Abstract

Locality Sensitive Hashing (LSH) is an index-based data structure that allows spatial item retrieval over a large dataset. The performance measure, $\beta$, has significant effect on the computational complexity and memory space requirement to create and store items in this data structure respectively. The minimization of $\beta$ at a specific approximation factor $c$, is dependent on the load factor, $\alpha$. Over the years, $\beta=4$ has been used by researchers. In this paper, we demonstrate that the choice of $\beta=4$ does not guarantee low computational complexity and low memory space of the data structure under the LSH scheme. To guarantee low computational complexity and low memory space, we propose $\beta=5$. Experiments on the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program imagery data set have shown that $\beta=5$ saves more than 75% on memory space; cuts the computational complexity by more than 70%; and answers query two times faster on the average compared to that of $\beta=4$. 

References
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**Index Terms**

- Computer Science
- Algorithms

**Keywords**

- Approximate Nearest Neighbor
- Exact Nearest Neighbor
- ApproximationFactor
- Performance Measure

Optimal Load Factor