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# **django-ontruck Documentation**

***Release 0.16.0***

**ontruck**

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Django extended by Ontruck-ers

## 1.1 Documentation

The full documentation is at <https://django-ontruck.readthedocs.io>.

## 1.2 Quickstart

Install django-ontruck:

```
pip install django-ontruck
```

Add it to your *INSTALLED\_APPS*:

```
INSTALLED_APPS = (  
    ...  
    'django_ontruck',  
    ...  
)
```

## 1.3 Features

- Use cases

- Events
- Queries
- Models
- Views
- Testing
- Commands

## 1.4 Running Tests

Does the code actually work?

Prepare test env

```
source <YOURVIRTUALENV>/bin/activate
(myenv) $ pip install -r requirements_test.txt
```

Run tests

```
(myenv) $ make test
```

Run tests in several python versions using tox

```
(myenv) $ make test-all
```

Run tests getting code coverage

```
(myenv) $ make coverage
```

## 1.5 Generate documentation

```
(myenv) $ pip install -r requirements_dev.txt
(myenv) $ make docs
```



## CHAPTER 2

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### Installation

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At the command line with ssh:

```
$ pip install -e git+ssh://git@github.com/ontruck/django-ontruck.git@master  
↪ #egg=django-ontruck
```

Or with https:

```
$ pip install -e git+https://github.com/ontruck/django-ontruck.git@master#egg=django-  
↪ ontruck
```



## CHAPTER 3

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### Usage

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To use django-ontruck in a project, add it to your *INSTALLED\_APPS*:

```
INSTALLED_APPS = (  
    ...  
    'django_ontruck',  
    ...  
)
```



### 4.1 Use cases

Use case layer is in charge of handle business logic.

- Manages transaction
- Manages executions dependent of committed transaction
- Returns data to caller (i.e for API responses purposes)
- Hides complexity
- Allows nesting to DRY
- Establishes events as the only way to propagate on\_commit execution

```
from django_ontruck.use_cases import UseCaseBase
from .events import FooEvent
from .models import FooModel

class FooUseCase(UseCaseBase):

    def execute_in_commit(self, command, executed_by=None):
        example = FooModel.objects.create(**command)
        self.events.append(FooEvent(attr1='attr1_value'))
        return example
```

Events created will be published when outermost transaction is committed

### 4.2 Events

Abstraction to decouple contexts wrapping django signals

```
from django.dispatch import Signal
from django_ontruck.events import EventBase

class FooEvent(EventBase):
    signal = Signal(['attr1'])
```

Check `show_events` command to *List all events*.

```
python manage.py show_events
```

```
(django-ontruck) juan@juan-XPS-13-7390:~/code/django-ontruck$ python manage.py show_events
[tests.test_app]:
* FooEvent -> {'attr1'}
- /home/juan/code/django-ontruck/tests/test_app/events/handlers.py.foo_event_handler
```

## 4.3 Queries

Analogue to CQRS, a separation between the logic that writes (use cases) from the one that reads (queries).

```
class CountFooQuery(QueryBase):

    def execute(self, command, executed_by=None):
        text = command.get('title')
        return {'count': FooModel.objects.filter(title__contains=text).count() }
```

## 4.4 Models

Base model to track some CRUD dates and author. Safe delete is implemented.

```
from django.db import models
from django_ontruck.models import BaseModel

class FooModel(BaseModel):
    title = models.CharField(max_length=50)
```

There is a BaseManager in order to filter `deleted=False` elements by default.

