1. Please write a query matching products that didn't sell very well, being products where the "sold" field has a value of less than 10 (sold < 10)

```
GET product/_search
{
    "query": {
        "range": {
            "sold": {
              "Ite": 10
            }
        }
```

2. Write a query that matches products that sold okay, meaning less than 30 and greater than or equal to 10 (sold < 30 && sold >= 10).

3. Write a query that matches documents containing the term "Meat" within the "tags" field.

```
GET product/_search
{
   "query":{
     "match":{
      "tags":"meat"
     }
}
```

4. Write a query matching documents containing one of the terms "Tomato" and "Paste" within the "name" field.

```
GET /product/_search{
  "query":{
    "match": {
        "query": "Tomato Paste",
        "lenient": "true",
        "operator": "and"
      }
  }
}
```

5. Write a query that matches products with a "name" field including "pasta", "paste", or similar. The query should be dynamic and not use the "terms" query clause.

```
GET /product/_search
{
    "query":{
        "match_phrase_prefix": {
            "name":{
                "query":"pasta",
                "max_expansions":1
            }
        }
    }
}
```

6. Check and mention how many documents have non-empty tags field in product index.

```
GET /product/_search
{
  "query": {
    "bool": {
    "must": {
        "exists":{
        "field":"tags"
      }
}
```

```
}
}
}
}
```

7. Find which documents of shakespeare index contain the following terms: men, holy, fight, prince, blessed, conquest, war, knife

The number of above terms matched in a document must be at least half of number of words in the document. Refer to terms\_set query taught in Week II.

```
GET /shakespeare/_search
{
  "query":{
    "terms_set":{
      "text_entry":{
      "terms":
        ["men", "holy", "fight", "prince", "blessed", "conquest", "war", "knife"],
      "minimum_should_match_script":{
        "source":"params.num_terms/4"
      }
    }
}
```

8. Look for document having the phrase some night-tripping fairy.

```
GET /shakespeare/_search
{
    "query":{
        "match_phrase": {
            "text_entry": "some night-tripping fairy"
        }
}
```

9. Find documents containing the words that are fuzzily similar to "sape of likehood". Try using a fuzziness of 2. Also, make sure that all three words are available in the document that is returned.

10. Find all documents that had **Henry IV** in fields **play\_name** and **speaker**.

```
GET /shakespeare/_search
{
   "query": {
      "multi_match": {
        "query": "Henry IV",
        "fields": ["play_name","speaker"]
        , "operator": "and"
    }
}
```

11. Practice using cut-off frequency to handle domain specific stop-words in match query and common-terms query. You can consider shakespeare index's text-entry field for this purpose.

- 12. Find documents from product index that match the following criteria. Fit in all these criteria in a single query.
  - That is currently active, has in\_stock of at least 10 and has either wine or meat or both in tags.
- Filter the documents having price of at least 150.
  - May or may not have 300 or more items sold.

```
}
        }, {
           "query_string": {
              "default_field": "tags",
              "query": "(wine) or (meat)"
           }
        }],
        "filter": {
           "range": {
              "price": {
                 "gte": 150
              }
           }
        },
        "should": [{
           "range": {
              "sold": {
                 "gte": 300
              }
           }
        }]
     }
  }
}
```

13. Refer to **Nested** query in <u>Week III Notes</u> to do the following question:

## 1. Create an index college having following fields:

- batch (integer type): example values, 2017, 2018
- students (nested type, i.e. array of inner objects): each inner object can have three properties **id**, **name** and **age**.

```
PUT college2
{
    "mappings": {
        "_doc": {
        "dynamic": "false",
        "properties": {
        "batch": {
            "type": "integer"
```

```
},
           "students": {
              "type": "nested",
              "properties": {
                 "id": {
                    "type": "integer"
                },
                 "name": {
                    "type": "text"
                },
                 "age": {
                   "type": "integer"
                }
              }
           }
        }
     }
  }
}
```

2. Insert a document with certain id (example, 1), your batch (example, 2017), and an array of 3 students in index college.

```
PUT college2/_doc/1
{
  "batch": 2019,
  "students": [
     {
      "id": 503,
      "name": "Arika Joshi",
      "age": 21
     },
      "id": 516,
      "name": "Nabina Khadka",
      "age": 21
     },
      "id": 526,
      "name": "Sabina Shrestha",
      "age": 21
```

```
}
]
}
```

3. Use nested query to find parent documents having any student with age greater than 10. Along with parent documents, the inner hits should also be shown.

```
GET college2/_search
 "query": {
  "nested": {
   "path": "students",
   "ignore_unmapped": true,
   "score_mode": "sum",
   "inner_hits": {},
   "query": {
     "bool": {
      "should": [
        "range": {
          "students.age": {
           "gte": 10
          }
        }
       }
     ]
}
```

14. Create a **filtered alias** of documents of **products** index having **is\_active: true**.