

---

# Django Debug Toolbar

*Release 3.2.2*

**unknown**

**Aug 14, 2021**



# CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>Installation</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Getting the code . . . . .	1
1.2	Prerequisites . . . . .	1
1.3	Setting up URLconf . . . . .	2
1.4	Enabling middleware . . . . .	2
1.5	Configuring Internal IPs . . . . .	2
1.6	Troubleshooting . . . . .	3
<b>2</b>	<b>Configuration</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	DEBUG_TOOLBAR_PANELS . . . . .	5
2.2	DEBUG_TOOLBAR_CONFIG . . . . .	6
<b>3</b>	<b>System checks</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Tips</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1	The toolbar isn't displayed! . . . . .	13
4.2	Performance considerations . . . . .	13
<b>5</b>	<b>Panels</b>	<b>15</b>
5.1	Default built-in panels . . . . .	15
5.2	Third-party panels . . . . .	17
5.3	API for third-party panels . . . . .	21
<b>6</b>	<b>Commands</b>	<b>25</b>
6.1	debugsqlshell . . . . .	25
<b>7</b>	<b>Change log</b>	<b>27</b>
7.1	Next version . . . . .	27
7.2	3.2.2 (2021-08-14) . . . . .	27
7.3	3.2.1 (2021-04-14) . . . . .	27
7.4	3.2 (2020-12-03) . . . . .	28
7.5	3.2a1 (2020-10-19) . . . . .	28
7.6	3.1 (2020-09-21) . . . . .	29
7.7	3.0 (2020-09-20) . . . . .	29
7.8	2.2 (2020-01-31) . . . . .	30
7.9	2.1 (2019-11-12) . . . . .	30
7.10	2.0 (2019-06-20) . . . . .	30
7.11	1.11 (2018-12-03) . . . . .	31
7.12	1.10.1 (2018-09-11) . . . . .	31
7.13	1.10 (2018-09-06) . . . . .	32
7.14	1.9.1 (2017-11-15) . . . . .	32

7.15	1.9 (2017-11-13)	32
7.16	1.8 (2017-05-05)	32
7.17	1.7 (2017-03-05)	33
7.18	1.6 (2016-10-05)	33
7.19	1.5 (2016-07-21)	34
7.20	1.4 (2015-10-06)	34
7.21	1.3 (2015-03-10)	34
7.22	1.2 (2014-04-25)	35
7.23	1.1 (2014-04-12)	35
7.24	1.0 (2013-12-21)	36
<b>8</b>	<b>Contributing</b>	<b>37</b>
8.1	Bug reports and feature requests	37
8.2	Code	37
8.3	Tests	38
8.4	Style	38
8.5	Patches	39
8.6	Translations	39
8.7	Mailing list	39
8.8	Making a release	39
<b>Index</b>		<b>41</b>

## INSTALLATION

Each of the following steps needs to be configured for the Debug Toolbar to be fully functional.

### 1.1 Getting the code

The recommended way to install the Debug Toolbar is via `pip`:

```
$ python -m pip install django-debug-toolbar
```

If you aren't familiar with `pip`, you may also obtain a copy of the `debug_toolbar` directory and add it to your Python path.

To test an upcoming release, you can install the in-development version instead with the following command:

```
$ python -m pip install -e git+https://github.com/jazzband/django-debug-toolbar.git  
↪#egg=django-debug-toolbar
```

### 1.2 Prerequisites

Make sure that `'django.contrib.staticfiles'` is set up properly and add `'debug_toolbar'` to your `INSTALLED_APPS` setting:

```
INSTALLED_APPS = [  
    # ...  
    'django.contrib.staticfiles',  
    # ...  
    'debug_toolbar',  
]  
  
STATIC_URL = '/static/'
```

If you're upgrading from a previous version, you should review the [change log](#) and look for specific upgrade instructions.

### 1.3 Setting up URLconf

Add the Debug Toolbar's URLs to your project's URLconf:

```
import debug_toolbar
from django.conf import settings
from django.urls import include, path

urlpatterns = [
    ...
    path('__debug__/', include(debug_toolbar.urls)),
]
```

This example uses the `__debug__` prefix, but you can use any prefix that doesn't clash with your application's URLs. Note the lack of quotes around `debug_toolbar.urls`.

### 1.4 Enabling middleware

The Debug Toolbar is mostly implemented in a middleware. Enable it in your settings module as follows:

```
MIDDLEWARE = [
    # ...
    'debug_toolbar.middleware.DebugToolbarMiddleware',
    # ...
]
```

**Warning:** The order of MIDDLEWARE is important. You should include the Debug Toolbar middleware as early as possible in the list. However, it must come after any other middleware that encodes the response's content, such as `GZipMiddleware`.

### 1.5 Configuring Internal IPs

The Debug Toolbar is shown only if your IP address is listed in the `INTERNAL_IPS` setting. This means that for local development, you *must* add `'127.0.0.1'` to `INTERNAL_IPS`; you'll need to create this setting if it doesn't already exist in your settings module:

```
INTERNAL_IPS = [
    # ...
    '127.0.0.1',
    # ...
]
```

You can change the logic of determining whether or not the Debug Toolbar should be shown with the `SHOW_TOOLBAR_CALLBACK` option. This option allows you to specify a custom function for this purpose.

## 1.6 Troubleshooting

On some platforms, the Django `runserver` command may use incorrect content types for static assets. To guess content types, Django relies on the `mimetypes` module from the Python standard library, which itself relies on the underlying platform's map files. If you find improper content types for certain files, it is most likely that the platform's map files are incorrect or need to be updated. This can be achieved, for example, by installing or updating the `mailcap` package on a Red Hat distribution, `mime-support` on a Debian distribution, or by editing the keys under `HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT` in the Windows registry.

### 1.6.1 Cross-Origin Request Blocked

The Debug Toolbar loads a [JavaScript module](#). Typical local development using Django `runserver` is not impacted. However, if your application server and static files server are at different origins, you may see [CORS errors](#) in your browser's development console:

```
Cross-Origin Request Blocked: The Same Origin Policy disallows reading the remote_
↪ resource at http://localhost/static/debug_toolbar/js/toolbar.js. (Reason: CORS header_
↪ 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' missing).
```

Or

```
Access to script at 'http://localhost/static/debug_toolbar/js/toolbar.js' from origin
↪ 'http://localhost:8000' has been blocked by CORS policy: No 'Access-Control-Allow-
↪ Origin' header is present on the requested resource.
```

To resolve, configure your static files server to add the [Access-Control-Allow-Origin header](#) with the origin of the application server. For example, if your application server is at `http://example.com`, and your static files are served by NGINX, add:

```
add_header Access-Control-Allow-Origin http://example.com;
```

And for Apache:

```
Header add Access-Control-Allow-Origin http://example.com
```

### 1.6.2 Django Channels & Async

The Debug Toolbar currently doesn't support Django Channels or async projects. If you are using Django channels are having issues getting panels to load, please review the documentation for the configuration option [RENDER\\_PANELS](#).





