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Abstract

Many evolving database applications warrant the use of non-traditional indexing mechanisms beyond B+-trees and hash tables. SP-GiST is an extensible indexing framework that broadens the class of supported indexes to include disk-based versions of a wide variety of space-partitioning trees, e.g., disk-based trie variants, quadtree variants, and k-d trees. This paper presents a serious attempt at implementing and realizing SP-GiST-based indexes inside PostgreSQL. Several index types are realized inside PostgreSQL facilitated by rapid SP-GiST instantiations. Challenges, experiences, and performance issues are addressed in the paper. Performance comparisons are conducted from within PostgreSQL to compare update and search performances of SP-GiST-based indexes against the B+-tree and the R-tree for text string and point data sets. Interesting performance results are presented in the paper. Results highlight the potential performance gains of SP-GiST-based indexes as well as several strengths and weaknesses of SP-GiST-based indexes that need to be addressed in future research.

1 Introduction

Many evolving database applications warrant the use of non-traditional indexing mechanisms beyond B+-trees and hash tables. Database vendors have initiated efforts to support several non-traditional indexes, e.g., Oracle [35], and IBM DB2 [15].

One of the major hurdles in implementing non-traditional indexes inside a database engine is the very wide variety of such indexes. Moreover, there is tremendous overhead that is associated with realizing and integrating any of these indexes inside the engine. Generalized search trees (e.g., GiST [21]) and SP-GiST [4, 3D] are designed to address this problem.

Generalized search trees (GiST [21]) and Space-partitioning Generalized search trees (SP-GiST [4, 3]) are software engineering frameworks for rapid prototyping of indexes inside a database engine. GiST supports the class of balanced trees (B+-tree-like trees), e.g., R-trees [7, 20, 32], SR-trees [24], and RD-trees [22], while SP-GiST supports the class of space-partitioning trees, e.g., tries, quadtrees, and k-d trees. Both frameworks have internal methods that furnish general database functionalities, e.g., generalized search and insert algorithms, as well as user-defined external methods and parameters that tailor the generalized index into one instance index from the corresponding index class. GiST has been tested in prototype systems, e.g., in Predator [34] and in PostgreSQL [37], and hence is not the focus of this study.

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate feasibility and performance issues of SP-GiST-based indexes. This work presents a serious attempt at implementing and realizing SP-GiST-based indexes inside PostgreSQL. Using rapid SP-GiST instantiations, several index types are realized inside PostgreSQL that index string and point data types. Performance comparisons are conducted from within PostgreSQL to compare update and search performances of one disk-based trie variant against the B+-tree for a variety of string dataset collections, and one disk-based k-d tree variant against the R-tree for two-dimensional point dataset collections. Other more sophisticated index types can be instantiated using the same SP-GiST platform. We
We realized SP-GiST inside PostgreSQL to extend the available access methods to include the class of space partitioning trees. Our implementation methodology makes SP-GiST portable. That is, SP-GiST can be realized inside PostgreSQL without recompling PostgreSQL code.

We extended the indexing operations of the space partitioning trees, e.g., the trie, to include more challenging search operations, e.g., the prefix match search, and the regular expression match search.

We conducted extensive experiments from within PostgreSQL to compare the performance of the trie and the kd-tree against the Bi-tree and the R-tree, respectively. Our results illustrate that the trie has more than 130% search performance improvement over the Bi-tree performance in the case of the exact match search. Also, the trie has more than 2 orders of magnitude search performance improvement in the case of the regular expression match search. Our experiments also demonstrate that the kd-tree has more than 300% search performance improvement over the R-tree in the case of the point match search.

We realized the suffix tree index structure using the SP-GiST framework to support the substring match searching. Our experiments demonstrate that the suffix tree improves the search performance by more than 3 orders of magnitude over the sequential scan. The other index structures, e.g., Bi-tree and R-tree, do not support the substring match search.

We identified weaknesses of SP-GiST-based indexes compared to the Bi-tree and the R-tree indexes that need to be addressed in future research. Basically, the insertion time and the index size of the SP-GiST-based indexes involve higher overhead than those of the Bi-tree and the R-tree indexes.

