

# COLUMN ORIENTED COMPILATION OF VARIANT TABLES

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(partial-retirement)

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Disclaimer:

All work on my papers “Arc Consistency with Negative Variant Table” and “Column Oriented Compilation of Variant Tables” was performed privately during the last two years after transition into partial retirement.

It and the accompanying implementation are neither endorsed by SAP nor do they reflect ongoing SAP development.

Notwithstanding:

The motivation for this work lies in my past at SAP and is based on insights and experiences with the SAP product configurators. The terminology follows that used in conjunction with the SAP Variant Configurator and originates from roots in the manufacture of „variants“.

See paper(s) for references

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  - 4 colors, 3 sizes, 2 prints
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  - As a database table (e.g. pricing)

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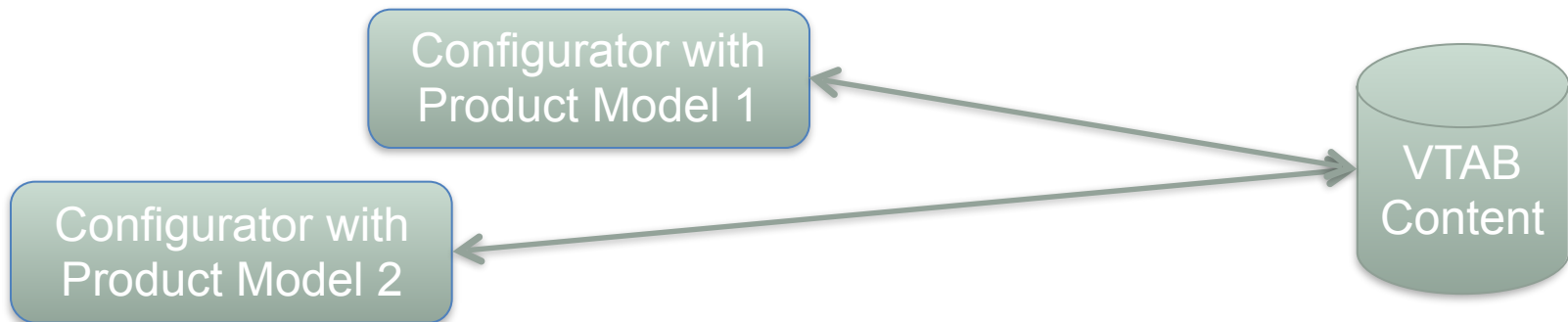
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In particular, support for arc-consistency (GAC algorithm)

- We want to “filter out” any values from any given domains that are not supported by a tuple in the VTAB

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- VTABs in databases
  - Relational database
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- Decision diagrams: BDD/MDD/... [Knuth, Andersen et al.]
- Compression of VTABs into a small number of Cartesian products/cuboids, which I call *c-tuples* following [Katsirelos/Walsh]

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- Experimented with BDD approach using JavaBDD but ran into issues
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- Experimented with BDD approach using JavaBDD but ran into issues
  - Tool complex and tool not completely suited to task at hand
  - Missing natural heuristics as starting point
- Then explored a simple recursive VTAB decomposition
  - Yields a directed acyclic graph (DAG) which I call a Variant Decomposition Diagram (VDD)
  - Overriding development goals:
    - “Easy to implement”
    - fast lean development

# Main Ideas of Decomposing a VTAB $T$

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Columns reordered for ease of depiction:  
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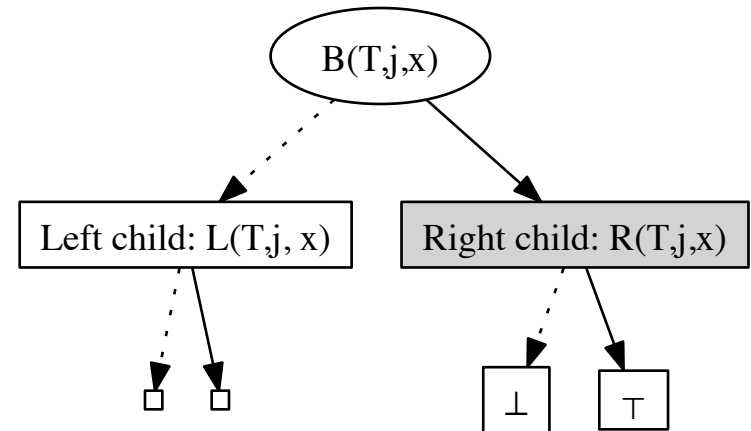
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  - $R(T,j,x)$ : rest after removing  $L(T,j,x)$  and  $B(T,j,x)$
- $L(T,j,x)$  and  $R(T,j,x)$  in turn can be decomposed further

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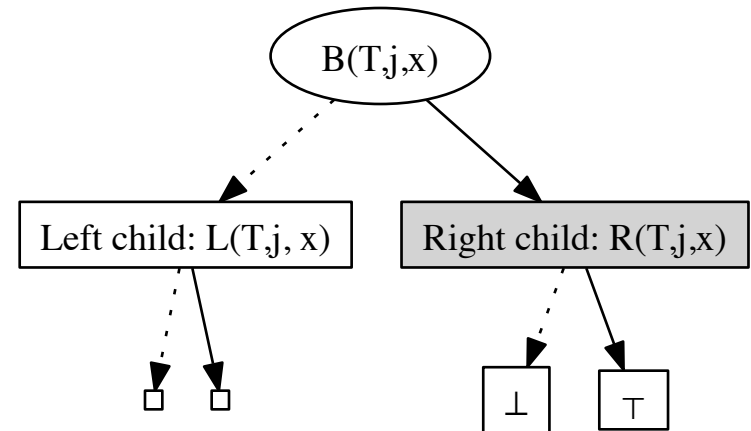
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# Basic Graph Structure of a VDD (Variant Decomposition Diagram)



