

# Chapter 11: Finding Answers: Watson Discovery

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This chapter is an update to the original chapter, where we used Retrieve and Rank to create a collection, process queries against that collection as both a straight retrieve and then later including the ranking capability as part of that service.

Retrieve and Rank has been replaced with Watson Discovery. This means that we have better exploration tools available to us and, as well, can do things like create the necessary configuration file interactively in the browser rather than only on our laptops. We can still do what we did in the past, we just have more options, now.

## Concept Changes

When using Retrieve and Rank, we are much more aware of the underlying technology and work with converted documents and do significant manual work to train the Ranking system. A lot of code is written to handle document upload, document conversion, and training. All of that is now handled by the Web interface for Watson Discovery. We can still write code to perform all those steps, and this code is included in the tutorial. However, it is no longer necessary to do that work.

Training can take longer, because we need 50 queries in the system to train Discovery and the documents returned for each query need to have some of them rated as relevant and some as not relevant. This is, in practical terms, the work of a subject matter expert. For us to do that, we need to actually read each of the 12 documents we're going to use in this small example, so that we can apply the 'relevant/not-relevant' responses.

# Process Changes

All of the work can be done through the Watson Discovery Web Interface. We will still write a query interface, which draws very heavily from the Watson Discovery News work done in Chapter 8.

## Code Changes

Only the query interface needs to be written for both the server side and the browser side

### Server Side

We need a "find" service

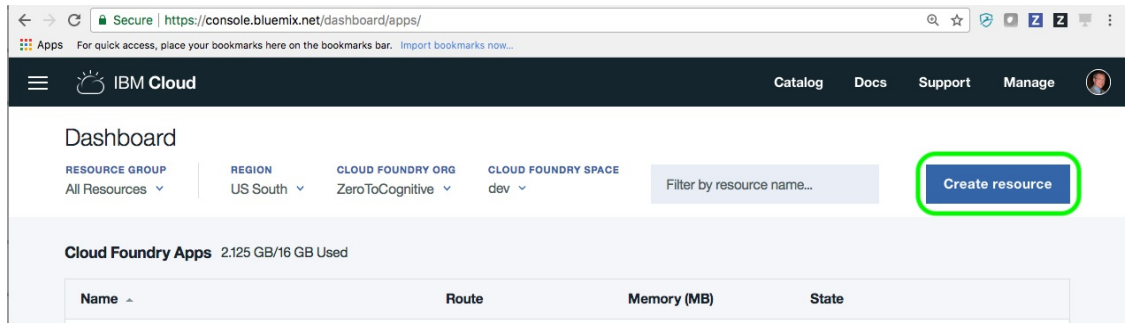
### Client (Browser)

