Relative Error Streaming Quantiles

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University of Warwick



WOLA 2020 (recorded 1 July 2020)

Joint work in progress with Graham Cormode (Warwick), Zohar Karnin (Amazon), Edo Liberty (HyperCube), and Justin Thaler (Georgetown)

• Input: *N* numbers

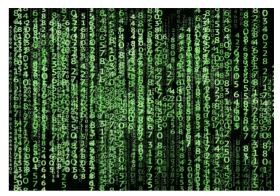
• Goal: find the k-th smallest

• e.g.: the median, 99th percentile

• $\mathcal{O}(N)$ time offline algorithm [Blum et al. '73]

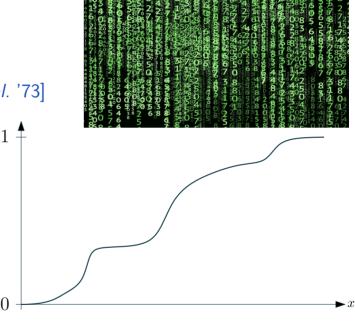
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 - just one pass over the data
 - limited memory: o(N)
 - provide worst-case guarantees

Main objective: space



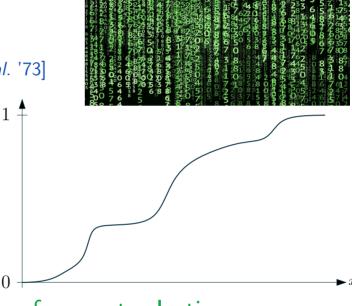
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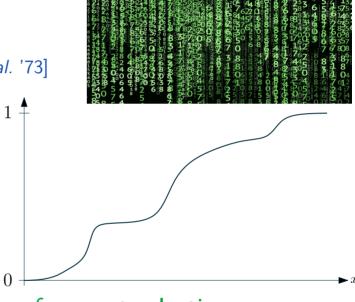


No streaming algorithm for exact selection

 $\Omega(N)$ space needed to find the median [Munro & Paterson '80, Guha & McGregor '07]

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What about finding an approximate median?

How to define an approximate median?

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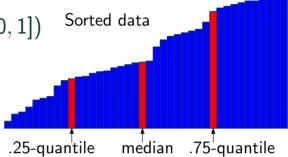
```
\phi-quantile = \lceil \phi \cdot \textit{N} 
ceil -th smallest element (\phi \in [0,1])
```

• Median = .5-quantile

How to define an approximate median?

 ϕ -quantile $= \lceil \phi \cdot N
ceil$ -th smallest element $(\phi \in [0,1])$ - Sorted data

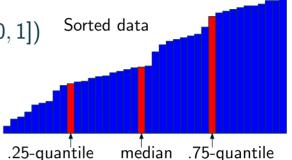
- Median = .5-quantile
- Quartiles = .25, .5, and .75-quantiles
- Percentiles = .01, .02, ..., .99-quantiles



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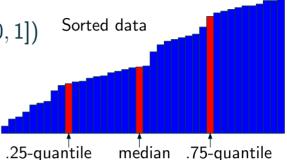
$$\varepsilon$$
-approximate ϕ -quantile = any ϕ' -quantile for $\phi' = [\phi - \varepsilon, \phi + \varepsilon]$

• .01-approximate medians are .49- and .51-quantiles (and items in between)

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Offline summary: sort data & select $\sim \frac{1}{2\varepsilon}$ items

min.
$$2arepsilon$$
-quantile $4arepsilon$ -quantile \ldots

How to define an approximate median?

$$\phi\text{-quantile} = \lceil \phi \cdot N \rceil \text{-th smallest element } (\phi \in [0,1]) \text{ Sorted data}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Median} = .5\text{-quantile}$$

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• Percentiles = .01, .02, ..., .99-quantiles .25-quantile median .75-quantile

