asphalt-mailer

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## CONTENTS

1 Configuration 3  
1.1 Multiple mailers 3

2 Using mailers 5  
2.1 Simple example 5  
2.2 HTML content 5  
2.3 Attachments 6  
2.4 Multiple messages at once 6  
2.5 Handling errors 7

3 Testing with mailers 9

4 Writing new mailer backends 11

5 Version history 13

6 API reference 15
This Asphalt framework component provides a means for sending email from Asphalt applications.

Three mechanisms are currently supported:

- SMTP (using aiosmtplib)
- Sendmail
- Mock (just stores sent mails; useful for testing applications)

Third party libraries may provide additional backends.
To configure a mailer for your application, you need to choose a backend and then specify any necessary configuration values for it. The following backends are provided out of the box:

- smtp (recommended)
- sendmail
- mock (for testing only)

Other backends may be provided by other components.

Once you’ve selected a backend, see its specific documentation to find out what configuration values you need to provide, if any. Configuration values are expressed as constructor arguments for the backend class:

```
components:
  mailer:
    backend: smtp
    host: primary-smtp.company.com
    username: foo
    password: bar
```

This configuration uses `primary-smtp.company.com` as the server hostname. Because it has a user name and password defined, the mailer will automatically use port 587 and STARTTLS before authenticating itself with the server.

The above configuration can be done directly in Python code as follows:

```
class ApplicationComponent(ContainerComponent):
    async def start(ctx: Context):
        self.add_component('mailer', backend='smtp', host='primary-smtp.company.com', username='foo', password='bar')
        await super().start()
```

### 1.1 Multiple mailers

If you need to configure multiple mailers, you will need to use multiple instances of the mailer component:

```
components:
  mailer:
    backend: smtp
    host: primary-smtp.company.com
    username: foo
    password: dummypass
```
mailer2:
    type: mailer backend: sendmail

The above configuration creates two mailer resources: mailer and mailer2.
The primary tools for sending email with asphalt-mailer are the `EmailMessage` class and the `deliver()` method. The workflow is to first construct one or more messages and then use the mailer to deliver them.

Two convenience methods are provided to this end: `create_message()` and `create_and_deliver()`. Both methods take the same arguments, but the former only creates a message (for further customization), while the latter creates and delivers a message in one shot, as the name implies.

Email messages can have plain and/or HTML content, along with attachments. The full power of the new standard library email API is at your disposal.

In addition to the examples below, some runnable examples are also provided in the `examples` directory of the source distribution. The same code is also available on Github.

### 2.1 Simple example

This sends a plaintext message with the body “Greetings from Example!” to `recipient@company.com`, addressed as coming from `Example Person <example@company.com>`:

```python
async def handler(ctx):
    await ctx.mailer.create_and_deliver(
        subject='Hi there!', sender='Example Person <example@company.com>',
        to='recipient@company.com', plain_body='Greetings from Example!')
```

### 2.2 HTML content

Users may want to send styled emails using HTML. This can be done by passing the HTML content using the `html_body` argument:

```python
async def handler(ctx):
    html = "<h1>Greetings</h1>Greetings from <strong>Example Person!</strong>"
    plain = "Greetings!
Greetings from Example Person!"
    await ctx.mailer.create_and_deliver(
        subject='Hi there!', sender='Example Person <example@company.com>',
        to='recipient@company.com', plain_body=plain, html_body=html)
```

**Note:** It is highly recommended to provide a plaintext fallback message (as in the above example) for cases where the recipient cannot display HTML messages for some reason.
## 2.3 Attachments

To add attachments, you can use the handy `add_file_attachment()` and `add_attachment()` methods.

The following example adds the file `/path/to/file.zip` as an attachment to the message. The file will be displayed as `file.zip` with the autodetected MIME type `application/zip`:

```python
async def handler(ctx):
    message = ctx.mailer.create_message(
        subject='Hi there!', sender='Example Person <example@company.com>',
        to='recipient@company.com', plain_body='See the attached file.'
    )
    await ctx.mailer.add_file_attachment(message, '/path/to/file.zip')
    await ctx.mailer.deliver(message)
```

If you need more fine grained control, you can directly pass the attachment contents as bytes to `add_attachment()`, but then you will have to explicitly specify the file name and MIME type:

```python
async def handler(ctx):
    message = ctx.mailer.create_message(
        subject='Hi there!', sender='Example Person <example@company.com>',
        to='recipient@company.com', plain_body='See the attached file.'
    )
    ctx.mailer.add_attachment(message, b'file contents', 'attachment.txt')
    await ctx.mailer.deliver(message)
```

**Warning:** Most email servers today have strict limits on the size of the message, so it is recommended to keep the size of the attachments small. A maximum size of 2 MB is a good rule of thumb.

