

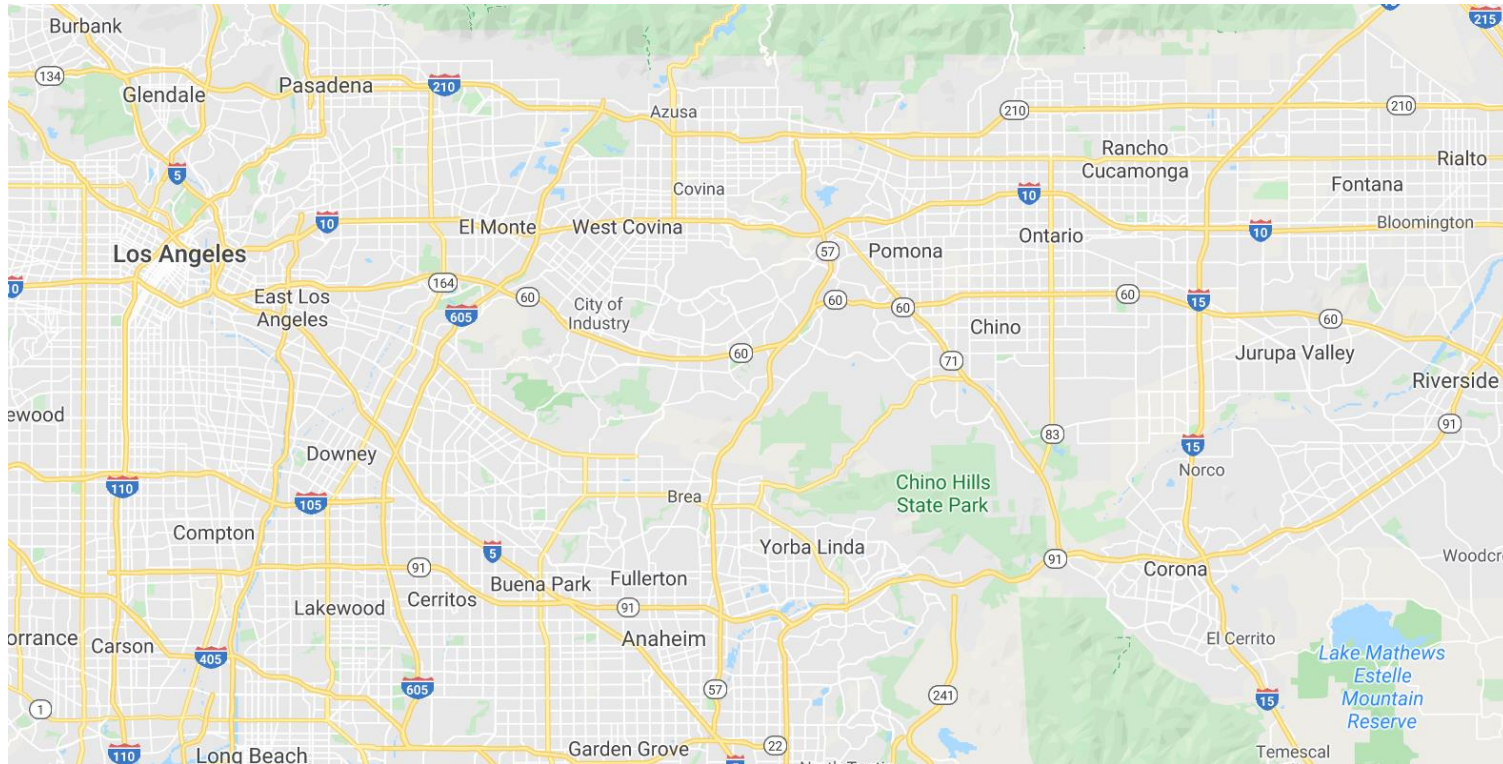
CS260 – Lecture 12
Yan Gu

Algorithm Engineering (aka. How to Write Fast Code)

An Overview of Geometry Processing

What is geometry processing?

- Graph studies the relationship of objects
- Geometry studies the locations of the objects themselves



Lots of real-world applications



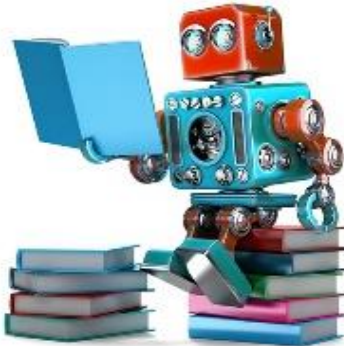
Every area requires geometry processing



**Database /
Data warehouses**



**Data mining /
Data science**



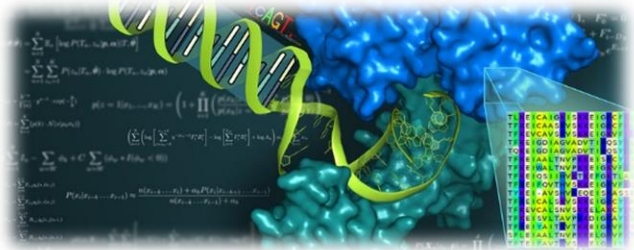
**Machine learning /
Artificial intelligence**



