
keystoneauth1 Documentation

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Openstack Developers

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USING SESSIONS

1.1 Introduction

The `keystoneauth1.session.Session` class was introduced into `keystoneauth1` as an attempt to bring a unified interface to the various OpenStack clients that share common authentication and request parameters between a variety of services.

The model for using a Session and auth plugin as well as the general terms used have been heavily inspired by the `requests` library. However neither the Session class nor any of the authentication plugins rely directly on those concepts from the requests library so you should not expect a direct translation.

1.1.1 Features

- Common client authentication

Authentication is handled by one of a variety of authentication plugins and then this authentication information is shared between all the services that use the same Session object.

- Security maintenance

Security code is maintained in a single place and reused between all clients such that in the event of problems it can be fixed in a single location.

- Standard service and version discovery

Clients are not expected to have any knowledge of an identity token or any other form of identification credential. Service, endpoint, major version discovery, and microversion support discovery are handled by the Session and plugins. Discovery information is automatically cached in memory, so the user need not worry about excessive use of discovery metadata.

- Safe logging of HTTP interactions

Clients need to be able to enable logging of the HTTP interactions, but some things, such as the token or secrets, need to be omitted.

1.2 Sessions for Users

The Session object is the contact point to your OpenStack cloud services. It stores the authentication credentials and connection information required to communicate with OpenStack such that it can be reused to communicate with many services. When creating services this Session object is passed to the client so that it may use this information.

A Session will authenticate on demand. When a request that requires authentication passes through the Session the authentication plugin will be asked for a valid token. If a valid token is available it will be

used otherwise the authentication plugin may attempt to contact the authentication service and fetch a new one.

An example using keystoneclient to wrap a Session:

```
>>> from keystoneauth1.identity import v3
>>> from keystoneauth1 import session
>>> from keystoneclient.v3 import client

>>> auth = v3.Password(auth_url='https://my.keystone.com:5000/v3',
...                    username='myuser',
...                    password='mypassword',
...                    project_name='proj',
...                    user_domain_id='default',
...                    project_domain_id='default')
>>> sess = session.Session(auth=auth,
...                        verify='/path/to/ca.cert')
>>> ks = client.Client(session=sess)
>>> users = ks.users.list()
```

As other OpenStack client libraries adopt this means of operating they will be created in a similar fashion by passing the Session object to the clients constructor.

1.2.1 Sharing Authentication Plugins

A Session can only contain one authentication plugin. However, there is nothing that specifically binds the authentication plugin to that Session - a new Session can be created that reuses the existing authentication plugin:

```
>>> new_sess = session.Session(auth=sess.auth,
...                             verify='/path/to/different-cas.cert')
```

In this case we cannot know which Session object will be used when the plugin performs the authentication call so the command must be able to succeed with either.

Authentication plugins can also be provided on a per-request basis. This will be beneficial in a situation where a single Session is juggling multiple authentication credentials:

```
>>> sess.get('https://my.keystone.com:5000/v3',
...          auth=my_auth_plugin)
```

If an auth plugin is provided via parameter then it will override any auth plugin on the Session.

1.3 Sessions for Client Developers

Sessions are intended to take away much of the hassle of dealing with authentication data and token formats. Clients should be able to specify filter parameters for selecting the endpoint and have the parsing of the catalog managed for them.

1.3.1 Major Version Discovery and Microversion Support

In OpenStack, the root URLs of available services are distributed to the user in an object called the Service Catalog, which is part of the token they receive. Clients are expected to use the URLs from the Service Catalog rather than have them provided. The root URL of a given service is referred to as the *endpoint* of the service. The URL of a specific version of a service is referred to as a *versioned endpoint*. REST requests for a service are made against a given *versioned endpoint*.

The topic of Major API versions and microversions can be confusing. As *keystoneauth* provides facilities for discovery of versioned endpoints associated with a Major API Version and for fetching information about the microversions that versioned endpoint supports, it is important to be aware of the distinction between the two.

Conceptually the most important thing to understand is that a Major API Version describes the URL of a discrete versioned endpoint, while a given versioned endpoint might have properties that express that it supports a range of microversions.

When a user wants to make a REST request against a service, the user expresses the Major API version and the type of service so that the appropriate versioned endpoint can be found and used. For example, a user might request version 2 of the compute service from cloud.example.com and end up with a versioned endpoint of `https://compute.example.com/v2`.

Each service provides a discovery document at the root of each versioned endpoint that contains information about that versioned endpoint. Each service also provides a document at the root of the unversioned endpoint that contains a list of the discovery documents for all of the available versioned endpoints. By examining these documents, it is possible to find the versioned endpoint that corresponds with the users desired Major API version.

Each of those documents may also indicate that the given versioned endpoint supports microversions by listing a minimum and maximum microversion that it understands. As a result of having found the versioned endpoint for the requested Major API version, the user will also know which microversions, if any, may be used in requests to that versioned endpoint.

When a client makes REST requests to the Major API versions endpoint, the client can, optionally, on a request-by-request basis, include a header specifying that the individual request use the behavior defined by the given microversion. If a client does not request a microversion, the service will behave as if the minimum supported microversion was specified.

The overall transaction then has three parts:

- What is the endpoint for a given Major API version of a given service?
- What are the minimum and maximum microversions supported at that endpoint?
- Which one of that range of microversions, if any, does the user want to use for a given request?

keystoneauth provides facilities for discovering the endpoint for a given Major API of a given service, as well as reporting the available microversion ranges that endpoint supports, if any.

More information is available in the [API-WG Specs](#) on the topics of [Microversions](#) and [Consuming the Catalog](#).

1.3.2 Authentication

When making a request with a Session object you can simply pass the keyword parameter `authenticated` to indicate whether the argument should contain a token, by default a token is included if an authentication plugin is available:

```
>>> # In keystone this route is unprotected by default
>>> resp = sess.get('https://my.keystone.com:5000/v3',
                    authenticated=False)
```

1.3.3 Service Discovery

In general a client does not need to know the full URL for the server that they are communicating with, simply that it should send a request to a path belonging to the correct service.

This is controlled by the `endpoint_filter` parameter to a request which contains all the information an authentication plugin requires to determine the correct URL to which to send a request. When using this mode only the path for the request needs to be specified:

```
>>> resp = session.get('/users',
                      endpoint_filter={'service_type': 'identity',
                                      'interface': 'admin',
                                      'region_name': 'myregion',
                                      'min_version': '2.0',
                                      'max_version': '3.4',
                                      'discover_versions': False})
```

Note

The `min_version` and `max_version` arguments in this example indicate acceptable range for finding the endpoint for the given Major API versions. They are in the `endpoint_filter`, they are not requesting the call to `/users` be made at a specific microversion.

`endpoint_filter` accepts a number of arguments with which it can determine an endpoint url:

service_type

the type of service. For example `identity`, `compute`, `volume` or many other predefined identifiers.

interface

the network exposure the interface has. Can also be a list, in which case the first matching interface will be used. Valid values are:

- `public`: An endpoint that is available to the wider internet or network.
- `internal`: An endpoint that is only accessible within the private network.
- `admin`: An endpoint to be used for administrative tasks.

region_name

the name of the region where the endpoint resides.

version

the minimum version, restricted to a given Major API. For instance, a *version* of `2.2` will match `2.2` and `2.3` but not `2.1` or `3.0`. Mutually exclusive with `min_version` and `max_version`.

min_version

the minimum version of a given API, intended to be used as the lower bound of a range with `max_version`. See `max_version` for examples. Mutually exclusive with `version`.

max_version

the maximum version of a given API, intended to be used as the upper bound of a range with *min_version*. For example:

```
'min_version': '2.2',
'max_version': '3.3'
```

will match 2.2, 2.10, 3.0, and 3.3, but not 1.42, 2.1, or 3.20. Mutually exclusive with *version*.

Note

version, min_version and max_version are all used to help determine the endpoint for a given Major API version of a service.

discover_versions

whether or not version discovery should be run, even if not strictly necessary. It is often possible to fulfill an endpoint request purely from the catalog, meaning the version discovery API is a potentially wasted additional call. However, its possible that running discovery instead of inference is desired. Defaults to True.

All version arguments (*version*, *min_version* and *max_version*) can be given as:

- string: '2.0'
- int: 2
- float: 2.0
- tuple of ints: (2, 0)

version and *max_version* can also be given the string *latest*, which indicates that the highest available version should be used.

The endpoint filter is a simple key-value filter and can be provided with any number of arguments. It is then up to the auth plugin to correctly use the parameters it understands.

If you want to further limit your service discovery by allowing experimental APIs or disallowing deprecated APIs, you can use the *allow* parameter:

```
>>> resp = session.get('/<project-id>/volumes',
                        endpoint_filter={'service_type': 'volume',
                                       'interface': 'public',
                                       'version': 1},
                        allow={'allow_deprecated': False})
```

The discoverable types of endpoints that *allow* can recognize are:

- *allow_deprecated*: Allow deprecated version endpoints.
- *allow_experimental*: Allow experimental version endpoints.
- *allow_unknown*: Allow endpoints with an unrecognised status.

The Session object creates a valid request by determining the URL matching the filters and appending it to the provided path. If multiple URL matches are found then any one may be chosen.

While authentication plugins will endeavour to maintain a consistent set of arguments for an *endpoint_filter* the concept of an authentication plugin is purposefully generic. A specific mech-

anism may not know how to interpret certain arguments in which case it may ignore them. For example the `keystoneauth1.token_endpoint.Token` plugin (which is used when you want to always use a specific endpoint and token combination) will always return the same endpoint regardless of the parameters to `endpoint_filter` or a custom OpenStack authentication mechanism may not have the concept of multiple interface options and choose to ignore that parameter.

There is some expectation on the user that they understand the limitations of the authentication system they are using.

1.3.4 Using Adapters

If the developer would prefer not to provide `endpoint_filter` with every API call, a `keystoneauth1.adapter.Adapter` can be created. The `Adapter` constructor takes the same arguments as `endpoint_filter`, as well as a `Session`. An `Adapter` behaves much like a `Session`, with the same REST methods, but is mounted on the endpoint that would be found by `endpoint_filter`.

```
adapter = keystoneauth1.adapter.Adapter(
    session=session,
    service_type='volume',
    interface='public',
    version=1)
response = adapter.get('/volumes')
```

As with `endpoint_filter` on a `Session`, the `version`, `min_version` and `max_version` parameters exist to help determine the appropriate endpoint for a Major API of a service.

1.3.5 Endpoint Metadata

Both `keystoneauth1.adapter.Adapter` and `keystoneauth1.session.Session` have a method for getting metadata about the endpoint found for a given service: `get_endpoint_data`.

On the `keystoneauth1.session.Session` it takes the same arguments as `endpoint_filter`.

On the `keystoneauth1.adapter.Adapter` it does not take arguments, as it returns the information for the Endpoint the Adapter is mounted on.

`get_endpoint_data` returns an `keystoneauth1.discovery.EndpointData` object. This object can be used to find information about the Endpoint, including which major *api_version* was found, or which *interface* in case of ranges, lists of input values or latest version.

It can also be used to determine the *min_microversion* and *max_microversion* supported by the API. If an API does not support microversions, the values for both will be `None`. It will also contain values for *next_min_version* and *not_before* if they exist for the endpoint, or `None` if they do not. The `keystoneauth1.discovery.EndpointData` object will always contain microversion related attributes regardless of whether the REST document does or not.

`get_endpoint_data` makes use of the same cache as the rest of the discovery process, so calling it should incur no undue expense. By default it will make at least one version discovery call so that it can fetch microversion metadata. If the user knows a service does not support microversions and is merely curious as to which major version was discovered, `discover_versions` can be set to `False` to prevent fetching microversion metadata.

1.3.6 Requesting a Microversion

A user who wants to specify a microversion for a given request can pass it to the `microversion` parameter of the `request` method on the `keystoneauth1.session.Session` object, or the `keystoneauth1.adapter.Adapter` object. This will cause `keystoneauth` to pass the appropriate header to the service informing the service of the microversion the user wants.

```
resp = session.get('/volumes',
                   microversion='3.15',
                   endpoint_filter={'service_type': 'volume',
                                   'interface': 'public',
                                   'min_version': '3',
                                   'max_version': 'latest'})
```

If the user is using a `keystoneauth1.adapter.Adapter`, the `service_type`, which is a part of the data sent in the microversion header, will be taken from the Adapter's `service_type`.

```
adapter = keystoneauth1.adapter.Adapter(
    session=session,
    service_type='compute',
    interface='public',
    min_version='2.1')
response = adapter.get('/servers', microversion='2.38')
```

The user can also provide a `default_microversion` parameter to the Adapter constructor which will be used on all requests where an explicit microversion is not requested.

```
adapter = keystoneauth1.adapter.Adapter(
    session=session,
    service_type='compute',
    interface='public',
    min_version='2.1',
    default_microversion='2.38')
response = adapter.get('/servers')
```

If the user is using a `keystoneauth1.session.Session`, the `service_type` will be taken from the `service_type` in `endpoint_filter`.

If the `service_type` is the incorrect value to use for the microversion header for the service in question, the parameter `microversion_service_type` can be given. For instance, although `keystoneauth` already knows about Cinder, the `service_type` for Cinder is `block-storage` but the microversion header expects `volume`.

```
# Interactions with cinder do not need to explicitly override the
# microversion_service_type - it is only being used as an example for the
# use of the parameter.
resp = session.get('/volumes',
                   microversion='3.15',
                   microversion_service_type='volume',
                   endpoint_filter={'service_type': 'block-storage',
                                   'interface': 'public',
                                   'min_version': '3',
                                   'max_version': 'latest'})
```

1.4 Logging

The logging system uses standard `python logging` rooted on the `keystoneauth` namespace as would be expected. There are two possibilities of where log messages about HTTP interactions will go.

By default, all messages will go to the `keystoneauth.session` logger.

If the `split_loggers` option on the `keystoneauth1.session.Session` constructor is set to `True`, the HTTP content will be split across four subloggers to allow for fine-grained control of what is logged and how:

keystoneauth.session.request-id

Emits a log entry at the `DEBUG` level for every http request including information about the URL, service-type and request-id.

keystoneauth.session.request

Emits a log entry at the `DEBUG` level for every http request including a curl formatted string of the request.

keystoneauth.session.response

Emits a log entry at the `DEBUG` level for every http response received, including the status code, and the headers received.

keystoneauth.session.body

Emits a log entry at the `DEBUG` level containing the contents of the response body if the content-type is either text or json.

1.4.1 Using loggers

A full description of how to consume `python logging` is out of scope of this document, but a few simple examples are provided.

If you would like to configure logging to log keystoneuath at the `INFO` level with no `DEBUG` messages:

```
import keystoneauth1
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger('keystoneauth')
logger.addHandler(logging.StreamHandler())
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)
```

If you would like to get a full HTTP debug trace including bodies:

```
import keystoneauth1
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger('keystoneauth')
logger.addHandler(logging.StreamHandler())
logger.setLevel(logging.DEBUG)
```

If you would like to get a full HTTP debug trace bug with no bodies:

```
import keystoneauth1
import keystoneauth1.session
import logging
```

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```

logger = logging.getLogger('keystoneauth')
logger.addHandler(logging.StreamHandler())
logger.setLevel(logging.DEBUG)
body_logger = logging.getLogger('keystoneauth.session.body')
body_logger.setLevel(logging.WARN)
session = keystoneauth1.session.Session(split_loggers=True)

```

Finally, if you would like to log request-ids and response headers to one file, request commands, response headers and response bodies to a different file, and everything else to the console:

```

import keystoneauth1
import keystoneauth1.session
import logging

# Create a handler that outputs only outputs INFO level messages to stdout
stream_handler = logging.StreamHandler()
stream_handler.setLevel(logging.INFO)

# Configure the default behavior of all keystoneauth logging to log at the
# INFO level.
logger = logging.getLogger('keystoneauth')
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)

# Emit INFO messages from all keystoneauth loggers to stdout
logger.addHandler(stream_handler)

# Create an output formatter that includes logger name and timestamp.
formatter = logging.Formatter('%(asctime)s %(name)s %(message)s')

# Create a file output for request ids and response headers
request_handler = logging.FileHandler('request.log')
request_handler.setFormatter(formatter)

# Create a file output for request commands, response headers and bodies
body_handler = logging.FileHandler('response-body.log')
body_handler.setFormatter(formatter)

# Log all HTTP interactions at the DEBUG level
session_logger = logging.getLogger('keystoneauth.session')
session_logger.setLevel(logging.DEBUG)

# Emit request ids to the request log
request_id_logger = logging.getLogger('keystoneauth.session.request-id')
request_id_logger.addHandler(request_handler)

# Emit response headers to both the request log and the body log
header_logger = logging.getLogger('keystoneauth.session.response')
header_logger.addHandler(request_handler)
header_logger.addHandler(body_handler)

```

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```
# Emit request commands to the body log
request_logger = logging.getLogger('keystoneauth.session.request')
request_logger.addHandler(body_handler)

# Emit bodies only to the body log
body_logger = logging.getLogger('keystoneauth.session.body')
body_logger.addHandler(body_handler)

session = keystoneauth1.session.Session(split_loggers=True)
```

The above will produce messages like the following in request.log:

```
2017-09-19 22:10:09,466 keystoneauth.session.request-id GET call to volumev2_
↳for http://cloud.example.com/volume/v2/137155c35fb34172a284a3c2540c92ab/
↳volumes/detail used request id req-f4f2058a-9308-4c4a-94e6-5ee1cd6c78bd
2017-09-19 22:10:09,751 keystoneauth.session.response [200] Date: Tue, 19_
↳Sep 2017 22:10:09 GMT Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu) x-compute-request-id:_
↳req-2e9181d2-9f3e-404e-a12f-1f1566736ab3 Content-Type: application/json_
↳Content-Length: 15 x-openstack-request-id: req-2e9181d2-9f3e-404e-a12f-
↳1f1566736ab3 Connection: close
```

And content like the following into response-body.log:

```
2017-09-19 22:10:09,490 keystoneauth.session.request curl -g -i -X GET_
↳http://cloud.example.com/volume/v2/137155c35fb34172a284a3c2540c92ab/volumes/
↳detail?marker=34cd00cf-bf67-4667-a900-5ce233e383d5 -H "User-Agent: os-
↳client-config/1.28.0 shade/1.23.1 keystoneauth1/3.2.0 python-requests/2.18.
↳4 CPython/2.7.12" -H "X-Auth-Token: {SHA1}
↳a1d03d2a4cbee590a55f1786d452e1027d5fd781"
2017-09-19 22:10:09,751 keystoneauth.session.response [200] Date: Tue, 19_
↳Sep 2017 22:10:09 GMT Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu) x-compute-request-id:_
↳req-2e9181d2-9f3e-404e-a12f-1f1566736ab3 Content-Type: application/json_
↳Content-Length: 15 x-openstack-request-id: req-2e9181d2-9f3e-404e-a12f-
↳1f1566736ab3 Connection: close
2017-09-19 22:10:09,751 keystoneauth.session.body {"volumes": []}
```

1.4.2 User Provided Loggers

The HTTP methods (request, get, post, put, etc) on *keystoneauth1.session.Session* and *keystoneauth1.adapter.Adapter* all support a `logger` parameter. A user can provide their own `logger` which will override the session loggers mentioned above. If a single logger is provided in this manner, request, response and body content will all be logged to that logger at the `DEBUG` level, and the strings `REQ:`, `RESP:` and `RESP BODY:` will be pre-pended as appropriate.

AUTHENTICATION PLUGINS

2.1 Introduction

Authentication plugins provide a generic means by which to extend the authentication mechanisms known to OpenStack clients.

In the vast majority of cases the authentication plugins used will be those written for use with the OpenStack Identity Service (Keystone), however this is not the only possible case, and the mechanisms by which authentication plugins are used and implemented should be generic enough to cover completely customized authentication solutions.

The subset of authentication plugins intended for use with an OpenStack Identity server (such as Keystone) are called Identity Plugins.

2.2 Available Plugins

Keystoneauth ships with a number of plugins and particularly Identity Plugins.

2.2.1 V2 Identity Plugins

Standard V2 identity plugins are defined in the module: `keystoneauth1.identity.v2`

They include:

- **Password:** Authenticate against a V2 identity service using a username and password.
- **Token:** Authenticate against a V2 identity service using an existing token.

V2 identity plugins must use an *auth_url* that points to the root of a V2 identity server URL, i.e.: `http://hostname:5000/v2.0`.

2.2.2 V3 Identity Plugins

Standard V3 identity plugins are defined in the module `keystoneauth1.identity.v3`.

V3 Identity plugins are slightly different from their V2 counterparts as a V3 authentication request can contain multiple authentication methods. To handle this V3 defines a number of different `AuthMethod` classes:

- **PasswordMethod:** Authenticate against a V3 identity service using a username and password.
- **TokenMethod:** Authenticate against a V3 identity service using an existing token.
- **ReceiptMethod:** Authenticate against a V3 identity service using an existing auth-receipt. This method has to be used in conjunction with at least one other method.

- **TOTPMMethod**: Authenticate against a V3 identity service using Time-Based One-Time Password (TOTP).
- **TokenlessAuth**: Authenticate against a V3 identity service using tokenless authentication.
- **ApplicationCredentialMethod**: Authenticate against a V3 identity service using an application credential.
- **KerberosMethod**: Authenticate against a V3 identity service using Kerberos.
- **OAuth2ClientCredentialMethod**: Authenticate against a V3 identity service using an OAuth2.0 client credential.
- **OAuth2mTlsClientCredential**: Authenticate against a V3 identity service using an OAuth2.0 Mutual-TLS client credentials.

The AuthMethod objects are then passed to the Auth plugin:

```
>>> from keystoneauth1 import session
>>> from keystoneauth1.identity import v3
>>> password = v3.PasswordMethod(username='user',
...                               password='password',
...                               user_domain_name='default')
>>> auth = v3.Auth(auth_url='http://my.keystone.com:5000/v3',
...                 auth_methods=[password],
...                 project_id='projectid')
>>> sess = session.Session(auth=auth)
```

You can even add additional methods to an existing auth instance after it has been created:

```
>>> totp = v3.TOTPMMethod(username='user',
...                         passcode='123456',
...                         user_domain_name='default')
>>> auth.add_method(totp)
```

Or use the MultiFactor helper plugin to do it all simply in one go, an example of which exists in the section below.

For the common cases where you will only want to use one AuthMethod there are also helper authentication plugins for the various AuthMethod which can be used more like the V2 plugins:

- **Password**: Authenticate using only a PasswordMethod.
- **Token**: Authenticate using only a TokenMethod.
- **TOTP**: Authenticate using only a TOTPMMethod.
- **Kerberos**: Authenticate using only a KerberosMethod.

```
>>> auth = v3.Password(auth_url='http://my.keystone.com:5000/v3',
...                     username='username',
...                     password='password',
...                     project_id='projectid',
...                     user_domain_name='default')
>>> sess = session.Session(auth=auth)
```

This will have exactly the same effect as using the single PasswordMethod above.

V3 identity plugins must use an *auth_url* that points to the root of a V3 identity server URL, i.e.: `http://hostname:5000/v3`.

2.2.3 Multi-Factor with V3 Identity Plugins

The basic example of multi-factor authentication is when you supply all the needed auth methods up front.

This can be done by building an Auth class with method instances:

```
from keystoneauth1 import session
from keystoneauth1.identity import v3

auth = v3.Auth(
    auth_url='http://my.keystone.com:5000/v3',
    auth_methods=[
        v3.PasswordMethod(
            username='user',
            password='password',
            user_domain_id="default",
        ),
        v3.TOTPMMethod(
            username='user',
            passcode='123456',
            user_domain_id="default",
        )
    ],
    project_id='projectid',
)
sess = session.Session(auth=auth)
```

Or by letting the helper plugin do it for you:

```
from keystoneauth1 import session
from keystoneauth1.identity import v3

auth = v3.MultiFactor(
    auth_url='http://my.keystone.com:5000/v3',
    auth_methods=['v3password', 'v3totp'],
    username='user',
    password='password',
    passcode='123456',
    user_domain_id="default",
    project_id='projectid',
)
sess = session.Session(auth=auth)
```

Note: The `MultiFactor` helper does not support auth receipts as an option in `auth_methods`, but one can be added with `auth.add_method`.

When you supply just one method when multiple are needed, a `MissingAuthMethods` error will be raised. This can be caught, and you can infer based on the error what the missing methods were, and from it extract the receipt to continue authentication:

```
auth = v3.Password(auth_url='http://my.keystone.com:5000/v3',
                   username='username',
                   password='password',
                   project_id='projectid',
                   user_domain_id='default')
sess = session.Session(auth=auth)
try:
    sess.get_token()
except exceptions.MissingAuthMethods as e:
    receipt = e.receipt
    methods = e.methods
    required_methods = e.required_auth_methods
```

Once you know what auth methods are needed to continue, you can extend the existing auth plugin with additional methods:

```
auth.add_method(
    v3.TOTPMMethod(
        username='user',
        passcode='123456',
        user_domain_id='default',
    )
)
sess.get_token()
```

Or if you do not have the existing auth method, but have the receipt you can continue as well:

```
auth = v3.TOTP(
    auth_url='http://my.keystone.com:5000/v3',
    username='user',
    passcode='123456',
    user_domain_id='default',
    project_id='projectid',
)
auth.add_method(v3.ReceiptMethod(receipt=receipt))
sess = session.Session(auth=auth)
sess.get_token()
```

2.2.4 Standalone Plugins

Services can be deployed in a standalone environment where there is no integration with an identity service. The following plugins are provided to support standalone services:

- HTTPBasicAuth: HTTP Basic authentication
- NoAuth: No authentication

Standalone plugins must be given an *endpoint* that points to the URL of the one service being used, since there is no service catalog to look up endpoints:

```
from keystoneauth1 import session
from keystoneauth1 import noauth
```

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```
auth = noauth.NoAuth(endpoint='http://hostname:6385/')
sess = session.Session(auth=auth)
```

HTTPBasicAuth also requires a *username* and *password*:

```
from keystoneauth1 import session
from keystoneauth1 import http_basic
auth = http_basic.HTTPBasicAuth(endpoint='http://hostname:6385/',
                                username='myUser',
                                password='myPassword')
sess = session.Session(auth=auth)
```

2.3 Federation

The following V3 plugins are provided to support federation:

- MappedKerberos: Federated (mapped) Kerberos.
- Password: SAML2 password authentication.
- v3:OpenIDConnectAccessToken: Plugin to reuse an existing OpenID Connect access token.
- v3:OpenIDConnectAuthorizationCode: OpenID Connect Authorization Code grant type.
- v3:OpenIDConnectClientCredentials: OpenID Connect Client Credentials grant type.
- v3:OpenIDConnectPassword: OpenID Connect Resource Owner Password Credentials grant type.
- Keystone2Keystone: Keystone to Keystone Federation.

The Keystone2Keystone plugin is special as it takes a Password auth for one keystone instance acting as an Identity Provider as input in order to create a session on the keystone acting as a Service Provider, for example:

```
from keystoneauth1 import session
from keystoneauth1.identity import v3
from keystoneauth1.identity.v3 import k2k

pwauth = v3.Password(auth_url='http://my.keystone.com:5000/v3',
                    username='username',
                    password='password',
                    project_id='projectid',
                    user_domain_name='Default')
k2kauth = k2k.Keystone2Keystone(pwauth, 'mysp',
                               project_id='federated_projectid')
k2ksession = session.Session(auth=k2kauth)
```

The *OpenIDConnectPassword* plugin also supports OTP. This option is required in cases when the Identity Provider requires more than a password to authenticate the user. As the OTP usually is a short-lived code that continually changes, then, when this option is active, the user will be requested to input the OTP code when executing the authentication process.

To enable this option, the user will need to export the environment variable `OS_IDP_OTP_KEY` with the OTP key used by the Identity Providers authentication API.

E.g.: If the Identity Providers authentication API requires some JSON like:

```
{
  "username": "user1",
  "password": "passwd",
  "totp": "763907"
}
```

Then, you will use the `totp` value in your `OS_IDP_OTP_KEY`, something like `export OS_IDP_OTP_KEY=totp`.

After the configuration of the `OS_IDP_OTP_KEY` environment variable, every time that you will log in through the python `openstack-client`, a prompt will be displayed requesting to you to input your OTP code.

2.3.1 Version Independent Identity Plugins

Standard version independent identity plugins are defined in the module `keystoneauth1.identity.generic`.

For the cases of plugins that exist under both the identity V2 and V3 APIs there is an abstraction to allow the plugin to determine which of the V2 and V3 APIs are supported by the server and use the most appropriate API.

These plugins are:

- **Password:** Authenticate using a user/password against either v2 or v3 API.
- **Token:** Authenticate using an existing token against either v2 or v3 API.

These plugins work by first querying the identity server to determine available versions and so the `auth_url` used with the plugins should point to the base URL of the identity server to use. If the `auth_url` points to either a V2 or V3 endpoint it will restrict the plugin to only working with that version of the API.

2.3.2 Simple Plugins

In addition to the Identity plugins a simple plugin that will always use the same provided token and endpoint is available. This is useful for situations where you have a token and want to bypass authentication to obtain a new token for subsequent requests. Testing, proxies, and service-to-service authentication on behalf of a user are good examples use cases for this authentication plugin.

It can be found at `keystoneauth1.token_endpoint.Token`.

For example:

```
>>> from keystoneauth1 import token_endpoint
>>> from keystoneauth1 import session
>>> a = token_endpoint.Token('http://my.keystone.com:5000/v3',
...                          token=token)
>>> s = session.Session(auth=a)
```

2.3.3 V3 OAuth 1.0a Plugins

There also exists a plugin for OAuth 1.0a authentication. We provide a helper authentication plugin at: `V3OAuth1`. The plugin requires the OAuth consumers key and secret, as well as the OAuth access tokens key and secret. For example:

```
>>> from keystoneauth1.extras import oauth1
>>> from keystoneauth1 import session
>>> a = oauth1.V3OAuth1('http://my.keystone.com:5000/v3',
...                      consumer_key=consumer_id,
...                      consumer_secret=consumer_secret,
...                      access_key=access_token_key,
...                      access_secret=access_token_secret)
>>> s = session.Session(auth=a)
```

2.4 Application Credentials

There is a specific authentication method for interacting with Identity servers that support application credential authentication. Since application credentials are associated to a user on a specific project, some parameters are not required as they would be with traditional password authentication. The following method can be used to authenticate for a token using an application credential:

- `ApplicationCredential`:

The following example shows the method usage with a session:

```
>>> from keystoneauth1 import session
>>> from keystone_identity import v3
>>> auth = v3.ApplicationCredential(
...     application_credential_secret='application_credential_secret',
...     application_credential_id='c2872b920853478292623be94b657090'
... )
>>> sess = session.Session(auth=auth)
```

2.5 OAuth2.0 Client Credentials

Warning

The access token must be only added for the requests using HTTPS according to [RFC6749](#).

There is a specific authentication method for interacting with Identity servers that support OAuth2.0 Client Credential Grant. The notable difference from the other authentication method is that, after passing the authentication, the session will add Authorization header with an OAuth2.0 access token to sent subsequent requests. The following method can be used to authenticate for a token using OAuth2.0 client credentials:

- `OAuth2ClientCredential`:

The following example shows the method usage with a session:

```
>>> from keystoneauth1 import session
>>> from keystone_identity import v3
>>> auth = v3.OAuth2ClientCredential(
    oauth2_endpoint='https://keystone.host/identity/v3/OS-OAUTH2/token'
    oauth2_client_id='f96a2fec117141a6b5fbaa0485632244',
    oauth2_client_secret='client_credential_secret'
)
>>> sess = session.Session(auth=auth)
```

2.6 OAuth2.0 Mutual-TLS Client Credentials

Warning

The access token must be only added for the requests using mutual TLS according to [RFC8705](#).

There is a specific authentication method for interacting with Identity servers that support OAuth 2.0 Mutual-TLS Client Authentication. The notable difference from the other authentication method is that, after passing the authentication, the session will add Authorization header with an OAuth2.0 Certificate-Bound Access Tokens to sent subsequent requests. The following method can be used to authenticate for a token using OAuth2.0 Mutual-TLS client credentials:

- `OAuth2mTlsClientCredential`:

The following example shows the method usage with a session:

```
>>> from keystoneauth1 import session
>>> from keystone_identity import v3
>>> auth = v3.OAuth2mTlsClientCredential(
    auth_url='http://keystone.host:5000/v3'
    oauth2_endpoint='https://keystone.host/identity/v3/OS-OAUTH2/token'
    oauth2_client_id='f96a2fec117141a6b5fbaa0485632244'
)
>>> sess = session.Session(auth=auth)
```

2.7 Tokenless Auth

A plugin for tokenless authentication also exists. It provides a means to authorize client operations within the Identity server by using an X.509 TLS client certificate without having to issue a token. We provide a tokenless authentication plugin at:

- `TokenlessAuth`

It is mostly used by service clients for token validation and here is an example of how this plugin would be used in practice:

```
>>> from keystoneauth1 import session
>>> from keystoneauth1.identity import v3
>>> auth = v3.TokenlessAuth(auth_url='https://keystone:5000/v3',
...                          domain_name='my_service_domain')
```

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```
>>> sess = session.Session(
...     auth=auth,
...     cert=('/opt/service_client.crt',
...           '/opt/service_client.key'),
...     verify='/opt/ca.crt')
```

2.8 Loading Plugins by Name

In `auth_token` middleware and for some service to service communication it is possible to specify a plugin to load via name. The authentication options that are available are then specific to the plugin that you specified. Currently the authentication plugins that are available in *keystoneauth1* are:

- `http_basic`: `keystoneauth1.http_basic.HTTPBasicAuth`
- `none`: `keystoneauth1.noauth.NoAuth`
- `password`: `keystoneauth1.identity.generic.Password`
- `token`: `keystoneauth1.identity.generic.Token`
- `v2password`: `keystoneauth1.identity.v2.Password`
- `v2token`: `keystoneauth1.identity.v2.Token`
- `v3applicationcredential`: `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.ApplicationCredential`
- `v3password`: `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Password`
- `v3token`: `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Token`
- `v3fedkerb`: `keystoneauth1.extras.kerberos.MappedKerberos`
- `v3kerberos`: `keystoneauth1.extras.kerberos.Kerberos`
- `v3oauth1`: `keystoneauth1.extras.oauth1.v3.OAuth1`
- `v3oidcaccesstoken`: `keystoneauth1.identity.v3:OpenIDConnectAccessToken`
- `v3oidcauthcode`: `keystoneauth1.identity.v3:OpenIDConnectAuthorizationCode`
- `v3oidcdeviceauthz`: `keystoneauth1.loading._plugins.identity.v3:OpenIDConnectDeviceAuthorization`
- `v3oidcclientcredentials`: `keystoneauth1.identity.v3:OpenIDConnectClientCredentials`
- `v3oidcpassword`: `keystoneauth1.identity.v3:OpenIDConnectPassword`
- `v3samlpassword`: `keystoneauth1.extras._saml2.v3.Password`
- `v3tokenlessauth`: `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.TokenlessAuth`
- `v3totp`: `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.TOTP`
- `v3oauth2clientcredential`: `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.OAuth2ClientCredential`
- `v3oauth2mtlsclientcredential`: `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.OAuth2MTLSClientCredential`

2.9 Creating Authentication Plugins

2.9.1 Creating an Identity Plugin

If you have implemented a new authentication mechanism into the Identity service then you will be able to reuse a lot of the infrastructure available for the existing Identity mechanisms. As the V2 identity API has been removed, it is expected that new plugins are for the V3 API.

To implement a new V3 plugin that can be combined with others you should implement the base `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.AuthMethod` class and implement the `get_auth_data()` function. If your Plugin cannot be used in conjunction with existing `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.AuthMethod` then you should just override `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Auth` directly.

The new `AuthMethod` should take all the required parameters via `__init__()` and return from `get_auth_data()` a tuple with the unique identifier of this plugin (e.g. *password*) and a dictionary containing the payload of values to send to the authentication server. The session, calling auth object and request headers are also passed to this function so that the plugin may use or manipulate them.

You should also provide a class that inherits from `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Auth` with an instance of your new `AuthMethod` as the *auth_methods* parameter to `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Auth`.

By convention (and like above) these are named *PluginType* and *PluginTypeMethod* (for example *Password* and *PasswordMethod*).

2.9.2 Creating a Custom Plugin

To implement an entirely new plugin you should implement the base class `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin` and provide the `get_endpoint()`, `get_token()` and `invalidate()` methods.

`get_token()` is called to retrieve the string token from a plugin. It is intended that a plugin will cache a received token and so if the token is still valid then it should be re-used rather than fetching a new one. A session object is provided with which the plugin can contact its server. (Note: use *authenticated=False* when making those requests or it will end up being called recursively). The return value should be the token as a string.

`get_endpoint()` is called to determine a base URL for a particular services requests. The keyword arguments provided to the function are those that are given by the *endpoint_filter* variable in `keystoneauth1.session.Session.request()`. A session object is also provided so that the plugin may contact an external source to determine the endpoint. Again this will be generally be called once per request and so it is up to the plugin to cache these responses if appropriate. The return value should be the base URL to communicate with.

`invalidate()` should also be implemented to clear the current user credentials so that on the next `get_token()` call a new token can be retrieved.

The most simple example of a plugin is the `keystoneauth1.token_endpoint.Token` plugin.

PLUGIN OPTIONS

3.1 Usage

3.1.1 Using plugins via CLI

Plugins can be configured via CLI options, using `argparse.ArgumentParser`. This is commonly used to produce client tooling that communicates with OpenStack APIs and therefore needs to allow authentication. For example, `openstackclient` allows configuration using CLI options.

When using auth plugins via CLI you can specify parameters via CLI options or via environment configuration, with CLI options superseding environment configuration. CLI options are specified with the pattern `--os-` and the parameter name. For example, to use the `password` plugin via CLI options you can specify:

```
openstack --os-auth-type password \
          --os-auth-url http://keystone.example.com:5000/ \
          --os-username myuser \
          --os-password mypassword \
          --os-project-name myproject \
          --os-default-domain-name mydomain \
          operation
```

Environment variables are specified using the pattern `OS_` followed by the uppercase parameter name replacing `-` with `_`. Using the `password` example again:

```
export OS_AUTH_TYPE=password
export OS_AUTH_URL=http://keystone.example.com:5000/
export OS_USERNAME=myuser
export OS_PASSWORD=mypassword
export OS_PROJECT_NAME=myproject
export OS_DEFAULT_DOMAIN_NAME=mydomain
```

3.1.2 Using plugins via `clouds.yaml`

Plugins can be configured via `clouds.yaml` files, which are supported by `openstacksdk`. When using a `clouds.yaml`, you specify the plugin name as `auth_type` within the cloud entry and then specify all plugin options within the `auth` key of the cloud entry. For example, to use the `password` plugin for a cloud entry `mycloud` in a `clouds.yaml` file you can specify:

```
clouds:
  mycloud:
```

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```
auth_type: password
auth:
  auth_url: http://keystone.example.com:5000/
  username: myuser
  password: mypassword
  project_name: myproject
  default_domain_name: mydomain
```

3.1.3 Using plugins via config file

Plugins can be configured using INI-style configuration file, using oslo.config. This is commonly used to allow OpenStack service to talk to each other though it can be used for any service that wishes to authenticate against Keystone and uses oslo.config. For example, this configuration style is used to allow the Compute service (Nova) to talk to the Networking service (Neutron), Block Storage service (Cinder), and others.

When using the plugins via config file you define the plugin name as `auth_type`. The options of the plugin are then specified while replacing `-` with `_` to be valid in configuration.

For example to use the *password* plugin in a config file you would specify:

