



# General search settings

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Use Search's **General settings** to control the reader's search controls, your search results display, and your primary search language.

The **General settings** in search are broken into three sections:

- **Reader controls:** Use these settings to choose how your readers can interact with search, including:
  - If a search returns more than 20 results, display **pagination** controls so readers can page through results.
  - Allow readers to **sort** by relevance (default), popularity, newest, most recently updated.
  - Add the options to **filter search results by top-level or top- and second-level categories**.
  - **Exclude a category** and all its child content from search.
  - Set whether **shared content articles** are displayed in search.
- **Search page display:** Use these settings to control your search results display, including:
  - Whether to use **Meta description article blurbs** or auto-generate a blurb from the beginning of the article body.
  - Whether **search results article blurbs** display search term snippets or the article's meta description.
  - Whether to display **glossary term definitions** or a **link to the glossary page** in the search results.
- **Language:** Set the **primary search language** for your knowledge base. Different languages apply different rules to "stem" words from their roots, so this language setting can impact search results in a big way!

Refer to the more detailed instructions below for more information on each setting.

## Pagination

By default, the full search results page returns the top 20 articles ranked by relevance.

If you have a lot of content and the first 20 results might not give everything a reader needs, you can turn on pagination. This will still display the first 20 articles ranked by relevance, but the search results page will include page numbers and controls at the bottom so readers can navigate through search results.

To enable pagination:

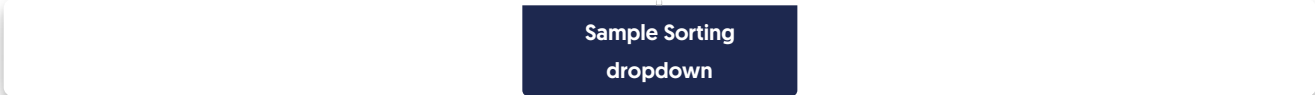
1. Go to **KB settings > Search and synonyms**. The **Search and synonyms** page opens to the **General settings** tab.
2. In the **Reader controls** section, under **Pagination and sorting**, check the box to **Allow readers to paginate through search results if more than 20 articles are found**.
3. Be sure to **Save your changes**.

## Sorting

Full search results are sorted by relevance by default. The goal is to show the most relevant articles at the top of the results. While relevance can be a great default, there are times when your readers might want to find articles that were recently updated, or recently created. To allow this behavior, turn on **Sorting** in your search settings.

Once you turn on sorting, your knowledge base search results will display a sorting dropdown below the search bar. Readers will be able to sort the results in the following ways:

- **Relevance (default):** Sorted with most "relevant" articles at the top, as determined by the search relevance algorithm.
- **Popularity:** Sorted with articles with the most total views at the top.
- **Last updated:** Sorted with articles with the most recent modified date at the top.
- **Newest:** Sorted with articles with the most recent created date at the top.

A dark blue button with white text that reads "Sample Sorting dropdown".

Sample Sorting  
dropdown

To turn on sorting:

1. Go to **KB settings > Search and synonyms**. The **Search and synonyms** page opens to the **General settings** tab.
2. In the **Reader controls** section, under **Pagination and sorting**, check the box to **Allow readers to sort the search results by popularity, last updated date, or published date**.
3. Be sure to **Save your changes**.



#### Make it your own

You can change the "Sort by:" text label or the labels for the dropdown values using [Customize > Default text](#). Refer to [Section breakdown: Search](#) for information on the available text strings.

## Filter by category

By default, KnowledgeOwl's search will search across all categories in your knowledge base.

If you'd like to give your readers a bit more control to filter the results they get, use the **Category drilldown filters**. These filters add a **Refine** dropdown menu to your search bars, which lets your readers select a category before they search:

A dark blue button with white text that reads "Sample Refine dropdown in the search bar".

Sample Refine dropdown in the search  
bar

And the search results page will display a **Refine by Category** section for the same filtering:

A dark blue button with white text that reads "Sample Refine section in search results page".

