分词器简介

Analyzer

职责

```
"tokens" : [
    "token" : "test",
    "start_offset" : 0,
    "end_offset" : 4,
    "type" : "<ALPHANUM>",
    "position" : 0
  },
    "token" : "case",
    "start_offset" : 5,
    "end_offset" : 9,
    "type" : "<ALPHANUM>",
    "position" : 1
```

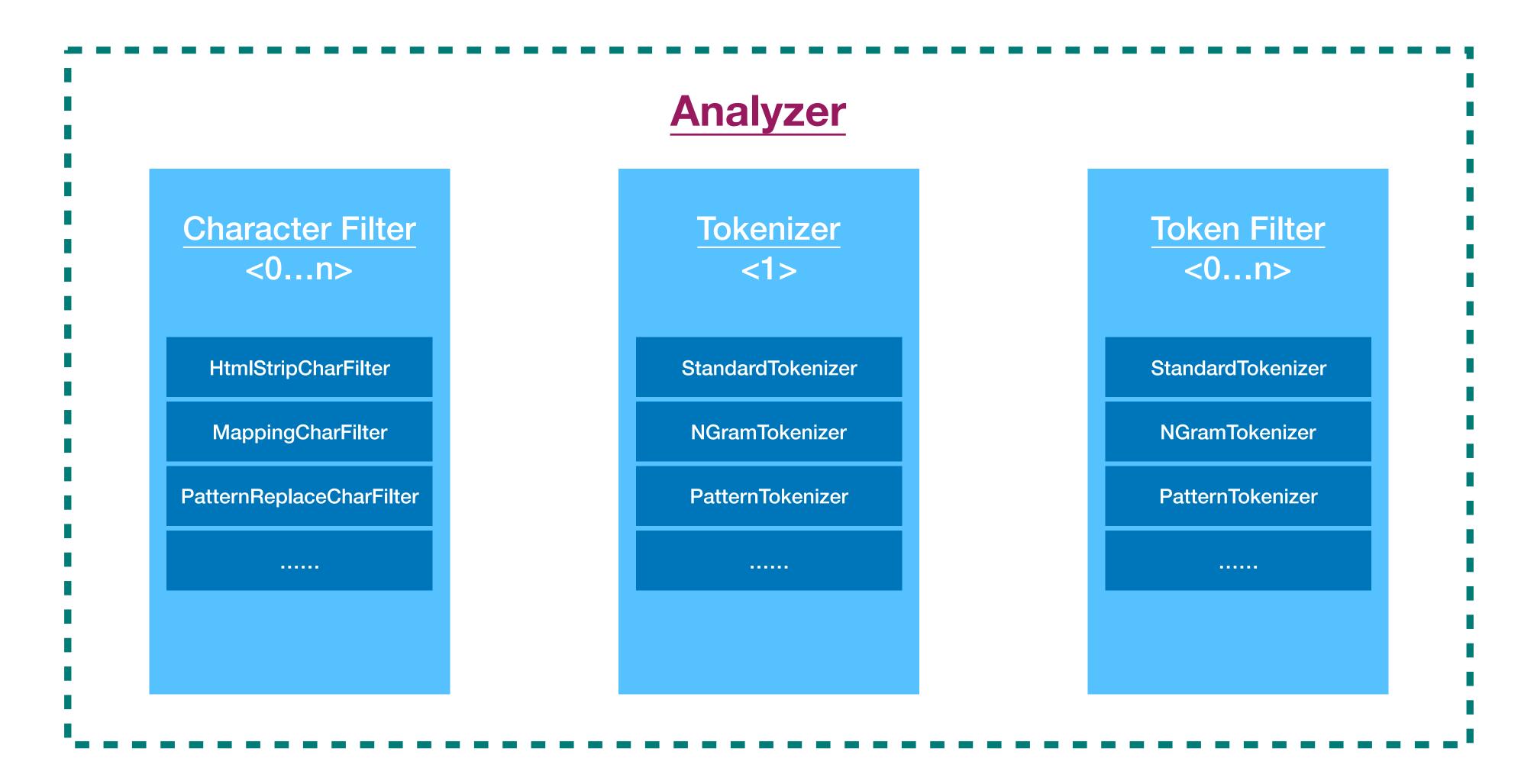
字符转换

按照分词规则切分单词

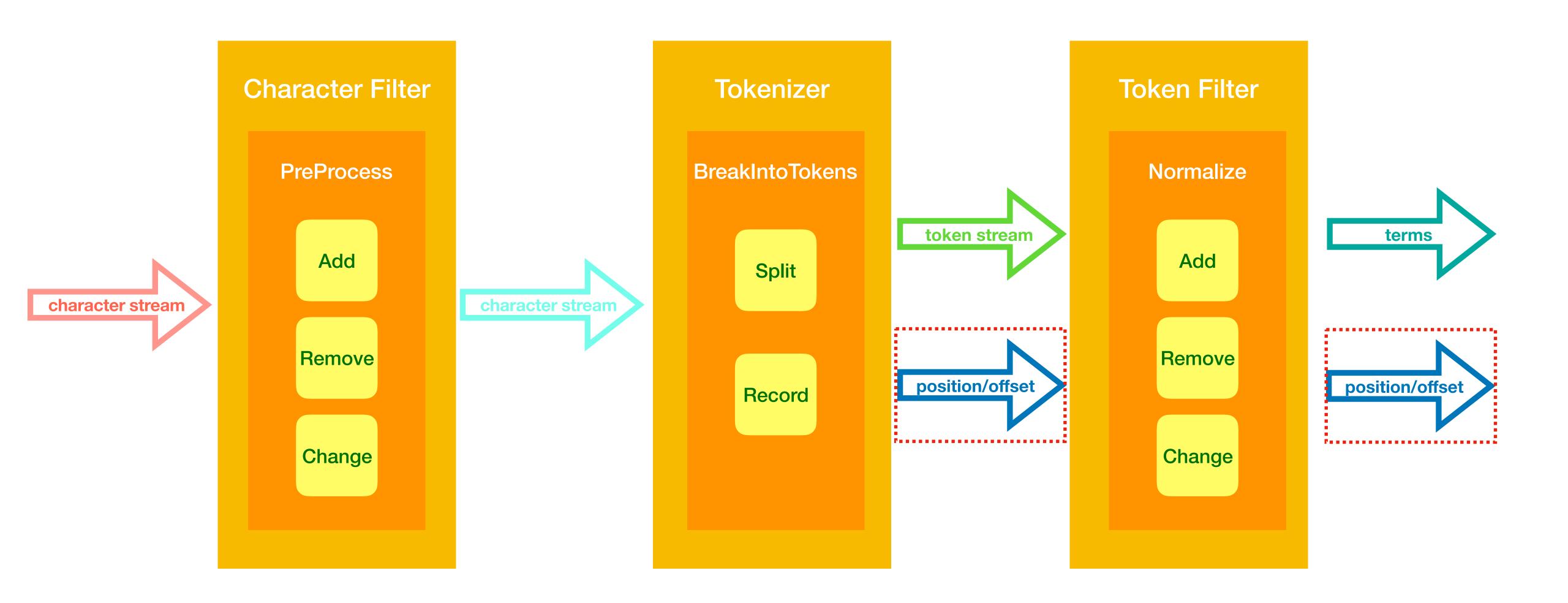
记录词间相对位置

记录单词原始偏移

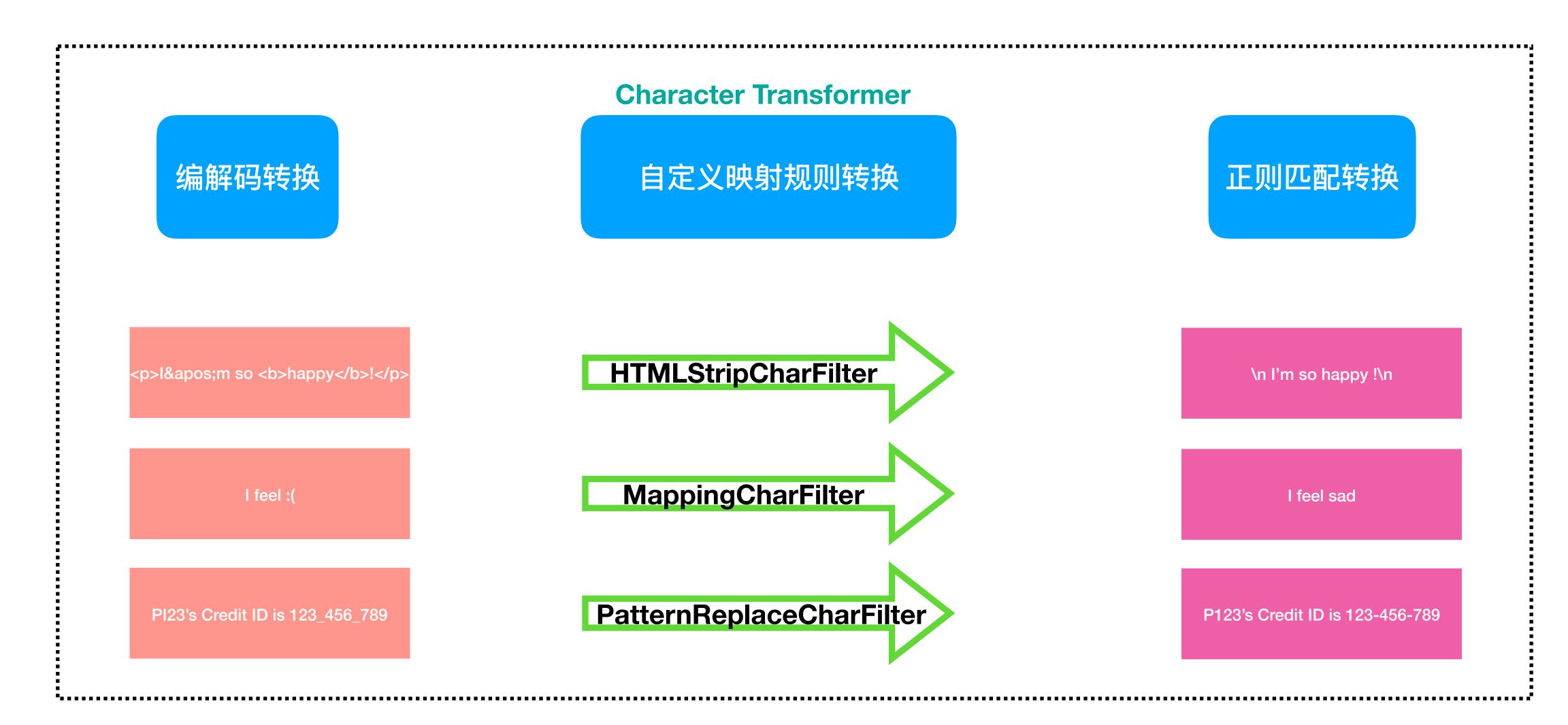
组成元素



处理流程



元素1: CharacterFilter



元素2: Tokenizer

