

Simplistix

**A Journey to a New
Text Templating System**

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Who am I?

- Chris Withers
- Independent Zope and Python Consultant
- Using Zope and Python since 1999

- 90% of what I do is web-based

- I like things as simple as possible...
...but no simpler

Who are you?

- What languages do you develop in?
- What frameworks do you use?
- What systems do you build?

- What text templating systems have you bumped into?

What am I going to cover?

- How I learned to build template-based output
- Why I ended up writing a new templating system
- The problems I still face

A long time ago...

...in a galaxy far far away:

```
class Folder:

    def __init__(self):
        self.pages = []

    def addPage(self,p):
        self.pages.append(p)
        p.folder = self

    def getPages(self):
        return tuple(self.pages)
```

```
class Page:

    status,folder = 'private',None

    def __init__(self,title,content):
        self.title = title
        self.content = content

    def publish(self):
        self.status = 'published'

    def getURL(self):
```

```
folder = Folder()
page1 = Page('This is my page!','This is the content of the page.')
page2 = Page('Page 2','This is the content of page 2.')
page3 = Page('Page 3','This is the content of page 3.')
folder.addPage(page1);folder.addPage(page2);folder.addPage(page3)
```

Then came the web!

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>This is my page!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is my page!</h1>
    <div id="body">
      <div id="content">
        This is the content of the page.
      </div>
      <div id="tagline">
        This content is <b>published</b>.
      </div>
    </div>
    <ul id="leftnav">
      <li><a href="page1.html" class="selected">This is my page!</a></li>
      <li><a href="page2.html">Page 2</a></li>
      <li><a href="page3.html">Page 3</a></li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

dynamic content
common material
page specific

Oh crap, we need to generate that stuff!

```
print '<html>'
print '  <head>'
print '    <title>%s</title>' % page.title
print '  </head>'
print '  <body>'
print '    <h1>%s</h1>' % page.title
print '    <div id="body">'
print '      <div id="content">%s</div>' % page.content
print '      <div id="tagline">'
print '        This content is <b>%s</b>.' % page.status
print '      </div>'
print '    </div>'
print '    <ul id="leftnav">'
for p in page.folder.getPages():
    print '      <li><a href="%s" class="%s">%s</a></li>' % (
        p.getURL(),
        p.is_page and 'selected' or 'normal',
        p.title
    )
print '    </ul>'
print '  </body>'
print '</html>'
```

Python 2.4 string templating

- But we're not using CGI!

```
from string import Template

template = Template('''<html>
  <head>
    <title>${title}</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>${title}</h1>
    <div id="body">
      <div id="content">${content}</div>
      <div id="tagline">
        This content is <b>${status}</b>.
      </div>
    </div>
    <ul id="leftnav">
      ${leftnav}
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>''')
```


Python 2.4 string templating

```
def page_view(page):  
  
    nav = []  
    for p in page.folder.getPages():  
        nav.append('    <li><a href="%s" class="%s">%s</a></li>' % (  
            p.getURL(),  
            p is page and 'selected' or 'normal',  
            p.title  
        ))  
  
    return template.substitute(  
        'title':page.title,  
        'content':page.content,  
        'status':page.status,  
        'leftnav':'\n'.join(nav),  
    )
```

- What about things other than pages?
- How do we get a common look 'n' feel

Web Monkeys

- We are programmers
- We don't *really* like HTML
- We *really* don't like CSS

- Give the problem to someone who cares...

- ...but in way that we can still do our job
- ...and they can do theirs!

What did I learn?

- Zope
- DTML

What is DTML?

- http://www.zope.org/Documentation/Books/ZopeBook/2_6Edition/DTML.stx
- Actually a generic scripting language
- Highly tied to Acquisition
- Single layered namespace
- “Tell the web monkeys to leave `<dtml-anything>` alone”

Replace

<dtml-var something>

<dtml-var “something + somethingelse”>

Repeat

<dtml-in something>

<dtml-var sequence-item>

</dtml-in>

Conditionals

<dtml-if something>

...

