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# **django-blog-zinnia Documentation**

*Release 0.13*

**Fantomas42**

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Welcome to the version 0.13 of the documentation.

You can also find the different editions of the [documentation online at readthedocs.org](http://readthedocs.org).



Simple yet powerful and really extendable application for managing a blog within your Django Web site.

Zinnia has been made for publishing Weblog entries and designed to do it well.

Basically any feature that can be provided by another reusable app has been left out. Why should we re-implement something that is already done and reviewed by others and tested ?

## Features

More than a long speech, here the list of the main features :

- Comments
- [Sitemaps](#)
- Archives views
- Related entries
- Private entries
- RSS or Atom Feeds
- Tags and categories views
- [Advanced search engine](#)
- Prepublication and expiration
- [Custom templates for various contents](#)
- Edition in [Markdown](#), [Textile](#) or [reStructuredText](#)
- Widgets (Popular entries, Similar entries, ...)
- Spam protection with [Akismet](#), [TypePad](#) or [Mollom](#)
- Admin dashboard

- MetaWeblog API
- Ping Directories
- Ping External links
- Bit.ly support
- Twitter support
- Gravatar support
- Django-CMS plugins
- Collaborative work
- Tags autocompletion
- Entry model extendable
- Pingback/Trackback support
- Blogger conversion utility
- WordPress conversion utility
- WYMeditor, TinyMCE and MarkItUp support
- Efficient database queries
- Ready to use and extendable templates
- Compass and Sass3 integration
- Windows Live Writer compatibility

## Examples

Take a look at the online demo at : <http://django-blog-zinnia.com/> or you can visit these websites who use Zinnia.

- Fantomas' side / Mobile version.
- Darwin's Weblog
- ShiningPanda.
- Tryolabs.
- AR.Drone Best of User Videos.
- Professional Web Studio.
- brainbreach.
- Mauro Bianchi.
- Sergey Miracle.
- Infantium.
- Pana.
- MAGIC Center at RIT.

If you are a proud user of Zinnia, send me the URL of your website and I will add it to the list.



## Online resources

More information and help available at these URLs :

- [Code repository](#).
- [Documentation](#).
- [Travis CI server](#).
- [Coverage report](#).
- [Discussions and help at Google Group](#).
- [For reporting a bug use Github Issues](#).



### Installation

#### Dependencies

Make sure to install these packages prior to installation :

- Python `>= 2.6.5`
- Django `== 1.5`
- PIL `>= 1.1.6` or Pillow `>= 2.0.0`
- django-mptt `>= 0.5.1 < 0.6`
- django-tagging `>= 0.3.1`
- beautifulsoup4 `>= 4.1.3`

The packages below are optionnal but needed for run the full test suite or migrate the database.

- pytz
- South `>= 0.7.6`
- pyparsing `>= 1.5.5 < 2.0.0`
- django-xmlrpc `>= 0.1.5`

Note that all the needed dependencies will be resolved if you install Zinnia with **pip** or **easy\_install**, excepting Django.

#### Getting the code

For the latest stable version of Zinnia use **easy\_install**:

```
$ easy_install django-blog-zinnia
```

or use **pip**:

```
$ pip install django-blog-zinnia
```

You could also retrieve the last sources from <https://github.com/Fantom42/django-blog-zinnia>. Clone the repository using **git** and run the installation script:

```
$ git clone git://github.com/Fantom42/django-blog-zinnia.git
$ cd django-blog-zinnia
$ python setup.py install
```

or more easily via **pip**:

```
$ pip install -e git://github.com/Fantom42/django-blog-zinnia.git#egg=django-blog-
↪zinnia
```

## Applications

Assuming that you have an already existing Django project, register *zinnia*, and these following applications in the `INSTALLED_APPS` section of your project's settings.

```
INSTALLED_APPS = (
    'django.contrib.auth',
    'django.contrib.admin',
    'django.contrib.sites',
    'django.contrib.comments',
    'django.contrib.sessions',
    'django.contrib.messages',
    'django.contrib.staticfiles',
    'django.contrib.contenttypes',
    'tagging',
    'mptt',
    'zinnia',
)
```

## Template Context Processors

Add these following template context processors if not already present.

```
TEMPLATE_CONTEXT_PROCESSORS = (
    'django.contrib.auth.context_processors.auth',
    'django.core.context_processors.i18n',
    'django.core.context_processors.request',
    'django.core.context_processors.media',
    'zinnia.context_processors.version',) # Optional
```

## URLs

Add at least these following lines to your project's `urls.py` in order to display the Weblog.

```
url(r'^weblog/', include('zinnia.urls')),
url(r'^comments/', include('django.contrib.comments.urls')),
```

Remember to enable the `admin` site in the `urls.py` of your project if you haven't done it yet for having the edition capabilities.

Note that the default Zinnia URLset `zinnia.urls` is calibrated for convenient usage, but you can customize your Weblog URLs as you want. Here's a custom implementation of the URLs provided by Zinnia:

```
url(r'^$', include('zinnia.urls.capabilities')),
url(r'^search/', include('zinnia.urls.search')),
url(r'^sitemap/', include('zinnia.urls.sitemap')),
url(r'^trackback/', include('zinnia.urls.trackback')),
url(r'^blog/tags/', include('zinnia.urls.tags')),
url(r'^blog/feeds/', include('zinnia.urls.feeds')),
url(r'^blog/random/', include('zinnia.urls.random')),
url(r'^blog/authors/', include('zinnia.urls.authors')),
url(r'^blog/categories/', include('zinnia.urls.categories')),
url(r'^blog/comments/', include('zinnia.urls.comments')),
url(r'^blog/', include('zinnia.urls.entries')),
url(r'^blog/', include('zinnia.urls.archives')),
url(r'^blog/', include('zinnia.urls.shortlink')),
url(r'^blog/', include('zinnia.urls.quick_entry')),
```

## Static Files

Since the version 1.3 of Django, Zinnia uses the `staticfiles` application to serve the static files needed. Please refer to <https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/howto/static-files/> for more informations about serving static files.

## Syncing the database

Now that you have everything set up, simply run the following in your project directory to sync the models with the database.

```
$ python manage.py syncdb
```

If you are using `South` to manage your database, you will have to do the following.

```
$ python manage.py syncdb --migrate
```

## Advanced Configuration

### Sitemaps

One of the cool features of Django is the sitemap application, so if you want to fill your Web site's sitemap with the entries of your blog, follow these steps.

- Register `django.contrib.sitemaps` in the `INSTALLED_APPS` section.
- Edit your project's URLs and add this code:

```
from zinnia.sitemaps import TagSitemap
from zinnia.sitemaps import EntrySitemap
from zinnia.sitemaps import CategorySitemap
from zinnia.sitemaps import AuthorSitemap

sitemaps = {'tags': TagSitemap,
            'blog': EntrySitemap,
            'authors': AuthorSitemap,
            'categories': CategorySitemap,}

urlpatterns += patterns(
    'django.contrib.sitemaps.views',
    url(r'^sitemap.xml$', 'index',
        {'sitemaps': sitemaps}),
    url(r'^sitemap-(?P<section>+)\.xml$', 'sitemap',
        {'sitemaps': sitemaps}),)
```

## Templates for entries

In your Weblog you will always publish entries, but sometimes you want to have a different look and feel for special entries.

You may want to publish an entry with a short content like a quote, in which case it would be better not to provide a *continue reading* link when rendering this entry.

To solve this problem, Zinnia allows the user to select a template to render the entry's content and the entry's detail page.

In order to use a template without the *continue reading* link, we need to register it under this setting in the project's configuration:

```
ZINNIA_ENTRY_CONTENT_TEMPLATES = [
    ('zinnia/_short_entry_detail.html', 'Short entry template'),
]
```

Now we will create the `zinnia/_short_entry_detail.html` template with this sample of code:

```
{% extends "zinnia/_entry_detail.html" %}

{% block continue-reading %}{% endblock %}
```

A new template is now available in the admin interface to display the entry without the *continue reading* link when displayed in a list.

Then if you want to have custom rendering of the detail page of the entry, by displaying the entry fullwidth without the sidebar for example, the same process applies. We will add this setting in the project's configuration:

```
ZINNIA_ENTRY_DETAIL_TEMPLATES = [
    ('detail/fullwidth_entry_detail.html', 'Fullwidth template'),
]
```

And now we finally create the `zinnia/fullwidth_entry_detail.html` template with this sample of code:

```
{% extends "zinnia/entry_detail.html" %}

{% block zinnia-sidebar %}no-sidebar{% endblock %}
```

```
{% block sidebar %}{% endblock %}
```

## Akismet Anti-Spam

If you want to benefit of the Akismet spam protection on your comments, it's possible to do it by installing the `akismet` Python module, and add this setting:

```
ZINNIA_SPAM_CHECKER_BACKENDS = ('zinnia.spam_checker.backends.automattic',)
```

**Important:** You need an API key. If you don't have any, get one for free at <http://akismet.com/signup/> then set it in your project's settings like this:

```
AKISMET_SECRET_API_KEY = 'your key'
```

## TypePad Anti-Spam

It's also possible to benefit of the `TypePad AntiSpam` service to fight the spam. Like the Akismet protection you need to install the `akismet` Python module.

Then register the TypePad AntiSpam protection with this setting:

```
ZINNIA_SPAM_CHECKER_BACKENDS = ('zinnia.spam_checker.backends.typepad',)
```

**Important:** You need an API key. If you don't have any, get one for free at <http://antispam.typepad.com/info/get-api-key.html> then set it in your project's settings like this:

```
TYPEPAD_SECRET_API_KEY = 'your key'
```

## Mollom Anti-Spam

Another approach to fight the spam is provided by `Mollom`, Zinnia implement a backend to use this spam filtering service. Before configuring the service, you need to install the `PyMollom` Python library and then register the Mollom spam checking protection with this setting:

```
ZINNIA_SPAM_CHECKER_BACKENDS = ('zinnia.spam_checker.backends.mollom',)
```

**Important:** You need a private and public keys to use this service. Get a free account at <http://mollom.com/pricing> then set your keys in your project's settings like this:

```
MOLLOM_PUBLIC_KEY = 'your public key'  
MOLLOM_PRIVATE_KEY = 'your private key'
```

## Pinging

By default Zinnia is configured to ping the directories and the external urls embedded in your entries when a new entry is published.

If you want to completely remove these features, simply set these settings in your project's configuration:

```
ZINNIA_PING_EXTERNAL_URLS = False
ZINNIA_SAVE_PING_DIRECTORIES = False
```

You can also edit the list of the directories to be pinged by using this setting:

```
ZINNIA_PING_DIRECTORIES = ('http://ping.directory.com/',
                           'http://pong.directory.com/')
```

## Bit.ly

You find <http://bit.ly> useful and want to use it for your blog entries ?

It's simple, install `django-bitly` in your project's settings and add these settings:

```
BITLY_LOGIN = 'your bit.ly login'
BITLY_API_KEY = 'your bit.ly api key'
ZINNIA_URL_SHORTENER_BACKEND = 'zinnia.url_shortener.backends.bitly'
```

Zinnia will do the rest.

## Twitter

When you post a new entry on your blog you might want to tweet it as well.

In order to do that, you first need to install `tweepy` and add these settings.

```
TWITTER_CONSUMER_KEY = 'Your Consumer Key'
TWITTER_CONSUMER_SECRET = 'Your Consumer Secret'
TWITTER_ACCESS_KEY = 'Your Access Key'
TWITTER_ACCESS_SECRET = 'Your Access Secret'
```

Note that the authentication for Twitter has changed since September 2010. The actual authentication system is based on oAuth. That's why now you need to set these 4 settings. If you don't know how to get these information, follow this excellent tutorial at:

<http://jmillerinc.com/2010/05/31/twitter-from-the-command-line-in-python-using-oauth/>

Now in the admin, you can post an update containing your entry's title and the shortened URL of your entry.

## Django-CMS

If you use `django-CMS`, Zinnia can be integrated into your pages, thanks to the plugin system.

**Warning:** Changed in version 0.10.1.

`zinnia.plugins` has been removed in favor of `cmsplugin_zinnia`.

Simply refer to `cmsplugin_zinnia`'s documentation for more information about the install instructions and possibilities.



## TinyMCE

If you want to replace WYEditor by TinyMCE just install `django-tinymce` as described in the [the installation instructions](#).

TinyMCE can be customized by overriding the `admin/zinnia/entry/tinymce_textareas.js` template.

## Markup languages

If you doesn't want to write your entries in HTML, because you are an über coder knowing more than 42 programming languages, you have the possibility to use a custom markup language for editing the entries.

Currently **Markdown**, **Textile** and **reStructuredText** are supported, so if you want to use one of these languages, first set this setting as appropriate in your project's settings.

```
ZINNIA_MARKUP_LANGUAGE = 'restructuredtext'
```

Note that the name of the language must be in lowercase.

Then install the corresponding library to your needs:

- `textile` – requires `Textile` `>= 2.1.5`
- `markdown` – requires `Markdown` `>= 2.3.1`
- `restructuredtext` – requires `Docutils` `>= 0.10`

## XML-RPC

Zinnia provides few Webservices via XML-RPC, but before using it, you need to install `django-xmlrpc`.

Then register `django_xmlrpc` in your `INSTALLED_APPS` section of your project's settings.

Now add these lines in your project's settings.

```
from zinnia.xmlrpc import ZINNIA_XMLRPC_METHODS
XMLRPC_METHODS = ZINNIA_XMLRPC_METHODS
```

`ZINNIA_XMLRPC_METHODS` is a simple list of tuples containing all the Webservices embedded in Zinnia.

If you only want to use the Pingback service import `ZINNIA_XMLRPC_PINGBACK`, or if you want you just want to enable the [MetaWeblog API](#) import `ZINNIA_XMLRPC_METAWE BLOG`.

You can also use your own mixins.

Finally we need to register the URL of the XML-RPC server. Insert something like this in your project's `urls.py`:

```
url(r'^xmlrpc/$', 'django_xmlrpc.views.handle_xmlrpc'),
```

---

**Note:** For the Pingback service check if your site is enabled for pingback detection. More information at <http://hixie.ch/specs/pingback/pingback-1.0#TOC2>

---

## Upgrading Zinnia

If you want to upgrade your installation of Zinnia from a previous release, it's easy, but you need to be cautious. The whole process takes less than 15 minutes.

### Dumping

The first thing to do is to dump your data for safety reasons.

```
$ python manage.py dumpdata --indent=2 zinnia > dump_zinnia_before_migration.json
```

### Preparing the database

The main problem with the upgrade process is the database. The Zinnia's models can have changed with new or missing fields. That's why Zinnia use [South](#)'s migrations to facilitate this step.

So we need to install the South package.

```
$ easy_install south
```

South needs to be registered in your project's settings as an `INSTALLED_APPS`. Once it is done, use `syncdb` to finish the installation of South in your project.

```
$ python manage.py syncdb
```

Now we will install the previous migrations of Zinnia to synchronize the current database schema with South.

```
$ python manage.py migrate zinnia --fake
```

### Update Zinnia's code

We are now ready to upgrade Zinnia. If you want to use the latest stable version use `easy_install` with this command:

```
$ easy_install -U django-blog-zinnia
```

or if you prefer to upgrade from the development release, use `pip` like that:

```
$ pip install -U -e git://github.com/Fantomas42/django-blog-zinnia.git#egg=django-  
↪blog-zinnia
```

### Update the database

The database should probably be updated to the latest database schema of Zinnia, South will be useful.

```
$ python manage.py migrate zinnia
```

The database is now up to date, and ready to use.

## Check list

In order to finish the upgrade process, we must check if everything works fine by browsing the Web site.

By experience, problems mainly come from customized templates, because of changes in the URL reverse functions.



## Channels

Views by author, categories, tags is not enough :).

The idea is to create specific pages based on a query search. Imagine that we want to customize the homepage of the Weblog, because we write on a variety of subjects and we don't want to bore visitors who aren't interested in some really specific entries. Another usage of the channels is for SEO, for aggregating entries under a well-formatted URL.

For doing that Zinnia provides a view called *EntryChannel*.

If we take our first example, we will do like that for customizing the Weblog homepage in our project's `urls.py`.

```
from zinnia.views.channels import EntryChannel

url(r'^weblog/$', EntryChannel.as_view(
    query='category:python OR category:django')),
url(r'^weblog/', include('zinnia.urls')),
```

The first URL will handle the homepage of the blog instead of the default URL provided by Zinnia.

As we can see, the only required argument for this view is `query`. This parameter represents a query search string. This string will be interpreted by the search engine activated in Zinnia and return a list of entries (See *Search Engines* for more informations).

So our homepage will only display entries filled under the categories **Python** or **Django**.

The others parameters handled by the channel view are the same that the generic view named `ListView`.

## Search Engines

Zinnia like almost all blogging systems contains a `search engine` feature.

But in fact there are 2 search engines, a basic and an advanced, the advanced search engine is enabled by default, but if he fails the basic search engine will resume the job.

## Basic Search Engine

The basic search engine is the original engine of Zinnia, and will be used if the advanced engine cannot be used.

It will always returns more results than the advanced engine, because each terms of the query will be searched in the entries and the results are added to a main result list. We can say that the results are inclusives.

**Example of a query :** `love paris`

This will returns all the entries containing the terms `love` or `paris`.

## Advanced Search Engine

The advanced search engine has several possibilities for making more elaborated queries, with it's own grammar system.

The grammar of the search is close to the main search engines like Google or Yahoo.

The main difference with the basic engine is that the results are exclusives.

For enabling the advanced search engine, you simply need to install the `pyarsing` package. Otherelse the basic engine will be used.

## Query examples

Here a list of examples and possibilities:

**Example of a query with terms:** `love paris`

This will returns all the entries containing the terms `love` and `paris`.

**Example of a query with excluded terms:** `paris -hate`

This will returns all the entries containing the term `paris` without the term `hate`.

**Example of a query with expressions:** `"Paris, I love you"`

This will returns all the entries containing the expression `Paris, I love you`.

**Example of a query with category operator:** `love category:paris`

This will returns all the entries containing the term `love` filled in the category named `paris`.

**Example of a query with tag operator:** `paris tag:love`

This will returns all the entries containing the term `paris` with the tag `love`.

**Example of a query with author operator:** `paris author:john`

This will returns all the entries containing the term `paris` writed by `john`.

**Example of a query with boolean operator:** `paris or berlin`

This will returns all the entries containing the term `paris` or `berlin`.

**Example of e query with parenthesis:** `(paris or berlin) love`

This will returns all the entries containing the terms `paris` or `berlin` with the term `love`.

**Complex example:** `((paris or berlin) and (tag:love or category:meet*)) girl -money`

This will returns all the entries containing the terms `paris` or `berlin` with the tag `love` or filled under the categories starting by `meet` also containing the term `girl` excluding entries with the term `money`.

Note that the query is stripped of common words known as stop words. These are words such as **on**, **the** or **which** that are generally not meaningful and cause irrelevant results.

The list of stop words is stored in the `ZINNIA_STOP_WORDS` setting.

