### Introduction to Lucene

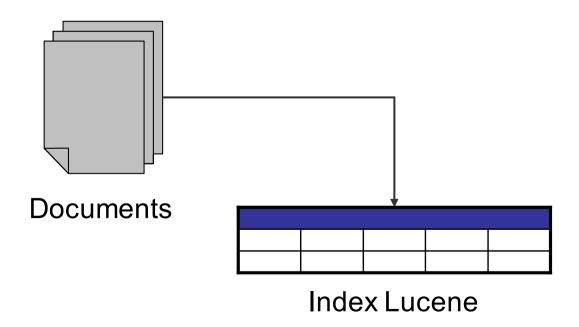
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#### What is Lucene?

- Powerful, high-performance, scalable full text search engine library
- Open source under Apache Software License
- Originally written in Java by Doug Cutting
- Ported to C#, C++, Delphi, Perl, Python, PHP, Ruby
- Initial release in 2000 (current version 7.0.0)
- We use Lucene version 6.6.1 in this lab

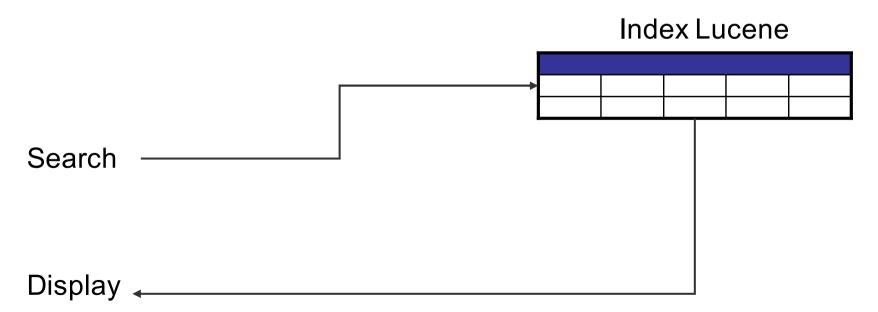
# Building Applications using Lucene (1)

- Step 1: Index Data
  - Convert files to a format for quick look-up
  - Data structure that allows fast random access to words stored inside



# Building Applications using Lucene (2)

- Step 2: Search
  - Lookup words to find the documents that are relevant for the search
  - Support for different type of queries
  - Display results: speed, ranking



#### Lucene Definitions

Fundamental concepts in Lucene:

- Index: contains a sequence of documents
- Document: is a sequence of fields
- **Field:** is a named sequence of terms
- Term: is a sequence of bytes

The terms are represented as a pair: the string naming the field, and the bytes within the field.

## Lucene Classes (1)

- Document: org.apache.lucene.document.Document
  - Indexed data is organized into documents
- IndexWriter: org.apache.lucene.index.IndexWriter
  - Writes data / documents into index
- IndexReader: org.apache.lucene.index.IndexReader
  - Reads the index (abstract class)
- DirectoryReader: org.apache.lucene.index.DirectoryReader
  - Reads indexes in a directory
- IndexSearcher: org.apache.lucene.search.IndexSearcher
  - Searches the index (using the IndexReader)

## Lucene Classes (2)

- Field: org.apache.lucene.document.Field
  - A field is a section of a Document. Each document can contain different named fields.
    - IntPoint: A field that indexes int values for efficient range filtering and sorting. If you also need to store the value, you should add a separate StoredField instance
    - StringField: A field that is indexed but not tokenized (the entire String value is indexed as a single token).
    - TextField: A field that is indexed and tokenized, without term vectors.
    - **Field:** A general purpose field that allows specifying each part of a field (name, value and type). Use this instead of TextField to be able to access the Term Vector of the field.

# Lucene Analyzer (1)

- Analyzer: org.apache.lucene.analysis.Analyzer
  - Converts text into tokens for indexing / searching
  - Use the same analyzer for indexing and searching
  - Abstract class
- WhitespaceAnalyzer:

org.apache.lucene.analysis.core.WhitespaceAnalyzer

- Uses a whitespace tokenizer
- StopAnalyzer: org.apache.lucene.analysis.core.StopAnalyzer
  - LetterTokenizer: divides text at non-letters
  - Lowercase
  - Removes stopwords (predefined English stopwords)