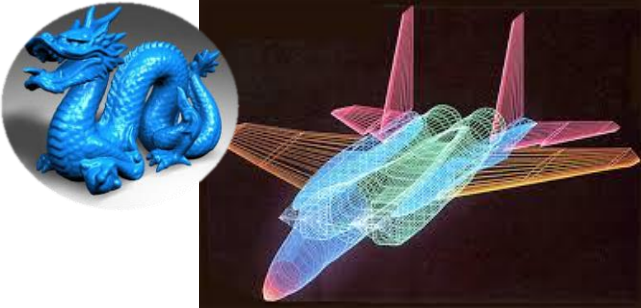
**Geometric Information
Systems (GIS)**



**Computational
biology**



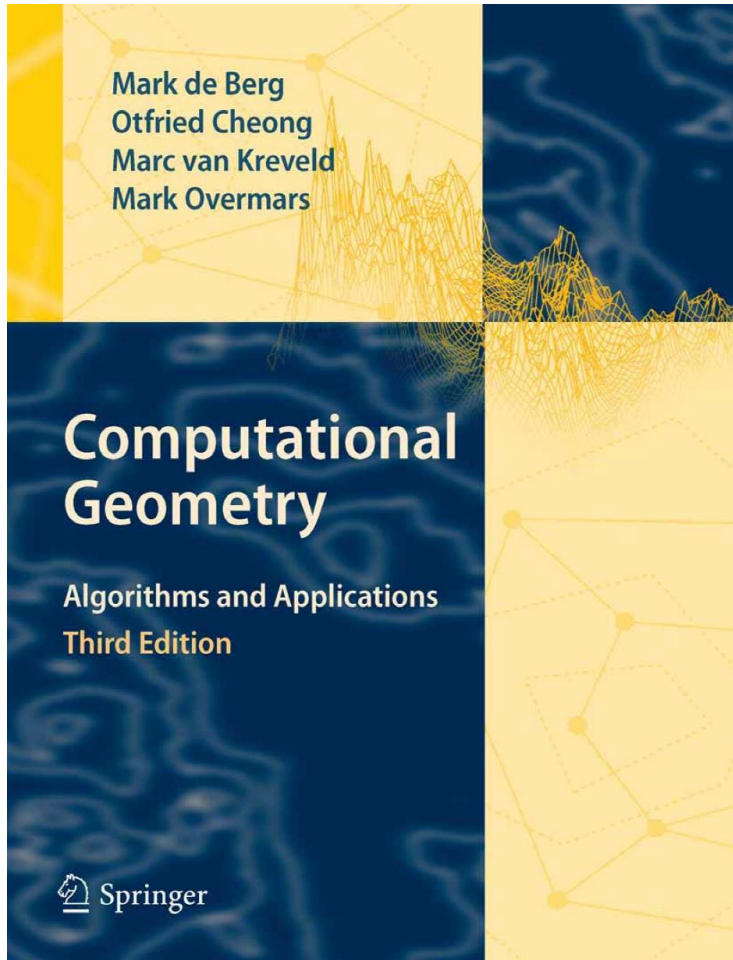
Computer graphics



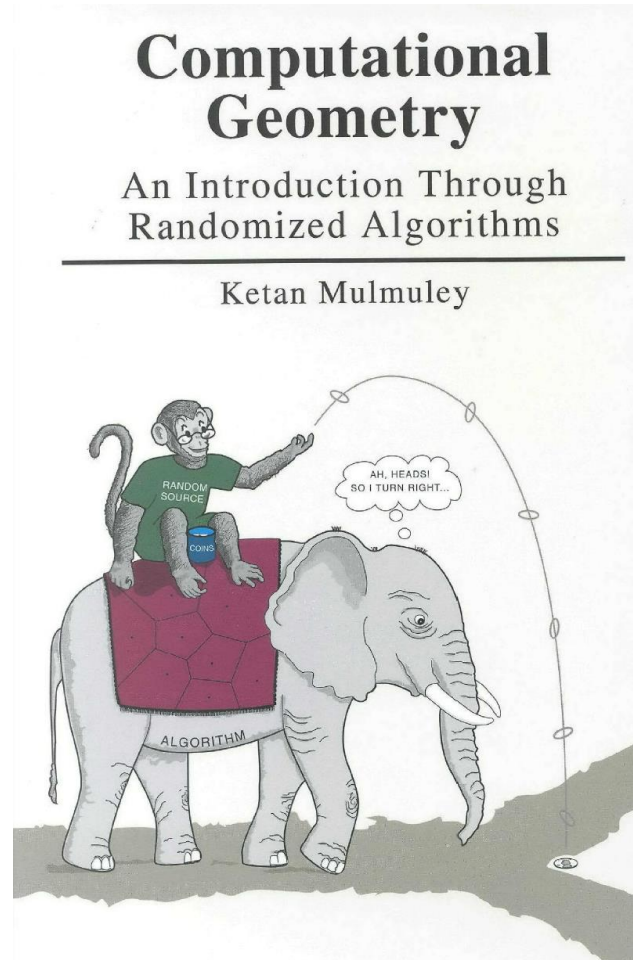
Computational Geometry

- Started in mid 70's
- Focused on abstracting the geometric problems, and design and analysis of algorithms for these problems
- Many problems well-solved, while many other problems remain open
- UCR CS 133 – Computational Geometry
- [MIT 6.838 – Geometric Computation](#)

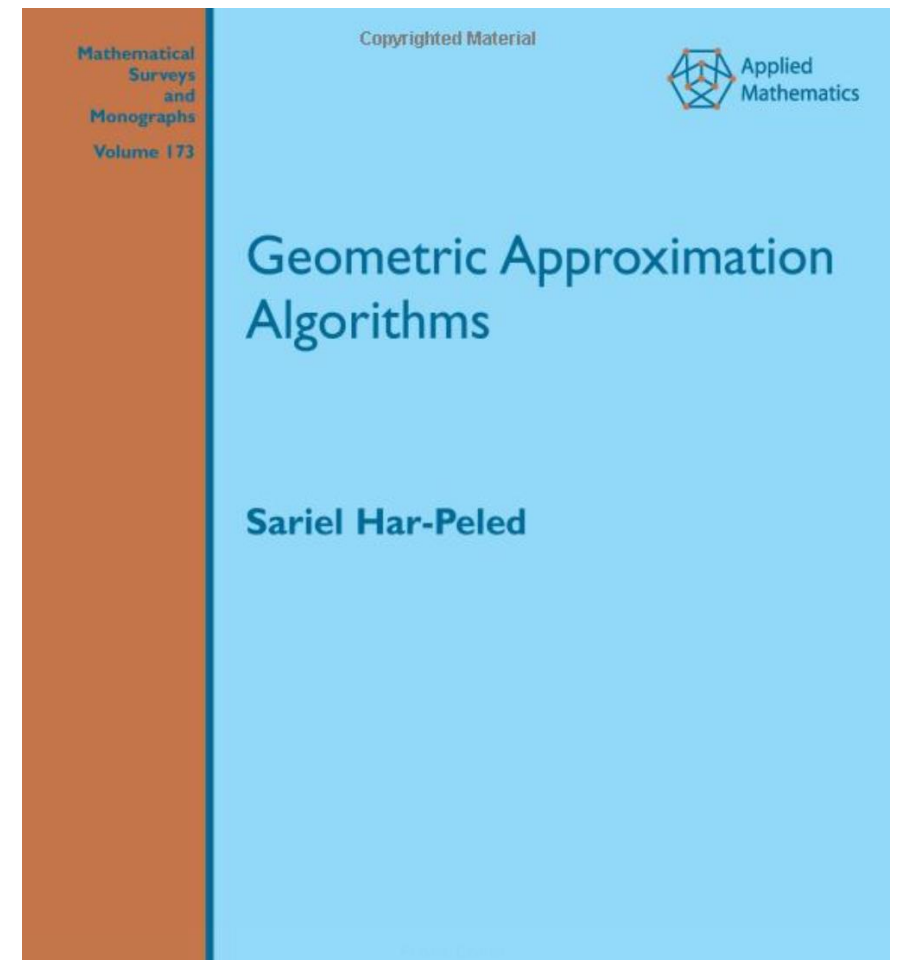
Good references for sequential geometric algorithms



