django-spark Documentation

Release 0.3

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build passing Version 0.3

This is not supposed to be real documentation; it's more a reminder for myself.

The idea is that there are event sources and event handlers. Event sources may create a stream of spark.api. Event instances, where each event must have a group and a key. Additional data may be added to the Event as well. Keys are globally unique — events with the same key are still only processed exactly once. Groups are used to determine which handlers handle a certain event.

Event handlers are functions which are called once per spark.api.Event instance if the event's group matches the event handler's regex.

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CHAPTER 1

Some usage example code

Given a challenge, create events for the challenge (the specifics do not matter):

```
from datetime import date
from spark import api
def events_from_challenge(challenge):
    if not challenge.is_active:
        return
   yield {
        "group": 'challenge_created',
        "key": 'challenge_created_%s' % challenge.pk,
        "context": {"challenge": challenge},
    if (date.today() - challenge.start_date).days > 2:
        if challenge.donations.count() < 2:</pre>
            yield {
                "group": 'challenge_inactivity_2d',
                "key": 'challenge_inactivity_2d_%s' % challenge.pk,
                "context": {"challenge": challenge},
    if (challenge.end_date - date.today()).days <= 2:</pre>
        yield {
            "group": 'challenge_ends_2d',
            "key": 'challenge_ends_2d_%s' % challenge.pk,
            "context": {"challenge": challenge},
    if challenge.end_date < date.today():</pre>
        yield {
            "group": 'challenge_ended',
            "key": 'challenge_ended_%s' % challenge.pk,
```

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```
"context": {"challenge": challenge},
}
```

Send mails related to challenges (uses django-authlib's render_to_mail):

```
from authlib.email import render_to_mail

def send_challenge_mails(event):
    challenge = event["context"]["challenge"]
    render_to_mail(
        # Different mail text per event group:
        "challenges/mails/%s" % event["group"],
        {
            "challenge": challenge,
        },
        to=[challenge.user.email],
    ).send(fail_silently=True)
```

Register the handlers:

Now, events are generated and handled directly in process. Alternatively, you might want to handle events outside the request-response cycle. This can be achieved by only registering the model event source e.g. in a management command, and then sending all model instances through all event sources, and directly processing those events, for example like this:

• Documentation

• Github

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CHAPTER 2

Change log

2.1 Next version

2.2 0.3 (2018-10-29)

- Changed API events to be dictionaries instead of types. SimpleNamespace objects. The top level of the dictionary normally contains key and group keys used by django-spark and an additional context dictionary with arbitrary data.
- $\bullet \ \ Added \ a \ new \ \texttt{Event.objects.create_if_new} \ query set \ method \ which \ understands \ event \ dictionaries.$
- Added a new spark.spark_generators app for configuring spark generators using Django's administration interface.
- Changed the API contract for sources and sinks: Sources and sinks are both **NOT** responsible for only letting new events through. A new spark.api.only_new_events filtering iterator has been added which only yields events that haven't been seen yet.
- Added a new spark.spark_mails app for transactional mails.

2.3 0.2 (2018-10-16)

- Reformatted the code using black.
- Added a testsuite and some documentation.

2.4 0.1 (2017-12-19)

• Initial public version.