

Today

Streaming.

Today

Streaming.

Frequent Items.

Streaming

Stream: $x_1,$

Streaming

Stream: $x_1, x_2,$

Streaming

Stream: $x_1, x_2, x_3,$

Streaming

Stream: $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$

Streaming

Stream: $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$

Resources: $O(\log^c n)$ storage.

Streaming

Stream: $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$

Resources: $O(\log^c n)$ storage.

Today's Goal: find frequent items.

Frequent Items: deterministic.

Additive $\frac{n}{k}$ error.

Frequent Items: deterministic.

Additive $\frac{n}{k}$ error.

Accurate count for $k + 1$ th item?

Frequent Items: deterministic.

Additive $\frac{n}{k}$ error.

Accurate count for $k + 1$ th item?

Yes?

Frequent Items: deterministic.

Additive $\frac{n}{k}$ error.

Accurate count for $k + 1$ th item?

Yes?

No?

Frequent Items: deterministic.

Additive $\frac{n}{k}$ error.

Accurate count for $k + 1$ th item?

Yes?

No?

$k + 1$ st most frequent item occurs $< \frac{n}{k+1}$

Frequent Items: deterministic.

Additive $\frac{n}{k}$ error.

Accurate count for $k + 1$ th item?

Yes?

No?

$k + 1$ st most frequent item occurs $< \frac{n}{k+1}$

Off by 100%.

Frequent Items: deterministic.

Additive $\frac{n}{k}$ error.

Accurate count for $k + 1$ th item?

Yes?

No?

$k + 1$ st most frequent item occurs $< \frac{n}{k+1}$

Off by 100%. 0 estimate is fine.

Frequent Items: deterministic.

Additive $\frac{n}{k}$ error.

Accurate count for $k + 1$ th item?

Yes?

No?

$k + 1$ st most frequent item occurs $< \frac{n}{k+1}$

Off by 100%. 0 estimate is fine.

Frequent Items: deterministic.

Additive $\frac{n}{k}$ error.

Accurate count for $k + 1$ th item?

Yes?

No?

$k + 1$ st most frequent item occurs $< \frac{n}{k+1}$

Off by 100%. 0 estimate is fine.

No item more frequent than $\frac{n}{k}$?

Frequent Items: deterministic.

Additive $\frac{n}{k}$ error.

Accurate count for $k + 1$ th item?

Yes?

No?

$k + 1$ st most frequent item occurs $< \frac{n}{k+1}$

Off by 100%. 0 estimate is fine.

No item more frequent than $\frac{n}{k}$?

0 estimate is fine.

Frequent Items: deterministic.

Additive $\frac{n}{k}$ error.

Accurate count for $k + 1$ th item?

Yes?

No?

$k + 1$ st most frequent item occurs $< \frac{n}{k+1}$

Off by 100%. 0 estimate is fine.

No item more frequent than $\frac{n}{k}$?

0 estimate is fine.

Only reasonable for frequent items.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

(1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

(1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.

(2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

(1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.

(2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.

(3) If $x_i \notin S$

 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.

 Otherwise decrement all counters. Delete zero count elts.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

(1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.

(2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.

(3) If $x_i \notin S$

 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.

 Otherwise decrement all counters. Delete zero count elts.

Example:

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

(1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.

(2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.

(3) If $x_i \notin S$

 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.

 Otherwise decrement all counters. Delete zero count elts.

Example:

State: $k = 3$

Stream

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

(1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.

(2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.

(3) If $x_i \notin S$

 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.

 Otherwise decrement all counters. Delete zero count elts.

Example:

State: $k = 3$

Stream

[(1, 1)]

1,

Previous State

[]

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

(1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.

(2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.

(3) If $x_i \notin S$

 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.

 Otherwise decrement all counters. Delete zero count elts.

Example:

State: $k = 3$

Stream

[(1, 1) - - (2, 1)]

1, 2

Previous State

[(1, 1)]

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

(1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.

