## Information Retrieval PROJECT

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Distributed crawler framework with extendable layers.

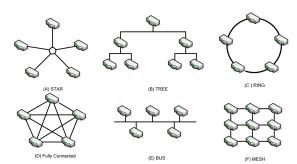
## **Preface**

In this project we should engineer system with crawling functionality on cluster of commodity hardware<sup>1</sup>. All requests to network resource completes from each machine by themselves, but from addresses, given by master task scheduler.

Replies stores in the machine memory (preferably at RAM with disc's replications). Each machine reports to master its status (stored blocks, load status etc.) and provide ability to manage data and execute computations closely to data.

Master could produce response on users requests, queries. It could be text search or other computations. But it could be a case when replies are sent by required computers at cluster.

Also we should mention connection interface and different connection schemes in networks:



and all possible derived graphs

But let's not go into too much details too soon.

Return to our crawler. Primary functionality is creation image of a network for performing some kind of distributed computations in short time.

Therefore it should be implement as kind of layer and be able to determine the network structure somehow, parse structure and provide task manager for running useful staff.

For determining network structure we have to parse pages' links. Or if we have DNS data, we can make direct access and then search through pages links...

By the way about DNS routing. Each server keeps tables in L1-L2 caches to respond as quickly as possible. This is quite good example to observe, the fastest memory closer, more expensive, smaller.

We present the network as a graph, thus we could build link graph, index anchor text. That functionality should be consider with master task scheduler (aka Job-Tracker), which delegate work by chunks to slave nodes. Obviously they have common functionality.

But in the end we should fetch whole network's pages. And preferably limit load on crawled servers (respect robots.txt, be polite, don't lie).

Firstly lets consider open-source solutions

- Apache Nutch
- Hadoop Ecosystem
- In-memory Computing Platforms
- Distributed Programming

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>commodity hardware — computers that we can see at home, work, office

## Open source solutions

**Apache Nutch** is distributed crawler framework with extendable layers.

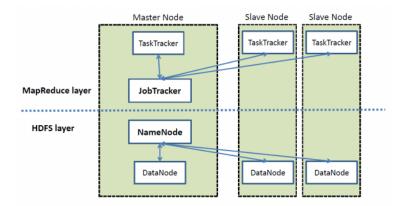
In first version it uses Hadoop framework (actually starts as a part of crawler) and other open source solutions for crawling on different machines, storing information separately on each of them and providing possibility to execute operations and computations of this information directly on it.

**Hadoop** is environment write in Java for creation computational cluster.

Based on two basic layers (could be extensible):

- Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)
- MapReduce computational strategy

Actually Hadoop ecosystem contains a lot of additional software packages for different kind of functionality (eg. Hive, Pig, YARN, Ignite, Spark etc).



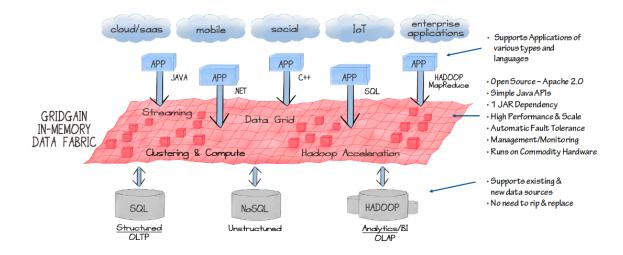
**HDFS** layer stores data in chunks, divided on several machines and providing basic access operations.

Master Node knows on which Slave Node located needed block of information. Overall it represents access point to distributed file system.

MapReduce layer provides us ability to execute work directly on machine with data and get results back. Lately we could apply reduction on results, set of separate computations (eg. amount words in blocks).

It is good strategy if work could divide in pieces.

This gives to us possibility to scale system horizontally, adding more machines into the cluster. And consider Hadoop ecosystem we can generalize approach like GridGain<sup>2</sup> did:



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> GridGain is open source project licensed under Apache 2.0. One of the main pieces of this platform is the In-Memory Apache Hadoop Accelerator which aims to accelerate HDFS and Map/Reduce by bringing both, data and computations into RAM. This work is done with the GGFS - Hadoop compliant in-memory file system.

## References