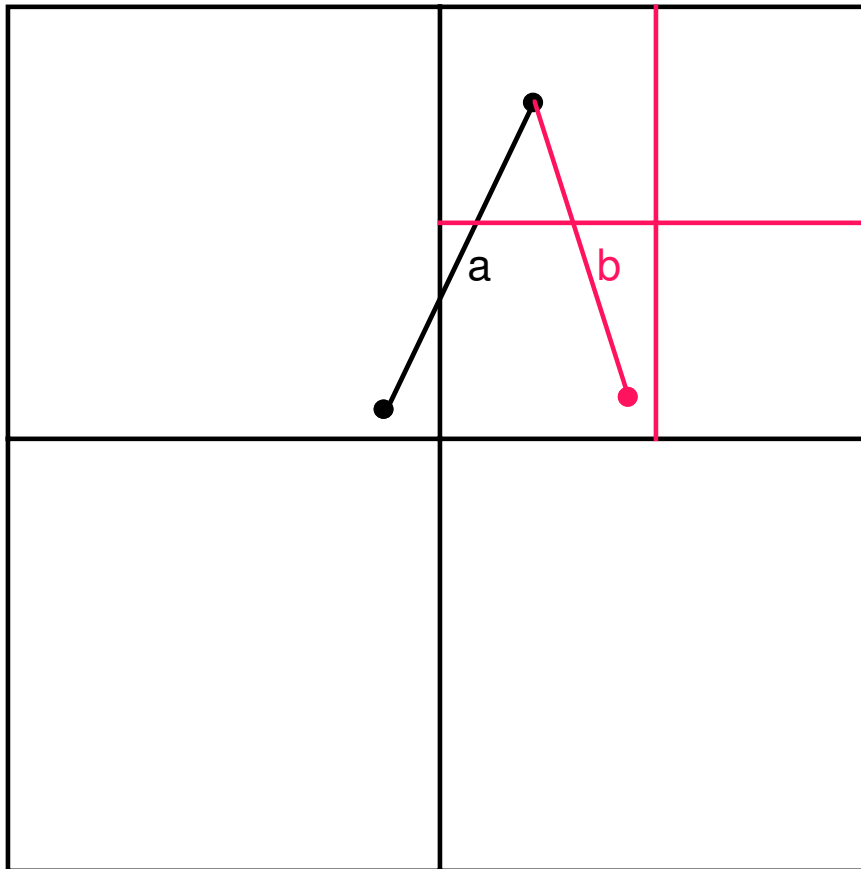


PM3 QUADTREE

2	1
r	b

cd34

- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

Partitioning occurs when a block contains more than one vertex (i.e., a PR quadtree with edges)

- Shape independent of order of insertion

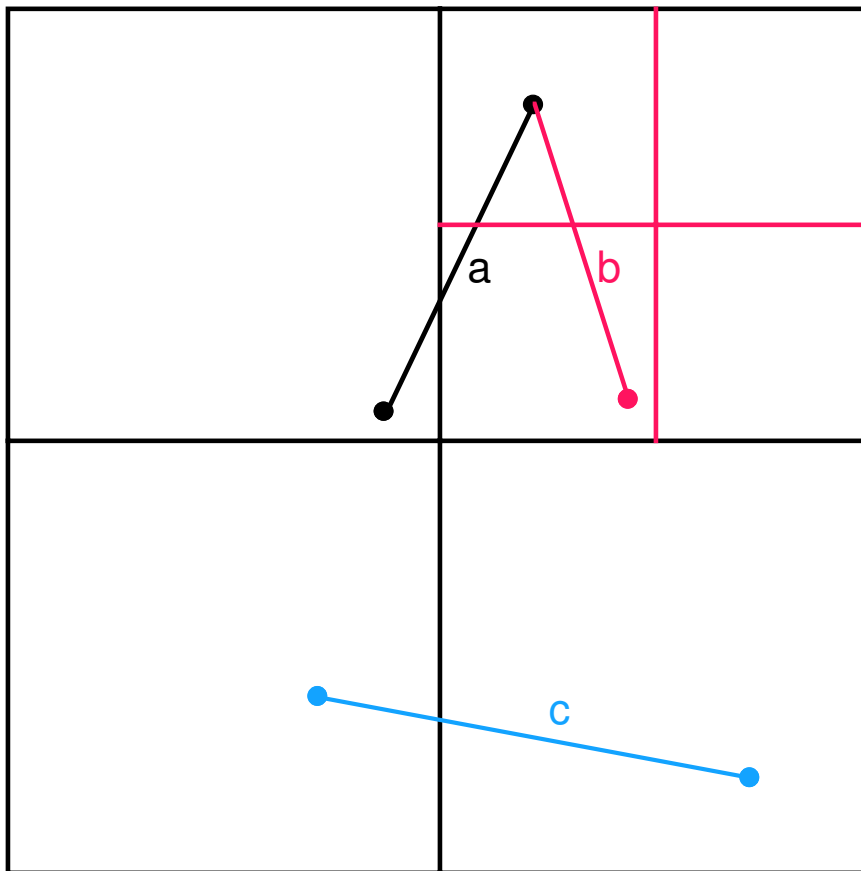


PM3 QUADTREE

3	2	1
z	r	b

cd34

- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

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- Shape independent of order of insertion

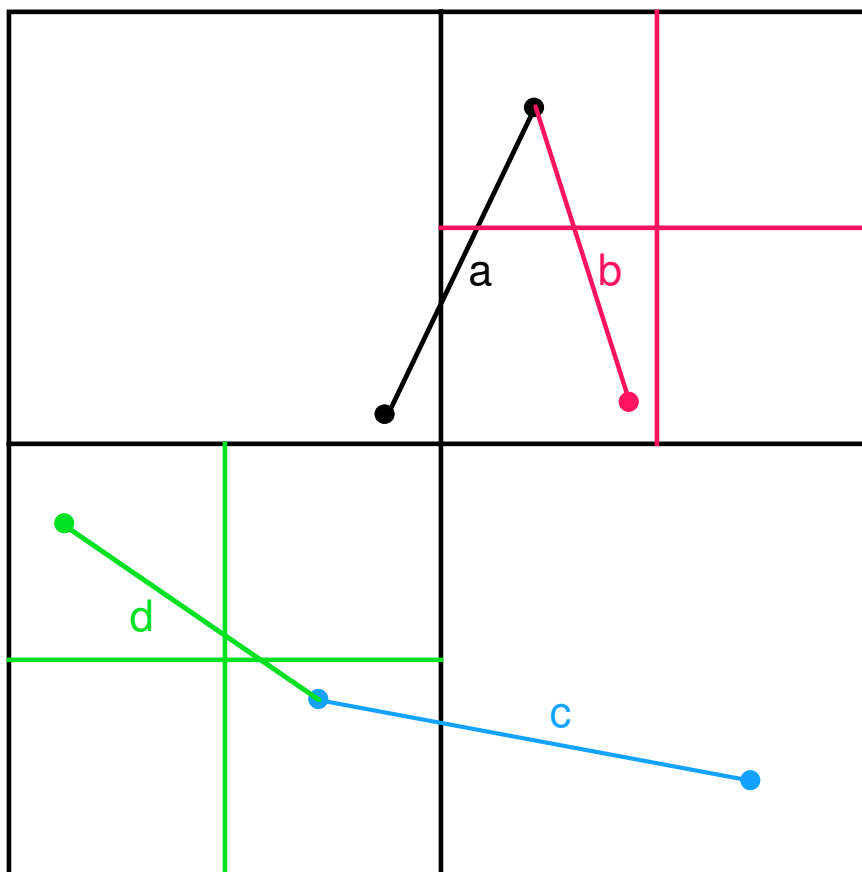


PM3 QUADTREE

4	3	2	1
g	z	r	b

cd34

- Vertex-based (one vertex per block)



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

Partitioning occurs when a block contains more than one vertex (i.e., a PR quadtree with edges)

- Shape independent of order of insertion

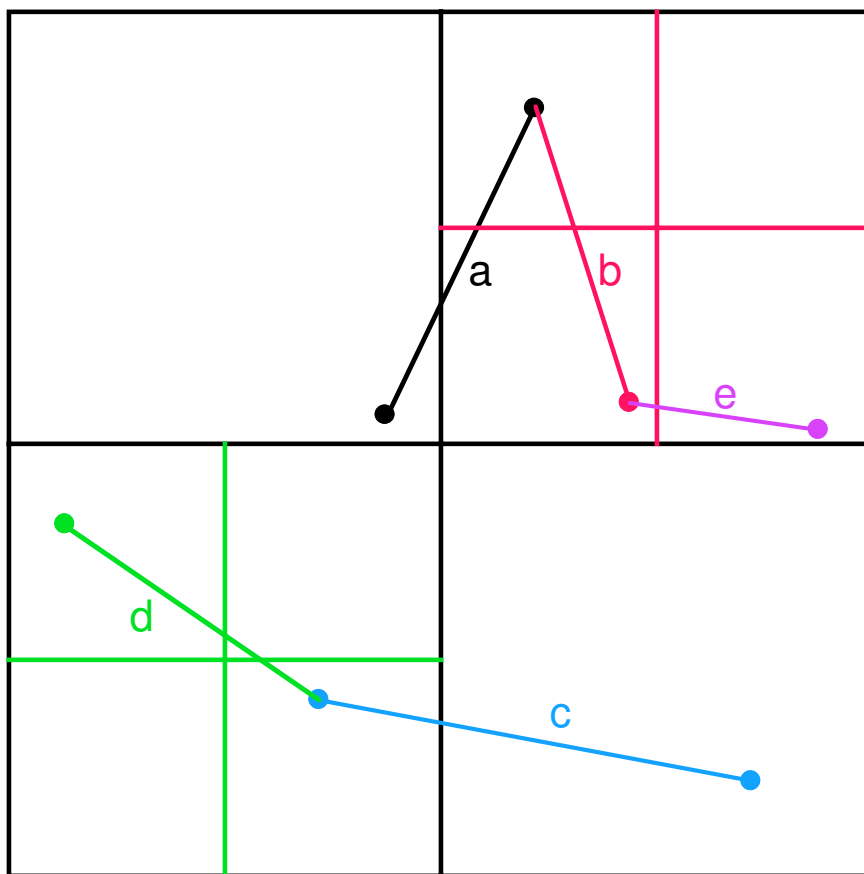


PM3 QUADTREE

5	4	3	2	1
v	g	z	r	b

cd34

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DECOMPOSITION RULE:

Partitioning occurs when a block contains more than one vertex (i.e., a PR quadtree with edges)

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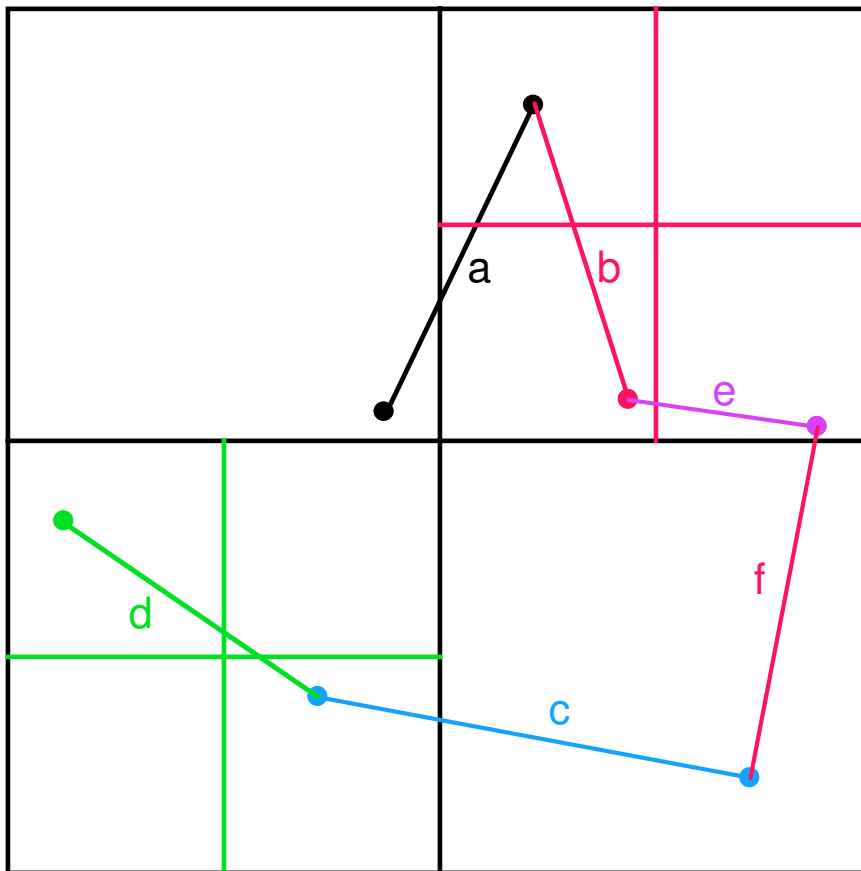


PM3 QUADTREE

6	5	4	3	2	1
r	v	g	z	r	b

cd34

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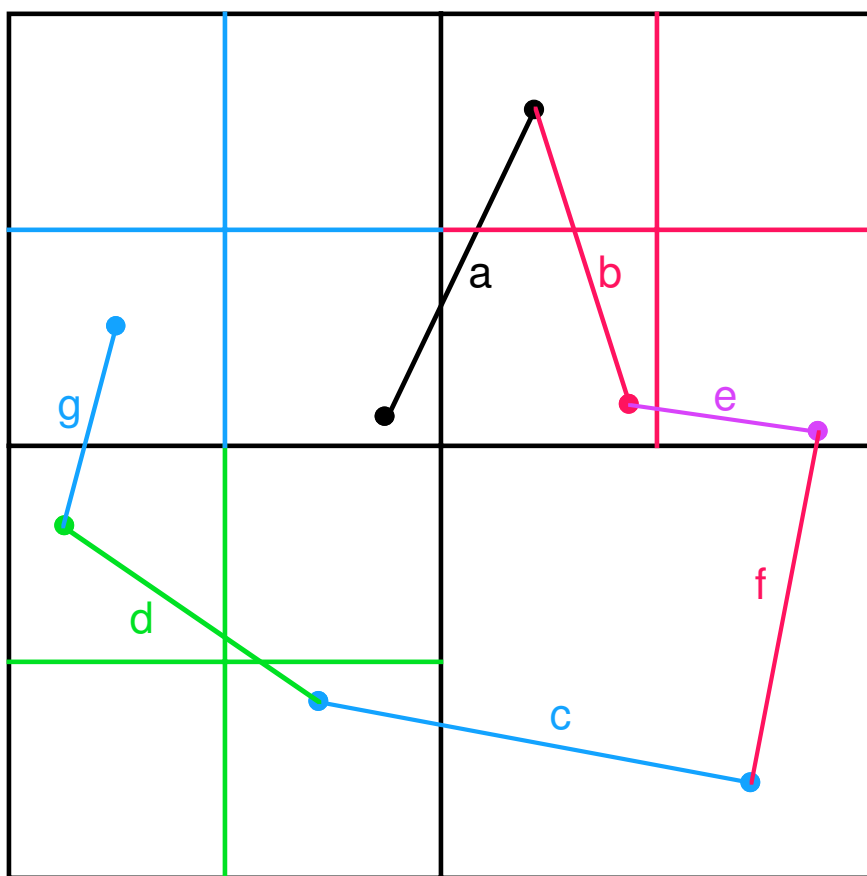
PM3 QUADTREE

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
z	r	v	g	z	r	b

cd34



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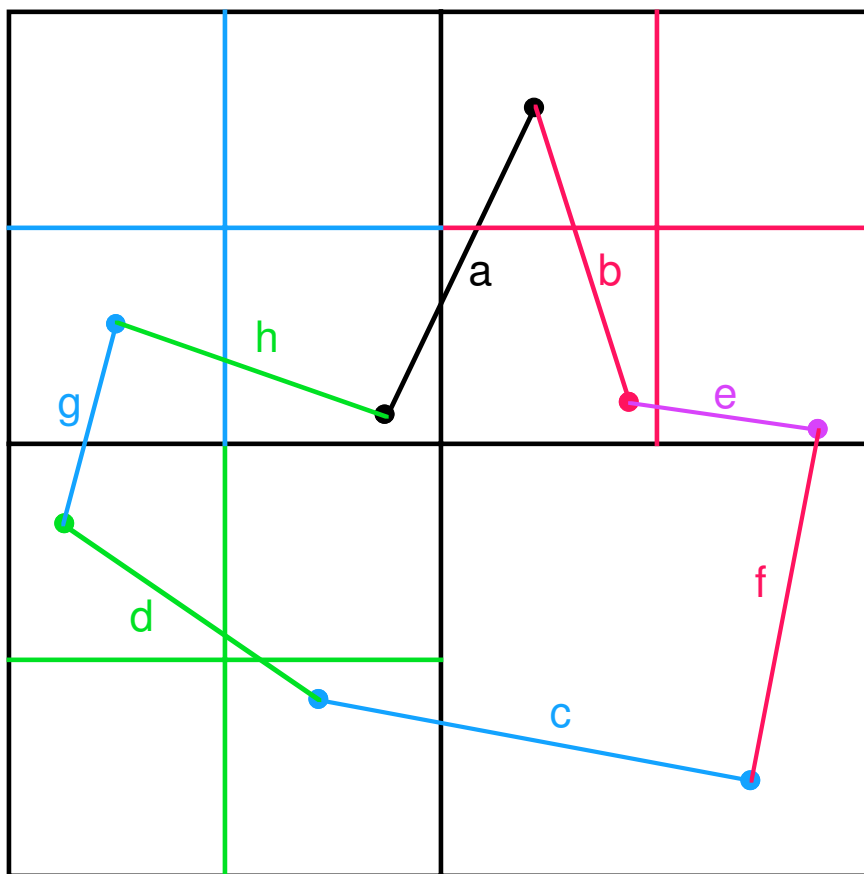


PM3 QUADTREE

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
g	z	r	v	g	z	r	b

cd34

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DECOMPOSITION RULE:

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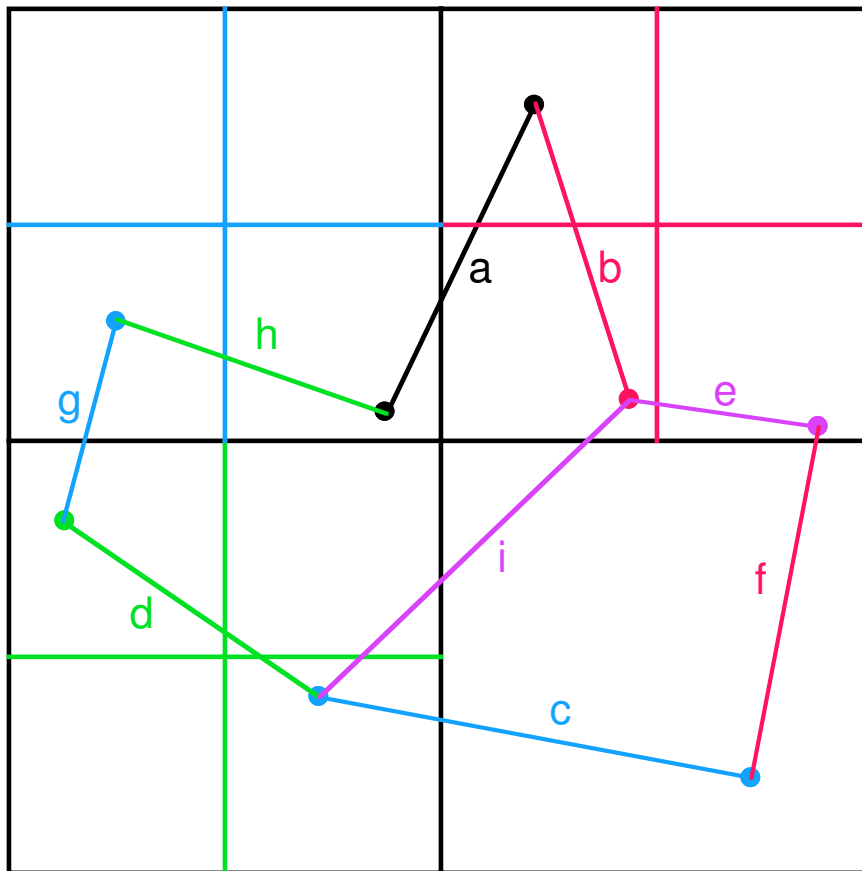


PM3 QUADTREE

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
v	g	z	r	v	g	z	r	b

cd34

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DECOMPOSITION RULE:

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PMR QUADTREE

1

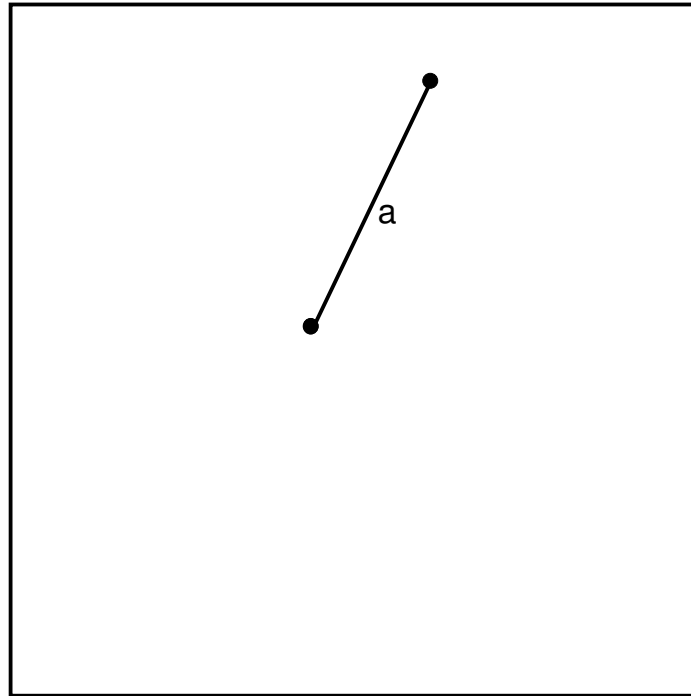
b

cd35



- Edge-based
- Avoids having to split many times when two vertices or lines are very close as in PM1 quadtree
- Probabilistic splitting and merging rules
- Uses a splitting threshold value — say N

Ex: $N = 2$



DECOMPOSITION RULE:

Split a block *once* if upon insertion the number of segments intersecting a block exceeds N

Merge a block with its siblings if the total number of line segments intersecting them is less than N

- Merges can be performed more than once
- Does not guarantee that each block will contain at most N line segments
- Splitting threshold is not the same as bucket capacity
- Shape depends on order of insertion



PMR QUADTREE

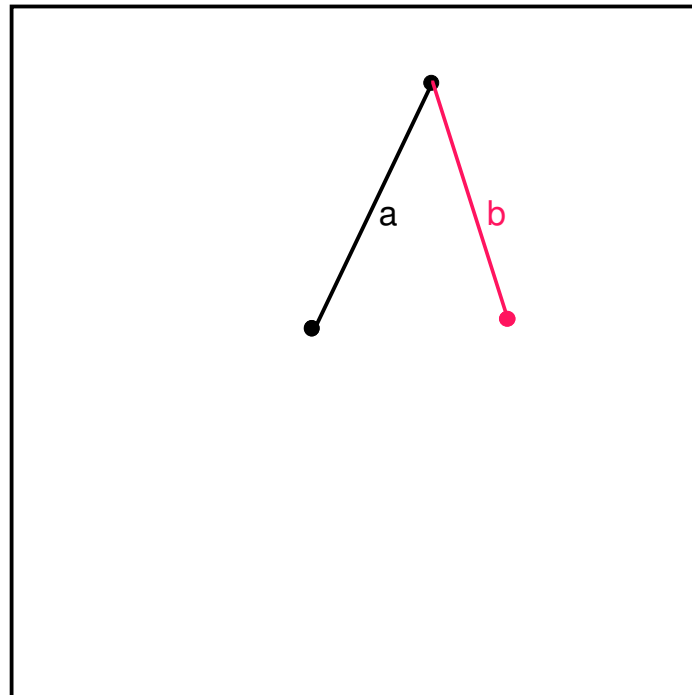
2	1
r	b

cd35



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PMR QUADTREE

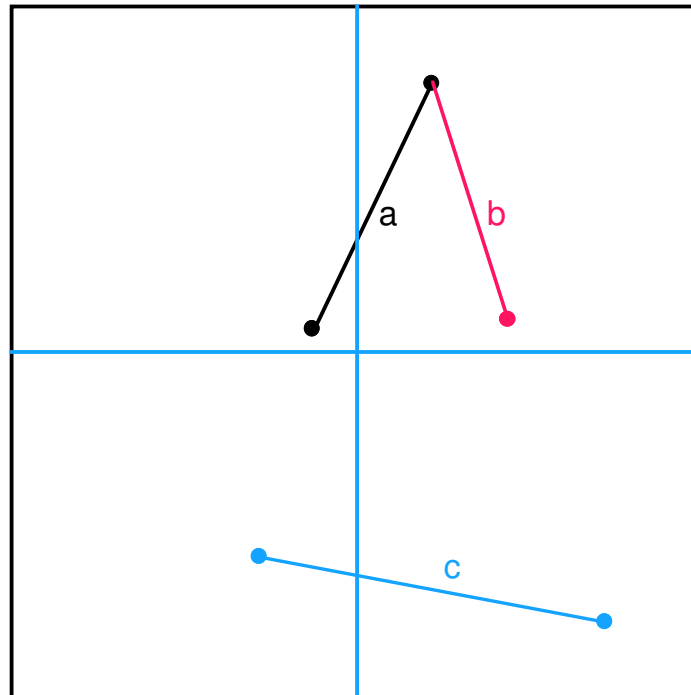
3	2	1
z	r	b

cd35



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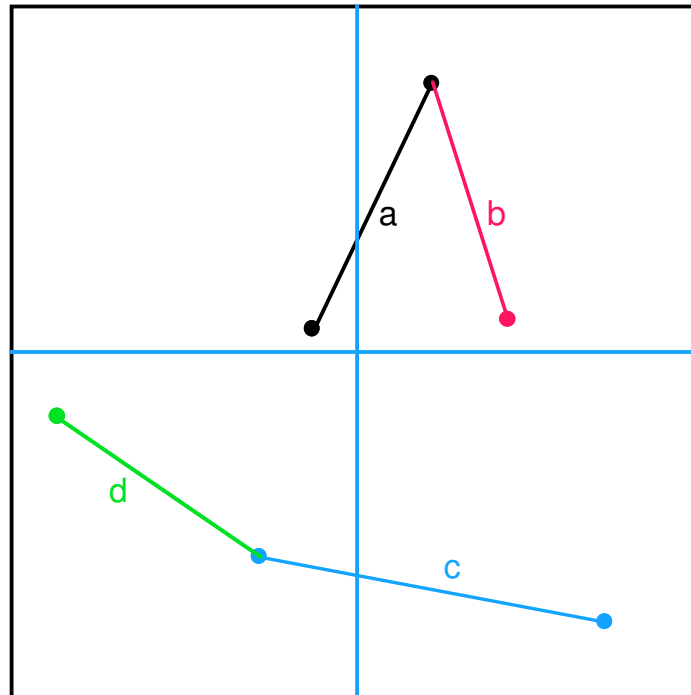
4	3	2	1
g	z	r	b

cd35



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PMR QUADTREE

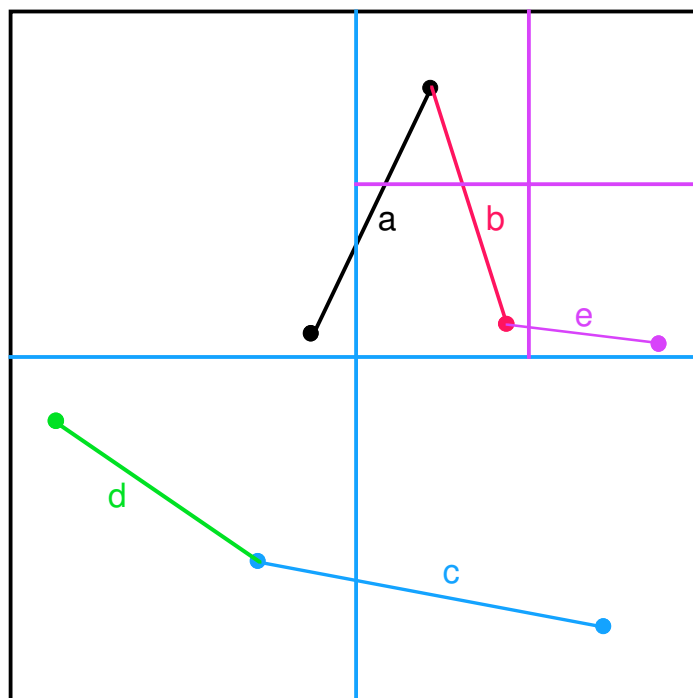
5	4	3	2	1
v	g	z	r	b

cd35



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PMR QUADTREE

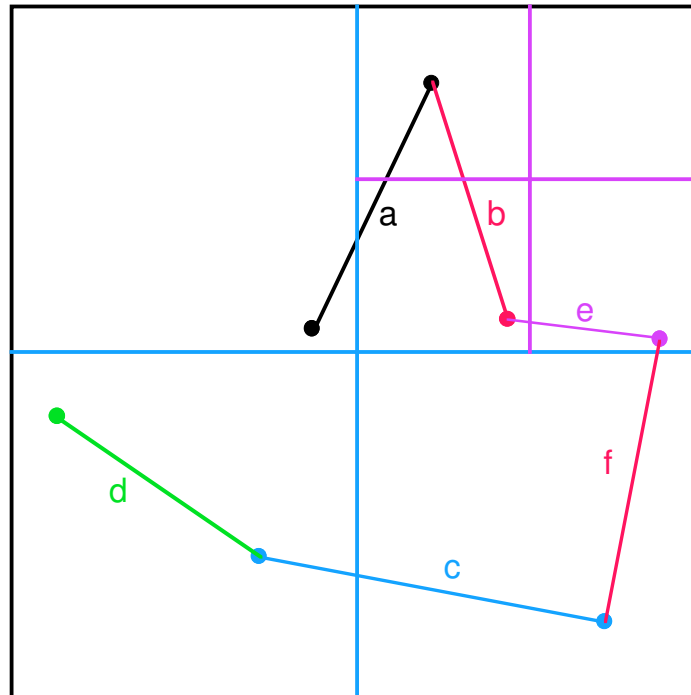
6	5	4	3	2	1
r	v	g	z	r	b

cd35



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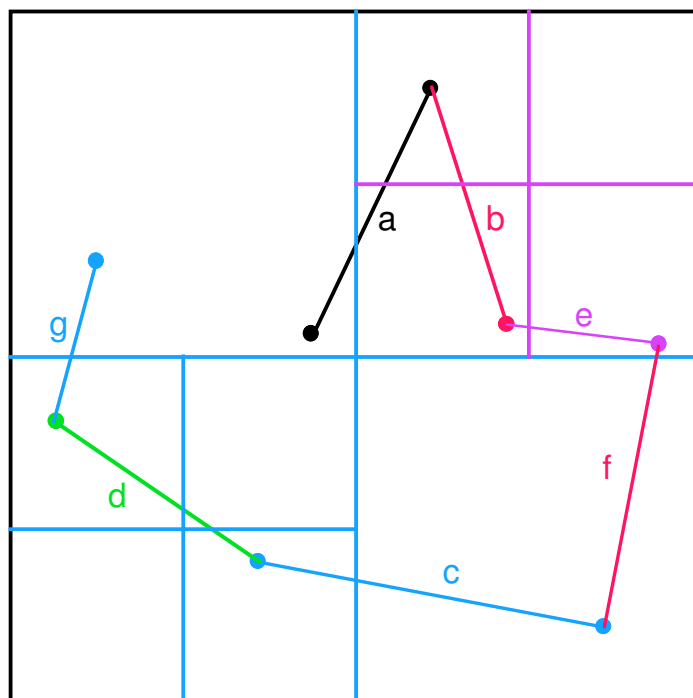
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
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cd35



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PMR QUADTREE

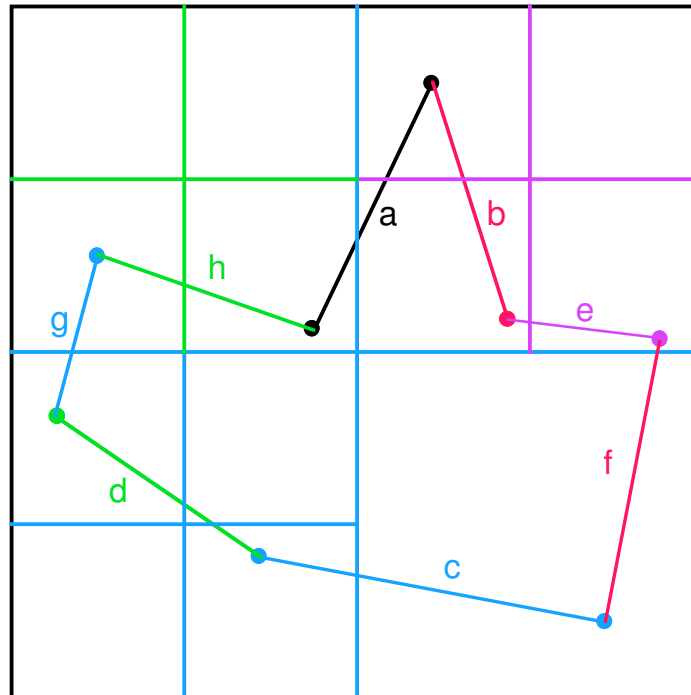
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
g	z	r	v	g	z	r	b

cd35



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PMR QUADTREE

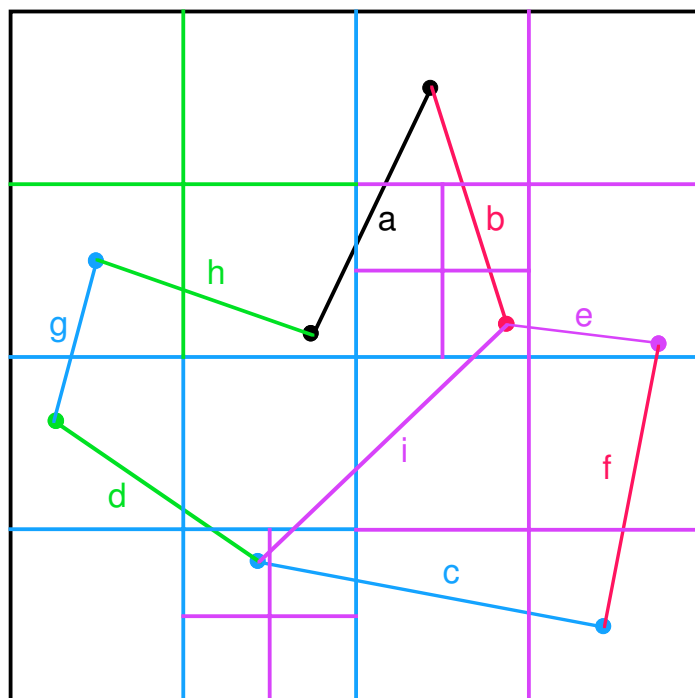
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
v	g	z	r	v	g	z	r	b

cd35



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DECOMPOSITION RULE:

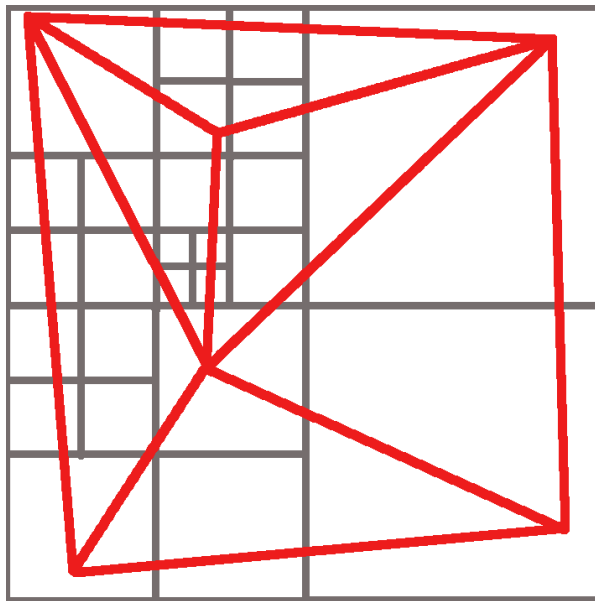
Split a block *once* if upon insertion the number of segments intersecting a block exceeds N

Merge a block with its siblings if the total number of line segments intersecting them is less than N

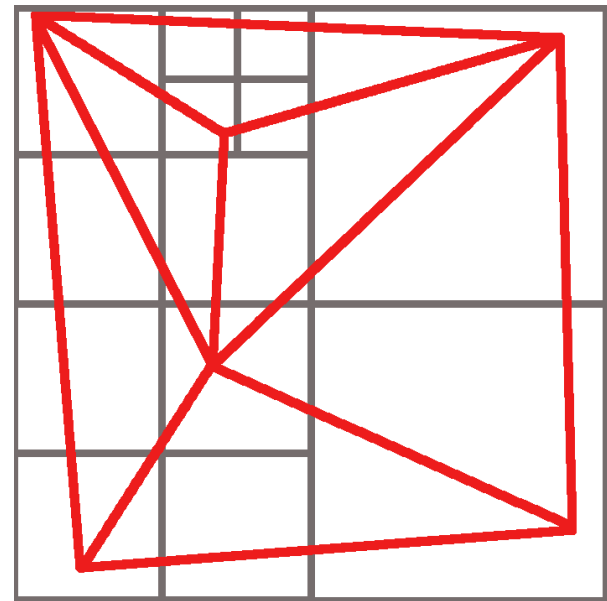
- Merges can be performed more than once
- Does not guarantee that each block will contain at most N line segments
- Splitting threshold is not the same as bucket capacity
- Shape depends on order of insertion

Triangulations

- PM_2 quadtree is quite useful vis-a-vis PM_1 quadtree
- Given a triangle table, only need to store at most a single vertex with each cell and can reconstruct mesh with the aid of clipping
- Example triangular mesh



PM_1 quadtree



PM_2 quadtree

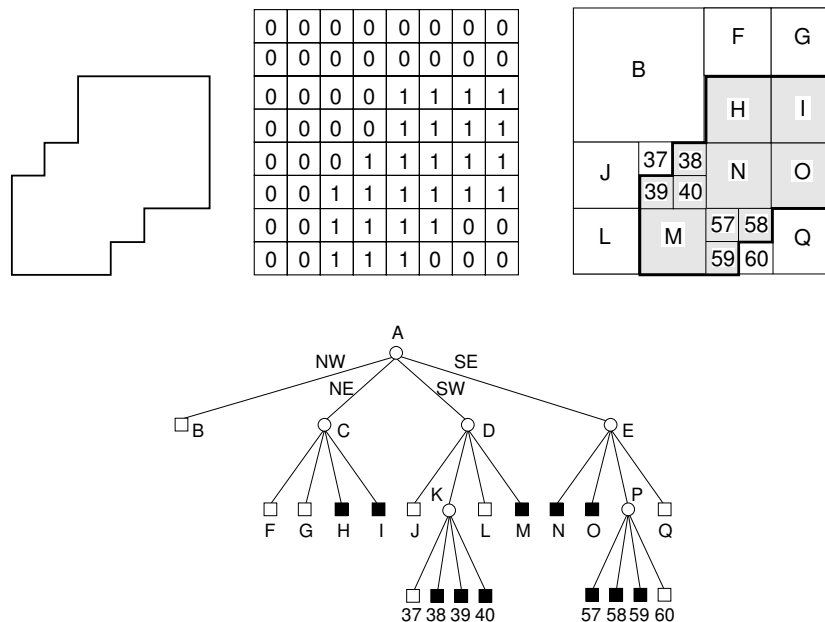
- Can also formulate a PM-triangle quadtree variant

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Points
3. Lines
4. Regions, Bounding Box Hierarchies, and Surfaces
5. Rectangles
6. Surfaces and Volumes
7. Operations
8. Example system
9. Words

REGION QUADTREE

- Repeatedly subdivide until obtain homogeneous region
- For a binary image (BLACK \equiv 1 and WHITE \equiv 0)
- Can also use for multicolored data (e.g., a landuse class map associating colors with crops)
- Can also define data structure for grayscale images
- A collection of maximal blocks of size power of two and placed at predetermined positions
 1. could implement as a list of blocks each of which has a unique pair of numbers:
 - concatenate sequence of 2 bit codes corresponding to the path from the root to the block's node
 - the level of the block's node
 2. does not have to be implemented as a tree
 - tree good for logarithmic access
- A variable resolution data structure in contrast to a pyramid (i.e., a complete quadtree) which is a multiresolution data structure



SPACE REQUIREMENTS

1. Rationale for using quadtrees/octrees is not so much for saving space but for saving execution time
2. Execution time of standard image processing algorithms that are based on traversing the entire image and performing a computation at each image element is proportional to the number of blocks in the decomposition of the image rather than their size
 - aggregation of space leads directly to execution time savings as the aggregate (i.e., block) is visited just once instead of once for each image element (i.e., pixel, voxel) in the aggregate (e.g., connected component labeling)
3. If want to save space, then, in general, statistical image compression methods are superior
 - drawback: statistical methods are not progressive as need to transmit the entire image whereas quadtrees lend themselves to progressive approximation
 - quadtrees, though, do achieve compression as a result of use of common subexpression elimination techniques
 - a. e.g., checkerboard image
 - b. see also vector quantization
4. Sensitive to positioning of the origin of the decomposition
 - for an $n \times n$ image, the optimal positioning requires an $O(n^2 \log_2 n)$ dynamic programming algorithm (Li, Grosky, and Jain)

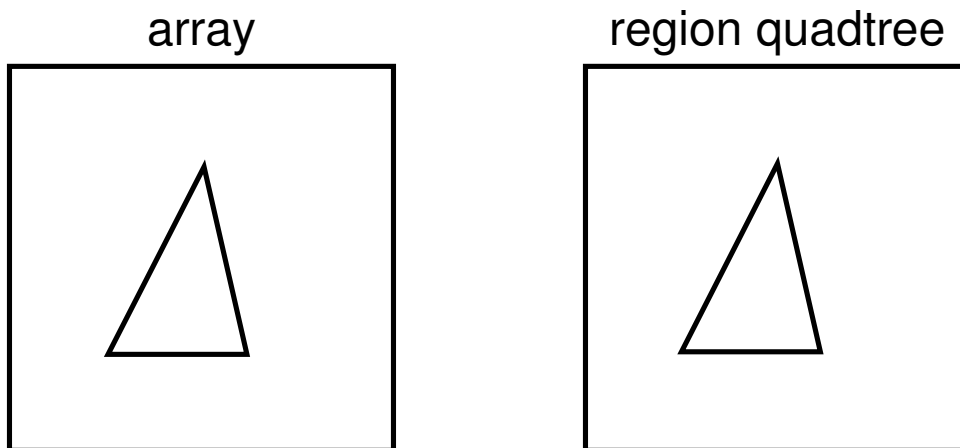
DIMENSION REDUCTION

1. Number of blocks necessary to store a simple polygon as a region quadtree is proportional to its perimeter (Hunter)

- implies that many quadtree algorithms execute in $O(\text{perimeter})$ time as they are tree traversals
- the region quadtree is a dimension reducing device as perimeter (ignoring fractal effects) is a one-dimensional measure and we are starting with two-dimensional data
- generalizes to higher dimensions
 - a. region octree takes $O(\text{surface area})$ time and space (Meagher)
 - b. d -dimensional data take time and space proportional to a $O(d-1)$ -dimensional quantity (Walsh)

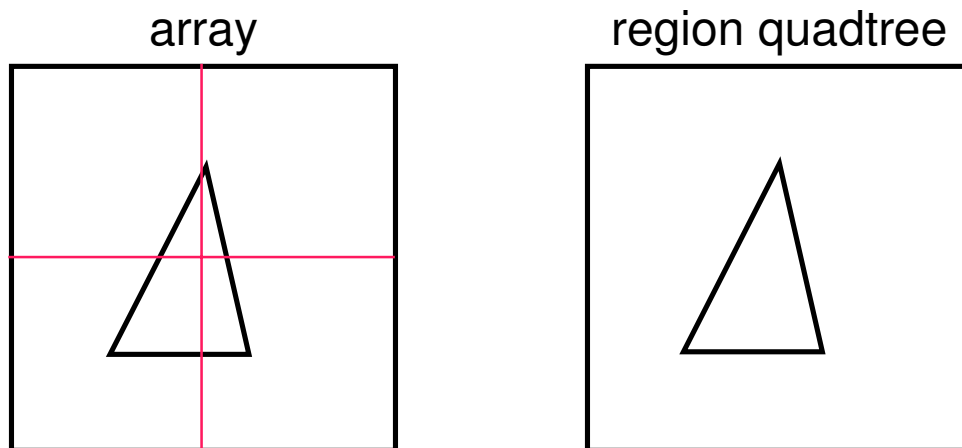
2. Alternatively, for a region quadtree, the space requirements double as the resolution doubles

- in contrast with quadrupling in the array representation
- for a region octree the space requirements quadruple as the resolution doubles
- ex.



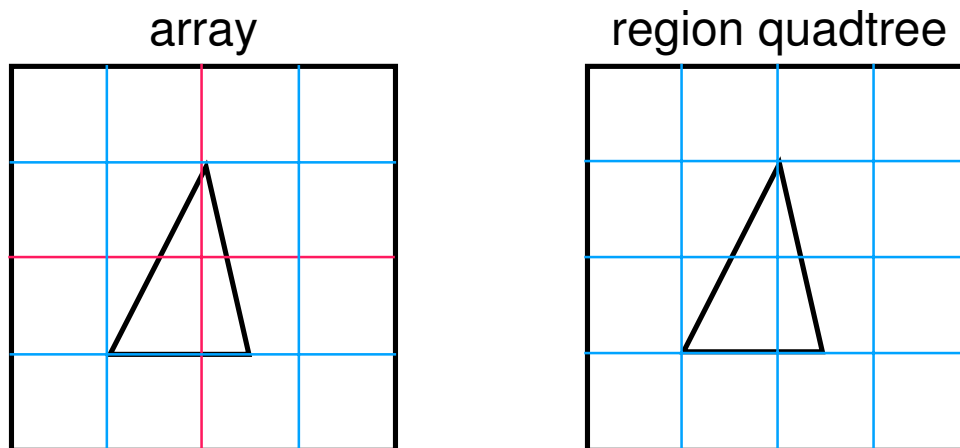
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 - ex.



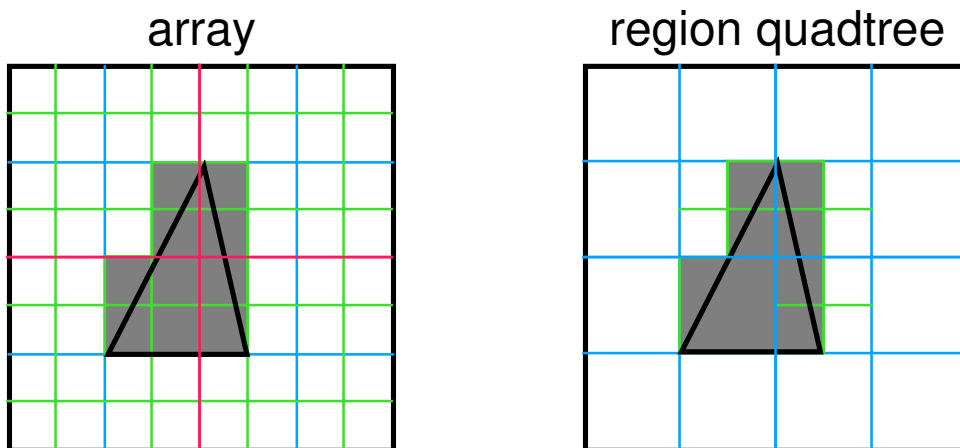
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- Alternatively, for a region quadtree, the space requirements double as the resolution doubles
 - in contrast with quadrupling in the array representation
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 - ex.



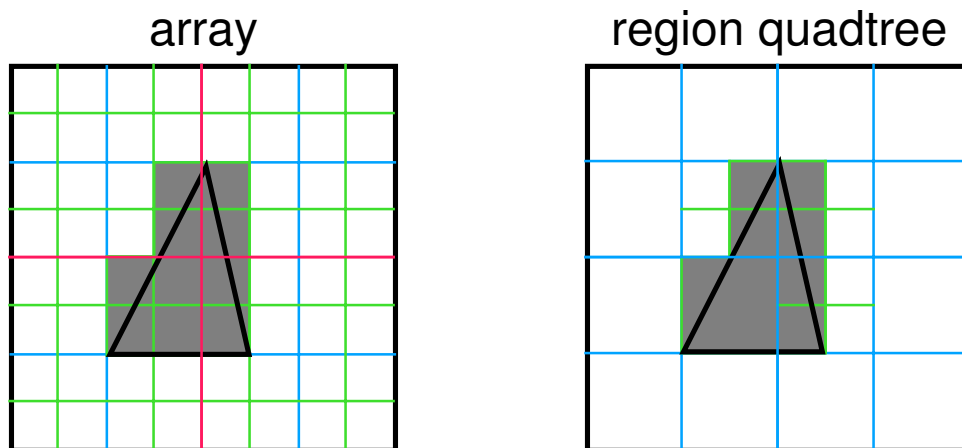
DIMENSION REDUCTION

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- easy to see dependence on perimeter as decomposition only takes place on the boundary as the resolution increases

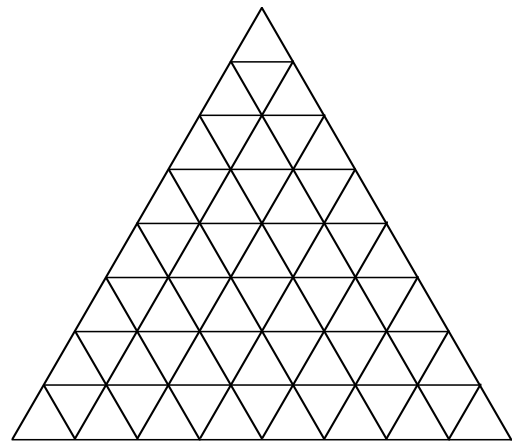
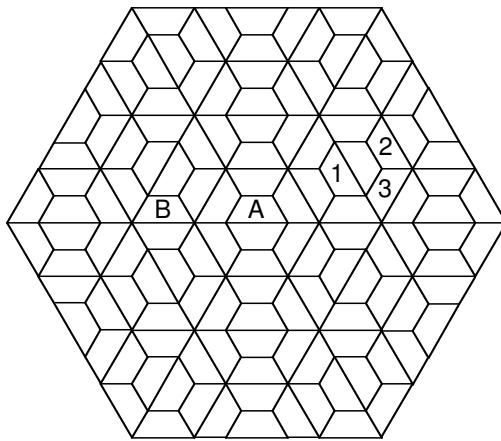


tl1



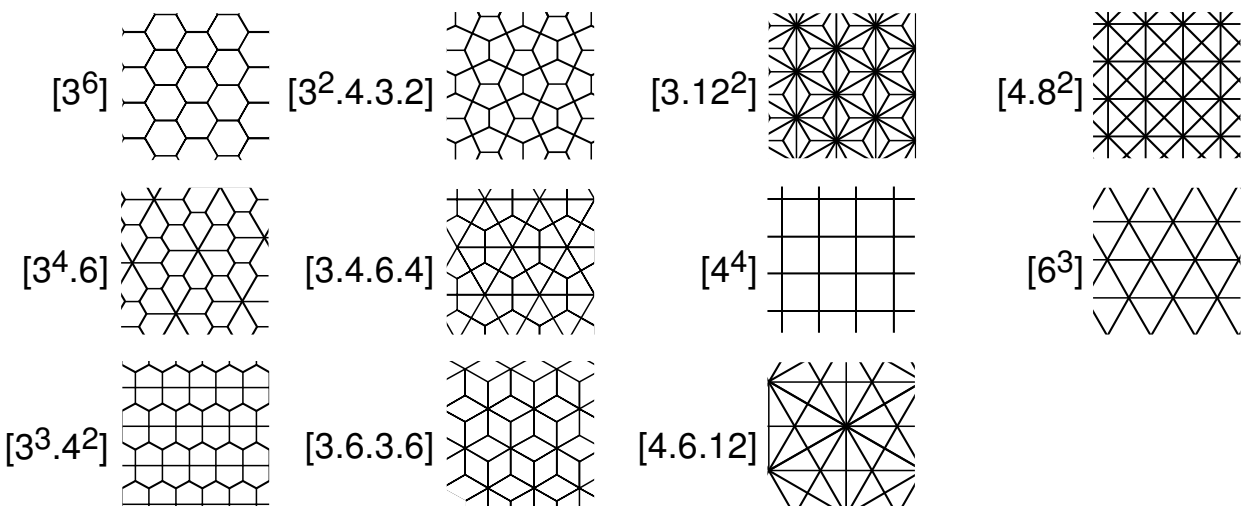
ALTERNATIVE DECOMPOSITION METHODS

- A planar decomposition for image representation should be:
 1. infinitely repetitive
 2. infinitely decomposable into successively finer patterns
- Classification of tilings (Bell, Diaz, Holroyd, and Jackson)
 1. isohedral — all tiles are equivalent under the symmetry group of the tiling (i.e., when stand in one tile and look around, the view is independent of the tile)



2. regular — each tile is a regular polygon

- There are 81 types if classify by their symmetry groups
- Only 11 types if classify by their adjacency structure



- $[3.12^2]$ means 3 edges at the first vertex of the polygonal tile followed by 12 edges at the next two vertices



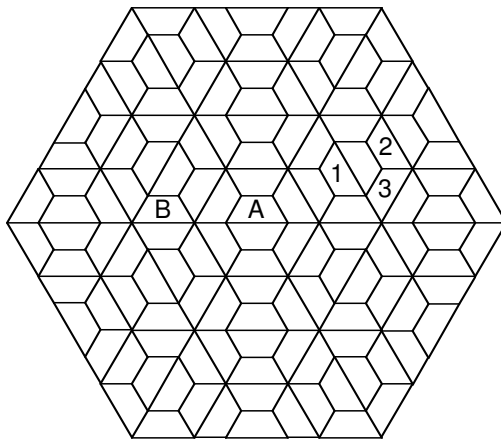
tl1



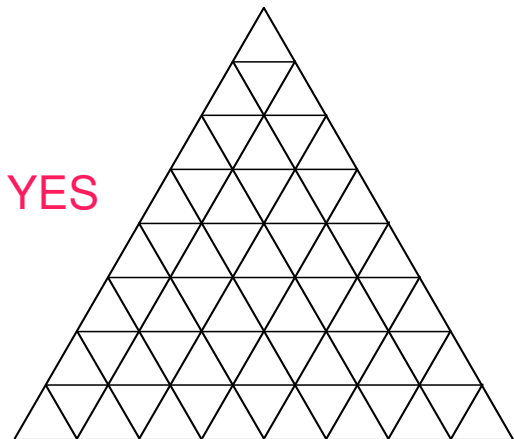
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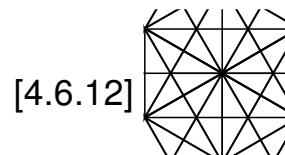
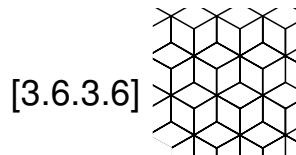
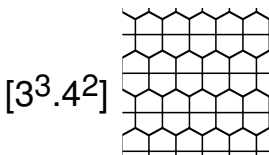
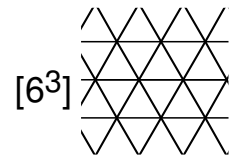
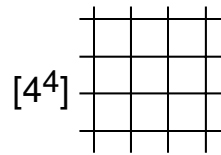
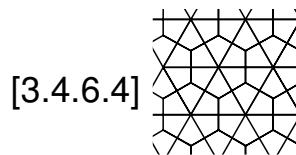
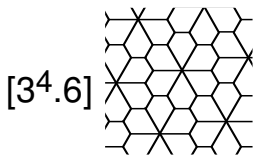
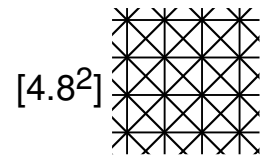
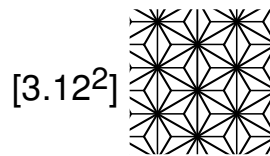
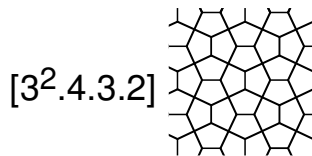
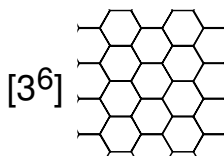


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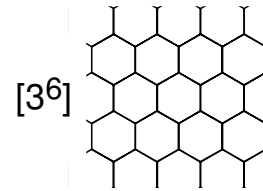
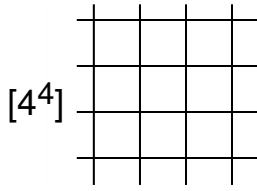
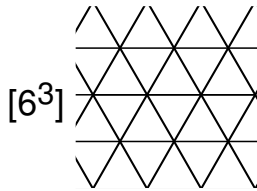


tl2

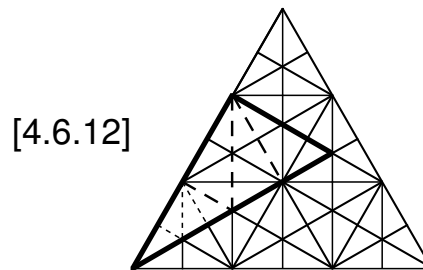
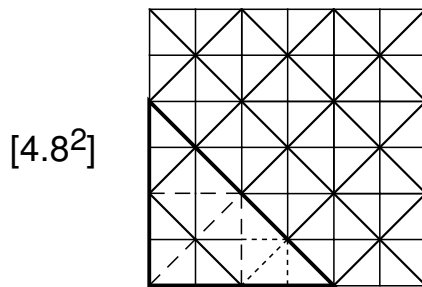


PROPERTIES OF TILINGS — SIMILARITY

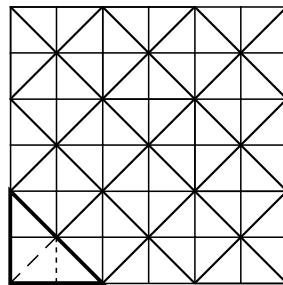
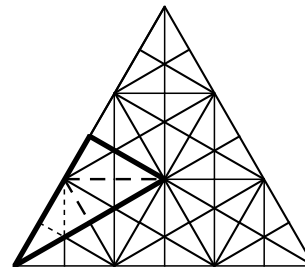
- Similarity — a tile at level k has the same shape as a tile at level 0 (basic tile shape)



- Limited \equiv NOT similar (i.e., cannot be decomposed infinitely into smaller tiles of the same shape)
- Unlimited: each edge of each tile lies on an infinitely straight line composed entirely of edges
- Only 4 unlimited tilings $[4^4]$, $[6^3]$, $[4.8^2]$, and $[4.6.12]$



- Two additional hierarchies:

rotation of 135° between levels

reflection between levels

Note: $[4.8^2]$ and $[4.6.12]$ are not regular

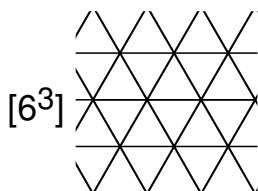


tl2

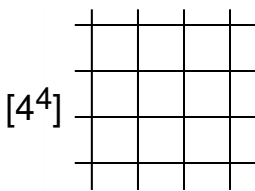


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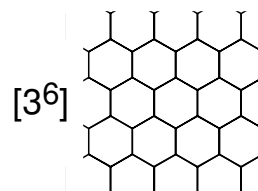
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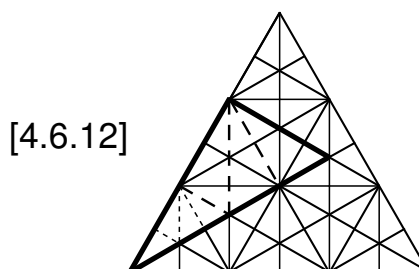
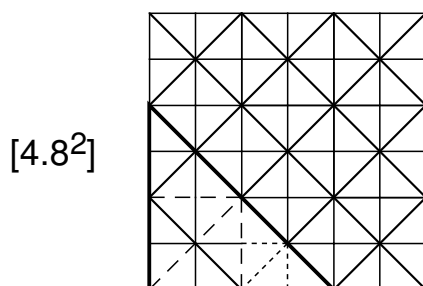


YES

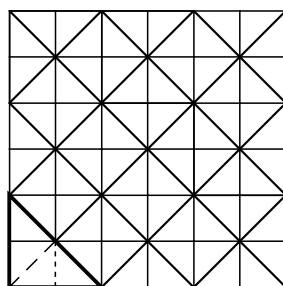
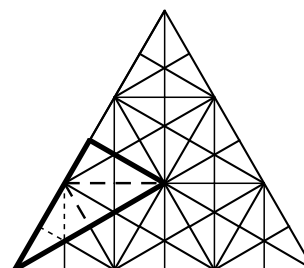


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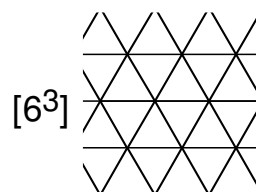
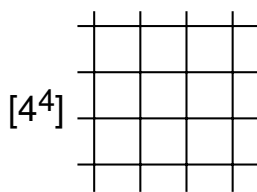
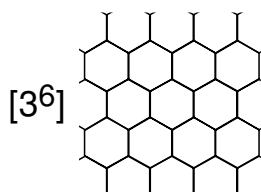


tl3



PROPERTIES OF TILINGS — ADJACENCY

- Adjacency — two tiles are neighbors if they are adjacent along an edge or at a vertex
- Uniform adjacency \equiv distances between the centroid of one tile and the centroids of all its neighbors are the same
- Adjacency number of a tiling (A) \equiv number of different adjacency distances





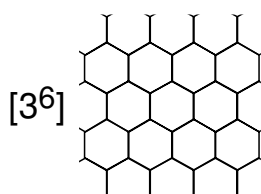
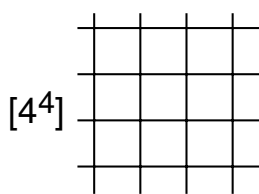
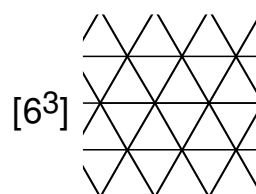
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tl3



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 $A=1$  $A=2$  $A=3$

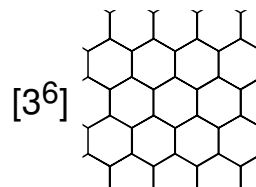
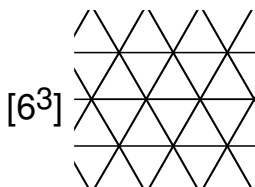
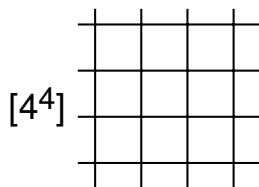


tl4



PROPERTIES OF TILINGS — UNIFORM ORIENTATION

- Uniform orientation
- All tiles with the same orientation can be mapped into each other by translations of the plane which do not involve rotation or reflection



Conclusion:

- $[4^4]$ has a lower adjacency number than $[6^3]$
- $[4^4]$ has a uniform orientation while $[6^3]$ does not
- $[4^4]$ is unlimited while $[3^6]$ is limited

Use $[4^4]$!

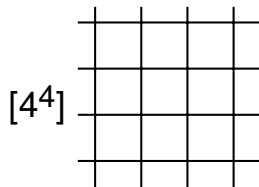


tl4

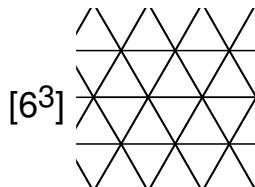


PROPERTIES OF TILINGS — UNIFORM ORIENTATION

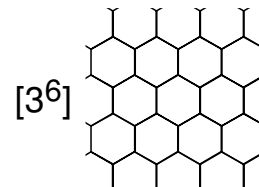
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YES



NO



YES

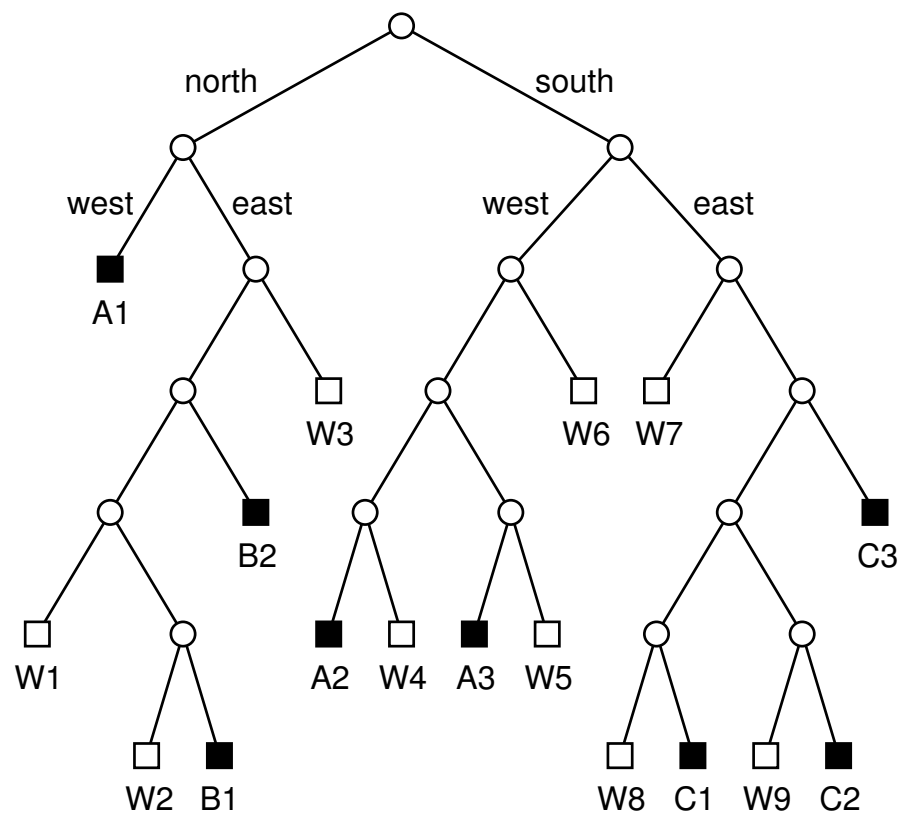
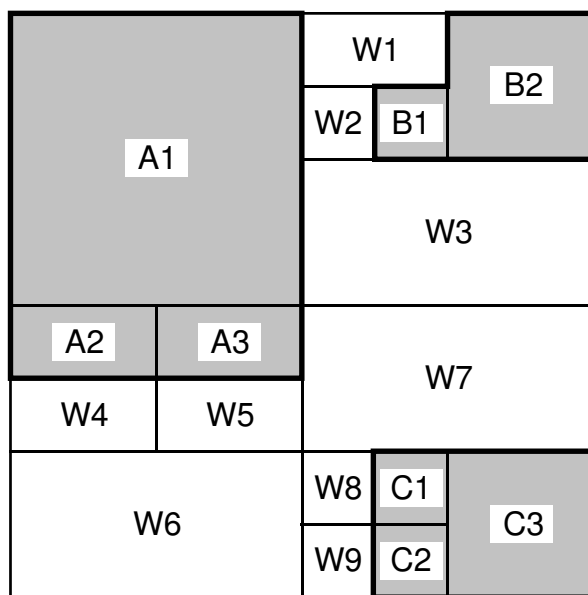
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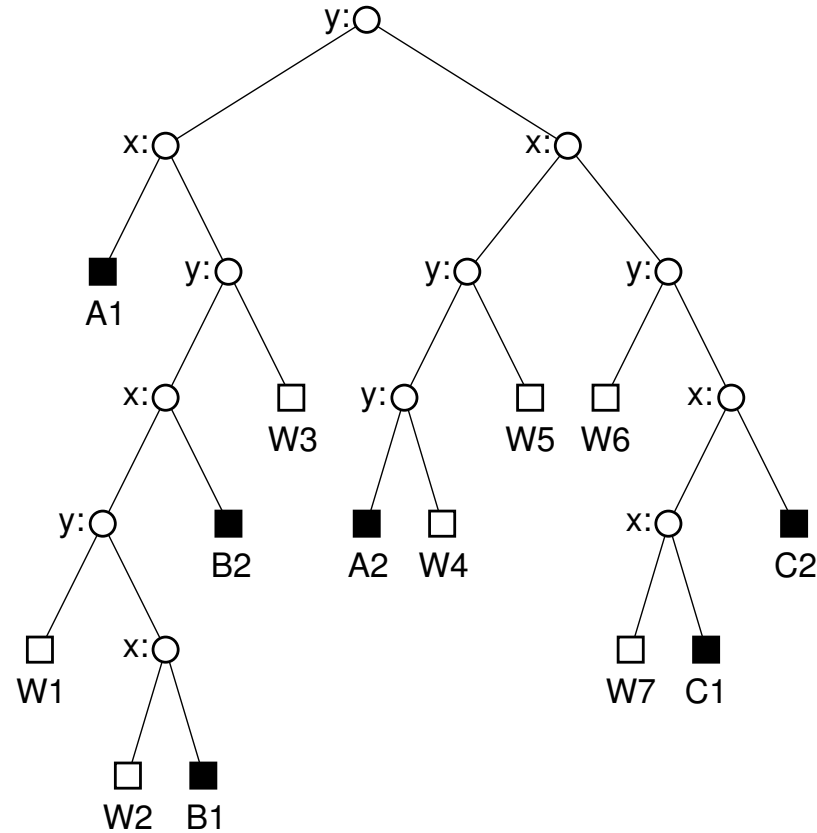
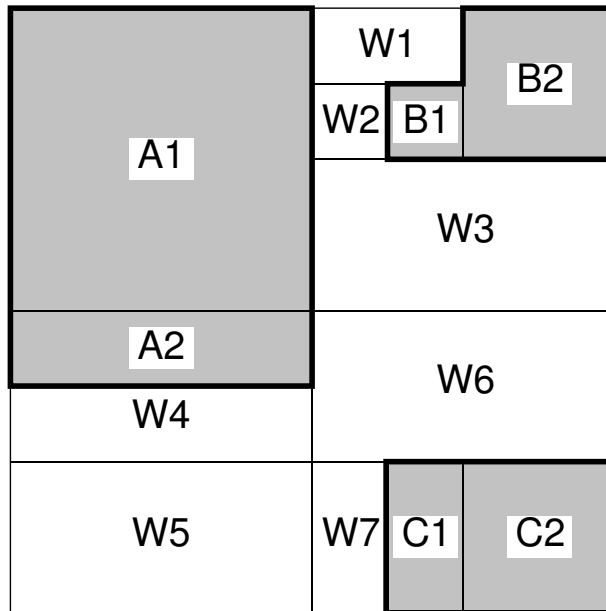
Bintree

- Regular decomposition k-d tree
- Cycle through attributes



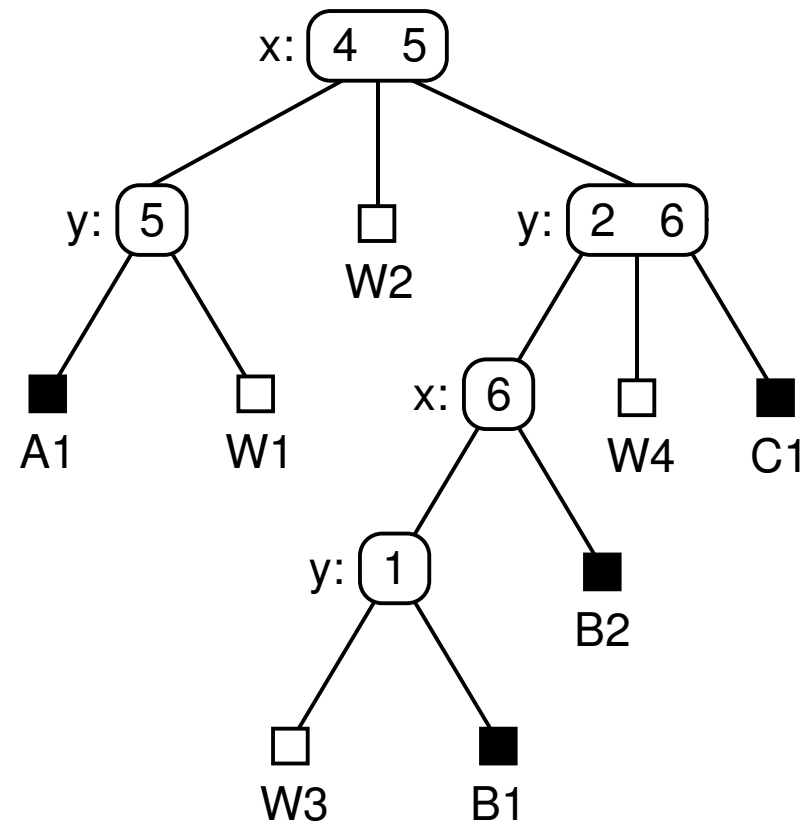
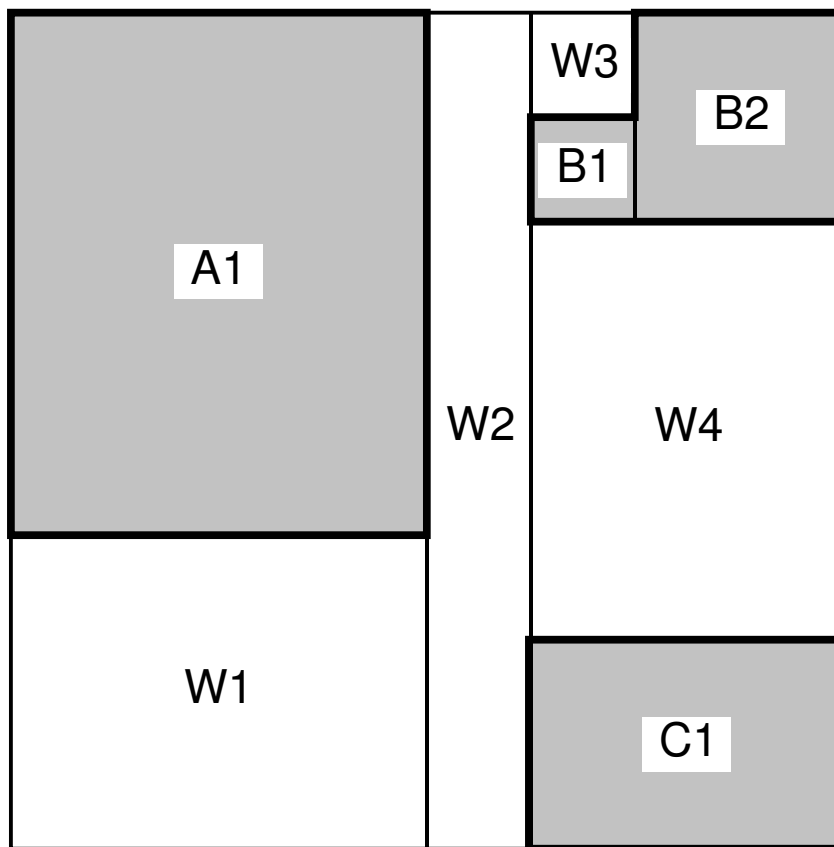
Generalized Bintree

- Regular decomposition k-d tree but no need to cycle through attributes
- Need to record identity of partition axis at each nonleaf node



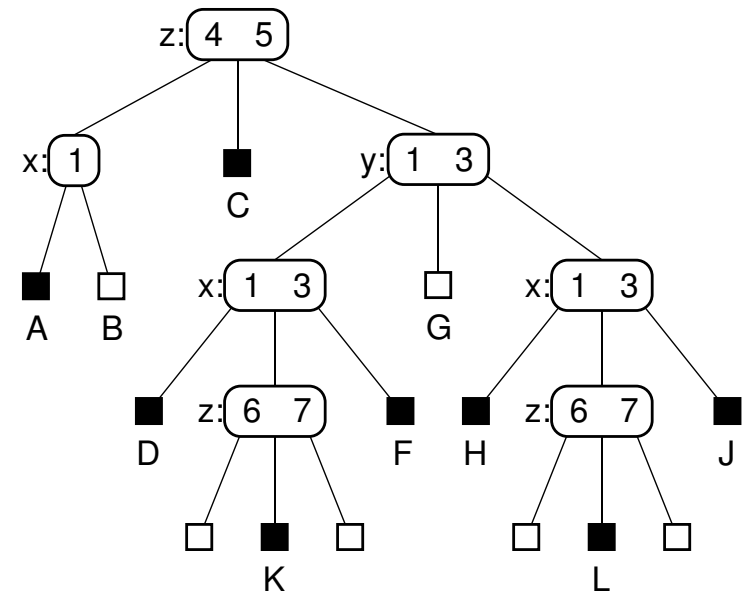
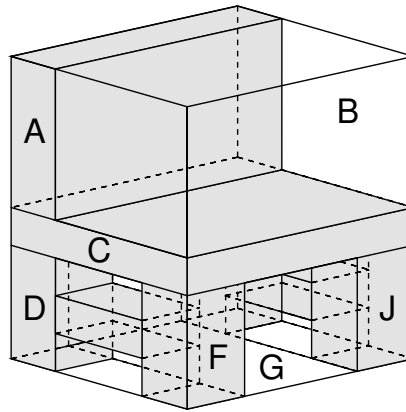
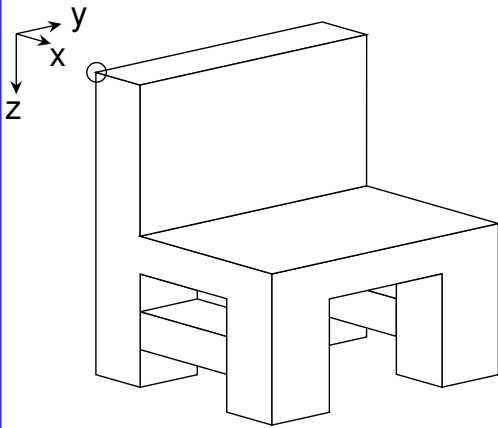
X-Y Tree, Treemap, and Puzzletree

- Split into two or more parts at each partition step
- Implies no two successive partitions along the same attribute as they are combined
- Implies cycle through attributes in two dimensions



