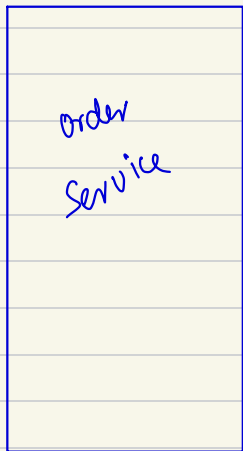


18/Dec/2023

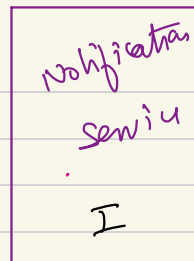
- ① Kafka — Partitions
- ~~②~~ Full Text Search
- ③ NLP Techniques
- ④ Elastic Search

swiggy





Kafka Topic = PlacedOrders



F E D C B A



Producer

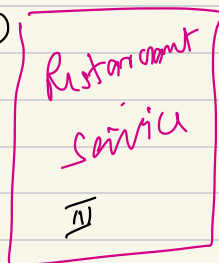
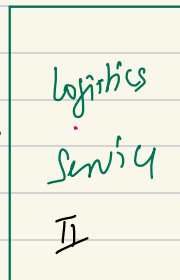
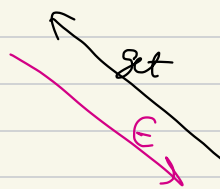
I → C

II → ~~D~~ E

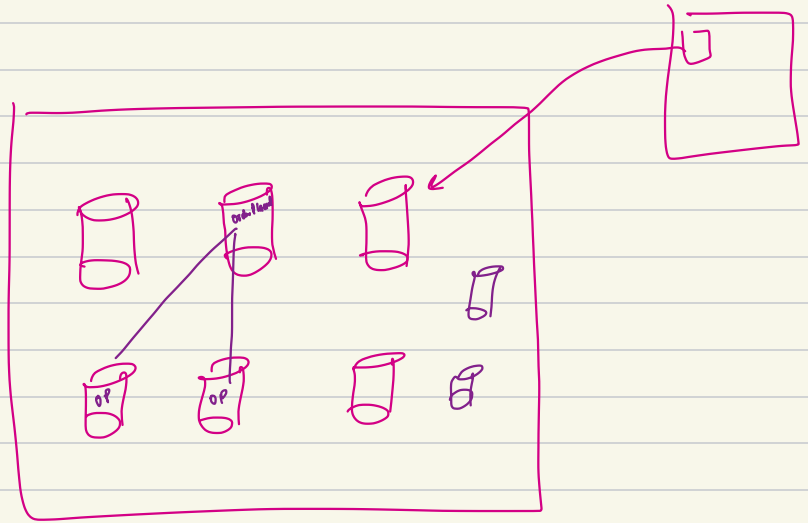
III → ~~C~~ B

offset

seekOffset(B)



Consumers



Given that I want to build Kafka as a  
dependable / fault tolerant system,

the fundamental concept of  
replication should be employed 😊

There may be a situation that 1 entire machine may NOT be sufficient to store all msgs of 1 queue also.

