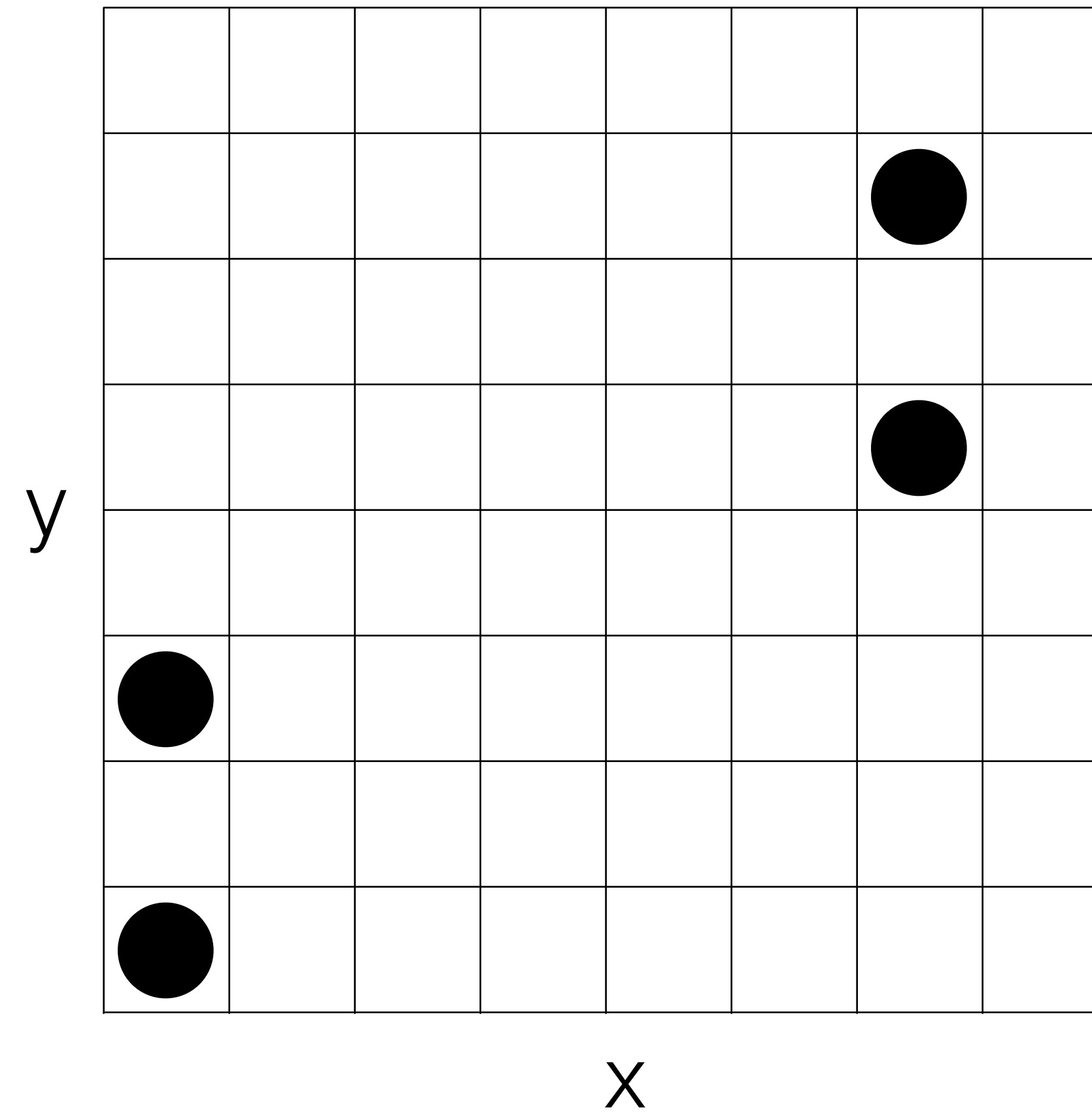


Hierarchical Data Cubes - a worked example

CSC544

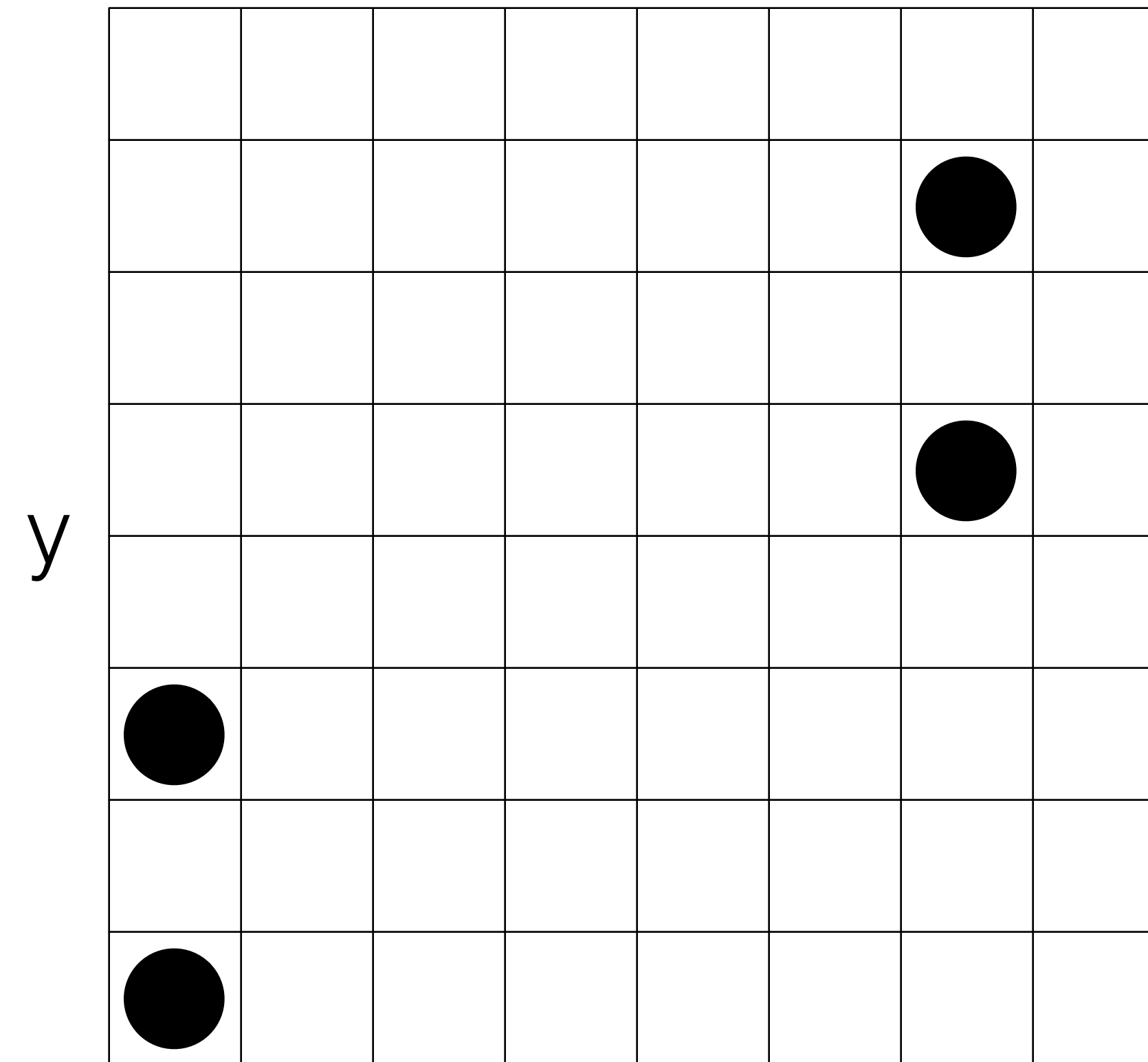
Let's build a small 2D hierarchical cube

Two dimensions, 3 bits of resolution in each dimension

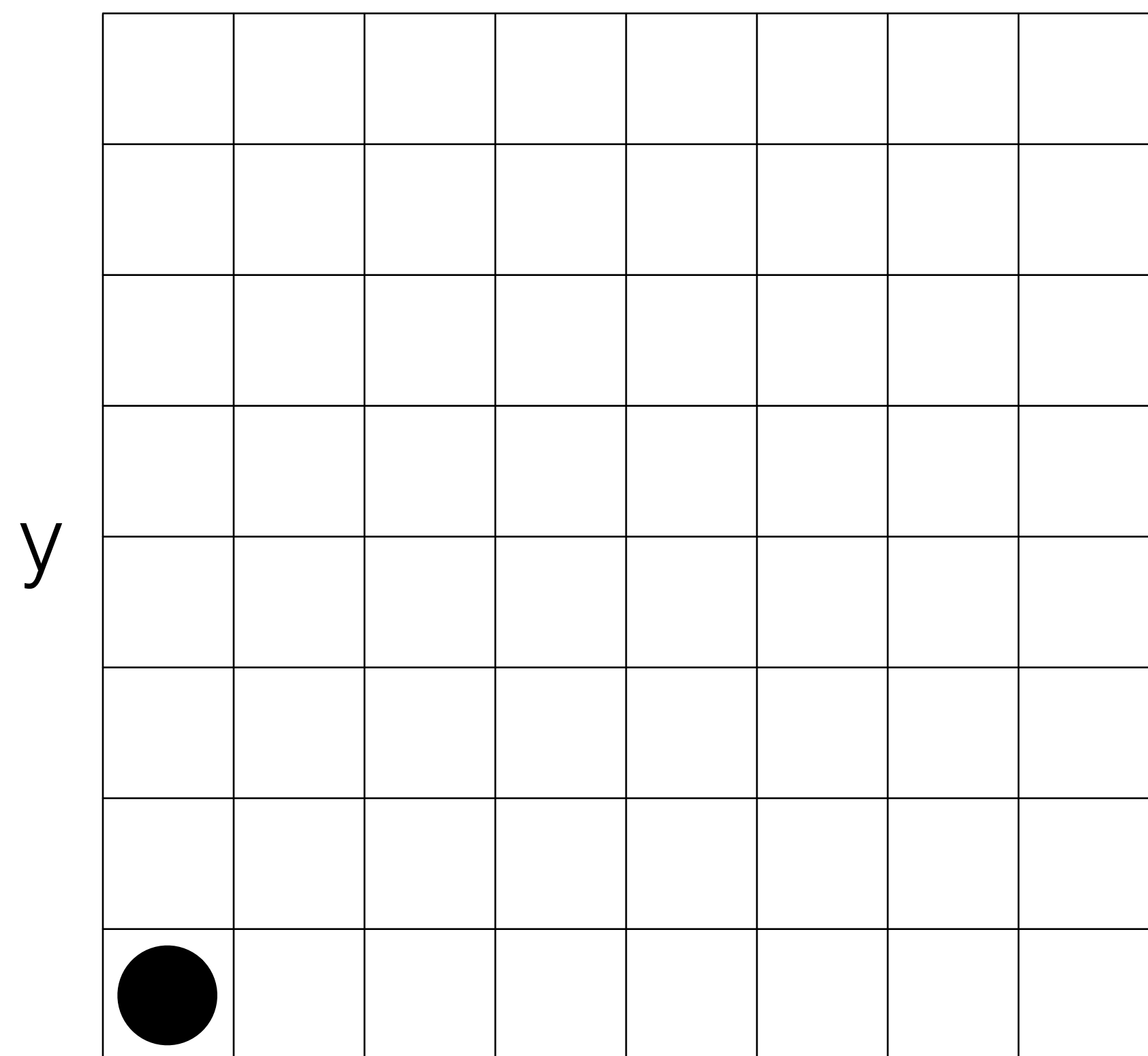


(0, 0)
(0, 2)
(6, 4)
(6, 6)

Two dimensions, 3 bits of resolution in each dimension



(0, 0)	(000, 000)
(0, 2)	(000, 010)
(6, 4)	(110, 100)
(6, 6)	(110, 110)



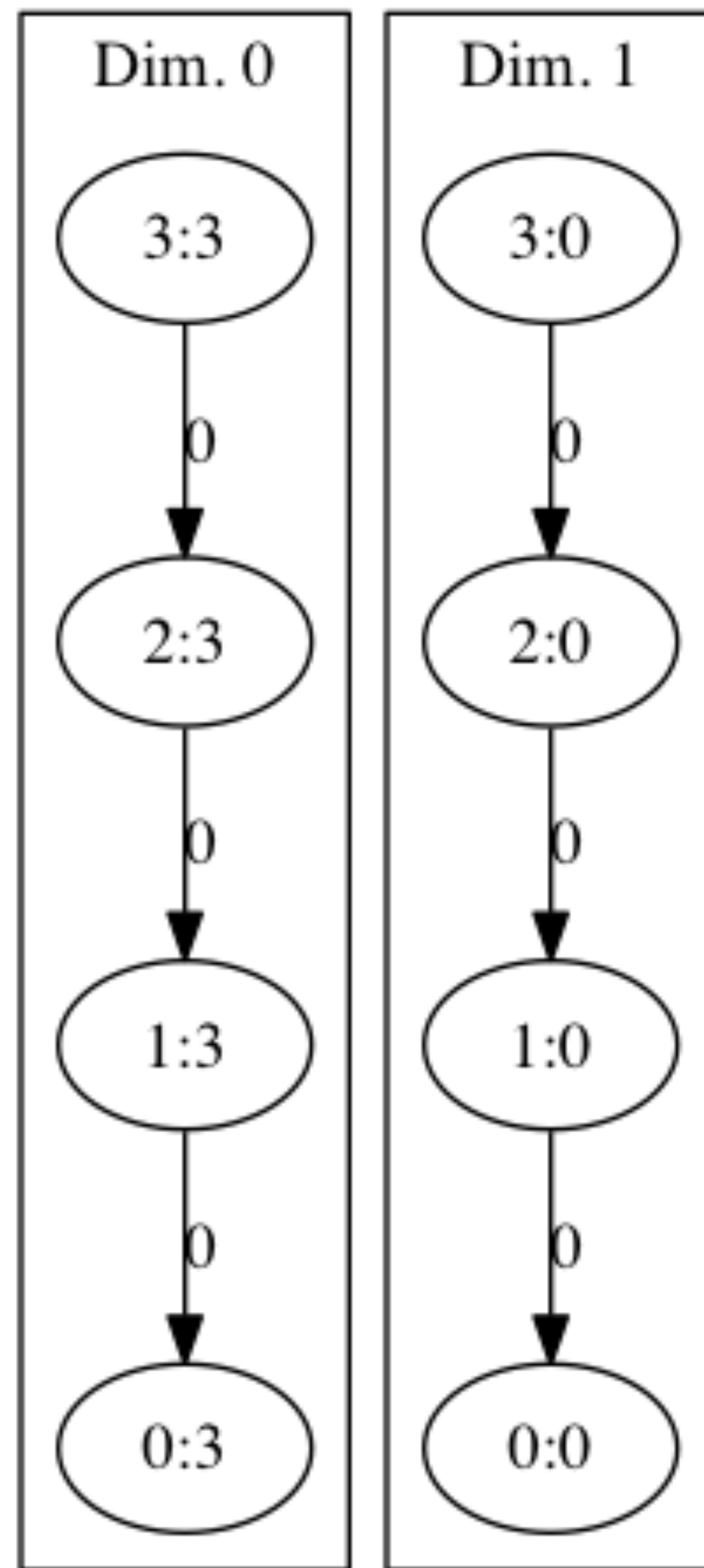
(000, 000)

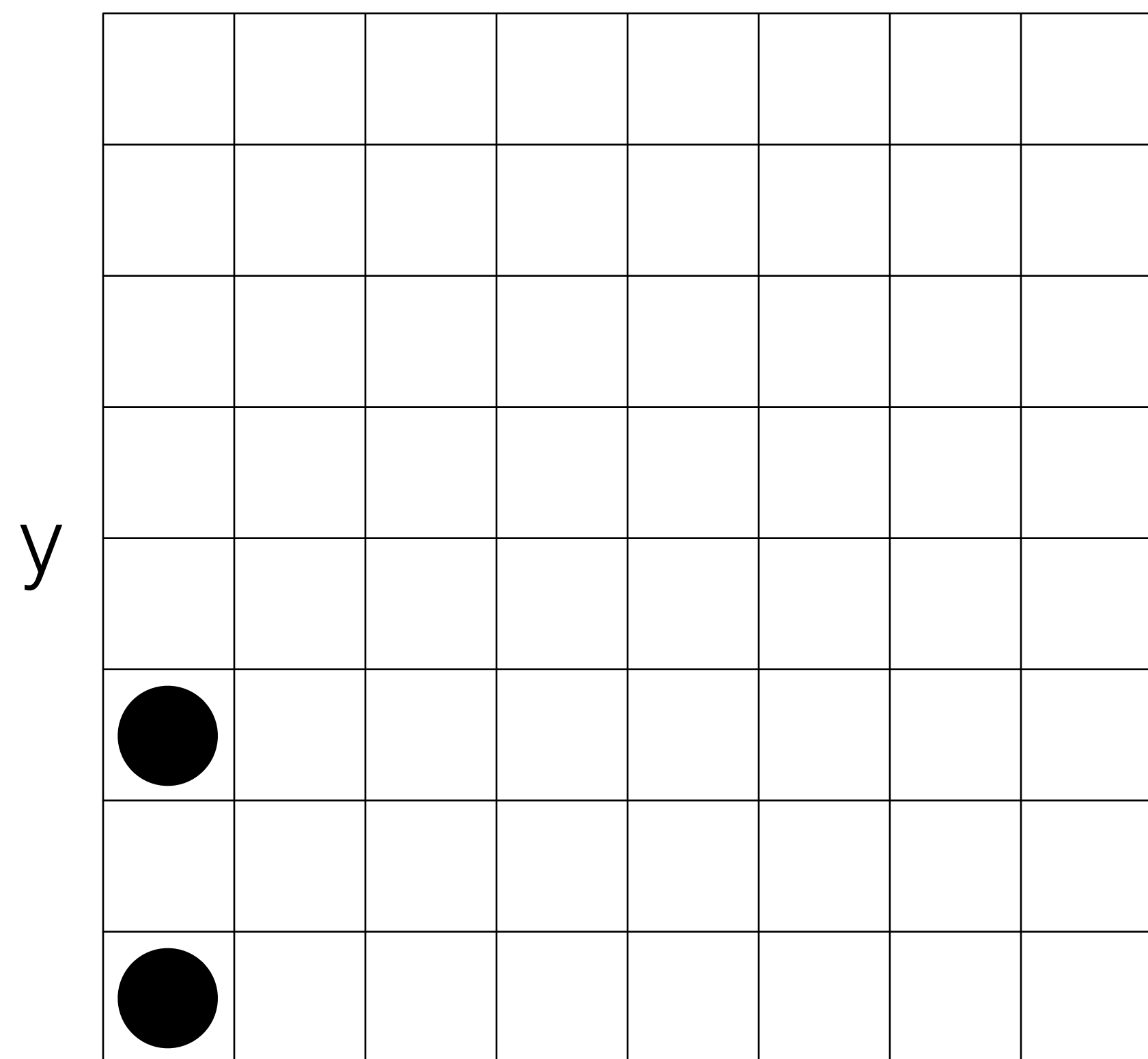
x

(000, 010)

(110, 100)

(110, 110)





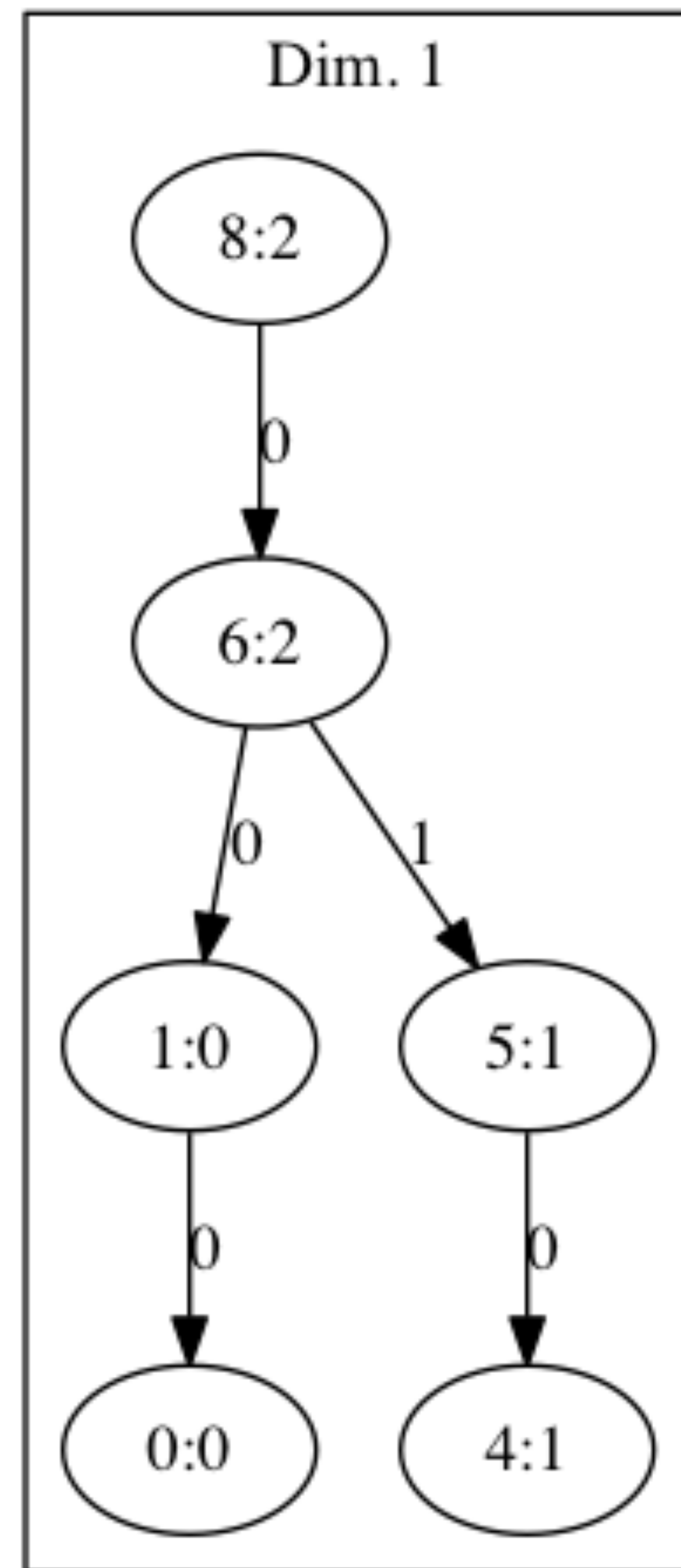
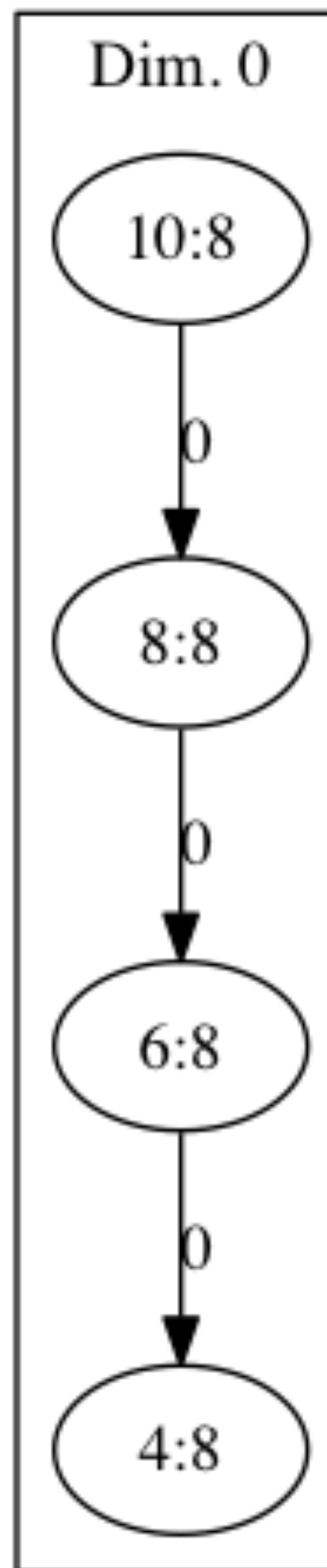
(000, 000)

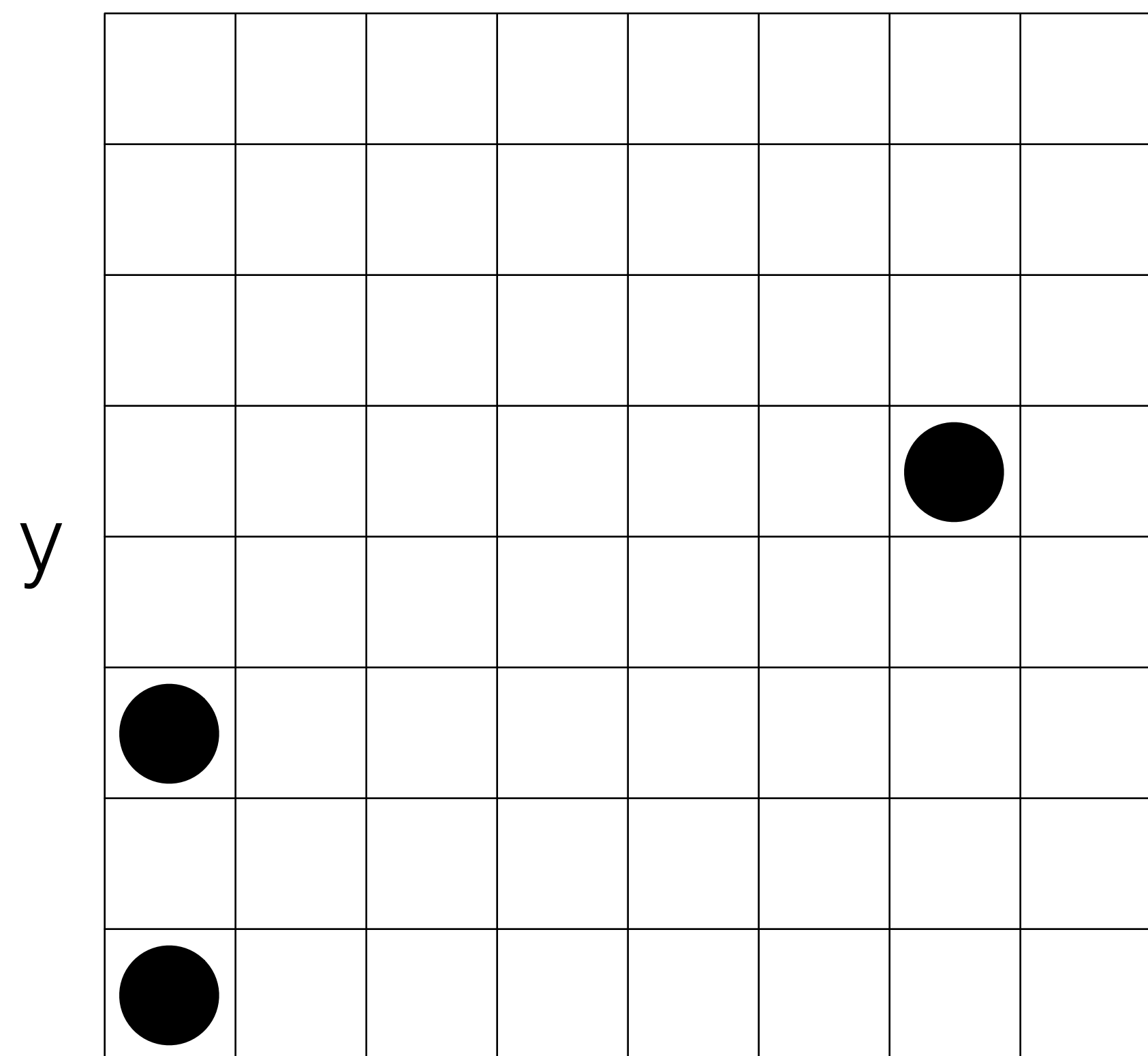
(000, 010)

(110, 100)

(110, 110)

x

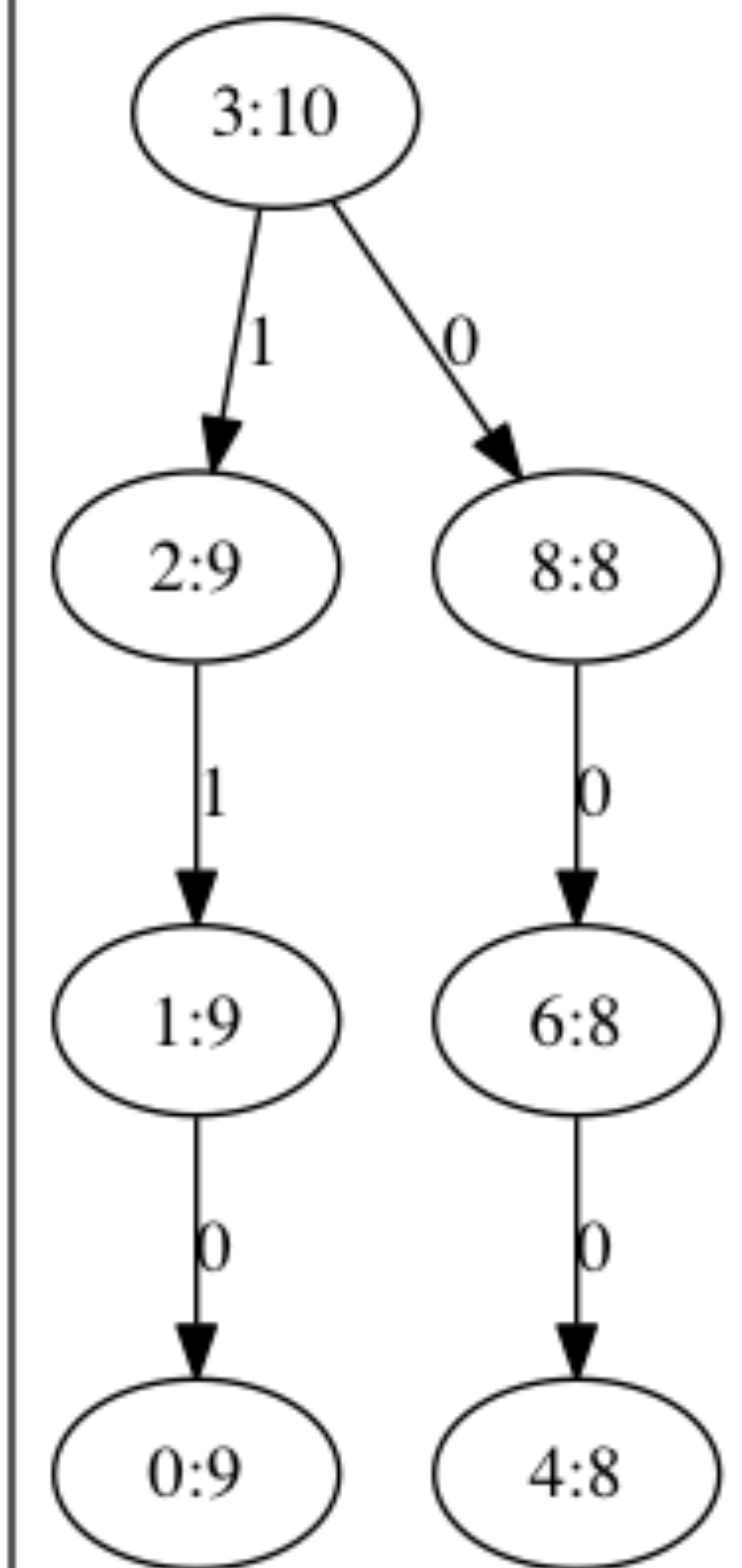




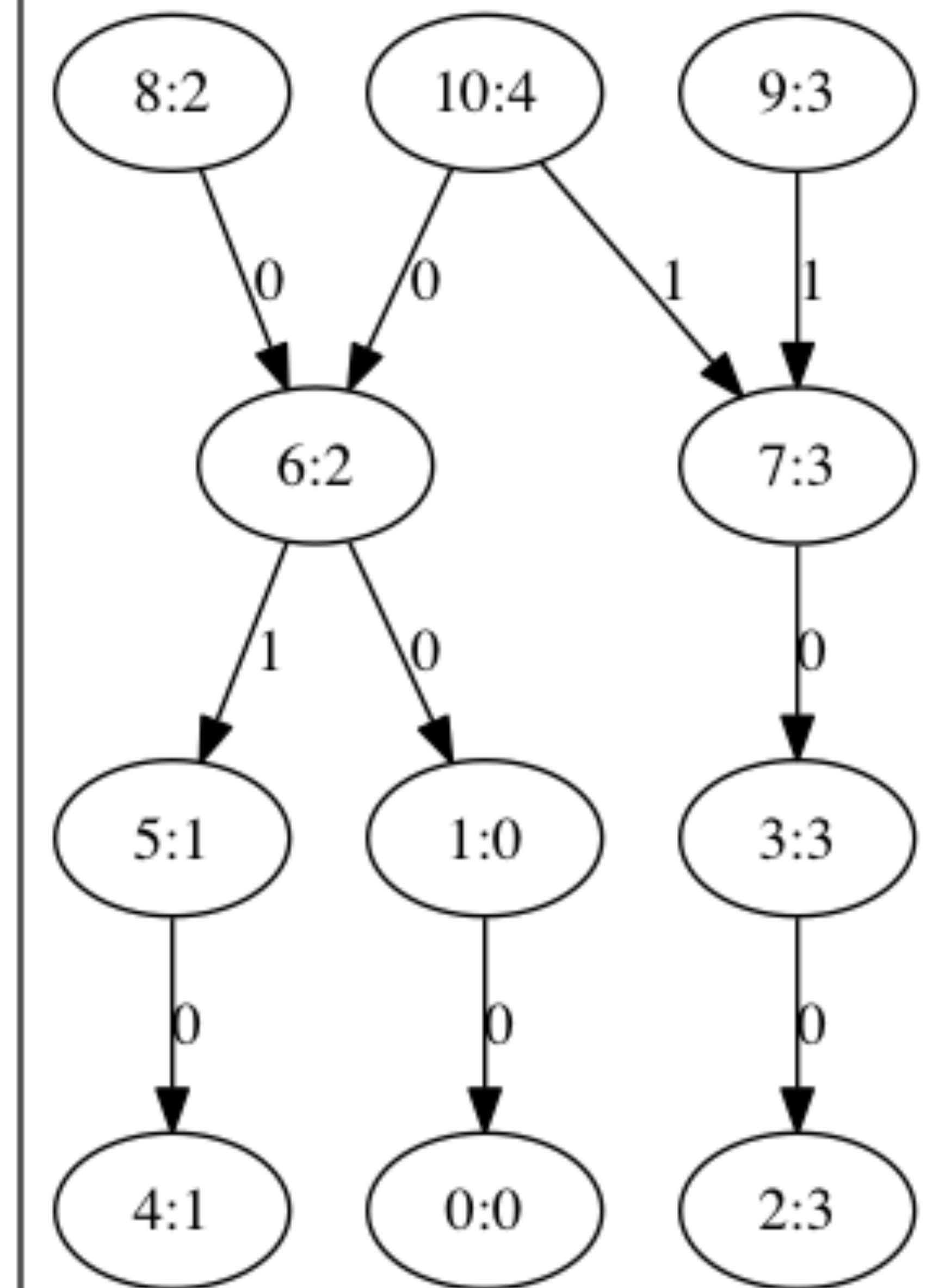
(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