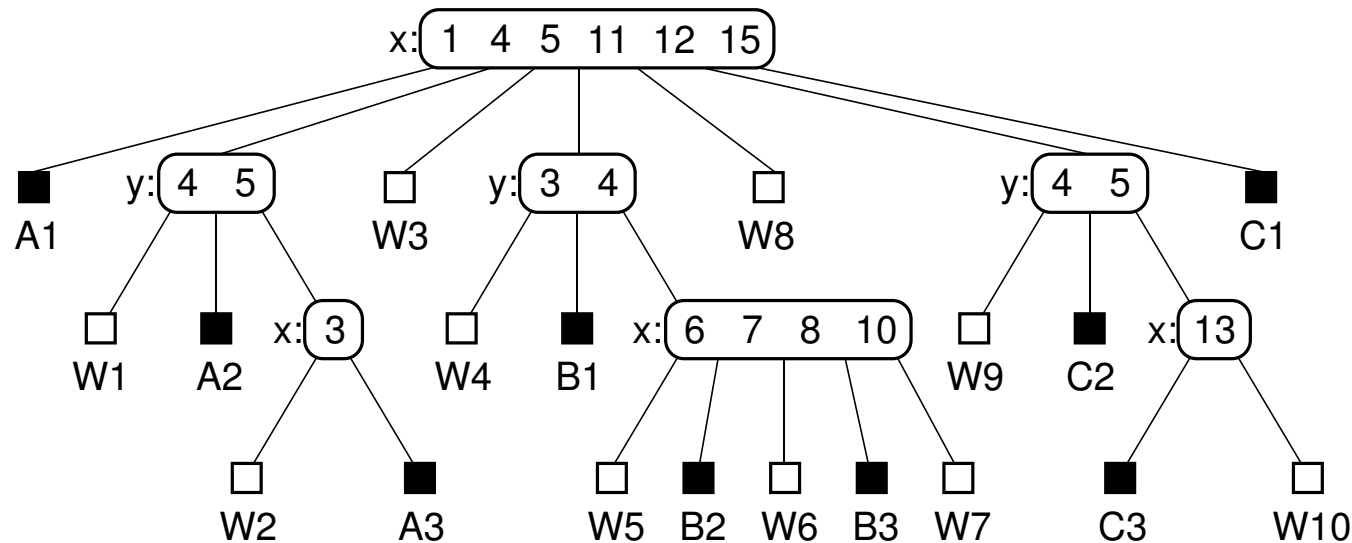
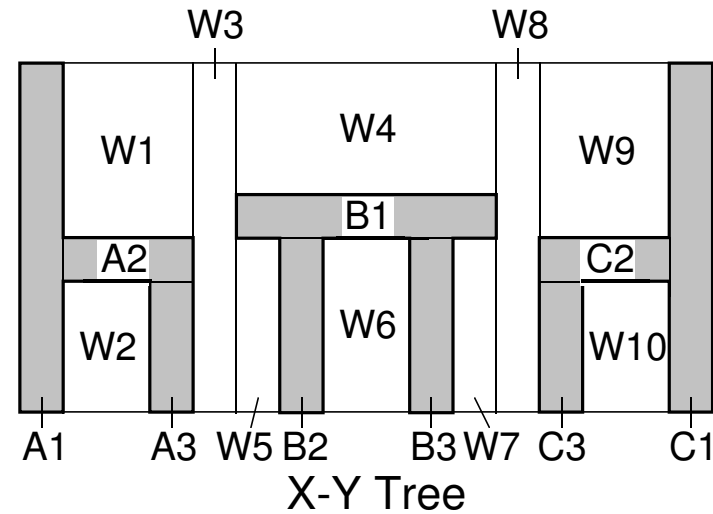
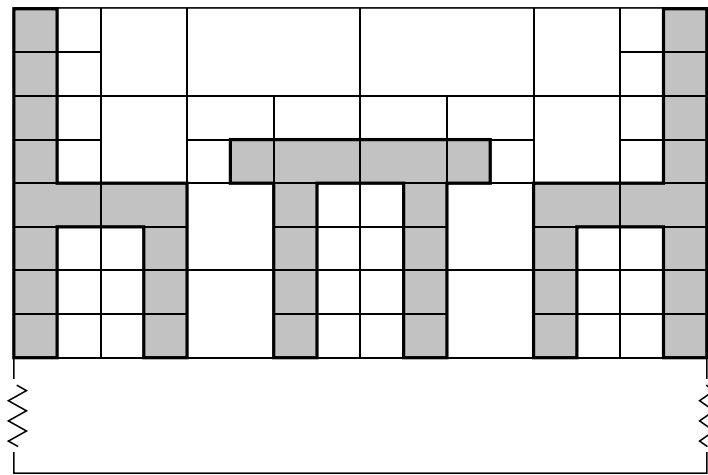
Three-Dimensional X-Y Tree, Treemap, and Puzzletree

- No longer require cycling through dimensions as this results in losing some perceptually appealing block combinations



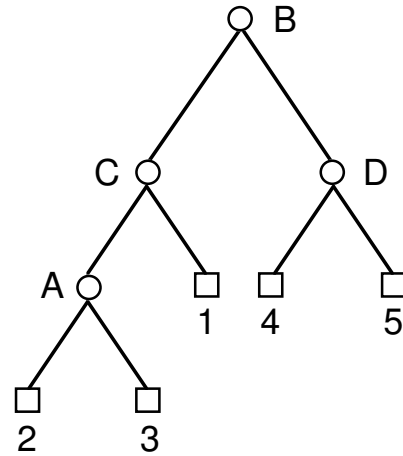
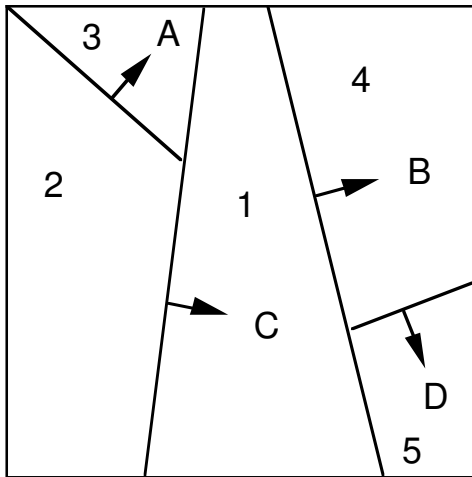
Bintree compared with X-Y Tree, Treemap, Puzzletree

- Much more decomposition in bintree



BSP TREES (Fuchs, Kedem, Naylor)

- Like a bintree except that the decomposition lines are at arbitrary orientations (i.e., they need not be parallel or orthogonal)
- For data of arbitrary dimensions
- In 2D (3D), partition along the edges (faces) of a polygon (polyhedron)
- Ex: arrows indicate direction of positive area

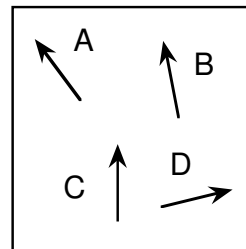


- Usually used for hidden-surface elimination
 1. domain is a set of polygons in three dimensions
 2. position of viewpoint determines the order in which the BSP tree is traversed
- A polygon's plane is extended infinitely to partition the entire space



DRAWBACKS OF BSP TREES

- A polygon may be included in both the left and right subtrees of node
- Same issues of duplicate reporting as in representations based on a disjoint decomposition of the underlying space
- Shape of the BSP tree depends on the order in which the polygons are processed and on the polygons chosen to serve as the partitioning plane
- Not based on a regular decomposition thereby complicating the performance of set-theoretic operations
- Ex: use line segments in two dimensions



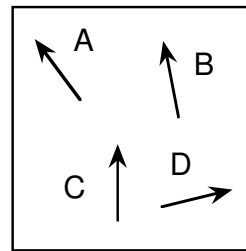


ar3

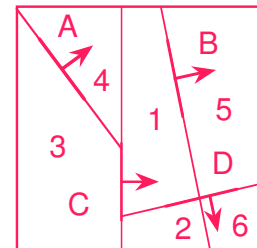
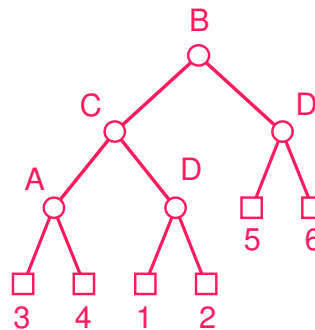


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1. partition induced by choosing B as the root



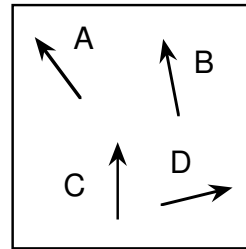


ar3

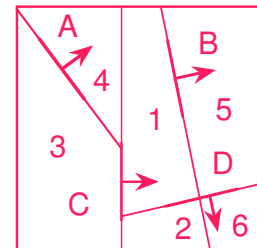
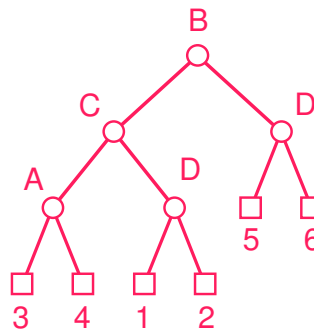


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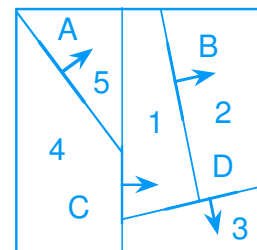
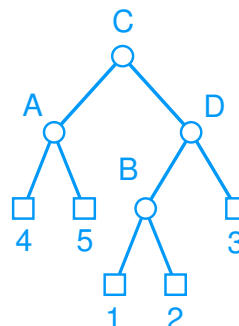
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1. partition induced by choosing B as the root



2. partition induced by choosing C as the root

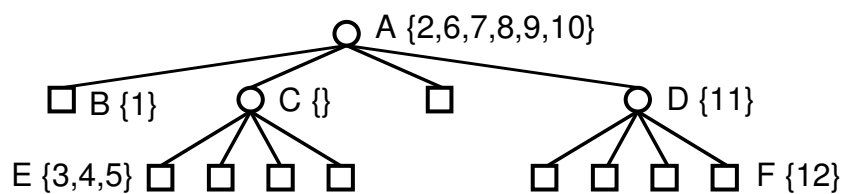
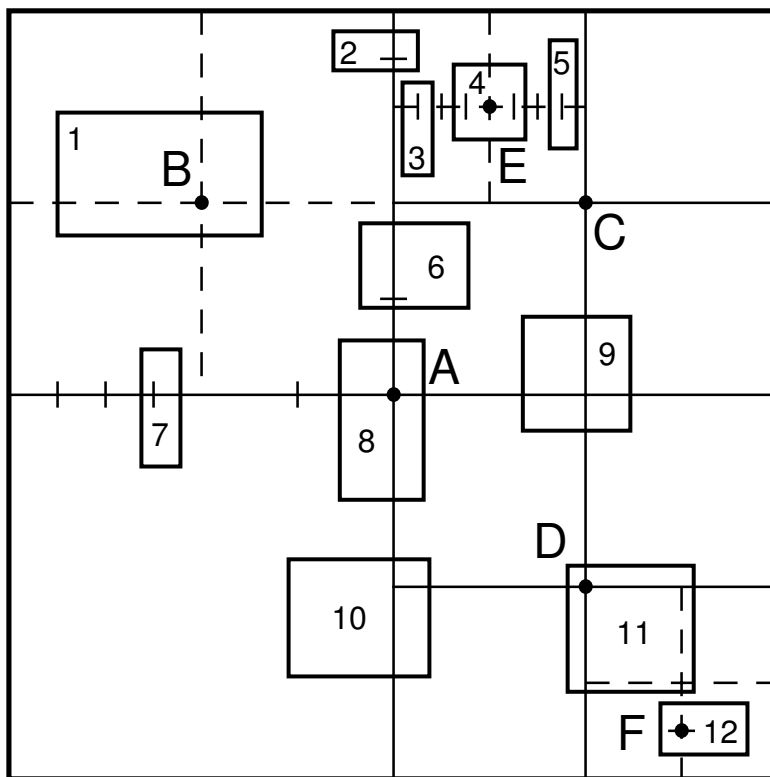


Outline

1. Introduction
2. Points
3. Lines
4. Regions, Bounding Box Hierarchies, and Surfaces
5. Rectangles
6. Surfaces and Volumes
7. Operations
8. Example system
9. Words

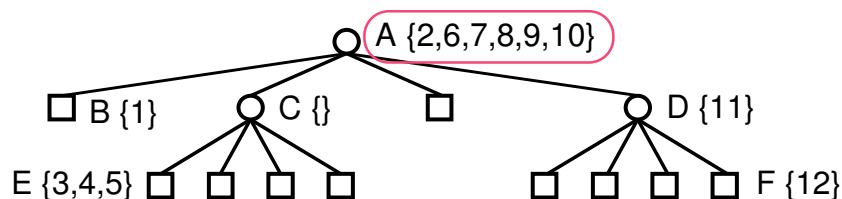
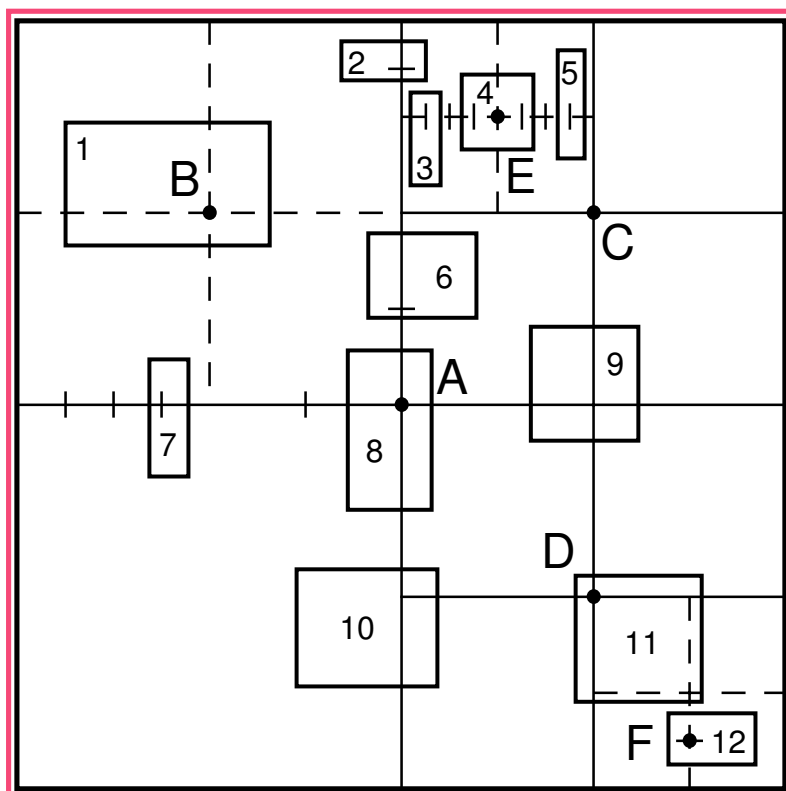
○ MX-CIF QUADTREE (Kedem)

1. Collections of small rectangles for VLSI applications
2. Each rectangle is associated with its minimum enclosing quadtree block
3. Like hashing: quadtree blocks serve as hash buckets



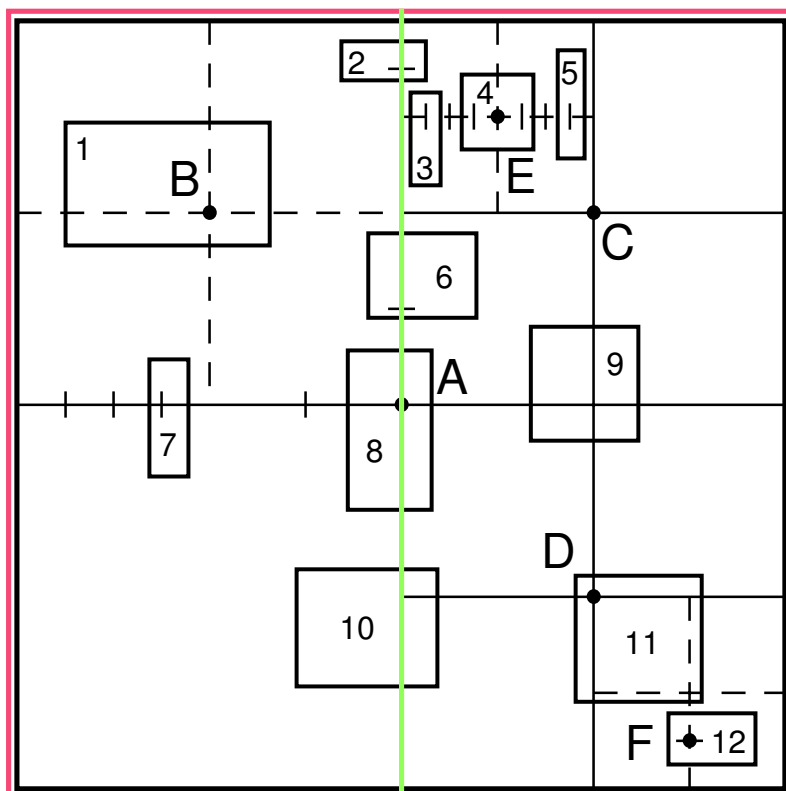
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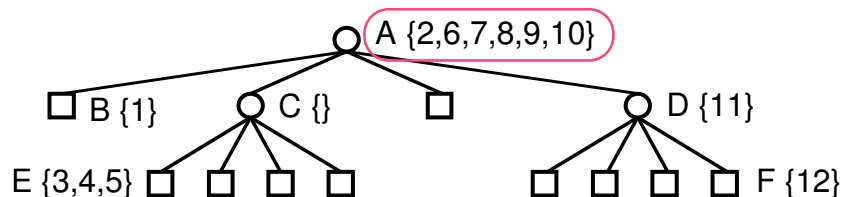
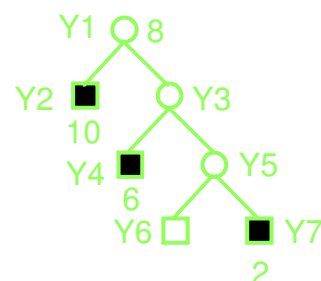


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Binary tree for y-axis through A

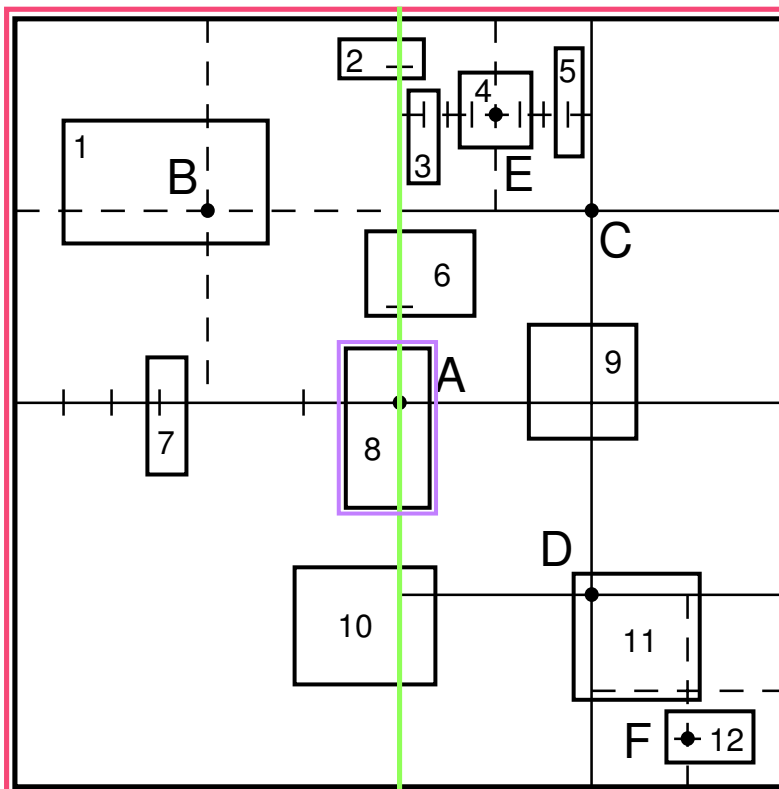


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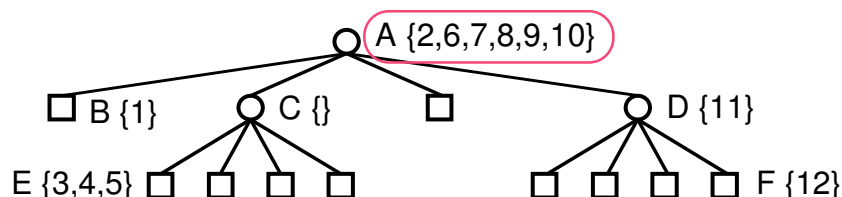
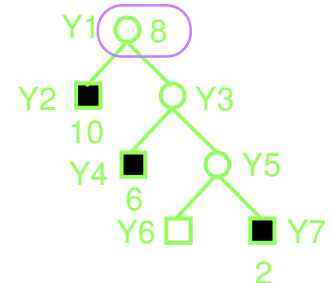
4 3 2 1
v g r b

hp14

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 - if a rectangle intersects both x and y axes, then associate it with the y axis



Binary tree for y-axis through A

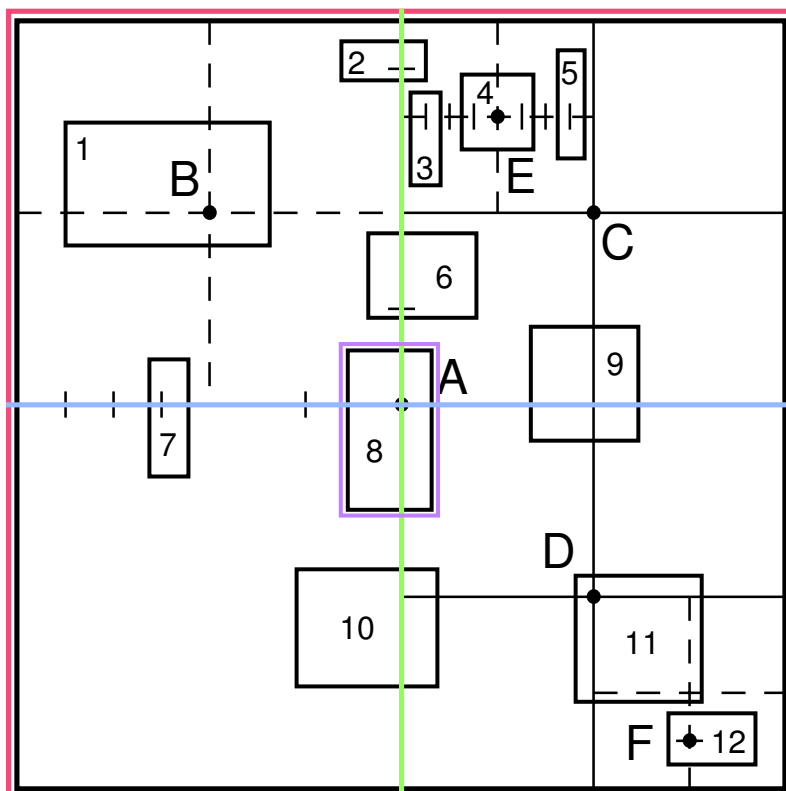


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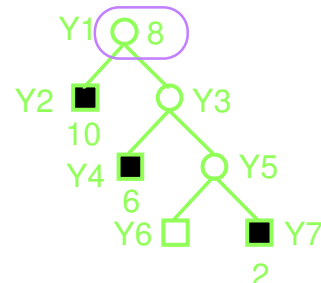
5 4 3 2 1
z v g r b

hp14

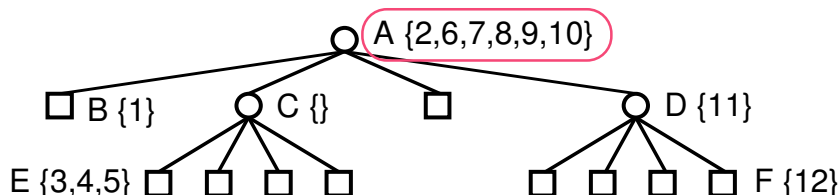
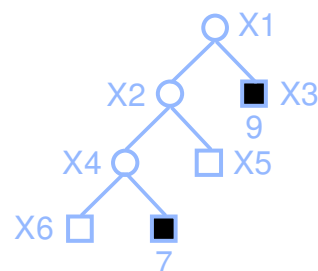
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Binary tree for y-axis through A

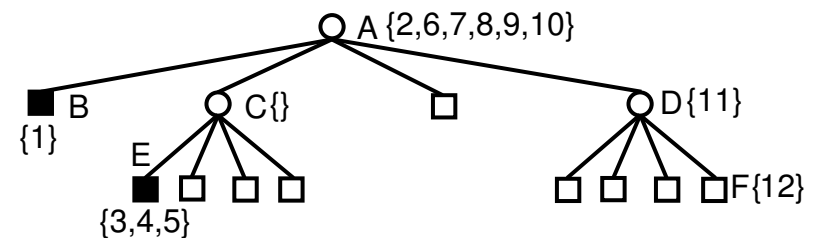
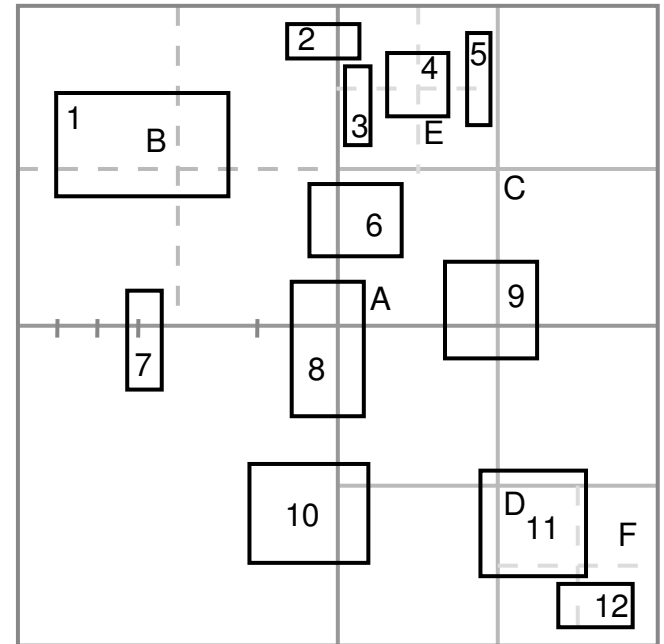


Binary tree for x-axis through A



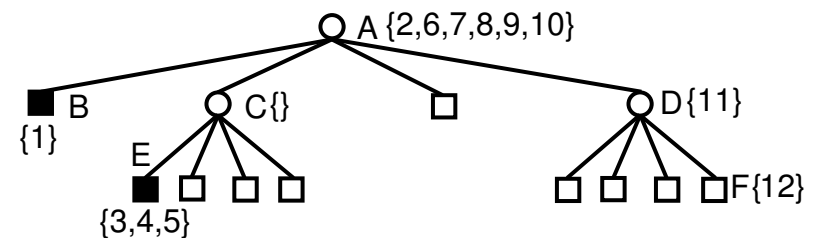
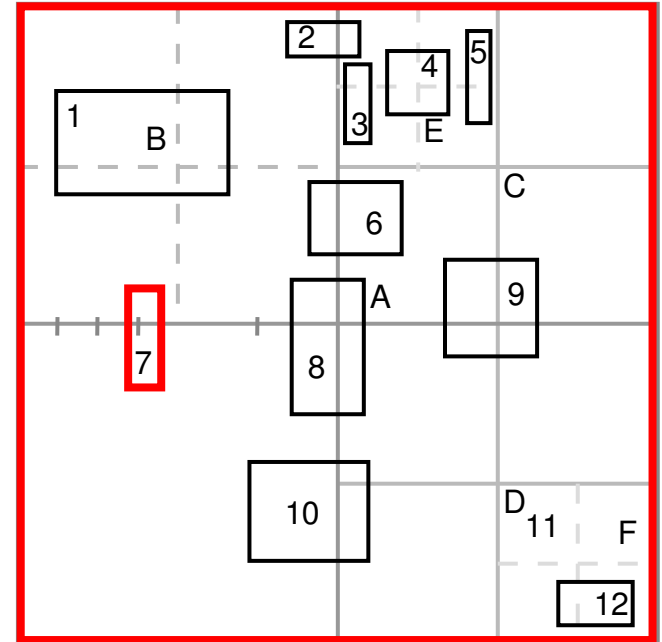
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- Overcomes drawback of MX-CIF quadtree that the width w of the minimum enclosing quadtree block of a rectangle o is not a function of the size of o



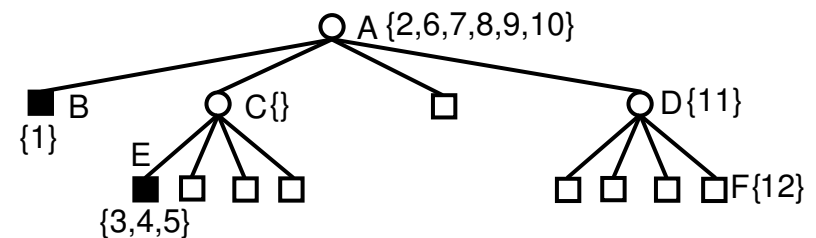
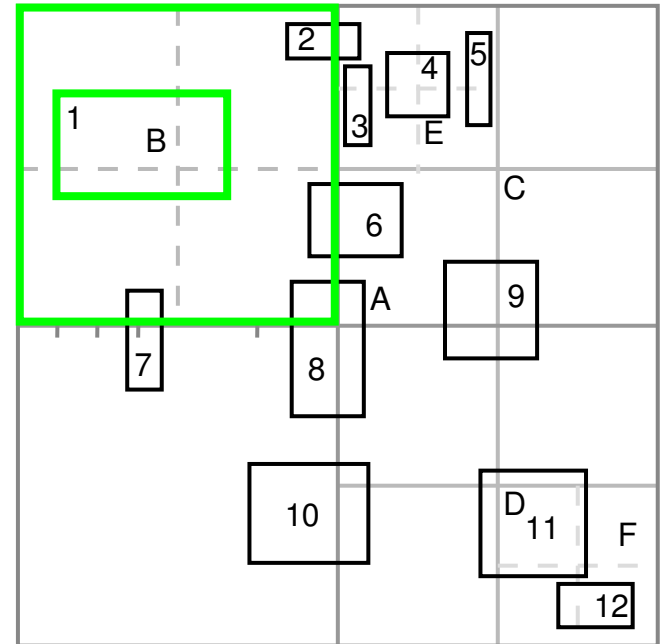
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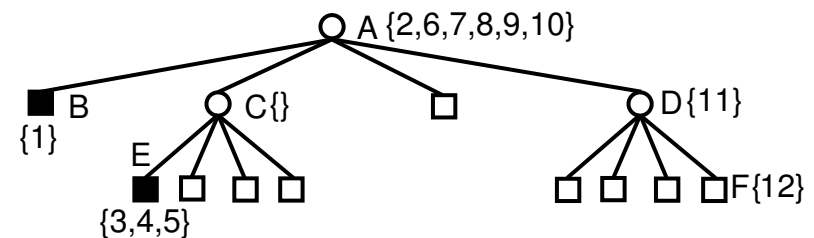
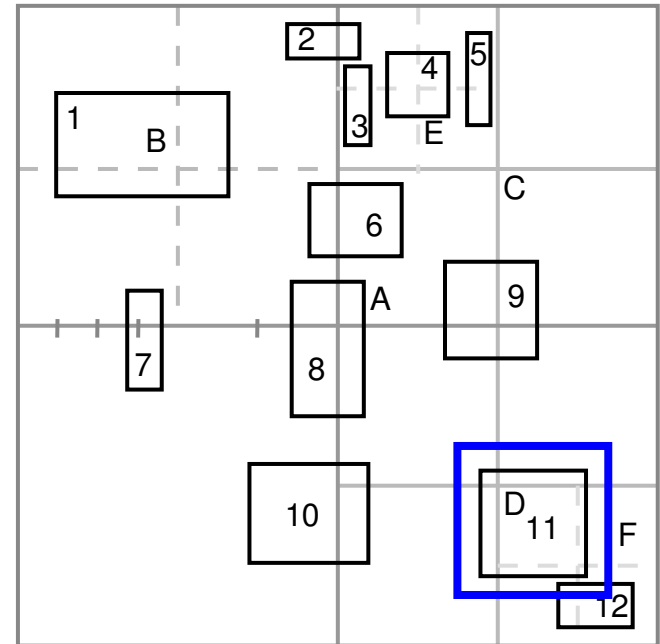
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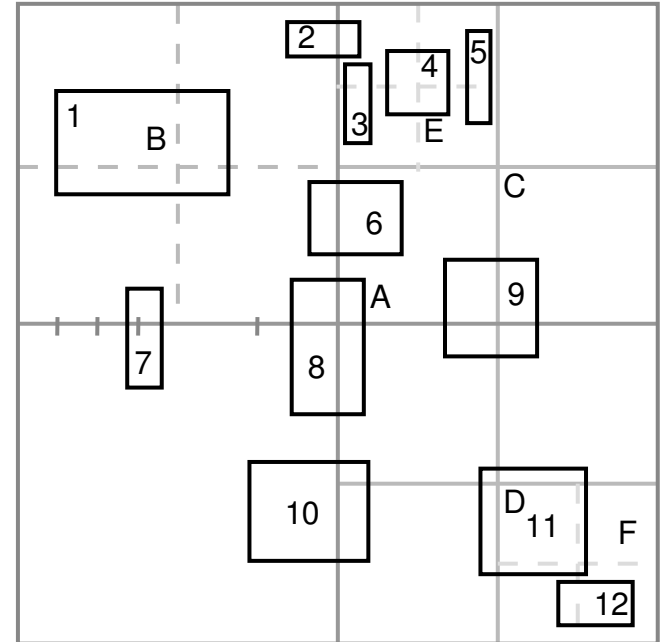
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- Solution: expand size of space spanned by each quadtree block of width w by expansion factor p ($p > 0$) so expanded block is of width $(1 + p)w$



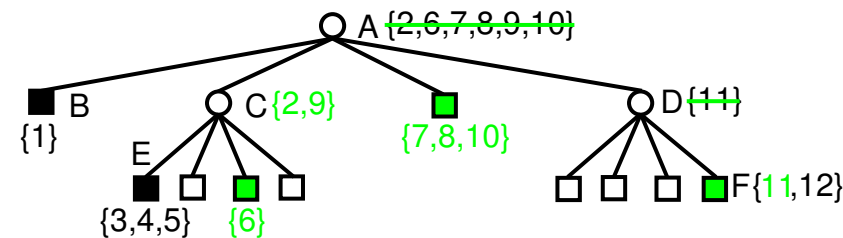
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1. $p = 0.3$



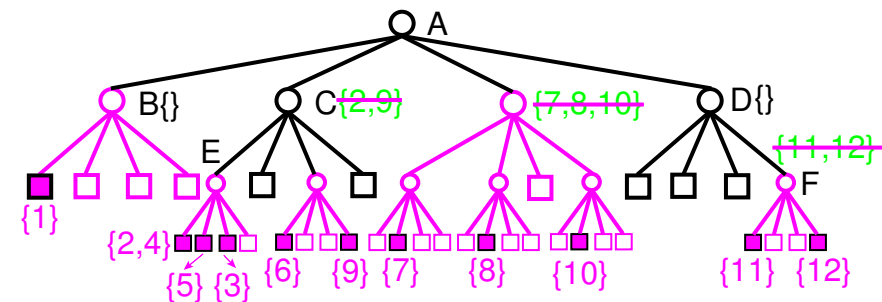
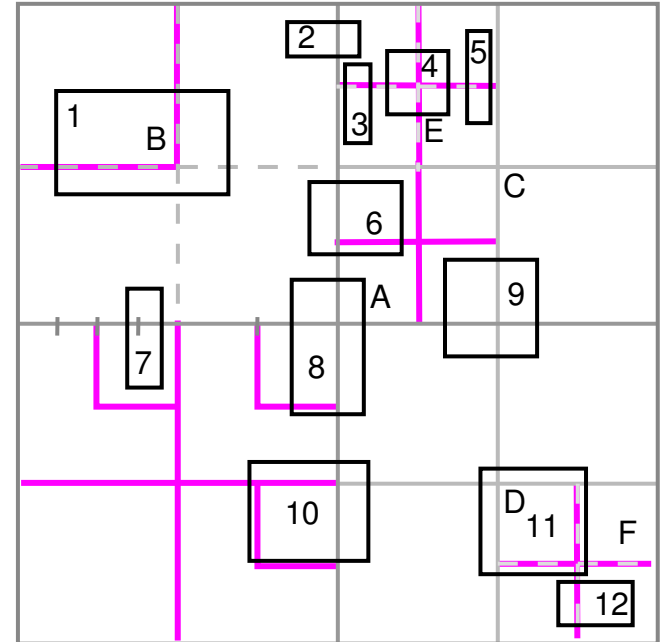
Best Journal Paper of 2007 Award



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1. $p = 0.3$
2. $p = 1.0$



Loose Quadtree (Octree)/Cover Fieldtree

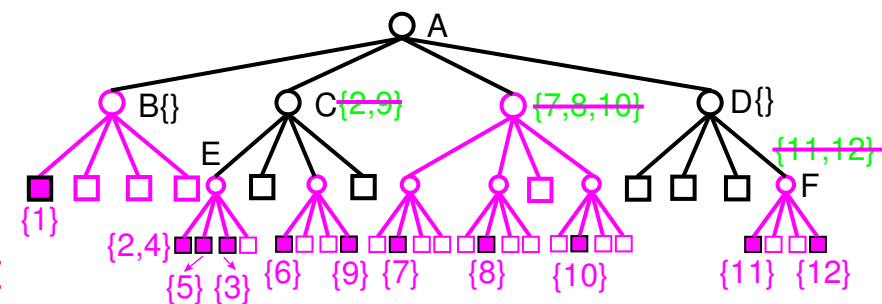
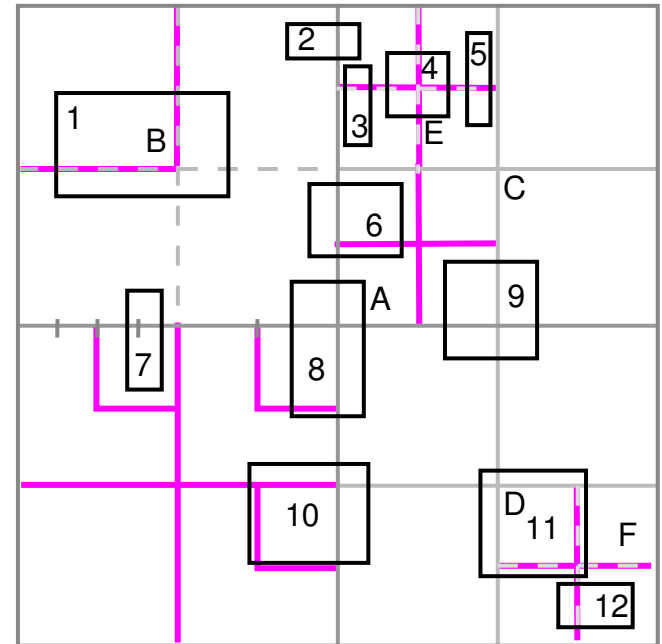
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- Solution: expand size of space spanned by each quadtree block of width w by expansion factor p ($p > 0$) so expanded block is of width $(1 + p)w$

1. $p = 0.3$
2. $p = 1.0$

- Maximum w (i.e., minimum depth of minimum enclosing quadtree block) is a function of p and radius r of o and independent of position of centroid of o

1. Range of possible ratios $w/2r$:
 $1/(1 + p) \cdot w/2r < 2/p$
2. For $p \geq 1$, restricting w and r to powers of 2, $w/2r$ takes on at most 2 values and usually just 1



Partition Fieldtree

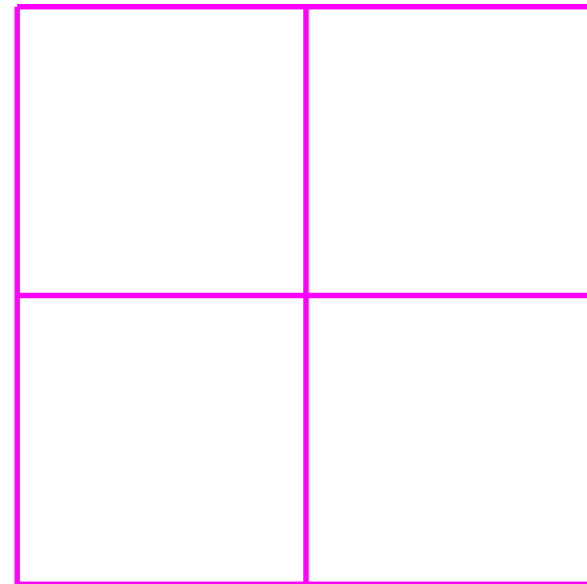
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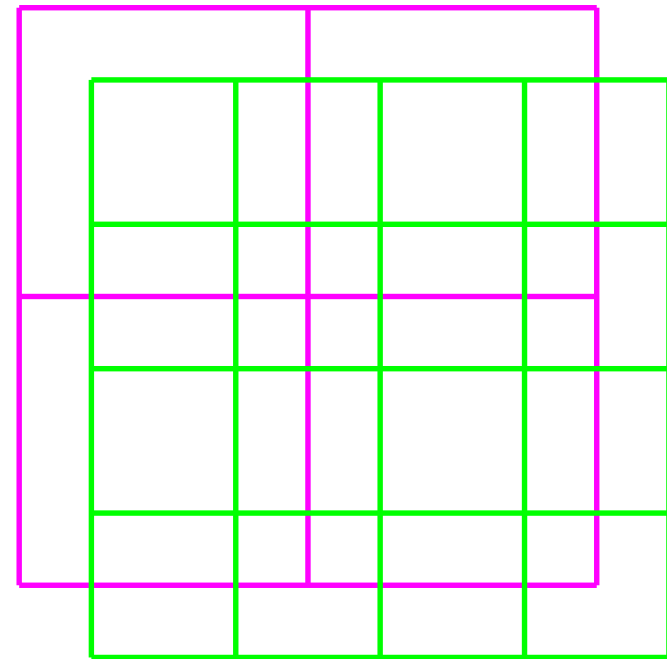
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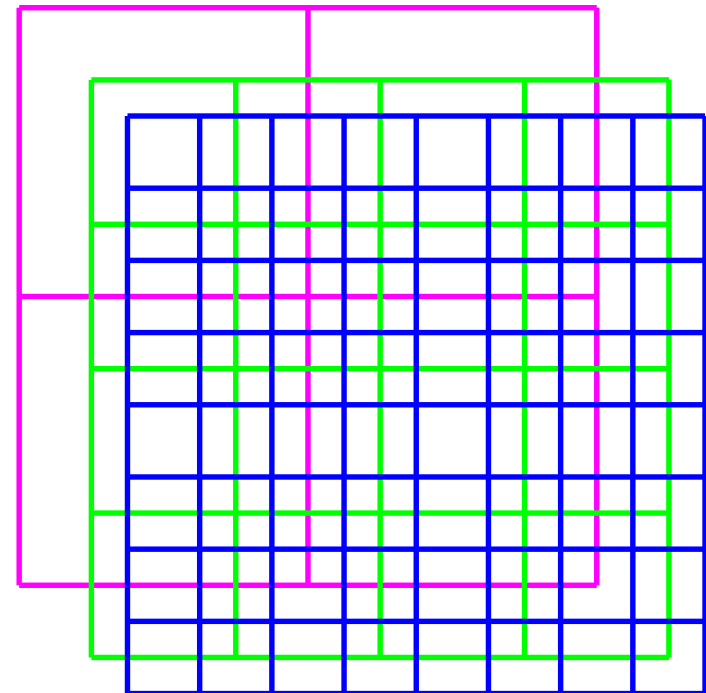
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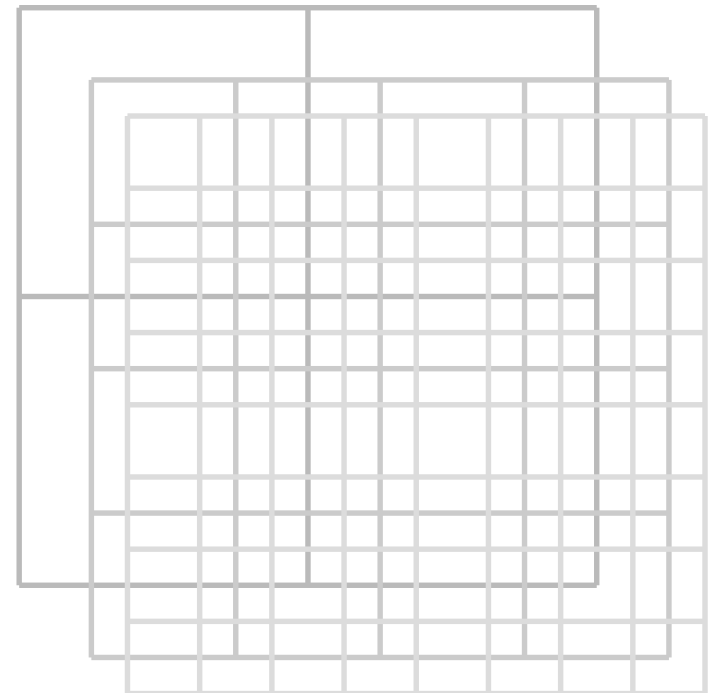
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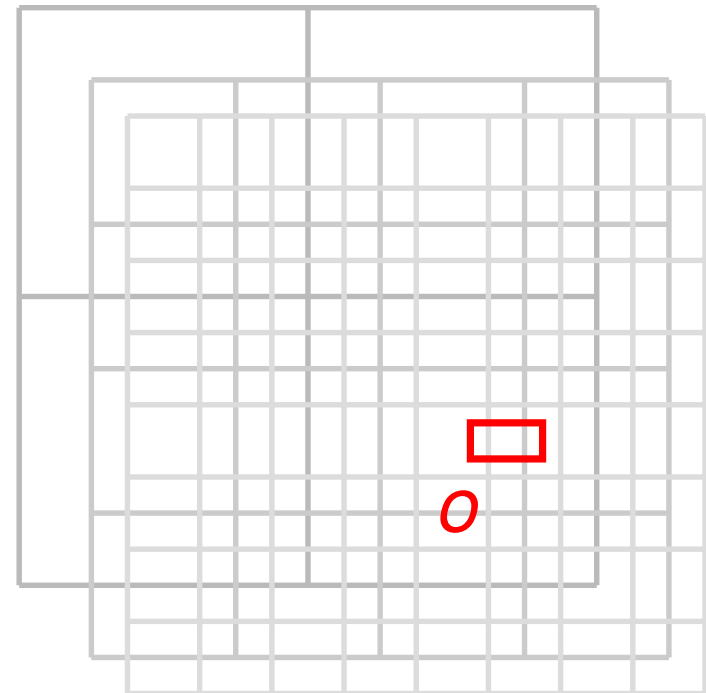
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- Subdivision rule guarantees that width of minimum enclosing quadtree block for rectangle o is bounded by 8 times the maximum extent r of o



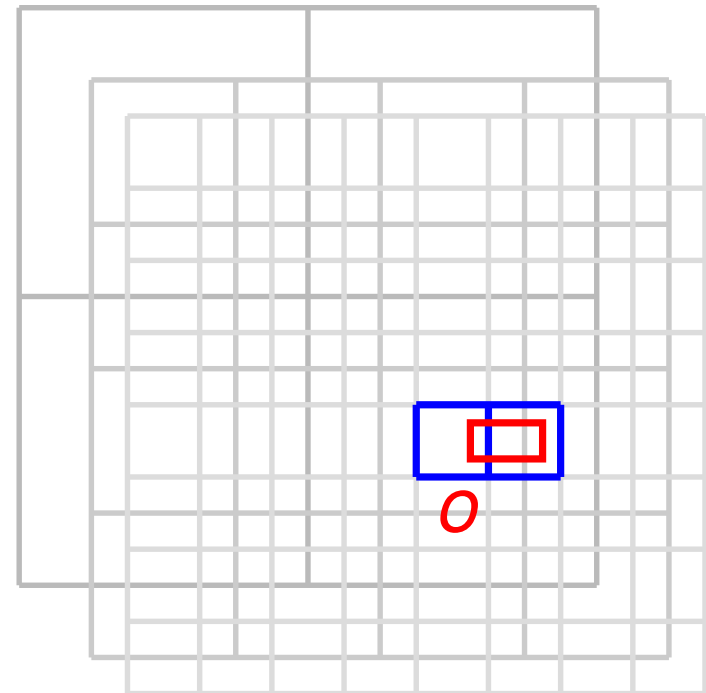
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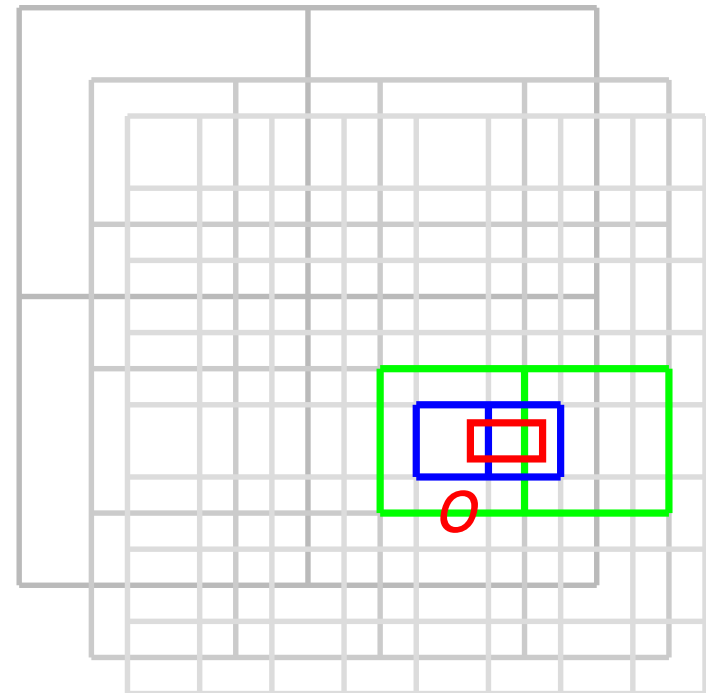
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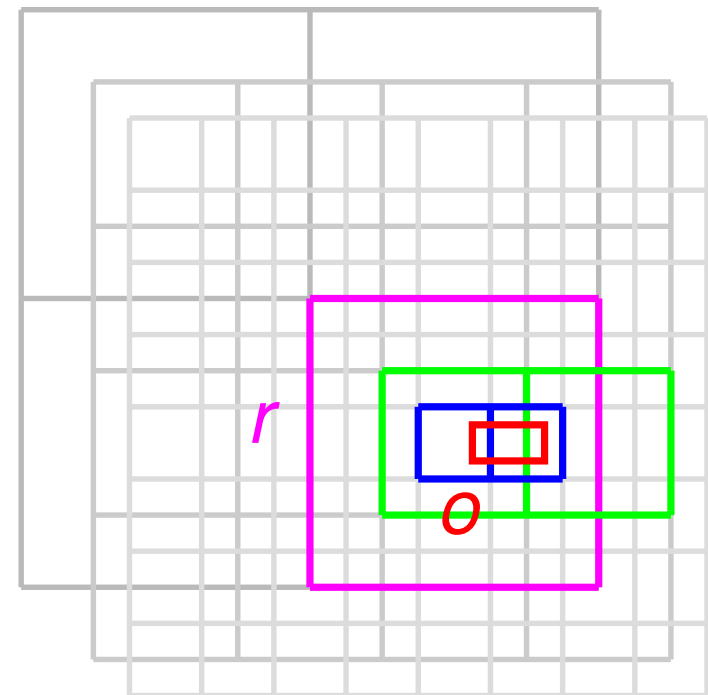
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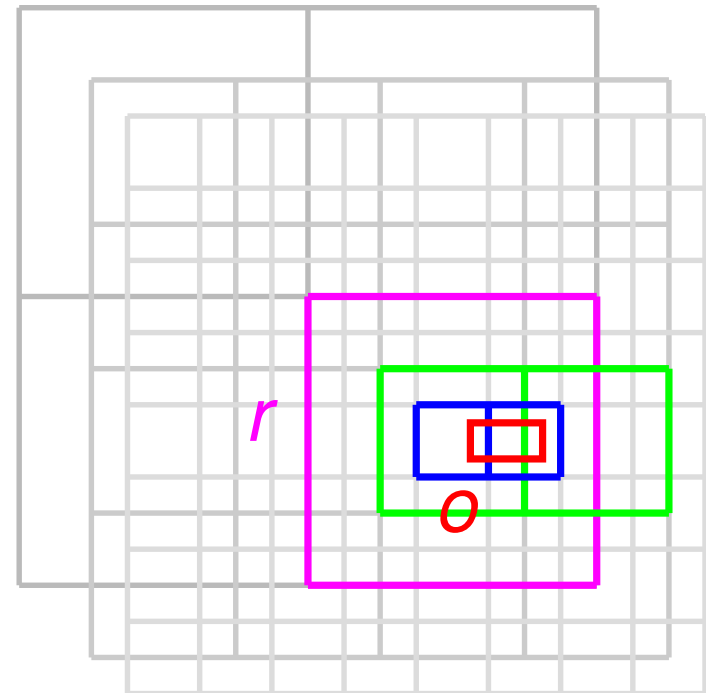
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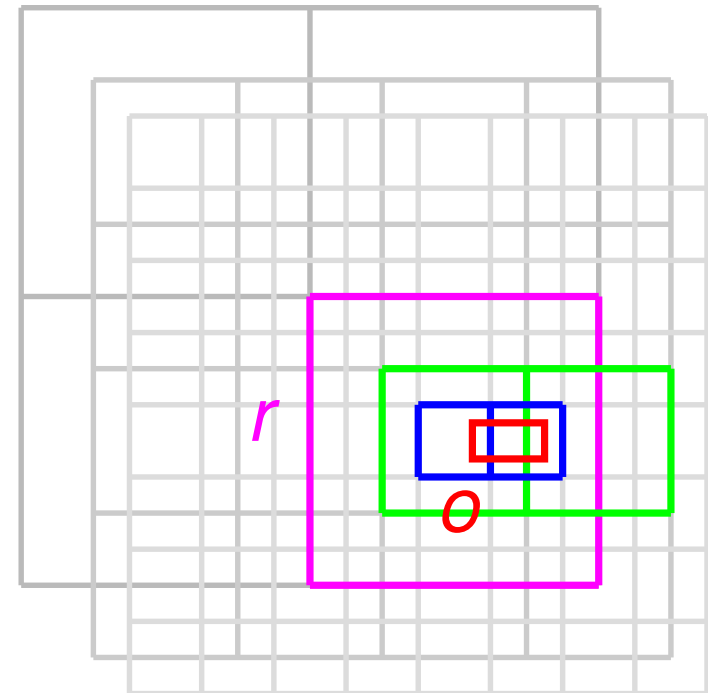
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- Subdivision rule guarantees that width of minimum enclosing quadtree block for rectangle o is bounded by 8 times the maximum extent r of o
- Same ratio is obtained for the loose quadtree (octree)/cover fieldtree when $p = 1/4$, and thus partition fieldtree is superior to the cover fieldtree when $p < 1/4$



Partition Fieldtree

- Alternative to loose quadtree (octree)/cover fieldtree at overcoming drawback of MX-CIF quadtree that the width w of the minimum enclosing quadtree block of a rectangle o is not a function of the size of o
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- Same ratio is obtained for the loose quadtree (octree)/cover fieldtree when $p = 1/4$, and thus partition fieldtree is superior to the cover fieldtree when $p < 1/4$
- Summary: cover fieldtree expands the width of the quadtree blocks while the partition fieldtree shifts the positions of their centroids

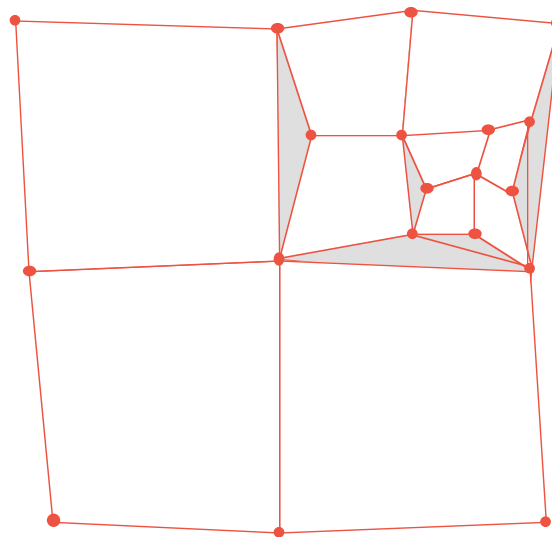


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1. Introduction
2. Points
3. Lines
4. Regions, Bounding Box Hierarchies, and Surfaces
5. Rectangles
6. Surfaces and Volumes
7. Operations
8. Example system
9. Words

HIERARCHICAL RECTANGULAR DECOMPOSITION

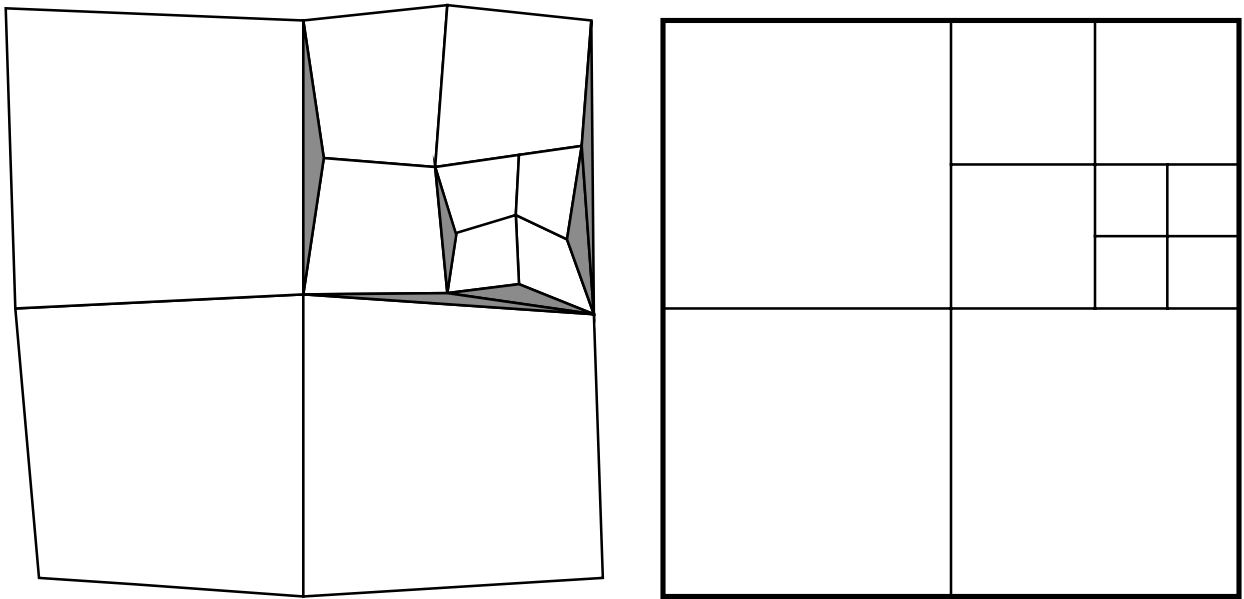
- Similar to triangular decomposition
- Good when data points are the vertices of a rectangular grid
- Drawback is absence of continuity between adjacent patches of unequal width (termed the *alignment problem*)



- Overcoming the presence of cracks
 1. use the interpolated point instead of the true point (Barrera and Hinjosa)
 2. triangulate the squares (Von Herzen and Barr)
 - can split into 2, 4, or 8 triangles depending on how many lines are drawn through the midpoint
 - if split into 2 triangles, then cracks still remain
 - no cracks if split into 4 or 8 triangles

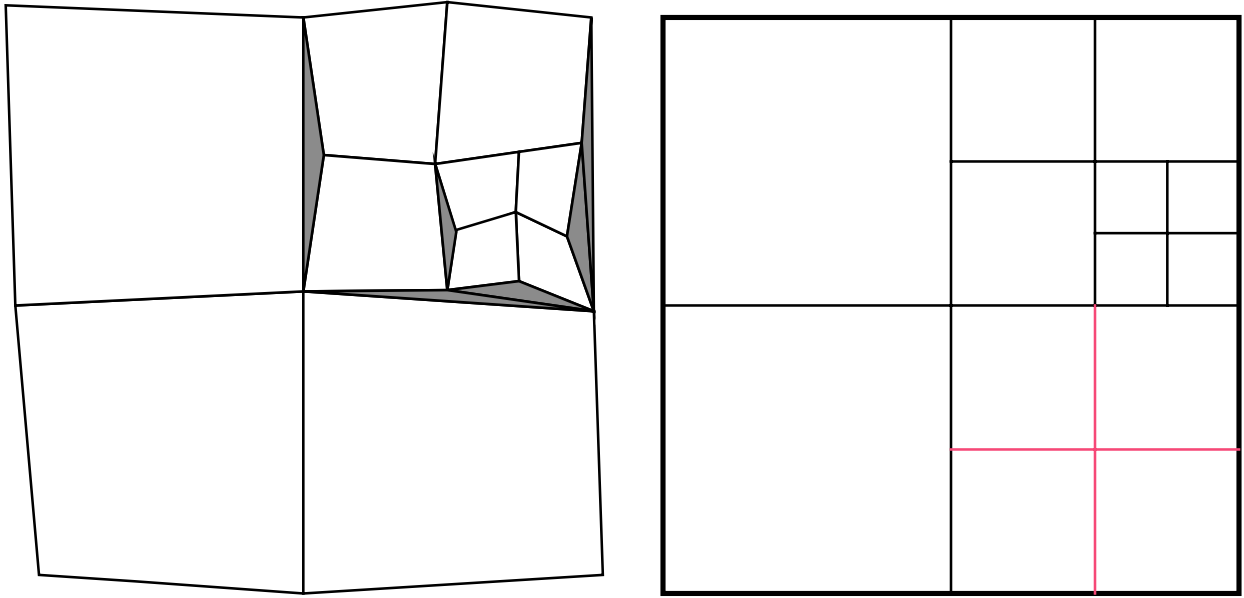
RESTRICTED QUADTREE (VON HERZEN/BARR)

- All 4-adjacent blocks are either of equal size or of ratio 2:1
Note: also used in finite element analysis to adaptively refine an element as well as to achieve element compatibility (termed *h-refinement* by Kela, Perucchio, and Voelcker)



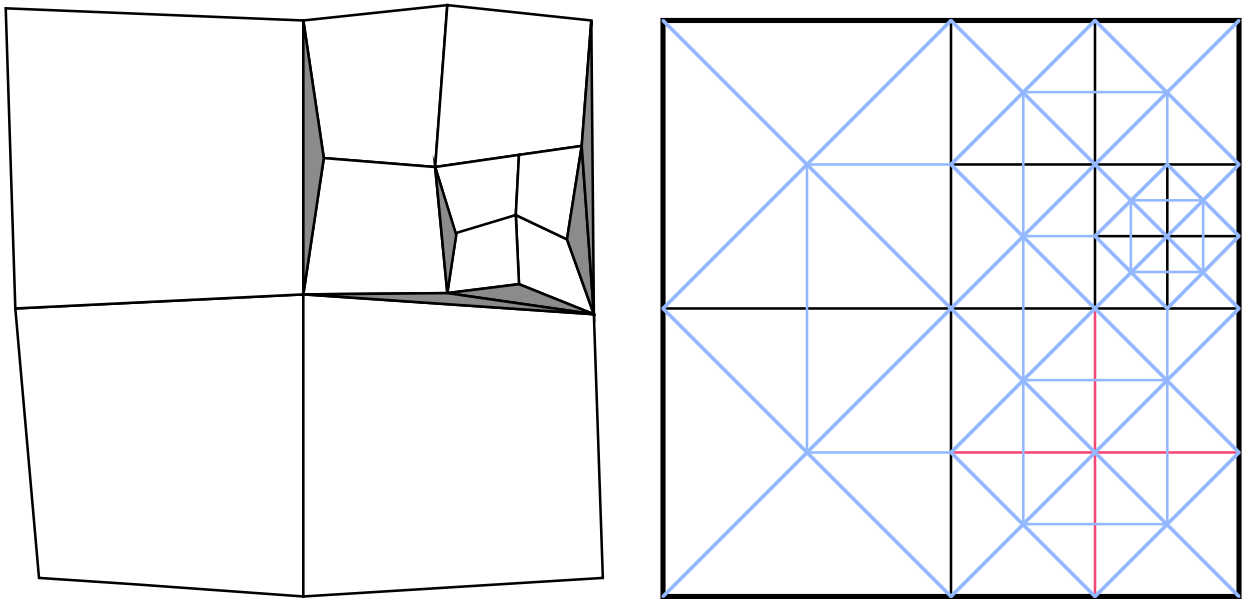
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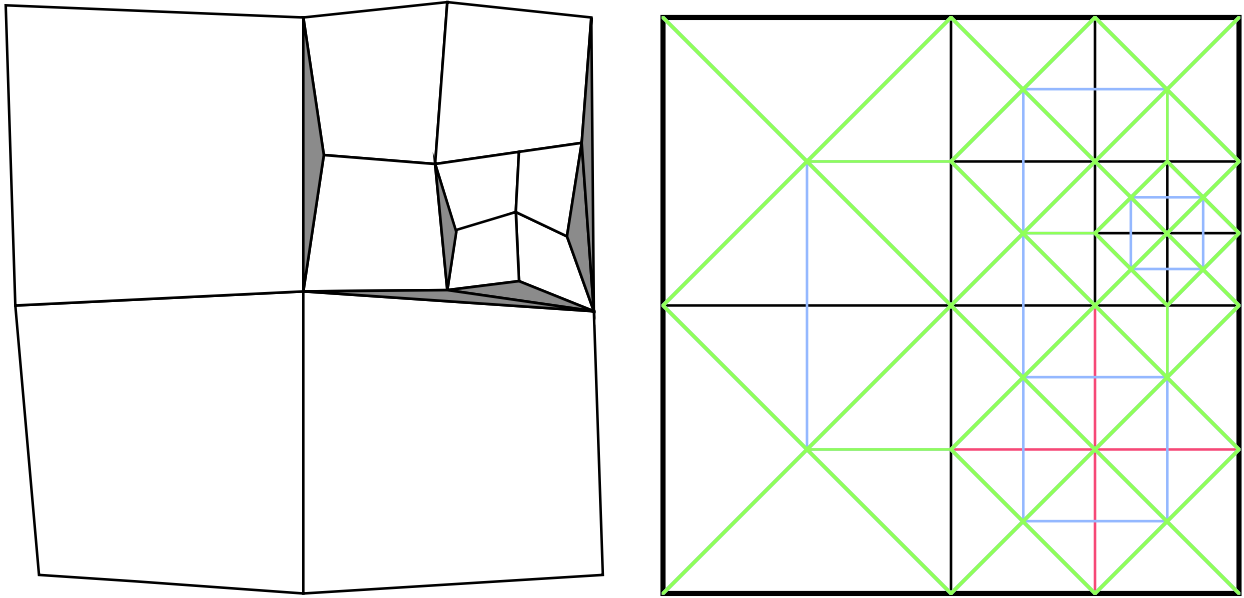
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- 8-triangle decomposition rule
 1. decompose each block into 8 triangles (i.e., 2 triangles per edge)
 2. unless the edge is shared by a larger block
 3. in which case only 1 triangle is formed

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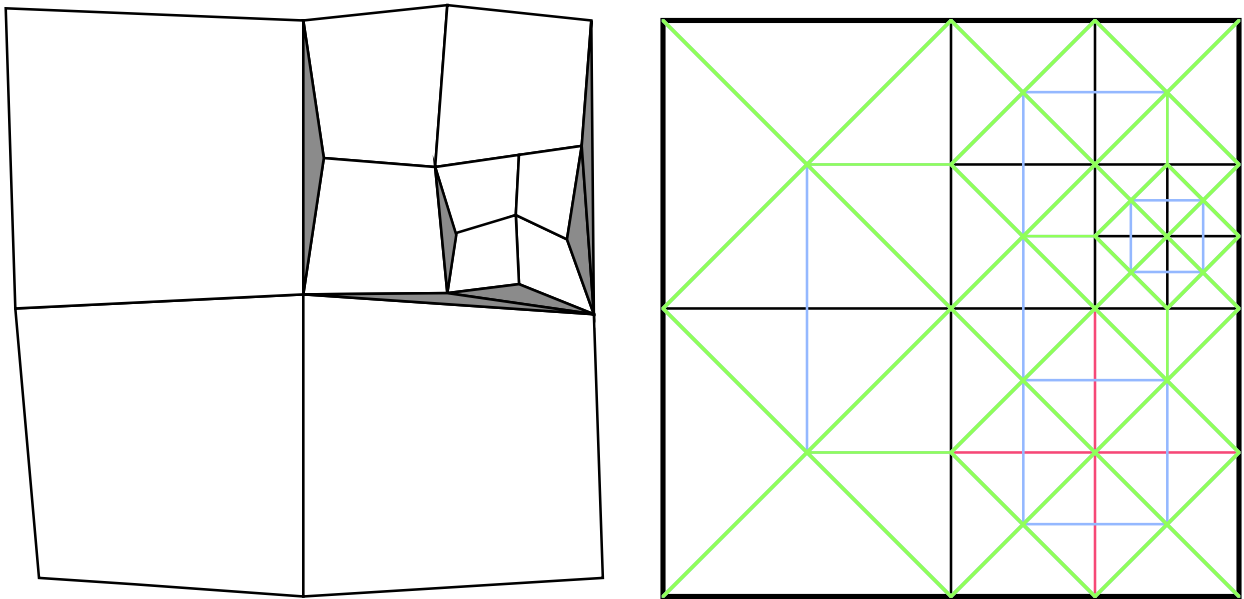
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- 4-triangle decomposition rule
 1. decompose each block into 4 triangles (i.e., 1 triangle per edge)
 2. unless the edge is shared by a smaller block
 3. in which case 2 triangles are formed along the edge

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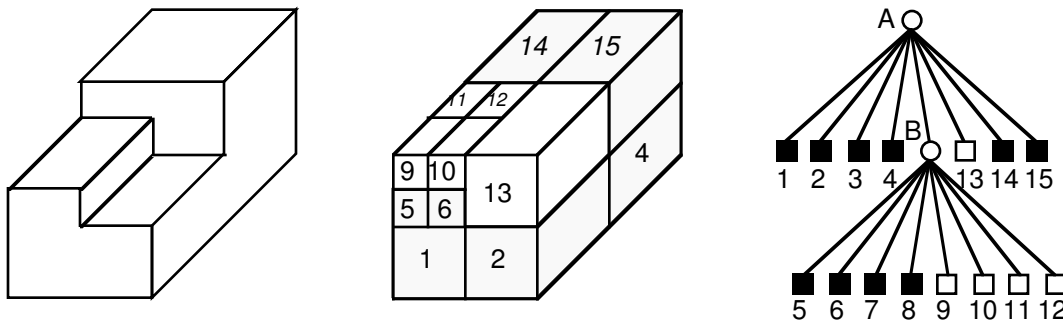
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- 4-triangle decomposition rule
 1. decompose each block into 4 triangles (i.e., 1 triangle per edge)
 2. unless the edge is shared by a smaller block
 3. in which case 2 triangles are formed along the edge
- Prefer 8-triangle rule as it is better for display applications (shading)

OCTREES

1. Interior (voxels)

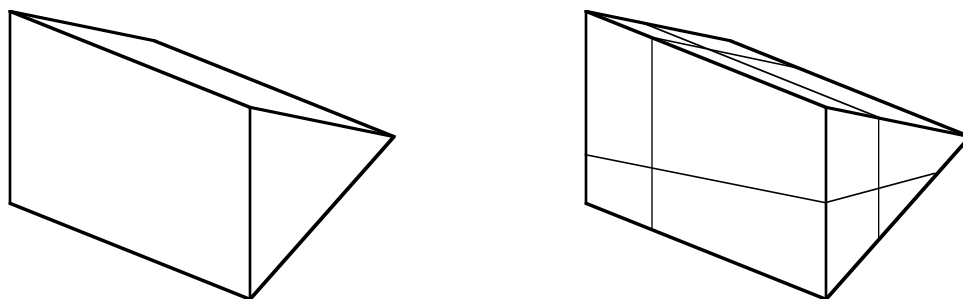
- analogous to region quadtree
- approximate object by aggregating similar voxels
- good for medical images but not for objects with planar faces

Ex:



2. Boundary (PM octrees)

- adaptation of PM quadtree to three-dimensional data
- decompose until each block contains
 - a. one face
 - b. more than one face but all meet at same edge
 - c. more than one edge but all meet at same vertex
- impose spatial index on a boundary model (BRep)



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Incremental Nearest Neighbors (Hjaltason/Samet)

■ Motivation

1. often don't know in advance how many neighbors will need
2. e.g., want nearest city to Chicago with population > 1 million

■ Several approaches

1. guess some area range around Chicago and check populations of cities in range
 - if find a city with population > 1 million, must make sure that there are no other cities that are closer with population > 1 million
 - inefficient as have to guess size of area to search
 - problem with guessing is we may choose too small a region or too large a region
 - a. if size too small, area may not contain any cities with right population and need to expand the search region
 - b. if size too large, may be examining many cities needlessly
2. sort all the cities by distance from Chicago
 - impractical as we need to re-sort them each time pose a similar query with respect to another city
 - also sorting is overkill when only need first few neighbors
3. find k closest neighbors and check population condition

Mechanics of Incremental Nearest Neighbor Algorithm

- Make use of a search hierarchy (e.g., tree) where
 1. objects at lowest level
 2. object approximations are at next level (e.g., bounding boxes in an R-tree)
 3. nonleaf nodes in a tree-based index
- Traverse search hierarchy in a “best-first” manner similar to A*-algorithm instead of more traditional depth-first or breadth-first manners
 1. at each step, visit element with smallest distance from query object among all unvisited elements in the search hierarchy
 - i.e., all unvisited elements whose parents have been visited
 2. use a global list of elements, organized by their distance from query object
 - use a priority queue as it supports necessary insert and delete minimum operations
 - ties in distance: priority to lower type numbers
 - if still tied, priority to elements deeper in search hierarchy

Incremental Nearest Neighbor Algorithm

Algorithm:

INCNEAREST(q, S, T)

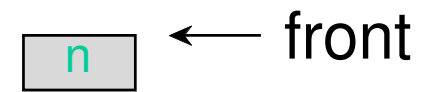
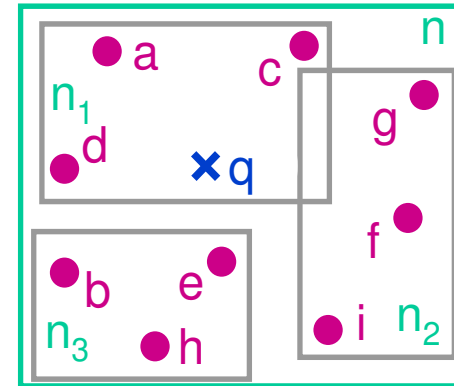
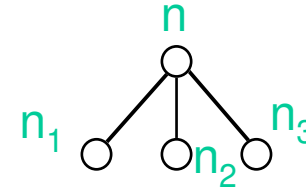
```

1   $Q \leftarrow \text{NEWPRIORITYQUEUE}()$ 
2   $e_t \leftarrow$  root of the search hierarchy induced by  $q, S$ , and  $T$ 
3   $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, e_t, 0)$ 
4  while not  $\text{ISEMPTY}(Q)$  do
5     $e_t \leftarrow \text{DEQUEUE}(Q)$ 
6    if  $t = 0$  then /*  $e_t$  is an object */
7      Report  $e_t$  as the next nearest object
8    else
9      for each child element  $e_{t'}$  of  $e_t$  do
10        $\text{ENQUEUE}(Q, e_{t'}, d_{t'}(q, e_{t'}))$ 
```

1. Lines 1-3 initialize priority queue with root
2. In main loop take element e_t closest to q off the queue
 - report e_t as next nearest object if e_t is an object
 - otherwise, insert child elements of e_t into priority queue

Example of INCNEAREST

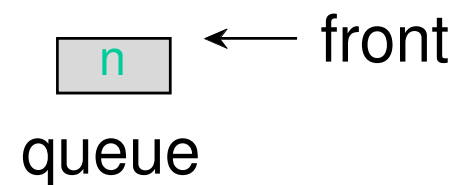
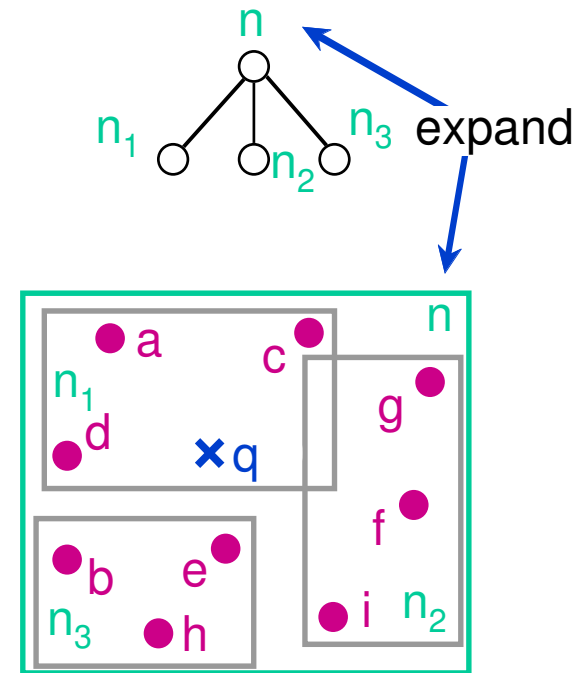
- Initially, algorithm descends tree to leaf node containing q



queue

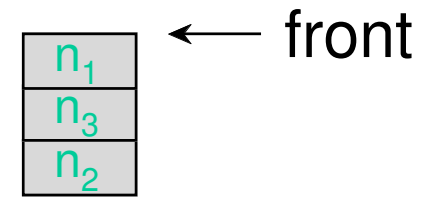
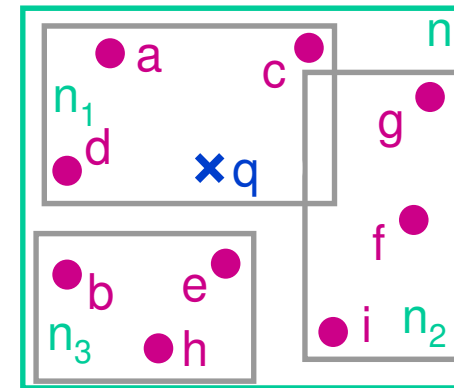
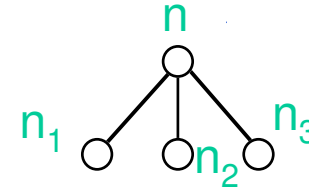
Example of INCNEAREST

- Initially, algorithm descends tree to leaf node containing q
 - expand n



Example of INCNEAREST

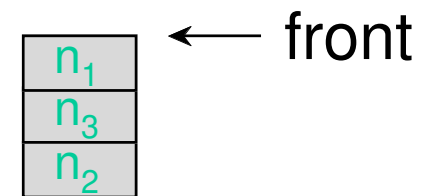
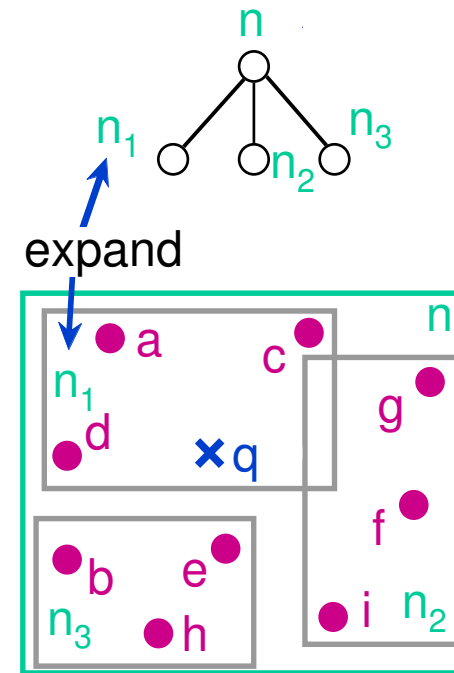
- Initially, algorithm descends tree to leaf node containing q
 - expand n



queue

Example of INCNEAREST

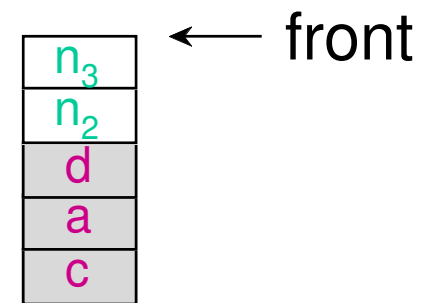
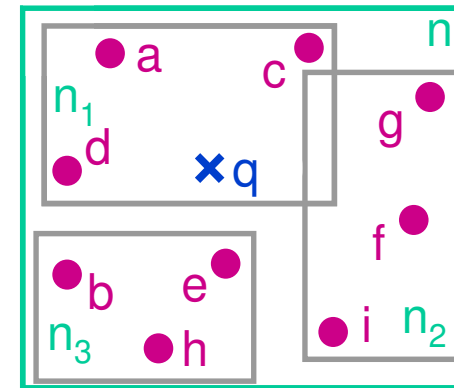
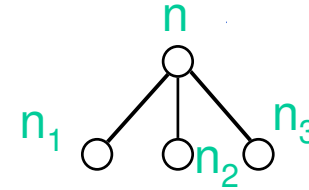
- Initially, algorithm descends tree to leaf node containing q
 - expand n
 - expand n_1



queue

Example of INCNEAREST

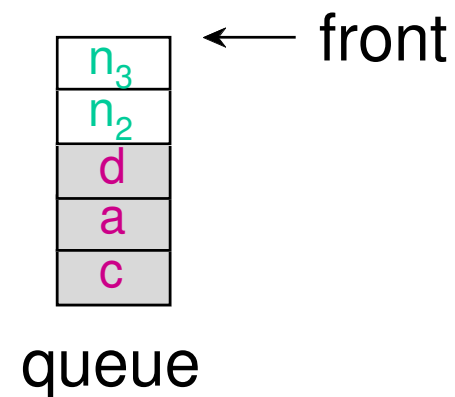
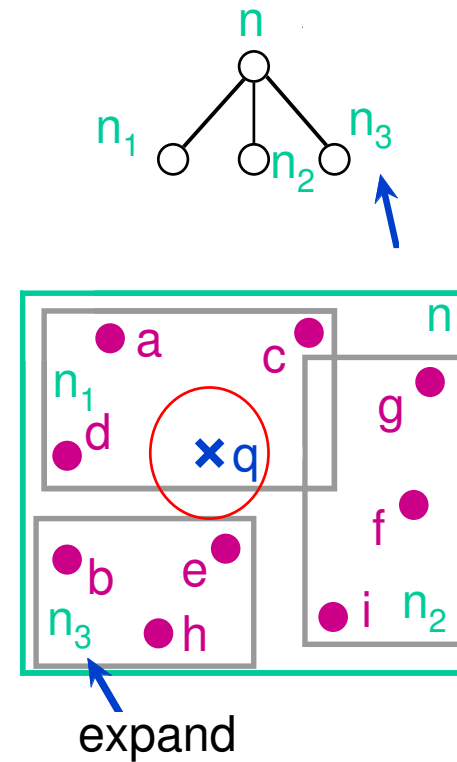
- Initially, algorithm descends tree to leaf node containing q
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 - expand n_1



queue

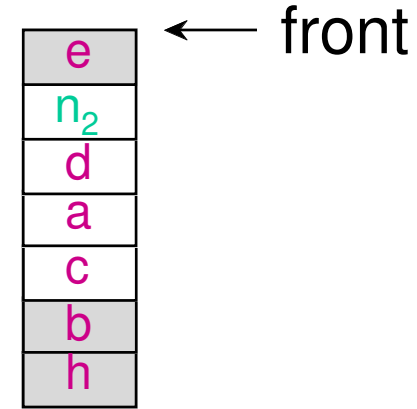
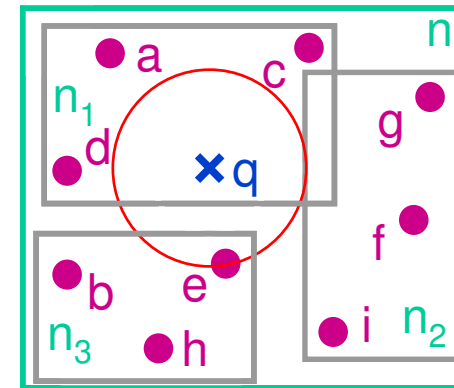
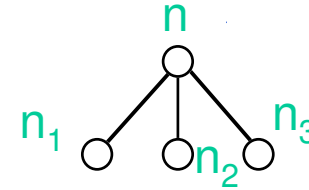
Example of INCNEAREST

- Initially, algorithm descends tree to leaf node containing q
 - expand n
 - expand n_1
- Start growing search region
 - expand n_3



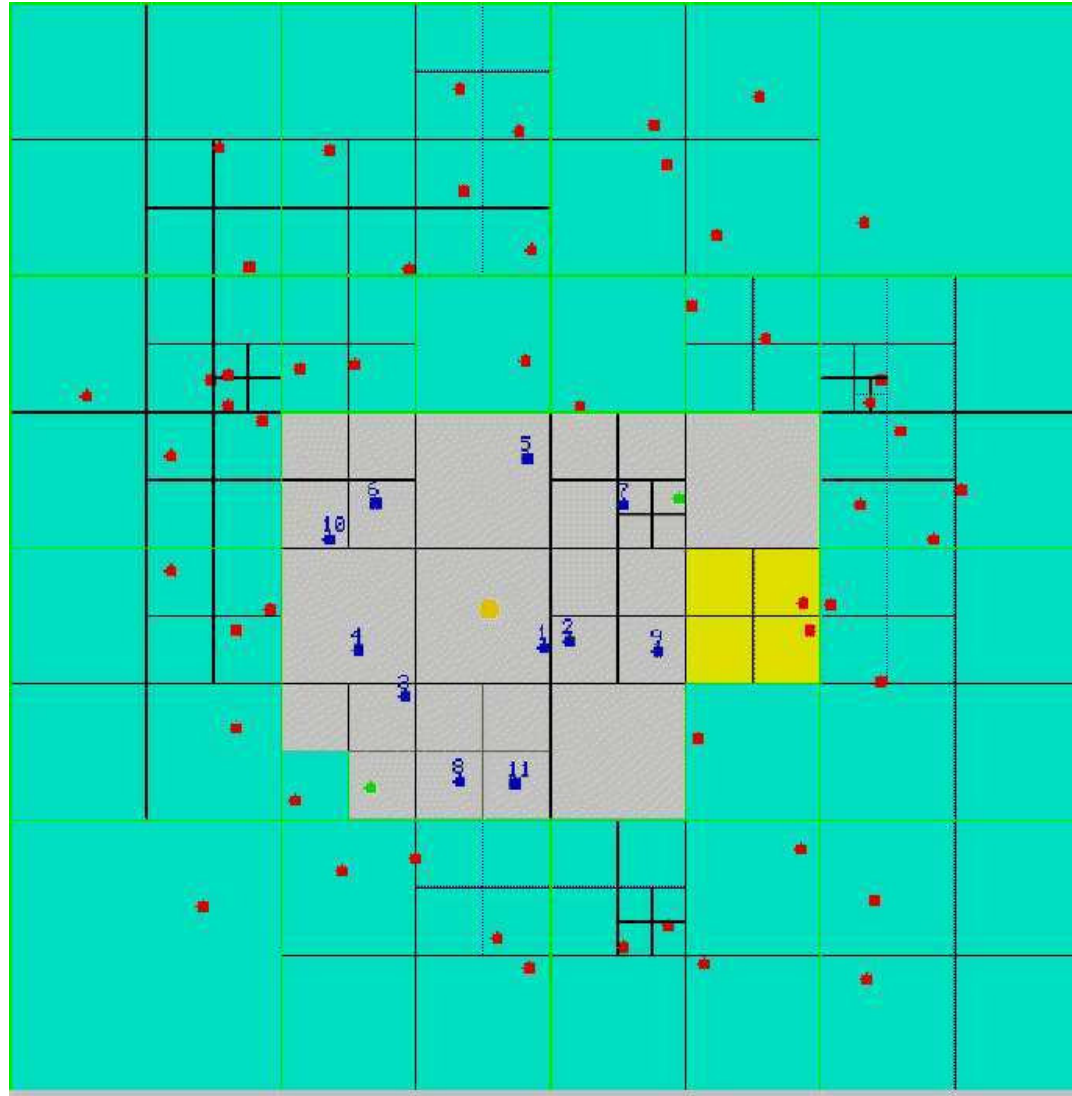
Example of INCNEAREST

- Initially, algorithm descends tree to leaf node containing q
 - expand n
 - expand n_1
- Start growing **search region**
 - expand n_3
 - report e as nearest neighbor



queue

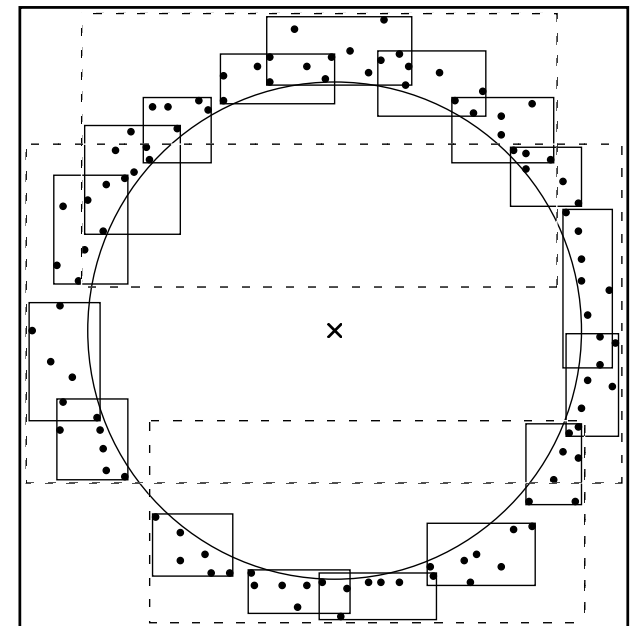
VASCO Spatial Applet



<http://www.cs.umd.edu/~hjs/quadtree/index.html>

Complexity Analysis

- Algorithm is I/O optimal
 - no nodes outside search region are accessed
 - better pruning than branch and bound algorithm
- Observations for finding k nearest neighbors for uniformly-distributed two-dimensional points
 - expected # of points on priority queue: $O(\sqrt{k})$
 - expected # of leaf nodes intersecting search region: $O(k + \sqrt{k})$
- In worst case, priority queue will be as large as entire data set
 - e.g., when data objects are all nearly equidistant from query object
 - probability of worst case very low, as it depends on a particular configuration of both the data objects and the query object (but: curse of dimensionality!)



