

SCC 5789 – Base de Dados
Profa. Dra. Cristina Dutra de Aguiar Ciferri

Árvore R

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Apresentação

- Conceitos introdutórios.
- Estrutura da Árvore R.
- Consulta.
- Inserção.
- Split.
- Variações da Árvore R.
- Demonstração: applet.

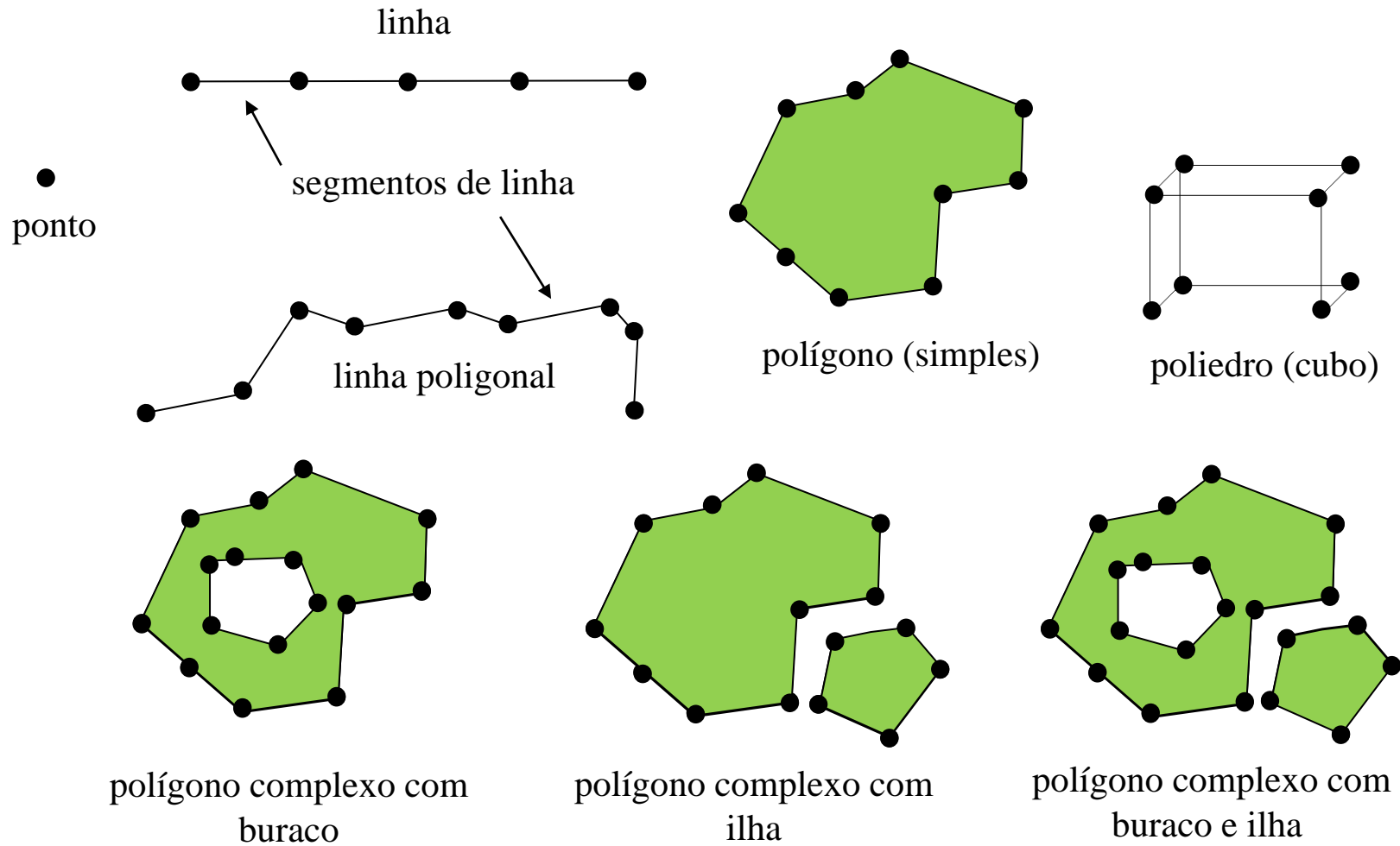
Árvore R

Conceitos Introdutórios

Tipos de dados espaciais

- Ponto: unidade mínima representativa de um objeto espacial.
- Linha: sequência de pontos retilíneos.
- Linha poligonal: sequência de pontos não retilíneos.
- Polígono: sequência fechada de linhas ou linhas poligonais.
- Polígono complexo: polígono com buracos e/ou partes disjuntas.
- Poliedro: sólido composto por um número finito de faces.

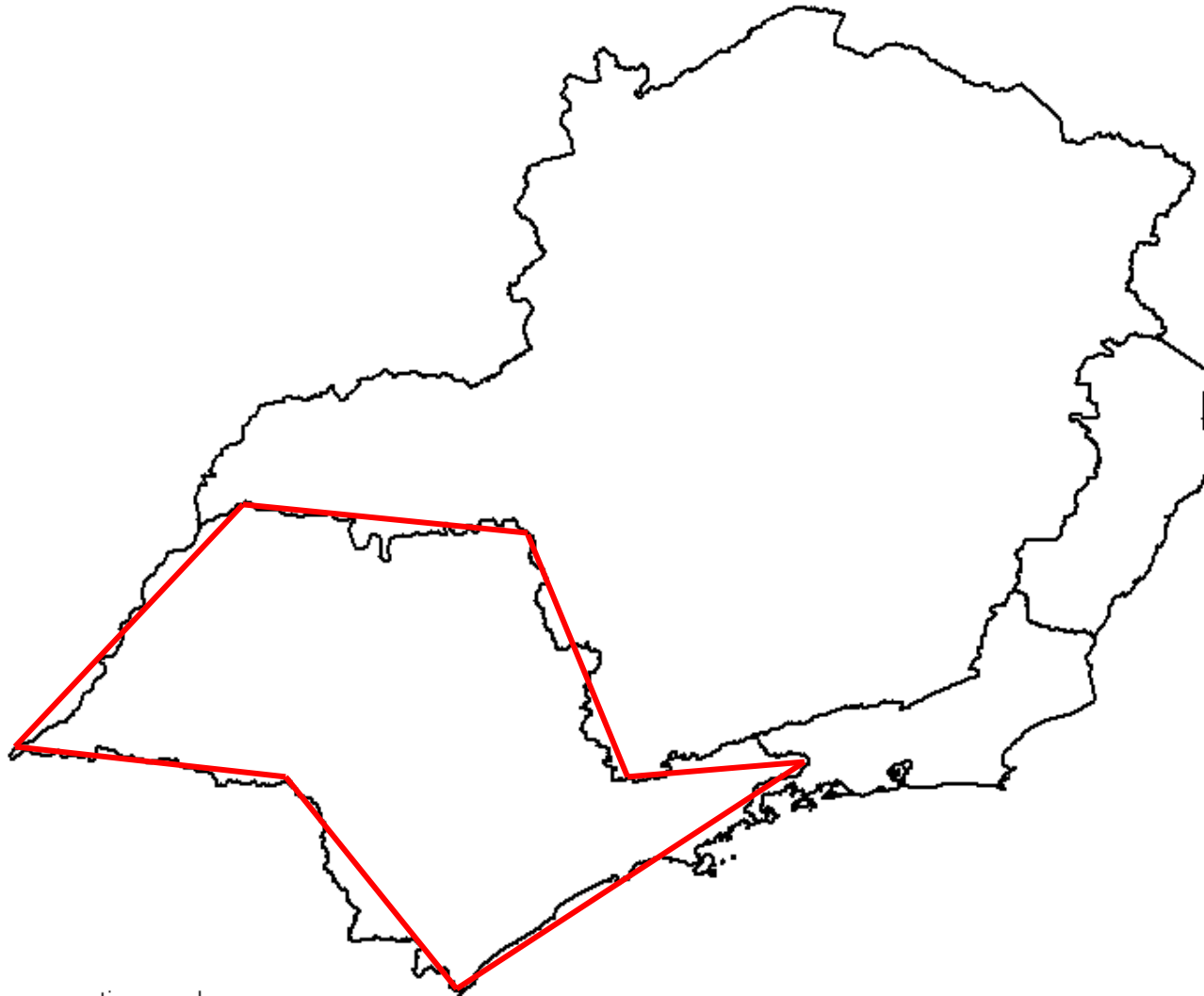
Tipos de dados espaciais



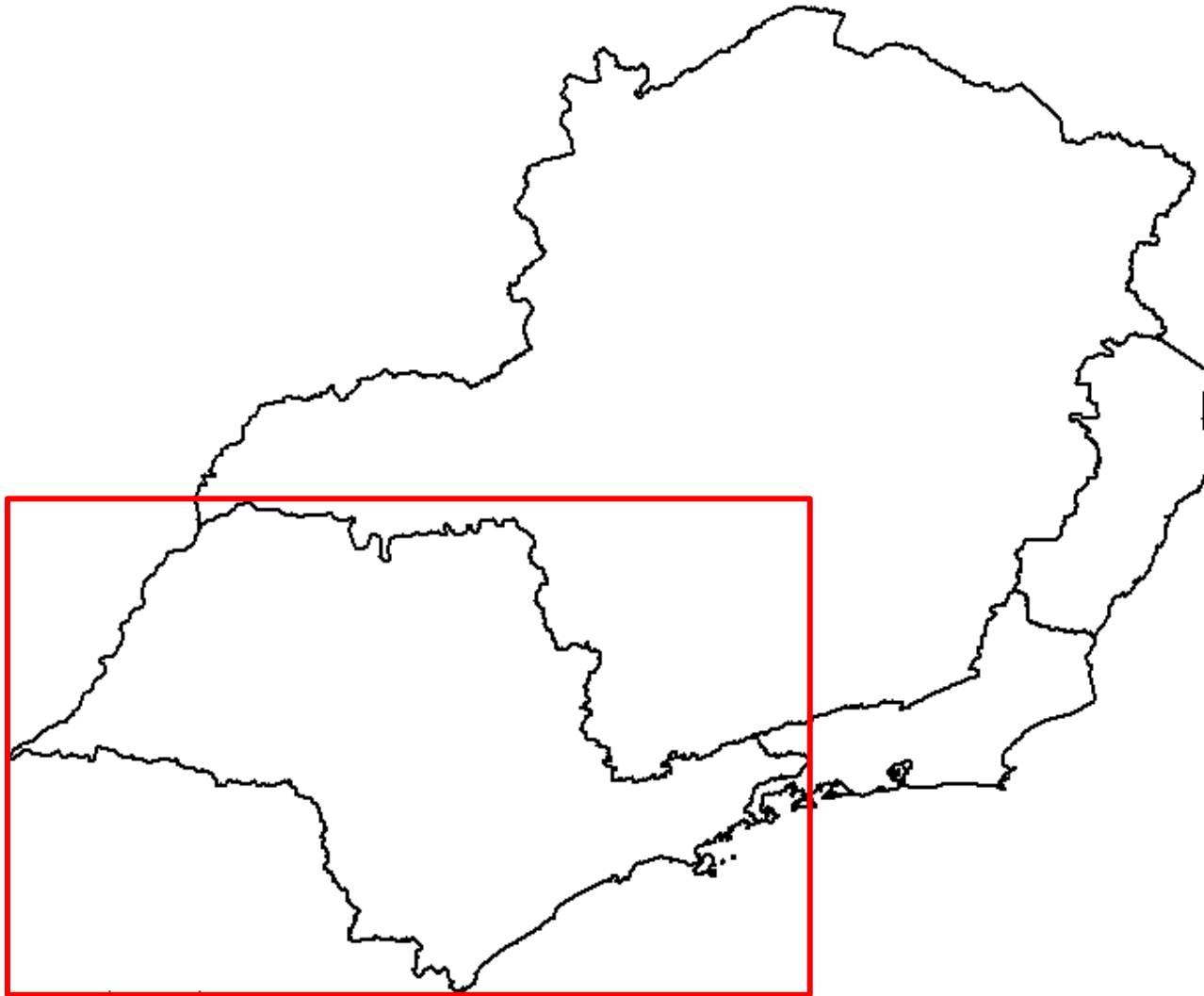
Representação dos dados



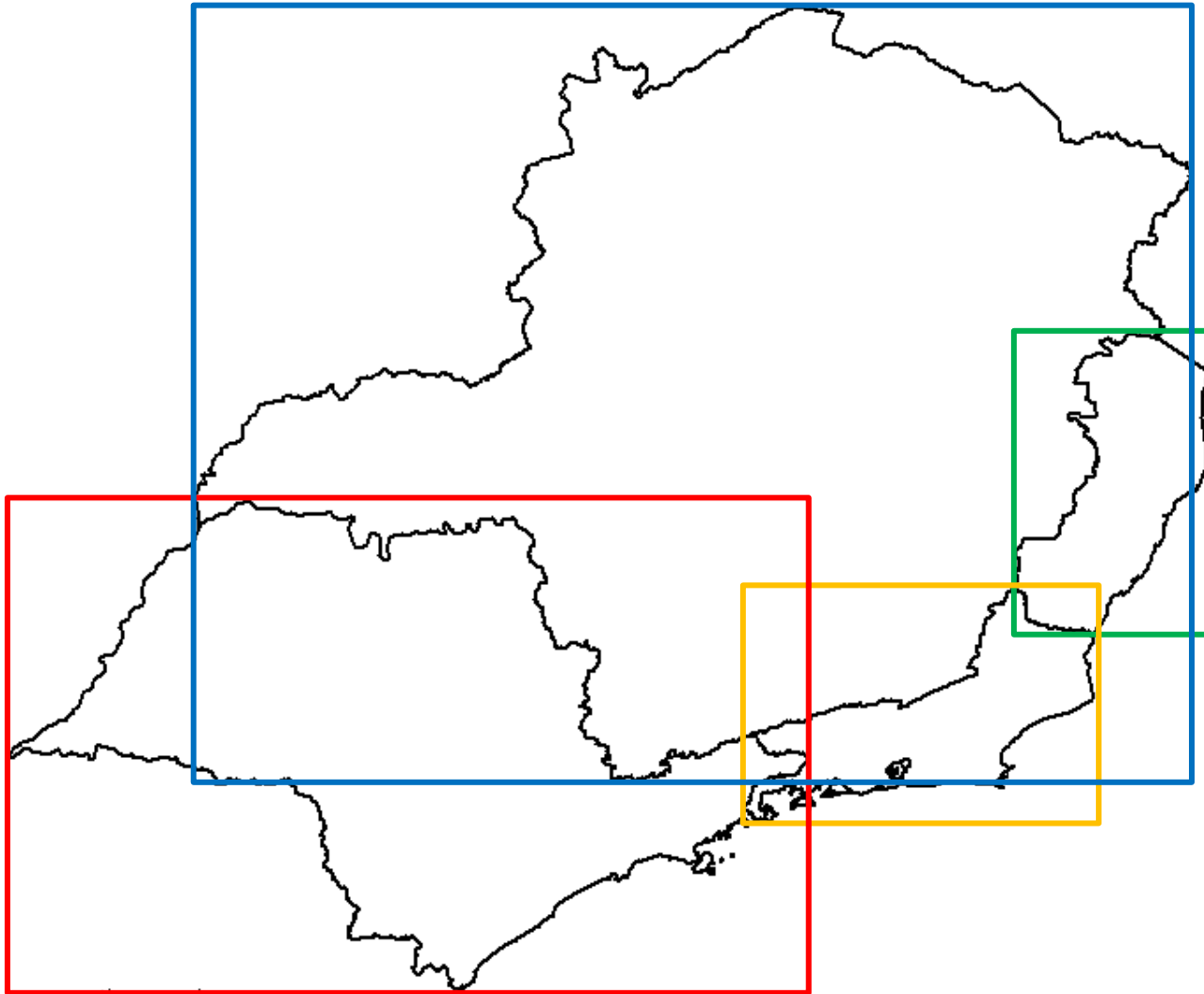
Representação dos dados



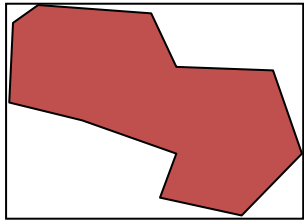
Minimum Bounding Rectangle – MBR



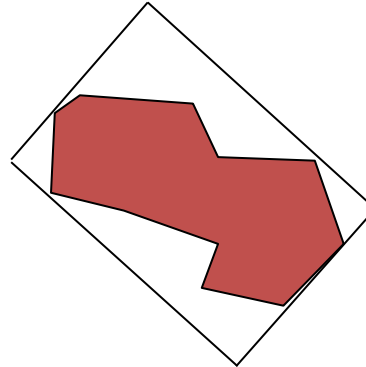
Minimum Bounding Rectangle – MBR



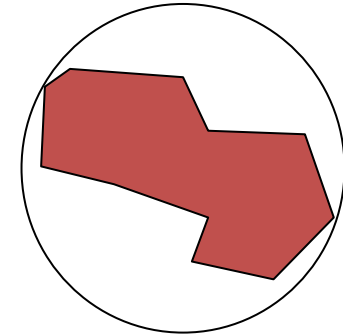
Outras representações conservativas



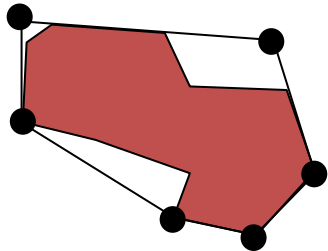
retângulo envolvente mínimo



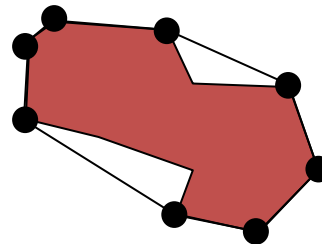
retângulo envolvente mínimo
rotacionado



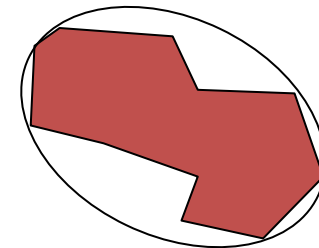
círculo envolvente mínimo



polígono envolvente mínimo
com 6 vértices



casco convexo



elipse envolvente mínima

Árvore R

Estrutura da Árvore R

Árvore R

- Antonin Guttman.
- 1984.



Árvore R – Aplicações

- Sistemas de Informações Geográficas (GIS).
- Sistemas CAD.
- Arquiteturas VLSI.
- Sistemas P2P, Bioinformática, Data Streams.

Árvore R

- Dinâmica
 - Permite novas inserções e remoções.
- Hierárquica
 - Nós folhas e nós índices.
- Armazenamento Secundário
 - Nós são páginas de disco de tamanho fixo.
- Construção Bottom-Up
 - Todos os objetos são inseridos nas folhas.
- Balanceada
 - Folhas no mesmo nível.

Estrutura

- Árvore R de ordem (m, M) .
- Número máximo de entradas por nó: M
- Número mínimo de entradas por nó: $m \leq \left\lfloor \frac{M}{2} \right\rfloor$
- Altura máxima da árvore: $h_{max} = \lceil \log_m N \rceil - 1$
 - N : número de objetos inseridos.

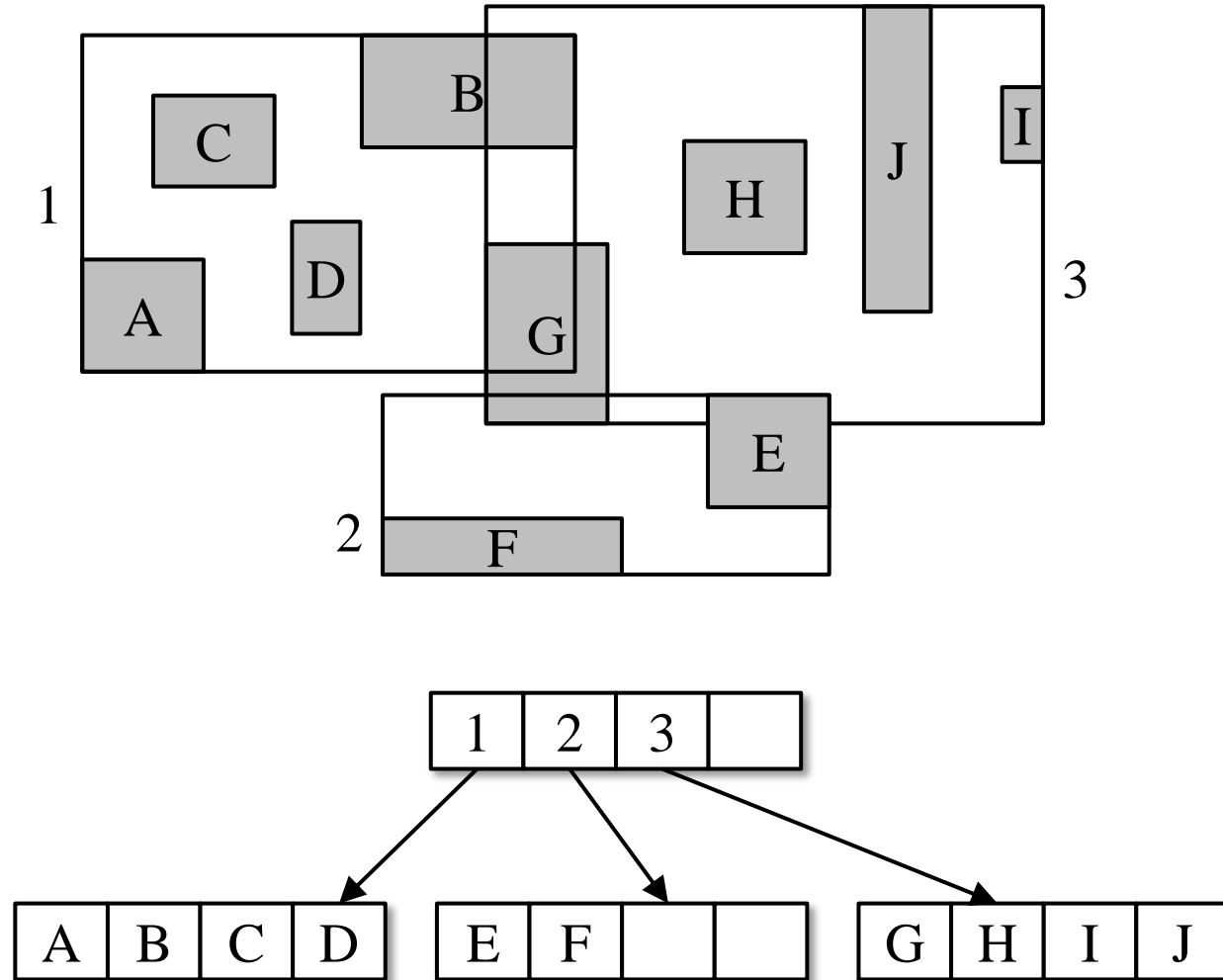
Estrutura

- O número mínimo de entradas permitido na raiz é 2, a menos que a raiz seja uma folha. Nesse caso, ela pode conter apenas uma ou nenhuma entrada.
- Todas as folhas estão no mesmo nível.

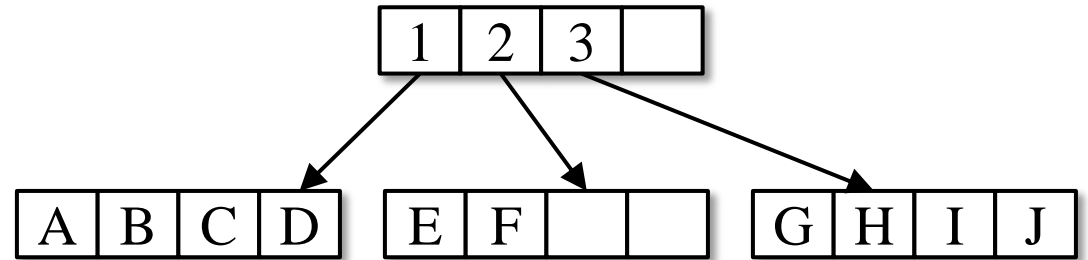
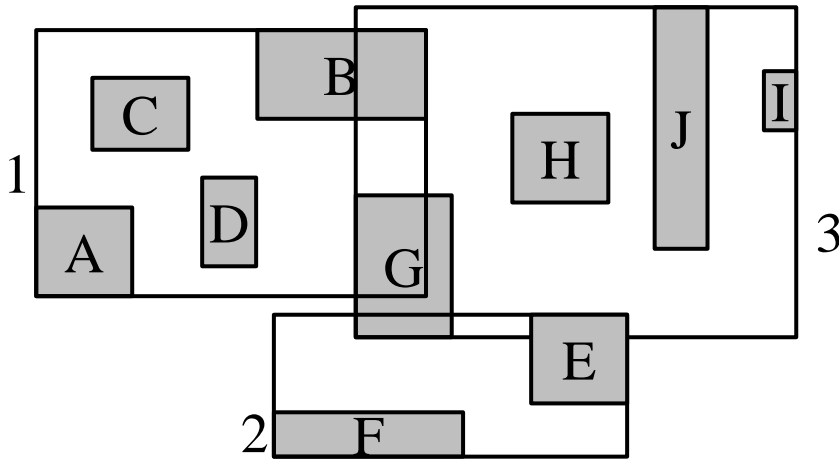
Estrutura dos nós

- Folha: $\langle mbr, oid \rangle$
 - *mbr*: retângulo n -dimensional que delimita o objeto indexado.
 - *oid*: valor de *identificador de objeto*.
- Índice: $\langle mbr, ptr \rangle$
 - *ptr*: referência ao nó do nível imediatamente inferior.
- *mbr*: $\langle d_0, d_1, d_2, \dots, d_{n-1} \rangle$ $d_i = [a, b]$

Exemplo: Árvore R(2, 4)



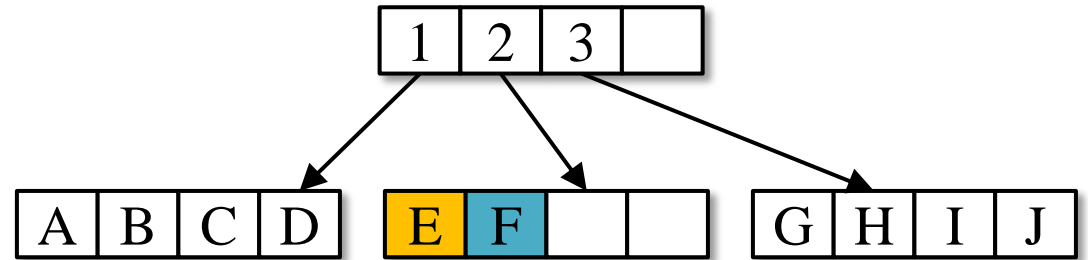
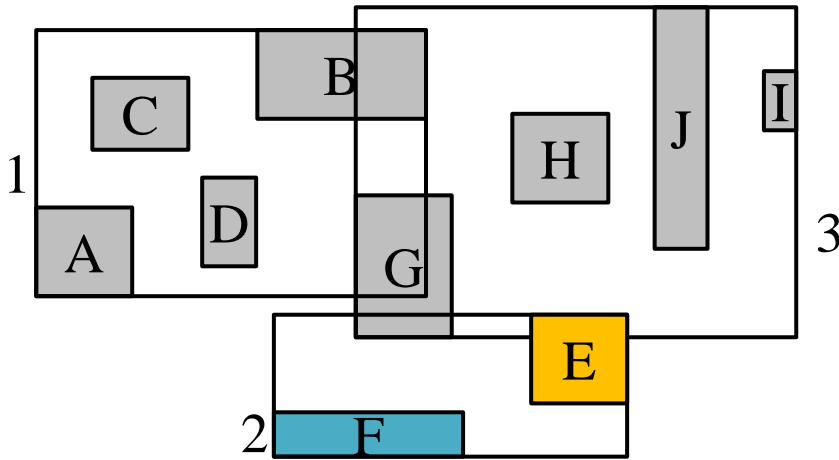
Representação dos nós



<i>Leaf</i>	α	β	<i>espaço livre</i>	28	0	35	3	30	4	36	7
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<i>Index</i>	b1	b2	b4	<i>esp. livre</i>	32	9	39	49	28	0	36	7	0	15	34	45
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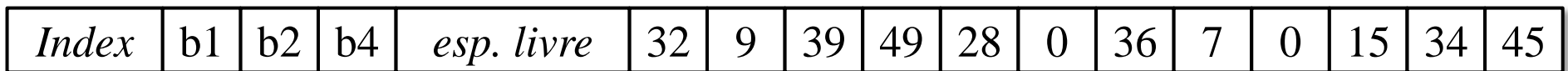
Representação dos nós



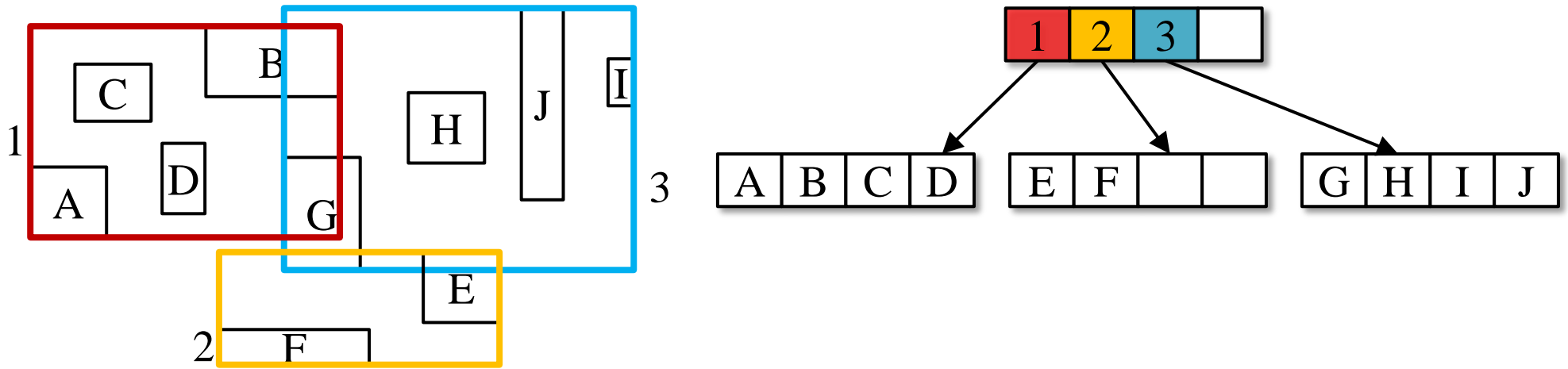
MBR



OID



Representação dos nós



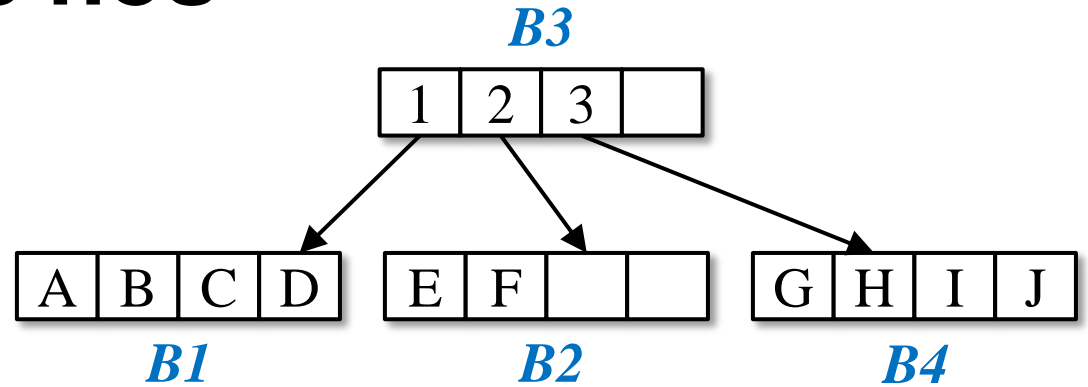
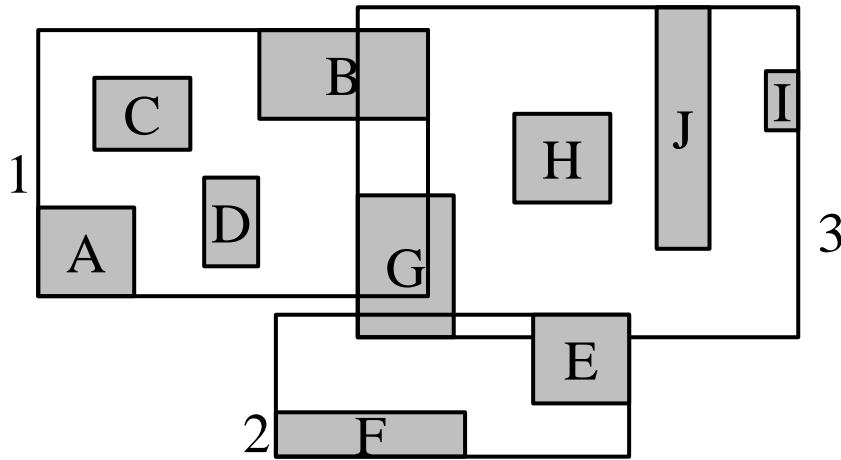
<i>Leaf</i>	α	β	<i>espaço livre</i>	28	0	35	3	30	4	36	7
-------------	----------	---------	---------------------	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---

PTR

MBR

<i>Index</i>	b1	b2	b4	<i>esp. livre</i>	32	9	39	49	28	0	36	7	0	15	34	45
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Representação dos nós



B0

H	b3	512	
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B1

L	α	β	γ	δ	D	C	B	A
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B2

L	ϵ	ζ			F	E
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B3

I	b1	b2	b4			3	2	1
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B4

L	η	θ	μ	ω	J	I	H	G
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Árvore R

Consultas

Consultas espaciais

Point Query



Window Query



Region Query



Adjacency Query



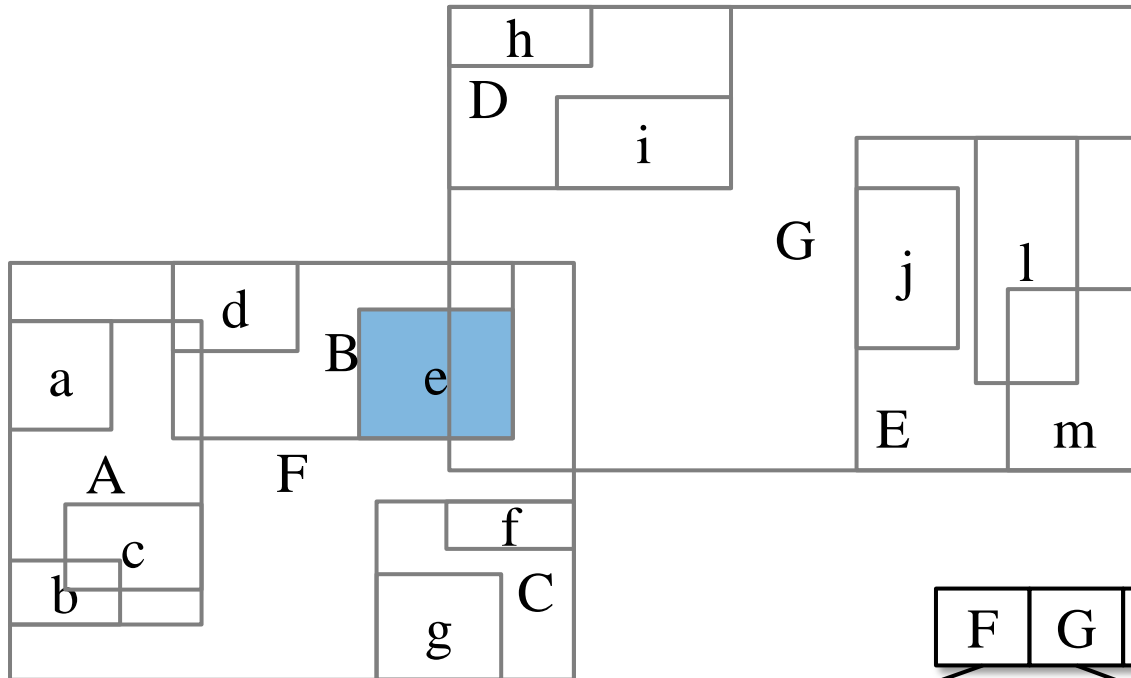
Operadores de Consulta

- **Topológicos:** encontra todos os objetos que interceptam um dado objeto.
- **Direcionais:** encontra todos os objetos que, por exemplo, estão ao norte de um dado objeto.
- **Distância:** encontra todos os objetos que estão a menos que uma distância d de um dado objeto (range query) ou os k objetos mais próximos de um dado objeto (k -nearest-neighbors query).

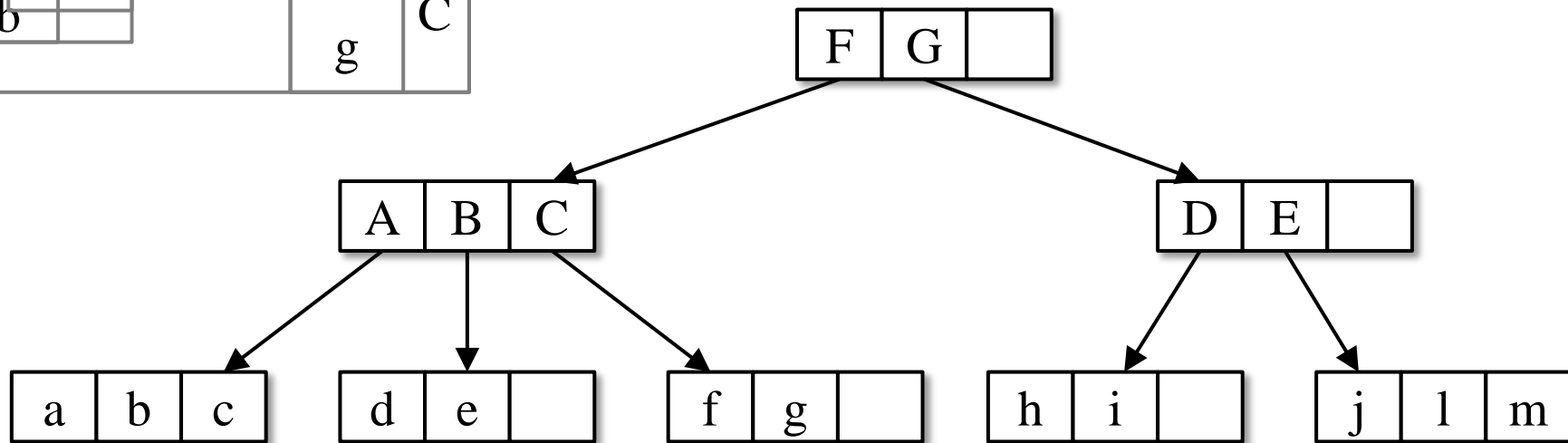
Consulta – Algoritmo (Range Query)

- *Encontra todos os objetos interceptados pelo retângulo de busca Q . Devolve um conjunto S de **objetos candidatos**.*
- Para todas as entradas de um nó índice, a partir da raiz:
Verifica se existe sobreposição.
 - Se sim, verifica a respectiva sub-árvore.
- Se é um nó folha:
Verifica todas as entradas que interceptam Q .
 - Adiciona no conjunto resposta S .