## 2.4 Multiple messages at once

To send multiple messages in one shot, you can use `create_message()` to create the messages and then use `deliver()` to send them. This is very useful when sending personalized emails for multiple recipients:

```python
from email.headerregistry import Address

async def handler(ctx):
    messages = []
    for recipient in [Address('Some Person', 'some.person', 'company.com'),
                     Address('Other Person', 'other.person', 'company.com')]:
        message = ctx.mailer.create_message(
            subject='Hi there, %s!' % recipient.display_name,
            sender='Example Person <example@company.com>',
            to=recipient, plain_body='How are you doing, %s?' % recipient.display_name)
        messages.append(message)

    await ctx.mailer.deliver(messages)
```
2.5 Handling errors

If there is an error, a `DeliveryError` will be raised. Its `message` attribute will contain the problematic `EmailMessage` instance if the error is specific to a single message:

```python
async def handler(ctx):
    try:
        await ctx.mailer.create_and_deliver(
            subject='Hi there!', sender='Example Person <example@company.com>',
            to='recipient@company.com', plain_body='Greetings from Example!')
    except DeliveryError as e:
        print('Delivery to {} failed: {}' .format(e.message['To'], e.error))
```
When you test an application that uses asphalt-mailer, you don’t want it to actually send any emails outside of your
testing environment. To that end, it is recommended that you use `MockMailer` as the mailer backend in your testing
configuration. This mailer simply stores the sent messages which you can then verify in your test function:

```python
from asphalt.core.component import ContainerComponent
from asphalt.core.context import Context

@ pytest.fixture(scope='session')
def container():
    container = ContainerComponent()
    container.add_component('mailer', backend='mock')
    return container

@ pytest.fixture
def context(container, event_loop):
    context = Context()
    event_loop.run_until_complete(container.start(context))
    return context

@ pytest.mark.asyncio
async def test_foo(context):
    # (do something with the application here that should cause a mail to be sent)

    # check that exactly one message was sent, to intended.recipient@example.org
    assert len(context.mailer.messages) == 1
    assert context.mailers.messages[0]['To'] == 'intended.recipient@example.org'
```
CHAPTER
FOUR

WRITING NEW MAILER BACKENDS

If you wish to implement an alternate method of sending email, you can do so by subclassing the Mailer class. There are two methods implementors typically override:

- start() (optional)
- deliver()

The start method is a coroutine that is called by the component from its own start() method. You can handle any necessary resource related setup there.

The deliver method must be overridden and needs to:

1. handle both a single EmailMessage and an iterable of them
2. remove any Bcc header from each message to avoid revealing the hidden recipients

If you want your mailer to be available as a backend for the MailerComponent, you need to add the corresponding entry point for it. Suppose your mailer class is named AwesomeMailer, lives in the package foo.bar.awesome and you want to give it the alias awesome, add this line to your project's setup.py under the entrypoints argument in the asphalt.mailer.mailers namespace:

```python
setup(
    # (...other arguments...)
    entry_points={
        'asphalt.mailer.mailers': [
            'awesome = foo.bar.awesome:AwesomeMailer'
        ]
    }
)
```
This library adheres to Semantic Versioning.

4.0.0 (2022-12-18)

- BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE Bumped minimum Asphalt version to 4.8
- BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE Bumped minimum aiosmtplib version to 2.0
- BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE Refactored component to only provide a single mailer (you will have to add two components to get two serializers)
- BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE Dropped the context attribute (use dependency injection instead)
- Dropped explicit run-time type checking

3.0.4 (2018-12-05)

- Fixed SMTP connection staying open when a DeliveryError is raised

3.0.3 (2018-11-21)

- Retry of the previous release, with all reported code style errors fixed

3.0.2 (2018-09-27, never uploaded to PyPI)

- Fixed deprecation warning about importing ABCs directly from collections

3.0.1 (2016-06-04)

- Added compatibility with Asphalt 4.0

3.0.0 (2017-04-17)

- BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE Migrated to Asphalt 3.0
- BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE Replaced home grown SMTP implementation with aiosmtplib
- BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE Implicit TLS support in SMTPMailer was replaced with STARTTLS support
- BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE The ssl option in SMTPMailer was replaced with the tls and tls_context options
- BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE Default port selection in SMTPMailer was changed; see the class docstring for details
- BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE Renamed the asphalt.mailer.util module to asphalt.mailer.utils

2.0.1 (2017-01-09)

- Fixed occasional missing dots in the messages (due to not quoting leading dots)

2.0.0 (2016-05-09)
• **BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE** Migrated to Asphalt 2.0
• **BACKWARD INCOMPATIBLE** Renamed `Mailer.defaults` to `Mailer.message_defaults`
• Allowed combining mailers with default parameters
• Fixed default message parameters not being applied in `Mailer.create_message()`

1.1.0 (2016-01-02)
• Added typeguard checks to fail early if arguments of wrong types are passed to functions

1.0.0 (2015-10-31)
• Initial release
API REFERENCE

• API reference