

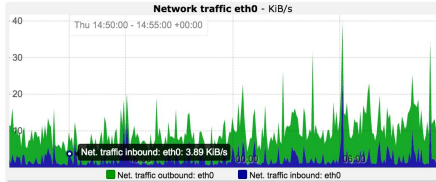
# Making Data Sketches Accurate and Fast by Filtering the Cold and Aggregating Items

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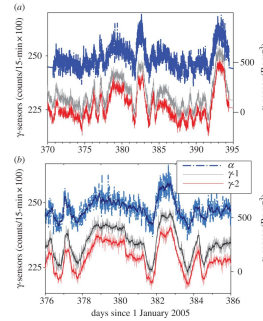
# Data Streams are Pervasive



Network traffic



Video streaming



Sensor data



Web click data (etc.)

**In many applications, some statistical information is needed !**

Applications: Network measurement, DBMS optimization, Search engine design, Security, etc.  
Information required: flow size, heavy hitters, heavy changes, quantiles, etc.

# Accurate and Fast Data Stream Analysis is Challenging

## Challenges:

1. Memory constraint
  - Fit into cache to boost speed
  - Hardware on-chip memory limited
2. Single-pass requirement
  - Data is of huge volume and fast speed: Dumping into disk is hard
  - Some applications need online analysis

Exact statistics (e.g., by using hash tables)  
are difficult to obtain (and often unnecessary) !

