RadixZip: Linear Time Compression of Token Streams

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Data of interest

- Collections of records:
 - Databases.
 - Logs (query or ad-clicks at Google).
 - Tables (telephone records at AT&T).
- Transposing into collections of columns.
 - Faster lookup of specific attributes.
 - Improved compression.

Context sorting compressors

- BZip 1994 (Burrows, Wheeler, Seward).
 - General purpose compression.
 - Based on the BWT (suffix sorting).
- Vczip 2004 (Vo and Vo).
 - Fixed width table compression.
 - Based on column dependency (predictor sorting).
- Common theme: sort data by some context.
 - A context is any string which helps 'predict' target.
 - Similar to sorting the target if prediction is accurate.
 - But reversible!

BWT: Suffixes as a context

thatisthat

h	atisthat
h	at
t	hat
t	hatisthat
t	isthat
i	sthat
а	tisthat
а	t
s	that
t	

• Transformed data is more compressible.

– Bzip = BWT + Move-to-Front + Run-Length + Huffman

Column-specific properties

- Boundary awareness:
 - Byte indices.
 - Intra-token contexts.
- Multi-column context:
 - Dependency.
 - E.g. a user with a fixed IP and browser.

1	2	3	4
23	1	2	3
1	2	3	4
5	106	2	40
5	106	2	40
4	200	1	2
30	1	2	2
5	106	2	40

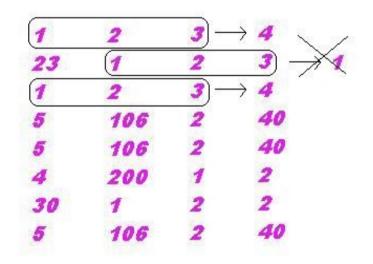
Token-specific redundancy

- Boundary awareness:
 - Byte indices.
 - Intra-token contexts.
- Multi-column context:
 - Dependency.
 - E.g. a user with a fixed IP and browser.

F
F
10
0
0

Token-specific redundancy

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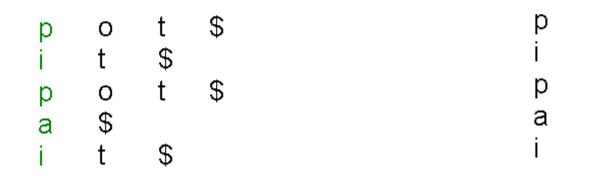
1.2.3.4	 Mozilla	
23.1.2.3	 Internet Explorer	
1.2.3.4	 Mozilla	
5.106.2.40	 Firefox	
5.106.2.40	 Firefox	
4.200.1.2	 Maxthon	
30.1.2.2	 Netscape	
5.106.2.40	 Firefox	

pot\$it\$pot\$a\$it\$

p o t \$ i t \$ p o t \$ a \$ i t \$

- For each col *i*:
 - Sort by token prefixes formed from earlier columns.
 - Append reordered col *i* to output.

pot\$it\$pot\$a\$it\$



pipai

- For each col *i*:
 - Sort by token prefixes formed from earlier columns.
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pot\$it\$pot\$a\$it\$



pipai\$ttoo

- For each col *i*:
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pot\$it\$pot\$a\$it\$

р	О	t	\$ ор	t
i			ор	t
р	0	t	\$ ti	\$
a	\$		ti	\$
i	t	\$	\$a	_

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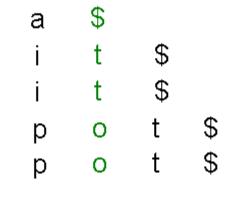
pot\$it\$pot\$a\$it\$

р	О	t	\$ top	\$
i	t	\$	top \$ti	\$
р	о	t	\$ \$ti	_
a	\$		\$ti	_
i	t	\$	_\$a	_

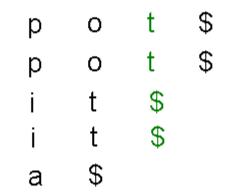
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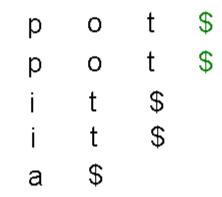
- Perform a Radix sort.
- Append one column before each iteration.



