
django-uwsgi Documentation

Release 0.2.0

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November 10, 2016

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You can view the code of this project or fork it (please, send pull requests), at [Github](#).

Features

- Admin page with [uWSGI](#) stats (options to reload/stop uWSGI, clear uWSGI cache)
- [uWSGI Cache Backend](#) for Django
- [uWSGI Email Backend](#) for Django(send emails via uWSGI's [spooler](#))
- Debug Panel for [django-debug-toolbar](#) (offers same functions as admin page)
- Django template loader for [embedded](#) into uWSGI files
- Django [Management Command](#) `runuwsgi` (with live autoreload when `DEBUG` is `True`)
- uWSGI config generator
- Django CBV Mixins based on uWSGI decorators
- Forms to send log messages and signals to uWSGI via admin interface

Some features are not added into repo or not yet implemented(See [Todo](#))

Installation

django-uwsgi is easy installable via pip:

```
pip install django-uwsgi
```

or clone it from [github](#):

```
git clone https://github.com/unbit/django-uwsgi.git
cd django-uwsgi
pip install .

# or for development
pip install -e .
```

By default `django-uwsgi` doesn't installed with uWSGI as requirement. And here are a few known reasons why:

- Django project installed into virtualenv and running in [Emperor](#) mode. In this case uWSGI is installed system-wide or into some other virtualenv.
- Some devs love to use system package managers like apt and prefer to install uwsgi other way.
- you need to build uWSGI with custom profile ex: `UWSGI_PROFILE=gevent pip install uwsgi`

You can install `django-uwsgi` with uWSGI by appending `[uwsgi]` to the install command:

```
pip install django-uwsgi[uwsgi]
```

Configuration

3.1 Adding django-uwsgi to your project

Add `'django_uwsgi'`, to your `INSTALLED_APPS` in `settings.py`:

```
INSTALLED_APPS += ['django_uwsgi',]
```

Add `django_uwsgi` into `urls.py`:

```
urlpatterns += [url(r'^admin/uwsgi/', include('django_uwsgi.urls')),]
```

Decorators

The uWSGI API is very low-level, as it must be language-independent.

That said, being too low-level is not a Good Thing for many languages, such as Python.

Decorators are, in our humble opinion, one of the more kick-ass features of Python, so in the uWSGI source tree you will find a module exporting a bunch of decorators that cover a good part of the uWSGI API.

4.1 Notes

Signal-based decorators execute the signal handler in the first available worker. If you have enabled the spooler you can execute the signal handlers in it, leaving workers free to manage normal requests. Simply pass `target='spooler'` to the decorator.

```
@timer(3, target='spooler')
def hello(signum):
    print("hello")
```

4.2 Example: a Django session cleaner and video encoder

Let's define a `tasks.py` module and put it in the Django project directory.

```
import os
from django.contrib.sessions.models import Session
from django_uwsgi.decorators import cron, spool

@cron(40, 2, -1, -1, -1)
def clear_django_session(num):
    print("it's 2:40 in the morning: clearing django sessions")
    Session.objects.all().delete()

@spool
def encode_video(arguments):
    os.system("ffmpeg -i \"%s\" image%d.jpg" % arguments['filename'])
```

The session cleaner will be executed every day at 2:40, to enqueue a video encoding we simply need to spool it from somewhere else.

```

from tasks import encode_video

def index(request):
    # launching video encoding
    encode_video.spool(filename=request.POST['video_filename'])
    return render_to_response('enqueued.html')

```

Now run uWSGI with the spooler enabled:

```

[uwsgi]
; a couple of placeholder
django_projects_dir = /var/www/apps
my_project = foobar
; chdir to app project dir and set pythonpath
chdir = %(django_projects_dir)/%(my_project)
pythonpath = %(django_projects_dir)
; load django
module = django.core.handlers.WSGIHandler()
env = DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=%(my_project).settings
; enable master
master = true
; 4 processes should be enough
processes = 4
; enable the spooler (the mytasks dir must exist!)
spooler = %(chdir)/mytasks
; load the task.py module
import = task
; bind on a tcp socket
socket = 127.0.0.1:3031

```

The only especially relevant option is the `import` one. It works in the same way as `module` but skips the WSGI callable search. You can use it to preload modules before the loading of WSGI apps. You can specify an unlimited number of “`import`” directives.

