

# Spatial Trees

4-4-2012

# Opening Discussion

- Minute essay comment:
  - Summer work on projects!
  - Is Scala a functional language?
  - How much CS knowledge should an average CS student possess?
  - Most writing isn't beautiful.
- ICP solutions.

# Motivation

- Lots of applications have data that has a spatial component to it. Simple examples are characters in a world or particles in space.
- Consider you want to find all other things within a certain distance of one of them.
- How do you do this? What is the order of your approach?

# Grids

- One way to speed this up is to just put everything into a grid.
- Make a 2-D array of linked lists. Make grid cells the size of the region you are searching. Only have to look in adjacent cells.
- This works fine if the distribution is fairly uniform. When the distribution isn't uniform it has problems.
- It also can run into memory issues above 2-D.

# Spatial Trees

- We saw earlier that trees are highly flexible. The BST can do some things like an array, but perform all operations in  $O(\log n)$  time.
- We can also make trees that break things up spatially.
- These deal well with non-uniform distributions and also give roughly  $O(\log n)$  performance for single operations.
- You can use recursion to search for neighbors.

# Quad-tree

- As the name implies, this type of tree has four children at each node.
- Typical implementation starts with a box and recursively splits it in the center along  $x$  and  $y$ .
- Data goes in leaves and splitting stops when you get down to a certain number of particles.
- Octree is the equivalent in 3-D. Approach doesn't scale well above that.

# kD-Tree

- This is a more flexible option that splits on a particular axis at each node. (e.g.  $x=3$ )
- Internal nodes have two children.
- Split direction can change regularly or go in the direction of greatest spread.
- Scales well to high dimensions. Can be built in a way that is perfectly balanced.
- Let's write one.

# Other Options

- There are lots of options for these.
- Point based trees keep data in all nodes and split on points.
- BSP-trees used in games/graphics. (Binary Space Partition) Like kD-trees, but split can be an arbitrary plane.
- etc.



# Minute Essay

- What parts of your project are spatial?