Advanced Aspects of the Django Ecosystem Haystack, Celery & Fabric

Simon Willison, @simonw EuroPython, 21st June 2011 http://lanyrd.com/sftzq

Secret Weapons

• Haystack

• Top quality full-text search in seconds

• Celery

• Offline processing in an instant

• Fabric

Automated deployments for lazy people

Lanyrd.com



Your contacts' calendar



Natalie Down Your profile page

From our blog

Fed up of hearing about Block tweets from known attendees!

Are you fed up of seeing nothing in your Twitter stream? Try our <u>extension</u> which hides tweets fr 3,000 known attendees, as well with the #sxsw hash tag.

See your contacts' eve on Twitter.com with ou browser extension

Now you can get Lanyrd informat person directly on Twitter.com! <u>new browser extension</u> (for Chro Firefox) to see events people are at, slides and video from talks the given, and even which sessions to presenting or plan to attend.

SXSWi grid view and iC export

Our unofficial SXSWi schedule pl sports a useful grid view and the export to iCal, Outlook or even y

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Ben Hammersley

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Chris Heathcote 2 times

Tom Coates 2 times

"Head of Digital, SIX Creative; Director, CampusPartyUSA; Founder, JPDGP; Editor at Large, WIRED UK"

Session topics

Artificial Intelligence Robots

Full speaking history for Ben Hammersley

PAST CONFERENCES spoken at

Cognitive Cities Conference 📕 Berlin, Germany 26th-27th February 2011

AI will kill us all: post-digital geopolitics

Hayfair, United Kingdom 24th February 2011

Lift 11 🖸 Geneva, Switzerland 2nd-4th February 2011

Campus Party Brasil 2011

Sao Paulo, Brazil 17th-23rd January 2011

Learning Without Frontiers

🌐 London, United Kingdom 9th-11th January 2011

next conference 2010

FUTURE CONFERENCES speaking at

Login 2011 💼 Vilnius, Lithuania 17th-18th March 2011

British Council Annual Lecture Londonderry, United Kingdom 23rd March 2011

D-Media Global Conference 2011 London, United Kingdom

29th-30th March 2011

Stephen Fry's Big Digital Day 🚟 London, United Kingdom 4th April 2011

10 en comunicació #9

Barcelona, Spain

Author of

Hacking Gmail



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Developing Feeds with Rss and Atom







More Like This Faceting Stored (non-indexed) fields Highlighting Spelling Suggestions Boost

Find the needle you're looking for.

🖢 Download

Documentation

Search doesn't have to be hard. Haystack lets you write your search code once and choose the search engine you want it to run on. With a familiar API that should make any Djangonaut feel right at home and an architecture that allows you to swap things in and out as you need to, it's how search ought to be.

Haystack is BSD licensed, plays nicely with third-party app without needing to modify the source and supports Solr, Whoosh and Xapian.

Get started

- 1. Get the most recent source.
- 2. Add haystack to your INSTALLED_APPS.
- 3. Create search_indexes.py files for your models.
- 4. Setup the main SearchIndex via autodiscover.
- 5. Include haystack.urls to your URLconf.
- 6. Search!

Sprinting to 1.1-final

Posted on 2010/11/16 by Daniel

Though this site has sat out of date, there has been a lot of work put into Haystack 1.1. As of writing, there are eight issues blocking the release. I aim to have those down to zero by the end of the week.

Once those eight are done, I will be releasing 1.1-final. The RC process really didn't do much last time and this release has been a long time in coming. This release will feature:

- Vastly improved faceting
- Whoosh 1.X support!
- Document & field boost support

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Cosmos home | All exhibition items | Search

Cosmos and Culture



We have <u>101 items</u>, <u>137 people and organisations</u> and <u>32 celestial bodies</u>.

Explore how astronomy has changed the way we see our universe —and ourselves—through this object-rich exhibition. From ancient heritage to cutting edge technology, trace the history of people and the stars through different stories drawn from around the world.