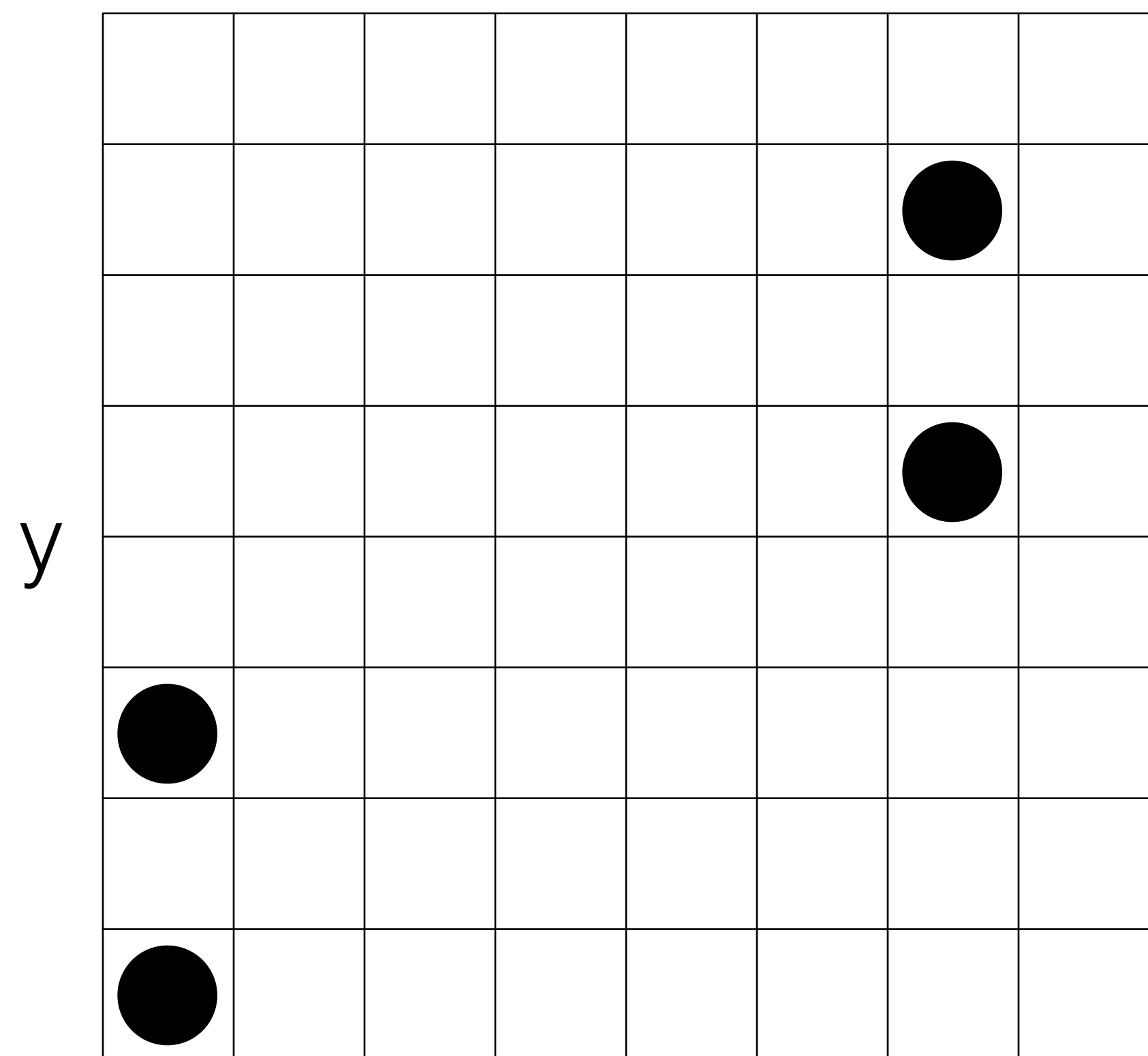
x

Dim. 0



Dim. 1

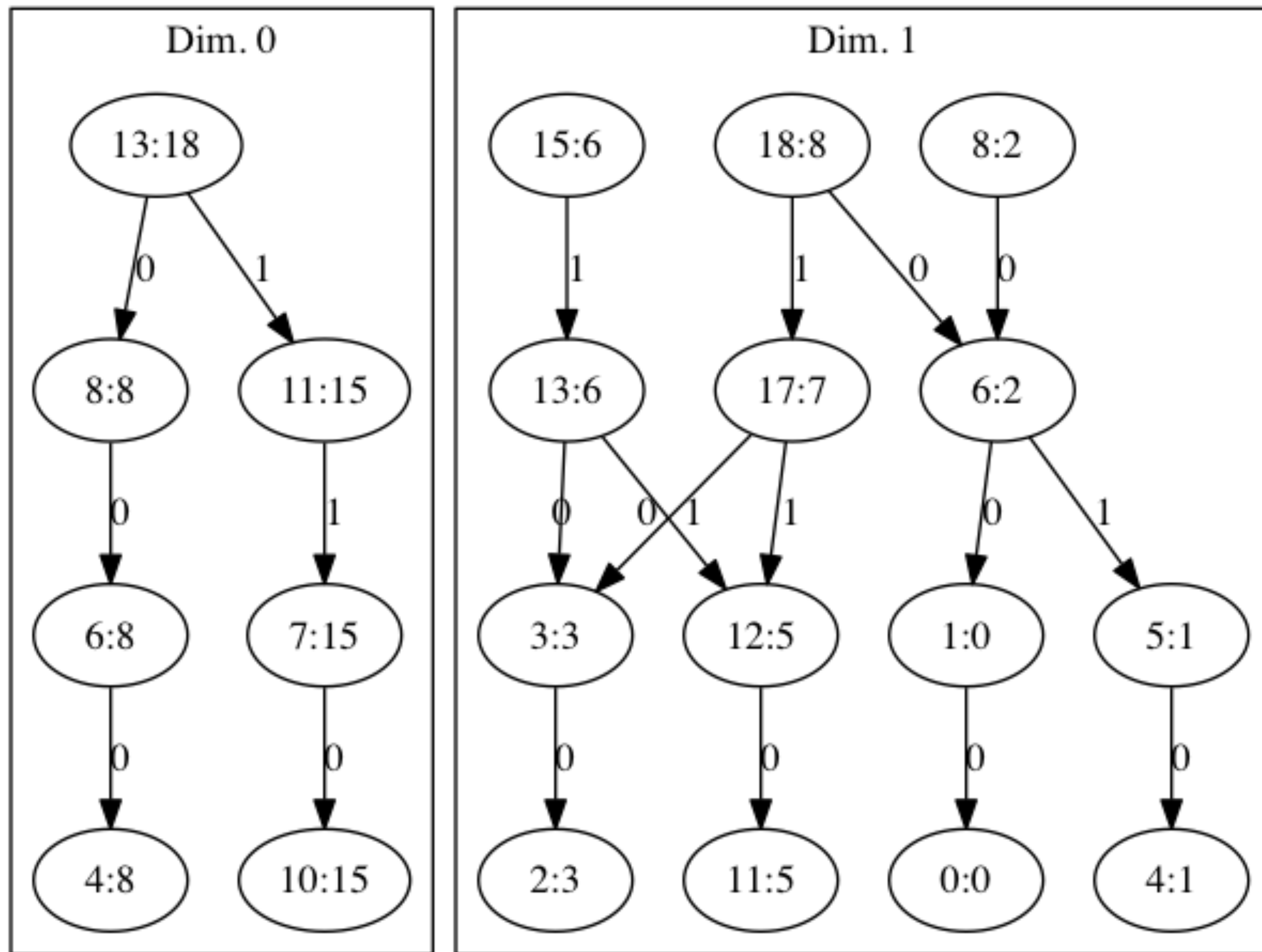


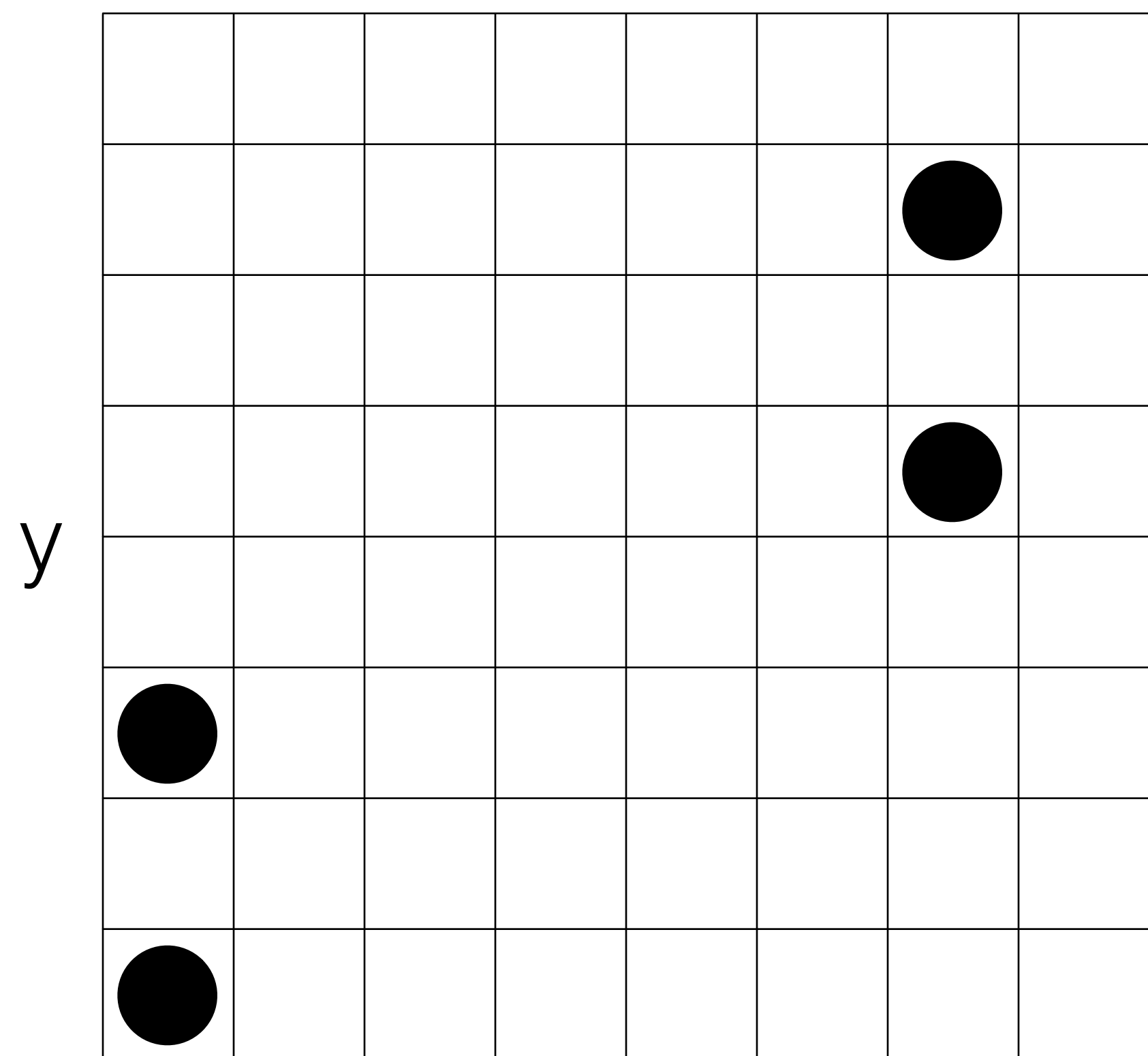


(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

y

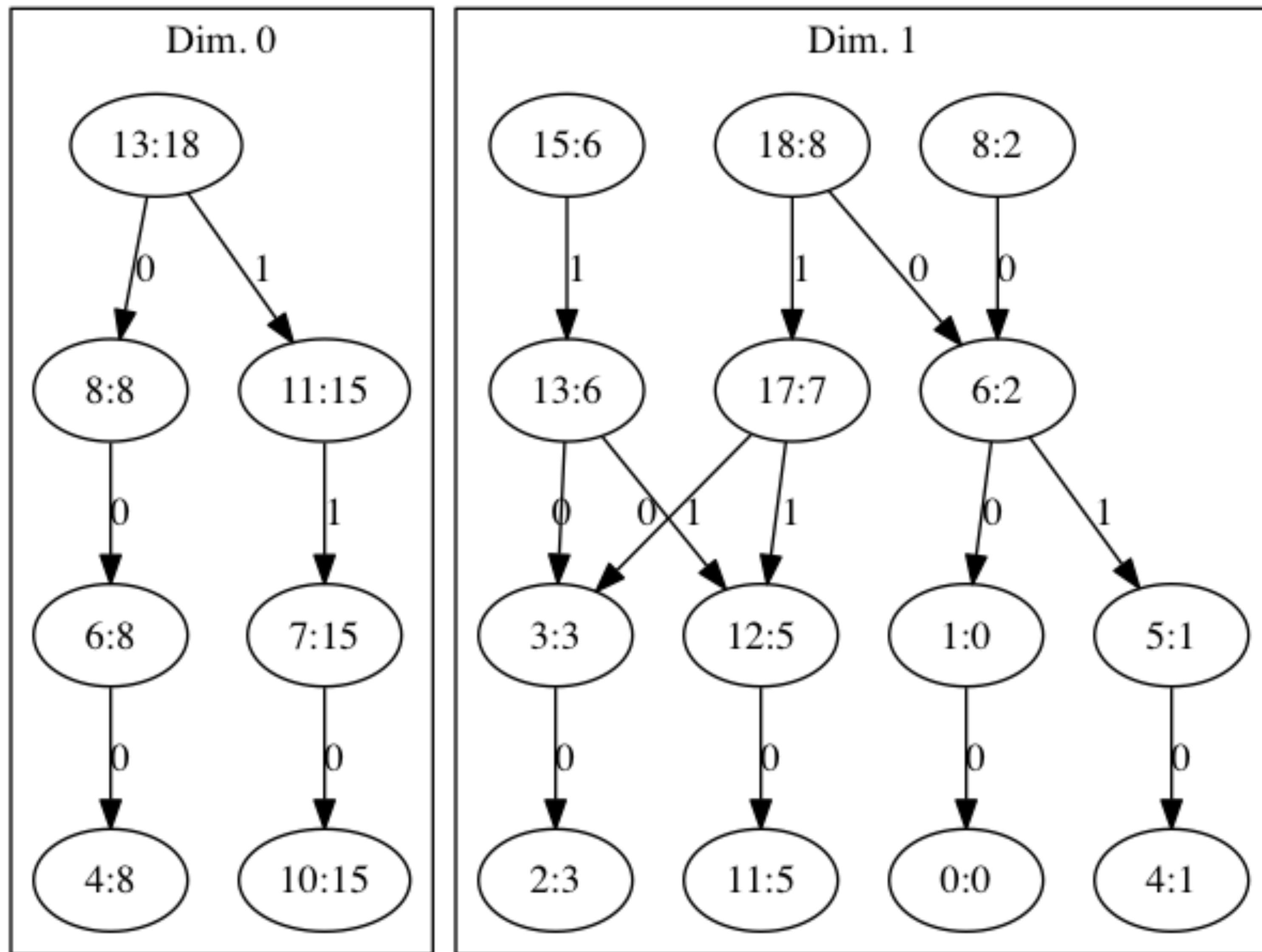




y

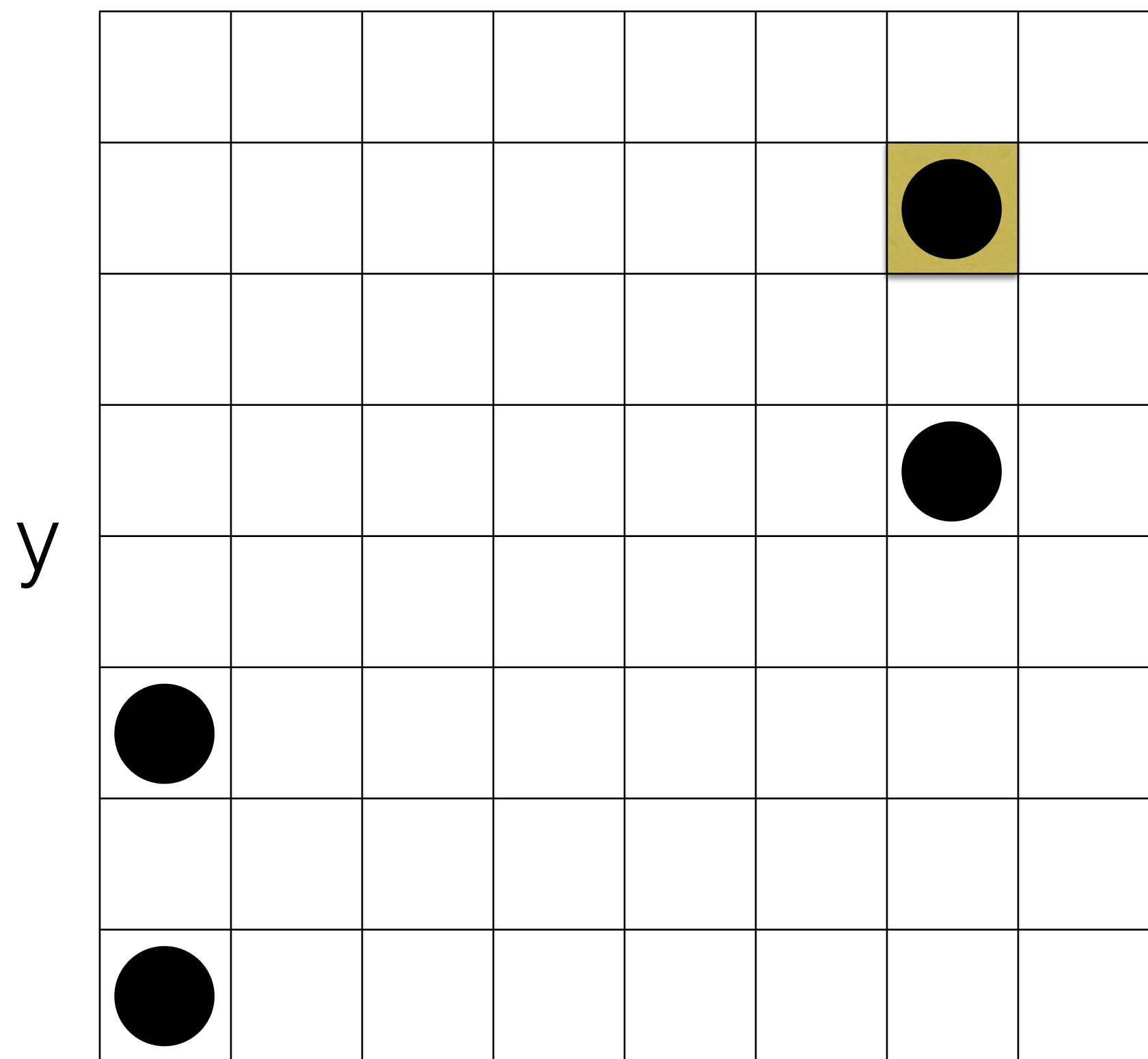
x

(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)



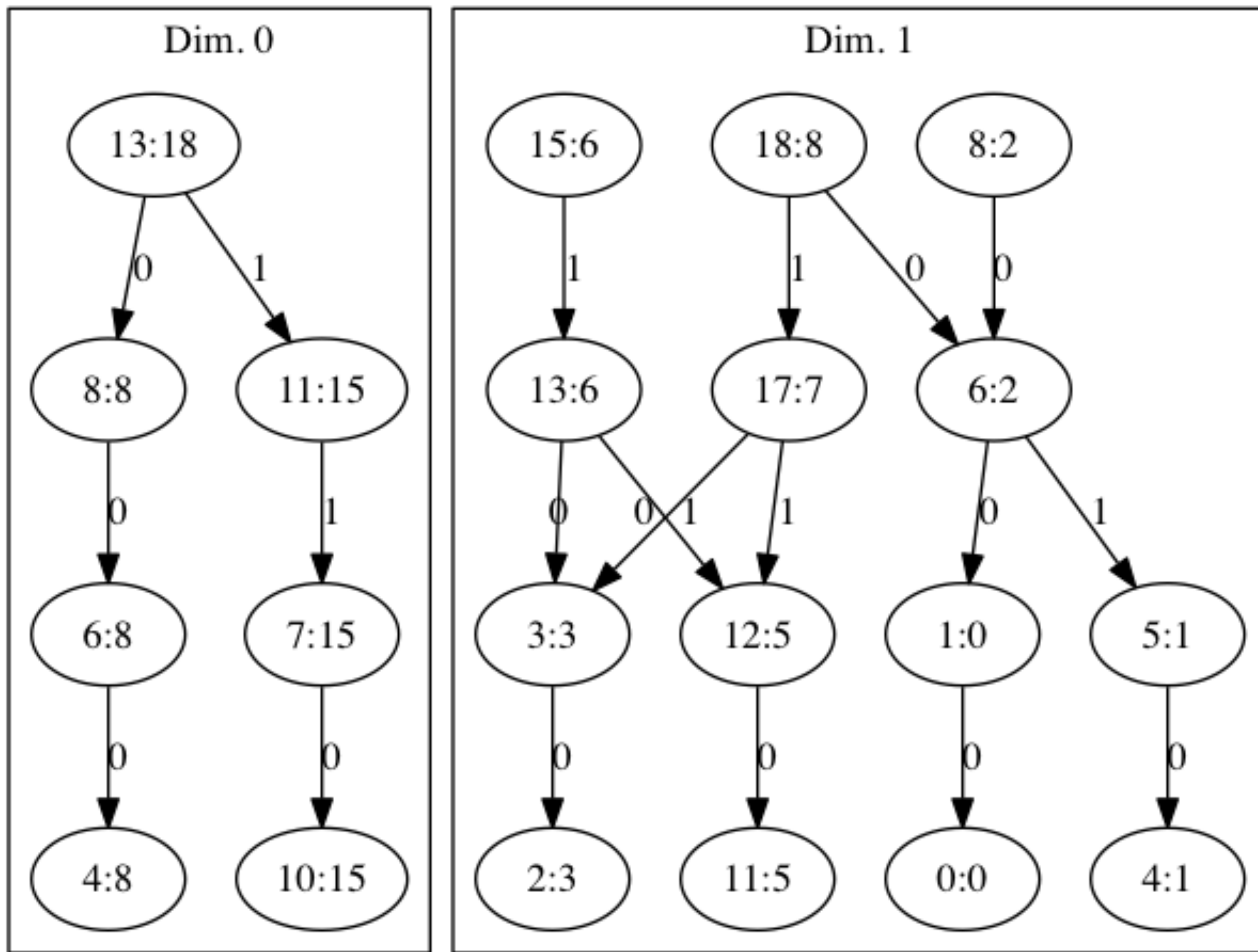
Let's make some queries against it

Example 1

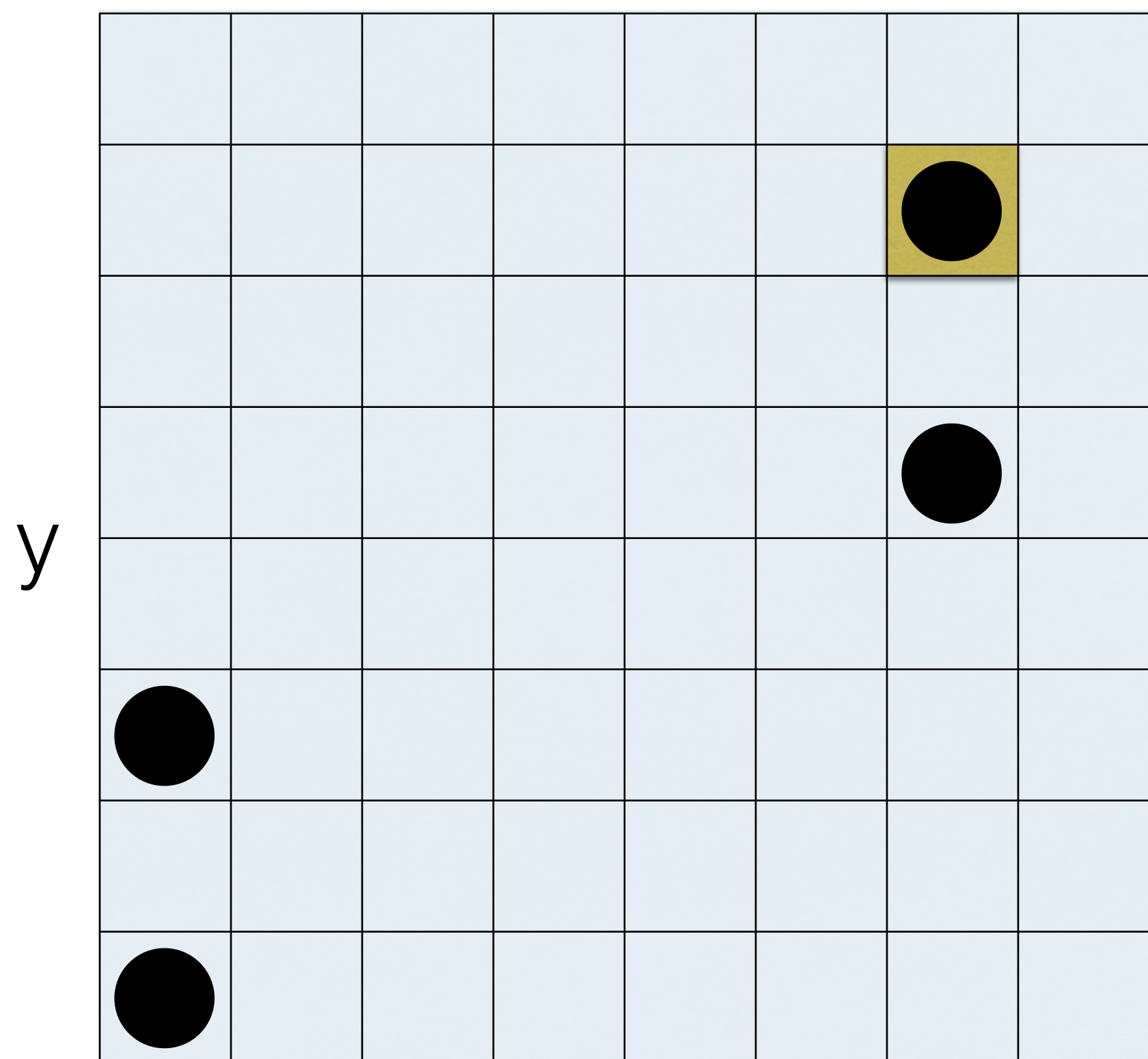


(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

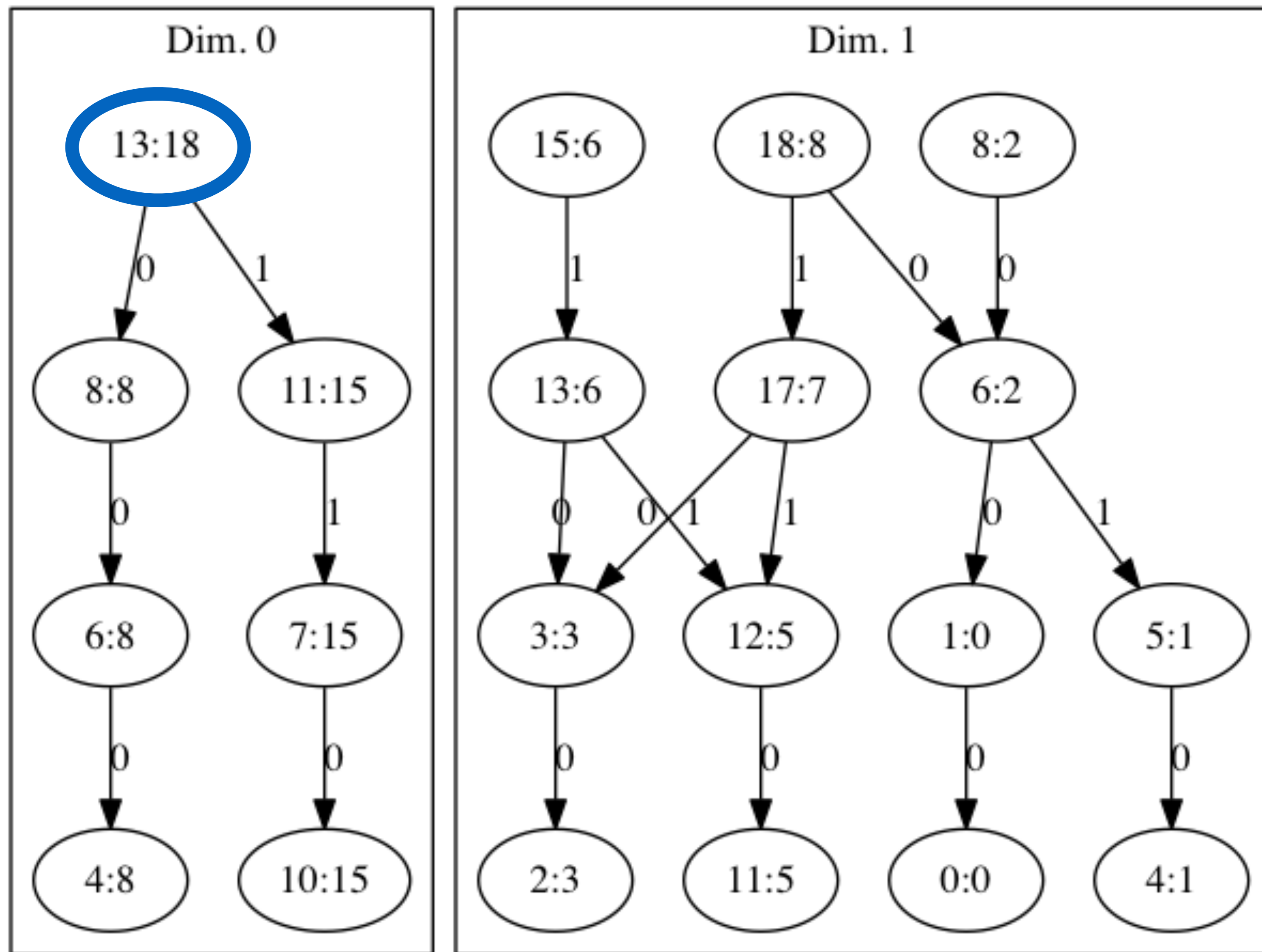


Example 1

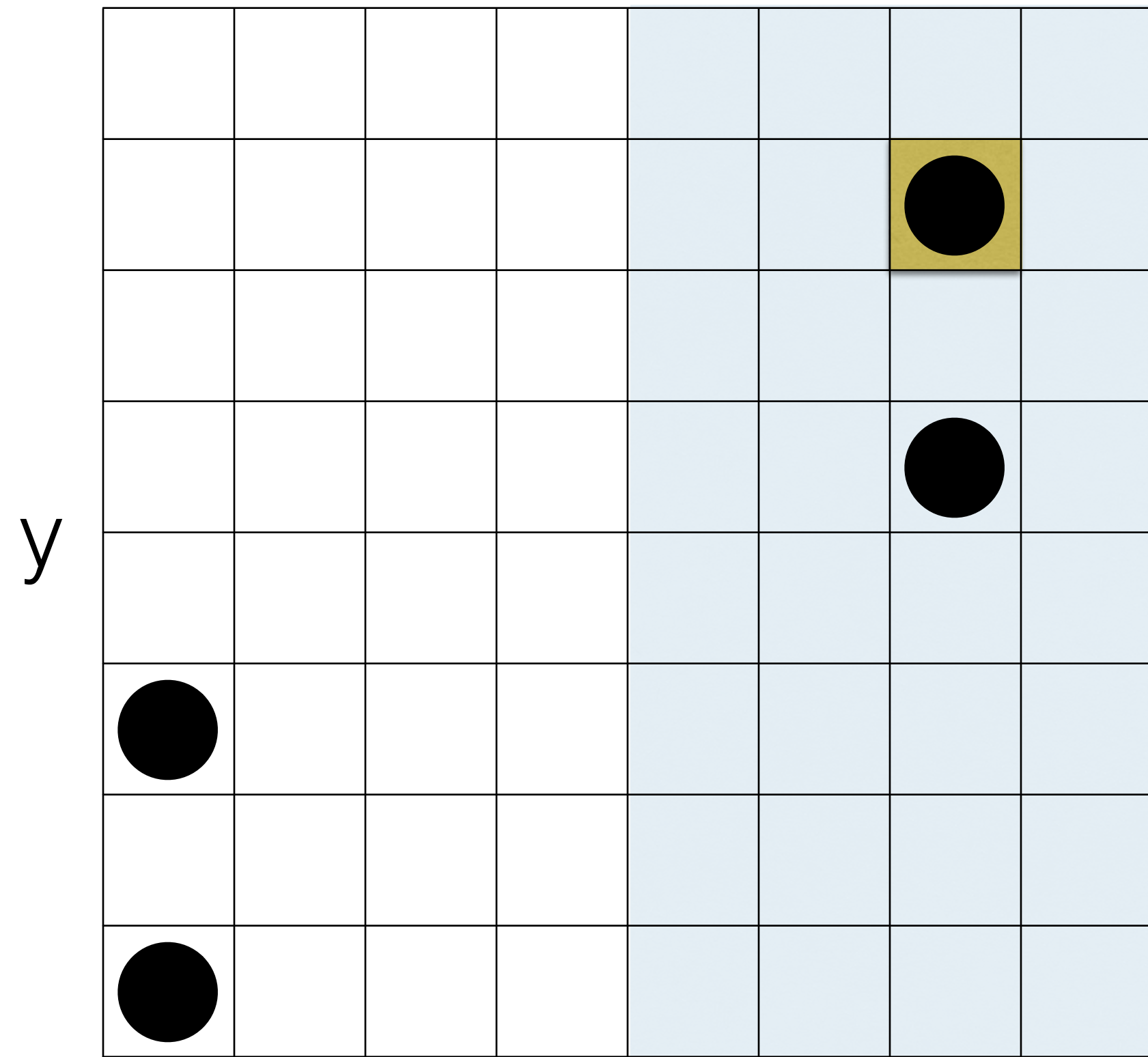


(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x



Example 1



y

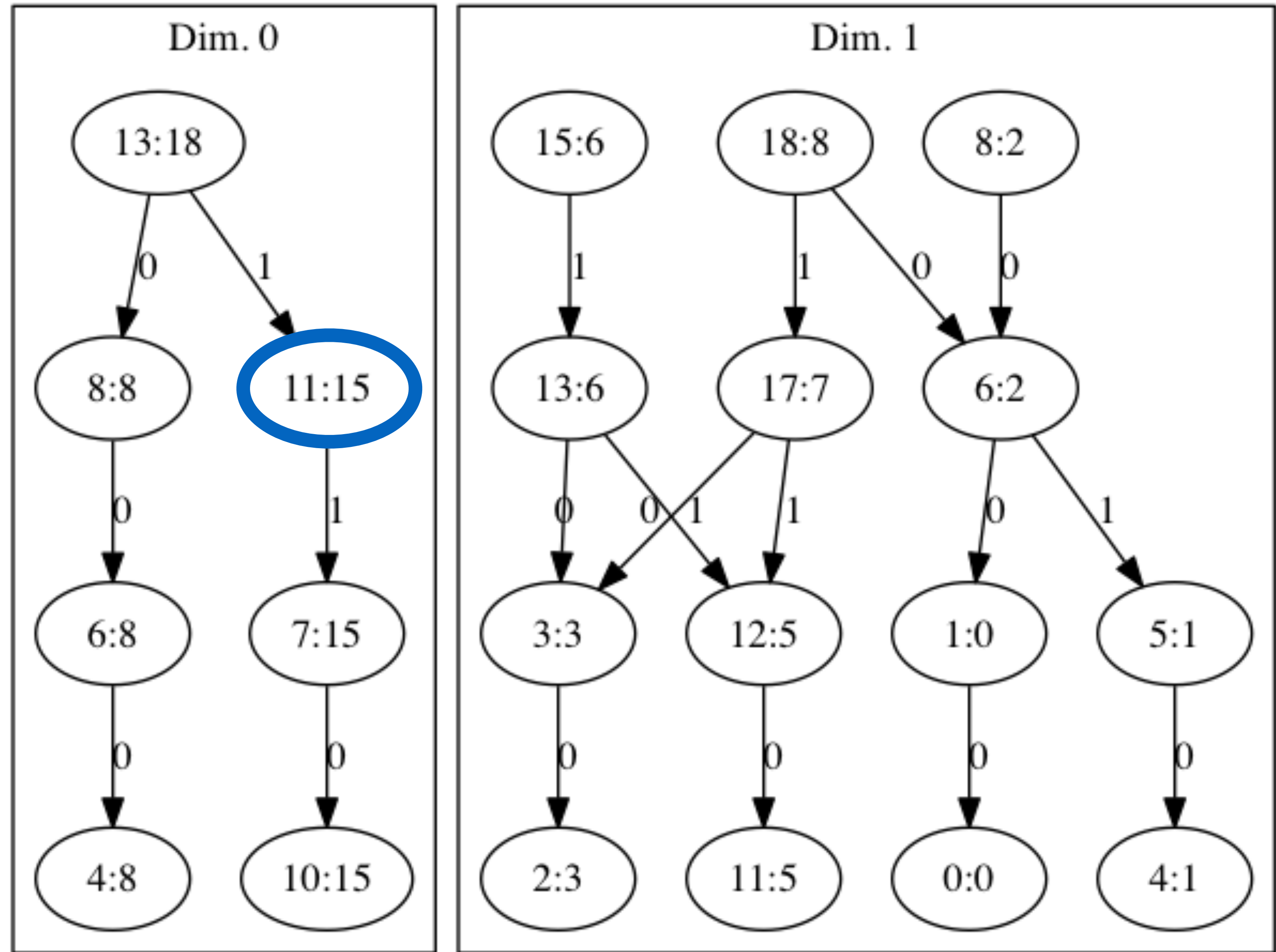
x

(000, 000)

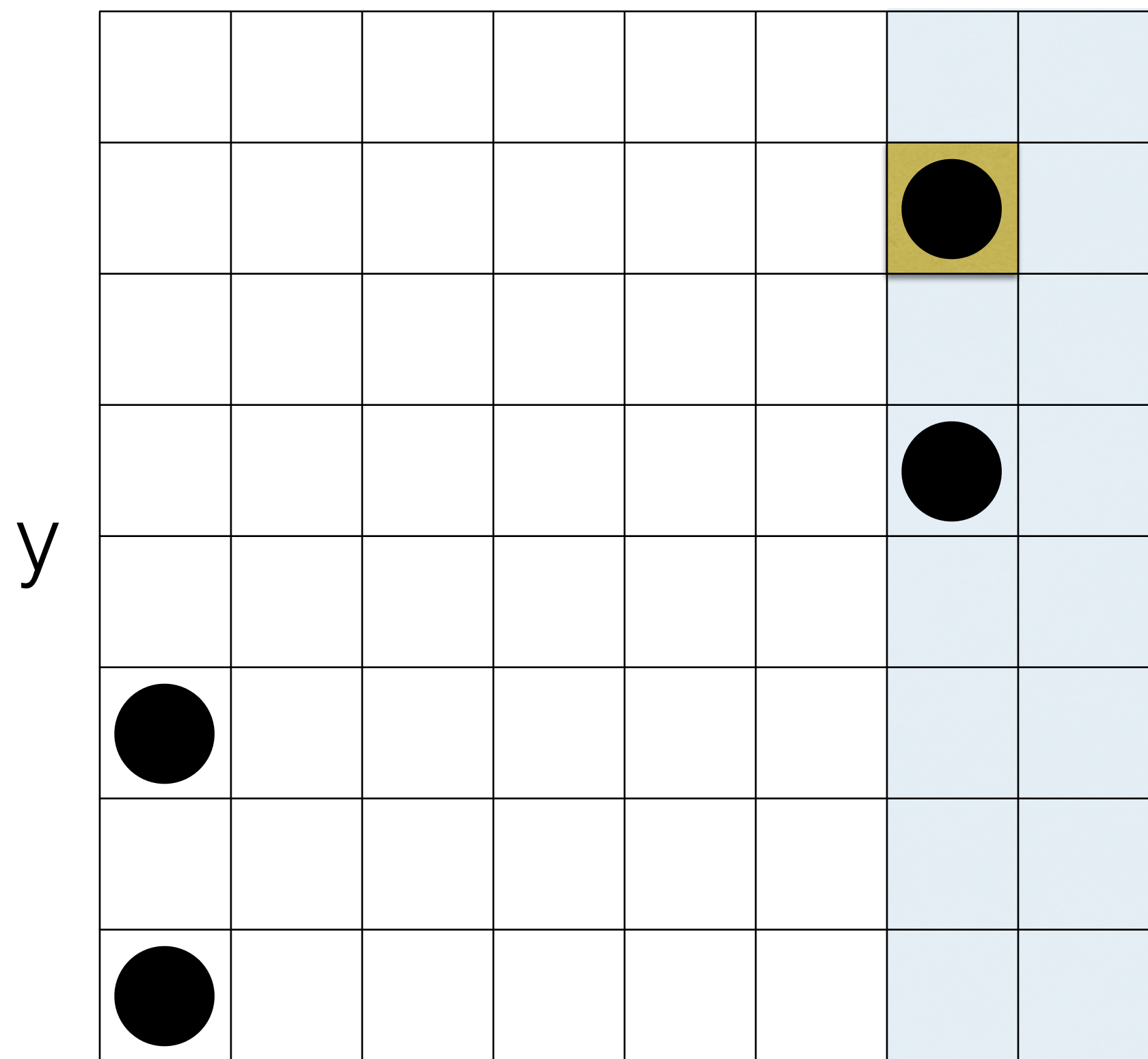
(000, 010)

(110, 100)

(110, 110)



Example 1



y

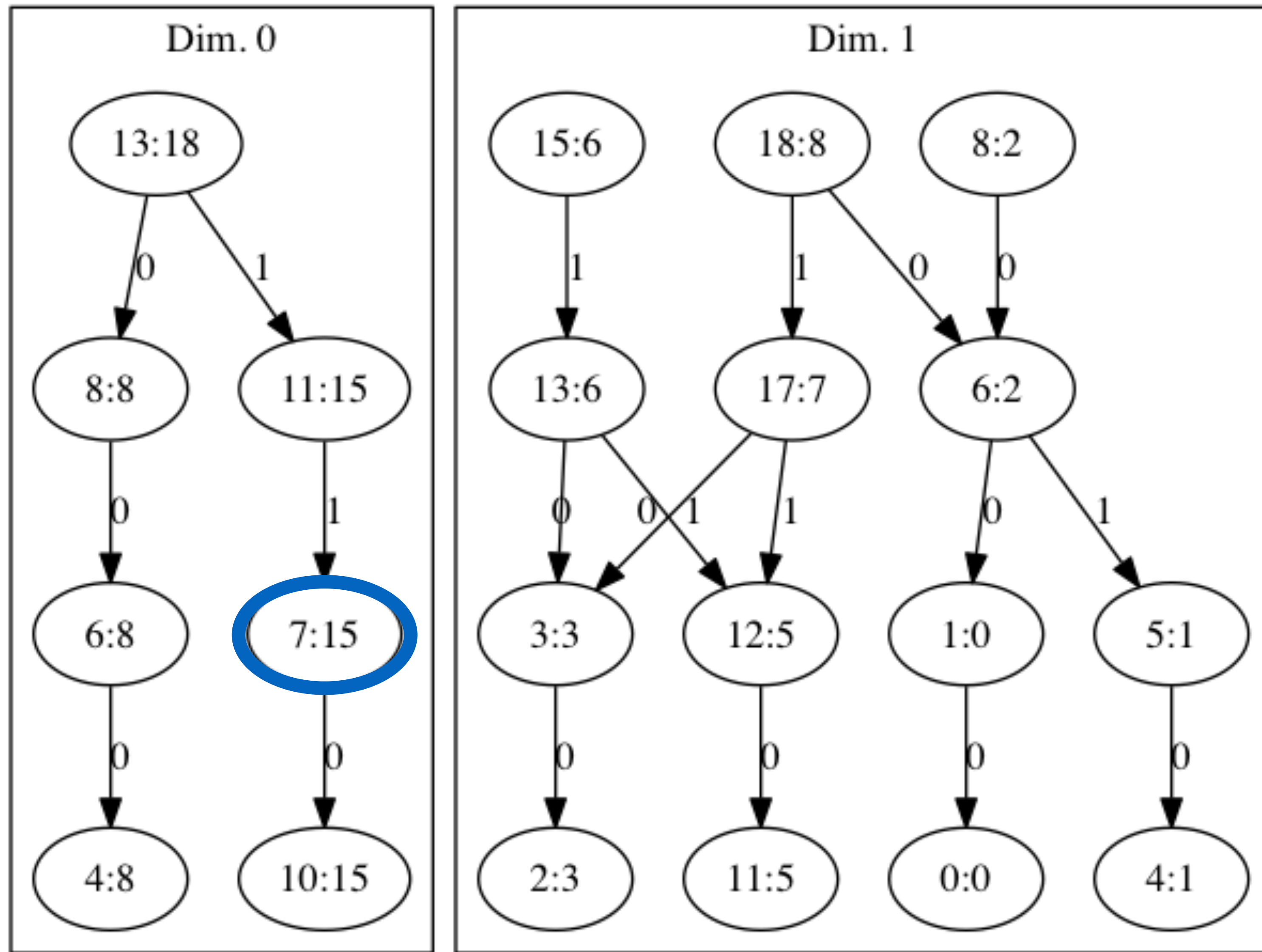
x

(000, 000)

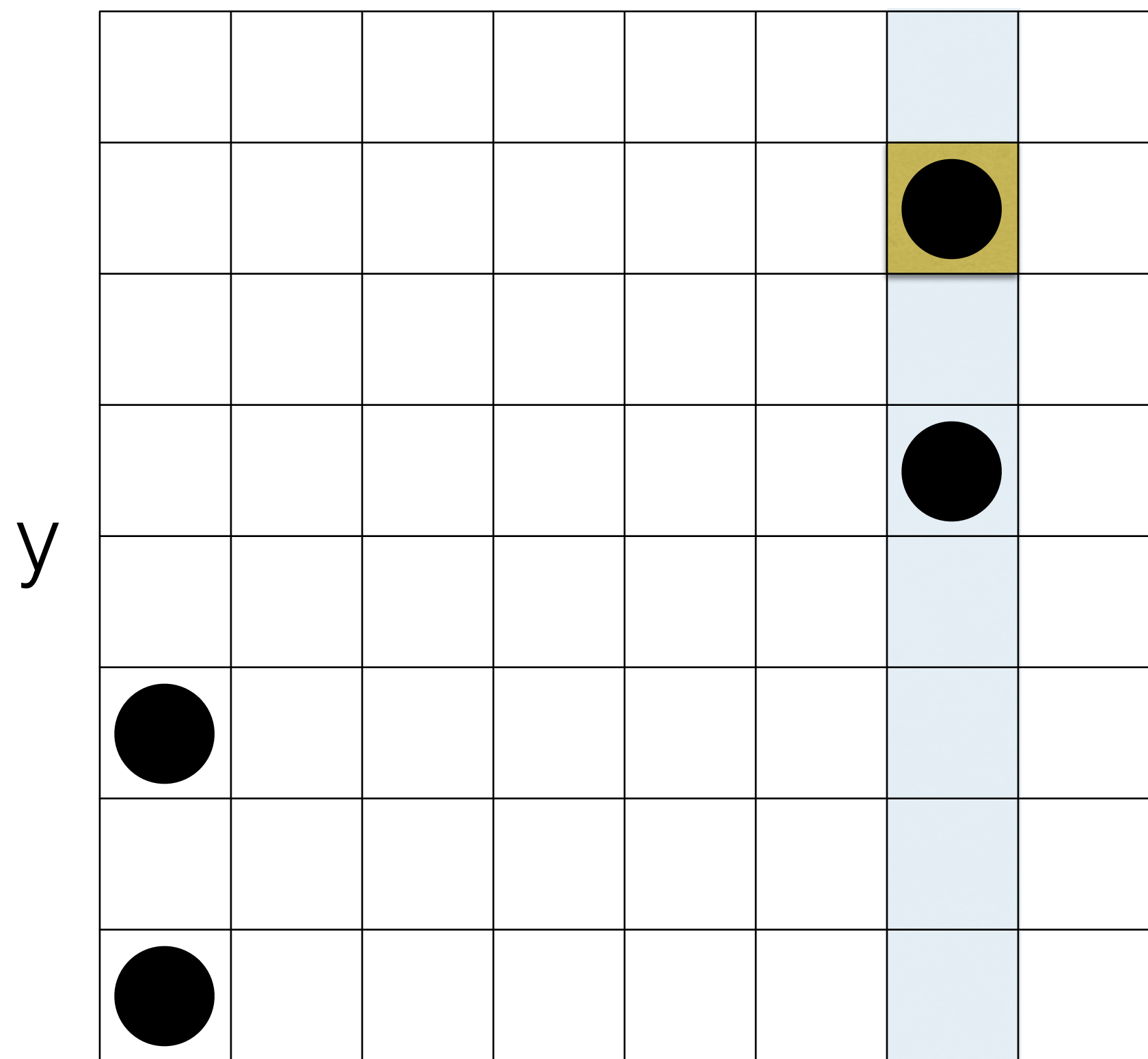
(000, 010)

(110, 100)

(110, 110)



Example 1



y

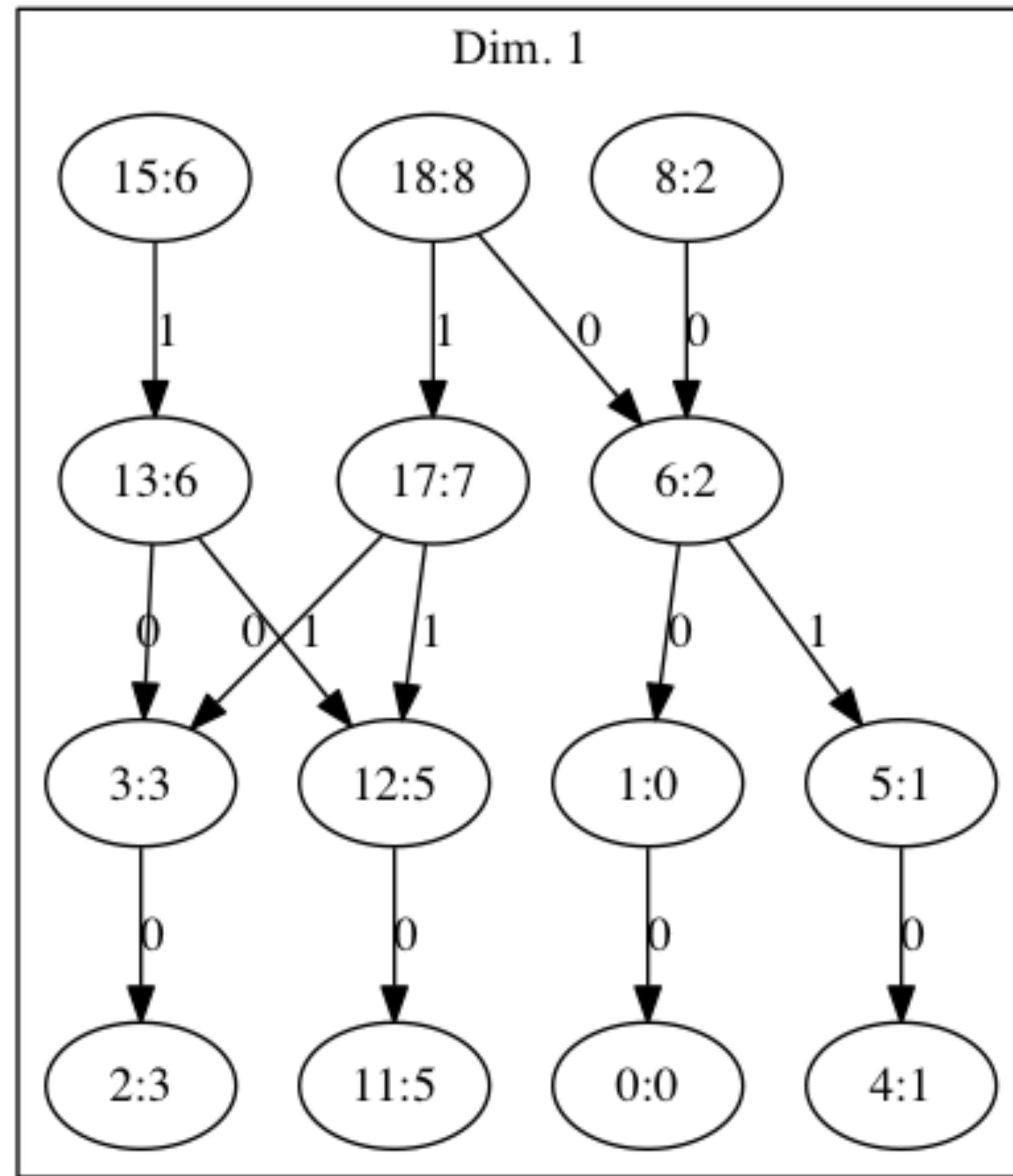
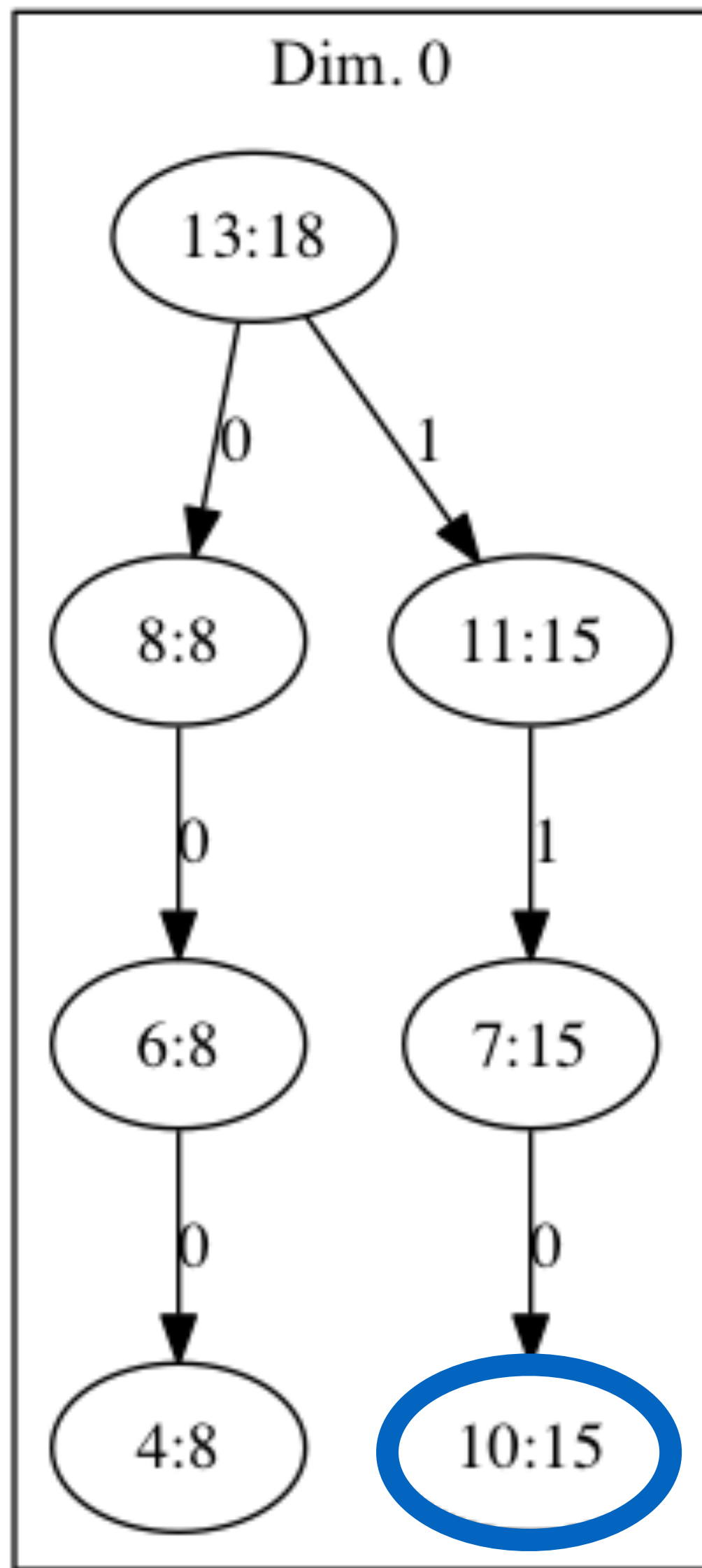
x

