
graphene-elastic Documentation

Release 0.3

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Elasticsearch (DSL) integration for Graphene.

Note: Project status is alpha.

CHAPTER 1

Prerequisites

- Graphene 2.x. *Support for Graphene 1.x is not planned, but might be considered.*
- Python 3.6, 3.7. *Support for Python 2 is not intended.*
- Elasticsearch 6.x, 7.x. *Support for Elasticsearch 5.x is not intended.*

CHAPTER 2

Main features and highlights

- Implemented `ElasticsearchConnectionField` and `ElasticsearchObjectType` are the core classes to work with graphene.
- Pluggable backends for searching, filtering, ordering, etc. Don't like existing ones? Override, extend or write your own.
 - Search backend.
 - Filter backend.
 - Ordering backend.
 - Pagination.
 - Highlighting backend.
 - Source filtering backend.

See the [Road-map](#) for what's yet planned to implemented.

Do you need a similar tool for Django REST Framework? Check [django-elasticsearch-dsl-drf](#).

CHAPTER 3

Documentation

Documentation is available on [Read the Docs](#).

CHAPTER 4

Installation

Install latest stable version from PyPI:

```
pip install graphene-elastic
```

Or latest development version from GitHub:

```
pip install https://github.com/barseghyanartur/graphene-elastic/archive/master.zip
```


CHAPTER 5

Examples

5.1 Install requirements

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

5.2 Populate sample data

The following command will create indexes for User and Post documents and populate them with sample data:

```
./scripts/populate_elasticsearch_data.sh
```

5.3 Sample document definition

search_index/documents/post.py

See examples/search_index/documents/post.py for full example.

```
import datetime
from elasticsearch_dsl import (
    Boolean,
    Date,
    Document,
    InnerDoc,
    Keyword,
    Nested,
    Text,
    Integer,
)
```

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```
class Comment(InnerDoc):

    author = Text(fields={'raw': Keyword()})
    content = Text(analyzer='snowball')
    created_at = Date()

    def age(self):
        return datetime.datetime.now() - self.created_at


class Post(Document):

    title = Text(
        fields={'raw': Keyword()})
    content = Text()
    created_at = Date()
    published = Boolean()
    category = Text(
        fields={'raw': Keyword()})
    comments = Nested(Comment)
    tags = Text(
        analyzer=html_strip,
        fields={'raw': Keyword(multi=True)},
        multi=True)
    num_views = Integer()

    class Index:
        name = 'blog_post'
        settings = {
            'number_of_shards': 1,
            'number_of_replicas': 1,
            'blocks': {'read_only_allow_delete': None},
        }
```

5.4 Sample apps

5.4.1 Sample Flask app

Run the sample Flask app:

```
./scripts/run_flask.sh
```

Open Flask graphiql client

```
http://127.0.0.1:8001/graphql
```

5.4.2 Sample Django app

Run the sample Django app:

```
./scripts/run_django.sh runserver
```

Open Django graphiql client

```
http://127.0.0.1:8000/graphql
```

5.4.3 ConnectionField example

ConnectionField is the most flexible and feature rich solution you have. It uses filter backends which you can tie to your needs the way you want in a declarative manner.

Sample schema definition

```
import graphene
from graphene_elastic import (
    ElasticsearchObjectType,
    ElasticsearchConnectionField,
)
from graphene_elastic.filter_backends import (
    FilteringFilterBackend,
    SearchFilterBackend,
    HighlightFilterBackend,
    OrderingFilterBackend,
    DefaultOrderingFilterBackend,
)
from graphene_elastic.constants import (
    LOOKUP_FILTER_PREFIX,
    LOOKUP_FILTER_TERM,
    LOOKUP_FILTER_TERMS,
    LOOKUP_FILTER_WILDCARD,
    LOOKUP_QUERY_EXCLUDE,
    LOOKUP_QUERY_IN,
)

# Object type definition
class Post(ElasticsearchObjectType):

    class Meta(object):
        document = PostDocument
        interfaces = (Node,)
        filter_backends = [
            FilteringFilterBackend,
            SearchFilterBackend,
            HighlightFilterBackend,
            OrderingFilterBackend,
            DefaultOrderingFilterBackend,
        ]

        # For `FilteringFilterBackend` backend
        filter_fields = {
            # The dictionary key (in this case `title`) is the name of
            # the corresponding GraphQL query argument. The dictionary
            # value could be simple or complex structure (in this case
            # complex). The `field` key points to the `title.raw`, which
            # is the field name in the Elasticsearch document
            # (`PostDocument`). Since `lookups` key is provided, number
            # of results will be limited by the value of this key
        }
```

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```
# of lookups is limited to the given set, while term is the
# default lookup (as specified in `default_lookup`).
'title': {
    'field': 'title.raw',
    # Available lookups
    'lookups': [
        LOOKUP_FILTER_TERM,
        LOOKUP_FILTER_TERMS,
        LOOKUP_FILTER_PREFIX,
        LOOKUP_FILTER_WILDCARD,
        LOOKUP_QUERY_IN,
        LOOKUP_QUERY_EXCLUDE,
    ],
    # Default lookup
    'default_lookup': LOOKUP_FILTER_TERM,
},
# The dictionary key (in this case `category`) is the name of
# the corresponding GraphQL query argument. Since no lookups
# or default_lookup is provided, defaults are used (all lookups
# available, term is the default lookup). The dictionary value
# (in this case `category.raw`) is the field name in the
# Elasticsearch document (`PostDocument`).
'category': 'category.raw',

# The dictionary key (in this case `tags`) is the name of
# the corresponding GraphQL query argument. Since no lookups
# or default_lookup is provided, defaults are used (all lookups
# available, term is the default lookup). The dictionary value
# (in this case `tags.raw`) is the field name in the
# Elasticsearch document (`PostDocument`).
'tags': 'tags.raw',

# The dictionary key (in this case `num_views`) is the name of
# the corresponding GraphQL query argument. Since no lookups
# or default_lookup is provided, defaults are used (all lookups
# available, term is the default lookup). The dictionary value
# (in this case `num_views`) is the field name in the
# Elasticsearch document (`PostDocument`).
'num_views': 'num_views',
}

# For `SearchFilterBackend` backend
search_fields = {
    'title': {'boost': 4},
    'content': {'boost': 2},
    'category': None,
}

# For `OrderingFilterBackend` backend
ordering_fields = {
    # The dictionary key (in this case `tags`) is the name of
    # the corresponding GraphQL query argument. The dictionary
    # value (in this case `tags.raw`) is the field name in the
    # Elasticsearch document (`PostDocument`).
    'title': 'title.raw',
```

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```

# The dictionary key (in this case `created_at`) is the name of
# the corresponding GraphQL query argument. The dictionary
# value (in this case `created_at`) is the field name in the
# Elasticsearch document (`PostDocument`).
'created_at': 'created_at',

# The dictionary key (in this case `num_views`) is the name of
# the corresponding GraphQL query argument. The dictionary
# value (in this case `num_views`) is the field name in the
# Elasticsearch document (`PostDocument`).
'num_views': 'num_views',
}

# For `DefaultOrderingFilterBackend` backend
ordering_defaults = (
    '-num_views', # Field name in the Elasticsearch document
    'title.raw', # Field name in the Elasticsearch document
)

# For `HighlightFilterBackend` backend
highlight_fields = {
    'title': {
        'enabled': True,
        'options': {
            'pre_tags': ["<b>"],
            'post_tags': ["</b>"],
        }
    },
    'content': {
        'options': {
            'fragment_size': 50,
            'number_of_fragments': 3
        }
    },
    'category': {},
}

# Query definition
class Query(graphene.ObjectType):
    all_post_documents = ElasticsearchConnectionField(Post)

# Schema definition
schema = graphene.Schema(query=Query)

```

5.4.3.1 Filter

5.4.3.1.1 Sample queries

Since we didn't specify any lookups on *category*, by default all lookups are available and the default lookup would be term. Note, that in the {value:"Elastic"} part, the value stands for default lookup, whatever it has been set to.