Define manager for your Queryset

```
#
FooManager = BaseManager.from_queryset(QuerySet)
```

Set managers including deleted elements or not

```
class FooModel(BaseModel):
    ...
    objects = FooManager(include_deleted=False)
    objects_all = FooManager(include_deleted=True)
```

## 4.5 Notifiers

Base classes to notify events to 3rd party systems like Slack, Segment, etc.

```

from django.db import models
from django_ontruck.notifiers.segment import SegmentNotifier
from django_ontruck.notifiers import AsyncNotifier

class FooNotifier(segmentNotifier):
    async_class = AsyncNotifier
    event_id = 'test_event'

```

## 4.6 Views

Collections of DRF views extended to fit with BaseModel and UseCases

## 4.7 Value Objects

Objects for which equality is determined by their attributes as opposed to by identity. That is, they are **fungible**: one instance of an object can be swapped for any other instance as long as their attributes are the same (much like coins, or stamps.)

### 4.7.1 Money

The *Money* class represents a monetary value together with its currency.

- The value is stored without rounding until the *allocate* method is invoked. How rounding is performed depends on the currency.

```

from django_ontruck.value_objects.money import euros, pounds, Currencies, money, ↪ Currency
↪ Currency

# commonly used currencies have their own helpers:
two_euros = euros('2.00') # 50.00 €
one_hundred_pounds = pounds('100.00') # £100.00

# Other currencies can be created using the `money` helper and the currency
twenty_zloty = money(Currencies.PLN, '20')

# Any missing currencies can be created
alt = Currency('ALT', 'Altarian Dollars', '$')
one_altarian_dollar = money(alt, '1')

# We can apply arithmetic operations and the value is stored without rounding.
divided = two_euros / 3
divided.amount # Decimal('0.666666666666666666666666666667')

# We can round the value (according to the currency) using `allocate`
divided.allocate().amount # Decimal('0.67')

```

## 4.8 Testing

Utils for testing.

### 4.8.1 Patch transactions and run transaction.on\_commit

After last transaction inside test is exit

Create a fixture

```
@pytest.fixture(autouse=True)
def _run_on_commit_callbacks(request):
    marker = request.node.get_closest_marker("run_on_commit_callbacks")

    if marker:
        with PatchedAtomic():
            yield
    else:
        yield
```

Mark your tests you want to use it

```
@mark.run_on_commit_callbacks
def test_use_case_post_commit(self, mocker, foo_use_case):
    mock_event_send = mocker.patch('django_ontruck.events.EventBase.send')
    foo_use_case.execute({})
    mock_event_send.assert_called_once()
```

## 4.9 Commands

### 4.9.1 List all events

Show all events defined in each app and handlers connected.

```
python manage.py show_events
```

```
(django-ontruck) juan@juan-XPS-13-7390:~/code/django-ontruck$ python manage.py show_events
[tests.test_app]:
* FooEvent -> {'attr1'}
- /home/juan/code/django-ontruck/tests/test_app/events/handlers.py.foo_event_handler
```

### 4.9.2 App template

Start app with directory/files structure.

```
python manage.py startontruckapp appname
```

## 4.10 Monads

We provide an implementation of useful monads.

### 4.10.1 Result

Result monad is used to encapsulate return results whenever they are successful or not in order to treat the responses like a streamlined pipeline.



Contributions are welcome, and they are greatly appreciated! Every little bit helps, and credit will always be given. You can contribute in many ways:

## 5.1 Types of Contributions

### 5.1.1 Report Bugs

Report bugs at <https://github.com/ontruck/django-ontruck/issues>.

If you are reporting a bug, please include:

- Your operating system name and version.
- Any details about your local setup that might be helpful in troubleshooting.
- Detailed steps to reproduce the bug.

### 5.1.2 Fix Bugs

Look through the GitHub issues for bugs. Anything tagged with “bug” is open to whoever wants to implement it.

### 5.1.3 Implement Features

Look through the GitHub issues for features. Anything tagged with “feature” is open to whoever wants to implement it.

### 5.1.4 Write Documentation

django-ontruck could always use more documentation, whether as part of the official django-ontruck docs, in docstrings, or even on the web in blog posts, articles, and such.

### 5.1.5 Submit Feedback

The best way to send feedback is to file an issue at <https://github.com/ontruck/django-ontruck/issues>.

