

django

Developing reusable apps

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The fourfold path

- Do one thing, and do it well.
- Don't be afraid of multiple apps.
- Write for flexibility.
- Build to distribute.

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Do one thing, and do it well.



-- The UNIX philosophy

Application ==
encapsulation

Case study: user registration

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Sign up

<p>Username:</p> <input type="text"/>	<p>Fill out the form to the left (all fields are required), and your account will be created; you'll be sent an email with instructions on how to finish your registration.</p>
<p>Email address:</p> <input type="text"/>	
<p>Password:</p> <input type="text"/>	
<p>Password (type again to catch any typos):</p> <input type="text"/>	
<p>I have read and agree to the Terms of Service: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="button" value="Register"/></p>	

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Password:
 Password (type again to catch any typos):
 I have read and agree to the [Terms of Service](#): ☐

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I have read and agree to the [Terms of Service](#): ☐

[Register](#)

I have read and agree to the [Terms of Service](#): ☐

[Register](#)

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Features

- User fills out form, inactive account created.
- User gets email with link, clicks to activate.
- And that's it.

Some “simple” things
aren’t so simple.

Approach features
skeptically

Should I add this feature?

- What does the application do?
- Does this feature have anything to do with that?
- No? Guess I shouldn't add it, then.

Top feature request in
django-registration:
User profiles



What does that have to do with user registration?



-- Me

No, You Can't Have a Pony



NOT YOURS

The solution?

django-profiles

- Add profile
- Edit profile
- View profile
- And that's it.



2

Don't be afraid of
multiple apps



The monolith mindset

- The “application” is the whole site
- Re-use is often an afterthought
- Tend to develop plugins that hook into the “main” application

The Django mindset

- Application == some bit of functionality
- Site == several applications
- Tend to spin off new applications liberally

Should this be its own application?

- Is it orthogonal to whatever else I'm doing?
- Will I need similar functionality on other sites?
- Yes? Then I should break it out into a separate application.

Case study: blogging

I wanted a blog

- Entries and links
- Tagging
- Comments with moderation
- Contact form
- "About" page
- Etc., etc.

I ended up with

- A blog app (entries and links)
- A third-party tagging app
- `contrib.comments` + moderation app
- A contact-form app
- `contrib.flatpages`
- Etc., etc.

Advantages

- Don't keep rewriting features
- Drop things into other sites easily

```
urlpatterns += ('',  
                (r'^contact/', include('contact_form.urls'))),  
                )
```

But what about...

Site-specific needs

- Site A wants a contact form that just collects a message.
- Site B's marketing department wants a bunch of info.
- Site C wants to use Akismet to filter automated spam.

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Write for flexibility



Common sense

- Sane defaults
- Easy overrides
- Don't set anything in stone

Form processing

- Supply a form class
- But let people specify their own if they want

```
class SomeForm(forms.Form):  
    ...  
  
def process_form(request, form_class=SomeForm):  
    if request.method == 'POST':  
        form = form_class(request.POST)  
        ...  
    else:  
        form = form_class()  
    ...
```

Templates

- Specify a default template
- But let people specify their own if they want

```
def process_form(request, form_class=SomeForm,  
                 template_name='do_form.html'):  
    ...  
    return render_to_response(template_name,  
                               ...)
```


Form processing

- You want to redirect after successful submission
- Supply a default URL
- But let people specify their own if they want

```
def process_form(request, form_class=SomeForm,  
                 template_name='do_form.html',  
                 success_url='/foo/'):
    ...  
    return HttpResponseRedirect(success_url)
```


URL best practices

- Provide a URLConf in the application
- Use named URL patterns
- Use reverse lookups: `reverse()`,
`permalink, {% url %}`

4

Build to distribute

So you did the tutorial

- `from mysite.polls.models import Poll`
- `mysite.polls.views.vote`
- `include('mysite.polls.urls')`
- `mysite.mysite.bork.bork.bork`

Project coupling kills
re-use



What is a “project”?

- A settings module
- A root URLConf module
- And that's it.

ljworld.com

- worldonline.settings.ljworld
- worldonline.urls.ljworld
- And a whole bunch of reused apps

What reusable apps look like

- Single module directly on Python path
(registration, tagging, etc.)
- Related modules under a package
(`ellington.events`,
`ellington.podcasts`, etc.)
- No project cruft whatsoever

And now it's easy

- You can build a package with `distutils` or `setuptools`
- Put it on the Cheese Shop
- People can download and install

General best practices

- Be up-front about dependencies
- Write for Python 2.3 when possible
- Pick a release or pick trunk, and document that
- But if you pick trunk, update frequently

Templates are hard

- Providing templates is a big “out of the box” win
- But templates are hard to make portable (block structure/inheritance, tag libraries, etc.)

I usually don't do
default templates

Either way

- Document template names
- Document template contexts

Be obsessive about documentation

- It's Python: give stuff docstrings
- If you do, Django will generate documentation for you
- And users will love you forever

Recap:

- Do one thing, and do it well.
- Don't be afraid of multiple apps.
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Good examples

- django-tagging (Jonathan Buchanan, <http://code.google.com/p/django-tagging/>)
- django-atompub (James Tauber, <http://code.google.com/p/django-atompub/>)
- Search for “django” on code hosting sites

More information

- django-hotclub (<http://groups.google.com/group/django-hotclub/>)
- Jannis Leidel's django-packages (<http://code.google.com/p/django-reusableapps/>)
- Django sprint at PyCon

Questions?

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