The usual way to solve this → SHARDING

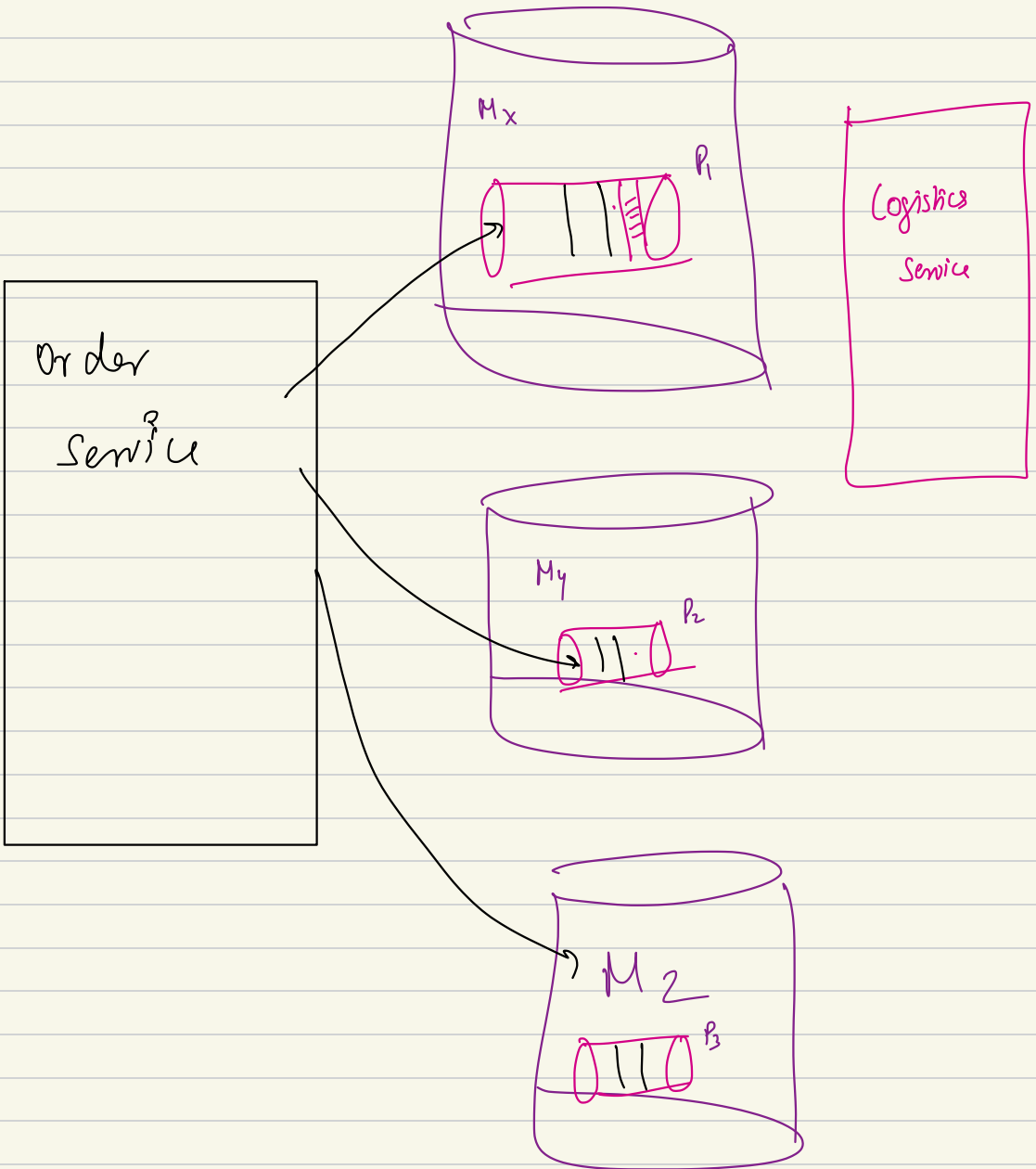
But we can't use sharding directly before understanding it...

Queue is FIFO

---

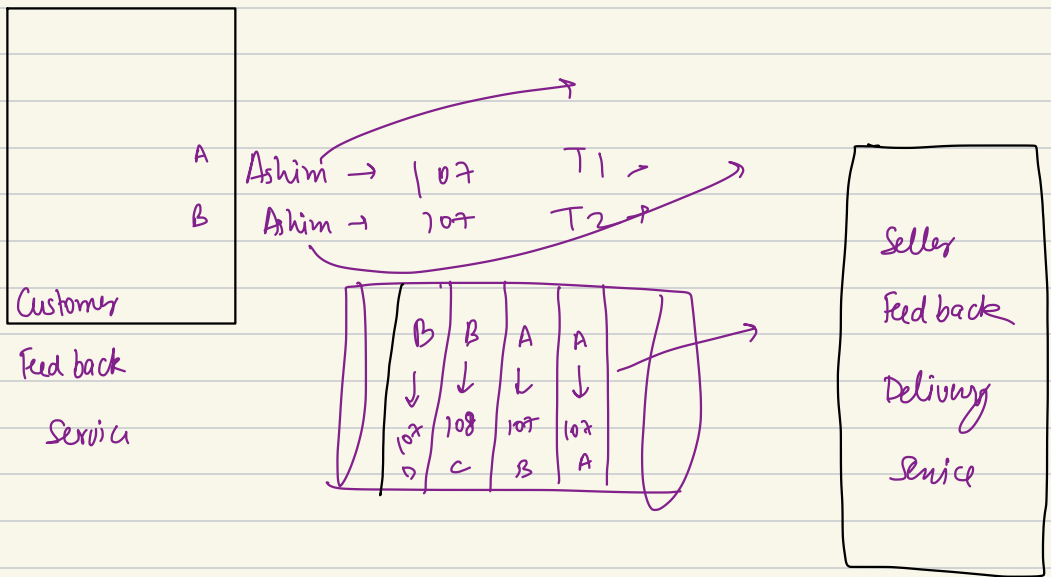
PROBLEM: when you divide a queue across multiple machines, it no longer remains 1 queue; it becomes multiple pieces of 1 queue.

