

Comparative Analysis of Data Structures

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kd-Trees Implementation

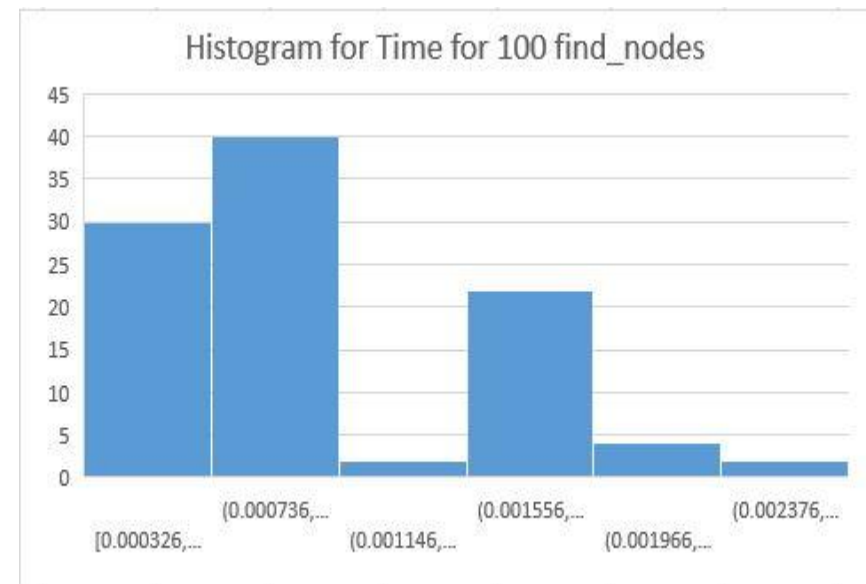
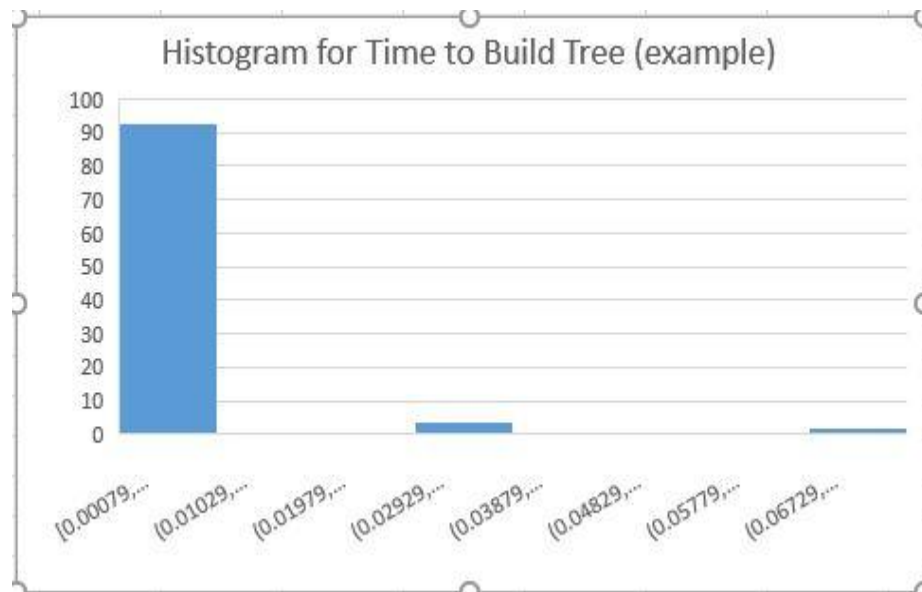
- Each node contains:
 - Coordinates
 - Pointer to right subtree
 - Pointer to left subtree
 - discriminator (index of coordinate that splits right and left subtrees)
- `kd_tree` class contains:
 - pointer to root
 - `d` (dimension of coordinates in tree)
 - Methods:
 - `void insert_node(int* coordinates)`
 - `void delete_node(int* coordinates)`
 - `Node* find_node(int* coordinates)`