Key to Nearest Neighbor Finding in Spatial Networks

1. Use distance along a graph rather than “as the crow flies”
2. Precompute and store shortest paths between all vertices in network
 - Reduce cost of storing shortest paths between all pairs of N vertices from $O(N^3)$ to $O(N^{1.5})$ using path coherence of destination vertices

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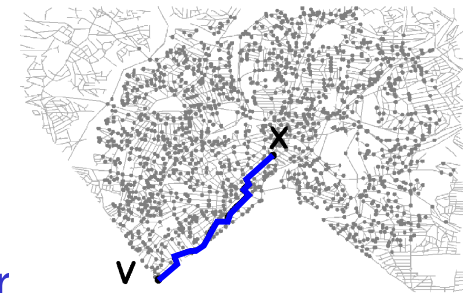
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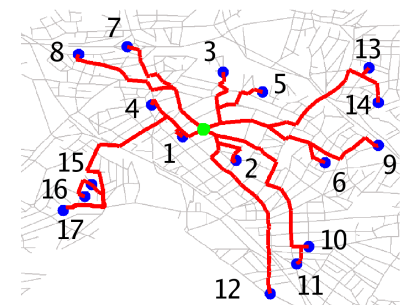
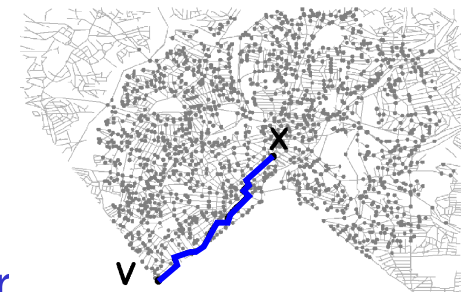
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 - Ex: Dijkstra's algorithm visits 3191 out of the 4233 vertices in network to identify a 76 edge path from X to V

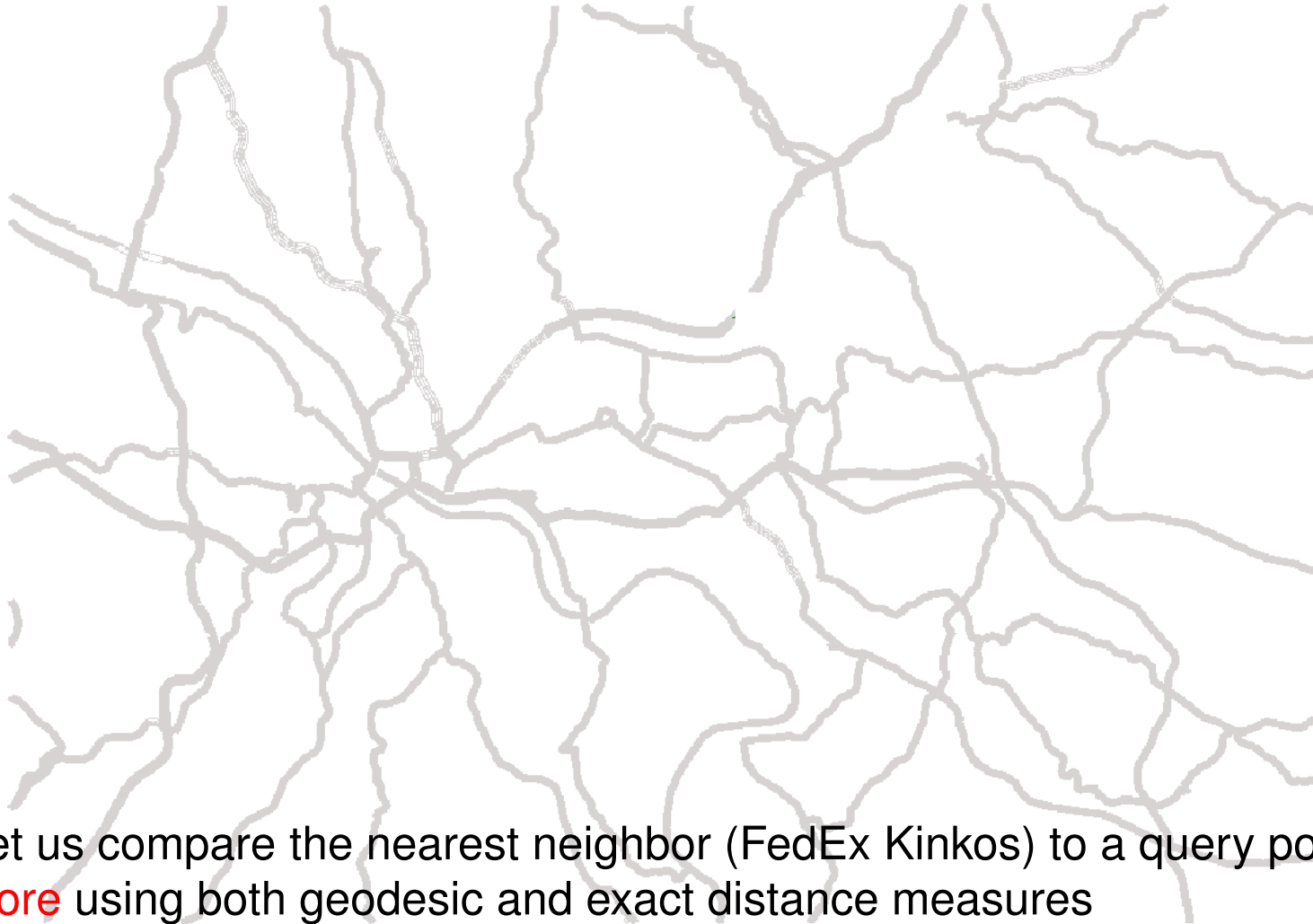


Key to Nearest Neighbor Finding in Spatial Networks

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4. Avoids Dijkstra's algorithm which visits too many vertices
 - Ex: Dijkstra's algorithm visits 3191 out of the 4233 vertices in network to identify a 76 edge path from X to V
5. Instead, only visit vertices on shortest paths to nearest neighbors

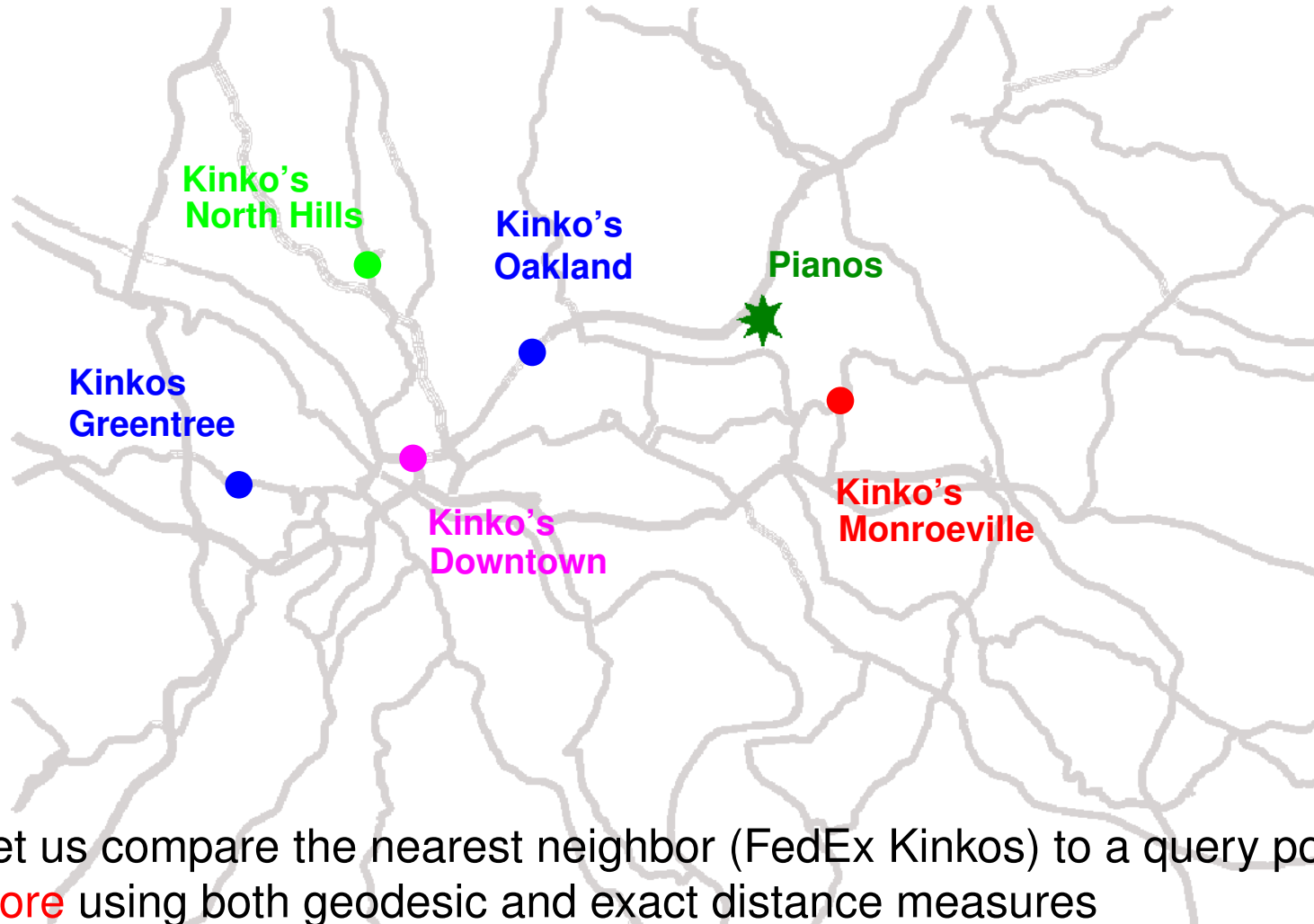


Application – Find the closest Kinko's

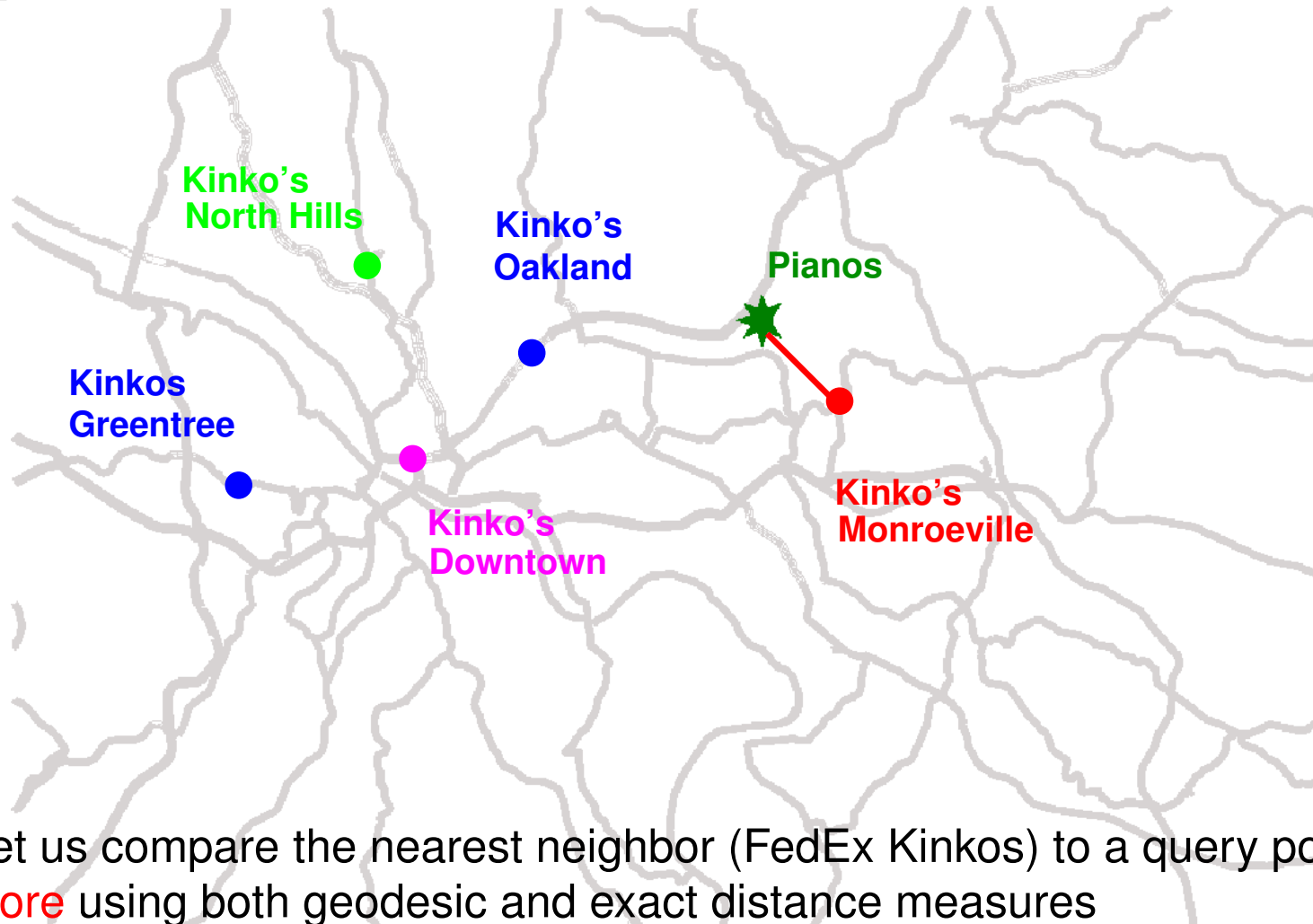


- Let us compare the nearest neighbor (FedEx Kinkos) to a query point **Piano store** using both geodesic and exact distance measures

Application – Find the closest Kinko's

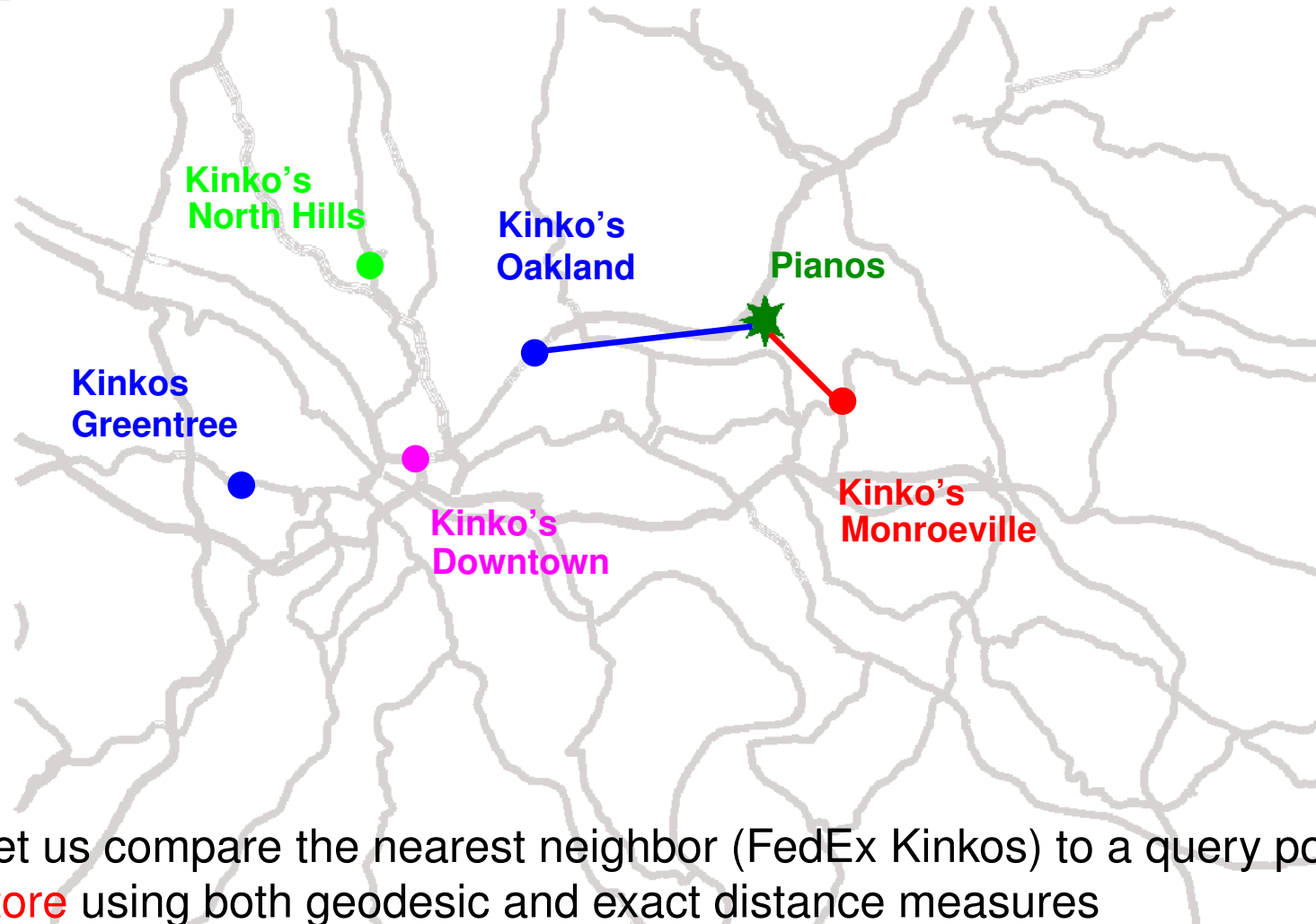


Application – Find the closest Kinko's



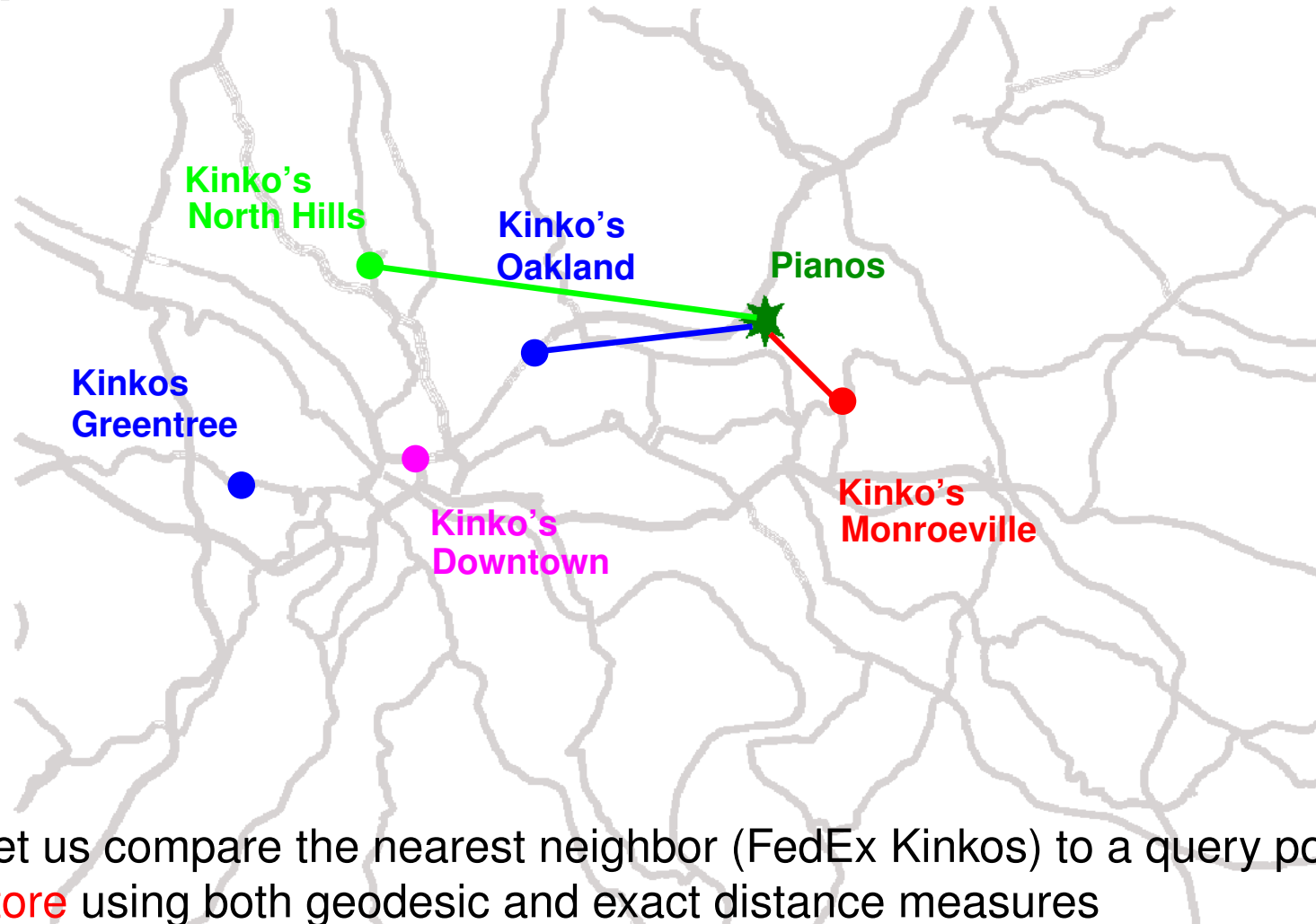
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Application – Find the closest Kinko's



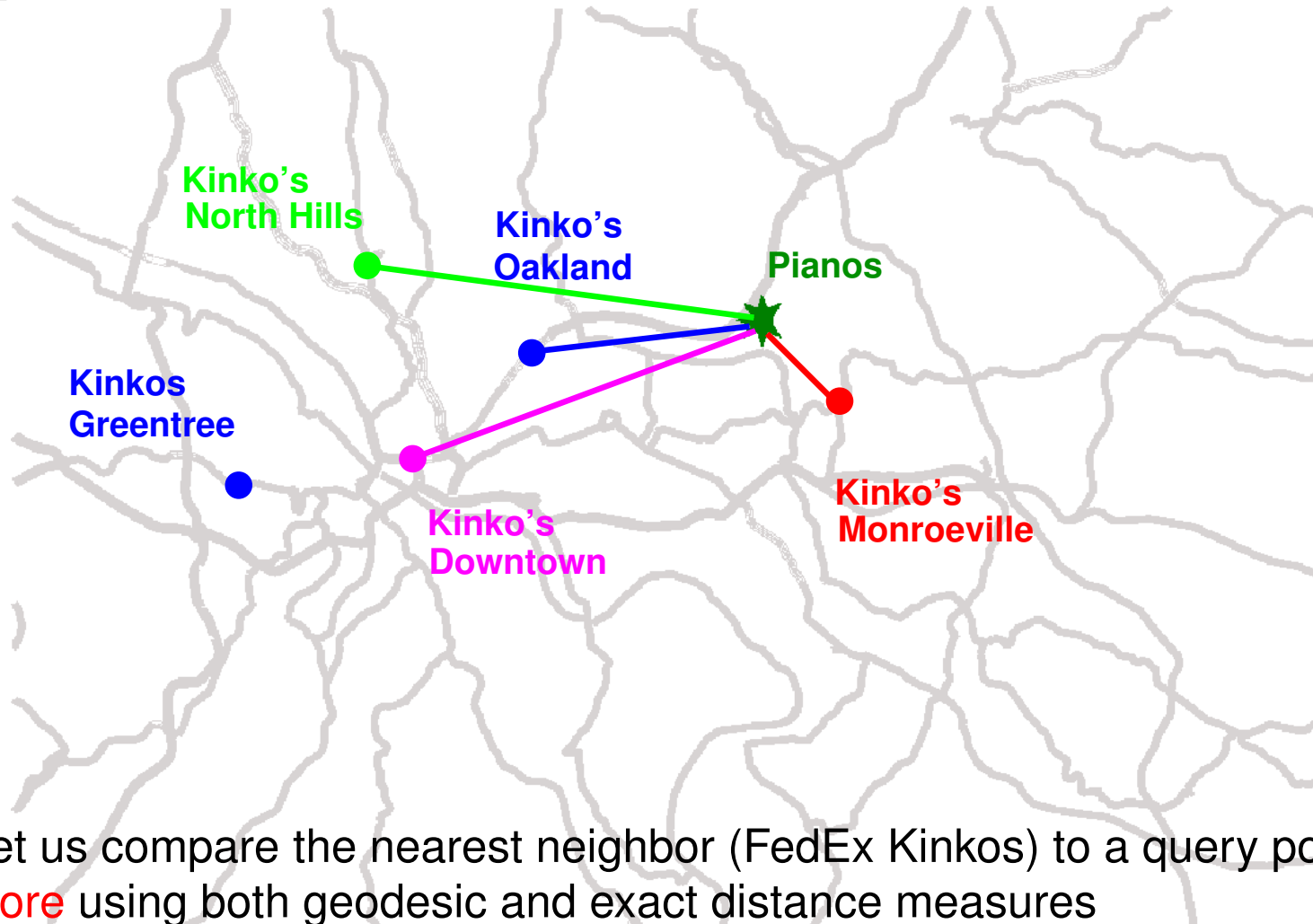
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Application – Find the closest Kinko's



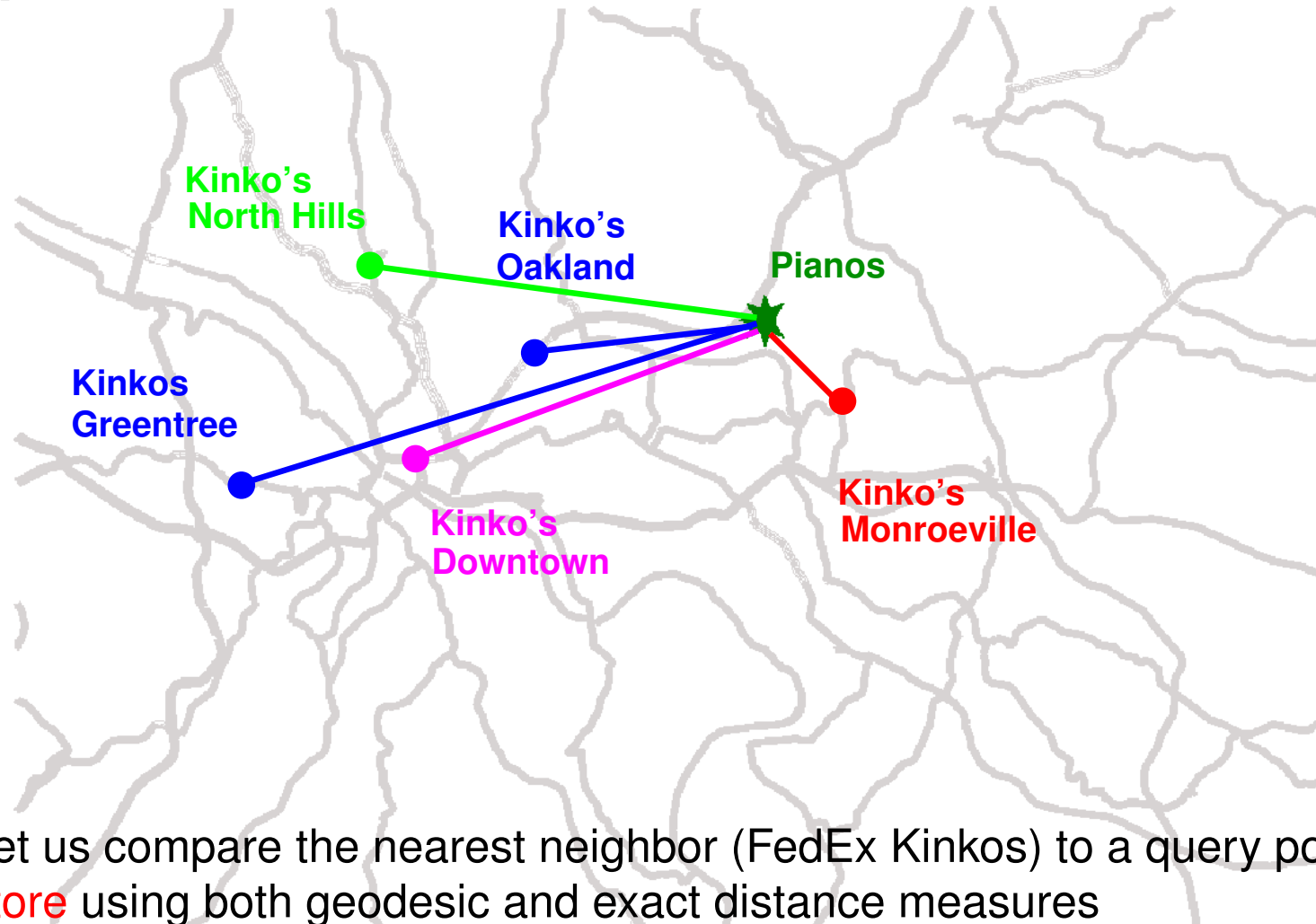
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Application – Find the closest Kinko's



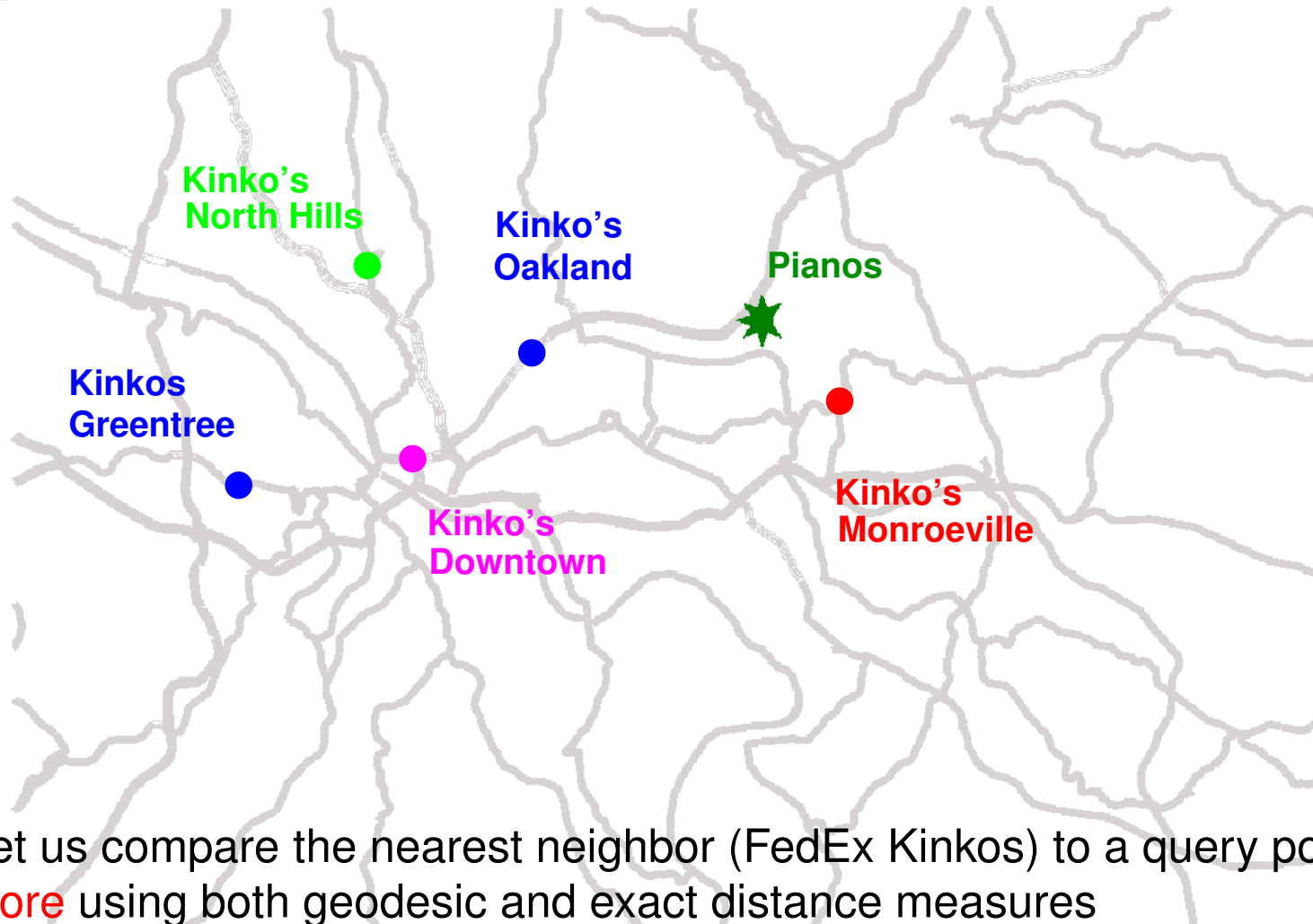
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Application – Find the closest Kinko's



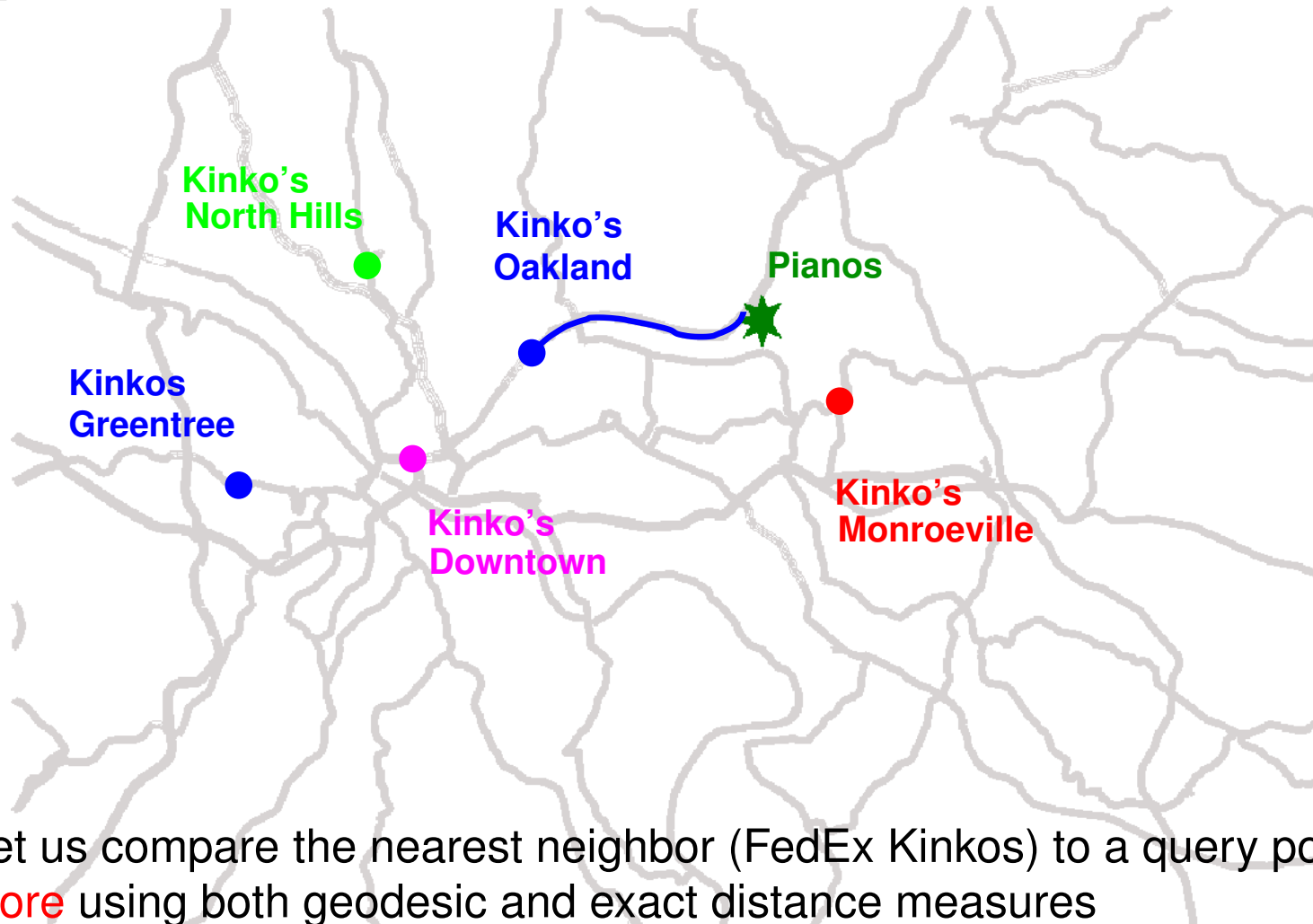
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Application – Find the closest Kinko's



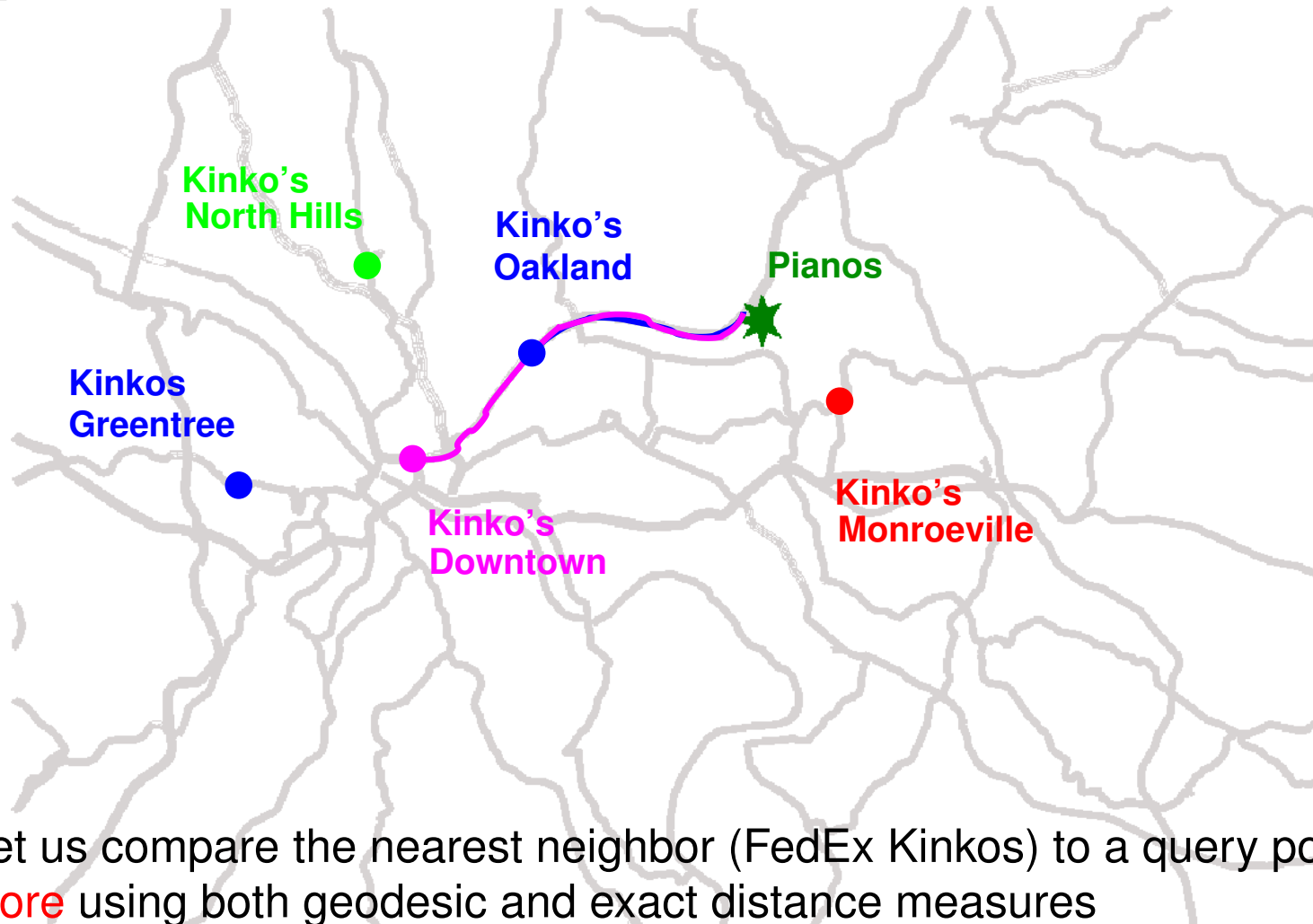
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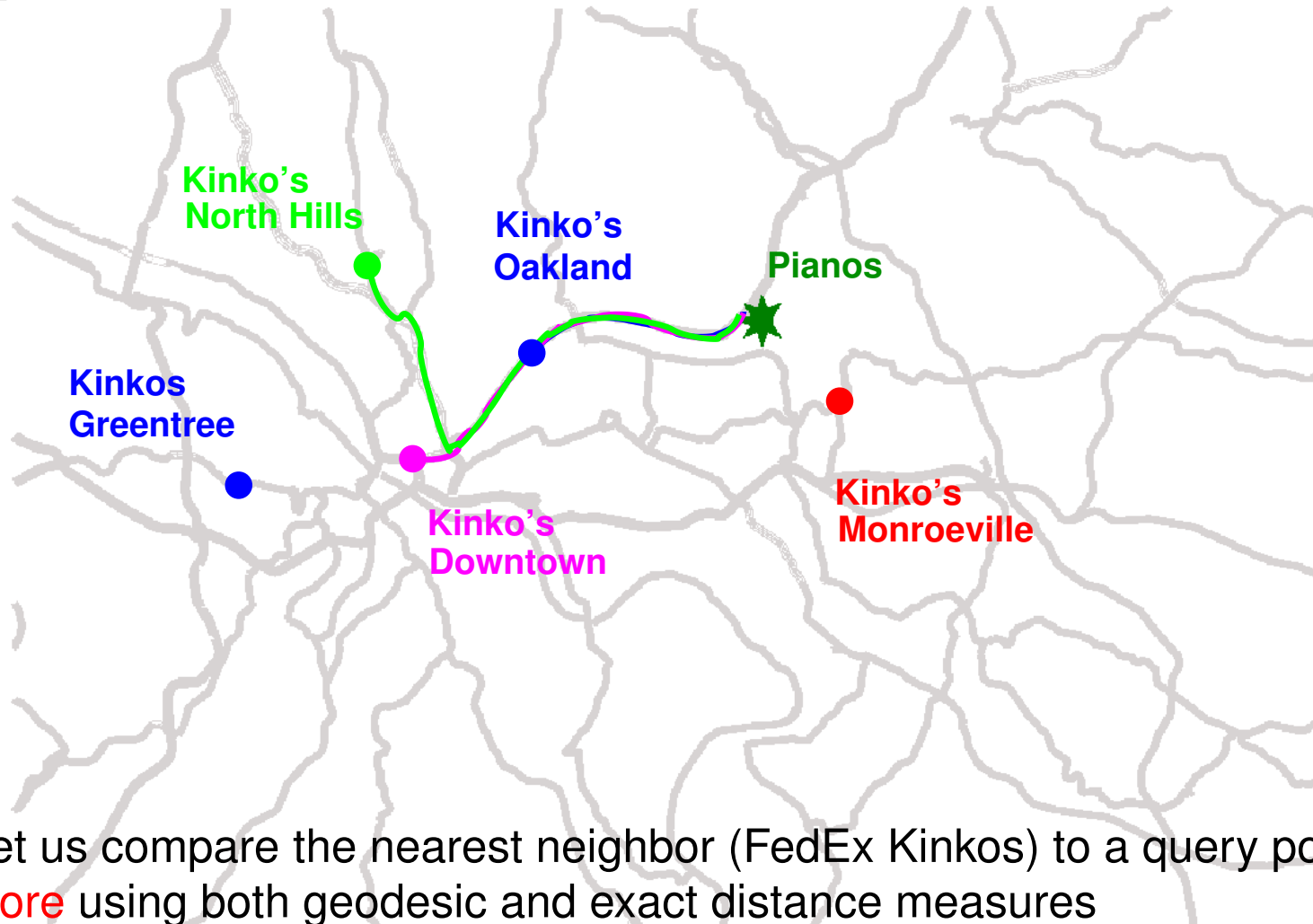
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Application – Find the closest Kinko's



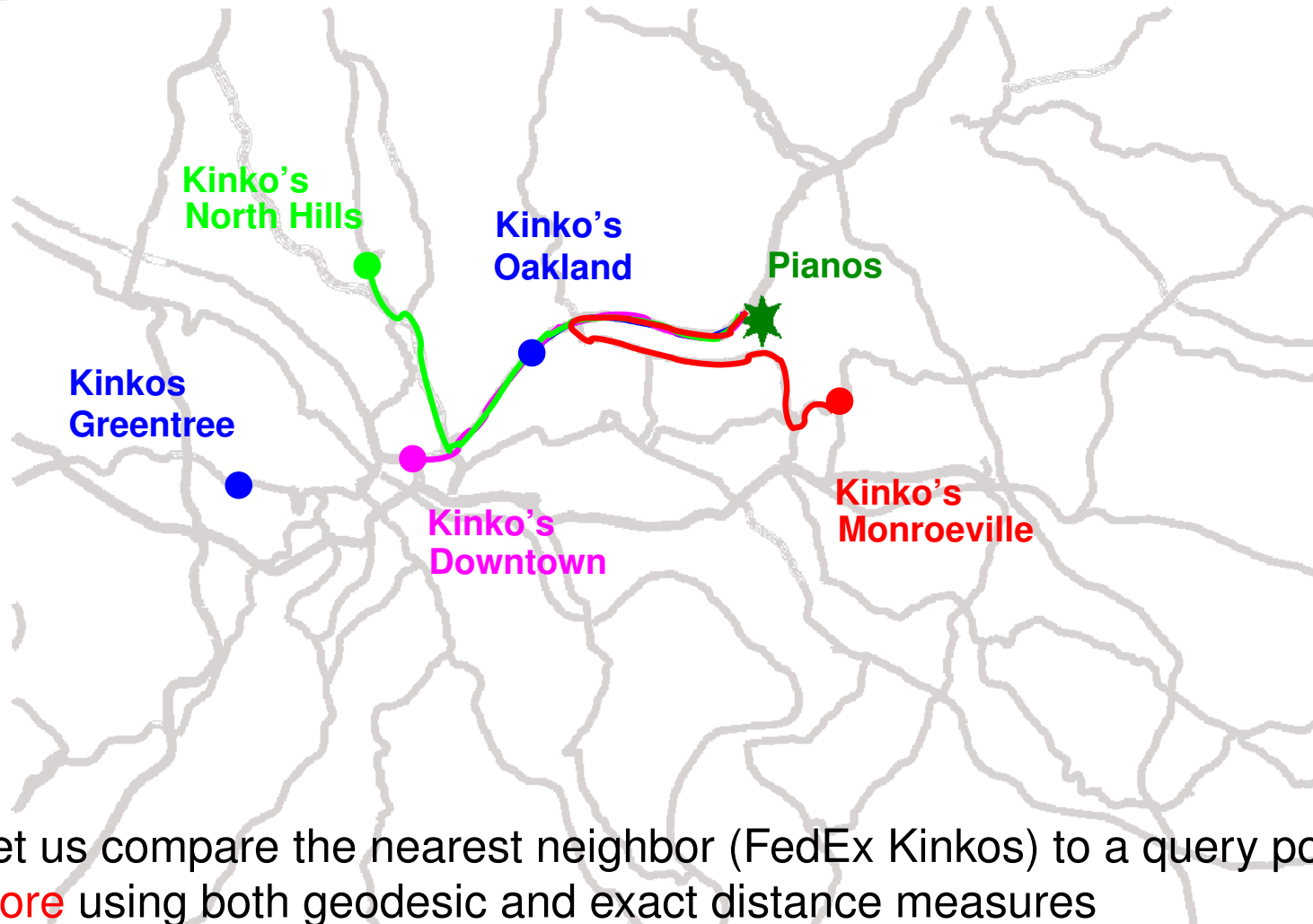
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Application – Find the closest Kinko's



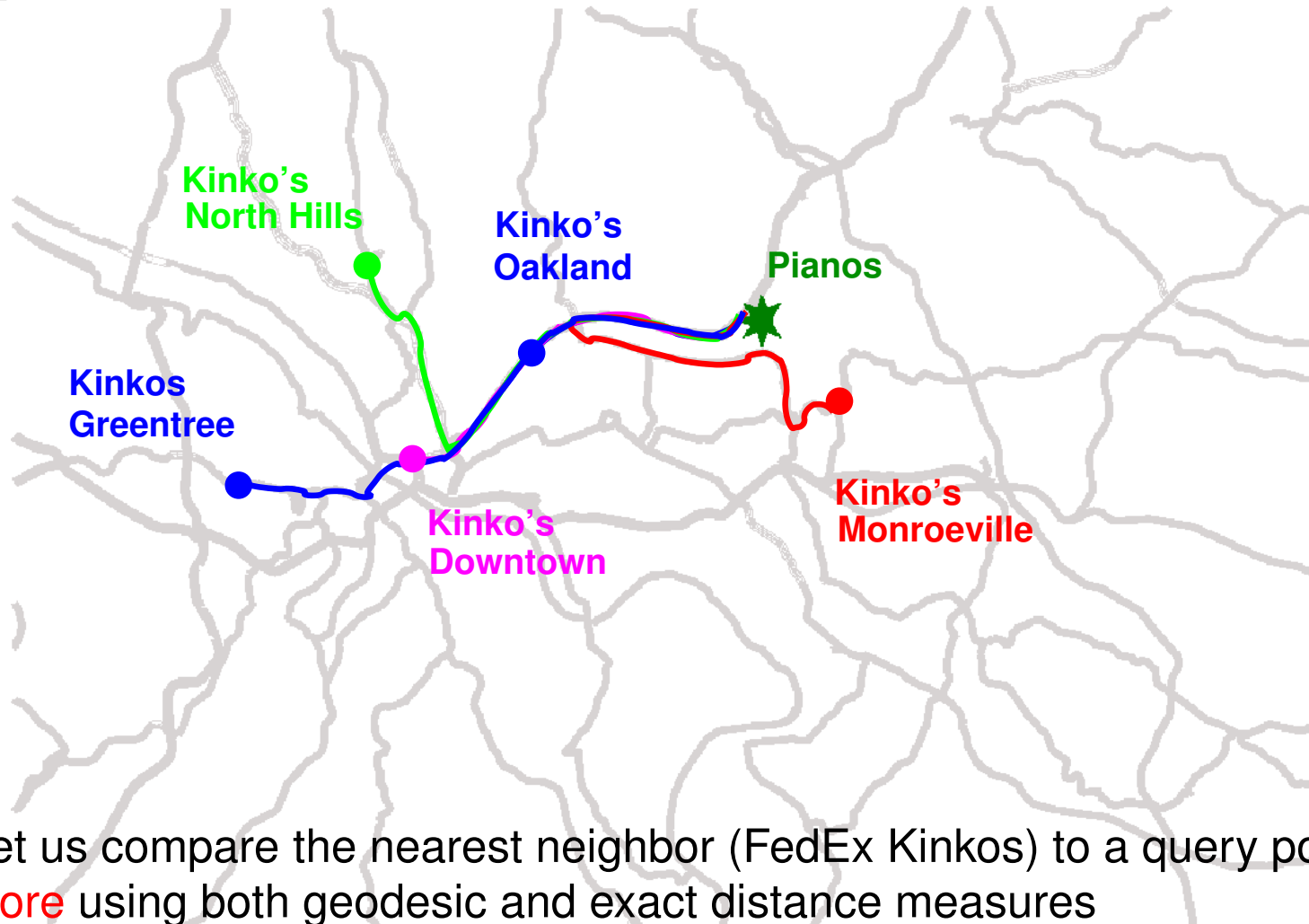
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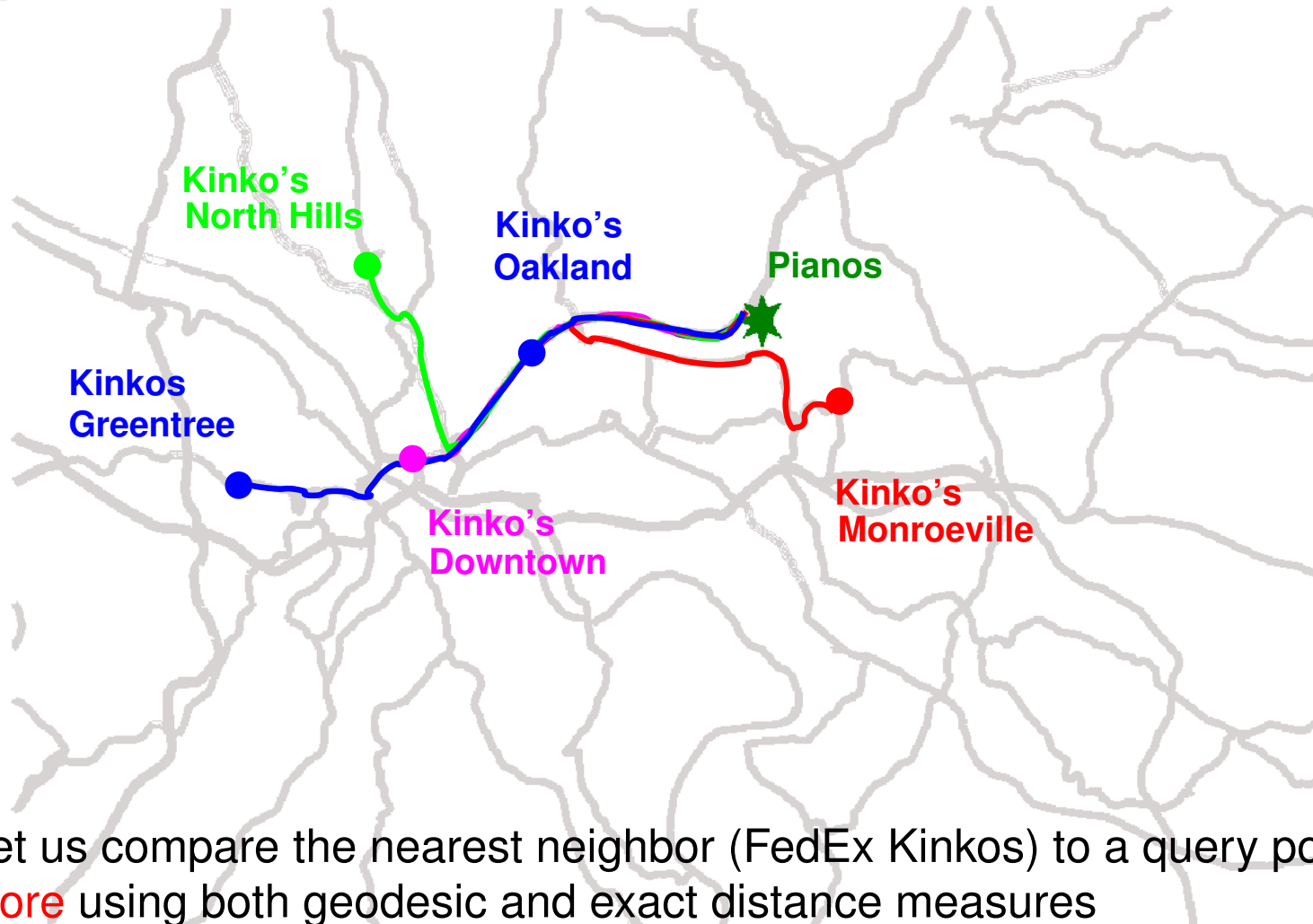
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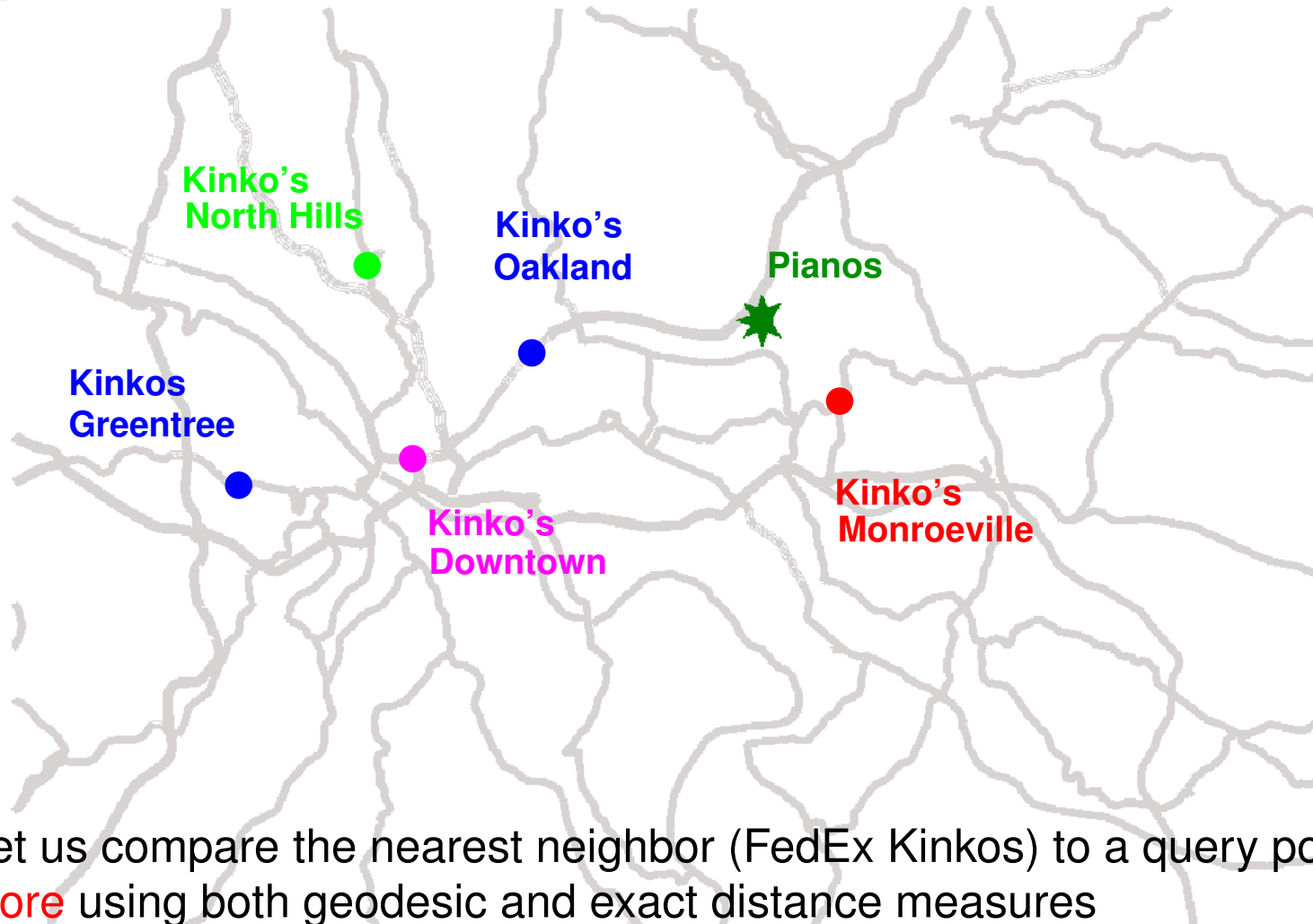
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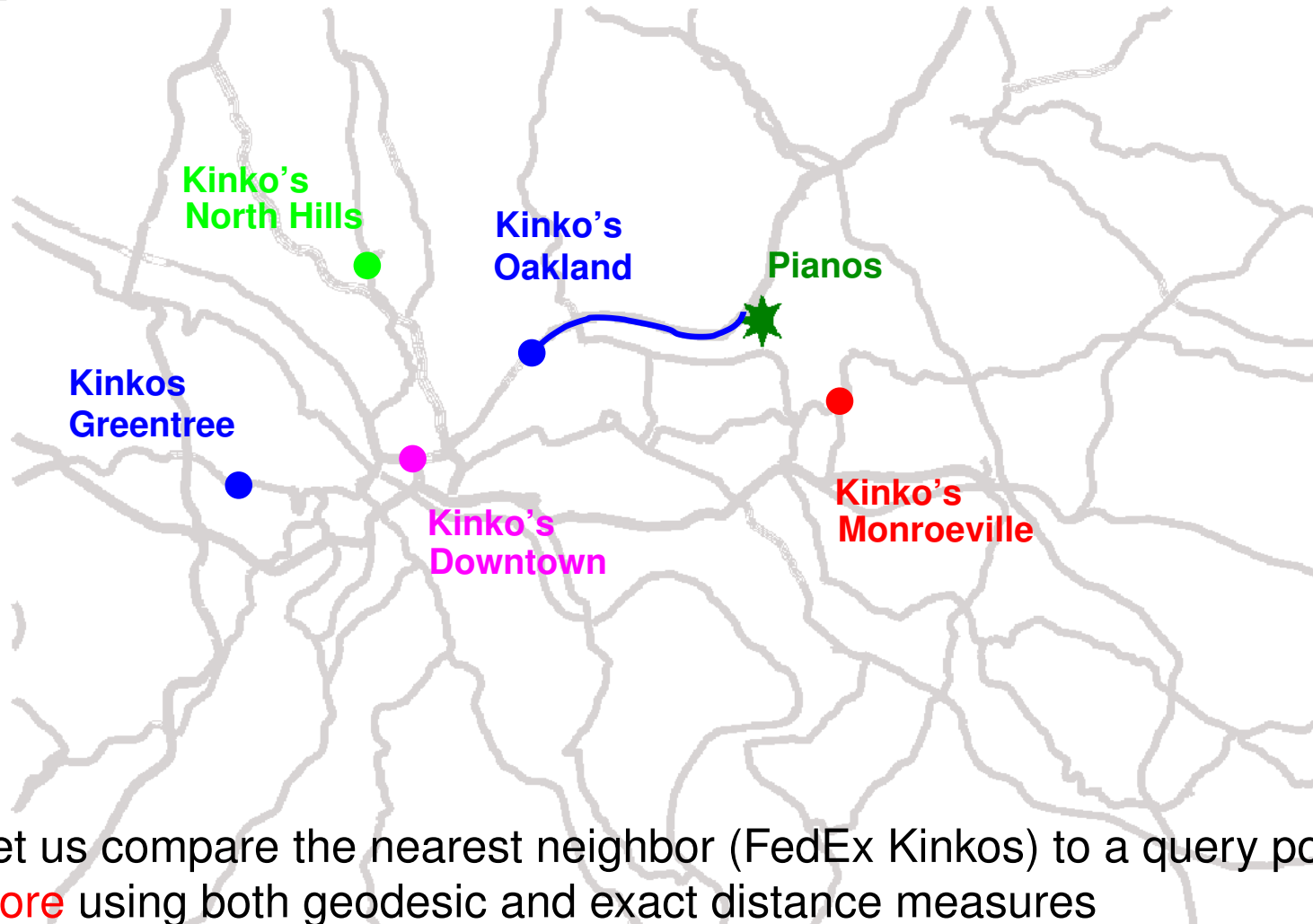
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Application – Find the closest Kinko's



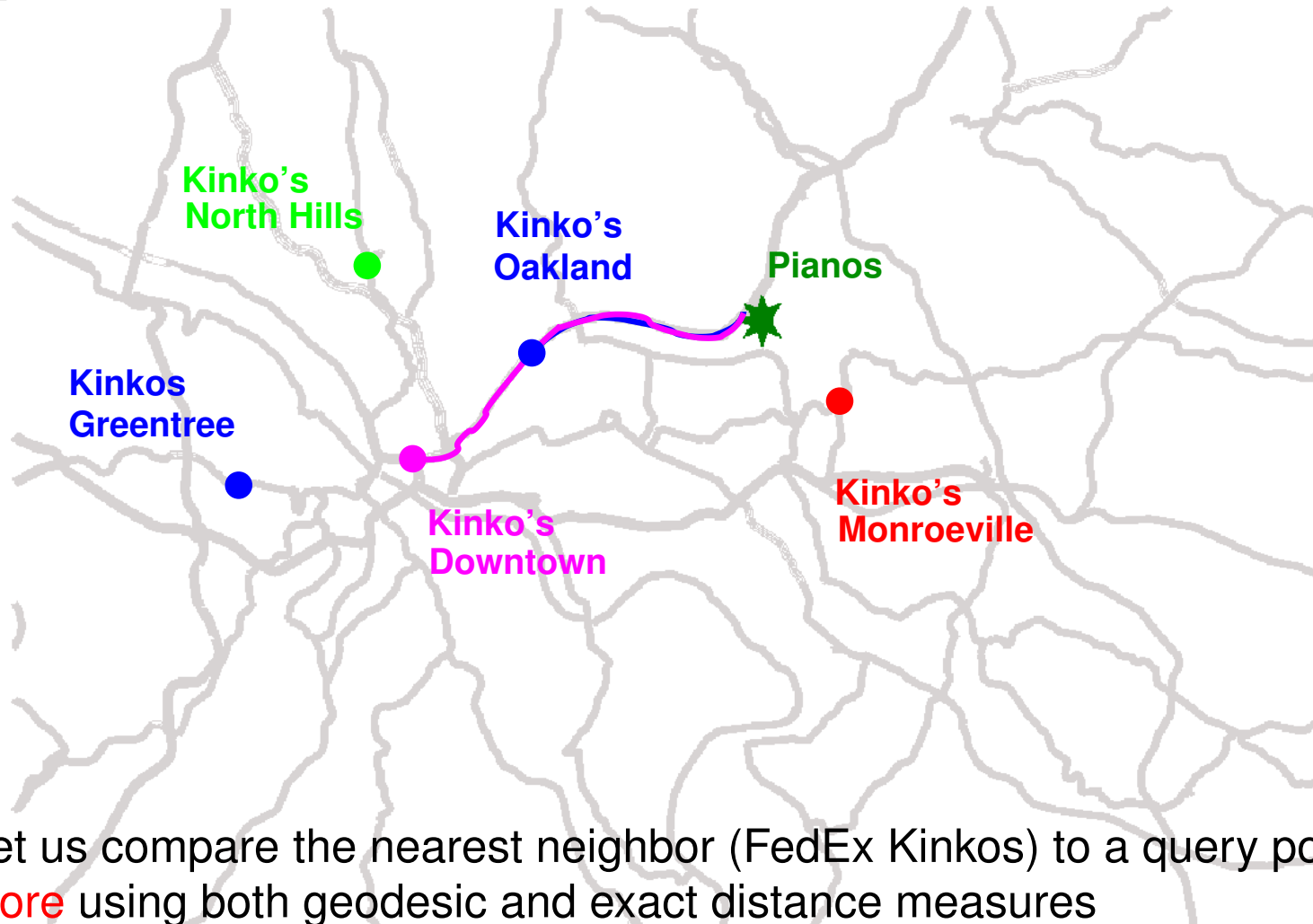
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 - trafficability ordering