“Four Dutchmen”

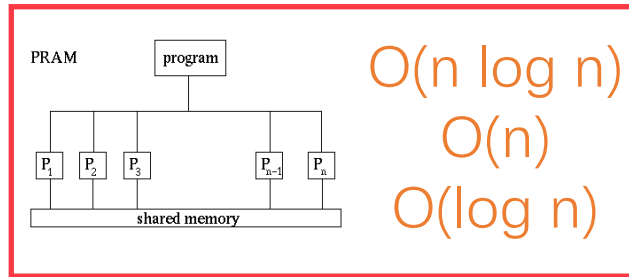


“The elephant book”

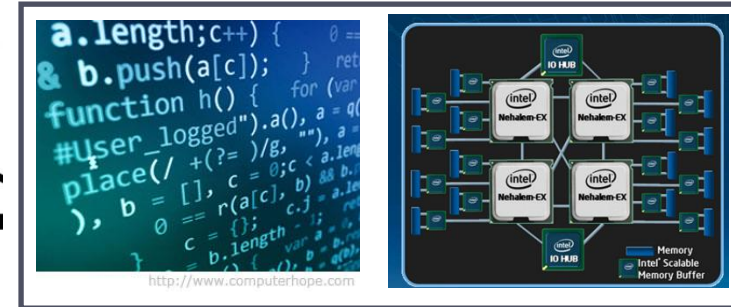


Har-Peled's book

Algorithm Engineering



Theory



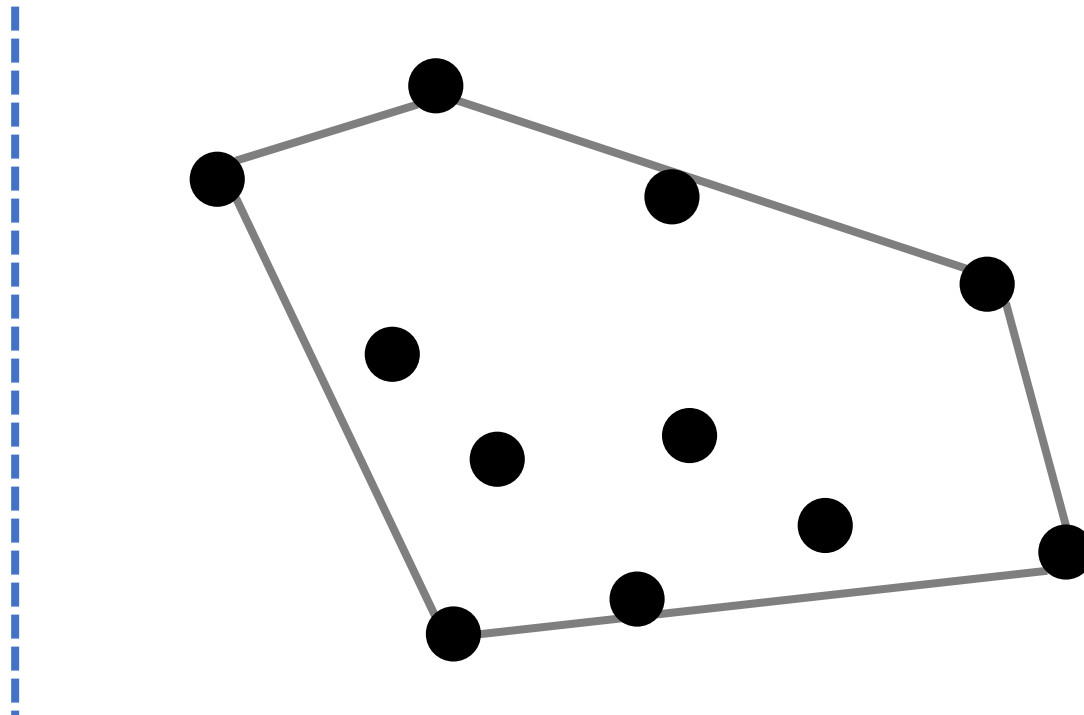
Practice

- Theory is no longer sufficient to guarantee good theoretical performance, because computer architecture becomes significantly more sophisticated
- Parallelism, I/O efficiency, new hardware such as non-volatile memories, and specific applications

Convex Hull, Triangulation, and others

Convex hull

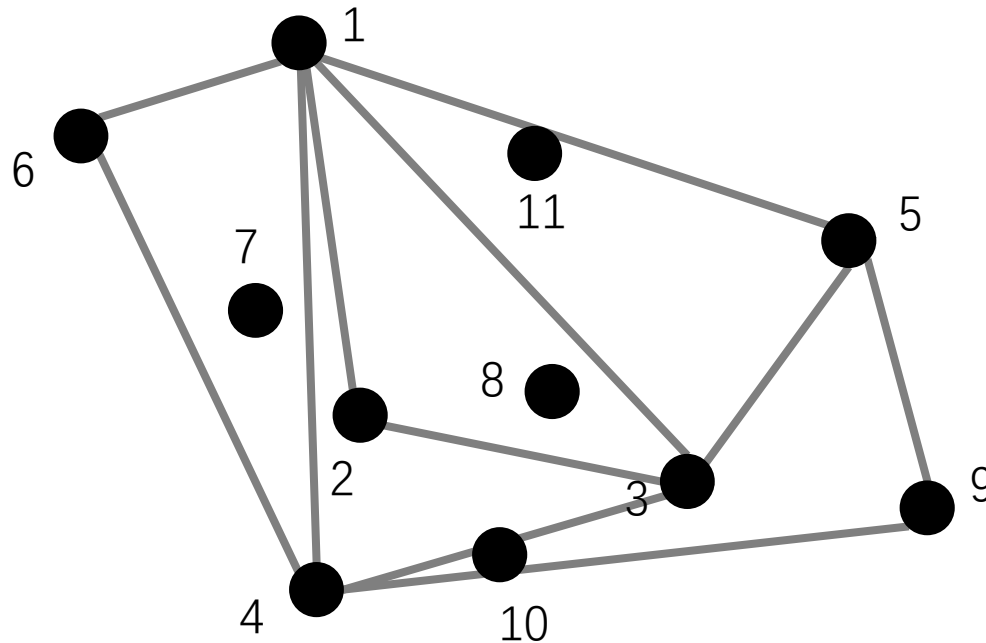
- A set is **convex** if every line segment connecting two points in the set is fully contained in the set
- Example applications: nearest/farthest point to a line, point