4.3 django_uwsgi.decorators API reference

`django_uwsgi.decorators.postfork` (*func*)

uWSGI is a preforking (or “fork-abusing”) server, so you might need to execute a fixup task after each `fork()`. The `postfork` decorator is just the ticket. You can declare multiple `postfork` tasks. Each decorated function will be executed in sequence after each `fork()`.

```

@postfork
def reconnect_to_db():
    myfoodb.connect()

@postfork
def hello_world():
    print("Hello World")

```

`django_uwsgi.decorators.spool` (*func*)

The uWSGI `spooler` can be very useful. Compared to Celery or other queues it is very “raw”. The `spool` decorator will help!

```

@spool
def a_long_long_task(arguments):
    print(arguments)

```

```

    for i in xrange(0, 10000000):
        time.sleep(0.1)

@spool
def a_longer_task(args):
    print(args)
    for i in xrange(0, 10000000):
        time.sleep(0.5)

# enqueue the tasks
a_long_long_task.spool(foo='bar',hello='world')
a_longer_task.spool({'pippo':'pluto'})

```

The functions will automatically return `uwsgi.SPOOL_OK` so they will be executed one time independently by their return status.

`django_uwsgi.decorators.spoolforever` (*func*)

Use `spoolforever` when you want to continuously execute a spool task. A `@spoolforever` task will always return `uwsgi.SPOOL_RETRY`.

```

@spoolforever
def a_longer_task(args):
    print(args)
    for i in xrange(0, 10000000):
        time.sleep(0.5)

# enqueue the task
a_longer_task.spool({'pippo':'pluto'})

```

`django_uwsgi.decorators.spoolraw` (*func*)

Advanced users may want to control the return value of a task.

```

@spoolraw
def a_controlled_task(args):
    if args['foo'] == 'bar':
        return uwsgi.SPOOL_OK
    return uwsgi.SPOOL_RETRY

a_controlled_task.spool(foo='bar')

```

`django_uwsgi.decorators.rpc` (“*name*”, *func*)

uWSGI RPC is the fastest way to remotely call functions in applications hosted in uWSGI instances. You can easily define exported functions with the `@rpc` decorator.

```

@rpc('helloworld')
def ciao_mondo_function():
    return "Hello World"

```

`django_uwsgi.decorators.signal` (*num*)(*func*)

You can register signals for the [signal framework](#) in one shot.

```

@signal(17)
def my_signal(num):
    print("i am signal %d" % num)

```

`django_uwsgi.decorators.timer` (*interval*, *func*)

Execute a function at regular intervals.

```
@timer(3)
def three_seconds(num):
    print("3 seconds elapsed")
```

`django_uwsgi.decorators.rbtimer` (*interval, func*)
Works like `@timer` but using red black timers.

`django_uwsgi.decorators.cron` (*min, hour, day, mon, wday, func*)
Easily register functions for the `CronInterface`.

```
@cron(59, 3, -1, -1, -1)
def execute_me_at_three_and_fifty-nine(num):
    print("it's 3:59 in the morning")
```

Since 1.2, a new syntax is supported to simulate crontab-like intervals (every Nth minute, etc.). `*/5 * *` can be specified in uWSGI like thus:

```
@cron(-5, -1, -1, -1, -1)
def execute_me_every_five_min(num):
    print("5 minutes, what a long time!")
```

`django_uwsgi.decorators.filemon` (*path, func*)
Execute a function every time a file/directory is modified.

```
@filemon("/tmp")
def tmp_has_been_modified(num):
    print("/tmp directory has been modified. Great magic is afoot")
```

`django_uwsgi.decorators.erlang` (*process_name, func*)
Map a function as an Erlang <<http://uwsgi-docs.readthedocs.org/en/latest/Erlang.html>> process.

```
@erlang('foobar')
def hello():
    return "Hello"
```

`django_uwsgi.decorators.thread` (*func*)
Mark function to be executed in a separate thread.