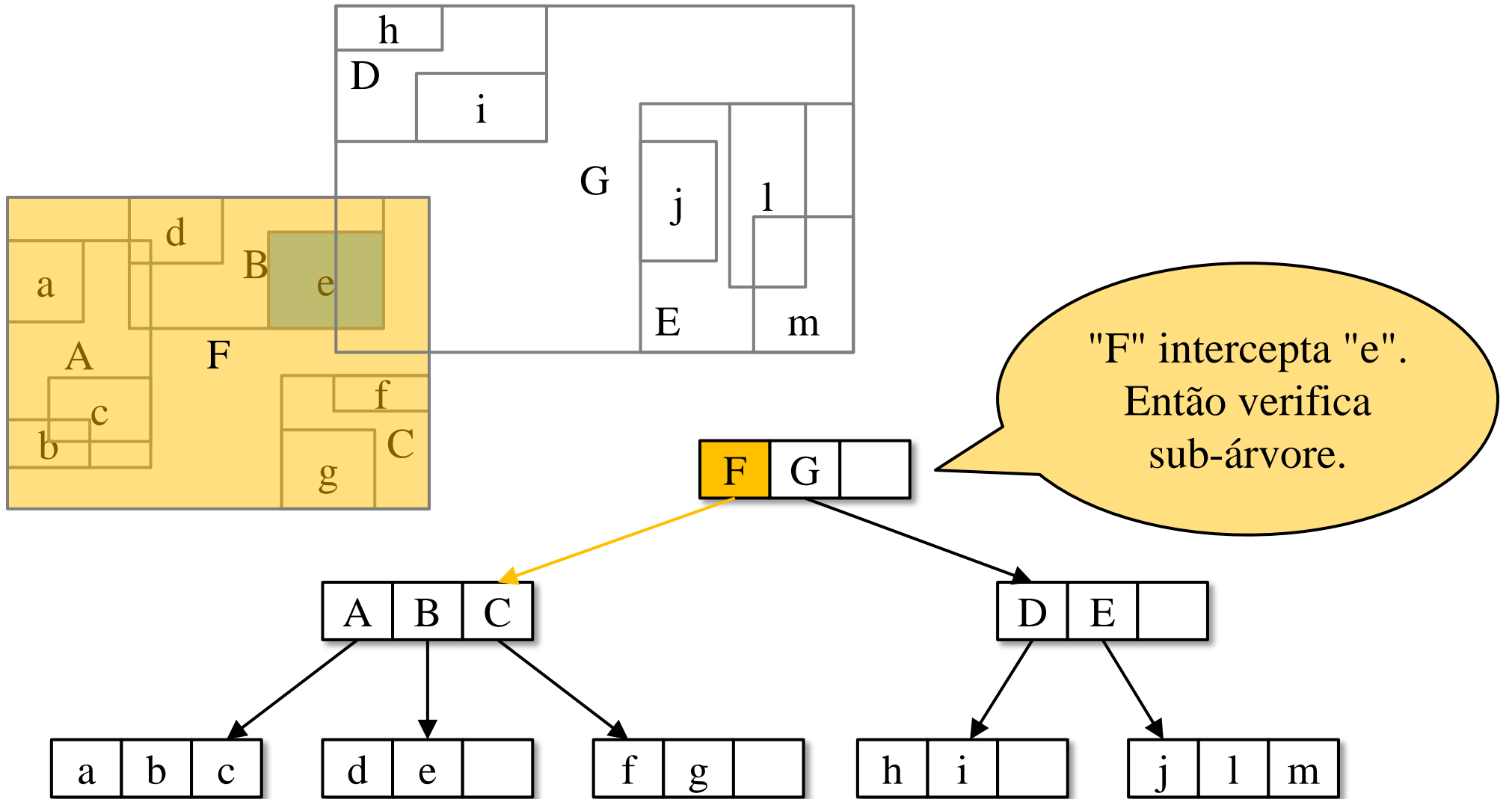
Consulta – Exemplo 1



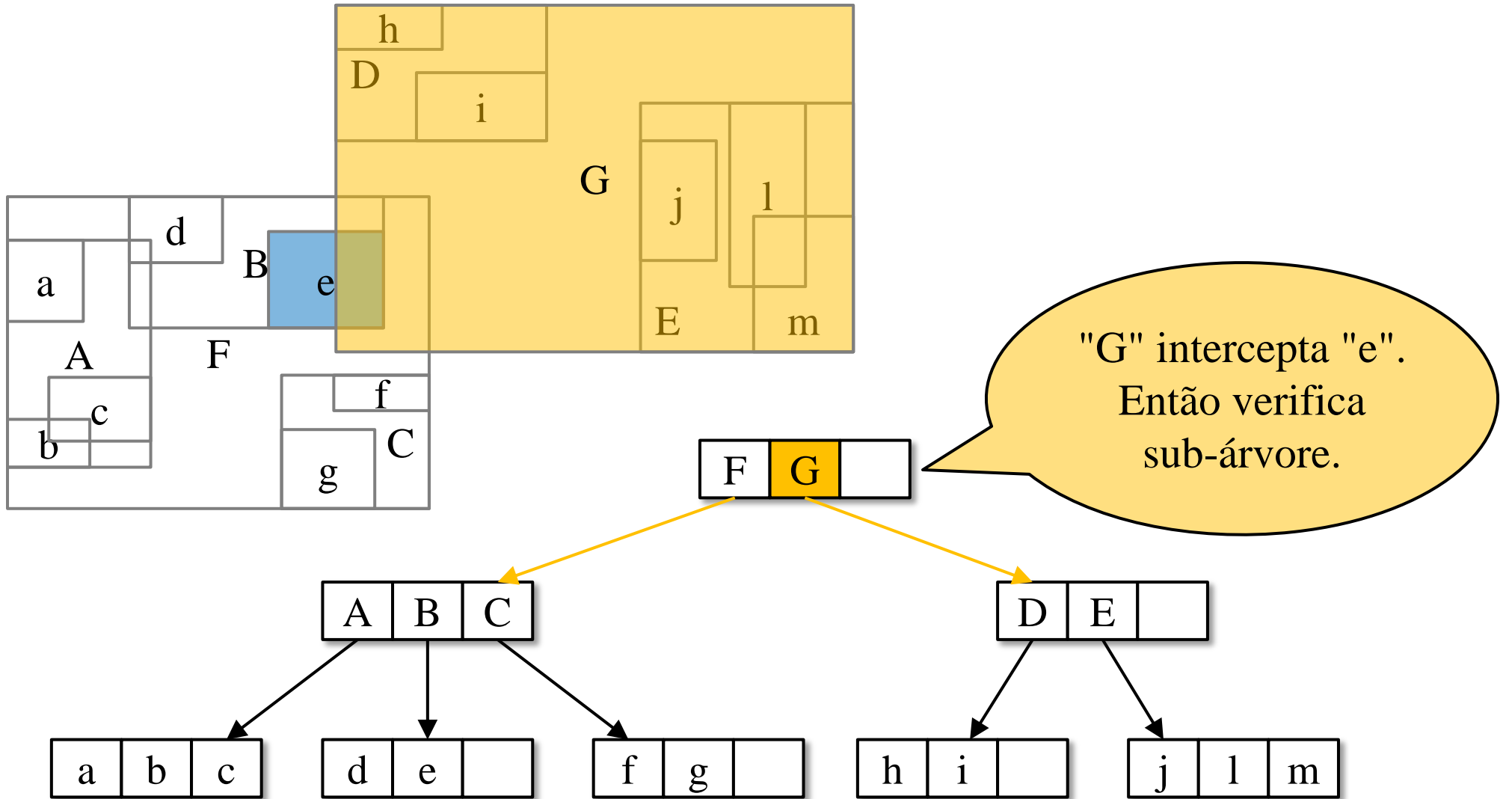
Buscar o objeto "e"



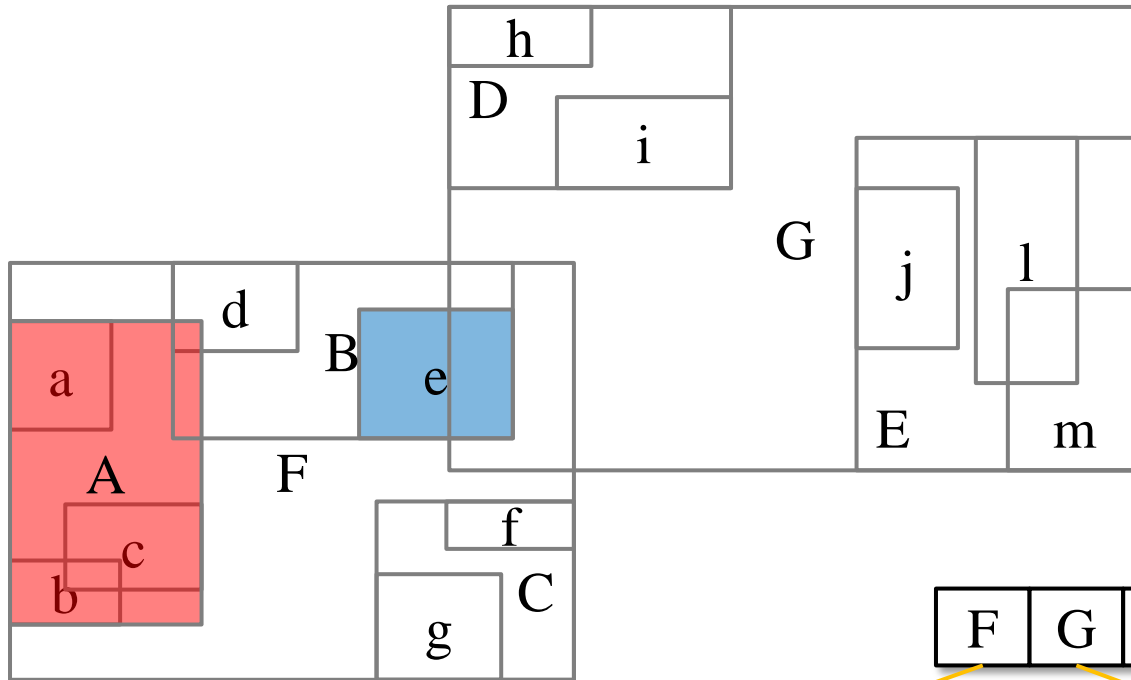
Consulta – Exemplo 1



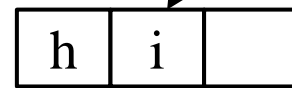
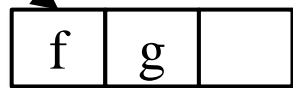
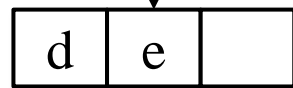
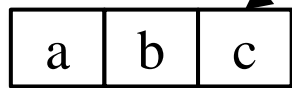
Consulta – Exemplo 1



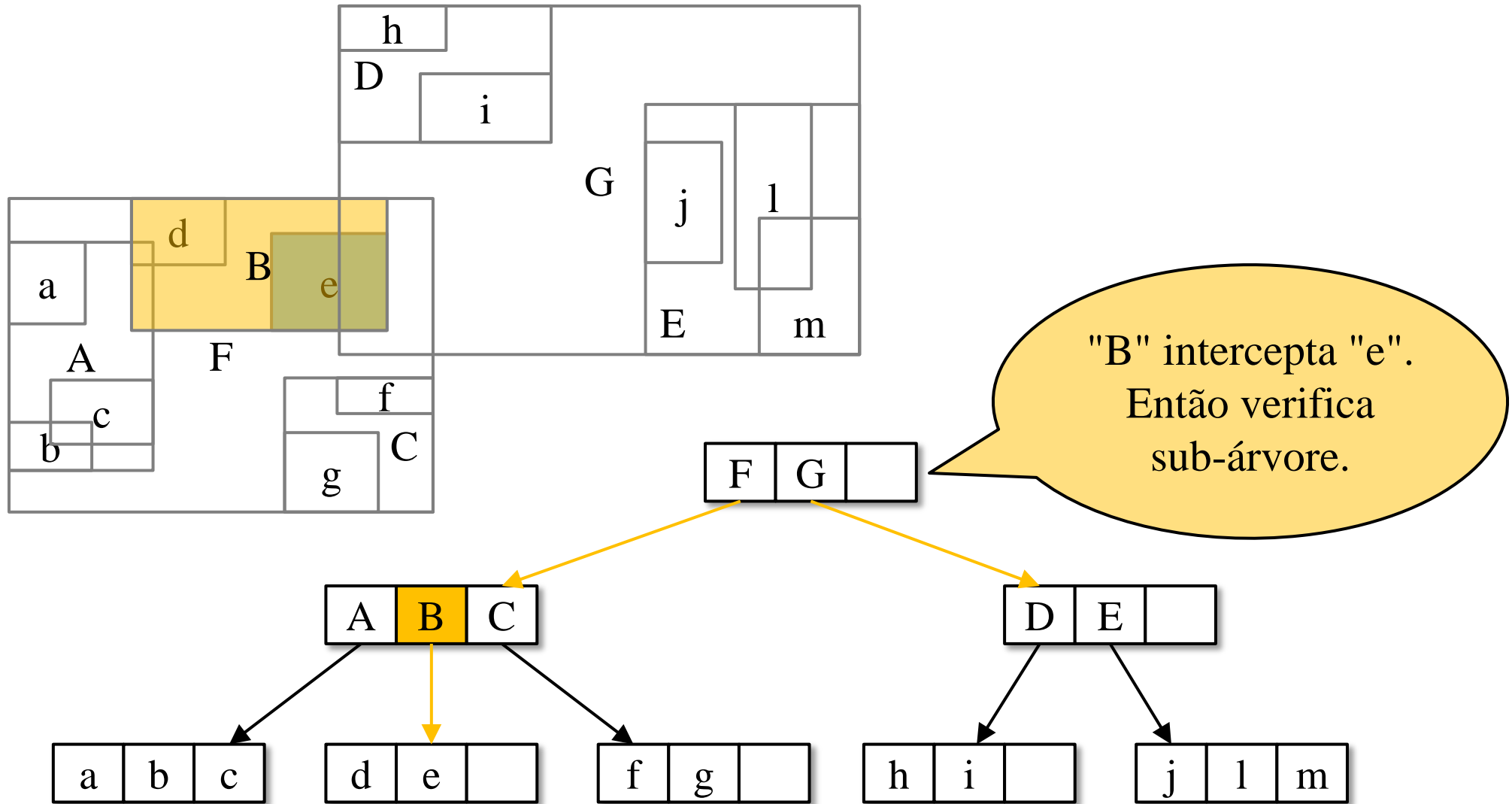
Consulta – Exemplo 1



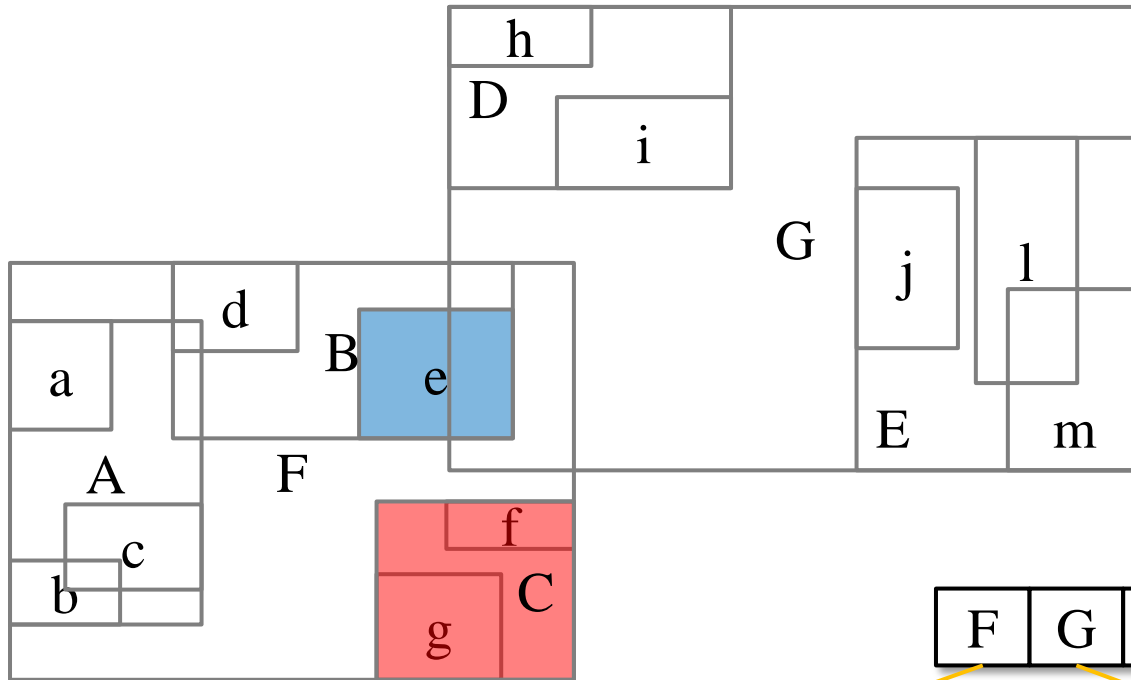
"A" não intercepta "e". Então não verifica sub-árvore.



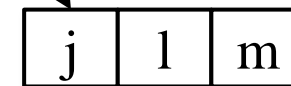
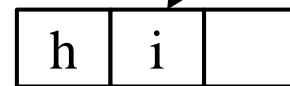
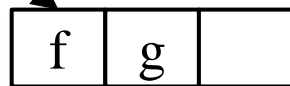
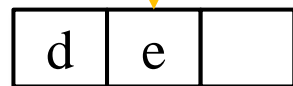
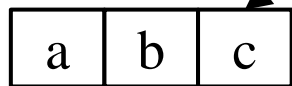
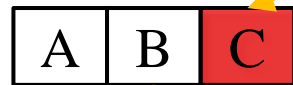
Consulta – Exemplo 1



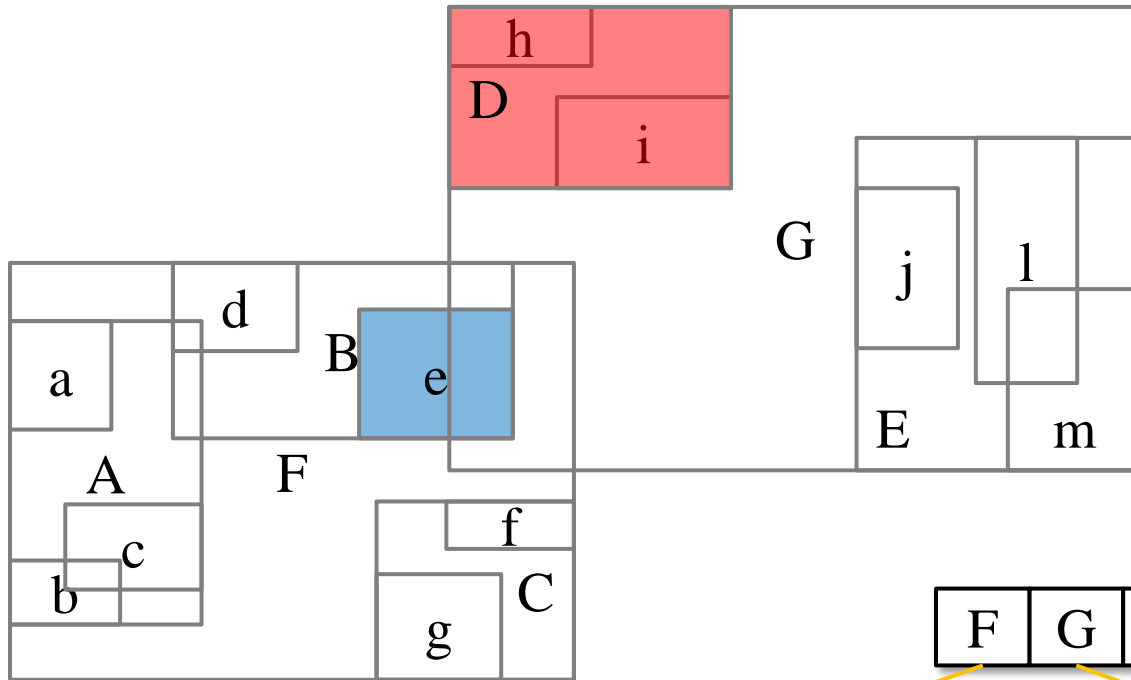
Consulta – Exemplo 1



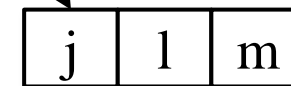
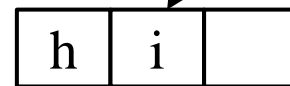
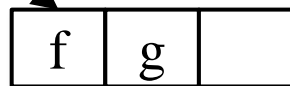
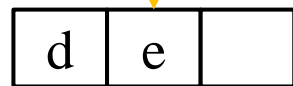
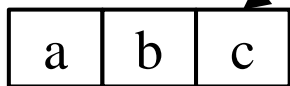
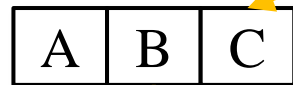
"C" não intercepta "e". Então não verifica sub-árvore.



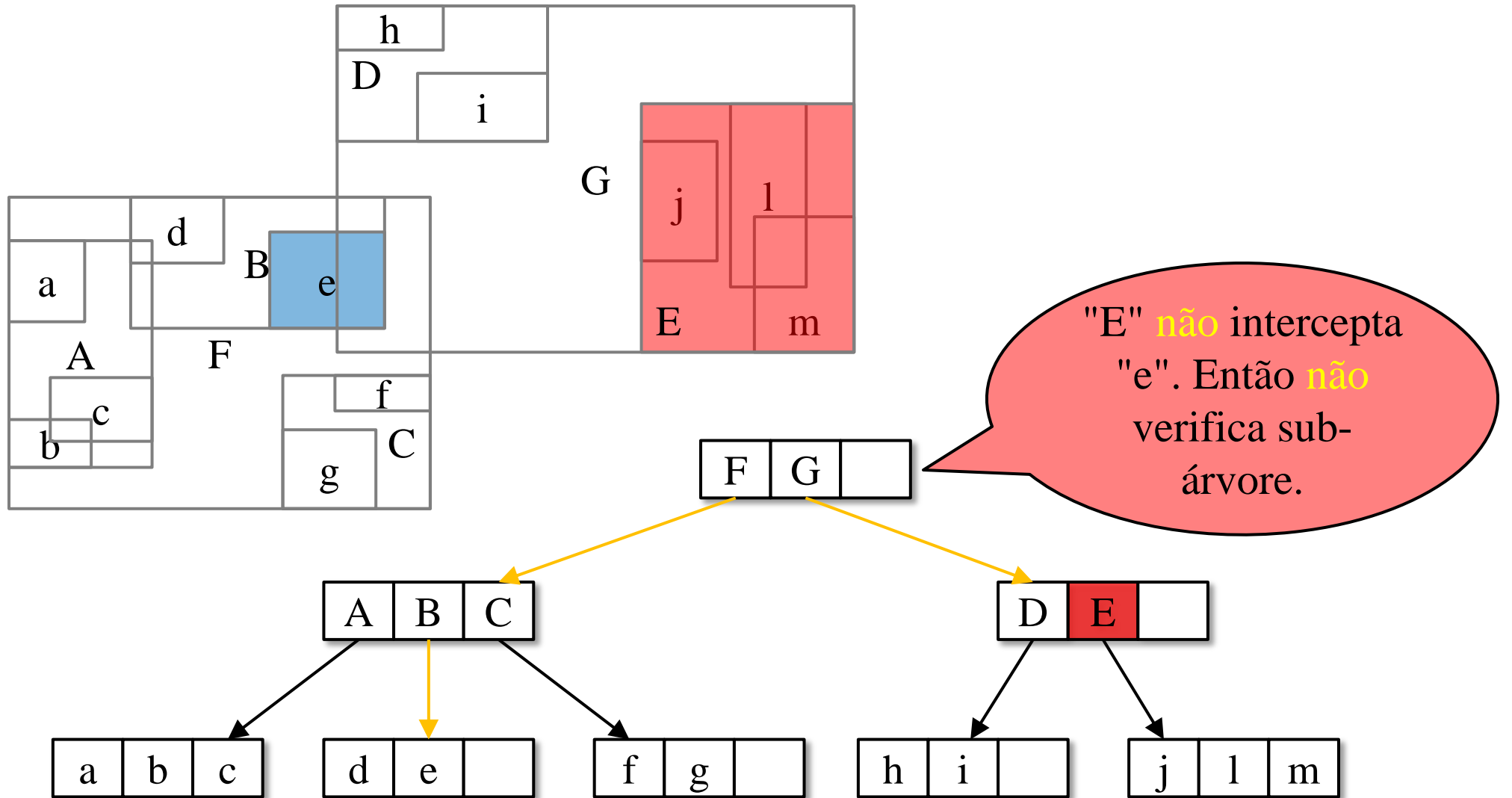
Consulta – Exemplo 1



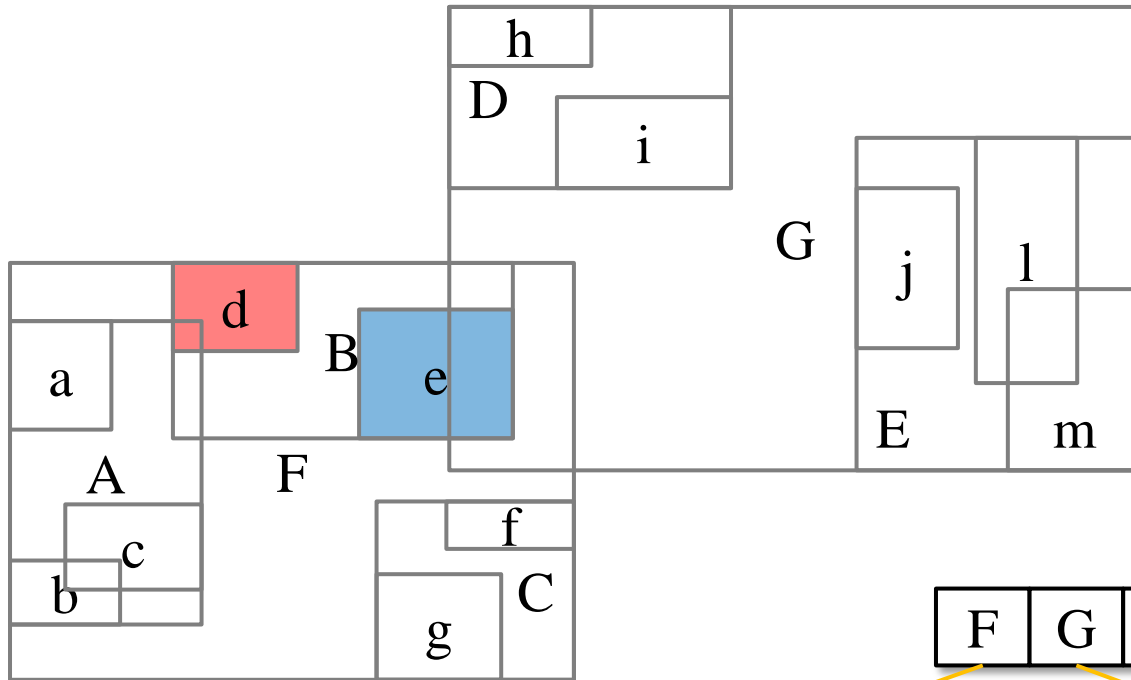
"D" não intercepta "e". Então não verifica sub-árvore.



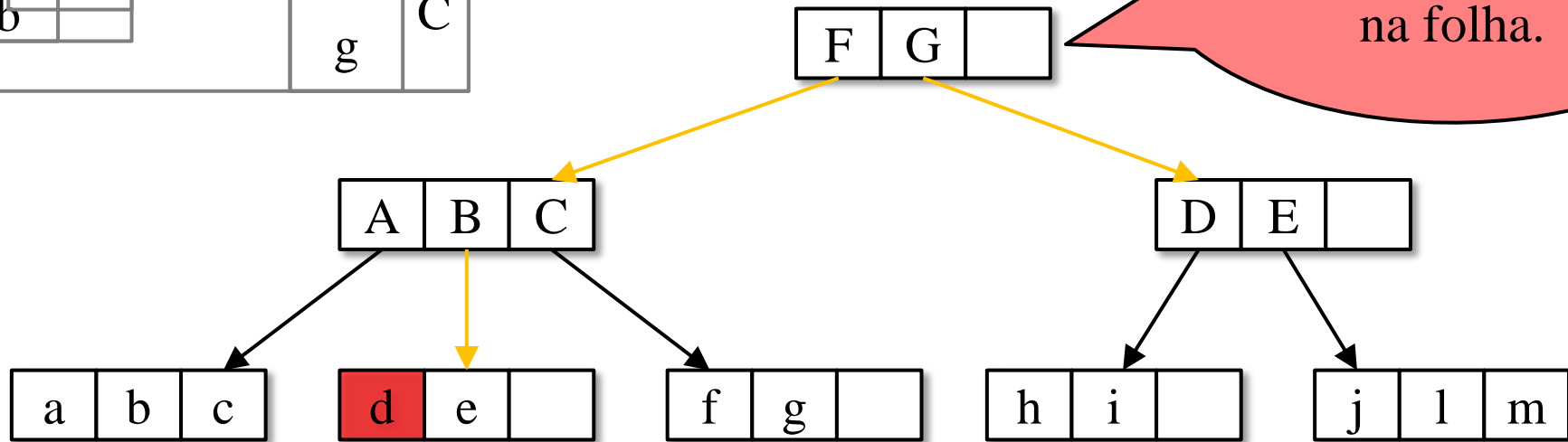
Consulta – Exemplo 1



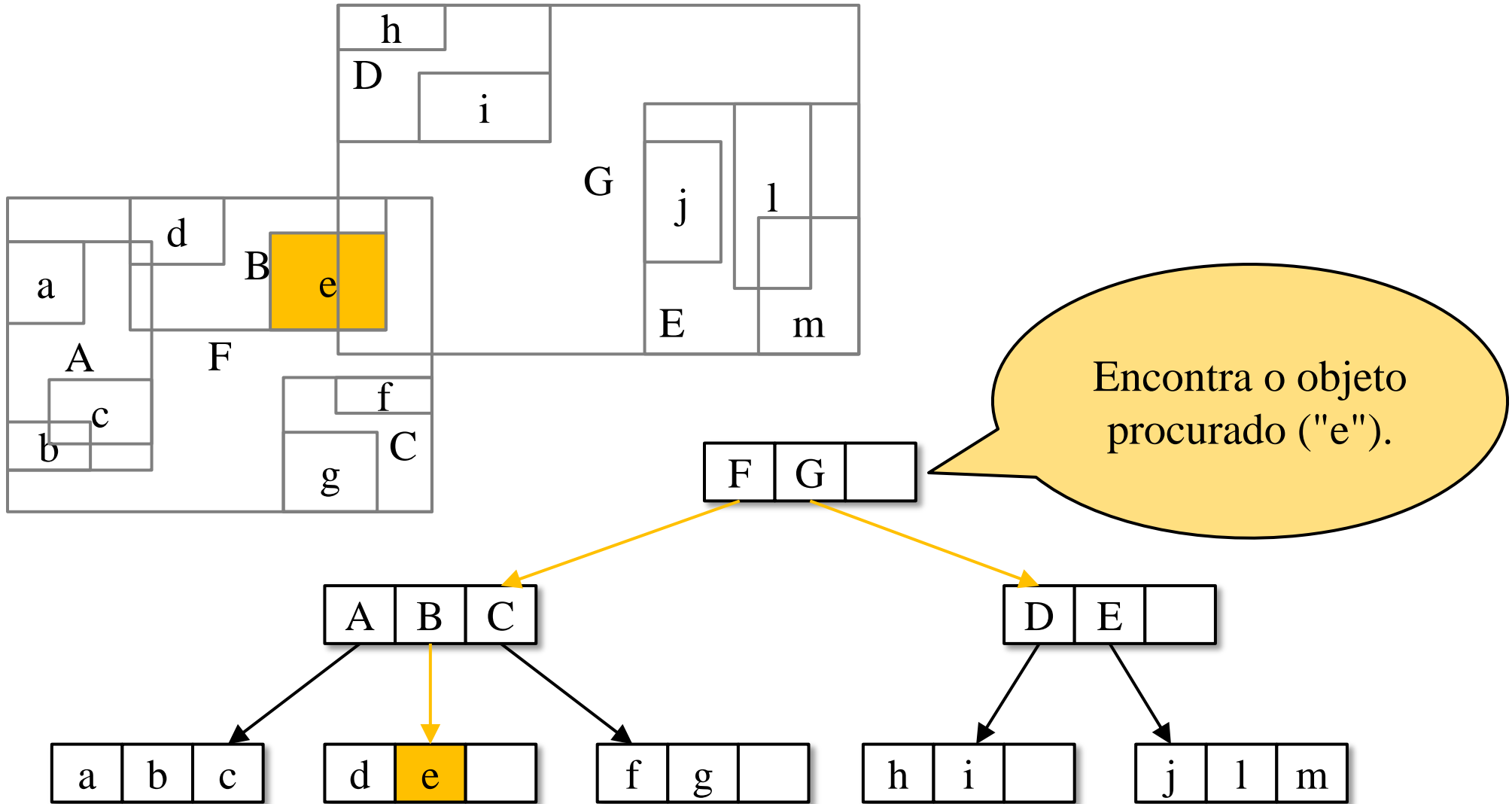
Consulta – Exemplo 1



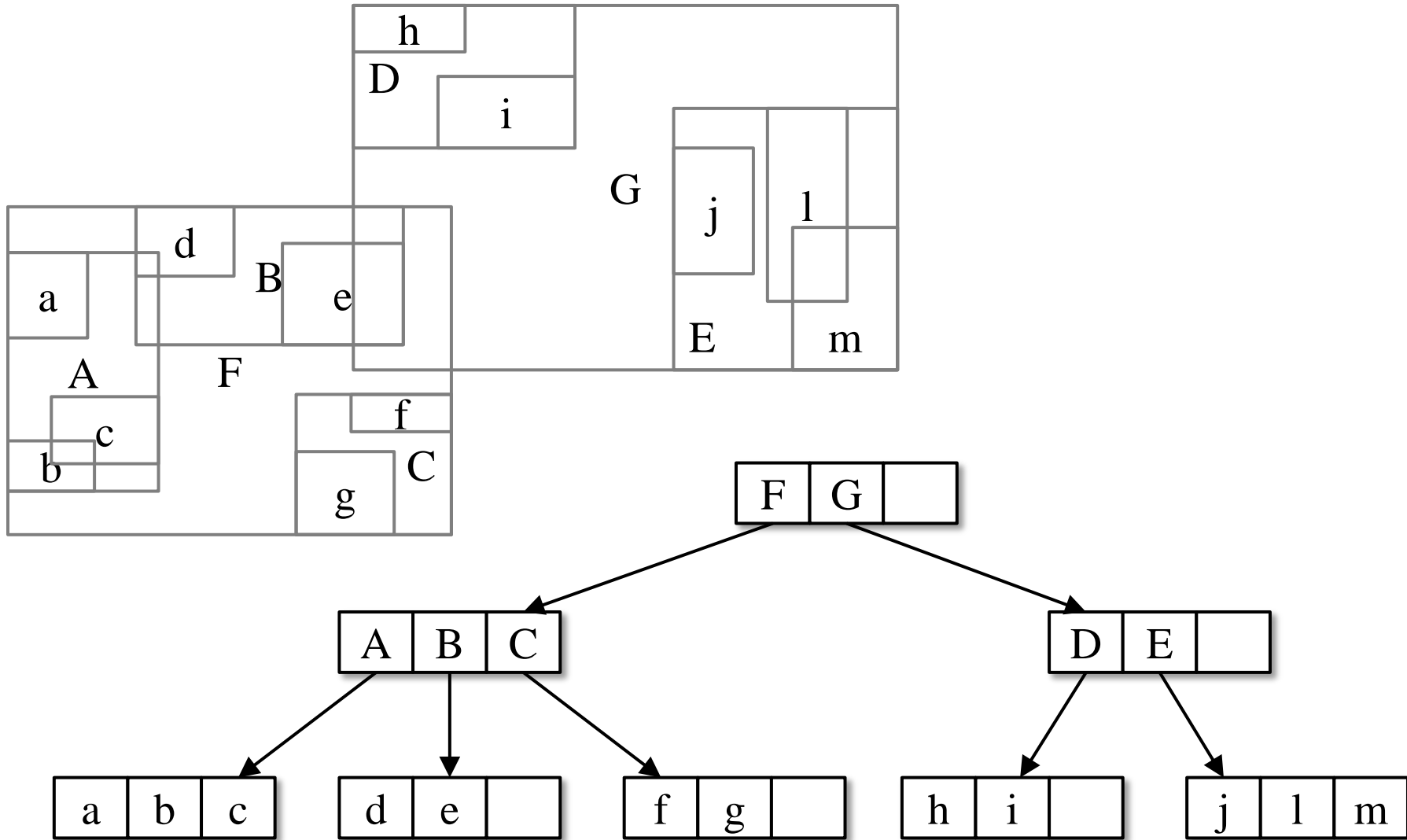
Verifica cada objeto armazenado na folha.



