

BITMAP INDEXES - CSE510

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Bitmap Index – Equality based

$\pi_A(R)$	B^8	B^7	B^6	B^5	B^4	B^3	B^2	B^1	B^0
3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

- Integer
- Domain: 0 to 8

Advantage: highly compressible!

Bitmap Index – Equality based

$\pi_A(R)$	B^8	B^7	B^6	B^5	B^4	B^3	B^2	B^1	B^0
3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

$$B^5 = 1$$

Equality search ($A = 5$)

Bitmap Index – Equality based

$\pi_A(R)$	B^8	B^7	B^6	B^5	B^4	B^3	B^2	B^1	B^0
3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

$$(B^5 = 1) \vee (B^7 = 1)$$

bitwise-or

Equality search ($A = 5$) or ($A = 7$)

Bitmap Index – Equality based

$\pi_A(R)$	B^8	B^7	B^6	B^5	B^4	B^3	B^2	B^1	B^0
3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

bitwise-or

$(A = 5) \vee (A = 6) \vee (A = 7) \vee (A = 8)$

Range search ($A \geq 5$)

Bitmap Index – Range based

$\pi_A(R)$	B^7	B^6	B^5	B^4	B^3	B^2	B^1	B^0
3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

Bitmap Index – Range based

$\pi_A(R)$	B^7	B^6	B^5	B^4	B^3	B^2	B^1	B^0
3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (B^5 = 1) \wedge (B^4 = 0) \\
 \equiv & (B^5 = 1) \wedge (\neg B^4 = 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Equality search (A = 5)

Bitmap Index – Range based

$\pi_A(R)$	B^7	B^6	B^5	B^4	B^3	B^2	B^1	B^0
3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

$$(B^4 = 0) \equiv (\neg B^4 = 1)$$

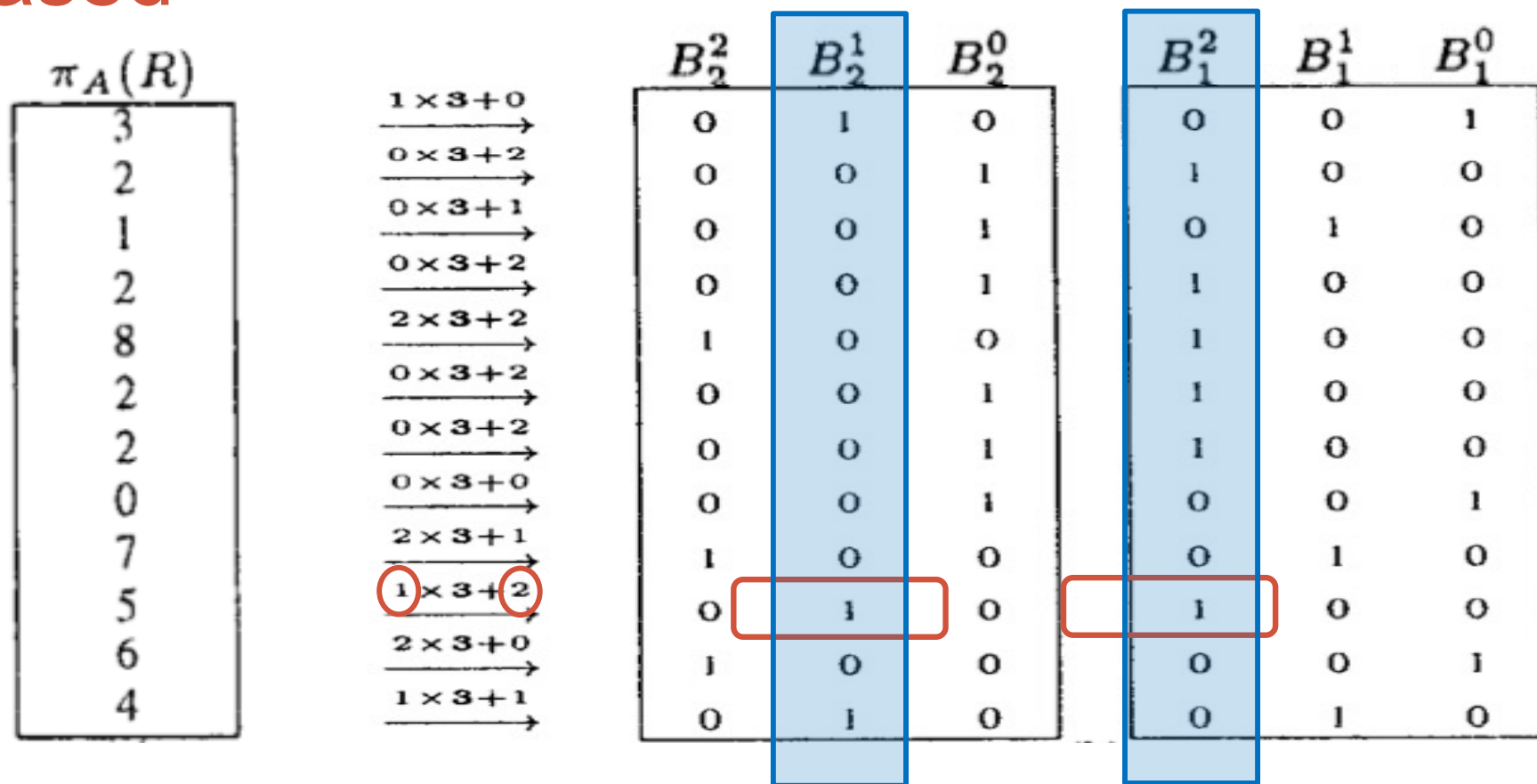
Range search ($A \geq 5$)