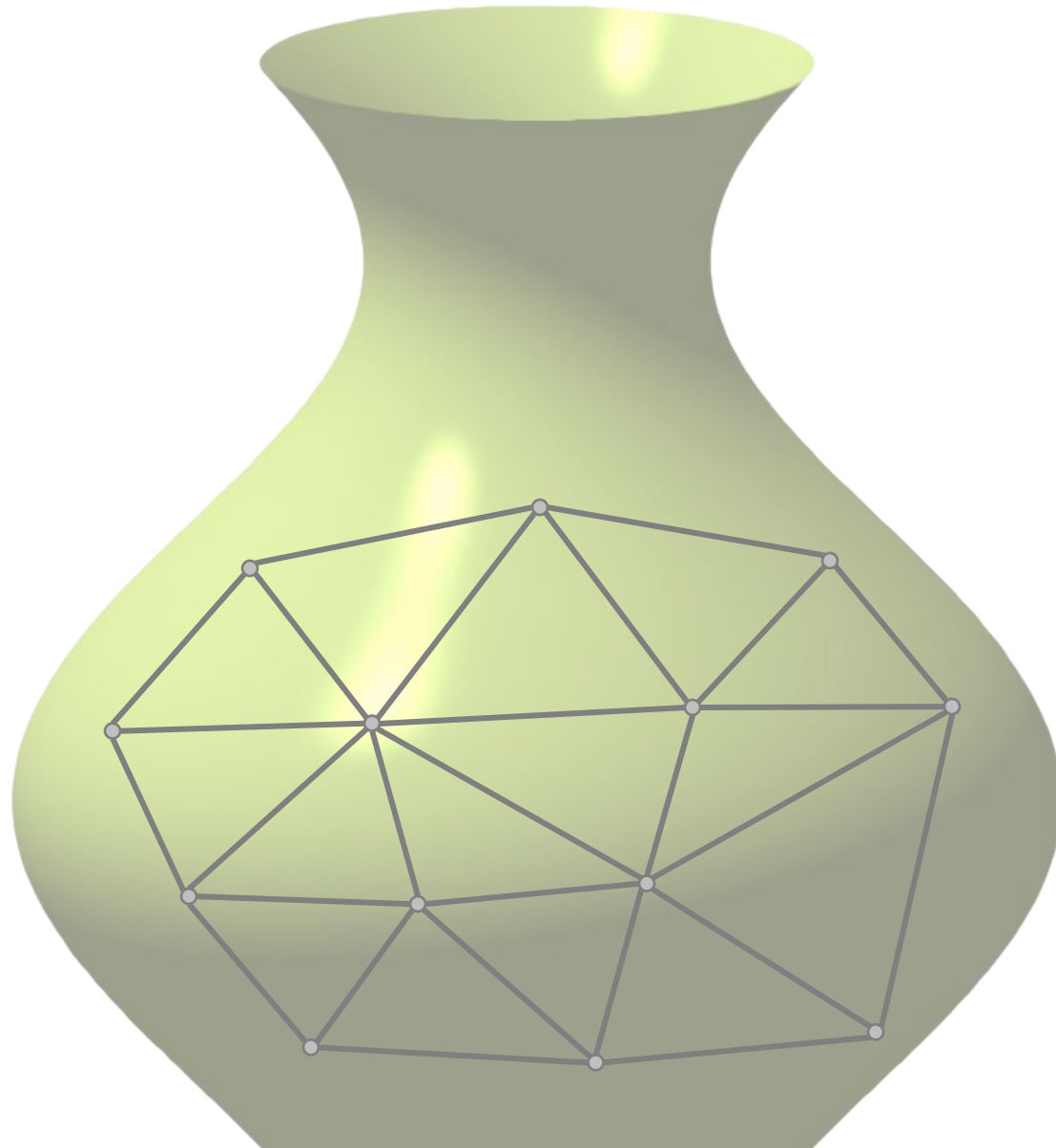
How to construct a convex hull

- Dozens of algorithms sequentially, a few parallel ones for 2D
- Randomized incremental construction
- Only requires $O(\log n)$ rounds if adding all possible points

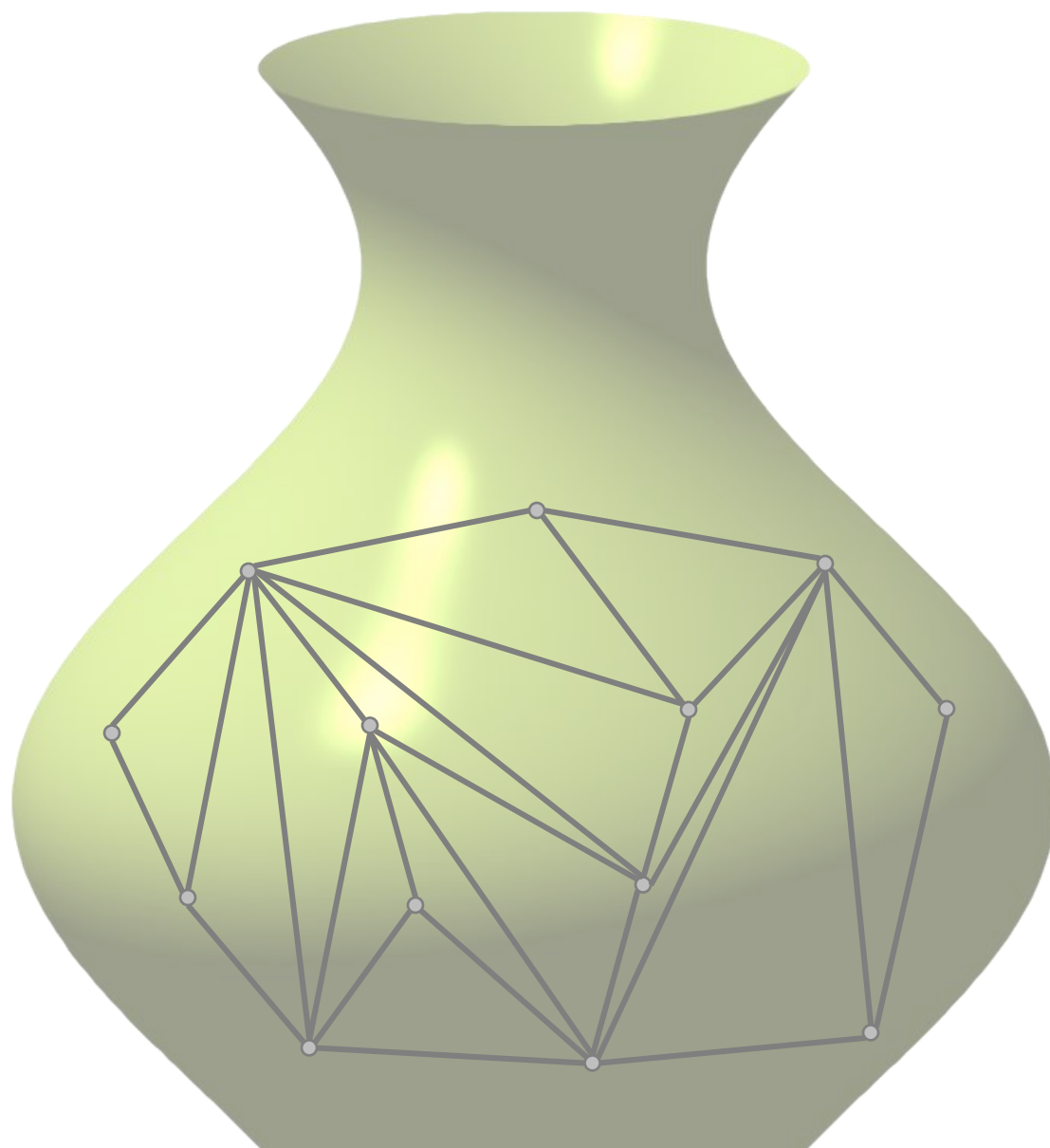
[BGSS SPAA 2020]