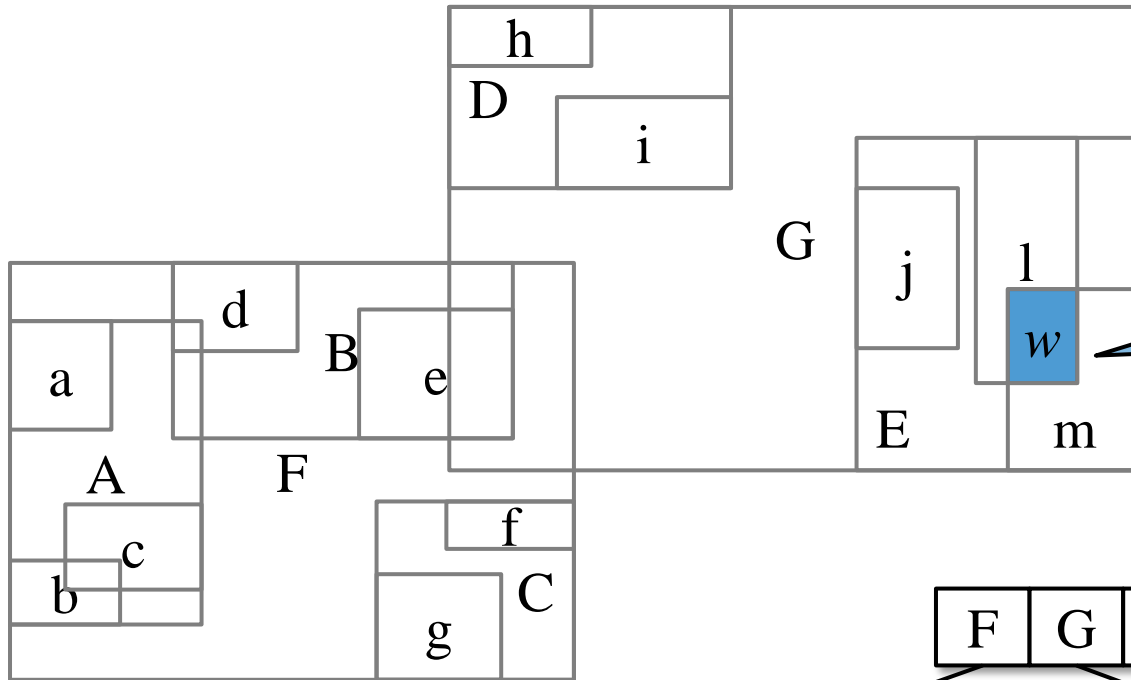
Consulta – Exemplo 1



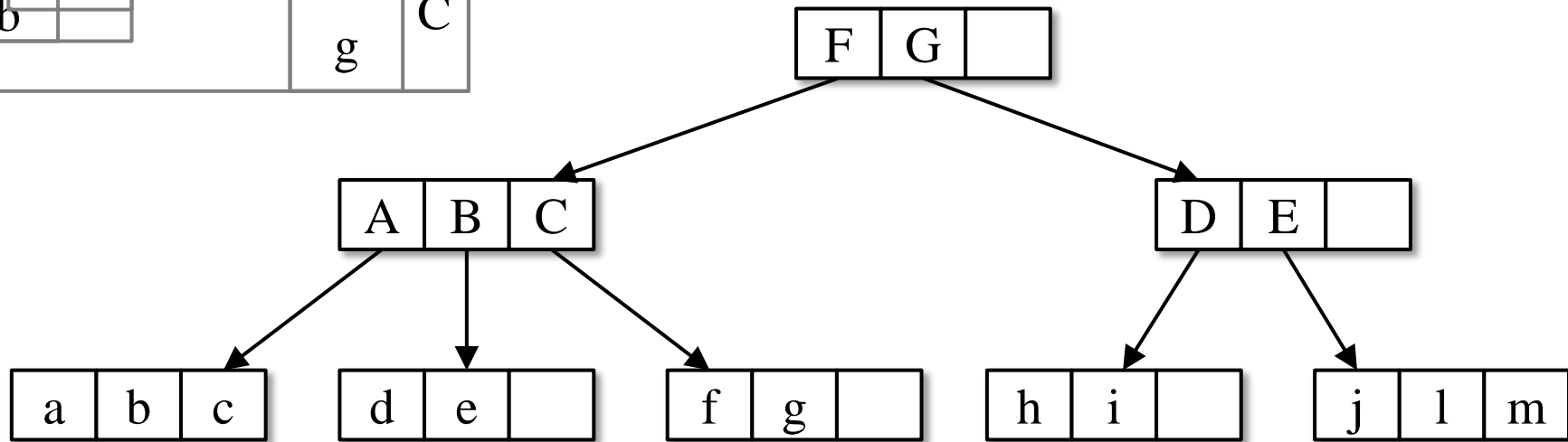
Consulta – Exemplo



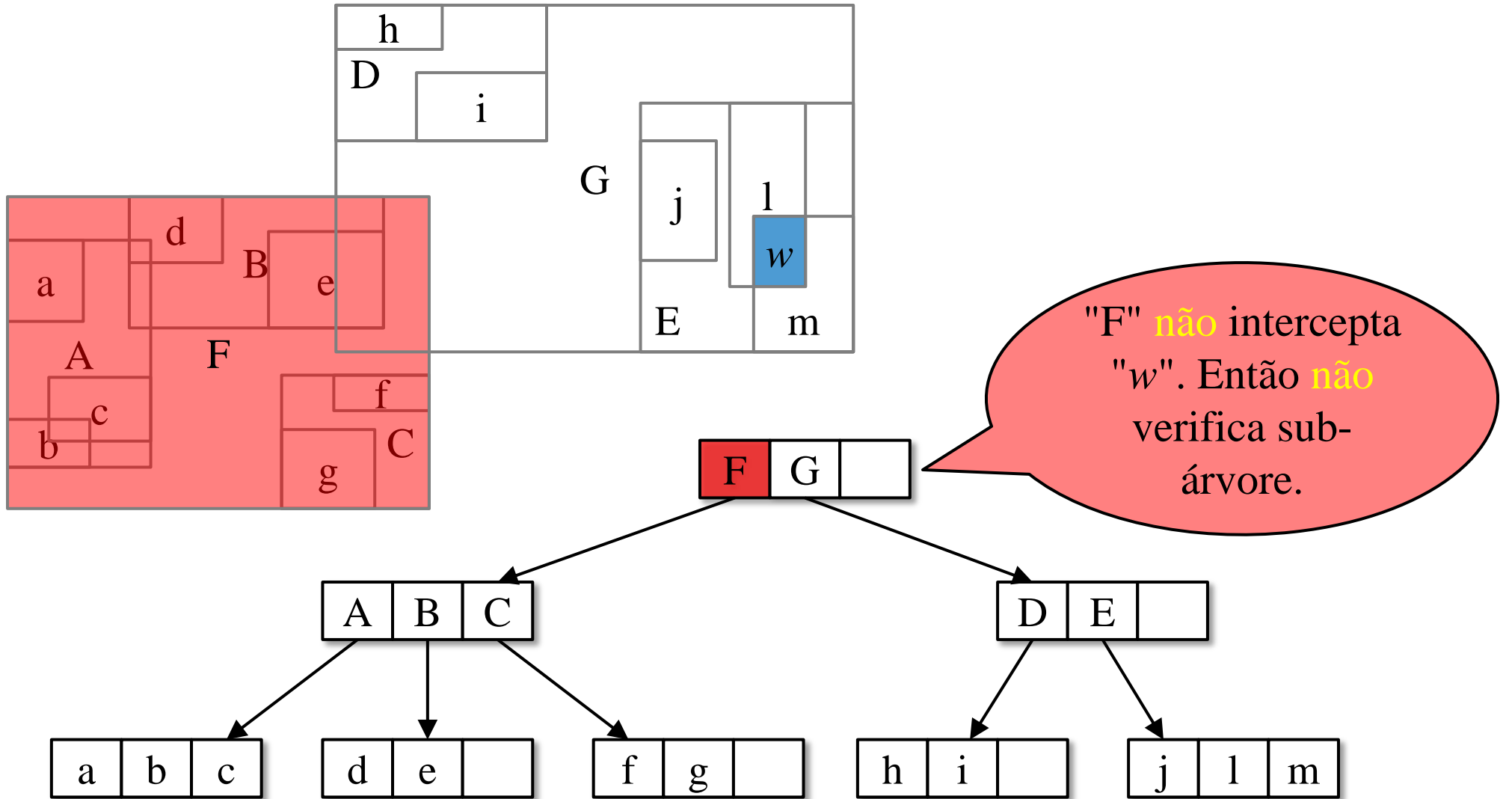
Consulta – Exemplo 2



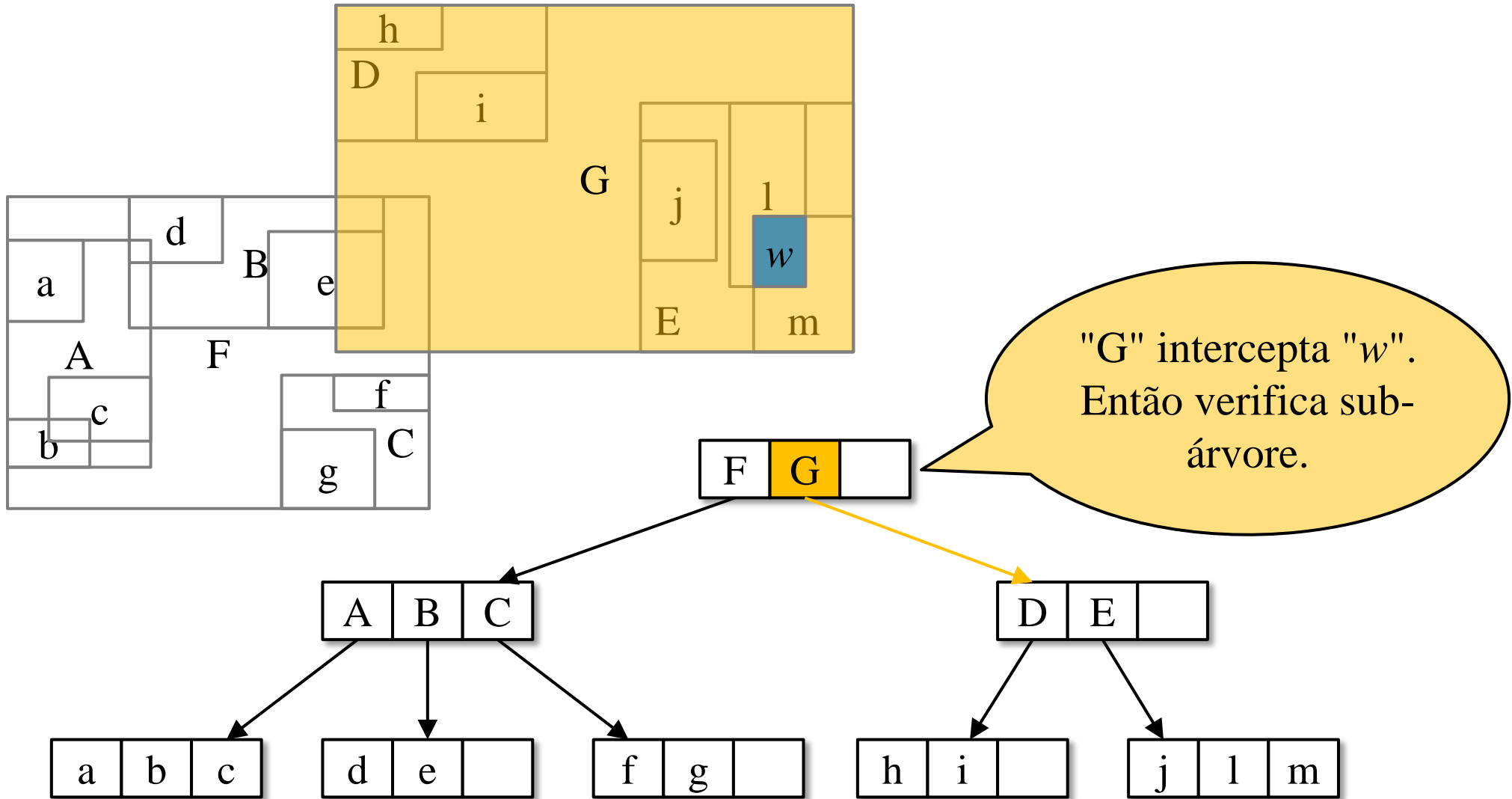
Devolver os objetos que estão na região de busca w .



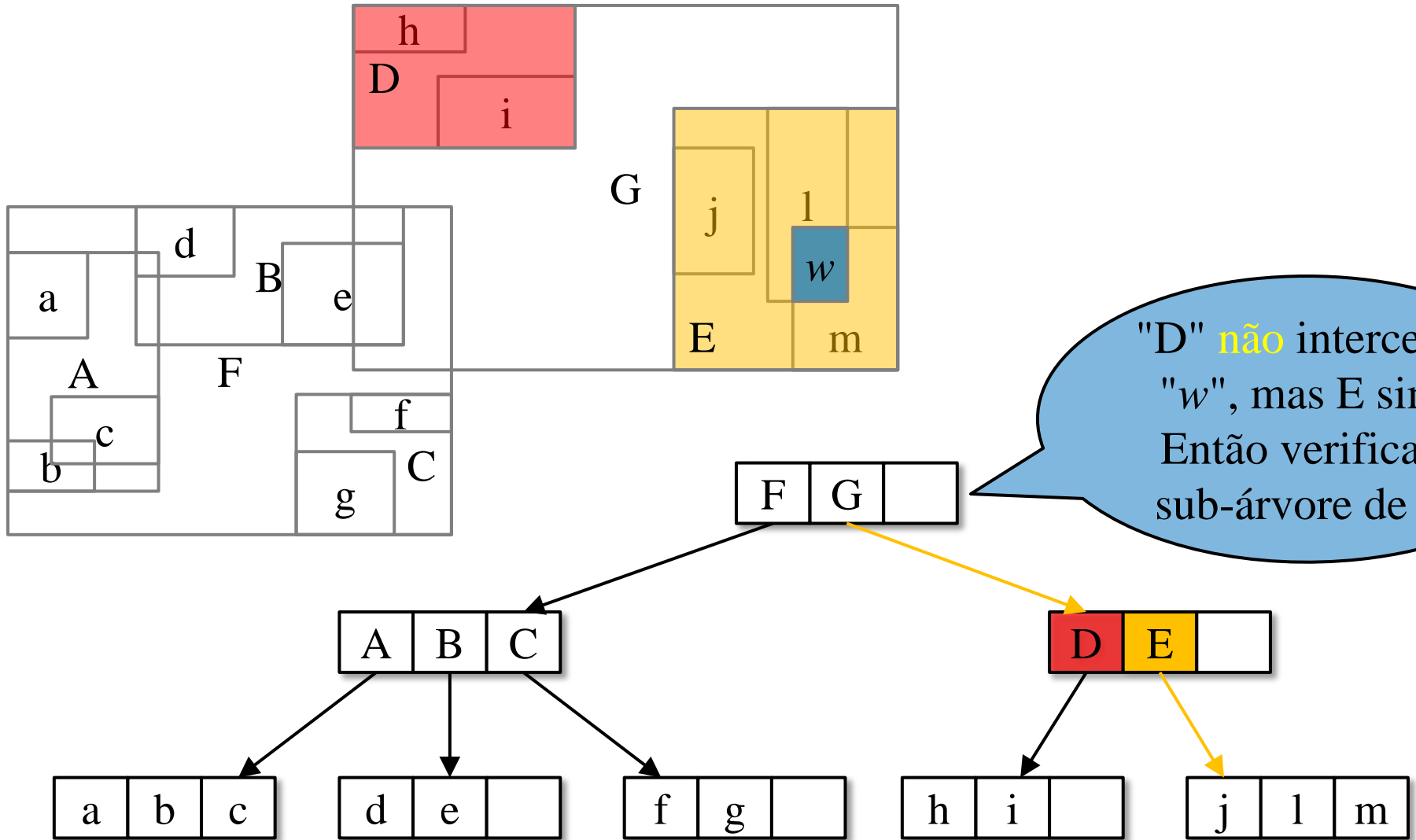
Consulta – Exemplo 2



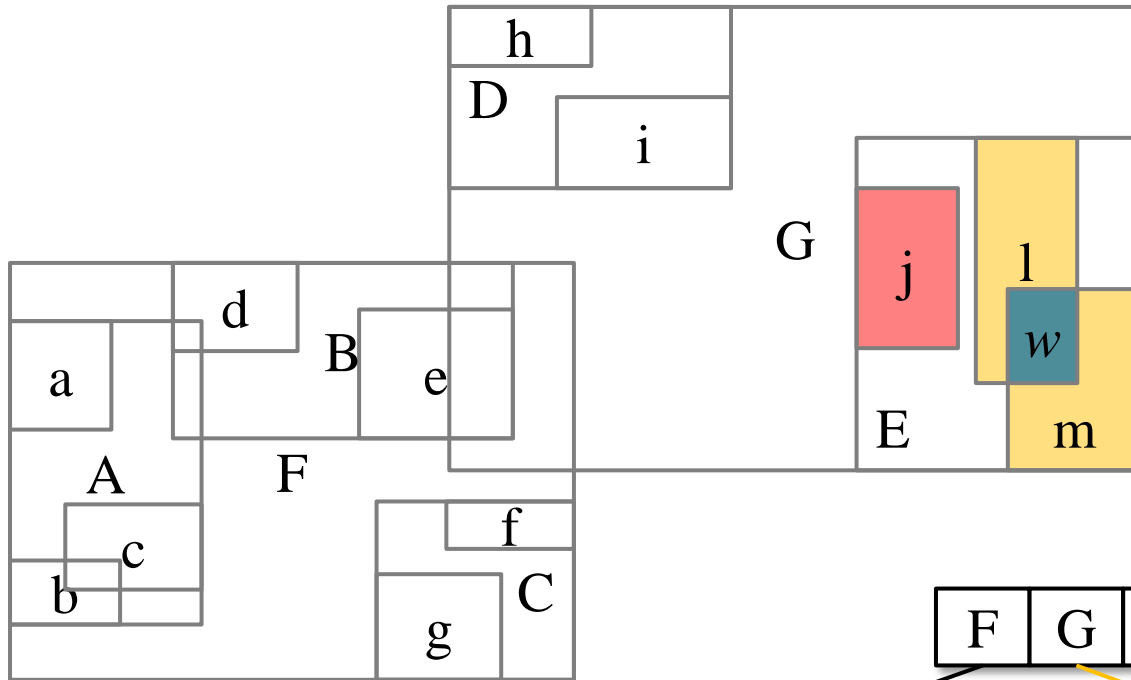
Consulta – Exemplo 2



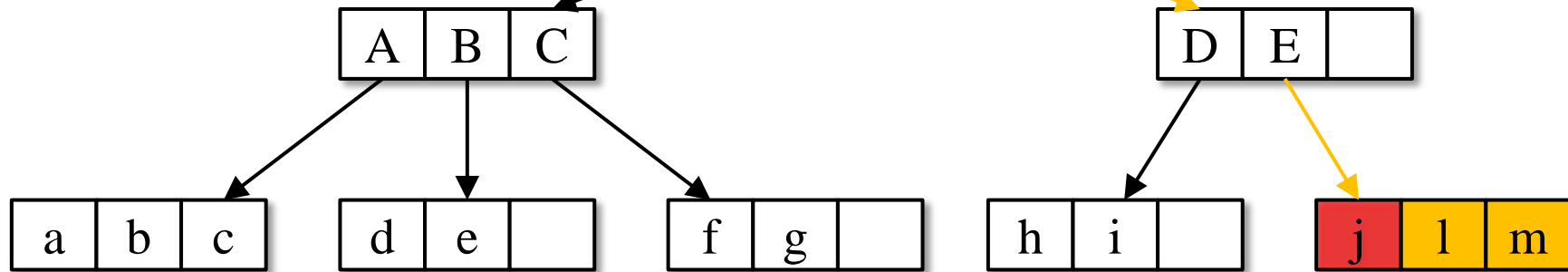
Consulta – Exemplo 2



Consulta – Exemplo 2

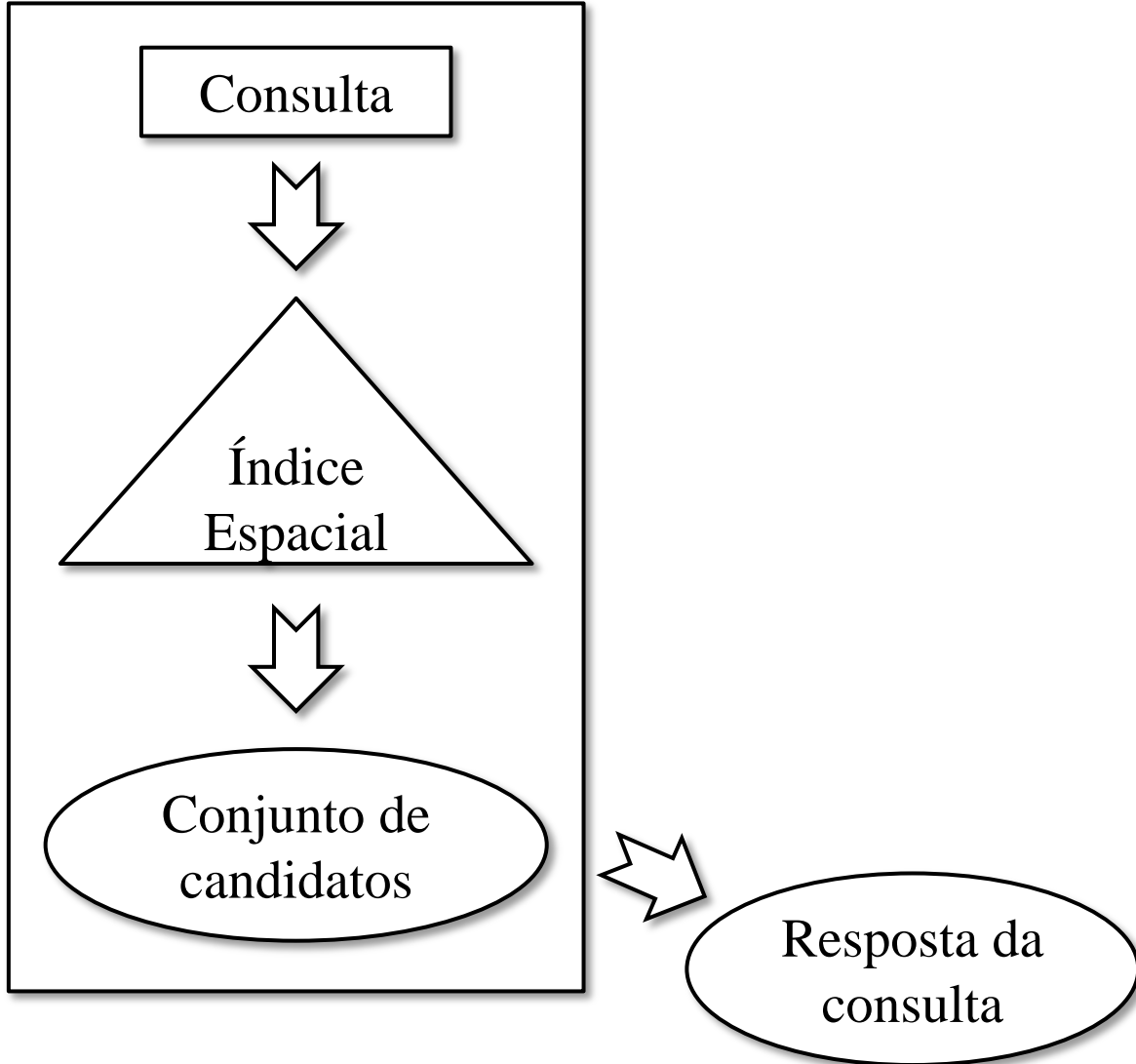


"j" não intercepta "w",
mas "l" e "m" sim.
Então devolve "l" e
"m" como resposta da
consulta.



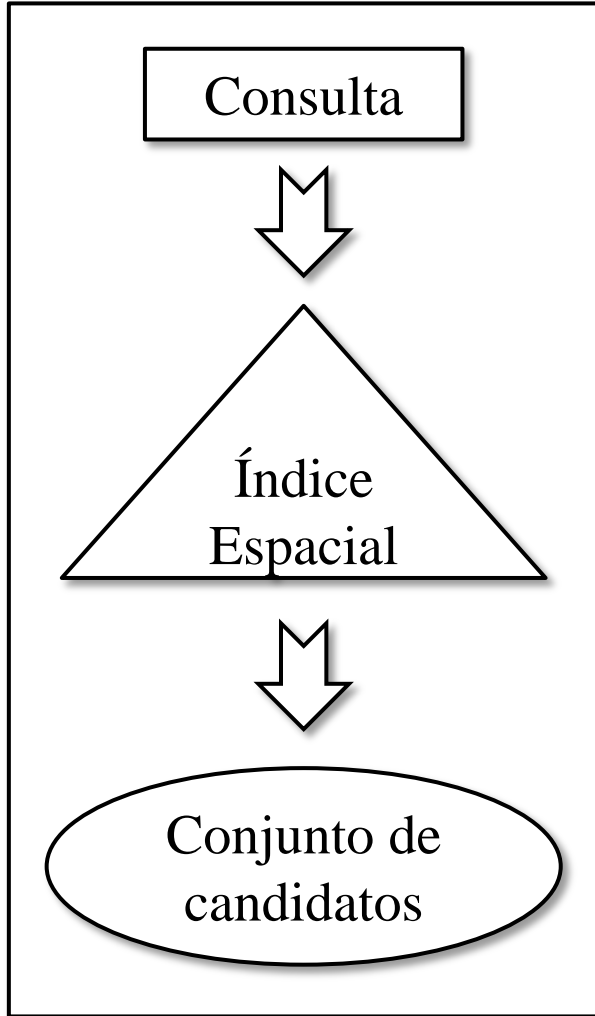
Filtragem e Refinamento

Filtragem (menor custo)

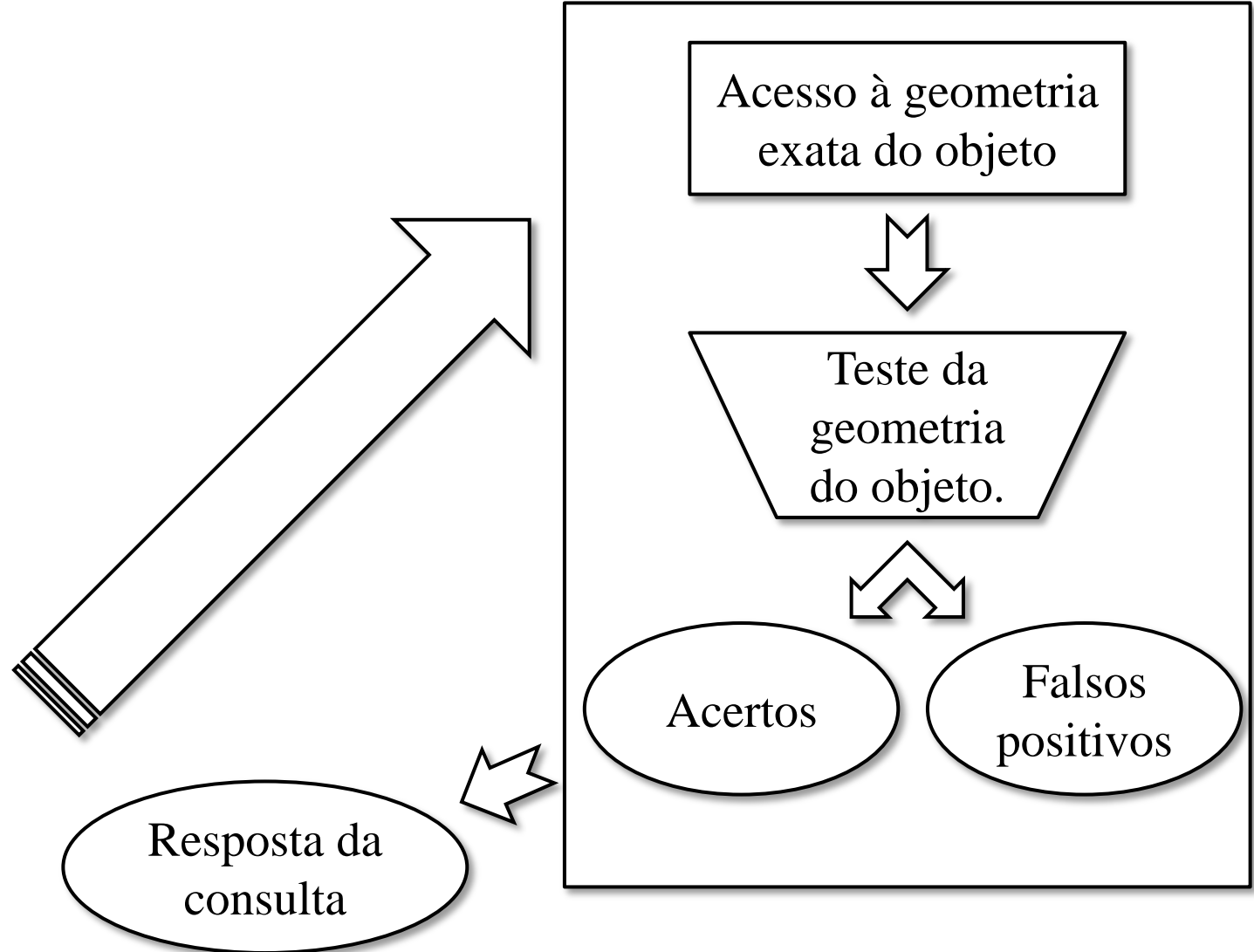


Filtragem e Refinamento

Filtragem (menor custo)



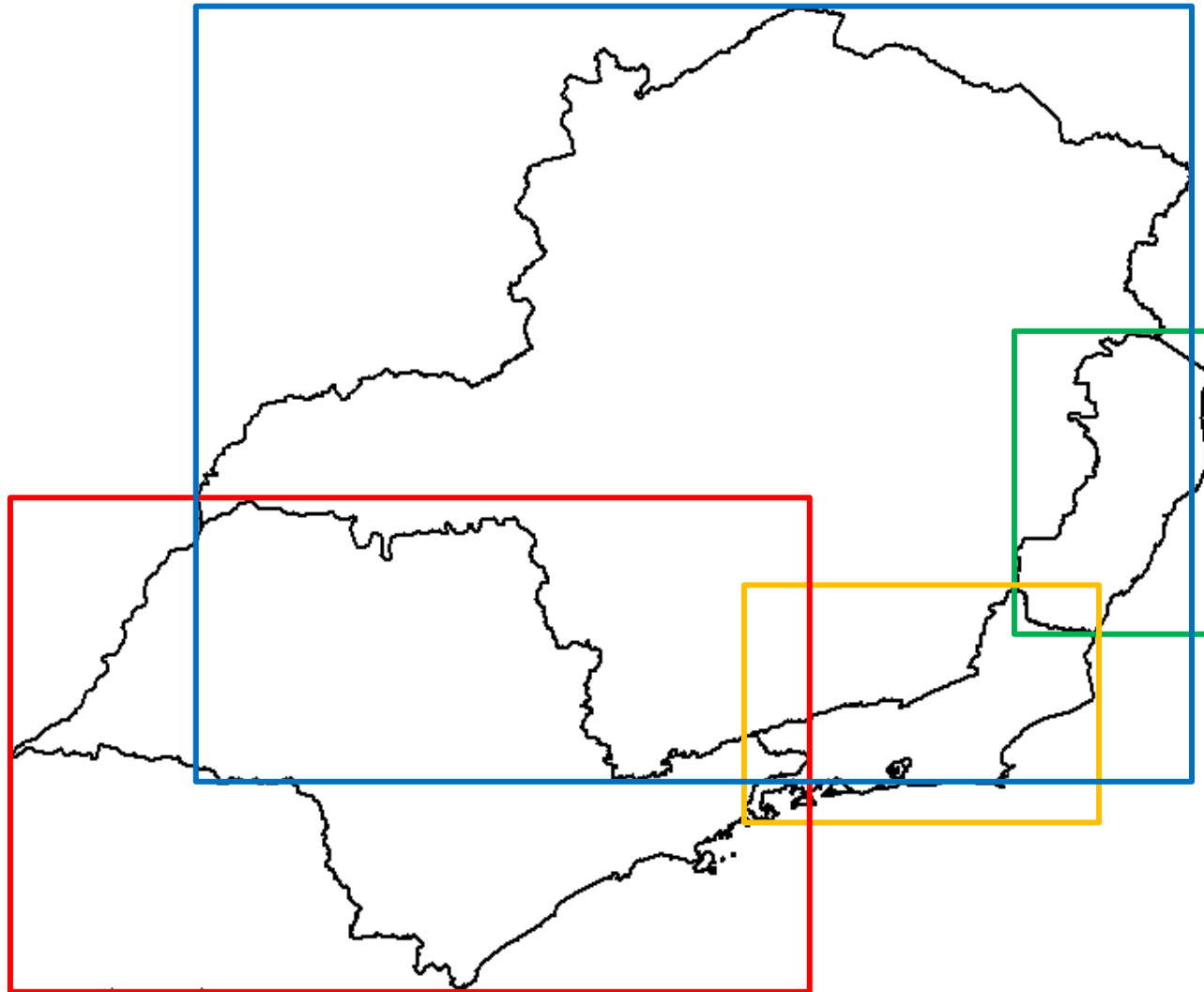
Refinamento (maior custo)



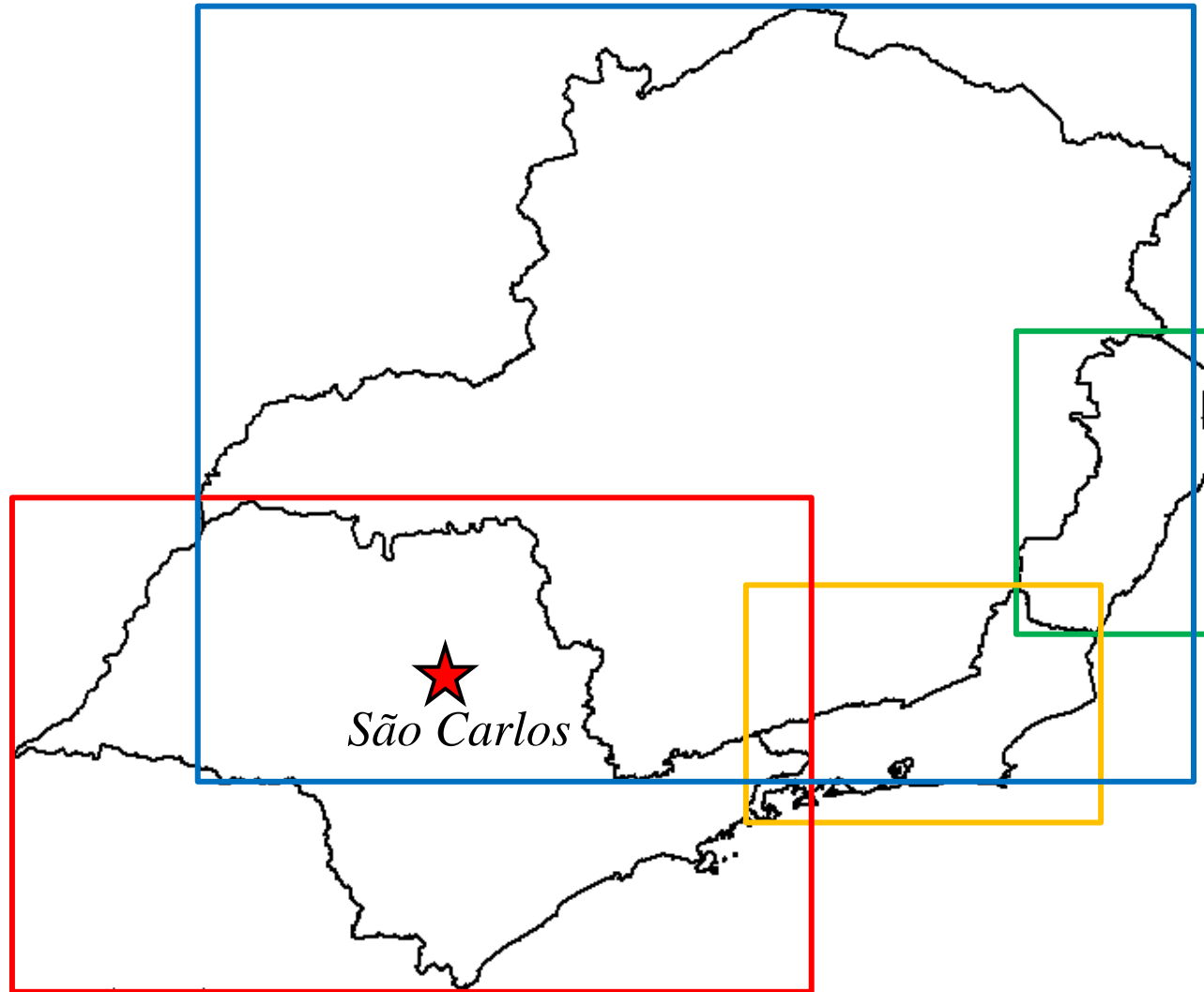
Filtragem e Refinamento



Filtragem e Refinamento



Filtragem e Refinamento



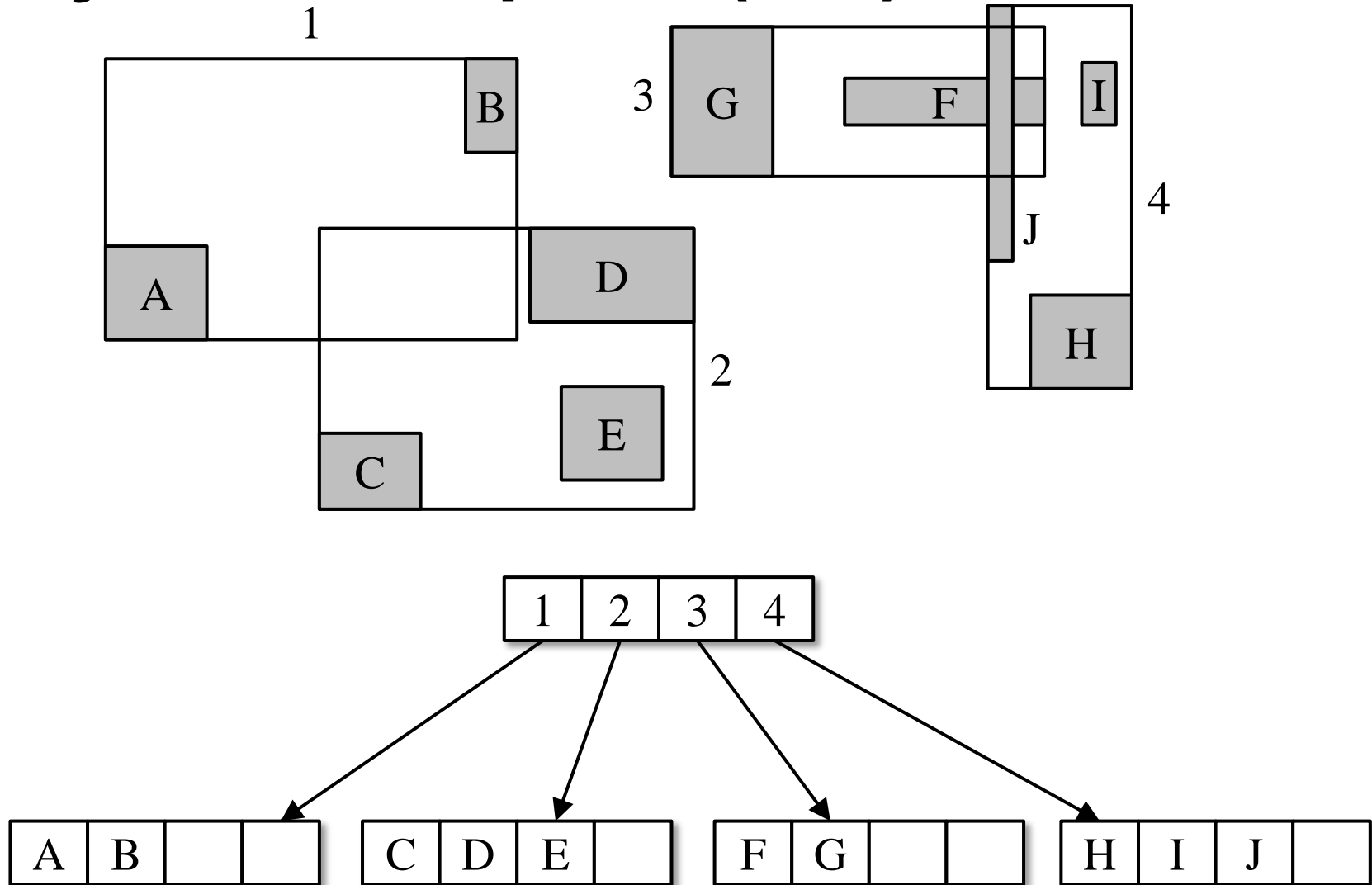
Árvore R

Inserção

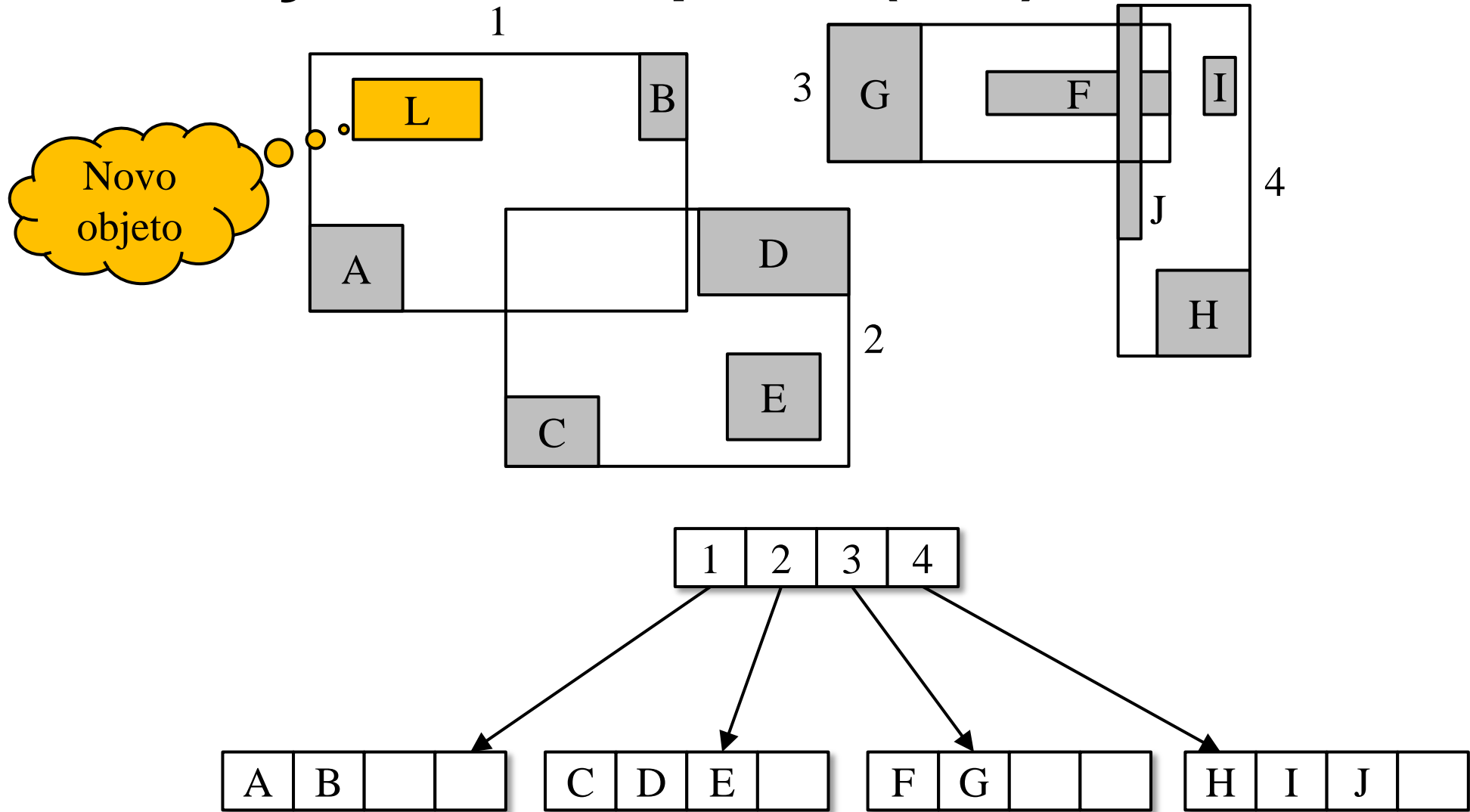
Inserção – Algoritmo

- Percorrer a árvore, a partir do nó raiz, até o nó folha F **mais apropriado**.
 - A cada nível, escolher a entrada cujo MBR necessita do **menor aumento de área**. Resolver empates selecionando o de menor área.
- Se o nó folha F contém espaço suficiente, inserir a nova entrada em F e **parar** o processo de inserção. **Caso contrário**, dividir a folha F em $F1$ e $F2$.
 - Ajustar a entrada de F no seu nó pai P de modo que seu MBR cubra apenas $F1$.
 - Adicionar uma entrada em P para $F2$. Este passo pode fazer o nó P pode **splitar recursivamente**.
- Propagar as alterações para os níveis superiores.

