
pymagento Documentation

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Contents

1	Installation	3
2	Usage	5
3	Contents	7
4	Indices and tables	11

pymagento provides Python bindings for the [Magento Core API](#).

CHAPTER 1

Installation

```
pip install pymagento
```


CHAPTER 2

Usage

```
import pymagento
api = pymagento.Magento("hostname", "api_user", "api_key")
category_id = api.category.create(1, {"name": "New Category"})
category_info = api.category.info(category_id)
arbitrary_product = api.product.list()[39]
api.category.assignProduct(arbitrary_product["id"])
```


3.1 Filtering catalog_product queries

This document is not a substitute for the real [Magento API documentation](#). Much of this information was taken from [Using Collections in Magento](#).

3.1.1 api.catalog_product.list

`api.catalog_product.list` (`[filters : dict[, storeView : int]]`) → list of dicts

Retrieve a product list

Produce an AND query by adding multiple items to the filter dict:

```
{
  'sku': {'null': 'true'},
  'product_id': {'eq': '3047'},
}
```

Produce an OR query by passing a list of filter dicts:

```
{
  'product_id': [
    {'eq': '3047'},
    {'eq': '2979'},
  ],
}
```

Available filters:

```
like
nlike:

  {'sku': {'like': 'S8MST-E13W-WHT-%'}}
```

```

eq
neq:

    {'sku': {'neq': ''}}

notnull
null:

    {'sku': {'null': 'true'}}

in
nin:

    {'sku': {'in': ['S8MST-E13W-WHT-SM', 'S8MST-E13W-WHT-MD']}}

is
gt
lt
gteq
moreq
lteq:

    {'status': {'lteq': '1'}}

finset (mysql's FIND_IN_SET()):

    ??

from -> to (uses dates)
date -> to (converts to date)
datetime -> to (converts to datetime):

    {'created_at': {'from': '2011-09-13 15:31:21'}}

# converts comparison value types
{'created_at': {'from': '10 September 2000',
                'to': '11 September 2000',
                'date': 'true'}}

```

Example of using AND and OR queries together:

```

>>> STORE_ID = 1
>>> all_prods = api.catalog_product.list({
...     'status': {'eq': '1'},
...     'sku': [{'neq': ''}, {'notnull': 'true'}],
...     'upc': [{'neq': ''}, {'notnull': 'true'}],
... }, STORE_ID)

```

3.1.2 cataloginventory_stock_item.list

`api.cataloginventory_stock_item.list([products : list])` → list of dicts

Retrieve stock data by product ids

Usage:

```
api.product_stock.list(['S8MST-E14W-WHT-MD', 'S8MST-E14W-WHT-SM'])
```

3.2 Magento's multiCall method

Magento's `multiCall` method (not to be confused with the `xmlrpcLib` function of the same name) allows multiple API methods to be called in one request which can drastically speed up multiple queries.

The `multiCall` wrapper breaks from the normal `pymagento` usage to make it easier to programatically generate bulk queries. For example:

```
>>> all_prods = api.catalog_product.list({
...     'sku': [{'neq': ''}, {'notnull': 'true'}],
... })
>>> len(all_prods)
200
>>> all_skus = [i['sku'] for i in all_prods]
>>> all_prod_details = api.multiCall([
...     ['catalog_product.info', [sku] for sku in all_skus],
...     ['catalog_product_attribute_media.list', [sku] for sku in all_skus],
... ])
```

Note: `multiCall` does not raise `faultCode` exceptions

With normal `pymagento` use, if you call a server method incorrectly (by calling a method that does not exist or calling a method with incorrect parameters) `xmlrpcLib` will raise a `Fault` exception:

```
>>> api.thisdoesnotexist.info()
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
Fault: <Fault 3: 'Invalid api path.'>
```

When using Magento's `multiCall` method those `Fault` codes are embedded in the return data structure so you will have to look for them manually:

```
>>> api.multiCall(['thisdoesnotexist', []])
[{'faultCode': '3', 'faultMessage': 'Invalid api path.', 'isFault': True}]
```


CHAPTER 4

Indices and tables

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`

A

`api.catalog_product.list()` (built-in function), [7](#)

`api.cataloginventory_stock_item.list()` (built-in function),
[8](#)