```
query PostsQuery {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{value:"Elastic"}}) {
```

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```
edges {
  node {
    id
    title
    category
    content
    createdAt
    comments
  }
}
}
```

But, we could use another lookup (in example below - terms). Note, that in the `{terms:["Elastic", "Python"]}` part, the terms is the lookup name.

```
query PostsQuery {
  allPostDocuments(
    filter:{category:{terms:["Elastic", "Python"]}}
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
        title
        category
        content
        createdAt
        comments
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Or apply a gt (range) query in addition to filtering:

```
{
  allPostDocuments(filter: {
    category:{term:"Python"},
    numViews:{gt:"700"}
  }) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        comments
        numViews
      }
    }
  }
}
```

5.4.3.1.2 Implemented filter lookups

The following lookups are available:

- contains

- ends_with (or endsWith for camelCase)
- exclude
- exists
- gt
- gte
- in
- is_null (or isNull for camelCase)
- lt
- lte
- prefix
- range
- starts_with (or startsWith for camelCase)
- term
- terms
- wildcard

See [dedicated documentation on filter lookups](#) for more information.

5.4.3.2 Search

Search in all fields:

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(
    search:{query:"Release Box"}
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Search in specific fields:

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(
    search:{
      title:{value:"Release", boost:2},
      content:{value:"Box"}
    }
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
      }
    }
  }
}
```

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```
        title
        content
    }
}
}
}
```

5.4.3.3 Ordering

Possible choices are ASC and DESC.

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(
    filter:{category:{term: "Photography"}},
    ordering:{title:ASC}
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
        tags
      }
    }
  }
}
```

5.4.3.4 Pagination

The first, last, before and after arguments are supported. By default number of results is limited to 100.

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(first:12) {
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
      hasNextPage
      hasPreviousPage
    }
    edges {
      cursor
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
      }
    }
  }
}
```

5.4.3.5 Highlighting

Simply, list the fields you want to highlight. This works only in combination with search.

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(
    search:{content:{value:"alice"}, title:{value:"alice"}},
    highlight:[category, content]
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        title
        content
        highlight
      }
      cursor
    }
  }
}
```


CHAPTER 6

Road-map

Road-map and development plans.

This package was designed after `django-elasticsearch-dsl-drf`. It's intended to offer similar functionality in `graphene-elastic` (this package).

Lots of features are planned to be released in the upcoming Beta releases:

- Aggregations (faceted search) backend
- Suggester backend
- Post-filter backend
- Nested backend
- Global aggregations backend
- Geo-spatial backend
- Filter lookup `geo_bounding_box` (or `geoBoundingBox` for camelCase)
- Filter lookup `geo_distance` (or `geoDistance` for camelCase)
- Filter lookup `geo_polygon` (or `geoPolygon` for camelCase)
- More-like-this backend
- Complex search backends, such as Simple query search

Stay tuned or reach out if you want to help.

CHAPTER 7

Testing

Project is covered with tests.

By default tests are executed against the Elasticsearch 7.x.

7.1 Running Elasticsearch

Run Elasticsearch 7.x with Docker

```
docker-compose up elasticsearch
```

7.2 Running tests

Make sure you have the test requirements installed:

```
pip install -r requirements/test.txt
```

To test with all supported Python versions type:

```
tox
```

To test against specific environment, type:

```
tox -e py37
```

To test just your working environment type:

```
./runtests.py
```

To run a single test module in your working environment type:

```
./runtests.py src/graphene_elastic/tests/test_filter_backend.py
```

To run a single test class in a given test module in your working environment type:

```
./runtests.py src/graphene_elastic/tests/test_filter_backend.  
→py::FilterBackendElasticTestCase
```

7.3 Testing with Docker

```
docker-compose -f docker-compose.yml -f docker-compose-test.yml up --build test
```

CHAPTER 8

Debugging

For development purposes, you could use the flask app (easy to debug). Standard pdb works (`import pdb; pdb.set_trace()`). If ipdb does not work well for you, use ptpdb.

CHAPTER 9

Writing documentation

Keep the following hierarchy.

```
=====
title
=====

header
=====

sub-header
-----
~~~~~

sub-sub-header
~~~~~

sub-sub-sub-header
^^^^^

sub-sub-sub-sub-header
+++++


sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-header
*****
```


CHAPTER 10

License

GPL-2.0-only OR LGPL-2.1-or-later

CHAPTER 11

Support

For any issues contact me at the e-mail given in the *Author* section.

CHAPTER 12

Author

Artur Barseghyan <artur.barseghyan@gmail.com>

CHAPTER 13

Project documentation

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13.1 Concepts

In order to explain in details, we need an imaginary app.

13.1.1 Sample document definition

search_index/documents/post.py

See examples/search_index/documents/post.py for full example.

```
import datetime
from elasticsearch_dsl import (
    Boolean,
    Date,
    Document,
    InnerDoc,
    Keyword,
    Nested,
    Text,
    Integer,
)

class Comment(InnerDoc):

    author = Text(fields={'raw': Keyword()})
    content = Text(analyzer='snowball')
    created_at = Date()

    def age(self):
        return datetime.datetime.now() - self.created_at
```

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```

class Post(Document):
    title = Text(
        fields={'raw': Keyword()})
    content = Text()
    created_at = Date()
    published = Boolean()
    category = Text(
        fields={'raw': Keyword()})
    comments = Nested(Comment)
    tags = Text(
        analyzer=html_strip,
        fields={'raw': Keyword(multi=True)},
        multi=True)
    num_views = Integer()

class Index:
    name = 'blog_post'
    settings = {
        'number_of_shards': 1,
        'number_of_replicas': 1,
        'blocks': {'read_only_allow_delete': None},
    }

```

13.1.2 Sample schema definition

ConnectionField is the most flexible and feature rich solution you have. It uses filter backends which you can tie to your needs the way you want in a declarative manner.

schema.py

