
django-envelope Documentation

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django-envelope is a simple contact form app for Django web framework.

CHAPTER 1

Basic usage

1. Install with `pip install django-envelope`.
2. Add `envelope` to your `INSTALLED_APPS`.
3. Create a template `envelope/contact.html` that contains somewhere a call to `{% render_contact_form %}` template tag. This tag can be imported by placing `{% load envelope_tags %}` at the top of your template.
4. Hook the app's `URLconf` in your `urls.py` like this:

```
urlpatterns = patterns('',
    #...
    (r'^contact/', include('envelope.urls')),
    #...
)
```

See the [docs](#) for more customization options.

CHAPTER 2

Resources

- [Documentation](#)
- [Issue tracker](#)
- [CI server](#)

CHAPTER 3

Authors

django-envelope is maintained by [Zbigniew Siciarz](#). See AUTHORS.rst for a full list of contributors.

CHAPTER 4

License

This work is released under the MIT license. A copy of the license is provided in the LICENSE file.

The HTML template comes from [Open Source Template Project](#) by sendwithus.com, distributed under the Apache 2.0 license (see the APACHE_LICENSE file for the full text).

CHAPTER 5

Gratipay

Like this project? You can support it via [Gratipay!](#)

6.1 Installation

Make sure you have Django installed. Then install the package from PyPI:

```
pip install django-envelope
```

If you like living on the edge, grab the development version from [Github](#):

```
git clone https://github.com/zsiciarz/django-envelope.git
cd django-envelope
python setup.py install
```

To enable a simple antispam check, install [django-honeypot](#). Envelope will automatically pick that one up and use in the contact form.

6.2 Usage

Add `envelope` to your `INSTALLED_APPS` in `settings.py`. The application does not define any models, so a `manage.py syncdb` is *not needed*. If you installed `django-honeypot`, add also `honeypot` to `INSTALLED_APPS`.

For a quick start, simply include the app's `urls.py` in your main URLconf, like this:

```
urlpatterns = patterns('',
    #...
    (r'^contact/', include('envelope.urls')),
    #...
)
```

The view that you just hooked into your URLconf will try to render a `envelope/contact.html` template. Create that file in some location where Django would be able to find it (see the [Django template docs](#) for details).

Note: Changed in version 1.0: `django-envelope` used to ship with one such template by default. However, it made too opinionated assumptions about your templates and site layout. For that reason it was removed and you *must* now create the template explicitly.

This template file can (and possibly should) extend your base site template. The view will pass to the context a `form` variable, which is an instance of `ContactForm`. You can write your own HTML code for the form or use the provided `{% render_contact_form %}` template tag for simplicity. For example (assuming `base.html` is your main template):

```
{% extends "base.html" %}
{% load envelope_tags %}

{% block content %}
    {% render_contact_form %}
{% endblock %}
```

That's basically it. Navigate to the given URL and see the contact form in action. See [Customization](#) for more customization options.

6.3 Configuration

These values defined in `settings.py` affect the application:

- `DEFAULT_FROM_EMAIL`: This is the sender of the email sent with your contact form.

Note: (Some mail servers do not allow sending messages from an address that is different than the one used for SMTP authentication.)

- `ENVELOPE_EMAIL_RECIPIENTS`: A list of e-mail addresses of people who will receive the message. For backwards compatibility reasons, the default value is a list where the only element is `DEFAULT_FROM_EMAIL`.
- `ENVELOPE_SUBJECT_INTRO`: The prefix for subject line of the email message. This is different than `EMAIL_SUBJECT_PREFIX` which is global for the whole project. `ENVELOPE_SUBJECT_INTRO` goes after the global prefix and is followed by the actual subject entered in the form by website's user.

Default value: *Message from contact form:*

- `ENVELOPE_USE_HTML_EMAIL`: Whether to send an HTML email along with the plaintext one. Defaults to `True`.

6.4 Customization

Most of the time, including `envelope.urls` is just fine. But if you want more control over the contact form, you need to hook the view into your URLconf yourself. Just import `envelope.views.ContactView`, and call the `as_view` classmethod when defining URL patterns.

