



# Instance-Optimized String Fingerprints

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Data Systems Lab x Discrete Optimization Lab @UTN

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# Data Pruning



**salary**

min:

100K  
200K

**location**

Barcelona  
Paris



min:

200K  
300K

Madrid

Redmond

# Data Pruning

WHERE salary = 250K



min:  
max:

**salary**

100K  
200K

**location**

Barcelona  
Paris

✗ (skip)



min:  
max:

200K  
300K

Madrid  
Redmond

🔍 (maybe)

# Data Pruning

WHERE location LIKE 'B%'



min:  
max:

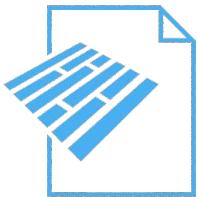
**salary**

100K  
200K

**location**

Barcelona  
Paris

✓ (match)



min:  
max:

200K  
300K

Madrid  
Redmond

✗ (skip)

# Data Pruning

WHERE location LIKE '%ch%'

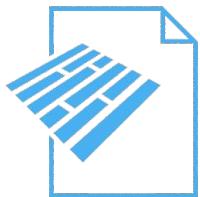


min:  
max:

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**location**  
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🔍 (maybe)



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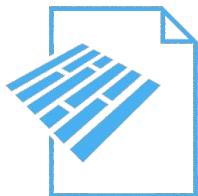
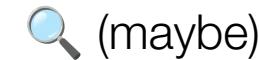
WHERE location LIKE '%ch%'



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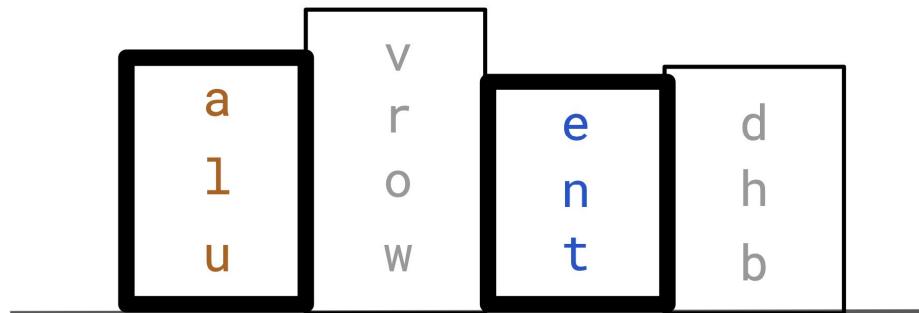


# String Fingerprints

1. **Partition** the alphabet in a fixed number of bins.
2. Compute a **bitmask** of bin indices.

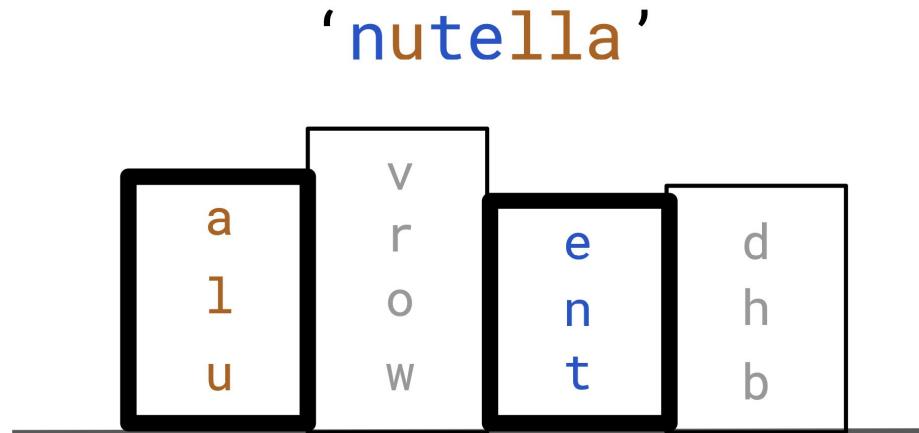
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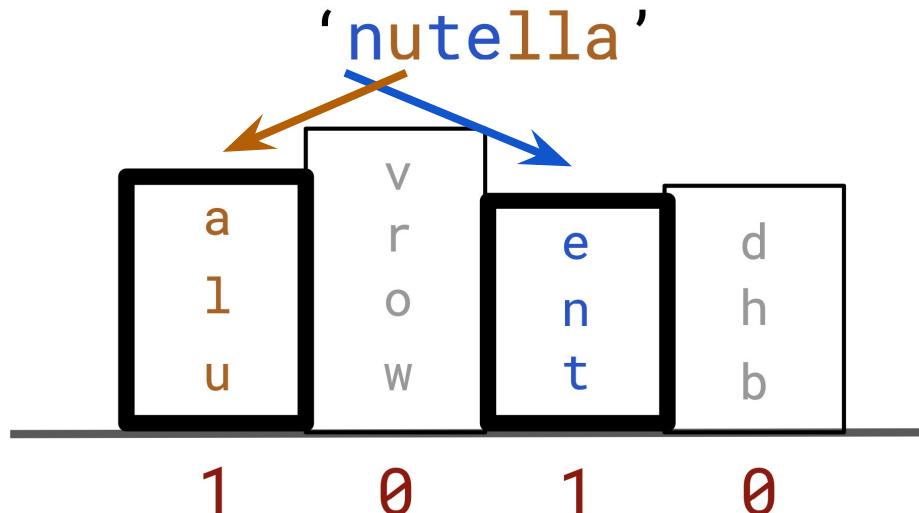
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language	symbol	spelling
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		unt
		thon