Important: Threading must be enabled in uWSGI with the `enable-threads` or `threads <n>` option.

```
@thread
def a_running_thread():
    while True:
        time.sleep(2)
        print("i am a no-args thread")

@thread
def a_running_thread_with_args(who):
    while True:
        time.sleep(2)
        print("Hello %s (from arged-thread)" % who)

a_running_thread()
a_running_thread_with_args("uWSGI")
```

You may also combine `@thread` with `@post fork` to spawn the postfork handler in a new thread in the freshly spawned worker.


```
@postfork
@thread
def a_post_fork_thread():
    while True:
        time.sleep(3)
        print("Hello from a thread in worker %d" % uwsgi.worker_id())
```

`django_uwsgi.decorators.lock` (*func*)

This decorator will execute a function in fully locked environment, making it impossible for other workers or threads (or the master, if you're foolish or brave enough) to run it simultaneously. Obviously this may be combined with `@postfork`.

```
@lock
def dangerous_op():
    print("Concurrency is for fools!")
```

`django_uwsgi.decorators.mulefunc` (*[mulespec], func*)

Offload the execution of the function to a *mule* <<http://uwsgi-docs.readthedocs.org/en/latest/Mules.html>>. When the offloaded function is called, it will return immediately and execution is delegated to a mule.

```
@mulefunc
def i_am_an_offloaded_function(argument1, argument2):
    print argument1, argument2
```

You may also specify a mule ID or mule farm to run the function on. Please remember to register your function with a uwsgi import configuration option.

```
@mulefunc(3)
def on_three():
    print "I'm running on mule 3."

@mulefunc('old_mcdonalds_farm')
def on_mcd():
    print "I'm running on a mule on Old McDonalds' farm."
```

`django_uwsgi.decorators.harakiri` (*time, func*)

Starting from uWSGI 1.3-dev, a customizable secondary *harakiri* subsystem has been added. You can use this decorator to kill a worker if the given call is taking too long.

```
@harakiri(10)
def slow_function(foo, bar):
    for i in range(0, 10000):
        for y in range(0, 10000):
            pass

# or the alternative lower level api

uwsgi.set_user_harakiri(30) # you have 30 seconds. fight!
slow_func()
uwsgi.set_user_harakiri(0) # clear the timer, all is well
```

Email Backend

A Django backend for e-mail delivery using uWSGI Spool to queue deliveries.

5.1 Usage

First, add uWSGI backend in your settings file.

```
EMAIL_BACKEND = 'django_uwsgi.mail.EmailBackend'
```

And send your e-mails normally.

```
from django.core.mail import send_mail

send_mail('Subject here', 'Here is the message.', 'from@example.com',
         ['to@example.com'], fail_silently=False)
```

5.2 Note

You must setup uwsgi spooler. Example ini:

```
plugin = spooler
spooler = /tmp
spooler-import = django_uwsgi.tasks
```

or use built in management command *runuwsgi*

5.3 Changing the backend

By default the 'django.core.mail.backends.smtp.EmailBackend' is used for the real e-mail delivery. You can change that using:

```
UWSGI_EMAIL_BACKEND = 'your.backend.EmailBackend'
```

5.4 django-configurations

If you're using django-configurations in your project, you must setup importer as mentioned in django-configurations docs for celery

Cache Backend

6.1 Installation

change settings to:

```
CACHES = {
    'default': {
        'BACKEND': 'django_uwsgi.cache.UwsgiCache',

        # and optionally, if you used a different cache name
        'LOCATION': 'foobar'
    }
}
```

6.2 django-confy

if you're using `django-confy`., you can use url like:

```
CACHE_URL=uwsgi://foobar
```

6.3 Settings

UWSGI_CACHE_FALLBACK

- `False` - raises `Exception` if `uwsgi` cannot be imported.
- `True` (default) - if `uwsgi` is not importable this cache backend will alias to `LocMemCache`. Note that `south` or other management commands might try to load the cache backend so this is why it's the default.

Management Command

7.1 runuwsgi

```
python manage.py runuwsgi
```

7.2 runuwsgi options:

7.3 http

```
python manage.py runuwsgi http=8000
```

7.4 socket

```
python manage.py runuwsgi socket=/tmp/projectname-uwsgi.sock
```

7.5 Other options

Any other options can be passed via environment variables, prefixed with *UWSGI_*

Emperor

you can use `django_uwsgi.emperor` module if you want to store vassals configs in PostgreSQL database.

