# Elastic Search: Analyzer[1]

How Text are Tokenized, Selected, and Normalized

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**Text Analyzer** 

## What is an Analyzer

#### An Analyzer:

- · Converts text into tokens or terms
- May apply filtering, e.g. stopword removal
- · May perform normalization, e.g. case folding
- · Built-in or custom

## What is an Analyzer

#### Two types of text analyzers:

- Index time analyzer: converts document text to terms in the inverted index
- Search time analyzer: converts query text to terms for matching

#### Note:

- Query terms and document terms should be in the same form
- Ideally, use the same index time analyzer and search time analyzer

**Index Time Analyzer** 

## **Default Analyzer**

If the analyzer is not specified before indexing a document:

```
PUT /my_index/_doc/1

{
    "message": "The QUICK brown foxes
    jumped over the lazy dog!"

}
```

The default english analyzer will be used, which:

- Lowercases each token, e.g.  $QUICK \rightarrow quick$
- · Removes frequent stopwords, e.g. the
- Reduces each term to its word stem, e.g. foxes o fox

And the following will be used in the inverted index:

```
1 [ quick, brown, fox, jump, over, lazi, dog ]
```

You can specify the index time analyzer with mapping:

```
PUT /my_index
1
       "mappings": {
3
         "properties": {
4
            "message": {
              "type": "text",
              "analyzer": "standard"
10
11
```

#### This line:

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"analyzer": "standard"

specifies the standard analyzer, which:

- · Provides a grammar based tokenization
- Is based on Unicode Text Segmentation
- Works well for many languages

## Example:

```
POST _analyze
{
    "analyzer": "standard",
    "text": "The 2 QUICK Brown-Foxes jumped
    over the lazy dog's bone."
}
```

### The result of the standard analyzer:

## The standard analyzer consists of:

- A standard tokenizer (Unicode Text Segmentation)
- · Token filters
  - · Lower Case Token Filter
  - Stop Token Filter (disabled by default)

#### It accepts parameters:

- max\_token\_length: a token must be within the limit or be split.
- stopwords: pre-define stopwords (e.g. \_english\_) or a custom array/list.
- *stopwords\_path*: the path to a file containing stop words.

## Example:

```
PUT my_index
1
     {
2
        "settings": {
3
          "analysis": {
4
            "analyzer": {
5
              "my_english_analyzer": {
6
                "type": "standard",
7
                "max_token_length": 5,
8
                "stopwords": "_english_"
9
10
11
12
13
14
```

Now if you use the custom *my\_english\_analyzer*:

The following terms will be produced:

```
[ 2, quick, brown, foxes, jumpe, d, over, lazy, dog's, bone ]
```

#### Note that:

- The stopword "the" has been removed.
- The term "jumped" is split into "jumpe" and "d".

With a full-text *match* query, for example:

The same analyzer (as the index time analyzer) will be used.

It is possible, though, to use a different search time analyzer.

To specify a search time analyzer within a query:

```
GET /my_index/_search
1
     {
2
         "query": {
             "match" : {
                  "message" : {
5
                      "query": "a quick fox",
                      "analyzer": "standard",
10
11
```

You may also use a specific search time analyzer with mapping:

```
PUT /my_index
1
       "mappings": {
         "properties": {
           "message": {
5
             "type": "text",
             "analyzer": "standard",
             "search_analyzer": "english"
10
11
12
```

### References i

## References

[1] elastic.co. Elasticsearch reference [7.5]: Text analysis. https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/ reference/7.5/analysis.html. Accessed: 2020-1-16.