## URL Shortener

New in version 0.9.

The URL shortening has becoming a big deal of the Internet especially for transferring long URLs.

And so many URL shortening services exist, each with his own features.

Originally Zinnia provided a only way to generate short URLs for your entries, and you needed to install *django-bitly*.

One way it's not bad, but it's not enough.

First of all Zinnia now provides his own short URLs for the entries, example:

```
http://mydomain.com/blog/1/
```

Of course the URL is short (and can be shorter) but if you have a long domain, the URL can be not so short, example:

```
http://mysuperverylongdomain.com/blog/1/ (40 characters !)
```

But now you can easily change this behavior and use your favorite URL shortener service by writing a backend shortening your URLs.

## Writing your own URL shortener backend

Writing a backend for using your custom URL shortener is simple as possible, you only needs to follows 4 rules.

1. In a new Python file write a function named **backend** taking an *Entry* instance in parameters.
2. The **backend** function should returns an URL including the protocol and the domain.
3. If the **backend** requires initial configuration you must raise a *ImproperlyConfigured* exception if the configuration is not valid. The error will be displayed in the console.
4. Register your backend to be used in your project with this setting:

```
ZINNIA_URL_SHORTENER_BACKEND = 'path.to.your.url.shortener.module'
```

Here the source code of the default backend.

```
from django.contrib.sites.models import Site
from django.core.urlresolvers import reverse
from zinnia.settings import PROTOCOL

def backend(entry):
    return '%s://%s%s' % (PROTOCOL, Site.objects.get_current().domain,
                        reverse('zinnia_entry_shortlink', args=[entry.pk]))
```

For a more examples take a look in this folder: `zinnia/url_shortener/backends/`.

## Spam Checker

New in version 0.9.

Spam protection is mandatory when you want to let your users to comment your entries.

Originally Zinnia provided a only one type of spam protection with the support of Akismet.

One it's not bad, but it's not enough, because depend of a third-party service may be a little bit risky.

Now Akismet has been moved in a dedicated module and the moderation system let you choose the spam checkers to use. With this new feature you can now write a custom spam checker corresponding to your needs and use it for moderation your comments.

We can imagine for example that you want to authorize comments from a white-list of IPs, it's possible by writing a backend.

---

**Note:** You can use multiple backends for checking the content, because they are chained, useful for a maximum protection.

---

Configuration example:

```
ZINNIA_SPAM_CHECKER_BACKENDS = (  
    'path.to.your.spam.checker.module',  
    'path.to.your.other.spam.checker.module',  
)
```

**See also:**

[\*ZINNIA\\_SPAM\\_CHECKER\\_BACKENDS\*](#)

### Built-in spam checkers

- `zinnia.spam_checker.backends.all_is_spam`
- `zinnia.spam_checker.backends.automattic`
- `zinnia.spam_checker.backends.long_enough`
- `zinnia.spam_checker.backends.mollom`
- `zinnia.spam_checker.backends.typepad`

### Writing your own spam checker backend

Writing a backend for using a custom spam checker is simple as possible, you only needs to follows 4 rules.

1. In a new Python file write a function named **backend** taking in parameter : `content` the text to verify, `content_object` the object related to the text and `request` the current request.
2. The **backend** function should returns `True` if `content` is spam and `False` otherwise.
3. If the **backend** requires initial configuration you must raise an `ImproperlyConfigured` exception if the configuration is not valid. The error will be displayed in the console.
4. Register your backend to be used in your project with this setting:



```
ZINNIA_SPAM_CHECKER_BACKENDS = ('path.to.your.spam.checker.module',)
```

For a more examples take a look in this folder : `zinnia/spam_checker/backends/`.

## Permissions

In addition to the **add**, **change** and **delete** permissions automatically created, the default *Entry* model provides three extra permissions. These permissions will be used in the admin site to provide a collaborative work feature when creating and editing the entries. You can use these permissions in your custom views and templates and of course change the list of Entry's permissions by *Extending Entry model*.

### See also:

`django.db.models.Options.permissions` for more information about the permissions on the Django models.

Now let's move on to the descriptions and implementations of these permissions.

### Can view all entries

In the admin site, this permission is used to limit the entries displayed and editable by a staff member. If the user does not have this permission, only his own entries will be editable. It's particularly useful when you have multiple authors and you don't want them to be allowed to share the entries

### Can change status

Thanks to this permission, a user can change the status of an entry. If the user is not granted with this permission, he will be able to create entries but they will remain in the `DRAFT` status until someone granted with this permission changes the status to `PUBLISH`.

Or you can let an user edit your entries without letting him change the publication status.

### Can change authors

This permission allows a user to change the authors who can participate to the entries. When you create an entry, you will be its author by default, unless you set the authors field. If you are granted with this permission, you can assign any staff member to the authors' list. If you set an author who does not have the `can_view_all` permission, he will now be able to view the entry.

## Ecosystem

As explained in the main goals part of Zinnia, any feature that can be provided by another reusable app has been left out. This principle must be applied from downstream to upstream.

This principle has already been applied to the downstream part, by strictly selecting the dependencies required by Zinnia, in order not to reinvent the wheel and to respect the DRY principles.

Now it's time to talk about the upstream part. Zinnia is made to be *Ready To Use* by providing all the core functionalities required by a Weblog application. But sometimes even a full Weblog is not enough, so Zinnia has also been made fully extendable, so it encourages and facilitates the creation of extensions.

Since Zinnia has become stable, documented and reviewed, some extensions have been built to enhance the core functionalities of the Weblog. These extensions act like an ecosystem: they add multiple layers of functionalities around the core - which is Django and Zinnia - and they allow interaction between each layer independently.

Of course, your Zinnia's Weblog can run without these extensions, but you might find some that suit your needs.

---

**Note:** If you have written or are aware of an extension that can enhance the Zinnia's ecosystem, please share your code or information by sending me a [message](#). Your extension will then be listed here.

---

### cmsplugin-zinnia

Cmsplugin-zinnia is a bridge between [Django-CMS](#) and Zinnia.

This package provides plugins, menus and apphook for integrating your Zinnia powered Weblog into your django-cms Website.

The code bundled in this application is a copy of the original `zinnia.plugins` module, made for forward compatibility with `django-blog-zinnia > 0.11`.

URL: <https://github.com/Fantomas42/cmsplugin-zinnia>

### admin-tools-zinnia

Admin-tools-zinnia is an extension based on [django-admin-tools](#) providing new dashboard modules for your admin interface, related to your Weblog.

Useful for having a sexier admin interface.

URL: <https://github.com/Fantomas42/admin-tools-zinnia>

### zinnia-threaded-comment

Zinnia-threaded-comments customizes the comment application bundled by Django to enable replies to comments within your Weblog.

URL: <https://github.com/Fantomas42/zinnia-threaded-comments>

### zinnia-theme-html5

Zinnia-theme-html5 is an extension theme for making your Zinnia's Weblog HTML5 ready.

URL: <https://github.com/Fantomas42/zinnia-theme-html5>

### zinnia-theme-bootstrap

Zinnia-theme-bootstrap is an extension theme for your Weblog based on [Bootstrap](#).

URL: <https://github.com/Fantomas42/zinnia-theme-bootstrap>

## byteflow2zinnia

Migrate your users, tags, command and posts from Byteflow to Zinnia by Richard Espelin.

URL: <https://bitbucket.org/resplin/byteflow2zinnia>



### Customize Zinnia's look and feel

The templates provided for Zinnia are simple but complete and as generic as possible. You can easily change them by specifying a template directory. If you are not familiar with Django, part two of the excellent Django tutorial explains in details how to customize the look and feel of the `admin` app: it's actually the same thing in Zinnia.

A good starting point is to copy-paste the `zinnia/base.html` template, and edit the `extends` instruction in order to fit into your skin.

---

#### Note:

- The main content is displayed in a block named `content`.
- Additional data is displayed in a block named `sidebar`.

---

You can also create your own app containing some Zinnia's templates based on inheritance. For example you can find these applications which aim to turn Zinnia's templates HTML5 ready, which can be a good starting point to make your own at:

- [Zinnia-theme-html5](#).
- [Zinnia-theme-bootstrap](#).
- [Django Blog Quintet](#).

**Warning:** Changed in version 0.9.

[Django Blog Quintet](#) is no longer compatible with Zinnia, but is still a good example.

Now that we have seen the basic mechanisms to add and customize Zinnia's templates we will see in details the different possibilities in the customization process.

## CSS customizations

Most of the time the customization process of Zinnia is about editing the cascading style sheet of the different pages delivered by the Weblog.

First of all you have to note that each page of the Weblog has several classes applied on the `<body>` markup. For examples if the document has paginated entries, the `paginated` and `page- $\{id\}$`  classes will be added. Many classes are used within the default templates so should take a look on it, maybe it will be useful for you.

Secondly all the documents served by Zinnia have the `zinnia` class name on the `<body>`. If you remove this class, all the default CSS provided by Zinnia will not be applied. And if you add it on templates provided by third-party applications, the Zinnia's style will be applied. Pretty useful, for enabling or disabling Zinnia's default style.

Of course adding or removing classes can easily be done in your own templates by overriding the block named `body-class`.

You also have to note that a real effort has been done for providing clean and valid HTML documents, without redundant and useless classes or IDs overweighting the document respecting the **presentation-free markup** rule.

Now that you have all of this information in mind, you can add new cascading style sheets into your templates, containing your customization rules and of course remove the default CSS files provided by Zinnia if needed.

## Variations on the default theme

New in version 0.12.

Beside the `zinnia` class name in the `<body>` tag of the `zinnia/skeleton.html` template, three other class names are available:

```
<body class="zinnia default blue right-sidebar {% block body-class %}{% endblock %}">
```

The `default` class name represents the original default theme of Zinnia. You can remove this class, or replace with the classes `light` or `dark` to activate the variations with high readability and contrast, thanks to the [Solarized](#) project.

The `blue` class represents the main color used within the theme. Available colors are: yellow, orange, red, magenta, violet, blue, cyan, green.

The `right-sidebar` class sets the sidebar at right and `left-sidebar` at left, by default if none of these classes are present, the sidebar is set at right. You can hide the sidebar by using the `no-sidebar` class.

With these 3 sets of classes available in the CSS, you now have  $4 \times 9 \times 3 = 108$  variations of the default theme available. Try them and choose your favorite!

## Compass and Sass

If you take a look at `zinnia/static/zinnia/css/screen.css` you will probably notice that the CSS is compressed. It has been generated by [Compass](#) and it is good practice not to edit this file directly.

All the CSS documents are actually generated by the awesome [Compass](#) tool and you must take a look on [this video tutorial](#) if you are not familiar with it.

[Compass](#) is an open-source CSS authoring framework which uses the [Sass](#) stylesheet language to make writing stylesheets powerful and easy.

Aside of `zinnia/static/zinnia/css` directory, you can see another directory named `sass` which is organized like this:

```
sass/
|-- config/
|-- mixins/
|-- partials/
`-- screen.scss
```

The `partials` folder contains all the **partials** used to build the CSS, the `mixins` folder contains **reusable mixins** like the `tag-cloud` and finally the `config` folder contains all the **configurable variables**. For example the `screen.scss` file will include at the end all the files who belong in these directories into a single compiled CSS document, named `screen.css`.

This organization allow you to easily customize the default Zinnia's CSS by doing a copy of these files or reuse some parts of the Zinnia's CSS into third-party templates.

Because **Compass** and his librairies evolve, here the actual versions of the *gems (Ruby powered !)* used to build the CSS documents:

```
$ gem list
*** LOCAL GEMS ***
chunky_png (1.2.6)
compass (0.12.2)
fssm (0.2.9)
sass (3.2.1)
susy (1.0.1)
```

## Special templates

Since the beginning of Zinnia, the development has been influenced by the idea of **Power templates for easy rendering**. Customizing all the templates of the Weblog must be possible, easy and fast. So Zinnia has a unique feature for returning custom templates depending on the view's context.

### Templates for filters

Zinnia as a complete Weblog application provides views for filtering the last entries by authors, categories and tags. In these views you have the possibility to use a dedicated template related to the filtering model. This feature is useful for highlighting a special category or for providing a template per author.

Each of these views will return a list of templates name to render the page but only the first template name matching to an existing template will be used to render.

Examples:

- For the URL `/blog/categories/events/` the `CategoryDetail` view will be called and return this list of template names:

```
['zinnia/category/event/entry_list.html',
 'zinnia/category/event_entry_list.html',
 'zinnia/category/entry_list.html',
 'zinnia/entry_list.html']
```

- For the URL `/blog/tags/featured/` the `TagDetail` view will be called and return this list of template names:

```
['zinnia/tag/featured/entry_list.html',
 'zinnia/tag/featured_entry_list.html',
```

```
'zinnia/tag/entry_list.html',  
'zinnia/entry_list.html']
```

- For the URL `/blog/authors/keneda/` the `AuthorDetail` view will be called and return this list of template names:

```
['zinnia/author/keneda/entry_list.html',  
'zinnia/author/keneda_entry_list.html',  
'zinnia/author/entry_list.html',  
'zinnia/entry_list.html']
```

## Templates for archives

Concerning the archive views the same feature is implemented, a list of template names will be returned depending of the date and the archive period. This feature take all his sense if want to use *Halloween* or *Christmas* templates for your Weblog. With this feature you can also program and re-use your themes on several periods.

Another side effect is if you write an Entry during the *Halloween* period with dedicated templates, even after the *Halloween* period the templates will still be used.

Examples:

- For the URL `/blog/2012/` the `EntryYear` view will be called and return this list of template names:

```
['zinnia/archives/2012/entry_archive_year.html',  
'zinnia/archives/entry_archive_year.html',  
'zinnia/entry_archive_year.html',  
'entry_archive_year.html']
```

- For the URL `/blog/2012/week/16/` the `EntryWeek` view will be called and return this list of template names:

```
['zinnia/archives/2012/week/16/entry_archive_week.html',  
'zinnia/archives/week/16/entry_archive_week.html',  
'zinnia/archives/2012/entry_archive_week.html',  
'zinnia/archives/entry_archive_week.html',  
'zinnia/entry_archive_week.html',  
'entry_archive_week.html']
```

- For the URL `/blog/2012/04/21/` the `EntryDay` view will be called and return this list of template names:

```
['zinnia/archives/2012/04/21/entry_archive_day.html',  
'zinnia/archives/month/04/day/21/entry_archive_day.html',  
'zinnia/archives/2012/day/21/entry_archive_day.html',  
'zinnia/archives/day/21/entry_archive_day.html',  
'zinnia/archives/2012/month/04/entry_archive_day.html',  
'zinnia/archives/month/04/entry_archive_day.html',  
'zinnia/archives/2012/entry_archive_day.html',  
'zinnia/archives/entry_archive_day.html',  
'zinnia/entry_archive_day.html',  
'entry_archive_day.html']
```

## Templates for entry detail

Each entries of the Weblog has the possibility to have his own template to be rendered by using the `ZINNIA_ENTRY_TEMPLATES` settings, so with this option you can handle multiple presentation for your entries.



And because *EntryDetail* is based on an archive view a custom list of templates is built upon the publication date. The entry's slug is also used to build the template list for having maximal customization capabilities with ease.

For example if I use the `custom.html` template to render the entry located at the URL `/blog/2012/04/21/my-entry/` the list of template names will be:

```
[ 'zinnia/archives/2012/04/21/my-entry_custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/month/04/day/21/my-entry_custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/2012/day/21/my-entry_custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/day/21/my-entry_custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/2012/04/21/my-entry.html',
  'zinnia/archives/month/04/day/21/my-entry.html',
  'zinnia/archives/2012/day/21/my-entry.html',
  'zinnia/archives/day/21/my-entry.html',
  'zinnia/archives/2012/04/21/custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/month/04/day/21/custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/2012/day/21/custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/day/21/custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/2012/month/04/my-entry_custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/month/04/my-entry_custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/2012/month/04/my-entry.html',
  'zinnia/archives/month/04/my-entry.html',
  'zinnia/archives/2012/month/04/custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/month/04/custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/2012/my-entry_custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/2012/my-entry.html',
  'zinnia/archives/2012/custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/my-entry_custom.html',
  'zinnia/my-entry_custom.html',
  'my-entry_custom.html',
  'zinnia/archives/my-entry.html',
  'zinnia/my-entry.html',
  'my-entry.html',
  'zinnia/archives/custom.html',
  'zinnia/custom.html',
  'custom.html' ]
```

Now you have the choice !

## Changing templates

Maybe CSS customizations and adding markup to the templates is not enough because you need to change a more important part of the templates or you simply don't want to use it.

Because all the front views bundled in Zinnia are customizable, changing the template used to render the view is pretty easy and can be a good solution for you if you are comfortable with Django.

Example of changing the default template for the search view by another view:

```
from zinnia.views.search import EntrySearch

class CustomTemplateEntrySearch(EntrySearch):
    template_name = 'custom/template.html'
```

or directly in the urls:

```
from django.conf.urls import url
from django.conf.urls import patterns
```

```
from zinnia.views.search import EntrySearch

urlpatterns = patterns(
    '',
    url(r'^$', EntrySearch.as_view(
        template_name='custom/template.html'),
        name='zinnia_entry_search'),
)
```

## Going further

As you can see that you can customize the look and feel of Zinnia by CSS, SASS, HTML and Python and even by adding custom views. So why don't you make a Python package containing a Django application of your complete theme ? The theme of your weblog will be sharable and easily installable. Remember to take a look at [Zinnia-theme-html5](#) for having a good starting point of a packaged theme.

## Extending Entry model

New in version 0.8.

The *Entry* model bundled in Zinnia can now be extended and customized.

This feature is useful for who wants to add some fields in the model, or change its behavior. It also allows Zinnia to be a really generic and reusable application.

## Why extending ?

Imagine that I find Zinnia really great for my project but some fields or features are missing to be the Weblog app that suits to my project. For example I need to add a custom field linking to an image gallery, two solutions:

- I search for another Django blogging app fitting my needs.
- I do a monkey patch, into the Zinnia code base.

These two solutions are really bad.

For the first solution maybe you will not find the desired application and also mean that Zinnia is not a reusable application following the Django's convention. For the second solution, I don't think that I need to provide more explanations about the evil side of monkey patching (evolution, reproduction...). That's why Zinnia provides a third generic solution.

- Customizing the *Entry* model noninvasively with the power of class inheritance !

The extension process is done in three main steps:

1. Write a class containing your customizations.
2. Register your class into Zinnia to be used.
3. Update the *EntryAdmin* class accordingly.

## Writing model extension

In the suite of this document we will show how to add an image gallery into the *Entry* model to illustrate the concepts involved when extending. We assume that the pieces of codes written for this document belong in the `zinnia_gallery` module/application.

Changed in version 0.13.

The `zinnia.models.entry.EntryAbstractClass` has been moved and renamed to `zinnia.models_bases.entry.AbstractEntry`.