(2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.

(3) If $x_i \notin S$

 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.

 Otherwise decrement all counters. Delete zero count elts.

Example:

State: $k = 3$

Stream

$[(1, 1) - - (2, 1) - - (3, 1)]$

1, 2, 3

Previous State

$[(1, 1) - - (2, 1)]$

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

(1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.

(2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.

(3) If $x_i \notin S$

 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.

 Otherwise decrement all counters. Delete zero count elts.

Example:

State: $k = 3$

Stream

[(1,2) -- (2,1) -- (3,1)]

1,2,3,1

Previous State

[(1,1) -- (2,1) -- (3,1)]

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

(1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.

(2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.

(3) If $x_i \notin S$

 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.

 Otherwise decrement all counters. Delete zero count elts.

Example:

State: $k = 3$

Stream

[(1,2) -- (2,2) -- (3,1)]

1,2,3,1,2

Previous State

[(1,2) -- (2,1) -- (3,1)]

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
Otherwise decrement all counters. Delete zero count elts.

Example:

State: $k = 3$

Stream

[(1, 1) -- (2, 1) -- (3, 0)]

1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4

Previous State

[(1, 2) -- (2, 2) -- (3, 1)]

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

(1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.

(2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.

(3) If $x_i \notin S$

 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.

 Otherwise decrement all counters. Delete zero count elts.

Example:

State: $k = 3$

Stream

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

(1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 - If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 - Otherwise decrement all counters.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 - If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 - Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 - If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 - Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

if in S , value of counter.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 - If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 - Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

- if in S , value of counter.
- otherwise 0.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 - If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 - Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

if in S , value of counter.

otherwise 0.

Underestimate

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 - If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 - Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

- if in S , value of counter.
- otherwise 0.

Underestimate clearly.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 - If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 - Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

- if in S , value of counter.
- otherwise 0.

Underestimate **clearly**.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 - If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 - Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

- if in S , value of counter.
- otherwise 0.

Underestimate clearly.

Increment once when see an item, might decrement.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 - If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 - Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

- if in S , value of counter.
- otherwise 0.

Underestimate clearly.

Increment once when see an item, might decrement.

Total decrements, T ?

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 - If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 - Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

- if in S , value of counter.
- otherwise 0.

Underestimate clearly.

Increment once when see an item, might decrement.

Total decrements, T ? n ?

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 - If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 - Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

- if in S , value of counter.
- otherwise 0.

Underestimate clearly.

Increment once when see an item, might decrement.

Total decrements, T ? n ? n/k ?

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 - If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 - Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

if in S , value of counter.

otherwise 0.

Underestimate clearly.

Increment once when see an item, might decrement.

Total decrements, T ? n ? n/k ? k ?

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 - If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 - Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

- if in S , value of counter.
- otherwise 0.

Underestimate clearly.

Increment once when see an item, might decrement.

Total decrements, T ? n ? n/k ? k ?

decrement k counters on each decrement.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 - If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 - Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

- if in S , value of counter.
- otherwise 0.

Underestimate clearly.

Increment once when see an item, might decrement.

Total decrements, T ? n ? n/k ? k ?

decrement k counters on each decrement.

Tk total decrementing

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

- if in S , value of counter.
- otherwise 0.

Underestimate clearly.

Increment once when see an item, might decrement.

Total decrements, T ? n ? n/k ? k ?

decrement k counters on each decrement.

Tk total decrementing

n items.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

- if in S , value of counter.
- otherwise 0.

Underestimate clearly.

Increment once when see an item, might decrement.

Total decrements, T ? n ? n/k ? k ?

decrement k counters on each decrement.

Tk total decrementing

n items. n total incrementing.

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

- if in S , value of counter.
- otherwise 0.

Underestimate clearly.

Increment once when see an item, might decrement.

Total decrements, T ? n ? n/k ? k ?

decrement k counters on each decrement.