Kafka Topic | Queue  $\equiv$  Placed Orders



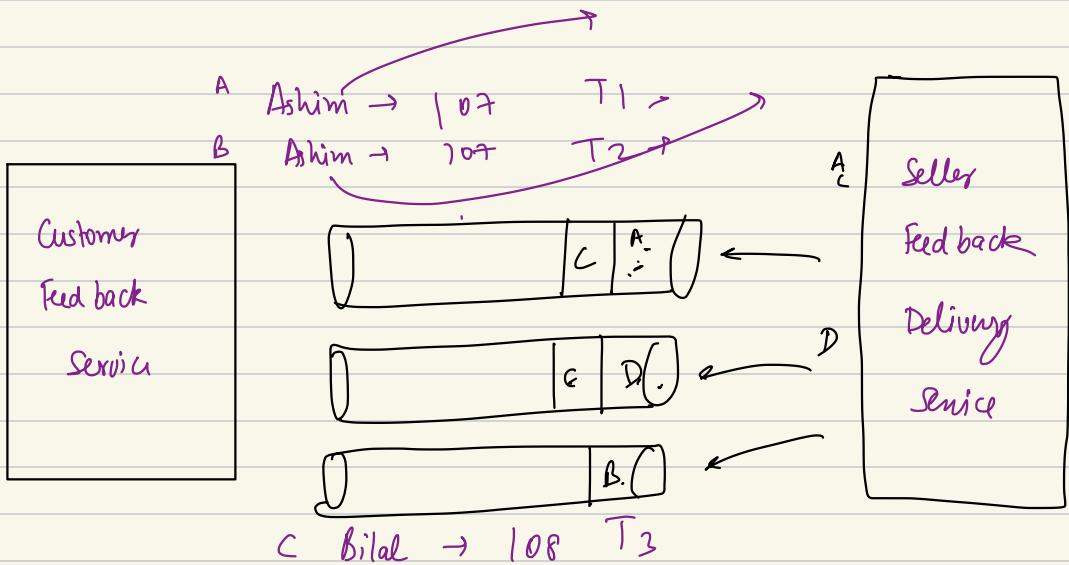
The Kafka Topic when partitioned, no longer gives FIFO guarantees across all partitions.

Only for msgs of the same partition, you can have FIFO guarantees.