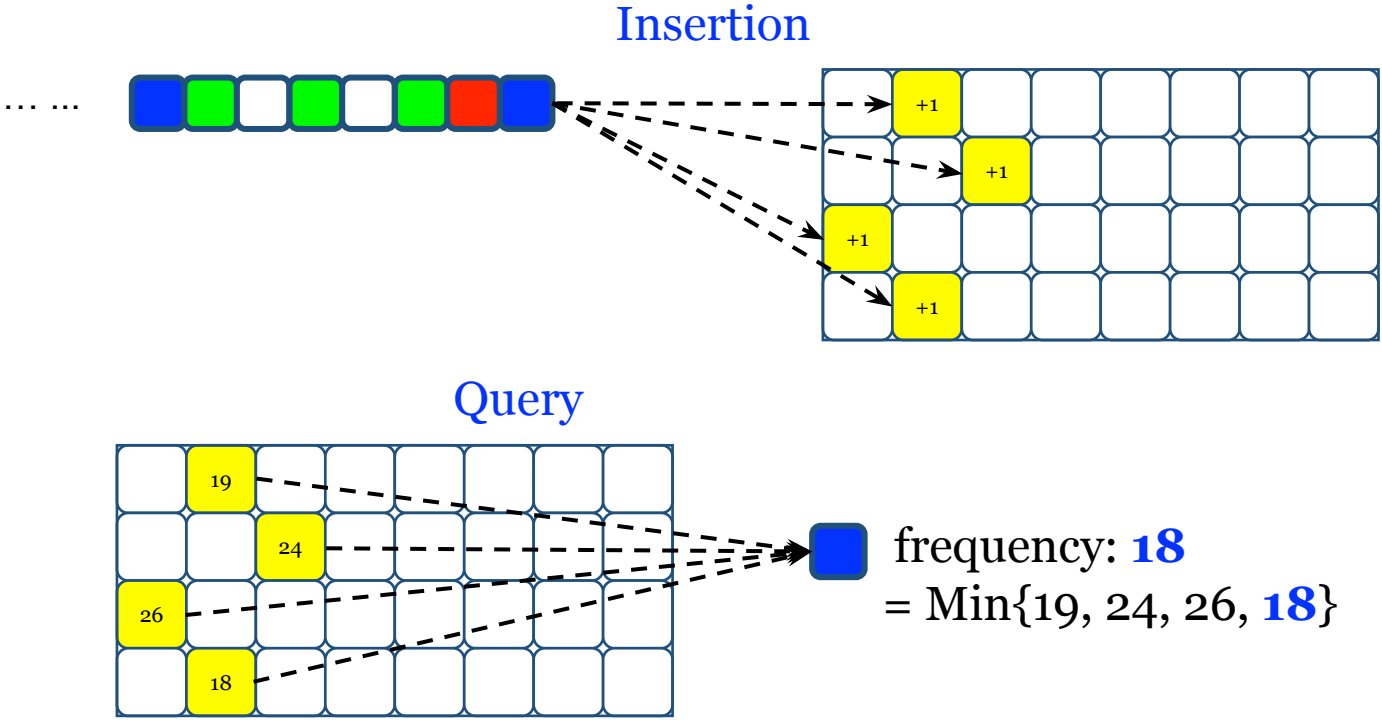
# Data Sketches can Help

Tasks	Data Sketch Algorithms
Frequency estimation	Count-Min, CM-CU, Count, ASketch
Top-k Hot items	Count-Min, CM-CU, Space-Saving ASketch, FlowRadar, UnivMon
Heavy changes	RevSketch, FlowRadar, UnivMon, Space-Saving
Superspreader /DDoS detection	TwoLevel
Frequency distribution	MRAC, FlowRadar
Cardinality	FM, LC, UnivMon
Entropy	FlowRadar, UnivMon

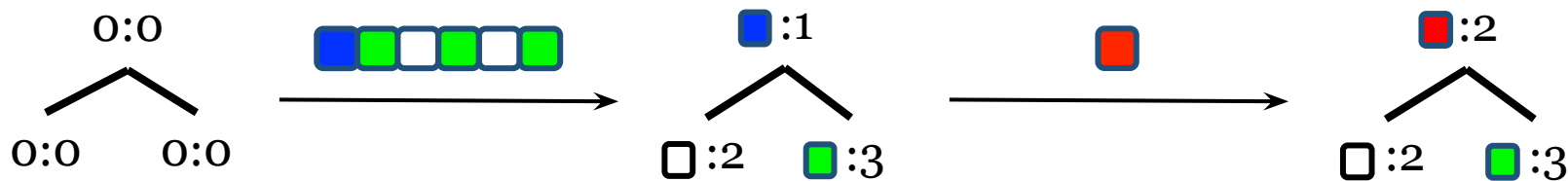
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# Count-Min Sketch — Estimating Frequencies

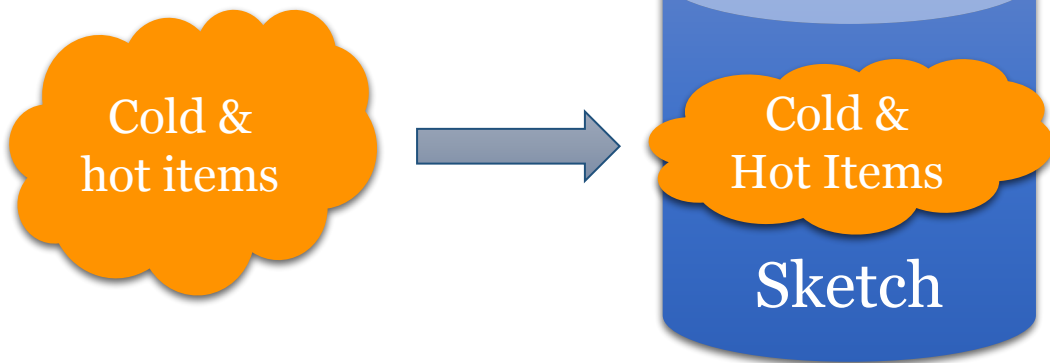


# Space-Saving — Finding Top-k Hot Items



- Maintaining a heap-like data structure.
- If Space-Saving is full, the smallest item will be replaced by the new item, whose frequency is initialized to be  $f_{\min} + 1$

