
pandagg Documentation

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Contents

1	Principles	1
1.1	Elasticsearch tree structures	1
1.2	Interactive usage	1
2	User Guide	3
2.1	Search	3
2.1.1	Query part	4
2.1.2	Aggregations part	5
2.1.3	Other search request parameters	6
2.1.4	Request execution	6
2.2	Query	7
2.2.1	Declaration	7
2.2.1.1	From native “dict” query	7
2.2.1.2	With DSL classes	8
2.2.1.3	With flattened syntax	8
2.2.2	Query enrichment	9
2.2.2.1	query() method	9
2.2.2.2	Compound clauses specific methods	9
2.2.2.3	Inserted clause location	10
2.3	Aggregation	11
2.3.1	Declaration	12
2.3.1.1	From native “dict” query	12
2.3.1.2	With DSL classes	12
2.3.1.3	With flattened syntax	13
2.3.2	Aggregations enrichment	13
2.4	Response	13
2.4.1	Hits	14
2.4.2	Aggregations	16
2.4.2.1	Tree serialization	16
2.4.2.2	Tabular serialization	17
2.5	Interactive features	18
2.5.1	Cluster indices discovery	18
2.5.2	Navigable mapping	19
2.5.3	Navigable aggregation response	21
3	IMDB dataset	25
3.1	Query requirements	25

3.2	Data source	25
3.3	Index mapping	26
3.3.1	Overview	26
3.3.2	Which fields require nesting?	26
3.3.3	Text or keyword fields?	26
3.3.4	Mapping	26
3.4	Steps to start playing with your index	27
3.4.1	Dump tables	27
3.4.2	Clone pandagg and setup environment	27
3.4.3	Serialize movie documents and insert them	28
3.4.4	Explore pandagg notebooks	28
4	pandagg package	29
4.1	Subpackages	29
4.1.1	pandagg.interactive package	29
4.1.1.1	Submodules	29
4.1.1.2	Module contents	30
4.1.2	pandagg.node package	30
4.1.2.1	Subpackages	30
4.1.2.2	Submodules	49
4.1.2.3	Module contents	49
4.1.3	pandagg.tree package	49
4.1.3.1	Subpackages	49
4.1.3.2	Submodules	62
4.1.3.3	Module contents	64
4.2	Submodules	64
4.2.1	pandagg.aggs module	64
4.2.2	pandagg.connections module	70
4.2.3	pandagg.discovery module	71
4.2.4	pandagg.exceptions module	71
4.2.5	pandagg.mapping module	71
4.2.6	pandagg.query module	76
4.2.7	pandagg.response module	81
4.2.8	pandagg.search module	83
4.2.9	pandagg.utils module	89
4.3	Module contents	90
5	Contributing to Pandagg	91
5.1	Our Development Process	91
5.2	Pull Requests	91
5.3	Any contributions you make will be under the MIT Software License	91
5.4	Issues	92
5.5	Report bugs using Github's issues	92
5.6	Write bug reports with detail, background, and sample code	92
5.7	License	92
5.8	References	92
6	Installing	93
7	Usage	95
8	License	97
9	Contributing	99

Python Module Index	101
Index	103

This library focuses on two principles:

- stick to the **tree** structure of Elasticsearch objects
- provide simple and flexible interfaces to make it easy and intuitive to use in an interactive usage

1.1 Elasticsearch tree structures

Many Elasticsearch objects have a **tree** structure, ie they are built from a hierarchy of **nodes**:

- a **mapping** (tree) is a hierarchy of **fields** (nodes)
- a **query** (tree) is a hierarchy of query clauses (nodes)
- an **aggregation** (tree) is a hierarchy of aggregation clauses (nodes)
- an aggregation response (tree) is a hierarchy of response buckets (nodes)

This library sticks to that structure by providing a flexible syntax distinguishing **trees** and **nodes**, **trees** all inherit from `lighttree.Tree` class, whereas nodes all inherit from `lighttree.Node` class.

1.2 Interactive usage

pandagg is designed for both for “regular” code repository usage, and “interactive” usage (ipython or jupyter notebook usage with autocompletion features inspired by **pandas** design).

Some classes are not intended to be used elsewhere than in interactive mode (ipython), since their purpose is to serve auto-completion features and convenient representations.

Namely:

- *IMapping*: used to interactively navigate in mapping and run quick aggregations on some fields
- *IResponse*: used to interactively navigate in an aggregation response

These use case will be detailed in following sections.

pandagg library provides interfaces to perform **read** operations on cluster.

2.1 Search

Search class is intended to perform requests, and refers to Elasticsearch [search api](#):

```
>>> from pandagg.search import Search
>>>
>>> client = ElasticSearch(hosts=['localhost:9200'])
>>> search = Search(using=client, index='movies')\
>>>     .size(2)\
>>>     .groupby('decade', 'histogram', interval=10, field='year')\
>>>     .groupby('genres', size=3)\
>>>     .aggs('avg_rank', 'avg', field='rank')\
>>>     .aggs('avg_nb_roles', 'avg', field='nb_roles')\
>>>     .filter('range', year={"gte": 1990})
```

```
>>> search
{
  "query": {
    "bool": {
      "filter": [
        {
          "range": {
            "year": {
              "gte": 1990
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  },
}
```

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```
"aggs": {
  "decade": {
    "histogram": {
      "field": "year",
      "interval": 10
    },
    "aggs": {
      "genres": {
        "terms": {
          "field": "genres",
          "size": 3
        },
        "aggs": {
          "avg_rank": {
            "avg": {
              "field": "rank"
            }
          },
          "avg_nb_roles": {
            "avg": {
              "field": "nb_roles"
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  },
  "size": 2
}
```

It relies on:

- [Query](#) to build queries, **query** or **post_filter** (see [Query](#)),
- [Aggs](#) to build aggregations (see [Aggregation](#))

Note: All methods described below return a new [Search](#) instance, and keep unchanged the initial search request.

```
>>> from pandagg.search import Search
>>> initial_s = Search()
>>> enriched_s = initial_s.query('terms', genres=['Comedy', 'Short'])
```

```
>>> initial_s.to_dict()
{}
```

```
>>> enriched_s.to_dict()
{'query': {'terms': {'genres': ['Comedy', 'Short']}}}
```

2.1.1 Query part

The **query** or **post_filter** parts of a [Search](#) instance are available respectively under **_query** and **_post_filter** attributes.

```
>>> search._query.__class__
pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query
>>> search._query.show()
<Query>
bool
└─ filter
   └─ range, field=year, gte=1990
```

To enrich **query** of a search request, methods are exactly the same as for a *Query* instance.

```
>>> Search().must_not('range', year={'lt': 1980})
{
  "query": {
    "bool": {
      "must_not": [
        {
          "range": {
            "year": {
              "lt": 1980
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

See section *Query* for more details.

To enrich **post_filter** of a search request, use `post_filter()`:

```
>>> Search().post_filter('term', genres='Short')
{
  "post_filter": {
    "term": {
      "genres": {
        "value": "Short"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

2.1.2 Aggregations part

The **aggregations** part of a *Search* instance is available under `_aggs` attribute.

```
>>> search._aggs.__class__
pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.Aggs
>>> search._aggs.show()
<Aggregations>
decade                                     <histogram, field="year", interval=10>
└─ genres                                <terms, field="genres", size=3>
   └─ avg_nb_roles                       <avg, field="nb_roles">
      └─ avg_rank                       <avg, field="rank">
```

To enrich **aggregations** of a search request, methods are exactly the same as for a *Aggs* instance.

```
>>> Search()\n>>> .groupby('decade', 'histogram', interval=10, field='year')\n>>> .aggs('avg_rank', 'avg', field='rank')\n{\n  "aggs": {\n    "decade": {\n      "histogram": {\n        "field": "year",\n        "interval": 10\n      },\n      "aggs": {\n        "avg_rank": {\n          "avg": {\n            "field": "rank"\n          }\n        }\n      }\n    }\n  }\n}
```

See section [Aggregation](#) for more details.

2.1.3 Other search request parameters

size, **sources**, **limit** etc, all those parameters are documented in [Search](#) documentation and their usage is quite self-explanatory.

2.1.4 Request execution

To a execute a search request, you must first have bound it to an Elasticsearch client beforehand:

```
>>> from elasticsearch import Elasticsearch\n>>> client = Elasticsearch(hosts=['localhost:9200'])
```

Either at instantiation:

```
>>> from pandagg.search import Search\n>>> search = Search(using=client, index='movies')
```

Either with `using()` method:

```
>>> from pandagg.search import Search\n>>> search = Search()\n>>> .using(client=client)\n>>> .index('movies')
```

Executing a [Search](#) request using `execute()` will return a [Response](#) instance (see more in [Response](#)).

```
>>> response = search.execute()\n>>> response\n<Response> took 58ms, success: True, total result >=10000, contains 2 hits\n>>> response.__class__\npandagg.response.Response
```

2.2 Query

The `Query` class provides :

- multiple syntaxes to declare and update a query
- query validation (with nested clauses validation)
- ability to insert clauses at specific points
- tree-like visual representation

2.2.1 Declaration

2.2.1.1 From native “dict” query

Given the following query:

```
>>> expected_query = {'bool': {'must': [
>>>   {'terms': {'genres': ['Action', 'Thriller']}},
>>>   {'range': {'rank': {'gte': 7}}},
>>>   {'nested': {
>>>     'path': 'roles',
>>>     'query': {'bool': {'must': [
>>>       {'term': {'roles.gender': {'value': 'F'}}},
>>>       {'term': {'roles.role': {'value': 'Reporter'}}}}}
>>>   }}
>>> ]}}
```

To instantiate `Query`, simply pass “dict” query as argument:

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Query
>>> q = Query(expected_query)
```

A visual representation of the query is available with `show()`:

```
>>> q.show()
<Query>
bool
└─ must
   └─ nested, path="roles"
      └─ query
         └─ bool
            └─ must
               └─ term, field=roles.gender, value="F"
                  └─ term, field=roles.role, value="Reporter"
└─ range, field=rank, gte=7
└─ terms, genres=["Action", "Thriller"]
```

Call `to_dict()` to convert it to native dict:

```
>>> q.to_dict()
{'bool': {
  'must': [
    {'range': {'rank': {'gte': 7}}},
    {'terms': {'genres': ['Action', 'Thriller']}},
```

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```
{'bool': {'must': [
    {'term': {'roles.role': {'value': 'Reporter'}}},
    {'term': {'roles.gender': {'value': 'F'}}}]}}
  ]}
}
```

```
>>> from pandagg.utils import equal_queries
>>> equal_queries(q.to_dict(), expected_query)
True
```

Note: `equal_queries` function won't consider order of clauses in must/should parameters since it actually doesn't matter in Elasticsearch execution, ie

```
>>> equal_queries({'must': [A, B]}, {'must': [B, A]})
True
```

2.2.1.2 With DSL classes

Pandagg provides a DSL to declare this query in a quite similar fashion:

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Nested, Bool, Range, Term, Terms
```

```
>>> q = Bool(must=[
>>>     Terms(genres=['Action', 'Thriller']),
>>>     Range(rank={'gte': 7}),
>>>     Nested(
>>>         path='roles',
>>>         query=Bool(must=[
>>>             Term(roles__gender='F'),
>>>             Term(roles__role='Reporter')
>>>         ])
>>>     )
>>> ])
```

All these classes inherit from `Query` and thus provide the same interface.

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Query
>>> isinstance(q, Query)
True
```

2.2.1.3 With flattened syntax

In the flattened syntax, the query clause type is used as first argument:

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Query
>>> q = Query('terms', genres=['Action', 'Thriller'])
```

2.2.2 Query enrichment

All methods described below return a new *Query* instance, and keep unchanged the initial query.

For instance:

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Query
>>> initial_q = Query()
>>> enriched_q = initial_q.query('terms', genres=['Comedy', 'Short'])
```

```
>>> initial_q.to_dict()
None
```

```
>>> enriched_q.to_dict()
{'terms': {'genres': ['Comedy', 'Short']}}
```

Note: Calling *to_dict()* on an empty Query returns *None*

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Query
>>> Query().to_dict()
None
```

2.2.2.1 query() method

The base method to enrich a *Query* is *query()*.

Considering this query:

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Query
>>> q = Query()
```

query() accepts following syntaxes:

from dictionary:

```
>>> q.query({"terms": {"genres": ['Comedy', 'Short']}})
```

flattened syntax:

```
>>> q.query("terms", genres=['Comedy', 'Short'])
```

from Query instance (this includes DSL classes):

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Terms
>>> q.query(Terms(genres=['Action', 'Thriller']))
```

2.2.2.2 Compound clauses specific methods

Query instance also exposes following methods for specific compound queries:

(TODO: detail allowed syntaxes)

Specific to bool queries:

- `bool()`
- `filter()`
- `must()`
- `must_not()`
- `should()`

Specific to other compound queries:

- `nested()`
- `constant_score()`
- `dis_max()`
- `function_score()`
- `has_child()`
- `has_parent()`
- `parent_id()`
- `pinned_query()`
- `script_score()`
- `boost()`

2.2.2.3 Inserted clause location

On all insertion methods detailed above, by default, the inserted clause is placed at the top level of your query, and generates a bool clause if necessary.

Considering the following query:

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Query
>>> q = Query('terms', genres=['Action', 'Thriller'])
>>> q.show()
<Query>
terms, genres=["Action", "Thriller"]
```

A bool query will be created:

```
>>> q = q.query('range', rank={"gte": 7})
>>> q.show()
<Query>
bool
├─ must
│   └─ range, field=rank, gte=7
│       └─ terms, genres=["Action", "Thriller"]
```

And reused if necessary:

```
>>> q = q.must_not('range', year={"lte": 1970})
>>> q.show()
<Query>
bool
├─ must
```

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```

└─ range, field=rank, gte=7
└─ terms, genres=["Action", "Thriller"]
└─ must_not
    └─ range, field=year, lte=1970

```

Specifying a specific location requires to [name queries](#) :

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Nested
```

```

>>> q = q.nested(path='roles', _name='nested_roles', query=Term('roles.gender', value=
↪ 'F'))
>>> q.show()
<Query>
bool
└─ must
    └─ nested, _name=nested_roles, path="roles"
        └─ query
            └─ term, field=roles.gender, value="F"
    └─ range, field=rank, gte=7
    └─ terms, genres=["Action", "Thriller"]
└─ must_not
    └─ range, field=year, lte=1970

```

Doing so allows to insert clauses above/below given clause using *parent/child* parameters:

```

>>> q = q.query('term', roles__role='Reporter', parent='nested_roles')
>>> q.show()
<Query>
bool
└─ must
    └─ nested, _name=nested_roles, path="roles"
        └─ query
            └─ bool
                └─ must
                    └─ term, field=roles.role, value="Reporter"
                    └─ term, field=roles.gender, value="F"
    └─ range, field=rank, gte=7
    └─ terms, genres=["Action", "Thriller"]
└─ must_not
    └─ range, field=year, lte=1970

```

TODO: explain *parent_param*, *child_param*, *mode* merging strategies on same named clause etc..

2.3 Aggregation

The *Aggs* class provides :

- multiple syntaxes to declare and update a aggregation
- aggregation clause validation
- ability to insert clauses at specific locations (and not just below last manipulated clause)

2.3.1 Declaration

2.3.1.1 From native “dict” query

Given the following aggregation:

```
>>> expected_aggs = {
>>>   "decade": {
>>>     "histogram": {"field": "year", "interval": 10},
>>>     "aggs": {
>>>       "genres": {
>>>         "terms": {"field": "genres", "size": 3},
>>>         "aggs": {
>>>           "max_nb_roles": {
>>>             "max": {"field": "nb_roles"}
>>>           },
>>>           "avg_rank": {
>>>             "avg": {"field": "rank"}
>>>           }
>>>         }
>>>       }
>>>     }
>>>   }
>>> }
```

To declare `Aggs`, simply pass “dict” query as argument:

```
>>> from pandagg.aggs import Aggs
>>> a = Aggs(expected_aggs)
```

A visual representation of the query is available with `show()`:

```
>>> a.show()
<Aggregations>
decade
└─ genres
    └─ max_nb_roles
        └─ avg_rank
            <histogram, field="year", interval=10>
            <terms, field="genres", size=3>
            <max, field="nb_roles">
            <avg, field="rank">
```

Call `to_dict()` to convert it to native dict:

```
>>> a.to_dict() == expected_aggs
True
```

2.3.1.2 With DSL classes

Pandagg provides a DSL to declare this query in a quite similar fashion:

```
>>> from pandagg.aggs import Histogram, Terms, Max, Avg
>>>
>>> a = Histogram("decade", field='year', interval=10, aggs=[
>>>     Terms("genres", field="genres", size=3, aggs=[
>>>         Max("max_nb_roles", field="nb_roles"),
>>>         Avg("avg_rank", field="range")
>>>     ]),
>>> ])
```

All these classes inherit from *Aggs* and thus provide the same interface.

```
>>> from pandagg.aggs import Aggs
>>> isinstance(a, Aggs)
True
```

2.3.1.3 With flattened syntax

In the flattened syntax, the first argument is the aggregation name, the second argument is the aggregation type, the following keyword arguments define the aggregation body:

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Aggs
>>> a = Aggs('genres', 'terms', size=3)
>>> a.to_dict()
{'genres': {'terms': {'field': 'genres', 'size': 3}}}
```

2.3.2 Aggregations enrichment

Aggregations can be enriched using two methods:

- *aggs()*
- *groupby()*

Both methods return a new *Aggs* instance, and keep unchanged the initial Aggregation.

For instance:

```
>>> from pandagg.aggs import Aggs
>>> initial_a = Aggs()
>>> enriched_a = initial_a.aggs('genres_agg', 'terms', field='genres')
```

```
>>> initial_q.to_dict()
None
```

```
>>> enriched_q.to_dict()
{'genres_agg': {'terms': {'field': 'genres'}}}
```

Note: Calling *to_dict()* on an empty Aggregation returns *None*

```
>>> from pandagg.aggs import Aggs
>>> Aggs().to_dict()
None
```

TODO

2.4 Response

When executing a search request via *execute()* method of *Search*, a *Response* instance is returned.

```
>>> from elasticsearch import Elasticsearch
>>> from pandagg.search import Search
>>>
>>> client = Elasticsearch(hosts=['localhost:9200'])
>>> response = Search(using=client, index='movies')\
>>>     .size(2)\
>>>     .filter('term', genres='Documentary')\
>>>     .aggs('avg_rank', 'avg', field='rank')\
>>>     .execute()
```

```
>>> response
<Response> took 9ms, success: True, total result >=10000, contains 2 hits
```

```
>>> response.__class__
pandagg.response.Response
```

ElasticSearch raw dict response is available under *data* attribute:

```
>>> response.data
{
  'took': 9, 'timed_out': False, '_shards': {'total': 1, 'successful': 1, 'skipped
  ↳': 0, 'failed': 0},
  'hits': {'total': {'value': 10000, 'relation': 'gte'},
    'max_score': 0.0,
    'hits': [{'_index': 'movies', ...}],
    'aggregations': {'avg_rank': {'value': 6.496829211219546}}
}
```

2.4.1 Hits

Hits are available under *hits* attribute:

```
>>> response.hits
<Hits> total: >10000, contains 2 hits
```

```
>>> response.hits.total
{'value': 10000, 'relation': 'gte'}
```

```
>>> response.hits.hits
[<Hit 642> score=0.00, <Hit 643> score=0.00]
```

Those hits are instances of *Hit*.

