Program layout best practices

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Packages and modules

Module skeleton

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding: utf-8
"""Module docstring"""
__author__ = 'Mr. Me <me@example.net>'
__version__ = '1.2.3'
if __name__ =='__main__':
    main()
```

Module or class?

Namespacing.



Be mindful of the interface

```
>>> from UserDict import UserDict
>>> from ConfigParser import ConfigParser
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> from fabric.api import *
```

Executable code

Avoid putting executable statements directly in a module.



Avoid relative imports

```
pkg/
    __init__.py
    moduleA.py
    moduleB.py

# in moduleB
import moduleA
```

PEP 338:

 $\verb"python -m Simple HTTP Server"$

• python -m unittest mymodule

- python -m unittest mymodule
- python -m pdb mymodule

- python -m unittest mymodule
- python -m pdb mymodule
- python -m timeit -s "range(1000)"

runpy.run_module()

```
devel/
pkg/
   __init__.py
   moduleA.py
   moduleB.py
   test/
   __init__.py
   test_A.py
   test_B.py
```

```
python -m pkg.test.test_A
python -m pkg.test.test_B
```

Django

Avoid manage.py

django-admin.py

Avoid manage.py

Avoid local_settings.py

```
try:
    from local_settings import *
except ImportError, exp:
    pass
```

Avoid local_settings.py

```
from myproject.settings import *

INSTALLED_APPS += [
    'djangodebugtoolbar',
]

CACHES['default']['BACKEND'] = \
    'django.core.cache.backends.
    locmem.LocMemCache'
```

Keep sensitive data out of settings

```
import ConfigParser
secret = ConfigParser.ConfigParser()
secret.optionxform = lambda x: x.upper()
secret.read('/path/to/mysecrets.conf')
```

Keep sensitive data out of settings

```
SECRET_KEY = secret.get('MAIN', 'SECRET_KEY')
DATABASES = {
    'default': dict(secret.items('DB_DEFAULT')),
    'slave': dict(secret.items('DB_SLAVE')),
}
```

Keep sensitive data out of settings

```
[MAIN]
SECRET_KEY = SW$RFDEW$TR

[DB_DEFAULT]
ENGINE = django.db.backends.postgresql_psycopg2
NAME = mydbname
USER = mydbuser
```

```
class MyModel(models.Model):
    @classmethod
    def something(cls):
    @classmet.hod
    def anotherthing(cls):
    @classmethod
    def somethingelse(cls):
```

```
class MyModelManager(models.Manager):
    def girls(self):
        return self.filter(girls=True)

    def boys(self):
        return self.filter(boys=True)

class MyModel(models.Model):
    objects = MyModelManager()
```

```
>>> from django.contrib.auth.models import User
>>> User.objects.create_superuser(...)
>>> User.objects.make_random_password()
```

```
class MyModelManager(models.Manager):
    def active(self):
        return self.filter(pub_date__lte=now())

def complete(self):
        return self.filter(content__isnull=False)

def public_forms(self):
        return self.active().complete()
```

```
from django.db import models
class MyModelQuerySets(models.query.QuerySet):
    pass
class MyModelManager(models.Manager):
    def get_query_set(self):
        return MyModelQuerySets(self.model)
    def getattr__(self, attr, *args):
        try:
            return getattr(self. class ,
                    attr, *args)
        except AttributeError:
            return getattr(self.get_query_set(),
                    attr, *args)
```

Command-line apps

The hashbang

#!/usr/bin/env python

Future-proof your script

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    import mymodule
    raise SystemExit(mymodule.main())
import some.modules

def main():
    # stuff
```

Interactive interpreter

```
import cmd
from code import InteractiveConsole
```