# Limitations of Conventional Data Sketches



## Real Data Streams:

Highly skewed

-> Majority: Cold items

-> Minority: Hot items

## Count-Min:

All items use large counters

-> A waste of memory

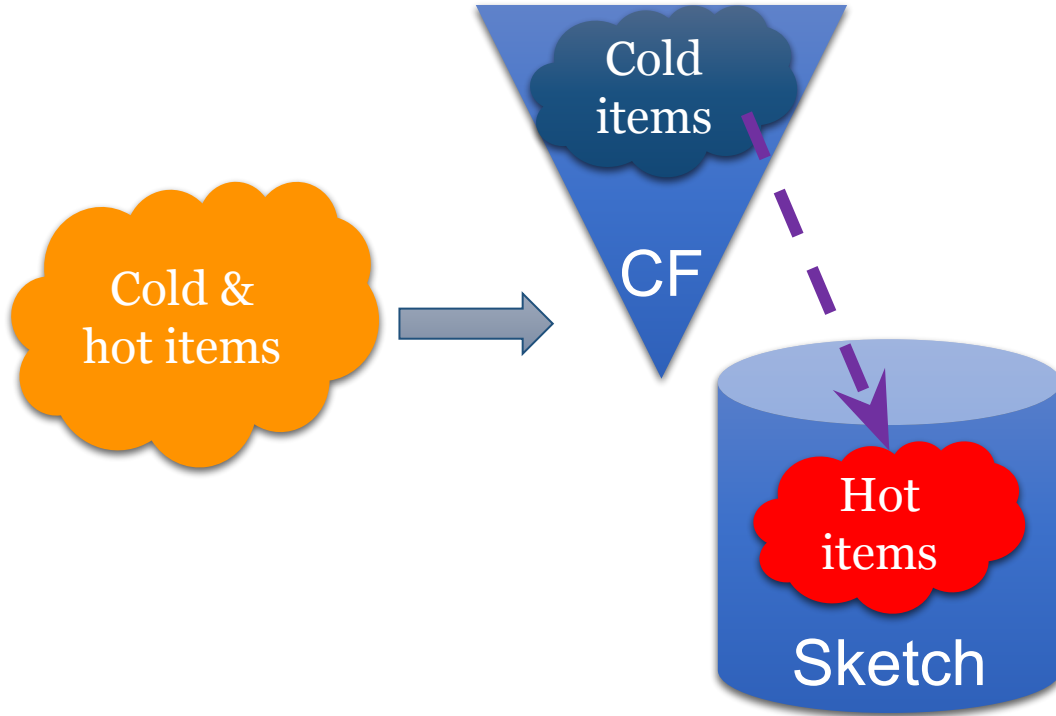
## Space-Saving:

A great many of replacements caused by cold items are unnecessary

-> poor accuracy



# Methodology of Cold Filter\*



## Count-Min:

Use small counters in CF

-> record cold items

Use large counters in sketch

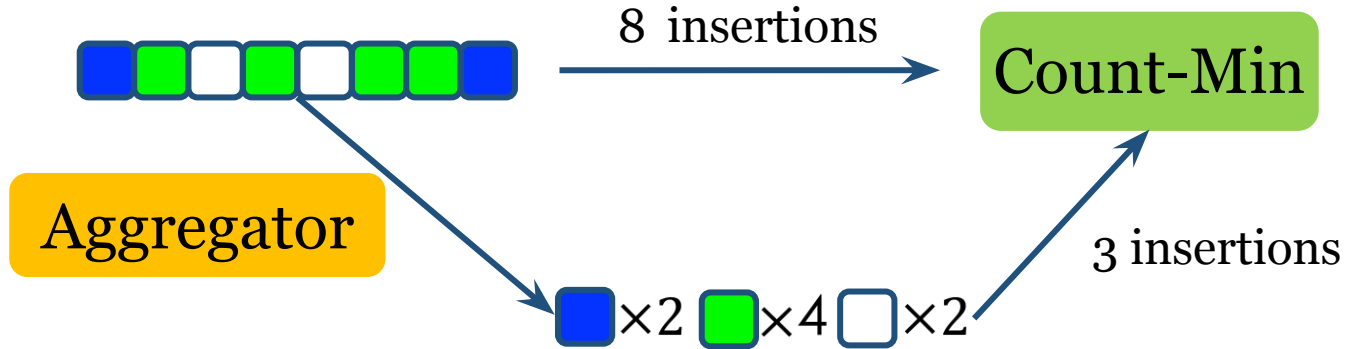
-> record hot items

## Space-Saving:

CF filters many cold items

-> reduce # unnecessary replacements

# Agg-Evict: Optimizing Speed

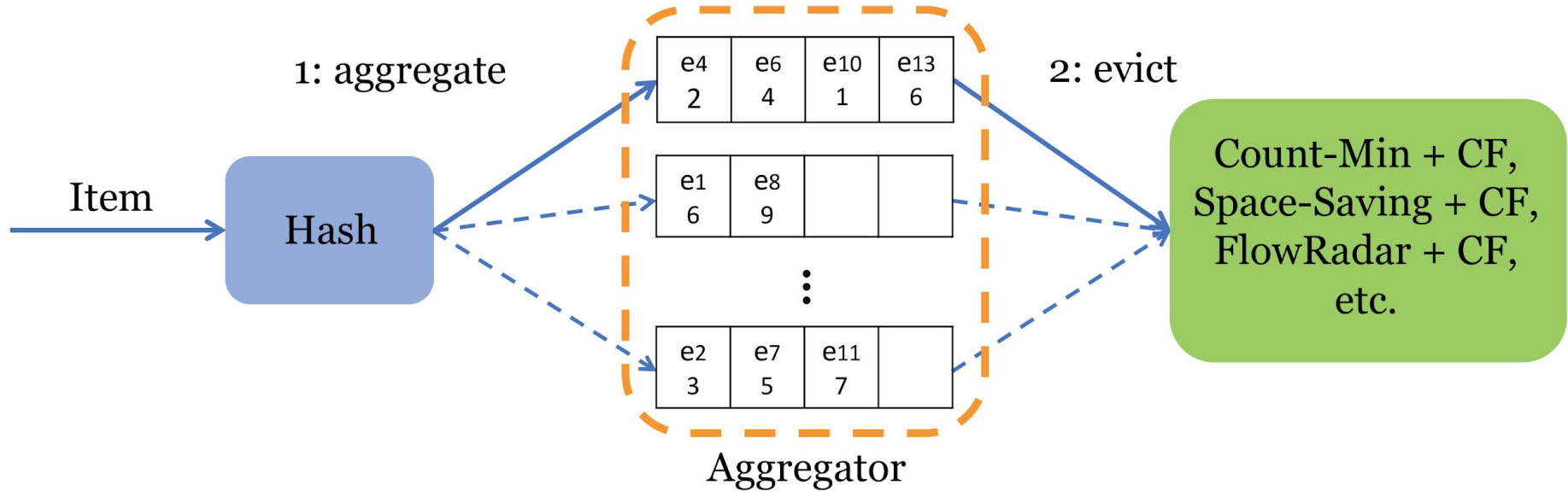


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Ideally,  $8/3=2.67$  speed-up

-> How to design an efficient Aggregator ?