Example:

```
# urls.py
from django.conf.urls import patterns, url
from envelope.views import ContactView
```

```
urlpatterns = patterns('',
    url(r'^contact/', ContactView.as_view()),
)
```

If you want some more fine-grained control over the contact form, you can customize the view class. You can inherit from `envelope.views.ContactView` and set class attributes in your derived view class, or simply pass the values for these attributes when calling `as_view` in your URLconf.

Example (using a subclass):

```
# some_app/views.py
from envelope.views import ContactView

class MyContactView(ContactView):
    template_name = "my_contact.html"
    success_url = "/thank/you/kind/sir/"

# urls.py
from django.conf.urls import patterns, url
from some_app.views import MyContactView

urlpatterns = patterns('',
    url(r'^contact/', MyContactView.as_view()),
)
```

Example (setting attributes in place):

```
# urls.py
from django.conf.urls import patterns, url
from envelope.views import ContactView

urlpatterns = patterns('',
    url(r'^contact/', ContactView.as_view(
        template_name="my_contact.html",
        success_url="/thank/you/kind/sir/"
    )),
)
```

The following options (as well as those already in Django’s `FormView`) are recognized by the view:

- `form_class`: Which form class to use for contact message handling. The default (`envelope.forms.ContactForm`) is often enough, but you can subclass it if you want, or even replace with a totally custom class. The only requirement is that your custom class has a `save()` method which should send the message somewhere. Stick to the default, or its subclasses.
- `template_name`: Full name of the template which will display the form. By default it is `envelope/contact.html`.
- `success_url`: View name or a hardcoded URL of the page with some kind of a “thank you for your feedback”, displayed after the form is successfully submitted. If left unset, the view redirects to itself.
- `form_kwargs`: Additional kwargs to be used in the creation of the form. Use with `envelope.forms.ContactForm` form arguments for dynamic customization of the form.

You can also subclass `envelope.forms.ContactForm` to further customize your form processing. Either set the following options as keyword arguments to `__init__`, or override class attributes.

- `subject_intro`: Prefix used to create the subject line. Default is `settings.ENVELOPE_SUBJECT_INTRO`.

- `from_email`: Used in the email from. Defaults to `settings.DEFAULT_FROM_EMAIL`.
- `email_recipients`: List of email addresses to send the email to. Defaults to `settings.ENVELOPE_EMAIL_RECIPIENTS`.
- `template_name`: Template used to render the plaintext email message. Defaults to `envelope/email_body.txt`. You can use any of the form field names as template variables.
- `html_template_name`: Template used to render the HTML email message. Defaults to `envelope/email_body.html`.

Example of a custom form:

```
# forms.py
from envelope.forms import ContactForm

class MyContactForm(ContactForm):
    subject_intro = "URGENT: "
    template_name = "plaintext_email.txt"
    html_template_name = "contact_email.html"

# urls.py
from django.conf.urls import patterns, url
from envelope.views import ContactView
from forms import MyContactForm

urlpatterns = patterns('',
    url(r'^contact/', ContactView.as_view(form_class=MyContactForm)),
)
```

6.5 Cookbook

6.5.1 Success and error messages

Starting from release 1.0, `envelope.views.ContactView` does not set any `messages` since these were customized by most users anyway. We encourage you to use the excellent `django-braces` app which provides a `FormMessagesMixin` designed specifically for this purpose.

The following example shows how to add the mixin to `ContactView`:

```
from braces.views import FormMessagesMixin
from envelope.views import ContactView

from django.utils.translation import ugettext_lazy as _

class MyContactView(FormMessagesMixin, ContactView):
    form_valid_message = _(u"Thank you for your message.")
    form_invalid_message = _(u"There was an error in the contact form.")
```

See the *customization section* on how to plug the subclassed view into your URLconf.

Check out [Django messages documentation](#) to make sure messages are enabled in your project.