Directly iterating over *Response* will return those hits:

```
>>> list(response)
[<Hit 642> score=0.00, <Hit 643> score=0.00]
```

```
>>> hit = next(iter(response))
```

Each hit contains the raw dict under *data* attribute:

```
>>> hit.data
{'_index': 'movies',
```

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```
{
  '_type': '_doc',
  '_id': '642',
  '_score': 0.0,
  '_source': {'movie_id': 642,
    'name': '10 Tage in Calcutta',
    'year': 1984,
    'genres': ['Documentary'],
    'roles': None,
    'nb_roles': 0,
    'directors': [{'director_id': 33096,
      'first_name': 'Reinhard',
      'last_name': 'Hauff',
      'full_name': 'Reinhard Hauff',
      'genres': ['Documentary', 'Drama', 'Musical', 'Short']}],
    'nb_directors': 1,
    'rank': None}}
```

```
>>> hit._index
'movies'
```

```
>>> hit._source
{'movie_id': 642,
 'name': '10 Tage in Calcutta',
 'year': 1984,
 'genres': ['Documentary'],
 'roles': None,
 'nb_roles': 0,
 'directors': [{'director_id': 33096,
   'first_name': 'Reinhard',
   'last_name': 'Hauff',
   'full_name': 'Reinhard Hauff',
   'genres': ['Documentary', 'Drama', 'Musical', 'Short']}],
 'nb_directors': 1,
 'rank': None}
```

If pandas dependency is installed, hits can be parsed as a dataframe:

```
>>> hits.to_dataframe()
   _index  _score  _type  directors  genres  movie_id  name  nb_directors
↪      ↪      ↪      ↪      ↪      ↪      ↪      ↪      ↪
↪      ↪      ↪      ↪      ↪      ↪      ↪      ↪      ↪
↪nb_roles  rank  roles  year
_id
642  movies      0.0  _doc  [{'director_id': 33096, 'first_name': 'Reinhard', 'last_
↪name': 'Hauff', 'full_name': 'Reinhard Hauff', 'genres': ['Documentary', 'Drama',
↪'Musical', 'Short']}]]  [Documentary]      642      10 Tage in Calcutta
↪      1          0  None  None  1984
643  movies      0.0  _doc  [{'director_id': 32148,
↪'first_name': 'Tanja', 'last_name': 'Hamilton', 'full_name': 'Tanja Hamilton',
↪'genres': ['Documentary']}]]  [Documentary]      643  10 Tage, ein ganzes Leben
↪      1          0  None  None  2004
```

2.4.2 Aggregations

Aggregations are handled differently, the *aggregations* attribute of a *Response* returns a *Aggregations* instance, that provides specific parsing abilities in addition to exposing raw aggregations response under *data* attribute.

Let's build a bit more complex aggregation query to showcase its functionalities:

```
>>> from elasticsearch import Elasticsearch
>>> from pandagg.search import Search
>>>
>>> client = Elasticsearch(hosts=['localhost:9200'])
>>> response = Search(using=client, index='movies')\
>>>     .size(0)\
>>>     .groupby('decade', 'histogram', interval=10, field='year')\
>>>     .groupby('genres', size=3)\
>>>     .aggs('avg_rank', 'avg', field='rank')\
>>>     .aggs('avg_nb_roles', 'avg', field='nb_roles')\
>>>     .filter('range', year={'gte': 1990})\
>>>     .execute()
```

Note: for more details about how to build aggregation query, consult *Aggregation* section

Using *data* attribute:

```
>>> response.aggregations.data
{'decade': {'buckets': [{'key': 1990.0,
'doc_count': 79495,
'genres': {'doc_count_error_upper_bound': 0,
'sum_other_doc_count': 38060,
'buckets': [{'key': 'Drama',
'doc_count': 12232,
'avg_nb_roles': {'value': 18.518067364290385},
'avg_rank': {'value': 5.981429367965072}},
{'key': 'Short',
doc_count': 12232,
'avg_nb_roles': {'value': 18.518067364290385},
'avg_rank': {'value': 5.981429367965072}}]}]}]}
...
```

2.4.2.1 Tree serialization

Using `to_normalized()`:

```
>>> response.aggregations.to_normalized()
{'level': 'root',
 'key': None,
 'value': None,
 'children': [{'level': 'decade',
                  'key': 1990.0,
                  'value': 79495,
                  'children': [{'level': 'genres',
                                  'key': 'Drama',
                                  'value': 12232,
                                  'children': [{'level': 'avg_rank',
                                                  'key': None,
                                                  'value': 5.981429367965072},
                                              {'level': 'avg_nb_roles', 'key': None, 'value': 18.518067364290385}]}]},
                {'level': 'genres',
```

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```
'key': 'Short',
'value': 12197,
'children': [{'level': 'avg_rank',
'key': None,
'value': 6.311325829450123},
...

```

Using `to_interactive_tree()`:

```
>>> response.aggregations.to_interactive_tree()
<IResponse>
root
├── decade=1990 79495
│   ├── genres=Documentary 8393
│   │   ├── avg_nb_roles 3.7789824854045038
│   │   └── avg_rank 6.517093241977517
│   ├── genres=Drama 12232
│   │   ├── avg_nb_roles 18.518067364290385
│   │   └── avg_rank 5.981429367965072
│   └── genres=Short 12197
│       ├── avg_nb_roles 3.023284414200213
│       └── avg_rank 6.311325829450123
└── decade=2000 57649
    ├── genres=Documentary 8639
    │   ├── avg_nb_roles 5.581433036231045
    │   └── avg_rank 6.980897812811443
    ├── genres=Drama 11500
    │   ├── avg_nb_roles 14.385391304347825
    │   └── avg_rank 6.269675415719865
    └── genres=Short 13451
        ├── avg_nb_roles 4.053081555274701
        └── avg_rank 6.83625304327684

```

2.4.2.2 Tabular serialization

Doing so requires to identify a level that will draw the line between:

- grouping levels: those which will be used to identify rows (here decades, and genres), and provide **doc_count** per row
- columns levels: those which will be used to populate columns and cells (here `avg_nb_roles` and `avg_rank`)

The tabular format will suit especially well aggregations with a T shape.

Using `to_dataframe()`:

```
>>> response.aggregations.to_dataframe()
      avg_nb_roles  avg_rank  doc_count
decade genres
1990.0 Drama      18.518067  5.981429    12232
      Short       3.023284  6.311326    12197
      Documentary  3.778982  6.517093     8393
2000.0 Short       4.053082  6.836253    13451
      Drama      14.385391  6.269675    11500
      Documentary  5.581433  6.980898     8639

```

Using `to_tabular()`:

```
>>> response.aggregations.to_tabular()
(['decade', 'genres'],
 {(1990.0, 'Drama'): {'doc_count': 12232,
 'avg_rank': 5.981429367965072,
 'avg_nb_roles': 18.518067364290385},
 (1990.0, 'Short'): {'doc_count': 12197,
 'avg_rank': 6.311325829450123,
 'avg_nb_roles': 3.023284414200213},
 (1990.0, 'Documentary'): {'doc_count': 8393,
 'avg_rank': 6.517093241977517,
 'avg_nb_roles': 3.7789824854045038},
 (2000.0, 'Short'): {'doc_count': 13451,
 'avg_rank': 6.83625304327684,
 'avg_nb_roles': 4.053081555274701},
 (2000.0, 'Drama'): {'doc_count': 11500,
 'avg_rank': 6.269675415719865,
 'avg_nb_roles': 14.385391304347825},
 (2000.0, 'Documentary'): {'doc_count': 8639,
 'avg_rank': 6.980897812811443,
 'avg_nb_roles': 5.581433036231045}})
```

Note: TODO - explain parameters:

- index_orient
 - grouped_by
 - expand_columns
 - expand_sep
 - normalize
 - with_single_bucket_groups
-

2.5 Interactive features

Features described in this module are primarily designed for interactive usage, for instance in an *ipython shell*<<https://ipython.org/>>_, since one of the key features is the intuitive usage provided by auto-completion.

2.5.1 Cluster indices discovery

`discover()` function list all indices on a cluster matching a provided pattern:

```
>>> from elasticsearch import Elasticsearch
>>> from pandagg.discovery import discover
>>> client = Elasticsearch(hosts=['xxx'])
>>> indices = discover(client, index='mov*')
>>> indices
<Indices> ['movies', 'movies_fake']
```

Each of the indices is accessible via autocompletion:


```
>>> indices.movies
<Index 'movies'>
```

An *Index* exposes: settings, mapping (interactive), aliases and name:

```
>>> movies = indices.movies
>>> movies.settings
{'index': {'creation_date': '1591824202943',
  'number_of_shards': '1',
  'number_of_replicas': '1',
  'uuid': 'v6Amj9x1Sk-trBShI-188A',
  'version': {'created': '7070199'},
  'provided_name': 'movies'}}
```

```
>>> movies.mapping
<Mapping>

├── directors                                [Nested]
│   ├── director_id                        Keyword
│   ├── first_name                        Text
│   │   └── raw                            ~ Keyword
│   ├── full_name                        Text
│   │   └── raw                            ~ Keyword
│   ├── genres                          Keyword
│   └── last_name                        Text
│       └── raw                            ~ Keyword
├── genres                                Keyword
├── movie_id                             Keyword
├── name                                 Text
│   └── raw                              ~ Keyword
├── nb_directors                         Integer
├── nb_roles                             Integer
├── rank                                 Float
├── roles                                [Nested]
│   ├── actor_id                         Keyword
│   ├── first_name                      Text
│   │   └── raw                          ~ Keyword
│   ├── full_name                      Text
│   │   └── raw                          ~ Keyword
│   ├── gender                         Keyword
│   ├── last_name                      Text
│   │   └── raw                          ~ Keyword
│   └── role                            Keyword
└── year                                 Integer
```

2.5.2 Navigable mapping

The *Index* **mapping** attribute returns a *IMapping* instance that provides navigation features with autocompletion to quickly discover a large mapping:

```
>>> movies.roles
<Mapping subpart: roles>
roles                                [Nested]
├── actor_id                         Integer
└── first_name                      Text
```

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(continued from previous page)

```
└─ raw ~ Keyword
└─ gender Keyword
└─ last_name Text
└─ raw ~ Keyword
└─ role Keyword
>>> movies.roles.first_name
<IMapping subpart: roles.first_name>
first_name Text
└─ raw ~ Keyword
```

Note: a navigable mapping can be obtained directly using *IMapping* class without using discovery module:

```
>>> from pandagg.mapping import IMapping
>>> from examples.imdb.load import mapping
>>> m = IMapping(mapping)
>>> m.roles.first_name
<Mapping subpart: roles.first_name>
first_name Text
└─ raw ~ Keyword
```

To get the complete field definition, just call it:

```
>>> movies.roles.first_name()
<Mapping Field first_name> of type text:
{
  "type": "text",
  "fields": {
    "raw": {
      "type": "keyword"
    }
  }
}
```

A **IMapping** instance can be bound to an Elasticsearch client to get quick access to aggregations computation on mapping fields.

Suppose you have the following client:

```
>>> from elasticsearch import Elasticsearch
>>> client = Elasticsearch(hosts=['localhost:9200'])
```

Client can be bound at instantiation:

```
>>> movies = IMapping(mapping, client=client, index_name='movies')
```

Doing so will generate a **a** attribute on mapping fields, this attribute will list all available aggregation for that field type (with autocompletion):

```
>>> movies.roles.gender.a.terms()
[('M', {'key': 'M', 'doc_count': 2296792}),
 ('F', {'key': 'F', 'doc_count': 1135174})]
```

Note: Nested clauses will be automatically taken into account.

2.5.3 Navigable aggregation response

When executing a *Search* request with aggregations, resulting aggregations can be parsed in multiple formats as described *Response*.

Suppose we execute the following search request:

```
>>> from elasticsearch import Elasticsearch
>>> from pandagg.search import Search
>>>
>>> client = Elasticsearch(hosts=['localhost:9200'])
>>> response = Search(using=client, index='movies')\
>>>     .size(0)\
>>>     .groupby('decade', 'histogram', interval=10, field='year')\
>>>     .groupby('genres', size=3)\
>>>     .aggs('avg_rank', 'avg', field='rank')\
>>>     .aggs('avg_nb_roles', 'avg', field='nb_roles')\
>>>     .filter('range', year={"gte": 1990})\
>>>     .execute()
```

One of the available serialization methods for aggregations, *to_interactive_tree()*, generates an interactive tree of class *IResponse*:

```
>>> tree = response.aggregations.to_interactive_tree()
>>> tree
<IResponse>
root
├── decade=1990 79495
│   ├── genres=Documentary 8393
│   │   ├── avg_nb_roles 3.7789824854045038
│   │   └── avg_rank 6.517093241977517
│   ├── genres=Drama 12232
│   │   ├── avg_nb_roles 18.518067364290385
│   │   └── avg_rank 5.981429367965072
│   └── genres=Short 12197
│       ├── avg_nb_roles 3.023284414200213
│       └── avg_rank 6.311325829450123
└── decade=2000 57649
    ├── genres=Documentary 8639
    │   ├── avg_nb_roles 5.581433036231045
    │   └── avg_rank 6.980897812811443
    ├── genres=Drama 11500
    │   ├── avg_nb_roles 14.385391304347825
    │   └── avg_rank 6.269675415719865
    └── genres=Short 13451
        ├── avg_nb_roles 4.053081555274701
        └── avg_rank 6.83625304327684
```

This tree provides auto-completion on each node to select a subpart of the tree:

```
>>> tree.decade_1990
<IResponse subpart: decade_1990>
decade=1990 79495
├── genres=Documentary 8393
│   ├── avg_nb_roles 3.7789824854045038
│   └── avg_rank 6.517093241977517
├── genres=Drama 12232
│   └── avg_nb_roles 18.518067364290385
```

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└─ avg_rank	5.981429367965072
└─ genres=Short	12197
└─ avg_nb_roles	3.023284414200213
└─ avg_rank	6.311325829450123

```
>>> tree.genres_Drama
<IResponse subpart: decade_1990.genres_Drama>
genres=Drama 12232
└─ avg_nb_roles 18.518067364290385
└─ avg_rank 5.981429367965072
```

`get_bucket_filter()` returns the query that filters documents belonging to the given bucket:

```
>>> tree.decade_1990.genres_Drama.get_bucket_filter()
{'bool': {
  'must': [
    {'term': {'genres': {'value': 'Drama'}}},
    {'range': {'year': {'gte': 1990.0, 'lt': 2000.0}}}
  ],
  'filter': [{'range': {'year': {'gte': 1990}}}]}
}
```

`list_documents()` method actually execute this query to list documents belonging to bucket:

```
>>> tree.decade_1990.genres_Drama.list_documents(size=2, _source={"include": ['name']})
↪
{'took': 10,
 'timed_out': False,
 '_shards': {'total': 1, 'successful': 1, 'skipped': 0, 'failed': 0},
 'hits': {'total': {'value': 10000, 'relation': 'gte'},
 'max_score': 2.4539857,
 'hits': [{'_index': 'movies',
 '_type': '_doc',
 '_id': '706',
 '_score': 2.4539857,
 '_source': {'name': '100 meter fri'}},
 {'_index': 'movies',
 '_type': '_doc',
 '_id': '714',
 '_score': 2.4539857,
 '_source': {'name': '100 Proof'}}]}}}
```

Note: Examples will be based on *IMDB dataset* data.

`Search` class is intended to perform request (see [Search](#))

```
>>> from pandagg.search import Search
>>>
>>> client = ElasticSearch(hosts=['localhost:9200'])
>>> search = Search(using=client, index='movies')\
>>>     .size(2)\
>>>     .groupby('decade', 'histogram', interval=10, field='year')\
>>>     .groupby('genres', size=3)\
```

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```
>>> .aggs('avg_rank', 'avg', field='rank')\
>>> .aggs('avg_nb_roles', 'avg', field='nb_roles')\
>>> .filter('range', year={"gte": 1990})
```

```
>>> search
{
  "query": {
    "bool": {
      "filter": [
        {
          "range": {
            "year": {
              "gte": 1990
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  },
  "aggs": {
    "decade": {
      "histogram": {
        "field": "year",
        "interval": 10
      },
      "aggs": {
        "genres": {
          "terms": {
            ...
            ..truncated..
            ...
          }
        }
      }
    },
    "size": 2
  }
}
```

It relies on:

- [Query](#) to build queries (see [Query](#)),
- [Aggs](#) to build aggregations (see [Aggregation](#))

```
>>> search._query.show()
<Query>
bool
└─ filter
   └─ range, field=year, gte=1990
```

```
>>> search._aggs.show()
<Aggregations>
decade                                     <histogram, field="year",┐
└─┐ interval=10>
   └─┐ genres                                     <terms, field="genres",┐
      └─┐ size=3>
         └─┐ avg_nb_roles                             <avg, field="nb_
            └─┐ roles">
```

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```
└─ avg_rank                                     <avg, field=  
↪ "rank">
```

Executing a *Search* request using *execute()* will return a *Response* instance (see *Response*).

```
>>> response = search.execute()  
>>> response  
<Response> took 58ms, success: True, total result >=10000, contains 2 hits
```

```
>>> response.hits.hits  
[<Hit 640> score=0.00, <Hit 641> score=0.00]
```

```
>>> response.aggregations.to_dataframe()  
          avg_nb_roles  avg_rank  doc_count  
decade genres  
1990.0 Drama          18.518067  5.981429    12232  
      Short           3.023284  6.311326    12197  
      Documentary     3.778982  6.517093     8393  
2000.0 Short          4.053082  6.836253    13451  
      Drama           14.385391  6.269675    11500  
      Documentary     5.581433  6.980898     8639
```

On top of that some interactive features are available (see *Interactive features*).

You might know the Internet Movie Database, commonly called [IMDB](#).

Well it's a simple example to showcase some of Elasticsearch capabilities.

In this case, relational databases (SQL) are a good fit to store with consistence this kind of data. Yet indexing some of this data in a optimized search engine will allow more powerful queries.

3.1 Query requirements

In this example, we'll suppose most usage/queries requirements will be around the concept of movie (rather than usages focused on fetching actors or directors, even though it will still be possible with this data structure).

The index should provide good performances trying to answer these kind question (non-exhaustive):

- in which movies this actor played?
- what movies genres were most popular among decades?
- which actors have played in best-rated movies, or worst-rated movies?
- which actors movies directors prefer to cast in their movies?
- which are best ranked movies of last decade in Action or Documentary genres?
- ...

3.2 Data source

I exported following SQL tables from MariaDB [following these instructions](#).

Relational schema is the following:

imdb tables

3.3 Index mapping

3.3.1 Overview

The base unit (document) will be a movie, having a name, rank (ratings), year of release, a list of actors and a list of directors.

Schematically:

```
Movie:
- name
- year
- rank
- [] genres
- [] directors
- [] actor roles
```

3.3.2 Which fields require nesting?

Since genres contain a single keyword field, in no case we need it to be stored as a nested field. On the contrary, actor roles and directors require a nested mapping if we consider applying multiple simultaneous query clauses on their sub-fields (for instance search movie in which actor is a woman AND whose role is nurse). More information on distinction between array and nested fields [here](#).

3.3.3 Text or keyword fields?

Some fields are easy to choose, in no situation gender will require a full text search, thus we'll store it as a keyword. On the other hand actors and directors names (first and last) will require full-text search, we'll thus opt for a text field. Yet we might want to aggregate on exact keywords to count number of movies per actor for instance. More information on distinction between text and keyword fields [here](#)

3.3.4 Mapping

```
<Mapping>

-
├── directors
│   ├── director_id      [Nested]
│   ├── first_name      Keyword
│   │   └── raw          Text
│   ├── full_name       ~ Keyword
│   │   └── raw          Text
│   ├── genres          ~ Keyword
│   └── last_name       Keyword
│       └── raw          Text
├── genres              ~ Keyword
├── movie_id            Keyword
├── name                Text
│   └── raw             ~ Keyword
├── nb_directors        Integer
├── nb_roles            Integer
├── rank                Float
└── roles               [Nested]
```

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— actor_id	Keyword
— first_name	Text
└─ raw	~ Keyword
— full_name	Text
└─ raw	~ Keyword
— gender	Keyword
— last_name	Text
└─ raw	~ Keyword
— role	Keyword
— year	Integer

3.4 Steps to start playing with your index

You can either directly use the demo index available [here](#) with credentials user: pandagg, password: pandagg:

Access it with following client instantiation:

```
from elasticsearch import Elasticsearch
client = Elasticsearch(
    hosts=['https://beba020ee88d49488d8f30c163472151.eu-west-2.aws.cloud.es.io:9243/'],
    http_auth=('pandagg', 'pandagg')
)
```

Or follow below steps to install it yourself locally. In this case, you can either generate yourself the files, or download them from [here](#) (file md5 b363dee23720052501e24d15361ed605).

3.4.1 Dump tables

Follow instruction on bottom of <https://relational.fit.cvut.cz/dataset/IMDb> page and dump following tables in a directory:

- movies.csv
- movies_genres.csv
- movies_directors.csv
- directors.csv
- directors_genres.csv
- roles.csv
- actors.csv

3.4.2 Clone pandagg and setup environment

```
git clone git@github.com:alkemics/pandagg.git
cd pandagg

virtualenv env
python setup.py develop
pip install pandas simplejson jupyter seaborn
```

Then copy `conf.py.dist` file into `conf.py` and edit variables as suits you, for instance:

```
# your cluster address
ES_HOST = 'localhost:9200'

# where your table dumps are stored, and where serialized output will be written
DATA_DIR = '/path/to/dumps/'
OUTPUT_FILE_NAME = 'serialized.json'
```

3.4.3 Serialize movie documents and insert them

```
# generate serialized movies documents, ready to be inserted in ES
# can take a while
python examples/imdb/serialize.py

# create index with mapping if necessary, bulk insert documents in ES
python examples/imdb/load.py
```

3.4.4 Explore pandagg notebooks

An example notebook is available to showcase some of pandagg functionalities: [here it is](#).

Code is present in `examples/imdb/IMDB_exploration.py` file.

4.1 Subpackages

4.1.1 pandagg.interactive package

4.1.1.1 Submodules

pandagg.interactive.mapping module

```
class pandagg.interactive.mapping.IMapping (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: lighttree.interactive.TreeBasedObj

    Interactive wrapper upon mapping tree, allowing field navigation and quick access to single clause aggregations
    computation.
```

pandagg.interactive.response module

```
class pandagg.interactive.response.IResponse (tree, client=None, index_name=None,
                                              root_path=None, depth=None, initial_tree=None, query=None)

    Bases: lighttree.interactive.TreeBasedObj

    Interactive aggregation response.

    get_bucket_filter ()
        Build filters to select documents belonging to that bucket

    list_documents (**body)
        Return ES aggregation query to list documents belonging to given bucket. :return:
```

4.1.1.2 Module contents

4.1.2 pandagg.node package

4.1.2.1 Subpackages

pandagg.node.aggs package

Submodules

pandagg.node.aggs.abstract module

class pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.**AggNode** (*name*, *meta=None*, ***body*)

Bases: pandagg.node._node.Node

Wrapper around elasticsearch aggregation concept. <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/2.3/search-aggregations.html>

Each aggregation can be seen both a Node that can be encapsulated in a parent agg.

Define a method to build aggregation request.

BLACKLISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = None

KEY = None

VALUE_ATTRS = None

WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = None

classmethod **extract_bucket_value** (*response*, *value_as_dict=False*)

extract_buckets (*response_value*)

get_filter (*key*)

Return filter query to list documents having this aggregation key. :param key: string :return: elasticsearch filter query

line_repr (*depth*, ***kwargs*)

Control how node is displayed in tree representation.

to_dict (*with_name=False*)

ElasticSearch aggregation queries follow this formatting:

```
{
  "<aggregation_name>" : {
    "<aggregation_type>" : {
      <aggregation_body>
    }
    [, "meta" : {   [<meta_data_body>] } ]?
  }
}
```

Query dict returns the following part (without aggregation name):

```
{
  "<aggregation_type>" : {
    <aggregation_body>
  }
}
```

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```
[, "meta" : { [<meta_data_body> ] } ]?
}
```

classmethod `valid_on_field_type` (*field_type*)

class `pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.BucketAggNode` (*name*, *meta=None*, ***body*)

Bases: `pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.AggNode`

Bucket aggregation have special abilities: they can encapsulate other aggregations as children. Each time, the extracted value is a 'doc_count'.

Provide methods: - to build aggregation request (with children aggregations) - to to extract buckets from raw response - to build query to filter documents belonging to that bucket

Note: the aggs attribute's only purpose is for children initiation with the following syntax: >>> from pandagg.aggs import Terms, Avg >>> agg = Terms(>>> name='term_agg', >>> field='some_path', >>> aggs=[>>> Avg(agg_name='avg_agg', field='some_other_path') >>>] >>>)

VALUE_ATTRS = None

extract_buckets (*response_value*)

get_filter (*key*)

Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.

class `pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.FieldOrScriptMetricAgg` (*name*, *meta=None*, ***body*)

Bases: `pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MetricAgg`

Metric aggregation based on single field.

VALUE_ATTRS = None

class `pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MetricAgg` (*name*, *meta=None*, ***body*)

Bases: `pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.AggNode`

Metric aggregation are aggregations providing a single bucket, with value attributes to be extracted.

VALUE_ATTRS = None

extract_buckets (*response_value*)

get_filter (*key*)

Return filter query to list documents having this aggregation key. :param key: string :return: elasticsearch filter query

class `pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MultipleBucketAgg` (*name*, *keyed=None*, *key_path='key'*, *meta=None*, ***body*)

Bases: `pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.BucketAggNode`

IMPLICIT_KEYED = False

VALUE_ATTRS = None

extract_buckets (*response_value*)

get_filter (*key*)

Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.

class `pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline` (*name*, *buckets_path*, *gap_policy=None*, *meta=None*, ***body*)

Bases: `pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.UniqueBucketAgg`

```
VALUE_ATTRS = None

get_filter(key)
    Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.

class pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.ScriptPipeline(name, script, buckets_path,
                                                gap_policy=None, meta=None,
                                                **body)

    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline

    KEY = None

    VALUE_ATTRS = 'value'

class pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.ShadowRoot
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.UniqueBucketAgg

    Not a real aggregation.

    KEY = 'shadow_root'

    classmethod extract_bucket_value(response, value_as_dict=False)

    get_filter(key)
        Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.

    line_repr(depth, **kwargs)
        Control how node is displayed in tree representation.

class pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.UniqueBucketAgg(name, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.BucketAggNode

    Aggregations providing a single bucket.

    VALUE_ATTRS = None

    extract_buckets(response_value)

    get_filter(key)
        Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.
```

pandagg.node.aggs.bucket module

Not implemented aggregations include: - children agg - geo-distance - geo-hash grid - ipv4 - sampler - significant terms

```
class pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Composite(name, keyed=None, key_path='key', meta=None,
                                         **body)

    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MultipleBucketAgg

    KEY = 'composite'

    get_filter(key)
        Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.

class pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.DateHistogram(name, field, interval=None, calendar_interval=None,
                                              fixed_interval=None, meta=None, keyed=False,
                                              key_as_string=True, **body)

    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MultipleBucketAgg

    KEY = 'date_histogram'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['doc_count']
```

```

    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['date']

    get_filter(key)
        Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.

class pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.DateRange(name, field, key_as_string=True, meta=None,
                                          **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Range
    KEY = 'date_range'
    KEY_SEP = ':'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['doc_count']
    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['date']

class pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Filter(name, filter=None, meta=None, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.UniqueBucketAgg
    KEY = 'filter'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['doc_count']
    get_filter(key)
        Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.

class pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Filters(name, filters, other_bucket=False,
                                       other_bucket_key=None, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MultipleBucketAgg
    DEFAULT_OTHER_KEY = '_other_'
    IMPLICIT_KEYED = True
    KEY = 'filters'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['doc_count']
    get_filter(key)
        Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.

class pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Global(name, meta=None)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.UniqueBucketAgg
    KEY = 'global'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['doc_count']
    get_filter(key)
        Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.

class pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Histogram(name, field, interval, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MultipleBucketAgg
    KEY = 'histogram'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['doc_count']
    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['long', 'integer', 'short', 'byte', 'double', 'float', 'h

    get_filter(key)
        Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.

class pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.MatchAll(name, meta=None)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Filter

```

```
class pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Missing(name, field, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.UniqueBucketAgg

    BLACKLISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = []

    KEY = 'missing'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['doc_count']

    get_filter(key)
        Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.

class pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Nested(name, path, meta=None)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.UniqueBucketAgg

    KEY = 'nested'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['doc_count']

    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['nested']

    get_filter(key)
        Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.

class pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Range(name, field, ranges, keyed=False, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MultipleBucketAgg

    KEY = 'range'

    KEY_SEP = '-'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['doc_count']

    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['long', 'integer', 'short', 'byte', 'double', 'float', 'h

    from_key

    get_filter(key)
        Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.

    to_key

class pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.ReverseNested(name, path=None, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.UniqueBucketAgg

    KEY = 'reverse_nested'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['doc_count']

    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['nested']

    get_filter(key)
        Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.

class pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Terms(name, field, missing=None, size=None, meta=None,
                                     **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MultipleBucketAgg

    Terms aggregation.

    BLACKLISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = []

    KEY = 'terms'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['doc_count', 'doc_count_error_upper_bound', 'sum_other_doc_count']

    get_filter(key)
        Provide filter to get documents belonging to document of given key.
```


pandagg.node.aggs.metric module

```

class pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Avg(name, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.FieldOrScriptMetricAgg

    KEY = 'avg'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']

    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['long', 'integer', 'short', 'byte', 'double', 'float', 'h

class pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Cardinality(name, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.FieldOrScriptMetricAgg

    KEY = 'cardinality'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']

class pandagg.node.aggs.metric.ExtendedStats(name, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.FieldOrScriptMetricAgg

    KEY = 'extended_stats'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['count', 'min', 'max', 'avg', 'sum', 'sum_of_squares', 'variance', 'std

    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['long', 'integer', 'short', 'byte', 'double', 'float', 'h

class pandagg.node.aggs.metric.GeoBound(name, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.FieldOrScriptMetricAgg

    KEY = 'geo_bounds'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['bounds']

    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['geo_point']

class pandagg.node.aggs.metric.GeoCentroid(name, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.FieldOrScriptMetricAgg

    KEY = 'geo_centroid'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['location']

    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['geo_point']

class pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Max(name, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.FieldOrScriptMetricAgg

    KEY = 'max'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']

    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['long', 'integer', 'short', 'byte', 'double', 'float', 'h

class pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Min(name, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.FieldOrScriptMetricAgg

    KEY = 'min'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']

    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['long', 'integer', 'short', 'byte', 'double', 'float', 'h

class pandagg.node.aggs.metric.PercentileRanks(name, field, values, meta=None,
                                                **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.FieldOrScriptMetricAgg

    KEY = 'percentile_ranks'

```

```
VALUE_ATTRS = ['values']
WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['long', 'integer', 'short', 'byte', 'double', 'float', 'h

class pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Percentiles(name, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.FieldOrScriptMetricAgg
    Percents body argument can be passed to specify which percentiles to fetch.
    KEY = 'percentiles'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['values']
    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['long', 'integer', 'short', 'byte', 'double', 'float', 'h

class pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Stats(name, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.FieldOrScriptMetricAgg
    KEY = 'stats'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['count', 'min', 'max', 'avg', 'sum']
    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['long', 'integer', 'short', 'byte', 'double', 'float', 'h

class pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Sum(name, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.FieldOrScriptMetricAgg
    KEY = 'sum'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']
    WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = ['long', 'integer', 'short', 'byte', 'double', 'float', 'h

class pandagg.node.aggs.metric.TopHits(name, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MetricAgg
    KEY = 'top_hits'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['hits']

class pandagg.node.aggs.metric.ValueCount(name, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.FieldOrScriptMetricAgg
    BLACKLISTED_MAPPING_TYPES = []
    KEY = 'value_count'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']
```

pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline module

Pipeline aggregations: <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/2.3/search-aggregations-pipeline.html>

```
class pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.AvgBucket(name, buckets_path, gap_policy=None,
                                           meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline
    KEY = 'avg_bucket'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']

class pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.BucketScript(name, script, buckets_path,
                                              gap_policy=None, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.ScriptPipeline
    KEY = 'bucket_script'
```

```
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']

class pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.BucketSelector(name, script, buckets_path,
                                                gap_policy=None, meta=None,
                                                **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.ScriptPipeline
    KEY = 'bucket_selector'
    VALUE_ATTRS = None

class pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.BucketSort(name, script, buckets_path,
                                             gap_policy=None, meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.ScriptPipeline
    KEY = 'bucket_sort'
    VALUE_ATTRS = None

class pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.CumulativeSum(name, buckets_path, gap_policy=None,
                                                meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline
    KEY = 'cumulative_sum'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']

class pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.Derivative(name, buckets_path, gap_policy=None,
                                             meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline
    KEY = 'derivative'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']

class pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.ExtendedStatsBucket(name, buckets_path,
                                                      gap_policy=None, meta=None,
                                                      **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline
    KEY = 'extended_stats_bucket'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['count', 'min', 'max', 'avg', 'sum', 'sum_of_squares', 'variance', 'std']

class pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.MaxBucket(name, buckets_path, gap_policy=None,
                                           meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline
    KEY = 'max_bucket'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']

class pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.MinBucket(name, buckets_path, gap_policy=None,
                                           meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline
    KEY = 'min_bucket'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']

class pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.MovingAvg(name, buckets_path, gap_policy=None,
                                           meta=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline
    KEY = 'moving_avg'
    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']
```

```
class pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.PercentilesBucket(name, buckets_path,
                                                    gap_policy=None, meta=None,
                                                    **body)

    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline

    KEY = 'percentiles_bucket'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['values']

class pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.SerialDiff(name, buckets_path, gap_policy=None,
                                              meta=None, **body)

    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline

    KEY = 'serial_diff'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']

class pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.StatsBucket(name, buckets_path, gap_policy=None,
                                              meta=None, **body)

    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline

    KEY = 'stats_bucket'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['count', 'min', 'max', 'avg', 'sum']

class pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.SumBucket(name, buckets_path, gap_policy=None,
                                             meta=None, **body)

    Bases: pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline

    KEY = 'sum_bucket'

    VALUE_ATTRS = ['value']
```

Module contents

pandagg.node.mapping package

Submodules

pandagg.node.mapping.abstract module

```
class pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.Field(name, key, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node._node.Node

    body

    line_repr(depth, **kwargs)
        Control how node is displayed in tree representation.

class pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.ShadowRoot(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedComplexField

    KEY = '_'

class pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedComplexField(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField

    KEY = None

class pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField(**body)
    Bases: object
```

```

    KEY = None

    classmethod get_dsl_class (name)

    to_named_field (name, _subfield=False)

class pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField

    KEY = None

```

pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes module

<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/current/mapping-types.html>

```

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Alias (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    Defines an alias to an existing field.

    KEY = 'alias'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Binary (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'binary'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Boolean (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'boolean'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Byte (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'byte'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Completion (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    To provide auto-complete suggestions

    KEY = 'completion'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Date (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'date'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.DateNanos (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'date_nanos'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.DateRange (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'date_range'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.DenseVector (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    Record dense vectors of float values.

    KEY = 'dense_vector'

```

```
class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Double(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'double'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.DoubleRange(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'double_range'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Flattened(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    Allows an entire JSON object to be indexed as a single field.

    KEY = 'flattened'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Float(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'float'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.FloatRange(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'float_range'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.GeoPoint(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    For lat/lon points

    KEY = 'geo_point'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.GeoShape(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    For complex shapes like polygons

    KEY = 'geo_shape'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.HalfFloat(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'half_float'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Histogram(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    For pre-aggregated numerical values for percentiles aggregations.

    KEY = 'histogram'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.IP(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    for IPv4 and IPv6 addresses

    KEY = 'IP'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Integer(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'integer'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.IntegerRange(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField
```

```

    KEY = 'integer_range'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Join(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    Defines parent/child relation for documents within the same index

    KEY = 'join'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Keyword(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'keyword'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Long(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'long'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.LongRange(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'long_range'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.MapperAnnotatedText(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    To index text containing special markup (typically used for identifying named entities)

    KEY = 'annotated-text'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.MapperMurMur3(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    To compute hashes of values at index-time and store them in the index

    KEY = 'murmur3'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Nested(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedComplexField

    KEY = 'nested'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Object(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedComplexField

    KEY = 'object'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Percolator(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    Accepts queries from the query-dsl

    KEY = 'percolator'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.RankFeature(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    Record numeric feature to boost hits at query time.

    KEY = 'rank_feature'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.RankFeatures(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    Record numeric features to boost hits at query time.

    KEY = 'rank_features'

```

```
class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.ScaledFloat (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'scaled_float'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.SearchAsYouType (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    A text-like field optimized for queries to implement as-you-type completion

    KEY = 'search_as_you_type'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Shape (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    For arbitrary cartesian geometries.

    KEY = 'shape'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Short (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'short'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.SparseVector (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    Record sparse vectors of float values.

    KEY = 'sparse_vector'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Text (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'text'

class pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.TokenCount (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    To count the number of tokens in a string

    KEY = 'token_count'
```

pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields module

```
class pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.FieldNames (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField

    All fields in the document which contain non-null values.

    KEY = '_field_names'

class pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Id (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField

    The document's ID.

    KEY = '_id'

class pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Ignored (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField

    All fields in the document that have been ignored at index time because of ignore_malformed.

    KEY = '_ignored'
```



```
class pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Index(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField

    The index to which the document belongs.

    KEY = '_index'

class pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Meta(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField

    Application specific metadata.

    KEY = '_meta'

class pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Routing(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField

    A custom routing value which routes a document to a particular shard.

    KEY = '_routing'

class pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Size(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField

    The size of the _source field in bytes, provided by the mapper-size plugin.

    KEY = '_size'

class pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Source(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField

    The original JSON representing the body of the document.

    KEY = '_source'

class pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Type(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField

    The document's mapping type.

    KEY = '_type'
```

Module contents

pandagg.node.query package

Submodules

pandagg.node.query.abstract module

```
class pandagg.node.query.abstract.AbstractSingleFieldQueryClause(field,
                                                                    _name=None,
                                                                    **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.LeafQueryClause

class pandagg.node.query.abstract.FlatFieldQueryClause(field, _name=None,
                                                         **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.AbstractSingleFieldQueryClause

    Query clause applied on one single field. Example:

    Exists: {"exists": {"field": "user"}} -> field = "user" -> body = {"field": "user"} q = Exists(field="user")
```

DistanceFeature: {"distance_feature": {"field": "production_date", "pivot": "7d", "origin": "now"}} -> field = "production_date" -> body = {"field": "production_date", "pivot": "7d", "origin": "now"} q = DistanceFeature(field="production_date", pivot="7d", origin="now")

```
class pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause (field=None, _name=None,
                                                    _expand__to_dot=True,
                                                    **params)
```

Bases: [pandagg.node.query.abstract.AbstractSingleFieldQueryClause](#)

Clause with field used as key in clause body:

Term: {"term": {"user": {"value": "Kimchy", "boost": 1}}} -> field = "user" -> body = {"user": {"value": "Kimchy", "boost": 1}} q1 = Term(user={"value": "Kimchy", "boost": 1}) q2 = Term(field="user", value="Kimchy", boost=1)}

Can accept a "_implicit_param" attribute specifying which is the equivalent key when inner body isn't a dict but a raw value. For Term: _implicit_param = "value" q = Term(user="Kimchy") {"term": {"user": {"value": "Kimchy"}}} -> field = "user" -> body = {"term": {"user": {"value": "Kimchy"}}}

```
line_repr (depth, **kwargs)
```

Control how node is displayed in tree representation.

```
class pandagg.node.query.abstract.LeafQueryClause (**body)
```

Bases: [pandagg.node.query.abstract.QueryClause](#)

```
class pandagg.node.query.abstract.MultiFieldsQueryClause (fields, _name=None,
                                                         **body)
```

Bases: [pandagg.node.query.abstract.LeafQueryClause](#)

```
line_repr (depth, **kwargs)
```

Control how node is displayed in tree representation.

```
class pandagg.node.query.abstract.ParentParameterClause (**body)
```

Bases: [pandagg.node.query.abstract.QueryClause](#)

MULTIPLE = False

```
class pandagg.node.query.abstract.QueryClause (**body)
```

Bases: [pandagg.node._node.Node](#)

KEY = None

```
line_repr (depth, **kwargs)
```

Control how node is displayed in tree representation.

name

```
to_dict (with_name=True)
```

pandagg.node.query.compound module

```
class pandagg.node.query.compound.Bool (**body)
```

Bases: [pandagg.node.query.compound.CompoundClause](#)

KEY = 'bool'

```
class pandagg.node.query.compound.Boosting (**body)
```

Bases: [pandagg.node.query.compound.CompoundClause](#)

KEY = 'boosting'

```
class pandagg.node.query.compound.CompoundClause (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.QueryClause
```

Compound clauses can encapsulate other query clauses:

```
    classmethod operator (key)
```

```
class pandagg.node.query.compound.ConstantScore (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.compound.CompoundClause
```

```
    KEY = 'constant_score'
```

```
class pandagg.node.query.compound.DisMax (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.compound.CompoundClause
```

```
    KEY = 'dis_max'
```

```
class pandagg.node.query.compound.FunctionScore (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.compound.CompoundClause
```

```
    KEY = 'function_score'
```

pandagg.node.query.full_text module

```
class pandagg.node.query.full_text.Common (field=None, _name=None, _ex-
                                         pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause
```

```
    KEY = 'common'
```

```
class pandagg.node.query.full_text.Intervals (field=None, _name=None, _ex-
                                         pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause
```

```
    KEY = 'intervals'
```

```
class pandagg.node.query.full_text.Match (field=None, _name=None, _ex-
                                         pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause
```

```
    KEY = 'match'
```

```
class pandagg.node.query.full_text.MatchBoolPrefix (field=None, _name=None, _ex-
                                         pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause
```

```
    KEY = 'match_bool_prefix'
```

```
class pandagg.node.query.full_text.MatchPhrase (field=None, _name=None, _ex-
                                         pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause
```

```
    KEY = 'match_phrase'
```

```
class pandagg.node.query.full_text.MatchPhrasePrefix (field=None, _name=None,
                                         _expand__to_dot=True,
                                         **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause
```

```
    KEY = 'match_phrase_prefix'
```

```
class pandagg.node.query.full_text.MultiMatch (fields, _name=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.MultiFieldsQueryClause
```

```
    KEY = 'multi_match'
```

```
class pandagg.node.query.full_text.QueryString(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.LeafQueryClause

    KEY = 'query_string'

class pandagg.node.query.full_text.SimpleQueryString(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.LeafQueryClause

    KEY = 'simple_string'
```

pandagg.node.query.geo module

```
class pandagg.node.query.geo.GeoBoundingBox(field=None, _name=None, _ex-
    pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause

    KEY = 'geo_bounding_box'

class pandagg.node.query.geo.GeoDistance(distance, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.AbstractSingleFieldQueryClause

    KEY = 'geo_distance'

    line_repr(depth, **kwargs)
        Control how node is displayed in tree representation.

class pandagg.node.query.geo.GeoPolygone(field=None, _name=None, _ex-
    pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause

    KEY = 'geo_polygon'

class pandagg.node.query.geo.GeoShape(field=None, _name=None, _expand__to_dot=True,
    **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause

    KEY = 'geo_shape'
```

pandagg.node.query.joining module

```
class pandagg.node.query.joining.HasChild(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.compound.CompoundClause

    KEY = 'has_child'

class pandagg.node.query.joining.HasParent(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.compound.CompoundClause

    KEY = 'has_parent'

class pandagg.node.query.joining.Nested(path, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.compound.CompoundClause

    KEY = 'nested'

class pandagg.node.query.joining.ParentId(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.LeafQueryClause

    KEY = 'parent_id'
```

pandagg.node.query.shape module

```
class pandagg.node.query.shape.Shape (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.LeafQueryClause
    KEY = 'shape'
```

pandagg.node.query.span module

pandagg.node.query.specialized module

```
class pandagg.node.query.specialized.DistanceFeature (field, _name=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.FlatFieldQueryClause
    KEY = 'distance_feature'

class pandagg.node.query.specialized.MoreLikeThis (fields, _name=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.MultiFieldsQueryClause
    KEY = 'more_like_this'

class pandagg.node.query.specialized.Percolate (field, _name=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.FlatFieldQueryClause
    KEY = 'percolate'

class pandagg.node.query.specialized.RankFeature (field, _name=None, **body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.FlatFieldQueryClause
    KEY = 'rank_feature'

class pandagg.node.query.specialized.Script (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.LeafQueryClause
    KEY = 'script'

class pandagg.node.query.specialized.Wrapper (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.LeafQueryClause
    KEY = 'wrapper'
```

pandagg.node.query.specialized_compound module

```
class pandagg.node.query.specialized_compound.PinnedQuery (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.compound.CompoundClause
    KEY = 'pinned'

class pandagg.node.query.specialized_compound.ScriptScore (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.compound.CompoundClause
    KEY = 'script_score'
```

pandagg.node.query.term_level module

```
class pandagg.node.query.term_level.Exists (field, _name=None)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.LeafQueryClause
```

```
KEY = 'exists'

line_repr (depth, **kwargs)
    Control how node is displayed in tree representation.

class pandagg.node.query.term_level.Fuzzy (field=None, _name=None, _ex-
                                         pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause

KEY = 'fuzzy'

class pandagg.node.query.term_level.Ids (values, _name=None)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.LeafQueryClause

KEY = 'ids'

line_repr (depth, **kwargs)
    Control how node is displayed in tree representation.

to_dict (with_name=True)

class pandagg.node.query.term_level.Prefix (field=None, _name=None, _ex-
                                         pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause

KEY = 'prefix'

class pandagg.node.query.term_level.Range (field=None, _name=None, _ex-
                                         pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause

KEY = 'range'

class pandagg.node.query.term_level.Regexp (field=None, _name=None, _ex-
                                         pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause

KEY = 'regexp'

class pandagg.node.query.term_level.Term (field=None, _name=None, _ex-
                                         pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause

KEY = 'term'

class pandagg.node.query.term_level.Terms (**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.AbstractSingleFieldQueryClause

KEY = 'terms'

class pandagg.node.query.term_level.TermsSet (field=None, _name=None, _ex-
                                         pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause

KEY = 'terms_set'

class pandagg.node.query.term_level.Type (field=None, _name=None, _ex-
                                         pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause

KEY = 'type'

class pandagg.node.query.term_level.Wildcard (field=None, _name=None, _ex-
                                         pand__to_dot=True, **params)
    Bases: pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause

KEY = 'wildcard'
```

Module contents

pandagg.node.response package

Submodules

pandagg.node.response.bucket module

```
class pandagg.node.response.bucket.Bucket (value, key=None, level=None)
    Bases: pandagg.node._node.Node

    ROOT_NAME = 'root'

    attr_name
        Determine under which attribute name the bucket will be available in response tree. Dots are replaced by
        _ characters so that they don't prevent from accessing as attribute.

