

Documenting your project with MkDocs

Tom Christie - @_tomchristie

Write The Docs EU - Budapest, 1st April 2014

[MkDocs](#)[Overview](#)[Installation](#)[Getting started](#)[Building & deploying](#)

MkDocs

Project documentation with Markdown.

Overview

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Great themes available.

There's a stack of good looking themes included by default. Choose from bootstrap, readthedocs, ghostwriter, or any of the 12 bootswatch themes.

Preview your site as you work.

Why I'm building MkDocs



This repository

Search or type a command



Explore Gist Blog Help



tomchristie



tomchristie / django-rest-framework

Unwatch

193

Unstar

2,157

Fork

659

Awesome web-browsable Web APIs. <http://www.djangoproject.org> — Edit

3,696 commits

11 branches

50 releases

246 contributors



branch: master

django-rest-framework / [+](#)

Merge pull request #1477 from vlastv/patch-1



xordoquy authored 6 hours ago

latest commit 73cd4e236f [Edit](#)[docs](#)

Minor docs tweak

14 days ago

[rest_framework](#)

Merge pull request #1477 from vlastv/patch-1

6 hours ago

[.gitignore](#)

Fix compat datetime import when oauth2 provide does not support timez...

9 months ago

[.travis.yml](#)

Bumped tests against Django from 1.7a2 to 1.7b1

10 days ago

[CONTRIBUTING.md](#)

Fix link to tox

3 months ago

[MANIFEST.in](#)

Prevent warning: no files found matching *.txt' under directory

a year ago

[README.md](#)

Use www.djangoproject.org for docs instead of django-rest-fra...

3 months ago

[mkdocs.py](#)

Use www.djangoproject.org for docs instead of django-rest-fra...

3 months ago

[optionals.txt](#)

Pin pillow to 2.3.0

24 days ago

[requirements.txt](#)

By default, don't install six.

a year ago

Code

Issues

76

Pull Requests

32

Wiki

Pulse

Graphs

Network

Settings

HTTPS clone URL

<https://github.com>You can clone with [HTTPS](#), [SSH](#), or [Subversion](#). [?](#)[Clone in Desktop](#)[Download ZIP](#)

```
index.rst
index.rst

1  .. meta::
2  :: :description: A lightweight REST framework for Django.
3  :: :keywords: django, python, REST, RESTful, API, interface, framework
4
5
6  Django REST framework
7  =====
8
9  Introduction
10 -----
11
12 Django REST framework is a lightweight REST framework for Django, that aims to make it
13 easy to build well-connected, self-describing RESTful Web APIs.
14
15 **Browse example APIs created with Django REST framework:** `The Sandbox <http://rest.ep.io/>`_
16
17 Features:
18 -----
19
20 * Automatically provides an awesome Django admin style `browse-able self-documenting API <http://rest.ep.io/>`_.
21 * Clean, simple, views for Resources, using Django's new `class based views <http://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/topics/class-based-views/>`_.
22 * Support for ModelResources with out-of-the-box default implementations and input
23 validation.
24 * Pluggable :mod:`parsers`, :mod:`renderers`, :mod:`authentication` and :mod:`permissions`  
- Easy to customise.
25 * Content type negotiation using HTTP Accept headers.
26 * Optional support for forms as input validation.
27 * Modular architecture - MixIn classes can be used without requiring the :class:`.Resource`  
or :class:`.ModelResource` classes.
28
29 Resources
30 -----
31
32 **Project hosting:** `GitHub <https://github.com/tomchristie/django-rest-framework>`_.
```

Mou File Edit View Actions Window Help

content-negotiation.md — Edited 580 Words

Content negotiation

> HTTP has provisions for several mechanisms for "content negotiation" – the process of selecting the best representation for a given response when there are multiple representations available.

>

> — [RFC 2616] [cite], Fielding et al.

[cite]: <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec12.html>

Content negotiation is the process of selecting one of multiple possible representations to return to a client, based on client or server preferences.

Determining the accepted renderer

REST framework uses a simple style of content negotiation to determine which media type should be returned to a client, based on the available renderers, the priorities of each of those renderers, and the client's `'Accept:'` header. The style used is partly client-driven, and partly server-driven.

1. More specific media types are given preference to less specific media types.
2. If multiple media types have the same specificity, then preference is given to based on the ordering of the renderers configured for the given view.

For example, given the following `'Accept'` header:

```
application/json; indent=4, application/json, application/yaml,  
text/html, */*
```

The priorities for each of the given media types would be:

- * `'application/json; indent=4'`
- * `'application/json'`, `'application/yaml'` and `'text/html'`
- * `'*/'`

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```

The priorities for each of the given media types would be:

build passing

Tweet

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2,154

Django REST framework

[Requirements](#)[Installation](#)[Example](#)[Quickstart](#)[Tutorial](#)[API Guide](#)[Topics](#)[Development](#)[Support](#)[Security](#)[License](#)

The team behind REST framework is launching a new API service.

If you want to be first in line when we start issuing invitations, please [sign up here](#).



Django REST framework is a powerful and flexible toolkit that makes it easy to build Web APIs.

