

Table of Contents

Formatted Search.....	1
Syntax.....	1
1. header="..." parameter.....	1
2. footer="..." parameter.....	1
3. format="..." parameter.....	2
Examples.....	3
Bullet list showing topic name and summary.....	3
Table showing form field values of topics with a form.....	4
Extract some text from a topic using regular expression.....	4
Nested Search.....	5
Most recently changed pages.....	6
Search with conditional output.....	6
Embedding search forms to return a formatted result.....	7

Formatted Search

Inline search feature allows flexible formatting of search result

The default output format of a `%SEARCH{...}%` is a table consisting of topic names and topic summaries. Use the `format="..."` parameter to customize the search result. The format parameter typically defines a bullet or a table row containing macros, such as `%SEARCH{ "food" format="| $topic | $summary |" }%`. See `%SEARCH{...}%` for other search parameters, such as `separator=" "`.

Syntax

Two parameters can be used to specify a customized search result:

1. header="..." parameter

Use the header parameter to specify the header of a search result. It should correspond to the format of the format parameter. This parameter is optional.

Example: `header="| *Topic:* | *Summary:* |"`

Format tokens that can be used in the header string:

Name:	Expands To:
<code>\$web</code>	Name of the web
<code>\$n</code> or <code>\$n()</code>	New line. Use <code>\$n()</code> if followed by alphanumeric character, e.g. write <code>Foo\$n()Bar</code> instead of <code>Foo\$nBar</code>
<code>\$nop</code> or <code>\$nop()</code>	Is a "no operation". This token gets removed; useful for nested search
<code>\$quot</code>	Double quote (") (\ also works)
<code>\$percnt</code>	Percent sign (%)
<code>\$dollar</code>	Dollar sign (\$)
<code>\$lt</code>	Less than sign (<)
<code>\$gt</code>	Greater than sign (>)
<code>\$amp</code>	Ampersand (&)

2. footer="..." parameter

Use the footer parameter to specify the footer of a search result. It should correspond to the format of the format parameter. This parameter is optional.

Example: `footer="| *Topic* | *Summary* |"`

Format tokens that can be used in the footer string:

Name:	Expands To:
<code>\$amp</code>	Ampersand (&)
<code>\$dollar</code>	Dollar sign (\$)
<code>\$quot</code>	Double quote (") (\ also works)
<code>\$gt</code>	Greater than sign (>)
<code>\$nop</code> or <code>\$nop()</code>	Is a "no operation". This token gets removed; useful for nested search
<code>\$lt</code>	Less than sign (<)
<code>\$web</code>	Name of the web
<code>\$n</code> or <code>\$n()</code>	

Name:	Expands To:
	New line. Use <code>\$n()</code> if followed by alphanumeric character, e.g. write <code>Foo\$<code>n()</code> Bar</code> instead of <code>Foo\$<code>n</code>Bar</code>
<code>\$nhits</code>	Number of hits if <code>multiple="on"</code> . Cumulative across all topics in current web. Identical to <code>\$ntopics</code> unless <code>multiple="on"</code>
<code>\$ntopics</code>	Number of topics found in current web
<code>\$percnt</code>	Percent sign (%)

3. `format="..."` parameter

Use the `format` parameter to specify the format of one search hit.

Example: `format="| $topic | $summary |"`

Format tokens that can be used in the format string:

Name:	Expands To:
<code>\$web</code>	Name of the web
<code>\$topic</code>	Topic name
<code>\$topic(20)</code>	Topic name, "-" hyphenated each 20 characters
<code>\$topic(30, -
)</code>	Topic name, hyphenated each 30 characters with separator "- "
<code>\$topic(40, ...)</code>	Topic name, shortened to 40 characters with "..." indication
<code>\$parent</code>	Name of parent topic; empty if not set
<code>\$parent(20)</code>	Name of parent topic, same hyphenation/shortening like <code>\$topic()</code>
<code>\$text</code>	Formatted topic text. In case of a <code>multiple="on"</code> search, it is the line found for each search hit.
<code>\$locked</code>	LOCKED flag (if any)
<code>\$date</code>	Time stamp of last topic update, e.g. 04 May 2024 - 02:11
<code>\$isodate</code>	Time stamp of last topic update, e.g. 2024-05-04T02:11Z
<code>\$rev</code>	Number of last topic revision, e.g. 4
<code>\$username</code>	Login name of last topic update, e.g. jsmith
<code>\$wikiname</code>	Wiki user name of last topic update, e.g. JohnSmith
<code>\$wikiusername</code>	Wiki user name of last topic update, like Main.JohnSmith
<code>\$createdate</code>	Time stamp of topic revision 1
<code>\$createusername</code>	Login name of topic revision 1, e.g. jsmith
<code>\$createwikiname</code>	Wiki user name of topic revision 1, e.g. JohnSmith
<code>\$createwikiusername</code>	Wiki user name of topic revision 1, e.g. Main.JohnSmith
<code>\$summary</code>	Topic summary, just the plain text, all formatting and line breaks removed; up to 162 characters
<code>\$summary(50)</code>	Topic summary, up to 50 characters shown
<code>\$summary(showvarnames)</code>	Topic summary, with <code>%SOMEMACRO{...}</code> macros shown as <code>SOMEMACRO{...}</code>
<code>\$summary(noheader)</code>	Topic summary, with leading <code>---+ headers</code> removed Note: The tokens can be combined, for example <code>\$summary(100, showvarnames, noheader)</code>
<code>\$changes</code>	Summary of changes between latest rev and previous rev
<code>\$changes(n)</code>	Summary of changes between latest rev and rev n
<code>\$formname</code>	The name of the form attached to the topic; empty if none
<code>\$formfield(name)</code>	The field value of a form field; for example, <code>\$formfield(TopicClassification)</code> would get expanded to <code>PublicFAQ</code> . This applies only to topics that have a <code>DataForm</code>
<code>\$formfield(name, 10)</code>	Form field value, "-" hyphenated each 10 characters