The first step to extend the *Entry* model is to define a new class inherited from the *AbstractEntry* and add your fields or/and override the inherited methods if needed. So in `zinnia_gallery` let's write our gallery models and the extension in the *Entry* model in `models.py`.

```
from django.db import models
from zinnia.models_bases.entry import AbstractEntry

class Picture(models.Model):
    title = models.CharField(max_length=50)
    image = models.ImageField(upload_to='gallery')

class Gallery(models.Model):
    title = models.CharField(max_length=50)
    pictures = models.ManyToManyField(Picture)

class EntryGallery(AbstractEntry):
    gallery = models.ForeignKey(Gallery)

    def __unicode__(self):
        return u'EntryGallery %s' % self.title

    class Meta(AbstractEntry.Meta):
        abstract = True
```

In this code sample, we simply add in our *Entry* model a new `ForeignKey` field named `gallery` pointing to a `Gallery` model and we override the `Entry.__unicode__()` method.

---

**Note:** You have to respect **2 important rules** to make extending working :

1. Do not import the *Entry* model in your file defining the extended model because it will cause a circular importation.
  2. Don't forget to tell that your model is `abstract`. Otherwise a table will be created and the extending process will not work as expected.
- 

**See also:**

[Model inheritance](#) for more information about the concepts behind the model inheritance in Django and the limitations.

## Writing model customisation

Adding fields is pretty easy, but now that the *Entry* model has been extended, we want to change the `image` field which is an `ImageField` by default to use our new `Picture` instead.

To customise this field, the same process as extending apply, but we can take advantage of all the abstracts classes provided to build the *AbstractEntry* to rebuild our own custom *Entry* model like this:

```
from django.db import models
from zinnia.models_bases import entry

class Picture(models.Model):
    title = models.CharField(max_length=50)
    image = models.ImageField(upload_to='gallery')

class Gallery(models.Model):
    title = models.CharField(max_length=50)
    pictures = models.ManyToManyField(Picture)

class EntryGallery(
    entry.CoreEntry,
    entry.ContentEntry,
    entry.DiscussionsEntry,
    entry.RelatedEntry,
    entry.ExcerptEntry,
    entry.FeaturedEntry,
    entry.AuthorsEntry,
    entry.CategoriesEntry,
    entry.TagsEntry,
    entry.LoginRequiredEntry,
    entry.PasswordRequiredEntry,
    entry.ContentTemplateEntry,
    entry.DetailTemplateEntry):

    image = models.ForeignKey(Picture)
    gallery = models.ForeignKey(Gallery)

    def __unicode__(self):
        return u'EntryGallery %s' % self.title

    class Meta(entry.CoreEntry.Meta):
        abstract = True
```

Now we have an *Entry* model extended with a gallery of pictures and customised with a *Picture* model relation as the image field.

Note that the same process apply if you want to delete some built-in fields.

## Considerations about the database

If you do the extension of the *Entry* model after the `syncdb` command, you have to manually alter the Zinnia's tables for reflecting your changes made on the model class. In the case where your database is empty, you can simply execute the `reset` command on the Zinnia application for destroying the old database schema and installing the new one.

Now if you are using *South* and try to write a new migration for reflecting your changes, the migration script will be written in the `zinnia.migrations` module, which is not recommended because the result is not replicable for multiple installations and breaks the migration system with future releases of Zinnia.

Fortunately *South* provides an elegant solution with the `SOUTH_MIGRATION_MODULES` setting. Once this setting done for the 'zinnia' key, because you are now out the Zinnia's default migrations flow, you have to delete the ghost migrations for Zinnia. At this step you can now start to write new migrations.

It's recommended that the new initial migration represents the default *Entry* schema provided by Zinnia, because after that, you just have to write a new migration for reflecting your changes, and you can alter your database schema

with the `migrate` command.

## Registering the extension

Once your extension class is defined you simply have to register it, with the `ZINNIA_ENTRY_BASE_MODEL` setting in your Django settings. The expected value is a string representing the full Python path to the extended model's class name. This is the easiest part of the process.

Following our example we must add this line in the project's settings.

```
ZINNIA_ENTRY_BASE_MODEL = 'zinnia_gallery.models.EntryGallery'
```

If an error occurs when your new class is imported a warning will be raised and the `EntryAbstractClass` will be used.

## Updating the admin interface

Now we should update the `Entry`'s admin class to reflect our changes and use the new fields.

To do that we will write a new admin class inherited from `EntryAdmin` and use the admin site register/unregister mechanism for using our new class.

In the file `zinnia_gallery/admin.py` we can write these code lines for adding the gallery field:

```
from django.contrib import admin
from django.utils.translation import ugettext_lazy as _

from zinnia.models.entry import Entry
from zinnia.admin.entry import EntryAdmin

class EntryGalleryAdmin(EntryAdmin):
    # In our case we put the gallery field
    # into the 'Content' fieldset
    fieldsets = ((_('Content'), {'fields': (
        'title', 'content', 'image', 'status', 'gallery')})),) + \
        EntryAdmin.fieldsets[1:]

# Unregister the default EntryAdmin
# then register the EntryGalleryAdmin class
admin.site.unregister(Entry)
admin.site.register(Entry, EntryGalleryAdmin)
```

Note that the `zinnia_gallery` application must be registered in the `INSTALLED_APPS` setting after the `zinnia` application for applying the register/unregister mechanism in the admin site.

Now we can easily *customize the templates* provided by Zinnia to display the gallery field into the Weblog's pages.

For more information you can see another implementation example in the `cmsplugin-zinnia` package.

## Rewriting Entry's URL

By default the `Entry` model implements a default `get_absolute_url()` method to retrieve the canonical URL for an instance into the Weblog.

See also:

`get_absolute_url()` for more information about the usage of this method if you are not familiar with this concept.

The result of this method is a string composed of the entry's `creation_date` and the `slug`. For example this URL: `/blog/2011/07/17/how-to-change-url/` refers to an entry created on the 17th July 2011 under the slug `how-to-change-url`.

This URL pattern is common for most of the Weblog engines and have these following advantages.

- SEO Friendly.
- Human readable.
- You can remove parts of the URL and find archives.
- The slug is unique with the creation date, so you can reuse it.

But if you want to change it into a different form, you have to know that it's possible, but not easy.

You have to note that the changes required on the Zinnia's code base to simplify this customization step in a generic way, are evil, dirty and unsecured. You will see throughout this document why this customization is not directly implemented, why it cannot be handled generically and which are the pitfalls to avoid.

**Warning:** Before further reading, you have to note that the methods explained below are reserved for confirmed Django developers, knowing what they are doing. No warranties and no support will be provided for the problems encountered if you customize this part of Zinnia.

## Choosing your new URL pattern

We can imagine many different forms of new URL for your entries:

- `/blog/<id>/`
- `/blog/<slug>/`
- `/blog/<year>/<slug>/`
- `/blog/<creation-date>-<slug>/`
- `/blog/<slug>/<tag-1>/<tag-n>/`
- `/blog/<category-1>/<category-n>/<slug>/`

As you can see we can imagine a lot of new patterns to handle the canonical URL of an entry. But you must keep in mind that you must have a unique URL per entry.

Like we said above, the slug is unique with the creation date, so only using the entry' slug to retrieve the matching *Entry* instance is not safe, because the view will fail if you have 2 entries with the same slug.

If you want to decorate the entry's slug with the categories' slugs of the entry, or with some additional datas (like in the latest examples), make sure that you can write an efficient regular expression for capturing text in the URL. The complexity of the URL's regexp will depend on the pattern chosen for the new URL.

For the rest of this document we will show how to change the entry's URL with the `/blog/<id>/` pattern. This is just to illustrate the facts presented in this document, because this pattern is already handled by the default *URL Shortener* backend, but have the advantage to be perfect for this tutorial.

We assume that the code involved in this document belong in the `zinnia_customized` package/application. This package will contain all the pieces of code to customize the default behaviour of Zinnia.

## The `Entry.get_absolute_url()` method

Accordingly to your new URL pattern you have to override the `Entry.get_absolute_url()` method to pass the desired parameters to build the canonical URL of an entry.

To do this override, simply use the method explained in the *Extending Entry model* document to create a new class based on `AbstractEntry` with the new `get_absolute_url` method.

```
class EntryWithNewUrl(AbstractEntry):
    """Entry with '/blog/<id>/' URL"""

    @models.permalink
    def get_absolute_url(self):
        return ('zinnia_entry_detail', (),
                {'pk': self.id})

    class Meta(AbstractEntry.Meta):
        abstract = True
```

Due to the intensive use of this method into the templates, make sure that your re-implementation is not too slow. For example hitting the database to reconstruct this URL is not a really good idea. That's why an URL pattern based on the categories like `/blog/<category-1>/<category-n>/<slug>/` is really bad.

## Adding your view

Now we must write a custom view to handle the detailed view of an `Entry` instance from the text parameters passed in the URL. So in a module called `zinnia_customized.views` we can write this view for handling our new URL.

```
from django.views.generic.detail import DetailView

from zinnia.models.entry import Entry
from zinnia.views.mixins.entry_protection import EntryProtectionMixin

class EntryDetail(EntryProtectionMixin, DetailView):
    queryset = Entry.published.on_site()
    template_name_field = 'template'
```

Pretty easy isn't it ? For more information, check the documentation about the `DetailView` view. Note that the `EntryProtectionMixin` is used for enabling password and login protections if needed on the entry.

## Configuring URLs

The final step to rewrite the entry's URL, is to change the URLconf for the Weblog application. Instead of using the default implementation provided by `zinnia.urls` in your project's URLconf, you have to re-implement all the URLsets provided by Zinnia as described in the *URLs* section of the installation process.

But instead of including `zinnia.urls.entries` you will include your own URLconf containing the new URL code for the canonical URL of your entries. Doing a copy of the original module in your own project can save you a lot time.

```
...
url(r'^weblog/', include('zinnia_customized.urls')),
...
```

Now in `zinnia_customized.urls` rewrite the `url()` named `'zinnia_entry_detail'` with your new regular expression handling the canonical URL of your entries and the text parameters. Don't forget to also change the path to your view retrieving the `Entry` instance from the text parameters.

```
from zinnia_customized.views import EntryDetail

url(r'^(?P<pk>\d+)/$',
    EntryDetail.as_view(),
    name='zinnia_entry_detail')
```

**Warning:** If you use the pingback XML-RPC service, you will also need change to `pingback_ping()` function for retrieving the `Entry` instance, accordingly to the new text parameters captured in the URL.

Actually you should consider Zinnia like a ready to use Weblog application and also like a framework to make customized Weblog engines.

## Import / Export

If you already have a blog, Zinnia has the ability to import your posts from other blogging platforms. Useful for rapid migration.

### From WordPress to Zinnia

Zinnia provides a command for importing export files from WordPress.

[http://codex.wordpress.org/Tools\\_Export\\_SubPanel](http://codex.wordpress.org/Tools_Export_SubPanel)

Once you have the XML file, you simply have to do this.

```
$ python manage.py wp2zinnia path/to/your/wordpress.xml
```

This command will associate the post's authors to User and import the tags, categories, post and comments.

For the options execute this.

```
$ python manage.py help wp2zinnia
```

### From Zinnia to WordPress

Zinnia also provides a command for exporting your blog to WordPress in the case you want to migrate on it.

Simply execute this command:

```
$ python manage.py zinnia2wp > export.xml
```

Once you have the XML export, you can import it into your WordPress site.

[http://codex.wordpress.org/Importing\\_Content](http://codex.wordpress.org/Importing_Content)



## From Blogger to Zinnia

If you are coming from Blogger, you can import your posts and comments with this simple command:

```
$ python manage.py blogger2zinnia
```

For the options execute this.

```
$ python manage.py help blogger2zinnia
```

Note that you need to install the `gdata` package to run the importation.

## From Feed to Zinnia

If you don't have the possibility to export your posts but have a RSS or Atom feed on your Weblog, Zinnia can import it. This command is the most generic way to import content into Zinnia. Simply execute this command:

```
$ python manage.py feed2zinnia http://url.of/the/feed
```

For the options execute this.

```
$ python manage.py help feed2zinnia
```

Note that you need to install the `feedparser` package to run the importation.



### Contributing to Zinnia

Zinnia is an open-source project, so yours contributions are welcomed and needed.

#### Writing code

So you have a great idea to program, found a bug or a way to optimize the code ? You are welcome.

#### Process

1. Fork the code on Github.
2. Clone a local copy of your fork.
3. Write tests.
4. Develop your code.
5. Test your new code.
6. Update the documentation if needed.
7. Commit and push your changes.
8. Open a pull request.

#### Conventions

Code conventions are important in a way where they ensure the lisibility of the code in the time, that's why the code try to respect at most the **PEP 8**.

If you have already *run the buildout* script you can execute this Makefile rule to check your code.

```
$ make kwalitee
```

With a clear and uniform code, the development is better and faster.

### Tests

The submitted code should be covered with one or more unittests to ensure the new behavior and will make easier future developments. Without that, your code will not be reliable and may not be integrated.

See *Testing and Coverage* for more informations.

### Writing documentation

Sometimes considered like “annoying” by hard-core coders, documentation is more important than the code itself! This is what brings fresh blood to a project, and serves as a reference for old timers.

On top of this, documentation is the one area where less technical people can help most - you just need to write a semi-decent English. People need to understand you. We don’t care about style or correctness.

The documentation should :

- Use **Sphinx** and **restructuredText**.
- Use **.rst** as file extension.
- Be written in English.
- Be accessible. You should assume the reader to be moderately familiar with Python and Django, but not anything else.

Keep it mind that documenting is most useful than coding, so your contribution will be greatly appreciated.

### Contributing changes

Contribute changes to the documentation in the same fashion as committing to source code. Essentially, you will fork the project on github, make your changes to the documentation, commit them, and submit a pull request.

See *code process* for more details.

### Translations

If you want to contribute by updating a translation or adding a translation in your language, it’s simple: create a account on Transifex.net and you will be able to edit the translations at this URL :

<https://www.transifex.net/projects/p/django-blog-zinnia/resource/djangopo/>

The translations hosted on Transifex.net will be pulled periodically in the repository, but if you are in a hurry, [send me a message](#).

### Buildout

To increase the speed of the development process a **buildout** script is provided to properly initialize the project for anybody who wants to contribute to the project.

Buildout is a developer oriented tool designed for workings with Python eggs, so can be used for installing egg-based scripts for personal use.

One of the major force of buildout is that is **repeatable**, it should be possible to check-in a buildout specification and reproduce the same software later by checking out the specification and rebuilding.

Actually buildout is actively used for development and deployment.

## VirtualEnv

First of all, please use `virtualenv` to protect your system, it's not mandatory but handy.

What problem does virtualenv solve? If you like Python as I do, chances are you want to use it for other projects besides django-blog-zinnia. But the more projects you have, the more likely it is that you will be working with different versions of Python itself, or at least different versions of Python libraries. Let's face it; quite often libraries break backwards compatibility, and it's unlikely that any serious application will have zero dependencies.

So what do you do if two or more of your projects have conflicting dependencies? Virtualenv basically enables multiple side-by-side installations of Python, one for each project. It doesn't actually install separate copies of Python, but it does provide a clever way to keep different project environments isolated.

So if you doesn't already have virtualenv I suggest to you to type one of the following two commands:

```
$ sudo easy_install virtualenv
```

or even better:

```
$ sudo pip install virtualenv
```

## Running the buildout

Before running the buildout script we will clone the main development repository of django-blog-zinnia, create a virtual Python environment to cloisonate the installation of the required librairies, then bootstrap the buildout script to finally execute it.

Follow these few command to start the development:

```
$ git clone git://github.com/Fantomas42/django-blog-zinnia.git
$ virtualenv --no-site-packages django-blog-zinnia
$ cd django-blog-zinnia
$ source ./bin/activate
$ pip install -U setuptools
$ python bootstrap.py
$ ./bin/buildout
```

The buildout script will resolve all the dependencies needed to develop the application and install some usefull scripts.

Once the buildout has rune, you are ready to hack the Zinnia project.

## Development scripts

Use this command to launch the test suite:

```
$ ./bin/test
```

To view the code coverage run this command:

```
$ ./bin/cover
```

Execute these commands to check the code conventions:

```
$ ./bin/pyflakes zinnia
$ ./bin/pep8 --count -r --exclude=tests.py,migrations zinnia
```

For building the HTML documentation run this simple command:

```
$ ./bin/docs
```

## Demo project

A demo project using Zinnia, is available once the buildout script has run. The demo project is usefull when you want to do fonctionnal testing.

To launch the demo site, execute these commands:

```
$ ./bin/demo syncdb
$ ./bin/demo runserver
```

To directly have entries in your demo, run this command:

```
$ ./bin/demo loaddata helloworld
```

Pretty easy no ?

## Testing and Coverage

*“An application without tests, is a dead-born application.”* Someone very serious

Writing tests is important, maybe more important than coding.

And this for a lot of reasons, but I’m not here to convince you about the benefits of software testing, some prophets will do it better than me.

- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software\\_testing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_testing)
- <https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/topics/testing/>

Of course Zinnia is tested using the `unittest` approach. All the tests belong in the directory `zinnia/tests/`.

## Launching the test suite

If you have *run the buildout script* bundled in Zinnia, the tests are run under `nose` by launching this command:

```
$ ./bin/test
```

But the tests can also be launched within a Django project with the default test runner:

```
$ django-admin.py test zinnia --settings=zinnia.testsettings
```

Using the `./bin/test` script is usefull when you develop because the tests are calibrated to run fast, but testing Zinnia within a Django project even if it’s slow, can prevent some integration issues.

## Coverage

Despite my best efforts, some fonctionnalités are not yet tested, that's why I need your help !

As I write these lines the **216** tests in Zinnia cover **99%** of the code bundled in Zinnia. A real effort has been made to obtain this percentage, for ensuring the quality of the code.

I know that a coverage percent does not represent the quality of the tests, but maintaining or increasing this percentage ensures the quality of Zinnia and his future evolutions. For information, you can check the actual [coverage percent on Python 2.7](#) online.

I hope that you will write some tests and find some bugs. :)





### List of settings

Zinnia has a lot of parameters to configure the application accordingly to your needs. Knowing this list of settings can save you a lot of time.

Here's a full list of all available settings, and their default values.

All settings described here can be found in `zinnia/settings.py`.

- *Entry*
- *Edition*
- *Preview*
- *Views*
- *Feeds*
- *URLs*
- *Comments*
- *Linkbacks*
- *Pinging*
- *Similarity*
- *Miscellaneous*

### Entry

## ZINNIA\_ENTRY\_BASE\_MODEL

**Default value:** 'zinnia.models\_bases.entry.AbstractEntry' (Empty string)

String defining the base model path for the Entry model. See *Extending Entry model* for more informations.