Random Datasets

- Random Datasets
 - 100 cases for $n = 100$, 1000 and 10 cases for $n = 100K$, 1M
 - sampled from $\text{uniform}[0, n*10]$
 - Goal: Generate histogram of run times for find, insert, delete and compute average runtime for each n . (Varying data)
- Random Dataset Permuted
 - 100 cases for $n = 100$, 1000 and 10 cases for $n = 100K$, 1M
 - Permutations of 0th random dataset for each n -case
 - Goal: Generate histogram of run times for find, insert, delete and compute average runtime for each n . (Varying shapes)

Results

- find_node, insert_node, delete_node work for Handwritten_Test_Cases
- delete_node fails on random datasets
 - difficulty: finding the replacement node for the deleted node is not trivial
- The histograms I generated for insert/find random datasets were not binned correctly (to be completed by final report).
 - difficulty: (finding empirical parameters) either I should zoom in on sections of the histogram and plot that histogram or I should increase the number of insertions significantly



If only I had more time . . .

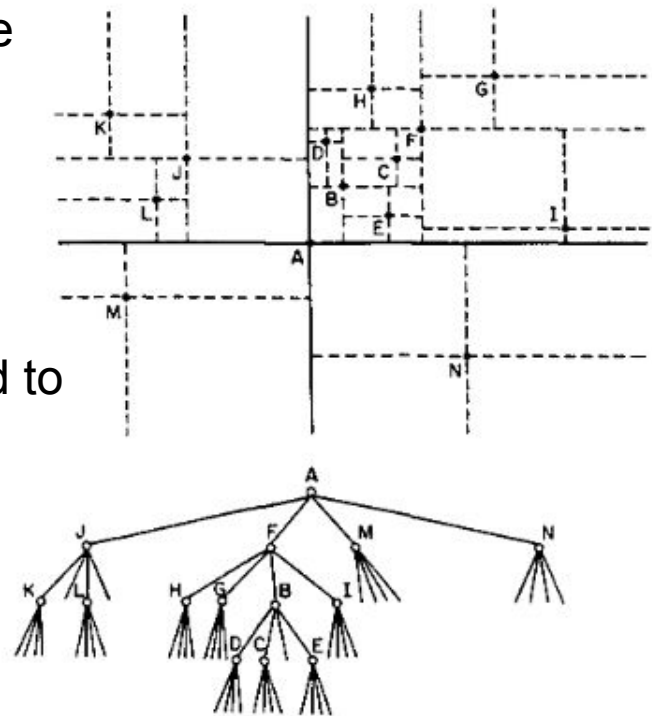
- Finish implementing `delete_node` for random datasets
- Finish time-to-run comparisons between Quadtree and kd-tree.
- Implement nearest neighbor query and compare time-to-run with Quadtree's nearest neighbor query.

Quadtree

- Tree data structure that contains exactly four children
- used to represent 2D as a data structure
- They decompose into adaptable cells
- Have a tree pyramid but are unbalanced
- Different types:
 - Point quadtree
 - Point-region quadtree
 - edge quadtree
 - Matrix region Quadtree
- Applications
 - Image manipulation
 - Maps
 - Data compression
 - Meshing

Point Quadtree

- Multidimensional generalization of BST
- Non-uniform-sized cells containing one element apiece
- Can reduce storage requirements
- Insertion
 - $O(\log_4 N)$
- Deletion:
 - Average number of nodes needed to be reinserted is 67%
 - $O(N \log k + 1(N))$
- Search
 - $O(2N^{(1-1/k)})$