See more on the main cosmos site



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Results		See all			
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Moon		People			
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<mark>Moon</mark> , Fran	cis Graham				
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	Moon were taken with the Kew Photoheliograph, the large instrument in the corner of this showcase. The Moon image, on the right, was taken at Kew Observatory. The Sun image, on the left, was taken d <u>read more</u>				
	Print of New Discoveries on the Moon item				
¹ Paralle Viewante van G. Fans. Report in Antonio Statistica (S. S. S	The New York Sun reported that astronomer John Herschel				

Model-oriented search

- Define search_indexes.py (like admin.py) for your application
- Hook up default haystack search views
- Write a quick **search.html** template
- Run ./manage.py rebuild_index

from haystack import indexes from haystack import site from models import MuseumObject, Person, CelestialBody

class MuseumObjectIndex(indexes.SearchIndex):
 text = indexes.CharField(document=True, model_attr='text')
 def get_queryset(self):
 return MuseumObject.objects.all()

site.register(MuseumObject, MuseumObjectIndex)

class PersonIndex(indexes.SearchIndex):
 text = indexes.CharField(document=True, model_attr='name')
 def get_queryset(self):
 return Person.objects.all()

site.register(Person, PersonIndex)

(r'^search/', include('haystack.urls')),

```
{% for result in page.object_list %}
   {% if result.model_name == "museumobject" %}
   <img src="{{ result.object.image_inline }}" width="75" alt="">
       <h3><a href="{{ result.object.get_absolute_url }}">{{ result.object.name }}</a>
       <span class="type-indicator">item</span></h3>
       {% highlight result.text with request.GET.q %}
   {% endif %}
   {% if result.model_name == "person" %}
   <h3><a href="{{ result.object.get_absolute_url }}">{{ result.object.name }}</a>
       <span class="type-indicator">person</span></h3>
       {% highlight result.text with request.GET.q %}
   {% endif %}
\{\% \text{ end for }\%\}
```

Pick your backend

• Whoosh - pure Python

• For sites with no write traffic

- Solr Java web service application server
 - Best bet for medium-huge sites
- Xapian embedded C library
 - Haven't tried this myself

<u>apache > lucene > solr</u>





	Search the site with So	olr Search
Main Wiki	Powered by L	ucid Imagination
	Last Published: Sat, 04 Jun 2	011 12:23:42 GMT
About		
Welcome		_
Who We Are	Welcome to Solr	PDF
Documentation		PDF
Resources	- What Is Salra	
Related Projects	Mildt IS Joil :	
built with		
Apache Torrest	May 2011 - Solr 3.2 Released	
	$\square \underline{March 2011 - Solr 3.1 Released}$ $\square \underline{25} \underline{Jupa 2010} = Solr 1.4.1 \underline{Poloased}$	
	7 May 2010 - Anache Lucene Eurocon 2010 Coming to Prague May 18-21	
A Reality of the second	10 November 2009 - Solr 1 4 Released	
	20 August 2009 - Solr's first book is published!	
	18 August 2009 - Lucene at US ApacheCon	
T. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. D. S. B. S.	09 February 2009 - Lucene at ApacheCon Europe 2009 in Amsterdam	
	19 December 2008 - Solr Logo Contest Results	
Solr 1.4 Enterprise	03 October 2008 - Solr Logo Contest	
Search Server	15 September 2008 - Solr 1.3.0 Available	
Enhance your search with faceted nevigation, result highlighting, hazy queries, ranked scoring, and more	28 August 2008 - Lucene/Solr at ApacheCon New Orleans	
David Soulary Even Purch	03 September 2007 - Lucene at ApacheCon Atlanta	
	<u>06 June 2007: Release 1.2 available</u>	
	I/ January 2007: Solr graduates from Incubator	
	<u>ZZ December 2006: Release 1.1.0 available</u> 15 August 2006: Solr at ApachoCon US	
	= 15 August 2000; Soli at ApacheCon $= 21 April 2006; Soli at ApacheCon$	
	21 April 2000, Son at Apachecon 21 February 2006: nightly builds	
	17 January 2006: Solr Joins Anache Incubator	

What Is Solr?