```
[section]
auth_type = password
auth_url = http://keystone.example.com:5000/
username = myuser
password = mypassword
project_name = myproject
default_domain_name = mydomain
```

3.1.4 Using plugins via other mechanisms

Beyond the three configuration mechanisms described here, different services may implement loaders in their own way and you should consult their relevant documentation. However, the same auth options will always be available.

3.2 Built-in Plugins

This is a listing of all included plugins and the options that they accept. Plugins are listed alphabetically and not in any order of priority.

3.2.1 admin_token

Authenticate with an existing token and a known endpoint.

This plugin is primarily useful for development or for use with identity service ADMIN tokens. Because this token is used directly there is no fetching a service catalog or determining scope information and so it cannot be used by clients that expect use this scope information.

Because there is no service catalog the endpoint that is supplied with initialization is used for all operations performed with this plugin so must be the full base URL to an actual service.

endpoint

The endpoint that will always be used

CLI options

--os-endpoint, --os-url

Environment variables

OS_ENDPOINT, OS_URL

token

The token that will always be used

CLI options

--os-token

Environment variables

OS_TOKEN

3.2.2 http_basic

Use HTTP Basic authentication to perform requests.

This can be used to instantiate clients for services deployed in standalone mode.

There is no fetching a service catalog or determining scope information and so it cannot be used by clients that expect to use this scope information.

endpoint

The endpoint that will always be used

CLI options

--os-endpoint

Environment variables

OS_ENDPOINT

password

Users password

CLI options

--os-password

Environment variables

OS_PASSWORD

username

Username

CLI options

--os-username, --os-user-name

Environment variables

OS_USERNAME, OS_USER_NAME

3.2.3 none

Use no tokens to perform requests.

This can be used to instantiate clients for services deployed in noauth/standalone mode.

There is no fetching a service catalog or determining scope information and so it cannot be used by clients that expect to use this scope information.

endpoint

The endpoint that will always be used

CLI options

`--os-endpoint`

Environment variables

`OS_ENDPOINT`

3.2.4 password

Authenticate with a username and password.

Authenticate to the identity service using the provided username and password. This is the standard and most common form of authentication.

As a generic plugin this plugin is identity version independent and will discover available versions before use. This means it expects to be provided an unversioned URL to operate against.

auth-url

Authentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options

`--os-auth-url`

Environment variables

`OS_AUTH_URL`

default-domain-id

Optional domain ID to use with v3 and v2 parameters. It will be used for both the user and project domain in v3 and ignored in v2 authentication.

CLI options

`--os-default-domain-id`

Environment variables

`OS_DEFAULT_DOMAIN_ID`

default-domain-name

Optional domain name to use with v3 API and v2 parameters. It will be used for both the user and project domain in v3 and ignored in v2 authentication.

CLI options

`--os-default-domain-name`

Environment variables

`OS_DEFAULT_DOMAIN_NAME`

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_ID

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_NAME

password

Users password

CLI options

--os-password

Environment variables

OS_PASSWORD

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-id, --os-tenant-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_ID, OS_TENANT_ID

project-name

Project name to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-name, --os-tenant-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_NAME, OS_TENANT_NAME

system-scope

Scope for system operations

CLI options

--os-system-scope

Environment variables

OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options

--os-trust-id

Environment variables

OS_TRUST_ID

user-domain-id

Users domain id

CLI options

--os-user-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_USER_DOMAIN_ID

user-domain-name

Users domain name

CLI options

--os-user-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_USER_DOMAIN_NAME

user-id

User id

CLI options

--os-user-id

Environment variables

OS_USER_ID

username

Username

CLI options

--os-username, --os-user-name

Environment variables

OS_USERNAME, OS_USER_NAME

3.2.5 token

Given an existing token rescope it to another target.

Use the Identity services rescope mechanism to get a new token based upon an existing token. Because an auth plugin requires a service catalog and scope information it is often easier to fetch a new token based on an existing one than validate and reuse the one you already have.

As a generic plugin this plugin is identity version independent and will discover available versions before use. This means it expects to be provided an unversioned URL to operate against.

auth-url

Authentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options

`--os-auth-url`

Environment variables

`OS_AUTH_URL`

default-domain-id

Optional domain ID to use with v3 and v2 parameters. It will be used for both the user and project domain in v3 and ignored in v2 authentication.

CLI options

`--os-default-domain-id`

Environment variables

`OS_DEFAULT_DOMAIN_ID`

default-domain-name

Optional domain name to use with v3 API and v2 parameters. It will be used for both the user and project domain in v3 and ignored in v2 authentication.

CLI options

`--os-default-domain-name`

Environment variables

`OS_DEFAULT_DOMAIN_NAME`

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options

`--os-domain-id`

Environment variables

`OS_DOMAIN_ID`

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

`--os-domain-name`

Environment variables

`OS_DOMAIN_NAME`

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-id, --os-tenant-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_ID, OS_TENANT_ID

project-name

Project name to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-name, --os-tenant-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_NAME, OS_TENANT_NAME

system-scope

Scope for system operations

CLI options

--os-system-scope

Environment variables

OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE

token

Token to authenticate with

CLI options

--os-token

Environment variables

OS_TOKEN

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options

--os-trust-id

Environment variables

OS_TRUST_ID

3.2.6 v2password

Authenticate with a username and password.

Authenticate to the identity service using the provided username and password. This is the standard and most common form of authentication.

auth-url

Authentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options`--os-auth-url`**Environment variables**

OS_AUTH_URL

password

Password to use

CLI options`--os-password`**Environment variables**

OS_PASSWORD

tenant-id

Tenant ID

CLI options`--os-tenant-id`**Environment variables**

OS_TENANT_ID

tenant-name

Tenant Name

CLI options`--os-tenant-name`**Environment variables**

OS_TENANT_NAME

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options`--os-trust-id`**Environment variables**

OS_TRUST_ID

user-id

User ID to login with

CLI options`--os-user-id`**Environment variables**`OS_USER_ID`**username**

Username to login with

CLI options`--os-username, --os-user-name`**Environment variables**`OS_USERNAME, OS_USER_NAME`

3.2.7 v2token

Given an existing token rescope it to another target.

Use the Identity services rescope mechanism to get a new token based upon an existing token. Because an auth plugin requires a service catalog and scope information it is often easier to fetch a new token based on an existing one than validate and reuse the one you already have.

auth-urlAuthentication URL (**mandatory**)**CLI options**`--os-auth-url`**Environment variables**`OS_AUTH_URL`**tenant-id**

Tenant ID

CLI options`--os-tenant-id`**Environment variables**`OS_TENANT_ID`**tenant-name**

Tenant Name

CLI options`--os-tenant-name`**Environment variables**`OS_TENANT_NAME`**token**

Token

CLI options`--os-token`**Environment variables**`OS_TOKEN`

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options

`--os-trust-id`

Environment variables

`OS_TRUST_ID`

3.2.8 v3adfspassword

auth-url

Authentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options

`--os-auth-url`

Environment variables

`OS_AUTH_URL`

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options

`--os-domain-id`

Environment variables

`OS_DOMAIN_ID`

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

`--os-domain-name`

Environment variables

`OS_DOMAIN_NAME`

identity-provider

Identity Providers name (**mandatory**)

CLI options

`--os-identity-provider`

Environment variables

`OS_IDENTITY_PROVIDER`

identity-provider-url

An Identity Provider URL, where the SAML authentication request will be sent.
(**mandatory**)

CLI options

`--os-identity-provider-url`

Environment variables

`OS_IDENTITY_PROVIDER_URL`

password

Password (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-password

Environment variables

OS_PASSWORD

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_ID

project-name

Project name to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_NAME

protocol

Protocol for federated plugin (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-protocol

Environment variables

OS_PROTOCOL

service-provider-endpoint

Service Providers Endpoint (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-service-provider-endpoint

Environment variables

OS_SERVICE_PROVIDER_ENDPOINT

service-provider-entity-id

Service Providers SAML Entity ID (**mandatory**)

CLI options

`--os-service-provider-entity-id`

Environment variables

`OS_SERVICE_PROVIDER_ENTITY_ID`

system-scope

Scope for system operations

CLI options

`--os-system-scope`

Environment variables

`OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE`

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options

`--os-trust-id`

Environment variables

`OS_TRUST_ID`

username

Username (**mandatory**)

CLI options

`--os-username`

Environment variables

`OS_USERNAME`

3.2.9 v3applicationcredential

Authenticate with an application credential.

Authenticate to the identity service using the provided application credential secret and ID or name. If a name is used, you must also provide a username and user domain to assist in lookup.

application_credential_id

Application credential ID

CLI options

`--os-application_credential_id`

Environment variables

`OS_APPLICATION_CREDENTIAL_ID`

application_credential_name

Application credential name

CLI options

`--os-application_credential_name`

Environment variables

OS_APPLICATION_CREDENTIAL_NAME

application_credential_secret

Application credential auth secret (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-application_credential_secret

Environment variables

OS_APPLICATION_CREDENTIAL_SECRET

auth-url

Authentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-auth-url

Environment variables

OS_AUTH_URL

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_ID

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_NAME

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options`--os-project-id`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_ID`**project-name**

Project name to scope to

CLI options`--os-project-name`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_NAME`**system-scope**

Scope for system operations

CLI options`--os-system-scope`**Environment variables**`OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE`**trust-id**

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options`--os-trust-id`**Environment variables**`OS_TRUST_ID`**user-domain-id**

Users domain ID

CLI options`--os-user-domain-id`**Environment variables**`OS_USER_DOMAIN_ID`**user-domain-name**

Users domain name

CLI options`--os-user-domain-name`**Environment variables**`OS_USER_DOMAIN_NAME`**user-id**

Users user ID

CLI options`--os-user-id`**Environment variables**`OS_USER_ID`

username

Users username

CLI options

--os-username, --os-user-name

Environment variables

OS_USERNAME, OS_USER_NAME

3.2.10 v3fedkerb

auth-url

Authentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-auth-url

Environment variables

OS_AUTH_URL

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_ID

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_NAME

identity-provider

Identity Providers name (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-identity-provider

Environment variables

OS_IDENTITY_PROVIDER

mutual-auth

Configures Kerberos Mutual Authentication

CLI options

--os-mutual-auth

Environment variables

OS_MUTUAL_AUTH

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options`--os-project-domain-id`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID`**project-domain-name**

Domain name containing project

CLI options`--os-project-domain-name`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME`**project-id**

Project ID to scope to

CLI options`--os-project-id`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_ID`**project-name**

Project name to scope to

CLI options`--os-project-name`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_NAME`**protocol**Protocol for federated plugin (**mandatory**)**CLI options**`--os-protocol`**Environment variables**`OS_PROTOCOL`**system-scope**

Scope for system operations

CLI options`--os-system-scope`**Environment variables**`OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE`**trust-id**

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options`--os-trust-id`**Environment variables**`OS_TRUST_ID`

3.2.11 v3kerberos

auth-url

Authentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-auth-url

Environment variables

OS_AUTH_URL

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_ID

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_NAME

mutual-auth

Configures Kerberos Mutual Authentication

CLI options

--os-mutual-auth

Environment variables

OS_MUTUAL_AUTH

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_ID

project-name

Project name to scope to

CLI options`--os-project-name`**Environment variables**

OS_PROJECT_NAME

system-scope

Scope for system operations

CLI options`--os-system-scope`**Environment variables**

OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options`--os-trust-id`**Environment variables**

OS_TRUST_ID

3.2.12 v3multifactor

Authenticate using multiple factors.

Authenticate to the identity service using a combination of factors, such as username/password and a TOTP code.

auth-urlAuthentication URL (**mandatory**)**CLI options**`--os-auth-url`**Environment variables**

OS_AUTH_URL

auth_methodsMethods to authenticate with. (**mandatory**)**CLI options**`--os-auth_methods`**Environment variables**

OS_AUTH_METHODS

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_ID

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_NAME

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_ID

project-name

Project name to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_NAME

system-scope

Scope for system operations

CLI options

--os-system-scope

Environment variables

OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options

`--os-trust-id`

Environment variables

`OS_TRUST_ID`

3.2.13 v3oauth1

access-key

OAuth Access Key (**mandatory**)

CLI options

`--os-access-key`

Environment variables

`OS_ACCESS_KEY`

access-secret

OAuth Access Secret (**mandatory**)

CLI options

`--os-access-secret`

Environment variables

`OS_ACCESS_SECRET`

auth-url

Authentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options

`--os-auth-url`

Environment variables

`OS_AUTH_URL`

consumer-key

OAuth Consumer ID/Key (**mandatory**)

CLI options

`--os-consumer-key`

Environment variables

`OS_CONSUMER_KEY`

consumer-secret

OAuth Consumer Secret (**mandatory**)

CLI options

`--os-consumer-secret`

Environment variables

`OS_CONSUMER_SECRET`

3.2.14 v3oauth2clientcredential

Authenticate with an OAuth2.0 client credential.

auth-url

Authentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-auth-url

Environment variables

OS_AUTH_URL

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_ID

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_NAME

oauth2_client_id

Client id for OAuth2.0 (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-oauth2_client_id

Environment variables

OS_OAUTH2_CLIENT_ID

oauth2_client_secret

Client secret for OAuth2.0 (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-oauth2_client_secret

Environment variables

OS_OAUTH2_CLIENT_SECRET

oauth2_endpoint

Endpoint for OAuth2.0 (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-oauth2_endpoint

Environment variables

OS_OAUTH2_ENDPOINT

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options`--os-project-domain-id`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID`**project-domain-name**

Domain name containing project

CLI options`--os-project-domain-name`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME`**project-id**

Project ID to scope to

CLI options`--os-project-id`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_ID`**project-name**

Project name to scope to

CLI options`--os-project-name`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_NAME`**system-scope**

Scope for system operations

CLI options`--os-system-scope`**Environment variables**`OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE`**trust-id**

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options`--os-trust-id`**Environment variables**`OS_TRUST_ID`

3.2.15 v3oauth2mtlsclientcredential

Authenticate with an OAuth2.0 mTLS client credential.

auth-urlAuthentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-auth-url

Environment variables

OS_AUTH_URL

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_ID

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_NAME

oauth2-client-id

Client credential ID for OAuth2.0 Mutual-TLS Authorization (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-oauth2-client-id

Environment variables

OS_OAUTH2_CLIENT_ID

oauth2-endpoint

Endpoint for OAuth2.0 Mutual-TLS Authorization (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-oauth2-endpoint

Environment variables

OS_OAUTH2_ENDPOINT

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_ID

project-name

Project name to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_NAME

system-scope

Scope for system operations

CLI options

--os-system-scope

Environment variables

OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options

--os-trust-id

Environment variables

OS_TRUST_ID

3.2.16 v3oidcaccess token

Authenticate with the OIDC Access Token flow.

access-token

OAuth 2.0 Access Token (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-access-token

Environment variables

OS_ACCESS_TOKEN

auth-url

Authentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-auth-url

Environment variables

OS_AUTH_URL

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_ID

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_NAME

identity-provider

Identity Providers name (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-identity-provider

Environment variables

OS_IDENTITY_PROVIDER

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_ID

project-name

Project name to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_NAME

protocolProtocol for federated plugin (**mandatory**)**CLI options**

--os-protocol

Environment variables

OS_PROTOCOL

system-scope

Scope for system operations

CLI options

--os-system-scope

Environment variables

OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options

--os-trust-id

Environment variables

OS_TRUST_ID

3.2.17 v3oidcauthcode

Authenticate with the OIDC Authorization Code flow.

access-token-endpoint

OpenID Connect Provider Token Endpoint. Note that if a discovery document is being passed this option will override the endpoint provided by the server in the discovery document.

CLI options

--os-access-token-endpoint

Environment variables

OS_ACCESS_TOKEN_ENDPOINT

access-token-type

OAuth 2.0 Authorization Server Introspection token type, it is used to decide which type of token will be used when processing token introspection. Valid values are: access_token or id_token

CLI options

--os-access-token-type

Environment variables

OS_ACCESS_TOKEN_TYPE

auth-urlAuthentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options`--os-auth-url`**Environment variables**`OS_AUTH_URL`**client-id**

OAuth 2.0 Client ID

CLI options`--os-client-id`**Environment variables**`OS_CLIENT_ID`**client-secret**

OAuth 2.0 Client Secret

CLI options`--os-client-secret`**Environment variables**`OS_CLIENT_SECRET`**code**OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code (**mandatory**)**CLI options**`--os-code, --os-authorization-code`**Environment variables**`OS_CODE, OS_AUTHORIZATION_CODE`**discovery-endpoint**

OpenID Connect Discovery Document URL. The discovery document will be used to obtain the values of the access token endpoint and the authentication endpoint. This URL should look like <https://idp.example.org/.well-known/openid-configuration>

CLI options`--os-discovery-endpoint`**Environment variables**`OS_DISCOVERY_ENDPOINT`**domain-id**

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options`--os-domain-id`**Environment variables**`OS_DOMAIN_ID`**domain-name**

Domain name to scope to

CLI options`--os-domain-name`**Environment variables**`OS_DOMAIN_NAME`

identity-provider

Identity Providers name (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-identity-provider

Environment variables

OS_IDENTITY_PROVIDER

openid-scope

OpenID Connect scope that is requested from authorization server. Note that the OpenID Connect specification states that openid must be always specified.

CLI options

--os-openid-scope

Environment variables

OS_OPENID_SCOPE

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_ID

project-name

Project name to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_NAME

protocol

Protocol for federated plugin (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-protocol

Environment variables

OS_PROTOCOL

redirect-uri

OpenID Connect Redirect URL

CLI options

--os-redirect-uri

Environment variables

OS_REDIRECT_URI

system-scope

Scope for system operations

CLI options

--os-system-scope

Environment variables

OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options

--os-trust-id

Environment variables

OS_TRUST_ID

3.2.18 v3oidcclientcredentials

Authenticate with the OIDC Client Credentials flow.

access-token-endpoint

OpenID Connect Provider Token Endpoint. Note that if a discovery document is being passed this option will override the endpoint provided by the server in the discovery document.

CLI options

--os-access-token-endpoint

Environment variables

OS_ACCESS_TOKEN_ENDPOINT

access-token-type

OAuth 2.0 Authorization Server Introspection token type, it is used to decide which type of token will be used when processing token introspection. Valid values are: access_token or id_token

CLI options

--os-access-token-type

Environment variables

OS_ACCESS_TOKEN_TYPE

auth-url

Authentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options`--os-auth-url`**Environment variables**`OS_AUTH_URL`**client-id**

OAuth 2.0 Client ID

CLI options`--os-client-id`**Environment variables**`OS_CLIENT_ID`**client-secret**

OAuth 2.0 Client Secret

CLI options`--os-client-secret`**Environment variables**`OS_CLIENT_SECRET`**discovery-endpoint**

OpenID Connect Discovery Document URL. The discovery document will be used to obtain the values of the access token endpoint and the authentication endpoint. This URL should look like <https://idp.example.org/.well-known/openid-configuration>

CLI options`--os-discovery-endpoint`**Environment variables**`OS_DISCOVERY_ENDPOINT`**domain-id**

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options`--os-domain-id`**Environment variables**`OS_DOMAIN_ID`**domain-name**

Domain name to scope to

CLI options`--os-domain-name`**Environment variables**`OS_DOMAIN_NAME`**identity-provider**Identity Providers name (**mandatory**)**CLI options**`--os-identity-provider`**Environment variables**`OS_IDENTITY_PROVIDER`

openid-scope

OpenID Connect scope that is requested from authorization server. Note that the OpenID Connect specification states that openid must be always specified.

CLI options

--os-openid-scope

Environment variables

OS_OPENID_SCOPE

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_ID

project-name

Project name to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_NAME

protocol

Protocol for federated plugin (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-protocol

Environment variables

OS_PROTOCOL

system-scope

Scope for system operations

CLI options

--os-system-scope

Environment variables

OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options`--os-trust-id`**Environment variables**

OS_TRUST_ID

3.2.19 v3oidcdeviceauthz

Authenticate with the OAuth 2.0 Device Authorization flow.

access-token-endpoint

OpenID Connect Provider Token Endpoint. Note that if a discovery document is being passed this option will override the endpoint provided by the server in the discovery document.

CLI options`--os-access-token-endpoint`**Environment variables**

OS_ACCESS_TOKEN_ENDPOINT

access-token-type

OAuth 2.0 Authorization Server Introspection token type, it is used to decide which type of token will be used when processing token introspection. Valid values are: `access_token` or `id_token`

CLI options`--os-access-token-type`**Environment variables**

OS_ACCESS_TOKEN_TYPE

auth-urlAuthentication URL (**mandatory**)**CLI options**`--os-auth-url`**Environment variables**

OS_AUTH_URL

client-id

OAuth 2.0 Client ID

CLI options`--os-client-id`**Environment variables**

OS_CLIENT_ID

client-secret

OAuth 2.0 Client Secret

CLI options`--os-client-secret`**Environment variables**`OS_CLIENT_SECRET`**code-challenge-method**

PKCE Challenge Method (RFC 7636)

CLI options`--os-code-challenge-method`**Environment variables**`OS_CODE_CHALLENGE_METHOD`**device-authorization-endpoint**

OAuth 2.0 Device Authorization Endpoint. Note that if a discovery document is being passed this option will override the endpoint provided by the server in the discovery document.

CLI options`--os-device-authorization-endpoint`**Environment variables**`OS_DEVICE_AUTHORIZATION_ENDPOINT`**discovery-endpoint**

OpenID Connect Discovery Document URL. The discovery document will be used to obtain the values of the access token endpoint and the authentication endpoint. This URL should look like <https://idp.example.org/.well-known/openid-configuration>

CLI options`--os-discovery-endpoint`**Environment variables**`OS_DISCOVERY_ENDPOINT`**domain-id**

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options`--os-domain-id`**Environment variables**`OS_DOMAIN_ID`**domain-name**

Domain name to scope to

CLI options`--os-domain-name`**Environment variables**`OS_DOMAIN_NAME`**identity-provider**

Identity Providers name (**mandatory**)

CLI options`--os-identity-provider`

Environment variables

OS_IDENTITY_PROVIDER

openid-scope

OpenID Connect scope that is requested from authorization server. Note that the OpenID Connect specification states that openid must be always specified.

CLI options

--os-openid-scope

Environment variables

OS_OPENID_SCOPE

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_ID

project-name

Project name to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_NAME

protocol

Protocol for federated plugin (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-protocol

Environment variables

OS_PROTOCOL

system-scope

Scope for system operations

CLI options`--os-system-scope`**Environment variables**`OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE`**trust-id**

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options`--os-trust-id`**Environment variables**`OS_TRUST_ID`

3.2.20 v3oidcpassword

Authenticate with the OIDC Resource Owner Password Credentials flow.

access-token-endpoint

OpenID Connect Provider Token Endpoint. Note that if a discovery document is being passed this option will override the endpoint provided by the server in the discovery document.

CLI options`--os-access-token-endpoint`**Environment variables**`OS_ACCESS_TOKEN_ENDPOINT`**access-token-type**

OAuth 2.0 Authorization Server Introspection token type, it is used to decide which type of token will be used when processing token introspection. Valid values are: `access_token` or `id_token`

CLI options`--os-access-token-type`**Environment variables**`OS_ACCESS_TOKEN_TYPE`**auth-url**

Authentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options`--os-auth-url`**Environment variables**`OS_AUTH_URL`**client-id**

OAuth 2.0 Client ID

CLI options`--os-client-id`**Environment variables**`OS_CLIENT_ID`

client-secret

OAuth 2.0 Client Secret

CLI options

`--os-client-secret`

Environment variables

`OS_CLIENT_SECRET`

discovery-endpoint

OpenID Connect Discovery Document URL. The discovery document will be used to obtain the values of the access token endpoint and the authentication endpoint. This URL should look like <https://idp.example.org/.well-known/openid-configuration>

CLI options

`--os-discovery-endpoint`

Environment variables

`OS_DISCOVERY_ENDPOINT`

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options

`--os-domain-id`

Environment variables

`OS_DOMAIN_ID`

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

`--os-domain-name`

Environment variables

`OS_DOMAIN_NAME`

identity-provider

Identity Providers name (**mandatory**)

CLI options

`--os-identity-provider`

Environment variables

`OS_IDENTITY_PROVIDER`

idp_otp_key

A key to be used in the Identity Provider access token endpoint to pass the OTP value.
E.g. totp

CLI options

`--os-idp_otp_key`

Environment variables

`OS_IDP_OTP_KEY`

openid-scope

OpenID Connect scope that is requested from authorization server. Note that the OpenID Connect specification states that openid must be always specified.

CLI options

--os-openid-scope

Environment variables

OS_OPENID_SCOPE

password

Password (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-password

Environment variables

OS_PASSWORD

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_ID

project-name

Project name to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_NAME

protocol

Protocol for federated plugin (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-protocol

Environment variables

OS_PROTOCOL

system-scope

Scope for system operations

CLI options

--os-system-scope

Environment variables

OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options

--os-trust-id

Environment variables

OS_TRUST_ID

username

Username (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-username

Environment variables

OS_USERNAME

3.2.21 v3password

Authenticate with a username and password.

Authenticate to the identity service using the provided username and password. This is the standard and most common form of authentication.

auth-url

Authentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-auth-url

Environment variables

OS_AUTH_URL

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_ID

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_NAME

password

Users password

CLI options

--os-password

Environment variables

OS_PASSWORD

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_ID

project-name

Project name to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_NAME

system-scope

Scope for system operations

CLI options

--os-system-scope

Environment variables

OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options`--os-trust-id`**Environment variables**`OS_TRUST_ID`**user-domain-id**

Users domain ID

CLI options`--os-user-domain-id`**Environment variables**`OS_USER_DOMAIN_ID`**user-domain-name**

Users domain name

CLI options`--os-user-domain-name`**Environment variables**`OS_USER_DOMAIN_NAME`**user-id**

Users user ID

CLI options`--os-user-id`**Environment variables**`OS_USER_ID`**username**

Users username

CLI options`--os-username, --os-user-name`**Environment variables**`OS_USERNAME, OS_USER_NAME`

3.2.22 v3samlpassword

auth-url

Authentication URL (mandatory)

CLI options`--os-auth-url`**Environment variables**`OS_AUTH_URL`**domain-id**

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options`--os-domain-id`

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_ID

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_NAME

identity-provider

Identity Providers name (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-identity-provider

Environment variables

OS_IDENTITY_PROVIDER

identity-provider-url

An Identity Provider URL, where the SAML2 authentication request will be sent.
(**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-identity-provider-url

Environment variables

OS_IDENTITY_PROVIDER_URL

password

Password (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-password

Environment variables

OS_PASSWORD

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options`--os-project-id`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_ID`**project-name**

Project name to scope to

CLI options`--os-project-name`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_NAME`**protocol**Protocol for federated plugin (**mandatory**)**CLI options**`--os-protocol`**Environment variables**`OS_PROTOCOL`**system-scope**

Scope for system operations

CLI options`--os-system-scope`**Environment variables**`OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE`**trust-id**

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options`--os-trust-id`**Environment variables**`OS_TRUST_ID`**username**Username (**mandatory**)**CLI options**`--os-username`**Environment variables**`OS_USERNAME`

3.2.23 v3token

Given an existing token rescope it to another target.

Use the Identity services rescope mechanism to get a new token based upon an existing token. Because an auth plugin requires a service catalog and scope information it is often easier to fetch a new token based on an existing one than validate and reuse the one you already have.

auth-url

Authentication URL (mandatory)

CLI options

--os-auth-url

Environment variables

OS_AUTH_URL

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_ID

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_NAME

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_ID

project-name

Project name to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_NAME

system-scope

Scope for system operations

CLI options

--os-system-scope

Environment variables

OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE

token

Token to authenticate with

CLI options

--os-token

Environment variables

OS_TOKEN

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options

--os-trust-id

Environment variables

OS_TRUST_ID

3.2.24 v3tokenlessauth

Authenticate without a token, using an X.509 certificate.

auth-urlAuthentication URL (**mandatory**)**CLI options**

--os-auth-url

Environment variables

OS_AUTH_URL

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_ID

domain-name

Domain name to scope to

CLI options

--os-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_DOMAIN_NAME

project-domain-id

Domain ID containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID

project-domain-name

Domain name containing project

CLI options

--os-project-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME

project-id

Project ID to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-id

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_ID

project-name

Project name to scope to

CLI options

--os-project-name

Environment variables

OS_PROJECT_NAME

3.2.25 v3totp

Authenticate with a Time-based One-Time Password.

Authenticate to the identity service using a time-based one-time password. This is typically used in combination with another plugin as part of a multi-factor configuration.

auth-url

Authentication URL (**mandatory**)

CLI options

--os-auth-url

Environment variables

OS_AUTH_URL

domain-id

Domain ID to scope to

CLI options`--os-domain-id`**Environment variables**`OS_DOMAIN_ID`**domain-name**

Domain name to scope to

CLI options`--os-domain-name`**Environment variables**`OS_DOMAIN_NAME`**passcode**

Users TOTP passcode

CLI options`--os-passcode`**Environment variables**`OS_PASSCODE`**project-domain-id**

Domain ID containing project

CLI options`--os-project-domain-id`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID`**project-domain-name**

Domain name containing project

CLI options`--os-project-domain-name`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME`**project-id**

Project ID to scope to

CLI options`--os-project-id`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_ID`**project-name**

Project name to scope to

CLI options`--os-project-name`**Environment variables**`OS_PROJECT_NAME`

system-scope

Scope for system operations

CLI options

--os-system-scope

Environment variables

OS_SYSTEM_SCOPE

trust-id

ID of the trust to use as a trustee use

CLI options

--os-trust-id

Environment variables

OS_TRUST_ID

user-domain-id

Users domain ID

CLI options

--os-user-domain-id

Environment variables

OS_USER_DOMAIN_ID

user-domain-name

Users domain name

CLI options

--os-user-domain-name

Environment variables

OS_USER_DOMAIN_NAME

user-id

Users user ID

CLI options

--os-user-id

Environment variables

OS_USER_ID

username

Users username

CLI options

--os-username, --os-user-name

Environment variables

OS_USERNAME, OS_USER_NAME

3.3 Additional Plugins

keystoneauth1 is designed to be pluggable and Python packages exist that provide additional plugins.

EXTRAS

The extensibility of keystoneauth plugins is purposefully designed to allow a range of different authentication mechanisms that don't have to reside in the upstream packages. There are however a number of plugins that upstream supports that involve additional dependencies that the keystoneauth package cannot depend upon directly.

To get around this we utilize setuptools [extras dependencies](#) for additional plugins. To use a plugin like the kerberos plugin that has additional dependencies you must install the additional dependencies like:

```
pip install keystoneauth1[kerberos]
```

By convention (not a requirement) extra plugins have a module located in the keystoneauth1.extras module with the same name as the dependency. eg:

```
from keystoneauth1.extras import kerberos
```

There is no keystoneauth specific check that the correct dependencies are installed for accessing a module. You would expect to see standard python ImportError when the required dependencies are not found.

4.1 Examples

All extras plugins follow the pattern:

1. import plugin module
2. instantiate the plugin
3. call get_token method of the plugin passing it a session object to get a token

4.1.1 Kerberos

Get domain-scoped token using Kerberos:

```
from keystoneauth1.extras import kerberos
from keystoneauth1 import session

plugin = kerberos.Kerberos('http://example.com:5000/v3')
sess = session.Session(plugin)
token = plugin.get_token(sess)
```

Get unscoped federated token:

```
from keystoneauth1.extras import kerberos
from keystoneauth1 import session

plugin = kerberos.MappedKerberos(
    auth_url='http://example.com:5000/v3', protocol='example_protocol',
    identity_provider='example_identity_provider')

sess = session.Session()
token = plugin.get_token(sess)
```

Get project scoped federated token:

```
from keystoneauth1.extras import kerberos
from keystoneauth1 import session

plugin = kerberos.MappedKerberos(
    auth_url='http://example.com:5000/v3', protocol='example_protocol',
    identity_provider='example_identity_provider',
    project_id='example_project_id')

sess = session.Session()
token = plugin.get_token(sess)
project_id = plugin.get_project_id(sess)
```

MIGRATING FROM KEYSTONECLIENT

When keystoneauth was extracted from keystoneclient the basic usage of the session, adapter and auth plugins purposefully did not change. If you are using them in a supported fashion from keystoneclient then the transition should be fairly simple.

5.1 Authentication Plugins

The authentication plugins themselves changed very little however there were changes to the way plugins are loaded and some of the supporting classes.

5.1.1 Plugin Loading

In keystoneclient auth plugin loading is managed by the class itself. This method proved useful in allowing the plugin to control the way it was loaded however it linked the authentication logic with the config and CLI loading.

In keystoneauth this has been severed and the auth plugin is handled separately from the mechanism that loads it.

Authentication plugins still implement the base authentication class `BaseAuthPlugin`. To make the plugins capable of being loaded from CLI or CONF file you should implement the base `BaseLoader` class which is loaded when *os-auth-type* is used. This class handles the options that are presented, and then constructs the authentication plugin for use by the application.

Largely the options that are returned will be the same as what was used in keystoneclient however in keystoneclient the options used `oslo_config.cfg.Opt` objects. Due to trying to keep minimal dependencies there is no direct dependency from keystoneauth on oslo.config and instead options should be specified as `Opt` objects.

To ensure distinction between the plugins, the setuptools entrypoints that plugins register at has been updated to reflect keystoneauth1 and should now be: `keystoneauth1.plugin`

5.1.2 AccessInfo Objects

`AccessInfo` objects are a representation of the information stored within a token. In keystoneclient these objects were dictionaries of the token data with property accessors. In keystoneauth the dictionary interface has been removed and just the property accessors are available.

The creation function has also changed. The `keystoneclient.access.AccessInfo.factory()` method has been removed and replaced with the `keystoneauth1.access.create()`.

5.1.3 Step-by-step migration example

Add keystoneauth1 to requirements.txt

In the code do the following change:

```
-from keystoneclient import auth
+from keystoneauth1 import plugin
```

consequently:

```
-auth.BaseAuthPlugin
+plugin.BaseAuthPlugin
```

To import service catalog:

```
-from keystoneclient import service_catalog
+from keystoneauth1.access import service_catalog
```

To get url using service catalog *endpoint_type* parameter was changed to *interface*:

```
-service_catalog.ServiceCatalogV2(sc).service_catalog.url_for(..., endpoint_
  ↳type=interface)
+service_catalog.ServiceCatalogV2(sc).service_catalog.url_for(...,
  ↳interface=interface)
```

Obtaining the session:

```
-from keystoneclient import session
+from keystoneauth1 import loading as ks_loading

_SESSION = session.Session.load_from_conf_options(
-auth_plugin = auth.load_from_conf_options(conf, NEUTRON_GROUP)
+_SESSION = ks_loading.load_session_from_conf_options(
+auth_plugin = ks_loading.load_auth_from_conf_options(conf, NEUTRON_GROUP)
```

Mocking session for test purposes:

```
-@mock.patch('keystoneclient.session.Session')
+@mock.patch('keystoneauth1.session.Session')
```

Token fixture imports havent change much:

```
-from keystoneclient.fixture import V2Token
+from keystoneauth1.fixture import V2Token
```

KEYSTONEAUTH1

6.1 keystoneauth1 package

6.1.1 Subpackages

keystoneauth1.access package

Submodules

keystoneauth1.access.access module

```
class keystoneauth1.access.access.AccessInfo(body: dict[str, Any], auth_token: str | None  
                                              = None)
```

Bases: `object`

Encapsulates a raw authentication token from keystone.

Provides helper methods for extracting useful values from that token.

```
__annotations__ = {'_data': typing.Any, '_service_catalog':  
                  'service_catalog.ServiceCatalog | None', '_service_catalog_class':  
                  type[keystoneauth1.access.service_catalog.ServiceCatalog],  
                  '_service_providers': 'service_providers.ServiceProviders | None'}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.access',
'__annotations__': {'_service_catalog_class':
type[keystoneauth1.access.service_catalog.ServiceCatalog], '_data':
typing.Any, '_service_catalog': 'service_catalog.ServiceCatalog | None',
'_service_providers': 'service_providers.ServiceProviders | None'},
'__doc__': 'Encapsulates a raw authentication token from keystone.\n\n
Provides helper methods for extracting useful values from that token.\n ',
'__init__': <function AccessInfo.__init__>, 'service_catalog': <property
object>, 'will_expire_soon': <function AccessInfo.will_expire_soon>,
'has_service_catalog': <function AccessInfo.has_service_catalog>,
'auth_token': <property object>, 'expires': <property object>, 'issued':
<property object>, 'username': <property object>, 'user_id': <property
object>, 'user_domain_id': <property object>, 'user_domain_name':
<property object>, 'role_ids': <property object>, 'role_names':
<property object>, 'domain_name': <property object>, 'domain_id':
<property object>, 'project_name': <property object>, 'tenant_name':
<property object>, 'scoped': <property object>, 'project_scoped':
<property object>, 'domain_scoped': <property object>, 'system_scoped':
<property object>, 'trust_id': <property object>, 'trust_scoped':
<property object>, 'trustee_user_id': <property object>,
'trutor_user_id': <property object>, 'project_id': <property object>,
'tenant_id': <property object>, 'project_domain_id': <property object>,
'project_domain_name': <property object>, 'oauth_access_token_id':
<property object>, 'oauth_consumer_id': <property object>,
'is_federated': <property object>, 'is_admin_project': <property
object>, 'audit_id': <property object>, 'audit_chain_id': <property
object>, 'initial_audit_id': <property object>, 'service_providers':
<property object>, 'bind': <property object>, 'project_is_domain':
<property object>, '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'AccessInfo'
objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'AccessInfo'
objects>}})
```

```
__doc__ = 'Encapsulates a raw authentication token from keystone.\n\n
Provides helper methods for extracting useful values from that token.\n '
```

```
__init__(body: dict[str, Any], auth_token: str | None = None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.access'
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
_data: Any
```

```
_service_catalog: ServiceCatalog | None
```

```
_service_catalog_class: type[ServiceCatalog]
```

```
_service_providers: ServiceProviders | None
```

```
property audit_chain_id: str | None
```

Return the audit chain ID if present.

In the event that a token was rescoped then this ID will be the `audit_id` of the initial token.
Returns None if no value present.

Returns

str or None.

property audit_id: `str | None`

Return the audit ID if present.

Returns

str or None.

property auth_token: `str | None`

Return the token_id associated with the auth request.

To be used in headers for authenticating OpenStack API requests.

Returns

str

property bind: `dict[str, Any] | None`

Information about external mechanisms the token is bound to.

If a token is bound to an external authentication mechanism it can only be used in conjunction with that mechanism. For example if bound to a kerberos principal it may only be accepted if there is also kerberos authentication performed on the request.

Returns

A dictionary or None. The key will be the bind type the value is a dictionary that is specific to the format of the bind type. Returns None if there is no bind information in the token.

property domain_id: `str | None`

Return the domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no domain associated with the token)

property domain_name: `str | None`

Return the domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no domain associated with the token)

property domain_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped to a domain.

Returns

bool

property expires: `datetime | None`

Return the token expiration (as datetime object).

Returns

datetime

has_service_catalog() → `bool`

Return true if the auth token has a service catalog.

Returns

boolean

property initial_audit_id: `str` | `None`

The audit ID of the initially requested token.

This is the `audit_chain_id` if present or the `audit_id`.

property is_admin_project: `bool`

Return true if the current project scope is the admin project.

For backwards compatibility purposes if there is nothing specified in the token we always assume we are in the admin project, so this will default to True.

:returns boolean

property is_federated: `bool`

Return true if federation was used to get the token.

Returns

boolean

property issued: `datetime` | `None`

Return the token issue time (as datetime object).

Returns

datetime

property oauth_access_token_id: `str` | `None`

Return the access token ID if OAuth authentication used.

Returns

str or None.

property oauth_consumer_id: `str` | `None`

Return the consumer ID if OAuth authentication used.

Returns

str or None.

property project_domain_id: `str` | `None`

Return the projects domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property project_domain_name: `str` | `None`

Return the projects domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property project_id: `str` | `None`

Return the project ID associated with the auth request.

This returns None if the auth token wasnt scoped to a project.

Returns

str or None (if no project associated with the token)

property project_is_domain: `bool` | `None`

Return if a project act as a domain.

Returns

`bool`

property project_name: `str` | `None`

Return the project name associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str` or `None` (if no project associated with the token)

property project_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped to a tenant (project).

Returns

`bool`

property role_ids: `list[str]` | `None`

Return a list of users role ids associated with the auth request.

Returns

a list of strings of role ids

property role_names: `list[str]` | `None`

Return a list of users role names associated with the auth request.

Returns

a list of strings of role names

property scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped.

Returns true if scoped to a tenant(project) or domain, and contains a populated service catalog.

This is deprecated, use `project_scoped` instead.

Returns

`bool`

property service_catalog: `ServiceCatalog`

property service_providers: `ServiceProviders` | `None`

Return an object representing the list of trusted service providers.

Used for Keystone2Keystone federating-out.

Returns

`keystoneauth1.service_providers.ServiceProviders` or `None`

property system_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped to the system.

Returns

`bool`

property tenant_id: `str` | `None`

Synonym for `project_id`.

property tenant_name: `str | None`

Synonym for project_name.

property trust_id: `str | None`

Return the trust id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no trust associated with the token)

property trust_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped from a delegated trust.

The trust delegation is via the OS-TRUST v3 extension.

Returns

bool

property trustee_user_id: `str | None`

Return the trustee user id associated with a trust.

Returns

str or None (if no trust associated with the token)

property trustor_user_id: `str | None`

Return the trustor user id associated with a trust.

Returns

str or None (if no trust associated with the token)

property user_domain_id: `str | None`

Return the users domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property user_domain_name: `str | None`

Return the users domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property user_id: `str | None`

Return the user id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property username: `str | None`

Return the username associated with the auth request.

Follows the pattern defined in the V2 API of first looking for name, returning that if available, and falling back to username if name is unavailable.

Returns

str

will_expire_soon(*stale_duration: int = 30*) → `bool`

Determine if expiration is about to occur.

Returns

true if expiration is within the given duration

Return type

boolean

```
class keystoneauth1.access.access.AccessInfoV2(body: dict[str, Any], auth_token: str |  
                                              None = None)
```

Bases: AccessInfo

An object for encapsulating raw v2 auth token from identity service.

```
__annotations__ = {'_data': <class  
'keystoneauth1.access.types.TokenResponseV2'>, '_service_catalog':  
'service_catalog.ServiceCatalog | None', '_service_catalog_class':  
'type[service_catalog.ServiceCatalog]', '_service_providers':  
'service_providers.ServiceProviders | None'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'An object for encapsulating raw v2 auth token from identity  
service.'
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.access'
```

```
_data: TokenResponseV2
```

```
_service_catalog: ServiceCatalog | None
```

```
_service_catalog_class  
    alias of ServiceCatalogV2
```

```
_service_providers: ServiceProviders | None
```

```
property _token: TokenV2
```

```
property _trust: TrustV2 | None
```

```
property _user: UserV2
```

```
property audit_chain_id: str | None
```

Return the audit chain ID if present.

In the event that a token was rescope'd then this ID will be the audit_id of the initial token.
Returns None if no value present.

Returns

str or None.

```
property audit_id: str | None
```

Return the audit ID if present.

Returns

str or None.

```
property auth_token: str | None
```

Return the token_id associated with the auth request.

To be used in headers for authenticating OpenStack API requests.

Returns

str

property bind: `dict[str, Any] | None`

Information about external mechanisms the token is bound to.

If a token is bound to an external authentication mechanism it can only be used in conjunction with that mechanism. For example if bound to a kerberos principal it may only be accepted if there is also kerberos authentication performed on the request.

Returns

A dictionary or None. The key will be the bind type the value is a dictionary that is specific to the format of the bind type. Returns None if there is no bind information in the token.

property domain_id: `str | None`

Return the domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no domain associated with the token)

property domain_name: `str | None`

Return the domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no domain associated with the token)

property domain_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped to a domain.

Returns

bool

property expires: `datetime | None`

Return the token expiration (as datetime object).

Returns

datetime

has_service_catalog() → `bool`

Return true if the auth token has a service catalog.

Returns

boolean

property is_admin_project: `bool`

Return true if the current project scope is the admin project.

For backwards compatibility purposes if there is nothing specified in the token we always assume we are in the admin project, so this will default to True.

:returns boolean

property is_federated: `bool`

Return true if federation was used to get the token.

Returns

boolean

property issued: `datetime` | `None`

Return the token issue time (as datetime object).

Returns

`datetime`

property oauth_access_token_id: `str` | `None`

Return the access token ID if OAuth authentication used.

Returns

`str` or `None`.

property oauth_consumer_id: `str` | `None`

Return the consumer ID if OAuth authentication used.

Returns

`str` or `None`.

property project_domain_id: `str` | `None`

Return the projects domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str`

property project_domain_name: `str` | `None`

Return the projects domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str`

property project_id: `str` | `None`

Return the project ID associated with the auth request.

This returns `None` if the auth token wasnt scoped to a project.

Returns

`str` or `None` (if no project associated with the token)

property project_is_domain: `bool` | `None`

Return if a project act as a domain.

Returns

`bool`

property project_name: `str` | `None`

Return the project name associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str` or `None` (if no project associated with the token)

property role_ids: `list[str]` | `None`

Return a list of users role ids associated with the auth request.

Returns

a list of strings of role ids

property role_names: `list[str]` | `None`

Return a list of users role names associated with the auth request.

Returns

a list of strings of role names

property service_providers: `ServiceProviders` | `None`

Return an object representing the list of trusted service providers.

Used for Keystone2Keystone federating-out.

Returns

`keystoneauth1.service_providers.ServiceProviders` or `None`

property system_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped to the system.

Returns

`bool`

property trust_id: `str` | `None`

Return the trust id associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str` or `None` (if no trust associated with the token)

property trust_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped from a delegated trust.

The trust delegation is via the OS-TRUST v3 extension.

Returns

`bool`

property trustee_user_id: `str` | `None`

Return the trustee user id associated with a trust.

Returns

`str` or `None` (if no trust associated with the token)

property trustor_user_id: `str` | `None`

Return the trustor user id associated with a trust.

Returns

`str` or `None` (if no trust associated with the token)

property user_domain_id: `str` | `None`

Return the users domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str`

property user_domain_name: `str` | `None`

Return the users domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str`

property user_id: `str` | `None`

Return the user id associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str`

property username: `str` | `None`

Return the username associated with the auth request.

Follows the pattern defined in the V2 API of first looking for name, returning that if available, and falling back to username if name is unavailable.

Returns

`str`

version = `'v2.0'`

class keystoneauth1.access.access.**AccessInfoV3**(*body: dict[str, Any], auth_token: str | None = None*)

Bases: `AccessInfo`

An object encapsulating raw v3 auth token from identity service.

```
__annotations__ = {'_data': <class
'keystoneauth1.access.types.TokenResponseV3'>, '_service_catalog':
'service_catalog.ServiceCatalog | None', '_service_catalog_class':
'type[service_catalog.ServiceCatalog]', '_service_providers':
'service_providers.ServiceProviders | None'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'An object encapsulating raw v3 auth token from identity
service.'
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.access'
```

property _application_credential: `ApplicationCredentialV3` | `None`

_data: `TokenResponseV3`

property _domain: `DomainV3` | `None`

property _oauth: `OAuth1V3` | `None`

property _oauth2_credential: `OAuth2V3` | `None`

property _project: `ProjectV3` | `None`

property _project_domain: `ProjectDomainV3` | `None`

_service_catalog: `ServiceCatalog` | `None`

_service_catalog_class

alias of `ServiceCatalogV3`

_service_providers: `ServiceProviders` | `None`

property _token: `TokenV3`

property _trust: `TrustV3` | `None`

property _user: `UserV3`

property _user_domain: `UserDomainV3`

property application_credential: `ApplicationCredentialV3`

property application_credential_access_rules:
`list[ApplicationCredentialAccessRuleV3] | None`

property application_credential_id: `str | None`

property audit_chain_id: `str | None`

Return the audit chain ID if present.

In the event that a token was rescoped then this ID will be the `audit_id` of the initial token.
Returns None if no value present.

Returns

str or None.

property audit_id: `str | None`

Return the audit ID if present.

Returns

str or None.

property bind: `dict[str, Any] | None`

Information about external mechanisms the token is bound to.

If a token is bound to an external authentication mechanism it can only be used in conjunction with that mechanism. For example if bound to a kerberos principal it may only be accepted if there is also kerberos authentication performed on the request.

Returns

A dictionary or None. The key will be the bind type the value is a dictionary that is specific to the format of the bind type. Returns None if there is no bind information in the token.

property domain_id: `str | None`

Return the domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no domain associated with the token)

property domain_name: `str | None`

Return the domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no domain associated with the token)

property domain_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped to a domain.

Returns

bool

property expires: `datetime | None`

Return the token expiration (as datetime object).

Returns

datetime

has_service_catalog() → `bool`

Return true if the auth token has a service catalog.

Returns

boolean

property is_admin_project: `bool`

Return true if the current project scope is the admin project.

For backwards compatibility purposes if there is nothing specified in the token we always assume we are in the admin project, so this will default to True.

:returns boolean

property is_federated: `bool`

Return true if federation was used to get the token.

Returns

boolean

property issued: `datetime | None`

Return the token issue time (as datetime object).

Returns

datetime

property oauth2_credential: `OAuth2V3`

property oauth2_credential_thumbprint: `str | None`

property oauth_access_token_id: `str | None`

Return the access token ID if OAuth authentication used.

Returns

str or None.

property oauth_consumer_id: `str | None`

Return the consumer ID if OAuth authentication used.

Returns

str or None.

property project_domain_id: `str | None`

Return the projects domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property project_domain_name: `str | None`

Return the projects domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property project_id: `str | None`

Return the project ID associated with the auth request.

This returns None if the auth token wasnt scoped to a project.

Returns

str or None (if no project associated with the token)

property project_is_domain: `bool` | `None`

Return if a project act as a domain.

Returns

bool

property project_name: `str` | `None`

Return the project name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no project associated with the token)

property role_ids: `list[str]` | `None`

Return a list of users role ids associated with the auth request.

Returns

a list of strings of role ids

property role_names: `list[str]` | `None`

Return a list of users role names associated with the auth request.

Returns

a list of strings of role names

property service_providers: `ServiceProviders` | `None`

Return an object representing the list of trusted service providers.

Used for Keystone2Keystone federating-out.

Returns

keystoneauth1.service_providers.ServiceProviders or None

property system: `SystemV3` | `None`

property system_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped to the system.

Returns

bool

property trust_id: `str` | `None`

Return the trust id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no trust associated with the token)

property trust_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped from a delegated trust.

The trust delegation is via the OS-TRUST v3 extension.

Returns

bool

property trustee_user_id: `str | None`

Return the trustee user id associated with a trust.

Returns

str or None (if no trust associated with the token)

property trustor_user_id: `str | None`

Return the trustor user id associated with a trust.

Returns

str or None (if no trust associated with the token)

property user_domain_id: `str | None`

Return the users domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property user_domain_name: `str | None`

Return the users domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property user_id: `str | None`

Return the user id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property username: `str | None`

Return the username associated with the auth request.

Follows the pattern defined in the V2 API of first looking for name, returning that if available, and falling back to username if name is unavailable.

Returns

str

version = 'v3'

```
keystoneauth1.access.access.create(resp: Response | None = None, body: dict[str, object] |  
                                   None = None, auth_token: str | None = None) →  
                                   AccessInfo
```

keystoneauth1.access.service_catalog module

```
class keystoneauth1.access.service_catalog.ServiceCatalog(catalog: list[dict[str,  
                                                                    Any]])
```

Bases: `object`

Helper methods for dealing with a Keystone Service Catalog.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'from_token', 'is_interface_match'})
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__':
    'keystoneauth1.access.service_catalog', '__doc__': 'Helper methods for
    dealing with a Keystone Service Catalog.', '__init__': <function
    ServiceCatalog.__init__>, 'from_token': <classmethod(<function
    ServiceCatalog.from_token>)>, '_get_endpoint_region': <function
    ServiceCatalog._get_endpoint_region>, 'catalog': <property object>,
    'is_interface_match': <function ServiceCatalog.is_interface_match>,
    'normalize_interface': <staticmethod(<function
    ServiceCatalog.normalize_interface>)>, '_normalize_endpoints': <function
    ServiceCatalog._normalize_endpoints>, '_denormalize_endpoints': <function
    ServiceCatalog._denormalize_endpoints>, 'normalize_catalog': <function
    ServiceCatalog.normalize_catalog>, '_get_interface_list': <function
    ServiceCatalog._get_interface_list>, 'get_endpoints_data': <function
    ServiceCatalog.get_endpoints_data>, '_endpoints_by_type': <function
    ServiceCatalog._endpoints_by_type>, 'get_endpoints': <function
    ServiceCatalog.get_endpoints>, 'get_endpoint_data_list': <function
    ServiceCatalog.get_endpoint_data_list>, 'get_urls': <function
    ServiceCatalog.get_urls>, 'url_for': <function ServiceCatalog.url_for>,
    'endpoint_data_for': <function ServiceCatalog.endpoint_data_for>,
    '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'ServiceCatalog' objects>,
    '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'ServiceCatalog' objects>,
    '__abstractmethods__': frozenset({'from_token', 'is_interface_match'}),
    '_abc_impl': <_abc._abc_data object>, '__annotations__': {}})
```

`__doc__` = 'Helper methods for dealing with a Keystone Service Catalog.'

`__init__`(catalog: *list[dict[str, Any]]*)

`__module__` = 'keystoneauth1.access.service_catalog'

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object

`_abc_impl` = <_abc._abc_data object>

`_denormalize_endpoints`(endpoints: *list[EndpointData]*) → *list[str | None]*

Return original endpoint description dicts.

Takes a list of EndpointData objects and returns the original dict that was returned from the catalog.

Parameters

endpoints (*list*) List of *keystoneauth1.discover.EndpointData*

Returns

List of endpoint description dicts in original catalog format

`_endpoints_by_type`(requested: *str | None*, endpoints: *dict[str, list[EndpointData]]*) → *dict[str, list[EndpointData]]*

Get the appropriate endpoints from the list of given endpoints.

Per the service type alias rules:

If a user requests a service by its proper name and that matches, win.

If a user requests a service by its proper name and only a single alias matches, win.

If a user requests a service by its proper name and more than one alias matches, choose the first alias from the list given.

Do the first alias match after the other filters, as they might limit the number of choices for us otherwise.

Parameters

- **requested** (*str*) The service_type as requested by the user.
- **endpoints** (*dict*) A dictionary keyed by found service_type. Values are opaque to this method.

Returns

Dict of service_type/endpoints filtered for the appropriate service_type based on alias matching rules.

_get_endpoint_region(*endpoint: dict[str, str]*) → *str* | *None*

_get_interface_list(*interface: str* | *list[str]* | *tuple[str]* | *set[str]* | *None*) → *list[str]*

_normalize_endpoints(*endpoints: list[dict[str, Any]]*) → *list[dict[str, Any]]*

Translate endpoint description dicts into v3 form.

Takes a raw endpoint description from the catalog and changes it to be in v3 format. It also saves a copy of the data in raw_endpoint so that it can be returned by methods that expect the actual original data.

Parameters

endpoints (*list*) List of endpoint description dicts

Returns

List of endpoint description dicts in v3 format

property catalog: *list[dict[str, Any]]*

Return the raw service catalog content, mostly useful for debugging.

Applications should avoid this and use accessor methods instead. However, there are times when inspecting the raw catalog can be useful for analysis and other reasons.

endpoint_data_for(*service_type: str* | *None* = *None*, *interface: str* | *list[str]* | *tuple[str]* | *set[str]* | *None* = 'public', *region_name: str* | *None* = *None*, *service_name: str* | *None* = *None*, *service_id: str* | *None* = *None*, *endpoint_id: str* | *None* = *None*) → *EndpointData*

Fetch endpoint data from the service catalog.

Fetch the specified endpoint data from the service catalog for a particular endpoint attribute. If no attribute is given, return the first endpoint of the specified type.

Valid interface types: *public* or *publicURL*,
internal or *internalURL*, *admin* or *adminURL*

Parameters

- **service_type** (*string*) Service type of the endpoint.
- **interface** Type of endpoint. Can be a single value or a list of values. If its a list of values, they will be looked for in order of preference.
- **region_name** (*string*) Region of the endpoint.

- **service_name** (*string*) The assigned name of the service.
- **service_id** (*string*) The identifier of a service.
- **endpoint_id** (*string*) The identifier of an endpoint.

abstract classmethod from_token(*token*: *dict[str, Any]*) → *Self*

Retrieve the service catalog from a token.

Parameters

token

Returns

A service catalog.

get_endpoint_data_list(*service_type*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *interface*: *str* | *list[str]* | *tuple[str]* | *set[str]* | *None* = *'public'*, *region_name*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *service_name*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *service_id*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *endpoint_id*: *str* | *None* = *None*) → *list*[*EndpointData*]

Fetch a flat list of matching *EndpointData* objects.

Fetch the endpoints from the service catalog for a particular endpoint attribute. If no attribute is given, return the first endpoint of the specified type.

Valid interface types: *public* or *publicURL*,
internal or *internalURL*, *admin* or *adminURL*

Parameters

- **service_type** (*string*) Service type of the endpoint.
- **interface** Type of endpoint. Can be a single value or a list of values. If its a list of values, they will be looked for in order of preference.
- **region_name** (*string*) Region of the endpoint.
- **service_name** (*string*) The assigned name of the service.
- **service_id** (*string*) The identifier of a service.
- **endpoint_id** (*string*) The identifier of an endpoint.

Returns

a list of matching *EndpointData* objects

Return type

list(*keystoneauth1.discover.EndpointData*)

get_endpoints(*service_type*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *interface*: *str* | *list[str]* | *tuple[str]* | *set[str]* | *None* = *None*, *region_name*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *service_name*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *service_id*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *endpoint_id*: *str* | *None* = *None*) → *dict*[*str*, *list*[*str* | *None*]]

Fetch and filter endpoint data for the specified service(s).

Returns endpoints for the specified service (or all) containing the specified type (or all) and region (or all) and service name.

If there is no name in the service catalog the *service_name* check will be skipped. This allows compatibility with services that existed before the name was available in the catalog.

Returns a dict keyed by *service_type* with a list of endpoint dicts


```
get_endpoints_data(service_type: str | None = None, interface: str | list[str] | tuple[str] |  
                    set[str] | None = None, region_name: str | None = None, service_name:  
                    str | None = None, service_id: str | None = None, endpoint_id: str |  
                    None = None) → dict[str, list[EndpointData]]
```

Fetch and filter endpoint data for the specified service(s).

Returns endpoints for the specified service (or all) containing the specified type (or all) and region (or all) and service name.

If there is no name in the service catalog the service_name check will be skipped. This allows compatibility with services that existed before the name was available in the catalog.

Valid interface types: *public* or *publicURL*,
internal or *internalURL*, *admin* or *adminURL*

Parameters

- **service_type** (*string*) Service type of the endpoint.
- **interface** Type of endpoint. Can be a single value or a list of values. If its a list of values, they will be looked for in order of preference.
- **region_name** (*string*) Region of the endpoint.
- **service_name** (*string*) The assigned name of the service.
- **service_id** (*string*) The identifier of a service.
- **endpoint_id** (*string*) The identifier of an endpoint.

Returns

a dict, keyed by service_type, of lists of EndpointData

```
get_urls(service_type: str | None = None, interface: str | list[str] | tuple[str] | set[str] | None  
          = 'public', region_name: str | None = None, service_name: str | None = None,  
          service_id: str | None = None, endpoint_id: str | None = None) → tuple[str | None,  
          ...]
```

Fetch endpoint urls from the service catalog.

Fetch the urls of endpoints from the service catalog for a particular endpoint attribute. If no attribute is given, return the url of the first endpoint of the specified type.

Valid interface types: *public* or *publicURL*,
internal or *internalURL*, *admin* or *adminURL*

Parameters

- **service_type** (*string*) Service type of the endpoint.
- **interface** Type of endpoint. Can be a single value or a list of values. If its a list of values, they will be looked for in order of preference.
- **region_name** (*string*) Region of the endpoint.
- **service_name** (*string*) The assigned name of the service.
- **service_id** (*string*) The identifier of a service.
- **endpoint_id** (*string*) The identifier of an endpoint.

Returns

tuple of urls

abstract is_interface_match(*endpoint: dict[str, str], interface: str*) → bool

Helper function to normalize endpoint matching across v2 and v3.

Returns

True if the provided endpoint matches the required interface otherwise False.

normalize_catalog() → list[dict[str, Any]]

Return the catalog normalized into v3 format.

static normalize_interface(*interface: str*) → str

Handle differences in the way v2 and v3 catalogs specify endpoint.

Both v2 and v3 must be able to handle the endpoint style of the other. For example v2 must be able to handle a public interface and v3 must be able to handle a publicURL interface.

Returns

the endpoint string in the format appropriate for this service catalog.

url_for(*service_type: str | None = None, interface: str | list[str] | tuple[str] | set[str] | None = 'public', region_name: str | None = None, service_name: str | None = None, service_id: str | None = None, endpoint_id: str | None = None*) → str | None

Fetch an endpoint from the service catalog.

Fetch the specified endpoint from the service catalog for a particular endpoint attribute. If no attribute is given, return the first endpoint of the specified type.

**Valid interface types: *public* or *publicURL*,
internal or *internalURL*, *admin* or *adminURL***

Parameters

- **service_type** (*string*) Service type of the endpoint.
- **interface** Type of endpoint. Can be a single value or a list of values. If its a list of values, they will be looked for in order of preference.
- **region_name** (*string*) Region of the endpoint.
- **service_name** (*string*) The assigned name of the service.
- **service_id** (*string*) The identifier of a service.
- **endpoint_id** (*string*) The identifier of an endpoint.

class keystoneauth1.access.service_catalog.**ServiceCatalogV2**(*catalog: list[dict[str, Any]]*)

Bases: ServiceCatalog

An object for encapsulating the v2 service catalog.