The rest of this paper proceeds as follows. In Section 2, we highlight related work in the area of extensible indexes and generalized indexing frameworks. In Section 3, we overview space-partitioning trees, the challenges they have from database indexing point of view, and how these challenges are addressed in SP-GiST. Section 4 describes the implementation of SP-GiST inside PostgreSQL. In Section 5, we present the performance results of disk-based trees vs. Bi-tree indexing data sets and the performance results of disk-based kd-trees vs. R-trees for two-dimensional point data sets. Section 6 contains concluding remarks.
Without loss of generality, and for the simplicity of this discussion, we highlight below some of the important variations in the context of the trie data structure.

- **Node Shrinking** (refer to Figure 2) - The problem is that with space-driven partitions, some partitions may end up being empty. So, the question is: Do we allow that empty partitions be omitted? For example, the difference between the standard trie (Figure 2(a)) and the forest trie (Figure 2(b)) is that the latter allows for empty partitions to be eliminated.

- **Path Shrinking** (refer to Figure 1) - The problem here is that we may want to avoid lengthy and skinny paths from a root to a leaf. Paths of one child can be collapsed into one node. For example, the Patricia trie allows for leaf-shrinking (Shrink single child nodes at the leaf level nodes, e.g., Figure 1(b)), while it is also possible to allow for path-shrinking (Shrink single child nodes at the non-leaf level nodes, e.g., Figure 1(c)), or even no shrinking at all (Figure 1(a)).

- **Clustering** - This is one of the most serious issues when addressing disk-based space-partitioning trees. The problem is that tree nodes do not map directly to disk pages. In fact, tree nodes are usually much smaller than disk pages. So, the question is: How do we pack tree nodes together into disk pages with the objective of reducing disk I/Os when performing tree operations (e.g., search or insert)? An optimal and practical node-packing algorithm already exists that solves this issue [12].

Other characteristics of importance to space-partitioning trees include the bucket size of leaf nodes, the resolution of the underlying space, the support for various data types, the splitting of nodes (when to trigger a split and how node splitting is performed), and how concurrency control of space-partitioning trees is performed. For more discussion on these issues as they relate to space-partitioning trees, the reader is referred to [4, 5].

3.1 SP-GiST

SP-GiST is an extensible indexing framework that broadens the class of supported indexes to include disk-based versions of a wide variety of space-partitioning trees, e.g., disk-based trie variants, quadtree variants, and kd-trees.

SP-GiST provides a set of methods, called internal methods, that are shared among all the space-partitioning trees. The internal methods include a method for the insertion, i.e., Insert(), a method for the search, i.e., Search(), and a method for the deletion, i.e., Delete(). The internal methods are the core of SP-GiST, and they implement the common features among the space-partitioning trees.

To handle the differences among the various index structures, SP-GiST provides for the developers a set of parameters, called interface parameters, and a set of methods, called internal methods.

The interface parameters include:

- **NodePredicate**: This parameter specifies the predicate type at the index nodes.
- **KeyType**: This parameter specifies the data type stored at the leaf nodes.
- **NumberOfSpacePartitions**: This parameter specifies the number of disjoint partitions produced at each decomposition.
- **Resolution**: This parameter limits the number of space decompositions and is set depending on the required granularity.
- **PathShrink**: This parameter specifies how the index tree can shrink. PathShrink takes one of three possible values: NeverShrink, LeafShrink, and TreeShrink.
- **NodeShrink**: A Boolean parameter that specifies whether the empty partitions should be kept in the index tree or not.
Figure 3: Example of a point quadtree and a k-d tree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>trie</th>
<th>k-d Tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>PathShrink = TrueShrink, NodeShrink = True</td>
<td>PathShrink = NeverShrink, NodeShrink = False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BucketSize = 3</td>
<td>BucketSize = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NoOfSpacePartitions = 27</td>
<td>NoOfSpacePartitions = 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K1.Key Type = String</td>
<td>Key Type = Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consistent(L,e)</td>
<td>If (level is odd AND q.x satisfies E.p.x) OR (level is even AND q.y satisfies E.p.y) OR (level is odd AND q.x satisfies E.p.x) OR (level is even AND q.y satisfies E.p.y)</td>
<td>Return True. else Return False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PickSplit(P, level)</td>
<td>Find a common prefix among words in P. Put the old point in a child node with predicate &quot;blank.&quot;</td>
<td>Put the old point in a child node with predicate &quot;blank.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Put the new point in a child node with predicate &quot;left.&quot; or &quot;right.&quot;</td>
<td>Partition the data strings in P according to predicate &quot;left.&quot; or &quot;right.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If any data string has length &lt; level, Insert data string in Partitions &quot;blank.&quot;</td>
<td>Return False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If any of the partitions is still over full</td>
<td>If any of the partitions is still over full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Return True, else Return False</td>
<td>Return True, else Return False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Instantiation of the trie and k-d tree using SP-GiST.

