# Django-minipub Documentation

***Release 1.9.dev0***

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CHAPTER 1

# Installation & configuration

## 1.1 Installation

The easiest way to install Minipub is to get the latest version from PyPi:

```
pip install django-minipub
```

You can also live dangerously and install the latest code directly from the Github repository:

```
pip install -e git+https://github.com/richardbarran/django-minipub.git#egg=django-
↪minipub
```

This code should work ok - like Django itself, the master branch should be bug-free. Note however that you will get far better support if you stick with one of the official releases!

## 1.2 Dependencies

The following dependencies will be installed automatically if required:

- Django.
- Django-model-utils.

## 1.3 Configure Your Django Settings

Add `minipub` to your `INSTALLED_APPS` setting:

```
INSTALLED_APPS = (
     # ...other installed applications,
     'minipub',
)
```

You are now ready to use minipub in your code.

CHAPTER 2

# The Minipub model

```
from minipub.models import MinipubModel

class Article(MinipubModel):
    ...
```

`MinipubModel` is an abstract model that provides the following 3 fields:

- `status`: a list of choices; default is 'draft' or 'published'.
- `start`: a start date; defaults to date of publication.
- `end`: an end date; optional.

## 2.1 Timestamps

`MinipubModel` also adds the following fields that get auto-updated and should not be manually modified: `created`, `modified` and `status_changed`.

## 2.2 The concept of 'Live' objects

Objects are usually considered 'live' **if** they are 'published' **and** between the start and end dates - this is usually sufficient for them being available to display in the public website.

`live()` methods are available both as a chainable filter on a queryset, and as an instance method. For example, if you have an `Article` model that uses `MinipubModel`:

```
my_articles = Article.objects.live()
```

or

```
can_be_viewed = article1.live()
```

### 2.2.1 Extra statuses

Models can have more statuses than `draft`, `published` - *see here for more details*.

### 2.2.2 Sitemaps

If you have defined a sitemap.xml, refer also to the *sitemaps page*.

## 2.3 'staff_preview' property

`MinipubModel.`**`staff_preview`**`()`

Helper property - says if this object is being previewed by a member of staff.

Can be used when displaying objects in the website - members of staff will see all objects, using this property in the template can help for attaching a message/custom CSS saying that this object is being previewed.

For example, in the example_project we have this snippet:

```
{% if article.staff_preview %}
    <div class="label label-warning">This is a preview</div>
{% endif %}
```

# CHAPTER 3

# Minipub views

```
from minipub.views import MinipubArchiveIndexView, MinipubYearArchiveView,␣
↪MinipubDetailView

class ArticleArchiveView(MinipubArchiveIndexView):
    ...
```

Minipub provides a few basic views to get you started - but you are encouraged to look at the source code. The important thing to note is the `GetQuerysetMixin` mixin - you can use this with most of Django's List- and Detail-class based-views to easily integrate minipub.

For example, in minipub' `views.py`, here is the source code for defining a detail view:

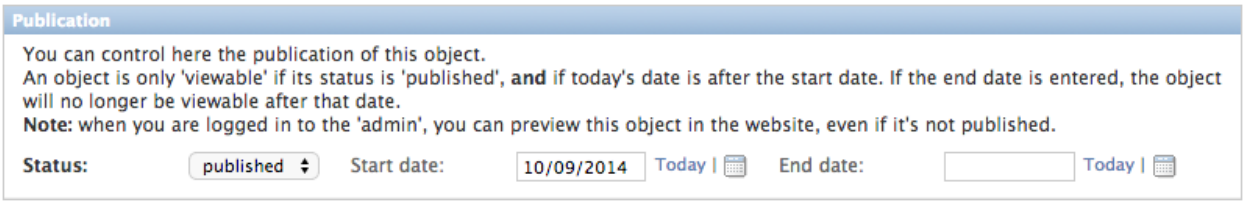
```
class MinipubDetailView(GetQuerysetMixin, DetailView):
    pass
```

CHAPTER 4

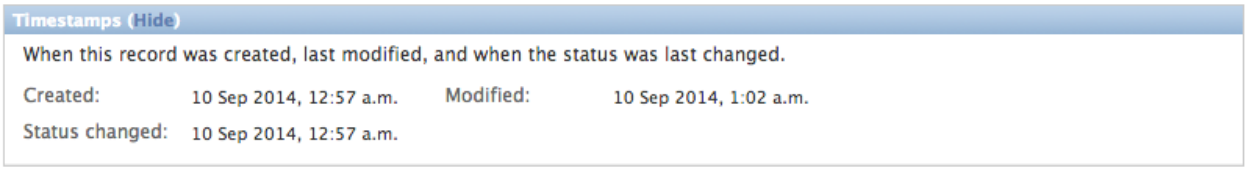
# Admin

We have a `MinipubAdmin` class that basically gives you the code for displaying 2 fieldsets:

1. The fieldset that controls publication:




2. And the 'status' fieldset; these fields are read-only, and exist just for information:




And here is an example of using them:

```
from minipub.admin import MinipubAdmin

class ArticleAdmin(MinipubAdmin):

# Other code...

fieldsets = (
    (None, {
        'fields': ('some', 'other', 'fields',)
    }),
    MinipubAdmin.PUBLICATION_FIELDSET,
    MinipubAdmin.TIMESTAMP_FIELDSET
)
```

CHAPTER 5

# Sitemap

We have a `MinipubSitemap` class that provides a small amount of boilerplate to make creating a sitemap easier.

Here is an example of how to use it:

```
from minipub.sitemaps import MinipubSitemap

from .models import Article

class NewsSitemap(MinipubSitemap):
    model = Article
```

Basically, all you'll need to do is set the model to use in the sitemap - in this example, it's `Article`.

## 5.1 If you have custom statuses...

If you have more statuses than the default 'draft', 'published', and you have different sets of views to display these - you will also need extra sitemap classes.

You can add a `minipub_live` attribute to your sitemap class - exactly the same way as you will have done for your extra views. For example:

```
from minipub.sitemaps import MinipubSitemap

from .models import Article

class NewsArchivesSitemap(MinipubSitemap):
    """Sitemap for the archived articles."""
    model = Article
    minipub_live = ('archived',)
```

# CHAPTER 6

## Refining the concept of a 'Live' object

Let's imagine that your articles can be `published`, but that at some point in time you will want to manually move them to an 'archived' section in the website.

## 6.1 Models

First, you will define in your model the complete list of statuses available:

```
class MyCustomModel(MinipubModel):

    STATUS = Choices('draft', 'published', 'archived')
```

And you'll also tweak your `get_absolute_url()` to handle the new options:

```
def get_absolute_url(self):
    if self.status == self.STATUS.archived:
        return reverse('the_url_for_the_archived_page', kwargs={'slug': self.slug})
    else:
        return reverse('the_url_for_the_published_page', kwargs={'slug': self.slug})
```

## 6.2 Views

Secondly, in your `views.py` you will have 2 sets of views:

- the views for the main pages.
- the views for the archived pages.

And the urls would look something like:

```
/news/
/news/<article slug>/
/archives/
/archives/<article slug>/
```

In the views, you will split out the articles to be displayed in the main section:

```
class ArticleDetailView(MinipubDetailView):
    model = Article
    context_object_name = 'article'
    minipub_live = ('published',)
```

And then the articles to show in the archives section:

```
class ArticleArchivesDetailView(MinipubDetailView):
    model = Article
    context_object_name = 'article'
    minipub_live = ('archived',)
```

We have added a new attribute - `minipub_live`. This will override the `STATUS` defined on the model.

CHAPTER 7

# Contributing to Django-minipub

Contributions are always very welcome. Even if you have never contributed to an open-source project before - please do not hesitate to offer help. Fixes for typos in the documentation, extra unit tests, etc… are all welcome.

## 7.1 Example project

Django-minipub includes an example project under `/example_project/` to get you quickly ready for contributing to the project - do not hesitate to use it!

You'll probably also want to manually install Sphinx if you're going to update the documentation.

## 7.2 Coding style

No surprises here - just try to follow the conventions used by Django itself.

## 7.3 Unit tests

Including unit tests with your contributions will earn you bonus points, maybe even a beer. So write plenty of tests, and run them from the `/example_project/` with a `python manage.py test`.

There's also a Tox configuration file - so if you have tox installed, run `tox` from the `/example_project/` folder, and it will run the entire test suite against all versions of Python and Django that are supported.

## 7.4 Documentation

Keeping the documentation up-to-date is very important - so if your code changes how Django-minipub works, or adds a new feature, please check that the documentation is still accurate, and update it if required.

We use Sphinx to prepare the documentation; please refer to the excellent docs on that site for help.

**Note:** The CHANGELOG is part of the documentation, so don't forget to update it!

CHAPTER 8

# Indices and tables

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# Index

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