The object is created using raw v2 auth token from Keystone.

__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {}

```
__doc__ = 'An object for encapsulating the v2 service catalog.\n\n The object is created using raw v2 auth token from Keystone.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.service_catalog'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_denormalize_endpoints(endpoints: list[EndpointData]) → list[str | None]
```

Return original endpoint description dicts.

Takes a list of EndpointData objects and returns the original dict that was returned from the catalog.

Parameters

endpoints (*list*) List of *keystoneauth1.discover.EndpointData*

Returns

List of endpoint description dicts in original catalog format

```
_normalize_endpoints(endpoints: list[dict[str, Any]]) → list[dict[str, Any]]
```

Translate endpoint description dicts into v3 form.

Takes a raw endpoint description from the catalog and changes it to be in v3 format. It also saves a copy of the data in `raw_endpoint` so that it can be returned by methods that expect the actual original data.

Parameters

endpoints (*list*) List of endpoint description dicts

Returns

List of endpoint description dicts in v3 format

```
classmethod from_token(token: dict[str, Any]) → Self
```

Retrieve the service catalog from a token.

Parameters

token

Returns

A service catalog.

```
is_interface_match(endpoint: dict[str, str], interface: str) → bool
```

Helper function to normalize endpoint matching across v2 and v3.

Returns

True if the provided endpoint matches the required interface otherwise False.

```
static normalize_interface(interface: str) → str
```

Handle differences in the way v2 and v3 catalogs specify endpoint.

Both v2 and v3 must be able to handle the endpoint style of the other. For example v2 must be able to handle a public interface and v3 must be able to handle a publicURL interface.

Returns

the endpoint string in the format appropriate for this service catalog.

```
class keystoneauth1.access.service_catalog.ServiceCatalogV3(catalog: list[dict[str, Any]])
```

Bases: ServiceCatalog

An object for encapsulating the v3 service catalog.

The object is created using raw v3 auth token from Keystone.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'An object for encapsulating the v3 service catalog.\n\n The\nobject is created using raw v3 auth token from Keystone.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.service_catalog'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
classmethod from_token(token: dict[str, Any]) → Self
```

Retrieve the service catalog from a token.

Parameters

token

Returns

A service catalog.

```
is_interface_match(endpoint: dict[str, str], interface: str) → bool
```

Helper function to normalize endpoint matching across v2 and v3.

Returns

True if the provided endpoint matches the required interface otherwise False.

```
static normalize_interface(interface: str) → str
```

Handle differences in the way v2 and v3 catalogs specify endpoint.

Both v2 and v3 must be able to handle the endpoint style of the other. For example v2 must be able to handle a public interface and v3 must be able to handle a publicURL interface.

Returns

the endpoint string in the format appropriate for this service catalog.

keystoneauth1.access.service_providers module

```
class keystoneauth1.access.service_providers.ServiceProviders(service_providers:  
                                                                list[ServiceProviderV3])
```

Bases: `object`

Helper methods for dealing with Service Providers.

```

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__':
    'keystoneauth1.access.service_providers', '__doc__': 'Helper methods for
    dealing with Service Providers.', '__init__': <function
    ServiceProviders.__init__>, 'from_token': <classmethod(<function
    ServiceProviders.from_token>>), '_get_service_provider': <function
    ServiceProviders._get_service_provider>, 'get_sp_url': <function
    ServiceProviders.get_sp_url>, 'get_auth_url': <function
    ServiceProviders.get_auth_url>, '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of
    'ServiceProviders' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of
    'ServiceProviders' objects>, '__annotations__': {}})

__doc__ = 'Helper methods for dealing with Service Providers.'

__init__(service_providers: list[ServiceProviderV3])

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.service_providers'

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

_get_service_provider(sp_id: str) → ServiceProviderV3

classmethod from_token(token: TokenResponseV3) → ServiceProviders

get_auth_url(sp_id: str) → str

get_sp_url(sp_id: str) → str

```

keystoneauth1.access.types module

class keystoneauth1.access.types.AccessV2

Bases: TypedDict

```

__annotations__ = {'metadata':
    typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.MetadataV2],
    'serviceCatalog':
    typing.NotRequired[list[keystoneauth1.access.types.CatalogServiceV2]],
    'token': <class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.TokenV2'>, 'trust':
    typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.TrustV2], 'user': <class
    'keystoneauth1.access.types.UserV2'>}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
    '__annotations__': {'token': <class
    'keystoneauth1.access.types.TokenV2'>, 'serviceCatalog':
    typing.NotRequired[list[keystoneauth1.access.types.CatalogServiceV2]],
    'user': <class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.UserV2'>, 'metadata':
    typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.MetadataV2], 'trust':
    typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.TrustV2]}, '__orig_bases__':
    (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'AccessV2'
    objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'AccessV2' objects>,
    '__doc__': None, '__required_keys__': frozenset({'user', 'token'}),
    '__optional_keys__': frozenset({'serviceCatalog', 'metadata', 'trust'}),
    '__total__': True})

```

```
__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({'metadata', 'serviceCatalog', 'trust'})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'token', 'user'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

metadata: NotRequired[MetadataV2]

serviceCatalog: NotRequired[list[CatalogServiceV2]]

token: TokenV2

trust: NotRequired[TrustV2]

user: UserV2
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.ApplicationCredentialAccessRuleV3
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
__annotations__ = {'id': <class 'str'>}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
    '__annotations__': {'id': <class 'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function
    TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of
    'ApplicationCredentialAccessRuleV3' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
    '__weakref__' of 'ApplicationCredentialAccessRuleV3' objects>, '__doc__':
    None, '__required_keys__': frozenset({'id'}), '__optional_keys__':
    frozenset(), '__total__': True})

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'id'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

id: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.ApplicationCredentialV3
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```

__annotations__ = {'access_rules': typing.NotRequired[list[keystoneauth1.
access.types.ApplicationCredentialAccessRuleV3]], 'id': <class 'str'>,
'name': <class 'str'>, 'restricted': <class 'bool'>}}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
'__annotations__': {'access_rules':
typing.NotRequired[list[keystoneauth1.access.types.
ApplicationCredentialAccessRuleV3]], 'id': <class 'str'>, 'name': <class
'str'>, 'restricted': <class 'bool'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function
TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of
'ApplicationCredentialV3' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
'__weakref__' of 'ApplicationCredentialV3' objects>, '__doc__': None,
'__required_keys__': frozenset({'restricted', 'name', 'id'}),
'__optional_keys__': frozenset({'access_rules'})}, '__total__': True})

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({'access_rules'})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'id', 'name', 'restricted'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

access_rules: NotRequired[list[ApplicationCredentialAccessRuleV3]]

id: str

name: str

restricted: bool

```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.CatalogServiceV2
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```

__annotations__ = {'endpoints':
list[keystoneauth1.access.types.EndpointV2], 'endpoints_links':
list[typing.Any], 'name': <class 'str'>, 'type': <class 'str'>}}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
'__annotations__': {'endpoints':
list[keystoneauth1.access.types.EndpointV2], 'endpoints_links':
list[typing.Any], 'type': <class 'str'>, 'name': <class 'str'>},
'__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute
'__dict__' of 'CatalogServiceV2' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
'__weakref__' of 'CatalogServiceV2' objects>, '__doc__': None,
'__required_keys__': frozenset({'endpoints', 'type', 'endpoints_links',
'name'}), '__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})

```

```
__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'endpoints', 'endpoints_links', 'name',
                                'type'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

endpoints: list[EndpointV2]

endpoints_links: list[Any]

name: str

type: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.DomainV3
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
__annotations__ = {'id': <class 'str'>, 'name': <class 'str'>}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
                          '__annotations__': {'id': <class 'str'>, 'name': <class 'str'>},
                          '__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,),
                          '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'DomainV3' objects>,
                          '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'DomainV3' objects>,
                          '__doc__': None,
                          '__required_keys__': frozenset({'name', 'id'}),
                          '__optional_keys__': frozenset(),
                          '__total__': True})

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'id', 'name'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

id: str

name: str
```



```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.EndpointV2
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
    __annotations__ = {'adminURL': <class 'str'>, 'id': <class 'str'>,
                        'internalURL': <class 'str'>, 'publicURL': <class 'str'>, 'region':
                        <class 'str'>}
```

```
    __dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
                              '__annotations__': {'adminURL': <class 'str'>, 'region': <class 'str'>,
                                                    'internalURL': <class 'str'>, 'id': <class 'str'>, 'publicURL': <class
                                                    'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__':
                              <attribute '__dict__' of 'EndpointV2' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
                              '__weakref__' of 'EndpointV2' objects>, '__doc__': None,
                              '__required_keys__': frozenset({'adminURL', 'internalURL', 'id',
                              'publicURL', 'region'}), '__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__':
                              True})
```

```
    __doc__ = None
```

```
    __module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'
```

```
    __optional_keys__ = frozenset({})
```

```
    __orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)
```

```
    __required_keys__ = frozenset({'adminURL', 'id', 'internalURL',
                                    'publicURL', 'region'})
```

```
    __total__ = True
```

```
    __weakref__
```

```
        list of weak references to the object
```

```
    adminURL: str
```

```
    id: str
```

```
    internalURL: str
```

```
    publicURL: str
```

```
    region: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.EndpointV3
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
    __annotations__ = {'id': <class 'str'>, 'interface': <class 'str'>,
                        'region': <class 'str'>, 'region_id': <class 'str'>, 'url': <class
                        'str'>}
```

```
    __dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
                              '__annotations__': {'id': <class 'str'>, 'interface': <class 'str'>,
                                                    'region': <class 'str'>, 'region_id': <class 'str'>, 'url': <class
                                                    'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__':
                              <attribute '__dict__' of 'EndpointV3' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
                              '__weakref__' of 'EndpointV3' objects>, '__doc__': None,
                              '__required_keys__': frozenset({'interface', 'url', 'id', 'region_id',
                              'region'}), '__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})
```

```
__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'id', 'interface', 'region', 'region_id',
'url'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

id: str

interface: str

region: str

region_id: str

url: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.FederationGroupV3
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
__annotations__ = {'id': <class 'str'>}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
'__annotations__': {'id': <class 'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function
TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'FederationGroupV3'
objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'FederationGroupV3'
objects>, '__doc__': None, '__required_keys__': frozenset({'id'}),
'__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'id'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

id: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.FederationProtocolV3
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
    __annotations__ = {'id': <class 'str'>}

    __dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
                              '__annotations__': {'id': <class 'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function
TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'FederationProtocolV3'
objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of
'FederationProtocolV3' objects>, '__doc__': None, '__required_keys__':
frozenset({'id'}), '__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})

    __doc__ = None

    __module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

    __optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

    __orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

    __required_keys__ = frozenset({'id'})

    __total__ = True

    __weakref__
        list of weak references to the object

    id: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.FederationProviderV3
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
    __annotations__ = {'id': <class 'str'>}

    __dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
                              '__annotations__': {'id': <class 'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function
TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'FederationProviderV3'
objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of
'FederationProviderV3' objects>, '__doc__': None, '__required_keys__':
frozenset({'id'}), '__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})

    __doc__ = None

    __module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

    __optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

    __orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

    __required_keys__ = frozenset({'id'})

    __total__ = True

    __weakref__
        list of weak references to the object
```

id: `str`

class keystoneauth1.access.types.FederationV3

Bases: `TypedDict`

```
__annotations__ = {'groups':
list[keystoneauth1.access.types.FederationGroupV3], 'identity_provider':
<class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.FederationProviderV3'>, 'protocol':
<class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.FederationProtocolV3'>}}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
'__annotations__': {'groups':
list[keystoneauth1.access.types.FederationGroupV3], 'identity_provider':
<class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.FederationProviderV3'>, 'protocol':
<class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.FederationProtocolV3'>},
'__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute
'__dict__' of 'FederationV3' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
'__weakref__' of 'FederationV3' objects>, '__doc__': None,
'__required_keys__': frozenset({'groups', 'protocol',
'identity_provider'}), '__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__':
True})

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'groups', 'identity_provider', 'protocol'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

groups: list[FederationGroupV3]

identity_provider: FederationProviderV3

protocol: FederationProtocolV3
```

class keystoneauth1.access.types.MetadataV2

Bases: `TypedDict`

```
__annotations__ = {'is_admin': <class 'int'>, 'roles': list[str]}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
'__annotations__': {'is_admin': <class 'int'>, 'roles': list[str]},
'__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute
'__dict__' of 'MetadataV2' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
'__weakref__' of 'MetadataV2' objects>, '__doc__': None,
'__required_keys__': frozenset({'roles', 'is_admin'}),
'__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})
```

```
__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'is_admin', 'roles'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

is_admin: int

roles: list[str]
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.OAuth1V3
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
__annotations__ = {'access_token_id': <class 'str'>, 'consumer_id':
<class 'str'>}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
'__annotations__': {'access_token_id': <class 'str'>, 'consumer_id':
<class 'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__':
<attribute '__dict__' of 'OAuth1V3' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
'__weakref__' of 'OAuth1V3' objects>, '__doc__': None,
'__required_keys__': frozenset({'access_token_id', 'consumer_id'}),
'__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'access_token_id', 'consumer_id'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

access_token_id: str

consumer_id: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.OAuth2V3
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
__annotations__ = {'x5t#S256': <class 'str'>}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__annotations__': {'x5t#S256': <class 'str'>},
'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types', '__dict__': <attribute
'__dict__' of 'OAuth2V3' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
'__weakref__' of 'OAuth2V3' objects>, '__doc__': None, '__orig_bases__':
(<function TypedDict>,), '__required_keys__': frozenset({'x5t#S256'}),
'__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'
```

```
__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)
```

```
__required_keys__ = frozenset({'x5t#S256'})
```

```
__total__ = True
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.ProjectDomainV3
```

Bases: `TypedDict`

```
__annotations__ = {'id': <class 'str'>, 'name': <class 'str'>}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
'__annotations__': {'id': <class 'str'>, 'name': <class 'str'>},
'__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute
'__dict__' of 'ProjectDomainV3' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
'__weakref__' of 'ProjectDomainV3' objects>, '__doc__': None,
'__required_keys__': frozenset({'name', 'id'}), '__optional_keys__':
frozenset(), '__total__': True})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'
```

```
__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)
```

```
__required_keys__ = frozenset({'id', 'name'})
```

```
__total__ = True
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
id: str
```

```
name: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.ProjectV3
```

Bases: `TypedDict`

```
__annotations__ = {'domain': <class
'keystoneauth1.access.types.ProjectDomainV3'>, 'id': <class 'str'>,
'name': <class 'str'>}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
'__annotations__': {'domain': <class
'keystoneauth1.access.types.ProjectDomainV3'>, 'id': <class 'str'>,
'name': <class 'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,),
'__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'ProjectV3' objects>, '__weakref__':
<attribute '__weakref__' of 'ProjectV3' objects>, '__doc__': None,
'__required_keys__': frozenset({'domain', 'name', 'id'}),
'__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'
```

```
__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)
```

```
__required_keys__ = frozenset({'domain', 'id', 'name'})
```

```
__total__ = True
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

domain: ProjectDomainV3

id: str

name: str

class keystoneauth1.access.types.RoleV2

Bases: TypedDict

```
__annotations__ = {'name': <class 'str'>}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
'__annotations__': {'name': <class 'str'>}, '__orig_bases__':
(<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'RoleV2'
objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'RoleV2' objects>,
'__doc__': None, '__required_keys__': frozenset({'name'}),
'__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'
```

```
__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)
```

```
__required_keys__ = frozenset({'name'})
```

```
__total__ = True
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
name: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.RoleV3
```

Bases: `TypedDict`

```
__annotations__ = {'id': <class 'str'>, 'name': <class 'str'>}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',  
'__annotations__': {'id': <class 'str'>, 'name': <class 'str'>},  
'__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute  
'__dict__' of 'RoleV3' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__'  
of 'RoleV3' objects>, '__doc__': None, '__required_keys__':  
frozenset({'name', 'id'}), '__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__':  
True})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'
```

```
__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,),
```

```
__required_keys__ = frozenset({'id', 'name'})
```

```
__total__ = True
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
id: str
```

```
name: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.ServiceProviderV3
```

Bases: `TypedDict`

```
__annotations__ = {'auth_url': <class 'str'>, 'id': <class 'str'>,  
'sp_url': <class 'str'>}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',  
'__annotations__': {'auth_url': <class 'str'>, 'id': <class 'str'>,  
'sp_url': <class 'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,),  
'__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'ServiceProviderV3' objects>,  
'__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'ServiceProviderV3' objects>,  
'__doc__': None, '__required_keys__': frozenset({'auth_url', 'sp_url',  
'id'}), '__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'
```



```
__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'auth_url', 'id', 'sp_url'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

auth_url: str

id: str

sp_url: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.ServiceV3
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
__annotations__ = {'endpoints':
list[keystoneauth1.access.types.EndpointV3], 'id': <class 'str'>, 'name':
<class 'str'>, 'type': <class 'str'>}}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
'__annotations__': {'endpoints':
list[keystoneauth1.access.types.EndpointV3], 'id': <class 'str'>, 'name':
<class 'str'>, 'type': <class 'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function
TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'ServiceV3' objects>,
'__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'ServiceV3' objects>,
'__doc__': None, '__required_keys__': frozenset({'endpoints', 'type',
'name', 'id'}), '__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'endpoints', 'id', 'name', 'type'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

endpoints: list[EndpointV3]

id: str

name: str

type: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.SystemV3
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
    __annotations__ = {'all': <class 'bool'>}

    __dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
                              '__annotations__': {'all': <class 'bool'>}, '__orig_bases__':
                              (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'SystemV3'
                              objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'SystemV3' objects>,
                              '__doc__': None, '__required_keys__': frozenset({'all'}),
                              '__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})

    __doc__ = None

    __module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

    __optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

    __orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

    __required_keys__ = frozenset({'all'})

    __total__ = True

    __weakref__
        list of weak references to the object

    all: bool
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.TenantV2
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
    __annotations__ = {'description': typing.NotRequired[str | None],
                        'enabled': typing.NotRequired[bool], 'id': <class 'str'>, 'name':
                        <class 'str'>}}

    __dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
                              '__annotations__': {'description': typing.NotRequired[str | None],
                                                    'enabled': typing.NotRequired[bool], 'id': <class 'str'>, 'name':
                                                    <class 'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__':
                              <attribute '__dict__' of 'TenantV2' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
                              '__weakref__' of 'TenantV2' objects>, '__doc__': None,
                              '__required_keys__': frozenset({'name', 'id'}), '__optional_keys__':
                              frozenset({'enabled', 'description'}), '__total__': True})

    __doc__ = None

    __module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

    __optional_keys__ = frozenset({'description', 'enabled'})

    __orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

    __required_keys__ = frozenset({'id', 'name'})

    __total__ = True
```

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object

description: `NotRequired[str | None]`

enabled: `NotRequired[bool]`

id: `str`

name: `str`

class keystoneauth1.access.types.TokenResponseV2

Bases: `TypedDict`

```
__annotations__ = {'access': <class  
'keystoneauth1.access.types.AccessV2'>}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',  
'__annotations__': {'access': <class  
'keystoneauth1.access.types.AccessV2'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function  
TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'TokenResponseV2'  
objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'TokenResponseV2'  
objects>, '__doc__': None, '__required_keys__': frozenset({'access'}),  
'__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'
```

```
__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)
```

```
__required_keys__ = frozenset({'access'})
```

```
__total__ = True
```

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object

access: `AccessV2`

class keystoneauth1.access.types.TokenResponseV3

Bases: `TypedDict`

```
__annotations__ = {'token': <class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.TokenV3'>}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',  
'__annotations__': {'token': <class  
'keystoneauth1.access.types.TokenV3'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function  
TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'TokenResponseV3'  
objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'TokenResponseV3'  
objects>, '__doc__': None, '__required_keys__': frozenset({'token'}),  
'__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'token'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

token: TokenV3
```

class keystoneauth1.access.types.TokenV2

Bases: `TypedDict`

```
__annotations__ = {'audit_ids': list[str], 'bind':
typing.NotRequired[dict[str, typing.Any]], 'expires': <class 'str'>,
'id': <class 'str'>, 'issued_at': typing.NotRequired[str], 'tenant':
typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.TenantV2]}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
'__annotations__': {'audit_ids': list[str], 'bind':
typing.NotRequired[dict[str, typing.Any]], 'expires': <class 'str'>,
'id': <class 'str'>, 'issued_at': typing.NotRequired[str], 'tenant':
typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.TenantV2]},
'__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute
'__dict__' of 'TokenV2' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__'
of 'TokenV2' objects>, '__doc__': None, '__required_keys__':
frozenset({'expires', 'audit_ids', 'id'}), '__optional_keys__':
frozenset({'issued_at', 'tenant', 'bind'}), '__total__': True})

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({'bind', 'issued_at', 'tenant'})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'audit_ids', 'expires', 'id'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

audit_ids: list[str]

bind: NotRequired[dict[str, Any]]

expires: str

id: str
```

issued_at: `NotRequired[str]`

tenant: `NotRequired[TenantV2]`

`class keystoneauth1.access.types.TokenV3`

Bases: `TypedDict`

```
__annotations__ = {'OS-OAUTH1':
typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.OAuth1V3], 'OS-TRUST:trust':
typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.TrustV3],
'application_credential':
typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.ApplicationCredentialV3],
'audit_ids': list[str], 'bind': typing.NotRequired[dict[str,
typing.Any]], 'catalog':
typing.NotRequired[list[keystoneauth1.access.types.ServiceV3]], 'domain':
typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.DomainV3], 'expires_at':
<class 'str'>, 'is_admin_project': typing.NotRequired[bool], 'is_domain':
typing.NotRequired[bool], 'issued_at': <class 'str'>, 'methods':
list[str], 'oauth2_credential':
typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.OAuth2V3], 'project':
<class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.ProjectV3'>, 'roles':
list[keystoneauth1.access.types.RoleV3], 'service_providers':
typing.NotRequired[list[keystoneauth1.access.types.ServiceProviderV3]],
'system': typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.SystemV3],
'user': <class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.UserV3'>}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__annotations__': {'application_credential':
typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.ApplicationCredentialV3],
'audit_ids': list[str], 'bind': typing.NotRequired[dict[str,
typing.Any]], 'catalog':
typing.NotRequired[list[keystoneauth1.access.types.ServiceV3]], 'domain':
typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.DomainV3], 'expires_at':
<class 'str'>, 'is_admin_project': typing.NotRequired[bool], 'is_domain':
typing.NotRequired[bool], 'issued_at': <class 'str'>, 'methods':
list[str], 'oauth2_credential':
typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.OAuth2V3], 'project':
<class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.ProjectV3'>, 'roles':
list[keystoneauth1.access.types.RoleV3], 'service_providers':
typing.NotRequired[list[keystoneauth1.access.types.ServiceProviderV3]],
'system': typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.SystemV3],
'user': <class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.UserV3'>, 'OS-OAUTH1':
typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.OAuth1V3], 'OS-TRUST:trust':
typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.TrustV3]}, '__module__':
'keystoneauth1.access.types', '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of
'TokenV3' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'TokenV3'
objects>, '__doc__': None, '__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,),
'__required_keys__': frozenset({'roles', 'issued_at', 'project', 'user',
'audit_ids', 'expires_at', 'methods'}), '__optional_keys__':
frozenset({'domain', 'bind', 'OS-TRUST:trust', 'application_credential',
'service_providers', 'OS-OAUTH1', 'is_admin_project', 'catalog', 'system',
'oauth2_credential', 'is_domain'}), '__total__': True})
```

```
__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({'OS-OAUTH1', 'OS-TRUST:trust',
'application_credential', 'bind', 'catalog', 'domain', 'is_admin_project',
'is_domain', 'oauth2_credential', 'service_providers', 'system'})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'audit_ids', 'expires_at', 'issued_at',
'methods', 'project', 'roles', 'user'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

application_credential: NotRequired[ApplicationCredentialV3]

audit_ids: list[str]

bind: NotRequired[dict[str, Any]]

catalog: NotRequired[list[ServiceV3]]

domain: NotRequired[DomainV3]

expires_at: str

is_admin_project: NotRequired[bool]

is_domain: NotRequired[bool]

issued_at: str

methods: list[str]

oauth2_credential: NotRequired[OAuth2V3]

project: ProjectV3

roles: list[RoleV3]

service_providers: NotRequired[list[ServiceProviderV3]]

system: NotRequired[SystemV3]

user: UserV3

class keystoneauth1.access.types.TrustV2
    Bases: TypedDict

    __annotations__ = {'id': <class 'str'>, 'impersonation': <class 'bool'>,
'trustee_user_id': <class 'str'>, 'trustor_user_id': <class 'str'>}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
'__annotations__': {'id': <class 'str'>, 'impersonation': <class
'bool'>, 'trustee_user_id': <class 'str'>, 'trustor_user_id': <class
'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__':
<attribute '__dict__' of 'TrustV2' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
'__weakref__' of 'TrustV2' objects>, '__doc__': None,
'__required_keys__': frozenset({'trustor_user_id', 'impersonation',
'trustee_user_id', 'id'}), '__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__':
True})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'
```

```
__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)
```

```
__required_keys__ = frozenset({'id', 'impersonation', 'trustee_user_id',
'trustor_user_id'})
```

```
__total__ = True
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

id: `str`

impersonation: `bool`

trustee_user_id: `str`

trustor_user_id: `str`

class keystoneauth1.access.types.TrustV3

Bases: `TypedDict`

```
__annotations__ = {'id': <class 'str'>, 'impersonation': <class 'bool'>,
'trustee_user': <class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.TrusteeUser'>,
'trustor_user': <class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.TrustorUser'>}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
'__annotations__': {'id': <class 'str'>, 'impersonation': <class
'bool'>, 'trustee_user': <class
'keystoneauth1.access.types.TrusteeUser'>, 'trustor_user': <class
'keystoneauth1.access.types.TrustorUser'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function
TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'TrustV3' objects>,
'__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'TrustV3' objects>, '__doc__':
None, '__required_keys__': frozenset({'trustee_user', 'impersonation',
'trustor_user', 'id'}), '__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__':
True})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'
```

```
__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'id', 'impersonation', 'trustee_user',
                                'trustor_user'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

id: str

impersonation: bool

trustee_user: TrusteeUser

trustor_user: TrustorUser
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.TrusteeUser
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
__annotations__ = {'id': <class 'str'>}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
                          '__annotations__': {'id': <class 'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function
TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'TrusteeUser'
objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'TrusteeUser'
objects>, '__doc__': None, '__required_keys__': frozenset({'id'}),
                          '__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'id'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

id: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.TrustorUser
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
__annotations__ = {'id': <class 'str'>}
```



```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
 '__annotations__': {'id': <class 'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function
 TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'TrustorUser'
 objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'TrustorUser'
 objects>, '__doc__': None, '__required_keys__': frozenset({'id'}),
 '__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'
```

```
__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)
```

```
__required_keys__ = frozenset({'id'})
```

```
__total__ = True
```

```
__weakref__
```

```
    list of weak references to the object
```

```
id: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.UserDomainV3
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
__annotations__ = {'id': <class 'str'>, 'name': <class 'str'>}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
 '__annotations__': {'id': <class 'str'>, 'name': <class 'str'>},
 '__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute
 '__dict__' of 'UserDomainV3' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
 '__weakref__' of 'UserDomainV3' objects>, '__doc__': None,
 '__required_keys__': frozenset({'name', 'id'}), '__optional_keys__':
 frozenset(), '__total__': True})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'
```

```
__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)
```

```
__required_keys__ = frozenset({'id', 'name'})
```

```
__total__ = True
```

```
__weakref__
```

```
    list of weak references to the object
```

```
id: str
```

```
name: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.UserV2
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
    __annotations__ = {'id': <class 'str'>, 'name': <class 'str'>,
                        'role_links': list[typing.Any], 'roles':
                        list[keystoneauth1.access.types.RoleV2], 'tenantId':
                        typing.NotRequired[str], 'tenantName': typing.NotRequired[str],
                        'username': <class 'str'>}}

    __dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types',
                              '__annotations__': {'id': <class 'str'>, 'name': <class 'str'>,
                                                    'role_links': list[typing.Any], 'roles':
                                                    list[keystoneauth1.access.types.RoleV2], 'tenantId':
                                                    typing.NotRequired[str], 'tenantName': typing.NotRequired[str],
                                                    'username': <class 'str'>}, '__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,),
                              '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'UserV2' objects>, '__weakref__':
                              <attribute '__weakref__' of 'UserV2' objects>, '__doc__': None,
                              '__required_keys__': frozenset({'roles', 'name', 'username', 'id',
                                                              'role_links'})}, '__optional_keys__': frozenset({'tenantName',
                                                              'tenantId'})}, '__total__': True})

    __doc__ = None

    __module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

    __optional_keys__ = frozenset({'tenantId', 'tenantName'})

    __orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

    __required_keys__ = frozenset({'id', 'name', 'role_links', 'roles',
                                    'username'})

    __total__ = True

    __weakref__
        list of weak references to the object

    id: str

    name: str

    role_links: list[Any]

    roles: list[RoleV2]

    tenantId: NotRequired[str]

    tenantName: NotRequired[str]

    username: str
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.types.UserV3
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
__annotations__ = {'OS-FEDERATION':
typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.FederationV3], 'domain':
<class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.UserDomainV3'>, 'id': <class 'str'>,
'name': <class 'str'>, 'password_expires_at': typing.NotRequired[str]}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__annotations__': {'domain': <class
'keystoneauth1.access.types.UserDomainV3'>, 'id': <class 'str'>, 'name':
<class 'str'>, 'password_expires_at': typing.NotRequired[str],
'OS-FEDERATION':
typing.NotRequired[keystoneauth1.access.types.FederationV3]}},
'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.types', '__dict__': <attribute
'__dict__' of 'UserV3' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__'
of 'UserV3' objects>, '__doc__': None, '__orig_bases__': (<function
TypedDict>,), '__required_keys__': frozenset({'domain', 'name', 'id'}),
'__optional_keys__': frozenset({'OS-FEDERATION', 'password_expires_at'}),
'__total__': True})

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.types'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({'OS-FEDERATION', 'password_expires_at'})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'domain', 'id', 'name'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

domain: UserDomainV3

id: str

name: str

password_expires_at: NotRequired[str]
```

Module contents

class keystoneauth1.access.**AccessInfo**(body: *dict[str, Any]*, auth_token: *str | None = None*)

Bases: `object`

Encapsulates a raw authentication token from keystone.

Provides helper methods for extracting useful values from that token.

```
__annotations__ = {'_data': typing.Any, '_service_catalog_class':
type[keystoneauth1.access.service_catalog.ServiceCatalog]}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.access.access',
'__annotations__': {'_service_catalog_class':
type[keystoneauth1.access.service_catalog.ServiceCatalog], '_data':
typing.Any, '_service_catalog': 'service_catalog.ServiceCatalog | None',
'_service_providers': 'service_providers.ServiceProviders | None'},
'__doc__': 'Encapsulates a raw authentication token from keystone.\n\n
Provides helper methods for extracting useful values from that token.\n ',
'__init__': <function AccessInfo.__init__>, 'service_catalog': <property
object>, 'will_expire_soon': <function AccessInfo.will_expire_soon>,
'has_service_catalog': <function AccessInfo.has_service_catalog>,
'auth_token': <property object>, 'expires': <property object>, 'issued':
<property object>, 'username': <property object>, 'user_id': <property
object>, 'user_domain_id': <property object>, 'user_domain_name':
<property object>, 'role_ids': <property object>, 'role_names':
<property object>, 'domain_name': <property object>, 'domain_id':
<property object>, 'project_name': <property object>, 'tenant_name':
<property object>, 'scoped': <property object>, 'project_scoped':
<property object>, 'domain_scoped': <property object>, 'system_scoped':
<property object>, 'trust_id': <property object>, 'trust_scoped':
<property object>, 'trustee_user_id': <property object>,
'trutor_user_id': <property object>, 'project_id': <property object>,
'tenant_id': <property object>, 'project_domain_id': <property object>,
'project_domain_name': <property object>, 'oauth_access_token_id':
<property object>, 'oauth_consumer_id': <property object>,
'is_federated': <property object>, 'is_admin_project': <property
object>, 'audit_id': <property object>, 'audit_chain_id': <property
object>, 'initial_audit_id': <property object>, 'service_providers':
<property object>, 'bind': <property object>, 'project_is_domain':
<property object>, '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'AccessInfo'
objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'AccessInfo'
objects>}})
```

```
__doc__ = 'Encapsulates a raw authentication token from keystone.\n\n
Provides helper methods for extracting useful values from that token.\n '
```

```
__init__(body: dict[str, Any], auth_token: str | None = None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.access'
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
_data: Any
```

```
_service_catalog_class: type[ServiceCatalog]
```

```
property audit_chain_id: str | None
```

Return the audit chain ID if present.

In the event that a token was rescoped then this ID will be the audit_id of the initial token.
Returns None if no value present.

Returns

str or None.

property audit_id: `str` | `None`

Return the audit ID if present.

Returns

`str` or `None`.

property auth_token: `str` | `None`

Return the token_id associated with the auth request.

To be used in headers for authenticating OpenStack API requests.

Returns

`str`

property bind: `dict[str, Any]` | `None`

Information about external mechanisms the token is bound to.

If a token is bound to an external authentication mechanism it can only be used in conjunction with that mechanism. For example if bound to a kerberos principal it may only be accepted if there is also kerberos authentication performed on the request.

Returns

A dictionary or `None`. The key will be the bind type the value is a dictionary that is specific to the format of the bind type. Returns `None` if there is no bind information in the token.

property domain_id: `str` | `None`

Return the domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str` or `None` (if no domain associated with the token)

property domain_name: `str` | `None`

Return the domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str` or `None` (if no domain associated with the token)

property domain_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped to a domain.

Returns

`bool`

property expires: `datetime` | `None`

Return the token expiration (as datetime object).

Returns

`datetime`

has_service_catalog() → `bool`

Return true if the auth token has a service catalog.

Returns

`boolean`

property initial_audit_id: `str` | `None`

The audit ID of the initially requested token.

This is the `audit_chain_id` if present or the `audit_id`.

property is_admin_project: `bool`

Return true if the current project scope is the admin project.

For backwards compatibility purposes if there is nothing specified in the token we always assume we are in the admin project, so this will default to True.

:returns boolean

property is_federated: `bool`

Return true if federation was used to get the token.

Returns

boolean

property issued: `datetime` | `None`

Return the token issue time (as datetime object).

Returns

datetime

property oauth_access_token_id: `str` | `None`

Return the access token ID if OAuth authentication used.

Returns

str or None.

property oauth_consumer_id: `str` | `None`

Return the consumer ID if OAuth authentication used.

Returns

str or None.

property project_domain_id: `str` | `None`

Return the projects domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property project_domain_name: `str` | `None`

Return the projects domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property project_id: `str` | `None`

Return the project ID associated with the auth request.

This returns None if the auth token wasnt scoped to a project.

Returns

str or None (if no project associated with the token)

property project_is_domain: `bool` | `None`

Return if a project act as a domain.

Returns

`bool`

property project_name: `str` | `None`

Return the project name associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str` or `None` (if no project associated with the token)

property project_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped to a tenant (project).

Returns

`bool`

property role_ids: `list[str]` | `None`

Return a list of users role ids associated with the auth request.

Returns

a list of strings of role ids

property role_names: `list[str]` | `None`

Return a list of users role names associated with the auth request.

Returns

a list of strings of role names

property scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped.

Returns true if scoped to a tenant(project) or domain, and contains a populated service catalog.

This is deprecated, use `project_scoped` instead.

Returns

`bool`

property service_catalog: `ServiceCatalog`

property service_providers: `ServiceProviders` | `None`

Return an object representing the list of trusted service providers.

Used for Keystone2Keystone federating-out.

Returns

`keystoneauth1.service_providers.ServiceProviders` or `None`

property system_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped to the system.

Returns

`bool`

property tenant_id: `str` | `None`

Synonym for `project_id`.

property tenant_name: `str | None`

Synonym for project_name.

property trust_id: `str | None`

Return the trust id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no trust associated with the token)

property trust_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped from a delegated trust.

The trust delegation is via the OS-TRUST v3 extension.

Returns

bool

property trustee_user_id: `str | None`

Return the trustee user id associated with a trust.

Returns

str or None (if no trust associated with the token)

property trustor_user_id: `str | None`

Return the trustor user id associated with a trust.

Returns

str or None (if no trust associated with the token)

property user_domain_id: `str | None`

Return the users domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property user_domain_name: `str | None`

Return the users domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property user_id: `str | None`

Return the user id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property username: `str | None`

Return the username associated with the auth request.

Follows the pattern defined in the V2 API of first looking for name, returning that if available, and falling back to username if name is unavailable.

Returns

str

will_expire_soon(*stale_duration: int = 30*) → `bool`

Determine if expiration is about to occur.

Returns

true if expiration is within the given duration

Return type

boolean

```
class keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfoV2(body: dict[str, Any], auth_token: str | None = None)
```

Bases: AccessInfo

An object for encapsulating raw v2 auth token from identity service.

```
__annotations__ = {'_data': <class 'keystoneauth1.access.types.TokenResponseV2'>}
```

```
__doc__ = 'An object for encapsulating raw v2 auth token from identity service.'
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.access'
```

```
_data: TokenResponseV2
```

```
_service_catalog_class  
    alias of ServiceCatalogV2
```

```
property _token: TokenV2
```

```
property _trust: TrustV2 | None
```

```
property _user: UserV2
```

```
property audit_chain_id: str | None
```

Return the audit chain ID if present.

In the event that a token was rescope'd then this ID will be the audit_id of the initial token.
Returns None if no value present.

Returns

str or None.

```
property audit_id: str | None
```

Return the audit ID if present.

Returns

str or None.

```
property auth_token: str | None
```

Return the token_id associated with the auth request.

To be used in headers for authenticating OpenStack API requests.

Returns

str

```
property bind: dict[str, Any] | None
```

Information about external mechanisms the token is bound to.

If a token is bound to an external authentication mechanism it can only be used in conjunction with that mechanism. For example if bound to a kerberos principal it may only be accepted if there is also kerberos authentication performed on the request.

Returns

A dictionary or None. The key will be the bind type the value is a dictionary that is specific to the format of the bind type. Returns None if there is no bind information in the token.

property domain_id: `str | None`

Return the domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no domain associated with the token)

property domain_name: `str | None`

Return the domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no domain associated with the token)

property domain_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped to a domain.

Returns

bool

property expires: `datetime | None`

Return the token expiration (as datetime object).

Returns

datetime

has_service_catalog() → `bool`

Return true if the auth token has a service catalog.

Returns

boolean

property is_admin_project: `bool`

Return true if the current project scope is the admin project.

For backwards compatibility purposes if there is nothing specified in the token we always assume we are in the admin project, so this will default to True.

:returns boolean

property is_federated: `bool`

Return true if federation was used to get the token.

Returns

boolean

property issued: `datetime | None`

Return the token issue time (as datetime object).

Returns

datetime

property oauth_access_token_id: `str | None`

Return the access token ID if OAuth authentication used.

Returns

str or None.

property oauth_consumer_id: `str | None`

Return the consumer ID if OAuth authentication used.

Returns

str or None.

property project_domain_id: `str | None`

Return the projects domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property project_domain_name: `str | None`

Return the projects domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property project_id: `str | None`

Return the project ID associated with the auth request.

This returns None if the auth token wasnt scoped to a project.

Returns

str or None (if no project associated with the token)

property project_is_domain: `bool | None`

Return if a project act as a domain.

Returns

bool

property project_name: `str | None`

Return the project name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no project associated with the token)

property role_ids: `list[str] | None`

Return a list of users role ids associated with the auth request.

Returns

a list of strings of role ids

property role_names: `list[str] | None`

Return a list of users role names associated with the auth request.

Returns

a list of strings of role names

property service_providers: `ServiceProviders | None`

Return an object representing the list of trusted service providers.

Used for Keystone2Keystone federating-out.

Returns

keystoneauth1.service_providers.ServiceProviders or None

property system_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped to the system.

Returns

`bool`

property trust_id: `str | None`

Return the trust id associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str` or `None` (if no trust associated with the token)

property trust_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped from a delegated trust.

The trust delegation is via the OS-TRUST v3 extension.

Returns

`bool`

property trustee_user_id: `str | None`

Return the trustee user id associated with a trust.

Returns

`str` or `None` (if no trust associated with the token)

property trustor_user_id: `str | None`

Return the trustor user id associated with a trust.

Returns

`str` or `None` (if no trust associated with the token)

property user_domain_id: `str | None`

Return the users domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str`

property user_domain_name: `str | None`

Return the users domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str`

property user_id: `str | None`

Return the user id associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str`

property username: `str | None`

Return the username associated with the auth request.

Follows the pattern defined in the V2 API of first looking for name, returning that if available, and falling back to username if name is unavailable.

Returns

`str`

```
version = 'v2.0'
```

```
class keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfoV3(body: dict[str, Any], auth_token: str | None =  
                                         None)
```

Bases: `AccessInfo`

An object encapsulating raw v3 auth token from identity service.

```
__annotations__ = {'_data': <class  
'keystoneauth1.access.types.TokenResponseV3'>}
```

```
__doc__ = 'An object encapsulating raw v3 auth token from identity  
service.'
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.access.access'
```

```
property _application_credential: ApplicationCredentialV3 | None
```

```
_data: TokenResponseV3
```

```
property _domain: DomainV3 | None
```

```
property _oauth: OAuth1V3 | None
```

```
property _oauth2_credential: OAuth2V3 | None
```

```
property _project: ProjectV3 | None
```

```
property _project_domain: ProjectDomainV3 | None
```

```
_service_catalog_class
```

alias of `ServiceCatalogV3`

```
property _token: TokenV3
```

```
property _trust: TrustV3 | None
```

```
property _user: UserV3
```

```
property _user_domain: UserDomainV3
```

```
property application_credential: ApplicationCredentialV3
```

```
property application_credential_access_rules:  
list[ApplicationCredentialAccessRuleV3] | None
```

```
property application_credential_id: str | None
```

```
property audit_chain_id: str | None
```

Return the audit chain ID if present.

In the event that a token was rescoped then this ID will be the `audit_id` of the initial token.
Returns None if no value present.

Returns

str or None.

property audit_id: `str` | `None`

Return the audit ID if present.

Returns

`str` or `None`.

property bind: `dict[str, Any]` | `None`

Information about external mechanisms the token is bound to.

If a token is bound to an external authentication mechanism it can only be used in conjunction with that mechanism. For example if bound to a kerberos principal it may only be accepted if there is also kerberos authentication performed on the request.

Returns

A dictionary or `None`. The key will be the bind type the value is a dictionary that is specific to the format of the bind type. Returns `None` if there is no bind information in the token.

property domain_id: `str` | `None`

Return the domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str` or `None` (if no domain associated with the token)

property domain_name: `str` | `None`

Return the domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str` or `None` (if no domain associated with the token)

property domain_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped to a domain.

Returns

`bool`

property expires: `datetime` | `None`

Return the token expiration (as datetime object).

Returns

`datetime`

has_service_catalog() → `bool`

Return true if the auth token has a service catalog.

Returns

`boolean`

property is_admin_project: `bool`

Return true if the current project scope is the admin project.

For backwards compatibility purposes if there is nothing specified in the token we always assume we are in the admin project, so this will default to `True`.

:returns `boolean`

property is_federated: `bool`

Return true if federation was used to get the token.

Returns

boolean

property issued: `datetime | None`

Return the token issue time (as datetime object).

Returns

datetime

property oauth2_credential: `OAuth2V3`**property oauth2_credential_thumbprint:** `str | None`**property oauth_access_token_id:** `str | None`

Return the access token ID if OAuth authentication used.

Returns

str or None.

property oauth_consumer_id: `str | None`

Return the consumer ID if OAuth authentication used.

Returns

str or None.

property project_domain_id: `str | None`

Return the projects domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property project_domain_name: `str | None`

Return the projects domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property project_id: `str | None`

Return the project ID associated with the auth request.

This returns None if the auth token wasnt scoped to a project.

Returns

str or None (if no project associated with the token)

property project_is_domain: `bool | None`

Return if a project act as a domain.

Returns

bool

property project_name: `str | None`

Return the project name associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no project associated with the token)

property role_ids: `list[str] | None`

Return a list of users role ids associated with the auth request.

Returns

a list of strings of role ids

property role_names: `list[str] | None`

Return a list of users role names associated with the auth request.

Returns

a list of strings of role names

property service_providers: `ServiceProviders | None`

Return an object representing the list of trusted service providers.

Used for Keystone2Keystone federating-out.

Returns

keystoneauth1.service_providers.ServiceProviders or None

property system: `SystemV3 | None`

property system_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped to the system.

Returns

bool

property trust_id: `str | None`

Return the trust id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str or None (if no trust associated with the token)

property trust_scoped: `bool`

Return true if the auth token was scoped from a delegated trust.

The trust delegation is via the OS-TRUST v3 extension.

Returns

bool

property trustee_user_id: `str | None`

Return the trustee user id associated with a trust.

Returns

str or None (if no trust associated with the token)

property trustor_user_id: `str | None`

Return the trustor user id associated with a trust.

Returns

str or None (if no trust associated with the token)

property user_domain_id: `str | None`

Return the users domain id associated with the auth request.

Returns

str

property user_domain_name: `str | None`

Return the users domain name associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str`

property user_id: `str | None`

Return the user id associated with the auth request.

Returns

`str`

property username: `str | None`

Return the username associated with the auth request.

Follows the pattern defined in the V2 API of first looking for name, returning that if available, and falling back to username if name is unavailable.

Returns

`str`

version = `'v3'`

`keystoneauth1.access.create`(*resp: Response | None = None*, *body: dict[str, object] | None = None*, *auth_token: str | None = None*) → `AccessInfo`

keystoneauth1.exceptions package

Submodules

keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth module

exception `keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth.AuthorizationFailure`(*message: str | None = None*)

Bases: `ClientException`

`__doc__ = None`

`__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth'`

`message = 'Cannot authorize API client.'`

exception `keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth.MissingAuthMethods`(*response: Response*)

Bases: `ClientException`

`__annotations__ = {}`

`__doc__ = None`

`__init__`(*response: Response*)

`__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth'`

`message = 'Not all required auth rules were satisfied'`

keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins module

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.AuthPluginException(message: str |  
                                                                    None =  
                                                                    None)
```

Bases: `ClientException`

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins'
```

```
message = 'Unknown error with authentication plugins.'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingAuthPlugin(message: str |  
                                                                    None = None)
```

Bases: `AuthPluginException`

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins'
```

```
message = 'An authenticated request is required but no plugin available.'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingRequiredOptions(options:  
                                                                    Sequence[loading.Opt])
```

Bases: `OptionError`

One or more required options were not provided.

Parameters

options (*list(keystoneauth1.loading.Opt)*) Missing options.

options

List of the missing options.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'One or more required options were not provided.\n\n:param  
list(keystoneauth1.loading.Opt) options: Missing options.\n\n..  
py:attribute:: options\n\nList of the missing options.\n '
```

```
__init__(options: Sequence[loading.Opt])
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.NoMatchingPlugin(name: str)
```

Bases: `AuthPluginException`

No auth plugins could be created from the parameters provided.

Parameters

name (*str*) The name of the plugin that was attempted to load.

name

The name of the plugin that was attempted to load.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'No auth plugins could be created from the parameters
provided.\n\n :param str name: The name of the plugin that was attempted
to load.\n\n .. py:attribute:: name\n\n The name of the plugin that was
attempted to load.\n '
```

```
__init__(name: str)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.OptionError(message: str | None =
None)
```

Bases: AuthPluginException

A requirement of this plugin loader was not met.

This error can be raised by a specific plugin loader during the `load_from_options` stage to indicate a parameter problem that can not be handled by the generic options loader.

The intention here is that a plugin can do checks like if a name parameter is provided then a domain parameter must also be provided, but that Opt checking doesn't handle.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = "A requirement of this plugin loader was not met.\n\n This error
can be raised by a specific plugin loader during the\n load_from_options
stage to indicate a parameter problem that can not be\n handled by the
generic options loader.\n\n The intention here is that a plugin can do
checks like if a name parameter\n is provided then a domain parameter must
also be provided, but that Opt\n checking doesn't handle.\n "
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.UnsupportedParameters(names: Se-
quence[str])
```

Bases: AuthPluginException

A parameter that was provided or returned is not supported.