        Resulting attribute unfit for python attribute name syntax is still possible and will be accessible through
        item access (dict like), see more in 'utils.Obj' for more details.

    line_repr (**kwargs)
        Control how node is displayed in tree representation.
```

Module contents

4.1.2.2 Submodules

pandagg.node.types module

4.1.2.3 Module contents

4.1.3 pandagg.tree package

4.1.3.1 Subpackages

pandagg.tree.aggs package

Submodules

pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs module

```
class pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.Aggs

    KEY = None
    Allow following syntax:
```

```
>>> a = Avg("my_terms_agg", field="yolo")
```

```
class pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.Aggs
```

KEY = None

Allow following syntax:

```
>>> a = Terms("my_terms_agg", field="yolo", aggs={...})
```

class pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.**Aggs** (*args, **kwargs)

Bases: pandagg.tree._tree.Tree

Combination of aggregation clauses. This class provides handful methods to build an aggregation (see `aggs()` and `groupby()`), and is used as well to parse aggregations response in handy formats.

Mapping declaration is optional, but doing so validates aggregation validity and automatically handles missing nested clauses.

All following syntaxes are identical:

From a dict:

```
>>> Aggs({"per_user":{"terms":{"field":"user"}}})
```

Using shortcut declaration: first argument is the aggregation type, other arguments are aggregation body parameters:

```
>>> Aggs('terms', name='per_user', field='user')
```

Using DSL class:

```
>>> from pandagg.aggs import Terms
>>> Aggs(Terms('per_user', field='user'))
```

Dict and DSL class syntaxes allow to provide multiple clauses aggregations:

```
>>> Aggs({"per_user":{"terms":{"field":"user"}, "aggs": {"avg_age": {"avg": {
↪ "field": "age"}}}}})
```

Which is similar to:

```
>>> from pandagg.aggs import Terms, Avg
>>> Terms('per_user', field='user', aggs=Avg('avg_age', field='age'))
```

Keyword Arguments

- *mapping* (dict or `pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping`) – Mapping of requested indice(s). Providing it will validate aggregations validity, and add required nested clauses if missing.
- *nested_autocorrect* (bool) – In case of missing nested clauses in aggregation, if True, automatically add missing nested clauses, else raise error.
- remaining kwargs: Used as body in aggregation

aggs (*args, **kwargs)

Arrange passed aggregations “horizontally”.

Given the initial aggregation:

```
A—> B
└─> C
```

If passing multiple aggregations with *insert_below* = ‘A’:


```

A—> B
└─> C
  └─> new1
    └─> new2

```

Note: those will be placed under the *insert_below* aggregation clause id if provided, else under the deepest linear bucket aggregation if there is no ambiguity:

OK:

```

A—> B -> C -> new

```

KO:

```

A—> B
└─> C

```

args accepts single occurrence or sequence of following formats:

- string (for terms agg concise declaration)
- regular Elasticsearch dict syntax
- AggNode instance (for instance Terms, Filters etc)

Keyword Arguments

- *insert_below* (string) – Parent aggregation name under which these aggregations should be placed
- *at_root* (string) – Insert aggregations at root of aggregation query
- remaining kwargs: Used as body in aggregation

Return type *pandagg.aggs.Aggs*

applied_nested_path_at_node (*nid*)

deepest_linear_bucket_agg

Return deepest bucket aggregation node (*pandagg.nodes.abstract.BucketAggNode*) of that aggregation that neither has siblings, nor has an ancestor with siblings.

groupby (**args, **kwargs*)

Arrange passed aggregations in vertical/nested manner, above or below another agg clause.

Given the initial aggregation:

```

A—> B
└─> C

```

If *insert_below* = 'A':

```

A—> new—> B
    └─> C

```

If *insert_above* = 'B':

```

A—> new—> B
└─> C

```

by argument accepts single occurrence or sequence of following formats:

- string (for terms agg concise declaration)
- regular Elasticsearch dict syntax
- AggNode instance (for instance Terms, Filters etc)

If *insert_below* nor *insert_above* is provided by will be placed between the the deepest linear bucket aggregation if there is no ambiguity, and its children:

```
A—> B      : OK generates      A—> B -> C -> by
A—> B      : KO, ambiguous, must precise either A, B or C
└─> C
```

Accepted all Aggs.__init__ syntaxes

```
>>> Aggs()\
>>> .groupby('terms', name='per_user_id', field='user_id')
{"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}}
```

Passing a dict:

```
>>> Aggs().groupby({"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}})
{"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}}
```

Using DSL class:

```
>>> from pandagg.aggs import Terms
>>> Aggs().groupby(Terms('terms_on_my_field', field='some_field'))
{"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}}
```

Shortcut syntax for terms aggregation: creates a terms aggregation, using field as aggregation name

```
>>> Aggs().groupby('some_field')
{"some_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}}
```

Using a Aggs object:

```
>>> Aggs().groupby(Aggs('per_user_id', 'terms', field='user_id'))
{"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}}
```

Accepted declarations for multiple aggregations:

Keyword Arguments

- *insert_below* (string) – Parent aggregation name under which these aggregations should be placed
- *insert_above* (string) – Aggregation name above which these aggregations should be placed
- *at_root* (string) – Insert aggregations at root of aggregation query
- remaining kwargs: Used as body in aggregation

Return type *pandagg.aggs.Aggs*

node_class

alias of *pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.AggNode*

show (*args, **kwargs)

Return tree structure in hierarchy style.

Parameters

- **nid** – Node identifier from which tree traversal will start. If None tree root will be used
- **filter_** – filter function performed on nodes. Nodes excluded from filter function nor their children won't be displayed
- **reverse** – the `reverse` param for sorting Node objects in the same level
- **key** – key used to order nodes of same parent
- **reverse** – reverse parameter applied at sorting
- **line_type** – display type choice
- **limit** – int, truncate tree display to this number of lines
- **kwargs** – kwargs params passed to node `line_repr` method

Return type unicode in python2, str in python3

to_dict (*from_=None, depth=None, with_name=True*)

pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket module

```
class pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Composite(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg
    KEY = 'composite'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.DateHistogram(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg
    KEY = 'date_histogram'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.DateRange(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg
    KEY = 'date_range'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Filter(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg
    KEY = 'filter'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Filters(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg
    KEY = 'filters'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Global(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg
    KEY = 'global'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Histogram(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg
    KEY = 'histogram'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Missing(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg
    KEY = 'missing'
```

```
class pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Nested(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'nested'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Range(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'range'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.ReverseNested(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'reverse_nested'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Terms(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'terms'
```

pandagg.tree.aggs.metric module

```
class pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.Avg(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'avg'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.Cardinality(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'cardinality'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.ExtendedStats(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'extended_stats'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.GeoBound(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'geo_bounds'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.GeoCentroid(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'geo_centroid'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.Max(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'max'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.Min(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'min'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.PercentileRanks(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'percentile_ranks'
```

```

class pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.Percentiles(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    Percents body argument can be passed to specify which percentiles to fetch.

    KEY = 'percentiles'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.Stats(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'stats'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.Sum(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'sum'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.TopHits(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'top_hits'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.ValueCount(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'value_count'

```

pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline module

AbstractParentAgg aggregations: <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/2.3/search-aggregations-pipeline.html>

```

class pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.AvgBucket(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'avg_bucket'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.BucketScript(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'bucket_script'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.BucketSelector(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'bucket_selector'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.BucketSort(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'bucket_sort'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.CumulativeSum(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'cumulative_sum'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.Derivative(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'derivative'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.ExtendedStatsBucket(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

```

```
KEY = 'extended_stats_bucket'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.MaxBucket(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'max_bucket'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.MinBucket(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'min_bucket'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.MovingAvg(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'moving_avg'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.PercentilesBucket(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'percentiles_bucket'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.SerialDiff(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'serial_diff'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.StatsBucket(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'stats_bucket'

class pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.SumBucket(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'sum_bucket'
```

Module contents

pandagg.tree.query package

Submodules

pandagg.tree.query.abstract module

```
class pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query

    KEY = None

class pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query

    KEY = None

class pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree._tree.Tree
```

Combination of query clauses.

Mapping declaration is optional, but doing so validates query validity and automatically inserts nested clauses when necessary.

Keyword Arguments

- *mapping* (dict or `pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping`) – Mapping of requested indice(s). Providing it will add validation features, and add required nested clauses if missing.
- *nested_autocorrect* (bool) – In case of missing nested clauses in query, if True, automatically add missing nested clauses, else raise error.
- remaining kwargs: Used as body in query clauses.

KEY = None

applied_nested_path_at_node (*nid*)

bool (*args, **kwargs)

boost (*args, **kwargs)

constant_score (*args, **kwargs)

dis_max (*args, **kwargs)

filter (*args, **kwargs)

function_score (*args, **kwargs)

has_child (*args, **kwargs)

has_parent (*args, **kwargs)

must (*args, **kwargs)

must_not (*args, **kwargs)

nested (*args, **kwargs)

node_class

alias of `pandagg.node.query.abstract.QueryClause`

parent_id (*args, **kwargs)

pinned_query (*args, **kwargs)

query (*args, **kwargs)

Insert new clause(s) in current query.

Inserted clause can accepts following syntaxes.

Given an empty query:

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Query
>>> q = Query()
```

flat syntax: clause type, followed by query clause body as keyword arguments:

```
>>> q.query('term', some_field=23)
{'term': {'some_field': 23}}
```

from regular Elasticsearch dict query:

```
>>> q.query({'term': {'some_field': 23}})
{'term': {'some_field': 23}}
```

using pandagg DSL:

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Term
>>> q.query(Term(field=23))
{'term': {'some_field': 23}}
```

Keyword Arguments

- *parent* (*str*) – named query clause under which the inserted clauses should be placed.
- *parent_param* (*str* optional parameter when using *parent* param) – parameter under which inserted clauses will be placed. For instance if *parent* clause is a boolean, can be ‘must’, ‘filter’, ‘should’, ‘must_not’.
- *child* (*str*) – named query clause above which the inserted clauses should be placed.
- *child_param* (*str* optional parameter when using *parent* param) – parameter of inserted boolean clause under which child clauses will be placed. For instance if inserted clause is a boolean, can be ‘must’, ‘filter’, ‘should’, ‘must_not’.
- *mode* (*str* one of ‘add’, ‘replace’, ‘replace_all’) – merging strategy when inserting clauses on a existing compound clause.
 - ‘add’ (default) : adds new clauses keeping initial ones
 - ‘replace’ : for each parameter (for instance in ‘bool’ case : ‘filter’, ‘must’, ‘must_not’, ‘should’), replace existing clauses under this parameter, by new ones only if declared in inserted compound query
 - ‘replace_all’ : existing compound clause is completely replaced by the new one

script_score (**args*, ***kwargs*)

should (**args*, ***kwargs*)

show (**args*, ***kwargs*)

Return tree structure in hierarchy style.

Parameters

- **nid** – Node identifier from which tree traversal will start. If None tree root will be used
- **filter_** – filter function performed on nodes. Nodes excluded from filter function nor their children won’t be displayed
- **reverse** – the *reverse* param for sorting Node objects in the same level
- **key** – key used to order nodes of same parent
- **reverse** – reverse parameter applied at sorting
- **line_type** – display type choice
- **limit** – int, truncate tree display to this number of lines
- **kwargs** – kwargs params passed to node *line_repr* method

Return type unicode in python2, str in python3

to_dict (*from_=None*, *with_name=True*)

Serialize query as native dict. :param *from_*: optional, :param *with_name*: optional :return:

pandagg.tree.query.compound module

```
class pandagg.tree.query.compound.Bool (**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'bool'

class pandagg.tree.query.compound.Boosting (**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'boosting'

class pandagg.tree.query.compound.ConstantScore (**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'constant_score'

class pandagg.tree.query.compound.DisMax (**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'dis_max'

class pandagg.tree.query.compound.FunctionScore (**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'function_score'
```

pandagg.tree.query.full_text module

```
class pandagg.tree.query.full_text.Common (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'common'

class pandagg.tree.query.full_text.Intervals (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'intervals'

class pandagg.tree.query.full_text.Match (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'match'

class pandagg.tree.query.full_text.MatchBoolPrefix (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'match_bool_prefix'

class pandagg.tree.query.full_text.MatchPhrase (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'match_phrase'

class pandagg.tree.query.full_text.MatchPhrasePrefix (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'match_phrase_prefix'

class pandagg.tree.query.full_text.MultiMatch (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'multi_match'
```

```
class pandagg.tree.query.full_text.QueryString(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'query_string'

class pandagg.tree.query.full_text.SimpleQueryString(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'simple_string'
```

pandagg.tree.query.geo module

```
class pandagg.tree.query.geo.GeoBoundingBox(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'geo_bounding_box'

class pandagg.tree.query.geo.GeoDistance(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'geo_distance'

class pandagg.tree.query.geo.GeoPolygone(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'geo_polygon'

class pandagg.tree.query.geo.GeoShape(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'geo_shape'
```

pandagg.tree.query.joining module

```
class pandagg.tree.query.joining.HasChild(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'has_child'

class pandagg.tree.query.joining.HasParent(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'has_parent'

class pandagg.tree.query.joining.Nested(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'nested'

class pandagg.tree.query.joining.ParentId(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'parent_id'
```

pandagg.tree.query.shape module

```
class pandagg.tree.query.shape.Shape(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'shape'
```

pandagg.tree.query.span module

pandagg.tree.query.specialized module

```
class pandagg.tree.query.specialized.DistanceFeature (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'distance_feature'

class pandagg.tree.query.specialized.MoreLikeThis (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'more_like_this'

class pandagg.tree.query.specialized.Percolate (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'percolate'

class pandagg.tree.query.specialized.RankFeature (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'rank_feature'

class pandagg.tree.query.specialized.Script (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'script'

class pandagg.tree.query.specialized.Wrapper (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'wrapper'
```

pandagg.tree.query.specialized_compound module

```
class pandagg.tree.query.specialized_compound.PinnedQuery (**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'pinned'

class pandagg.tree.query.specialized_compound.ScriptScore (**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'script_score'
```

pandagg.tree.query.term_level module

```
class pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Exists (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'exists'

class pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Fuzzy (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'fuzzy'

class pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Ids (*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf
```

```
KEY = 'ids'

class pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Prefix(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'prefix'

class pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Range(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'range'

class pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Regexp(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'regexp'

class pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Term(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'term'

class pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Terms(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'terms'

class pandagg.tree.query.term_level.TermsSet(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'terms_set'

class pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Type(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'type'

class pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Wildcard(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'wildcard'
```

Module contents

4.1.3.2 Submodules

pandagg.tree.mapping module

```
class pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree._tree.Tree

    KEY = None

    get(key)
        Get a node by its id. :param nid: str, identifier of node to fetch :rtype: lighttree.node.Node

    list_nesteds_at_field(field_path)

    mapping_type_of_field(field_path)

    nested_at_field(field_path)

    node_class
        alias of pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.Field
```

node_path (*nid*)

resolve_path_to_id (*path*)

to_dict (*from_=None, depth=None*)

validate_agg_node (*agg_node, exc=True*)

Ensure if node has field or path that it exists in mapping, and that required aggregation type if allowed on this kind of field. :param agg_node: AggNode you want to validate on this mapping :param exc: boolean, if set to True raise exception if invalid :rtype: boolean

pandagg.tree.response module

class pandagg.tree.response.**AggsResponseTree** (*aggs, index*)

Bases: pandagg.tree._tree.Tree

Tree representation of an ElasticSearch response.

bucket_properties (*bucket, properties=None, end_level=None, depth=None*)

Recursive method returning a given bucket's properties in the form of an ordered dictionary. Travel from current bucket through all ancestors until reaching root.

Parameters

- **bucket** – instance of pandagg.buckets.buckets.Bucket
- **properties** – OrderedDict accumulator of 'level' -> 'key'
- **end_level** – optional parameter to specify until which level properties are fetched
- **depth** – optional parameter to specify a limit number of levels which are fetched

Returns OrderedDict of structure 'level' -> 'key'

get_bucket_filter (*nid*)

Build query filtering documents belonging to that bucket. Suppose the following configuration:

```
Base          <- filter on base
|— Nested_A   no filter on A (nested still must be applied)
↪for children
|   |— SubNested A1
|   |— SubNested A2   <- filter on A2
|— Nested_B          <- filter on B
```

parse (*raw_response*)

Build response tree from ElasticSearch aggregation response

Note: if the root aggregation node can generate multiple buckets, a response root is crafted to avoid having multiple roots.

Parameters **raw_response** – ElasticSearch aggregation response

Returns self

show (***kwargs*)

Return tree structure in hierarchy style.

Parameters

- **nid** – Node identifier from which tree traversal will start. If None tree root will be used
- **filter_** – filter function performed on nodes. Nodes excluded from filter function nor their children won't be displayed

- **reverse** – the `reverse` param for sorting `Node` objects in the same level
- **key** – key used to order nodes of same parent
- **reverse** – reverse parameter applied at sorting
- **line_type** – display type choice
- **limit** – int, truncate tree display to this number of lines
- **kwargs** – kwargs params passed to node `line_repr` method

Return type unicode in python2, str in python3

4.1.3.3 Module contents

4.2 Submodules

4.2.1 pandagg.aggs module

class pandagg.aggs.**Aggs** (*args, **kwargs)

Bases: pandagg.tree._tree.Tree

Combination of aggregation clauses. This class provides handful methods to build an aggregation (see `aggs()` and `groupby()`), and is used as well to parse aggregations response in handy formats.

Mapping declaration is optional, but doing so validates aggregation validity and automatically handles missing nested clauses.

All following syntaxes are identical:

From a dict:

```
>>> Aggs({"per_user":{"terms":{"field":"user"}}})
```

Using shortcut declaration: first argument is the aggregation type, other arguments are aggregation body parameters:

```
>>> Aggs('terms', name='per_user', field='user')
```

Using DSL class:

```
>>> from pandagg.aggs import Terms
>>> Aggs(Terms('per_user', field='user'))
```

Dict and DSL class syntaxes allow to provide multiple clauses aggregations:

```
>>> Aggs({"per_user":{"terms":{"field":"user"}, "aggs": {"avg_age": {"avg": {
↪ "field": "age"}}}}})
```

Which is similar to:

```
>>> from pandagg.aggs import Terms, Avg
>>> Terms('per_user', field='user', aggs=Avg('avg_age', field='age'))
```

Keyword Arguments

- *mapping* (dict or `pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping`) – Mapping of requested indices. Providing it will validate aggregations validity, and add required nested clauses if missing.
- *nested_autocorrect* (bool) – In case of missing nested clauses in aggregation, if True, automatically add missing nested clauses, else raise error.
- remaining kwargs: Used as body in aggregation

aggs (*args, **kwargs)

Arrange passed aggregations “horizontally”.

Given the initial aggregation:

```
A—> B
└─> C
```

If passing multiple aggregations with *insert_below* = ‘A’:

```
A—> B
└─> C
  └─> new1
    └─> new2
```

Note: those will be placed under the *insert_below* aggregation clause id if provided, else under the deepest linear bucket aggregation if there is no ambiguity:

OK:

```
A—> B -> C -> new
```

KO:

```
A—> B
└─> C
```

args accepts single occurrence or sequence of following formats:

- string (for terms agg concise declaration)
- regular Elasticsearch dict syntax
- AggNode instance (for instance Terms, Filters etc)

Keyword Arguments

- *insert_below* (string) – Parent aggregation name under which these aggregations should be placed
- *at_root* (string) – Insert aggregations at root of aggregation query
- remaining kwargs: Used as body in aggregation

Return type `pandagg.aggs.Aggs`

applied_nested_path_at_node (nid)

deepest_linear_bucket_agg

Return deepest bucket aggregation node (`pandagg.nodes.abstract.BucketAggNode`) of that aggregation that neither has siblings, nor has an ancestor with siblings.

groupby (*args, **kwargs)

Arrange passed aggregations in vertical/nested manner, above or below another agg clause.

Given the initial aggregation:

```
A—> B
└─> C
```

If *insert_below* = 'A':

```
A—> new—> B
      └─> C
```

If *insert_above* = 'B':

```
A—> new—> B
└─> C
```

by argument accepts single occurrence or sequence of following formats:

- string (for terms agg concise declaration)
- regular Elasticsearch dict syntax
- AggNode instance (for instance Terms, Filters etc)

If *insert_below* nor *insert_above* is provided by will be placed between the the deepest linear bucket aggregation if there is no ambiguity, and its children:

```
A—> B      : OK generates      A—> B -> C -> by
A—> B      : KO, ambiguous, must precise either A, B or C
└─> C
```

Accepted all Aggs.__init__ syntaxes

```
>>> Aggs() \
>>> .groupby('terms', name='per_user_id', field='user_id')
{"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}
```

Passing a dict:

```
>>> Aggs().groupby({"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}})
{"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}
```

Using DSL class:

```
>>> from pandagg.aggs import Terms
>>> Aggs().groupby(Terms('terms_on_my_field', field='some_field'))
{"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}
```

Shortcut syntax for terms aggregation: creates a terms aggregation, using field as aggregation name

```
>>> Aggs().groupby('some_field')
{"some_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}
```

Using a Aggs object:

```
>>> Aggs().groupby(Aggs('per_user_id', 'terms', field='user_id'))
{"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}
```


Accepted declarations for multiple aggregations:

Keyword Arguments

- *insert_below* (string) – Parent aggregation name under which these aggregations should be placed
- *insert_above* (string) – Aggregation name above which these aggregations should be placed
- *at_root* (string) – Insert aggregations at root of aggregation query
- remaining kwargs: Used as body in aggregation

Return type *pandagg.aggs.Aggs*

node_class

alias of *pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.AggNode*

show (*args, **kwargs)

Return tree structure in hierarchy style.

Parameters

- **nid** – Node identifier from which tree traversal will start. If None tree root will be used
- **filter_** – filter function performed on nodes. Nodes excluded from filter function nor their children won't be displayed
- **reverse** – the *reverse* param for sorting Node objects in the same level
- **key** – key used to order nodes of same parent
- **reverse** – reverse parameter applied at sorting
- **line_type** – display type choice
- **limit** – int, truncate tree display to this number of lines
- **kwargs** – kwargs params passed to node *line_repr* method

Return type unicode in python2, str in python3

to_dict (from_=None, depth=None, with_name=True)

class *pandagg.aggs.Terms* (*args, **kwargs)

Bases: *pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg*

KEY = 'terms'

class *pandagg.aggs.Filters* (*args, **kwargs)

Bases: *pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg*

KEY = 'filters'

class *pandagg.aggs.Histogram* (*args, **kwargs)

Bases: *pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg*

KEY = 'histogram'

class *pandagg.aggs.DateHistogram* (*args, **kwargs)

Bases: *pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg*

KEY = 'date_histogram'

class *pandagg.aggs.Range* (*args, **kwargs)

Bases: *pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg*

```
    KEY = 'range'

class pandagg.aggs.Global(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'global'

class pandagg.aggs.Filter(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'filter'

class pandagg.aggs.Missing(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'missing'

class pandagg.aggs.Nested(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'nested'

class pandagg.aggs.ReverseNested(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'reverse_nested'

class pandagg.aggs.Avg(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'avg'

class pandagg.aggs.Max(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'max'

class pandagg.aggs.Sum(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'sum'

class pandagg.aggs.Min(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'min'

class pandagg.aggs.Cardinality(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'cardinality'

class pandagg.aggs.Stats(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'stats'

class pandagg.aggs.ExtendedStats(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'extended_stats'

class pandagg.aggs.Percentiles(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    Percents body argument can be passed to specify which percentiles to fetch.
```

```
    KEY = 'percentiles'

class pandagg.aggs.PercentileRanks(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'percentile_ranks'

class pandagg.aggs.GeoBound(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'geo_bounds'

class pandagg.aggs.GeoCentroid(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'geo_centroid'

class pandagg.aggs.TopHits(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'top_hits'

class pandagg.aggs.ValueCount(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg

    KEY = 'value_count'

class pandagg.aggs.AvgBucket(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'avg_bucket'

class pandagg.aggs.Derivative(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'derivative'

class pandagg.aggs.MaxBucket(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'max_bucket'

class pandagg.aggs.MinBucket(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'min_bucket'

class pandagg.aggs.SumBucket(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'sum_bucket'

class pandagg.aggs.StatsBucket(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'stats_bucket'

class pandagg.aggs.ExtendedStatsBucket(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'extended_stats_bucket'

class pandagg.aggs.PercentilesBucket(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'percentiles_bucket'
```

```
class pandagg.aggs.MovingAvg(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'moving_avg'

class pandagg.aggs.CumulativeSum(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'cumulative_sum'

class pandagg.aggs.BucketScript(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'bucket_script'

class pandagg.aggs.BucketSelector(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'bucket_selector'

class pandagg.aggs.BucketSort(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'bucket_sort'

class pandagg.aggs.SerialDiff(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg

    KEY = 'serial_diff'
```

4.2.2 pandagg.connections module

```
class pandagg.connections.Connections
    Bases: object
```

Class responsible for holding connections to different clusters. Used as a singleton in this module.

add_connection (*alias*, *conn*)

Add a connection object, it will be passed through as-is.

configure (***kwargs*)

Configure multiple connections at once, useful for passing in config dictionaries obtained from other sources, like Django's settings or a configuration management tool.

Example:

```
connections.configure(
    default={'hosts': 'localhost'},
    dev={'hosts': ['esdev1.example.com:9200'], 'sniff_on_start': True},
)
```

Connections will only be constructed lazily when requested through `get_connection`.

create_connection (*alias*='default', ***kwargs*)

Construct an instance of `elasticsearch.Elasticsearch` and register it under given alias.

get_connection (*alias*='default')

Retrieve a connection, construct it if necessary (only configuration was passed to us). If a non-string alias has been passed through we assume it's already a client instance and will just return it as-is.

Raises `KeyError` if no client (or its definition) is registered under the alias.

remove_connection (*alias*)

Remove connection from the registry. Raises `KeyError` if connection wasn't found.

4.2.3 pandagg.discovery module

class pandagg.discovery.**Index** (*name, settings, mapping, aliases, client=None*)

Bases: `object`

search (*nested_autocorrect=True, repr_auto_execute=True*)

class pandagg.discovery.**Indices** (***kwargs*)

Bases: `lighttree.interactive.Obj`

pandagg.discovery.**discover** (*using, index='*'*)

Parameters

- **using** – Elasticsearch client
- **index** – Comma-separated list or wildcard expression of index names used to limit the request.

4.2.4 pandagg.exceptions module

exception pandagg.exceptions.**AbsentMappingFieldError**

Bases: `pandagg.exceptions.MappingError`

Field is not present in mapping.

exception pandagg.exceptions.**InvalidAggregation**

Bases: `Exception`

Wrong aggregation definition

exception pandagg.exceptions.**InvalidOperationMappingFieldError**

Bases: `pandagg.exceptions.MappingError`

Invalid aggregation type on this mapping field.

exception pandagg.exceptions.**MappingError**

Bases: `Exception`

Basic Mapping Error

exception pandagg.exceptions.**VersionIncompatibilityError**

Bases: `Exception`

Pandagg is not compatible with this ElasticSearch version.

4.2.5 pandagg.mapping module

class pandagg.mapping.**Mapping** (**args, **kwargs*)

Bases: `pandagg.tree._tree.Tree`

KEY = `None`

get (*key*)

Get a node by its id. :param nid: str, identifier of node to fetch :rtype: `lighttree.node.Node`

list_nesteds_at_field (*field_path*)

```
mapping_type_of_field(field_path)
nested_at_field(field_path)
node_class
    alias of pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.Field
node_path(nid)
resolve_path_to_id(path)
to_dict(from_=None, depth=None)
validate_agg_node(agg_node, exc=True)
    Ensure if node has field or path that it exists in mapping, and that required aggregation type if allowed on
    this kind of field. :param agg_node: AggNode you want to validate on this mapping :param exc: boolean,
    if set to True raise exception if invalid :rtype: boolean

class pandagg.mapping.IMapping(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: lighttree.interactive.TreeBasedObj

    Interactive wrapper upon mapping tree, allowing field navigation and quick access to single clause aggregations
    computation.

class pandagg.mapping.Text(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'text'

class pandagg.mapping.Keyword(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'keyword'

class pandagg.mapping.Long(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'long'

class pandagg.mapping.Integer(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'integer'

class pandagg.mapping.Short(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'short'

class pandagg.mapping.Byte(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'byte'

class pandagg.mapping.Double(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'double'

class pandagg.mapping.HalfFloat(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'half_float'

class pandagg.mapping.ScaledFloat(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField
```

```
    KEY = 'scaled_float'

class pandagg.mapping.Date(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'date'

class pandagg.mapping.DateNanos(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'date_nanos'

class pandagg.mapping.Boolean(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'boolean'

class pandagg.mapping.Binary(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'binary'

class pandagg.mapping.IntegerRange(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'integer_range'

class pandagg.mapping.Float(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'float'

class pandagg.mapping.FloatRange(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'float_range'

class pandagg.mapping.LongRange(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'long_range'

class pandagg.mapping.DoubleRange(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'double_range'

class pandagg.mapping.DateRange(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    KEY = 'date_range'

class pandagg.mapping.Object(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedComplexField

    KEY = 'object'

class pandagg.mapping.Nested(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedComplexField

    KEY = 'nested'

class pandagg.mapping.GeoPoint(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField

    For lat/lon points
```

```
KEY = 'geo_point'
```

class pandagg.mapping.GeoShape (**body)
Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*
For complex shapes like polygons

```
KEY = 'geo_shape'
```

class pandagg.mapping.IP (**body)
Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*
for IPv4 and IPv6 addresses

```
KEY = 'IP'
```

class pandagg.mapping.Completion (**body)
Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*
To provide auto-complete suggestions

```
KEY = 'completion'
```

class pandagg.mapping.TokenCount (**body)
Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*
To count the number of tokens in a string

```
KEY = 'token_count'
```

class pandagg.mapping.MapperMurMur3 (**body)
Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*
To compute hashes of values at index-time and store them in the index

```
KEY = 'murmur3'
```

class pandagg.mapping.MapperAnnotatedText (**body)
Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*
To index text containing special markup (typically used for identifying named entities)

```
KEY = 'annotated-text'
```

class pandagg.mapping.Percolator (**body)
Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*
Accepts queries from the query-dsl

```
KEY = 'percolator'
```

class pandagg.mapping.Join (**body)
Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*
Defines parent/child relation for documents within the same index

```
KEY = 'join'
```

class pandagg.mapping.RankFeature (**body)
Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*
Record numeric feature to boost hits at query time.

```
KEY = 'rank_feature'
```

class pandagg.mapping.RankFeatures (**body)
Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*

Record numeric features to boost hits at query time.

KEY = 'rank_features'

class pandagg.mapping.**DenseVector**(**body)

Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*

Record dense vectors of float values.

KEY = 'dense_vector'

class pandagg.mapping.**SparseVector**(**body)

Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*

Record sparse vectors of float values.

KEY = 'sparse_vector'

class pandagg.mapping.**SearchAsYouType**(**body)

Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*

A text-like field optimized for queries to implement as-you-type completion

KEY = 'search_as_you_type'

class pandagg.mapping.**Alias**(**body)

Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*

Defines an alias to an existing field.

KEY = 'alias'

class pandagg.mapping.**Flattened**(**body)

Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*

Allows an entire JSON object to be indexed as a single field.

KEY = 'flattened'

class pandagg.mapping.**Shape**(**body)

Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*

For arbitrary cartesian geometries.

KEY = 'shape'

class pandagg.mapping.**Histogram**(**body)

Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField*

For pre-aggregated numerical values for percentiles aggregations.

KEY = 'histogram'

class pandagg.mapping.**Index**(**body)

Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField*

The index to which the document belongs.

KEY = '_index'

class pandagg.mapping.**Type**(**body)

Bases: *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField*

The document's mapping type.

KEY = '_type'

```
class pandagg.mapping.Id(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField
    The document's ID.
    KEY = '_id'

class pandagg.mapping.FieldNames(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField
    All fields in the document which contain non-null values.
    KEY = '_field_names'

class pandagg.mapping.Source(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField
    The original JSON representing the body of the document.
    KEY = '_source'

class pandagg.mapping.Size(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField
    The size of the _source field in bytes, provided by the mapper-size plugin.
    KEY = '_size'

class pandagg.mapping.Ignored(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField
    All fields in the document that have been ignored at index time because of ignore_malformed.
    KEY = '_ignored'

class pandagg.mapping.Routing(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField
    A custom routing value which routes a document to a particular shard.
    KEY = '_routing'

class pandagg.mapping.Meta(**body)
    Bases: pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField
    Application specific metadata.
    KEY = '_meta'
```

4.2.6 pandagg.query module

```
class pandagg.query.Query(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree._tree.Tree
    Combination of query clauses.
    Mapping declaration is optional, but doing so validates query validity and automatically inserts nested clauses when necessary.
```

Keyword Arguments

- *mapping* (dict or *pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping*) – Mapping of requested index(es). Providing it will add validation features, and add required nested clauses if missing.
- *nested_autocorrect* (bool) – In case of missing nested clauses in query, if True, automatically add missing nested clauses, else raise error.

- remaining kwargs: Used as body in query clauses.

KEY = None

applied_nested_path_at_node (*nid*)

bool (**args*, ***kwargs*)

boost (**args*, ***kwargs*)

constant_score (**args*, ***kwargs*)

dis_max (**args*, ***kwargs*)

filter (**args*, ***kwargs*)

function_score (**args*, ***kwargs*)

has_child (**args*, ***kwargs*)

has_parent (**args*, ***kwargs*)

must (**args*, ***kwargs*)

must_not (**args*, ***kwargs*)

nested (**args*, ***kwargs*)

node_class

alias of *pandagg.node.query.abstract.QueryClause*

parent_id (**args*, ***kwargs*)

pinned_query (**args*, ***kwargs*)

query (**args*, ***kwargs*)

Insert new clause(s) in current query.

Inserted clause can accepts following syntaxes.

Given an empty query:

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Query
>>> q = Query()
```

flat syntax: clause type, followed by query clause body as keyword arguments:

```
>>> q.query('term', some_field=23)
{'term': {'some_field': 23}}
```

from regular Elasticsearch dict query:

```
>>> q.query({'term': {'some_field': 23}})
{'term': {'some_field': 23}}
```

using pandagg DSL:

```
>>> from pandagg.query import Term
>>> q.query(Term(field=23))
{'term': {'some_field': 23}}
```

Keyword Arguments

- *parent* (*str*) – named query clause under which the inserted clauses should be placed.

- *parent_param* (str optional parameter when using *parent* param) – parameter under which inserted clauses will be placed. For instance if *parent* clause is a boolean, can be ‘must’, ‘filter’, ‘should’, ‘must_not’.
- *child* (str) – named query clause above which the inserted clauses should be placed.
- *child_param* (str optional parameter when using *parent* param) – parameter of inserted boolean clause under which child clauses will be placed. For instance if inserted clause is a boolean, can be ‘must’, ‘filter’, ‘should’, ‘must_not’.
- *mode* (str one of ‘add’, ‘replace’, ‘replace_all’) – merging strategy when inserting clauses on a existing compound clause.
 - ‘add’ (default) : adds new clauses keeping initial ones
 - ‘replace’ : for each parameter (for instance in ‘bool’ case : ‘filter’, ‘must’, ‘must_not’, ‘should’), replace existing clauses under this parameter, by new ones only if declared in inserted compound query
 - ‘replace_all’ : existing compound clause is completely replaced by the new one

script_score (*args, **kwargs)

should (*args, **kwargs)

show (*args, **kwargs)

Return tree structure in hierarchy style.

Parameters

- **nid** – Node identifier from which tree traversal will start. If None tree root will be used
- **filter_** – filter function performed on nodes. Nodes excluded from filter function nor their children won’t be displayed
- **reverse** – the *reverse* param for sorting *Node* objects in the same level
- **key** – key used to order nodes of same parent
- **reverse** – reverse parameter applied at sorting
- **line_type** – display type choice
- **limit** – int, truncate tree display to this number of lines
- **kwargs** – kwargs params passed to node *line_repr* method

Return type unicode in python2, str in python3

to_dict (from_=None, with_name=True)

Serialize query as native dict. :param from_: optional, :param with_name: optional :return:

class pandagg.query.Exists (*args, **kwargs)

Bases: *pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf*

KEY = ‘exists’

class pandagg.query.Fuzzy (*args, **kwargs)

Bases: *pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf*

KEY = ‘fuzzy’

class pandagg.query.Ids (*args, **kwargs)

Bases: *pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf*

KEY = ‘ids’

```
class pandagg.query.Prefix(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'prefix'

class pandagg.query.Range(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'range'

class pandagg.query.Regexp(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'regexp'

class pandagg.query.Term(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'term'

class pandagg.query.Terms(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'terms'

class pandagg.query.TermsSet(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'terms_set'

class pandagg.query.Type(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'type'

class pandagg.query.Wildcard(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'wildcard'

class pandagg.query.Intervals(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'intervals'

class pandagg.query.Match(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'match'

class pandagg.query.MatchBoolPrefix(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'match_bool_prefix'

class pandagg.query.MatchPhrase(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'match_phrase'

class pandagg.query.MatchPhrasePrefix(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'match_phrase_prefix'

class pandagg.query.MultiMatch(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf
```

```
    KEY = 'multi_match'

class pandagg.query.Common(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'common'

class pandagg.query.QueryString(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'query_string'

class pandagg.query.SimpleQueryString(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'simple_string'

class pandagg.query.Bool(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'bool'

class pandagg.query.Boosting(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'boosting'

class pandagg.query.ConstantScore(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'constant_score'

class pandagg.query.FunctionScore(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'function_score'

class pandagg.query.DisMax(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'dis_max'

class pandagg.query.Nested(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'nested'

class pandagg.query.HasParent(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'has_parent'

class pandagg.query.HasChild(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'has_child'

class pandagg.query.ParentId(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'parent_id'

class pandagg.query.Shape(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'shape'
```

```
class pandagg.query.GeoShape(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'geo_shape'

class pandagg.query.GeoPolygone(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'geo_polygon'

class pandagg.query.GeoDistance(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'geo_distance'

class pandagg.query.GeoBoundingBox(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'geo_bounding_box'

class pandagg.query.DistanceFeature(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'distance_feature'

class pandagg.query.MoreLikeThis(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'more_like_this'

class pandagg.query.Percolate(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'percolate'

class pandagg.query.RankFeature(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'rank_feature'

class pandagg.query.Script(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'script'

class pandagg.query.Wrapper(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf

    KEY = 'wrapper'

class pandagg.query.ScriptScore(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'script_score'

class pandagg.query.PinnedQuery(**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound

    KEY = 'pinned'
```

4.2.7 pandagg.response module

```
class pandagg.response.Aggregations(data, aggs, query, index, client)
    Bases: object
```

get (*key*)

keys ()

serialize (*output='tabular', **kwargs*)

Parameters

- **output** – output format, one of “raw”, “tree”, “interactive_tree”, “normalized”, “tabular”, “dataframe”
- **kwargs** – tabular serialization kwargs

Returns

to_dataframe (*grouped_by=None, normalize_children=True, with_single_bucket_groups=False*)

to_interactive_tree ()

to_normalized ()

to_tabular (*index_orient=True, grouped_by=None, expand_columns=True, expand_sep='|', normalize=True, with_single_bucket_groups=False*)

Build tabular view of ES response grouping levels (rows) until ‘grouped_by’ aggregation node included is reached, and using children aggregations of grouping level as values for each of generated groups (columns).