- BucketSize: This parameter specifies the maximum number of data items a data node can hold.

For example, to instantiate the trie variants presented in Figure 1(a), (b), and (c), we set PathShrink parameter to values NeverShrink, LeafShrink, and TrueShrink, respectively. To instantiate the trie variants presented in Figure 2(a), (b), and (c), we set the NodeShrink parameter to values FALSE, and TRUE, respectively. In the case of the quadtree and the kd-tree presented in Figure 3, the NoOfSpacePartitions parameter is set to values 4, and 2, respectively.

The SP-GiST external methods include a method to specify how the space is decomposed, and how the data items are distributed over the new partitions, i.e., PickSplit(). PickSplit() is called by the internal method Insert() when a split is needed. The external methods also include a method to specify how to navigate through the index tree, i.e., Consistent(). Consistent() is called by the internal methods Insert() and Search() to guide the tree navigation.

In Table 1, we illustrate the instantiation of the dictionary trie and the kd-tree using SP-GiST framework. Notice that from the developer's point of view, coding of the methods in Table 1 is all what the developer needs to provide.

For the index storage, SP-GiST provides a default clustering technique that maps index nodes into disk pages. The clustering technique is based on [12], and it is proven to generate minimum page-height trees. The clustering technique and the SP-GiST storage layer are discussed in more detail in Section 4.2.
**Table 2: pg_am catalog table entry for SP-GiST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column name</th>
<th>Column description</th>
<th>SP-GiST function/value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amname</td>
<td>Name of the access method</td>
<td>SP-GiST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amowner</td>
<td>User ID of the owner</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amstrategies</td>
<td>Max number of operator strategies for this access method</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amsupport</td>
<td>Max number of support functions for this access method</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amorderstrategy</td>
<td>The strategy number for entries ordering</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amcanunique</td>
<td>Support unique index flag</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amcanmulticol</td>
<td>Support multicolumn flag</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amindexnulls</td>
<td>Support null entries flag</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amconcurrent</td>
<td>Support concurrent update flag</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amgettuple</td>
<td>&quot;Next valid tuple&quot; function</td>
<td>spgistgettuple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aminsert</td>
<td>&quot;Insert this tuple&quot; function</td>
<td>spgistinsert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambeginscan</td>
<td>&quot;Start new scan&quot; function</td>
<td>spgistbeginscan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amrescan</td>
<td>&quot;Restart this scan&quot; function</td>
<td>spgistrescan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amendscan</td>
<td>&quot;End this scan&quot; function</td>
<td>spgistendscan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ammarkpos</td>
<td>&quot;Mark current scan position&quot; function</td>
<td>spgistmarkpos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amrestrpos</td>
<td>&quot;Restore marked scan position&quot; function</td>
<td>spgistrestrpos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambuild</td>
<td>&quot;Build new index&quot; function</td>
<td>spgistbuild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambulkdelete</td>
<td>Bulk-delete function</td>
<td>spgistbulkdelete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amvacuumcleanup</td>
<td>Post-VACUUM cleanup function</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amcostestimate</td>
<td>Function to estimate cost of an index scan</td>
<td>spgistcostestimate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Realizing SP-GiST Inside PostgreSQL

The access methods currently supported by PostgreSQL (version 8.0.1) are:

1. **Heap access**: Sequential scan over the relation.
2. **B+-tree**: The default index access method.
3. **R-tree**: To support queries on spatial data.
4. **Hash**: To support simple equality queries.
5. **GiST**: Generalized index framework for the B-tree-like structures.

By realizing SP-GiST inside PostgreSQL, we extend the access methods to include the family of space partitioning trees, e.g., the kd-tree, the trie, the quadtree and their variants. Our design objectives are:

1. Fully isolate the definition of the SP-GiST core (i.e., internal methods) from the definition of the extensions (i.e., external methods).
2. Implement SP-GiST as a portable access method. That is, not only SP-GiST extensions be plugable modules, but also SP-GiST core be a plugable module.
3. Support a wide range of index operations. For example, we extend the trie operations to include:
Query type | Query Semantic
---|---
Equality query | Return the keys that exactly match the query predicate.
Prefix query | Return the keys that have a prefix that matches the query predicate.
Regular expression query | Return the keys that match the query regular expression predicate.
Substring query | Return the keys that have a substring that matches the query predicate.
Range query | Return the keys that are within the query predicate range.