Tk total decrementing

n items. n total incrementing.

$$\leq \frac{n}{k}.$$

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

if in S , value of counter.
otherwise 0.

Underestimate clearly.

Increment once when see an item, might decrement.

Total decrements, T ? n ? n/k ? k ?

decrement k counters on each decrement.

Tk total decrementing

n items. n total incrementing.

$$\leq \frac{n}{k}.$$

Off by at most $\frac{n}{k}$

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

if in S , value of counter.
otherwise 0.

Underestimate clearly.

Increment once when see an item, might decrement.

Total decrements, T ? n ? n/k ? k ?

decrement k counters on each decrement.

Tk total decrementing

n items. n total incrementing.

$\leq \frac{n}{k}$.

Off by at most $\frac{n}{k}$

Space?

Deterministic Algorithm.

Alg:

- (1) Set, S , of k counters, initially 0.
- (2) If $x_i \in S$ increment x_i 's counter.
- (3) If $x_i \notin S$
 If S has space, add x_i to S w/value 1.
 Otherwise decrement all counters.

Estimate for item:

if in S , value of counter.
otherwise 0.

Underestimate clearly.

Increment once when see an item, might decrement.

Total decrements, T ? n ? n/k ? k ?

decrement k counters on each decrement.

Tk total decrementing

n items. n total incrementing.

$$\leq \frac{n}{k}.$$

Off by at most $\frac{n}{k}$

Space? $O(k \log n)$

Turnstile Model and Randomization

Stream: $\dots, (i, c_i), \dots$

Turnstile Model and Randomization

Stream: $\dots, (i, c_i), \dots$

item i , count c_i (possibly negative.)

Turnstile Model and Randomization

Stream: $\dots, (i, c_i), \dots$

item i , count c_i (possibly negative.)

Positive total for each item!

Turnstile Model and Randomization

Stream: $\dots, (i, c_i), \dots$

item i , count c_i (possibly negative.)

Positive total for each item!

Estimate frequency of item: $f_j = \sum c_j$.

Turnstile Model and Randomization

Stream: $\dots, (i, c_i), \dots$

item i , count c_i (possibly negative.)

Positive total for each item!

Estimate frequency of item: $f_j = \sum c_j$.

$$|f|_1 = \sum_j f_j$$

Turnstile Model and Randomization

Stream: $\dots, (i, c_i), \dots$

item i , count c_i (possibly negative.)

Positive total for each item!

Estimate frequency of item: $f_j = \sum c_j$.

$|f|_1 = \sum_j f_j$ Smaller than $\sum_i c_i$.

Turnstile Model and Randomization

Stream: $\dots, (i, c_i), \dots$

item i , count c_i (possibly negative.)

Positive total for each item!

Estimate frequency of item: $f_j = \sum c_j$.

$|f|_1 = \sum_j f_j$ Smaller than $\sum_i c_i$.

Turnstile Model and Randomization

Stream: $\dots, (i, c_i), \dots$

item i , count c_i (possibly negative.)

Positive total for each item!

Estimate frequency of item: $f_j = \sum c_j$.

$|f|_1 = \sum_j f_j$ Smaller than $\sum_i c_i$.

Approximation:

Turnstile Model and Randomization

Stream: $\dots, (i, c_i), \dots$

item i , count c_i (possibly negative.)

Positive total for each item!

Estimate frequency of item: $f_j = \sum c_j$.

$|f|_1 = \sum_j f_j$ Smaller than $\sum_i c_i$.

Approximation:

Additive $\varepsilon|f|_1$ with probability $1 - \delta$

Turnstile Model and Randomization

Stream: $\dots, (i, c_i), \dots$

item i , count c_i (possibly negative.)

Positive total for each item!

Estimate frequency of item: $f_j = \sum c_j$.

$|f|_1 = \sum_j f_j$ Smaller than $\sum_i c_i$.

Approximation:

Additive $\varepsilon|f|_1$ with probability $1 - \delta$

Space $O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \log \frac{1}{\delta} \log n)$.