Application – Find the closest Kinko's



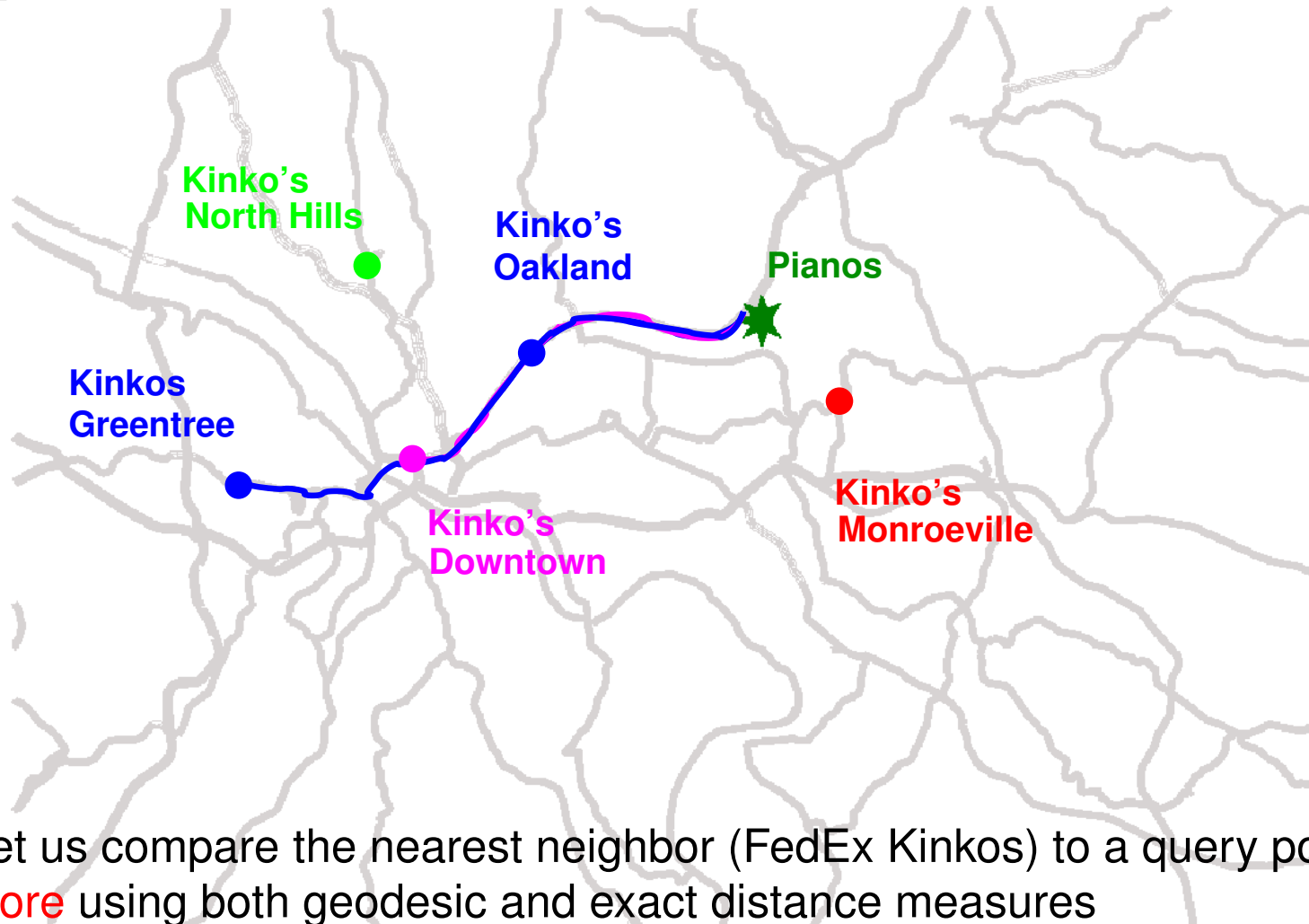
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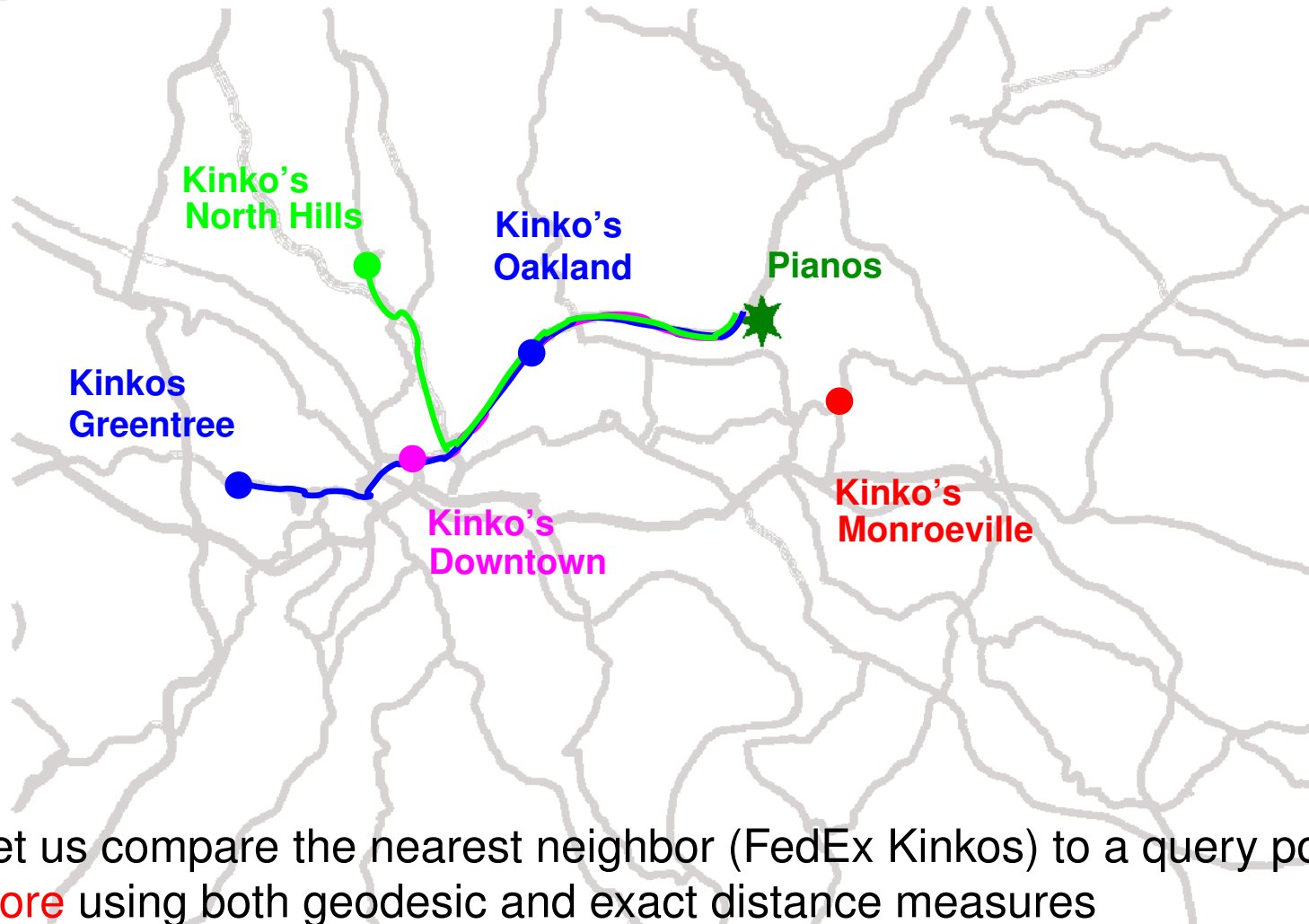
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Application – Find the closest Kinko's



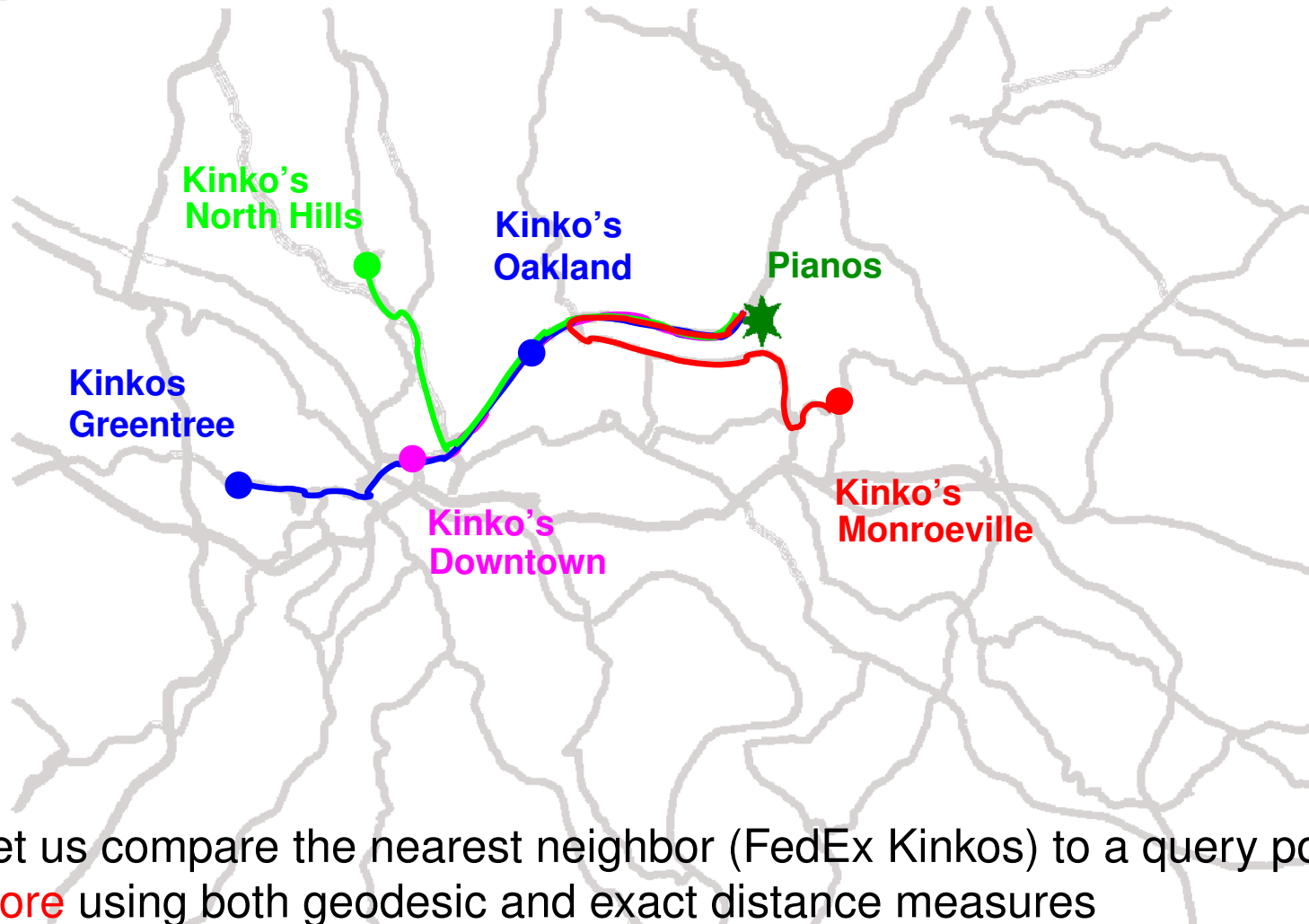
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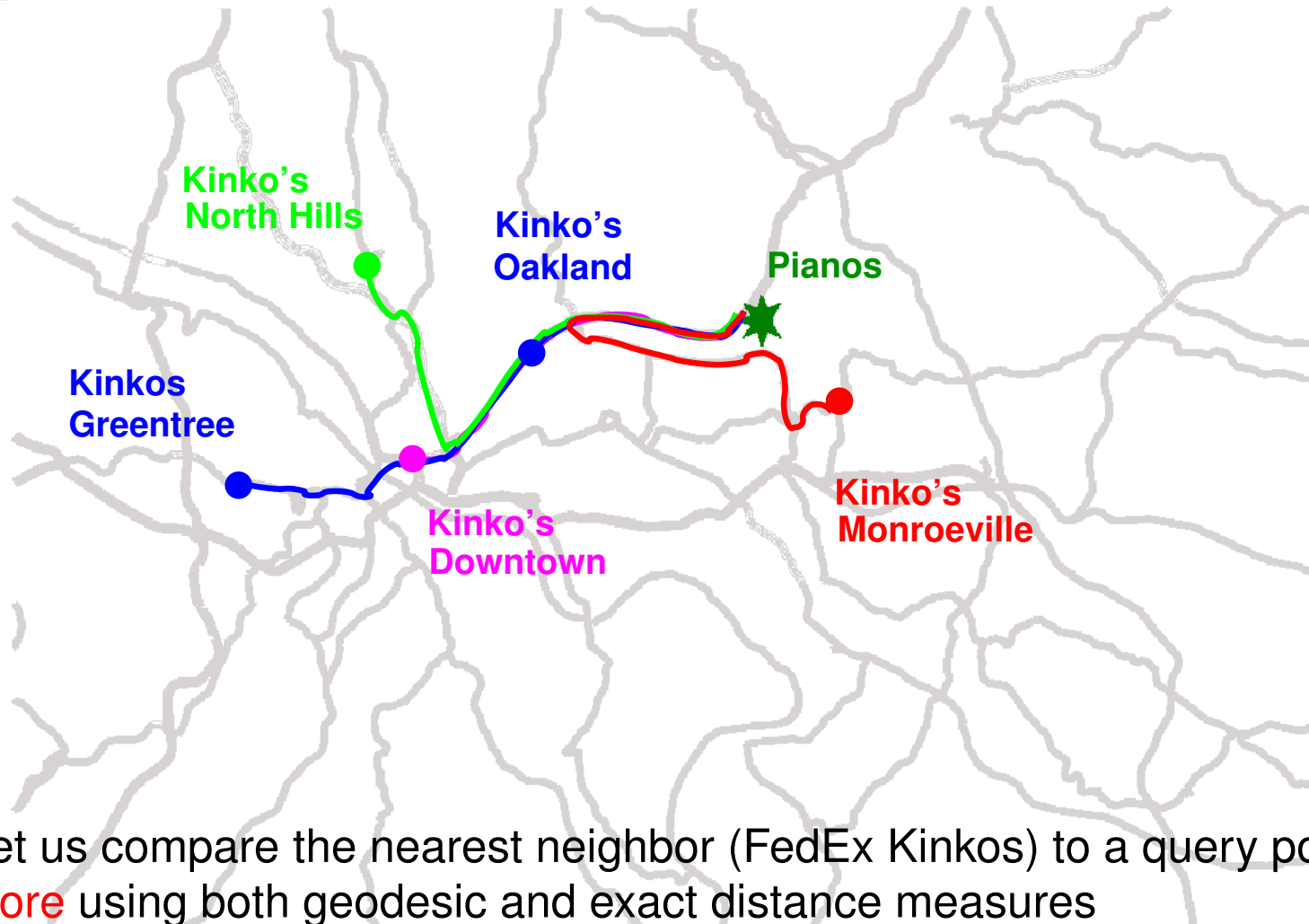
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Application – Find the closest Kinko's



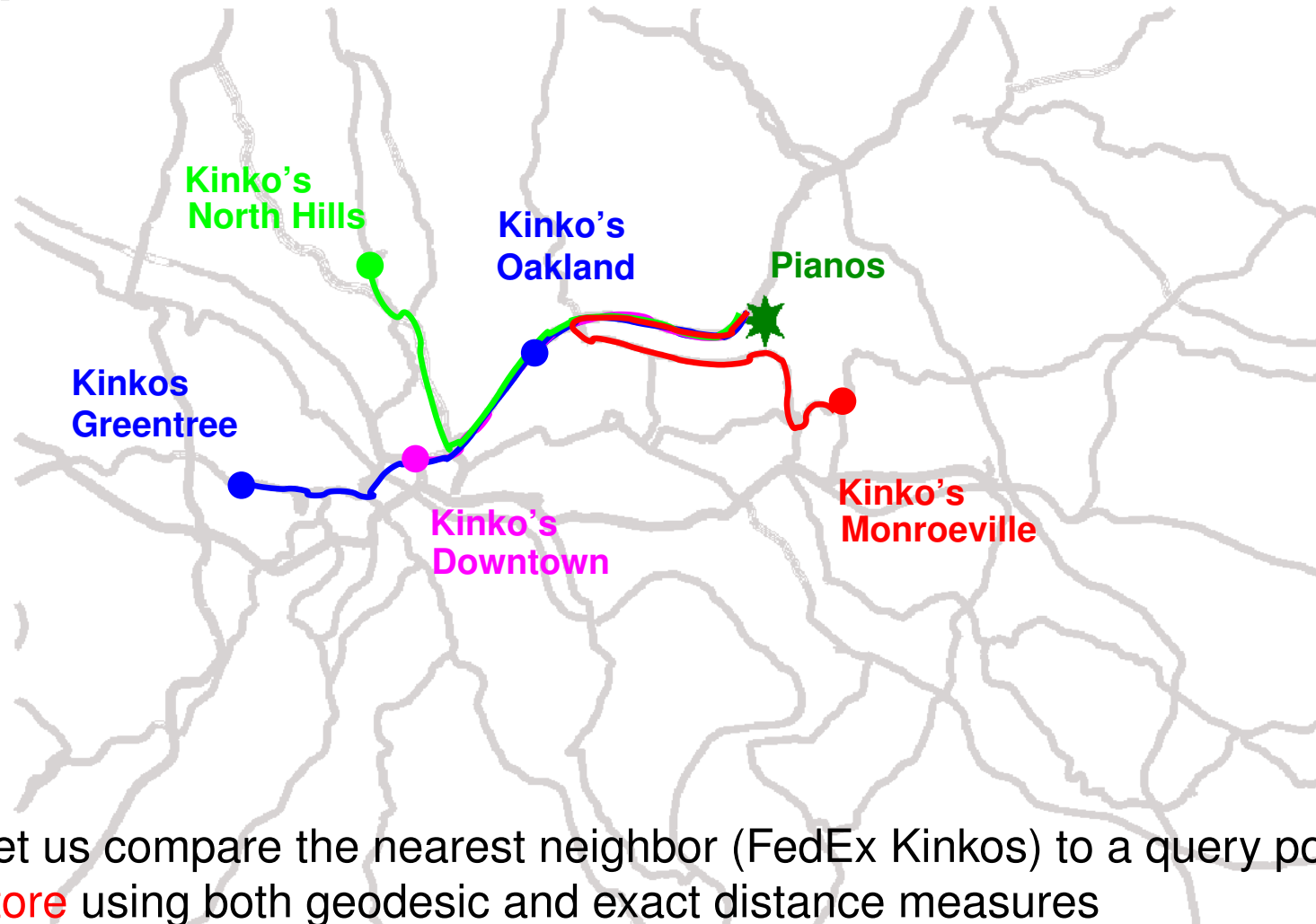
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Application – Find the closest Kinko's



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Application – Find the closest Kinko's



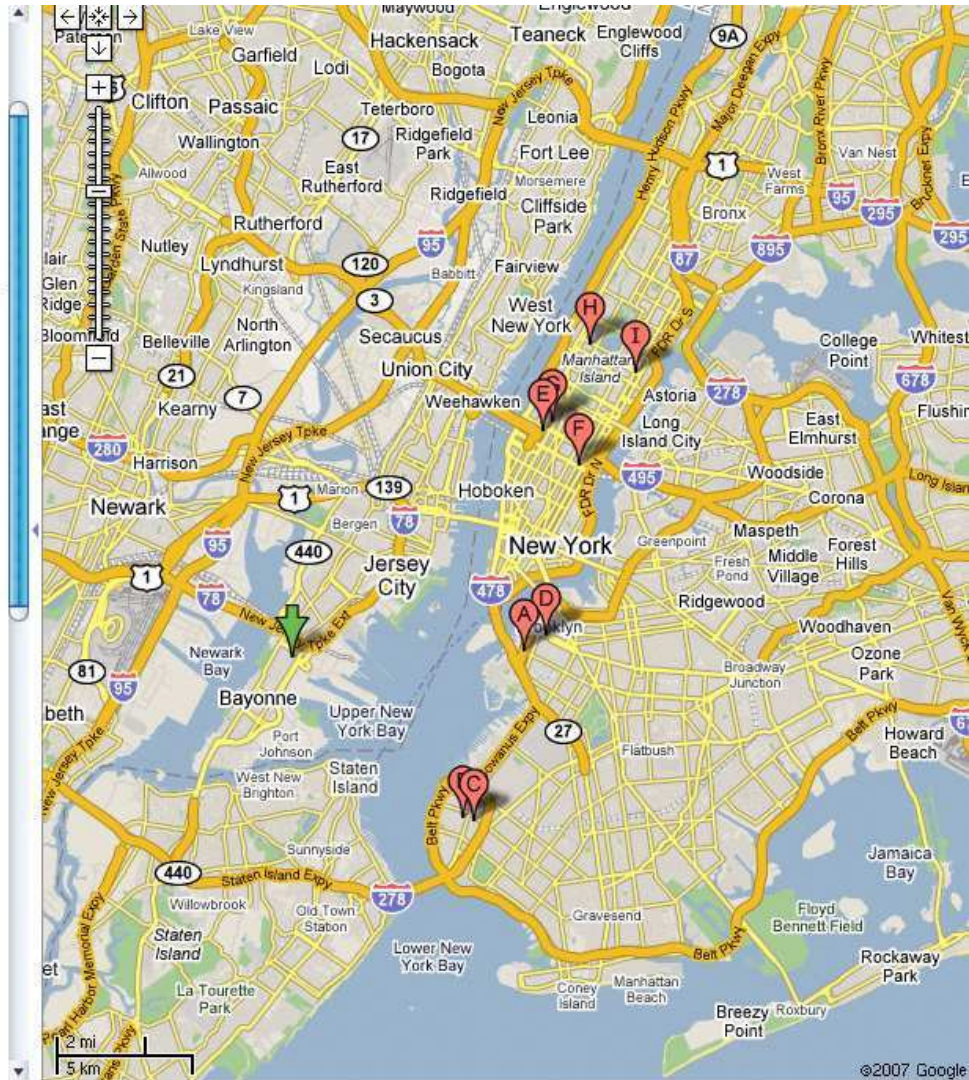
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- Challenge: Real time + exact queries

Proximity Search on “Google Local”

- Let us examine the errors between ordering by the **spatial** distance (“as the crow flies” used by Google) and by the **network** distance (used by us)

Results 1-10 of about 2,062 for **Restaurant Moroccan near Broadway St & W Grand St, Bayonne, NJ 07002** - [Modify search](#)
Categories: [Restaurants](#), [Restaurant Moroccan](#)

- A** [Marrachech Moroccan Cuisine](#) - [more info](#) »
144 Union St, Brooklyn, NY
(718) 855-2632 - [call](#) - 5.3 mi E
- B** [Les Babouches Restaurant](#) - [more info](#) »
7803 3rd Ave, Brooklyn, NY
(718) 833-1700 - [call](#) - 5.3 mi SE
- C** [La Maison Du Couscous](#) - [more info](#) »
484 77th St, Brooklyn, NY
(718) 921-2400 - [call](#) - 1 review - 5.6 mi SE
Category: [Restaurant Moroccan](#)
- D** [Moroccan Star Restaurant](#) - [more info](#) »
205 Atlantic Ave, Brooklyn, NY
(718) 643-0800 - [call](#) - 2 reviews - 5.8 mi E
- E** [Tagine Dining Gallery](#) - [more info](#) »
537 9th Ave, New York, NY
(212) 564-7292 - [call](#) - ★★★★★ - 7.7 mi NE
Category: [Restaurant Moroccan](#)
[Coupons](#) »
- F** [Ali Baba Turkish Cuisine](#) - [more info](#) »
212 E 34th St, New York, NY
(212) 683-9206 - [call](#) - ★★★★★ - 7.9 mi NE
Category: [Restaurant Moroccan](#)
- G** [Moroccan Cuisine](#) - [more info](#) »
358 W 46th St, New York, NY
(212) 582-5850 - [call](#) - 8.0 mi NE
- H** [Zeytin](#) - [more info](#) »
519 Columbus Ave, New York, NY
(212) 579-1145 - [call](#) - ★★★★★ - 9.9 mi NE
Category: [Restaurant Moroccan](#)

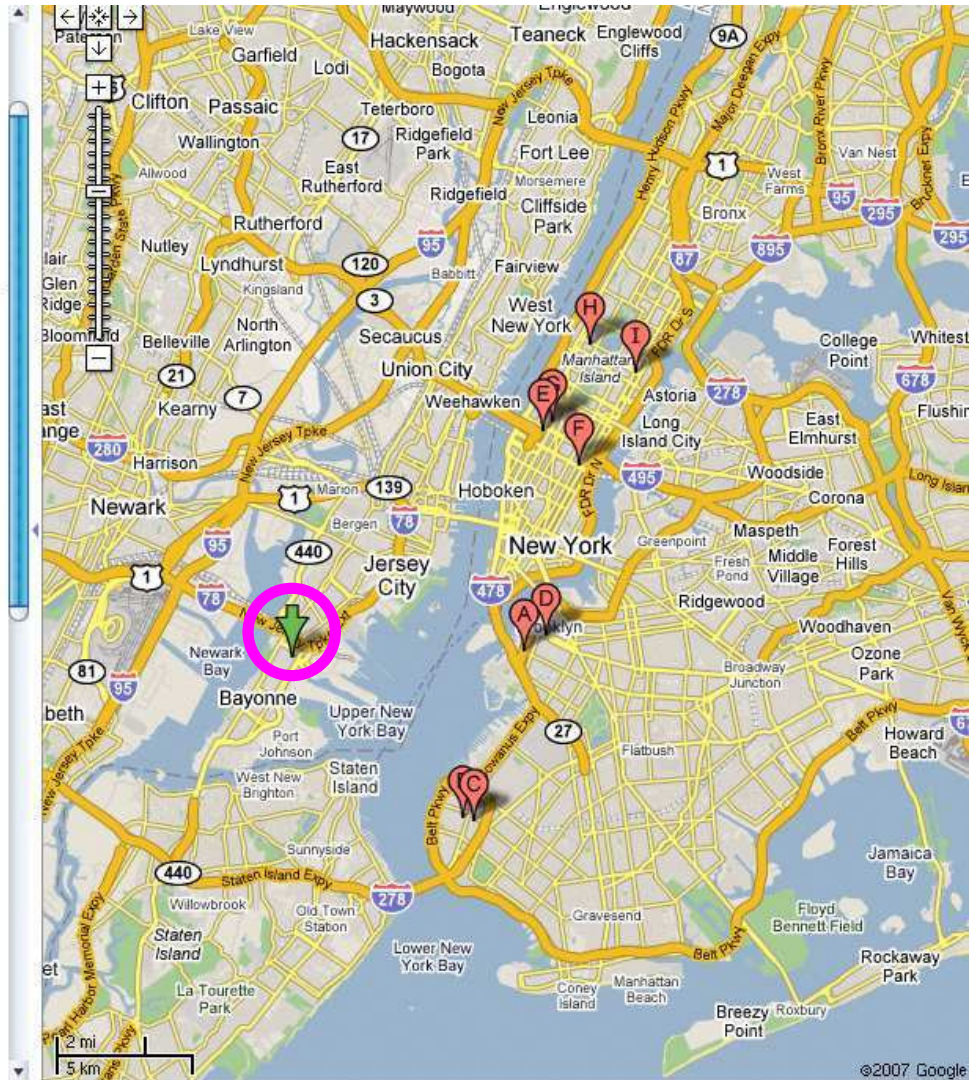


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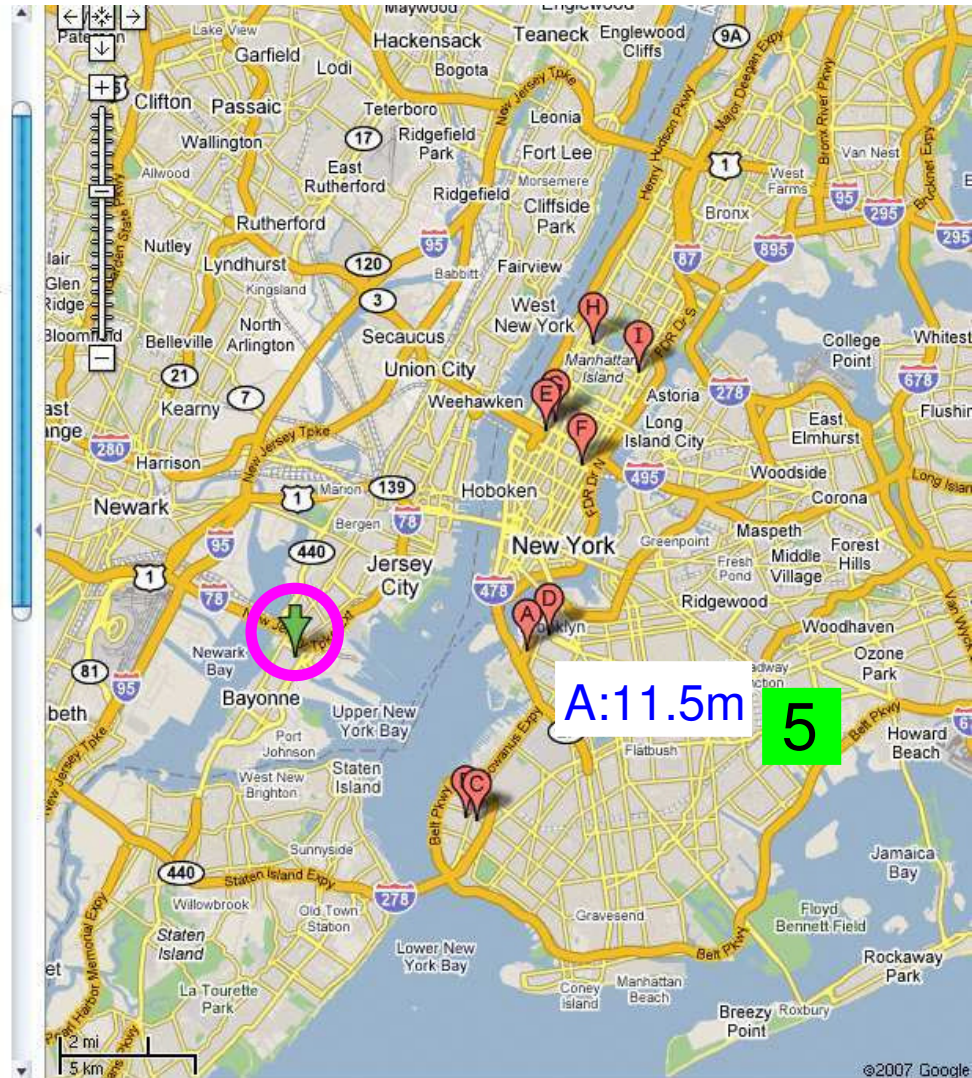


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Categories: [Restaurants](#), [Restaurant Moroccan](#)

- A** [Marrachech Moroccan Cuisine](#) - [more info](#) »
144 Union St, Brooklyn, NY 11221
(718) 855-2632 - [call](#) - **5.3m E**
- B** [Les Babouches Restaurant](#) - [more info](#) »
7803 3rd Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11221
(718) 833-1700 - [call](#) - 5.3 mi SE
- C** [La Maison Du Couscous](#) - [more info](#) »
484 77th St, Brooklyn, NY 11221
(718) 921-2400 - [call](#) - 1 review - 5.6 mi SE
Category: [Restaurant Moroccan](#)
- D** [Moroccan Star Restaurant](#) - [more info](#) »
205 Atlantic Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11221
(718) 643-0800 - [call](#) - 2 reviews - 5.8 mi E
- E** [Tagine Dining Gallery](#) - [more info](#) »
537 9th Ave, New York, NY 10011
(212) 564-7292 - [call](#) - ★★★★★ - 7.7 mi NE
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- F** [Ali Baba Turkish Cuisine](#) - [more info](#) »
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Category: [Restaurant Moroccan](#)
- G** [Moroccan Cuisine](#) - [more info](#) »
358 W 46th St, New York, NY 10019
(212) 582-5850 - [call](#) - 8.0 mi NE
- H** [Zeytin](#) - [more info](#) »
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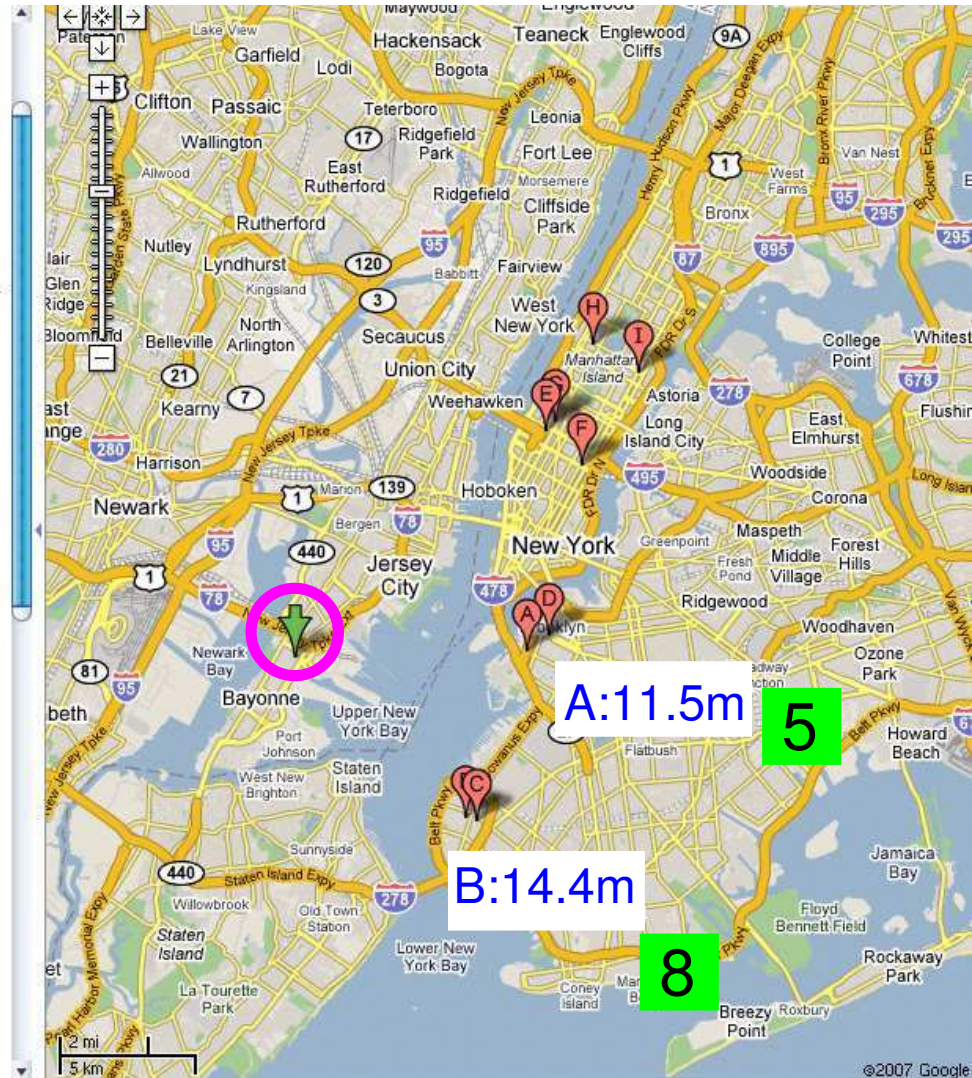


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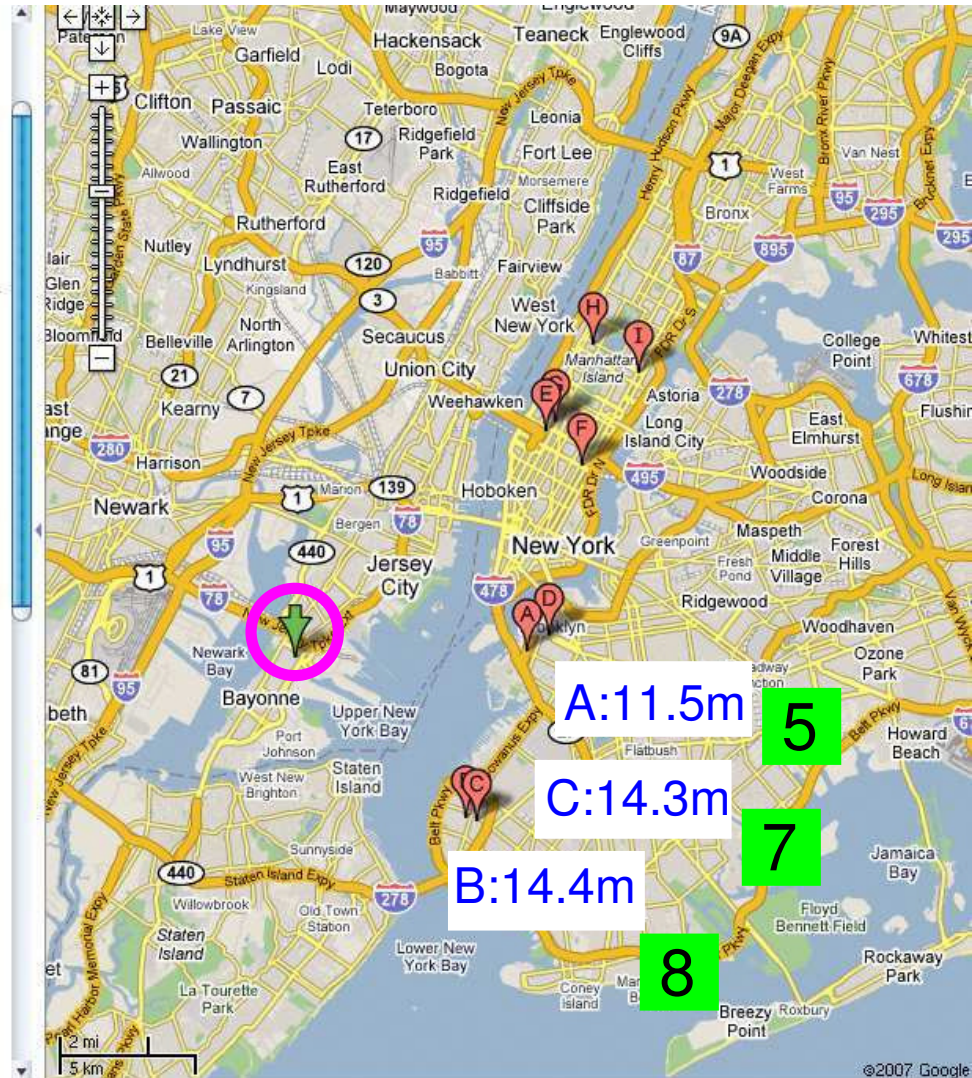


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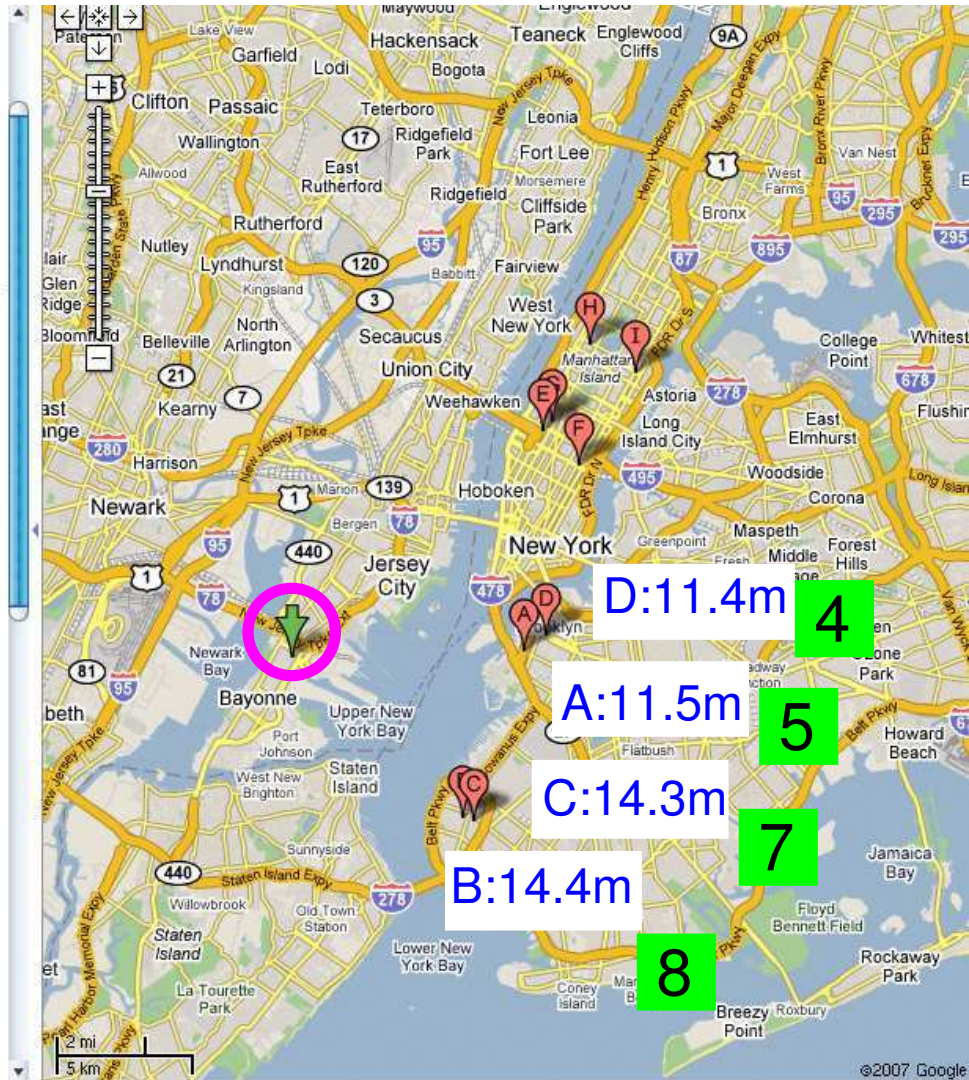


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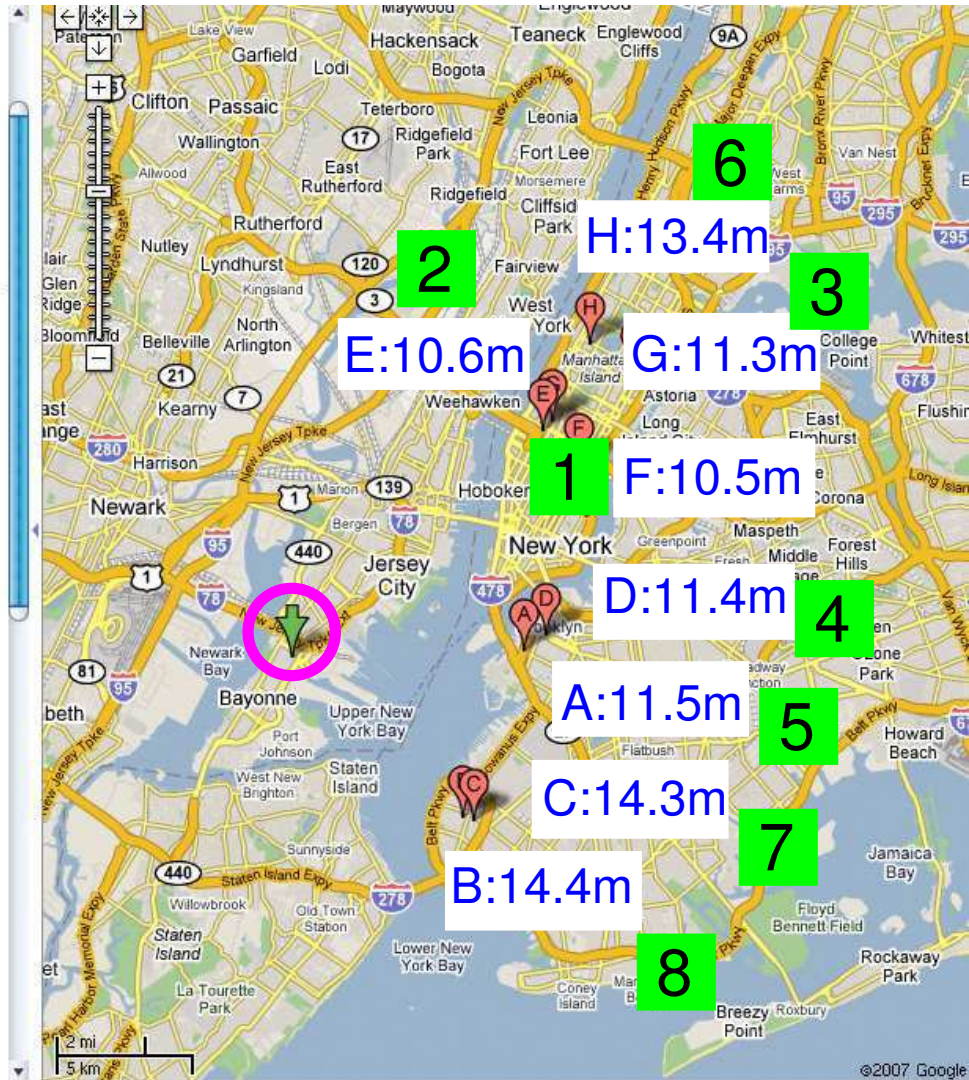


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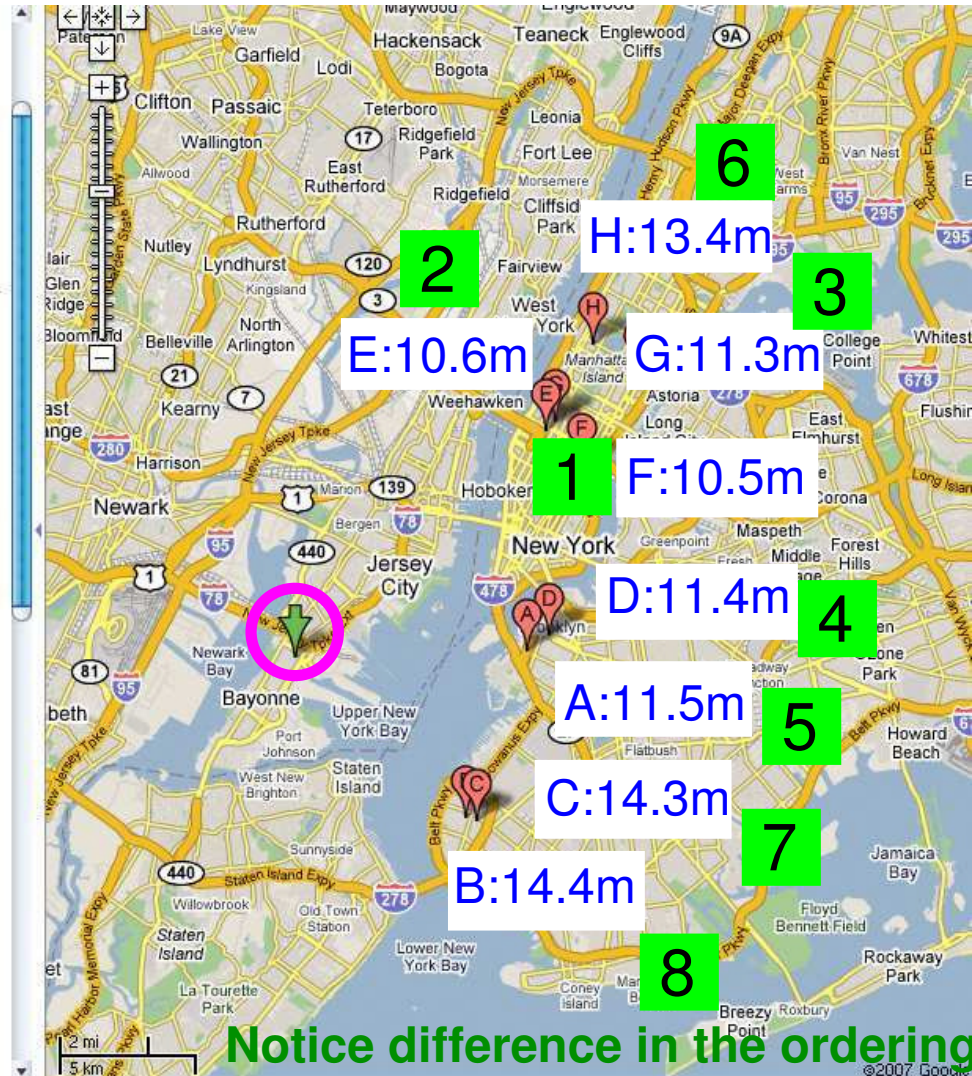


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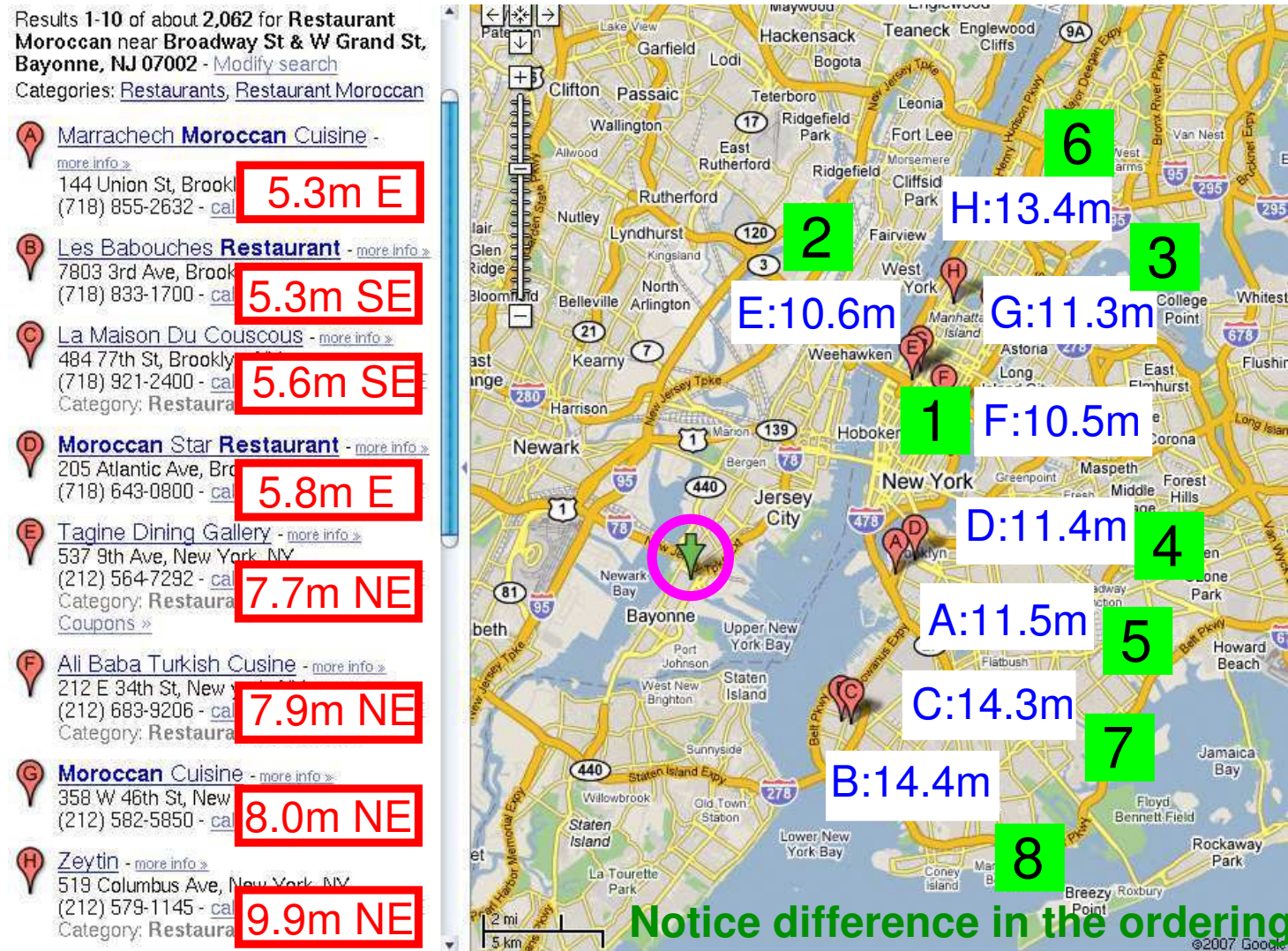
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- Goal: Instant answers as well as accurate answers

SILC: Using Path Coherence to Encode Shortest Paths

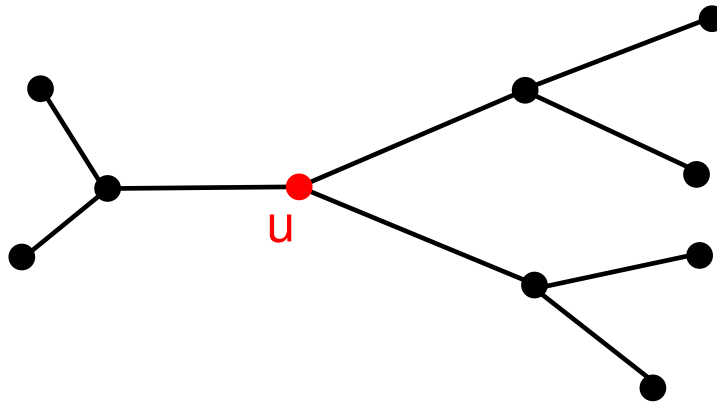
- The SILC path encoding takes advantage of the path coherence

SILC: Using Path Coherence to Encode Shortest Paths

- The SILC path encoding takes advantage of the path coherence
- **How?** Use a *coloring* algorithm

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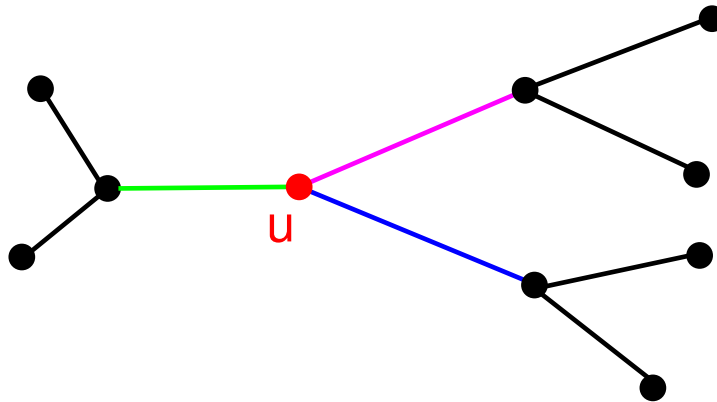
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- Source vertex u in a spatial network

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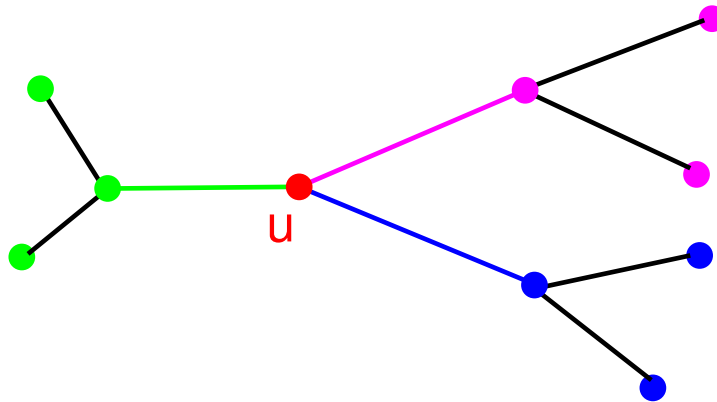
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- Source vertex u in a spatial network
- Assign colors to the outgoing edges of u

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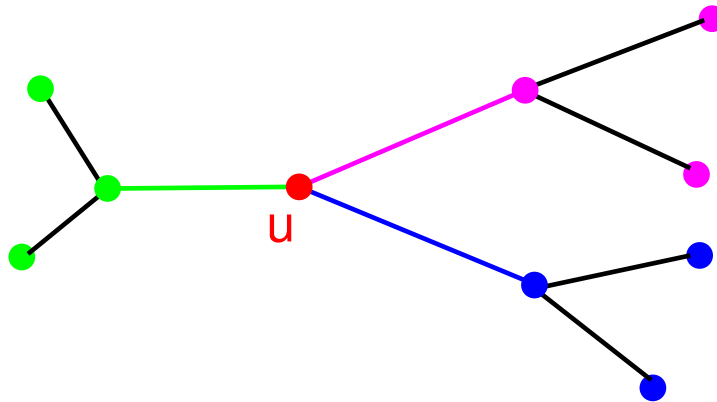
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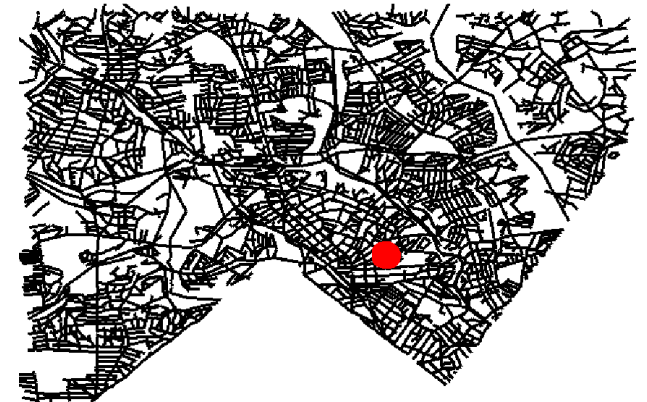
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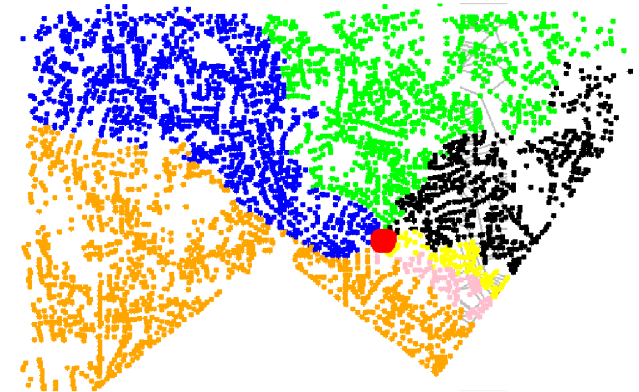
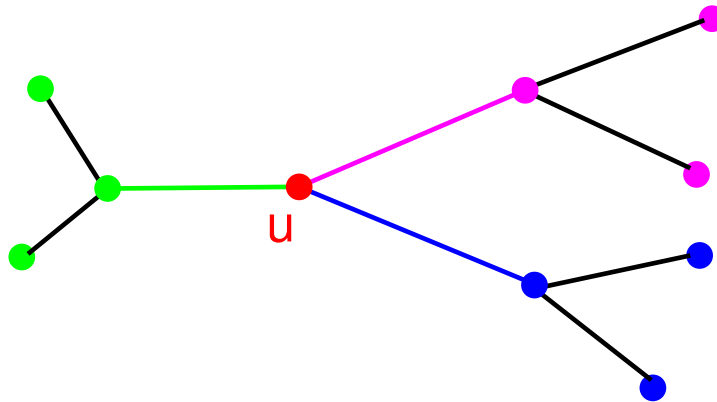
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- Source vertex u in the spatial network of Silver Spring, MD

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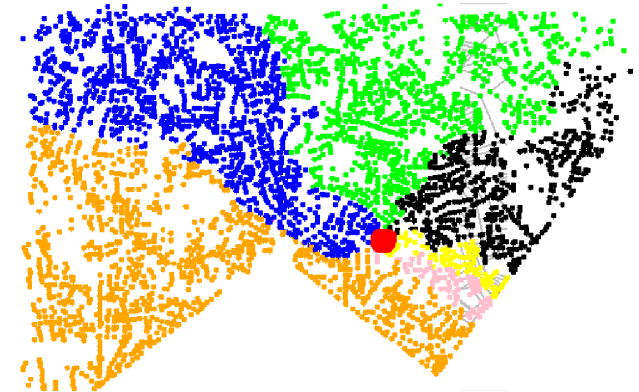
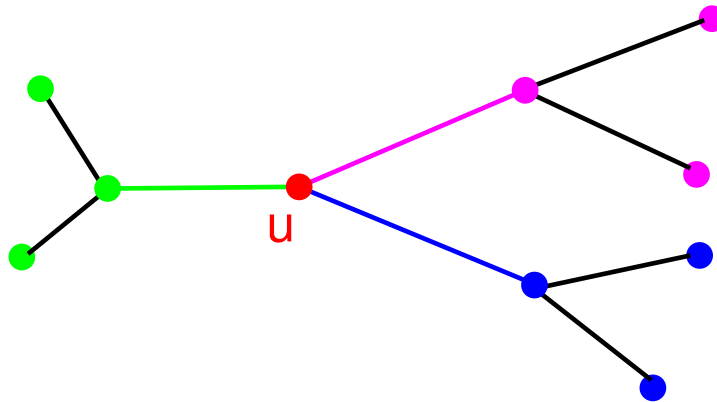
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- Source vertex u in a spatial network
 - Assign colors to the outgoing edges of u
 - Color vertex based on the first edge on the shortest path from u
- Source vertex u in the spatial network of Silver Spring, MD
 - Color remaining vertices based on which of the six adjacent vertices of u is the first link in the shortest path from u

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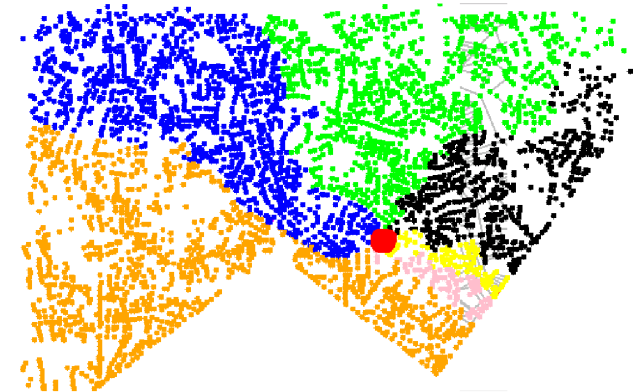
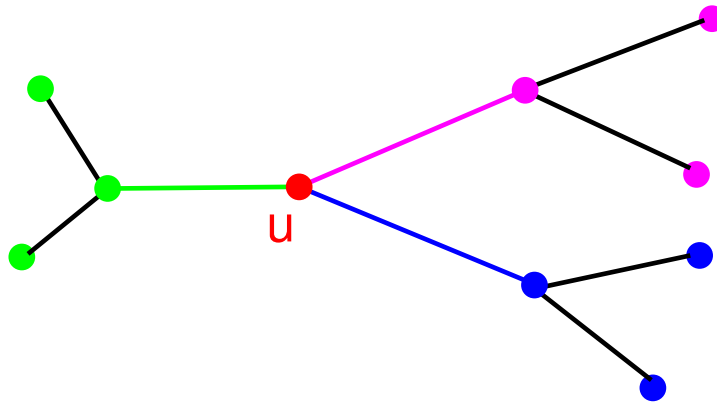
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- Resulting representation is termed the *shortest-path map* of u

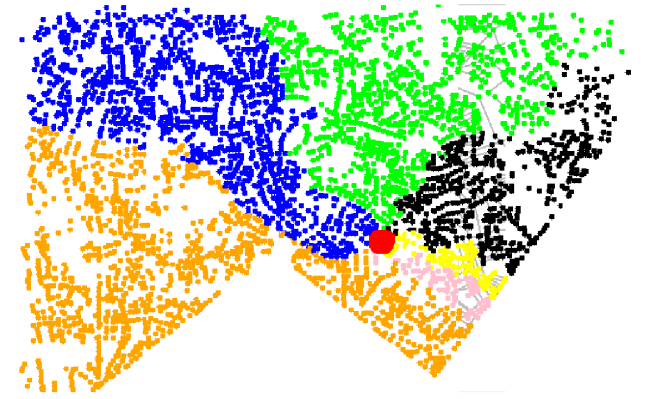
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- Assuming planar spatial network graphs means that the coloring results in spatially contiguous colored regions due to path coherence

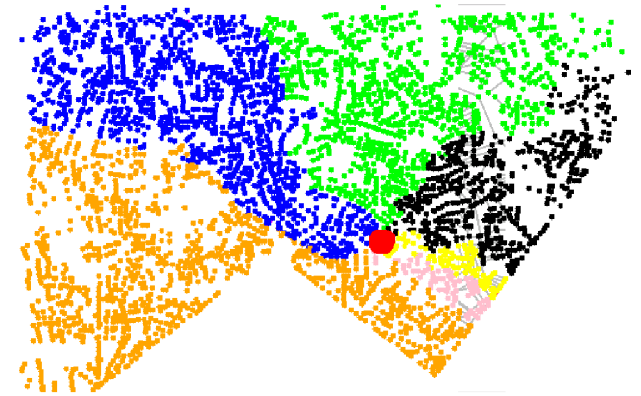
How to Store Colored Regions?



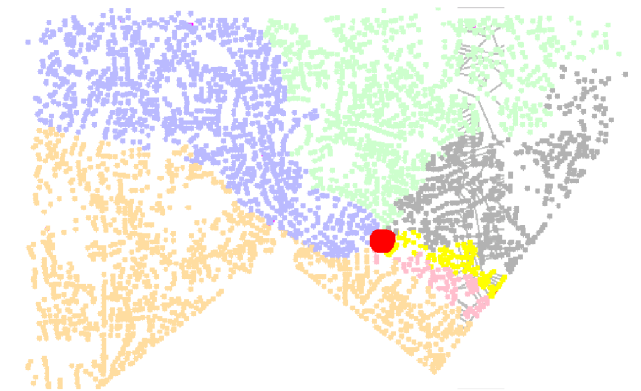
Shortest-path Map

How to Store Colored Regions?

- Minimum bounding boxes (e.g., R-tree) [Wagn03]



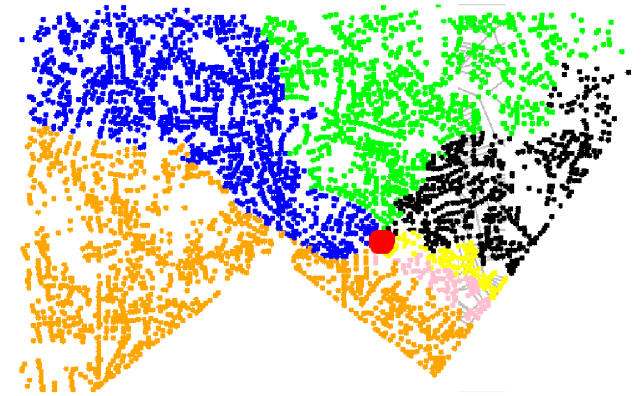
Shortest-path Map



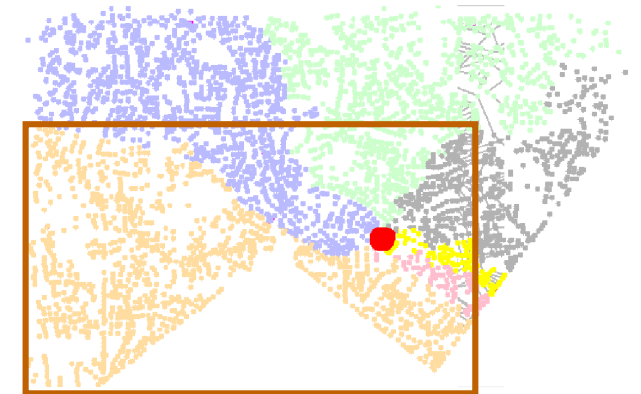
R-tree

How to Store Colored Regions?

- Minimum bounding boxes (e.g., R-tree) [Wagn03]



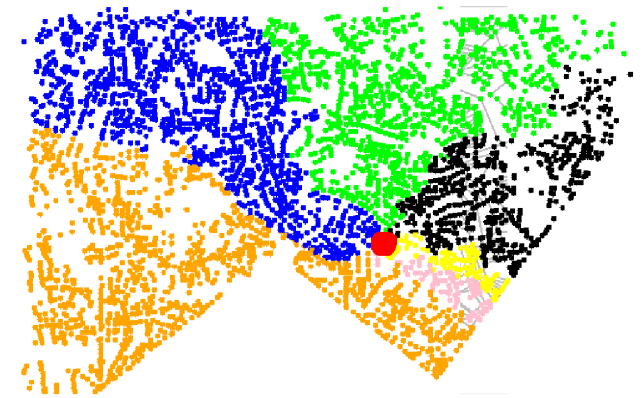
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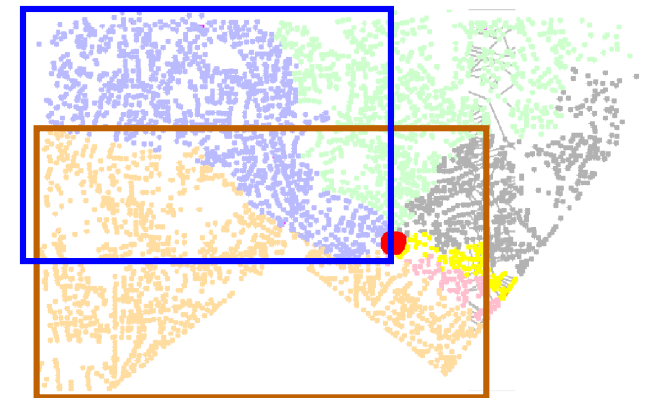
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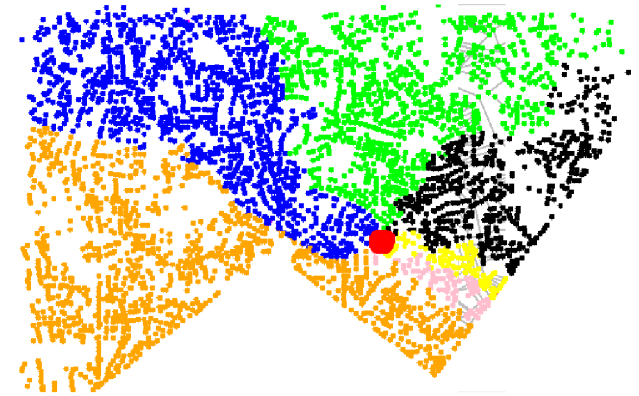
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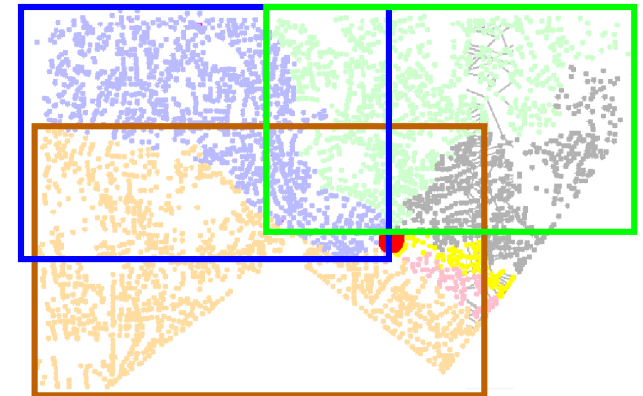
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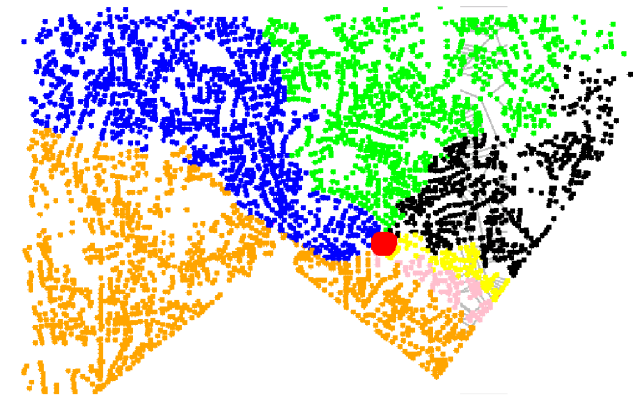
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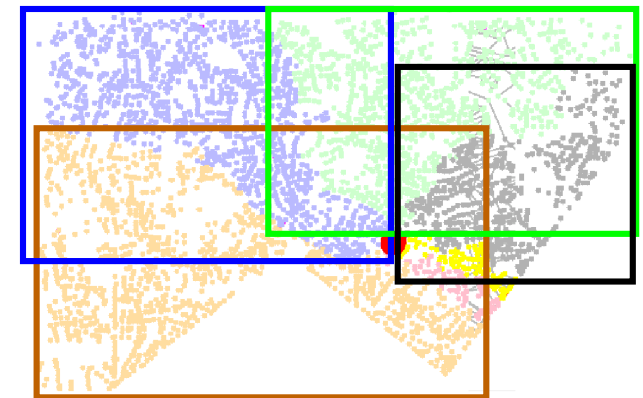
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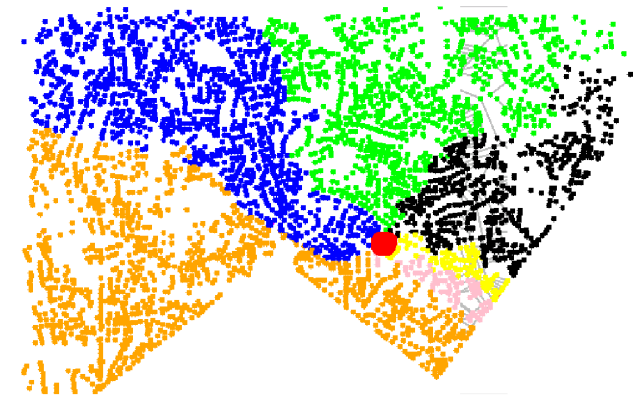
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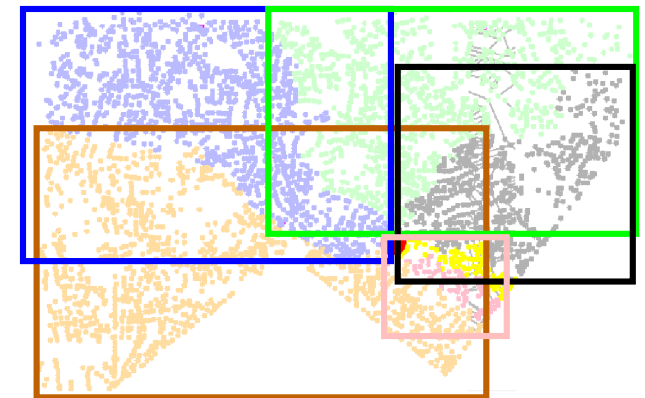
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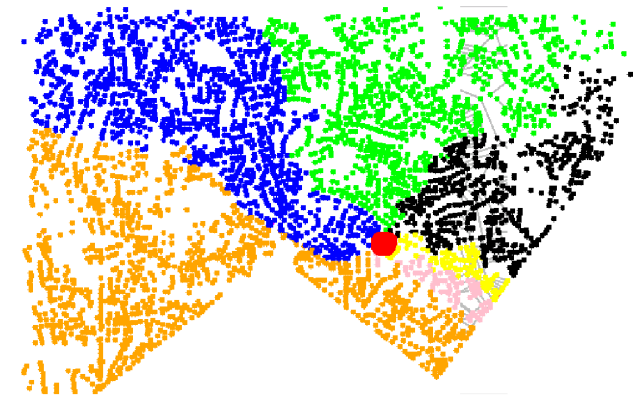
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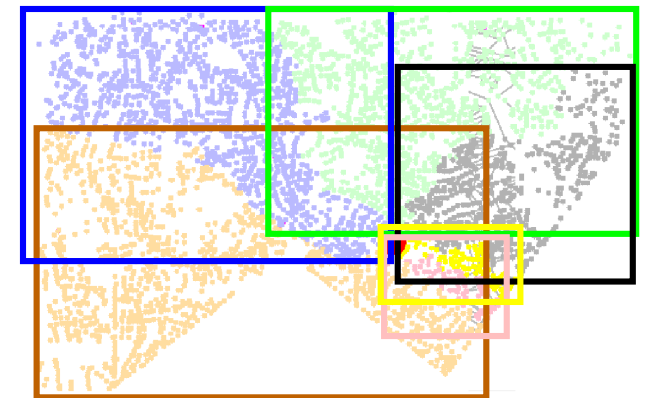
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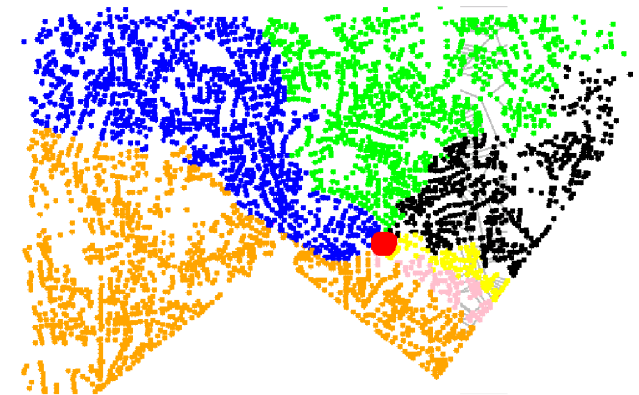
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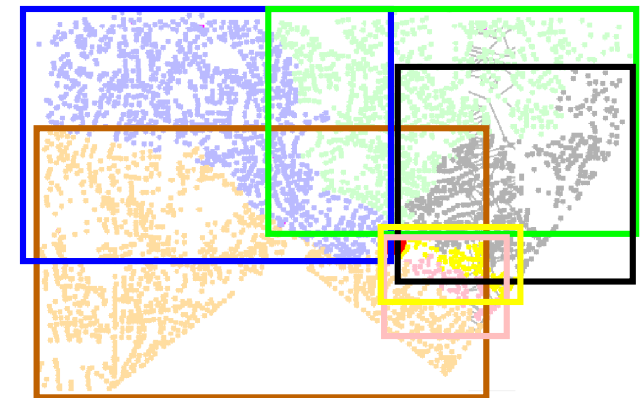
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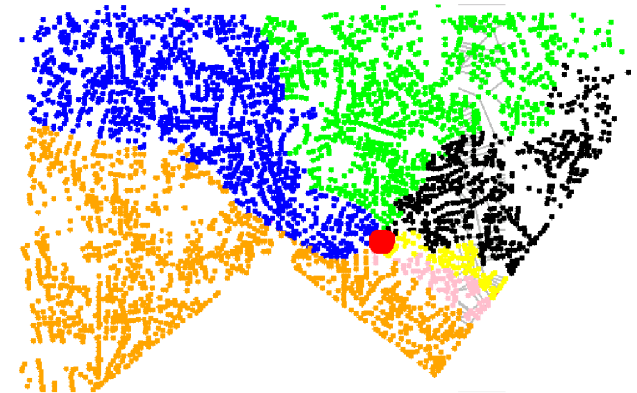
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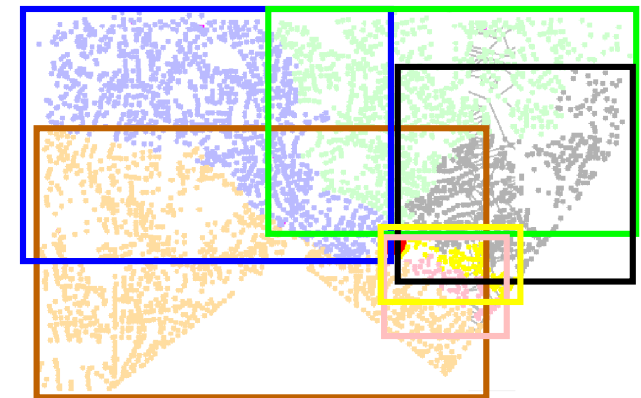
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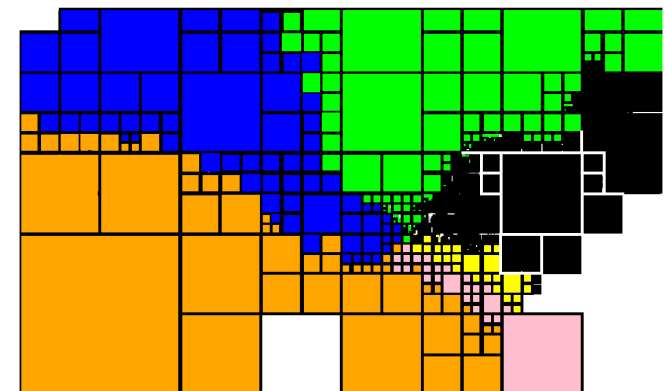
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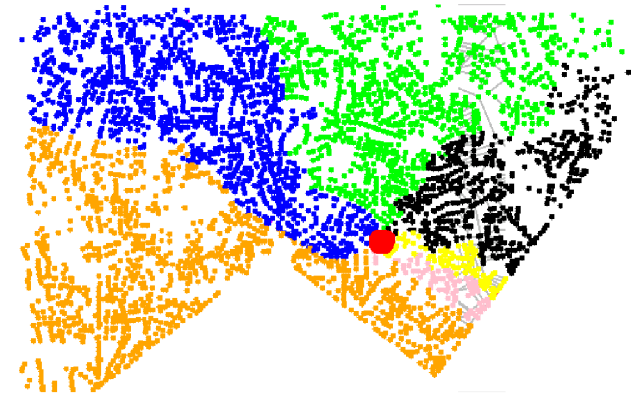
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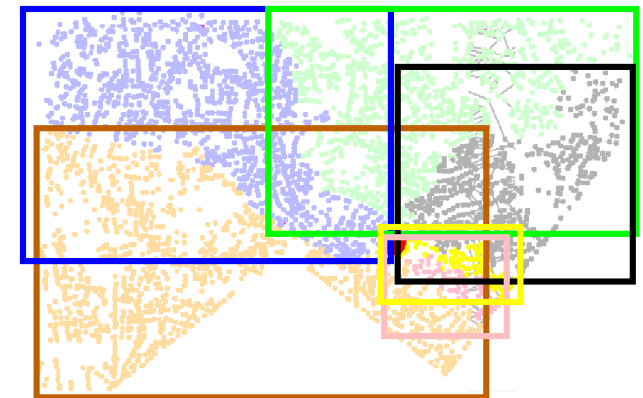
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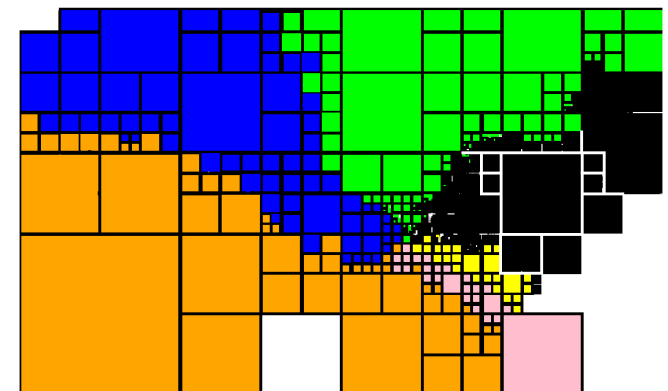
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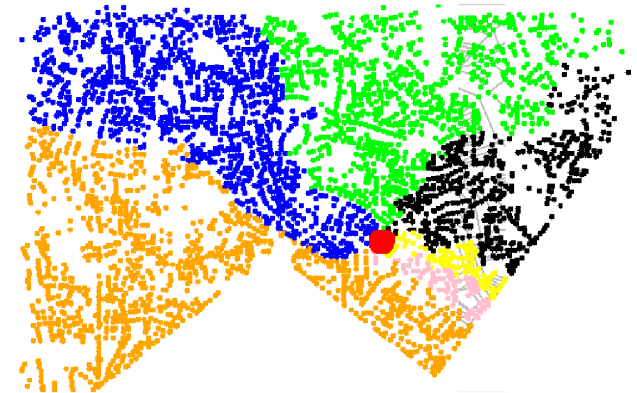
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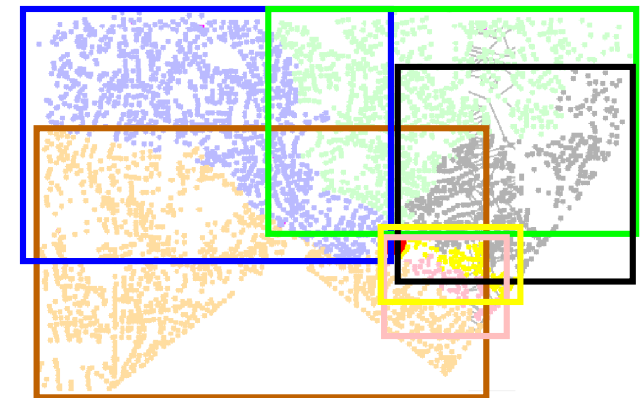
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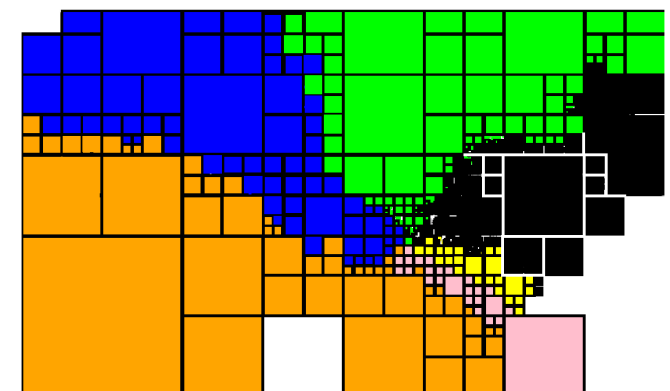
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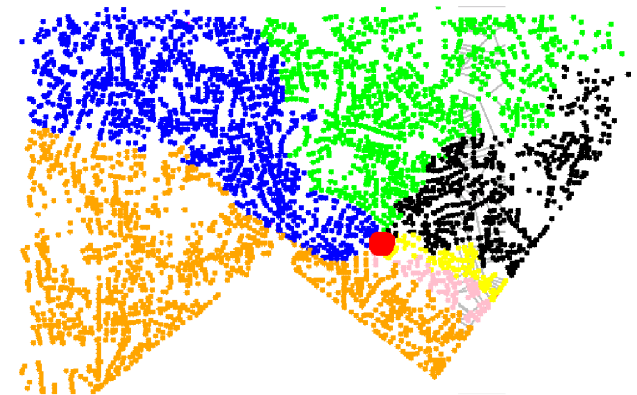
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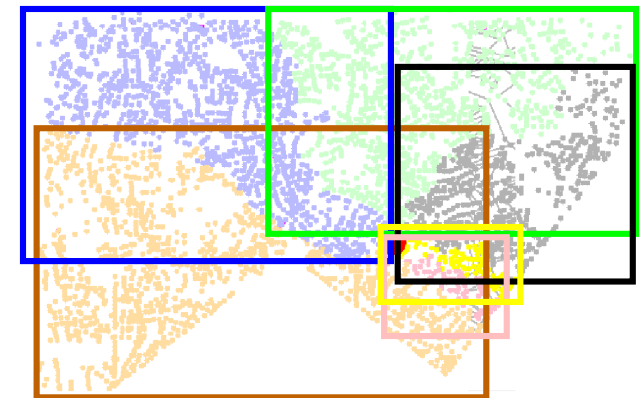
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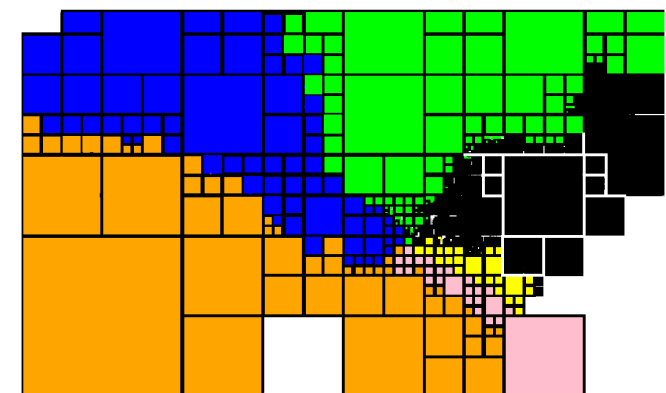
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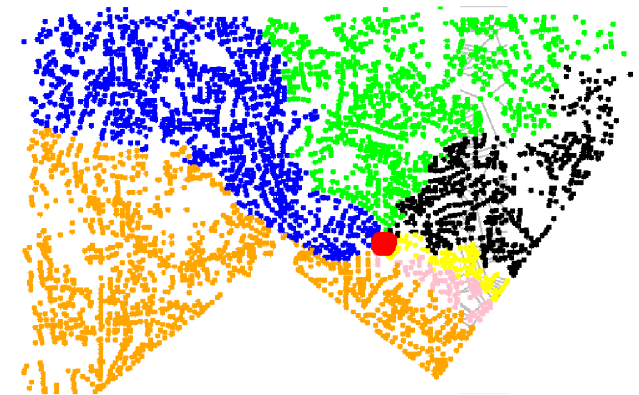
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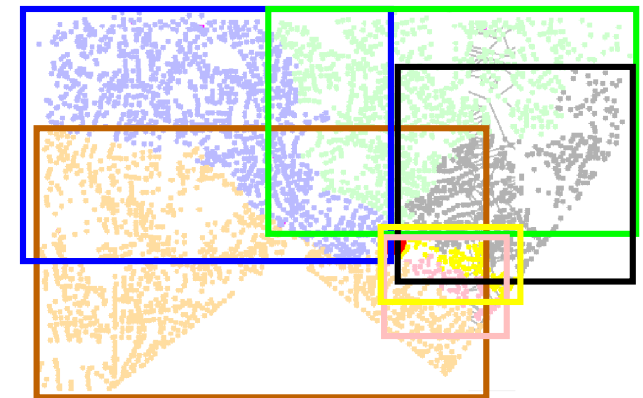
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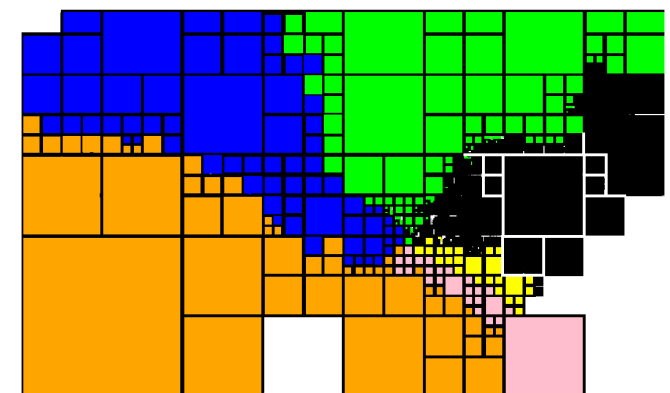
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- Shortest-path quadtree stored as a collection of Morton blocks
 - Note: no need to store identity of vertices in the blocks
- Proposed encoding leverages the dimensionality reduction property of MX and region quadtrees
 - Required storage cost to represent a region R in a region and MX quadtree is $O(p)$, where p is the perimeter of R



