

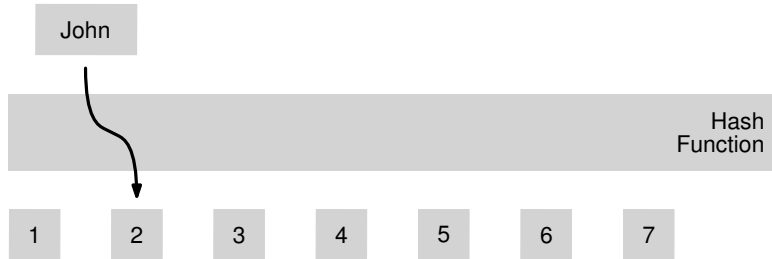
# Fast and Space-Efficient Perfect Hashing

Doctoral Defense

Hans-Peter Lehmann | October 24, 2024



# Hash Tables



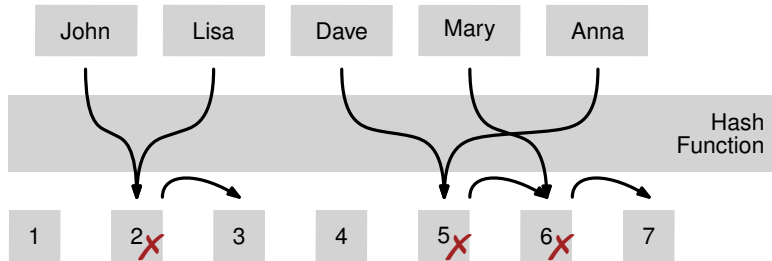
- Hash function maps input to integers
- Uniform mapping leads to ~~X~~ collisions

# Hash Tables



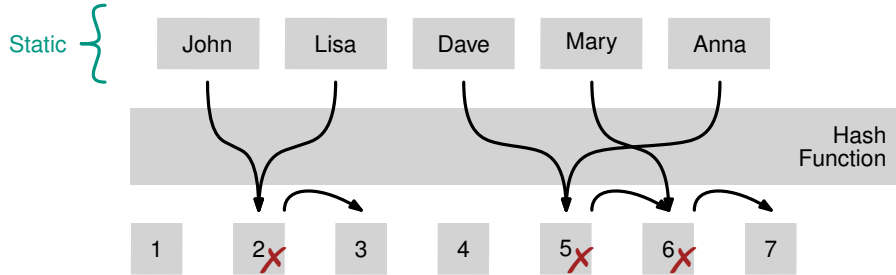
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# Hash Tables



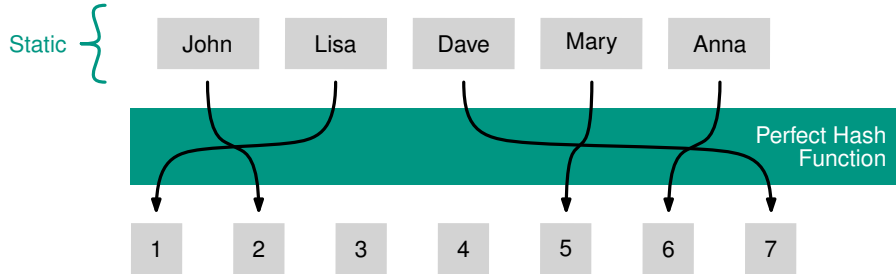
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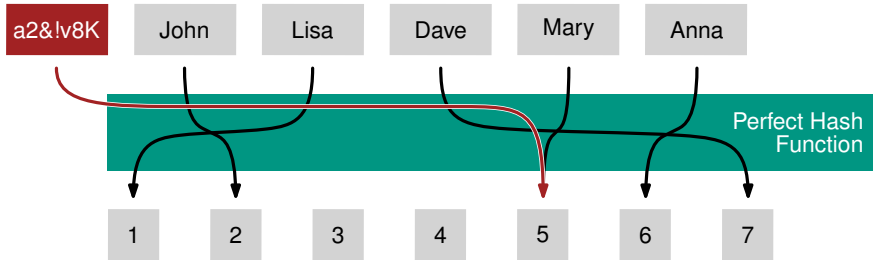
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# Perfect Hashing



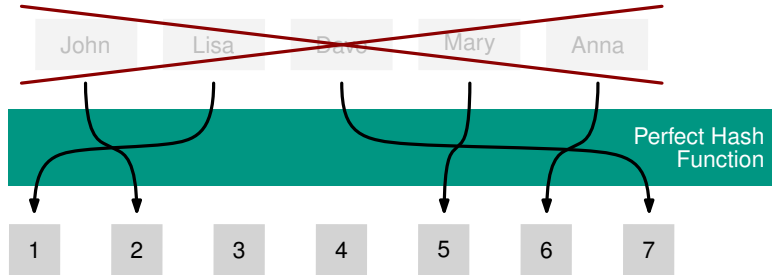
- Data structure to map keys to integers **without collisions**