Name:	Expands To:
<code>\$formfield(name, 20, -
)</code>	Form field value, hyphenated each 20 characters with separator "- "
<code>\$formfield(name, 30, ...)</code>	Form field value, shortened to 30 characters with "... " indication
<code>\$pattern(reg-exp)</code>	<p>A regular expression pattern to extract some text from a topic (does not search meta data; use <code>\$formfield</code> instead). In case of a <code>multiple="on"</code> search, the pattern is applied to the line found in each search hit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify a RegularExpression that covers the whole text (topic or line), which typically starts with <code>.*</code>, and must end in <code>.*</code> Put text you want to keep in parenthesis, like <code>\$pattern(. *?(from here.*?to here) .*)</code> Example: <code>\$pattern(. *?\.*.*?Email\:\s*([^\n\r]+) .*)</code> extracts the e-mail address from a bullet of format <code>* Email: ...</code> This example has non-greedy <code>. *?</code> patterns to scan for the first occurrence of the Email bullet; use greedy <code>. *</code> patterns to scan for the last occurrence Limitation: Do not use <code>. *)</code> inside the pattern, e.g. <code>\$pattern(. *foo(. *)bar. *)</code> does not work, but <code>\$pattern(. *foo(. *?)bar. *)</code> does Note: Make sure that the integrity of a web page is not compromised; for example, if you include an HTML table make sure to include everything including the table end tag
<code>\$count(reg-exp)</code>	Count of number of times a regular expression pattern appears in the text of a topic (does not search meta data). Follows guidelines for use and limitations outlined above under <code>\$pattern(reg-exp)</code> . Example: <code>\$count(. *?(---[+][+][+][+]) .*)</code> counts the number of <code><H4></code> headers in a page.
<code>\$ntopics</code>	Number of topics found in current web. This is the current topic count, not the total number of topics
<code>\$nhits</code>	Number of hits if <code>multiple="on"</code> . Cumulative across all topics in current web. Identical to <code>\$ntopics</code> unless <code>multiple="on"</code>
<code>\$n</code> or <code>\$n()</code>	New line. Use <code>\$n()</code> if followed by alphanumeric character, e.g. write <code>Foo\$n() Bar</code> instead of <code>Foo\$nBar</code>
<code>\$nop</code> or <code>\$nop()</code>	Is a "no operation". This token gets removed; useful for nested search
<code>\$quot</code>	Double quote (") (\ " also works)
<code>\$percnt</code>	Percent sign (%)
<code>\$dollar</code>	Dollar sign (\$)
<code>\$lt</code>	Less than sign (<)
<code>\$gt</code>	Greater than sign (>)
<code>\$amp</code>	Ampersand (&)

Examples

Here are some samples of formatted searches. The SearchPatternCookbook has other examples, such as creating a picklist of usernames, searching for topic children and more.