We need a "find" interface

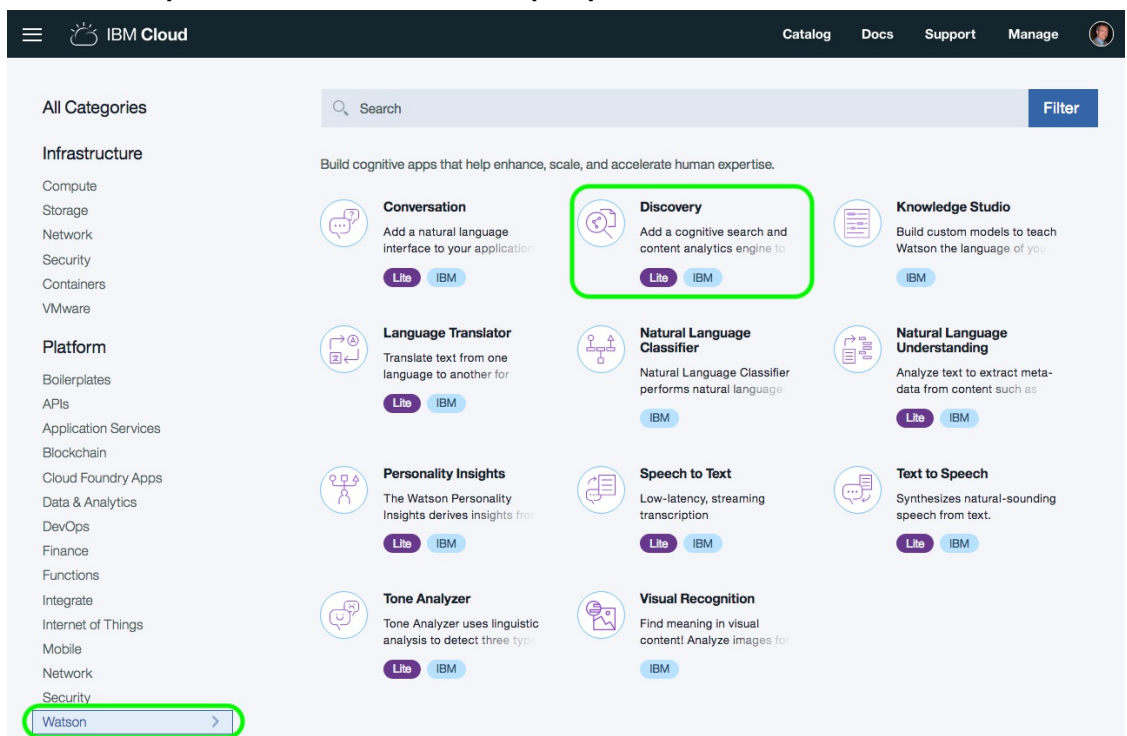
## Executing the Lab

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- We are going to use the IBM Institute for Business Value documents located at this URL: <https://www-935.ibm.com/services/us/gbs/thoughtleadership/>
- There are 12 documents at this location. We want all 12 of them downloaded to our system and stored in the Chapter11/HTML/Documents/Source folder.
- Log into IBM Cloud (formerly IBM Bluemix) at
  - <https://console.ng.bluemix.net> (Americas)
  - <https://console.eu-gb.bluemix.net> (Great Britain)
  - <https://console.eu-de.bluemix.net> (Europe)
  - <https://console.au-syd.bluemix.net> (Asia-Pacific)



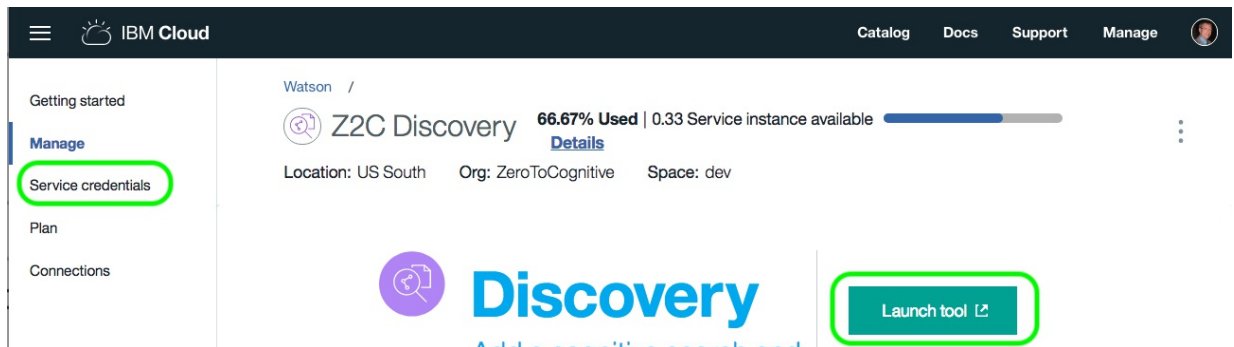
- Create, if you haven't already done so, a Watson Discovery Service (this is the same service you would have used in Chapter 8)
  - Select "Watson" from the left hand menu and then select Discovery from the set of displayed services.