Search We found 459 results for "django"

Pro Django

Q	C django Search					
	Topic: Dj on now future past	ango <u>1 conference</u> <u>5 conferences</u> <u>51 conferences</u>				
	Topic: Ge PAST	eoDjango 1 conference				
đạngo 	Practical By James PUBLISHED	Django Projects Bennett June 2009				
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!	SLIDES <u>Django C</u>	on High Performance Django (slideshar from <u>High Performance Django</u> at <u>DjangoCon 2008</u>	e.net)			
•	SLIDES <u>Django H</u>	eresies (slideshare.net) from <u>Django Heresies</u> at <u>EuroDjangoCon 2009</u>				
•	SLIDES <u>Django Ir</u>	The provided at PyCon US 2010				

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```
class BookIndex(indexes.SearchIndex):
    text = indexes.CharField(document=True, use_template=True)
    speakers = indexes.MultiValueField()
    topics = indexes.MultiValueField()
```

def prepare_speakers(self, obj):
 return [a.user.t_id for a in obj.authors.exclude(
 user = None
).select_related('user')]

def prepare_topics(self, obj):
 return list(obj.topics.values_list('pk', flat=True))

search/indexes/ books/book_text.txt

{{ object.title }} {{ object.tagline }} {% for author in object.authors.all %} {{ author.display_name }} {{ author.user.t_screen_name }} {% endfor %} {% for topic in object.topics.all %} {{ topic.name_en }} {% endfor %}



or_string = 'OR '.join(contact_ids)
sqs = sqs.narrow('attendees:(%s)' % or_string)

sqs = SearchQuerySet()
sqs = sqs.models(Conference)

Staying fresh

- Search engines usually don't like accepting writes too frequently
 - RealTimeSearchIndex for low traffic sites
- ./manage.py update_index --age=6 (hours)
 - Uses index.get_updated_field()
- Roll your own (message queue or similar...)

Smarter indexing

class Article(models.Model):
 needs_indexing = models.BooleanField(
 default = True, db_index = True

def save(self, *args, **kwargs):
 self.needs_indexing = True
 super(Article, self).save(*args, **kwargs)

```
index = site.get_index(model)
updated_pks = []
```

```
objects = index.load_all_queryset().filter(
    needs_indexing=True
)[:100]
if not objects:
    return
```

```
for object in objects:
    updated_pks.append(object.pk)
    index.update_object(object)
```

```
index.load_all_queryset().filter(
    pk_in = updated_pks
).update(needs_indexing = False)
```



nginx + Solr replication trick

upstream solrmaster {
 server 10.68.43.214:8080;

upstream solrslaves { server 10.68.43.214:8080; server 10.193.138.80:8080; server 10.204.143.106:8080; server {
 listen 8983;
 location / solr / update {
 proxy_pass <u>http://solrmaster;
 }
 location / solr / select {
 proxy_pass <u>http://solrslaves;
 }
 }
}</u></u>





Background Processing Asynchronous/Synchronous Periodic Tasks

Distributed Concurrency Retries

Distributed Task Queue

Donate

Home

Celery is an asynchronous task queue/job queue based on distributed message passing. It is focused on real-time operation, but supports scheduling as well.

The execution units, called tasks, are executed concurrently on a single or more worker servers using multiprocessing, <u>Eventlet</u>, or <u>gevent</u>. Tasks can execute asynchronously (in the background) or synchronously (wait until ready).

Celery is used in production systems to process millions of tasks a day.

Celery is written in Python, but the protocol can be implemented in any language. It can also operate with other languages using webhooks.

The recommended message broker is RabbitMQ, but limited support for Redis, Beanstalk, MongoDB, CouchDB, and databases (using SQLAlchemy or the Django ORM) is also available.

Celery is easy to integrate with Django, Pylons and Flask, using the django-celery, celery-pylons and Flask-Celery add-on packages.

Example

This is a simple task adding two numbers:

Celery 2.2 released! By @asksol on 2011-02-01.

A great number of new features, including Jython, eventlet and gevent support. Everything is detailed in the Changelog, which you should have read before upgrading.

Users of Django must also upgrade to django-celery 2.2.

This release would not have been possible without the help of contributors and users, so thank you, and congratulations!

Celery 2.1.1 bugfix release

By @asksol on 2010-10-14.

All users are urged to upgrade. For a list of changes see the Changelog.

Users of Django must also upgrade to django-celery 2.1.1.

Tasks?

Anything that takes more than about 200ms

- Updating a search index
- Resizing images
- Hitting external APIs
- Generating reports

Trivial example

• Fetch the content of a web page

from celery.task import task

@task
def fetch_url(url):
 return urllib.urlopen(url).read()

>>> result = fetch_url.delay('<u>http://cnn.com/')</u>
>>> html = result.wait()

Python and MongoDB tutorial

A session at EuroPython 2011



CEO, ZOPYX Ltd

MongoDB is the new star of the so-called NoSQL databases. Using Python with MongoDB is the next logical step after having used Python for years with relational databases.

This talk will give an introduction into MongoDB and demonstrate how MongoDB can be be used from Python.

More information can be found under:

http://www.zopyx.com/resources/python-mongodb-tutorial-at...

More sessions at EuroPython 2011 on Python

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http://www.slideshare.net/ajung/python-mo

A URL to coverage such as videos, slides, podcasts, handouts, sketchnotes, photos etc.

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💭 Python and MongoDB tutorial

EuroPython 2011

Italy / Florence 19th-26th June 2011

Coverage preview



The task itself...

- Tries using <u>http://embed.ly/</u> to find a preview
- Fetches the HTTP headers and first 2048 bytes
- If HTML, attempts to extract the <title>
- If other, gets the file type and size from headers

Behind the scenes...