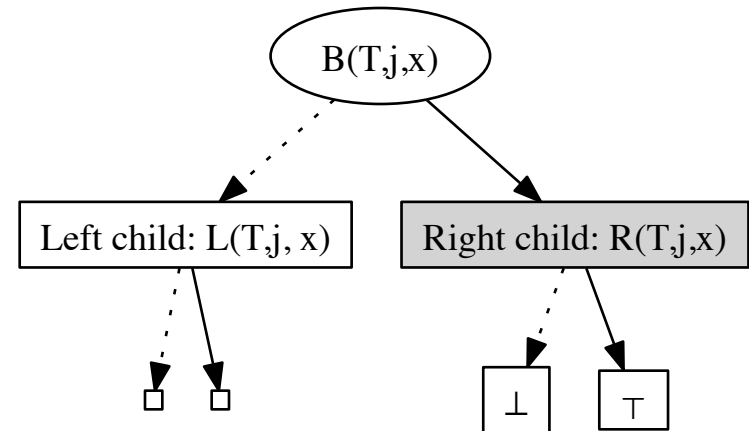
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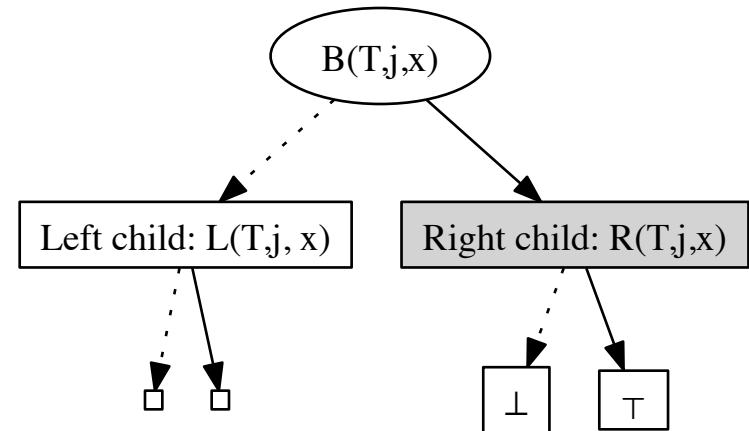
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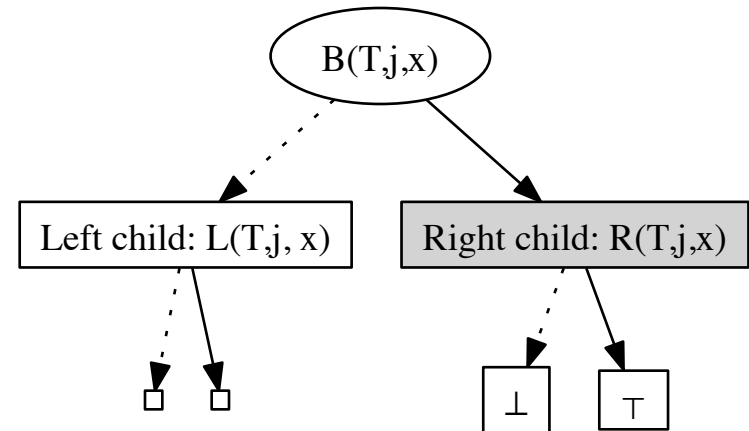
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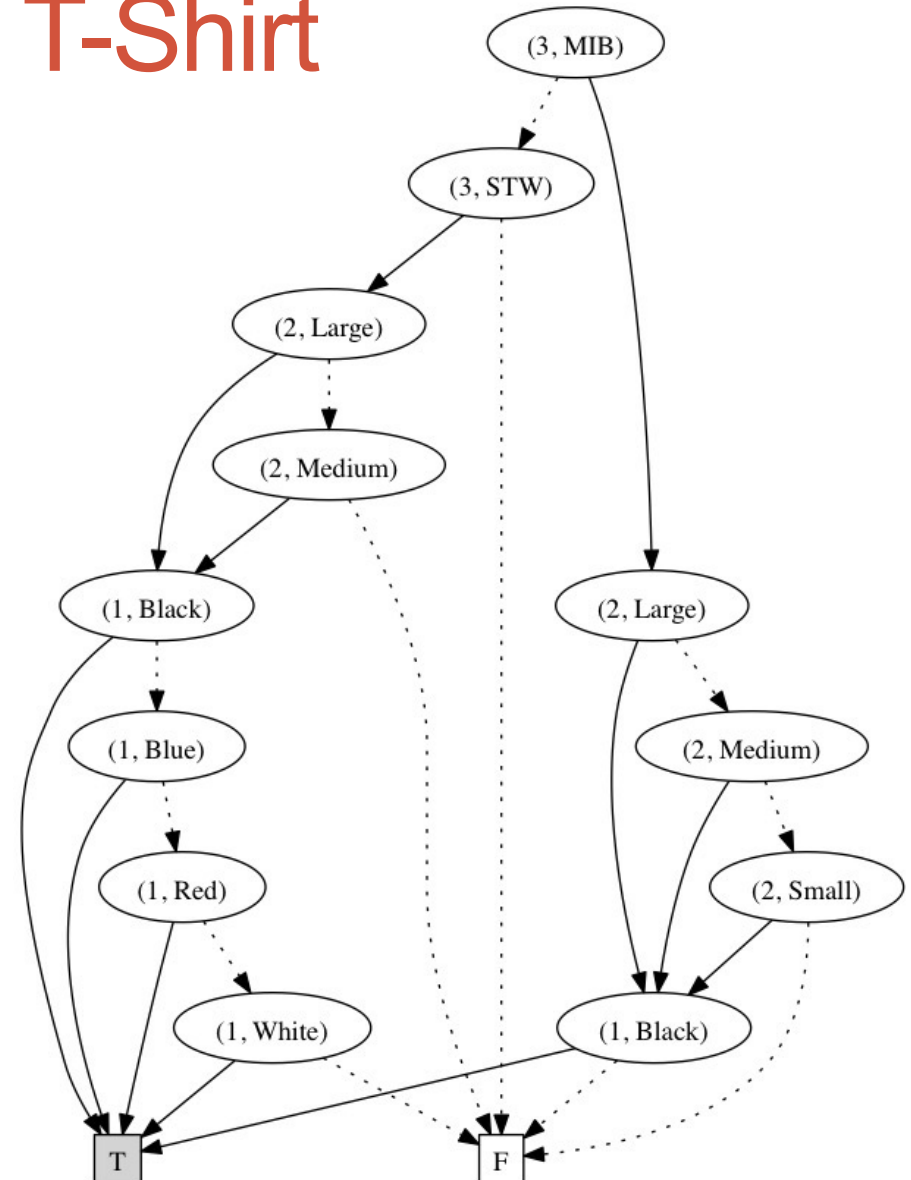
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- Terminal nodes (sinks)
  - An empty  $L(\bullet,j,x)$  is represented by the predefined sink (node)  $\perp$  (FALSE)
  - An empty  $R(\bullet,j,x)$  is represented by the predefined sink (node)  $\top$  (TRUE)