Parameters

names (*list*(str)) Names of the unsupported parameters.

names

Names of the unsupported parameters.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A parameter that was provided or returned is not supported.\n\n
:param list(str) names: Names of the unsupported parameters.\n\n ..
py:attribute:: names\n\n Names of the unsupported parameters.\n '
```

```
__init__(names: Sequence[str])
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins'
```

keystoneauth1.exceptions.base module

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.base.**ClientException**(*message: str | None = None*)

Bases: `Exception`

The base exception for everything to do with clients.

`__annotations__` = {}

`__doc__` = 'The base exception for everything to do with clients.'

`__init__`(*message: str | None = None*)

`__module__` = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.base'

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object

`message` = 'ClientException'

keystoneauth1.exceptions.catalog module

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.catalog.**CatalogException**(*message: str | None = None*)

Bases: `ClientException`

`__annotations__` = {}

`__doc__` = None

`__module__` = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.catalog'

`message` = 'Unknown error with service catalog.'

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.catalog.**EmptyCatalog**(*message: str | None = None*)

Bases: `EndpointNotFound`

`__annotations__` = {}

`__doc__` = None

`__module__` = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.catalog'

`message` = 'The service catalog is empty.'

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.catalog.**EndpointNotFound**(*message: str | None = None*)

Bases: `CatalogException`

`__annotations__` = {}

`__doc__` = None

`__module__` = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.catalog'

`message` = 'Could not find requested endpoint in Service Catalog.'

keystoneauth1.exceptions.connection module

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.connection.**ConnectFailure**(*message: str | None = None*)

Bases: [ConnectionError](#), [RetriableConnectionFailure](#)

`__annotations__` = {}

`__doc__` = None

`__module__` = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.connection'

`message` = 'Connection failure that may be retried.'

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.connection.**ConnectTimeout**(*message: str | None = None*)

Bases: [ConnectionError](#), [RetriableConnectionFailure](#)

`__annotations__` = {}

`__doc__` = None

`__module__` = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.connection'

`message` = 'Timed out connecting to service.'

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.connection.**ConnectionError**(*message: str | None = None*)

Bases: [ClientException](#)

`__annotations__` = {}

`__doc__` = None

`__module__` = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.connection'

`message` = 'Cannot connect to API service.'

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.connection.**RetriableConnectionFailure**

Bases: [Exception](#)

A mixin class that implies you can retry the most recent request.

`__annotations__` = {}

`__doc__` = 'A mixin class that implies you can retry the most recent request.'

`__module__` = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.connection'

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.connection.**SSLError**(*message: str | None = None*)

Bases: [ConnectionError](#)

`__annotations__` = {}

```
__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.connection'

message = 'An SSL error occurred.'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.connection.UnknownConnectionError(msg: str,
                                                                    original:
                                                                    Exception)
```

Bases: `ConnectionError`

An error was encountered but we dont know what it is.

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = "An error was encountered but we don't know what it is."

__init__(msg: str, original: Exception)

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.connection'
```

keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery module

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery.DiscoveryFailure(message: str | None =
                                                                None)
```

Bases: `ClientException`

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery'

message = 'Discovery of client versions failed.'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery.ImpliedMaxVersionMismatch(service_type:
                                                                    str,
                                                                    implied:
                                                                    tuple[int |
                                                                    float, ...],
                                                                    given:
                                                                    str)
```

Bases: `ImpliedVersionMismatch`

```
__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery'

label = 'max_version'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery.ImpliedMinVersionMismatch(service_type:
                                                                    str,
                                                                    implied:
                                                                    tuple[int |
                                                                    float, ...],
                                                                    given:
                                                                    str)
```

Bases: `ImpliedVersionMismatch`

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery'
```

```
label = 'min_version'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery.ImpliedVersionMismatch(service_type:
                                                                    str, implied:
                                                                    tuple[int |
                                                                    float, ...],
                                                                    given: str)
```

Bases: `ValueError`

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__init__(service_type: str, implied: tuple[int | float, ...], given: str)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery'
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
label = 'version'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery.VersionNotAvailable(message: str |
                                                                    None = None)
```

Bases: `DiscoveryFailure`

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery'
```

```
message = 'Discovery failed. Requested version is not available.'
```

keystoneauth1.exceptions.http module

HTTP Exceptions used by keystoneauth1.

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.BadGateway(message: str | None = None, details:
                                                                    str | None = None, response:
                                                                    Response | None = None,
                                                                    request_id: str | None = None, url:
                                                                    str | None = None, method: str |
                                                                    None = None, http_status: int |
                                                                    None = None, retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HttpServerError`

HTTP 502 - Bad Gateway.

The server was acting as a gateway or proxy and received an invalid response from the upstream server.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 502 - Bad Gateway.\n\n The server was acting as a gateway\n or proxy and received an invalid\n response from the upstream server.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 502
```

```
message = 'Bad Gateway'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.BadRequest(message: str | None = None, details:
                                                    str | None = None, response:
                                                    Response | None = None,
                                                    request_id: str | None = None, url:
                                                    str | None = None, method: str |
                                                    None = None, http_status: int |
                                                    None = None, retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: [HTTPClientError](#)

HTTP 400 - Bad Request.

The request cannot be fulfilled due to bad syntax.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 400 - Bad Request.\n\n The request cannot be fulfilled due\n to bad syntax.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 400
```

```
message = 'Bad Request'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.Conflict(message: str | None = None, details:
                                                    str | None = None, response: Response
                                                    | None = None, request_id: str | None
                                                    = None, url: str | None = None,
                                                    method: str | None = None,
                                                    http_status: int | None = None,
                                                    retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: [HTTPClientError](#)

HTTP 409 - Conflict.

Indicates that the request could not be processed because of conflict in the request, such as an edit conflict.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 409 - Conflict.\n\n Indicates that the request could not\n be processed because of conflict\n in the request, such as an edit\n conflict.\n '
```



```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 409
```

```
message = 'Conflict'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.ExpectationFailed(message: str | None =  
None, details: str | None =  
None, response: Response  
| None = None, request_id:  
str | None = None, url: str  
| None = None, method:  
str | None = None,  
http_status: int | None =  
None, retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HTTPClientError`

HTTP 417 - Expectation Failed.

The server cannot meet the requirements of the Expect request-header field.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 417 - Expectation Failed.\n\n The server cannot meet the  
requirements of the Expect request-header field.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 417
```

```
message = 'Expectation Failed'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.Forbidden(message: str | None = None, details:  
str | None = None, response:  
Response | None = None, request_id:  
str | None = None, url: str | None =  
None, method: str | None = None,  
http_status: int | None = None,  
retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HTTPClientError`

HTTP 403 - Forbidden.

The request was a valid request, but the server is refusing to respond to it.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 403 - Forbidden.\n\n The request was a valid request, but  
the server is refusing to respond\n to it.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 403
```

```
message = 'Forbidden'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.GatewayTimeout(message: str | None = None,
                                                         details: str | None = None,
                                                         response: Response | None =
                                                         None, request_id: str | None =
                                                         None, url: str | None = None,
                                                         method: str | None = None,
                                                         http_status: int | None = None,
                                                         retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HttpServerError`

HTTP 504 - Gateway Timeout.

The server was acting as a gateway or proxy and did not receive a timely response from the upstream server.

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'HTTP 504 - Gateway Timeout.\n\n The server was acting as a
gateway or proxy and did not receive a timely\n response from the upstream
server.\n '

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'

http_status = 504

message = 'Gateway Timeout'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.Gone(message: str | None = None, details: str |
                                                         None = None, response: Response | None =
                                                         None, request_id: str | None = None, url:
                                                         str | None = None, method: str | None =
                                                         None, http_status: int | None = None,
                                                         retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HTTPClientError`

HTTP 410 - Gone.

Indicates that the resource requested is no longer available and will not be available again.

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'HTTP 410 - Gone.\n\n Indicates that the resource requested is
no longer available and will\n not be available again.\n '

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'

http_status = 410

message = 'Gone'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HTTPClientError(message: str | None = None,
                                                         details: str | None = None,
                                                         response: Response | None =
                                                         None, request_id: str | None
                                                         = None, url: str | None =
                                                         None, method: str | None =
                                                         None, http_status: int | None
                                                         = None, retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: [HttpError](#)

Client-side HTTP error.

Exception for cases in which the client seems to have erred.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Client-side HTTP error.\n\n Exception for cases in which the\n client seems to have erred.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
message = 'HTTP Client Error'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError(message: str | None = None, details:
                                                    str | None = None, response:
                                                    Response | None = None, request_id:
                                                    str | None = None, url: str | None =
                                                    None, method: str | None = None,
                                                    http_status: int | None = None,
                                                    retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: [ClientException](#)

The base exception class for all HTTP exceptions.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'The base exception class for all HTTP exceptions.'
```

```
__init__(message: str | None = None, details: str | None = None, response: Response | None
          = None, request_id: str | None = None, url: str | None = None, method: str | None =
          None, http_status: int | None = None, retry_after: int = 0)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 0
```

```
message = 'HTTP Error'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpNotImplemented(message: str | None =
                                                             None, details: str | None
                                                             = None, response:
                                                             Response | None = None,
                                                             request_id: str | None =
                                                             None, url: str | None =
                                                             None, method: str | None =
                                                             None, http_status: int |
                                                             None = None,
                                                             retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: [HttpServerError](#)

HTTP 501 - Not Implemented.

The server either does not recognize the request method, or it lacks the ability to fulfill the request.

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'HTTP 501 - Not Implemented.\n\n The server either does not
recognize the request method, or it lacks\n the ability to fulfill the
request.\n '

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'

http_status = 501

message = 'Not Implemented'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpServerError(message: str | None = None,
                                                         details: str | None = None,
                                                         response: Response | None =
                                                         None, request_id: str | None
                                                         = None, url: str | None =
                                                         None, method: str | None =
                                                         None, http_status: int | None
                                                         = None, retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: [HttpError](#)

Server-side HTTP error.

Exception for cases in which the server is aware that it has erred or is incapable of performing the request.

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'Server-side HTTP error.\n\n Exception for cases in which the
server is aware that it has\n erred or is incapable of performing the
request.\n '

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'

message = 'HTTP Server Error'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpVersionNotSupported(message: str |
                                                                None = None,
                                                                details: str | None
                                                                = None, response:
                                                                Response | None =
                                                                None, request_id:
                                                                str | None = None,
                                                                url: str | None =
                                                                None, method: str |
                                                                None = None,
                                                                http_status: int |
                                                                None = None,
                                                                retry_after: int =
                                                                0)
```

Bases: [HttpServerError](#)

HTTP 505 - HttpVersion Not Supported.

The server does not support the HTTP protocol version used in the request.

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'HTTP 505 - HttpVersion Not Supported.\n\n The server does not
support the HTTP protocol version used in the request.\n '

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'

http_status = 505

message = 'HTTP Version Not Supported'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.InternalServerError(message: str | None =
None, details: str | None = None, response: Response | None =
None, request_id: str | None = None, url: str | None = None, method:
str | None = None, http_status: int | None = None, retry_after: int =
0)
```

Bases: [HttpServerError](#)

HTTP 500 - Internal Server Error.

A generic error message, given when no more specific message is suitable.

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'HTTP 500 - Internal Server Error.\n\n A generic error message,
given when no more specific message is suitable.\n '

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'

http_status = 500

message = 'Internal Server Error'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.LengthRequired(message: str | None = None,
details: str | None = None, response: Response | None =
None, request_id: str | None = None, url: str | None = None,
method: str | None = None, http_status: int | None = None,
retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: [HTTPClientError](#)

HTTP 411 - Length Required.

The request did not specify the length of its content, which is required by the requested resource.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 411 - Length Required.\n\n The request did not specify the  
length of its content, which is\n required by the requested resource.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 411
```

```
message = 'Length Required'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.MethodNotAllowed(message: str | None = None,  
                                                         details: str | None = None,  
                                                         response: Response | None  
                                                         = None, request_id: str |  
                                                         None = None, url: str |  
                                                         None = None, method: str |  
                                                         None = None, http_status:  
                                                         int | None = None,  
                                                         retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HTTPClientError`

HTTP 405 - Method Not Allowed.

A request was made of a resource using a request method not supported by that resource.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 405 - Method Not Allowed.\n\n A request was made of a  
resource using a request method not supported\n by that resource.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 405
```

```
message = 'Method Not Allowed'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.NotAcceptable(message: str | None = None,  
                                                         details: str | None = None,  
                                                         response: Response | None =  
                                                         None, request_id: str | None =  
                                                         None, url: str | None = None,  
                                                         method: str | None = None,  
                                                         http_status: int | None = None,  
                                                         retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HTTPClientError`

HTTP 406 - Not Acceptable.

The requested resource is only capable of generating content not acceptable according to the Accept headers sent in the request.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 406 - Not Acceptable.\n\n The requested resource is only  
capable of generating content not\n acceptable according to the Accept  
headers sent in the request.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 406
```

```
message = 'Not Acceptable'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.NotFound(message: str | None = None, details:
                                                str | None = None, response: Response
                                                | None = None, request_id: str | None
                                                = None, url: str | None = None,
                                                method: str | None = None,
                                                http_status: int | None = None,
                                                retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HTTPClientError`

HTTP 404 - Not Found.

The requested resource could not be found but may be available again in the future.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 404 - Not Found.\n\n The requested resource could not be
found but may be available again\n in the future.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 404
```

```
message = 'Not Found'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.PaymentRequired(message: str | None = None,
                                                         details: str | None = None,
                                                         response: Response | None =
                                                         None, request_id: str | None
                                                         = None, url: str | None =
                                                         None, method: str | None =
                                                         None, http_status: int | None
                                                         = None, retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HTTPClientError`

HTTP 402 - Payment Required.

Reserved for future use.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 402 - Payment Required.\n\n Reserved for future use.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 402
```

```
message = 'Payment Required'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.PreconditionFailed(message: str | None =
                                                         None, details: str | None
                                                         = None, response:
                                                         Response | None = None,
                                                         request_id: str | None =
                                                         None, url: str | None =
                                                         None, method: str | None
                                                         = None, http_status: int |
                                                         None = None,
                                                         retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HTTPClientError`

HTTP 412 - Precondition Failed.

The server does not meet one of the preconditions that the requester put on the request.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 412 - Precondition Failed.\n\n The server does not meet
one of the preconditions that the requester\n put on the request.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 412
```

```
message = 'Precondition Failed'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.ProxyAuthenticationRequired(message: str |
                                                         None = None,
                                                         details: str |
                                                         None = None,
                                                         response:
                                                         Response |
                                                         None = None,
                                                         request_id:
                                                         str | None =
                                                         None, url: str
                                                         | None =
                                                         None,
                                                         method: str |
                                                         None = None,
                                                         http_status:
                                                         int | None =
                                                         None,
                                                         retry_after:
                                                         int = 0)
```

Bases: `HTTPClientError`

HTTP 407 - Proxy Authentication Required.

The client must first authenticate itself with the proxy.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```



```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 407 - Proxy Authentication Required.\n\n The client must first authenticate itself with the proxy.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 407
```

```
message = 'Proxy Authentication Required'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.RequestEntityTooLarge(message: str | None = None, details: str | None = None, response: Response | None = None, request_id: str | None = None, url: str | None = None, method: str | None = None, http_status: int | None = None, retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HTTPClientError`

HTTP 413 - Request Entity Too Large.

The request is larger than the server is willing or able to process.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 413 - Request Entity Too Large.\n\n The request is larger than the server is willing or able to process.\n '
```

```
__init__(message: str | None = None, details: str | None = None, response: Response | None = None, request_id: str | None = None, url: str | None = None, method: str | None = None, http_status: int | None = None, retry_after: int = 0)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 413
```

```
message = 'Request Entity Too Large'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.RequestTimeout(message: str | None = None, details: str | None = None, response: Response | None = None, request_id: str | None = None, url: str | None = None, method: str | None = None, http_status: int | None = None, retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HTTPClientError`

HTTP 408 - Request Timeout.

The server timed out waiting for the request.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 408 - Request Timeout.\n\n The server timed out waiting  
for the request.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 408
```

```
message = 'Request Timeout'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.RequestUriTooLong(message: str | None =  
None, details: str | None =  
None, response: Response  
| None = None, request_id:  
str | None = None, url: str  
| None = None, method:  
str | None = None,  
http_status: int | None =  
None, retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HTTPClientError`

HTTP 414 - Request-URI Too Long.

The URI provided was too long for the server to process.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 414 - Request-URI Too Long.\n\n The URI provided was too  
long for the server to process.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 414
```

```
message = 'Request-URI Too Long'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.RequestedRangeNotSatisfiable(message: str | None = None, details: str | None = None, response: Response | None = None, request_id: str | None = None, url: str | None = None, method: str | None = None, http_status: int | None = None, retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HTTPClientError`

HTTP 416 - Requested Range Not Satisfiable.

The client has asked for a portion of the file, but the server cannot supply that portion.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'HTTP 416 - Requested Range Not Satisfiable.\n\n The client has asked for a portion of the file, but the server cannot\n supply that portion.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'
```

```
http_status = 416
```

```
message = 'Requested Range Not Satisfiable'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.ServiceUnavailable(message: str | None = None, details: str | None = None, response: Response | None = None, request_id: str | None = None, url: str | None = None, method: str | None = None, http_status: int | None = None, retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: `HttpServerError`

HTTP 503 - Service Unavailable.

The server is currently unavailable.

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'HTTP 503 - Service Unavailable.\n\n The server is currently\nunavailable.\n '

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'

http_status = 503

message = 'Service Unavailable'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.Unauthorized(message: str | None = None,
                                                    details: str | None = None,
                                                    response: Response | None =
None, request_id: str | None =
None, url: str | None = None,
method: str | None = None,
http_status: int | None = None,
retry_after: int = 0)
```

Bases: [HTTPClientError](#)

HTTP 401 - Unauthorized.

Similar to 403 Forbidden, but specifically for use when authentication is required and has failed or has not yet been provided.

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'HTTP 401 - Unauthorized.\n\n Similar to 403 Forbidden, but\nspecifically for use when authentication\n is required and has failed or\nhas not yet been provided.\n '

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'

http_status = 401

message = 'Unauthorized'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.UnprocessableEntity(message: str | None =
None, details: str | None
= None, response:
Response | None =
None, request_id: str |
None = None, url: str |
None = None, method:
str | None = None,
http_status: int | None =
None, retry_after: int =
0)
```

Bases: [HTTPClientError](#)

HTTP 422 - Unprocessable Entity.

The request was well-formed but was unable to be followed due to semantic errors.

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'HTTP 422 - Unprocessable Entity.\n\n The request was
well-formed but was unable to be followed due to semantic\n errors.\n '

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'

http_status = 422

message = 'Unprocessable Entity'
```

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.UnsupportedMediaType(message: str | None =
None, details: str |
None = None,
response: Response |
None = None,
request_id: str | None
= None, url: str | None
= None, method: str |
None = None,
http_status: int | None
= None, retry_after:
int = 0)
```

Bases: `HTTPClientError`

HTTP 415 - Unsupported Media Type.

The request entity has a media type which the server or resource does not support.

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'HTTP 415 - Unsupported Media Type.\n\n The request entity has a
media type which the server or resource does\n not support.\n '

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.http'

http_status = 415

message = 'Unsupported Media Type'
```

```
keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.from_response(response: Response, method: str, url: str) →
HttpError | MissingAuthMethods
```

Return an instance of `HttpError` or subclass based on response.

Parameters

- **response** instance of `requests.Response` class
- **method** HTTP method used for request
- **url** URL used for request

keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc module

```
exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc.InvalidDiscoveryEndpoint(message: str |
None = None)
```

Bases: `AuthPluginException`

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc'

message = 'OpenID Connect Discovery Document endpoint not set.'
```

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc.InvalidOidcDiscoveryDocument(*message: str*
| *None* =
None)

Bases: AuthPluginException

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc'

message = 'OpenID Connect Discovery Document is not valid JSON.'
```

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc.OidcAccessTokenEndpointNotFound(*message: str*
| *None* =
None)

Bases: AuthPluginException

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc'

message = 'OpenID Connect access token endpoint not provided.'
```

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc.OidcAuthorizationEndpointNotFound(*message: str*
| *None*
=
None)

Bases: AuthPluginException

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc'

message = 'OpenID Connect authorization endpoint not provided.'
```

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc.OidcDeviceAuthorizationEndpointNotFound(*message: str*
| *None*
=
None)

Bases: AuthPluginException

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc'

message = 'OpenID Connect device authorization endpoint not provided.'
```

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc.OidcDeviceAuthorizationTimeout(*message:* *str* | *None* = *None*)

Bases: AuthPluginException

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc'

message = 'Timeout for OpenID Connect device authorization.'
```

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc.OidcInvalidCodeChallengeMethod(*message:* *str* | *None* = *None*)

Bases: AuthPluginException

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc'

message = 'Invalid code challenge method.'
```

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc.OidcPluginNotSupported(*message:* *str* | *None* = *None*)

Bases: AuthPluginException

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.oidc'

message = 'OpenID Connect grant type not supported by provider.'
```

keystoneauth1.exceptions.response module

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.response.InvalidResponse(*response:* *Response*)

Bases: ClientException

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = None

__init__(response: Response)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.response'

message = 'Invalid response from server.'
```

keystoneauth1.exceptions.service_providers module

exception keystoneauth1.exceptions.service_providers.ServiceProviderNotFound(*sp_id: str*)

Bases: [ClientException](#)

A Service Provider cannot be found.

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'A Service Provider cannot be found.'

__init__(sp_id: str)

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.service_providers'
```

Module contents

keystoneauth1.extras package

Subpackages

keystoneauth1.extras.kerberos package

Module contents

Kerberos authentication plugins.

Warning

This module requires installation of an extra package (*requests_kerberos*) not installed by default. Without the extra package an import error will occur. The extra package can be installed using:

```
$ pip install keystoneauth1[kerberos]
```

```
class keystoneauth1.extras.kerberos.Kerberos(auth_url: str, mutual_auth: str | None =
None, *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id:
str | None = None, system_scope: str | None
= None, domain_id: str | None = None,
domain_name: str | None = None,
project_id: str | None = None,
project_name: str | None = None,
project_domain_id: str | None = None,
project_domain_name: str | None = None,
reauthenticate: bool = True,
include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: [Auth](#)

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```



```

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = None

__init__(auth_url: str, mutual_auth: str | None = None, *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id:
str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None,
domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str |
None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str |
None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True) → None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.extras.kerberos'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

_auth_method_class
    alias of KerberosMethod

class keystoneauth1.extras.kerberos.KerberosMethod(*, mutual_auth: str | None = None)
    Bases: AuthMethod
    __abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
    __annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': 'list[str] | None',
'mutual_auth': str | None}
    __doc__ = None
    __init__(*, mutual_auth: str | None = None) → None
    __module__ = 'keystoneauth1.extras.kerberos'
    _abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

get_auth_data(session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str], request_kwargs: dict[str,
object]) → tuple[None, None] | tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]

    Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

    • session (keystoneauth1.session.Session) The communication ses-
      sion.

    • auth (base.Auth) The auth plugin calling the method.

    • headers (dict) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a
      plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

    The identifier of this plugin and a dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

    tuple(string, dict)

mutual_auth: str | None

```

```
class keystoneauth1.extras.kerberos.MappedKerberos(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str,
                                                    protocol: str, mutual_auth: str |
                                                    None = None, *, trust_id: str | None
                                                    = None, system_scope: str | None
                                                    = None, domain_id: str | None
                                                    = None, domain_name: str | None
                                                    = None, project_id: str | None
                                                    = None, project_name: str | None
                                                    = None, project_domain_id: str |
                                                    None = None,
                                                    project_domain_name: str | None
                                                    = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,
                                                    include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: FederationBaseAuth

Authenticate using Kerberos via the keystone federation mechanisms.

This uses the OS-FEDERATION extension to gain an unscoped token and then use the standard keystone auth process to scope that to any given project.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Authenticate using Kerberos via the keystone federation
mechanisms.\n\n This uses the OS-FEDERATION extension to gain an unscoped
token and then\n use the standard keystone auth process to scope that to
any given project.\n '
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str, protocol: str, mutual_auth: str | None = None,
          *, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str |
          None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None,
          project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None,
          project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,
          include_catalog: bool = True) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.extras.kerberos'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
get_unscoped_auth_ref(session: Session) → AccessInfoV3
```

Fetch unscoped federated token.

```
keystoneauth1.extras.kerberos._dependency_check() → None
```

```
keystoneauth1.extras.kerberos._mutual_auth(value: str | None) → str
```

```
keystoneauth1.extras.kerberos._requests_auth(mutual_authentication: str | None) →
requests_kerberos.HTTPKerberosAuth
```

keystoneauth1.extras.oauth1 package

Submodules

keystoneauth1.extras.oauth1.v3 module

Oauth authentication plugins.

Warning

This module requires installation of an extra package (*oauthlib*) not installed by default. Without the extra package an import error will occur. The extra package can be installed using:

```
$ pip install keystoneauth1['oauth1']
```

```
class keystoneauth1.extras.oauth1.v3.OAuth1(auth_url: str, consumer_key: str,
                                              consumer_secret: str, access_key: str,
                                              access_secret: str, *, unscoped: bool =
                                              False, trust_id: str | None = None,
                                              system_scope: str | None = None,
                                              domain_id: str | None = None,
                                              domain_name: str | None = None,
                                              project_id: str | None = None, project_name:
                                              str | None = None, project_domain_id: str |
                                              None = None, project_domain_name: str |
                                              None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,
                                              include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: Auth

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, consumer_key: str, consumer_secret: str, access_key: str,
          access_secret: str, *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None,
          system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str |
          None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None,
          project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None,
          reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.extras.oauth1.v3'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_auth_method_class
```

alias of OAuth1Method

```
class keystoneauth1.extras.oauth1.v3.OAuth1Method(*, access_key: str, access_secret: str,
                                                    consumer_key: str, consumer_secret:
                                                    str)
```

Bases: AuthMethod

OAuth based authentication method.

Parameters

- **access_key** (*string*) Access token key.
- **access_secret** (*string*) Access token secret.
- **consumer_key** (*string*) Consumer key.
- **consumer_secret** (*string*) Consumer secret.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': 'list[str] | None',  
'access_key': <class 'str'>, 'access_secret': <class 'str'>,  
'consumer_key': <class 'str'>, 'consumer_secret': <class 'str'>}
```

```
__doc__ = 'OAuth based authentication method.\n\n:param string  
access_key: Access token key.\n:param string access_secret: Access  
token secret.\n:param string consumer_key: Consumer key.\n:param string  
consumer_secret: Consumer secret.\n '
```

```
__init__(*, access_key: str, access_secret: str, consumer_key: str, consumer_secret: str) →  
None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.extras.oauth1.v3'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
access_key: str
```

```
access_secret: str
```

```
consumer_key: str
```

```
consumer_secret: str
```

```
get_auth_data(session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str], request_kwargs: dict[str,  
object]) → tuple[None, None] | tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]
```

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The communication session.
- **auth** (*base.Auth*) The auth plugin calling the method.
- **headers** (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

The identifier of this plugin and a dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

tuple(string, dict)

get_cache_id_elements() → `dict[str, str | None]`

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id()` to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as `password_username`.

Module contents

`keystoneauth1.extras.oauth1.V30Auth1`

alias of `OAuth1`

`keystoneauth1.extras.oauth1.V30Auth1Method`

alias of `OAuth1Method`

Module contents

keystoneauth1.fixture package

Submodules

keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery module

class `keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery.DiscoveryBase`(*id*, *status=None*, *updated=None*)

Bases: `dict[str, Any]`

The basic version discovery structure.

All version discovery elements should have access to these values.

Parameters

- **id** (*string*) The version id for this version entry.
- **status** (*string*) The status of this entry.
- **updated** (*DateTime*) When the API was last updated.

`__annotations__` = {}

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery',
'__doc__': 'The basic version discovery structure.\n\n All version
discovery elements should have access to these values.\n\n :param string
id: The version id for this version entry.\n :param string status: The
status of this entry.\n :param DateTime updated: When the API was last
updated.\n ', '__init__': <function DiscoveryBase.__init__>, 'id':
<property object>, 'status': <property object>, 'links': <property
object>, 'updated_str': <property object>, 'updated': <property object>,
'add_link': <function DiscoveryBase.add_link>, 'media_types': <property
object>, 'add_media_type': <function DiscoveryBase.add_media_type>,
'__orig_bases__': (dict[str, typing.Any],), '__dict__': <attribute
'__dict__' of 'DiscoveryBase' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
'__weakref__' of 'DiscoveryBase' objects>, '__annotations__': {}})
```

```
__doc__ = 'The basic version discovery structure.\n\n All version  
discovery elements should have access to these values.\n\n :param string  
id: The version id for this version entry.\n :param string status: The  
status of this entry.\n :param DateTime updated: When the API was last  
updated.\n '
```

```
__init__(id, status=None, updated=None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery'
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (dict[str, typing.Any],)
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
add_link(href, rel='self', type=None)
```

```
add_media_type(base, type)
```

property id

property links

property media_types

property status

property updated

property updated_str

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery.DiscoveryList(href=None, v2=True, v3=True,  
                                                    v2_id=None, v3_id=None,  
                                                    v2_status=None,  
                                                    v2_updated=None, v2_html=True,  
                                                    v2_pdf=True, v3_status=None,  
                                                    v3_updated=None, v3_json=True,  
                                                    v3_xml=True)
```

Bases: `dict[str, Any]`

A List of version elements.

Creates a correctly structured list of identity service endpoints for use in testing with discovery.

Parameters

- **href** (*string*) The url that this should be based at.
- **v2** (*bool*) Add a v2 element.
- **v3** (*bool*) Add a v3 element.
- **v2_status** (*string*) The status to use for the v2 element.
- **v2_updated** (*DateTime*) The update time to use for the v2 element.
- **v2_html** (*bool*) True to add a html link to the v2 element.

- **v2_pdf** (*bool*) True to add a pdf link to the v2 element.
- **v3_status** (*string*) The status to use for the v3 element.
- **v3_updated** (*DateTime*) The update time to use for the v3 element.
- **v3_json** (*bool*) True to add a html link to the v2 element.
- **v3_xml** (*bool*) True to add a pdf link to the v2 element.

```
TEST_URL = 'http://keystone.host:5000/'
```

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery',
'__doc__': 'A List of version elements.\n\n Creates a correctly
structured list of identity service endpoints for\n use in testing with
discovery.\n\n :param string href: The url that this should be based
at.\n :param bool v2: Add a v2 element.\n :param bool v3: Add a v3
element.\n :param string v2_status: The status to use for the v2
element.\n :param DateTime v2_updated: The update time to use for the v2
element.\n :param bool v2_html: True to add a html link to the v2
element.\n :param bool v2_pdf: True to add a pdf link to the v2
element.\n :param string v3_status: The status to use for the v3
element.\n :param DateTime v3_updated: The update time to use for the v3
element.\n :param bool v3_json: True to add a html link to the v2
element.\n :param bool v3_xml: True to add a pdf link to the v2
element.\n ', 'TEST_URL': 'http://keystone.host:5000/', '__init__':
<function DiscoveryList.__init__>, 'versions': <property object>,
'add_version': <function DiscoveryList.add_version>, 'add_v2': <function
DiscoveryList.add_v2>, 'add_v3': <function DiscoveryList.add_v3>,
'add_microversion': <function DiscoveryList.add_microversion>,
'add_nova_microversion': <function DiscoveryList.add_nova_microversion>,
'__orig_bases__': (dict[str, typing.Any],), '__dict__': <attribute
'__dict__' of 'DiscoveryList' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
'__weakref__' of 'DiscoveryList' objects>, '__annotations__': {}})
```

```
__doc__ = 'A List of version elements.\n\n Creates a correctly structured
list of identity service endpoints for\n use in testing with
discovery.\n\n :param string href: The url that this should be based
at.\n :param bool v2: Add a v2 element.\n :param bool v3: Add a v3
element.\n :param string v2_status: The status to use for the v2
element.\n :param DateTime v2_updated: The update time to use for the v2
element.\n :param bool v2_html: True to add a html link to the v2
element.\n :param bool v2_pdf: True to add a pdf link to the v2
element.\n :param string v3_status: The status to use for the v3
element.\n :param DateTime v3_updated: The update time to use for the v3
element.\n :param bool v3_json: True to add a html link to the v2
element.\n :param bool v3_xml: True to add a pdf link to the v2
element.\n '
```

```
__init__(href=None, v2=True, v3=True, v2_id=None, v3_id=None, v2_status=None,
v2_updated=None, v2_html=True, v2_pdf=True, v3_status=None,
v3_updated=None, v3_json=True, v3_xml=True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery'
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (dict[str, typing.Any],)
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
add_microversion(href, id, **kwargs)
```

Add a microversion version to the list.

The parameters are the same as MicroversionDiscovery.

```
add_nova_microversion(href, id, **kwargs)
```

Add a nova microversion version to the list.

The parameters are the same as NovaMicroversionDiscovery.

```
add_v2(href, **kwargs)
```

Add a v2 version to the list.

The parameters are the same as V2Discovery.

```
add_v3(href, **kwargs)
```

Add a v3 version to the list.

The parameters are the same as V3Discovery.

```
add_version(version)
```

Add a new version structure to the list.

Parameters

version (*dict*) A new version structure to add to the list.

property versions

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery.MicroversionDiscovery(href, id,
                                                             min_version="",
                                                             max_version="",
                                                             **kwargs)
```

Bases: `DiscoveryBase`

A Version element that has microversions.

Provides some default values and helper methods for creating a microversion endpoint version structure. Clients should use this instead of creating their own structures.

Parameters

- **href** (*string*) The url that this entry should point to.
- **id** (*string*) The version id that should be reported.
- **min_version** (*string*) The minimum supported microversion. (optional)
- **max_version** (*string*) The maximum supported microversion. (optional)

```
__annotations__ = {}
```



```
__doc__ = 'A Version element that has microversions.\n\n Provides some
default values and helper methods for creating a microversion\n endpoint
version structure. Clients should use this instead of creating\n their own
structures.\n\n :param string href: The url that this entry should point
to.\n :param string id: The version id that should be reported.\n :param
string min_version: The minimum supported microversion. (optional)\n
:param string max_version: The maximum supported microversion.
(optional)\n '
```

```
__init__(href, id, min_version="", max_version="", **kwargs)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery'
```

```
property max_version
```

```
property min_version
```

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery.NovaMicroversionDiscovery(href, id,
                                                                min_version=None,
                                                                version=None,
                                                                **kwargs)
```

Bases: `DiscoveryBase`

A Version element with nova-style microversions.

Provides some default values and helper methods for creating a microversion endpoint version structure. Clients should use this instead of creating their own structures.

Parameters

- **href** The url that this entry should point to.
- **id** (*string*) The version id that should be reported.
- **min_version** (*string*) The minimum microversion supported. (optional)
- **version** (*string*) The maximum microversion supported. (optional)

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A Version element with nova-style microversions.\n\n Provides
some default values and helper methods for creating a microversion\n
endpoint version structure. Clients should use this instead of creating\n
their own structures.\n\n :param href: The url that this entry should
point to.\n :param string id: The version id that should be reported.\n
:param string min_version: The minimum microversion supported.
(optional)\n :param string version: The maximum microversion supported.
(optional)\n '
```

```
__init__(href, id, min_version=None, version=None, **kwargs)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery'
```

```
property min_version
```

```
property version
```

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery.V2Discovery(href, id=None, html=True, pdf=True,
                                                  **kwargs)
```

Bases: `DiscoveryBase`

A Version element for a V2 identity service endpoint.

Provides some default values and helper methods for creating a v2.0 endpoint version structure. Clients should use this instead of creating their own structures.

Parameters

- **href** (*string*) The url that this entry should point to.
- **id** (*string*) The version id that should be reported. (optional) Defaults to v2.0.
- **html** (*bool*) Add HTML describedby links to the structure.
- **pdf** (*bool*) Add PDF describedby links to the structure.

```
_DESC_URL = 'https://developer.openstack.org/api-ref/identity/v2/'
```

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = "A Version element for a V2 identity service endpoint.\n\nProvides some default values and helper methods for creating a v2.0\nendpoint version structure. Clients should use this instead of creating\ntheir own structures.\n\n:param string href: The url that this entry\nshould point to.\n:param string id: The version id that should be\nreported. (optional)\nDefaults to 'v2.0'.\n:param bool html: Add HTML\ndescribedby links to the structure.\n:param bool pdf: Add PDF\ndescribedby links to the structure.\n\n"
```

```
__init__(href, id=None, html=True, pdf=True, **kwargs)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery'
```

```
add_html_description()
```

Add the HTML described by links.

The standard structure includes a link to a HTML document with the API specification. Add it to this entry.

```
add_pdf_description()
```

Add the PDF described by links.

The standard structure includes a link to a PDF document with the API specification. Add it to this entry.

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery.V3Discovery(href, id=None, json=True, xml=True,
                                                  **kwargs)
```

Bases: `DiscoveryBase`

A Version element for a V3 identity service endpoint.

Provides some default values and helper methods for creating a v3 endpoint version structure. Clients should use this instead of creating their own structures.

Parameters

- **href** The url that this entry should point to.
- **id** (*string*) The version id that should be reported. (optional) Defaults to v3.0.
- **json** (*bool*) Add JSON media-type elements to the structure.
- **xml** (*bool*) Add XML media-type elements to the structure.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = "A Version element for a V3 identity service endpoint.\n\nProvides some default values and helper methods for creating a v3\nendpoint version structure. Clients should use this instead of creating\ntheir own structures.\n\n:param href: The url that this entry should point to.\n:param string id: The version id that should be reported.\n(optional)\nDefaults to 'v3.0'.\n:param bool json: Add JSON media-type elements to the structure.\n:param bool xml: Add XML media-type elements to the structure.\n"
```

```
__init__(href, id=None, json=True, xml=True, **kwargs)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery'
```

```
add_json_media_type()
```

Add the JSON media-type links.

The standard structure includes a list of media-types that the endpoint supports. Add JSON to the list.

```
add_xml_media_type()
```

Add the XML media-type links.

The standard structure includes a list of media-types that the endpoint supports. Add XML to the list.

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery.VersionDiscovery(href, id, **kwargs)
```

Bases: `DiscoveryBase`

A Version element for non-keystone services without microversions.

Provides some default values and helper methods for creating a microversion endpoint version structure. Clients should use this instead of creating their own structures.

Parameters

- **href** (*string*) The url that this entry should point to.
- **id** (*string*) The version id that should be reported.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A Version element for non-keystone services without\nmicroversions.\n\nProvides some default values and helper methods for\ncreating a microversion\nendpoint version structure. Clients should use\nthis instead of creating\ntheir own structures.\n\n:param string href: The url that this entry should point to.\n:param string id: The version id that should be reported.\n'
```

```
__init__(href, id, **kwargs)

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery'
```

keystoneauth1.fixture.exception module

exception keystoneauth1.fixture.exception.**FixtureValidationError**

Bases: [Exception](#)

The token you created is not legitimate.

The data contained in the token that was generated is not valid and would not have been returned from a keystone server. You should not do testing with this token.

```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'The token you created is not legitimate.\n\n The data contained
in the token that was generated is not valid and would\n not have been
returned from a keystone server. You should not do testing\n with this
token.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.exception'

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object
```

keystoneauth1.fixture.hooks module

Custom hooks for betamax and keystoneauth.

Module providing a set of hooks specially designed for interacting with clouds and keystone authentication.

author

Yolanda Robla

keystoneauth1.fixture.hooks.**mask_fixture_values**(*nested*, *prev_key*)

keystoneauth1.fixture.hooks.**pre_record_hook**(*interaction*, *cassette*)

Hook to mask saved data.

This hook will be triggered before saving the interaction, and will perform two tasks: - mask user, project and password in the saved data - set token expiration time to an infinite time.

keystoneauth1.fixture.keystoneauth_betamax module

A fixture to wrap the session constructor for use with Betamax.

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.keystoneauth_betamax.BetamaxFixture(cassette_name,
                                                                cas-
                                                                sette_library_dir=None,
                                                                serializer=None,
                                                                record=False,
                                                                pre_record_hook=<function
                                                                pre_record_hook>,
                                                                serial-
                                                                izer_name=None,
                                                                re-
                                                                quest_matchers=None)
```

Bases: Fixture

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__init__(cassette_name, cassette_library_dir=None, serializer=None, record=False,
         pre_record_hook=<function pre_record_hook>, serializer_name=None,
         request_matchers=None)
```

Configure Betamax for the test suite.

Parameters

- **cassette_name** (*str*) This is simply the name of the cassette without any file extension or containing directory. For example, to generate `keystoneauth1/tests/unit/data/example.yaml`, one would pass only `example`.
- **cassette_library_dir** (*str*) This is the directory that will contain all cassette files. In `keystoneauth1/tests/unit/data/example.yaml` you would pass `keystoneauth1/tests/unit/data/`.
- **serializer** A class that implements the Serializer API in Betamax. See also: <https://betamax.readthedocs.io/en/latest/serializers.html>
- **record** The Betamax record mode to use. If `False` (the default), then Betamax will not record anything. For more information about record modes, see: https://betamax.readthedocs.io/en/latest/record_modes.html
- **pre_record_hook** (*callable*) Function or callable to use to perform some handling of the request or response data prior to saving it to disk.
- **serializer_name** (*str*) The name of a serializer already registered with Betamax to use to handle cassettes. For example, if you want to use the default Betamax serializer, you would pass `'json'` to this parameter.
- **request_matchers** (*list*) The list of request matcher names to use with Betamax. Betamax's default list is used if none are specified. See also: <https://betamax.readthedocs.io/en/latest/matchers.html>

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.keystoneauth_betamax'
```

property **serializer_name**

Determine the name of the selected serializer.

If a class was specified, use the name attribute to generate this, otherwise, use the `serializer_name` parameter from `__init__`.

Returns

Name of the serializer

Return type

`str`

setUp()

Prepare the Fixture for use.

This should not be overridden. Concrete fixtures should implement `_setUp`. Overriding of `setUp` is still supported, just not recommended.

After `setUp` has completed, the fixture will have one or more attributes which can be used (these depend totally on the concrete subclass).

Raises

`MultipleExceptions` if `_setUp` fails. The last exception captured within the `MultipleExceptions` will be a `SetupError` exception.

Returns

None.

Changed in 1.3

The recommendation to override `setUp` has been reversed - before 1.3, `setUp()` should be overridden, now it should not be.

Changed in 1.3.1

`BaseException` is now caught, and only subclasses of `Exception` are wrapped in `MultipleExceptions`.

```
keystoneauth1.fixture.keystoneauth_betamax._construct_session_with_betamax(fixture,  
                                                                              ses-  
                                                                              sion_obj=None)
```

keystoneauth1.fixture.plugin module

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.plugin.LoadingFixture(token=None, endpoint=None,  
                                                  user_id=None, project_id=None)
```

Bases: `Fixture`

A fixture that will stub out all plugin loading calls.

When using keystoneauth plugins loaded from config, CLI or elsewhere it is often difficult to handle the plugin parts in tests because we don't have a reasonable default.

This fixture will create a `TestPlugin` that will be returned for all calls to plugin loading so you can simply bypass the authentication steps and return something well known.

Parameters

- **token** (`str`) The token to include in authenticated requests.
- **endpoint** (`str`) The endpoint to respond to service lookups with.
- **user_id** (`str`) The `user_id` to report for the authenticated user.
- **project_id** (`str`) The `project_id` to report for the authenticated user.

```
MOCK_POINT = 'keystoneauth1.loading.base.get_plugin_loader'
```

```
__annotations__ = {'_cleanups': 'Optional[CallMany]', '_detail_sources':  
"Optional[List['Fixture']]", '_details': 'Optional[Dict[str, Any]]'}
```

```
__doc__ = "A fixture that will stub out all plugin loading calls.\n\n When  
using keystoneauth plugins loaded from config, CLI or elsewhere it is\noften difficult to handle the plugin parts in tests because we don't have  
a\nreasonable default.\n\n This fixture will create a  
:py:class:`TestPlugin` that will be\nreturned for all calls to plugin  
loading so you can simply bypass the\nauthentication steps and return  
something well known.\n\n :param str token: The token to include in  
authenticated requests.\n :param str endpoint: The endpoint to respond to  
service lookups with.\n :param str user_id: The user_id to report for the  
authenticated user.\n :param str project_id: The project_id to report for  
the authenticated user.\n "
```

```
__init__(token=None, endpoint=None, user_id=None, project_id=None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.plugin'
```

```
_cleanups: CallMany | None
```

```
_detail_sources: List['Fixture'] | None
```

A Fixture representing some state or resource.

Often used in tests, a Fixture must be setUp before using it, and cleanUp called after it is finished with (because many Fixture classes have external resources such as temporary directories).

The reset() method can be called to perform cleanUp and setUp automatically and potentially faster.

```
_details: Dict[str, Any] | None
```

```
create_plugin()
```

```
get_endpoint(path=None, **kwargs)
```

Utility function to get the endpoint the plugin would return.

This function is provided as a convenience so you can do comparisons in your tests. Overriding it will not affect the endpoint returned by the plugin.

Parameters

path (*str*) The path to append to the plugin endpoint.

```
get_plugin_loader(auth_type)
```

```
setUp()
```

Prepare the Fixture for use.

This should not be overridden. Concrete fixtures should implement _setUp. Overriding of setUp is still supported, just not recommended.

After setUp has completed, the fixture will have one or more attributes which can be used (these depend totally on the concrete subclass).

Raises

MultipleExceptions if `_setUp` fails. The last exception captured within the MultipleExceptions will be a `SetupError` exception.

Returns

None.

Changed in 1.3

The recommendation to override `setUp` has been reversed - before 1.3, `setUp()` should be overridden, now it should not be.

Changed in 1.3.1

`BaseException` is now caught, and only subclasses of `Exception` are wrapped in MultipleExceptions.

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.plugin.TestPlugin(token=None, endpoint=None,
                                              user_id=None, project_id=None)
```

Bases: `BaseAuthPlugin`

A simple plugin that returns what you gave it for testing.

When testing services that use authentication plugins you often want to stub out the authentication calls and focus on the important part of your service. This plugin acts like a real keystoneauth plugin and returns known standard values without having to stub out real keystone responses.

Note that this plugin is a `BaseAuthPlugin` and not a `BaseIdentityPlugin`. This means it implements the basic plugin interface that services should be using but does not implement `get_auth_ref`. `get_auth_ref` should not be relied upon by services because a user could always configure the service to use a non-keystone auth.

Parameters

- **token** (*str*) The token to include in authenticated requests.
- **endpoint** (*str*) The endpoint to respond to service lookups with.
- **user_id** (*str*) The user_id to report for the authenticated user.
- **project_id** (*str*) The project_id to report for the authenticated user.

```
__annotations__ = {'_discovery_cache': 'dict[str, discover.Discover]'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A simple plugin that returns what you gave it for testing.\n\nWhen testing services that use authentication plugins you often want to\nstub out the authentication calls and focus on the important part of\nyour\n service. This plugin acts like a real keystoneauth plugin and\nreturns known\n standard values without having to stub out real keystone\nresponses.\n\nNote that this plugin is a BaseAuthPlugin and not a\nBaseIdentityPlugin.\n This means it implements the basic plugin interface\nthat services should be\n using but does not implement get_auth_ref.\nget_auth_ref should not be\n relied upon by services because a user could\nalways configure the service\n to use a non-keystone auth.\n\n:param str\n token: The token to include in authenticated requests.\n:param str\n endpoint: The endpoint to respond to service lookups with.\n:param str\n user_id: The user_id to report for the authenticated user.\n:param str\n project_id: The project_id to report for the authenticated user.\n '
```



```
__init__(token=None, endpoint=None, user_id=None, project_id=None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.plugin'
```

```
_discovery_cache: dict[str, Discover]
```

```
auth_type = 'test_plugin'
```

```
get_endpoint(session, **kwargs)
```

Return an endpoint for the client.

There are no required keyword arguments to `get_endpoint` as a plugin implementation should use best effort with the information available to determine the endpoint. However there are certain standard options that will be generated by the clients and should be used by plugins:

- `service_type`: what sort of service is required.
- `service_name`: the name of the service in the catalog.
- `interface`: what visibility the endpoint should have.
- `region_name`: the region the endpoint exists in.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the `auth_plugin` belongs to.
- **kwargs** Ignored.

Returns

The base URL that will be used to talk to the required service or `None` if not available.

Return type

string

```
get_project_id(session)
```

Return the project id that we are authenticated to.

Wherever possible the project id should be inferred from the token however there are certain URLs and other places that require access to the currently authenticated project id.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A project identifier or `None` if one is not available.

Return type

str

```
get_token(session)
```

Obtain a token.

How the token is obtained is up to the plugin. If it is still valid it may be re-used, retrieved from cache or invoke an authentication request against a server.

Returning None will indicate that no token was able to be retrieved.

This function is misplaced as it should only be required for auth plugins that use the X-Auth-Token header. However due to the way plugins evolved this method is required and often called to trigger an authentication request on a new plugin.

When implementing a new plugin it is advised that you implement this method, however if you dont require the X-Auth-Token header override the `get_headers` method instead.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A token to use.

Return type

string

get_user_id(session)

Return a unique user identifier of the plugin.

Wherever possible the user id should be inferred from the token however there are certain URLs and other places that require access to the currently authenticated user id.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A user identifier or None if one is not available.

Return type

str

invalidate()

Invalidate the current authentication data.

This should result in fetching a new token on next call.

A plugin may be invalidated if an Unauthorized HTTP response is returned to indicate that the token may have been revoked or is otherwise now invalid.

Returns

True if there was something that the plugin did to invalidate. This means that it makes sense to try again. If nothing happens returns False to indicate give up.

Return type

bool

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.plugin._TestPluginLoader(plugin)
```

```
    Bases: BaseLoader[TestPlugin]
```

```
    __abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
    __doc__ = None
```

```
    __init__(plugin)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.plugin'
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (keystoneauth1.loading.base.BaseLoader[keystoneauth1.fixture.plugin.TestPlugin],)
```

```
__parameters__ = ()
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
create_plugin(**kwargs)
```

Create a plugin from the options available for the loader.

Given the options that were specified by the loader create an appropriate plugin. You can override this function in your loader.

This used to be specified by providing the `plugin_class` property and this is still supported, however specifying a property didnt let you choose a plugin type based upon the options that were presented.

Override this function if you wish to return different plugins based on the options presented, otherwise you can simply provide the `plugin_class` property.

Added 2.9

```
get_options()
```

Return the list of parameters associated with the auth plugin.

This list may be used to generate CLI or config arguments.

Returns

A list of Param objects describing available plugin parameters.

Return type

`list`

```
keystoneauth1.fixture.plugin._format_endpoint(endpoint, **kwargs)
```

keystoneauth1.fixture.serializer module

A serializer to emit YAML but with request body in nicely formatted JSON.

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.serializer.YamlJsonSerializer
```

```
Bases: BaseSerializer
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.serializer'
```

```
deserialize(cassette_data)
```

A method that must be implemented by the Serializer author.

The return value is extremely important. If it is not empty, the dictionary returned must have the following structure:

```
{
    'http_interactions': [{
        # Interaction
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    },
    {
        # Interaction
    }],
    'recorded_with': 'name of recorder'
}
```

Params str cassette_data

The data serialized as a string which needs to be deserialized.

Returns

dictionary

static generate_cassette_name(*cassette_library_dir*, *cassette_name*)

name = 'yamljson'

serialize(*cassette_data*)

A method that must be implemented by the Serializer author.

Parameters

cassette_data (*dict*) A dictionary with two keys: `http_interactions`, `recorded_with`.

Returns

Serialized data as a string.

`keystoneauth1.fixture.serializer._indent_json(val)`

`keystoneauth1.fixture.serializer._is_json_body(interaction)`

`keystoneauth1.fixture.serializer._represent_scalar(self, tag, value, style=None)`

`keystoneauth1.fixture.serializer._should_use_block(value)`

`keystoneauth1.fixture.serializer._unicode_representer(dumper, uni)`

keystoneauth1.fixture.v2 module

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.v2.Token(token_id=None, expires=None, issued=None,
                                       tenant_id=None, tenant_name=None, user_id=None,
                                       user_name=None, trust_id=None,
                                       trustee_user_id=None, audit_id=None,
                                       audit_chain_id=None)
```

Bases: `dict[str, Any]`

A V2 Keystone token that can be used for testing.

This object is designed to allow clients to generate a correct V2 token for use in their test code. It should prevent clients from having to know the correct token format and allow them to test the portions of token handling that matter to them and not copy and paste sample.

