Elasticsearch

By: Kumar, Rajnish

What is Elasticsearch?

- □ Elasticsearch is a great tool for document indexing and powerful full text search used for Big Data Analytics.
- ☐ It's JSON based Domain Specific query Language is simple and powerful, making it the defacto standard for search integration in any web app.
- ☐ The combination of storage and querying / aggregation services makes elasticsearch really special and distant from the "document storage only" tools.

Elasticsearch (Cont..)

RESTful open-source **JSON** API over HTTP scales massively Lucene Elasticsearch based high availability real time, distributed search and analytics engine multi schema free tenancy

When to use Elasticsearch?

- ☐ Searching text and structured data (product search by name + properties)
- ☐ Data Integration
- ☐ Geo Search
- ☐ JSON document storage

Basic Concepts used in Elasticsearch

- ☐ Cluster: A set of Nodes (servers) that holds all the data
- □ Node: A single server that holds some data and participate on the cluster's indexing and querying
- ☐ Index: Forget SQL Indexes. Each ES Index is a set of Documents.
- ☐ Shards: A subset of Documents of an Index.
- ☐ Document: A JSON Object with some data.

Elasticsearch for Big Data Analytics

Three reasons:

- ☐ It is very easy to get a toy instance of Elasticsearch running with a small sample dataset.
- ☐ Elasticsearch JSON based query language is much easier to master than more complex systems like **Hadoop's MapReduce**.
- ☐ Application developers are more comfortable maintaining a second Elasticsearch integration over a completely new technology stack like **Hadoop**.

Elasticsearch Setup

☐ Step 1: Check Java Version

☐ Step 2: Download from www.elasticsearch.co

☐ Step 3: Installation: \$ bin/./elasticsearch

Elasticsearch Setup (Cont.)

☐ Step 1: Check Java Version (Make sure java version should > 1.6)

```
RajnishKumar — -bash — 80×24

Last login: Thu Dec 3 07:51:23 on ttys000

Rajnishs-MacBook-Air:~ RajnishKumar$ java -version

[ava version "1.8.0_60"]

Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_60-b27)

Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.60-b23, mixed mode)

[Rajnishs-MacBook-Air:~ RajnishKumar$

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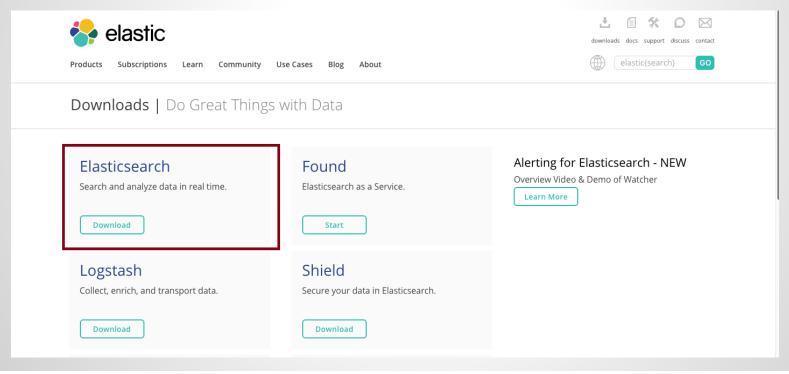
[Rajnishs-MacBook-Air:~ RajnishKumar$

[]

Rajnishs-MacBook-Air:~ RajnishKumar$
```

Elasticsearch Setup (Cont.)

☐ Step 2: Download from www.elasticsearch.co



Elasticsearch Setup (Cont.)