Sample Refine section in search results  
page

To add these filters:

1. Go to **KB settings > Search and synonyms**. The **Search and synonyms** page opens to the **General settings** tab.
2. In the **Reader controls** section, under **Category drilldown filters**, check the boxes for the category levels you want to add:
  - a. **Allow reader to filter searches by top-level category:** Will display checkboxes for your top-level categories only.
  - b. **Allow reader to filter searches by second-level category:** Will display checkboxes for your top-level categories and display second-level categories for further refining, as used in the screenshots above.
3. Be sure to **Save** your changes.

## Exclude category

The **Exclude category** search setting lets you fully exclude a single category and all of its content from search results. When you use this option, it automatically excludes from search:

- The main category content, if it's a type indexed for search
- All subcategories, if they're indexed for search
- All articles directly within the category
- All articles within any of its subcategories

This can be especially useful if you have a category you never want to show up in search. For example, Linus has a category for Internal Reviews. He publishes in-progress work here to get subject matter experts' review, but has the category hidden from the table of contents and the homepage.

To exclude a category and all its content from search:

1. Go to **KB settings > Search and synonyms**. The **Search and synonyms** page opens to the **General settings** tab.
2. In the **Reader controls** section, under **Exclude category**, select the gear cog icon. The **Exclude category from search** modal opens.
3. Start entering the name of the category you wish to exclude. As you type, the modal autosuggests category titles.
4. Select the category you want to exclude, then select **Exclude Category**.
5. Once you've made your selection, be sure to **Save** your changes.

All of the content in that category is now excluded from search.

### Why use this setting?

Search result exclusions are usually set in individual articles. They don't get passed from the category to the articles.

Excluding content from search in that piecemeal way can be inconsistent, since authors must remember to check the

box in each article or add a reader group restriction.

If you always have one category that should never be indexed--like an internal review or in-progress or playground category--excluding it from search can give you full peace of mind that your in-progress or experimental work won't ever show up in your search results.

## Shared content articles

When you create an article as [Share content from an existing article](#), that article doesn't have its own content--it inherits the content from the original article. By default, these shared content articles aren't shown in search, to prevent duplicate titles or noisy results.

If you'd like to include these articles in search:

1. Go to **KB settings > Search and synonyms**. The **Search and synonyms** page opens to the **General settings** tab.
2. In the **Reader controls** section, under **Shared content articles**, uncheck the box to **Prevent articles that inherit their content from another article from being searched**.
3. Be sure to **Save your changes**.

## Article blurbs

The **Search page display** settings control how search results are displayed.

On the search results page, **article blurbs** are the summary information displayed under each article's search result.

We set new knowledge bases to:

- **Use the article's meta description wherever article blurbs are displayed:** Wherever article blurbs are displayed in search results or category landing pages, the article's meta description is used (if it has one). If no meta description has been entered, we'll automatically pull the first approximately 150 characters from the article to use instead.
  - You can override this behavior to always use the auto-generated blurb from the start of the article (not recommended).
- **Display snippets of the article body containing the search terms when available** in search results: This provides some contextual clues about why the article was returned in search.
  - You can override this behavior to always display the article blurb instead of the search term snippets. Refer to [Article blurbs: Snippets vs. meta description](#) below for a more detailed discussion of when to use each approach.

To make either change:

1. Go to **KB settings > Search and synonyms**. The **Search and synonyms** page opens to the **General settings** tab.
2. If you want to stop using the article's meta description as an article blurb and only use the auto-generated blurb, under **Meta description article blurbs**, check the box to **Use the article's meta description wherever**

article blurbs are displayed.

3. If you want to change your search results so they always display the article blurb, instead of the contextual snippets displaying the search term, under **Article blurbs in search results**, select **Always display the article's meta description or the auto-generated blurb**.
4. Be sure to **Save** your changes.

## Article blurbs: Snippets vs. meta description

We default search result article blurbs to display highlighted search term snippets for a few reasons:

- It's consistent with how Google and other search engines display results.
- It provides context for the search result, and that can help readers get to the information they want faster.
- Showing search terms in context can help readers figure out other search terms that might help them find what they need better.

For many customers, this works great.


However, there are some cases where this doesn't make sense. If your articles frequently use the same word repeatedly in the same sentence, the snippet blurbs can almost seem noisy or cluttered. You might also want to use meta descriptions when you have a lot of similarly-structured articles and you want to set a clear, succinct meta description to consistently appear in search results.