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.fixture.v2',
'__doc__': 'A V2 Keystone token that can be used for testing.\n\n This
object is designed to allow clients to generate a correct V2 token for\n
use in there test code. It should prevent clients from having to know
the\n correct token format and allow them to test the portions of token
handling\n that matter to them and not copy and paste sample.\n ',
'__init__': <function Token.__init__>, 'root': <property object>,
'_token': <property object>, 'token_id': <property object>,
'expires_str': <property object>, 'expires': <property object>,
'issued_str': <property object>, 'issued': <property object>, '_user':
<property object>, 'user_id': <property object>, 'user_name': <property
object>, 'tenant_id': <property object>, 'tenant_name': <property
object>, '_metadata': <property object>, 'trust_id': <property object>,
'trustee_user_id': <property object>, 'audit_id': <property object>,
'audit_chain_id': <property object>, 'validate': <function
Token.validate>, 'add_role': <function Token.add_role>, 'add_service':
<function Token.add_service>, 'remove_service': <function
Token.remove_service>, 'set_scope': <function Token.set_scope>,
'set_trust': <function Token.set_trust>, 'set_bind': <function
Token.set_bind>, '__orig_bases__': (dict[str, typing.Any],), '__dict__':
<attribute '__dict__' of 'Token' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
'__weakref__' of 'Token' objects>, '__annotations__': {}})
```

```
__doc__ = 'A V2 Keystone token that can be used for testing.\n\n This
object is designed to allow clients to generate a correct V2 token for\n
use in there test code. It should prevent clients from having to know
the\n correct token format and allow them to test the portions of token
handling\n that matter to them and not copy and paste sample.\n '
```

```
__init__(token_id=None, expires=None, issued=None, tenant_id=None, tenant_name=None,
         user_id=None, user_name=None, trust_id=None, trustee_user_id=None,
         audit_id=None, audit_chain_id=None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.v2'
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (dict[str, typing.Any],)
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

property `_metadata`

property `_token`

property `_user`

`add_role(name=None, id=None)`

`add_service(type, name=None)`

property `audit_chain_id`

property `audit_id`

property expires
property expires_str
property issued
property issued_str
remove_service(*type*)
property root
set_bind(*name*, *data*)
set_scope(*id=None*, *name=None*)
set_trust(*id=None*, *trustee_user_id=None*)
property tenant_id
property tenant_name
property token_id
property trust_id
property trustee_user_id
property user_id
property user_name
validate()

class keystoneauth1.fixture.v2._Service

Bases: `dict[str, Any]`

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.fixture.v2',  
'add_endpoint': <function _Service.add_endpoint>, '__orig_bases__':  
(dict[str, typing.Any],), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of '_Service'  
objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of '_Service' objects>,  
'__doc__': None, '__annotations__': {}})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.v2'
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (dict[str, typing.Any],)
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
add_endpoint(public, admin=None, internal=None, tenant_id=None, region=None, id=None)
```

keystoneauth1.fixture.v3 module

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.v3.Token(expires=None, issued=None, user_id=None,  
                                     user_name=None, user_domain_id=None,  
                                     user_domain_name=None, methods=None,  
                                     project_id=None, project_name=None,  
                                     project_domain_id=None,  
                                     project_domain_name=None, domain_id=None,  
                                     domain_name=None, trust_id=None,  
                                     trust_impersonation=None, trustee_user_id=None,  
                                     trutor_user_id=None,  
                                     application_credential_id=None,  
                                     application_credential_access_rules=None,  
                                     oauth_access_token_id=None,  
                                     oauth_consumer_id=None, audit_id=None,  
                                     audit_chain_id=None, is_admin_project=None,  
                                     project_is_domain=None, oauth2_thumbprint=None)
```

Bases: `dict[str, Any]`

A V3 Keystone token that can be used for testing.

This object is designed to allow clients to generate a correct V3 token for use in there test code. It should prevent clients from having to know the correct token format and allow them to test the portions of token handling that matter to them and not copy and paste sample.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.fixture.v3',
'__doc__': 'A V3 Keystone token that can be used for testing.\n\n This
object is designed to allow clients to generate a correct V3 token for\n
use in there test code. It should prevent clients from having to know
the\n correct token format and allow them to test the portions of token
handling\n that matter to them and not copy and paste sample.\n ',
'__init__': <function Token.__init__>, 'root': <property object>,
'expires_str': <property object>, 'expires': <property object>,
'issued_str': <property object>, 'issued': <property object>, '_user':
<property object>, 'user_id': <property object>, 'user_name': <property
object>, '_user_domain': <property object>, 'user_domain_id': <property
object>, 'user_domain_name': <property object>, 'methods': <property
object>, 'project_id': <property object>, 'project_is_domain': <property
object>, 'project_name': <property object>, 'project_domain_id':
<property object>, 'project_domain_name': <property object>, 'domain_id':
<property object>, 'domain_name': <property object>, 'system': <property
object>, 'trust_id': <property object>, 'trust_impersonation': <property
object>, 'trustee_user_id': <property object>, 'trustor_user_id':
<property object>, 'application_credential_id': <property object>,
'application_credential_access_rules': <property object>,
'oauth_access_token_id': <property object>, 'oauth_consumer_id':
<property object>, 'audit_id': <property object>, 'audit_chain_id':
<property object>, 'role_ids': <property object>, 'role_names':
<property object>, 'is_admin_project': <property object>,
'oauth2_thumbprint': <property object>, 'oauth2_credential': <property
object>, 'validate': <function Token.validate>, 'add_role': <function
Token.add_role>, 'add_service': <function Token.add_service>,
'remove_service': <function Token.remove_service>, 'set_project_scope':
<function Token.set_project_scope>, 'set_domain_scope': <function
Token.set_domain_scope>, 'set_system_scope': <function
Token.set_system_scope>, 'set_trust_scope': <function
Token.set_trust_scope>, 'set_oauth': <function Token.set_oauth>,
'set_application_credential': <function
Token.set_application_credential>, 'service_providers': <property
object>, 'add_service_provider': <function Token.add_service_provider>,
'set_bind': <function Token.set_bind>, '__orig_bases__': (dict[str,
typing.Any],), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'Token' objects>,
'__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'Token' objects>,
'__annotations__': {}})
```

```
__doc__ = 'A V3 Keystone token that can be used for testing.\n\n This
object is designed to allow clients to generate a correct V3 token for\n
use in there test code. It should prevent clients from having to know
the\n correct token format and allow them to test the portions of token
handling\n that matter to them and not copy and paste sample.\n '
```



```
__init__(expires=None, issued=None, user_id=None, user_name=None,  
         user_domain_id=None, user_domain_name=None, methods=None,  
         project_id=None, project_name=None, project_domain_id=None,  
         project_domain_name=None, domain_id=None, domain_name=None,  
         trust_id=None, trust_impersonation=None, trustee_user_id=None,  
         trustor_user_id=None, application_credential_id=None,  
         application_credential_access_rules=None, oauth_access_token_id=None,  
         oauth_consumer_id=None, audit_id=None, audit_chain_id=None,  
         is_admin_project=None, project_is_domain=None, oauth2_thumbprint=None)  
  
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.v3'  
  
__orig_bases__ = (dict[str, typing.Any],)  
  
__weakref__  
    list of weak references to the object  
  
property _user  
  
property _user_domain  
  
add_role(name=None, id=None)  
  
add_service(type, name=None, id=None)  
  
add_service_provider(sp_id, sp_auth_url, sp_url)  
  
property application_credential_access_rules  
  
property application_credential_id  
  
property audit_chain_id  
  
property audit_id  
  
property domain_id  
  
property domain_name  
  
property expires  
  
property expires_str  
  
property is_admin_project  
  
property issued  
  
property issued_str  
  
property methods  
  
property oauth2_credential  
  
property oauth2_thumbprint  
  
property oauth_access_token_id
```

```
property oauth_consumer_id
property project_domain_id
property project_domain_name
property project_id
property project_is_domain
property project_name
remove_service(type)
property role_ids
property role_names
property root
property service_providers
set_application_credential(application_credential_id, access_rules=None)
set_bind(name, data)
set_domain_scope(id=None, name=None)
set_oauth(access_token_id=None, consumer_id=None)
set_project_scope(id=None, name=None, domain_id=None, domain_name=None,
                  is_domain=None)
set_system_scope()
set_trust_scope(id=None, impersonation=False, trustee_user_id=None,
               trustor_user_id=None)
property system
property trust_id
property trust_impersonation
property trustee_user_id
property trustor_user_id
property user_domain_id
property user_domain_name
property user_id
property user_name
validate()
```

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.v3.V3FederationToken(methods=None,  
                                                  identity_provider=None,  
                                                  protocol=None, groups=None)
```

Bases: Token

A V3 Keystone Federation token that can be used for testing.

Similar to V3Token, this object is designed to allow clients to generate a correct V3 federation token for use in test code.

```
FEDERATED_DOMAIN_ID = 'Federated'
```

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A V3 Keystone Federation token that can be used for  
testing.\n\n Similar to V3Token, this object is designed to allow clients  
to generate\n a correct V3 federation token for use in test code.\n '
```

```
__init__(methods=None, identity_provider=None, protocol=None, groups=None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.v3'
```

```
add_federation_info_to_user(identity_provider=None, protocol=None, groups=None)
```

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.v3._Service
```

Bases: dict[str, Any]

One of the services that exist in the catalog.

You use this by adding a service to a token which returns an instance of this object and then you can add_endpoints to the service.

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.fixture.v3',  
'__doc__': 'One of the services that exist in the catalog.\n\n You use  
this by adding a service to a token which returns an instance of\n this  
object and then you can add_endpoints to the service.\n ', 'add_endpoint':  
<function _Service.add_endpoint>, 'add_standard_endpoints': <function  
_Service.add_standard_endpoints>, '__orig_bases__': (dict[str,  
typing.Any],), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of '_Service' objects>,  
'__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of '_Service' objects>,  
'__annotations__': {}})
```

```
__doc__ = 'One of the services that exist in the catalog.\n\n You use this  
by adding a service to a token which returns an instance of\n this object  
and then you can add_endpoints to the service.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.v3'
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (dict[str, typing.Any],)
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
add_endpoint(interface, url, region=None, id=None)
```

```
add_standard_endpoints(public=None, admin=None, internal=None, region=None)
```

Module contents

Produce keystone compliant structures for use in testing.

They are part of the public API because they may be relied upon to generate test tokens for other clients. However they should never be imported into the main client (keystoneauth or other). Because of this there may be dependencies from this module on libraries that are only available in testing.

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.DiscoveryList(href=None, v2=True, v3=True, v2_id=None,
                                           v3_id=None, v2_status=None,
                                           v2_updated=None, v2_html=True,
                                           v2_pdf=True, v3_status=None,
                                           v3_updated=None, v3_json=True,
                                           v3_xml=True)
```

Bases: `dict[str, Any]`

A List of version elements.

Creates a correctly structured list of identity service endpoints for use in testing with discovery.

Parameters

- **href** (*string*) The url that this should be based at.
- **v2** (*bool*) Add a v2 element.
- **v3** (*bool*) Add a v3 element.
- **v2_status** (*string*) The status to use for the v2 element.
- **v2_updated** (*DateTime*) The update time to use for the v2 element.
- **v2_html** (*bool*) True to add a html link to the v2 element.
- **v2_pdf** (*bool*) True to add a pdf link to the v2 element.
- **v3_status** (*string*) The status to use for the v3 element.
- **v3_updated** (*DateTime*) The update time to use for the v3 element.
- **v3_json** (*bool*) True to add a html link to the v2 element.
- **v3_xml** (*bool*) True to add a pdf link to the v2 element.

```
TEST_URL = 'http://keystone.host:5000/'
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery',
'__doc__': 'A List of version elements.\n\n Creates a correctly
structured list of identity service endpoints for\n use in testing with
discovery.\n\n :param string href: The url that this should be based
at.\n :param bool v2: Add a v2 element.\n :param bool v3: Add a v3
element.\n :param string v2_status: The status to use for the v2
element.\n :param DateTime v2_updated: The update time to use for the v2
element.\n :param bool v2_html: True to add a html link to the v2
element.\n :param bool v2_pdf: True to add a pdf link to the v2
element.\n :param string v3_status: The status to use for the v3
element.\n :param DateTime v3_updated: The update time to use for the v3
element.\n :param bool v3_json: True to add a html link to the v2
element.\n :param bool v3_xml: True to add a pdf link to the v2
element.\n ', 'TEST_URL': 'http://keystone.host:5000/', '__init__':
<function DiscoveryList.__init__>, 'versions': <property object>,
'add_version': <function DiscoveryList.add_version>, 'add_v2': <function
DiscoveryList.add_v2>, 'add_v3': <function DiscoveryList.add_v3>,
'add_microversion': <function DiscoveryList.add_microversion>,
'add_nova_microversion': <function DiscoveryList.add_nova_microversion>,
'__orig_bases__': (dict[str, typing.Any],), '__dict__': <attribute
'__dict__' of 'DiscoveryList' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
'__weakref__' of 'DiscoveryList' objects>, '__annotations__': {}})
```

```
__doc__ = 'A List of version elements.\n\n Creates a correctly structured
list of identity service endpoints for\n use in testing with
discovery.\n\n :param string href: The url that this should be based
at.\n :param bool v2: Add a v2 element.\n :param bool v3: Add a v3
element.\n :param string v2_status: The status to use for the v2
element.\n :param DateTime v2_updated: The update time to use for the v2
element.\n :param bool v2_html: True to add a html link to the v2
element.\n :param bool v2_pdf: True to add a pdf link to the v2
element.\n :param string v3_status: The status to use for the v3
element.\n :param DateTime v3_updated: The update time to use for the v3
element.\n :param bool v3_json: True to add a html link to the v2
element.\n :param bool v3_xml: True to add a pdf link to the v2
element.\n '
```

```
__init__(href=None, v2=True, v3=True, v2_id=None, v3_id=None, v2_status=None,
v2_updated=None, v2_html=True, v2_pdf=True, v3_status=None,
v3_updated=None, v3_json=True, v3_xml=True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery'
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (dict[str, typing.Any],)
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
add_microversion(href, id, **kwargs)
```

Add a microversion version to the list.

The parameters are the same as MicroversionDiscovery.

add_nova_microversion(*href*, *id*, ***kwargs*)

Add a nova microversion version to the list.

The parameters are the same as NovaMicroversionDiscovery.

add_v2(*href*, ***kwargs*)

Add a v2 version to the list.

The parameters are the same as V2Discovery.

add_v3(*href*, ***kwargs*)

Add a v3 version to the list.

The parameters are the same as V3Discovery.

add_version(*version*)

Add a new version structure to the list.

Parameters

version (*dict*) A new version structure to add to the list.

property versions

exception keystoneauth1.fixture.FixtureValidationError

Bases: [Exception](#)

The token you created is not legitimate.

The data contained in the token that was generated is not valid and would not have been returned from a keystone server. You should not do testing with this token.

```
__doc__ = 'The token you created is not legitimate.\n\n The data contained\nin the token that was generated is not valid and would\nnot have been\nreturned from a keystone server. You should not do testing\nwith this\ntoken.\n'
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.exception'
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

class keystoneauth1.fixture.LoadingFixture(*token=None*, *endpoint=None*, *user_id=None*,
project_id=None)

Bases: [Fixture](#)

A fixture that will stub out all plugin loading calls.

When using keystoneauth plugins loaded from config, CLI or elsewhere it is often difficult to handle the plugin parts in tests because we dont have a reasonable default.

This fixture will create a TestPlugin that will be returned for all calls to plugin loading so you can simply bypass the authentication steps and return something well known.

Parameters

- **token** (*str*) The token to include in authenticated requests.
- **endpoint** (*str*) The endpoint to respond to service lookups with.
- **user_id** (*str*) The user_id to report for the authenticated user.

- **project_id** (*str*) The project_id to report for the authenticated user.

```
MOCK_POINT = 'keystoneauth1.loading.base.get_plugin_loader'
```

```
__annotations__ = {'_cleanups': 'Optional[CallMany]', '_detail_sources':  
"Optional[List['Fixture']]", '_details': 'Optional[Dict[str, Any]]'}
```

```
__doc__ = "A fixture that will stub out all plugin loading calls.\n\n When  
using keystoneauth plugins loaded from config, CLI or elsewhere it is\n often difficult to handle the plugin parts in tests because we don't have  
a\n reasonable default.\n\n This fixture will create a  
:py:class:`TestPlugin` that will be\n returned for all calls to plugin  
loading so you can simply bypass the\n authentication steps and return  
something well known.\n\n :param str token: The token to include in  
authenticated requests.\n :param str endpoint: The endpoint to respond to  
service lookups with.\n :param str user_id: The user_id to report for the  
authenticated user.\n :param str project_id: The project_id to report for  
the authenticated user.\n "
```

```
__init__(token=None, endpoint=None, user_id=None, project_id=None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.plugin'
```

```
create_plugin()
```

```
get_endpoint(path=None, **kwargs)
```

Utility function to get the endpoint the plugin would return.

This function is provided as a convenience so you can do comparisons in your tests. Overriding it will not affect the endpoint returned by the plugin.

Parameters

path (*str*) The path to append to the plugin endpoint.

```
get_plugin_loader(auth_type)
```

```
setUp()
```

Prepare the Fixture for use.

This should not be overridden. Concrete fixtures should implement `_setUp`. Overriding of `setUp` is still supported, just not recommended.

After `setUp` has completed, the fixture will have one or more attributes which can be used (these depend totally on the concrete subclass).

Raises

MultipleExceptions if `_setUp` fails. The last exception captured within the MultipleExceptions will be a `SetupError` exception.

Returns

None.

Changed in 1.3

The recommendation to override `setUp` has been reversed - before 1.3, `setUp()` should be overridden, now it should not be.

Changed in 1.3.1

BaseException is now caught, and only subclasses of Exception are wrapped in MultipleExceptions.

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.TestPlugin(token=None, endpoint=None, user_id=None,
                                       project_id=None)
```

Bases: BaseAuthPlugin

A simple plugin that returns what you gave it for testing.

When testing services that use authentication plugins you often want to stub out the authentication calls and focus on the important part of your service. This plugin acts like a real keystoneauth plugin and returns known standard values without having to stub out real keystone responses.

Note that this plugin is a BaseAuthPlugin and not a BaseIdentityPlugin. This means it implements the basic plugin interface that services should be using but does not implement get_auth_ref. get_auth_ref should not be relied upon by services because a user could always configure the service to use a non-keystone auth.

Parameters

- **token** (*str*) The token to include in authenticated requests.
- **endpoint** (*str*) The endpoint to respond to service lookups with.
- **user_id** (*str*) The user_id to report for the authenticated user.
- **project_id** (*str*) The project_id to report for the authenticated user.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A simple plugin that returns what you gave it for testing.\n\nWhen testing services that use authentication plugins you often want to\nstub out the authentication calls and focus on the important part of\nyour\n service. This plugin acts like a real keystoneauth plugin and\nreturns known\n standard values without having to stub out real keystone\nresponses.\n\n Note that this plugin is a BaseAuthPlugin and not a\nBaseIdentityPlugin.\n This means it implements the basic plugin interface\nthat services should be\n using but does not implement get_auth_ref.\nget_auth_ref should not be\n relied upon by services because a user could\nalways configure the service\n to use a non-keystone auth.\n\n :param str\n token: The token to include in authenticated requests.\n :param str\n endpoint: The endpoint to respond to service lookups with.\n :param str\n user_id: The user_id to report for the authenticated user.\n :param str\n project_id: The project_id to report for the authenticated user.\n '
```

```
__init__(token=None, endpoint=None, user_id=None, project_id=None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.plugin'
```

```
auth_type = 'test_plugin'
```

```
get_endpoint(session, **kwargs)
```

Return an endpoint for the client.

There are no required keyword arguments to get_endpoint as a plugin implementation should use best effort with the information available to determine the endpoint. However

there are certain standard options that will be generated by the clients and should be used by plugins:

- **service_type**: what sort of service is required.
- **service_name**: the name of the service in the catalog.
- **interface**: what visibility the endpoint should have.
- **region_name**: the region the endpoint exists in.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the auth_plugin belongs to.
- **kwargs** Ignored.

Returns

The base URL that will be used to talk to the required service or None if not available.

Return type

string

get_project_id(*session*)

Return the project id that we are authenticated to.

Wherever possible the project id should be inferred from the token however there are certain URLs and other places that require access to the currently authenticated project id.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A project identifier or None if one is not available.

Return type

str

get_token(*session*)

Obtain a token.

How the token is obtained is up to the plugin. If it is still valid it may be re-used, retrieved from cache or invoke an authentication request against a server.

Returning None will indicate that no token was able to be retrieved.

This function is misplaced as it should only be required for auth plugins that use the X-Auth-Token header. However due to the way plugins evolved this method is required and often called to trigger an authentication request on a new plugin.

When implementing a new plugin it is advised that you implement this method, however if you don't require the X-Auth-Token header override the *get_headers* method instead.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A token to use.

Return type

string

get_user_id(*session*)

Return a unique user identifier of the plugin.

Wherever possible the user id should be inferred from the token however there are certain URLs and other places that require access to the currently authenticated user id.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A user identifier or None if one is not available.

Return type

str

invalidate()

Invalidate the current authentication data.

This should result in fetching a new token on next call.

A plugin may be invalidated if an Unauthorized HTTP response is returned to indicate that the token may have been revoked or is otherwise now invalid.

Returns

True if there was something that the plugin did to invalidate. This means that it makes sense to try again. If nothing happens returns False to indicate give up.

Return type

bool

class keystoneauth1.fixture.V2Discovery(*href*, *id=None*, *html=True*, *pdf=True*, ***kwargs*)

Bases: DiscoveryBase

A Version element for a V2 identity service endpoint.

Provides some default values and helper methods for creating a v2.0 endpoint version structure. Clients should use this instead of creating their own structures.

Parameters

- **href** (*string*) The url that this entry should point to.
- **id** (*string*) The version id that should be reported. (optional) Defaults to v2.0.
- **html** (*bool*) Add HTML describedby links to the structure.
- **pdf** (*bool*) Add PDF describedby links to the structure.

_DESC_URL = 'https://developer.openstack.org/api-ref/identity/v2/'

```
__doc__ = "A Version element for a V2 identity service endpoint.\n\nProvides some default values and helper methods for creating a v2.0\nendpoint version structure. Clients should use this instead of creating\ntheir own structures.\n\n:param string href: The url that this entry\nshould point to.\n:param string id: The version id that should be\nreported. (optional)\nDefaults to 'v2.0'.\n:param bool html: Add HTML\ndescribedby links to the structure.\n:param bool pdf: Add PDF\ndescribedby links to the structure.\n\n"
```

```
__init__(href, id=None, html=True, pdf=True, **kwargs)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery'
```

```
add_html_description()
```

Add the HTML described by links.

The standard structure includes a link to a HTML document with the API specification. Add it to this entry.

```
add_pdf_description()
```

Add the PDF described by links.

The standard structure includes a link to a PDF document with the API specification. Add it to this entry.

`keystoneauth1.fixture.V2Token`

alias of `Token`

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.V3Discovery(href, id=None, json=True, xml=True, **kwargs)
```

Bases: `DiscoveryBase`

A Version element for a V3 identity service endpoint.

Provides some default values and helper methods for creating a v3 endpoint version structure. Clients should use this instead of creating their own structures.

Parameters

- **href** The url that this entry should point to.
- **id** (*string*) The version id that should be reported. (optional) Defaults to v3.0.
- **json** (*bool*) Add JSON media-type elements to the structure.
- **xml** (*bool*) Add XML media-type elements to the structure.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = "A Version element for a V3 identity service endpoint.\n\nProvides some default values and helper methods for creating a v3\nendpoint version structure. Clients should use this instead of creating\ntheir own structures.\n\n:param href: The url that this entry should\npoint to.\n:param string id: The version id that should be reported.\n(optional)\nDefaults to 'v3.0'.\n:param bool json: Add JSON media-type\nelements to the structure.\n:param bool xml: Add XML media-type elements\nto the structure.\n\n"
```

```
__init__(href, id=None, json=True, xml=True, **kwargs)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery'
```

```
add_json_media_type()
```

Add the JSON media-type links.

The standard structure includes a list of media-types that the endpoint supports. Add JSON to the list.

```
add_xml_media_type()
```

Add the XML media-type links.

The standard structure includes a list of media-types that the endpoint supports. Add XML to the list.

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.V3FederationToken(methods=None, identity_provider=None,
                                              protocol=None, groups=None)
```

Bases: Token

A V3 Keystone Federation token that can be used for testing.

Similar to V3Token, this object is designed to allow clients to generate a correct V3 federation token for use in test code.

```
FEDERATED_DOMAIN_ID = 'Federated'
```

```
__doc__ = 'A V3 Keystone Federation token that can be used for
testing.\n\n Similar to V3Token, this object is designed to allow clients
to generate\n a correct V3 federation token for use in test code.\n '
```

```
__init__(methods=None, identity_provider=None, protocol=None, groups=None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.v3'
```

```
add_federation_info_to_user(identity_provider=None, protocol=None, groups=None)
```

keystoneauth1.fixture.V3Token

alias of Token

```
class keystoneauth1.fixture.VersionDiscovery(href, id, **kwargs)
```

Bases: DiscoveryBase

A Version element for non-keystone services without microversions.

Provides some default values and helper methods for creating a microversion endpoint version structure. Clients should use this instead of creating their own structures.

Parameters

- **href** (*string*) The url that this entry should point to.
- **id** (*string*) The version id that should be reported.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A Version element for non-keystone services without
microversions.\n\n Provides some default values and helper methods for
creating a microversion\n endpoint version structure. Clients should use
this instead of creating\n their own structures.\n\n :param string href:
The url that this entry should point to.\n :param string id: The version
id that should be reported.\n '
```

```
__init__(href, id, **kwargs)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.fixture.discovery'
```

keystoneauth1.identity package

Subpackages

keystoneauth1.identity.generic package

Submodules

keystoneauth1.identity.generic.base module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.generic.base.BaseGenericPlugin(auth_url: str | None =
None, *, tenant_id: str |
None = None,
tenant_name: str | None
= None, project_id: str |
None = None,
project_name: str |
None = None,
project_domain_id: str |
None = None,
project_domain_name:
str | None = None,
domain_id: str | None =
None, domain_name:
str | None = None,
system_scope: str |
None = None, trust_id:
str | None = None,
default_domain_id: str |
None = None,
default_domain_name:
str | None = None,
reauthenticate: bool =
True)
```

Bases: BaseIdentityPlugin

An identity plugin that is not version dependent.

Internally we will construct a version dependent plugin with the resolved URL and then proxy all calls from the base plugin to the versioned one.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'create_plugin',
'get_cache_id_elements'})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_plugin': 'v2.Auth | v3.Auth | None',
'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': '<class 'str'>',
'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = 'An identity plugin that is not version dependent.\n\n
Internally we will construct a version dependent plugin with the
resolved\n URL and then proxy all calls from the base plugin to the
versioned one.\n '

__init__(auth_url: str | None = None, *, tenant_id: str | None = None, tenant_name: str |
None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None,
project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None,
domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, system_scope: str |
None = None, trust_id: str | None = None, default_domain_id: str | None = None,
default_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True)

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.generic.base'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

_discovery_cache: dict[str, Discover]

_do_create_plugin(session: Session) → Auth | Auth

property _has_domain_scope: bool

    Are there domain parameters.

    Domain parameters are v3 only so returns if any are set.

    Returns
        True if a domain parameter is set, false otherwise.

_plugin: Auth | Auth | None

auth_ref: AccessInfo | None

auth_url: str

abstract create_plugin(session: Session, version: tuple[int | float, ...], url: str, raw_status:
str | None = None) → None | Auth | Auth
```

Create a plugin from the given parameters.

This function will be called multiple times with the version and url of a potential endpoint. If a plugin can be constructed that fits the params then it should return it. If not return None and then another call will be made with other available URLs.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object.
- **version** (*tuple*) A tuple of the API version at the URL.
- **url** (*str*) The base URL for this version.
- **raw_status** (*str*) The status that was in the discovery field.

Returns

A plugin that can match the parameters or None if nothing.

get_auth_ref(*session: Session*) → AccessInfo

Obtain a token from an OpenStack Identity Service.

This method is overridden by the various token version plugins.

This function should not be called independently and is expected to be invoked via the `do_authenticate` function.

This function will be invoked if the AccessInfo object cached by the plugin is not valid. Thus plugins should always fetch a new AccessInfo when invoked. If you are looking to just retrieve the current auth data then you should use `get_access`.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.response.InvalidResponse** The response returned wasnt appropriate.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError** An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Token access information.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo`

abstract get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]

Get the elements for this auth plugin that make it unique.

As part of the `get_cache_id` requirement we need to determine what aspects of this plugin and its values that make up the unique elements.

This should be overridden by plugins that wish to allow caching.

Returns

The unique attributes and values of this plugin.

Return type

A flat dict with a str key and str or None value. This is required as we feed these values into a hash. Pairs where the value is None are ignored in the hashed id.

property project_domain_id: str | None

property project_domain_name: str | None

reauthenticate: bool

keystoneauth1.identity.generic.password module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.generic.password.Password(auth_url: str, username: str |  
    None = None, user_id: str |  
    None = None, password: str |  
    None = None,  
    user_domain_id: str | None =  
    None, user_domain_name: str  
    | None = None, *, tenant_id:  
    str | None = None,  
    tenant_name: str | None =  
    None, project_id: str | None =  
    None, project_name: str |  
    None = None,  
    project_domain_id: str | None  
    = None,  
    project_domain_name: str |  
    None = None, domain_id: str |  
    None = None, domain_name:  
    str | None = None,  
    system_scope: str | None =  
    None, trust_id: str | None =  
    None, default_domain_id: str |  
    None = None,  
    default_domain_name: str |  
    None = None, reauthenticate:  
    bool = True)
```

Bases: BaseGenericPlugin

A common user/password authentication plugin.

Parameters

- **username** (*string*) Username for authentication.
- **user_id** (*string*) User ID for authentication.
- **password** (*string*) Password for authentication.
- **user_domain_id** (*string*) Users domain ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_name** (*string*) Users domain name for authentication.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':  
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_plugin': 'v2.Auth | v3.Auth | None',  
'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str',  
'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "A common user/password authentication plugin.\n\n:param string  
username: Username for authentication.\n:param string user_id: User ID  
for authentication.\n:param string password: Password for  
authentication.\n:param string user_domain_id: User's domain ID for  
authentication.\n:param string user_domain_name: User's domain name for  
authentication.\n"
```



```
__init__(auth_url: str, username: str | None = None, user_id: str | None = None, password: str | None = None, user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None = None, *, tenant_id: str | None = None, tenant_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, trust_id: str | None = None, default_domain_id: str | None = None, default_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.generic.password'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]
```

```
_plugin: v2.Auth | v3.Auth | None
```

```
auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None
```

```
auth_url: str
```

```
create_plugin(session: Session, version: tuple[int | float, ...], url: str, raw_status: str | None = None) → None | Password | Password
```

Create a plugin from the given parameters.

This function will be called multiple times with the version and url of a potential endpoint. If a plugin can be constructed that fits the params then it should return it. If not return None and then another call will be made with other available URLs.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object.
- **version** (*tuple*) A tuple of the API version at the URL.
- **url** (*str*) The base URL for this version.
- **raw_status** (*str*) The status that was in the discovery field.

Returns

A plugin that can match the parameters or None if nothing.

```
get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get the elements for this auth plugin that make it unique.

As part of the `get_cache_id` requirement we need to determine what aspects of this plugin and its values that make up the unique elements.

This should be overridden by plugins that wish to allow caching.

Returns

The unique attributes and values of this plugin.

Return type

A flat dict with a str key and str or None value. This is required as we feed these values into a hash. Pairs where the value is None are ignored in the hashed id.

```
reauthenticate: bool
```

property user_domain_id: `str` | `None`

property user_domain_name: `str` | `None`

keystoneauth1.identity.generic.token module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.generic.token.Token(auth_url: str, token: str, *, tenant_id:
    str | None = None, tenant_name: str |
    None = None, project_id: str | None =
    None, project_name: str | None =
    None, project_domain_id: str | None =
    None, project_domain_name: str |
    None = None, domain_id: str | None =
    None, domain_name: str | None =
    None, system_scope: str | None =
    None, trust_id: str | None = None,
    default_domain_id: str | None = None,
    default_domain_name: str | None =
    None, reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

Bases: BaseGenericPlugin

Generic token auth plugin.

Parameters

token (*string*) Token for authentication.

__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_plugin': 'v2.Auth | v3.Auth | None',
'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str',
'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = 'Generic token auth plugin.\n\n:param string token: Token for
authentication.\n '

__init__ (auth_url: *str*, token: *str*, *, tenant_id: *str* | *None* = *None*, tenant_name: *str* | *None* =
None, project_id: *str* | *None* = *None*, project_name: *str* | *None* = *None*,
project_domain_id: *str* | *None* = *None*, project_domain_name: *str* | *None* = *None*,
domain_id: *str* | *None* = *None*, domain_name: *str* | *None* = *None*, system_scope: *str* |
None = *None*, trust_id: *str* | *None* = *None*, default_domain_id: *str* | *None* = *None*,
default_domain_name: *str* | *None* = *None*, reauthenticate: *bool* = *True*)

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.generic.token'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]

_plugin: v2.Auth | v3.Auth | `None`

auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | `None`

auth_url: `str`

create_plugin(*session*: *Session*, *version*: *tuple[int | float, ...]*, *url*: *str*, *raw_status*: *str | None* = *None*) → *None* | *Token* | *Token*

Create a plugin from the given parameters.

This function will be called multiple times with the version and url of a potential endpoint. If a plugin can be constructed that fits the params then it should return it. If not return None and then another call will be made with other available URLs.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object.
- **version** (*tuple*) A tuple of the API version at the URL.
- **url** (*str*) The base URL for this version.
- **raw_status** (*str*) The status that was in the discovery field.

Returns

A plugin that can match the parameters or None if nothing.

get_cache_id_elements() → *dict[str, str | None]*

Get the elements for this auth plugin that make it unique.

As part of the `get_cache_id` requirement we need to determine what aspects of this plugin and its values that make up the unique elements.

This should be overridden by plugins that wish to allow caching.

Returns

The unique attributes and values of this plugin.

Return type

A flat dict with a `str` key and `str` or `None` value. This is required as we feed these values into a hash. Pairs where the value is `None` are ignored in the hashed id.

reauthenticate: *bool*

Module contents

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.generic.BaseGenericPlugin(auth_url: str | None = None, *,
    tenant_id: str | None = None,
    tenant_name: str | None =
    None, project_id: str | None =
    None, project_name: str |
    None = None,
    project_domain_id: str | None
    = None,
    project_domain_name: str |
    None = None, domain_id: str |
    None = None, domain_name:
    str | None = None,
    system_scope: str | None =
    None, trust_id: str | None =
    None, default_domain_id: str |
    None = None,
    default_domain_name: str |
    None = None, reauthenticate:
    bool = True)
```

Bases: BaseIdentityPlugin

An identity plugin that is not version dependent.

Internally we will construct a version dependent plugin with the resolved URL and then proxy all calls from the base plugin to the versioned one.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'create_plugin',
    'get_cache_id_elements'})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
    'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_plugin': 'v2.Auth | v3.Auth | None',
    'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': '<class 'str'>',
    'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'An identity plugin that is not version dependent.\n\n
    Internally we will construct a version dependent plugin with the
    resolved\n URL and then proxy all calls from the base plugin to the
    versioned one.\n '
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str | None = None, *, tenant_id: str | None = None, tenant_name: str |
    None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None,
    project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None,
    domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, system_scope: str |
    None = None, trust_id: str | None = None, default_domain_id: str | None = None,
    default_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.generic.base'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_do_create_plugin(session: Session) → Auth | Auth
```

```
property _has_domain_scope: bool
```

Are there domain parameters.

Domain parameters are v3 only so returns if any are set.

Returns

True if a domain parameter is set, false otherwise.

auth_url: `str`

abstract create_plugin(*session: Session*, *version: tuple[int | float, ...]*, *url: str*, *raw_status: str | None = None*) → `None | Auth | Auth`

Create a plugin from the given parameters.

This function will be called multiple times with the version and url of a potential endpoint. If a plugin can be constructed that fits the params then it should return it. If not return None and then another call will be made with other available URLs.

Parameters

- **session** (`keystoneauth1.session.Session`) A session object.
- **version** (`tuple`) A tuple of the API version at the URL.
- **url** (`str`) The base URL for this version.
- **raw_status** (`str`) The status that was in the discovery field.

Returns

A plugin that can match the parameters or None if nothing.

get_auth_ref(*session: Session*) → `AccessInfo`

Obtain a token from an OpenStack Identity Service.

This method is overridden by the various token version plugins.

This function should not be called independently and is expected to be invoked via the `do_authenticate` function.

This function will be invoked if the `AccessInfo` object cached by the plugin is not valid. Thus plugins should always fetch a new `AccessInfo` when invoked. If you are looking to just retrieve the current auth data then you should use `get_access`.

Parameters

session (`keystoneauth1.session.Session`) A session object that can be used for communication.

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.response.InvalidResponse** The response returned wasn't appropriate.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError** An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Token access information.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo`

```
abstract get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get the elements for this auth plugin that make it unique.

As part of the `get_cache_id` requirement we need to determine what aspects of this plugin and its values that make up the unique elements.

This should be overridden by plugins that wish to allow caching.

Returns

The unique attributes and values of this plugin.

Return type

A flat dict with a `str` key and `str` or `None` value. This is required as we feed these values into a hash. Pairs where the value is `None` are ignored in the hashed id.

```
property project_domain_id: str | None
```

```
property project_domain_name: str | None
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.generic.Password(auth_url: str, username: str | None =
None, user_id: str | None = None,
password: str | None = None,
user_domain_id: str | None = None,
user_domain_name: str | None = None, *,
tenant_id: str | None = None,
tenant_name: str | None = None,
project_id: str | None = None,
project_name: str | None = None,
project_domain_id: str | None = None,
project_domain_name: str | None = None,
domain_id: str | None = None,
domain_name: str | None = None,
system_scope: str | None = None, trust_id:
str | None = None, default_domain_id: str
| None = None, default_domain_name: str
| None = None, reauthenticate: bool =
True)
```

Bases: `BaseGenericPlugin`

A common user/password authentication plugin.

Parameters

- **username** (*string*) Username for authentication.
- **user_id** (*string*) User ID for authentication.
- **password** (*string*) Password for authentication.
- **user_domain_id** (*string*) Users domain ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_name** (*string*) Users domain name for authentication.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_plugin': 'v2.Auth | v3.Auth | None',
'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str',
'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "A common user/password authentication plugin.\n\n :param string\nusername: Username for authentication.\n :param string user_id: User ID\nfor authentication.\n :param string password: Password for\nauthentication.\n :param string user_domain_id: User's domain ID for\nauthentication.\n :param string user_domain_name: User's domain name for\nauthentication.\n "
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, username: str | None = None, user_id: str | None = None, password:\n        str | None = None, user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str |\n        None = None, *, tenant_id: str | None = None, tenant_name: str | None = None,\n        project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id:\n        str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None\n        = None, domain_name: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None,\n        trust_id: str | None = None, default_domain_id: str | None = None,\n        default_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.generic.password'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]
```

```
_plugin: v2.Auth | v3.Auth | None
```

```
auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None
```

```
auth_url: str
```

```
create_plugin(session: Session, version: tuple[int | float, ...], url: str, raw_status: str | None\n              = None) → None | Password | Password
```

Create a plugin from the given parameters.

This function will be called multiple times with the version and url of a potential endpoint. If a plugin can be constructed that fits the params then it should return it. If not return None and then another call will be made with other available URLs.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object.
- **version** (*tuple*) A tuple of the API version at the URL.
- **url** (*str*) The base URL for this version.
- **raw_status** (*str*) The status that was in the discovery field.

Returns

A plugin that can match the parameters or None if nothing.

```
get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get the elements for this auth plugin that make it unique.

As part of the `get_cache_id` requirement we need to determine what aspects of this plugin and its values that make up the unique elements.

This should be overridden by plugins that wish to allow caching.

Returns

The unique attributes and values of this plugin.

Return type

A flat dict with a str key and str or None value. This is required as we feed these values into a hash. Pairs where the value is None are ignored in the hashed id.

reauthenticate: `bool`

property user_domain_id: `str | None`

property user_domain_name: `str | None`

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.generic.Token(auth_url: str, token: str, *, tenant_id: str |
None = None, tenant_name: str | None =
None, project_id: str | None = None,
project_name: str | None = None,
project_domain_id: str | None = None,
project_domain_name: str | None = None,
domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name:
str | None = None, system_scope: str | None =
None, trust_id: str | None = None,
default_domain_id: str | None = None,
default_domain_name: str | None = None,
reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

Bases: BaseGenericPlugin

Generic token auth plugin.

Parameters

token (*string*) Token for authentication.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_plugin': 'v2.Auth | v3.Auth | None',
'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str',
'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Generic token auth plugin.\n\n:param string token: Token for
authentication.\n '
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, token: str, *, tenant_id: str | None = None, tenant_name: str | None =
None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None,
project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None,
domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, system_scope: str |
None = None, trust_id: str | None = None, default_domain_id: str | None = None,
default_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.generic.token'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]
```


_plugin: `v2.Auth` | `v3.Auth` | `None`

auth_ref: `access.AccessInfo` | `None`

auth_url: `str`

create_plugin(*session: Session, version: tuple[int | float, ...], url: str, raw_status: str | None = None*) → `None` | `Token` | `Token`

Create a plugin from the given parameters.

This function will be called multiple times with the version and url of a potential endpoint. If a plugin can be constructed that fits the params then it should return it. If not return `None` and then another call will be made with other available URLs.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object.
- **version** (*tuple*) A tuple of the API version at the URL.
- **url** (*str*) The base URL for this version.
- **raw_status** (*str*) The status that was in the discovery field.

Returns

A plugin that can match the parameters or `None` if nothing.

get_cache_id_elements() → `dict[str, str | None]`

Get the elements for this auth plugin that make it unique.

As part of the `get_cache_id` requirement we need to determine what aspects of this plugin and its values that make up the unique elements.

This should be overridden by plugins that wish to allow caching.

Returns

The unique attributes and values of this plugin.

Return type

A flat dict with a `str` key and `str` or `None` value. This is required as we feed these values into a hash. Pairs where the value is `None` are ignored in the hashed id.

reauthenticate: `bool`

keystoneauth1.identity.v3 package

Submodules

keystoneauth1.identity.v3.application_credential module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.application_credential.ApplicationCredential(auth_url:
    str,
    application_credential_secret:
    str,
    application_credential_id:
    str
    |
    None
    =
    None,
    application_credential_name:
    str
    |
    None
    =
    None,
    user_id:
    str
    |
    None
    =
    None,
    username:
    str
    |
    None
    =
    None,
    user_domain_id:
    str
    |
    None
    =
    None,
    user_domain_name:
    str
    |
    None
    =
    None,
    *,
    unscoped:
    bool
    =
    False,
    trust_id:
```

Bases: Auth

A plugin for authenticating with an application credential.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **application_credential_secret** (*string*) Application credential secret.
- **application_credential_id** (*string*) Application credential ID.
- **application_credential_name** (*string*) Application credential name.
- **username** (*string*) Username for authentication.
- **user_id** (*string*) User ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_id** (*string*) Users domain ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_name** (*string*) Users domain name for authentication.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':  
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',  
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "A plugin for authenticating with an application credential.\n\n:param string auth_url: Identity service endpoint for authentication.\n:param string application_credential_secret: Application credential\nsecret.\n:param string application_credential_id: Application credential\nID.\n:param string application_credential_name: Application credential\nname.\n:param string username: Username for authentication.\n:param\nstring user_id: User ID for authentication.\n:param string\nuser_domain_id: User's domain ID for authentication.\n:param string\nuser_domain_name: User's domain name for authentication.\n:param bool\nreauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the current one\nis going\nto expire. (optional) default True\n"
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, application_credential_secret: str, application_credential_id: str |  
None = None, application_credential_name: str | None = None, user_id: str | None  
= None, username: str | None = None, user_domain_id: str | None = None,  
user_domain_name: str | None = None, *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str |  
None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None,  
domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str |  
None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str |  
None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.application_credential'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

`_auth_method_class`

alias of `ApplicationCredentialMethod`

`_discovery_cache`: `dict[str, discover.Discover]`

`auth_ref`: `access.AccessInfo` | `None`

`auth_url`: `str`

`reauthenticate`: `bool`

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.application_credential.ApplicationCredentialMethod(*,
ap-
pli-
ca-
tion_creden
str,
ap-
pli-
ca-
tion_creden
str
|
None
=
None,
ap-
pli-
ca-
tion_creden
str
|
None
=
None,
user_id:
str
|
None
=
None,
user-
name:
str
|
None
=
None,
user_doma
str
|
None
=
None,
user_doma
str
|
None
=
None)

```

Bases: AuthMethod

Construct a User/Passcode based authentication method.

Parameters

- **application_credential_secret** (*string*) Application credential secret.
- **application_credential_id** (*string*) Application credential id.
- **application_credential_name** (*string*) The name of the application credential, if an ID is not provided.
- **username** (*string*) Username for authentication, if an application credential ID is not provided.
- **user_id** (*string*) User ID for authentication, if an application credential ID is not provided.
- **user_domain_id** (*string*) Users domain ID for authentication, if an application credential ID is not provided.
- **user_domain_name** (*string*) Users domain name for authentication, if an application credential ID is not provided.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': 'list[str] | None',  
'application_credential_id': str | None, 'application_credential_name':  
str | None, 'application_credential_secret': <class 'str'>,  
'user_domain_id': str | None, 'user_domain_name': str | None, 'user_id':  
str | None, 'username': str | None}
```

```
__doc__ = "Construct a User/Passcode based authentication method.\n\n:param string application_credential_secret: Application credential  
secret.\n:param string application_credential_id: Application credential  
id.\n:param string application_credential_name: The name of the  
application\ncredential, if an ID is not\nprovided.\n:param string  
username: Username for authentication, if an application\ncredential ID  
is not provided.\n:param string user_id: User ID for authentication, if  
an application\ncredential ID is not provided.\n:param string  
user_domain_id: User's domain ID for authentication, if an\napplication  
credential ID is not provided.\n:param string user_domain_name: User's  
domain name for authentication, if\nan application credential ID is not\nprovided.\n"
```

```
__init__(*, application_credential_secret: str, application_credential_id: str | None = None,  
application_credential_name: str | None = None, user_id: str | None = None,  
username: str | None = None, user_domain_id: str | None = None,  
user_domain_name: str | None = None) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.application_credential'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
application_credential_id: str | None = None
```

```
application_credential_name: str | None = None
```

application_credential_secret: `str`

get_auth_data(*session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str], request_kwargs: dict[str, object]*) → tuple[None, None] | tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The communication session.
- **auth** (*base.Auth*) The auth plugin calling the method.
- **headers** (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

The identifier of this plugin and a dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

tuple(string, dict)

get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id()` to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as `password_username`.

user_domain_id: `str | None = None`

user_domain_name: `str | None = None`

user_id: `str | None = None`

username: `str | None = None`

keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base.Auth(auth_url: str, auth_methods: list[AuthMethod],
*, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None,
domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None,
project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None,
project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: `BaseAuth`

Identity V3 Authentication Plugin.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **auth_methods** (*list*) A collection of methods to authenticate with.
- **trust_id** (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- **domain_id** (*string*) Domain ID for domain scoping.
- **domain_name** (*string*) Domain name for domain scoping.
- **project_id** (*string*) Project ID for project scoping.
- **project_name** (*string*) Project name for project scoping.
- **project_domain_id** (*string*) Projects domain ID for project.
- **project_domain_name** (*string*) Projects domain name for project.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True
- **include_catalog** (*bool*) Include the service catalog in the returned token. (optional) default True.
- **unscoped** (*bool*) Force the return of an unscoped token. This will make the keystone server return an unscoped token even if a default_project_id is set for this user.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':  
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',  
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "Identity V3 Authentication Plugin.\n\n:param string auth_url:  
Identity service endpoint for authentication.\n:param list auth_methods:  
A collection of methods to authenticate with.\n:param string trust_id:  
Trust ID for trust scoping.\n:param string domain_id: Domain ID for  
domain scoping.\n:param string domain_name: Domain name for domain  
scoping.\n:param string project_id: Project ID for project scoping.\n:param string project_name: Project name for project scoping.\n:param  
string project_domain_id: Project's domain ID for project.\n:param  
string project_domain_name: Project's domain name for project.\n:param  
bool reauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the current one\nis  
going to expire. (optional) default True\n:param bool include_catalog:  
Include the service catalog in the returned\n token. (optional) default  
True.\n:param bool unscoped: Force the return of an unscoped token. This  
will make\n the keystone server return an unscoped token even if\n a  
default_project_id is set for this user.\n "
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, auth_methods: list[AuthMethod], *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id:  
str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None,  
domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str |  
None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str |  
None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)
```



```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]
```

```
add_method(method: AuthMethod) → None
```

Add an additional initialized AuthMethod instance.

```
auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None
```

```
auth_url: str
```

```
get_auth_ref(session: Session) → AccessInfoV3
```

Obtain a token from an OpenStack Identity Service.

This method is overridden by the various token version plugins.

This function should not be called independently and is expected to be invoked via the `do_authenticate` function.

This function will be invoked if the AccessInfo object cached by the plugin is not valid. Thus plugins should always fetch a new AccessInfo when invoked. If you are looking to just retrieve the current auth data then you should use `get_access`.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.response.InvalidResponse** The response returned wasnt appropriate.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError** An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Token access information.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo`

```
get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get the elements for this auth plugin that make it unique.

As part of the `get_cache_id` requirement we need to determine what aspects of this plugin and its values that make up the unique elements.

This should be overridden by plugins that wish to allow caching.

Returns

The unique attributes and values of this plugin.

Return type

A flat dict with a str key and str or None value. This is required as we feed these values into a hash. Pairs where the value is None are ignored in the hashed id.

```
reauthenticate: bool
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base.AuthConstructor(auth_url: str, *args: Any,
                                                    unscoped: bool = False, trust_id:
                                                    str | None = None, system_scope:
                                                    str | None = None, domain_id: str
                                                    | None = None, domain_name:
                                                    str | None = None, project_id: str
                                                    | None = None, project_name: str
                                                    | None = None,
                                                    project_domain_id: str | None =
                                                    None, project_domain_name: str
                                                    | None = None, reauthenticate:
                                                    bool = True, include_catalog:
                                                    bool = True, **kwargs: Any)
```

Bases: Auth

Abstract base class for creating an Auth Plugin.

The Auth Plugin created contains only one authentication method. This is generally the required usage.

An AuthConstructor creates an AuthMethod based on the methods arguments and the auth_method_class defined by the plugin. It then creates the auth plugin with only that authentication method.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_auth_method_class':
typing.ClassVar[type[keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base.AuthMethod]],
'_discovery_cache': 'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref':
'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = "Abstract base class for creating an Auth Plugin.\n\n The Auth
Plugin created contains only one authentication method. This\n is
generally the required usage.\n\n An AuthConstructor creates an AuthMethod
based on the method's\n arguments and the auth_method_class defined by the
plugin. It then\n creates the auth plugin with only that authentication
method.\n "

__init__(auth_url: str, *args: Any, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None,
        system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str |
        None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None,
        project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None,
        reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True, **kwargs: Any)

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

_auth_method_class: ClassVar[type[AuthMethod]]

_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]

auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None

auth_url: str
```

reauthenticate: `bool`

class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base.**AuthMethod**(**kwargs: *object*)

Bases: `object`

One part of a V3 Authentication strategy.