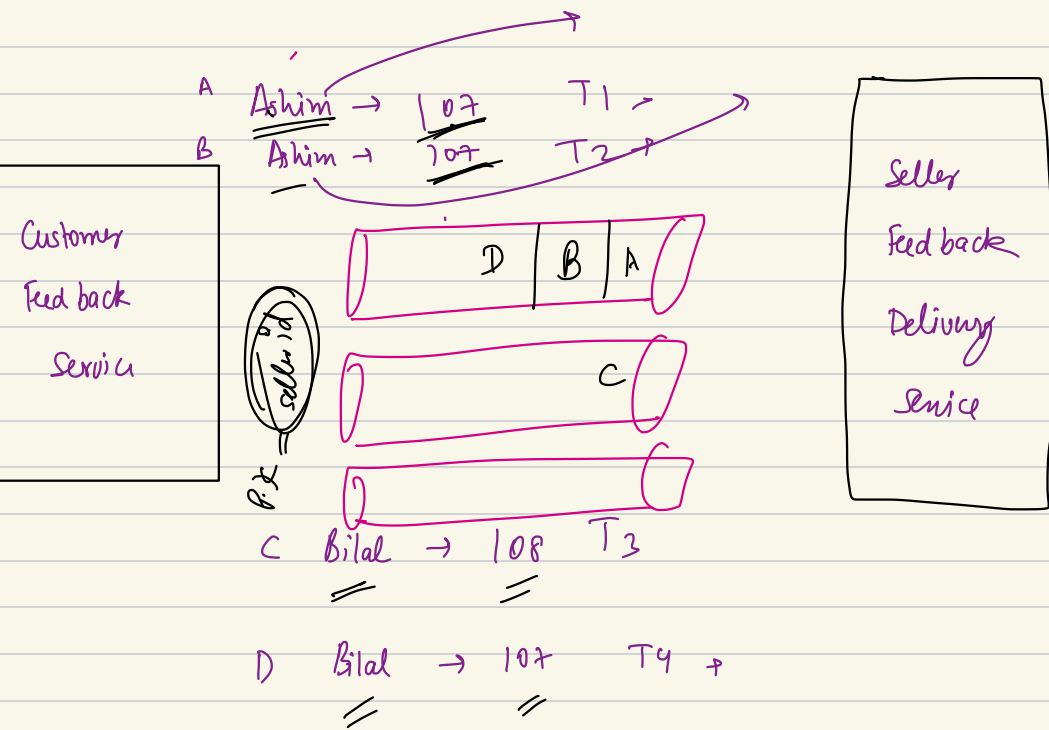
C Bilal → 108 T3

D Bilal → 107 T4



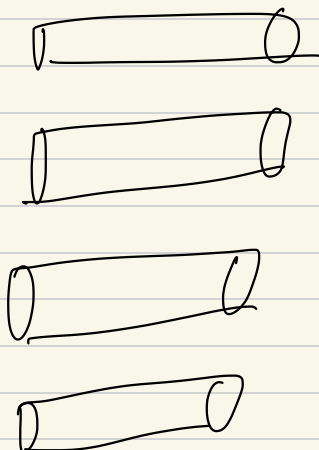
Order within the same partition is NOT  
lost;  
but global ordering is LOST

Kafka has to live with it



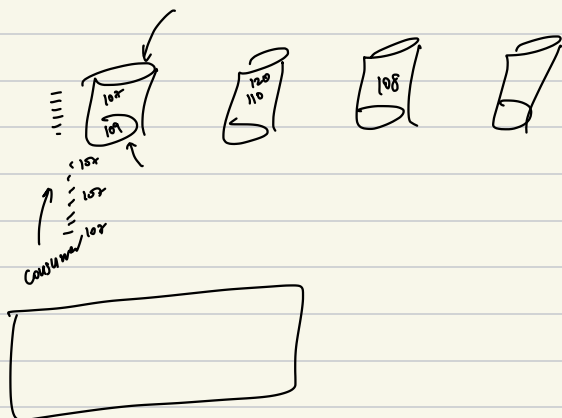
lp

Order



Restaurants

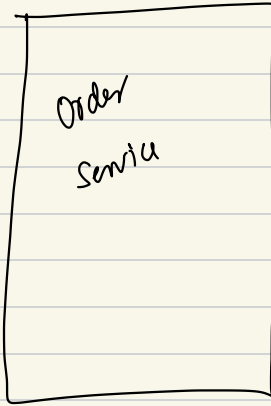




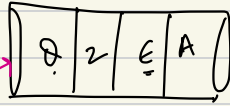
swiggy

Topic = Placed Orders

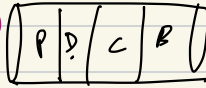
4 partitions



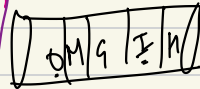
partition key



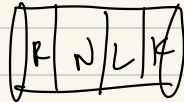
I



II



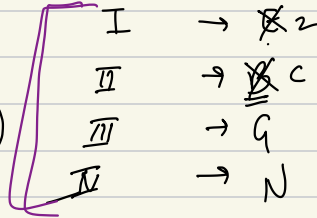
III



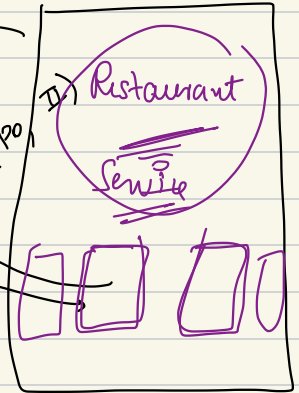
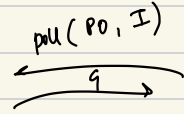
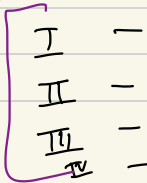
IV

