

Background  
oooo

Our Index  
ooo  
oooo

Results  
oo

ParlayANN  
o

# IVF<sup>2</sup> Index: Fusing Classic and Spatial Inverted Indices for Fast Filtered ANNS

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December 16, 2023



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Background  
oooo

Our Index  
ooo  
oooo

Results  
oo

ParlayANN  
o

# Outline

Background

Our Index

Results

ParlayANN

Background  
oooo

Our Index  
ooo  
oooo

Results  
oo

ParlayANN  
o

# Approximate Nearest Neighbors Search



# Approximate Nearest Neighbors Search

## The Classical ANNS Problem

Given:

- a query  $q$
- a set of points  $P$
- some distance function  $d$

find a set of  $k$  points  $p_i \in P$  that minimizes  $\sum d(q, p_i)$ .

Background  
oooo

Our Index  
ooo  
oooo

Results  
oo

ParlayANN  
o

## Filtered ANNS



# Filtered ANNS

## Filtered ANNS

Given:

- a query  $q$
- a set of points  $P$
- some distance function  $d$
- $n_f$  sets of points  $\mathcal{L} = \{\mathcal{l}_1, \dots, \mathcal{l}_{n_f}\}$  where  $x \in \mathcal{l}_i$  iff point  $x$  has label  $i$
- a predicate  $\mathfrak{F}$  which is a boolean combination of the elements of  $\mathcal{L}$

find a set of  $k$  points  $p_i \in \mathfrak{F}$  that minimizes  $\sum d(q, p_i)$ .

# Classic Inverted File Index

## Documents

- 1: {...far better thing that I do...}
- 2: {Friends, Romans, countrymen...}
- 3: {...taste and decency...}
- 4: {...Fair is foul, and foul is fair...}
- 5: {...It is a truth universally...}
- 6: {...and throw the peel away...}

## Inverted File Index

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| a:          | {5,...}     |
| and:        | {3,4,6,...} |
| away:       | {6,...}     |
| better:     | {1,...}     |
| countrymen: | {2,...}     |
| decency:    | {3,...}     |

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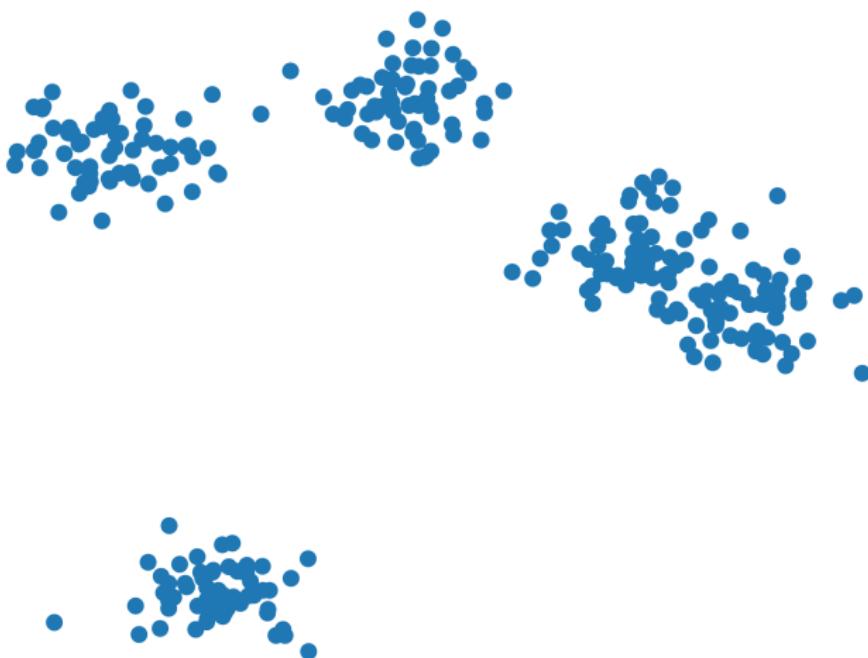
Background  
○●○○