Count Min Sketch

Sketch

Count Min Sketch

Sketch – Summary of stream.

Count Min Sketch

Sketch – Summary of stream.

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

Count Min Sketch

Sketch – Summary of stream.

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

Count Min Sketch

Sketch – Summary of stream.

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

Count Min Sketch

Sketch – Summary of stream.

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)]_+ = c_j.$$

Count Min Sketch

Sketch – Summary of stream.

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)]_+ = c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Count Min Sketch

Sketch – Summary of stream.

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$A[i][h_i(j)]_+ = c_j$.

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Intuition: $|f_1|/k$ other “counts” in same bucket.

Count Min Sketch

Sketch – Summary of stream.

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)]_+ = c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Intuition: $|f_1|/k$ other “counts” in same bucket.

→ Additive $|f_1|/k$ error on average for each of t arrays.

Count Min Sketch

Sketch – Summary of stream.

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)]_+ = c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Intuition: $|f_1|/k$ other “counts” in same bucket.

→ Additive $|f_1|/k$ error on average for each of t arrays.

Count Min Sketch

Sketch – Summary of stream.

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$A[i][h_i(j)]_+ = c_j$.

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Intuition: $|f_1|/k$ other “counts” in same bucket.

→ Additive $|f_1|/k$ error on average for each of t arrays.

Why t buckets?

Count Min Sketch

Sketch – Summary of stream.

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$A[i][h_i(j)]_+ = c_j$.

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Intuition: $|f_1|/k$ other “counts” in same bucket.

→ Additive $|f_1|/k$ error on average for each of t arrays.

Why t buckets? To get high probability.

Count min sketch:analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

Count min sketch:analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

Count min sketch:analysis

- (1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.
 h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.
- (2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

Count min sketch:analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)]+ = c_j.$$

Count min sketch: analysis

- (1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.
 h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.
- (2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,
 $A[i][h_i(j)]+ = c_j$.
- (3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Count min sketch: analysis

- (1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.
 h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.
- (2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,
 $A[i][h_i(j)]+ = c_j$.
- (3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)]+ = c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Count min sketch:analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)]+ = c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

Count min sketch:analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

Count min sketch:analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$E[X]$

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i$$

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j$.

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i$$

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j$.

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Count min sketch: analysis

- (1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.
 h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.
- (2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,
 $A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j$.
- (3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise: proof of Markov.

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise: proof of Markov. (All above average?)

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise: proof of Markov. (All above average?)

t independent trials, pick smallest.

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $\Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise: proof of Markov. (All above average?)

t independent trials, pick smallest.

$\Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k} \text{ in all } t \text{ trials}]$

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise: proof of Markov. (All above average?)

t independent trials, pick smallest.

$$Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k} \text{ in all } t \text{ trials}] \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t$$

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise: proof of Markov. (All above average?)

t independent trials, pick smallest.

$$\begin{aligned} Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k} \text{ in all } t \text{ trials}] &\leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t \\ &\leq \delta \text{ when } t = \log \frac{1}{\delta}. \end{aligned}$$

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise: proof of Markov. (All above average?)

t independent trials, pick smallest.

$$\begin{aligned} Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k} \text{ in all } t \text{ trials}] &\leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t \\ &\leq \delta \text{ when } t = \log \frac{1}{\delta}. \end{aligned}$$

Error $\epsilon |f|_1$ if

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise: proof of Markov. (All above average?)

t independent trials, pick smallest.

$$\begin{aligned} Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k} \text{ in all } t \text{ trials}] &\leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t \\ &\leq \delta \text{ when } t = \log \frac{1}{\delta}. \end{aligned}$$

Error $\varepsilon |f|_1$ if $\varepsilon = \frac{2}{k}$.