(000, 000)

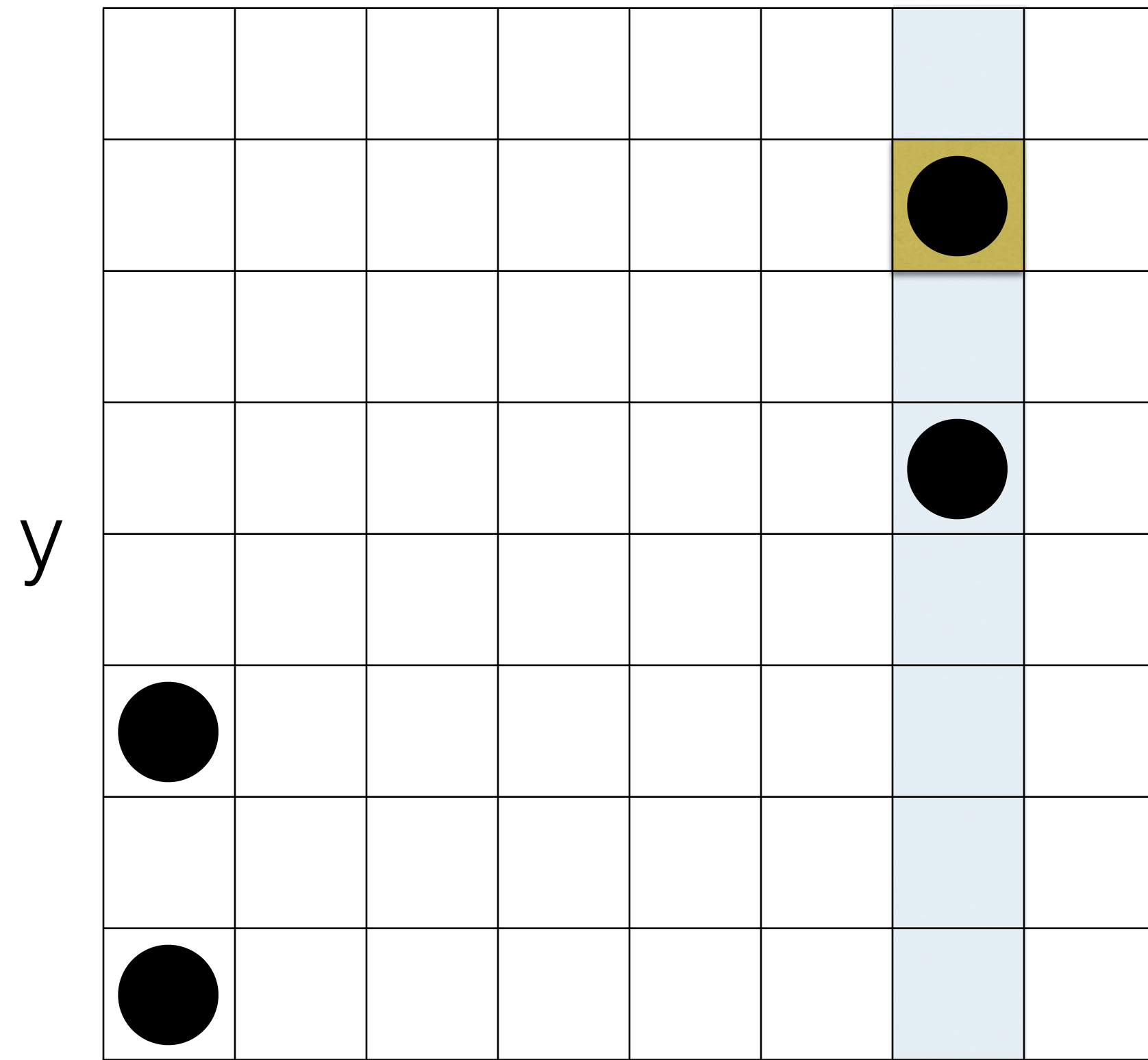
(000, 010)

(110, 100)

(110, 110)



Example 1



y

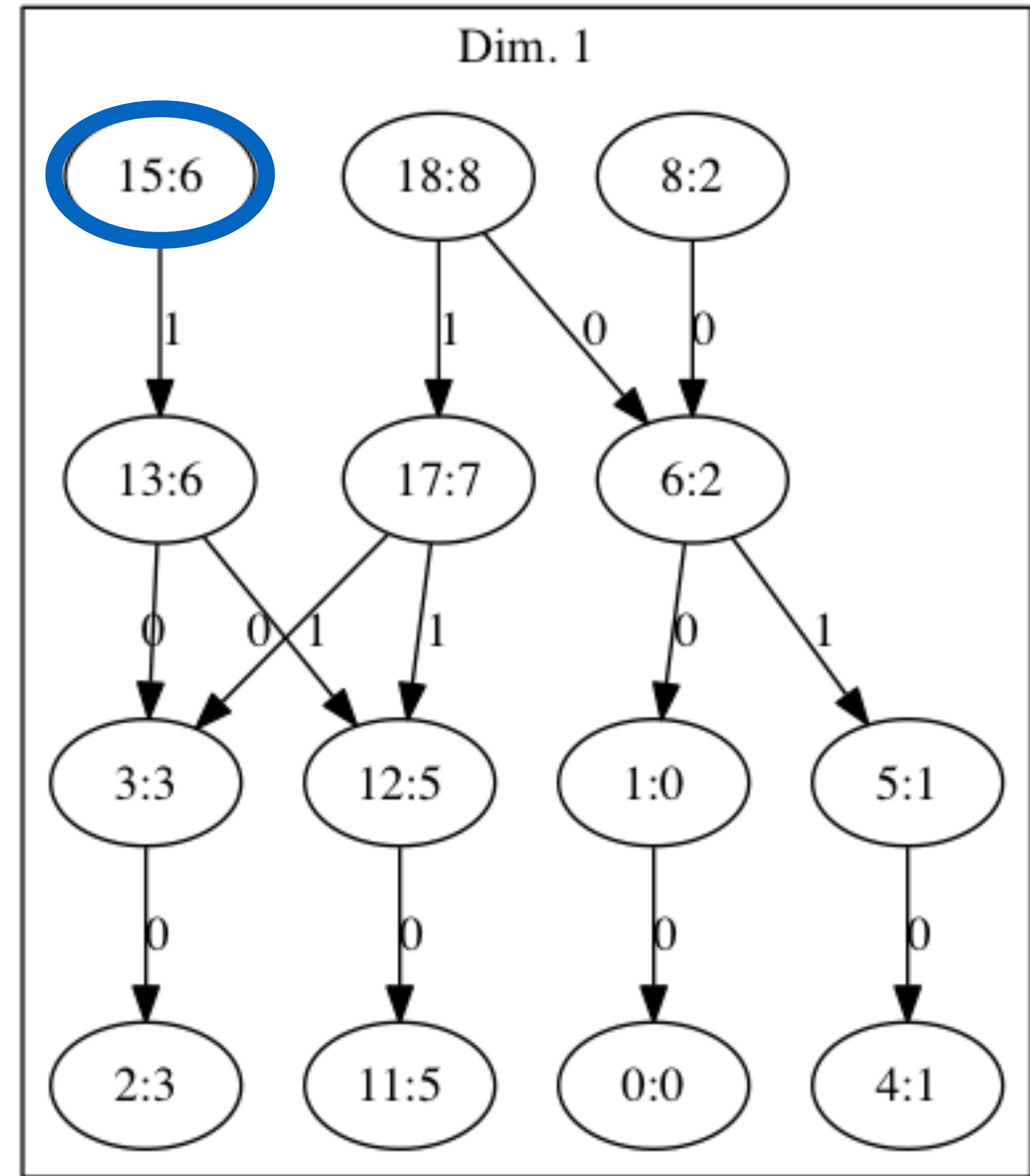
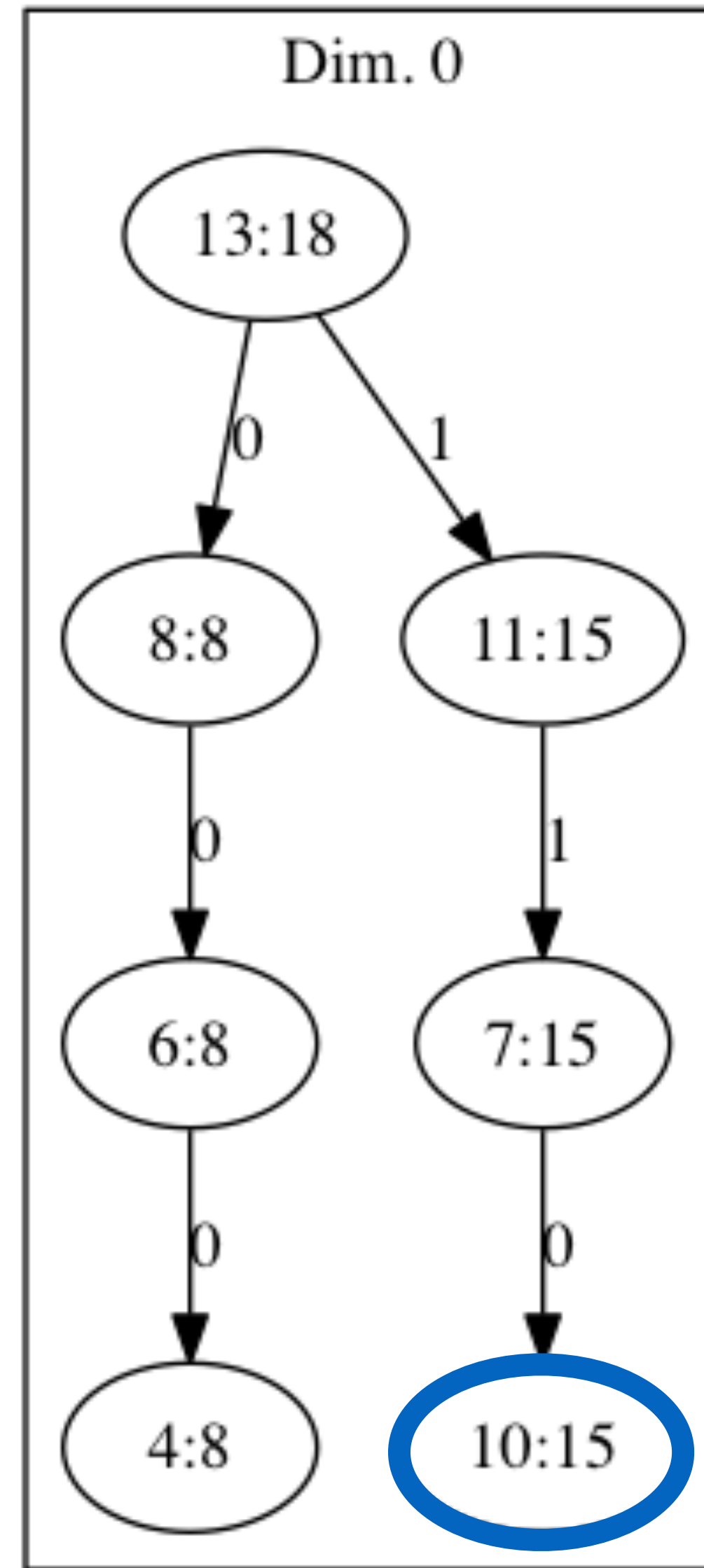
x

(000, 000)

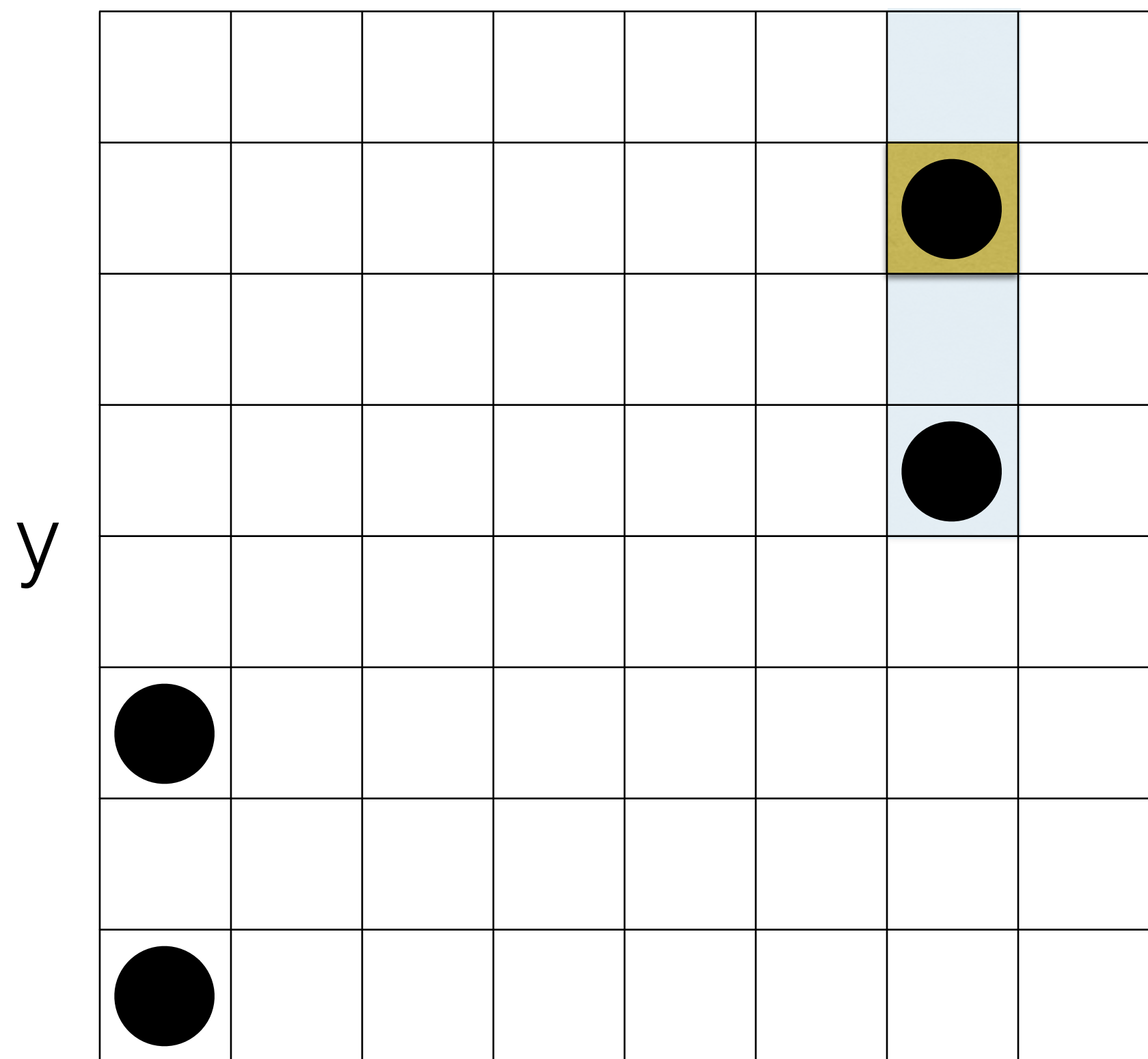
(000, 010)

(110, 100)

(110, 110)



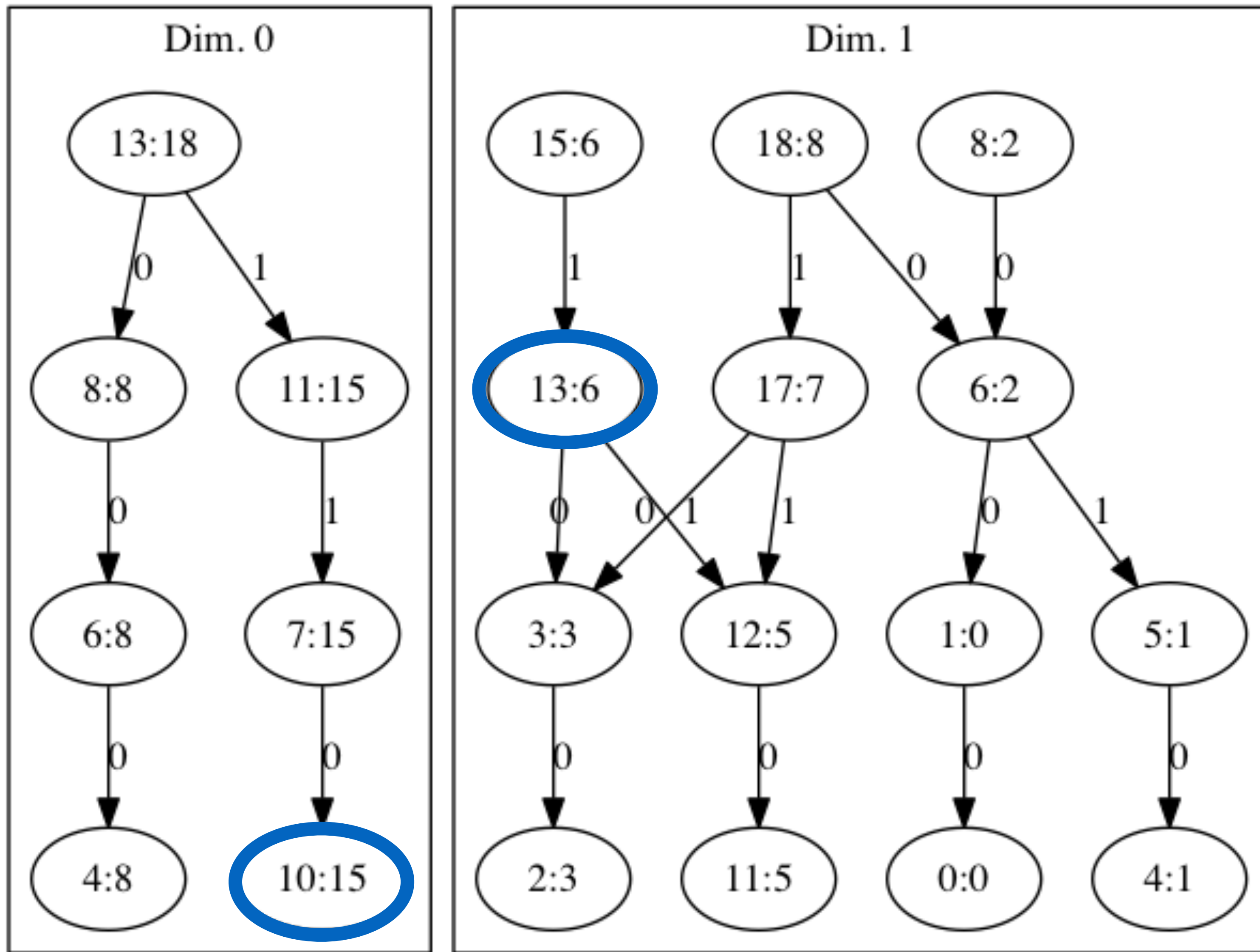
Example 1



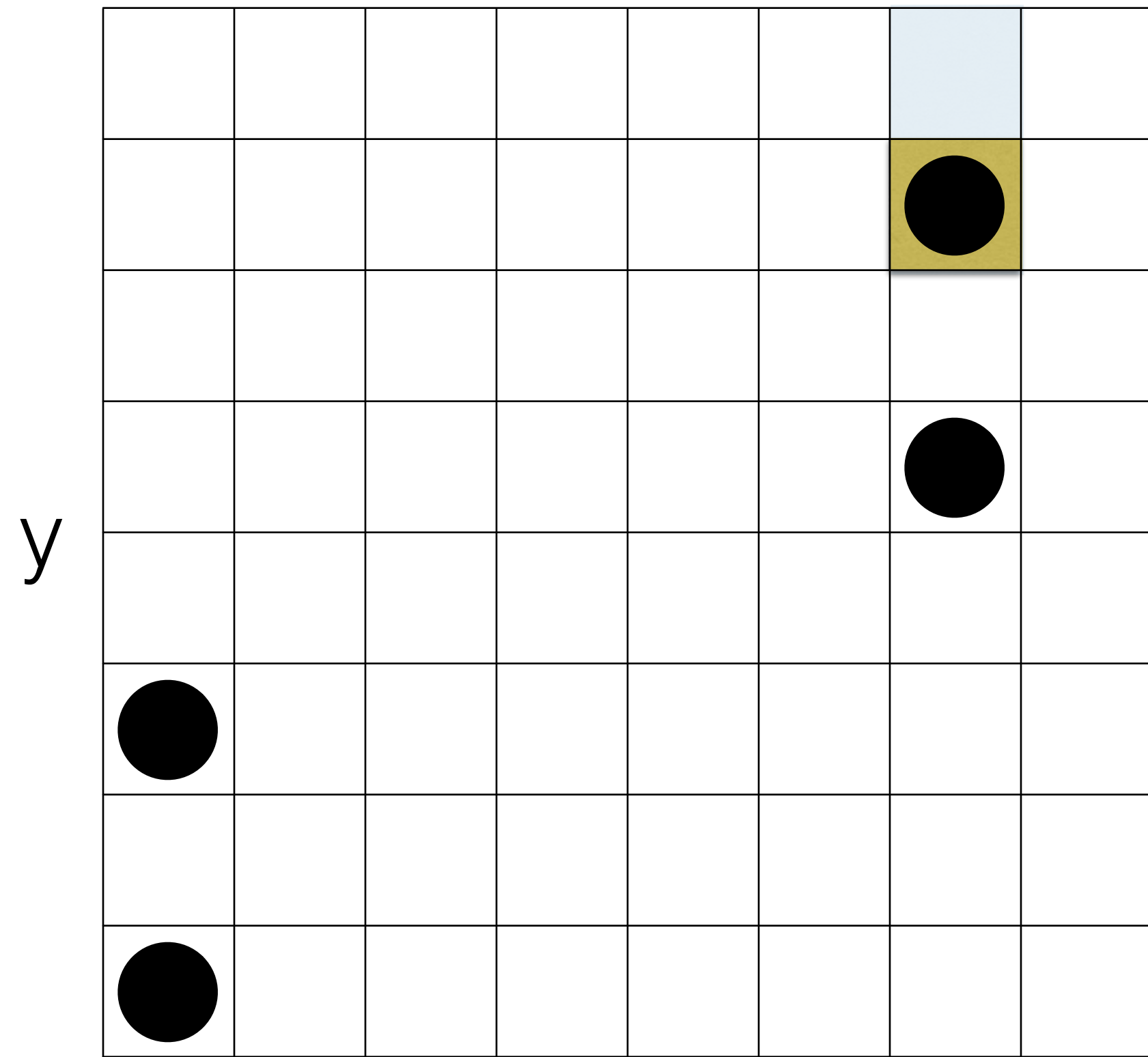
(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

