
django-constance Documentation

Release dev

Jazzband

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Contents

1	Features	1
2	Installation	3
3	Configuration	5
4	Signals	7
5	Custom fields	9
6	Ordered Fields in Django Admin	11
7	Fieldsets	13
8	Usage	15
8.1	Python	15
8.2	Django templates	15
8.3	Command Line	16
9	Editing	19
10	Custom settings form	21
11	More documentation	23
11.1	Backends	23
11.2	Testing	25
11.3	Changelog	26
12	Indices and tables	31







Features

- Easily migrate your static settings to dynamic settings.
- Admin interface to edit the dynamic settings.

Django administration Welcome, **jbar**. [Change password](#) / [Log out](#)

[Home](#) > [Constance](#) > [Config](#)

Constance config

Name	Default	Value	Is modified
BANNER name of the shop	The National Cheese Emporium	<input type="text" value="The National Cheese Emporium"/>	
DATE_ESTABLISHED the shop's first opening	Nov. 30, 1972, midnight	Date: <input type="text" value="1972-11-30"/> Today  Time: <input type="text" value="00:00:00"/> Now 	
MUSICIANS number of musicians inside the shop	4	<input type="text" value="4"/>	
OWNER owner of the shop	Mr. Henry Wensleydale	<input type="text" value="Mr. Joseph Wensleydale, Jr."/>	

Install from PyPI the backend specific variant of django-constance:

For the (default) Redis backend:

```
pip install "django-constance[redis]"
```

For the database backend:

```
pip install "django-constance[database]"
```

Alternatively – if you're sure that the dependencies are already installed – you can also run:

```
pip install django-constance
```


Modify your `settings.py`. Add `'constance'` to your `INSTALLED_APPS`, and move each key you want to turn dynamic into the `CONSTANCE_CONFIG` section, like this:

```
INSTALLED_APPS = (
    'django.contrib.admin',
    'django.contrib.staticfiles',
    'django.contrib.auth',
    'django.contrib.contenttypes',
    'django.contrib.sessions',
    'django.contrib.messages',
    ...
    'constance',
)

CONSTANCE_CONFIG = {
    'THE_ANSWER': (42, 'Answer to the Ultimate Question of Life, '
                  'The Universe, and Everything'),
}
```

Here, `42` is the default value for the key `THE_ANSWER` if it is not found in the backend. The other member of the tuple is a help text the admin will show.

See the [Backends](#) section how to setup the backend and finish the configuration.

`django-constance`'s hashes generated in different instances of the same application may differ, preventing data from being saved.

Use this option in order to skip hash verification.

```
CONSTANCE_IGNORE_ADMIN_VERSION_CHECK = True
```


Each time a value is changed it will trigger a `config_updated` signal.

You can use it as:

```
from constance.signals import config_updated

@receiver(config_updated)
def constance_updated(sender, key, old_value, new_value, **kwargs):
    print(sender, key, old_value, new_value)
```

The sender is the `config` object, and the `updated_key` and `new_value` are the ones just changed.

This callback will get the `config` object as the first parameter so you can have an isolated function where you can access the `config` object without dealing with additional imports.

You can set the field type with the third value in the `CONSTANCE_CONFIG` tuple.

The value can be one of the supported types or a string matching a key in your `:setting:CONSTANCE_ADDITIONAL_FIELDS`

The supported types are:

- `bool`
- `int`
- `float`
- `Decimal`
- `long` (on python 2)
- `str`
- `unicode` (on python 2)
- `datetime`
- `date`
- `time`

For example, to force a value to be handled as a string:

```
'THE_ANSWER': (42, 'Answer to the Ultimate Question of Life, '
                'The Universe, and Everything', str),
```

Custom field types are supported using the dictionary `:setting:CONSTANCE_ADDITIONAL_FIELDS`.

This is a mapping between a field label and a sequence (list or tuple). The first item in the sequence is the string path of a field class, and the (optional) second item is a dictionary used to configure the field.

