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# **django-any-urlfield Documentation**

***Release 2.6.1***

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The `any_urlfield` module provides an improved URL selector that supports both URLs to internal models and external URLs.

This addresses is a common challenge in CMS interfaces; where providing a `URLField` makes it hard to enter internal URLs, while providing a `ModelChoiceField` makes it too inflexible.

URL:  External URL  Page

URL:  External URL  Page

Relevant public classes:

- Model fields:
  - `AnyUrlField`: allow users to choose either a model or external link as URL value
- Form widget rendering:
  - `HorizontalRadioFieldRenderer`
  - `SimpleRawIdWidget`



# CHAPTER 1

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## Contents

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### 1.1 Installation

First install the module, preferably in a virtual environment:

```
pip install django-any-urlfield
```

Add the module to the installed apps:

```
INSTALLED_APPS += (
    'any_urlfield',
)
```

#### 1.1.1 Usage

Add the field to a Django model:

```
from django.db import models
from any_urlfield.models import AnyUrlField

class MyModel(models.Model):
    title = models.CharField("Title", max_length=200)
    url = AnyUrlField("URL")
```

By default, the `AnyUrlField` only supports linking to external pages.

Register any model that the `AnyUrlField` should support linking to:

```
from any_urlfield.models import AnyUrlField
AnyUrlField.register_model(Article)
```

Now, the `AnyUrlField` offers users a dropdown field to directly select an article.

The default field is a `django.forms.models.ModelChoiceField` field with a `django.forms.widgets.Select` widget. This can be customized using the `form_field` and `widget` parameters:

```
from any_urlfield.models import AnyUrlField
from any_urlfield.forms import SimpleRawIdWidget

AnyUrlField.register_model(Article, widget=SimpleRawIdWidget(Article))
```

That will display the `Article` model as raw input field with a browse button.

For more configuration options of the `register_model()` function, see the documentation of the `AnyUrlField` class.

## 1.2 API documentation

Contents:

### 1.2.1 any\_urlfield.forms

#### The AnyUrlField class

```
class any_urlfield.forms.AnyUrlField(url_type_registry, max_length=None, *args,
                                       **kwargs)
```

Form field that combines a Page ID and external page URL.

The form field is used automatically when the `AnyUrlField` is used in the model.

##### widget

alias of `any_urlfield.forms.widgets.AnyUrlWidget`

#### The AnyUrlWidget class

```
class any_urlfield.forms.AnyUrlWidget(url_type_registry, attrs=None)
```

The URL widget, rendering the URL selector.

#### The SimpleRawIdWidget class

```
class any_urlfield.forms.SimpleRawIdWidget(model, limit_choices_to=None, admin_min_site=None, attrs=None, using=None)
```

A wrapper class to create raw ID widgets.

It produces a same layout as the `raw_id_fields = (field, )` code does in the admin interface. This class wraps the functionality of the Django admin application into a usable format that is both compatible with Django 1.3 and 1.4.

The basic invocation only requires the model:

```
widget = SimpleRawIdWidget(MyModel)
```

##### label\_and\_url\_for\_value(value)

Optimize retrieval of the data. Because `AnyUrlField.decompose()` secretly returns both the ID, and it's prefetched object, there is no need to refetch the object here.

## 1.2.2 any\_urlfield.models

### The AnyUrlField class

```
class any_urlfield.models.AnyUrlField(*args, **kwargs)
```

A CharField that can either refer to a CMS page ID, or external URL.

URL:  External URL  Page

URL:  External URL  Page

By default, the AnyUrlField only supports linking to external pages. To add support for your own models (e.g. an Article model), include the following code in `models.py`:

```
from any_urlfield.models import AnyUrlField
AnyUrlField.register_model(Article)
```

Now, the AnyUrlField offers users a dropdown field to directly select an article. By default, it uses a `django.forms.ModelChoiceField` field with a `django.forms.Select` widget to render the field. This can be customized using the `form_field` and `widget` parameters:

```
from any_urlfield.models import AnyUrlField
from any_urlfield.forms import SimpleRawIdWidget

AnyUrlField.register_model(Article, widget=SimpleRawIdWidget(Article))
```

Now, the Article model will be displayed as raw input field with a browse button.

```
classmethod register_model(ModelClass, form_field=None, widget=None, title=None, prefix=None)
```

Register a model to use in the URL field.

This function needs to be called once for every model that should be selectable in the URL field.

#### Parameters

- `ModelClass` – The model to register.
- `form_field` – The form field class used to render the field. This can be a lambda for lazy evaluation.
- `widget` – The widget class, can be used instead of the form field.
- `title` – The title of the model, by default it uses the models `verbose_name`.
- `prefix` – A custom prefix for the model in the serialized database format. By default it uses “`appname.modelname`”.

```
classmethod resolve_objects(objects, skip_cached_urls=False)
```

Make sure all AnyUrlValue objects from a set of objects is resolved in bulk. This avoids making a query per item.

## Parameters

- **objects** – A list or queryset of models.
- **skip\_cached\_urls** – Whether to avoid prefetching data that has it's URL cached.

## The AnyUrlValue class

**class** any\_urlfield.models.**AnyUrlValue** (*type\_prefix*, *type\_value*, *url\_type\_registry=None*)

Custom value object for the [AnyUrlField](#). This value holds both the internal page ID, and external URL. It can be used to parse the database contents:

```
value = AnyUrlValue.from_db_value(url)
article = value.get_object()
print unicode(value)
```

A conversion to `unicode` or `str` causes the URL to be generated. This allows the field value to be used in string concatenations, or template variable evaluations:

```
{{ mymodel.url }}
```

### **bound\_type\_value**

Keep a reference to the actual object. This is a trick for ForeignKeyRawIdWidget, which only receives the integer value. Instead of letting it resolve the object, pass the prefetched object here.

### **exists()**

Check whether the references model still exists.

**classmethod from\_db\_value** (*url*, *url\_type\_registry=None*)

Convert a serialized database value to this object.

The value can be something like:

- an external URL: `http://.., https://..`
- a custom prefix: `customid://214, customid://some/value`
- a default “app.model” prefix: `appname.model://31`

**classmethod from\_model** (*model*, *url\_type\_registry=None*)

Convert a model value to this object.

**get\_model()**

Return the model that this value points to.

**get\_object()**

Return the database object that the value points to.

**classmethod resolve\_values** (*values*, *skip\_cached\_urls=False*)

Resolve the models for collection of AnyUrlValue objects, to avoid a query per object.

**to\_db\_value()**

Convert the value into a serialized format which can be stored in the database. For example: `http://www.external.url/` or `pageid://22`.

**type\_prefix**

Return the URL type prefix. For external URLs this is always “`http`”.

## 1.3 Changelog

### 1.3.1 Verseion 2.6.1 (2018-08-28)

- Fixed infinite recursion on `AnyUrlValue.get_object()` on unpicked values.

### 1.3.2 Version 2.6 (2018-08-27)

- Dropped Django 1.7 support
- Optimized formset display - avoid N-queries when `AnyUrlField.resolve_objects()` is used.

### 1.3.3 Version 2.5.1 (2018-08-23)

- Fixed `AnyUrlField.resolve_objects()` to handle nullable values.

### 1.3.4 Version 2.5 (2018-08-21)

- Added Django 2.0 and 2.1 support
- Added `AnyUrlField.resolve_objects()` to perform bulk lookups for data in querysets and lists.
- Added `AnyUrlValue.resolve_values()` to perform bulk lookups for a list of value objects.
- Dropped Django 1.4, 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7 support

### 1.3.5 Version 2.4.2 (2017-07-31)

- Fixed form `has_changed` check, preventing inline fieldsets to be submitted.
- Fixed widget alignment inside inlines.

### 1.3.6 Version 2.4.1 (2017-05-05)

- Fixed packaging bugs that prevented including the HTML templates for Django 1.11.