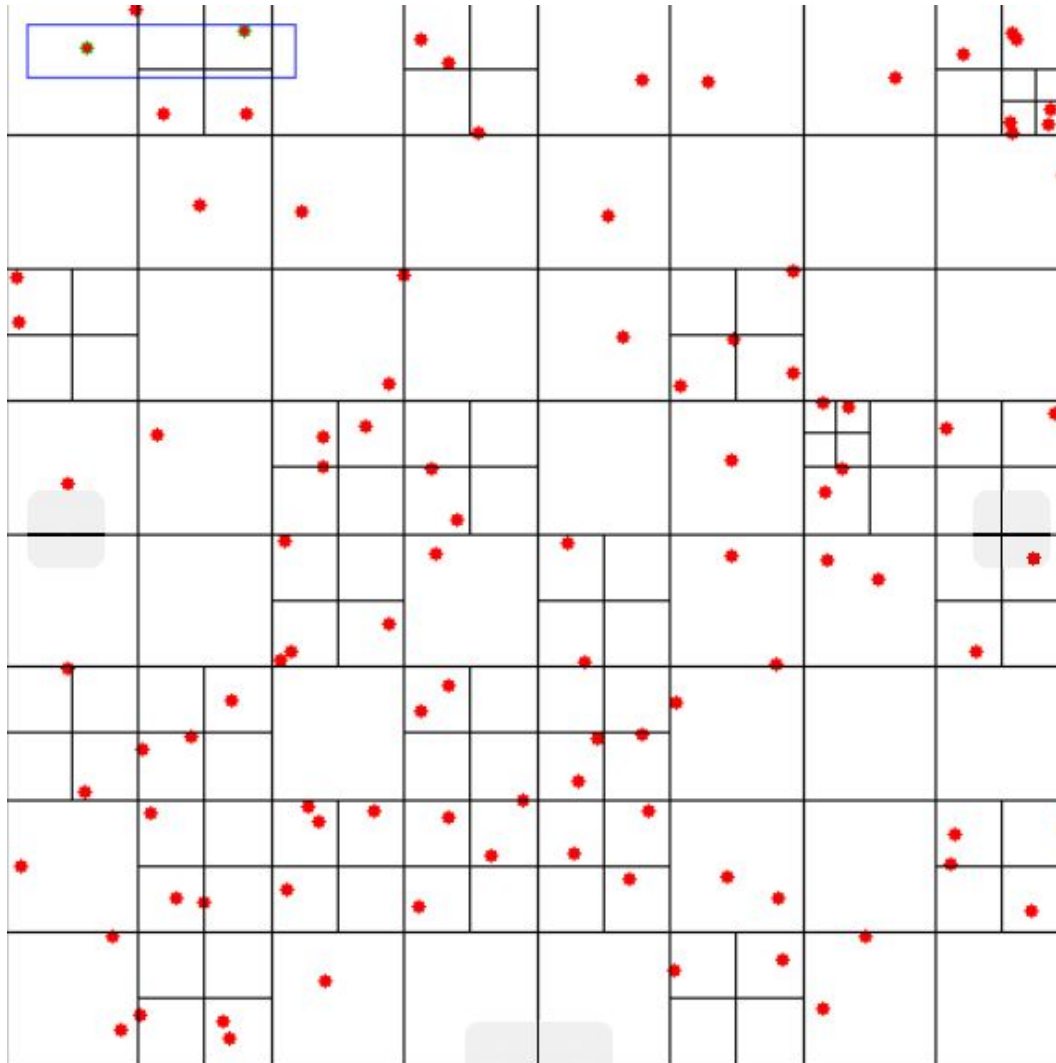


Samet, H. (1984). ["The quadtree and related hierarchical data structures"](#) (PDF). *ACM Computing Surveys*. ACM. **16** (2): 187–260. [doi:10.1145/356924.356930](https://doi.org/10.1145/356924.356930).

