
django-rest-framework-datatables

Documentation

Release 0.1.0

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Feb 09, 2021

Contents:

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Introduction | 3 |
| 2 | Quickstart | 5 |
| 2.1 | Installation | 5 |
| 2.2 | Configuration | 5 |
| 2.3 | And that's it ! | 6 |
| 3 | Tutorial | 7 |
| 3.1 | Backend code | 7 |
| 3.2 | A minimal datatable | 9 |
| 3.3 | A more complex and detailed example | 11 |
| 3.4 | Filtering | 13 |
| 4 | The example app | 15 |
| 5 | Changelog | 17 |
| 5.1 | Version 0.4.1 (2018-11-16): | 17 |
| 5.2 | Version 0.4.0 (2018-06-22): | 17 |
| 5.3 | Version 0.3.0 (2018-05-11): | 17 |
| 5.4 | Version 0.2.1 (2018-04-11): | 17 |
| 5.5 | Version 0.2.0 (2018-04-11): | 18 |
| 5.6 | Version 0.1.0 (2018-04-10): | 18 |
| 6 | Useful links | 19 |

Seamless integration between Django REST framework and Datatables.

Django Rest Framework + Datatables = Awesome :)

Full example with foreign key and many to many relation

All time
50's
60's
70's
80's
90's
00's
10's

Show
10
entries
Search:

| Rank | Artist | Album name | Year | Genres |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------|--|
| 11 | Elvis Presley | The Sun Sessions | 1976 | Rock & Roll |
| 12 | Miles Davis | Kind of Blue | 1959 | Modal |
| 13 | The Velvet Underground | The Velvet Underground & Nico | 1967 | Art Rock, Experimental, Garage Rock |
| 14 | The Beatles | Abbey Road | 1969 | Classic Rock, Pop Rock, Psychedelic Rock |
| 15 | The Jimi Hendrix Experience | Are You Experienced | 1967 | Blues Rock, Psychedelic Rock |
| 16 | Bob Dylan | Blood on the Tracks | 1975 | Acoustic, Ballad, Folk Rock |
| 17 | Nirvana | Nevermind | 1991 | Alternative Rock, Grunge |
| 18 | Bruce Springsteen | Born to Run | 1975 | Pop Rock |
| 19 | Van Morrison | Astral Weeks | 1968 | Acoustic, Classic Rock, Free Improvisation |
| 20 | Michael Jackson | Thriller | 1982 | Disco |

Showing 11 to 20 of 500 entries

Previous
1
2
3
4
5
...
50
Next

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

django-rest-framework-datatables provides seamless integration between [Django REST framework](#) and [Datatables](#).

Just call your API with `?format=datatables`, and you will get a JSON structure that is fully compatible with what Datatables expects.

A “normal” call to your existing API will look like this:

```
$ curl http://127.0.0.1:8000/api/albums/ | python -m "json.tool"
```

```
{
  "count": 2,
  "next": null,
  "previous": null,
  "results": [
    {
      "rank": 1,
      "name": "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band",
      "year": 1967,
      "artist_name": "The Beatles",
      "genres": "Psychedelic Rock, Rock & Roll"
    },
    {
      "rank": 2,
      "name": "Pet Sounds",
      "year": 1966,
      "artist_name": "The Beach Boys",
      "genres": "Pop Rock, Psychedelic Rock"
    }
  ]
}
```

The same call with `datatables` format will look a bit different:

```
$ curl http://127.0.0.1:8000/api/albums/?format=datatables | python -m "json.tool"
```

```
{
  "recordsFiltered": 2,
  "recordsTotal": 2,
  "draw": 1,
  "data": [
    {
      "rank": 1,
      "name": "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band",
      "year": 1967,
      "artist_name": "The Beatles",
      "genres": "Psychedelic Rock, Rock & Roll"
    },
    {
      "rank": 2,
      "name": "Pet Sounds",
      "year": 1966,
      "artist_name": "The Beach Boys",
      "genres": "Pop Rock, Psychedelic Rock"
    }
  ]
}
```

As you can see, `django-rest-framework-datatables` automatically adapt the JSON structure to what `Datatables` expects. And you don't have to create a different API, your API will still work as usual unless you specify the `datatables` format on your request.

But `django-rest-framework-datatables` can do much more ! As you will learn in the tutorial, it speaks the `Datatables` language and can handle searching, filtering, ordering, pagination, etc. Read the [quickstart guide](#) for instructions on how to install and configure `django-rest-framework-datatables`.

