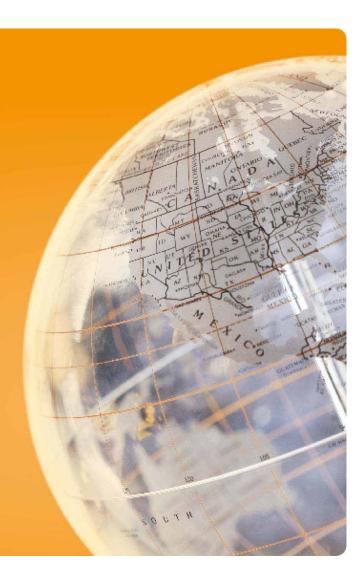


Product Search and Reporting powered by Hadoop 10. March 2010 | Dr. Dragan Milosevic





- Senior Architect at zanox AG
  - Over the last two years I have been writing map-reduce jobs which help applications cope with millions of products and billions of clicks
- I have applied different machine-learning techniques mainly to optimise resource usage while performing distributed search during my PhD
  - See my book: "Beyond Centralised Search Engines An Agent-Based Filtering Framework"

## What is it about?



- Part I: Processing product and tracking data by Map-Reduce
  - Normalising and categorising product data
  - Joining and aggregating tracking data
- Part II: Lucene-powered distributed search and aggregation
  - Merger-based coordination of multiple searchers
  - Observer infrastructure to ensure robust and reliable services
- Part III: Technical details
  - Hardware, how much data, number of jobs, how many requests

# Part I: Product Normalisation



- Problem: Manufacturer names are not normalised in imported data
  - Single manufacturer has sometimes more than 50 different names
  - There are more than 1 million different names, which are too much for exhaustive comparison
- Solution: Divide-and-Conquer to make it suitable for Map-Reduce
  - Use fast clustering that puts together potentially identical names
  - Each Map task applies on cluster-level several distance computation algorithms:
    - Coding-based (Soundex) code("samsung") = s525
    - Edit-distance (Levenshtein) d("gumbo", "gambol") = 2
    - N-gram-based code("samsung")={'sa', 'am', 'ms', 'su', 'un', 'ng'}
    - Suffix-Tree-based (Longest-Common-Substring)
       d("megaphon importservice", "import megaphon") = 8 + 6 = 14

# Part I: Product Categorisation



- Every category (out of 600) has been assigned language specific-model to be used in categorisation process
  - Models are compact and suitable to be loaded in memory
  - They can be seen as collection of words and phrases together with heuristic-rules helping to correctly categorise
  - Models are semi-automatically updated to improve categorisation
- Compact models are loaded by Map tasks
  - Markov-Chain-based language detection of a product to select model
  - Appling rules to reduce the set of possible categories
  - Computing scores based on word and phrase belongingness

# Part I: Joining and Aggregating Tracking Data



#### Map-Reduce Inputs

#### **Custom Report Definition**

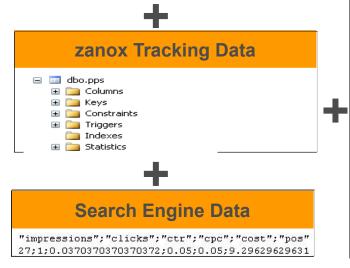
<report-configuration xmlns="http://www.zanox.com/xml</pre>

#### <report>

. . .

<name>Conversion per Campagne and Chanel</name>
<filter-key>PARTNER\_VALUE\_CLIENT\_ID</filter-key>
<filter-key>PARTNER\_VALUE\_UNIT\_ID</filter-key>
<group-key>PARTNER\_VALUE\_CAMPAGNE</group-key>
<group-key>PARTNER\_VALUE\_CHANEL</group-key>
<value-key>PPC\_VISITS</value-key>
<value-key>IMMEDIATE\_SALES</value-key>
<value-key>DELAYED\_SALES</value-key>
<value-key>DELAYED\_SALE\_AMOUNT</value-key>
<value-key>GOGGLE\_COSTS</value-key>
<value-key>GOGGLE\_AVG\_POSSITION</value-key>
</report>

...
</report-configuration>



### **Custom Tracking Data**

#### partner\_value

146;HUK24+DE+Kfz;78;Kfz-Tarifrechner;;;929653201

## **Custom Tracking Data Definition**

```
<reader-configuration xmlns="http://www.zanox.com,
  . . .
 <kev>
    <name>PARTNER VALUE CLIENT ID</name>
    <possition>10</possition>
    <sub-possition>0</sub-possition>
    <operation>EMPTY TO ZERO</operation>
    <type>SHORT</type>
    <rs-column>partner value</rs-column>
 </kev>
 <kev>
    <name>PARTNER VALUE UNIT ID</name>
   <possition>10</possition>
    <sub-possition>0</sub-possition>
    <operation>EMPTY TO ZERO</operation>
    <operation>CLIENT TO UNIT</operation>
   <type>SHORT</type>
    <rs-column>partner value</rs-column>
  </kev>
  <kev>
    <name>PARTNER VALUE CAMPAGNE</name>
   <possition>10</possition>
    <sub-possition>1</sub-possition>
   <operation>ISO URL DECODE</operation>
    <operation>TO LOWER CASE</operation>
   <rs-column>partner value</rs-column>
 </kev>
 <key>
    <name>PARTNER VALUE CHANEL</name>
    <possition>10</possition>
   <sub-possition>2</sub-possition>
    <operation>EMPTY TO ZERO</operation>
    <type>SHORT</type>
    <rs-column>partner value</rs-column>
 </key>
</reader-configuration>
```

