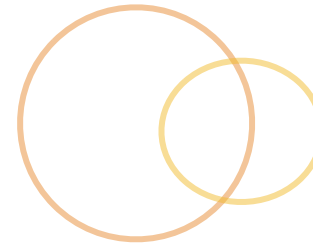
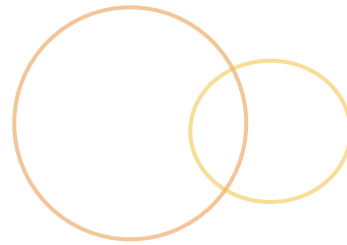


# Solr Primer Day 1

Macy's



[jeffnb@gmail.com](mailto:jeffnb@gmail.com)



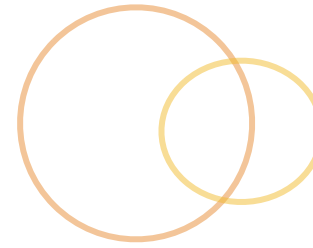
## ◎ Download Solr:

◎ <http://bit.ly/1WGzhYy>

## ◎ Github Repo

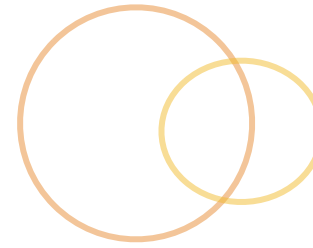
◎ <https://github.com/jeffnb/solr-lab-intro>

# Course Outline [Day 1]



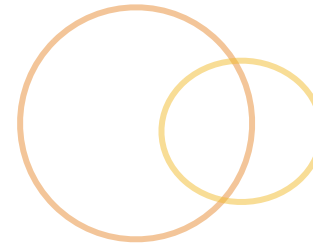
- ◎ Introduction to Solr
- ◎ Solr Overview
- ◎ Solr Admin
- ◎ Searching
- ◎ SolrJ Searching
  
- ◎ Project: Search and Faceting

# Course Outline [Day 2]



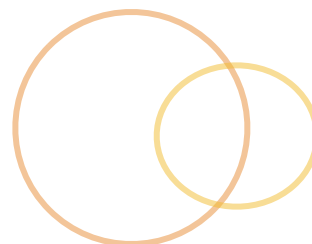
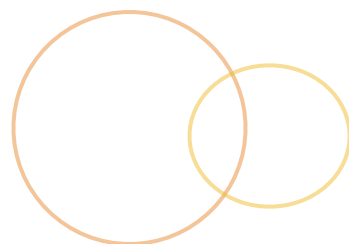
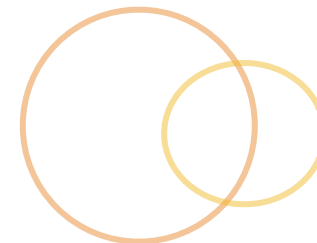
- ◎ Schema
- ◎ Indexing
- ◎ Configuration
  
- ◎ Lab

# Course Outline [Day 3]



- ◎ Configuration continued
- ◎ Optimization
- ◎ SolrCloud
- ◎ NLP
  
- ◎ Lab

# Part 0: Solr



# Solr: The Database Issue



## Filtering simple things

```
SELECT * FROM movies WHERE Year = 1995;
```

## A little more complicated looking in multiple fields

```
SELECT * FROM movies WHERE Title like '%Toy%'  
OR Plot like '%Toy%';
```

## Even more so if we need to check many fields

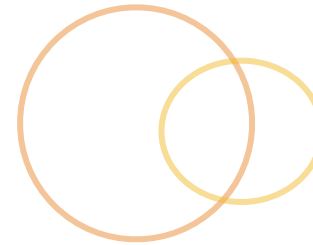
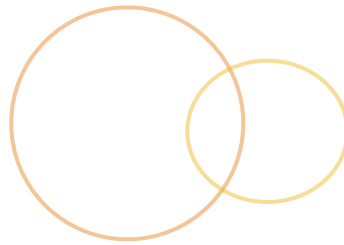
```
SELECT * FROM movies WHERE Title like '%Tom%'  
OR Plot like '%Tom%' OR Actors like '%Tom%'  
OR Director like '%Tom%';
```

# Solr: The Database Issue



- ◎ Text field searching is slow
- ◎ No “best” matches
- ◎ “Try” != “Tries”





## ◎ What?

- ◎ Enterprise Level Search Engine

## ◎ Why?

- ◎ Extremely fast
- ◎ Extremely flexible
- ◎ Extremely powerful
- ◎ Extremely scalable

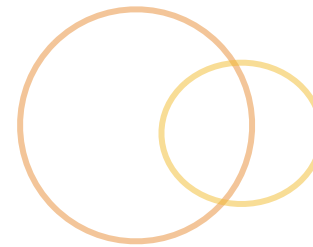


# Solr: What Can it Do



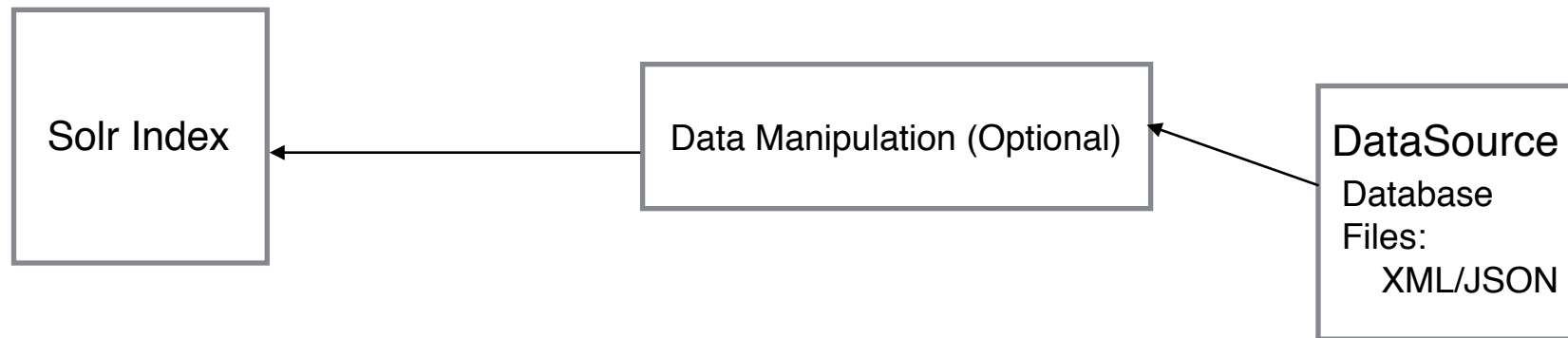
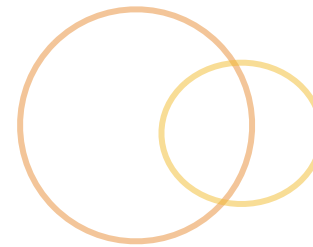
- ◎ Searching
- ◎ Faceting
- ◎ Tokenizing
- ◎ Spell Checking
- ◎ Replicating
- ◎ Similarity-ing

# Solr: History

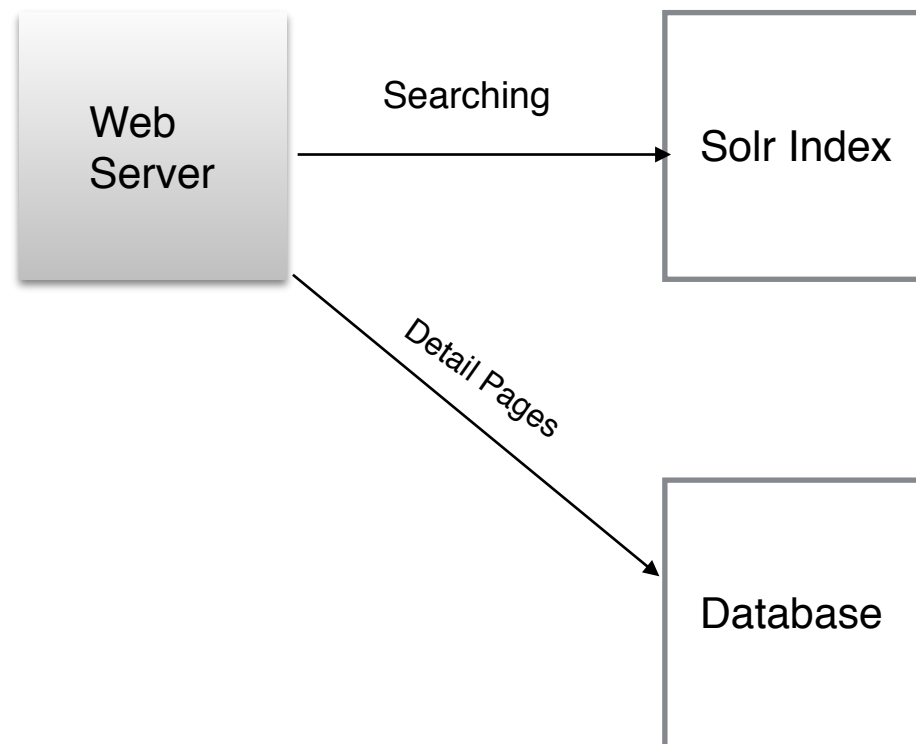
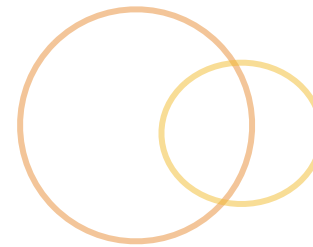