```

import graphene
from graphene_elastic import (
    ElasticsearchObjectType,
    ElasticsearchConnectionField,
)
from graphene_elastic.filter_backends import (
    FilteringFilterBackend,
    SearchFilterBackend,
    OrderingFilterBackend,
    DefaultOrderingFilterBackend,
)
from graphene_elastic.constants import (
    LOOKUP_FILTER_PREFIX,
    LOOKUP_FILTER_TERM,
    LOOKUP_FILTER_TERMS,
    LOOKUP_FILTER_WILDCARD,
    LOOKUP_QUERY_EXCLUDE,
    LOOKUP_QUERY_IN,
)

```

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```
# Object type definition
class Post(ElasticsearchObjectType):

    class Meta(object):
        document = PostDocument
        interfaces = (Node,)
        filter_backends = [
            FilteringFilterBackend,
            SearchFilterBackend,
            OrderingFilterBackend,
            DefaultOrderingFilterBackend,
        ]

        # For `FilteringFilterBackend` backend
        filter_fields = {
            # The dictionary key (in this case `title`) is the name of
            # the corresponding GraphQL query argument. The dictionary
            # value could be simple or complex structure (in this case
            # complex). The `field` key points to the `title.raw`, which
            # is the field name in the Elasticsearch document
            # (`PostDocument`). Since `lookups` key is provided, number
            # of lookups is limited to the given set, while term is the
            # default lookup (as specified in `default_lookup`).
            'title': {
                'field': 'title.raw', # Field name in the Elastic doc
                # Available lookups
                'lookups': [
                    LOOKUP_FILTER_TERM,
                    LOOKUP_FILTER_TERMS,
                    LOOKUP_FILTER_PREFIX,
                    LOOKUP_FILTER_WILDCARD,
                    LOOKUP_QUERY_IN,
                    LOOKUP_QUERY_EXCLUDE,
                ],
                # Default lookup
                'default_lookup': LOOKUP_FILTER_TERM,
            },
            # The dictionary key (in this case `category`) is the name of
            # the corresponding GraphQL query argument. Since no lookups
            # or default_lookup is provided, defaults are used (all lookups
            # available, term is the default lookup). The dictionary value
            # (in this case `category.raw`) is the field name in the
            # Elasticsearch document (`PostDocument`).
            'category': 'category.raw',
            # The dictionary key (in this case `tags`) is the name of
            # the corresponding GraphQL query argument. Since no lookups
            # or default_lookup is provided, defaults are used (all lookups
            # available, term is the default lookup). The dictionary value
            # (in this case `tags.raw`) is the field name in the
            # Elasticsearch document (`PostDocument`).
            'tags': 'tags.raw',
            # The dictionary key (in this case `num_views`) is the name of
            # the corresponding GraphQL query argument. Since no lookups
            # or default_lookup is provided, defaults are used (all lookups
```

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```

# available, term is the default lookup). The dictionary value
# (in this case `num_views`) is the field name in the
# Elasticsearch document (`PostDocument`).
    'num_views': 'num_views',
}

# For `SearchFilterBackend` backend
search_fields = {
    'title': {'boost': 4},
    'content': {'boost': 2},
    'category': None,
}

# For `OrderingFilterBackend` backend
ordering_fields = {
    # The dictionary key (in this case `tags`) is the name of
    # the corresponding GraphQL query argument. The dictionary
    # value (in this case `tags.raw`) is the field name in the
    # Elasticsearch document (`PostDocument`).
    'title': 'title.raw',

    # The dictionary key (in this case `created_at`) is the name of
    # the corresponding GraphQL query argument. The dictionary
    # value (in this case `created_at`) is the field name in the
    # Elasticsearch document (`PostDocument`).
    'created_at': 'created_at',

    # The dictionary key (in this case `num_views`) is the name of
    # the corresponding GraphQL query argument. The dictionary
    # value (in this case `num_views`) is the field name in the
    # Elasticsearch document (`PostDocument`).
    'num_views': 'num_views',
}

# For `DefaultOrderingFilterBackend` backend
ordering_defaults = (
    '-num_views', # Field name in the Elasticsearch document
    'title.raw', # Field name in the Elasticsearch document
)

# Query definition
class Query(graphene.ObjectType):
    all_post_documents = ElasticsearchConnectionField(Post)

# Schema definition
schema = graphene.Schema(query=Query)

```

13.1.2.1 filter_backends

The list of filter backends you want to enable on your schema.

The following filter backends are available at the moment:

- FilteringFilterBackend,
- SearchFilterBackend

- OrderingFilterBackend
- DefaultOrderingFilterBackend

graphene-elastic would dynamically transform your definitions into fields and arguments to use for searching, filtering, ordering, etc.

13.1.2.2 filter_fields

Used by FilteringFilterBackend backend.

It's dict with keys representing names of the arguments that would become available to the GraphQL as input for querying. The values of the dict would be responsible for precise configuration of the queries.

Let's review the following example:

```
'title': {
    'field': 'title.raw',
    'lookups': [
        LOOKUP_FILTER_TERM,
        LOOKUP_FILTER_TERMS,
        LOOKUP_FILTER_PREFIX,
        LOOKUP_FILTER_WILDCARD,
        LOOKUP_QUERY_IN,
        LOOKUP_QUERY_EXCLUDE,
    ],
    'default_lookup': LOOKUP_FILTER_TERM,
}
```

field

The field is the corresponding field of the Elasticsearch Document. In the example below it's title.raw.

```
class Post(Document):
    title = Text(
        fields={'raw': Keyword()})
```

lookups

In the given example, the available lookups for the title.raw would be limited to term, terms, prefix, wildcard, in and exclude. The latter two are functional queries, as you often see such lookups in ORMs (such as Django) while the others are Elasticsearch native lookups.

In our query we would then explicitly specify the lookup name (term in the example below):

```
query PostsQuery {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{title:{term:"Elasticsearch 7.1 released!"}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
        title
        category
        content
        createdAt
        comments
      }
    }
}
```

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```

    }
}
```

default_lookup

But we could also fallback to the `default_lookup` (`term` in the example below).

Sample query using `default_lookup`:

```
query PostsQuery {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{title:{value:"Elasticsearch 7.1 released!"}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
        title
        category
        content
        createdAt
        comments
      }
    }
  }
}
```

In the block `{title:{value:"Elasticsearch 7.1 released!"}}` the value would stand for the `default_lookup` value.

13.1.2.3 search_fields

Used by `SearchFilterBackend` backend.

13.1.2.4 ordering_fields

Used by `OrderingFilterBackend` backend.

Similarly to `filter_fields`, keys of the dict represent argument names that would become available to the GraphQL for queries. The value would be the field name of the corresponding Elasticsearch document.

13.1.2.5 ordering_defaults

Used by `DefaultOrderingFilterBackend`.

If no explicit ordering is given (in the GraphQL query), this would be the fallback - the default ordering. It's expected to be a list or a tuple with field names to be used as default ordering. For descending ordering, add `-` (minus sign) as prefix to the field name.

13.2 Quick start

13.2.1 Clone the repository

```
git clone git@github.com:barseghyanartur/graphene-elastic.git && cd graphene-elastic
```

13.2.2 Start Elasticsearch

```
docker-compose up elasticsearch
```

13.2.3 Install requirements

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

13.2.4 Populate dummy data

```
./scripts/populate_elasticsearch_data.sh
```

13.2.5 Run the test server

```
./scripts/run_flask.sh
```

13.2.6 Open the graphiql client the browser

```
http://127.0.0.1:8001/graphql
```

13.2.7 Make some experiments

```
{
  allPostDocuments {
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
      hasNextPage
      hasPreviousPage
    }
    edges {
      cursor
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
      }
    }
  }
}
```

13.2.8 Run tests

```
./runtests.py
```

13.3 Search

Search in all fields:

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(
    search:{query:"Release Box"}
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Search in specific fields:

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(
    search:{
      title:{value:"Release", boost:2},
      content:{value:"Box"}
    }
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
      }
    }
  }
}
```

13.4 Filtering

13.4.1 Filter lookups

The following lookups are available:

- contains
- ends_with (or endsWith for camelCase)
- exclude
- exists
- gt

- gte
- in
- is_null (or isNull for camelCase)
- lt
- lte
- prefix
- range
- starts_with (or startsWith for camelCase)
- term
- terms
- wildcard

13.4.1.1 Filter lookup contains

```
query {  
  allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{contains:"tho" }}) {  
    edges {  
      node {  
        category  
        title  
        content  
        numViews  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

