ELK Task

Elasticsearch Endpoints Documentation

Quary list:

1. Search for a specific class:

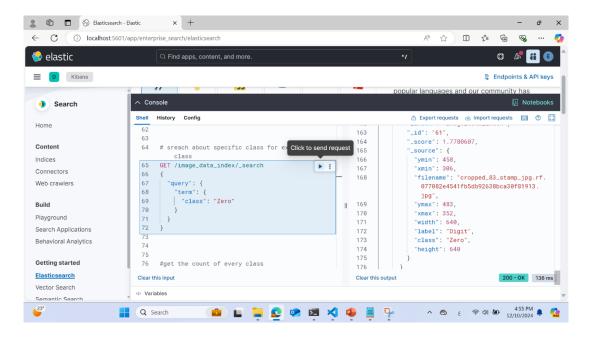
Purpose:

This query retrieves documents belonging to a specific class, such as "Zero".
 It is useful for filtering and analyzing data specific to one class.

```
GET /image_data_index/_search
{
    "query": {
        "term": {
            "class": "Zero"
        }
    }
}
```

Usefulness:

- Filters data by class.
- Help to understand the distribution and details of specific classes.



2. Get the count of every class:

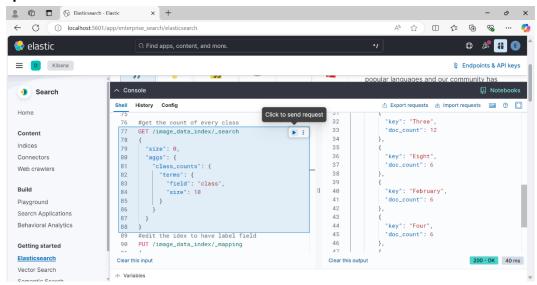
Purpose:

This query aggregates the number of documents for each class. It's helpful for visualizing the distribution of classes.

```
GET /image_data_index/_search
{
    "size": 0,
    "aggs": {
      "class_counts": {
      "terms": {
            "field": "class",
            "size": 10
        }
    }
}
```

Usefulness:

- · Provides insights into data distribution.
- Helps in debugging and balancing datasets.



3. Edit the index to add a label field:

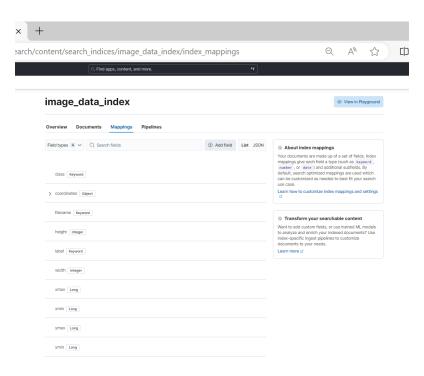
Purpose:

This updates the index mapping to include a new field label. It allows the addition of structured data for categorization.

```
PUT /image_data_index/_mapping
{
    "properties": {
      "label": {
        "type": "keyword"
      }
    }
}
```

Usefulness:

- Prepares the index for additional categorization.
- Supports flexible data enrichment.



4. Map class to label and add label field

Purpose:

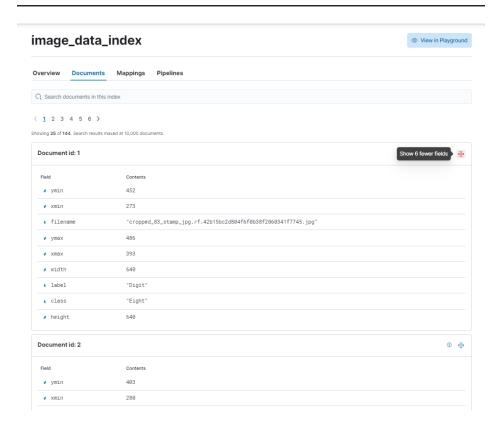
Adds a label field with values "Digit" or "Month" based on the class. It helps in grouping and querying data more efficiently.

```
POST/image data index/ update by query
 "script": {
  "source": """
  if (ctx._source.class == 'January' || ctx._source.class == 'February' ||
ctx._source.class == 'March' ||
    ctx._source.class == 'April' || ctx._source.class == 'May' ||
ctx._source.class == 'June' ||
    ctx. source.class == 'July' || ctx. source.class == 'August' ||
ctx._source.class == 'September' ||
    ctx._source.class == 'October' || ctx._source.class == 'November' ||
ctx. source.class == 'December') {
   ctx._source.label = 'Month';
  } else if (ctx._source.class == 'Zero' || ctx._source.class == 'One' ||
ctx._source.class == 'Two' ||
        ctx._source.class == 'Three' || ctx._source.class == 'Four' ||
ctx. source.class == 'Five' ||
        ctx._source.class == 'Six' || ctx._source.class == 'Seven' ||
ctx._source.class == 'Eight' ||
        ctx. source.class == 'Nine') {
   ctx._source.label = 'Digit';
  }
  "lang": "painless"
```

Usefulness:

- Simplifies querying based on high-level categories.
- Facilitate analytics by grouping similar data.