## ZINNIA\_ENTRY\_DETAIL\_TEMPLATES

**Default value:** () (Empty tuple)

List of tuple for extending the list of templates availables for rendering the entry detail view. By using this setting, you can change the look and feel of an entry page directly in the admin interface. Example:

```
ZINNIA_ENTRY_DETAIL_TEMPLATES = (('entry_detail_alternate.html',  
                                gettext('Alternative template')),)
```

## ZINNIA\_ENTRY\_CONTENT\_TEMPLATES

**Default value:** () (Empty tuple)

List of tuple for extending the list of templates availables for rendering the content of an entry. By using this setting, you can change the look and feel of an entry directly in the admin interface. Example:

```
ZINNIA_ENTRY_CONTENT_TEMPLATES = (('zinnia/_entry_detail_alternate.html',  
                                gettext('Alternative template')),)
```

## ZINNIA\_UPLOAD\_TO

**Default value:** 'uploads/zinnia'

String setting that tells Zinnia where to upload entries' images.

Changed in version 0.10.

Previously the default value was 'uploads'.

## Edition

### ZINNIA\_MARKUP\_LANGUAGE

**Default value:** 'html'

String determining the markup language used for writing the entries. You can use one of these values:

```
['html', 'markdown', 'restructuredtext', 'textile']
```

The value of this variable will alter the value of `ZINNIA_WYSIWYG` if you don't set it.

### ZINNIA\_MARKDOWN\_EXTENSIONS

**Default value:** '' (Empty string)

Extensions names coma separated to be used for rendering the entries in Markdown. Example:

```
ZINNIA_MARKDOWN_EXTENSIONS = 'extension1_name,extension2_name...'
```

## ZINNIA\_RESTRUCTUREDTEXT\_SETTINGS

**Default value:** {} (Empty dict)

A dictionary containing settings for the RestructuredText markup processing. See the Docutils restructuredtext [writer settings docs](#) for details.

## ZINNIA\_WYSIWYG

**Default value:**

```
WYSIWYG_MARKUP_MAPPING = {
    'textile': 'markitup',
    'markdown': 'markitup',
    'restructuredtext': 'markitup',
    'html': 'tinymce' in settings.INSTALLED_APPS and \
           'tinymce' or 'wymeditor'}

WYSIWYG = getattr(settings, 'ZINNIA_WYSIWYG',
                  WYSIWYG_MARKUP_MAPPING.get(ZINNIA_MARKUP_LANGUAGE))
```

Determining the WYSIWYG editor used for editing an entry. So if Markdown, Textile or reStructuredText are used, the value will be 'markitup', but if you use HTML, TinyMCE will be used if *django-tinymce is installed*, else WYMEEditor will be used.

This setting can also be used for disabling the WYSIWYG fonctionnality. Example:

```
ZINNIA_WYSIWYG = None
```

## Preview

### ZINNIA\_PREVIEW\_SPLITTERS

**Default value:** ['<!-- more -->', '<!--more-->']

List of split markers used to make a preview of the entry's content if present in the HTML. All the content before the marker will be used to build the preview of the entry.

### ZINNIA\_PREVIEW\_MAX\_WORDS

**Default value:** 55

Number of words used to build the entry's preview if no split markers are found.

### ZINNIA\_PREVIEW\_MORE\_STRING

**Default value:** ' ... '

The string to be appended to the content when a truncation for the preview is done.

## Views

### ZINNIA\_PAGINATION

**Default value:** 10

Integer used to paginate the entries. So by default you will have 10 entries displayed per page on the Weblog.

### ZINNIA\_ALLOW\_EMPTY

**Default value:** True

Used for archives views, raise a 404 error if no entries are present at a specified date.

### ZINNIA\_ALLOW\_FUTURE

**Default value:** True

Used for allowing archives views in the future.

## Feeds

### ZINNIA\_FEEDS\_FORMAT

**Default value:** 'rss'

String determining the format of the syndication feeds. You can use 'atom' if you prefer Atom feeds.

### ZINNIA\_FEEDS\_MAX\_ITEMS

**Default value:** 15

Integer used to define the maximum items provided in the syndication feeds. So by default you will have 15 entries displayed on the feeds.

## URLs

### ZINNIA\_TRANSLATED\_URLS

New in version 0.12.2.

**Default value:** False

Boolean used to activate the internationalization of the URLs provided by Zinnia if the translation is available in your language.

### ZINNIA\_URL\_SHORTENER\_BACKEND

**Default value:** 'zinnia.url\_shortener.backends.default'

String representing the module path to the URL shortener backend.

## ZINNIA\_PROTOCOL

**Default value:** 'http'

String representing the protocol of the site. If your Web site uses HTTPS, set this setting to `https`.

## Comments

### ZINNIA\_AUTO\_MODERATE\_COMMENTS

**Default value:** `False`

Determine if a new comment should be marked non-public and await approval. Leave as `False` to allow comments to show up immediately.

### ZINNIA\_AUTO\_CLOSE\_COMMENTS\_AFTER

**Default value:** `None` (forever)

Determine the number of days where comments are open. If you set this setting to `10` the comments will be closed automatically 10 days after the publication date of your entries.

`0` means disabling comments completely.

### ZINNIA\_MAIL\_COMMENT\_REPLY

**Default value:** `False`

Boolean used for sending an email to comment's authors when a new comment is posted.

### ZINNIA\_MAIL\_COMMENT\_AUTHORS

**Default value:** `True`

Boolean used for sending an email to entry authors when a new comment is posted.

### ZINNIA\_MAIL\_COMMENT\_NOTIFICATION\_RECIPIENTS

**Default value:**

```
[manager_tuple[1] for manager_tuple in settings.MANAGERS]
```

List of emails used for sending a notification when a new public comment has been posted.

### ZINNIA\_SPAM\_CHECKER\_BACKENDS

**Default value:** `()` (Empty tuple)

List of strings representing the module path to a spam checker backend. See *Spam Checker* for more informations about this setting.

## ZINNIA\_COMMENT\_MIN\_WORDS

**Default value:** 4

Minimal number of words required to post a comment if `zinnia.spam_checker.backends.long_enough.backend()` is enabled in `ZINNIA_SPAM_CHECKER_BACKENDS`.

## ZINNIA\_COMMENT\_FLAG\_USER\_ID

**Default value:** 1

The ID of the User to be used when flagging the comments as spam, pingback or trackback.

## Linkbacks

### ZINNIA\_AUTO\_CLOSE\_PINGBACKS\_AFTER

**Default value:** None (forever)

Determine the number of days where pingbacks are open. If you set this setting to 10 the pingbacks will be closed automatically 10 days after the publication date of your entries.

0 means disabling pingbacks completely.

### ZINNIA\_AUTO\_CLOSE\_TRACKBACKS\_AFTER

**Default value:** None (forever)

Determine the number of days where trackbacks are open. If you set this setting to 10 the trackbacks will be closed automatically 10 days after the publication date of your entries.

0 means disabling trackbacks completely.

## Pinging

### ZINNIA\_PING\_DIRECTORIES

**Default value:** ('http://django-blog-zinnia.com/xmlrpc/',)

List of the directories you want to ping.

### ZINNIA\_PING\_EXTERNAL\_URLS

**Default value:** True

Boolean setting for telling if you want to ping external URLs when saving an entry.

### ZINNIA\_SAVE\_PING\_DIRECTORIES

**Default value:** bool(ZINNIA\_PING\_DIRECTORIES)

Boolean setting for telling if you want to ping directories when saving an entry.

## ZINNIA\_PINGBACK\_CONTENT\_LENGTH

**Default value:** 300

Size of the excerpt generated on pingback.

## Similarity

### ZINNIA\_F\_MIN

**Default value:** 0.1

Float setting of the minimal word frequency for similar entries.

### ZINNIA\_F\_MAX

**Default value:** 1.0

Float setting of the minimal word frequency for similar entries.

## Miscellaneous

### ZINNIA\_COPYRIGHT

**Default value:** 'Zinnia'

String used for copyrighting your entries, used in the syndication feeds and in the opensearch document.

### ZINNIA\_STOP\_WORDS

**Default value:** See `zinnia/settings.py`

List of common words excluded from the advanced search engine to optimize the search querying and the results.

### ZINNIA\_USE\_TWITTER

**Default value:** `True` if the credentials of Twitter have been defined

Boolean telling if the credentials of a Twitter account have been set and if Zinnia can post on Twitter.

## Template Tags

Zinnia provides several template tags based on `inclusion_tag` system to create some **widgets** in your Web site's templates.

---

**Note:** The presence of the `template` argument in many template tags allow you to reuse and customize the rendering of a template tag in a generic way. Like that you can display the same template tag many times in your pages but with a different appearance.

---

To start using any of the following template tags you need to load them first at the top of your template:

```
{% load zinnia_tags %}
```

## get\_recent\_entries

Display the latest entries.

```
zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_recent_entries (number=5, template='zinnia/tags/recent_entries.html')
```

Return the most recent entries

Usage examples:

```
{% get_recent_entries %}
{% get_recent_entries 3 %}
{% get_recent_entries 3 "custom_template.html" %}
{% get_recent_entries template="custom_template.html" %}
```

## get\_featured\_entries

Display the featured entries.

```
zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_featured_entries (number=5, template='zinnia/tags/featured_entries.html')
```

Return the featured entries

Usage examples:

```
{% get_featured_entries %}
{% get_featured_entries 3 %}
{% get_featured_entries 3 "custom_template.html" %}
{% get_featured_entries template="custom_template.html" %}
```

## get\_draft\_entries

Display the latest entries marked as draft.

```
zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_draft_entries (number=5, template='zinnia/tags/draft_entries.html')
```

Return the latest draft entries

Usage examples:

```
{% get_draft_entries %}
{% get_draft_entries 3 %}
{% get_draft_entries 3 "custom_template.html" %}
{% get_draft_entries template="custom_template.html" %}
```

## get\_random\_entries

Display random entries.

```
zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_random_entries (number=5, template='zinnia/tags/random_entries.html')
```

Return random entries



Usage examples:

```
{% get_random_entries %}
{% get_random_entries 3 %}
{% get_random_entries 3 "custom_template.html" %}
{% get_random_entries template="custom_template.html" %}
```

## get\_popular\_entries

Display popular entries.

`zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_popular_entries` (*number=5*, *template='zinnia/tags/popular\_entries.html'*)

Return popular entries

Usage examples:

```
{% get_popular_entries %}
{% get_popular_entries 3 %}
{% get_popular_entries 3 "custom_template.html" %}
{% get_popular_entries template="custom_template.html" %}
```

## get\_similar\_entries

Display entries similar to an existing entry.

`zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_similar_entries` (*context*, *number=5*, *template='zinnia/tags/similar\_entries.html'*, *flush=False*)

Return similar entries

Usage examples:

```
{% get_similar_entries %}
{% get_similar_entries 3 %}
{% get_similar_entries 3 "custom_template.html" %}
{% get_similar_entries template="custom_template.html" %}
```

## get\_calendar\_entries

Display an HTML calendar with date of publications.

If you don't set the *year* or the *month* parameter, the calendar will look in the context of the template if one of these variables is set in this order: (*month*, *day*, *object.creation\_date*).

If no one of these variables is found, the current month will be displayed.

`zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_calendar_entries` (*context*, *year=None*, *month=None*, *template='zinnia/tags/calendar.html'*)

Return an HTML calendar of entries

Usage examples:

```
{% get_calendar_entries %}
{% get_calendar_entries 2011 4 %}
{% get_calendar_entries 2011 4 "custom_template.html" %}
{% get_calendar_entries template="custom_template.html" %}
{% get_calendar_entries year=object.creation_date|date:"Y" month=12 %}
```

## get\_archives\_entries

Display the archives by month.

```
zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_archives_entries (template='zinnia/tags/archives_entries.html')
```

Return archives entries

Usage examples:

```
{% get_archives_entries %}
{% get_archives_entries "custom_template.html" %}
```

## get\_archives\_entries\_tree

Display all the archives as a tree.

```
zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_archives_entries_tree (template='zinnia/tags/archives_entries_tree.html')
```

Return archives entries as a Tree

Usage examples:

```
{% get_archives_entries_tree %}
{% get_archives_entries_tree "custom_template.html" %}
```

## get\_authors

Display all the published authors.

```
zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_authors (context, tem-
                                             plate='zinnia/tags/authors.html')
```

Return the published authors

Usage examples:

```
{% get_authors %}
{% get_authors "custom_template.html" %}
```

## get\_categories

Display all the published categories.

```
zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_categories (context, tem-
                                                plate='zinnia/tags/categories.html')
```

Return the published categories

Usage examples:

```
{% get_categories %}
{% get_categories "custom_template.html" %}
```

## get\_categories\_tree

Display a hierarchical tree of all the categories available.

```
zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_categories_tree(context,
                                                    template='zinnia/tags/categories_tree.html')
```

Return the categories as a tree

Usage examples:

```
{% get_categories_tree %}
{% get_categories "custom_template.html" %}
```

## get\_tags

Store in a context variable a queryset of all the published tags.

```
zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_tags()
```

Return the published tags

Usage example:

```
{% get_tags as entry_tags %}
```

## get\_tag\_cloud

Display a cloud of published tags.

```
zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_tag_cloud(context, steps=6, min_count=None,
                                              template='zinnia/tags/tag_cloud.html')
```

Return a cloud of published tags

Usage examples:

```
{% get_tag_cloud %}
{% get_tag_cloud 9 %}
{% get_tag_cloud 9 3 %}
{% get_tag_cloud 9 3 "custom_template.html" %}
{% get_tag_cloud template="custom_template.html" %}
```

## get\_recent\_comments

Display the latest comments.

```
zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_recent_comments(number=5,
                                                    template='zinnia/tags/recent_comments.html')
```

Return the most recent comments

Usage examples:

```
{% get_recent_comments %}
{% get_recent_comments 3 %}
{% get_recent_comments 3 "custom_template.html" %}
{% get_recent_comments template="custom_template.html" %}
```

## get\_recent\_linkbacks

Display the latest linkbacks.

`zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_recent_linkbacks` (*number=5*, *template='zinnia/tags/recent\_linkbacks.html'*)

Return the most recent linkbacks

Usage examples:

```
{% get_recent_linkbacks %}
{% get_recent_linkbacks 3 %}
{% get_recent_linkbacks 3 "custom_template.html" %}
{% get_recent_linkbacks template="custom_template.html" %}
```

## zinnia\_pagination

Display a Digg-like pagination for long list of pages.

`zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.zinnia_pagination` (*context*, *page*, *begin\_pages=3*, *end\_pages=3*, *before\_pages=2*, *after\_pages=2*, *template='zinnia/tags/pagination.html'*)

Return a Digg-like pagination, by splitting long list of page into 3 blocks of pages

Usage examples:

```
{% zinnia_pagination page_obj %}
{% zinnia_pagination page_obj 2 2 %}
{% zinnia_pagination page_obj 2 2 3 3 %}
{% zinnia_pagination page_obj 2 2 3 3 "custom_template.html" %}
{% zinnia_pagination page_obj begin_pages=2 template="custom_template.html" %}
```

## zinnia\_breadcrumbs

Display the breadcrumbs for the pages handled by Zinnia.

`zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.zinnia_breadcrumbs` (*context*, *root\_name='Blog'*, *template='zinnia/tags/breadcrumbs.html'*)

Return a breadcrumb for the application

Usage examples:

```
{% zinnia_breadcrumbs %}
{% zinnia_breadcrumbs "News" %}
{% zinnia_breadcrumbs "News" "custom_template.html" %}
{% zinnia_breadcrumbs template="custom_template.html" %}
```

## zinnia\_statistics

Display the statistics about the contents handled in Zinnia.

`zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.zinnia_statistics` (*template='zinnia/tags/statistics.html'*)  
Return statistics on the content of Zinnia

Usage examples:

```
{% zinnia_statistics %}
{% zinnia_statistics "custom_template.html" %}
```

## get\_gravatar

Display the [Gravatar](#) image associated to an email, useful for comments.

`zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.get_gravatar` (*email, size=80, rating='g', default=None, protocol='http'*)  
Return url for a Gravatar

Usage examples:

```
{% get_gravatar user.email %}
{% get_gravatar user.email 50 %}
{% get_gravatar user.email 50 "PG" %}
{% get_gravatar user.email 50 "PG" "identicon" "https" %}
{% get_gravatar user.email rating="PG" protocol="https" %}
```

## widont

Insert a non-breaking space between the last two words of your sentence.

`zinnia.templatetags.zinnia_tags.widont` (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Adds an HTML non-breaking space between the final two words of the string to avoid “widowed” words

Usage example:

```
{{ variable|widont }}
```

## Zinnia API

### Contents

- *Zinnia API*
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## zinnia Package

Zinnia

### comparison Module

Comparison tools for Zinnia Based on clustered\_models app

**class** `zinnia.comparison.ClusteredModel` (*queryset, fields=['id']*)  
Bases: object

Wrapper around Model class building a dataset of instances

**dataset** ()  
Generate a dataset with the queryset and specified fields

**class** `zinnia.comparison.VectorBuilder` (*queryset, fields*)  
Bases: object

Build a list of vectors based on datasets

**build\_dataset** ()  
Generate whole dataset

**flush** ()  
Flush the dataset

**generate\_key** ()  
Generate key for this list of vectors

`zinnia.comparison.pearson_score` (*list1, list2*)  
Compute the pearson score between 2 lists of vectors

### context\_processors Module

Context Processors for Zinnia

`zinnia.context_processors.version` (*request*)  
Adds version of Zinnia to the context

### feeds Module

Feeds for Zinnia

```

class zinnia.feeds.AuthorEntries
    Bases: zinnia.feeds.EntryFeed

    Feed filtered by an author

    description (obj)
        Description of the feed

    get_object (request, username)
        Retrieve the author by his username

    get_title (obj)
        Title of the feed

    items (obj)
        Items are the published entries of the author

    link (obj)
        URL of the author

class zinnia.feeds.CategoryEntries
    Bases: zinnia.feeds.EntryFeed

    Feed filtered by a category

    description (obj)
        Description of the feed

    get_object (request, path)
        Retrieve the category by his path

    get_title (obj)
        Title of the feed

    items (obj)
        Items are the published entries of the category

    link (obj)
        URL of the category

class zinnia.feeds.DiscussionFeed
    Bases: zinnia.feeds.ZinniaFeed

    Base class for Discussion Feed

    description_template = 'feeds/discussion_description.html'

    item_author_email (item)
        Author's email of the discussion

    item_author_link (item)
        Author's URL of the discussion

    item_author_name (item)
        Author of the discussion

    item_link (item)
        URL of the discussion

    item_pubdate (item)
        Publication date of a discussion

    title_template = 'feeds/discussion_title.html'