Some reasons you might want to use REST framework:

- The [Web browsable API](#) is a huge usability win for your developers.
- [Authentication policies](#) including [OAuth1a](#) and [OAuth2](#) out of the box.
- [Serialization](#) that supports both [ORM](#) and [non-ORM](#) data sources.
- Customizable all the way down - just use [regular function-based views](#) if you don't need the [more powerful features](#).
- [Extensive documentation](#), and [great community support](#).
- Used and trusted by large companies such as [Mozilla](#) and [Eventbrite](#).



Tweet



Marcel Chastain
@MarcelChastain

The docs for [#django-rest-framework](#) are probably the best I've seen. Finally finished reading them and taking notes!

24/12/2013 18:01



...

Getting started with MkDocs

Before you start

- ❖ Install Python.
- ❖ Install pip. (Python's package manager.)

- ✿ 1. `pip install mkdocs`
- ✿ 2. `mkdocs new my-project`
- ✿ 3. `cd my-project`
- ✿ 4. `mkdocs serve`

Welcome to MkDocs

Commands

Project layout

Welcome to MkDocs

For full documentation visit mkdocs.org.

Commands

- `mkdocs new [dir-name]` - Create a new project.
- `mkdocs serve` - Start the live-reloading docs server.
- `mkdocs build` - Build the documentation site.
- `mkdocs help`

Project layout

```
mkdocs.yml      # The configuration file.  
docs/  
    index.md  # The documentation homepage.  
    ...        # Other markdown pages, images and other files.
```

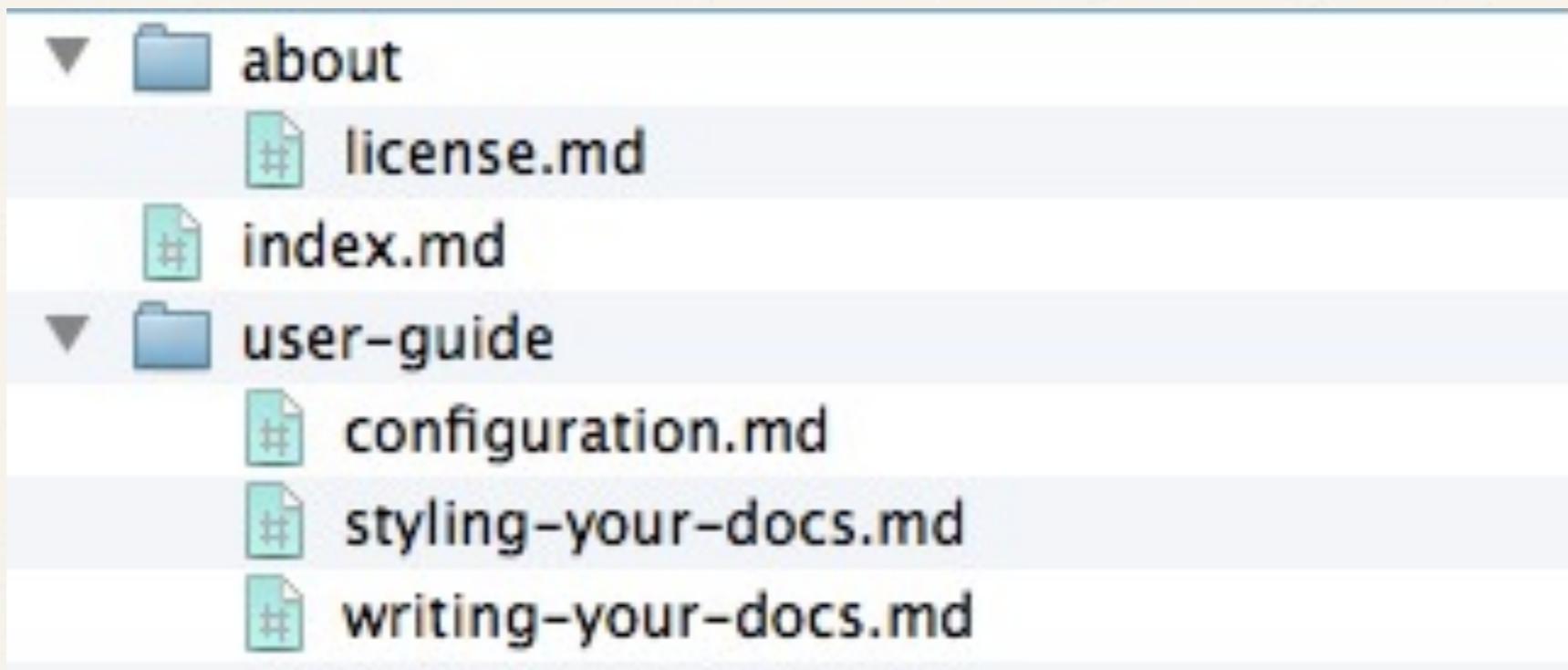
Documentation built with [MkDocs](#).