The `widget` and `widget_kwargs` keys in the field config dictionary can be used to configure the widget used in admin, the other values will be passed as kwargs to the field's `__init__()`

Note: Use later evaluated strings instead of direct classes for the field and widget classes:

```
CONSTANCE_ADDITIONAL_FIELDS = {
    'yes_no_null_select': ['django.forms.fields.ChoiceField', {
        'widget': 'django.forms.Select',
        'choices': ((None, "-----"), ("yes", "Yes"), ("no", "No"))
    }],
}

CONSTANCE_CONFIG = {
    'MY_SELECT_KEY': ('yes', 'select yes or no', 'yes_no_null_select'),
}
```

Ordered Fields in Django Admin

In order to Order the fields , you can use OrderedDict collection. Here is an example:

```
from collections import OrderedDict

CONSTANCE_CONFIG = OrderedDict([
    ('SITE_NAME', ('My Title', 'Website title')),
    ('SITE_DESCRIPTION', ('', 'Website description')),
    ('THEME', ('light-blue', 'Website theme')),
])
```


To group settings together you can define fieldsets. Here's an example:

```
CONSTANCE_CONFIG = {
    'SITE_NAME': ('My Title', 'Website title'),
    'SITE_DESCRIPTION': ('', 'Website description'),
    'THEME': ('light-blue', 'Website theme'),
}

CONSTANCE_CONFIG_FIELDSETS = {
    'General Options': ('SITE_NAME', 'SITE_DESCRIPTION'),
    'Theme Options': ('THEME',),
}
```

Constance config

General Options

NAME	DEFAULT	VALUE	IS MODIFIED
SITE_NAME Website title	My Title	<input type="text" value="My Title"/>	
SITE_DESCRIPTION Website description		<input type="text"/>	

Theme Options

NAME	DEFAULT	VALUE	IS MODIFIED
THEME Website theme	light-blue	<input type="text" value="light-blue"/>	

Save

Constance can be used from your Python code and from your Django templates.

Python

Accessing the config variables is as easy as importing the config object and accessing the variables with attribute lookups:

```
from constance import config

# ...

if config.THE_ANSWER == 42:
    answer_the_question()
```

Django templates

To access the config object from your template you can either pass the object to the template context:

```
from django.shortcuts import render
from constance import config

def myview(request):
    return render(request, 'my_template.html', {'config': config})
```

Or you can use the included config context processor:

```
TEMPLATE_CONTEXT_PROCESSORS = (
    # ...
    'constance.context_processors.config',
)
```

This will add the config instance to the context of any template rendered with a `RequestContext`.

Then, in your template you can refer to the config values just as any other variable, e.g.:

```
<h1>Welcome on {{ config.SITE_NAME }}</h1>
{% if config.BETA_LAUNCHED %}
    Woohoo! Head over <a href="/sekrit/">here</a> to use the beta.
{% else %}
    Sadly we haven't launched yet, click <a href="/newsletter/">here</a>
    to signup for our newsletter.
{% endif %}
```

Command Line

Constance settings can be get/set on the command line with the manage command *constance*

Available options are:

`list` - output all values in a tab-separated format:

```
$ ./manage.py constance list
THE_ANSWER 42
SITE_NAME My Title
```

`get KEY` - output a single values:

```
$ ./manage.py constance get THE_ANSWER
42
```

`set KEY VALUE` - set a single value:

```
$ ./manage.py constance set SITE_NAME "Another Title"
```

If the value contains spaces it should be wrapped in quotes.

Note: Set values are validated as per in admin, an error will be raised if validation fails:

Eg, given this config as per the example app:

```
CONSTANCE_CONFIG = {
    ...
    'DATE_ESTABLISHED': (date(1972, 11, 30), "the shop's first opening"),
}
```

Then setting an invalid date will fail as follow:

```
$ ./manage.py constance set DATE_ESTABLISHED '1999-12-00'
CommandError: Enter a valid date.
```

Note: If the admin fields is a *MultiValueField*, (e.g. *datetime*, which uses *SplitDateTimeField* by default)

then the separate field values need to be provided as separate arguments.

