

#### Overview

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# 1 Motivation

#### Motivation

Where is the search box? Information systems need Search feature

# 2 Definition

# **Definition**

Enterprise search

- is the practice of identifying and enabling specific content across the enterprise to be **indexed**, **searched**, and **displayed** to **authorized users**.
- is the organized retrieval of **structured** and **unstructured** data within your application.

# 3 Differences from normal web search

# Enterprise vs. web search (Intranet vs. Internet)

- Multiple data sources websites, files, email, etc.
- Collecting and indexing data missed a key page?
- Relevance and ranking algorithms popular hits and page rank
- Users
  - Searchers are Knowledge workers
  - Context available: department, job, location...
- Security authenticated users
- Single site, Single best document federated search

# 4 Enterprise Search Components

# **Enterprise Search Components**

- Content awareness and collecting data
- Content processing and analysis
- Indexing
- Query processing
- Matching

# **Collecting data**

- Finding content and pulling it into the system
- Crawlers retrieve documents and other content
  - over protocols like HTTP
  - use adapters to connect to relational databases, document management systems, etc..

### Content processing

- Identification sentences, determined by periods or other punctuation marks

  The operator operates successfully!
- **Tokenization** breaking up text into tokens (words, phrases, symbols, etc..)

  [The] [operator] [operates] [successfully]
- Normalization tokens to lower case to provide case-insensitive search [the] [operator] [operates] [successfully]

# Content processing II

- Stop-words removing meaningless tokens, (there, so, other, etc..) \_ [operator] [operates] [successfully]
  - Stemming and lemmatization to get the normal form of the word \_ [operate] [operate] [success] .

.

- Synonym expansion: Controlled vocabulary, manually or automatically derived thesaurus, etc.. Wordnet
- POS tagging: the book on the table (noun), to book a flight (verb)

# Indexing

- The resulting terms are stored in an index, instead of storing the full text of the document
- Contains the dictionary of all unique words in the corpus
- Groups information into logical categories that in turn can be searched and return results to users
- TF-IDF

# Indexing - TF-IDF

- TF: Term Frequency, how frequently a term occurs in one document.

  TF = (Number of times term t appears in a document / Total number of terms in the document)
- IDF: Inverse Document Frequency, how important a term is in the corpus IDF = log (Total number of documents / Number of documents with term t in it)

### Indexing - TF-IDF

$$TF * IDF(w) = TF(w).\frac{1}{DF(w)}$$

The word is more popular when it appears several times in a document

The word is more important if it appears in less documents

- $TF(w) \to \text{term frequency (number of times a term occurs in a single document)}$
- $DF(w) \rightarrow$  document frequency (number of documents a term occurs in within the corpus)
- $TF * IDF \rightarrow$  relative importance of the word in the document

# Indexing - TF-IDF

the following example is the example about indexing

Query: the example

$$TF_{the} = 2$$

$$TF_{example} = 2$$

$$IDF_{the} = 0$$

$$IDF_{example} = \frac{1}{7}$$

The total score of this doc against the query is:

$$score = TF_{the} \times IDF_{the} + TF_{example} \times IDF_{example}$$
  
=  $2 \times 0 + 2 \times \frac{1}{7} = \frac{2}{7} = 0.2857142857$ 

#### **Searching**

Enterprise search applications may allow

- general free-form keyword searching
- specialized query syntax to allow more specific queries
- a standardized query language like SQL or SPARQL

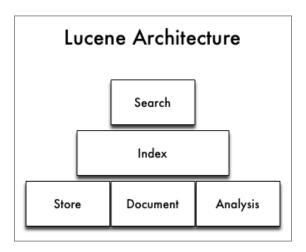
The query parser converts the query into a representation which can be used, along with the index, to determine matching results.

Query expansion for better performance (recall and precision)

# 5 Examples of enterprise search platforms and libraries

#### Lucene

- Java powerful open-source full-text search library
- Makes it easy to add full-text search capability to your application.
- not a complete application but a code library and API



# Lucene - Simple Indexing example

• in-memory index from some strings.