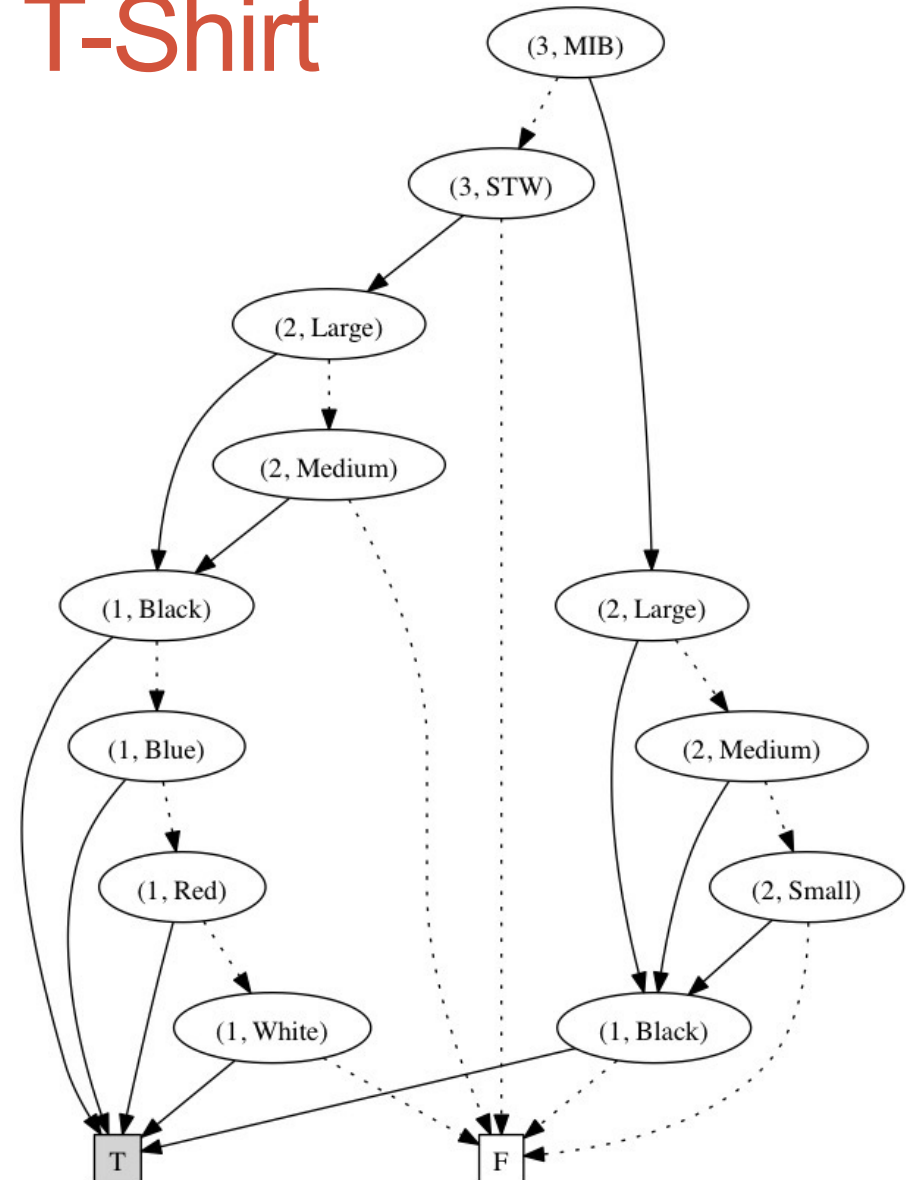


# One VDD of VTAB T-Shirt



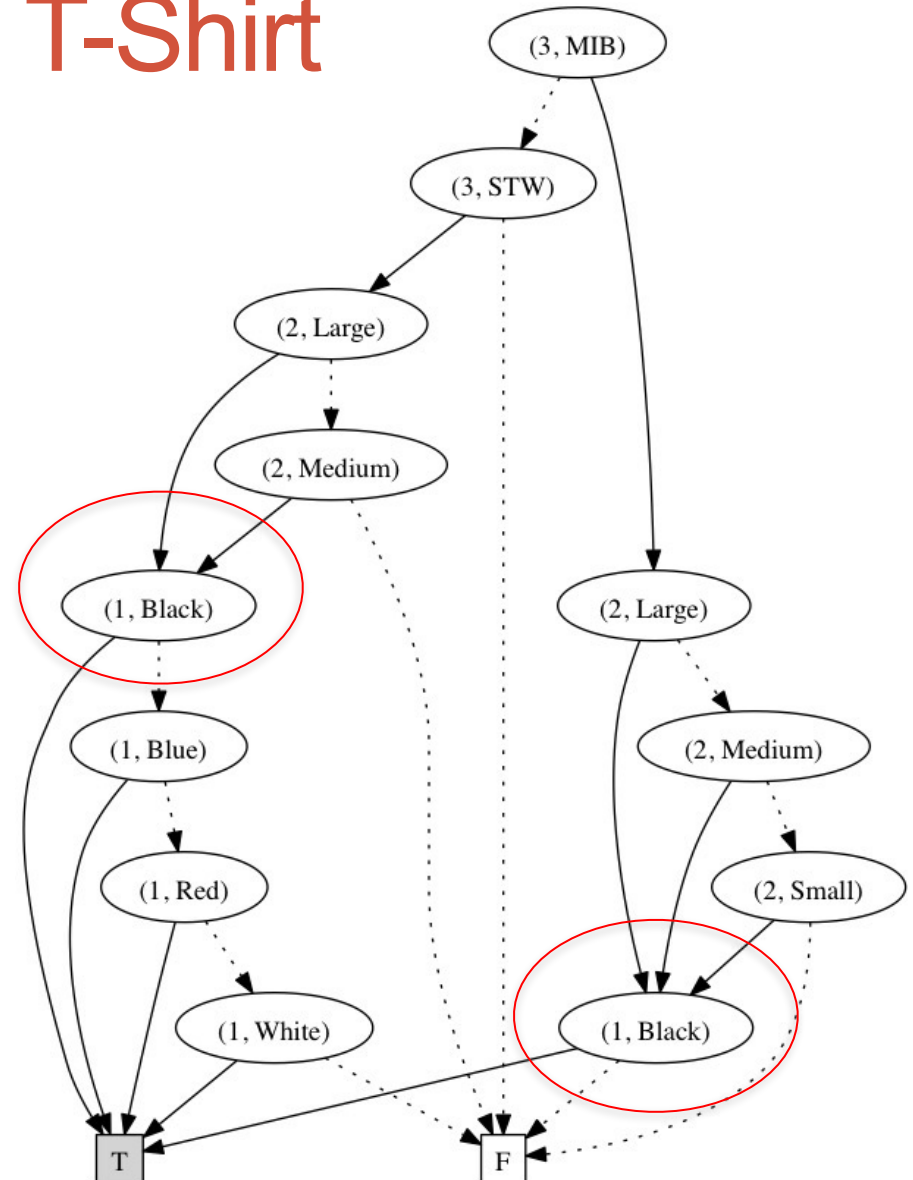
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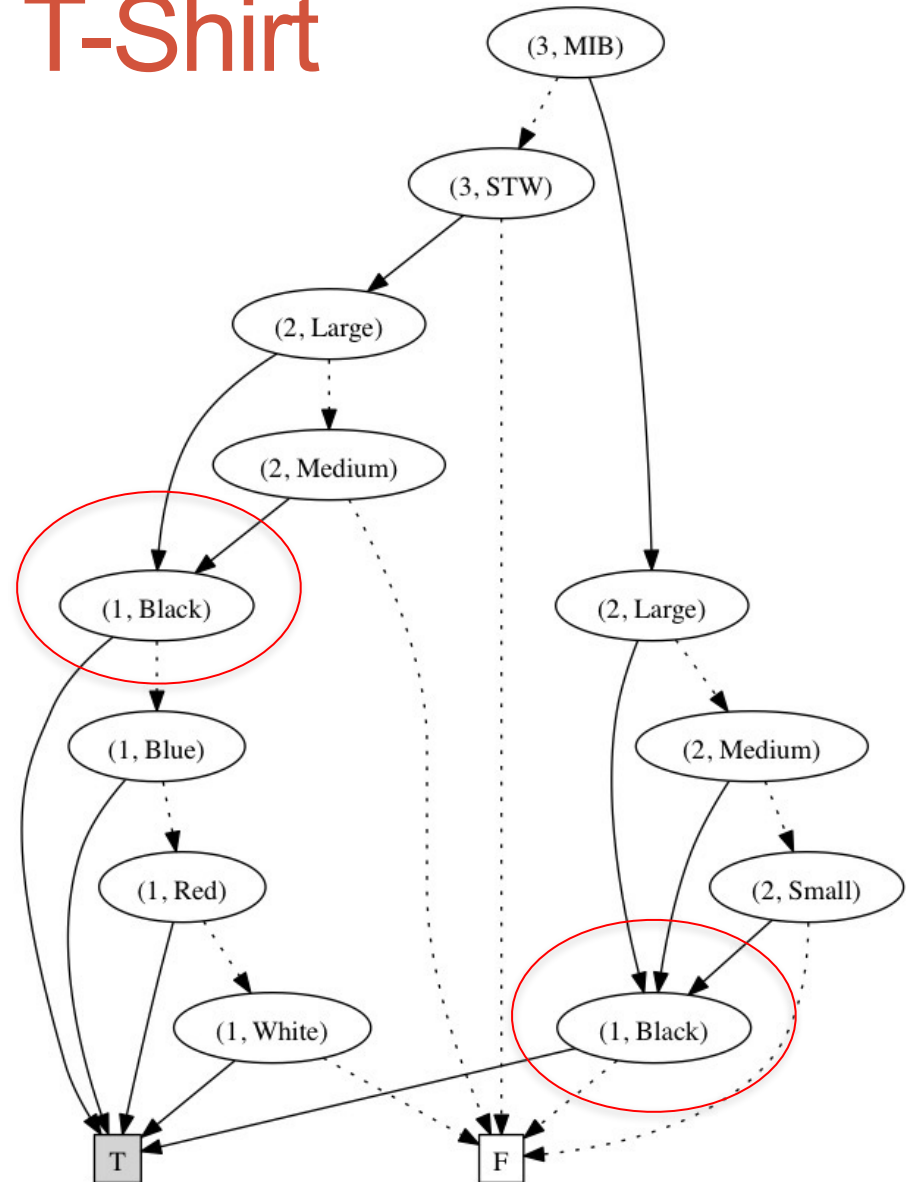
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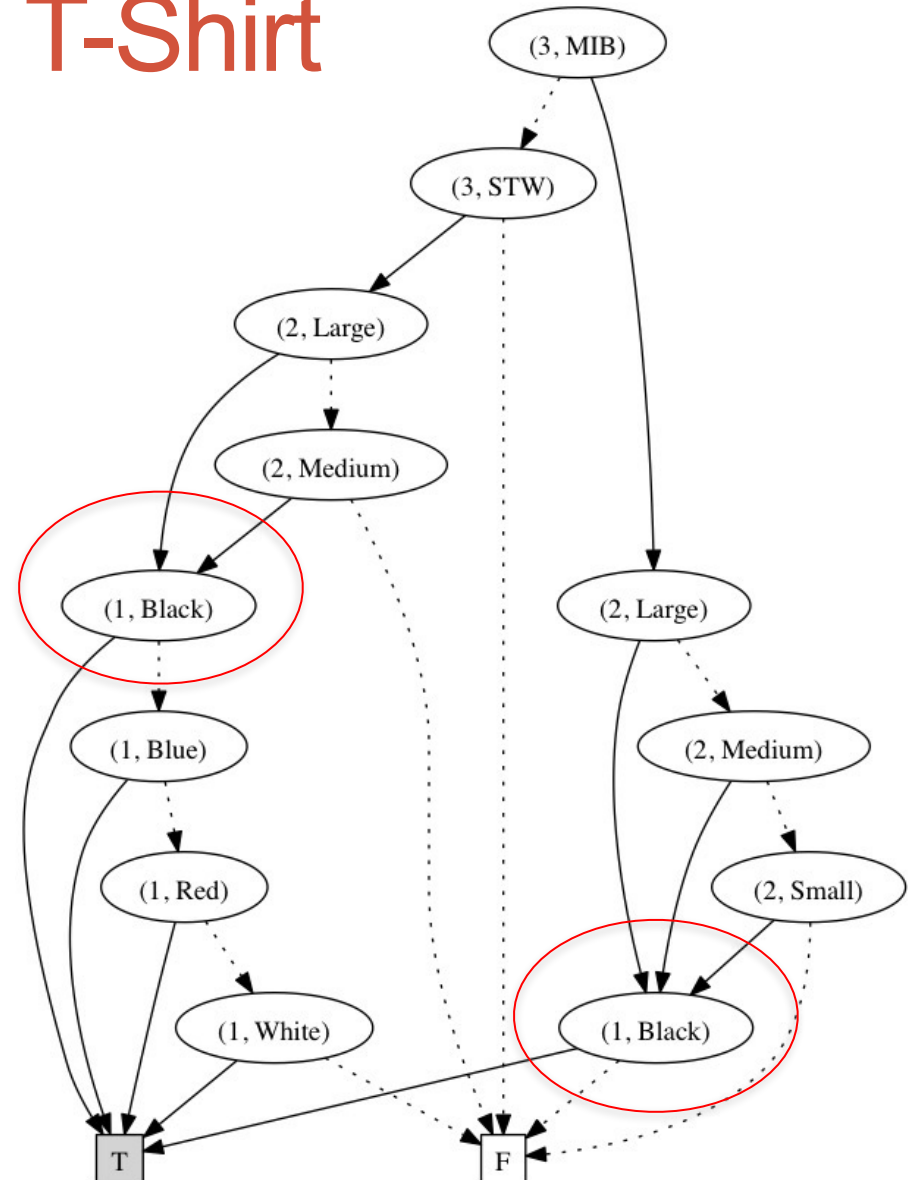
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- Nodes for identical subtables (circled) are represented only once
- Results in a DAG (usually not a tree)
- With care could be interpreted as a ZDD (Zero-Suppressed-DD) [Knuth]



