

# INDIANA UNIVERSITY BLOOMINGTON

B669/I590: Management, Access, and Use of Big and Complex Data

Project Report [System Track]

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#### 1. Problem Statement

- 1) Design two different data models. See http://docs.MongoDB.org/manual/data-modeling/ for data modeling reference.
- 2) Ingest all Twitter dataset (profile, networks, and tweets) into both data models of Mongo DB, using the data models you defined in step 1.
- 3) Perform the following query/aggregation/update operations against the data for both data models.
  - a) Return all the user IDs from the tweets, which contain keyword KEYWORD in their text fields. Set the KEYWORD to a high-frequency word (e.g., "good") first, then set it to a low-frequency word (e.g., "qwertyuiopasdfghjkl") and run the query again. That is, running two queries for each data model.
  - b) Return cumulated retweet counts of all tweets, each of which has at least one hashtag.
  - c) Select a user/users who has/have the largest number of followers, find all the followers in the network dataset, and return all the names of the followers (if these names can be retrieved from the profile dataset).
  - d) Add a follower to a user, update all the necessary collections.
- 4) Performance Evaluation:
- a) What's being measured?
  - You will measure response time of each operation in 2) and 3), for both data models that you designed.
- b) How to measure?
  - Each operation response time can be measured at the Mongo DB client side. Write your Mongo DB client code that implements all the operations in 2) and 3). Wrap each of the operations with start and finish timestamps.
  - To grab timestamp, we recommend that you embed the timestamp related code in the same process/thread of your Mongo DB client code. Although you can measure timestamps by invoking Linux commands (/bin/date) before and after invoking your Mongo DB client code, the response time will be less accurate for faster operations. However, the /bin/date command is still acceptable in this project.

# 2. System Specifications

#### 2.1 Hardwares Used:

1. MacBook Pro:

a. Processor: 2.5 GHz Intel Core i5b. Memory: 8 GB 1600 MHz DDR3

2. External Hard Drive to host Mongo DB data.

#### 2.2 Softwares Used:

- 1. Mongo DB version 2.6.5
- 2. Eclipse IDE with MonjaDB plugin

#### 2.3 Data Set:

This dataset is a subset of Twitter. It contains 284 million following relationships, 3 million user profiles and 50 million tweets. The dataset was collected at May 2011

The dataset was created for the following research work:

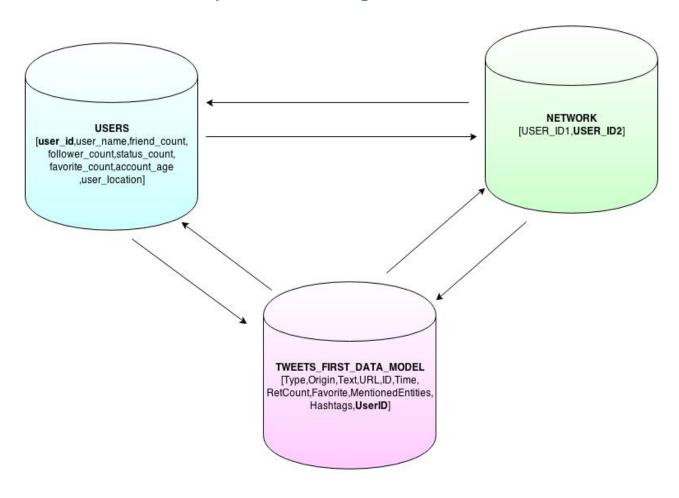
- Rui Li, Shengjie Wang, Kevin Chen-Chuan Chang: Multiple Location Profiling for Users and Relationships from Social Network and Content PVLDB 5(11): 1603-1614, 2012
- Rui Li, Shengjie Wang, Hongbo Deng, Rui Wang, Kevin Chen-Chuan Chang: Towards social user profiling: unified and discriminative influence model for inferring home locations. KDD 2012:1023-1031