6.5.2 Bootstrap integration

Embedding the contact form

From our personal experience with Bootstrap-powered websites, the easiest way to embed the contact form is to use `django-crispy-forms`. Install it with:

```
pip install django-crispy-forms
```

and add `crispy_forms` to `INSTALLED_APPS`. From there it's as simple as adding a `crispy` template tag to display the form. For example:

```
{% load envelope_tags crispy_forms_tags %}

...

<form action="{% url 'envelope-contact' %}" method="post">
    {% csrf_token %}
    {% antispan_fields %}
    {% crispy form %}
</form>
```

To add a submit button, create a custom form using `django-crispy-forms` helper:

```
# forms.py
from envelope.forms import ContactForm
from crispy_forms.helper import FormHelper
from crispy_forms.layout import Submit

class MyContactForm(ContactForm):
    def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        super(MyContactForm, self).__init__(*args, **kwargs)
        self.helper = FormHelper()
        self.helper.add_input(Submit('submit', 'Submit', css_class='btn-lg'))
```

And finally link this form to your view:

```
# views.py
from braces.views import FormMessagesMixin
from envelope.views import ContactView

from django.utils.translation import ugettext_lazy as _

from .forms import MyContactForm

class MyContactView(FormMessagesMixin, ContactView):
    form_invalid_message = _(u"There was an error in the contact form.")
    form_valid_message = _(u"Thank you for your message.")
    form_class = MyContactForm
```

or just use it in your `urls.py` if you directly reference `ContactView` as `_view()` method:

```
# urls.py
from django.conf.urls import patterns, url
from envelope.views import ContactView
```

```
from .forms import MyContactForm

urlpatterns = patterns('',
    url(r'^contact/', ContactView.as_view(form_class=MyContactForm)),
)
```

Displaying form messages nicely

GETting the contact form page after POSTing it will give you access to either a success message (`form_valid_message`) or an error message (`form_invalid_message`) thanks to django-braces' `FormMessagesMixin`. These messages use Django messages tag level so you can use the right Bootstrap class.

We recommend you first override Django's default message tags as following:

```
# settings.py
MESSAGE_TAGS = {
    messages.DEBUG: 'debug',
    messages.INFO: 'info',
    messages.SUCCESS: 'success',
    messages.WARNING: 'warning',
    messages.ERROR: 'danger' # 'error' by default
}
```

Then you can use Django's tip to display messages with Bootstrap CSS classes such as `text-info` or `alert-warning`:

```
{% if messages %}
<ul class="messages">
    {% for message in messages %}
        <li {% if message.tags %} class="text-{{ message.tags }}" {% endif %}>
            {{ message }}
        </li>
    {% endfor %}
</ul>
{% endif %}
```

6.5.3 Categorized contact form

Although the `category` field was removed from the default form class in 1.0, you can bring it back to your form using the following subclass:

```
from envelope.forms import ContactForm

from django import forms
from django.utils.translation import ugettext_lazy as _

class CategorizedContactForm(ContactForm):
    CATEGORY_CHOICES = (
        ('', _("Choose")),
        (10, _("A general question regarding the website")),
        # ... any other choices you can imagine
        (None, _("Other")),
    )
    category = forms.ChoiceField(label=_("Category"), choices=CATEGORY_CHOICES)
```

```
def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
    """
    Category choice will be rendered above the subject field.
    """
    super(CategorizedContactForm, self).__init__(*args, **kwargs)
    self.fields.keyOrder = [
        'sender', 'email', 'category', 'subject', 'message',
    ]

def get_context(self):
    """
    Adds full category description to template variables in order
    to display the category in email body.
    """
    context = super(CategorizedContactForm, self).get_context()
    context['category'] = self.get_category_display()
    return context

def get_category_display(self):
    """
    Returns the displayed name of the selected category.
    """
    try:
        category = int(self.cleaned_data['category'])
    except (AttributeError, ValueError, KeyError):
        category = None
    return dict(self.CATEGORY_CHOICES).get(category)
```

6.6 Development

6.6.1 Contributing

Report bugs

Use the [issue tracker](#) on GitHub to file bugs.

