Journal of Analysis and Computation (JAC)

(An International Peer Reviewed Journal), www.ijaconline.com, ISSN 0973-2861 Volume XVII, Issue I, Jan-June 2023



ENHANCING INFORMATION RETRIEVAL IN AZURE COGNITIVE SEARCH

Dr. Kashish Parwani¹, Sandeep Das², Sarvam Mittal³, Rahul Raj⁴

¹Associate Professor, JECRC Jaipur, India ²Associate Consultant, Infosys, ³Associate Consultant, Infosys, ⁴System Engineer, Infosys, India

ABSTRACT

This paper explores the use of cognitive search in improving information retrieval for national paper publication. By leveraging artificial intelligence and natural language processing techniques, cognitive search systems enhance keyword-based search engines by understanding user queries holistically, extracting relevant concepts, and providing personalized recommendations. We discuss the specific requirements and challenges faced by researchers in the publication process, highlight successful case studies, and emphasize the need for continued innovation in this field.

Keywords - Cognitive Search , Information Retrieval, Natural language processing, Keyword-based search, Context-aware search, Semantic analysis

[1] INTRODUCTION

Azure Cognitive Search, developed by Microsoft, is a cloud-based search service that aims to optimize the research process by enabling efficient information retrieval and analysis. In today's era of exponential digital content growth, researchers often encounter significant challenges in finding relevant resources and extracting meaningful insights from vast amounts of data. Azure Cognitive Search provides a comprehensive set of advanced capabilities and features that have the potential to transform how researchers discover, explore, and leverage information for their research papers.

By leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language processing (NLP) technologies, Azure Cognitive Search empowers researchers to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of their search queries. The service employs intelligent search capabilities, enabling the extraction of key concepts, relationships, and contextual information from unstructured data sources like research articles, papers, and documents.

One of the significant advantages of Azure Cognitive Search is its seamless integration with Azure AI services, which include text analytic, language understanding, and machine learning.

These integrated services enhance the search experience by facilitating entity recognition, sentiment analysis, and personalized recommendations.

Furthermore, Azure Cognitive Search offers scalability and flexibility, allowing researchers to effortlessly expand their search capabilities as their research requirements evolve. The service also provides advanced filtering and ranking options, empowering researchers to refine their search results based on criteria such as relevance, date, authorship, or other specific attributes.

This paper aims to explore the potential and advantages of Azure Cognitive Search in the context of research paper writing. It delves into the key features and functionalities of the service, discusses its integration with Azure AI services, and presents real-world use cases that illustrate the value of Azure Cognitive Search in the research domain.

[2] LITERATURE SURVEY

In [1] author discusses the concept of "cognitive information search" as a process of constructing a cognitive path, selecting relevant fragments of documents, and generating a semantic graph to solve users' problems. It evaluates the cognitive nature of interactive semantic information search by comparing information properties of objects and processes in information retrieval and cognition. The paper presents a model of the thought process involving functional blocks for processing and storing information structures. Overall, it explores the integration of information retrieval and cognition in the digital age.

In [2] author focuses on the concept of cognitive search, which involves the formation of an ontology of a subject area and the interaction of information retrieval systems with human cognition. The paper proposes a model where information retrieval and analysis mirror the operations performed by human consciousness in extracting and synthesizing knowledge. The study emphasizes the importance of language in cognitive processes and the role of information retrieval systems in facilitating the interaction between human consciousness and accumulated knowledge. The aim is to develop linguistic components and functional tools that align with human cognitive activity.

In [3] The cognitive search is described as a tool specifically designed to address various tasks such as eliminating synonymy and polysemy, analyzing abbreviations, conducting morphological analysis of text, resolving ambiguity, and performing calculations based on ontologies.

In [4] AI enrichment refers to the utilization of machine learning models to enhance content that cannot be searched in its original form. This process involves analysis and inference to generate structured and searchable content. In the context of Azure Cognitive Search, AI enrichment aims to improve the effectiveness of content in search scenarios. This includes tasks such as multilingual search through translation and language detection, entity recognition to extract specific information, key phrase extraction for important terms, OCR for recognizing printed and handwritten text, and image analysis to describe visual content. AI enrichment is integrated into an indexer pipeline, which includes components such as an indexer, data source, index, and skillets specifying enrichment steps.

According to [5] Explore the wide range of products in the AI Stack and discover the capabilities of Azure Cognitive Search for building advanced solutions. This comprehensive search service enables efficient extraction of valuable insights from large and varied datasets. Additionally, delve into Azure Search, a cloud-based service designed for web and mobile applications. It not only assists with spell-checking and word suggestions but also provides a personalized ranking system for content. Master these tools to enhance your information retrieval and search functionalities.