Bitmap Index – Equality and Component based

$\pi_A(R)$		B_2^2	B_2^1	B_2^0	B_1^2	B_1^1	B_1^0
3	$1 \times 3 + 0$	0	1	0	0	0	1
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	$0 \times 3 + 1$	0	0	1	0	1	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
8	$2 \times 3 + 2$	1	0	0	1	0	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	$0 \times 3 + 0$	0	0	1	0	0	1
7	$2 \times 3 + 1$	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	$1 \times 3 + 2$	0	1	0	1	0	0
6	$2 \times 3 + 0$	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	$1 \times 3 + 1$	0	1	0	0	1	0

Advantage: Further reduced space!

Bitmap Index – Equality and Component based



$$\left((B_2^1 = 1) \wedge (B_1^2 = 1) \right)$$

Equality search ($A = 5$)

Bitmap Index – Equality and Component based

$\pi_A(R)$		B_2^2	B_2^1	B_2^0	B_1^2	B_1^1	B_1^0
3	$1 \times 3 + 0$	0	1	0	0	0	1
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	$0 \times 3 + 1$	0	0	1	0	1	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
8	$2 \times 3 + 2$	1	0	0	1	0	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	$0 \times 3 + 0$	0	0	1	0	0	1
7	$2 \times 3 + 1$	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	$1 \times 3 + 2$	0	1	0	1	0	0
6	$2 \times 3 + 0$	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	$1 \times 3 + 1$	0	1	0	0	1	0

$$((B_2^1 = 1) \wedge (B_1^2 = 1)) \vee ((B_2^2 = 1) \wedge (B_1^0 = 1)) \vee ((B_2^2 = 1) \wedge (B_1^1 = 1)) \vee ((B_2^2 = 1) \wedge (B_1^2 = 1))$$

$$(A = 5) \vee (A = 6) \vee (A = 7) \vee (A = 8)$$

Range search ($A \geq 5$)

Bitmap Index – Equality and Component based

$\pi_A(R)$		B_2^2	B_2^1	B_2^0	B_1^2	B_1^1	B_1^0
3	$1 \times 3 + 0$	0	1	0	0	0	1
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	$0 \times 3 + 1$	0	0	1	0	1	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
8	$2 \times 3 + 2$	1	0	0	1	0	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	$0 \times 3 + 0$	0	0	1	0	0	1
7	$2 \times 3 + 1$	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	$1 \times 3 + 2$	0	1	0	1	0	0
6	$2 \times 3 + 0$	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	$1 \times 3 + 1$	0	1	0	0	1	0

$$((B_2^1 = 1) \wedge (B_1^2 = 1)) \vee ((B_2^2 = 1) \wedge (B_1^0 = 1))$$

$$(A = 5) \vee (A = 6) \vee (A = 7) \vee (A = 8)$$

Range search ($A \geq 5$)

Bitmap Index – Range and Component based

$\pi_A(R)$
3
2
1
2
8
2
2
0
7
5
6
4

Bitmap Index – Range and Component based

$\pi_A(R)$	B^7	B^6	B^5	B^4	B^3	B^2	B^1	B^0
3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

Bitmap Index – Range and Component based

$\pi_A(R)$		B_2^2	B_2^1	B_2^0	B_1^2	B_1^1	B_1^0
3	$1 \times 3 + 0$	0	1	0	0	0	1
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	$0 \times 3 + 1$	0	0	1	0	1	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
8	$2 \times 3 + 2$	1	0	0	1	0	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	$0 \times 3 + 0$	0	0	1	0	0	1
7	$2 \times 3 + 1$	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	$1 \times 3 + 2$	0	1	0	1	0	0
6	$2 \times 3 + 0$	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	$1 \times 3 + 1$	0	1	0	0	1	0

Bitmap Index – Range and Component based

$\pi_A(R)$		B_2^2	B_2^1	B_2^0	B_1^2	B_1^1	B_1^0
3	$1 \times 3 + 0$	1	1	0	1	1	1
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	$0 \times 3 + 1$	1	1	1	1	1	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	1	1	1	1	0	0
8	$2 \times 3 + 2$	1	0	0	1	0	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	1	1	1	1	0	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	$0 \times 3 + 0$	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	$2 \times 3 + 1$	1	0	0	1	1	0
5	$1 \times 3 + 2$	1	1	0	1	0	0
6	$2 \times 3 + 0$	1	0	0	1	1	1
4	$1 \times 3 + 1$	1	1	0	1	1	0