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# Perfect Hashing



- Data structure to map keys to integers **without collisions**



# Applications



## Databases

- Enums
- Updatable retrieval



## Text indexing

- Alphabet reduction
- Trie navigation



## Bioinformatics

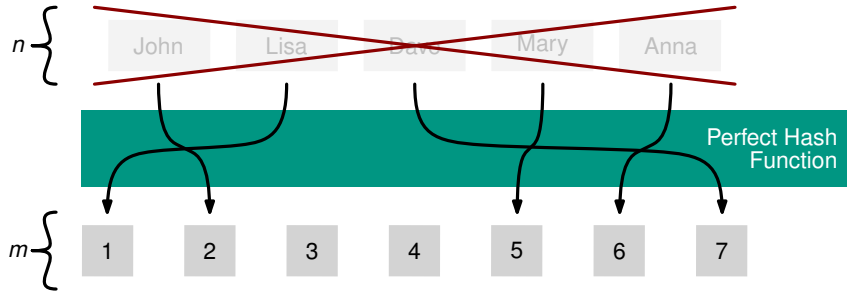
- Index data
- Union-Find



## Representatives

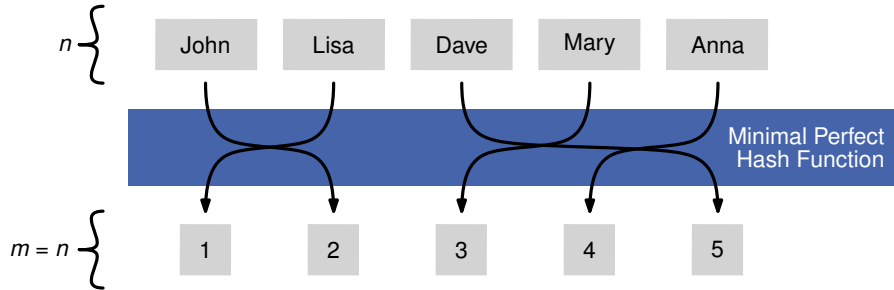
- Handle large objects

# Load Factor



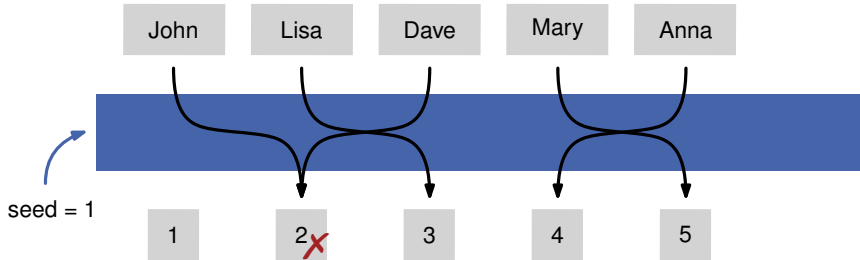
- $n/m$  is the load factor

# Minimal Perfect Hashing



- Bijection between keys and  $[n]$

# Simple Brute-Force Construction [Meh84]



**Function** `hash(x, seed)`

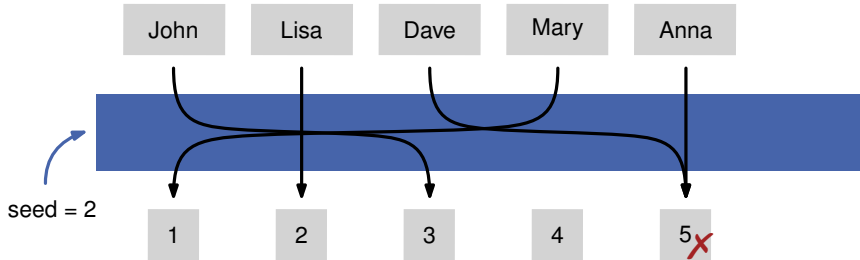
`x = x ^ seed`

`x = (x ^ (x >> 30)) * 0xbf58476d1ce4e5b9`

`x = (x ^ (x >> 27)) * 0x94d049bb133111eb`

`return (x ^ (x >> 31)) mod n`

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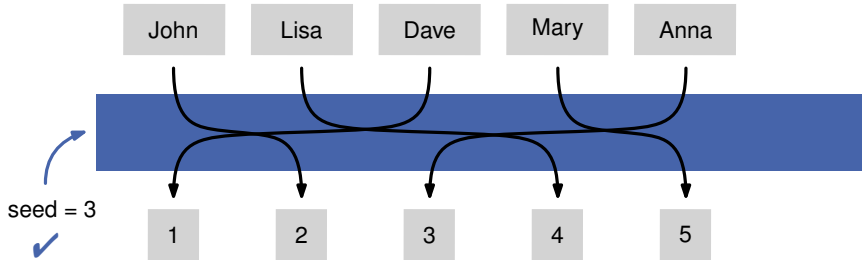
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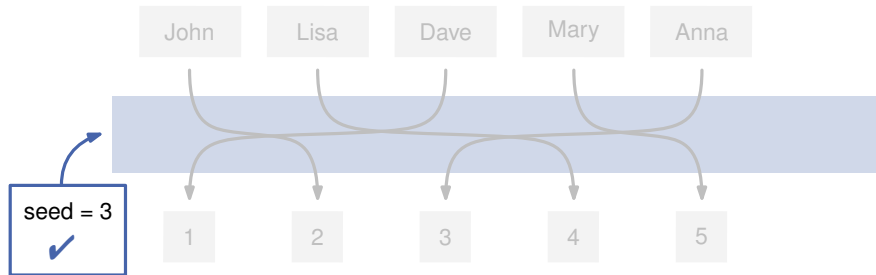
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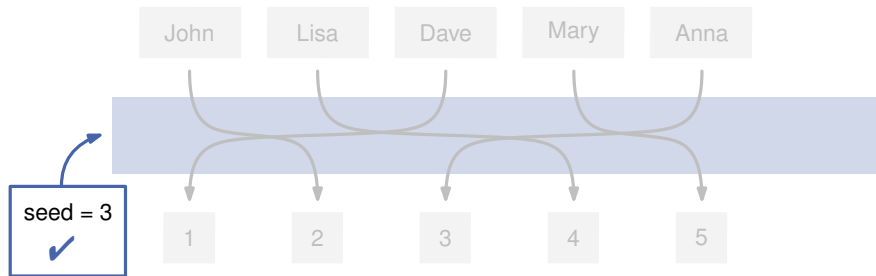
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$x = (x \wedge (x \gg 27)) * 0\text{x}94\text{d}049\text{bb}133111\text{eb}$





**return**  $(x \wedge (x \gg 31)) \bmod n$

- $\mathbb{E}(\text{seed}) = \frac{n^n}{n!} \approx e^n$

- $\mathbb{E}(\text{space}) \approx \log_2(e^n) \approx 1.44n \text{ bits}$







# Retrieval Data Structures [DHSW22]

$x$	$f(x)$
John	
Lisa	
Dave	
Mary	

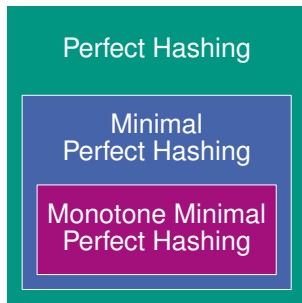
- Store static function  $f : S \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^r$ , **arbitrary** for  $x \notin S$
- BuRR [DHSW22] close to  **$rn$  bits**

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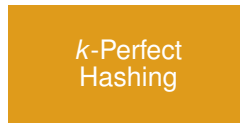
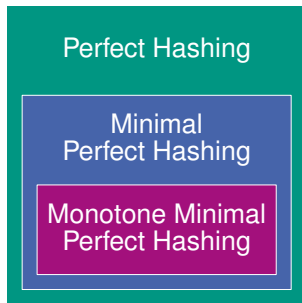
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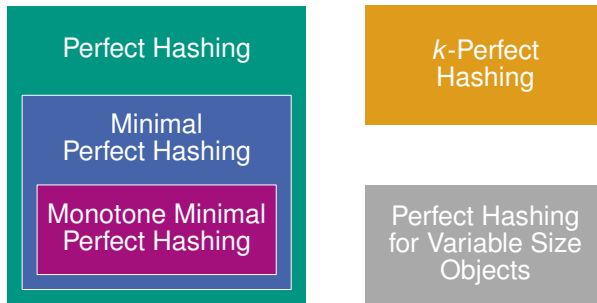
# Main Results



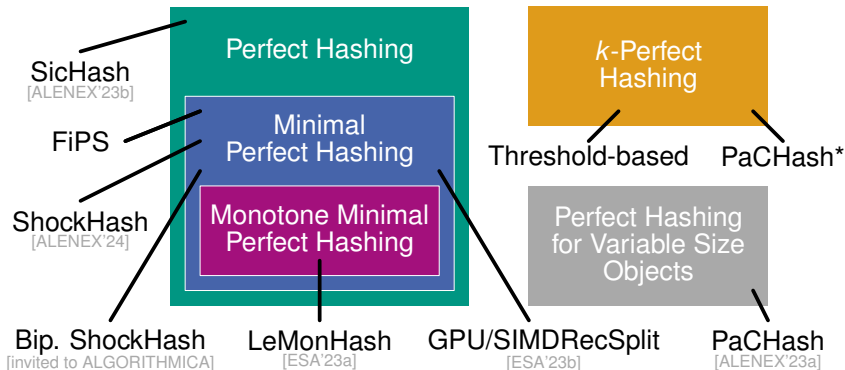
# Main Results



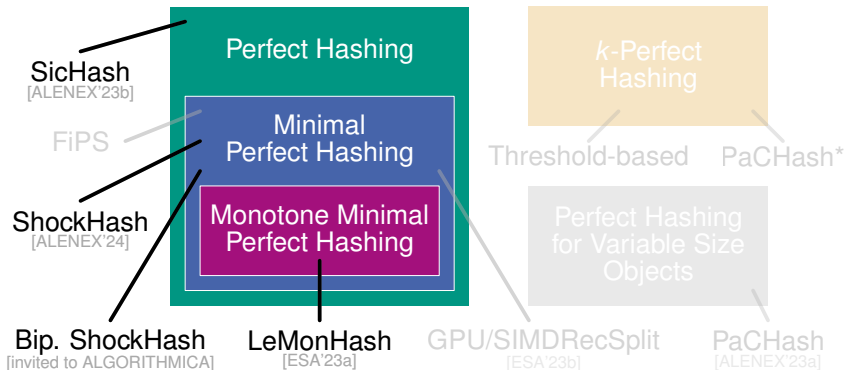
# Main Results



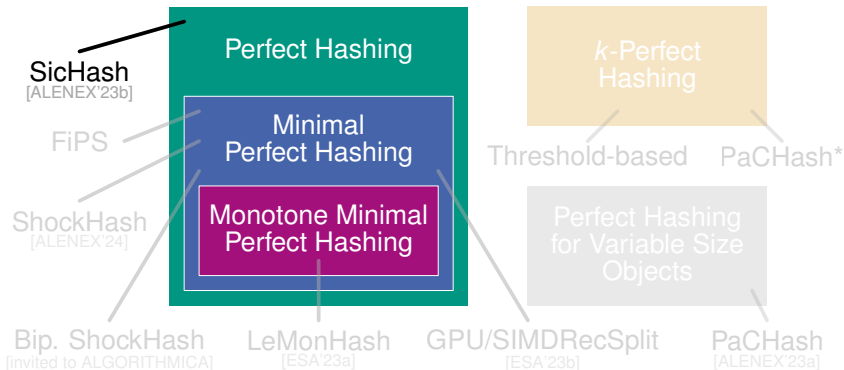
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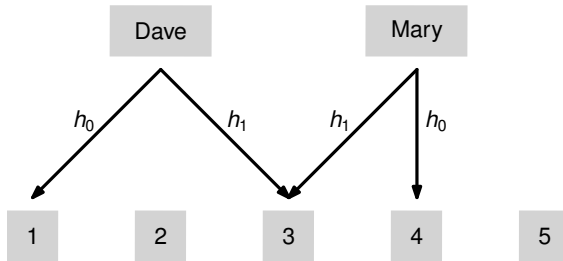