The v3 /tokens API allow multiple methods to be presented when authentication against the server. Each one of these methods is implemented by an AuthMethod.

Note: When implementing an AuthMethod use keyword arguments to ensure they are supported by the MultiFactor auth plugin.

`__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'get_auth_data'})`

`__annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': list[str] | None}`

`__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base',
 '__annotations__': {'_method_parameters': list[str] | None}, '__doc__':
 "One part of a V3 Authentication strategy.\n\n The v3 '/tokens' API allow
 multiple methods to be presented when\n authentication against the server.
 Each one of these methods is implemented\n by an AuthMethod.\n\n Note:
 When implementing an AuthMethod use keyword arguments to ensure they\n are
 supported by the MultiFactor auth plugin.\n ", '_method_parameters':
 None, '__init__': <function AuthMethod.__init__>, '_extract_kwargs':
 <classmethod(<function AuthMethod._extract_kwargs>>), 'get_auth_data':
 <function AuthMethod.get_auth_data>, 'get_cache_id_elements': <function
 AuthMethod.get_cache_id_elements>, '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of
 'AuthMethod' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of
 'AuthMethod' objects>, '__abstractmethods__':
 frozenset({'get_auth_data'}), '_abc_impl': <_abc._abc_data object>})`

`__doc__ = "One part of a V3 Authentication strategy.\n\n The v3 '/tokens'
 API allow multiple methods to be presented when\n authentication against
 the server. Each one of these methods is implemented\n by an
 AuthMethod.\n\n Note: When implementing an AuthMethod use keyword
 arguments to ensure they\n are supported by the MultiFactor auth plugin.\n
 "`

`__init__`(**kwargs: *object*)

`__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base'`

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object

`_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>`

classmethod `_extract_kwargs`(kwargs: *dict[str, object]*) → *dict[str, object]*

Remove parameters related to this method from other kwargs.

_method_parameters: `list[str] | None = None`

Deprecated parameter for defining the parameters supported by the plugin. These should now be defined by typed class attributes.

```
abstract get_auth_data(session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str],
                      request_kwargs: dict[str, object]) → tuple[None, None] |
                      tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]
```

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The communication session.
- **auth** (*base.Auth*) The auth plugin calling the method.
- **headers** (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

The identifier of this plugin and a dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

tuple(string, dict)

```
get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id()` to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as `password_username`.

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base.BaseAuth(auth_url: str, *, trust_id: str | None =
                                             None, system_scope: str | None = None,
                                             domain_id: str | None = None,
                                             domain_name: str | None = None,
                                             project_id: str | None = None,
                                             project_name: str | None = None,
                                             project_domain_id: str | None = None,
                                             project_domain_name: str | None = None,
                                             reauthenticate: bool = True,
                                             include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: `BaseIdentityPlugin`

Identity V3 Authentication Plugin.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **trust_id** (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- **system_scope** (*string*) System information to scope to.
- **domain_id** (*string*) Domain ID for domain scoping.
- **domain_name** (*string*) Domain name for domain scoping.
- **project_id** (*string*) Project ID for project scoping.

- **project_name** (*string*) Project name for project scoping.
- **project_domain_id** (*string*) Projects domain ID for project.
- **project_domain_name** (*string*) Projects domain name for project.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True
- **include_catalog** (*bool*) Include the service catalog in the returned token. (optional) default True.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'get_auth_ref'})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': '<class 'str'>', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = "Identity V3 Authentication Plugin.\n\n :param string auth_url:
Identity service endpoint for authentication.\n :param string trust_id:
Trust ID for trust scoping.\n :param string system_scope: System
information to scope to.\n :param string domain_id: Domain ID for domain
scoping.\n :param string domain_name: Domain name for domain scoping.\n
:param string project_id: Project ID for project scoping.\n :param string
project_name: Project name for project scoping.\n :param string
project_domain_id: Project's domain ID for project.\n :param string
project_domain_name: Project's domain name for project.\n :param bool
reauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the current one\n is going
to expire. (optional) default True\n :param bool include_catalog: Include
the service catalog in the returned\n token. (optional) default True.\n "

__init__(auth_url: str, *, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None,
domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str |
None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None =
None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,
include_catalog: bool = True)

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]

auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None

auth_url: str

property has_scope_parameters: bool
    Return true if parameters can be used to create a scoped token.

reauthenticate: bool

property token_url: str
    The full URL where we will send authentication data.
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base.SupportsMultiFactor(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: Protocol
```

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {'_auth_method_class':
typing.ClassVar[type[keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base.AuthMethod]]}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base',
'__annotations__': {'_auth_method_class':
typing.ClassVar[type[keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base.AuthMethod]]},
'__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'SupportsMultiFactor' objects>,
'__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'SupportsMultiFactor'
objects>, '__doc__': None, '__parameters__': (), '_is_protocol': True,
'__subclasshook__': <classmethod(<function _proto_hook>)>, '__init__':
<function _no_init_or_replace_init>, '__abstractmethods__': frozenset(),
'_abc_impl': <_abc._abc_data object>, '__protocol_attrs__':
{'_auth_method_class'}, '_is_runtime_protocol': True,
'__non_callable_proto_members__': {'_auth_method_class'}})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__init__(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base'
```

```
__non_callable_proto_members__ = {'_auth_method_class'}
```

```
__parameters__ = ()
```

```
__protocol_attrs__ = {'_auth_method_class'}
```

```
classmethod __subclasshook__(other)
```

Abstract classes can override this to customize `issubclass()`.

This is invoked early on by `abc.ABCMeta.__subclasscheck__()`. It should return `True`, `False` or `NotImplemented`. If it returns `NotImplemented`, the normal algorithm is used. Otherwise, it overrides the normal algorithm (and the outcome is cached).

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_auth_method_class: ClassVar[type[AuthMethod]]
```

```
_is_protocol = True
```

```
_is_runtime_protocol = True
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base._AuthBody
```

Bases: `TypedDict`

```
__annotations__ = {'auth': <class
'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base._AuthIdentity'>}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base',
'__annotations__': {'auth': <class
'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base._AuthIdentity'>}, '__orig_bases__':
(<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of '_AuthBody'
objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of '_AuthBody'
objects>, '__doc__': None, '__required_keys__': frozenset({'auth'}),
'__optional_keys__': frozenset(), '__total__': True})

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'auth'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

auth: _AuthIdentity
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base._AuthIdentity
```

```
    Bases: TypedDict
```

```
__annotations__ = {'identity': dict[str, typing.Any], 'scope':
typing.NotRequired[dict[str, typing.Any] | str]}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base',
'__annotations__': {'identity': dict[str, typing.Any], 'scope':
typing.NotRequired[dict[str, typing.Any] | str]}, '__orig_bases__':
(<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of
'_AuthIdentity' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of
'_AuthIdentity' objects>, '__doc__': None, '__required_keys__':
frozenset({'identity'}), '__optional_keys__': frozenset({'scope'}),
'__total__': True})

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base'

__optional_keys__ = frozenset({'scope'})

__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)

__required_keys__ = frozenset({'identity'})

__total__ = True

__weakref__
    list of weak references to the object

identity: dict[str, Any]

scope: NotRequired[dict[str, Any] | str]
```

keystoneauth1.identity.v3.federation module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.federation.FederationBaseAuth(auth_url: str,
                                                                identity_provider:
                                                                str, protocol: str, *,
                                                                trust_id: str | None =
                                                                None, system_scope:
                                                                str | None = None,
                                                                domain_id: str |
                                                                None = None,
                                                                domain_name: str |
                                                                None = None,
                                                                project_id: str | None
                                                                = None,
                                                                project_name: str |
                                                                None = None,
                                                                project_domain_id:
                                                                str | None = None,
                                                                project_domain_name:
                                                                str | None = None,
                                                                reauthenticate: bool
                                                                = True,
                                                                include_catalog:
                                                                bool = True)
```

Bases: `_Rescoped`

Federation authentication plugin.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) URL of the Identity Service
- **identity_provider** (*string*) name of the Identity Provider the client will authenticate against. This parameter will be used to build a dynamic URL used to obtain unscoped OpenStack token.
- **protocol** (*string*) name of the protocol the client will authenticate against.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'get_unscoped_auth_ref'})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Federation authentication plugin.\n\n :param auth_url: URL of
the Identity Service\n :type auth_url:  string\n :param identity_provider:
name of the Identity Provider the client\n will authenticate against. This
parameter\n will be used to build a dynamic URL used to\n obtain unscoped
OpenStack token.\n :type identity_provider:  string\n :param protocol:
name of the protocol the client will authenticate\n against.\n :type
protocol:  string\n\n '
```



```
__init__(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str, protocol: str, *, trust_id: str | None = None,
          system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str |
          None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None,
          project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None,
          reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.federation'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]

auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None

auth_url: str

property federated_token_url: str
    Full URL where authorization data is sent.

reauthenticate: bool

class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.federation._Rescoped(auth_url: str, *, trust_id: str |
                                                    None = None, system_scope: str |
                                                    None = None, domain_id: str |
                                                    None = None, domain_name: str
                                                    | None = None, project_id: str |
                                                    None = None, project_name: str |
                                                    None = None,
                                                    project_domain_id: str | None =
                                                    None, project_domain_name: str
                                                    | None = None, reauthenticate:
                                                    bool = True, include_catalog:
                                                    bool = True)
```

Bases: BaseAuth

A plugin that is always going to go through a rescope process.

The original keystone plugins could simply pass a project or domain to along with the credentials and get a scoped token. For federation, K2K and newer mechanisms we always get an unscoped token first and then rescope.

This is currently not public as its generally an abstraction of a flow used by plugins within keystoneauth1.

It also cannot go in base as it depends on token.Token for rescoping which would create a circular dependency.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'get_unscoped_auth_ref'})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "A plugin that is always going to go through a rescope  
process.\n\n The original keystone plugins could simply pass a project or  
domain to\n along with the credentials and get a scoped token. For  
federation, K2K and\n newer mechanisms we always get an unscoped token  
first and then rescope.\n\n This is currently not public as it's generally  
an abstraction of a flow\n used by plugins within keystoneauth1.\n\n It  
also cannot go in base as it depends on token.Token for rescoping which\n would create a circular dependency.\n "
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.federation'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

get_auth_ref(*session: Session*) → AccessInfoV3

Authenticate retrieve token information.

This is a multi-step process where a client does federated authn receives an unscoped token.

If an unscoped token is successfully received and scoping information is present then the token is rescope to that target.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

a token data representation

Return type

keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo

abstract get_unscoped_auth_ref(*session: Session*) → AccessInfoV3

Fetch unscoped federated token.

rescoping_plugin

alias of Token

keystoneauth1.identity.v3.k2k module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.k2k.Keystone2Keystone(base_plugin:  
    BaseIdentityPlugin,  
    service_provider: str, *,  
    trust_id: str | None = None,  
    system_scope: str | None =  
    None, domain_id: str | None =  
    None, domain_name: str | None =  
    None, project_id: str | None =  
    None, project_name: str |  
    None = None,  
    project_domain_id: str | None =  
    None, project_domain_name:  
    str | None = None,  
    reauthenticate: bool = True,  
    include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: _Rescoped

Plugin to execute the Keystone to Keystone authentication flow.

In this plugin, an ECP wrapped SAML assertion provided by a keystone Identity Provider (IdP) is used to request an OpenStack unscoped token from a keystone Service Provider (SP).

Parameters

- **base_plugin** (*keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base.BaseAuth*) Auth plugin already authenticated against the keystone IdP.
- **service_provider** (*str*) The Service Provider ID as returned by ServiceProviderManager.list()

HTTP_MOVED_TEMPORARILY = 302

HTTP_SEE_OTHER = 303

REQUEST_ECP_URL = '/auth/OS-FEDERATION/saml2/ecp'

Path where the ECP wrapped SAML assertion should be presented to the Keystone Service Provider.

__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache': 'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = 'Plugin to execute the Keystone to Keystone authentication flow.\n\n In this plugin, an ECP wrapped SAML assertion provided by a keystone\n Identity Provider (IdP) is used to request an OpenStack unscoped token\n from a keystone Service Provider (SP).\n\n :param base_plugin: Auth plugin already authenticated against the keystone\n IdP.\n :type base_plugin: keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base.BaseAuth\n\n :param service_provider: The Service Provider ID as returned by\n ServiceProviderManager.list()\n :type service_provider: str\n\n '

__init__(base_plugin: BaseIdentityPlugin, service_provider: str, *, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.k2k'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]

_get_ecp_assertion(session: Session) → str

classmethod _remote_auth_url(auth_url: str) → str

Return auth_url of the remote Keystone Service Provider.

Remote clouds auth_url is an endpoint for getting federated unscoped token, typically that would be `https://remote.example.com:5000/v3/OS-FEDERATION/identity_providers/<idp>/protocols/<protocol_id>/auth`. However we need to generate a real auth_url, used for token scoping. This function assumes there are static

values today in the remote `auth_url` stored in the Service Provider attribute and those can be used as a delimiter. If the `sp_auth_url` doesn't comply with standard federation auth url the function will simply return whole string.

Parameters

`auth_url` (*str*) `auth_url` of the remote cloud

Returns

`auth_url` of remote cloud where a token can be validated or scoped.

Return type

str

`_send_service_provider_ecp_authn_response`(*session: Session, sp_url: str, sp_auth_url: str*) → Response

Present ECP wrapped SAML assertion to the keystone SP.

The assertion is issued by the keystone IdP and it is targeted to the keystone that will serve as Service Provider.

Parameters

- **`session`** a session object to send out HTTP requests.
- **`sp_url`** (*str*) URL where the ECP wrapped SAML assertion will be presented to the keystone SP. Usually, something like: <https://sp.com/Shibboleth.sso/SAML2/ECP>
- **`sp_auth_url`** (*str*) Federated authentication URL of the keystone SP. It is specified by IdP, for example: https://sp.com/v3/OS-FEDERATION/identity_providers/idp_id/protocols/protocol_id/auth

`auth_ref`: `access.AccessInfo` | `None`

`auth_url`: *str*

`get_unscoped_auth_ref`(*session: Session*) → `AccessInfoV3`

Fetch unscoped federated token.

`reauthenticate`: *bool*

keystoneauth1.identity.v3.multi_factor module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.multi_factor.MultiFactor(auth_url: str,
                                                         auth_methods: list[str], *,
                                                         unscoped: bool = False,
                                                         trust_id: str | None = None,
                                                         system_scope: str | None =
                                                         None, domain_id: str | None =
                                                         None, domain_name: str |
                                                         None = None, project_id:
                                                         str | None = None,
                                                         project_name: str | None =
                                                         None, project_domain_id:
                                                         str | None = None,
                                                         project_domain_name: str |
                                                         None = None,
                                                         reauthenticate: bool = True,
                                                         include_catalog: bool =
                                                         True, **kwargs: Any)
```

Bases: Auth

A plugin for authenticating with multiple auth methods.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **auth_methods** (*string*) names of the methods to authenticate with.
- **trust_id** (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- **system_scope** (*string*) System information to scope to.
- **domain_id** (*string*) Domain ID for domain scoping.
- **domain_name** (*string*) Domain name for domain scoping.
- **project_id** (*string*) Project ID for project scoping.
- **project_name** (*string*) Project name for project scoping.
- **project_domain_id** (*string*) Projects domain ID for project.
- **project_domain_name** (*string*) Projects domain name for project.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True

Also accepts various keyword args based on which methods are specified.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "A plugin for authenticating with multiple auth methods.\n\n:param string auth_url: Identity service endpoint for authentication.\n:param string auth_methods: names of the methods to authenticate with.\n:param string trust_id: Trust ID for trust scoping.\n:param string system_scope: System information to scope to.\n:param string domain_id: Domain ID for domain scoping.\n:param string domain_name: Domain name for domain scoping.\n:param string project_id: Project ID for project scoping.\n:param string project_name: Project name for project scoping.\n:param string project_domain_id: Project's domain ID for project.\n:param string project_domain_name: Project's domain name for project.\n:param bool reauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the current one\nis going to expire. (optional) default True\n\nAlso accepts various keyword args based on which methods are specified.\n "
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, auth_methods: list[str], *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True, **kwargs: Any)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.multi_factor'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]
```

```
auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None
```

```
auth_url: str
```

```
reauthenticate: bool
```

keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oauth2_client_credential module

```
exception keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oauth2_client_credential.ClientException(message: str | None = None)
```

Bases: `Exception`

The base exception for everything to do with clients.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'The base exception for everything to do with clients.'
```

```
__init__(message: str | None = None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.exceptions.base'
```

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object

`message = 'ClientException'`

```

class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oauth2_client_credential.OAuth2ClientCredential(
    auth_url: str,
    oauth2_endpoint: str,
    oauth2_client_id: str,
    oauth2_client_secret: str,
    *,
    trust_id: str | None = None,
    system_scope: str | None = None,
    domain_id: str | None = None,
    domain_name: str | None = None,
    project_id: str | None = None,
    project_name: str | None = None,
    project_domain_id: str | None = None,
    project_domain_name: str | None = None,

```


Bases: Auth

A plugin for authenticating via an OAuth2.0 client credential.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **oauth2_endpoint** (*string*) OAuth2.0 endpoint.
- **oauth2_client_id** (*string*) OAuth2.0 client credential id.
- **oauth2_client_secret** (*string*) OAuth2.0 client credential secret.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A plugin for authenticating via an OAuth2.0 client
credential.\n\n:param string auth_url: Identity service endpoint for
authentication.\n:param string oauth2_endpoint: OAuth2.0 endpoint.\n
:param string oauth2_client_id: OAuth2.0 client credential id.\n:param
string oauth2_client_secret: OAuth2.0 client credential secret.\n '
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, oauth2_endpoint: str, oauth2_client_id: str, oauth2_client_secret: str,
*, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str |
None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None,
project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None,
project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,
include_catalog: bool = True) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oauth2_client_credential'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_auth_method_class
```

alias of OAuth2ClientCredentialMethod

```
_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]
```

```
auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None
```

```
auth_url: str
```

```
get_headers(session: Session) → dict[str, str] | None
```

Fetch authentication headers for message.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the auth_plugin belongs to.

Returns

Headers that are set to authenticate a message or None for failure. Note that when checking this value that the empty dict is a valid, non-failure response.

Return type`dict`**reauthenticate:** `bool`

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oauth2_client_credential.OAuth2ClientCredentialMethod(*,
                                                                                   oauth2_
                                                                                   str,
                                                                                   oauth2_
                                                                                   str,
                                                                                   oauth2_
                                                                                   str)
```

Bases: `AuthMethod`

An auth method to fetch a token via an OAuth2.0 client credential.

Parameters

- **oauth2_endpoint** (*string*) OAuth2.0 endpoint.
- **oauth2_client_id** (*string*) OAuth2.0 client credential id.
- **oauth2_client_secret** (*string*) OAuth2.0 client credential secret.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': 'list[str] | None',
'oauth2_client_id': <class 'str'>, 'oauth2_client_secret': <class
'str'>, 'oauth2_endpoint': <class 'str'>}
```

```
__doc__ = 'An auth method to fetch a token via an OAuth2.0 client
credential.\n\n:param string oauth2_endpoint: OAuth2.0 endpoint.\n
:param string oauth2_client_id: OAuth2.0 client credential id.\n:param
string oauth2_client_secret: OAuth2.0 client credential secret.\n '
```

```
__init__(*, oauth2_endpoint: str, oauth2_client_id: str, oauth2_client_secret: str) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oauth2_client_credential'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
get_auth_data(session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str], request_kwargs: dict[str,
object]) → tuple[None, None] | tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]
```

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The communication session.
- **auth** (*base.Auth*) The auth plugin calling the method.
- **headers** (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

The identifier of this plugin and a dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type`tuple(string, dict)`**get_cache_id_elements()** → `dict[str, str | None]`

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id()` to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as `password_username`.

oauth2_client_id: `str`**oauth2_client_secret:** `str`**oauth2_endpoint:** `str`**keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oauth2_mtls_client_credential module**

```

class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oauth2_mtls_client_credential.OAuth2MTLSClientCredential(aut
    str,
    oau
    str,
    oau
    str,
    *,
    tru
    str
    |
    No
    =
    No
    sys
    tem
    str
    |
    No
    =
    No
    do-
    ma
    str
    |
    No
    =
    No
    do-
    ma
    str
    |
    No
    =
    No
    pro
    str
    |
    No
    =
    No
    pro
    str
    |
    No
    =
    No
    pro
    str
    |
    No
    =

```

Bases: BaseAuth

A plugin for authenticating via an OAuth2.0 mTLS client credential.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) keystone authorization endpoint.
- **oauth2_endpoint** (*string*) OAuth2.0 endpoint.
- **oauth2_client_id** (*string*) OAuth2.0 client credential id.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':  
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',  
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A plugin for authenticating via an OAuth2.0 mTLS client  
credential.\n\n:param string auth_url: keystone authorization  
endpoint.\n:param string oauth2_endpoint: OAuth2.0 endpoint.\n:param  
string oauth2_client_id: OAuth2.0 client credential id.\n '
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, oauth2_endpoint: str, oauth2_client_id: str, *, trust_id: str | None =  
None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None,  
domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str |  
None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str |  
None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oauth2_mtls_client_credential'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]
```

```
auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None
```

```
auth_url: str
```

```
get_auth_ref(session: Session) → AccessInfoV3
```

Obtain a token from an OpenStack Identity Service.

This method is overridden by the various token version plugins.

This function should not be called independently and is expected to be invoked via the `do_authenticate` function.

This function will be invoked if the `AccessInfo` object cached by the plugin is not valid. Thus plugins should always fetch a new `AccessInfo` when invoked. If you are looking to just retrieve the current auth data then you should use `get_access`.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.response.InvalidResponse** The response returned wasnt appropriate.

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError** An error from an invalid HTTP response.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.ClientException** An error from getting OAuth2.0 access token.

Returns

Token access information.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo`

get_headers(*session: Session*) → `dict[str, str] | None`

Fetch authentication headers for message.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the auth_plugin belongs to.

Returns

Headers that are set to authenticate a message or None for failure. Note that when checking this value that the empty dict is a valid, non-failure response.

Return type

`dict`

reauthenticate: `bool`

keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc.OidcAccessToken(auth_url: str, identity_provider:
                                                    str, protocol: str,
                                                    access_token_type: str =
                                                    'access_token', scope: str =
                                                    'openid profile',
                                                    access_token_endpoint: str |
                                                    None = None,
                                                    discovery_endpoint: str | None =
                                                    None, access_token: str | None =
                                                    None, *, trust_id: str | None =
                                                    None, system_scope: str | None =
                                                    None, domain_id: str | None =
                                                    None, domain_name: str | None =
                                                    None, project_id: str | None =
                                                    None, project_name: str | None =
                                                    None, project_domain_id: str |
                                                    None = None,
                                                    project_domain_name: str | None =
                                                    None, reauthenticate: bool =
                                                    True, include_catalog: bool =
                                                    True)
```

Bases: `_OidcBase`

Implementation for OpenID Connect access token reuse.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_discovery_document': 'dict[str,
object]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str',
'grant_type': 'ty.ClassVar[str]', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = 'Implementation for OpenID Connect access token reuse.'

__init__(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str, protocol: str, access_token_type: str =
'access_token', scope: str = 'openid profile', access_token_endpoint: str | None =
None, discovery_endpoint: str | None = None, access_token: str | None = None, *,
trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None
= None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None,
project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None,
project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,
include_catalog: bool = True)
```

The OpenID Connect plugin based on the Access Token.

It expects the following:

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) URL of the Identity Service
- **identity_provider** (*string*) Name of the Identity Provider the client will authenticate against
- **protocol** (*string*) Protocol name as configured in keystone
- **access_token** (*string*) OpenID Connect Access token

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]

_discovery_document: dict[str, object]

auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None

auth_url: str
```

```
get_payload(session: Session) → dict[str, str | None]
```

OidcAccessToken does not require a payload.

```
get_unscoped_auth_ref(session: Session) → AccessInfoV3
```

Authenticate with OpenID Connect and get back claims.

We exchange the access token upon accessing the protected Keystone endpoint (federated auth URL). This will trigger the OpenID Connect Provider to perform a user introspection and retrieve information (specified in the scope) about the user in the form of an OpenID Connect Claim. These claims will be sent to Keystone in the form of environment variables.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

a token data representation

Return type

keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfoV3

grant_type: `ty.ClassVar[str]`

reauthenticate: `bool`

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc.OidcAuthorizationCode(auth_url: str,
                                                            identity_provider: str,
                                                            protocol: str, client_id:
                                                            str, client_secret: str,
                                                            access_token_type: str =
                                                            'access_token', scope: str =
                                                            'openid profile',
                                                            access_token_endpoint:
                                                            str | None = None,
                                                            discovery_endpoint: str |
                                                            None = None, code: str |
                                                            None = None, *, trust_id:
                                                            str | None = None,
                                                            system_scope: str | None
                                                            = None, domain_id: str |
                                                            None = None,
                                                            domain_name: str | None
                                                            = None, project_id: str |
                                                            None = None,
                                                            project_name: str | None
                                                            = None,
                                                            project_domain_id: str |
                                                            None = None,
                                                            project_domain_name:
                                                            str | None = None,
                                                            reauthenticate: bool =
                                                            True, include_catalog:
                                                            bool = True, redirect_uri:
                                                            str | None = None)
```

Bases: `_OidcBase`

Implementation for OpenID Connect Authorization Code.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_discovery_document': 'dict[str,
object]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str',
'grant_type': 'ty.ClassVar[str]', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Implementation for OpenID Connect Authorization Code.'
```



```
__init__(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str, protocol: str, client_id: str, client_secret: str,
         access_token_type: str = 'access_token', scope: str = 'openid profile',
         access_token_endpoint: str | None = None, discovery_endpoint: str | None = None,
         code: str | None = None, *, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None =
         None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id:
         str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None
         = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,
         include_catalog: bool = True, redirect_uri: str | None = None)
```

The OpenID Authorization Code plugin expects the following.

Parameters

- **redirect_uri** (*string*) OpenID Connect Client Redirect URL
- **code** (*string*) OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc'
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]
_discovery_document: dict[str, object]
auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None
auth_url: str
get_payload(session: Session) → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get an authorization grant for the authorization_code grant type.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

a python dictionary containing the payload to be exchanged

Return type

dict

```
grant_type: ty.ClassVar[str] = 'authorization_code'
reauthenticate: bool
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc.OidcClientCredentials(auth_url: str,
                                                           identity_provider: str,
                                                           protocol: str, client_id:
                                                           str, client_secret: str,
                                                           access_token_type: str =
                                                           'access_token', scope: str
                                                           = 'openid profile',
                                                           access_token_endpoint:
                                                           str | None = None,
                                                           discovery_endpoint: str |
                                                           None = None, *, trust_id:
                                                           str | None = None,
                                                           system_scope: str | None
                                                           = None, domain_id: str |
                                                           None = None,
                                                           domain_name: str | None
                                                           = None, project_id: str |
                                                           None = None,
                                                           project_name: str | None
                                                           = None,
                                                           project_domain_id: str |
                                                           None = None,
                                                           project_domain_name:
                                                           str | None = None,
                                                           reauthenticate: bool =
                                                           True, include_catalog:
                                                           bool = True)
```

Bases: `_OidcBase`

Implementation for OpenID Connect Client Credentials.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_discovery_document': 'dict[str,
object]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str',
'grant_type': 'ty.ClassVar[str]', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = 'Implementation for OpenID Connect Client Credentials.'

__init__(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str, protocol: str, client_id: str, client_secret: str,
          access_token_type: str = 'access_token', scope: str = 'openid profile',
          access_token_endpoint: str | None = None, discovery_endpoint: str | None = None,
          *, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str |
          None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None,
          project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None,
          project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,
          include_catalog: bool = True)
```

The OpenID Client Credentials expects the following.

Parameters

- **client_id** Client ID used to authenticate

- **client_secret** Client Secret used to authenticate

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

_discovery_cache: **dict**[**str**, **discover.Discover**]

_discovery_document: **dict**[**str**, **object**]

auth_ref: **access.AccessInfo** | **None**

auth_url: **str**

get_payload(*session*: *Session*) → **dict**[**str**, **str** | **None**]

Get an authorization grant for the client credentials grant type.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

a python dictionary containing the payload to be exchanged

Return type

dict

grant_type: **ty.ClassVar**[**str**] = 'client_credentials'

reauthenticate: **bool**

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc.OidcDeviceAuthorization(auth_url: str,
                                                             identity_provider: str,
                                                             protocol: str,
                                                             client_id: str,
                                                             client_secret: str |
                                                             None = None,
                                                             access_token_type: str
                                                             = 'access_token',
                                                             scope: str = 'openid
                                                             profile', access_token_endpoint:
                                                             str | None = None,
                                                             discovery_endpoint:
                                                             str | None = None, device_authorization_endpoint:
                                                             str | None = None,
                                                             code_challenge: str |
                                                             None = None,
                                                             code_challenge_method:
                                                             str | None = None, *,
                                                             trust_id: str | None =
                                                             None, system_scope:
                                                             str | None = None,
                                                             domain_id: str | None
                                                             = None,
                                                             domain_name: str |
                                                             None = None,
                                                             project_id: str | None
                                                             = None, project_name:
                                                             str | None = None,
                                                             project_domain_id: str
                                                             | None = None,
                                                             project_domain_name:
                                                             str | None = None,
                                                             reauthenticate: bool =
                                                             True, include_catalog:
                                                             bool = True)
```

Bases: `_OidcBase`

Implementation for OAuth 2.0 Device Authorization Grant.

```
HEADER_X_FORM = {'Content-Type': 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded'}
```

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_discovery_document': 'dict[str,
object]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str',
'grant_type': 'ty.ClassVar[str]', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Implementation for OAuth 2.0 Device Authorization Grant.'
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str, protocol: str, client_id: str, client_secret: str |
None = None, access_token_type: str = 'access_token', scope: str = 'openid profile',
access_token_endpoint: str | None = None, discovery_endpoint: str | None = None,
device_authorization_endpoint: str | None = None, code_challenge: str | None =
None, code_challenge_method: str | None = None, *, trust_id: str | None = None,
system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str |
None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None,
project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None,
reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)
```

The OAuth 2.0 Device Authorization plugin expects the following.

Parameters

- **device_authorization_endpoint** (*string*) OAuth 2.0 Device Authorization Endpoint, for example: <https://localhost:8020/oidc/authorize/device> Note that if a discovery document is provided this value will override the discovered one.
- **code_challenge_method** (*string*) PKCE Challenge Method (RFC 7636).

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_generate_pkce_challenge() → str | None
```

Generate PKCE challenge string as defined in RFC 7636.

```
_generate_pkce_verifier() → str
```

Generate PKCE verifier string as defined in RFC 7636.

```
_get_access_token(session: Session, payload: dict[str, str | None]) → str
```

Poll token endpoint for an access token.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.
- **payload** (*dict*) a dict containing various OpenID Connect values, for example:

```
{
    'grant_type': 'urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant-
→type:device_code',
    'device_code': self.device_code,
}
```

```
_get_device_authorization_endpoint(session: Session) → str | None
```

Get the endpoint for the OAuth 2.0 Device Authorization flow.

This method will return the correct device authorization endpoint to be used. If the user has explicitly passed an `device_authorization_endpoint` to the constructor that will be returned. If there is no explicit endpoint and a discovery url is provided, it will try to get it from the discovery document. If nothing is found, an exception will be raised.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

the endpoint to use

Return type

string or None if no endpoint is found

get_payload(*session: Session*) → *dict[str, str | None]*

Get an authorization grant for the device_code grant type.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

a python dictionary containing the payload to be exchanged

Return type

dict

```
grant_type: ty.ClassVar[str] =  
'urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant-type:device_code'
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc.OidcPassword(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str,  
                                                    protocol: str, client_id: str,  
                                                    client_secret: str, access_token_type:  
str = 'access_token', scope: str =  
'openid profile',  
access_token_endpoint: str | None =  
None, discovery_endpoint: str | None =  
None, username: str | None =  
None, password: str | None = None,  
idp_otp_key: str | None = None, *,  
trust_id: str | None = None,  
system_scope: str | None = None,  
domain_id: str | None = None,  
domain_name: str | None = None,  
project_id: str | None = None,  
project_name: str | None = None,  
project_domain_id: str | None =  
None, project_domain_name: str |  
None = None, reauthenticate: bool =  
True, include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: *_OidcBase*

Implementation for OpenID Connect Resource Owner Password Credential.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':  
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_discovery_document': 'dict[str,  
object]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str',  
'grant_type': 'ty.ClassVar[str]', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Implementation for OpenID Connect Resource Owner Password  
Credential.'
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str, protocol: str, client_id: str, client_secret: str,  
         access_token_type: str = 'access_token', scope: str = 'openid profile',  
         access_token_endpoint: str | None = None, discovery_endpoint: str | None = None,  
         username: str | None = None, password: str | None = None, idp_otp_key: str | None  
         = None, *, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id:  
         str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None,  
         project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None,  
         project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,  
         include_catalog: bool = True)
```

The OpenID Password plugin expects the following.

Parameters

- **username** (*string*) Username used to authenticate
- **password** (*string*) Password used to authenticate

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]
```

```
_discovery_document: dict[str, object]
```

```
auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None
```

```
auth_url: str
```

```
get_payload(session: Session) → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get an authorization grant for the password grant type.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

a python dictionary containing the payload to be exchanged

Return type

dict

```
grant_type: ty.ClassVar[str] = 'password'
```

```
manage_otp_from_session_or_request_to_the_user(payload: dict[str, str | None],  
                                              session: Session) → None
```

Get the OTP code from the session or else request to the user.

When the OS_IDP_OTP_KEY environment variable is set, this method will verify if there is an OTP value in the current session, if it exists, we use it (the OTP from session) to send to the Identity Provider when retrieving the access token. If there is no OTP in the current session, we ask the user to enter it (the OTP), and we add it to the session to execute the authentication flow.

The OTP is being stored in the session because in some flows, the CLI is doing the authentication process two times, so saving the OTP in the session, allow us to use the same OTP in a short time interval, avoiding to request it to the user twice in a row.

Parameters

- **payload**
- **session**

Returns

reauthenticate: **bool**

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc._OidcBase(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str,
                                              protocol: str, client_id: str, client_secret:
                                              str | None, access_token_type: str, scope:
                                              str, access_token_endpoint: str | None,
                                              discovery_endpoint: str | None, *,
                                              trust_id: str | None, system_scope: str |
                                              None, domain_id: str | None,
                                              domain_name: str | None, project_id: str
                                              | None, project_name: str | None,
                                              project_domain_id: str | None,
                                              project_domain_name: str | None,
                                              reauthenticate: bool, include_catalog:
                                              bool)
```

Bases: `FederationBaseAuth`

Base class for different OpenID Connect based flows.

The OpenID Connect specification can be found at: http://openid.net/specs/openid-connect-core-1_0.html

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'get_payload'})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_discovery_document': 'dict[str,
object]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str',
'grant_type': typing.ClassVar[str], 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = 'Base class for different OpenID Connect based flows.\n\n The
OpenID Connect specification can be found at:\n
`http://openid.net/specs/openid-connect-core-1_0.html`'\n '

__init__(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str, protocol: str, client_id: str, client_secret: str |
None, access_token_type: str, scope: str, access_token_endpoint: str | None,
discovery_endpoint: str | None, *, trust_id: str | None, system_scope: str | None,
domain_id: str | None, domain_name: str | None, project_id: str | None,
project_name: str | None, project_domain_id: str | None, project_domain_name: str
| None, reauthenticate: bool, include_catalog: bool)
```

The OpenID Connect plugin expects the following.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) URL of the Identity Service

- **identity_provider** (*string*) Name of the Identity Provider the client will authenticate against
- **protocol** (*string*) Protocol name as configured in keystone
- **client_id** (*string*) OAuth 2.0 Client ID
- **client_secret** (*string*) OAuth 2.0 Client Secret
- **access_token_type** (*string*) OAuth 2.0 Authorization Server Introspection token type, it is used to decide which type of token will be used when processing token introspection. Valid values are: `access_token` or `id_token`
- **access_token_endpoint** (*string*) OpenID Connect Provider Token Endpoint, for example: <https://localhost:8020/oidc/OP/token> Note that if a discovery document is provided this value will override the discovered one.
- **discovery_endpoint** OpenID Connect Discovery Document URL, for example: <https://localhost:8020/oidc/.well-known/openid-configuration>
- **scope** (*string*) OpenID Connect scope that is requested from OP, for example: `openid profile email`, defaults to `openid profile`. Note that OpenID Connect specification states that `openid` must be always specified.

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_get_access_token(session: Session, payload: dict[str, str | None]) → str
```

Exchange a variety of user supplied values for an access token.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.
- **payload** (*dict*) a dict containing various OpenID Connect values, for example:

```
{
    'grant_type': 'password',
    'username': self.username,
    'password': self.password,
    'scope': self.scope,
}
```

```
_get_access_token_endpoint(session: Session) → str
```

Get the token_endpoint for the OpenID Connect flow.

This method will return the correct access token endpoint to be used. If the user has explicitly passed an `access_token_endpoint` to the constructor that will be returned. If there is no explicit endpoint and a discovery url is provided, it will try to get it from the discovery document. If nothing is found, an exception will be raised.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

the endpoint to use

Return type

string

`_get_discovery_document`(*session*: *Session*) → dict[str, object]

Get the contents of the OpenID Connect Discovery Document.

This method grabs the contents of the OpenID Connect Discovery Document if a `discovery_endpoint` was passed to the constructor and returns it as a dict, otherwise returns an empty dict. Note that it will fetch the discovery document only once, so subsequent calls to this method will return the cached result, if any.

Parameters

`session` (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

a python dictionary containing the discovery document if any, otherwise it will return an empty dict.

Return type

dict

`_get_keystone_token`(*session*: *Session*, *access_token*: str) → Response

Exchange an access token for a keystone token.

By Sending the access token in an *Authorization: Bearer* header, to an OpenID Connect protected endpoint (Federated Token URL). The OpenID Connect server will use the access token to look up information about the authenticated user (this technique is called introspection). The output of the introspection will be an OpenID Connect Claim, that will be used against the mapping engine. Should the mapping engine succeed, a Keystone token will be presented to the user.

Parameters

- **`session`** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.
- **`access_token`** (str) The OpenID Connect access token.

`_sanitize`(*data*: dict[str, str | None]) → dict[str, str | None]

`abstract get_payload`(*session*: *Session*) → dict[str, str | None]

Get the plugin specific payload for obtainin an access token.

OpenID Connect supports different grant types. This method should prepare the payload that needs to be exchanged with the server in order to get an access token for the particular grant type that the plugin is implementing.

Parameters

`session` (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

a python dictionary containing the payload to be exchanged

Return type`dict`**get_unscoped_auth_ref**(*session: Session*) → `AccessInfoV3`

Authenticate with OpenID Connect and get back claims.

This is a multi-step process:

1.- An access token must be retrieved from the server. In order to do

so, we need to exchange an authorization grant or refresh token with the token endpoint in order to obtain an access token. The authorization grant varies from plugin to plugin.

2.- We then exchange the access token upon accessing the protected

Keystone endpoint (federated auth URL). This will trigger the OpenID Connect Provider to perform a user introspection and retrieve information (specified in the scope) about the user in the form of an OpenID Connect Claim. These claims will be sent to Keystone in the form of environment variables.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

a token data representation

Return type

`keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfoV3`

grant_type: `ClassVar[str]`

keystoneauth1.identity.v3.password module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.password.Password(auth_url: str, password: str, user_id: str | None = None, username: str | None = None, user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None = None, *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = None, include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: `Auth`

A plugin for authenticating with a username and password.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **password** (*string*) Password for authentication.

- `user_id` (*string*) User ID for authentication.
- `username` (*string*) Username for authentication.
- `user_domain_id` (*string*) Users domain ID for authentication.
- `user_domain_name` (*string*) Users domain name for authentication.
- `trust_id` (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- `system_scope` (*string*) System information to scope to.
- `domain_id` (*string*) Domain ID for domain scoping.
- `domain_name` (*string*) Domain name for domain scoping.
- `project_id` (*string*) Project ID for project scoping.
- `project_name` (*string*) Project name for project scoping.
- `project_domain_id` (*string*) Projects domain ID for project.
- `project_domain_name` (*string*) Projects domain name for project.
- `reauthenticate` (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':  
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',  
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "A plugin for authenticating with a username and password.\n\n:param string auth_url: Identity service endpoint for authentication.\n:param string password: Password for authentication.\n:param string user_id: User ID for authentication.\n:param string username: Username for authentication.\n:param string user_domain_id: User's domain ID for authentication.\n:param string user_domain_name: User's domain name for authentication.\n:param string trust_id: Trust ID for trust scoping.\n:param string system_scope: System information to scope to.\n:param string domain_id: Domain ID for domain scoping.\n:param string domain_name: Domain name for domain scoping.\n:param string project_id: Project ID for project scoping.\n:param string project_name: Project name for project scoping.\n:param string project_domain_id: Project's domain ID for project.\n:param string project_domain_name: Project's domain name for project.\n:param bool reauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the current one\nis going to expire. (optional) default True\n"
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, password: str, user_id: str | None = None, username: str | None =  
None, user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None = None,  
*, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None =  
None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id:  
str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None  
= None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,  
include_catalog: bool = True) → None
```

```

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.password'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

_auth_method_class
    alias of PasswordMethod

_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]

auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None

auth_url: str

reauthenticate: bool

```

```

class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.password.PasswordMethod(*, password: str, user_id: str
    | None = None, username: str
    | None = None,
    user_domain_id: str | None =
    None, user_domain_name:
    str | None = None)

```

Bases: AuthMethod

Construct a User/Password based authentication method.

Parameters

- **password** (*string*) Password for authentication.
- **username** (*string*) Username for authentication.
- **user_id** (*string*) User ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_id** (*string*) Users domain ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_name** (*string*) Users domain name for authentication.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```

__annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': 'list[str] | None', 'password':
<class 'str'>, 'user_domain_id': str | None, 'user_domain_name': str |
None, 'user_id': str | None, 'username': str | None}

```

```

__doc__ = "Construct a User/Password based authentication method.\n\n
:param string password: Password for authentication.\n :param string
username: Username for authentication.\n :param string user_id: User ID
for authentication.\n :param string user_domain_id: User's domain ID for
authentication.\n :param string user_domain_name: User's domain name for
authentication.\n "

```

```

__init__(*, password: str, user_id: str | None = None, username: str | None = None,
    user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None = None) →
    None

```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.password'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

get_auth_data(*session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str], request_kwargs: dict[str, object]*) → tuple[None, None] | tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The communication session.
- **auth** (*base.Auth*) The auth plugin calling the method.
- **headers** (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

The identifier of this plugin and a dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

tuple(string, dict)

get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id()` to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as `password_username`.

password: str

user_domain_id: str | None = None

user_domain_name: str | None = None

user_id: str | None = None

username: str | None = None

keystoneauth1.identity.v3.receipt module

class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.receipt.**ReceiptMethod**(*, *receipt: str*)

Bases: AuthMethod

Construct an Auth plugin to continue authentication with a receipt.

Parameters

receipt (*string*) Receipt for authentication.

__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': 'list[str] | None', 'receipt': <class 'str'>}

```
__doc__ = 'Construct an Auth plugin to continue authentication with a receipt.\n\n :param string receipt: Receipt for authentication.\n '
```

```
__init__(*, receipt: str) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.receipt'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
get_auth_data(session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str], request_kwargs: dict[str, object]) → tuple[None, None] | tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]
```

Add the auth receipt to the headers.

We explicitly return None to avoid being added to the request methods, or body.

```
get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id()` to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as `password_username`.

receipt: `str`

keystoneauth1.identity.v3.token module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.token.Token(auth_url: str, token: str, *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: `Auth`

A plugin for authenticating with an existing Token.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **token** (*string*) Token for authentication.
- **trust_id** (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- **domain_id** (*string*) Domain ID for domain scoping.
- **domain_name** (*string*) Domain name for domain scoping.
- **project_id** (*string*) Project ID for project scoping.

- **project_name** (*string*) Project name for project scoping.
- **project_domain_id** (*string*) Projects domain ID for project.
- **project_domain_name** (*string*) Projects domain name for project.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':  
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',  
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "A plugin for authenticating with an existing Token.\n\n :param  
string auth_url: Identity service endpoint for authentication.\n :param  
string token: Token for authentication.\n :param string trust_id: Trust  
ID for trust scoping.\n :param string domain_id: Domain ID for domain  
scoping.\n :param string domain_name: Domain name for domain scoping.\n :param string project_id: Project ID for project scoping.\n :param string  
project_name: Project name for project scoping.\n :param string  
project_domain_id: Project's domain ID for project.\n :param string  
project_domain_name: Project's domain name for project.\n :param bool  
reauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the current one\n is going  
to expire. (optional) default True\n "
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, token: str, *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None,  
system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str |  
None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None,  
project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None,  
reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.token'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_auth_method_class
```

```
alias of TokenMethod
```

```
_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]
```

```
auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None
```

```
auth_url: str
```

```
reauthenticate: bool
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.token.TokenMethod(*, token: str)
```

```
Bases: AuthMethod
```

```
Construct an Auth plugin to fetch a token from a token.
```

```
Parameters
```

```
token (string) Token for authentication.
```

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```



```
__annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': 'list[str] | None', 'token':  
<class 'str'>}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Construct an Auth plugin to fetch a token from a token.\n\n:param string token: Token for authentication.\n '
```

```
__init__(*, token: str) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.token'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
get_auth_data(session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str], request_kwargs: dict[str,  
object]) → tuple[None, None] | tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]
```

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The communication session.
- **auth** (*base.Auth*) The auth plugin calling the method.
- **headers** (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

The identifier of this plugin and a dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

tuple(string, dict)

```
get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id()` to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as `password_username`.

token: *str*

keystoneauth1.identity.v3.tokenless_auth module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.tokenless_auth.TokenlessAuth(auth_url: str,
                                                             domain_id: str | None
                                                             = None,
                                                             domain_name: str |
                                                             None = None,
                                                             project_id: str | None
                                                             = None, project_name:
                                                             str | None = None,
                                                             project_domain_id: str
                                                             | None = None,
                                                             project_domain_name:
                                                             str | None = None)
```

Bases: BaseAuthPlugin

A plugin for authenticating with Tokenless Auth.

This is for Tokenless Authentication. Scoped information like domain name and project ID will be passed in the headers and token validation request will be authenticated based on the provided HTTPS certificate along with the scope information.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'_discovery_cache': 'dict[str, discover.Discover]'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A plugin for authenticating with Tokenless Auth.\n\n This is
for Tokenless Authentication. Scoped information\n like domain name and
project ID will be passed in the headers and\n token validation request
will be authenticated based on\n the provided HTTPS certificate along with
the scope information.\n '
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None,
          project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id:
          str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None)
```

A init method for TokenlessAuth.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication. The URL must include a version or any request will result in a 404 NotFound error.
- **domain_id** (*string*) Domain ID for domain scoping.
- **domain_name** (*string*) Domain name for domain scoping.
- **project_id** (*string*) Project ID for project scoping.
- **project_name** (*string*) Project name for project scoping.
- **project_domain_id** (*string*) Projects domain ID for project.
- **project_domain_name** (*string*) Projects domain name for project.

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.tokenless_auth'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]
```

get_endpoint(*session: ks_session.Session, service_type: str | None = None, **kwargs: Any*)
→ *str | None*

Return a valid endpoint for a service.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **service_type** (*string*) The type of service to lookup the endpoint for. This plugin will return None (failure) if service_type is not provided.

Returns

A valid endpoint URL or None if not available.

Return type

string or None

get_headers(*session: ks_session.Session*) → *dict[str, str] | None*

Fetch authentication headers for message.

This is to override the default get_headers method to provide tokenless auth scope headers if token is not provided in the session.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the auth_plugin belongs to.

Returns

Headers that are set to authenticate a message or None for failure. Note that when checking this value that the empty dict is a valid, non-failure response.

Return type

dict

keystoneauth1.identity.v3.totp module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.totp.TOTP(auth_url: str, passcode: str, user_id: str | None = None, username: str | None = None, user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None = None, *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: Auth

A plugin for authenticating with a username and TOTP passcode.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.

- **passcode** (*string*) TOTP passcode for authentication.
- **user_id** (*string*) User ID for authentication.
- **username** (*string*) Username for authentication.
- **user_domain_id** (*string*) Users domain ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_name** (*string*) Users domain name for authentication.
- **trust_id** (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- **domain_id** (*string*) Domain ID for domain scoping.
- **domain_name** (*string*) Domain name for domain scoping.
- **project_id** (*string*) Project ID for project scoping.
- **project_name** (*string*) Project name for project scoping.
- **project_domain_id** (*string*) Projects domain ID for project.
- **project_domain_name** (*string*) Projects domain name for project.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':  
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',  
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "A plugin for authenticating with a username and TOTP  
passcode.\n\n:param string auth_url: Identity service endpoint for  
authentication.\n:param string passcode: TOTP passcode for  
authentication.\n:param string user_id: User ID for authentication.\n:param string username: Username for authentication.\n:param string  
user_domain_id: User's domain ID for authentication.\n:param string  
user_domain_name: User's domain name for authentication.\n:param string  
trust_id: Trust ID for trust scoping.\n:param string domain_id: Domain  
ID for domain scoping.\n:param string domain_name: Domain name for  
domain scoping.\n:param string project_id: Project ID for project  
scoping.\n:param string project_name: Project name for project  
scoping.\n:param string project_domain_id: Project's domain ID for  
project.\n:param string project_domain_name: Project's domain name for  
project.\n:param bool reauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the  
current one\nis going to expire. (optional) default True\n"
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, passcode: str, user_id: str | None = None, username: str | None =  
None, user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None = None,  
*, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None =  
None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id:  
str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None  
= None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,  
include_catalog: bool = True) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.totp'
```

```

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

_auth_method_class
    alias of TOTPMethod

_discovery_cache: dict[str, discover.Discover]

auth_ref: access.AccessInfo | None

auth_url: str

reauthenticate: bool

```

```

class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.totp.TOTPMethod(*, passcode: str, user_id: str | None =
    None, username: str | None = None,
    user_domain_id: str | None = None,
    user_domain_name: str | None = None)

```

Bases: AuthMethod

Construct a User/Passcode based authentication method.