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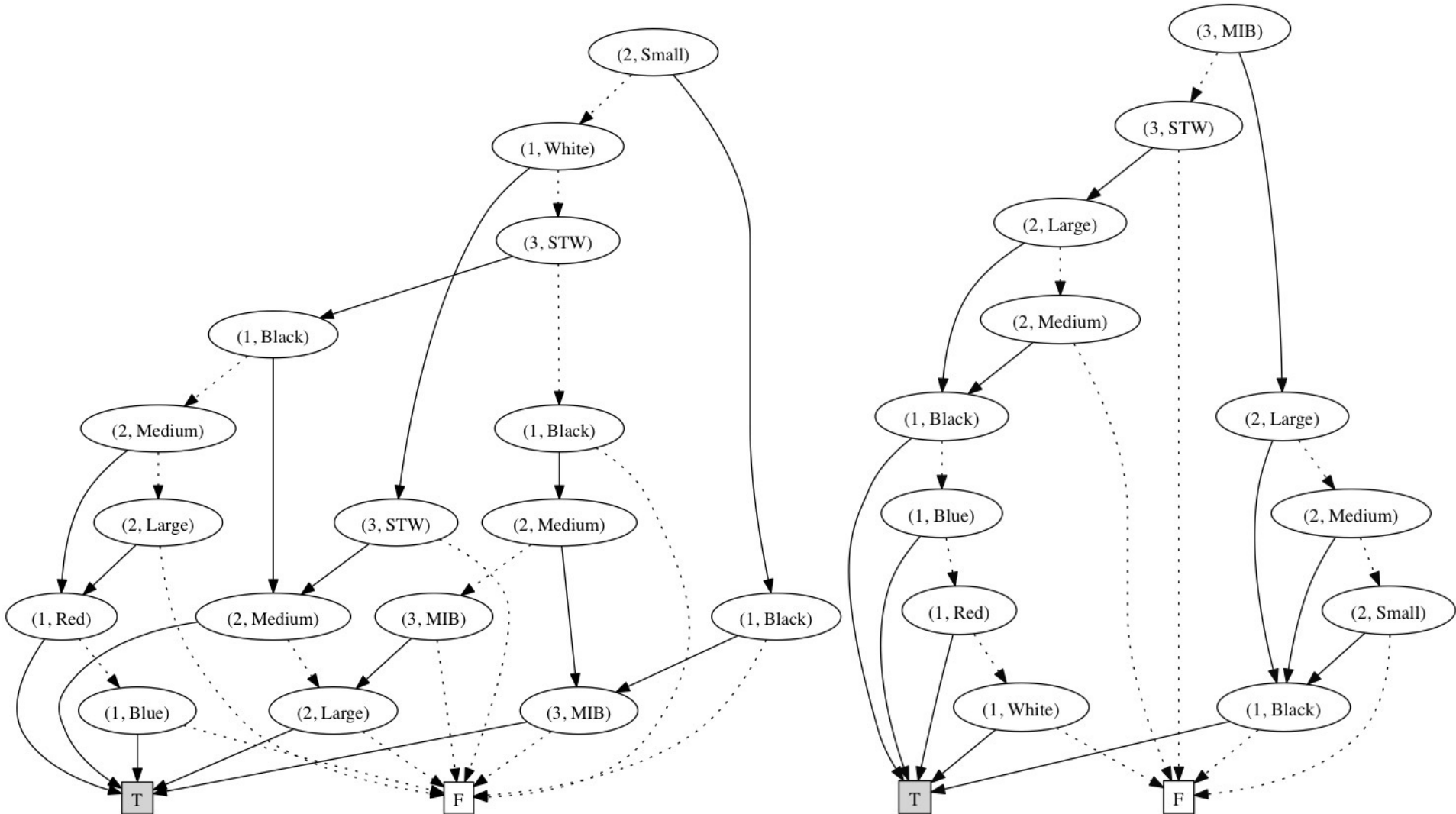
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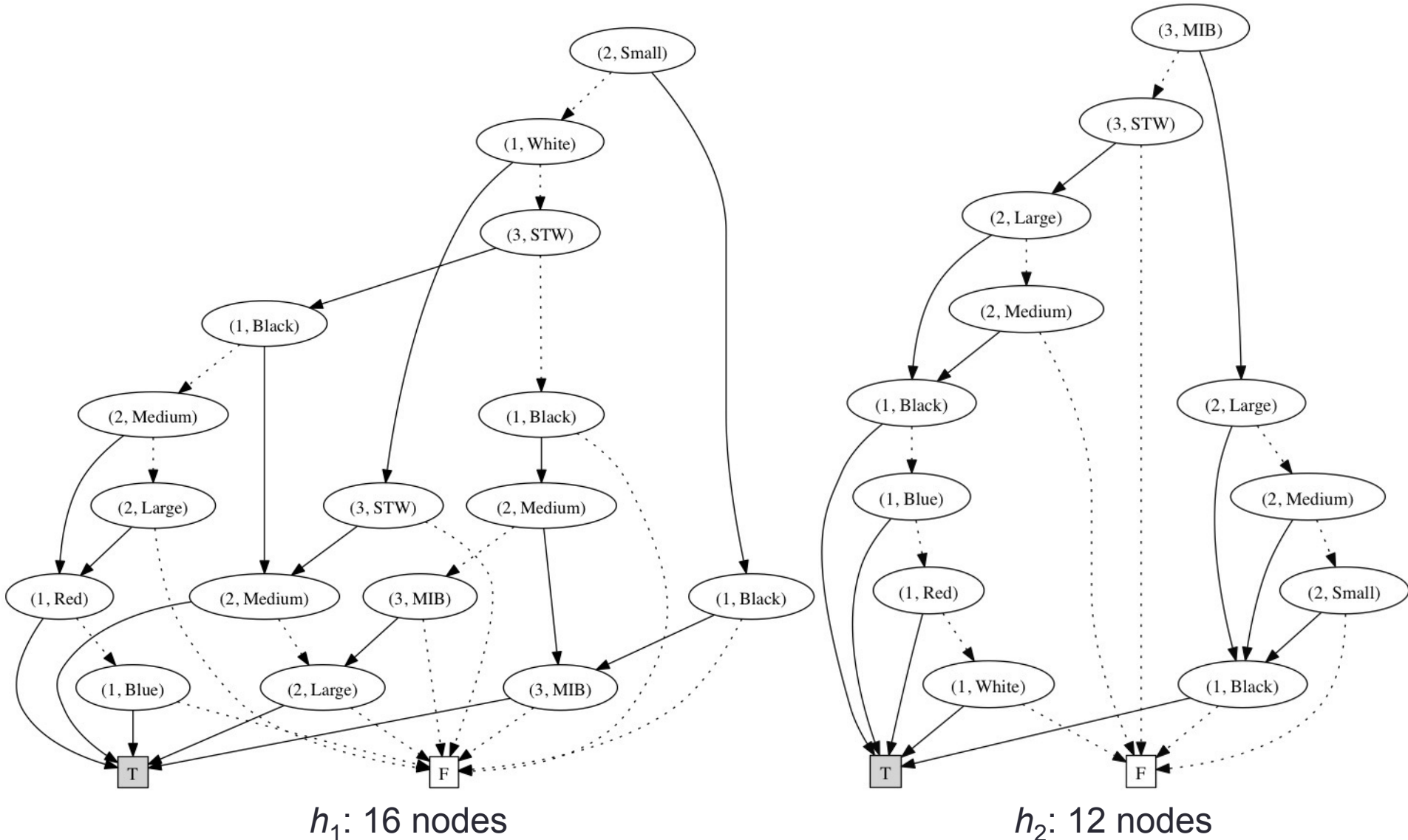
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- Assumes VTAB is sorted
- My results are obtained with also sorting the columns by number of distinct occurring values (row with most values last – *Print, Size, Color* in t-shirt example)

