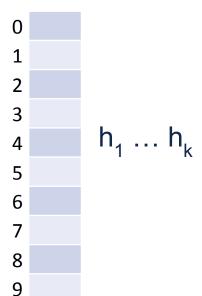


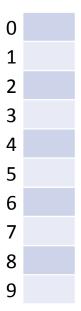
Bloom Filters

Learning Objectives

1. Know the Bloom Filter False Positive Rate



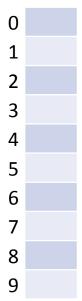




```
Given item x, not in the dataset, when looking for x in the bloom filter, what is the probability that all hash values h_1(x) \dots h_k(x) are all 1 in respective Bloom Filters? h_1 \dots h_k
```



Given a bit vector of length m with k SUHA hash functions and n items inserted, What is the expected False Positive Rate (FPR)?

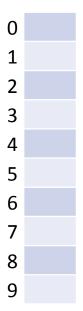


What's the probability a specific bucket is 1 after one item is inserted?

$$h_1 \dots h_k$$
 What about after n items?



Given a bit vector of length m with k SUHA hash functions and n items inserted, What is the expected False Positive Rate (FPR)?

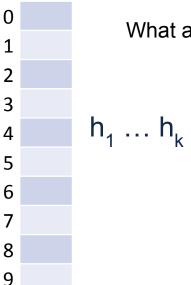


What's the probability a specific bucket is 0 after one item is inserted?

$$h_1 \dots h_k$$
 What about after n items?

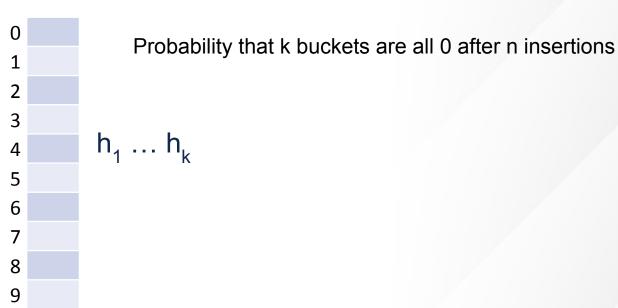


Given a bit vector of length m with k SUHA hash functions and n items inserted, What is the expected False Positive Rate (FPR)?

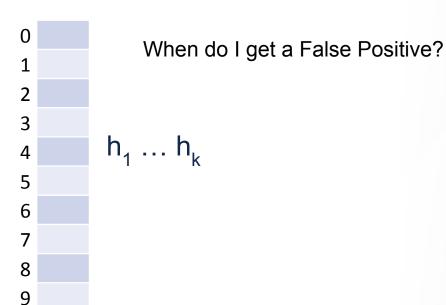


What about after k hash functions?











The probability my bit is 1 after *n* objects inserted

9

The number of checks for the new value against [assumed independent] trials



Minimizing False Positive Rate

Do I want high or low:

- m
- n
- k

$$\left(1-\left(1-\frac{1}{m}\right)^{n\kappa}\right)^{n\kappa}$$



Minimizing False Positive Rate

Larger k requires more values to be 1 and raises the error rate

Larger k also provides more independent tests which helps lower the error rate

$$\left(1-\left(1-\frac{1}{m}\right)^{nk}\right)^k$$