In [6], the cognitive process and scientific search follow a common pattern, consisting of several stages. These stages include retrieving and extracting relevant information blocks based on goals and tasks, evaluating the importance of these blocks through organized or random combinations, expanding knowledge by combining these blocks with existing knowledge to form a conceptual system, and presenting the newly acquired knowledge in a tangible form (such as a technical solution or document) for identification and future use within and outside the cognitive process.

[3] ARCHITECTURE and FEATURES of AZURE COGNITIVE SEARCH

Architecture of Azure Cognitive Search: The architecture of Azure Cognitive Search consists of the following key components as depicted in the below figure 1:

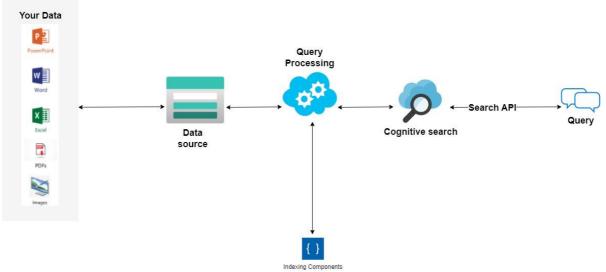


Fig.1 An architecture diagram of Azure cognitive search

- I. **DATA SOURCES:** Azure Cognitive Search can connect to various data sources, including Azure Blob Storage, Azure Data Lake Storage, Azure SQL Database, and more. These sources act as inputs to the search service.
- II. **INDEX:** The data from the connected sources is indexed, which involves extracting, processing, and organizing the content into searchable entities. The index serves as the structured representation of the data.
- III. **QUERY PROCESSING:** Users can perform search queries against the index. The query processing component handles these queries and retrieves the relevant results.

- IV. **SEARCH INDEXER:** The search indexer is responsible for keeping the index up to date by automatically synchronizing the data from the connected sources. It monitors changes in the data sources and updates the index accordingly.
- V. **SEARCH API:** The Search API allows applications or users to interact with the search service, submit queries, and retrieve search results. It provides a programmatic interface to access the search functionality.

[4] AI and NLP TECHNIQUES in AZURE COGNITIVE SEARCH

AI and NLP (Natural Language Processing) techniques play a significant role in enhancing the search capabilities of Azure Cognitive Search. These techniques enable the service to extract meaningful information from unstructured text data and provide intelligent search capabilities. Here are some AI and NLP techniques employed by Azure Cognitive Search:

- I. TEXT ANALYTIC: Azure Cognitive Search incorporates text analytic capabilities, which include techniques like named entity recognition, key phrase extraction, and language detection. These techniques help in understanding the content of the text data and extracting relevant entities and key concepts.
- II. SENTIMENT ANALYSIS: Sentiment analysis is used to determine the sentiment or emotional tone expressed in a piece of text. Azure Cognitive Search can perform sentiment analysis to gauge the sentiment associated with documents, reviews, or user feedback, allowing for better understanding and categorization of the data.
- III. LANGUAGE UNDERSTANDING: Azure Cognitive Search utilizes language understanding capabilities to comprehend and interpret user queries. This includes techniques like intent recognition, where the service can understand the intention behind a user's search query and provide relevant results accordingly.
- IV. ENTITY RECOGNITION: Entity recognition is a technique used to identify and extract named entities such as people, organizations, locations, dates, or other specific types of information from text data. Azure Cognitive Search employs entity recognition to identify and index entities within documents, enabling more precise search results.
- V. QUERY UNDERSTANDING: Azure Cognitive Search uses query understanding techniques to enhance search relevancy. It can interpret and analyze user queries to identify the user's intent and provide more accurate search results. This includes handling synonyms, recognizing context, and understanding query variations.
- VI. PERSONALIZED RECOMMENDATIONS: Azure Cognitive Search can leverage machine learning algorithms to provide personalized recommendations based on user behavior, preferences, or historical search patterns. These recommendations enhance the search experience by suggesting relevant content or related items of interest to the user.By incorporating these AI and NLP techniques, Azure Cognitive Search improves the

accuracy, relevance, and contextual understanding of search queries and results. experience.