## CONFIGURATION

The debug toolbar provides two settings that you can add in your project's settings module to customize its behavior.

---

**Note:** Do you really need a customized configuration?

The debug toolbar ships with a default configuration that is considered sane for the vast majority of Django projects. Don't copy-paste blindly the default values shown below into your settings module! It's useless and it'll prevent you from taking advantage of better defaults that may be introduced in future releases.

---

### 2.1 DEBUG\_TOOLBAR\_PANELS

This setting specifies the full Python path to each panel that you want included in the toolbar. It works like Django's `MIDDLEWARE` setting. The default value is:

```
DEBUG_TOOLBAR_PANELS = [  
    'debug_toolbar.panels.history.HistoryPanel',  
    'debug_toolbar.panels.versions.VersionsPanel',  
    'debug_toolbar.panels.timer.TimerPanel',  
    'debug_toolbar.panels.settings.SettingsPanel',  
    'debug_toolbar.panels.headers.HeadersPanel',  
    'debug_toolbar.panels.request.RequestPanel',  
    'debug_toolbar.panels.sql.SQLPanel',  
    'debug_toolbar.panels.staticfiles.StaticFilesPanel',  
    'debug_toolbar.panels.templates.TemplatesPanel',  
    'debug_toolbar.panels.cache.CachePanel',  
    'debug_toolbar.panels.signals.SignalsPanel',  
    'debug_toolbar.panels.logging.LoggingPanel',  
    'debug_toolbar.panels.redirects.RedirectsPanel',  
    'debug_toolbar.panels.profiling.ProfilingPanel',  
]
```

This setting allows you to:

- add built-in panels that aren't enabled by default,
- add third-party panels,
- remove built-in panels,
- change the order of panels.

## 2.2 DEBUG\_TOOLBAR\_CONFIG

This dictionary contains all other configuration options. Some apply to the toolbar itself, others are specific to some panels.

### 2.2.1 Toolbar options

- `DISABLE_PANELS`

Default: `{'debug_toolbar.panels.redirects.RedirectsPanel'}`

This setting is a set of the full Python paths to each panel that you want disabled (but still displayed) by default.

- `INSERT_BEFORE`

Default: `'</body>'`

The toolbar searches for this string in the HTML and inserts itself just before.

- `RENDER_PANELS`

Default: `None`

If set to `False`, the debug toolbar will keep the contents of panels in memory on the server and load them on demand.

If set to `True`, it will disable `HistoryPanel` and render panels inside every page. This may slow down page rendering but it's required on multi-process servers, for example if you deploy the toolbar in production (which isn't recommended).

The default value of `None` tells the toolbar to automatically do the right thing depending on whether the WSGI container runs multiple processes. This setting allows you to force a different behavior if needed. If the WSGI container runs multiple processes, it will disable `HistoryPanel`.

- `RESULTS_CACHE_SIZE`

Default: `25`

The toolbar keeps up to this many results in memory.

- `ROOT_TAG_EXTRA_ATTRS`

Default: `''`

This setting is injected in the root template div in order to avoid conflicts with client-side frameworks. For example, when using the debug toolbar with Angular.js, set this to `'ng-non-bindable'` or `'class="ng-non-bindable"'`.

- `SHOW_COLLAPSED`

Default: `False`

If changed to `True`, the toolbar will be collapsed by default.

- `SHOW_TOOLBAR_CALLBACK`

Default: `'debug_toolbar.middleware.show_toolbar'`

This is the dotted path to a function used for determining whether the toolbar should show or not. The default checks are that `DEBUG` must be set to `True` and the IP of the request must be in `INTERNAL_IPS`. You can provide your own function `callback(request)` which returns `True` or `False`.

For versions < 1.8, the callback should also return `False` for AJAX requests. Since version 1.8, AJAX requests are checked in the middleware, not the callback. This allows reusing the callback to verify access to panel views requested via AJAX.

## 2.2.2 Panel options

- `EXTRA_SIGNALS`

Default: `[]`

Panel: signals

A list of custom signals that might be in your project, defined as the Python path to the signal.

- `ENABLE_STACKTRACES`

Default: `True`

Panels: cache, SQL

If set to `True`, this will show stacktraces for SQL queries and cache calls. Enabling stacktraces can increase the CPU time used when executing queries.

- `ENABLE_STACKTRACES_LOCALS`

Default: `False`

Panels: cache, SQL

If set to `True`, this will show `locals()` for each stacktrace piece of code for SQL queries and cache calls. Enabling stacktraces locals will increase the CPU time used when executing queries and will give too verbose information in most cases, but is useful for debugging complex cases.

**Caution:** This will expose all members from each frame of the stacktrace. This can potentially expose sensitive or private information. It's advised to only use this configuration locally.

- `HIDE_IN_STACKTRACES`

Default:

```
(
    "socketserver",
    "threading",
    "wsgiref",
    "debug_toolbar",
    "django.db",
    "django.core.handlers",
    "django.core.servers",
    "django.utils.decorators",
    "django.utils.deprecation",
    "django.utils.functional",
)
```

Panels: cache, SQL

Useful for eliminating server-related entries which can result in enormous DOM structures and toolbar rendering delays.

- PRETTIFY\_SQL

Default: True

Panel: SQL

Controls SQL token grouping.

Token grouping allows pretty print of similar tokens, like aligned indentation for every selected field.

When set to True, it might cause render slowdowns when a view make long SQL textual queries.

**Without grouping:**

```
SELECT "auth_user"."id", "auth_user"."password", "auth_user"."last_login", "auth_
↪user"."is_superuser", "auth_user"."username", "auth_user"."first_name", "auth_user
↪"."last_name"
FROM "auth_user"
WHERE "auth_user"."username" = '''test_username'''
LIMIT 21
```

**With grouping:**

```
SELECT "auth_user"."id",
       "auth_user"."password",
       "auth_user"."last_login",
       "auth_user"."is_superuser",
       "auth_user"."username",
       "auth_user"."first_name",
       "auth_user"."last_name",
FROM "auth_user"
WHERE "auth_user"."username" = '''test_username'''
LIMIT 21
```

- PROFILER\_MAX\_DEPTH

Default: 10

Panel: profiling

This setting affects the depth of function calls in the profiler's analysis.