# Main Results



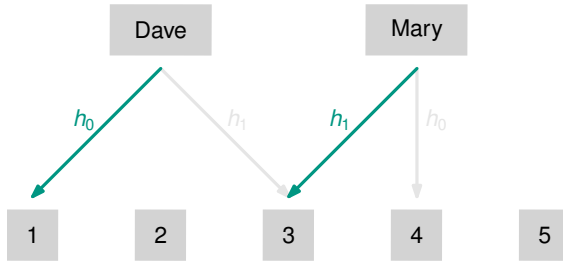


# Perfect Hashing Through Retrieval [BPZ07, DHSW22]



- Store hash function **index** for each key in a retrieval data structure

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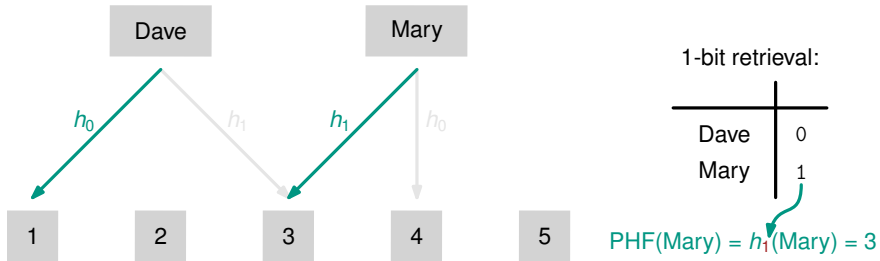


1-bit retrieval:

Dave	0
Mary	1

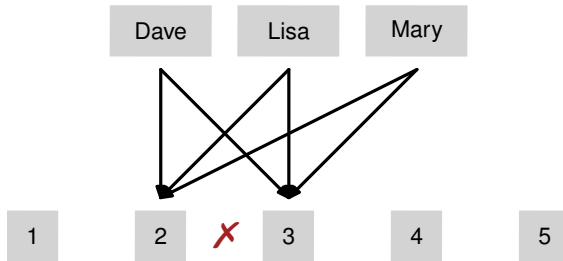
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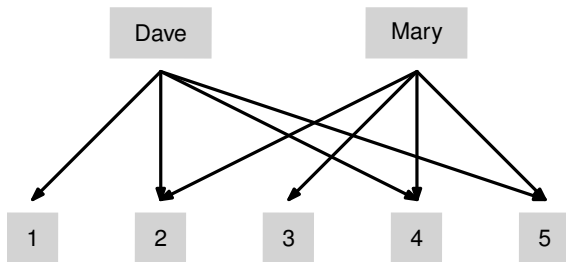
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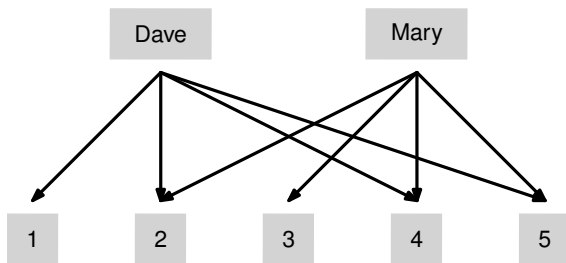


2-bit retrieval:

Dave	01
Mary	11

- Store hash function **index** for each key in a retrieval data structure

# Perfect Hashing Through Retrieval [BPZ07, DHSW22]

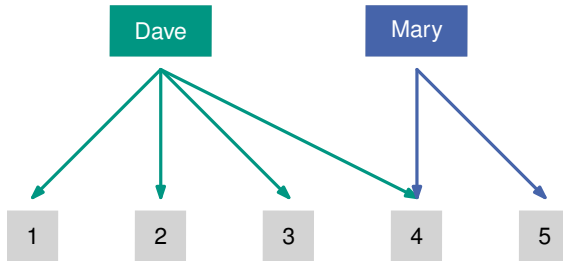


2-bit retrieval:

Dave	01
Mary	11

- Store hash function **index** for each key in a retrieval data structure
- **Remap** to make minimal perfect

# SicHash [ALENEX'23b]



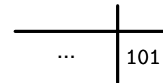
1-bit retrieval:



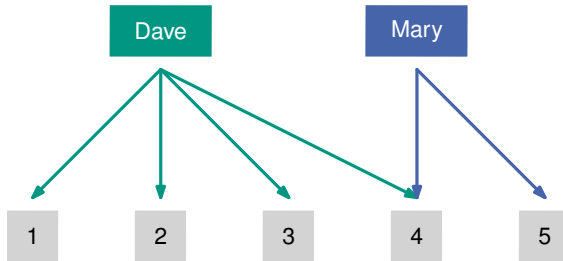
2-bit retrieval:



3-bit retrieval:



# SicHash [ALENEX'23b]



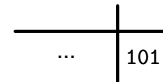
1-bit retrieval:



2-bit retrieval:



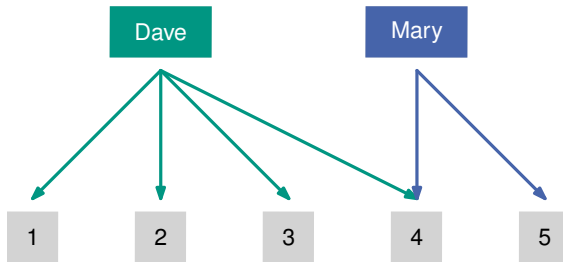
3-bit retrieval:



- Before (100% 2-bit): remapping takes 0.18 bits/key



# SicHash [ALENEX'23b]



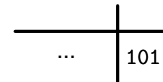
1-bit retrieval:



2-bit retrieval:

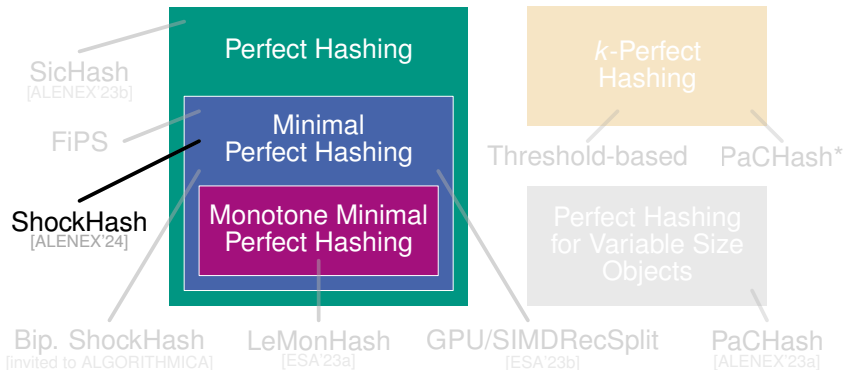


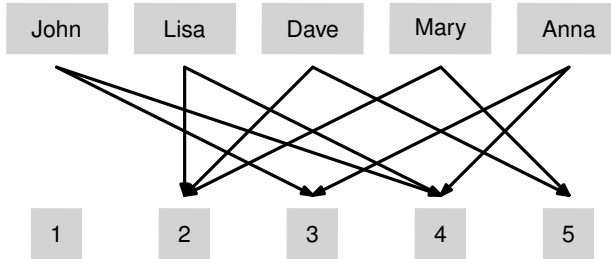
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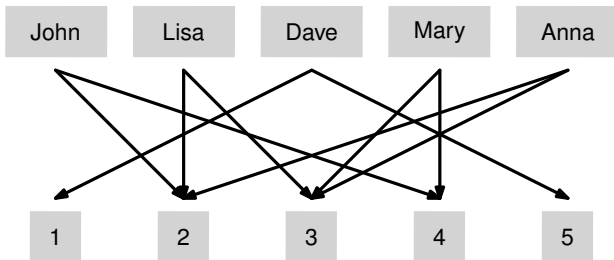


- Before (100% 2-bit): remapping takes 0.18 bits/key
- SicHash (50% 1-bit, 50% 3-bit): remapping takes 0.07 bits/key

# Main Results

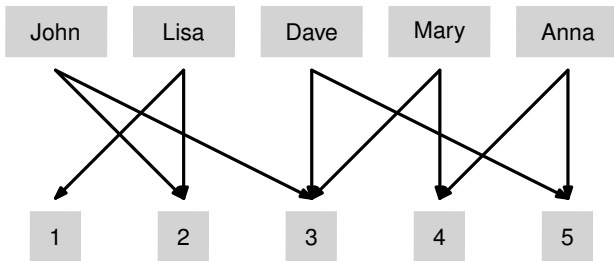






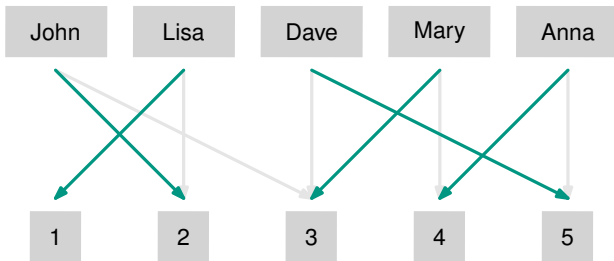
seed = 2

- Retry  $\approx (e/2)^n$  seeds



seed = 3

- Retry  $\approx (e/2)^n$  seeds



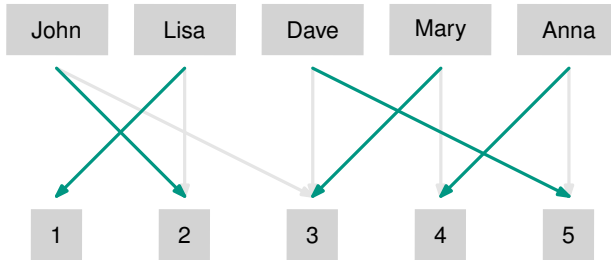
1-bit retrieval:

Dave	0
...	

