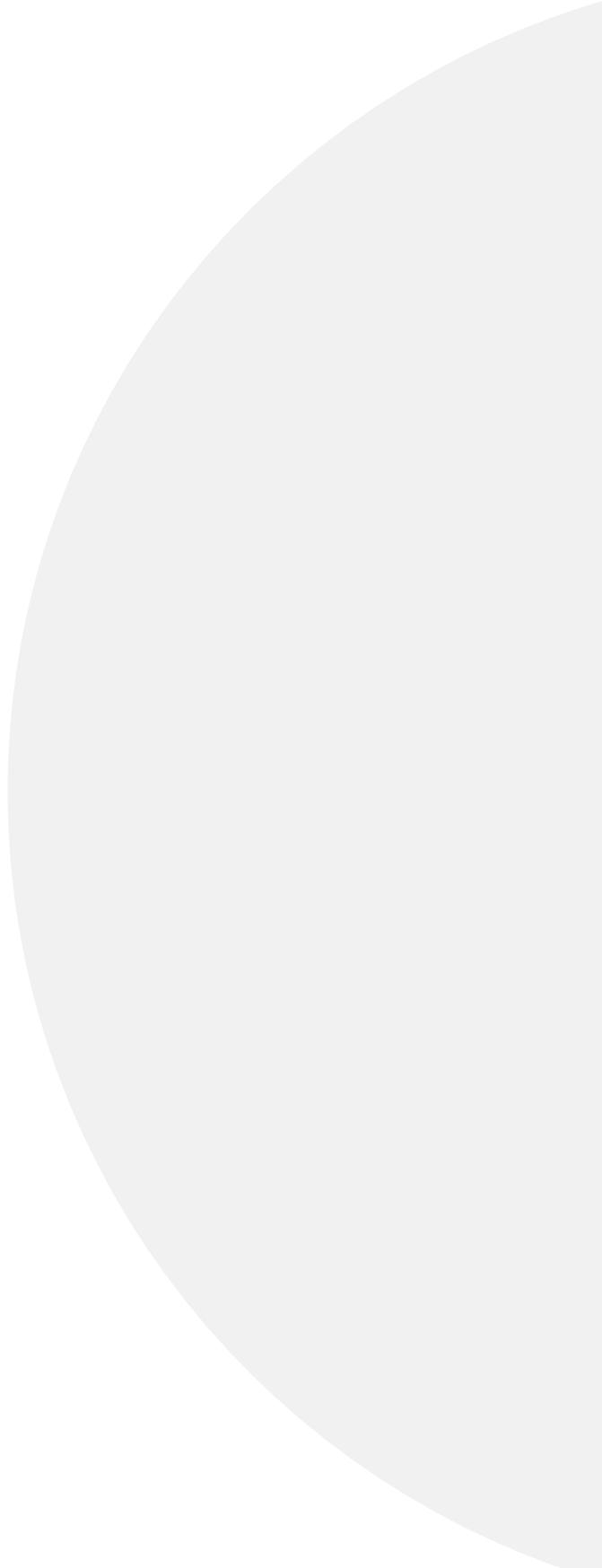




# Searching by Properties

Searching with Yadle

Version 1.1



# Searching by Properties

Every file indexed by Yadle has specific properties that provide, amongst other things, information related to where the file is located, its size, age, and file extension. You can search Yadle using many of these properties, however, some of the search results will cover a larger subset than may be desired.

## Properties vs Tags

### Properties (!)

Properties (!) are essentially pieces of data that are assigned to the file once it has been indexed by Yadle. They are not assigned by a Yadle user.

### Tags (#)

Tags (#), by contrast can be assigned to any file by a Yadle user. They are intended to denote categories that the file may belong to.

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## Search by Properties

- Yadle search by properties provides a powerful mechanism for filtering search results based on one or more parameters.
- Search properties are entered in the search bar as a term just like keywords and tags. All search properties start with **!**, followed by the property name and optional equality/inequality operator and values.
- Some properties have an equality **"="** or inequality **"<"**, **">"**, **">="**, **"<="** operator and a value.
- A range of values can be searched for by including two of the same search properties in your search, but with a different equality/inequality operator terms on each.
- You can combine multiple properties, tags, and keywords all in the same search.

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## Property Categories

### 1. General

#### **!comments**

Return files with one or more comments

#### **@[value]**

Specify a specific file channel to search. This allows the searching of one or more File Channels. The user must own or follow the File Channels specified.

#### **!indexed[op][value]**

Limit results to files that were indexed within the <op> and <value> parameters.

##### **Example:**

**!indexed<1d** will return files indexed within the last 24 hours.

### 2. Age

#### **!age[op][value]**

Limit results to files whose age meets the [op] and [value] parameters. The value can be specified using the following:

- day or days (d/D/day/Day/days/Days) \*this is default
- week or weeks (w/W/week/Week/weeks/Weeks)
- month or months (m/M/month/Month/months/Months)
- year or years (y/Y/year/Year/years/Years)

Age is determined as the interval between the file modification date and the current time & date at your location.

### **!new**

Return files modified in last 24 hours from now. Shortcut for `!age<1d`

### **!today**

Return files modified on this calendar date (since midnight).

### **!yesterday**

Return files modified on the previous calendar date.

## **3. Duplicates**

### **!unique**

Return files that are unique, i.e. have no duplicates. Same as `!duplicates=0`.

## **4. Platform**

### **!linux**

Returns files found on a system running a unix/linux variant.

### **!mac**

Return files found on a system running macOS.

### **!osx**

Return files found on a system running macOS.

### **!unix**

Returns files found on a system running a unix/linux variant.

### **!windows**

Return files found on a system running Windows.

## **5. Size**

### **!size[op][value]**

Limit results to files whose size meets the [op] and [value] parameters specified.

The default unit for the value parameter is bytes. The unit of values can be specified using these suffixes:

- **k** - kilobytes
- **m** - megabytes
- **g** - gigabytes
- **t** - terabytes
- **p** - petabytes
- **e** - exabytes
- **z** - zetabytes

The suffixes are case-insensitive and must immediately follow the value (no white space).

#### **Example:**

- `!size>100m` would find all files greater than 100 megabytes.
- `!size>=100k !size<=5m` would find files that are between 100 kilobytes and 5 megabytes inclusive.

## **6. Tags**

### **!tags**

Return files that have 1 or more tags.

## 7. Views

Specifying a property that has the same purpose as in the view definition will override the definition. For example, a view may not have a startkey or endkey value, but the user could specify such values in the search terms.

### **!display=[value]**

Used to select the view format to use for results. [value] is one of:

- **grid** - display results in a grid
- **html** - display results as HTML
- **json** - display raw json results
- **lightbox** - display results in lightbox
- **rows** - display results in rows (this is default)

If [value] is not one of the above, it will default to "rows".

Some searches will "force" the view value to a specific value if the results can only be displayed in that view.

### **!endkey=[value]**

If specified, only return values that have a key equal to or less than [value].

### **!key=[value]**

If specified, only return values that have a key equal to [value].

### **!limit=[value]**

If specified, limit the returned results to a count no greater than [value]. Useful for paging.

### **!skip=[value]**

If specified, skip [value] rows before returning values. Useful for paging.

### **!startkey=[value]**

If specified, only return values that have a key equal to or greater than [value].

### **!view=[value]**

Calls a predefined view and returns results. Results are in same basic format as a normal search. i.e. JSON. The purpose of this property is to allow user's access to data outside of ES, normally data from m/r functions in CouchDB.