- SHOW\_TEMPLATE\_CONTEXT

Default: True

Panel: templates

If set to True then a template's context will be included with it in the template debug panel. Turning this off is useful when you have large template contexts, or you have template contexts with lazy data structures that you don't want to be evaluated.

- SKIP\_TEMPLATE\_PREFIXES

Default: ('django/forms/widgets/', 'admin/widgets/')

Panel: templates.

Templates starting with those strings are skipped when collecting rendered templates and contexts. Template-based form widgets are skipped by default because the panel HTML can easily grow to hundreds of megabytes with many form fields and many options.

- SQL\_WARNING\_THRESHOLD

Default: 500

Panel: SQL

The SQL panel highlights queries that took more than this amount of time, in milliseconds, to execute.

Here's what a slightly customized toolbar configuration might look like:

```
# This example is unlikely to be appropriate for your project.
DEBUG_TOOLBAR_CONFIG = {
    # Toolbar options
    'RESULTS_CACHE_SIZE': 3,
    'SHOW_COLLAPSED': True,
    # Panel options
    'SQL_WARNING_THRESHOLD': 100, # milliseconds
}
```



## SYSTEM CHECKS

The following [system checks](#) help verify the Django Debug Toolbar setup and configuration:

- **debug\_toolbar.W001:** `debug_toolbar.middleware.DebugToolbarMiddleware` is missing from `MIDDLEWARE`.
- **debug\_toolbar.W002:** `debug_toolbar.middleware.DebugToolbarMiddleware` occurs multiple times in `MIDDLEWARE`.
- **debug\_toolbar.W003:** `debug_toolbar.middleware.DebugToolbarMiddleware` occurs before `django.middleware.gzip.GZipMiddleware` in `MIDDLEWARE`.
- **debug\_toolbar.W004:** `debug_toolbar` is incompatible with `MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES` setting.
- **debug\_toolbar.W005:** Setting `DEBUG_TOOLBAR_PANELS` is empty.





## 4.1 The toolbar isn't displayed!

The Debug Toolbar will only display when `DEBUG = True` in your project's settings (see *Show Toolbar Callback*) and your IP address must also match an entry in your project's `INTERNAL_IPS` setting (see *Configuring Internal IPs*). It will also only display if the MIME type of the response is either `text/html` or `application/xhtml+xml` and contains a closing `</body>` tag.

Be aware of middleware ordering and other middleware that may intercept requests and return responses. Putting the debug toolbar middleware *after* the `FlatpageFallbackMiddleware` middleware, for example, means the toolbar will not show up on flatpages.

Browsers have become more aggressive with caching static assets, such as JavaScript and CSS files. Check your browser's development console, and if you see errors, try a hard browser refresh or clearing your cache.

## 4.2 Performance considerations

The Debug Toolbar is designed to introduce as little overhead as possible in the rendering of pages. However, depending on your project, the overhead may become noticeable. In extreme cases, it can make development impractical. Here's a breakdown of the performance issues you can run into and their solutions.

### 4.2.1 Problems

The Debug Toolbar works in two phases. First, it gathers data while Django handles a request and stores this data in memory. Second, when you open a panel in the browser, it fetches the data on the server and displays it.

If you're seeing excessive CPU or memory consumption while browsing your site, you must optimize the "gathering" phase. If displaying a panel is slow, you must optimize the "rendering" phase.

### 4.2.2 Culprits

The SQL panel may be the culprit if your view performs many SQL queries. You should attempt to minimize the number of SQL queries, but this isn't always possible, for instance if you're using a CMS and have disabled caching for development.

The cache panel is very similar to the SQL panel, except it isn't always a bad practice to make many cache queries in a view.

The template panel becomes slow if your views or context processors return large contexts and your templates have complex inheritance or inclusion schemes.

### 4.2.3 Solutions

If the “gathering” phase is too slow, you can disable problematic panels temporarily by deselecting the checkbox at the top right of each panel. That change will apply to the next request. If you don’t use some panels at all, you can remove them permanently by customizing the `DEBUG_TOOLBAR_PANELS` setting.

By default, data gathered during the last 25 requests is kept in memory. This allows you to use the toolbar on a page even if you have browsed to a few other pages since you first loaded that page. You can reduce memory consumption by setting the `RESULTS_CACHE_SIZE` configuration option to a lower value. At worst, the toolbar will tell you that the data you’re looking for isn’t available anymore.

If the “rendering” phase is too slow, refrain from clicking on problematic panels :) Or reduce the amount of data gathered and rendered by these panels by disabling some configuration options that are enabled by default:

- `ENABLE_STACKTRACES` for the SQL and cache panels,
- `SHOW_TEMPLATE_CONTEXT` for the template panel.

Also, check `SKIP_TEMPLATE_PREFIXES` when you’re using template-based form widgets.

The Django Debug Toolbar ships with a series of built-in panels. In addition, several third-party panels are available.

## 5.1 Default built-in panels

The following panels are enabled by default.

### 5.1.1 History

```
class debug_toolbar.panels.history.HistoryPanel
```

This panel shows the history of requests made and allows switching to a past snapshot of the toolbar to view that request's stats.

**Caution:** If `RENDER_PANELS` configuration option is set to `True` or if the server runs with multiple processes, the History Panel will be disabled.

### 5.1.2 Version

```
class debug_toolbar.panels.versions.VersionsPanel
```

Shows versions of Python, Django, and installed apps if possible.

### 5.1.3 Timer

```
class debug_toolbar.panels.timer.TimerPanel
```

Request timer.

### 5.1.4 Settings

**class** debug\_toolbar.panels.settings.SettingsPanel

A list of settings in settings.py.

### 5.1.5 Headers

**class** debug\_toolbar.panels.headers.HeadersPanel

This panels shows the HTTP request and response headers, as well as a selection of values from the WSGI environment.

Note that headers set by middleware placed before the debug toolbar middleware in MIDDLEWARE won't be visible in the panel. The WSGI server itself may also add response headers such as Date and Server.

### 5.1.6 Request

**class** debug\_toolbar.panels.request.RequestPanel

GET/POST/cookie/session variable display.

### 5.1.7 SQL

**class** debug\_toolbar.panels.sql.SQLPanel

SQL queries including time to execute and links to EXPLAIN each query.

### 5.1.8 Template

**class** debug\_toolbar.panels.templates.TemplatesPanel

Templates and context used, and their template paths.

### 5.1.9 Static files

**class** debug\_toolbar.panels.staticfiles.StaticFilesPanel

Used static files and their locations (via the staticfiles finders).

### 5.1.10 Cache

**class** debug\_toolbar.panels.cache.CachePanel

Cache queries. Is incompatible with Django's per-site caching.