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■ Retry  $\approx (e/2)^n$  seeds

# ShockHash [ALENEX'24]



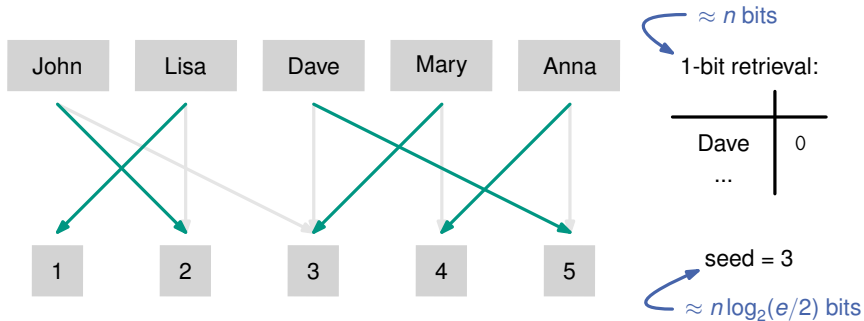
$\approx n$  bits  
 1-bit retrieval:

Dave	0
...	

seed = 3  
 $\approx n \log_2(e/2)$  bits

■ Retry  $\approx (e/2)^n$  seeds

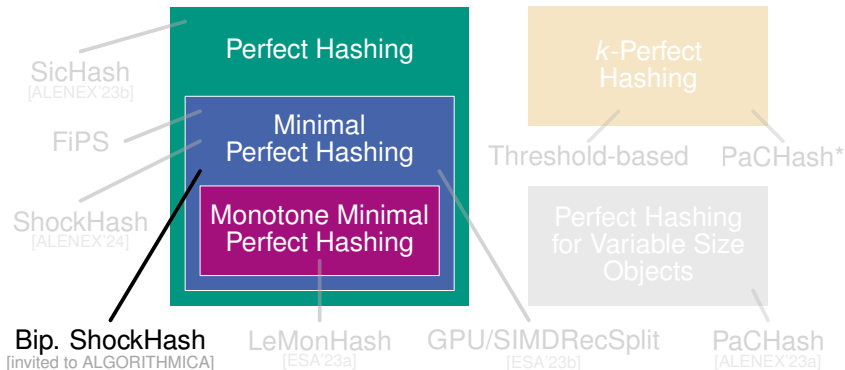
# ShockHash [ALENEX'24]



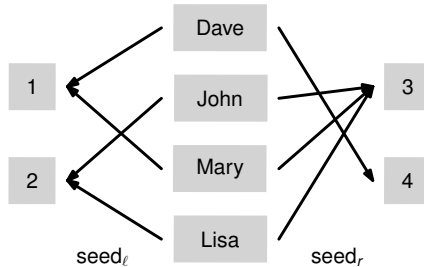
- Retry  $\approx (e/2)^n$  seeds
- $\approx 2^n$  times faster than brute-force



# Main Results

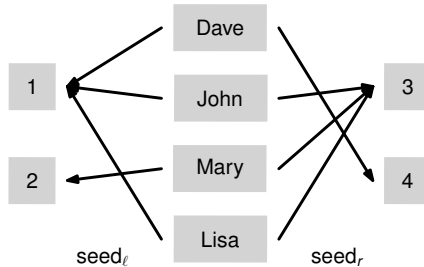


# Bipartite ShockHash [invited to ALGORITHMICA]



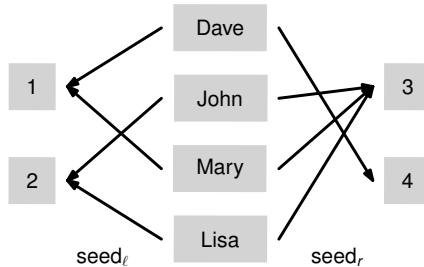
- Partition output values
- Store **two seeds** and retrieval data structure

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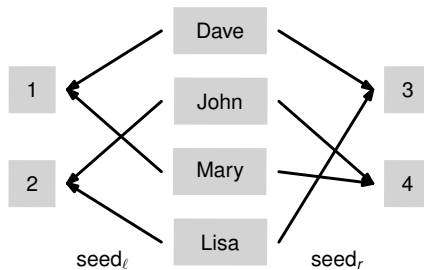
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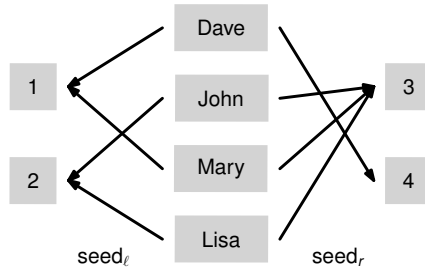
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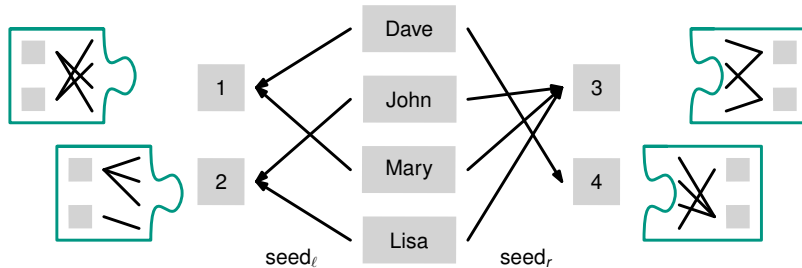
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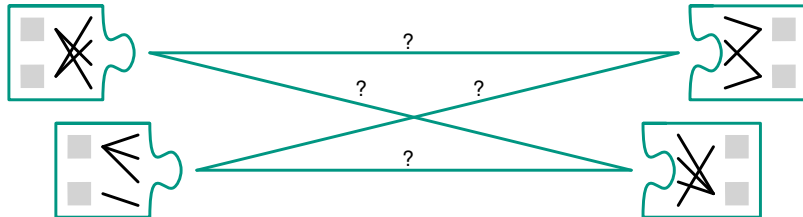
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# Bipartite ShockHash [invited to ALGORITHMICA]



- Build pool of  $\sqrt{(e/2)^n} \approx 1.165^n$  seeds

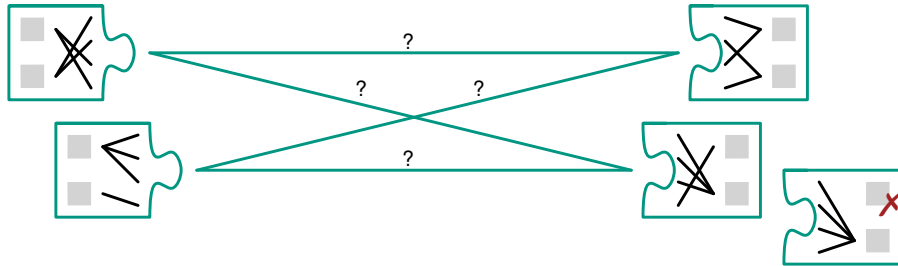
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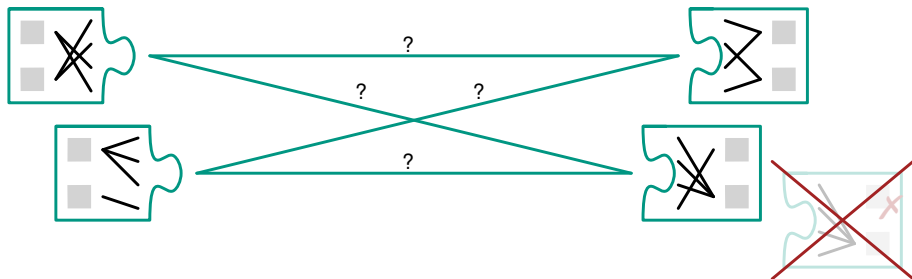