y

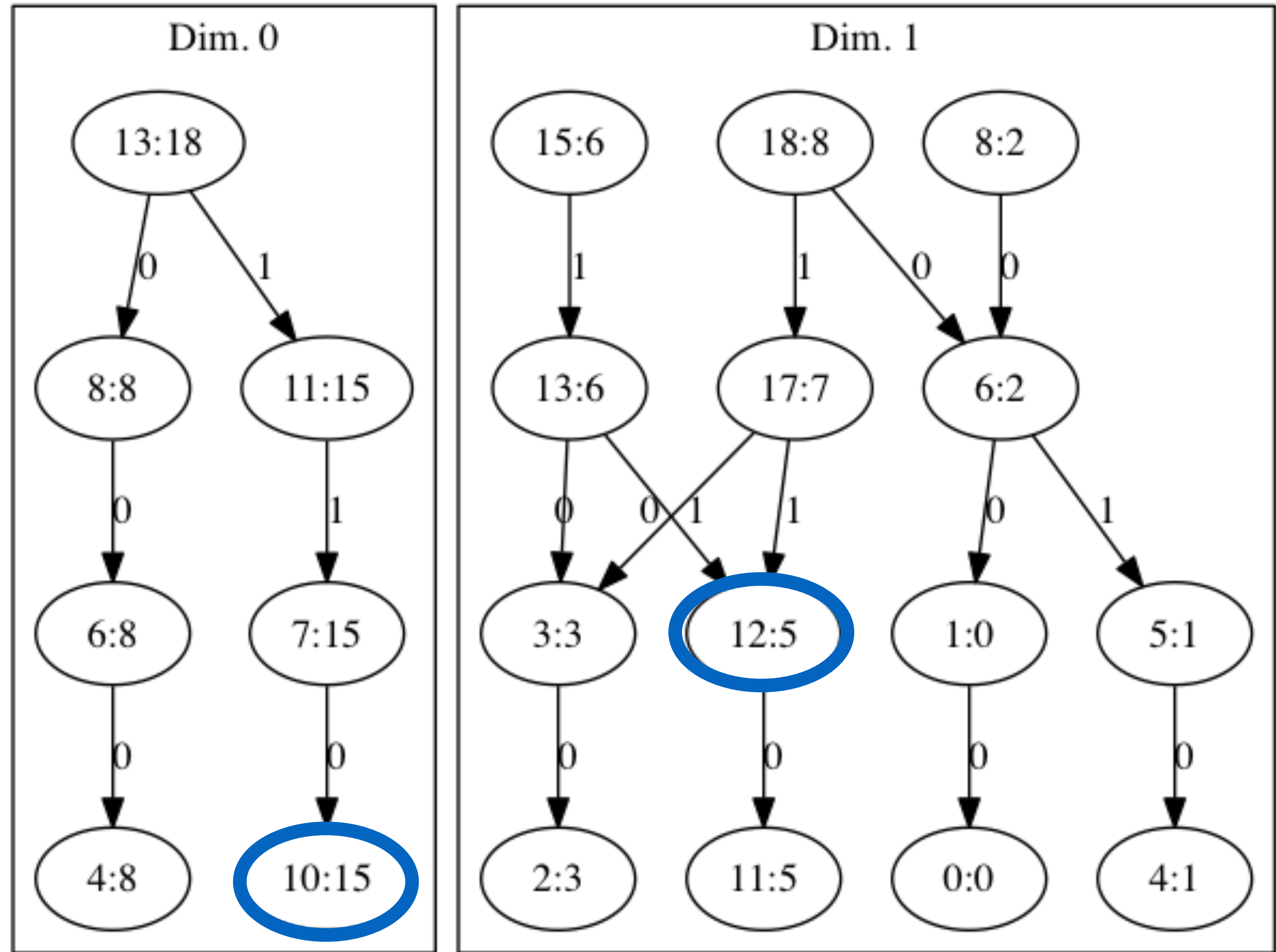


Example 1

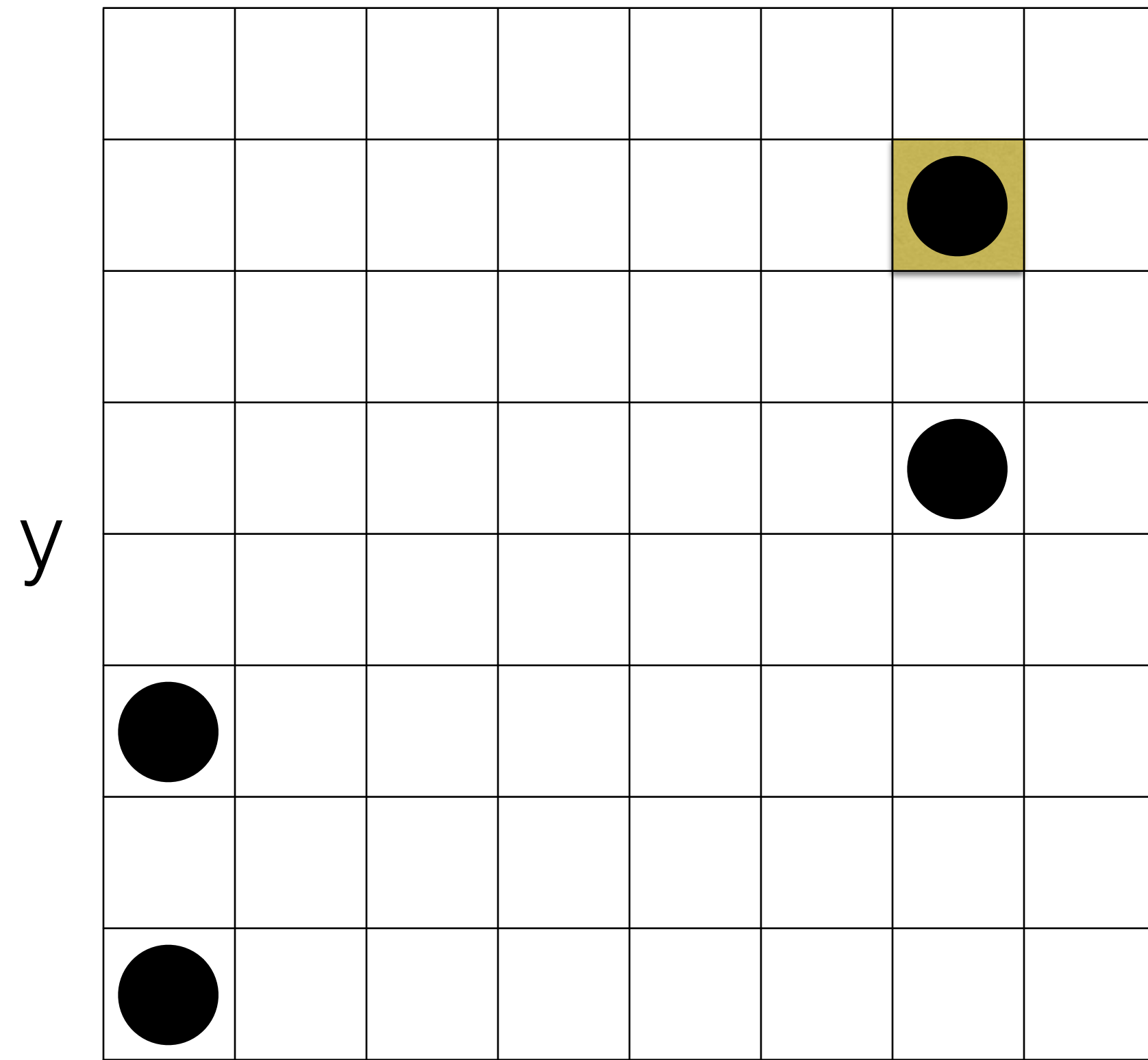


(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

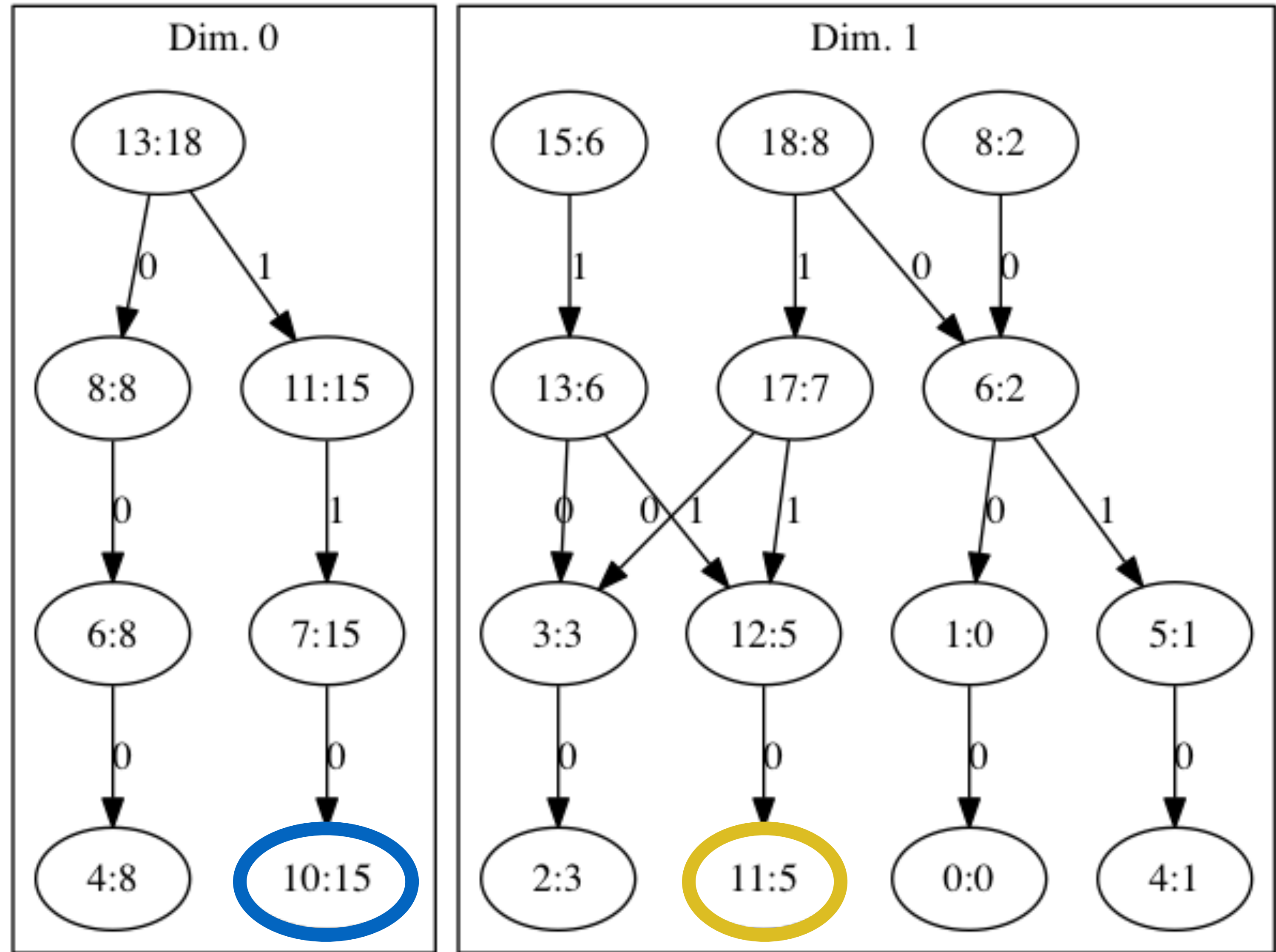


Example 1

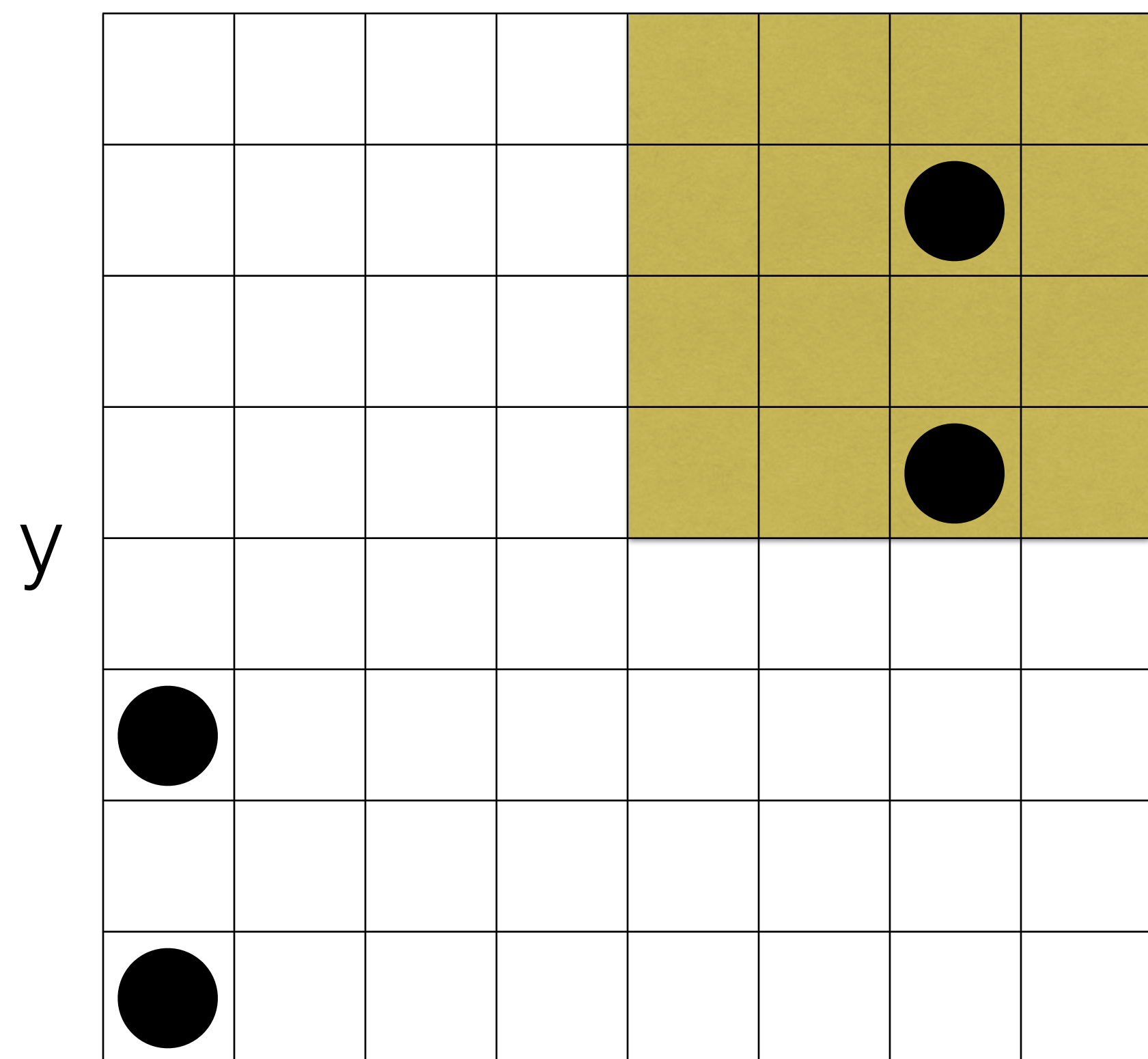


(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

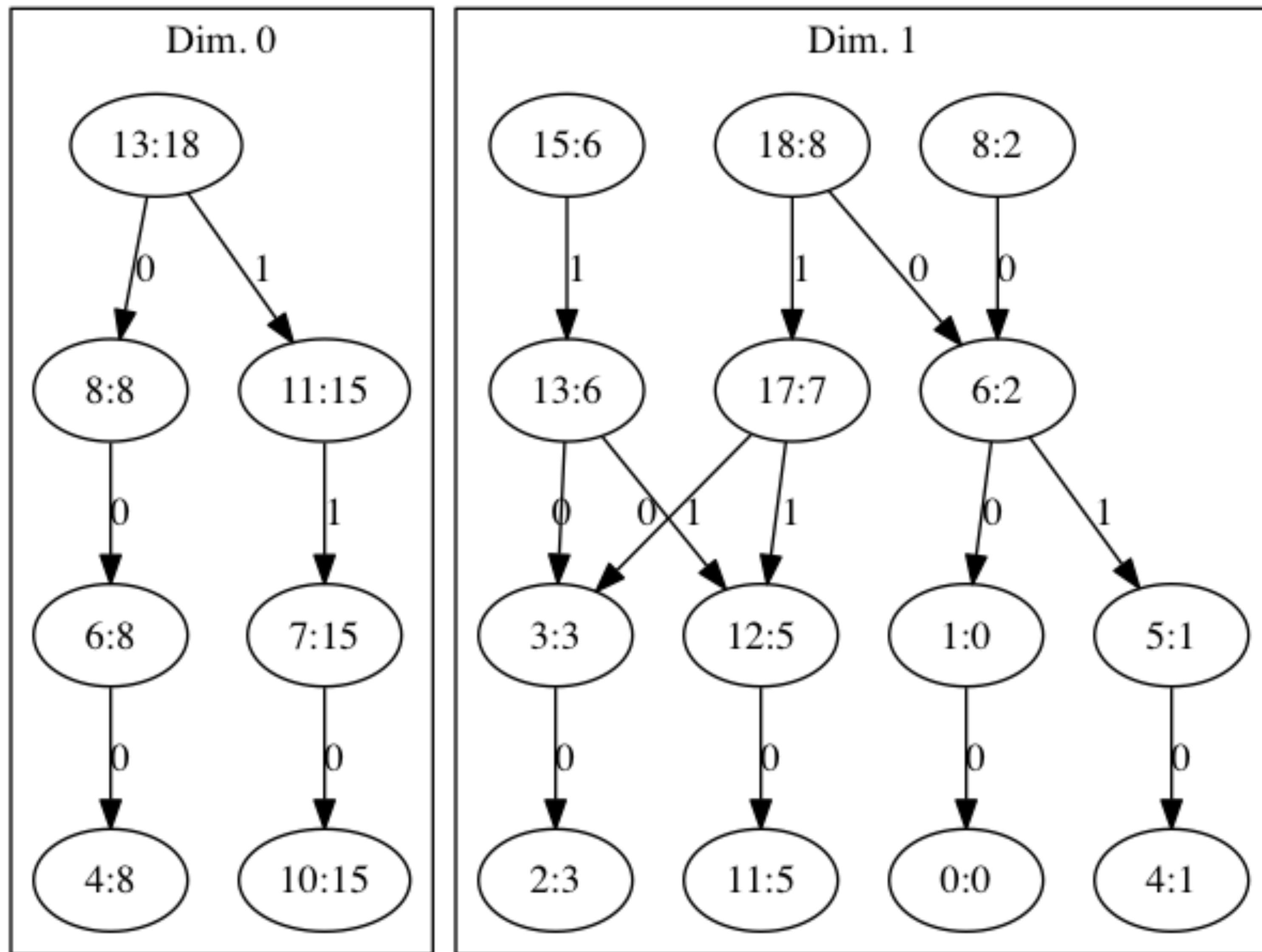


Example 1b

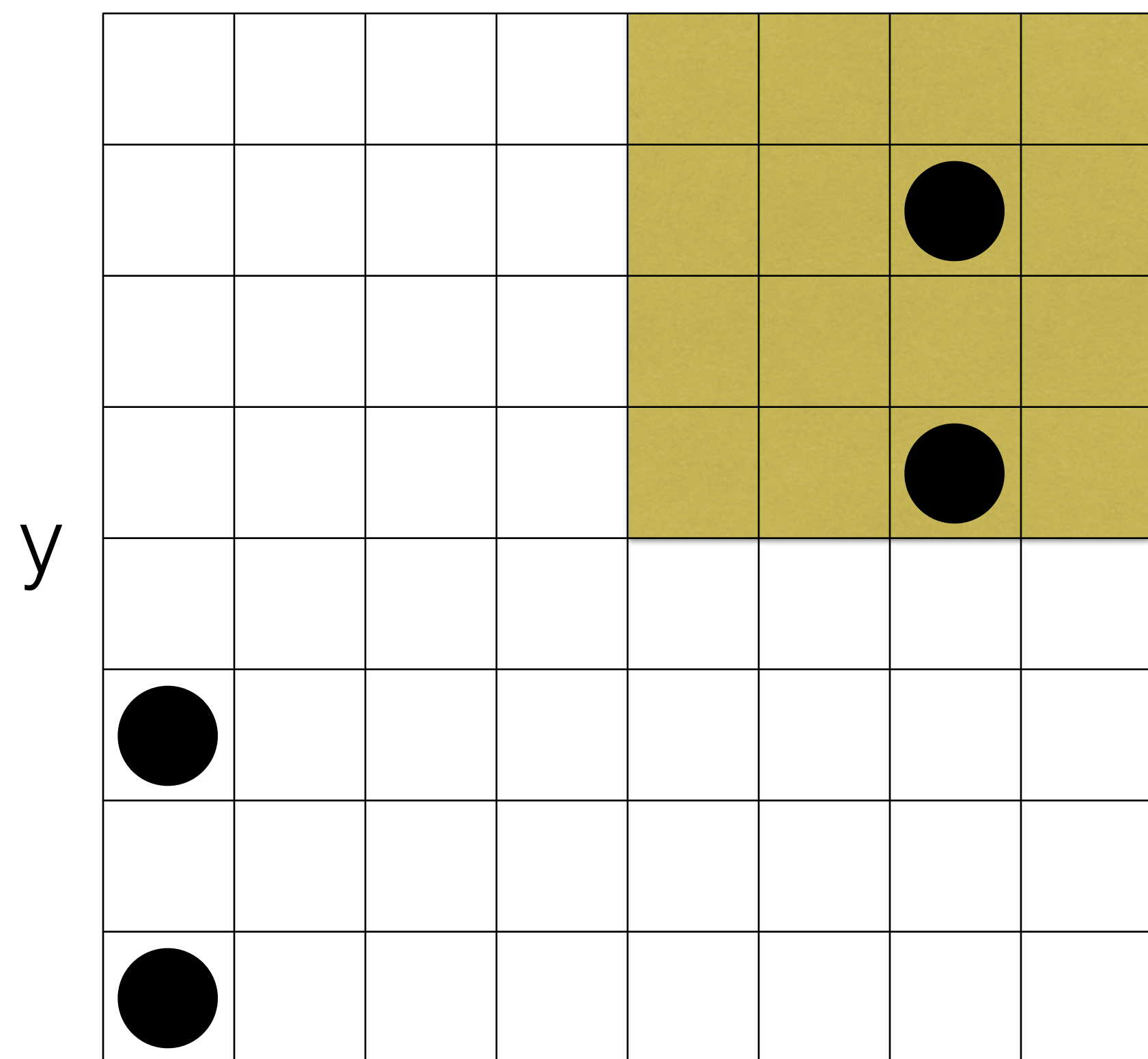


(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

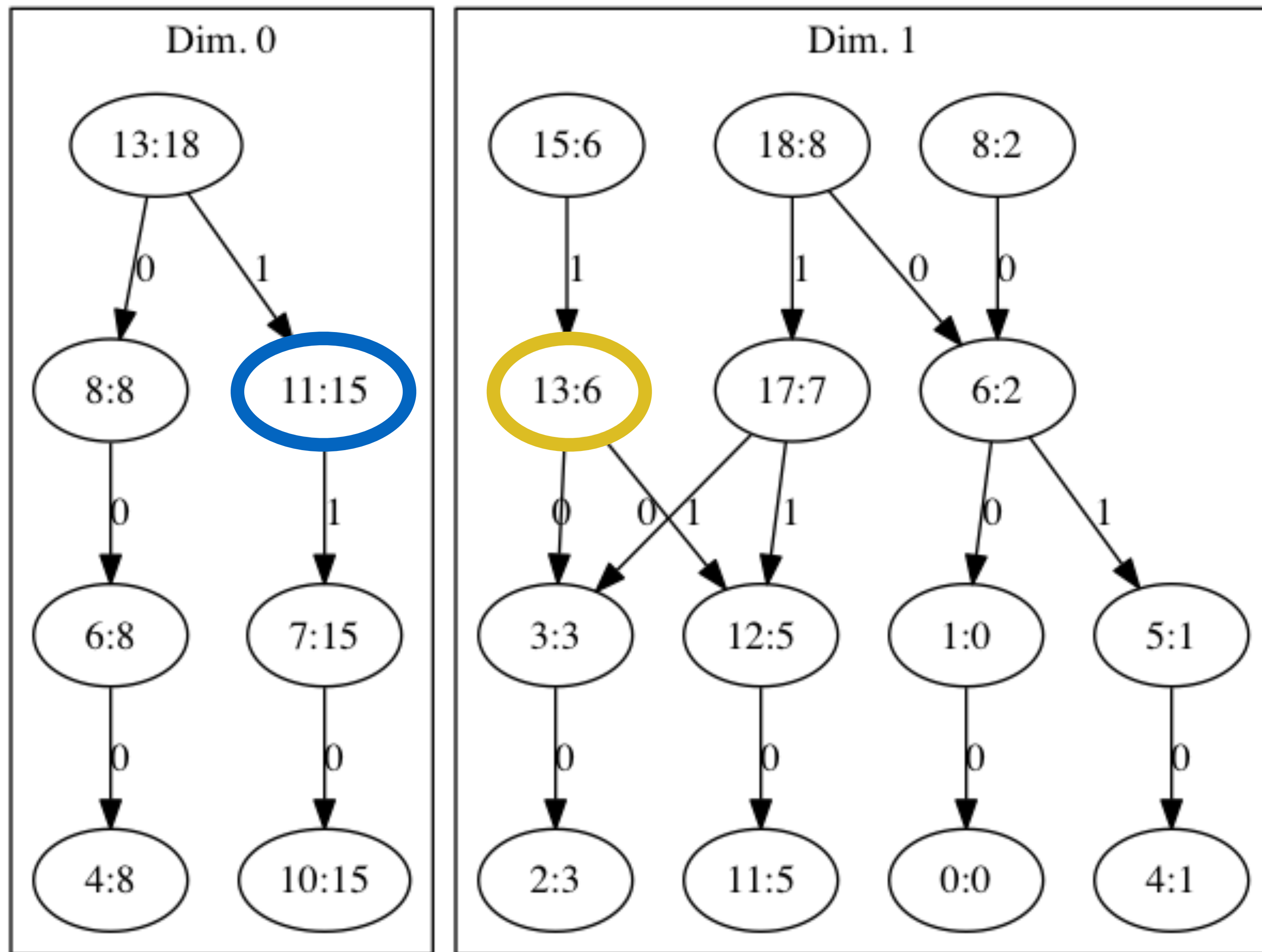


Example 1b

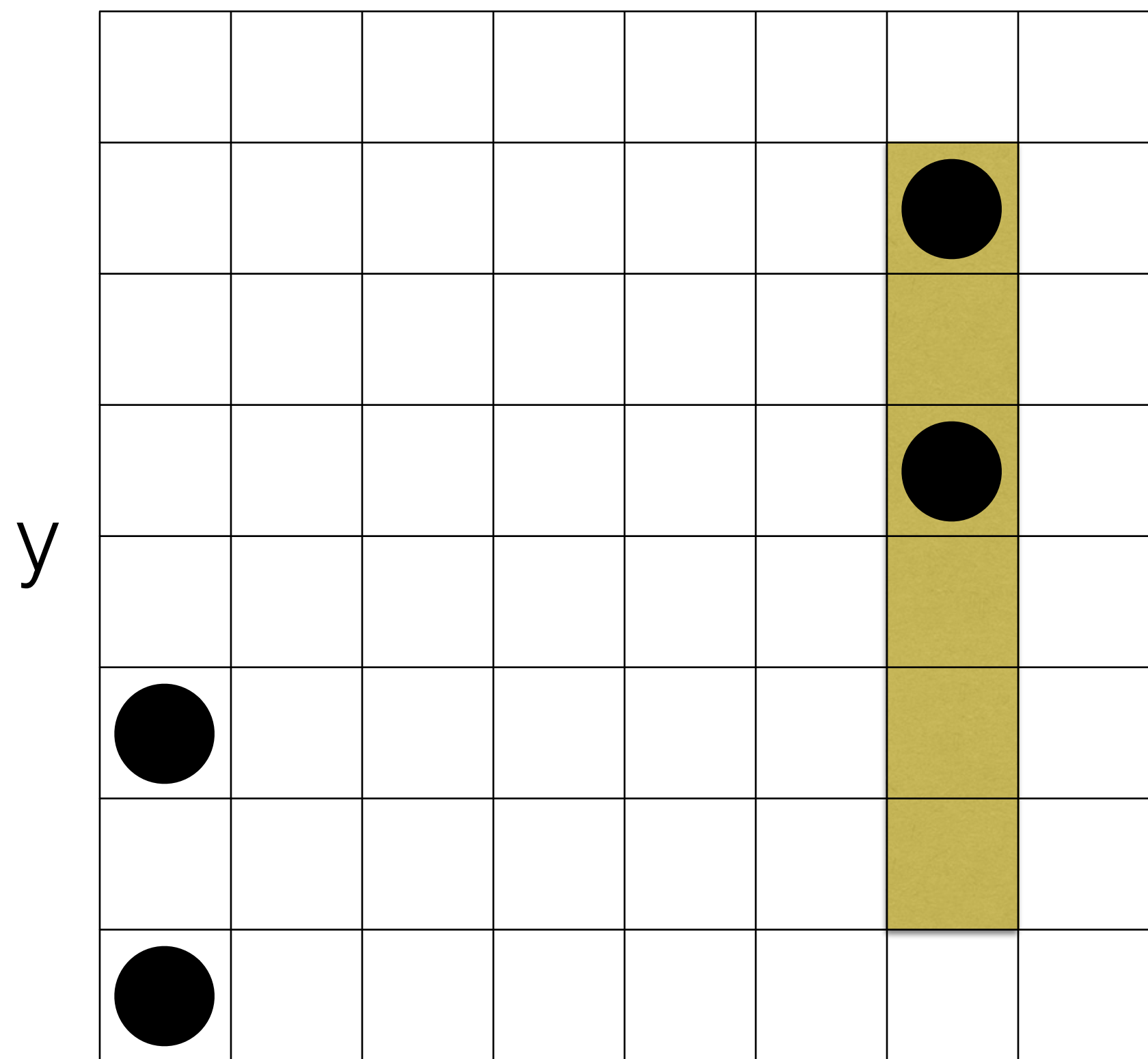


(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

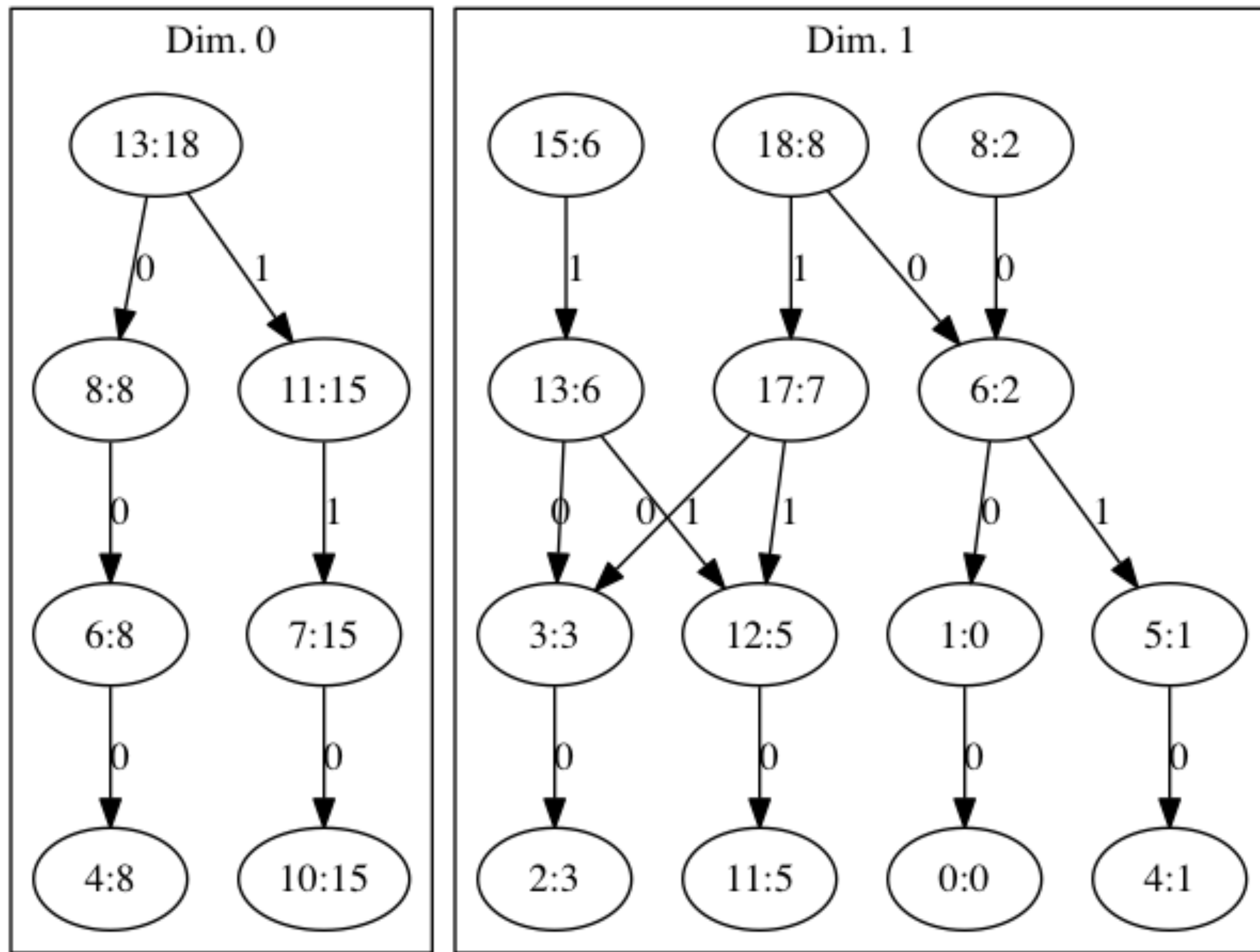


Example 2

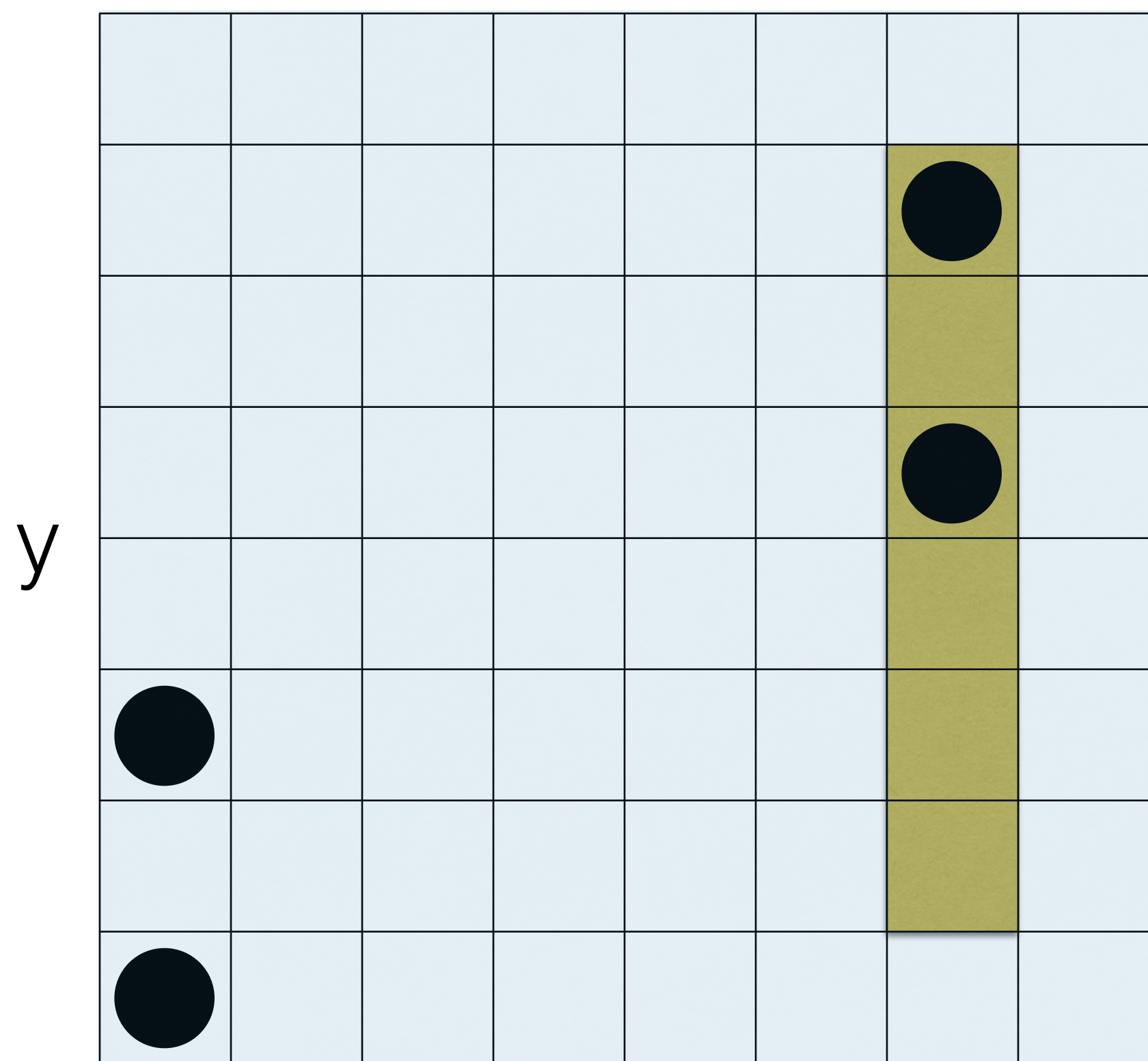


(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

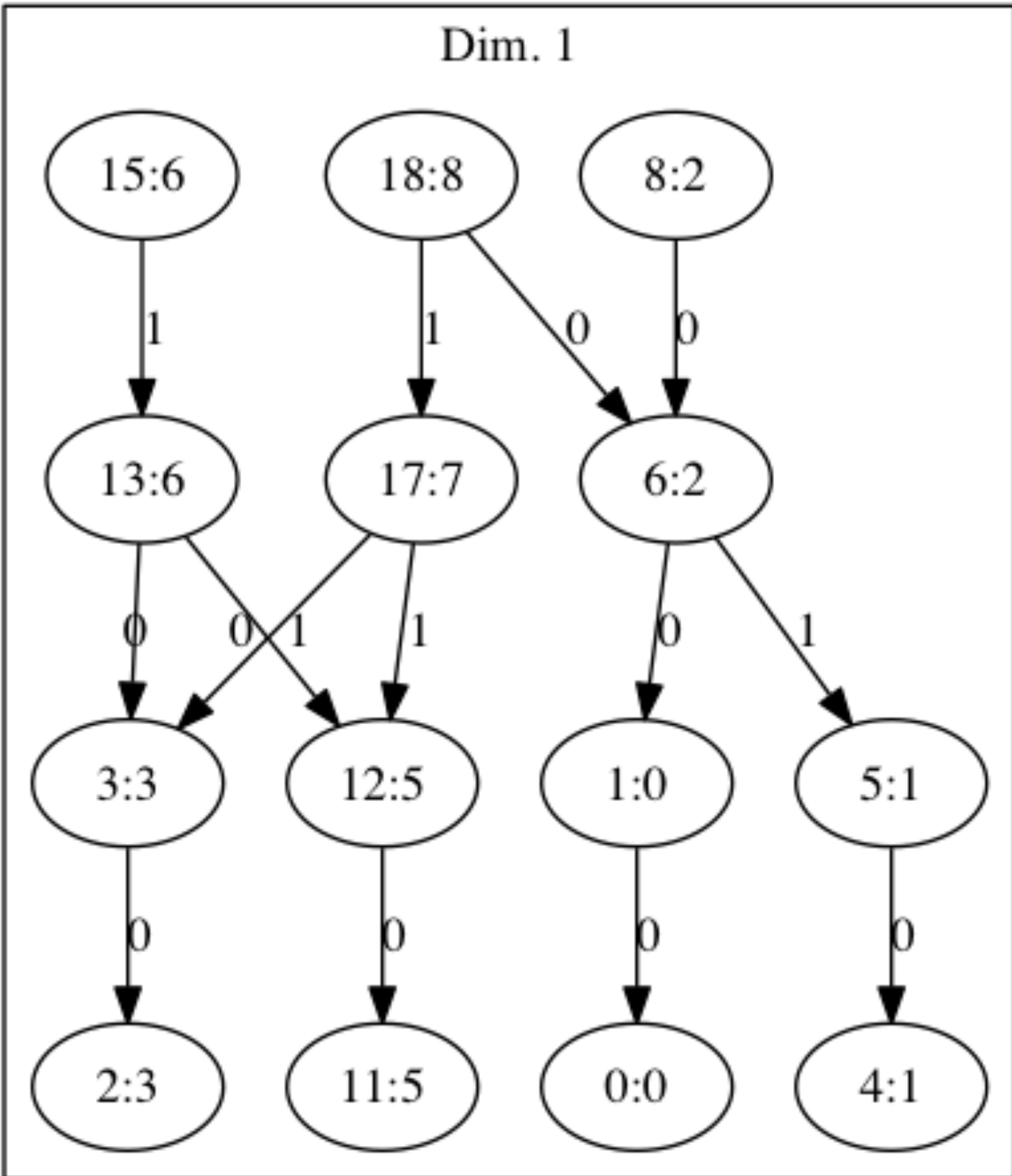
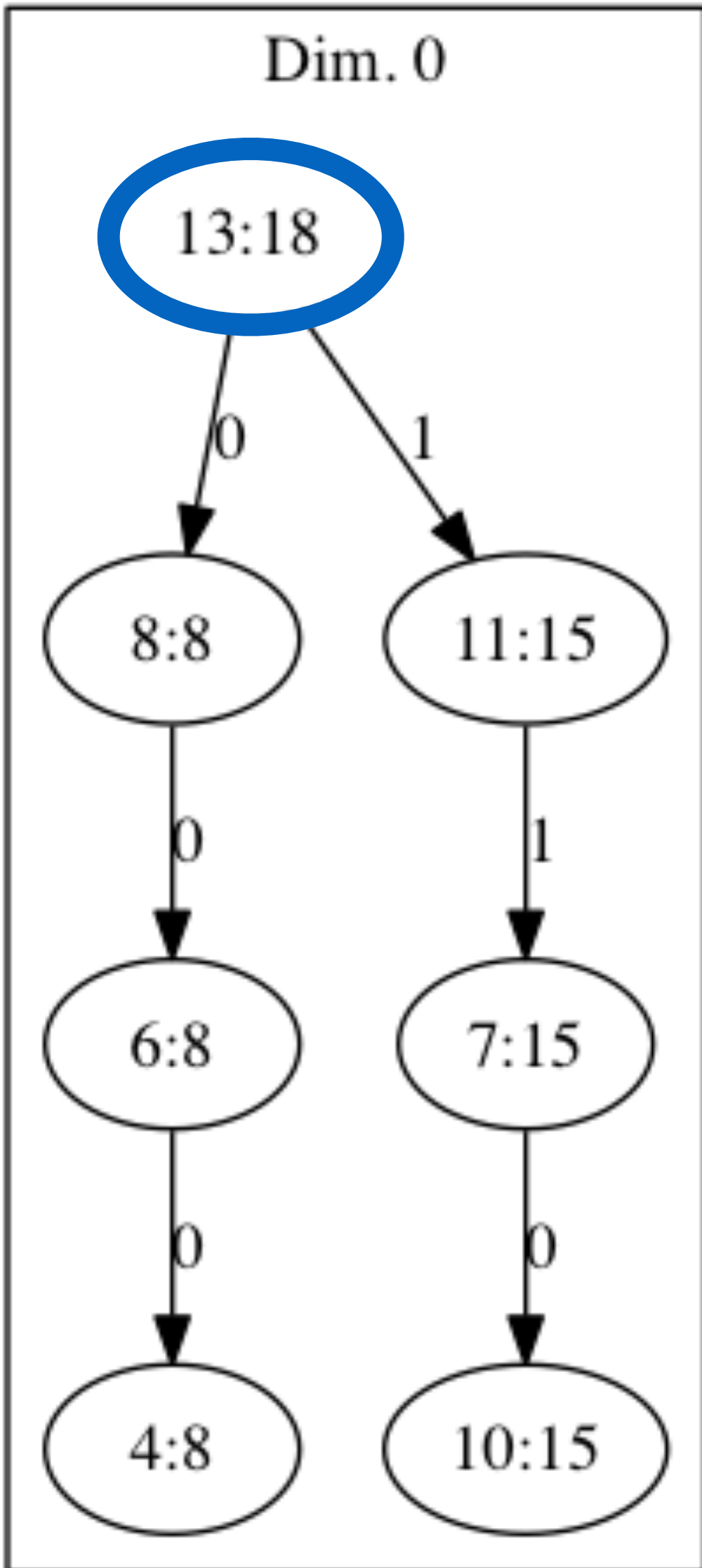