### 5.1.11 Signal

`class debug_toolbar.panels.signals.SignalsPanel`

List of signals and receivers.

### 5.1.12 Logging

`class debug_toolbar.panels.logging.LoggingPanel`

Logging output via Python's built-in `logging` module.

### 5.1.13 Redirects

`class debug_toolbar.panels.redirects.RedirectsPanel`

When this panel is enabled, the debug toolbar will show an intermediate page upon redirect so you can view any debug information prior to redirecting. This page will provide a link to the redirect destination you can follow when ready.

Since this behavior is annoying when you aren't debugging a redirect, this panel is included but inactive by default. You can activate it by default with the `DISABLE_PANELS` configuration option.

### 5.1.14 Profiling

`class debug_toolbar.panels.profiling.ProfilingPanel`

Profiling information for the processing of the request.

This panel is included but inactive by default. You can activate it by default with the `DISABLE_PANELS` configuration option.

## 5.2 Third-party panels

---

**Note:** Third-party panels aren't officially supported!

The authors of the Django Debug Toolbar maintain a list of third-party panels, but they can't vouch for the quality of each of them. Please report bugs to their authors.

---

If you'd like to add a panel to this list, please submit a pull request!

### 5.2.1 Flamegraph

URL: <https://github.com/23andMe/djdt-flamegraph>

Path: `djdt_flamegraph.FlamegraphPanel`

Generates a flame graph from your current request.

### 5.2.2 Haystack

URL: <https://github.com/streeter/django-haystack-panel>

Path: `haystack_panel.panel.HaystackDebugPanel`

See queries made by your [Haystack](#) backends.

### 5.2.3 HTML Tidy/Validator

URL: <https://github.com/joymax/django-dtpanel-htmlltidy>

Path: `debug_toolbar_htmlltidy.panels.HTMLTidyDebugPanel`

HTML Tidy or HTML Validator is a custom panel that validates your HTML and displays warnings and errors.

### 5.2.4 Inspector

URL: <https://github.com/santiagobasulto/debug-inspector-panel>

Path: `inspector_panel.panels.inspector.InspectorPanel`

Retrieves and displays information you specify using the `debug` statement. Inspector panel also logs to the console by default, but may be instructed not to.

### 5.2.5 LDAP Tracing

URL: <https://github.com/danyi1212/django-windowsauth>

Path: `windows_auth.panels.LDAPPanel`

LDAP Operations performed during the request, including timing, request and response messages, the entries received, write changes list, stack-tracing and error debugging. This panel also shows connection usage metrics when it is collected. [Check out the docs.](#)

### 5.2.6 Line Profiler

URL: <https://github.com/mikekeda/django-debug-toolbar-line-profiler>

Path: `debug_toolbar_line_profiler.panel.ProfilingPanel`

This package provides a profiling panel that incorporates output from [line\\_profiler](#).

### 5.2.7 Mail

URL: <https://github.com/scuml/django-mail-panel>

Path: `mail_panel.panels.MailToolbarPanel`

This panel captures and displays emails sent from your application.

### 5.2.8 Memcache

URL: <https://github.com/ross/memcache-debug-panel>

Path: `memcache_toolbar.panels.memcache.MemcachePanel` or `memcache_toolbar.panels.pylibmc.PylibmcPanel`

This panel tracks memcached usage. It currently supports both the `pylibmc` and `memcache` libraries.

### 5.2.9 MongoDB

URL: <https://github.com/hmarr/django-debug-toolbar-mongo>

Path: `debug_toolbar_mongo.panel.MongoDebugPanel`

Adds MongoDB debugging information.

### 5.2.10 Neo4j

URL: <https://github.com/robinedwards/django-debug-toolbar-neo4j-panel>

Path: `neo4j_panel.Neo4jPanel`

Trace neo4j rest API calls in your Django application, this also works for neo4django and neo4jrestclient, support for py2neo is on its way.

### 5.2.11 Pympler

URL: <https://pythonhosted.org/Pympler/django.html>

Path: `pympler.panels.MemoryPanel`

Shows process memory information (virtual size, resident set size) and model instances for the current request.

### 5.2.12 Request History

URL: <https://github.com/djsutho/django-debug-toolbar-request-history>

Path: `ddt_request_history.panels.request_history.RequestHistoryPanel`

Switch between requests to view their stats. Also adds support for viewing stats for AJAX requests.

### 5.2.13 Requests

URL: <https://github.com/marceltschoppch/django-requests-debug-toolbar>

Path: `requests_panel.panel.RequestsDebugPanel`

Lists HTTP requests made with the popular `requests` library.

### 5.2.14 Sites

URL: <https://github.com/elvard/django-sites-toolbar>

Path: `sites_toolbar.panels.SitesDebugPanel`

Browse Sites registered in `django.contrib.sites` and switch between them. Useful to debug project when you use `django-dynamicsites` which sets `SITE_ID` dynamically.

### 5.2.15 Template Profiler

URL: <https://github.com/node13h/django-debug-toolbar-template-profiler>

Path: `template_profiler_panel.panels.template.TemplateProfilerPanel`

Shows template render call duration and distribution on the timeline. Lightweight. Compatible with WSGI servers which reuse threads for multiple requests (Werkzeug).

### 5.2.16 Template Timings

URL: <https://github.com/orf/django-debug-toolbar-template-timings>

Path: `template_timings_panel.panels.TemplateTimings.TemplateTimings`

Displays template rendering times for your Django application.

### 5.2.17 User

URL: <https://github.com/playfire/django-debug-toolbar-user-panel>

Path: `debug_toolbar_user_panel.panels.UserPanel`

Easily switch between logged in users, see properties of current user.

### 5.2.18 VCS Info

URL: <https://github.com/giginet/django-debug-toolbar-vcs-info>

Path: `vcs_info_panel.panels.GitInfoPanel`

Displays VCS status (revision, branch, latest commit log and more) of your Django application.

### 5.2.19 uWSGI Stats

URL: <https://github.com/unbit/django-uwsgi>

Path: `django_uwsgi.panels.UwsgiPanel`

Displays uWSGI stats (workers, applications, spooler jobs and more).



## 5.3 API for third-party panels

Third-party panels must subclass *Panel*, according to the public API described below. Unless noted otherwise, all methods are optional.

Panels can ship their own templates, static files and views. All views should be decorated with `debug_toolbar.decorators.require_show_toolbar` to prevent unauthorized access. There is no public CSS API at this time.

**class** `debug_toolbar.panels.Panel(toolbar, get_response)`

Base class for panels.

**nav\_title**

Title shown in the side bar. Defaults to *title*.