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Compression benefits

o n e \$
t w o \$
o n e \$
o n e \$
o n e \$
t h r e e \$
t w o \$
o n e \$
t h r e e \$
o n e \$
o n e \$

RadixZipSort: otoottotonnnnnwhwhrreeeeeoo\$\$\$\$\$\$eeee\$ BWT(prefix): o\$\$\$\$\$eerreeeen\$\$nnneewwhhoototttooo

- Preserves byte columns.
- Context sorted, but limited to token boundaries.
- Transformed data is more compressible:
 - RadixZip = RadixZipTransform + MTF + RLE + Huffman

Performance

- Linear time complexity.
- Memory properties:
 - Requires 8 bytes per token.
 - Cache-friendly.
- Comparison to BWT:
 - Faster than currently known BWT implementations.
 - Similarly, using less memory.
 - RadixZip is simple to implement, robust code.

Inter-column dependency

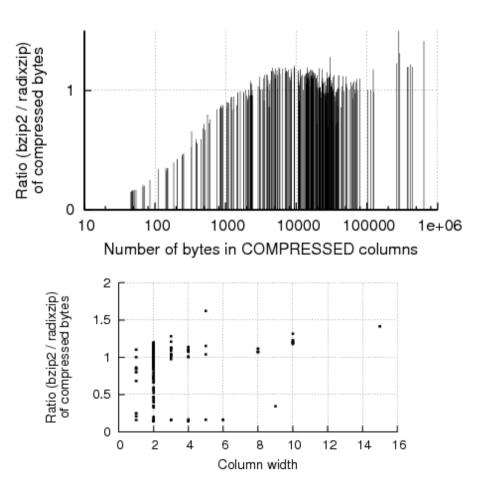
Binh	1	94040	94040
Joe	6	02136	94040
Binh	2	94040	94040
Google	ightarrow 4	94043	94043
Binh	3	94040	94043
Google	5	94043	02136
Joe	7	02136	02136

No input: 90999902244444110000044444336600303 Input: 99999002244444110000044444336600033

- Passing permutations equivalent to presorting.
- Passed permutations continue to propagate.

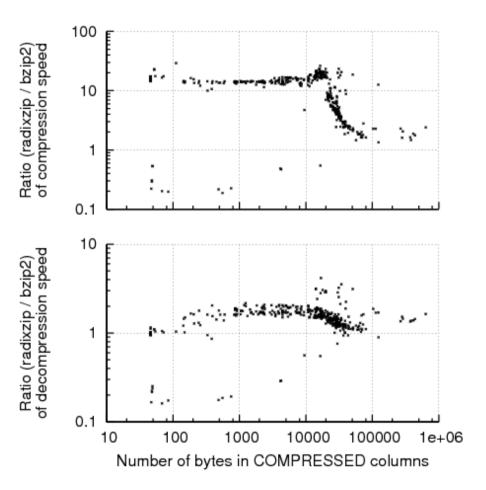
RadixZip vs Bzip2 (census data)

- US population survey.
 - Fixed-width fields.
 - Divided by field.
- RadixZip outperforms on larger columns.
- Loss on smaller ones,
 - Likely due to needing more byte-columns to 'ramp up'.
- About 15% total gain.



RadixZip vs Bzip2 (census data)

- Compression speed improves:
 - Especially on highly compressible streams,
 - Since Bzip2's alg is worst-case quadratic.
- Decompression speed improves.
- Most outliers are on very small streams.



Dependency results

- Hand-picked dependencies from census data.
- Use of a predictor can reduce compressed size to ~0.
- High dependency indicates little to no new information.

bzip2	RadixZip	predictor	% reduction
16003	16357	32	99.8 %
13741	13348	28	99.8 %
21559	20555	63	99.7 %
16156	16310	45	99.7 %
14518	19751	86	99.6 %
12076	12398	52	99.6 %
10078	10664	44	99.6 %
26213	25187	120	99.5 %
24948	23392	124	99.5 %
12084	12416	62	99.5 %
29503	27586	153	99.4 %
11650	12091	73	99.4~%
11992	12346	99	99.2 %
11681	12109	110	99.1 %
10681	10185	95	$99.1 \ \%$

Conclusion

- RadixZipTransform a linear time transform.
- Improvement in both performance and compression for token streams over general purpose compressors.
- Efficient exploitation of stream correlation.