Shortest-path Map



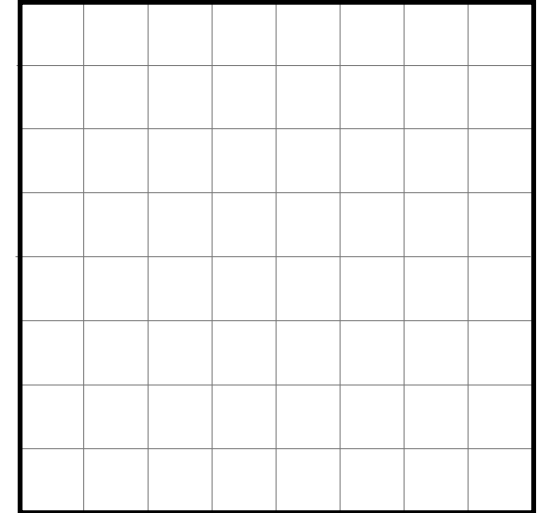
R-tree



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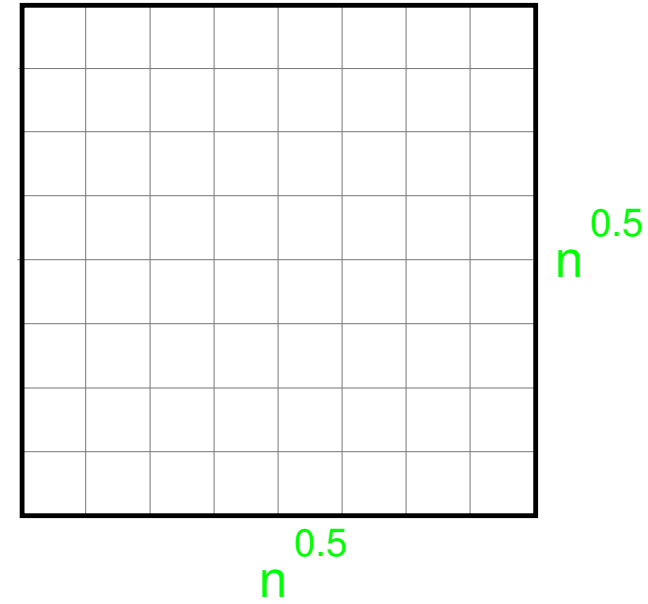
Space Complexity Analysis of Shortest-Path Quadtrees

- Consider a spatial network containing N vertices



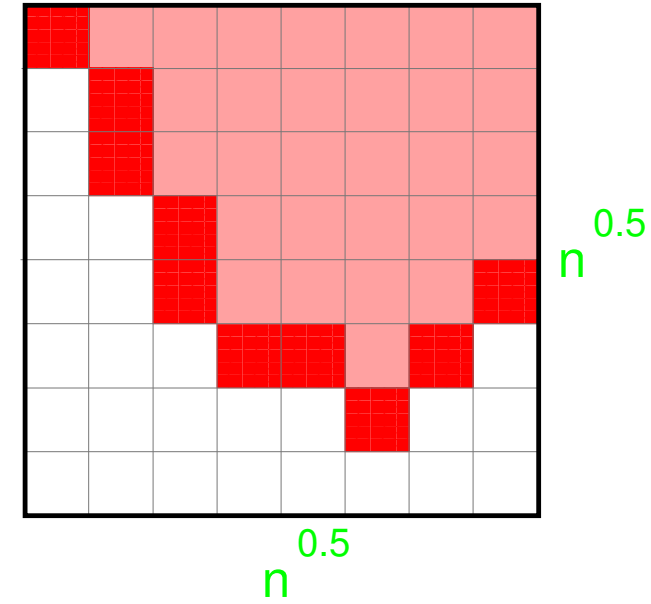
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- Consider a spatial network containing N vertices in a square grid of size $N^{0.5} \times N^{0.5}$ and embed it



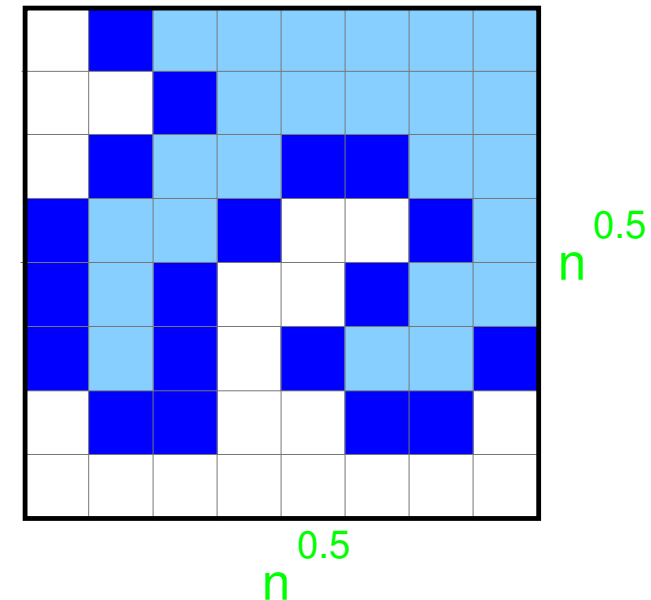
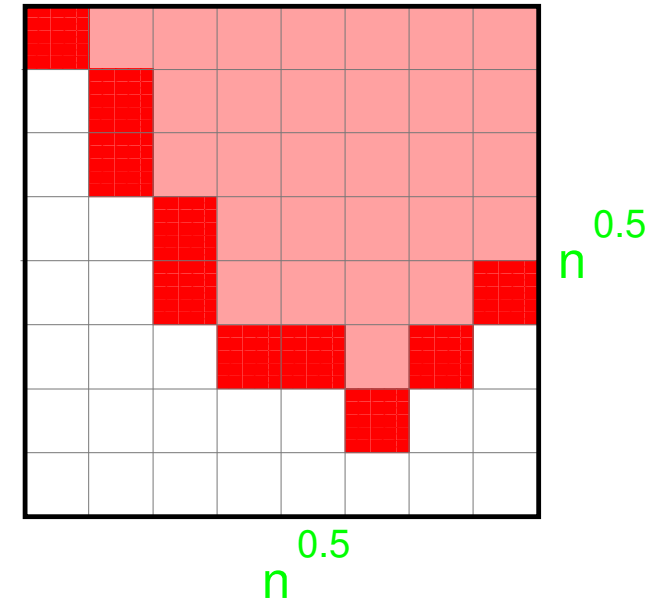
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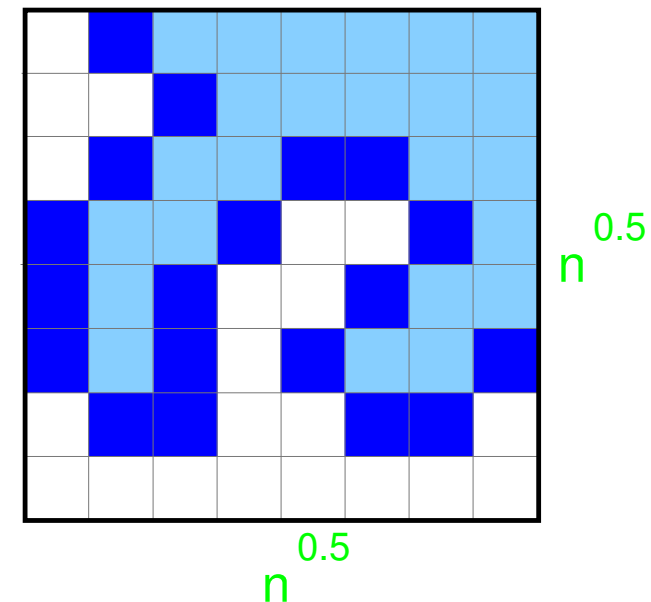
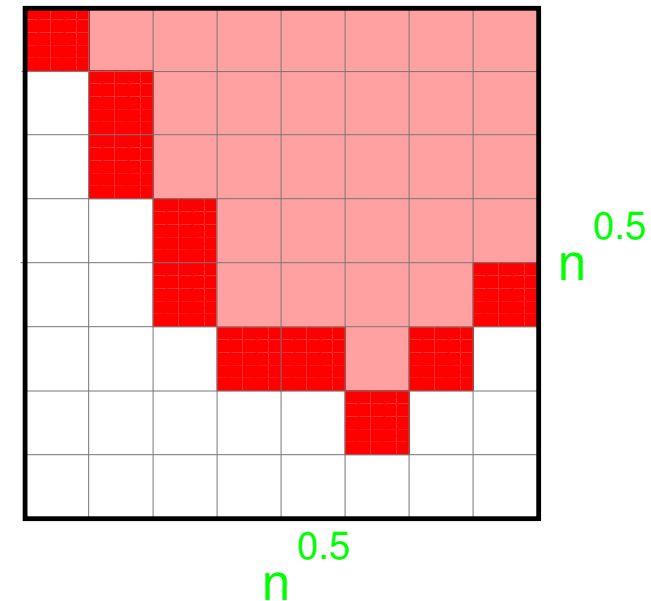
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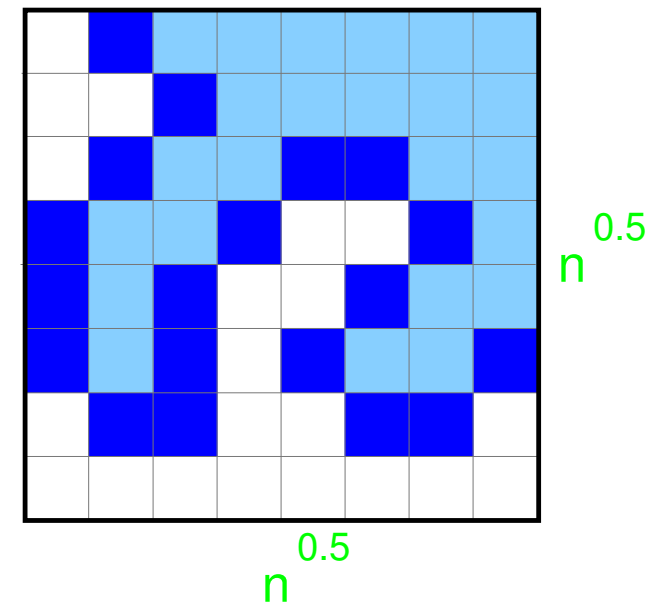
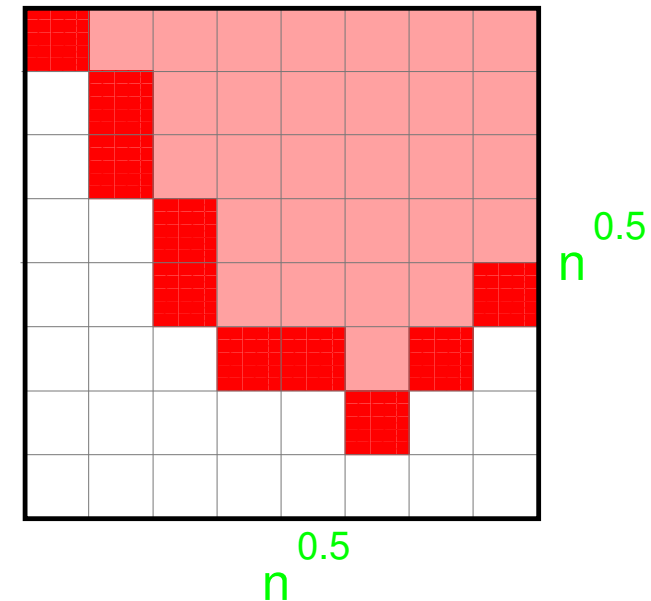
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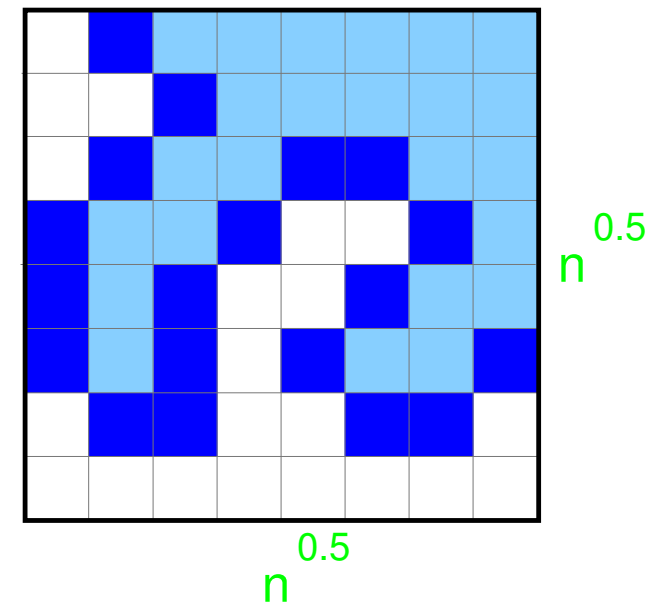
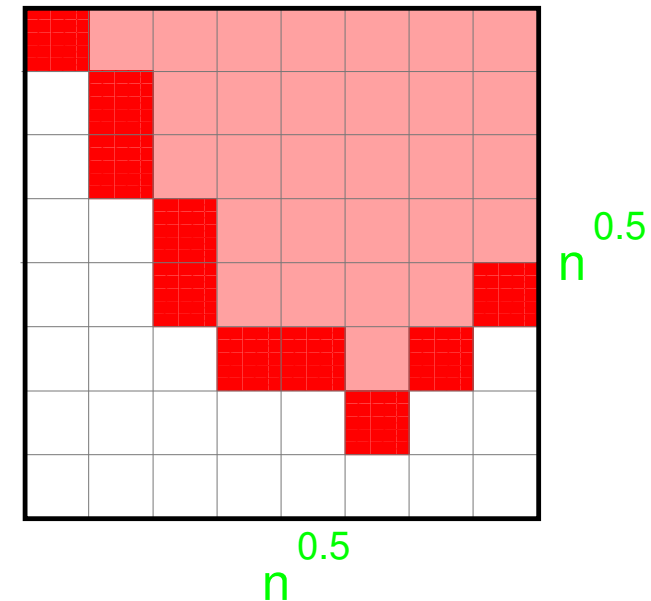
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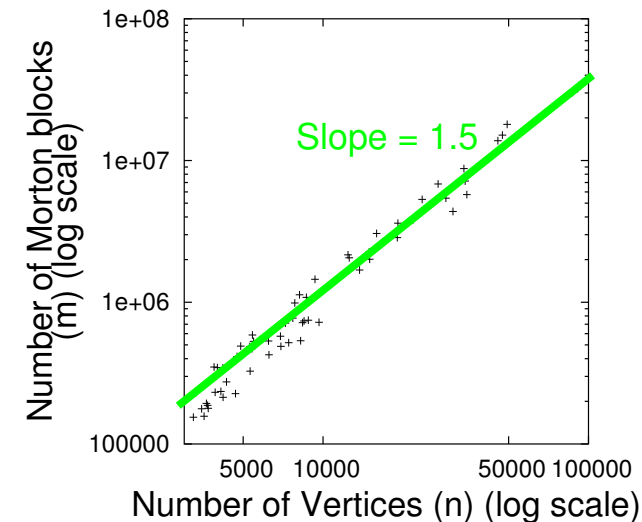
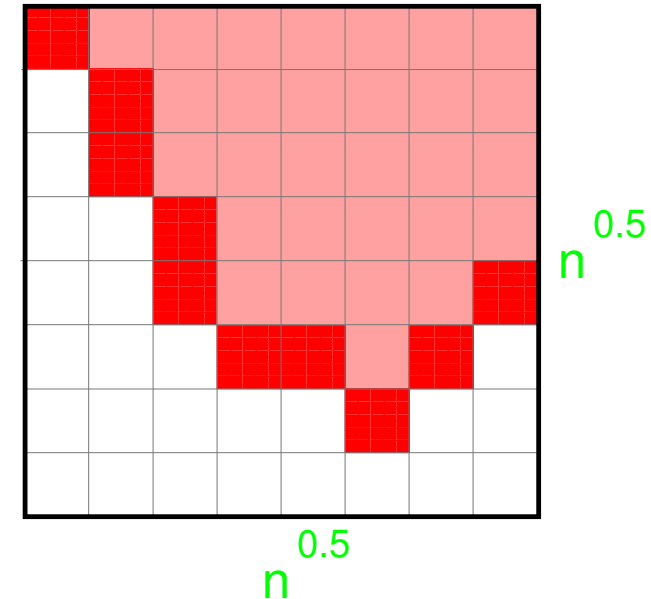
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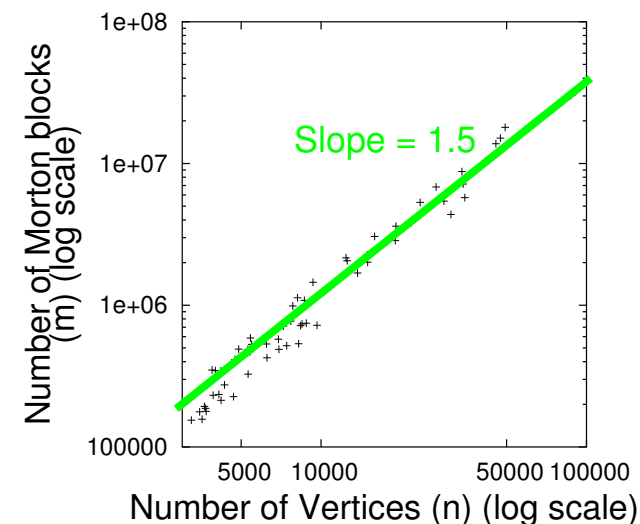
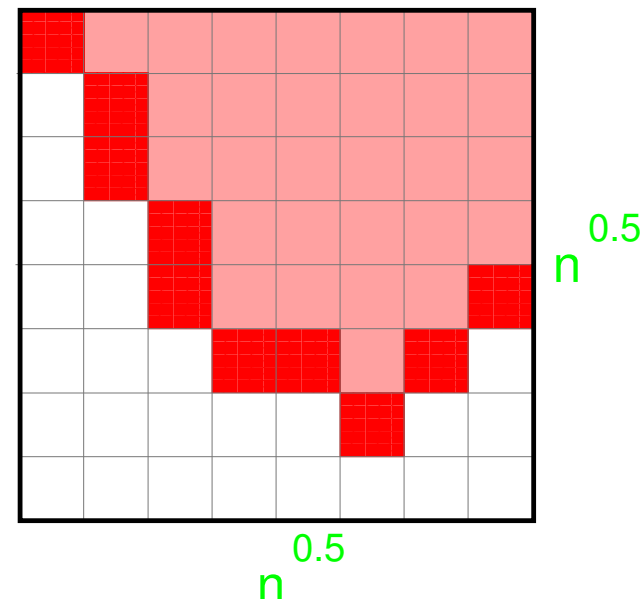
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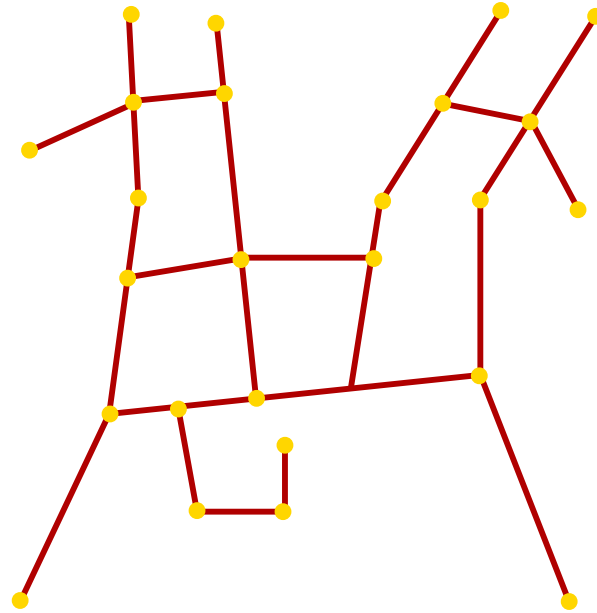
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- Contribution: A mechanism to capture shortest paths in spatial networks based solely on geometry and independent of topology or connectivity



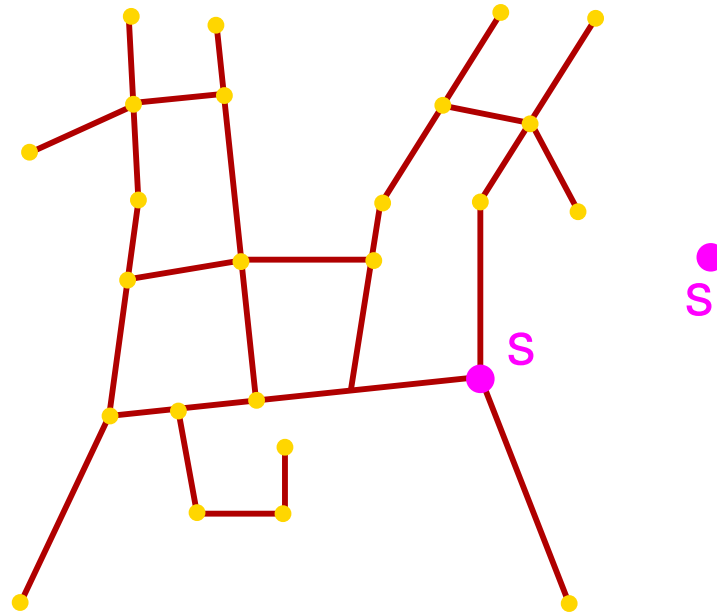
Path Retrieval

- Problem: How to retrieve the shortest path from a



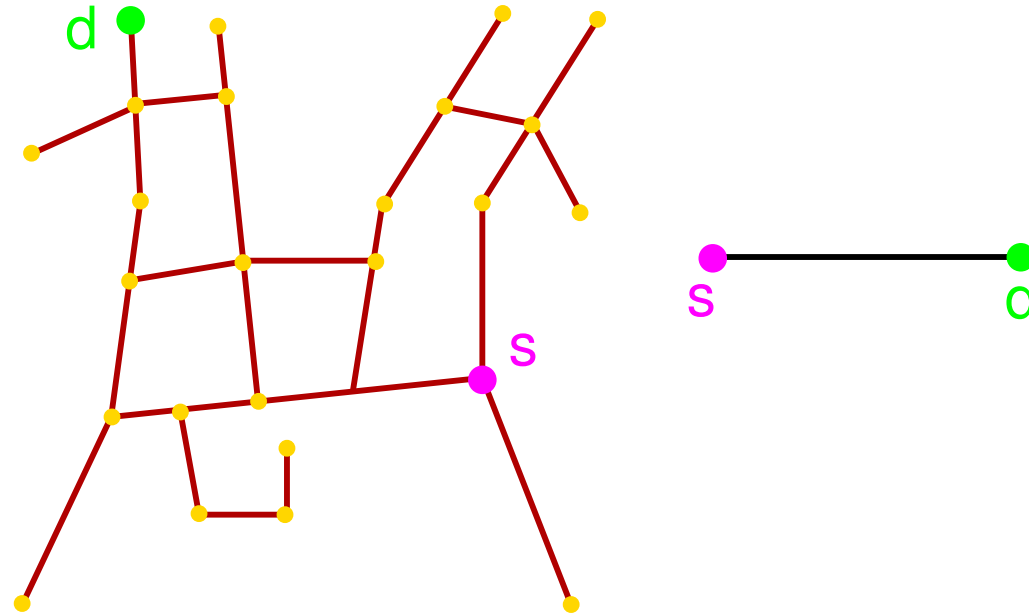
Path Retrieval

- Problem: How to retrieve the shortest path from a source s



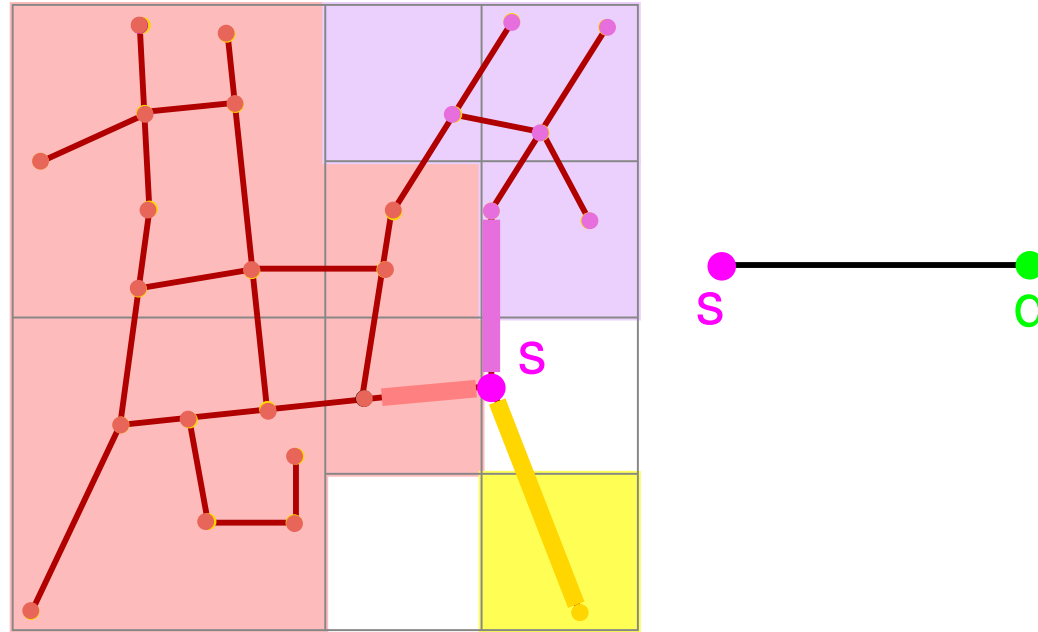
Path Retrieval

- Problem: How to retrieve the shortest path from a **source s** to a **destination d**?



Path Retrieval

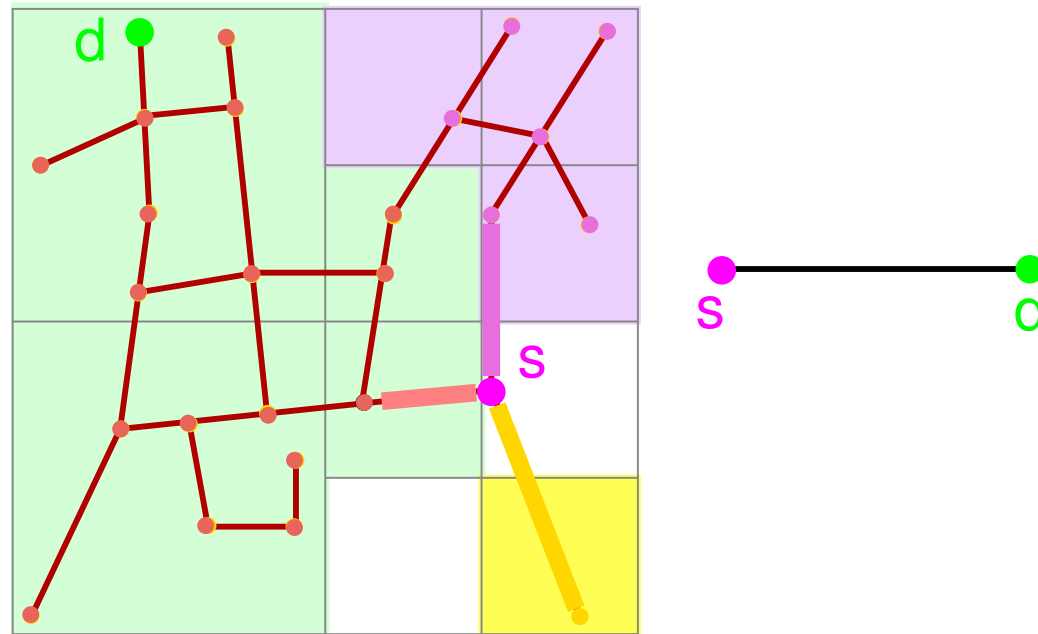
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- Retrieve the shortest-path quadtree Q_s corresponding to s

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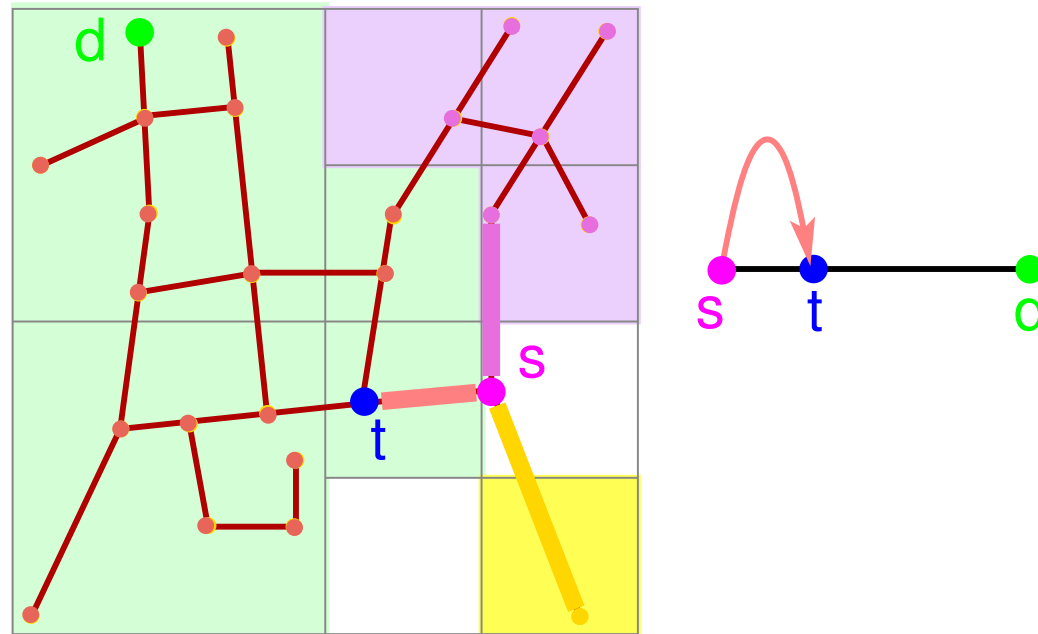
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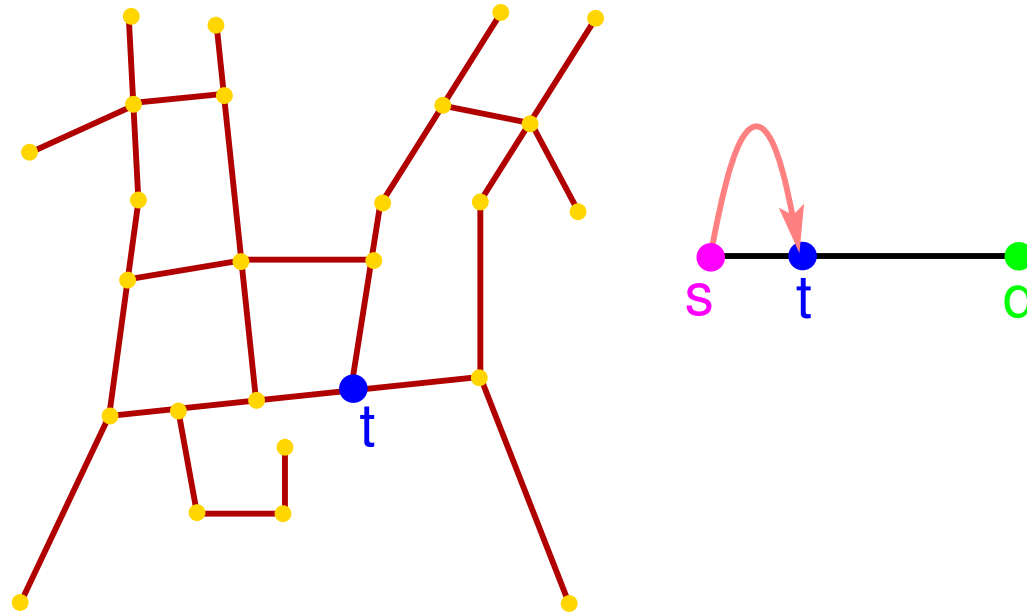
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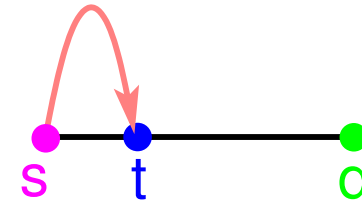
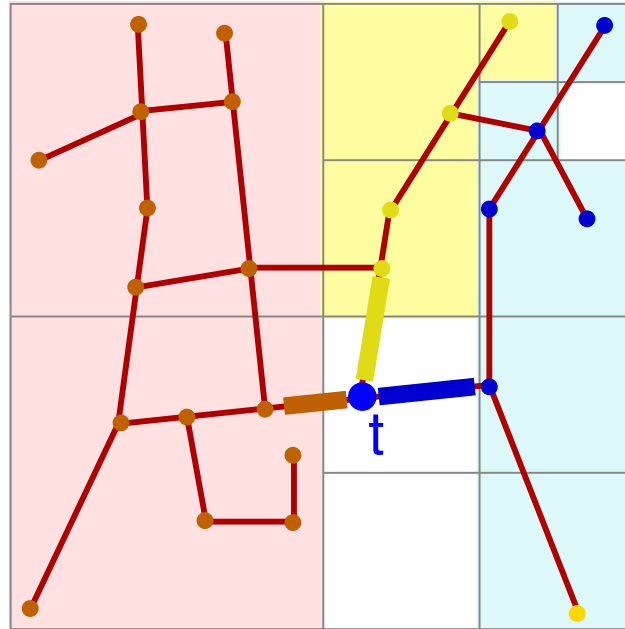
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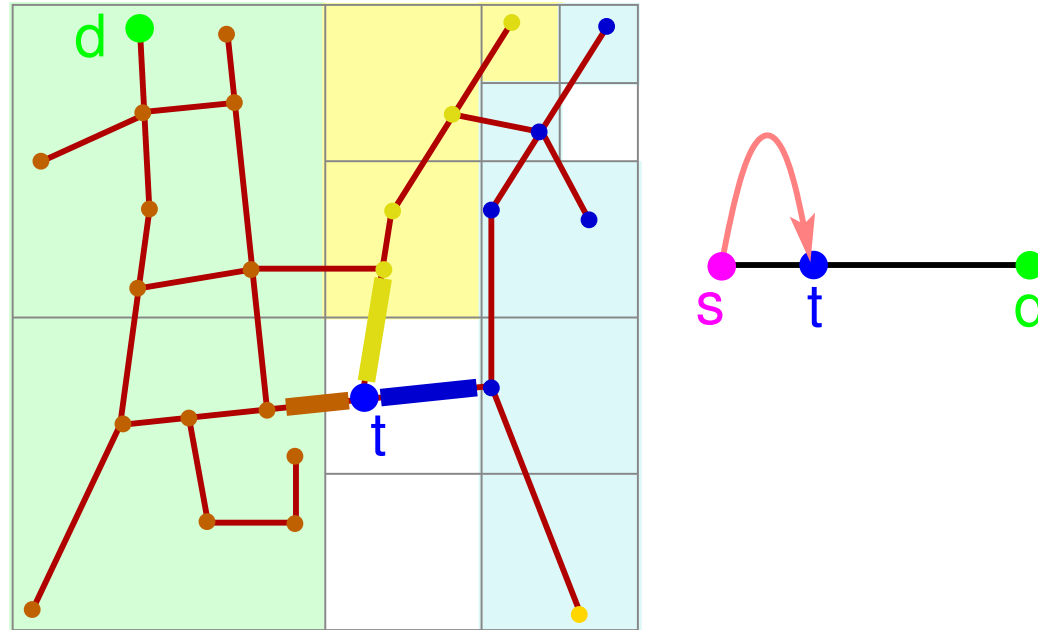
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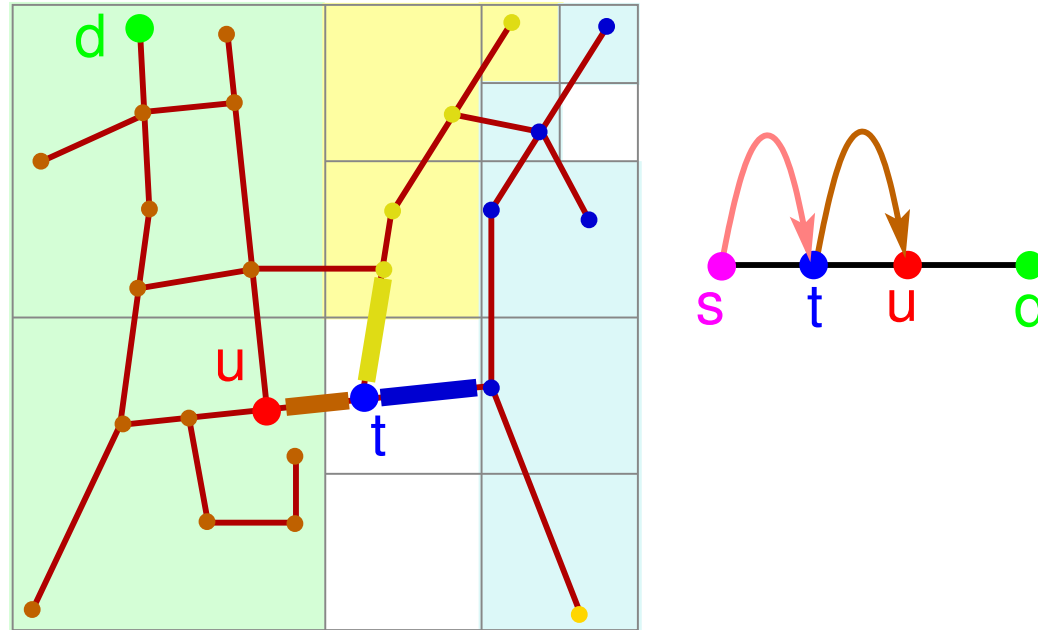
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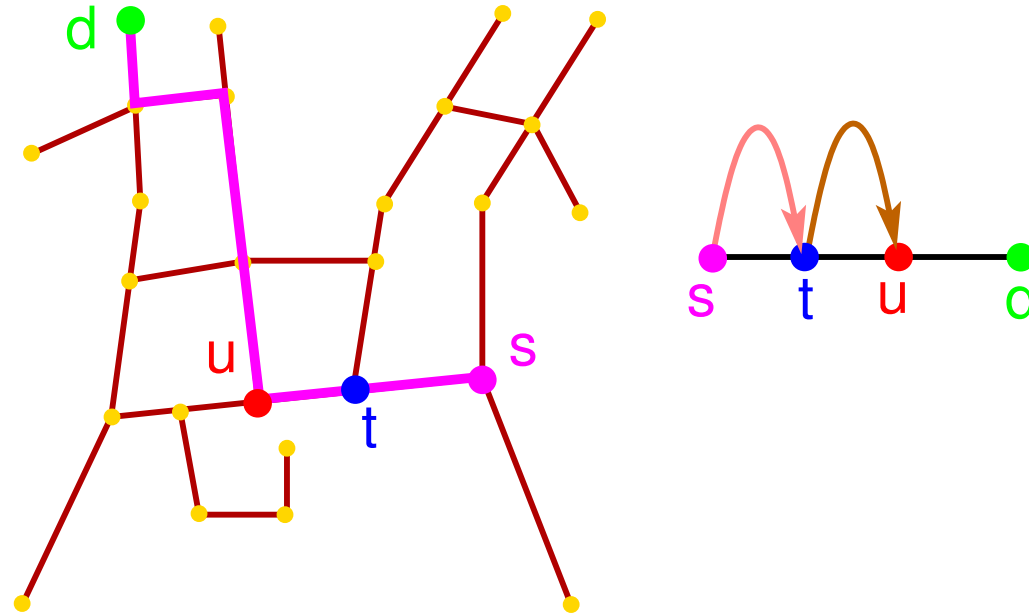
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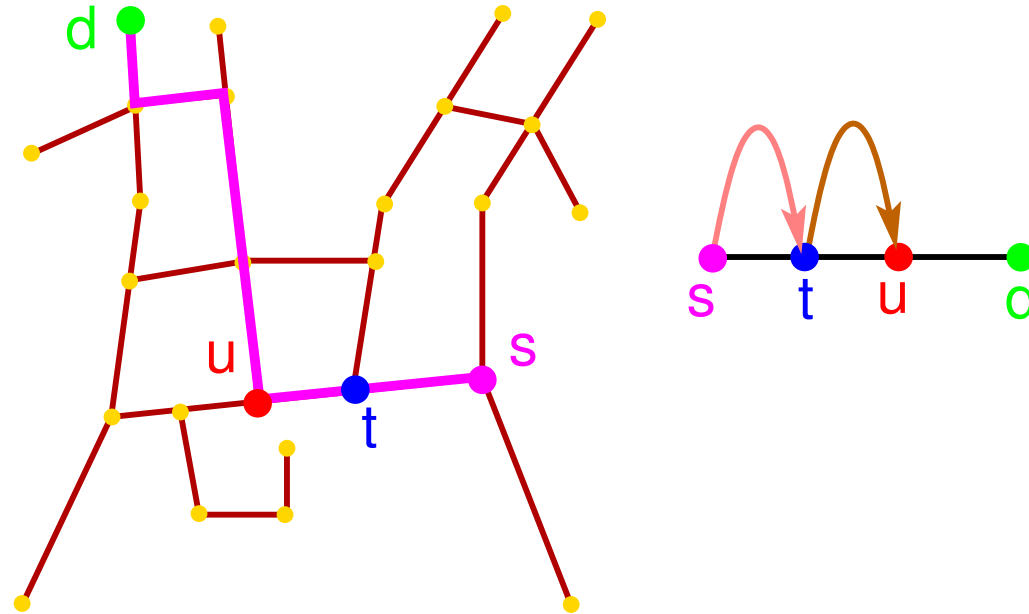
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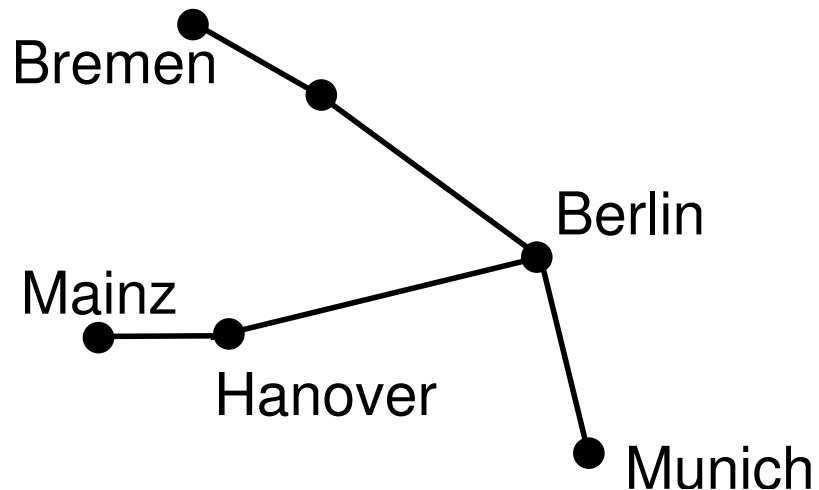
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- Network distance between s and d is immediately obtained from shortest path

Progressive Refinement of Distances

- Avoid full shortest path retrievals using progressive refinement
- Idea: Use distance intervals instead of the exact distance
- Progressive refinement: *Improve* interval if query cannot be answered
 - Associate Min/Max distance information with each Morton block
 - Refinement involves finding the next link in the shortest path
 - Worst case: retrieve entire shortest path to answer query
 - Many queries require distance comparison primitives

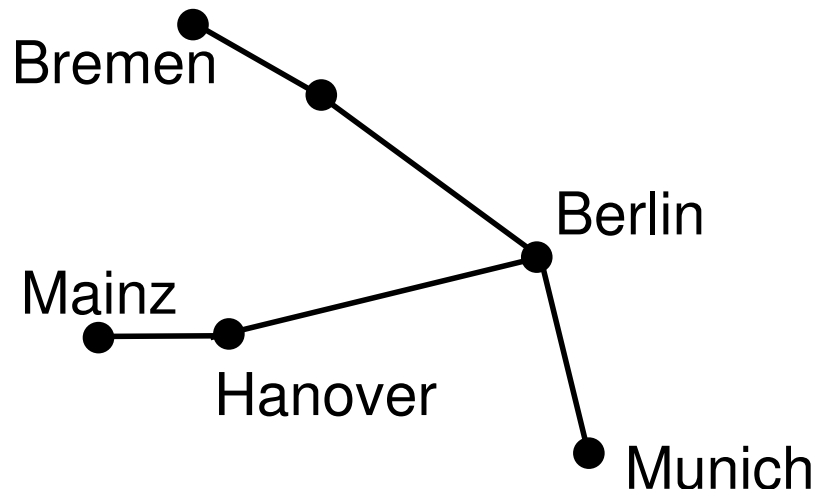
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- Example: Is Munich closer to Mainz than Bremen?



Progressive Refinement of Distances

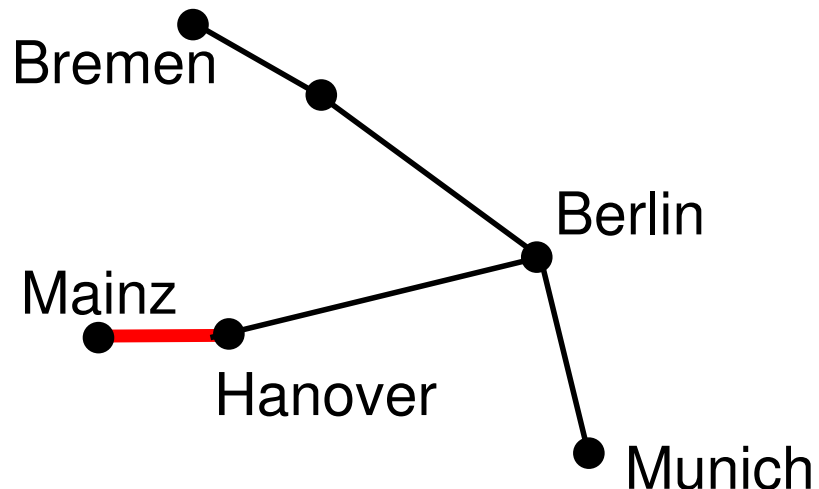
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- Example: Is Munich closer to Mainz than Bremen?



	Munich	Bremen
Mainz	[10,20]	[15,30]

Progressive Refinement of Distances

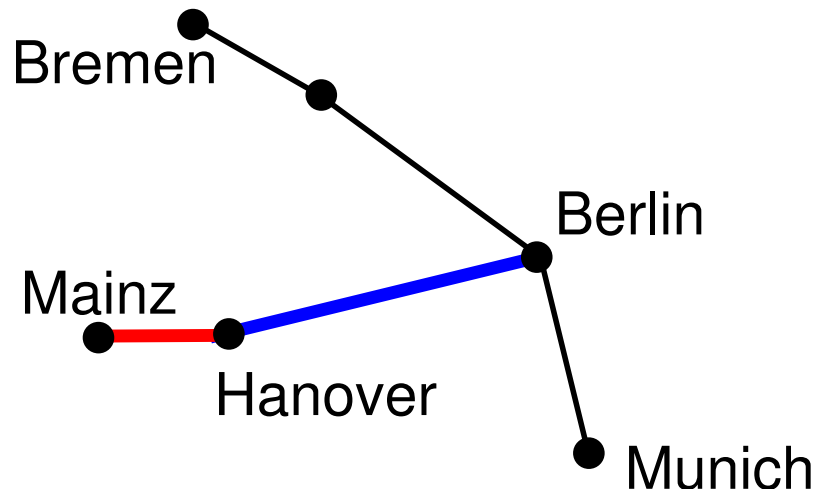
- Avoid full shortest path retrievals using progressive refinement
- Idea: Use distance intervals instead of the exact distance
- Progressive refinement: *Improve* interval if query cannot be answered
 - Associate Min/Max distance information with each Morton block
 - Refinement involves finding the next link in the shortest path
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- Example: Is Munich closer to Mainz than Bremen?



	Munich	Bremen
Mainz	[10,20]	[15,30]
Hanover	[12,18]	[17,20]

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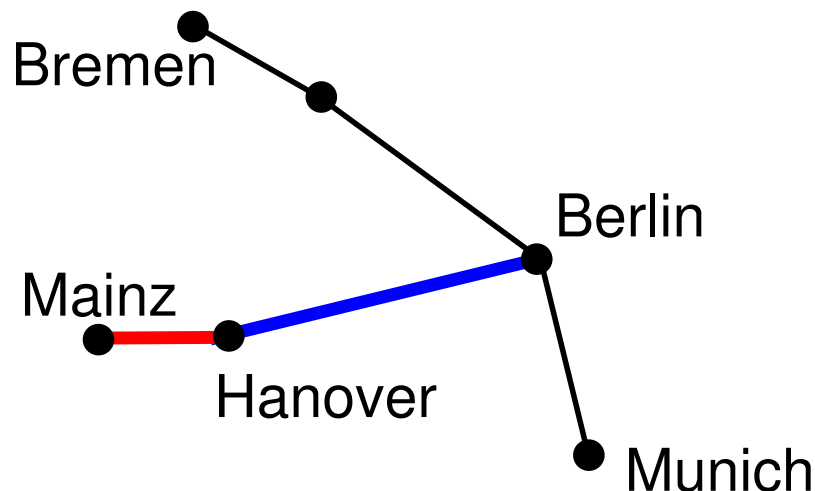


	Munich	Bremen
Mainz	[10,20]	[15,30]
Hanover	[12,18]	[17,20]
Berlin	[13,15]	[18,19]

Progressive Refinement of Distances

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■ Example: Is Munich closer to Mainz than Bremen?



	Munich	Bremen
Mainz	[10,20]	[15,30]
Hanover	[12,18]	[17,20]
Berlin	[13,15]	[18,19]

- Munich is closer as distance interval via Berlin does not intersect distance interval to Bremen via Berlin

Properties of a Non-Incremental kNN Algorithm

- Neighbors produced in increasing order of distance from q
- Use a priority queue Q of objects and blocks
- Q contains network distance interval $[\delta^-, \delta^+]$ of objects from q
- Additional information stored with each object o in Q
 1. An intermediate vertex u in shortest path from q to u
 2. network distance d from q to u
- Uses another priority queue L in addition to Q
 - Stores k objects found so far in increasing order of δ^+
 - D_k is the maximum of the distance interval of the k th element in L
 - **Idea:** Prune elements e from Q such that $\delta_e^- \geq D_k$
- Elements are removed from Q in increasing order of the minimum of their distance interval δ^- from q
 - Objects may be reinserted in Q if $\delta^- < D_k$
 - Terminate when $\delta^- \geq D_k$
- Advantages over Incremental best-first kNN (INN)
 - Smaller size of Q
 - Faster than INN

kNN Algorithm

1. Initialize priority queue Q by inserting the root T
2. Retrieve top element p in Q at each iteration and halt if minimum distance from q is $> D_k$

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kNN Algorithm

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5. If p is an OBJECT, then test the distance interval of p for possible collisions with the current top element of Q

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kNN Algorithm

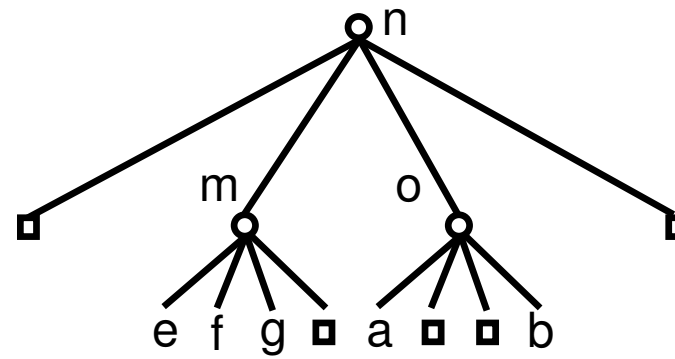
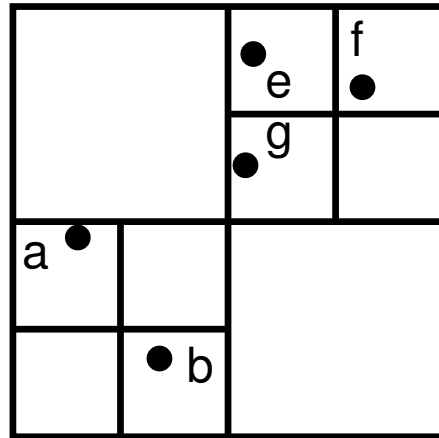
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 - A collision occurs if the distance interval of p intersects the distance interval of the current top element in Q
 - Collision:
 - Remove p from L if $\delta^+ \leq D_k$
 - Apply refinement to improve distance interval of p and reinsert p in L if $\delta^+ \leq D_k$ and in Q if $\delta^- < D_k$ and go to Step 2
 - No collision:

kNN Algorithm

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 - A collision occurs if the distance interval of p intersects the distance interval of the current top element in Q
 - Collision:
 - Remove p from L if $\delta^+ \leq D_k$
 - Apply refinement to improve distance interval of p and reinsert p in L if $\delta^+ \leq D_k$ and in Q if $\delta^- < D_k$ and go to Step 2
 - No collision: p is already one of k nearest neighbors in L (Theorem 1) and go to Step 2

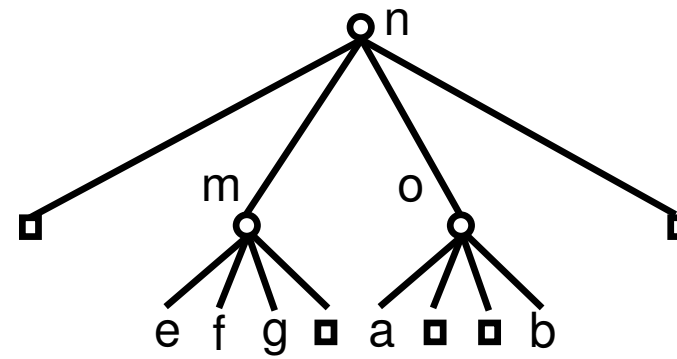
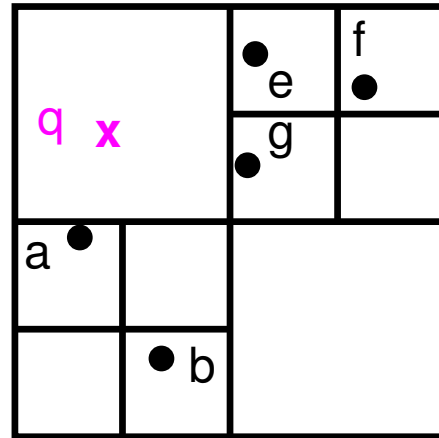
Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

$k = 2$



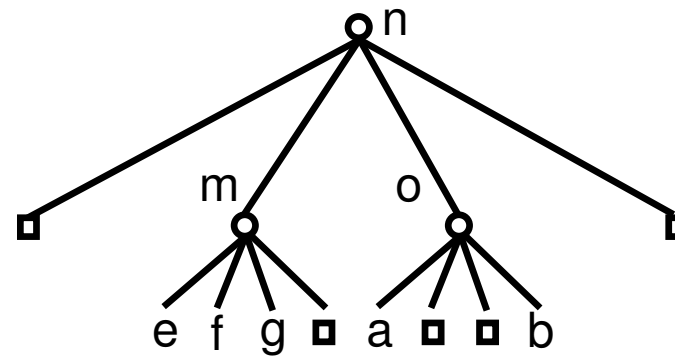
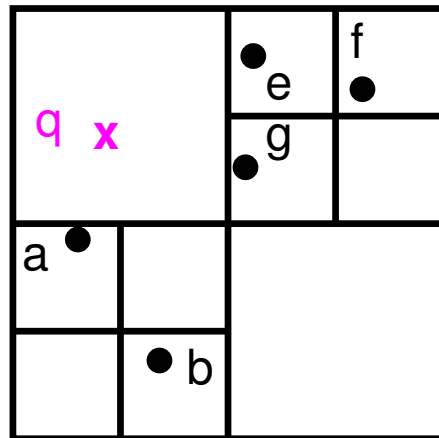
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Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

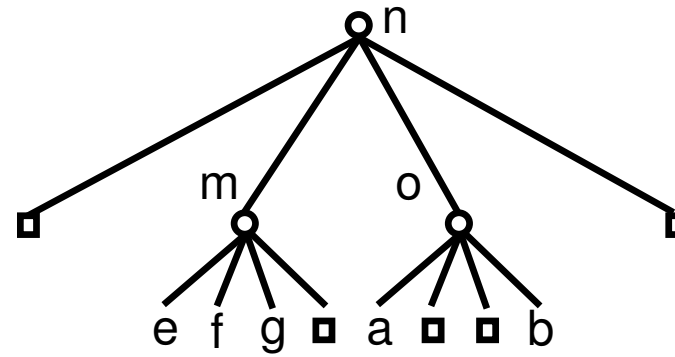
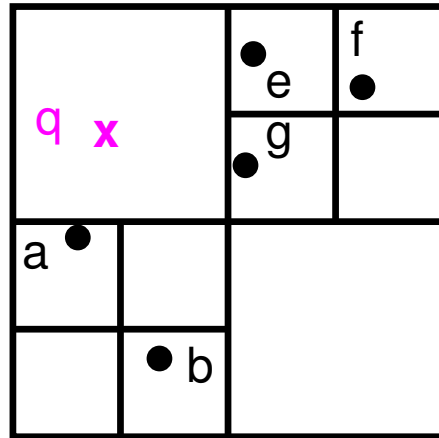
$k = 2$



L Queue front

Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

$k = 2$

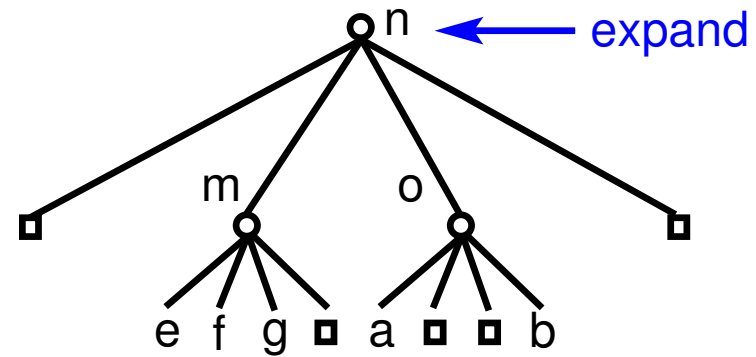
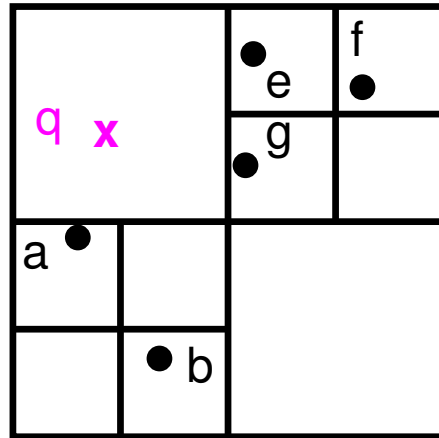


1. Insert n into Queue.

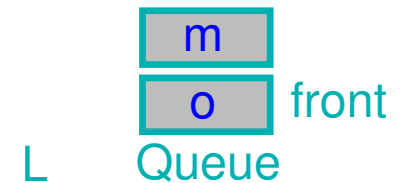
L n front
Queue

Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

$k = 2$

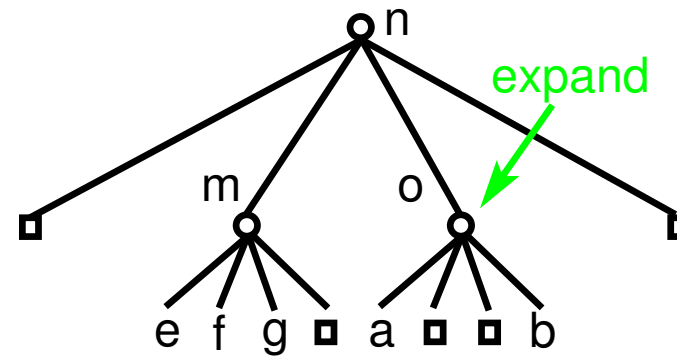
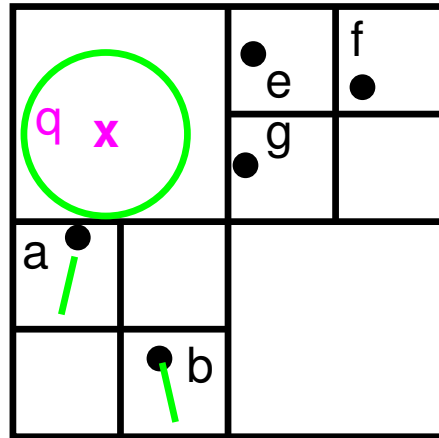


1. Insert n into Queue.
2. Expand n . Insert o, m into Queue.

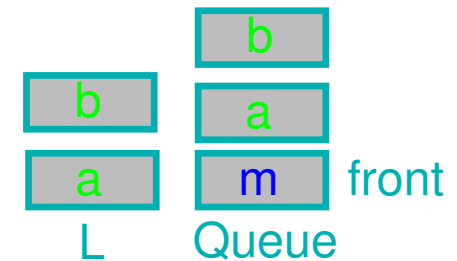


Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

$k = 2$

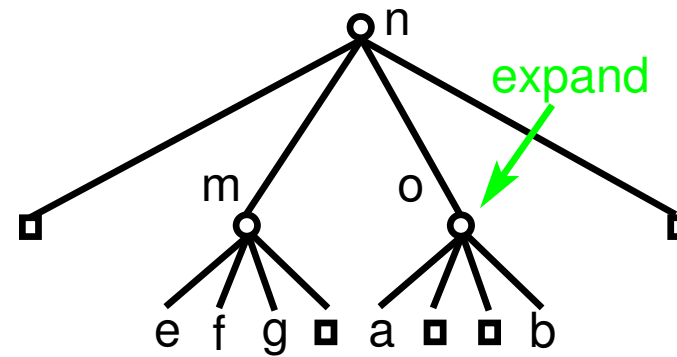
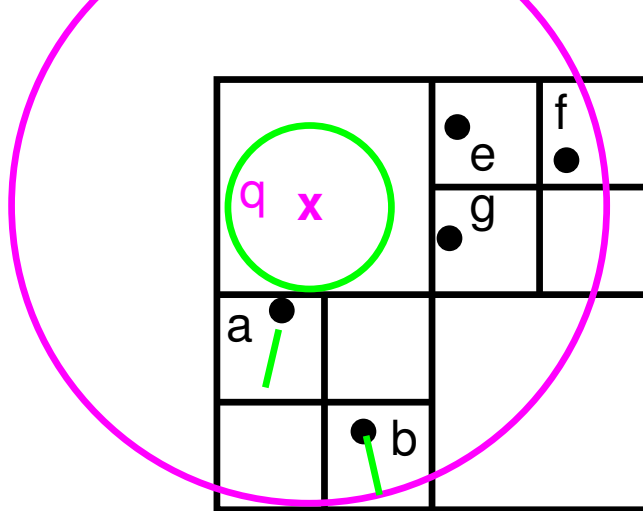


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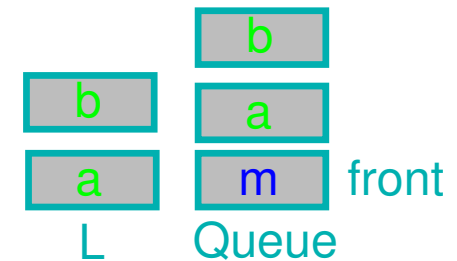


Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

$k = 2$

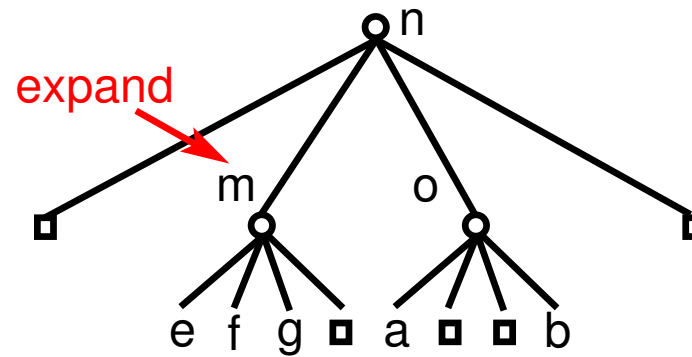
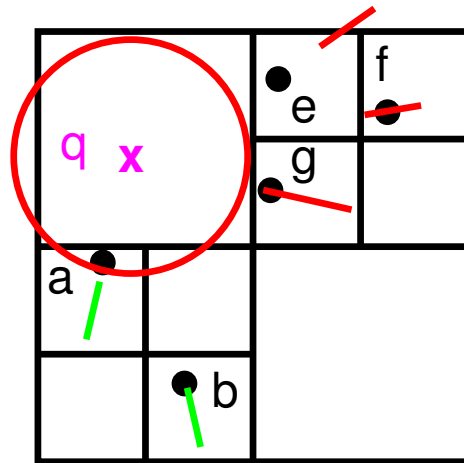


1. Insert n into Queue.
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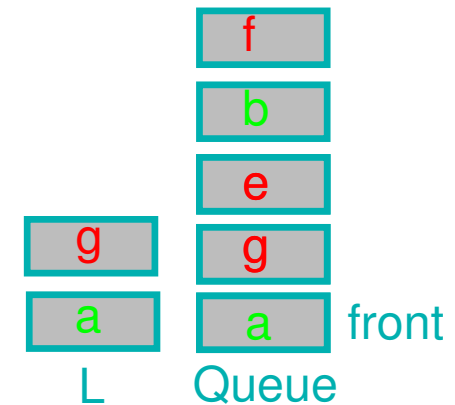


Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

$k = 2$

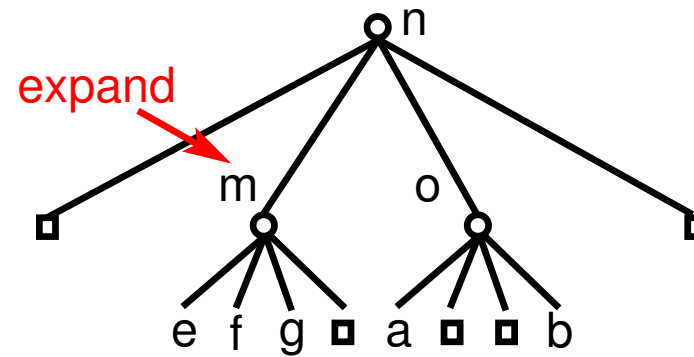
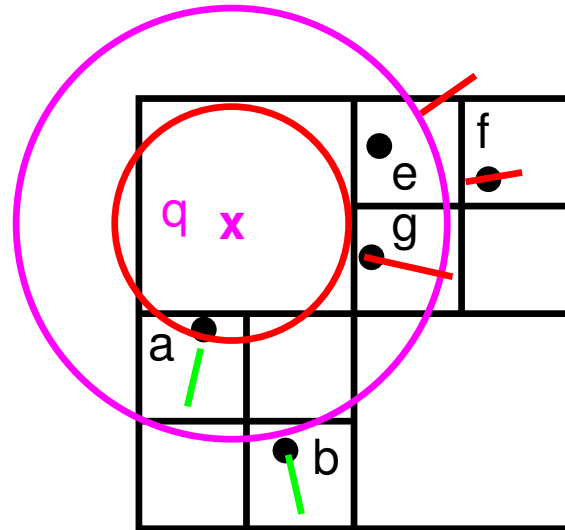


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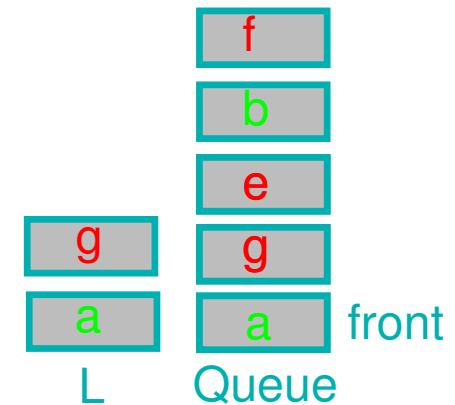


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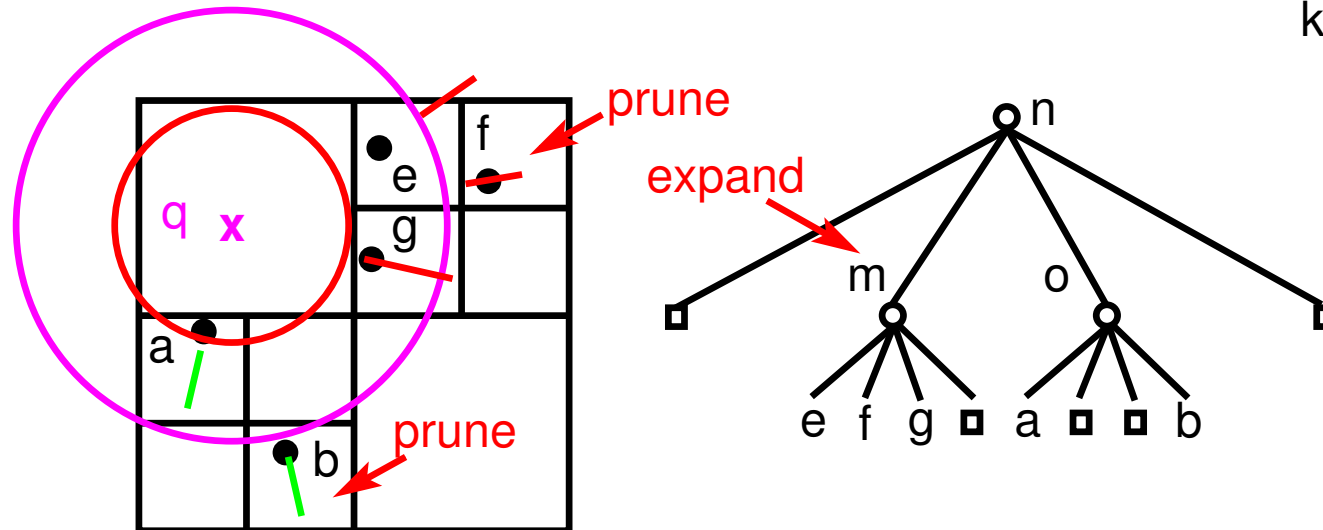


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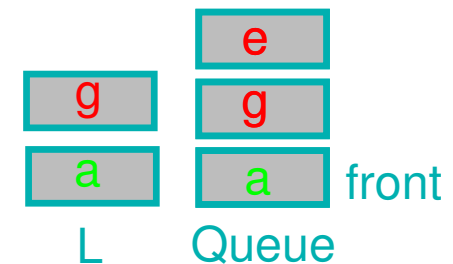


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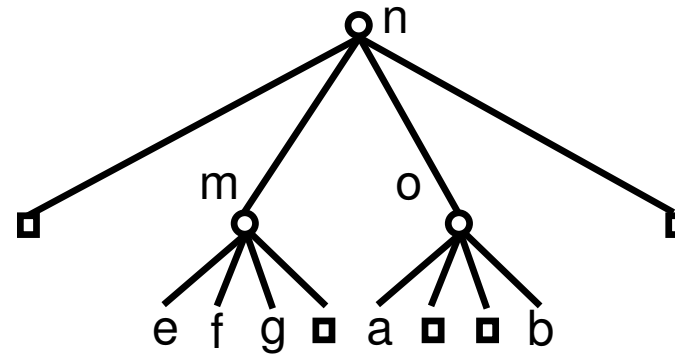
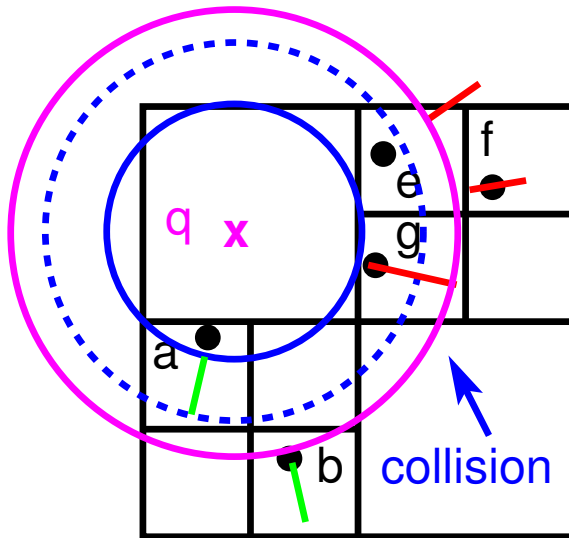


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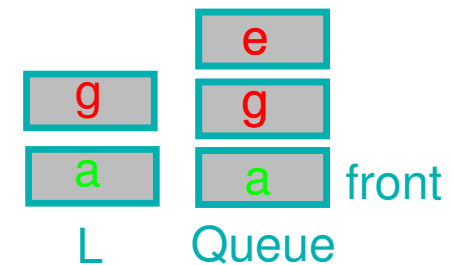


Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

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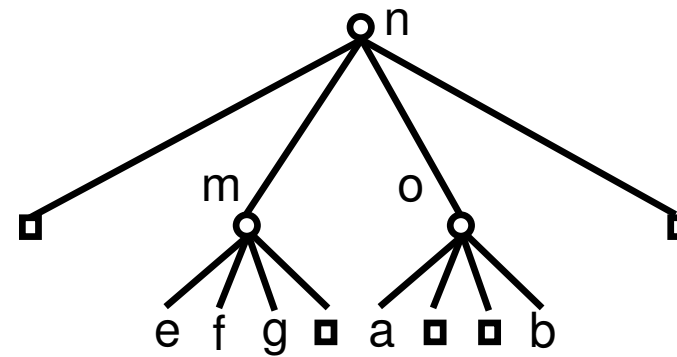
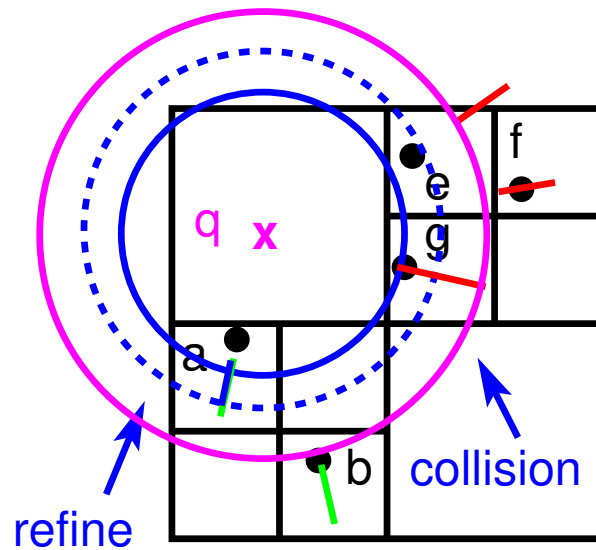


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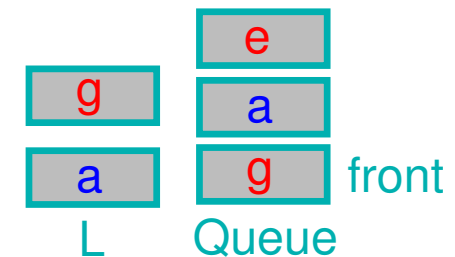


Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

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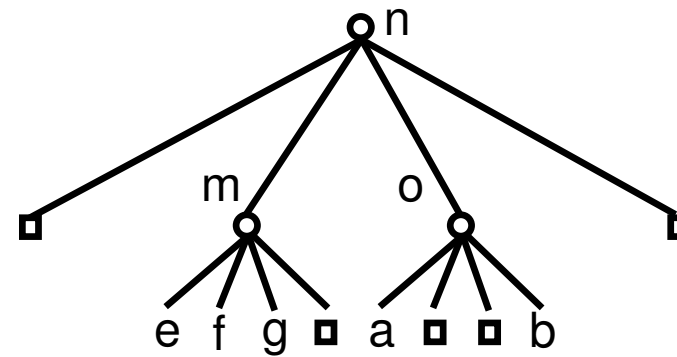
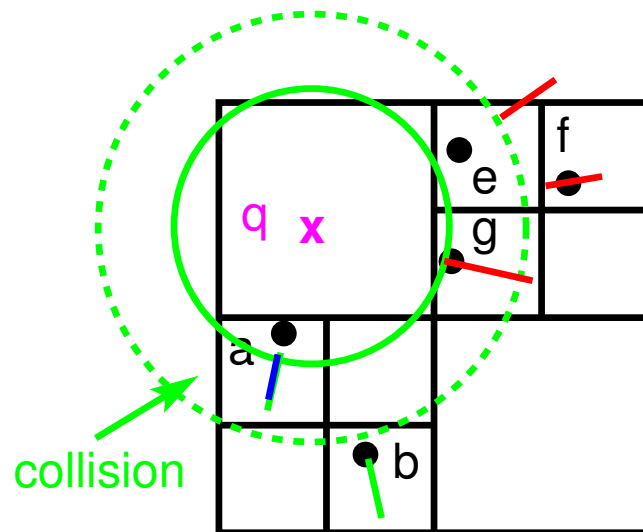


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Refine a . Reinsert a into Queue and L .