Bullet list showing topic name and summary

Write this:

```
%SEARCH{ "VarREMOTE" scope="topic" nosearch="on" nototal="on" header="|
*Topic* | *Summary* |" format="| [[${topic}] | $summary |" footer="|
*Topics found* | *$ntopics* |" }%
```

To get this:

Topic	Summary
VarREMOTEADDR	#VarREMOTEADDR REMOTE ADDR environment variable Syntax: % nop REMOTE ADDR% Expands to: Related: ENV, HTTP HOST, REMOTE PORT, REMOTE USER
VarREMOTEPORT	#VarREMOTEPORT REMOTE PORT environment variable Syntax: % nop REMOTE PORT% Expands to: Related: ENV, HTTP HOST, REMOTE ADDR, REMOTE USER
VarREMOTEUSER	#VarREMOTEUSER REMOTE USER environment variable Syntax: % nop REMOTE USER% Expands to: Related: ENV, HTTP HOST, REMOTE ADDR, REMOTE PORT, USERNAME ...
Topics found	3

Table showing form field values of topics with a form

In a web where there is a form that contains a TopicClassification field, an OperatingSystem field and an OsVersion field we could write:

```
| *Topic:* | *OperatingSystem:* | *OsVersion:* |
%SEARCH{ "[T]opicClassification.*?value=\"[P]ublicFAQ\" scope="text"
type="regex" nosearch="on" nototal="on" format="| [[${topic}] |
$formfield(OperatingSystem) | $formfield(OsVersion) |" }%
```

To get this:

Topic:	OperatingSystem:	OsVersion:
IncorrectDllVersionW32PTH10DLL	OsWin	95/98
WinDoze95Crash	OsWin	95

Extract some text from a topic using regular expression

Write this:

```
%SEARCH{ "\*Back to:\* FrequentlyAskedQuestions" scope="text"
type="regex" nosearch="on" nototal="on" header="FAQs:" format=" *
$pattern(.?FAQ\:[\n\r]*([^\n\r]+).*) [[${topic}][Answer...]]"
footer="Found $ntopics FAQ topics" }%
```

To get this:

FAQs:

- How can I create a simple data form based application? Answer...
- How do I delete or rename a topic? Answer...
- How do I delete or rename a file attachment? Answer...
- I would like to install Foswiki on my server. Can I get the source? Answer...
- Why does the topic revision not increase when I edit a topic? Answer...
- Foswiki has a GPL (GNU General Public License). What is GPL? Answer...

- I've problems with the WebSearch. There is no Search Result on any inquiry. By clicking the Index topic it's the same problem. Answer...
- What happens if two of us try to edit the same topic simultaneously? Answer...
- So what is this WikiWiki thing exactly? Answer...

Found 9 FAQ topics

Nested Search

Search can be nested. For example, search for some topics, then form a new search for each topic found in the first search. The idea is to build the nested search string using a formatted search in the first search.

Here is an example. Let's search for all topics that contain the word "culture" (first search), and let's find out where each topic found is linked from (second search).

- First search:
 - ◆ `%SEARCH{ "culture" format=" * $topic is referenced by: (list all references)" nosearch="on" nototal="on" }%`
- Second search. For each hit we want this search:
 - ◆ `%SEARCH{ "(topic found in first search)" format="$topic" nosearch="on" nototal="on" separator=", " }%`
- Now let's nest the two. We need to escape the second search, e.g. the first search will build a valid second search string. Note that we escape the second search so that it does not get evaluated prematurely by the first search:
 - ◆ Use `$percent` to escape the leading percent of the second search
 - ◆ Use `\"` to escape the double quotes
 - ◆ Use `$dollar` to escape the `$` of `$topic`
 - ◆ Use `$nop` to escape the `}%` sequence

Write this:

```
%SEARCH{ "culture" format="    * $topic is referenced by:$n    *
$percentSEARCH{ \"$topic\" format=\"$dollartopic\" nosearch=\"on\"
nototal=\"on\" separator=\", \" }$nop%\" nosearch="on" nototal="on" }%
```

To get this:

- `AccessControl` is referenced by:
 - ◆ `CommandAndCGIScripts, CompleteDocumentation, DataForms, DefaultPreferences, DevelopingPlugins, FileAttachment, InstallationGuide, Macros, MainFeatures, ManagingTopics, ManagingUsers, ReferenceManual, ReleaseHistory, ReleaseNotes01x00, SitePermissions, SiteTools, TopicsAndWebs, TwentyMinuteTutorial, UserAuthentication, VarSEARCH, WebPreferences, WebPreferencesHelp, WikiWord`
- `BeginnersStartHere` is referenced by:
 - ◆ `MacrosQuickStart, NewUserTemplate, ReleaseNotes01x00, UsersGuide, WebLeftBarExample, WebStatistics, WelcomeGuest`
- `FormattedSearch` is referenced by:
 - ◆ `AccessControl, BookView, CommandAndCGIScripts, CompleteDocumentation, DataForms, EditTablePlugin, FormatTokens, Metadata, MySideBarTemplate, NatEditHelpText, NatEditWordHelpText, QuerySearch, ReferenceManual, ReleaseHistory, ReleaseNotes01x00, RenderListPlugin, SearchHelp, SearchPatternCookbook, SiteTools, SpreadsheetPlugin, TagMePlugin, TwistyPlugin, VarMETA, VarMETASEARCH, VarSEARCH, VarURLPARAM, WebLeftBarExample, WebStatistics`
- `VarCachePluginTest` is referenced by:
 - ◆