Eg, given this config:

```
CONSTANCE_CONFIG = {  
    'DATETIME_VALUE': (datetime(2010, 8, 23, 11, 29, 24), 'time of the first commit'),  
}
```

Then this works (and the quotes are optional):

```
./manage.py constance set DATETIME_VALUE '2011-09-24' '12:30:25'
```

This doesn't work:

```
./manage.py constance set DATETIME_VALUE '2011-09-24 12:30:25'  
CommandError: Enter a list of values.
```


CHAPTER 9

Editing

Fire up your admin and you should see a new app called `Constance` with `THE_ANSWER` in the `Config` pseudo model.

By default changing the settings via the admin is only allowed for super users. But in case you want to use the admin's ability to implement custom authorization checks, feel free to set the `CONSTANCE_SUPERUSER_ONLY` setting to `False` and give the users or user groups access to the `constance.change_config` permission.

Django administration

Site administration

Auth	
Groups	+ Add ✎ Change
Users	+ Add ✎ Change
Catalog	
Brands	+ Add ✎ Change
Constance	
Config	✎ Change
Sites	
Sites	+ Add ✎ Change
Storage	
Shelves	+ Add ✎ Change
Supplies	+ Add ✎ Change

Fig. 9.1: The virtual application Constance among your regular applications.

Custom settings form

If you aim at creating a custom settings form this is possible in the following way: You can inherit from `ConstanceAdmin` and set the `form` property on your custom admin to use your custom form. This allows you to define your own formsets and layouts, similar to defining a custom form on a standard Django `ModelAdmin`. This way you can fully style your settings form and group settings the way you like.

```
from constance.admin import ConstanceAdmin, ConstanceForm, Config
class CustomConfigForm(ConstanceForm):
    def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        super(CustomConfigForm, self).__init__(*args, **kwargs)
        #... do stuff to make your settings form nice ...

class ConfigAdmin(ConstanceAdmin):
    change_list_form = CustomConfigForm
    change_list_template = 'admin/config/settings.html'

admin.site.unregister([Config])
admin.site.register([Config], ConfigAdmin)
```

You can also override the `get_changelist_form` method which is called in `changelist_view` to get the actual form used to change the settings. This allows you to pick a different form according to the user that makes the request. For example:

```
class SuperuserForm(ConstanceForm):
    # Do some stuff here

class MyConstanceAdmin(ConstanceAdmin):
    def get_changelist_form(self, request):
        if request.user.is_superuser:
            return SuperuserForm:
        else:
            return super(MyConstanceAdmin, self).get_changelist_form(request)
```

Note that the default method returns `self.change_list_form`.

[More documentation](#)

Backends

Constance ships with a bunch of backends that are used to store the configuration values. By default it uses the Redis backend. To override the default please set the `CONSTANCE_BACKEND` setting to the appropriate dotted path.

Redis

The configuration values are stored in a redis store and retrieved using the `redis-py` library. Please install it like this:

```
pip install django-constance[redis]
```

Configuration is simple and defaults to the following value, you don't have to add it to your project settings:

```
CONSTANCE_BACKEND = 'constance.backends.redis.RedisBackend'
```

Settings

There are a couple of options:

`CONSTANCE_REDIS_CONNECTION`

A dictionary of parameters to pass to the Redis client, e.g.:

```
CONSTANCE_REDIS_CONNECTION = {  
    'host': 'localhost',  
    'port': 6379,  
    'db': 0,  
}
```

Alternatively you can use a URL to do the same:

```
CONSTANCE_REDIS_CONNECTION = 'redis://username:password@localhost:6379/0'
```

CONSTANCE_REDIS_CONNECTION_CLASS

An (optional) dotted import path to a connection to use, e.g.:

```
CONSTANCE_REDIS_CONNECTION_CLASS = 'myproject.myapp.mockup.Connection'
```

If you are using [django-redis](#), feel free to use the `CONSTANCE_REDIS_CONNECTION_CLASS` setting to define a callable that returns a redis connection, e.g.:

```
CONSTANCE_REDIS_CONNECTION_CLASS = 'django_redis.get_redis_connection'
```

CONSTANCE_REDIS_PREFIX

The (optional) prefix to be used for the key when storing in the Redis database. Defaults to `'constance:'`. E.g.:

```
CONSTANCE_REDIS_PREFIX = 'constance:myproject:'
```

Database

The database backend is optional and stores the configuration values in a standard Django model. It requires the package [django-picklefield](#) for storing those values. Please install it like so:

```
pip install django-constance[database]
```

You must set the `CONSTANCE_BACKEND` Django setting to:

```
CONSTANCE_BACKEND = 'constance.backends.database.DatabaseBackend'
```

Then add the database backend app to your `INSTALLED_APPS` setting to make sure the data model is correctly created:

```
INSTALLED_APPS = (
    # other apps
    'constance.backends.database',
)
```

Please make sure to apply the database migrations:

```
python manage.py migrate database
```

Note: If you're upgrading Constance to 1.0 and use Django 1.7 or higher please make sure to let the migration system know that you've already created the tables for the database backend.