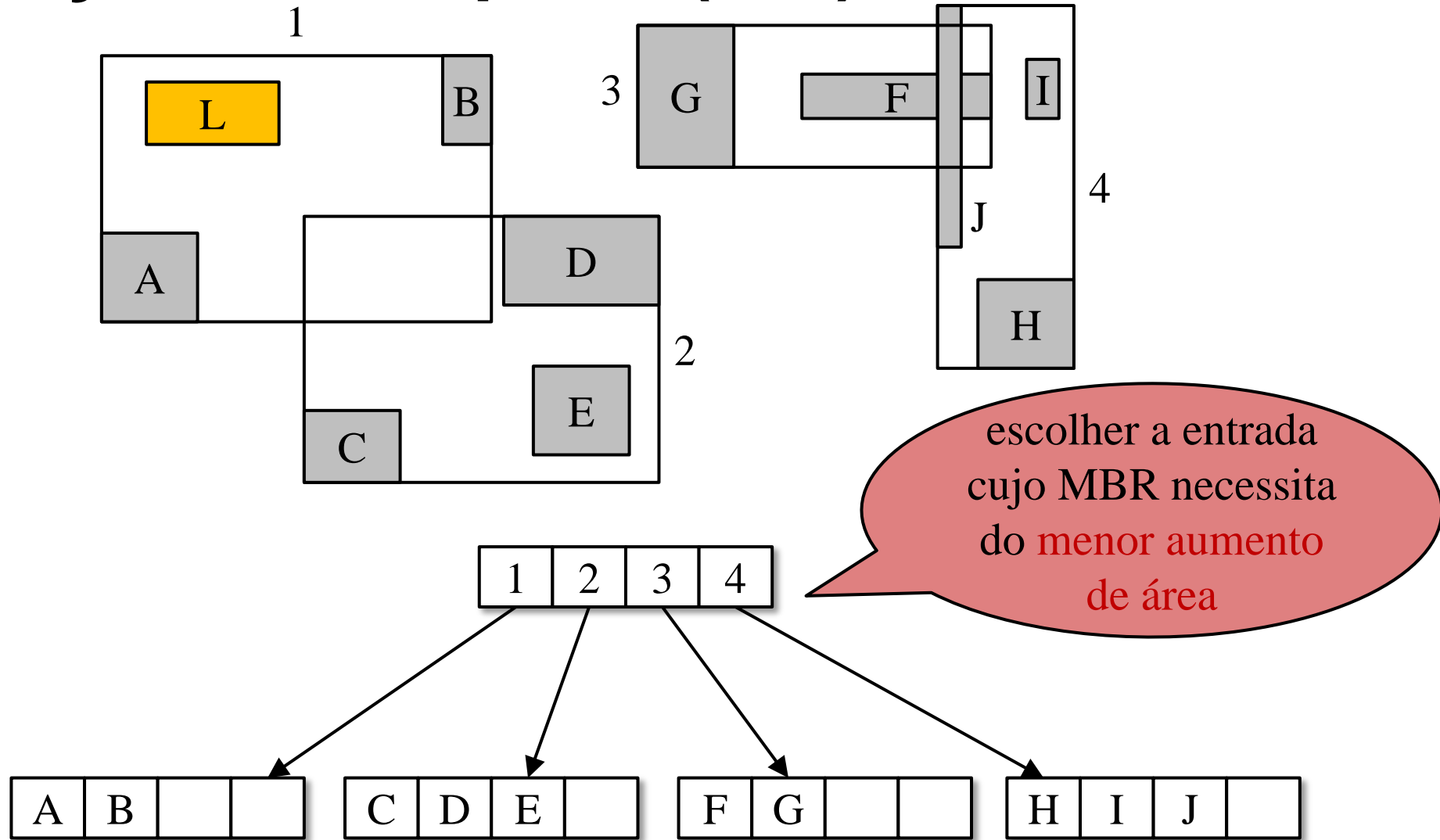
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



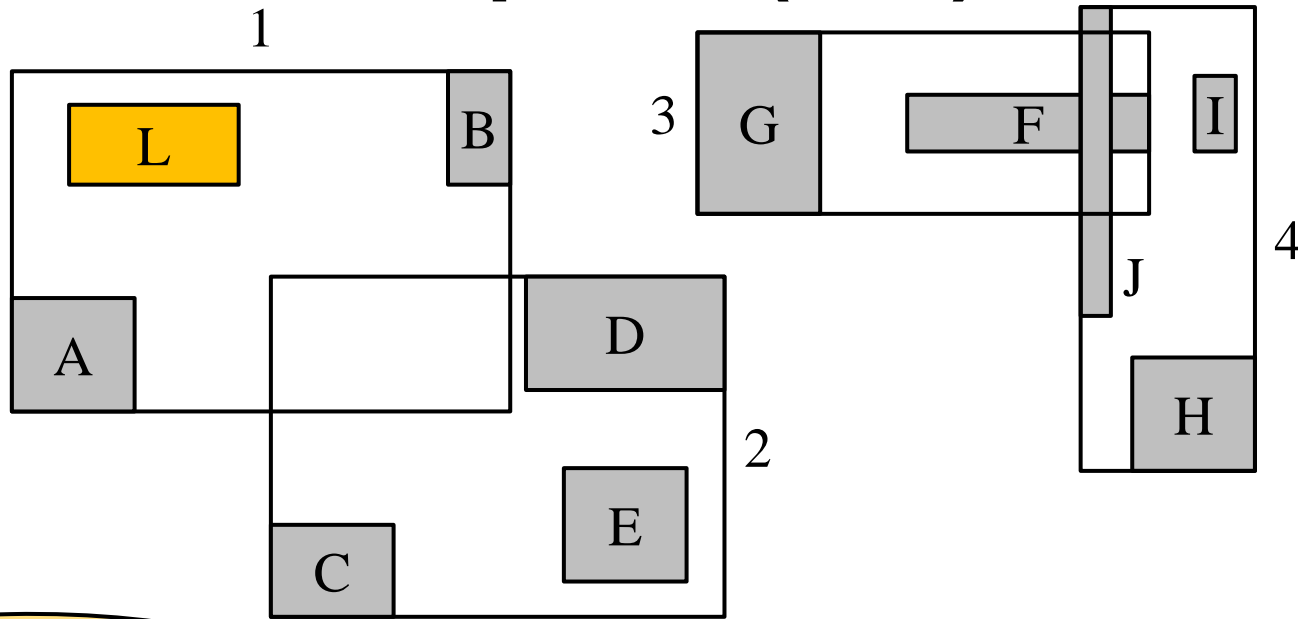
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



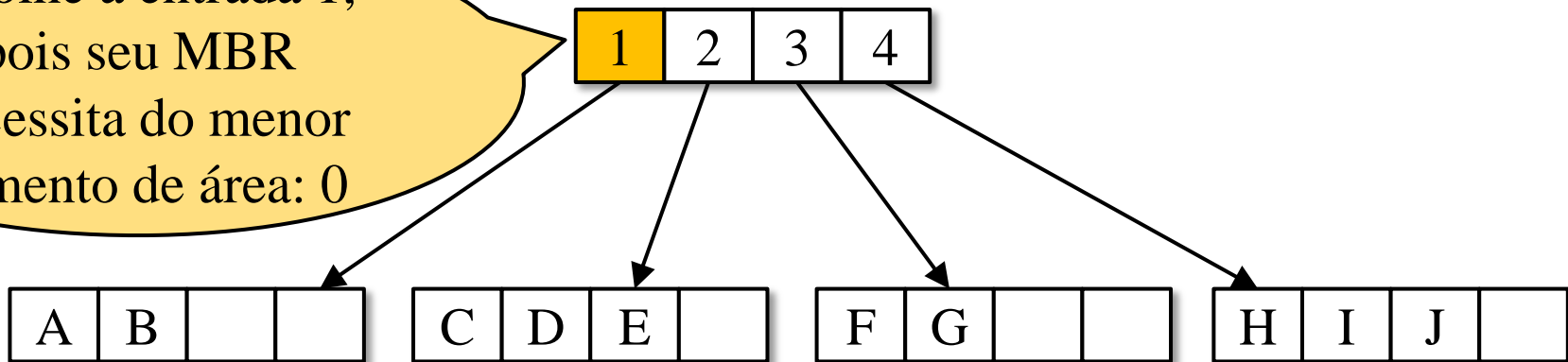
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



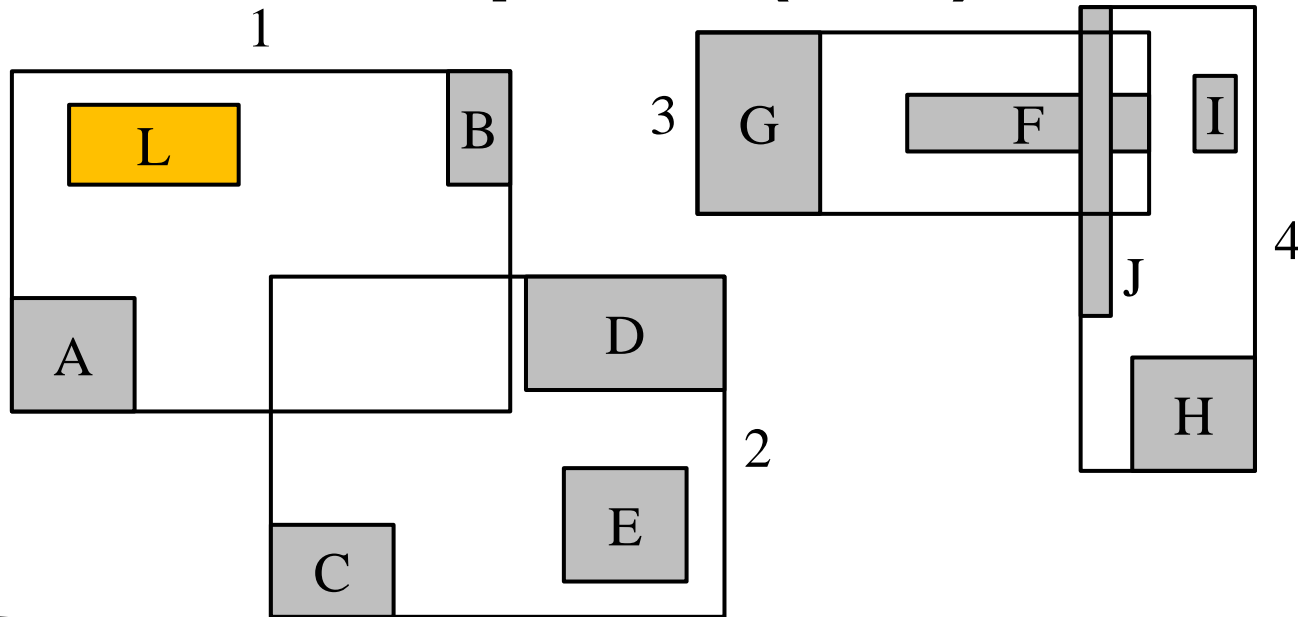
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



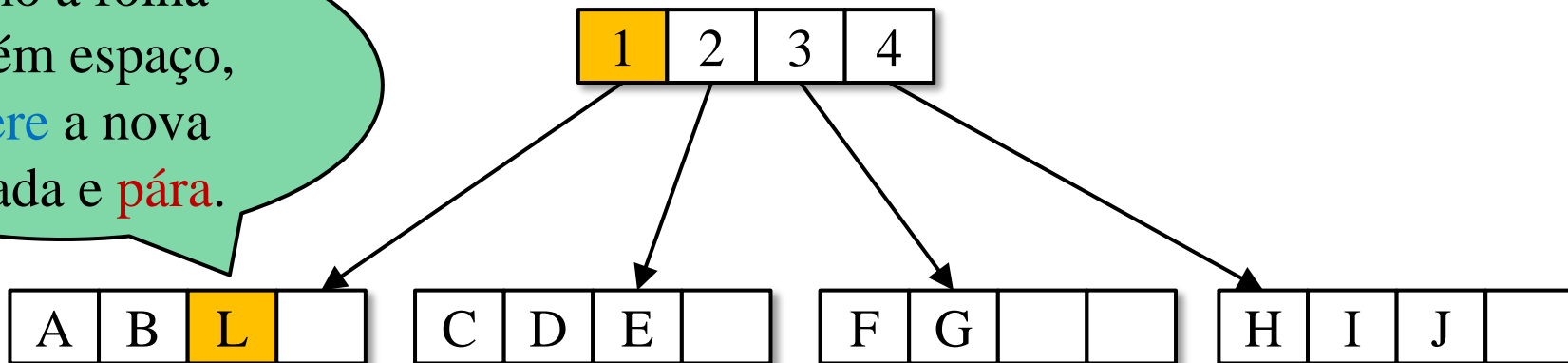
escolhe a entrada 1,
pois seu MBR
necessita do menor
aumento de área: 0



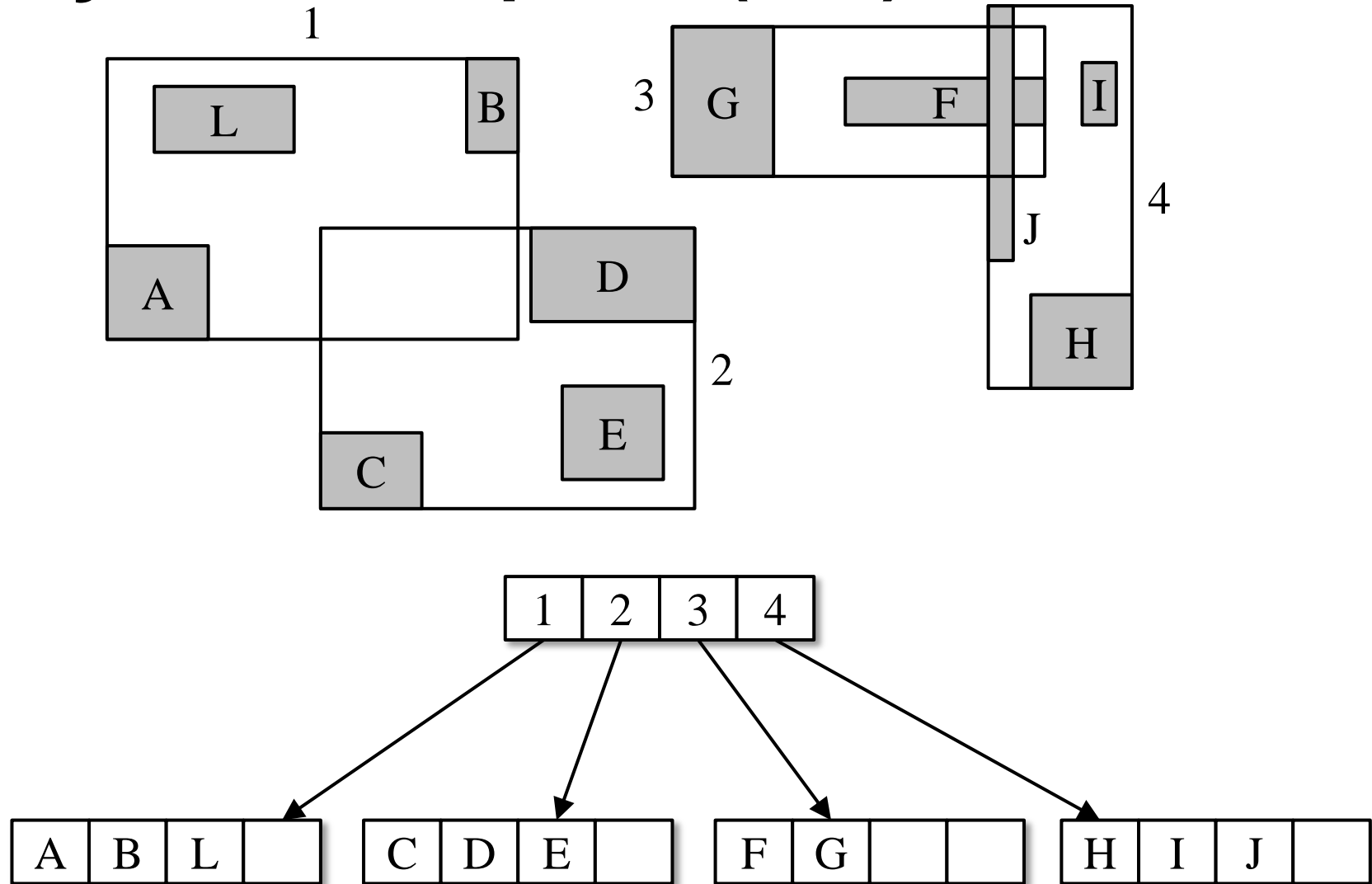
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



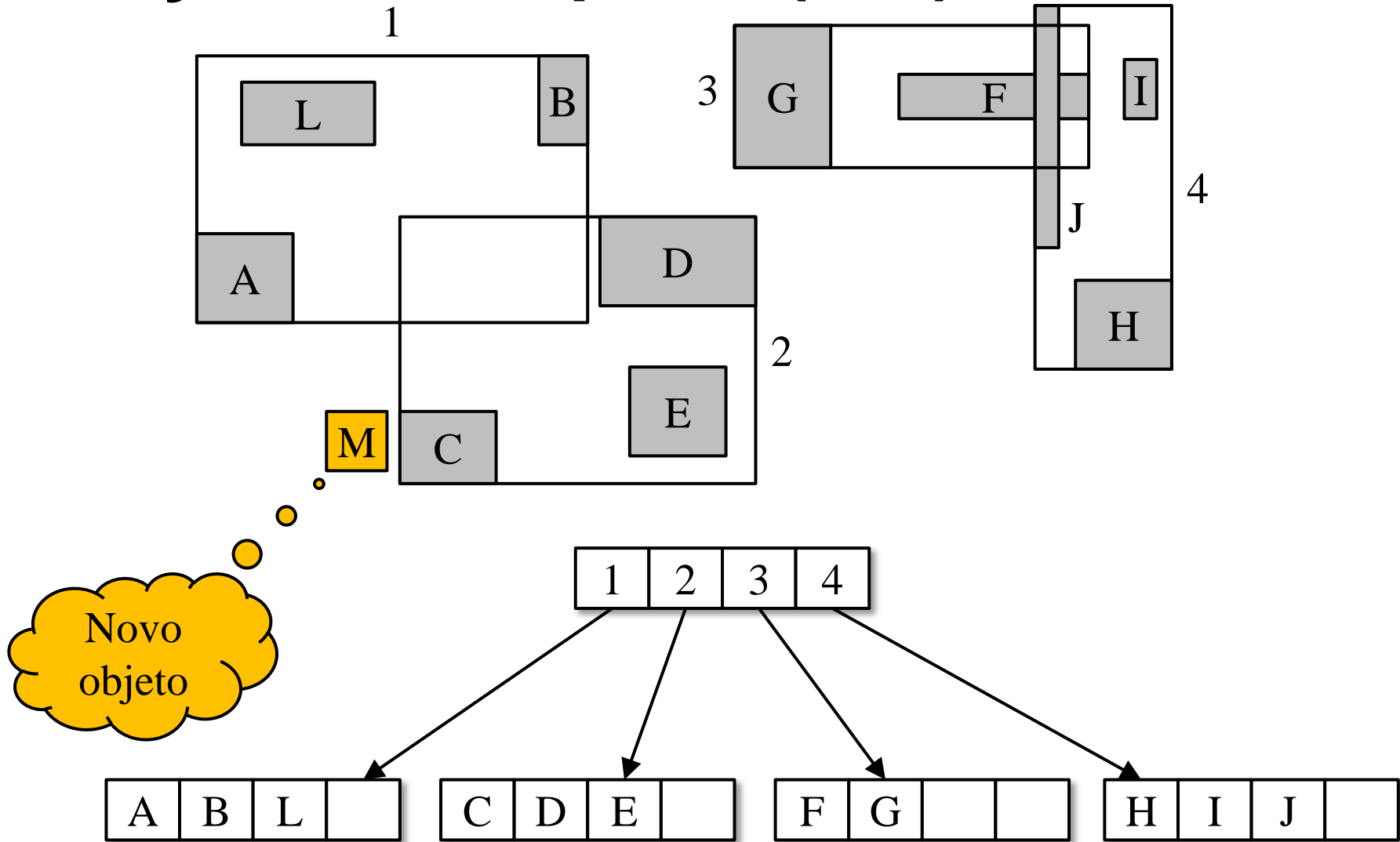
como a folha contém espaço, **insere** a nova entrada e **pára**.



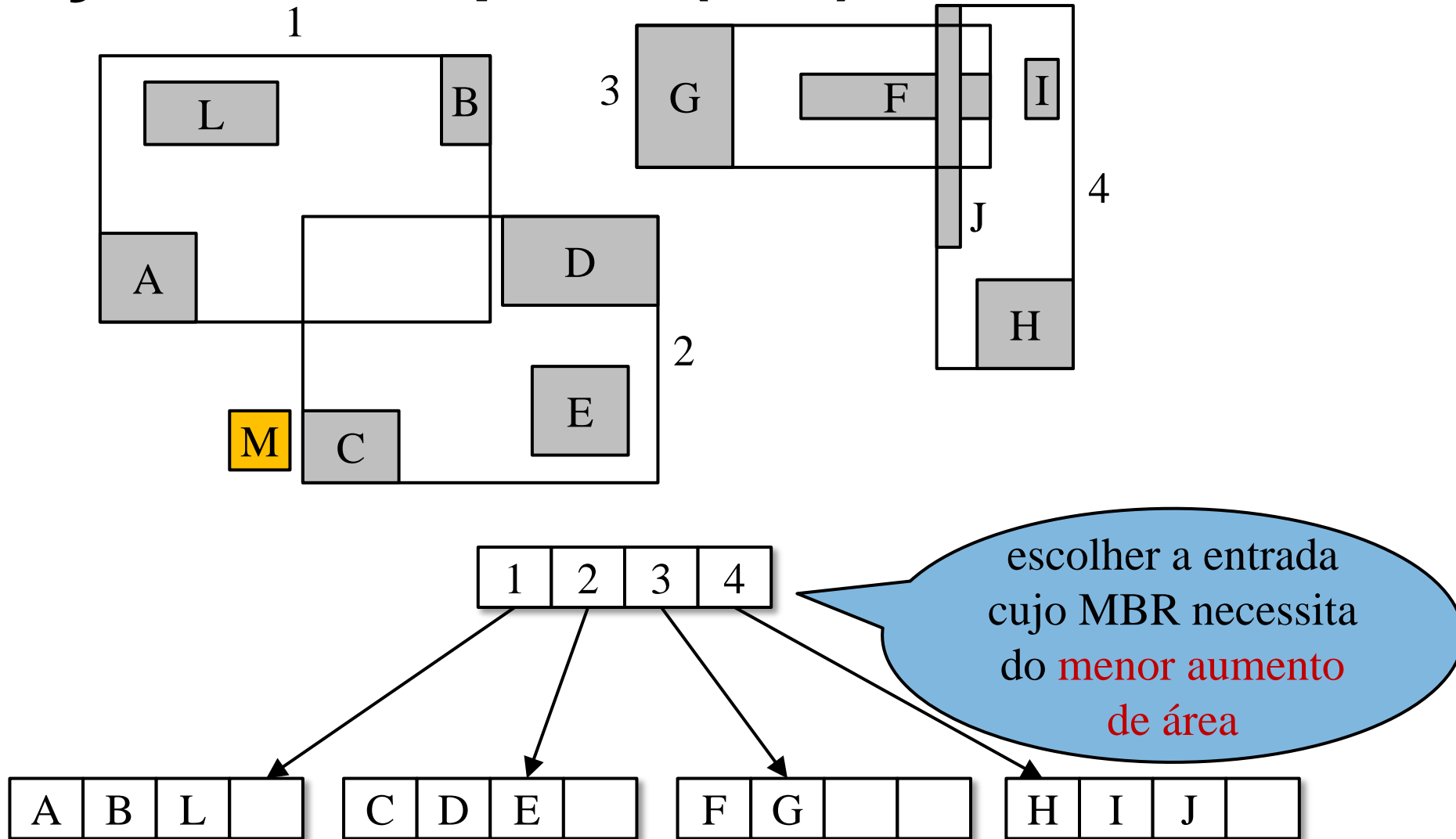
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



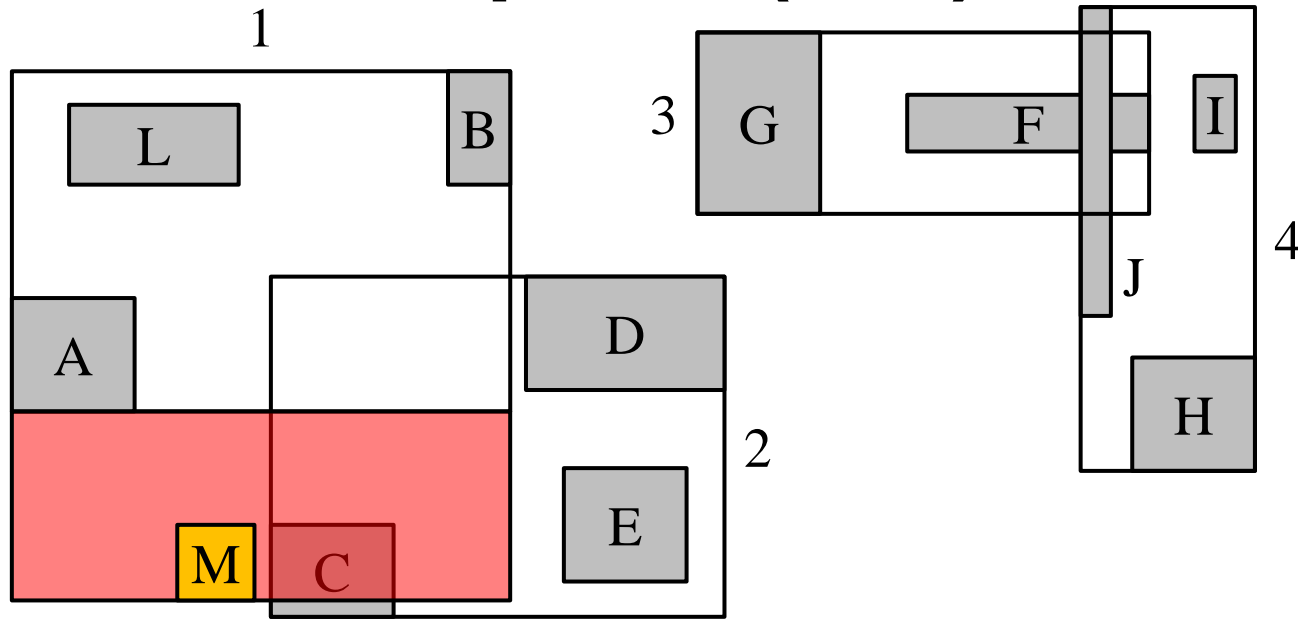
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



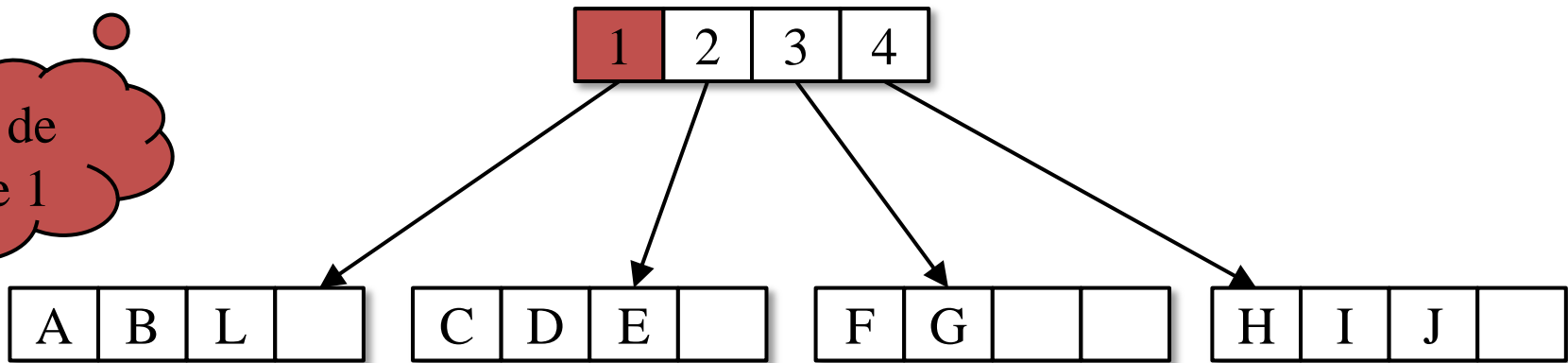
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



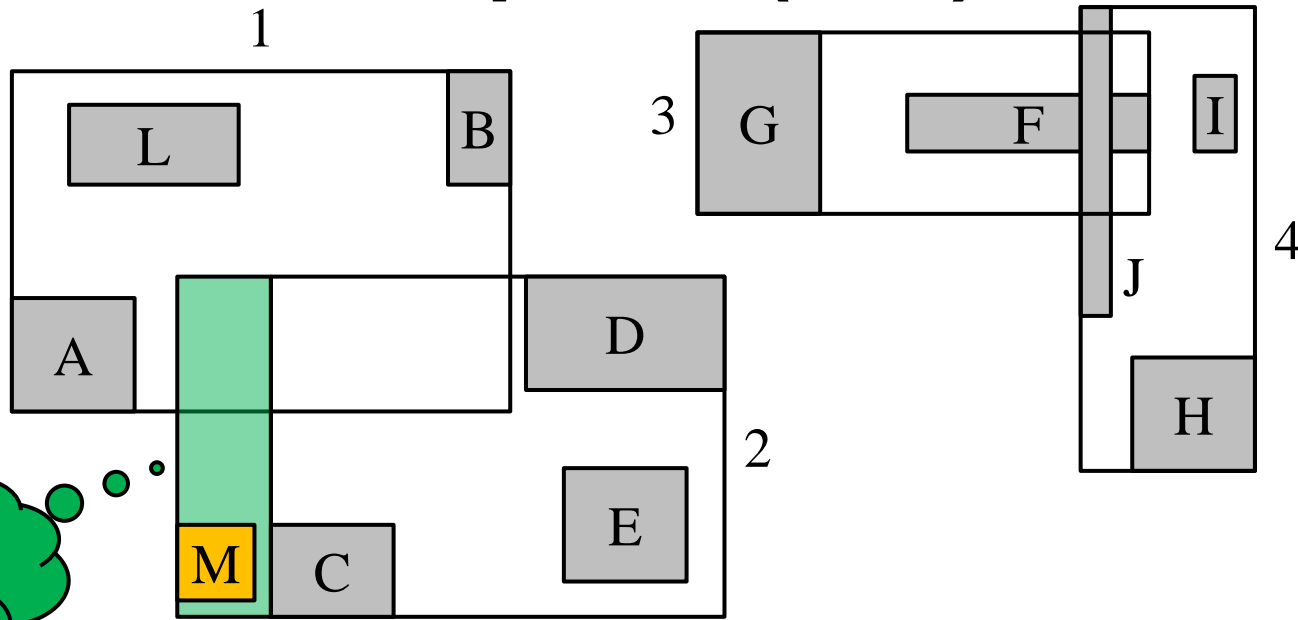
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



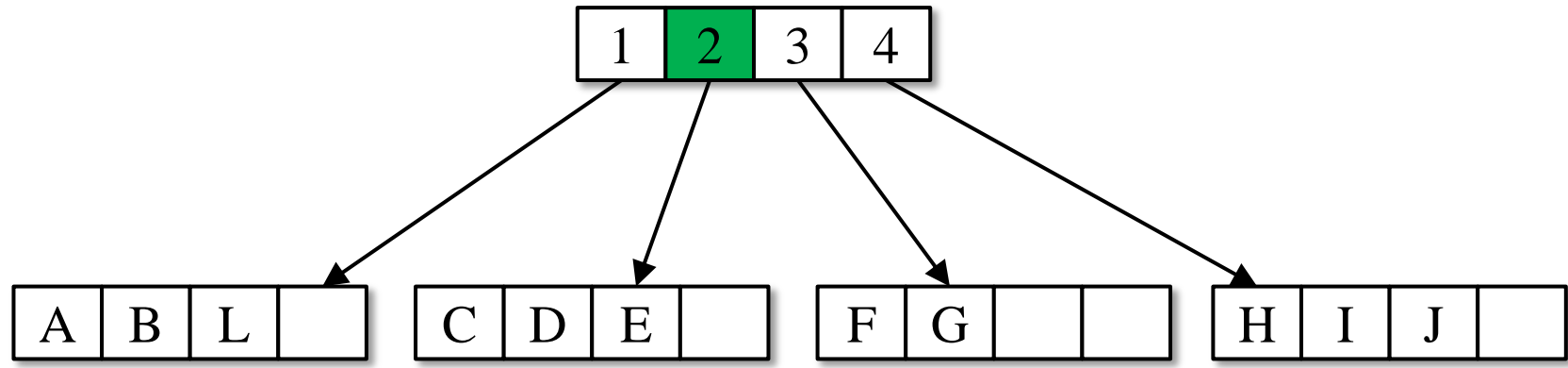
Ganho de área de 1



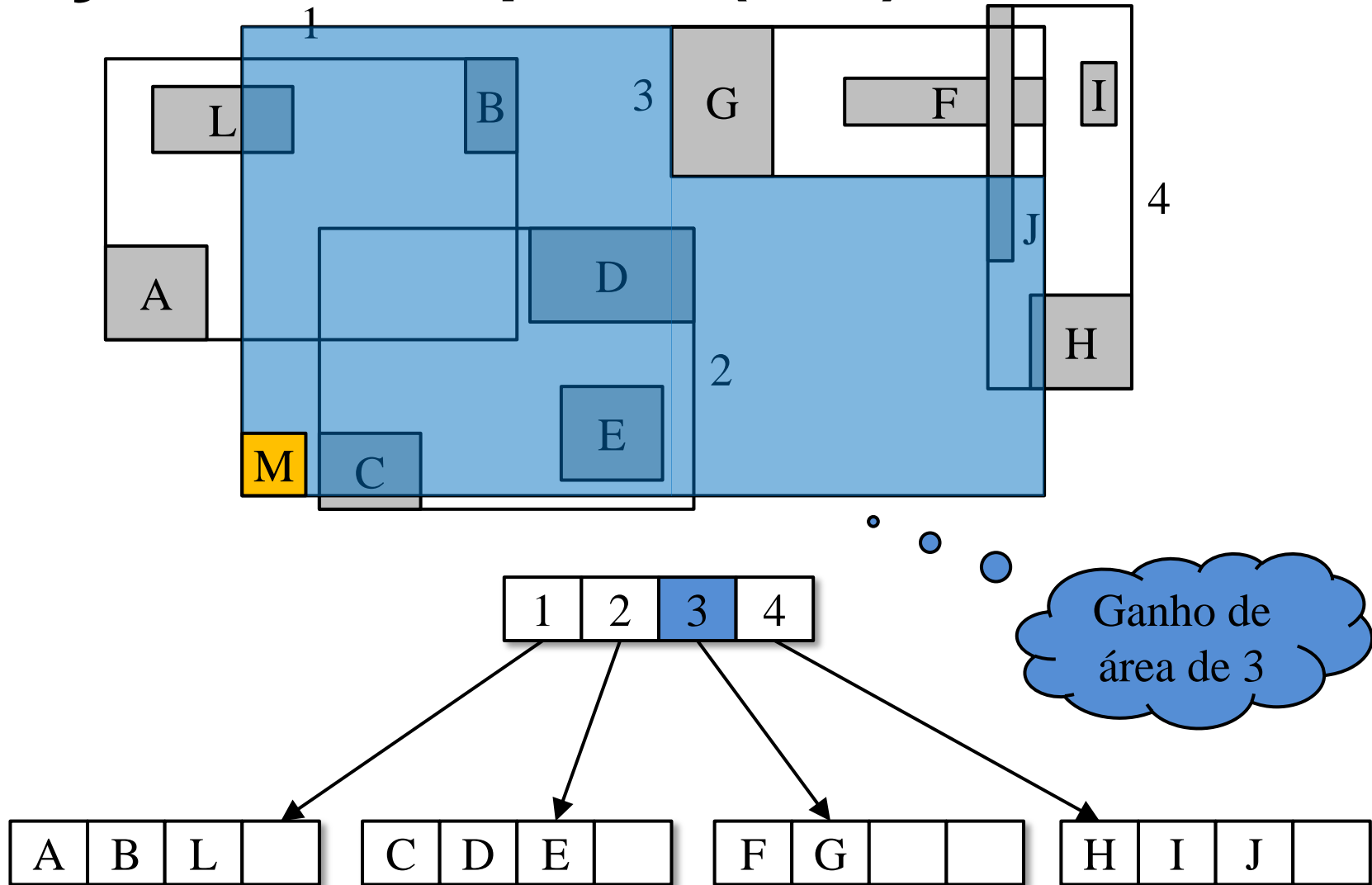
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