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise: proof of Markov. (All above average?)

t independent trials, pick smallest.

$$\begin{aligned} Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k} \text{ in all } t \text{ trials}] &\leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t \\ &\leq \delta \text{ when } t = \log \frac{1}{\delta}. \end{aligned}$$

Error $\varepsilon |f|_1$ if $\varepsilon = \frac{2}{k}$.

Space?

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise: proof of Markov. (All above average?)

t independent trials, pick smallest.

$$\begin{aligned} Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k} \text{ in all } t \text{ trials}] &\leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t \\ &\leq \delta \text{ when } t = \log \frac{1}{\delta}. \end{aligned}$$

Error $\varepsilon |f|_1$ if $\varepsilon = \frac{2}{k}$.

Space? $O(k)$

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise: proof of Markov. (All above average?)

t independent trials, pick smallest.

$$\begin{aligned} Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k} \text{ in all } t \text{ trials}] &\leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t \\ &\leq \delta \text{ when } t = \log \frac{1}{\delta}. \end{aligned}$$

Error $\varepsilon |f|_1$ if $\varepsilon = \frac{2}{k}$.

Space? $O(k \log \frac{1}{\delta})$

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise: proof of Markov. (All above average?)

t independent trials, pick smallest.

$$\begin{aligned} Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k} \text{ in all } t \text{ trials}] &\leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t \\ &\leq \delta \text{ when } t = \log \frac{1}{\delta}. \end{aligned}$$

Error $\varepsilon |f|_1$ if $\varepsilon = \frac{2}{k}$.

Space? $O(k \log \frac{1}{\delta} \log n)$

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise: proof of Markov. (All above average?)

t independent trials, pick smallest.

$$\begin{aligned} Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k} \text{ in all } t \text{ trials}] &\leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t \\ &\leq \delta \text{ when } t = \log \frac{1}{\delta}. \end{aligned}$$

Error $\varepsilon |f|_1$ if $\varepsilon = \frac{2}{k}$.

Space? $O(k \log \frac{1}{\delta} \log n)$ $O\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \log \frac{1}{\delta}\right)$

Count min sketch: analysis

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$, of k counters.

h_1, \dots, h_t from 2-wise ind. family.

(2) Process elt (j, c_j) ,

$$A[i][h_i(j)] += c_j.$$

(3) Item j estimate: $\min_i A[i][h_i(j)]$.

$A[1][h_1(j)] = f_j + X$, where X is a random variable.

Y_i - item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i f_i$$

$$E[X] = \sum_i E[Y_i] f_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{k} f_i = \frac{|f|_1}{k}$$

Markov: $Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k}] \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise: proof of Markov. (All above average?)

t independent trials, pick smallest.

$$\begin{aligned} Pr[X > 2 \frac{|f|_1}{k} \text{ in all } t \text{ trials}] &\leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t \\ &\leq \delta \text{ when } t = \log \frac{1}{\delta}. \end{aligned}$$

Error $\varepsilon |f|_1$ if $\varepsilon = \frac{2}{k}$.

Space? $O(k \log \frac{1}{\delta} \log n)$ $O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \log \frac{1}{\delta} \log n)$

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better.

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

t hash functions $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1]$

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[j]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

t hash functions $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

t hash functions $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h_i(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

t hash functions $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h_i(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

t hash functions $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h_i(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Buckets contains signed count

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

t hash functions $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h_i(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Buckets contains signed count (estimate cancels sign.)

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

t hash functions $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h_i(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Buckets contains signed count (estimate cancels sign.)

Other items cancel each other out!

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

t hash functions $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h_i(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Buckets contains signed count (estimate cancels sign.)

Other items cancel each other out!

Tight!

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

t hash functions $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h_i(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Buckets contains signed count (estimate cancels sign.)

Other items cancel each other out!

Tight! (Not an asymptotic statement.)

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

t hash functions $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Buckets contains signed count (estimate cancels sign.)

Other items cancel each other out!

Tight! (Not an asymptotic statement.)

Do t times and average?