adlsgen2-index-final

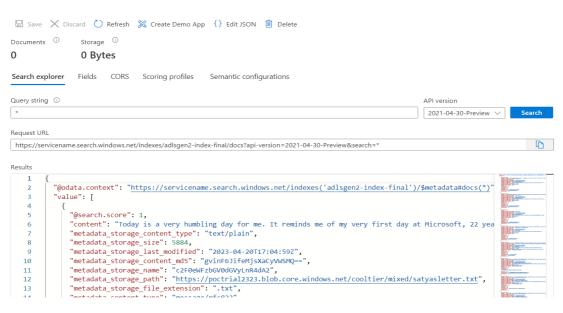


Fig 2. Information Retrieval using cognitive search

[5] INFORMATION RETRIEVAL and SEARCH ALGORITHMS

Information retrieval and search algorithms are integral components of Azure Cognitive Search that enable efficient and accurate retrieval of relevant information from indexed data. Azure Cognitive Search utilizes various algorithms and techniques to optimize search results as shown in figure 2

- i. **TERM-BASED MATCHING:** Term-based matching is a fundamental approach where the search engine matches the search query terms with the indexed terms in the documents. Azure Cognitive Search employs techniques like inverted indexing and term frequencyinverse document frequency (TF-IDF) to rank documents based on the relevance of the matched terms.
- ii. **BOOLEAN OPERATORS:** Azure Cognitive Search supports Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT) to combine multiple search terms and refine search queries. These operators enable users to construct complex queries and retrieve more precise search results.
- iii. **PROXIMITY SEARCH:** Proximity search is used to find documents where specific terms appear within a certain proximity of each other. Azure Cognitive Search supports proximity-based queries, allowing users to specify the distance or proximity between terms to retrieve more contextually relevant results.
- iv. **PHRASE MATCHING:** Azure Cognitive Search includes techniques for phrase matching, which enables the retrieval of documents where the search terms appear as a contiguous phrase. This is particularly useful when users want to find documents that contain specific phrases or expressions.

- v. **RANKING ALGORITHMS:** Azure Cognitive Search incorporates ranking algorithms to order search results based on relevance. These algorithms consider factors like term frequency, document popularity, and user feedback to determine the ranking of search results. Customization of ranking algorithms is also possible, allowing users to define their own relevance criteria.
- vi. **FILTERING AND FACETED NAVIGATION:** Azure Cognitive Search provides filtering options to refine search results based on specific attributes or metadata associated with the indexed data. Faceted navigation allows users to explore search results by applying filters on attributes such as categories, dates, authors, or other relevant facets.
- vii. **QUERY SUGGESTIONS:** Azure Cognitive Search can generate query suggestions based on user input, previous queries, or popular search terms. These suggestions help users refine their search queries and discover relevant information more effectively.

[6] REAL-WORLD APPLICATIONS of AZURE COGNITIVE SEARCH

Azure Cognitive Search has found numerous real-world applications across various industries and domains. Here are some notable examples of how organizations have leveraged Azure Cognitive Search to enhance their information retrieval and analysis processes:

- i. **E-COMMERCE AND RETAIL:** Online retailers utilize Azure Cognitive Search to provide fast and accurate product search capabilities on their websites. It enables customers to find products based on attributes such as brand, category, price, or customer reviews. Additionally, it supports personalized recommendations, helping users discover relevant products based on their preferences and browsing history.
- ii. **HEALTHCARE AND LIFE SCIENCES:** In the healthcare industry, Azure Cognitive Search is used to improve medical research and patient care. It enables researchers to search and analyze vast amounts of medical literature, clinical trial data, and patient records. It helps healthcare professionals find relevant information quickly, leading to more informed decision-making and better patient outcomes
- iii. **FINANCIAL SERVICES:** Financial institutions leverage Azure Cognitive Search to enhance their document search and retrieval processes. It enables efficient retrieval of financial documents, customer records, contracts, and compliance-related information. Users can search for specific clauses, terms, or entities within documents, facilitating regulatory compliance and improving document management workflows.
- iv. **CONTENT PUBLISHING:** Publishing companies use Azure Cognitive Search to create powerful search engines for their digital content repositories. It allows users to search and discover books, articles, journals, and other publications using keywords, authors, or topics. The service supports advanced search features such as faceted navigation, highlighting relevant search terms, and suggesting related content.
- v. **CUSTOMER SUPPORT AND CALL CENTERS:** Azure Cognitive Search is employed to enhance customer support experiences by enabling quick access to relevant

knowledge bases, FAQs, and support articles. Call center agents can search for solutions, troubleshoot issues, and provide accurate information to customers in real-time, improving customer satisfaction and reducing call handling time.

vi. **GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SECTOR:** Government agencies and public sector organizations utilize Azure Cognitive Search to make their documents and archives easily searchable and accessible. It aids in efficient retrieval of legal documents, policies, historical records, and administrative information. It enables citizens to find public information, resources, and services more effectively.