13.4.1.2 Filter lookup ends_with

Note: endsWith for camelCase.

```
query {  
  allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{endsWith:"thon" }}) {  
    edges {  
      node {  
        category  
        title  
        content  
        numViews  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

13.4.1.3 Filter lookup exclude

For a single term:

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{exclude:"Python"}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
      }
    }
  }
}
```

For multiple terms:

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{exclude:["Python", "Django"]}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
      }
    }
  }
}
```

13.4.1.4 Filter lookup exists

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{exists:true}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
      }
    }
  }
}
```

13.4.1.5 Filter lookup gt

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{numViews:{gt:"100"}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
      }
    }
  }
}
```

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```
        title
        content
        numViews
    }
}
}
}
```

13.4.1.6 Filter lookup gte

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{numViews:{gte:"100"}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
      }
    }
  }
}
```

13.4.1.7 Filter lookup in

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{tags:{in:["photography", "models"]}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
        tags
      }
    }
  }
}
```

13.4.1.8 Filter lookup lt

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{numViews:{lt:"200"}) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
      }
    }
  }
}
```

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```
    }  
}
```

13.4.1.9 Filter lookup lte

```
query {  
  allPostDocuments(filter:{numViews:{lte:"200"}}) {  
    edges {  
      node {  
        category  
        title  
        content  
        numViews  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

13.4.1.10 Filter lookup prefix

```
query {  
  allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{prefix:"Pyth"}}) {  
    edges {  
      node {  
        category  
        title  
        content  
        numViews  
        comments  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

13.4.1.11 Filter lookup range

```
query {  
  allPostDocuments(filter:{numViews:{range:{  
    lower:"100",  
    upper:"200"  
  }}}) {  
    edges {  
      node {  
        category  
        title  
        content  
        numViews  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

13.4.1.12 Filter lookup `starts_with`

Note: `startsWith` for camelCase.

Alias for filter lookup “prefix“.

13.4.1.13 Filter lookup `term`

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{term:"Python"}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
        comments
      }
    }
  }
}
```

13.4.1.14 Filter lookup `terms`

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{terms:["Python", "Django"]}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
        comments
      }
    }
  }
}
```

13.4.1.15 Filter lookup `wildcard`

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{wildcard:"*y*tho*"}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
        comments
      }
    }
  }
}
```

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```

    }
}
```

13.5 Ordering

Possible choices are ASC and DESC.

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(
    filter:{category:{term: "Photography"}},
    ordering:{title:ASC}
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
        tags
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Multiple values are allowed:

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(
    filter:{category:{term: "Photography"}},
    ordering:{numViews:DESC, createdAt:ASC}
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
        tags
      }
    }
  }
}
```

13.6 Highlight

Sample type definition:

```
from graphene import Node
from graphene_elastic import ElasticsearchObjectType
from graphene_elastic.filter_backends import HighlightFilterBackend
```

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```
class Post(ElasticsearchObjectType):

    class Meta:
        document = PostDocument
        interfaces = (Node,)
        filter_backends = [
            # ...
            HighlightFilterBackend,  # Important
            # ...
        ]
        # ...

        # For `HighlightFilterBackend` backend
        highlight_fields = {
            'title': {
                'enabled': True,
                'options': {
                    'pre_tags': ["<b>"],
                    'post_tags': ["</b>"],
                }
            },
            'content': {
                'options': {
                    'fragment_size': 50,
                    'number_of_fragments': 3
                }
            },
            'category': {},
        }

        # ...
    }
```

Sample query:

```
query {
    allPostDocuments(
        search:{content:{value:"since"}, title:{value:"decide"}},
        highlight:[category, content]
    ) {
        edges {
            node {
                title
                content
                highlight
            }
            cursor
        }
    }
}
```

Sample response:

```
{
    "data": {
        "allPostDocuments": {
```

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```

"edges": [
  {
    "node": {
      "title": "PM decide.",
      "content": "Cut dog young only. Whole natural state Republican year.  
→\nFinancial oil current sea. Mind large similar probably lawyer since. Son control  
→fire remember.",
      "highlight": {
        "title": [
          "PM <b>decide</b>."
        ],
        "content": [
          "Mind large similar probably lawyer <em>since</em>."
        ]
      }
    },
    "cursor": "YXJyYXljb25uZWN0aW9uObjA="
  },
  {
    "node": {
      "title": "Many add.",
      "content": "Read almost consumer perform water. Really protect push send  
→body wind. Training point since involve public last let new.",
      "highlight": {
        "content": [
          "Training point <em>since</em> involve public last let new."
        ]
      }
    },
    "cursor": "YXJyYXljb25uZWN0aW9uObjE="
  }
}
]
}

```

13.7 Source

Source query is meant to lighten the Elasticsearch load by reducing amount of data sent around. Although GraphQL seems to have solved the issue between frontend and backend, Elasticsearch would still send all the data to the backend. That's where we might use the source backend.

Sample type definition:

```

from graphene import Node
from graphene_elastic import ElasticsearchObjectType
from graphene_elastic.filter_backends import SourceFilterBackend

class Post(ElasticsearchObjectType):

    class Meta:

        document = PostDocument
        interfaces = (Node,)
        filter_backends = [

```

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```
# ...
SourceFilterBackend, # Important
# ...
]
```

Sample query:

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(
    search:{content:{value:"alice"}, title:{value:"alice"}}, source:[title, id]
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
        title
        content
        category
        comments
      }
      cursor
    }
  }
}
```

Sample response:

As you could see, although we do ask for more fields in the node `...` part, the requested fields are empty. We only get data in the fields we have specified in source (they are title and id).

```
{
  "data": {
    "allPostDocuments": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "id": "UG9zdDpvX0huUlcwQlhfYXJjd2RMc0w2aQ==",
            "title": "only Alice miss",
            "content": null,
            "category": null,
            "comments": []
          },
          "cursor": "YXJyYX1jb25uZWN0aW9uOjA="
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "id": "UG9zdDpvZkhuUlcwQlhfYXJjd2RMc0w1Nw==",
            "title": "prevent Alice citizen",
            "content": null,
            "category": null,
            "comments": []
          },
          "cursor": "YXJyYX1jb25uZWN0aW9uOjE="
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

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}

13.8 Pagination

13.8.1 Limits

By default, max number of fetched items is limited to 100. It's configurable. Set the RELAY_CONNECTION_MAX_LIMIT setting to the desired value.

13.8.2 Enforce first or last

You could force users to provide first or last. Set RELAY_CONNECTION_ENFORCE_FIRST_OR_LAST to True for that.

13.8.3 User controlled pagination

The following (standard) arguments are available:

- first
- last
- before
- after

Sample query to return all results (limited by RELAY_CONNECTION_MAX_LIMIT setting only):

```
{
  allPostDocuments {
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
      hasNextPage
      hasPreviousPage
    }
    edges {
      cursor
      node {
        category
        title
        content
        numViews
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Sample query to return first 12 results:

```
{  
    allPostDocuments(first:12) {  
        pageInfo {  
            startCursor  
            endCursor  
            hasNextPage  
            hasPreviousPage  
        }  
        edges {  
            cursor  
            node {  
                category  
                title  
                content  
                numViews  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Sample query to return first 12 results after the given offset:

13.9 Custom filter backends

Filter backends can:

- Add new graphene input types to the schema.
- Add new graphene fields to the schema.
- Alter current queryset.

Let's learn by example on the `SourceFilterBackend` which allows us to apply source query to the current search queryset.

