
django-docusign Documentation

Release 0.12

Benoît Bryon

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django-docusign is a Django application for DocuSign's digital signature SAAS platform. It uses *pydocusign* as *Python* client. It implements *django-anysign* API.

Project status

django-docusign is under active development. The project is not mature yet, but authors already use it! It means that, while API and implementation may change (improve!) a bit, authors do care of the changes.

Also, help is welcome! Feel free to report issues, request features or refactoring!

Resources

- Documentation: <https://django-docusign.readthedocs.org>
- Python package: <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/django-docusign/>
- Bugtracker: <https://github.com/novafloss/django-docusign/issues>
- Changelog: <https://django-docusign.readthedocs.org/en/latest/about/changelog.html>
- Roadmap: <https://github.com/novafloss/django-docusign/milestones>
- Code repository: <https://github.com/novafloss/django-docusign>
- Continuous integration: <https://travis-ci.org/novapost/django-docusign>

Contents

3.1 Install

django-docusign is open-source software, published under BSD license. See [License](#) for details.

If you want to install a development environment, you should go to [Contributing](#) documentation.

3.1.1 Prerequisites

- [Python](#) ¹ 2.7, 3.3 or 3.4. Other versions may work, but they are not part of the test suite at the moment.

3.1.2 As a library

In most cases, you will use *django-docusign* as a dependency of another project. In such a case, you should add *django-docusign* in your main project's requirements. Typically in `setup.py`:

```
from setuptools import setup

setup(
    install_requires=[
        'django-docusign',
        #...
    ]
    # ...
)
```

Then when you install your main project with your favorite package manager (like [pip](#) ²), *django-docusign* will automatically be installed.

3.1.3 Standalone

You can install *django-docusign* with your favorite Python package manager. As an example with [pip](#) ²:

```
pip install django-docusign
```

¹ <https://www.python.org/>

² <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/pip/>

3.1.4 Check

Check *django-docusign* has been installed:

```
python -c "import django_docusign;print(django_docusign.__version__)"
```

You should get *django_docusign*'s version.

References

3.2 Configure

Here is the list of settings used by *django-anysign*.

3.2.1 INSTALLED_APPS

There is no need to register *django-docusign* application in your Django's `INSTALLED_APPS` setting.

3.2.2 ANYSIGN

Since *django-docusign* depends on *django-anysign* ¹, configure `settings.ANYSIGN` ².

Example from the [Demo project](#):

```
ANYSIGN = {
    'BACKENDS': {
        'docusign': 'django_docusign.backend.DocuSignBackend',
    },
    'SIGNATURE_TYPE_MODEL': 'django_docusign_demo.models.SignatureType',
    'SIGNATURE_MODEL': 'django_docusign_demo.models.Signature',
    'SIGNER_MODEL': 'django_docusign_demo.models.Signer',
}
```

3.2.3 DOCUSIGN_*

Settings prefixed with `DOCUSIGN_` are used by `DocuSignBackend` as default values to setup `pydocusign.DocuSignClient`. Use them when you want to use some global configuration for your *Django*-powered project.

Note: If you need to use custom options depending on your requests (as an example if you use several *DocuSign* credentials depending on user accounts), then you can pass explicit arguments to `DocuSignBackend`.

Example from the [Demo project](#):

```
DOCUSIGN_ROOT_URL = 'https://demo.docusign.net/restapi/v2'
DOCUSIGN_TIMEOUT = 10
```

Here are available settings:

¹ <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/django-anysign>

² <https://django-anysign.readthedocs.org/en/latest/settings.html>

- `settings.DOCUSIGN_ROOT_URL`: root URL of DocuSign API.
- `settings.DOCUSIGN_USERNAME`: API username.
- `settings.DOCUSIGN_PASSWORD`: API password.
- `settings.DOCUSIGN_INTEGRATOR_KEY`: API integrator key.
- `settings.DOCUSIGN_ACCOUNT_ID`: API account ID.
- `settings.DOCUSIGN_APP_TOKEN`: API AppToken.
- `settings.DOCUSIGN_TIMEOUT`: Connection timeout.