Extract some text from a topic using regular expression

- WabiSabi is referenced by:
 - ◆ WabiSabi, WhatIsWikiWiki
- WelcomeGuest is referenced by:
 - ◆ BeginnersStartHere, MySideBarTemplate, NewUserTemplate, StartingPoints, UsersGuide, WebHome, WebPreferences, WebStatistics, WhatIsWikiWiki, YouAreHere
- WhatIsWikiWiki is referenced by:
- WikiCulture is referenced by:
 - ◆ AccessControl, BeginnersStartHere, WabiSabi, WelcomeGuest, WhatIsWikiWiki

Note: Nested search can be slow, especially if you nest more than 3 times. Nesting is limited to 16 levels. For each new nesting level you need to "escape the escapes", e.g. write `$dollarpercentSEARCH{` for level three, `$dollarpercentSEARCH{` for level four, etc.

Most recently changed pages

Write this:

```
%SEARCH{ "\.*" scope="topic" type="regex" nosearch="on" nototal="on"
order="modified" reverse="on" format="| [[${topic}] | $wikiusername |
$date | " limit="7" }%
```

To get this:

WebStatistics	AdminGroup	31 Jan 2015 - 19:40
WebTopicEditTemplate	UrsBeyerle	31 Jan 2015 - 15:01
WebChangesAlert	UrsBeyerle	04 Sep 2012 - 11:40
WebNotify	UrsBeyerle	04 Sep 2012 - 11:35
NatEditHelpText	UrsBeyerle	21 Jan 2011 - 13:58
WebSearch	UrsBeyerle	02 Dec 2010 - 11:51
SiteSideBar	UrsBeyerle	11 Aug 2010 - 15:07

Search with conditional output

A regular expression search is flexible, but there are limitations. For example, you cannot show all topics that are up to exactly one week old, or create a report that shows all records with invalid form fields or fields within a certain range, etc. You need some additional logic to format output based on a condition:

1. Specify a search which returns more hits than you need
2. For each search hit apply a spreadsheet formula to determine if the hit is needed
3. If needed, format and output the result
4. Else suppress the search hit

This requires the Foswiki:Extensions.SpreadSheetPlugin. The following example shows all topics that are up to exactly one week old.

Write this:

```
%CALC{$SET(weekold, $TIMEADD($TIME(), -7, day))}%
%SEARCH{ "." scope="topic" type="regex" nosearch="on" nototal="on"
order="modified" reverse="on" format="$percentCALC{$IF($TIME($date) <
$GET(weekold), <nop>, | [[${topic}] | $wikiusername | $date | $rev
|)}}$percent" limit="100" }%
```

- The first line sets the `weekold` variable to the serialized date of exactly one week ago
- The `SEARCH` has a deferred `CALC`. The `$percent` makes sure that the `CALC` gets executed once for each search hit
- The `CALC` compares the date of the topic with the `weekold` date
- If topic is older, a `<nop>` is returned, which gets removed at the end of the rendering process
- Otherwise, the search hit is formatted and returned

To get this:

Embedding search forms to return a formatted result

Use an HTML form and an embedded formatted search on the same topic. You can link them together with an `%URLPARAM{ " . . . " } %` macro. Example:

Write this:

```
<form action="%SCRIPTURLPATH{"view"}%/%WEB%/%TOPIC%">
Find Topics:
<input type="text" name="q" size="32" value="%URLPARAM{"q" encode="entity"}%" />&nbsp;<inp
</form>
Result:
%SEARCH{ search="%URLPARAM{"q" encode="quote"}%" type="keyword" format="    * $web.$topic: %
```

To get this:

Find Topics: Result:

Related Topics: [UserDocumentationCategory](#), [SearchHelp](#), [Macros#VarSEARCH](#), [SearchPatternCookbook](#), [RegularExpression](#)










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Topic revision: r1 - 09 Jan 2009 - 13:00:00 - [ProjectContributor](#)

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-  [Index](#)
-  [Search](#)
-  [Changes](#)
-  [Notifications](#)
-  [RSS Feed](#)
-  [Statistics](#)
-  [Preferences](#)

- **User Reference**

- [BeginnersStartHere](#)
- [TextFormattingRules](#)
- [Macros](#)
- [FormattedSearch](#)
- [QuerySearch](#)
- [DocumentGraphics](#)
- [SkinBrowser](#)

- InstalledPlugins

- **Admin Maintenance**

- Reference Manual
- AdminToolsCategory
- InterWikis
- ManagingWebs
- SiteTools
- DefaultPreferences
- WebPreferences

- **Categories**

- Admin Documentation
- Admin Tools
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