split & record 记录偏移 切分单词 记录位置 partial word tokenizer word oriented tokenizer structured text tokenizer 句子 -> 单词 单词 -> 片段 句子 -> 单词 片段模式 结构化模式 边界模式

元素2-1: WordOrientedTokenizer

The 2 QUICK Brown-Foxes jumped over the lazy dog's bone.

Standard Tokenizer

Letter Tokenizer

Lowercase Tokenizer

WhiteSpace Tokenizer

UAX URL Email Tokenizer

Classic Tokenizer

Thai Tokenizer

[The, QUICK, Brown, Foxes, jumped, over, the, lazy, dog, s, bone]

[the, quick, brown, foxes, jumped, over, the, lazy, dog, s, bone]

[The, 2, QUICK, Brown-Foxes, jumped, over, the, lazy, dog's, bone.]

元素2-2: PartialWordTokenizer

quick

N-Gram Tokenizer

Edge N-Gram Tokenizer

[qu, ui, ic, ck]

[q, qu, qui, quic, quick]

元素2-3: StructedTextTokenizer

New York

\"value\", \"value with embedded \\\" quote\"

/opt/es/config

Keyword Tokenizer

Pattern Tokenizer

Path Tokenizer

[New York]

[value, value with embedded \" quote]

[/opt,/opt/es,/opt/es/config]

元素3: TokenFilter



内置分词器

Standard Analyzer

CharacterFilter [NULL]

Tokenizer

[StandardTokenizer]

TokenFilter

[StandardTokenFilter]
[LowercaseTokenFilter]
[StopTokenFilter]

Whitespace Analyzer

CharacterFilter [NULL]

