

---

# Django User Sessions Documentation

*Release 1.3.1*

**Bouke Haarsma**

September 25, 2016



<b>1 Installation</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 GeoIP . . . . .	3
<b>2 Usage</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Current session . . . . .	5
2.2 All sessions . . . . .	5
2.3 Generic views . . . . .	5
2.4 Admin views . . . . .	6
<b>3 Reference</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 Middleware . . . . .	7
3.2 Models . . . . .	7
3.3 Session Backends . . . . .	7
3.4 Template Tags . . . . .	7
3.5 Views . . . . .	7
3.6 Unit tests . . . . .	8
<b>4 Release Notes</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1 1.1.1 . . . . .	9
4.2 1.1.0 . . . . .	9
4.3 1.0.0 . . . . .	9
4.4 1.0.0-beta1 . . . . .	9
4.5 0.1.4 . . . . .	9
4.6 0.1.3 . . . . .	10
4.7 0.1.2 . . . . .	10
4.8 0.1.1 . . . . .	10
4.9 0.1.0 . . . . .	10
<b>5 Indices and tables</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Python Module Index</b>	<b>13</b>



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. *dango-user-sessions* fixes this and makes session objects a first class citizen like other ORM objects.

Contents:



## Installation

---

1. pip install django-user-sessions
2. In INSTALLED\_APPS replace 'django.contrib.sessions' with 'user\_sessions'.
3. In 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. Run python manage.py syncdb (or migrate) and start hacking!

### 1.1 GeolP

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



---

## Usage

---

### 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	<a href="#">End Session</a>
Zwolle, Netherlands (xx.xx.xx.xx)	Safari on Mac OS X	11 minutes ago (this session)	<a href="#">End Session</a>

### 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 OS X  
{{ 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** +

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

Filter

By Is Valid

- All
- Active
- Expired

By Owner

- All
- Self

2 sessions

---

## Reference

---

### 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 a human readable text.
```

Example output:

- Safari on iPhone
- Chrome on Windows 8.1
- Safari on OS X

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

Example output:

- Zwolle, The Netherlands
- <i>unknown</i>

### 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

---

## Release Notes

---

### 4.1 1.1.1

- Added Django 1.8 support

### 4.2 1.1.0

- Fixed #14 – Truncate long user\_agents
- Fixed #23 – Cannot use admin view search
- Added Django 1.7 migrations

### 4.3 1.0.0

*No changes from 1.0.0-beta1.*

### 4.4 1.0.0-beta1

- #8 – Consistent URL patterns
- #11 – Support Django 1.6's ATOMIC\_REQUESTS
- German translation added

### 4.5 0.1.4

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

## 4.6 0.1.3

- Documentation
- Hebrew translation added
- Arabic translation added
- Fixed #3 – Reset user\_id on logout
- Fixed #4 – Add explicit license text

## 4.7 0.1.2

- Ship with default templates
- Added Dutch translation

## 4.8 0.1.1

- Added South migrations

## 4.9 0.1.0

- Initial release

## **Indices and tables**

---

- genindex
- modindex
- search



**U**

`user_sessions.templatetags.user_sessions,`

[7](#)



## D

device() (in module `user_sessions.templatetags.user_sessions`),  
7

## L

location() (in module `user_sessions.templatetags.user_sessions`),  
7

## S

SessionDeleteView (class in `user_sessions.views`), 7  
SessionListView (class in `user_sessions.views`), 7  
SessionMiddleware (class in `user_sessions.middleware`),  
7

## U

`user_sessions.templatetags.user_sessions` (module), 7