

Assignment Report

Hadoop MapReduce BM25 Search Engine

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1. Methodology

1. Methodology

1.1. Pipeline

- I. Starting hadoop and cassandra
- 2. Creating and activating virtual environment
- 3. Install and pack dependencies
- 4. Prepare data by sanitazing and putting it on hdfs
- 5. Indexing it via MapReduce operation on cluster with handwritten mapper and reducer on python
- 6. Searching result by given text query

1.2. Details

1.2.1. .venv

As hours of debuging showed the only correct way was to use container's python 3.8 to use in venv and no other approaches. Also hours of debuging on how to correctly propagate zipped venv and put it in mapred process (with your assistance on the lab).

The working final version:

```
mapred streaming \
    -files mapreduce/mapper1.py,mapreduce/reducer1.py \
    -archives ".venv.tar.gz#.venv" \
    -mapper ".venv/bin/python3 mapper1.py" \
    -reducer ".venv/bin/python3 reducer1.py" \
    -input "$INPUT_PATH" \
    -output "$OUTPUT_DIR" \
```

1.2.2. Mapper

Here I want to point out on text preprocessing techniques which helped dramatically reduce amount of useless and dirty data.

I normalized text:

```
def normalize_text(text):
    """
    Normalizes unicode text by decomposing characters (NFKD)
    and removing diacritical marks.
    E.g. 'español' becomes 'espanol'.
    """
    normalized = unicodedata.normalize("NFKD", text)
    # Filter out diacritical marks (combining characters)
    normalized = "".join([c for c in normalized if not
```

1. Methodology

```
unicodedata.combining(c)])
    return normalized
```

Lemmatize text separately for Russian and English:

```
def lemmatize_word(word):
    """
    Lemmatises a word using a different backend depending on its script.
    If the word contains any Cyrillic letters, use pymorphy2;
    """
    if re.search(r"[\u0400-\u04FF]", word):
        # Use pymorphy2 for Cyrillic words (e.g., Russian)
        parsed = morph.parse(word)
        if parsed:
            return parsed[0].normal_form
        else:
            return word
    else:
            return lemmatizer.lemmatize(word)
```

Also removed punctuation, digits, stop words for both languages producing relatively small vocabulary of ~45k tokens.

Mapper emits 2 types of strings into stdout:

- I. "DOC $|\{doc_id\}t\{doc_title\}t\{doc_length\}$ " doc related stats
- 2. "TERM| $\{term\}|\{doc_id\}t\{tf\}$ " stats of each term's in each doc's term frequency

1.2.3. Reducer

Includes interaction with cassandra, so the following statements are executed:

```
CREATE KEYSPACE IF NOT EXISTS search WITH REPLICATION = {'class':
'SimpleStrategy', 'replication_factor': 1};

USE search;

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS doc_stats (
    doc_id int,
    doc_title text,
    doc_length int,
    PRIMARY KEY (doc_id)
);

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS inverted_index (
    term text,
```

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```
doc_id int,
   tf int,
   PRIMARY KEY (term, doc_id)
);

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS vocabulary (
   term text,
   df counter,
   PRIMARY KEY (term)
);
```

Here how insertion and update statements look like:

```
INSERT INTO doc_stats (doc_id, doc_title, doc_length) VALUES (?, ?, ?);
INSERT INTO inverted_index (term, doc_id, tf) VALUES (?, ?, ?);
UPDATE vocabulary SET df = df + 1 WHERE term = ?;
```

When reducer faces "DOC|..." string it performes checks and execute doc_stats insert. Else if "TERM|..." executes inverted_index insert and vocabulary update.

1.2.4. Search

Unfortunately, after many attempts I still failed to use cassandra connector to spark that means that search is not working:(

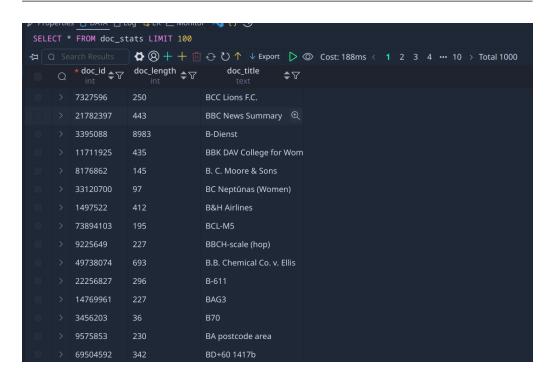
In your lab, there is good example with mongodb, but with cassandra the situation differs. Even official repo does not provide good docs and even working links...

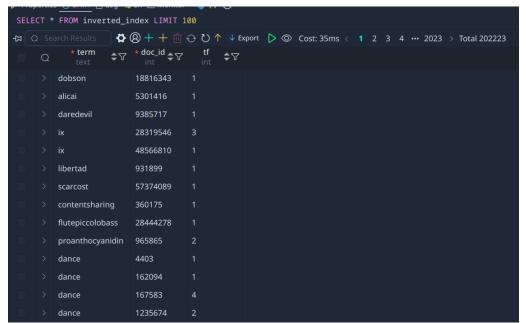
I attached code off attempts as a query.py file, so you may check.

2. Demostration

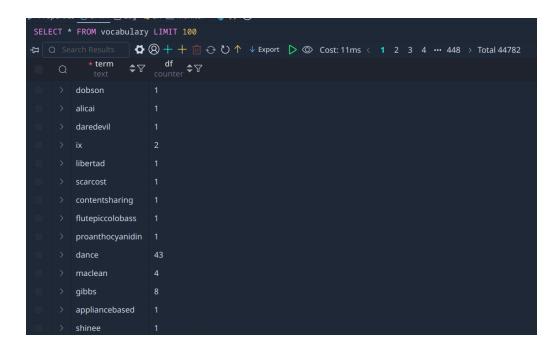
Below you can observe results of indexing document from b.parquet.

2. Demostration 4





2. Demostration 5



You may definitely see that preprocessing worked and can be improved even more!



Above there are several jobs that are marked as succeded after indexing documents via MapReduce.