Our Index  
○○○  
○○○○

Results  
○○

ParlayANN  
○

## IVF Index



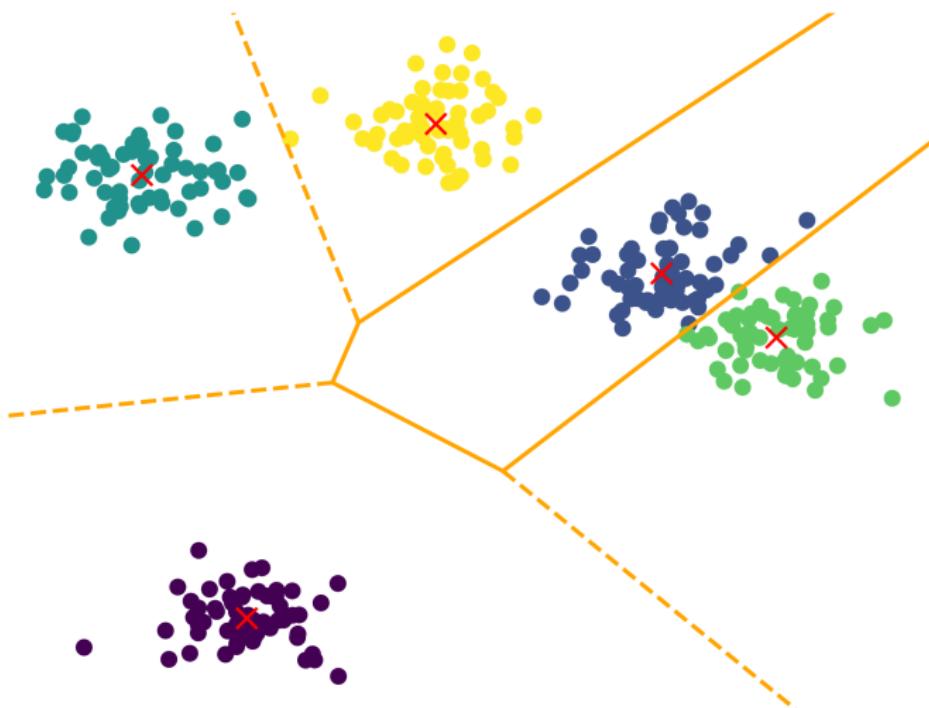
Background  
○○○○

Our Index  
○○○○○

Results  
○○

ParlayANN  
○

## IVF Index



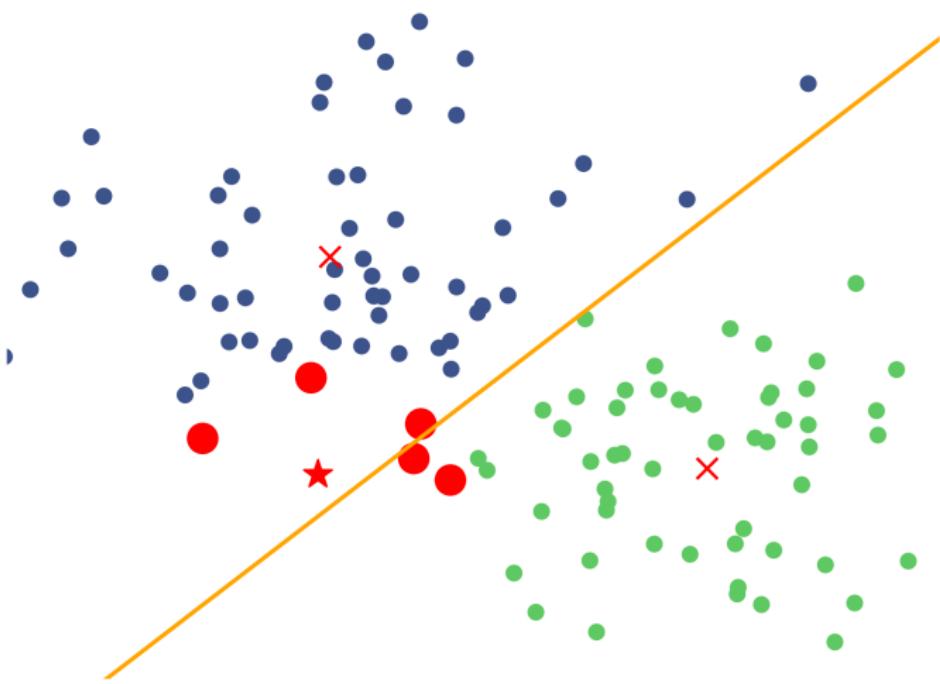
Background  
○○○●

Our Index  
○○○○

Results  
○○

ParlayANN  
○

## IVF Index



Background  
oooo

Our Index  
●○○  
○○○○

Results  
○○

ParlayANN  
○

## Ethos of the IVF<sup>2</sup> Index

Many existing indices (e.g. IVF, LSH, kd/ball-tree, Annoy, etc.) operate by partitioning the vector space.

The labels represent a useful partition

# IVF<sup>2</sup> Overview

We build a classic inverted file index over the labels, indexing the vectors associated with each label independently.

## Large labels

For labels with many vectors, we build:

- An IVF index
- A (relatively) lightweight Vamana search graph
- A bitvector of length  $n$  allowing fast lookup of whether a given vector is associated with the label

## Small labels

For labels with few vectors, we just store the indices of the vectors associated with the label.

## Single-Filter Query

We are given a query vector  $q$  and a single label  $\ell$ .