### Indexing

```
StandardAnalyzer analyzer = new StandardAnalyzer();
Directory index = new RAMDirectory();
```

IndexWriterConfig config = new IndexWriterConfig(analyzer);

```
IndexWriter w = new IndexWriter(index, config);
addDoc(w, "Lucene in Action", "193398817");
addDoc(w, "Lucene for Dummies", "55320055Z");
addDoc(w, "Managing Gigabytes", "55063554A");
addDoc(w, "The Art of Computer Science", "9900333X");
w.close();
```

### Lucene - Simple Indexing example II

• addDoc() is what actually adds documents to the index

• use of **TextField** for content we want tokenized, and **StringFiel** for id fields and the like, which we don't want tokenized.

```
indexing - addDoc()
private static void addDoc(IndexWriter w, String title, String isbn) throws IOException
{
Document doc = new Document();
doc.add(new TextField("title", title, Field.Store.YES));
doc.add(new StringField("isbn", isbn, Field.Store.YES));
w.addDocument(doc);}
```

### Lucene - Simple query example

• We read the query from stdin, parse it and build a lucene Query out of it.

# query

```
String querystr = "your query keywords";
Query q = new QueryParser("title", analyzer).parse(querystr);
```

### Lucene - Simple search example

• Using the Query we create a Searcher to search the index. Then a TopScoreDoc-Collector is instantiated to collect the top 10 scoring hits

### search

```
int hitsPerPage = 10;
IndexReader reader = DirectoryReader.open(index);
IndexSearcher searcher = new IndexSearcher(reader);
TopDocs docs = searcher.search(q, hitsPerPage);
ScoreDoc[] hits = docs.scoreDocs;
```

#### **Elasticsearch**

- Open source search server powered by Lucene under the hood
- Written in Java
- Cross platform
- Scalability and distributed architecture
- HTTP REST API

- Schema-less JSON documents
- ullet Developed by Elasticsearch BV
- Near real-time search

#### **Elasticsearch**

- Wikimedia
- Quora
- SoundCloud
- Github
- Netflix
- Foursquare . . .

# **Elasticsearch - Introduction Example**

- Download the latest distribution from https://www.elastic.co/downloads/elasticsearch
- Unpack it on your machine
- $\bullet$  Run it, by launching elastic search
- Lunch it from the web browser http://localhost:9200

# **Introduction Example**

**Elasticsearch - Introduction Example** 

Result in the browser

```
"status" : 200,
   "name" : "Big Man",
   "cluster_name" : "elasticsearch",
   "version" : {
        "number" : "1.7.2",
        "build_hash" : "e43676b1385b8125d647f593f7202acbd816e8ec",
        "build_timestamp" : "2015-09-14T09:49:53Z",
        "build_snapshot" : false,
        "lucene_version" : "4.10.4"
    },
    "tagline" : "You Know, for Search"
}
```

# Building a basic search app

# Elasticsearch - Building a basic search app

#### Create an Index

```
PUT /myapp?pretty
```

#### Index a Document

```
PUT /myapp/tweet/1?pretty
{
    "name": "John Doe",
    "tweet": "I think elasticsearch is AWESOME",
    "date": "2013-06-03",
    "loc": {
        "lat": 13.4,
        "lon": 52.5
    }
}
```

# Create an Index - Response

```
{
  "_index" : "myapp",
  "_type" : "tweet",
  "_id" : "1",
  "_version" : 1,
  "result" : "created",
  "_seq_no" : 0,
  "_primary_term" : 1
}
```

# Get the Document

```
GET /myapp/tweet/1?pretty
```

### Get the Document - Response

```
{
  "_index" : "myapp",
  "_type" : "tweet",
  "_id" : "1",
  "_version" : 1,
  "found" : true,
  "_source" : { ...OUR TWEET... }
}
```

# Update the Document

```
PUT /myapp/tweet/1?pretty
{
    "name": "Jahn Doe",
    "tweet": "I think elasticsearch is AWESOME",
    "date": "2013-06-03",
    "loc": {
        "lat": 13.4,
        "lon": 52.5
    }
}
```

# Delete the Document - Response

```
Delete /myapp/tweet/1?pretty
```

PS: Response: "version": 3

# Indexing

```
Doc\#1 \rightarrow \_[operate][operate][success]
```

'operate': [1, 47, 72], 'success': [1, 55, 92, 107],

### **Inverted Index**

```
Doc\#1 \rightarrow \_[operate][operate][success]
```

```
inverted_index = {
    'operate' : [1, 47, 72],
    'success' : [1, 55, 92, 107],
    'search' : [34, 92,, 119],
    ' zebra' : [15, 34, 55, 107],
}
```