```

```
class zinnia.feeds.EntryComments
    Bases: zinnia.feeds.EntryDiscussions

    Feed for comments in an entry

    description (obj)
        Description of the feed

    description_template = 'feeds/comment_description.html'

    get_title (obj)
        Title of the feed

    item_enclosure_length (item)
        Hardcoded enclosure length

    item_enclosure_mime_type (item)
        Hardcoded enclosure mimetype

    item_enclosure_url (item)
        Returns a gravatar image for enclosure

    item_link (item)
        URL of the comment

    items (obj)
        Items are the comments on the entry

    title_template = 'feeds/comment_title.html'

class zinnia.feeds.EntryDiscussions
    Bases: zinnia.feeds.DiscussionFeed

    Feed for discussions on an entry

    description (obj)
        Description of the feed

    get_object (request, year, month, day, slug)
        Retrieve the discussions by entry's slug

    get_title (obj)
        Title of the feed

    items (obj)
        Items are the discussions on the entry

    link (obj)
        URL of the entry

class zinnia.feeds.EntryFeed
    Bases: zinnia.feeds.ZinniaFeed

    Base Entry Feed

    description_template = 'feeds/entry_description.html'

    item_author_email (item)
        Returns the first author's email

    item_author_link (item)
        Returns the author's URL

    item_author_name (item)
        Returns the first author of an entry
```



**item\_categories** (*item*)

Entry's categories

**item\_enclosure\_length** (*item*)

Try to obtains the size of the enclosure if the image is present on the FS, otherwise returns an hardcoded value

**item\_enclosure\_mime\_type** (*item*)

Guesses the enclosure's mimetype

**item\_enclosure\_url** (*item*)

Returns an image for enclosure

**item\_pubdate** (*item*)

Publication date of an entry

**title\_template** = 'feeds/entry\_title.html'

**class** `zinnia.feeds.EntryPingbacks`

Bases: `zinnia.feeds.EntryDiscussions`

Feed for pingbacks in an entry

**description** (*obj*)

Description of the feed

**description\_template** = 'feeds/pingback\_description.html'

**get\_title** (*obj*)

Title of the feed

**item\_link** (*item*)

URL of the pingback

**items** (*obj*)

Items are the pingbacks on the entry

**title\_template** = 'feeds/pingback\_title.html'

**class** `zinnia.feeds.EntryTrackbacks`

Bases: `zinnia.feeds.EntryDiscussions`

Feed for trackbacks in an entry

**description** (*obj*)

Description of the feed

**description\_template** = 'feeds/trackback\_description.html'

**get\_title** (*obj*)

Title of the feed

**item\_link** (*item*)

URL of the trackback

**items** (*obj*)

Items are the trackbacks on the entry

**title\_template** = 'feeds/trackback\_title.html'

**class** `zinnia.feeds.LatestDiscussions`

Bases: `zinnia.feeds.DiscussionFeed`

Feed for the latest discussions

**description** ()  
Description of the feed

**get\_title** (*obj*)  
Title of the feed

**items** ()  
Items are the discussions on the entries

**link** ()  
URL of latest discussions

**class** `zinnia.feeds.LatestEntries`  
Bases: `zinnia.feeds.EntryFeed`

Feed for the latest entries

**description** ()  
Description of the feed

**get\_title** (*obj*)  
Title of the feed

**items** ()  
Items are published entries

**link** ()  
URL of latest entries

**class** `zinnia.feeds.SearchEntries`  
Bases: `zinnia.feeds.EntryFeed`

Feed filtered by a search pattern

**description** (*obj*)  
Description of the feed

**get\_object** (*request*)  
The GET parameter 'pattern' is the object

**get\_title** (*obj*)  
Title of the feed

**items** (*obj*)  
Items are the published entries founds

**link** (*obj*)  
URL of the search request

**class** `zinnia.feeds.TagEntries`  
Bases: `zinnia.feeds.EntryFeed`

Feed filtered by a tag

**description** (*obj*)  
Description of the feed

**get\_object** (*request, tag*)  
Retrieve the tag by his name

**get\_title** (*obj*)  
Title of the feed

**items** (*obj*)  
Items are the published entries of the tag

**link** (*obj*)  
URL of the tag

**class** `zinnia.feeds.ZinniaFeed`  
Bases: `django.contrib.syndication.views.Feed`  
Base Feed class for the Zinnia application, enriched for a more convenient usage.  
**feed\_copyright** = 'Zinnia'  
**get\_title** (*obj*)  
**site**  
**site\_url**  
**title** (*obj=None*)  
Title of the feed prefixed with the site name

## managers Module

Managers of Zinnia

**class** `zinnia.managers.EntryPublishedManager`  
Bases: `django.db.models.manager.Manager`  
Manager to retrieve published entries  
**advanced\_search** (*pattern*)  
Advanced search on entries  
**basic\_search** (*pattern*)  
Basic search on entries  
**get\_query\_set** ()  
Return published entries  
**on\_site** ()  
Return entries published on current site  
**search** (*pattern*)  
Top level search method on entries  
**class** `zinnia.managers.EntryRelatedPublishedManager`  
Bases: `django.db.models.manager.Manager`  
Manager to retrieve objects associated with published entries  
**get\_query\_set** ()  
Return a queryset containing published entries  
`zinnia.managers.entries_published` (*queryset*)  
Return only the entries published  
`zinnia.managers.tags_published` ()  
Return the published tags

## markups Module

Set of "markup" function to transform plain text into HTML for Zinnia. Code originally provided by `django.contrib.markups`

`zinnia.markups.markdown` (*value*, *extensions=''*)

Markdown processing with optionally using various extensions that python-markdown supports.

`zinnia.markups.restructuredtext` (*value*, *settings={}*)

RestructuredText processing with optionally custom settings.

`zinnia.markups.textile` (*value*)

Textile processing.

## moderator Module

Moderator of Zinnia comments

**class** `zinnia.moderator.EntryCommentModerator` (*model*)

Bases: `django.contrib.comments.moderation.CommentModerator`

Moderate the comment of Entry

**auto\_close\_field** = 'start\_publication'

**auto\_moderate\_comments** = False

**close\_after** = None

**do\_email\_authors** (*comment*, *content\_object*, *request*)

Send email notification of a new comment to the authors of the entry when email notifications have been requested.

**do\_email\_notification** (*comment*, *content\_object*, *request*)

Send email notification of a new comment to site staff when email notifications have been requested.

**do\_email\_reply** (*comment*, *content\_object*, *request*)

Send email notification of a new comment to the authors of the previous comments when email notifications have been requested.

**email** (*comment*, *content\_object*, *request*)

**email\_authors** = True

**email\_reply** = False

**enable\_field** = 'comment\_enabled'

**mail\_comment\_notification\_recipients** = []

**moderate** (*comment*, *content\_object*, *request*)

Determine if a new comment should be marked non-public and await approval. Return `True` to put the comment into the moderator queue, or `False` to allow it to show up immediately.

**spam\_checker\_backends** = ()

## ping Module

Pings utilities for Zinnia

**class** `zinnia.ping.DirectoryPinger` (*server\_name*, *entries*, *timeout=10*, *start\_now=True*)

Bases: `threading.Thread`

Threaded Directory Pinger

**ping\_entry** (*entry*)

Ping an entry to a Directory

```
run ()
    Ping entries to a Directory in a Thread
```

```
class zinnia.ping.ExternalUrlsPinger (entry, timeout=10, start_now=True)
```

```
Bases: threading.Thread
```

```
Threaded ExternalUrls Pinger
```

```
find_external_urls (entry)
```

```
Find external urls in an entry
```

```
find_pingback_href (content)
```

```
Try to find Link markup to pingback url
```

```
find_pingback_urls (urls)
```

```
Find the pingback urls of each urls
```

```
is_external_url (url, site_url)
```

```
Check of the url in an external url
```

```
pingback_url (server_name, target_url)
```

```
Do a pingback call for the target url
```

```
run ()
```

```
Ping external URLs in a Thread
```

```
class zinnia.ping.URLResources
```

```
Bases: object
```

```
Object defining the ressources of the website
```

## search Module

Search module with complex query parsing for Zinnia

```
zinnia.search.advanced_search (pattern)
```

```
Parse the grammar of a pattern and build a queryset with it
```

```
zinnia.search.createQ (token)
```

```
Creates the Q() object
```

```
zinnia.search.unionQ (token)
```

```
Appends all the Q() objects
```

## signals Module

Signal handlers of Zinnia

```
zinnia.signals.connect_discussion_signals ()
```

```
Connect all the signals on the Comment model to maintains a valid discussion count on each entries when an action is done with the comments.
```

```
zinnia.signals.connect_entry_signals ()
```

```
Connect all the signals on Entry model.
```

```
zinnia.signals.count_comments_handler (sender, **kwargs)
```

```
Update Entry.comment_count when a public comment was posted.
```

```
zinnia.signals.count_discussions_handler (sender, **kwargs)
```

```
Update the count of each type of discussion on an entry.
```

`zinnia.signals.count_pingbacks_handler` (*sender*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Update `Entry.pingback_count` when a pingback was posted.

`zinnia.signals.count_trackbacks_handler` (*sender*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Update `Entry.trackback_count` when a trackback was posted.

`zinnia.signals.disable_for_loaddata` (*signal\_handler*)  
Decorator for disabling signals sent by 'post\_save' on `loaddata` command. <http://code.djangoproject.com/ticket/8399>

`zinnia.signals.disconnect_discussion_signals` ()  
Disconnect all the signals on `Comment` model provided by Zinnia.

`zinnia.signals.disconnect_entry_signals` ()  
Disconnect all the signals on `Entry` model.

`zinnia.signals.ping_directories_handler` (*\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Ping directories when an entry is saved.

`zinnia.signals.ping_external_urls_handler` (*\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Ping external URLs when an entry is saved.

## sitemaps Module

Sitemaps for Zinnia

**class** `zinnia.sitemaps.AuthorSitemap`

Bases: `zinnia.sitemaps.EntryRelatedSitemap`

Sitemap for authors

**model**

alias of `Author`

**class** `zinnia.sitemaps.CategorySitemap`

Bases: `zinnia.sitemaps.EntryRelatedSitemap`

Sitemap for categories

**model**

alias of `Category`

**class** `zinnia.sitemaps.EntryRelatedSitemap`

Bases: `zinnia.sitemaps.ZinniaSitemap`

Sitemap for models related to Entries

**cache\_infos** (*queryset*)

Cache infos like the number of entries published and the last modification date for standardized access later.

**changefreq** = 'monthly'

**get\_queryset** ()

Build a queryset of items with published entries and annotated with the number of entries and the latest modification date.

**items** ()

Get a queryset, cache infos for standardized access to them later then compute the maximum of entries to define the priority of each items.

**lastmod** (*item*)

The last modification date is defined by the latest entries last update in the cache.

**model = None**

**priority** (*item*)

The priority of the item depends of the number of entries published in the cache divided by the maximum of entries.

**set\_max\_entries** ()

Define the maximum of entries for computing the priority of each items later.

**class** `zinnia.sitemaps.EntrySitemap`

Bases: `zinnia.sitemaps.ZinniaSitemap`

Sitemap for entries

**changefreq** = 'weekly'

**items** ()

Return published entries

**lastmod** (*obj*)

Return last modification of an entry

**priority** = 0.5

**class** `zinnia.sitemaps.TagSitemap`

Bases: `zinnia.sitemaps.EntryRelatedSitemap`

Sitemap for tags

**cache\_infos** (*queryset*)

Cache the number of entries published and the last modification date under each tag.

**get\_queryset** ()

Return the published Tags with option counts.

**location** (*item*)

Return URL of the Tag

**class** `zinnia.sitemaps.ZinniaSitemap`

Bases: `django.contrib.sitemaps.Sitemap`

Base Sitemap class for Zinnia

**protocol** = 'http'

## Subpackages

### admin Package

#### admin Package

Admin of Zinnia

### category Module

CategoryAdmin for Zinnia

**class** `zinnia.admin.category.CategoryAdmin` (*model*, *admin\_site*)

Bases: `django.contrib.admin.options.ModelAdmin`

Admin for Category model

```

fields = ('title', 'parent', 'description', 'slug')

form
    alias of CategoryAdminForm

get_tree_path (category)
    Return the category's tree path in HTML

list_display = ('title', 'slug', 'get_tree_path', 'description')

list_filter = ('parent',)

media

prepopulated_fields = {'slug': ('title',)}

search_fields = ('title', 'description')

```

## entry Module

EntryAdmin for Zinnia

```

class zinnia.admin.entry.EntryAdmin (model, admin_site)
    Bases: django.contrib.admin.options.ModelAdmin

    Admin for Entry model

    actions = ['make_mine', 'make_published', 'make_hidden', 'close_comments', 'close_pingbacks', 'close_trackbacks', '
    actions_on_bottom = True
    actions_on_top = True

    autocomplete_tags (request)
        View for tag autocompletion

    close_comments (request, queryset)
        Close the comments for selected entries

    close_pingbacks (request, queryset)
        Close the pingbacks for selected entries

    close_trackbacks (request, queryset)
        Close the trackbacks for selected entries

    content_preview (*args, **kwargs)
        Admin view to preview Entry.content in HTML, useful when using markups to write entries

    date_hierarchy = 'creation_date'

    fieldsets = ((<django.utils.functional.__proxy__ object>, {'fields': ('title', 'content', 'image', 'status')}), (<django.utils
    filter_horizontal = ('categories', 'authors', 'related')

    form
        alias of EntryAdminForm

    formfield_for_manytomany (db_field, request, **kwargs)
        Filters the disposable authors

    get_actions (request)
        Define user actions by permissions

    get_authors (entry)
        Return the authors in HTML

```



**get\_categories** (*entry*)  
Return the categories linked in HTML

**get\_is\_visible** (*entry*)  
Admin wrapper for `entry.is_visible`

**get\_readonly\_fields** (*request, obj=None*)

**get\_short\_url** (*entry*)  
Return the short url in HTML

**get\_sites** (*entry*)  
Return the sites linked in HTML

**get\_tags** (*entry*)  
Return the tags linked in HTML

**get\_title** (*entry*)  
Return the title with word count and number of comments

**get\_urls** ()

**list\_display** = ('get\_title', 'get\_authors', 'get\_categories', 'get\_tags', 'get\_sites', 'get\_is\_visible', 'featured', 'get\_shor

**list\_filter** = (<class 'zinnia.admin.filters.CategoryListFilter'>, <class 'zinnia.admin.filters.AuthorListFilter'>, 'statu

**make\_hidden** (*request, queryset*)  
Set entries selected as hidden

**make\_mine** (*request, queryset*)  
Set the entries to the user

**make\_published** (*request, queryset*)  
Set entries selected as published

**make\_tweet** (*request, queryset*)  
Post an update on Twitter

**mark\_featured** (*request, queryset*)  
Mark selected as featured post.

**markitup** (*request*)  
View for serving the config of MarkItUp

**media**  
The medias needed to enhance the admin page

**ping\_directories** (*request, queryset, messages=True*)  
Ping Directories for selected entries

**prepopulated\_fields** = {'slug': ('title',)}

**put\_on\_top** (*request, queryset*)  
Put the selected entries on top at the current date

**queryset** (*request*)  
Make special filtering by user permissions

**radio\_fields** = {'content\_template': 2, 'detail\_template': 2}

**save\_model** (*request, entry, form, change*)  
Save the authors, update time, make an excerpt

**search\_fields** = ('title', 'excerpt', 'content', 'tags')

**unmark\_featured** (*request, queryset*)

Un-Mark selected featured posts

**wymeditor** (*request*)

View for serving the config of WYMEEditor

## fields Module

Fields for Zinnia admin

**class** zinnia.admin.fields.**MPTTModelChoiceIterator** (*field*)

Bases: django.forms.models.ModelChoiceIterator

MPTT version of ModelChoiceIterator

**choice** (*obj*)

Overloads the choice method to add the position of the object in the tree for future sorting.

**class** zinnia.admin.fields.**MPTTModelMultipleChoiceField** (*level\_indicator='|'-*, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: django.forms.models.ModelMultipleChoiceField

MPTT version of ModelMultipleChoiceField

**choices**

Overrides the `_get_choices` method to use `MPTTModelChoiceIterator`.

**label\_from\_instance** (*obj*)

Creates labels which represent the tree level of each node when generating option labels.

## filters Module

Filters for Zinnia admin

**class** zinnia.admin.filters.**AuthorListFilter** (*request, params, model, model\_admin*)

Bases: zinnia.admin.filters.RelatedPublishedFilter

List filter for EntryAdmin with published authors only.

**lookup\_key** = 'authors\_\_id'

**model**

alias of Author

**parameter\_name** = 'author'

**title** = <django.utils.functional.\_\_proxy\_\_ object>

**class** zinnia.admin.filters.**CategoryListFilter** (*request, params, model, model\_admin*)

Bases: zinnia.admin.filters.RelatedPublishedFilter

List filter for EntryAdmin about categories with published entries.

**lookup\_key** = 'categories\_\_id'

**model**

alias of Category

**parameter\_name** = 'category'

**title** = <django.utils.functional.\_\_proxy\_\_ object>

```

class zinnia.admin.filters.RelatedPublishedFilter(request, params, model, model_admin)
    Bases: django.contrib.admin.filters.SimpleListFilter

    Base filter for related objects to published entries.

    lookup_key = None

    lookups(request, model_admin)
        Return published objects with the number of entries.

    model = None

    queryset(request, queryset)
        Return the object's entries if a value is set.

```

## forms Module

Forms for Zinnia admin

```

class zinnia.admin.forms.CategoryAdminForm(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: django.forms.models.ModelForm

    Form for Category's Admin

    class Meta
        CategoryAdminForm's Meta

        model
            alias of Category

    CategoryAdminForm.admin_site = <django.contrib.admin.sites.AdminSite object>

    CategoryAdminForm.base_fields = {'title': <django.forms.fields.CharField object>, 'slug': <django.forms.fields.SlugField object>}

    CategoryAdminForm.clean_parent()
        Check if category parent is not selfish

    CategoryAdminForm.declared_fields = {'parent': <mptt.forms.TreeNodeChoiceField object>}

    CategoryAdminForm.media

class zinnia.admin.forms.EntryAdminForm(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: django.forms.models.ModelForm

    Form for Entry's Admin

    class Meta
        EntryAdminForm's Meta

        model
            alias of Entry

    EntryAdminForm.admin_site = <django.contrib.admin.sites.AdminSite object>

    EntryAdminForm.base_fields = {'title': <django.forms.fields.CharField object>, 'slug': <django.forms.fields.SlugField object>}

    EntryAdminForm.declared_fields = {'categories': <zinnia.admin.fields.MPTTModelMultipleChoiceField object>}

    EntryAdminForm.media

```

## widgets Module

Widgets for Zinnia admin

**class** zinnia.admin.widgets.**MPTTFilteredSelectMultiple** (*verbose\_name, is\_stacked, attrs=None, choices=()*)

Bases: django.contrib.admin.widgets.FilteredSelectMultiple

MPTT version of FilteredSelectMultiple

**class** **Media**

MPTTFilteredSelectMultiple's Media

**js** = ('/static/admin/js/core.js', '/static/zinnia/js/mptt\_m2m\_selectbox.js', '/static/admin/js/SelectFilter2.js')

MPTTFilteredSelectMultiple.**media**

MPTTFilteredSelectMultiple.**render\_option** (*selected\_choices, option\_value, option\_label, sort\_fields*)

Overrides the render\_option method to handle the sort\_fields argument.

MPTTFilteredSelectMultiple.**render\_options** (*choices, selected\_choices*)

This is copy'n'pasted from django.forms.widgets.Select(Widget) change to the for loop and render\_option so they will unpack and use our extra tuple of mptt sort fields (if you pass in some default choices for this field, make sure they have the extra tuple too!)