• Example:

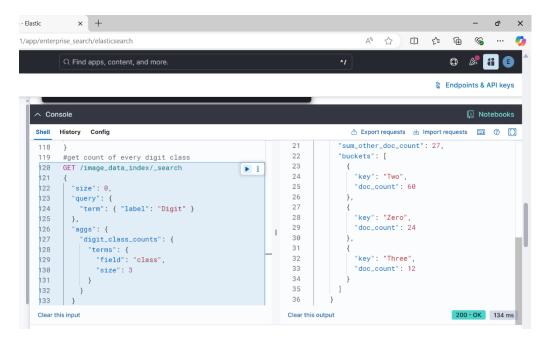


5. Get count of every digit class:

Purpose:

This query retrieves the counts of all classes labeled as "Digit".

```
GET/image_data_index/_search
{
    "size": 0,
    "query": {
        "term": { "label": "Digit" }
},
    "aggs": {
        "digit_class_counts": {
        "terms": {
            "field": "class",
            "size": 3
        }      } }}
```

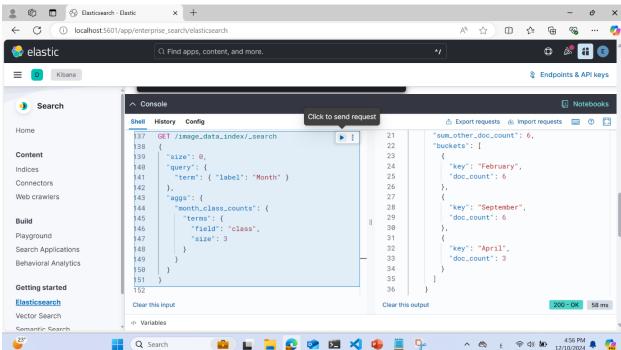


6. Get count of every month class:

Purpose:

This query retrieves the counts of all classes labeled as "Month".

```
GET /image_data_index/_search
{
    "size": 0,
    "query": {
        "term": { "label": "Month" }
},
    "aggs": {
        "month_class_counts": {
        "terms": {
            "field": "class",
            "size": 3
        } }}}
```

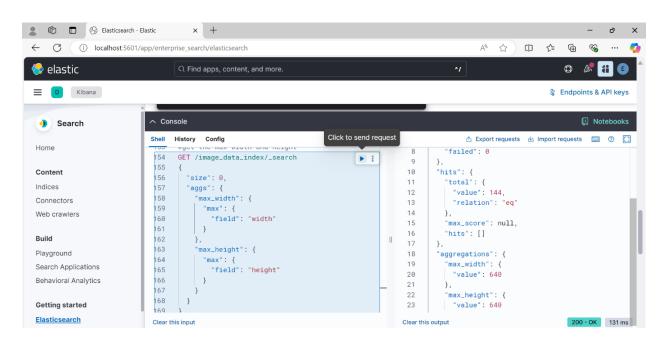


7. Get the max width and height:

Purpose:

Finds the maximum width and height values in the dataset. Useful for understanding image dimensions.

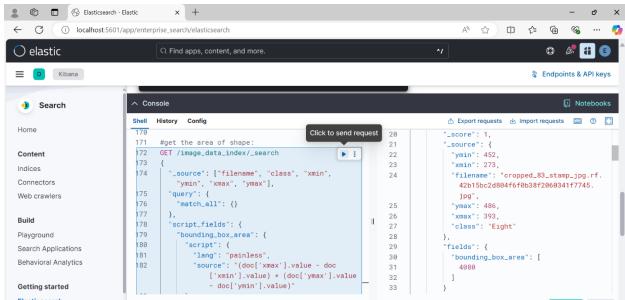
```
GET /image_data_index/_search
{
    "size": 0,
    "aggs": {
      "max_width": {
        "field": "width"
      }
    },
    "max_height": {
      "field": "height"
    } } }}
```



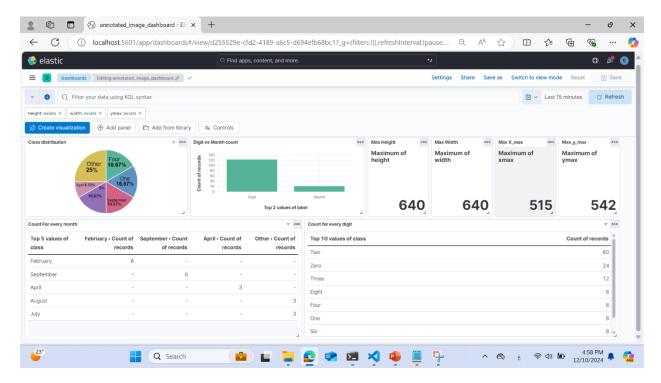
8. Calculate the area of shapes

Purpose:

Calculates the area of bounding boxes using the formula (xmax - xmin) * (ymax - ymin).