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$$\begin{array}{c} \text{min.} \\ \text{(0-quantile)} \end{array} 2 \varepsilon \text{-quantile} \quad 4 \varepsilon \text{-quantile} \quad \dots$$

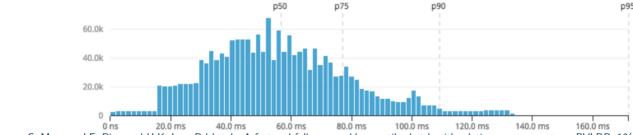
Very well-solved both in theory & practice:

- Deterministic algs.: space $\Theta\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot \log \varepsilon N\right)$ optimal [Greenwald & Khanna '01, Cormode, **V.** '20]
- Randomized algs.: space $\Theta\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)$ optimal (w/ const. probability of too high error) [Karnin *et al.* '16]

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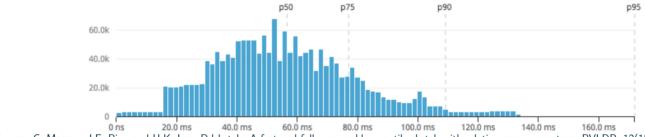
Source: C. Masson, J.E. Rim, and H.K. Lee. Ddsketch: A fast and fully-mergeable quantile sketch with relative-error guarantees. PVLDB, 12(12):2195-2205, 2019.

- 98.5th percentile = 2s
- 99.5th percentile = 20s

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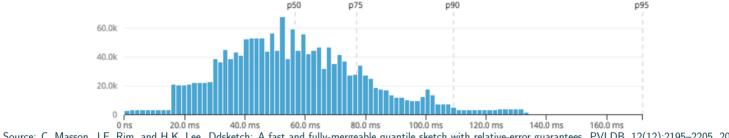
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Can we have a stronger error guarantee? Can we understand the **tails** of the distribution better?



Query ϕ -quantile for $\phi \in [0,1] \to \text{return } \phi'$ -quantile for $\phi' = \phi \pm \varepsilon \phi$ uniform error: $\phi' = \phi \pm \varepsilon$

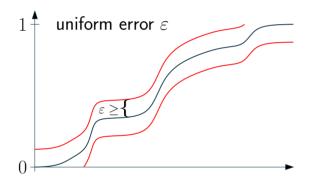
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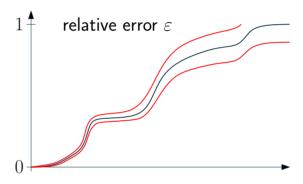
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Cumulative distribution function:

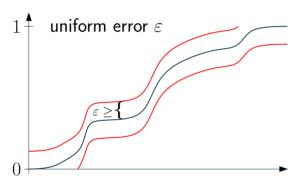


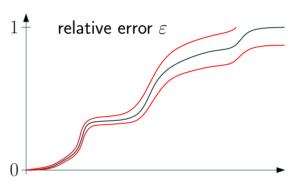


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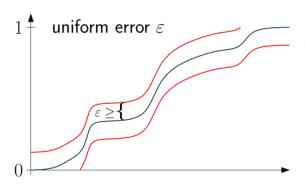


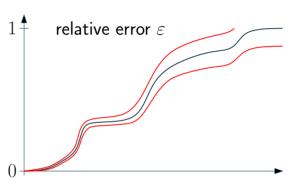
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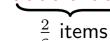




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Offline summary: sort data & select $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot \log \varepsilon N\right)$ items

• example for $\varepsilon = 0.25$:



$$\frac{2}{\varepsilon}$$
 items

$$\frac{4}{\varepsilon}$$
 items

$$\frac{8}{\varepsilon}$$
 items

State of the art: space $\sim \#$ of stored items

• Deterministic: $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot \log \varepsilon N \cdot \log M\right)$ for integers $\{1, \dots, M\}$

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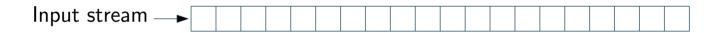
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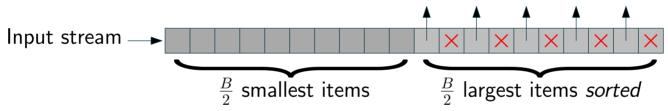
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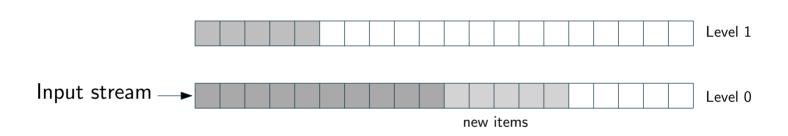


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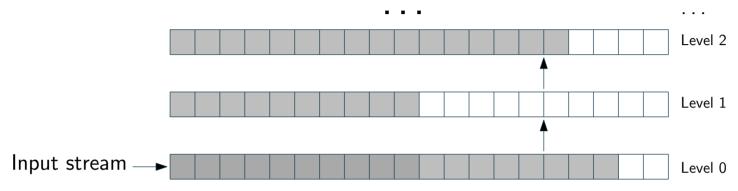
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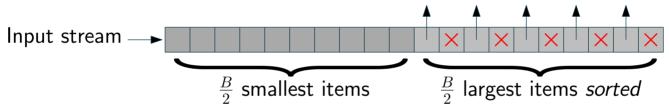
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Fix item y: \bullet $R(y) = \text{rank of } y \text{ in the input stream} = \# \text{ of items } x \leq y$

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Variance of
$$\operatorname{Err}(y) \leq \sum_{h=0}^{H(y)} 2^{2h} \frac{R(y)}{2^h} \leq 2^{H(y)} R(y) \leq \frac{R(y)^2}{B}$$
 (up to constant factors)

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Variance of Err(y)
$$\leq \sum_{h=0}^{H(y)} 2^{2h} \frac{R(y)}{2^h} \leq 2^{H(y)} R(y) \leq \frac{R(y)^2}{B}$$
 (up to constant factors)

For
$$\operatorname{Err}(y) \leq \varepsilon \cdot R(y)$$
 w/ const. probability, we need $\operatorname{Var}[\operatorname{Err}(y)] \leq \varepsilon^2 R(y)^2$ \Rightarrow need to choose $B \sim \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$

Relative compactor

Compaction affecting the error should remove k items $x \leq y$ on average



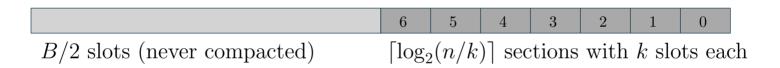
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• Section j compacted in every 2^{j} -th time

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	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
B/2 slots (never compacted)	$\lceil \log_2$	2(n/k)] sec	ctions	with	$k \operatorname{slc}$	ts eac

- Section j compacted in every 2^{j} -th time
- $B = 2 \cdot k \cdot \lceil \log_2(n/k) \rceil$

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- Choose $k = \frac{1}{\varepsilon \cdot \sqrt{\log(\varepsilon N)}}$, so that $Var(Err(y)) \le \varepsilon^2 R(y)^2$
- Then $B = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot \sqrt{\log(\varepsilon N)}\right)$ and $O(\log(\varepsilon N))$ levels \Rightarrow space $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot \log^{1.5} \varepsilon N\right)$

Relative Error: Conclusions

Randomized sketch of size $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot \log^{1.5} \varepsilon N\right)$ (const. probability of error)

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Lower bound
$$\Omega\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot \log \varepsilon N\right) \Rightarrow \operatorname{\mathsf{gap}} \sqrt{\log(\varepsilon N)}$$

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Extensions: • Handling unknown stream lengths

- Mergeability, and more
- Python code at GitHub

More: paper Relative Error Streaming Quantiles at arXiv (to be updated till WOLA)

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