R.S

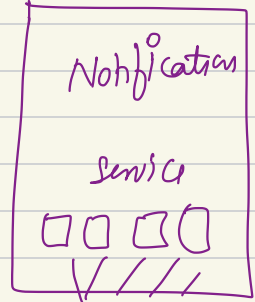
(:)



NS



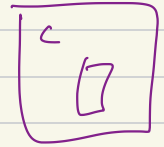
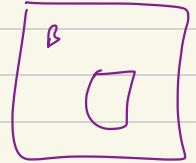
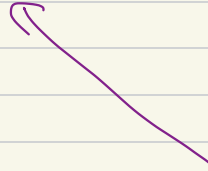
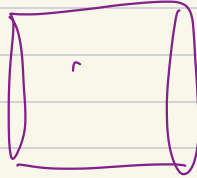
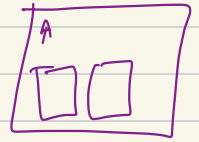
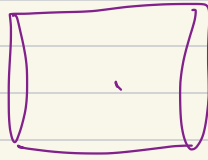
Consumer group

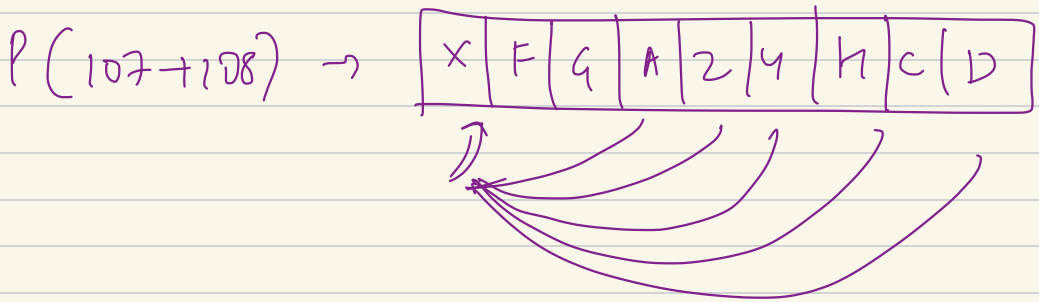
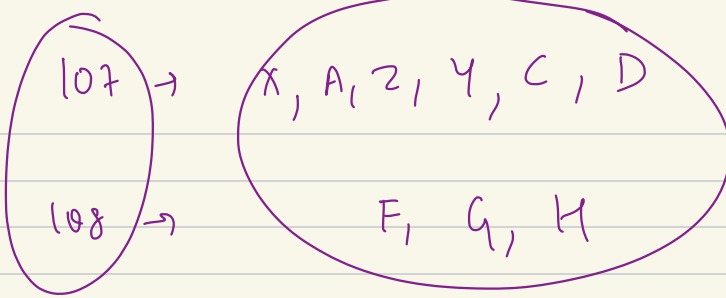


