



DIS17 – Search Engine Technologies

03 – Introduction to Solr

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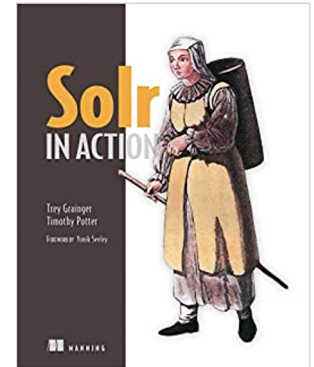
Overview of prominent search engines



Good reads on Solr and Elasticsearch

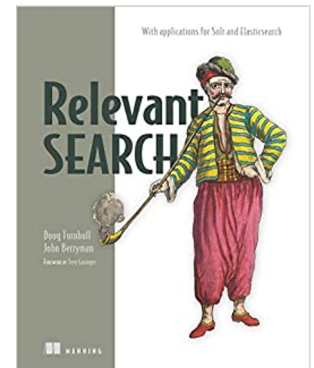
First Chapter of “Solr in Action”

- great overview of the basics of search
- great overview of the and functionality of Solr
- <https://www.manning.com/books/solr-in-action>



Third Chapter of “Relevant Search”

- detailed description on how to use Elasticsearch
- default ranking and its problem
- how to make it better
- <https://www.manning.com/books/relevant-search>



Solr



- is a **search engine** (no database!)
- based on **Lucene**
- provides **out-of-the-box** indexing functionalities
- works over **HTTP** and according to the REST principle
→ use CURL, Python API etc.
- has also a **GUI**, if you prefer clicking over coding
- is **open source** (Apache license)
- focuses on **text data**
- and much more. ...

In Solr it's all about text!

Solr is a search engine that **focuses on text**, which means it's

- **Text-centric** (handles unstructured text well, as opposed to a database, which tends to focus on structured data)
- **Read-centric** (more content is read out of a search engine than written into it)
- **Document-centric** (the indexed items are flat units of information, mostly documents - no multimedia, no network data, etc.)
- **Flexible schema** (the data to be indexed does not have to follow the same format and structure - there may also be different distributions of content)

Where Solr struggles...

There are things for which Solr is not well suited, e.g.

- when **more than the usual 10-100** documents are expected as a result, e.g. 1 million result documents;
- when **large subsets** of the index are to be analyzed;
- when **relationships** between documents are important;
- when **access rights** and **security** are important;

Again, in all clarity:

- Solr is not a web search engine like Google or Bing!
- Solr has nothing to do with Search Engine Optimization (SEO)!

Solr – an awesome community

- Solr provides a lot of information about itself, and the Solr community is very active in helping each other with issues.
- There is also a very extensive and extraordinary well-explained Tutorial about various aspects of solr:
 - https://solr.apache.org/guide/8_10/solr-tutorial.html
 - very illustrative from scratch on
 - all you need to start with Solr

This will be your first assignment!
Work on the tutorial, to get a feeling for the software...

ElasticSearch



- is a full-text, distributed **NoSQL database**
- also based on **Lucene**
- also **Open Source**
- also uses **RESTful** for communication
- can index many different types of content, not only on text
 - Geodata, Business data
- is a store, a search and an **analytics engine**

Where ElasticSearch **struggles**:

- Has a slight latency in indexing.
- Does not support permission management (security)

Solr vs. Elasticsearch

Querying

- Solr: Uses simple URL parameters
- Elasticsearch: Uses JSON

Advantage Solr

- working with static data (e-commerce), as it uses an uninverted reader for faceting and sorting

Advantage Elasticsearch

- working with time series, like log analysis, business analytics, etc.

There are a lot of differences, too many to cover, but if you're interested, here is a good review:

<https://sematext.com/blog/solr-vs-elasticsearch-differences/>

Titel auf Grundlage von Disney-Filme und -Serien | Disney | Disney Channel | Monsters, Inc. | Disney-Filme für Teenager





Computer and information sciences



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View by:

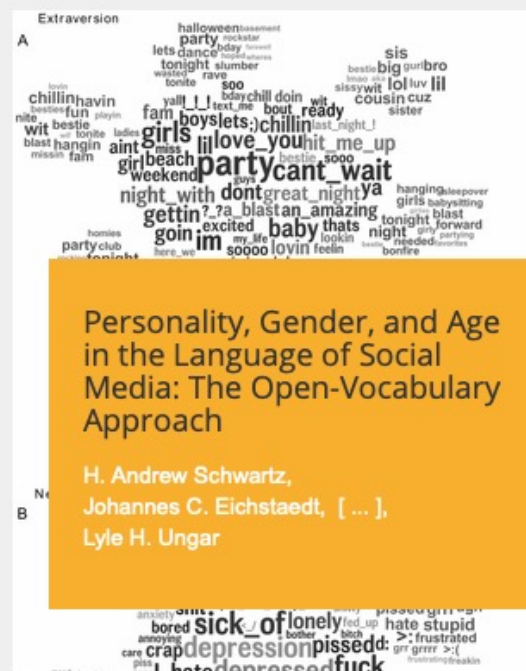
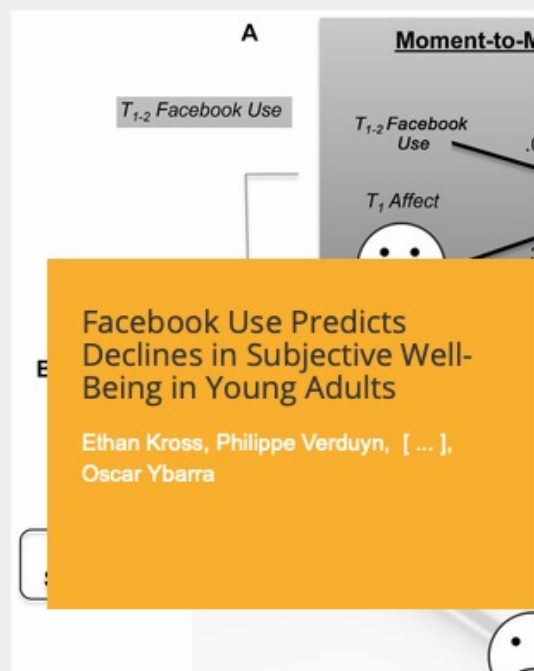
cover page

list articles

Sort by:

recent

popular



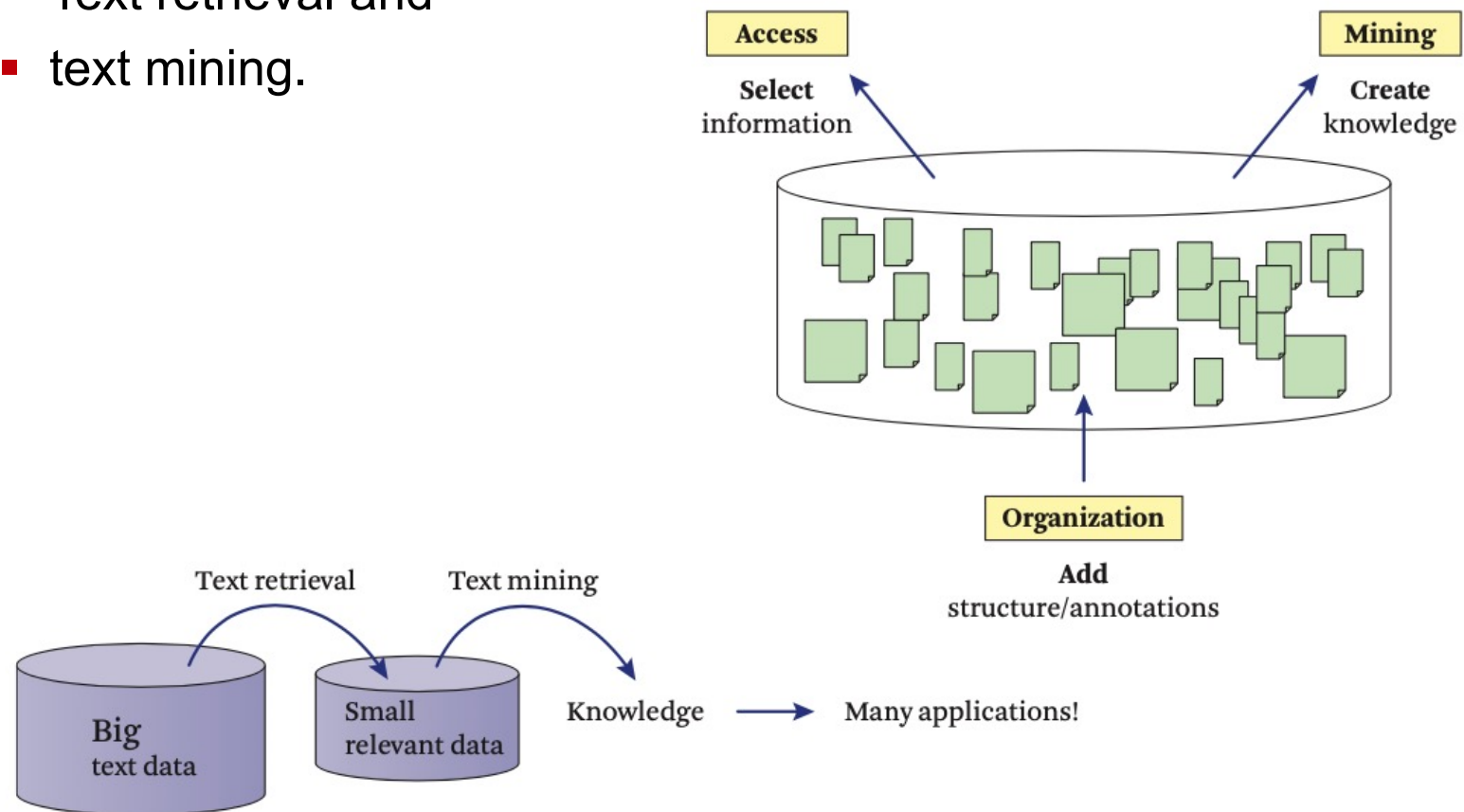
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<http://api.plos.org/solr/search-fields/>

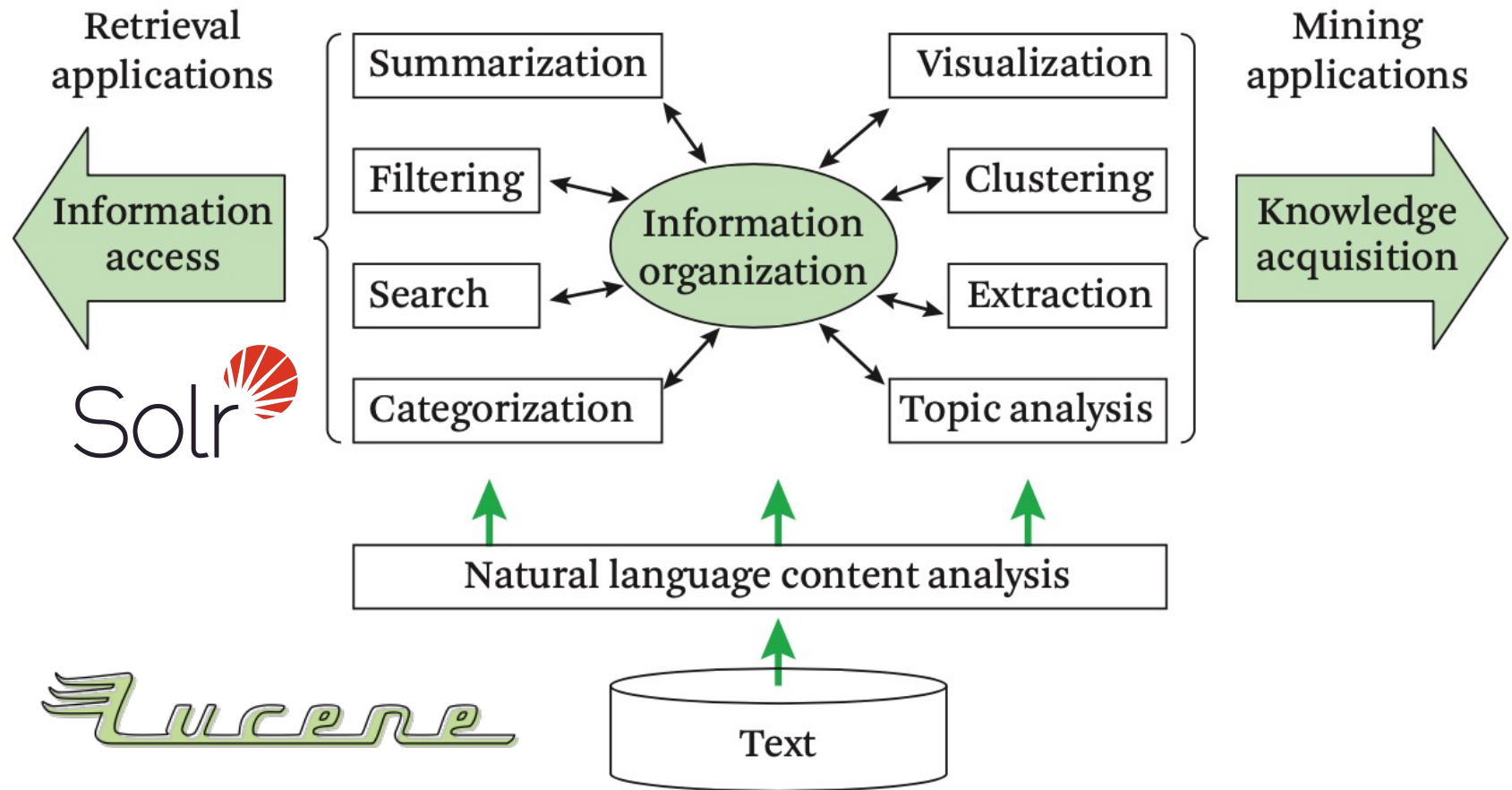
Text Information Processing (TIP)

Two main techniques for analyzing big text data:

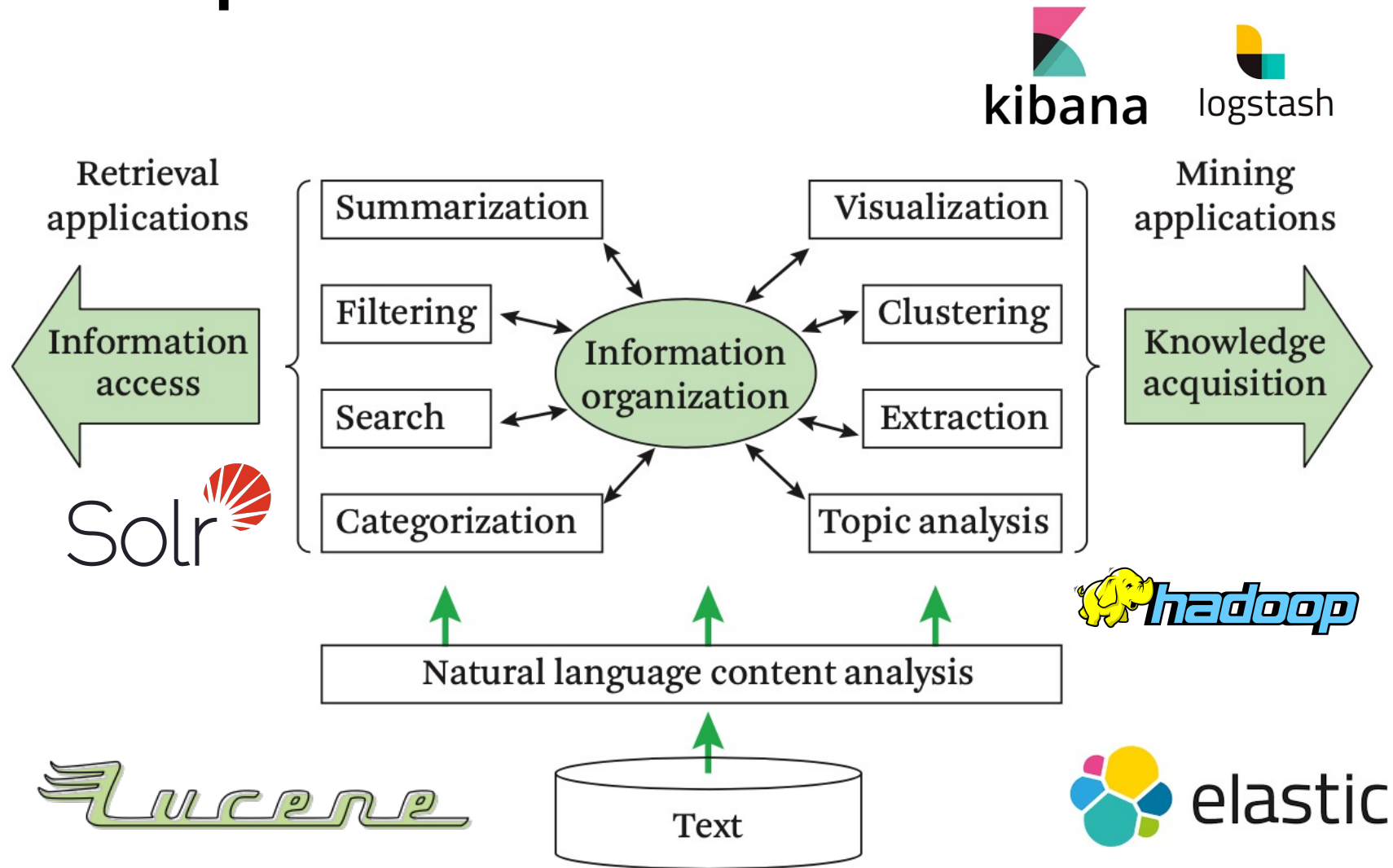
- Text retrieval and
- text mining.



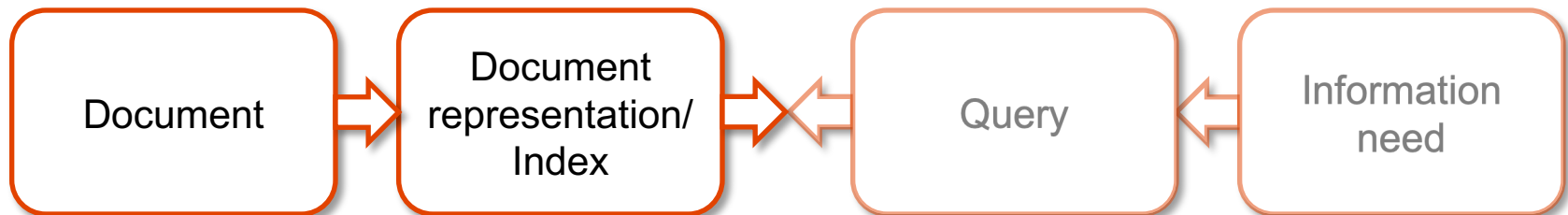
Conceptual Framework TIP



Conceptual Framework TIP



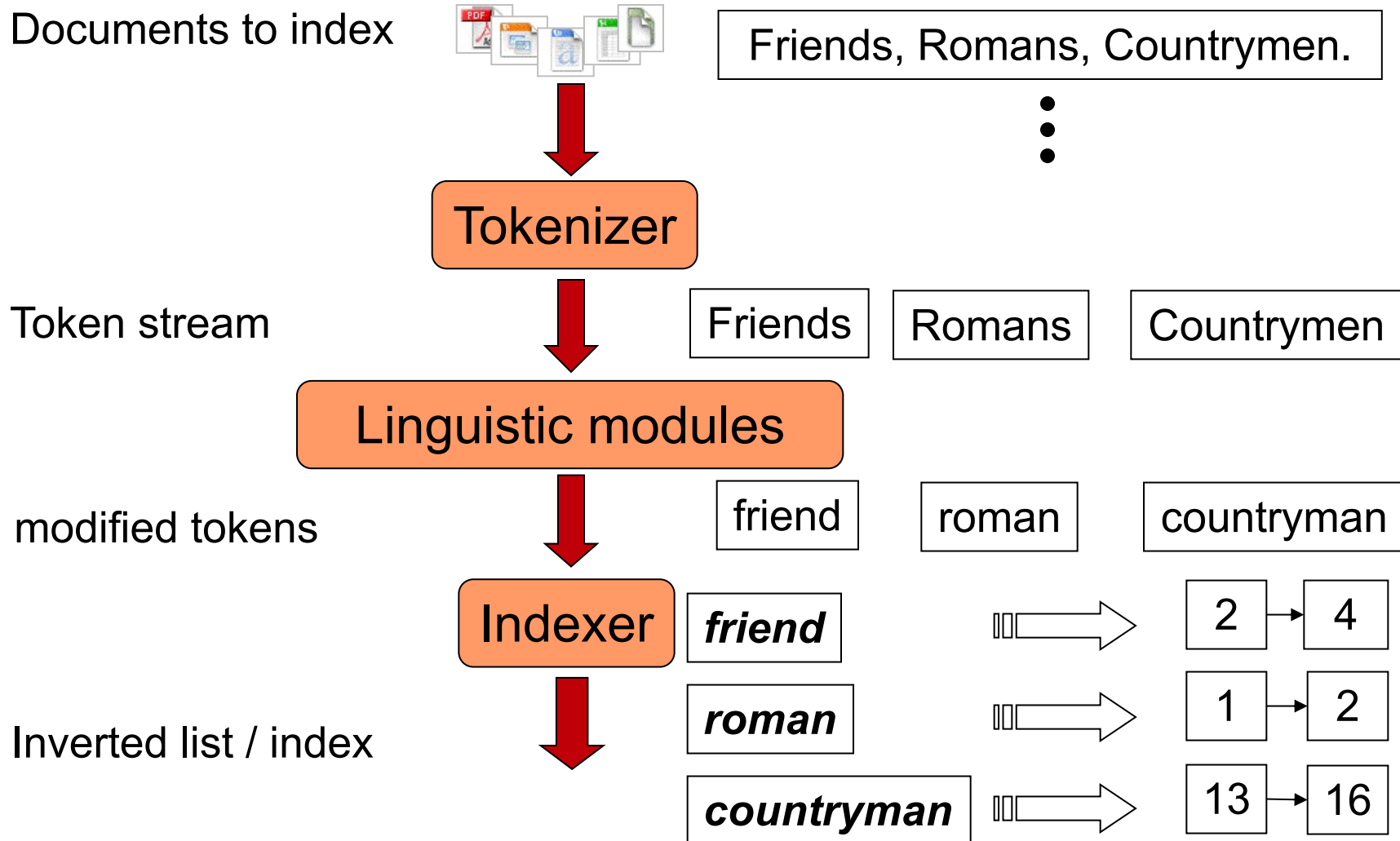
From theory to practice: The Index

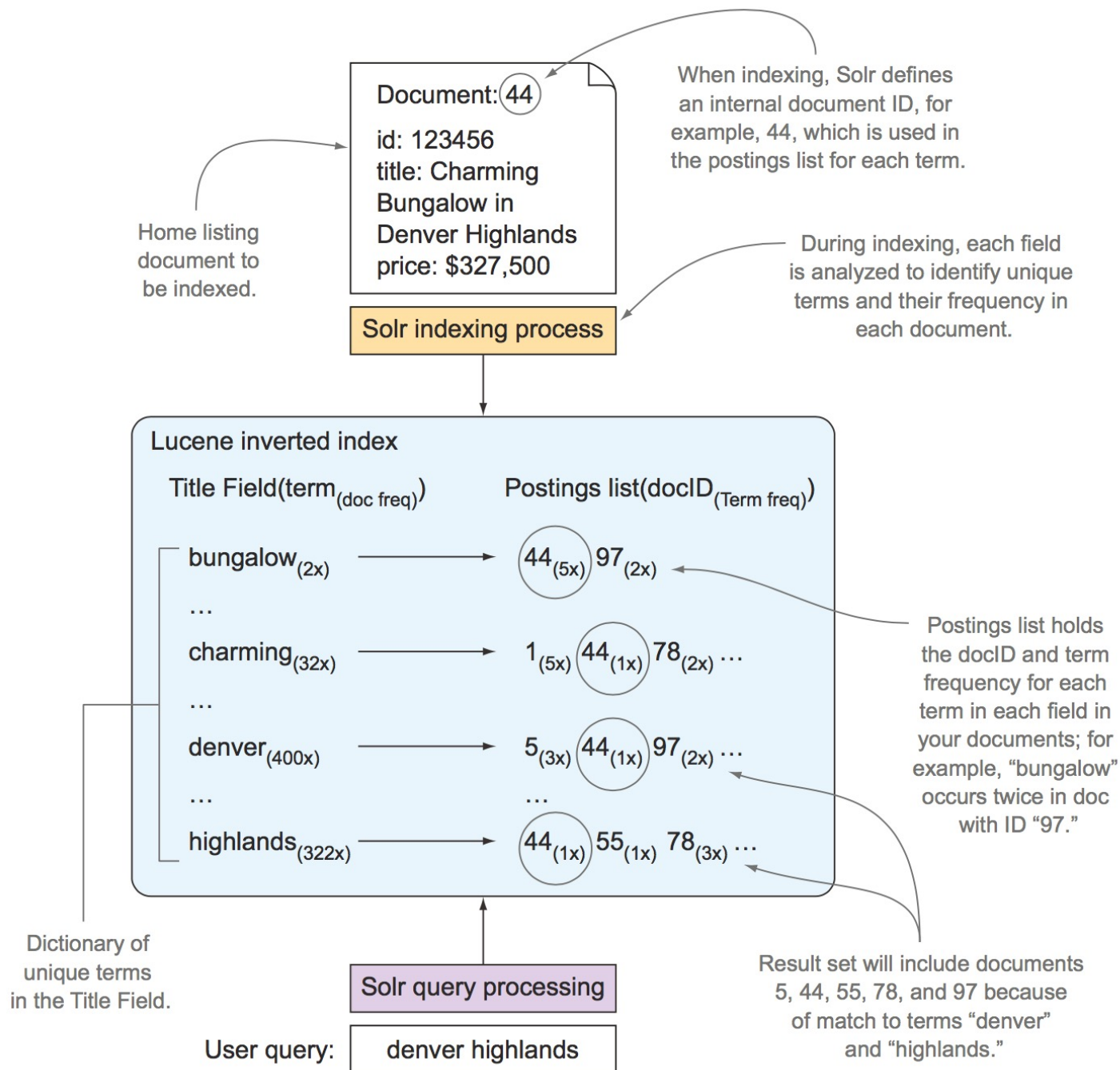


Basic task to solve before you begin to index:

- What preprocessing steps are necessary to build up the index and a good **vocabulary**?
- **Which terms** to include in the index?
- **How** and **in which form** to include the terms in the index?
- In Solr we define these in the so-called **schema** ...

Basic index pipeline





Well, Solr and Elastic do all. We're done, right?

Remember the **diversity of search**?

- web search, e-commerce, expert search, location search, etc.

Solr or Elasticsearch **can do a lot**, but

- don't work well for your problem out of the box
 - if it did, there is nothing unique about your product!
- Solr and Elasticsearch are “**search programming frameworks**”
 - it lets you program **your understanding** of what's relevant
 - you can focus on the art and science of delivering relevant results
 -and of course meet the business goals!! ;-)



Live-Demo Solr