**nav\_subtitle**

Subtitle shown in the side bar. Defaults to the empty string.

**has\_content**

True if the panel can be displayed in full screen, False if it's only shown in the side bar. Defaults to True.

**title**

Title shown in the panel when it's displayed in full screen.

Mandatory, unless the panel sets *has\_content* to False.

**template**

Template used to render *content*.

Mandatory, unless the panel sets *has\_content* to False or overrides *attr:content`*.

**content**

Content of the panel when it's displayed in full screen.

By default this renders the template defined by *template*. Statistics stored with *record\_stats()* are available in the template's context.

**scripts**

Scripts used by the HTML content of the panel when it's displayed.

When a panel is rendered on the frontend, the `djdt.panel.render` JavaScript event will be dispatched. The scripts can listen for this event to support dynamic functionality.

**classmethod** `get_urls()`

Return URL patterns, if the panel has its own views.

**enable\_instrumentation()**

Enable instrumentation to gather data for this panel.

This usually means monkey-patching (!) or registering signal receivers. Any instrumentation with a non-negligible effect on performance should be installed by this method rather than at import time.

Unless the toolbar or this panel is disabled, this method will be called early in `DebugToolbarMiddleware`. It should be idempotent.

**disable\_instrumentation()**

Disable instrumentation to gather data for this panel.

This is the opposite of *enable\_instrumentation()*.

Unless the toolbar or this panel is disabled, this method will be called late in the middleware. It should be idempotent.

### **record\_stats**(*stats*)

Store data gathered by the panel. *stats* is a `dict`.

Each call to `record_stats` updates the statistics dictionary.

### **get\_stats**()

Access data stored by the panel. Returns a `dict`.

### **process\_request**(*request*)

Like `__call__` in Django's middleware.

Write panel logic related to the request there. Save data with `record_stats()`.

Return the existing response or overwrite it.

### **generate\_stats**(*request, response*)

Called after `process_request`, but may not be executed on every request. This will only be called if the toolbar will be inserted into the request.

Write panel logic related to the response there. Post-process data gathered while the view executed. Save data with `record_stats()`.

Does not return a value.

### **classmethod run\_checks**()

Check that the integration is configured correctly for the panel.

This will be called as a part of the Django checks system when the application is being setup.

Return a list of :class: `django.core.checks.CheckMessage` instances.

## 5.3.1 JavaScript API

Panel templates should include any JavaScript files they need. There are a few common methods available.

### `djdt.close()`

Closes the topmost level (window/panel/toolbar)

### `djdt.cookie.get(key)`

This is a helper function to fetch values stored in the cookies.

#### Arguments

- **key** – The key for the value to be fetched.

### `djdt.cookie.set(key, value, options)`

This is a helper function to set a value stored in the cookies.

#### Arguments

- **key** – The key to be used.
- **value** – The value to be set.
- **options** – The options for the value to be set. It should contain the properties `expires` and `path`.

### `djdt.hide_toolbar()`

Closes any panels and hides the toolbar.

### `djdt.show_toolbar()`

Shows the toolbar.

## Events

### `djdt.panel.render`

This is an event raised when a panel is rendered. It has the property `detail.panelId` which identifies which panel has been loaded. This event can be useful when creating custom scripts to process the HTML further.

An example of this for the `CustomPanel` would be:

```
import { $$ } from "./utils.js";
function addCustomMetrics() {
    // Logic to process/add custom metrics here.

    // Be sure to cover the case of this function being called twice
    // due to file being loaded asynchronously.
}
const djDebug = document.getElementById("djDebug");
$.onPanelRender(djDebug, "CustomPanel", addCustomMetrics);
// Since a panel's scripts are loaded asynchronously, it's possible that
// the above statement would occur after the djdt.panel.render event has
// been raised. To account for that, the rendering function should be
// called here as well.
addCustomMetrics();
```



## COMMANDS

The Debug Toolbar currently provides one Django management command.

## 6.1 debugsqlshell

This command starts an interactive Python shell, like Django's built-in `shell` management command. In addition, each ORM call that results in a database query will be beautifully output in the shell.

Here's an example:

```
>>> from page.models import Page
>>> ### Lookup and use resulting in an extra query...
>>> p = Page.objects.get(pk=1)
SELECT "page_page"."id",
       "page_page"."number",
       "page_page"."template_id",
       "page_page"."description"
FROM "page_page"
WHERE "page_page"."id" = 1

>>> print(p.template.name)
SELECT "page_template"."id",
       "page_template"."name",
       "page_template"."description"
FROM "page_template"
WHERE "page_template"."id" = 1

Home
>>> ### Using select_related to avoid 2nd database call...
>>> p = Page.objects.select_related('template').get(pk=1)
SELECT "page_page"."id",
       "page_page"."number",
       "page_page"."template_id",
       "page_page"."description",
       "page_template"."id",
       "page_template"."name",
       "page_template"."description"
FROM "page_page"
INNER JOIN "page_template" ON ("page_page"."template_id" = "page_template"."id")
WHERE "page_page"."id" = 1
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
>>> print(p.template.name)
Home
```

## CHANGE LOG

### 7.1 Next version

#### 7.2 3.2.2 (2021-08-14)

- Ensured that the handle stays within bounds when resizing the window.
- Disabled `HistoryPanel` when `RENDER_PANELS` is `True` or if `RENDER_PANELS` is `None` and the WSGI container is running with multiple processes.
- Fixed `RENDER_PANELS` functionality so that when `True` panels are rendered during the request and not loaded asynchronously.
- `HistoryPanel` now shows status codes of responses.
- Support `request.urlconf` override when checking for toolbar requests.

#### 7.3 3.2.1 (2021-04-14)

- Fixed SQL Injection vulnerability, CVE-2021-30459. The toolbar now calculates a signature on all fields for the SQL select, explain, and analyze forms.
- Changed `djdt.cookie.set()` to set `sameSite=Lax` by default if callers do not provide a value.
- Added `PRETTIFY_SQL` configuration option to support controlling SQL token grouping. By default it's set to `True`. When set to `False`, a performance improvement can be seen by the SQL panel.
- Added a JavaScript event when a panel loads of the format `djdt.panel.[PanelId]` where `PanelId` is the `panel_id` property of the panel's Python class. Listening for this event corrects the bug in the Timer Panel in which it didn't insert the browser timings after switching requests in the History Panel.
- Fixed issue with the toolbar expecting URL paths to start with `/__debug__` while the documentation indicates it's not required.