#### **Map-Reduce Outputs**

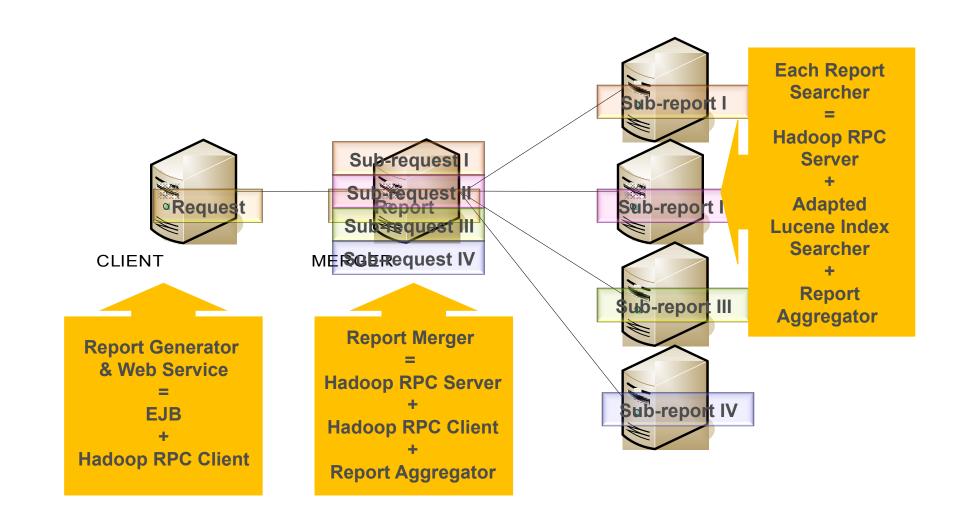
#### Lucene Indexes

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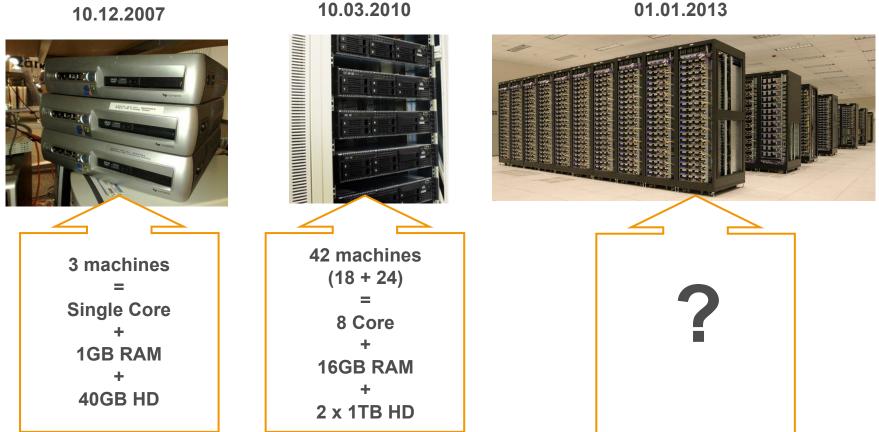
- Problem: Indexes are so large that they cannot be handled by a single machine
  - Combined size of daily produced indexes is over 500 GB
  - Neither searching nor aggregation can be done by one machine
- Solution: Distributed search
  - Indexes are loaded by several Lucene searchers
  - Searchers are capable of finding matching documents, building facets, aggregating (reducing) selected data
  - Mergers select searchers to be used, adapt query to be sent to every searcher and aggregate results received from searchers
  - Observers control how searchers and mergers are performing

Part II: Merger-Based Coordination of Searchers



**ZANOX** we create partners







- Data in HDFS
  - Data volume growing by 50 GB/day
     (30 million clicks, 500 million views and 2 million product updates)
  - 500 GB Lucene indexes built on daily basis
  - Total data volume of 14 TB for 11 billion clicks, 90 billion views and 85 million products
- Jobs
  - More than 800 scheduled jobs per day
- Queries
  - 5 queries per second and more than
    20 million queries in the last 2 months



# Thank you for your attention





"Samsung", "SAMSUNG - MONITORS", "SAMSUNG - PLASMA", "SAMSUNG - PRESENTATION", "Samsung (Electronics)", "SAMSUNG (SA)", "Samsung Books", "Samsung BW", "SAMSUNG by NORTEK", "SAMSUNG Compatible", "SAMSUNG COMPUTER", "SAMSUNG DEUTSCHLAND",

"Samsung Music", "Samsung Notebook", "SAMSUNG, TELECOM" "Samsung Opto-Electronics UK Ltd.", "SAMSUNG ORIGINAL", "SAMSUNG PLEOMAX", "SAMSUNG SEMICONDUCTOR", "SAMSUNG SGH-E390", "Samsung UK Ltd" and "Samsung WW".