```
import enum  
import graphene  
  
from graphen_elastic.filter_backends.base import BaseBackend  
from graphen_elastic.constants import DYNAMIC_CLASS_NAME_PREFIX  
  
class SourceFilterBackend(BaseBackend):  
    """Source filter backend."""  
  
    prefix = 'source' # Name of the GraphQL query filter  
    has_fields = True # Indicates whether backend has own filter fields  
  
    # The ``source_fields`` is the config options that we set on the  
    # ``Post`` object type. In this case - absolutely optional.  
    @property  
    def source_fields(self):  
        """Source filter fields."""  
        return getattr(  
            self.connection_field.type._meta.node._meta,  
            'filter_backend_options',  
            {})
```

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```

).get('source_fields', {})

# This is where we dynamically create GraphQL filter fields for this
# backend.
def get_backend_fields(self, items, is_filterable_func, get_type_func):
    """Construct backend fields.

    :param items:
    :param is_filterable_func:
    :param get_type_func:
    :return:
    """

    _keys = list(
        self.connection_field.type._meta.node._meta.fields.keys()
    )
    _keys.remove('_id')
    params = zip(_keys, _keys)
    return {
        self.prefix: graphene.Argument(
            graphene.List(
                graphene.Enum.from_enum(
                    enum.Enum(
                        "{}{}{}BackendEnum".format(
                            DYNAMIC_CLASS_NAME_PREFIX,
                            self.prefix.title(),
                            self.connection_field.type.__name__
                        ),
                        params
                    )
                )
            )
        )
    }
}

# Some data normalisation.
def prepare_source_fields(self):
    """Prepare source fields.

    Possible structures:

        source_fields = ["title"]

    Or:

        search_fields = ["title", "author.*"]

    Or:

        source = {
            "includes": ["title", "author.*"],
            "excludes": [ "*.description" ]
        }

    :return: Filtering options.
    :rtype: dict
    """
    source_args = dict(self.args).get(self.prefix, [])

```

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```

source_fields = dict(self.source_fields)

if source_args:
    return source_args
return source_fields

# This is where the queryset is being altered.
def filter(self, queryset):
    """Filter.

    :param queryset:
    :return:
    """
    source_fields = self.prepare_source_fields()

    if source_fields:
        queryset = queryset.source(source_fields)

    return queryset

```

13.10 Settings

Defaults are:

```

DEFAULTS = {
    "SCHEMA": None,
    "SCHEMA_OUTPUT": "schema.json",
    "SCHEMA_INDENT": 2,
    # "MIDDLEWARE": (),
    # Set to True if the connection fields must have
    # either the first or last argument
    "RELAY_CONNECTION_ENFORCE_FIRST_OR_LAST": False,
    # Max items returned in ConnectionFields / FilterConnectionFields
    "RELAY_CONNECTION_MAX_LIMIT": 100,
    "LOGGING_LEVEL": logging.ERROR,
}

```

See the example below to get a grasp on how to override:

```

import json
import logging
import os

DEFAULTS = {
    "SCHEMA": None,
    "SCHEMA_OUTPUT": "schema.json",
    "SCHEMA_INDENT": 2,
    # Set to True if the connection fields must have
    # either the first or last argument
    "RELAY_CONNECTION_ENFORCE_FIRST_OR_LAST": False,
    # Max items returned in ConnectionFields / FilterConnectionFields
    "RELAY_CONNECTION_MAX_LIMIT": 100,
    "LOGGING_LEVEL": logging.DEBUG,
}

```

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```

}

os.environ.setdefault(
    "GRAPHENE_ELASTIC",
    json.dumps(DEFAULTS)
)

```

13.11 Running Elasticsearch

For development and testing purposes, it's often handy to be able to quickly switch between different Elasticsearch versions. You could make use of the following boxes/containers for development and testing.

For all containers/boxes mentioned below, no authentication is required (for Elasticsearch).

13.11.1 Docker

13.11.1.1 Project default

```
docker-compose up elasticsearch
```

13.11.1.2 Run specific version

13.11.1.2.1 6.x

6.3.2

```

docker pull docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:6.3.2
docker run -p 9200:9200 -e "discovery.type=single-node" -e "xpack.security.
˓→enabled=false" docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:6.3.2

```

6.4.0

```

docker pull docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:6.4.0
docker run -p 9200:9200 -e "discovery.type=single-node" -e "xpack.security.
˓→enabled=false" docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:6.4.0

```

13.11.1.2.2 7.x

7.1.1

```

docker pull docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:7.1.1
docker run -p 9200:9200 -e "discovery.type=single-node" -e "xpack.security.
˓→enabled=false" docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:7.1.1

```

13.12 FAQ

You will find a lot of useful information in the [documentation](#).

Additionally, all raised issues that were questions have been marked as *question*, so you could take a look at the [closed \(question\)](#) issues.

13.12.1 Questions and answers

13.13 Debugging

The `LOGGING_LEVEL` key represents the logging level (defaults to `logging.ERROR`). Override if needed.

Typical development setup would be:

```
import json
import logging
import os

DEFAULTS = {
    # ...
    "LOGGING_LEVEL": logging.DEBUG,
    # ...
}

os.environ.setdefault(
    "GRAPHENE_ELASTIC",
    json.dumps(DEFAULTS)
)
```

13.14 Release history and notes

Sequence based identifiers are used for versioning (schema follows below):

```
major.minor[.revision]
```

- It's always safe to upgrade within the same minor version (for example, from 0.3 to 0.3.4).
- Minor version changes might be backwards incompatible. Read the release notes carefully before upgrading (for example, when upgrading from 0.3.4 to 0.4).
- All backwards incompatible changes are mentioned in this document.

13.14.1 0.3

2019-09-20

- Minor refactoring allowing third-party independent backends do a lot more without touching the core.
- Source filter backend.
- More tests.

13.14.2 0.2

2019-09-18

- Highlight filter backend.

13.14.3 0.1

2019-09-08

- Documentation fixes.
- Speed up tests.
- Clean up requirements.

13.14.4 0.0.13

2019-09-07

- Documentation improvements and fixes.
- Clean up.

13.14.5 0.0.12

2019-09-06

Note: In memory of Erik Slim. RIP.

- More tests.

13.14.6 0.0.11

2019-09-05

- Fixes in search backend.

13.14.7 0.0.10

2019-09-04

- Fixes.
- Clean up.

13.14.8 0.0.9

2019-09-03

- Added pagination.
- Documentation improvements.

13.14.9 0.0.8

2019-09-02

- Tested default ordering backend.
- Documentation improvements.

13.14.10 0.0.7

2019-09-01

- Ordering backend.
- Added more filter lookups.
- Minor fixes in existing filter lookups.
- Improved test coverage for the filtering backend.
- Documentation improvements.

13.14.11 0.0.6

2019-08-30

- Added more filter lookups.
- Fixes in filtering backend.
- Improved test coverage for the filtering backend.
- Documentation improvements.

13.14.12 0.0.5

2019-08-30

- Implemented custom lookups in favour of a single `lookup` attribute.
- Updated tests.

13.14.13 0.0.4

2019-08-28

- Fixed travis config (moved to elasticsearch 6.x on travis, since 7.x was causing problems).
- Fixes in `setup.py`.

13.14.14 0.0.3

2019-08-26

- Documentation fixes.
- Add test suite and initial tests for filter backend and search backend.

13.14.15 0.0.2

2019-08-25

- Added dynamic lookup generation for the filter backend.
- Working lookup param argument handling on the schema (filter backend).