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- Overall  $h_2$  clearly outperforms  $h_1$

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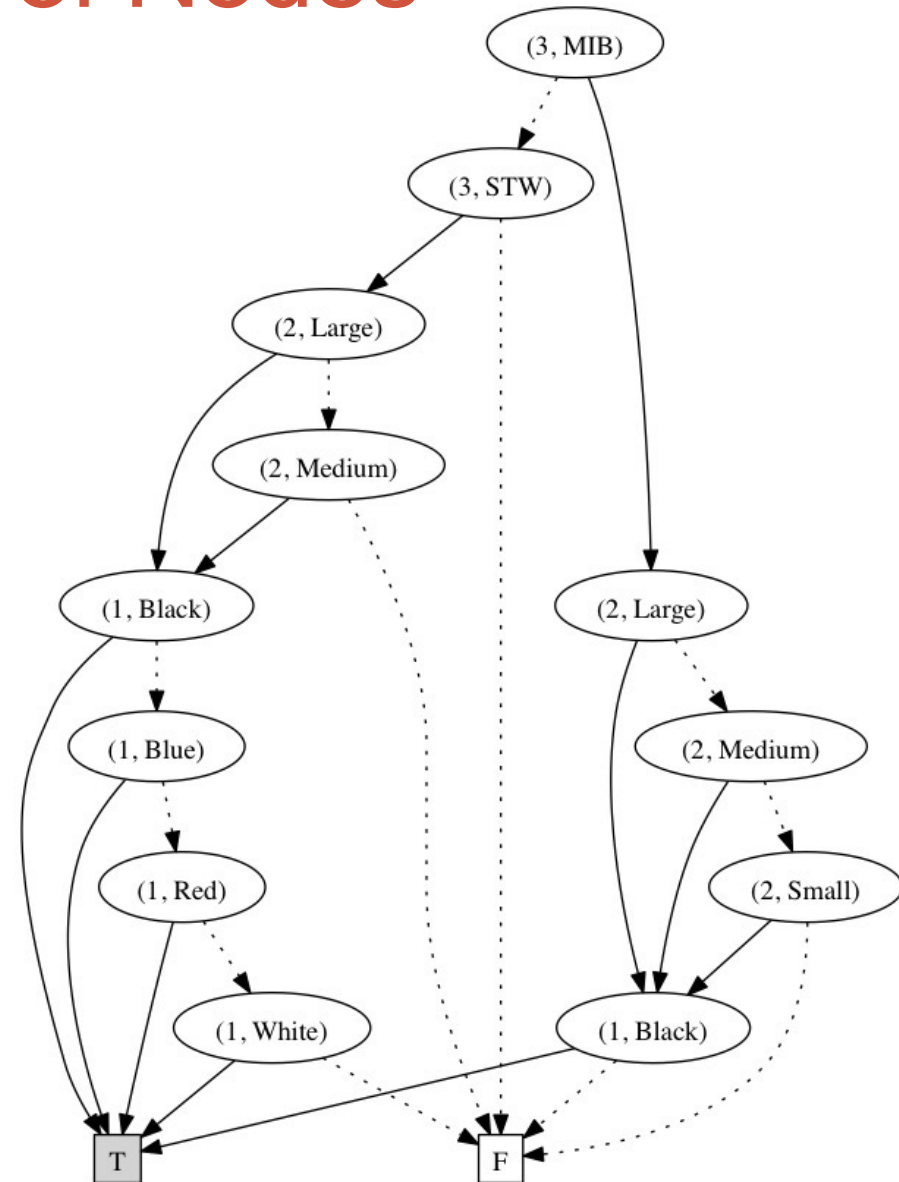
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- Therefore, my implementation provides for set-valued nodes representing a disjunction (any value in set is possible)
  - Includes real-valued continuous intervals
  - But, in particular, allow nodes labeled with discrete sets