Simply add `'django_uwsgi.emperor'`, into `INSTALLED_APPS`

```
INSTALLED_APPS += ['django_uwsgi.emperor', ]
```

The screenshot shows the Emperor web interface. The main content area displays a table titled "EMPEROR'S VASSALS" with a search bar. The table has the following columns: EXTENSION, UPDATED, CREATED AT, ENABLED, and UNIXTIMESTAMP. A single row is visible with the following data: INI file, Oct. 26, 2016, 1:53 a.m., Oct. 26, 2016, 1:40 a.m., and a green checkmark in the ENABLED column. The UNIXTIMESTAMP column shows the value 1477436035.21471. Below the table, it says "Page 1 of 1". To the right of the table is a FILTER panel with three sections: "By Enabled" (with buttons for ALL, YES, NO), "By Created at" (with buttons for ANY DATE, TODAY, PAST 7 DAYS, THIS MONTH, THIS YEAR), and "By Extension" (with buttons for ALL, INI FILE, YAML FILE, XML FILE, JSON FILE). The sidebar on the left contains navigation options: Users, Groups, Sites, Collections, uWSGI Status, Emperor'S Vassals (highlighted), Redirects, Constance config, Promoted search results, Settings, and Styleguide. The top right corner has a "+ ADD EMPEROR'S VASSAL" button and a "DDT" button.

Populate vassals via django admin interface and start uwsgi with command like:

```
uwsgi --plugin emperor_pg --emperor "pg://host=127.0.0.1 user=foobar dbname=emperor;SELECT name,conf
```

Each time vassal added, removed, updated, enabled or disabled - uwsgi will start/stop it or reload.

9.1 Django-Debug-Toolbar

If you're using `django-debug-toolbar`, you can add:

```
DEBUG_TOOLBAR_PANELS += ['django_uwsgi.panels.UwsgiPanel',]
```

uWSGI Status

staticfiles

WORKERS

ID	PID	STATUS	REQUESTS	EXCEPTIONS	SIGNALS	RUNNING TIME(MS)	AVG RESPONSE TIME(MS)	LOAD	LAST SPAWN	RESPAWN COUNT	ADDRESS SPACE (VSZ)	RESIDENT MEMOR
1	32710	idle	4	0	0	4013.766	809.931	0.40 %	Nov. 10, 2016, 3:05 a.m.	0	2.4 GB	67.1 MB
2	32712	idle	6	0	0	7932.249	1068.122	0.79 %	Nov. 10, 2016, 3:05 a.m.	0	2.4 GB	67.9 MB
3	32720	idle	6	0	0	9215.09	1043.333	0.92 %	Nov. 10, 2016, 3:05 a.m.	0	2.4 GB	67.5 MB
4	32722	busy	6	0	0	10270.379	1573.169	1.02 %	Nov. 10, 2016, 3:05 a.m.	0	2.4 GB	67.9 MB

APPLICATIONS

#	MODIFIER1	MOUNTPOINT	INTERPRETER	CALLABLE	CHDIR	REQUESTS	EXCEPTIONS
0	0		140702885349888	4426424784		3	0
0	0		140702885349888	4426424784		6	0
0	0		140702885349888	4426432976		6	0
0	0		140702885349888	4426424784		7	0

SPOOLER

JOB FILENAME	ENVIRONMENT
/Users/MechanismM/PROJECTS/msn/tmp/uwsgi_spoolfile_on_MechanismM.local_32081_1_1024115306_1478735888_387744	None
/Users/MechanismM/PROJECTS/msn/tmp/uwsgi_spoolfile_on_MechanismM.local_32706_1_367629450_1478736318_675092	None

ACTIONS

SEND UWSGI SIGNAL SEND UWSGI LOG MESSAGE

Signal number Log message

Hide >

- uWSGI Status
VERSION 2.0.14, 4 WORKERS
- Versions
Django 1.10.3
- Time
CPU: 154.14ms (186.67ms)
- Settings
- Headers
- Request
INDEX
- Static files
2 FILES USED
- Cache
0 CALLS IN 0.00ms
- Signals
51 RECEIVERS OF 12 SIGNALS
- Logging
0 MESSAGES
- Intercept redirects

9.2 Wagtail

If you're using `Wagtail`:

There is `wagtail_hooks.py` file available and `Wagtail` will read it automatically

And you don't have to add `django_uwsgi` into `urls.py`

`Wagtail` admin interface:

The image shows two screenshots of the Wagtail CMS interface. The top screenshot displays the 'uWSGI STATUS' page, which is part of the 'Settings' section. It features a teal header with the title 'UWSGI STATUS' and a navigation bar with tabs for 'INFORMATION', 'OPTIONS', 'MAGIC TABLE', 'WORKERS', 'APPLICATIONS', 'SPOOLER', and 'ACTIONS'. The 'INFORMATION' tab is active, showing a table of system variables. Below the table are buttons for 'GRACEFULLY RELOAD UWSGI' and 'CLEAR UWSGI CACHE', and a status indicator 'uWSGI version 2.0.14 running @ MechanisM.local'. The bottom screenshot shows the CMS dashboard with a teal header 'Welcome to the Msm Wagtail CMS' and a sidebar menu. A red arrow points from the 'uWSGI Status' option in the sidebar to a gear icon in the dashboard's statistics area. Below the dashboard is a table of recent content edits.

OPTION	VALUE
loop	None
masterpid	32689
started_on	Nov. 10, 2016, 3:05 a.m.
now	Nov. 10, 2016, 3:10 a.m.
buffer_size	65535
total_requests	25
numproc	4
cores	1
cwd	/Users/MechanisM/PROJECTS/msm

CONTENT	DATE	STATUS
	1 week, 3 days ago	LIVE
	1 week, 4 days ago	LIVE
	2 weeks, 1 day ago	LIVE

The screenshot displays the Wagtail admin interface for the 'Emperor's Vassals' settings. On the left is a dark sidebar with a search bar and a list of navigation items: Explorer, Images, Media, Documents, Forms, Settings (highlighted), Redirections, Constance config, Promoted search results, Settings, and Styleguide. The main content area has a teal header with the title 'EMPEROR'S VASSALS', a search input 'Search emperor's vassal:', and a '+ ADD EMPEROR'S VASSAL' button. Below the header is a table with columns: EXTENSION, UPDATED, CREATED AT, ENABLED, and UNIX TIMESTAMP. A single row is visible with the value 'INI file' under EXTENSION, 'Oct. 26, 2016, 1:53 a.m.' under UPDATED, 'Oct. 26, 2016, 1:40 a.m.' under CREATED AT, a green checkmark under ENABLED, and '1477436035.21471' under UNIX TIMESTAMP. Below the table, it says 'Page 1 of 1.' On the right side, there is a 'FILTER' sidebar with sections: 'By Enabled' (with buttons for ALL, YES, NO), 'By Created at' (with buttons for ANY DATE, TODAY, PAST 7 DAYS, THIS MONTH, THIS YEAR), and 'By Extension' (with buttons for ALL, INI FILE, YAML FILE, XML FILE, JSON FILE). A 'DDT' logo is visible in the top right corner of the main content area.

Screenshots

django-debug-toolbar panel

uWSGI Status

staticfiles

WORKERS

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#	MODIFIER1	MOUNTPOINT	INTERPRETER	CALLABLE	CHDIR	REQUESTS	EXCEPTIONS
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0	0		140702885349888	4426424784		6	0
0	0		140702885349888	4426432976		6	0
0	0		140702885349888	4426424784		7	0

SPOOLER

JOB FILENAME	ENVIRONMENT
/Users/MechanisM/PROJECTS/msm/tmp/uwsgi_spoolfile_on_MechanisM.local_32081_1_1024115306_1478735888_387744	None
/Users/MechanisM/PROJECTS/msm/tmp/uwsgi_spoolfile_on_MechanisM.local_32706_1_367629450_1478736318_675092	None

ACTIONS

SEND UWSGI SIGNAL SEND UWSGI LOG MESSAGE

Signal number Log message

Hide >

- uWSGI Status
- Versions
- Time
- Settings
- Headers
- Request
- Static files
- Cache
- Signals
- Logging
- Intercept redirects

Wagtail admin interface:

Emperor's Vassal Admin Panel

django.contrib.admin interface

Todo

- Tests
- uWSGI config generator
- Improve Docs
- Translations?
- Good cache panel
- Ability to add cronjobs/filemonitors via admin interface
- Options for sendfile if uwsgi serving files

Some code is borrowed from projects I did earlier and some code is still not added yet, but does exists in my projects.

Changelog

Contributing

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13.2 Docs

13.3 Tests

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- `search`

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