2.1 Installation

Just use pip:

```
$ pip install django-rest-framework-datatables
```

2.2 Configuration

To enable Datatables support in your project, add 'rest_framework_datatables' to your INSTALLED_APPS, and modify your REST_FRAMEWORK settings like this:

```
REST_FRAMEWORK = {
    'DEFAULT_RENDERER_CLASSES': (
        'rest_framework.renderers.JSONRenderer',
        'rest_framework.renderers.BrowsableAPIRenderer',
        'rest_framework_datatables.renderers.DatatablesRenderer',
    ),
    'DEFAULT_FILTER_BACKENDS': (
        'rest_framework_datatables.filters.DatatablesFilterBackend',
    ),
    'DEFAULT_PAGINATION_CLASS': 'rest_framework_datatables.pagination.
↪DatatablesPageNumberPagination',
    'PAGE_SIZE': 50,
}
```

What have we done so far ?

- we added the `rest_framework_datatables.renderers.DatatablesRenderer` to existing renderers
- we added the `rest_framework_datatables.filters.DatatablesFilterBackend` to the filter backends

- we replaced the pagination class by `rest_framework_datatables.pagination.DatatablesPageNumberPagination`

Note: If you are using `rest_framework.pagination.LimitOffsetPagination` as pagination class, relax and don't panic ! `django-rest-framework-datatables` can handle that, just replace it with `rest_framework_datatables.pagination.DatatablesLimitOffsetPagination`.

2.3 And that's it !

Your API is now fully compatible with Datatables and will provide searching, filtering, ordering and pagination without any modification of your API code, to continue, follow the [tutorial](#).

Note: The purpose of this section is not to replace the excellent [Django REST Framework documentation](#) nor the [Datatables manual](#), it is just to give you hints and gotchas for using your datatables compatible API.

3.1 Backend code

So we have the following backend code, nothing very complicated if you are familiar with Django and Django REST Framework:

albums/models.py:

```
from django.db import models

class Genre(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField('Name', max_length=80)

    class Meta:
        ordering = ['name']

    def __str__(self):
        return self.name

class Artist(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField('Name', max_length=80)

    class Meta:
        ordering = ['name']

    def __str__(self):
```

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```

        return self.name

class Album(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField('Name', max_length=80)
    rank = models.PositiveIntegerField('Rank')
    year = models.PositiveIntegerField('Year')
    artist = models.ForeignKey(
        Artist,
        models.CASCADE,
        verbose_name='Artist',
        related_name='albums'
    )
    genres = models.ManyToManyField(
        Genre,
        verbose_name='Genres',
        related_name='albums'
    )

    class Meta:
        ordering = ['name']

    def __str__(self):
        return self.name

```

albums/serializers.py:

```

from rest_framework import serializers
from .models import Album

class ArtistSerializer(serializers.ModelSerializer):
    id = serializers.IntegerField(read_only=True)

    class Meta:
        model = Artist
        fields = (
            'id', 'name',
        )

class AlbumSerializer(serializers.ModelSerializer):
    artist = ArtistSerializer()
    genres = serializers.SerializerMethodField()

    def get_genres(self, album):
        return ', '.join([str(genre) for genre in album.genres.all()])

    class Meta:
        model = Album
        fields = (
            'rank', 'name', 'year', 'artist_name', 'genres',
        )

```

albums/views.py:

```

from django.shortcuts import render
from rest_framework import viewsets

```

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```

from .models import Album
from .serializers import AlbumSerializer

def index(request):
    return render(request, 'albums/albums.html')

class AlbumViewSet(viewsets.ModelViewSet):
    queryset = Album.objects.all().order_by('rank')
    serializer_class = AlbumSerializer

```

urls.py:

```

from django.conf.urls import url, include
from rest_framework import routers
from albums import views

router = routers.DefaultRouter()
router.register(r'albums', views.AlbumViewSet)

urlpatterns = [
    url('^api/', include(router.urls)),
    url('', views.index, name='albums')
]

```

3.2 A minimal datatable

In this example, we will build a simple table that will list music albums, we will display 3 columns, the album rank, name and release year. For the sake of simplicity we will also use HTML5 data attributes (which are supported by Datatables).

```

<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Rolling Stone Top 500 albums of all time</title>
  <meta name="description" content="Rolling Stone magazine's 2012 list of 500_
↪greatest albums of all time with genres.">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="//cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/twitter-bootstrap/4.0.
↪0/css/bootstrap.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="//cdn.datatables.net/1.10.16/css/dataTables.bootstrap4.
↪min.css">
</head>

<body>
  <div class="container">
    <div class="row">
      <div class="col-sm-12">
        <table id="albums" class="table table-striped table-bordered" style="width:100
↪%" data-server-side="true" data-ajax="/api/albums/?format=datatables">
          <thead>