Example 2

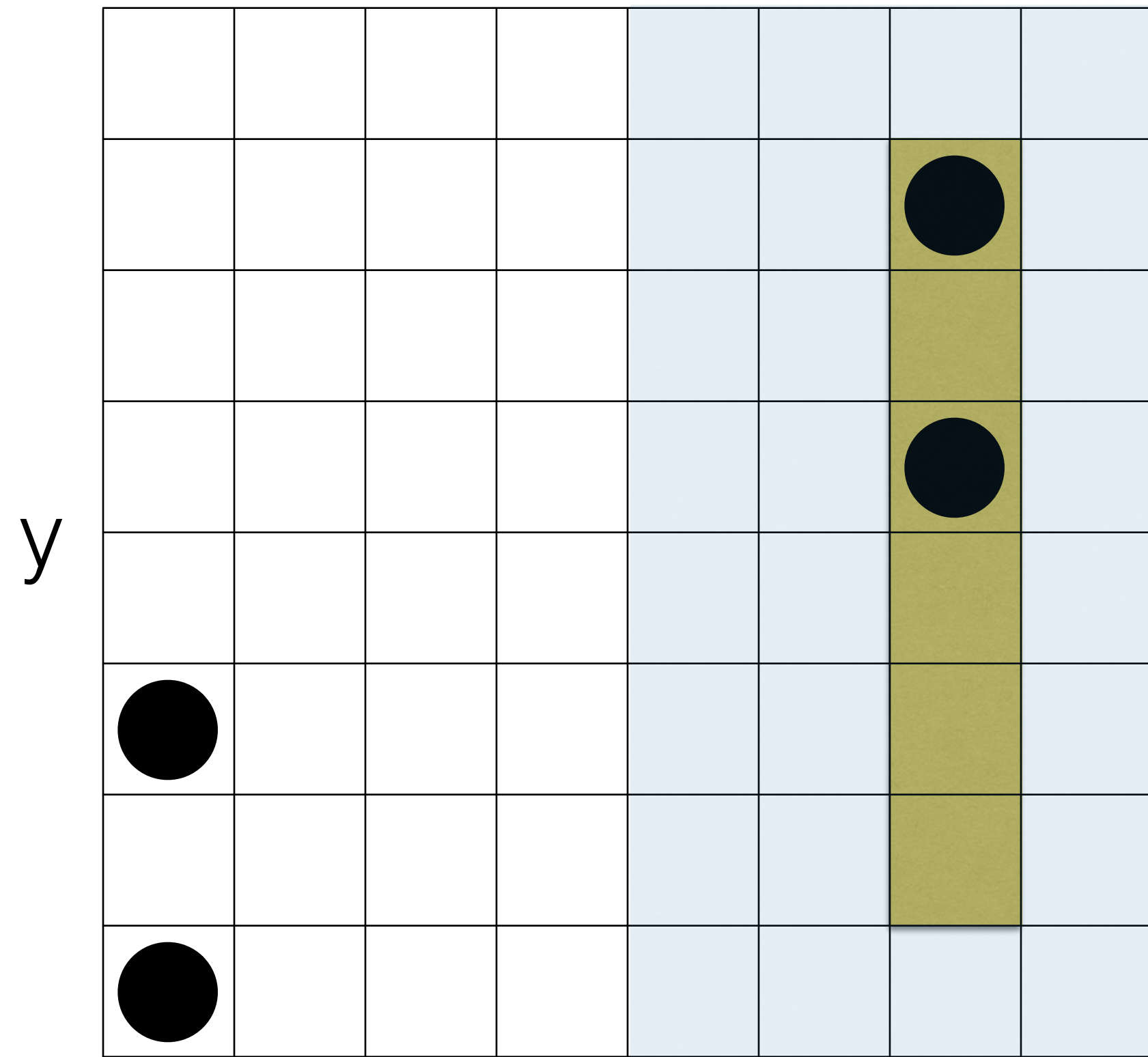


(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

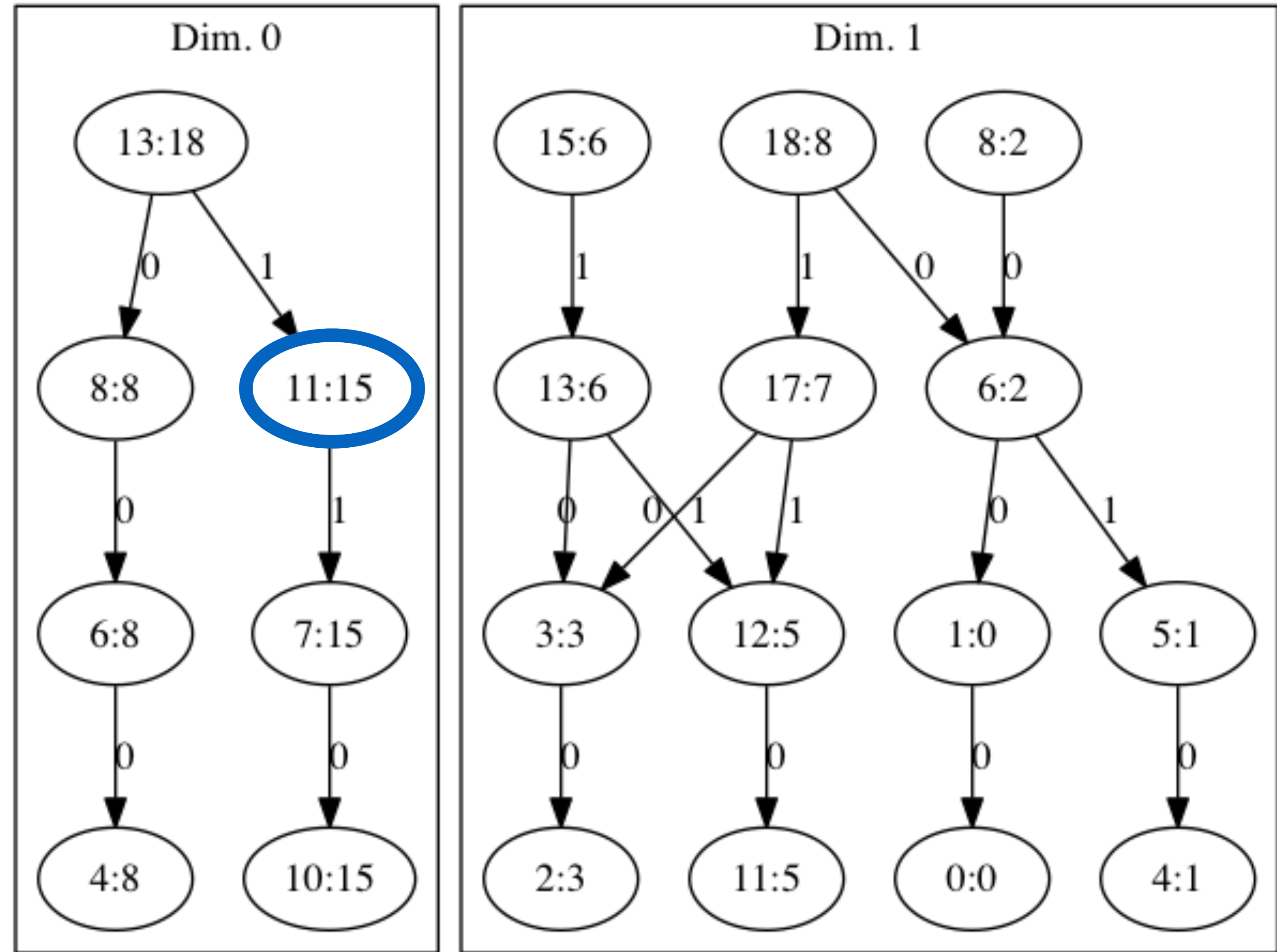
x



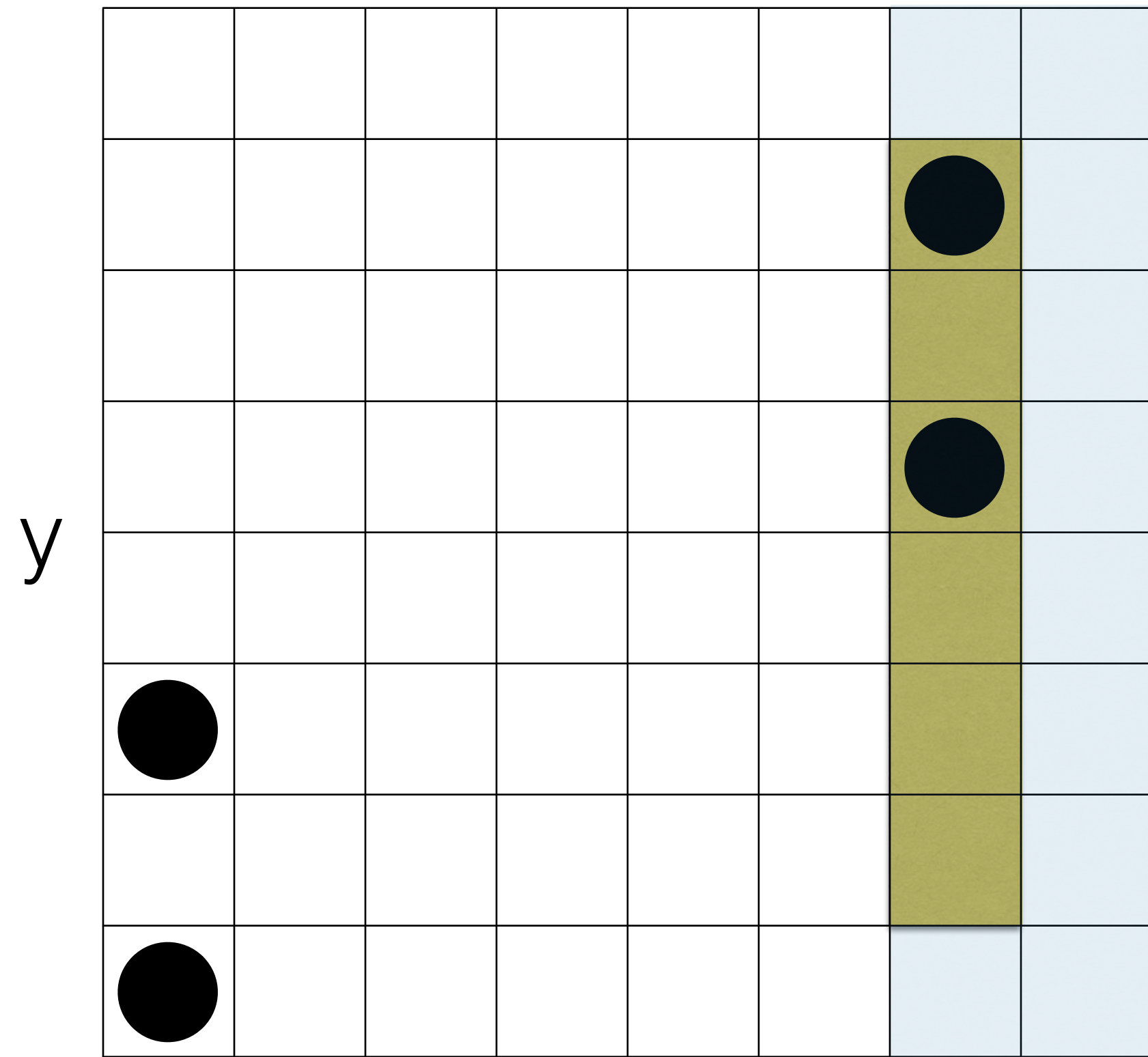
Example 2



(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

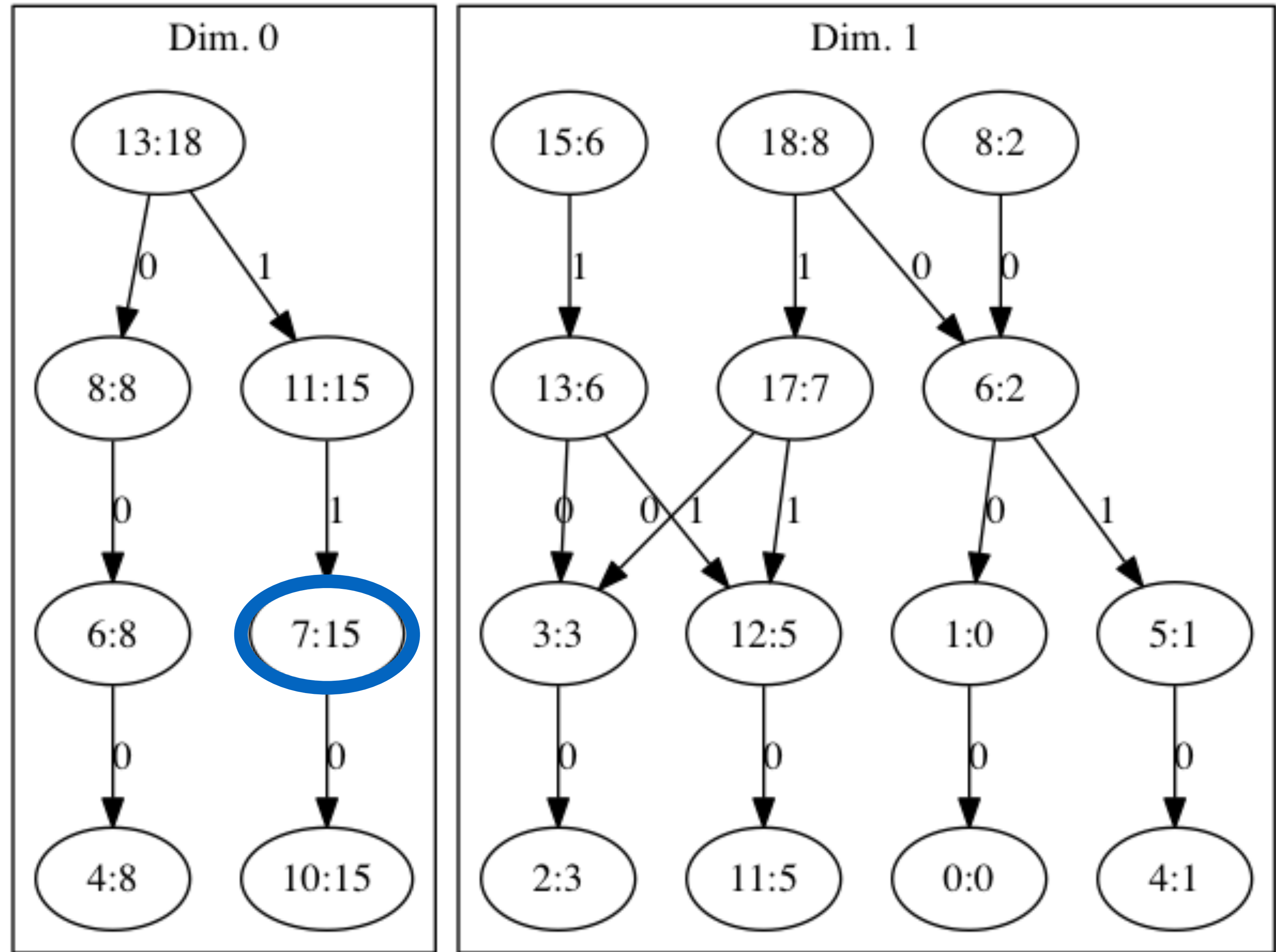


Example 2

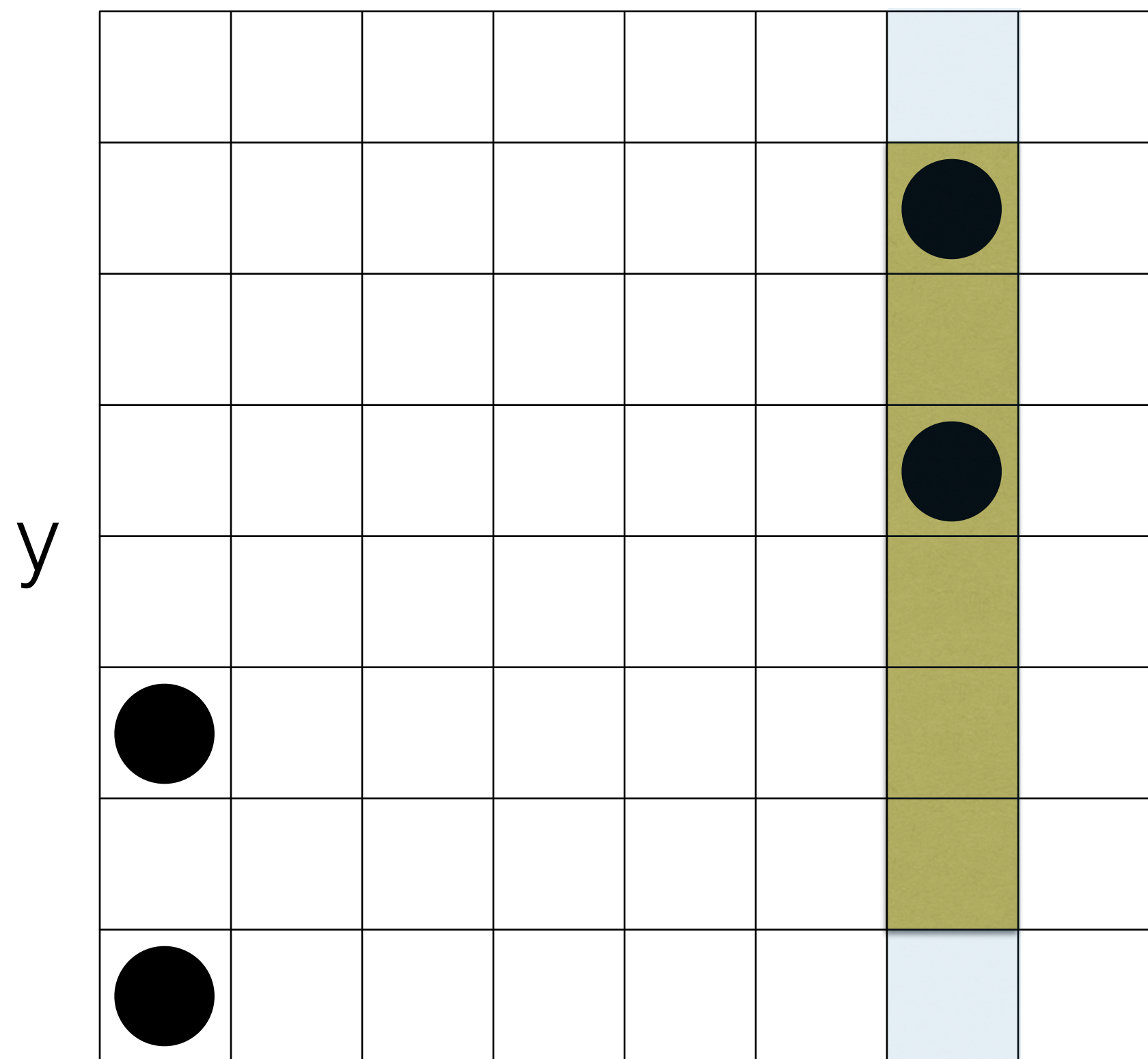


(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

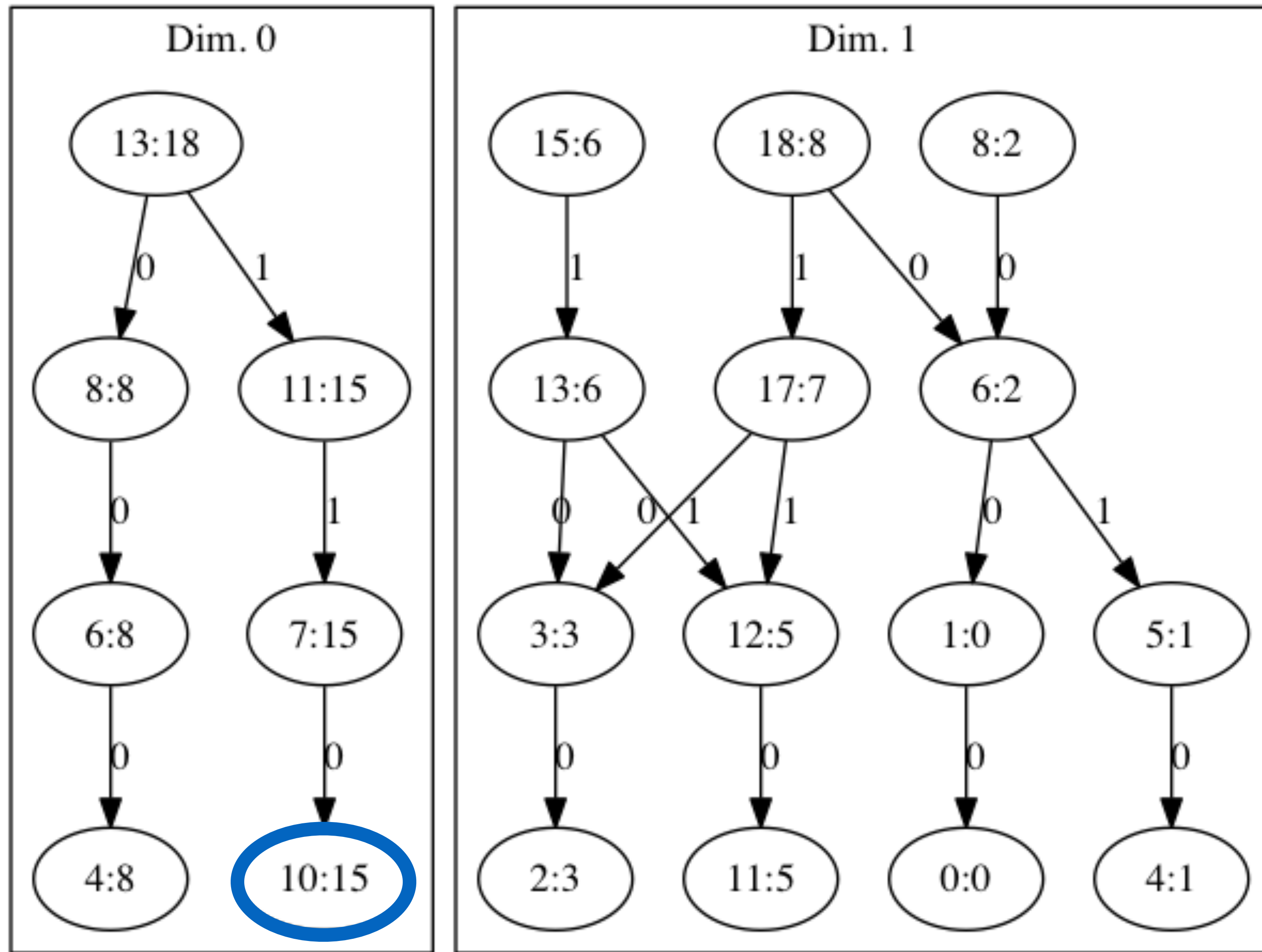


Example 2

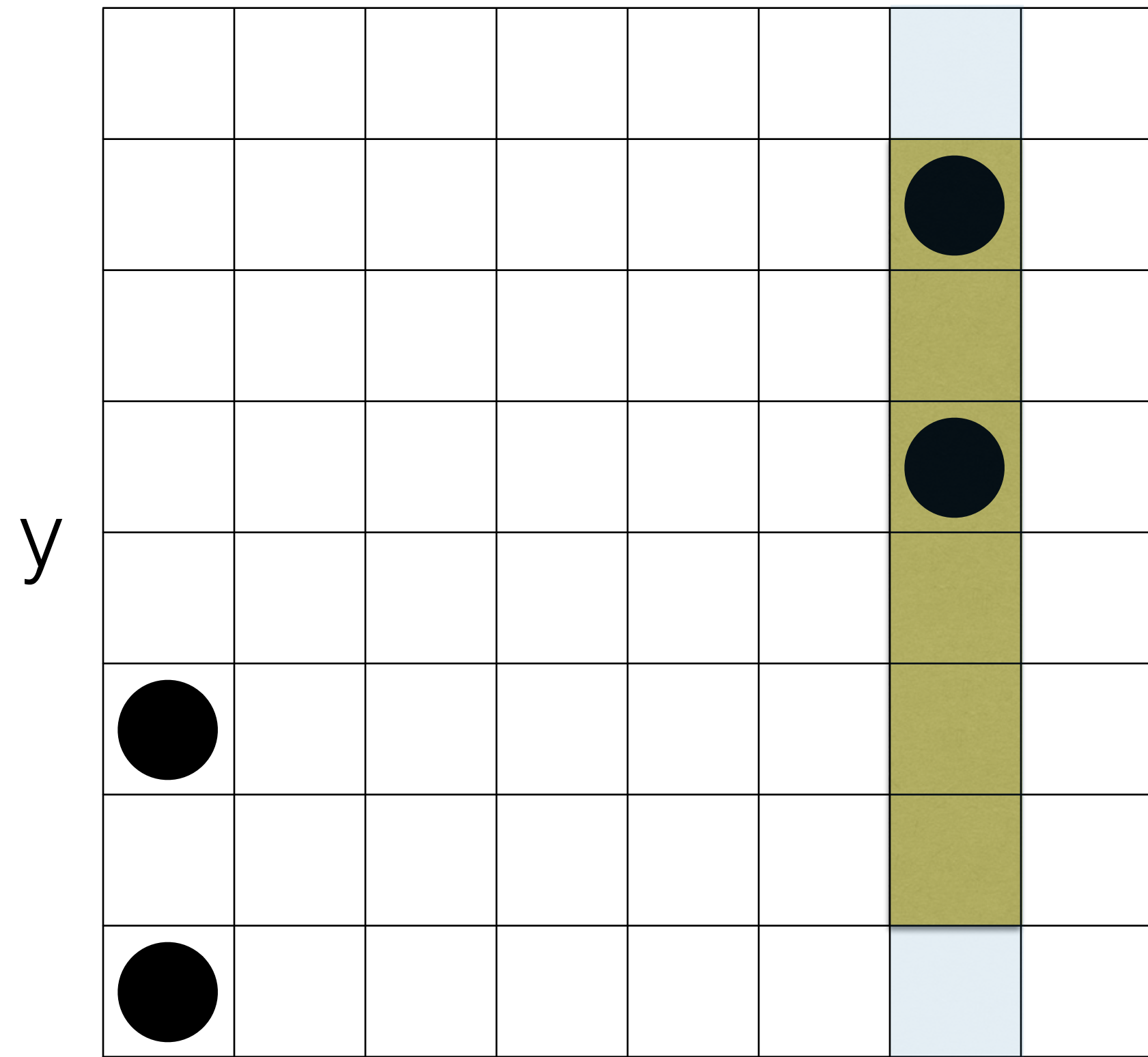


- (000, 000)**
- (000, 010)**
- (110, 100)**
- (110, 110)**

x

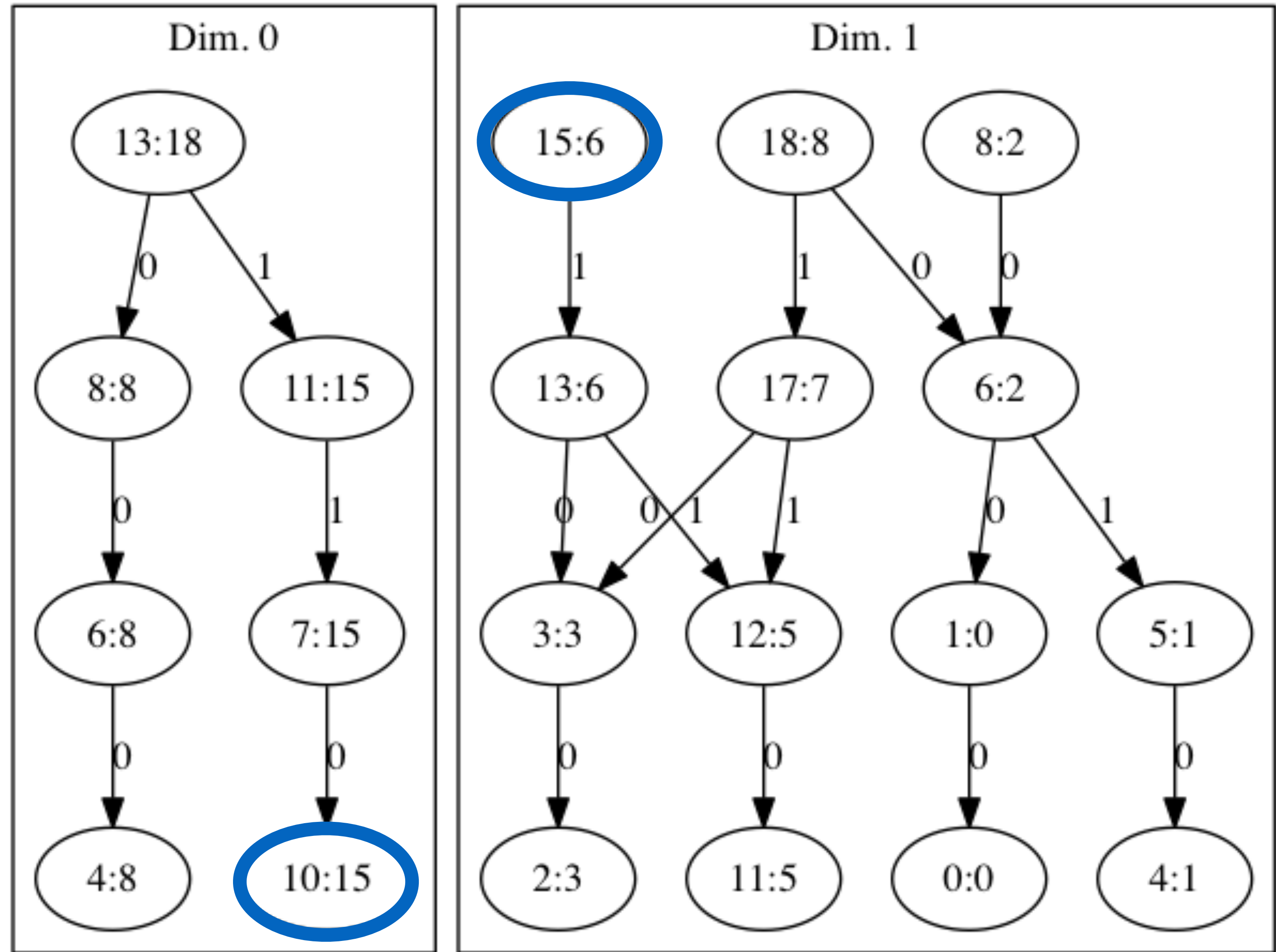


Example 2

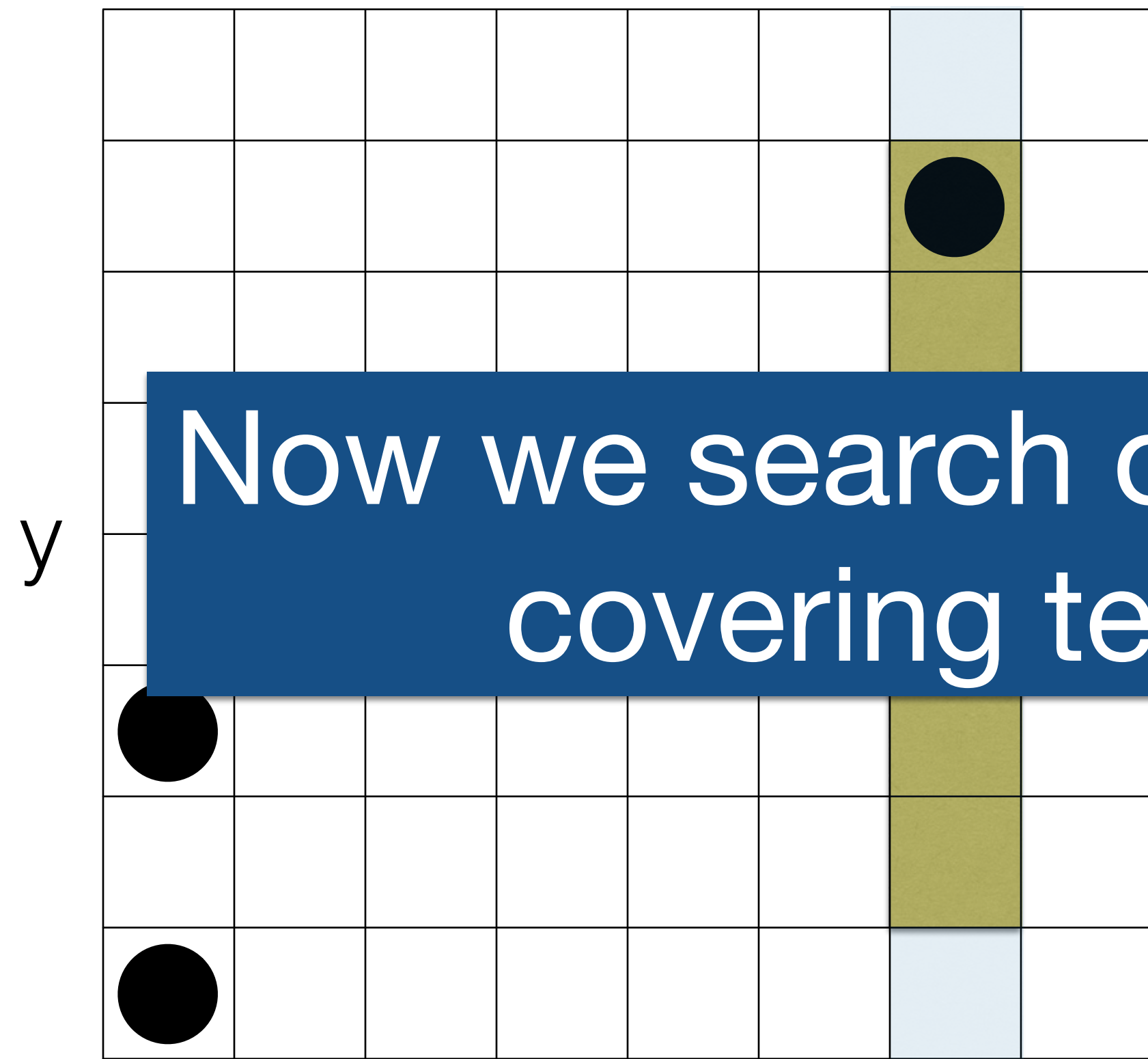


(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

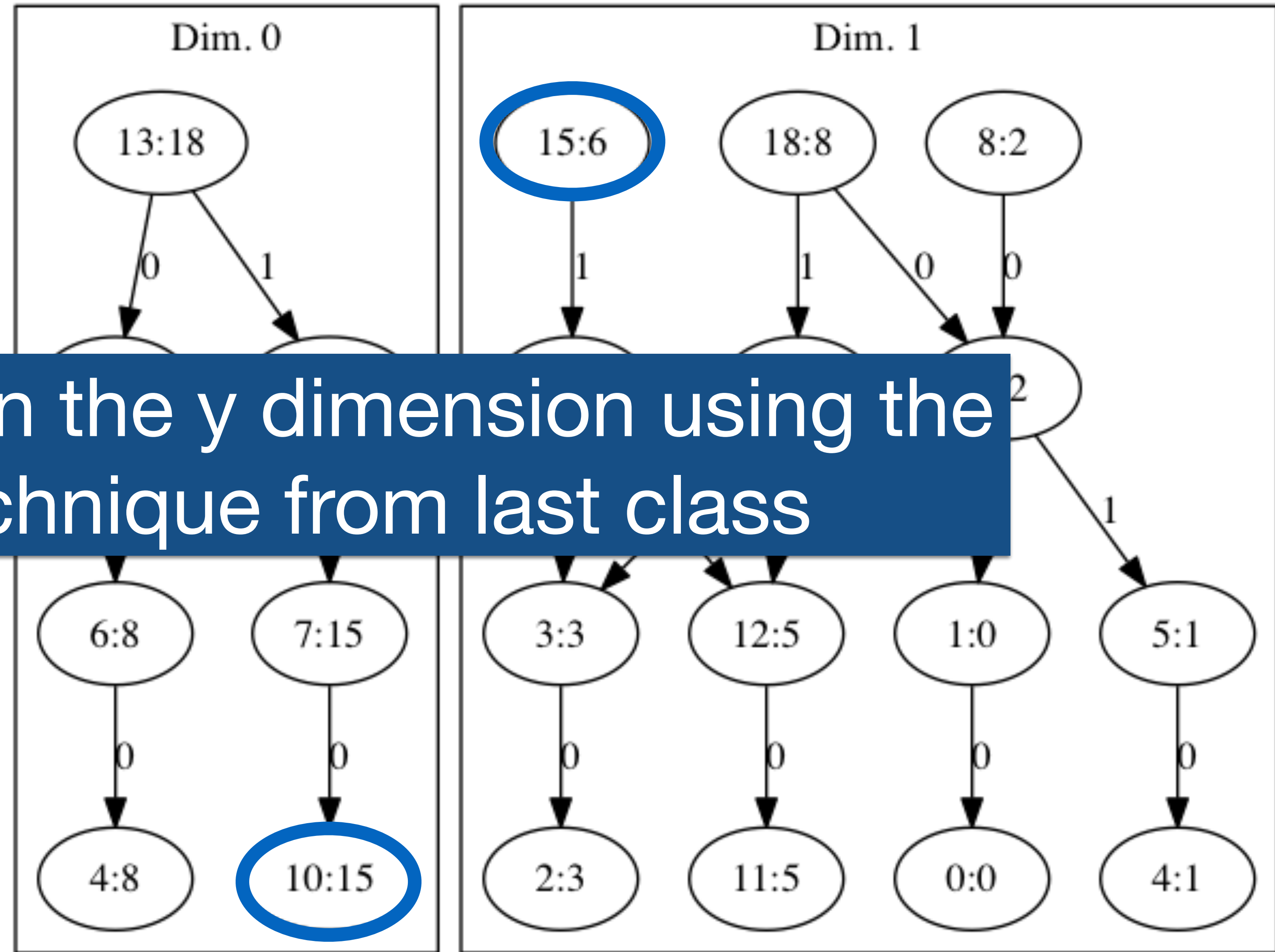
x



Example 2

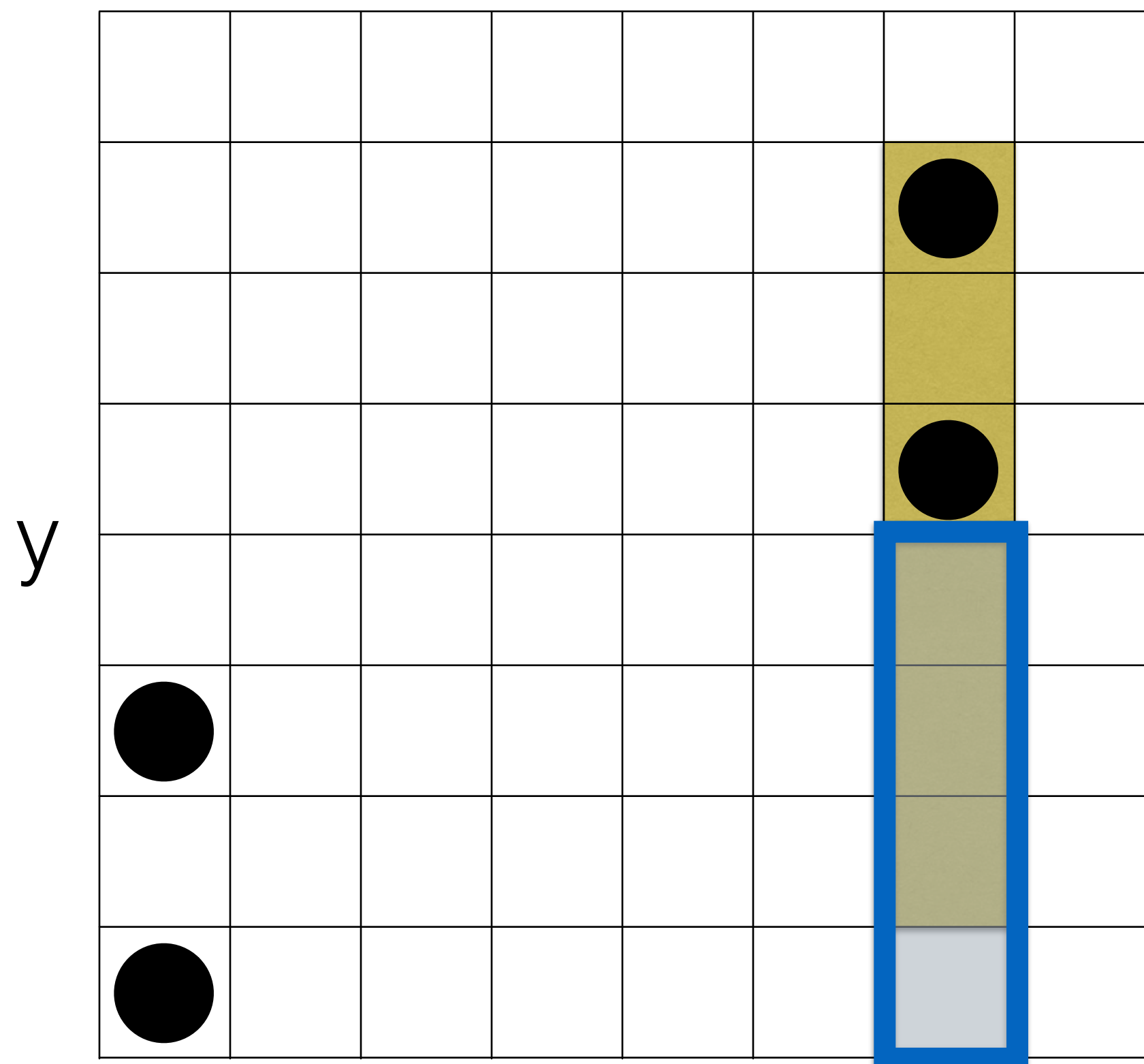


- (000, 000)
- (000, 010)
- (110, 100)
- (110, 110)

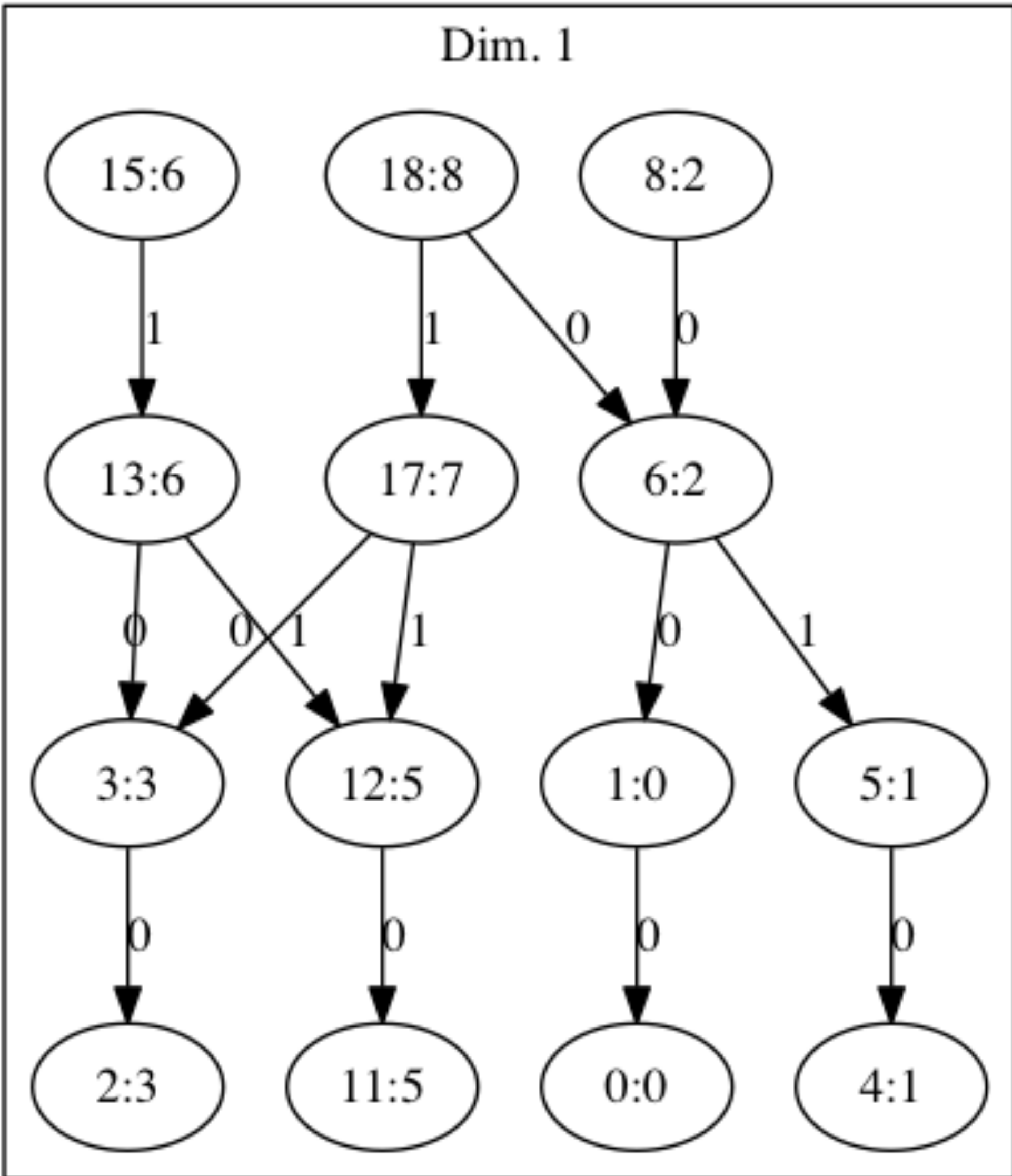
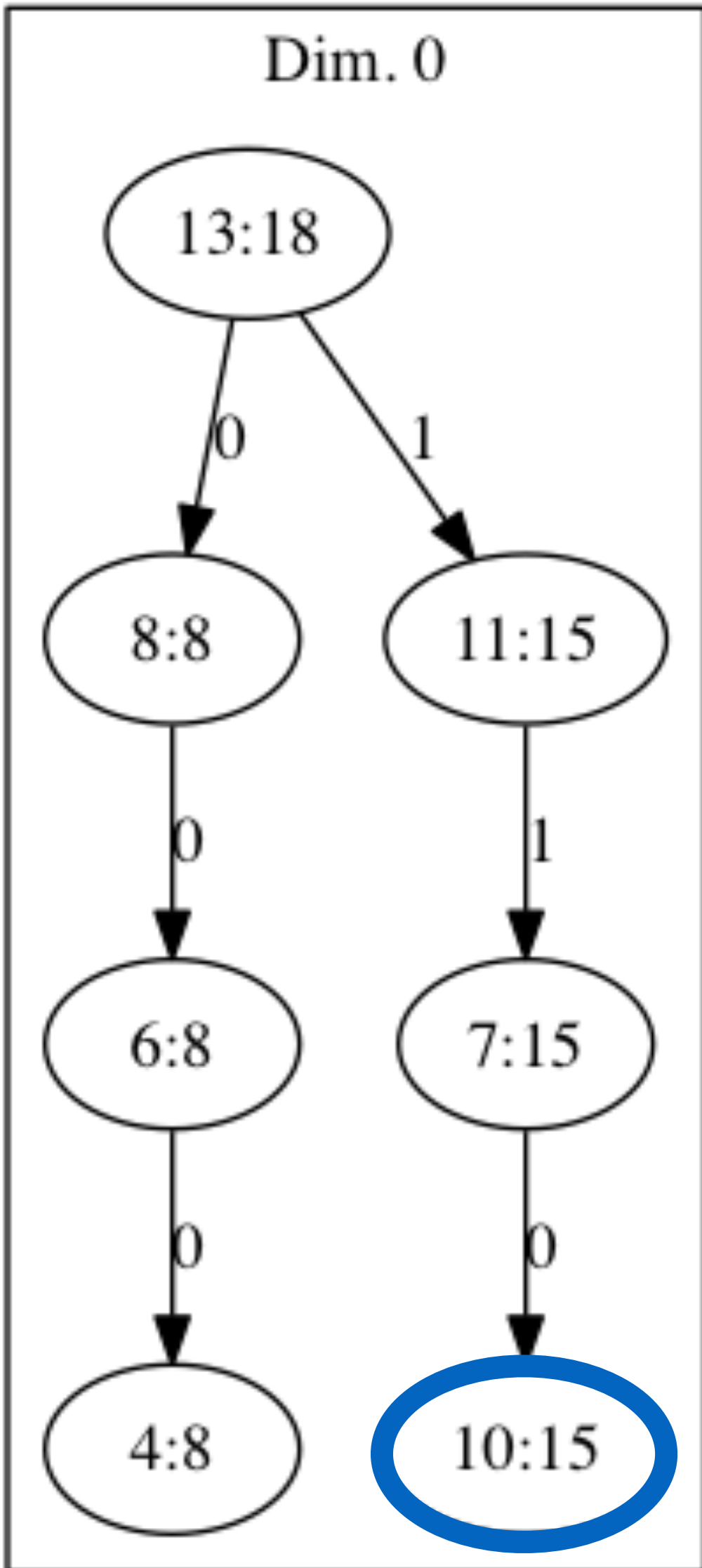