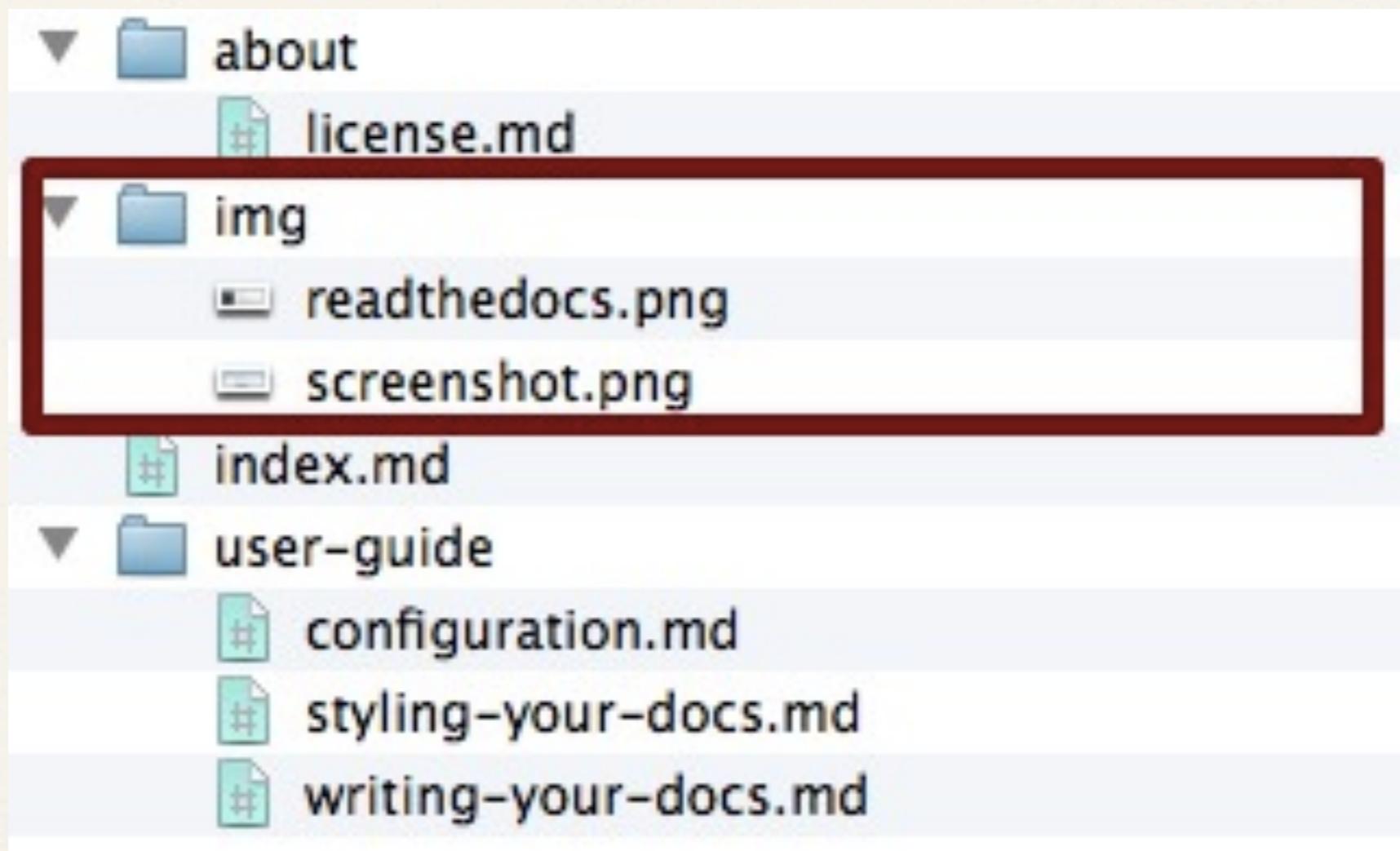
Live reload

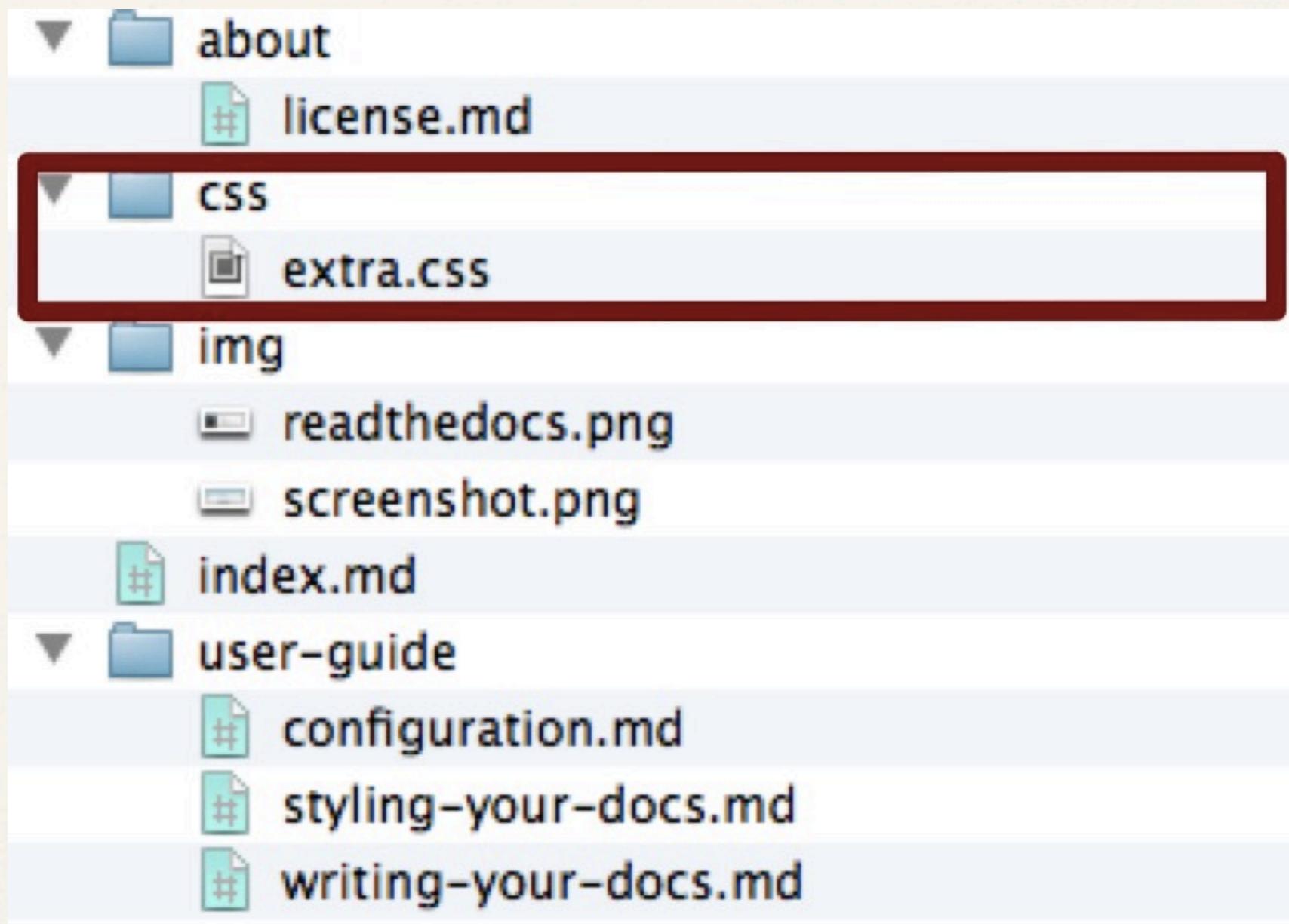
- ❖ Edit your config file, docs files or theme files.
- ❖ The site will automatically re-build.
- ❖ Just hit refresh in the browser.

