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Methodology

Data Preparation

There are 3 files responsible for data preparation: prepare_data.sh, prepare_data.py and prepare_index_data.py

prepare_data.sh transfers a.parquet from local to hdfs, starts prepare_data.py, copies
newly made data folder to hdfs and starts prepare_index_data.py

prepare_data.py is unchanged from initial file

prepare_index_data.py reads files from hdfs data folder and creates a new partition using
rdd

Indexer tasks

index.sh – Pipeline Runner Script that orchestrates the full indexing pipeline.

Actions:

- Accepts input path (local or HDFS) and uploads local files if needed
- Runs first MapReduce job to compute raw term frequencies
- Runs second MapReduce job to generate document stats and build the inverted index
- Triggers the Python script (app.py) to load results into Cassandra

MapReduce Stage 1

mapper1.py – Tokenizes document text, emits one entry per word occurrence.

Takes tab-separated lines with doc_id, title, text as input.

Returns lines with doc_id, term, and title.

reducer1.py – Sums word counts per document to get term frequency.

Takes sorted output from mapper1.py.

Returns aggregated doc_id, term, tf, title.

MapReduce Stage 2

mapper2.py – Computes total document length and prepares structured input for indexing. Takes output from reducer1 and returns:

DOCLEN lines with total doc length and title.

TERM lines with individual term frequencies per document.

reducer2.py – Groups all documents per term, computes document frequency (df) per term and finalizes all index entries.

Takes output from mapper2.

Output:

VOCAB entries: term → document frequency (df).

INDEX entries: term \rightarrow document ID, term frequency (tf).

DOCLEN entries: document ID \rightarrow length, title.

app.py - Loads structured index output into Cassandra tables

Functions:

fetch_hdfs_output(): Reads reducer2 output from HDFS.

connect_cassandra(): Connects to Cassandra and ensures keyspace exists.

create_tables(): Creates tables for vocabulary, inverted_index, and documents.

parse_and_insert(): Parses output and performs batch inserts into Cassandra.

Stored Tables:

vocabulary(term, df) is used to calculate BM25 IDF component
inverted_index(term, doc_id, tf) is used to calculate BM25 TF component

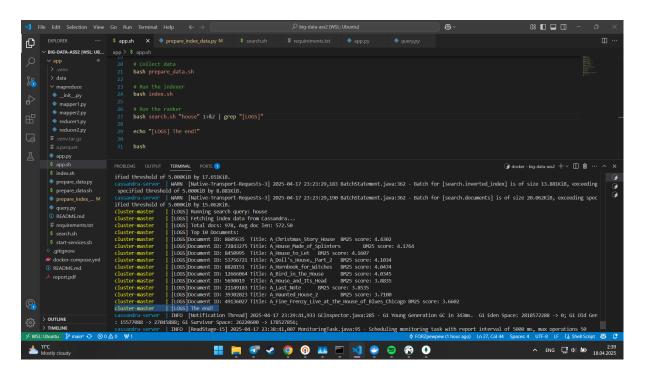
documents(doc_id, length, title): length is needed for normalization, title and doc_id are used as an output for search

Search tasks

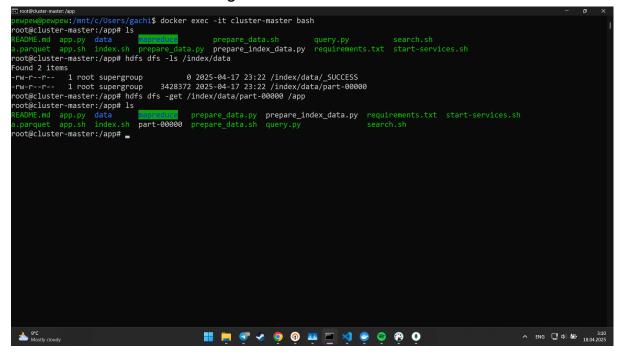
- 1. Parsing: taking input string from search.sh and splitting it to lowercase standalone words.
- 2. Preparing RDD from inverted index: index rdd = sc.parallelize(index)
- 3. Filtering: filtered = index rdd.filter(lambda x: x[0] in query terms)
- 4. Calculating BM25 Score for each matching document using function score()
- 5. Aggregating scores by document: doc scores = scored.reduceByKey(lambda a, b: a + b)
- 6. Getting top 10 results: top10 = doc_scores.takeOrdered(10, key=lambda x: -x[1])

Demonstration

All you need to do for the full demo of the assignment is to put *.parquet in /app folder(modify prepare_data.sh if the file in question is not named a.parquet) and run docker compose up, which will build 3 containers (cluster-master, cluster-slave, and cassandra). After app.sh is finished running (demonstrated by top 10 documents for query "house" and message "[LOGS] The end!" on screenshot), in a separate terminal you can write "docker exec -it cluster-master bash" to connect to cluster-master's bash console for search queries using command "bash search.sh "your query" or accessing hdfs using "hdfs df". Alternatively "docker exec -it cassandra-server cqlsh" can be used to connect to cqlsh of cassandra (it uses "search" keyspace, which has 3 tables: documents, vocabulary and inverted index).



