# Django-Aboutconfig Documentation

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CHAPTER 1

# Installation

Installation is very straight forward. Either install the package from pip (`pip install django-aboutconfig`) or from the sources.

After installing the package, apply migrations with `manage.py migrate` and collect static with `manage.py collectstatic`.

That's it, you're done.

Next, *set the configuration options*.

CHAPTER 2

# Configuration Options

Some configuration options are provided for you to tinker with.

## 2.1 ABOUTCONFIG_CACHE_NAME

Configured cache's alias to use for storing the data. The alias refers to the ones used in the Django config.

**Default value**: `'default'`

## 2.2 ABOUTCONFIG_CACHE_TTL

How long the configured data should stay in cache (seconds). This value is passed directly to Django's caching mechanism, so that means a value of `None` is equal to indefinite TTL.

**Default value**: `None`

## 2.3 ABOUTCONFIG_AUTOLOAD

Whether to automatically load the data up into cache on start-up or not. You may want to disable this if you only want data to be loaded into cache on demand.

**Default value**: `True`

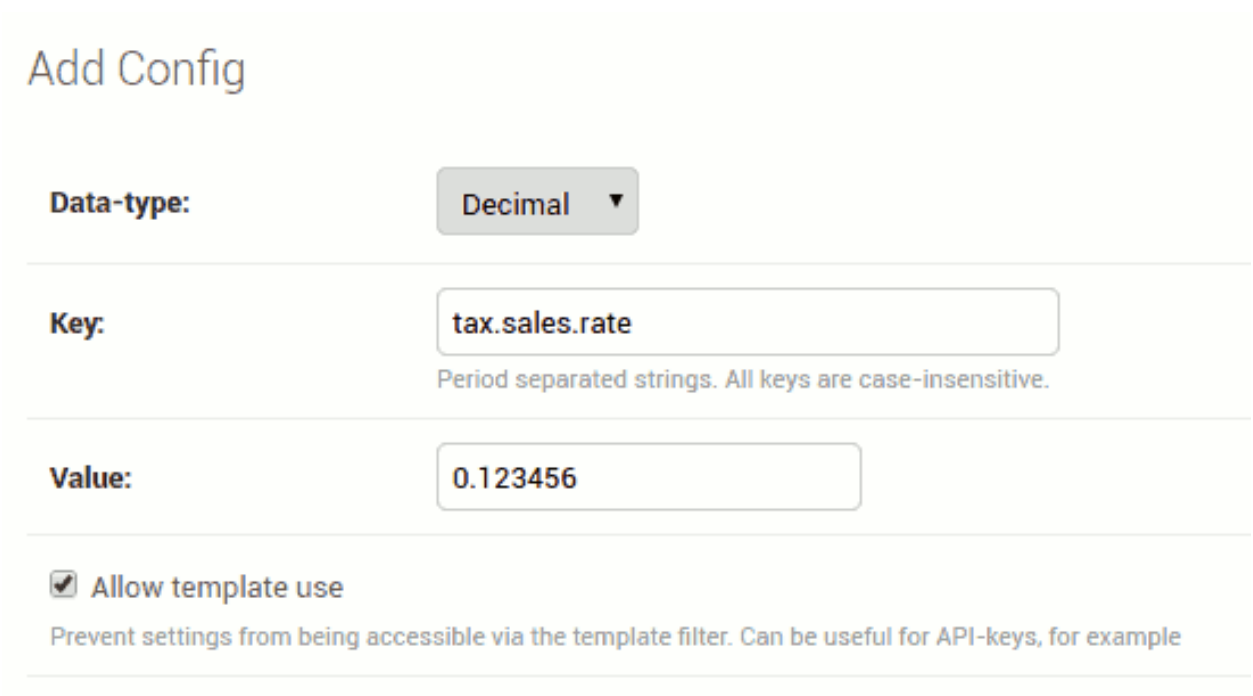
CHAPTER 3

# Usage

## 3.1 Adding configuration

By default this library includes four commonly used data types: strings, booleans, integers and decimals. You can add custom ones if you feel constrained by these.

Head over to the django admin and add some configuration like so:




**Note:** Switching the type of data will cause the currently entered value to be coersed into something the new type

requires, if possible.

## 3.2 Using in templates

Most of the time you will be using these configured values inside templates like so:

```
{% load config %}
The website admin's email is {{ 'admin.details.email'|get_config }}.
```

An assignment tag also exists for convenience:

```
{% load config %}
{% get_config 'admin.details.email' as email %}
The website admin's email is <a href="mailto:{{ email }}">{{ email }}</a>.
```

If the configuration cannot be found, `None` is returned. You have to be careful when falsy values are possible because the *default* filter will not work in those cases. To produce a default value for a missing configuration key, use *default_if_none*.

```
{% load config %}
Does the key "foo.bar" exist? {{ 'foo.bar'|get_config|default_if_none:'No' }}.
```

**Note:** If the configuration is marked as not available for template use, it will act the same way as if it doesn't exist. Data is always available in python code.

## 3.3 Using in python code

There's only one straightfoward utility function available, and it can be used like so

```
from aboutconfig import get_config

def my_view(request):
    # some code...
    admin_email = get_config('admin.details.email')
    # some more code...
```

# CHAPTER 4

# API

## 4.1 Basic API

aboutconfig.**get_config**(*key: str*, *value_only: bool = True*) → Any

Get configured value by key.

By default returns value only. If `value_only` is `False`, returns an instance of aboutconfig.utils.DataTuple which also contains the `allow_template_use` value.

This is a lazy wrapper around the internal `utils.get_config()` function.

## 4.2 Advanced API

Use this as a reference for creating your own data types.

CHAPTER 5

# Custom Data Types

**Note:** TODO

CHAPTER 6

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