```
ar = enhance_link.delay(url)
poll_url = '/working/%s/' % signed.dumps({
  'task_id': ar.task_id,
  'on done url': on done url,
})
if 'ajax' in request.POST:
  return render_json(request, {
     'ok': True,
    'poll_url': poll_url,
  })
else:
  return HttpResponseRedirect(poll_url)
```

And when it's done...

from celery.backends import default_backend

task_id = request.REQUEST.get('id', '')
result = default_backend.get_result(task_id)

. . .

Configuration

Carrot / Celery: queue uses Redis CARROT_BACKEND = "ghettoq.taproot.Redis" BROKER_HOST = " 10.11.11.11" # redis server BROKER_PORT = 6379 BROKER_VHOST = "6"

Task results stored in memcached, so they can # expire automatically CELERY_RESULT_BACKEND = "cache" CELERY_CACHE_BACKEND = \ "memcached://10.11.11.12:11211;..."

Advanced Celery

• celerybeat for scheduling periodic tasks (a smarter version of cron)

 celeryev / celerymon for monitoring your worker cluster

• celerycam for snapshotting cluster state

The Activity Stream pattern

- How do you implement Twitter?
- Give every user an "inbox" list of message IDs from the people they follow
- Write an ID in to EVERY follower's inbox when a user tweets
- @timoreilly has 1,473,990 followers
 - redis at 100,000 writes / second = 1.5 seconds



Fabric

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Core API

Fabric

About

Fabric

About

Fabric is a Python (2.5 or higher) library and command-line tool for streamlining the use of SSH for application deployment or systems administration tasks.

It provides a basic suite of operations for executing local or remote shell commands (normally or via sudo) and uploading/downloading files, as well as auxiliary functionality such as prompting the running user for input, or aborting execution.

Typical use involves creating a Python module containing one or more functions, then executing them via the fab command-line tool. Below is a small but complete "fabfile" containing a single task:

```
from fabric.api import run
def host_type():
    run('uname -s')
```

Once a task is defined, it may be run on one or more servers, like so:

```
$ fab -H localhost,linuxbox host_type
[localhost] run: uname -s
[localhost] out: Darwin
[linuxbox] run: uname -s
[linuxbox] out: Linux
Done.
Disconnecting from localhost... done.
Disconnecting from linuxbox... done.
```

In addition to use via the fab tool, Fabric's components may be imported into other Python code,

Next topic

Overview and Tutorial

This Page

Show Source

Quick search

Go

Enter search terms or a module, class or function name.

- Turn Python functions in to command line arguments
- High level abstraction over SSH for running commands on remote machines

Automated deployments

Every project needs automated deployments
Repeatable, documented, easy to roll back

- Ops people rave about Chef and Puppet
 - Powerful... but hard to set up
- Fabric: take your current procedure, wrap it in a few lines of Python

Simple examples

fabfile.py
from fabric.api import run

def clear_cache():
 run('echo "flush_all" | nc localhost 11211')

\$ fab -H memcach1,memcache2 clear_cache

Simple examples

REDIS_URL = 'http://mirrors.kernel.org/ubuntu/pool/' + \
 'universe/r/redis/redis-server_2.0.0~rc2-1_amd64.deb'

def bootstrap_redis():
 run('cd /tmp && wget %s' % REDIS_URL)
 sudo('dpkg --force-confnew -i /tmp/redis-server_2.0.0~rc2-1_amd64.deb')
 put('config-files/redis.conf', '/tmp/redis.conf')
 sudo('mv /tmp/redis.conf / etc/redis/redis.conf')
 sudo('/etc/init.d/redis-server restart')

Simple examples