# Lucene Analyzer (2)

#### StandardAnalyzer:

org.apache.lucene.analysis.standard.StandardAnalyzer

StandardTokenizer: grammar-based tokenizer

#### EnglishAnalyzer:

org.apache.lucene.analysis.en.EnglishAnalyzer

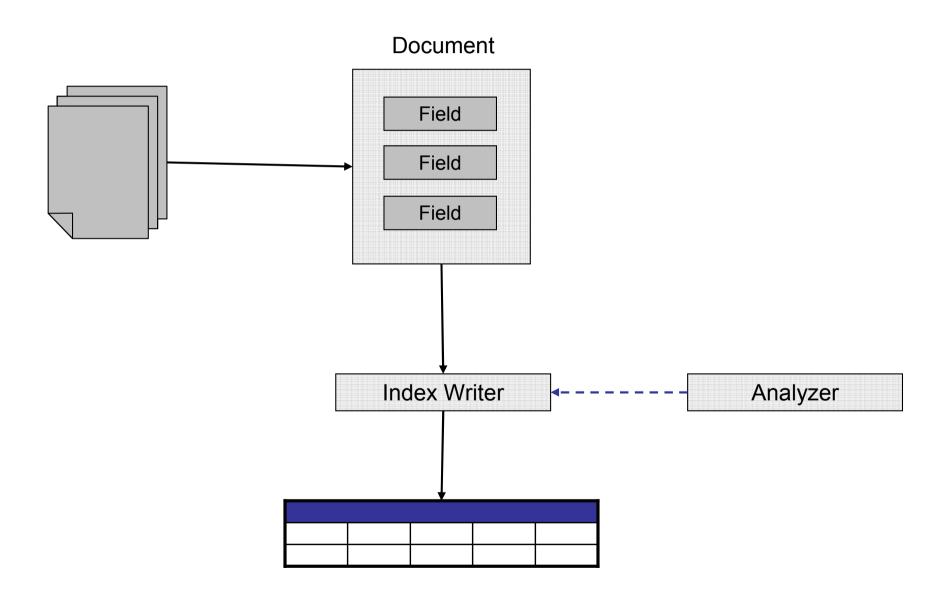
- Stemming (e.g. studying -> study, administration -> administr)
- Support for different languages: English, French, German, etc.

#### Shingling:

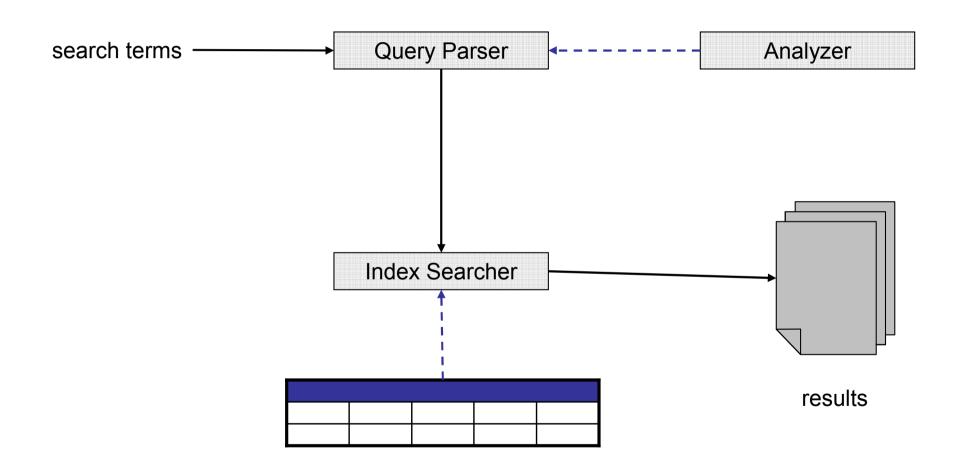
org.apache.lucene.analysis.shingle.ShingleAnalyzerWrapper

- Standard analyzer + Shingling (e.g. "information retrieval")
- Size of shingles (min and max size)

# Lucene Indexing Flow



# Lucene Searching Flow



### Lucene Queries

- TermQuery: matches all the documents that contain the specified
   Term (which is a word that occurs in a certain field)
- BooleanQuery: contains multiple queries with an operator
  - SHOULD
  - MUST
  - MUST NOT
- PhraseQuery: finds documents containing certain phrases
- Numeric Queries: matches all documents that occur in a numeric range for example IntPoint.newRangeQuery()
- PrefixQuery: identifies all documents with terms that begin with a certain string
- QueryParser: converts the query into an index searchable form