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language	symbol	spelling	str_fp
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Example: **WHERE spelling LIKE '%utn%'**.

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$1010 \subsetneq 0111$

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# Optimal Partitioning

- Intuition: Minimize the number of wasted LIKE evaluations.
- Example: WHERE spelling LIKE '%utn%' (1010)  $\Rightarrow$  2 false positives.

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# Optimal Partitioning

- Intuition: Minimize the number of wasted **LIKE** evaluations.
- Example: **WHERE spelling LIKE '%utn%' (1010)**  $\Rightarrow$  2 false positives.  
 $\Rightarrow$  Objective: *Minimize the number of false positives.*

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- Queries **Q**: The patterns in the workload.
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  3. Encode a false positive:  $n_{w,q} = 1$ , if the partitioning correctly tells apart whether query  $q$  is *not* contained in word  $w$ .
- Objective:  $\max \sum_{q \in Q} \sum_{w \in W \setminus f(q)} n_{w,q}$ .
- Constraints: Details in the paper.

# Evaluation

- Setup: Column `title.title` in IMDb dataset (2.37M tuples; no UTF-8).
- *Workload:*
  - 300 queries  $\Rightarrow$  10 high-, mid-, low-frequency {1, ..., 10}-grams from the column.
  - Split into:
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- *Data:*
  - a. **Full** table.
  - b. The **1<sup>st</sup> data block** ( $= 2^{16}$  tuples).
  - c. 50-tuple **sample** from the 1<sup>st</sup> data block.  
  
 $\Rightarrow$  MIP is optimized on **seen** queries x 50-tuple **sample**.

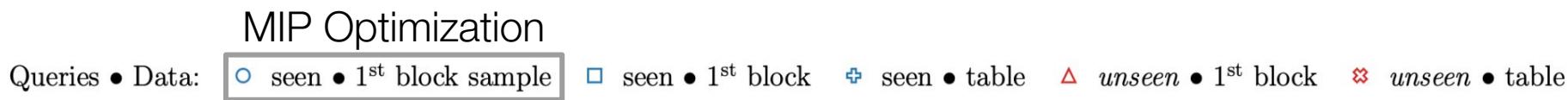
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- Baseline: Round-robin placement of letters into bins.

# Evaluation: False Positive Rate



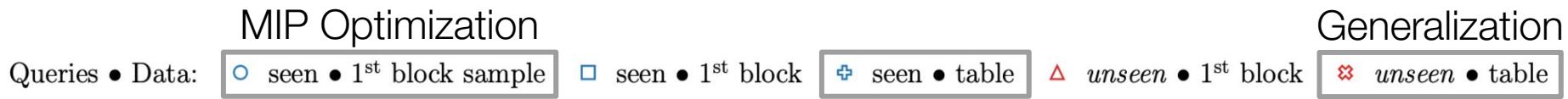
# Evaluation: False Positive Rate

## MIP Optimization

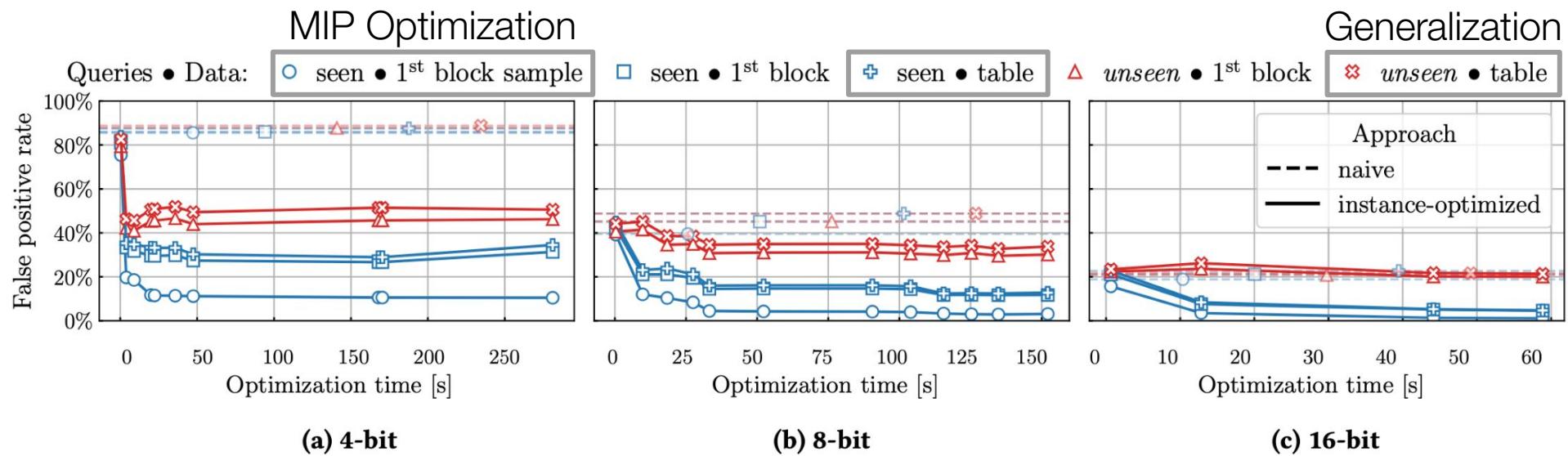
Queries • Data:

- seen • 1<sup>st</sup> block sample
- seen • 1<sup>st</sup> block
- ✚ seen • table
- △ unseen • 1<sup>st</sup> block
- ✖ unseen • table

# Evaluation: False Positive Rate

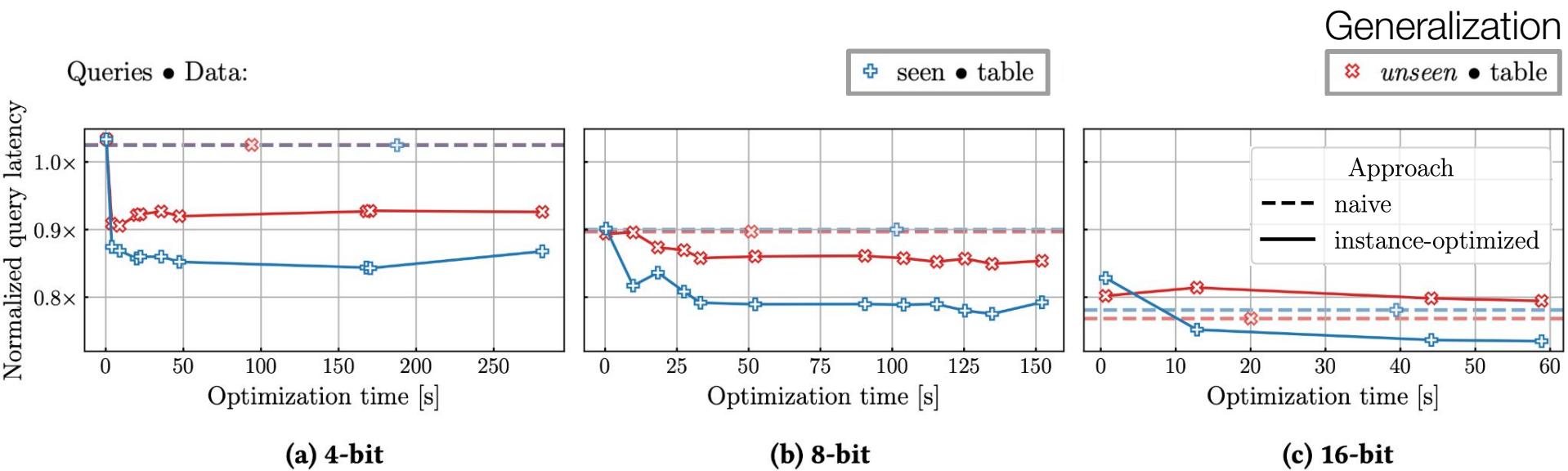


# Evaluation: False Positive Rate



# Evaluation: Normalized Query Latency

- Note: Run on the *full* table.



# Evaluation: Takeaways

- <20% false positive rate on the full table.
- 🚀 Generalization to *unseen* queries (unlike predicate caching).
- 🚀 Up to 1.36x speedup for seen queries & 1.26x speedup for unseen queries.

# (Many) Future Work Directions

- Instead of 1-grams, i.e., letters  $\Rightarrow$  Why not 2-/3-grams?
  - Intuition: We can capture the *order* of the letters.
- String zonemaps:
  - String fingerprints enable pruning for infix predicates 😲.
- String cardinality estimation.
  - Take the supersets and sum up their corresponding cardinality.
- Table clustering:
  - Sort by the fingerprint.

# Wanna More Cool Research?

See you **tmrw** in *Research 8 (Westminster 4F)*, 1.45pm - 3.15pm!

*“Parachute: Single-Pass Bi-Directional Information Passing”*



**1.54x** speedup over duckdb