Table 3: The semantic of the query types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query type</th>
<th>trie</th>
<th>kd-tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equality operator</td>
<td>CREATE OPERATOR = ( leftarg = VARCHAR, rightarg = VARCHAR, procedure = trieqword.equal, commutator = =, restrict = equal).</td>
<td>CREATE OPERATOR &amp; ( leftarg = POINT, rightarg = BOX, procedure = kdpoint.equal, restrict = equal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix match operator</td>
<td>CREATE OPERATOR ?= ( leftarg = VARCHAR, rightarg = VARCHAR, procedure = trieqword.prefix, restrict = prefix).</td>
<td>CREATE OPERATOR ^= ( leftarg = POINT, rightarg = BOX, procedure = kdpoint.prefix, restrict = prefix).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: The trie and kd-tree operators definitions.

In the following, we discuss how we achieve our objectives along with the implementation challenges.

### Realization of SP-GiST Internal Methods

SP-GiST internal methods are the core part of the SP-GiST framework, and they are shared among all the space partitioning tree structures. To realize the internal methods, we use PostgreSQL access methods’ interface routines (See Section 4.1). A new row is inserted into the pg_am table to introduce SP-GiST to PostgreSQL as a new access method (See Table 2). pg_am is a system catalog table that stores the information about the available access methods. The internal methods are defined as the interface routines of that access method.

In Table 2 we illustrate the pg_am table’s entry for SP-GiST. The name of the new access method is set to ‘SP_GiST’. We set the maximum number of the possible strategies (i.e., operators linked to an access method), and the maximum number of possible support functions to 20. Since SP-GiST index entries do not follow a certain order, we set the value of the amorderstrategy to 0. This value means that there is no strategy for ordering the index entries. The SP-GiST internal methods (e.g., spgistgettuple(), spgistinsort(), etc.) are assigned to the corresponding interface routine columns (e.g., amgettuple, aminsert, etc.).

Estimating the cost of the SP-GiST index scan is performed by function spgistcostestimate(). which is assigned to column amcostestimate. spgistcostestimate() uses the generic cost estimate functions provided by PostgreSQL. Four cost parameters are estimated:

1. **Index selectivity**: The index selectivity is the estimated fraction of the underlying table rows that will be retrieved during the index scan. The selectivity depends on the operator being used in the query. We associate with each operator that we define, a procedure that estimates the selectivity of that operator.

2. **Index correlation**: The index correlation is set to 0 because there is no correlation between the index order and the underlying table order.

3. **Index startup cost**: The startup cost is the CPU cost of evaluating any complex expressions that are arguments to the index. These expressions are evaluated once at the beginning of the index scan.

4. **Index total cost**: The total cost is the sum of the startup cost plus the disk I/O cost. The estimated disk I/O cost depends on the index selectivity and the index size.

SP-GiST internal methods are implemented as a dynamically loadable module that is loaded by the PostgreSQL dynamic loader when the index is first used.