Notes & references

3.3 Demo project

Demo folder in project's repository ¹ contains a Django project:

- demo illustrates usage. Examples in documentation are imported from the demo.
- demo contains tests.
- demo can be used as a sandbox in order to try or develop the software.

Feel free to use the demo project as a sandbox. See [Contributing](#) for details about development environment setup.

Notes & references

3.4 About django-docusign

This section is about the *django-docusign* project itself.

3.4.1 Vision

django-docusign helps you integrate and use [DocuSign](#) ¹ within a Django project.

References

3.4.2 Alternatives and related projects

This document presents other projects that provide similar or complementary functionalities. It focuses on differences or relationships with *django-docusign*.

DocuSign's helper libraries

There are other libraries related to [DocuSign](#) ¹ service. Check <https://www.docusign.com/developer-center/helper-libraries>

¹ <https://github.com/novafloss/django-docusign/tree/master/demo/>

¹ <https://www.docusign.com/>

¹ <https://www.docusign.com/>

pydocusign

django-docusign uses [pydocusign](#)², a Python library for [DocuSign](#)¹. *django-docusign* focuses on integration in *Django*.

django-anysign

*django-anysign*³ provides generic tools to integrate online signing in *Django*. *django-docusign* implements *django-anysign* API.

References

3.4.3 License

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3.4.4 Authors & contributors

Maintainer: Benoît Bryon <benoit@marmelune.net>, as a member of the [PeopleDoc](#)¹ team: <https://github.com/novafloss/>

Developers: <https://github.com/novafloss/django-docusign/graphs/contributors>

² <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/pydocusign/>

³ <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/django-anysign/>

¹ <http://www.people-doc.com>

Notes & references

3.4.5 Changelog

This document describes changes between each past release. For information about future releases, check [milestones](#)¹ and [Vision](#).

0.12 (2015-09-10)

- Support Django 1.7
- Support Tox 2

0.11 (2015-03-16)

Refactoring related to *pydocusign* version 0.13.

- Refactoring #37 - Project repository moved to novafloss organization (was novapost).
- Refactoring #38 - Upgraded to pydocusign 0.13. Refactored handling of routingOrder and Envelope.post_recipient_view.

0.10 (2015-02-04)

Features around settings.

- Feature #34 - DocuSignBackend uses settings.DOCUSIGN_* to instantiate *DocuSign* client. Available settings are DOCUSIGN_ROOT_URL, DOCUSIGN_USERNAME, DOCUSIGN_PASSWORD, DOCUSIGN_INTEGRATOR_KEY, DOCUSIGN_ACCOUNT_ID, DOCUSIGN_APP_TOKEN, DOCUSIGN_TIMEOUT.
- Bug #30 - Handle DocuSign callbacks that have no “decline reason” attribute (was raising errors in such a situation).

0.8 (2014-11-28)

Introducing DocuSign templates.

- Feature #28 - Introduced support for DocuSign templates to create envelopes. To run the tests, you’ll need a new PYDOCUSIGN_TEST_TEMPLATE_ID environment variable: DocuSign’s UUID of a template which has 2 roles.

0.7 (2014-10-22)

Bugfixes & refactoring, mostly around SignatureCallbackView.

- Bug #20 - In SignatureCallbackView:
 - update_signature is not triggered if signature is not updated, when a signer, not the last, has just signed the envelope.
 - update_signer is triggered for every signer when signature and signers have “Sent” status (signature has just been created in embedded mode).

¹ <https://github.com/novafloss/django-docusign/milestones>

- Features #16 and #20 - In demo application, `SignatureCallbackView` is tested using `pydocusign`'s templates.
- Bug #17 - In demo application, added tests around settings view... and fixed it, so that it works as expected.
- Bug #18 - In demo application, replaced using `iterator.next()` instead of `list(iterator)[0]`.
- Refactoring #19 - Removed deprecated `SignatureCallbackView.clean_status`. Use `pydocusign.DocuSignCallbackParser.envelope_status` instead.

0.6 (2014-10-10)

Custom email subject and blurb.

- Feature #10 - `DocuSignBackend.create_signature` accepts `subject` and `blurb` arguments, in order to customize email subject and body for DocuSign messages and embedded signing page.