# **Mapping**

```
{
  "tweet": {
    "properties": {
        "name": { "type": "string" },
        "tweet": { "type": "string" },
        "date": { "type": "date" },
        "loc": { "type": "geo_point" },
}}
```

PS: Do not change the mapping of existing field

# **Mapping**

Full text: (defult)

```
{ "type": "string", index: "analyzed" }
```

Exact string

```
{ "type": "string", index: "not_analyzed" }
```

Not searchable

```
{ "type": "string", index: "no" }
```

# Search the index - Empty Search

```
GET /myapp/_search
{
   "query": { "match_all": {} }
}
```

# Response

```
{
  "took" : 2,
  "timed_out" : false,
  "_shards" : {
    "total" : 5,
    "successful" : 5,
    "failed" : 0
  },
  "hits" : {
        "total" : 14,
        "max_score" : 1.0,
        "hits" : [ {...}]
    }
}
```

# Filters vs. Queries

# **Filters**

- Exact matching
- binary yes/no
- $\bullet$  fast
- cacheable

# Queries

- full text search
- relevance scoring
- heavier
- $\bullet$  not casheable

# Query:

```
{ "match": {"tweet": "search" }}
```

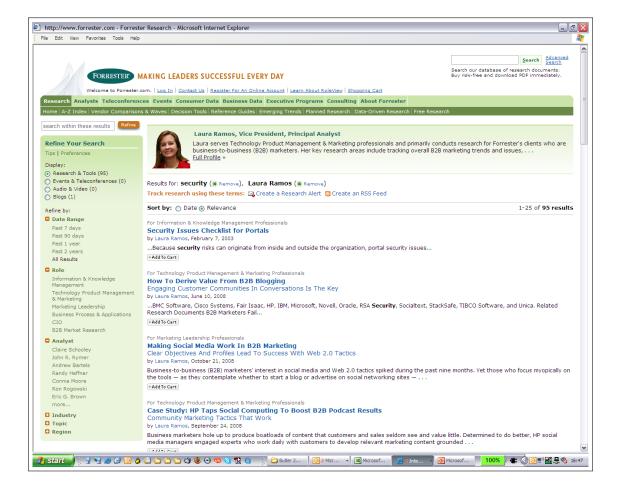
#### Filter:

```
{ "term": {"date": "2018-1-3" }}
```

# Filtered queries & Boolean queries

 $Boolean \rightarrow must, should, must\_not$ 

# **Aggregations**





### **Aggregations**

# **Aggregations**

# **Aggregations**

```
GET /bank/_search

{
    "size": 0,
    "aggs": {
       "group_by_age": {
       "range": {
       "field": "age",
       "ranges": [
```

```
{
    "from": 20,
    "to": 30
},
{
    "from": 30,
    "to": 40
},
{
    "from": 40,
    "to": 50
}
}
```

#### Solr

- Also built on Lucene
  - So similar feature set
  - Also exposes Lucene functionality, like Elastic Search, so easy to extend.
- A part of Apache Lucene project
- Perfect for Single Server search
- Clustering is there. But it's definitely not as simple as ElasticSearch
- Solr is for text search while Elastic search is for filtering and grouping, the analytical query workload, and not just text search.

# **Evaluation of search system**

# Evaluation of search system

$$\begin{aligned} & precision = \frac{|\{relevant\ documents\} \cap \{retrieved\ documents\}|}{|\{retrieved\ documents\}|} \\ & recall = \frac{|\{relevant\ documents\} \cap \{retrieved\ documents\}|}{|\{relevant\ documents\}|} \end{aligned}$$

$$ext{Precision} = rac{tp}{tp + fp}$$

$$ext{Recall} = rac{tp}{tp+fn}$$

|  | Documents Retrieved (search results) |                |                |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|  |                                      | Class = Yes    | Class = No     |
| Actual Documents<br>(Should be<br>retrieved) | Class = Yes                          | True Positive  | False Negative |
|  | Class = No                           | False Positive | True Negative  |

# What is bad search?

- No search box
- Too many hits: Return 10,000 hits when the average user looks at the top-20 only
- Bad scoring: The most relevant item is not at the top of the list

- Poor duplicate detection: Too many similar documents
- Inability to judge user intent: spell checking, recommendation system, auto complete.

# The End

# Thank You