What's triangulation for?

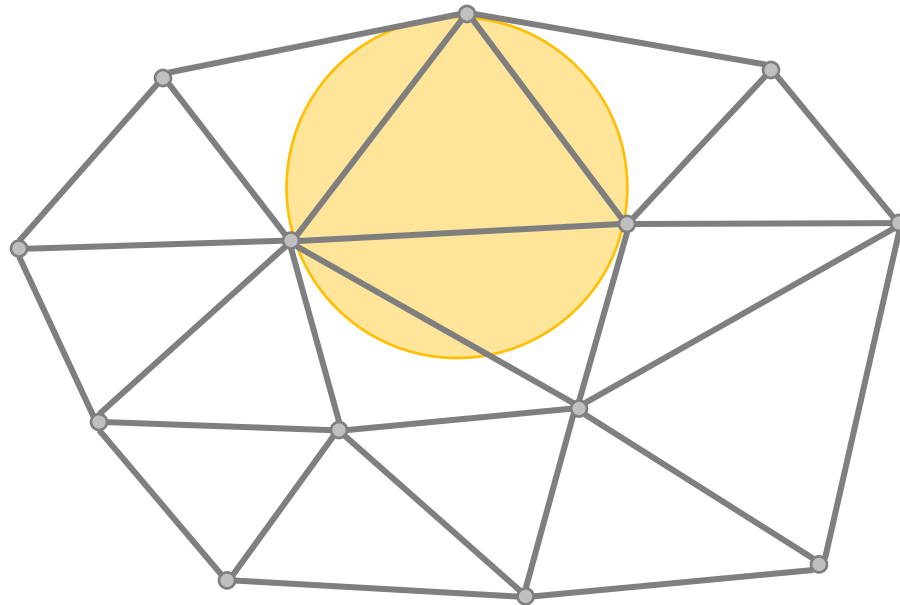


What's a good triangulation?



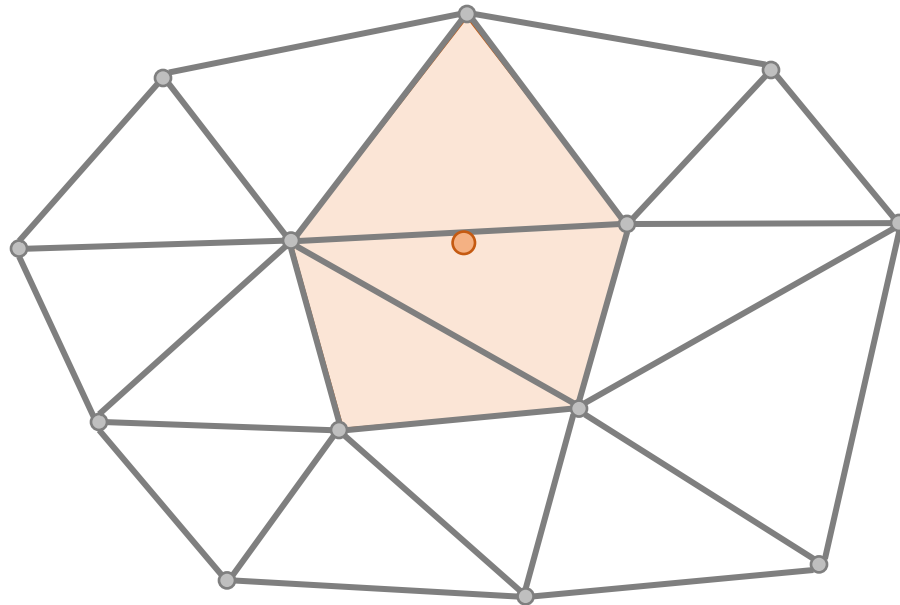
Delaunay triangulation (DT)

- No points are in the circumcircle of each triangle
- Getting practical parallel algorithms for DT is notoriously hard



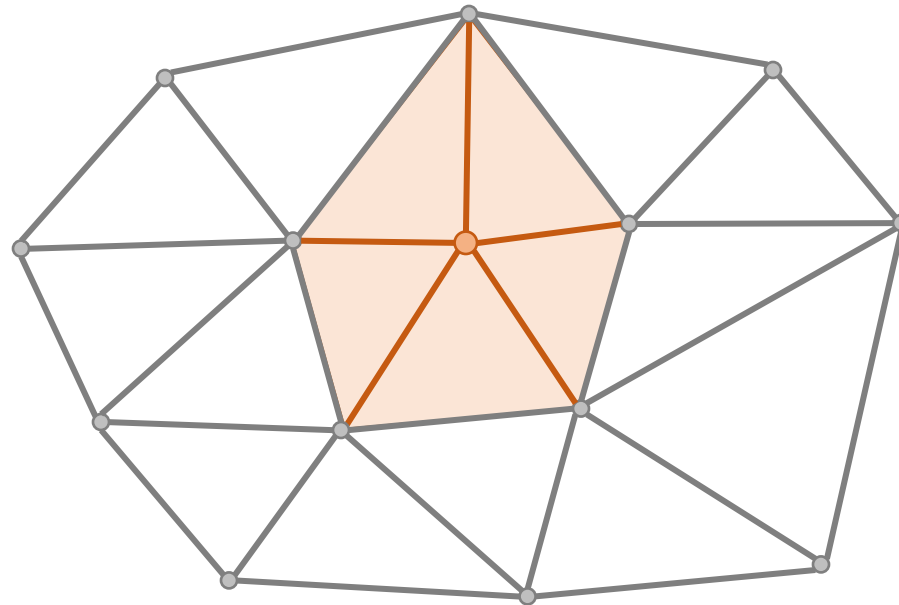
Delaunay triangulation (DT)