Now we search on the y dimension using the covering technique from last class

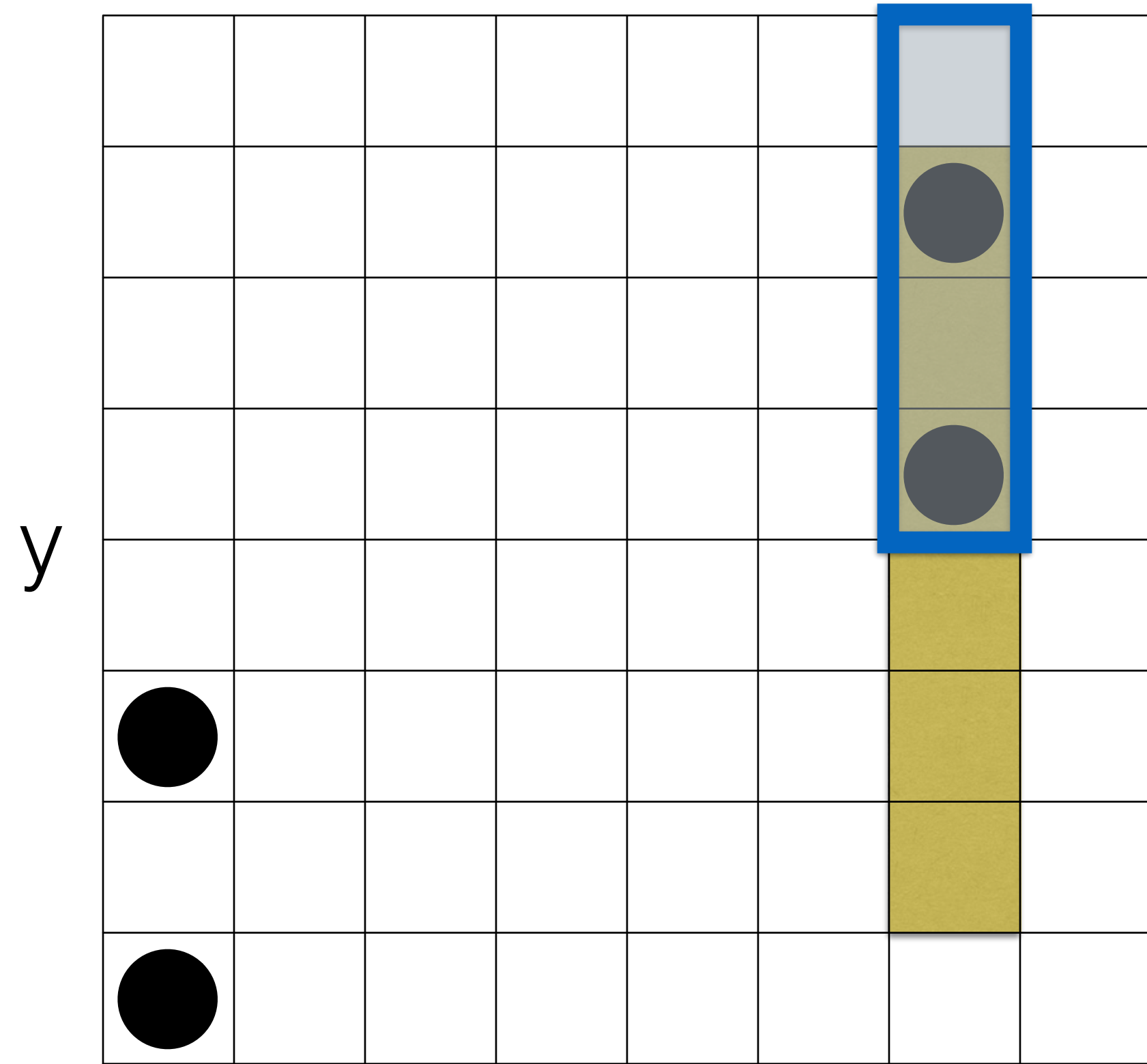
Example 2



- (000, 000)**
- (000, 010)**
- (110, 100)**
- (110, 110)**

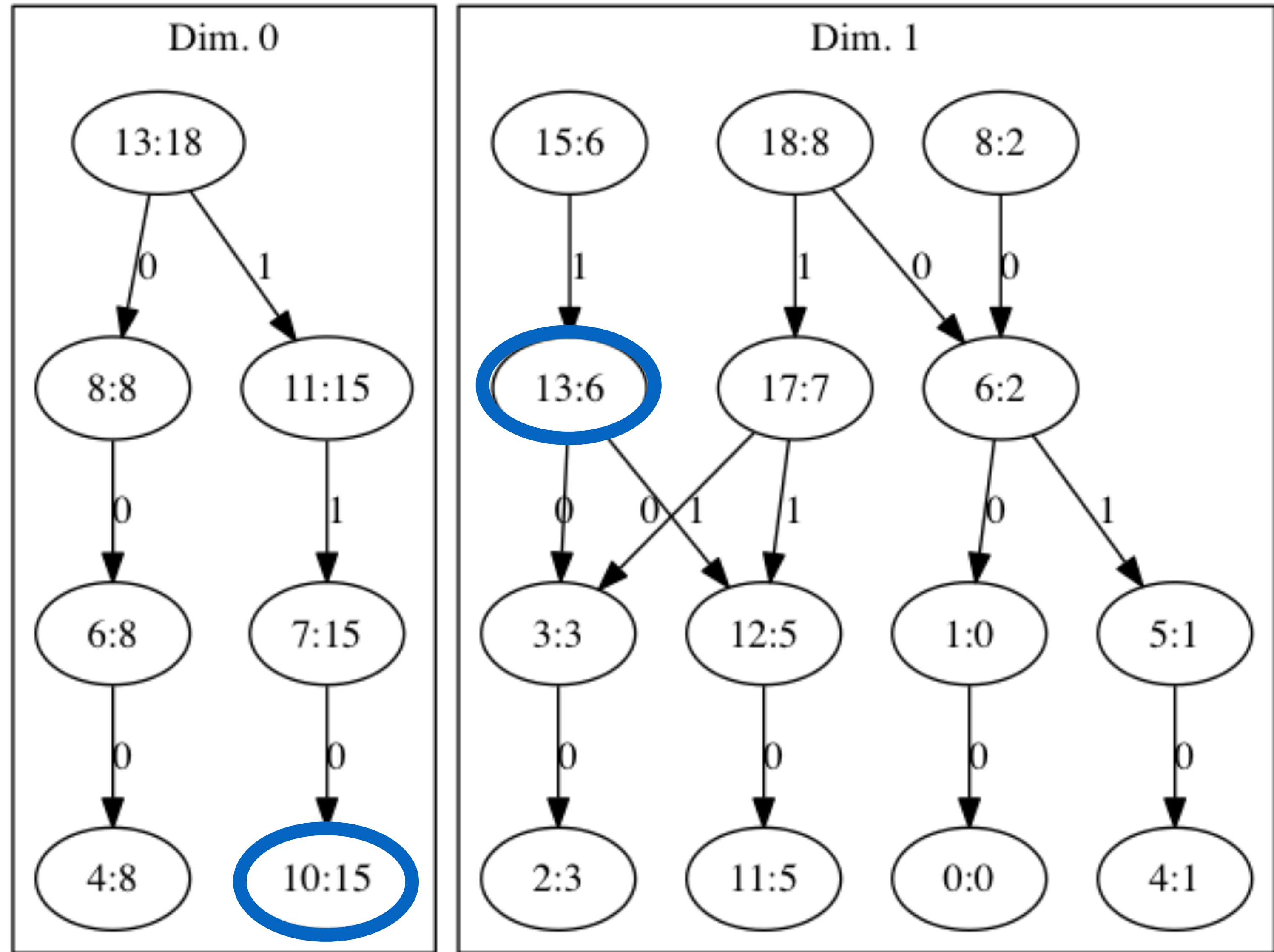


Example 2

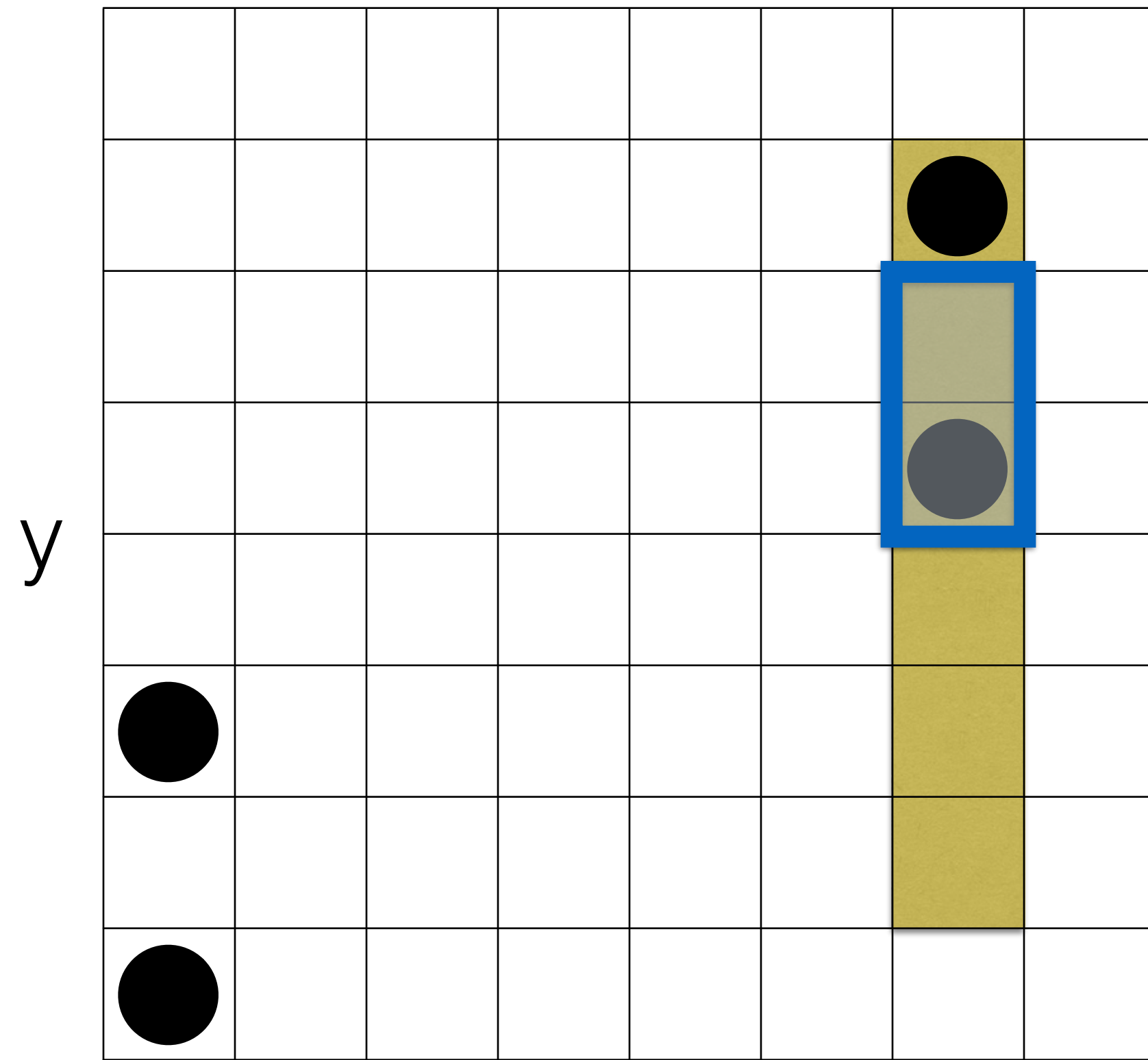


- (000, 000)**
- (000, 010)**
- (110, 100)**
- (110, 110)**

x



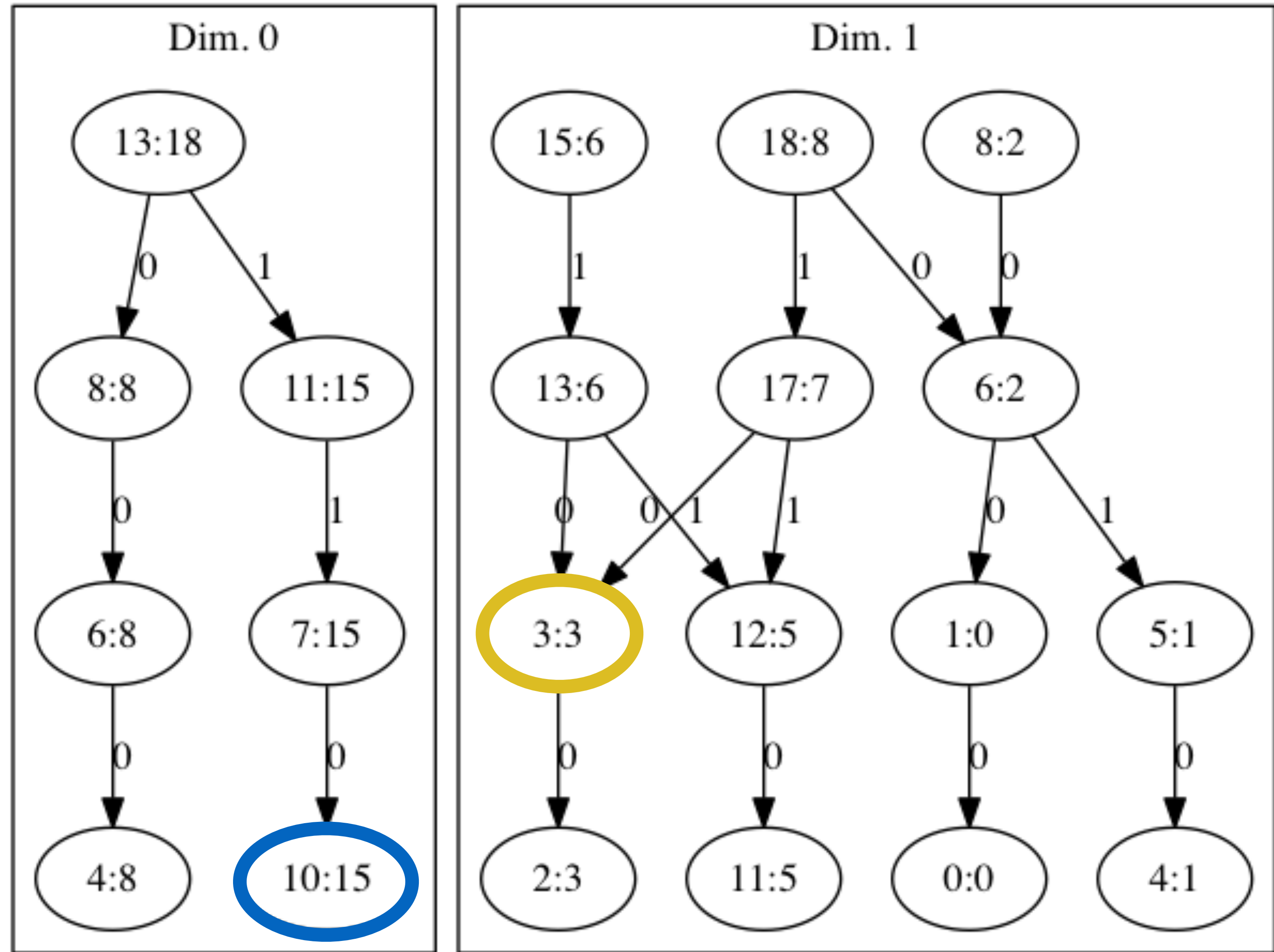
Example 2



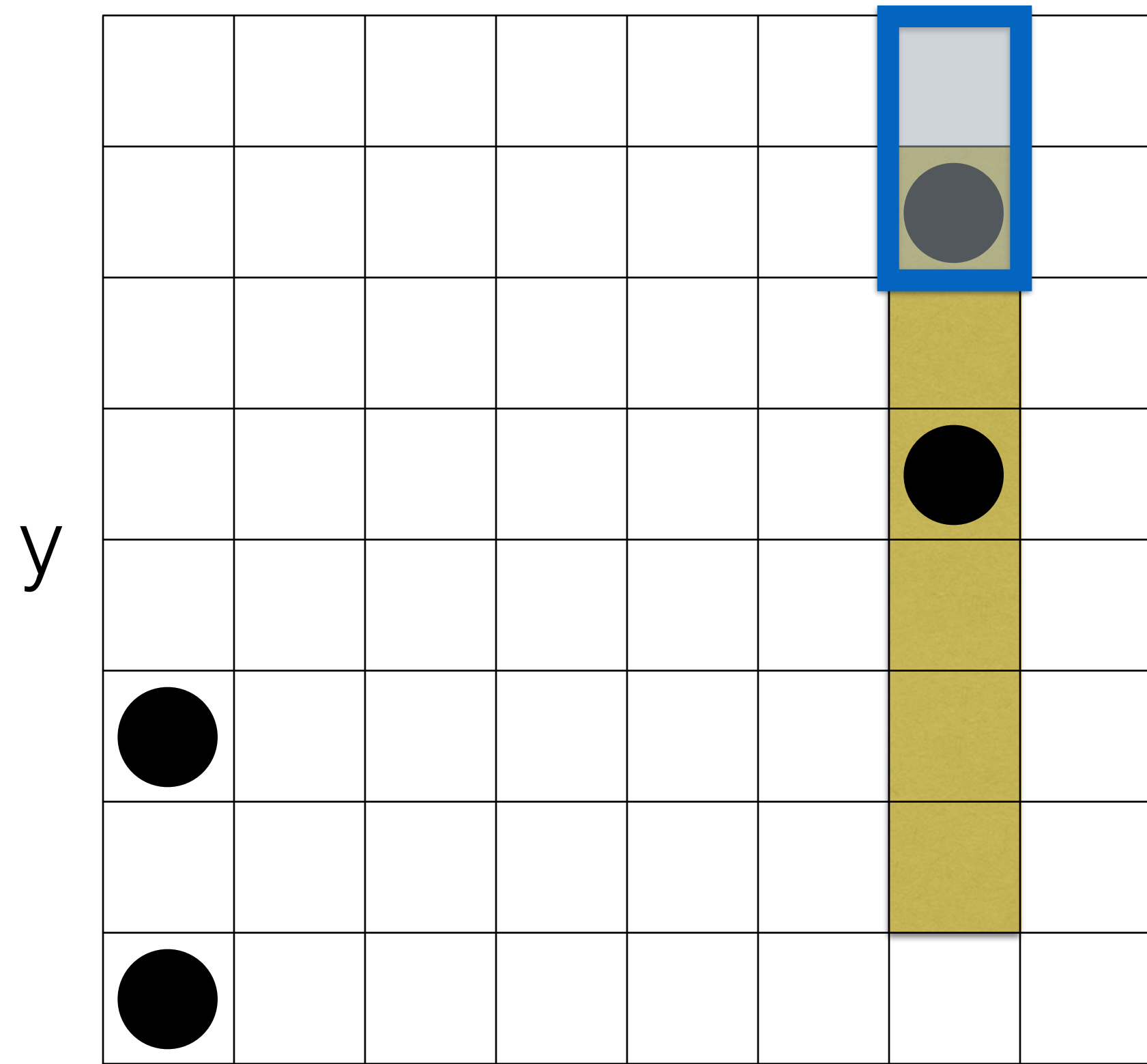
y

x

- (000, 000)**
- (000, 010)**
- (110, 100)**
- (110, 110)**



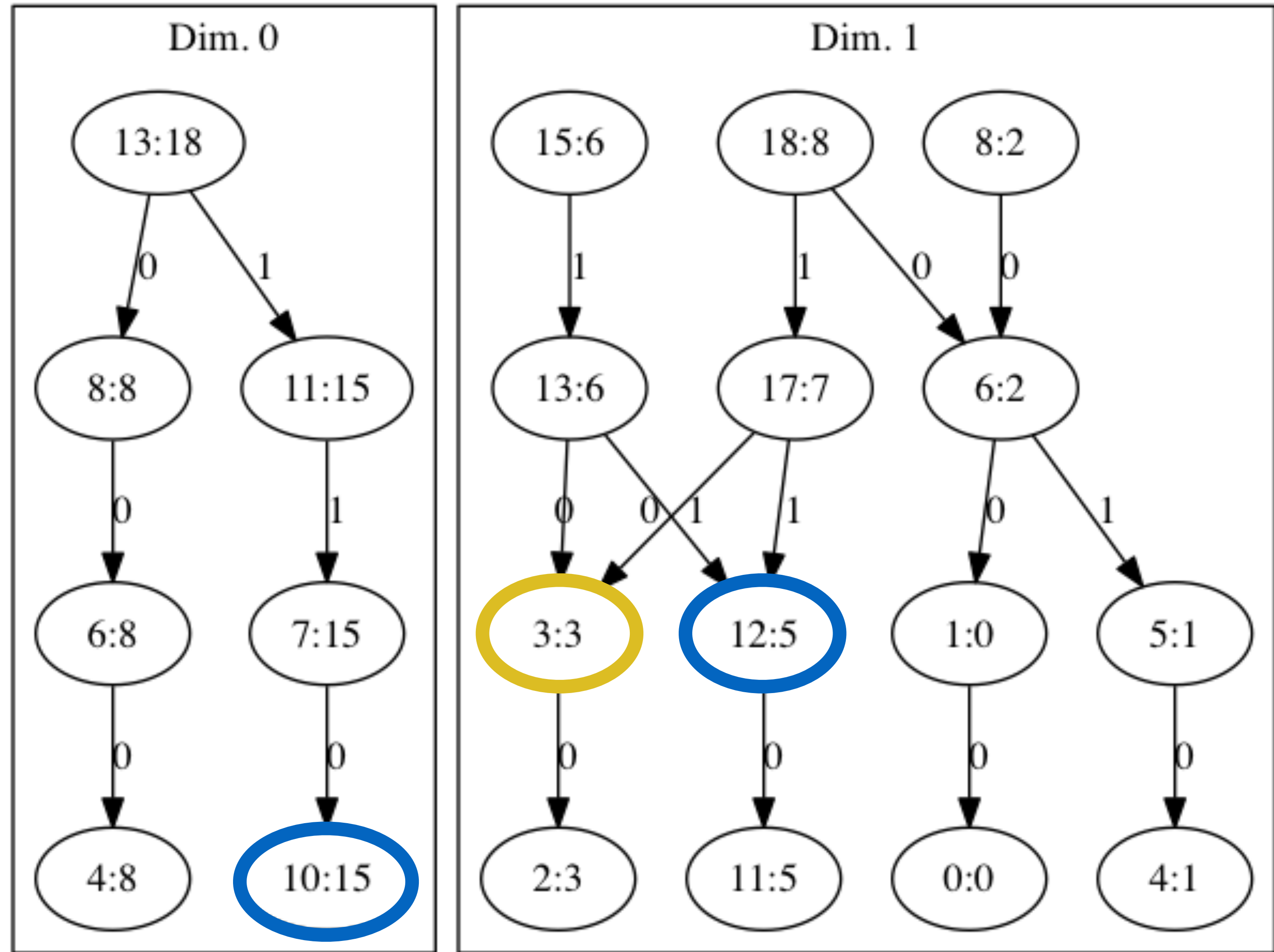
Example 2



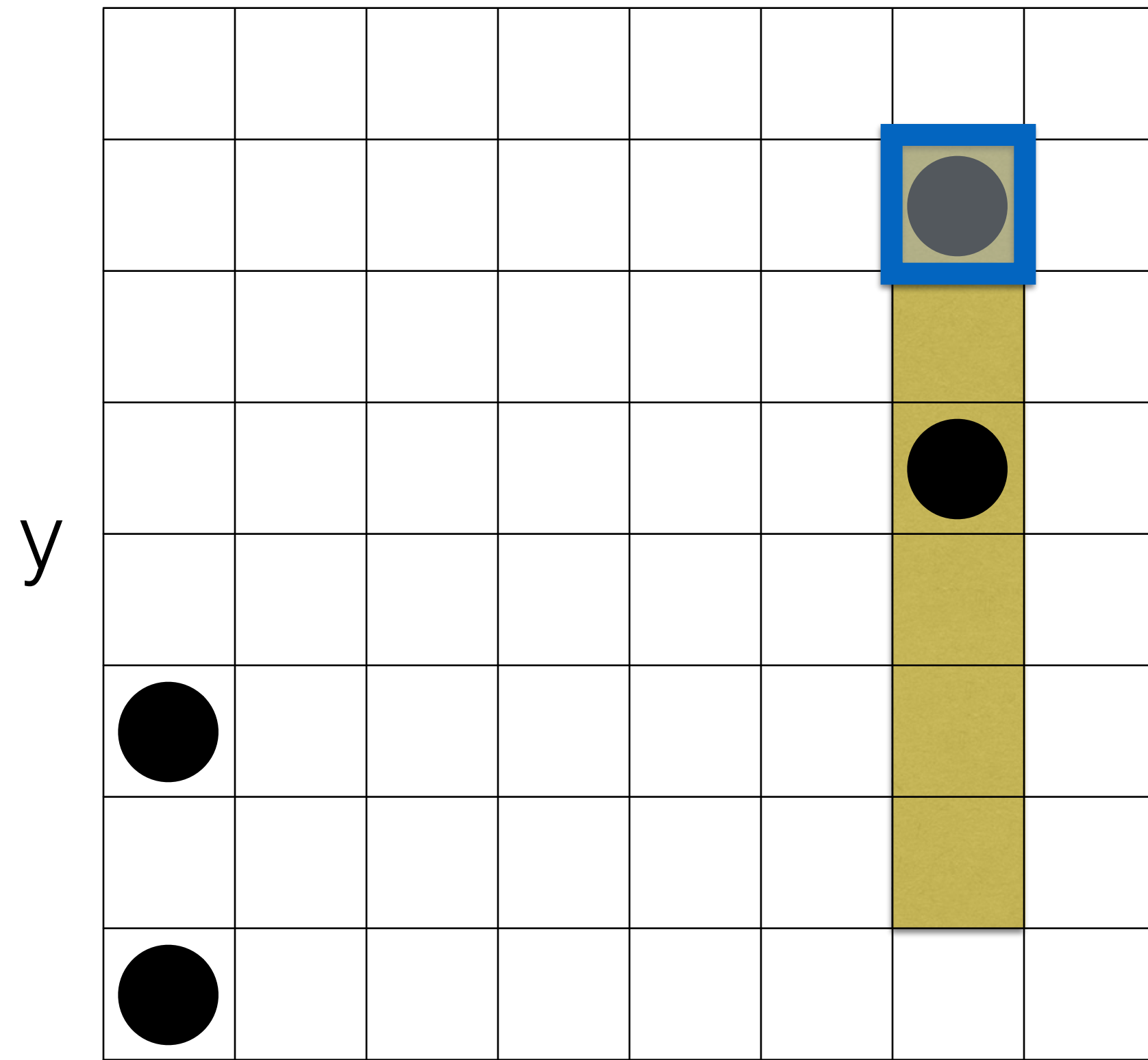
(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

y



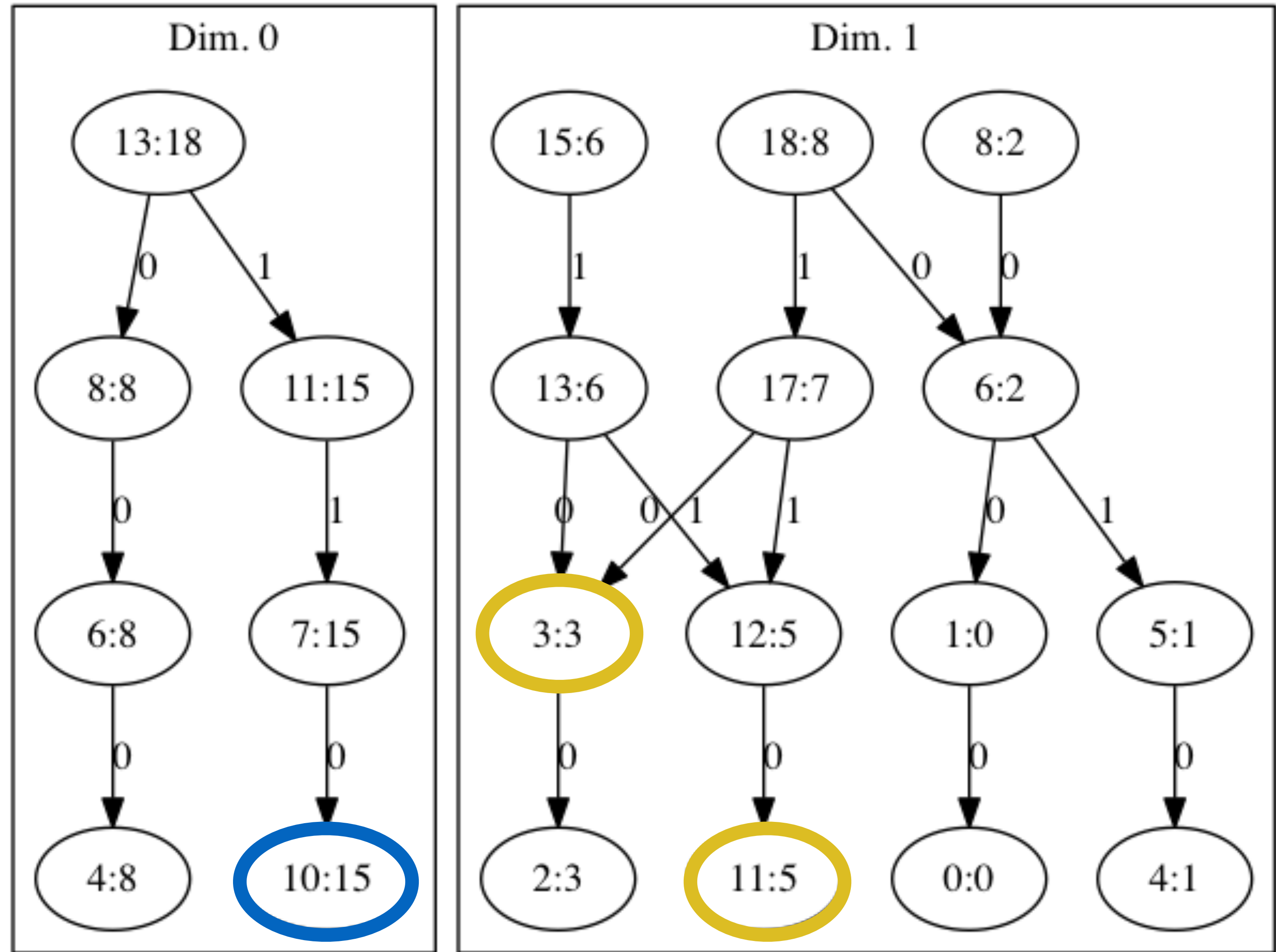
Example 2



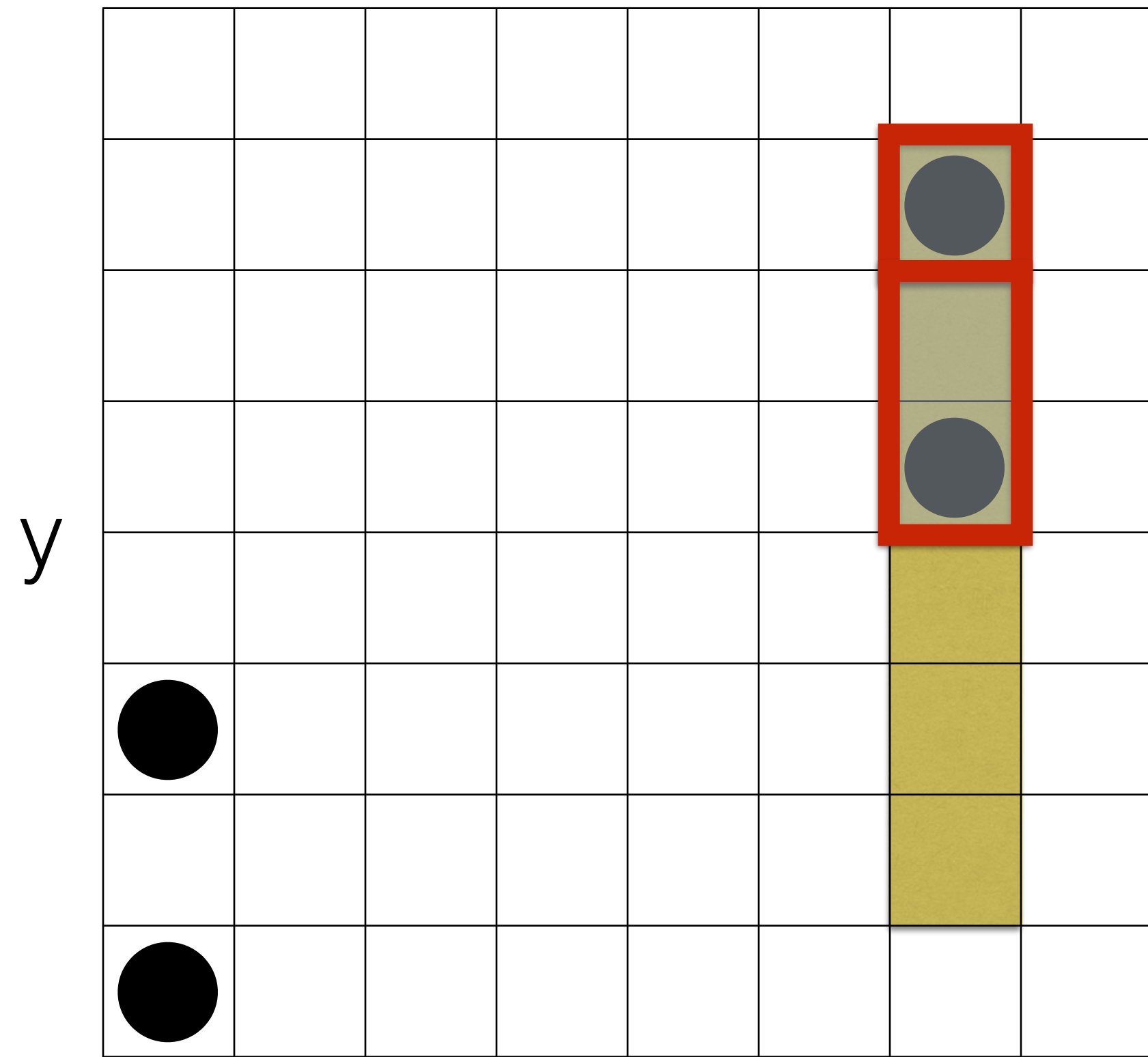
(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

y



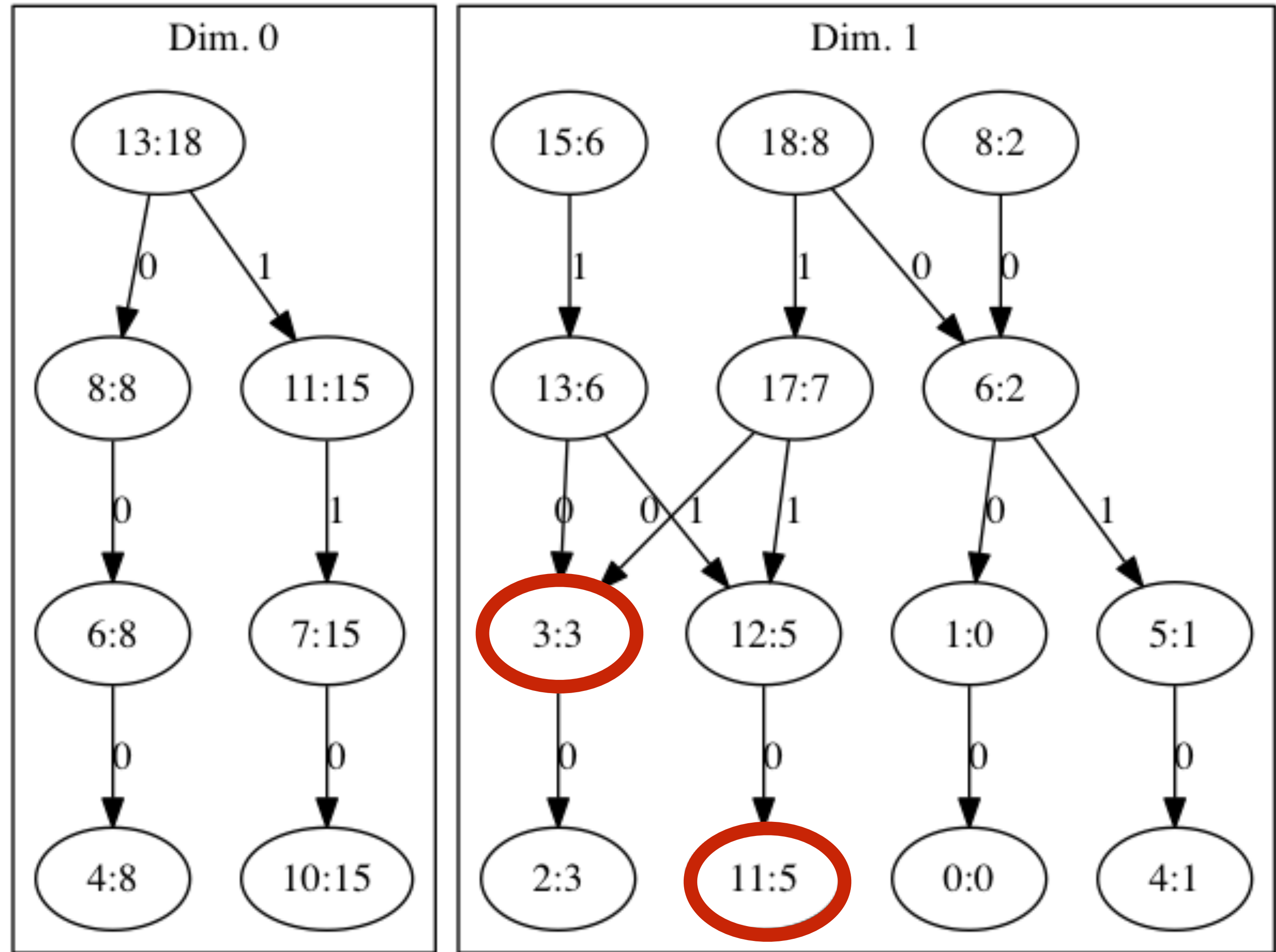
Example 2



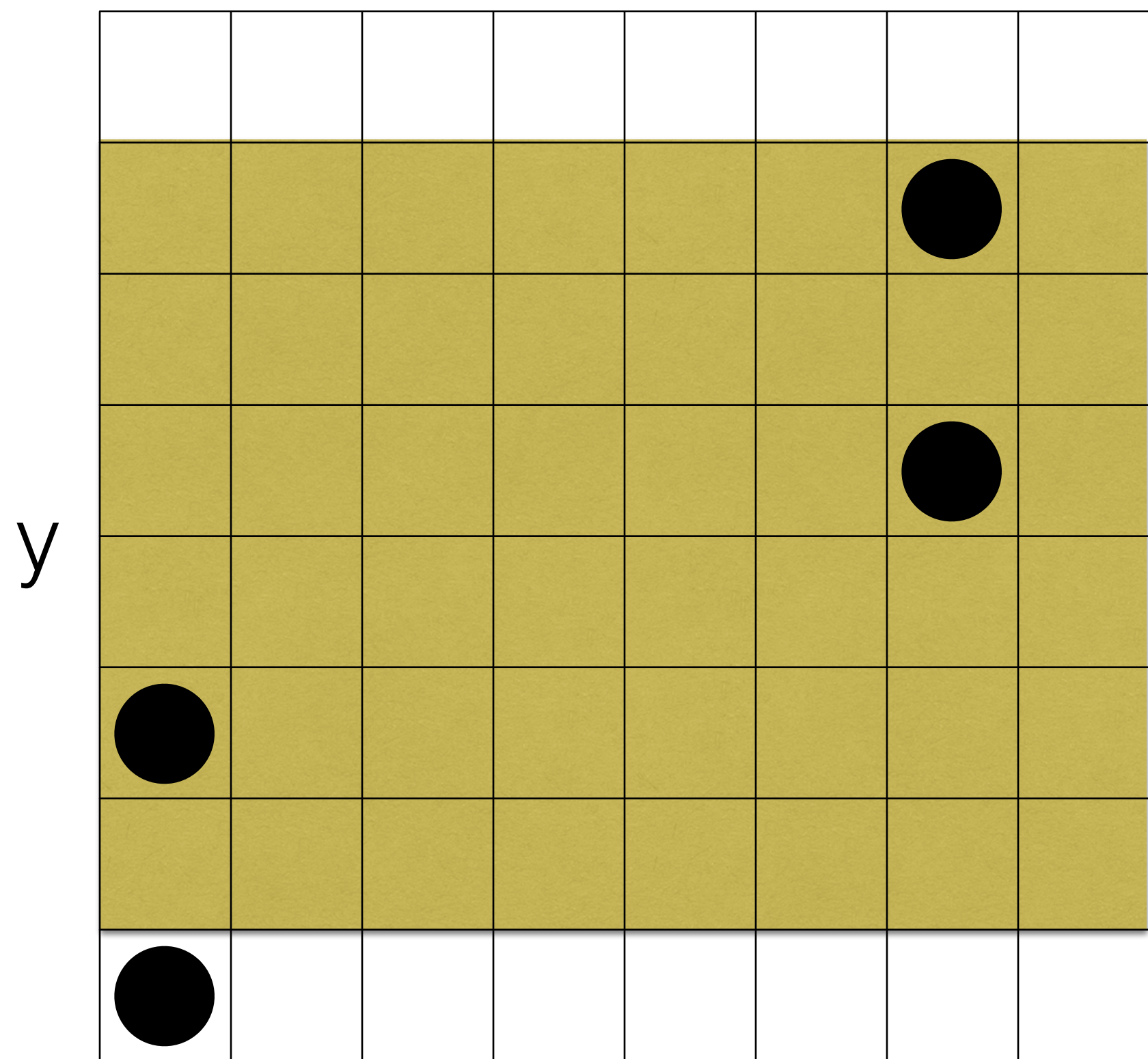
(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

y



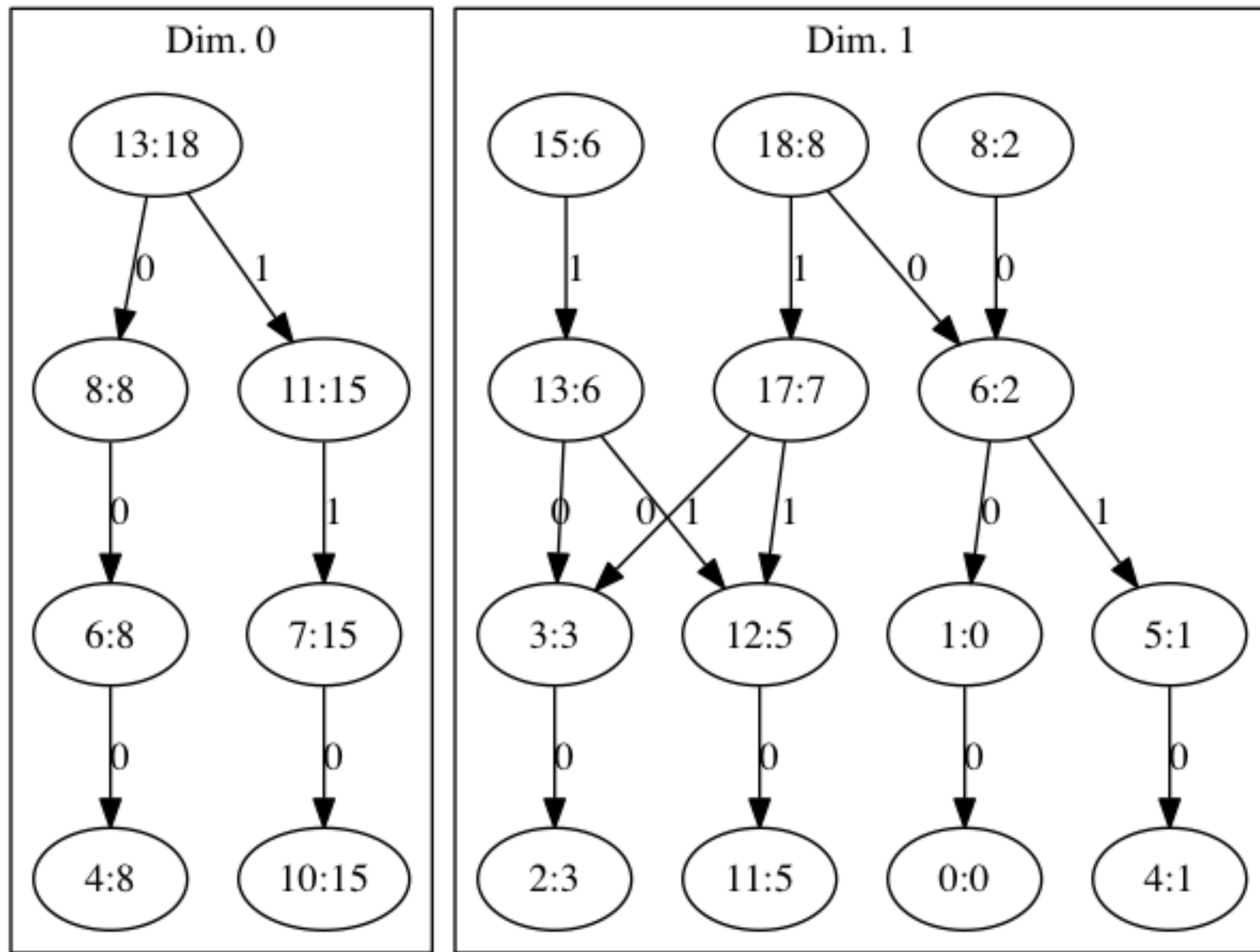
Example 3



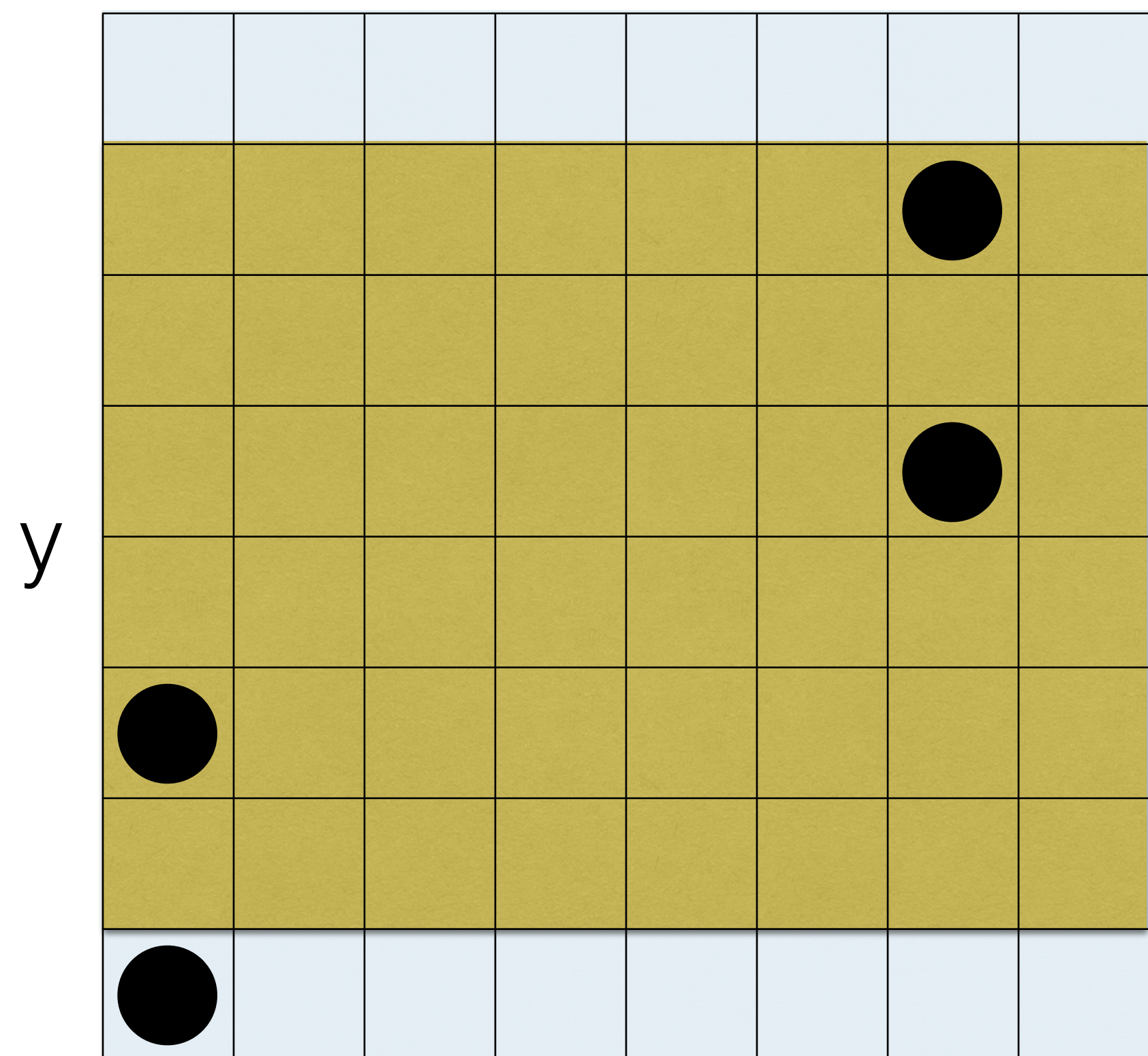
(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

y



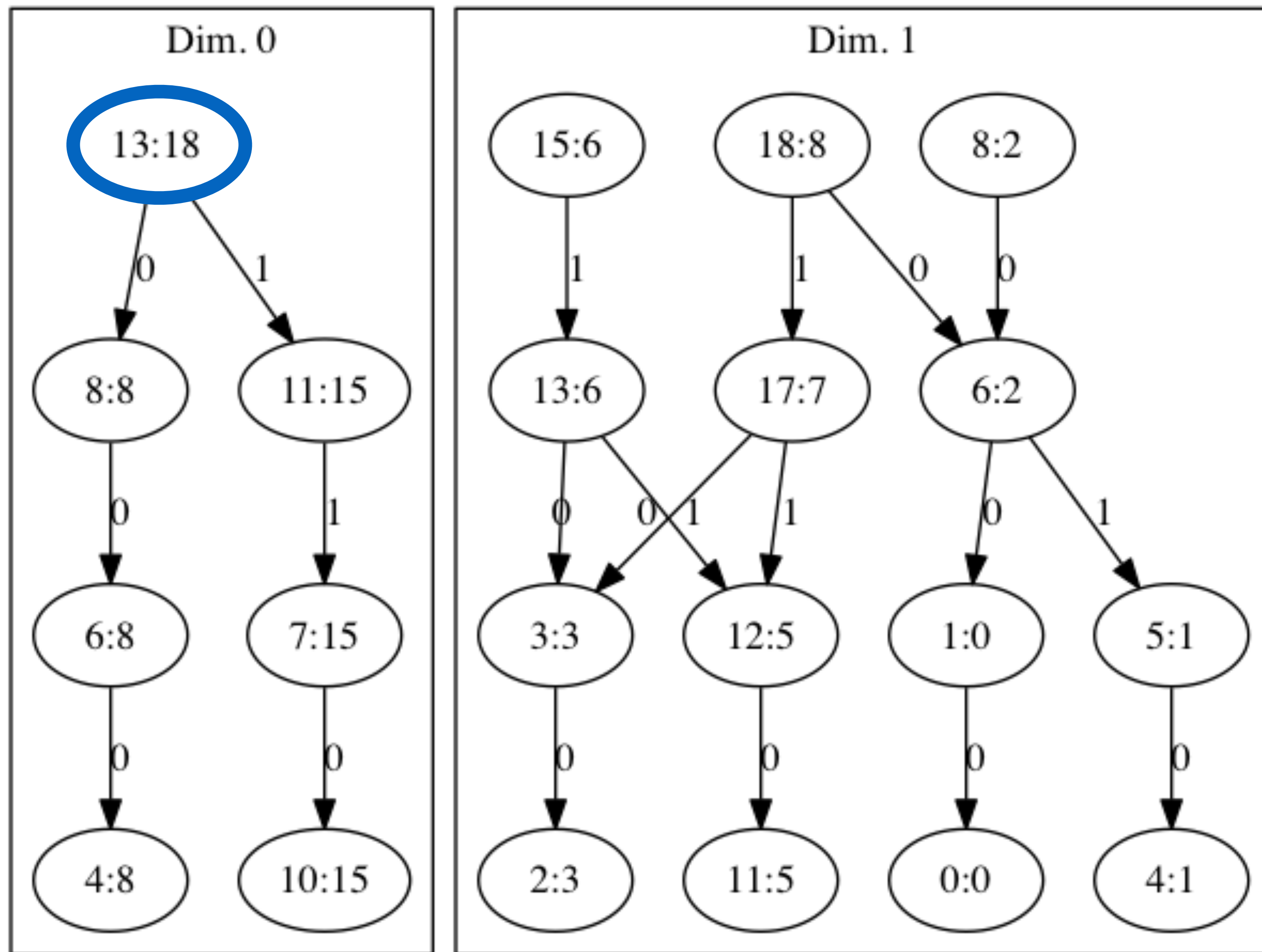
Example 3



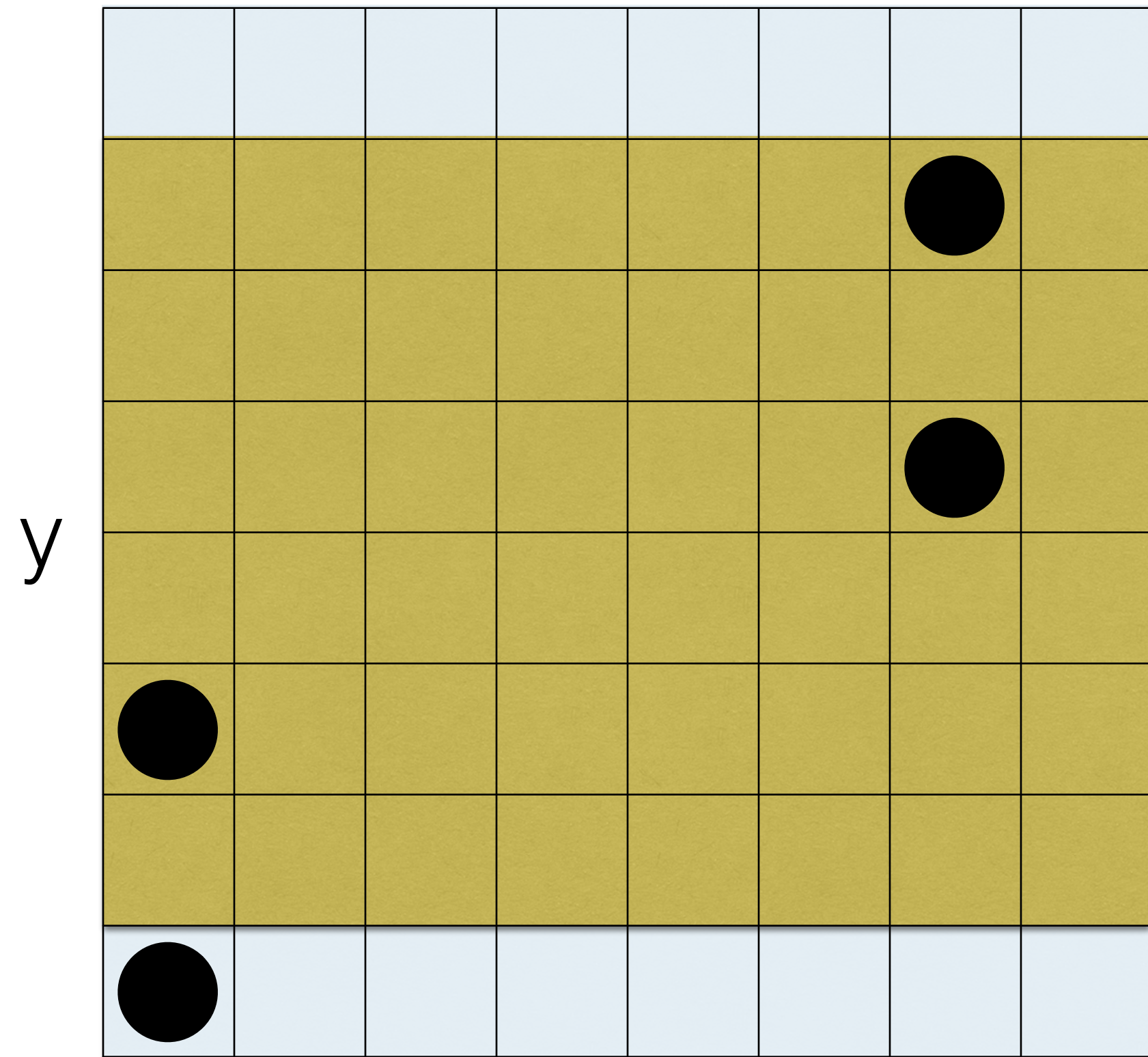
y

x

- (000, 000)**
- (000, 010)**
- (110, 100)**
- (110, 110)**



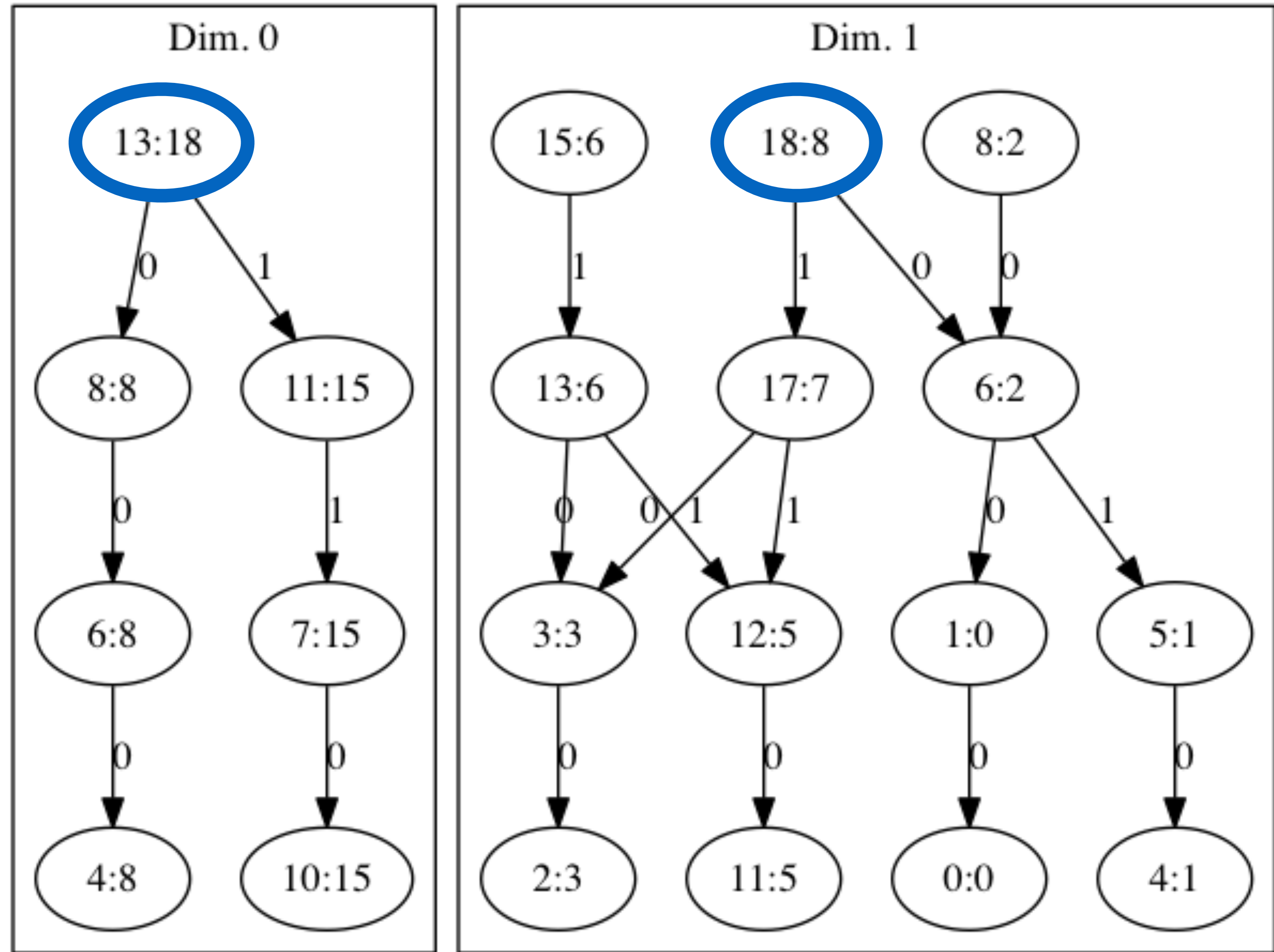
Example 3



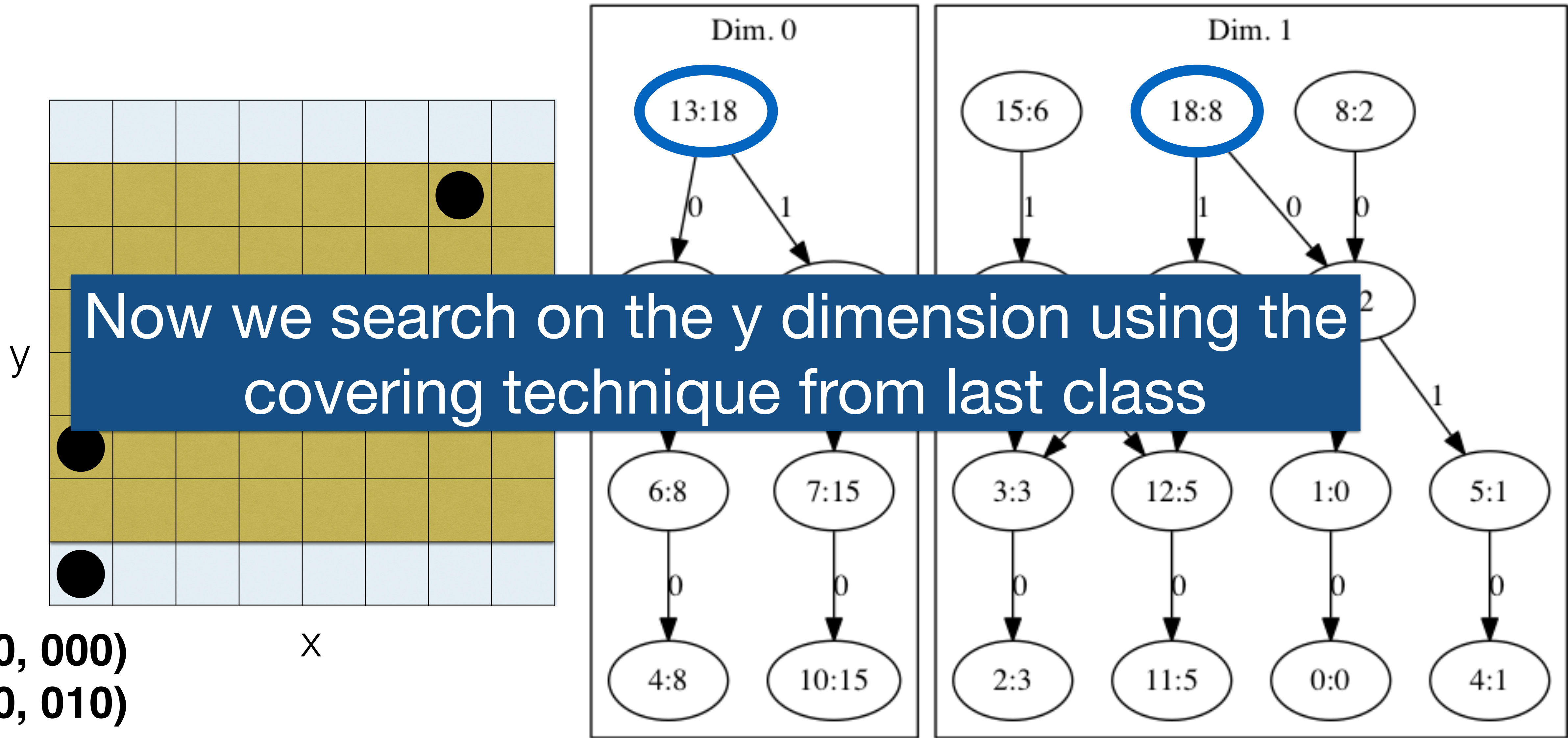
y

x

- (000, 000)**
- (000, 010)**
- (110, 100)**
- (110, 110)**



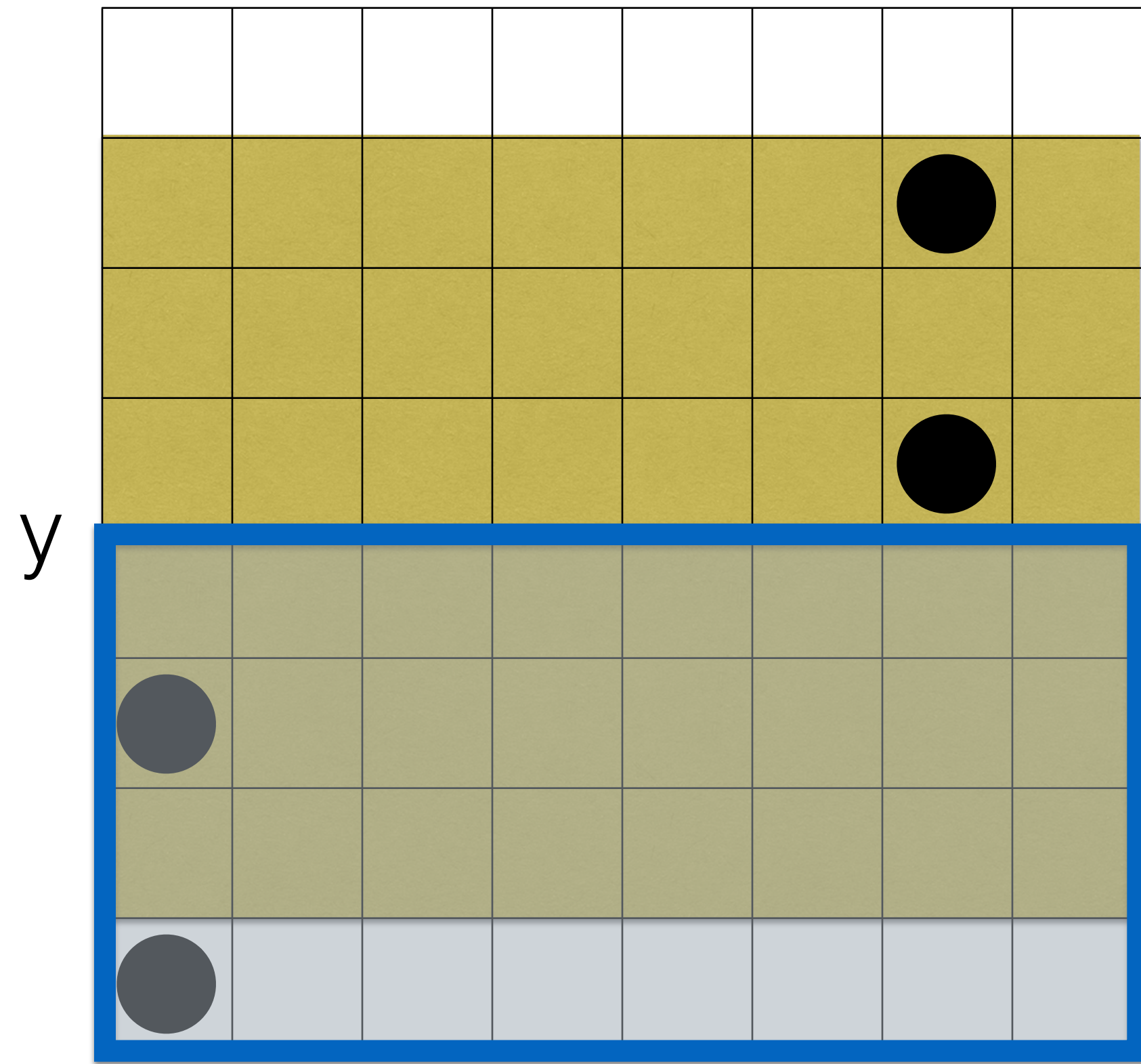
Example 3



- (000, 000)
- (000, 010)
- (110, 100)
- (110, 110)