### Definition of SP-GiST Operators

The various SP-GiST index structures have different sets of operators to work on. For the trie index structure, we define the three:

```
CREATE OPERATOR CLASS SP_GiST_trie
FOR TYPE VARCHAR
USING SP_GiST
AS OPERATOR 1 =.
FUNCTION 1 trie.equal.
FUNCTION 2 trie.range.
FUNCTION 3 trie.getparameters;

CREATE OPERATOR CLASS SP_GiST_kdtree
FOR TYPE POINT
USING SP_GiST
AS OPERATOR 1 @.
OPERATOR 2 #.
FUNCTION 1 kdtree.equal.
FUNCTION 2 kdtree.range.
FUNCTION 3 kdtree.getparameters;

CREATE OPERATOR CLASS SP_GiST_suffix
FOR TYPE VARCHAR
USING SP_GiST
AS OPERATOR 1 @='.'.
AS OPERATOR 2 #.
FUNCTION 1 suffix_consistent.
FUNCTION 2 suffix_getparameters;

Table 5: The trie, kd-tree and suffix tree operator class definitions.

The operators: '=' , '@=' and '#=' , to support the equality queries, the prefix queries, and the regular expression queries, respectively. For the regular expression queries, the SP-GiST trie supports currently the wildcard character: '?', that matches any single character. In the case of the kd-tree, we define two operators: '@' and '#', to support the equality and range queries, respectively. We define one operator for the suffix tree. i.e., '@=.', to support the substring match queries. The semantics of the query types is given in Table 3.

An example of the operators' definition is given in Table 4. Each operator is linked to a procedure that performs the operator's functionality, e.g., trie_equal(), kdtree_equal(). Other properties can be defined for each operator. For example, the commutator clause specifies the operator that the query optimizer should use, if it decides to switch the original operator's arguments. Estimating the selectivity of each operator is performed by the procedures defined in the restrict clause. We use procedures provided by PostgreSQL, e.g., eqsel(), contsel(), likesel(). eqsel() estimates the selectivity of the equality operators (i.e., range search). whereas, likesel() estimates the selectivity of the similarity operators, e.g., LIKE operator. The query optimizer uses these procedures to estimate the index selectivity and the index scan cost.

Realization of SP-GiST External Methods

The SP-GiST external methods and interface parameters capture the differences among the various types of SP-GiST index structures. To realize the external methods inside PostgreSQL, we use the access methods' support functions. The support functions are provided within the definition of the operator classes (See Section 4.1). The definitions of the trie operator class (SP-GiST_trie), the kd-tree operator class (SP-GiST_kdtree), and the suffix tree operator class (SP-GiST_suffix) are given in Table 5. SP-GiST_trie, and SP-GiST_suffix use the data type VARCHAR, whereas, SP-GiST_kdtree uses the data type POINT. Each operator class defines three support functions: getparameters() functions are used to set the index parameters (e.g., Bucketsize, NumSpacePartitions) to their proper values, as illustrated in Table 1. Two examples for creating and querying the trie and kd-tree indexes are given in Table 6. The USING clause in the CREATE INDEX statement specifies the name of the access method to be used, that is "SP-GiST" in our case. We then specify the column name to be indexed, and the corresponding operator class.

SP-GiST external methods are implemented as a dynamically loadable module that is loaded when the index is first used. In Figure 4, we illustrate the architecture of SP-GiST inside PostgreSQL. The implementation of the SP-GiST core (i.e., internal methods) is fully isolated from the implementation of the SP-GiST extensions (i.e., external methods). The link between the core and the extensions is achieved through PostgreSQL operator classes. The communication among the methods is through the PostgreSQL function manager. The portability is achieved because both the SP-GiST core and extensions are loadable modules. That is, SP-GiST can be realized inside PostgreSQL database without recompiling PostgreSQL code. We extended the internal methods to include functions, i.e., PostgreSQL storage interface, to communicate with the PostgreSQL storage manager for the allocation and retrieval of disk pages. We describe the SP-GiST storage layer in more detail in the next section.

SP-GiST Storage Layer


CREATE TABLE word_data (name VARCHAR(50), id INT);
CREATE INDEX sp_trie_index ON word_data USING SP_GiST (name SP_GiST_trie);
CREATE INDEX sp_point_data (p SP_GiST_kdtree);

PostgreSQL Engine
PostgreSQL Function Manager
SP-Gist
- SP-Gist uses the clustering technique that maps index nodes into disk pages. Although the page allocation and retrieval are performed by PostgreSQL, the page layout is not interpretable by PostgreSQL as it does not follow PostgreSQL page formatting. The clustering technique that SP-Gist uses for mapping index nodes into disk pages is proposed in [12] and it is proven to generate minimum page-height trees. Therefore, it achieves the minimum I/O access in the case of searching. However, our experiments demonstrate that achieving the minimum page-height tree causes the index size to grow rapidly. The reason is that, to always maintain a minimum page-height, the clustering technique has to continuously move the nodes between the pages each time a split occurs to a node. This continuous change results in increasing the number of pages significantly, and reducing the pages utilization.