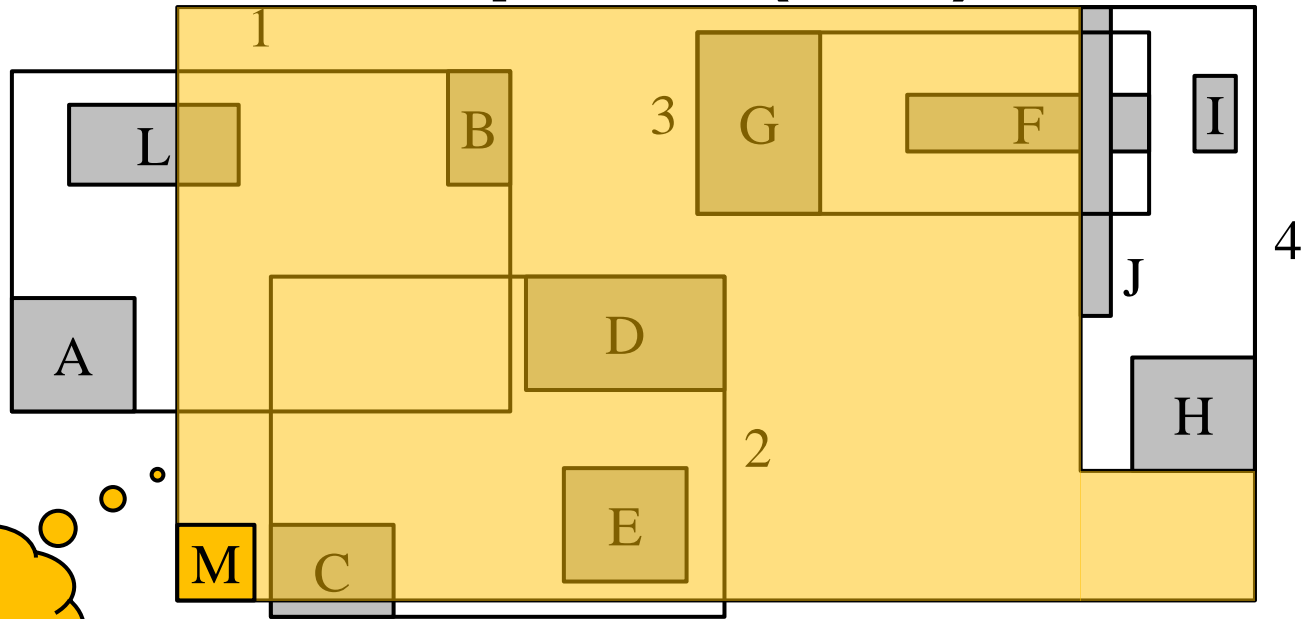
Ganho de área de 2



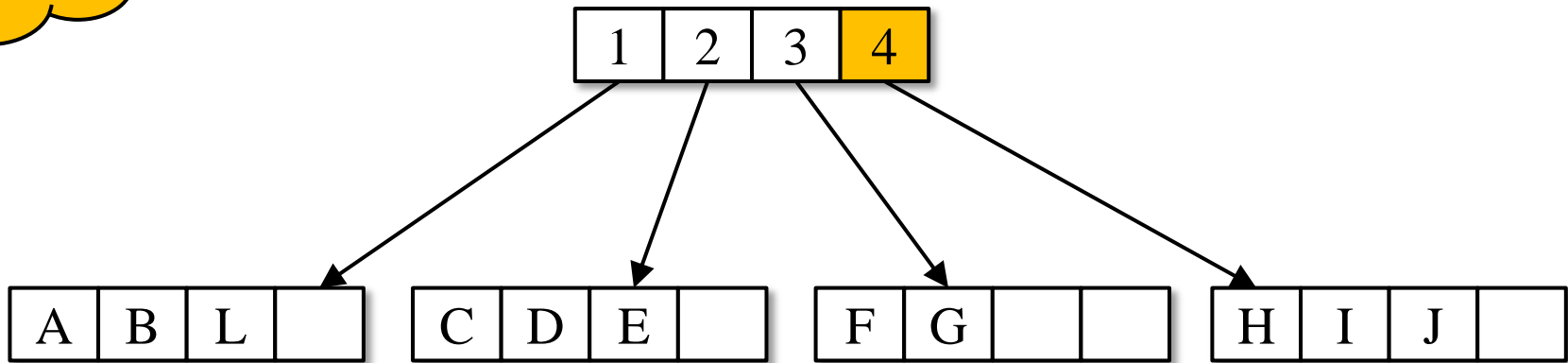
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



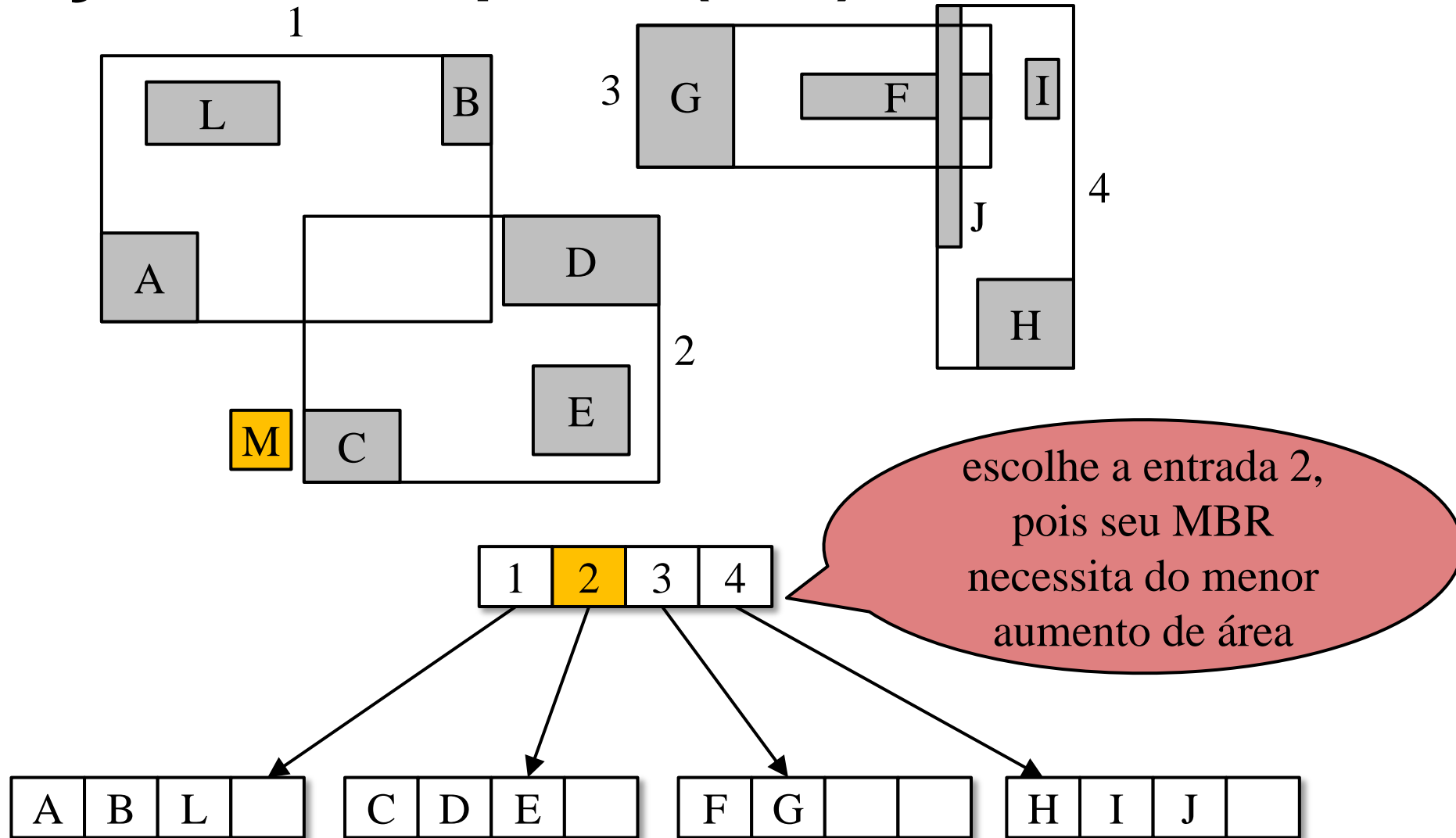
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



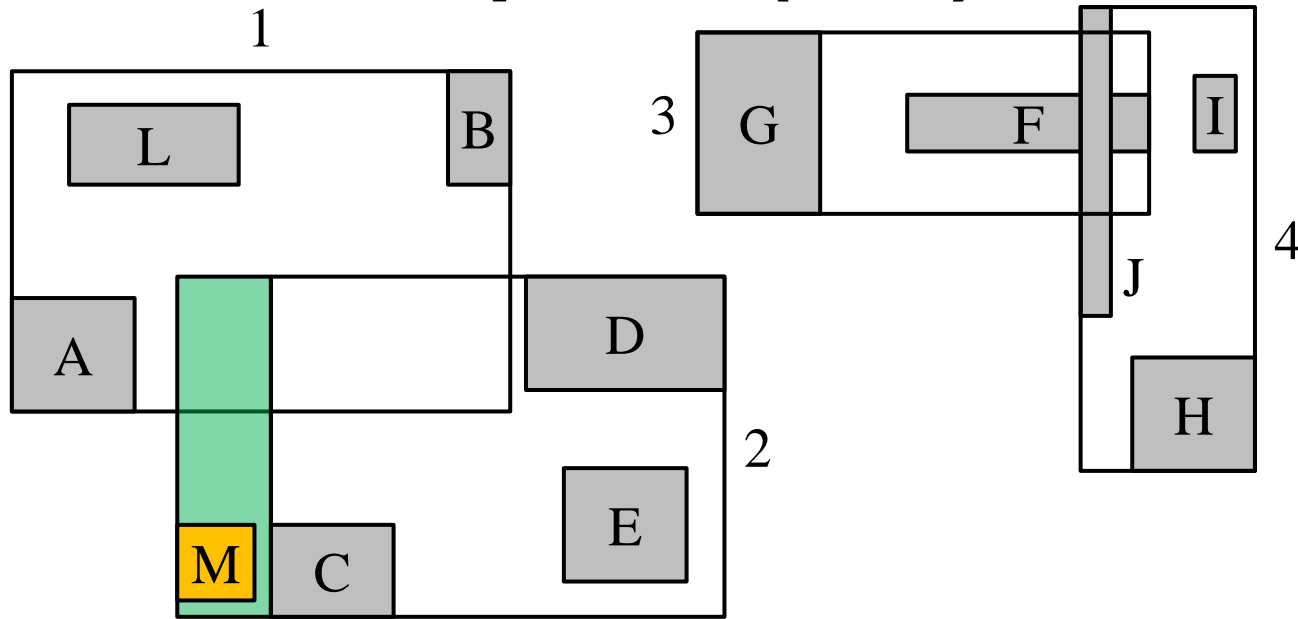
Ganho de área de 4



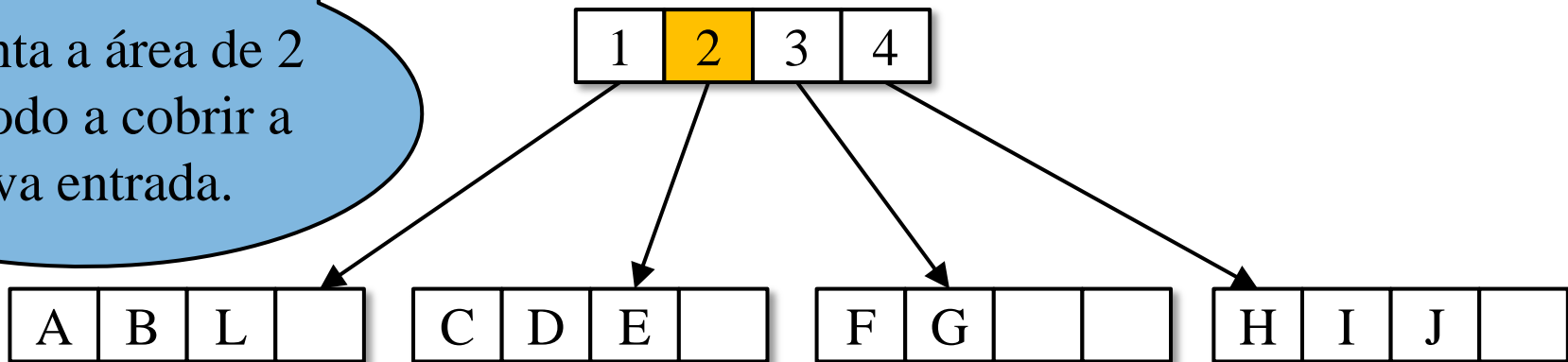
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



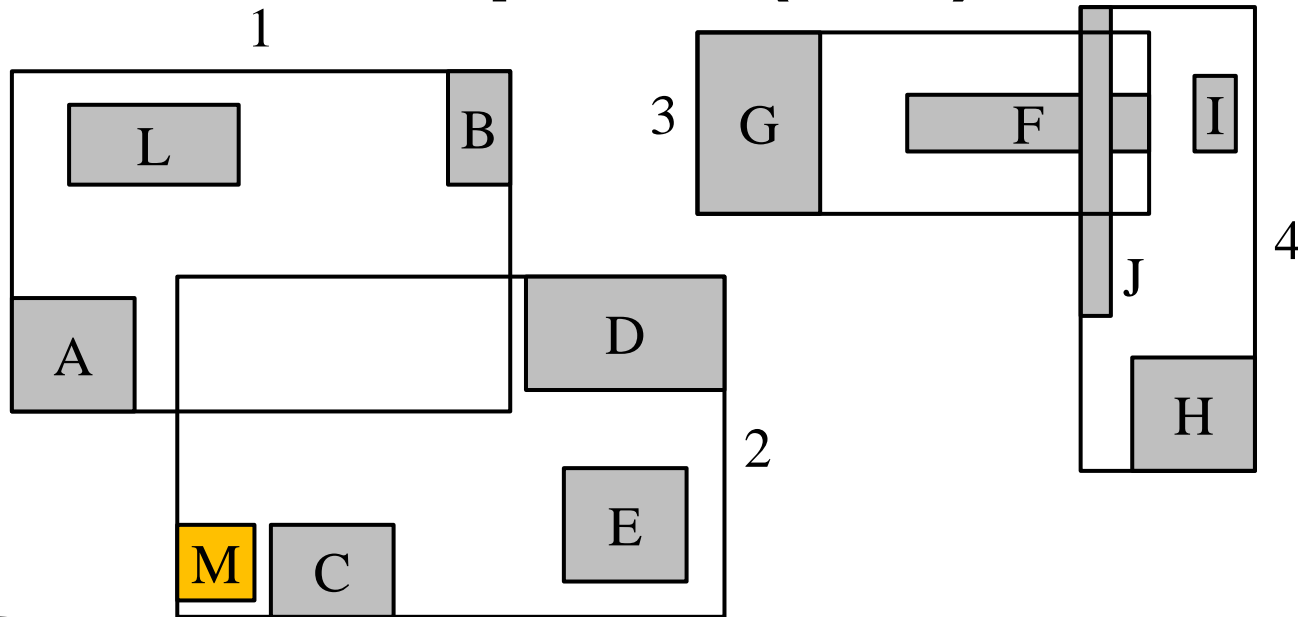
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



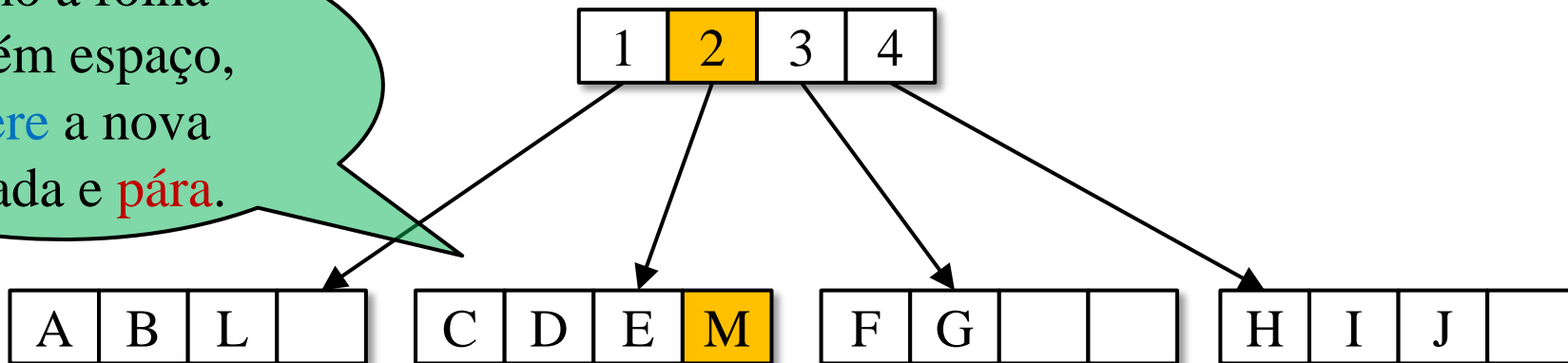
aumenta a área de 2 de modo a cobrir a nova entrada.



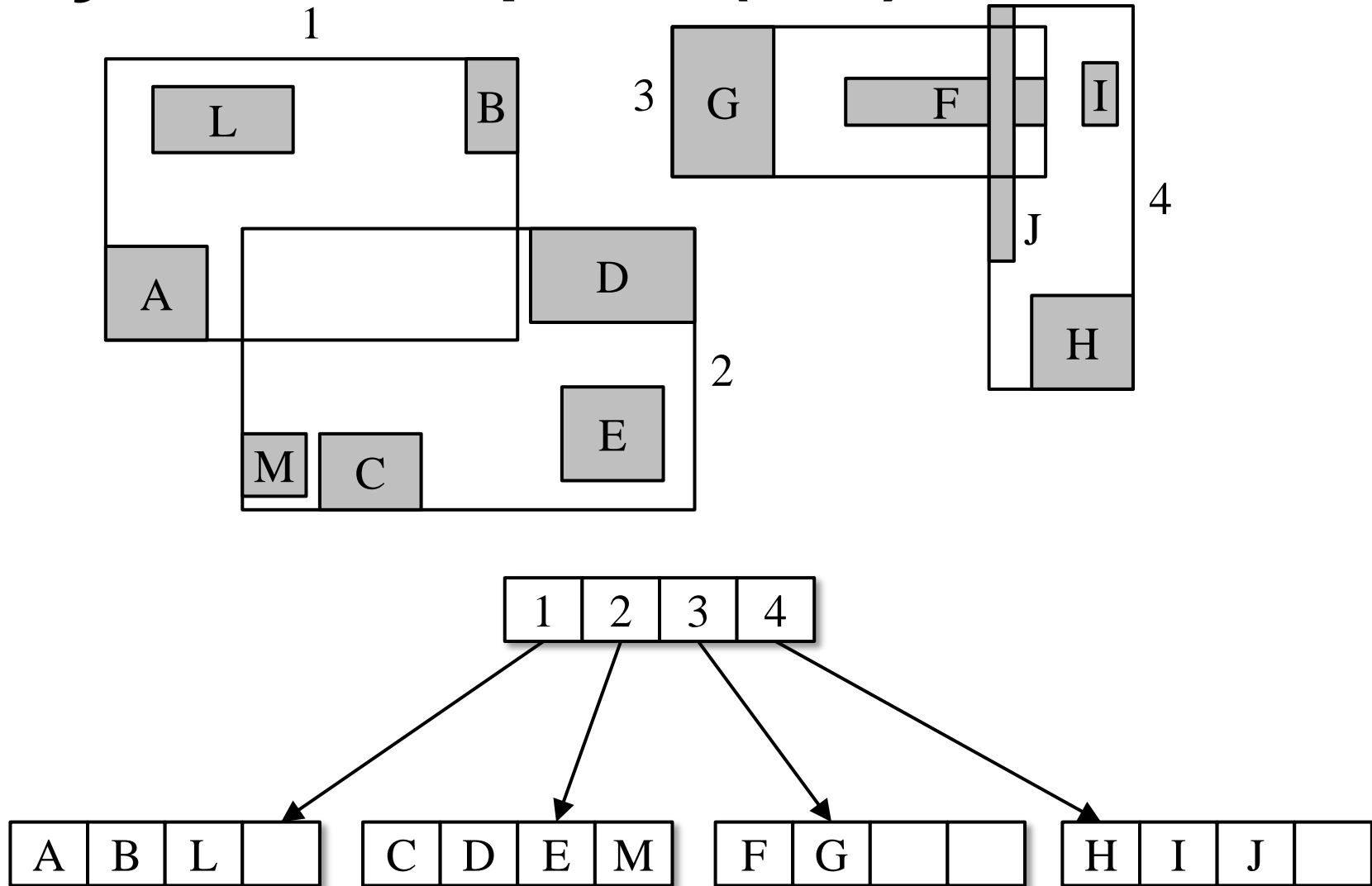
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



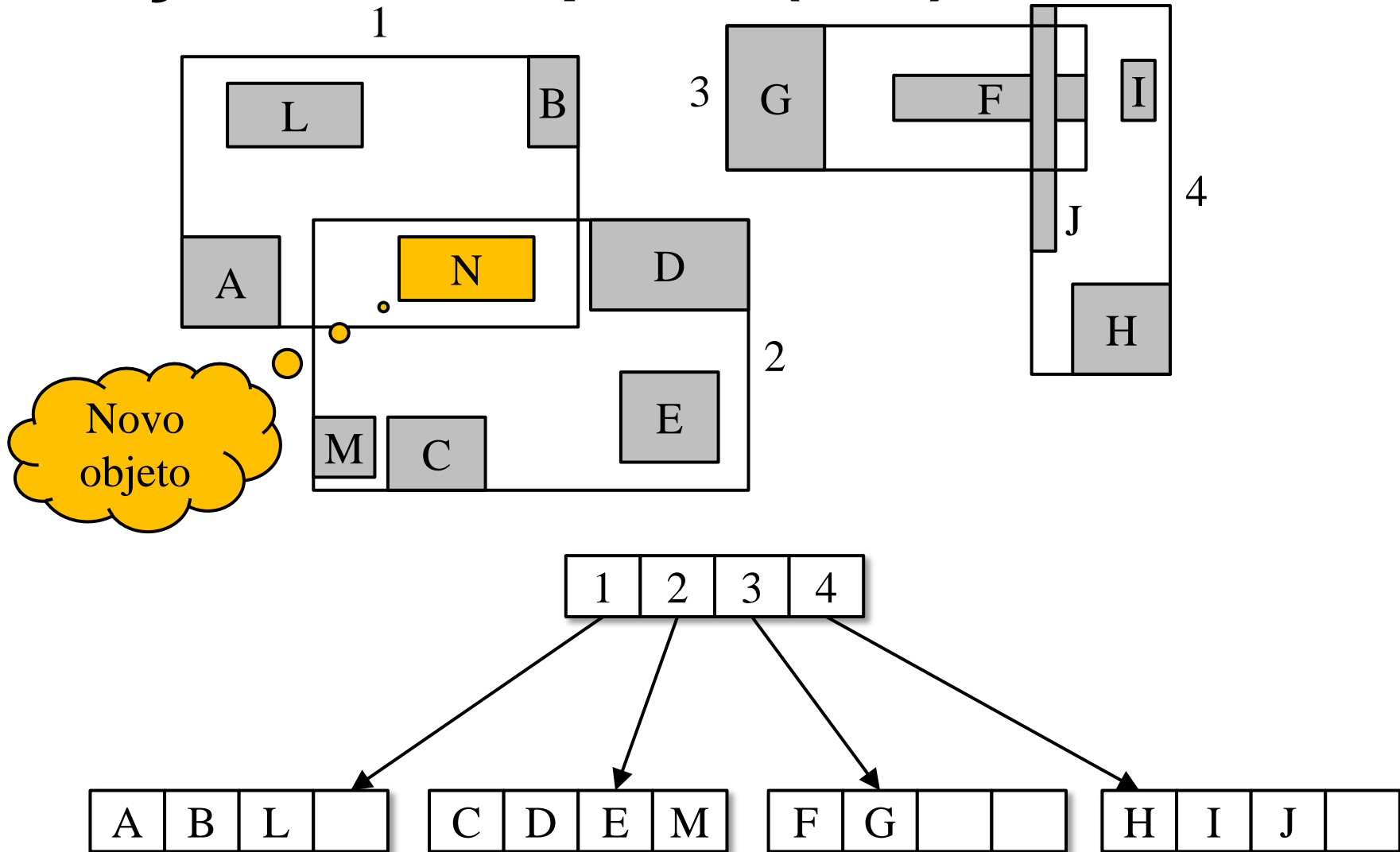
como a folha contém espaço, **insere** a nova entrada e **pára**.



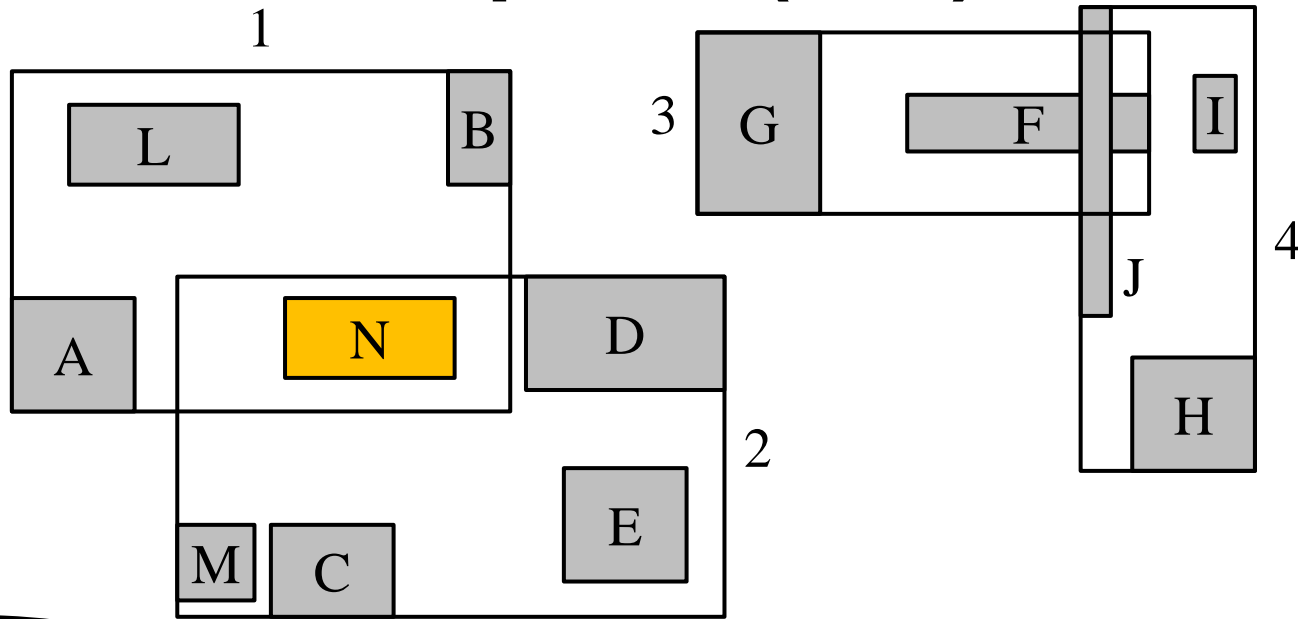
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



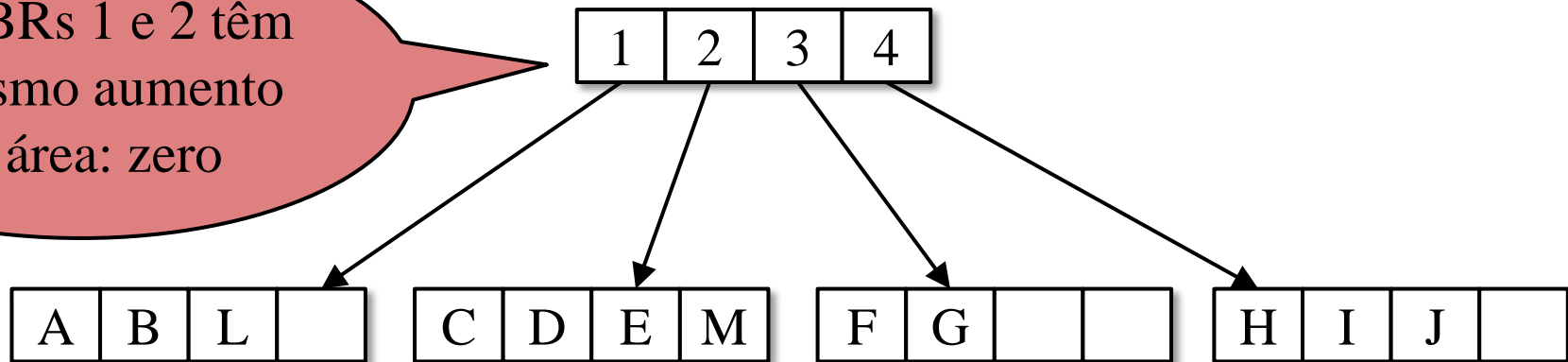
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



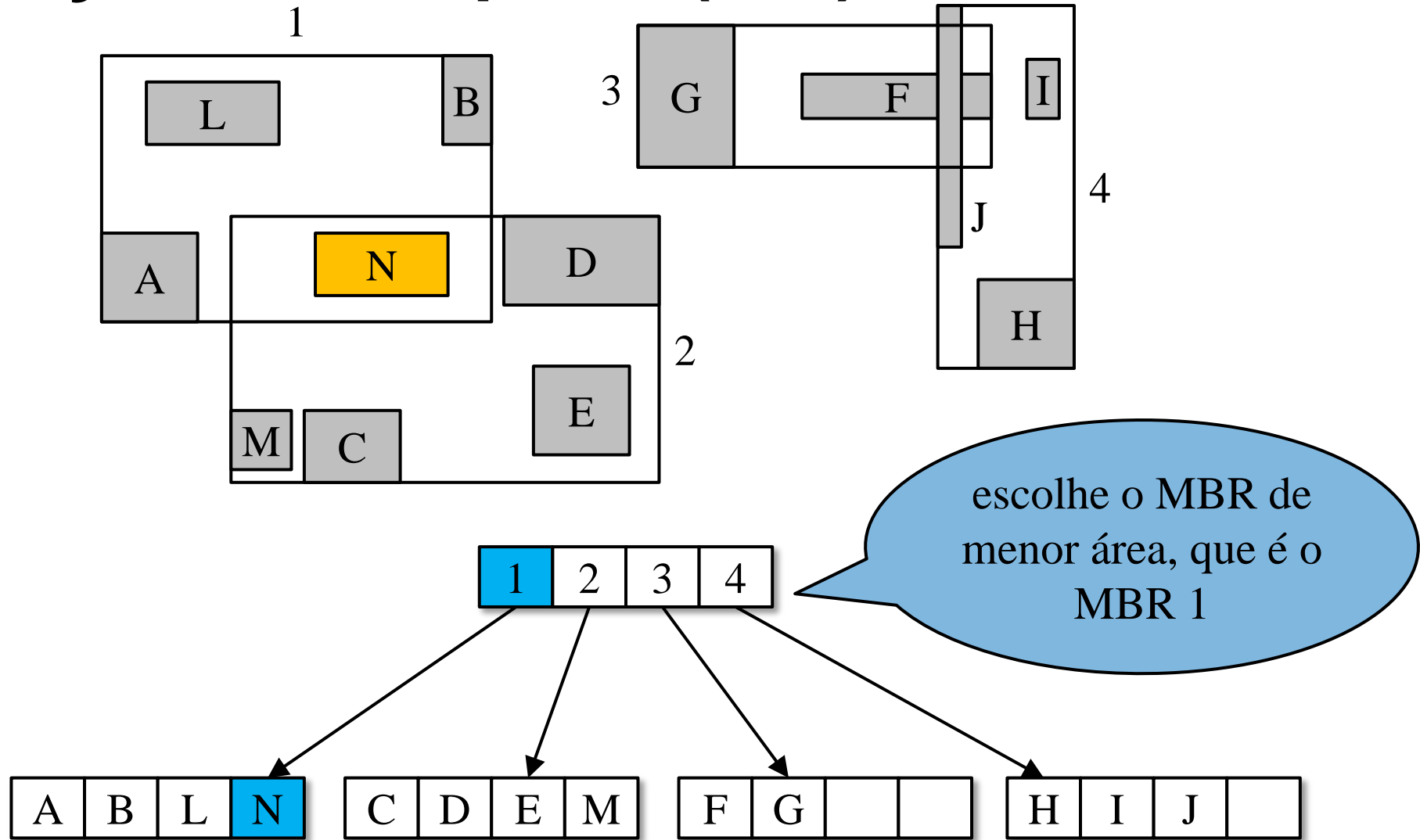
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



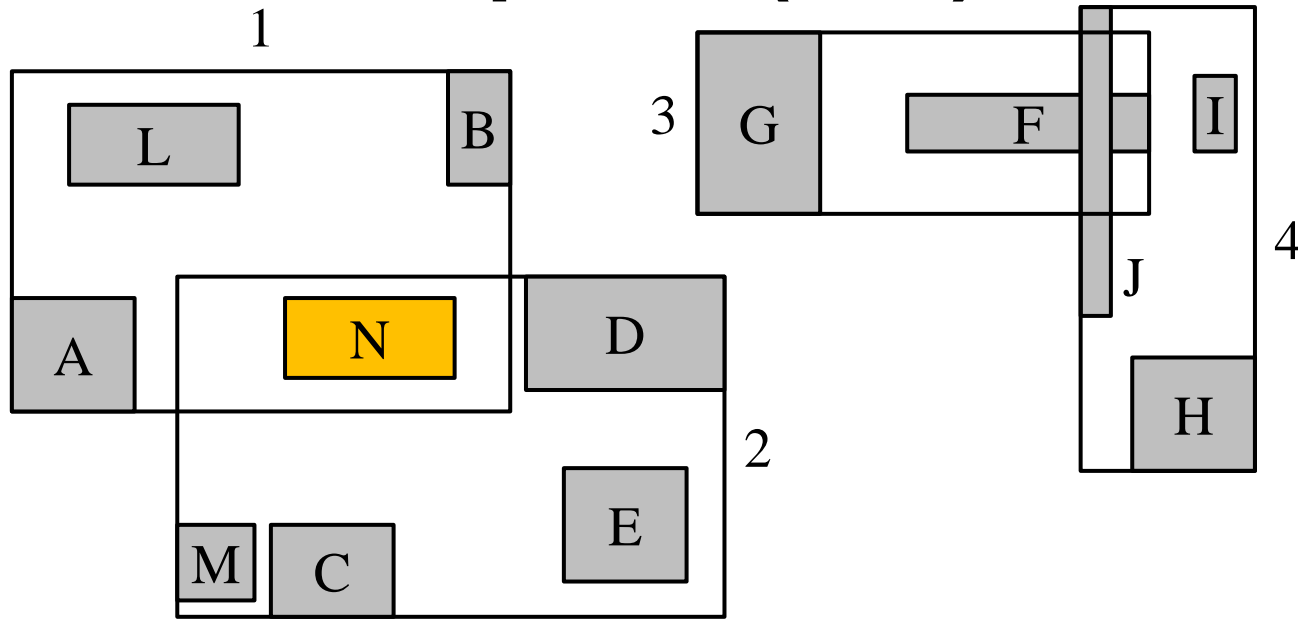
os MBRs 1 e 2 têm o mesmo aumento de área: zero



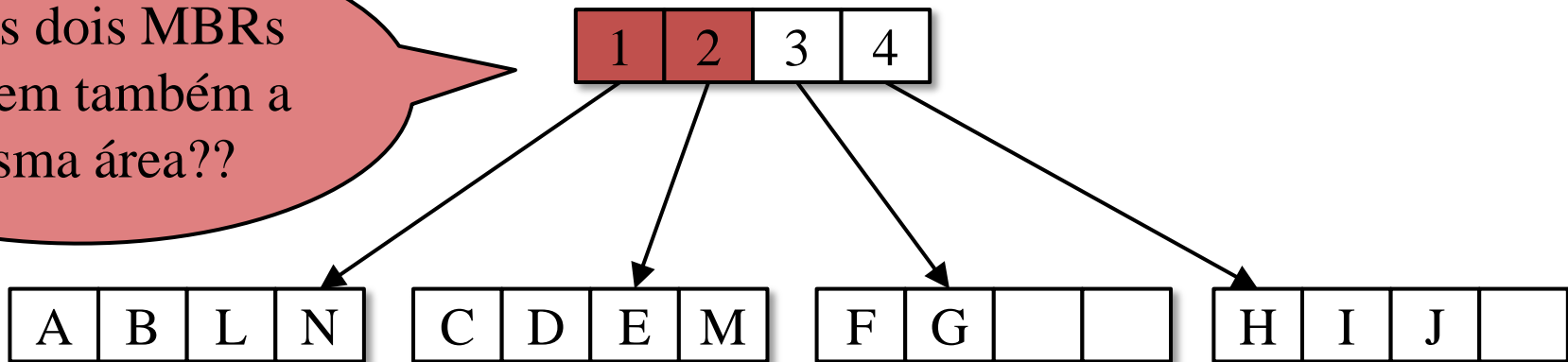
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



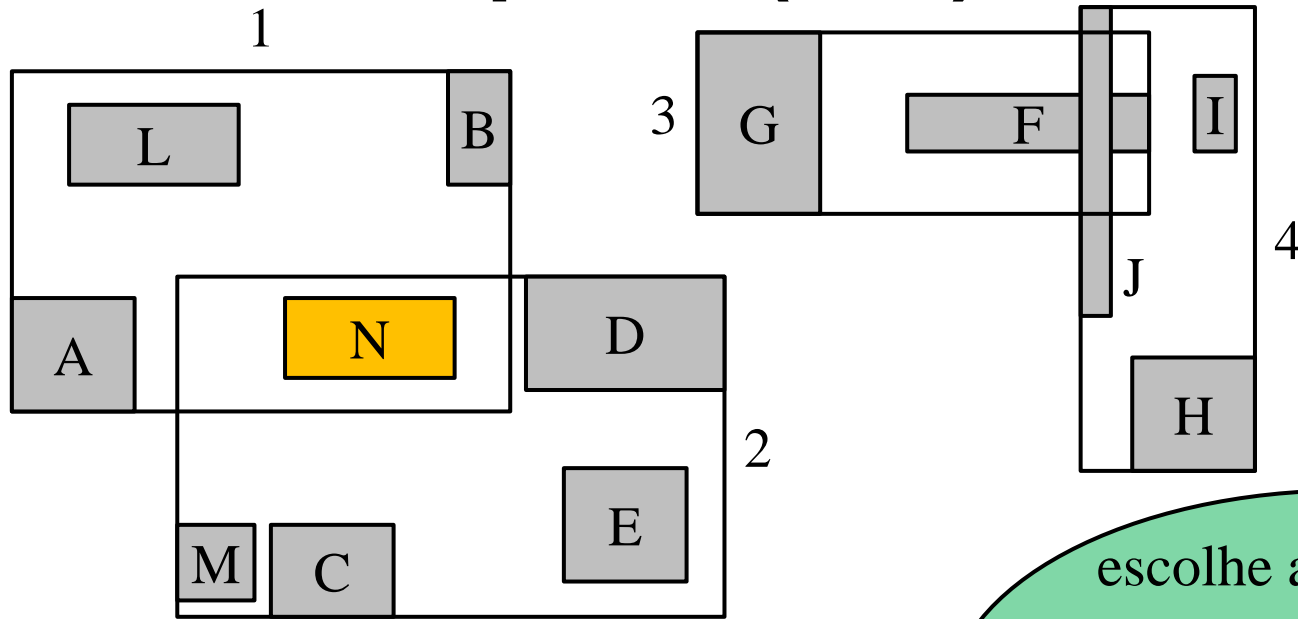
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



e se os dois MBRs
tivessem também a
mesma área??