x

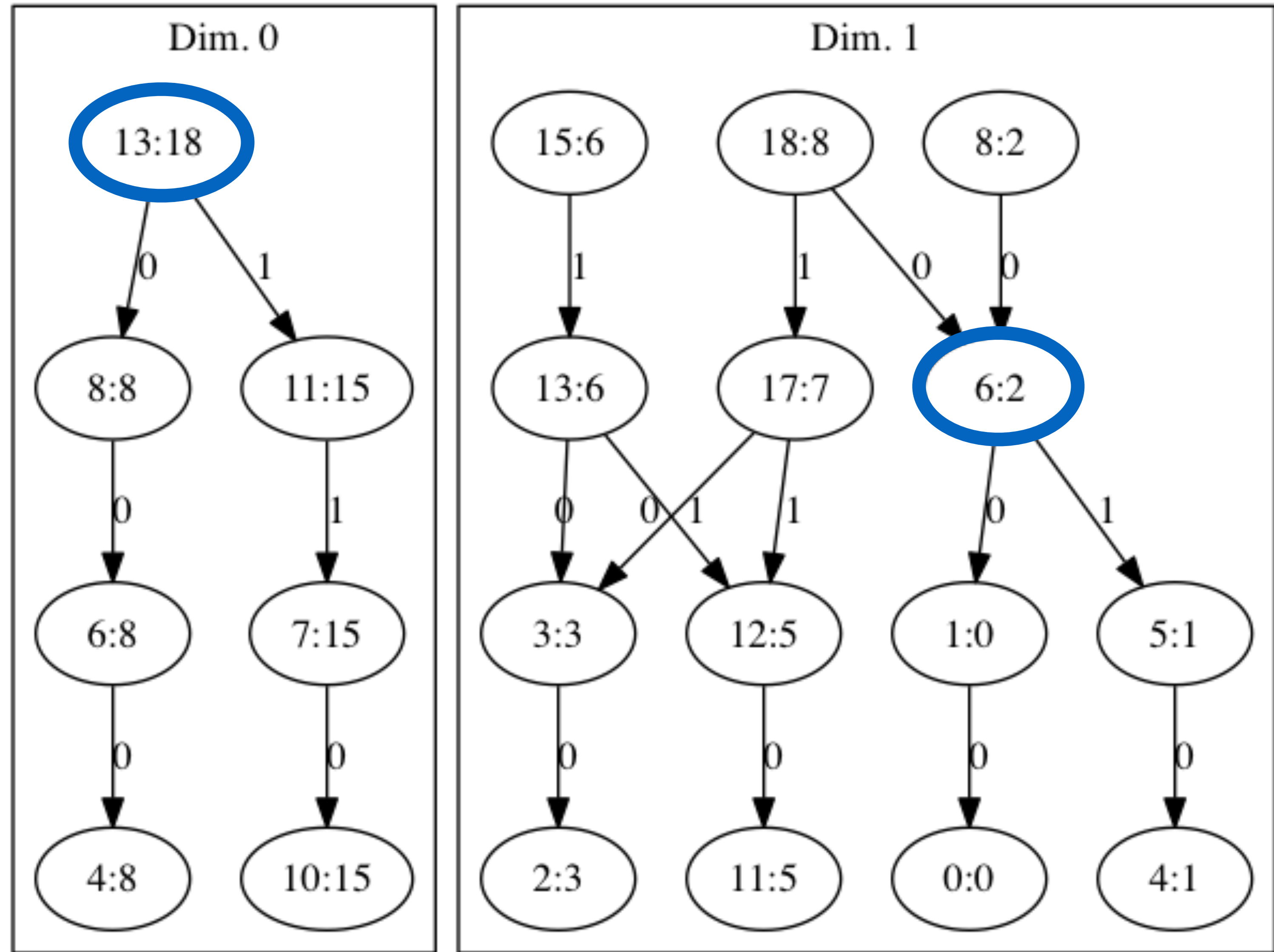
Example 3



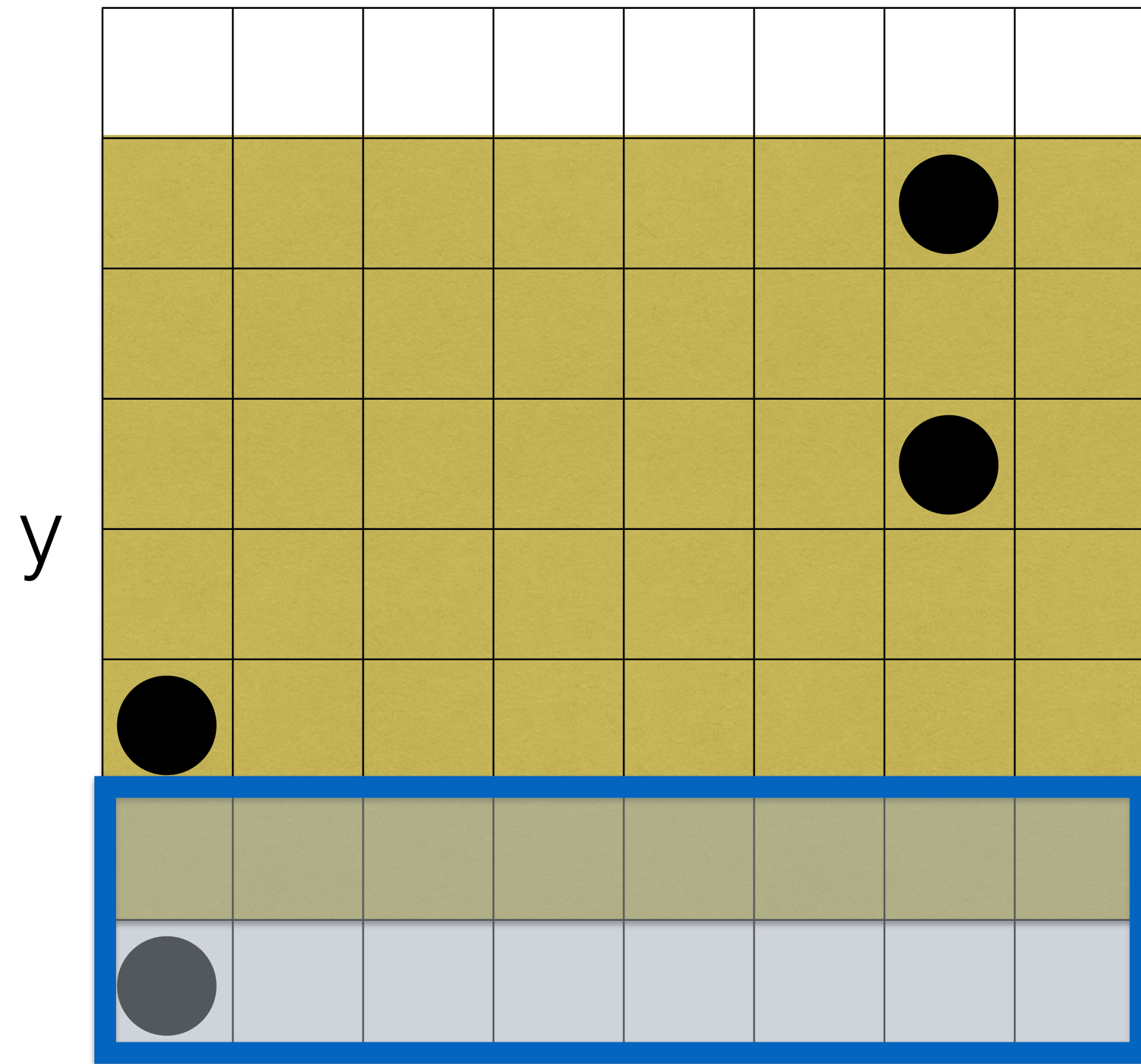
y

x

- (000, 000)**
- (000, 010)**
- (110, 100)**
- (110, 110)**



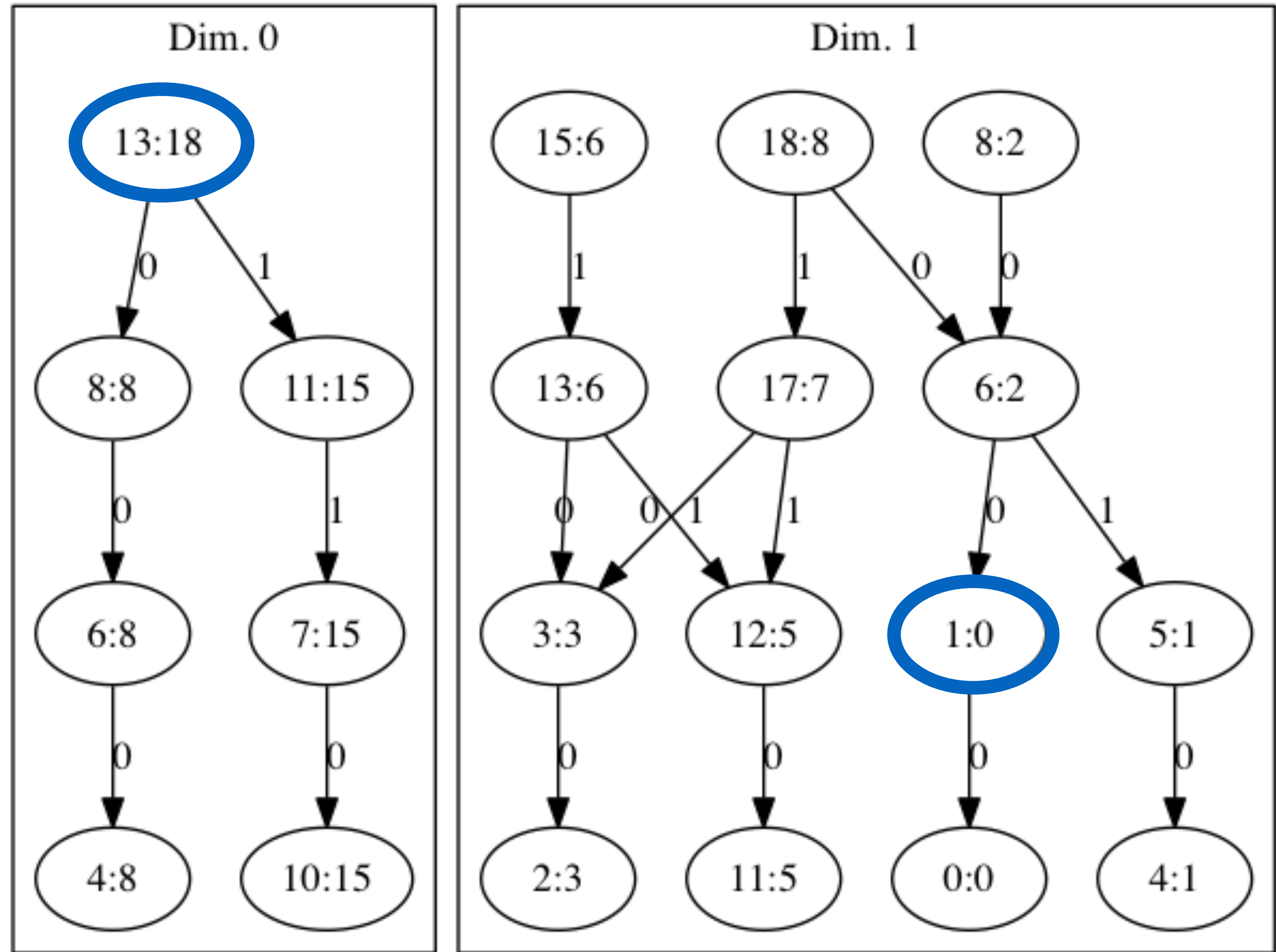
Example 3



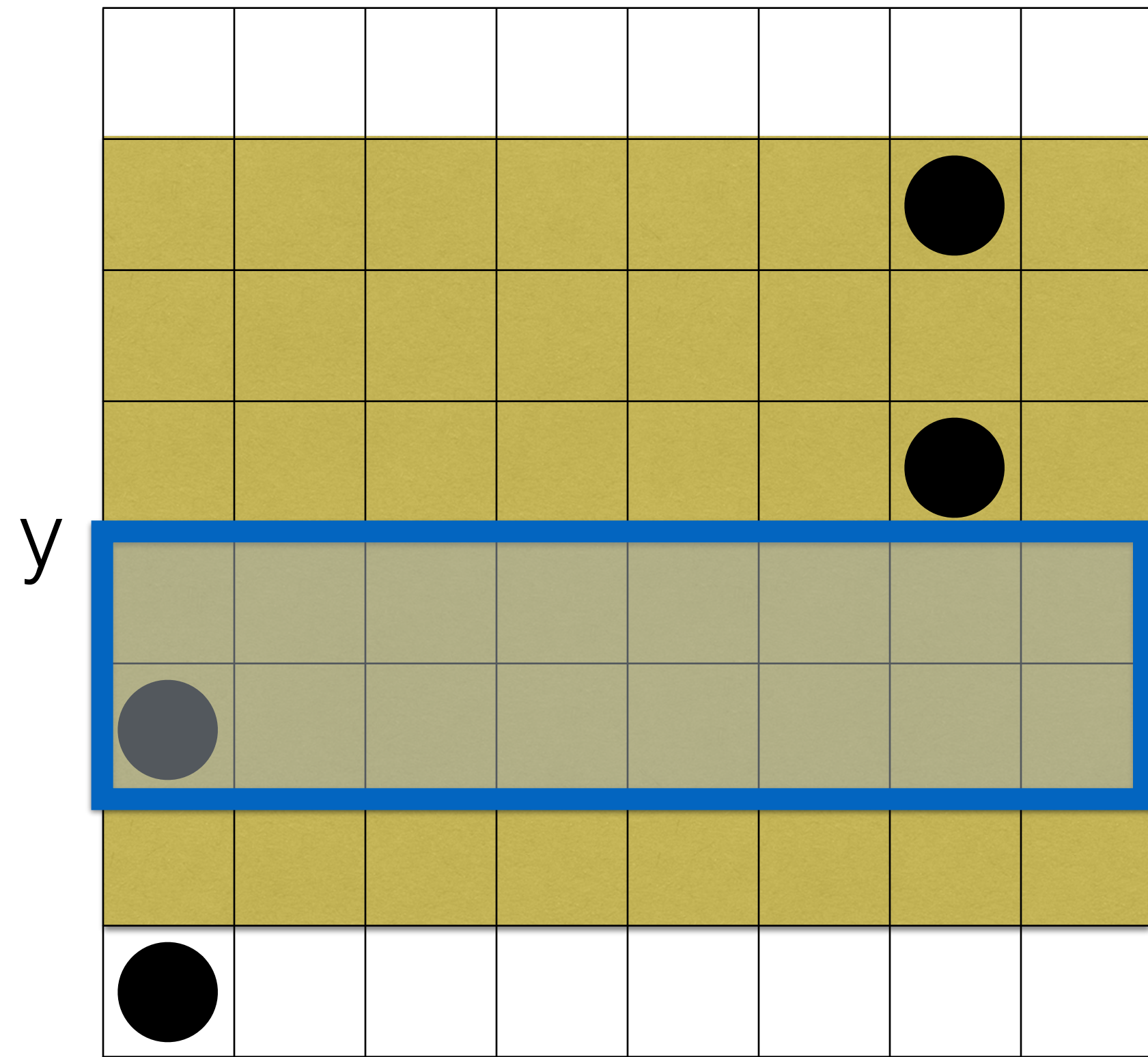
(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

y



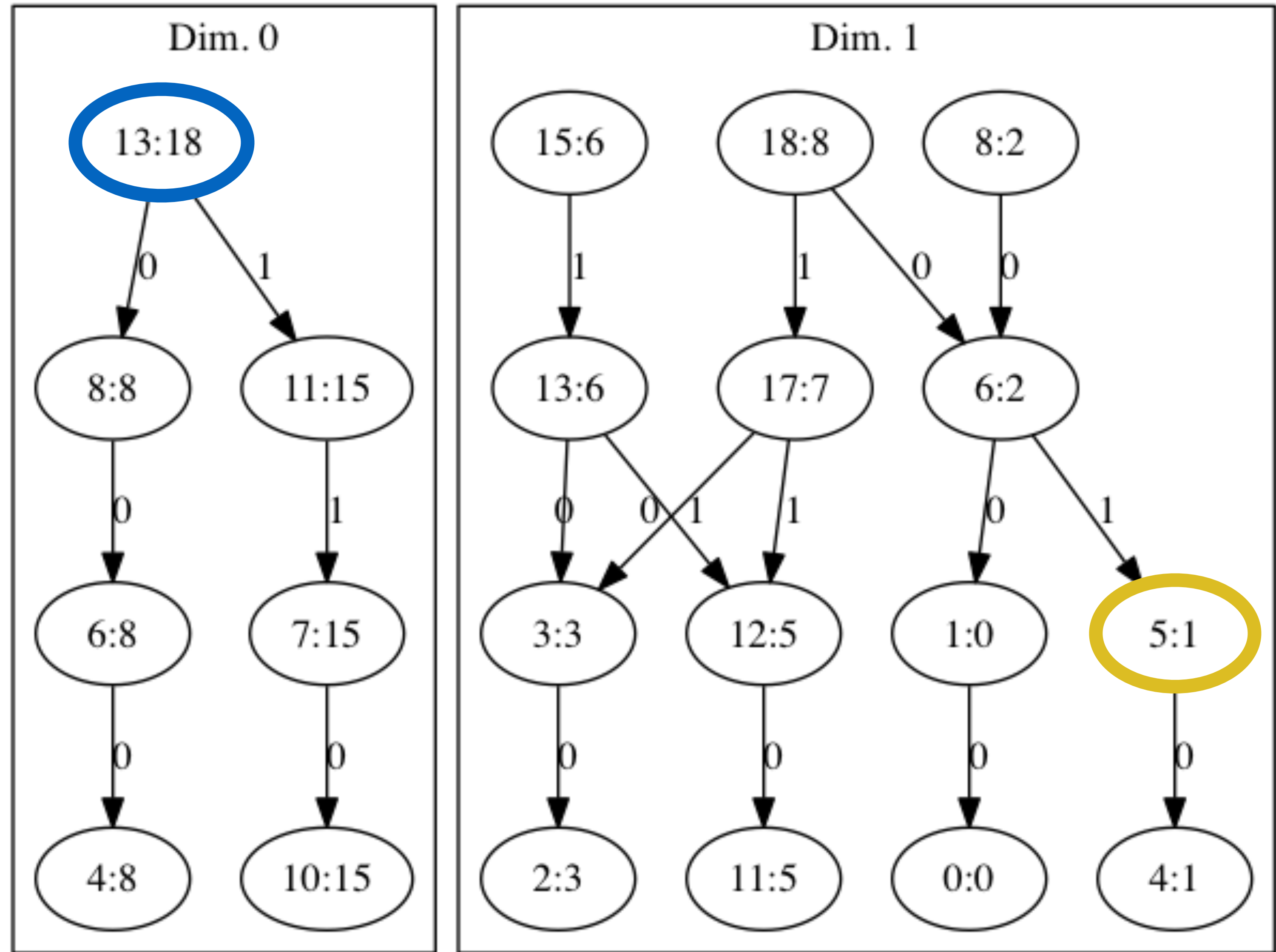
Example 3



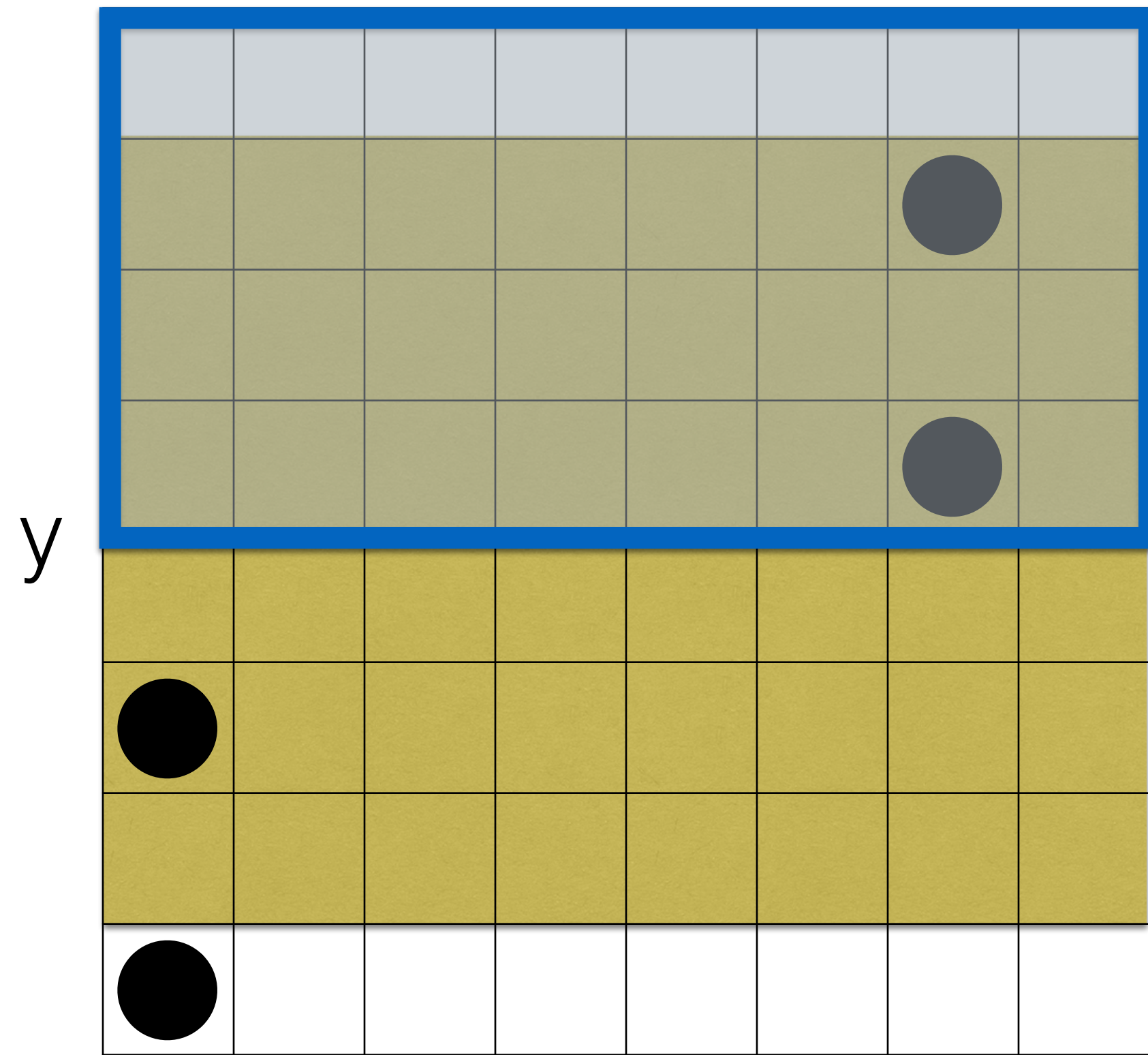
(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x

y



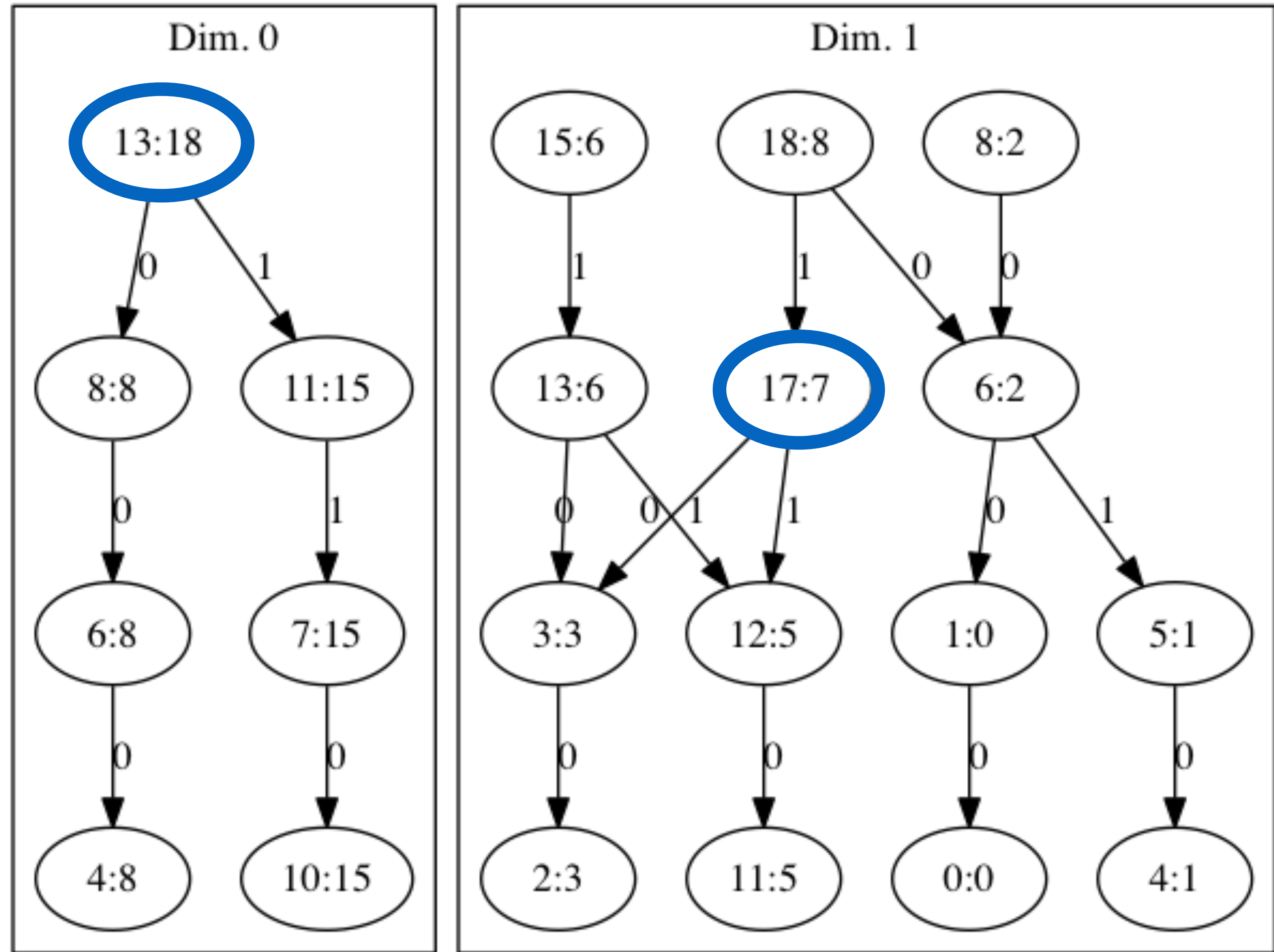
Example 3



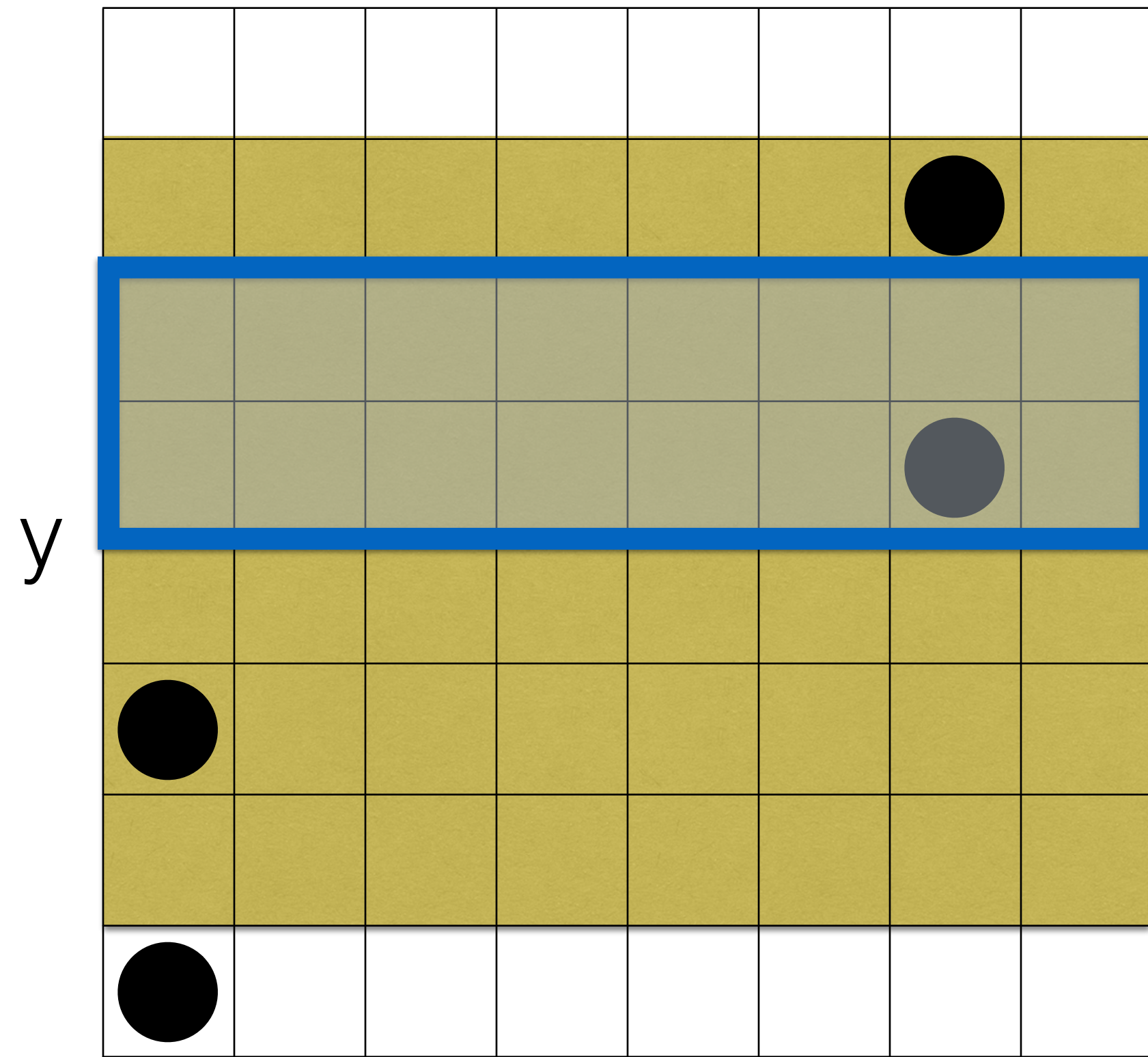
y

x

- (000, 000)**
- (000, 010)**
- (110, 100)**
- (110, 110)**

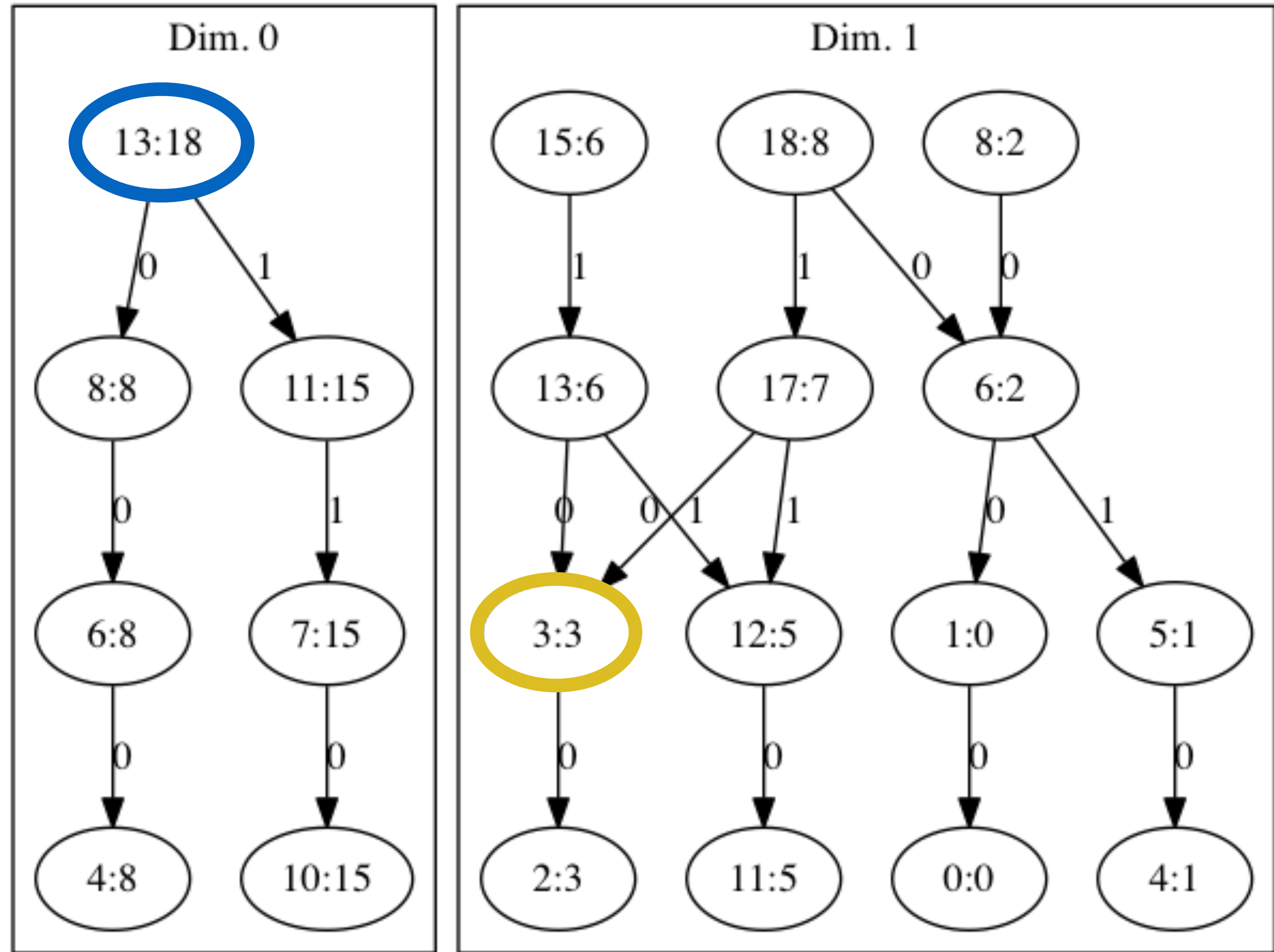


Example 3

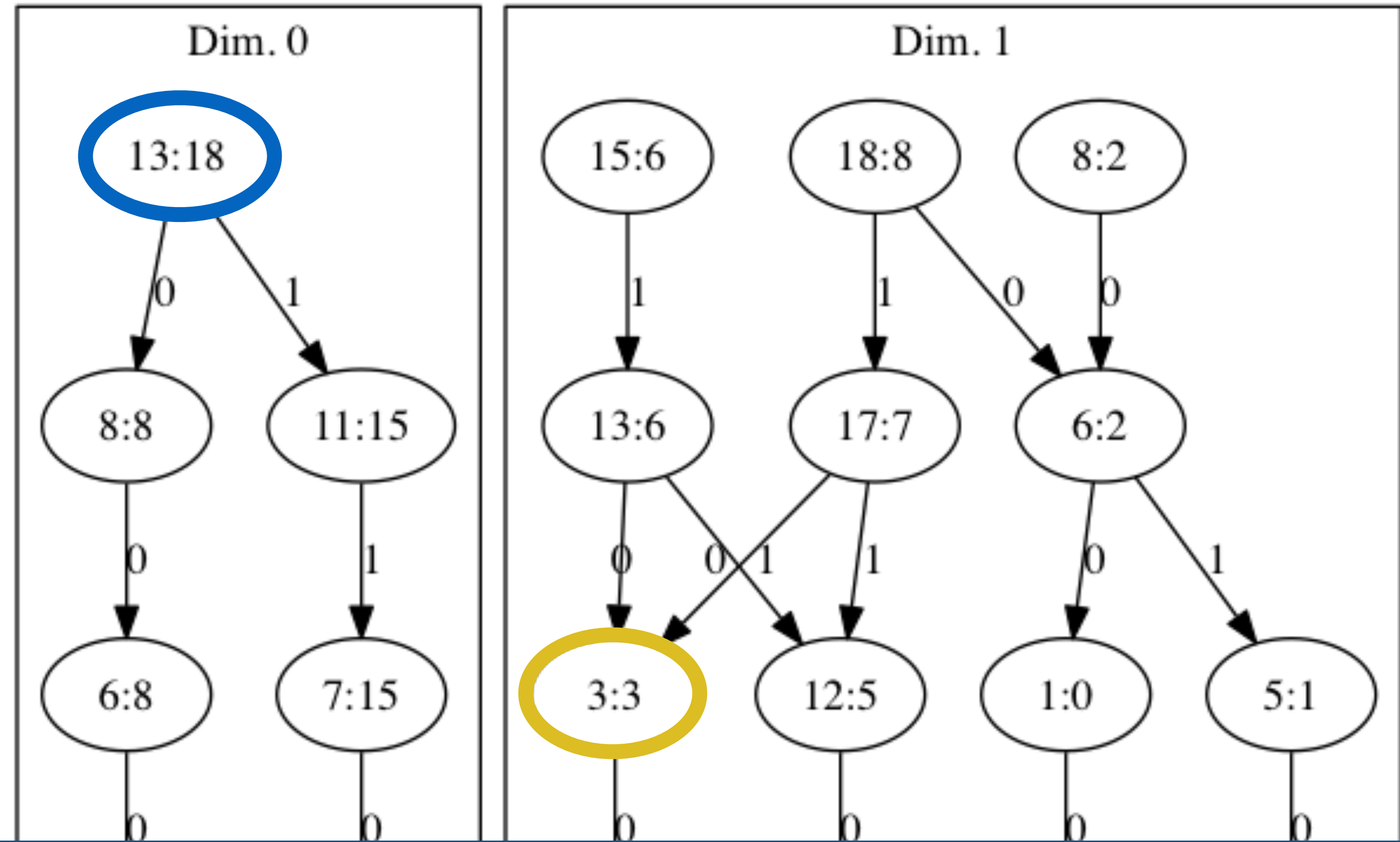
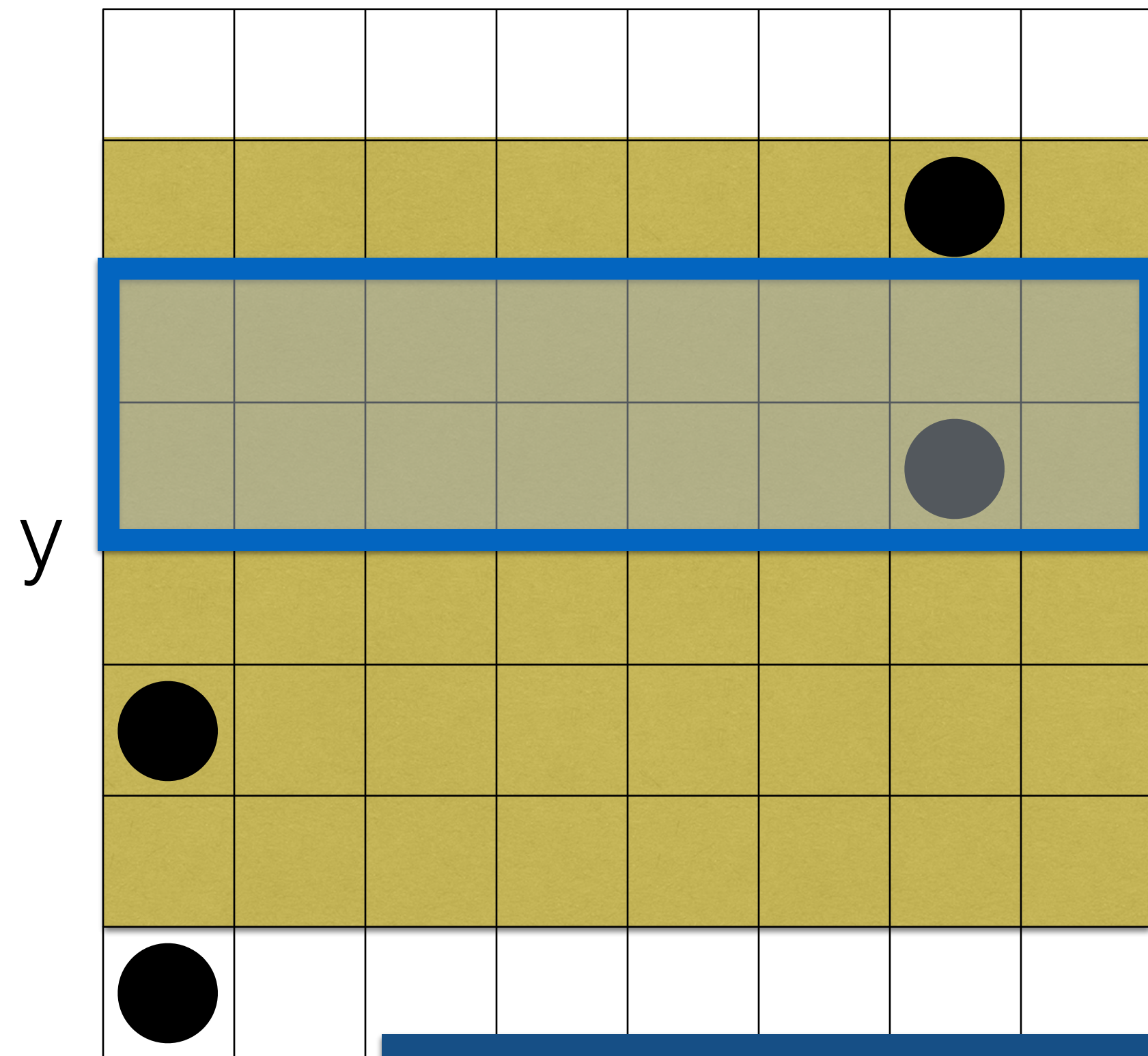