<dtml-elif somethingelse>

...

<dtml-else>

...

</dtml-if>

Variable Definition

<dtml-with REQUEST>

 <dtml-var someformvar>

</dtml-with>

<dtml-let something="x + y" >

 <dtml-var something>

</dtml-let>

Common Elements

<dtml-var standard_html_header>

...

<dtml-var standard_html_footer>

And all the rest...

- call
- comment
- mime
- try
- raise
- return
- unless
- sendmail
- sqlgroup
- sqltest
- sqlvar
- tree

Hey Presto!

- We have a whole new programming language

:-)

The Page

```
<dtml-var standard_html_header>
  <div id="content">
    <dtml-var content>
  </div>
  <div id="tagline">
    This content is <b><dtml-var status></b>.
  </div>
<dtml-var standard_html_footer>
```

The Template

- standard_html_header

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title><dtml-var title></title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1><dtml-var header></h1>
    <div id="body">
```

- standard_html_footer

```
</div>
<ul id="leftnav">
  <dtml-in getPages>
    <li><a href="<dtml-var getURL>"
      <dtml-if "_.getitem('sequence-item') is this()">
        class="selected"</dtml-if>>
      <dtml-var title></a></li>
  </dtml-in>
</ul></body></html>
```

Balance Sheet

- Positives
 - can often DWIM
 - simple templates
 - not just XML/HTML
- Negatives
 - Acquisition / One big namespace
 - Funky special variable names
 - Too many knobs to twiddle
 - What about HTML editors?

Zope Page Templates (ZPT)

- http://www.zope.org/Documentation/Books/ZopeBook/2_6Edition/ZPT.stx
- Zope templating mk II
- designed for visual html editors
- separation of logic and presentation
- “Tell the web monkeys to leave tal:*anything* alone”

replace

```
<span tal:replace="here/title">a title</span>
```

```
<b tal:content="here/title">a title</b>
```

```
<div tal:attributes="class here/computeClass">
```

Some text

```
</div>
```


repeat

```
<ul>
```

```
<li tal:repeat="item folder/getPages"  
    tal:content="item/title">
```

A menu item

```
</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

condition

```
<div tal:condition="something">
```

Something is True!

```
</div>
```

define

```
<ul tal:define="value something_expensive">
```

```
<li tal:content="value/x"/>
```

```
<li tal:content="value/y"/>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<ul tal:condition="something">
```

```
<tal:d define="value something_expensive">
```

```
...
```

```
</tal:d>
```

```
</ul>
```

Expression types

- Path
 - tal:something="x/y/z"
- String
 - tal:something="string:blah \${x/y/z}"
- python
 - tal:something="python:x['y'].z()"

The Page

```
<html xmlns:tal="http://xml.zope.org/namespaces/tal"
      xmlns:metal="http://xml.zope.org/namespaces/metal"
      metal:use-macro="context/main_template.pt/macros/page">
  <body>
    <metal:x fill-slot="body">
      <div id="content"
          tal:content="context/body">
        This is the content of the page.
      </div>
      <div id="tagline">
        This content is <b tal:content="context/status">published</b>.
      </div>
    </metal:x>
  </body>
</html>
```