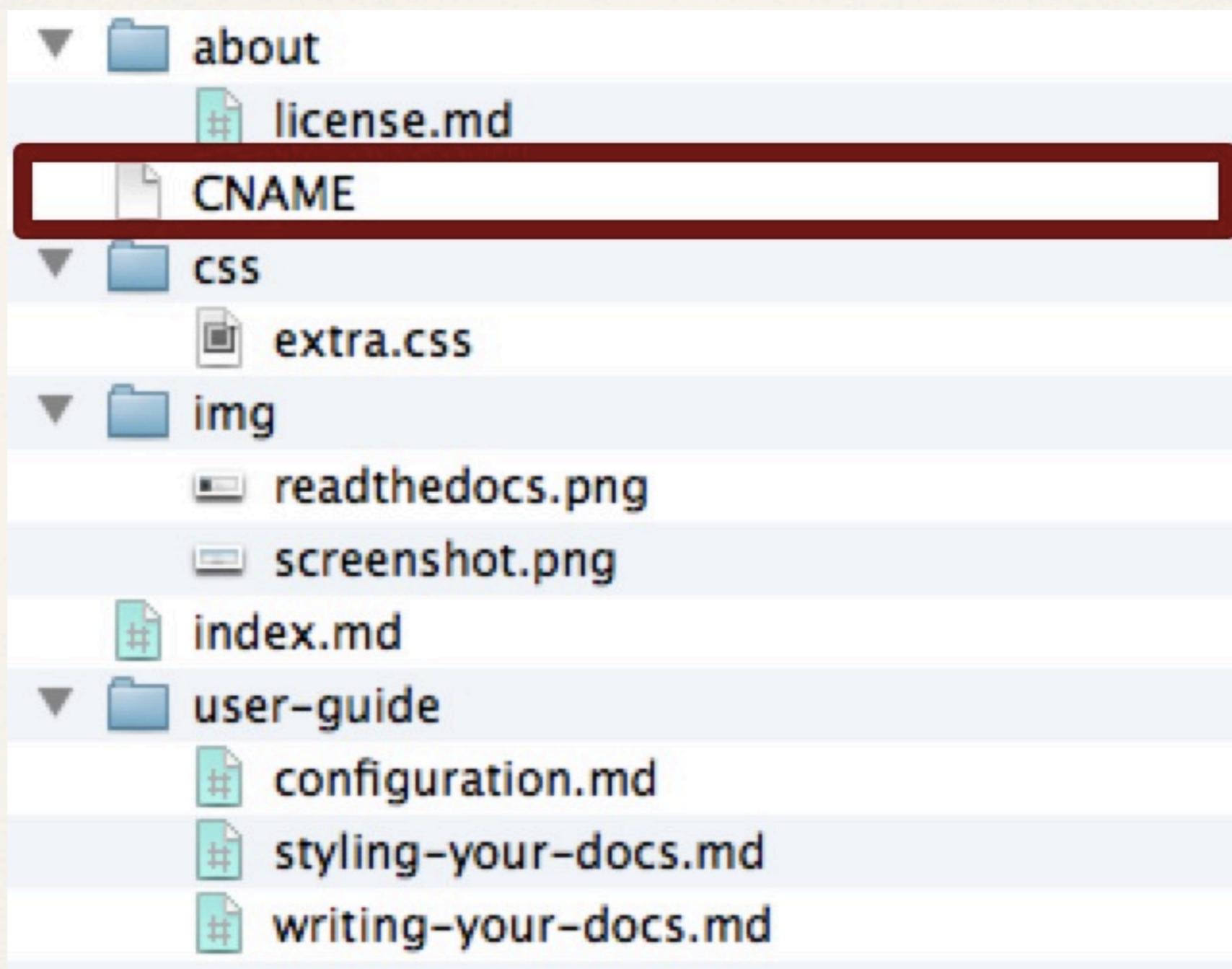
Organizing your source files

- ❖ Your documentation source goes in the `docs` directory.
- ❖ Must include an `index.md` file.
- ❖ May include images & other media.
- ❖ Any css and javascript files will be included in the theme.









Interlinking your documentation

- ❖ Using regular hyperlinks.
- ❖ Using references.

Using regular hyperlinks

- ❖ Standard hyperlinks to the Markdown source.
See the [project license](license.md) for details.
- ❖ Use relative links.
See the [project license](../about/license.md) for details.
- ❖ Documentation will also be hyperlinked in your Markdown editor.

Using references

- ❖ Use references to target a page or title anywhere in the documentation.
- ❖ **See the [project license](ref:) for details.**
- ❖ Name the linked title explicitly if needed.
- ❖ **See the [project license](ref:MkDocs License) for details.**

Configuring your documentation

- ❖ All configuration goes in a `mkdocs.yml` file.
- ❖ The configuration file must exist.
- ❖ The `site_name` setting is mandatory.
- ❖ All other settings are optional.

mkdocs.yml

```
site_name: MkDocs
site_url: http://www.mkdocs.org/
site_description: Project documentation with Markdown.
repo_url: https://github.com/tomchristie/mkdocs/
copyright: Copyright © 2014, <a href="https://twitter.com
google_analytics: ['UA-27795084-5', 'mkdocs.org']
```

Your documentation layout

- ❖ Use the `pages:` config to layout your documentation.
- ❖ Use the `pages:` config to name your navigation titles.

Theming your documentation

- ❖ Select a default theme, using the `theme` setting.
- ❖ Select a custom theme, using the `theme_dir` setting.