### If $\ell$ is a large label

We use the very fast Vamana search graph to find the  $k$  nearest neighbors of  $q$  among the vectors associated with  $\ell$  in a classical  $k$ -NN query.

### If $\ell$ is a small label

We exhaustively check the vectors associated with  $\ell$ .

## 'AND' Query Approach

We are given a query vector  $q$  and two labels  $l_a$  and  $l_b$ , where  $l_a$  has fewer points associated with it than  $l_b$ .

**We want to restrict our search to as few candidates as possible before doing expensive distance computations.**

There are two natural ways to do this:

- Filter  $l_a$ 's vectors by membership in  $l_b$
- Get many likely candidates from each label, and then join the two sets

# Filtering by Membership

If  $\mathcal{I}_a$  is especially small and  $\mathcal{I}_b$  has a filter, we can filter  $\mathcal{I}_a$ 's vectors by membership in  $\mathcal{I}_b$ .

## Advantages

- Each item is a single read from memory
- The results are exact

## Joining Two Sets

For each of the two labels, we want to fetch a large set of possible candidates, and then take the intersection of their respective candidate sets.

### Large Labels

- Compare  $q$  to the representative points of the IVF index
- Collect up to some predetermined number of points from the nearest partitions into a sorted list

### Small Labels

Take the existing sorted array of points associated with the labels

## A Note on Cache Optimization

If you can order a batch of queries effectively, you can keep relevant parts of the index in cache between queries.

This is difficult in classical ANNS.

Our approach makes this easy, and we see a speedup of  $\sim 30\%$  from a principled sort on filters.

Background  
oooo

Our Index  
ooo  
oooo

Results  
●○

ParlayANN  
○

## BigANN Filter Track

- 10 million vectors
- 200,386 labels
- 100,000 queries

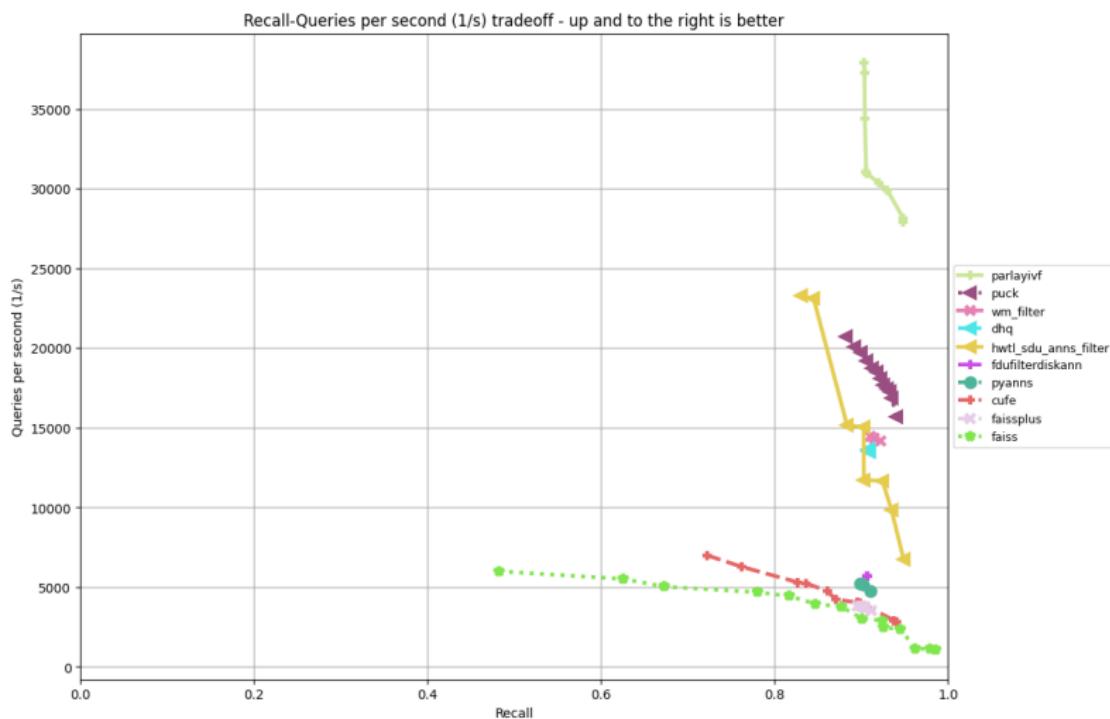
Background  
oooo

Our Index  
ooo  
oooo

Results  
oo

ParlayANN  
o

# BigANN Filter Track



## ParlayANN

- Highly optimized parallel implementations of ANN algorithms
- Built on parlaylib, a framework for fast and easy shared-memory parallelism



Check us out at <https://github.com/cmuparlay/ParlayANN>