13.14.16 0.0.1

2019-08-24

- Initial alpha release.

13.15 graphene_elastic package

13.15.1 Subpackages

13.15.1.1 graphene_elastic.filter_backends package

13.15.1.1.1 Subpackages

13.15.1.1.1.1 graphene_elastic.filter_backends.filtering package

13.15.1.1.1.2 Submodules

13.15.1.1.1.3 graphene_elastic.filter_backends.filtering.common module

```
class graphene_elastic.filter_backends.filtering.common.FilteringFilterBackend(connection_field,
args=None)
Bases: graphene_elastic.filter_backends.base.BaseBackend
```

Filtering filter backend.

```
classmethod apply_filter_prefix(queryset, options, value)
Apply prefix filter.
```

Syntax:

TODO

Example:

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{prefix:"Pyth"}}) {
    edges {
      node { category title content numViews comments
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (`elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`) – Original queryset.
- **options** (`dict`) – Filter options.
- **value** (`str`) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type `elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`

classmethod apply_filter_range(queryset, options, value)

Apply *range* filter.

Syntax:

TODO

Example:

```
{  
    allPostDocuments(filter:{numViews:{range:{  
        lower:"100", upper:"200"  
    }}}) {  
  
        edges {  
            node { category title content numViews  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (`elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`) – Original queryset.
- **options** (`dict`) – Filter options.
- **value** (`str`) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type `elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`

classmethod apply_filter_term(queryset, options, value)

Apply *term* filter.

Syntax:

TODO

Example:

```
query {  
    allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{term:"Python"}}) {  
        edges {
```

```
    node { category title content numViews comments
          }
        }
      }
    }
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (`elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`) – Original queryset.
- **options** (`dict`) – Filter options.
- **value** (`str`) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type `elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`

classmethod apply_filter_terms (`queryset, options, value`)

Apply *terms* filter.

Syntax:

TODO

Note, that number of values is not limited.

Example:

```
query {
  allPostDocuments(filter:{category:[
    terms:["Python", "Django"]
  }})

  edges {
    node { category title content numViews comments
          }
      }
}
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (`elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`) – Original queryset.
- **options** (`dict`) – Filter options.
- **value** (`mixed: either str or iterable (list, tuple)`) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type `elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`

```
classmethod apply_query_contains(queryset, options, value)
    Apply contains filter.
```

Syntax:

TODO

Example:

```
query {
    allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{contains:"tho"}}) {
        edges {
            node { category title content numViews
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (`elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`) – Original queryset.
- **options** (`dict`) – Filter options.
- **value** (`str`) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type `elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`

```
classmethod apply_query_endswith(queryset, options, value)
    Apply endswith filter.
```

Syntax:

TODO

Example:

```
query {
    allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{endsWith:"thon"}}) {
        edges {
            node { category title content numViews
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (`elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`) – Original queryset.
- **options** (`dict`) – Filter options.
- **value** (`str`) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type.elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search

```
classmethod apply_query_exclude(queryset, options, value)
```

Apply *exclude* functional query.

Syntax:

TODO

Note, that number of values is not limited.

Example:

```
query {  
    allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{exclude:"Python"}}) {  
        edges {  
            node { category title content numViews  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Or exclude multiple terms at once:

```
query {  
    allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{exclude:["Ruby", "Java"]}}) {  
        edges {  
            node { category title content numViews  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (`elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`) – Original queryset.
- **options** (`dict`) – Filter options.
- **value** (`str`) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type.elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search

```
classmethod apply_query_exists(queryset, options, value)
```

Apply *exists* filter.

Syntax:

TODO

Example:

```
{  
    allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{exists:true}}) {  
        edges {  
            node { category title content numViews  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (`elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`) – Original queryset.
- **options** (`dict`) – Filter options.
- **value** (`str`) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type `elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`

classmethod apply_query_gt (`queryset, options, value`)
Apply `gt` functional query.

Syntax:

TODO

Example:

```
query {  
    allPostDocuments(filter:{numViews:{gt:"100"}}) {  
        edges {  
            node { category title content numViews  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (`elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`) – Original queryset.
- **options** (`dict`) – Filter options.
- **value** (`str`) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type `elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`

```
classmethod apply_query_gte(queryset, options, value)
    Apply gte functional query.
```

Syntax:

TODO

Example:

```
query {
    allPostDocuments(filter:{numViews:{gte:"100"}}) {
        edges {
            node { category title content numViews
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (`elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`) – Original queryset.
- **options** (`dict`) – Filter options.
- **value** (`str`) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type `elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`

```
classmethod apply_query_in(queryset, options, value)
    Apply in functional query.
```

Syntax:

TODO

Note, that number of values is not limited.

Example:

```
query {
    allPostDocuments(filter:{tags:{in:["photography", "models"]}}) {
        edges {
            node { category title content numViews tags
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (`elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`) – Original queryset.
- **options** (`dict`) – Filter options.

- **value** (*str*) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type.elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search

classmethod apply_query_isnull (*queryset, options, value*)

Apply *isnull* functional query.

Syntax:

TODO

Example:

```
query {
    allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{isNull:true}}) {
        edges {
            node { category title content numViews comments
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (*elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search*) – Original queryset.
- **options** (*dict*) – Filter options.
- **value** (*str*) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type.elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search

classmethod apply_query_lt (*queryset, options, value*)

Apply *lt* functional query.

Syntax:

TODO

Example:

```
query {
    allPostDocuments(filter:{numViews:{lt:"200"}}) {
        edges {
            node { category title content numViews
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (`elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`) – Original queryset.
- **options** (`dict`) – Filter options.
- **value** (`str`) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type `elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`

```
classmethod apply_query_lte(queryset, options, value)
```

Apply *lte* functional query.

Syntax:

TODO

Example:

```
query {  
    allPostDocuments(filter:{numViews:{lte:"200"}}) {  
        edges {  
            node { category title content numViews  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (`elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`) – Original queryset.
- **options** (`dict`) – Filter options.
- **value** (`str`) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type `elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`

```
classmethod apply_query_wildcard(queryset, options, value)
```

Apply *wildcard* filter.

Syntax:

TODO

Example:

```
query {  
    allPostDocuments(filter:{category:{wildcard:"ytha"}}) {  
        edges {  
            node { category title content numViews comments  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
    }
}
```

Parameters

- **queryset** (`elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`) – Original queryset.
- **options** (`dict`) – Filter options.
- **value** (`str`) – value to filter on.

Returns Modified queryset.

Return type `elasticsearch_dsl.search.Search`

```
field_belongs_to (field_name)
filter (queryset)
    Filter.

filter_args_mapping
filter_fields
    Filtering filter fields.

get_field_lookup_param (field_name)
    Get field lookup param.
```

Parameters `field_name` –

Returns

```
get_field_options (field_name)
    Get field option params.
```

Parameters `field_name` –

Returns

```
get_field_type (field_name, field_value, base_field_type)
    Get field type.
```

Returns

```
get_filter_query_params ()
    Get query params to be filtered on.
```

We can either specify it like this:

```
query_params = {
    'category': { 'value': 'Elastic',
    }
}
```

Or using specific lookup:

```
query_params = {
    'category': { 'term': 'Elastic', 'range': {
        'lower': Decimal('3.0')
    }
}
```

```
    }
}
```

Note, that `value` would only work on simple types (string, integer, decimal). For complex types you would have to use complex param anyway. Therefore, it should be forbidden to set `default_lookup` to a complex field type.

