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# **django-static-templates**

**Feb 10, 2022**



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*django-static-templates* provides a management command to render Django templates as static files. Example usage might be static error pages to delivered by your reverse proxy if the Django applications dies.



# CHAPTER 1

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## Features

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- Management command `render_static_templates` to create static files in your STATIC\_ROOT.
- Helpers to render templates as static files



## CHAPTER 2

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### Requirements

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django-static-templates supports Python 3 only and requires at least Django 1.11.



# CHAPTER 3

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## Prepare for development

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A Python 3.6 interpreter is required in addition to pipenv.

```
$ pipenv install --python 3.6 --dev  
$ pipenv shell  
$ pip install -e .
```

Now you're ready to run the tests:

```
$ pipenv run py.test
```



# CHAPTER 4

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## Resources

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- Documentation
- Bug Tracker
- Code

Contents:

### 4.1 Installation

- Install with pip:

```
pip install django-static-templates
```

- Your INSTALLED\_APPS setting:

```
INSTALLED_APPS = (
    # ...
    'static_templates',
)
```

### 4.2 Usage

#### 4.2.1 Configure templates to render

To configure the templates that should be rendered as static files, add the STATIC\_TEMPLATES setting to your configuration.

```
STATIC_TEMPLATES = (
    ('some-template.html', 'rendered.html'),
    ('500.html', 'errors/500.html'),
)
```

The setting should be a iterable that returns tuples with two elements. The tuple's first element is the template path, the second is the path inside `settings.STATIC_ROOT` where the rendered content should be stored.

### **4.2.2 Providing extra context to the templates**

Remember that the templates are rendered using Django's `render_to_string`. If you need extra context when rendering the templates, configure `STATIC_TEMPLATES_CONTEXT` as a dictionary.

```
STATIC_TEMPLATES_CONTEXT = {
    'DEBUG': False,
    'RAVEN_DSN': 'Some token'
}
```

### **4.2.3 Using a different renderer**

If you want to change the way the templates are rendered, you can override the used renderer by configuring the `STATIC_TEMPLATES_RENDERER` setting.

By default, `static_templates.renderer.Renderer` is used. Feel free to sub-class and extend the functionality.

### **4.2.4 Rendering the templates**

To render the templates, use the management command `render_static_templates`.

```
$ python manage.py render_static_templates
```

## **4.3 Changelog**

### **4.3.1 0.0.2 (2020-04-16)**

- Pass request to `render_to_string`

### **4.3.2 0.0.1 (2018-08-08)**

- Initial release of *django-static-templates*

Api documentation:

## 4.4 static\_templates.renderer

```
class static_templates.renderer.Renderer(configuration, stdout=None)
Bases: object
```

Renderer is used to convert a template into a static file.

```
__init__(configuration, stdout=None)
```

The init function takes a row from settings.STATIC\_TEMPLATES. By default, the users are required to provide a two-item tuple with the template name and the static file path.

```
configuration = None
```

```
stdout = None
```

```
log(message)
```

```
render()
```

render starts the rendering process for the given configuration.

```
get_template_name()
```

Returns the template name to use when rendering to static.

```
get_template_context()
```

Provides the context for render\_template call.

```
render_template()
```

Creates a fake request context together with the context from get\_template\_context and returns the rendered output.

```
get_static_file_path()
```

Returns the target static file path to store the content to.

```
write_static_file(content)
```

write\_static\_file makes sure that the target directory exists and writes the provided content to a file.

```
static_templates.renderer.get_renderer(path=None)
```

Load a renderer and return the class. If a path is provided, the renderer is imported from that path. By default, static\_templates.renderer.Renderer is used.



# CHAPTER 5

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## Indices and tables

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## Python Module Index

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