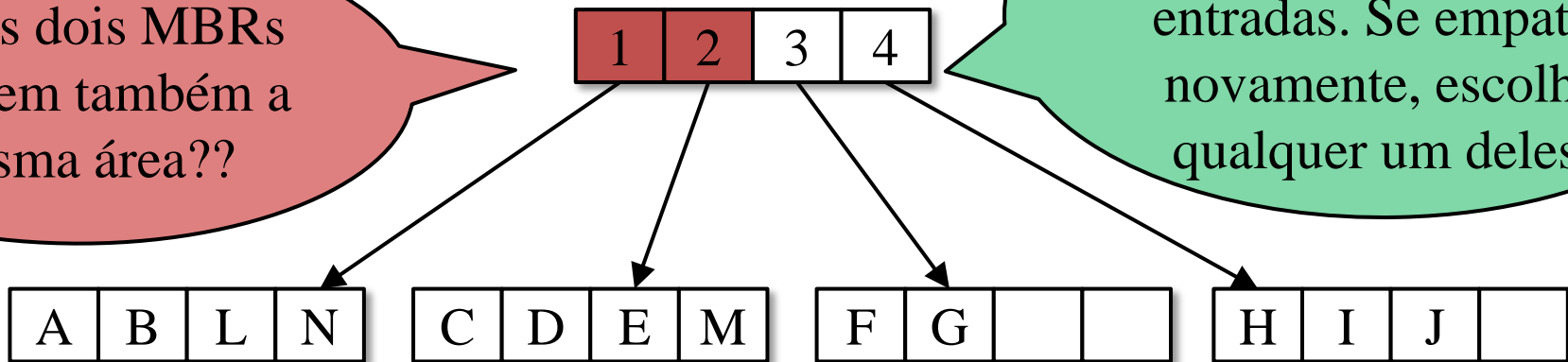


Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)

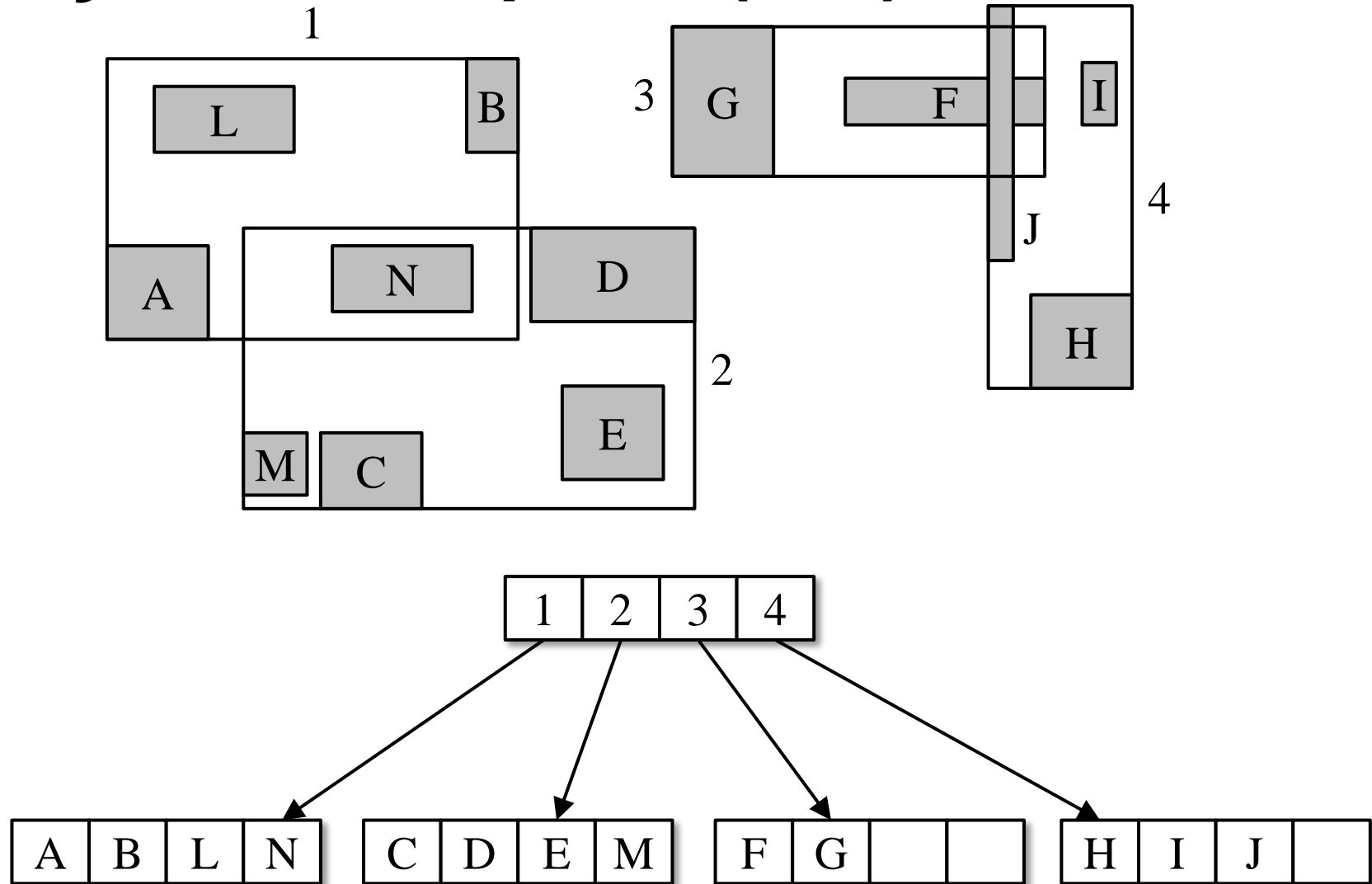


e se os dois MBRs tivessem também a mesma área??

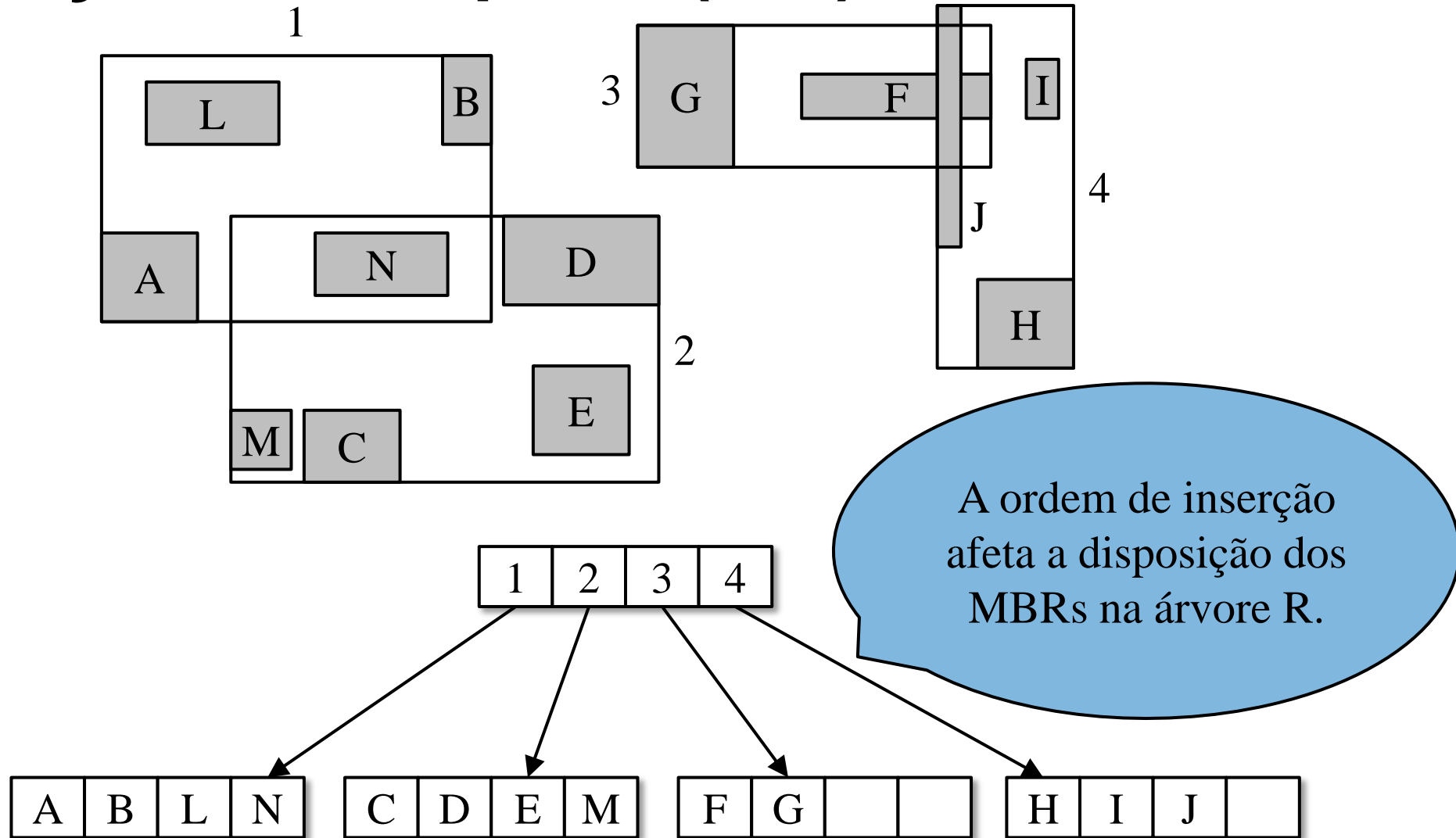
escolhe aquele com o menor número de entradas. Se empatar novamente, escolhe qualquer um deles.



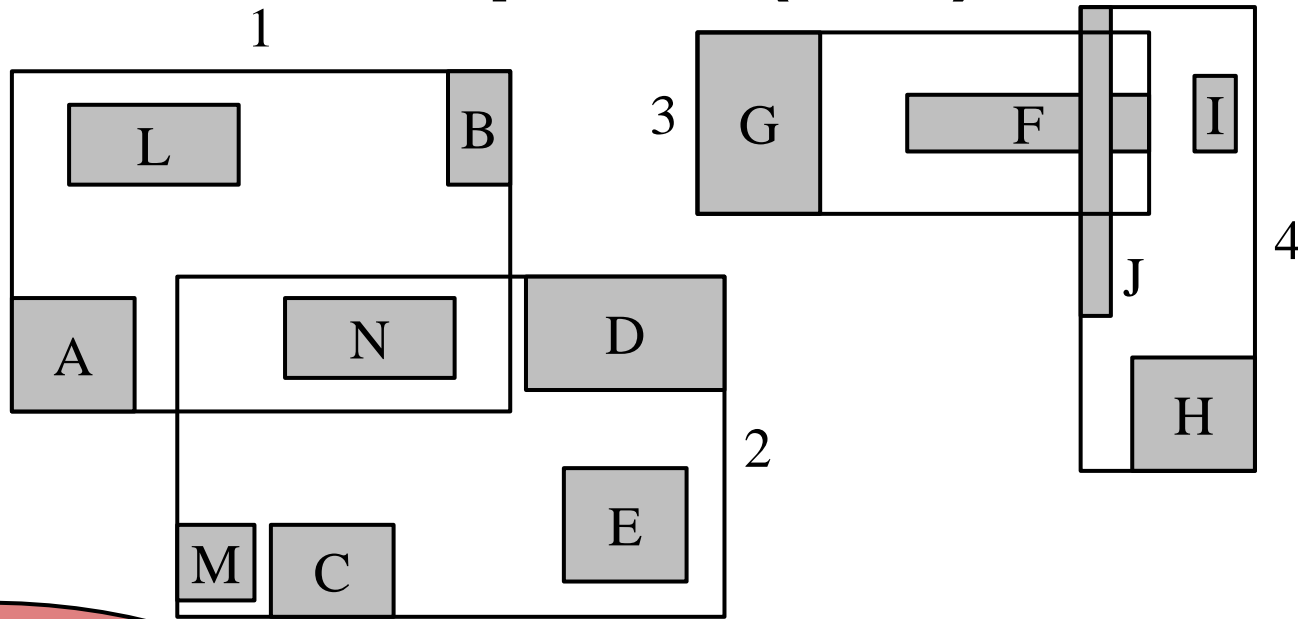
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



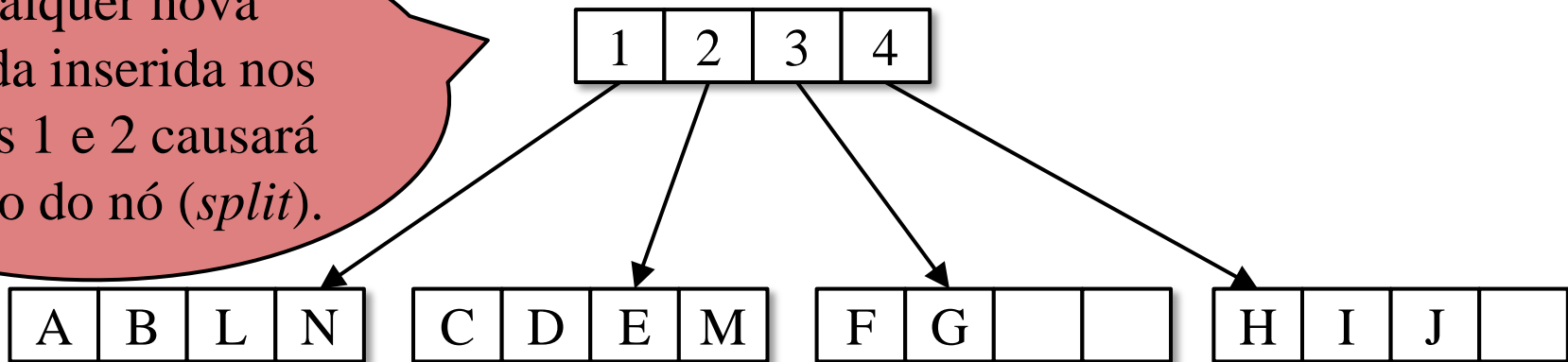
Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



Inserção – Exemplo: R(2, 4)



Qualquer nova entrada inserida nos MBRs 1 e 2 causará divisão do nó (*split*).



Árvore R

Split

Split

- Distribui as M entradas de um nó **mais a nova entrada** em **dois** nós.
- Reduzir a área de cobertura.
- Seleção dos primeiros objetos de cada grupo: *seeds*. Na árvore R, **dois** objetos são promovidos ao nó índice.
- Distribuição dos objetos restantes.
- Algoritmos: quadrático, linear, exaustivo.

Split: Algoritmo Quadrático

Parte 1: Seleção das seeds.

- Selecionar dois objetos como *seeds* de modo que esses objetos, se colocados juntos, criam o **maior** *dead space* possível. *Dead space* é a área restante no MBR se as áreas das *seeds* forem ignoradas.

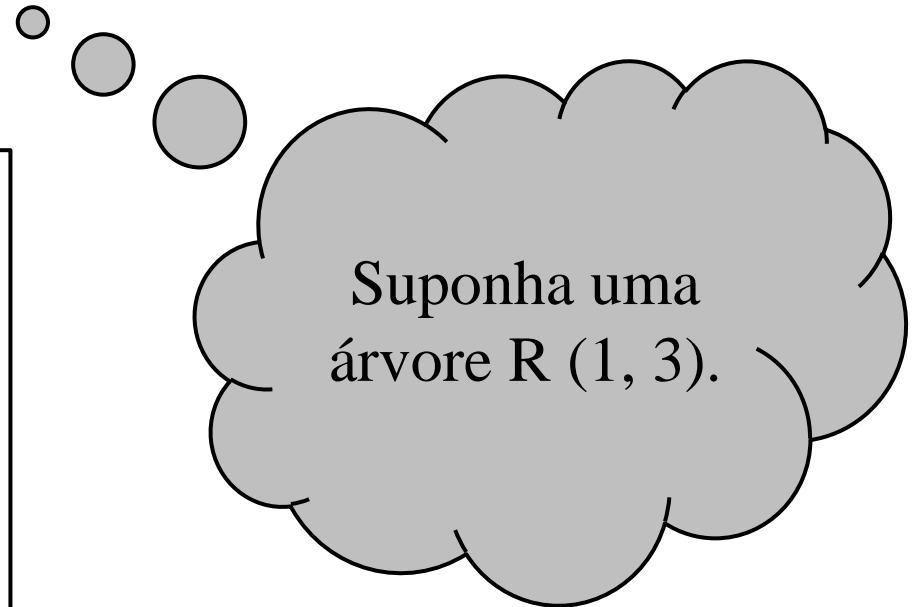
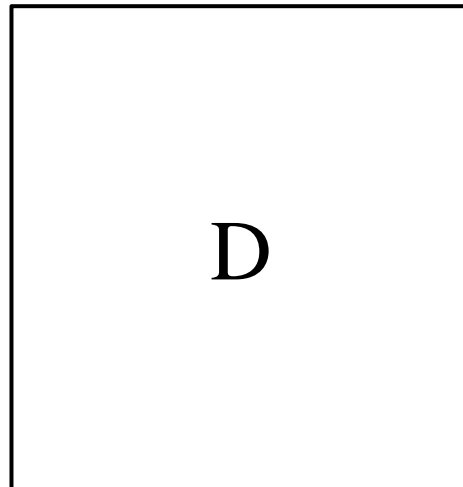
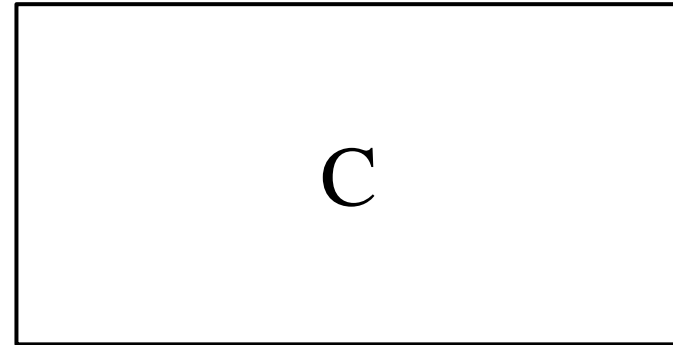
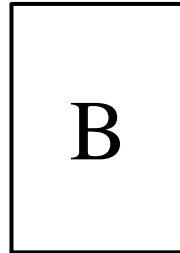
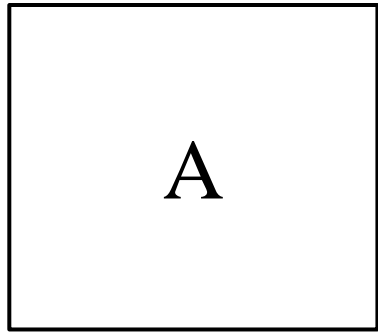
Complexidade de tempo: $O(M^2)$

Parte 2: Redistribuição das $M - 1$ entradas.

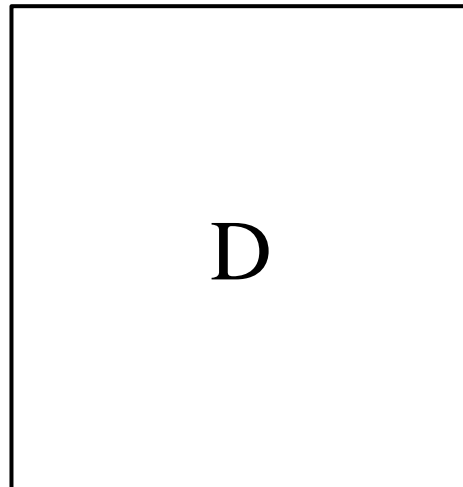
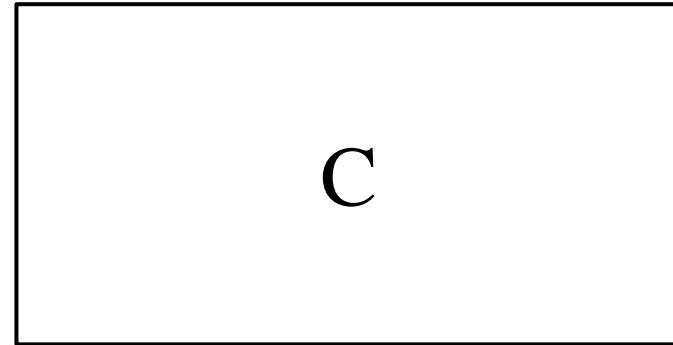
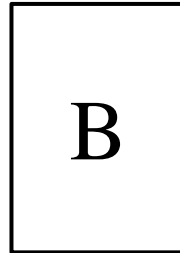
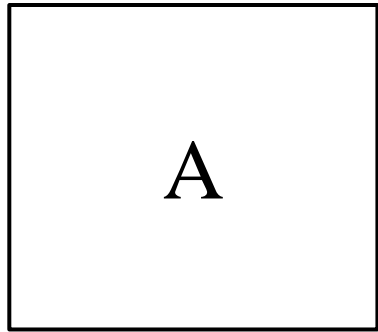
- Até que não reste mais entradas ($O(M)$), selecionar a entrada E cuja diferença de *dead space* para cada um dos dois nós $N1$ e $N2$ seja **máxima** ($O(M^2)$).
- Inserir E no nó que requer o **menor** aumento de seu MBR ($O(1)$).

Complexidade total de tempo: $O(M^2 + M + M^2 + 1) = O(M^2)$

Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo

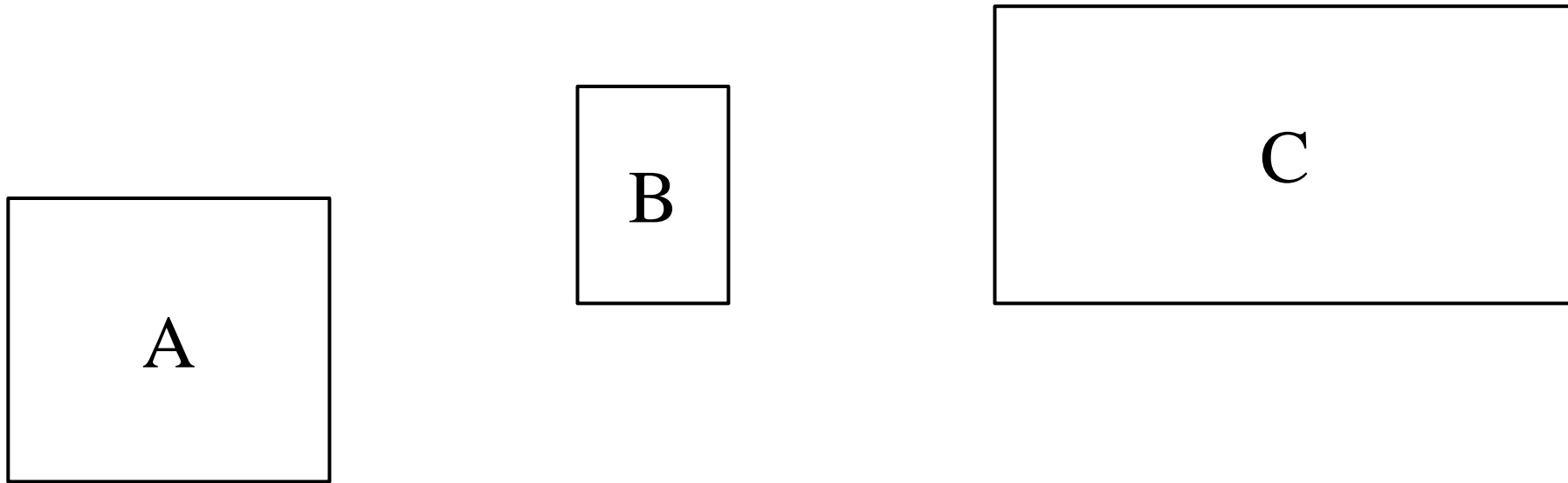


Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo

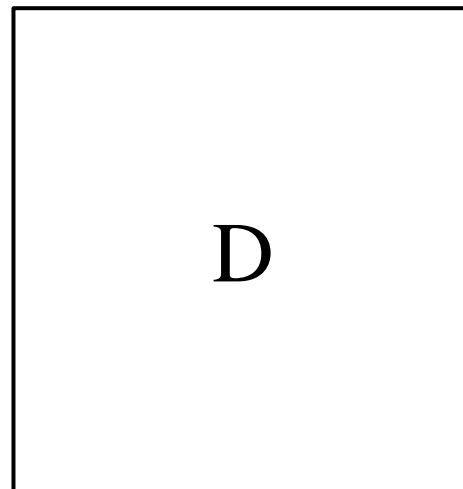


Primeiro passo
Seleção das *seeds*:
dois objetos com o
maior *dead space*.

Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo

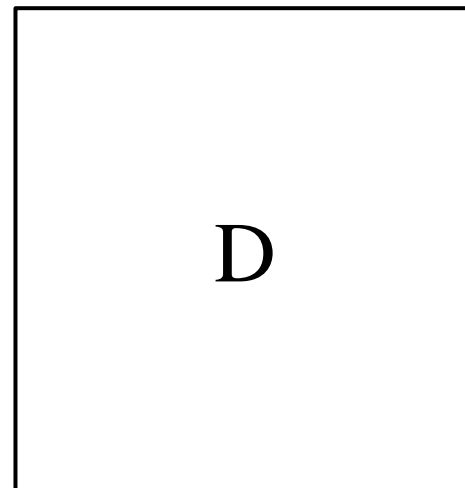
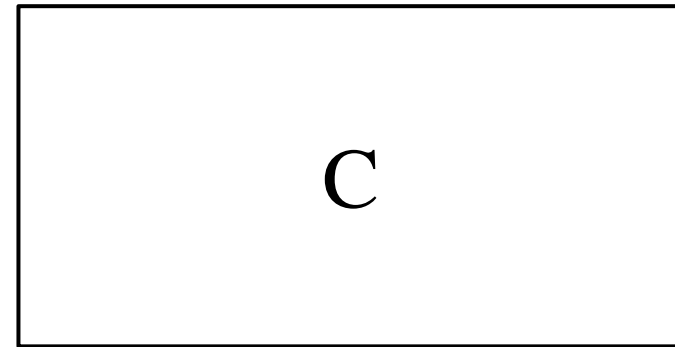


Computando os
MBRs A e B.



Primeiro passo
Seleção das *seeds*:
dois objetos com o
maior *dead space*.

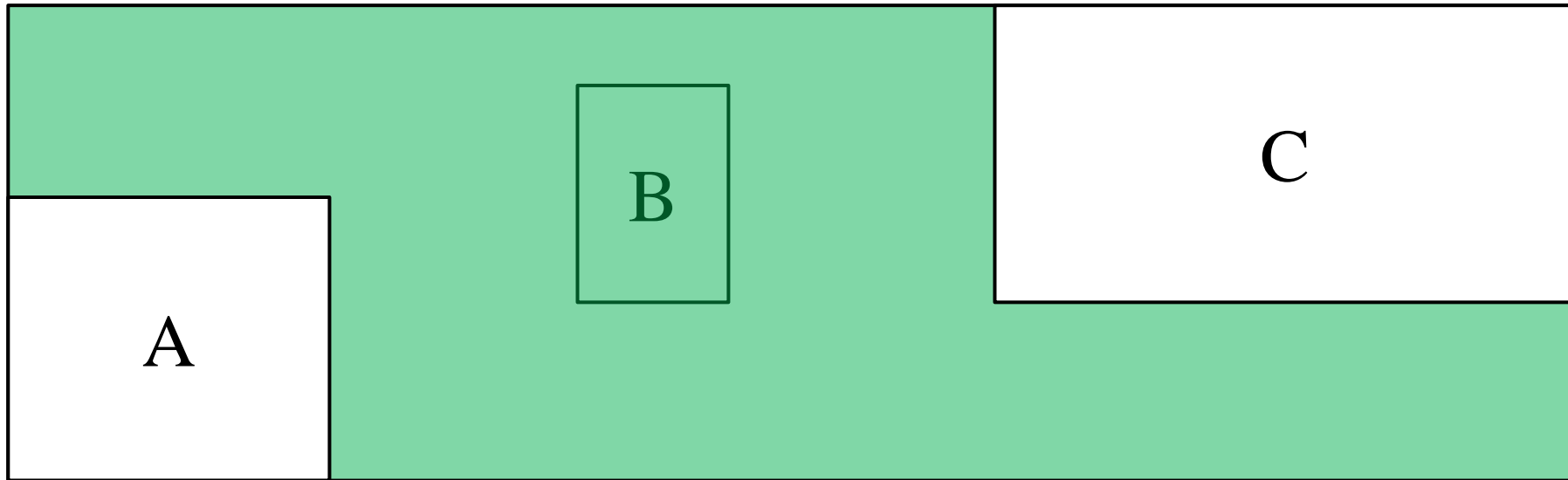
Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo



Computando os
MBRs A e B.

Dead space (A, B) =
 $\text{Área}(\text{MBR}(A, B)) -$
 $\text{Área}(A) - \text{Área}(B)$

Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo

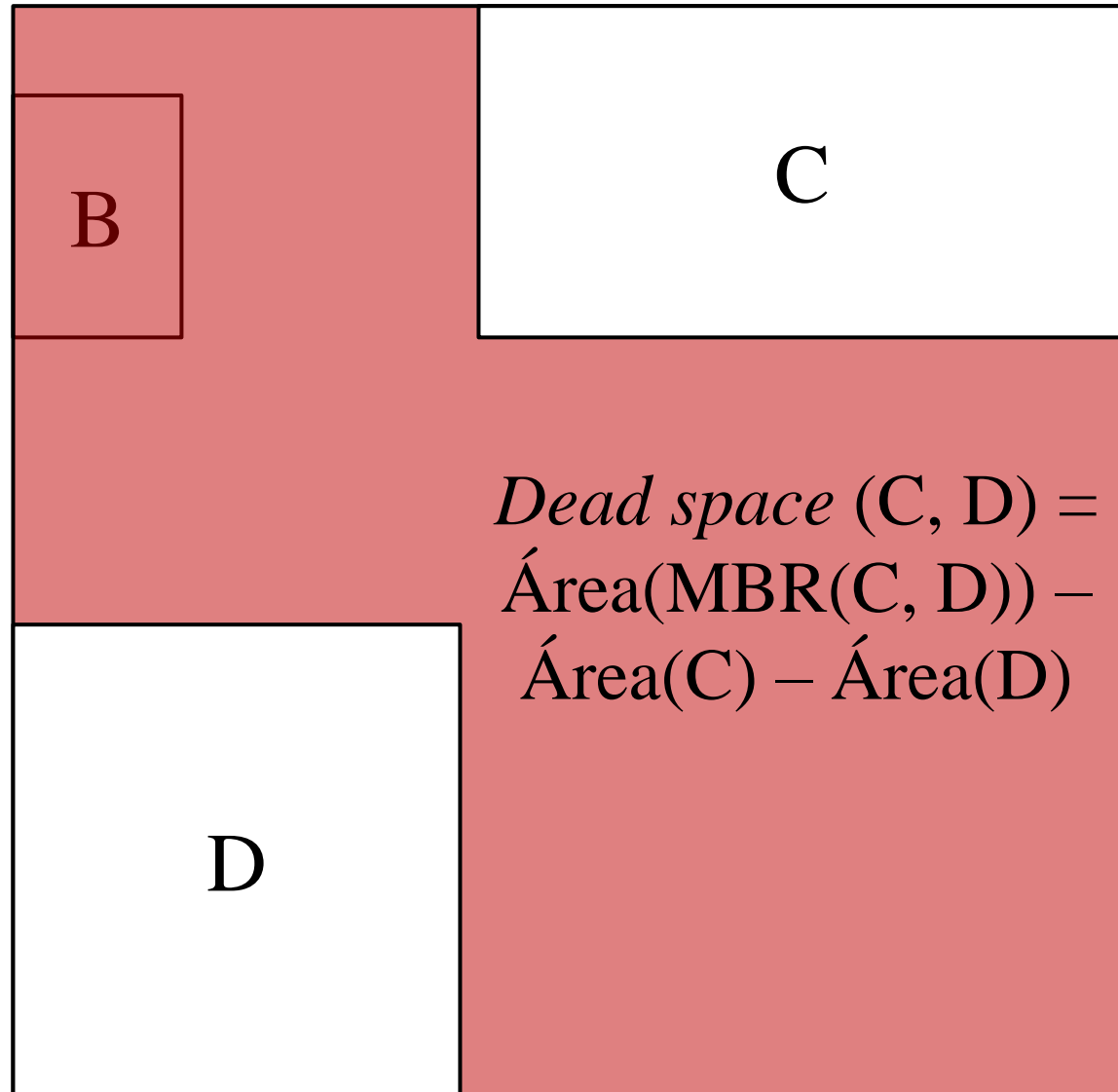
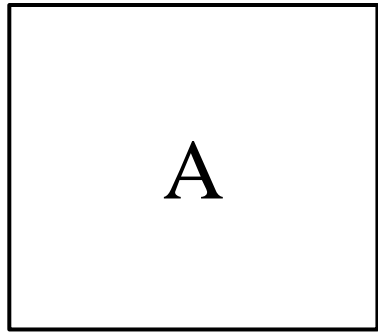


Computando os
MBRs A e C.

D

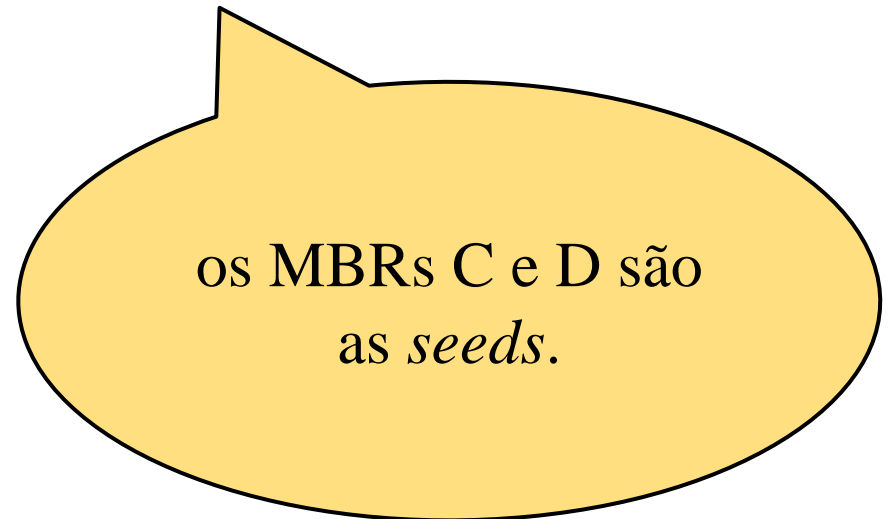
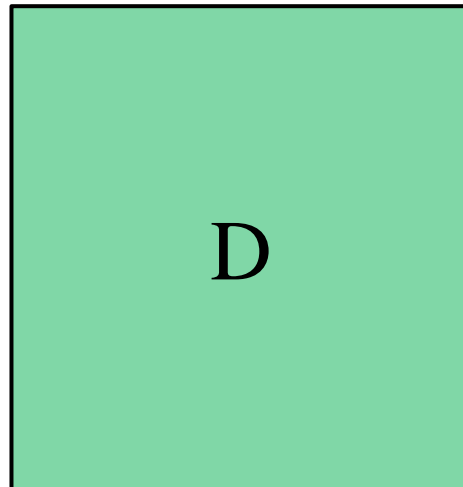
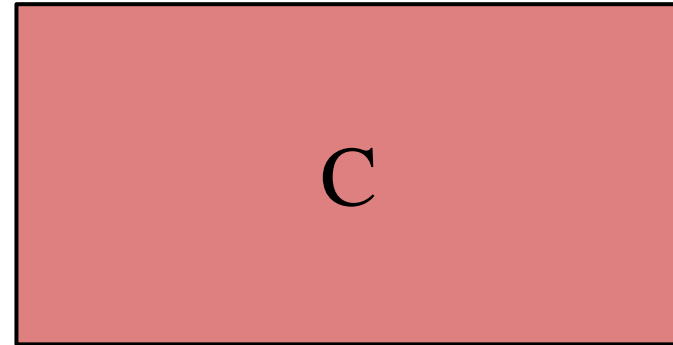
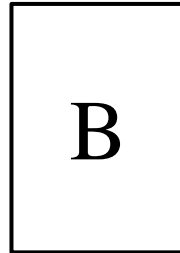
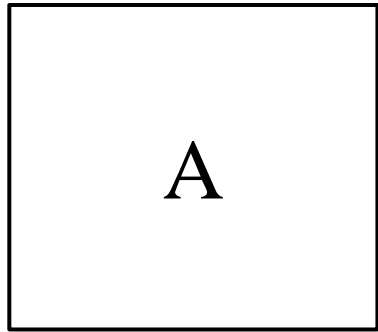
Dead space (A, C) =
 $\text{Área}(\text{MBR}(A, C)) -$
 $\text{Área}(A) - \text{Área}(C)$

Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo

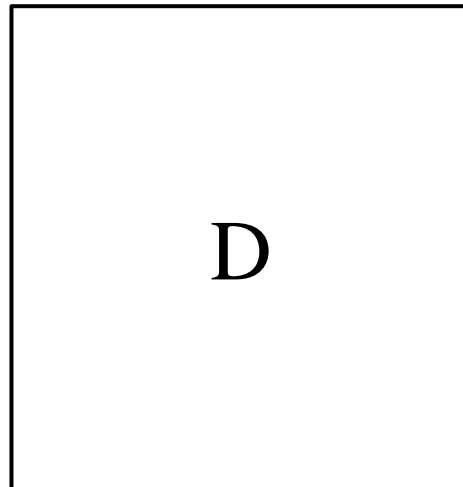
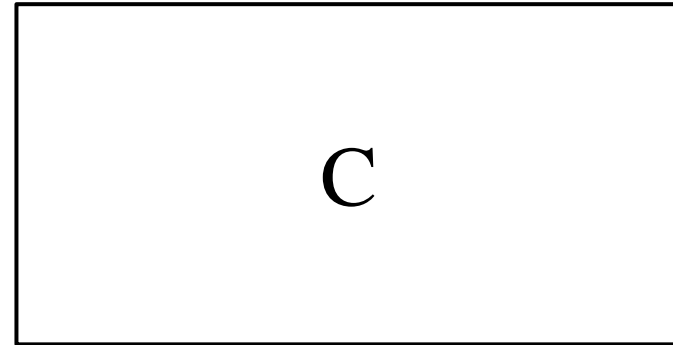
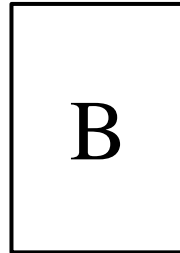
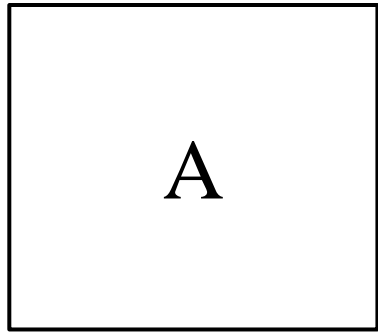


Após computar todos os pares, acha C e D como resposta (maior *dead space*).

Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo

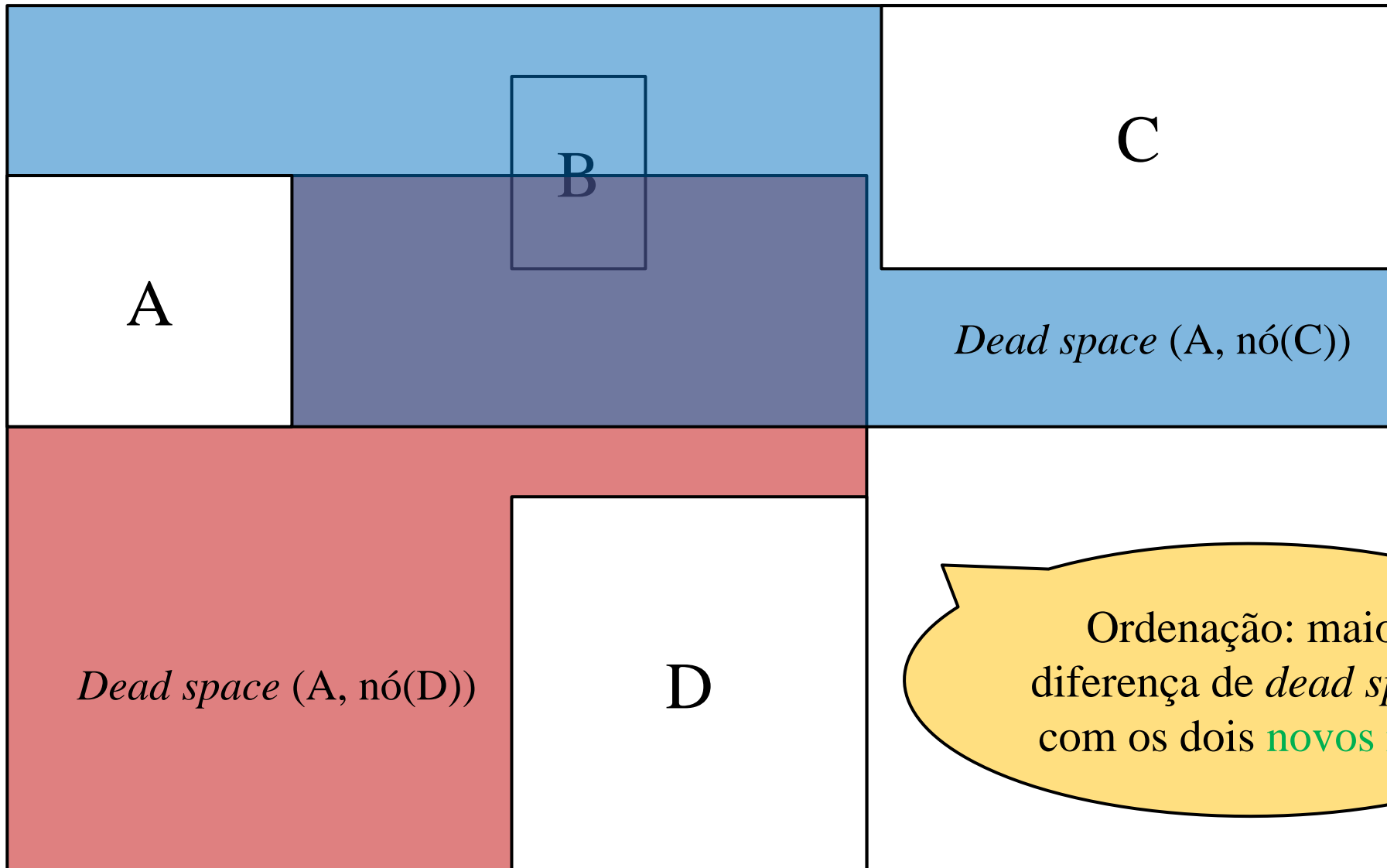


Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo



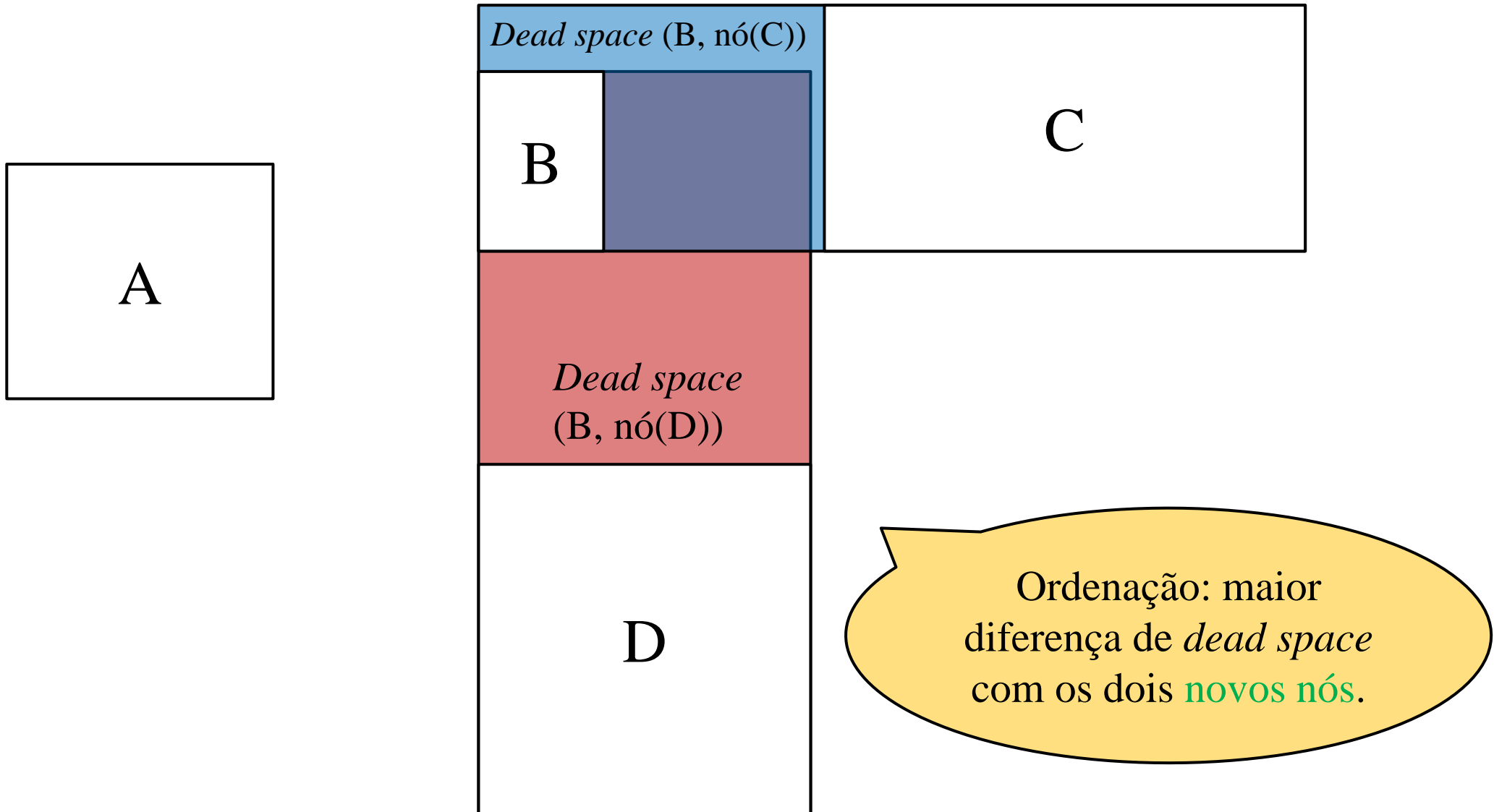
Segundo passo
Redistribuição **ordenada**
das $M - 1$ entradas.

Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo

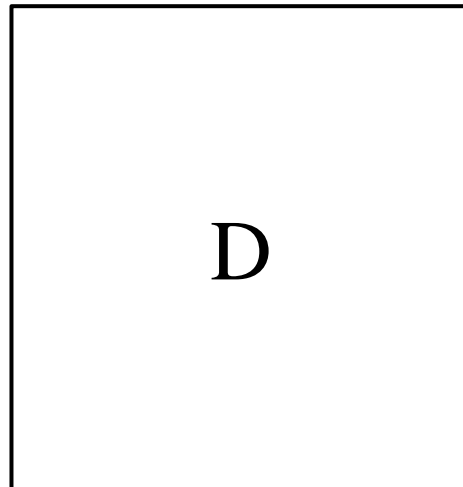
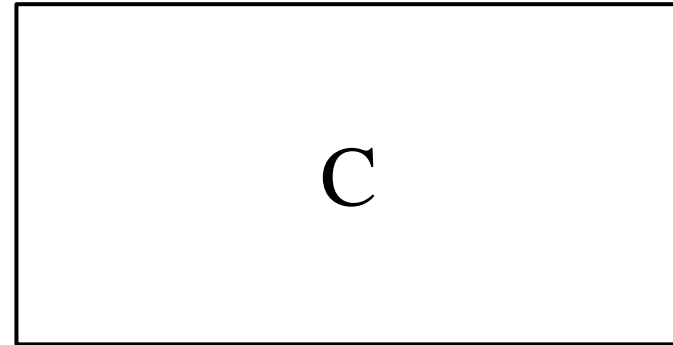
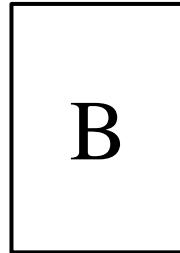
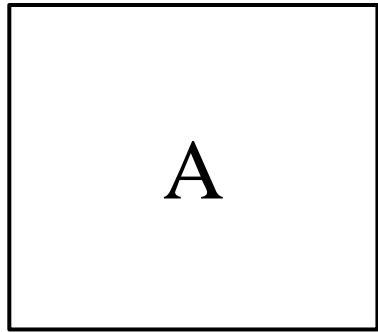


Ordenação: maior
diferença de *dead space*
com os dois **novos nós**.

Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo

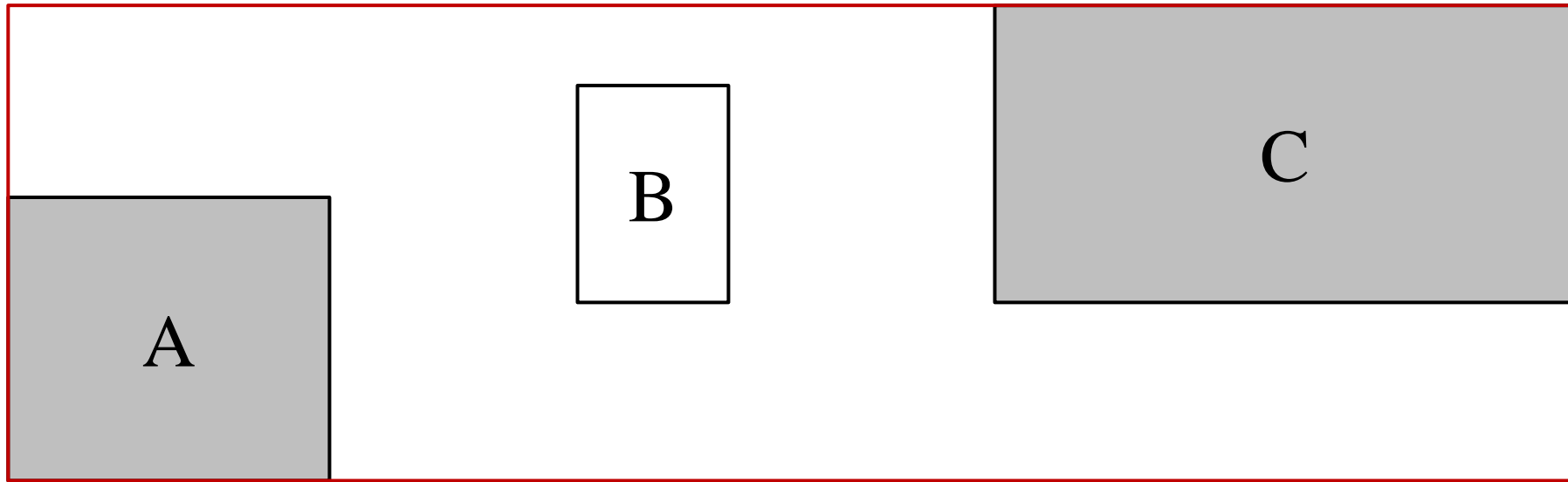


Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo

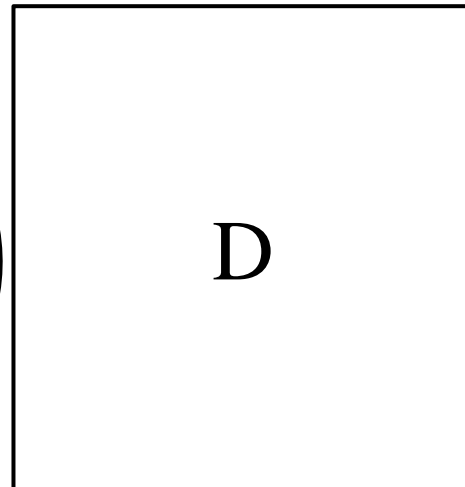


Pela ordenação,
primeiro aloca o
a entrada A.

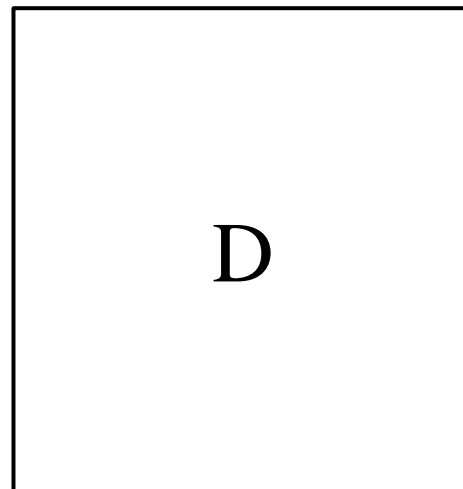
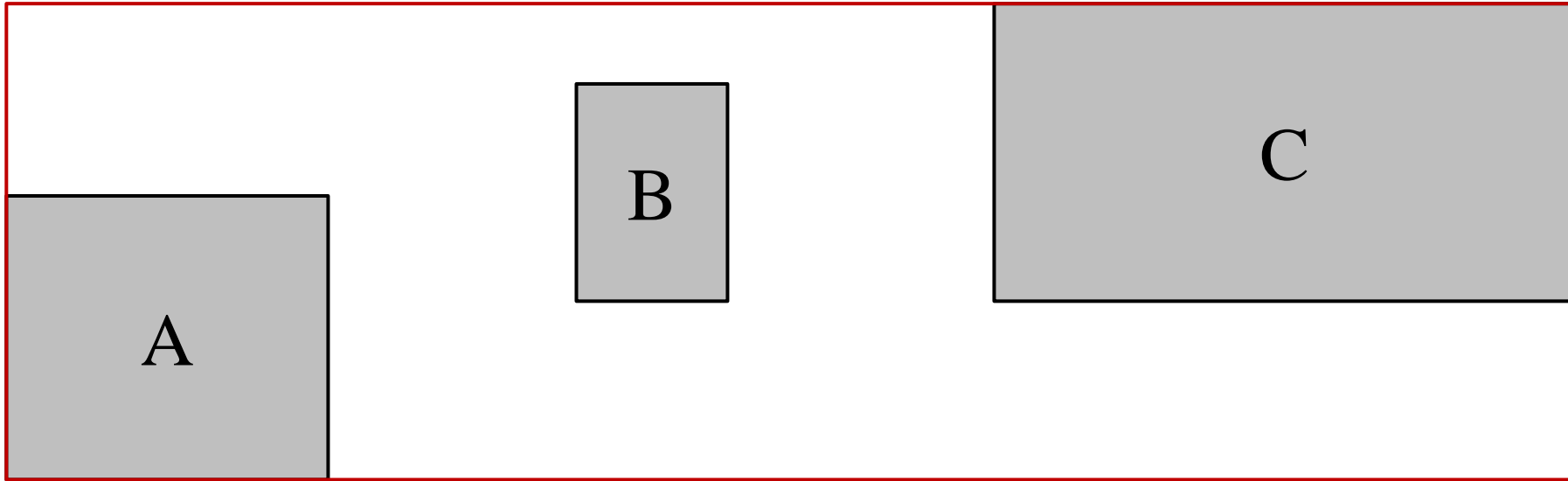
Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo



entre os nós de C e D, A vai para o nó de C, que é o que sofre menor aumento.

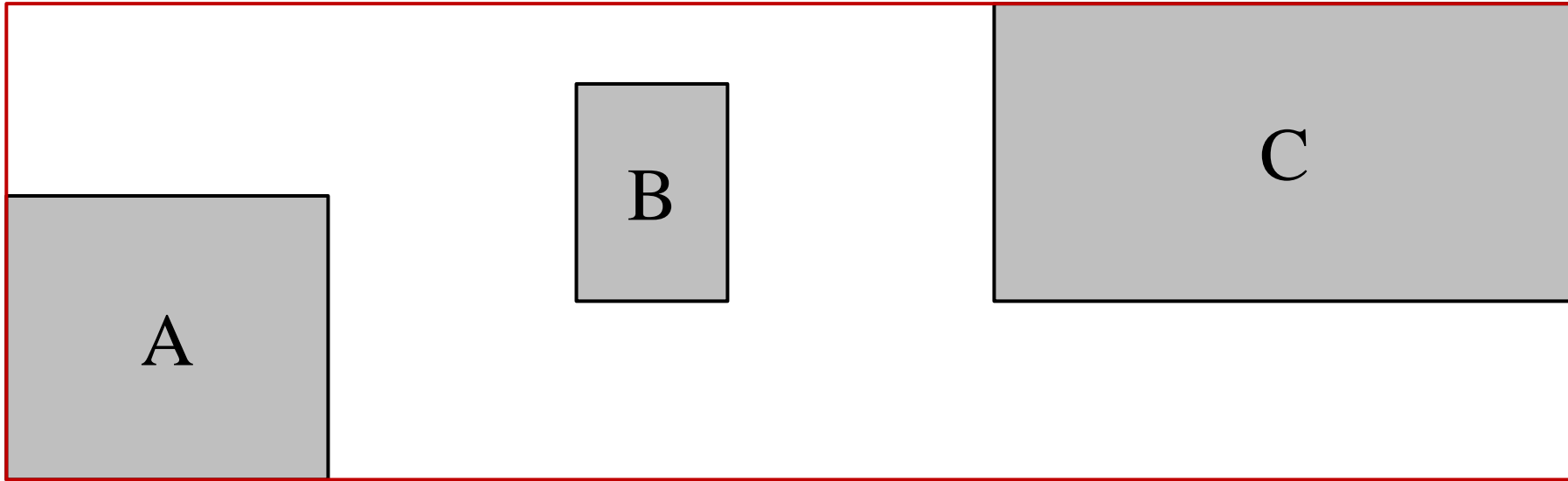


Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo

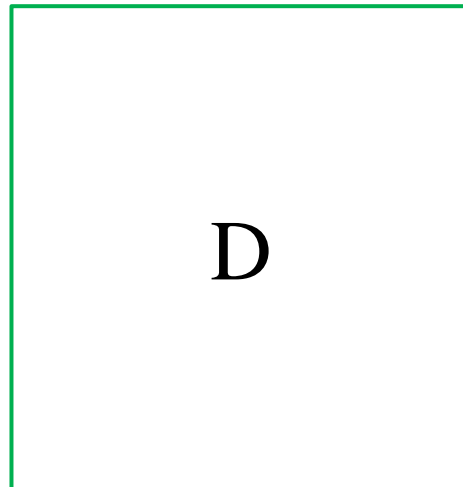


entre os nós de C e D,
B também vai para o
nó de C, que é o que
sofre menor aumento
(zero).

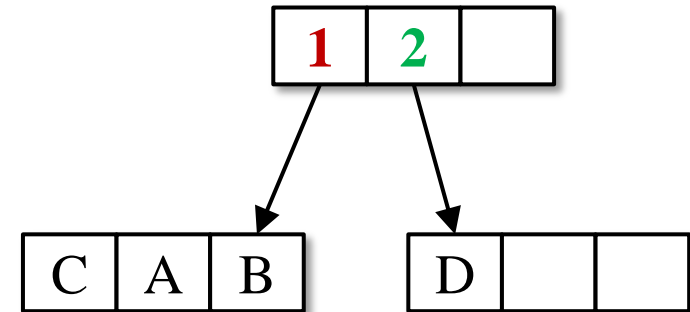
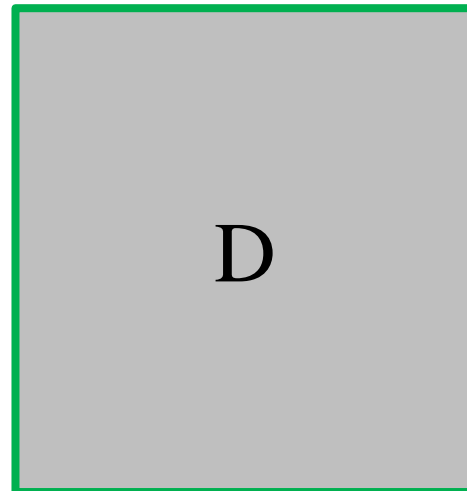
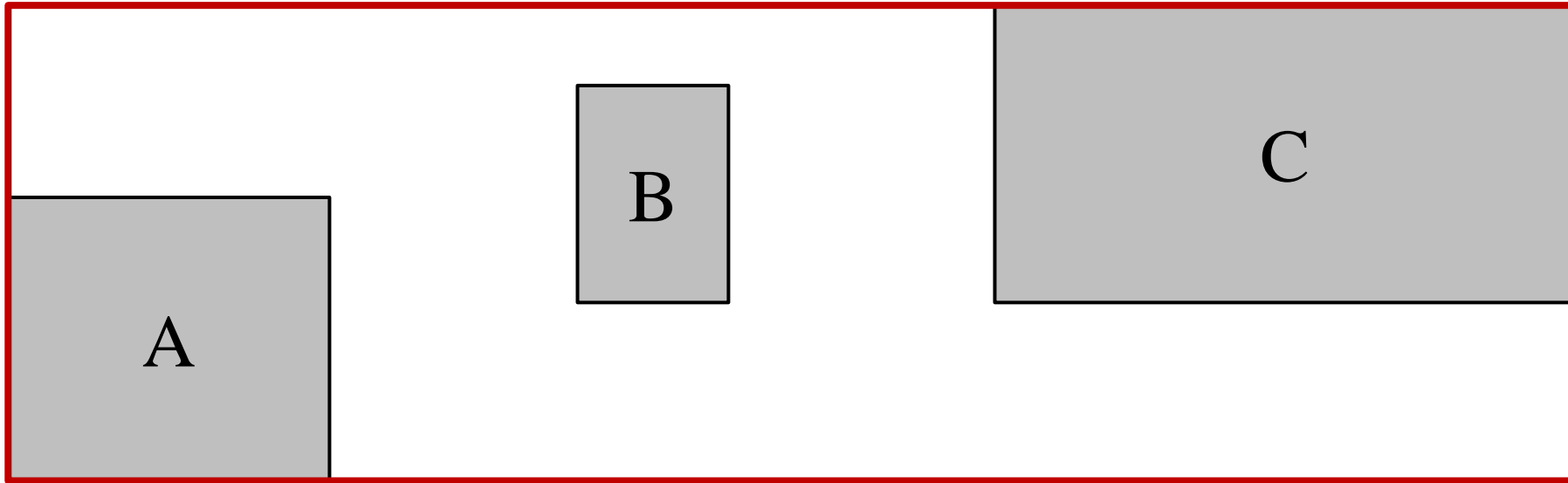
Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo



D, que é *seed*,
fica sozinho em
seu nó.



Split: Algoritmo Quadrático – Exemplo



Split: Algoritmo Linear

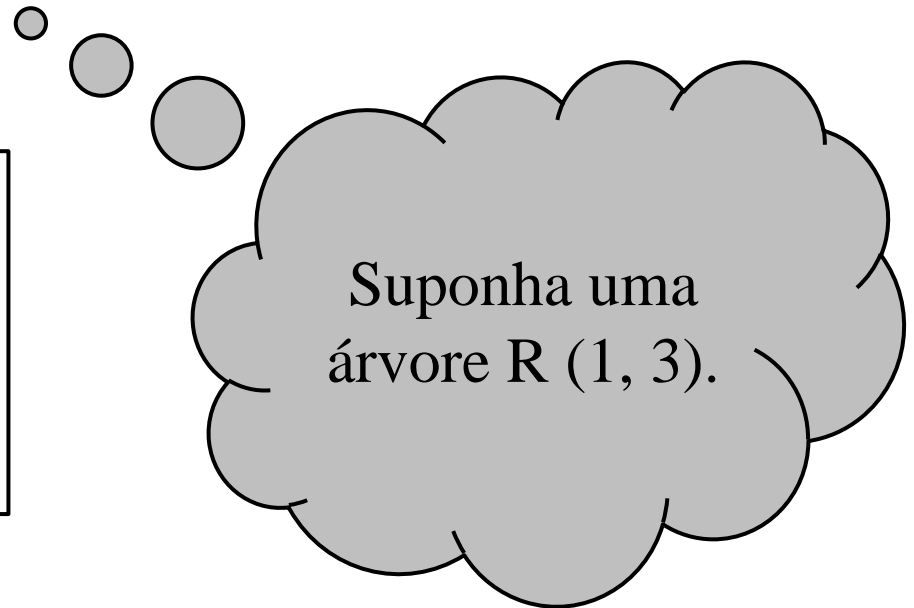
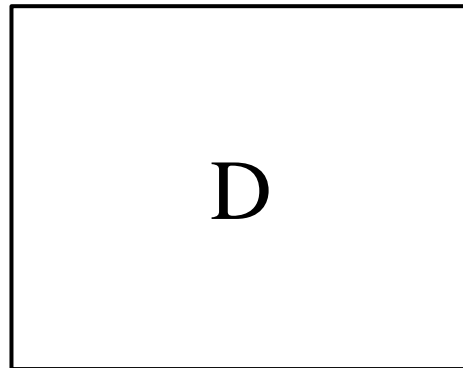
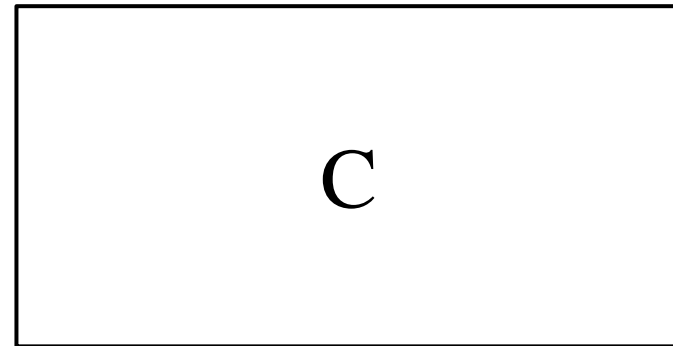
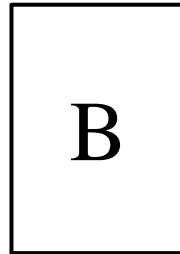
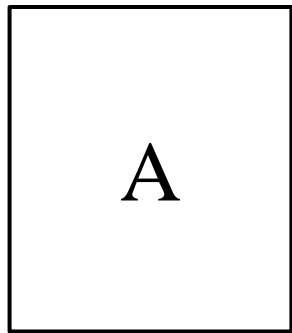
Parte 1: Seleção das seeds.

- Along each dimension, find the entry whose rectangle has the **highest low side**, and the one with the **lowest high side**. Record the separation. **Complexidade de tempo: $O(M * d)$** *$d = n^\circ$ dimensões*
- **Normalize** the separations by dividing the width of the entire set along the corresponding dimension (**$O(d)$**).
- Choose the pair with the **greatest** normalized separation along **any** dimension (**$O(d)$**).

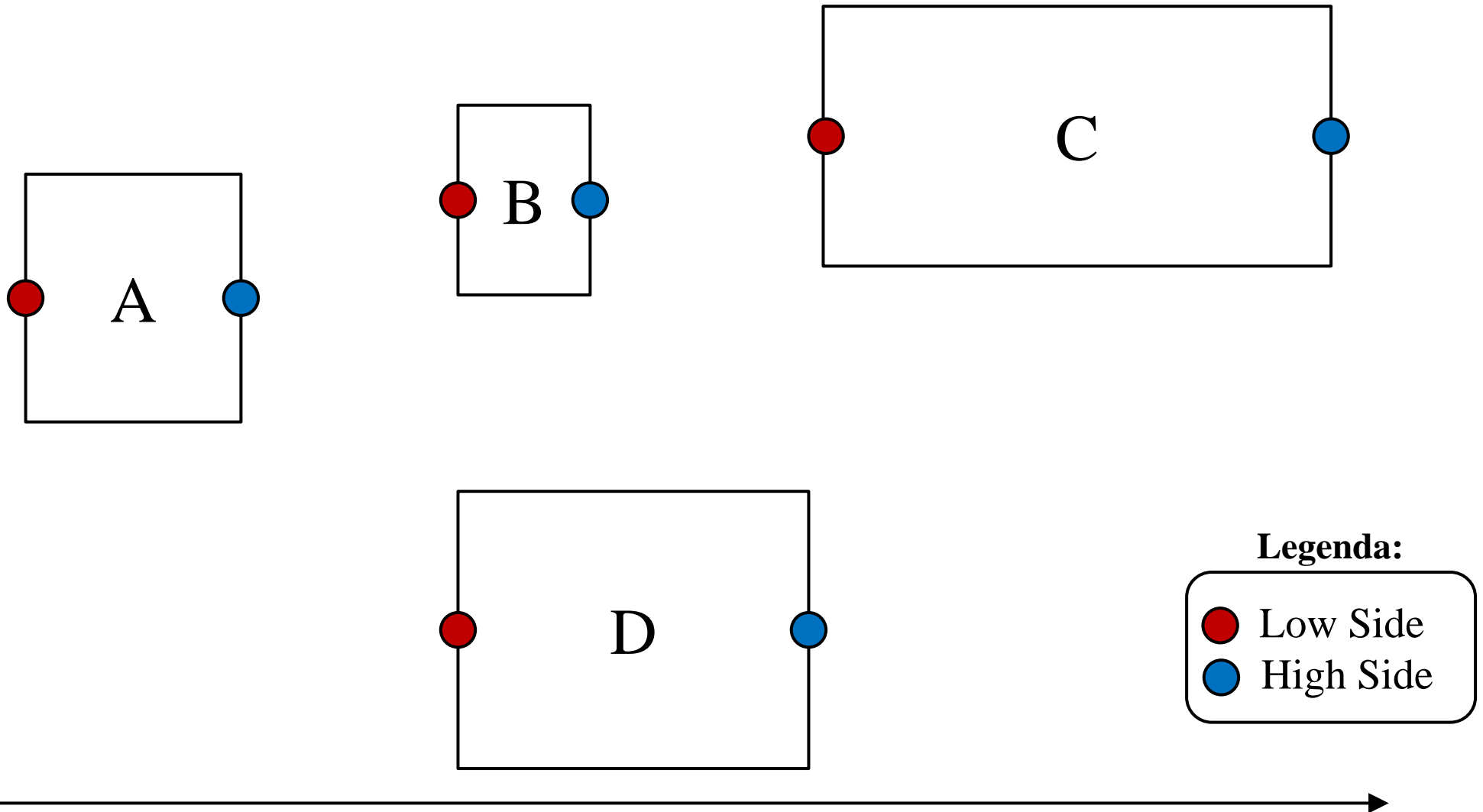
Parte 2: Redistribuição das $M - 1$ entradas.

- Até que não reste mais entradas (**$O(1)$**), selecionar uma entrada E e inserir no nó que requer o **menor** aumento de seu MBR (**$O(M)$**).
Complexidade total de tempo: $O(M * d)$

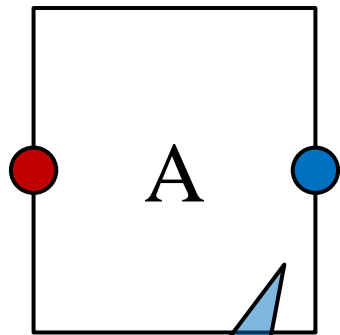
Split: Algoritmo Linear – Exemplo



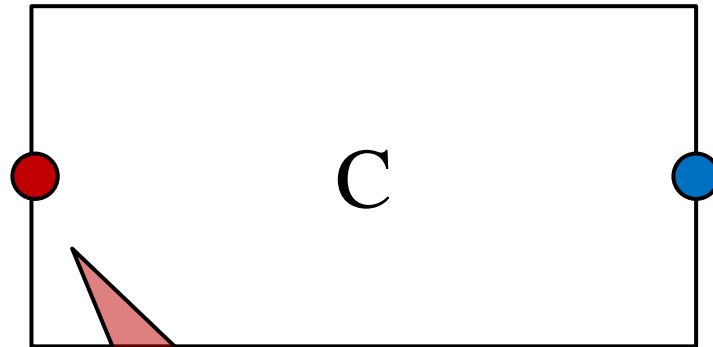
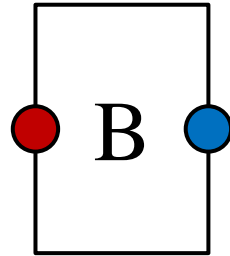
Split: Algoritmo Linear – Exemplo



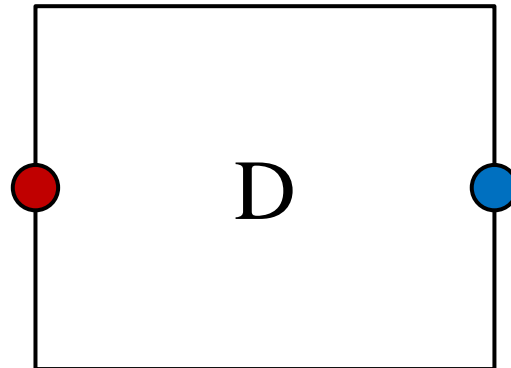
Split: Algoritmo Linear – Exemplo



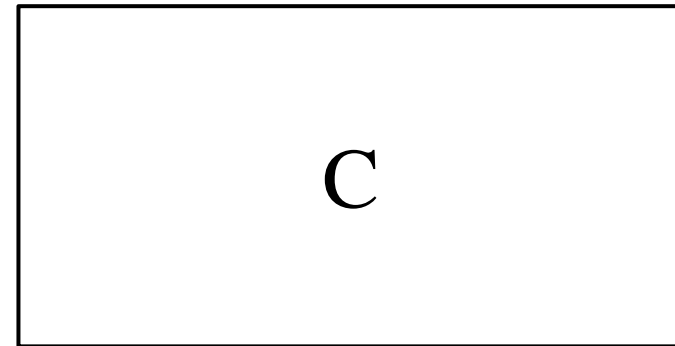
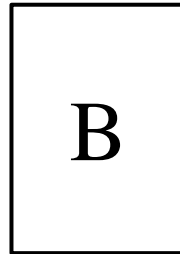
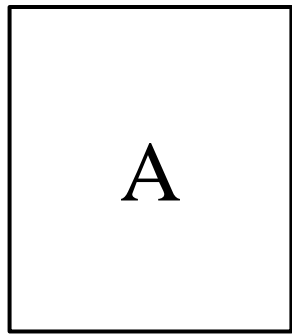
Em X:
Lowest
High side