- Built on Lucene
- Versions up with Lucene

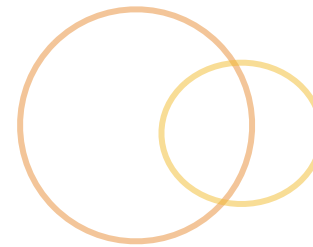
# Solr: Indexing



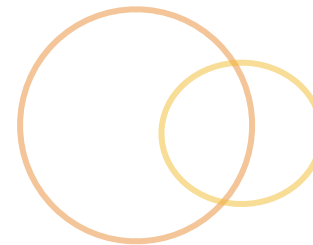
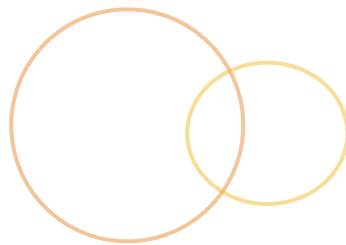
# Solr: Searching



# Solr: Master/Slave



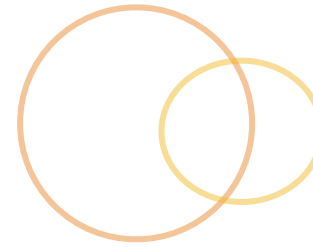
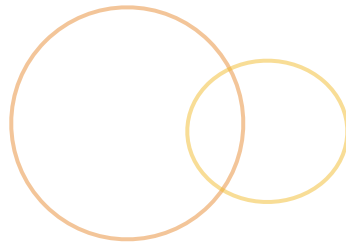
- ◎ Main server responsible for indexing
- ◎ Slave servers
- ◎ Replication handled within Solr Software



- Built to simplify scalability
- Allows adding nodes to a cluster



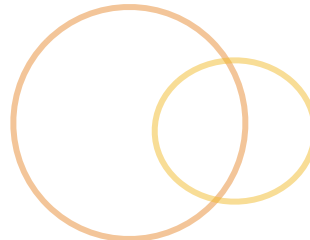
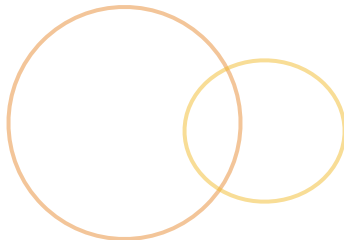
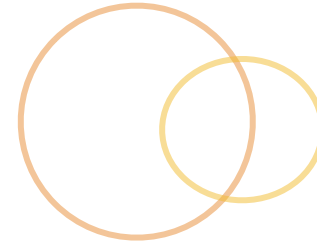
# Solr Admin



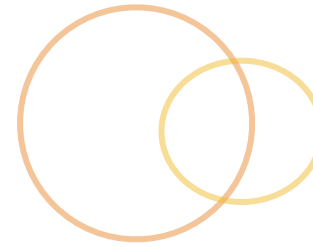
## ☉ Walkthrough



# Part 1: Searching

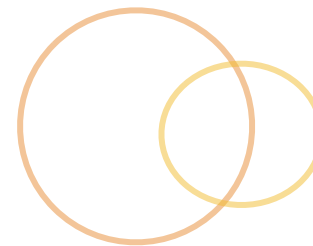


# Searching: The Basics



- ◎ q=<field>:<value>
- ◎ Wildcards: \* and ?
- ◎ Fuzzy searches: toy~ or toy~1
- ◎ Proximity: “toy story”~10
- ◎ Required: +toy
- ◎ Ranges:
  - ◎ Year:[1995 TO 1999] - Inclusive
  - ◎ Title:{Aladdin TO Boy} - Exclusive
- ◎ Boosting: ^10

# Lab: Searching

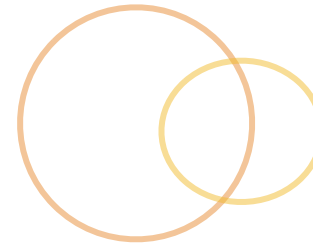
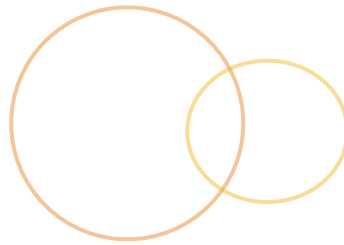


- ◎ Try to find the movies with Woody Harrelson
- ◎ Find your favorite movie
- ◎ Get movies that were made in 2010 and 2011
- ◎ Return movies that were about disasters in 1999
- ◎ Find movies that have the word “world” and may have “danger”
- ◎ Find movies with a fuzzy search for fight
- ◎ Find movies with Deep in the title or the Plot
- ◎ Same as previous but boost documents with it in the title by 10

# Searching: Common Params



- ◎ sort DESC:ASC
- ◎ Field List: `fl=title,plot,year`
- ◎ Filter Query:
  - ◎ Applies filter without impacting the score
  - ◎ `fq=Year:1995&fq=actors:"Tom Hanks"`
- ◎ Write Type: `wt=json`
- ◎ Indent to pretty up the return: `indent=true`
- ◎ Start (offset): `start=10`
- ◎ Debug/ExplainOther



## ◎ Term Frequency

- ◎ Search: The Brown Cow
- ◎ Documents more relevant where “the”, “brown” and “cow” occur the most

## ◎ Inverse Document Frequency

- ◎ Adds weight to terms that are infrequent across all documents
- ◎ “The” occurs many times across all documents
- ◎ “brown” and “cow” get more weighting

# Lab: Common Parameters



- Return json and indent it
- Get a list of movies with Title, Year, score and imdbRating for Adventure and show 50 records
- Sort the previous example on the highest rated and most recent
- Search for “batman” in plot and title but use fq to filter to the year 2013
- Use debug=true to parse through the matching of the previous example
- Play around with searching and see what else you can find

# Solr: Facets

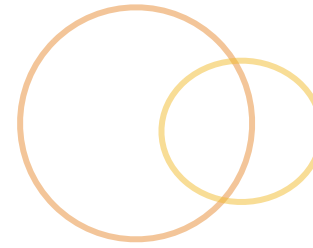
- ◎ Similar to group by
- ◎ Allows for faceted navigation
- ◎ Field must be indexed
- ◎ Facets on tokens not stored data
- ◎ `facet=true` Turns on the facet system
- ◎ `facet.field` Picks a field to facet on
- ◎ `facet.limit` Sets a max amount of facet values
- ◎ `facet.mincount` Sets minimum doc count for a facet

# Solr: Facets

- ◎ `facet.prefix` Simply filters facets to prefix
- ◎ `facet.contains` (`contains.ignorecase`): Filters facets to ones that contain the string
- ◎ `facet.offset`: Starts the facets after the offset

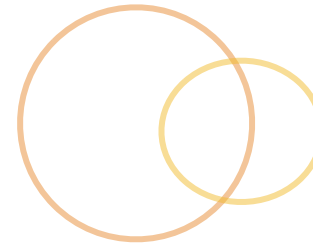


# Solr: Facet Ranges



- ⦿ Useful for know ranges of values like ratings
- ⦿ `facet.range`: Which field to do a range facet
- ⦿ `facet.range.start (end)`: Start and end of range
- ⦿ `facet.range.gap`: The amount of each range
- ⦿ All properties can be set on a per field basis with `f.<fieldname>.<parameter>`