The Template

```
<html xmlns:tal="http://xml.zope.org/namespaces/tal"
      xmlns:metal="http://xml.zope.org/namespaces/metal"
      metal:define-macro="page">
  <head>
    <title tal:content="context/title">This is my page!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 tal:content="context/title">This is my page!</h1>
    <div id="body"
      <metal:x define-slot="body">
        Body content goes here!
      </metal:x>
    </div>
    <ul id="leftnav">
      <li tal:repeat="page context/folder/getPages">
        <a href="page1.html" class="selected"
          tal:attributes="href page/getURL;
                        class python:context is page;"
          tal:content="page/title">This is my page!</a></li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

Balance Sheet

- Positives
 - clean namespaces
 - harder to introduce business logic
 - source is valid xml/html
- Negatives
 - tied to generating xml/html
 - 2 or 3 new languages
 - doesn't really work with visual editors
 - macros are confusing, especially nesting them!
 - still does way too much

Types of Templating

- Preprocessor
 - DTML
 - Django
 - Cheetah
- Class-based
 - PTL
 - Nevow
- Attribute Languages
 - ZPT
 - Nevow
- DOM-based
 - PyMeld
 - meld2
 - meld3

So what do we actually do?

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>This is my page!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is my page!</h1>
    <div id="body">
      <div id="content">
        This is the content of the page.
      </div>
      <div id="tagline">
        This content is <b>published</b>.
      </div>
    </div>
    <ul id="leftnav">
      <li><a href="page1.html" class="selected">This is my page!</a></li>
      <li><a href="page2.html">Page 2</a></li>
      <li><a href="page3.html">Page 3</a></li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

So what do we actually do?

- replace
 - attributes
 - values
 - tags

So what do we actually do?

- repeat
 - tags
 - usually followed by a replace

So what do we actually do?

- remove
 - tags
 - attributes
 - values
 - whole nodes

Anything else?

?

Anything else?

- How do you get hold of the thing you want to work with?

So what if we just did that?

- no new languages
- work with raw html
 - don't change it from html
- as simple as possible
 - but no simpler
- (everything in one file)

Twiddler

- finding things...
- `n = t.getById('something')`
- `n = t.getName('something')`

Twiddler

- replace things...
- `n.replace(value,tag,**attributes)`
 - supplied argument is used
 - all arguments are optional
 - True means “leave as is”
 - False means “remove it”

 - value can be another node

Twiddler

- repeat things...
- `n.repeat(value,tag,**attributes)`
 - return the newly inserted node
 - takes the same parameters as `replace`
 - for convenience

Twiddler

- remove things...
- `n.remove()`
 - remove the node from the current twiddler

Twiddler

- what if I want to keep it all in one place?
- code blocks
 - one per template
 - executed on render
 - executed when explicitly requested

Twiddler

- what about reusing common material?
- `t.clone()`
 - will be cheap
 - allows partial rendering

Back to the original example...

- template

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title name="title">This is my page!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 name="h1_title">This is my page!</h1>
    <div id="body">This is the body of this template</div>
    <ul id="leftnav">
      <li name="nav_item">
        <a name="nav_link"
          href="page1.html"
          class="selected">This is my page!</a>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

Back to the original example...

- template code

```
from twiddler.twiddler import Twiddler

source_t = Twiddler('template.html')

def get_template(page):
    t = source_t.clone()
    t.getId('title').replace(page.title)
    t.getId('h1_title').replace(page.title)
    i = t.getName('nav_item')
    for p in page.folder.getPages():
        n = i.repeat(name=False)
        e = n.getName('nav_link')
        e.replace(p.title,
                 href=p.getURL(),
                 class_=p is page,
                 name=False)

    return t
```

Twiddler

- page

```
<html>
<!--twiddler
def render(t, context, page):
    template = context.get_template(page)
    template.getById('body').replace(t.getById('body'))
    t = template
    t.getById('content').replace(page.content)
    t.getName('status').replace(page.status)
    return t
-->
<body>
<div id="body">
  <div id="content">
    This is the content of the page.
  </div>
  <div id="tagline">
    This content is <b name="status">published</b>.
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```


Something cute...