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

t hash functions $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h_i(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Buckets contains signed count (estimate cancels sign.)

Other items cancel each other out!

Tight! (Not an asymptotic statement.)

Do t times and average?

No!

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

t hash functions $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h_i(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Buckets contains signed count (estimate cancels sign.)

Other items cancel each other out!

Tight! (Not an asymptotic statement.)

Do t times and average?

No! Median!

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

t hash functions $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h_i(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Buckets contains signed count (estimate cancels sign.)

Other items cancel each other out!

Tight! (Not an asymptotic statement.)

Do t times and average?

No! Median! Two ideas!

Count sketch.

Error in terms of $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i f_i^2}$.

$$\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1.$$

Could be much better. E.g., uniform frequency $\frac{\|f\|_1}{\sqrt{n}} = \|f\|_2$

Alg:

(1) t arrays, $A[i]$:

t hash functions $h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

t hash functions $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h_i(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Buckets contains signed count (estimate cancels sign.)

Other items cancel each other out!

Tight! (Not an asymptotic statement.)

Do t times and average?

No! Median! Two ideas! One simple algorithm!

Analysis

(1) ...

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

Analysis

(1) ... $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

Analysis

(1) ... $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Analysis

(1) ... $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Analysis

(1) ... $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice:

Analysis

(1) ... $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

Analysis

(1) ... $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

Analysis

(1) ... $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

Analysis

(1) ... $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$$Y_i = \pm f_j \text{ if item } h_1(i) = h_1(j)$$

Analysis

(1) ... $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0$$

Analysis

(1) ... $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

$$E[X] = 0$$

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i)$$

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sum_i \frac{f_j^2}{k}$$

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sum_i \frac{f_j^2}{k} = \frac{|f|_2^2}{k}$$

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sum_i \frac{f_j^2}{k} = \frac{|f_j|^2}{k}$$

Chebyshev: $\Pr[|X - \mu| > \Delta] \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{\Delta^2}$

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sum_i \frac{f_j^2}{k} = \frac{|f_j|^2}{k}$$

Chebyshev: $\Pr[|X - \mu| > \Delta] \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{\Delta^2}$

Choose $k = \frac{4}{\epsilon^2}$:

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sum_i \frac{f_j^2}{k} = \frac{|f|_2^2}{k}$$

Chebyshev: $\Pr[|X - \mu| > \Delta] \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)^2}{\Delta^2}$

Choose $k = \frac{4}{\epsilon^2}$: $\Pr[|X| > \epsilon|f|_2]$

Analysis

(1) ... $g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sum_i \frac{f_j^2}{k} = \frac{|f|_2^2}{k}$$

$$\text{Cheybshev: } \Pr[|X - \mu| > \Delta] \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)^2}{\Delta^2}$$

$$\text{Choose } k = \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2}: \Pr[|X| > \varepsilon|f|_2] \leq \frac{|f|_2^2/k}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2}$$

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sum_i \frac{f_j^2}{k} = \frac{|f|_2^2}{k}$$

Chebyshev: $\Pr[|X - \mu| > \Delta] \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)^2}{\Delta^2}$

Choose $k = \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2}$: $\Pr[|X| > \varepsilon|f|_2] \leq \frac{|f|_2^2/k}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2/4}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2}$

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sum_i \frac{f_j^2}{k} = \frac{|f|_2^2}{k}$$

Chebyshev: $\Pr[|X - \mu| > \Delta] \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)^2}{\Delta^2}$

$$\text{Choose } k = \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2}: \Pr[|X| > \varepsilon|f|_2] \leq \frac{|f|_2^2/k}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2/4}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sum_i \frac{f_j^2}{k} = \frac{|f|_2^2}{k}$$

Chebyshev: $\Pr[|X - \mu| > \Delta] \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{\Delta^2}$

$$\text{Choose } k = \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2}: \Pr[|X| > \varepsilon|f|_2] \leq \frac{|f|_2^2/k}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2/4}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

Each trial is close with probability $3/4$.