## models Package

### models Package

Models for Zinnia

**class** zinnia.models.**Entry** (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Bases: *zinnia.models\_bases.entry.AbstractEntry*

The final Entry model based on inheritance.

#### Parameters

- **id** (*AutoField*) – Id
- **title** (*CharField*) – Title
- **slug** (*SlugField*) – Used to build the entry's URL.
- **status** (*IntegerField*) – Status
- **start\_publication** (*DateTimeField*) – Start date of publication.
- **end\_publication** (*DateTimeField*) – End date of publication.
- **creation\_date** (*DateTimeField*) – Used to build the entry's URL.
- **last\_update** (*DateTimeField*) – Last update
- **content** (*TextField*) – Content
- **comment\_enabled** (*BooleanField*) – Allows comments if checked.
- **pingback\_enabled** (*BooleanField*) – Allows pingbacks if checked.
- **trackback\_enabled** (*BooleanField*) – Allows trackbacks if checked.
- **comment\_count** (*IntegerField*) – Comment count

- **pingback\_count** (*IntegerField*) – Pingback count
- **trackback\_count** (*IntegerField*) – Trackback count
- **excerpt** (*TextField*) – Optional element.
- **image** (*ImageField*) – Used for illustration.
- **featured** (*BooleanField*) – Featured
- **tags** (*TagField*) – Tags
- **login\_required** (*BooleanField*) – Only authenticated users can view the entry.
- **password** (*CharField*) – Protects the entry with a password.
- **content\_template** (*CharField*) – Template used to display the entry’s content.
- **detail\_template** (*CharField*) – Template used to display the entry’s detail page.

**exception DoesNotExist**

Bases: `django.core.exceptions.ObjectDoesNotExist`

**exception Entry.MultipleObjectsReturned**

Bases: `django.core.exceptions.MultipleObjectsReturned`

Entry.**authors**

Entry.**categories**

Entry.**get\_absolute\_url** (*\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs*)

Builds and returns the entry’s URL based on the slug and the creation date.

Entry.**get\_content\_template\_display** (*\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs*)

Entry.**get\_detail\_template\_display** (*\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs*)

Entry.**get\_next\_by\_creation\_date** (*\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs*)

Entry.**get\_next\_by\_last\_update** (*\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs*)

Entry.**get\_previous\_by\_creation\_date** (*\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs*)

Entry.**get\_previous\_by\_last\_update** (*\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs*)

Entry.**get\_status\_display** (*\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs*)

Entry.**objects** = <django.db.models.manager.Manager object>

Entry.**published** = <zinnia.managers.EntryPublishedManager object>

Entry.**related**

Entry.**sites**

**class** zinnia.models.**Author** (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `django.contrib.auth.models.User`

Proxy model around `django.contrib.auth.models.get_user_model`.

**Parameters**

- **id** (*AutoField*) – Id
- **password** (*CharField*) – Password
- **last\_login** (*DateTimeField*) – Last login
- **is\_superuser** (*BooleanField*) – Designates that this user has all permissions without explicitly assigning them.

- **username** (*CharField*) – Required. 30 characters or fewer. Letters, numbers and @/./+/\_ characters
- **first\_name** (*CharField*) – First name
- **last\_name** (*CharField*) – Last name
- **email** (*EmailField*) – Email address
- **is\_staff** (*BooleanField*) – Designates whether the user can log into this admin site.
- **is\_active** (*BooleanField*) – Designates whether this user should be treated as active. Unselect this instead of deleting accounts.
- **date\_joined** (*DateTimeField*) – Date joined

**exception DoesNotExist**

Bases: `django.contrib.auth.models.DoesNotExist`

**exception Author.MultipleObjectsReturned**

Bases: `django.contrib.auth.models.MultipleObjectsReturned`

**Author.entries**

**Author.entries\_published()**

Returns author’s published entries.

**Author.get\_absolute\_url(\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs)**

Builds and returns the author’s URL based on his username.

**Author.objects = <django.contrib.auth.models.UserManager object>**

**Author.published = <zinnia.managers.EntryRelatedPublishedManager object>**

**class zinnia.models.Category(\*args, \*\*kwargs)**

Bases: `mptt.models.MPTTModel`

Simple model for categorizing entries.

**Parameters**

- **id** (*AutoField*) – Id
- **title** (*CharField*) – Title
- **slug** (*SlugField*) – Used to build the category’s URL.
- **description** (*TextField*) – Description
- **parent\_id** (*TreeForeignKey*) – Parent category
- **lft** (*PositiveIntegerField*) – Lft
- **rght** (*PositiveIntegerField*) – Rght
- **tree\_id** (*PositiveIntegerField*) – Tree id
- **level** (*PositiveIntegerField*) – Level

**exception DoesNotExist**

Bases: `django.core.exceptions.ObjectDoesNotExist`

**exception Category.MultipleObjectsReturned**

Bases: `django.core.exceptions.MultipleObjectsReturned`

**Category.children**

**Category.entries**

Category.**entries\_published**()  
Returns category's published entries.

Category.**get\_absolute\_url**(\*moreargs, \*\*kwargs)  
Builds and returns the category's URL based on his tree path.

Category.**objects** = <mppt.managers.TreeManager object>

Category.**parent**

Category.**published** = <zinnia.managers.EntryRelatedPublishedManager object>

Category.**tree** = <mppt.managers.TreeManager object>

Category.**tree\_path**  
Returns category's tree path by concatenating the slug of his ancestors.

## author Module

Author model for Zinnia

**class** zinnia.models.author.**Author**(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: `django.contrib.auth.models.User`

Proxy model around `django.contrib.auth.models.get_user_model`.

### Parameters

- **id** (*AutoField*) – Id
- **password** (*CharField*) – Password
- **last\_login** (*DateTimeField*) – Last login
- **is\_superuser** (*BooleanField*) – Designates that this user has all permissions without explicitly assigning them.
- **username** (*CharField*) – Required. 30 characters or fewer. Letters, numbers and @/./+/\_ characters
- **first\_name** (*CharField*) – First name
- **last\_name** (*CharField*) – Last name
- **email** (*EmailField*) – Email address
- **is\_staff** (*BooleanField*) – Designates whether the user can log into this admin site.
- **is\_active** (*BooleanField*) – Designates whether this user should be treated as active. Unselect this instead of deleting accounts.
- **date\_joined** (*DateTimeField*) – Date joined

### exception DoesNotExist

Bases: `django.contrib.auth.models.DoesNotExist`

### exception Author.MultipleObjectsReturned

Bases: `django.contrib.auth.models.MultipleObjectsReturned`

Author.**entries**

Author.**entries\_published**()  
Returns author's published entries.

`Author.get_absolute_url(*moreargs, **morekwargs)`

Builds and returns the author's URL based on his username.

`Author.objects = <django.contrib.auth.models.UserManager object>`

`Author.published = <zinnia.managers.EntryRelatedPublishedManager object>`

## category Module

Category model for Zinnia

**class** `zinnia.models.category.Category(*args, **kwargs)`

Bases: `mptt.models.MPTTModel`

Simple model for categorizing entries.

### Parameters

- **id** (*AutoField*) – Id
- **title** (*CharField*) – Title
- **slug** (*SlugField*) – Used to build the category's URL.
- **description** (*TextField*) – Description
- **parent\_id** (*TreeForeignKey*) – Parent category
- **lft** (*PositiveIntegerField*) – Lft
- **rght** (*PositiveIntegerField*) – Rght
- **tree\_id** (*PositiveIntegerField*) – Tree id
- **level** (*PositiveIntegerField*) – Level

### exception `DoesNotExist`

Bases: `django.core.exceptions.ObjectDoesNotExist`

### exception `Category.MultipleObjectsReturned`

Bases: `django.core.exceptions.MultipleObjectsReturned`

`Category.children`

`Category.entries`

`Category.entries_published()`

Returns category's published entries.

`Category.get_absolute_url(*moreargs, **morekwargs)`

Builds and returns the category's URL based on his tree path.

`Category.objects = <mptt.managers.TreeManager object>`

`Category.parent`

`Category.published = <zinnia.managers.EntryRelatedPublishedManager object>`

`Category.tree = <mptt.managers.TreeManager object>`

`Category.tree_path`

Returns category's tree path by concatenating the slug of his ancestors.



## entry Module

Entry model for Zinnia

```
class zinnia.models.entry.Entry(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: zinnia.models_bases.entry.AbstractEntry
```

The final Entry model based on inheritance.

### Parameters

- **id** (*AutoField*) – Id
- **title** (*CharField*) – Title
- **slug** (*SlugField*) – Used to build the entry’s URL.
- **status** (*IntegerField*) – Status
- **start\_publication** (*DateTimeField*) – Start date of publication.
- **end\_publication** (*DateTimeField*) – End date of publication.
- **creation\_date** (*DateTimeField*) – Used to build the entry’s URL.
- **last\_update** (*DateTimeField*) – Last update
- **content** (*TextField*) – Content
- **comment\_enabled** (*BooleanField*) – Allows comments if checked.
- **pingback\_enabled** (*BooleanField*) – Allows pingbacks if checked.
- **trackback\_enabled** (*BooleanField*) – Allows trackbacks if checked.
- **comment\_count** (*IntegerField*) – Comment count
- **pingback\_count** (*IntegerField*) – Pingback count
- **trackback\_count** (*IntegerField*) – Trackback count
- **excerpt** (*TextField*) – Optional element.
- **image** (*ImageField*) – Used for illustration.
- **featured** (*BooleanField*) – Featured
- **tags** (*TagField*) – Tags
- **login\_required** (*BooleanField*) – Only authenticated users can view the entry.
- **password** (*CharField*) – Protects the entry with a password.
- **content\_template** (*CharField*) – Template used to display the entry’s content.
- **detail\_template** (*CharField*) – Template used to display the entry’s detail page.

### exception DoesNotExist

Bases: `django.core.exceptions.ObjectDoesNotExist`

### exception Entry.MultipleObjectsReturned

Bases: `django.core.exceptions.MultipleObjectsReturned`

Entry.**authors**

Entry.**categories**

Entry.**get\_absolute\_url** (*\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs*)

Builds and returns the entry’s URL based on the slug and the creation date.

```

Entry.get_content_template_display(*moreargs, **morekwargs)
Entry.get_detail_template_display(*moreargs, **morekwargs)
Entry.get_next_by_creation_date(*moreargs, **morekwargs)
Entry.get_next_by_last_update(*moreargs, **morekwargs)
Entry.get_previous_by_creation_date(*moreargs, **morekwargs)
Entry.get_previous_by_last_update(*moreargs, **morekwargs)
Entry.get_status_display(*moreargs, **morekwargs)
Entry.objects = <django.db.models.manager.Manager object>
Entry.published = <zinnia.managers.EntryPublishedManager object>
Entry.related
Entry.sites

```

## models\_bases Package

### models\_bases Package

Base models for Zinnia

```
zinnia.models_bases.load_model_class(model_path)
```

Load by import a class by a string path like: 'module.models.MyModel'. This mecanizm allows extension and customization of the Entry model class.

## entry Module

Base entry models for Zinnia

```
class zinnia.models_bases.entry.AbstractEntry(*args, **kwargs)
```

```

Bases:      zinnia.models_bases.entry.CoreEntry,      zinnia.models_bases.entry.
ContentEntry,      zinnia.models_bases.entry.DiscussionsEntry,      zinnia.
models_bases.entry.RelatedEntry,      zinnia.models_bases.entry.ExcerptEntry,
zinnia.models_bases.entry.ImageEntry,      zinnia.models_bases.entry.
FeaturedEntry, zinnia.models_bases.entry.AuthorsEntry, zinnia.models_bases.
entry.CategoriesEntry,      zinnia.models_bases.entry.TagsEntry,      zinnia.
models_bases.entry.LoginRequiredEntry,      zinnia.models_bases.entry.
PasswordRequiredEntry,      zinnia.models_bases.entry.ContentTemplateEntry,
zinnia.models_bases.entry.DetailTemplateEntry

```

Final abstract entry model class assembling all the abstract entry model classes into a single one.

In this manner we can override some fields without reimplementing all the AbstractEntry.

### Parameters

- **title** (*CharField*) – Title
- **slug** (*SlugField*) – Used to build the entry's URL.
- **status** (*IntegerField*) – Status
- **start\_publication** (*DateTimeField*) – Start date of publication.
- **end\_publication** (*DateTimeField*) – End date of publication.

- **creation\_date** (*DateTimeField*) – Used to build the entry’s URL.
- **last\_update** (*DateTimeField*) – Last update
- **content** (*TextField*) – Content
- **comment\_enabled** (*BooleanField*) – Allows comments if checked.
- **pingback\_enabled** (*BooleanField*) – Allows pingbacks if checked.
- **trackback\_enabled** (*BooleanField*) – Allows trackbacks if checked.
- **comment\_count** (*IntegerField*) – Comment count
- **pingback\_count** (*IntegerField*) – Pingback count
- **trackback\_count** (*IntegerField*) – Trackback count
- **excerpt** (*TextField*) – Optional element.
- **image** (*ImageField*) – Used for illustration.
- **featured** (*BooleanField*) – Featured
- **tags** (*TagField*) – Tags
- **login\_required** (*BooleanField*) – Only authenticated users can view the entry.
- **password** (*CharField*) – Protects the entry with a password.
- **content\_template** (*CharField*) – Template used to display the entry’s content.
- **detail\_template** (*CharField*) – Template used to display the entry’s detail page.

**class Meta**

Bases: `zinnia.models_bases.entry.Meta`

**abstract = False**

`AbstractEntry.authors`

`AbstractEntry.categories`

`AbstractEntry.get_content_template_display(*moreargs, **morekwargs)`

`AbstractEntry.get_detail_template_display(*moreargs, **morekwargs)`

`AbstractEntry.get_next_by_creation_date(*moreargs, **morekwargs)`

`AbstractEntry.get_next_by_last_update(*moreargs, **morekwargs)`

`AbstractEntry.get_previous_by_creation_date(*moreargs, **morekwargs)`

`AbstractEntry.get_previous_by_last_update(*moreargs, **morekwargs)`

`AbstractEntry.get_status_display(*moreargs, **morekwargs)`

`AbstractEntry.objects`

`AbstractEntry.published`

`AbstractEntry.related`

`AbstractEntry.sites`

**class** `zinnia.models_bases.entry.AuthorsEntry(*args, **kwargs)`

Bases: `django.db.models.base.Model`

Abstract model class to add relationship between the entries and their authors.

**class Meta**

**abstract = False**

AuthorsEntry.**authors**

**class** zinnia.models\_bases.entry.**CategoriesEntry** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: django.db.models.base.Model

Abstract model class to categorize the entries.

**class Meta**

**abstract = False**

CategoriesEntry.**categories**

**class** zinnia.models\_bases.entry.**ContentEntry** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: django.db.models.base.Model

Abstract content model class providing field and methods to write content inside an entry.

**Parameters** **content** (*TextField*) – Content

**class Meta**

**abstract = False**

ContentEntry.**html\_content**

Returns the “content” field formatted in HTML.

ContentEntry.**html\_preview**

Returns a preview of the “content” field formatted in HTML.

ContentEntry.**word\_count**

Counts the number of words used in the content.

**class** zinnia.models\_bases.entry.**ContentTemplateEntry** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: django.db.models.base.Model

Abstract model class to display entry’s content with a custom template.

**Parameters** **content\_template** (*CharField*) – Template used to display the entry’s content.

**class Meta**

**abstract = False**

ContentTemplateEntry.**get\_content\_template\_display** (\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs)

**class** zinnia.models\_bases.entry.**CoreEntry** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: django.db.models.base.Model

Abstract core entry model class providing the fields and methods required for publishing content over time.

**Parameters**

- **title** (*CharField*) – Title
- **slug** (*SlugField*) – Used to build the entry’s URL.
- **status** (*IntegerField*) – Status
- **start\_publication** (*DateTimeField*) – Start date of publication.

- **end\_publication** (*DateTimeField*) – End date of publication.
- **creation\_date** (*DateTimeField*) – Used to build the entry’s URL.
- **last\_update** (*DateTimeField*) – Last update

**class Meta**

CoreEntry’s meta informations.

**abstract** = False

**app\_label** = u’zinnia’

**get\_latest\_by** = u’creation\_date’

**index\_together** = [[u’slug’, u’creation\_date’]]

**ordering** = [u’-creation\_date’]

**permissions** = ((u’can\_view\_all’, u’Can view all entries’), (u’can\_change\_status’, u’Can change status’), (u’can\_c

**verbose\_name** = <django.utils.functional.\_\_proxy\_\_ object>

**verbose\_name\_plural** = <django.utils.functional.\_\_proxy\_\_ object>

CoreEntry.**STATUS\_CHOICES** = ((0, <django.utils.functional.\_\_proxy\_\_ object>), (1, <django.utils.functional.\_\_proxy\_\_

CoreEntry.**get\_absolute\_url** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Builds and returns the entry’s URL based on the slug and the creation date.

CoreEntry.**get\_next\_by\_creation\_date** (\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs)

CoreEntry.**get\_next\_by\_last\_update** (\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs)

CoreEntry.**get\_previous\_by\_creation\_date** (\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs)

CoreEntry.**get\_previous\_by\_last\_update** (\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs)

CoreEntry.**get\_status\_display** (\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs)

CoreEntry.**is\_actual**

Checks if an entry is within his publication period.

CoreEntry.**is\_visible**

Checks if an entry is visible and published.

CoreEntry.**next\_entry**

Returns the next published entry if exists.

CoreEntry.**objects**

CoreEntry.**previous\_entry**

Returns the previous published entry if exists.

CoreEntry.**previous\_next\_entries**

Returns and caches a tuple containing the next and previous published entries. Only available if the entry instance is published.

CoreEntry.**published**

CoreEntry.**short\_url**

Returns the entry’s short url.

CoreEntry.**sites**

**class** zinnia.models\_bases.entry.**DetailTemplateEntry** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: django.db.models.base.Model

Abstract model class to display entries with a custom template if needed on the detail page.

**Parameters** `detail_template` (*CharField*) – Template used to display the entry’s detail page.

**class Meta**

**abstract** = False

`DetailTemplateEntry.get_detail_template_display` (\*moreargs, \*\*morekwargs)

**class** `zinnia.models_bases.entry.DiscussionsEntry` (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: `django.db.models.base.Model`

Abstract discussion model class providing the fields and methods to manage the discussions (comments, pingbacks, trackbacks).

**Parameters**

- **comment\_enabled** (*BooleanField*) – Allows comments if checked.
- **pingback\_enabled** (*BooleanField*) – Allows pingbacks if checked.
- **trackback\_enabled** (*BooleanField*) – Allows trackbacks if checked.
- **comment\_count** (*IntegerField*) – Comment count
- **pingback\_count** (*IntegerField*) – Pingback count
- **trackback\_count** (*IntegerField*) – Trackback count

**class Meta**

**abstract** = False

`DiscussionsEntry.comments`

Returns a queryset of the published comments.