You can do that using the `--fake` option of the migrate command:

```
python manage.py migrate database --fake
```

Just like the Redis backend you can set an optional prefix that is used during database interactions (it defaults to an empty string, `'`). To use something else do this:

```
CONSTANCE_DATABASE_PREFIX = 'constance:myproject:'
```

Caching

The database backend has the ability to automatically cache the config values and clear them when saving. Assuming you have a `CACHES` setting set you only need to set the `CONSTANCE_DATABASE_CACHE_BACKEND` setting to the name of the configured cache backend to enable this feature, e.g. “default”:

```
CACHES = {
    'default': {
        'BACKEND': 'django.core.cache.backends.memcached.MemcachedCache',
        'LOCATION': '127.0.0.1:11211',
    }
}
CONSTANCE_DATABASE_CACHE_BACKEND = 'default'
```

Warning: The cache feature won’t work with a cache backend that is incompatible with cross-process caching like the local memory cache backend included in Django because correct cache invalidation can’t be guaranteed.

Note: By default Constance will autofill the cache on startup and after saving any of the config values. If you want to disable the cache simply set the `CONSTANCE_DATABASE_CACHE_AUTOFILL_TIMEOUT` setting to `None`.

Testing

Testing how your app behaves with different config values is achieved with the `override_config` class. This intentionally mirrors the use of Django’s `override_setting`.

```
class override_config(**kwargs)
```

Replaces key-value pairs in the config. Use as decorator or context manager.

Usage

It can be used as a decorator at the `TestCase` level, the method level and also as a `context manager`.

```
from constance import config
from constance.test import override_config

from django.test import TestCase

@override_config(YOUR_NAME="Arthur of Camelot")
class ExampleTestCase(TestCase):

    def test_what_is_your_name(self):
```

```
self.assertEqual(config.YOUR_NAME, "Arthur of Camelot")

@override_config(YOUR_QUEST="To find the Holy Grail")
def test_what_is_your_quest(self):
    self.assertEqual(config.YOUR_QUEST, "To find the Holy Grail")

def test_what_is_your_favourite_color(self):
    with override_config(YOUR_FAVOURITE_COLOR="Blue?"):
        self.assertEqual(config.YOUR_FAVOURITE_COLOR, "Blue?")
```

Changelog

v2.0 (2017/02/17)

- **BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE** Added the old value to the config_updated signal.
- Added a `get_changelist_form` hook in the ModelAdmin.
- Fix `create_perm` in `apps.py` to use database alias given by the `post_migrate` signal.
- Added tests for django 1.11.
- Fix Reset to default to work with boolean/checkboxes.
- Fix handling of MultiValueField's (eg SplitDateTimeField) on the command line.

v1.3.4 (2016/12/23)

- Fix config ordering issue
- Added `localize` to check modified flag
- Allow to rename Constance in Admin
- Preserve line breaks in default value
- Added functionality from `django-constance-cli`
- Added "Reset to default" feature

v1.3.3 (2016/09/17)

- Revert broken release

v1.3.2 (2016/09/17)

- Fixes a bug where the signal was sent for fields without changes

v1.3.1 (2016/09/15)

- Improved the signal path to avoid import errors
- Improved the admin layout when using fieldsets

v1.3 (2016/09/14)

- **BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE** Dropped support for Django < 1.8).
- Added ordering constance fields using OrderedDict
- Added a signal when updating constance fields

v1.2.1 (2016/09/1)

- Added some fixes to small bugs
- Fix cache when key changes
- Upgrade django_redis connection string
- Autofill cache key if key is missing
- Added support for fieldsets

v1.2 (2016/05/14)