# 3. Data Model 1 (Reference data model):

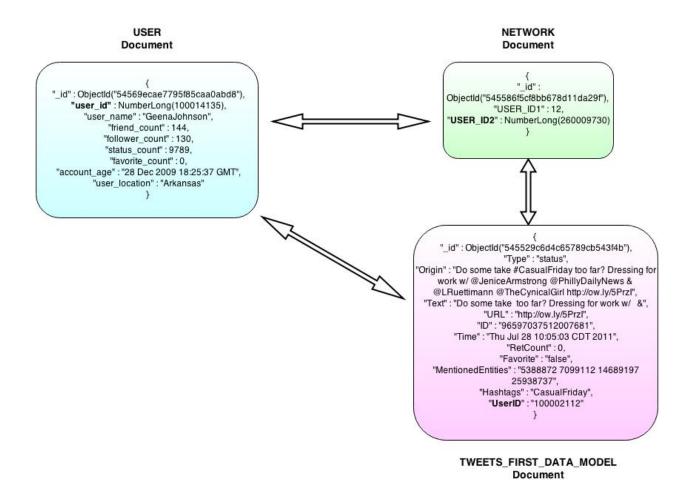
# 3.1 Data Model Design

- In Reference data model, users' profile data, their network data and their tweet data are stored in three separate collections – USERS, NETWORK and TWEETS\_FIRST\_DATA\_MODEL respectively.
- User ID is a common field across all the three collections and is used as a reference to link one document of a collection to a document in another collection.

# 3.2 Collection level representation diagram



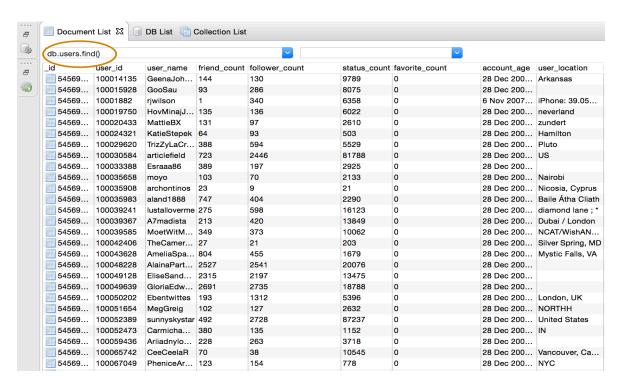
### 3.3 Document level representation diagram



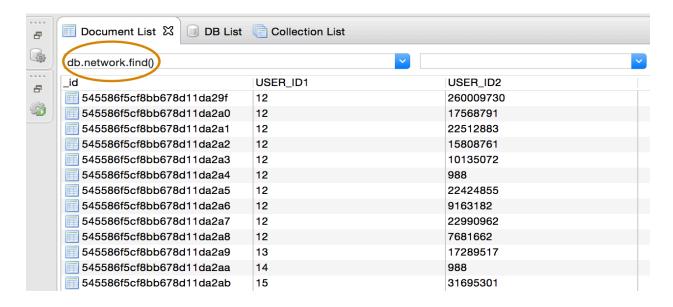
6

### 3.4 Tabular view representation

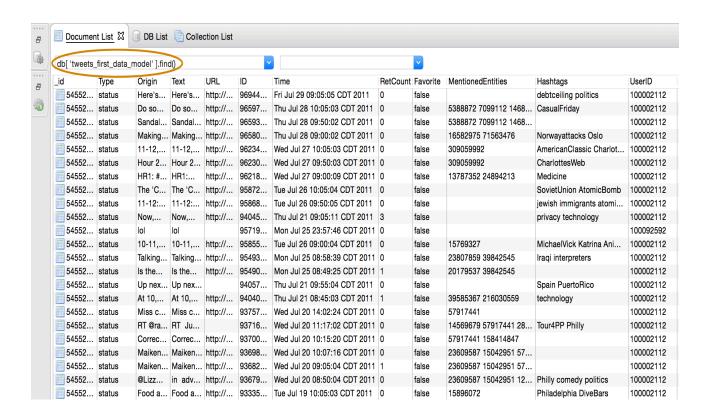
#### 1.USER Collection:



#### 2.NETWORK Collection:



### 3.TWEETS\_FIRST\_DATA\_MODEL Collection:



### 3.5 Data Loading

#### USERS Collection:

- Step 1: The users.txt (tsv) raw data file was reformatted from ISO-8859-1 to UTF-8 format using the reformat.sh script provided.
- Step 2: The reformatted file was then prepended with the below header.

"user\_id user\_name friend\_count follower\_count status\_count favorite\_count account age user location "

 Step3: The file from step 2 above is then imported directly into Mongo DB using import mongodb.sh script provided.

#### NETWORK Collection:

- Step 1: The network.txt (tsv) raw data file was reformatted from ISO-8859 1 to UTF-8 format using the reformat.sh script provided.
- Step 2: The reformatted file was then prepended with the below header.

```
"USER_ID1 USER_ID2"
```

 Step3: The file from step 2 above is then imported directly into Mongo DB using import mongodb.sh script provided.

