Assignment №2 BigData Report

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1 Methodology

1.1 Preprocessing

First of all, I preprocess data stored in HDFS. In preprocessing I make lowercasing, removing punctuation and stopwords and tokenizing. The output is stored back in HDFS for the next stages.

1.2 MapReduce Pair 1: Document Statistics

In first Map and Reduce pair, these jobs were processed:

- 1) Computing unique terms (Vocabulary)
- 2) Computing document frequencies
- 3) Computing lengths and average document length

1.3 MapReduce Pair 2: Inverted Index Construction

In the second Map and Reduce pair I build inverted index and store for each term document IDs (where it appears) and the frequency of the term in each document.

This index is stored in the Cassandra table inverted_index(term, doc_id, freq).

1.4 BM25 Search Engine

I deployed a search facility that did the following:

- 1. Preprocessed the input query the same way we handle documents.
- 2. For every term in the query, fetched the corresponding posting list from Cassandra.
- 3. Calculated the BM25 score for each candidate document.
- 4. Returned the top-ranked results.

I used this formula for calculating BM25. It contains from 2 parts. First:

$$\sum_{i \in q} \log \left(\frac{N - df_i + 0.5}{df_i + 0.5} + 1 \right)$$

Second:

$$\frac{(k_1+1) \cdot t f_{i,d}}{t f_{i,d} + k_1 \cdot (1-b+b \cdot \frac{|d|}{avgdl})}$$

And in the result we multiply this 2 parts and get result, our score.

1.5 Data Storage in Cassandra

• vocabulary: This table stores the full set of unique terms extracted from the corpus. Each row consists of a term (the word itself) and its doc_freq.

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS vocabulary (
    term TEXT PRIMARY KEY,
    doc_freq INT
)
```

• inverted_index: This table represents the core inverted index. It maps each term to the documents it appears in (doc_id), along with the term_freq (how often the term occurs in that document), and the positions (list of word indices where the term appears in the document).

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS inverted_index (
    term TEXT,
    doc_id TEXT,
    term_freq INT,
    positions LIST<INT>,
    PRIMARY KEY (term, doc_id)
)
```

• doc_stats: This table stores metadata about each document, including its doc_id, title, total number of terms (total_terms), and number of unique terms (unique_terms).

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS doc_stats (
    doc_id TEXT PRIMARY KEY,
    title TEXT,
    total_terms INT,
    unique_terms INT
)
```

1.6 About other files

- app.py: The main Python script handles loading the preprocessed documents into Cassandra. It reads document-term stats like term frequencies and document lengths, then stores the inverted index, document statistics, and vocabulary into their respective Cassandra tables..
- query.py: This script handles BM25 ranking using the indexed data stored in Cassandra. It works with free-text queries and returns the highest-ranked documents based on their BM25 scores.

- docker-compose.yml: This file sets up and manages a multi-container Docker
 environment. It launches Hadoop for MapReduce, Spark for preprocessing, and
 Cassandra for storage, all in a way that's reproducible and easy to move across
 systems. Each service is configured with the necessary ports, volumes, and dependencies.
- app.sh: This shell script runs the full ingestion pipeline. It starts by launching the Docker setup, then runs preprocessing with Spark, and finally ingests the data using app.py.
- index.sh: This shell script handles the Hadoop-based MapReduce jobs that build the inverted index from a text corpus stored in HDFS. It takes care of compiling the Java code (if needed), runs the Map and Reduce steps, and saves the final output back into HDFS.

2 Demonstration

Picture 1: In this picture I run docker compose up and you can see that it starts running without errors.



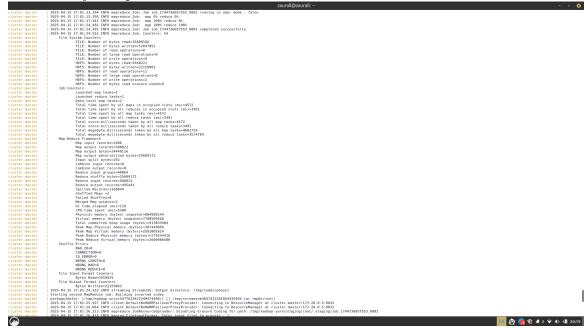
Picture 2: In this picture you can see intermediate stage of working, where you can see cluster-slave 1 and 2, their info and etc.



Picture 3: Here you can see that I took 1000 documents and print the content of hdfs.

```
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Picture 4: Here you can see my mapping and reducing jobs, they are successful and result of their job is printed.



Picture 5: Here you can see my second mapping and reducing jobs, they are successful and result of their job is also printed.

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### Comparison of Comparison Comp
```

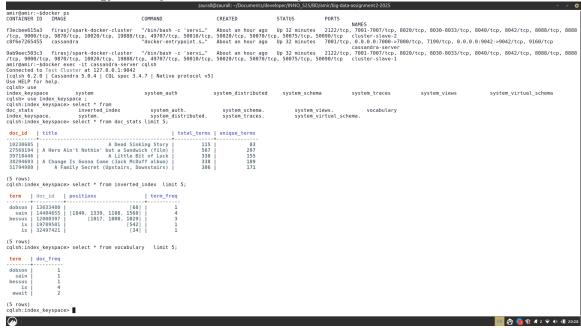
Picture 6: Here you can see that I connect to Cassandra server and indexing completed successfully and data stored in Cassandra.



Picture 7: Here you can see the result of the first query.

```
Desired Parties | 2-240/13 17-30 100 SinceManagerizing Added Yordensi A. gyrbin in dist. of London-Liber. 1,2005 (120) 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 17-20 1
```

Picture 8: Here you can see my tables in Cassandra. I have 3 tables, as I described in the methodology. And you can see how they look like.



Picture 9: Here you can see the result of the second (custom) query, that I wrote by myself.

```
| Comparison | Com
```

Picture 10: Here you can see the result of the third (custom) query, that I wrote by myself.



Picture 11: I forgot to check it before, but here you can see the size of the my tables