Example of running the ExtractingRequestHandler with extract only:

```
# WARNING: This handler doesn't take quite these same parameters in the Solr 1.4 release.
# Instead try something more like
# curl http://localhost:8983/solr/update/extract?extractOnly=true
#    --data-binary @tutorial.html -H 'Content-type:text/html'
# curl http://localhost:8983/solr/update/extract?ext.idx.attr=true&ext.extract.only=true&ext.def.fl=text  --
data-binary @tutorial.html -H 'Content-type:text/html'
```

Results in:

```
<response>
<lst name="responseHeader"><int name="status">0</int><int name="QTime">58</int></lst><str>
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
&lt;html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"&gt;
   &lt;head&gt;
      &lt;title&gt;Solr tutorial (version 1.3.0.2008.09.16.15.17.27)&lt;/title&gt;
      &lt;/head&gt;
   &lt;body&gt;
      &lt;a href="http://www.apache.org/"&gt;apache&lt;/a&gt; &amp;lt;a href="http://lucene.apache.org/"&gt;lucene&lt;/a&gt;
      &lt;a href="http://lucene.apache.org/solr/"&gt;
      &lt;/a&gt;
   &lt;/body&gt;
&lt;/html&gt;
```

```
&lt;a href="http://lucene.apache.org/"&gt;
```

```
&lt;a href="http://lucene.apache.org/solr/"&gt;
```

```
&lt;ul&gt;
   &lt;li&gt;
      &lt;a href="index.html"&gt;Main&lt;/a&gt;
   &lt;/li&gt;
   &lt;li&gt;
      &lt;a href="http://wiki.apache.org/solr"&gt;Wiki&lt;/a&gt;
   &lt;/li&gt;
&lt;/ul&gt;
```
About

<a href="index.html">Welcome</a>

<a href="who.html">Who We Are</a>

Documentation

<a href="features.html">Features</a>

Tutorial

<a href="http://wiki.apache.org/solr/">Docs (Wiki)</a>

<a href="http://wiki.apache.org/solr/FAQ">FAQ</a>

<a href="api/index.html">All Javadoc</a>

<a href="api/solrj/index.html">SolrJ Javadoc</a>

Resources

<a href="http://www.apache.org/dyn/closer.cgi/lucene/solr/">Download</a>

<a href="mailing_lists.html">Mailing Lists</a>

<a href="issue_tracking.html">Issue Tracking</a>

<a href="version_control.html">Version Control</a>

Related Projects

<a>...
This document is for Apache Solr version 1.3.0.2008.09.16.15.17.27. If you are using a different version of Solr, please consult the documentation that was distributed with the version you are using.

- Overview
- Requirements
- Getting Started
- Indexing Data
- Updating Data
- Deleting Data
- Querying Data
- Sorting
- Text Analysis
This document covers the basics of running Solr using an example schema, and some sample data.

To follow along with this tutorial, you will need...

- Java 1.5 or greater. Some places you can get it are from Sun, IBM, or BEA. Running java -version at the command line should indicate a version number starting with 1.5.
- A Solr release.
- FireFox or Mozilla is the preferred browser to view the admin pages, as the current stylesheet doesn't look good on Internet Explorer.

Please run the browser showing this tutorial and the Solr server on the same machine so tutorial links will correctly point to your Solr server.
Begin by unzipping the Solr release and changing your working directory to be the "example" directory. (Note that the base directory name may vary with the version of Solr downloaded.)

```
chrish@asimov:~solr$ ls
solr-nightly.zip
chrish@asimov:~solr$ unzip -q solr-nightly.zip
chrish@asimov:~solr$ cd solr-nightly/example/
```

Solr can run in any Java Servlet Container of your choice, but to simplify this tutorial, the example index includes a small installation of Jetty. In order to compile JSPs, this version of Jetty requires that you run "java" from a JDK, not from a JRE.

```
chrish@asimov:~/solr/example$ java -jar start.jar
```

This will start up the Jetty application server on port 8983, and use your terminal to display the logging information from Solr.

```
1656 [main] INFO org.mortbay.log - Started SelectChannelConnector @ 0.0.0.0:8983
```

You can see that the Solr is running by loading [http://localhost:8983/solr/admin/](http://localhost:8983/solr/admin/) in your web browser. This is the main starting point for Administering Solr.

Indexing Data

Your Solr server is up and running, but it doesn't contain any data. You can modify a Solr index by POSTing XML Documents containing instructions to add (or update) documents, delete documents, commit pending adds and deletes, and optimize your index.

```
&lt;a href="http://localhost:8983/solr/admin/"&gt;http://localhost:8983/solr/admin/&lt;/a&gt; in your web browser. This is the main starting point for Administering Solr.
```

The exampledocs directory contains samples of the types of instructions Solr expects, as well as a java utility for posting them from the command line (a post.sh shell script is also available, but for this tutorial we'll use the cross-platform Java client).

```
To try this, open a new terminal window, enter the exampledocs directory, and run "java -jar post.jar" on some of the XML files in that directory, indicating the URL of the Solr server:
```
You have now indexed two documents in Solr, and committed these changes. You can now search for "solr" using the "Make a Query" interface on the Admin screen, and you should get one result. Clicking the "Search" button should take you to the following URL...