☐ Step 3: Installation: \$ bin/./elasticsearch

```
💿 🕒 🖿 bin — java -Xms256m -Xmx1g -Djava.awt.headless=true -XX:+UseParNewGC -XX:+UseCo...
Last login: Thu Dec 3 07:52:14 on ttys000
[Rajnishs-MacBook-Air:∼ RajnishKumar$ cd Documents/Misc/CHM/
[Rajnishs-MacBook-Air:CHM RajnishKumar$ cd elasticsearch-1.6.0/
[Rajnishs-MacBook-Air:elasticsearch-1.6.0 RajnishKumar$ cd bin
Rajnishs-MacBook-Air:bin RajnishKumar$ ./elasticsearch
[2015-12-03 07:59:45,654][INFO ][node
                                                         ] [Jane Foster] version[1.6.0]
. pid[1116]. build[cdd3ac4/2015-06-09T13:36:34Z]
[2015-12-03 07:59:45,657][INFO ][node
                                                         ] [Jane Foster] initializing .
[2015-12-03 07:59:45,670][INFO ][plugins
                                                         ] [Jane Foster] loaded [], sit
es [kopf]
[2015-12-03 07:59:45.879][INFO ][env
                                                         ] [Jane Foster] using [1] data
paths, mounts [[/ (/dev/disk1)]], net usable_space [34.4gb], net total_space [232.6gb],
types [hfs]
[2015-12-03 07:59:53,341][INFO][node
                                                         ] [Jane Foster] initialized
                                                         ] [Jane Foster] starting ...
[2015-12-03 07:59:53,341][INFO ][node
[2015-12-03 07:59:53,636][INFO ][transport
                                                         [ Jane Foster] bound_address
{inet[/0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:9300]}, publish_address {inet[/192.168.0.25:9300]}
[2015-12-03 07:59:53,696][INFO ][discovery
                                                        [ ] [Jane Foster] elasticsearch/
tnRZgSs7TeGw5vMJsTUb3Q
[2015-12-03 07:59:57,508][INFO ][cluster.service
                                                        ] [Jane Foster] new_master [Ja
ne Foster][tnRZgSs7TeGw5vMJsTUb3Q][Rajnishs-MacBook-Air.local][inet[/192.168.0.25:9300]]
, reason: zen-disco-join (elected_as_master)
[2015-12-03 07:59:57,549][INFO ][http
                                                         [ Jane Foster] bound_address
{inet[/0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:9200]}, publish_address {inet[/192.168.0.25:9200]}
                                                       ] [Jane Foster] started
[2015-12-03 07:59:57,550][INFO ][node
[2015-12-03 07:59:57,606][INFO ][gateway
                                                         ] [Jane Foster] recovered [6]
indices into cluster_state
```

ES Configuration

- Each Physical server has minimum 1 master node and 3 data nodes.
- Each node is configured to make use of pointer compression
- ☐ Lock all memory to prevent ES memory from being swapped cut
- \square Max file descriptors = 32k for user that run ES
- ☐ Node discovery using unicast

ES Index Configuration

- Mapping
- **□** Templates
- ☐ Temporal indexes
- ☐ Aliases

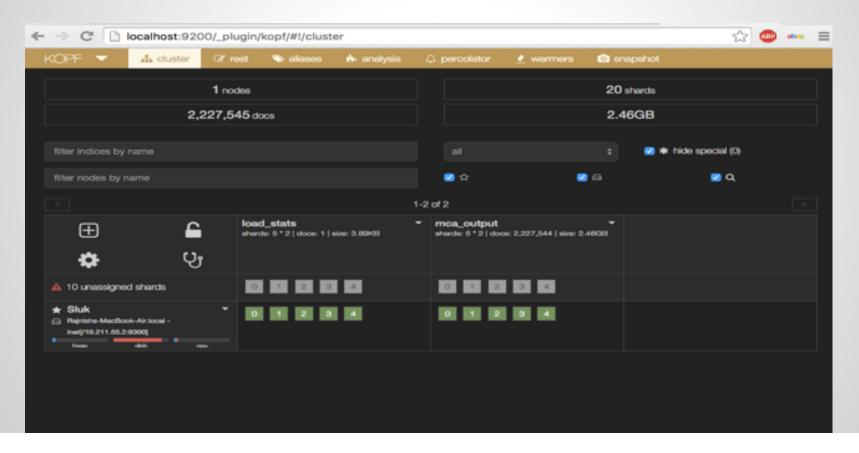
Indexing and Querying

```
    □ Rest API: Elasticsearch uses a Rest API for searching and storing documents.
    $ curl -XPUT 'http://localhost:9200' -d'{
        "author": "rajnish",
        "tags": ["java", "web"],
        "title": "cin",
        "context": "Pvt. Ltd."
    }'
    □ Indexing: creates some internal data structures that makes the query perform better.
    □ Querying: Based on coordinates, numeric range queries that is used to aggregate data
```

