```
U5VGKQ2SY: technically, this could all be brought down to:""
if entry not in include:
  return True
else:
 return False
right?
U2BS4M1RV: No. Include is a whitelist, if include is empty it should give all entries not in exclude.
U5VGKQ2SY: because in both of the first 2 if's you are demanding that `entry` not be an element of exclude
U5VGKQ2SY: okay,`
def _query_filter(entry: str, include: list = None, exclude: list = None)\
     -&at; bool:
  if include:
     if entry in include and entry not in exclude:
       return True
  else:
     if entry not in exclude:
       return True
  return False
U5VGKQ2SY: this is yoru orginal code
U5VGKQ2SY: so if `include is None`, it goes to the `else` and checks that `entry` be an element of `exclude`
U5VGKQ2SY : right?
U5VGKQ2SY: sorry... NOT an element of `exclude`
U2BS4M1RV: Right.
U5VGKQ2SY: but if include NOT None, you are checking that 'entry' not an element of 'exclude'
U2BS4M1RV: ``` if include:
     if entry in include and entry not in exclude:
       return True
  elif entry not in exclude:
     return True
  return False
I could remove the if include and include it in the next if
U5VGKQ2SY: I'm just saying that `if include:` doesn't seem to have any bearing on what the condition does.
U5VGKQ2SY: because entry still has to NOT be an element in `exclude`
U5VGKQ2SY: so essentially this function returns False when entry is in exclude, regardless of anything else that
happens.
U2BS4M1RV: If include isn't an empty list then the entry is included if not in exclude. If include has entries and the
entry matches one of the items in include then the entry is included if not in exclude.
U2BS4M1RV: So, if whitelist then only include entry if it is in whilelist (and also not in blacklist).
If only blacklist include everything not in blacklist.
U5VGKQ2SY: brb
U2BS4M1RV: The first if is necessary as well, because without it the code would see if entry is in an empty list, which it
never will be and the lack of whitelist means nothing gets through.
U2BS4M1RV: It might be better if I changed those variables names to whiltelist and blacklist.
U5VGKQ2SY: <@U2BS4M1RV> Check this out:"
def _query_filter(entry: str, include: list = None, exclude: list = None):
  if include:
     if entry in include and entry not in exclude:
       return True
  else:
     if entry not in exclude:
       return True
```

return False

```
print("Entry: 'test', include is ['this', 'is', 'a', 'test'], exclude is ['whatever']: "
    + str(_query_filter('test', ['this', 'is', 'a', 'test'], ['whatever'])))
print("Entry: 'test', include is [], exclude is ['whatever']: "
    + str(_query_filter('test', [], ['whatever'])))
output:
Entry: 'test', include is ['this', 'is', 'a', 'test'], exclude is ['whatever']: True
Entry: 'test', include is [], exclude is ['whatever']: True
U5VGKQ2SY: `if include` has no value b/c the very next line you are checking for the exact same thing that the `else`
checks
U5VGKQ2SY: as it is written, `_query_filter()` returns True if `entry` is NOT in `exclude` and False for anything else
U2BS4M1RV: I think you misunderstand the meaning of include.
U5VGKQ2SY: ""def _query_filter(entry: str, include: list = None, exclude: list = None):
  if include:
     if entry in include and entry not in exclude:
        return True
  else:
     if entry not in exclude:
        return True
  return False
print("Entry: 'test', include is ['this', 'is', 'a', 'test'], exclude is ['whatever']: "
    + str(_query_filter('test', ['this', 'is', 'a', 'test'], ['whatever'])))
print("Entry: 'test', include is [], exclude is ['whatever']: "
    + str(_query_filter('test', [], ['whatever'])))
print("Entry: 'test', include is ['this', 'is', 'a', 'test'], exclude is ['whatever', 'test']: "
    + str(_query_filter('test', ['this', 'is', 'a', 'test'], ['whatever', 'test'])))
print("Entry: 'test', include is [], exclude is ['whatever', 'test']: "
    + str(_query_filter('test', [], ['whatever', 'test'])))
output:
Entry: 'test', include is ['this', 'is', 'a', 'test'], exclude is ['whatever']: True
Entry: 'test', include is [], exclude is ['whatever']: True
Entry: 'test', include is ['this', 'is', 'a', 'test'], exclude is ['whatever', 'test']: False
Entry: 'test', include is [], exclude is ['whatever', 'test']: False
U2BS4M1RV: Here is one set of my tests for it. The first test shows what the raw data is."
  def test counts query unfiltered(self):
     counts = pypihole.counts_query(self.test_log)
     self.assertEqual(counts['unifi'], 2)
     self.assertEqual(counts['openvpn'], 2)
     self.assertEqual(counts['<http://docs.google.com|docs.google.com>'], 1)
  def test_counts_query_include(self):
     counts = pypihole.counts_query(self.test_log, ['unifi'])
     self.assertEqual(counts['unifi'], 2)
     self.assertEqual(counts['openvpn'], 0)
  def test_counts_query_exclude(self):
     counts = pypihole.counts_query(self.test_log, exclude=['openvpn'])
     self.assertEqual(counts['unifi'], 2)
     self.assertEqual(counts['openvpn'], 0)
     self.assertEqual(counts['<http://docs.google.com|docs.google.com>'], 1)
```

U2BS4M1RV : All of the tests pass as it is currently.

U2BS4M1RV: Include is a whitelist, but only used if it isn't an empty list. If include is an empty list then it is ignored.

U2BS4M1RV : Your example is the intended result.

U2BS4M1RV: It works similarly to the include used on some routers, or like grep in a way. If include isn't specified everything is returned True. If include is populated then it acts as a whiltelist. And exclude works as a blacklist.