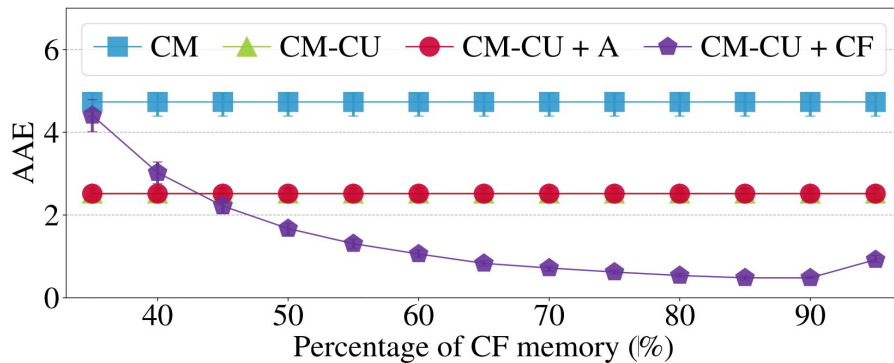
# Design of Agg-Evict\*



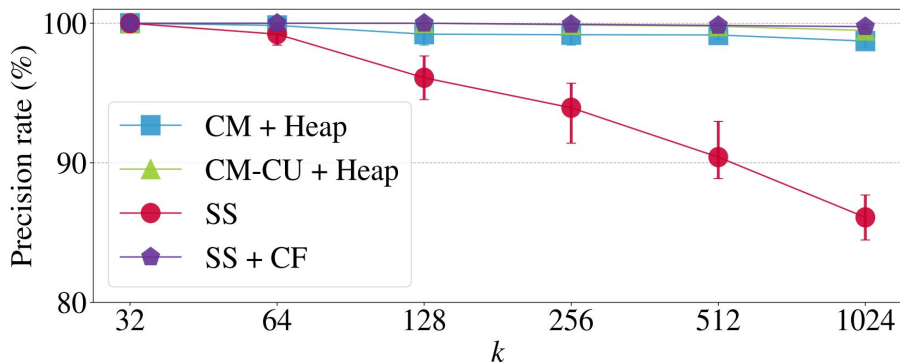
1. Using SIMD to query continuous cells in a K-V pair array
2. Using Random Eviction for simplicity and speed

# Accuracy Improvement

Average Absolute Error



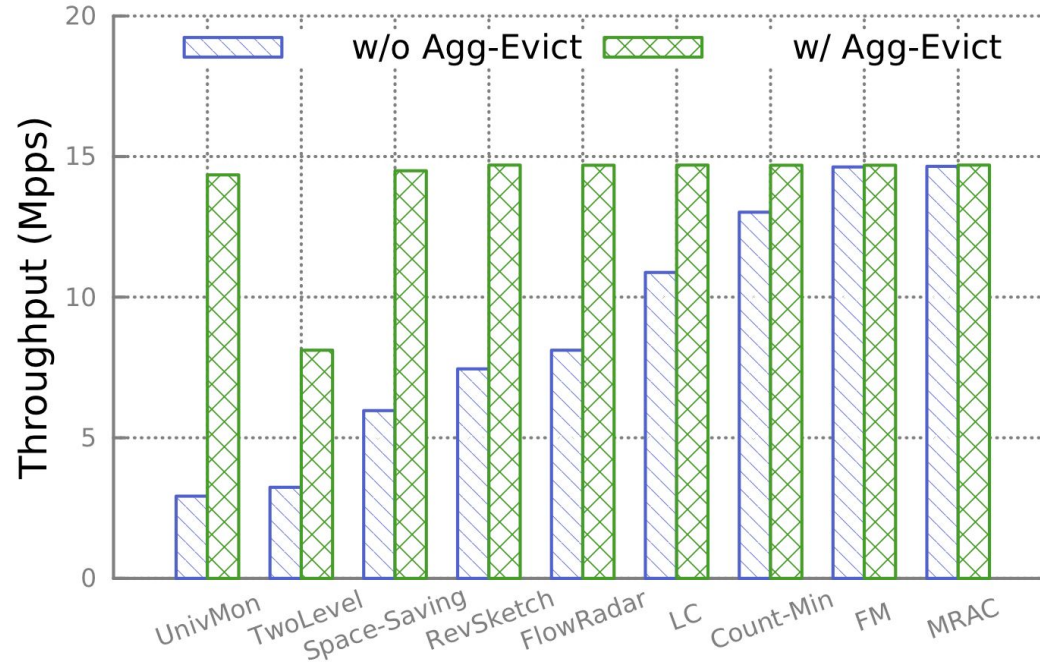
Frequency estimation:  
Varying the CF size



Finding Top-k hot items:  
Varying k

All algorithms use the same memory size

# Speed Improvement



# Conclusion

Cold Filter

Improving accuracy by filtering the cold

Agg-Evict

Improving speed by aggregating items

Generic

Applicable to many different data sketches

# Thanks!

Source Code: <https://github.com/zhouyangpkuer/ColdFilter>,  
<https://github.com/zhouyangpkuer/Agg-Evict>.