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sum_i \frac{f_j^2}{k} = \frac{|f|_2^2}{k}$$

Chebyshev: $\Pr[|X - \mu| > \Delta] \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)^2}{\Delta^2}$

$$\text{Choose } k = \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2}: \Pr[|X| > \varepsilon|f|_2] \leq \frac{|f|_2^2/k}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2/4}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

Each trial is close with probability $3/4$.

If $>$ half tosses close, median is close!

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sum_i \frac{f_j^2}{k} = \frac{|f|_2^2}{k}$$

Cheybshev: $\Pr[|X - \mu| > \Delta] \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)^2}{\Delta^2}$

$$\text{Choose } k = \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2}: \Pr[|X| > \varepsilon|f|_2] \leq \frac{|f|_2^2/k}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2/4}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

Each trial is close with probability $3/4$.

If $>$ half tosses close, median is close!

Exists $t = \Theta(\log \frac{1}{\delta})$

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sum_i \frac{f_j^2}{k} = \frac{|f|_2^2}{k}$$

Chebyshev: $\Pr[|X - \mu| > \Delta] \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)^2}{\Delta^2}$

$$\text{Choose } k = \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2}: \Pr[|X| > \varepsilon|f|_2] \leq \frac{|f|_2^2/k}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2/4}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

Each trial is close with probability $3/4$.

If $>$ half tosses close, median is close!

Exists $t = \Theta(\log \frac{1}{\delta})$ where $\geq \frac{1}{2}$ are correct with probability $\geq 1 - \delta$

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) $\text{Elt}(j, c_j)$

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sum_i \frac{f_j^2}{k} = \frac{|f|_2^2}{k}$$

Chebyshev: $\Pr[|X - \mu| > \Delta] \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)^2}{\Delta^2}$

$$\text{Choose } k = \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2}: \Pr[|X| > \varepsilon|f|_2] \leq \frac{|f|_2^2/k}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2/4}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

Each trial is close with probability $3/4$.

If $>$ half tosses close, median is close!

Exists $t = \Theta(\log \frac{1}{\delta})$ where $\geq \frac{1}{2}$ are correct with probability $\geq 1 - \delta$

Total Space: $O(\frac{\log \frac{1}{\delta}}{\varepsilon^2})$

Analysis

(1) $\dots g_i : U \rightarrow [-1, +1], h_i : U \rightarrow [k]$

(2) Elt (j, c_j)

$$A[i][h(j)] = A[i][h_i(j)] + g_i(j)c_j$$

(3) Item j estimate: median of $g_i(j)A[i][h_i(j)]$.

Notice: $A[1][h_1(j)] = g_1(j)f_j + X$

$$X = \sum_i Y_i$$

$Y_i = \pm f_j$ if item $h_1(i) = h_1(j)$ $Y_i = 0$, otherwise

$$E[Y_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{f_j^2}{k}.$$

$E[X] = 0$ — Expected drift is 0!

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i \in [m]} \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sum_i \frac{f_j^2}{k} = \frac{|f|_2^2}{k}$$

Chebyshev: $\Pr[|X - \mu| > \Delta] \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)^2}{\Delta^2}$

$$\text{Choose } k = \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2}: \Pr[|X| > \varepsilon|f|_2] \leq \frac{|f|_2^2/k}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2/4}{\varepsilon^2|f|_2^2} \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

Each trial is close with probability $3/4$.

If $>$ half tosses close, median is close!

Exists $t = \Theta(\log \frac{1}{\delta})$ where $\geq \frac{1}{2}$ are correct with probability $\geq 1 - \delta$

Total Space: $O(\frac{\log \frac{1}{\delta}}{\varepsilon^2} \log n)$

Sum up

Deterministic:

Sum up

Deterministic:
stream has items

Sum up

Deterministic:

stream has items

Count within additive $\frac{n}{k}$

Sum up

Deterministic:

stream has items

Count within additive $\frac{n}{k}$

$O(k \log n)$ space.