`DiscussionsEntry.comments_are_open`

Checks if the comments are open with the `AUTO_CLOSE_COMMENTS_AFTER` setting.

`DiscussionsEntry.discussion_is_still_open` (*discussion\_type*, *auto\_close\_after*)

Checks if a type of discussion is still open are a certain number of days.

`DiscussionsEntry.discussions`

Returns a queryset of the published discussions.

`DiscussionsEntry.pingbacks`

Returns a queryset of the published pingbacks.

`DiscussionsEntry.pingbacks_are_open`

Checks if the pingbacks are open with the `AUTO_CLOSE_PINGBACKS_AFTER` setting.

`DiscussionsEntry.trackbacks`

Return a queryset of the published trackbacks.

`DiscussionsEntry.trackbacks_are_open`

Checks if the trackbacks are open with the `AUTO_CLOSE_TRACKBACKS_AFTER` setting.

**class** `zinnia.models_bases.entry.ExcerptEntry` (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: `django.db.models.base.Model`

Abstract model class to add an excerpt to the entries.

**Parameters** `excerpt` (*TextField*) – Optional element.

**class Meta**

**abstract = False**

**class** zinnia.models\_bases.entry.**FeaturedEntry** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)  
Bases: django.db.models.base.Model

Abstract model class to mark entries as featured.

**Parameters featured** (*BooleanField*) – Featured

**class Meta**

**abstract = False**

**class** zinnia.models\_bases.entry.**ImageEntry** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)  
Bases: django.db.models.base.Model

Abstract model class to add an image to the entries.

**Parameters image** (*ImageField*) – Used for illustration.

**class Meta**

**abstract = False**

**class** zinnia.models\_bases.entry.**LoginRequiredEntry** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)  
Bases: django.db.models.base.Model

Abstract model class to restrict the display of the entry on authenticated users.

**Parameters login\_required** (*BooleanField*) – Only authenticated users can view the entry.

**class Meta**

**abstract = False**

**class** zinnia.models\_bases.entry.**PasswordRequiredEntry** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)  
Bases: django.db.models.base.Model

Abstract model class to restrict the display of the entry to users knowing the password.

**Parameters password** (*CharField*) – Protects the entry with a password.

**class Meta**

**abstract = False**

**class** zinnia.models\_bases.entry.**RelatedEntry** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)  
Bases: django.db.models.base.Model

Abstract model class for making manual relations between the different entries.

**class Meta**

**abstract = False**

RelatedEntry.**related**

RelatedEntry.**related\_published**

Returns only related entries published.

**class** zinnia.models\_bases.entry.**TagsEntry** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: django.db.models.base.Model

Abstract model class to add tags to the entries.

**Parameters** **tags** (*TagField*) – Tags

**class** **Meta**

**abstract** = False

TagsEntry.**tags\_list**

Return iterable list of tags.

## spam\_checker Package

### spam\_checker Package

Spam checker for Zinnia

zinnia.spam\_checker.**check\_is\_spam** (*content, content\_object, request, backends=()*)

Return True if the content is a spam, else False

zinnia.spam\_checker.**get\_spam\_checker** (*backend\_path*)

Return the selected spam checker backend

## Subpackages

### backends Package

#### backends Package

Spam checker backends for Zinnia

#### all\_is\_spam Module

All is spam, spam checker backend for Zinnia

zinnia.spam\_checker.backends.all\_is\_spam.**backend** (*comment, content\_object, request*)

Backend for setting all comments to spam

#### automatic Module

Akismet spam checker backend for Zinnia

zinnia.spam\_checker.backends.automatic.**backend** (*comment, content\_object, request*)

Akismet spam checker backend for Zinnia



## long\_enough Module

Long enough spam checker backend for Zinnia

`zinnia.spam_checker.backends.long_enough.backend` (*comment, content\_object, request*)

Backend checking if the comment posted is long enough to be public. Generally a comments with few words is useless. The will avoid comments like this :

- First !
- I don't like.
- Check <http://spam-ads.com/>

## mollom Module

Mollom spam checker backend for Zinnia

`zinnia.spam_checker.backends.mollom.backend` (*comment, content\_object, request*)

Mollom spam checker backend for Zinnia

## typepad Module

TypePad spam checker backend for Zinnia

`class zinnia.spam_checker.backends.typepad.TypePad` (*key=None, blog\_url=None, agent=None*)

Bases: `akismet.Akismet`

TypePad version of the Akismet module

`baseurl = 'api.antispam.typepad.com/1.1/'`

`zinnia.spam_checker.backends.typepad.backend` (*comment, content\_object, request*)

TypePad spam checker backend for Zinnia

## templatetags Package

### templatetags Package

Templatetags for Zinnia

## zbreadcrumbs Module

Breadcrumb module for Zinnia templatetags

`class zinnia.templatetags.zbreadcrumbs.Crumb` (*name, url=None*)

Bases: `object`

Part of the Breadcrumbs

`zinnia.templatetags.zbreadcrumbs.ZINNIA_ROOT_URL` ()

`zinnia.templatetags.zbreadcrumbs.day_crumb` (*creation\_date*)

Crumb for a day

`zinnia.templatetags.zbreadcrumbs.entry_breadcrumbs` (*entry*)  
Breadcrumbs for an Entry

`zinnia.templatetags.zbreadcrumbs.handle_page_crumb` (*func*)  
Decorator for handling the current page in the breadcrumbs

`zinnia.templatetags.zbreadcrumbs.month_crumb` (*creation\_date*)  
Crumb for a month

`zinnia.templatetags.zbreadcrumbs.retrieve_breadcrumbs` (*path*, *model*, *page*,  
*root\_name*)  
Build a semi-hardcoded breadcrumbs based of the model's url handled by Zinnia

`zinnia.templatetags.zbreadcrumbs.year_crumb` (*creation\_date*)  
Crumb for a year

## zcalendar Module

Calendar module for Zinnia templatetags

**class** `zinnia.templatetags.zcalendar.ZinniaCalendar`

Bases: `calendar.HTMLCalendar`

Override of `HTMLCalendar`

**formatday** (*day*, *weekday*)

Return a day as a table cell with a link if entries are published this day

**formatfooter** (*previous\_month*, *next\_month*)

Return a footer for a previous and next month.

**formatmonth** (*theyear*, *themonth*, *withyear=True*, *previous\_month=None*, *next\_month=None*)

Return a formatted month as a table with new attributes computed for formatting a day, and thead/footer

**formatmonthname** (*theyear*, *themonth*, *withyear=True*)

Return a month name translated as a table row.

**formatweekday** (*day*)

Return a weekday name translated as a table header.

**formatweekheader** ()

Return a header for a week as a table row.

## url\_shortener Package

### url\_shortener Package

Url shortener for Zinnia

`zinnia.url_shortener.get_url_shortener` ()

Return the selected url shortener backend

## Subpackages

### backends Package

### backends Package

Shortlink backends for Zinnia

### bitly Module

#### default Module

Default url shortener backend for Zinnia

```
zinnia.url_shortener.backends.default.backend(entry)  
    Default url shortener backend for Zinnia
```

### urls Package

#### urls Package

Defaults urls for the Zinnia project

```
zinnia.urls.i18n_url(url, translate=False)  
    Translate or not an URL part.
```

### authors Module

Urls for the Zinnia authors

### archives Module

Urls for the Zinnia archives

### capabilities Module

Urls for the zinnia capabilities

### categories Module

Urls for the Zinnia categories

### comments Module

Urls for the Zinnia comments

### entries Module

Urls for the Zinnia entries

### feeds Module

Urls for the Zinnia feeds

### quick\_entry Module

Url for the Zinnia quick entry view

### search Module

Urls for the Zinnia search

### sitemap Module

Urls for the Zinnia sitemap

### shortlink Module

Urls for the Zinnia entries short link

### tags Module

Urls for the Zinnia tags

### trackback Module

Urls for the Zinnia trackback

### views Package

### views Package

Views for Zinnia

### authors Module

Views for Zinnia authors

```
class zinnia.views.authors.AuthorDetail (**kwargs)
    Bases: zinnia.views.mixins.templates.EntryQuerysetTemplateResponseMixin,
           zinnia.views.mixins.prefetch_related.PrefetchCategoriesAuthorsMixin,
           zinnia.views.authors.BaseAuthorDetail, django.views.generic.list.
           BaseListView
```

Detailed view for an Author combining these mixins:

- EntryQuerysetTemplateResponseMixin to provide custom templates for the author display page.

- PrefetchCategoriesAuthorsMixin to prefetch related Categories and Authors to belonging the entry list.
- BaseAuthorDetail to provide the behavior of the view.
- BaseListView to implement the ListView.

**get\_model\_name ()**  
The model name is the author's username.

**model\_type = 'author'**

**paginate\_by = 10**

**class** zinnia.views.authors.**AuthorList** (\*\*kwargs)  
Bases: django.views.generic.list.ListView

View returning a list of all published authors.

**get\_queryset ()**  
Return a queryset of published authors, with a count of their entries published.

**class** zinnia.views.authors.**BaseAuthorDetail**  
Bases: object

Mixin providing the behavior of the author detail view, by returning in the context the current author and a queryset containing the entries written by author.

**get\_context\_data (\*\*kwargs)**  
Add the current author in context.

**get\_queryset ()**  
Retrieve the author by his username and build a queryset of his published entries.

## archives Module

Views for Zinnia archives

**class** zinnia.views.archives.**EntryArchiveMixin**  
Bases: zinnia.views.mixins.archives.ArchiveMixin, zinnia.views.mixins.archives.PreviousNextPublishedMixin, zinnia.views.mixins.prefetch\_related.PrefetchCategoriesAuthorsMixin, zinnia.views.mixins.callable\_queryset.CallableQuerysetMixin, zinnia.views.mixins.templates.EntryQuerysetArchiveTemplateResponseMixin

Mixin combining:

- ArchiveMixin configuration centralizing conf for archive views.
- PrefetchCategoriesAuthorsMixin to prefetch related objects.
- PreviousNextPublishedMixin for returning published archives.
- CallableQueryMixin to force the update of the queryset.
- EntryQuerysetArchiveTemplateResponseMixin to provide a custom templates for archives.

**queryset ()**

**class** zinnia.views.archives.**EntryDay** (\*\*kwargs)  
Bases: zinnia.views.archives.EntryArchiveMixin, django.views.generic.dates.BaseDayArchiveView

View returning the archive for a day.

```
template_name_suffix = '_archive_day'
```

```
class zinnia.views.archives.EntryIndex (**kwargs)
    Bases: zinnia.views.archives.EntryArchiveMixin, zinnia.views.mixins.
            templates.EntryQuerysetArchiveTodayTemplateResponseMixin, django.views.
            generic.dates.BaseArchiveIndexView
```

View returning the archive index.

```
context_object_name = 'entry_list'
```

```
class zinnia.views.archives.EntryMonth (**kwargs)
    Bases: zinnia.views.archives.EntryArchiveMixin, django.views.generic.dates.
            BaseMonthArchiveView
```

View returning the archives for a month.

```
template_name_suffix = '_archive_month'
```

```
class zinnia.views.archives.EntryToday (**kwargs)
    Bases: zinnia.views.archives.EntryArchiveMixin, django.views.generic.dates.
            BaseTodayArchiveView
```

View returning the archive for the current day.

```
get_dated_items ()
```

Return (date\_list, items, extra\_context) for this request. And defines self.year/month/day for EntryQuerysetArchiveTemplateResponseMixin.

```
template_name_suffix = '_archive_today'
```

```
class zinnia.views.archives.EntryWeek (**kwargs)
    Bases: zinnia.views.archives.EntryArchiveMixin, django.views.generic.dates.
            BaseWeekArchiveView
```

View returning the archive for a week.

```
get_dated_items ()
```

Override get\_dated\_items to add a useful 'week\_end\_day' variable in the extra context of the view.

```
template_name_suffix = '_archive_week'
```

```
class zinnia.views.archives.EntryYear (**kwargs)
    Bases: zinnia.views.archives.EntryArchiveMixin, django.views.generic.dates.
            BaseYearArchiveView
```

View returning the archives for a year.

```
make_object_list = True
```

```
template_name_suffix = '_archive_year'
```

## categories Module

Views for Zinnia categories

```
class zinnia.views.categories.BaseCategoryDetail
    Bases: object
```

Mixin providing the behavior of the category detail view, by returning in the context the current category and a queryset containing the entries published under it.

**get\_context\_data** (\*\*kwargs)  
Add the current category in context.

**get\_queryset** ()  
Retrieve the category by his path and build a queryset of her published entries.

```
class zinnia.views.categories.CategoryDetail (**kwargs)
Bases: zinnia.views.mixins.templates.EntryQuerysetTemplateResponseMixin,
zinnia.views.mixins.prefetch_related.PrefetchCategoriesAuthorsMixin,
zinnia.views.categories.BaseCategoryDetail, django.views.generic.list.
BaseListView
```

Detailed view for a Category combining these mixins:

- EntryQuerysetTemplateResponseMixin to provide custom templates for the category display page.
- PrefetchCategoriesAuthorsMixin to prefetch related Categories and Authors to belonging the entry list.
- BaseCategoryDetail to provide the behavior of the view.
- BaseListView to implement the ListView.

**get\_model\_name** ()  
The model name is the category's slug.

**model\_type** = 'category'

**paginate\_by** = 10

```
class zinnia.views.categories.CategoryList (**kwargs)
Bases: django.views.generic.list.ListView
```

View returning a list of all the categories.

**queryset** = []

```
zinnia.views.categories.get_category_or_404 (path)
Retrieve a Category instance by a path
```

## capabilities Module

Views for Zinnia capabilities

```
class zinnia.views.capabilities.CapabilityView (**kwargs)
Bases: django.views.generic.base.TemplateView
```

Base view for the weblog capabilities

**get\_context\_data** (\*\*kwargs)  
Populate the context of the template with technical informations for building urls

```
class zinnia.views.capabilities.HumansTxt (**kwargs)
Bases: zinnia.views.capabilities.CapabilityView
```

<http://humanstxt.org/>

**content\_type** = 'text/plain'

**template\_name** = 'zinnia/humans.txt'

```
class zinnia.views.capabilities.OpenSearchXml (**kwargs)
Bases: zinnia.views.capabilities.CapabilityView
```

<http://www.opensearch.org/>

```
content_type = 'application/opensearchdescription+xml'
```

```
template_name = 'zinnia/opensearch.xml'
```

```
class zinnia.views.capabilities.RsdXml (**kwargs)
    Bases: zinnia.views.capabilities.CapabilityView
```

```
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Really\_Simple\_Discovery
```

```
content_type = 'application/rsd+xml'
```

```
template_name = 'zinnia/rsd.xml'
```

```
class zinnia.views.capabilities.WLWManifestXml (**kwargs)
    Bases: zinnia.views.capabilities.CapabilityView
```

```
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb463260.aspx
```

```
content_type = 'application/wlwmanifest+xml'
```

```
template_name = 'zinnia/wlwmanifest.xml'
```

## channels Module

Views for Zinnia channels

```
class zinnia.views.channels.BaseEntryChannel
    Bases: object
```

Mixin for displaying a custom selection of entries based on a search query, useful to build SEO/SMO pages aggregating entries on a thematic or for building a custom homepage.

```
get_context_data (**kwargs)
    Add query in context.
```

```
get_queryset ()
    Override the get_queryset method to build the queryset with entry matching query.
```

```
query = ''
```

```
class zinnia.views.channels.EntryChannel (**kwargs)
    Bases: zinnia.views.mixins.prefetch_related.PrefetchCategoriesAuthorsMixin, zinnia.views.channels.BaseEntryChannel, django.views.generic.list.ListView
```

Channel view for entries combining these mixins:

- `PrefetchCategoriesAuthorsMixin` to prefetch related Categories and Authors to belonging the entry list.
- `BaseEntryChannel` to provide the behavior of the view.
- `ListView` to implement the `ListView` and template name resolution.

```
paginate_by = 10
```

## comments Module

Views for Zinnia comments

```
class zinnia.views.comments.CommentSuccess (**kwargs)
    Bases: django.views.generic.base.TemplateResponseMixin, django.views.generic.base.View
```



View for handling the publication of a Comment on an Entry. Do a redirection if the comment is visible, else render a confirmation template.

```
get (request, *args, **kwargs)
```

```
get_context_data (**kwargs)
```

```
template_name = 'comments/zinnia/entry/posted.html'
```

## entries Module

Views for Zinnia entries

```
class zinnia.views.entries.EntryDateDetail (**kwargs)
```

```
Bases:      zinnia.views.mixins.archives.ArchiveMixin,      zinnia.views.mixins.
            templates.EntryArchiveTemplateResponseMixin,    zinnia.views.mixins.
            callable_queryset.CallableQuerysetMixin,         django.views.generic.dates.
            BaseDateDetailView
```

Mixin combining:

- ArchiveMixin configuration centralizing conf for archive views
- EntryArchiveTemplateResponseMixin to provide a custom templates depending on the date
- BaseDateDetailView to retrieve the entry with date and slug
- CallableQueryMixin to defer the execution of the *queryset* property when imported

```
queryset ()
```

Return entries published on current site

```
class zinnia.views.entries.EntryDetail (**kwargs)
```

```
Bases:      zinnia.views.mixins.entry_protection.EntryProtectionMixin, zinnia.
            views.entries.EntryDateDetail
```

Detailed view archive view for an Entry with password and login protections

## quick\_entry Module

Views for Zinnia quick entry

```
class zinnia.views.quick_entry.QuickEntry (**kwargs)
```

```
Bases:      django.views.generic.base.View
```

View handling the quick post of a short Entry

```
dispatch (*args, **kwargs)
```

Decorate the view dispatcher with `permission_required`

```
get (request, *args, **kwargs)
```

GET only do a redirection to the admin for adding and entry

```
post (request, *args, **kwargs)
```

Handle the datas for posting a quick entry, and redirect to the admin in case of error or to the entry's page in case of success

```
class zinnia.views.quick_entry.QuickEntryForm (data=None, files=None,
                                              auto_id=u'id_%s', prefix=None,
                                              initial=None, error_class=<class
                                              'django.forms.util.ErrorList'>, la-
                                              bel_suffix=u':', empty_permitted=False,
                                              instance=None)
```

Bases: `django.forms.models.ModelForm`

Form for posting an entry quickly

```
class Meta
```

```
    exclude = ('comment_count', 'pingback_count', 'trackback_count')
```

```
    model
```

```
        alias of Entry
```

```
QuickEntryForm.base_fields = {'title': <django.forms.fields.CharField object>, 'slug': <django.forms.fields.SlugField object>}
```

```
QuickEntryForm.declared_fields = {}
```

```
QuickEntryForm.media
```

## search Module

Views for Zinnia entries search

```
class zinnia.views.search.BaseEntrySearch
```

Bases: `object`

Mixin providing the behavior of the entry search view, by returning in the context the pattern searched, the error if something wrong has happened and finally the the queryset of published entries matching the pattern.

```
error = None
```

```
get_context_data (**kwargs)
```

Add error and pattern in context.

```
get_queryset ()
```

Override the `get_queryset` method to do some validations and build the search queryset.

```
pattern = ''
```

```
class zinnia.views.search.EntrySearch (**kwargs)
```

Bases: `zinnia.views.mixins.prefetch_related.PrefetchCategoriesAuthorsMixin`, `zinnia.views.search.BaseEntrySearch`, `django.views.generic.list.ListView`

Search view for entries combining these mixins:

- `PrefetchCategoriesAuthorsMixin` to prefetch related Categories and Authors to belonging the entry list.
- `BaseEntrySearch` to provide the behavior of the view.
- `ListView` to implement the `ListView` and template name resolution.

```
paginate_by = 10
```

```
template_name_suffix = '_search'
```

## sitemap Module

Views for Zinnia sitemap

```
class zinnia.views.sitemap.Sitemap (**kwargs)
    Bases: django.views.generic.base.TemplateView

    Sitemap view of the blog

    get_context_data (**kwargs)
        Populate the context of the template with all published entries and all the categories

    template_name = 'zinnia/sitemap.html'
```

## shortlink Module

Views for Zinnia shortlink

```
class zinnia.views.shortlink.EntryShortLink (**kwargs)
    Bases: django.views.generic.base.RedirectView

    View for handling the shortlink of an Entry, simply do a redirection

    get_redirect_url (**kwargs)
        Get entry corresponding to 'pk' and return the get_absolute_url of the entry
```

## tags Module

Views for Zinnia tags

```
class zinnia.views.tags.BaseTagDetail
    Bases: object

    Mixin providing the behavior of the tag detail view, by returning in the context the current tag and a queryset
    containing the entries published with the tag.

    get_context_data (**kwargs)
        Add the current tag in context.

    get_queryset ()
        Retrieve the tag by his name and build a queryset of his published entries.

class zinnia.views.tags.TagDetail (**kwargs)
    Bases: zinnia.views.mixins.templates.EntryQuerysetTemplateResponseMixin,
    zinnia.views.mixins.prefetch_related.PrefetchCategoriesAuthorsMixin,
    zinnia.views.tags.BaseTagDetail, django.views.generic.list.BaseListView

    Detailed view for a Tag combining these mixins:

    •EntryQuerysetTemplateResponseMixin to provide custom templates for the tag display page.
    •PrefetchCategoriesAuthorsMixin to prefetch related Categories and Authors to belonging the entry list.
    •BaseTagDetail to provide the behavior of the view.
    •BaseListView to implement the ListView.

    get_model_name ()
        The model name is the tag slugified.

    model_type = 'tag'
```

```
paginate_by = 10
```

```
class zinnia.views.tags.TagList (**kwargs)
    Bases: django.views.generic.list.ListView

    View return a list of all published tags.

    context_object_name = 'tag_list'

    get_queryset ()
        Return a queryset of published tags, with a count of their entries published.

    template_name = 'zinnia/tag_list.html'
```

## trackback Module

Views for Zinnia trackback

```
class zinnia.views.trackback.EntryTrackback (**kwargs)
    Bases: django.views.generic.base.TemplateView

    View for handling trackbacks on the entries

    content_type = u'text/xml'

    dispatch (*args, **kwargs)
        Decorate the view dispatcher with csrf_exempt

    get (request, *args, **kwargs)
        GET only do a permanent redirection to the Entry

    get_object ()
        Retrieve the Entry trackbacked

    post (request, *args, **kwargs)
        Check if an URL is provided and if trackbacks are enabled on the Entry. If so the URL is registered one
        time as a trackback

    template_name = u'zinnia/entry_trackback.xml'
```

## Subpackages

### mixins Package

### mixins Package

Mixins for Zinnia views

## archives Module

Mixins for Zinnia archive views

```
class zinnia.views.mixins.archives.ArchiveMixin
    Bases: object

    Mixin centralizing the configuration of the archives views

    allow_empty = True
```

```

allow_future = True
date_field = 'creation_date'
month_format = '%m'
paginate_by = 10
week_format = '%W'

```

```
class zinnia.views.mixins.archives.PreviousNextPublishedMixin
```

```
Bases: object
```

Mixin for correcting the previous/next context variable to return dates with published datas

```

get_next_day (date)
    Get the next day with published Entries

get_next_month (date)
    Get the next month with published Entries

get_next_year (date)
    Get the next year with published Entries

get_previous_day (date)
    Get the previous day with published Entries

get_previous_month (date)
    Get the previous month with published Entries

get_previous_next_published (date, period, previous=True)
    Return the next or previous published date period with Entries

get_previous_year (date)
    Get the previous year with published Entries

```

### callable\_queryset Module

Callable Queryset mixins for Zinnia views

```
class zinnia.views.mixins.callable_queryset.CallableQuerysetMixin
```

```
Bases: object
```

Mixin for handling a callable queryset. Who will force the update of the queryset. Related to issue <http://code.djangoproject.com/ticket/8378>

```

get_queryset ()
    Check that the queryset is defined and call it

queryset = None

```

### entry\_protection Module

Protection mixins for Zinnia views

```
class zinnia.views.mixins.entry_protection.EntryProtectionMixin
```

```
Bases: object
```

Mixin returning a login view if the current entry need authentication and password view if the entry is protected by a password

```
error = False
```

```

get (request, *args, **kwargs)
    Do the login protection

login ()
    Return the login view

password ()
    Return the password form

post (request, *args, **kwargs)
    Do the login protection

session_key = 'zinnia_entry_%s_password'

```

## templates Module

Template mixins for Zinnia views

```

class zinnia.views.mixins.templates.EntryArchiveTemplateResponseMixin
    Bases: zinnia.views.mixins.templates.EntryQuerysetArchiveTemplateResponseMixin

    Same as EntryQuerysetArchivetemplateResponseMixin but use the template defined in the Entry instance as the
    base template name.

    get_default_base_template_names ()
        Return the Entry.template value

class zinnia.views.mixins.templates.EntryQuerysetArchiveTemplateResponseMixin
    Bases: django.views.generic.base.TemplateResponseMixin

    Return a custom template name for the archive views based on the type of the archives and the value of the date.

    get_archive_part_value (part)
        Method for accessing to the value of self.get_year(), self.get_month(), etc methods if they exists.

    get_default_base_template_names ()
        Return a list of default base templates used to build the full list of templates.

    get_template_names ()
        Return a list of template names to be used for the view

    template_name_suffix = u' archive'

class zinnia.views.mixins.templates.EntryQuerysetArchiveTodayTemplateResponseMixin
    Bases: zinnia.views.mixins.templates.EntryQuerysetArchiveTemplateResponseMixin

    Same as EntryQuerysetArchivetemplateResponseMixin but use the current date of the day when getting archive
    part values

    get_archive_part_value (part)
        Return archive part for today

    today = None

class zinnia.views.mixins.templates.EntryQuerysetTemplateResponseMixin
    Bases: django.views.generic.base.TemplateResponseMixin

    Return a custom template name for views returning a queryset of Entry filtered by another model.

    get_model_name ()
        Return the model name for templates

```

```

get_model_type ()
    Return the model type for templates

get_template_names ()
    Return a list of template names to be used for the view

model_name = None

model_type = None

```

## xmlrpc Package

### xmlrpc Package

XML-RPC methods for Zinnia

### metaweblog Module

XML-RPC methods of Zinnia metaWeblog API

```

zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.authenticate (username, password, permission=None)
    Authenticate staff_user with permission

zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.author_structure (user)
    An author structure

zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.blog_structure (site)
    A blog structure

zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.category_structure (category, site)
    A category structure

zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.delete_post (apikey, post_id, username, password, publish)
    blogger.deletePost(api_key, post_id, username, password, 'publish') => boolean

zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.edit_post (post_id, username, password, post, publish)
    metaWeblog.editPost(post_id, username, password, post, publish) => boolean

zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.get_authors (apikey, username, password)
    wp.getAuthors(api_key, username, password) => author structure[]

zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.get_categories (blog_id, username, password)
    metaWeblog.getCategories(blog_id, username, password) => category structure[]

zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.get_post (post_id, username, password)
    metaWeblog.getPost(post_id, username, password) => post structure

zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.get_recent_posts (blog_id, username, password, number)
    metaWeblog.getRecentPosts(blog_id, username, password, number) => post structure[]

zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.get_tags (blog_id, username, password)
    wp.getTags(blog_id, username, password) => tag structure[]

zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.get_user_info (apikey, username, password)
    blogger.getUserInfo(api_key, username, password) => user structure

zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.get_users_blogs (apikey, username, password)
    blogger.getUsersBlogs(api_key, username, password) => blog structure[]

```

`zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.new_category` (*blog\_id, username, password, category\_struct*)  
`wp.newCategory`(*blog\_id, username, password, category*) => `category_id`

`zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.new_media_object` (*blog\_id, username, password, media*)  
`metaWeblog.newMediaObject`(*blog\_id, username, password, media*) => `media structure`

`zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.new_post` (*blog\_id, username, password, post, publish*)  
`metaWeblog.newPost`(*blog\_id, username, password, post, publish*) => `post_id`

`zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.post_structure` (*entry, site*)  
A post structure with extensions

`zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.tag_structure` (*tag, site*)  
A Tag structure

`zinnia.xmlrpc.metaweblog.user_structure` (*user, site*)  
An user structure

## pingback Module

XML-RPC methods of Zinnia Pingback

`zinnia.xmlrpc.pingback.generate_pingback_content` (*soup, target, max\_length,*  
*trunc\_char='...'*)

Generate a description text for the pingback

`zinnia.xmlrpc.pingback.pingback_extensions_get_pingbacks` (*target*)  
`pingback.extensions.getPingbacks`(*url*) => '[url, url, ...]'

Returns an array of URLs that link to the specified url.

See: <http://www.aquarionics.com/misc/archives/blogite/0198.html>

`zinnia.xmlrpc.pingback.pingback_ping` (*source, target*)  
`pingback.ping`(*sourceURI, targetURI*) => 'Pingback message'

Notifies the server that a link has been added to *sourceURI*, pointing to *targetURI*.

See: <http://hixie.ch/specs/pingback/pingback-1.0>



## Frequently Asked Questions

### Contents

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### Entries

#### **I want to write my entries in Markdown, RestructuredText or any lightweight markup language, is it possible ?**

Yes of course, Zinnia currently support [Markdown](#), [Textile](#) and [reStructuredText](#) as markup languages, but if you want to write your entries in a custom markup language a solution is to disable the WYSIWYG editor in the admin site with the `ZINNIA_WYSIWYG` setting, and use the appropriate template filter in your templates.

## I want to have multilingual support on the entries, is it possible ?

Due to the extending capabilities of Zinnia, many solutions on this problematic are possible, but you must keep in mind that multiplilingual entries is just a concept, the needs and the implementations can differ from a project to another. But you should take a look on this excellent tutorial to [convert Zinnia into a multilingual Weblog](#) with [django-modeltranslation](#), which can be a good starting point for your needs.

## Is Zinnia able to allow multiple users to edit it's own blog ?

Zinnia is designed to be multi-site. That's mean you can publish entries on several sites or share an admin interface for all the sites handled.

Zinnia also provides a new permission that's allow or not the user to change the authors. Useful for collaborative works.

But if you want to restrict the edition of the entries by site, authors or whatever you want, it's your job to implement this functionality in your project.

The simple way to do that, respecting the Django rules, is to override the admin classes provided by Zinnia, and register those classes in another admin site.

## Images

### How can I use the image field for fitting to my skin ?

Take a looks at [surl.thumbnail](#) and use his templatetags.

You can do something like this in your templates:

```

```

### I want an image gallery in my posts, what can I do ?

Simply create a new application with a model named `EntryImage` with a `ForeignKey` to the `Entry` model.

Then in the admin module of your app, unregister the `EntryAdmin` class, and use `InlineModelAdmin` in your new admin class.

Here an simple example :

```
# The model
from django.db import models
from django.utils.translation import ugettext_lazy as _

from zinnia.models.entry import Entry

class EntryImage(models.Model):
    """Image Model"""
    entry = models.ForeignKey(Entry, verbose_name=_('entry'))

    image = models.ImageField(_('image'), upload_to='uploads/gallery')
    title = models.CharField(_('title'), max_length=250)
    description = models.TextField(_('description'), blank=True)

    def __unicode__(self):
        return self.title
```

```
# The admin

from django.contrib import admin

from zinnia.admin import EntryAdmin
from zinnia.models.entry import Entry
from gallery.models import EntryImage

class EntryImageInline(admin.TabularInline):
    model = EntryImage

class EntryAdminImage(EntryAdmin):
    inlines = (EntryImageInline,)

admin.site.unregister(Entry)
admin.site.register(Entry, EntryAdminImage)
```

Another and better solution is to extend the `Entry` model like described in *Extending Entry model*.

## Comments

### Is it possible have a different comment system, with reply feature for example ?

Yes the comment system integrated in Zinnia is based on `django.contrib.comments` and can be extended or replaced if doesn't quite fit your needs. You should take a look on the [customizing the comments framework](#) documentation for more information.

**Warning:** The custom comment Model must be inherited from `Comment` and implement the `CommentManager` to properly work with Zinnia.

If you want the ability to reply on comments, you can take a look at [zinnia-threaded-comments](#) or at [django-threadcomments](#).

## Compatibility

Zinnia tries to fit a maximum to the Django's standards to gain in readability and to be always present when the version 3.4.2 of Django will be here. :)

Predicting the future is a good thing, because it's coming soon. Actually Zinnia is designed to handle the 1.5.x version and will reach the release 1.7 easily without major changes.

<https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/internals/deprecation/>

But the evolution of Django causes some backward incompatible changes, so for the developers who have to maintain a project with an old version of Django, it can be difficult to find which version of Zinnia to choose.

### Compatibility with Django

Here a list establishing the compatibility between Zinnia and Django:

Changed in version 0.13.

Backward incompatibilities with Django v1.4.x due to :

- Experimental support of Python 3.
- Remove of the Python 2.5 support.
- Changes related to the archives views.
- Usage of the new syntax for the url templatetag.

Changed in version 0.11.

Backward incompatibilities with Django v1.3.x due to :

- Time-zones support.
- Usage of the new features provided in the testrunner.

Changed in version 0.10.

Backward incompatibilities with Django v1.2.x due to :

- Migration to the class-based generic views.
- Intensive usage of `django.contrib.staticfiles`.
- Usage of the new features provided in the testrunner.

Changed in version 0.6.

Backward incompatibilities with Django v1.1.x due to :

- Migration of the feeds classes of `django.contrib.syndication`.

Changed in version 0.5.

Backward incompatibilities with Django v1.0.x due to :

- Intensive usage of the actions in `django.contrib.admin`.

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## CHANGELOG

### 0.13

- Start Python 3.0 support
- Display page number in list
- Basic support of custom User
- Django 1.4 is no longer supported

<https://github.com/Fantomas42/django-blog-zinnia/compare/v0.12.3...v0.13>

### 0.12.3

- Better `skeleton.html`
- Better rendering for the slider
- Add view for having a random entry

- Compatibility fix with Django 1.5 in admin
- Fix issue with author detail view paginated
- Better settings for `ZINNIA_AUTO_CLOSE_*_AFTER`

## 0.12.2

- CSS updates and fixes
- Fix viewport meta tag
- I18n support for the URLs
- Update MarkItUp to v1.1.13
- Update WYMeditor to v1.0.0b3
- Entry's content can be blank
- Compatibility fix for WXR > 1.0
- Fix potential issue on `check_is_spam`

## 0.12.1

- Microformats improved
- Improve Blogger importer
- Finest control on linkbacks
- Split Entry model into mixins
- Compatibility fix with Django 1.5
- Custom template for content rendering
- Fix Python 2.7 issues with `wp2zinnia`

## 0.12

- Optimizations on the templates
- Optimizations on the database queries
- Denormalization of the comments
- `get_authors` context improved
- `get_tag_cloud` context improved
- `get_categories` context improved
- Default theme declinations
- Default theme more responsive
- Updating `helloworld.json` fixture
- Fix issues with authors in `wp2zinnia`
- Better integration of the comments system

- Models has been splitted into differents modules

## 0.11.2

- New admin filter for authors
- Minor translation improvements
- Minor documentation improvements
- wp2zinnia handle wxr version 1.2
- Customizations of the templates with ease
- Define a custom `Author.__unicode__` method
- Fix issue with duplicate spam comments
- Fix bug in `PreviousNextPublishedMixin`
- Fix bug in `QuickEntry` with non ascii title
- Fix `collectstatic` with `CachedStaticFilesStorage`

## 0.11.1

- Fix issues with `get_absolute_url` and `zbreadcrumbs` when time-zone support is enabled.

## 0.11

- Class-based views
- Time zones support
- Pagination on archives
- Better archive by week view
- Update of the breadcrumbs tag
- Improving `wp2zinnia` command
- New `long_enough` spam checker
- Custom templates for archive views
- Publication dates become unrequired
- No runtime warnings on Django 1.4
- Django 1.3 is no longer supported
- And a lot of bug fixes

## 0.10.1

- Django 1.4 compatibility support
- Compatibility with `django-mptt`  $\geq 5.1$
- `zinnia.plugins` is now removed

## 0.10

- Better default templates
- CSS refactoring with Sass3
- Statistics about the content
- Improvement of the documentation
- Entry's Meta options can be extended
- Django 1.2 is no longer supported
- `zinnia.plugins` is deprecated in favor of `cmsplugin_zinnia`
- And a lot of bug fixes

## 0.9

- Improved URL shortening
- Improved moderation system
- Better support of django-tagging
- Blogger to Zinnia utility command
- OpenSearch capabilities
- Upgraded search engine
- Feed to Zinnia utility command
- And a lot of bug fixes

## 0.8

- Admin dashboard
- Featured entries
- Using Microformats
- Mails for comment reply
- Entry model can be extended
- More plugins for django-cms
- Zinnia to Wordpress utility command
- Code cleaning and optimizations
- And a lot of bug fixes

## 0.7

- Using signals
- Trackback support
- Ping external URLs



- Private posts
- Hierarchical categories
- TinyMCE integration
- Code optimizations
- And a lot of bug fixes

## 0.6

- Handling PingBacks
- Support MetaWeblog API
- Passing to Django 1.2.x
- Breadcrumbs templatetag
- Bug correction in calendar widget
- Wordpress to Zinnia utility command
- Major bug correction on publication system
- And a lot of bug fixes

## 0.5

- Packaging
- Tests added
- Translations
- Better templates
- New templatetags
- Plugins for django-cms
- Twitter and Bit.ly support
- Publishing sources on Github.com

## 0.4 and before

- The previous versions of Zinnia were not packaged, and were destined for a personal use.



## CHAPTER 8

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### Related

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- [Build status](#)
- [Coverage report](#)



## CHAPTER 9

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### Indices and tables

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If you can't find the information you're looking for, have a look at the index or try to find it using the search function:

- [genindex](#)
- [search](#)



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