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Flexible search

Lets understand some basic concepts about flexible search in Hybris with few examples

It's a hybris built-in query language based on SQL syntax.

It enables us to **search** the **records** from the **database** using **item types**.

In flexible search queries, we **never** use database **table names**.

We always use **item types** which will be **mapped** to a corresponding **tables** by Hybris.

Flexible search query execution has 2 phases

1) Pre-parsing phase

In this phase, Hybris **converts** the **flexible search** query into **SQL** query.

2) Executing the SQL converted query

In this phase, converted SQL query will be executed by Hybris.

Examples: Menu 1. Select * from {Product} Copy this code This query retrieves all the columns and rows of a Product item type. The **item type** specified in the **curly braces** is the **exact item type code** defined in the **items.xml**. This should have been **mapped** to specific **table** using **deployment tag** in **items.xml** for more details on how tables and item types are related, click here (http://javainsimpleway.com/defining-item-types-in-hybris/) and here (http://javainsimpleway.com/deployment-and-typecodes-in-items-xml/) 1. SELECT {name[de]}, {name[en]} FROM {Product} Copy this code This query retrieves name of a Product in German and English locale SELECT {p.code} FROM {Product AS p} ORDER BY {p.code} Copy this code This query retrieves Product code from Product type using alias with the name "p" for Product type. We can **specify** the **join** between **2 types** as below 1. SELECT * FROM {Product JOIN Category} Copy this code This query makes the **Join** between **Product** and **Category** item type. Note: We can make different types of Joins like Left outer join, Right outer join and Inner join. Sub Types When we search any type in flexible search, by default its subtypes will also be retrieved in the result. Example: 1. Select * from {Product} Copy this code This will retrieve the instances of Product and VariantProduct. Since VariantProduct is a sub type of Product, it retrieves its sub types as well. If we want to **exclude** the **subtypes** in the result, we must use **exclamation mark (!)** while specifying type as below Copy this code Select * from {Product!} In this example, we have used! for product type and hence it retrieves only Product instances but not its variants. **Using conditions** 1. SELECT * FROM {Product} WHERE {code} LIKE '%001%' Copy this code Retrieves all the products whose code has 001 in it. 1. | SELECT * FROM {Product} WHERE {code} LIKE '%001%' AND {code} LIKE '%m%' Copy this code Retrieves all the products whose code has 001 and m in it. Copy this code 1. SELECT * FROM {Product} WHERE {code} NOT LIKE '%001%' Retrieves all the products whose code does not contain 001 in it. Copy this code 1. SELECT {code},{pk} FROM {Product} ORDER BY {code} DESC Retrieves the result and Sorts the search results based on the codecolumn in the database in descending order **Runtime Parameters** We can specify run time parameters in flexible search query using placeholder(?) prefix to a specific column. 1. | SELECT {p:pk} FROM {Product AS p} WHERE {p:code} LIKE ?code Copy this code Here we have specified ?code which means run time parameter is code whose value will be added atrun time using query params HashMap. Executing flexible search queries using API