Sample values:

```
query_params = {
    'category': { 'value': 'Elastic',
    }
}

filter_fields = {
    'category': { 'field': 'category.raw', 'default_lookup': 'term', 'lookups': (
        'term', 'terms', 'range', 'exists', 'prefix', 'wildcard', 'contains', 'in', 'gt', 'gte',
        'lt', 'lte', 'starts_with', 'ends_with', 'is_null', 'exclude'
    )
}
}

field_name = 'category'

classmethod get_gte_lte_params(value, lookup, options)
    Get params for gte, gt, lte and lt query.
```

Syntax:

TODO

Example:

```
{
    allPostDocuments(filter:{numViews:{gt:"100", lt:"200"}}) {
        edges {
            node { category title content numViews
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Parameters

- `value (str)` –
- `lookup (str)` –
- `options (dict)` –

Returns Params to be used in `range` query.

Return type dict

```
classmethod get_range_params (value, options)
    Get params for range query.

    Syntax:
        TODO

    Example:
    {
        allPostDocuments(filter:{numViews:{range:{

            lower:"100", upper:"200", boost:"2.0"
        }}}) {

            edges {
                node { category title content numViews
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

Parameters

- **value** (*str*) –
- **options** (*dict*) –

Returns Params to be used in *range* query.

Return type dict

```
has_fields = True

prefix = 'filter'

prepare_filter_fields()
    Prepare filter fields.

Possible structures:

filter_fields = {
    'title': { 'field': 'title.raw', 'lookups': [
        LOOKUP_FILTER_TERM,                      LOOKUP_FILTER_TERMS,
        LOOKUP_FILTER_PREFIX,                    LOOKUP_FILTER_WILDCARD,
        LOOKUP_QUERY_IN, LOOKUP_QUERY_EXCLUDE,
    ], 'default_lookup': LOOKUP_FILTER_TERM,
    }, 'category': 'category.raw',
}
```

We shall finally have:

```
filter_fields = {
    'title': { 'field': 'title.raw', 'lookups': [
```

```

        LOOKUP_FILTER_TERM,           LOOKUP_FILTER_TERMS,
        LOOKUP_FILTER_PREFIX,         LOOKUP_FILTER_WILDCARD,
        LOOKUP_QUERY_IN, LOOKUP_QUERY_EXCLUDE,
    ], 'default_lookup': LOOKUP_FILTER_TERM,
}, 'category': {
    'field': 'category.raw', 'lookups': [
        LOOKUP_FILTER_TERM,           LOOKUP_FILTER_TERMS,
        LOOKUP_FILTER_PREFIX,         LOOKUP_FILTER_WILDCARD,
        LOOKUP_QUERY_IN, LOOKUP_QUERY_EXCLUDE, ... # All
        other lookups
], 'default_lookup': LOOKUP_FILTER_TERM,
}
}

prepare_query_params()
Prepare query params.

Returns

```

13.15.1.1.1.4 Module contents

13.15.1.1.1.5 graphene_elastic.filter_backends.search package

13.15.1.1.1.6 Submodules

13.15.1.1.1.7 graphene_elastic.filter_backends.search.common module

```
class graphene_elastic.filter_backends.search.common.SearchFilterBackend(connection_field,
args=None)
```

Bases: *graphene_elastic.filter_backends.base.BaseBackend*

Search filter backend.

construct_search()

Construct search.

We have to deal with two types of structures:

Type 1:

```
>>> search_fields = (
>>>     'title',
>>>     'description',
>>>     'summary',
>>> )
```

Type 2:

```
>>> search_fields = {
>>>     'title': {'field': 'title', 'boost': 2},
>>>     'description': None,
```

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```
>>>     'summary' : None,  
>>> }
```

In GraphQL shall be:

```
query {  
    allPostDocuments(search:{  
        query:"Another", title:{value:"Another"} summary:{value:"Another"}  
    }) { pageInfo {  
        startCursor endCursor hasNextPage hasPreviousPage  
    } edges {  
        cursor node {  
            category title content numViews  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Or simply:

```
query {  
    allPostDocuments(search:{query:"education technology"}) {  
        pageInfo { startCursor endCursor hasNextPage hasPreviousPage  
        } edges {  
            cursor node {  
                category title content numViews  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Returns Updated queryset.

Return type Elasticsearch_dsl.Search

field_belongs_to (*field_name*)

filter (*queryset*)

Filter.

Parameters *queryset* –

Returns

get_all_query_params ()

```
get_backend_default_fields_params()  
    Get backend default filter params.
```

Return type dict

Returns

```
get_field_type(field_name, field_value, base_field_type)  
    Get field type.
```

Returns

```
has_fields = True  
prefix = 'search'  
prepare_search_fields()  
    Prepare search fields.
```

Possible structures:

```
search_fields = {  
    'title': {  
        'boost': 4,  
        'field': 'title.raw'  
    },  
    'content': {  
        'boost': 2,  
        'field': 'content'  
    },  
    'category': {  
        'boost': 1,  
        'field': 'category'  
    }  
}
```

We shall finally have:

```
search_fields = {  
    'title': {  
        'boost': 4,  
        'field': 'title.raw'  
    },  
    'content': {  
        'boost': 2,  
        'field': 'content'  
    },  
    'category': {  
        'boost': 1,  
        'field': 'category'  
    }  
}
```

Sample query would be:

```
{  
    allPostDocuments(search:{query:"Another"}) {  
        pageInfo {  
            startCursor  
            endCursor  
            hasNextPage  
            hasPreviousPage  
        }  
        edges {  
            cursor  
            node {  
                category  
                title  
                content  
                numViews  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Returns Filtering options.

Return type dict

```
search_args_mapping
search_fields
    Search filter fields.
```

13.15.1.1.1.8 Module contents

13.15.1.1.2 Submodules

13.15.1.1.3 graphene_elastic.filter_backends.base module

```
class graphene_elastic.filter_backends.base.BaseBackend(connection_field,
                                                       args=None)
Bases: object
add_arg_prefix(arg_name)
classmethod apply_filter(queryset, options=None, args=None, kwargs=None)
    Apply filter.
```

Parameters

- **queryset** –
- **options** –
- **args** –
- **kwargs** –

Returns

```
classmethod apply_query(queryset, options=None, args=None, kwargs=None)
    Apply query.
```

Parameters

- **queryset** –
- **options** –
- **args** –
- **kwargs** –

Returns

```
arg_belongs_to(arg_name)
doc_type
field_belongs_to(field_name)
filter(queryset)
classmethod generic_fields()
    Generic backend specific filtering fields.
```

For instance, for search filter backend it would be `{'search': String()}`.

Returns

Rtype dict

```
get_backend_default_fields_params()  
Backend default filter params.
```

Return type dict

Returns

```
get_backend_document_fields()  
Get backend document fields.
```

Returns

```
get_backend_fields(items, is_filterable_func, get_type_func)  
Construct backend fields.
```

Parameters

- **items** –
- **is_filterable_func** –
- **get_type_func** –

Returns

```
get_field_name(arg_name)  
get_field_type(field_name, field_value, base_field_type)  
Get field type.
```

Returns

```
has_fields = False
```

```
prefix = None
```

```
classmethod split_lookup_complex_multiple_value(value, maxsplit=-1)  
Split lookup complex multiple value.
```

Parameters

- **value** (str) – Value to split.
- **maxsplit** (int) – The *maxsplit* option of *string.split*.

Returns Lookup filter split into a list.

Return type list

```
classmethod split_lookup_complex_value(value, maxsplit=-1)  
Split lookup complex value.
```

Parameters

- **value** (str) – Value to split.
- **maxsplit** (int) – The *maxsplit* option of *string.split*.