Consumer group

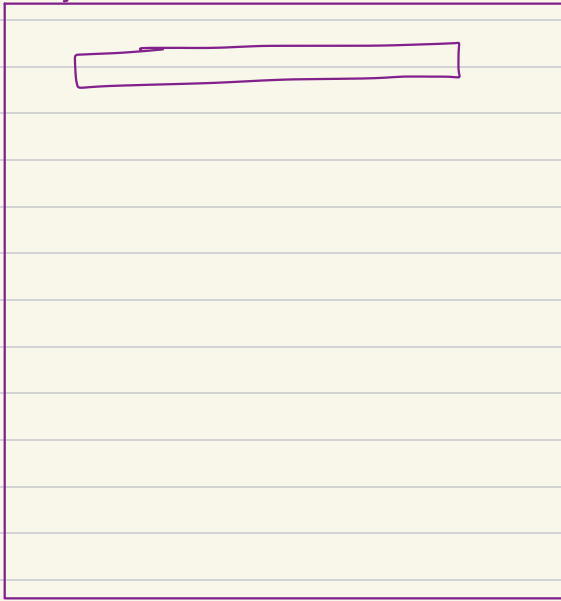
consume  
5 services

Topic

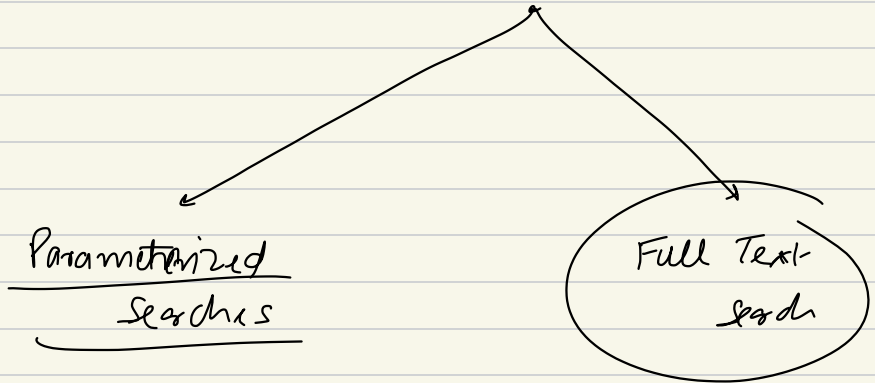




# ELASTIC SEARCH



Linked In



A Post: India is a beautiful country

B Post : Canada India relationship is at a new low

C Post : Canada Engineering colleges might be a sham.

D Post: India lost the CWC

E Post : I love my job. I love my life.

query: (India cricket)

SOL 

Select \* from CONTENT\_TABLE

where content like '% india/cricket %'

NosQL

→ Document DB seems to be the most relevant DB out of all the DBs we studied to store about posts/web-pages

But still full text search is a challenge.  
it is unoptimized to perform it.

FIRST PRINCIPLES  $\Rightarrow$

Inverse Index

Glossary

Ram: 8, 10, 20, 24, 26

Aniket: 8, 80, 98, 101

Akash : 1, 100, 101

A Post:

India is a beautiful country

B Post:

Canada India relationship is at  
a new low

C Post:

Canada engineering colleges might be  
a sham.

D Post:

India lost the CWC

E Post:

I love my job. I love my life.

### Inverted Index

India	-	A	B	D
Canada	-	B	C	
Country	-	A		
Beautiful	-	A		
Relationship	-	A		
<u>Cricket</u>	-	D		
<u>CWC</u>	-	D		

query:

"Cricket India"

Union  
+  
Ranking



How to create an inverted index.



Apache Lucene

## ① STOP WORD REMOVAL

a, an, the

## ② STEMMING

→ run, running, ran

→ crash, crashed, crashes

→ US of America, United States of America, USA

happy happiness happier → happy

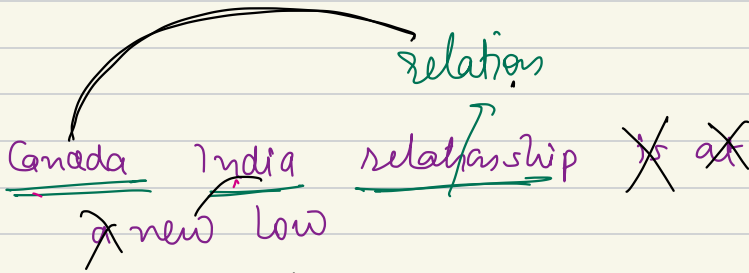
India, Indian, Indianess

## ③

③

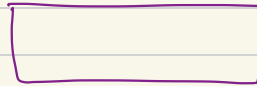
## Tokenization

POST B: Canada India relationship is at  
a new low



Input

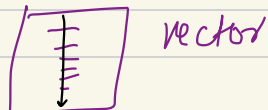
- Remove stopwords



stemming



Tokenization



Unigram

Canada

India

relation

new

low

Bi-grams

Canada India

India relation

relation new

new low

Trigram

4-gram

5-gram

bi-skip-grams (1)

Tri-skip-grams (1)

---

Canada India relationship is at  
a new low

after Tokenization

Canada

India

relationship

new

low

Canada India

India relationship

relationship new

new low

Content



Vector of Tokens



Canada relation

India new

relation low

# Linked In

1M posts

1 → Post ; Vector  
2 → Post ; vector

3

4

1M → Post / Vector

All Tokens created globally



Assign some importance score  
to each Token

Tf-IDf