Parameters

- **passcode** (*string*) TOTP passcode for authentication.
- **username** (*string*) Username for authentication.
- **user_id** (*string*) User ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_id** (*string*) Users domain ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_name** (*string*) Users domain name for authentication.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```

__annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': 'list[str] | None', 'passcode':
<class 'str'>, 'user_domain_id': str | None, 'user_domain_name': str |
None, 'user_id': str | None, 'username': str | None}

```

```

__doc__ = "Construct a User/Passcode based authentication method.\n\n
:param string passcode: TOTP passcode for authentication.\n
:param string username: Username for authentication.\n
:param string user_id: User ID for authentication.\n
:param string user_domain_id: User's domain ID for authentication.\n
:param string user_domain_name: User's domain name for authentication.\n
"

```

```

__init__(*, passcode: str, user_id: str | None = None, username: str | None = None,
    user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None = None) →
    None

```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.totp'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```

get_auth_data(session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str], request_kwargs: dict[str,
    object]) → tuple[None, None] | tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]

```

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The communication session.
- **auth** (*base.Auth*) The auth plugin calling the method.
- **headers** (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

The identifier of this plugin and a dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

tuple(string, dict)

get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id()` to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as `password_username`.

passcode: str

user_domain_id: str | None = None

user_domain_name: str | None = None

user_id: str | None = None

username: str | None = None

Module contents

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.ApplicationCredential(auth_url: str,
                                                    application_credential_secret:
                                                    str, application_credential_id:
                                                    str | None = None,
                                                    application_credential_name:
                                                    str | None = None, user_id: str |
                                                    None = None, username: str |
                                                    None = None, user_domain_id:
                                                    str | None = None,
                                                    user_domain_name: str | None
                                                    = None, *, unscoped: bool =
                                                    False, trust_id: str | None =
                                                    None, system_scope: str | None
                                                    = None, domain_id: str | None
                                                    = None, domain_name: str |
                                                    None = None, project_id: str |
                                                    None = None, project_name: str
                                                    | None = None,
                                                    project_domain_id: str | None
                                                    = None, project_domain_name:
                                                    str | None = None,
                                                    reauthenticate: bool = True,
                                                    include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: Auth

A plugin for authenticating with an application credential.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **application_credential_secret** (*string*) Application credential secret.
- **application_credential_id** (*string*) Application credential ID.
- **application_credential_name** (*string*) Application credential name.
- **username** (*string*) Username for authentication.
- **user_id** (*string*) User ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_id** (*string*) Users domain ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_name** (*string*) Users domain name for authentication.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "A plugin for authenticating with an application credential.\n\n:param string auth_url: Identity service endpoint for authentication.\n:param string application_credential_secret: Application credential\nsecret.\n:param string application_credential_id: Application credential\nID.\n:param string application_credential_name: Application credential\nname.\n:param string username: Username for authentication.\n:param\nstring user_id: User ID for authentication.\n:param string\nuser_domain_id: User's domain ID for authentication.\n:param string\nuser_domain_name: User's domain name for authentication.\n:param bool\nreauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the current one\nis going to expire. (optional) default True\n"
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, application_credential_secret: str, application_credential_id: str |  
None = None, application_credential_name: str | None = None, user_id: str | None  
= None, username: str | None = None, user_domain_id: str | None = None,  
user_domain_name: str | None = None, *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str |  
None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None,  
domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str |  
None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str |  
None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.application_credential'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_auth_method_class  
    alias of ApplicationCredentialMethod
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.ApplicationCredentialMethod(*, applica-  
tion_credential_secret:  
str, applica-  
tion_credential_id: str |  
None = None, applica-  
tion_credential_name:  
str | None = None,  
user_id: str | None =  
None, username: str |  
None = None,  
user_domain_id: str |  
None = None,  
user_domain_name: str  
| None = None)
```

Bases: AuthMethod

Construct a User/Passcode based authentication method.

Parameters

- **application_credential_secret** (*string*) Application credential secret.
- **application_credential_id** (*string*) Application credential id.
- **application_credential_name** (*string*) The name of the application credential, if an ID is not provided.

- **username** (*string*) Username for authentication, if an application credential ID is not provided.
- **user_id** (*string*) User ID for authentication, if an application credential ID is not provided.
- **user_domain_id** (*string*) Users domain ID for authentication, if an application credential ID is not provided.
- **user_domain_name** (*string*) Users domain name for authentication, if an application credential ID is not provided.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': 'list[str] | None',
'application_credential_id': str | None, 'application_credential_name':
str | None, 'application_credential_secret': <class 'str'>,
'user_domain_id': str | None, 'user_domain_name': str | None, 'user_id':
str | None, 'username': str | None}
```

```
__doc__ = "Construct a User/Passcode based authentication method.\n\n
:param string application_credential_secret: Application credential
secret.\n :param string application_credential_id: Application credential
id.\n :param string application_credential_name: The name of the
application\n credential, if an ID is not\n provided.\n :param string
username: Username for authentication, if an application\n credential ID
is not provided.\n :param string user_id: User ID for authentication, if
an application\n credential ID is not provided.\n :param string
user_domain_id: User's domain ID for authentication, if an\n application
credential ID is not provided.\n :param string user_domain_name: User's
domain name for authentication, if\n an application credential ID is not\n
provided.\n "
```

```
__init__(*, application_credential_secret: str, application_credential_id: str | None = None,
application_credential_name: str | None = None, user_id: str | None = None,
username: str | None = None, user_domain_id: str | None = None,
user_domain_name: str | None = None) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.application_credential'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
application_credential_id: str | None = None
```

```
application_credential_name: str | None = None
```

```
application_credential_secret: str
```

```
get_auth_data(session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str], request_kwargs: dict[str,
object]) → tuple[None, None] | tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]
```

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The communication session.

- **auth** (*base.Auth*) The auth plugin calling the method.
- **headers** (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

The identifier of this plugin and a dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

tuple(string, dict)

get_cache_id_elements() → *dict*[str, str | None]

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id()` to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as `password_username`.

user_domain_id: str | None = None

user_domain_name: str | None = None

user_id: str | None = None

username: str | None = None

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Auth(auth_url: str, auth_methods: list[AuthMethod], *,
                                     unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None,
                                     system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str |
                                     None = None, domain_name: str | None = None,
                                     project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str |
                                     None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None,
                                     project_domain_name: str | None = None,
                                     reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool =
                                     True)
```

Bases: `BaseAuth`

Identity V3 Authentication Plugin.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **auth_methods** (*list*) A collection of methods to authenticate with.
- **trust_id** (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- **domain_id** (*string*) Domain ID for domain scoping.
- **domain_name** (*string*) Domain name for domain scoping.
- **project_id** (*string*) Project ID for project scoping.
- **project_name** (*string*) Project name for project scoping.
- **project_domain_id** (*string*) Projects domain ID for project.

- **project_domain_name** (*string*) Projects domain name for project.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True
- **include_catalog** (*bool*) Include the service catalog in the returned token. (optional) default True.
- **unscoped** (*bool*) Force the return of an unscoped token. This will make the keystone server return an unscoped token even if a default_project_id is set for this user.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':  
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',  
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "Identity V3 Authentication Plugin.\n\n:param string auth_url:  
Identity service endpoint for authentication.\n:param list auth_methods:  
A collection of methods to authenticate with.\n:param string trust_id:  
Trust ID for trust scoping.\n:param string domain_id: Domain ID for  
domain scoping.\n:param string domain_name: Domain name for domain  
scoping.\n:param string project_id: Project ID for project scoping.\n:param string project_name: Project name for project scoping.\n:param string project_domain_id: Project's domain ID for project.\n:param  
string project_domain_name: Project's domain name for project.\n:param  
bool reauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the current one\nis  
going to expire. (optional) default True\n:param bool include_catalog:  
Include the service catalog in the returned\n token. (optional) default  
True.\n:param bool unscoped: Force the return of an unscoped token. This  
will make\n the keystone server return an unscoped token even if\n a  
default_project_id is set for this user.\n"
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, auth_methods: list[AuthMethod], *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id:  
str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None,  
domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str |  
None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str |  
None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base'
```

```
__abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

add_method(*method: AuthMethod*) → None

Add an additional initialized AuthMethod instance.

get_auth_ref(*session: Session*) → AccessInfoV3

Obtain a token from an OpenStack Identity Service.

This method is overridden by the various token version plugins.

This function should not be called independently and is expected to be invoked via the do_authenticate function.

This function will be invoked if the `AccessInfo` object cached by the plugin is not valid. Thus plugins should always fetch a new `AccessInfo` when invoked. If you are looking to just retrieve the current auth data then you should use `get_access`.

Parameters

session (`keystoneauth1.session.Session`) A session object that can be used for communication.

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.response.InvalidResponse** The response returned wasnt appropriate.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError** An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Token access information.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo`

get_cache_id_elements() → `dict[str, str | None]`

Get the elements for this auth plugin that make it unique.

As part of the `get_cache_id` requirement we need to determine what aspects of this plugin and its values that make up the unique elements.

This should be overridden by plugins that wish to allow caching.

Returns

The unique attributes and values of this plugin.

Return type

A flat dict with a `str` key and `str` or `None` value. This is required as we feed these values into a hash. Pairs where the value is `None` are ignored in the hashed id.

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.AuthConstructor(auth_url: str, *args: Any, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True, **kwargs: Any)
```

Bases: `Auth`

Abstract base class for creating an Auth Plugin.

The Auth Plugin created contains only one authentication method. This is generally the required usage.

An `AuthConstructor` creates an `AuthMethod` based on the methods arguments and the

`auth_method_class` defined by the plugin. It then creates the auth plugin with only that authentication method.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_auth_method_class':
typing.ClassVar[type[keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base.AuthMethod]],
'_discovery_cache': 'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref':
'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = "Abstract base class for creating an Auth Plugin.\n\n The Auth
Plugin created contains only one authentication method. This\n is
generally the required usage.\n\n An AuthConstructor creates an AuthMethod
based on the method's\n arguments and the auth_method_class defined by the
plugin. It then\n creates the auth plugin with only that authentication
method.\n "

__init__(auth_url: str, *args: Any, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None,
system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str |
None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None,
project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None,
reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True, **kwargs: Any)

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base'

__abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

_auth_method_class: ClassVar[type[AuthMethod]]
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.AuthMethod(**kwargs: object)
```

Bases: `object`

One part of a V3 Authentication strategy.

The v3 /tokens API allow multiple methods to be presented when authentication against the server. Each one of these methods is implemented by an AuthMethod.

Note: When implementing an AuthMethod use keyword arguments to ensure they are supported by the MultiFactor auth plugin.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'get_auth_data'})

__annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': list[str] | None}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base',
'__annotations__': {'_method_parameters': list[str] | None}, '__doc__':
"One part of a V3 Authentication strategy.\n\n The v3 '/tokens' API allow
multiple methods to be presented when\n authentication against the server.
Each one of these methods is implemented\n by an AuthMethod.\n\n Note:
When implementing an AuthMethod use keyword arguments to ensure they\n are
supported by the MultiFactor auth plugin.\n ", '_method_parameters':
None, '__init__': <function AuthMethod.__init__>, '_extract_kwargs':
<classmethod(<function AuthMethod._extract_kwargs>)>, 'get_auth_data':
<function AuthMethod.get_auth_data>, 'get_cache_id_elements': <function
AuthMethod.get_cache_id_elements>, '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of
'AuthMethod' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of
'AuthMethod' objects>, '__abstractmethods__':
frozenset({'get_auth_data'})}, '_abc_impl': <_abc._abc_data object>})
```

```
__doc__ = "One part of a V3 Authentication strategy.\n\n The v3 '/tokens'
API allow multiple methods to be presented when\n authentication against
the server. Each one of these methods is implemented\n by an
AuthMethod.\n\n Note: When implementing an AuthMethod use keyword
arguments to ensure they\n are supported by the MultiFactor auth plugin.\n
"
```

```
__init__(**kwargs: object)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base'
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
classmethod _extract_kwargs(kwarg: dict[str, object]) → dict[str, object]
```

Remove parameters related to this method from other kwargs.

```
_method_parameters: list[str] | None = None
```

Deprecated parameter for defining the parameters supported by the plugin. These should now be defined by typed class attributes.

```
abstract get_auth_data(session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str],
                        request_kwarg: dict[str, object]) → tuple[None, None] |
                        tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]
```

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The communication session.
- **auth** (*base.Auth*) The auth plugin calling the method.
- **headers** (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

The identifier of this plugin and a dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type`tuple(string, dict)`**get_cache_id_elements()** → `dict[str, str | None]`

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id()` to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as `password_username`.

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.BaseAuth(auth_url: str, *, trust_id: str | None = None,
                                         system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str
                                         | None = None, domain_name: str | None =
                                         None, project_id: str | None = None,
                                         project_name: str | None = None,
                                         project_domain_id: str | None = None,
                                         project_domain_name: str | None = None,
                                         reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog:
                                         bool = True)
```

Bases: `BaseIdentityPlugin`

Identity V3 Authentication Plugin.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **trust_id** (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- **system_scope** (*string*) System information to scope to.
- **domain_id** (*string*) Domain ID for domain scoping.
- **domain_name** (*string*) Domain name for domain scoping.
- **project_id** (*string*) Project ID for project scoping.
- **project_name** (*string*) Project name for project scoping.
- **project_domain_id** (*string*) Projects domain ID for project.
- **project_domain_name** (*string*) Projects domain name for project.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default `True`
- **include_catalog** (*bool*) Include the service catalog in the returned token. (optional) default `True`.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'get_auth_ref'})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': '<class 'str'>', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "Identity V3 Authentication Plugin.\n\n :param string auth_url: Identity service endpoint for authentication.\n :param string trust_id: Trust ID for trust scoping.\n :param string system_scope: System information to scope to.\n :param string domain_id: Domain ID for domain scoping.\n :param string domain_name: Domain name for domain scoping.\n :param string project_id: Project ID for project scoping.\n :param string project_name: Project name for project scoping.\n :param string project_domain_id: Project's domain ID for project.\n :param string project_domain_name: Project's domain name for project.\n :param bool reauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the current one\n is going to expire. (optional) default True\n :param bool include_catalog: Include the service catalog in the returned\n token. (optional) default True.\n "
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, *, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
auth_url: str
```

```
property has_scope_parameters: bool
```

Return true if parameters can be used to create a scoped token.

```
property token_url: str
```

The full URL where we will send authentication data.

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.FederationBaseAuth(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str, protocol: str, *, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: `_Rescoped`

Federation authentication plugin.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) URL of the Identity Service
- **identity_provider** (*string*) name of the Identity Provider the client will authenticate against. This parameter will be used to build a dynamic URL used to obtain unscoped OpenStack token.
- **protocol** (*string*) name of the protocol the client will authenticate against.


```

__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'get_unscoped_auth_ref'})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = 'Federation authentication plugin.\n\n :param auth_url: URL of
the Identity Service\n :type auth_url: string\n :param identity_provider:
name of the Identity Provider the client\n will authenticate against. This
parameter\n will be used to build a dynamic URL used to\n obtain unscoped
OpenStack token.\n :type identity_provider: string\n :param protocol:
name of the protocol the client will authenticate\n against.\n :type
protocol: string\n\n '

__init__(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str, protocol: str, *, trust_id: str | None = None,
system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str |
None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None,
project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None,
reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.federation'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

property federated_token_url: str
    Full URL where authorization data is sent.

class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Keystone2Keystone(base_plugin: BaseIdentityPlugin,
service_provider: str, *, trust_id: str
| None = None, system_scope: str |
None = None, domain_id: str | None
= None, domain_name: str | None =
None, project_id: str | None = None,
project_name: str | None = None,
project_domain_id: str | None =
None, project_domain_name: str |
None = None, reauthenticate: bool =
True, include_catalog: bool = True)

```

Bases: `_Rescoped`

Plugin to execute the Keystone to Keystone authentication flow.

In this plugin, an ECP wrapped SAML assertion provided by a keystone Identity Provider (IdP) is used to request an OpenStack unscoped token from a keystone Service Provider (SP).

Parameters

- **base_plugin** (`keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base.BaseAuth`) Auth plugin already authenticated against the keystone IdP.
- **service_provider** (`str`) The Service Provider ID as returned by `Service-ProviderManager.list()`

HTTP_MOVED_TEMPORARILY = 302

```
HTTP_SEE_OTHER = 303
```

```
REQUEST_ECP_URL = '/auth/OS-FEDERATION/saml2/ecp'
```

Path where the ECP wrapped SAML assertion should be presented to the Keystone Service Provider.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':  
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',  
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Plugin to execute the Keystone to Keystone authentication  
flow.\n\n In this plugin, an ECP wrapped SAML assertion provided by a  
keystone\n Identity Provider (IdP) is used to request an OpenStack  
unscoped token\n from a keystone Service Provider (SP).\n\n :param  
base_plugin: Auth plugin already authenticated against the keystone\n IdP.\n :type base_plugin: keystoneauth1.identity.v3.base.BaseAuth\n\n :param service_provider: The Service Provider ID as returned by\n ServiceProviderManager.list()\n :type service_provider: str\n\n '
```

```
__init__(base_plugin: BaseIdentityPlugin, service_provider: str, *, trust_id: str | None =  
None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None,  
domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str |  
None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str |  
None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.k2k'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_get_ecp_assertion(session: Session) → str
```

```
classmethod _remote_auth_url(auth_url: str) → str
```

Return auth_url of the remote Keystone Service Provider.

Remote clouds auth_url is an endpoint for getting federated unscoped token, typically that would be `https://remote.example.com:5000/v3/OS-FEDERATION/identity_providers/<idp>/protocols/<protocol_id>/auth`. However we need to generate a real auth_url, used for token scoping. This function assumes there are static values today in the remote auth_url stored in the Service Provider attribute and those can be used as a delimiter. If the sp_auth_url doesn't comply with standard federation auth url the function will simply return whole string.

Parameters

auth_url (*str*) auth_url of the remote cloud

Returns

auth_url of remote cloud where a token can be validated or scoped.

Return type

str

```
_send_service_provider_ecp_authn_response(session: Session, sp_url: str,  
                                           sp_auth_url: str) → Response
```

Present ECP wrapped SAML assertion to the keystone SP.

The assertion is issued by the keystone IdP and it is targeted to the keystone that will serve as Service Provider.

Parameters

- **session** a session object to send out HTTP requests.
- **sp_url** (*str*) URL where the ECP wrapped SAML assertion will be presented to the keystone SP. Usually, something like: <https://sp.com/Shibboleth.sso/SAML2/ECP>
- **sp_auth_url** (*str*) Federated authentication URL of the keystone SP. It is specified by IdP, for example: https://sp.com/v3/OS-FEDERATION/identity_providers/idp_id/protocols/protocol_id/auth

get_unscoped_auth_ref(*session: Session*) → *AccessInfoV3*

Fetch unscoped federated token.

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.MultiFactor(auth_url: str, auth_methods: list[str], *,
                                             unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None,
                                             system_scope: str | None = None,
                                             domain_id: str | None = None,
                                             domain_name: str | None = None,
                                             project_id: str | None = None, project_name:
                                             str | None = None, project_domain_id: str |
                                             None = None, project_domain_name: str |
                                             None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,
                                             include_catalog: bool = True, **kwargs:
                                             Any)
```

Bases: *Auth*

A plugin for authenticating with multiple auth methods.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **auth_methods** (*string*) names of the methods to authenticate with.
- **trust_id** (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- **system_scope** (*string*) System information to scope to.
- **domain_id** (*string*) Domain ID for domain scoping.
- **domain_name** (*string*) Domain name for domain scoping.
- **project_id** (*string*) Project ID for project scoping.
- **project_name** (*string*) Project name for project scoping.
- **project_domain_id** (*string*) Projects domain ID for project.
- **project_domain_name** (*string*) Projects domain name for project.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True

Also accepts various keyword args based on which methods are specified.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = "A plugin for authenticating with multiple auth methods.\n\n
:param string auth_url: Identity service endpoint for authentication.\n
:param string auth_methods: names of the methods to authenticate with.\n
:param string trust_id: Trust ID for trust scoping.\n
:param string system_scope: System information to scope to.\n
:param string domain_id: Domain ID for domain scoping.\n
:param string domain_name: Domain name for domain scoping.\n
:param string project_id: Project ID for project scoping.\n
:param string project_name: Project name for project scoping.\n
:param string project_domain_id: Project's domain ID for project.\n
:param string project_domain_name: Project's domain name for project.\n
:param bool reauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the current one\n
is going to expire. (optional) default True\n\n
Also accepts various keyword args based on which methods are specified.\n
"

__init__(auth_url: str, auth_methods: list[str], *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None
= None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None,
domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str |
None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str |
None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True, **kwargs:
Any)

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.multi_factor'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.OAuth2ClientCredential(auth_url: str,
oauth2_endpoint: str,
oauth2_client_id: str,
oauth2_client_secret: str, *,
trust_id: str | None = None,
system_scope: str | None =
None, domain_id: str | None =
None, domain_name: str |
None = None, project_id: str |
None = None, project_name:
str | None = None,
project_domain_id: str | None
= None,
project_domain_name: str |
None = None, reauthenticate:
bool = True, include_catalog:
bool = True)
```

Bases: Auth

A plugin for authenticating via an OAuth2.0 client credential.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **oauth2_endpoint** (*string*) OAuth2.0 endpoint.
- **oauth2_client_id** (*string*) OAuth2.0 client credential id.
- **oauth2_client_secret** (*string*) OAuth2.0 client credential secret.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':  
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',  
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A plugin for authenticating via an OAuth2.0 client  
credential.\n\n:param string auth_url: Identity service endpoint for  
authentication.\n:param string oauth2_endpoint: OAuth2.0 endpoint.\n:param string oauth2_client_id: OAuth2.0 client credential id.\n:param  
string oauth2_client_secret: OAuth2.0 client credential secret.\n '
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, oauth2_endpoint: str, oauth2_client_id: str, oauth2_client_secret: str,  
*, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str |  
None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None,  
project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None,  
project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,  
include_catalog: bool = True) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oauth2_client_credential'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

_auth_method_class

alias of OAuth2ClientCredentialMethod

get_headers(*session: Session*) → dict[str, str] | None

Fetch authentication headers for message.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the auth_plugin belongs to.

Returns

Headers that are set to authenticate a message or None for failure. Note that when checking this value that the empty dict is a valid, non-failure response.

Return type

dict

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.OAuth2ClientCredentialMethod(*, oauth2_endpoint:  
                                                             str, oauth2_client_id:  
                                                             str,  
                                                             oauth2_client_secret:  
                                                             str)
```

Bases: AuthMethod

An auth method to fetch a token via an OAuth2.0 client credential.

Parameters

- **oauth2_endpoint** (*string*) OAuth2.0 endpoint.
- **oauth2_client_id** (*string*) OAuth2.0 client credential id.
- **oauth2_client_secret** (*string*) OAuth2.0 client credential secret.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': 'list[str] | None',  
'oauth2_client_id': '<class 'str'>', 'oauth2_client_secret': '<class  
'str'>', 'oauth2_endpoint': '<class 'str'>'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'An auth method to fetch a token via an OAuth2.0 client  
credential.\n\n :param string oauth2_endpoint: OAuth2.0 endpoint.\n :param string oauth2_client_id: OAuth2.0 client credential id.\n :param  
string oauth2_client_secret: OAuth2.0 client credential secret.\n '
```

```
__init__(*, oauth2_endpoint: str, oauth2_client_id: str, oauth2_client_secret: str) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oauth2_client_credential'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
get_auth_data(session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str], request_kwargs: dict[str,  
object]) → tuple[None, None] | tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]
```

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The communication session.
- **auth** (*base.Auth*) The auth plugin calling the method.
- **headers** (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

The identifier of this plugin and a dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

tuple(string, dict)

```
get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id()` to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as `password_username`.

oauth2_client_id: *str*

`oauth2_client_secret: str`

`oauth2_endpoint: str`

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.OAuth2mTlsClientCredential(auth_url: str,
                                                           oauth2_endpoint: str,
                                                           oauth2_client_id: str, *,
                                                           trust_id: str | None =
                                                           None, system_scope: str |
                                                           None = None,
                                                           domain_id: str | None =
                                                           None, domain_name: str
                                                           | None = None,
                                                           project_id: str | None =
                                                           None, project_name: str |
                                                           None = None,
                                                           project_domain_id: str |
                                                           None = None,
                                                           project_domain_name:
                                                           str | None = None,
                                                           reauthenticate: bool =
                                                           True, include_catalog:
                                                           bool = True)
```

Bases: `BaseAuth`

A plugin for authenticating via an OAuth2.0 mTLS client credential.

Parameters

- `auth_url` (*string*) keystone authorization endpoint.
- `oauth2_endpoint` (*string*) OAuth2.0 endpoint.
- `oauth2_client_id` (*string*) OAuth2.0 client credential id.

`__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})`

`__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache': 'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}`

`__doc__ = 'A plugin for authenticating via an OAuth2.0 mTLS client credential.\n\n :param string auth_url: keystone authorization endpoint.\n :param string oauth2_endpoint: OAuth2.0 endpoint.\n :param string oauth2_client_id: OAuth2.0 client credential id.\n '`

`__init__(auth_url: str, oauth2_endpoint: str, oauth2_client_id: str, *, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)`

`__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oauth2_mtls_client_credential'`

`__abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>`

get_auth_ref(*session: Session*) → AccessInfoV3

Obtain a token from an OpenStack Identity Service.

This method is overridden by the various token version plugins.

This function should not be called independently and is expected to be invoked via the `do_authenticate` function.

This function will be invoked if the AccessInfo object cached by the plugin is not valid. Thus plugins should always fetch a new AccessInfo when invoked. If you are looking to just retrieve the current auth data then you should use `get_access`.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.response.InvalidResponse** The response returned wasnt appropriate.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError** An error from an invalid HTTP response.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.ClientException** An error from getting OAuth2.0 access token.

Returns

Token access information.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo`

get_headers(*session: Session*) → dict[str, str] | None

Fetch authentication headers for message.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the auth_plugin belongs to.

Returns

Headers that are set to authenticate a message or None for failure. Note that when checking this value that the empty dict is a valid, non-failure response.

Return type

`dict`


```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.OidcAccessToken(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str,
                                                protocol: str, access_token_type: str =
                                                'access_token', scope: str = 'openid
                                                profile', access_token_endpoint: str |
                                                None = None, discovery_endpoint: str |
                                                None = None, access_token: str | None
                                                = None, *, trust_id: str | None = None,
                                                system_scope: str | None = None,
                                                domain_id: str | None = None,
                                                domain_name: str | None = None,
                                                project_id: str | None = None,
                                                project_name: str | None = None,
                                                project_domain_id: str | None = None,
                                                project_domain_name: str | None =
                                                None, reauthenticate: bool = True,
                                                include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: `_OidcBase`

Implementation for OpenID Connect access token reuse.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_discovery_document': 'dict[str,
object]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str',
'grant_type': 'ty.ClassVar[str]', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = 'Implementation for OpenID Connect access token reuse.'

__init__(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str, protocol: str, access_token_type: str =
'access_token', scope: str = 'openid profile', access_token_endpoint: str | None =
None, discovery_endpoint: str | None = None, access_token: str | None = None, *,
trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None
= None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None,
project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None,
project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,
include_catalog: bool = True)
```

The OpenID Connect plugin based on the Access Token.

It expects the following:

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) URL of the Identity Service
- **identity_provider** (*string*) Name of the Identity Provider the client will authenticate against
- **protocol** (*string*) Protocol name as configured in keystone
- **access_token** (*string*) OpenID Connect Access token

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

get_payload(*session: Session*) → dict[str, str | None]

OidcAccessToken does not require a payload.

get_unscoped_auth_ref(*session: Session*) → AccessInfoV3

Authenticate with OpenID Connect and get back claims.

We exchange the access token upon accessing the protected Keystone endpoint (federated auth URL). This will trigger the OpenID Connect Provider to perform a user introspection and retrieve information (specified in the scope) about the user in the form of an OpenID Connect Claim. These claims will be sent to Keystone in the form of environment variables.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

a token data representation

Return type

keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfoV3

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.OidcAuthorizationCode(auth_url: str, identity_provider:
                                                    str, protocol: str, client_id: str,
                                                    client_secret: str,
                                                    access_token_type: str =
                                                    'access_token', scope: str =
                                                    'openid profile',
                                                    access_token_endpoint: str |
                                                    None = None,
                                                    discovery_endpoint: str | None
                                                    = None, code: str | None =
                                                    None, *, trust_id: str | None =
                                                    None, system_scope: str | None
                                                    = None, domain_id: str | None
                                                    = None, domain_name: str |
                                                    None = None, project_id: str |
                                                    None = None, project_name: str
                                                    | None = None,
                                                    project_domain_id: str | None
                                                    = None, project_domain_name:
                                                    str | None = None,
                                                    reauthenticate: bool = True,
                                                    include_catalog: bool = True,
                                                    redirect_uri: str | None = None)
```

Bases: `_OidcBase`

Implementation for OpenID Connect Authorization Code.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_discovery_document': 'dict[str,
object]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str',
'grant_type': 'ty.ClassVar[str]', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Implementation for OpenID Connect Authorization Code.'

__init__(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str, protocol: str, client_id: str, client_secret: str,
          access_token_type: str = 'access_token', scope: str = 'openid profile',
          access_token_endpoint: str | None = None, discovery_endpoint: str | None = None,
          code: str | None = None, *, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None =
          None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id:
          str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None
          = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,
          include_catalog: bool = True, redirect_uri: str | None = None)
```

The OpenID Authorization Code plugin expects the following.

Parameters

- **redirect_uri** (*string*) OpenID Connect Client Redirect URL
- **code** (*string*) OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
get_payload(session: Session) → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get an authorization grant for the authorization_code grant type.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

a python dictionary containing the payload to be exchanged

Return type

dict

```
grant_type: ty.ClassVar[str] = 'authorization_code'
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.OidcClientCredentials(auth_url: str, identity_provider:
                                                    str, protocol: str, client_id: str,
                                                    client_secret: str,
                                                    access_token_type: str =
                                                    'access_token', scope: str =
                                                    'openid profile',
                                                    access_token_endpoint: str |
                                                    None = None,
                                                    discovery_endpoint: str | None =
                                                    None, *, trust_id: str | None =
                                                    None, system_scope: str | None =
                                                    None, domain_id: str | None =
                                                    None, domain_name: str |
                                                    None = None, project_id: str |
                                                    None = None, project_name: str
                                                    | None = None,
                                                    project_domain_id: str | None =
                                                    None, project_domain_name:
                                                    str | None = None,
                                                    reauthenticate: bool = True,
                                                    include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: `_OidcBase`

Implementation for OpenID Connect Client Credentials.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
                    'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_discovery_document': 'dict[str,
                    object]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str',
                    'grant_type': 'ty.ClassVar[str]', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = 'Implementation for OpenID Connect Client Credentials.'

__init__(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str, protocol: str, client_id: str, client_secret: str,
          access_token_type: str = 'access_token', scope: str = 'openid profile',
          access_token_endpoint: str | None = None, discovery_endpoint: str | None = None,
          *, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str |
          None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None,
          project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None,
          project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,
          include_catalog: bool = True)
```

The OpenID Client Credentials expects the following.

Parameters

- **client_id** Client ID used to authenticate
- **client_secret** Client Secret used to authenticate

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

get_payload(*session: Session*) → dict[str, str | None]

Get an authorization grant for the client credentials grant type.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

a python dictionary containing the payload to be exchanged

Return type

dict

grant_type: ty.ClassVar[str] = 'client_credentials'

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.OidcPassword(auth_url: str, identity_provider: str,
                                              protocol: str, client_id: str, client_secret:
                                              str, access_token_type: str =
                                              'access_token', scope: str = 'openid
                                              profile', access_token_endpoint: str | None =
                                              None, discovery_endpoint: str | None =
                                              None, username: str | None = None,
                                              password: str | None = None, idp_otp_key:
                                              str | None = None, *, trust_id: str | None =
                                              None, system_scope: str | None = None,
                                              domain_id: str | None = None,
                                              domain_name: str | None = None,
                                              project_id: str | None = None,
                                              project_name: str | None = None,
                                              project_domain_id: str | None = None,
                                              project_domain_name: str | None = None,
                                              reauthenticate: bool = True,
                                              include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: _OidcBase

Implementation for OpenID Connect Resource Owner Password Credential.

__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache': 'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_discovery_document': 'dict[str, object]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str', 'grant_type': 'ty.ClassVar[str]', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = 'Implementation for OpenID Connect Resource Owner Password Credential.'

__init__(*auth_url: str, identity_provider: str, protocol: str, client_id: str, client_secret: str, access_token_type: str = 'access_token', scope: str = 'openid profile', access_token_endpoint: str | None = None, discovery_endpoint: str | None = None, username: str | None = None, password: str | None = None, idp_otp_key: str | None = None, *, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True*)

The OpenID Password plugin expects the following.

Parameters

- **username** (*string*) Username used to authenticate
- **password** (*string*) Password used to authenticate

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
get_payload(session: Session) → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get an authorization grant for the password grant type.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) a session object to send out HTTP requests.

Returns

a python dictionary containing the payload to be exchanged

Return type

dict

```
grant_type: ty.ClassVar[str] = 'password'
```

```
manage_otp_from_session_or_request_to_the_user(payload: dict[str, str | None],  
                                              session: Session) → None
```

Get the OTP code from the session or else request to the user.

When the OS_IDP_OTP_KEY environment variable is set, this method will verify if there is an OTP value in the current session, if it exists, we use it (the OTP from session) to send to the Identity Provider when retrieving the access token. If there is no OTP in the current session, we ask the user to enter it (the OTP), and we add it to the session to execute the authentication flow.

The OTP is being stored in the session because in some flows, the CLI is doing the authentication process two times, so saving the OTP in the session, allow us to use the same OTP in a short time interval, avoiding to request it to the user twice in a row.

Parameters

- **payload**
- **session**

Returns

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Password(auth_url: str, password: str, user_id: str | None
                                         = None, username: str | None = None,
                                         user_domain_id: str | None = None,
                                         user_domain_name: str | None = None, *,
                                         unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None =
                                         None, system_scope: str | None = None,
                                         domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name:
                                         str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None,
                                         project_name: str | None = None,
                                         project_domain_id: str | None = None,
                                         project_domain_name: str | None = None,
                                         reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog:
                                         bool = True)
```

Bases: Auth

A plugin for authenticating with a username and password.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **password** (*string*) Password for authentication.
- **user_id** (*string*) User ID for authentication.
- **username** (*string*) Username for authentication.
- **user_domain_id** (*string*) Users domain ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_name** (*string*) Users domain name for authentication.
- **trust_id** (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- **system_scope** (*string*) System information to scope to.
- **domain_id** (*string*) Domain ID for domain scoping.
- **domain_name** (*string*) Domain name for domain scoping.
- **project_id** (*string*) Project ID for project scoping.
- **project_name** (*string*) Project name for project scoping.
- **project_domain_id** (*string*) Projects domain ID for project.
- **project_domain_name** (*string*) Projects domain name for project.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "A plugin for authenticating with a username and password.\n\n:param string auth_url: Identity service endpoint for authentication.\n:param string password: Password for authentication.\n:param string user_id: User ID for authentication.\n:param string username: Username for authentication.\n:param string user_domain_id: User's domain ID for authentication.\n:param string user_domain_name: User's domain name for authentication.\n:param string trust_id: Trust ID for trust scoping.\n:param string system_scope: System information to scope to.\n:param string domain_id: Domain ID for domain scoping.\n:param string domain_name: Domain name for domain scoping.\n:param string project_id: Project ID for project scoping.\n:param string project_name: Project name for project scoping.\n:param string project_domain_id: Project's domain ID for project.\n:param string project_domain_name: Project's domain name for project.\n:param bool reauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the current one\nis going to expire. (optional) default True\n"
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, password: str, user_id: str | None = None, username: str | None = None, user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None = None, *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.password'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_auth_method_class
```

```
    alias of PasswordMethod
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.PasswordMethod(*, password: str, user_id: str | None = None, username: str | None = None, user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None = None)
```

Bases: AuthMethod

Construct a User/Password based authentication method.

Parameters

- **password** (*string*) Password for authentication.
- **username** (*string*) Username for authentication.
- **user_id** (*string*) User ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_id** (*string*) Users domain ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_name** (*string*) Users domain name for authentication.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': 'list[str] | None', 'password': <class 'str'>, 'user_domain_id': str | None, 'user_domain_name': str | None, 'user_id': str | None, 'username': str | None}
```



```
__doc__ = "Construct a User/Password based authentication method.\n\n:param string password: Password for authentication.\n:param string\nusername: Username for authentication.\n:param string user_id: User ID\nfor authentication.\n:param string user_domain_id: User's domain ID for\nauthentication.\n:param string user_domain_name: User's domain name for\nauthentication.\n"
```

```
__init__(*, password: str, user_id: str | None = None, username: str | None = None,\n          user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None = None) →\n          None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.password'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
get_auth_data(session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str], request_kwargs: dict[str,\n          object]) → tuple[None, None] | tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]
```

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The communication session.
- **auth** (*base.Auth*) The auth plugin calling the method.
- **headers** (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

The identifier of this plugin and a dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

tuple(string, dict)

```
get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id()` to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as `password_username`.

```
password: str
```

```
user_domain_id: str | None = None
```

```
user_domain_name: str | None = None
```

```
user_id: str | None = None
```

```
username: str | None = None
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.ReceiptMethod(*, receipt: str)
```

Bases: AuthMethod

Construct an Auth plugin to continue authentication with a receipt.

Parameters

receipt (*string*) Receipt for authentication.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': 'list[str] | None', 'receipt':  
<class 'str'>}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Construct an Auth plugin to continue authentication with a  
receipt.\n\n :param string receipt: Receipt for authentication.\n '
```

```
__init__(*, receipt: str) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.receipt'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
get_auth_data(session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str], request_kwargs: dict[str,  
object]) → tuple[None, None] | tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]
```

Add the auth receipt to the headers.

We explicitly return None to avoid being added to the request methods, or body.

```
get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id() to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as password_username.

receipt: *str*

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.TOTP(auth_url: str, passcode: str, user_id: str | None =  
None, username: str | None = None, user_domain_id:  
str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None =  
None, *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None  
= None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id:  
str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None,  
project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str |  
None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None,  
project_domain_name: str | None = None,  
reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool =  
True)
```

Bases: Auth

A plugin for authenticating with a username and TOTP passcode.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **passcode** (*string*) TOTP passcode for authentication.
- **user_id** (*string*) User ID for authentication.
- **username** (*string*) Username for authentication.
- **user_domain_id** (*string*) Users domain ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_name** (*string*) Users domain name for authentication.
- **trust_id** (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- **domain_id** (*string*) Domain ID for domain scoping.
- **domain_name** (*string*) Domain name for domain scoping.
- **project_id** (*string*) Project ID for project scoping.
- **project_name** (*string*) Project name for project scoping.
- **project_domain_id** (*string*) Projects domain ID for project.
- **project_domain_name** (*string*) Projects domain name for project.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':  
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',  
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "A plugin for authenticating with a username and TOTP  
passcode.\n\n:param string auth_url: Identity service endpoint for  
authentication.\n:param string passcode: TOTP passcode for  
authentication.\n:param string user_id: User ID for authentication.\n:param string username: Username for authentication.\n:param string  
user_domain_id: User's domain ID for authentication.\n:param string  
user_domain_name: User's domain name for authentication.\n:param string  
trust_id: Trust ID for trust scoping.\n:param string domain_id: Domain  
ID for domain scoping.\n:param string domain_name: Domain name for  
domain scoping.\n:param string project_id: Project ID for project  
scoping.\n:param string project_name: Project name for project  
scoping.\n:param string project_domain_id: Project's domain ID for  
project.\n:param string project_domain_name: Project's domain name for  
project.\n:param bool reauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the  
current one\nis going to expire. (optional) default True\n"
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, passcode: str, user_id: str | None = None, username: str | None =  
None, user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None = None,  
*, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None =  
None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id:  
str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None  
= None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True,  
include_catalog: bool = True) → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.totp'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

_auth_method_class
    alias of TOTPMMethod

class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.TOTPMMethod(*, passcode: str, user_id: str | None = None,
                                             username: str | None = None,
                                             user_domain_id: str | None = None,
                                             user_domain_name: str | None = None)

Bases: AuthMethod

Construct a User/Passcode based authentication method.

Parameters
    • passcode (string) TOTP passcode for authentication.
    • username (string) Username for authentication.
    • user_id (string) User ID for authentication.
    • user_domain_id (string) Users domain ID for authentication.
    • user_domain_name (string) Users domain name for authentication.

__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': 'list[str] | None', 'passcode':
<class 'str'>, 'user_domain_id': str | None, 'user_domain_name': str |
None, 'user_id': str | None, 'username': str | None}

__doc__ = "Construct a User/Passcode based authentication method.\n\n
:param string passcode: TOTP passcode for authentication.\n
:param string username: Username for authentication.\n
:param string user_id: User ID
for authentication.\n
:param string user_domain_id: User's domain ID for
authentication.\n
:param string user_domain_name: User's domain name for
authentication.\n
"

__init__(*, passcode: str, user_id: str | None = None, username: str | None = None,
         user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None = None) →
None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.totp'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

get_auth_data(session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str], request_kwargs: dict[str,
object]) → tuple[None, None] | tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.
```

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The communication session.
- **auth** (*base.Auth*) The auth plugin calling the method.

- **headers** (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

The identifier of this plugin and a dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

tuple(string, dict)

get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id()` to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as `password_username`.

passcode: str

user_domain_id: str | None = None

user_domain_name: str | None = None

user_id: str | None = None

username: str | None = None

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Token(auth_url: str, token: str, *, unscoped: bool = False,
                                     trust_id: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None,
                                     domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None,
                                     project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None,
                                     reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True)
```

Bases: Auth

A plugin for authenticating with an existing Token.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication.
- **token** (*string*) Token for authentication.
- **trust_id** (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- **domain_id** (*string*) Domain ID for domain scoping.
- **domain_name** (*string*) Domain name for domain scoping.
- **project_id** (*string*) Project ID for project scoping.
- **project_name** (*string*) Project name for project scoping.
- **project_domain_id** (*string*) Projects domain ID for project.

- **project_domain_name** (*string*) Projects domain name for project.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = "A plugin for authenticating with an existing Token.\n\n :param
string auth_url: Identity service endpoint for authentication.\n :param
string token: Token for authentication.\n :param string trust_id: Trust
ID for trust scoping.\n :param string domain_id: Domain ID for domain
scoping.\n :param string domain_name: Domain name for domain scoping.\n
:param string project_id: Project ID for project scoping.\n :param string
project_name: Project name for project scoping.\n :param string
project_domain_id: Project's domain ID for project.\n :param string
project_domain_name: Project's domain name for project.\n :param bool
reauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the current one\n is going
to expire. (optional) default True\n "

__init__(auth_url: str, token: str, *, unscoped: bool = False, trust_id: str | None = None,
system_scope: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str |
None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None,
project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None,
reauthenticate: bool = True, include_catalog: bool = True) → None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.token'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

_auth_method_class
    alias of TokenMethod

class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.TokenMethod(*, token: str)
    Bases: AuthMethod

    Construct an Auth plugin to fetch a token from a token.

    Parameters
        token (string) Token for authentication.

    __abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

    __annotations__ = {'_method_parameters': 'list[str] | None', 'token':
<class 'str'>}

    __doc__ = 'Construct an Auth plugin to fetch a token from a token.\n\n
:param string token: Token for authentication.\n '

    __init__(*, token: str) → None

    __module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.token'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
get_auth_data(session: Session, auth: Auth, headers: dict[str, str], request_kwargs: dict[str, object]) → tuple[None, None] | tuple[str, Mapping[str, object]]
```

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The communication session.
- **auth** (*base.Auth*) The auth plugin calling the method.
- **headers** (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

The identifier of this plugin and a dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

tuple(string, *dict*)

```
get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get the elements for this auth method that make it unique.

These elements will be used as part of the `keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseIdentityPlugin.get_cache_id()` to allow caching of the auth plugin.

Plugins should override this if they want to allow caching of their state.

To avoid collision or overrides the keys of the returned dictionary should be prefixed with the plugin identifier. For example the password plugin returns its username value as `password_username`.

token: *str*

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v3.TokenlessAuth(auth_url: str, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None)
```

Bases: `BaseAuthPlugin`

A plugin for authenticating with Tokenless Auth.

This is for Tokenless Authentication. Scoped information like domain name and project ID will be passed in the headers and token validation request will be authenticated based on the provided HTTPS certificate along with the scope information.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'_discovery_cache': 'dict[str, discover.Discover]'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A plugin for authenticating with Tokenless Auth.\n\n This is for Tokenless Authentication. Scoped information\n like domain name and project ID will be passed in the headers and\n token validation request will be authenticated based on\n the provided HTTPS certificate along with the scope information.\n '
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None,  
         project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id:  
         str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None)
```

A init method for TokenlessAuth.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authentication. The URL must include a version or any request will result in a 404 NotFound error.
- **domain_id** (*string*) Domain ID for domain scoping.
- **domain_name** (*string*) Domain name for domain scoping.
- **project_id** (*string*) Project ID for project scoping.
- **project_name** (*string*) Project name for project scoping.
- **project_domain_id** (*string*) Projects domain ID for project.
- **project_domain_name** (*string*) Projects domain name for project.

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v3.tokenless_auth'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
get_endpoint(session: ks_session.Session, service_type: str | None = None, **kwargs: Any)  
              → str | None
```

Return a valid endpoint for a service.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **service_type** (*string*) The type of service to lookup the endpoint for. This plugin will return None (failure) if service_type is not provided.

Returns

A valid endpoint URL or None if not available.

Return type

string or None

```
get_headers(session: ks_session.Session) → dict[str, str] | None
```

Fetch authentication headers for message.

This is to override the default get_headers method to provide tokenless auth scope headers if token is not provided in the session.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the auth_plugin belongs to.

Returns

Headers that are set to authenticate a message or None for failure. Note that when checking this value that the empty dict is a valid, non-failure response.

Return type`dict`**Submodules****keystoneauth1.identity.access module**

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.access.AccessInfoPlugin(auth_ref: AccessInfo, auth_url:
                                                    str | None = None)
```

Bases: `BaseIdentityPlugin`

A plugin that turns an existing `AccessInfo` object into a usable plugin.

There are cases where reuse of an `auth_ref` or `AccessInfo` object is warranted such as from a cache, from `auth_token` middleware, or another source.

Turn the existing access info object into an identity plugin. This plugin cannot be refreshed as the `AccessInfo` object does not contain any authorizing information.

Parameters

- **auth_ref** (`keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo`) the existing `AccessInfo` object.
- **auth_url** the url where this `AccessInfo` was retrieved from. Required if using the `AUTH_INTERFACE` with `get_endpoint`. (optional)

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': <class
'keystoneauth1.access.access.AccessInfo'>, 'auth_url': 'str | None',
'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A plugin that turns an existing AccessInfo object into a usable
plugin.\n\n There are cases where reuse of an auth_ref or AccessInfo
object is\n warranted such as from a cache, from auth_token middleware, or
another\n source.\n\n Turn the existing access info object into an
identity plugin. This plugin\n cannot be refreshed as the AccessInfo
object does not contain any\n authorizing information.\n\n :param
auth_ref: the existing AccessInfo object.\n :type auth_ref:
keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo\n :param auth_url: the url where this
AccessInfo was retrieved from. Required\n if using the AUTH_INTERFACE with
get_endpoint. (optional)\n '
```

```
__init__(auth_ref: AccessInfo, auth_url: str | None = None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.access'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

auth_ref: `AccessInfo`

get_auth_ref(*session: Session*) → `AccessInfo`

Obtain a token from an OpenStack Identity Service.

This method is overridden by the various token version plugins.

This function should not be called independently and is expected to be invoked via the `do_authenticate` function.

This function will be invoked if the `AccessInfo` object cached by the plugin is not valid. Thus plugins should always fetch a new `AccessInfo` when invoked. If you are looking to just retrieve the current auth data then you should use `get_access`.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.response.InvalidResponse** The response returned wasn't appropriate.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError** An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Token access information.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo`

invalidate() → `bool`

Invalidate the current authentication data.

This should result in fetching a new token on next call.

A plugin may be invalidated if an Unauthorized HTTP response is returned to indicate that the token may have been revoked or is otherwise now invalid.

Returns

True if there was something that the plugin did to invalidate. This means that it makes sense to try again. If nothing happens returns False to indicate give up.

Return type

`bool`

keystoneauth1.identity.base module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.base.BaseIdentityPlugin(auth_url: str | None = None,
                                                    reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

Bases: `BaseAuthPlugin`

```
MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS: int = 120
```

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'get_auth_ref'})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': <class 'int'>,
'_discovery_cache': 'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref':
keystoneauth1.access.access.AccessInfo | None, 'auth_url': str | None,
'reauthenticate': <class 'bool'>}
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.base'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_discovery_cache: dict[str, Discover]
```

```
_needs_reauthenticate() → bool
```

Return if the existing token needs to be re-authenticated.

The token should be refreshed if it is about to expire.

Returns

True if the plugin should fetch a new token. False otherwise.

```
auth_ref: AccessInfo | None
```

```
auth_url: str | None
```

```
get_access(session: Session, **kwargs: Any) → AccessInfo
```

Fetch or return a current AccessInfo object.

If a valid AccessInfo is present then it is returned otherwise a new one will be fetched.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Valid AccessInfo

Return type

keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo

```
get_all_version_data(session: Session, interface: str | list[str] | None = 'public',  
                     region_name: str | None = None, service_type: str | None = None)  
→ dict[str, dict[str, dict[str, list[VersionData]]]]
```

Get version data for all services in the catalog.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **interface** Type of endpoint to get version data for. Can be a single value or a list of values. A value of None indicates that all interfaces should be queried. (optional, defaults to public)
- **region_name** (*string*) Region of endpoints to get version data for. A value of None indicates that all regions should be queried. (optional, defaults to None)
- **service_type** (*string*) Limit the version data to a single service. (optional, defaults to None)

Returns

A dictionary keyed by `region_name` with values containing dictionaries keyed by interface with values being a list of `VersionData`.