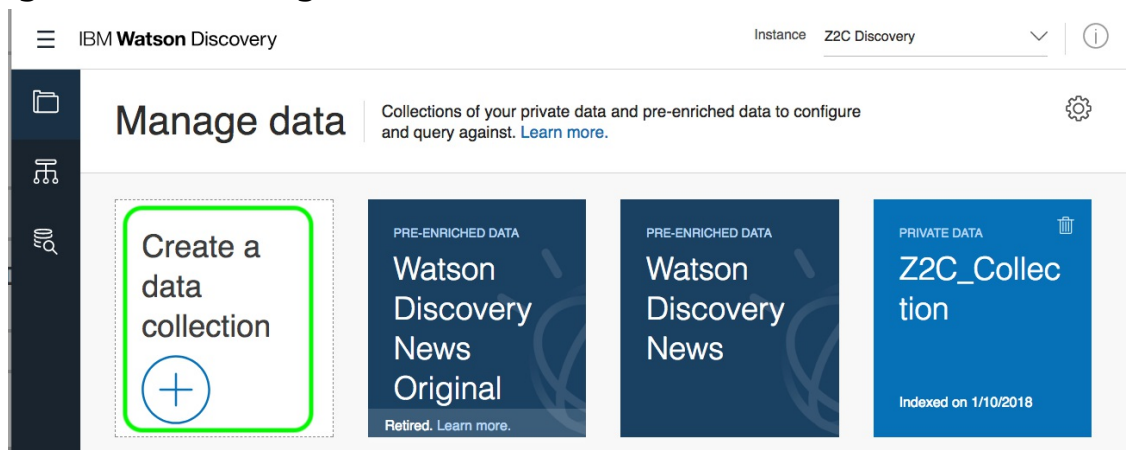
- Click on Service Credentials and then copy your service credentials into your env.json file. In the following file, you'll see environmentID, configurationID, and collectionID. Those are retrieved from the Manage Data page for your collection by clicking on the Use Collection In API link. (this is explained later)
  - (env.json example)

```
"discovery": {
  "url":
    "https://gateway.watsonplatform.net/discovery/api",
  "password": "password-from-credentials",
```

```
"username": "user-name-from-credentials",  
"version_date": "2017-11-07",  
"documentList": "documents.json",  
"source_path": "HTML/Documents/Source",  
"environmentID": "your-environment-id",  
"configurationID": "your-configuration-id",  
"collectionID": "your-collection-id"
```



- Then click on Launch Tool and Create a new Data Collection by clicking on the Plus sign.



- This will create a private data collection. You see in my example that a private data collection has already been created titled Z2C\_Collection
- On the following page,
  - First, Edit the configuration and add in all 'enhancements'. This gives you sentiment, keyword, concepts, etc.
  - 2nd, upload all of your documents from Chapter11/HTML/Document/Source

IBM Watson Discovery

Instance Z2C Discovery

Manage data > Z2C\_Collection

Upload documents ==> 2 <==

View data schema →

Overview Errors and warnings (0)

Document count	Errors and warnings	Configuration	Collection info
12	0 documents failed <a href="#">View details</a>	Z2C_Discovery <a href="#">Edit</a> ==> 1 <== <a href="#">Switch</a>	Created on 1/10/2018 12:26:52 pm EST Last updated 1/10/2018 12:27:15 pm EST <a href="#">Use this collection in API</a>

- We now need to Train Watson Discovery. What's that mean? It means that we need to execute a minimum of 50 different queries against our collection and rank the results from each query. We rank results by taking one of 3 actions:
  - Click on "Relevant" if the returned document is relevant to the query
  - Click on "Not Relevant" if the returned document is particularly not relevant to the query.
  - Not all documents need to be marked, but all queries should be ranked.
  - There is a sample list of 50 queries at the end of this readme file.
- Click on the query icon on the left hand navigator

IBM Watson Discovery

Instance Z2C Discovery

Manage data Collections of your private data and pre-enriched data to configure and query against. [Learn more.](#)