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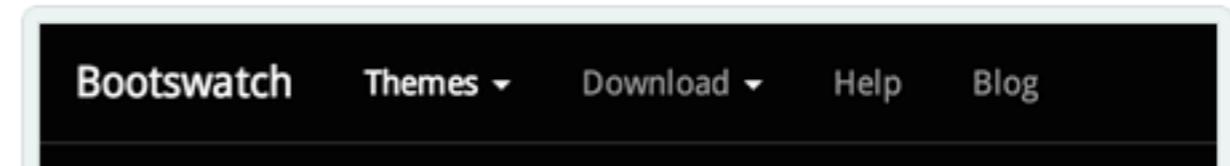
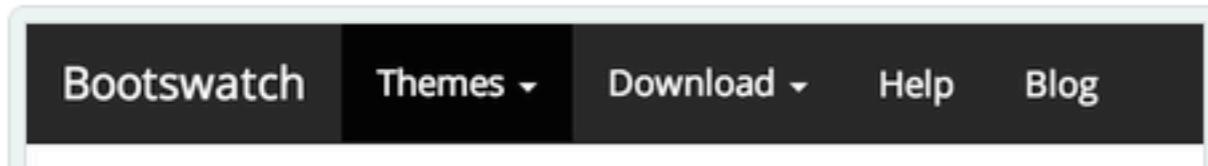
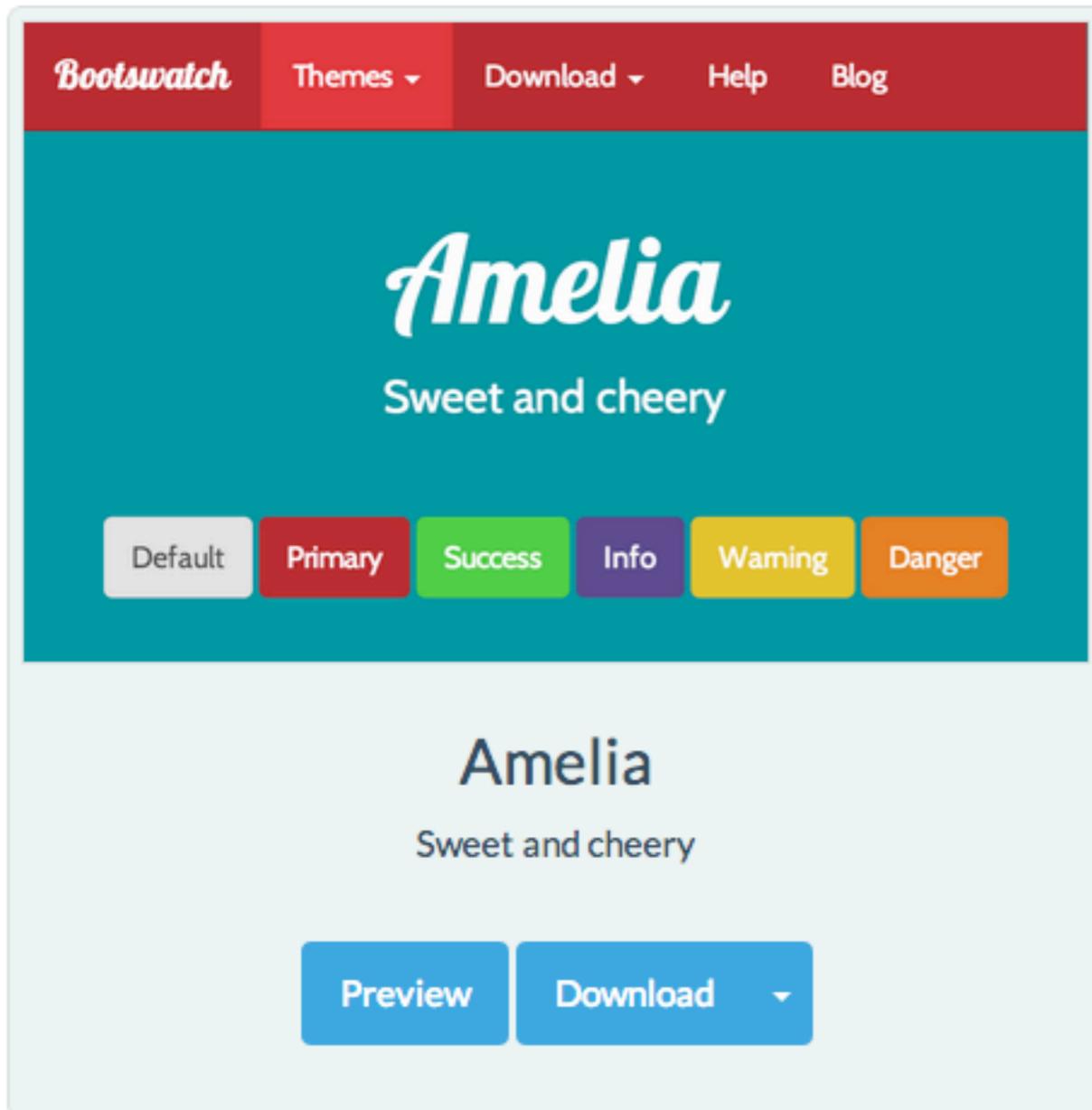
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[Great themes available.](#)

Custom themes

- ❖ Download, and save in a directory in the project.
- ❖ Turn on the theme using `theme_dir: <directory name>`.