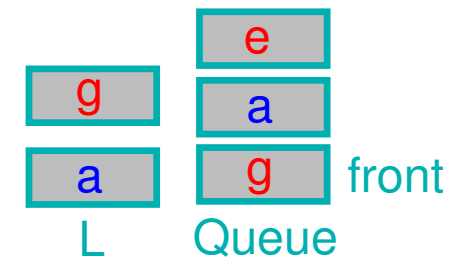


Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

$k = 2$

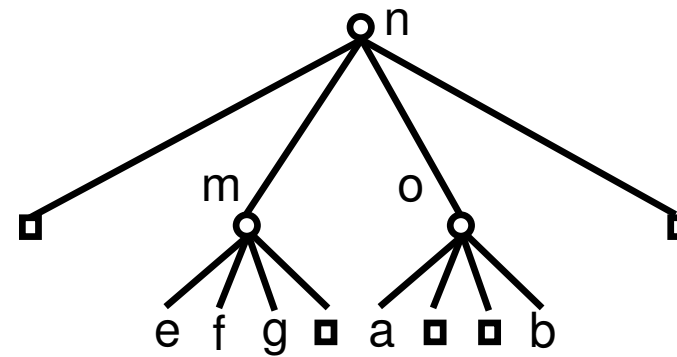
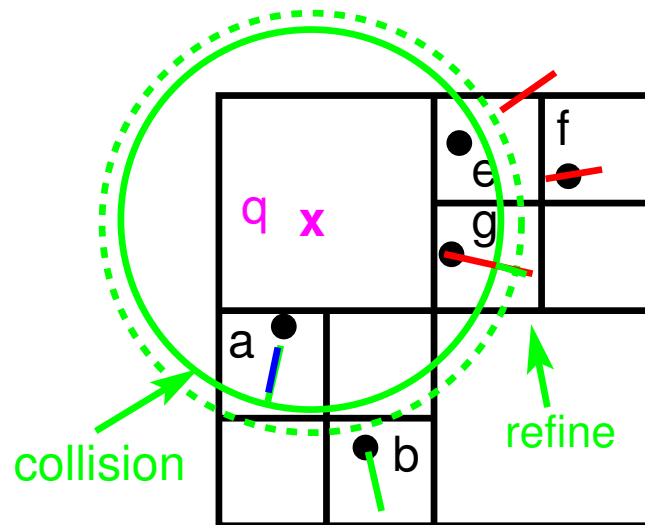


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6. Process g . Collision of g with a .

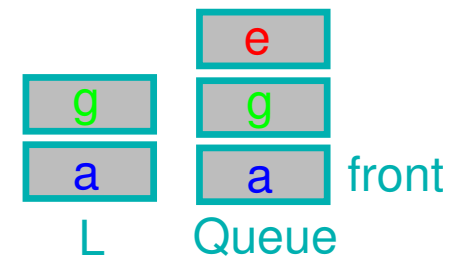


Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

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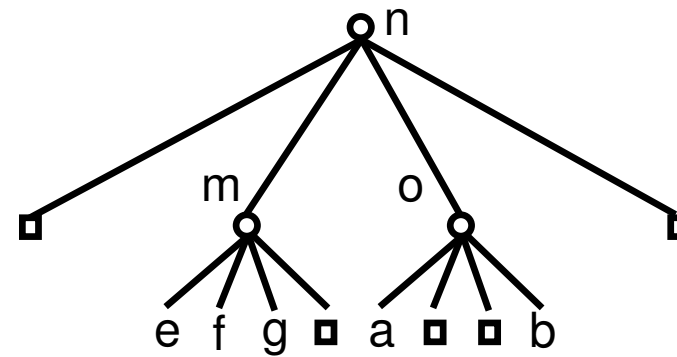
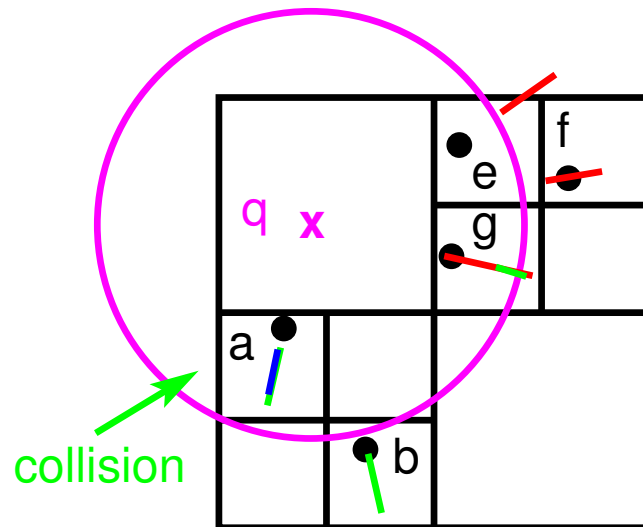


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5. Process a . Collision of a with g .
Refine a . Reinsert a into Queue and L .
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Refine and Reinsert g into Queue and L .

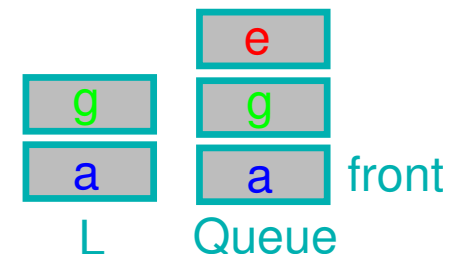


Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

$k = 2$

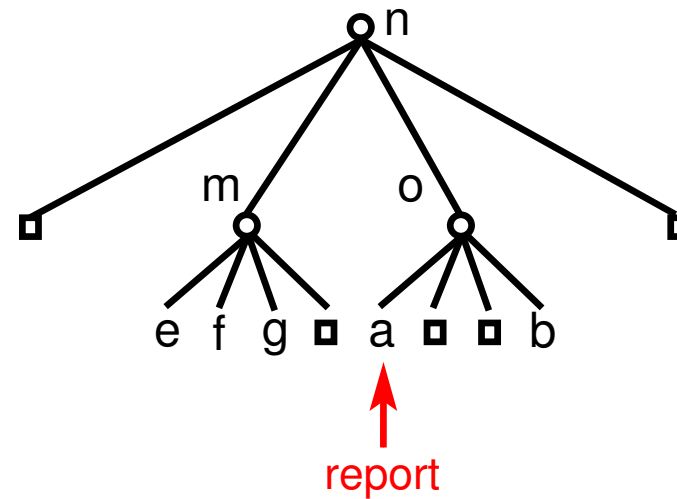
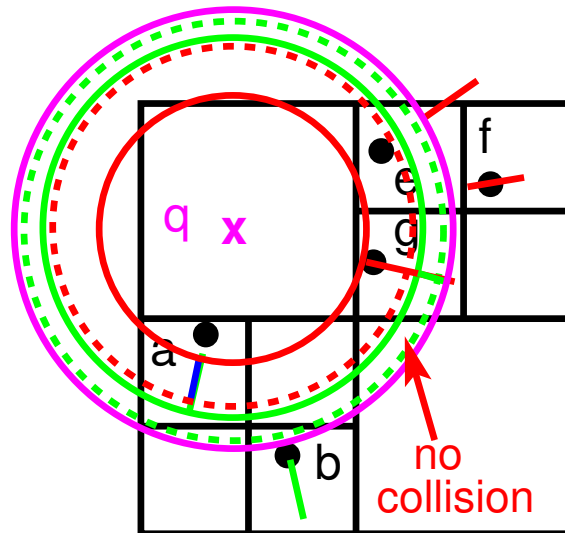


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Refine a . Reinsert a into Queue and L .
6. Process g . Collision of g with a .
Refine and Reinsert g into Queue and L . Update D_k .

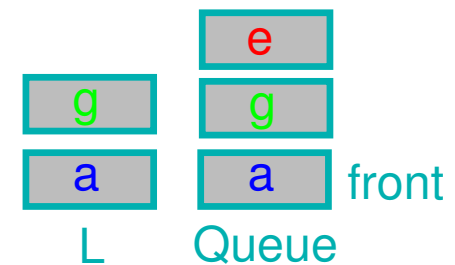


Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

$k = 2$

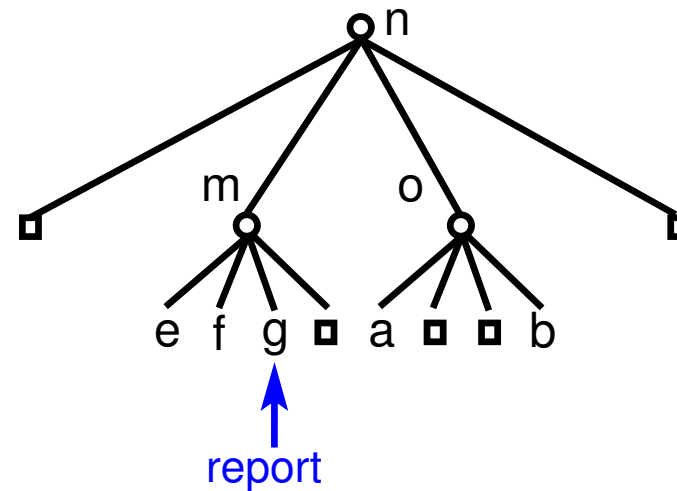
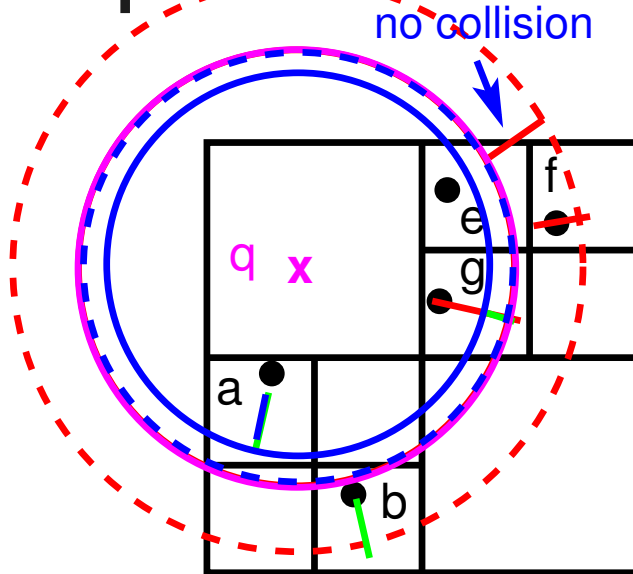


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Update D_k . Prune f and b from Queue.
5. Process a . Collision of a with g .
Refine a . Reinsert a into Queue and L .
6. Process g . Collision of g with a .
Refine and Reinsert g into Queue and L . Update D_k .
7. Process a . No collision of a with g . No need to refine a further.

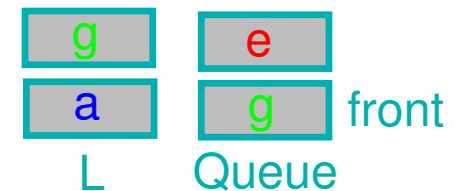


Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

$k = 2$

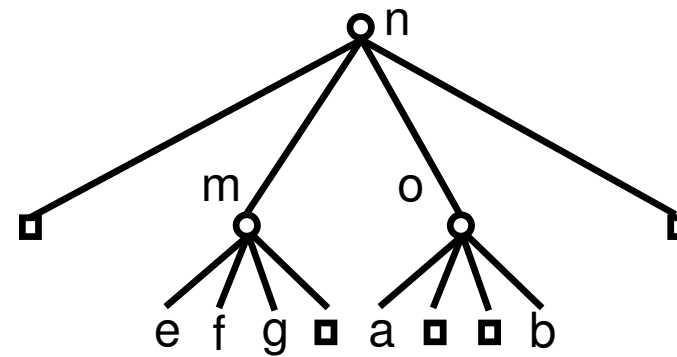
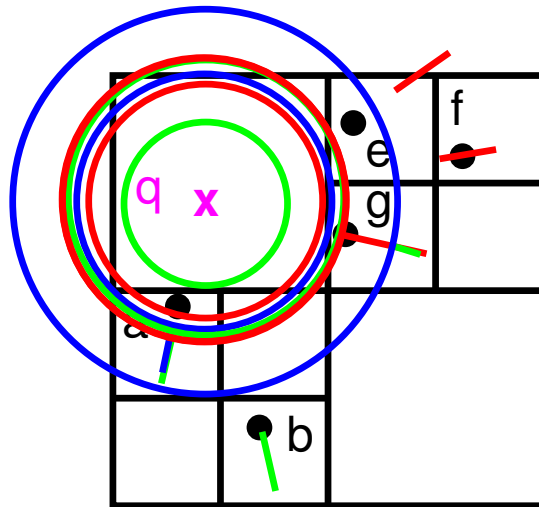


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3. Expand o . Insert a, b into Queue, L . Set D_k .
4. Expand m . Insert g, e, f into Queue and g into L .
Update D_k . Prune f and b from Queue.
5. Process a . Collision of a with g .
Refine a . Reinsert a into Queue and L .
6. Process g . Collision of g with a .
Refine and Reinsert g into Queue and L . Update D_k .
7. Process a . No collision of a with g . No need to refine a further.
8. Process g . No collision of g with e .
No need to refine g further. Report L .



Example of a Non-incremental k Neighbor Search

$k = 2$



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 2. Expand n . Insert o, m into Queue.
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 5. Process a . Collision of a with g .
Refine a . Reinsert a into Queue and L .
 6. Process g . Collision of g with a .
Refine and Reinsert g into Queue and L . Update D_k .
 7. Process a . No collision of a with g . No need to refine a further.
 8. Process g . No collision of g with e .
No need to refine g further. Report L .
- Example of a best-first nearest neighbor algorithm.
(Search radius to first element in Queue)

front
L Queue

Musings on How Realistic is the Approach

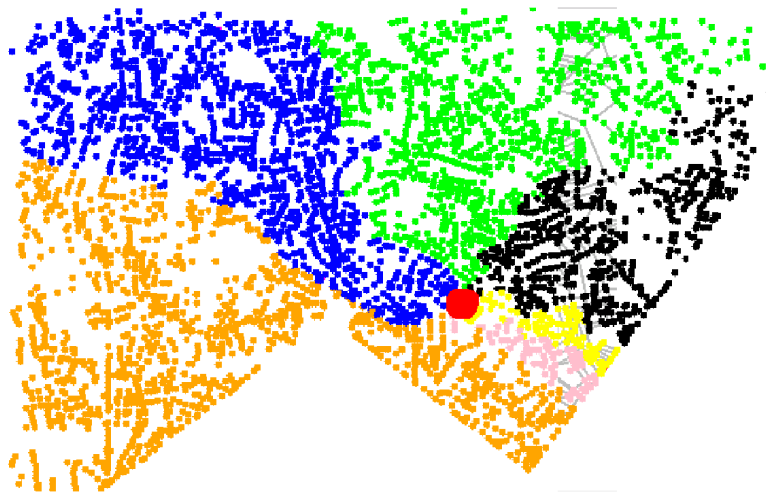
- How about a system for the whole US?
 - 24 million vertices x 10 seconds (say) per shortest path
 - Single machine = 2777 days
 - Google with 0.5 million machines = 480 seconds
 - Modest Cluster of 2000 machines = 1 day, 10 hours
 - Storage shown to be $cN\sqrt{N}$ Morton Blocks
 - $N = 24$ million vertices, 8 bytes per Morton block, $c = 2$ from empirical analysis = 1.8 TB
 - Easily Parallelizable: data parallelism
 - Mostly a one-time effort (decoupling)
- Open Challenge: Updates!
 - Changes to spatial network (e.g., road closure)
 - Dynamic traffic information
 - Strategy: How to localize changes to minimize recomputation?
- Approximation Strategies: location based services
 - Shortest-path quadtree on proximal vertices only (say, 100 miles around a vertex)
 - Multiresolution spatial networks
 - Full resolution around a source vertex that gets sparse gradually

Path Coherence Beyond SILC

- The SILC framework captures the path coherence in the shortest paths

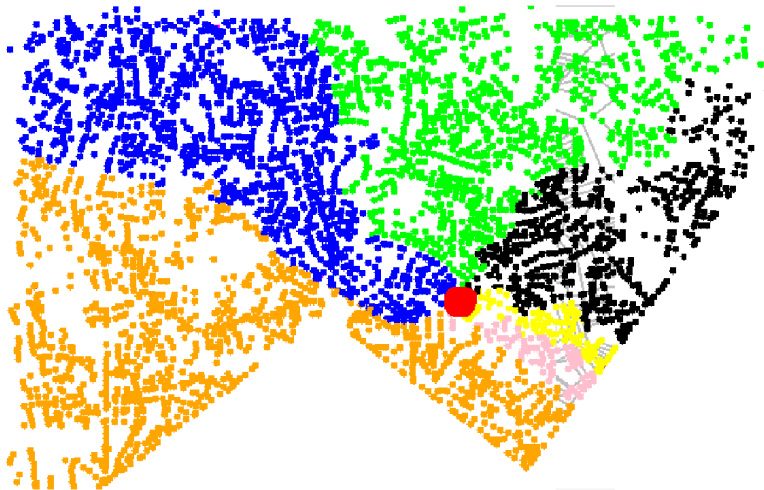
Path Coherence Beyond SILC

- The SILC framework captures the path coherence in the shortest paths
 - Captured: single source vertex to multiple destination vertices



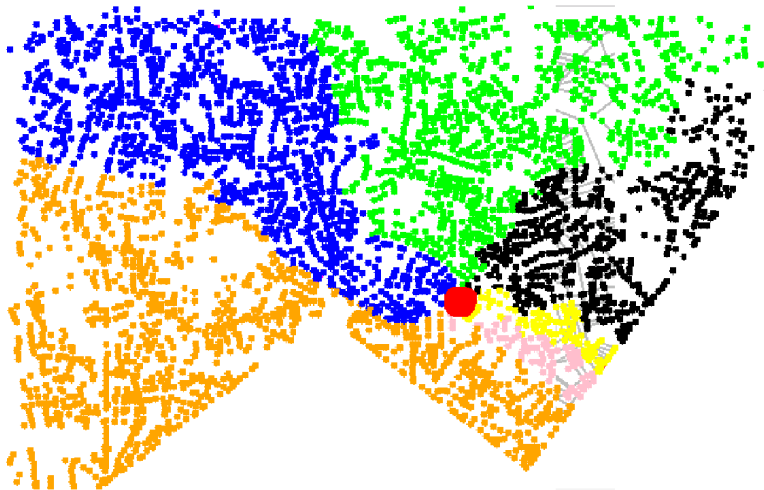
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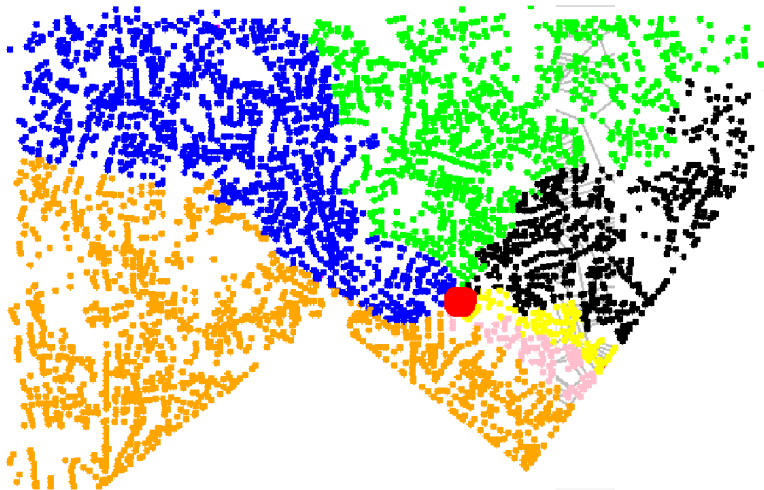
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- A new framework: Path Coherent Pairs (PCP)



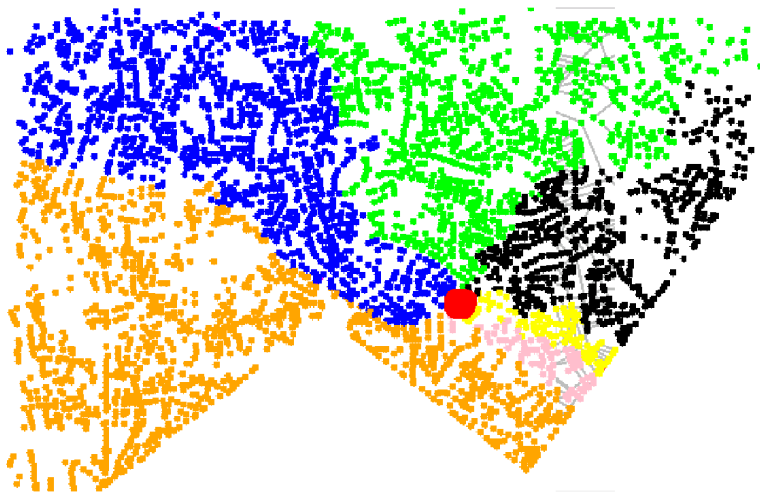
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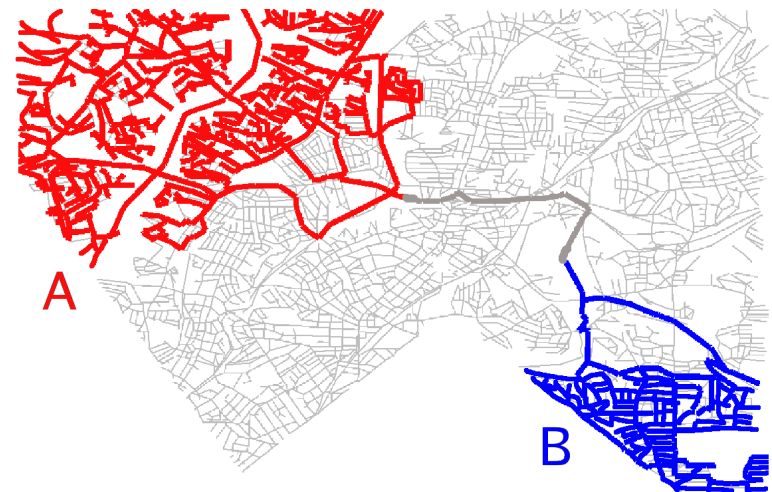
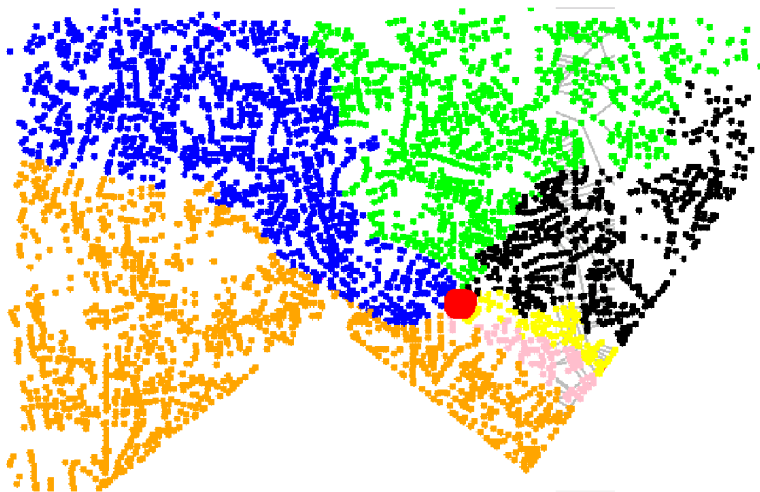
Path Coherence Beyond SILC

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- A new framework: Path Coherent Pairs (PCP)
 - Example of a path coherent pair denoted by: (A , B)
 - A is a set of source vertices



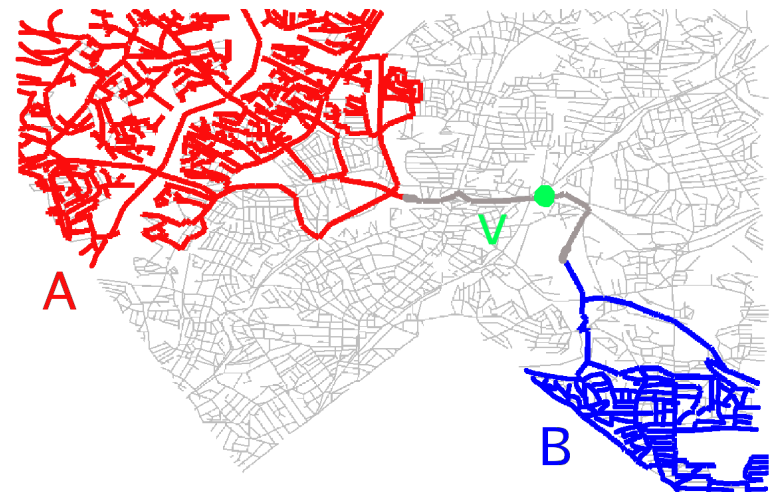
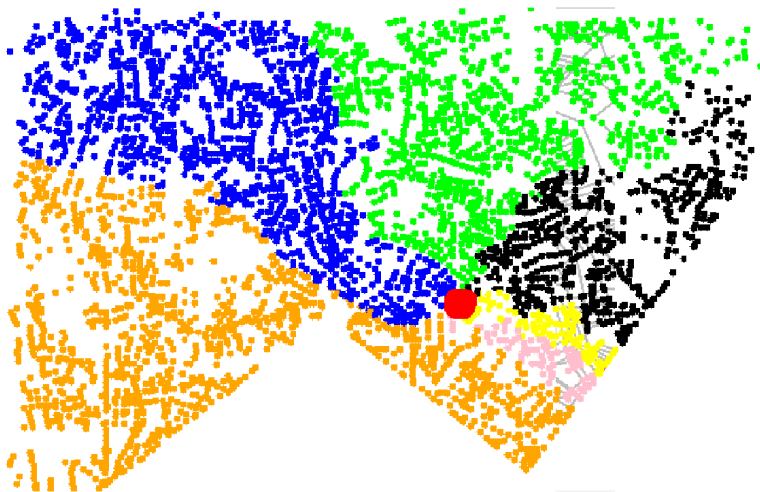
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- A new framework: Path Coherent Pairs (PCP)
 - Example of a path coherent pair denoted by: (A, B,)
 - A is a set of source vertices
 - B is a set of destination vertices



Path Coherence Beyond SILC

- The SILC framework captures the path coherence in the shortest paths
 - Captured: single source vertex to multiple destination vertices
 - Not captured: multiple source vertices to multiple destination vertices
- A new framework: Path Coherent Pairs (PCP)
 - Example of a path coherent pair denoted by: (A, B, v)
 - A is a set of source vertices
 - B is a set of destination vertices
 - v is a common vertex to all pairs of shortest paths

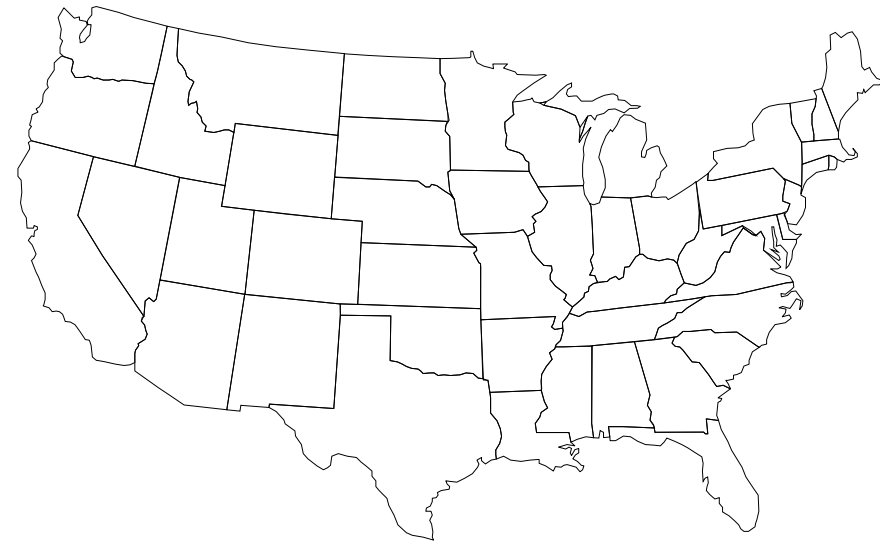


Finding Path Coherent Pairs in Spatial Networks



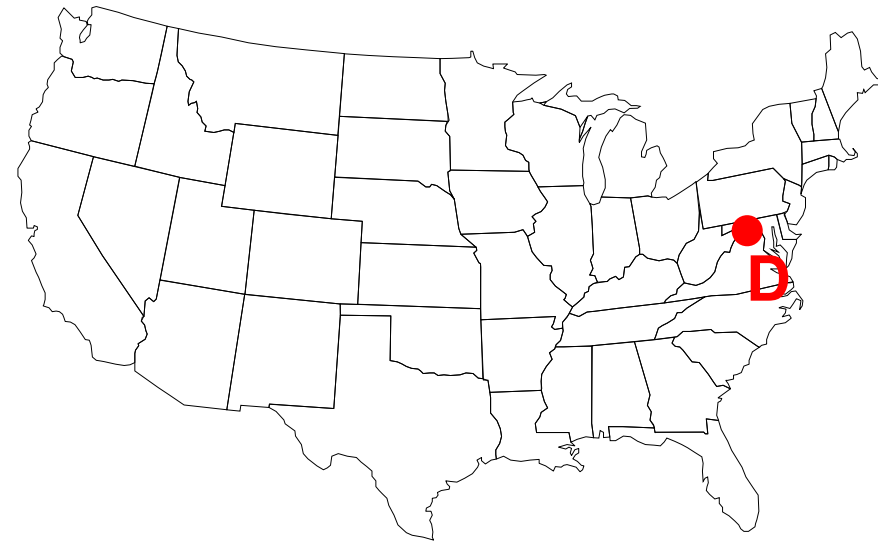
Finding Path Coherent Pairs in Spatial Networks

■ Source Vertices:



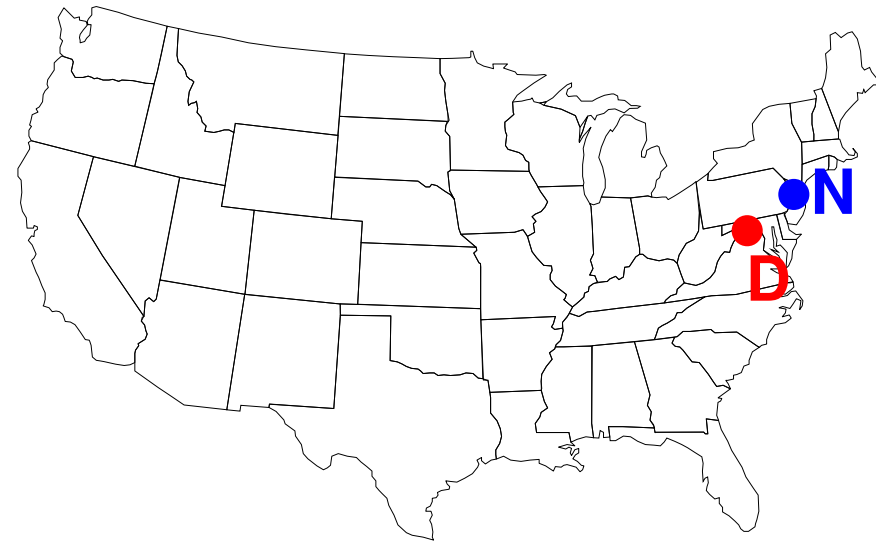
Finding Path Coherent Pairs in Spatial Networks

- Source Vertices: **Washington, DC (D)**



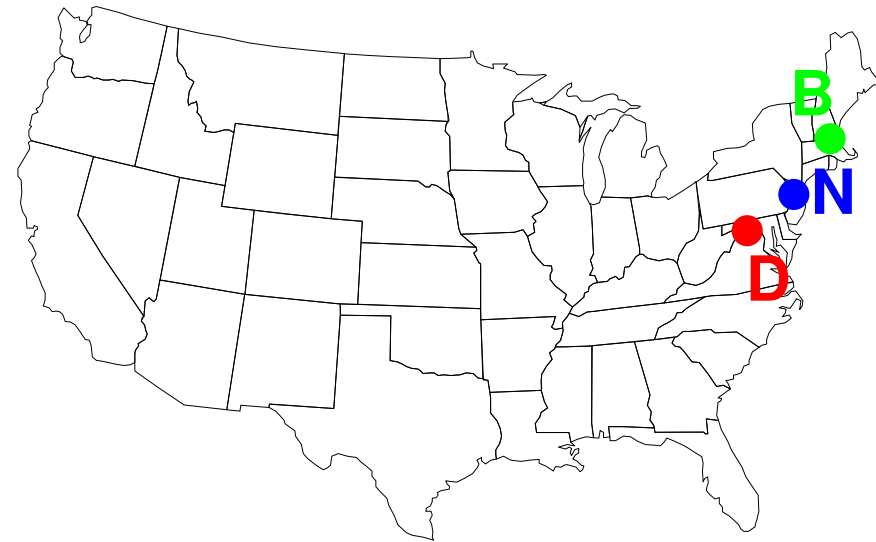
Finding Path Coherent Pairs in Spatial Networks

- Source Vertices: **Washington, DC (D)** , **New York (N)**



Finding Path Coherent Pairs in Spatial Networks

- Source Vertices: **Washington, DC (D)** , **New York (N)** , **Boston (B)**



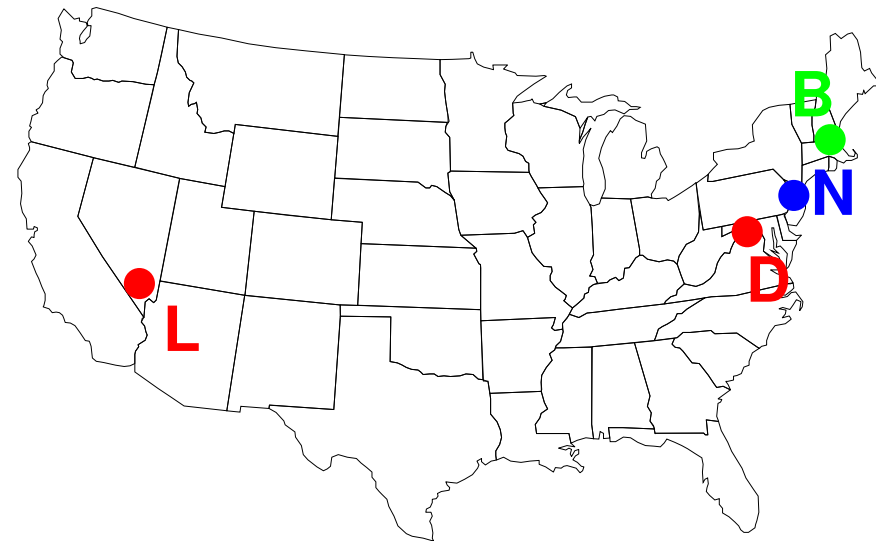
Finding Path Coherent Pairs in Spatial Networks

- Source Vertices: **Washington, DC (D)** , **New York (N)** , **Boston (B)**
- Destination vertices:



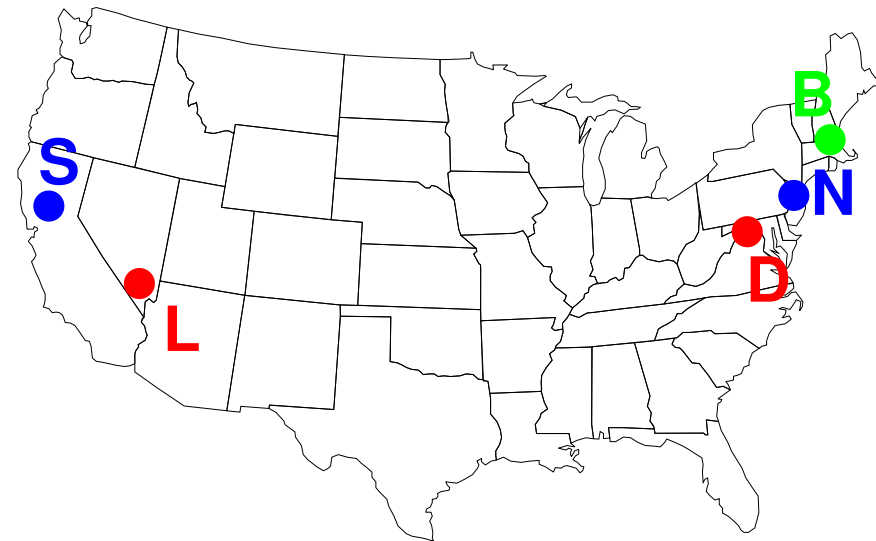
Finding Path Coherent Pairs in Spatial Networks

- Source Vertices: Washington, DC (D) , New York (N) , Boston (B)
- Destination vertices: Las Vegas (L)



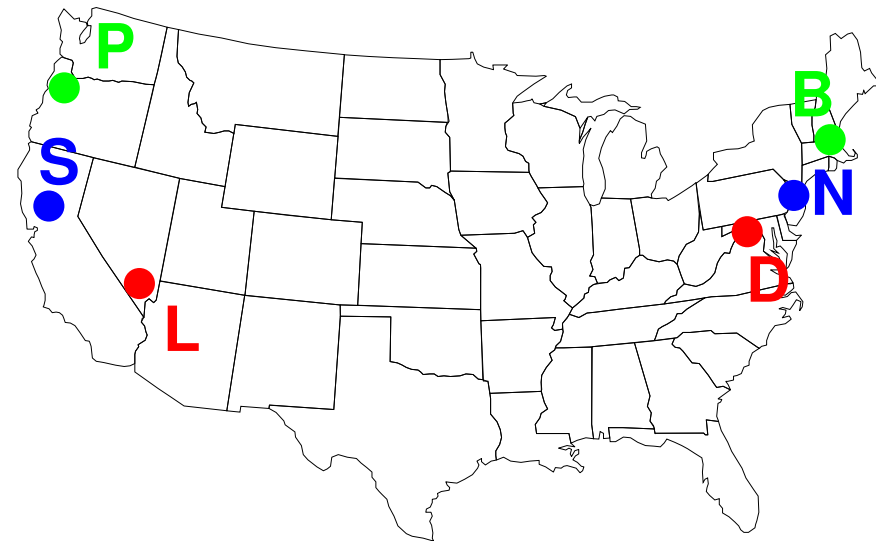
Finding Path Coherent Pairs in Spatial Networks

- Source Vertices: Washington, DC (D) , New York (N) , Boston (B)
- Destination vertices: Las Vegas (L) , Sacramento (S)



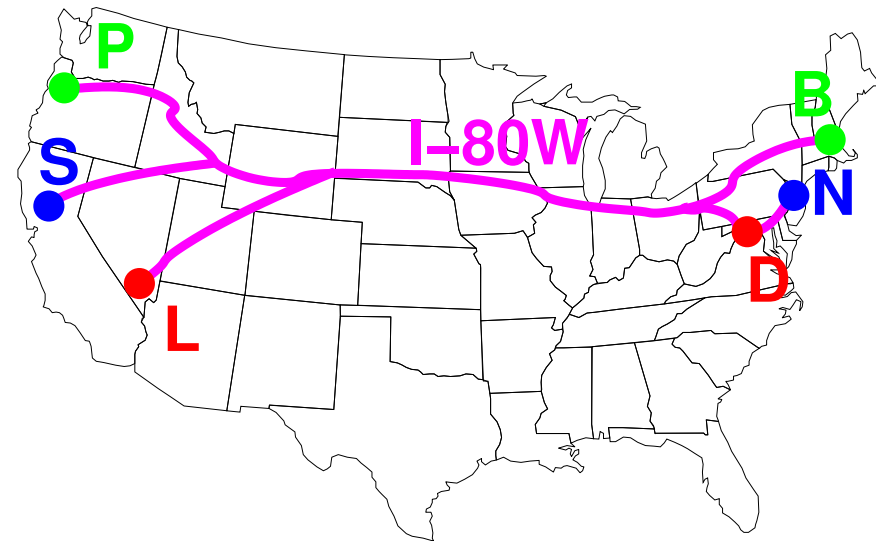
Finding Path Coherent Pairs in Spatial Networks

- Source Vertices: Washington, DC (D) , New York (N) , Boston (B)
- Destination vertices: Las Vegas (L) , Sacramento (S) , Portland (P)



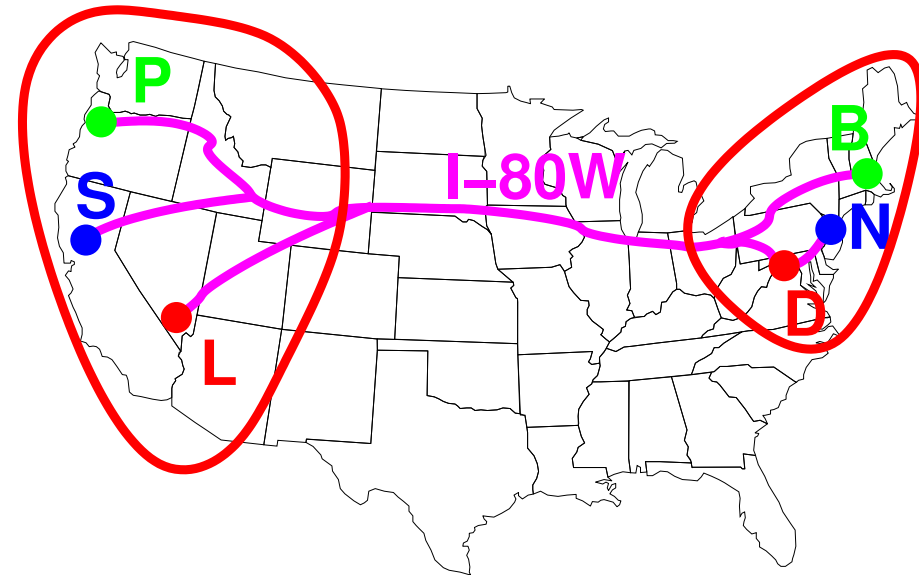
Finding Path Coherent Pairs in Spatial Networks

- Source Vertices: Washington, DC (D) , New York (N) , Boston (B)
- Destination vertices: Las Vegas (L) , Sacramento (S) , Portland (P)
- Anyone driving from “North-East” to “North-West” US uses I-80W



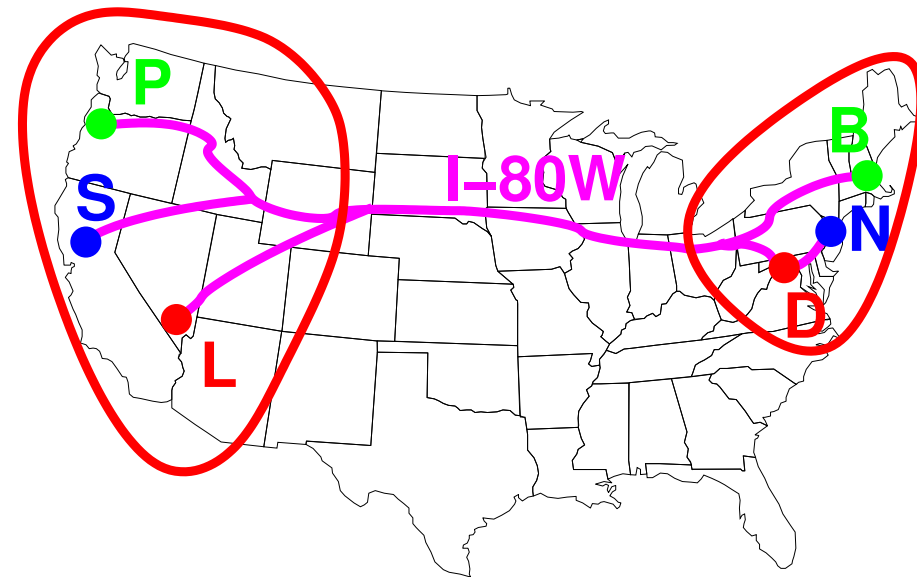
Finding Path Coherent Pairs in Spatial Networks

- Source Vertices: Washington, DC (D) , New York (N) , Boston (B)
- Destination vertices: Las Vegas (L) , Sacramento (S) , Portland (P)
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- Capture shortest paths from one million (say) sources in “North-East” to one million (say) destinations in “North-West” using $O(1)$ storage



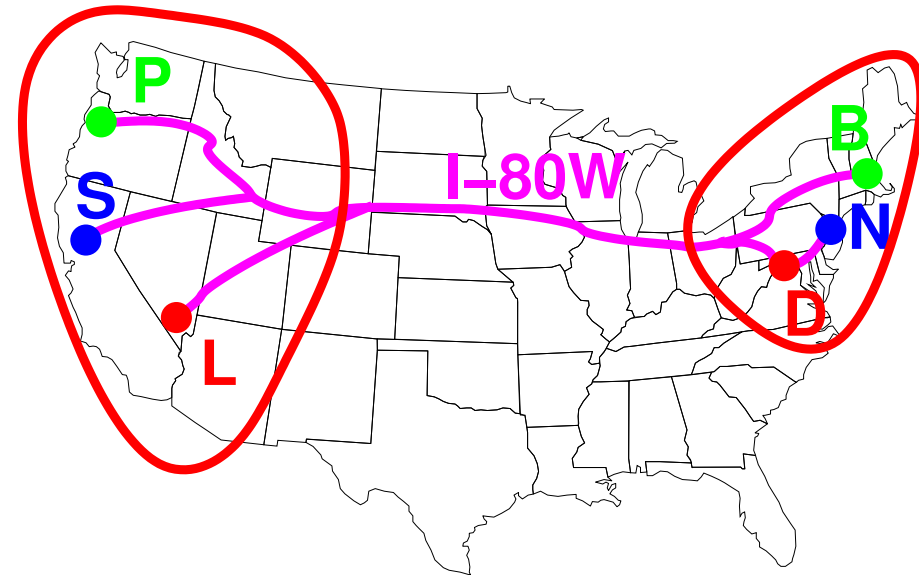
Finding Path Coherent Pairs in Spatial Networks

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- Intuition: Sources “sufficiently far” from destinations share common vertices in their shortest paths



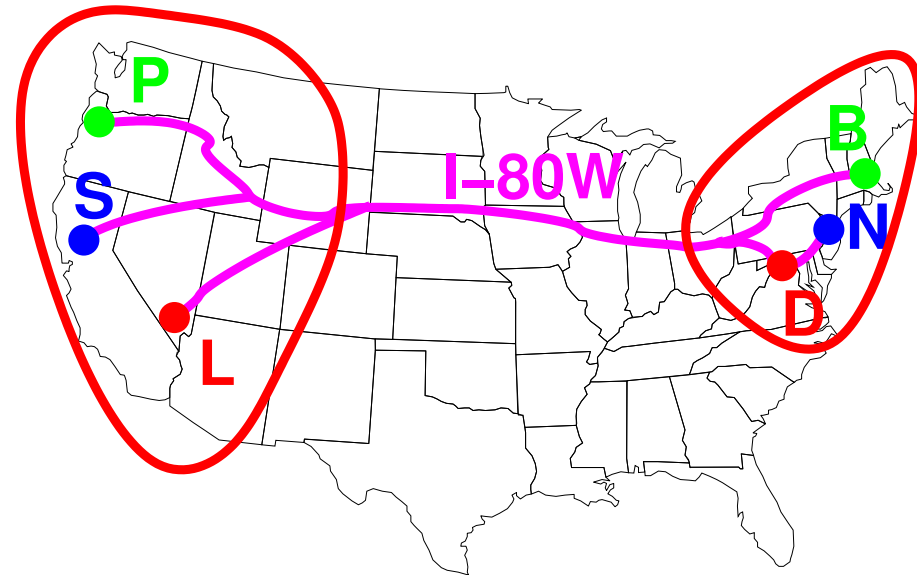
Finding Path Coherent Pairs in Spatial Networks

- Source Vertices: Washington, DC (D) , New York (N) , Boston (B)
- Destination vertices: Las Vegas (L) , Sacramento (S) , Portland (P)
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- Capture shortest paths from one million (say) sources in “North-East” to one million (say) destinations in “North-West” using $O(1)$ storage
- Intuition: Sources “sufficiently far” from destinations share common vertices in their shortest paths
- Decompose road network into PCPs:
 - Any vertex pair is contained in exactly one set in the shape of a dumbbell
 - All N^2 shortest paths are captured using $O(s^d N)$ storage where s is a small constant









Finding Path Coherent Pairs in Spatial Networks

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- Destination vertices: Las Vegas (L) , Sacramento (S) , Portland (P)
- Anyone driving from “North-East” to “North-West” US uses I-80W
- Capture shortest paths from one million (say) sources in “North-East” to one million (say) destinations in “North-West” using $O(1)$ storage
- Intuition: Sources “sufficiently far” from destinations share common vertices in their shortest paths
- Decompose road network into PCPs:
 - Any vertex pair is contained in exactly one set in the shape of a dumbbell
 - All N^2 shortest paths are captured using $O(s^d N)$ storage where s is a small constant
- Key idea is the analogy to the well-separated pairs in computational geometry



SET OPERATIONS ON QUADTREES

- UNION(S,T) : traverse S and T in tandem
 1. GRAY(S)  :
 - GRAY(T)  : recursively process subtrees and merge if all resulting sons are BLACK
 - BLACK(T)  : result is T
 - WHITE(T)  : result is S
 2. BLACK(S)  : result is S
 3. WHITE(S)  : result is T



SET OPERATIONS ON QUADTREES

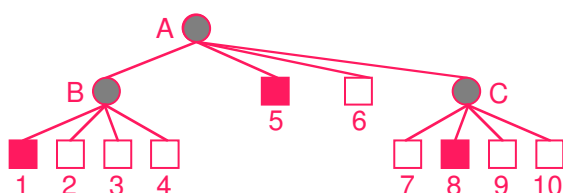
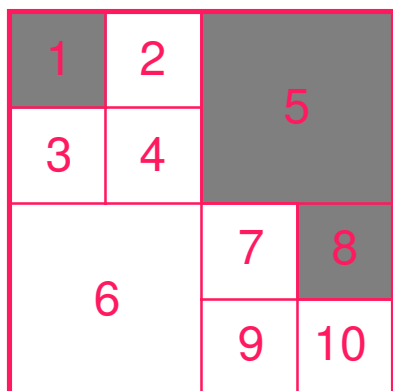
2 1
r b

tf1



- UNION(S,T) : traverse S and T in tandem

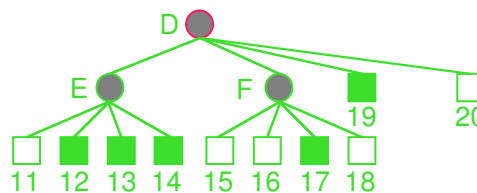
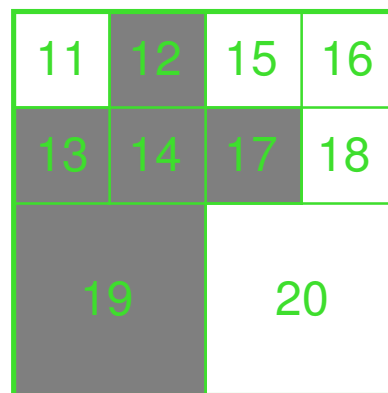
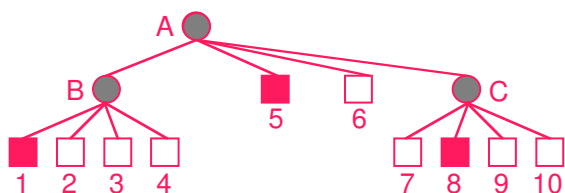
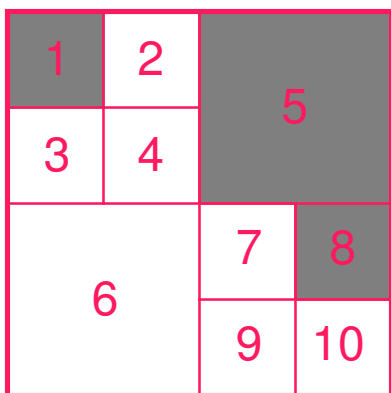
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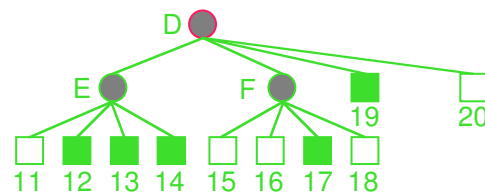
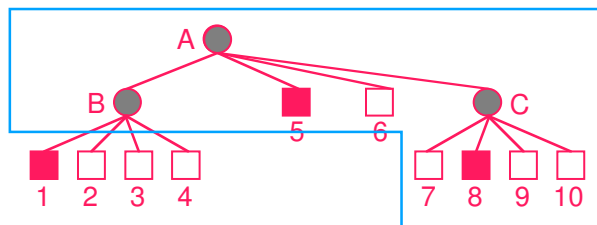
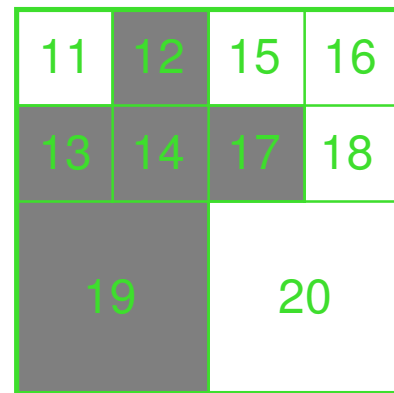
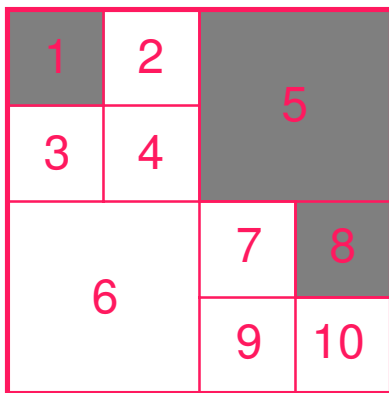
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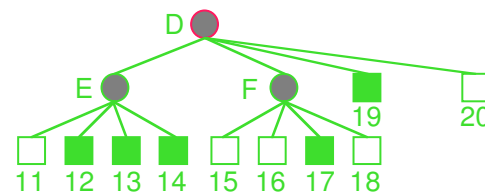
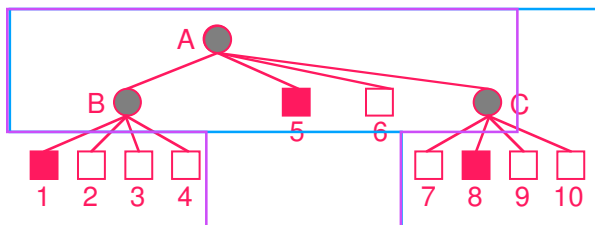
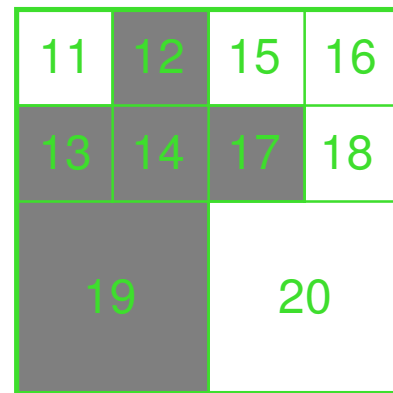
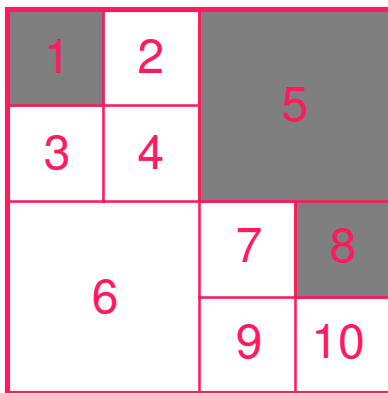
SET OPERATIONS ON QUADTREES



tf1



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- INTERSECTION: interchange roles of BLACK and WHITE in UNION



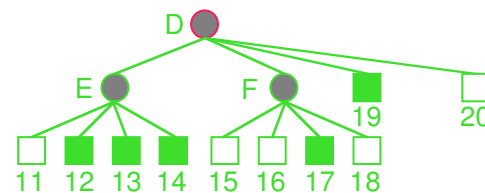
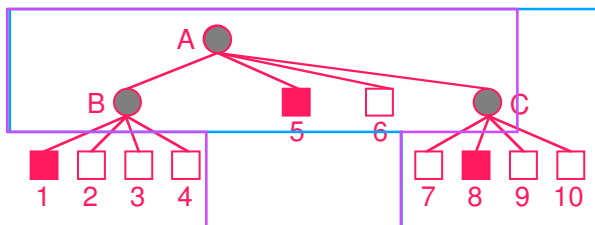
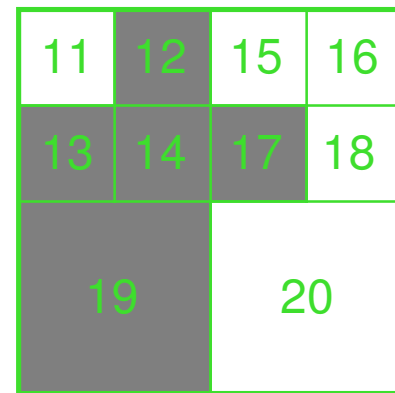
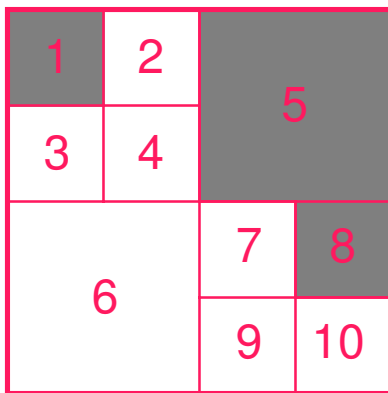
SET OPERATIONS ON QUADTREES

6 5 4 3 2 1
r v z g r b

tf1



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- INTERSECTION: interchange roles of BLACK and WHITE in UNION
- Execution time is bounded by sum of nodes in two input trees but may be less if don't create a new copy as really just the sum of the minimum of the number of nodes at corresponding levels of the two quadtrees



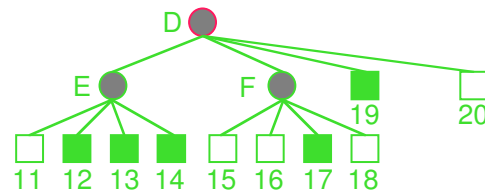
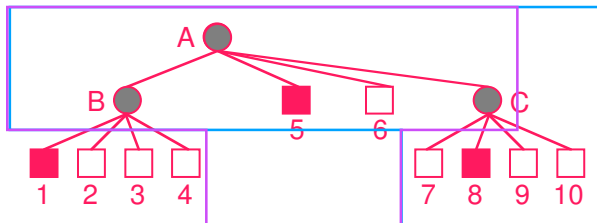
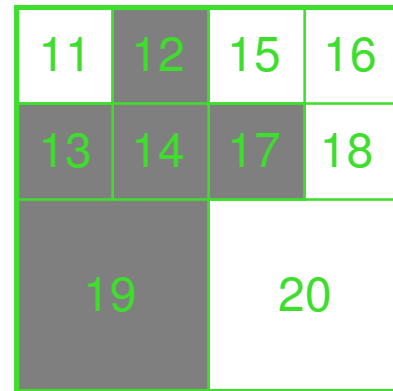
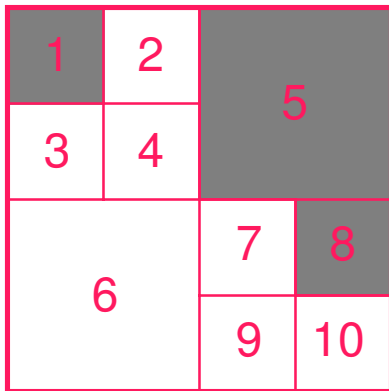
SET OPERATIONS ON QUADTREES

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
z	r	v	z	g	r	b

tf1



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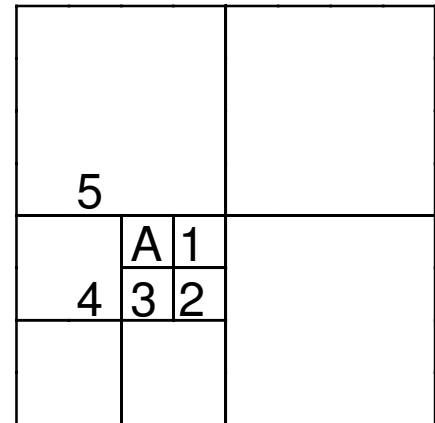


- INTERSECTION: interchange roles of BLACK and WHITE in UNION
- Execution time is bounded by sum of nodes in two input trees but may be less if don't create a new copy as really just the sum of the minimum of the number of nodes at corresponding levels of the two quadtrees
- More efficient than vectors as make use of global data
 1. vectors require a sort for efficiency
 2. region quadtree is already sorted

NEIGHBOR FINDING OPERATIONS USING QUADTREES

- Many image processing operations involve traversing an image and applying an operation to a pixel and some of its neighboring (i.e., adjacent) pixels

- For quadtree/octree representations replace pixel/voxel by block
- Neighbor is defined to be an adjacent block of greater than or equal size



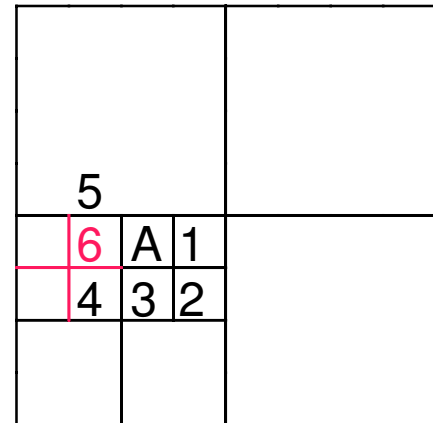
A has 5 neighbors

- Desirable to be able to locate neighbors in a manner that
 - is position-independent
 - is size-independent
 - makes no use of additional links to adjacent nodes (e.g., ropes and nets a la Hunter)
 - just uses the structure of the tree or configuration of the blocks

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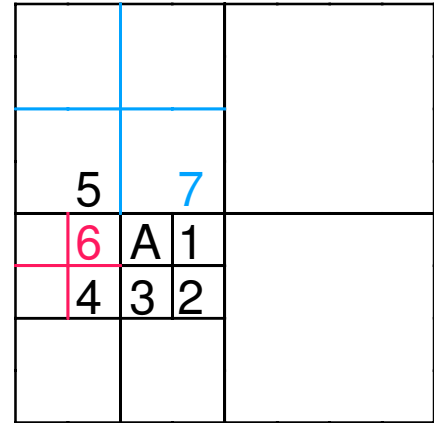
A has ~~5~~ 6 neighbors

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 - is size-independent
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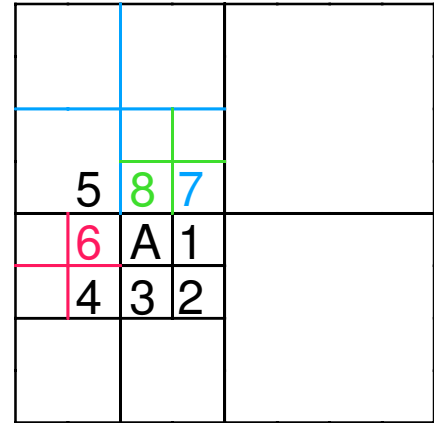
A has ~~5~~ ~~6~~ 7 neighbors

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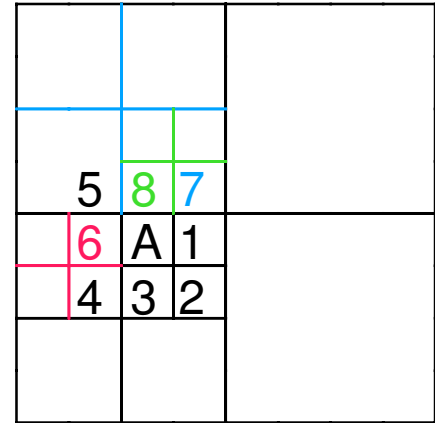
A has ~~5~~ ~~6~~ ~~7~~ 8 neighbors

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NEIGHBOR FINDING OPERATIONS USING QUADTREES

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A has ~~5~~ ~~6~~ ~~7~~ 8 neighbors

- Desirable to be able to locate neighbors in a manner that
 - is position-independent
 - is size-independent
 - makes no use of additional links to adjacent nodes (e.g., ropes and nets a la Hunter)
 - just uses the structure of the tree or configuration of the blocks
- Some block configurations are impossible, thereby simplifying a number of algorithms
 - impossible for a node A to have two larger neighbors B and C on directly opposite sides or touching corners

A
 - partial overlap of two blocks B and C with A is impossible since a quadtree is constructed by recursively splitting blocks into blocks that have side lengths that are powers of 2

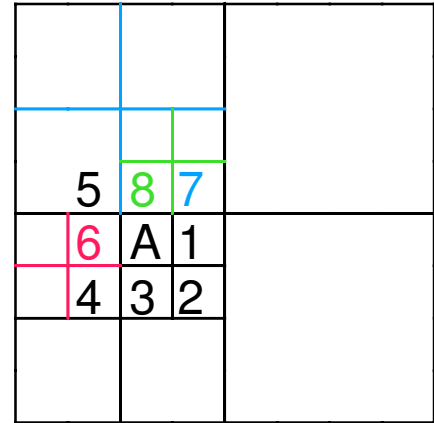
A

NEIGHBOR FINDING OPERATIONS USING QUADTREES

- Many image processing operations involve traversing an image and applying an operation to a pixel and some of its neighboring (i.e., adjacent) pixels

- For quadtree/octree representations replace pixel/voxel by block

- Neighbor is defined to be an adjacent block of greater than or equal size

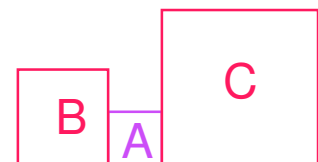


A has ~~5~~ ~~6~~ ~~7~~ 8 neighbors

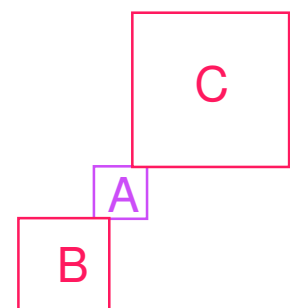
- Desirable to be able to locate neighbors in a manner that
 - is position-independent
 - is size-independent
 - makes no use of additional links to adjacent nodes (e.g., ropes and nets a la Hunter)
 - just uses the structure of the tree or configuration of the blocks

- Some block configurations are impossible, thereby simplifying a number of algorithms

- impossible for a node A to have two larger neighbors B and C on directly opposite sides or touching corners



- partial overlap of two blocks B and C with A is impossible since a quadtree is constructed by recursively splitting blocks into blocks that have side lengths that are powers of 2

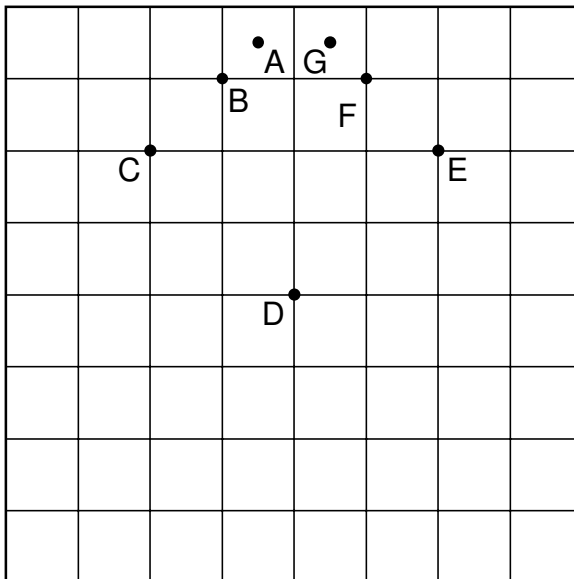


FINDING LATERAL NEIGHBORS OF EQUAL SIZE

Algorithm: based on finding the nearest common ancestor

1. Ascend the tree if the node is a son of the same type as the direction of the neighbor ($_{ADJ}$)
2. Otherwise, the father F is the nearest common ancestor and retrace the path starting at F making mirror image moves about the edge shared by the neighboring blocks

Ex: E neighbor of A (i.e., G)

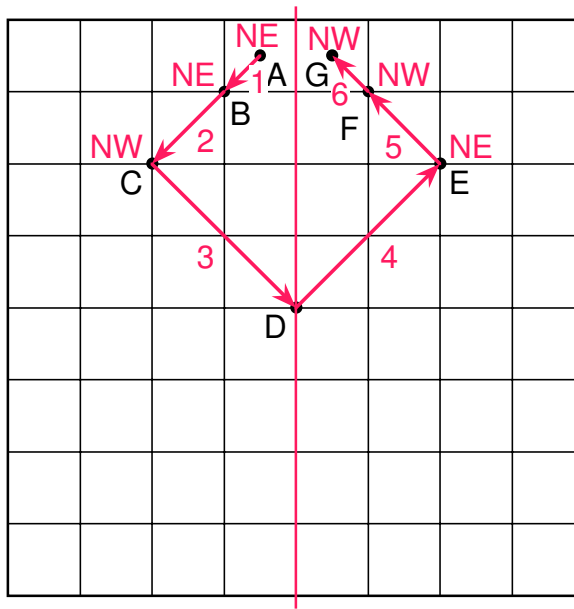


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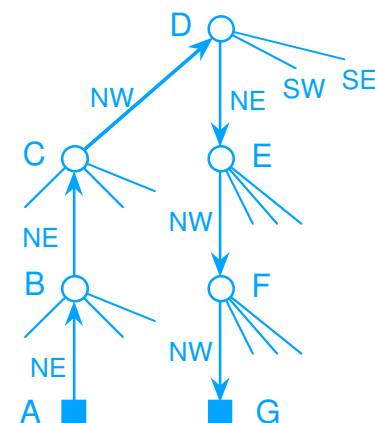
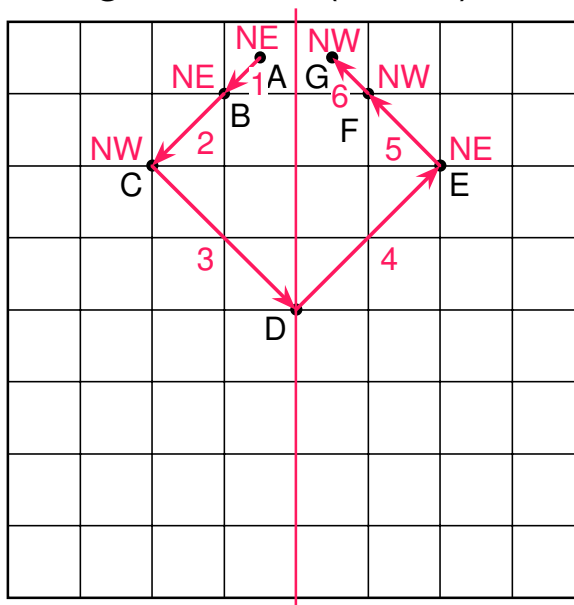


