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# Django - what is the difference between render(), render\_to\_response() and direct\_to\_template()?

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Whats the difference (in language a python/django noob can understand) in a view between render(), render\_to\_response() and direct\_to\_template()?

1/3

e.g. from Nathan Borror's basic apps examples



```
def comment_edit(request, object_id, template_name='comments/edit.html'):
    comment = get_object_or_404(Comment, pk=object_id, user=request.user)
# ...
    return render(request, template_name, {
        'form': form,
        'comment': comment,
    })
```

But I've also seen

And

return direct\_to\_template(request, template\_name, my\_data\_dictionary)

Whats the difference, what to use in any particular situation?

python django

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edited May 5 '15 at 12:26



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## 5 Answers

https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/1.8/topics/http/shortcuts/#render





render() is a brand spanking new shortcut for <code>render\_to\_response</code> in 1.3 that will automatically use <code>RequestContext</code> that I will most definitely be using from now on.

https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/1.8/topics/http/shortcuts/#render-to-response

render\_to\_response(template[, dictionary][, context\_instance][, mimetype])¶

render\_to\_response is your standard render function used in the tutorials and such. To use
RequestContext you'd have to specify context\_instance=RequestContext(request)

 $\label{lem:https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/1.8/ref/generic-views/\#django-views-generic-simple-direct-to-template$ 

direct\_to\_template is a generic view that I use in my views (as opposed to in my urls) because like the new render() function, it automatically uses RequestContext and all its context\_processor s.

asked 5 years ago

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But direct\_to\_template should be avoided as function based generic views are deprecated. Either use render or an actual class, see https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/1.3/topics/generic-views-migration/

I'm happy I haven't typed RequestContext in a long, long time.

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edited Sep 30 '15 at 13:02



answered Mar 1 '11 at 12:22



Correction. According to docs render() is available from 1.3. – AppleGrew Nov 27 '12 at 3:14

@AppleGrew, nice catch! The "Community" modified my post to point to specific branches and they picked 1.4 – Yuji 'Tomita' Tomita Nov 27 '12 at 3:54

5 Do note: function based generic views are deprecated, not function based views. Generic views that ship with Django are now implemented using class based views (TemplateView), they used to be implemented as functions (direct\_to\_template, etc). Views implemented as functions, my personal preference, are still supported and that won't change. – Nick Zalutskiy Mar 27 '13 at 1:35

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Rephrasing Yuri, Fábio, and Frosts answers for the Django noob (i.e. me) - almost certainly a simplification, but a good starting point?

- render\_to\_response() is the "original", but requires you putting context\_instance=RequestContext(request) in nearly all the time, a PITA.
- direct\_to\_template() is designed to be used just in urls.py without a view defined in views.py but it can be used in views.py to avoid having to type RequestContext
- render() is a shortcut for render\_to\_response() that automatically supplies
   context\_instance=Request .... Its available in the django development version (1.2.1) but many have created their own shortcuts such as this one, this one or the one that threw me initially, Nathans basic.tools.shortcuts.py

share improve this answer

edited Nov 27 '14 at 18:19



Lucio 1.328 • 2 • 13 • 41



The first link (import-awesome.com/...) is giving 404 – Lucio Nov 25 '14 at 2:43

Yeah, that can happen on links that are almost 4 years old! - Ryan Nov 27 '14 at 13:32

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### Render is



```
def render(request, *args, **kwargs):
    """ Simple wrapper for render_to_response. """
    kwargs['context_instance'] = RequestContext(request)
    return render_to_response(*args, **kwargs)
```

So there is really no difference between <a href="render\_to\_response">render\_to\_response</a> except it wraps your context making the template pre-processors work.

Direct to template is a generic view.

There is really no sense in using it here because there is overhead over <code>render\_to\_response</code> in the form of view function.

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edited Jul 19 '13 at 10:13





**7,877** • 8 • 41 • 85

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From django docs:

10

render() is the same as a call to render\_to\_response() with a context\_instance argument that that forces the use of a RequestContext.

direct to template is something different. It's a generic view that uses a data dictionary to render

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the html without the need of the views.py, you use it in urls.py. Docs here share improve this answer edited Jun 9 '12 at 9:12 answered Mar 1 '11 at 12:20 Wladimir Palant Fábio Diniz **41.1k** • 7 • 56 • 90 **5,278** • 21 • 35 1 Thanks +1 from me too, I gave the answer to Yuri as it was a more complete answer though. - Ryan Mar 1 add a comment Just one note I could not find in the answers above. In this code: context\_instance = RequestContext(request) return render\_to\_response(template\_name, user\_context, context\_instance) What the third parameter <code>context\_instance</code> actually does? Being RequestContext it sets up some basic context which is then added to user\_context . So the template gets this extended context. What variables are added is given by TEMPLATE\_CONTEXT\_PROCESSORS in settings.py. For instance django.contrib.auth.context\_processors.auth adds variable user and variable perm which are then accessible in the template. share improve this answer answered Mar 29 '13 at 22:02 clime **3,441** • 3 • 29 • 62 add a comment Your Answer Ø 66 {} ₩ E E E E B / 50 Sign up or log in Post as a guest Sign up using Google Name f Sign up using Facebook Email required, but never shown Sign up using Email and Password

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