

# SeSQL data model guide

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## 1 General

SeSQL data model is described in a 'sesql\_config.py' file in the project.

It should define three variables :

**FIELDS** A list (or tuple) of fields.

**MASTER\_TABLE\_NAME** The name of the master table to use.

**TYPE\_MAP** Association between Django types and tables.

## 2 Concepts

SeSQL data model is composed of *fields*. A field is something on which you can perform queries and order the data, it's similar to a Django field.

Fields are computed from *sources*. A source will fetch the values to compose a field, taking object attributes, concatenating several of them, calling methods, or following relations.

### 3 Fields

Each field has a type, a name, a source and may have some type dependant options.

Known types are :

**IntegerField** Normal integer field.

**StringField** Normal string field, up to 255 characters wide, “size” can be specified.

**ClassField** Handle the class of the object. This is a mandatory field.

Since version 0.12 it accepts an optional argument `dereference_proxy` which will make SeSQL index Django’s proxy models if they were the underlying class. This only affects the class name, the various methods will still be called on the proxy model.

Optionally, since version 0.17, you can define a `sesql_classname` attribute on the class and it’ll be used instead of the Python class name.

**DateField** Date field, without time.

**DateTimeField** Date field, with time.

**IntArrayField** Field storing multi-valued integers.

**FullTextField** The beast for which SeSQL was designed, a full-text index, can be made `primary` to be used in rankings. You can specify a different text search configuration than the default on a given FullTextField with the `dictionary` parameter.

### 4 Mandatory fields

In current SeSQL version, it is mandatory to have at least :

- a `ClassField` named `classname` ;
- an `IntegerField` named `id` that is unique for a given `classname`.

It is also strongly recommended to have `DateTimeField` with the date of indexation, defined like :

```
DateTimeField('indexed_at', sql_default = 'NOW()')
```

### 5 Sources

Each field requires a ‘source’. The source can be one of the following classes :

**SimpleField** Will just fetch an attribute from the Django object, can specify a condition (Q object) to filter on.

**MethodCaller** Will call a method from the Django object.

**SubField** Will walk accross one or several many-to-many mappings, fetching attributes of the related objects.

**TextAggregate** Concatenate the result of other sources.

**WeightedAggregate** Allow to ponder the result of different sources for ranking by relevance. Weights can go from A (highest) to D (lowest). Look at PostgreSQL documentation for more information on weights.

**FirstOf** Gets the first non-None value of a list of other sources (useful for example to track the creation date which is called `created_at` on some models and `created_on` on others).

## 6 Easy writing of sources

Source can also be given in a more friendly way :

- as a normal string for a `SimpleField` (ie, `workflow_state`);
- as a normal string terminated with `()` for a `MethodCaller` (ie, `"getFullName ()"`);
- as a path separated by `.` for a `SubField` (ie, `".authors.firstname"`);
- as a list or tuple for a `TextAggregate` (ie `( "firstname", "lastname" )`);
- a dictionary for a `WeightedAggregate` (ie `{ 'A': ("firstname", "lastname"), 'B': ("nickname",) }`).

If the source is not specified, it'll be a `SimpleField` of the same name that the index.

## 7 Type map

The type map is a list (or tuple) of `(class, table_name, recursive)`. All Django objects of this class will be indexed into the given table. All objects of a subclass too, unless the recursive parameter is set to `False` (it defaults to `True`).

If the same class is reachable twice (due to multiple inheritance or to specifying both a base class and a derivative in the map), the first entry that matches is taken.

You specify `None` as the table to explicitly ban indexing a content type even if a base class has to be indexed.

Example

```
TYPE_MAP = ((models.Photo, "sesql_photo", False),
             (models.Comment, "sesql_comment"),
             (models.BaseModel, "sesql_default"))
```

## 8 Dependency tracking

SeSQL provides semi-automatic dependency tracking. This works in two steps.

1. By implementing a method `get_related_objects_for_indexation` on your models, which must return a list of `(classname, id)` pairs (or of Django objects).

This method will be called when an object is indexed. All "related objects" will then be inserted into a special table, called `sesql_reindex_schedule`.

2. Then, asynchronously, a daemon will fetch rows from this table, and reindex objects.

## 9 Cleanup in text fields

Before indexing text fields, cleanup has to be performed. In SeSQL, the cleanup is a two-phase process.

The first phase is user-configurable. It should strip the text of all meta-information (HTML tags, wiki syntax, ...) and gives plain text.

The second phase is automatic, it consists in stripping all accents, converting upper-case letters to lower-case letters and replacing special characters with spaces.

To configure the first phase, you have two options :

1. Specify the `ADDITIONAL_CLEANUP_FUNCTION` in the configuration file. This should contain a function, which takes the text as parameter and returns the cleaned up text.

2. Add a `cleanup` parameter to the `FullTextField`, with a similar function.

The `ADDITIONAL_CLEANUP_FUNCTION` will be used only if the `cleanup` parameter was not specified, or set to `None`.

## 10 Additional text search configurations

If you want additional text search configurations to be created when SeSQL tables are created, you can add the SQL lines in a `ADDITIONAL_TS_CONFIG` variable in the config file. Refer to PostgreSQL documentation for more details.