We modified the clustering technique to increase the pages utilization and hence reduce the index size without significantly degrading the search performance. Although the modified technique is not guaranteed to generate minimum page-height trees, the experiments demonstrate that it performs generally well. The summary of our modifications is as follows. When a tree node splits into multiple nodes, we check:

1. If the newly created nodes can fit into their parent's page, then we store the nodes into that page.
2. If the newly created nodes cannot fit into their parent's page, and the tree page-height will increase, then we store the nodes into a new page and invoke the clustering technique of [12].
3. If the newly created nodes cannot fit into their parent's page, but the tree page-height will not change, then we store the nodes into an existing page, and use auxiliary_page. If the auxiliary_page is full, we create a new page to be the current auxiliary_page.
5 Experiments

In this section, we present our experimental results. We realized three index structures using SP-GIST framework: the trie, the kd-tree, and the suffix tree. The parameters settings of the indexes are as given in Table 1. The BucketSize parameter is set to 100 in the case of the trie and the suffix tree. We conduct our experiments from within PostgreSQL. We compare the performance of the SP-GIST trie against the performance of the B+-tree in the context of point data. We also compare the performance of the SP-GIST kd-tree against the performance of the R-tree in the context of point data. The performance of the suffix tree is compared against the sequential scan because the other access methods do not support the substring match operations.

For the trie versus B+-tree experiments, we generate datasets with size ranges from 500K words to 321,151 words. The word size (key size) is uniformly distributed over the range [1, 15], and the alphabet letters are from ‘a’ to ‘z’. Our experiments illustrate that the trie has a better search performance than that of the B+-tree. In Figures 5, and 6 we demonstrate the search performance under three search operations: exact match, prefix match, and regular expression match. Figure 5 illustrates that in the case of the exact match search, the trie has more than 100% search time improvement over the B+-tree, and that, the trie scales better especially with the increase of the realtion size.

For the regular expression match search (Figure 6), our experiments illustrate that the trie achieves more than 2 orders of magnitude search time improvement. Recall that, we only allow for the wildcard, ‘?’; that matches any single character. We notice that the B+-tree performance is very sensitive to the positions of the wildcard; ‘?’ in the search string. For example, if ‘?’ appears in the 2nd or the 3rd positions, then the B+-tree performance will degrade significantly. Moreover, if ‘?’ appears as the first character in the search string, then the B+-tree index will not be used at all, and a sequential scan is performed. The reason for this sensitivity is that the B+-tree makes use only of the search string’s prefix that proceeds any wildcards. For the comparison of the kd-tree against the B+-tree experiments, we conduct our experiments over two-dimensional datasets with size ranges from 500K words to 321,151 words. The word size (key size) is uniformly distributed over the range [1, 15], and the alphabet letters are from ‘a’ to ‘z’. Our experiments illustrate that the B+-tree has a better performance over the B+-tree, and that, the trie scales better especially with the increase of the realtion size.

For the prefix match search (Figure 5), our experiments illustrate that the B+-tree has a better performance over the trie. The reason is that having the keys sorted in the B+-tree leaf nodes, allows the B+-tree to answer the prefix match queries efficiently. In contrast, the trie has to fork the navigation in the index tree in order to reach all the keys that match the search string. For the comparison of the kd-tree against the B+-tree, we conduct our experiments over two-dimensional datasets with size ranges from 500K words to 321,151 words. The word size (key size) is uniformly distributed over the range [1, 15], and the alphabet letters are from ‘a’ to ‘z’. Our experiments illustrate that the B+-tree has a better performance over the B+-tree, and that, the trie scales better especially with the increase of the realtion size.
Figure 7: The trie search time standard deviation

Figure 10: The maximum tree height in nodes.

Figure 8: The insert performance of the B+-tree vs. the trie.

Figure 11: The maximum tree height in pages.

Figure 9: The index size of the B+-tree vs. the trie.

Figure 12: The search performance of the R-tree vs. the kd-tree.
We presented a serious attempt at implementing and realizing SP-GiST-based indexes inside PostgreSQL. We realized three index structures: namely one variant of a forest trie, a kd-tree and a suffix tree. Several implementation challenges, experiences, and performance issues are addressed in the paper. Our experiments demonstrate the potential gain of the SP-GiST indexes. For example, the trie has more than 150% search performance improvement over the B+-tree in the case of the exact match search, and it has more than 2 orders of magnitude search performance gain over the B+-tree in the case of the regular expression match search. The kd-tree also has more than 300% search performance improvement over the R-tree in the case of the point match search. Our experiments demonstrate several weaknesses of SP-GiST indexes that need to be addressed in future research. For example, the insertion time and the index size of the SP-GiST indexes involve higher overhead than those of the B+-tree and the R-tree indexes.

References