If you are proposing a feature:

- Explain in detail how it would work.
- Keep the scope as narrow as possible, to make it easier to implement.
- Remember that this is a volunteer-driven project, and that contributions are welcome :)

## 5.2 Get Started!

Ready to contribute? Here's how to set up *django-ontruck* for local development.

1. Fork the *django-ontruck* repo on GitHub.
2. Clone your fork locally:

```
$ git clone git@github.com:your_name_here/django-ontruck.git
```

3. Install your local copy into a virtualenv. Assuming you have virtualenvwrapper installed, this is how you set up your fork for local development:

```
$ mkvirtualenv django-ontruck
$ cd django-ontruck/
$ python setup.py develop
```

4. Create a branch for local development:

```
$ git checkout -b name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
```

Now you can make your changes locally.

5. When you're done making changes, check that your changes pass flake8 and the tests, including testing other Python versions with tox:

```
$ make lint
$ make test
$ make test-all
```

To get flake8 and tox, just pip install `-r requirements_test.txt`.

6. Commit your changes and push your branch to GitHub:

```
$ git add .
$ git commit -m "Your detailed description of your changes."
$ git push origin name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
```

7. Submit a pull request through the GitHub website.

## 5.3 Pull Request Guidelines

Before you submit a pull request, check that it meets these guidelines:

1. The pull request should include tests.
2. If the pull request adds functionality, the docs should be updated. Put your new functionality into a function with a docstring, and add the feature to the list in README.rst.
3. The pull request should work for Python 3. Check [https://travis-ci.org/ontruck/django-ontruck/pull\\_requests](https://travis-ci.org/ontruck/django-ontruck/pull_requests) and make sure that the tests pass for all supported Python versions.

## 5.4 Tips

To run a subset of tests:

```
$ pytest tests/test_events.py::TestEvents::test_event_creation
```

Generate docs with

```
$ make docs
```



### 6.1 0.16.0 (2021-12-9)

- *BaseManager* to allow filtering *deleted=True* elements.

### 6.2 0.15.0 (2021-10-8)

- Modify *Ok.map\_err* and *Error.map\_err* implementation to match *Result.map\_err*
- Add pipe operator for *Result* monads.

### 6.3 0.14.0 (2021-07-22)

- Add *Result* monad

### 6.4 0.12.0 (2021-4-15)

- Add *customer.io* notifier

### 6.5 0.11.2 (2021-2-1)

- Fix DB disconnections in base *Consumer* class

## 6.6 0.11.1 (2020-12-31)

- Add NoBrowsableAPIRenderer view mixin class

## 6.7 0.11.0 (2020-12-09)

- Add base Consumer class

## 6.8 0.10.2 (2020-11-27)

- Simplify definition of scalar when diffing dicts

## 6.9 0.10.1 (2020-11-27)

- Account for recursive Sequences (e.g. strings) in diff\_dicts

## 6.10 0.10.0 (2020-11-26)

- Extend diff\_dicts method do account for sequences

## 6.11 0.9.0 (2020-10-27)

- Add diff\_dicts method
- Add Money class

## 6.12 0.8.0 (2020-10-26)

- Remove support for python < 3.8
- Add base classes for notifiers

## 6.13 0.7.0 (2020-6-10)

- SortedJSONField serializer
- python 3.8 CI upgrade
- Django 2.2.13 CI upgrade
- Drop Django 2.1 CI

## 6.14 0.6.0 (2020-5-29)

- Queries

## 6.15 0.5.0 (2020-5-17)

- Implement django signal methods (disconnect, receiver) for Events

## 6.16 0.4.0 (2020-4-29)

- Extend views

## 6.17 0.3.0 (2020-3-31)

- startontruckapp command
- Django 2.2 CI upgrade

## 6.18 0.2.0 (2020-3-23)

- show\_events command

## 6.19 0.1.0 (2020-03-20)

- Use cases
- Events
- Views
- Models
- Testing