Suppose an aggregation of this shape (A & B bucket aggregations):

```
A--> B--> C1
      |--> C2
      |--> C3
```

With `grouped_by='B'`, breakdown ElasticSearch response (tree structure), into a tabular structure of this shape:

		C1	C2	C3
A	B			
wood	blue	10	4	0
	red	7	5	2
steel	blue	1	9	0
	red	23	4	2

Parameters

- **index_orient** – if True, level-key samples are returned as tuples, else in a dictionary
- **grouped_by** – name of the aggregation node used as last grouping level
- **normalize** – if True, normalize columns buckets

Returns index, index_names, values

to_tree ()

class pandagg.response.**Hit** (*data*)

Bases: `object`

class pandagg.response.**Hits** (*hits*)

Bases: `object`

to_dataframe (*expand_source=True, source_only=True*)

Return hits as pandas dataframe. Requires pandas dependency. :param `expand_source`: if True, `_source`

sub-fields are expanded as columns :param source_only: if True, doesn't include hit metadata (except id which is used as dataframe index)

```
class pandagg.response.Response (data, search)
    Bases: object

    success
```

4.2.8 pandagg.search module

```
class pandagg.search.MultiSearch (**kwargs)
    Bases: pandagg.search.Request

    Combine multiple Search objects into a single request.
```

```
add (search)
    Adds a new Search object to the request:
```

```
ms = MultiSearch(index='my-index')
ms = ms.add(Search(doc_type=Category).filter('term', category='python'))
ms = ms.add(Search(doc_type=Blog))
```

```
execute ()
    Execute the multi search request and return a list of search results.
```

```
to_dict ()
```

```
class pandagg.search.Request (using, index=None)
    Bases: object
```

```
index (*index)
    Set the index for the search. If called empty it will remove all information.
```

Example:

```
s = Search() s = s.index('twitter-2015.01.01', 'twitter-2015.01.02') s = s.index(['twitter-
2015.01.01', 'twitter-2015.01.02'])
```

```
params (**kwargs)
    Specify query params to be used when executing the search. All the keyword arguments will override the
    current values. See https://elasticsearch-py.readthedocs.io/en/master/api.html#elasticsearch.Elasticsearch.
    search for all available parameters.
```

Example:

```
s = Search()
s = s.params(routing='user-1', preference='local')
```

```
using (client)
    Associate the search request with an elasticsearch client. A fresh copy will be returned with current
    instance remaining unchanged.
```

Parameters client – an instance of `elasticsearch.Elasticsearch` to use or an alias to look up in `elasticsearch_dsl.connections`

```
class pandagg.search.Search (using=None, index=None, mapping=None,
                             nested_autocorrect=False, repr_auto_execute=False)
    Bases: pandagg.search.Request
```

```
aggs (*args, **kwargs)
    Arrange passed aggregations “horizontally”.
```

Given the initial aggregation:

```
A—> B
└─> C
```

If passing multiple aggregations with `insert_below = 'A'`:

```
A—> B
└─> C
  └─> new1
    └─> new2
```

Note: those will be placed under the `insert_below` aggregation clause id if provided, else under the deepest linear bucket aggregation if there is no ambiguity:

OK:

```
A—> B -> C -> new
```

KO:

```
A—> B
└─> C
```

`args` accepts single occurrence or sequence of following formats:

- string (for terms agg concise declaration)
- regular Elasticsearch dict syntax
- `AggNode` instance (for instance Terms, Filters etc)

Keyword Arguments

- `insert_below` (string) – Parent aggregation name under which these aggregations should be placed
- `at_root` (string) – Insert aggregations at root of aggregation query
- remaining kwargs: Used as body in aggregation

Return type `pandagg.aggs.Aggs`

bool (`*args`, `**kwargs`)

count ()

Return the number of hits matching the query and filters. Note that only the actual number is returned.

delete () *executes the query by delegating to delete_by_query()*

exclude (`*args`, `**kwargs`)

Must not wrapped in filter context.

execute ()

Execute the search and return an instance of `Response` wrapping all the data.

filter (`*args`, `**kwargs`)

classmethod from_dict (`d`)

Construct a new `Search` instance from a raw dict containing the search body. Useful when migrating from raw dictionaries.

Example:

```
s = Search.from_dict({
    "query": {
        "bool": {
            "must": [...]
        }
    },
    "aggs": {...}
})
s = s.filter('term', published=True)
```

groupby (*args, **kwargs)

Arrange passed aggregations in vertical/nested manner, above or below another agg clause.

Given the initial aggregation:

```
A—> B
└─> C
```

If *insert_below* = 'A':

```
A—> new—> B
    └─> C
```

If *insert_above* = 'B':

```
A—> new—> B
└─> C
```

by argument accepts single occurrence or sequence of following formats:

- string (for terms agg concise declaration)
- regular Elasticsearch dict syntax
- AggNode instance (for instance Terms, Filters etc)

If *insert_below* nor *insert_above* is provided by will be placed between the the deepest linear bucket aggregation if there is no ambiguity, and its children:

```
A—> B      : OK generates      A—> B -> C -> by
A—> B      : KO, ambiguous, must precise either A, B or C
└─> C
```

Accepted all Aggs.__init__ syntaxes

```
>>> Aggs() \
>>> .groupby('terms', name='per_user_id', field='user_id')
{"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}
```

Passing a dict:

```
>>> Aggs().groupby({"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}})
{"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}
```

Using DSL class:

```
>>> from pandagg.aggs import Terms
>>> Aggs().groupby(Terms('terms_on_my_field', field='some_field'))
{"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}
```

Shortcut syntax for terms aggregation: creates a terms aggregation, using field as aggregation name

```
>>> Aggs().groupby('some_field')
{"some_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}
```

Using a Aggs object:

```
>>> Aggs().groupby(Aggs('per_user_id', 'terms', field='user_id'))
{"terms_on_my_field":{"terms":{"field":"some_field"}}
```

Accepted declarations for multiple aggregations:

Keyword Arguments

- *insert_below* (string) – Parent aggregation name under which these aggregations should be placed
- *insert_above* (string) – Aggregation name above which these aggregations should be placed
- *at_root* (string) – Insert aggregations at root of aggregation query
- remaining kwargs: Used as body in aggregation

Return type *pandagg.aggs.Aggs*

highlight (*fields, **kwargs)

Request highlighting of some fields. All keyword arguments passed in will be used as parameters for all the fields in the `fields` parameter. Example:

```
Search().highlight('title', 'body', fragment_size=50)
```

will produce the equivalent of:

```
{
  "highlight": {
    "fields": {
      "body": {"fragment_size": 50},
      "title": {"fragment_size": 50}
    }
  }
}
```

If you want to have different options for different fields you can call `highlight` twice:

```
Search().highlight('title', fragment_size=50).highlight('body', fragment_
↪size=100)
```

which will produce:

```
{
  "highlight": {
    "fields": {
      "body": {"fragment_size": 100},
      "title": {"fragment_size": 50}
    }
  }
}
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

    }
}

```

highlight_options (**kwargs)

Update the global highlighting options used for this request. For example:

```

s = Search()
s = s.highlight_options(order='score')

```

must (*args, **kwargs)**must_not** (*args, **kwargs)**post_filter** (*args, **kwargs)**query** (*args, **kwargs)

Insert new clause(s) in current query.

Inserted clause can accepts following syntaxes.

Given an empty query:

```

>>> from pandagg.query import Query
>>> q = Query()

```

flat syntax: clause type, followed by query clause body as keyword arguments:

```

>>> q.query('term', some_field=23)
{'term': {'some_field': 23}}

```

from regular Elasticsearch dict query:

```

>>> q.query({'term': {'some_field': 23}})
{'term': {'some_field': 23}}

```

using pandagg DSL:

```

>>> from pandagg.query import Term
>>> q.query(Term(field=23))
{'term': {'some_field': 23}}

```

Keyword Arguments

- *parent* (str) – named query clause under which the inserted clauses should be placed.
- *parent_param* (str optional parameter when using *parent* param) – parameter under which inserted clauses will be placed. For instance if *parent* clause is a boolean, can be ‘must’, ‘filter’, ‘should’, ‘must_not’.
- *child* (str) – named query clause above which the inserted clauses should be placed.
- *child_param* (str optional parameter when using *parent* param) – parameter of inserted boolean clause under which child clauses will be placed. For instance if inserted clause is a boolean, can be ‘must’, ‘filter’, ‘should’, ‘must_not’.
- *mode* (str one of ‘add’, ‘replace’, ‘replace_all’) – merging strategy when inserting clauses on a existing compound clause.

- ‘add’ (default) : adds new clauses keeping initial ones
- ‘replace’ : for each parameter (for instance in ‘bool’ case : ‘filter’, ‘must’, ‘must_not’, ‘should’), replace existing clauses under this parameter, by new ones only if declared in inserted compound query
- ‘replace_all’ : existing compound clause is completely replaced by the new one

scan()

Turn the search into a scan search and return a generator that will iterate over all the documents matching the query.

Use `params` method to specify any additional arguments you wish to pass to the underlying scan helper from `elasticsearch-py` - <https://elasticsearch-py.readthedocs.io/en/master/helpers.html#elasticsearch.helpers.scan>

script_fields(kwargs)**

Define script fields to be calculated on hits. See <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/current/search-request-script-fields.html> for more details.

Example:

```
s = Search()
s = s.script_fields(times_two="doc['field'].value * 2")
s = s.script_fields(
    times_three={
        'script': {
            'inline': "doc['field'].value * params.n",
            'params': {'n': 3}
        }
    }
)
```

should(*args, **kwargs)**size(size)**

Equivalent to:

```
s = Search().params(size=size)
```

sort(*keys)

Add sorting information to the search request. If called without arguments it will remove all sort requirements. Otherwise it will replace them. Acceptable arguments are:

```
'some.field'
'-some.other.field'
{'different.field': {'any': 'dict'}}
```

so for example:

```
s = Search().sort(
    'category',
    '-title',
    {"price" : {"order" : "asc", "mode" : "avg"}}
)
```

will sort by category, title (in descending order) and price in ascending order using the avg mode.

The API returns a copy of the Search object and can thus be chained.

source (*fields=None, **kwargs*)

Selectively control how the `_source` field is returned.

Parameters **fields** – wildcard string, array of wildcards, or dictionary of includes and excludes

If `fields` is `None`, the entire document will be returned for each hit. If `fields` is a dictionary with keys of 'includes' and/or 'excludes' the fields will be either included or excluded appropriately.

Calling this multiple times with the same named parameter will override the previous values with the new ones.

Example:

```
s = Search()
s = s.source(includes=['obj1.*'], excludes=["*.description"])

s = Search()
s = s.source(includes=['obj1.*']).source(excludes=["*.description"])
```

suggest (*name, text, **kwargs*)

Add a suggestions request to the search.

Parameters

- **name** – name of the suggestion
- **text** – text to suggest on

All keyword arguments will be added to the suggestions body. For example:

```
s = Search()
s = s.suggest('suggestion-1', 'Elasticsearch', term={'field': 'body'})
```

to_dict (*count=False, **kwargs*)

Serialize the search into the dictionary that will be sent over as the request's body.

Parameters **count** – a flag to specify if we are interested in a body for count - no aggregations, no pagination bounds etc.

All additional keyword arguments will be included into the dictionary.

update_from_dict (*d*)

Apply options from a serialized body to the current instance. Modifies the object in-place. Used mostly by `from_dict`.

4.2.9 pandagg.utils module

class `pandagg.utils.DslMeta` (*name, bases, attrs*)

Bases: `type`

Base Metaclass for `DslBase` subclasses that builds a registry of all classes for given `DslBase` subclass (== all the query types for the `Query` subclass of `DslBase`).

It then uses the information from that registry (as well as *name* and *deserializer* attributes from the base class) to construct any subclass based on it's name.

classmethod `get_dsl_type` (*name*)

`pandagg.utils.equal_queries` (*d1, d2*)

Compares if two queries are equivalent (do not consider nested list orders).

```
pandagg.utils.equal_search(s1, s2)  
pandagg.utils.get_dsl_class(cls, name)  
pandagg.utils.ordered(obj)
```

4.3 Module contents

We want to make contributing to this project as easy and transparent as possible.

5.1 Our Development Process

We use github to host code, to track issues and feature requests, as well as accept pull requests.

5.2 Pull Requests

We actively welcome your pull requests.

1. Fork the repo and create your branch from `master`.
2. If you've added code that should be tested, add tests.
3. If you've changed APIs, update the documentation.
4. Ensure the test suite passes.
5. Make sure your code lints.

5.3 Any contributions you make will be under the MIT Software License

In short, when you submit code changes, your submissions are understood to be under the same [MIT License](#) that covers the project. Feel free to contact the maintainers if that's a concern.

5.4 Issues

We use GitHub issues to track public bugs. Please ensure your description is clear and has sufficient instructions to be able to reproduce the issue.

5.5 Report bugs using Github's issues

We use GitHub issues to track public bugs. Report a bug by [opening a new issue](#); it's that easy!

5.6 Write bug reports with detail, background, and sample code

Great Bug Reports tend to have:

- A quick summary and/or background
- Steps to reproduce
 - Be specific!
 - Give sample code if you can.
- What you expected would happen
- What actually happens
- Notes (possibly including why you think this might be happening, or stuff you tried that didn't work)

5.7 License

By contributing, you agree that your contributions will be licensed under its MIT License.

5.8 References

This document was adapted from the open-source contribution guidelines of [briandk's gist](#)

pandagg is a Python package providing a simple interface to manipulate Elasticsearch queries and aggregations. It brings the following features:

- flexible aggregation and search queries declaration
- query validation based on provided mapping
- parsing of aggregation results in handy format: interactive bucket tree, normalized tree or tabular breakdown
- mapping interactive navigation

CHAPTER 6

Installing

pandagg can be installed with [pip](#):

```
$ pip install pandagg
```

Alternatively, you can grab the latest source code from [GitHub](#):

```
$ git clone git://github.com/alkemics/pandagg.git
$ python setup.py install
```


CHAPTER 7

Usage

The *User Guide* is the place to go to learn how to use the library.

An example based on publicly available IMDB data is documented in repository *examples/imdb* directory, with a jupyter notebook to showcase some of *pandagg* functionalities: [here it is](#).

The *pandagg package* documentation provides API-level documentation.

CHAPTER 8

License

pandagg is made available under the Apache 2.0 License. For more details, see [LICENSE.txt](#).

CHAPTER 9

Contributing

We happily welcome contributions, please see *Contributing to Pandagg* for details.

p

- `pandagg`, 90
- `pandagg.aggs`, 64
- `pandagg.connections`, 70
- `pandagg.discovery`, 71
- `pandagg.exceptions`, 71
- `pandagg.interactive`, 30
- `pandagg.interactive.mapping`, 29
- `pandagg.interactive.response`, 29
- `pandagg.mapping`, 71
- `pandagg.node`, 49
 - `aggs`, 38
 - `abstract`, 30
 - `bucket`, 32
 - `metric`, 35
 - `pipeline`, 36
 - `mapping`, 43
 - `abstract`, 38
 - `mapping.field_datatypes`, 39
 - `mapping.meta_fields`, 42
 - `query`, 49
 - `abstract`, 43
 - `compound`, 44
 - `full_text`, 45
 - `geo`, 46
 - `joining`, 46
 - `shape`, 47
 - `span`, 47
 - `specialized`, 47
 - `specialized_compound`, 47
 - `term_level`, 47
 - `response`, 49
 - `bucket`, 49
 - `types`, 49
- `pandagg.query`, 76
- `pandagg.response`, 81
- `pandagg.search`, 83
- `pandagg.tree`, 64
 - `aggs`, 56
 - `aggs`, 49
 - `bucket`, 53
 - `metric`, 54
 - `pipeline`, 55
 - `mapping`, 62
 - `query`, 62
 - `abstract`, 56
 - `compound`, 59
 - `full_text`, 59
 - `geo`, 60
 - `joining`, 60
 - `shape`, 60
 - `span`, 61
 - `specialized`, 61
 - `specialized_compound`, 61
 - `term_level`, 61
 - `response`, 63
- `pandagg.utils`, 89

A

AbsentMappingFieldError, 71
 AbstractLeafAgg (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs*), 49
 AbstractParentAgg (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs*), 49
 AbstractSingleFieldQueryClause (class in *pandagg.node.query.abstract*), 43
 add() (*pandagg.search.MultiSearch* method), 83
 add_connection() (*pandagg.connections.Connections* method), 70
 AggNode (class in *pandagg.node.aggs.abstract*), 30
 Aggregations (class in *pandagg.response*), 81
 Aggs (class in *pandagg.aggs*), 64
 Aggs (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs*), 50
 aggs() (*pandagg.aggs.Aggs* method), 65
 aggs() (*pandagg.search.Search* method), 83
 aggs() (*pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.Aggs* method), 50
 AggsResponseTree (class in *pandagg.tree.response*), 63
 Alias (class in *pandagg.mapping*), 75
 Alias (class in *pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes*), 39
 applied_nested_path_at_node() (*pandagg.aggs.Aggs* method), 65
 applied_nested_path_at_node() (*pandagg.query.Query* method), 77
 applied_nested_path_at_node() (*pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.Aggs* method), 51
 applied_nested_path_at_node() (*pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query* method), 57
 attr_name (*pandagg.node.response.bucket.Bucket* attribute), 49
 Avg (class in *pandagg.aggs*), 68
 Avg (class in *pandagg.node.aggs.metric*), 35
 Avg (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.metric*), 54
 AvgBucket (class in *pandagg.aggs*), 69
 AvgBucket (class in *pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline*), 36

AvgBucket (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline*), 55

B

Binary (class in *pandagg.mapping*), 73
 Binary (class in *pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes*), 39
 BLACKLISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.AggNode* attribute), 30
 BLACKLISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Missing* attribute), 34
 BLACKLISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Terms* attribute), 34
 BLACKLISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.ValueCount* attribute), 36
 body (*pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.Field* attribute), 38
 Bool (class in *pandagg.node.query.compound*), 44
 Bool (class in *pandagg.query*), 80
 Bool (class in *pandagg.tree.query.compound*), 59
 bool() (*pandagg.query.Query* method), 77
 bool() (*pandagg.search.Search* method), 84
 bool() (*pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query* method), 57
 Boolean (class in *pandagg.mapping*), 73
 Boolean (class in *pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes*), 39
 boost() (*pandagg.query.Query* method), 77
 boost() (*pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query* method), 57
 Boosting (class in *pandagg.node.query.compound*), 44
 Boosting (class in *pandagg.query*), 80
 Boosting (class in *pandagg.tree.query.compound*), 59
 Bucket (class in *pandagg.node.response.bucket*), 49
 bucket_properties() (*pandagg.tree.response.AggsResponseTree* method), 63

- BucketAggNode (class *pandagg.node.aggs.abstract*), 31
- BucketScript (class in *pandagg.aggs*), 70
- BucketScript (class in *pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline*), 36
- BucketScript (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline*), 55
- BucketSelector (class in *pandagg.aggs*), 70
- BucketSelector (class *pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline*), 37
- BucketSelector (class *pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline*), 55
- BucketSort (class in *pandagg.aggs*), 70
- BucketSort (class in *pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline*), 37
- BucketSort (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline*), 55
- Byte (class in *pandagg.mapping*), 72
- Byte (class in *pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes*), 39
- C**
- Cardinality (class in *pandagg.aggs*), 68
- Cardinality (class in *pandagg.node.aggs.metric*), 35
- Cardinality (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.metric*), 54
- Common (class in *pandagg.node.query.full_text*), 45
- Common (class in *pandagg.query*), 80
- Common (class in *pandagg.tree.query.full_text*), 59
- Completion (class in *pandagg.mapping*), 74
- Completion (class *pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes*), 39
- Composite (class in *pandagg.node.aggs.bucket*), 32
- Composite (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket*), 53
- Compound (class in *pandagg.tree.query.abstract*), 56
- CompoundClause (class *pandagg.node.query.compound*), 44
- configure() (*pandagg.connections.Connections* method), 70
- Connections (class in *pandagg.connections*), 70
- constant_score() (*pandagg.query.Query* method), 77
- constant_score() (*pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query* method), 57
- ConstantScore (class *pandagg.node.query.compound*), 45
- ConstantScore (class in *pandagg.query*), 80
- ConstantScore (class *pandagg.tree.query.compound*), 59
- count() (*pandagg.search.Search* method), 84
- create_connection() (*pandagg.connections.Connections* method), 70
- CumulativeSum (class in *pandagg.aggs*), 70
- CumulativeSum (class *pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline*), 37
- CumulativeSum (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline*), 55
- D**
- Date (class in *pandagg.mapping*), 73
- Date (class in *pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes*), 39
- DateHistogram (class in *pandagg.aggs*), 67
- DateHistogram (class in *pandagg.node.aggs.bucket*), 32
- DateHistogram (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket*), 53
- DateNanos (class in *pandagg.mapping*), 73
- DateNanos (class *pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes*), 39
- DateTimeRange (class in *pandagg.mapping*), 73
- DateTimeRange (class in *pandagg.node.aggs.bucket*), 33
- DateTimeRange (class *pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes*), 39
- DateTimeRange (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket*), 53
- deepest_linear_bucket_agg (*pandagg.aggs.Aggs* attribute), 65
- deepest_linear_bucket_agg (*pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.Aggs* attribute), 51
- DEFAULT_OTHER_KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Filters* attribute), 33
- delete() (*pandagg.search.Search* method), 84
- DenseVector (class in *pandagg.mapping*), 75
- DenseVector (class *pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes*), 39
- Derivative (class in *pandagg.aggs*), 69
- Derivative (class in *pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline*), 37
- Derivative (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline*), 55
- dis_max() (*pandagg.query.Query* method), 77
- dis_max() (*pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query* method), 57
- discover() (in module *pandagg.discovery*), 71
- DisMax (class in *pandagg.node.query.compound*), 45
- DisMax (class in *pandagg.query*), 80
- DisMax (class in *pandagg.tree.query.compound*), 59
- DistanceFeature (class *pandagg.node.query.specialized*), 47
- DistanceFeature (class in *pandagg.query*), 81
- DistanceFeature (class *pandagg.tree.query.specialized*), 61
- Double (class in *pandagg.mapping*), 72
- Double (class in *pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes*), 39
- DoubleRange (class in *pandagg.mapping*), 73

DoubleRange (class
pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes),
40

DslMeta (class in pandagg.utils), 89

E

equal_queries() (in module pandagg.utils), 89

equal_search() (in module pandagg.utils), 89

exclude() (pandagg.search.Search method), 84

execute() (pandagg.search.MultiSearch method), 83

execute() (pandagg.search.Search method), 84

Exists (class in pandagg.node.query.term_level), 47

Exists (class in pandagg.query), 78

Exists (class in pandagg.tree.query.term_level), 61

ExtendedStats (class in pandagg.aggs), 68

ExtendedStats (class in pandagg.node.aggs.metric),
35

ExtendedStats (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.metric),
54

ExtendedStatsBucket (class in pandagg.aggs), 69

ExtendedStatsBucket (class in
pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline), 37

