SeSQL administration guide

Django administration commands

syncdb

Django `syncdb` command will create the SeSQL tables that were not created yet. SeSQL **must** be configured before running it.

createsqltables

This command will output the SQL code to create the various tables required by SeSQL, with `DROP` statements if needed.

Since there is no support for upgrading schemas in SeSQL currently, you may have to use this command and manually edit the output if you do changes in SeSQL configuration.

If you have a lot of content to index into SeSQL at once, you may also try to create the tables without the `CREATE INDEX` statements, insert the data, and then run the `CREATE INDEX` statements.

sesqlindex

This command takes a class name and an id as parameters, and will reindex into SeSQL the given object.

sesqlreindex

This command takes only a class name as parameter, and will index into SeSQL all objects that exist in Django tables but that are not yet into SeSQL. It is very useful if you just installed SeSQL on an existing database.

This command may take a long time and use a lot of memory. You can interrupt it and restart it later on, it'll continue where it stopped (objects are reindexed by groups of 1000, only the current group will be restarted).

sesqlshortquery

Perform a short query. The first parameter is a Python expression describing a Q object, the second, optional parameter, a Python expression specifying the sort order to use.

Warning : this command uses `eval()` to process the Python expressions, it is therefore unsafe, and should only be used for testing purpose. Never expose this command to untrusted input.

sesqllongquery

Like the previous command, but performing a long query.

SQL level administration

FIXME