
Django User Sessions Documentation

Release 2.0.0

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Django includes excellent built-in sessions, however all the data is hidden away into base64 encoded data. This makes it very difficult to run a query on all active sessions for a particular user. *django-user-sessions* fixes this and makes session objects a first class citizen like other ORM objects.

Contents:

1. `pip install django-user-sessions`
2. In `INSTALLED_APPS` replace `'django.contrib.sessions'` with `'user_sessions'`.
3. In `MIDDLEWARE` or `MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES` replace `'django.contrib.sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware'` with `'user_sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware'`.
4. Add `SESSION_ENGINE = 'user_sessions.backends.db'`.
5. Add `url(r'', include('user_sessions.urls', 'user_sessions'))`, to your `urls.py`.
6. Make sure `LOGOUT_REDIRECT_URL` is set to some page to redirect users after logging out.
7. Run `python manage.py syncdb` (or `migrate`) and browse to `/account/sessions/`.

1.1 System check framework

Django warns you about common configuration errors. When replacing the session middleware with the one provided by this library, it'll start warning about *admin.E410*. You can silence this warning by adding the following line in your settings file:

```
SILENCED_SYSTEM_CHECKS = ['admin.E410']
```

1.2 GeoIP

You need to setup GeoIP for the location detection to work. See the Django documentation on [installing GeoIP](#).

1.3 IP when behind a proxy

If you're running Django behind a proxy like nginx, you will have to set the *REMOTE_ADDR* META header manually using a middleware, to stop it from always returning the ip of the proxy (e.g. 127.0.0.1 in many cases).

An example middleware to fix this issue is [django-xforwardedfor-middleware](#) which simply does this for each request:

```
request.META['REMOTE_ADDR'] = request.META['HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR'].split(',')  
                             [0].strip()
```

Your particular configuration may vary, *X-Forwarded-For* must be set by a proxy that you have control over, otherwise it might be spoofed by the client.

2.1 Current session

The current session is available on the request, just like the normal session middleware makes the session available:

```
def my_view(request):  
    request.session
```

2.2 All sessions

To get the list of a user's sessions:

```
sessions = user.session_set.filter(expire_date__gt=now())
```

You could logout the user everywhere:

```
user.session_set.all().delete()
```

2.3 Generic views

There are two views included with this application, *SessionListView* and *SessionDeleteView*. Using this views you have a simple, but effective, user session management that even looks great out of the box:

Active Sessions

Location	Device	Last Activity	End Session
Netherlands (xx.xx.xx.xx)	Safari on iPhone	5 minutes ago	End Session
Zwolle, Netherlands (xx.xx.xx.xx)	Safari on Mac OS X	11 minutes ago (this session)	End Session

2.3.1 Template tags

Two template tags are included `device()` and `location()`. These can be used for respectively humanizing the user agent string and showing an approximate location of the IP address:

```
{% load user_sessions %}
{{ session.user_agent|device }} -> Safari on macOS
{{ session.ip|location }}      -> Zwolle, The Netherlands
```

2.4 Admin views

The user's IP address and user agent are also stored on the session. This allows to show a list of active sessions to the user in the admin:

Select session to change Add session +

Search

Action: 0 of 2 selected

<input type="checkbox"/>	Ip address	User	Is valid	Location	Device
<input type="checkbox"/>	xx.xx.xx.xx	bouke	✓	Zwolle, Netherlands	Safari on Mac OS X
<input type="checkbox"/>	xx.xx.xx.xx	bouke	✓	Netherlands	Safari on iPhone

2 sessions

Filter

By Is Valid

[All](#)

[Active](#)

[Expired](#)

By Owner

[All](#)

[Self](#)

3.1 Middleware

`class user_sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware` (*get_response=None*)
Middleware that provides ip and user_agent to the session store.

3.2 Models

3.3 Session Backends

3.4 Template Tags

`user_sessions.templatetags.user_sessions.device` (*value*)
Transform a User Agent into human readable text.

Example output:

- Safari on iPhone
- Chrome on Windows 8.1
- Safari on macOS
- Firefox
- Linux
- None

`user_sessions.templatetags.user_sessions.location` (*value*)
Transform an IP address into an approximate location.

Example output:

- Zwolle, The Netherlands
- The Netherlands
- None

3.5 Views

class `user_sessions.views.SessionListView` (***kwargs*)

View for listing a user's own sessions.

This view shows list of a user's currently active sessions. You can override the template by providing your own template at `user_sessions/session_list.html`.

class `user_sessions.views.SessionDeleteView` (***kwargs*)

View for deleting a user's own session.

This view allows a user to delete an active session. For example log out a session from a computer at the local library or a friend's place.

3.6 Unit tests

4.1 2.0.0

- New: Support for Django 3.2 and 4.0
- Dropped Django <3.2 support.
- New: Support for Python 3.9 and 3.10.
- Moved CI to GitHub Actions.
- Dropped support for Python 3.5 and 3.6.
- Add detection for Chromium-based Edge browser
- Rename OS X to macOS
- Add detection for newer macOS versions

4.2 1.7.0

- new: Support for Django 2.2+.
- Dropped Django <2.2 support.

4.3 1.6.0

- New: Support for Django 2.0.
- Dropped Django <1.11 support.
- Command for migrating existing sessions to the new session store (#33).

4.4 1.5.3

- Fixed issue with incorrect location being displayed.

4.5 1.5.2

- Also work with GeoIP2 country database.

4.6 1.5.1

- Updated documentation for GeoIP2 library.
- Correctly detect macOS version on Firefox.

4.7 1.5.0

- Added Django 1.11 support.
- Added support for GeoIP2 library.
- Added detection of Windows 10 and macOS from user-agent.
- Fixed #73 – Error when deleting individual session from list view.
- Fixed #74 – user agent not being shown in list view.
- Resolved Django’s deprecation warnings (preliminary Django 2.0 support).
- Make templatetags return None instead of ‘unknown’, provide your own fallback value with *default_if_none*.
- Allow translation of fallback values.

4.8 1.4.0

- Added Django Channels support.
- Fixed #62 – Provide request.user in signals.
- Ending current session will logout instead, make sure LOGOUT_REDIRECT_URL is set.

4.9 1.3.1

- Added Django 1.10 support.

4.10 1.3.0

- Added Django 1.9 support.
- Dropped support for Django 1.7 and below.

4.11 1.2.0

- New feature: delete all-but-current sessions.
- Added clearsessions command.

4.12 1.1.1

- Added Django 1.8 support.

4.13 1.1.0

- Fixed #14 – Truncate long user agents strings.
- Fixed #23 – Cannot use admin view search.
- Added Django 1.7 migrations.

4.14 1.0.0

- #8 – Consistent URL patterns.
- #11 – Support Django 1.6's *ATOMIC_REQUESTS*.
- German translation added.

4.15 0.1.4

- Python 3.4 support.
- Django 1.7 (beta) support.
- Italian translation added.
- Chinese translation added.
- Arabic translation updated.

4.16 0.1.3

- Documentation.
- Hebrew translation added.
- Arabic translation added.
- Fixed #3 – Reset *user_id* on logout.
- Fixed #4 – Add explicit license text.

4.17 0.1.2

- Ship with default templates.
- Added Dutch translation.

4.18 0.1.1

- Added South migrations.

4.19 0.1.0

- Initial release.

CHAPTER 5

Indices and tables

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`

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`location()` (*in module*
user_sessions.templatetags.user_sessions),
[7](#)

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`SessionDeleteView` (*class in user_sessions.views*),
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