
settei Documentation

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Spoqa, Inc

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Configuration utility for common Python applications and services. FYI, “settei” () means settings in Japanese. :)

CHAPTER 1

Loading a configuration is easy

Suppose you use `Flask` with `Settei`.

```
from flask import Flask
from settei import Configuration, config_property

class WebConfiguration(Configuration):
    """Load Configuration::

        [web]
        debug = true

    """

    #: debug option
    debug = config_property('web.debug', bool, default=False)

conf = WebConfiguration.from_path(pathlib.Path('.') / 'dev.toml')
app = Flask(__name__)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=conf.debug)
```

1.1 settei — App object holding configuration

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1.1.1 settei.base — Basic app object

New in version 0.2.0.

exception `settei.base.ConfigError`

The base exception class for errors related to `Configuration` and `config_property()`.

New in version 0.4.0.

exception `settei.base.ConfigKeyError`

An exception class rises when there's no a configuration key. A subtype of `ConfigError` and `KeyError`.

New in version 0.4.0.

exception `settei.base.ConfigTypeError`

An exception class rises when the configured value is not of a type the field expects.

New in version 0.4.0.

class `settei.base.Configuration` (*config: Mapping[str, object] = {}, **kwargs*)

Application instance with its settings e.g. database. It implements read-only `Mapping` protocol as well, so you can treat it as a dictionary of string keys.

Changed in version 0.4.0: Prior to 0.4.0, it had raised Python's built-in `KeyError` on missing keys, but since 0.4.0 it became to raise `ConfigKeyError`, a subtype of `KeyError`, instead.

classmethod `from_file` (*file*) → `settei.base.Configuration`

Load settings from the given *file* and instantiate an `Configuration` instance from that.

Parameters *file* – the file object that contains TOML settings

Returns an instantiated configuration

Return type `Configuration`

classmethod `from_path` (*path: pathlib.Path*) → `Configuration`

Load settings from the given *path* and instantiate an `Configuration` instance from that.

Parameters *path* (`pathlib.Path`) – the file path that contains TOML settings

Returns an instantiated configuration

Return type `Configuration`

exception `settei.base.ConfigValueError`

An exception class rises when the configured value is somewhat invalid.

New in version 0.4.0.

exception `settei.base.ConfigWarning`

Warning category which raised when a default configuration is used instead due to missing required configuration.

class `settei.base.config_object_property` (*key: str, cls, docstring: str = None, recurse: bool = False, **kwargs*)

Similar to `config_property` except it purposes to represent more complex objects than simple values. It can be utilized as dependency injector.

Suppose a field declared as:

```
from werkzeug.contrib.cache import BaseCache

class App(Configuration):
    cache = config_object_property('cache', BaseCache)
```


Also a configuration:

```
[cache]
class = "werkzeug.contrib.cache:RedisCache"
host = "a.nodes.redis-cluster.local"
port = 6379
db = 0
```

The above instantiates the following object:

```
from werkzeug.contrib.cache import RedisCache
RedisCache(host='a.nodes.redis-cluster.local', port=6380, db=0)
```

There's a special field named `*` which is for positional arguments as well:

```
[cache]
class = "werkzeug.contrib.cache:RedisCache"
"*" = [
    "a.nodes.redis-cluster.local",
    6379,
]
db = 0
```

The above configuration is equivalent to the following Python code:

```
from werkzeug.contrib.cache import RedisCache
RedisCache('a.nodes.redis-cluster.local', 6380, db=0)
```

By default it doesn't recursively evaluate. For example, the following configuration:

```
[field]
class = "a:ClassA"
[field.value]
class = "b:ClassB"
[field.value.value]
class = "c:ClassC"
```

is evaluated to:

```
from a import ClassA
ClassA(value={'class': 'b:ClassB', 'value': {'class': 'c:ClassC'}})
```

If `recurse=True` option is provided, it evaluates nested tables too:

```
from a import ClassA
from b import ClassB
from c import ClassC

ClassA(value=ClassB(value=ClassC()))
```

Parameters

- **key** (`str`) – the dotted string of key path. for example `abc.def` looks up `config['abc']['def']`
- **cls** (`type`) – the allowed type of the configuration
- **docstring** (`str`) – optional documentation about the configuration. it will be set to `__doc__` attribute

- **recurse** (*bool*) – whether to evaluate nested tables as well. *False* by default
- **default** – keyword only argument. optional default value used for missing case. cannot be used with `default_func` at a time
- **default_func** (*collections.abc.Callable*) – keyword only argument. optional callable which returns a default value for missing case. it has to take an App mapping, and return a default value. cannot be used with `default` at a time
- **default_warning** (*bool*) – keyword only argument. whether to warn when default value is used. does not warn by default. this option is only available when `default` value is provided

New in version 0.4.0.

New in version 0.5.0: The `recurse` option.

class `settei.base.config_property` (*key: str, cls, docstring: str = None, **kwargs*)

Declare configuration key with type hints, default value, and docstring.