### 7.4 3.2 (2020-12-03)

- Moved CI to GitHub Actions: <https://github.com/jazzband/django-debug-toolbar/actions>
- Stopped crashing when `request.GET` and `request.POST` are dictionaries instead of `QueryDict` instances. This isn't a valid use of Django but `django-debug-toolbar` shouldn't crash anyway.
- Fixed a crash in the history panel when sending a JSON POST request with invalid JSON.
- Added missing signals to the signals panel by default.
- Documented how to avoid CORS errors now that we're using JavaScript modules.
- Verified support for Python 3.9.
- Added a `css` and a `js` template block to `debug_toolbar/base.html` to allow overriding CSS and JS.

### 7.5 3.2a1 (2020-10-19)

- Fixed a regression where the JavaScript code crashed with an invalid CSS selector when searching for an element to replace.
- Replaced remaining images with CSS.
- Continued refactoring the HTML and CSS code for simplicity, continued improving the use of semantic HTML.
- Stopped caring about prehistoric browsers for good. Started splitting up the JavaScript code to take advantage of JavaScript modules.
- Continued removing unused CSS.
- Started running Selenium tests on Travis CI.
- Added a system check which prevents using `django-debug-toolbar` without any enabled panels.
- Added `Panel.run_checks()` for panels to verify the configuration before the application starts.
- Validate the static file paths specified in `STATICFILES_DIRS` exist via `StaticFilesPanel`
- Introduced `prettier` to format the frontend code.
- Started accessing history views using GET requests since they do not change state on the server.
- Fixed a bug where unsuccessful requests (e.g. network errors) were silently ignored.
- Started spellchecking the documentation.
- Removed calls to the deprecated `request.is_ajax()` method. These calls were unnecessary now that most endpoints return JSON anyway.
- Removed support for Python 3.5.



## 7.6 3.1 (2020-09-21)

- Fixed a crash in the history panel when sending an empty JSON POST request.
- Made `make example` also set up the database and a superuser account.
- Added a Makefile target for regenerating the django-debug-toolbar screenshot.
- Added automatic escaping of panel titles resp. disallowed HTML tags.
- Removed some CSS
- Restructured the SQL stats template.
- Changed command line examples to prefer `python -m pip` to `pip`.

## 7.7 3.0 (2020-09-20)

- Added an `.editorconfig` file specifying indentation rules etc.
- Updated the Italian translation.
- Added support for Django 3.1a1. `fetch()` and `jQuery.ajax` requests are now detected by the absence of a `Accept: text/html` header instead of the jQuery-specific `X-Requested-With` header on Django 3.1 or better.
- Pruned unused CSS and removed hacks for ancient browsers.
- Added the new `Panel.scripts` property. This property should return a list of JavaScript resources to be loaded in the browser when displaying the panel. Right now, this is used by a single panel, the Timer panel. Third party panels can use this property to add scripts rather than embedding them in the content HTML.
- Switched from JSHint to ESLint. Added an ESLint job to the Travis CI matrix.
- Debug toolbar state which is only needed in the JavaScript code now uses `localStorage`.
- Updated the code to avoid a few deprecation warnings and resource warnings.
- Started loading JavaScript as ES6 modules.
- Added support for `cache.touch()` when using django-debug-toolbar.
- Eliminated more inline CSS.
- Updated `tox.ini` and `Makefile` to use `isort>=5`.
- Increased `RESULTS_CACHE_SIZE` to 25 to better support AJAX requests.
- Fixed the close button CSS by explicitly specifying the `box-sizing` property.
- Simplified the `isort` configuration by taking advantage of `isort's black` profile.
- Added `HistoryPanel` including support for AJAX requests.

### 7.7.1 Backwards incompatible changes

- Loading panel content no longer executes the scripts elements embedded in the HTML. Third party panels that require JavaScript resources should now use the `Panel.scripts` property.
- Removed support for end of life Django 1.11. The minimum supported Django is now 2.2.
- The Debug Toolbar now loads a `JavaScript module`. Typical local development using Django `runserver` is not impacted. However, if your application server and static files server are at different origins, you may see CORS errors in your browser's development console. See the "Cross-Origin Request Blocked" section of the [installation docs](#) for details on how to resolve this issue.

### 7.8 2.2 (2020-01-31)

- Removed support for end of life Django 2.0 and 2.1.
- Added support for Python 3.8.
- Add `locals()` option for SQL panel.
- Added support for Django 3.0.

### 7.9 2.1 (2019-11-12)

- Changed the Travis CI matrix to run style checks first.
- Exposed the `djdt.init` function too.
- Small improvements to the code to take advantage of newer Django APIs and avoid warnings because of deprecated code.
- Verified compatibility with the upcoming Django 3.0 (at the time of writing).

### 7.10 2.0 (2019-06-20)

- Updated `StaticFilesPanel` to be compatible with Django 3.0.
- The `ProfilingPanel` is now enabled but inactive by default.
- Fixed toggling of table rows in the profiling panel UI.
- The `ProfilingPanel` no longer skips remaining panels or middlewares.
- Improved the installation documentation.
- Fixed a possible crash in the template panel.
- Added support for `psycpg2` Composed objects.
- Changed the Jinja2 tests to use Django's own Jinja2 template backend.
- Added instrumentation to queries using server side cursors.
- Too many small improvements and cleanups to list them all.

### 7.10.1 Backwards incompatible changes

- Removed support for Python 2.
- Removed support for Django's deprecated `MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES` setting.
- Restructured `debug_toolbar.panels.Panel` to execute more like the new-style Django `MIDDLEWARE`. The `Panel.__init__()` method is now passed `get_response` as the first positional argument. The `debug_toolbar.panels.Panel.process_request()` method must now always return a response. Usually this is the response returned by `get_response()` but the panel may also return a different response as is the case in the `RedirectsPanel`. Third party panels must adjust to this new architecture. `Panel.process_response()` and `Panel.process_view()` have been removed as a result of this change.

The deprecated API, `debug_toolbar.panels.DebugPanel`, has been removed. Third party panels should use `debug_toolbar.panels.Panel` instead.

The following deprecated settings have been removed:

- `HIDDEN_STACKTRACE_MODULES`
- `HIDE_DJANGO_SQL`
- `INTERCEPT_REDIRECTS`
- `RESULTS_STORE_SIZE`
- `ROOT_TAG_ATTRS`
- `TAG`

## 7.11 1.11 (2018-12-03)

- Use `defer` on all `<script>` tags to avoid blocking HTML parsing, removed inline JavaScript.
- Stop inlining images in CSS to avoid Content Security Policy errors altogether.
- Reformatted the code using `black`.
- Added the Django mail panel to the list of third-party panels.
- Convert system check errors to warnings to accommodate exotic configurations.
- Fixed a crash when explaining raw queriesets.
- Fixed an obscure Unicode error with binary data fields.
- Added MariaDB and Python 3.7 builds to the CI.

## 7.12 1.10.1 (2018-09-11)

- Fixed a problem where the duplicate query detection breaks for unhashable query parameters.
- Added support for structured types when recording SQL.
- Made Travis CI also run one test no PostgreSQL.
- Added fallbacks for inline images in CSS.
- Improved cross-browser compatibility around `URLSearchParams` usage.
- Fixed a few typos and redundancies in the documentation, removed mentions of `django-debug-toolbar`'s jQuery which aren't accurate anymore.

### 7.13 1.10 (2018-09-06)

- Removed support for Django < 1.11.
- Added support and testing for Django 2.1 and Python 3.7. No actual code changes were required.
- Removed the jQuery dependency. This means that django-debug-toolbar now requires modern browsers with support for `fetch`, `classList` etc. The `JQUERY_URL` setting is also removed because it isn't necessary anymore. If you depend on jQuery, integrate it yourself.
- Added support for the server timing header.
- Added a differentiation between similar and duplicate queries. Similar queries are what duplicate queries used to be (same SQL, different parameters).
- Stopped hiding frames from Django's contrib apps in stacktraces by default.
- Lots of small cleanups and bug fixes.

### 7.14 1.9.1 (2017-11-15)

- Fix erroneous `ContentNotRenderedError` raised by the redirects panel.

### 7.15 1.9 (2017-11-13)

This version is compatible with Django 2.0 and requires Django 1.8 or later.

#### 7.15.1 Bug fixes

- The profiling panel now escapes reported data resulting in valid HTML.
- Many minor cleanups and bug fixes.

### 7.16 1.8 (2017-05-05)

This version is compatible with Django 1.11 and requires Django 1.8 or later.

#### 7.16.1 Backwards incompatible changes

- `debug_toolbar.middleware.show_toolbar` (the default value of setting `SHOW_TOOLBAR_CALLBACK`) no longer returns `False` for AJAX requests. This is to allow reusing the `SHOW_TOOLBAR_CALLBACK` function to verify access to panel views requested via AJAX. Projects defining a custom `SHOW_TOOLBAR_CALLBACK` should remove checks for AJAX requests in order to continue to allow access to these panels.

## 7.16.2 Features

- New decorator `debug_toolbar.decorators.require_show_toolbar` prevents unauthorized access to decorated views by checking `SHOW_TOOLBAR_CALLBACK` every request. Unauthorized access results in a 404.
- The `SKIP_TEMPLATE_PREFIXES` setting allows skipping templates in the templates panel. Template-based form widgets' templates are skipped by default to avoid panel sizes going into hundreds of megabytes of HTML.

## 7.16.3 Bug fixes

- All views are now decorated with `debug_toolbar.decorators.require_show_toolbar` preventing unauthorized access.
- The templates panel now reuses contexts' pretty printed version which makes the debug toolbar usable again with Django 1.11's template-based forms rendering.
- Long SQL statements are now forcibly wrapped to fit on the screen.

## 7.17 1.7 (2017-03-05)

### 7.17.1 Bug fixes

- Recursive template extension is now understood.
- Deprecation warnings were fixed.
- The SQL panel uses HMAC instead of simple hashes to verify that SQL statements have not been changed. Also, the handling of bytes and text for hashing has been hardened. Also, a bug with Python's division handling has been fixed for improved Python 3 support.
- An error with `django-jinja` has been fixed.
- A few CSS classes have been prefixed with `djdt-` to avoid conflicting class names.

## 7.18 1.6 (2016-10-05)

The debug toolbar was adopted by Jazzband.

### 7.18.1 Removed features

- Support for automatic setup has been removed as it was frequently problematic. Installation now requires explicit setup. The `DEBUG_TOOLBAR_PATCH_SETTINGS` setting has also been removed as it is now unused. See the [installation documentation](#) for details.

### 7.18.2 Bug fixes

- The `DebugToolbarMiddleware` now also supports Django 1.10's `MIDDLEWARE` setting.

## 7.19 1.5 (2016-07-21)

This version is compatible with Django 1.10 and requires Django 1.8 or later.

Support for Python 3.2 is dropped.

### 7.19.1 Bug fixes

- Restore compatibility with `sqlparse 0.2.0`.
- Add compatibility with Bootstrap 4, Pure CSS, MDL, etc.
- Improve compatibility with RequireJS / AMD.
- Improve the UI slightly.
- Fix invalid (X)HTML.

## 7.20 1.4 (2015-10-06)

This version is compatible with Django 1.9 and requires Django 1.7 or later.

### 7.20.1 New features

- New panel method `debug_toolbar.panels.Panel.generate_stats()` allows panels to only record stats when the toolbar is going to be inserted into the response.

### 7.20.2 Bug fixes

- Response time for requests of projects with numerous media files has been improved.

## 7.21 1.3 (2015-03-10)

This is the first version compatible with Django 1.8.

### 7.21.1 New features

- A new panel is available: Template Profiler.
- The `SHOW_TOOLBAR_CALLBACK` accepts a callable.
- The toolbar now provides a *JavaScript API*.

### 7.21.2 Bug fixes

- The toolbar handle cannot leave the visible area anymore when the toolbar is collapsed.
- The root level logger is preserved.
- The `RESULTS_CACHE_SIZE` setting is taken into account.
- CSS classes are prefixed with `djdt-` to prevent name conflicts.
- The private copy of jQuery no longer registers as an AMD module on sites that load RequireJS.

## 7.22 1.2 (2014-04-25)

### 7.22.1 New features

- The `JQUERY_URL` setting defines where the toolbar loads jQuery from.

### 7.22.2 Bug fixes

- The toolbar now always loads a private copy of jQuery in order to avoid using an incompatible version. It no longer attempts to integrate with AMD.

This private copy is available in `djdt.jQuery`. Third-party panels are encouraged to use it because it should be as stable as the toolbar itself.

## 7.23 1.1 (2014-04-12)

This is the first version compatible with Django 1.7.

### 7.23.1 New features

- The SQL panel colors queries depending on the stack level.
- The Profiler panel allows configuring the maximum depth.

### 7.23.2 Bug fixes

- Support languages where lowercase and uppercase strings may have different lengths.
- Allow using cursor as context managers.
- Make the SQL explain more helpful on SQLite.
- Various JavaScript improvements.

### 7.23.3 Deprecated features

- The INTERCEPT\_REDIRECTS setting is superseded by the more generic DISABLE\_PANELS.

## 7.24 1.0 (2013-12-21)

This is the first stable version of the Debug Toolbar!

It includes many new features and performance improvements as well a few backwards-incompatible changes to make the toolbar easier to deploy, use, extend and maintain in the future.

You're strongly encouraged to review the installation and configuration docs and redo the setup in your projects.

Third-party panels will need to be updated to work with this version.



## CONTRIBUTING

This is a [Jazzband](#) project. By contributing you agree to abide by the [Contributor Code of Conduct](#) and follow the [guidelines](#).

### 8.1 Bug reports and feature requests

You can report bugs and request features in the [bug tracker](#).

Please search the existing database for duplicates before filing an issue.

### 8.2 Code

The code is available on [GitHub](#). Unfortunately, the repository contains old and flawed objects, so if you have set `fetch.fsckObjects` you'll have to deactivate it for this repository:

```
git clone --config fetch.fsckobjects=false https://github.com/jazzband/django-debug-  
↪toolbar.git
```

Once you've obtained a checkout, you should create a [virtualenv](#) and install the libraries required for working on the Debug Toolbar:

```
$ python -m pip install -r requirements_dev.txt
```

You can now run the example application:

```
$ DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=example.settings python -m django migrate  
$ DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=example.settings python -m django runserver
```

For convenience, there's an alias for the second command:

```
$ make example
```

Look at `example/settings.py` for running the example with another database than SQLite.

### 8.3 Tests

Once you've set up a development environment as explained above, you can run the test suite for the versions of Django and Python installed in that environment using the SQLite database:

```
$ make test
```

You can enable coverage measurement during tests:

```
$ make coverage
```

You can also run the test suite on all supported versions of Django and Python:

```
$ tox
```

This is strongly recommended before committing changes to Python code.

The test suite includes frontend tests written with Selenium. Since they're annoyingly slow, they're disabled by default. You can run them as follows:

```
$ make test_selenium
```

or by setting the `DJANGO_SELENIUM_TESTS` environment variable:

```
$ DJANGO_SELENIUM_TESTS=true make test
$ DJANGO_SELENIUM_TESTS=true make coverage
$ DJANGO_SELENIUM_TESTS=true tox
```

To test via `tox` against other databases, you'll need to create the user, database and assign the proper permissions. For PostgreSQL in a `psql` shell (note this allows the `debug_toolbar` user the permission to create databases):

```
psql> CREATE USER debug_toolbar WITH PASSWORD 'debug_toolbar';
psql> ALTER USER debug_toolbar CREATEDB;
psql> CREATE DATABASE debug_toolbar;
psql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE debug_toolbar to debug_toolbar;
```

For MySQL/MariaDB in a `mysql` shell:

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE debug_toolbar;
mysql> CREATE USER 'debug_toolbar'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'debug_toolbar';
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON debug_toolbar.* TO 'debug_toolbar'@'localhost';
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON test_debug_toolbar.* TO 'debug_toolbar'@'localhost';
```

### 8.4 Style

The Django Debug Toolbar uses `black` to format code and additionally uses `flake8` and `isort`. You can reformat the code using:

```
$ make style
```

## 8.5 Patches

Please submit [pull requests](#)!

The Debug Toolbar includes a limited but growing test suite. If you fix a bug or add a feature code, please consider adding proper coverage in the test suite, especially if it has a chance for a regression.

## 8.6 Translations

Translation efforts are coordinated on [Transifex](#).

Help translate the Debug Toolbar in your language!

## 8.7 Mailing list

This project doesn't have a mailing list at this time. If you wish to discuss a topic, please open an issue on [GitHub](#).

## 8.8 Making a release

Prior to a release, the English `.po` file must be updated with `make translatable_strings` and pushed to [Transifex](#). Once translators have done their job, `.po` files must be downloaded with `make update_translations`.

The release itself requires the following steps:

1. Update supported Python and Django versions:
  - `setup.py python_requires` list
  - `setup.py trove classifiers`
  - `README.rst`

Commit.

2. Update the screenshot in `README.rst`.

```
$ make example/django-debug-toolbar.png
```

Commit.

3. Bump version numbers in `docs/changes.rst`, `docs/conf.py`, `README.rst`, `debug_toolbar/__init__.py` and `setup.py`. Add the release date to `docs/changes.rst`. Commit.
4. Tag the new version.
5. `python setup.py sdist bdist_wheel upload`.
6. Push the commit and the tag.
7. Change the default version of the docs to point to the latest release: <https://readthedocs.org/dashboard/django-debug-toolbar/versions/>



## C

content (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* attribute), 21

## D

debug\_toolbar.panels.cache.CachePanel (*built-in class*), 16

debug\_toolbar.panels.headers.HeadersPanel (*built-in class*), 16

debug\_toolbar.panels.history.HistoryPanel (*built-in class*), 15

debug\_toolbar.panels.logging.LoggingPanel (*built-in class*), 17

debug\_toolbar.panels.profiling.ProfilingPanel (*built-in class*), 17

debug\_toolbar.panels.redirects.RedirectsPanel (*built-in class*), 17

debug\_toolbar.panels.request.RequestPanel (*built-in class*), 16

debug\_toolbar.panels.settings.SettingsPanel (*built-in class*), 16

debug\_toolbar.panels.signals.SignalsPanel (*built-in class*), 17

debug\_toolbar.panels.sql.SQLPanel (*built-in class*), 16

debug\_toolbar.panels.staticfiles.StaticFilesPanel (*built-in class*), 16

debug\_toolbar.panels.templates.TemplatesPanel (*built-in class*), 16

debug\_toolbar.panels.timer.TimerPanel (*built-in class*), 15

debug\_toolbar.panels.versions.VersionsPanel (*built-in class*), 15

disable\_instrumentation() (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* method), 21

djdt.close() (*djdt* method), 22

djdt.cookie.get() (*djdt.cookie* method), 22

djdt.cookie.set() (*djdt.cookie* method), 22

djdt.hide\_toolbar() (*djdt* method), 22

djdt.panel.render (*djdt.panel* attribute), 23

djdt.show\_toolbar() (*djdt* method), 22

## E

enable\_instrumentation() (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* method), 21

## G

generate\_stats() (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* method), 22

get\_stats() (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* method), 22

get\_urls() (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* class method), 21

## H

has\_content (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* attribute), 21

## N

nav\_subtitle (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* attribute), 21

nav\_title (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* attribute), 21

## P

Panel (*class in debug\_toolbar.panels*), 21

process\_request() (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* method), 22

## R

record\_stats() (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* method), 21

run\_checks() (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* class method), 22

## S

scripts (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* attribute), 21

## T

template (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* attribute), 21

title (*debug\_toolbar.panels.Panel* attribute), 21