Kibana Dashboards:



Bonus:

In the bar tables I did filter by label one by label =" Month "and other by label ="Digit"

Implementation Documentation:

Data Ingestion:

- First I have downloaded the annotated images data as TensorFlow csv format and transform this to Json (as I wanted flatted Json not nested one)
- I want to use Bulk API, so I use this code to transform the Json to the format which Bulk API gets:

```
# Prepare the bulk request body with an incrementing index
bulk_data = []
for i, doc in enumerate(documents, start=1):  # Starting index at 1
        bulk_data.append({ "index": { "_index": "image_data_index",
        "_id": str(i) } })  # Add index action with incremental _id
        bulk_data.append(doc)  # Add the document itself

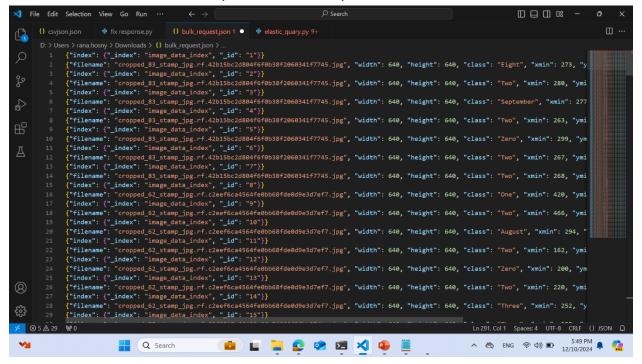
# Convert the bulk data to JSON format and join it with newline
characters
bulk_request = '\n'.join(json.dumps(item) for item in bulk_data)

# Specify the file path
file_path = r"D:\Users\rana.hosny\Downloads\bulk_request.json"

# Save to the file
with open(file_path, 'w') as f:
    f.write(bulk_request)

print(f"Bulk request saved to {file_path}")
```

Sample of the bulk request file:



• Then insert the data like this example:(I have inserted it in chunks as the command has limited size input)

```
curl -X PUT https://172.18.0.2:9200/_bulk -k -u "elastic:MT2t34+MmwG6rouktA0E" -H
"Content-Type: application/json" -d '
{"index": {"_index": "image_data_index", "_id": "139"}}
{"filename": "cropped_69_stamp_jpg.rf.16bcae47cb7897f4754c41ebfe358519.jpg",
"width": 640, "height": 640, "class": "Eight", "xmin": 439, "ymin": 247, "xmax":
473, "ymax": 346}
{"index": {"_index": "image_data_index", "_id": "140"}}
{"filename": "cropped_69_stamp_jpg.rf.16bcae47cb7897f4754c41ebfe358519.jpg",
"width": 640, "height": 640, "class": "September", "xmin": 264, "ymin": 259, "xmax": 371, "ymax": 350}
```

```
["index": {"_index": "image_data_index", "_id": "141"}}
{"filename": "cropped_69_stamp_jpg.rf.16bcae47cb7897f4754c41ebfe358519.jpg",
245, "ymax": 363}
{"index": {" index": "image data index", " id": "142"}}
f"filename": "cropped 69 stamp jpg.rf.16bcae47cb7897f4754c41ebfe358519.jpg",
175, "ymax": 370}
{"index": {"_index": "image_data_index", "_id": "143"}}
("filename": "cropped_69_stamp_jpg.rf.16bcae47cb7897f4754c41ebfe358519.jpg",
"xmax": 197, "ymax": 341}
{"index": {"_index": "image_data_index", "_id": "144"}}
("filename": "cropped_69_stamp_jpg.rf.16bcae47cb7897f4754c41ebfe358519.jpg",
223, "ymax": 367}
```

Mapping Decisions:

When creating the index image_data_index and defining its mapping, the choice of field types was driven by the structure and usage of the data.

```
PUT / image_data_index
 "mappings": {
  "properties": {
  "filename": {
    "type": "keyword"
  },
   "width": {
    "type": "integer"
  },
   "height": {
    "type": "integer"
  },
   "class": {
    "type": "keyword"
  },
   "coordinates": {
    "properties": {
    "xmin": {
      "type": "integer"
    },
     "ymin": {
      "type": "integer"},
     "xmax": {
      "type": "integer"},
     "ymax": {
      "type": "integer"
    }}}}}
```

- filename (keyword): For exact searches by unique file names.
- width and height (integer): Store image dimensions for filtering or aggregation.
- class (keyword): Categorical data for grouping and counting classes.
- coordinates (nested integers): Bounding box dimensions for area
- calculations.

Adding the label Field:

```
PUT /image_data_index/_mapping
{
   "properties": {
    "label": {
      "type": "keyword"
    }
}
```

label (keyword): Represents static high-level categories like "Digit" or "Month" for efficient filtering and grouping.

Query Design:

- **Search Specific Class**: Retrieves documents matching a specific class for precise filtering.
- **Count Classes**: Aggregates the distribution of class occurrences to understand data composition.
- **Count by Label**: Filters and counts classes within specific high-level labels for insights.
- Find Max Dimensions: Identifies the largest image dimensions for analysis.
- Calculate Bounding Box Area: Computes areas to evaluate object sizes within images.

Visualization Choices:

- Pie plot: to show the total percentage of distribution of every class
- 4 Kpis to show the max values of X_min,X_max,Y_min and Y_max
- The table shows the count of instances in every digit class
- The table shows the count of instances in every month class

Video Demo: