
django-configurations Documentation

Release 0.4

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September 03, 2013

CONTENTS

django-configurations eases Django project configuration by relying on the composability of Python classes. It extends the notion of Django's module based settings loading with well established object oriented programming patterns.

QUICKSTART

Install django-configurations:

```
pip install django-configurations
```

Then subclass the included `configurations.Configuration` class in your project's **settings.py** or any other module you're using to store the settings constants, e.g.:

```
# mysite/settings.py

from configurations import Configuration

class Dev(Configuration):
    DEBUG = True
```

Set the `DJANGO_CONFIGURATION` environment variable to the name of the class you just created, e.g. in bash:

```
export DJANGO_CONFIGURATION=Dev
```

and the `DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE` environment variable to the module import path as usual, e.g. in bash:

```
export DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=mysite.settings
```

Alternatively supply the `--configuration` option when using Django management commands along the lines of Django's default `--settings` command line option, e.g.:

```
python manage.py runserver --settings=mysite.settings --configuration=Dev
```

To enable Django to use your configuration you now have to modify your **manage.py** or **wsgi.py** script to use django-configurations's versions of the appropriate starter functions, e.g. a typical **manage.py** using django-configurations would look like this:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

import os
import sys

if __name__ == "__main__":
    os.environ.setdefault('DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE', 'mysite.settings')
    os.environ.setdefault('DJANGO_CONFIGURATION', 'Dev')

    from configurations.management import execute_from_command_line

    execute_from_command_line(sys.argv)
```

Notice in line 10 we don't use the common tool `django.core.management.execute_from_command_line` but instead `configurations.management.execute_from_command_line`.

The same applies to your `wsgi.py` file, e.g.:

```
import os

os.environ.setdefault('DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE', 'mysite.settings')
os.environ.setdefault('DJANGO_CONFIGURATION', 'Dev')

from configurations.wsgi import get_wsgi_application

application = get_wsgi_application()
```

Here we don't use the default `django.core.wsgi.get_wsgi_application` function but instead `configurations.wsgi.get_wsgi_application`.

That's it! You can now use your project with `manage.py` and your favorite WSGI enabled server.

1.1 Project templates

Don't miss the Django *project templates pre-configured with django-configurations* to simplify getting started with new Django projects.

WAIT, WHAT?

`django-configurations` helps you organize the configuration of your Django project by providing the glue code to bridge between Django's module based settings system and programming patterns like [mixins](#), [facades](#), [factories](#) and [adapters](#) that are useful for non-trivial configuration scenarios.

It allows you to use the native abilities of Python inheritance without the side effects of module level namespaces that often lead to the unfortunate use of the `from foo import *` anti-pattern.

OKAY, HOW DOES IT WORK?

Any subclass of the `configurations.Configuration` class will automatically use the values of its class and instance attributes (including properties and methods) to set module level variables of the same module – that’s how Django will interface to the django-configurations based settings during startup and also the reason why it requires you to use its own startup functions.

That means when Django starts up django-configurations will have a look at the `DJANGO_CONFIGURATION` environment variable to figure out which class in the settings module (as defined by the `DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE` environment variable) should be used for the process. It then instantiates the class defined with `DJANGO_CONFIGURATION` and copies the uppercase attributes to the module level variables. New in version 0.2. Alternatively you can use the `--configuration` command line option that django-configurations adds to all Django management commands. Behind the scenes it will simply set the `DJANGO_CONFIGURATION` environment variable so this is purely optional and just there to compliment the default `--settings` option that Django adds if you prefer that instead of setting environment variables.

BUT ISN'T THAT MAGIC?

Yes, it looks like magic, but it's also maintainable and non-intrusive. No monkey patching is needed to teach Django how to load settings via django-configurations because it uses Python import hooks ([PEP 302](#)) behind the scenes.

FURTHER DOCUMENTATION

5.1 Usage patterns

There are various configuration patterns that can be implemented with `django-configurations`. The most common pattern is to have a base class and various subclasses based on the environment they are supposed to be used in, e.g. in production, staging and development.

5.1.1 Server specific settings

For example, imagine you have a base setting class in your `settings.py` file:

```
from configurations import Configuration

class Base(Configuration):
    TIME_ZONE = 'Europe/Berlin'

class Dev(Base):
    DEBUG = True
    TEMPLATE_DEBUG = DEBUG

class Prod(Base):
    TIME_ZONE = 'America/New_York'
```

You can now set the `DJANGO_CONFIGURATION` environment variable to one of the class names you've defined, e.g. on your production server it should be `Prod`. In bash that would be:

```
export DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=mysite.settings
export DJANGO_CONFIGURATION=Prod
python manage.py runserver
```

Alternatively you can use the `--configuration` option when using Django management commands along the lines of Django's default `--settings` command line option, e.g.:

```
python manage.py runserver --settings=mysite.settings --configuration=Prod
```

5.1.2 Global settings defaults

Every `configurations.Configuration` subclass will automatically contain Django's global settings as class attributes, so you can refer to them when setting other values, e.g.:

```
from configurations import Configuration

class Prod(Configuration):
    TEMPLATE_CONTEXT_PROCESSORS = Configuration.TEMPLATE_CONTEXT_PROCESSORS + (
        'django.core.context_processors.request',
    )

    @property
    def LANGUAGES(self):
        return Configuration.LANGUAGES + (('tlh', 'Klingon'),)
```

5.1.3 Configuration mixins

You might want to apply some configuration values for each and every project you're working on without having to repeat yourself. Just define a few mixin you re-use multiple times:

```
class FullPageCaching(object):
    USE_ETAGS = True
```

Then import that mixin class in your site settings module and use it with a Configuration class:

```
from configurations import Configuration

class Prod(Configuration, FullPageCaching):
    DEBUG = False
    # ...
```

5.1.4 Pristine methods

New in version 0.3. In case one of your settings itself need to be a callable, you need to tell that django-configurations by using the `pristinemethod` decorator, e.g.:

```
from configurations import Configuration, pristinemethod

class Prod(Configuration):

    @pristinemethod
    def ACCESS_FUNCTION(user):
        return user.is_staff
```

Lambdas work, too:

```
from configurations import Configuration, pristinemethod

class Prod(Configuration):
    ACCESS_FUNCTION = pristinemethod(lambda user: user.is_staff)
```

5.1.5 Setup methods

New in version 0.3. If there is something required to be set up before, during or after the settings loading happens, please override the `pre_setup`, `setup` or `post_setup` class methods like so (don't forget to apply the Python `@classmethod` decorator):


```
import logging
from configurations import Configuration

class Prod(Configuration):
    # ...

    @classmethod
    def pre_setup(cls):
        super(Prod, cls).pre_setup()
        if something.completely.different():
            cls.DEBUG = True

    @classmethod
    def setup(cls):
        super(Prod, cls).setup()
        logging.info('production settings loaded: %s', cls)

    @classmethod
    def post_setup(cls):
        super(Prod, cls).post_setup()
        logging.debug("done setting up! \o/")
```

As you can see above the `pre_setup` method can also be used to programmatically change a class attribute of the settings class and it will be taken into account when doing the rest of the settings setup. Of course that won't work for `post_setup` since that's when the settings setup is already done.

In fact you can easily do something unrelated to settings, like connecting to a database:

```
from configurations import Configuration

class Prod(Configuration):
    # ...

    @classmethod
    def post_setup(cls):
        import mango
        mango.connect('enterprise')
```

Warning: You could do the same by overriding the `__init__` method of your settings class but this may cause hard to debug errors because at the time the `__init__` method is called (during Django startup) the Django setting system isn't fully loaded yet.

So anything you do in `__init__` that may require `django.conf.settings` or Django models there is a good chance it won't work. Use the `post_setup` method for that instead.

Changed in version 0.4.

5.2 Values

New in version 0.4. `django-configurations` allows you to optionally reduce the amount of validation and setup code in your `settings.py` by using `Value` classes. They have the ability to handle values from the process environment of your software (`os.environ`) and work well in projects that follow the [Twelve-Factor methodology](#).

5.2.1 Overview

Here is an example (from a `settings.py`):

```
from configurations import values
```

```
DEBUG = values.BooleanValue(True)
```

As you can see all you have to do is to wrap your settings value in a call to one of the included values classes. When Django's process starts up it will automatically make sure the passed-in value validates correctly – in the above case checks if the value is really a boolean.

You can safely use other `Value` instances as the default setting value:

```
from configurations import values
```

```
DEBUG = values.BooleanValue(True)
TEMPLATE_DEBUG = values.BooleanValue(DEBUG)
```

See the list of built-in value classes for more information.

5.2.2 Environment variables

To separate configuration from your application you should use environment variables to override settings values if needed. Unfortunately environment variables are string based so they are not easily mapped to the Python based settings system Django uses.

Luckily `django-configurations`' `Value` subclasses have the ability to handle environment variables for the most common use cases.

Default behavior

For example, imagine you'd like to override the `ROOT_URLCONF` setting on your staging server to be able to debug a problem with your in-development code. You're also using a web server that passes the environment variables from the shell it was started from into your Django WSGI process.

Each `Value` class instance has an `environ` option, that when set to `True` (default) `django-configurations` will look for an uppercase environment variable named like the `Value` instance's name, prefixed with `DJANGO_`. So imagine the following example:

```
from configurations import values

# ..
ROOT_URLCONF = values.Value('mysite.urls')
```

`django-configurations` will try to read the `DJANGO_ROOT_URLCONF` environment variable when deciding which value the `ROOT_URLCONF` setting should have.

When you run your web server simply specify that environment variable (e.g. in your init script):

```
DJANGO_ROOT_URLCONF=mysite.debugging_urls gunicorn mysite.wsgi:application
```

Disabling environment variables

To disable `django-configurations`' automatic use of environment variables, you can specify the `environ` parameter of the `Value` class. For example this would disable it for the `TIME_ZONE` setting value:

```
TIME_ZONE = values.Value('UTC', environ=False)
```

Custom environment variable names

To support legacy systems, integrate with other parts of your software stack or simply better match your taste in naming public configuration variables, django-configurations allows you to use the `environ_name` parameter of the `Value` class to change the name of the environment variable it looks for. For example this would enforce a specific environment variable name instead of using the name of the `Value` instance.:

```
TIME_ZONE = values.Value('UTC', environ_name='MYSITE_TZ')
```

Custom environment variable prefixes

In case you just want to change the default environment variable name prefix of DJANGO to something to your liking, use the `environ_prefix` parameter of the `Value` instance. Here it'll look for the `MYSITE_TIME_ZONE` environment variable (instead of `DJANGO_TIME_ZONE`):

```
TIME_ZONE = values.Value('UTC', environ_prefix='MYSITE')
```

5.2.3 Value class

```
class Value (default[, environ=True, environ_name=None, environ_prefix='DJANGO'])
```

The `Value` class takes one required and several optional parameters.

Parameters

- **default** – the default value of the setting
- **environ** (*bool*) – toggle for environment use
- **environ_name** (*capitalized string or None*) – name of environment variable to look for
- **environ_prefix** (*capitalized string*) – prefix to use when looking for environment variable

The `default` parameter is effectively the value the setting has right now in your `settings.py`.

setup (name)

Parameters `name` – the name of the setting

Returns setting value

The `setup` method is called during startup of the Django process and implements the ability to check the environment variable. Its purpose is to return a value django-configurations is supposed to use when loading the settings. It'll be passed one parameter, the name of the `Value` instance as defined in the `settings.py`. This is used for building the name of the environment variable.

to_python (value)

Parameters `value` – the value of the setting as found in the process environment (`os.environ`)

Returns validated and “ready” setting value if found in process environment

The `to_python` method is only used when the `environ` parameter of the `Value` class is set to `True` (the default) and an environment variable with the appropriate name was found. It will be used to handle the string based environment variable values and returns the “ready” value to be returned by the `setup` method.

5.2.4 Built-ins

Type values

class `BooleanValue`

A Value subclass that checks and returns boolean values. Possible values for environment variables are:

- True values: 'yes', 'y', 'true', '1'
- False values: 'no', 'n', 'false', '0', "" (empty string)

```
DEBUG = values.BooleanValue(True)
```

class `IntegerValue`

A Value subclass that handles integer values.

```
MYSITE_CACHE_TIMEOUT = values.IntegerValue(3600)
```

class `FloatValue`

A Value subclass that handles float values.

```
MYSITE_TAX_RATE = values.FloatValue(11.9)
```

class `DecimalValue`

A Value subclass that handles Decimal values.

```
MYSITE_CONVERSION_RATE = values.DecimalValue(decimal.Decimal('4.56214'))
```

class `ListValue` (*default*[, *separator*=' ', *converter*=None])

A Value subclass that handles list values.

Parameters

- **separator** – the separator to split environment variables with
- **converter** – the optional converter callable to apply for each list item

Simple example:

```
ALLOWED_HOSTS = ListValue(['mysite.com', 'mysite.biz'])
```

Use a custom converter to check for the given variables:

```
from django.core.exceptions import ImproperlyConfigured

def check_monty_python(person):
    if not is_completely_different(person):
        error = '{0} is not a Monty Python member'.format(person)
        raise ImproperlyConfigured(error)
    return person

MONTY_PYTHONS = ListValue(['John Cleese', 'Eric Idle'],
                           converter=check_monty_python)
```

You can override this list with an environment variable like this:

```
DJANGO_MONTY_PYTHONS="Terry Jones,Graham Chapman" gunicorn mysite.wsgi:application
```

Use a custom separator:

```
EMERGENCY_EMAILS = ListValue(['admin@mysite.net'], separator=';')
```

And override it:

```
DJANGO_EMERGENCY_EMAILS="admin@mysite.net;manager@mysite.org;support@mysite.com" gunicorn mysite
```

class `TupleValue`

A `Value` subclass that handles tuple values.

Parameters

- **separator** – the separator to split environment variables with
- **converter** – the optional converter callable to apply for each tuple item

See the `ListValue` examples above.

class `SetValue`

A `Value` subclass that handles set values.

Parameters

- **separator** – the separator to split environment variables with
- **converter** – the optional converter callable to apply for each set item

See the `ListValue` examples above.

class `DictValue`

Validator values

class `EmailValue`

A `Value` subclass that validates the value using the `django.core.validators.validate_email` validator.

```
SUPPORT_EMAIL = values.EmailValue('support@mysite.com')
```

class `URLValue`

A `Value` subclass that validates the value using the `django.core.validators.URLValidator` validator.

```
SUPPORT_URL = values.URLValue('https://support.mysite.com/')
```

class `IPValue`

A `Value` subclass that validates the value using the `django.core.validators.validate_ipv4_address` validator.

```
LOADBALANCER_IP = values.IPValue('127.0.0.1')
```

class `RegexValue` (*default*, *regex*[, *environ=True*, *environ_name=None*, *environ_prefix='DJANGO'*])

A `Value` subclass that validates according a regular expression and uses the `django.core.validators.RegexValidator`.

Parameters **regex** – the regular expression

```
DEFAULT_SKU = values.RegexValue('000-000-00', regex=r'\d{3}-\d{3}-\d{2}')
```

class `PathValue` (*default*[, *check_exists=True*, *environ=True*, *environ_name=None*, *environ_prefix='DJANGO'*])

A `Value` subclass that normalizes the given path using `os.path.expanduser` and validates if it exists on the file system.

Takes an optional `check_exists` parameter to disable the check with `os.path.exists`.

Parameters `check_exists` – toggle the file system check

```
BASE_DIR = values.PathValue('/opt/mysite/')
```

URL-based values

Note: The following URL-based `Value` subclasses are inspired by the [Twelve-Factor methodology](#) and use environment variable names that are already established by that methodology, e.g. `'DATABASE_URL'`.

Each of these classes require external libraries to be installed, e.g. the `DatabaseURLValue` class depends on the package `dj-database-url`. See the specific class documentation below for which package is needed.

class `DatabaseURLValue` (*default*[, *alias*='default', *environ*=True, *environ_name*='DATABASE_URL', *environ_prefix*=None])

A `Value` subclass that uses the `dj-database-url` app to convert a database configuration value stored in the `DATABASE_URL` environment variable into an appropriate setting value. It's inspired by the [Twelve-Factor methodology](#).

By default this `Value` subclass looks for the `DATABASE_URL` environment variable.

Takes an optional `alias` parameter to define which database alias to use for the `DATABASES` setting.

Parameters `alias` – which database alias to use

The other parameters have the following default values:

Parameters

- `environ` – True
- `environ_name` – `DATABASE_URL`
- `environ_prefix` – None