```

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```

        <tr>
            <th data-data="rank">Rank</th>
            <th data-data="name">Album name</th>
            <th data-data="year">Year</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
</table>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<script src="//code.jquery.com/jquery-1.12.4.js"></script>
<script src="//cdn.datatables.net/1.10.16/js/jquery.dataTables.min.js"></script>
<script src="//cdn.datatables.net/1.10.16/js/dataTables.bootstrap4.min.js"></script>
<script>
    $(document).ready(function() {
        $('#albums').DataTable();
    });
</script>
</body>
</html>

```

And that's it ! At this point, you should have a fully functional Datatable with search, ordering and pagination !

What we just did:

- included all the necessary CSS and JS files
- set the table `data-server-side` attribute to `true`, to tell Datatables to use the server-side processing mode
- set the table `data-ajax` to our API URL with `?format=datatables` as query parameter
- set a `data-data` attribute for the two columns to tell Datatables what properties must be extracted from the response
- and finally initialized the Datatable via a javascript one-liner.

Perhaps you noticed that we didn't use all fields from our serializer in the above example, that's not a problem, `django-rest-framework-datatables` will automatically filter the fields that are not necessary when processing the request from Datatables.

If you want to force serialization of fields that are not requested by Datatables you can use the `datatables_always_serialize` Meta option in your serializer, here's an example:

```

class AlbumSerializer(serializers.ModelSerializer):
    id = serializers.IntegerField(read_only=True)
    class Meta:
        model = Album
        fields = (
            'id', 'rank', 'name', 'year',
        )
        datatables_always_serialize = ('id', 'rank',)

```

In the above example, the fields 'id' and 'rank' will always be serialized in the response regardless of fields requested in the Datatables request.

Hint: Alternatively, if you wish to choose which fields to preserve at runtime rather than hardcoding them into your serializer models, use the `?keep=` param along with the fields you wish to maintain (comma separated). For example, if you wished to preserve `id` and `rank` as before, you would simply use the following API call:

```
data-ajax="/api/albums/?format=datatables&keep=id,rank"
```

Important: To sum up, the most important things to remember here are:

- don't forget to add `?format=datatables` to your API URL
- you must add a **data-data attribute** or specify the column data property via JS for each columns, the name must match one of the fields of your DRF serializers.

3.3 A more complex and detailed example

In this example we want to display more informations about the album:

- the album artist name (Album.artist is a foreignkey to Artist model)
- the genres (Album.genres is a many to many relation with Genre model)

The HTML/JS code will look like this:

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Rolling Stone Top 500 albums of all time</title>
  <meta name="description" content="Rolling Stone magazine's 2012 list of 500_
↳greatest albums of all time with genres.">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="//cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/twitter-bootstrap/4.0.
↳0/css/bootstrap.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="//cdn.datatables.net/1.10.16/css/dataTables.bootstrap4.
↳min.css">
</head>

<body>
  <div class="container">
    <div class="row">
      <div class="col-sm-12">
        <table id="albums" class="table table-striped table-bordered" style="width:100
↳%" data-server-side="true" data-ajax="/api/albums/?format=datatables">
          <thead>
            <tr>
              <th data-data="rank">Rank</th>
              <th data-data="artist.name" data-name="artist.name">Artist</th>
              <th data-data="name">Album name</th>
              <th data-data="year">Year</th>
              <th data-data="genres" data-name="genres.name">Year</th>
            </tr>
          </thead>
          </table>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
    <script src="//code.jquery.com/jquery-1.12.4.js"></script>
    <script src="//cdn.datatables.net/1.10.16/js/jquery.dataTables.min.js"></script>
    <script src="//cdn.datatables.net/1.10.16/js/dataTables.bootstrap4.min.js"></script>
```

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```
<script>
    $(document).ready(function() {
        $('#albums').DataTable();
    });
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Notice that artist and genres columns have an extra data attribute: `data-name`, this attribute is necessary to tell to the `django-rest-framework-datatables` builtin filter backend what field part to use to filter and reorder the queryset. The builtin filter will add `__icontains` to the string to perform the filtering/ordering.

We could also have written that in a more conventional form (without data attributes), for example:

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Rolling Stone Top 500 albums of all time</title>
    <meta name="description" content="Rolling Stone magazine's 2012 list of 500
    ↪greatest albums of all time with genres.">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="//cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/twitter-bootstrap/4.0.
    ↪0/css/bootstrap.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="//cdn.datatables.net/1.10.16/css/dataTables.bootstrap4.
    ↪min.css">
</head>