Bitmap Index – Range and Component based

$\pi_A(R)$		B_2^2	B_2^1	B_2^0	B_1^2	B_1^1	B_1^0
3	$1 \times 3 + 0$		1	0		1	1
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$		1	1		0	0
1	$0 \times 3 + 1$		1	1		1	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$		1	1		0	0
8	$2 \times 3 + 2$		0	0		0	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$		1	1		0	0
2	$0 \times 3 + 2$		1	1		0	0
0	$0 \times 3 + 0$		1	1		1	1
7	$2 \times 3 + 1$		0	0		1	0
5	$1 \times 3 + 2$		1	0		0	0
6	$2 \times 3 + 0$		0	0		1	1
4	$1 \times 3 + 1$		1	0		1	0

Bitmap Index – Range and Component based

$\pi_A(R)$
3
2
1
2
8
2
2
0
7
5
6
4

B_2^1	B_2^0	B_1^1	B_1^0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0
1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1
0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0

Bitmap Index – Range and Component based

$\pi_A(R)$
3
2
1
2
8
2
2
0
7
5
6
4

The diagram illustrates two sets of matrices, B_2^1 and B_2^0 on the left, and B_1^1 and B_1^0 on the right. Each set consists of two columns of binary values (0s and 1s) arranged in a 10x2 grid. Red boxes highlight the bottom row of the first column in each set, and red arrows point from these highlighted cells to each other, indicating a connection or relationship between the two matrices.

$$1 \times 3 + 2$$

Equality search ($A = 5$)

Bitmap Index – Range and Component based

Evaluation Algorithms for Selection Queries Using Range-Encoded Bitmap Indexes.

Input: n is the number of components in the range-encoded index.
 $\langle b_n, b_{n-1}, \dots, b_1 \rangle$ is the base of the index.
 op is the predicate operator, $op \in \{<, >, \leq, \geq, =, \neq\}$.
 v is the predicate value.
 B_{nn} is a bitmap representing the set of records with non-null values for the indexed attribute.

Output: A bitmap representation of the set of records that satisfies the predicate " $A \text{ op } v$ ".

Algorithm RangeEval

```

1)  $B_{GT} = B_{LT} = B_0$ ;
2)  $B_{EQ} = B_{nn}$ ;
3) let  $v = v_n v_{n-1} \dots v_1$ ;
4) for  $i = n$  downto 1 do
5)   if  $(v_i > 0)$  then
6)      $B_{LT} = B_{LT} \vee (B_{EQ} \wedge B_i^{v_i-1})$ ;
7)     if  $(v_i < b_i - 1)$  then
8)        $B_{GT} = B_{GT} \vee (B_{EQ} \wedge \overline{B_i^{v_i}})$ ;
9)        $B_{EQ} = B_{EQ} \wedge (B_i^{v_i} \oplus B_i^{v_i-1})$ ;
10)    else
11)       $B_{EQ} = B_{EQ} \wedge \overline{B_i^{b_i-2}}$ ;
12)    else
13)       $B_{GT} = B_{GT} \vee (B_{EQ} \wedge \overline{B_i^0})$ ;
14)       $B_{EQ} = B_{EQ} \wedge B_i^0$ ;
15)  $B_{NE} = \overline{B_{EQ}} \wedge B_{nn}$ ;
16)  $B_{LE} = B_{LT} \vee B_{EQ}$ ;  $B_{GE} = B_{GT} \vee B_{EQ}$ ;
17) return  $B_{op}$ ;

```

Algorithm RangeEval-Opt

```

1)  $B = B_1$ ;
2) if  $(op \in \{<, \geq\})$  then  $v = v - 1$ ;
3) let  $v = v_n v_{n-1} \dots v_1$ ;
4) if  $(op \in \{<, >, \leq, \geq\})$  then
5)   if  $(v_1 < b_1 - 1)$  then  $B = B_1^{v_1}$ ;
6)   for  $i = 2$  to  $n$  do
7)     if  $(v_i \neq b_i - 1)$  then  $B = B \wedge B_i^{v_i}$ ;
8)     if  $(v_i \neq 0)$  then  $B = B \vee B_i^{v_i-1}$ ;
9)   else
10)    for  $i = 1$  to  $n$  do
11)      if  $(v_i = 0)$  then  $B = B \wedge B_i^0$ ;
12)      else if  $(v_i = b_i - 1)$  then  $B = B \wedge \overline{B_i^{b_i-2}}$ ;
13)      else  $B = B \wedge (B_i^{v_i} \oplus B_i^{v_i-1})$ ;
14) if  $(op \in \{>, \geq, \neq\})$  then
15)   return  $\overline{B} \wedge B_{nn}$ ;
16) else
17)   return  $B \wedge B_{nn}$ ;

```