0.5 (2014-10-08)

Improvements around multiple signers.

- Feature #13 - `DocuSignCallbackView` also handles recipient notifications.
- Feature #11 - Improved ordering of signers, better management of DocuSign's `routingOrder`.
- Feature #12 - Demo project shows how to implement signature of multiple signers.
- Bugfix #9 - Fixed default value of `signer_return_url` in `DocuSignBackend.post_recipient_view()`. Default value was not assigned if value was not passed as argument.

0.4 (2014-09-26)

- Feature #7 - Introduced `django_docusign.SignatureCallbackView`, as a generic view to handle DocuSign's notification callbacks. Simplified demo's code.

0.3 (2014-09-18)

Updated demo to manage DocuSign API callbacks.

- Feature #1 - Introduced support for DocuSign API callbacks (envelope updates). At the moment, the feature is mostly made of sample code in the demo project. It shows how *django-docusign* can be used to handle DocuSign's API callbacks. The idea is to let users try the feature then, later, add most useful parts in `django_docusign` package.

0.2 (2014-09-16)

Introduced demo application (with tests).

- Feature #4 - Introduced demo application: illustrate and test API usage.
- Feature #3 - On signature creation, tabs can be computed by backend.

0.1 (2014-08-12)

Initial release.

- Introduced `django_docusign.backend.DocuSignBackend` with “create signature” and “post recipient view” features.

Notes & references

3.5 Contributing

This document provides guidelines for people who want to contribute to the *django-docusign* project.

3.5.1 Create tickets

Please use [django-docusign bugtracker](#)¹ **before** starting some work:

- check if the bug or feature request has already been filed. It may have been answered too!
- else create a new ticket.
- if you plan to contribute, tell us, so that we are given an opportunity to give feedback as soon as possible.
- Then, in your commit messages, reference the ticket with some `refs #TICKET-ID` syntax.

3.5.2 Use topic branches

- Work in branches.
- Prefix your branch with the ticket ID corresponding to the issue. As an example, if you are working on ticket #23 which is about contribute documentation, name your branch like `23-contribute-doc`.
- If you work in a development branch and want to refresh it with changes from master, please [rebase](#)² or [merge-based rebase](#)³, i.e. do not merge master.

3.5.3 Fork, clone

Clone *django-docusign* repository (adapt to use your own fork):

```
git clone git@github.com:novapost/django-docusign.git
cd django-docusign/
```

3.5.4 Usual actions

The *Makefile* is the reference card for usual actions in development environment:

- Install development toolkit with [pip](#)⁴: `make develop`.

¹ <https://github.com/novafloss/django-docusign/issues>

² <http://git-scm.com/book/en/Git-Branching-Rebasing>

³ <http://tech.novapost.fr/psycho-rebasing-en.html>

⁴ <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/pip/>

- Run tests with `tox`⁵: `make test`.
- Build documentation: `make documentation`. It builds `Sphinx`⁶ documentation in `var/docs/html/index.html`.
- Release *django-docusign* project with `zest.releaser`⁷: `make release`.
- Cleanup local repository: `make clean`, `make distclean` and `make maintainer-clean`.

See also `make help`.

3.5.5 Use private credentials to run the tests

The test suite contains several integration tests, so it requires valid DocuSign account credentials. The test suite reads environment variables to get the setup. Here is an example to run the tests:

```
DOCUSIGN_ROOT_URL='https://demo.docusign.net/restapi/v2' \
DOCUSIGN_USERNAME='your-username' \
DOCUSIGN_PASSWORD='your-password' \
DOCUSIGN_INTEGRATOR_KEY='your-integrator-key' \
DOCUSIGN_TEST_TEMPLATE_ID='UUID-of-your-docusign-template' \
DOCUSIGN_TEST_SIGNER_RETURN_URL='http://example.com/signer-return/' \
DOCUSIGN_TEST_CALLBACK_URL='http://example.com/callback/' \
make test
```

Notes & references

⁵ <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/tox/>

⁶ <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/Sphinx/>

⁷ <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/zest.releaser/>

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