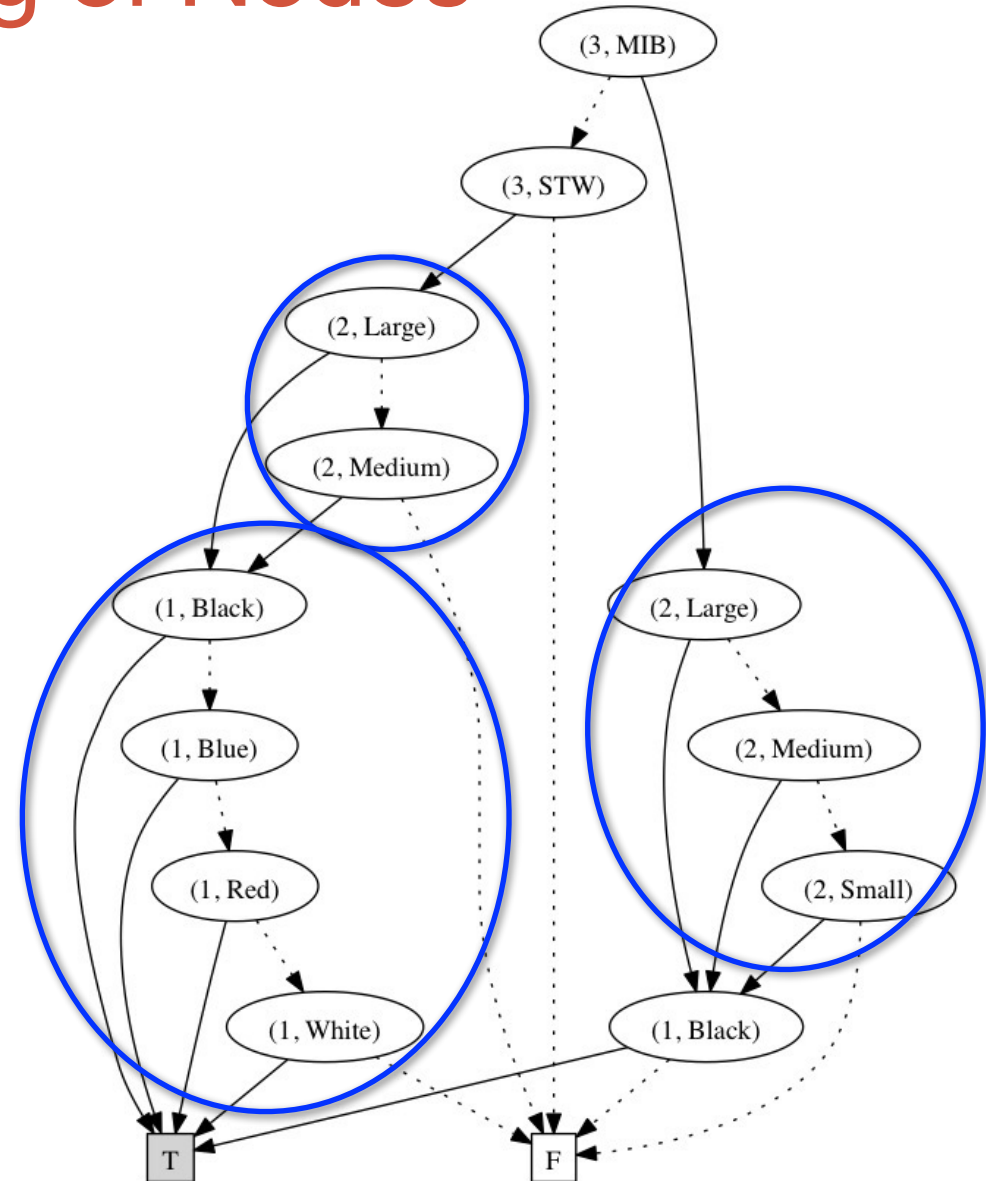


# $h_2^*$ : $h_2$ with Merging of Nodes



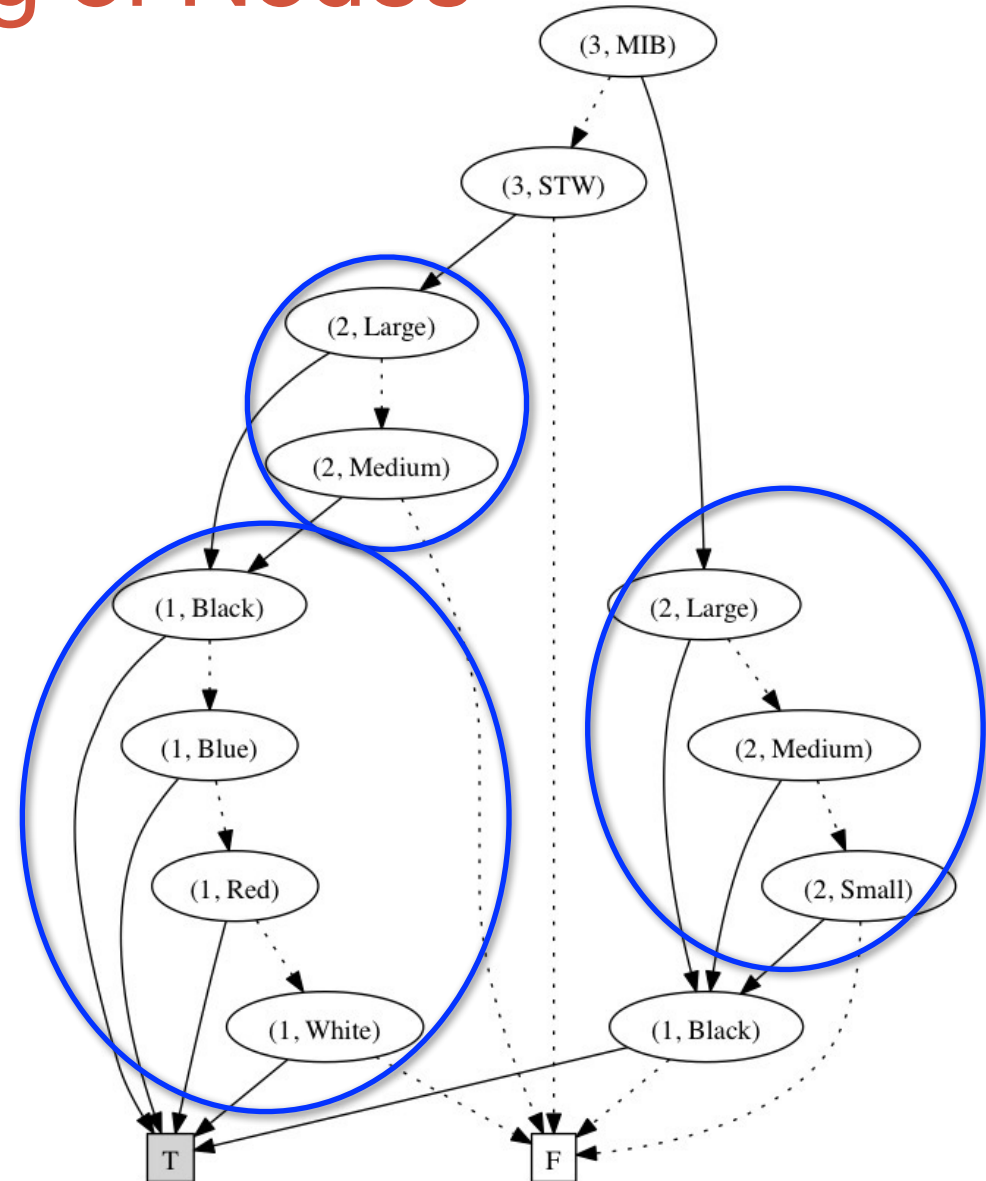
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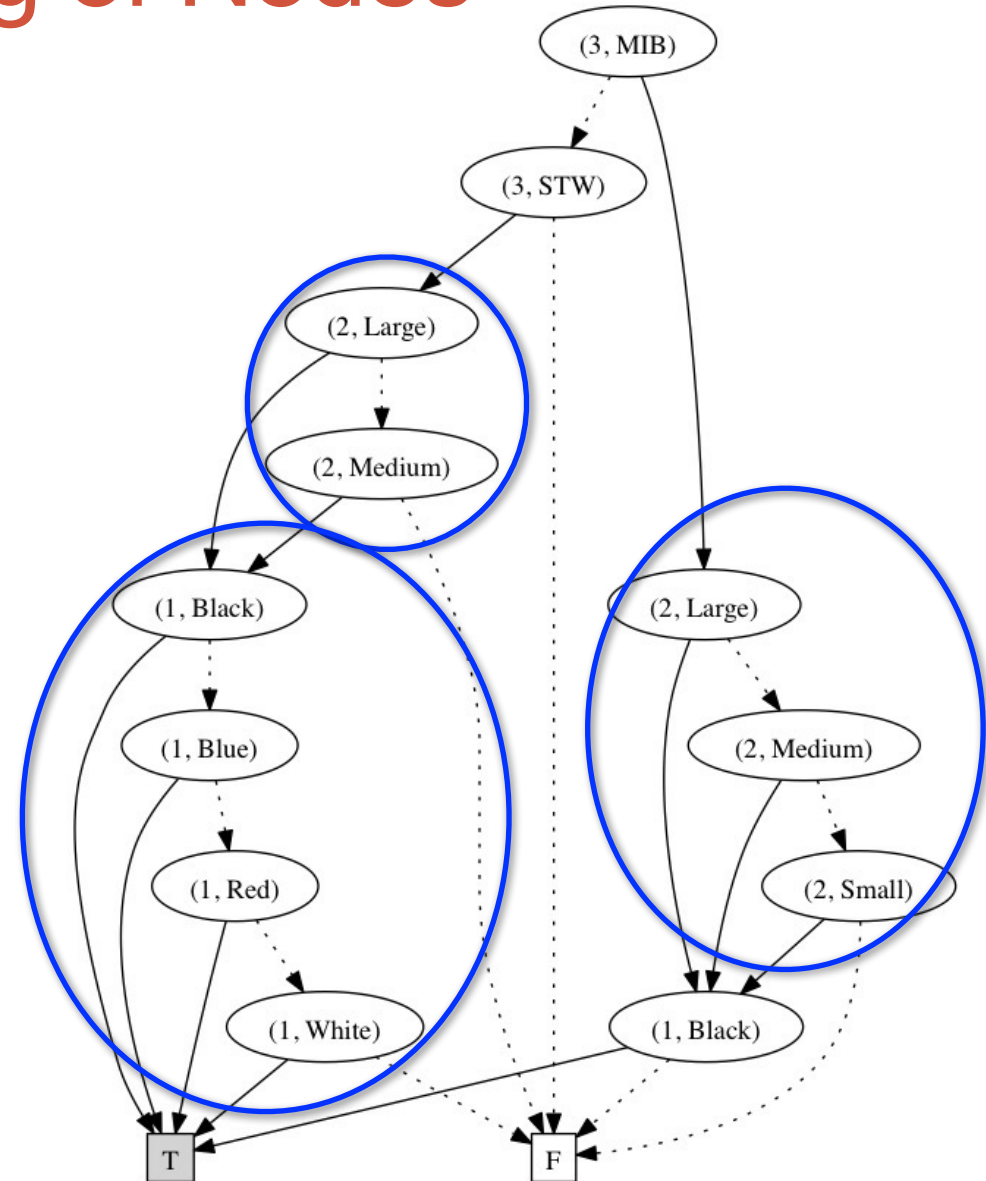
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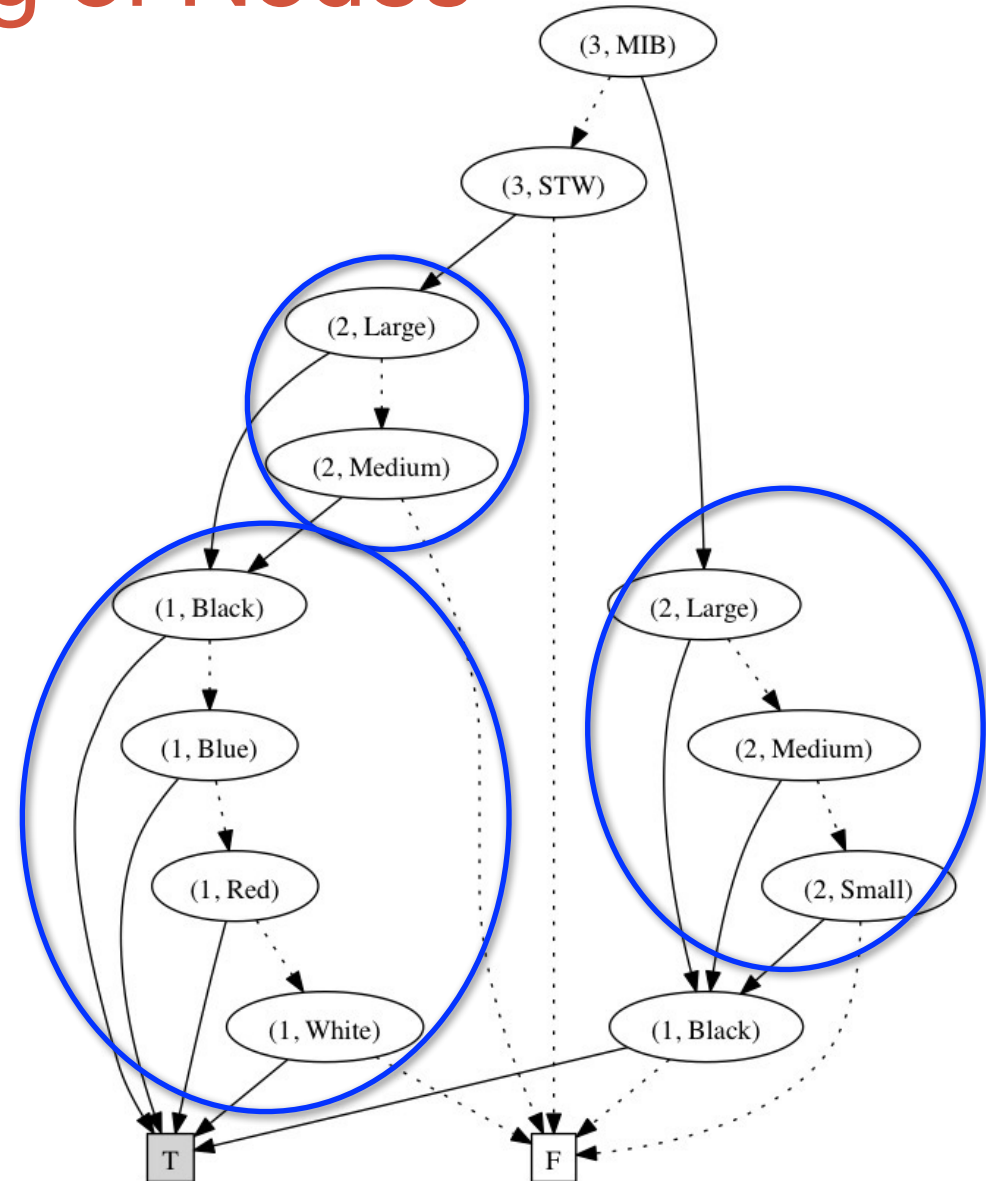
