



THE LOANPRO API

WORKING WITH ELASTICSEARCH (PART 2)

loanprosoftware.simnang.com

API SAMPLES

Fork Customer Search — <https://plnkr.co/edit/xmemSm>

Fork Loan Search — <https://plnkr.co/edit/1MrwiP>

CAUTIONARY NOTE

The provided API samples store API credentials in the browser

Use the API samples to explore the API and not as your integration

WHAT WAS COVERED IN PART 1?

- How LoanPro uses Elasticsearch
- Basics of Elasticsearch query objects
- Basics of aggregation in Elasticsearch

WHAT WAS NOT COVERED IN PART 1?

- What fields are available for searching
- How to search nested entities
- Common pitfalls and how to avoid them

AVAILABLE FIELDS

LoanPro provides a database index of fields that are available

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UNDERSTANDING THE DOCUMENTATION

- Each section starts with the field name
- Description of what the field is is below
- Type of field is below the Description
 - Can be integer, double, string, object, date, or nested
 - Nested objects have their fields indented and with a grey background
- Some optional parameters will appear when available
 - Boost - the amount of ranking weight that Elasticsearch gives the field
 - Analyzer - the text analyzing engine used by Elasticsearch
 - These two options aren't used in 99% of searches

SAMPLE DOCUMENTATION

Field Name → **loanAmount**

Field Description → **Description:** The amount of money lent out

Field Type → **Type:** double

loanClass

Description: Class of collateral for the loan

Type: string

Boost: 5.0

Analyzer: textFull

Query Boost Value →

String Text Analyzer →

Nested Entity → **loanInsurance**

Description: The insurance information for the loan's collateral

agentName

Description: Name of insurance agent

Type: string

companyName

Description: Name of insurance company

Type: string

insured

Description: Name of the insured on the policy

Type: string

policyNumber

Description: The insurance policy number

Type: string

Nested entity fields →

loanRecency

Description: Days since a payment was made

Type: integer

NESTED OBJECTS

Nested objects have two parts:

- The name of the nested objects
- The fields of the nested object

To search a field of a nested object, your field name will be the name of the nested object, ".", name of the field

- eg. "loanInsurance.agentName" - searches by name of insurance agent

NESTED OBJECT EXAMPLE

```
"query_string": {  
  "query": "*bob*",  
  "default_operator": "OR",  
  "fields": [  
    "collateral.vin",  
    "collateral.color",  
    "collateral.gpsCode",  
    "collateral.licensePlate",  
  
    "primaryCustomerAddress.city",  
    "primaryCustomerAddress.zipcode",  
    "primaryCustomerAddress.state",  
  
    "secondaryCustomerAddress.city",  
    "secondaryCustomerAddress.zipcode",  
    "secondaryCustomerAddress.state",  
  
    "loanInsurance.companyName",  
    "loanInsurance.insured",  
    "loanInsurance.policyNumber",  
    "loanInsurance.agentName"  
  ],  
}
```

Checks collateral info, primary customer address, secondary customer address, and loan insurance for the phrase "bob"

COMMON PITFALLS

Common pitfalls include:

- Mixing up "must" and "should"
- Trying to access a nested property without specifying the nested object
- Forgetting to wrap "must" or "should" in a "bool"
- Forgetting to wrap "match" or "query_string" in an object inside of "must" or "should"
- Not sending over the correct search
- Sending the query object in the wrong field

AVOIDING PITFALLS

- Write out the desired query in familiar syntax first, then translate it
- Use a JSON editor to make sure you understand how your query is formed
 - Make sure child objects are in fact child objects
 - Make sure child objects are children of the correct parent object
- Read the documentation for the search you are performing
- Test, test, test!

QUESTIONS?

Feel free to ask in our [Forums](#)

Or, email us at support@simnang.com