THE FUTURE OF SEARCH BEER & DATA 3

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WHAT'S GENAI EVEN GOOD FOR?

Over the past few years, I've gotten many questions from business owners regarding how they can use Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) or Large Language Models (LLM) to improve their business. My answer for the past couple of years has been one: Retrieval Augmented Generation.

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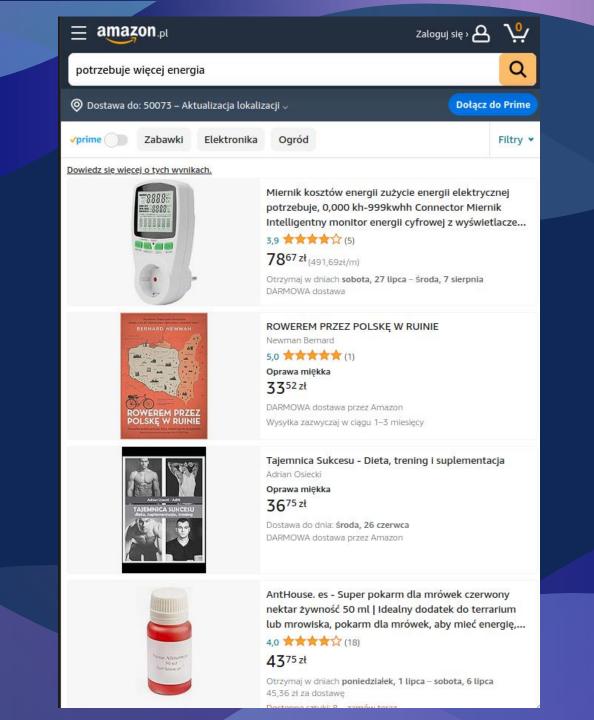
- o Measuring Good Search
- o Search Maturity
- o Four-Stage Recommender System
- o Retrieval Augmented Generation
- o Cloud Example

MEASURING GOOD SEARCH

A fancy model doesn't is less important than a **good** evaluation framework

MEASURING

Accuracy	Relevance	Novelty	Serendipity	Diversity
Always remember the precision-recall trade-off. Measuring nDCG is always a good idea.	Human relevance (judgement) vs tracking relevance (presentation bias).	Users are likely to engage with new items if they are relevant	Non "obvious" recommendations make users happier	There should be enough variability between search results



WHAT MAKES SEARCH HARD

Dynamic Inventory

- Maybe your products are only sold a limited number of times
- Maybe they sell-out fast (e.g., luxury cars, jewelry, houses)
- o Is everything you learn about them lost?

One-Time Users

- o A common problem of dating sites, car manufacturers, and realestate
- Some businesses have users that buy once come back only years later (or never)

Scarce Data

- Maybe your products have a small amount of features
- Maybe your users are mostly anonymous
- Maybe your data is in a CRM software you can't access
- Maybe you're not measuring

SEARCH MATURITY

A two-axes framework to evaluate and advance a search experience

LANGUAGE MATURITY



Level 1

Keyword Matching: Inventory in indexed (inverse index), filters and sorting perform exact

matches against attributes

Level 2

Taxonomies:

Items are catalogued and grouped under entities, cross-entity categorizations are built (ontologies), synonym dictionaries are built in the search

Level 3

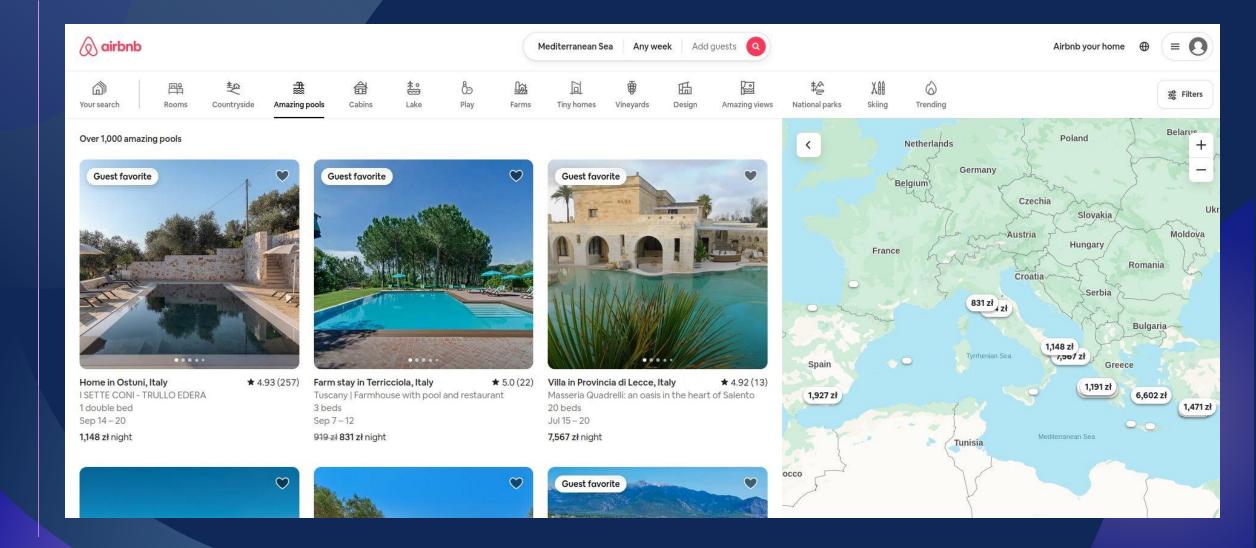
Query Intent:

Semantics, query rewrites (i.e., did you mean...). System knows if you're looking for an article, for a product, or something else.

Level 4

Knowledge Graphs:

Knowledge beyond structured data (e.g., images, audio, videos) connecting them to text



RANKING MATURITY



Level 1

Term-Frequency

Relevance is measured based on how many times the search keywords appear in documents (i.e., a product's description). Commonly used algorithms are TF-IDF and BM 25.

Level 2

Collaborative Filtering

You track the rate between certain web events (i.e., page views) and rank items based on how they perform. Usual metrics for this are Click-Through Rate (CTR) or Conversion Rate (CR).

Level 3

Model-Based

You use your inventory attributes and performance to train a regression based to predict how each item will perform. Usually nonnegative matrix factorization (NNMF) and XGBoost are good choices here.

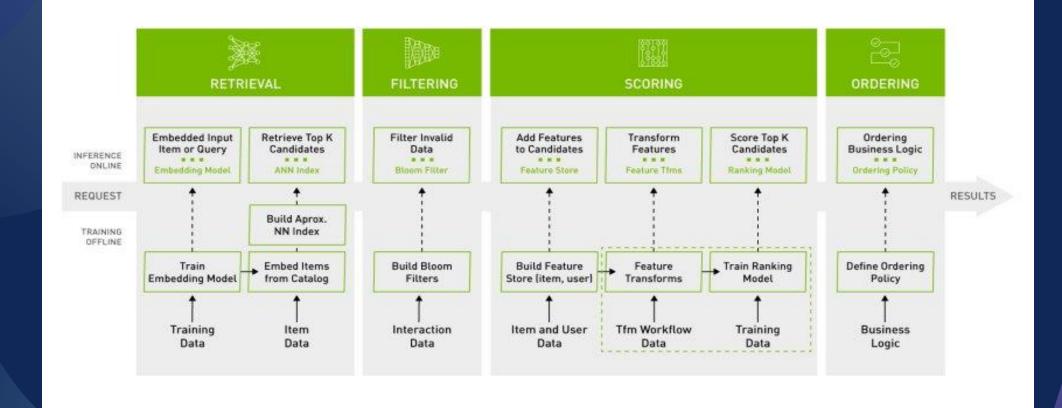
Level 4

Personalization

The relevance model is trained with user features and unstructured data, and inference happens in real time.
Usually in this case we would need deep neural networks and GPUs.

SOLUTION ARCHITECTURE

The four-stage recommender system



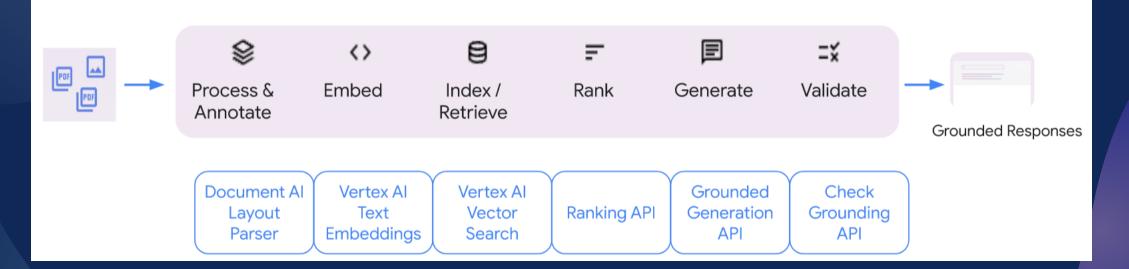
WORD EMBEDDINGS

Alternative Labels	Synonyms	Taxonomy	Ontology	Knowledge Graph
Words, acronyms, or expressions have the exact same meaning	Tokens with very similar meaning	Relationships between tokens and their categories or classes	Relationships between tokens, for instance in terms of how they interact	Mappings and relationships between entities and their related concepts

RETRIEVAL AUGMENTED GENERATION

Helping models help you

Vertex AI APIs for RAG



DEMO TIME

Google Cloud Platform Example



THANK YOU

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