- (000, 000)**
- (000, 010)**
- (110, 100)**
- (110, 110)**

x



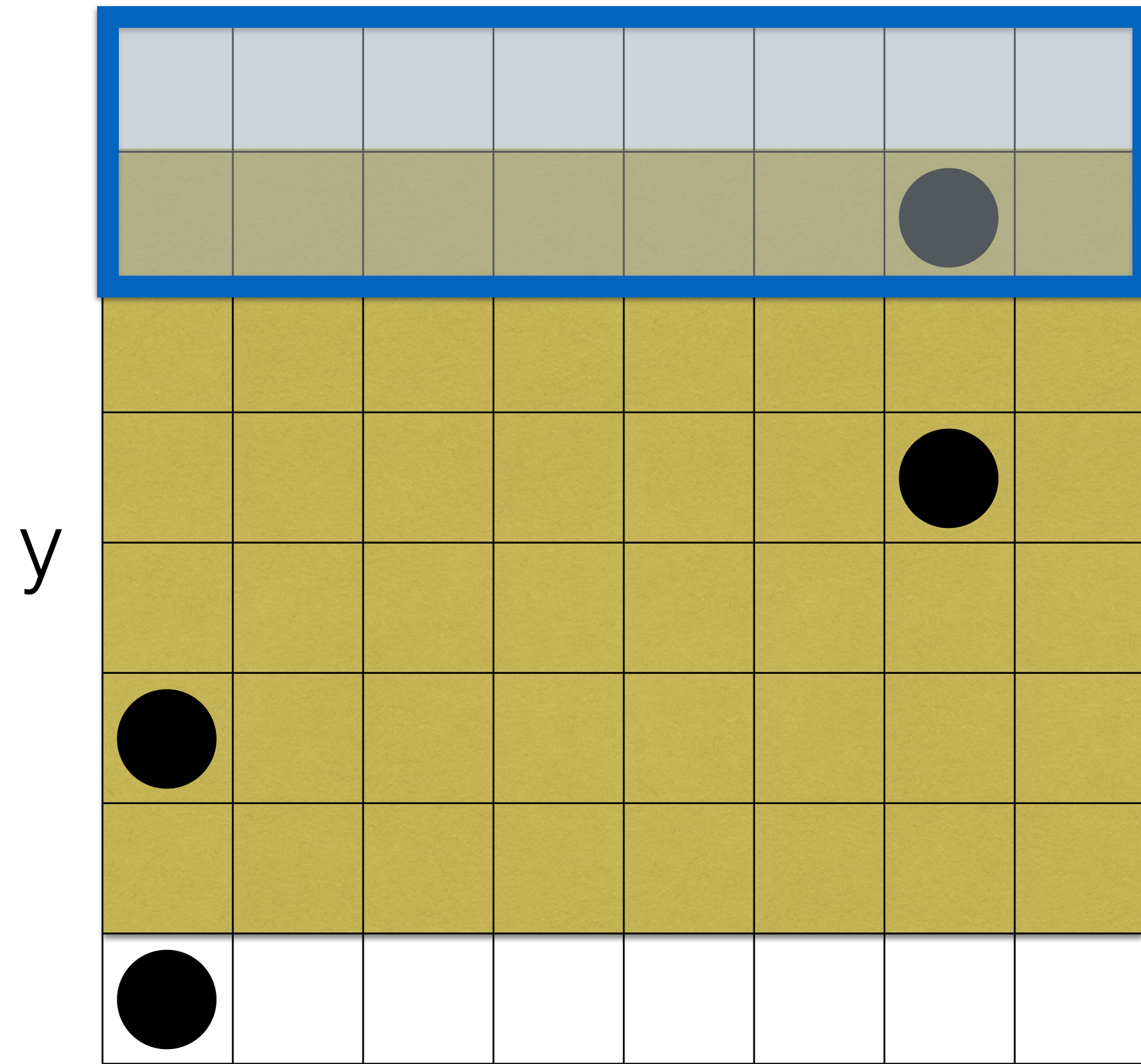
Example 3



- (000, 000)
- (000, 010)
- (110, 100)
- (110, 110)

Note that we have visited this node before, on a different search! This is how shared pieces of the data structure allow space savings.

Example 3



y

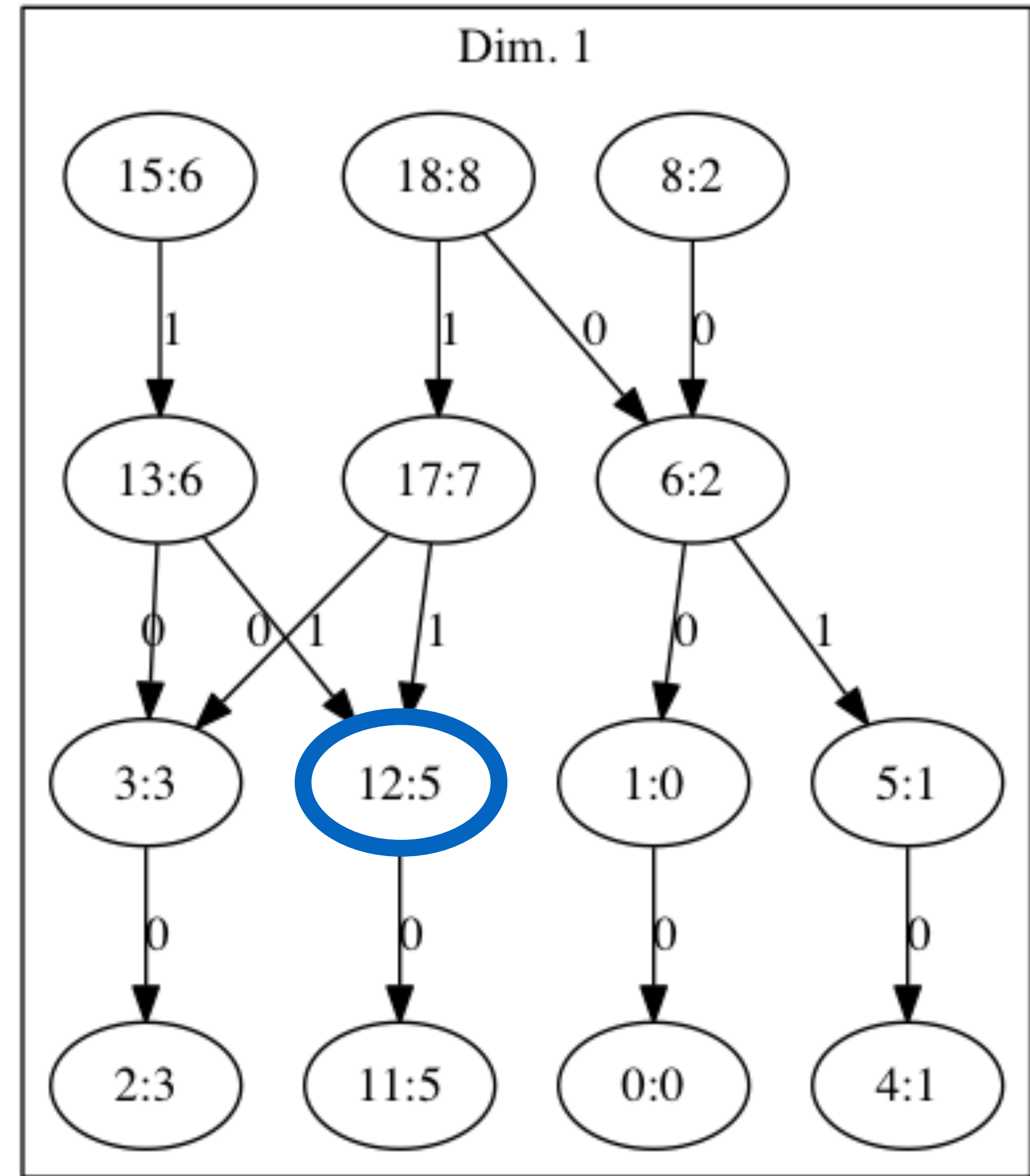
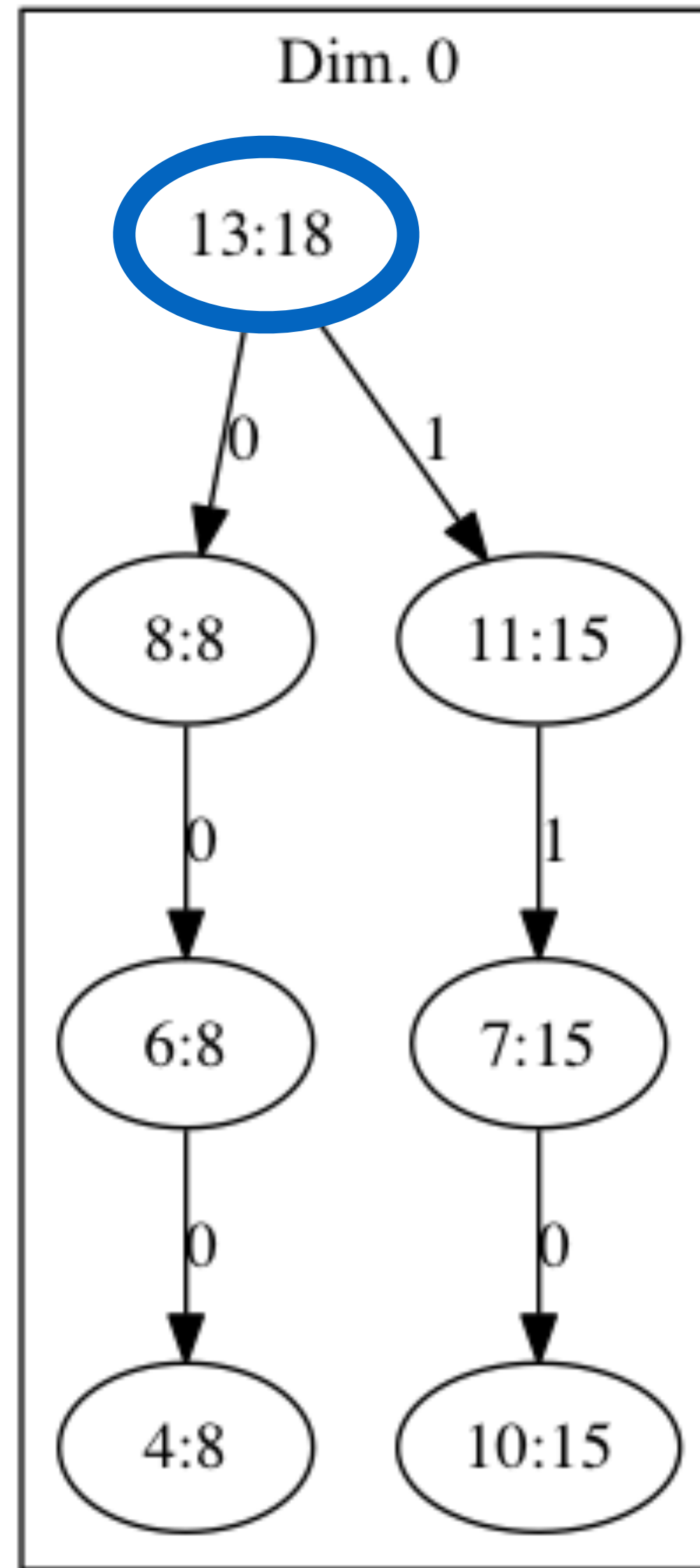
x

(000, 000)

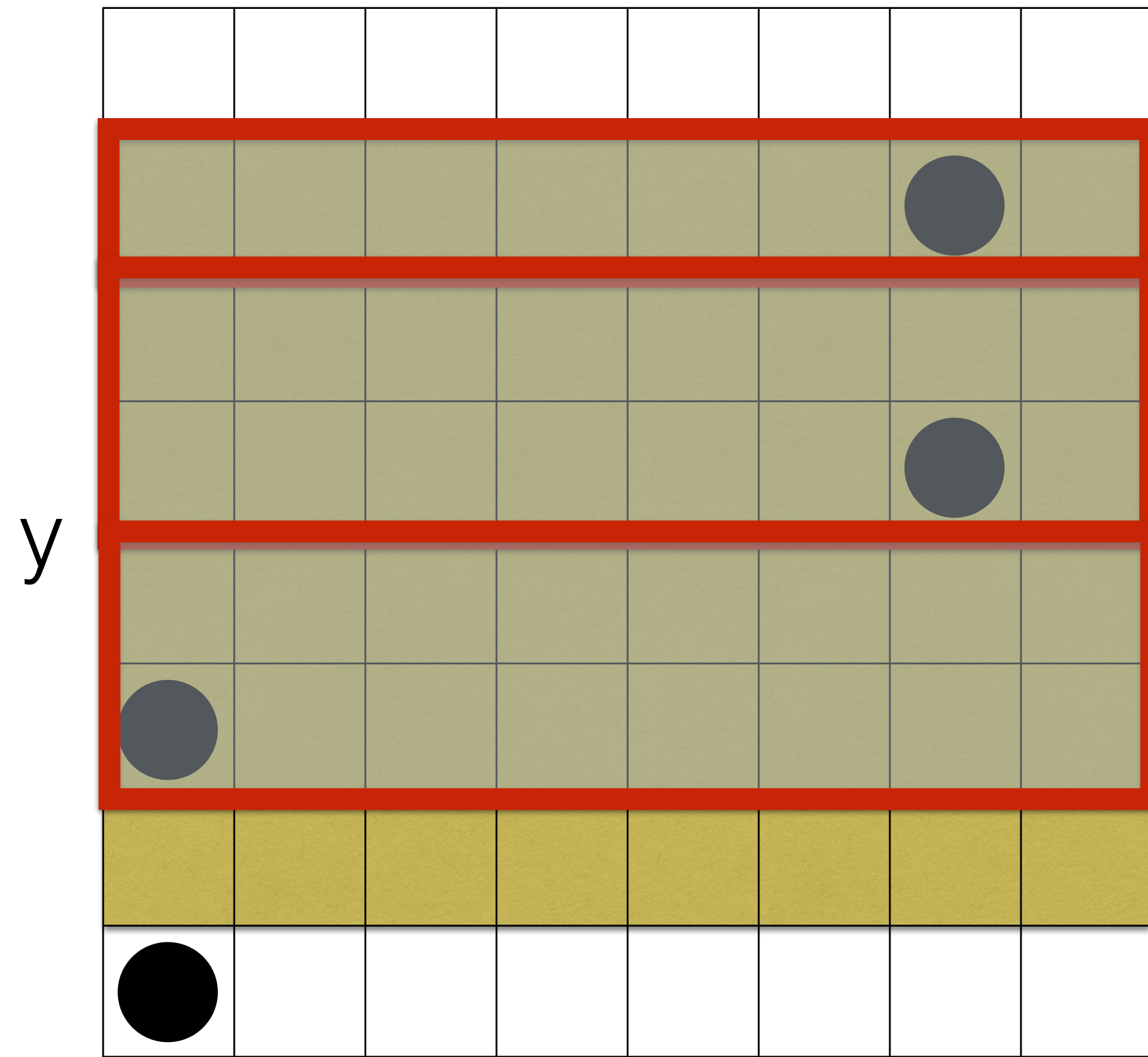
(000, 010)

(110, 100)

(110, 110)

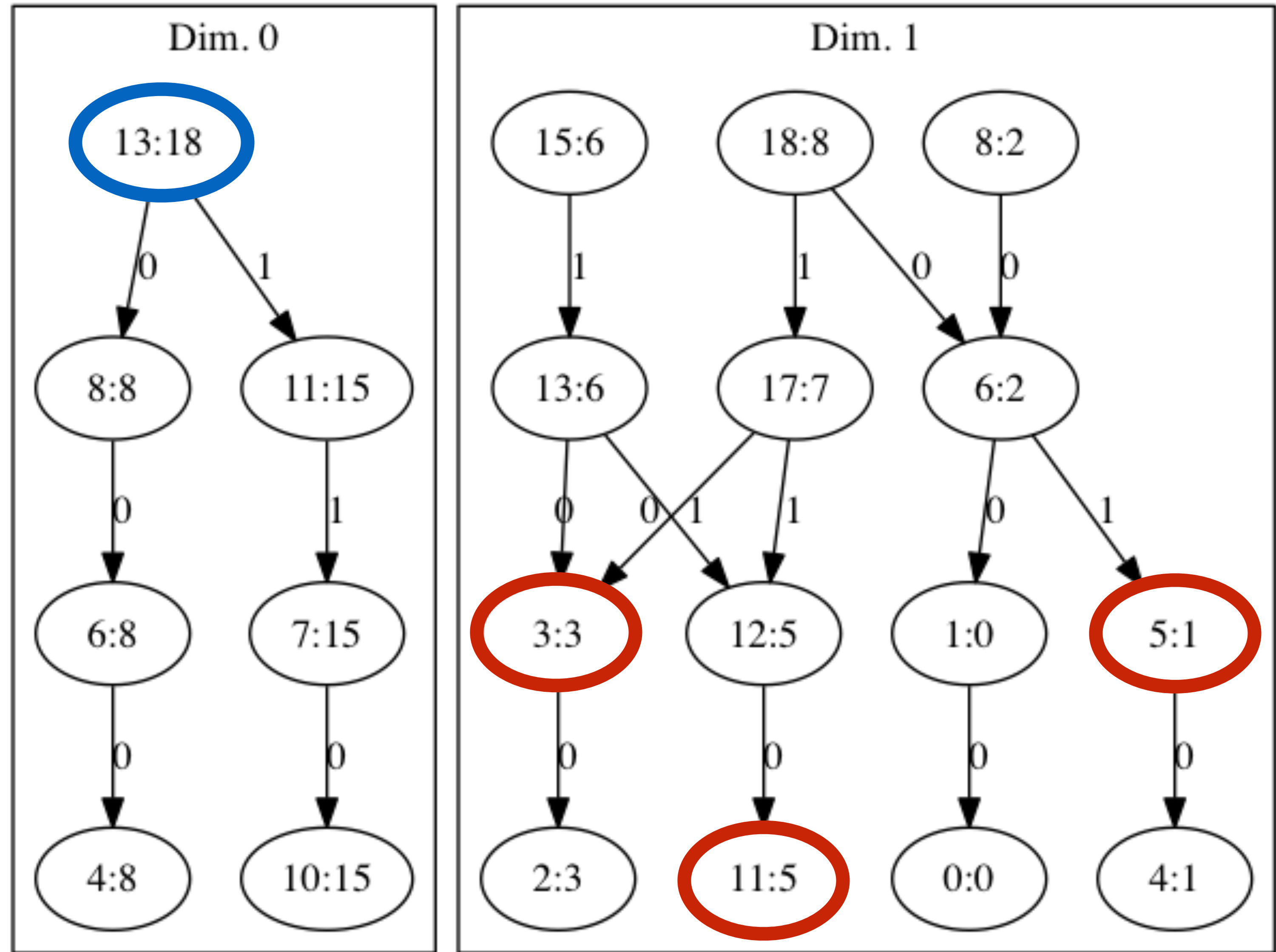


Example 3

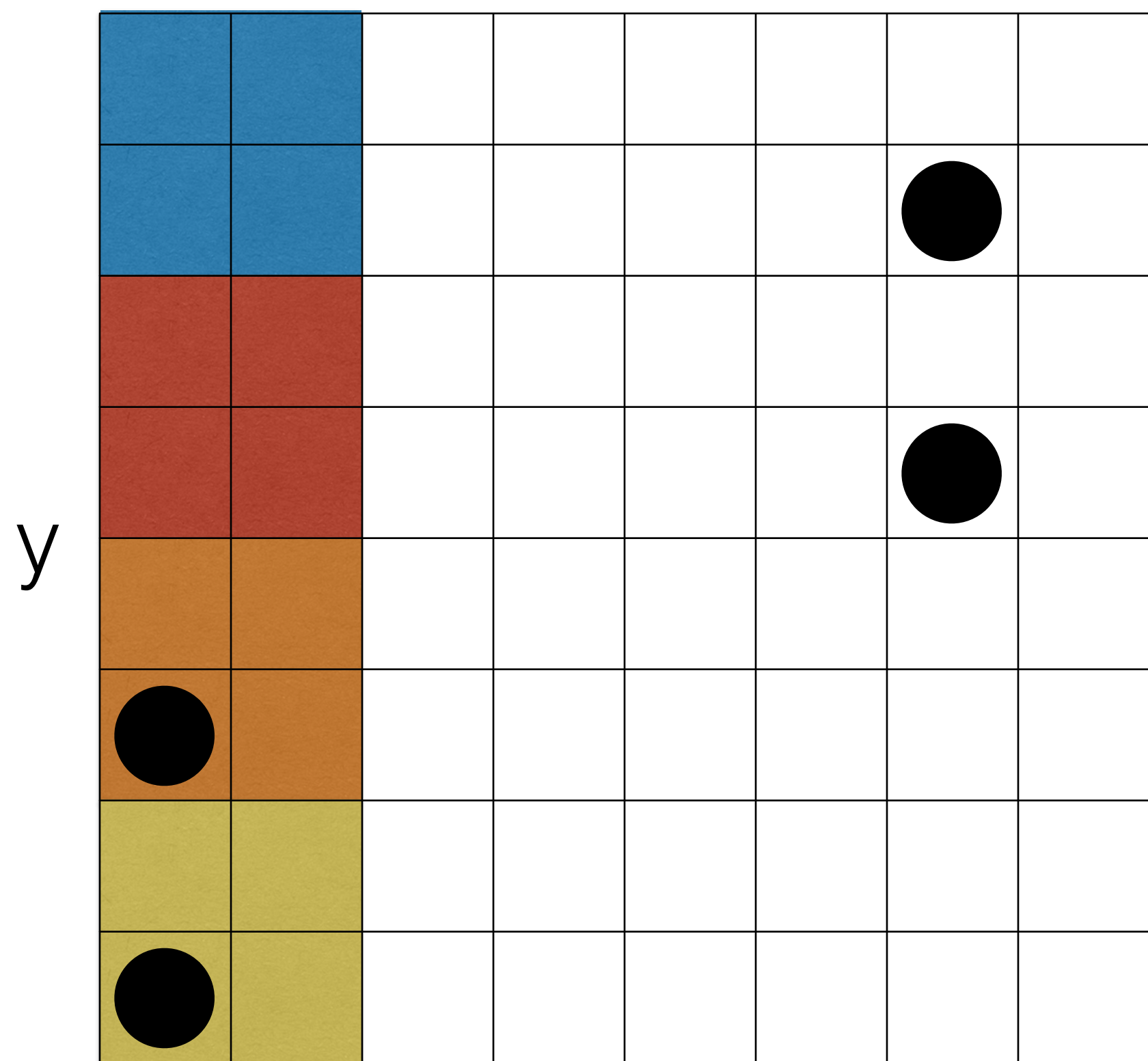


(000, 000)
(000, 010)
(110, 100)
(110, 110)

x



Example 4



y

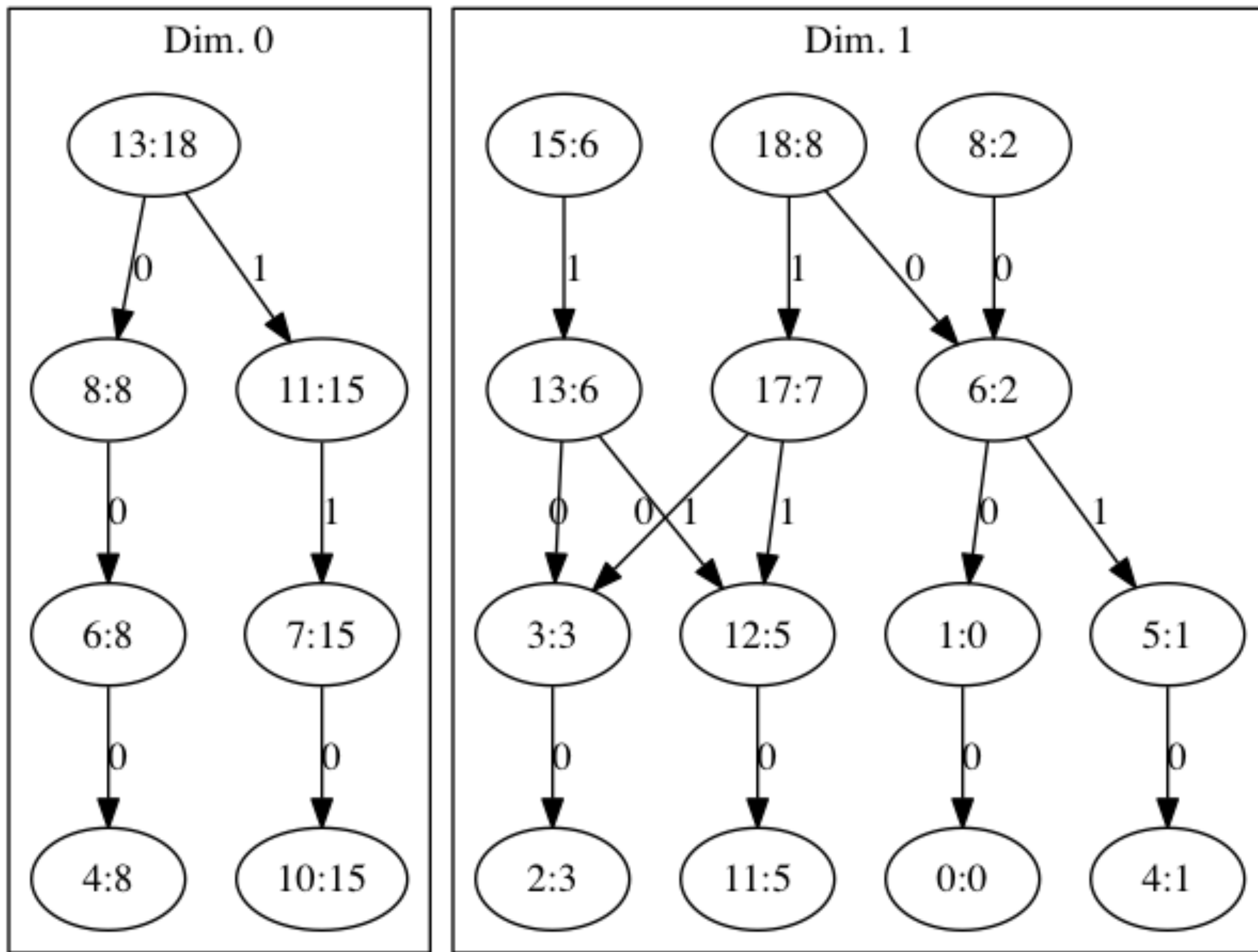
x

(000, 000)

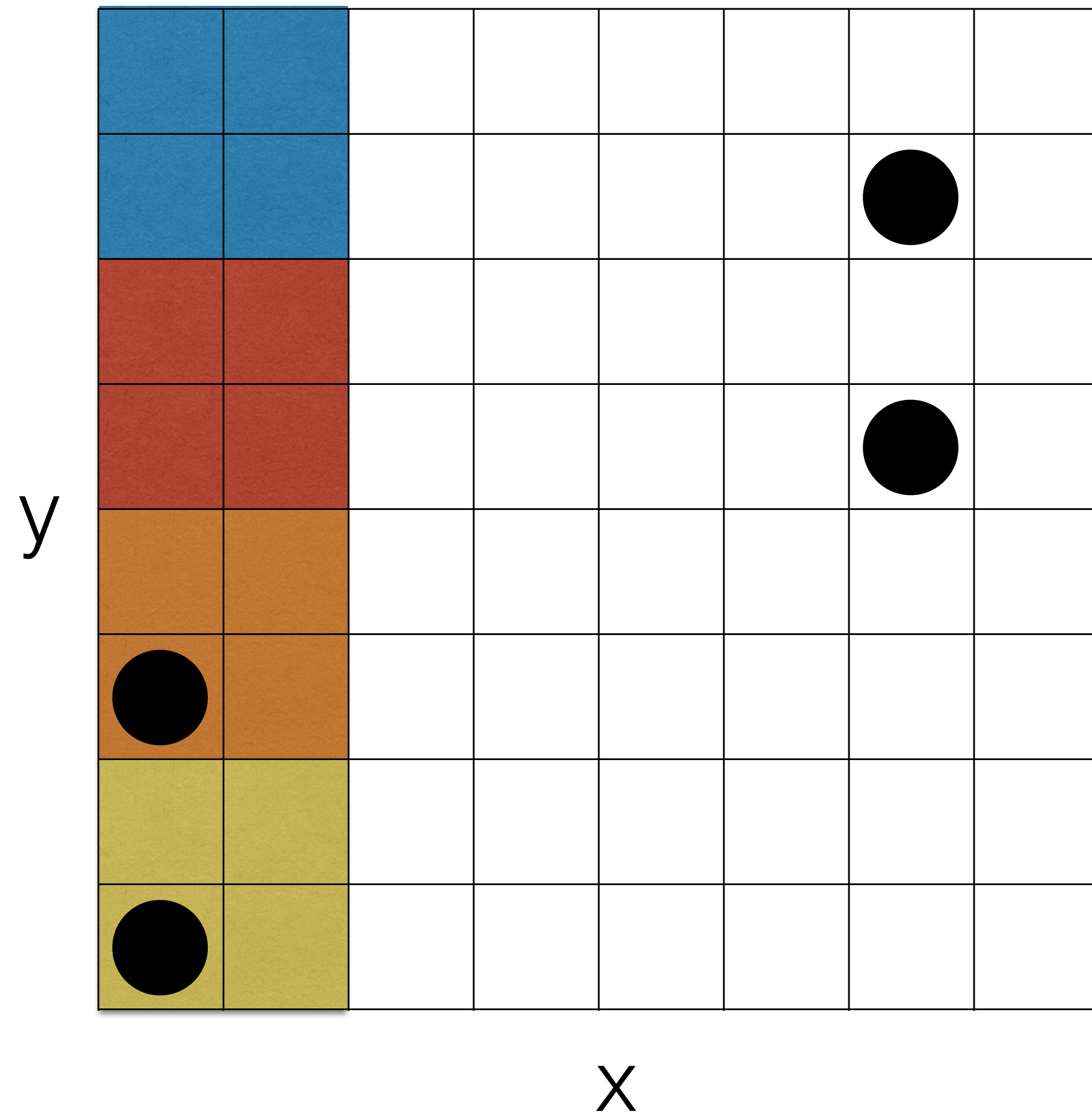
(000, 010)

(110, 100)

(110, 110)

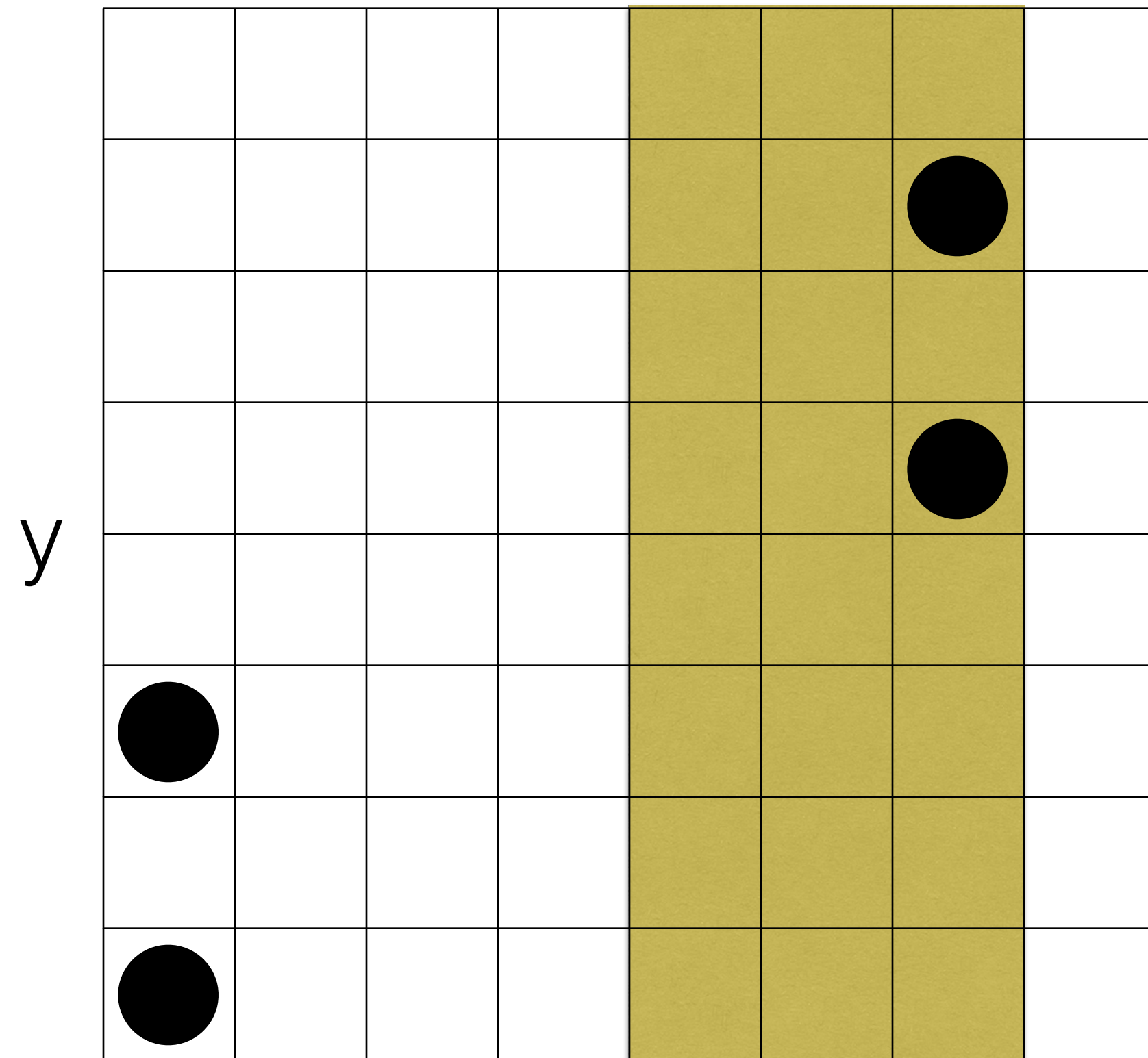


Example 4



What if we build a single dimension for both X and Y, like a quad-tree?

Example 5



**What if we build a single dimension
for both X and Y, like a quad-tree?**

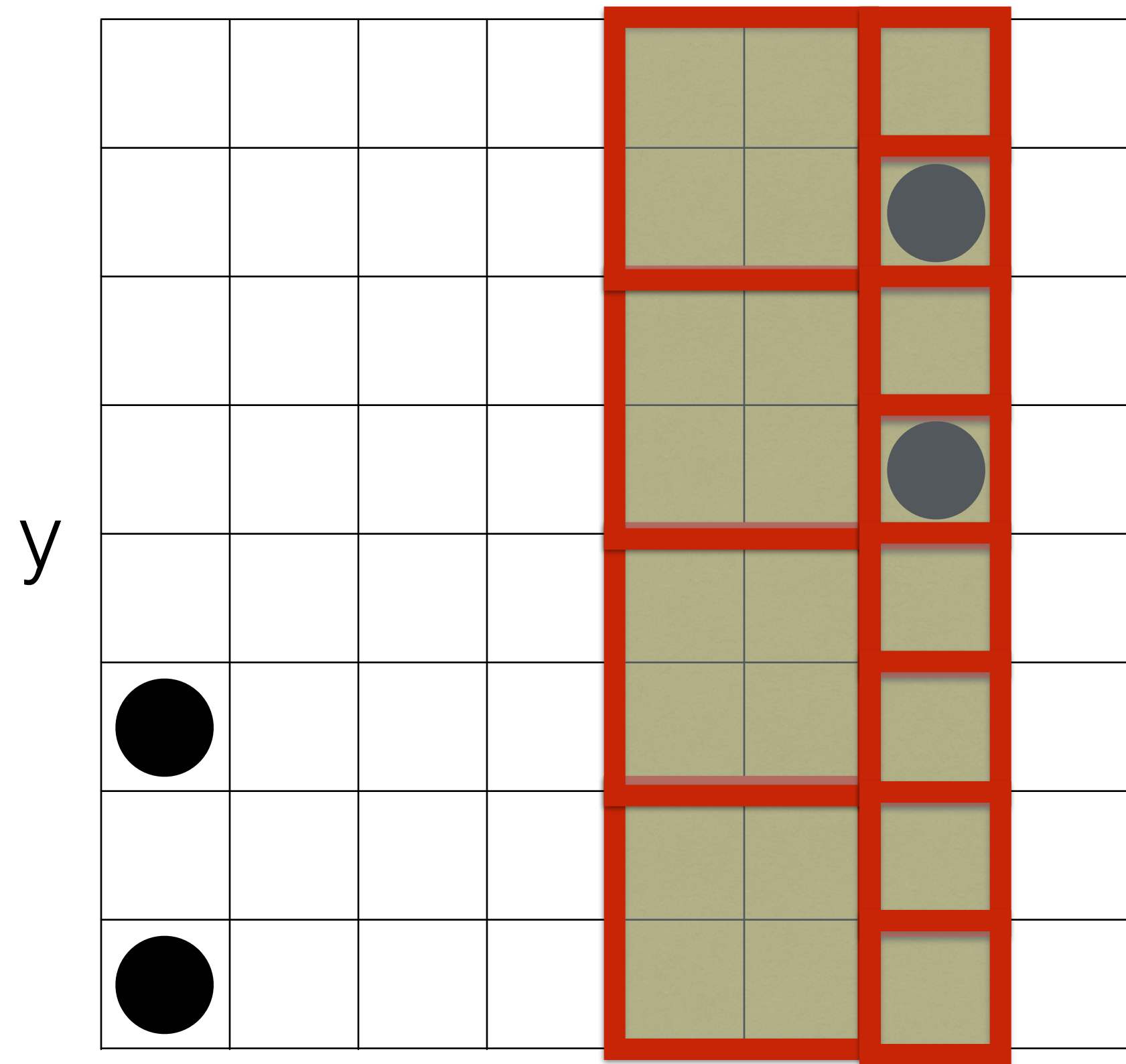
(000, 000)

(000, 010)

(110, 100)

(110, 110)

Example 5



What if we build a single dimension for both X and Y, like a quad-tree?

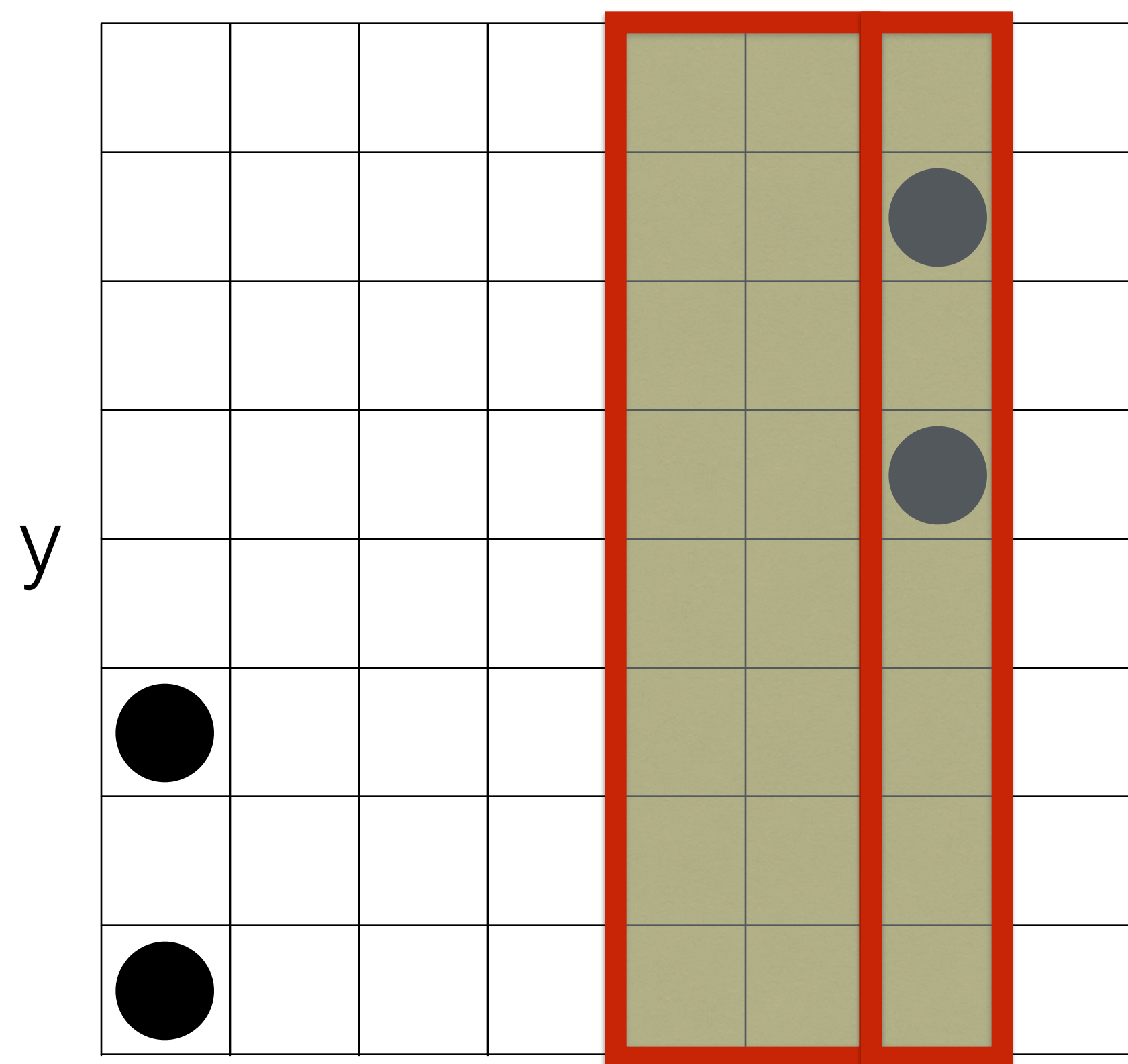
(000, 000)

(000, 010)

(110, 100)

(110, 110)

Example 5b



- (000, 000)**
- (000, 010)**
- (110, 100)**
- (110, 110)**

x