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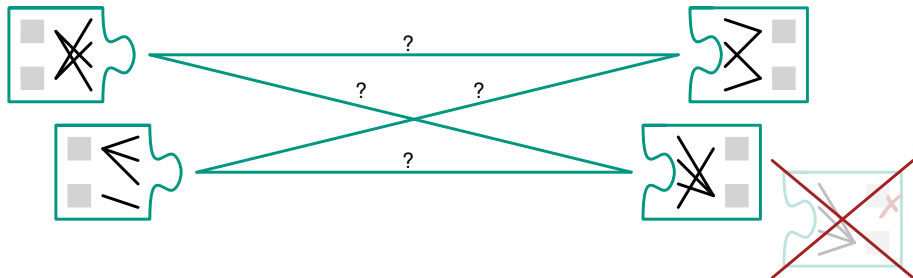
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- Build pool of  $\sqrt{(e/2)^n} \approx 1.165^n$  seeds
- Filter seeds before combining
- Only  $\sqrt{(e/2)^n} \cdot 0.836^{n/2}$  combinations to test

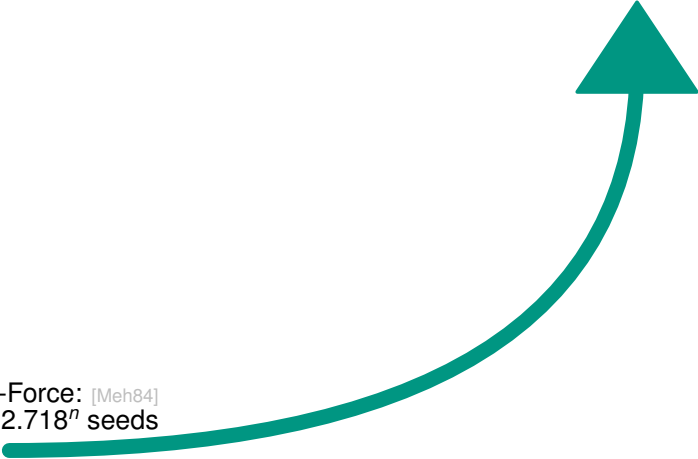
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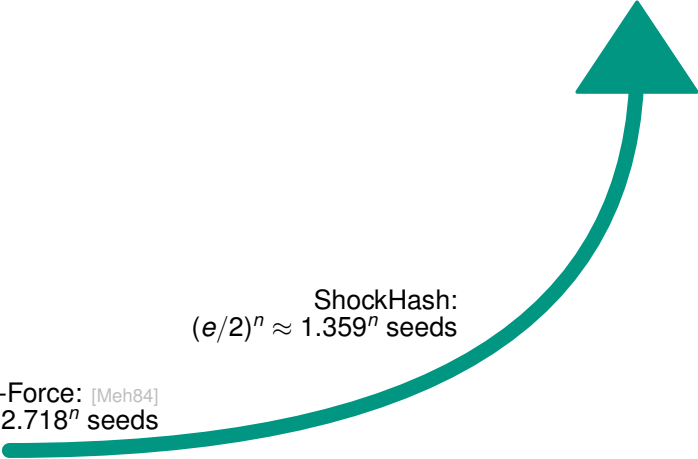
- Build **pool** of  $\sqrt{(e/2)^n} \approx 1.165^n$  seeds
- **Filter** seeds before combining
- Only  $\left(\sqrt{(e/2)^n} \cdot 0.836^{n/2}\right)^2 \approx 1.136^n$  combinations to test

# Brute-Force Techniques

Simple Brute-Force: [Meh84]  
 $e^n \approx 2.718^n$  seeds



# Brute-Force Techniques



ShockHash:  
 $(e/2)^n \approx 1.359^n$  seeds

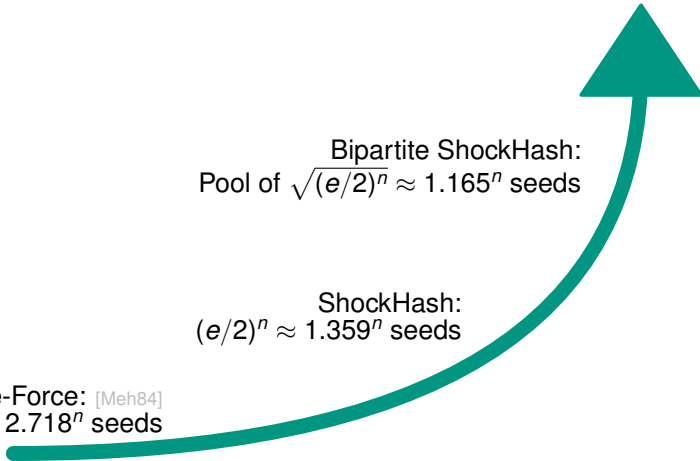
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# Brute-Force Techniques

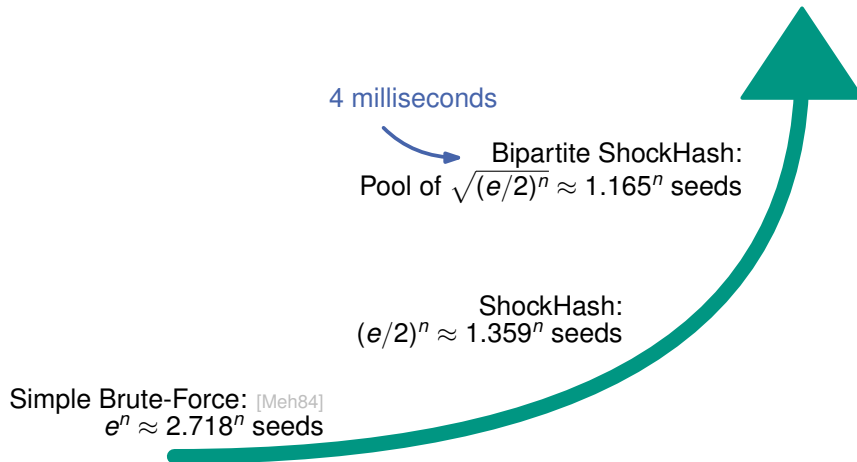
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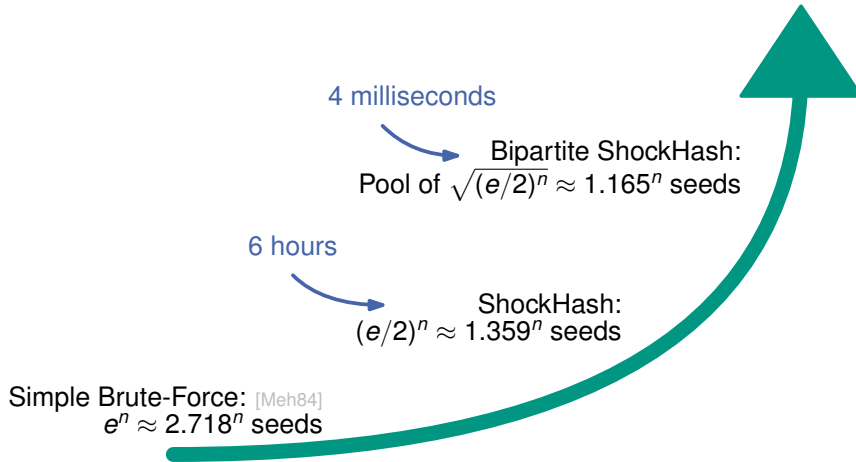
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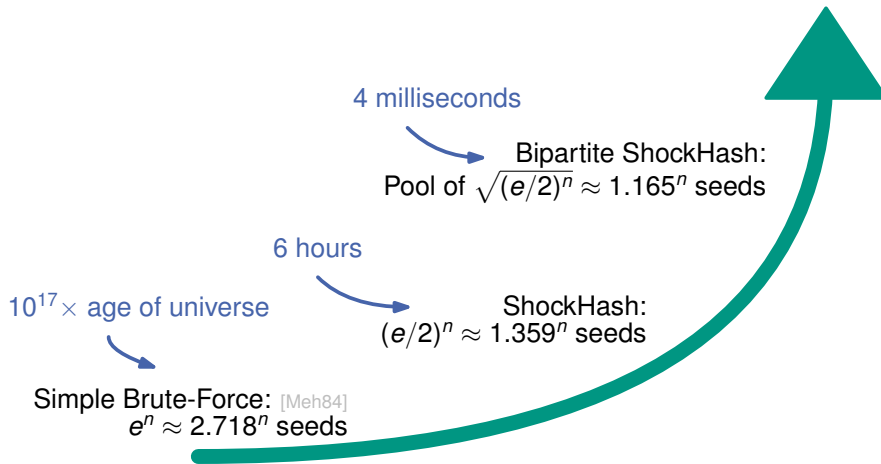