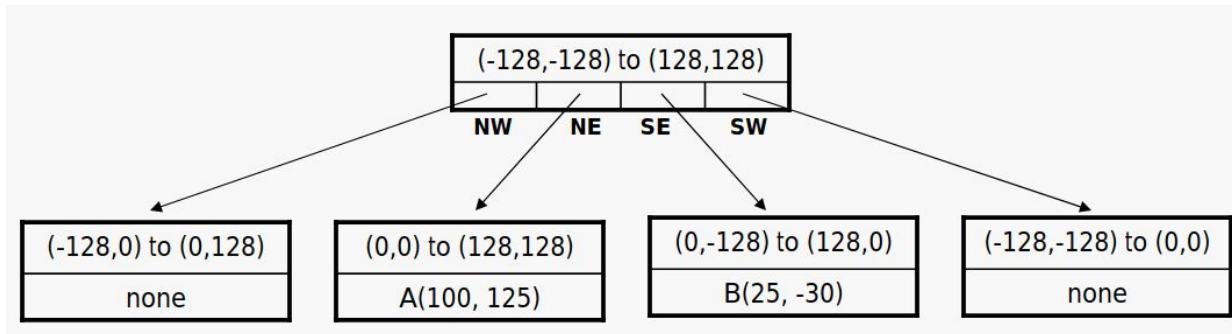
Region Based Quadtree

- Similar to Point Quadtree
- Regions are subdivided equally
- Each square contains a point
- Data points are inserted into an MX quadtree by searching for them
- Insertion $O(N\log(N))$

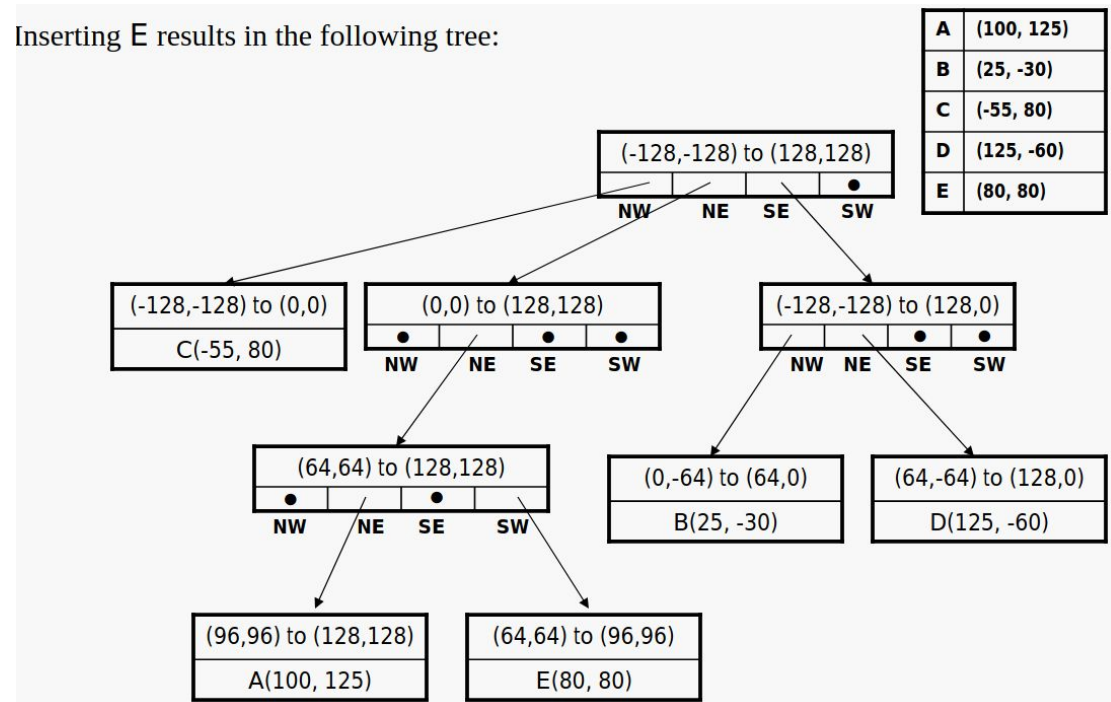
Sample implementation



Point Region Quadtree



Inserting E results in the following tree:



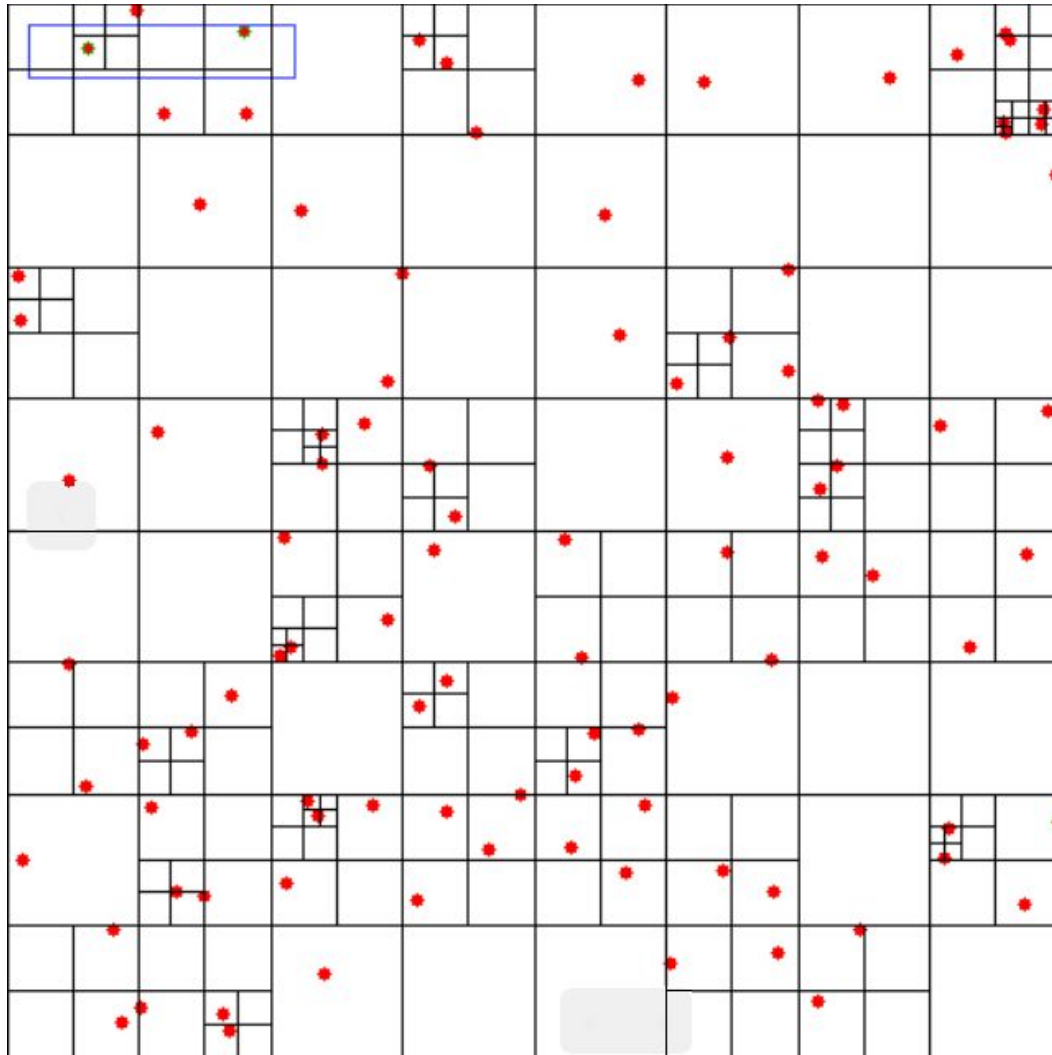
A	(100, 125)
B	(25, -30)
C	(-55, 80)
D	(125, -60)
E	(80, 80)

source:

http://courses.cs.vt.edu/~cs3114/Summer15/Notes/T04_PRQuadTrees.pdf

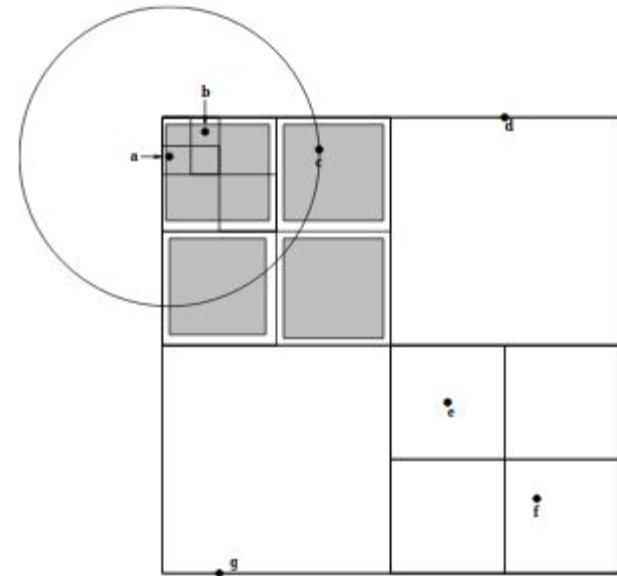


Sample Implementation

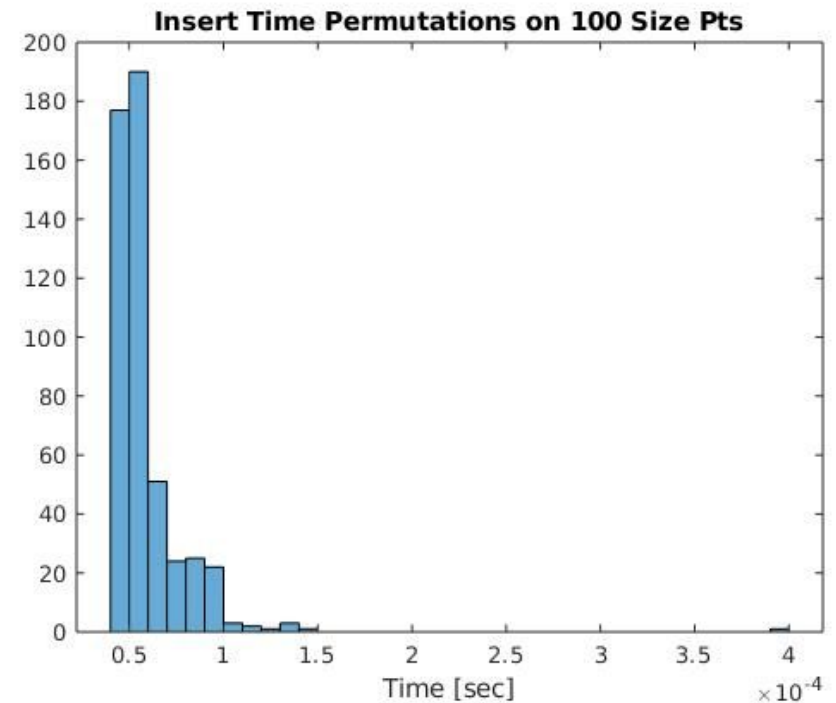
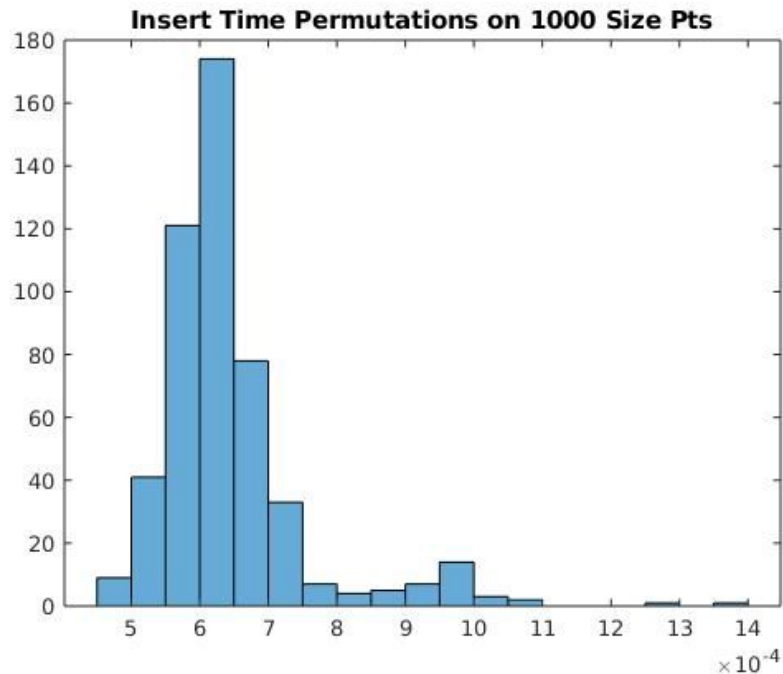