### Lucene Application

- Application: analysis of CACM publication list
  - {id \t {author";"} \t title \t [summary] \n}
- Index publication list using StandardAnalyzer
- Search on Field summary using QueryParser
  - User query: "compiler program"
  - Result format: {id: title "("lucene score")" \n}

```
3189: An Algebraic Compiler for the FORTRAN Assembly Program (1.2154248)
1465: Program Translation Viewed as a General Data Processing Problem (1.1353518)
123: Compilation for Two Computers with NELIAC (0.97233987)
1460: Evolution of the Meta-Assembly Program (0.94987315)
2534: Design and Implementation of a Diagnostic Compiler for PL/I (0.8594351)
1647: WATFOR-The University of Waterloo FORTRAN IV Compiler (0.8507974)
1788: Toward a General Processor for Programming Languages (0.8507974)
1215: Some Techniques Used in the ALCOR ILLINOIS 7090 (0.7693181)
730: MIRFAG: A Compiler Based on StandardMathematical Notation And Plain English (0.75989854)
1646: DITRAN-A Compiler Emphasizing Diagnostics (0.75989854)
```

## Lucene Demo: Indexing

```
// 1.1. create an analyzer
Analyzer analyzer = new StandardAnalyzer():
// 1.2. create an index writer config
IndexWriterConfig iwc = new IndexWriterConfig(analyzer);
iwc.setOpenMode(OpenMode.CREATE); // create and replace existing index
iwc.setUseCompoundFile(false); // not pack newly written segments in a compound file:
//keep all segments of index separately on disk
// 1.3. create index writer
Path path = FileSystems.getDefault().getPath("index");
Directory dir = FSDirectory.open(path);
                                                                     for each document
IndexWriter indexWriter = new IndexWriter(dir, iwc);
// 1.4. create document
                                                                     for each field
Document doc = new Document():
// 1.5. create fields
FieldType fieldType = new FieldType(); // describes properties of a field
fieldType.setIndexOptions(IndexOptions.DOCS); // controls how much information
//is stored in the postings lists.
fieldType.setTokenized(true); // tokenize the field's contents using configured analyzer
fieldType.freeze(); // prevents future changes
Field field = new Field("summary", cacm.getSummary(), fieldType);
// 1.6. add fields to document
doc.add(field):
// 1.7. add document to index
indexWriter.addDocument(doc);
// 1.8 close index writer
indexWriter.close();
dir.close();
```

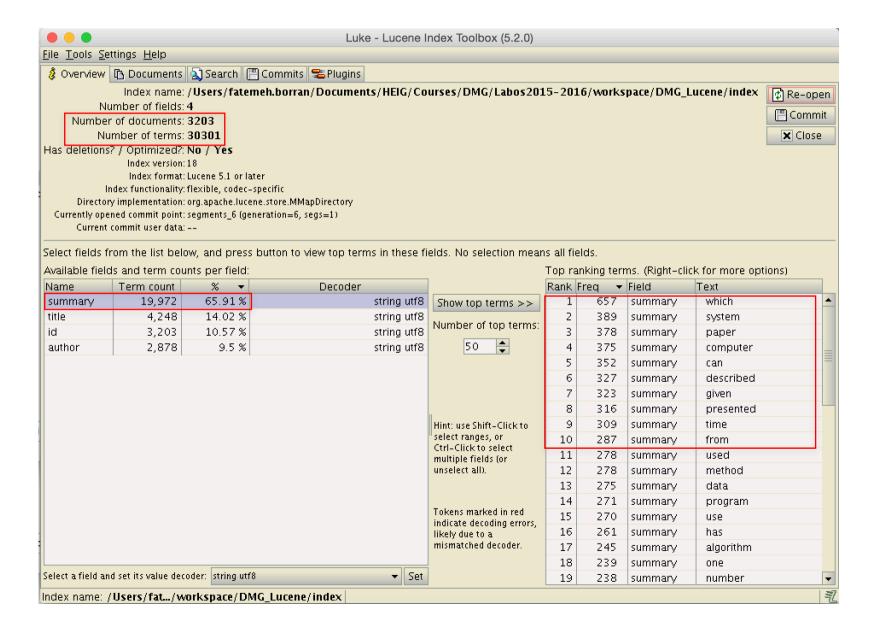
### Lucene Demo: Searching

```
// 2.1. create query parser
QueryParser parser = new QueryParser("summary", analyzer);
// 2.2. parse query
Ouery query = parser.parse("compiler program");
// 3.1. create index reader
Path path = FileSystems.getDefault().getPath("index");
Directory dir = FSDirectory.open(path);
IndexReader indexReader = DirectoryReader.open(dir);
// 3.2. create index searcher
IndexSearcher indexSearcher = new IndexSearcher(indexReader);
// 3.3. search query
ScoreDoc∏ hits = indexSearcher.search(query, 1000).scoreDocs;
// 3.4. retrieve results
System.out.println("Results found: " + hits.length);
for (ScoreDoc hit: hits) {
    Document doc = indexSearcher.doc(hit.doc)
    System.out.println(doc.get("id") + ": " + doc.get("title") + " (" + hit.score + ")");
}
// 3.5. close index reader
indexReader.close();
dir.close();
```

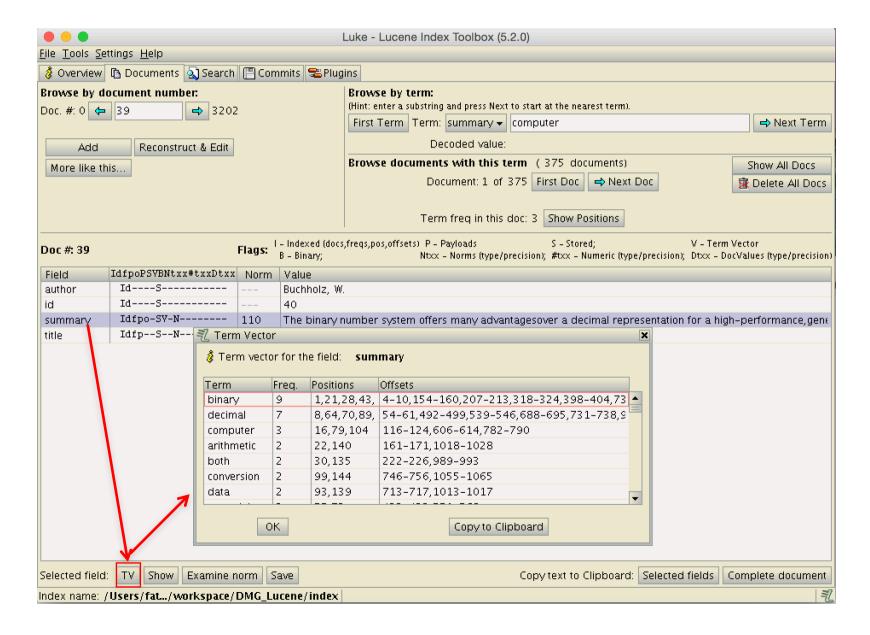
### Luke

- A GUI tool written in Java
- Browse the contents of a Lucene index
- Examine individual documents
- Run queries over the index

#### Luke: Index

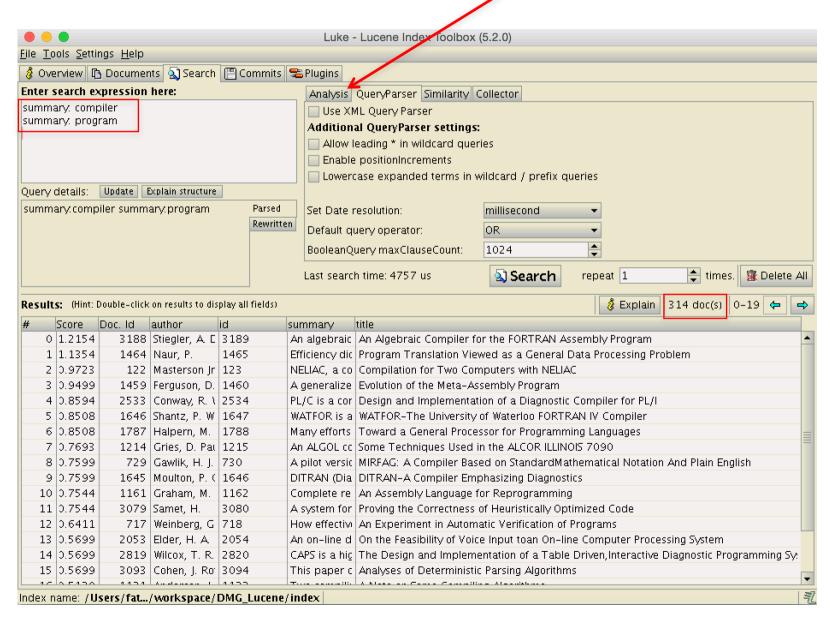


### Luke: TermVector



### Luke: Search

#### **Choose Analyzer**



#### References

- Apache Lucene: <a href="http://lucene.apache.org/core/6">http://lucene.apache.org/core/6</a> 6
  1/index.html
- Lucene Tutorials:
  - https://www.tutorialspoint.com/lucene/lucene\_search\_operation.htm
  - https://howtodoinjava.com/lucene/lucene-index-search-examples/
- Luke: <a href="https://github.com/DmitryKey/luke">https://github.com/DmitryKey/luke</a>