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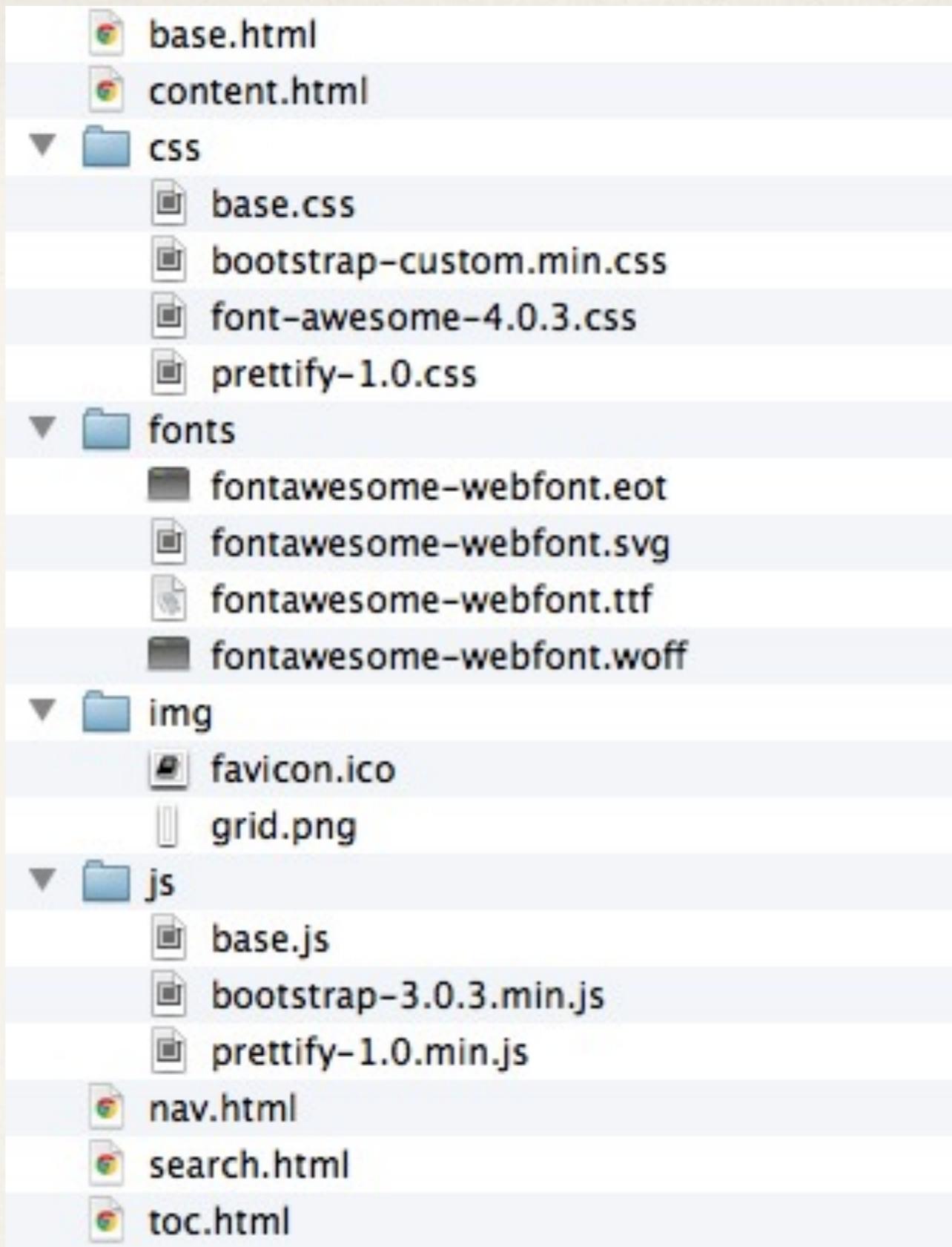
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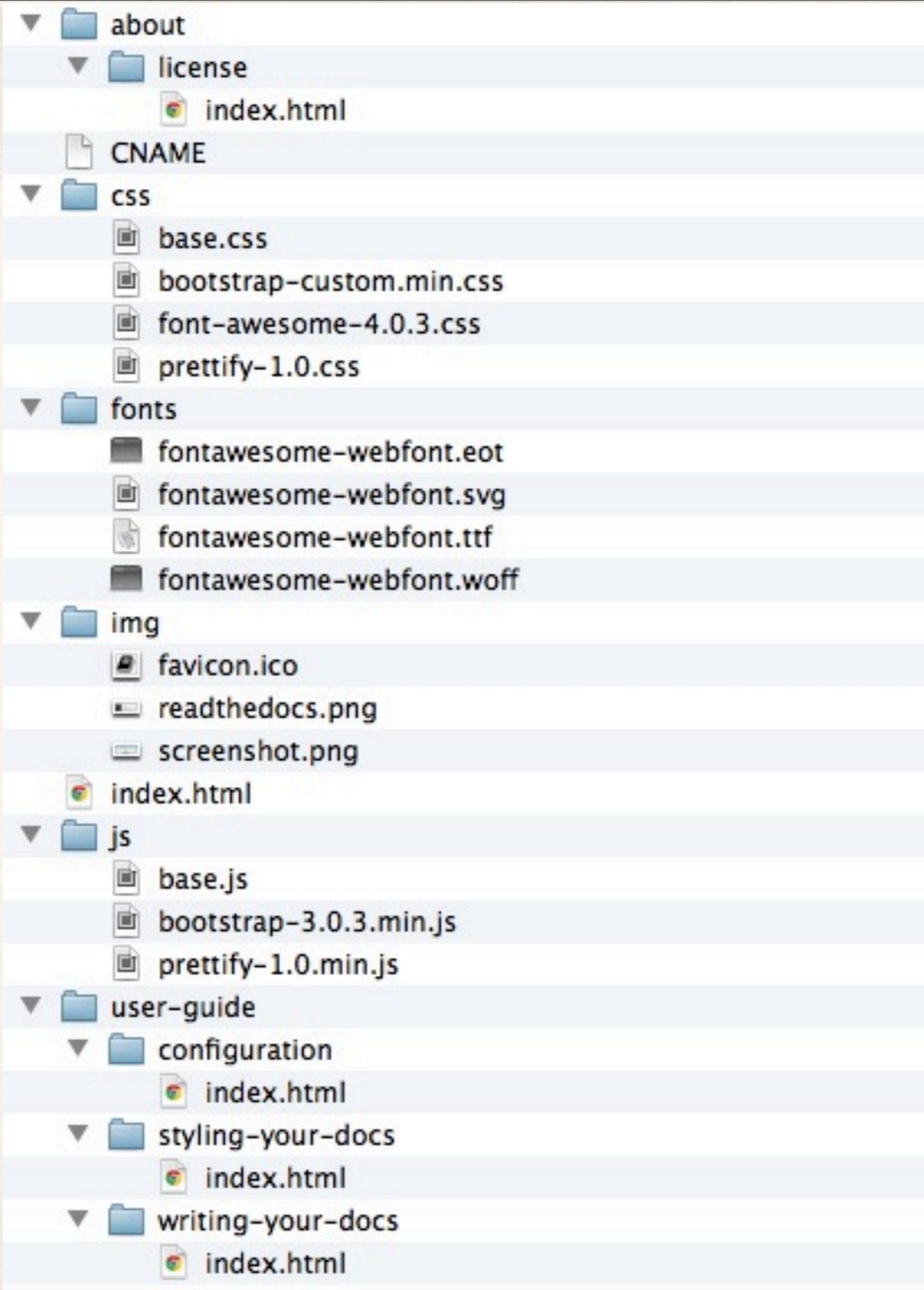
Creating a custom theme

- ❖ Theming uses Jinja2 templates.
- ❖ Must include a `base.html` file.
- ❖ May include any other media.