ExtendedStatsBucket (class in
pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline), 55

extract_bucket_value()
(pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.AggNode class
method), 30

extract_bucket_value()
(pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.ShadowRoot
class method), 32

extract_buckets()
(pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.AggNode
method), 30

extract_buckets()
(pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.BucketAggNode
method), 31

extract_buckets()
(pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MetricAgg
method), 31

extract_buckets()
(pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MultipleBucketAgg
method), 31

extract_buckets()
(pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.UniqueBucketAgg
method), 32

F

Field (class in pandagg.node.mapping.abstract), 38

FieldNames (class in pandagg.mapping), 76

FieldNames (class
pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields), 42

FieldOrScriptMetricAgg (class
pandagg.node.aggs.abstract), 31

Filter (class in pandagg.aggs), 68

in Filter (class in pandagg.node.aggs.bucket), 33

Filter (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket), 53

filter() (pandagg.query.Query method), 77

filter() (pandagg.search.Search method), 84

filter() (pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query
method), 57

Filters (class in pandagg.aggs), 67

Filters (class in pandagg.node.aggs.bucket), 33

Filters (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket), 53

FlatFieldQueryClause (class in
pandagg.node.query.abstract), 43

Flattened (class in pandagg.mapping), 75

Flattened (class in
pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes),
40

Float (class in pandagg.mapping), 73

Float (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes),
40

FloatRange (class in pandagg.mapping), 73

FloatRange (class in
pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes),
40

from_dict() (pandagg.search.Search class method),
84

from_key (pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Range attribute),
34

function_score() (pandagg.query.Query method),
77

function_score() (pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query
method), 57

FunctionScore (class in
pandagg.node.query.compound), 45

FunctionScore (class in pandagg.query), 80

FunctionScore (class in
pandagg.tree.query.compound), 59

Fuzzy (class in pandagg.node.query.term_level), 48

Fuzzy (class in pandagg.query), 78

Fuzzy (class in pandagg.tree.query.term_level), 61

G

GeoBound (class in pandagg.aggs), 69

GeoBound (class in pandagg.node.aggs.metric), 35

GeoBound (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.metric), 54

GeoBoundingBox (class in pandagg.node.query.geo),
46

GeoBoundingBox (class in pandagg.query), 81

GeoBoundingBox (class in pandagg.tree.query.geo),
60

GeoCentroid (class in pandagg.aggs), 69

in GeoCentroid (class in pandagg.node.aggs.metric), 35

GeoCentroid (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.metric), 54

in GeoDistance (class in pandagg.node.query.geo), 46

GeoDistance (class in pandagg.query), 81

GeoDistance (class in pandagg.tree.query.geo), 60

- GeoPoint (class in pandagg.mapping), 73
 - GeoPoint (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 40
 - GeoPolygone (class in pandagg.node.query.geo), 46
 - GeoPolygone (class in pandagg.query), 81
 - GeoPolygone (class in pandagg.tree.query.geo), 60
 - GeoShape (class in pandagg.mapping), 74
 - GeoShape (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 40
 - GeoShape (class in pandagg.node.query.geo), 46
 - GeoShape (class in pandagg.query), 80
 - GeoShape (class in pandagg.tree.query.geo), 60
 - get () (pandagg.mapping.Mapping method), 71
 - get () (pandagg.response.Aggregations method), 81
 - get () (pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping method), 62
 - get_bucket_filter () (pandagg.interactive.response.IResponse method), 29
 - get_bucket_filter () (pandagg.tree.response.AggsResponseTree method), 63
 - get_connection () (pandagg.connections.Connections method), 70
 - get_dsl_class () (in module pandagg.utils), 90
 - get_dsl_class () (pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField class method), 39
 - get_dsl_type () (pandagg.utils.DslMeta class method), 89
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.AggsNode method), 30
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.BucketAggsNode method), 31
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MetricAggs method), 31
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MultipleBucketAggs method), 31
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline method), 32
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.ShadowRoot method), 32
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.UniqueBucketAggs method), 32
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Composite method), 32
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.DateHistogram method), 33
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Filter method), 33
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Filters method), 33
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Global method), 33
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Histogram method), 33
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Missing method), 34
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Nested method), 34
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Range method), 34
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.ReverseNested method), 34
 - get_filter () (pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Terms method), 34
 - Global (class in pandagg.aggs), 68
 - Global (class in pandagg.node.aggs.bucket), 33
 - Global (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket), 53
 - groupby () (pandagg.aggs.Aggs method), 65
 - groupby () (pandagg.search.Search method), 85
 - groupby () (pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.Aggs method), 51
- ## H
- HalfFloat (class in pandagg.mapping), 72
 - HalfFloat (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 40
 - has_child () (pandagg.query.Query method), 77
 - has_child () (pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query method), 57
 - has_parent () (pandagg.query.Query method), 77
 - has_parent () (pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query method), 57
 - HasChild (class in pandagg.node.query.joining), 46
 - HasChild (class in pandagg.query), 80
 - HasChild (class in pandagg.tree.query.joining), 60
 - HasParent (class in pandagg.node.query.joining), 46
 - HasParent (class in pandagg.query), 80
 - HasParent (class in pandagg.tree.query.joining), 60
 - highlight () (pandagg.search.Search method), 86
 - highlight_options () (pandagg.search.Search method), 87
 - Histogram (class in pandagg.aggs), 67
 - Histogram (class in pandagg.mapping), 75
 - Histogram (class in pandagg.node.aggs.bucket), 33
 - Histogram (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket), 53
 - Hit (class in pandagg.response), 82
 - Hits (class in pandagg.response), 82
- ## I
- Id (class in pandagg.mapping), 75
 - Id (class in pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields), 42
 - Ids (class in pandagg.node.query.term_level), 48
 - Ids (class in pandagg.query), 78
 - Ids (class in pandagg.tree.query.term_level), 61
 - Ignored (class in pandagg.mapping), 76

- Ignored (class in pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields), 42
 - IMapping (class in pandagg.interactive.mapping), 29
 - IMapping (class in pandagg.mapping), 72
 - IMPLICIT_KEYED (pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MultipleBucketAgg attribute), 31
 - IMPLICIT_KEYED (pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Filters attribute), 33
 - Index (class in pandagg.discovery), 71
 - Index (class in pandagg.mapping), 75
 - Index (class in pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields), 42
 - index() (pandagg.search.Request method), 83
 - Indices (class in pandagg.discovery), 71
 - Integer (class in pandagg.mapping), 72
 - Integer (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 40
 - IntegerRange (class in pandagg.mapping), 73
 - IntegerRange (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 40
 - Intervals (class in pandagg.node.query.full_text), 45
 - Intervals (class in pandagg.query), 79
 - Intervals (class in pandagg.tree.query.full_text), 59
 - InvalidAggregation, 71
 - InvalidOperationMappingFieldError, 71
 - IP (class in pandagg.mapping), 74
 - IP (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 40
 - IResponse (class in pandagg.interactive.response), 29
- ## J
- Join (class in pandagg.mapping), 74
 - Join (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 41
- ## K
- KEY (pandagg.aggs.Avg attribute), 68
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.AvgBucket attribute), 69
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.BucketScript attribute), 70
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.BucketSelector attribute), 70
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.BucketSort attribute), 70
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Cardinality attribute), 68
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.CumulativeSum attribute), 70
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.DateHistogram attribute), 67
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Derivative attribute), 69
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.ExtendedStats attribute), 68
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.ExtendedStatsBucket attribute), 69
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Filter attribute), 68
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Filters attribute), 67
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.GeoBound attribute), 69
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.GeoCentroid attribute), 69
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Global attribute), 68
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Histogram attribute), 67
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Max attribute), 68
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.MaxBucket attribute), 69
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Min attribute), 68
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.MinBucket attribute), 69
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Missing attribute), 68
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.MovingAvg attribute), 70
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Nested attribute), 68
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.PercentileRanks attribute), 69
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Percentiles attribute), 68
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.PercentilesBucket attribute), 69
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Range attribute), 67
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.ReverseNested attribute), 68
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.SerialDiff attribute), 70
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Stats attribute), 68
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.StatsBucket attribute), 69
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Sum attribute), 68
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.SumBucket attribute), 69
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.Terms attribute), 67
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.TopHits attribute), 69
 - KEY (pandagg.aggs.ValueCount attribute), 69
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Alias attribute), 75
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Binary attribute), 73
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Boolean attribute), 73
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Byte attribute), 72
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Completion attribute), 74
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Date attribute), 73
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.DateNanos attribute), 73
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.DateRange attribute), 73
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.DenseVector attribute), 75
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Double attribute), 72
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.DoubleRange attribute), 73
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.FieldNames attribute), 76
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Flattened attribute), 75
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Float attribute), 73
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.FloatRange attribute), 73
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.GeoPoint attribute), 73
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.GeoShape attribute), 74
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.HalfFloat attribute), 72
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Histogram attribute), 75
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Id attribute), 76
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Ignored attribute), 76
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Index attribute), 75
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Integer attribute), 72
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.IntegerRange attribute), 73
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.IP attribute), 74
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Join attribute), 74
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Keyword attribute), 72
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Long attribute), 72
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.LongRange attribute), 73
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.MapperAnnotatedText attribute), 74
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.MapperMurMur3 attribute), 74
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Mapping attribute), 71
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Meta attribute), 76
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Nested attribute), 73
 - KEY (pandagg.mapping.Object attribute), 73

- KEY (*pandagg.mapping.Perculator attribute*), 74
- KEY (*pandagg.mapping.RankFeature attribute*), 74
- KEY (*pandagg.mapping.RankFeatures attribute*), 75
- KEY (*pandagg.mapping.Routing attribute*), 76
- KEY (*pandagg.mapping.ScaledFloat attribute*), 72
- KEY (*pandagg.mapping.SearchAsYouType attribute*), 75
- KEY (*pandagg.mapping.Shape attribute*), 75
- KEY (*pandagg.mapping.Short attribute*), 72
- KEY (*pandagg.mapping.Size attribute*), 76
- KEY (*pandagg.mapping.Source attribute*), 76
- KEY (*pandagg.mapping.SparseVector attribute*), 75
- KEY (*pandagg.mapping.Text attribute*), 72
- KEY (*pandagg.mapping.TokenCount attribute*), 74
- KEY (*pandagg.mapping.Type attribute*), 75
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.AggNode attribute*), 30
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.ScriptPipeline attribute*), 32
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.ShadowRoot attribute*), 32
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Composite attribute*), 32
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.DateHistogram attribute*), 32
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.DateRange attribute*), 33
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Filter attribute*), 33
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Filters attribute*), 33
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Global attribute*), 33
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Histogram attribute*), 33
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Missing attribute*), 34
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Nested attribute*), 34
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Range attribute*), 34
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.ReverseNested attribute*), 34
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Terms attribute*), 34
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Avg attribute*), 35
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Cardinality attribute*), 35
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.ExtendedStats attribute*), 35
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.GeoBound attribute*), 35
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.GeoCentroid attribute*), 35
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Max attribute*), 35
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Min attribute*), 35
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.PercentileRanks attribute*), 35
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Percentiles attribute*), 36
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Stats attribute*), 36
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Sum attribute*), 36
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.TopHits attribute*), 36
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.ValueCount attribute*), 36
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.AvgBucket attribute*), 36
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.BucketScript attribute*), 36
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.BucketSelector attribute*), 37
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.BucketSort attribute*), 37
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.CumulativeSum attribute*), 37
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.Derivative attribute*), 37
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.ExtendedStatsBucket attribute*), 37
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.MaxBucket attribute*), 37
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.MinBucket attribute*), 37
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.MovingAvg attribute*), 37
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.PercentilesBucket attribute*), 38
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.SerialDiff attribute*), 38
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.StatsBucket attribute*), 38
- KEY (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.SumBucket attribute*), 38
- KEY (*pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.ShadowRoot attribute*), 38
- KEY (*pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedComplexField attribute*), 38
- KEY (*pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField attribute*), 38
- KEY (*pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedRegularField attribute*), 39
- KEY (*pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Alias attribute*), 39
- KEY (*pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Binary attribute*), 39
- KEY (*pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Boolean attribute*), 39
- KEY (*pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Byte attribute*), 39
- KEY (*pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Completion attribute*), 39
- KEY (*pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Date attribute*), 39
- KEY (*pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.DateNanos attribute*), 39
- KEY (*pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.DateRange attribute*), 39
- KEY (*pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.DenseVector attribute*), 39
- KEY (*pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Double attribute*), 40

KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.DoubleRange attribute), 40	KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Text attribute), 42
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Flattened attribute), 40	KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.TokenCount attribute), 42
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Float attribute), 40	KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.FieldNames attribute), 42
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.FloatRange attribute), 40	KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Id attribute), 42
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.GeoPoint attribute), 40	KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Ignored attribute), 42
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.GeoShape attribute), 40	KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Index attribute), 43
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.HalfFloat attribute), 40	KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Meta attribute), 43
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Histogram attribute), 40	KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Routing attribute), 43
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Integer attribute), 40	KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Size attribute), 43
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.IntegerRange attribute), 40	KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Source attribute), 43
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.IP attribute), 40	KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields.Type attribute), 43
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Join attribute), 41	KEY (pandagg.node.query.abstract.QueryClause attribute), 44
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Keyword attribute), 41	KEY (pandagg.node.query.compound.Bool attribute), 44
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Long attribute), 41	KEY (pandagg.node.query.compound.Boosting attribute), 44
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.LongRange attribute), 41	KEY (pandagg.node.query.compound.ConstantScore attribute), 45
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.MapperAnnotatedText attribute), 41	KEY (pandagg.node.query.compound.DisMax attribute), 45
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.MapperMurMur3 attribute), 41	KEY (pandagg.node.query.compound.FunctionScore attribute), 45
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Nested attribute), 41	KEY (pandagg.node.query.full_text.Common attribute), 45
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Object attribute), 41	KEY (pandagg.node.query.full_text.Intervals attribute), 45
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Percolator attribute), 41	KEY (pandagg.node.query.full_text.Match attribute), 45
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.RankFeature attribute), 41	KEY (pandagg.node.query.full_text.MatchBoolPrefix attribute), 45
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.RankFeatures attribute), 41	KEY (pandagg.node.query.full_text.MatchPhrase attribute), 45
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.ScaledFloat attribute), 42	KEY (pandagg.node.query.full_text.MatchPhrasePrefix attribute), 45
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.SearchAsYouType attribute), 42	KEY (pandagg.node.query.full_text.MultiMatch attribute), 45
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Shape attribute), 42	KEY (pandagg.node.query.full_text.QueryString attribute), 46
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.Short attribute), 42	KEY (pandagg.node.query.full_text.SimpleQueryString attribute), 46
KEY (pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes.SparseVector attribute), 42	KEY (pandagg.node.query.geo.GeoBoundingBox attribute), 46
	KEY (pandagg.node.query.geo.GeoDistance attribute), 46

- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.geo.GeoPolygone* attribute), 46
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.geo.GeoShape* attribute), 46
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.joining.HasChild* attribute), 46
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.joining.HasParent* attribute), 46
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.joining.Nested* attribute), 46
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.joining.ParentId* attribute), 46
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.shape.Shape* attribute), 47
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.specialized.DistanceFeature* attribute), 47
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.specialized.MoreLikeThis* attribute), 47
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.specialized.Percolate* attribute), 47
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.specialized.RankFeature* attribute), 47
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.specialized.Script* attribute), 47
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.specialized.Wrapper* attribute), 47
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.specialized_compound.PinnedQuery* attribute), 47
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.specialized_compound.ScriptScore* attribute), 47
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.term_level.Exists* attribute), 47
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.term_level.Fuzzy* attribute), 48
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.term_level.Ids* attribute), 48
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.term_level.Prefix* attribute), 48
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.term_level.Range* attribute), 48
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.term_level.Regexp* attribute), 48
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.term_level.Term* attribute), 48
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.term_level.Terms* attribute), 48
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.term_level.TermsSet* attribute), 48
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.term_level.Type* attribute), 48
- KEY (*pandagg.node.query.term_level.Wildcard* attribute), 48
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Bool* attribute), 80
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Boosting* attribute), 80
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Common* attribute), 80
- KEY (*pandagg.query.ConstantScore* attribute), 80
- KEY (*pandagg.query.DisMax* attribute), 80
- KEY (*pandagg.query.DistanceFeature* attribute), 81
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Exists* attribute), 78
- KEY (*pandagg.query.FunctionScore* attribute), 80
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Fuzzy* attribute), 78
- KEY (*pandagg.query.GeoBoundingBox* attribute), 81
- KEY (*pandagg.query.GeoDistance* attribute), 81
- KEY (*pandagg.query.GeoPolygone* attribute), 81
- KEY (*pandagg.query.GeoShape* attribute), 81
- KEY (*pandagg.query.HasChild* attribute), 80
- KEY (*pandagg.query.HasParent* attribute), 80
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Ids* attribute), 78
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Intervals* attribute), 79
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Match* attribute), 79
- KEY (*pandagg.query.MatchBoolPrefix* attribute), 79
- KEY (*pandagg.query.MatchPhrase* attribute), 79
- KEY (*pandagg.query.MatchPhrasePrefix* attribute), 79
- KEY (*pandagg.query.MoreLikeThis* attribute), 81
- KEY (*pandagg.query.MultiMatch* attribute), 79
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Nested* attribute), 80
- KEY (*pandagg.query.ParentId* attribute), 80
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Percolate* attribute), 81
- KEY (*pandagg.query.PinnedQuery* attribute), 81
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Prefix* attribute), 79
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Query* attribute), 77
- KEY (*pandagg.query.QueryString* attribute), 80
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Range* attribute), 79
- KEY (*pandagg.query.RankFeature* attribute), 81
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Regexp* attribute), 79
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Script* attribute), 81
- KEY (*pandagg.query.ScriptScore* attribute), 81
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Shape* attribute), 80
- KEY (*pandagg.query.SimpleQueryString* attribute), 80
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Term* attribute), 79
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Terms* attribute), 79
- KEY (*pandagg.query.TermsSet* attribute), 79
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Type* attribute), 79
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Wildcard* attribute), 79
- KEY (*pandagg.query.Wrapper* attribute), 81
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractLeafAgg* attribute), 49
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.AbstractParentAgg* attribute), 49
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Composite* attribute), 53
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.DateHistogram* attribute), 53
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.DateRange* attribute), 53
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Filter* attribute), 53
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Filters* attribute), 53
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Global* attribute), 53
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Histogram* attribute), 53
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Missing* attribute), 53
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Nested* attribute), 54
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Range* attribute), 54
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.ReverseNested* attribute), 54
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket.Terms* attribute), 54
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.Avg* attribute), 54
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.Cardinality* attribute), 54
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.ExtendedStats* attribute), 54
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.GeoBound* attribute), 54

- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.GeoCentroid* attribute), 54
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.Max* attribute), 54
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.Min* attribute), 54
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.PercentileRanks* attribute), 54
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.Percentiles* attribute), 55
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.Stats* attribute), 55
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.Sum* attribute), 55
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.TopHits* attribute), 55
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.metric.ValueCount* attribute), 55
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.AvgBucket* attribute), 55
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.BucketScript* attribute), 55
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.BucketSelector* attribute), 55
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.BucketSort* attribute), 55
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.CumulativeSum* attribute), 55
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.Derivative* attribute), 55
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.ExtendedStatsBucket* attribute), 55
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.MaxBucket* attribute), 56
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.MinBucket* attribute), 56
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.MovingAvg* attribute), 56
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.PercentilesBucket* attribute), 56
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.SerialDiff* attribute), 56
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.StatsBucket* attribute), 56
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline.SumBucket* attribute), 56
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping* attribute), 62
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Compound* attribute), 56
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Leaf* attribute), 56
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query* attribute), 57
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.compound.Bool* attribute), 59
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.compound.Boosting* attribute), 59
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.compound.ConstantScore* attribute), 59
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.compound.DisMax* attribute), 59
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.compound.FunctionScore* attribute), 59
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.full_text.Common* attribute), 59
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.full_text.Intervals* attribute), 59
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.full_text.Match* attribute), 59
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.full_text.MatchBoolPrefix* attribute), 59
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.full_text.MatchPhrase* attribute), 59
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.full_text.MatchPhrasePrefix* attribute), 59
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.full_text.MultiMatch* attribute), 59
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.full_text.QueryString* attribute), 60
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.full_text.SimpleQueryString* attribute), 60
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.geo.GeoBoundingBox* attribute), 60
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.geo.GeoDistance* attribute), 60
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.geo.GeoPolygone* attribute), 60
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.geo.GeoShape* attribute), 60
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.joining.HasChild* attribute), 60
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.joining.HasParent* attribute), 60
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.joining.Nested* attribute), 60
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.joining.ParentId* attribute), 60
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.shape.Shape* attribute), 60
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.specialized.DistanceFeature* attribute), 61
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.specialized.MoreLikeThis* attribute), 61
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.specialized.Percolate* attribute), 61
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.specialized.RankFeature* attribute), 61
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.specialized.Script* attribute), 61
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.specialized.Wrapper* attribute), 61
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.specialized_compound.PinnedQuery* attribute), 61
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.specialized_compound.ScriptScore* attribute), 61
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Exists* attribute), 61
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Fuzzy* attribute), 61
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Ids* attribute), 61
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Prefix* attribute), 62
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Range* attribute), 62
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Regexp* attribute), 62
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Term* attribute), 62
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Terms* attribute), 62
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.term_level.TermsSet* attribute), 62
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Type* attribute), 62
- KEY (*pandagg.tree.query.term_level.Wildcard* attribute), 62
- KEY_SEP (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.DateRange* attribute), 33
- KEY_SEP (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Range* attribute),

