Enterprise Search

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Overview





3 Differences from normal web search

4 Enterprise Search Components

5 Examples of enterprise search platforms and libraries



Motivation



Motivation

Where is the search box?



Information systems need Search feature



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.



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

Maintenance



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** : (fishing, fished, fisher) one stem: 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 based on how the particular search engine has categorized them.
- 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

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

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) → term frequency (number of times a term occurs in a single document)
- DF(w) → 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 =
$$TF_{the} \times IDF_{the} + TF_{example} \times IDF_{example}$$

= $2 \times 0 + 2 \times \frac{1}{7} = \frac{2}{7} = 0.2857142857$

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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)

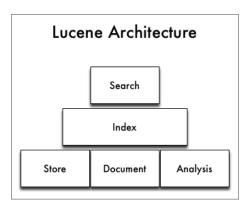


Examples of enterprise search platforms and libraries



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();
```

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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 TopScoreDocCollector 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
- 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
- Run it, by launching elasticsearch
- Lunch it from the web browser http://localhost:9200



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"
```

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" },
        "rt": { "type": "dauble" },
        "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
- fast
- cacheable

Query:

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

Filter:

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

Queries

- full text search
- relevance scoring
- heavier
- not casheable

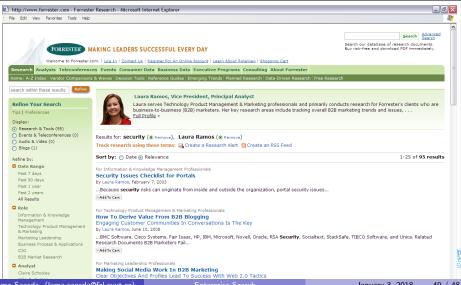
A

Filtered queries & Boolean queries

```
GET /bank/_search
{
 "querv": {
   "bool": {
    "must": { "match all": {} },
    "filter": {
      "range": {
        "balance": {
         "gte": 20000,
         "lte": 30000
```

$Boolean \rightarrow must, should, must_not$





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```
GET /bank/_search
{
    "size": 0,
    "aggs": {
        "group_by_state": {
            "terms": {
             "field": "state.keyword"
        }
     }
}
```



```
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
       ] },
```

```
"aggs": {
      "group_by_gender": {
        "terms": {
         "field": "gender.
             keyword"
        },
       "aggs": {
         "average_balance": {
           "avg": {
            "field": "balance"
```

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 Elasticsearch is for filtering and grouping, the analytical query workload, and not just text search.



Evaluation of search system



Evaluation of search system

$$\begin{aligned} \text{precision} &= \frac{|\{\text{relevant documents}\} \cap \{\text{retrieved documents}\}|}{|\{\text{retrieved documents}\}|} & \qquad \text{Precision} &= \frac{tp}{tp+fp} \\ \text{recall} &= \frac{|\{\text{relevant documents}\} \cap \{\text{retrieved documents}\}|}{|\{\text{relevant documents}\}|} & \qquad \text{Recall} &= \frac{tp}{tp+fn} \end{aligned}$$

	Documents Retrieved (search results)					
		Class = Yes	Class = No			
Actual Documents	Class = Yes	True Positive	False Negative			
(Should be retrieved)	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.





Thank You



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