#### TWEETS\_FIRST\_DATA\_MODEL Collection:

- Step 1: Fetch a file from the twitter data set directory where each file is a collection of tweets from a particular user and the file name is the User ID of the user.
- Step 2: Extract all the tweets from a file in a String array using the delimiter "\*\*\*\n"\*\*\*\n"

- Step 3: Iterate over the tweets array and extract the below fields from each tweet string.
  - Type
  - Origin
  - Text
  - URL
  - ID
  - Time
  - RetCount
  - Favorite
  - MentionedEntities
  - HashTags

Step 4: Prepare a BSON object using the data extracted in steps above.

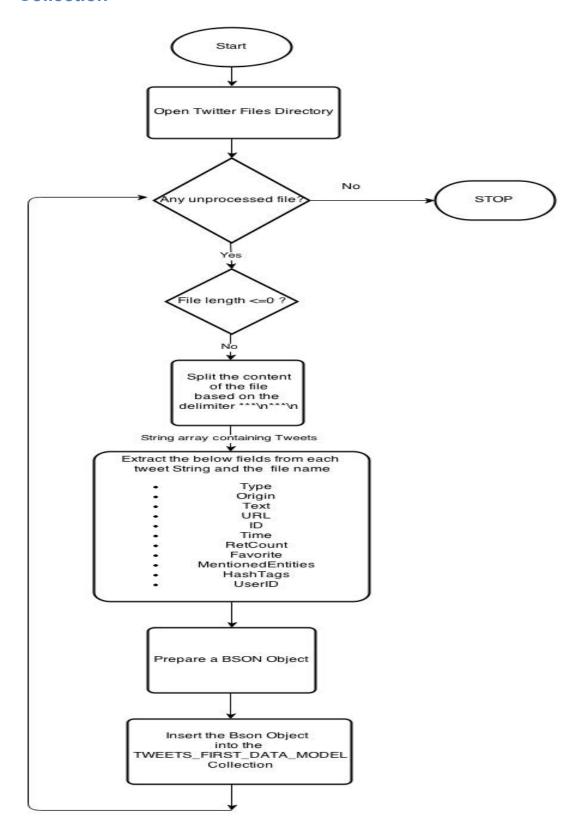
```
BasicDBObject document = new BasicDBObject("Type",type)
.append("Origin", origin)
.append("Text",text)
.append("URL", URL)
.append("ID",ID)
.append("Time",time)
.append("RetCount",retCount)
.append("Favorite",favourite)
.append("MentionedEntities",mentionedEntities)
.append("Hashtags",hashTags)
.append("UserID",fileName);
```

 Step 5: Insert the BSON object into the TWEETS\_FIRST\_DATA\_MODEL Collection.

Collection.insert(document)

Repeat the Steps 1 to 5 till all the files in the twitter data set directory are processed.

# 3.6 Data loading flowchart for TWEETS\_FIRST\_DATA\_MODEL Collection



#### 3.7 Challenges faced during data loading and query operations

- PROBLEM: Identifying a proper delimiter to separate each tweets in a file from each other.
  - SOLUTION: "\*\*\*\n\*\*\*\n" was selected as the delimiter to separate tweets
- PROBLEM: 0 byte tweet files were present in the data set resulting in NULL pointer exception during file read operation.
  - SOLUTION: Included proper checks in the code to prevent processing
     byte files to avoid NullPointerException.
- PROBLEM: Duplicate tweet data were present in the data set.
  - SOLUTION: Allowed Mongo DB generate unique id "\_id" for each document.
- *PROBLEM*: Since the volume of data was huge and the Mongo DB was hosted on an external hard disk, data read operations were very slow.
  - SOLUTION: Created indices on relevant fields of the collections as shown below.

```
show dbs
BIGDATA 99.905GB
admin
            (empty)
local
            0.078GB
testDB
            0.078GB
> use BIGDATA
switched to db BIGDATA
> show collections
network
second_data_model
system.indexes
tweets_first_data_model
users
> db.system.indexes.find()
{ "v" : 1, "key" : { "_id" : 1 }, "name" : "_id_", "ns" : "BIGDATA.network" }
{ "v" : 1, "key" : { "USER_ID1" : 1, "USER_ID2" : 1 }, "name" : "USER_ID1_1_USER_ID2_1", "ns" : "BIGDATA.network" } 
 { "v" : 1, "key" : { "_id" : 1 }, "name" : "_id_", "ns" : "BIGDATA.tweets_first_data_model" }
{ "v" : 1, "key" : { "UserID" : 1 }, "name" : "UserID_1", "ns" : "BIGDATA.tweets_first_data_model" }
{ "v" : 1, "key" : { "_id" : 1 }, "name" : "_id_", "ns" : "BIGDATA.users" }
{ "v" : 1, "key" : { "user_id" : 1 }, "name" : "user_id_1", "ns" : "BIGDATA.users" }
```