Tokenizer

[WhitespaceTokenizer]

TokenFilter [NULL]

Pattern Analyzer

CharacterFilter [NULL]

Tokenizer

[PatternTokenizer]

TokenFilter

[LowercaseTokenFilter] [StopTokenFilter]

自定义配置分词器

```
"char_filter": {
    "tconvert": {
        "convert_type": "t2s",
        "type": "stconvert"
    }

"trandition2simple": {
        "lowercase"
    ],
        "char_filter": [
        "tconvert"
    ],
        "type": "custom",
        "type": "standard"
```

思考

- 1: CharacterFilter VS TokenFilter
- 2: 在搜索阶段使用的分词器与索引阶段使用的分词器是否应该保持一致
- 3: 高亮是依托于分词器的哪一部分输出实现的
- 4: filter中为何会存在"add"操作
- 5: 分词过程是否只存储单词/位置/偏移就足够了

如何开发一个分词器

分析源码:

扩展点-org.elasticsearch.index.analysis

- Analyzer
- AnalyzerProvider
- TokenFilter
- TokenFilterFactory
- Tokenizer
- TokenizerFactory

- * CharTermAttribute
- * OffsetAttribute
- * createComponent
- * incrementToken

注册点-org.elasticsearch.plugin.analysis

- Plugin
- AnalysisPlugin

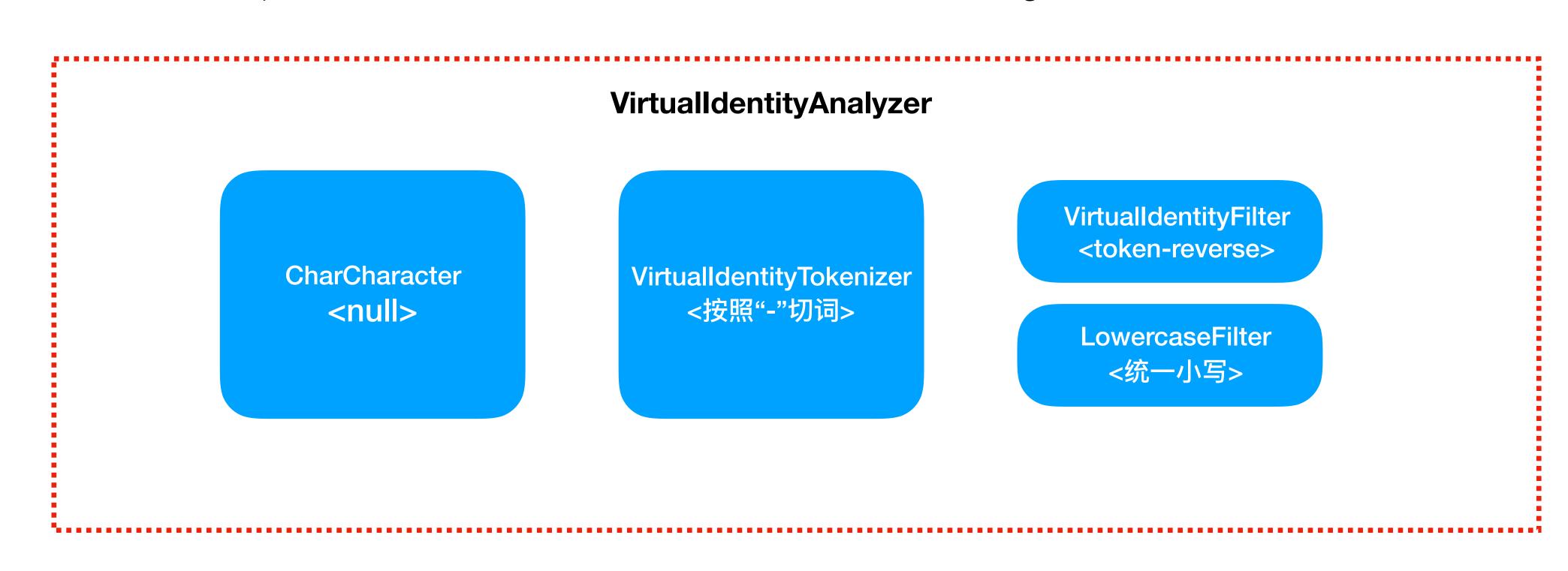
殊途同归: <扩展+注册> vs <spring ioc>

虚拟场景

情形描述:一批虚拟身份数据,需要查询具有某一特征的对象,其中某一虚拟社区的人具有相同的身份后缀

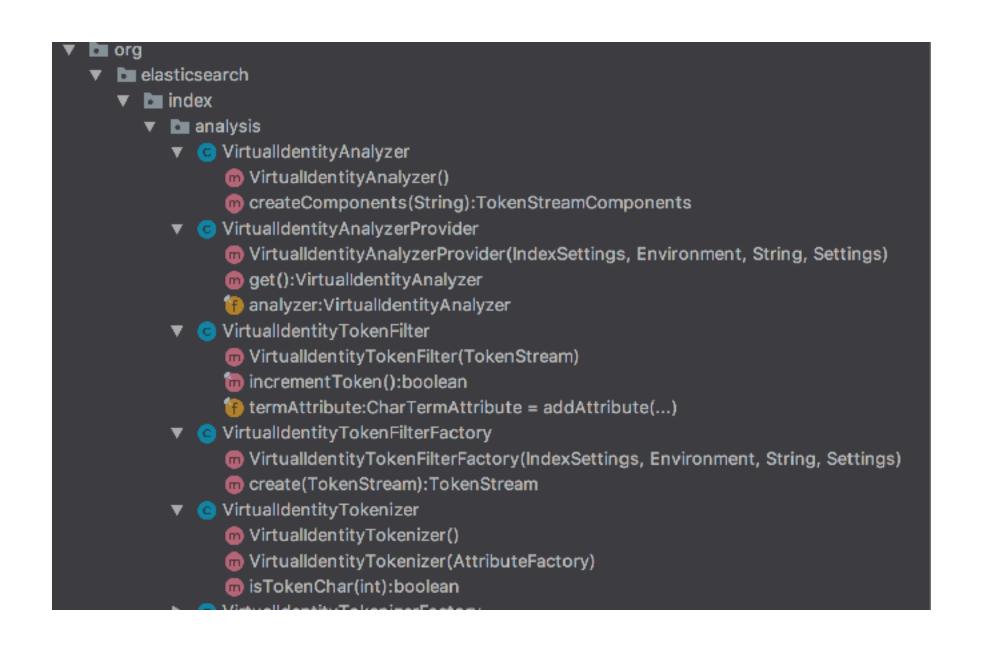
样例: xxxgoV-yyyaRmy-zZzsinacom

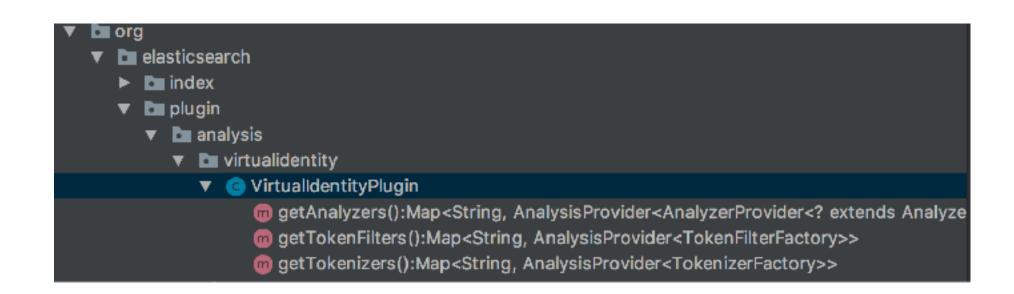
分析:一人具有多重身份,以"-"分割。找到如何条件的人需要根据后缀匹配。比如gov类的代表政府机关。

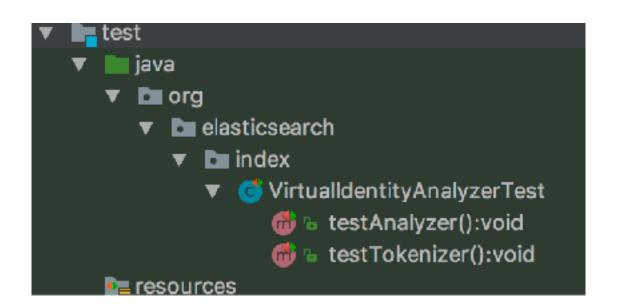


虚拟场景

代码结构







分词效果