[7] CONSIDERATIONS for AZURE COGNITIVE SEARCH IMPLEMENTATION

When implementing Azure Cognitive Search, it is essential to consider various factors to ensure a successful and efficient deployment. Here are some key considerations to keep in mind:

- i. **DATA SECURITY AND COMPLIANCE:** Ensure that adequate measures are in place to protect sensitive data during indexing, search, and retrieval processes. Implement security controls, encryption, access management, and comply with applicable regulations and industry standards.
- ii. **DATA PREPROCESSING AND INDEXING:** Prepare your data before indexing to ensure optimal search performance. Consider data cleaning, normalization, and structuring techniques to improve search accuracy and relevance. Design an efficient indexing strategy based on your data sources and indexing requirements.
- iii. **SCALABILITY AND PERFORMANCE:** Assess the scalability requirements of your application and choose appropriate Azure Cognitive Search service tiers and configurations to meet your performance needs. Consider factors such as query throughput, document volume, and user concurrency to ensure smooth and responsive search experiences.
- iv. **QUERY OPTIMIZATION:** Optimize search queries to improve performance and relevance. Leverage features like scoring profiles, filters, and faceted navigation to refine search results. Consider implementing query suggestions and auto-completion to assist users in formulating effective queries.
- v. **MONITORING AND ANALYTIC:** Set up monitoring and logging mechanisms to track the performance, usage patterns, and search metrics of your Azure Cognitive Search implementation. Utilize Azure Monitor, Azure Application Insights, or other monitoring tools to gain insights and identify areas for improvement.
- vi. **COST OPTIMIZATION:** Understand the pricing model and cost implications of Azure Cognitive Search. Analyze your search usage patterns and document volumes to optimize costs. Consider implementing features like cache, result batching, or query throttling to optimize resource utilization.

- vii. **INTEGRATION WITH OTHER SERVICES:** Explore integration possibilities with other Azure services to enhance the capabilities of your search implementation. For example, leverage Azure Functions for serverless event-driven indexing, Azure Cognitive Services for additional AI capabilities, or Azure Logic Apps for workflow automation.
- viii. **USER EXPERIENCE AND CUSTOMIZATION:** Design an intuitive search user interface that meets the specific needs of your users. Customize the search experience by leveraging features such as result templates, faceted navigation, and relevance tuning to deliver personalized and relevant search results.

[8] CONCLUSION and FUTURE DIRECTIONS for COGNITIVE SEARCH

In conclusion, cognitive search powered by technologies like Azure Cognitive Search has revolutionized the way information is retrieved, analyzed, and utilized. It offers advanced capabilities such as natural language processing, AI-driven insights, and efficient search algorithms, enabling researchers, businesses, and individuals to discover and extract valuable information from vast amounts of data.

The adoption of cognitive search has already shown remarkable benefits across various industries, including e-commerce, healthcare, finance, and government sectors. It has improved search accuracy, streamlined workflows, and enhanced decision-making processes. By leveraging AI and NLP techniques, cognitive search has brought about significant advancements in information retrieval, making it faster, more intuitive, and more personalized.

[9] ACKNOWLEGMENT

We would like to acknowledge the assistance of our colleagues and friends who have provided support and encouragement throughout this research process. Their valuable discussions and brainstorming sessions have enriched our understanding and refined the ideas presented in this paper. We are indebted to my family for their unconditional love, understanding, and unwavering belief in our abilities. Their constant encouragement and support have been the driving force behind our academic pursuits. Although it is not possible to mention every individual who has contributed to this research, We sincerely appreciate the collective effort and support that have made this study possible. Thank you all for your valuable contributions."

REFERENCES

[1] Nikolay Maksimova, Olga Golitsinaa,"About cognitiveness of information retrieval",Procedia Computer Science 213 (2022) 317–324

[2] Nikolay Maksimov, Olga Golitsina, Kirill Monankov and Anastasia Gavrilkina,"Knowledge Representation Models and Cognitive Search Support Tools",Procedia Computer Science 169 (2020) 81–89

[3] Dahlgren, K. (2010) "Demonstration of Cognition Search." Proceedings of the IEEE Fourth International Conference on Semantic Computing:454–455. <u>https://doi.org/10.1109/ICSC.2010.100</u>

[4] What is "cognitive search" in Azure Search?, https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/cognitive-search concept-intro, last accessed 2023/05/31.

[5] Microsoft Azure official YouTube channel, How to build AI applications with Cognitive Search, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k5xScEyyI4M, last accessed 2023/05/31.