### 1.3.7 Version 2.4 (2017-05-01)

- Added Django 1.11 support.
- Dropped Python 2.6 support.
- Fix for empty value.

### 1.3.8 Version 2.3 (2017-02-03)

- For Django 1.8 and up, the `URLValidator` now allows more URL schemes by default, specifically `mailto:` and `tel:` URLs.

### **1.3.9 Version 2.2.1 (2016-02-26)**

- Fixed Django 1.10 deprecation warnings.

### **1.3.10 Version 2.2 (2015-12-30)**

- Added Django 1.9 support
- Fixed saving blank/null values.

### **1.3.11 Version 2.1.1 (2015-04-15)**

- Fix Django 1.7/1.8 model saving issues.
- Added AnyUrlValue.from\_model() to directly wrap a model into an AnyUrlValue.

### **1.3.12 Version 2.1 (2015-04-10)**

- Added Django 1.8 support
- Fix importing json fixture data.

**Released as 2.1a1: (2014-09-15)**

- Added caching support for URL values.

### **1.3.13 Version 2.0.4 (2014-12-30)**

- Fixed Python 3.3 issues

### **1.3.14 Version 2.0.3 (2014-10-30)**

- Fixed \_\_eq\_\_() for comparing against other object types.

### **1.3.15 Version 2.0.2 (2014-10-30)**

- Added pickle support.
- Fixed Django 1.7 support.

### **1.3.16 Version 2.0.1 (2014-09-15)**

- Fix performance issue with form fields.

### 1.3.17 Version 2.0 (2014-08-15)

#### Released as 2.0b1 (2014-06-05)

- Improved Python 3 support.
- Delay initialisation of ModelChoiceField objects.
- Fix exists() value for empty URLs

#### Released as 2.0a1 (2014-04-04)

- Added Python 3 support
- Allow passing callables to the form\_field parameter of AnyUrlField.register\_model

### 1.3.18 Version 1.0.12 (2014-02-24)

- Implement AnyUrlField.\_\_deepcopy\_\_() to workaround Django < 1.7 issue, where \_\_deepcopy\_\_() is missing for MultiValueField classes.

### 1.3.19 Version 1.0.11 (2014-02-20)

- Improve external URL support (https, ftps, smb, etc..)
- Fix unnecessary query at registration of custom models.

### 1.3.20 Version 1.0.10 (2013-12-12)

- Fix using AnyUrlField with blank=True.
- Fix \_has\_changed is no longer used in django >= 1.6.0

### 1.3.21 Version 1.0.9 (2013-10-15)

- Fixed exporting the value in the dumpdata command.

### 1.3.22 Version 1.0.8 (2013-09-20)

- Use long() for ID's, not int().
- Improve ObjectDoesNotExist check in AnyUrlValue.\_\_unicode\_\_(), to support model translations.

### 1.3.23 Version 1.0.7 (2013-05-28)

- Fix using this widget with Django 1.6 alpha 1

### **1.3.24 Version 1.0.5 (2013-05-07)**

- Fix errors during south migration
- Fix errors when deleting rows in an inline formset which uses an AnyUrlField.

### **1.3.25 Version 1.0.4 (2013-05-02)**

- Fix https URL support

### **1.3.26 Version 1.0.3 (2013-04-24)**

- Fix change detection, to support formsets and admin inlines.
- Fix widget alignment within a TabularInline.

### **1.3.27 Version 1.0.2 (2013-01-24)**

- Fix setup.py code to generate translation files for the sdist.
- Remove HorizontalRadioFieldRenderer from the public API.

### **1.3.28 Version 1.0.1 (2012-12-27)**

- Use jQuery live events to support using the AnyUrlField in Django inlines.

### **1.3.29 Version 1.0.0 (2012-12-27)**

First PyPI release.

The module design has been stable for quite some time, so it's time to release this module to the public.

# CHAPTER 2

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## Indices and tables

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## Python Module Index

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