- Again, consider the incremental construction



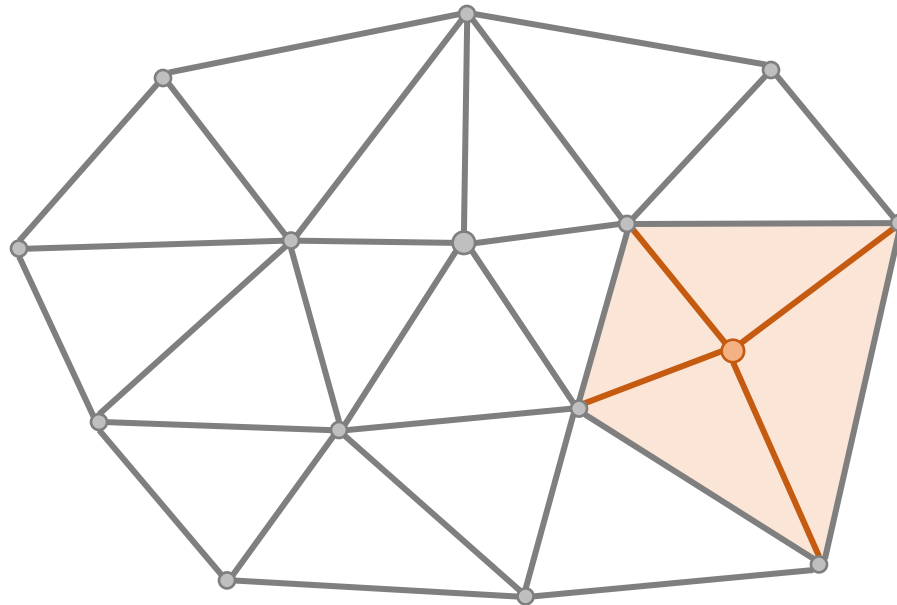
Delaunay triangulation (DT)

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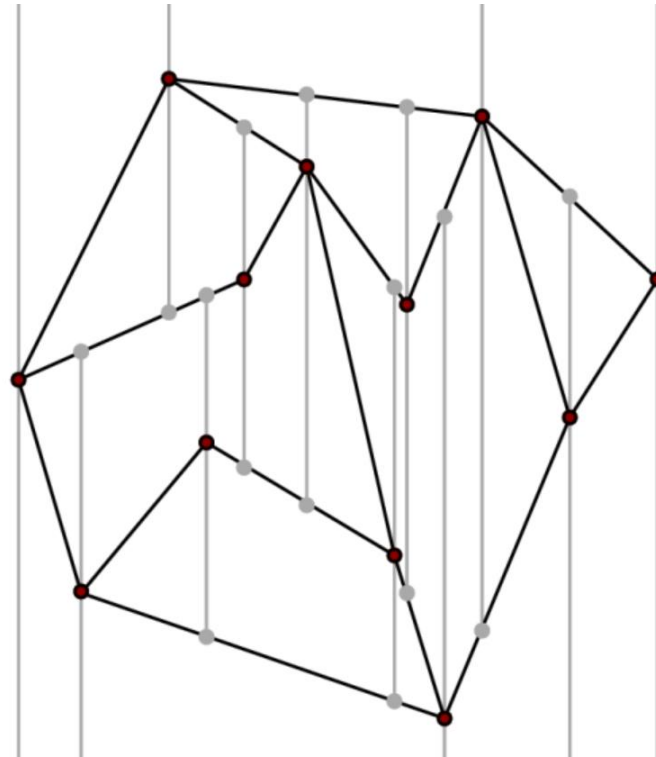
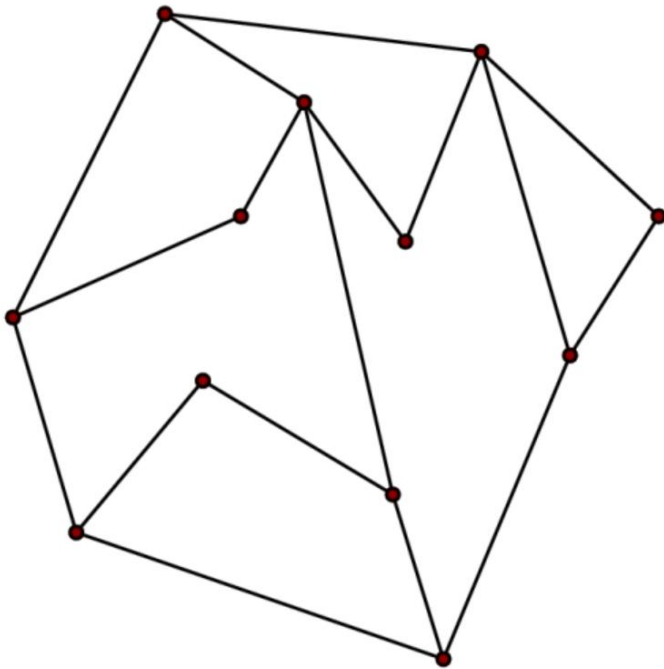
Delaunay triangulation (DT)

- Again, consider the incremental construction
- 2D parallel version is given in [BGSS SPAA 2016 / JACM 2020]
- Higher-D version is in [BGSS SPAA 2020], since k -D DT can be subsumed by $(k + 1)$ -D convex hull



Point location

- In a 2D plain, decide which polygon a query point belongs to
- Example solution: trapezoidal decomposition (no parallel solution)
- Other options: Delaunay refinement