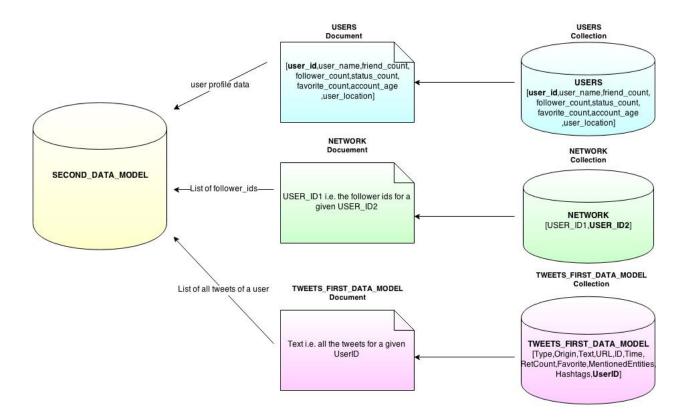
# 3.8 Data Loading Time

Collection Name	Method used	Time Taken
Tweets	Through MongoDB-JAVA driver	Approximately 3 hours
User Profile	Through mongo import	Approximately 4 minutes
Networks	Through mongo import	Approximately 5 hours

# 3.9 Query Time

Query	Execution time
a) Return all the user IDs from the tweets, which contain keyword KEYWORD in their text fields. Set the KEYWORD to a high-frequency word (e.g., "good") first, then set it to a low-frequency word (e.g., "qwertyuiopasdfghjkl") and run the query again. That is, running two queries for each data model.	For high frequency word "good":  12 minutes  For low frequency word "qwertyuiopasdfghjkl":  8 minutes
<b>b)</b> Return cumulated retweet counts of all tweets, each of which has at least one hashtag.	Result : [ { "cumulatedRetweetCount" : 11953303}] : <b>7 minutes</b>
c) Select a user/users who has/have the largest number of followers, find all the followers in the network dataset, and return all the names of the followers (if these names can be retrieved from the profile dataset)	19 minutes
d) Add a follower to a user, update all the necessary collections.	25 seconds

# 4. Data Model 2 (Embedded):

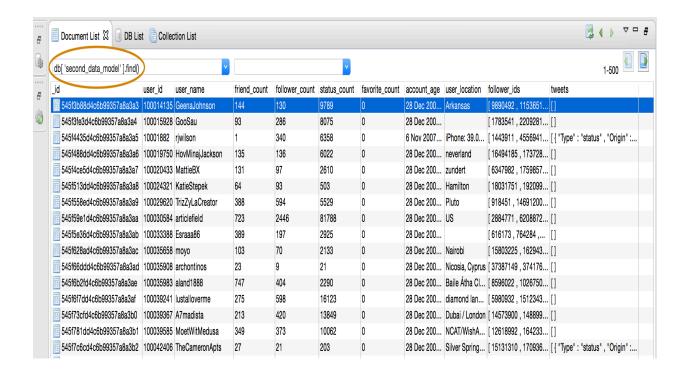


#### 4.1 Data Model Design

- In Embedded data model, each document is a combination of documents from the USERS, NETWORK and TWEETS FIRST DATA MODEL.
  - o All the fields from USERS table are extracted for a given user document.
  - All the follower ids i.e. all the USER\_ID1 values for a given user id from the USERS collection (USER\_ID2 of NETWORK=user\_id of USERS) is extracted from NETWORK collection and stored in a list. This list is then embedded into the "follower\_ids" field of a document in the SECOND\_DATA\_MODEL collection.
  - All the tweets for a given user id from the USERS collection (UserID of TWEETS\_FIRST\_DATA\_MODEL=user\_id of USERS) are extracted from TWEETS\_FIRST\_DATA\_MODEL collection and stored in a list. This list is then embedded into the "tweets" field of a document in the SECOND\_DATA\_MODEL collection.

```
"user_id": 100014135,
  "user_name": "GeenaJohnson",
  "friend_count": 144,
  "follower_count": 130,
  "status_count": 9789,
  "favorite_count": 0,
  "account_age": "28 Dec 2009 18:25:37 GMT",
  "user_location": "Arkansas",
  "follower_ids": [], Embedded
  "tweets": []]
```

