

# readme.md for @push.rocks/searchquery

a module for dealing with searchqueries

## Install

To use `@push.rocks/searchquery` in your project, you need to install it via npm. You can do so by running the following command in your terminal:

```
npm install @push.rocks/searchquery --save
```

This will add `@push.rocks/searchquery` to your project's dependencies and allow you to start using it in your code.

## Usage

`@push.rocks/searchquery` is designed to enhance the handling of search queries within your application. It leverages the power of `search-query-parser` and `@pushrocks/smartrx` for parsing and reactive management of search queries. In this guide, we'll explore how to effectively use this module to its full potential.

## Initializing SearchQuery

First, let's start by importing and initializing the `SearchQuery` class from `@push.rocks/searchquery`. You will need to provide it with appropriate options.

```
import { SearchQuery } from '@push.rocks/searchquery';

const searchQueryOptions = {
  debounceMs: 300, // Milliseconds to debounce the search input
  searchParserOptions: { // Options passed to 'search-query-parser'
```

```
keywords: ['tag', 'author'],
ranges: ['date'],
tokenize: true,
alwaysArray: true,
},
};
const mySearchQuery = new SearchQuery(searchQueryOptions);
```

The `debounceMs` option allows you to set a debounce time for processing the search query, which can help in reducing the frequency of search operation execution, making it more efficient especially for applications that perform real-time search query processing.

The `searchParserOptions` are directly passed to the `search-query-parser`. In this example, we specify that we want to parse for keywords such as `tag` and `author`, and for range queries like `date`. We also configure the parser to always return the results as an array and to tokenize the input.

## Feeding the Search String

To process a search string, you'll need to feed it into your `SearchQuery` instance. Typically, you'd do this in response to a user action, such as typing in a search input on a UI. Below is an example of how you might do this:

```
// Placeholder function to simulate user input
async function simulateUserInput(input: string) {
  // Here you would feed the user input to the search query
  // In a real application, this might be triggered by an event listener on a search input
  field
}

// Example usage
simulateUserInput('tag:important author:John');
```

## Subscribing to Search Query Changes

`SearchQuery` utilizes reactive programming principles by using a Subject from the `@pushrocks/smartrx` package. You can subscribe to the search query's changes and get notified whenever the search query is updated. This is particularly useful for implementing real-time search features where the search results are dynamically updated as the user types.

```
mySearchQuery.querySubject.subscribe({
  next: (searchQueryResult) => {
    console.log('New search query result:', searchQueryResult);
    // Here you would typically update the search results in your UI based on the new
searchQueryResult
  },
  error: (err) => {
    console.error('Something went wrong with the search query subscription:', err);
  },
});
```

This setup allows you to build highly interactive and responsive search experiences in your web application while keeping the complexity of handling search queries and results manageable.

## Advanced Usage

`@push.rocks/searchquery` is designed to be flexible and extensible. You can further customize its behavior by exploring additional options available in the `search-query-parser` library and integrating more features from the `@pushrocks/smartrx` package for advanced reactive programming patterns.

Remember to explore the APIs and documentation of these underlying libraries to fully leverage the power of `@push.rocks/searchquery` in your projects.

## Conclusion

`@push.rocks/searchquery` offers a powerful and flexible way to handle search queries in your application. By combining the capabilities of `search-query-parser` for parsing complex queries and `@pushrocks/smartrx` for reactive programming, it provides a robust solution for managing and responding to user-generated search queries in real time. Whether you are building a search-intensive application or just need a sophisticated mechanism to deal with search queries, `@push.rocks/searchquery` is a valuable tool to have in your development toolkit.

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