34
 KeyFieldQueryClause (class in pandagg.node.query.abstract), 44
 keys() (pandagg.response.Aggregations method), 82
 Keyword (class in pandagg.mapping), 72
 Keyword (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 41
 mapping_type_of_field() (pandagg.mapping.Mapping method), 71
 mapping_type_of_field() (pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping method), 62
 MappingError, 71
 Match (class in pandagg.node.query.full_text), 45
 Match (class in pandagg.query), 79
 Match (class in pandagg.tree.query.full_text), 59
 MatchAll (class in pandagg.node.aggs.bucket), 33
 MatchBoolPrefix (class in pandagg.node.query.full_text), 45
 MatchBoolPrefix (class in pandagg.query), 79
 MatchBoolPrefix (class in pandagg.tree.query.full_text), 59
 MatchPhrase (class in pandagg.node.query.full_text), 45
 MatchPhrase (class in pandagg.query), 79
 MatchPhrase (class in pandagg.tree.query.full_text), 59
 MatchPhrasePrefix (class in pandagg.node.query.full_text), 45
 MatchPhrasePrefix (class in pandagg.query), 79
 MatchPhrasePrefix (class in pandagg.tree.query.full_text), 59
 Max (class in pandagg.aggs), 68
 Max (class in pandagg.node.aggs.metric), 35
 Max (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.metric), 54
 MaxBucket (class in pandagg.aggs), 69
 MaxBucket (class in pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline), 37
 MaxBucket (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline), 56
 Meta (class in pandagg.mapping), 76
 Meta (class in pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields), 43
 MetricAgg (class in pandagg.node.aggs.abstract), 31
 Min (class in pandagg.aggs), 68
 Min (class in pandagg.node.aggs.metric), 35
 Min (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.metric), 54
 MinBucket (class in pandagg.aggs), 69
 MinBucket (class in pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline), 37
 MinBucket (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline), 56
 Missing (class in pandagg.aggs), 68
 Missing (class in pandagg.node.aggs.bucket), 33
 Missing (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket), 53
 MoreLikeThis (class in pandagg.node.query.specialized), 47
 MoreLikeThis (class in pandagg.query), 81
 MoreLikeThis (class in pandagg.tree.query.specialized), 61
 MovingAvg (class in pandagg.aggs), 69

L
 Leaf (class in pandagg.tree.query.abstract), 56
 LeafQueryClause (class in pandagg.node.query.abstract), 44
 line_repr() (pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Aggregations method), 30
 line_repr() (pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.ShadowRoot method), 32
 line_repr() (pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.Field method), 38
 line_repr() (pandagg.node.query.abstract.KeyFieldQueryClause method), 44
 line_repr() (pandagg.node.query.abstract.MultiFieldsQueryClause method), 44
 line_repr() (pandagg.node.query.abstract.QueryClause method), 44
 line_repr() (pandagg.node.query.geo.GeoDistance method), 46
 line_repr() (pandagg.node.query.term_level.Exists method), 48
 line_repr() (pandagg.node.query.term_level.Ids method), 48
 line_repr() (pandagg.node.response.bucket.Bucket method), 49
 list_documents() (pandagg.interactive.response.IResponse method), 29
 list_nesteds_at_field() (pandagg.mapping.Mapping method), 71
 list_nesteds_at_field() (pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping method), 62
 Long (class in pandagg.mapping), 72
 Long (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 41
 LongRange (class in pandagg.mapping), 73
 LongRange (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 41

M
 MapperAnnotatedText (class in pandagg.mapping), 74
 MapperAnnotatedText (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 41
 MapperMurMur3 (class in pandagg.mapping), 74

- MovingAvg (class in pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline), 37
- MovingAvg (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline), 56
- MultiFieldsQueryClause (class in pandagg.node.query.abstract), 44
- MultiMatch (class in pandagg.node.query.full_text), 45
- MultiMatch (class in pandagg.query), 79
- MultiMatch (class in pandagg.tree.query.full_text), 59
- MULTIPLE (pandagg.node.query.abstract.ParentParameterClause attribute), 44
- MultipleBucketAgg (class in pandagg.node.aggs.abstract), 31
- MultiSearch (class in pandagg.search), 83
- must () (pandagg.query.Query method), 77
- must () (pandagg.search.Search method), 87
- must () (pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query method), 57
- must_not () (pandagg.query.Query method), 77
- must_not () (pandagg.search.Search method), 87
- must_not () (pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query method), 57
- ## N
- name (pandagg.node.query.abstract.QueryClause attribute), 44
- Nested (class in pandagg.aggs), 68
- Nested (class in pandagg.mapping), 73
- Nested (class in pandagg.node.aggs.bucket), 34
- Nested (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 41
- Nested (class in pandagg.node.query.joining), 46
- Nested (class in pandagg.query), 80
- Nested (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket), 53
- Nested (class in pandagg.tree.query.joining), 60
- nested () (pandagg.query.Query method), 77
- nested () (pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query method), 57
- nested_at_field () (pandagg.mapping.Mapping method), 72
- nested_at_field () (pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping method), 62
- node_class (pandagg.aggs.Aggs attribute), 67
- node_class (pandagg.mapping.Mapping attribute), 72
- node_class (pandagg.query.Query attribute), 77
- node_class (pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.Aggs attribute), 52
- node_class (pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping attribute), 62
- node_class (pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query attribute), 57
- node_path () (pandagg.mapping.Mapping method), 72
- node_path () (pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping method), 63
- ## O
- Object (class in pandagg.mapping), 73
- Object (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 41
- operator () (pandagg.node.query.compound.CompoundClause class method), 45
- ordered () (in module pandagg.utils), 90
- ## P
- pandagg (module), 90
- pandagg.aggs (module), 64
- pandagg.connections (module), 70
- pandagg.discovery (module), 71
- pandagg.exceptions (module), 71
- pandagg.interactive (module), 30
- pandagg.interactive.mapping (module), 29
- pandagg.interactive.response (module), 29
- pandagg.mapping (module), 71
- pandagg.node (module), 49
- pandagg.node.aggs (module), 38
- pandagg.node.aggs.abstract (module), 30
- pandagg.node.aggs.bucket (module), 32
- pandagg.node.aggs.metric (module), 35
- pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline (module), 36
- pandagg.node.mapping (module), 43
- pandagg.node.mapping.abstract (module), 38
- pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes (module), 39
- pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields (module), 42
- pandagg.node.query (module), 49
- pandagg.node.query.abstract (module), 43
- pandagg.node.query.compound (module), 44
- pandagg.node.query.full_text (module), 45
- pandagg.node.query.geo (module), 46
- pandagg.node.query.joining (module), 46
- pandagg.node.query.shape (module), 47
- pandagg.node.query.span (module), 47
- pandagg.node.query.specialized (module), 47
- pandagg.node.query.specialized_compound (module), 47
- pandagg.node.query.term_level (module), 47
- pandagg.node.response (module), 49
- pandagg.node.response.bucket (module), 49
- pandagg.node.types (module), 49
- pandagg.query (module), 76
- pandagg.response (module), 81
- pandagg.search (module), 83
- pandagg.tree (module), 64
- pandagg.tree.aggs (module), 56

- `pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs (module)`, 49
 - `pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket (module)`, 53
 - `pandagg.tree.aggs.metric (module)`, 54
 - `pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline (module)`, 55
 - `pandagg.tree.mapping (module)`, 62
 - `pandagg.tree.query (module)`, 62
 - `pandagg.tree.query.abstract (module)`, 56
 - `pandagg.tree.query.compound (module)`, 59
 - `pandagg.tree.query.full_text (module)`, 59
 - `pandagg.tree.query.geo (module)`, 60
 - `pandagg.tree.query.joining (module)`, 60
 - `pandagg.tree.query.shape (module)`, 60
 - `pandagg.tree.query.span (module)`, 61
 - `pandagg.tree.query.specialized (module)`, 61
 - `pandagg.tree.query.specialized_compound (module)`, 61
 - `pandagg.tree.query.term_level (module)`, 61
 - `pandagg.tree.response (module)`, 63
 - `pandagg.utils (module)`, 89
 - `params () (pandagg.search.Request method)`, 83
 - `parent_id () (pandagg.query.Query method)`, 77
 - `parent_id () (pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query method)`, 57
 - `ParentId (class in pandagg.node.query.joining)`, 46
 - `ParentId (class in pandagg.query)`, 80
 - `ParentId (class in pandagg.tree.query.joining)`, 60
 - `ParentParameterClause (class in pandagg.node.query.abstract)`, 44
 - `parse () (pandagg.tree.response.AggsResponseTree method)`, 63
 - `PercentileRanks (class in pandagg.aggs)`, 69
 - `PercentileRanks (class in pandagg.node.aggs.metric)`, 35
 - `PercentileRanks (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.metric)`, 54
 - `Percentiles (class in pandagg.aggs)`, 68
 - `Percentiles (class in pandagg.node.aggs.metric)`, 36
 - `Percentiles (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.metric)`, 54
 - `PercentilesBucket (class in pandagg.aggs)`, 69
 - `PercentilesBucket (class in pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline)`, 37
 - `PercentilesBucket (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline)`, 56
 - `Percolate (class in pandagg.node.query.specialized)`, 47
 - `Percolate (class in pandagg.query)`, 81
 - `Percolate (class in pandagg.tree.query.specialized)`, 61
 - `Percolator (class in pandagg.mapping)`, 74
 - `Percolator (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes)`, 41
 - `pinned_query () (pandagg.query.Query method)`, 77
 - `pinned_query () (pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query method)`, 57
 - `PinnedQuery (class in pandagg.node.query.specialized_compound)`, 47
 - `PinnedQuery (class in pandagg.query)`, 81
 - `PinnedQuery (class in pandagg.tree.query.specialized_compound)`, 61
 - `Pipeline (class in pandagg.node.aggs.abstract)`, 31
 - `post_filter () (pandagg.search.Search method)`, 87
 - `Prefix (class in pandagg.node.query.term_level)`, 48
 - `Prefix (class in pandagg.query)`, 78
 - `Prefix (class in pandagg.tree.query.term_level)`, 62
- ## Q
- `Query (class in pandagg.query)`, 76
 - `Query (class in pandagg.tree.query.abstract)`, 56
 - `query () (pandagg.query.Query method)`, 77
 - `query () (pandagg.search.Search method)`, 87
 - `query () (pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query method)`, 57
 - `QueryClause (class in pandagg.node.query.abstract)`, 44
 - `QueryString (class in pandagg.node.query.full_text)`, 46
 - `QueryString (class in pandagg.query)`, 80
 - `QueryString (class in pandagg.tree.query.full_text)`, 59
- ## R
- `Range (class in pandagg.aggs)`, 77
 - `Range (class in pandagg.node.aggs.bucket)`, 34
 - `Range (class in pandagg.node.query.term_level)`, 48
 - `Range (class in pandagg.query)`, 79
 - `Range (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket)`, 54
 - `Range (class in pandagg.tree.query.term_level)`, 62
 - `RankFeature (class in pandagg.mapping)`, 74
 - `RankFeature (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes)`, 41
 - `RankFeature (class in pandagg.node.query.specialized)`, 47
 - `RankFeature (class in pandagg.query)`, 81
 - `RankFeature (class in pandagg.tree.query.specialized)`, 61
 - `RankFeatures (class in pandagg.mapping)`, 74
 - `RankFeatures (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes)`, 41
 - `Regex (class in pandagg.node.query.term_level)`, 48
 - `Regex (class in pandagg.query)`, 79
 - `Regex (class in pandagg.tree.query.term_level)`, 62
 - `remove_connection () (pandagg.connections.Connections method)`, 89

- 70
Request (class in pandagg.search), 83
resolve_path_to_id()
 (pandagg.mapping.Mapping method), 72
resolve_path_to_id()
 (pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping method), 63
Response (class in pandagg.response), 83
ReverseNested (class in pandagg.aggs), 68
ReverseNested (class in pandagg.node.aggs.bucket), 34
ReverseNested (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket), 54
ROOT_NAME (pandagg.node.response.bucket.Bucket attribute), 49
Routing (class in pandagg.mapping), 76
Routing (class in pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields), 43
- ## S
- ScaledFloat (class in pandagg.mapping), 72
ScaledFloat (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 41
scan() (pandagg.search.Search method), 88
Script (class in pandagg.node.query.specialized), 47
Script (class in pandagg.query), 81
Script (class in pandagg.tree.query.specialized), 61
script_fields() (pandagg.search.Search method), 88
script_score() (pandagg.query.Query method), 78
script_score() (pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query method), 58
ScriptPipeline (class in pandagg.node.aggs.abstract), 32
ScriptScore (class in pandagg.node.query.specialized_compound), 47
ScriptScore (class in pandagg.query), 81
ScriptScore (class in pandagg.tree.query.specialized_compound), 61
Search (class in pandagg.search), 83
search() (pandagg.discovery.Index method), 71
SearchAsYouType (class in pandagg.mapping), 75
SearchAsYouType (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 42
SerialDiff (class in pandagg.aggs), 70
SerialDiff (class in pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline), 38
SerialDiff (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline), 56
serialize() (pandagg.response.Aggregations method), 82
ShadowRoot (class in pandagg.node.aggs.abstract), 32
ShadowRoot (class in pandagg.node.mapping.abstract), 38
Shape (class in pandagg.mapping), 75
Shape (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 42
Shape (class in pandagg.node.query.shape), 47
Shape (class in pandagg.query), 80
Shape (class in pandagg.tree.query.shape), 60
Short (class in pandagg.mapping), 72
Short (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 42
should() (pandagg.query.Query method), 78
should() (pandagg.search.Search method), 88
should() (pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query method), 58
show() (pandagg.aggs.Aggs method), 67
show() (pandagg.query.Query method), 78
show() (pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.Aggs method), 52
show() (pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query method), 58
show() (pandagg.tree.response.AggsResponseTree method), 63
SimpleQueryString (class in pandagg.node.query.full_text), 46
SimpleQueryString (class in pandagg.query), 80
SimpleQueryString (class in pandagg.tree.query.full_text), 60
Size (class in pandagg.mapping), 76
Size (class in pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields), 43
size() (pandagg.search.Search method), 88
sort() (pandagg.search.Search method), 88
Source (class in pandagg.mapping), 76
Source (class in pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields), 43
source() (pandagg.search.Search method), 88
SparseVector (class in pandagg.mapping), 75
SparseVector (class in pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes), 42
Stats (class in pandagg.aggs), 68
Stats (class in pandagg.node.aggs.metric), 36
Stats (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.metric), 55
StatsBucket (class in pandagg.aggs), 69
StatsBucket (class in pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline), 38
StatsBucket (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline), 56
success (pandagg.response.Response attribute), 83
suggest() (pandagg.search.Search method), 89
Sum (class in pandagg.aggs), 68
Sum (class in pandagg.node.aggs.metric), 36
Sum (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.metric), 55
SumBucket (class in pandagg.aggs), 69
SumBucket (class in pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline), 38
SumBucket (class in pandagg.tree.aggs.pipeline), 56

T

Term (class in *pandagg.node.query.term_level*), 48
 Term (class in *pandagg.query*), 79
 Term (class in *pandagg.tree.query.term_level*), 62
 Terms (class in *pandagg.aggs*), 67
 Terms (class in *pandagg.node.aggs.bucket*), 34
 Terms (class in *pandagg.node.query.term_level*), 48
 Terms (class in *pandagg.query*), 79
 Terms (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.bucket*), 54
 Terms (class in *pandagg.tree.query.term_level*), 62
 TermsSet (class in *pandagg.node.query.term_level*), 48
 TermsSet (class in *pandagg.query*), 79
 TermsSet (class in *pandagg.tree.query.term_level*), 62
 Text (class in *pandagg.mapping*), 72
 Text (class in *pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes*), 42
 to_dataframe() (*pandagg.response.Aggregations* method), 82
 to_dataframe() (*pandagg.response.Hits* method), 82
 to_dict() (*pandagg.aggs.Aggs* method), 67
 to_dict() (*pandagg.mapping.Mapping* method), 72
 to_dict() (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.AggNode* method), 30
 to_dict() (*pandagg.node.query.abstract.QueryClause* method), 44
 to_dict() (*pandagg.node.query.term_level.Ids* method), 48
 to_dict() (*pandagg.query.Query* method), 78
 to_dict() (*pandagg.search.MultiSearch* method), 83
 to_dict() (*pandagg.search.Search* method), 89
 to_dict() (*pandagg.tree.aggs.aggs.Aggs* method), 53
 to_dict() (*pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping* method), 63
 to_dict() (*pandagg.tree.query.abstract.Query* method), 58
 to_interactive_tree() (*pandagg.response.Aggregations* method), 82
 to_key (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Range* attribute), 34
 to_named_field() (*pandagg.node.mapping.abstract.UnnamedField* method), 39
 to_normalized() (*pandagg.response.Aggregations* method), 82
 to_tabular() (*pandagg.response.Aggregations* method), 82
 to_tree() (*pandagg.response.Aggregations* method), 82
 TokenCount (class in *pandagg.mapping*), 74
 TokenCount (class in *pandagg.node.mapping.field_datatypes*), 42
 TopHits (class in *pandagg.aggs*), 69
 TopHits (class in *pandagg.node.aggs.metric*), 36

TopHits (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.metric*), 55
 Type (class in *pandagg.mapping*), 75
 Type (class in *pandagg.node.mapping.meta_fields*), 43
 Type (class in *pandagg.node.query.term_level*), 48
 Type (class in *pandagg.query*), 79
 Type (class in *pandagg.tree.query.term_level*), 62

U

UniqueBucketAgg (class in *pandagg.node.aggs.abstract*), 32
 UnnamedComplexField (class in *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract*), 38
 UnnamedField (class in *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract*), 38
 UnnamedRegularField (class in *pandagg.node.mapping.abstract*), 39
 update_from_dict() (*pandagg.search.Search* method), 89
 using() (*pandagg.search.Request* method), 83

V

valid_on_field_type() (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.AggNode* class method), 31
 validate_agg_node() (*pandagg.mapping.Mapping* method), 72
 validate_agg_node() (*pandagg.tree.mapping.Mapping* method), 63
 VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.AggNode* attribute), 30
 VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.BucketAggNode* attribute), 31
 VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.FieldOrScriptMetricAgg* attribute), 31
 VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MetricAgg* attribute), 31
 VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.MultipleBucketAgg* attribute), 31
 VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.Pipeline* attribute), 31
 VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.ScriptPipeline* attribute), 32
 VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.UniqueBucketAgg* attribute), 32
 VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.DateHistogram* attribute), 32
 VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.DateRange* attribute), 33
 VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Filter* attribute), 33
 VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Filters* attribute), 33

- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Global attribute*), 33
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Histogram attribute*), 33
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Missing attribute*), 34
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Nested attribute*), 34
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Range attribute*), 34
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.ReverseNested attribute*), 34
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Terms attribute*), 34
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Avg attribute*), 35
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Cardinality attribute*), 35
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.ExtendedStats attribute*), 35
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.GeoBound attribute*), 35
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.GeoCentroid attribute*), 35
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Max attribute*), 35
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Min attribute*), 35
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.PercentileRanks attribute*), 35
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Percentiles attribute*), 36
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Stats attribute*), 36
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Sum attribute*), 36
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.TopHits attribute*), 36
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.ValueCount attribute*), 36
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.AvgBucket attribute*), 36
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.BucketScript attribute*), 36
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.BucketSelector attribute*), 37
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.BucketSort attribute*), 37
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.CumulativeSum attribute*), 37
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.Derivative attribute*), 37
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.ExtendedStatsBucket attribute*), 37
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.MaxBucket attribute*), 37
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.MinBucket attribute*), 37
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.MovingAvg attribute*), 37
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.PercentilesBucket attribute*), 38
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.SerialDiff attribute*), 38
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.StatsBucket attribute*), 38
- VALUE_ATTRS (*pandagg.node.aggs.pipeline.SumBucket attribute*), 38
- ValueCount (class in *pandagg.aggs*), 69
- ValueCount (class in *pandagg.node.aggs.metric*), 36
- ValueCount (class in *pandagg.tree.aggs.metric*), 55
- VersionIncompatibilityError, 71
- ## W
- WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.abstract.AgNode attribute*), 30
- WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.DateHistogram attribute*), 32
- WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.DateRange attribute*), 33
- WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Histogram attribute*), 33
- WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Nested attribute*), 34
- WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.Range attribute*), 34
- WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.bucket.ReverseNested attribute*), 34
- WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Avg attribute*), 35
- WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.ExtendedStats attribute*), 35
- WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.GeoBound attribute*), 35
- WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES (*pandagg.node.aggs.metric.GeoCentroid attribute*), 35
- WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES

[\(pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Max attribute\), 35](#)
WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES
[\(pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Min attribute\), 35](#)
WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES
[\(pandagg.node.aggs.metric.PercentileRanks attribute\), 36](#)
WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES
[\(pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Percentiles attribute\), 36](#)
WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES
[\(pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Stats attribute\), 36](#)
WHITELISTED_MAPPING_TYPES
[\(pandagg.node.aggs.metric.Sum attribute\), 36](#)
[Wildcard \(class in pandagg.node.query.term_level\), 48](#)
[Wildcard \(class in pandagg.query\), 79](#)
[Wildcard \(class in pandagg.tree.query.term_level\), 62](#)
[Wrapper \(class in pandagg.node.query.specialized\), 47](#)
[Wrapper \(class in pandagg.query\), 81](#)
[Wrapper \(class in pandagg.tree.query.specialized\), 61](#)