<body>
    <div class="container">
        <div class="row">
            <div class="col-sm-12">
                <table id="albums" class="table table-striped table-bordered" style="width:100
                ↪%">
                    <thead>
                        <tr>
                            <th>Rank</th>
                            <th>Artist</th>
                            <th>Album name</th>
                            <th>Year</th>
                            <th>Year</th>
                        </tr>
                    </thead>
                </table>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
    <script src="//code.jquery.com/jquery-1.12.4.js"></script>
    <script src="//cdn.datatables.net/1.10.16/js/jquery.dataTables.min.js"></script>
    <script src="//cdn.datatables.net/1.10.16/js/dataTables.bootstrap4.min.js"></script>
    <script>
        $(document).ready(function() {
            $('#albums').DataTable({
                'serverSide': true,
                'ajax': '/api/albums/?format=datatables',
                'columns': [
                    {'data': 'rank'},
                    {'data': 'artist.name', 'name': 'artist.name'},
                ]
            });
        });
    </script>
```

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```
        {'data': 'name'},
        {'data': 'year'},
        {'data': 'genres', 'name': 'genres.name'},
    ]

    });
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Hint: Datatables uses the dot notation in the `data` field to populate columns with nested data. In this example, `artist.name` refers to the field `name` within the nested serializer `artist`.

3.4 Filtering

Filtering is based off of either the `data` or `name` fields. If you need to filter on multiple fields, you can always pass through multiple variables like so

```
<script>
    'columns': [
        {'data': 'artist.name', 'name': 'artist.name, artist__year'}
    ]
</script>
```

This would allow you to filter the `artist.name` column based upon `name` or `year`.

Because the `name` field is used to filter on Django queries, you can use either dot or double-underscore notation as shown in the example above.

The values within a single `name` field are tied together using a logical OR operator for filtering, while those between `name` fields are strung together with an AND operator. This means that Datatables' multicolumn search functionality is preserved.

If you need more complex filtering and ordering, you can always implement your own filter backend by inheriting from `rest_framework_datatables.DatatablesFilterBackend`.

Important: To sum up, for **foreign keys and relations** you need to specify a **name for the column** otherwise filtering and ordering will not work.

You can see this code live by running the [example app](#).

CHAPTER 4

The example app

django-rest-framework-datatables comes with an example application (the Rolling Stone top 500 albums of all time). It's a great start for understanding how things work, you can play with several options of Datatables, modify the python code (serializers, views) and test a lot of possibilities.

We encourage you to give it a try with a few commandline calls:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/izimobil/django-rest-framework-datatables.git
$ cd django-rest-framework-datatables
$ pip install -r requirements.txt
$ python example/manage.py runserver
$ firefox http://127.0.0.1:8000
```

A screenshot of the example app:

Full example with foreign key and many to many relation

All time
50's
60's
70's
80's
90's
00's
10's

Show
10
entries

Search:

| Rank | Artist | Album name | Year | Genres |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------|--|
| 11 | Elvis Presley | The Sun Sessions | 1976 | Rock & Roll |
| 12 | Miles Davis | Kind of Blue | 1959 | Modal |
| 13 | The Velvet Underground | The Velvet Underground & Nico | 1967 | Art Rock, Experimental, Garage Rock |
| 14 | The Beatles | Abbey Road | 1969 | Classic Rock, Pop Rock, Psychedelic Rock |
| 15 | The Jimi Hendrix Experience | Are You Experienced | 1967 | Blues Rock, Psychedelic Rock |
| 16 | Bob Dylan | Blood on the Tracks | 1975 | Acoustic, Ballad, Folk Rock |
| 17 | Nirvana | Nevermind | 1991 | Alternative Rock, Grunge |
| 18 | Bruce Springsteen | Born to Run | 1975 | Pop Rock |
| 19 | Van Morrison | Astral Weeks | 1968 | Acoustic, Classic Rock, Free Improvisation |
| 20 | Michael Jackson | Thriller | 1982 | Disco |

Showing 11 to 20 of 500 entries

Previous
1
2
3
4
5
...
50
Next

5.1 Version 0.4.1 (2018-11-16):

- Added support for Django 2.1 and DRF 3.9
- Updated README

5.2 Version 0.4.0 (2018-06-22):

- Added top level filtering for nested serializers
- Added multiple field filtering
- Added a `?keep=` parameter that allows to bypass the filtering of unused fields
- Better detection of the requested format
- Fixed typo in `Queryset.count()` method name

5.3 Version 0.3.0 (2018-05-11):

- Added a serializer Meta option `datatables_always_serialize` that allows to specify a tuple of fields that should always be serialized in the response, regardless of what fields are requested in the Datatables request
- Optimize filters
- Use AND operator for column filtering instead of OR, to be consistent with the client-side behavior of Datatables

5.4 Version 0.2.1 (2018-04-11):

- This version replaces the 0.2.0 who was broken (bad `setup.py`)

5.5 Version 0.2.0 (2018-04-11):

- Added full documentation
- Removed serializers, they are no longer necessary, filtering of columns is made by the renderer

5.6 Version 0.1.0 (2018-04-10):

Initial release.

CHAPTER 6

Useful links

- [Github project page](#)
- [Bugtracker](#)
- [Documentation](#)
- [Pypi page](#)