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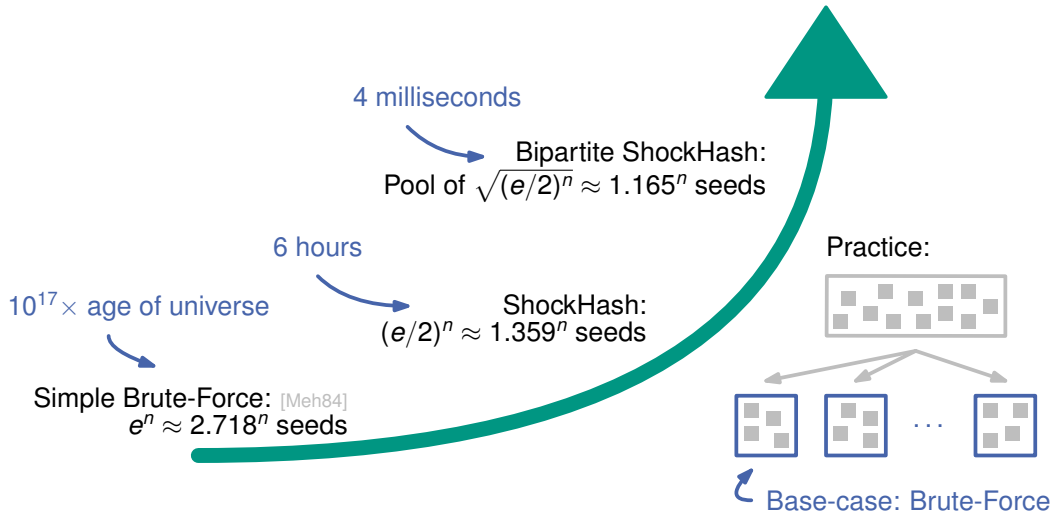




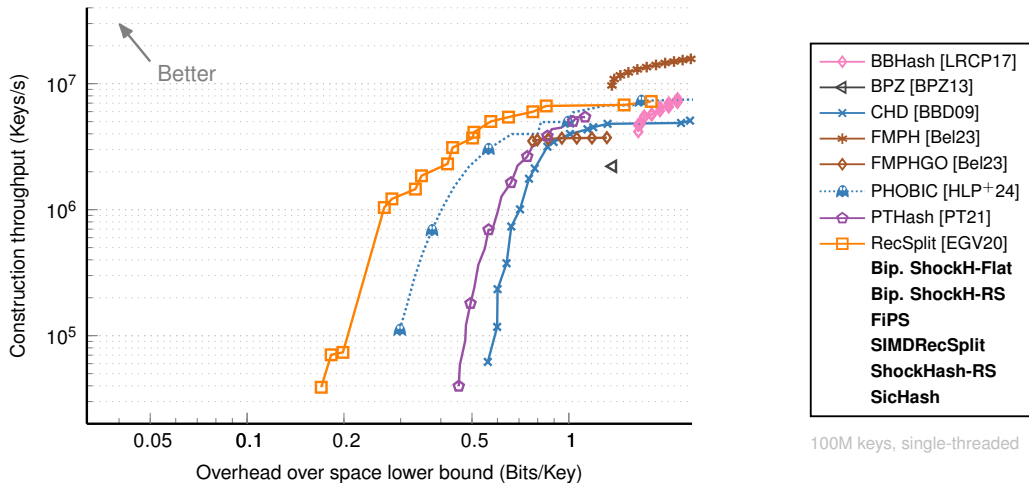
# Brute-Force Techniques



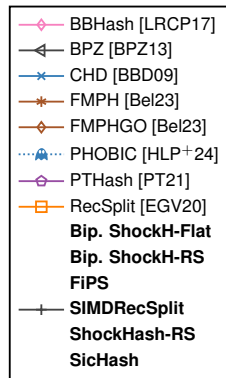
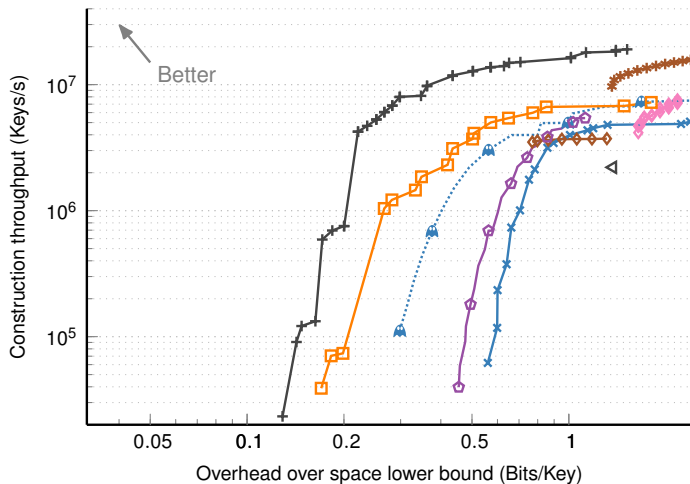
# Brute-Force Techniques



# Experiments: Construction

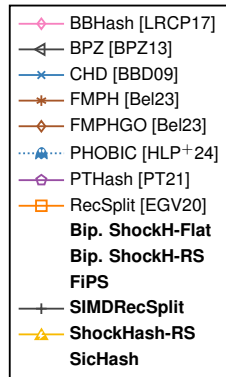
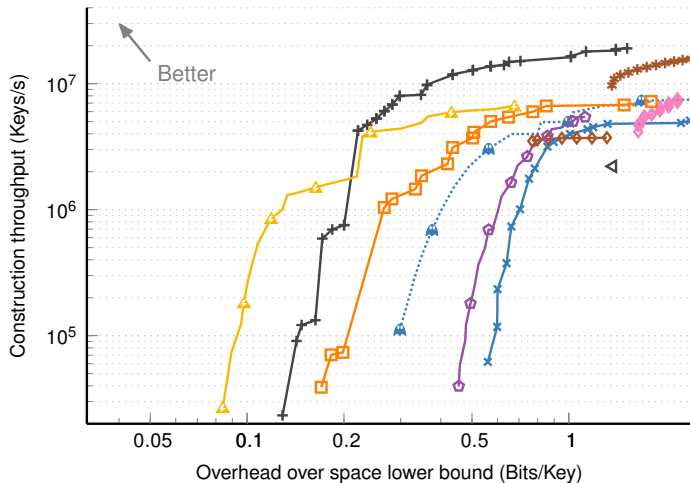