Query icon highlighted

- And then click on Train Watson in the top right hand corner

IBM Watson Discovery

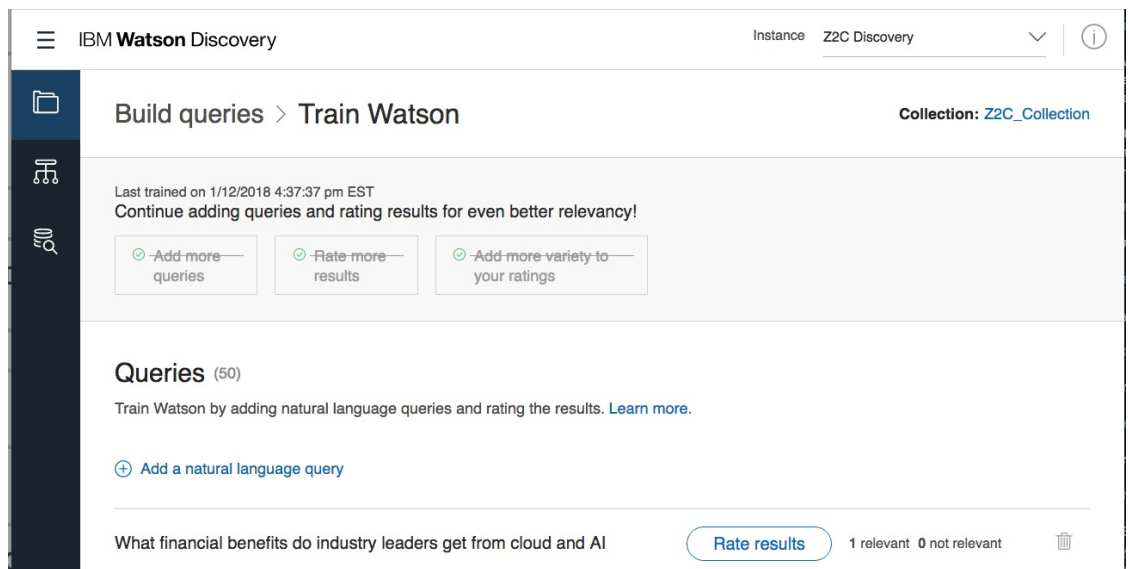
Instance Z2C Discovery

Build queries Collection: Z2C\_Collection

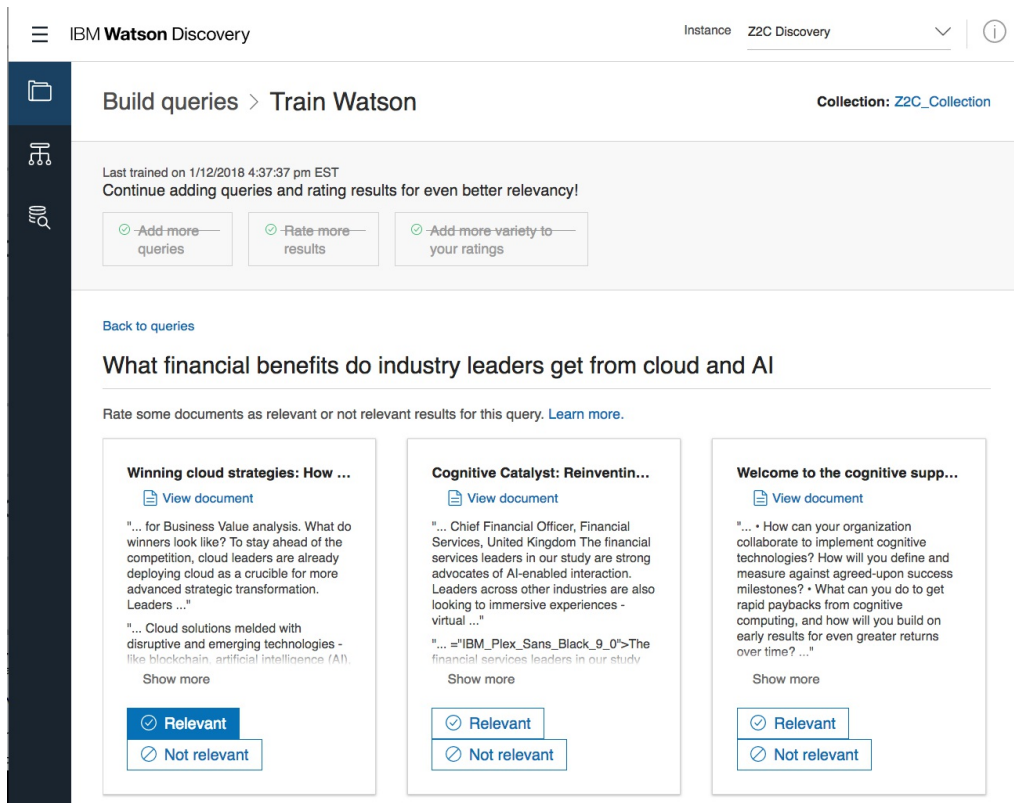
Summary JSON

Train Watson to improve results

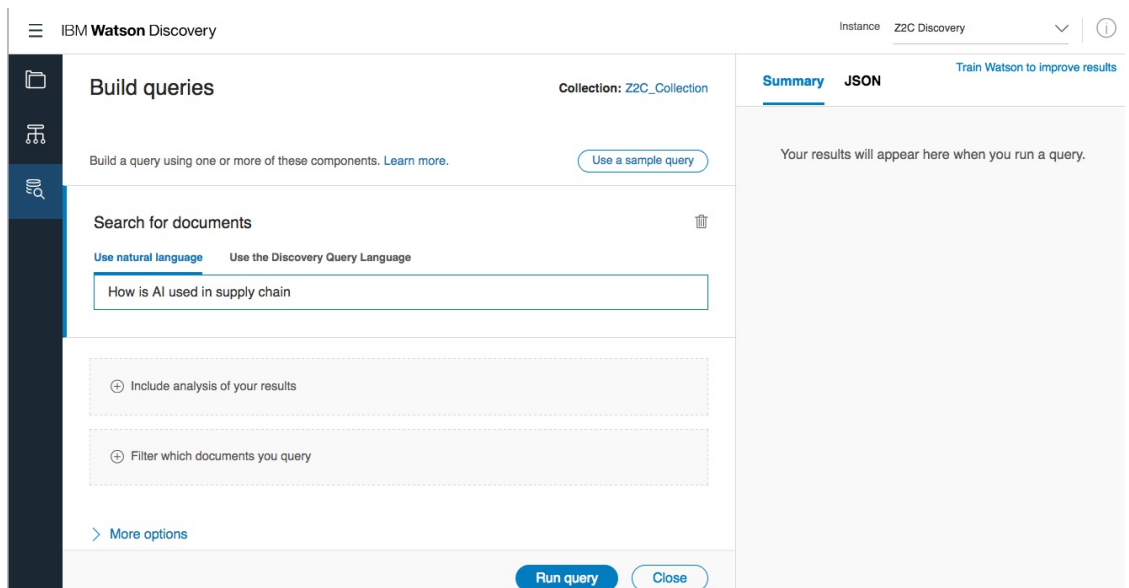
- Which will bring you to the Training Query page. On this page, you'll type or paste in queries and also rank those queries



- In the middle of the page, you can see three boxes, all of which have a line through them. As you add more queries and provide more ranking and more ranking diversity, these boxes will go from a bold text to what you see here – greyed out with a line through them. when all three look like this, you have completed the minimum required amount of ranking. Watson will now start training. Wait an hour or so after training starts before trying any queries.
- At the bottom of the page, you can see the query 'What financial benefits do industry leaders get from cloud and AI' and a button marked "Rank" to the right.
- To Rank a query, click on the Rank button, which will take you to a page similar to the following:



- Here, you'll tag documents as "Relevant" or "Not Relevant". Note while not all documents are tagged, all queries should be ranked.
- You can test your collection by going to the Query Page and submitting natural language queries.
  - click on the query icon on the left side and select your collection



- click on "Search for documents" and type in a natural language query



- Click on the "Run Query" button at the bottom of the page

The screenshot displays the IBM Watson Discovery 'Build queries' interface. On the left, a sidebar contains navigation icons. The main content area is titled 'Build queries' and includes a search bar with the query 'How is AI used in supply chain'. Below the search bar are two checkboxes: 'Include analysis of your results' and 'Filter which documents you query'. The right panel shows the 'Summary' tab with a 'Query URL' and 'Passages' of text. The 'Results' section shows 'Showing 10 of 12 matching documents' and a table with columns for Sentiment, Keywords, Entities, Categories, and Concepts.

- explore your results

## Creating a Web interface:

- we'll reuse some of the UX work we did in Chapter 8
- we have to create a web page to hold the query and its results
- we have to create a javascript file to manage the user experience
- We have to create a single service to execute the query

## ##Creating the web service:

- The discovery\_complete.js file has the following routine in it (there are others which you can explore which support creating an administrative interface on the web for Watson Discovery)

```
/**
 * find queries a specific collection in a
 * specific environment for the currently identified
 * for the userid and password stored in the
```