### 4.2 Tabular view representation

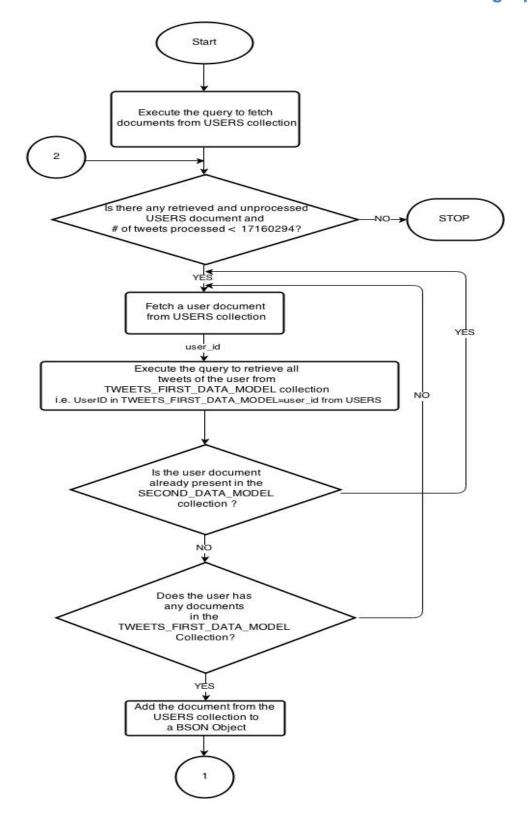


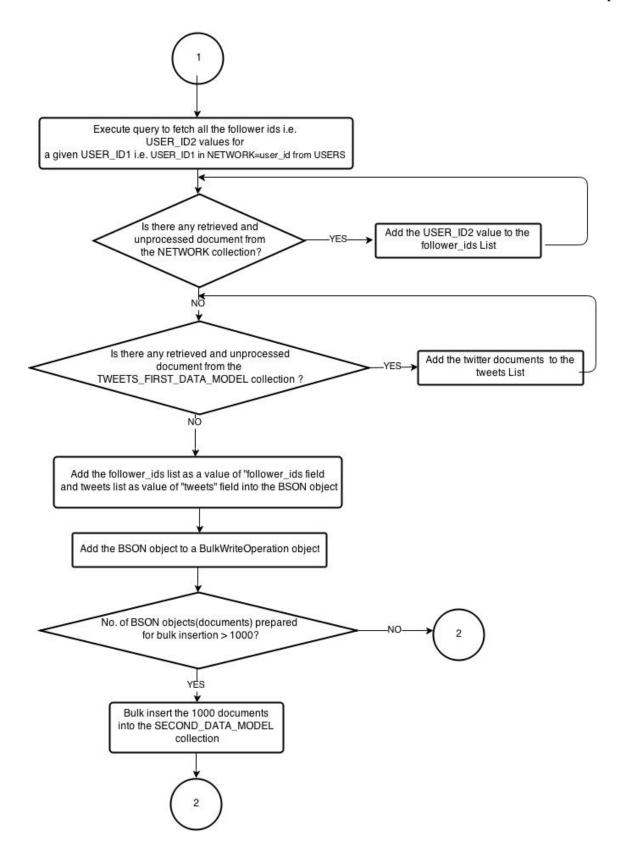
# 4.3 Data Loading:

#### NOTE:

- Due to space, time and hardware constraints, the second data model contains partial data unlike the first data model.
- It has total of 94413 out of 3123270 documents from USERS collection, 25736808 out of 284884526 documents from NETWORK collection and 17160294 out of 30881904 documents from TWEETS\_FIRST\_DATA\_MODEL collection.