Hack on the code

Fork the repository on GitHub, do your work in your fork (rhymes, eh?) and send me a pull request. Try to conform to [PEP 8](#) and make sure the tests pass (see below).

6.6.2 Running tests

Note: It is recommended to work in a [virtualenv](#).

All dependencies required for running tests are specified in the file `test_requirements.txt`.

Note: If you get errors such as `ImportError: No module named mock` while running tests, you’re probably on Python 2 (Python 3 has `mock` in standard library). To fix that, run `pip install mock`.

To get the tests up and running, follow these commands:

```
virtualenv envelope
cd envelope
source bin/activate
git clone https://github.com/zsiciarz/django-envelope.git
cd django-envelope
pip install -r test_requirements.txt
make test
```

Note: First three steps can be simplified by using [virtualenvwrapper](#).

To get a coverage report, replace the last command with:

```
make coverage
```

6.6.3 CI Server

The GitHub repository is hooked to [Travis CI](#). Travis worker pushes code coverage to [coveralls.io](#) after each successful build.

6.7 Reference

6.7.1 Views

class `envelope.views.ContactView` (***kwargs*)
Contact form view (class-based).

Displays the contact form upon a GET request. If the current user is authenticated, `sender` and `email` fields are automatically filled with proper values.

When the form is submitted and valid, a message is sent and afterwards the user is redirected to a “thank you” page (by default it is the page with the form).

form_class Which form class to use for contact message handling. The default (`envelope.forms.ContactForm`) is often enough, but you can subclass it if you want, or even replace with a totally custom class. The only requirement is that your custom class has a `save()` method which should send the message somewhere. Stick to the default, or its subclasses.

form_kwargs Additional kwargs to be used in the creation of the form. Use with `envelope.forms.ContactForm` form arguments for dynamic customization of the form.

template_name Full name of the template which will display the form. By default it is “`envelope/contact.html`”.

success_url URL of the page with some kind of a “thank you for your feedback”, displayed after the form is successfully submitted. If left unset, the view redirects to itself.

form_classalias of `ContactForm`**form_invalid**(*form*)

When the form has errors, display it again.

form_valid(*form*)Sends the message and redirects the user to `success_url`.**get_initial**()

Automatically fills form fields for authenticated users.

get_success_url()

Returns the URL where the view will redirect after submission.

`envelope.views.filter_spam(sender, request, form, **kwargs)`

Handle spam filtering.

This function is called when the `before_send` signal fires, passing the current request and form object to the function. With that information in hand, all available spam filters are called.

TODO: more spam filters

6.7.2 Forms

class `envelope.forms.ContactForm(*args, **kwargs)`

Base contact form class.

The following form attributes can be overridden when creating the form or in a subclass. If you need more flexibility, you can instead override the associated methods such as `get_from_email()` (see below).

subject_intro Prefix used to create the subject line. Default is `settings.ENVELOPE_SUBJECT_INTRO`.

from_email Used in the email from. Defaults to `settings.ENVELOPE_FROM_EMAIL`.

email_recipients List of email addresses to send the email to. Defaults to `settings.ENVELOPE_EMAIL_RECIPIENTS`.

template_name Template used to render the (plaintext) email message. Defaults to `envelope/email_body.txt`.

html_template_name Template used to render the HTML email message. Defaults to `envelope/email_body.html`.

get_context()

Returns context dictionary for the email body template.

By default, the template has access to all form fields' values stored in `self.cleaned_data`. Override this method to set additional template variables.

get_email_recipients()

Returns a list of recipients for the message.

Override to customize how the email recipients are determined.

get_from_email()

Returns the from email address.

Override to customize how the from email address is determined.

get_subject()

Returns a string to be used as the email subject.

Override this method to customize the display of the subject.

get_template_names()

Returns a `template_name` (or list of `template_names`) to be used for the email message.

Override to use your own method choosing a template name.

save()

Sends the message.