- Repeating column-based table data

```
>>> t = Twiddler('''
... <html>
...   <body>
...     <table>
...       <tr>
...         <th>First Name</th>
...         <td name="firstname">John</td>
...       </tr>
...       <tr>
...         <th>Last Name</th>
...         <td name="lastname">Doe</td>
...       </tr>
...     </table>
...   </body>
... </html>
... ''')
>>> firstname = t.getByName('firstname')
>>> lastname = t.getByName('lastname')
>>> for person in people:
...     firstname.repeat(person.firstname)
...     lastname.repeat(person.surname)
```

Balance Sheet

- Positives
 - works with real html
 - no new languages
 - simple as possible
 - explicit
- Negatives
 - not battle-proven
 - slow?

How do I know I got it right?

- meld3
- never saw it while Twiddler was being developed
- scarily similar!

Meld3

- uses 'meld:id' attribute
- clone()
- findmeld(name)
- repeat(childname)
- replace(text,structure=False)
- content(text,structure=False)
- attributes(**kw)

The Real World

- Everything is perfect, right?

Finding Things

- finding things...
- `n = t['something']`
- `n = t.getBy(id='something')`
- `n = n['something']`
- `n = n.getBy(name='something')`

Replacing

- replace things...
- `n.replace(content,`
 `attributes={'class':'something'})`
 - True means “leave as is”
 - False means “remove it”
 - value can be another node

Repeating

- repeat things...
- `r = n.repeater()`
 - returns a repeater that can be called many times
 - remove source element from tree
- `n = n.repeat(content,...)`
 - return the newly inserted node
 - calls `replace` with any parameters passed

Code Blocks in Templates

- what if I want to keep it all in one place?
- code blocks are a bad idea...
- now factored out into the input parser..

Nested Data Structures

- `n.clone()`

```
<a>
  <b />
  <c>
    <e />
    <f />
  </c>
  <d />
</a>
```

```
>>> n = t['parent']
>>> p = n.clone()
>>> stack = [(root,n)]
>>> while stack:
...     d,n = stack.pop(0)
...     n.replace(p.clone(),tag=d.title,id=False)
...     r = n['child'].repeater()
...     for child in d.getChildren():
...         stack.append((child,r.repeat(n)))
```

Back to the original example...

- The page:

```
from templates import Master

class PageView:

    template = FileTwiddler('page.html')

    def __init__(self, context, request):
        self.page = context
        self.request = request

    def __call__(self):
        t = Master(page, request)()
        t['body'].replace(self.template['body'])
        t['content'].replace(self.page.content)
        t['status'].replace(self.page.status)
        return t.render()
```

...now wire into your publication process

The Template

```
class Template:

    template = FileTwiddler('template.html')

    def __init__(self, context, request):
        self.context = context
        self.request = request

    def __call__(self):
        t = self.template.clone()
        t['title'].replace(self.context.title)
        t['h1_title'].replace(self.context.title)
        r = t['nav_item'].repeater()
        for p in self.context.folder.getPages():
            n = r.repeat(name=False)
            e = n['nav_link']
            e.replace(p.title, href=p.getURL(), name=False,
                    attributes={'class':p is page})
        return t
```

Filtering

- i18n
- html quoting
- ...

```
from i18n import translate
from filters import html_quote

t.setFilters(html_quote)

x.replace(
    someText,
    filters=(translate,html_quote)
)

y.replace(
    id='<b> something </b>',
    filters=False
)
```

Plugability

- Input Parser
 - plain text
- DOM manipulation
- Output Renderer
 - email

```
To: $to
From: webmaster@example.com
Subject: Order No $order_do

Dear $to,

The following order is on it's way:

<items>$sku $description $quantity $code
</items>

Sincerely,

ExampleCo Order Team
```

Performance

- Why does templating need to be fast?
- What will be fast?
- What will not?

Introspection

- Node introspection
 - attribute values
 - content
 - what renderer to use?
- all indexed values for an attribute
 - possible ids to substitute

Future tweaks...

- Attribute exclusion
 - t:id
- Better packaging
 - eggs
 - cheeseshop
- Advertise?
 - ...or just build a framework that uses it?

Thankyou!

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