Journal of Analysis and Computation (JAC)

(An International Peer Reviewed Journal), www.ijaconline.com, ISSN 0973-2861 Volume XVII, Issue I, Jan-June 2023

[6] Druzhinin, V. V., Kontorov, D. S. (1976) "Problems of System Science [Problemy siste-mologii]." Sovetskoe radio, Moscow.

[7]Sanjaya Prakash Pradhan ,"Introduction: Microsoft Power Apps", Springer, DOI: 10.1007/978-1-4842-8600-5_1

[8]. Osman Goni, (2021), "Implementation of Local Area Network (lan) And Build A Secure Lan System For Atomic Energy Research Establishment (AERE)" Int. J. of Electronics Engineering and Applications, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 21-33, DOI 10.30696/IJEEA.IX.I.2021.21-33.

[9] XIAOYU YANG, (2021), "Power Grid Fault Prediction Method Based On Feature Selection And Classification Algorithm" Int. J. of Electronics Engineering and Applications, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 34-44, DOI 10.30696/IJEEA.IX.I.2021.34-44.

[10] Xiong LIU and Haiqing LIU, (2021), "Data Publication Based On Differential Privacy In V2G Network" Int. J. of Electronics Engineering and Applications, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 34-44, DOI 10.30696/IJEEA.IX.I.2021.45-53.

[11] Mandava Siva Sai Vighnesh, MD Shakir Alam and Vinitha.S, (2021), "Leaf Diseases Detection and Medication" Int. J. of Electronics Engineering and Applications, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 01-07, doi 10.30696/IJEEA.IX.I.2021.01-07

[12] Pradeep M, Ragul K and Varalakshmi K,(2021), "Voice and Gesture Based Home Automation System" Int. J. of Electronics Engineering and Applications, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 08-18, doi 10.30696/IJEEA.IX.I.2021.08-18

[13] Jagan K, Parthiban E Manikandan B,(2021), "Engrossment of Streaming Data with Agglomeration of Data in Ant Colony" Int. J. of Electronics Engineering and Applications, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 19-27, doi 10.30696/IJEEA.IX.I.2021.19-27

[14] M. Khadar, V. Ranjith, K Varalakshmi (2021), "Iot Integrated Forest Fire Detection and Prediction using NodeMCU" Int. J. of Electronics Engineering and Applications, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 28–35, doi 10.30696/IJEEA.IX.I.2021.28-35

[15] Gayathri. M, Poorviga. A and Mr. Vasantha Raja S.S, (2021), "Prediction Of Breast Cancer Stages Using Machine Learning" Int. J. of Electronics Engineering and Applications, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 36-42, doi 10.30696/IJEEA.IX.I.2021.36-42

[16] Karthikeyen, N. Ramya, M. Sai Priya and C. Yuvalakshmi, (2021), "Novel Method Of Real Time Fire Detection And Video Alerting System Using Open-CV Techniques" Int. J. of Electronics Engineering and Applications, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 43-50, doi 10.30696/IJEEA.IX.I.2021.43-50

[17] L.Prinslin, M.A.Srenivasan and R.Naveen (2021), "Secure Online Transaction With User Authentication" Int. J. of Electronics Engineering and Applications, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 51-57, doi 10.30696/IJEEA.IX.I.2021.51-57

[18] S Lokewar, A Hemaranjanee and V. Narayanee (2021), "Edge Based Ecosystem For Internet Of Things (EBEFIOT)" Int. J. of Electronics Engineering and Applications, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 58-67, doi 10.30696/IJEEA.IX.I.2021.58-67

[19] Prof. K. Phani Srinivas and Dr. P. S. Aithal, (2000). "Practical Oriented Analysis On The Signal Processing Using FFT Algorithm", Int. J. of Electronics Engineering and Applications, Vol. 8, Issue II, July-Dec. 2020. pp 01-10, doi 10.30696/IJEEA.VIII.II.2020.01-10

[20] Onintra Poobrasert, Sirilak Luxsameevanich, Sarinya Chompoobutr, Natcha Satsutthi, Sakda Phaykrew and Paweena Meekanon, (2000), "Heuristic-based Usability Evaluation on Mobile Application for Reading Disability ", Int. J. of Electronics Engineering and Applications, Vol. 8, Issue II, July- Dec. 2020, PP-11-21, doi 10.30696/IJEEA.VIII.II.2020.11-21

[21] Rajeev Ranjan Kumar and S. P. Singh, (2020), "Variation Of Capacitive Reactance Of Coupled Microstrip Line Structure With Width Of The Similar Metal Strips" Int. J. of Electronics Engineering and Applications, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 22-28, DOI- 10.30696/IJEEA.VIII.II.2020.22.28