```
def git_export():
env.deploy_date = datetime.datetime.now().strftime(
'%Y-%m-%d-%H%M%S'
```

env.export_path = '/tmp/export/%s' % (env.deploy_date)
local('mkdir -p %(export_path)s' % env)
local(

'cd .. && git archive --prefix=lanyrd / --format=tar ' + 'master | tar -x -C %(export_path)s' % env

\$ fab git_export

Rollback with symlinks

def repoint_symlink():
 with settings(warn_only = True):
 run('rm %(deploy_dir)s/previous' % env)
 run('mv %(deploy_dir)s/current %(deploy_dir)s/previous' % env)
 run('ln -s %(deploy_dir)s/%(deploy_date)s %(deploy_dir)s/current' % env)

def rollback():

run('mv %(deploy_dir)s/current %(deploy_dir)s/_previous' % env)
run('mv %(deploy_dir)s/previous %(deploy_dir)s/current' % env)
run('mv %(deploy_dir)s/_previous %(deploy_dir)s/previous' % env)

Rollback with symlinks

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 run('ln -s %(deploy_dir)s/%(deploy_date)s %(deploy_dir)s/current' % env)

def rollback():

run('mv %(deploy_dir)s/current %(deploy_dir)s/_previous' % env)
run('mv %(deploy_dir)s/previous %(deploy_dir)s/current' % env)
run('mv %(deploy_dir)s/_previous %(deploy_dir)s/previous' % env)

servers.json

```
"servers": {
  "appserver1": {
    "instance id": "i-a13432d",
    "public_dns": "ec2-111-11-121-211.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
    "private_dns": "ip-10-195-11-112.ec2.internal",
    "private_ip": "10.195.11.112"
  "appserver2": {
    "instance id": "i-a34344e",
    "public_dns": "ec2-112-11-121-211.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
    "private_dns": "ip-10-204-111-116.ec2.internal",
    "private_ip": "10.204.111.116"
```

servers.json

"roles": {

```
"appserver": ["appserver1", "appserver2"],
```

```
"solrmaster": ["services3"],
```

```
"solrslave": ["appserver1", "appserver2", "services2"],
```

```
"solrread": ["services3", "appserver1", "appserver2", "services2"],
"redis": ["services3"],
```

"queuebroker": ["services3"],

"memcached": ["appserver1", "appserver2", "services3"],

In the fabfile.py

```
_js = json.load(open('servers.json'))
servers = _js['servers']
roles = _js['roles']
```

```
def server(name):
    env.hosts = env.hosts or []
    env.hosts.append('ubuntu@%s' % servers[name]['public_dns'])
```

def role(name):
 for server_name in roles[name]:
 server(server_name)

\$ fab role:memcached clear_cache

Dynamic nginx config

```
def deploy_nginx_config():
    def _nginx_backends(role, port):
        return '\n'.join(
```

```
server %s:%s;' % (info['private_ip'], port)
```

for name, info in servers.items() if name in roles[role]

```
content = open('config-files/nginx.conf').read()
content = content % {
```

'backends': _nginx_backends('appserver', 8000), 'solrmaster': _nginx_backends('solrmaster', 8080), 'solrslaves': _nginx_backends('solrread', 8080),

```
open('/tmp/nginx.conf', 'w').write(content)
put('/tmp/nginx.conf', '/tmp/nginx.conf')
sudo('mv /tmp/nginx.conf /etc/nginx/nginx.conf')
```

\$ fab role:loadbalancer deploy_nginx_config

Dream setup

• Web interface to push a git tag to staging

Big Red Button to push staging to production





http://lanyrd.com/sftzq