Range Searches

Example range searches

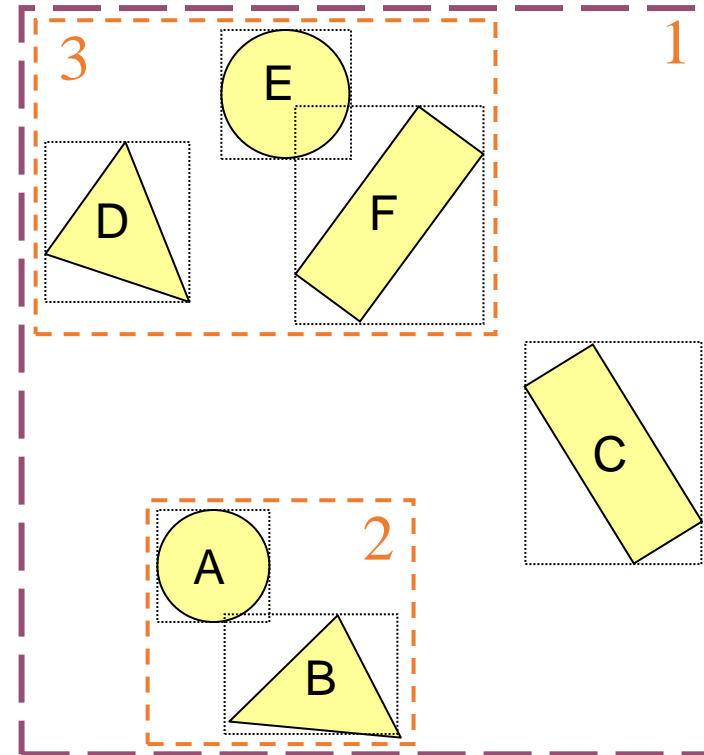
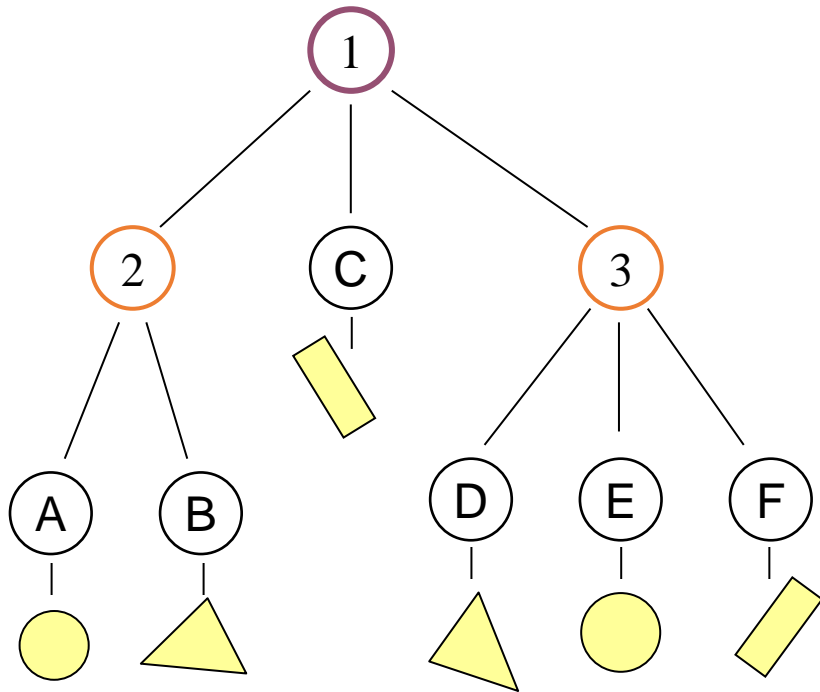
- Nearest neighbor search
- k -nearest neighbor (k NN) search
- Near neighbor counting
- Rectangular range search
- Rectangle queries
- Three-sided queries
- Segment (stabbing) queries
- Ray-scene intersection queries
- Collision detection
- etc.

Building blocks in other algorithms / systems

Classic (sequential) data structures

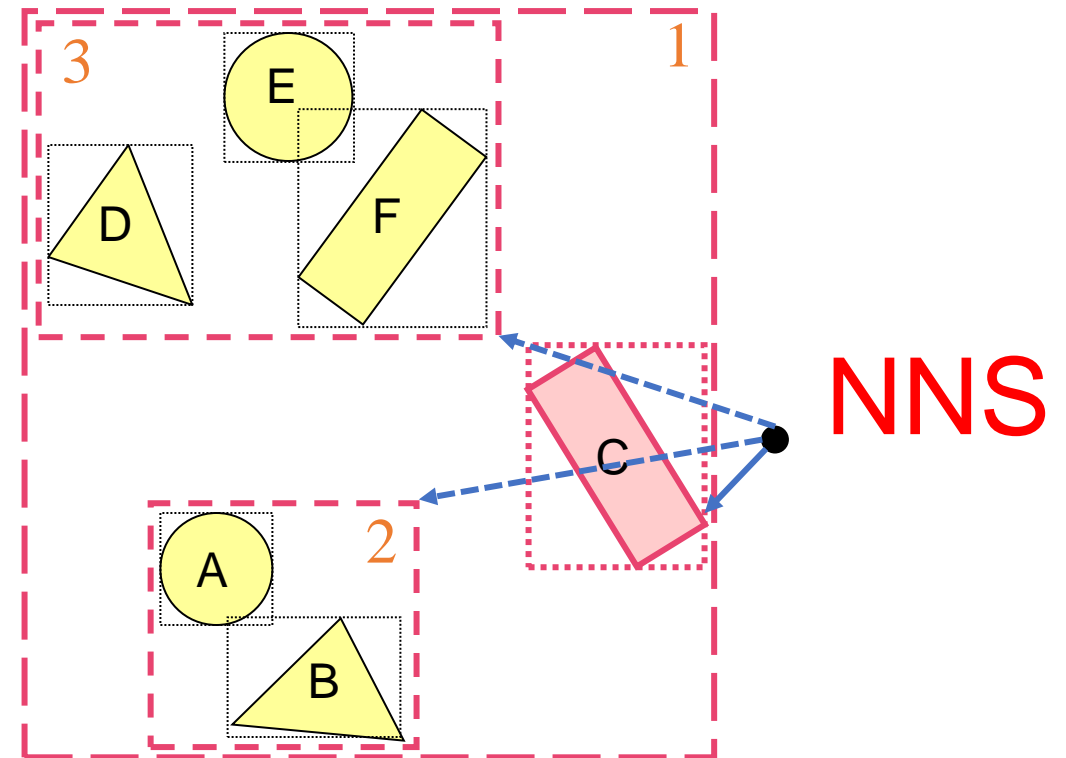
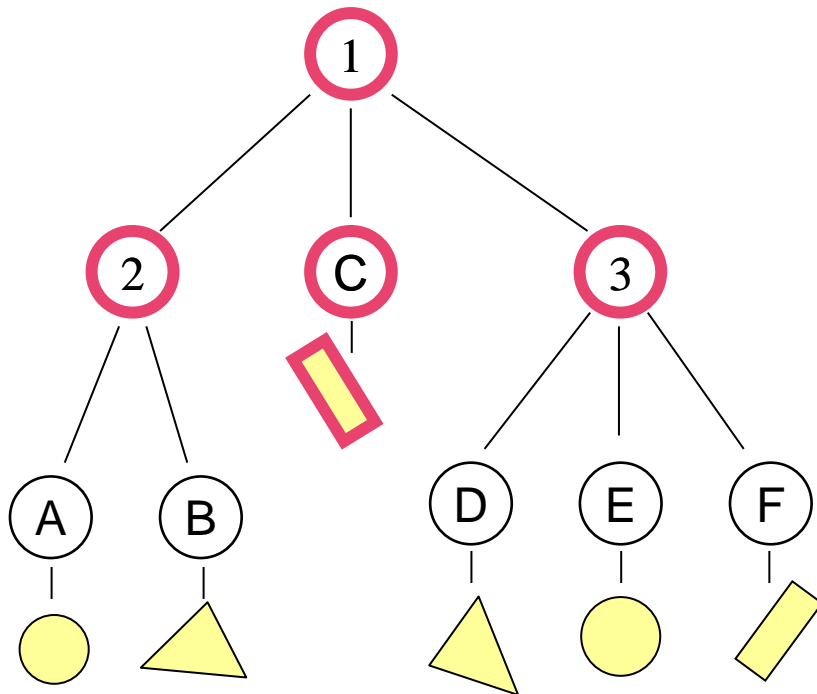
- **Quad/octree**
- ***k*-d tree**
- **Interval tree**
- **Segment tree**
- **Range tree**
- **Priority tree**
- **Other augmented trees**
 - R-tree, bounding volume hierarchy (BVH)