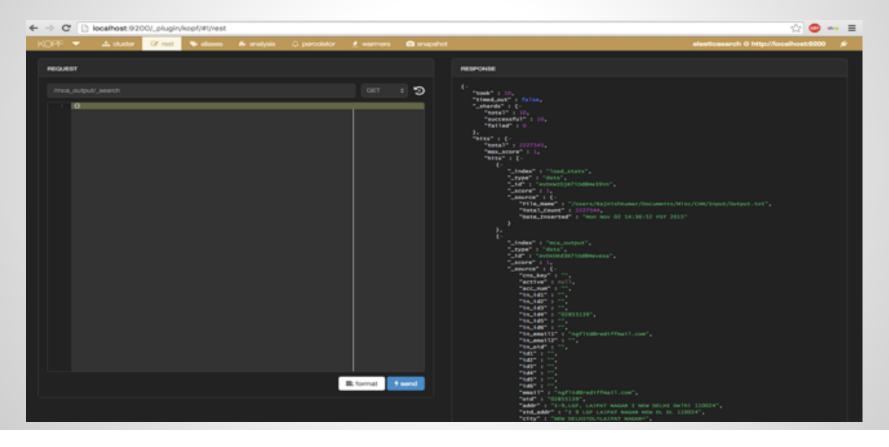
Kopf

- □ Kopf is a plugin which is used for elasticsearch.
- ☐ It is generally used for large clusters.
- ☐ It offers filters in Nodes by Name and type, indexes by Name and type.
- ☐ Kopf provides access a lots of elasticsearch API features.
- ☐ It also provides standardization and optimization.
- ☐ It hides special indexes created internally by elasticsearch.
- ☐ It offers a JSON Editor for RESTful services.
- ☐ We can retrieve information from the json object.

Kopf (Cont..)



Kopf (Cont..)



Kopf (Cont..)

```
Ill: format 5 send
```

creating index and establishing connection

Building index

```
XContentBuilder builder;
IndexResponse response = null;
builder = XContentFactory.jsonBuilder().startObject().field("user", "rajnish").field("postDate", new Date())
        .field("message", "trying out Elasticsearch").endObject();
String json = builder.string();
response = client.prepareIndex("roh", "tweet"/* , i + "" */).setSource(json).execute().actionGet();
// }
// Index name
String _index = response.getIndex();
// Type name
String _type = response.getType();
// Document ID (generated or not)
String _id = response.getId();
// Version (if it's the first time you index this document, you will
// get: 1)
long _version = response.getVersion();
```

creating index and establishing connection (Cont..)

Creating Index and setting with connection:

Replacement Standardization

```
public static String replaceTermsInCompanyName(String CompanyName) {
   String arr[] = StringUtils.splitPreserveAllTokens(CompanyName.toUpperCase(), " ");
   for(int i=0; i<arr.length; i++) {
      if(cleaner.conversionLookUp.containsKey(arr[i])) {
         System.out.println("CompanyName" + cleaner.conversionLookUp.size());
         arr[i] = cleaner.conversionLookUp.get(arr[i]);
      }
   }
   StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();
   for(String s : arr) {
      builder.append(s);
      builder.append(" ");
   }
   return builder.toString();
}</pre>
```

Group Standardization

Name Standardization

```
public List<UniNameMatch> score(List<UniName> inqName,List<UniName> candName, String inqUnicnstype, String candUnicnstype) {
   int ind = 0;
    NameStrCompare strCompare = new NameStrCompare();
    if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(inqUnicnstype) && StringUtils.isNotBlank(candUnicnstype))
       if (inqUnicnstype.equalsIgnoreCase("BAGIC") && candUnicnstype.equalsIgnoreCase("BAGIC")) {
    List<UniNameMatch> result = new ArrayList<UniNameMatch>();
    Iterator<UniName> itIng = ingName.iterator();
   while (itInq.hasNext()) {
       UniName ing = itIng.next();
       Iterator<UniName> itCand = candName.iterator();
       while (itCand.hasNext()) {
           UniName cand = itCand.next();
           UniNameMatch res = new UniNameMatch();
           if (inq.getCnsType().equalsIgnoreCase(cand.getCnsType())) {
               if (inqName != null && candName != null) {
                   boolean flag = false;
                   String initLevel = getInitialMatchingLevel(inq.getInitials(), cand.getInitials());
                   String nameLevel = getNameMatchingLevel(inq.getStdName(), cand.getStdName(), ind);
                   if (nameLevel.equalsIgnoreCase("L1")) {
                       nameLevel = strCompare.strCompare(inq.getStdName());
                       if (nameLevel.equalsIgnoreCase("L2")) {
                           flag = true;
                       }
```

