WST540: Exercise 6



Problem 1. Consider the following R-tree:

Suppose that we apply the best-first algorithm to find the nearest neighbor of the query point q as shown in the picture. List the nodes in the order that they are visited by the algorithm.

Solution. u_1, u_3, u_6, u_7 . The algorithm then terminates by reporting e.

Problem 2. Repeat the above by finding the 2 nearest neighbors of q.

Solution. u_1, u_3, u_6, u_7 . The algorithm reports e, then h, and then terminates.

Problem 3. Calculate the z-values of the black points in the following figure (the data space has domain [0, 7] on each dimension):



Solution.

point	z-value
a	$(010000)_2 = 16$
b	$(000110)_2 = 6$
c	$(011100)_2 = 28$
d	$(011011)_2 = 27$
e	$(100000)_2 = 32$
f	$(100111)_2 = 39$
g	$(111101)_2 = 61$
h	$(101011)_2 = 43$

Problem 4. Consider that we create an R-tree on the points in the previous problem using the method discussed in our lecture. Show the leaf MBRs of the R-tree.

Solution.



Problem 5. Consider that a server hosts a 1d hidden dataset D which contains 8 points as shown below. We want to discover the entire D by issuing range queries in the way described in class. Suppose that the value of k is 4, such that whenever the query result has more than 4 points, the server always returns the first 4 points alphabetically (e.g., for a query with range [2,7], the server returns c, d, e, f). Give the queries that need to be issued by our algorithm.

Solution. We start by issuing $q_1 = (-\infty, \infty)$. The server returns $\{a, b, c, d\}$. Hence, q_1 is divided by a 3-way split into $q_2 = (-\infty, 0]$, $q_3 = [1, 1]$, and $q_4 = [2, \infty)$. Queries with q_2 and q_3 are resolved. For q_4 , the server returns $\{c, d, e, f\}$. Hence, q_4 is divided into $q_5 = [2, 2]$, $q_6 = [3, 3]$, and $q_7 = [4, \infty)$. The queries with these three intervals are all resolved.