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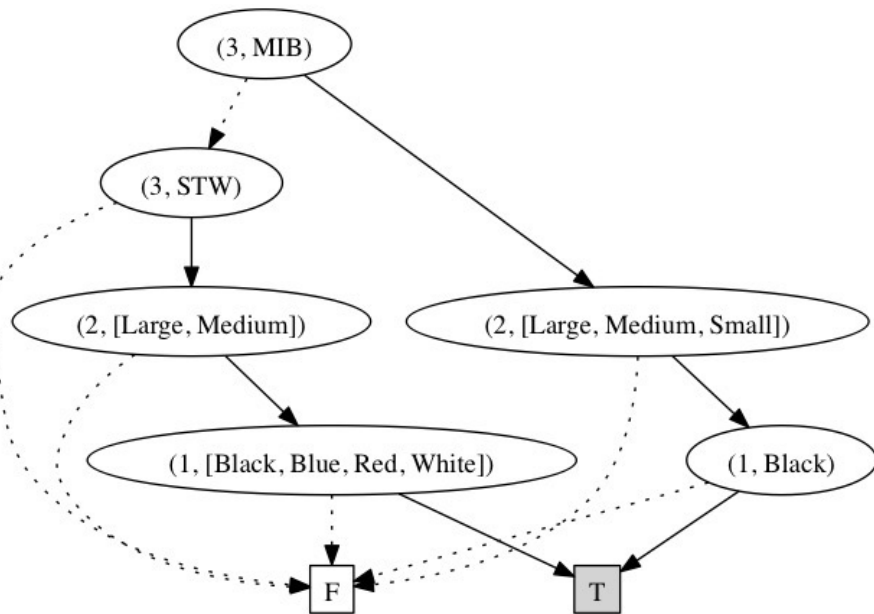
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- The results from querying a VDD may now be c-tuples. A final additional intersection with given a given run-time restriction  $R$  is needed