Parameters

- **key** (*str*) – the dotted string of key path. for example `abc.def` looks up `config['abc']['def']`
- **cls** (*type*) – the allowed type of the configuration
- **docstring** (*str*) – optional documentation about the configuration. it will be set to `__doc__` attribute
- **default** – keyword only argument. optional default value used for missing case. cannot be used with `default_func` at a time
- **default_func** (*collections.abc.Callable*) – keyword only argument. optional callable which returns a default value for missing case. it has to take an App mapping, and return a default value. cannot be used with `default` at a time
- **default_warning** (*bool*) – keyword only argument. whether to warn when default value is used. does not warn by default. this option is only available when `default` value is provided

Changed in version 0.4.0: Prior to 0.4.0, it had raised Python’s built-in `KeyError` on missing keys, but since 0.4.0 it became to raise `ConfigKeyError`, a subtype of `KeyError`, instead.

In the same manner, while prior to 0.4.0, it had raised Python’s built-in `TypeError` when a configured value is not of a type it expects, but since 0.4.0 it became to raise `ConfigTypeError` instead. `ConfigTypeError` is also a subtype of `TypeError`.

docstring

(*str*) The properly indented `__doc__` string.

1.1.2 `settei.presets` — Richer presets for several frameworks

New in version 0.2.0.

`settei.presets.celery` — Preset for Celery

class `settei.presets.celery.WorkerConfiguration` (*config: Mapping[str, object] = {}, **kwargs*)

The application object mixin which holds configuration for Celery.

on_worker_loaded (*app: celery.app.base.Celery*)

Trigger the `worker.on_loaded` hooks. You should invoke this function when the Celery app is ready with the Celery app as argument. You may want to use `celery.loaders.base.BaseLoader.on_worker_init`

`worker.on_loaded` hook can be a Python code or list of module path.

When `worker.on_loaded` is a single string, it will be interpreted as Python code. The configuration and the Celery app is injected as `self` and `app` each:

```
[worker]
on_loaded = """
print('Hello, world!')
print('self is configuration!: {}'.format(self))
print('app is celery app!: {}'.format(app))
"""
```

When `worker.on_loaded` is a list of string, it will be interpreted as module paths:

```
[worker]
on_loaded = [
    "utils.hooks:sample_hook",
    "src.main:print_hello_world",
]
```

The hook must receive two arguments, Configuration and `celery.Celery`:

```
def sample_hook(conf: Configuration, app: Celery):
    print('Hello, world!')
    print('conf is configuration!: {}'.format(conf))
    print('app is celery app!: {}'.format(app))
```

Parameters `app` (`celery.Celery`) – a ready celery app

Changed in version 0.5.2: Hooks list added

worker_broker_url

The url of the broker used by Celery. See also Celery’s and Kombu’s docs about broker urls:

<http://docs.celeryproject.org/en/latest/configuration.html#broker-url> <http://kombu.readthedocs.org/en/latest/userguide/connections.html#connection-urls>

worker_config

(`typing.Mapping[str, object]`) The configuration mapping for worker that will go to Celery. `conf`.

worker_result_backend

The backend used by Celery to store task results. See also Celery’s docs about result backends:

<http://docs.celeryproject.org/en/latest/configuration.html#celery-result-backend>

worker_schedule

(`typing.Mapping[str, typing.Mapping[str, object]]`) The schedule table for Celery Beat, scheduler for periodic tasks.

There’s some preprocessing before reading configuration. Since TOML doesn’t have custom types, you can’t represent `timedelta` or `crontab` values from the configuration file. To workaround the problem, it evaluates strings like `'f()'` pattern if they are appeared in a `schedule` field.

For example, if the following configuration is present:

```
[worker.celerybeat_schedule.add-every-30-seconds]
task = "tasks.add"
schedule = "timedelta(seconds=30)" # string to be evaluated
args = [16, 16]
```

it becomes translated to:

```
CELERYBEAT_SCHEDULE = {
    'add-every-30-seconds': {
        'task': 'tasks.add',
        'schedule': datetime.timedelta(seconds=30), # evaluated!
        'args': (16, 16),
    },
}
```

Note that although `timedelta` and `crontab` is already present in the context, you need to import things if other types. It can also parse and evaluate the patterns like `'module.path:func()'`.

Also `args` fields are translated from array to tuple.

See also Celery's docs about periodic tasks:

<http://docs.celeryproject.org/en/latest/userguide/periodic-tasks.html>

New in version 0.2.2.

settei.presets.flask — Preset for Flask apps

New in version 0.2.0.

class `settei.presets.flask.WebConfiguration` (*config: Mapping[str, object] = {}, **kwargs*)

Settei configuration for the [Flask](#). For more information, See the example below:

```
config = WebConfiguration.from_path('config.toml')
app = Flask(__name__)
app.config.update(config.web_config)

@app.before_first_request
def before_first_request():
    config.on_web_loaded(app)

app.run()
```

on_web_loaded (*app: flask.app.Flask*)

Trigger the `web.on_loaded` hooks. You should invoke this function when the WSGI app is ready with the WSGI app as argument. You may want to use `flask.Flask.before_first_request`.