# Experiments: Construction



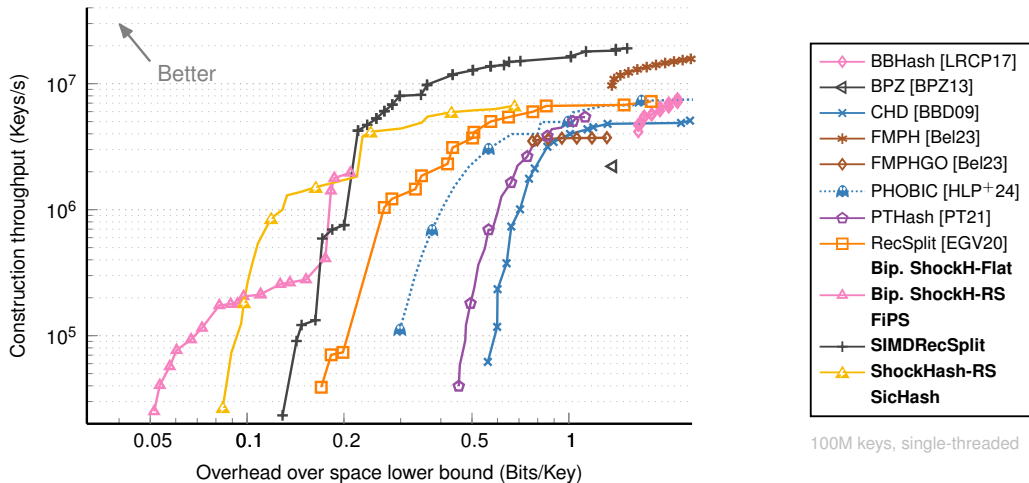
100M keys, single-threaded

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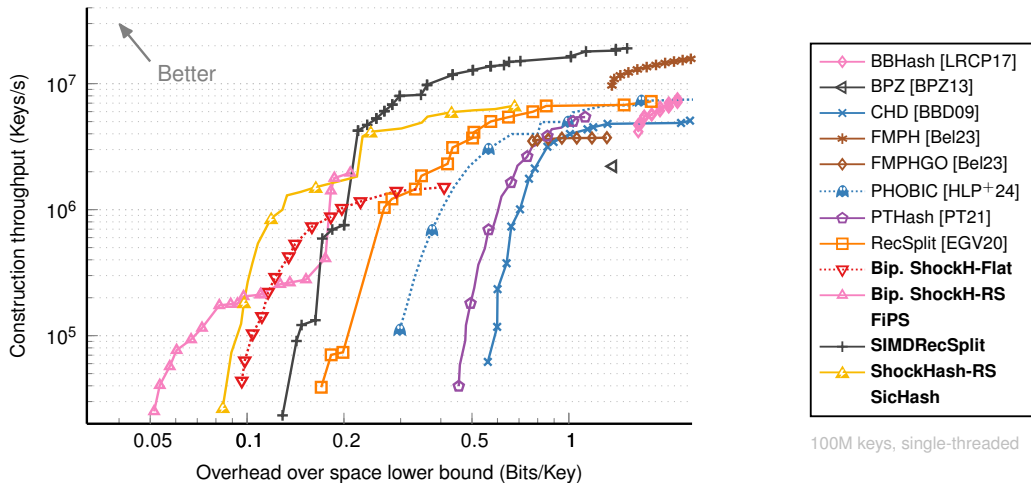


100M keys, single-threaded

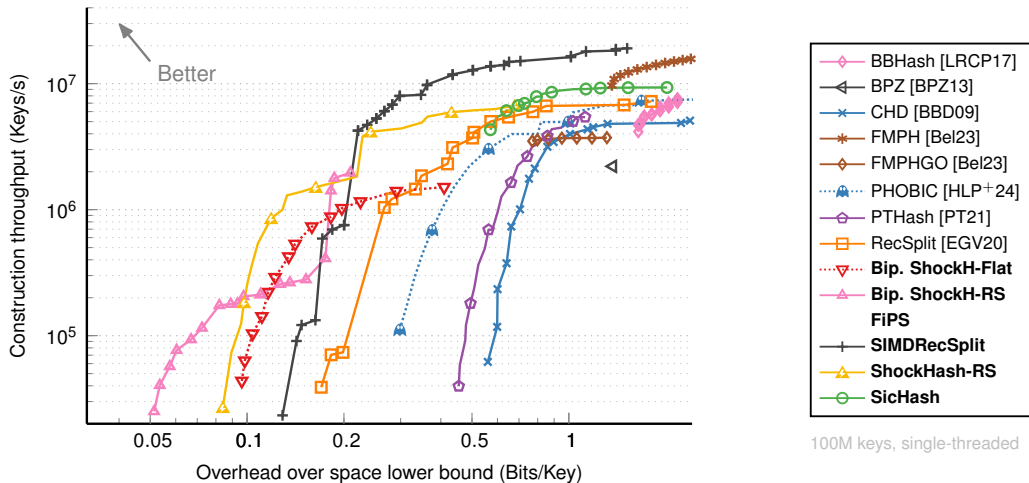
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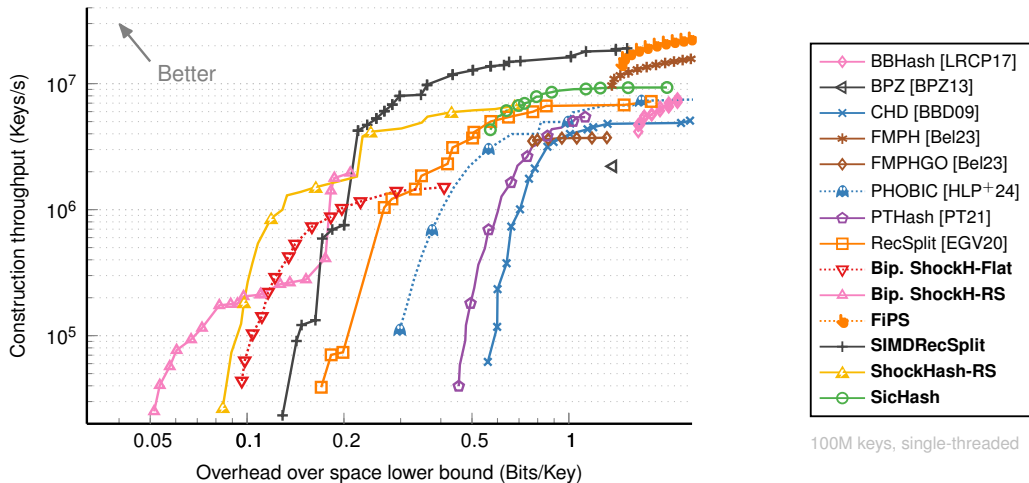