Sum up

Deterministic:

stream has items

Count within additive $\frac{n}{k}$

$O(k \log n)$ space.

Within εn with $O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \log n)$ space.

Sum up

Deterministic:

stream has items

Count within additive $\frac{n}{k}$

$O(k \log n)$ space.

Within εn with $O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \log n)$ space.

Count Min:

Sum up

Deterministic:

stream has items

Count within additive $\frac{n}{k}$

$O(k \log n)$ space.

Within εn with $O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \log n)$ space.

Count Min:

stream has \pm counts

Sum up

Deterministic:

stream has items

Count within additive $\frac{n}{k}$

$O(k \log n)$ space.

Within εn with $O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \log n)$ space.

Count Min:

stream has \pm counts

Count within additive $\varepsilon |f|_1$

Sum up

Deterministic:

stream has items

Count within additive $\frac{n}{k}$

$O(k \log n)$ space.

Within εn with $O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \log n)$ space.

Count Min:

stream has \pm counts

Count within additive $\varepsilon |f|_1$

with probability at least $1 - \delta$

Sum up

Deterministic:

stream has items

Count within additive $\frac{n}{k}$

$O(k \log n)$ space.

Within εn with $O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \log n)$ space.

Count Min:

stream has \pm counts

Count within additive $\varepsilon |f|_1$

with probability at least $1 - \delta$

$O(\frac{\log n \log \frac{1}{\delta}}{\varepsilon})$.

Sum up

Deterministic:

stream has items

Count within additive $\frac{n}{k}$

$O(k \log n)$ space.

Within εn with $O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \log n)$ space.

Count Min:

stream has \pm counts

Count within additive $\varepsilon |f|_1$

with probability at least $1 - \delta$

$O(\frac{\log n \log \frac{1}{\delta}}{\varepsilon})$.

Count Sketch:

Sum up

Deterministic:

stream has items

Count within additive $\frac{n}{k}$

$O(k \log n)$ space.

Within εn with $O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \log n)$ space.

Count Min:

stream has \pm counts

Count within additive $\varepsilon |f|_1$

with probability at least $1 - \delta$

$O(\frac{\log n \log \frac{1}{\delta}}{\varepsilon})$.

Count Sketch:

stream has \pm counts

Sum up

Deterministic:

stream has items

Count within additive $\frac{n}{k}$

$O(k \log n)$ space.

Within εn with $O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \log n)$ space.

Count Min:

stream has \pm counts

Count within additive $\varepsilon |f|_1$

with probability at least $1 - \delta$

$O(\frac{\log n \log \frac{1}{\delta}}{\varepsilon})$.

Count Sketch:

stream has \pm counts

Count within additive $\varepsilon |f|_2$

Sum up

Deterministic:

stream has items

Count within additive $\frac{n}{k}$

$O(k \log n)$ space.

Within εn with $O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \log n)$ space.

Count Min:

stream has \pm counts

Count within additive $\varepsilon |f|_1$

with probability at least $1 - \delta$

$O(\frac{\log n \log \frac{1}{\delta}}{\varepsilon})$.

Count Sketch:

stream has \pm counts

Count within additive $\varepsilon |f|_2$

with probability at least $1 - \delta$

Sum up

Deterministic:

stream has items

Count within additive $\frac{n}{k}$

$O(k \log n)$ space.

Within εn with $O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \log n)$ space.

Count Min:

stream has \pm counts

Count within additive $\varepsilon |f|_1$

with probability at least $1 - \delta$

$O(\frac{\log n \log \frac{1}{\delta}}{\varepsilon})$.

Count Sketch:

stream has \pm counts

Count within additive $\varepsilon |f|_2$

with probability at least $1 - \delta$

$O(\frac{\log n \log \frac{1}{\delta}}{\varepsilon^2})$.

See you on Tuesday.