Building your documentation

- ❖ `mkdocs build`
- ❖ The documentation site is created in the `site` directory.
- ❖ Make sure to add 'site' to your '.gitignore' file.



Deploying your documentation

- ❖ Static site - deploy anywhere.
- ❖ Good options are GitHub pages and Amazon S3.
- ❖ MkDocs includes built-in GitHub pages integration.

 12 commits

 3 branches



 branch: **gh-pages** 

 linkdocs / 

This branch is 12 commits ahead and 109 commits behind master

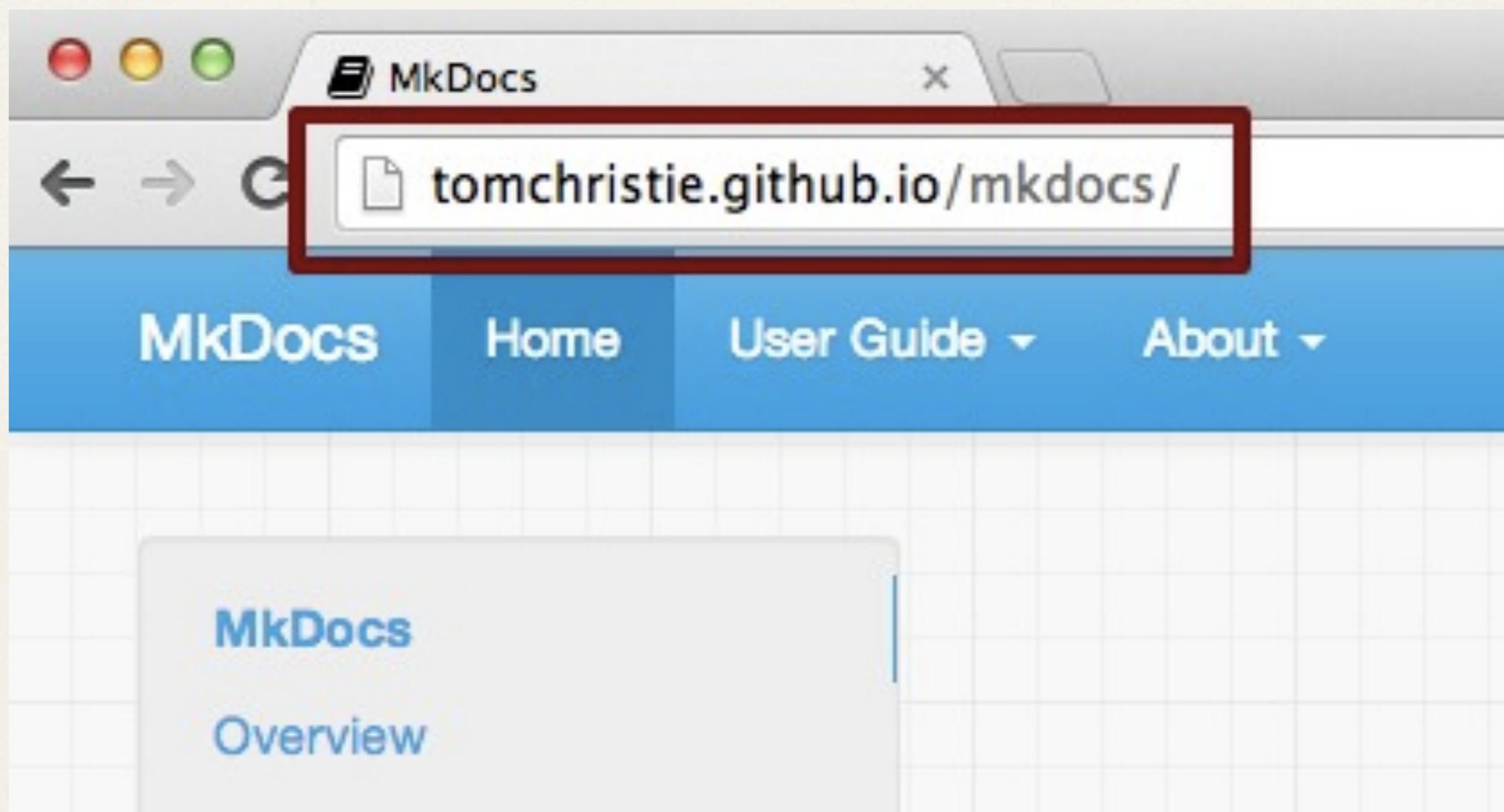
Latest docs build



tomchristie authored a month ago

 about

Latest docs build



- `mkdocs gh-deploy`
- 1. Builds site.
- 2. Copies into a `gh-pages` branch.
- 3. Pushes branch to GitHub.
- Your site is now live.

Focus

- ❖ No programmatic API.
- ❖ No embedded documentation.
- ❖ Not a semantic markup tool.
- ❖ Markdown only.

What happens next?

- ❖ The 1.0 release is in progress.
- ❖ Help me make this happen.

Thank you!

@_tomchristie | mkdocs.org