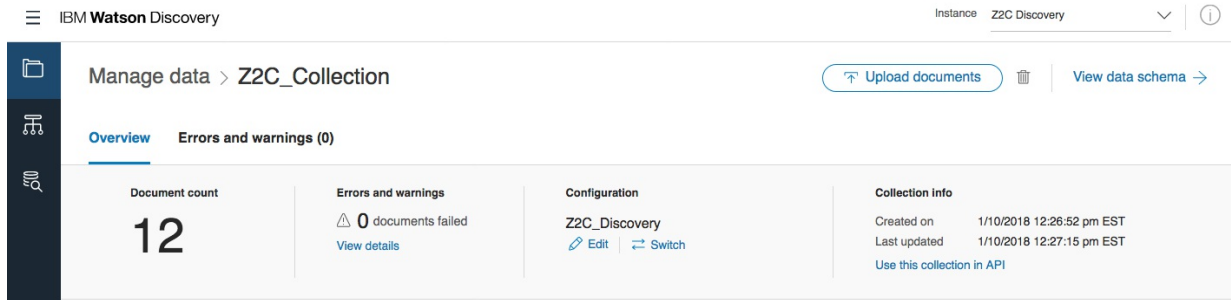


```

env.json file
*
* @param {object} req - nodejs object with
the request information
* req.body.queryString has the query details
* @param {object} res - nodejs response
object
* @param {object} next - nodejs next object
- used if this routine does not provide a
response
*/
exports.find = function(req, res, next)
{
  let _method = 'find';
  discovery.query({ environment_id:
config.discovery.environmentID, collection_id:
config.discovery.collectionID,
natural_language_query:
encodeURIComponent(req.body.queryString),
passages: true },
    function (err, response) {
      if (err)
      {console.log('error:', err);
      res.send({'result': 'error', 'message':
err.message});}
      else
      {res.send({'result': 'success', 'data':
response});}
    });
}

```

- The environment and collection id are gathered programmatically from the Watson Discovery Service. If you don't want to get the data programmatically, you can copy it from the Watson Discovery Service web interface by going to the displayed page and clicking on "Use this collection in API" and then storing the displayed information someplace like your env.json file.



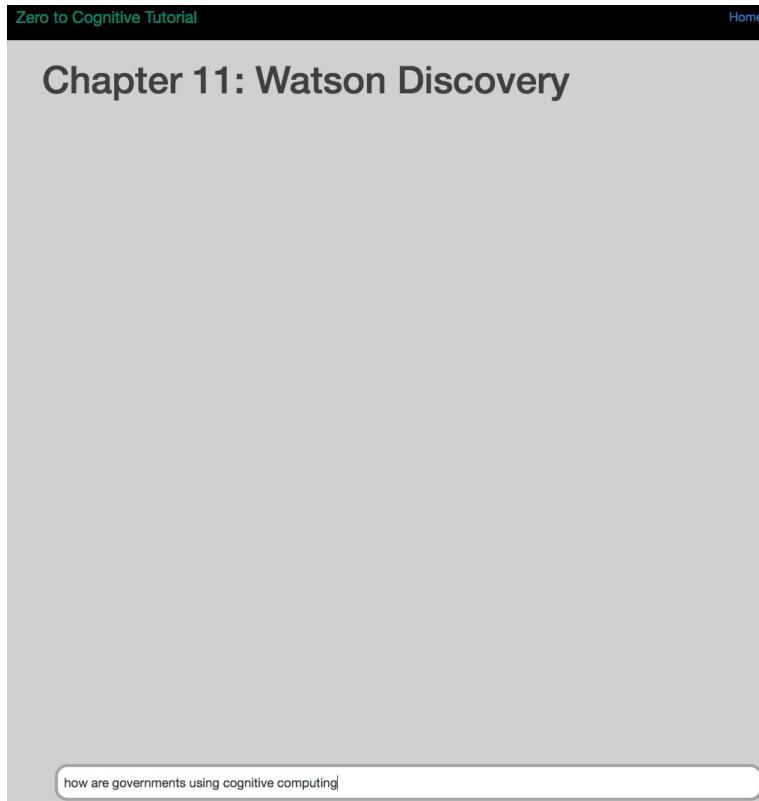
- The web page is very simple. We have a query input field locked to the bottom of the page (we did this in Chapter 10) and will display the results above the input field.

```

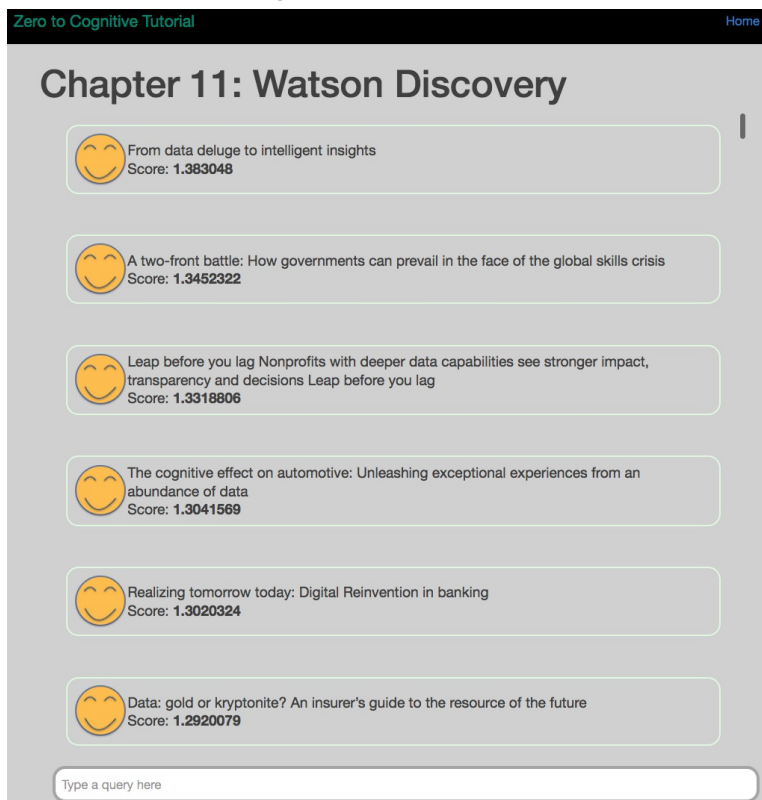
        <div class="container">
        <div class="title">
            <h1>Chapter 11: Watson
Discovery</h1>
        </div>
        <div class="scrollingPane">
            <div class="col-lg-12" id="discovery">
            </div>
        </div>
        <input id="textInput" class="input
showfocus wide" width="100%",
            placeholder="Type a query here"
type="text", onkeypress="detectKey(event,
'doQuery')">
        </div>

