

# Keyword and Semantic Searches with ReRank

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CS589  
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## 1. Keyword and Semantic Searches with ReRank

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Generative AI

- Fine-Tuning

+ Keyword and Semantic Searches with ReRank

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# Project Implementation

- Step 1: Import two libraries: cohere and weaviate
- Step 2: Apply Dense Retrieval to a query
- Step 3: Improving Keyword Search with ReRank
- Step 4: Improving Dense Retrieval with ReRank



# Get env variable needed for ReRank

Before we start, we need to set up the environment and get the env variable for the program, including `WEAVIATE_API_KEY`, `WEAVIATE_API_URL`, and `COHERE_API_KEY`

We start by installing cohere and weaviate-client with pip:

- `pip install cohere`
- `pip install weaviate-client`

We can also use pip to install any missing modules later on when running the program.

```
● (venv) koiisme@DESKTOP-LVBM2V:~/CS589$ pip install cohere
Collecting cohere
  Downloading cohere-5.2.5-py3-none-any.whl (150 kB)
     150.6/150.6 KB 1.2 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Requirement already satisfied: requests<3.0.0,>=2.0.0 in ./venv/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from cohere) (2.31.0)
Requirement already satisfied: types-requests<3.0.0,>=2.0.0 in ./venv/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from cohere) (2.31.0.20240218)
Collecting fastavro<2.0.0,>=1.9.4
  Downloading fastavro-1.9.4-cp310-cp310-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl (3.1 MB)
     3.1/3.1 MB 3.6 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Requirement already satisfied: typing_extensions>=4.0.0 in ./venv/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from cohere) (4.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pydantic>=1.9.2 in ./venv/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from cohere) (1.10.14)
Requirement already satisfied: tokenizers<0.16.0,>=0.15.2 in ./venv/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from cohere) (0.15.2)
```

```
○ (venv) koiisme@DESKTOP-LVBMC2V:~/CS589$ pip install weaviate-client
Collecting weaviate-client
  Downloading weaviate_client-4.5.5-py3-none-any.whl (306 kB)
    ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 306.8/306.8 KB 1.1 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting grpcio-tools<2.0.0,>=1.57.0
  Downloading grpcio_tools-1.62.1-cp310-cp310-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl (2.8 MB)
    ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 2.8/2.8 MB 117.4 kB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting validators==0.22.0
  Downloading validators-0.22.0-py3-none-any.whl (26 kB)
Collecting grpcio-health-checking<2.0.0,>=1.57.0
  Downloading grpcio_health_checking-1.62.1-py3-none-any.whl (18 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: requests<3.0.0,>=2.30.0 in ./venv/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from weaviate-client) (2.31.0)
Requirement already satisfied: httpx==0.27.0 in ./venv/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from weaviate-client) (0.27.0)
Requirement already satisfied: grpcio<2.0.0,>=1.57.0 in ./venv/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from weaviate-client) (1.62.0)
Collecting authlib<2.0.0,>=1.2.1
  Downloading Authlib-1.3.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (223 kB)
    ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 223.7/223.7 KB 79.9 kB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting pydantic<3.0.0,>=2.5.0
```

# Getting API key from Cohere and Weaviate

For Cohere, go to this link <https://cohere.com/rerank> to sign up an account

The screenshot displays the Cohere website's Rerank API interface. On the left, a code editor shows a Python script for using the Rerank API. Below the code, a text block explains that Rerank provides a semantic boost to search quality. At the bottom left, there are buttons for 'CONTACT SALES' and 'GET YOUR API KEY'. On the right, a 'Results' section displays four search results for the query 'Where is NYC located?'. Each result includes a thumbnail image, a title, a brief description, and metadata like file size and date.

```
1 import cohere
2 co = cohere.Client('{api_key}');
3
4 query = "Where is NYC located?"
5 docs = ["NYC Media [...]", "The New York City
6 Police Department [...]","New York City [...]",
7 "The New York City Subway[...]"]
8
9 results = co.rerank(query=query,
10 documents=docs, top_n=4)
```

Rerank provides a powerful semantic boost to the search quality of any keyword or vector search system without requiring any overhaul or replacement.

[CONTACT SALES](#) [→](#)

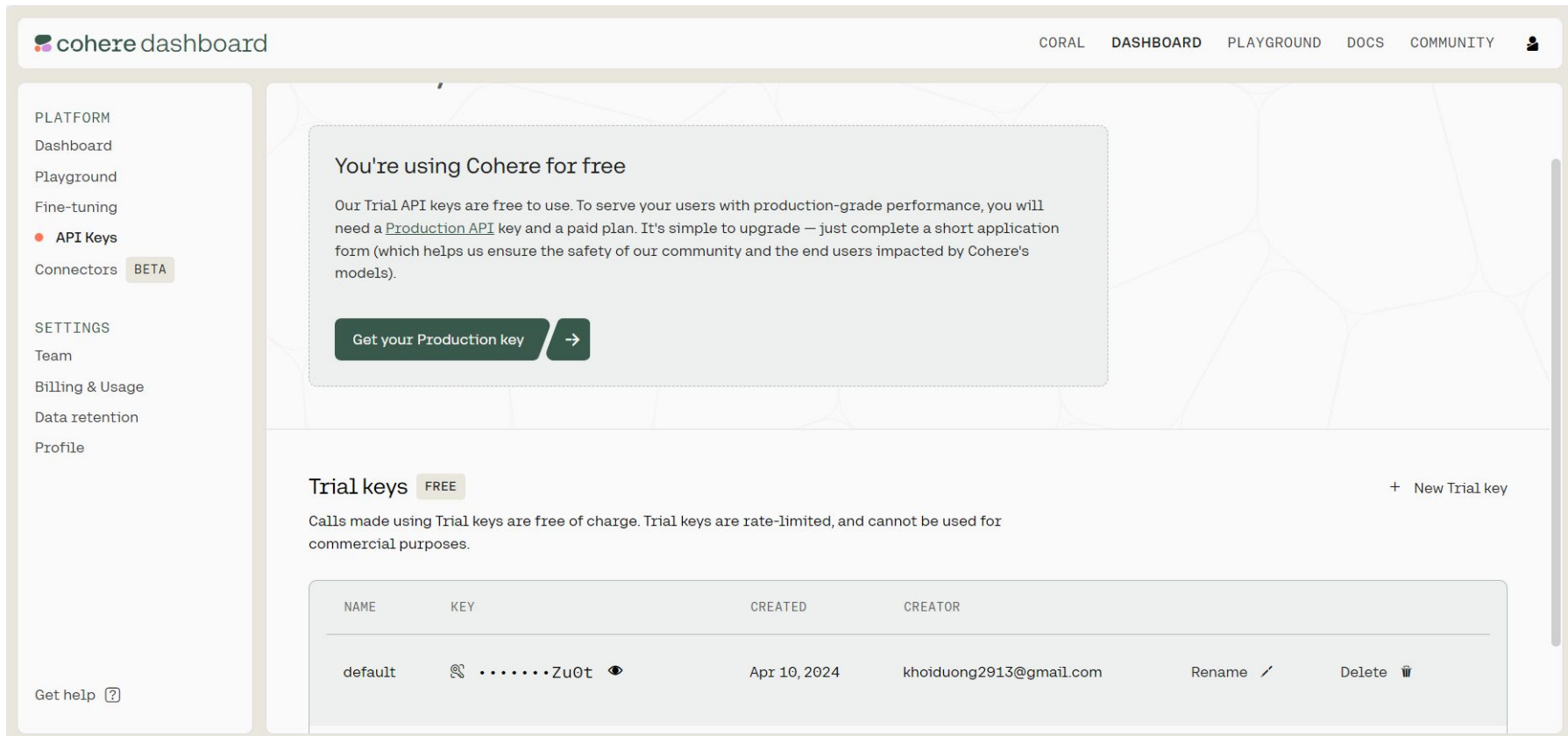
[GET YOUR API KEY](#)

Results:

- New York City**  
New York, often called New York City[a] or NYC, is the most populous city in the United States. With a 2020 population of 8,804,190 distributed over...  
407 KB (5,816 words) 24 April 2023
- New York City Subway**  
down NYC". amNewYork. January 7, 2016. Retrieved May8, 2020, "Transit System Rolls Amid Debate On Contract and Fate of 50 Fare; Fare Outlook...  
407 KB (5,816 words) 24 April 2023
- New York City Police Department**  
Regulations are compiled in title 38 of the New York City Rules. The NYC Transit Police, and NYC Housing Authority Police Dept. were fully integrated...  
82 KB (6,604 words) 12 April 2023
- NYC Media**  
NYC Media is the official public radio, television, and online media network and broadcasting service of New York City, which has been called the media...  
10 KB (936 words) 7 November 2022



After creating an account, head to <https://dashboard.cohere.com/api-keys> to see our private API key.



The screenshot shows the Cohere dashboard interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the Cohere logo and links for CORAL, DASHBOARD, PLAYGROUND, DOCS, and COMMUNITY. A user profile icon is on the right. The left sidebar contains a 'PLATFORM' section with links to Dashboard, Playground, Fine-tuning, API Keys (highlighted with a red dot), and Connectors (marked BETA). Below this is a 'SETTINGS' section with links to Team, Billing & Usage, Data retention, and Profile. The main content area has a light green background with a white box containing the text 'You're using Cohere for free' and a button 'Get your Production key' with a right arrow. Below this, the 'Trial keys' section is shown, marked 'FREE'. It includes a '+ New Trial key' link and a paragraph stating that trial keys are free of charge but rate-limited. At the bottom, a table lists trial keys with columns for NAME, KEY, CREATED, and CREATOR. One key is visible with the name 'default' and a masked key '.....Zu0t'. The table also includes 'Rename' and 'Delete' actions for each key.

cohere dashboard

CORAL DASHBOARD PLAYGROUND DOCS COMMUNITY

PLATFORM

- Dashboard
- Playground
- Fine-tuning
- API Keys
- Connectors BETA

SETTINGS

- Team
- Billing & Usage
- Data retention
- Profile

You're using Cohere for free

Our Trial API keys are free to use. To serve your users with production-grade performance, you will need a [Production API](#) key and a paid plan. It's simple to upgrade — just complete a short application form (which helps us ensure the safety of our community and the end users impacted by Cohere's models).

Get your Production key →

Trial keys FREE

+ New Trial key

Calls made using Trial keys are free of charge. Trial keys are rate-limited, and cannot be used for commercial purposes.

NAME	KEY	CREATED	CREATOR
default	.....Zu0t	Apr 10, 2024	khoiduong2913@gmail.com


Get help ?

Rename Delete



# Weaviate API key and URL

For Weaviate, go to <https://weaviate.io/> and sign up an account.



**Weaviate**  
Cloud Services

## Start building with Weaviate Cloud Services for free

Fully managed, AI-native vector database

**Push the limits of search across large-scale data.**  
Combine the best of keyword and vector search in a single database for the most intuitive, efficient search. Scale up to 1B data objects.

**Build AI applications with less hassle.**  
Simplify the development of chatbots, agents, and other generative AI applications with pluggable modules for vectorization and LLMs.

**Focus on innovating, not managing.**  
Confidently deploy enterprise-ready applications with an extensible, fully-managed platform that can adapt to your needs.

## Weaviate Console

Connect to the Weaviate Cloud Services or to a local Weaviate

Log in to Weaviate Cloud Services

Don't have an account? [Register here](#) [Learn more](#)

OR

Self-hosted Weaviate cluster URL

(e.g. <http://localhost:8080>)

Connect

The Weaviate Console allows you to create Weaviate clusters that are hosted by Weaviate. For more information, email us at [support@weaviate.io](mailto:support@weaviate.io)

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Then, go to <https://console.weaviate.cloud/dashboard> and create a free cluster

**Weaviate**  
Cloud Services

Welcome, khoiduong2913@gmail.com

khoiduong2913

Dashboard

Query

Account

Organization

Documentation

Contact

Logout

### How to get started

In order to get started with the Weaviate Cloud Service, we recommend to take the following actions:

- Browse through the [documentation](#) for more information on how the product works
- Set up your [billing information](#) that is necessary to start creating clusters
- Set up [Two-Factor-Authentication](#) to increase the security of your account

## Weaviate Clusters

Shows all your managed Weaviate clusters

+ Create cluster

There are no clusters set up for your organization.



Weaviate  
Cloud Services



khoiduong2913 ↕



Dashboard



Query



Account



Organization



Documentation



Contact



Logout

Hide Plan Details

## FREE SANDBOX

- ✓ 14 days lifetime
- ✓ [Public Slack](#)
- ✓ Single Availability Zone

- ✓ Monitoring
- ✓ Community support

Sandbox name\*

rerank

Please note that a suffix will be added to the name upon creation.

Enable Authentication?

YES



### Note:

Enabling authentication will set up your sandbox to use the Weaviate Cloud Service OIDC issuer and also generate a static API key that you can use to authenticate. For more information on authentication in Weaviate please refer to the [documentation](#).



Version: 1.24.8



Expires: 14 days

We can check the cluster's info after we created it.

The screenshot displays the Weaviate cluster management interface for a cluster named **rerank-ui45fbli** in **SANDBOX** mode. The interface includes a top navigation bar with a checkmark icon, the cluster name, and a "SANDBOX" label. On the right, there are icons for a graph, a grid, and a dropdown arrow.

The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Cluster URL:** A dark blue bar containing the URL `https://rerank-ui45fbli.weaviate.network` and a "Cluster URL" label, with a copy icon on the right.
- Weaviate version:** A dark blue bar showing the version **1.24.8** and the text "Weaviate version" next to a Weaviate logo icon.
- Authentication:** A dark blue bar showing **Enabled Authentication** next to a user icon, with an **API keys** button on the right.
- Modules:** A dark blue bar showing **18 modules active** next to a module icon, with a dropdown arrow on the right.
- Cluster creation:** A dark blue bar showing the date and time **4/10/2024, 5:37 PM** and the text "Cluster created at" next to a calendar icon.
- Region:** A dark blue bar showing **Europe** and the text "Region" next to a globe icon.
- Metrics:** A section with a bar chart icon and the title **Metrics**. It contains two green bars: one for **0 Dimensions stored** and another for **0 Dimensions queried**, each with an information icon.

## Get API key and URL ready

From the picture above, we can get the WEAVIATE\_API\_KEY and WEAVIATE\_API\_URL

```
COHERE_API_KEY=NMqLBcUcN1FX1BPJaej8F0P2hyTeml  
WEAVIATE_API_KEY=77oVYq71BPNuZaT5i1uYrmyPH5Tr  
WEAVIATE_API_URL=https://rerank-ui45fbli.weav
```

## Source code

```
FileTuning > rerank.py > ...
1 import os
2
3 # read local .env file
4 from dotenv import load_dotenv, find_dotenv
5 _ = load_dotenv(find_dotenv())
6
7 # 1.1 Import cohere
8 import cohere
9 co = cohere.Client(os.environ['COHERE_API_KEY'])
10 # 1.2 Import weaviate
11 import weaviate
12 auth_config = weaviate.auth.AuthApiKey(
13     api_key=os.environ['WEAVIATE_API_KEY'])
14 client = weaviate.Client(
15     url=os.environ['WEAVIATE_API_URL'],
16     auth_client_secret=auth_config,
17     additional_headers={
18         "X-Cohere-API-Key":
19             os.environ['COHERE_API_KEY'],
20     }
21 )
22
23 # 2. Dense Retrieval
24 from utils import dense_retrieval
25 query = "What is the capital of Canada?"
26 # 2.1 Apply Dense Retrieval to a query
27 dense_retrieval_results = dense_retrieval(query,
28     client)
29 from utils import print_result
30 # 2.2 Print the result of the Dense Retrieval to a query
31 print_result(dense_retrieval_results)
```

```
# 3. Improving Keyword Search with ReRank
from utils import keyword_search
# 3.1 Keyword Search with 3 results
query_1 = "What is the capital of Canada?"
results = keyword_search(query_1,
    client,
    properties=["text", "title", "url", "views",
        "lang",
        "_additional {distance}"],
    num_results=3
)
for i, result in enumerate(results):
    print(f"{i}:{i}")
    print(result.get('title'))
    print(result.get('text'))
# 3.2 Keyword Search with 500 results
query_1 = "What is the capital of Canada?"
results = keyword_search(query_1,
    client,
    properties=["text", "title", "url", "views",
        "lang",
        "_additional {distance}"],
    num_results=500
)
for i, result in enumerate(results):
    print(f"{i}:{i}")
    print(result.get('title'))
    # print(result.get('text'))
# 3.3 ReRank of the Keyword Search results
def rerank_responses(query, responses,
    num_responses=10):
    reranked_responses = co.rerank(
        model = 'rerank-english-v2.0',
        query = query,
        documents = responses,
        top_n = num_responses,
    )
    return reranked_responses
texts = [result.get('text') for result in
    results]
reranked_text = rerank_responses(query_1,
    texts)
for i, rerank_result in enumerate(reranked_text):
    print(f"{i}:{i}")
    print(f"{rerank_result}")
    print()
```



## Source code (cont)

```
# 4. Improving Dense Retrieval with ReRank
from utils import dense_retrieval
query_2 = "Who is the tallest person in history?"
# 4.1 Dense Retrieval of a new query
results = dense_retrieval(query_2, client)
for i, result in enumerate(results):
    print(f"i:{i}")
    print(result.get('title'))
    print(result.get('text'))
    print()

# 4.2 ReRank the Dense Retrieval of a new query
texts = [result.get('text') for result
          in results]
reranked_text = rerank_responses(query_2,
                                  texts)
for i, rerank_result in enumerate(
    reranked_text):
    print(f"i:{i}")
    print(f"{rerank_result}")
    print()
```



# Run the program

There is a missing module named 'utils'. We need to install it.

```
(venv) koiisme@DESKTOP-LVBM2V:~/CS589/FineTuning$ python rerank.py
/home/koiisme/CS589/venv/lib/python3.10/site-packages/weaviate/warnings.py:158: DeprecationWarning
: Dep016: You are using the Weaviate v3 client, which is deprecated.
    Consider upgrading to the new and improved v4 client instead!
    See here for usage: https://weaviate.io/developers/weaviate/client-libraries/python

warnings.warn(
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/home/koiisme/CS589/FineTuning/rerank.py", line 24, in <module>
    from utils import dense_retrieval
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'utils'
```

```
(venv) koiisme@DESKTOP-LVBM2V:~/CS589/FineTuning$ pip install utils
Collecting utils
  Downloading utils-1.0.2.tar.gz (13 kB)
  Preparing metadata (setup.py) ... done
Using legacy 'setup.py install' for utils, since package 'wheel' is not installed.
Installing collected packages: utils
  Running setup.py install for utils ... done
Successfully installed utils-1.0.2
```

# dense\_retrieval()

Another problem occurs, it indicates that there is no `dense_retrieval` in `utils` module, and there is no module named `dense_retrieval`

```
⊗ (venv) koiisme@DESKTOP-LVBM2V:~/CS589/FineTuning$ python rerank.py
/home/koiisme/CS589/venv/lib/python3.10/site-packages/weaviate/warnings.py:158: DeprecationWarning
: Dep016: You are using the Weaviate v3 client, which is deprecated.
    Consider upgrading to the new and improved v4 client instead!
    See here for usage: https://weaviate.io/developers/weaviate/client-libraries/python

    warnings.warn(
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/home/koiisme/CS589/FineTuning/rerank.py", line 24, in <module>
    from utils import dense_retrieval
ImportError: cannot import name 'dense_retrieval' from 'utils' (/home/koiisme/CS589/venv/lib/pytho
n3.10/site-packages/utils/__init__.py)
⊗ (venv) koiisme@DESKTOP-LVBM2V:~/CS589/FineTuning$ pip install dense_retrieval
ERROR: Could not find a version that satisfies the requirement dense_retrieval (from versions: non
e)
ERROR: No matching distribution found for dense_retrieval
```

# Solution

I did some researches and looked up on the Internet, and from [Dense Retrieval](#) document from Cohere, I realized that `dense_retrieval` is a function that maybe put in the `utils.py`, which is not mentioned here in the source code.

Therefore, we just need to add the function ***dense\_retrieval*** into `utils.py` to import later.

PYTHON

```
def dense_retrieval(query, results_lang='en', num_results=10):

    nearText = {"concepts": [query]}
    properties = ["text", "title", "url", "views", "lang", "_additional",
                  {"distance": ""}]

    # To filter by language
    where_filter = {
        "path": ["lang"],
        "operator": "Equal",
        "valueString": results_lang
    }

    response = (
        Client.query
        .get("Articles", properties)
        .with_near_text(nearText)
        .with_where(where_filter)
        .with_limit(num_results)
        .do()
    )

    result = response['data']['Get']['Articles']
    return result
```

# Update utils.py with print\_result and keyword\_search

Similarly, we need to implement print\_result() and keyword\_search() to utils.py

- [Keyword Search](#)
- [Generating Answers](#)
- [Semantic Search](#)

```
def keyword_search(query, client,
                  results_lang='en',
                  properties = ["title", "url", "text"],
                  num_results=3):

    where_filter = {
        "path": ["lang"],
        "operator": "Equal",
        "valueString": results_lang
    }

    response = (
        client.query.get("Articles", properties)
        # Use the BM25 algorithm for
        # keyword search
        # - The algorithm aggregates and uses
        #   information from all the documents
        #   in the input data via the term
        #   frequency (TF) and inverse document
        #   frequency (IDF) based options.
        .with_bm25(
            query=query
        )
        .with_where(where_filter)
        .with_limit(num_results)
        .do()
    )

    result = response['data']['Get']['Articles']
    return result
```

```
def print_result(cohere, responses):
    context = [r['text'] for r in responses]
    prompt = f"""
    Use the information provided below to answer the questions at the end. If the answer to
    ---
    Context information:
    {context}
    ---
    Question: How many people have won more than one Nobel prize?
    """

    prediction_with_search = [
        cohere.chat(
            message=prompt,
            max_tokens=50)
        for _ in range(5)]

    for i in prediction_with_search:
        print(i)
```



# Output result

#2 - Dense\_retrieval on query:

“What is the capital of Canada?”

i:0

Ottawa

Ottawa is the capital city of Canada. It stands on the south bank of the Ottawa River in the eastern portion of southern Ontario. Ottawa borders Gatineau, Quebec, and forms the core of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area (CMA) and the National Capital Region (NCR). As of 2021, Ottawa had a city population of 1,017,449 and a metropolitan population of 1,488,307, making it the fourth-largest city and sixth-largest CMA in Canada.

i:1

Toronto

Toronto is the capital city of the Canadian province of Ontario. With a recorded population of 2,794,356 in 2021, it is the most populous city in Canada and the fourth most populous city in North America. The city is the anchor of the Golden Horseshoe, an urban agglomeration of 9,765,188 people surrounding the western end of Lake Ontario, as well as being an important global centre for finance, technology, entertainment, media and life sciences. The city is located in Southern Ontario on the northwestern shore of Lake Ontario.

i:2

Quebec City

Quebec City, French Ville de Québec, city, capital of Quebec province, Canada. In the early 17th century, Samuel de Champlain, the founder of New France, established the first permanent European settlement at Quebec. The city obstructed the head of navigation at the St. Lawrence Estuary, a geographic setting which gave it a strategic advantage as a military stronghold. It became the capital of New France in 1663. Quebec covers an area of about 551 square miles (1,425 square km) and is divided between the eastern high ground of Upper Town (Haute-Ville) and the Lower Town (Basse-Ville), set along the shores of the St. Lawrence River. A stone wall, built in the 17th and 18th centuries, encircles Old Quebec, the historic heart of the city. It is one of North America's oldest cities, and it has preserved much of its colonial architectural heritage.

# Output result

## #3 - Keyword Search with 3 results:

Output:

i:0

Monarchy of Canada

The monarchy of Canada is at the very core of both Canada's federal structure and Westminster-style of parliamentary and constitutional democracy. The monarchy is the foundation of the executive (Queen-in-Council), legislative (Queen's Majesty's Parliament for Canada), and judicial (Queen's Courts for Canada) branches within both federal and provincial jurisdictions. The sovereign is represented in Canada by the Canadian Crown, embodied by the Canadian monarch personally (currently His Majesty King Charles III) and the governor general (the appointed viceroy who represents His Majesty in Canada), as well as the lieutenant governors of the provinces (who represent His Majesty in each province).

i:1

Early modern period

The early modern period is a period in the history of science, spanning roughly from the late 15th century to the late 18th century, in which a significant departure from the medieval approach to science took place. It may be more precisely defined as the period roughly from the Age of Discovery to the rise of modern science.

i:2

Flag of Canada

The national flag of Canada, also known as the Canadian Red Ensign, the Maple Leaf, or "l'Unifolié" (French for "the one-leafed"), is a red field with a white square at its centre, in which two red borders become visible with a stylized red maple leaf in its centre. It is from this maple leaf that the flag is commonly referred to as the "Maple Leaf".



# Output result

## #4.1 Dense Retrieval of a new query

i:0

Robert Wadlow

Robert Pershing Wadlow (February 22, 1918 – July 15, 1940) was a man from Alton, Illinois, who is the tallest person in medical history for whom there is irrefutable evidence. He is often called the "Giant of Illinois".

i:1

Leonid Stadnyk

Leonid Stadnyk (Ukrainian: Леонід Семенович Стадник, August 5, 1970 – August 24, 2014) was a Ukrainian man who, at times during his life, may have been the tallest living person in the world. His height was disputed, with different sources giving it as between 2.54 metres (8 ft 4 in) and 2.72 m (8 ft 11 in). The last height that he was measured at by the Guinness World Records was 2.57 metres (8 ft 5 in) in August 2007.

# Output result

## #4.2 - ReRank the Dense Retrieval of a new query

i:0

Robert Pershing Wadlow (February 22, 1918 – July 15, 1940) was a man from Alton, Illinois, who is the tallest person in medical history for whom there is irrefutable evidence. He is often called the "Giant of Illinois".  
Relevance Score: 0.9726766109466553

i:1

Leonid Stadnyk (Ukrainian: Леонід Семенович Стадник, August 5, 1970 – August 24, 2014) was a Ukrainian man who, at times during his life, may have been the tallest living person in the world. His height was disputed, with different sources giving it as between 2.54 metres (8 ft 4 in) and 2.72 m (8 ft 11 in). The last height that he was measured at by the Guinness World Records was 2.57 metres (8 ft 5 in) in August 2007.  
Relevance Score: 0.9588131665229797

# Reference

- [Fine-Tuning based on 2000 drug examples from an Excel file](#)

Original repo: <https://github.com/MynameisKoi/CS589/tree/main/FineTuning>

Source code:

- [rerank.py](#)
- [utils.py](#)