Here is a demonstration of how to copy part-00000 from hdfs to local container storage to use as a file for local indexing:

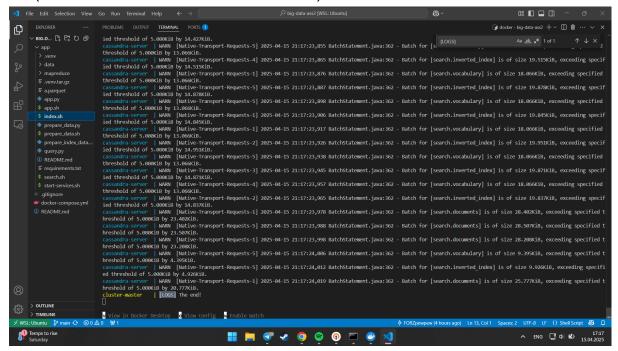


And by running (or modifying the corresponding lines in app.sh) "bash index.sh part-00000", you can index the local file, but the file should be a result of prepare_data.sh. A script that processes a.parquet (you can change the name of the processed file in bash script yourself if needed and run it, resulting part-00000 file will always be at hdfs' index/data folder).

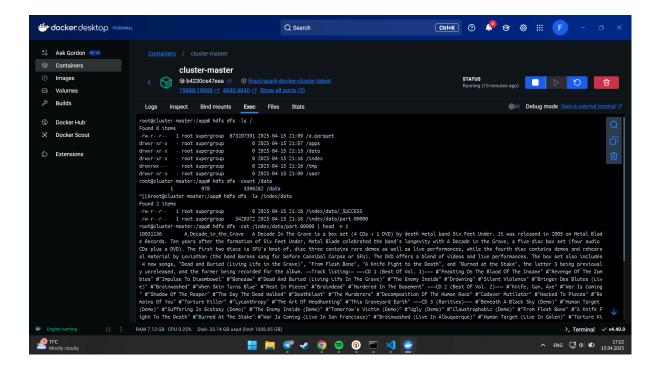
```
a parquet app.sh index.sh part-00000 prepare data.sh query.py search.sh
root@cluster-master:/app# bash index.sh part-00000 [loos]: Copying local file to HDFS...
Deleted /tmp/index/step1
Deleted /tmp/index/step1
Deleted /tmp/index/step1
Deleted /tmp/index/step1
Deleted /tmp/index/step1
Deleted /tmp/index/step1
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step1
Deleted /tmp/index/step1
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step1
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step1
Deleted /tmp/index/step1
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step2
Deleted /tmp/index/step1
Deleted /
```

```
Shuffled Maps =2
Failed Shuffles=0
Merged Map outputs=2
GC time elapsed (ms)=84
CPU time spent (ms)=3320
Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=812937216
Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=7710928896
Total committed heap usage (bytes)=710934528
Peak Map Physical memory (bytes)=32339936
Peak Map Virtual memory (bytes)=2570698752
Peak Reduce Physical memory (bytes)=233410560
Peak Reduce Virtual memory (bytes)=2572029952
Errors
            Shuffle Errors
                            BAD_ID=0
                           CONNECTION=0
                           IO_ERROR=0
WRONG_LENGTH=0
WRONG_MAP=0
                           WRONG REDUCE=0
            File Input Format Counters
Bytes Read=9974954
File Output Format Counters
Bytes Written=6395816
025-04-18 00:12:48,685 INFO streaming.StreamJob: Output directory: /tmp/index/step2
oot@cluster-master:/app# hdfs dfs -ls /tmp/index
0 2025-04-18 00:12 /tmp/index/step1 0 2025-04-18 00:12 /tmp/index/step2
rw-r--r-- 1 root supergroup
rw-r--r-- 1 root supergroup
                                                            0 2025-04-18 00:12 /tmp/index/step2/_SUCCESS 6395816 2025-04-18 00:12 /tmp/index/step2/part-00000
 oot@cluster-master:/app# _
                                                                                ^ ENG ☐ Φ 18.04.2025
```

Warn messages from cassandra due to batch size is higher than threshold by a couple of KiB(but files are still added to cassandra)



This screenshot shows contents of hdfs / folder, number of documents in /data folder which is 978, contents of /index/data folder and the first line of /index/data/part-00000



Next screenshots show cassandra db tables, their contents and count of rows (global count is expensive without partitions, but there's no workaround :c)

Note the number of documents in documents table: 978, which is well over 100 specified in assignment.

```
:qlsh:search> describe tables;
 ocuments inverted_index vocabulary
 qlsh:search> select count(*) from documents;
(1 rows)
Warnings :
Aggregation query used without partition key
cqlsh:search> select * from documents limit 5;
                        A_Hero_Ain't_Nothin'_but_a_Sanking_scory
A_Hero_Ain't_Nothin'_but_a_Sandwich_(film)
A_Change_Is_Gonna_Come_(Jack_McDuff_album)
A_Family_Secret_(Upstairs,_Downstairs)
 qlsh:search> select count(*) from inverted_index;
Warnings :
Aggregation query used without partition key
qlsh:search> _
                                                                      ^ ENG ☐ Φ 17:27
 Marnings :
.ggregation query used without partition key
 qlsh:search> select * from inverted_index limit 5;
dobson | 13633480 |
bessus | 12000397 |
ix | 19789501 |
ix | 32497421 |
ix | 67078438 |
 5 rows)
qlsh:search> select count(*) from vocabulary;
(1 rows)
Narnings :
Nagregation query used without partition key
                                                                      ^ ENG ☐ Φ 17:30
15.04.2025
```

Now it is time for 3 back-to-back search query demonstration:

Not all queries return 10 documents since it is possible that there are less than 10 relevant documents. A really good example of this is the first query "quantum physics" which returned only 1 book, but the book (A Brief History Of Time by Stephen Hawking) exactly matches the given query. Second query "how to pass big data course" has 6 words, but most of them likely don't contribute much for BM25 score ([how, to, big] are definitely on a much more popular side of a vocabulary), and other terms didn't find that many exact matches, so there are numerous documents returned, but their score is low. Lastly, the

query "geography" found only 5 relevant documents, but most of them had great scores, and the top one even featured the query in the title.