```

- You may remember the 'detectKey' routine from Chapter 10. We've extended it (z2c\_utilities.js) by adding a new case statement for this chapter. This enables a person to type a query and execute it simply by pressing the enter key on their keyboard.
  - the initial page looks like this:



- Pressing the enter key returns the following scored results with most likely results first



- Clicking on a result line expands the accordion (you'll remember this from Chapter 8) and shows you the text that Watson Discovery stored and, if you kept the documents in your HTML/Documents/Source then clicking on "View Original

Document" will display the original PDF in a new window.

Zero to Cognitive Tutorial Home

## Chapter 11: Watson Discovery

From data deluge to intelligent insights  
Score: 1.383048

A two-front battle: How governments can prevail in the face of the global skills crisis  
Score: 1.3452322

Link: [View Original Document](#)

### A two-front battle

*How governments can prevail in the face of the global skills crisis* IBM Institute for Business Value

**Executive Report**  
Government

**How IBM can help**  
As the world becomes more populous, complex and dangerous, the work of governments at all levels becomes more challenging. IBM Government is creating solutions to help leaders leverage new business models and innovative capabilities, utilize the wealth of data available to build a robust and efficient public infrastructure, ensure safety and security, support the needs of individuals, facilitate sustainable economic growth and nurture stronger communities. For more information about IBM Government offerings, visit [ibm.com/government](#).

**The gathering storm**  
Digital technologies are fundamentally disrupting business and operating models. These dramatic transformations have had a profound effect on the types of workforce skills demanded by organizations in both the public and private sectors.  
To gauge current skills challenges and assess future needs, the IBM Institute for Business Value (IBV) in cooperation with Oxford Economics surveyed more than 5,600 global executives representing 18 industries and 48 countries, including more than 800 executives from a variety of government organizations. (For more information, see the *Study approach and methodology* section.)  
Survey responses reiterate the massive changes occurring across industries worldwide. They also reveal that government executives share similar views with their private sector peers in terms of the impact various disruptive factors will have on the demand for future skills. An overwhelming majority of government executives surveyed strongly believe economic globalization and changing competitive pressures, changes in industry business and operating models, expanded trade and global economic specialization, and advances in both