# Experiments: Construction

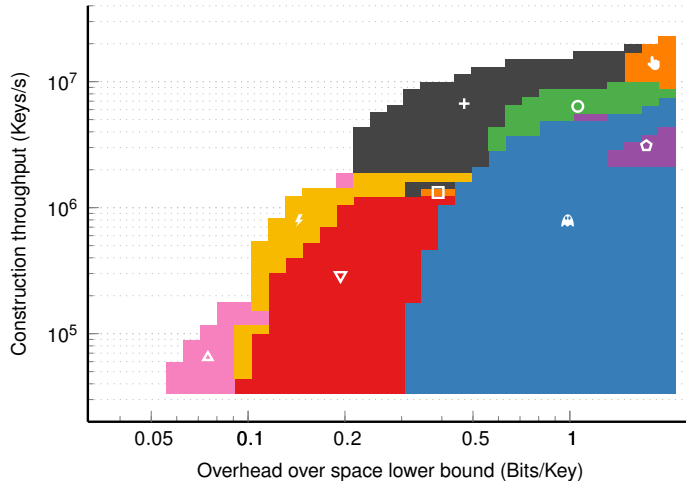




# Experiments: Construction

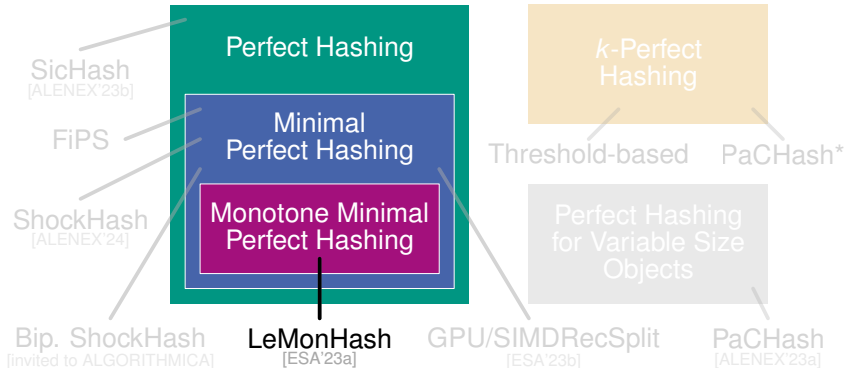


# Experiments: Queries

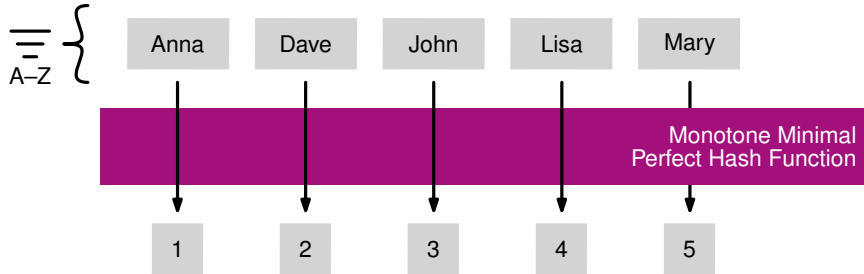


100M keys, single-threaded

# Main Results



# Monotone Minimal Perfect Hashing



- Retain **natural order** of the input keys
- Rank queries

≡  
—  
—  
A-Z } {

Anna

Dave

John

Lisa

Mary

LeMonHash

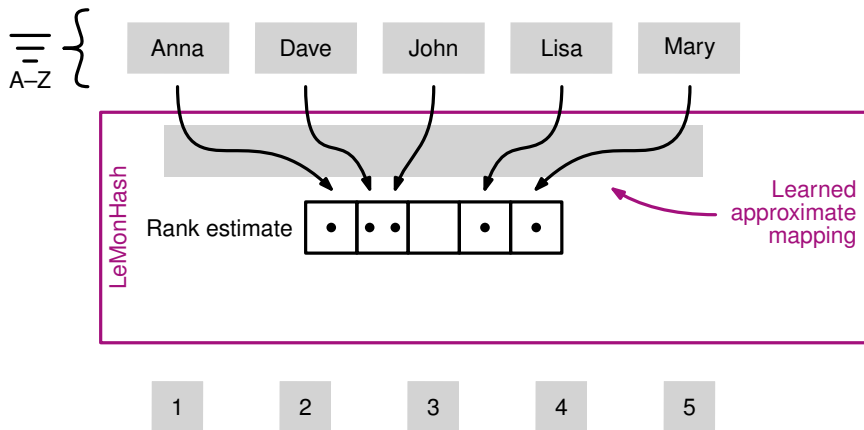
1

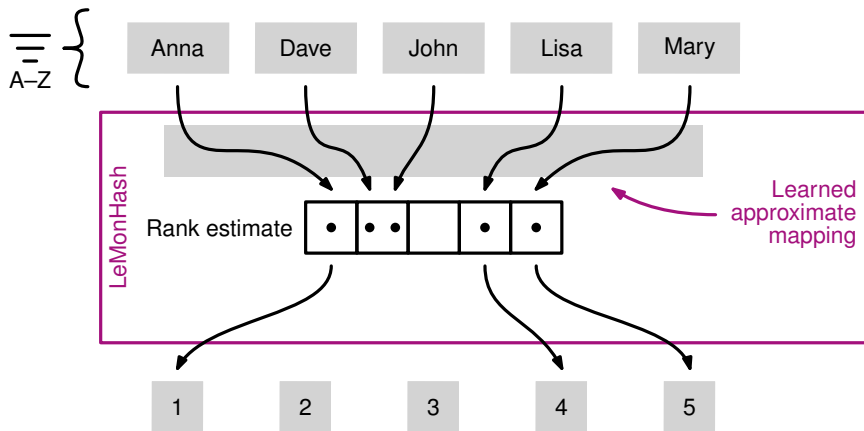
2

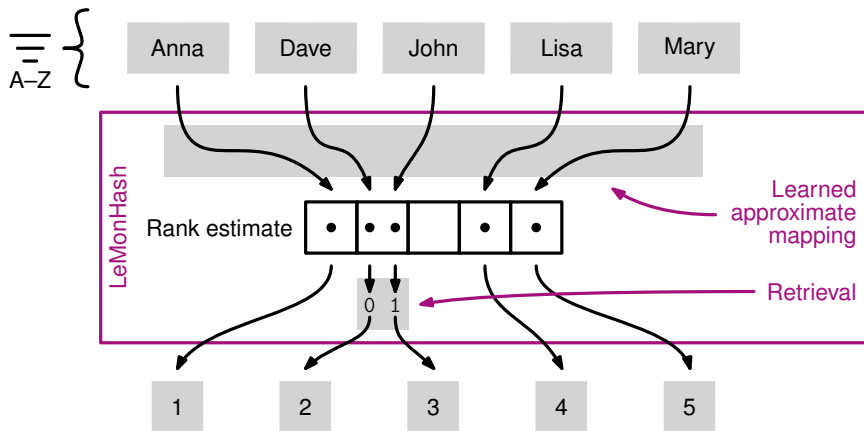
3

4

5

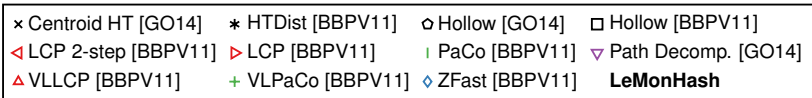
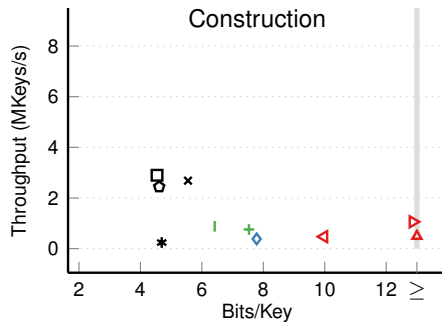
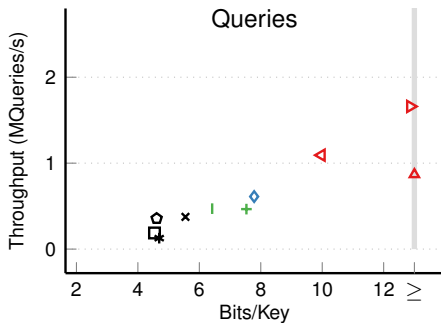






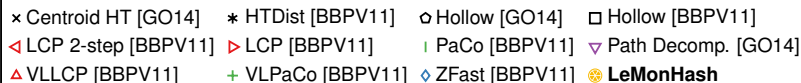
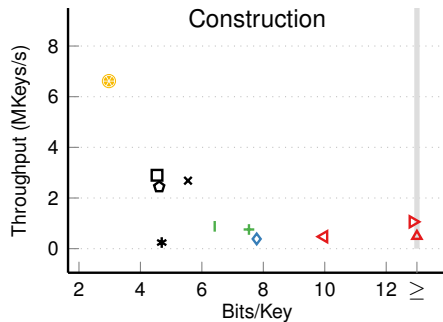
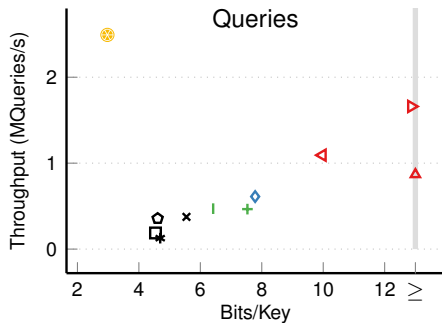


# Monotone MPH: Experiments



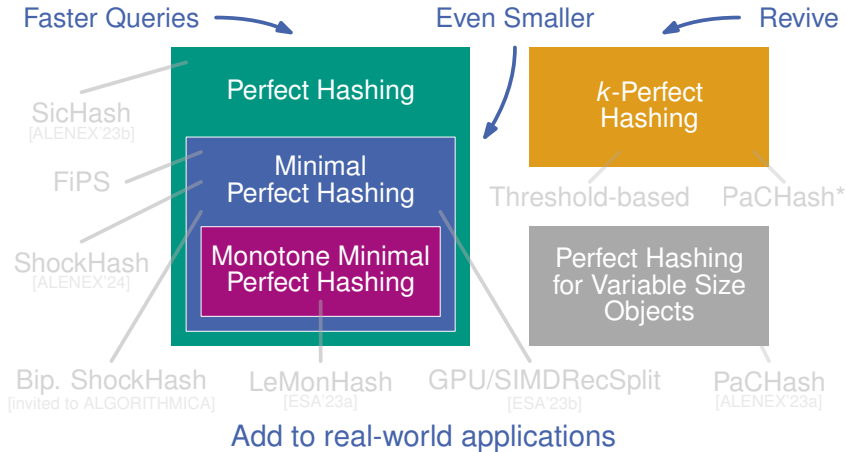
100M keys,  
 random 64-bit integers,  
 exponential distribution,  
 single-threaded

# Monotone MPH: Experiments

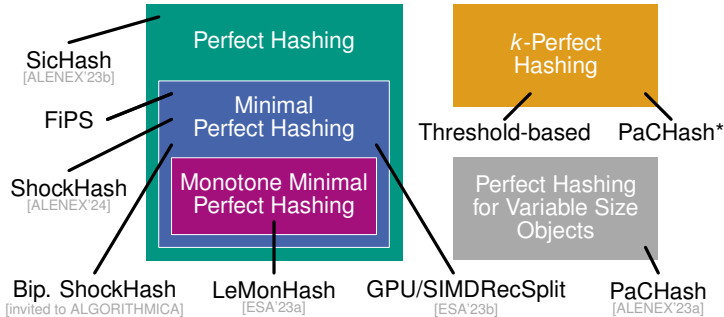


100M keys,  
 random 64-bit integers,  
 exponential distribution,  
 single-threaded

# Future Work



# Summary



- Fast and space-efficient **perfect hashing**
- More than  $2^n$  **asymptotic speedup**
- Implementation up to **76 000 times faster** than previous state of the art

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