`web.on_loaded` hook can be a Python code or list of module path.

When `web.on_loaded` is a single string, it will be interpreted as Python code. The configuration and the WSGI app is injected as `self` and `app` each:

```
[web]
on_loaded = """
print('Hello, world!')
print('self is configuration!: {}'.format(self))
print('app is flask app!: {}'.format(app))
"""
```

When `web.on_loaded` is a list of string, it will be interpreted as module paths:

```
[web]
on_loaded = [
    "utils.hooks:sample_hook",
    "src.main:print_hello_world",
]
```

The hooks must receive two arguments, `Configuration` and `flask.Flask`:

```
def sample_hook(conf: Configuration, app: Flask):
    print('Hello, world!')
    print('conf is configuration!: {}'.format(conf))
    print('app is flask app!: {}'.format(app))
```

Parameters `app` (`flask.Flask`) – a ready wsgi/flask app

Changed in version 0.5.2: Hooks list added

web_config

(`typing.Mapping`) The configuration mapping for web that will go to `flask.Flask.config`.

web_debug

Whether to enable debug mode. On debug mode the server will reload itself on code changes, and provide a helpful debugger when things go wrong.

settei.presets.logging — Preset for logging configuration

New in version 0.2.0.

Preset for apps holding `logging` configuration. Logging can be configured through TOML file e.g.:

```
[logging]
version = 1

[logging.loggers.flask]
handlers = ["stderr"]

[logging.loggers."urllib.request"]
handlers = ["stderr"]

[logging.loggers.werkzeug]
handlers = ["stderr"]

[logging.handlers.stderr]
class = "logging.StreamHandler"
level = "INFO"
stream = "ext://sys.stderr"
```

class `settei.presets.logging.LoggingConfiguration` (`config: Mapping[str, object] = {}`,
`**kwargs`)

Hold configuration for `logging`.

configure_logging() → None

Configure `logging`.

1.1.3 settei.version — Version data

New in version 0.2.0.

`settei.version.VERSION = '0.5.3'`
(`str`) The version string e.g. '1.2.3'.

`settei.version.VERSION_INFO = (0, 5, 3)`
(`typing.Tuple[int, int, int]`) The triple of version numbers e.g. (1, 2, 3).

1.2 Changlog

1.2.1 Version 0.5.3

To be released.

1.2.2 Version 0.5.2

Released on June 10, 2019.

- Enabled declaring `enum.Enum` types in `config_proprety`. [#29]
- Add hooks list feature for `on_web_loaded` and `on_worker_loaded`. [#30]

1.2.3 Version 0.5.1

Released on Sep 11, 2018.

- Became to support Python 3.7. [#25, #28]

1.2.4 Version 0.5.0

Released on July 24, 2017.

- Added `recurse` option to `config_object_property`. If it's `True` nested tables are also evaluated. `False` by default for backward compatibility.

1.2.5 Verison 0.4.0

Released on May 14, 2017.

- `config_object_property` was added. It's a kind of dependency injection, but very limited version.
- `ConfigError`, `ConfigKeyError`, `ConfigTypeError`, and `ConfigValueError`.

Prior to 0.4.0, `Configuration` had raised Python's built-in `KeyError` on missing keys, but since 0.4.0 it became to raise `ConfigKeyError`, a subtype of `KeyError`, instead.

In the same manner, while prior to 0.4.0, it had raised Python's built-in `TypeError` when a configured value is not of a type it expects, but since 0.4.0 it became to raise `ConfigTypeError` instead. `ConfigTypeError` is also a subtype of `TypeError`.

1.2.6 Version 0.3.0

Released on January 22, 2017.

- As `tsukkomi` is now abandoned, it's replaced by `typeguard`.

1.2.7 Version 0.2.2

Released on November 18, 2016. Note that the version 0.2.1 has never been released due to our mistake on versioning.

- `WorkerConfiguration` became to have `worker_schedule` config property to configure Celery beat — Celery's periodic tasks.

1.2.8 Version 0.2.0

Released on July 13, 2016.

- `settei` became a package (had been a module), which contains `settei.base` module.
- `settei.Configuration`, `settei.ConfigWarning`, and `settei.config_property` were moved to `settei.base` module. Although aliases for these previous import paths will be there for a while, we recommend to import them from `settei.base` module since they are deprecated.
- Presets were introduced: `settei.presets`.
 - `settei.presets.celery` is for configuring Celery apps.
 - `settei.presets.flask` is for configuring Flask web apps.
 - `settei.presets.logging` is for configuring Python standard logging system.
- `settei.version` module was added.
- `typeannotations` was replaced by `tsukkomi`.
- Settei now requires `pytoml` 0.1.10 or higher. (It had required 0.1.7 or higher.)

1.2.9 Version 0.1.1

Released on April 15, 2016.

- `settei.base.config_property` became to support `typing.Union` type.

1.2.10 Version 0.1.0

Released on April 1, 2016. Initial release.

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