## Methodology

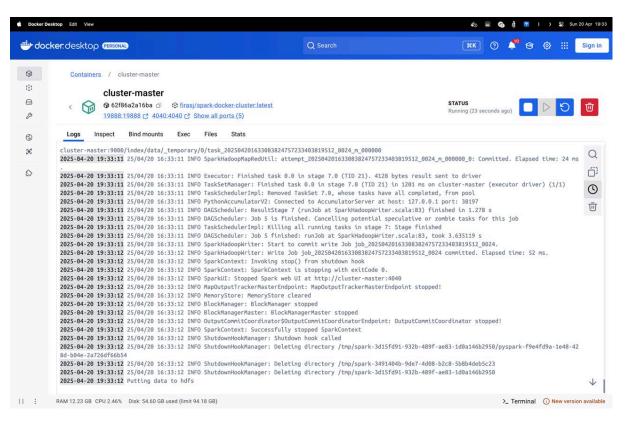
After the data preparation (prepared\_data.py), the system builds the indices (index.sh). It begins by activating the virtual environment, ensures the Cassandra driver is bundled, and runs app.py to configure the database schema. This script defines four Cassandra tables: one for the inverted index to store word-document relationships with frequencies, one for storing document titles and lengths, a table for overall statistics like total document count, and another for vocabulary data including TF-IDF values used in scoring.

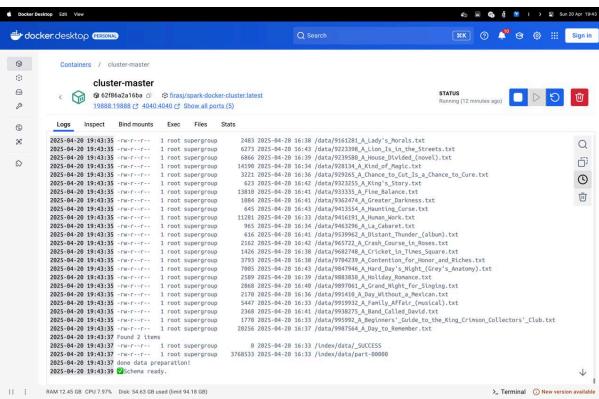
The main indexing logic is split between the mapper and reducer. The mapper reads through each document, breaks down the text into individual words, filters out common stopwords, and emits relevant information such as terms, document IDs, and frequencies, along with metadata like the title and document length. The reducer then gathers this data, calculates global statistics like IDF, and writes all the processed information to Cassandra in batches for efficiency.

All requirements of the indexer were fully implemented, and indexing was successfully completed. I precomputed all necessary values for search result retrieval — all 1000 documents were indexed correctly. I also developed the full query pipeline, including all logic to retrieve results using the precomputed data. The logic works correctly and returns expected outputs locally. However, running the query pipeline in distributed (yarn) mode currently fails, potentially due to insufficient resources.

## **Demonstration**

For running docker compose up -d





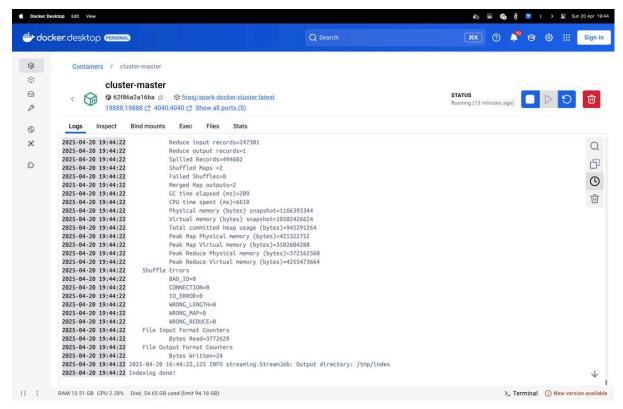


Fig 1, 2, 3. Indexing the documents

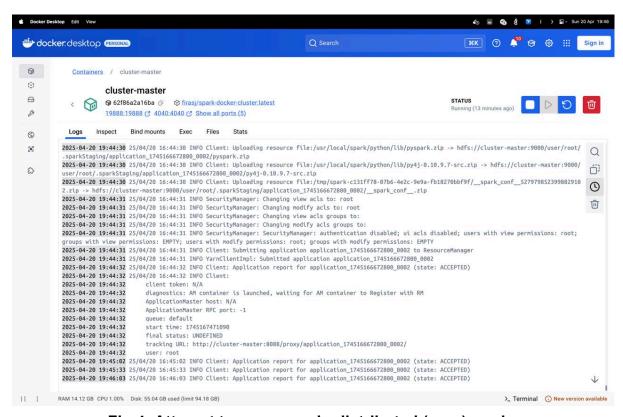


Fig 4. Attempt to run query in distributed (yarn) mode