Django Exceptions ¶

Django raises some of its own exceptions as well as standard Python exceptions.

Django Core Exceptions ¶

Django core exception classes are defined in **`django.core.exceptions`**.

`AppRegistryNotReady` ¶

exception `AppRegistryNotReady`[source] ¶

This exception is raised when attempting to use models before the app loading process, which initializes the ORM, is complete.

`ObjectDoesNotExist` ¶

exception `ObjectDoesNotExist`[source] ¶

The base class for `DoesNotExist` exceptions; a `try/except` for `ObjectDoesNotExist` will catch `DoesNotExist` exceptions for all models.

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EmptyResultSet ¶

exception **EmptyResultSet**[source] ¶

EmptyResultSet may be raised during query generation if a query won't return any results. Most Django projects won't encounter this exception, but it might be useful for implementing custom lookups and expressions.

> **Changed in Django 1.11:**
> In older versions, it's only importable from **django.db.models.sql**.

FieldDoesNotExist ¶

exception **FieldDoesNotExist**[source] ¶

The **FieldDoesNotExist** exception is raised by a model's **_meta.get_field()** method when the requested field does not exist on the model or on the model's parents.

MultipleObjectsReturned ¶

exception **MultipleObjectsReturned**[source] ¶

The **MultipleObjectsReturned** exception is raised by a query if only one object is expected, but multiple objects are returned. A base version of this exception is provided in **django.core.exceptions**; each model class contains a subclassed version that can be used to identify the specific object type that has returned multiple objects.

See **get()** for further information.

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exception **`SuspiciousOperation`**[source] ¶

The **`SuspiciousOperation`** exception is raised when a user has performed an operation that should be considered suspicious from a security perspective, such as tampering with a session cookie. Subclasses of **`SuspiciousOperation`** include:

- **`DisallowedHost`**
- **`DisallowedModelAdminLookup`**
- **`DisallowedModelAdminToField`**
- **`DisallowedRedirect`**
- **`InvalidSessionKey`**
- **`RequestDataTooBig`**
- **`SuspiciousFileOperation`**
- **`SuspiciousMultipartForm`**
- **`SuspiciousSession`**
- **`TooManyFieldsSent`**

If a **`SuspiciousOperation`** exception reaches the WSGI handler level it is logged at the **`Error`** level and results in a **`HttpResponseBadRequest`**. See the logging documentation for more information.

`PermissionDenied` ¶

exception **`PermissionDenied`**[source] ¶

The **`PermissionDenied`** exception is raised when a user does not have permission to perform the action requested.

`ViewDoesNotExist` ¶

exception **`ViewDoesNotExist`**[source] ¶

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MiddlewareNotUsed ¶

exception **`MiddlewareNotUsed`**[source] ¶

The **`MiddlewareNotUsed`** exception is raised when a middleware is not used in the server configuration.

ImproperlyConfigured ¶

exception **`ImproperlyConfigured`**[source] ¶

The **`ImproperlyConfigured`** exception is raised when Django is somehow improperly configured – for example, if a value in **`settings.py`** is incorrect or unparseable.

FieldError ¶

exception **`FieldError`**[source] ¶

The **`FieldError`** exception is raised when there is a problem with a model field. This can happen for several reasons:

- A field in a model clashes with a field of the same name from an abstract base class
- An infinite loop is caused by ordering
- A keyword cannot be parsed from the filter parameters
- A field cannot be determined from a keyword in the query parameters
- A join is not permitted on the specified field
- A field name is invalid
- A query contains invalid order_by arguments

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exception `ValidationError`[source] ¶

The `ValidationError` exception is raised when data fails form or model field validation. For more information about validation, see Form and Field Validation, Model Field Validation and the Validator Reference.

`NON_FIELD_ERRORS` ¶

`NON_FIELD_ERRORS` ¶

`ValidationError`s that don't belong to a particular field in a form or model are classified as `NON_FIELD_ERRORS`. This constant is used as a key in dictionaries that otherwise map fields to their respective list of errors.

URL Resolver exceptions ¶

URL Resolver exceptions are defined in `django.urls`.

Deprecated since version 1.10:
In older versions, these exceptions are located in `django.core.urlresolvers`. Importing from the old location will continue to work until Django 2.0.

`Resolver404` ¶

exception `Resolver404`[source] ¶

The `Resolver404` exception is raised by `resolve()` if the path passed to `resolve()` doesn't map to a view. It's a subclass of `django.http.Http404`.

`NoReverseMatch` ¶

exception `NoReverseMatch`[source] ¶

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parameters supplied.

Database Exceptions ¶

Database exceptions may be imported from **`django.db`**.

Django wraps the standard database exceptions so that your Django code has a guaranteed common implementation of these classes.

exception **`Error`**[source] ¶

exception **`InterfaceError`**[source] ¶

exception **`DatabaseError`**[source] ¶

exception **`DataError`**[source] ¶

exception **`OperationalError`**[source] ¶

exception **`IntegrityError`**[source] ¶

exception **`InternalError`**[source] ¶

exception **`ProgrammingError`**[source] ¶

exception **`NotSupportedError`**[source] ¶

The Django wrappers for database exceptions behave exactly the same as the underlying database exceptions. See **PEP 249**, the Python Database API Specification v2.0, for further information.

As per **PEP 3134**, a **`__cause__`** attribute is set with the original (underlying) database exception, allowing access to any additional information provided. (Note that this attribute is available under both Python 2 and Python 3, although **PEP 3134** normally only applies to Python 3. To avoid unexpected differences with Python 3, Django will also ensure that the exception made available via **`__cause__`** has a usable **`__traceback__`** attribute.)

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The `__traceback__` attribute described above was added.

exception `models.ProtectedError` ¶

Raised to prevent deletion of referenced objects when using `django.db.models.PROTECT`. `models.ProtectedError` is a subclass of `IntegrityError`.

Http Exceptions ¶

Http exceptions may be imported from `django.http`.

`UnreadablePostError` ¶

exception `UnreadablePostError`[source] ¶

`UnreadablePostError` is raised when a user cancels an upload.

Transaction Exceptions ¶

Transaction exceptions are defined in `django.db.transaction`.

`TransactionManagementError` ¶

exception `TransactionManagementError`[source] ¶

`TransactionManagementError` is raised for any and all problems related to database transactions.

Testing Framework Exceptions ¶

Exceptions provided by the `django.test` package.

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exception **`client.RedirectCycleError`** ¶

`RedirectCycleError` is raised when the test client detects a loop or an overly long chain of redirects.

Python Exceptions ¶

Django raises built-in Python exceptions when appropriate as well. See the Python documentation for further information on the Built-in Exceptions.

‹ `django-admin` and `manage.py`   File handling ›

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