You can index all of the sample data, using the following command (assuming your shell supports the *.xml notation):

...and now you can search for all sorts of things using the default Lucene QueryParser syntax.

You can search for "video" using the "Make a Query" interface on the Admin screen, and you should get one result. Clicking the "Search" button should take you to the following URL...

You can index all of the sample data, using the following command (assuming your shell supports the *.xml notation):

...and now you can search for all sorts of things using the default Lucene QueryParser syntax.
You may have noticed that even though the file solr.xml has now been POSTed to the server twice, you still only get 1 result when searching for "solr". This is because the example schema.xml specifies a "uniqueKey" field called "id". Whenever you POST instructions to Solr to add a document with the same value for the uniqueKey as an existing document, it automatically replaces it for you. You can see that that has happened by looking at the values for numDocs and maxDoc in the "CORE" section of the statistics page...

You can see that that has happened by looking at the values for numDocs and maxDoc in the "CORE" section of the statistics page...

Go ahead and edit the existing XML files to change some of the data, and re-run the java -jar post.jar command, you'll see your changes reflected in subsequent searches.

You can delete data by POSTing a delete command to the update URL and specifying the value of the document's unique key field, or a query that matches multiple documents (be careful with that one!). Since these commands are smaller, we will specify them right on the command line rather than reference an XML file.

Execute the following command to delete a document:

```
java -Ddata=args -Dcommit=no -jar post.jar "<delete><id>SP2514N</id></delete>"
```

Now if you go to the stats page and scroll down to the UPDATE_HANDLERS section and verify that "deletesPending : 1"; then:

```
java -Ddata=args -jar post.jar "<delete><query>name:DDR</query></delete>"
```

it will still be found, because index changes are not visible until changes are flushed to disk, and a new searcher is opened. To cause this to happen, send a commit command to Solr (post.jar does this for you by default):

```
java -jar post.jar
```

Now re-execute the previous search and verify that no matching documents are found. Also revisit the statistics page and observe the changes in both the UPDATE_HANDLERS section and the CORE section.

Here is an example of using delete-by-query to delete anything with "DDR" in the name:

```
java -Ddata=args -jar post.jar "<delete><query>name:DDR</query></delete>"
```

in the name:"
Commit can be a very expensive operation so it's best to make many changes to an index in a batch and then send the commit command at the end. There is also an optimize command that does the same thing as commit, in addition to merging all index segments into a single segment, making it faster to search and causing any deleted documents to be removed. All of the update commands are documented here.

To continue with the tutorial, re-add any documents you may have deleted by going to the exampledocs directory and executing:

```
java -jar post.jar *.xml
```

# Querying Data

Searches are done via HTTP GET on the select URL with the query string in the `q` parameter. You can pass a number of optional request parameters to the request handler to control what information is returned. For example, you can use the "fl" parameter to control what stored fields are returned, and if the relevancy score is returned...

```
q=video&fl=name,id
```

```
q=video&fl=name,id,score
```

```
q=video&fl=*,score
```

```
q=video&sort=price desc&fl=name,id
```

Solr provides a query form within the web admin interface that allows setting the various request parameters and is useful when trying out or debugging queries.

Solr provides a simple method to sort on one or more indexed fields. Use the 'sort' parameter to specify "field direction" pairs...
"score" can also be used as a field name when specifying a sort...

If no sort is specified, the default is score desc, the same as in the Lucene search APIs.

Text fields are typically indexed by breaking the field into words and applying various transformations such as lowercasing, removing plurals, or stemming to increase relevancy. The same text transformations are normally applied to any queries in order to match what is indexed.

A search for power-shot matches PowerShot, and adata matches A-DATA due to the use of WordDelimiterFilter and LowerCaseFilter.

A search for printers matches Printer, and...
A search for

matches Rechargeable due to stemming with the EnglishPorterFilter.

A search for

matches things with GB, and

matches Pixma due to use of a SynonymFilter.

The defines the fields in the index and what type of analysis is applied to them. The current schema your server is using may be accessed via the [SCHEMA] link on the page.

A full description of the analysis components, Analyzers, Tokenizers, and TokenFilters available for use is .

There is a handy debugging page where you can see how a text value is broken down into words, and shows the resulting tokens after they pass through each filter in the chain.

This shows how "Canon PowerShot SD500" would be indexed as a value in the name field. Each row of the table shows the resulting tokens after having passed through the next TokenFilter in the Analyzer for the name field. Notice how both powershot and power, shot are indexed. Tokens generated at the same position are shown in the same column, in this case shot and powershot.

Selecting Selecting highlight matches when both index and query values are provided will take the resulting terms from the query value and highlight all matches in the index value analysis.
is an example of stemming and stop-words at work.

<p></p>

Congratulations! You successfully ran a small Solr instance, added some documents, and made changes to the index. You learned about queries, text analysis, and the Solr admin interface. You're ready to start using Solr on your own project! Continue on with the following steps:

<ul>
  <li>Subscribe to the Solr mailing lists!</li>
  <li>Make a copy of the Solr example directory as a template for your project.</li>
  <li>Customize the schema and other config in solr/conf/ to meet your needs.</li>
</ul>

Have Fun, and we'll see you on the Solr mailing lists!

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