Phone Standardization

```
public String getLevel(String phoneInquiryKey, String phoneCandidateKey) {
    if (StringUtils.isBlank(phoneInquiryKey)) {
        return "L0";
    if (StringUtils.isBlank(phoneCandidateKey)) {
        return "L5";
    return levenDistCore(phoneInquiryKey, phoneCandidateKey);
}
public String levenDistCore(String inquiry, String candidate) {
    if (StringUtils.getLevenshteinDistance(inquiry, candidate) == 0)
        return "L1";
    if ((StringUtils.getLevenshteinDistance(inquiry, candidate) > 0)
            && (StringUtils.getLevenshteinDistance(inquiry, candidate) <= precision1))</pre>
        return "L2";
    if (((StringUtils.getLevenshteinDistance(inquiry, candidate) > precision1) && (StringUtils
            .getLevenshteinDistance(inquiry, candidate) <= precision2)))</pre>
        return "L3";
    return "L4";
}
```

Duplicate Standardization

```
public void getStats(Client client, String ind, String bu) {
    SearchResponse q1 = client
            .prepareSearch(ind)
            .setTypes("data")
            .setQuery(QueryBuilders.filteredQuery(QueryBuilders.matchAllQuery(), FilterBuilders.termFilter(KeyConstants
            .addAggregation(AggregationBuilders.terms("grp_by_custid")
                            .field(KeyConstants.CUSTOMER_ID)
                            .order(Order.count(false))
                            .size(2))
            .setSize(0)
            .execute()
            .actionGet();
   Terms t1 = q1.getAggregations().get("grp_by_custid");
    Collection<Bucket> b1 = t1.getBuckets();
    int count=0;
    for (Bucket bucket : b1) {
       if (bucket.getDocCount() == 1) {
            count++;
            System.out.println(bucket.getKeyAsText().toString().toUpperCase() + "I" + bucket.getDocCount());
```

Delete Standardization

Cluster Formation after Delete

```
public void afterDeleteCluster(Client client, Set<String> idList,Set<String> insertId, String indexName, String indexNameH
    Map<String, String> setCorrospondingIds = new HashMap<String, String>();
    Set<String> setDeleteIds = new HashSet<String>();
    Index index
                                = new Index();
    Iterator<String> it = idList.iterator();
   while (it.hasNext()) {
        String id = it.next();
        int size = 1;
        QueryBuilder finalQuery1 = QueryBuilders.multiMatchQuery(id,KeyConstants.CLUSTER_KEY, KeyConstants.CLUSTER_KEY_HC)
        SearchResponse rs = client
                            .prepareSearch(indexNameHC)
                            .setTypes(typeName)
                            .setQuery(finalQuery1)
                            .setSize(size)
                            .execute()
                            .actionGet();
        Iterator<SearchHit> itr = rs.getHits().iterator();
```

Fetching candidate Value

```
public SearchResponse getCandidate(Client client, UniCns cns, String index) {
   UniID id = cns.getUniId();
   int size = 333;
   String input_id = "";
   if (id != null) {
       if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(id.getID1()))
            input_id = input_id + id.getID1();
       if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(id.getID2()))
            input_id = input_id + " " + id.getID2();
       if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(id.getID3()))
            input_id = input_id + " " + id.getID3();
       if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(id.getID4()))
            input_id = input_id + " " + id.getID4();
       if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(id.getID5()))
            input_id = input_id + " " + id.getID5();
       if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(id.getID6()))
            input_id = input_id + " " + id.getID6();
       if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(id.getOtherID()))
            input_id = input_id + " " + id.getOtherID();
   input_id = input_id.trim();
   String nameKey1 = "";
   String nameKey4 = "";
   Iterator<UniName> it = cns.getUniName().iterator();
```

Loading Index in Cluster

```
public static void loadStatIndexer(Client client, final String loadStatIndex, final String fileName, final String insertDate,
    try {
        XContentBuilder builder = XContentFactory
                                   .jsonBuilder()
                                   .startObject()
                                   .field("File_Name", fileName)
                                   .field("Total_Count", totalCount)
                                   .field("Date_Inserted", insertDate)
                                   .endObject();
        String json = builder.string();
        System.out.println(json);
        client.prepareIndex(loadStatIndex, "data").setSource(json).execute();
        builder.close();
    }catch(Exception stg) {
        stg.printStackTrace();
}
```

Who is using Elasticsearch?



Advantages of Elasticsearch

- ☐ Fast, Incisive Search against Large Volumes of Data
- ☐ Indexing Documents to the repository
- ☐ Denormalized Document Storage
- ☐ Broadly Distributed and Highly Scalable