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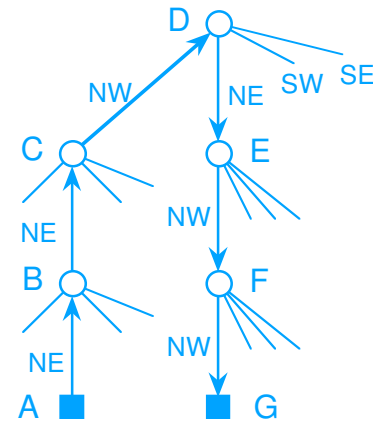
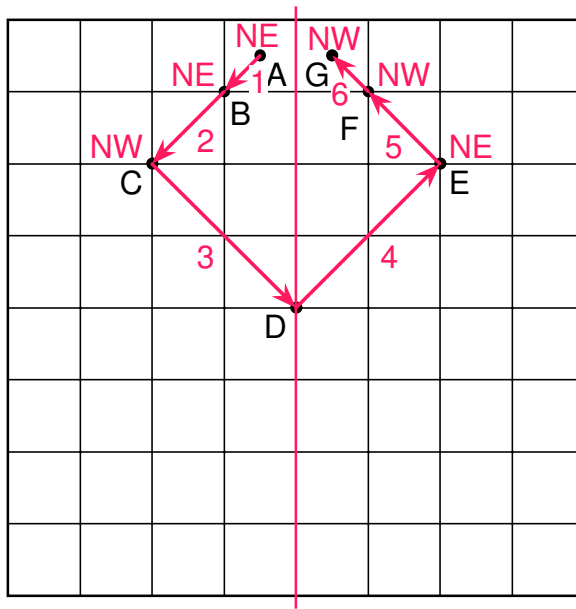


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Ex: E neighbor of A (i.e., G)



```
node procedure EQUAL_LATERAL_NEIGHBOR(P,D);
/* Find = size neighbor of P in direction D */
begin
  value pointer node P;
  value direction D;
  return(SON(if ADJ(D,SONTYPE(P)) then
              EQUAL_LATERAL_NEIGHBOR(FATHER(P),D)
            else FATHER(P),
            REFLECT(D,SONTYPE(P))));
end;
```



5 4 3 2 1
r b z r b

nf2

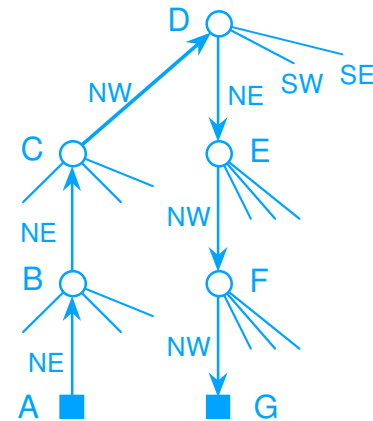
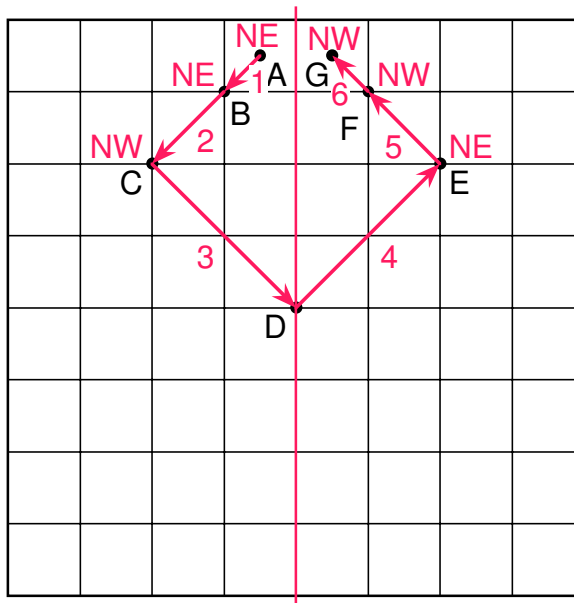


FINDING LATERAL NEIGHBORS OF EQUAL SIZE

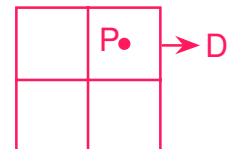
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```



		B			
	A	NW	NE	SW	SE
	N	T	T	F	F
ADJ(A,B)	E	F	T	F	T
	S	F	F	T	T
	W	T	F	T	F



6 5 4 3 2 1
z r b z r b

nf2

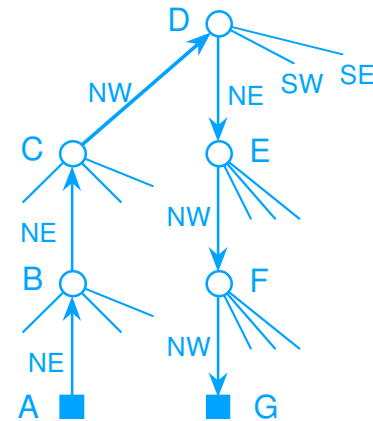
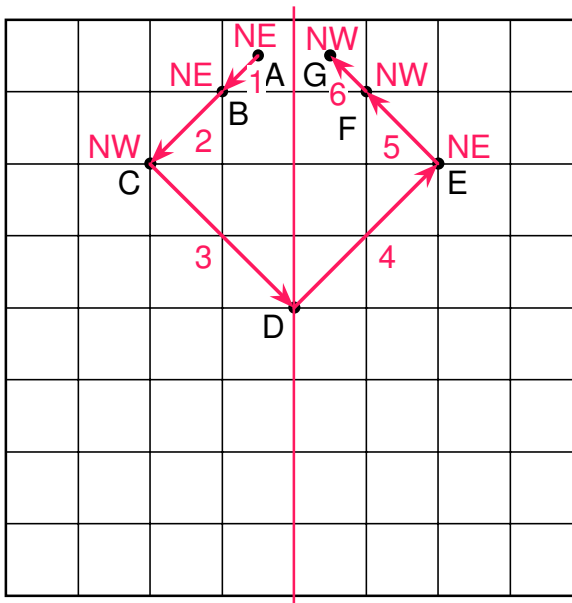


FINDING LATERAL NEIGHBORS OF EQUAL SIZE

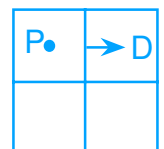
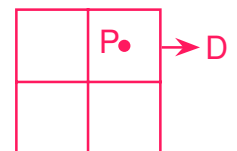
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end;
```



		B			
	A	NW	NE	SW	SE
	N	T	T	F	F
ADJ(A,B)	E	F	T	F	T
	S	F	F	T	T
	W	T	F	T	F



7 6 5 4 3 2 1
g z r b z r b

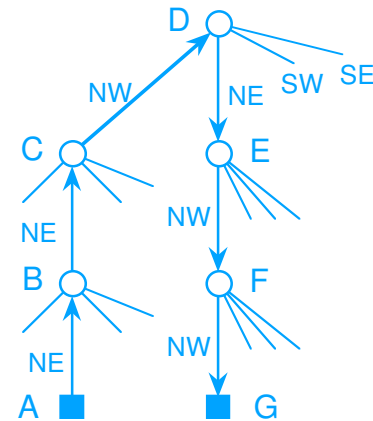
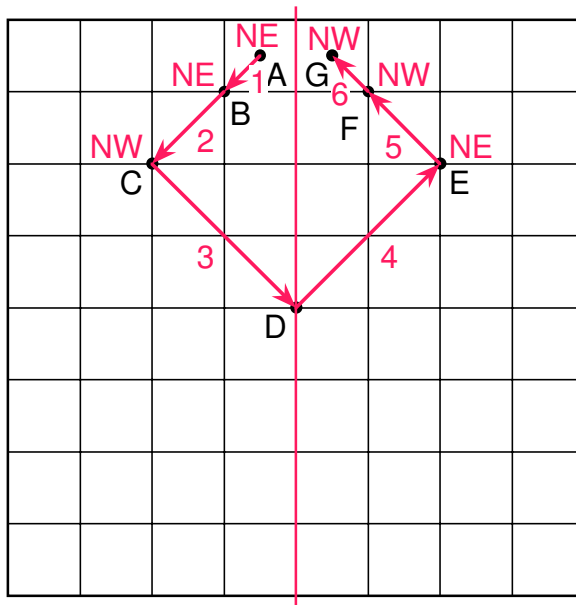
nf2 ○

FINDING LATERAL NEIGHBORS OF EQUAL SIZE

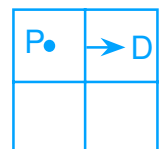
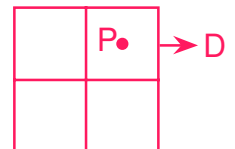
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end;
```



ADJ (A, B)

A

B

	NW	NE	SW	SE
N	T	T	F	F
E	F	T	F	T
S	F	F	T	T
W	T	F	T	F

		B			
		NW	NE	SW	SE
REFLECT (A, B)	A				
	N	SW	SE	NW	NE
	E	NE	NW	SE	SW
	S	SW	SE	NW	NE
	W	NE	NW	SE	SW

ANALYSIS OF NEIGHBOR FINDING

1. Bottom-up random image model where each pixel has an equal probability of being black or white
 - probability of the existence of a 2x2 block at a particular position is $1/8$
 - OK for a checkerboard image but inappropriate for maps as it means that there is a very low probability of aggregation
 - problem is that such a model assumes independence
 - in contrast, a pixel's value is typically related to that of its neighbors
2. Top-down random image model where the probability of a node being black or white is p and $1-2p$ for being gray
 - model does not make provisions for merging
 - uses a branching process model and analysis is in terms of extinct branching processes
3. Use a model based on positions of the blocks in the decomposition
 - a block is equally likely to be at any position and depth in the tree
 - compute an average case based on all the possible positions of a block of size 1x1, 2x2, 4x4, etc.
 - 1 case at depth 0, 4 cases at depth 1, 16 cases at depth 2, etc.
 - this is not a realizable situation but in practice does model the image accurately

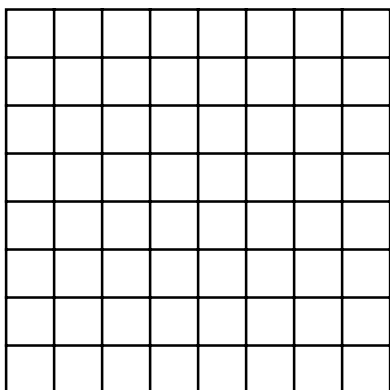


$\boxed{1}$
b

nf5



ANALYSIS OF FINDING LATERAL NEIGHBORS



$2^3 \cdot (2^3 - 1)$ neighbor pairs of equal sized nodes in direction E

NCA = nearest common ancestor



nf5



ANALYSIS OF FINDING LATERAL NEIGHBORS

			1				
			2				
			3				
			4				
			5				
			6				
			7				
			8				

$2^3 \cdot (2^3 - 1)$ neighbor pairs of equal sized nodes in direction E

NCA = nearest common ancestor

1–8 have NCA at level 3



nf5



ANALYSIS OF FINDING LATERAL NEIGHBORS

	9		1		17		
	10		2		18		
	11		3		19		
	12		4		20		
	13		5		21		
	14		6		22		
	15		7		23		
	16		8		24		

$2^3 \cdot (2^3 - 1)$ neighbor pairs of equal sized nodes in direction E

NCA = nearest common ancestor

1–8 have NCA at level 3

9–24 have NCA at level 2



nf5

ANALYSIS OF FINDING LATERAL NEIGHBORS

25	9	33	1	41	17	49	
26	10	34	2	42	18	50	
27	11	35	3	43	19	51	
28	12	36	4	44	20	52	
29	13	37	5	45	21	53	
30	14	38	6	46	22	54	
31	15	39	7	47	23	55	
32	16	40	8	48	24	56	

$2^3 \cdot (2^3 - 1)$ neighbor pairs of equal sized nodes in direction E

NCA = nearest common ancestor

1–8 have NCA at level 3

9–24 have NCA at level 2

25–56 have NCA at level 1



nf5



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25	9	33	1	41	17	49	
26	10	34	2	42	18	50	
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28	12	36	4	44	20	52	
29	13	37	5	45	21	53	
30	14	38	6	46	22	54	
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$2^3 \cdot (2^3 - 1)$ neighbor pairs of equal sized nodes in direction E

NCA = nearest common ancestor

1–8 have NCA at level 3

9–24 have NCA at level 2

25–56 have NCA at level 1

Theorem: average number of nodes visited by

EQUAL_LATERAL_NEIGHBOR is ≤ 4

Proof:

- Let node A be at level i (i.e., a $2^i \times 2^i$ block)
- There are $2^{n-i} \cdot (2^{n-i} - 1)$ possible positions for node A such that an equal sized neighbor exists in a given horizontal or vertical direction

2^{n-i} rows

$2^{n-i} - 1$ adjacencies per row

$2^{n-i} \cdot 2^0$ have NCA at level n

$2^{n-i} \cdot 2^1$ have NCA at level $n-1$

...

$2^{n-i} \cdot 2^{n-i-1}$ have NCA at level $i+1$



ANALYSIS OF FINDING LATERAL NEIGHBORS

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...

$2^{n-i} \cdot 2^{n-i-1}$ have NCA at level $i+1$

- For node A at level i , direction D, and the NCA at level j , $2 \cdot (j-i)$ nodes are visited in locating an equal-sized neighbor at level i



7	6	5	4	3	2	1
z	b	v	g	z	r	b

nf5



ANALYSIS OF FINDING LATERAL NEIGHBORS

25	9	33	1	41	17	49	
26	10	34	2	42	18	50	
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2^{n-i} rows

$2^{n-i} - 1$ adjacencies per row

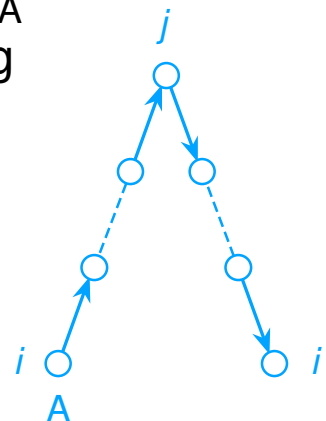
$2^{n-i} \cdot 2^0$ have NCA at level n

$2^{n-i} \cdot 2^1$ have NCA at level $n-1$

...

$2^{n-i} \cdot 2^{n-i-1}$ have NCA at level $i+1$

- For node A at level i , direction D, and the NCA at level j , $2 \cdot (j-i)$ nodes are visited in locating an equal-sized neighbor at level i





8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
g	z	b	v	g	z	r	b

nf5



ANALYSIS OF FINDING LATERAL NEIGHBORS

25	9	33	1	41	17	49	
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Theorem: average number of nodes visited by

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- There are $2^{n-i} \cdot (2^{n-i} - 1)$ possible positions for node A such that an equal sized neighbor exists in a given horizontal or vertical direction

2^{n-i} rows

$2^{n-i} - 1$ adjacencies per row

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$2^{n-i} \cdot 2^1$ have NCA at level $n-1$

...

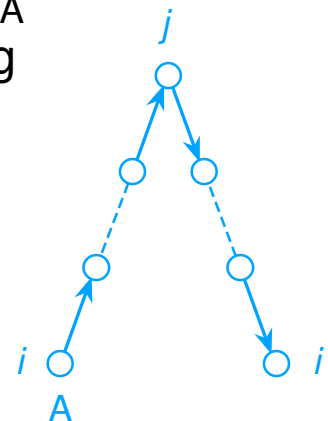
$2^{n-i} \cdot 2^{n-i-1}$ have NCA at level $i+1$

- For node A at level i , direction D, and the NCA at level j , $2 \cdot (j - i)$ nodes are visited in locating an equal-sized neighbor at level i

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n 2^{n-i} \cdot 2^{n-j} \cdot 2 \cdot (j - i)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^{n-i} \cdot (2^{n-i} - 1)$$

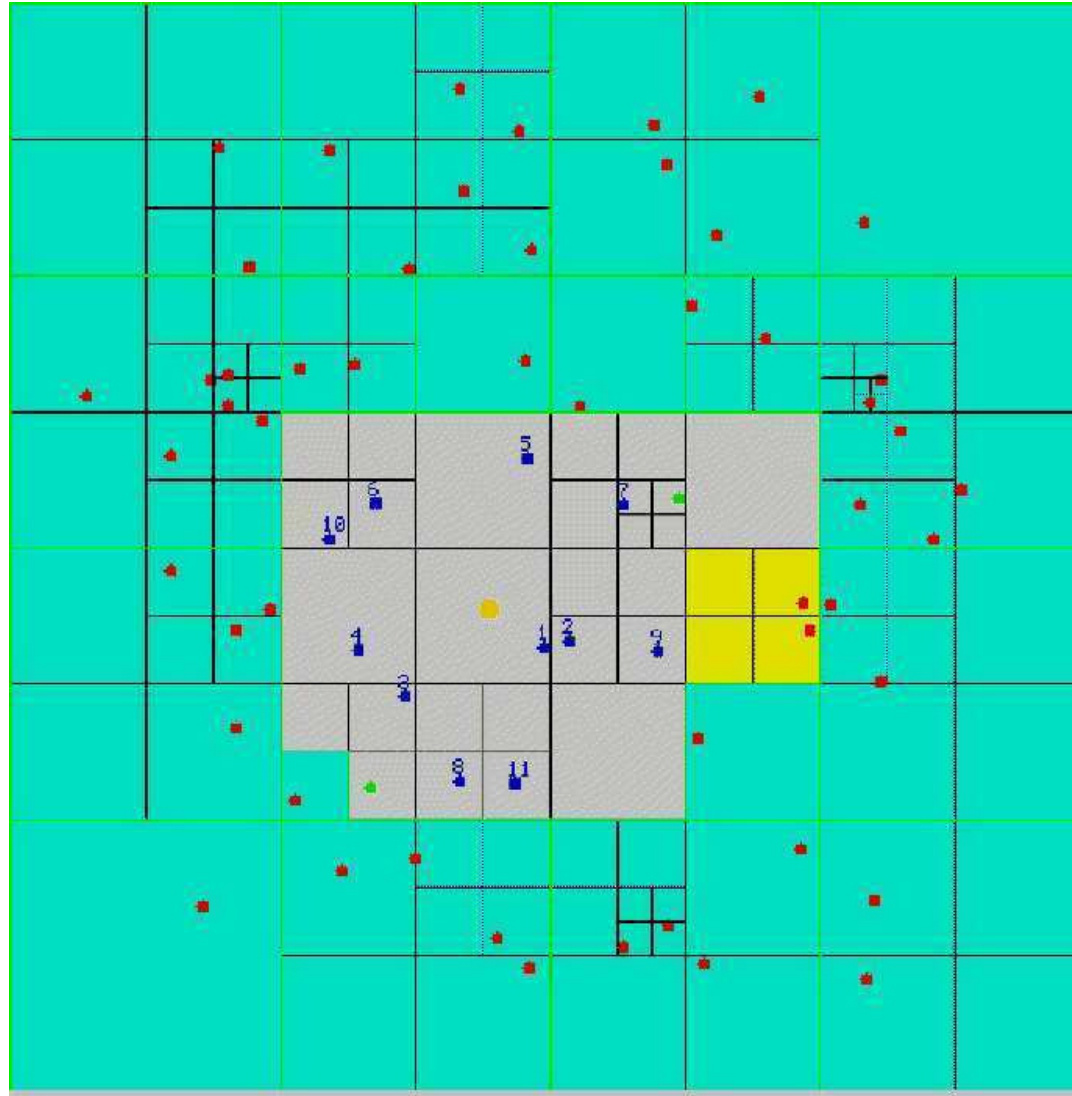
nodes are visited on the average ≤ 4



Outline

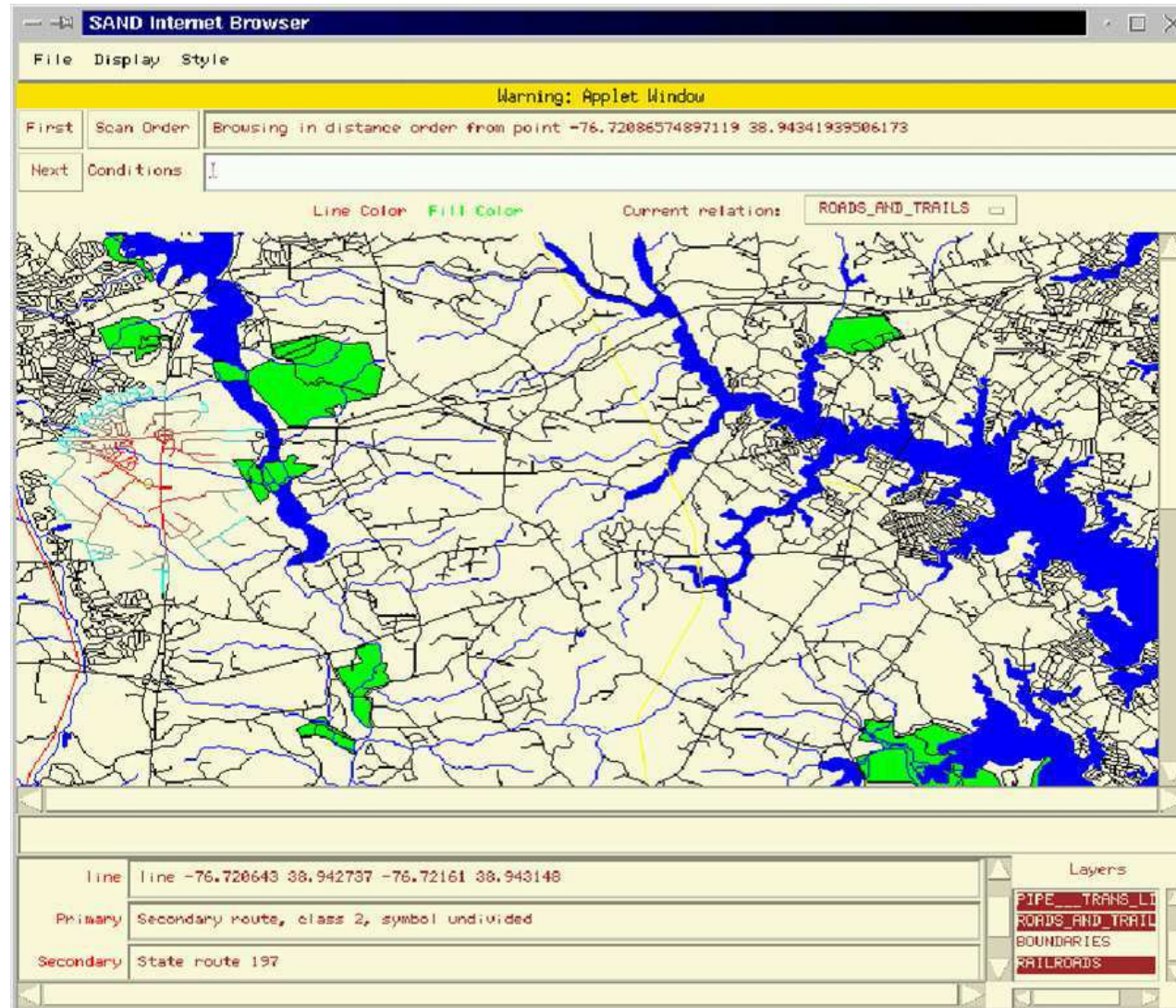
1. Introduction
2. Points
3. Lines
4. Regions, Bounding Box Hierarchies, and Surfaces
5. Rectangles
6. Surfaces and Volumes
7. Operations
8. Example system
9. Words

VASCO Spatial Applet



<http://www.cs.umd.edu/~hjs/quadtree/index.html>

SAND Internet Browser



<http://www.cs.umd.edu/~brabec/sandjava/>

Outline

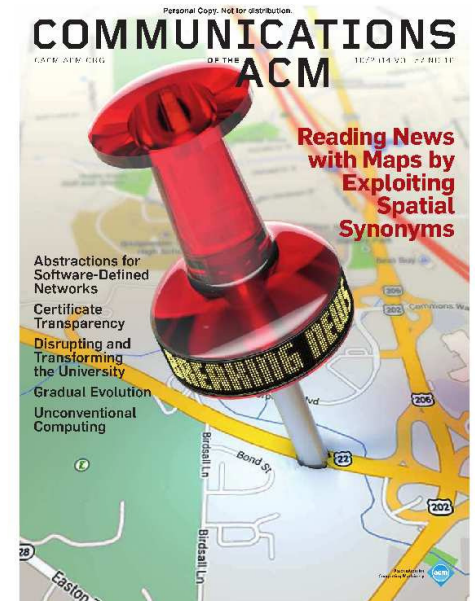
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Sorting in Words

Hanan Samet*

`hjs@cs.umd.edu`

Department of Computer Science
Institute for Advanced Computer Studies
Center for Automation Research
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742, USA



Video

* Based on Joint Work with Marco D. Adelfio, Brendan C. Fruin, Jack Lotkowski, Michael D. Lieberman, Daniele Panozzo, Jagan Sankaranarayanan, Jon Sperling, and Ben E. Teitler

Application

■ Questions

1. Do you travel?
2. Do you want to know what is going on in the town you are traveling to?
3. Do you want to keep up with the latest news in the town you have left
 - Especially when it is your own hometown?
 - E.g., keep up with the local sports team

■ Answer: NewsStand

- Enables search with a map query interface instead of by keyword
- Advantage: a map, coupled with ability to vary the zoom level at which it is viewed, provides a granularity to the search and facilitates an approximate search
 - Can do an approximate search with a group of keywords (e.g., synonyms) in the query formulation
 - But users often have no clue as to which keyword to use
 - Would welcome the search automatically taking them into account
- Map query interface is a step in this direction
 - Pointing at a location and making the interpretation of the precision of this positioning dependent on the zoom level is equivalent to using spatial synonyms

Power of Spatial Synonyms

- Enables search for data when not exactly sure of what we are seeking, or what should be the answer to the query
- Ex: Seek a “Rock Concert in Manhattan”
 - “Rock Concerts” in “Harlem”, “New York City”, or “Brooklyn” are good answers when no such events can be found in “Manhattan” as they correspond to spatial synonyms:
 - “Harlem” by virtue of being contained in Manhattan
 - “New York City” by virtue of containing Manhattan
 - “Brooklyn” by virtue of proximity and a sibling relationship (neighboring borough)

Conventional Search Engines and Spatial Synonyms

- Use page rank method and good at finding documents containing keywords that we are looking for, but cannot be easily modified to handle spatial proximity query
- Primary utility is based on popularity in sense of ensuring that web pages in response are ordered by a measure incorporating their frequency of being linked to so results are same as provided to other users
 - “Democratization of search”
 - All users are treated equally
 - They all get the same bad (or good!) answers
- Effectively means that if nobody ever looked for some data before or linked to it, then it will never be found and, hence, never presented to users
- In case of synonyms, if no links to similar pages on account of being equivalent but for the use of the same words, then similarity will never be found by the search engine as the web crawler will never be able to find the similar pages when building the index to the web pages

Taking Advantage of Spatial Synonyms: Location Specification


- Explicit via geometry (latitude-longitude pairs of numbers)
 - Used in programs and calculations
 - Not in search engines or mobile devices
 - Users don't know them in this way or used to communicate in this way
- Accustomed to textual specification
 - Easy to communicate on smartphone devices with soft keyboard
 - Can capture verbally by speech recognition (e.g., Siri)
 - Behave like a polymorphic type
 - One size fits all
 - “Los Angeles” can be interpreted as a point or an area and user need not be concerned about it
 - Supports use of spatial synonyms
 - Drawback is ambiguity
 - Is “London” reference a person or a location? (toponym recognition)
 - If “London” is a location, which of many? (toponym resolution)

Decoding or Forming an E-mail Address



Emailing in London is like emailing in London.

Use your phone abroad like you do in Kentucky with AT&T's international data packages.


Rethink Possible® 

Determining Performance of a Team in a Sports League

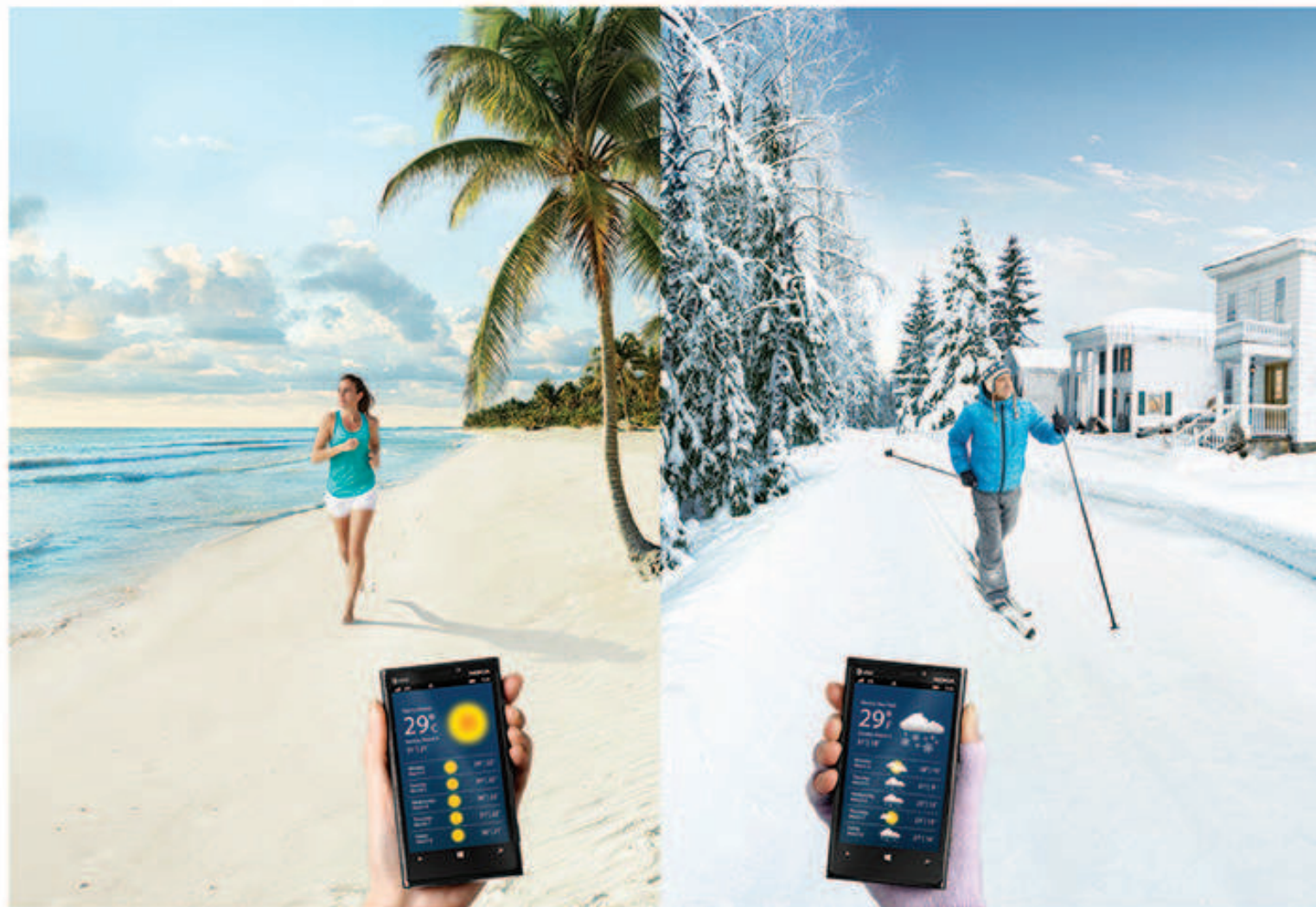


Checking scores in Dublin is like checking scores in Dublin.

Use your phone abroad like you do in California with AT&T's international data packages.


Rethink Possible® 

Interpreting Weather Temperature Measurement Unit



Getting the weather in Mexico is like getting the weather in Mexico.

Use your phone abroad like you do in New York with AT&T's international data packages.


Rethink Possible® 

Finding Local Food



Finding restaurants in China is like finding restaurants in China.

Use your phone abroad like you do in Texas with AT&T's international data packages.

Rethink Possible® 

33 Different Plymouths

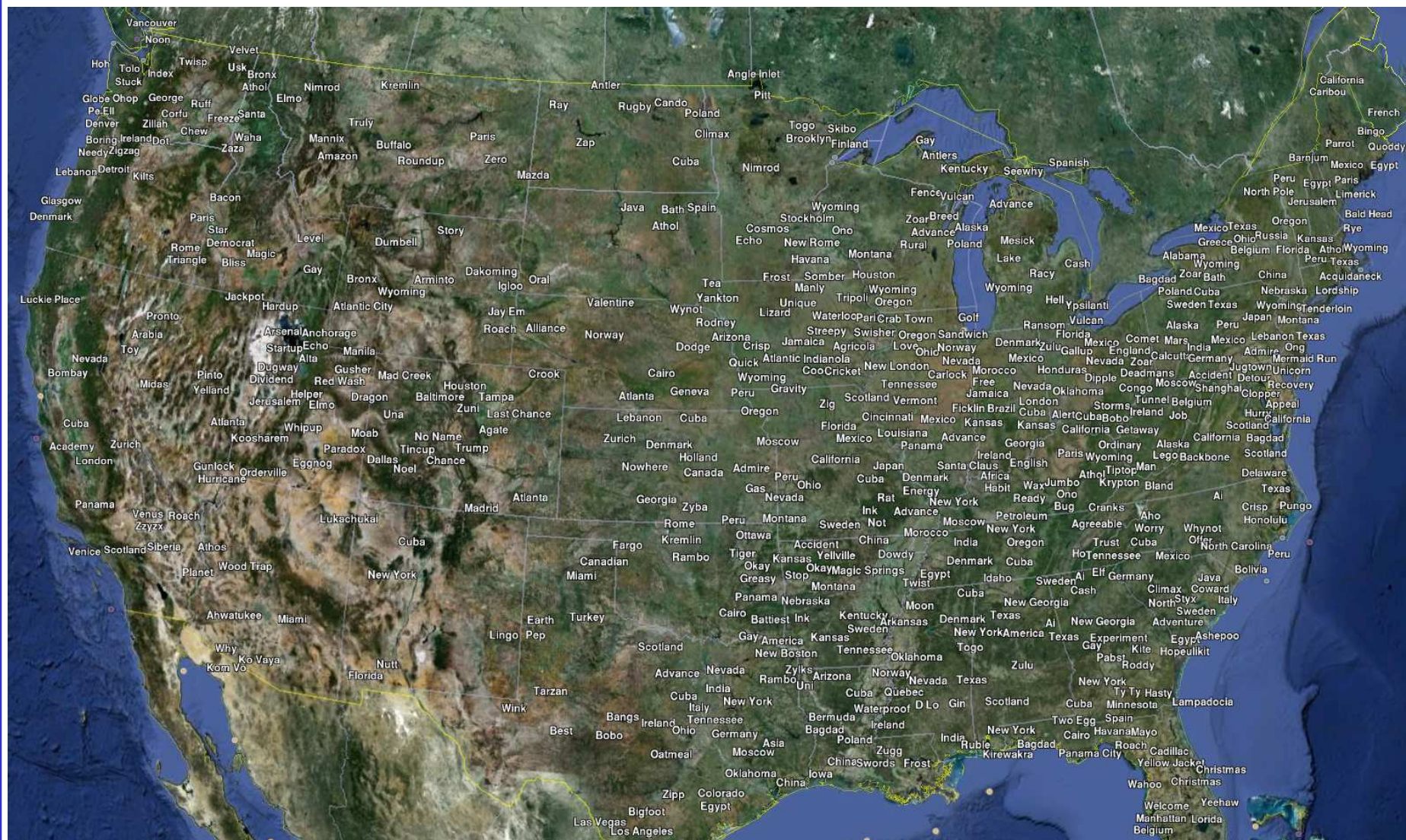
(The Numbers)



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PHOTOGRAPHY BY DARREN BRAUN

Example Ambiguous Locations in the USA



Goal: Change News Reading Paradigm

- Use map to read news for all media (e.g., text, photos, tweets, videos)
- Choose place of interest and find topics/articles relevant to it
- Topics/articles determined by location and level of zoom
- No predetermined boundaries on sources of articles
- Application: monitoring hot spots
 1. Investors
 2. National security
 3. Disease monitoring
- One-stop shopping for spatially-oriented news reading
 1. Summarize the news
 - What are the top stories happening?
 2. Explore the news
 - What is happening in Darfur?
 3. Discover patterns in the news
 - How are the Olympics and Darfur related?
- Overall goal: make map medium for presenting all spatially-referenced information

NewsStand: Spatio-Textual Aggregation of News and Display

1. Crawls the web looking for news sources and feeds
 - Indexing 10,000 news sources
 - About 50,000 news articles per day
2. Aggregate news articles by both content similarity and location
 - Articles about the same event are grouped into clusters
3. Rank clusters by importance which is based on:
 - Number of articles in cluster
 - Number of unique newspapers in cluster
 - Event's rate of propagation to other newspapers
4. Associate each cluster with its geographic focus or foci
5. Display each cluster at the positions of the geographic foci
6. Other options:
 - Category (e.g., General, Business, SciTech, Entertainment, Health, Sports)
 - Image and video galleries
 - Map stories by disease, brands, people, etc.
 - User-generated news (e.g., Social networks such as Twitter)

NewsStand: Map Mode

The screenshot displays the NewsStand Map Mode interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with categories: All, General, Business, SciTech, Entertainment, Health, and Sports. A search bar is on the right with options for 'Enter a location...' and 'Keyword Search...'. The main map shows North America with various colored markers. A 'Minimap' window is open, showing a global view with a 'Display: 3' slider. A 'Moscow' window is also open, displaying a news article titled 'How Obama, Bush, Clinton viewed Russia's Putin over time' from usatoday.com, dated 6 hours ago. The bottom of the interface features several panels: 'Languages' (All checked, Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hindi, Italian, Japanese, Persian), 'Countries' (All checked, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China), 'Sources' (All checked, 25 25 - ینایر Yanayer, A Bola, Algemeen Dagblad, Amar Ujala, Associated Press, Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Avesta, BBC News, Baltische Rundschau, Bangkok Post, Basler Zeitung, Bild, Boston Globe), 'Layers' (Icon Layer checked, Location Layer, Keyword Layer, People Layer, Disease Layer, Brand Layer), 'Feat. Articles' (Most Reputable checked, Most Recent, Real-Time), 'Multimedia' (Has 0+ images checked, Has 1+ images, Has 10+ images, Has 50+ images, Has 0+ videos checked, Has 1+ videos, Has 5+ videos, Has 10+ videos), and a 'Description' panel for the selected location.

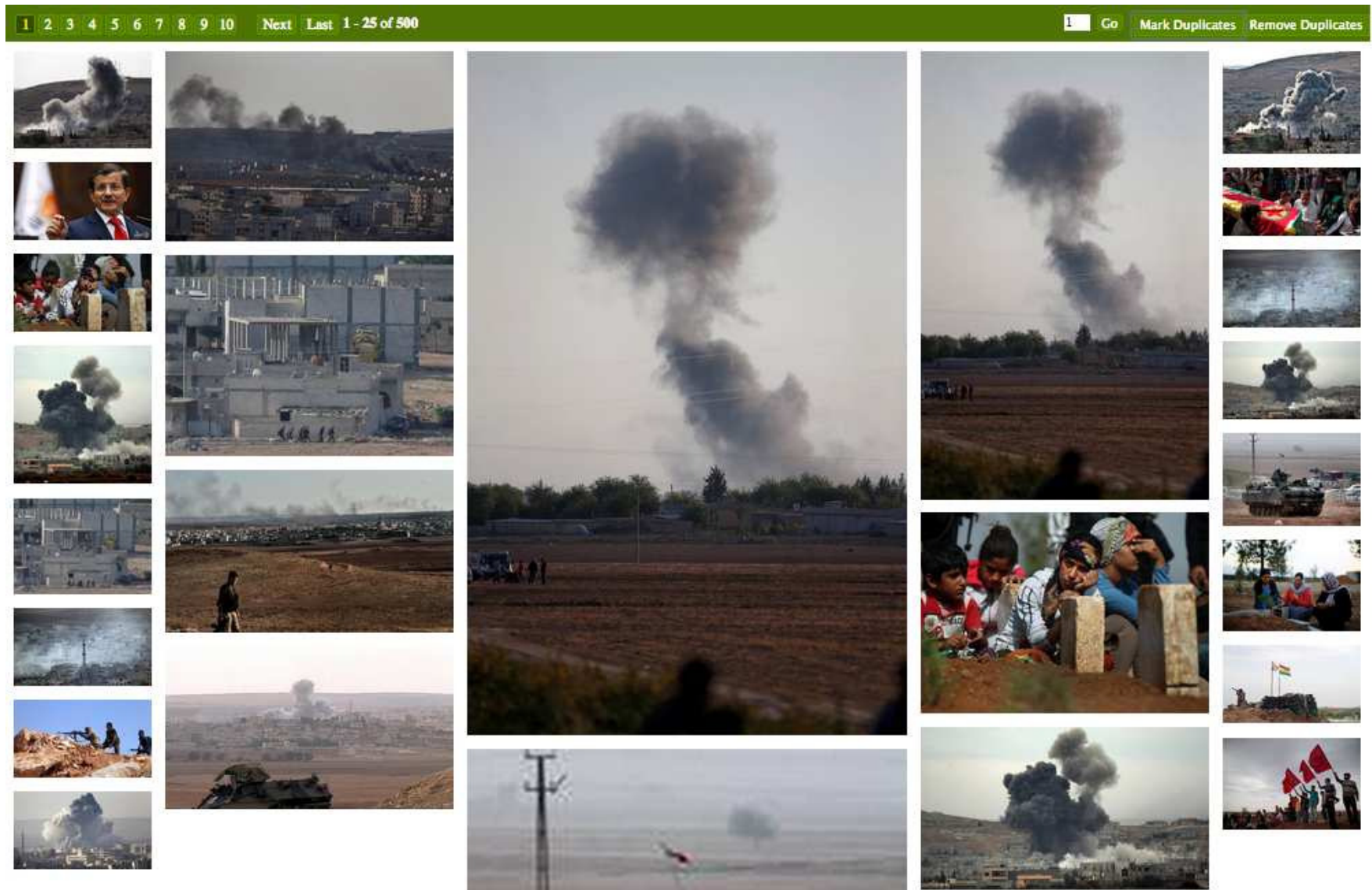
- NewsStand is at <http://newsstand.umiacs.umd.edu/>
- Query: What is happening at location Y?

NewsStand: Top Stories Mode

The screenshot displays the NewsStand interface in 'Top Stories Mode'. On the left, a vertical list of news stories is shown, each with a thumbnail image, a title, a timestamp, and the source. The stories include: 'How Obama, Bush, Clinton viewed Russia's Putin over time' (5 hours ago, usatoday.com), 'Questions, answers about college union ruling' (2 hours ago, miamiherald.com), 'How Obama, Bush, Clinton viewed Russia's Putin over time' (5 hours ago, usatoday.com), 'Renewed search for plane debris' (2 hours ago, bbc.co.uk), 'VIDEO: Why did Facebook spend \$2bn on VR?' (6 hours ago, bbc.co.uk), 'Two firefighters killed in Boston' (1 hour ago, bbc.co.uk), and 'Grace period on 'Obamacare' deadline' (12 hours ago, bbc.co.uk). On the right, a map of the United States is shown with a 'Moscow' pop-up window. The pop-up window displays a thumbnail image of a street scene and a description of the news story: 'How Obama, Bush, Clinton viewed Russia's Putin over time' (5 hours ago, usatoday.com). The map also shows a 'Minimap' and a 'Display: 3' indicator. The NewsStand logo is visible at the top left of the map area, and a 'Settings' button is at the bottom right.

- NewsStand is at <http://newsstand.umiacs.umd.edu/>
- Query: Where is topic X occurring (spatial data mining)?

Image Gallery



Video Gallery

1 2 3 4 5 6 1 - 25 of 126
 Go [Show Information](#)

Horror of Kobani:
Headless corpses left in the street and victims with their eyes cut out, the savagery of Isis laid bare 2:02

CNN: Australia joins ISIS fight 1:55

NewsBlaze: Countdown From ISIS to IS-Less - Obama Says We Underestimated Strength 6:58

CNN: Paul Ryan open to boots on the ground against ISIS 5:22

Truthdig: Top 7 Surprising Reasons Turkey Is Entering War on Islamic State 1:14

CNN: The great American freakout 5:32

Centre Daily Times: Activists: Kurds halt jihadi advance in Syria town 0:31

Isis riots spreading across Europe as Islamists clash with Kurdish supporters in Germany 5:50

CNN: Opinion: Exploit ISIS biggest fear 1:06

Centre Daily Times: Despite fierce struggle, Kurds losing ground in besieged Syrian town 1:30

Centre Daily Times: Turkey: Syrian town about to fall to jihadists 1:18

CNN: ISIS closes in on Kurdish town in Syria; Turkey debates sending troops 2:06

CNN: Coalition airstrikes fail to halt ISIS advance in Iraq, Syria 1:54

Turkey says it won't launch ground action alone against ISIS - CNN 1:58

CNN: Civilian casualty rules don't apply 1:49

NewsBlaze: Countdown From ISIS to IS-Less - Obama Says We Underestimated Strength 0:42

CNN: As coalition strikes by air, Kurds fight ISIS in Syria 2:22

Hot Air: Panetta memoir blames Obama for collapse in Iraq 2:26

CNN: Why was ISIS threat misjudged? 2:14

Centre Daily Times: US-led coalition ramps up strikes on Syrian town 1:24

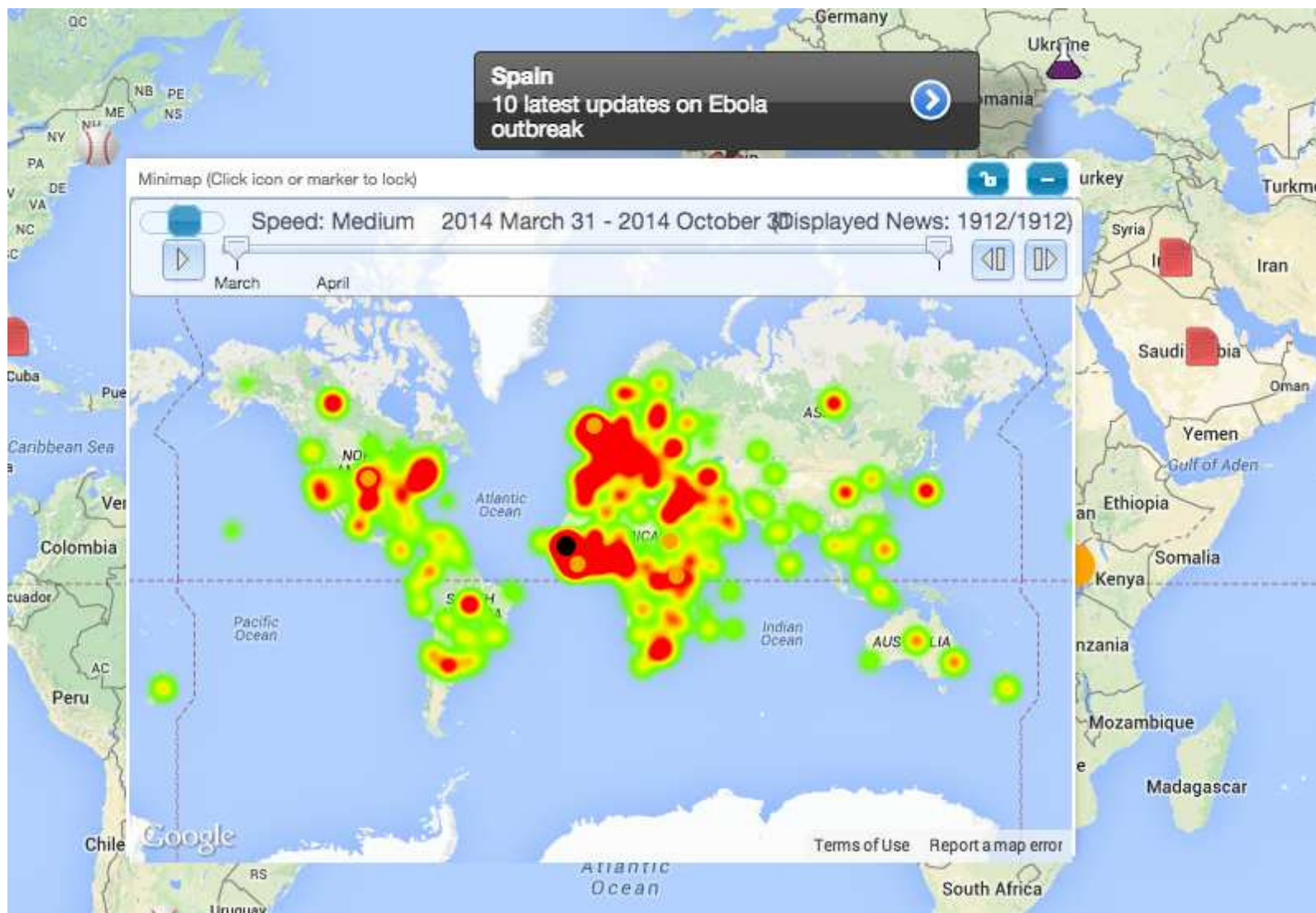
Truthdig: The Last Days of Kobane Loom as IS Closes in on Syrian Kurds with Murder on its Mind 2:41

CNN: ISIS and Kurds battle for Syrian city of Kobani 2:12

Static Disease Tracking Application

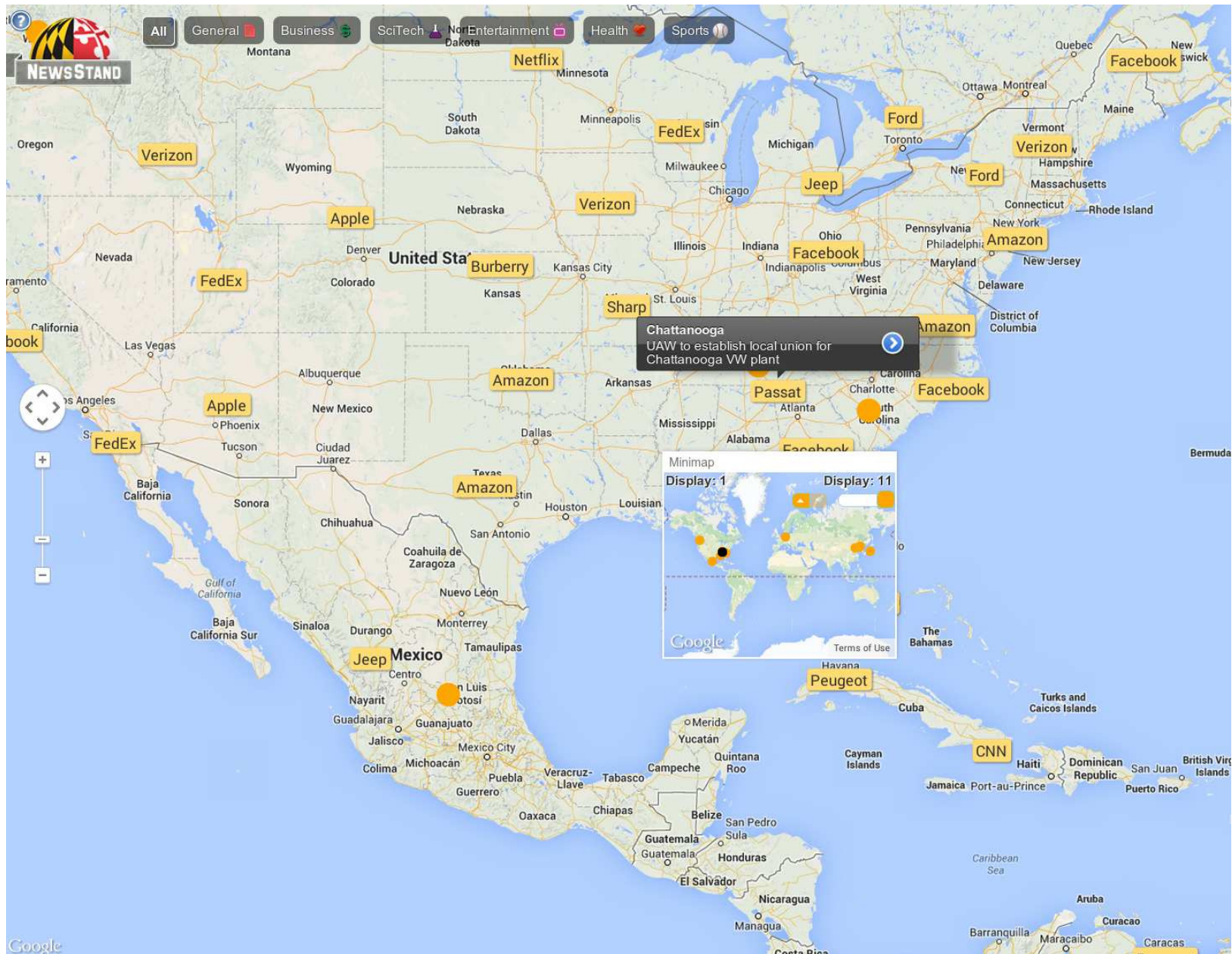


Dynamic Disease Tracking Application: Time Mode



- E.g., track ebola

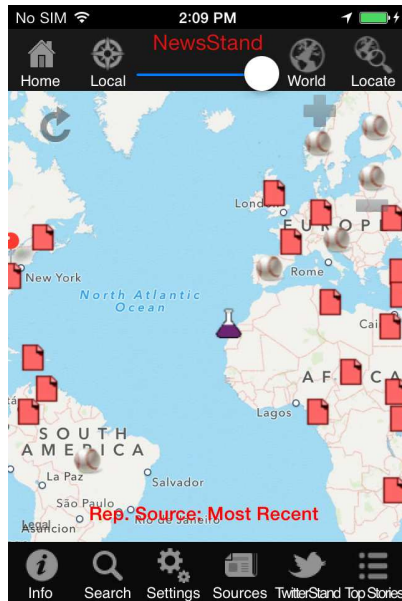
Brand Remediation



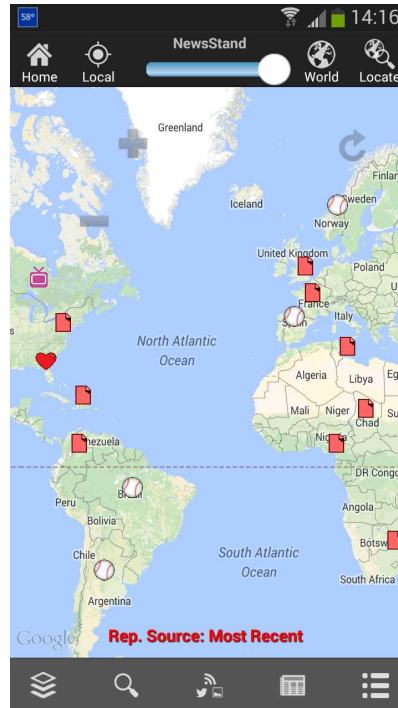
People on Map



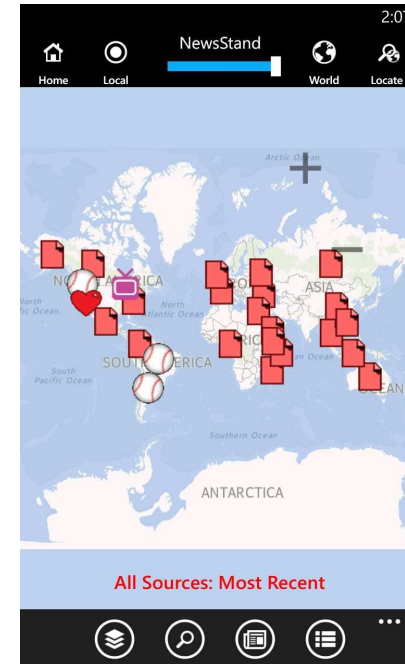
Port to Mobile Platforms (Apps)



(IOS)

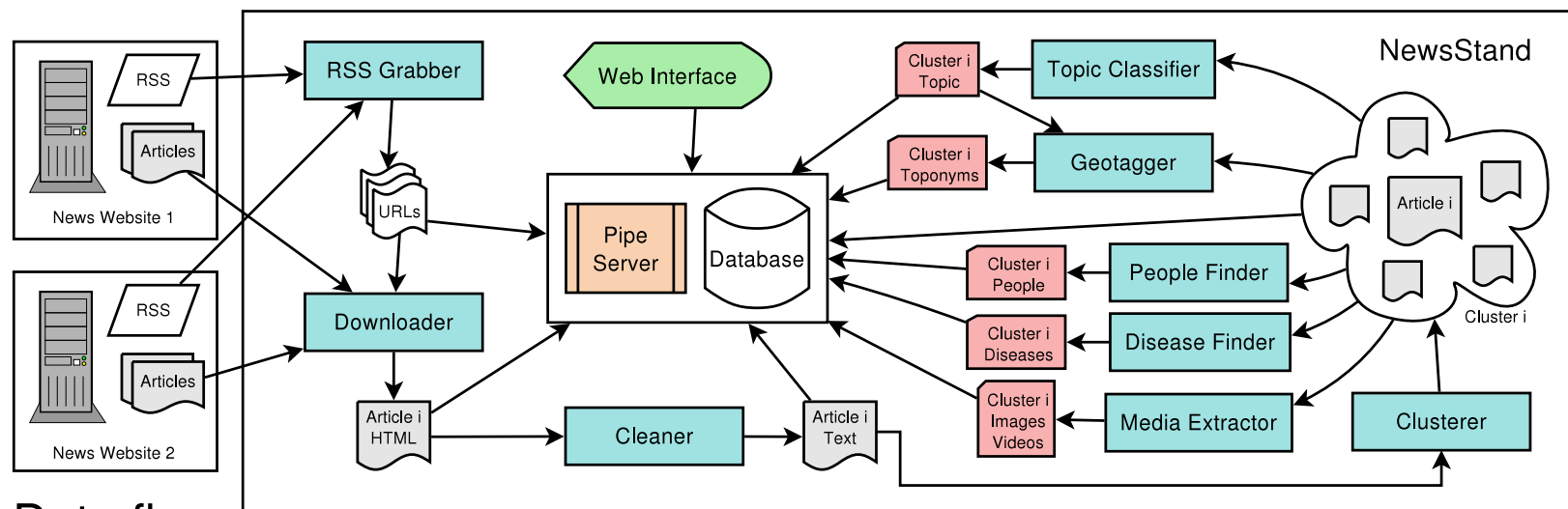


(Android)



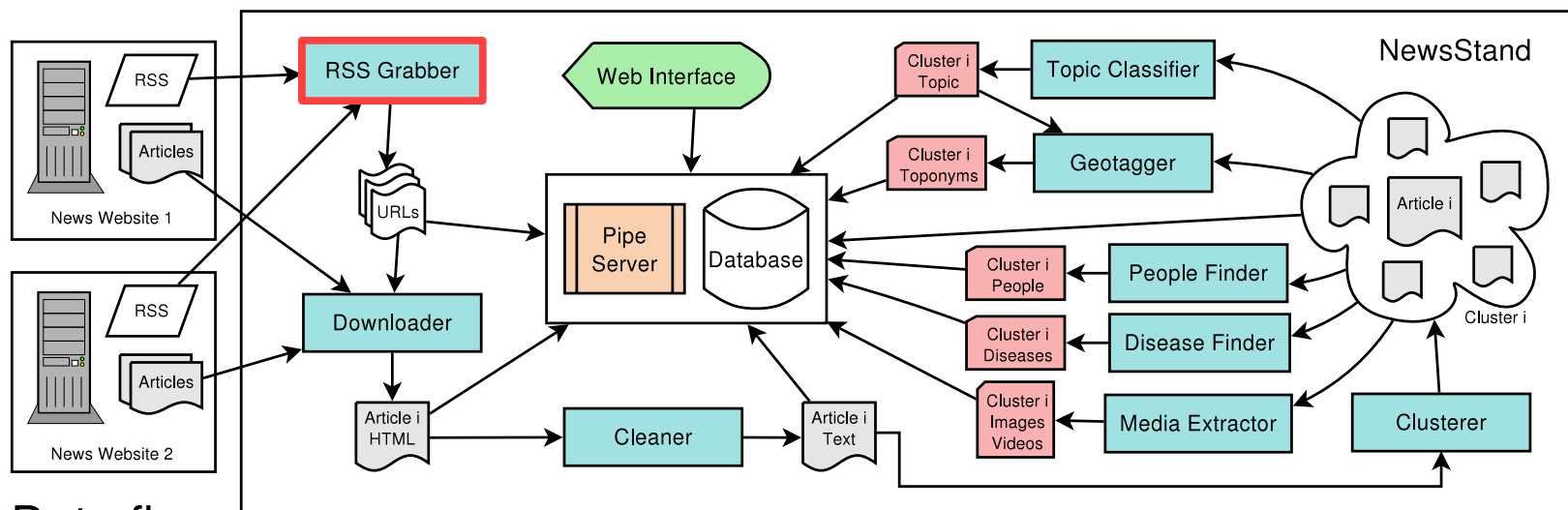
(Windows)

NewsStand's Architecture



Data flow:

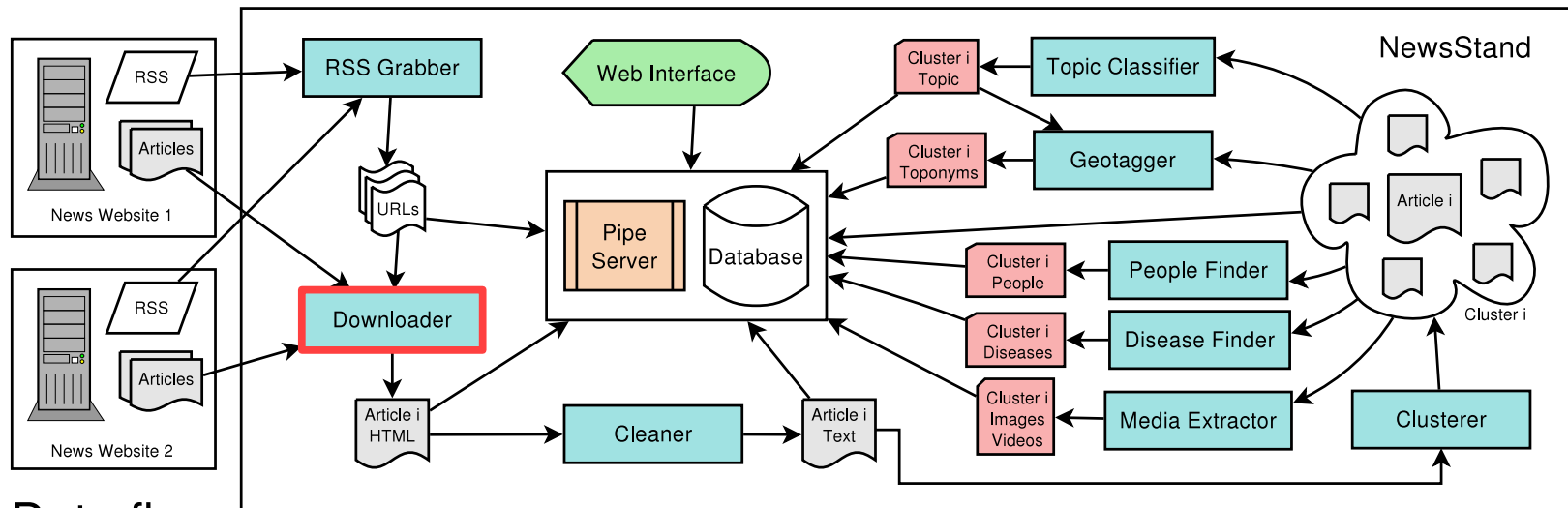
NewsStand's Architecture



Data flow:

1. **RSS Grabber:** Polls RSS feeds and retrieves URLs to news articles.

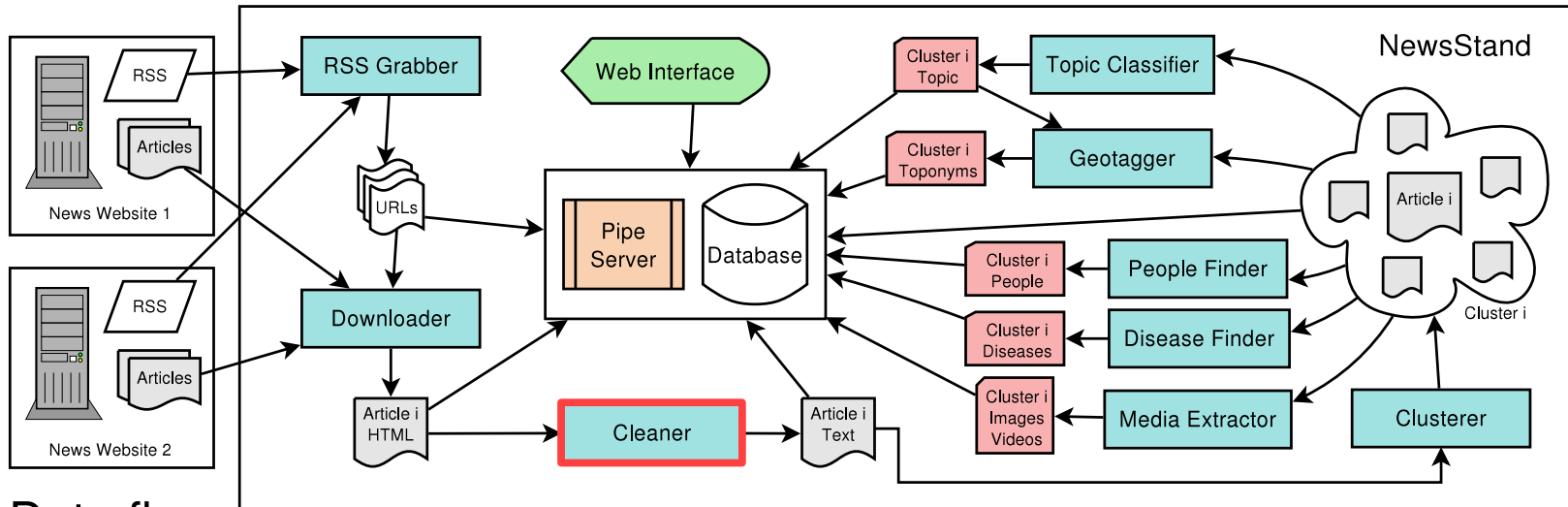
NewsStand's Architecture



Data flow:

1. **RSS Grabber:** Polls RSS feeds and retrieves URLs to news articles.
2. **Downloader:** Downloads news articles from URLs.

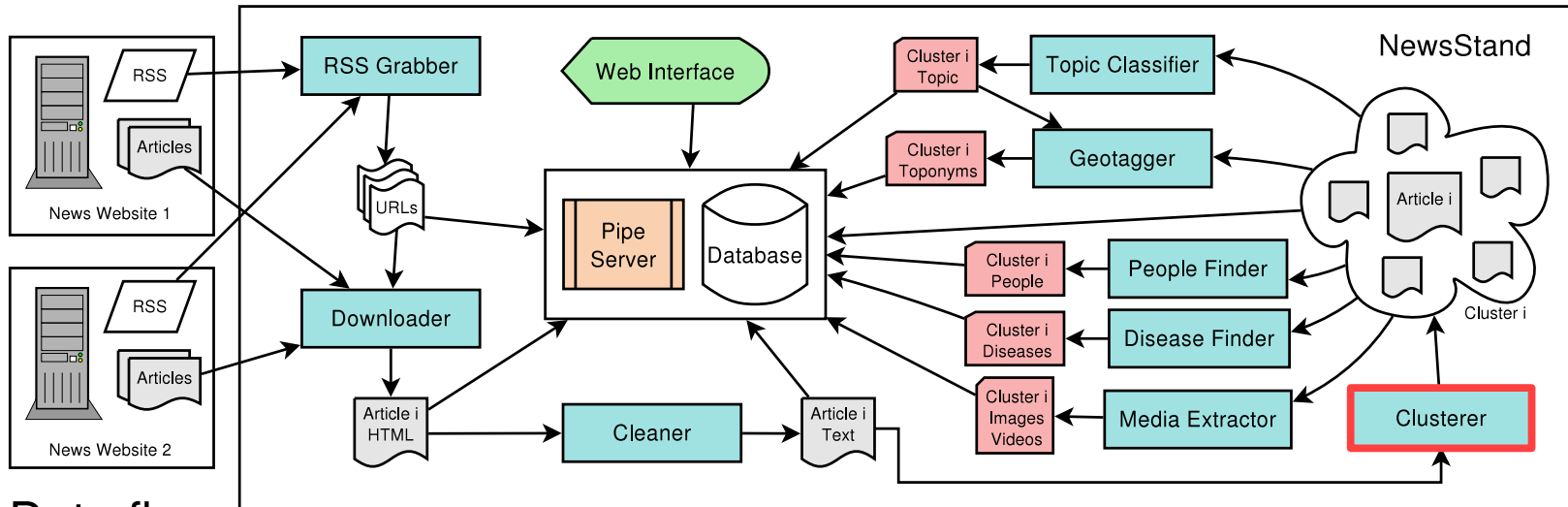
NewsStand's Architecture



Data flow:

1. **RSS Grabber**: Polls RSS feeds and retrieves URLs to news articles.
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3. **Cleaner**: Extracts article content from source HTML.

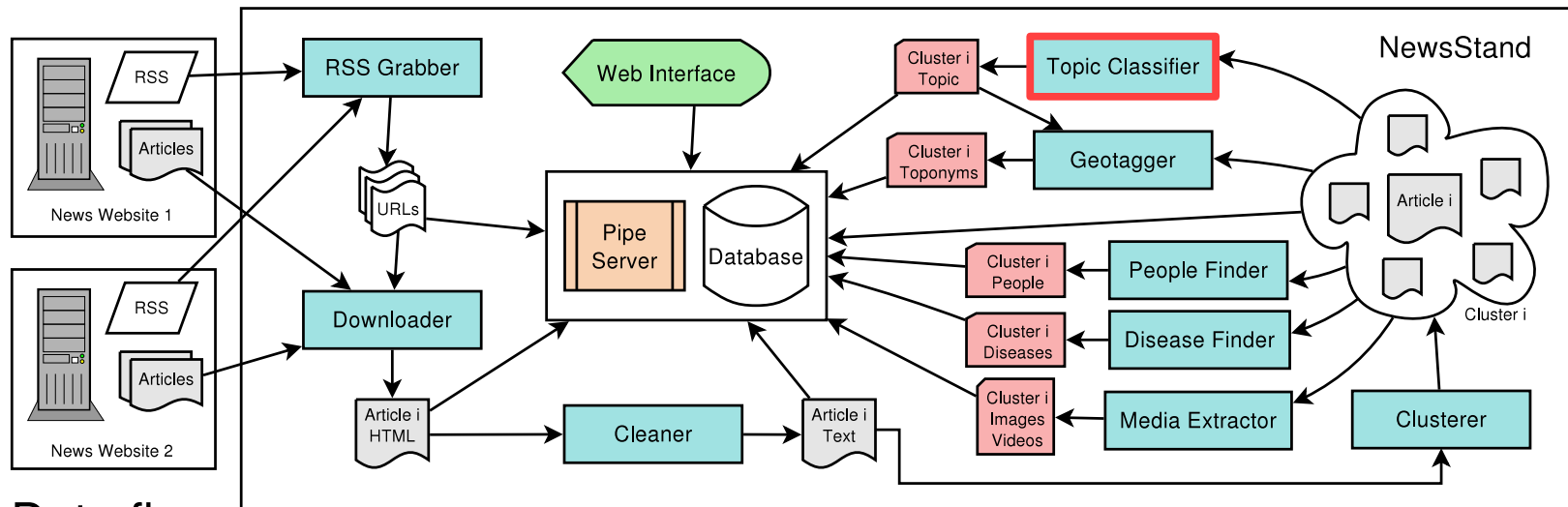
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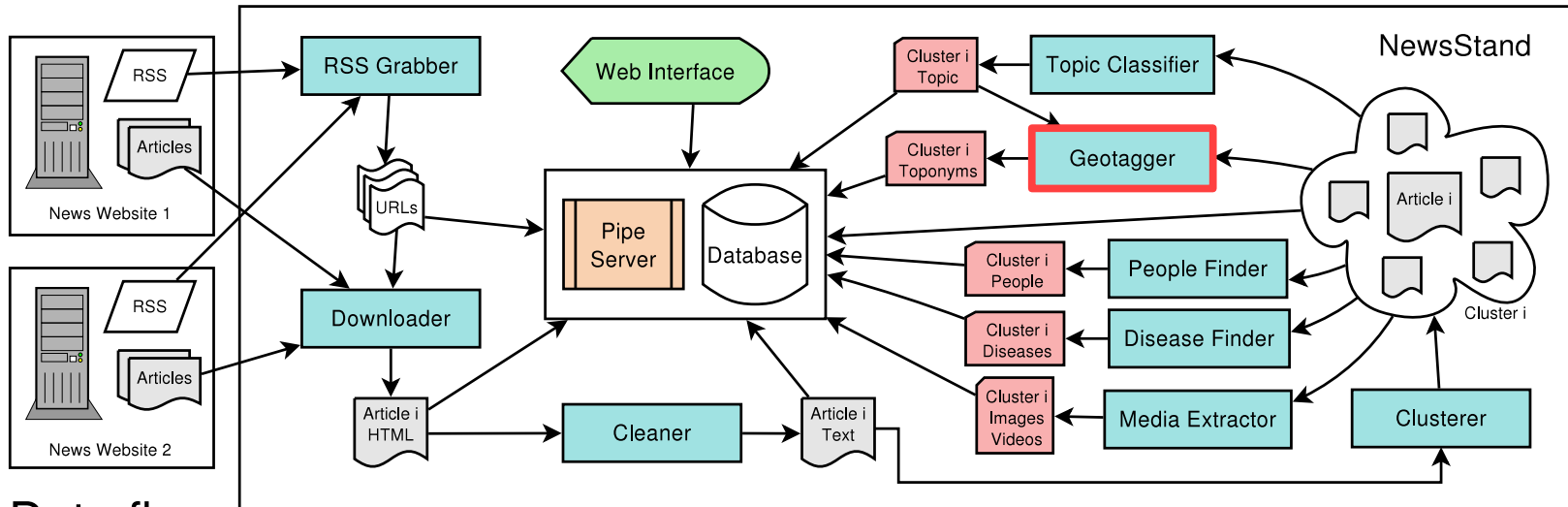
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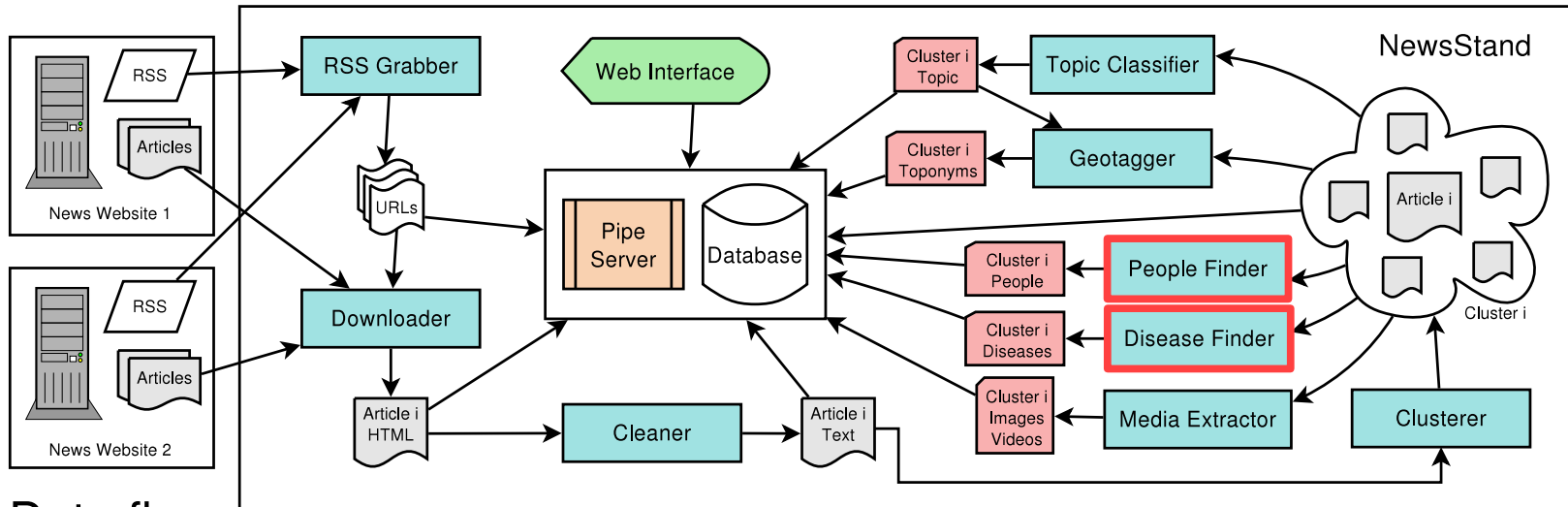
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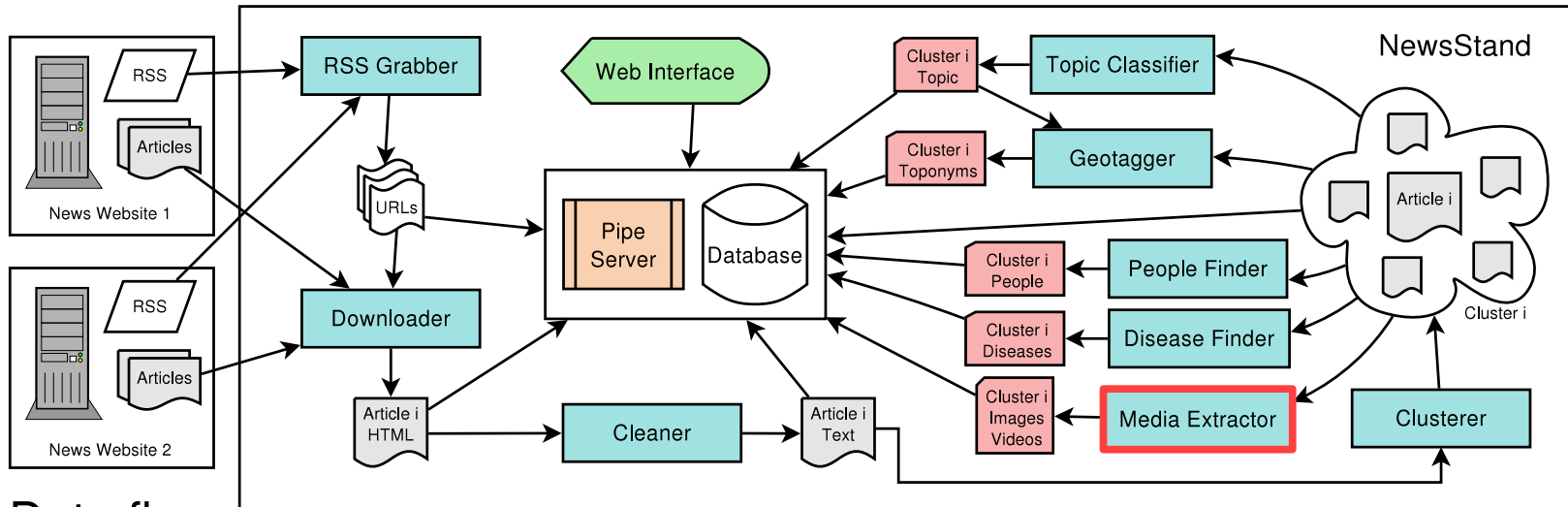
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7. **People/Disease Finder:** Finds mentions of people/diseases.

