

```
jinja2.exceptions.TemplateNotFound: index.html
```

Traceback (most recent call last)

```
return self.wsgi_app(environ, start_response)
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```

```
response = self.handle_exception(e)
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```

```
response = self.full_dispatch_request()
          ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```

```
rv = self.handle_user_exception(e)
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```

```
rv = self.dispatch_request()
    ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```

```
return self.ensure_sync(self.view_functions[rule.endpoint])(**view_args)  # type: ignore[no-any-return]
```

```
return render_template('index.html')
```

```
template = app.jinja_env.get_or_select_template(template_name_or_list)
```

```
return self.get_template(template_name_or_list, parent, globals)
```

```
return self._load_template(name, globals)
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```

```
template = self.loader.load(self, name, self.make_globals(globals))
```

```
source, filename, uptodate = self.get_source(environment, name)
```

```
return self._get_source_fast(environment, template)
```

```
raise TemplateNotFound(template)
```

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The debugger caught an exception in your WSGI application. You can now look at the traceback which led to the error.

To switch between the interactive traceback and the plaintext one, you can click on the "Traceback" headline. From the text traceback you can also create a paste of it. For code execution mouse-over the frame you want to debug and click on the console icon on the right side.

You can execute arbitrary Python code in the stack frames and there are some extra helpers available for introspection:

- `dump()` shows all variables in the frame
- `dump(obj)` dumps all that's known about the object

Brought to you by **DON'T PANIC**, your friendly Werkzeug powered traceback interpreter.

