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# **django-siteflags Documentation**

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<https://github.com/idlesign/django-siteflags>



# CHAPTER 1

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## Description

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*Reusable application for Django allowing users to flag/bookmark site objects*

So you want a user to be able to put some flags on certain site entities.

Let's say you need a kind of bookmark powered service, or a site where content is flagged and moderated, or a simplified rating system or something similar.





## CHAPTER 2

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### Requirements

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1. Python 3.6+
2. Django 2.0+
3. Django Auth contrib enabled
4. Django Admin contrib enabled (optional)



### 3.1 Quickstart

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**Note:** Do not forget to add the `siteflags` application to `INSTALLED_APPS` in your settings file (usually `settings.py`) and apply migrations.

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Let's suppose we want our users to report fake articles.

Inherit your model from `siteflags.models.ModelWithFlag` and you're almost done.

#### 3.1.1 `myapp/models.py`

```
from siteflags.models import ModelWithFlag

class Article(ModelWithFlag):

    FLAG_FAKE = 10
    """Let's suppose we have several flag types.
    And this is a flag status for "fake" flag type.

    """

    FLAG_BOOKMARK = 20
    """And this is a flag status for "bookmark" flag type."""

    ... # Some model fields here.

    # Now we may want define fake-related helper methods.

    def fake_mark_add(self, user, note):
        return self.set_flag(user, note=note, status=self.FLAG_FAKE)
```

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```
def fake_mark_remove(self, user):
    return self.remove_flag(user, status=self.FLAG_FAKE)

def fake_mark_check(self, user):
    return self.is_flagged(user, status=self.FLAG_FAKE)

... # Maybe also some helper methods for FLAG_BOOKMARK.
```

### 3.1.2 myapp/views.py

```
from django.shortcuts import get_object_or_404
from .models import Article

def article_details(request, article_id):

    article = get_object_or_404(Article, pk=article_id)

    user = request.user
    # Let's suppose we have here only logged in users.

    post = request.POST

    if post.get('fake_set'):
        # Now a user reports this article as a fake.
        article.fake_mark_add(user, note=post.get('fake_message'))

    elif post.get('fake_remove'):
        # Or he removes a fake flag.
        article.fake_mark_remove(user)

    is_fake = article.fake_mark_check(user)
    # This you may want to pass into a template to show flag state.

    ... # Maybe also some handling for FLAG_BOOKMARK.

    # That's how we get all article flags (any type/status)
    # for the current user.
    all_flags = article.get_flags(user)

    ... # Maybe render a template here.
```

There are even more generic API methods:

```
from siteflags.models import ModelWithFlag

# We can find flags of any type for various objects.
# Let's pretend we also 'article', 'video' and 'image' objects
# available in the current scope.
flags = ModelWithFlag.get_flags_for_objects([article, video, image])

# We can also find flags of any type by type.
# Let's also prefetch Article objects (with_objects=True).
flags = Article.get_flags_for_type(with_objects=True)
```

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```
# And that's practically would be the same as in 'all_flags'
# of the above mentioned view.

for flag in flags:
    # Since we've prefetched the linked objects with our flags
    # we can access article properties without additional DB hits.
    print(f'article: {flag.linked_object.id}')
```

**Note:** You can also customize Flag model by inheriting from `siteflags.models.FlagBase` and setting `SITEFLAGS_FLAG_MODEL` in your `settings.py`, for example:

```
SITEFLAGS_FLAG_MODEL = 'myapp.MyFlag'
```

And that's how it's done.

**Warning:** If you use a custom model and override `Meta`, be sure to inherit it from `FlagBase.Meta`. Otherwise you may miss `unique_together` constraints from the base class.

## 3.2 ModelWithFlag Model

`siteflags.models.ModelWithFlag` is practically all that's needed for flagging.

### 3.2.1 Methods

**get\_flags\_for\_type([mdl\_classes=None, [user=None[, status=None[, allow\_empty=False]]]]):**  
Returns a dictionary with flag objects associated with the given model classes (types). The dictionary is indexed by model classes. Each dict entry contains a list of associated flag objects.

#### Parameters

- **mdl\_classes** (*list*) – Classes objects (types) list to get flags for.
- **user** (*User*) – Optional user filter
- **status** (*int*) – Optional status filter
- **allow\_empty** (*bool*) – Include results for all given types, even those without associated flags.

**get\_flags\_for\_objects(objects\_list, [user=None[, status=None]]):**  
Returns a dictionary with flag objects associated with the given objects. The dictionary is indexed by objects IDs. Each dict entry contains a list of associated flag objects.

#### Parameters

- **QuerySet objects\_list** (*list*,) – Homogeneous objects list to get flags for.
- **user** (*User*) – Optional user filter
- **status** (*int*) – Optional status filter

**get\_flags([user=None[, status=None]]):**  
Returns flags for the object optionally filtered by user and/or status.

#### Parameters

- **user** (*User*) – Optional user filter
- **status** (*int*) – Optional status filter

**set\_flag**(*user*[, *note*=None[, *status*=None]]):  
Flags the object.

#### Parameters

- **user** (*User*) –
- **note** (*str*) – User-defined note for this flag.
- **status** (*int*) – Optional status integer (the meaning is defined by a developer).

**remove\_flag**([*user*=None[, *status*=None]]):  
Removes flag(s) from the object.

#### Parameters

- **user** (*User*) – Optional user filter
- **status** (*int*) – Optional status filter

**is\_flagged**([*user*=None[, *status*=None]]):  
Returns boolean whether the objects is flagged by a user.

#### Parameters

- **user** (*User*) –
- **status** (*int*) – Optional status filter

## 3.2.2 Customization

SiteFlags allows you to customize Flags model.

1. Define your own flag model inherited from FlagBase.
2. Now when `models.py` in your application has the definition of a custom flags model, you need to instruct Django to use it for your project instead of a built-in one:

```
# Somewhere in your settings.py do the following.
# Here `myapp` is the name of your application, `MyFlag` is the names of
# your customized model.
SITEFLAGS_FLAG_MODEL = 'myapp.MyFlag'
```

3. Run `manage.py makemigrations` and `manage.py migrate` to install your customized models into DB.

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### Get involved into django-siteflags

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**Submit issues.** If you spotted something weird in application behavior or want to propose a feature you can do that at <https://github.com/idlesign/django-siteflags/issues>

**Write code.** If you are eager to participate in application development, fork it at <https://github.com/idlesign/django-siteflags>, write your code, whether it should be a bugfix or a feature implementation, and make a pull request right from the forked project page.

**Translate.** If want to translate the application into your native language use Transifex: <https://www.transifex.com/projects/p/django-siteflags/>.

**Spread the word.** If you have some tips and tricks or any other words in mind that you think might be of interest for the others — publish them.





## CHAPTER 5

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Also

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If the application is not what you want for content flagging/bookmarking, you might be interested in considering other choices — <https://www.djangopackages.com/grids/g/bookmarking/>