# Solr: Facet Intervals



- ◎ Useful for arbitrary groupings
- ◎ `facet.interval`: set the field
- ◎ `facet.interval.set`: set an interval
- ◎ \* can be used as any for upper and lower bound
- ◎ Don't forget you can use  
`f.<fieldname>.facet.interval.set`

# Typical Facet Navigation



- ⦿ Page Displays With Facets
- ⦿ User clicks a link of the facet value
- ⦿ New page displayed with the facet value converted to `fq=<field>:<value>`

# Lab: Facets

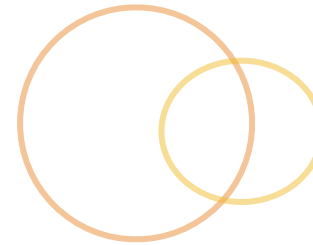
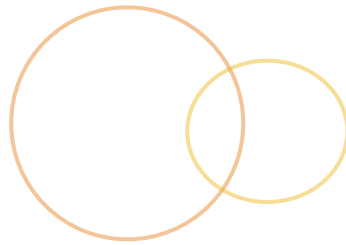
A decorative graphic at the top of the slide. It features the title 'Lab: Facets' in a large, orange, sans-serif font. To the right of the title are two sets of overlapping circles in orange and yellow. Further right is a logo consisting of a stylized orange 'D' shape with a yellow and orange circular element inside.

- ⦿ Facet on Year and genres
- ⦿ Facet on actors but limit to only 5 facets
- ⦿ Facet on Year. Limit them to years with more than 1000 movies in the data set
- ⦿ Facet on all Baldwin brothers using contains
- ⦿ Facet on Year in ranges of 5 years mincount of 1
- ⦿ Interval Facet on imdbRating. 0 to 3, 3 to 5, 5 to 7, 8 to 9, 9 to 10

# Discussion: Searching

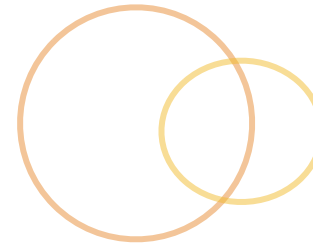


- ⦿ How do you want to search?
- ⦿ What bits of information do you need?
- ⦿ What ways can you incorporate searching into your business?



- ◎ Java client for solr
- ◎ Extremely limited documentation (1 page)
- ◎ Versions up with the version of solr
- ◎ Abstracts many of the communication details
- ◎ Adding documents easier with java based class
- ◎ Uses a fast java serialization

# SolrJ: Connecting



*//Stand alone server example*

```
String urlString = "http://localhost:8983/solr/movies";  
SolrClient solr = new HttpSolrClient  
    .Builder(urlString).build();
```

*//SolrCloud Connection*

```
String zkHostString = "localhost:9983";  
SolrClient solr = new CloudSolrClient.Builder()  
    .withZkHost(zkHostString).build();
```

# SolrJ: Searching By Id



```
SolrDocument doc;  
try {  
    //Simple Search by Id  
    doc = solr.getById(id: "tt0113497");  
} catch (SolrServerException e) {  
    e.printStackTrace();  
} catch (IOException e) {  
    e.printStackTrace();  
}
```



# SolrJ: Search



```
// Simple search for toy with a few fields  
SolrQuery query = new SolrQuery();  
query.setQuery("Title:future");  
query.setFields("id", "Title", "Plot", "Year");  
query.setRows(10);
```

# SolrJ: Sorting



```
// Sorting done with a SortClause  
SolrQuery.SortClause sort;  
sort = new SolrQuery.SortClause( item: "Title",  
    SolrQuery.ORDER.asc);  
query.setSort(sort);
```

# SolrJ: Search Response



```
//SolrDocument basically wrapped Map  
String title = (String)doc.get("Title");  
Integer metascore = (Integer)doc.getFieldValue(name: "Metascore");  
Collection<Object> genres = doc.getFieldValues(name: "genres");  
Collection<String> names = doc.getFieldNames();
```

# SolrJ: Facets



```
// Facets
```

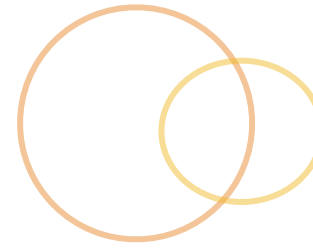
```
query.setFacet(true);  
query.addFacetField("Year", "Rated", "genres");  
query.setFacetMinCount(1);  
query.addNumericRangeFacet("Metascore", 1, 100, 10);  
query.setFacetLimit(100);
```

# SolrJ: Facet Response

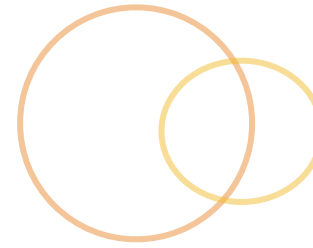


```
// Call solr with search
QueryResponse response = solr.query(query);
// Get Facet Fields
List<FacetField> fields = response.getFacetFields();
for(FacetField ff : fields){
    String name = ff.getName();
    int valueCount = ff.getValueCount();
    // Get individual values/counts
    for(FacetField.Count fieldCount : ff.getValues()){
        String value = fieldCount.getName();
        long count = fieldCount.getCount();
    }
}
```

# Searching Project



# End of day survey



⦿ <http://bit.ly/solr3day4-17-17>



# Solr Primer Day 2



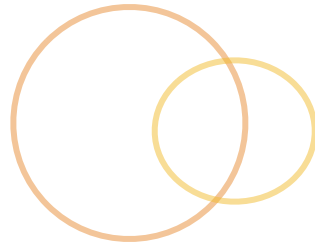
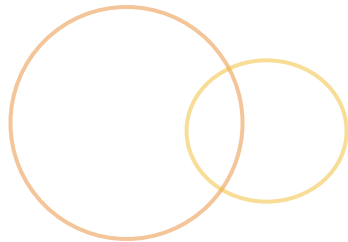
Macy's

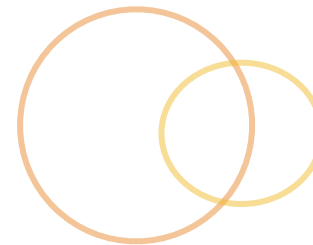
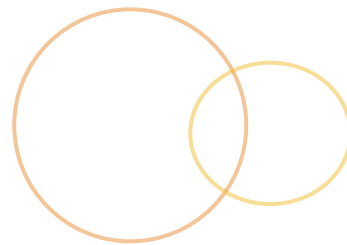


[jeffnb@gmail.com](mailto:jeffnb@gmail.com)



# Part 2: Schemas and Indexes





- ◎ Fields store data
- ◎ Fields have a type
- ◎ Parameters
  - ◎ stored: values can be retrieved
  - ◎ multiValued: Can store multiple values
  - ◎ indexed: Can be searched/faceted
  - ◎ required: Document will error if value missing
  - ◎ type: The type of field
  - ◎ docValues: Orders values to be more efficient

# Basic FieldTypes

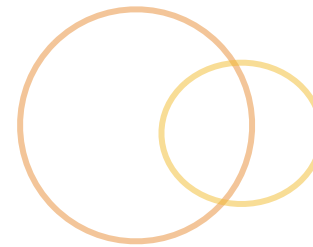
- ◎ Data types
- ◎ No tokenization
- ◎ string: most common
- ◎ int: `solr.TrieIntField`
- ◎ long: `solr.TrieLongField`
- ◎ float: `solr.TrieFloatField`
- ◎ double: `solr.TrieDoubleField`
- ◎ date: `solr.TrieDateField`

# Lab: Basic Fields



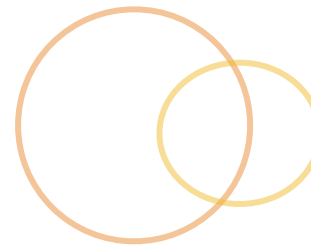
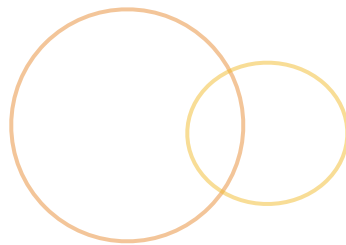
- ① `bin/solr create_core -c movies -d <path>/movies-start`
- ② Open file: `server/solr/movies/conf/managed_schema`
- ③ Find the id field in the file and add fields under.  
Add remaining fields with built in types from the following: Country, Rated, Language, imdbVotes, Type, Poster, Metascore, Year, actors, genres, directors, writers, Runtime, imdbID, Released, imdbRating

# Text FieldTypes



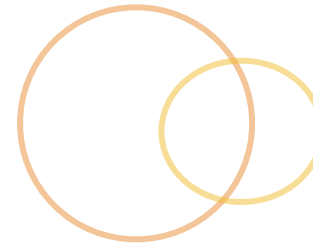
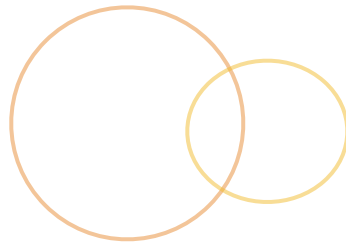
- ◎ The magic is here
- ◎ Many pre configured including text\_general
- ◎ Have several steps in processing data
- ◎ Are the core power of solr

# Analizers



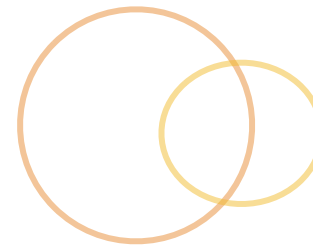
- ◉ List of instructions to run
- ◉ 2 Times Run
  - ◉ Index: Documents going in
  - ◉ Query: Searching existing
- ◉ Contain steps to process data
- ◉ First Step Tokenizer

# Tokenizers



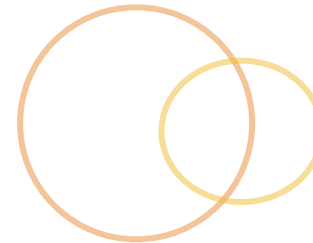
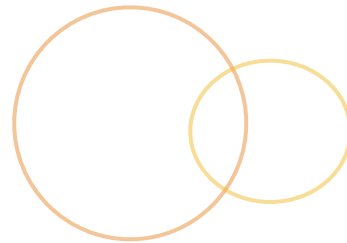
- Tokenizers take input and break it into “tokens”
  - The Quick Brown Fox Jumps Over the Lazy Dog
  - “The”, “Quick”, “Brown”, “Fox”, “Jumps”, “Over”, “the”, “Lazy”, “Dog”
- Can tokenize in a variety of ways including not breaking it up at all

# Tokenizer Overview



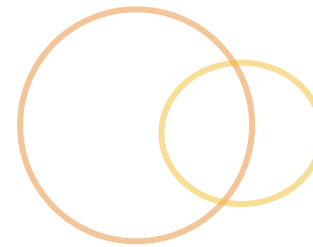
- Standard: Splits based on whitespace and punctuation
- Classic: Standard but doesn't support Unicode Annex
- Keyword: Keeps entire input as a single token
- Letter: Tokens are strings of contiguous letters
- LowerCase: Delimits on non-letters and lowercases
- N-Gram: generates n-gram tokens
- Path Hierarchy: Replaces a delimiter with another value building up a path
- Regular expression: Tokenizes based on regular expression as a delimiter
- Url Email: Splits on white space and tokens preserving email and urls
- Whitespace: Splits on whitespace only





- ⦿ Alter tokens
- ⦿ Produce more tokens
- ⦿ Suppress tokens
- ⦿ Dozens exist

# Filters: Heavily Used



- ⦿ Lowercase Filter: Lowercases all tokens
- ⦿ Stop Filter: Takes a file and removes all tokens that match words in the file
- ⦿ Stemmers (porter/snowball): Remove word conjunctions and plurization
- ⦿ Synonym Filter: Token matched to file and all synonyms added as tokens
- ⦿ Pattern Replace Filter: Replaces a regular expression match with a string
- ⦿ WordDelimiter Filter: splits tokens up further into words useful for breaking words apart or concatenating hyphens

# Filters: Less Common

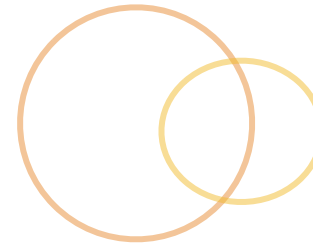
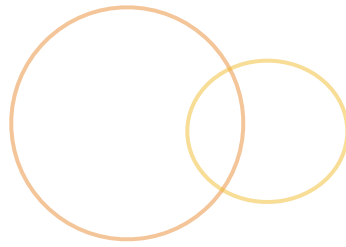


- ⦿ Managed Stopwords/Synonyms: Allows management via rest api
- ⦿ N-Gram Filter: Breaks up token into small chunks
- ⦿ Phonetic Filter: translates tokens into phonetic equivalent. Can replace or add
- ⦿ Length Filter: Filters tokens by min/max length

# Lab: Text Fields

- ⦿ Create a field for Plot and Title
- ⦿ Create a field type for Awards
- ⦿ Create a field for awards using your own field type
- ⦿ Use the analyzer admin to ensure these fields work

# CopyField

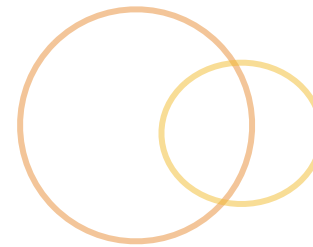


- ◎ Shortcut to copy one field into another

```
<copyField source="<sourcefield>" dest="<destfield>"/>
```

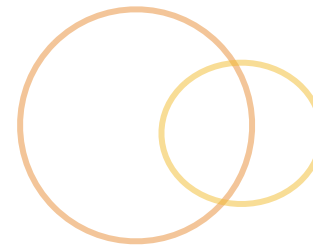
- ◎ Useful for when facets and search are needed

# Lab: CopyField



- Use copyField to copy the following to text:
  - actors, genres, directors, writers, Plot, Year, Title, Awards, language, Rated
- Create fields for (use a name like actors\_text):
  - actors
  - genres
  - directors
  - writers
- Use copy field to copy the source fields above to the new \_text versions

# Dynamic Fields

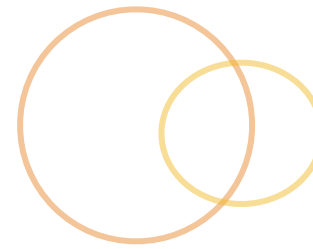


- DynamicField allows wild carding field names

```
<dynamicField name="*_en" type="text_en"
indexed="true" stored="true" multiValued="true"/>
```

- Any field with \_en at the end automatically populates into that field
- Can be referenced directly

# Lab: DynamicFields



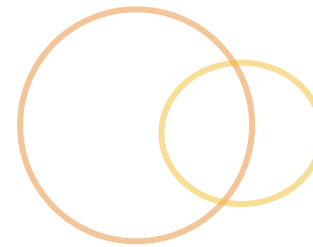
- ⦿ Change all `_text` fields to simply copy into `_en` fields
- ⦿ Explore a few of the other dynamic fields



# Discussion

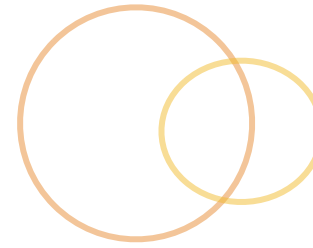
- ◎ Pick a feature Content, Product, Reviews
- ◎ What are major fields needed?
- ◎ What types are the fields?
- ◎ What analysis could be used?

# Schema API



- ⦿ Allows for schema changes dynamically
- ⦿ Allows for adding, changing, deleting fields and field types
- ⦿ Caveat: Changing a field does not change data
- ⦿ Main entry point:
  - ⦿ `http://<host:port>/solr/<core>/schema`
- ⦿ Reading fields or a specific field:
  - ⦿ `/solr/<core>/schema/fields/`
  - ⦿ `/solr/<core>/schema/fields/<fieldname>`

# Lab: Schema API

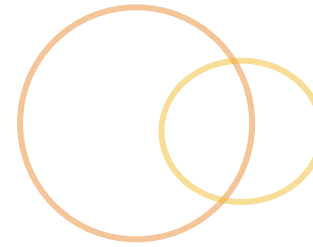


- ⦿ Retrieve the list of the defined fields for the index
- ⦿ Retrieve the Plot field specifically
- ⦿ Add a new field RTReview (int) for storing rotten tomatoes
- ⦿ Add a string field to store tags
- ⦿ Add a field type to search tags should trim, lowercase, and stem them
- ⦿ Create a copy directive to copy the first tags field into the new field type

# SolrJ: Schema

- Package Exists
- No documentation page
- Uses `solr.request.schema`
- Use a series of request objects to change schema
- Very similar to REST API from last section
- Link in the git repo

# SolrJ: List Fields



```
// Get all fields
```

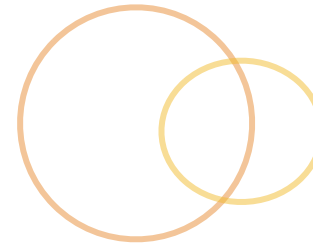
```
SchemaRequest.Fields fieldsRequest =
```

```
    new SchemaRequest.Fields();
```

```
NamedList fieldsResponse = solr.request(fieldsRequest);
```

```
List fieldsList = (List)fieldsResponse.get("fields");
```

# SolrJ: Field Schema



*// Getting a field*

```
SchemaRequest.Field request =  
    new SchemaRequest.Field( fieldName: "Title");  
NamedList fieldResponse = solr.request(request);
```

*// Don't be fooled this is not extending map*

```
SimpleOrderedMap fieldMap =  
    (SimpleOrderedMap)fieldResponse.get("field");  
String name = (String)fieldMap.get("name");  
String type = (String)fieldMap.get("type");  
Boolean indexed = (Boolean)fieldMap.get("indexed");
```

# SolrJ: Add Field



*// Create the map for the values*

```
Map<String, Object> valueMap = new HashMap<>();
valueMap.put("name", "amazon");
valueMap.put("type", "string");
valueMap.put("stored", true);
valueMap.put("indexed", false);
SchemaRequest.AddField addFieldRequest =
    new SchemaRequest.AddField(valueMap);
//Returns the newly created field
NamedList addResponse = solr.request(request);
```

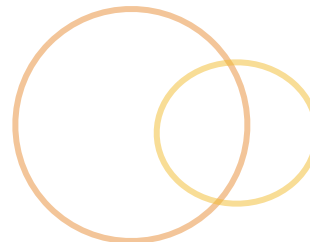
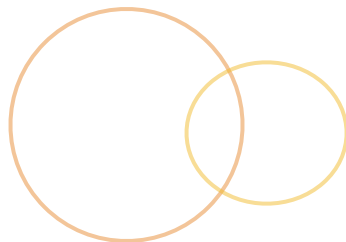
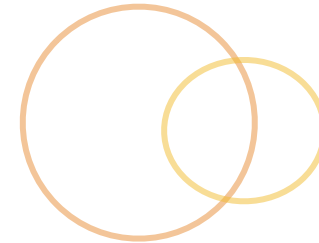
# Schemaless



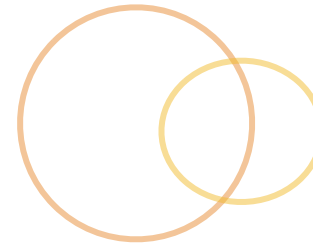
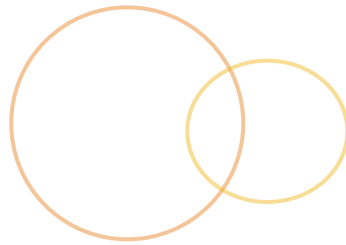
- ◎ Solr can run in schemaless (guessing) mode
- ◎ Data will determine the schema
- ◎ New fields are added automatically



# Part 3: Indexing

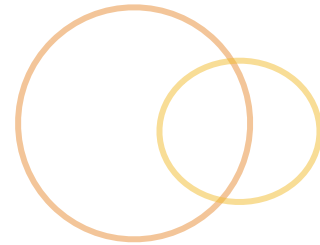
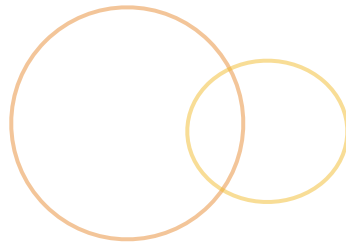


# Indexing



- ◎ Process to add to the index
- ◎ Common ways:
  - ◎ `bin/post` file
  - ◎ Post request to update handler
  - ◎ Data Import Handler

# Deleting

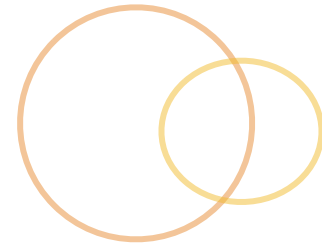


- ◉ Leaves document in index hidden
- ◉ Posting with body
  - ◉ {"delete": { "id": "12345" }}
  - ◉ {"delete": { "query": "Title: Toy Story" }}



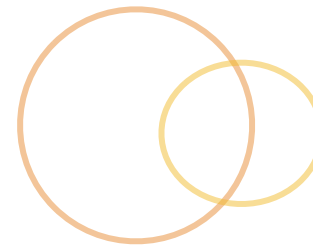
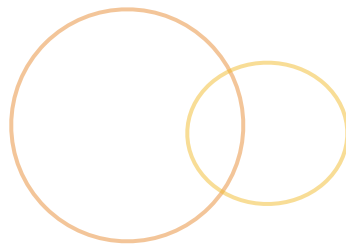
- ⦿ Adding records keeps them in staging
- ⦿ Commit makes the records update the index
- ⦿ Similar to database transactions
- ⦿ bin/post commits automatically
- ⦿ Sending a commit:
  - ⦿ <http://localhost:8983/solr/movies/update?commit=true>

# Commit: Soft vs Hard



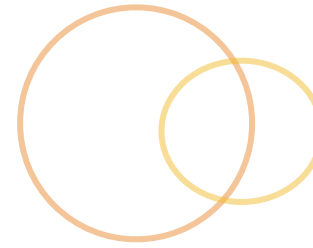
- ⦿ Hard commits write to disk
- ⦿ Soft commits:
  - ⦿ Makes changes visible quicker
  - ⦿ Changes not written
  - ⦿ Crashes can lose data

# Optimizing



- ⦿ Optimization cleans up the index
- ⦿ Reduces amount of index files
- ⦿ Commit does not remove deleted docs
- ⦿ Optimize makes the index nice and clean
- ⦿ Can speed up search times

# Lab: Load the Data



- ⦿ Moment of Truth
  - ⦿ `bin/post -c movies <path>/movie_data_cleaned.json`
- ⦿ Fix errors or ask questions
- ⦿ Delete your least favorite movie
- ⦿ Run an optimization if num docs and max docs are different

# SolrJ: Adding Documents



```
/* **** */
* Indexing
* **** */
SolrInputDocument document = new SolrInputDocument();
document.addField(name: "Type", value: "movie");
document.addField(name: "id", value: "tt1234566");
document.addField(name: "genres",
    Arrays.asList("horror", "thriller"));
UpdateResponse addResponse = solr.add(document);
```



# SolrJ: Commit/Optimize



*//By default will block until hard commit is done*  
`UpdateResponse commit = solr.commit();`

*//By default will block until complete*  
`UpdateResponse optimize = solr.optimize();`

# Project: Building A Core





# Solr Primer Day 3

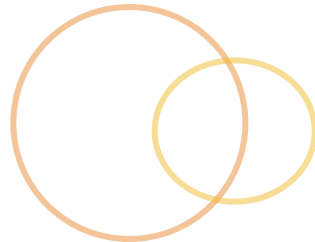
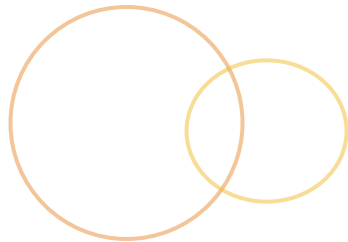


Macy's

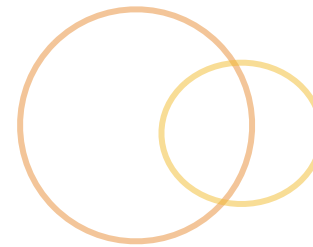


[jeffnb@gmail.com](mailto:jeffnb@gmail.com)

# Part 4: Configurations



# SolrConfig.xml



## ◉ Defines:

- ◉ All Handlers
- ◉ Commit Behavior
- ◉ Caching
- ◉ Default behaviors
- ◉ Search Components installed
- ◉ Schemaless configuration
- ◉ Default and environmental variables
- ◉ Listeners

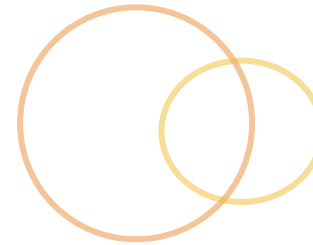
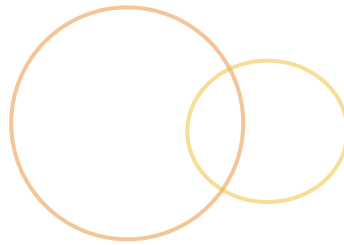
# AutoCommit



- ⦿ Allows commits to be run automatically
- ⦿ Useful when trickle changes come in
- ⦿ Helps avoid many small commits

# AutoSoftCommit

- ⦿ Commits will be visible
- ⦿ Commits not written to disk
- ⦿ Useful with AutoCommit
  - ⦿ AutoCommit at longer intervals
  - ⦿ AutoSoftCommit at short intervals



## ◎ Query

- ◎ Stores document ids for common queries
- ◎ Cuts down on multiple index calls to find docs

## ◎ Filter

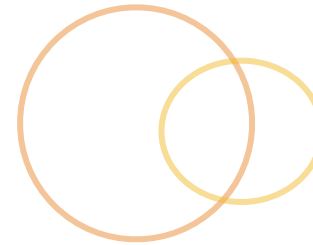
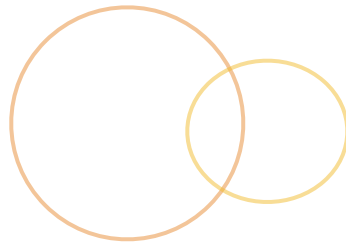
- ◎ Stores document ids for common filter queries
- ◎ Speeds up common filters considerably

## ◎ Document

- ◎ Stores commonly requested fields
- ◎ Helps speed up document retrieval



# Searchers



- ◎ Similar to a thread
- ◎ Searchers process the request
- ◎ Searchers have their own caches
- ◎ Have events:
  - ◎ Trigger when the first searcher starts
  - ◎ Trigger when new searchers start
  - ◎ Useful for warming with common queries

# Lab: Commits and Caches



- ◉ Set up auto commit in the movies solrconfig file
  - ◉ Commit every 5 minutes
  - ◉ Soft commit every minute
  - ◉ Ensure new searcher is opened on commits
- ◉ Experiment tuning the caches
  - ◉ Enable a filter cache which auto warms with 200 entries
  - ◉ Enable a query cache with 20 entries auto warmed
  - ◉ Look at the admin Plugins->Cache and checkout the cache levels. Try queries and watch them change
- ◉ Run 3 queries on startup when searcher is warmed

# Search Handlers

- ◎ End points for querying
- ◎ Several come with solrconfig
- ◎ Built in ones can be overridden
- ◎ New ones can be created (edismax from earlier)
- ◎ Specifies all behaviors
- ◎ `class="solr.SearchHandler"`

# Search Handlers

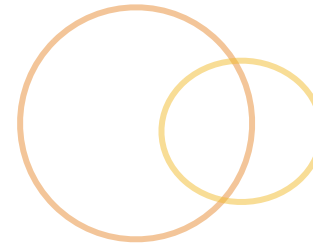
## ⦿ Defaults for queries

- ⦿ `<lst name="defaults">`
- ⦿ Specifies any query defaults
- ⦿ Useful for fl, rows and wt

## ⦿ Appends

- ⦿ `<lst name="appends">`
- ⦿ Allows values to queries
- ⦿ User cannot override
- ⦿ Example: `<str name="fq">inStock:true</str>`

# Search Handlers [cont]



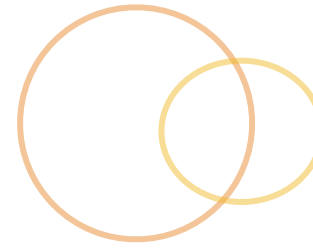
## ◎ InitParams

- ◎ Specifies a set of parameters across specified handlers
- ◎ Overridden by individual handlers

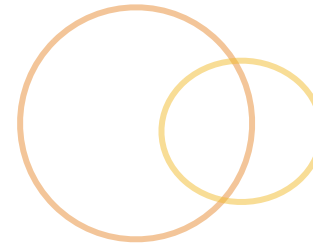
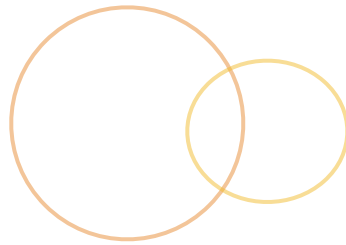
## ◎ Invariants

- ◎ `<lst name="invariants">`
- ◎ Used to limit options on queries
- ◎ Example: `<str name="facet.field">genres</str>`
- ◎ Once specified no changes are allowed query time for that name

# Lab: Search Handler



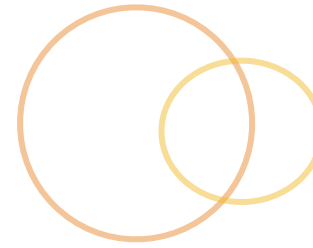
- Create a new search handler for Action movies
- Specify these defaults:
  - fl with Title, Plot, Year, genres, imdbRating
  - rows of 50
  - wt of json
  - turn on indent
- Append genres\_en:Action to all queries
- Allow faceting on Year and actors



## ⦿ Advantages

- ⦿ Intended to not throw errors
  - ⦿ Syntax more forgiving
  - ⦿ Can search over many fields
  - ⦿ Useful for user searches
- ⦿ Extremely powerful
  - ⦿ Flexible for different needs
  - ⦿ Run with: `defType=edismax`

# eDismax parameters



- q - Term to search for

- qf

- Fields to use to search with boosts

```
<str name="qf">  
  Title^10 Plot^5  
</str>
```

- mm - Minimum amount of terms to match

- pf

- Boosts based on fields whole phrases appear in.

- Same syntax as qf

- bq

- Boosts based on a query

- bq=genres:action^3.0



# Lab: eDismax Handler

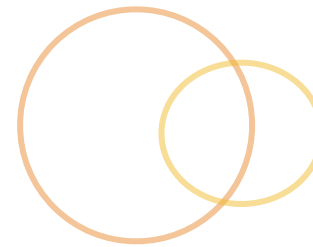
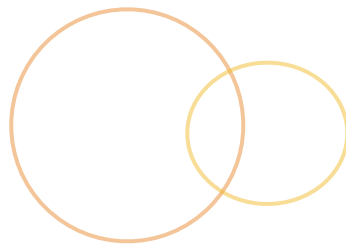


- ◎ Create a new search handler “edismax”
- ◎ For search fields:
  - ◎ Title and Plot are the highest boosted
  - ◎ actors, directors and writers have a lower boost
  - ◎ Year and Language are searched but not boosted
- ◎ All terms should match
- ◎ Boost (pf) Title and plot again
- ◎ Rows should be 30
- ◎ Fields returned should be Title, Plot and Year

# Discussion

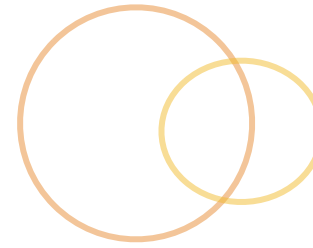
- ⦿ Now that you have a grasp on query options
- ⦿ What fields do you think are most important?
- ⦿ What would you want to return by default?

# Config API



- ⦿ Rest API exists
- ⦿ Doesn't appear to be supported in SolrJ
- ⦿ Can administer the config through the api
- ⦿ Stand alone mode would only replicate with a master server

# Config API: Reading



- Entire Config

- <http://localhost:8983/solr/demo/config/>

- Specific Section

- <http://localhost:8983/solr/demo/config/requestHandler>

- Specific Component

- <http://localhost:8983/solr/demo/config/requestHandler?componentName=/select>

# Config API: Common Commands



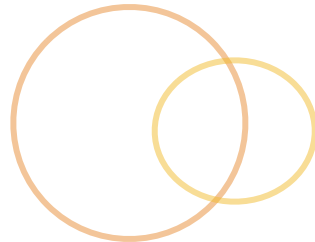
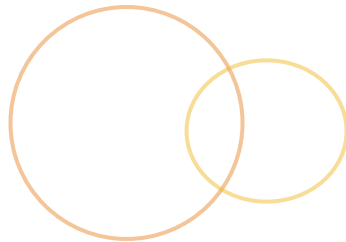
- ⦿ Updating caches
- ⦿ Changing auto commit values
- ⦿ JMX changes

# Config API: General Purpose

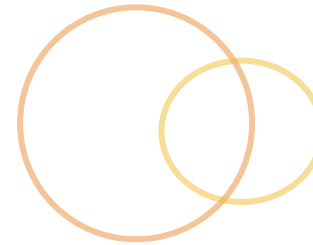
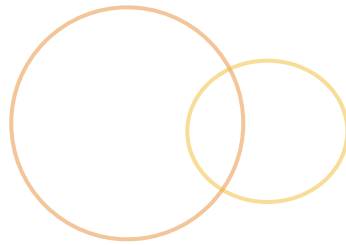


- ◎ Request Handlers
- ◎ Search Components
- ◎ Init params

# Part 4: Optimization



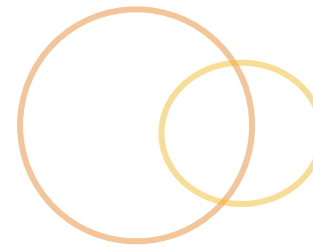
# Overview



- ◎ Solr is big
- ◎ No silver bullet
- ◎ Should be based on user behavior
- ◎ Dependent on your architecture



# System Level



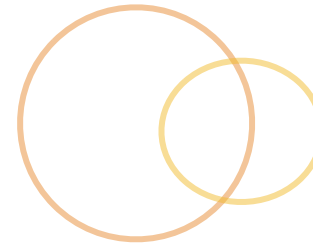
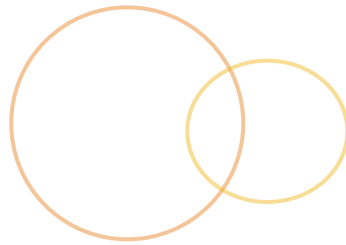
## Memory

- Do not give Solr all the memory
- At least half should be left for the OS
- Turn up OS file cache to get index in memory
- Make sure open file limit is high enough

## Hardware

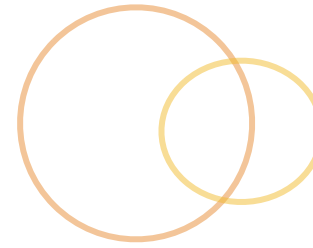
- Master/Slave servers work much better on bare metal
- SSDs are great speed improvements if possible
- Ram can boost performance

# Caching



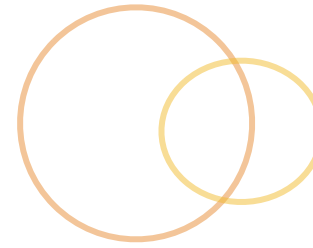
- ◎ Look at the logs
- ◎ Warm searchers with common queries
- ◎ Autowarm when you can
- ◎ Start with defaults and increase or decrease levels
- ◎ Balance memory with caches
- ◎ Use the cache admin to get hit rates

# Distributed Indexes



- ⦿ Indexes slow with size
- ⦿ Threshold highly variable (millions of records)
- ⦿ Sharding: breaking up index
- ⦿ Solr HIGHLY recommends not sharding with M/S setup
- ⦿ If index becomes too large move to SolrCloud

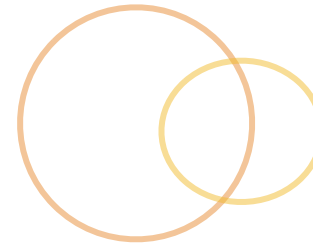
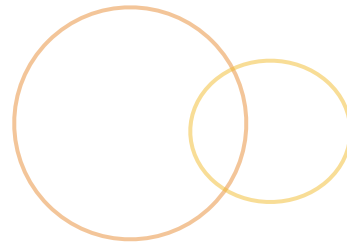
# Document Adding



- ◎ Change Update Format
  - ◎ Default XML
  - ◎ Change to binary
  - ◎ Only works after 3.1
- ◎ Concurrent updates.
  - ◎ Uses multiple HTTP connections
  - ◎ Speeds up large indexing

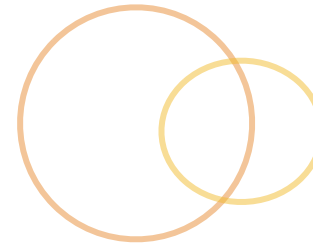
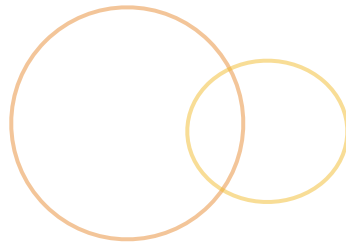
```
ConcurrentUpdateSolrClient conSolr =  
    new ConcurrentUpdateSolrClient.Builder(urlString).build();  
conSolr.setRequestWriter(new BinaryRequestWriter());
```

# Commits



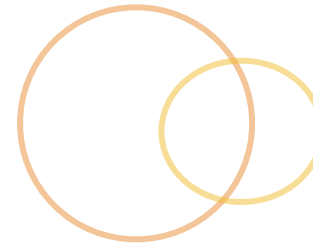
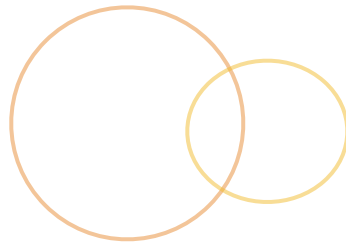
- ⦿ Commits slow throughput
- ⦿ Searches are expensive to open
- ⦿ Be practical about real time data needs
- ⦿ Use soft commits to supplement hard commits
- ⦿ Transaction logs will grow out of control without hard commits

# Optimizes



- ⦿ Slow throughput down
- ⦿ Optimizing creates new files
- ⦿ Optimizing merges files making index smaller
- ⦿ Overall better performance when optimized
- ⦿ Better run at low times

# Replication



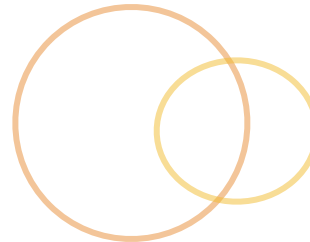
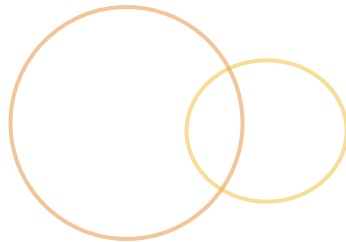
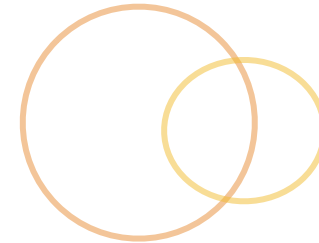
- ◎ Replication can cause new searchers
- ◎ Will temporarily slow searches down
- ◎ Understand real time needs

# Garbage Collection

- ◎ Larger Solr instances
- ◎ Can stop the entire server for seconds
- ◎ Older versions of GC “stop the world”
- ◎ CMS better for 1.6
- ◎ G1 better for 1.7+



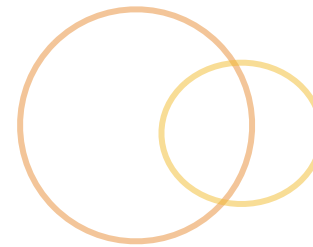
# Part 5: SolrCloud



# SolrCloud Overview

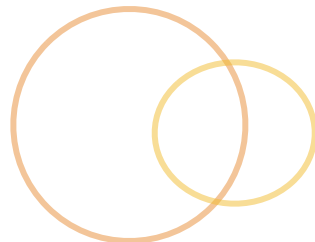
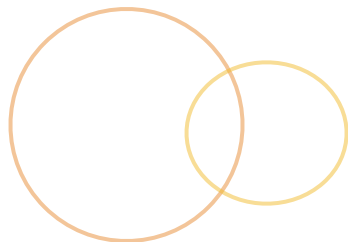
- ⦿ Grew out of scalability troubles
- ⦿ Closest to Elasticsearch methods
- ⦿ Handles replication and sharding
- ⦿ Uses ZooKeeper to manage nodes
- ⦿ Allows new servers to plug in with ease
- ⦿ Has collections not cores

# Lab: SolrCloud

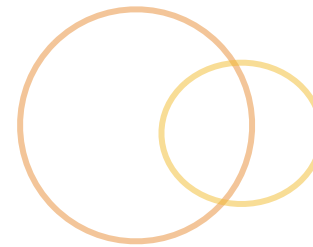


- ① Use bin/solr to create a movies collection
- ① Use 2 shards and 2 replicas
- ① Import movies data
- ① Explore diagrams in admin interface

# Part 6: NLP and Solr



# What is NLP



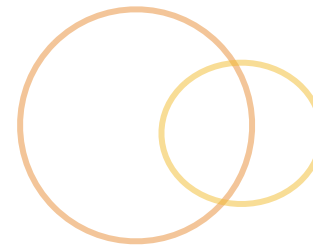
## ◎ Natural Language Processing

**Natural language processing (NLP)** is a field of **computer science**, **artificial intelligence**, and **computational linguistics** concerned with the interactions between **computers** and **human (natural) languages** and, in particular, concerned with programming computers to fruitfully process large **natural language corpora**.

# What is NLP

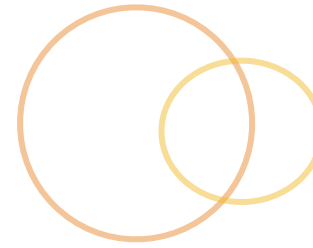
- ⦿ A way to help computers understand human language
- ⦿ Instead of looking at each word individually (solr)
- ⦿ Takes the context of a sentence or document

# Human Language



- ⦿ Extremely difficult
- ⦿ New words constantly that don't have any context in existing models
- ⦿ Multiple meanings are a problem: Spoke (speaking) vs Spoke (in a bike wheel)
- ⦿ Modifying words can change the feel of a sentence  
“It was a hardly fun” vs “It was incredibly fun”
- ⦿ Only 30% of communication is based on the words said

# NLP: Common Tasks



- ◎ Sentence Breaking
- ◎ Tokenization
- ◎ Tagging
- ◎ Lemmatization/Stemming
- ◎ Name Entity Extraction



# NLP: Sentence Breaking



- ⦿ Splitting input on sentence boundaries
- ⦿ Can be tricky with punctuation ... vs .
- ⦿ Important first step
- ⦿ NLP is all about context
- ⦿ Sentences are a discrete idea.

# NLP: Tokenization

- ◎ Similar to Solr ideas of tokenization
- ◎ Can take many forms
- ◎ Usually special versions of white space
- ◎ Keeps punctuation in the list of tokens

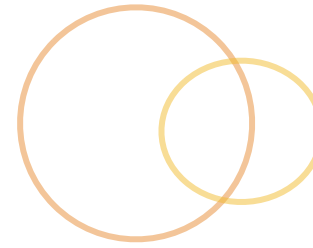
# NLP: Tagging



- Processes sentence and tokens
- Tags each token with a type of speech
- Spoke => Spoke/VBD
- Running => Running/VBG

Tag	Description	Example	Tag	Description	Example
CC	coordin. conjunction	<i>and, but, or</i>	SYM	symbol	<i>+, %, &amp;</i>
CD	cardinal number	<i>one, two, three</i>	TO	"to"	<i>to</i>
DT	determiner	<i>a, the</i>	UH	interjection	<i>ah, oops</i>
EX	existential 'there'	<i>there</i>	VB	verb, base form	<i>eat</i>
FW	foreign word	<i>mea culpa</i>	VBD	verb, past tense	<i>ate</i>
IN	preposition/sub-conj	<i>of, in, by</i>	VBG	verb, gerund	<i>eating</i>
JJ	adjective	<i>yellow</i>	VCN	verb, past participle	<i>eaten</i>
JJR	adj., comparative	<i>bigger</i>	VBP	verb, non-3sg pres	<i>eat</i>
JJS	adj., superlative	<i>wildest</i>	VBZ	verb, 3sg pres	<i>eats</i>
LS	list item marker	<i>1, 2, One</i>	WDT	wh-determiner	<i>which, that</i>
MD	modal	<i>can, should</i>	WP	wh-pronoun	<i>what, who</i>
NN	noun, sing. or mass	<i>llama</i>	WP\$	possessive wh-	<i>whose</i>
NNS	noun, plural	<i>llamas</i>	WRB	wh-adverb	<i>how, where</i>
NNP	proper noun, singular	<i>IBM</i>	\$	dollar sign	<i>\$</i>
NNPS	proper noun, plural	<i>Carolinas</i>	#	pound sign	<i>#</i>
PDT	predeterminer	<i>all, both</i>	"	left quote	<i>' or "</i>
POS	possessive ending	<i>'s</i>	"	right quote	<i>' or "</i>
PRP	personal pronoun	<i>I, you, he</i>	(	left parenthesis	<i>[, (, {, &lt;</i>
PRP\$	possessive pronoun	<i>your, one's</i>	)	right parenthesis	<i>], ), }, &gt;</i>
RB	adverb	<i>quickly, never</i>	,	comma	<i>,</i>
RBR	adverb, comparative	<i>faster</i>	.	sentence-final punc	<i>. ! ?</i>
RBS	adverb, superlative	<i>fastest</i>	:	mid-sentence punc	<i>: ; ... --</i>
RP	particle	<i>up, off</i>			

# NLP: Lemmatization



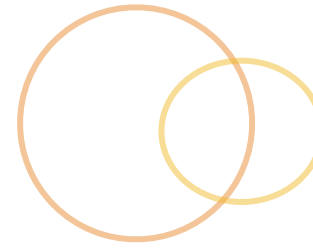
- ◎ Similar to stemmers
- ◎ Uses tags to determine roots
- ◎ Root is always a full word
- ◎ Example:
  - ◎ Speaking/VBG and Spoke/VB => speak

# NLP: Named Entity Extraction

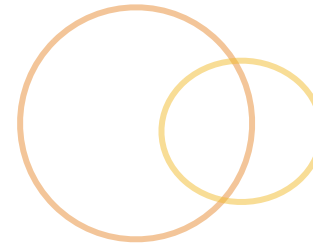
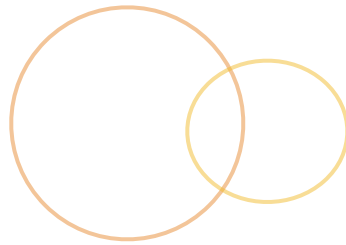


- ⦿ Pulls out names from input
- ⦿ Can be made to identify people vs places
- ⦿ Interesting usage of process

# Machine Learning



- ⦿ How natural language processing is based
- ⦿ Take training data and run it through model
- ⦿ Model “learns” from the data to associate certain desired outcomes
- ⦿ Testing data then run through system to ensure outcome correct



- ◎ Apache Project
- ◎ Handles common Tasks
- ◎ Has many different models
- ◎ Models are downloaded separately
- ◎ Stand alone project
- ◎ Java available with Maven include

# OpenNLP: Pros and Cons



## ◎ Pros:

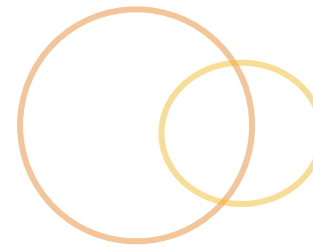
- ◎ Open source
- ◎ Rudimentary connection to Solr
- ◎ Flexible with including models

## ◎ Cons:

- ◎ Small community
- ◎ Not particularly active
- ◎ Models aren't included due to licensing

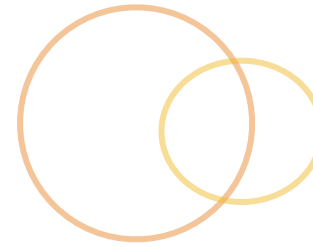


# OpenNLP and Solr



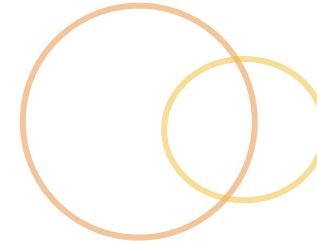
- ⦿ No standard integration
- ⦿ Famous Lucene-2899 Patch
  - ⦿ Written 6 years ago
  - ⦿ Updated last year
  - ⦿ Missing any way to process named entities
  - ⦿ Memory Inefficient
- ⦿ Download libs and include in Solr package
- ⦿ Allows for common steps mentioned

# NLP: Considerations



- ◎ OpenNLP is not the biggest or best
  - ◎ NTK - Python
  - ◎ CoreNLP - Stanford
- ◎ NLP is good for language not searches
  - ◎ Lemmas and Tagging break down in keyword searching
  - ◎ “Search Salad” is very difficult to understand
- ◎ Lemmatization struggles with new words
- ◎ Just a start. Extra work needed to effectively use

Thank you



Please fill out the surveys

