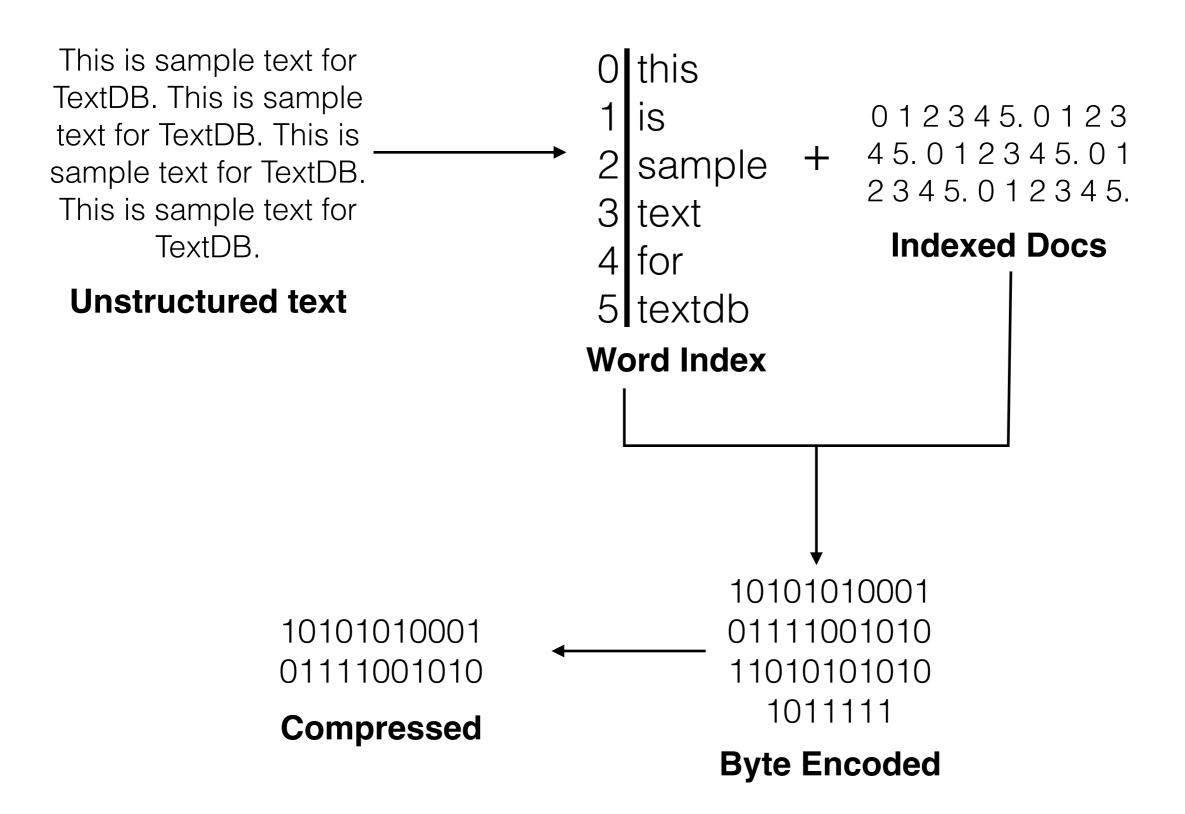
TextDB



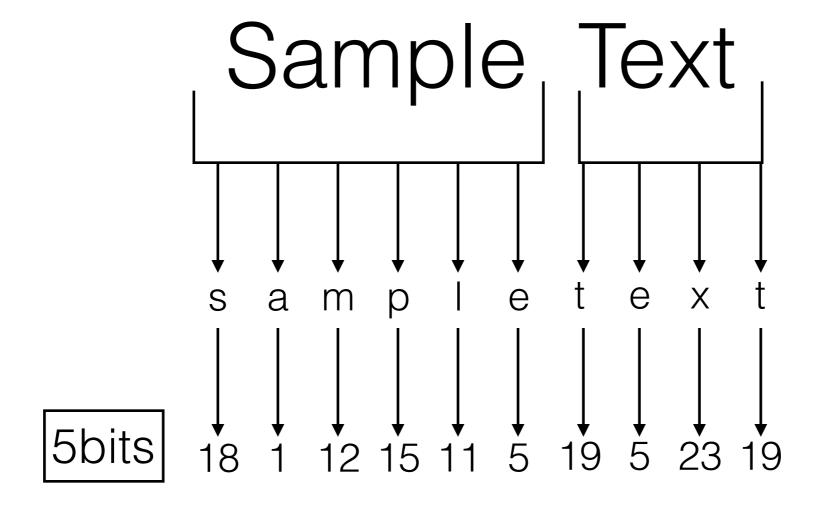
Word Index

```
This is a sample doc doc A sample A doc

Recreate doc using indices

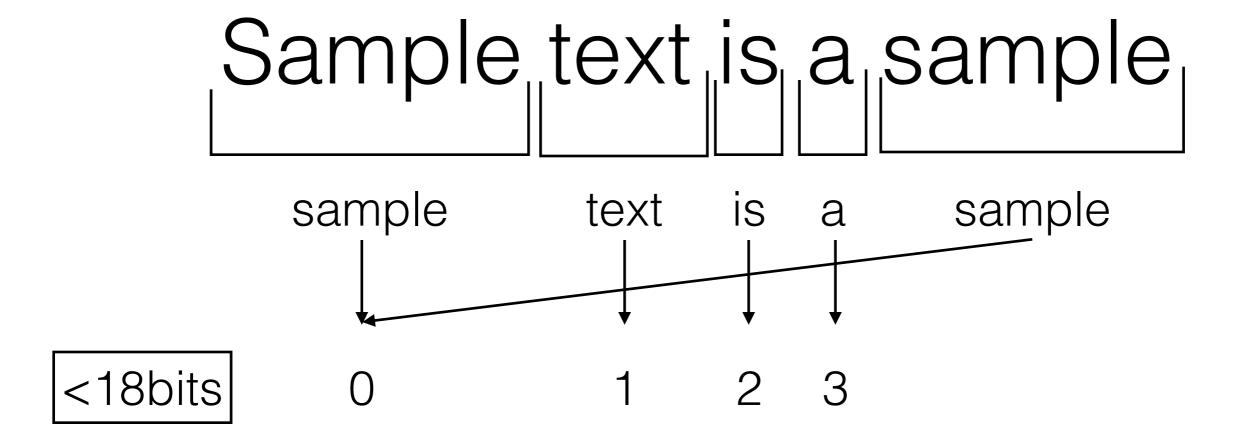
0 this
1 is
2 a
3 sample doc
4 doc
```

Character Encoding



Any lowercase english character has a value < 32

Word Index



Max idx val = 2^18. This number is chosen because number of words in the english language is < 2^18

The index grows dynamically as the number increases to save memory

Step 1: Compress characters

The standard way

Size of a character: 1 byte

Number of bits to store a character: 8 bits

The TextDB way

Number of bits to store a (lower case) character: 5 bits

37.5% compressed after step 1

Step 2: Compress docs to indices (per word)

The standard way

- 1 Average length of word: 8
- 2 Number of bits to store a character: 8 Average number of bits to store a word: $1 \times 2 = 64$ bits

The TextDB way

- 1 Average number of unique words in a book: 2,500 10,000 Number of bits to store a word index: $log_2(1) < 14$ bits Since the index grows with 1, smaller docs will require far less bits
 - > 80% compressed after step 2

Document with 10,000 unique words (Worst Case) The standard way

- 1 Average length of word: 8
- 2 Number of bits to store a character: 8 Average number of bits to store a word: $(1) \times (2) = 64$ bits Total number of bits: $(1) \times (3) = 64,000$

The TextDB way

- 1) Number of bits to store a word index: $log_2(10,000) = 14$ bits
- ② Total number of bits in doc: $10,000 \times (1) = 14,000$
- 3 Total number of bits in word index: $10,000 \times 8 \times 5 = 40,000$
- 4 Total number of bits: (2)+(3) = 64,000

Equal storage cost

Step 3: Compress using Google Snappy

Additional 20% - 95% depending on data