- Custom Fields were added as a new feature
- Added documentation on how to use Custom settings form
- Introduced `CONSTANCE_IGNORE_ADMIN_VERSION_CHECK`
- Improved documentation for `CONSTANCE_ADDITIONAL_FIELDS`

v1.1.2 (2016/02/08)

- Moved to Jazzband organization (<https://github.com/jazzband/django-constance>)
- Added Custom Fields
- Added Django 1.9 support to tests
- Fixes icons for Django 1.9 admin

v1.1.1 (2015/10/01)

- Fixed a regression in the 1.1 release that prevented the rendering of the admin view with constance values when using the context processor at the same time.

v1.1 (2015/09/24)

- **BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE** Dropped support for Python 2.6 The supported versions are 2.7, 3.3 (on Django < 1.9) and 3.4.
- **BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE** Dropped support for Django 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6 The supported versions are 1.7, 1.8 and the upcoming 1.9 release
- Added compatibility to Django 1.8 and 1.9.
- Added Spanish and Chinese (`zh_CN`) translations.
- Added `override_config` decorator/context manager for easy *testing*.

- Added the ability to use linebreaks in config value help texts.
- Various testing fixes.

v1.0.1 (2015/01/07)

- Fixed issue with import time side effect on Django >= 1.7.

v1.0 (2014/12/04)

- Added docs and set up Read The Docs project:
<https://django-constance.readthedocs.io/>
- Set up Transifex project for easier translations:
<https://www.transifex.com/projects/p/django-constance>
- Added autofill feature for the database backend cache which is enabled by default.
- Added Django>=1.7 migrations and moved South migrations to own folder. Please upgrade to South>=1.0 to use the new South migration location.

For Django 1.7 users that means running the following to fake the migration:

```
django-admin.py migrate database --fake
```

- Added consistency check when saving config values in the admin to prevent accidentally overwriting other users' changes.
- Fixed issue with South migration that would break on MySQL.
- Fix compatibility with Django 1.6 and 1.7 and current master (to be 1.8).
- Fixed clearing database cache en masse by applying prefix correctly.
- Fixed a few translation related issues.
- Switched to tox as test script.
- Fixed a few minor cosmetic frontend issues (e.g. padding in admin table header).
- Deprecated a few old settings:

deprecated	replacement
CONSTANCE_CONNECTION_CLASS	CONSTANCE_REDIS_CONNECTION_CLASS
CONSTANCE_CONNECTION	CONSTANCE_REDIS_CONNECTION
CONSTANCE_PREFIX	CONSTANCE_REDIS_PREFIX

- The undocumented feature to use an environment variable called `CONSTANCE_SETTINGS_MODULE` to define which module to load settings from has been removed.

v0.6 (2013/04/12)

- Added Python 3 support. Supported versions: 2.6, 2.7, 3.2 and 3.3. For Python 3.x the use of Django > 1.5.x is required.
- Fixed a serious issue with ordering in the admin when using the database backend. Thanks, Bouke Haarsma.
- Switch to django-discover-runner as test runner to be able to run on Python 3.

- Fixed an issue with referring to static files in the admin interface when using Django < 1.4.

v0.5 (2013/03/02)

- Fixed compatibility with Django 1.5's swappable model backends.
- Converted the `key` field of the database backend to use a `CharField` with uniqueness instead of just `TextField`.

For South users we provide a migration for that change. First you have to “fake” the initial migration we've also added to this release:

```
django-admin.py migrate database --fake 0001
```

After that you can run the rest of the migrations:

```
django-admin.py migrate database
```

- Fixed compatibility with Django>1.4's way of referring to static files in the admin.
- Added ability to add custom authorization checks via the new `CONSTANCE_SUPERUSER_ONLY` setting.
- Added Polish translation. Thanks, Janusz Harkot.
- Allow `CONSTANCE_REDIS_CONNECTION` being an URL instead of a dict.
- Added `CONSTANCE_DATABASE_PREFIX` setting allow setting a key prefix.
- Switched test runner to use django-nose.

CHAPTER 12

Indices and tables

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

O

`override_config` (built-in class), [25](#)