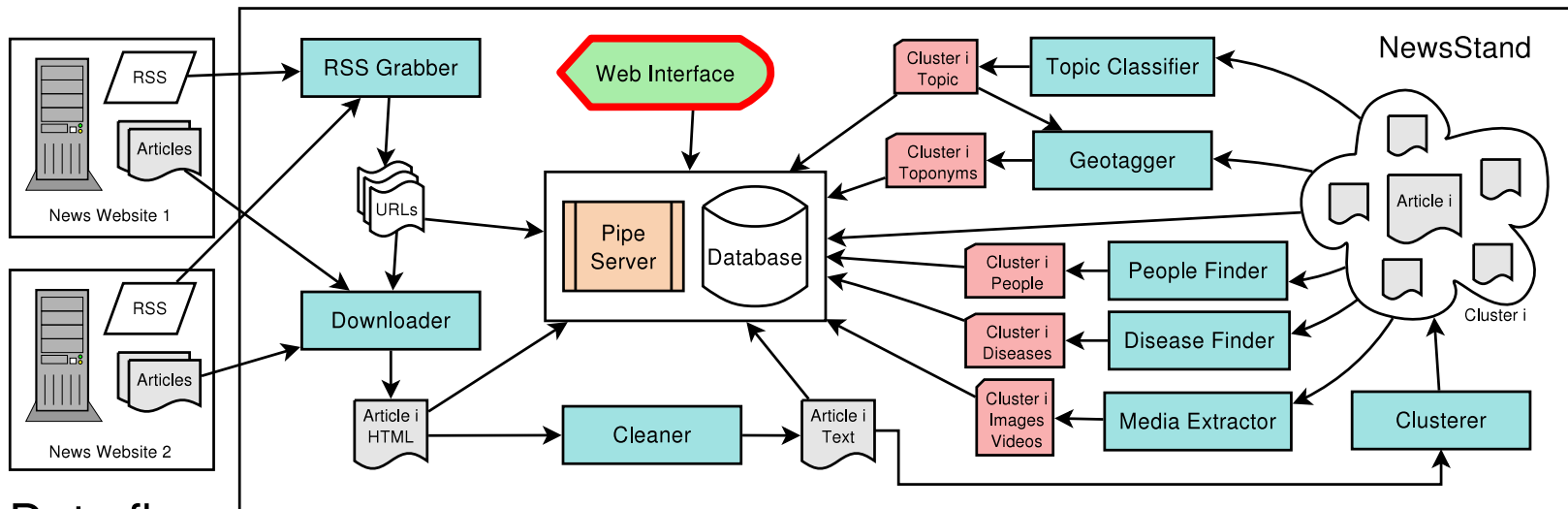
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8. **Media Extractor:** Extracts captioned images and videos.

NewsStand's Architecture



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7. **People/Disease Finder:** Finds mentions of people/diseases.
8. **Media Extractor:** Extracts captioned images and videos.
9. **Web Interface:** Accesses database to retrieve data for display.

Map Query Interface Requires a Geotagger

- Geotagger: processor that converts a textual specification of a location to a geometric one (i.e., latitude-longitude pair)
- Geotagging issues:
 1. Toponym recognition: identify geographical references in text
 - Does “Jefferson” refer to a person or a geographical location?
 - Known as Geo/Non-Geo Ambiguity
 2. Toponym resolution: disambiguate a geographical reference
 - Does “London” mean “London, UK”, “London, Ontario”, or one of 2570 other instances of “London” in our gazetteer?
 - Known as Geo/Geo Ambiguity
 3. Determine spatial focus of a document
 - Is “Singapore” relevant to a news article about “Hurricane Katrina”?
 - Not so, if article appeared in “Singapore Strait Times”

Geo/Non-Geo Ambiguity Example: Obama



Japan's Obama town overjoyed

Wed, Nov 5 2008

By [Toshi Maeda](#)

OBAMA, Japan (Reuters) - The sleepy Japanese fishing town of Obama went wild Wednesday as locals gathered to celebrate namesake Barack Obama's victory in the U.S. presidential election.

More than a hundred residents gathered to watch the vote count on television in a public hall in the middle of the day, and chanted "Obama, Obama!" as the result was announced on a news program.

Some were clad in hula costumes in honor of Obama's birthplace in Hawaii. Others showed up wearing "I love Obama" T-shirts.

The town has taken advantage of the name -- one of many named Obama, or "small beach" in Japanese -- to launch products from fish burgers and steamed cakes to chopsticks.

Buoyed by the victory, locals say they hope Obama, who once mentioned the town in a television interview, will visit.

"The next thing we want to do is to go to the White House and dance the hula at Obama's inauguration ceremony," said Tatsuya Sano, 45, who runs a souvenir shop selling locally made Barack Obama souvenirs.

Chikako Shimizu, 35, the leader of an "Obama Girls" hula dance group launched this year, said she was calm while watching the vote count on television because she had no doubt Obama would win.

"I was convinced that he would win. I couldn't be happier," she said.

Obama City residents plan to dance and party more in the evening.



Geo/Non-Geo Ambiguity Example: Batman



Mayor of Batman sues WB, Nolan

Southeastern city in Turkey fights for name

By ALI JAAFAR

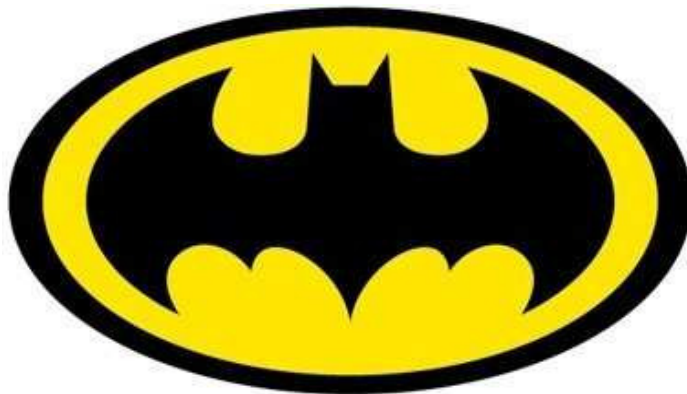
Batman has a new adversary: Batman.

The mayor of an oil-producing city in southeastern Turkey, which has the same name as the Caped Crusader, is suing helmer Christopher Nolan and Warner Bros. for royalties from mega-grosser "The Dark Knight."

Huseyin Kalkan, the pro-Kurdish Democratic Society Party mayor of Batman, has accused "The Dark Knight" producers of using the city's name without permission.

"There is only one Batman in the world," Kalkan said. "The American producers used the name of our city without informing us."

No one from the town of Batman has explained why it took so many years to take legal action. Batman first appeared as a comicbook character in 1939 and the "Batman" TV series started in 1966. Tim Burton's first bigscreen rendition for Warner Bros. came out in 1989. Undoubtedly the fact that "Dark Knight" is about to pass the \$1 billion mark at the B.O. played a part in stirring the ire of the Turkish hamlet.



Geo/Geo Ambiguity Example: Java, Georgia



Georgia accuses Russia of seeking to take over South Ossetia



Russia thrusts into South Ossetia; clashes with Georgia reported

5 hours ago

JAVA, Georgia (AFP) — Russian tanks and troops surged into Georgia's breakaway South Ossetia province on Friday to repel a Georgian offensive to reclaim the region amid fighting said to have left hundreds dead.

"Fierce clashes" between Russian and Georgian troops in the southern suburbs of South Ossetia's capital Tskhinvali were reported by Russian news agencies as night fell on the city.

Moscow had vowed retaliation to defend Russians in Tskhinvali who had come under fire by the Georgian artillery and air assault — the worst fighting since the 1992-94 separatist war in the region.

"Georgian forces are controlling the entire territory of South Ossetia except Java," a city north of Tskhinvali, Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili said in a televised address.

"We are fully controlling Tskhinvali," he added, although the rebels shortly after said that they were in control, according to the Interfax news agency.

Geo/Geo Ambiguity: Vancouver



Oops, wrong Vancouver

Thu, Feb 4 2010

By Teresa Carson

VANCOUVER, Washington (Reuters) - Sallie Reavey picked up the phone at her charming Briar Rose Inn and the caller asked about rooms in mid-February. "We have a nice selection of rooms for those dates," she replied, to which the caller gasped: "You still have rooms during the Olympics?"

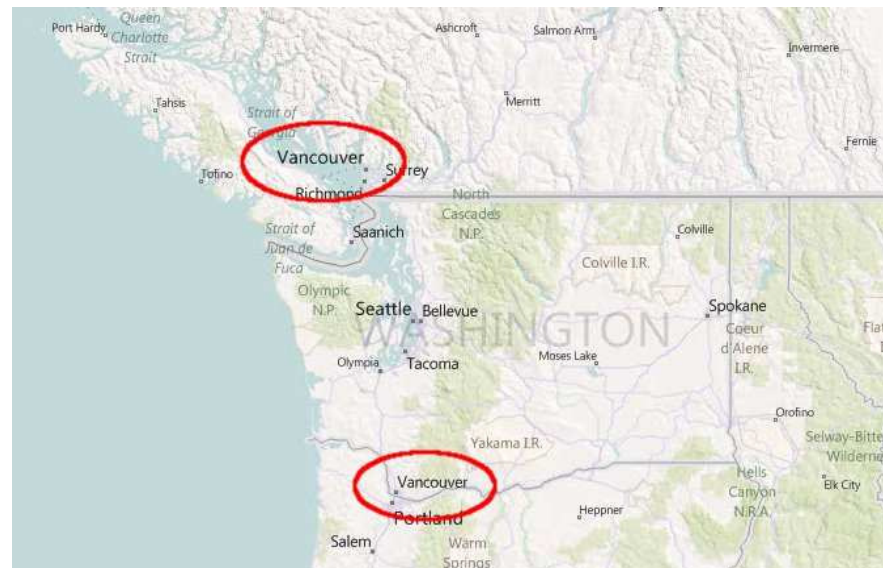
Reavey had to tell him: wrong Vancouver.

The Briar Rose is in Vancouver, Washington, not Vancouver, British Columbia, the Canadian city that will host the 2010 Winter Olympics starting on February 12.

"America's Vancouver," as a former town mayor liked to describe it, sits 250 miles south of the Olympic host Vancouver and has a population of some 165,000 people -- far fewer than the Canadian city.

The Hilton Vancouver Washington has also fielded Olympic enquiries and trained its reservations staff to be sensitive to the possible mistake and, naturally, turn it into a marketing opportunity.

"We absolutely want them to come here," Gerry Link, the hotel's general manager said, adding of the Vancouver mix-ups: "So far it has all been pretty good-natured."

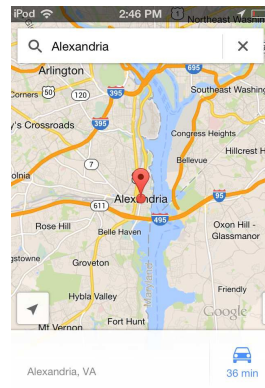


Geotagging

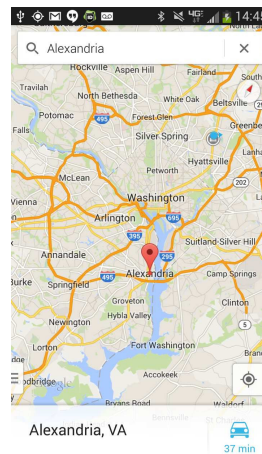
- Geotagging: Understanding textual references to spatial data
 1. Identifying or recognizing
 2. Classifying (is “Michigan” a state or a lake?)
 3. Disambiguating or resolving
 4. Localizing (geocoding to GPS coordinates)
- Context of textual references
 1. Queries - use prior queries and location
 - Ex: Query “Alexandria” when in “College Park, MD”
 2. Underlying data being queried - need context



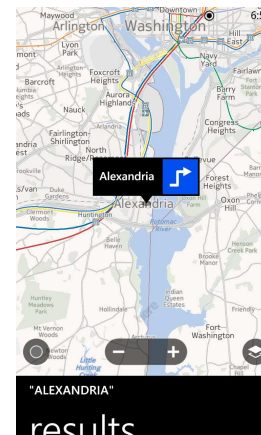
Apple iOS5
Maps by
Google



iOS Maps by
Google



Android
Maps by
Google



Here Maps
on Windows
Phone



Apple iOS6
and iOS7
Maps

Mechanics of Geotagging

1. Goal: high recall in toponym recognition (i.e., not missing toponyms) at expense of precision
 - Rectify by subsequent use of toponym resolution which can (and will) also be used to filter erroneous location interpretations
2. Toponym recognition: 2 stages
 - Finding toponyms
 - Filtering toponyms: postprocessing to remove errors in recognition
3. Toponym resolution
 - Use local lexicons containing locations that can be specified without all of their containers (derived from articles from a particular news source) to determine spatial reader scopes for particular sources
 - E.g., "Dublin" implies "Dublin, Ohio" for readers of a news source in "Columbus, Ohio"
 - Use Wikipedia articles to find concepts related to particular locations so that the presence of these concepts in conjunction with an ambiguous reference to a location can be properly resolved
 - E.g., mention of "White House" in conjunction with "Washington" to provide evidence for resolving as "Washington, D.C."

Local Lexicon Example



Finding Toponyms

1. Use entity tables of well-known locations (e.g., names of continents, countries, etc.), abbreviations (e.g., "CA", "FL", etc.), and demonyms (words used to refer to people from particular places such as "German")
2. Use entity dictionaries containing names of entities that appear frequently in news thereby precluding their interpretation as toponyms (e.g., "Apple")
3. Use a Part of Speech (POS) tagger to find proper noun phrases which could denote names even with possessives like "Prince George's County"
4. Use Named Entity Recognition (NER) package which helps avoid geo/non-geo errors by making use of entity types such as name, place, organization, etc.
5. Compensate for NER errors
 - Boundary expansion (e.g., "Guinea" and "Equatorial Guinea")
 - Fragmented references such as names where parts can be interpreted as locations (e.g., "Paul Washington" and "Washington")

Running Example (1)

- Excerpt from an article in the Paris News about a local politician campaigning in Paris, Texas
- Mentions multiple places in Texas

*Democratic candidate for **Texas** Railroad Commissioner Jeff **Weems** stumped in **Paris** late **Friday** in the Precinct 5, Place 1 Justice of the Peace courtroom where he spoke to about 25 people. In introductory remarks, state Rep. Mark **Homer**, D-**Paris**, said it will be refreshing to have someone on the Railroad Commission who “has a concept of what those people are there for.” A **Houston** attorney with life-long experience in the energy business — first as an oil field worker and now representing both oil and gas firms as well as landowners — **Weems** labeled **Lamar County** “ground zero” for Democrats winning statewide elections before telling his audience what he plans to do differently in **Austin**. Although he did not accuse incumbents of wrong doing, **Weems** said he is upset about the handling of a complaint by the mayor of **Dish, Texas**, the site of a gas compressor station. That station is similar to the Midcontinent Express Pipeline compressor station south of **Paris**.*

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- True toponyms: Texas, Paris, Houston, Lamar County, Austin, Dish

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- True toponyms: Texas, Paris, Houston, Lamar County, Austin, Dish
- Potential mistakes: Weems, Homer, Friday (all in Texas)

Running Example (2)

Democratic candidate for *Texas Railroad Commissioner* Jeff Weems stumped in *Paris* late *Friday* in the Precinct 5, Place 1 Justice of the Peace courtroom where he spoke to about 25 people. In introductory remarks, state Rep. Mark Homer, D-Paris, said it will be refreshing to have someone on the *Railroad Commission* who “has a concept of what those people are there for.” A *Houston* attorney with life-long experience in the energy business — first as an oil field worker and now representing both oil and gas firms as well as landowners — *Weems* labeled *Lamar County* “ground zero” for *Democrats* winning statewide elections before telling his audience what he plans to do differently in *Austin*. Although he did not accuse incumbents of wrong doing, *Weems* said he is upset about the handling of a complaint by the mayor of *Dish, Texas*, the site of a gas compressor station. That station is similar to the *Midcontinent Express Pipeline* compressor station south of *Paris*.

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1. Initial text
2. *Entity tables*: [*LOC Texas*], [*PER Jeff Weems*], [*DAY Friday*], [*PER Mark Homer*]

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3. *Cue words*: Rep. [_{PER} *Mark Homer*], D-[_{LOC} *Paris*], [_{LOC} *Lamar County*]

Running Example (2)

Democratic candidate for *Texas Railroad Commissioner* Jeff Weems stumped in *Paris* late *Friday* in the Precinct 5, Place 1 Justice of the Peace courtroom where he spoke to about 25 people. In introductory remarks, state Rep. Mark Homer, D-Paris, said it will be refreshing to have someone on the *Railroad Commission* who “has a concept of what those people are there for.” A *Houston* attorney with life-long experience in the energy business — first as an oil field worker and now representing both oil and gas firms as well as landowners — *Weems* labeled *Lamar County* “ground zero” for *Democrats* winning statewide elections before telling his audience what he plans to do differently in *Austin*. Although he did not accuse incumbents of wrong doing, *Weems* said he is upset about the handling of a complaint by the mayor of *Dish, Texas*, the site of a gas compressor station. That station is similar to the *Midcontinent Express Pipeline* compressor station south of *Paris*.

1. Initial text
2. **Entity tables:** [LOC *Texas*], [PER Jeff Weems], [DAY *Friday*], [PER Mark Homer]
3. **Cue words:** Rep. [PER *Mark Homer*], D-[LOC *Paris*], [LOC *Lamar County*]
4. **Proper noun phrases:** [NP *Democratic*], [NP *Railroad Commissioner Jeff Weems*], [NP *Paris*], [NP *Rep. Mark Homer*], [NP *Railroad Commission*], [NP *Houston*], [NP *Weems*], [NP *Lamar County*], [NP *Democrats*], [NP *Austin*], [NP *Dish*], [NP *Texas*], [NP *Midcontinent Express Pipeline*]

Running Example (2)

Democratic candidate for *Texas Railroad Commissioner* Jeff Weems stumped in *Paris* late *Friday* in the Precinct 5, Place 1 Justice of the Peace courtroom where he spoke to about 25 people. In introductory remarks, state Rep. Mark Homer, *D-Paris*, said it will be refreshing to have someone on the *Railroad Commission* who “has a concept of what those people are there for.” A *Houston* attorney with life-long experience in the energy business — first as an oil field worker and now representing both oil and gas firms as well as landowners — *Weems* labeled *Lamar County* “ground zero” for *Democrats* winning statewide elections before telling his audience what he plans to do differently in *Austin*. Although he did not accuse incumbents of wrong doing, *Weems* said he is upset about the handling of a complaint by the mayor of *Dish, Texas*, the site of a gas compressor station. That station is similar to the *Midcontinent Express Pipeline* compressor station south of *Paris*.

1. Initial text
2. **Entity tables:** [LOC Texas], [PER Jeff Weems], [DAY Friday], [PER Mark Homer]
3. **Cue words:** Rep. [PER Mark Homer], D-[LOC Paris], [LOC Lamar County]
4. **Proper noun phrases:** [NP Democratic], [NP Railroad Commissioner Jeff Weems], [NP Paris], [NP Rep. Mark Homer], [NP Railroad Commission], [NP Houston], [NP Weems], [NP Lamar County], [NP Democrats], [NP Austin], [NP Dish], [NP Texas], [NP Midcontinent Express Pipeline]
5. **Named-entity recognition:**

[PER Jeff Weems]	0.999	[LOC Houston]	0.917	[LOC Paris]	0.997	[PER Weems]	0.849
[ORG Railroad Commission]	0.995	[LOC Lamar County]	0.737	[LOC Austin]	0.995	[LOC Texas]	0.557
[ORG Midcont. Expr. Ppln.]	0.973	[ORG Democratic]	0.539	[PER Mark Homer]	0.920		

Filtering Toponyms

1. Toponym refactoring:
 - Account for different suffixes and prefixes for same entity
 - Ex: "Fort" and "Ft", "County Kildare" and "Kildare County", "Fairfax Hi" and "Fairfax High School", etc.
2. Active verbs
 - People are active while locations are passive
 - Account for metonymy where an entity like a government is referenced by its location (e.g., "Washington expects ...") and is active but there are usually other references to the location in the text so no harm in ignoring some instances
3. Use Knowledge of noun adjuncts to avoid mistaken container relationships such as "In Russia, U.S. officials ..." due to presence of comma
4. Type propagation to make unknown types consistent within a group as long as there is just one known type in the group
 - E.g., name of streets "Federalist", "Market", "Edgewood" while the type entity of "Paul Revere" and "First" are not identified and thus could interpret them as names of streets

Running Example (3)

Democratic candidate for *Texas* Railroad Commissioner *Jeff Weems* stumped in *Paris* late Friday in the Precinct 5, Place 1 Justice of the Peace courtroom where he spoke to about 25 people. In introductory remarks, state Rep. Mark Homer, D-*Paris*, said it will be refreshing to have someone on the Railroad Commission who “has a concept of what those people are there for.” A *Houston* attorney with life-long experience in the energy business — first as an oil field worker and now representing both oil and gas firms as well as landowners — *Weems* labeled *Lamar County* “ground zero” for Democrats winning statewide elections before telling his audience what he plans to do differently in *Austin*. Although he did not accuse incumbents of wrong doing, *Weems* said he is upset about the handling of a complaint by the mayor of *Dish, Texas*, the site of a gas compressor station. That station is similar to the Midcontinent Express Pipeline compressor station south of *Paris*.

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1. **Toponym refactoring:** [LOC Lamar County] → [LOC County of Lamar]

Running Example (3)

Democratic candidate for *Texas* Railroad Commissioner *Jeff Weems* stumped in *Paris* late Friday in the Precinct 5, Place 1 Justice of the Peace courtroom where he spoke to about 25 people. In introductory remarks, state Rep. Mark Homer, D-*Paris*, said it will be refreshing to have someone on the Railroad Commission who “has a concept of what those people are there for.” A *Houston* attorney with life-long experience in the energy business — first as an oil field worker and now representing both oil and gas firms as well as landowners — *Weems* labeled *Lamar County* “ground zero” for Democrats winning statewide elections before telling his audience what he plans to do differently in *Austin*. Although he did not accuse incumbents of wrong doing, *Weems* said he is upset about the handling of a complaint by the mayor of *Dish, Texas*, the site of a gas compressor station. That station is similar to the Midcontinent Express Pipeline compressor station south of *Paris*.

1. **Toponym refactoring**: [LOC Lamar County] → [LOC County of Lamar]
2. **Active verbs**: [PER Jeff Weems] stumped, [PER Weems] labeled, [PER Weems] said

Running Example (3)

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1. **Toponym refactoring**: [LOC Lamar County] → [LOC County of Lamar]
2. **Active verbs**: [PER Jeff Weems] stumped, [PER Weems] labeled, [PER Weems] said
3. **Noun adjuncts**: [LOC Houston] attorney

Running Example (3)

Democratic candidate for **Texas** Railroad Commissioner **Jeff Weems** stumped in **Paris** late Friday in the Precinct 5, Place 1 Justice of the Peace courtroom where he spoke to about 25 people. In introductory remarks, state Rep. Mark Homer, D-**Paris**, said it will be refreshing to have someone on the Railroad Commission who “has a concept of what those people are there for.” A **Houston** attorney with life-long experience in the energy business — first as an oil field worker and now representing both oil and gas firms as well as landowners — **Weems** labeled **Lamar County** “ground zero” for Democrats winning statewide elections before telling his audience what he plans to do differently in **Austin**. Although he did not accuse incumbents of wrong doing, **Weems** said he is upset about the handling of a complaint by the mayor of **Dish, Texas**, the site of a gas compressor station. That station is similar to the Midcontinent Express Pipeline compressor station south of **Paris**.

1. **Toponym refactoring**: [LOC Lamar County] → [LOC County of Lamar]
2. **Active verbs**: [PER Jeff Weems] stumped, [PER Weems] labeled, [PER Weems] said
3. **Noun adjuncts**: [LOC Houston] attorney
4. **Final location entities**: Texas, Paris, Houston, Lamar County, Austin, Dish

Toponym Resolution

1. Dateline
2. Relative geography which is usually vague
 - Ex: "Just outside Lewiston"
3. Comma group where use prominence, proximity, or sibling where share a parent in a geographic hierarchy
 - Prominence: Ex: New York, Philadelphia, Chicago
 - Proximity: Ex: Milwaukee, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul
 - Sibling: Queens, Brooklyn, Manhattan
4. Location/Container – Ex: "College Park, MD"
5. Local lexicon – Ex: "Dublin" in the case of "Columbus, Ohio"
6. Global lexicon
 - Gazetteer with names of places that are known regardless of their geographic location
7. One sense
 - Consistency with previously resolved instances of same name in same source article

News-Specific Geotagging Issues

1. Name of news source
 - Identify a geographic focus (also known as a “spatial reader scope”) for a particular news source in terms of the container(s) of the articles in the source and use this to resolve geotagging ambiguities
2. Perform some preliminary clustering by focusing on the headline
3. Multiple vs: a single interpretation as a geographic location
 - Multiple: evidence that it is a geographic location
 - Single: may be an error, verify by checking
 - population
 - presence of containers
 - presence of proximate locations

TwitterStand: News from Tweets

- News gathering system using Twitter
- Twitter is a popular social networking website
 - Tweets are 140 character messages akin to SMS
 - Mostly non-news, often frivolous
- TwitterStand is a spontaneous news medium
 - Idea: users of Twitter help to gather news
 - Distributed news gathering
 - Scooping tool bypassing reporters or newspapers
 - E.g., Michael Jackson's death, Iranian election, Haitian earthquake

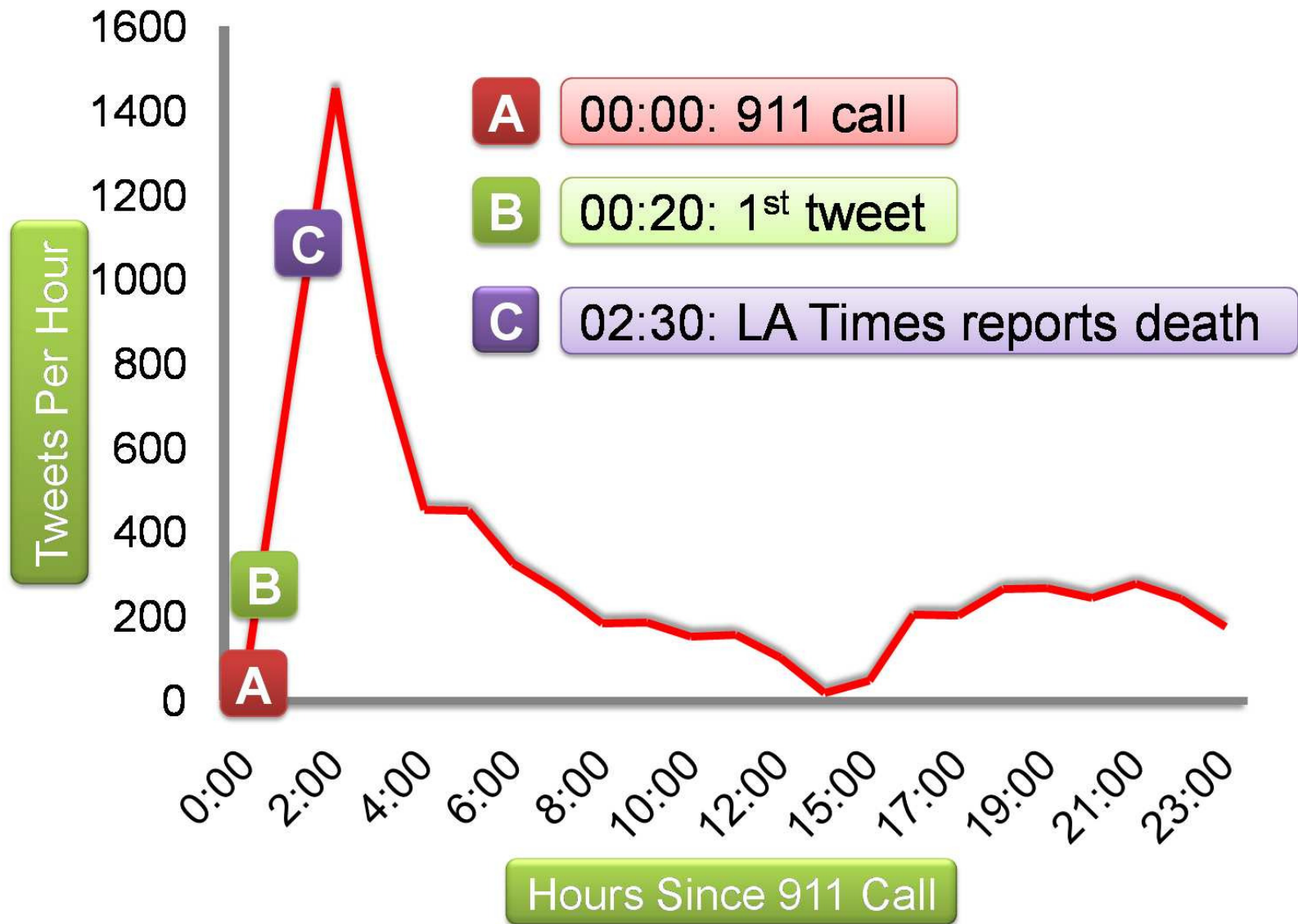
TwitterStand: News from Tweets

- News gathering system using Twitter
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 - Tweets are 140 character messages akin to SMS
 - Mostly non-news, often frivolous
- TwitterStand is a spontaneous news medium
 - Idea: users of Twitter help to gather news
 - Distributed news gathering
 - Scooping tool bypassing reporters or newspapers
 - E.g., Michael Jackson's death, Iranian election, Haitian earthquake
- Key challenges:
 - Managing the deluge
 - Twitter is a noisy medium as most of the Tweets are not news
 - Challenge: extract news Tweets from mountain of non-news Tweets
 - Tweets are coming at a furious pace
 - Tweets capture the pulse of the moment
 - So, not a good strategy to store and process them in batches
 - TwitterStand uses online algorithms
 - Works without access to entire dataset (i.e., being offline)
 - Determine spatial focus of stories enabling news reading on map

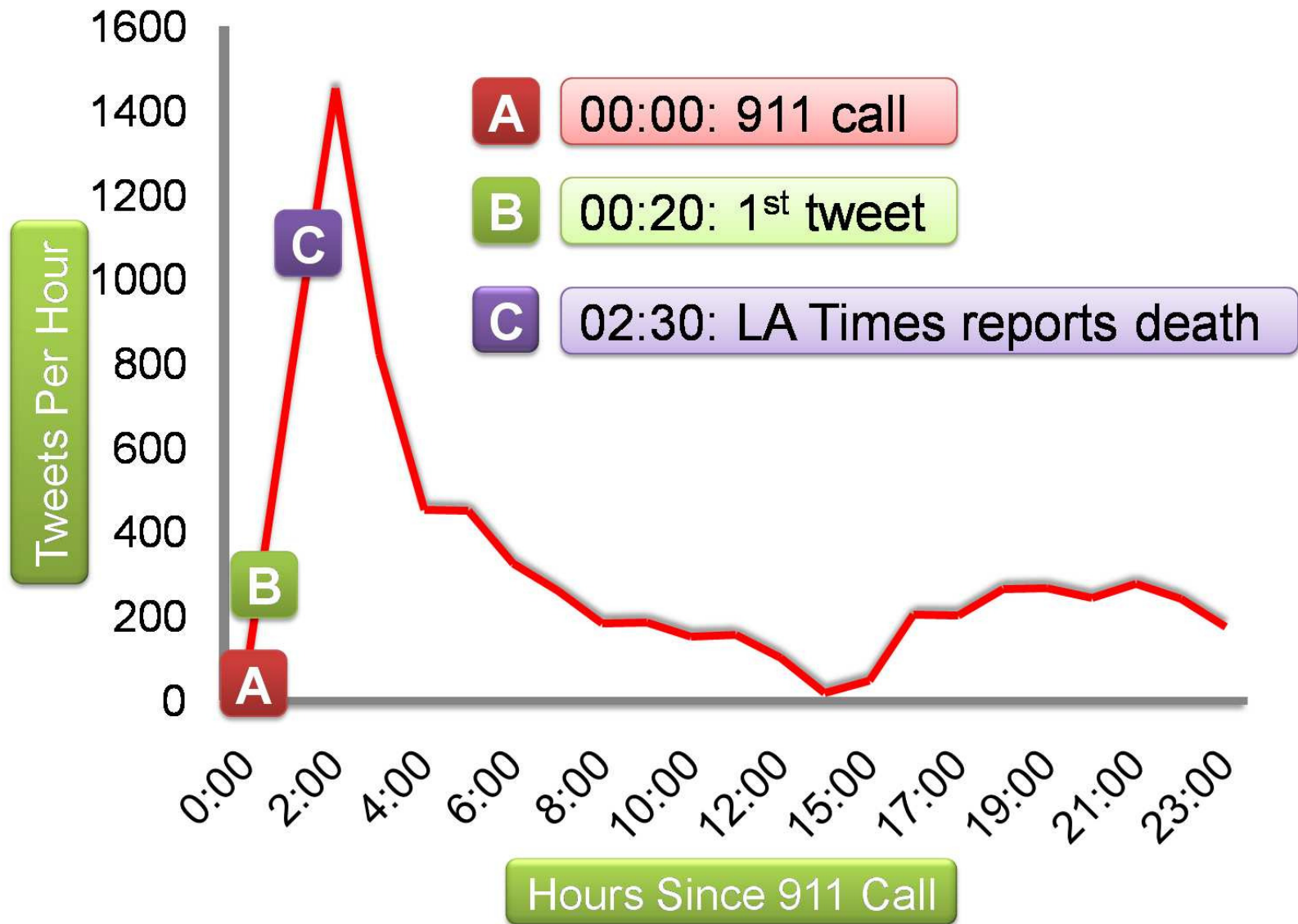
Access to Twitter

1. Whitelisted which means TwitterStand can access Twitter 20K times per hour
2. Access to Gardenhose which yields many Tweets but not clear what percentage
3. Birddog enables TwitterStand to obtain feeds from up to 200K users
4. Seeders are 2000 handpicked users who are known to publish news

Ex: Tweets about Michael Jackson's Death

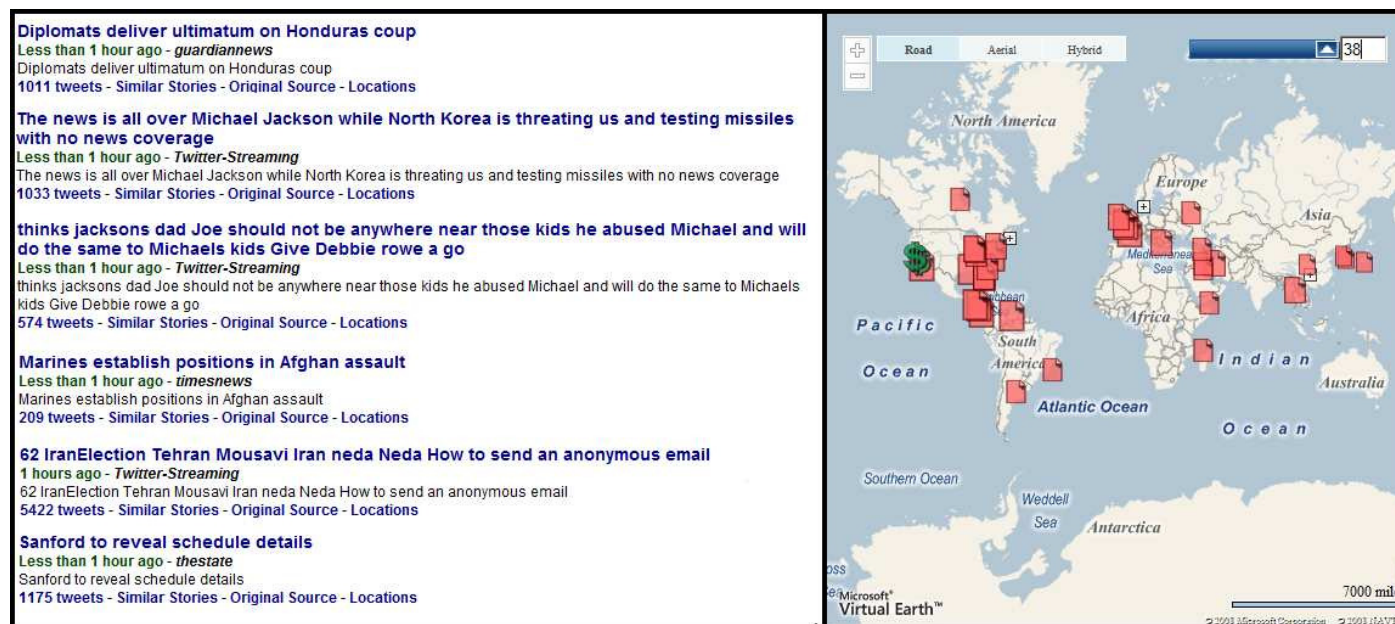


Ex: Tweets about Michael Jackson's Death



■ Notice that Twitter beat the LA Times by more than two hours

Live Demo: TwitterStand System



<http://twitterstand.umiacs.umd.edu/>

- What people are tweeting about rather than where they are tweeting from

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A Sorting Approach to Indexing Spatial Data*

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Abstract

Spatial data is distinguished from conventional data by having extent. Therefore, spatial queries involve both the objects and the space that they occupy. The handling of queries that involve spatial data is facilitated by building an index on the data. The traditional role of the index is to sort the data, which means that it orders the data. However, since generally no ordering exists in dimensions greater than 1 without a transformation of the data to one dimension, the role of the sort process is one of differentiating between the data and what is usually done is to sort the spatial objects with respect to the space that they occupy. The resulting ordering is usually implicit rather than explicit so that the data need not be resorted (i.e., the index need not be rebuilt) when the queries change (e.g., the query reference objects). The index is said to order the space and the characteristics of such indexes are explored further.

1 Introduction

The representation of multidimensional data is an important issue in solid modeling as well as in many other diverse fields including computer-aided design (CAD), computational geometry, finite-element analysis, and computer graphics (e.g., [44, 45, 47]). The main motivation in choosing an appropriate representation is to facilitate operations such as search. This means that the representation involves sorting the data in some manner to make it more accessible. In fact, the term *access structure* or *index* is often used as an alternative to the term *data structure* in order to emphasize the importance of the connection to sorting.

The most common definition of “multidimensional data” is a collection of points in a higher dimensional space (i.e., greater than 1). These points can represent locations and objects in space as well as more general records where each attribute (i.e., field) corresponds to a dimension and only some, or even none, of the attributes are locational. As an example of nonlocational point data, consider an employee record that has attributes corresponding to the employee’s name, address, gender, age, height, weight, and social security number (i.e., identity number). Such records arise in database management systems and can be treated as points in, for this example, a seven-dimensional space (i.e., there is one dimension for each attribute), although the different dimensions have different type units (i.e., name and address are strings of characters; gender is binary; while age, height, weight, and social security number are numbers some of which have are associated with different units). Note that the address attribute could also be interpreted in a locational sense using positioning coordinates such as latitude and longitude readings although the stringlike symbolic representation is far more common.

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When multidimensional data corresponds to locational data, we have the additional property that all of the attributes usually have the same unit (possibly with the aid of scaling transformations), which is distance in space. In this case, we can combine the distance-denominated attributes and pose queries that involve proximity. For example, we may wish to find the closest city to Chicago within the two-dimensional space from which the locations of the cities are drawn. Another query seeks to find all cities within 50 miles of Chicago. In contrast, such queries are not very meaningful when the attributes do not have the same type. Nevertheless, other queries such as range queries that seek, for example, all individuals born between 1940 and 1960 whose weight ranges between 150 and 200 pounds are quite common and can be posed regardless of the nature of the attributes.

When the range of multidimensional data spans a continuous physical space (i.e., an infinite collection of locations), the issues become more interesting. In particular, we are no longer just interested in the locations of objects, but, in addition, we are also interested in the space that they occupy (i.e., their extent). Some example objects with extent include lines (e.g., roads, rivers), intervals (which can correspond to time as well as space), regions of varying shape and dimensionality (e.g., lakes, counties, buildings, crop maps, polygons, polyhedra), and surfaces. The objects (when they are not points) may be disjoint or could even overlap.

The fact that the objects have extent has a direct effect on the type of indexes that we need. This can be best understood by examining the nature of the queries that we wish to support. For example, consider a database of objects. There are three types of queries that can be posed to such a database. The first is the set of queries about the objects themselves such as finding all objects that contain a given point or set of points, have a non-empty intersection with a given object, have a partial boundary in common, have a boundary in common, have any points in common, contain a given object, included in a given object, etc. The second consists of proximity queries such as the nearest object to a given point or object, and all objects within a given distance of a point or object (also known as a range or window query). The third consists of queries involving non-spatial attributes of objects such as given a point or object, finding the nearest object of a particular type, the minimum enclosing object of a particular type, or all the objects of a particular type whose boundary passes through it.

Being able to support the different types of queries described above has a direct effect on the type of indexes that are useful for such data. In particular, recall our earlier observation that a record in a conventional database may be considered as a point in a multidimensional space. For example, a straight line segment object having endpoints (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) can be transformed (i.e., represented) as the point (x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) in a 4-d space (termed a *corner transformation* [50])¹. This representation is good for queries about the line segments (the first type), while it is not good for proximity queries (i.e., the second and third type) since points outside the object are not mapped into the higher dimensional space. In particular, the representative points of two objects that are physically close to each other in the original space (e.g., 2-d for lines) may be very far from each other in the higher dimensional space (e.g., 4-d), thereby leading to large search regions. This is especially true if there is a great difference in the relative size of the two objects (e.g., a short line in proximity to a long line as in Figure 1). On the other hand, when the objects are small (e.g., their extent is small), then the method works reasonably well as the objects are basically point objects. The problem is that the transformation only transforms the space occupied by the objects and not the rest of the space (e.g., the query point). Proponents of the transformation method argue that this problem can be overcome by projecting back to original space and indexing on the projection (e.g., [54]). However, at this point, it is not unreasonable to ask why we bother to make the transformation in the first place.

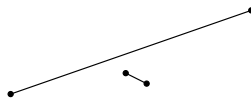


Figure 1: Example of two objects that are close to each other in the original space but are not clustered in the same region of the transformed space when using a transformation such as the corner transformation.

¹ Although for ease of visualization, our discussion and examples are in terms of line segment and rectangle objects, it is applicable to data of arbitrary dimension such as polyhedra and hyperrectangles.

It is important to observe that our notion of *sorting* spatial objects is more one of differentiating between the objects which is different from the conventional one which is intimately tied to the notion of providing an ordering. As we know, such an ordering implies a linearization which restricts the underlying data to one dimension, and such an ordering usually does not exist in dimensions d higher than one save for a dominance relationship (e.g., [39]) where point $a = \{a_i | 1 \leq i \leq d\}$ is said to dominate point $b = \{b_i | 1 \leq i \leq d\}$ if $b_i \leq a_i, 1 \leq i \leq d$. On the other hand, it is clear that the rationale for our discussion is that the data in which we are interested is of dimension greater than one. This leads to the conclusion that what is needed is an index that sorts (i.e., differentiates) between objects on the basis of spatial occupancy (i.e., their spatial extent). In other words, it sorts the objects relative to the space that they occupy, and this is the focus of the rest of this paper.

Before choosing a particular index we should also make sure that the following requirements are satisfied. First of all, the index should be compatible with the type of data (i.e., spatial objects) that is being stored. In other words, it should enable users to distinguish between different objects as well as render the search efficient in terms of pruning irrelevant objects from further consideration. Second, we must have an appropriate zero or reference point. In the case of spatial occupancy, this is usually some easily identified point or object (e.g., the origin of the multidimensional space from which the objects are drawn). Most importantly, given our observation about the absence of an ordering, it is best to have an implicit rather than an explicit index.

In particular, an implicit index is needed because it is impossible to foresee all possible queries in advance. For example, in the case of spatial relationships such as left, right, up, down, etc. it is impractical to have a data structure which has an attribute for every possible spatial relationship. In other words, the index should support the ability to derive the spatial relationships between the objects. It should be clear that an implicit index is superior to an explicit index, which, for example in the case of two-dimensional data such as the locations of cities, sorts the cities on the basis of their distance from a given point. The problem is that this sorting order is inapplicable to other reference points. In other words, having sorted all of the cities in the US with respect to their distance from Chicago, the result is useless if we want to find the closest city to New Orleans that satisfies a particular condition like having a population greater than 50,000 inhabitants. Therefore, having an implicit index means that we don't have to resort the data for queries other than updates.

2 Methods Based on Spatial Occupancy

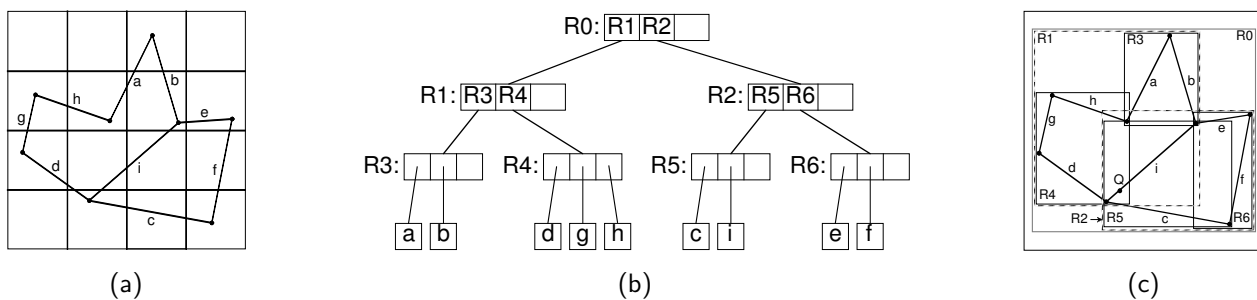


Figure 2: (a) Example collection of straight line segments embedded in a 4×4 grid, (b) the object hierarchy for the R-tree corresponding to the objects in (a), and (c) the spatial extent of the minimum bounding rectangles corresponding to the object hierarchy in (b). Notice that the leaf nodes in (b) also store bounding rectangles although this is only shown for the nonleaf nodes.

The indexing methods that are based on sorting the spatial objects by spatial occupancy essentially decompose the underlying space from which the data is drawn into regions called *buckets* in the spirit of classical hashing methods, with the difference that the spatial indexing methods preserve order. In other words, objects in close proximity should be placed in the same bucket or at least in buckets that are close to each other in the sense of the order in which they would be accessed (i.e., retrieved from secondary storage in case of a false

hit, etc.).

There are two principal methods of representing spatial data. The first is to use an object hierarchy that initially aggregates objects into groups, preferably based on their spatial proximity, and then uses proximity to further aggregate the groups thereby forming a hierarchy, where the number of objects that are aggregated in each node of the hierarchy is permitted to range between parameters $m \leq \lceil M/2 \rceil$ and M . The rationale for choosing this type of a range is for the hierarchy to mimic the behavior of a B-tree (e.g., [15]), where each element of the hierarchy acts like a disk page and thus is guaranteed to be half full, provided that $m = \lceil M/2 \rceil$.

Note that the object hierarchy is not unique as it depends on the manner in which the objects were aggregated to form the hierarchy (e.g., minimizing overlap between objects or coverage of the underlying space). Queries are facilitated by also associating a minimum bounding box with each object and group of objects as this enables a quick way to test if a point can possibly lie within the area spanned by the object or group of objects. A negative answer means that no further processing is required for the object or group while a positive answer means that further tests must be performed. Thus the minimum bounding box serves to avoid wasting work. Equivalently, it serves to differentiate (i.e., “sort”) between occupied and unoccupied space. Data structures that make use of axis-aligned bounding boxes (AABB) such as the R-tree [23] and the R*-tree [10] illustrate the use of this method, as well as the more general oriented bounding box (OBB) where the sides are orthogonal, while no longer having to be parallel to the coordinate axes (e.g., [22, 40]). In addition, some data structures use other shapes for the bounding boxes such as spheres (e.g., SS-tree [35, 61]), combinations of hyperrectangles and hyperspheres (e.g., SR-tree [30]), truncated tetrahedra (e.g., prism tree [38]), as well as triangular pyramids which are 5-sided objects with two parallel triangular faces and three rectangular faces forming a three-dimensional pie slice (e.g., BOXTREE [9]). These data structures differ primarily in the properties of the bounding boxes, and their interrelationships, that they use to determine how to aggregate the bounding boxes, and, of course, the objects. Aggregation is an issue when the data structure is used in a dynamic environment, where objects are inserted and removed from the hierarchy thereby leading to elements that are full or sparse vis-a-vis the values of m and M .

As an example of an R-tree, consider the collection of straight line segment objects given in Figure 2(a) shown embedded in a 4×4 grid. Figure 2(b) is an example of the object hierarchy induced by an R-tree for this collection, with $m = 2$ and $M = 3$. Figure 2(c) shows the spatial extent of the bounding rectangles of the nodes in Figure 2(a), with heavy lines denoting the bounding rectangles corresponding to the leaf nodes, and broken lines denoting the bounding rectangles corresponding to the subtrees rooted at the nonleaf nodes.

The drawback of the object hierarchy approach is that from the perspective of a space decomposition method, the resulting hierarchy of bounding boxes often leads to a non-disjoint decomposition of the underlying space. This means that if a search fails to find an object in one path starting at the root, then it is not necessarily the case that the object will not be found in another path starting at the root. This is the case in Figure 2(c) when we search for the line segment object that contains Q . In particular, we first visit nodes $R1$ and $R4$ unsuccessfully, and thus need to visit nodes $R2$ and $R5$ in order to find the correct line segment object i .

The second method is based on a decomposition (usually recursive) of the underlying space into disjoint blocks so that a subset of the objects is associated with each block. There are several ways to proceed. The first is to simply redefine the decomposition and aggregation associated with the object hierarchy method so that the minimum bounding boxes are decomposed into disjoint boxes, thereby also implicitly partitioning the underlying objects that they bound. In this case, the partition of the underlying space is heavily dependent on the data and is said to be at arbitrary positions. The k-d-B-tree [42] and the R^+ -tree [51] are examples of such an approach, with the difference being that in the k-d-B-tree, the entire space which contains the objects is decomposed into subspaces and it is these subspaces that are aggregated, while in the R^+ -tree, it is the bounding boxes that are decomposed and subsequently aggregated.

Figure 3 is an example of one possible R^+ -tree for the collection of line segments in Figure 2(a). This particular tree is of order (2,3) although in general it is not possible to guarantee that all nodes save for the root node will always have a minimum of 2 entries. In particular, the expected B-tree performance guarantees are not necessarily valid (i.e., pages are not guaranteed to be m/M full) unless we are willing to perform very complicated record insertion and deletion procedures. Notice that in this example line segment objects c , h , and i appear in two different nodes. Of course, other variants are possible since the R^+ -tree is not unique.

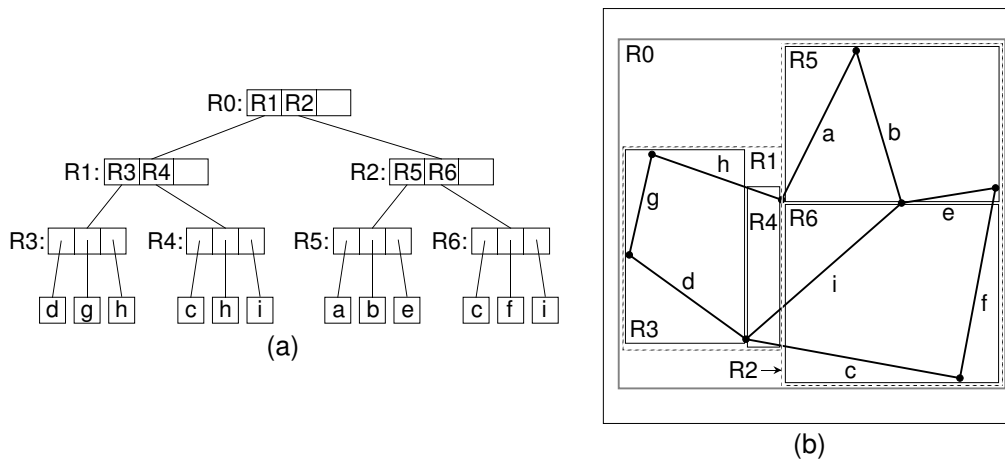


Figure 3: (a) R⁺-tree for the collection of line segments in Figure 2(a) with $m=2$ and $M=3$, and (b) the spatial extents of the bounding rectangles. Notice that the leaf nodes in the index also store bounding rectangles although this is only shown for the nonleaf nodes.

The second way is to partition the underlying space into cells (i.e., blocks) at fixed positions so that all resulting cells are of uniform size, which is the case when using the uniform grid (e.g., [11, 33, 43]), also the standard indexing method for maps. Figure 2(a) is an example of a 4×4 uniform grid in which a collection of straight line segments has been embedded. One drawback of the uniform grid is the possibility of a large number of empty or sparsely-filled cells when the objects are not uniformly distributed, as well as the possibility that most of the objects will lie in a small subset of the cells. This is resolved by making use of a variable resolution representation such as one of the quadtree variants (e.g., [47]) where the subset of the objects that are associated with the cells is defined by placing an upper bound on the number of objects that can be associated with each cell. The cells that comprise the underlying space are recursively decomposed into congruent sibling cells whenever this upper bound is exceeded. Therefore, the upper bound serves as a *stopping condition* for the recursive decomposition process. An alternative, as exemplified by the PK-tree [46, 58], makes use of a lower bound on the number of objects that can be associated with each cell (termed an *instantiation* or *aggregation threshold*). Depending on the underlying representation that is used, the result can also be viewed as a hierarchy of congruent cells (see, e.g., the pyramid structure [55] which is a family of representations that make use of multiple resolution which can be characterized as image hierarchies [47]).

The PR quadtree [36, 45] is one example of a variable resolution representation for point objects where the underlying space in which a set of point objects lie is recursively decomposed into four equal-sized square-shaped cells until each cell is empty or contains just one object. For example, Figure 4 is the PR quadtree for the set of point objects A–F and P. The PR quadtree represents the underlying decomposition as a tree although our figure only illustrates the resulting decomposition of the underlying space into cells (i.e., the leaf nodes/blocks of the PR quadtree).

Turning to more complex such objects such as line segments, which have extent, we consider the PM₁ quadtree [49]. It is an example of a variable resolution representation for a collection of straight line segment objects such as the polygonal subdivision given in Figure 2(a). In this case, the stopping condition of its decomposition rule stipulates that partitioning occurs as long as a cell contains more than one line segment unless the line segments are all incident at the same vertex, which is also in the same cell (e.g., Figure 5(a)). The PM₁ quadtree and its variants are ideal for representing polygonal meshes as they provide an access structure to enable the quick determination of the polygon that contains a given point (i.e., a point location operation). In particular, the PM₂ quadtree [49], which differs from the PM₁ quadtree by permitting a cell c to contain several line segments as long as they are incident at the same vertex v regardless of whether or not v is in c (e.g., Figure 5(b)), is particularly suitable for representing triangular meshes [16]. A similar representation to the PM₁ quadtree has been devised for collections of three-dimensional objects such as

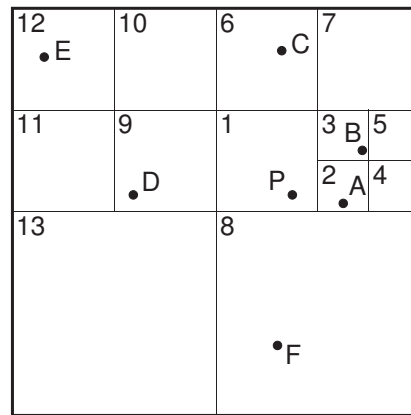


Figure 4: Block decomposition induced by the PR quadtree for the point objects A–F and P.

polyhedra images (e.g., [8] and the references cited in [47]). The decomposition criteria are such that no cell contains more than one face, edge, or vertex unless the faces all meet at the same vertex or are adjacent to the same edge.

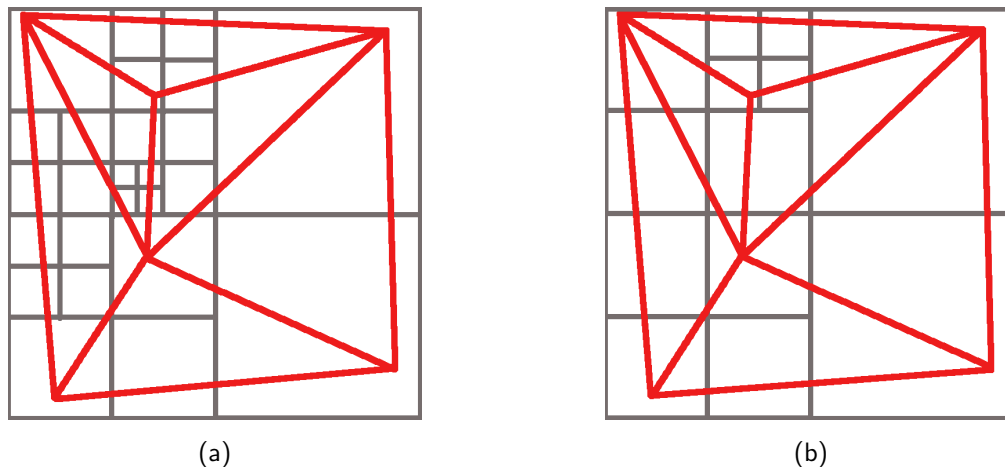


Figure 5: (a) PM_1 quadtree and (b) PM_2 quadtree for a collection of straight line segment objects that form a triangulation.

The above variants of the PM quadtree and PM octree represent an object by its boundary. The region quadtree [32] and region octree [27, 34] are variable resolution representations of objects by their interiors. In particular, the environment containing the objects is recursively decomposed into four or eight, respectively, rectangular congruent blocks until each block is either completely occupied by an object or is empty. For example, Figure 6(b) is the block decomposition for the region quadtree corresponding to the result of embedding the two-dimensional object in Figure 6(a) in an 8×8 grid, while Figure 7(b) is the block decomposition for the region octree corresponding to the three-dimensional staircaselike object in Figure 7(a).

Region octrees are also known as volumetric or voxel representations and are useful for medical applications. They are to be contrasted with procedural representations such as constructive solid geometry (CSG) [41] where primitive instances of objects are combined to form more complex objects by use of geometric transformations and regularized Boolean set operations (e.g., union, intersection). A disadvantage of the CSG representation is that it is not unique. In particular, there are frequently several ways of constructing an object (e.g., from different primitive elements). In addition, there is no overall notion of geometry except of the primitives that form each of the objects and thus there is no easy correlation between the objects and

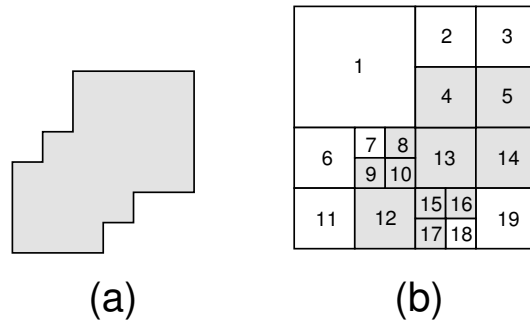


Figure 6: (a) Sample object, and (b) its region quadtree block decomposition with the blocks of the object being shaded, assuming that it is embedded in an 8×8 grid.

the space in which they are embedded unless techniques such as the PM-CSG tree [62] are used.

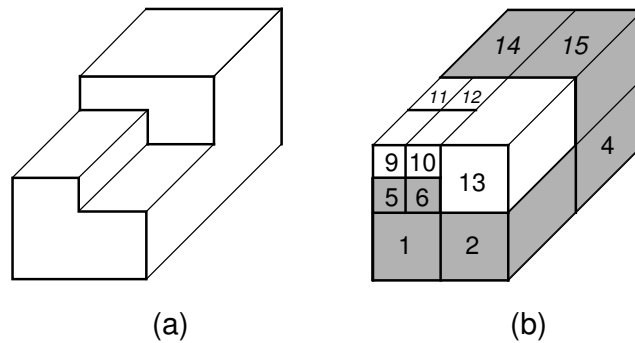


Figure 7: (a) Example three-dimensional object, and (b) its region octree block decomposition.

The principal drawback of the disjoint method is that when the objects have extent (e.g., line segments, rectangles, and any other non-point objects), then an object is associated with more than one cell when the object has been decomposed. This means that queries such as those that seek the length of all objects in a particular spatial region will have to remove duplicate objects before reporting the total length. Nevertheless, methods have been developed that avoid these duplicates by making use of the geometry of the type of the data that is being represented (e.g., [4, 5, 17]). Note that the result of constraining the positions of the partitions means that there is a limit on the possible sizes of the resulting cells (e.g., a power of 2 in the case of a quadtree variant). However, the result is that the underlying representation is good for operations between two different data sets as their representations are in registration (i.e., it is easy to correlate occupied and unoccupied space in the two data sets, which is not easy when the positions of the partitions are not constrained as is the case with methods rooted in representations based on an object hierarchy even though the resulting decomposition of the underlying space is disjoint).

The PR, PM, and region quadtrees make use of a space hierarchy of where each level of the hierarchy contains congruent cells. The difference is that in the PR quadtree, each object is associated with just one cell, while in the PM and region quadtrees, the extent of the objects causes them to be decomposed into subobjects and thereby possibly be associated with more than one cell, although the cells are disjoint. At times, we want to use a space decomposition method that makes use of a hierarchy of congruent cells while still not decomposing the objects. In this case, we relax the disjointness requirement by stipulating that only the cells at a given level (i.e., depth) of the hierarchy must be disjoint. In particular, we recursively decompose the cells that comprise the underlying space into congruent sibling cells so that each object is associated with just one cell, and this is the smallest possible congruent cell that contains the object in its entirety. Assuming a top-down subdivision process that decomposes each cell into four square cells (i.e., a quadtree) at each level of decomposition, the result is that each object is associated with its minimum enclosing quadtree cell.

Subdivision ceases whenever a cell contains no objects. Alternatively, subdivision can also cease once a cell is smaller than a predetermined threshold size. This threshold is often chosen to be equal to the expected size of the objects. We use the term *MX-CIF quadtree* [1, 31] (see also the multilayer grid file [53], R-file [28], filter tree [52], and SQ-histogram [3]) to describe such a decomposition method.

In order to simplify our presentation, we assume that the objects stored in the MX-CIF quadtree are rectangles, although the MX-CIF quadtree is applicable to arbitrary objects in arbitrary dimensions in which case it keeps track of their minimum bounding boxes. For example, Figure 8b is the tree representation of the MX-CIF quadtree for a collection of rectangle objects given in Figure 8a. Note that objects can be associated with both terminal and non-terminal nodes of the tree.

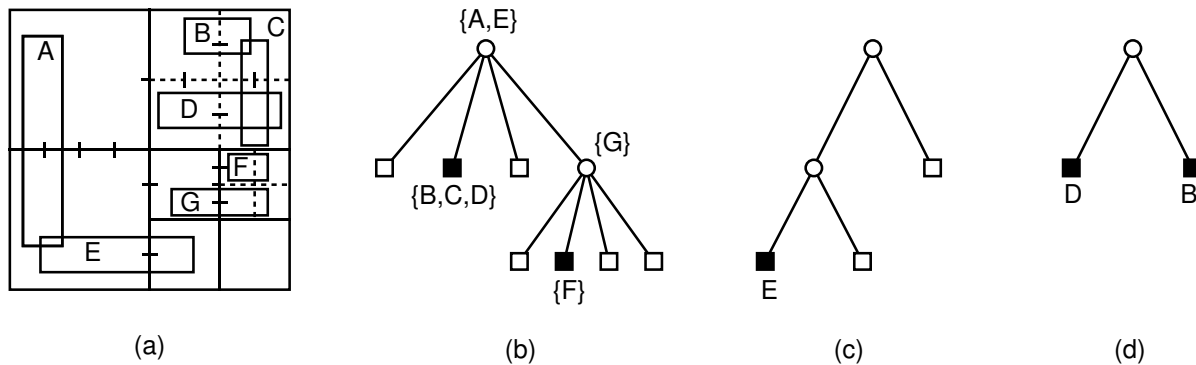


Figure 8: (a) Collection of rectangle objects and the cell decomposition induced by the MX-CIF quadtree; (b) the tree representation of (a); the binary trees for the y axes passing through the root of the tree in (b), and through (d) the NE son of the root of the tree in (b).

Since there is no limit on the number of objects that are associated with a particular cell, an additional decomposition rule is sometimes provided to distinguish between these objects. For example, in the case of the MX-CIF quadtree, a one-dimensional analog of the two-dimensional decomposition rule is used. In particular, all objects that are associated with a given cell b are partitioned into two sets: those that intersect (or whose sides are collinear) with the vertical axis passing through the center of b , and those that intersect (or whose sides are collinear) with the horizontal axis passing through the center of b . Objects that intersect with the center of b are associated with the horizontal axis. Associated with each axis is a one-dimensional MX-CIF quadtree (i.e., a binary tree), where each object o is associated with the node that corresponds to o 's minimum enclosing interval. For example, Figure 8c and Figure 8d illustrate the binary trees associated with the y axes passing through the root and the NE son of the root, respectively, of the MX-CIF quadtree of Figure 8b. Thus we see that the two-dimensional MX-CIF quadtree acts like a hashing function with the one-dimensional MX-CIF quadtree playing the role of a collision resolution technique.

The MX-CIF quadtree can be interpreted as an object hierarchy where the objects appear at different levels of the hierarchy and the congruent cells play the same role as the minimum bounding boxes. The difference is that the set of possible minimum bounding boxes is constrained to the set of possible congruent cells. Thus, we can view the MX-CIF quadtree as a variable resolution R-tree. An alternative interpretation is that the MX-CIF quadtree provides a variable number of grids, each one being at half the resolution of its immediate successor, where an object is associated with the grid whose cells have the tightest fit. In fact, this interpretation forms the basis of the *filter tree* [52] and the *multilayer grid file* [53] where the only difference from the MX-CIF quadtree is the nature of the access structure for the cells (i.e., a hierarchy of grids based on a regular decomposition for the filter tree and based on a grid file for the multilayer grid file, and a tree structure for the MX-CIF quadtree).

One of the main drawbacks of the MX-CIF quadtree is that the size (i.e., width w) of the cell c corresponding to the minimum enclosing quadtree cell of object o 's minimum enclosing bounding box b is not a function of the size of b or o . Instead, it is dependent on the position of o . In fact, c is often considerably larger than b thereby causing inefficiency in search operations due to a reduction in the ability to prune objects from further consideration. This situation arises whenever b overlaps the axes lines that pass through

the center of c , and thus w can be as large as the width of the entire underlying space.

There are several ways of overcoming this drawback. One easy way is to introduce redundancy (i.e., representing the object several times thereby replicating the number of references to it) by decomposing the quadtree cell c into smaller quadtree cells, each of which minimally encloses some portion of o (or, alternatively, some portion of o 's minimum enclosing bounding box b) and contains a reference to o . The expanded MX-CIF quadtree [2] is a simple example of such an approach where c is decomposed once into four subblocks c_i , which are then decomposed further until obtaining the minimum enclosing quadtree cell s_i for the portion of o , if any, that is covered by c_i . A more general approach, used in spatial join algorithms [29], sets a bound on the number of replications, (termed a *size bound* [37] and used in the GESS method [18]) or on the size of the covering quadtree cells resulting from the decomposition of c that contain the replicated references (termed an *error bound* [37]).

Replicating the number of references to the objects is reminiscent of the manner in which the non-disjointness of the decomposition of the underlying space resulting from the use of an object hierarchy was overcome, and thus has the same shortcoming of possibly requiring the application of a duplicate object removal step prior to reporting the answer to some queries. The *cover fieldtree* [19, 20], and the equivalent *loose quadtree* (*loose octree* in three dimensions) [57], adopt a different approach at overcoming the independence of the sizes of c and b drawback. In particular, they do not replicate the objects. Instead, they expand the size of the space that is spanned by each quadtree cell c of width w by a cell expansion factor p ($p > 0$) so that the expanded cell is of width $(1 + p) \cdot w$. In this case, an object is associated with its minimum enclosing expanded quadtree cell. It has been shown that given a quadtree cell c of width w and cell expansion factor p , the radius r of the minimum bounding box b of the smallest object o that could possibly be associated with c must be greater than $pw/4$ [57]. However, the utility of the loose quadtree is best evaluated in terms of the inverse of this relation (i.e., the maximum possible width w of c given an object o with minimum bounding box b of radius r) as reducing w is the primary motivation for the development of the loose quadtree as an alternative to the MX-CIF quadtree.

It has been shown [48] that the maximum possible width w of c given an object o with minimum bounding box b of radius r is just a function of r and p and is independent of the position of o . More precisely, taking the ratio of cell to bounding box width $w/(2r)$, we have [48]:

$$1/(1 + p) \leq w/(2r) \leq 1/p.$$

In particular, the range of possible ratios of width $w/(2r)$ as a function of p for $p \geq 1$ takes on at most two values, and usually just one value [48].

The ideal value for p is 1 [57]. The rationale is that using cell expansion factors much smaller than 1 increases the likelihood that the minimum enclosing expanded quadtree cell is large (as is the case for the MX-CIF quadtree, where $p = 0$), and that letting p be much larger than 1 results in the areas spanned by the expanded quadtree cells being too large, thereby having much overlap. For example, letting $p = 1$, Figure 9 is the loose quadtree corresponding to the collection of objects in Figure 8(a) and its MX-CIF quadtree in Figure 8(b). In this example, there are only two differences between the loose and MX-CIF quadtrees:

1. Rectangle object E is associated with the SW child of the root of the loose quadtree instead of with the root of the MX-CIF quadtree.
2. Rectangle object B is associated with the NW child of the NE child of the root of the loose quadtree instead of with the NE child of the root of the MX-CIF quadtree.

Note that the loose quadtree (cover fieldtree) is not the only approach at overcoming the drawback of the MX-CIF quadtree. In particular, the partition fieldtree [19, 20] is an alternative method of overcoming the drawback of the MX-CIF quadtree. The partition fieldtree proceeds by shifting the positions of the centroids of cells at successive levels of subdivision by one-half the width of the cell that is being subdivided. Figure 10 shows an example of such a subdivision. This subdivision rule guarantees that the width w of the minimum enclosing quadtree cell for the minimum bounding box b for object o is bounded by eight times the maximum extent r of b [20, 47]. The same ratio is obtained for the cover fieldtree when $p = 1/4$, and thus the partition fieldtree is superior to the cover fieldtree when $p < 1/4$ [47].

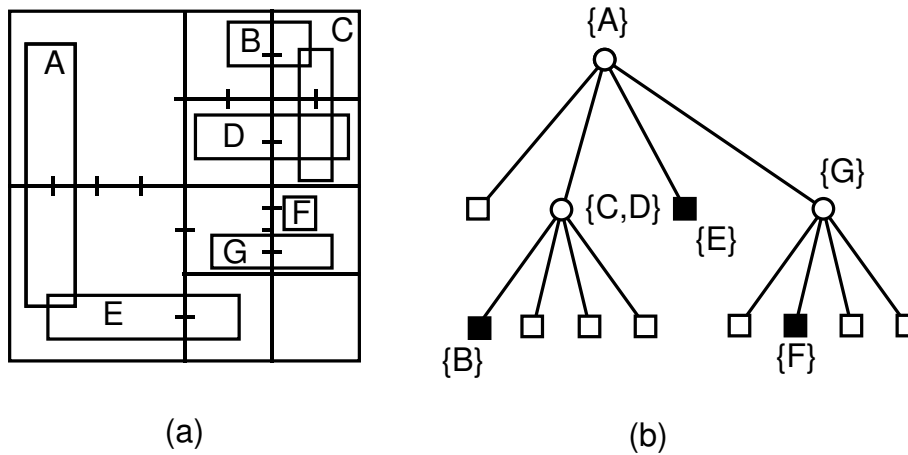


Figure 9: (a) Cell decomposition induced by the loose quadtree for a collection of rectangle objects identical to those in Figure 8(a), and (b) its tree representation.

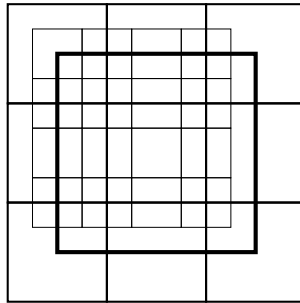


Figure 10: Example of the subdivision induced by a partition fieldtree.

3 Examples of the Utility of Sorting

As an example of the utility of sorting spatial data suppose that we want to determine the nearest object to a given point (i.e., a “pick” operation in computer graphics). In order to see how the search is facilitated by sorting the underlying data, consider the set of point objects A–F in Figure 4 which are stored in a PR quadtree [36, 45], and let us find the nearest neighbor of P. The search must first determine the leaf that contains the location/object whose nearest neighboring object is sought (i.e., P). Assuming a tree-based index, this is achieved by a top-down recursive algorithm. Initially, at each level of the recursion, we explore the subtree that contains P. Once the leaf node containing P has been found (i.e., 1), the distance from P to the nearest object in the leaf node is calculated (empty leaf nodes have a value of infinity). Next, we unwind the recursion so that at each level, we search the subtrees that represent regions overlapping a circle centered at P whose radius is the distance to the closest object that has been found so far. When more than one subtree must be searched, the subtrees representing regions nearer to P are searched before the subtrees that are farther away (since it is possible that an object in them might make it unnecessary to search the subtrees that are farther away).

In our example, the order in which the nodes are visited is given by their labels. We visit the brothers of the node 1 containing the query point P (and all remaining nodes at each level) in the order of the minimum distance from P to their borders (i.e., SE, NW, and NE for node 1). Therefore, as we unwind for the first time, we visit the eastern brother of node 1 and its subtrees (nodes 2 and 3 followed by nodes 4 and 5), node 6, and node 7. Note that once we have visited node 2, there is no need to visit node 4 since node 2 contains A. However, we must still visit node 3 containing point B (closer than A), but now there is no need to visit node 5. Similarly, there is no need to visit nodes 6 and 7 as they are too far away from P given our knowledge

of A. Unwinding one more level reveals that due to the distance between P and A, we must visit node 8 as it could contain a point that is closer to P than A; however, there is no need to visit nodes 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

The algorithm that we described can also be adapted to find the k nearest neighbors in which case the pruning of objects that cannot serve as the k nearest neighbors is achieved by making use of the distance to the k th nearest object that has been found so far. Having retrieved the k closest objects, should we be interested in retrieving an additional object (i.e., the $k + 1$ th nearest object), then we have to reinvoked the algorithm again to find the $k + 1$ nearest objects. An alternative approach is incremental and makes use of a priority queue [24, 25, 26] so that there is no need to look again for the neighboring objects that have been reported so far.

There are many other applications where the sorting of objects is useful, and below we review a few that arise in computer graphics. For example, sorting forms the basis of all operations on z buffers, visibility calculations (e.g., BSP trees [21]), as well as back-to-front and front-to-back display algorithms. It also forms the basis of Warnock's hidden-line [59] and hidden-surface [60] algorithms that repeatedly subdivide the picture area into successively smaller blocks while simultaneously searching it for areas that are sufficiently simple to be displayed. It is also used to accelerate ray tracing by finding ray-object intersections (e.g., [7]).

4 Concluding Remarks

An overview has been given of the rationale for sorting spatial objects in order to be able to index them thereby facilitating a number of operations involving search in the multidimensional domain. A distinction has been made between spatial objects that could be represented by traditional methods that have been applied to point data and those that have extent thereby rendering the traditional methods inapplicable.

Sorting is also used as the basis of an index in an environment where the data is drawn from a metric space rather than a vector space. In this case, the only information that we have is a distance function d (often a matrix) that indicates the degree of similarity (or dissimilarity) between all pairs of objects, given a set of N objects. Usually, it is required that d obey the triangle inequality, be nonnegative, and be symmetric, in which case it is known as a *metric* and also referred to as a *distance metric*. Indexes in such an environment are based on either picking one distinguished object p and a value r , and then recursively subdividing the remaining objects into two classes depending on a comparison of their distance from p with r , or by choosing two distinguished objects p_1 and p_2 and recursively subdividing the remaining objects into two classes depending on which of p_1 or p_2 is closer (e.g., [47, 56]). The difference between these methods and those for data that lies in a vector space is that the subdivision lines in the embedding space from which the objects are drawn are explicit for the vector space while they are implicit for the metric space (see [47] for more details).

The functioning of these various spatial sorting methods can be experienced by trying VASCO [12, 13, 14], a system for Visualizing and Animating Spatial Constructs and Operations. VASCO consists of a set of spatial index JAVATM (e.g., [6]) applets that enable users on the worldwide web to experiment with a number of hierarchical representations (e.g., [44, 45, 47]) for different spatial data types, and see animations of how they support a number of search queries (e.g., nearest neighbor and range queries). The VASCO system can be found at <http://cs.umd.edu/~hjs/quadtrees/>.

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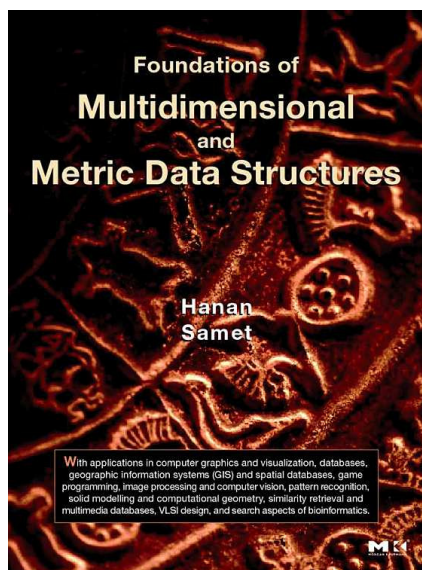


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By Hanan Samet, *University of Maryland at College Park* 1024 pages

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The field of multidimensional and metric data structures is large and growing very quickly. Here, for the first time, is a thorough treatment of multidimensional point data, object and image-based object representations, intervals and small rectangles, high-dimensional datasets, as well as datasets for which we only know that they reside in a metric space.

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Hanan Samet is the dean of "spatial indexing"... This book is encyclopedic... this book will be invaluable for those of us who struggle with spatial data, scientific datasets, graphics, vision problems involving volumetric queries, or with higher dimensional datasets common in data mining.

- From the foreword by Jim Gray, Microsoft Research

Samet's book on multidimensional and metric data structures is the most complete and thorough presentation on this topic. It has broad coverage of material from computational geometry, databases, graphics, GIS, and similarity retrieval literature. Written by the leading authority on hierarchical spatial representations, this book is a "must have" for all instructor, researches, and developers working and teaching in these areas.

- Dinesh Manocha, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

To summarize, this book is excellent! It's a very comprehensive survey of spatial and multidimensional data structures and algorithms, which is badly needed. The breadth and depth of coverage is astounding and I would consider several parts of it required reading for real time graphics and game developers.

- Bretton Wade, University of Washington and Microsoft Corp.

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Hanan Samet is Professor in the Department of Computer Science at the University of Maryland at College Park, and a member of the Center for Automation Research and the Institute for Advanced Computer Studies. He is widely published in the fields of spatial databases and data structures, computer graphics, image databases and image processing, and geographic information systems (GIS), and is considered an authority on the use and design of hierarchical spatial data structures such as the quadtree and octree for geographic information systems, image processing, and computer graphics. He is the author of the first two books on spatial data structures: *The Design and Analysis of Spatial Data Structures* and *Applications of Spatial Data Structures: Computer Graphics, Image Processing and GIS*. He holds a Ph.D. in computer science from Stanford University.

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