Returns Lookup filter split into a list.

Return type list

```
classmethod split_lookup_filter(value, maxsplit=-1)  
Split lookup filter.
```

Parameters

- **value** (str) – Value to split.

- **maxsplit** (*int*) – The *maxsplit* option of *string.split*.

Returns Lookup filter split into a list.

Return type list

classmethod **split_lookup_name** (*value, maxsplit=-1*)

Split lookup value.

Parameters

- **value** (*str*) – Value to split.
- **maxsplit** (*int*) – The *maxsplit* option of *string.split*.

Returns Lookup value split into a list.

Return type list

13.15.1.1.4 Module contents

13.15.1.2 graphene_elastic.types package

13.15.1.2.1 Submodules

13.15.1.2.2 graphene_elastic.types.elastic_types module

graphene_elastic.types.elastic_types.**construct_fields** (*document, registry, only_fields, exclude_fields*)

Args: *document* (elasticsearch_dsl.Document): *registry* (graphene_elastic.registry.Registry): *only_fields* ([str]): *exclude_fields* ([str]):

Returns: (OrderedDict, OrderedDict): converted fields and self reference fields.

graphene_elastic.types.elastic_types.**construct_self_referenced_fields** (*self_referenced, registry*)

class graphene_elastic.types.elastic_types.**ElasticsearchObjectTypeOptions** (*class_type*)
Bases: graphene.types.objecttype.ObjectTypeOptions

connection = None

document = None

registry = None

class graphene_elastic.types.elastic_types.**ElasticsearchObjectType** (**args*, ***kwargs*)

Bases: graphene.types.objecttype.ObjectType

classmethod **get_node** (*info, id*)

id

classmethod **is_type_of** (*root, info*)

classmethod **rescan_fields** ()

Attempts to rescan fields and will insert any not converted initially.

resolve_id (*info*)

13.15.1.2.3 graphene_elastic.types.json_string module

```
class graphene_elastic.types.json_string.JSONString(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: graphene.types.json.JSONString

    static serialize(dt)
graphene_elastic.types.json_string.to_serializable(o)
```

13.15.1.2.4 Module contents

13.15.2 Submodules

13.15.3 graphene_elastic.advanced_types module

```
class graphene_elastic.advanced_types.FileFieldType(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: graphene.types.objecttype.ObjectType

    chunk_size = <graphene.types.scalars.Int object>
    content_type = <graphene.types.scalars.String object>
    data = <graphene.types.scalars.String object>
    length = <graphene.types.scalars.Int object>
    md5 = <graphene.types.scalars.String object>
    resolve_chunk_size(info)
    resolve_content_type(info)
    resolve_data(info)
    resolve_length(info)
    resolve_md5(info)

class graphene_elastic.advanced_types.MultiPolygonFieldType(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: graphene_elastic.advanced_types._CoordinatesTypeField

    coordinates = <graphene.types_structures.List object>

class graphene_elastic.advanced_types.PointFieldType(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: graphene_elastic.advanced_types._CoordinatesTypeField

    coordinates = <graphene.types_structures.List object>

class graphene_elastic.advanced_types.PolygonFieldType(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: graphene_elastic.advanced_types._CoordinatesTypeField

    coordinates = <graphene.types_structures.List object>
```

13.15.4 graphene_elastic.constants module

Constants module. Contains Elasticsearch constants, lookup constants, functional constants, suggesters, etc.

13.15.5 graphene_elastic.converter module

```
exception graphene_elastic.converter.ElasticsearchConversionError
    Bases: Exception

graphene_elastic.converter.convert_elasticsearch_field(field, registry=None)
graphene_elastic.converter.convert_field_to_boolean(field, registry=None)
graphene_elastic.converter.convert_field_to_datetime(field, registry=None)
graphene_elastic.converter.convert_field_to_float(field, registry=None)
graphene_elastic.converter.convert_field_to_int(field, registry=None)
graphene_elastic.converter.convert_field_to_jsonstring(field, registry=None)
graphene_elastic.converter.convert_field_to_string(field, registry=None)
```

13.15.6 graphene_elastic.enums module

```
class graphene_elastic.enums.NoValue
```

Bases: enum.Enum

String values in enum.

Example:

```
>>> class Color(NoValue):
>>>     RED = 'stop'
>>>     GREEN = 'go'
>>>     BLUE = 'too fast!'
```

Graphene example:

```
>>> @graphene.Enum.from_enum
>>> class ColorOptions(NoValue):
>>>
>>>     RED = 'stop'
>>>     GREEN = 'go'
>>>     BLUE = 'too fast!'
```

```
graphene_elastic.enums.convert_list_to_enum(values, enum_name='DynamicEnum', upper=True)
```

Prepare list values for creating an Enum.

Example:

```
>>> values = ['red', 'green', 'blue']
>>> print(prepare_list_for_enum(values))
{'RED': 'red', 'GREEN': 'green', 'BLUE': 'blue'}
```

13.15.7 graphene_elastic.fields module

```
class graphene_elastic.fields.ElasticsearchConnectionField(type, *args,
                                                               **kwargs)
```

Bases: graphene.relay.connection.IterableConnectionField

args

```
chained_resolver(resolver, is_partial, root, info, **args)
classmethod connection_resolver(resolver, connection_type, root, info, **args)
default_filter_backends
default_resolver(_root, info, **args)
doc_type
document
field_args
fields
filter_backends
get_queryset(document, info, **args)
get_resolver(parent_resolver)
node_type
reference_args
registry
classmethod resolve_connection(connection_type, args, resolved)
type
```

13.15.8 graphene_elastic.helpers module

13.15.9 graphene_elastic.registry module

```
class graphene_elastic.registry.Registry
Bases: object

    get_converted_field(field)
    get_type_for_document(document)
    register(cls)
    register_converted_field(field, converted)

graphene_elastic.registry.get_global_registry()
graphene_elastic.registry.reset_global_registry()
```

13.15.10 graphene_elastic.settings module

13.15.11 graphene_elastic.utils module

```
graphene_elastic.utils.get_document_fields(document, excluding=None)
graphene_elastic.utils.get_field_description(field, registry=None)
    Common metadata includes verbose_name and help_text.
    http://docs.mongoengine.org/apireference.html#fields
graphene_elastic.utils.get_node_from_global_id(node, info, global_id)
```

```
graphene_elastic.utils.get_type_for_document(schema, document)
graphene_elastic.utils.import_single_dispatch()
graphene_elastic.utils.is_valid.elasticsearch_document(document)
```

13.15.12 Module contents

```
class graphene_elastic.ElasticsearchConnectionField(type, *args, **kwargs)
    Bases: graphene.relay.connection.IterableConnectionField

    args
    chained_resolver(resolver, is_partial, root, info, *args)
    classmethod connection_resolver(resolver, connection_type, root, info, *args)
    default_filter_backends
    default_resolver(_root, info, *args)
    doc_type
    document
    field_args
    fields
    filter_backends
    get_queryset(document, info, *args)
    get_resolver(parent_resolver)
    node_type
    reference_args
    registry
    classmethod resolve_connection(connection_type, args, resolved)
    type

class graphene_elastic.ElasticsearchObjectType(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: graphene.types.objecttype.ObjectType

    classmethod get_node(info, id)
    id
    classmethod is_type_of(root, info)
    classmethod rescan_fields()
        Attempts to rescan fields and will insert any not converted initially.
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