6.7.3 Template tags

Add `{% load envelope_tags %}` to your template before using any of these.

`envelope.templatetags.envelope_tags.antisipam_fields()`

Returns the HTML for any spam filters available.

`envelope.templatetags.envelope_tags.render_contact_form(context)`

Renders the contact form which must be in the template context.

The most common use case for this template tag is to call it in the template rendered by `ContactView`. The template tag will then render a sub-template `envelope/contact_form.html`.

6.7.4 Spam filters

`envelope.spam_filters.check_honeypot(request, form)`

Make sure that the hidden form field is empty, using `django-honeypot`.

6.7.5 Signals

`before_send`

Sent after the form is submitted and valid, but before sending the message.

Arguments:

sender View class.

request The current request object.

form The form object (already valid, so `cleaned_data` is available).

`after_send`

This signal is sent after sending the message.

Arguments:

sender Form class.

message An instance of `EmailMessage` that was used to send the message.

form The form object.

6.8 Changelog

6.8.1 1.3.0

- added Greek translation, thanks raratiru!
- Python 3.6 and Django 1.11 compatibility

6.8.2 1.2.0

- added Latvian and Russian translations, thanks wildd!
- added Spanish translations, thanks javipalanca!

6.8.3 1.1.0

- added Brazilian Portuguese translation, thanks aleprovencio!
- Python 3.5 and Django 1.9 compatibility

6.8.4 1.0.0

Improvements and fixes:

- HTML email support
- subject field is optional by default
- support for [custom User model](#)
- docs: added *Cookbook*

Backwards incompatible changes:

- removed category field from *ContactForm*
- BaseContactForm no longer exists; to customize form processing, subclass *ContactForm* directly
- *ContactView* does not create any flash messages; use [FormMessagesMixin](#) from [django-braces](#) (see the *Cookbook* for an example)
- dropped Django 1.4 compatibility
- dropped Python 2.6 compatibility; use 2.7 or 3.3+
- message rejection reason from signal handlers isn't sent to the user in HTTP 400 response's body
- the default `envelope/contact.html` template is removed; one must create the template explicitly

6.8.5 0.7.0

- added `{% render_contact_form %}` template tag
- Django 1.6 compatibility
- settled on 3.3 as the minimum supported Python 3 version
- moved to Travis CI as the continuous integration solution

6.8.6 0.6.1

- fixed `NameError` in example project

6.8.7 0.6.0

- Python 3 compatibility!

6.8.8 0.5.1

- fixed template loading in tests

6.8.9 0.5.0

- contact form class is more customizable
- the `Reply-To` header in the message is set to whatever the submitted email was
- added `after_send` signal
- `django-honeypot` is now just an optional dependency
- `example_project` is no longer incorrectly distributed with the application

6.8.10 0.4.1

- security bugfix regarding initial form values

6.8.11 0.4.0

- removed the function-based view
- removed `ContactForm.send()` method
- application signals (`before_send`)
- updated documentation
- reworked settings
- Continuous Integration server, thanks to ShiningPanda

6.8.12 0.3.2

- omit the brackets if the user doesn't have a full name
- honeypot is mentioned in the usage docs

6.8.13 0.3.1

- configurable recipients
- better logging hierarchy
- the code is more PEP-8 compliant

6.8.14 0.3.0

- introduced a class-based `envelope.views.ContactView` (requires Django \geq 1.3)
- deprecated the function-based view `envelope.views.contact`
- improved test coverage
- more and better documentation (also hosted on Read The Docs)

6.8.15 0.2.1

- French translation added

6.8.16 0.2.0

- deprecated the `ContactForm.send()` method, use `envelope.forms.ContactForm.save()` instead for more consistency with Django coding style
- localization support

6.8.17 0.1.4

- added a more descriptive README file

6.8.18 0.1.3

- added the `redirect_to` optional argument to view function

6.8.19 0.1.2

- added the `extra_context` argument to view function

6.8.20 0.1.1

- improved setup script, added dependencies

6.8.21 0.1.0

- initial version

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