There is no hard and fast rule about which setting is more ideal: it really depends on how your knowledge base is set up and how readers use it. When readers might be most heavily searching product codes or serial numbers and these fields appear in tables or long lists in articles, meta description might be a better setting. But when readers are searching for topics or subjects, the search term snippets are often a better setting.

The good news is that changing this setting instantly takes effect and requires no reindexing for search, so you can toggle it one way and then go back to the other if it isn't working for you.

## Glossary term callouts

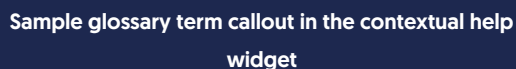
If you're using the [Glossary](#), you might want glossary term definitions to display when someone searches for a glossary term anywhere in your knowledge base. We call this adding a **Glossary term callout** to your search results:



Sample glossary callout for glossary term definition of  
IdP

Here's how it works:

- If your reader searches a phrase that exactly matches a glossary term, the term and its definition are displayed in a box at the top of the search results.
- The glossary callout also includes a link to the specific letter in the Glossary that this term falls under.
- If you're using [Contextual Help Widget \(2.0\)](#), these glossary callouts are also displayed at the top of widget full search results:



Sample glossary term callout in the contextual help  
widget

To turn on this feature:

1. Go to **KB settings > Search and synonyms**. (Or, from the **Glossary** page, select **Edit in settings** next to "Definitions at the top of the search results.") The **Search and synonyms** page opens to the **General settings** tab.
2. In the **Search page display** section, under **Glossary callouts**, check the box to **Display the glossary definition when a reader searches for a glossary term**.
3. Be sure to **Save** your changes.



#### Make it your own

Want to change the look and feel of that callout box? Follow the steps in [Style the glossary snippet search results](#) to get what you want. Don't like the word "Glossary"? Use the [Search](#) section of the [Customize Default text](#) to change the text that appears there!

## Glossary page

By default, your glossary page doesn't show up in search results. This means that if a reader enters "glossary" in search, the Glossary page won't be in their list of search results automatically. But don't worry--KnowledgeOwl has a setting for this so a link to the Glossary page displays in a box above all other search results:

Sample glossary page  
callout



#### Not for use in the Contextual Help Widget

Unlike the [Glossary term callouts](#) functionality, this result will **NOT** display in [Contextual Help Widget](#) search results.

To turn on this setting:

1. Go to **KB settings > Search and synonyms**. (Or, from the **Glossary** page, select **Edit in settings** next to "Definitions at the top of the search results.")
2. In the **Search page display** section, under **Glossary callouts**, check the box to **Display a link to the full glossary page when a reader searches for the word "glossary"**.
3. Be sure to **Save** your settings.



#### Make it your own

Want to change the look and feel of that callout box? Follow the steps in [Style the glossary snippet search results](#) to get what you want. Don't like the word "Glossary" or want to add more explanation to the box? Use the [Search](#) section of the [Customize Default text](#) to change the text that appears there!

## Language

All search indexes perform a process called "stemming", which uses rules of the language to reduce words to their root form. For example:

- In English, possessive apostrophe+s is removed, so `Pete's` becomes `Pete` .
- In French, elisions are removed, so `qu'est` becomes `est` .
- In German, characters are normalized so that `hässlich` becomes `hasslich` .

The **primary search language** determines how our search performs this indexing operation.

To check or change your primary search language:

1. Go to **KB settings > Search and synonyms**. The **Search and synonyms** page opens to the **General settings** tab.
2. In the **Language** section, under **Primary search language**, select the language that most closely matches your content.
3. Be sure to **Save** your changes.



### Requires reindex

Changing your primary search language will [require a search reindex](#).

Our search supports many of the world's most common languages:

- Arabic
- Armenian
- Basque
- Brazilian Portuguese
- Bulgarian
- Catalan
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Finnish
  
- French
- Galician
- German
- Greek
- Hindi
- Hungarian
- Indonesian
- Irish

- Italian
- Kurdish (Sorani)
  
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Norwegian (Bokmål)
- Norwegian (Nynorsk)
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Russian
- Spanish
- Swedish
- Turkish



**My language isn't listed!**

If your language isn't listed, we recommend using English (the default).