



Azure Cognitive Search - use pure magic to start finding instead of searching

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### Adis Jugo

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Firmly believes in leading people by trust and example
Microsoft Regional Director
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In IT for way too long (first money earned with development back in 1991)

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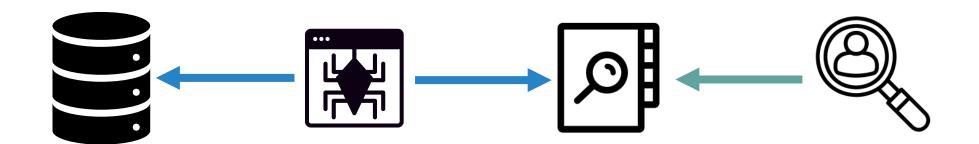






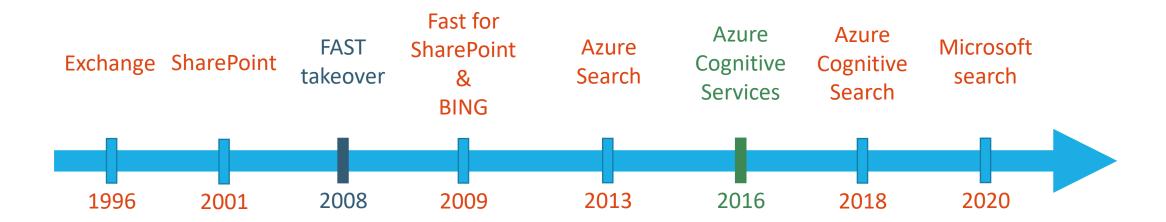


### What is search?





## Microsoft and search

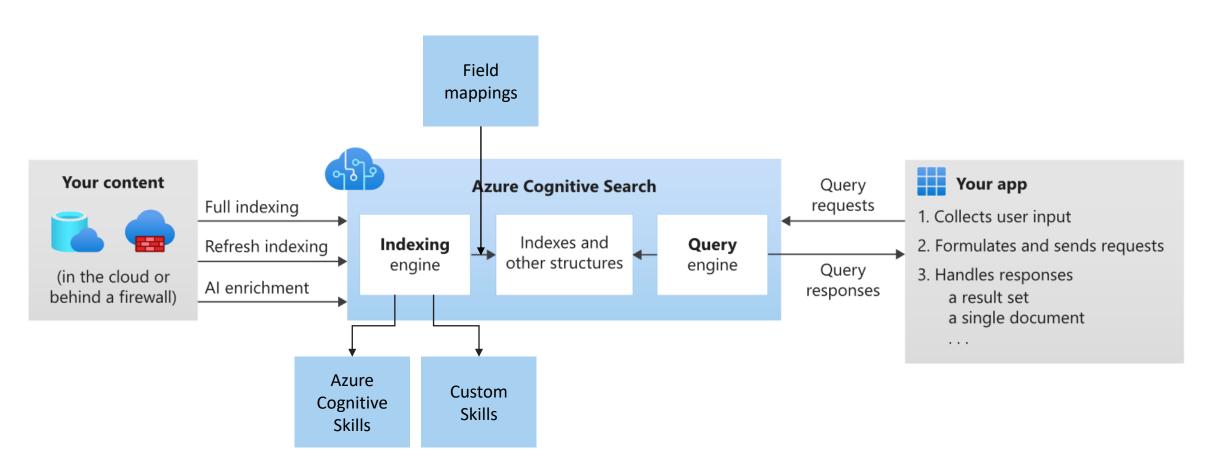






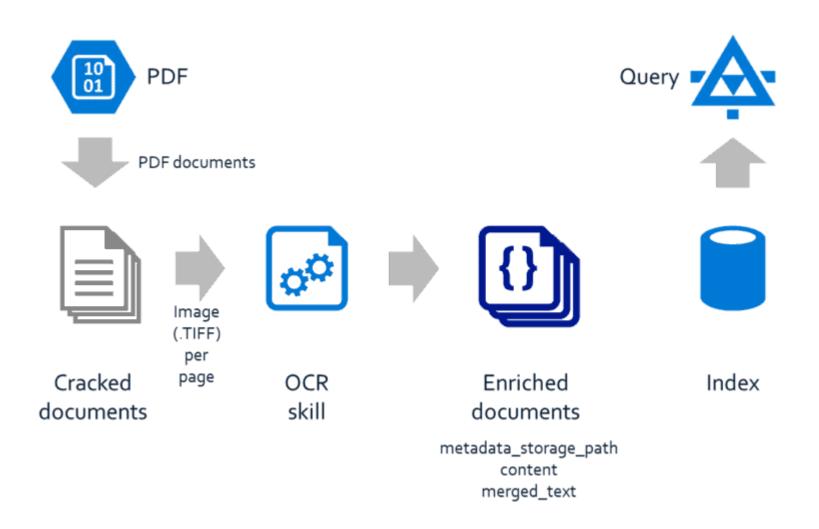
DEMO: Set up Azure Cognitive Services Application

## Azure Cognitive Search – Mechanics



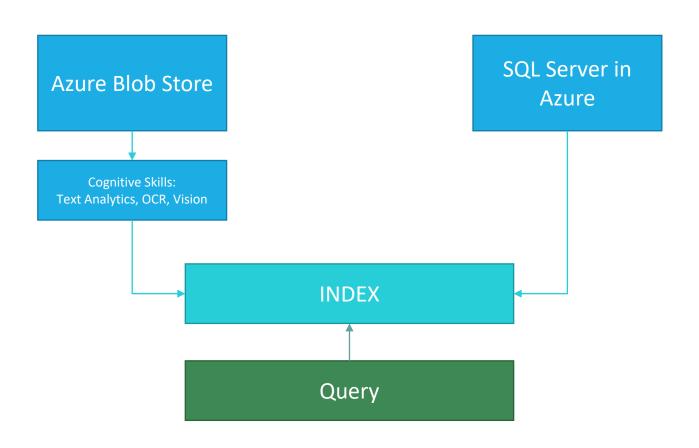


## Azure Cognitive Search - example



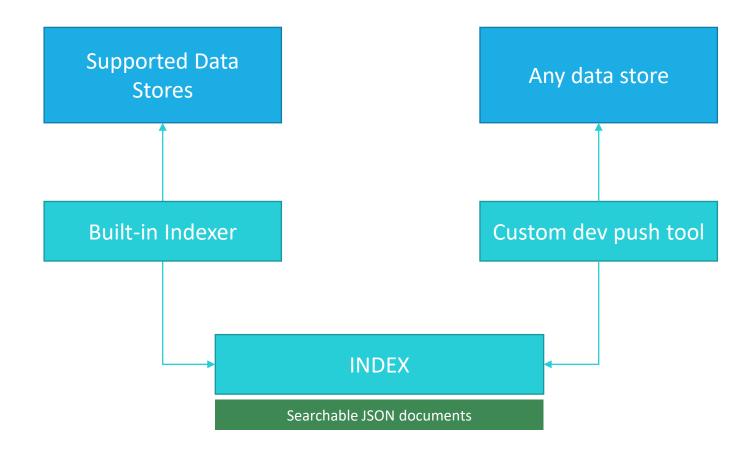


### KORTO: Data and index structure





## Data for crunching





## Supported Data Sources

- Azure Blob Storage
- Azure Data Lake Storage Gen 2
- Azure SQL Database
- Azure Table Storage
- Azure Cosmos DB
- SharePoint Online (Preview)





DEMO: Creating a data source through code



### LET'S TALK ABOUT INDEXES



### Index...

...is a collection of JSON documents

...document can be hierarchical (simple types, collections, complex types)

...is independent of data sources

...has a strictly defined schema with fields

...has to be populated

...must have a key, and it must be a string

...can be protected using CORS



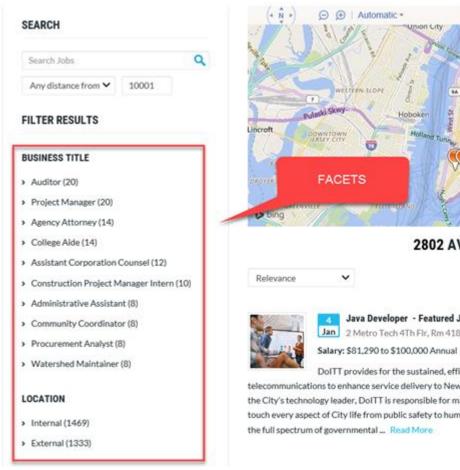
### Index fields

- ...must have a type
- ...can be Retrievable
- ...can be Filterable
- ...can be Sortable
- ...can be Facetable
- ...can be searchable
- ...can be assigned analyzers



Jobs

(12345)





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## Index field types

Edm.String

Edm.Boolean

Edm.Int32

Edm.Int64

Edm.Double

Edm.DateTimeOffset

Edm.GeographyPoint

Edm.ComplexType

Collection(Edm.String)

Collection(Edm.Boolean)

Collection(Edm.Int32)

Collection(Edm.Int64)

Collection(Edm.Double)

Collection(Edm.DateTimeOffset)

Collection(Edm.GeographyPoint)

Collection(Edm.ComplexType)



### STOP THE COUNT!

- Custom Scoring Profiles for Indexes
- Giving more importance to certain fields
- Field Weights and Functions

"freshness"	Boosts by values in a datetime field (Edm.DataTimeOffset). This function has a boostingDuration attribute so that you can specify a value representing a timespan over which boosting occurs.	
"magnitude"	Boosts based on how high or low a numeric value is. Scenarios that call for this function include boosting by profit margin, highest price, lowest price, or a count of downloads. This function can only be used with Edm.Double and Edm.Int fields. For the magnitude function, you can reverse the range, high to low, if you want the inverse pattern (for example, to boost lower-priced items more than higher-priced items). Given a range of prices from \$100 to \$1, you would set "boostingRangeStart" at 100 and "boostingRangeEnd" at 1 to boost the lower-priced items.	
"distance"	Boosts by proximity or geographic location. This function can only be used with Edm. Geography Point fields.	
"tag"	Boosts by tags that are common to both search documents and query strings. Tags are provided in a tagsParameter. This function can only be used with Edm.String and Collection(Edm.String) fields.	





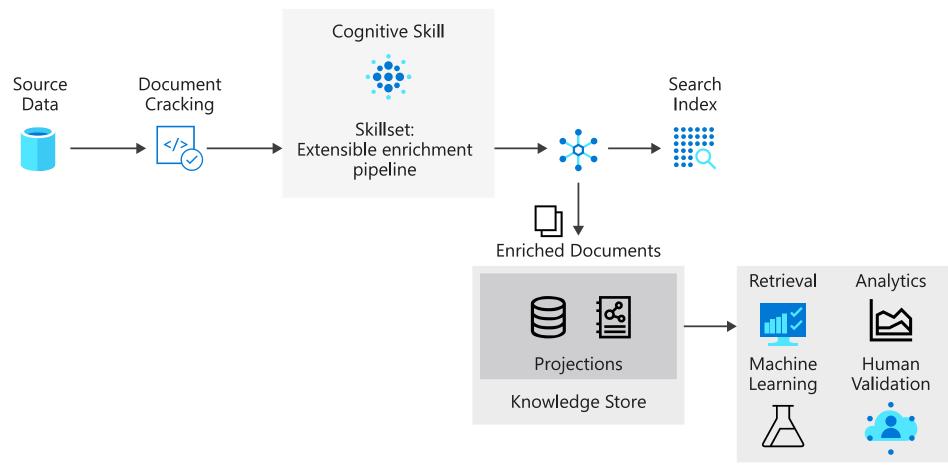
DEMO: Creating an index through code



YOU'VE GOT SKILLS



## You've got skills....





## Skills have

- ...a type
- ...a context
- ...inputs and outputs that are often chained together



### An enriched document...

- ... is temporary tree-like data structure
- ... is created during skillset execution
- ... collects all of the changes introduced through skills
- ... represents changes them in a hierarchy of addressable nodes
- ... exists for the duration of skillset execution
- ... can be cached or persisted to a knowledge store

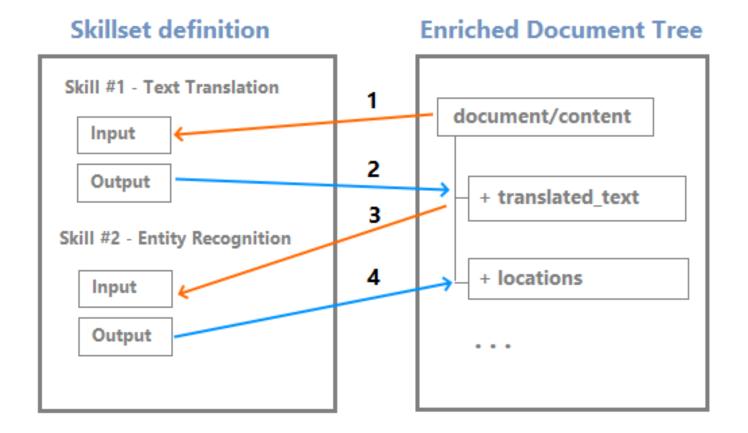


## **Enrichment Tree**

Data Source\Parsing Mode	Default	JSON, JSON Lines & CSV
Blob Storage	/document/content	/document/{key1}
	/document/normalized_images/*	/document/{key2}
Azure SQL	/document/{column1}	N/A
	/document/{column2}	
Cosmos DB	/document/{key1}	N/A
	/document/{key2}	



# Skillset and enriched document example





### What skills are available?

### <u>Text</u>

Detecting language

Understanding context, detecting sentiment

Recognizing People

Recognizing Organizations

Recognizing Locations

Extracting keywords / tags

Identifying Personally Identifiable Information

Translations

- <u>Image</u>
- OCR
- Extracting keywords / tags
- Creating captions
- Identifying celebrities

Heavily depends on Azure Region and Language



## Wait, that's not enough!

Really?

No big deal: build a custom skill!

It's just a Web Api.

But this would require a separate session.



## The story of the knowledge store

Wait, once the AI has crunched and enriched the document, those enrichments are gone as soon as the document has been stored into index?

Yes. And no...

...store enriched document structures

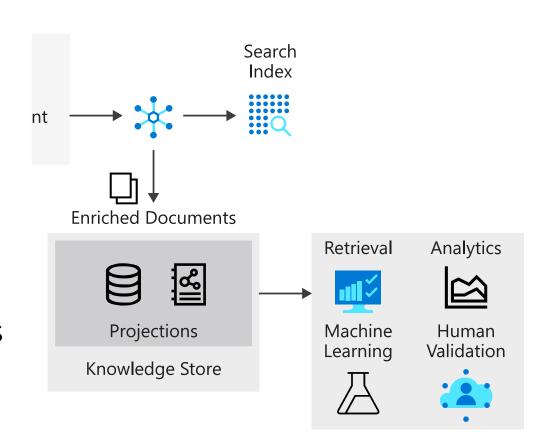
... either in Table Store or Blob Store

...do human validation

...improve enrichments

...run machine learning processes over that

...run analytics reports and create dashboards



### Our use case

Get document from blob store

Extract text, OCR-ed text, and content of the images (if any embedded)

Recognize

persons
organizations
locations
key phrases
entities
image captions
celebrities





DEMO: Creating a skillset through code



# SHOWTIME: INDEXERS

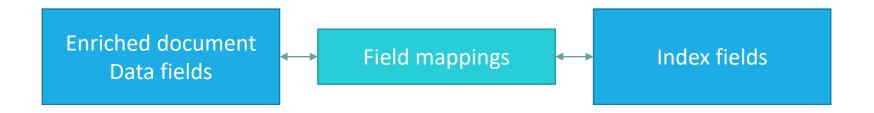


### Indexer...

- ... is a crone job (daemon) that runs in Azure
- ... crawls the data from ONE data source
- ... determines the difference (incremental crawl)
- ... enriches the data with the cognitive skills
- ... enriches the data with custom enrichments
- ... maps the fields between source and target (JSON document defined by index)
- ... stores the document into Index



## Field mappings



- Standard (simple) mappings
- Mapping fields enriched by cognitive services
- Transformations using Field Mapping Functions

#### **Field Mapping Functions**

base64Encode base64Decode extractTokenAtPosition jsonArrayToStringCollection urlEncode urlDecode





DEMO: Create indexer through code



LET'S FIND!



## Analysers – Lucene

https://lucene.apache.org/core/6\_6\_1/queryparser/org/apache/lucene/queryparser/classic/package-summary.html

syntax for specialized query forms:

... wildcard

... fuzzy search

... proximity search

... regular expressions



# Boolean operators

Operator	Character	Example	Usage
AND	& <i>,</i> +	wifi + luxury	Specifies terms that a match must contain. In the example, the query engine will look for documents containing
			both wifi and luxury. The plus character (+) is used for required terms. For example, +wifi +luxury stipulates that both terms must appear somewhere in the field of a single document.
OR		wifi   luxury	Finds a match when either term is found. In the example, the query engine will return match on documents containing
			either wifi or luxury or both. Because OR is the default conjunction operator, you could also leave it out, such that wifi luxury is the equivalent of wifi   luxury.
NOT	!, -	wifi –luxury	Returns matches on documents that exclude the term. For example, wifi –luxury will search for documents that have the wifi term but not luxury.
			The searchMode parameter on a query request controls whether a term with the NOT operator is ANDed or ORed with other terms in the query (assuming there is no + or   operator on the other terms). Valid values include any or all.
			searchMode=any increases the recall of queries by including more results, and by default - will be interpreted as "OR NOT". For example, wifi -luxury will match documents that either contain the term wifi or those that do not contain the term luxury.
			example, will laxary will material documents that either contain the term will or those that do not contain the term laxary.
			searchMode=all increases the precision of queries by including fewer results, and by default - will be interpreted as "AND NOT". For example, wifi -luxury will match documents that contain the term wifi and do not contain the term "luxury". This is arguably a more intuitive behavior for the - operator. Therefore, you should consider using searchMode=all instead of searchMode=any if you want to optimize searches for precision instead of recall, and Your users frequently use the - operator in searches.
			When deciding on a searchMode setting, consider the user interaction patterns for queries in various applications. Users who are searching for information are more likely to include an operator in a query, as opposed to e-commerce sites that have more built-in navigation structures.



## Search examples

```
category: budget AND \"Recently renovated\"^3"
artists:("Miles Davis" "John Coltrane")
genre: jazz NOT country

Fuzzy search:
"blue~" or "blue~1" would return "blue", "blues", and "glue"

Proximity search:
"hotel airport"~5 will find the terms "hotel" and "airport"
within 5 words

Regular expressions:
/[mh]otel/ will find both "motel" or "hotel"
```



### Wildcard search

You can use generally recognized syntax for multiple (\*) or single (?) character wildcard searches. Full Lucene syntax supports prefix, infix, and suffix matching.

Note the Lucene query parser supports the use of these symbols with a single term, and not a phrase.

Affix type	Description and examples		
prefix	Term fragment comes before * or ?. For example, a query expression of search=alpha* returns "alphanumeric" or "alphabetical". Prefix matching is supported in both simple and full syntax.		
suffix	Term fragment comes after * or ?, with a forward slash to delimit the construct. For example, search=/.*numeric./ returns "alphanumeric".		
infix	Term fragments enclose * or ?. For example, search=/.non*al./returns "nonnumerical" and "nonsensical".		



### Contact



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