# 4.4 Flowchart for Embedded Data Model Data Loading Operation





### 4.5 Challenges faced during data loading operations

- PROBLEM: There were 231 erroneous records in the users.txt file whose
  user id field was having random string characters instead of a numeric value
  and blank value for other fields. Moreover, these records were resulting in
  class cast exception and number format exception while preparing the
  SECOND\_DATA\_MODEL collection since the user\_id field was of numeric
  type in the users and network collection.
  - SOLUTION: Remove these records from the USERS collection in data pre-processing step.
- PROBLEM: Since the volume of data was huge and Mongo DB was hosted on an external hard disk, data write operations were very slow.
  - SOLUTION: Used Bulk Write feature of Mongo DB JAVA driver to bulk insert 1000 documents at a time in SECOND\_DATA\_MODEL collection resulting in approx. 50% reduction in data loading time. Also, loaded those user documents who have any tweets to save the time wasted in processing and loading user documents that have no tweets.
- PROBLEM: Due to the huge volume of fata and Mongo DB been hosted on an external hard drive, data read operations were slow.
  - SOLUTION: Created index on user\_id field of the SECOND\_DATA\_MODEL collection to improve the query performance.

```
show dbs
BIGDATA 99.905GB
admin
                       (emptv)
local
                       0.078GB
testDB
                       0.078GB
> use BIGDATA
switched to db BIGDATA
> show collections
network
second_data_model
system.indexes
tweets_first_data_model
users
> db.system.indexes.find()
   db.system.indexes.tind()
"v" : 1, "key" : { "_id" : 1 }, "name" : "_id_", "ns" : "BIGDATA.network" }
"v" : 1, "key" : { "USER_ID1" : 1, "USER_ID2" : 1 }, "name" : "USER_ID1_1_USER_ID2_1", "ns" : "BIGDATA.network" }
"v" : 1, "key" : { "_id" : 1 }, "name" : "_id_", "ns" : "BIGDATA.tweets_first_data_model" }
"v" : 1, "key" : { "UserID" : 1 }, "name" : "UserID_1", "ns" : "BIGDATA.tweets_first_data_model" }
"v" : 1, "key" : { "_id" : 1 }, "name" : "_id_", "ns" : "BIGDATA.users" }
"v" : 1, "key" : { "user_id" : 1 }, "name" : "user_id_1", "ns" : "BIGDATA.users" }
```

# **4.6 Data Loading Time**

It took approximately 3 days to load total 94413 out of 3123270 documents from USERS collection, 25736808 out of 284884526 documents from NETWORK 17160294 collection and out of 30881904 documents from TWEETS FIRST DATA MODEL together into collection embedded SECOND\_DATA\_MODEL collection.

# **4.7 Query Execution Time**

Query	Execution time
a) Return all the user IDs from the tweets, which contain keyword KEYWORD in their text fields. Set the KEYWORD to a high-frequency word (e.g., "good") first, then set it to a low-frequency word (e.g., "qwertyuiopasdfghjkl") and run the query again. That is, running two queries for each data model.	"good": <b>104 milliseconds</b> For low frequency word
b) Return cumulated retweet counts of all tweets, each of which has at least one hashtag.	Result : [ {   "cumulatedRetweetCount" :   56936}]: 10 milliseconds
c) Select a user/users who has/have the largest number of followers, find all the followers in the network dataset, and return all the names of the followers (if these names can be retrieved from the profile dataset)	1 minute 4 seconds
d) Add a follower to a user, update all the necessary collections.	6.972 seconds

#### 4.8 Reference Data Model VS Embedded Data Model

- Reference data models are a good choice when the document size is huge since in this data model a document is normalized and stored in separate collections linked using references. Since, Mongo DB has an upper limit of 16 MB for a document size, embedded data model wont be a good choice when document size is > 16MB.
- Reference data models provide greater flexibility in querying i.e. supports more complex query operations than embedded data models.
- Reference data model's select query operations require more time than embedded data models since multiple disk seek operations need to be performed - one for each collection involved. Whereas Embedded data model supports single seek query operation since all the relevant data are embedded into a single document and hence are faster. Thus, embedded data models are preferred when read intensive operations are to be frequently performed.
- Mongo DB implements atomic write operations. So in the case of Insert / Update
  operations, embedded data models perform better since all the relevant data are
  stored as a single document resulting in less disk seek operations. Also, since
  embedded data models favor atomic write operations, they are a better choice for
  data consistency.

But, if there is a possibility of a document to exceed >16MB size during Update operations, embedded data model will perform slow since it will involve an overhead of allocating a new space in the disk for the updated document and copying the old document to it followed by appending the old document with new data. So in such cases reference data model is a better choice.