Why trees?



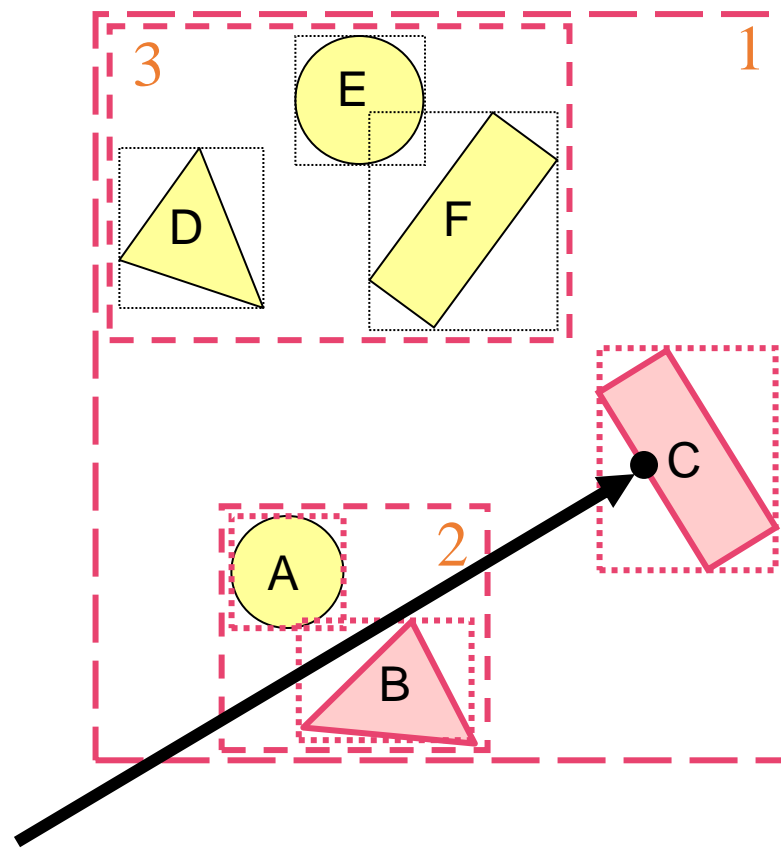
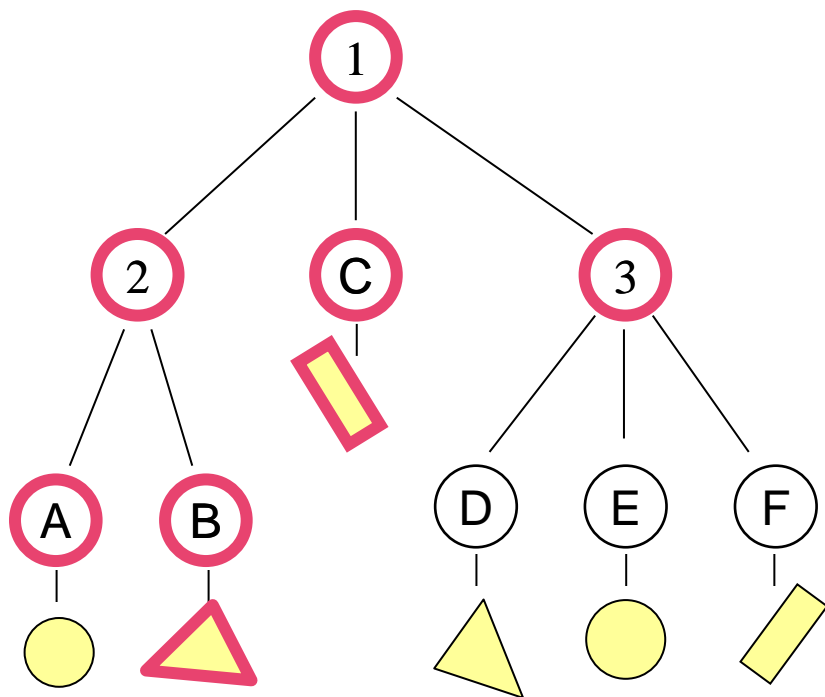
Each interior tree node acts as a fast-pass check for the subtree nodes

- No need to traverse the subtree if the traversal can be **pruned**



Each interior tree node acts as a fast-pass check for the subtree nodes

- No need to traverse the subtree if the query misses the bounding box



Example range searches

- Nearest neighbor search
- k -nearest neighbor (k NN) search
- Near neighbor counting
- Rectangular range search
- Rectangle queries
- Three-sided queries
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- etc.

Classic (sequential) data structures

- **Quad/octree**
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“Modern” Geometry Problems

Problems that are less “classic” (from MIT 6.838)

- **Clustering**
- **Range searches in “high” (>5) dimensions**
- **Low-distortion embeddings**

- **Geometric algorithms for modern architecture**
- **Geometric algorithms for streaming data**

Monday lecture (5/18)

- **Efficient BVH Construction via Approximate Agglomerative Clustering, by Lei Zhang**
- **Parallel Range, Segment and Rectangle Queries with Augmented Maps, by Longze Su**

Wednesday lecture (5/20)

- **Theoretically-Efficient and Practical Parallel DBSCAN, by Jinyang Liu**
- **Engineering a compact parallel Delaunay algorithm in 3D, by Haide He**

Friday lecture (5/22): final project milestone

- Every of you will give a 5-minute talk about the current progress of your final project (with slides)
- Reserve your time slot here:
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1De2HOpzUewLK6IaMJqnxF5bahzSBu1fJUR_hSMM9qt8/edit?usp=sharing

Paper reading is due this Friday (5/15)