```
DATABASES = values.DatabaseURLValue('postgres://myuser@localhost/mydb')
```

class `CacheURLValue` (*default*[, *alias*='default', *environ*=True, *environ_name*='CACHE_URL', *environ_prefix*=None])

A `Value` subclass that uses the `django-cache-url` app to convert a cache configuration value stored in the `CACHE_URL` environment variable into an appropriate setting value. It's inspired by the [Twelve-Factor methodology](#).

By default this `Value` subclass looks for the `CACHE_URL` environment variable.

Takes an optional `alias` parameter to define which database alias to use for the `CACHES` setting.

Parameters `alias` – which cache alias to use

The other parameters have the following default values:

Parameters

- `environ` – True
- `environ_name` – `CACHE_URL`
- `environ_prefix` – None

```
CACHES = values.CacheURLValue('memcached://127.0.0.1:11211/')
```

class EmailURLValue (*default*[, *environ=True*, *environ_name='EMAIL_URL'*, *environ_prefix=None*])

A Value subclass that uses the `dj-email-url` app to convert an email configuration value stored in the `EMAIL_URL` environment variable into the appropriate settings. It's inspired by the [Twelve-Factor methodology](#).

By default this Value subclass looks for the `EMAIL_URL` environment variable.

Note: This is a special value since email settings are divided into many different settings variables. `dj-email-url` supports all options though and simply returns a nested dictionary of settings instead of just one setting.

The parameters have the following default values:

Parameters

- **environ** – True
- **environ_name** – `EMAIL_URL`
- **environ_prefix** – None

```
EMAIL = values.EmailURLValue('console://')
```

Other values

class BackendsValue

A ListValue subclass that validates the given list of dotted import paths by trying to import them. In other words, this checks if the backends exist.

```
MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES = values.BackendsValue([
    'django.middleware.common.CommonMiddleware',
    'django.contrib.sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware',
    'django.middleware.csrf.CsrfViewMiddleware',
    'django.contrib.auth.middleware.AuthenticationMiddleware',
    'django.contrib.messages.middleware.MessageMiddleware',
    'django.middleware.clickjacking.XFrameOptionsMiddleware',
])
```

class SecretValue

A Value subclass that doesn't allow setting a default value during instantiation and force-enables the use of an environment variable to reduce the risk of accidentally storing secret values in the settings file.

Raises `ImproperlyConfigured` when given a default value

```
SECRET_KEY = values.SecretValue()
```

Value mixins

class CastingMixin

A mixin to be used with one of the Value subclasses that requires a `caster` class attribute of one of the following types:

- dotted import path, e.g. `'mysite.utils.custom_caster'`
- a callable, e.g. `int`

Example:

```
class TemperatureValue(CastingMixin, Value):
    caster = 'mysite.temperature.fahrenheit_to_celcius'
```

Optionally it can take a `message` class attribute as the error message to be shown if the casting fails. Additionally an `exception` parameter can be set to a single or a tuple of exception classes that are required to be handled during the casting.

class ValidationMixin

A mixin to be used with one of the `Value` subclasses that requires a `validator` class attribute of one of the following types: The validator should raise Django's `ValidationError` to indicate a failed validation attempt.

- dotted import path, e.g. `'mysite.validators.custom_validator'`
- a callable, e.g. `bool`

Example:

```
class TemperatureValue(ValidationMixin, Value):
    validator = 'mysite.temperature.is_valid_temperature'
```

Optionally it can take a `message` class attribute as the error message to be shown if the validation fails.

class MultipleMixin

A mixin to be used with one of the `Value` subclasses that enables the return value of the `to_python` to be interpreted as a dictionary of settings values to be set at once, instead of using the return value to just set one setting.

A good example for this mixin is the `EmailURLValue` value which requires setting many `EMAIL_*` settings.

5.3 Cookbook

5.3.1 Project templates

You can use a special Django project template that is a copy of the one included in Django 1.5.x and 1.6.x. The following examples assumes you're using `pip` to install packages.

Django 1.5.x

First install Django 1.5.x and `django-configurations`:

```
pip install -r https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jezdez/django-configurations/templates/1.5.x/requirements.txt
```

Then create your new Django project with the provided template:

```
django-admin.py startproject mysite -v2 --template https://github.com/jezdez/django-configurations/a
```

See the repository of the template for more information:

<https://github.com/jezdez/django-configurations/tree/templates/1.5.x>

Django 1.6.x

First install Django 1.6.x and `django-configurations`:


```
pip install -r https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jezdez/django-configurations/templates/1.6.x/requirements.txt
```

Or Django 1.6:

```
django-admin.py startproject mysite -v2 --template https://github.com/jezdez/django-configurations/a
```

Now you have a default Django 1.5.x or 1.6.x project in the `mysite` directory that uses `django-configurations`.

See the repository of the template for more information:

```
https://github.com/jezdez/django-configurations/tree/templates/1.6.x
```

5.3.2 Celery

Given Celery's way to load Django settings in worker processes you should probably just add the following to the **begin** of your settings module:

```
from configurations import importer
importer.install()
```

That has the same effect as using the `manage.py` or `wsgi.py` utilities mentioned above.

5.3.3 FastCGI

In case you use FastCGI for deploying Django (you really shouldn't) and aren't allowed to use Django's `runfcgi` management command (that would automatically handle the setup for you if you've followed the quickstart guide above), make sure to use something like the following script:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

import os
import sys

os.environ.setdefault('DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE', 'mysite.settings')
os.environ.setdefault('DJANGO_CONFIGURATION', 'MySiteConfiguration')

from configurations.fastcgi import runfastcgi

runfastcgi(method='threaded', daemonize='true')
```

As you can see `django-configurations` provides a helper module `configurations.fastcgi` that handles the setup of your configurations.

5.3.4 Envdir

`envdir` is an effective way to set a large number of environment variables at once during startup of a command. This is great in combination with `django-configuration`'s `Value` subclasses when enabling their ability to check environment variables for override values.

Imagine for example you want to set a few environment variables, all you have to do is to create a directory with files that have capitalized names and contain the values you want to set.

Example:

```
$ tree mysite_env/
mysite_env/
-- DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE
-- DJANGO_DEBUG
-- DJANGO_DATABASE_URL
-- DJANGO_CACHE_URL
-- PYTHONSTARTUP

0 directories, 3 files
$ cat mysite_env/DJANGO_CACHE_URL
redis://user@host:port/1
$
```

Then, to enable the `mysite_env` environment variables, simply use the `envdir` command line tool as a prefix for your program, e.g.:

```
$ envdir mysite_env python manage.py runserver
```

See `envdir` documentation for more information, e.g. using `envdir` from Python instead of from the command line.

5.4 Changelog

5.4.1 v0.4 (2013-XX-XX)

- Added `Value` classes and subclasses for easier handling of settings values, including populating them from environment variables.
- Renamed `configurations.Settings` class to `configurations.Configuration` to better describe what the class is all about. The old class still exists and is marked as pending deprecation. It'll be removed in version 1.0.
- Added a `setup` method to handle the new `Value` classes and allow an in-between modification of the configuration values.
- Added Django project templates for 1.5.x and 1.6.x.
- Reorganized and extended documentation.

5.4.2 v0.3 (2013-05-15)

- Added `pristinemethod` decorator to be able to have callables as settings.
- Added `pre_setup` and `post_setup` method hooks to be able to run code before or after the settings loading is finished.
- Minor docs and tests cleanup.

5.4.3 v0.2.1 (2013-04-11)

- Fixed a regression in parsing the new `-C/--configuration` management command option.
- Minor fix in showing the configuration in the `runserver` management command output.

5.4.4 v0.2 (2013-03-27)

- **backward incompatible change** Dropped support for Python 2.5! Please use the 0.1 version if you really want.
- Added Python>3.2 and Django 1.5 support!
- Catch error when getting or evaluating callable setting class attributes.
- Simplified and extended tests.
- Added optional `-C/--configuration` management command option similar to Django's `--settings` option
- Fixed the runserver message about which setting is used to show the correct class.
- Stopped hiding `AttributeErrors` happening during initialization of settings classes.
- Added FastCGI helper.
- Minor documentation fixes

5.4.5 v0.1 (2012-07-21)

- Initial public release

ALTERNATIVES

Many thanks to those project that have previously solved these problems:

- The [Pinax](#) project for spearheading the efforts to extend the Django project metaphor with reusable project templates and a flexible configuration environment.
- [django-classbasedsettings](#) by Matthew Tretter for being the immediate inspiration for django-configurations.

BUGS AND FEATURE REQUESTS

As always your mileage may vary, so please don't hesitate to send feature requests and bug reports:

<https://github.com/jezdez/django-configurations/issues>

Thanks! Feel free to leave a tip, too:

<https://www.gittip.com/jezdez/>

PYTHON MODULE INDEX

C

`configurations.values, ??`