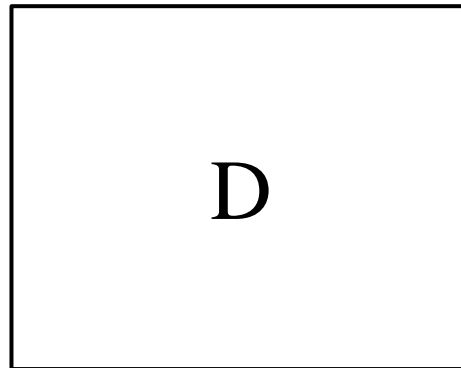
Em X:
Highest
Low side



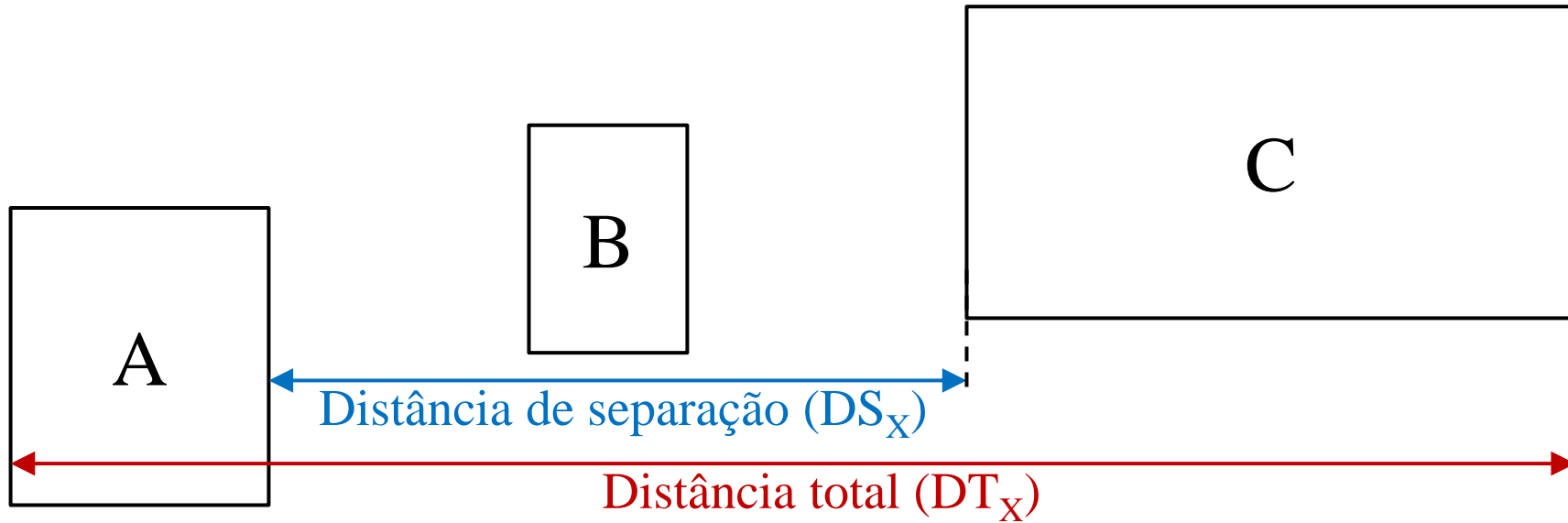
Split: Algoritmo Linear – Exemplo



Em X:
A e C são os
extremos

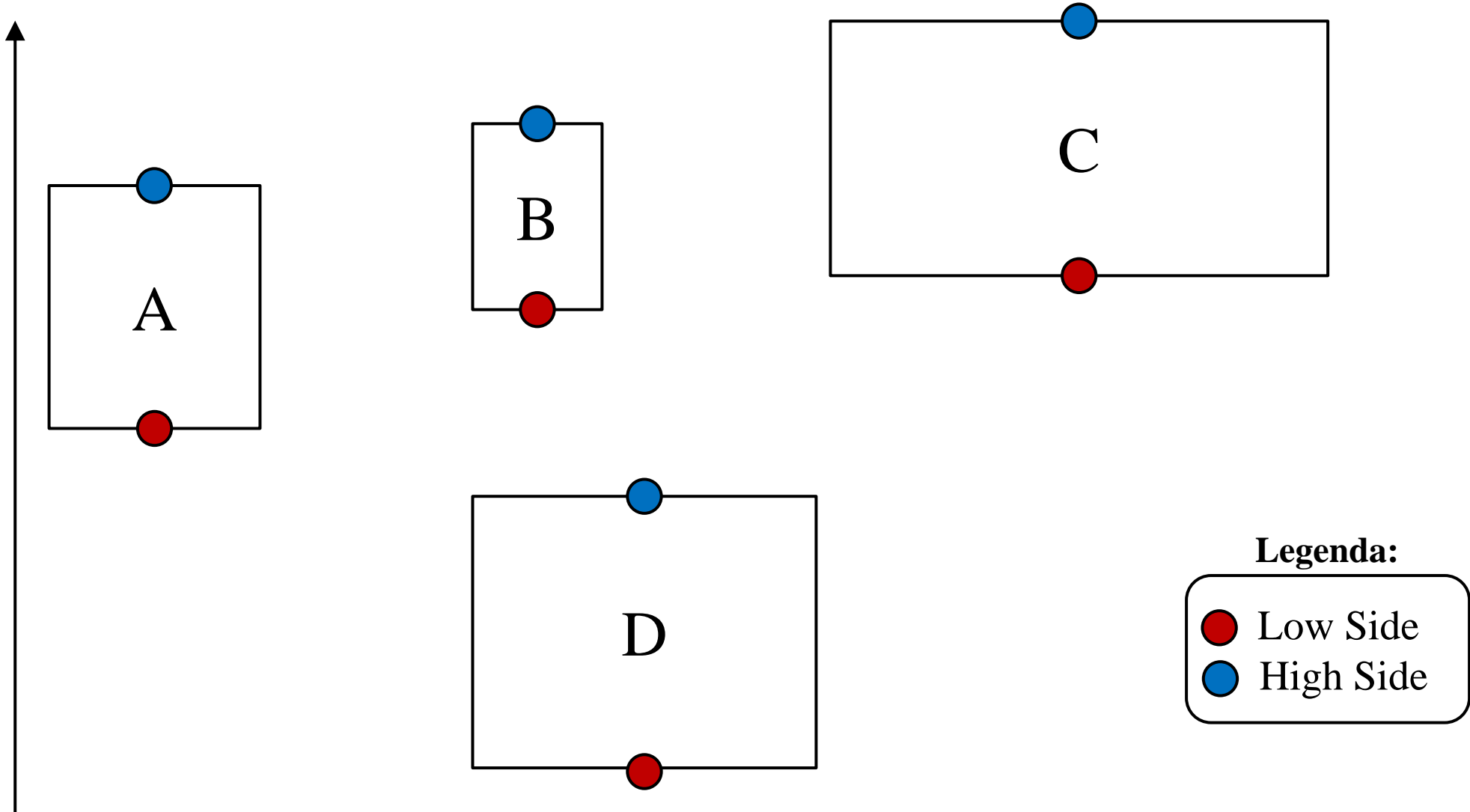


Split: Algoritmo Linear – Exemplo

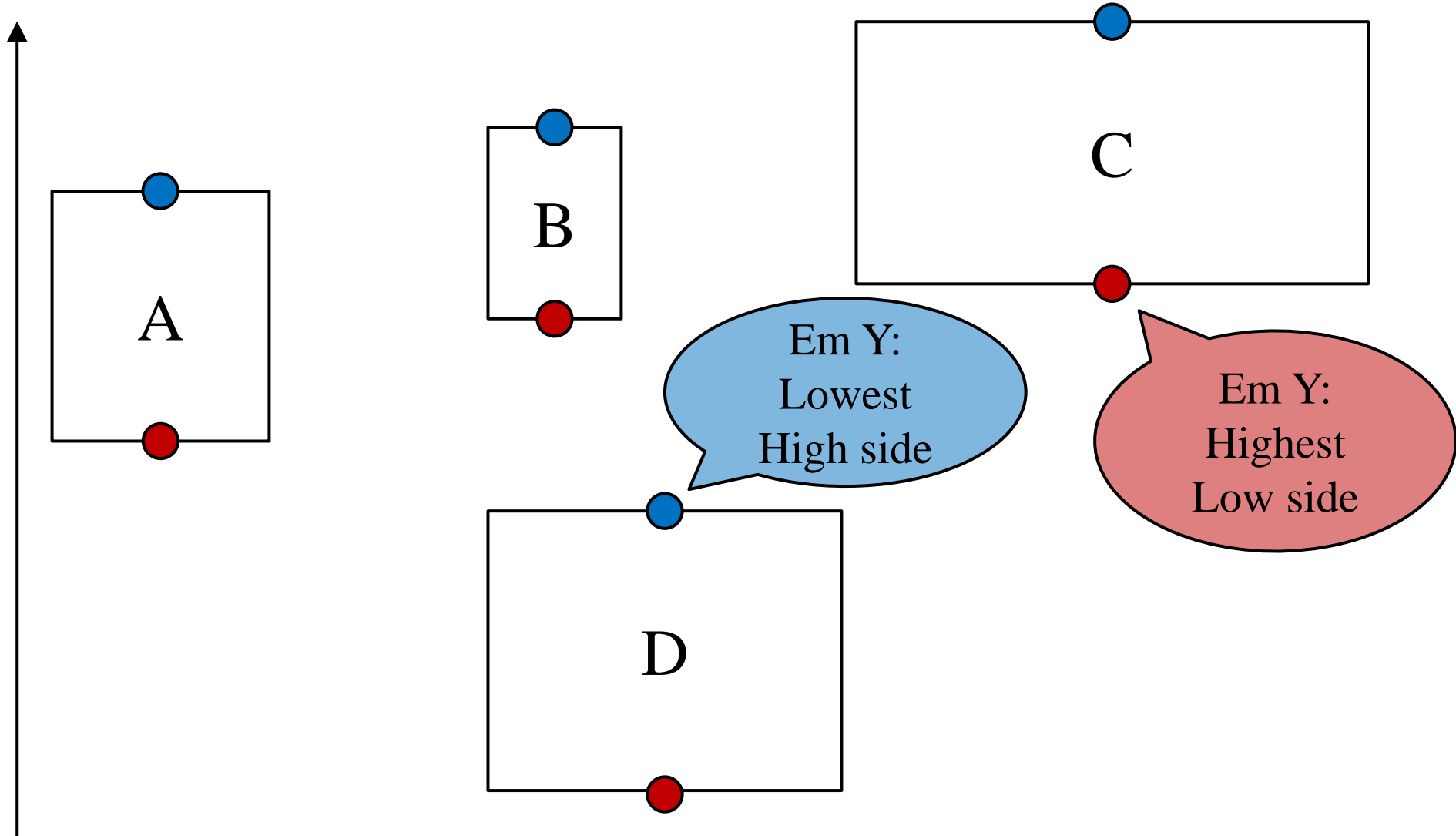


Dist. Normalizada em X:
 $DN_X = DS_X / DT_X$

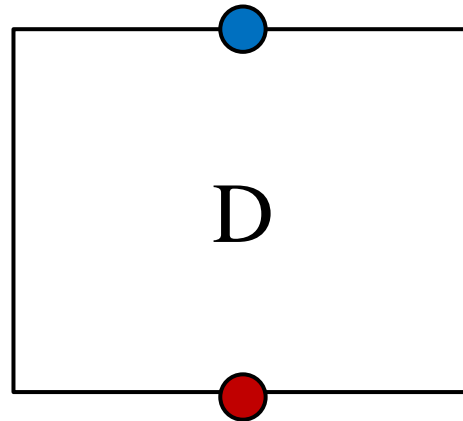
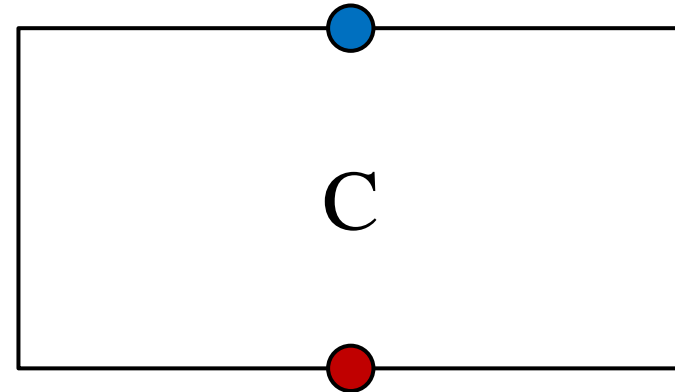
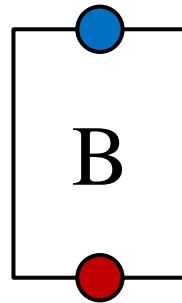
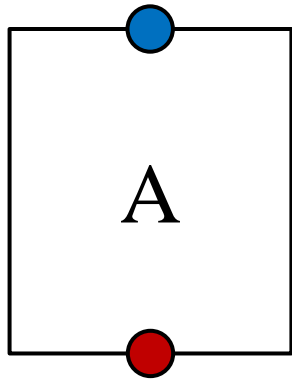
Split: Algoritmo Linear – Exemplo



Split: Algoritmo Linear – Exemplo

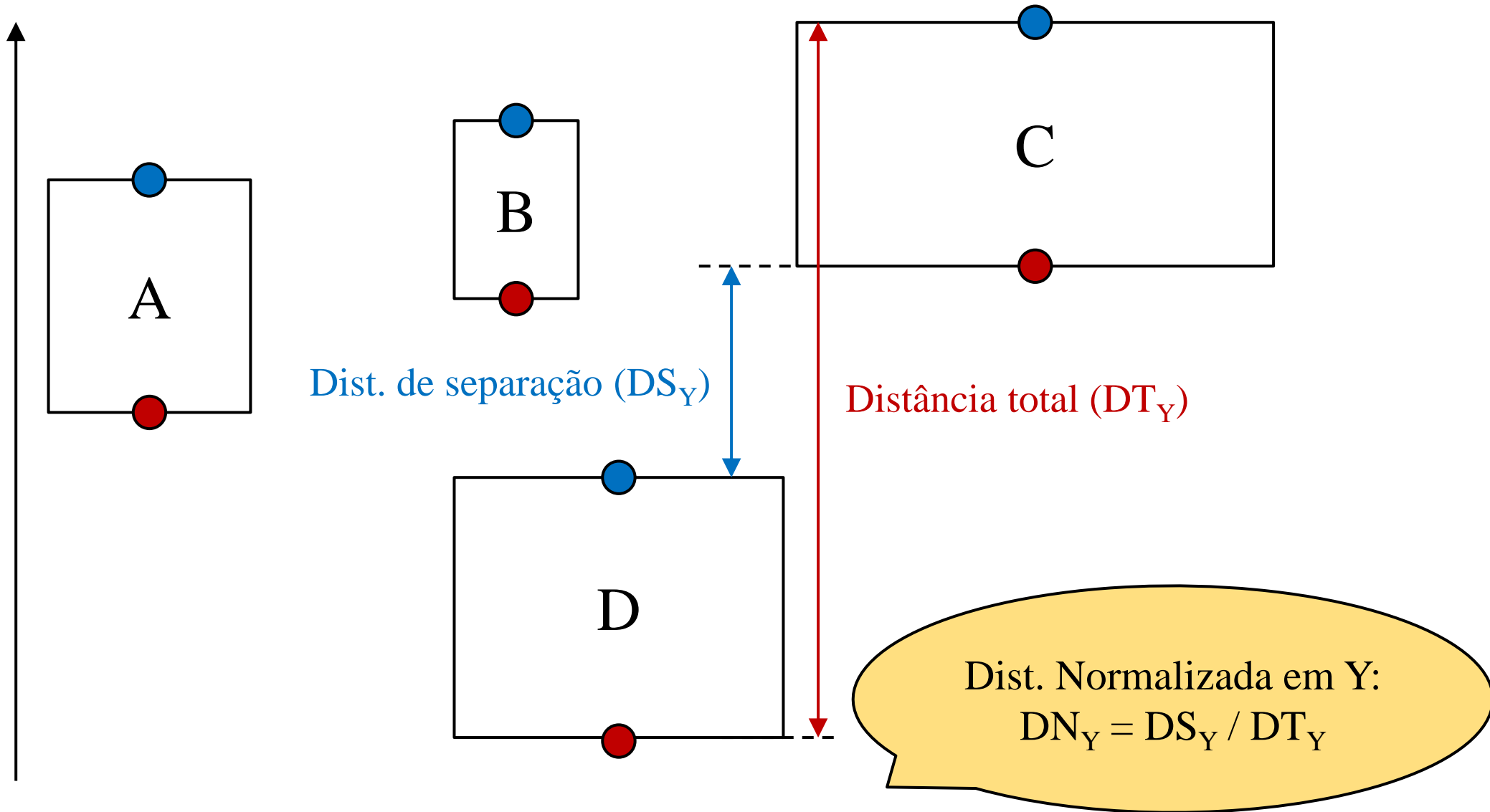


Split: Algoritmo Linear – Exemplo

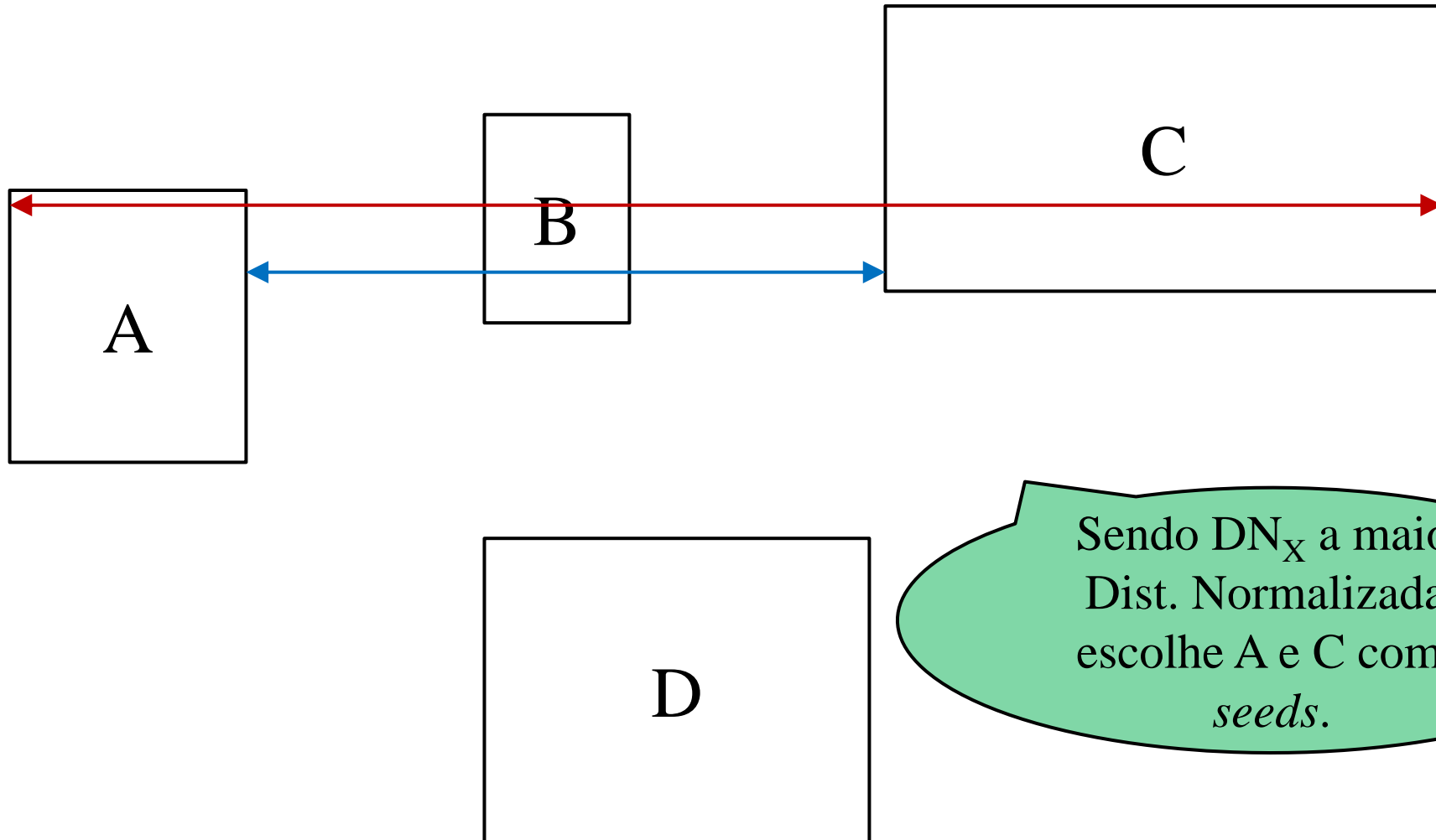


Em Y:
C e D são
os extremos

Split: Algoritmo Linear – Exemplo

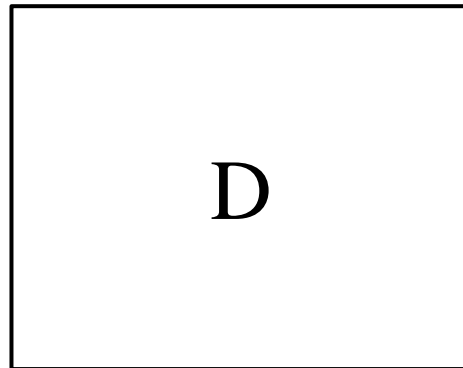
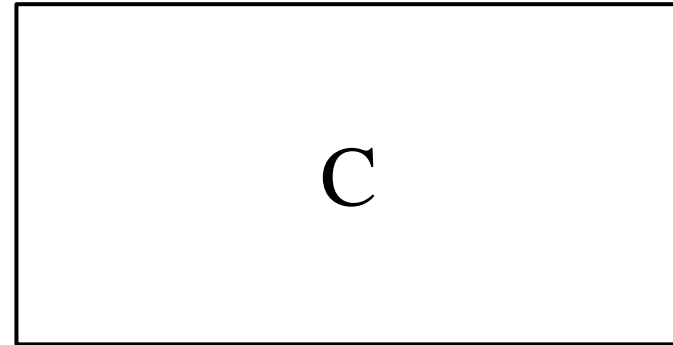
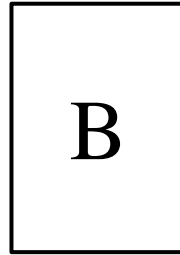
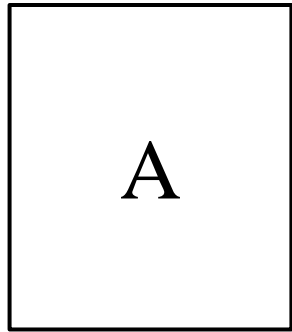


Split: Algoritmo Linear – Exemplo



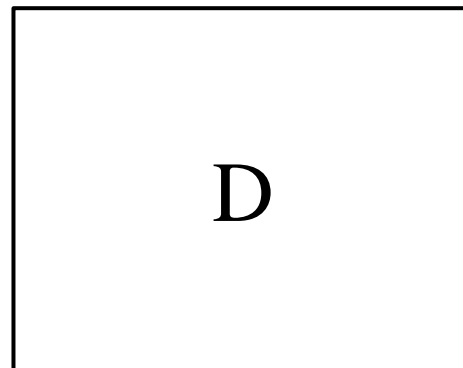
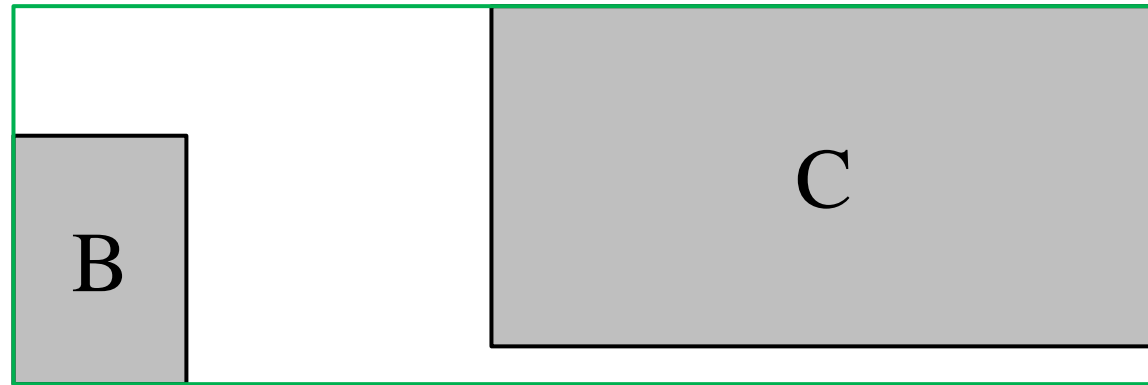
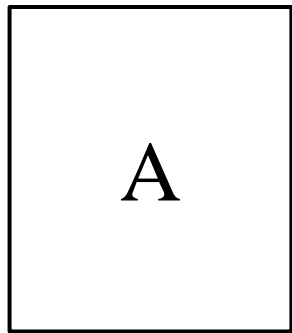
Sendo DN_x a maior Dist. Normalizada, escolhe A e C como *seeds*.

Split: Algoritmo Linear – Exemplo



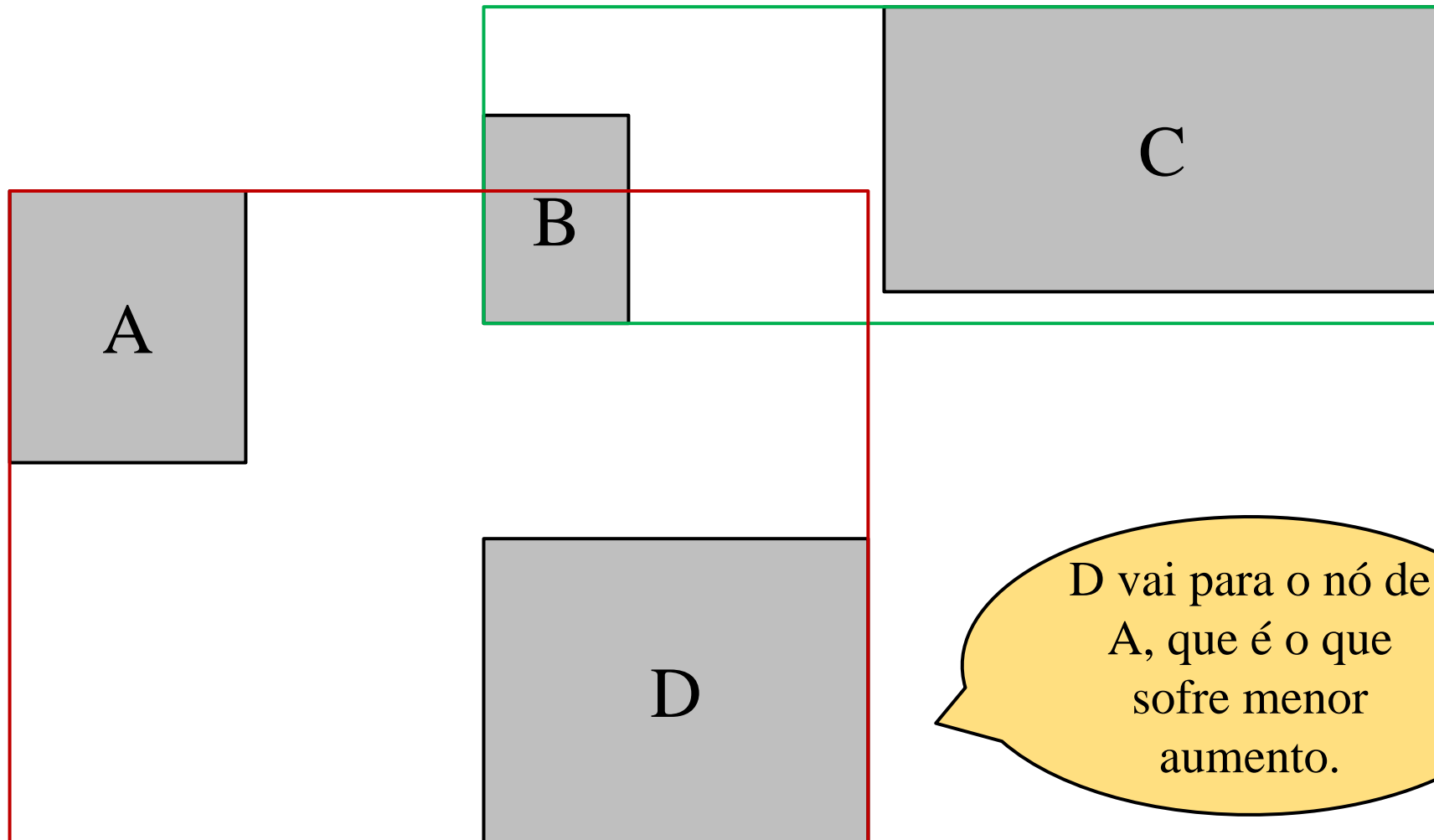
Redistribui as
entradas B e D.

Split: Algoritmo Linear – Exemplo

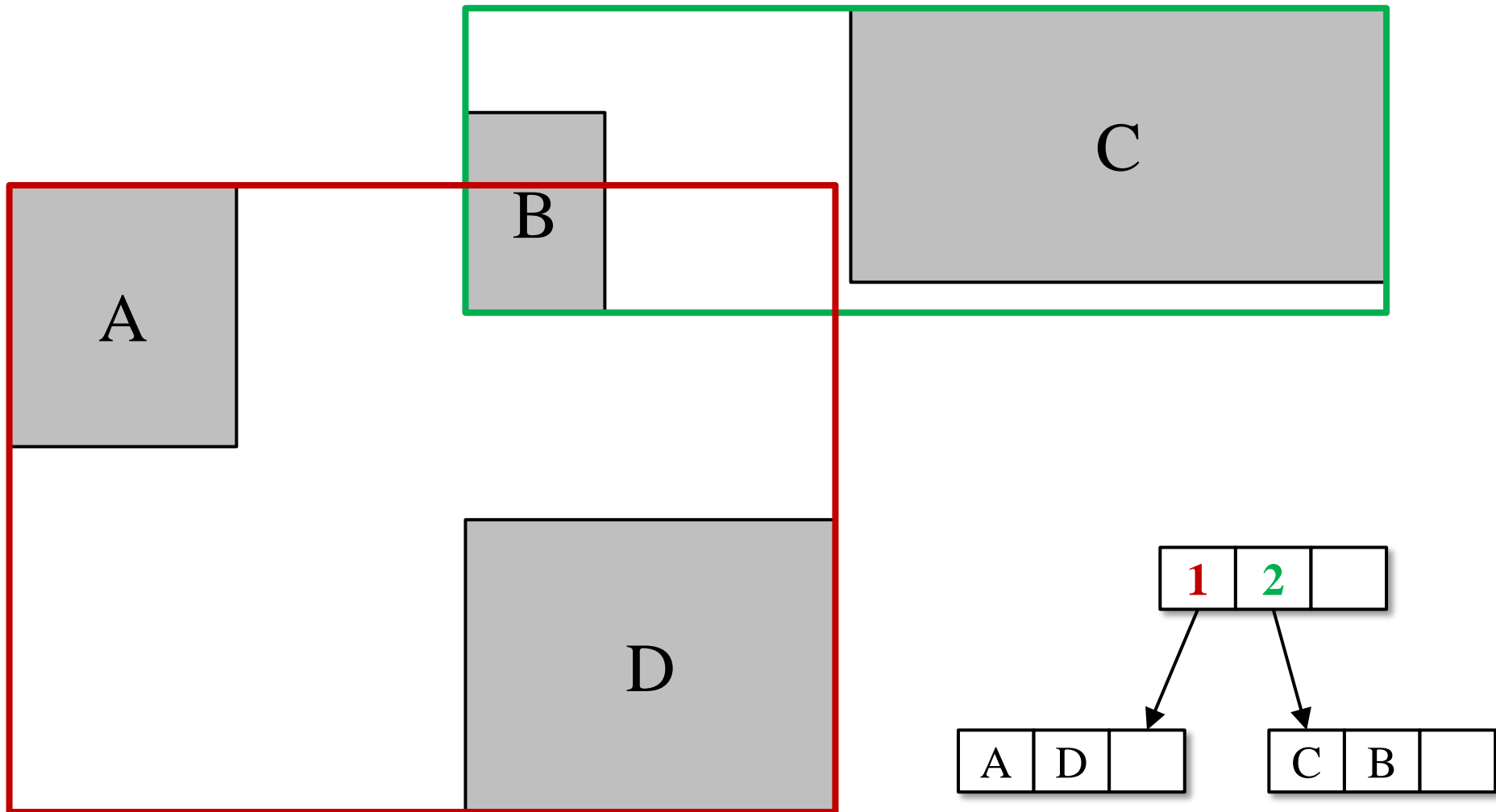


B vai para o nó de C, que é o que sofre menor aumento.

Split: Algoritmo Linear – Exemplo



Split: Algoritmo Linear – Exemplo



Split: Algoritmo Exaustivo

- Testa todos os agrupamentos possíveis com relação ao **menor** aumento de MBRs e área de sobreposição.
- Complexidade temporal: $O(2^M - 1)$.
- Fins de comparação.

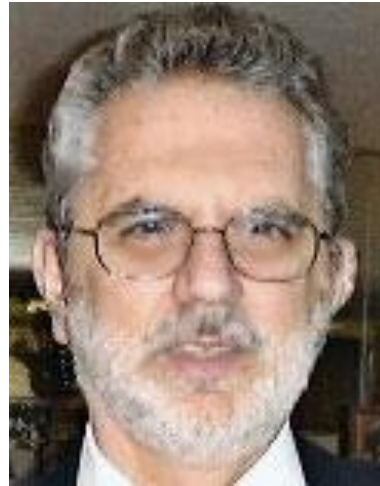
Árvore R

Variações: R^+ , R^*

Árvore R⁺ (1987)



Timos Sellis



Nick Roussopoulos

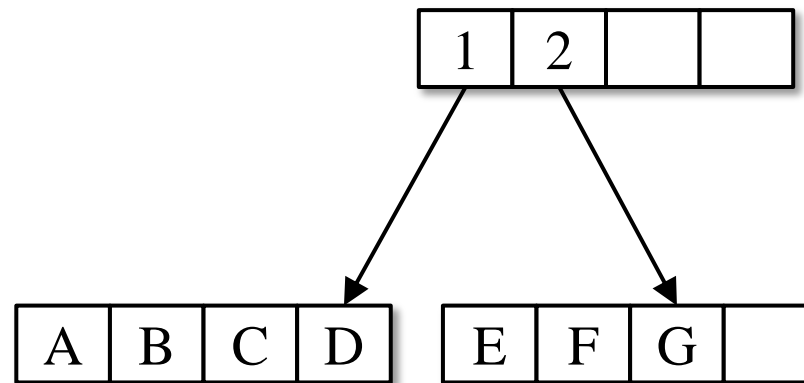
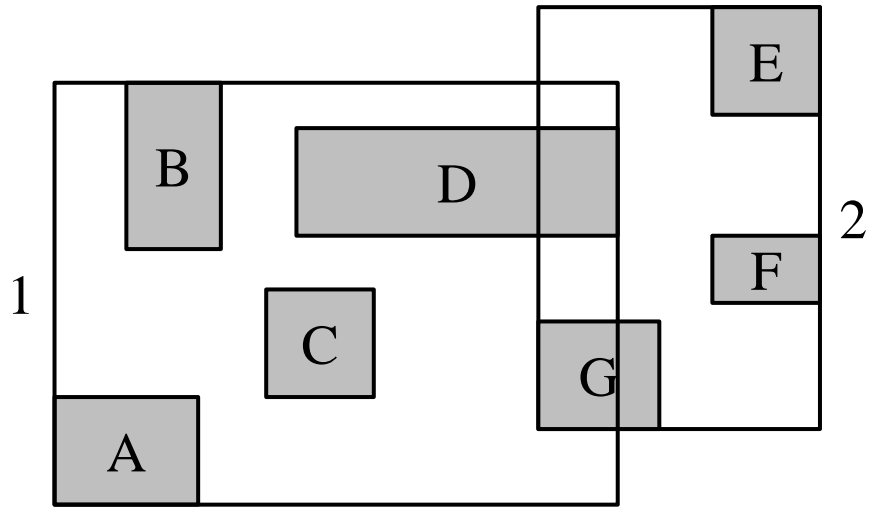


Christos Faloustos

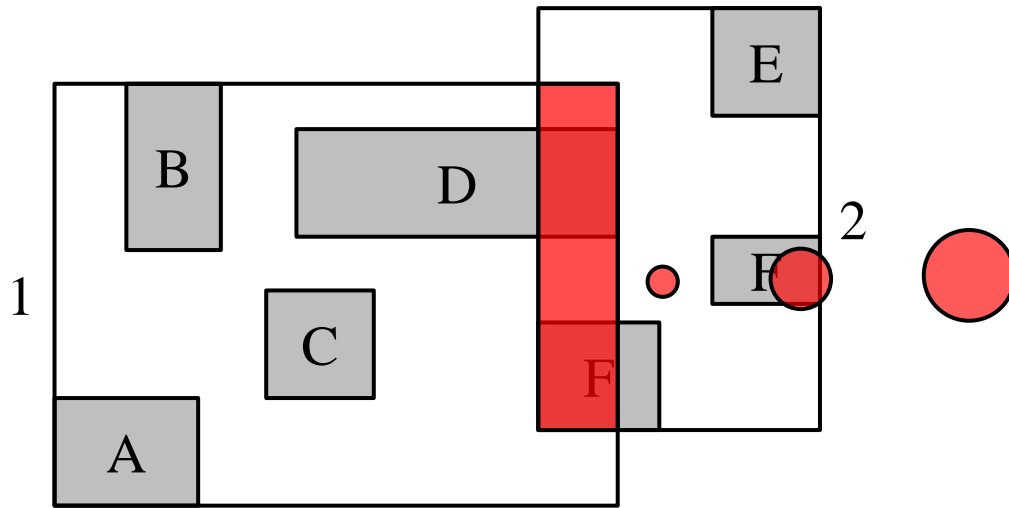
Árvore R⁺

- Motivação:
 - Uma consulta pontual na Árvore R pode percorrer vários caminhos, da raiz até as folhas.
 - Alguns MBRs grandes podem aumentar o grau de sobreposição significativamente, devido ao *dead space*.
- Estas características causam uma degradação de desempenho das consultas, especialmente quando a sobreposição dos MBRs é significativa.
- Solução: a Árvore R⁺ não permite sobreposição de MBRs no mesmo nível: técnica de *clipping*.

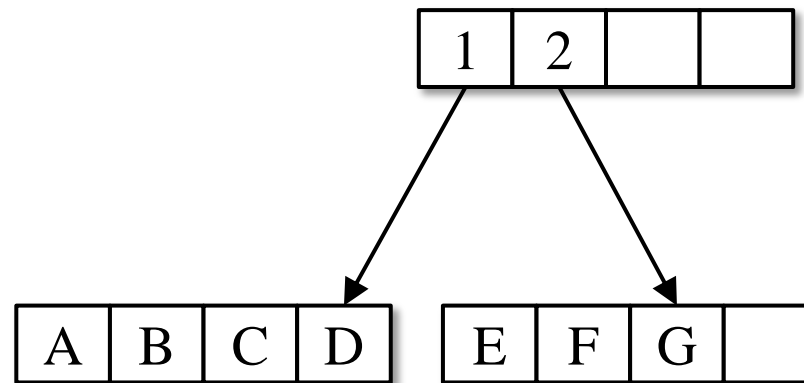
Árvore R⁺



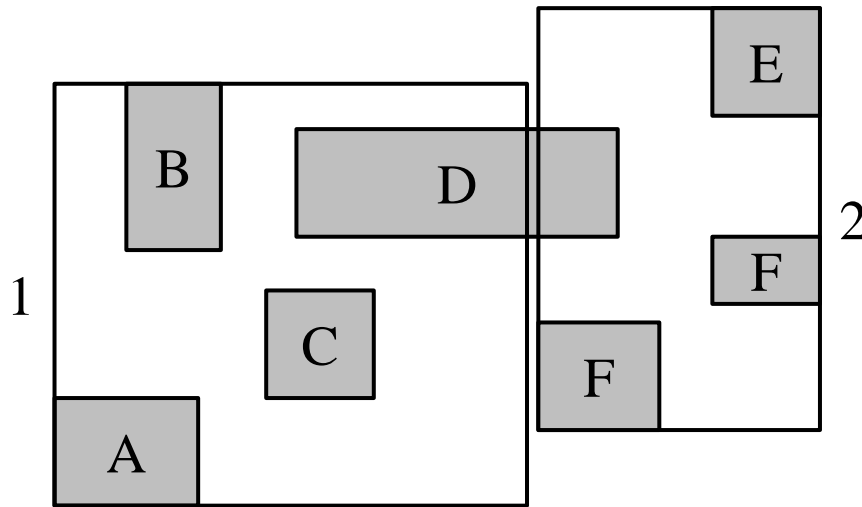
Árvore R⁺



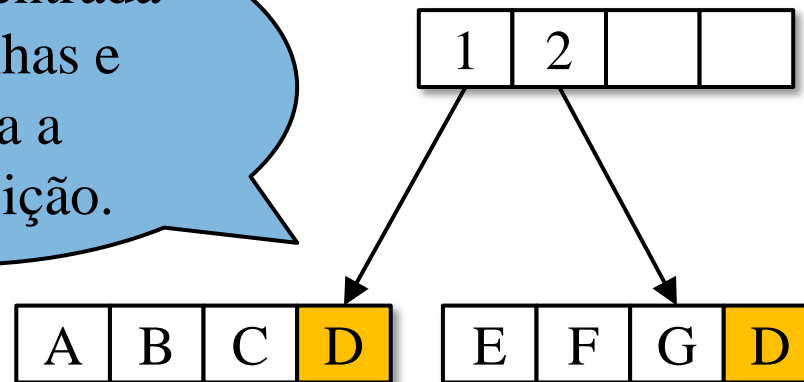
Região de
sobreposição no
mesmo nível.



Árvore R⁺



Duplica a entrada D nas folhas e elimina a sobreposição.



Árvore R^+

- Considerações:
- Busca: deve eliminar as duplicatas.
- Inserção: maior complexidade em relação à árvore R .
- Remoção: deve eliminar o objeto de todas as folhas em que aparece.
- Consumo de espaço físico: é problema?

Árvore R* (1990)



Norbert Beckmann



Hans-Peter Kriegel



Ralf Schneider



Bernhard Seeger

Árvore R*

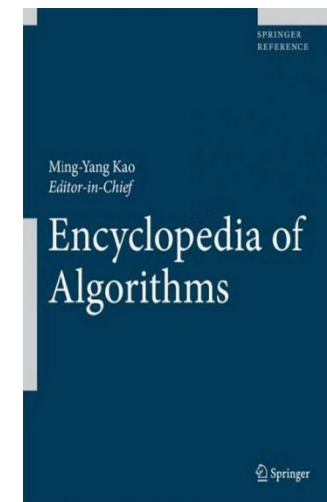
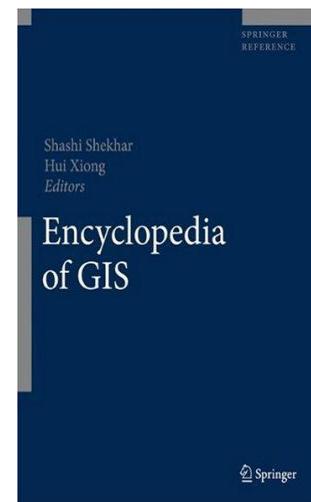
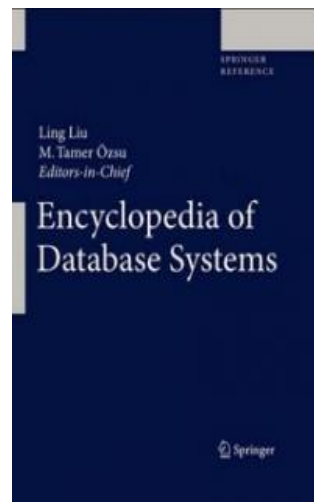
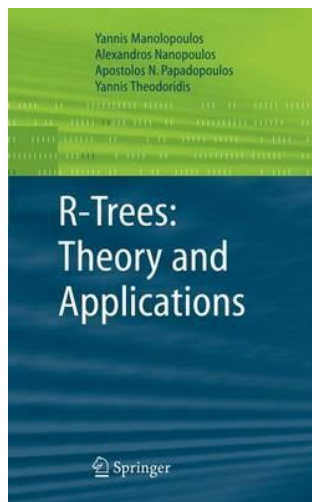
- A árvore R é baseada na minimização de área de seus MBRs.
- A árvore R* considera minimizar:
 - área dos MBRs.
 - área de sobreposição entre MBRs.
 - margens dos MBRs: deixar os MBRs mais "quadrados" ajusta melhor o espaço nos níveis superiores.
- Principal alteração em relação à árvore R original:
 - inserção.
 - reinsertão.
 - parâmetro: cerca de 30% da capacidade do nó.

Referências

- GUTTMAN, A. R-trees: A dynamic index structure for spatial searching. *ACM SIGMOD Record*, ACM, New York, NY, USA, v. 14, n. 2, p. 47-57, jun. 1984.
- SELLIS, T. K.; ROUSSOPOULOS, N.; FALOUTSOS, C. The R⁺-tree: A dynamic index for multi-dimensional objects. In: *Proceedings of 13th International Conference on Very Large Data Bases*. Brighton, England: Morgan Kaufmann Publishers Inc., 1987. (VLDB '87), p. 507-518.
- BECKMANN, N.; KRIEGEL, H.-P.; SCHNEIDER, R.; SEEGER, B. The R*-tree: An efficient and robust access method for points and rectangles. *ACM SIGMOD Record*, ACM, New York, NY, USA, v. 19, n. 2, p. 322-331, maio 1990.

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- LIU, L; ÖZSU, M. T. *Encyclopedia of Database Systems*. Springer, 2009.
- SHEKHAR, S.; XIONG, H. *Encyclopedia of GIS*, Springer, 2008.
- KAO, M.-Y. *Encyclopedia of Algorithms*. Springer, 2008.



Demonstração

- <http://gis.umb.no/gis/applets/rtree2/jdk1.1/>