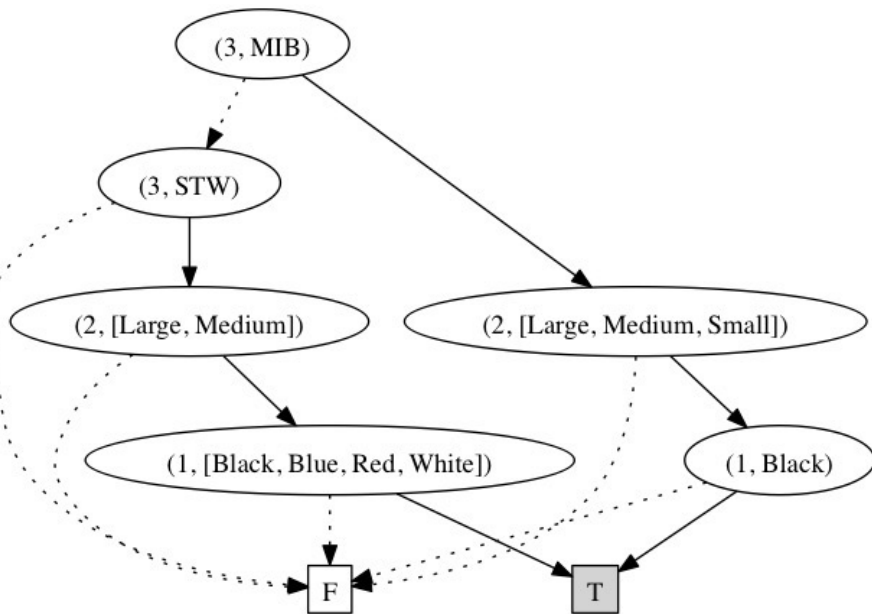
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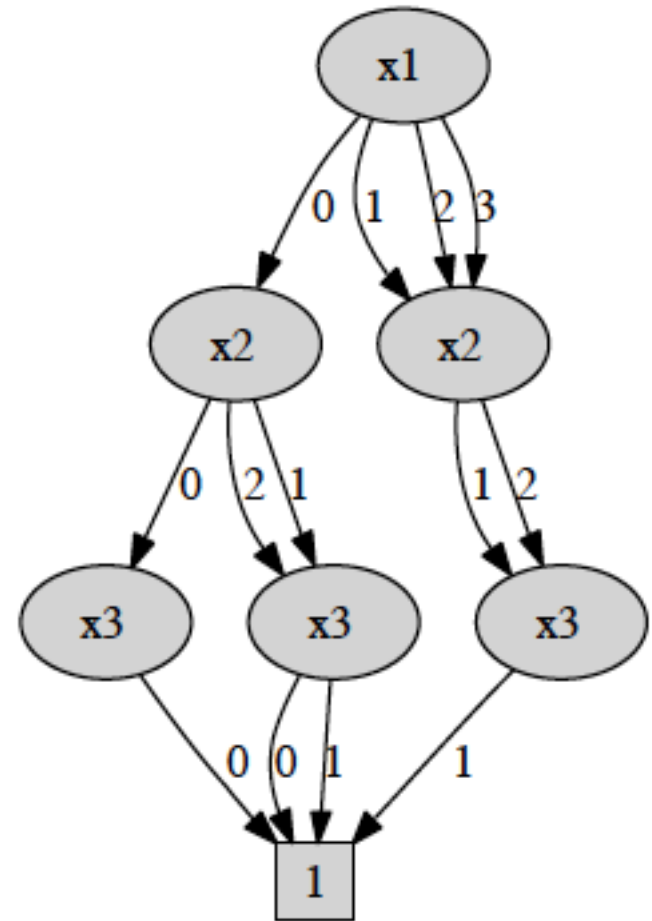


VDD for t-shirt for  $h_2^*$

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VDD for t-shirt for  $h_2^*$



MDD for t-shirt [Andersen et al.]  
(same number of nodes)



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Arity/ distinct values (s) biggest VTAB:  
10/152

# Comparison of Compilation Results:

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## Summary performance (number of nodes)

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- $h_2$  equal to  $h_1$  for: 71 VTABS

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$h_1 / h_2 / h_2^*$

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- Compilation time (msec): 5,476 / 10 / 12
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## Summary performance (number of nodes)

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- $h_2$  equal to  $h_1$  for: 71 VTABS
- $h_2$  beaten by  $h_1$  for: 24 VTABS

# Conclusion

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  - $h_2/h_2^*$  is a very simple/ very fast compilation technique for VTABs
  - Number of nodes seems comparable to that of the examples reported for MDDs [Andersen et al. ]and table compression [Katsirelos/Walsh]
  - Implementation (Java) supports real-valued continuous intervals

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  - A VDD allows fast queries (proportional to their size – like a BDD)
  - Direct queries for filtering out unsupported values are easily implemented
  - Simple database queries are subsumed by these queries
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- Outlook
  - Formal analysis and application to wider test bed is future work
  - Objective run-time measurements still missing



Thank You