**Tackling the global skills crisis**  
*Rapid technological advances, increased globalization and unprecedented industry disruption are destabilizing traditional job roles and fueling a global skills crisis. While governments face many of the same skills-related challenges as the private sector, the implications are even greater as they fight this battle on two fronts. While struggling to employ staff with the skills necessary to meet organizational mission requirements, government executives also must work with ecosystem partners to ensure their regional labor markets remain competitive. To avoid negative repercussions on the missions of their organizations, as well as individuals and economies worldwide, government leaders must work with ecosystem partners to develop the talent pool and build the confidence of the future.*

Type a query here

## #Browser Javascript

There are only three routines we create for the browser:

- initiateDiscovery
- doQuery
- display\_find
- *initiateDiscovery*
- This routine simply sets the query source and query result target html objects for later use

```
let q_source;  
let q_target;  
  
// initialize the page  
function initiateDiscovery()
```

```

{
    let _method = 'initiateDiscovery';
    q_source = $("#textInput");
    q_target = $("#discovery");
}

```

- ***doQuery***

- This routine sets up and executes the asynchronous call the the previously described find service on the server and displays the 'loading' gif we first introduced in chapter 9 (Visual Recognition)

```

function doQuery()
{
    let _method = 'doQuery';
    q_target.empty(); q_target.append("<center><img src='icons/loading.gif' /></center>")
    let _options = {};
    _options.queryString=q_source.val();
    q_source[0].value = "";
    console.log(_method, _options);
    postIt('/discovery/find', _method,
display_find, q_target, _options);
}

```

- ***display\_find***

- this routine extracts part of the returned data, sorts it and then formats the results.
- The opening of the routine creates a temporary array and extracts portions of the returned result set into that array. At the end of the for loop, the array is sorted, based on the document score. The sort is significantly faster with the smaller amount of data to move

around memory.

```
let tmpArr = new Array();
for (each in _res.data.results)
{
  (function(_idx, _arr)
  {
    let tmpObj = {};
    tmpObj.extracted_metadata =
_arr[_idx].extracted_metadata;
    tmpObj.id = _arr[_idx].id;
    tmpObj.sentiment =
_arr[_idx].enriched_text.sentiment.document;
    tmpObj.emotion =
_arr[_idx].enriched_text.emotion.document.emotion;
    tmpObj.result_metadata =
_arr[_idx].result_metadata;
    tmpObj.html = _arr[_idx].html;
    tmpArr.push(tmpObj);
  })(each, _res.data.results);
}

tmpArr.sort(function(a,b){return
(b.result_metadata.score > a.result_metadata.score) ?
1 : -1;});
```

- The second for loop formats the output. Document sentiment information is used in an identical manner to Chapter 9. We are using the same accorian structure and CSS as in Chapter 9 and, in fact, nearly identical code.

```
for (each in tmpArr)
{
  (function(_idx, _array)
  {
    console.log('_array['+_idx+'] id is: ',
_array[_idx].id+ ' name:
'+_array[_idx].extracted_metadata.title+ ' score:
```

```

'+_array[_idx].result_metadata.score);
    var _hdr = "find_"+_idx+"_header";
    var _bdy = "find_"+_idx+"_content";
    var _sentiment_icon;
    if (_array[_idx].sentiment.label ==
"positive") {_sentiment_icon = '<td></td>';}
    if (_array[_idx].sentiment.label ==
"neutral") {_sentiment_icon = '<td></td>';}
    if (_array[_idx].sentiment.label ==
"negative") {_sentiment_icon = '<td></td>';}
    var _link = '<tr><td>Link: </td><td><a
href="Documents/Source/'+_array[_idx].extracted_metad
ata.filename+'"' target="_blank"><b>View Original
Document</b></a>';
    // since we have this information, let's
display the article summary text in the accordian
window.

    // we're using a table format for display
purposes, so use both columns to display the text
    var _text = '<tr><td
colspan="2">'+_array[_idx].html+'</td></tr>';
    var _hdr_html = '<div class="acc_header
off" id="'+_hdr+'"' target="'+_bdy+'"'
onClick="accToggle(\'newsfeed\',
\'find_'+_idx+'\');"><table><tr>'+_sentiment_icon+"
<td>"+_array[_idx].extracted_metadata.title+'<br/>Sco
re: <b>'+_array[_idx].result_metadata.score+'</b>
</td></tr></table></div >';
    var _bdy_html = '<div class="acc_body
off" id="'+_bdy+'"'><table>'+_link+_text+'</table>
</div>';
    _target.append(_hdr_html+_bdy_html);
})(each, tmpArr);
}

```