Region Find on Quadtree

- Same as Point Finding
- Also used for nearest neighbour finder
- Finds closest point in neighbourhood or region based on region



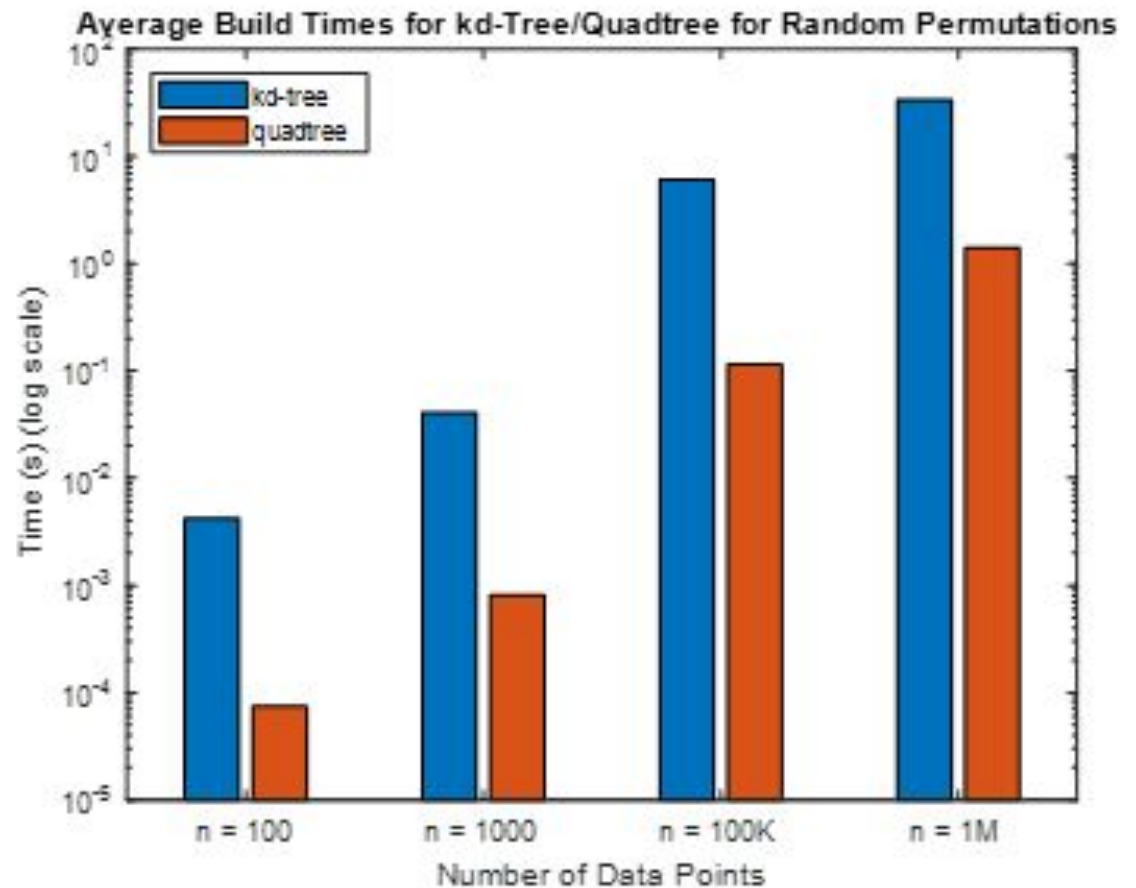
Sample Insertion Time Histogram



KD-TREE vs QUADTREE

AVG Time insertion
Sample 1000

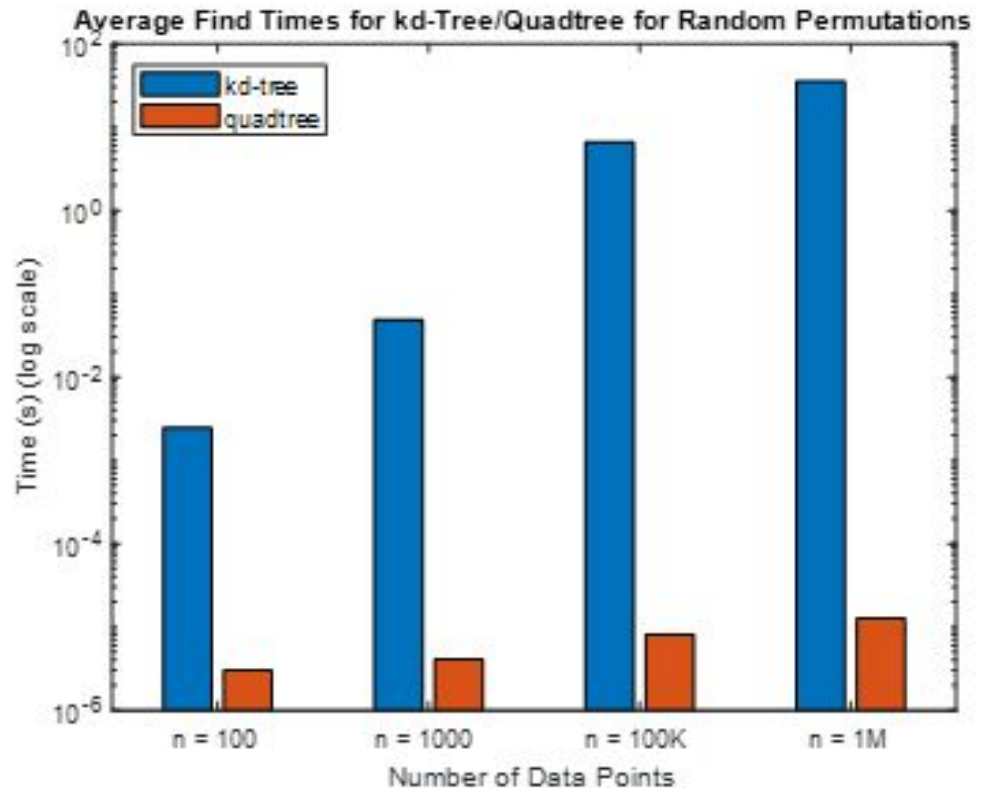
- kd-tree : 0.0054 sec
- quadtree: 0.0006 sec



KD-TREE vs QUADTREE Avg. Find Time

AVG Finding Time Sample
1000

- kd-tree: 0.0013 sec
- quadtree: 0.0014 sec



Works cited:

kd-trees: Jon Louis Bentley. 1975. Multidimensional binary search trees used for associative searching. *Commun. ACM* 18, 9 (September 1975), 509-517. DOI=<http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/361002.361007>

Quadtree:

- Samet, H. (1984). "[The quadtree and related hierarchical data structures](#)" (PDF). *ACM Computing Surveys*. ACM. **16** (2): 187–260. doi:[10.1145/356924.356930](https://doi.org/10.1145/356924.356930).
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