```
get_api_major_version(session: Session, *, endpoint_override: str | None = None,
                        service_type: str | None = None, interface: str | None = None,
                        region_name: str | None = None, service_name: str | None = None,
                        version: str | None = None, allow: dict[str, Any] | None = None,
                        allow_version_hack: bool = True, skip_discovery: bool = False,
                        discover_versions: bool = False, min_version: str | int | float |
                        Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None, max_version: str | int | float
                        | Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None, **kwargs: Any) →
                        tuple[int | float, ...] | None
```

Return the major API version for a service.

If a valid token is not present then a new one will be fetched using the session and kwargs.

version, min_version and max_version can all be given either as a string or a tuple.

Valid interface types: *public* or *publicURL*,

internal or *internalURL*, *admin* or *adminURL*‘

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **endpoint_override** (*str*) URL to use for version discovery.
- **service_type** (*string*) The type of service to lookup the endpoint for. This plugin will return None (failure) if service_type is not provided.
- **interface** Type of endpoint. Can be a single value or a list of values. If its a list of values, they will be looked for in order of preference. Can also be *keystoneauth1.plugin.AUTH_INTERFACE* to indicate that the auth_url should be used instead of the value in the catalog. (optional, defaults to public)
- **region_name** (*string*) The region the endpoint should exist in. (optional)
- **service_name** (*string*) The name of the service in the catalog. (optional)
- **version** The minimum version number required for this endpoint. (optional)
- **allow** (*dict*) Extra filters to pass when discovering API versions. (optional)
- **allow_version_hack** (*bool*) Allow keystoneauth to hack up catalog URLs to support older schemes. (optional, default True)
- **skip_discovery** (*bool*) Whether to skip version discovery even if a version has been given. This is useful if endpoint_override or similar has been given and grabbing additional information about the endpoint is not useful.
- **discover_versions** (*bool*) Whether to get version metadata from the version discovery document even if its not necessary to fulfill the major version request. Defaults to False because get_endpoint doesnt need metadata. (optional, defaults to False)

- **min_version** The minimum version that is acceptable. Mutually exclusive with version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest. (optional)
- **max_version** The maximum version that is acceptable. Mutually exclusive with version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest. (optional)

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

The major version of the API of the service discovered.

Return type

tuple or None

Note

Implementation notes follow. Users should not need to wrap their head around these implementation notes. *get_api_major_version* should do what is expected with the least possible cost while still consistently returning a value if possible.

There are many cases when major version can be satisfied without actually calling the discovery endpoint (like when the version is in the url). If the user has a cloud with the versioned endpoint `https://volume.example.com/v3` in the catalog for the block-storage service and they do:

```
client = adapter.Adapter(
    session,
    service_type='block-storage',
    min_version=2,
    max_version=3,
)
volume_version = client.get_api_major_version()
```

The version actually be returned with no api calls other than getting the token. For that reason, `get_api_major_version()` first calls `get_endpoint_data()` with `discover_versions=False`.

If their catalog has an unversioned endpoint `https://volume.example.com` for the block-storage service and they do this:

```
client = adapter.Adapter(session, service_type='block-storage')
```

client is now set up to use whatever is in the catalog. Since the url doesnt have a version, `get_endpoint_data()` with `discover_versions=False` will result in `api_version=None`. (No version was requested so it didnt need to do the round trip)

In order to find out what version the endpoint actually is, we must make a round trip. Therefore, if `api_version` is None after the first call, `get_api_major_version()` will make a second call to `get_endpoint_data()` with `discover_versions=True`.

abstract get_auth_ref(*session: Session*) → AccessInfo

Obtain a token from an OpenStack Identity Service.

This method is overridden by the various token version plugins.

This function should not be called independently and is expected to be invoked via the `do_authenticate` function.

This function will be invoked if the AccessInfo object cached by the plugin is not valid. Thus plugins should always fetch a new AccessInfo when invoked. If you are looking to just retrieve the current auth data then you should use `get_access`.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.response.InvalidResponse** The response returned wasnt appropriate.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError** An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Token access information.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo`

get_auth_state() → `str` | `None`

Retrieve the current authentication state for the plugin.

Retrieve any internal state that represents the authenticated plugin.

This should not fetch any new data if it is not present.

Returns

a string that can be stored or None if there is no auth state present in the plugin.
This string can be reloaded with `set_auth_state` to set the same authentication.

Return type

`str` or None if no auth present.

get_cache_id() → `str` | `None`

Fetch an identifier that uniquely identifies the auth options.

The returned identifier need not be decomposable or otherwise provide any way to recreate the plugin.

This string **MUST** change if any of the parameters that are used to uniquely identity this plugin change. It should not change upon a reauthentication of the plugin.

Returns

A unique string for the set of options

Return type

`str` or None if this is unsupported or unavailable.

get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]

Get the elements for this auth plugin that make it unique.

As part of the get_cache_id requirement we need to determine what aspects of this plugin and its values that make up the unique elements.

This should be overridden by plugins that wish to allow caching.

Returns

The unique attributes and values of this plugin.

Return type

A flat dict with a str key and str or None value. This is required as we feed these values into a hash. Pairs where the value is None are ignored in the hashed id.

get_discovery(session: Session, url: str, authenticated: bool | None = None) → Discover

Return the discovery object for a URL.

Check the session and the plugin cache to see if we have already performed discovery on the URL and if so return it, otherwise create a new discovery object, cache it and return it.

This function is expected to be used by subclasses and should not be needed by users.

Parameters

- **session** (keystoneauth1.session.Session) A session object to discover with.
- **url** (str) The url to lookup.
- **authenticated** (bool) Include a token in the discovery call. (optional) Defaults to None (use a token if a plugin is installed).

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery.DiscoveryFailure** if for some reason the lookup fails.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError** An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

A discovery object with the results of looking up that URL.

get_endpoint(session: Session, service_type: str | None = None, interface: str | None = None, region_name: str | None = None, service_name: str | None = None, version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None, allow: dict[str, Any] | None = None, allow_version_hack: bool = True, skip_discovery: bool = False, min_version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None, max_version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None, **kwargs: Any) → str | None

Return a valid endpoint for a service.

If a valid token is not present then a new one will be fetched using the session and kwargs.

version, min_version and max_version can all be given either as a string or a tuple.

Valid interface types: *public* or *publicURL*,
internal or *internalURL*, *admin* or *adminURL*

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **service_type** (*string*) The type of service to lookup the endpoint for. This plugin will return None (failure) if service_type is not provided.
- **interface** Type of endpoint. Can be a single value or a list of values. If its a list of values, they will be looked for in order of preference. Can also be *keystoneauth1.plugin.AUTH_INTERFACE* to indicate that the auth_url should be used instead of the value in the catalog. (optional, defaults to public)
- **region_name** (*string*) The region the endpoint should exist in. (optional)
- **service_name** (*string*) The name of the service in the catalog. (optional)
- **version** The minimum version number required for this endpoint. (optional)
- **allow** (*dict*) Extra filters to pass when discovering API versions. (optional)
- **allow_version_hack** (*bool*) Allow keystoneauth to hack up catalog URLs to support older schemes. (optional, default True)
- **skip_discovery** (*bool*) Whether to skip version discovery even if a version has been given. This is useful if endpoint_override or similar has been given and grabbing additional information about the endpoint is not useful.
- **min_version** The minimum version that is acceptable. Mutually exclusive with version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest. (optional)
- **max_version** The maximum version that is acceptable. Mutually exclusive with version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest. (optional)

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

A valid endpoint URL or None if not available.

Return type

string or None

```
get_endpoint_data(session: Session, *, endpoint_override: str | None = None,
                  discover_versions: bool = True, service_type: str | None = None,
                  interface: str | None = None, region_name: str | None = None,
                  service_name: str | None = None, allow: dict[str, Any] | None = None,
                  allow_version_hack: bool = True, skip_discovery: bool = False,
                  min_version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None,
                  max_version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None,
                  **kwargs: Any) → EndpointData | None
```

Return a valid endpoint data for a service.

If a valid token is not present then a new one will be fetched using the session and kwargs.

version, min_version and max_version can all be given either as a string or a tuple.

Valid interface types: *public* or *publicURL*,
internal or *internalURL*, *admin* or *adminURL*

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **endpoint_override** (*str*) URL to use instead of looking in the catalog. Catalog lookup will be skipped, but version discovery will be run. Sets allow_version_hack to False (optional)
- **discover_versions** (*bool*) Whether to get version metadata from the version discovery document even if its not necessary to fulfill the major version request. (optional, defaults to True)
- **service_type** (*string*) The type of service to lookup the endpoint for. This plugin will return None (failure) if service_type is not provided.
- **interface** Type of endpoint. Can be a single value or a list of values. If its a list of values, they will be looked for in order of preference. Can also be *keystoneauth1.plugin.AUTH_INTERFACE* to indicate that the auth_url should be used instead of the value in the catalog. (optional, defaults to public)
- **region_name** (*string*) The region the endpoint should exist in. (optional)
- **service_name** (*string*) The name of the service in the catalog. (optional)
- **allow** (*dict*) Extra filters to pass when discovering API versions. (optional)
- **allow_version_hack** (*bool*) Allow keystoneauth to hack up catalog URLs to support older schemes. (optional, default True)
- **skip_discovery** (*bool*) Whether to skip version discovery even if a version has been given. This is useful if endpoint_override or similar has been given and grabbing additional information about the endpoint is not useful.
- **min_version** The minimum version that is acceptable. Mutually exclusive with version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest. (optional)
- **max_version** The maximum version that is acceptable. Mutually exclusive with version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest. (optional)
- **kwargs** Ignored.

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Valid EndpointData or None if not available.

Return type

keystoneauth1.discover.EndpointData or None

get_project_id(*session: Session*) → *str* | *None*

Return the project id that we are authenticated to.

Wherever possible the project id should be inferred from the token however there are certain URLs and other places that require access to the currently authenticated project id.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A project identifier or None if one is not available.

Return type

str

get_sp_auth_url(*session: Session, sp_id: str*) → *str* | *None*

Return auth_url from the Service Provider object.

This url is used for obtaining unscoped federated token from remote cloud.

Parameters

sp_id (*string*) ID of the Service Provider to be queried.

Returns

A Service Provider auth_url or None if one is not available.

Return type

str

get_sp_url(*session: Session, sp_id: str*) → *str* | *None*

Return sp_url from the Service Provider object.

This url is used for passing SAML2 assertion to the remote cloud.

Parameters

sp_id (*str*) ID of the Service Provider to be queried.

Returns

A Service Provider sp_url or None if one is not available.

Return type

str

get_token(*session: Session*) → *str* | *None*

Return a valid auth token.

If a valid token is not present then a new one will be fetched.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

A valid token.

Return type

string

get_user_id(*session: Session*) → str | None

Return a unique user identifier of the plugin.

Wherever possible the user id should be inferred from the token however there are certain URLs and other places that require access to the currently authenticated user id.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A user identifier or None if one is not available.

Return type

str

invalidate() → bool

Invalidate the current authentication data.

This should result in fetching a new token on next call.

A plugin may be invalidated if an Unauthorized HTTP response is returned to indicate that the token may have been revoked or is otherwise now invalid.

Returns

True if there was something that the plugin did to invalidate. This means that it makes sense to try again. If nothing happens returns False to indicate give up.

Return type

bool

reauthenticate: bool**set_auth_state**(*data: str*) → None

Install existing authentication state for a plugin.

Take the output of get_auth_state and install that authentication state into the current authentication plugin.

keystoneauth1.identity.v2 module

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v2.Auth(auth_url: str, *, trust_id: str | None = None,
                                     tenant_id: str | None = None, tenant_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

Bases: BaseIdentityPlugin

Identity V2 Authentication Plugin.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authorization.
- **trust_id** (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- **tenant_id** (*string*) Tenant ID for project scoping.
- **tenant_name** (*string*) Tenant name for project scoping.

- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'get_auth_data'})

__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': '<class 'str'>', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}

__doc__ = 'Identity V2 Authentication Plugin.\n\n :param string auth_url:
Identity service endpoint for authorization.\n :param string trust_id:
Trust ID for trust scoping.\n :param string tenant_id: Tenant ID for
project scoping.\n :param string tenant_name: Tenant name for project
scoping.\n :param bool reauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token if the
current one\n is going to expire. (optional) default True\n '

__init__(auth_url: str, *, trust_id: str | None = None, tenant_id: str | None = None,
tenant_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True)

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v2'

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

auth_url: str

abstract get_auth_data(headers: MutableMapping[str, str] | None = None) → dict[str,
object]
```

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

headers (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

A dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

dict

get_auth_ref(*session: Session*) → AccessInfoV2

Obtain a token from an OpenStack Identity Service.

This method is overridden by the various token version plugins.

This function should not be called independently and is expected to be invoked via the `do_authenticate` function.

This function will be invoked if the AccessInfo object cached by the plugin is not valid. Thus plugins should always fetch a new AccessInfo when invoked. If you are looking to just retrieve the current auth data then you should use `get_access`.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.response.InvalidResponse** The response returned wasnt appropriate.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError** An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Token access information.

Return type

keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo

property has_scope_parameters: **bool**

Return true if parameters can be used to create a scoped token.

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v2.Password(auth_url: str, username: str | None | Unset =
                                         Unset.token, password: str | None = None,
                                         user_id: str | None | Unset = Unset.token, *,
                                         trust_id: str | None = None, tenant_id: str | None
                                         = None, tenant_name: str | None = None,
                                         reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

Bases: Auth

A plugin for authenticating with a username and password.

A username or user_id must be provided.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authorization.
- **username** (*string*) Username for authentication.
- **password** (*string*) Password for authentication.
- **user_id** (*string*) User ID for authentication.
- **trust_id** (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- **tenant_id** (*string*) Tenant ID for tenant scoping.
- **tenant_name** (*string*) Tenant name for tenant scoping.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True

Raises

TypeError if a user_id or username is not provided.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A plugin for authenticating with a username and password.\n\n A
username or user_id must be provided.\n\n :param string auth_url:
Identity service endpoint for authorization.\n :param string username:
Username for authentication.\n :param string password: Password for
authentication.\n :param string user_id: User ID for authentication.\n
:param string trust_id: Trust ID for trust scoping.\n :param string
tenant_id: Tenant ID for tenant scoping.\n :param string tenant_name:
Tenant name for tenant scoping.\n :param bool reauthenticate: Allow
fetching a new token if the current one\n is going to expire. (optional)
default True\n\n :raises TypeError: if a user_id or username is not
provided.\n '
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, username: str | None | Unset = Unset.token, password: str | None =
None, user_id: str | None | Unset = Unset.token, *, trust_id: str | None = None,
tenant_id: str | None = None, tenant_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool
= True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v2'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
get_auth_data(headers: MutableMapping[str, str] | None = None) → dict[str, object]
```

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

headers (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

A dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

dict

```
get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get the elements for this auth plugin that make it unique.

As part of the `get_cache_id` requirement we need to determine what aspects of this plugin and its values that make up the unique elements.

This should be overridden by plugins that wish to allow caching.

Returns

The unique attributes and values of this plugin.

Return type

A flat dict with a str key and str or None value. This is required as we feed these values into a hash. Pairs where the value is None are ignored in the hashed id.

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v2.Token(auth_url: str, token: str, *, trust_id: str | None =
None, tenant_id: str | None = None, tenant_name:
str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

Bases: `Auth`

A plugin for authenticating with an existing token.

Parameters

- **auth_url** (*string*) Identity service endpoint for authorization.
- **token** (*string*) Existing token for authentication.
- **tenant_id** (*string*) Tenant ID for tenant scoping.
- **tenant_name** (*string*) Tenant name for tenant scoping.
- **trust_id** (*string*) Trust ID for trust scoping.
- **reauthenticate** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token if the current one is going to expire. (optional) default True

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':  
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None',  
'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A plugin for authenticating with an existing token.\n\n :param  
string auth_url: Identity service endpoint for authorization.\n :param  
string token: Existing token for authentication.\n :param string  
tenant_id: Tenant ID for tenant scoping.\n :param string tenant_name:  
Tenant name for tenant scoping.\n :param string trust_id: Trust ID for  
trust scoping.\n :param bool reauthenticate: Allow fetching a new token  
if the current one\n is going to expire. (optional) default True\n '
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, token: str, *, trust_id: str | None = None, tenant_id: str | None = None,  
tenant_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v2'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
get_auth_data(headers: MutableMapping[str, str] | None = None) → dict[str, object]
```

Return the authentication section of an auth plugin.

Parameters

headers (*dict*) The headers that will be sent with the auth request if a plugin needs to add to them.

Returns

A dict of authentication data for the auth type.

Return type

dict

```
get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get the elements for this auth plugin that make it unique.

As part of the `get_cache_id` requirement we need to determine what aspects of this plugin and its values that make up the unique elements.

This should be overridden by plugins that wish to allow caching.

Returns

The unique attributes and values of this plugin.

Return type

A flat dict with a str key and str or None value. This is required as we feed these values into a hash. Pairs where the value is None are ignored in the hashed id.

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.v2.Unset(value, names=<not given>, *values, module=None,
                                     qualname=None, type=None, start=1,
                                     boundary=None)
```

Bases: [Enum](#)

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.v2'
```

```
token = 0
```

Module contents

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.BaseIdentityPlugin(auth_url: str | None = None,
                                                reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

Bases: [BaseAuthPlugin](#)

```
MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS: int = 120
```

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'get_auth_ref'})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': <class 'int'>,
'_discovery_cache': 'dict[str, discover.Discover]', 'auth_ref':
keystoneauth1.access.access.AccessInfo | None, 'auth_url': str | None,
'reauthenticate': <class 'bool'>}
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.base'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
_needs_reauthenticate() → bool
```

Return if the existing token needs to be re-authenticated.

The token should be refreshed if it is about to expire.

Returns

True if the plugin should fetch a new token. False otherwise.

```
auth_ref: AccessInfo | None
```

```
auth_url: str | None
```

```
get_access(session: Session, **kwargs: Any) → AccessInfo
```

Fetch or return a current AccessInfo object.

If a valid AccessInfo is present then it is returned otherwise a new one will be fetched.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Valid AccessInfo

Return type

keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo

```
get_all_version_data(session: Session, interface: str | list[str] | None = 'public',
                    region_name: str | None = None, service_type: str | None = None)
    → dict[str, dict[str, dict[str, list[VersionData]]]]
```

Get version data for all services in the catalog.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **interface** Type of endpoint to get version data for. Can be a single value or a list of values. A value of None indicates that all interfaces should be queried. (optional, defaults to public)
- **region_name** (*string*) Region of endpoints to get version data for. A value of None indicates that all regions should be queried. (optional, defaults to None)
- **service_type** (*string*) Limit the version data to a single service. (optional, defaults to None)

Returns

A dictionary keyed by region_name with values containing dictionaries keyed by interface with values being a list of VersionData.

```
get_api_major_version(session: Session, *, endpoint_override: str | None = None,
                    service_type: str | None = None, interface: str | None = None,
                    region_name: str | None = None, service_name: str | None = None,
                    version: str | None = None, allow: dict[str, Any] | None = None,
                    allow_version_hack: bool = True, skip_discovery: bool = False,
                    discover_versions: bool = False, min_version: str | int | float |
                    Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None, max_version: str | int | float |
                    Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None, **kwargs: Any) →
    tuple[int | float, ...] | None
```

Return the major API version for a service.

If a valid token is not present then a new one will be fetched using the session and kwargs.

version, min_version and max_version can all be given either as a string or a tuple.

Valid interface types: *public* or *publicURL*,
internal or *internalURL*, *admin* or *adminURL*

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.

- **endpoint_override** (*str*) URL to use for version discovery.
- **service_type** (*string*) The type of service to lookup the endpoint for. This plugin will return None (failure) if service_type is not provided.
- **interface** Type of endpoint. Can be a single value or a list of values. If its a list of values, they will be looked for in order of preference. Can also be *keystoneauth1.plugin.AUTH_INTERFACE* to indicate that the auth_url should be used instead of the value in the catalog. (optional, defaults to public)
- **region_name** (*string*) The region the endpoint should exist in. (optional)
- **service_name** (*string*) The name of the service in the catalog. (optional)
- **version** The minimum version number required for this endpoint. (optional)
- **allow** (*dict*) Extra filters to pass when discovering API versions. (optional)
- **allow_version_hack** (*bool*) Allow keystoneauth to hack up catalog URLs to support older schemes. (optional, default True)
- **skip_discovery** (*bool*) Whether to skip version discovery even if a version has been given. This is useful if endpoint_override or similar has been given and grabbing additional information about the endpoint is not useful.
- **discover_versions** (*bool*) Whether to get version metadata from the version discovery document even if its not necessary to fulfill the major version request. Defaults to False because get_endpoint doesnt need metadata. (optional, defaults to False)
- **min_version** The minimum version that is acceptable. Mutually exclusive with version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest. (optional)
- **max_version** The maximum version that is acceptable. Mutually exclusive with version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest. (optional)

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

The major version of the API of the service discovered.

Return type

tuple or None

Note

Implementation notes follow. Users should not need to wrap their head around these implementation notes. *get_api_major_version* should do what is expected with the least possible cost while still consistently returning a value if possible.

There are many cases when major version can be satisfied without actually calling the discovery endpoint (like when the version is in the url). If the user has a cloud with the versioned endpoint `https://volume.example.com/v3` in the catalog for the block-storage service and they do:

```
client = adapter.Adapter(
    session,
    service_type='block-storage',
    min_version=2,
    max_version=3,
)
volume_version = client.get_api_major_version()
```

The version actually be returned with no api calls other than getting the token. For that reason, `get_api_major_version()` first calls `get_endpoint_data()` with `discover_versions=False`.

If their catalog has an unversioned endpoint `https://volume.example.com` for the block-storage service and they do this:

```
client = adapter.Adapter(session, service_type='block-storage')
```

client is now set up to use whatever is in the catalog. Since the url doesnt have a version, `get_endpoint_data()` with `discover_versions=False` will result in `api_version=None`. (No version was requested so it didnt need to do the round trip)

In order to find out what version the endpoint actually is, we must make a round trip. Therefore, if `api_version` is `None` after the first call, `get_api_major_version()` will make a second call to `get_endpoint_data()` with `discover_versions=True`.

abstract `get_auth_ref(session: Session) → AccessInfo`

Obtain a token from an OpenStack Identity Service.

This method is overridden by the various token version plugins.

This function should not be called independently and is expected to be invoked via the `do_authenticate` function.

This function will be invoked if the `AccessInfo` object cached by the plugin is not valid. Thus plugins should always fetch a new `AccessInfo` when invoked. If you are looking to just retrieve the current auth data then you should use `get_access`.

Parameters

session (`keystoneauth1.session.Session`) A session object that can be used for communication.

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.response.InvalidResponse** The response returned wasnt appropriate.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError** An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Token access information.

Return type`keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo`**get_auth_state()** → `str` | `None`

Retrieve the current authentication state for the plugin.

Retrieve any internal state that represents the authenticated plugin.

This should not fetch any new data if it is not present.

Returns

a string that can be stored or `None` if there is no auth state present in the plugin.

This string can be reloaded with `set_auth_state` to set the same authentication.

Return type

`str` or `None` if no auth present.

get_cache_id() → `str` | `None`

Fetch an identifier that uniquely identifies the auth options.

The returned identifier need not be decomposable or otherwise provide any way to recreate the plugin.

This string **MUST** change if any of the parameters that are used to uniquely identity this plugin change. It should not change upon a reauthentication of the plugin.

Returns

A unique string for the set of options

Return type

`str` or `None` if this is unsupported or unavailable.

get_cache_id_elements() → `dict[str, str | None]`

Get the elements for this auth plugin that make it unique.

As part of the `get_cache_id` requirement we need to determine what aspects of this plugin and its values that make up the unique elements.

This should be overridden by plugins that wish to allow caching.

Returns

The unique attributes and values of this plugin.

Return type

A flat dict with a `str` key and `str` or `None` value. This is required as we feed these values into a hash. Pairs where the value is `None` are ignored in the hashed id.

get_discovery(*session*: *Session*, *url*: *str*, *authenticated*: *bool* | *None* = *None*) → Discover

Return the discovery object for a URL.

Check the session and the plugin cache to see if we have already performed discovery on the URL and if so return it, otherwise create a new discovery object, cache it and return it.

This function is expected to be used by subclasses and should not be needed by users.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object to discover with.
- **url** (*str*) The url to lookup.

- **authenticated** (*bool*) Include a token in the discovery call. (optional) Defaults to None (use a token if a plugin is installed).

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery.DiscoveryFailure** if for some reason the lookup fails.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError** An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

A discovery object with the results of looking up that URL.

get_endpoint(*session: Session, service_type: str | None = None, interface: str | None = None, region_name: str | None = None, service_name: str | None = None, version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None, allow: dict[str, Any] | None = None, allow_version_hack: bool = True, skip_discovery: bool = False, min_version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None, max_version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None, **kwargs: Any*) → *str | None*

Return a valid endpoint for a service.

If a valid token is not present then a new one will be fetched using the session and kwargs.

version, min_version and max_version can all be given either as a string or a tuple.

Valid interface types: *public* or *publicURL*,
internal or *internalURL*, *admin* or *adminURL*

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **service_type** (*string*) The type of service to lookup the endpoint for. This plugin will return None (failure) if service_type is not provided.
- **interface** Type of endpoint. Can be a single value or a list of values. If its a list of values, they will be looked for in order of preference. Can also be *keystoneauth1.plugin.AUTH_INTERFACE* to indicate that the auth_url should be used instead of the value in the catalog. (optional, defaults to public)
- **region_name** (*string*) The region the endpoint should exist in. (optional)
- **service_name** (*string*) The name of the service in the catalog. (optional)
- **version** The minimum version number required for this endpoint. (optional)
- **allow** (*dict*) Extra filters to pass when discovering API versions. (optional)
- **allow_version_hack** (*bool*) Allow keystoneauth to hack up catalog URLs to support older schemes. (optional, default True)
- **skip_discovery** (*bool*) Whether to skip version discovery even if a version has been given. This is useful if endpoint_override or similar has been given and grabbing additional information about the endpoint is not useful.

- **min_version** The minimum version that is acceptable. Mutually exclusive with version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest. (optional)
- **max_version** The maximum version that is acceptable. Mutually exclusive with version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest. (optional)

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

A valid endpoint URL or None if not available.

Return type

string or None

```
get_endpoint_data(session: Session, *, endpoint_override: str | None = None,
                   discover_versions: bool = True, service_type: str | None = None,
                   interface: str | None = None, region_name: str | None = None,
                   service_name: str | None = None, allow: dict[str, Any] | None = None,
                   allow_version_hack: bool = True, skip_discovery: bool = False,
                   min_version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None,
                   max_version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None,
                   **kwargs: Any) → EndpointData | None
```

Return a valid endpoint data for a service.

If a valid token is not present then a new one will be fetched using the session and kwargs.

version, min_version and max_version can all be given either as a string or a tuple.

Valid interface types: *public* or *publicURL*,
internal or *internalURL*, *admin* or *adminURL*

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **endpoint_override** (*str*) URL to use instead of looking in the catalog. Catalog lookup will be skipped, but version discovery will be run. Sets allow_version_hack to False (optional)
- **discover_versions** (*bool*) Whether to get version metadata from the version discovery document even if its not necessary to fulfill the major version request. (optional, defaults to True)
- **service_type** (*string*) The type of service to lookup the endpoint for. This plugin will return None (failure) if service_type is not provided.
- **interface** Type of endpoint. Can be a single value or a list of values. If its a list of values, they will be looked for in order of preference. Can also be *keystoneauth1.plugin.AUTH_INTERFACE* to indicate that the auth_url should be used instead of the value in the catalog. (optional, defaults to public)
- **region_name** (*string*) The region the endpoint should exist in. (optional)

- **service_name** (*string*) The name of the service in the catalog. (optional)
- **allow** (*dict*) Extra filters to pass when discovering API versions. (optional)
- **allow_version_hack** (*bool*) Allow keystoneauth to hack up catalog URLs to support older schemes. (optional, default True)
- **skip_discovery** (*bool*) Whether to skip version discovery even if a version has been given. This is useful if endpoint_override or similar has been given and grabbing additional information about the endpoint is not useful.
- **min_version** The minimum version that is acceptable. Mutually exclusive with version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max_version is latest. (optional)
- **max_version** The maximum version that is acceptable. Mutually exclusive with version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max_version is latest. (optional)
- **kwargs** Ignored.

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Valid EndpointData or None if not available.

Return type

keystoneauth1.discover.EndpointData or None

get_project_id(*session: Session*) → *str* | None

Return the project id that we are authenticated to.

Wherever possible the project id should be inferred from the token however there are certain URLs and other places that require access to the currently authenticated project id.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A project identifier or None if one is not available.

Return type

str

get_sp_auth_url(*session: Session, sp_id: str*) → *str* | None

Return auth_url from the Service Provider object.

This url is used for obtaining unscoped federated token from remote cloud.

Parameters

sp_id (*string*) ID of the Service Provider to be queried.

Returns

A Service Provider auth_url or None if one is not available.

Return type`str`**get_sp_url**(*session*: *Session*, *sp_id*: *str*) → *str* | *None*

Return sp_url from the Service Provider object.

This url is used for passing SAML2 assertion to the remote cloud.

Parameters

sp_id (*str*) ID of the Service Provider to be queried.

Returns

A Service Provider sp_url or None if one is not available.

Return type`str`**get_token**(*session*: *Session*) → *str* | *None*

Return a valid auth token.

If a valid token is not present then a new one will be fetched.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

A valid token.

Return type`string`**get_user_id**(*session*: *Session*) → *str* | *None*

Return a unique user identifier of the plugin.

Wherever possible the user id should be inferred from the token however there are certain URLs and other places that require access to the currently authenticated user id.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A user identifier or None if one is not available.

Return type`str`**invalidate**() → *bool*

Invalidate the current authentication data.

This should result in fetching a new token on next call.

A plugin may be invalidated if an Unauthorized HTTP response is returned to indicate that the token may have been revoked or is otherwise now invalid.

Returns

True if there was something that the plugin did to invalidate. This means that it makes sense to try again. If nothing happens returns False to indicate give up.

Return type

bool

reauthenticate: bool

set_auth_state(data: str) → None

Install existing authentication state for a plugin.

Take the output of get_auth_state and install that authentication state into the current authentication plugin.

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.Password(auth_url: str, username: str | None = None, user_id: str | None = None, password: str | None = None, user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None = None, *, tenant_id: str | None = None, tenant_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, trust_id: str | None = None, default_domain_id: str | None = None, default_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

Bases: BaseGenericPlugin

A common user/password authentication plugin.

Parameters

- **username** (string) Username for authentication.
- **user_id** (string) User ID for authentication.
- **password** (string) Password for authentication.
- **user_domain_id** (string) Users domain ID for authentication.
- **user_domain_name** (string) Users domain name for authentication.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache': 'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_plugin': 'v2.Auth | v3.Auth | None', 'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str', 'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = "A common user/password authentication plugin.\n\n:param string username: Username for authentication.\n:param string user_id: User ID for authentication.\n:param string password: Password for authentication.\n:param string user_domain_id: User's domain ID for authentication.\n:param string user_domain_name: User's domain name for authentication.\n"
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, username: str | None = None, user_id: str | None = None, password: str | None = None, user_domain_id: str | None = None, user_domain_name: str | None = None, *, tenant_id: str | None = None, tenant_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None, project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None, domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, system_scope: str | None = None, trust_id: str | None = None, default_domain_id: str | None = None, default_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.generic.password'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
create_plugin(session: Session, version: tuple[int | float, ...], url: str, raw_status: str | None = None) → None | Password | Password
```

Create a plugin from the given parameters.

This function will be called multiple times with the version and url of a potential endpoint. If a plugin can be constructed that fits the params then it should return it. If not return None and then another call will be made with other available URLs.

Parameters

- **session** (`keystoneauth1.session.Session`) A session object.
- **version** (`tuple`) A tuple of the API version at the URL.
- **url** (`str`) The base URL for this version.
- **raw_status** (`str`) The status that was in the discovery field.

Returns

A plugin that can match the parameters or None if nothing.

```
get_cache_id_elements() → dict[str, str | None]
```

Get the elements for this auth plugin that make it unique.

As part of the `get_cache_id` requirement we need to determine what aspects of this plugin and its values that make up the unique elements.

This should be overridden by plugins that wish to allow caching.

Returns

The unique attributes and values of this plugin.

Return type

A flat dict with a `str` key and `str` or `None` value. This is required as we feed these values into a hash. Pairs where the value is `None` are ignored in the hashed id.

```
property user_domain_id: str | None
```

```
property user_domain_name: str | None
```

```
class keystoneauth1.identity.Token(auth_url: str, token: str, *, tenant_id: str | None = None,
                                   tenant_name: str | None = None, project_id: str | None =
                                   None, project_name: str | None = None,
                                   project_domain_id: str | None = None,
                                   project_domain_name: str | None = None, domain_id:
                                   str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None,
                                   system_scope: str | None = None, trust_id: str | None =
                                   None, default_domain_id: str | None = None,
                                   default_domain_name: str | None = None,
                                   reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

Bases: BaseGenericPlugin

Generic token auth plugin.

Parameters

token (*string*) Token for authentication.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {'MIN_TOKEN_LIFE_SECONDS': 'int', '_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]', '_plugin': 'v2.Auth | v3.Auth | None',
'auth_ref': 'access.AccessInfo | None', 'auth_url': 'str',
'reauthenticate': 'bool'}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Generic token auth plugin.\n\n :param string token:  Token for
authentication.\n '
```

```
__init__(auth_url: str, token: str, *, tenant_id: str | None = None, tenant_name: str | None =
None, project_id: str | None = None, project_name: str | None = None,
project_domain_id: str | None = None, project_domain_name: str | None = None,
domain_id: str | None = None, domain_name: str | None = None, system_scope: str |
None = None, trust_id: str | None = None, default_domain_id: str | None = None,
default_domain_name: str | None = None, reauthenticate: bool = True)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.identity.generic.token'
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
create_plugin(session: Session, version: tuple[int | float, ...], url: str, raw_status: str | None
= None) → None | Token | Token
```

Create a plugin from the given parameters.

This function will be called multiple times with the version and url of a potential endpoint. If a plugin can be constructed that fits the params then it should return it. If not return None and then another call will be made with other available URLs.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object.
- **version** (*tuple*) A tuple of the API version at the URL.
- **url** (*str*) The base URL for this version.
- **raw_status** (*str*) The status that was in the discovery field.

Returns

A plugin that can match the parameters or None if nothing.

get_cache_id_elements() → `dict[str, str | None]`

Get the elements for this auth plugin that make it unique.

As part of the `get_cache_id` requirement we need to determine what aspects of this plugin and its values that make up the unique elements.

This should be overridden by plugins that wish to allow caching.

Returns

The unique attributes and values of this plugin.

Return type

A flat dict with a str key and str or None value. This is required as we feed these values into a hash. Pairs where the value is None are ignored in the hashed id.

keystoneauth1.identity.V2Password

See `keystoneauth1.identity.v2.Password`

keystoneauth1.identity.V2Token

See `keystoneauth1.identity.v2.Token`

keystoneauth1.identity.V3ApplicationCredential

See `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.ApplicationCredential`

keystoneauth1.identity.V3MultiFactor

See `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.MultiFactor`

keystoneauth1.identity.V3OAuth2ClientCredential

See `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.OAuth2ClientCredential`

keystoneauth1.identity.V3OAuth2MTLSClientCredential

See `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.OAuth2MTLSClientCredential`

keystoneauth1.identity.V3OIDCAccessToken

See `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc.OIDCAccessToken`

keystoneauth1.identity.V3OIDCAuthorizationCode

See `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc.OIDCAuthorizationCode`

keystoneauth1.identity.V3OIDCClientCredentials

See `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc.OIDCClientCredentials`

keystoneauth1.identity.V3OIDCDeviceAuthorization

See `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc.OIDCDeviceAuthorization`

keystoneauth1.identity.V3OIDCPassword

See `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.oidc.OIDCPassword`

keystoneauth1.identity.V3Password

See `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Password`

keystoneauth1.identity.V3TOTP

See `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.TOTP`

keystoneauth1.identity.V3Token

See keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Token

keystoneauth1.identity.V3TokenlessAuth

See keystoneauth1.identity.v3.TokenlessAuth

keystoneauth1.loading package

Submodules

keystoneauth1.loading.adapter module

class keystoneauth1.loading.adapter.Adapter

Bases: `_BaseLoader[Adapter]`

`__abstractmethods__` = `frozenset({})`

`__annotations__` = `{}`

`__doc__` = `None`

`__module__` = `'keystoneauth1.loading.adapter'`

`__orig_bases__` =
(keystoneauth1.loading.base._BaseLoader[keystoneauth1.adapter.Adapter],)

`__parameters__` = `()`

`_abc_impl` = `<_abc._abc_data object>`

static `get_conf_options(include_deprecated: bool = True, deprecated_opts: dict[str, list[cfg.DeprecatedOpt]] | None = None) → list[cfg.Opt]`

Get oslo_config options that are needed for a Adapter.

These may be useful without being registered for config file generation or to manipulate the options before registering them yourself.

The options that are set are:

service_type

The default service_type for URL discovery.

service_name

The default service_name for URL discovery.

interface

The default interface for URL discovery. (deprecated)

valid_interfaces

List of acceptable interfaces for URL discovery. Can be a list of any of public, internal or admin.

region_name

The default region_name for URL discovery.

endpoint_override

Always use this endpoint URL for requests for this client.

version

The minimum version restricted to a given Major API. Mutually exclusive with `min_version` and `max_version`.

min_version

The minimum major version of a given API, intended to be used as the lower bound of a range with `max_version`. Mutually exclusive with `version`. If `min_version` is given with no `max_version` it is as if `max_version` is latest.

max_version

The maximum major version of a given API, intended to be used as the upper bound of a range with `min_version`. Mutually exclusive with `version`.

Parameters

- **include_deprecated** If True (the default, for backward compatibility), deprecated options are included in the result. If False, they are excluded.
- **deprecated_opts** (*dict*) Deprecated options that should be included in the definition of new options. This should be a dict from the name of the new option to a list of `oslo.DeprecatedOpts` that correspond to the new option. (optional)

For example, to support the `api_endpoint` option pointing to the new `endpoint_override` option name:

```
old_opt = oslo_cfg.DeprecatedOpt('api_endpoint', 'old_
↪group')
deprecated_opts = {'endpoint_override': [old_opt]}
```

Returns

A list of `oslo_config` options.

get_options() → `list[opts.Opt]`

Return the list of parameters associated with the auth plugin.

This list may be used to generate CLI or config arguments.

Returns

A list of `Param` objects describing available plugin parameters.

Return type

`list`

load_from_conf_options(*conf*: `cfg.ConfigOpts`, *group*: `str`, ***kwargs*: `Any`) → `Adapter`

Create an `Adapter` object from an `oslo_config` object.

The options must have been previously registered with `register_conf_options`.

Parameters

- **conf** (`oslo_config.Cfg`) config object to register with.
- **group** (`string`) The ini group to register options in.
- **kwargs** (*dict*) Additional parameters to pass to `Adapter` construction.

Returns

A new `Adapter` object.

Return type

Adapter

property plugin_class: `type[Adapter]`

register_conf_options(*conf*: `cfg.ConfigOpts`, *group*: `str`, *include_deprecated*: `bool = True`, *deprecated_opts*: `dict[str, list[cfg.DeprecatedOpt]] | None = None`)
→ `list[cfg.Opt]`

Register the oslo_config options that are needed for an Adapter.

The options that are set are:**service_type**

The default service_type for URL discovery.

service_name

The default service_name for URL discovery.

interface

The default interface for URL discovery. (deprecated)

valid_interfaces

List of acceptable interfaces for URL discovery. Can be a list of any of public, internal or admin.

region_name

The default region_name for URL discovery.

endpoint_override

Always use this endpoint URL for requests for this client.

version

The minimum version restricted to a given Major API. Mutually exclusive with min_version and max_version.

min_version

The minimum major version of a given API, intended to be used as the lower bound of a range with max_version. Mutually exclusive with version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest.

max_version

The maximum major version of a given API, intended to be used as the upper bound of a range with min_version. Mutually exclusive with version.

connect_retries

The maximum number of retries that should be attempted for connection errors.

status_code_retries

The maximum number of retries that should be attempted for retrievable HTTP status codes.

Parameters

- **conf** (`oslo_config.Cfg`) config object to register with.
- **group** (`string`) The ini group to register options in.

- **include_deprecated** If True (the default, for backward compatibility), deprecated options are registered. If False, they are excluded.
- **deprecated_opts** (*dict*) Deprecated options that should be included in the definition of new options. This should be a dict from the name of the new option to a list of `oslo.DeprecatedOpts` that correspond to the new option. (optional)

For example, to support the `api_endpoint` option pointing to the new `endpoint_override` option name:

```
old_opt = oslo_cfg.DeprecatedOpt('api_endpoint', 'old_
→group')
deprecated_opts = {'endpoint_override': [old_opt]}
```

Returns

The list of options that was registered.

```
keystoneauth1.loading.adapter.get_conf_options(include_deprecated: bool = True,
                                                deprecated_opts: dict[str,
                                                list[cfg.DeprecatedOpt]] | None = None)
→ list[cfg.Opt]
```

```
keystoneauth1.loading.adapter.load_from_conf_options(conf: cfg.ConfigOpts, group: str,
                                                    **kwargs: Any) → Adapter
```

```
keystoneauth1.loading.adapter.process_conf_options(confgrp: cfg.OptGroup, kwargs:
                                                    dict[str, Any]) → None
```

Set Adapter constructor kwargs based on conf options.

Parameters

- **confgrp** (*oslo_config.cfg.OptGroup*) Config object group containing options to inspect.
- **kwargs** (*dict*) Keyword arguments suitable for the constructor of `keystoneauth1.adapter.Adapter`. Will be modified by this method. Values already set remain unaffected.

Raises

TypeError If invalid conf option values or combinations are found.

```
keystoneauth1.loading.adapter.register_argparse_arguments(parser: ArgumentParser,
                                                         service_type: str | None =
                                                         None) → None
```

```
keystoneauth1.loading.adapter.register_conf_options(conf: cfg.ConfigOpts, group: str,
                                                    include_deprecated: bool = True,
                                                    deprecated_opts: dict[str,
                                                    list[cfg.DeprecatedOpt]] | None =
                                                    None) → list[cfg.Opt]
```

```
keystoneauth1.loading.adapter.register_service_argparse_arguments(parser: Argu-
                                                         mentParser,
                                                         service_type:
                                                         str) → None
```


keystoneauth1.loading.base module

```
class keystoneauth1.loading.base.BaseLoader
    Bases: _BaseLoader[BaseAuthPluginT]

    __abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'get_options'})

    __annotations__ = {}

    __doc__ = None

    __module__ = 'keystoneauth1.loading.base'

    __orig_bases__ =
    (keystoneauth1.loading.base._BaseLoader[+BaseAuthPluginT],)

    __parameters__ = (+BaseAuthPluginT,)

    _abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

class keystoneauth1.loading.base._BaseLoader
    Bases: Generic[T]

    __abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'get_options'})

    __annotations__ = {}

    __dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.loading.base',
    'plugin_class': <property object>, 'create_plugin': <function
    _BaseLoader.create_plugin>, 'get_options': <function
    _BaseLoader.get_options>, 'available': <property object>,
    'load_from_options': <function _BaseLoader.load_from_options>,
    'load_from_options_getter': <function
    _BaseLoader.load_from_options_getter>, '__orig_bases__':
    (typing.Generic[+T],), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of '_BaseLoader'
    objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of '_BaseLoader'
    objects>, '__doc__': None, '__parameters__': (+T,),
    '__abstractmethods__': frozenset({'get_options'})}, '__abc_impl':
    <_abc._abc_data object>, '__annotations__': {}})

    __doc__ = None

    __module__ = 'keystoneauth1.loading.base'

    __orig_bases__ = (typing.Generic[+T],)

    __parameters__ = (+T,)

    __weakref__
        list of weak references to the object

    _abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

property available: `bool`

Return if the plugin is available for loading.

If a plugin is missing dependencies or for some other reason should not be available to the current system it should override this property and return False to exclude itself from the plugin list.

Return type

`bool`

create_plugin(**kwargs: `Any`) → `T`

Create a plugin from the options available for the loader.

Given the options that were specified by the loader create an appropriate plugin. You can override this function in your loader.

This used to be specified by providing the `plugin_class` property and this is still supported, however specifying a property didnt let you choose a plugin type based upon the options that were presented.

Override this function if you wish to return different plugins based on the options presented, otherwise you can simply provide the `plugin_class` property.

Added 2.9

abstract get_options() → `list[opts.Opt]`

Return the list of parameters associated with the auth plugin.

This list may be used to generate CLI or config arguments.

Returns

A list of Param objects describing available plugin parameters.

Return type

`list`

load_from_options(**kwargs: `Any`) → `T`

Create a plugin from the arguments retrieved from `get_options`.

A client can override this function to do argument validation or to handle differences between the registered options and what is required to create the plugin.

load_from_options_getter(getter: `Callable[[opts.Opt], Any]`, **kwargs: `Any`) → `T`

Load a plugin from getter function that returns appropriate values.

To handle cases other than the provided CONF and CLI loading you can specify a custom loader function that will be queried for the option value. The getter is a function that takes a `keystoneauth1.loading.Opt` and returns a value to load with.

Parameters

getter (*callable*) A function that returns a value for the given opt.

Returns

An authentication Plugin.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin`

property plugin_class: `type[T]`

`keystoneauth1.loading.base._auth_plugin_available(ext: Extension) → bool`

Read the value of available for whether to load this plugin.

`keystoneauth1.loading.base.get_available_plugin_loaders() → dict[str, BaseLoader[BaseAuthPluginT]]`

Retrieve all the plugin classes available on the system.

Returns

A dict with plugin entrypoint name as the key and the plugin loader as the value.

Return type

`dict`

`keystoneauth1.loading.base.get_available_plugin_names() → frozenset[str]`

Get the names of all the plugins that are available on the system.

This is particularly useful for help and error text to prompt a user for example what plugins they may specify.

Returns

A list of names.

Return type

`frozenset`

`keystoneauth1.loading.base.get_plugin_loader(name: str) → BaseLoader[BaseAuthPluginT]`

Retrieve a plugin class by its entrypoint name.

Parameters

name (`str`) The name of the object to get.

Returns

An auth plugin class.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.loading.BaseLoader`

Raises

`keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.NoMatchingPlugin` if a plugin cannot be created.

`keystoneauth1.loading.base.get_plugin_options(name: str) → list[opts.Opt]`

Get the options for a specific plugin.

This will be the list of options that is registered and loaded by the specified plugin.

Returns

A list of `keystoneauth1.loading.Opt` options.

Raises

`keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.NoMatchingPlugin` if a plugin cannot be created.

keystoneauth1.loading.cli module

`keystoneauth1.loading.cli._register_plugin_argparse_arguments`(*parser*: *ArgumentParser* | *_ArgumentGroup*, *plugin*: *BaseLoader*[*plugin.BaseAuthPluginT*] $\rightarrow$ *None*)

`keystoneauth1.loading.cli.load_from_argparse_arguments`(*namespace*: *Namespace*, ***kwargs*: *Any*) $\rightarrow$ *plugin.BaseAuthPluginT* | *None*

Retrieve the created plugin from the completed argparse results.

Loads and creates the auth plugin from the information parsed from the command line by argparse.

Parameters

namespace (*Namespace*) The result from CLI parsing.

Returns

An auth plugin, or None if a name is not provided.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin`

Raises

`keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.NoMatchingPlugin` if a plugin cannot be created.

`keystoneauth1.loading.cli.register_argparse_arguments`(*parser*: *ArgumentParser*, *argv*: *list*[*str*], *default*: *Any* = *None*) $\rightarrow$ *BaseLoader*[*plugin.BaseAuthPluginT*] | *None*

Register CLI options needed to create a plugin.

The function inspects the provided arguments so that it can also register the options required for that specific plugin if available.

Parameters

- **parser** (*argparse.ArgumentParser*) the parser to attach argparse options to.
- **argv** (*list*) the arguments provided to the application.
- **default** (*str/class*) a default plugin name or a plugin object to use if one isn't specified by the CLI. default: None.

Returns

The plugin class that will be loaded or None if not provided.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.loader.BaseLoader`

Raises

`keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.NoMatchingPlugin` if a plugin cannot be created.

keystoneauth1.loading.conf module

`keystoneauth1.loading.conf.get_common_conf_options()` → `list[cfg.Opt]`

Get the oslo_config options common for all auth plugins.

These may be useful without being registered for config file generation or to manipulate the options before registering them yourself.

The options that are set are:

auth_type

The name of the plugin to load.

auth_section

The config file section to load options from.

Returns

A list of oslo_config options.

`keystoneauth1.loading.conf.get_plugin_conf_options(plugin: BaseLoader[BaseAuthPluginT] | str) → list[cfg.Opt]`

Get the oslo_config options for a specific plugin.

This will be the list of config options that is registered and loaded by the specified plugin.

Parameters

plugin (`str` or `keystoneauth1.loading.BaseLoader`) The name of the plugin loader or a plugin loader object

Returns

A list of oslo_config options.

`keystoneauth1.loading.conf.load_from_conf_options(conf: cfg.ConfigOpts, group: str, **kwargs: Any) → keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None`

Load a plugin from an oslo_config CONF object.

Each plugin will register their own required options and so there is no standard list and the plugin should be consulted.

The base options should have been registered with `register_conf_options` before this function is called.

Parameters

- **conf** (`oslo_config.cfg.ConfigOpts`) A conf object.
- **group** (`str`) The group name that options should be read from.

Returns

An authentication Plugin or None if a name is not provided

Return type

`keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin`

Raises

`keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.NoMatchingPlugin` if a plugin cannot be created.

`keystoneauth1.loading.conf.register_conf_options(conf: cfg.ConfigOpts, group: str) → None`

Register the oslo_config options that are needed for a plugin.

This only registers the basic options shared by all plugins. Options that are specific to a plugin are loaded just before they are read.

The defined options are:

- **auth_type:** the name of the auth plugin that will be used for authentication.
- **auth_section:** the group from which further auth plugin options should be taken. If section is not provided then the auth plugin options will be taken from the same group as provided in the parameters.

Parameters

- **conf** (*oslo_config.cfg.ConfigOpts*) config object to register with.
- **group** (*string*) The ini group to register options in.

keystoneauth1.loading.identity module

class `keystoneauth1.loading.identity.BaseFederationLoader`

Bases: `BaseV3Loader[V3FederationPluginT]`

Base Option handling for federation plugins.

This class defines options and handling that should be common to the V3 identity federation API. It provides the options expected by the `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.FederationBaseAuth` class.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Base Option handling for federation plugins.\n\n This class\n defines options and handling that should be common to the V3\n identity\n federation API. It provides the options expected by the\n :py:class:`keystoneauth1.identity.v3.FederationBaseAuth` class.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.loading.identity'
```

```
__orig_bases__ =\n (keystoneauth1.loading.identity.BaseV3Loader[~V3FederationPluginT],)
```

```
__parameters__ = (~V3FederationPluginT,)
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

get_options() → [list](#)[Opt]

Return the list of parameters associated with the auth plugin.

This list may be used to generate CLI or config arguments.

Returns

A list of Param objects describing available plugin parameters.

Return type

[list](#)

class keystoneauth1.loading.identity.**BaseGenericLoader**

Bases: BaseIdentityLoader[GenericPluginT]

Base Option handling for generic plugins.

This class defines options and handling that should be common to generic plugins. These plugins target the OpenStack identity service however are designed to be independent of API version. It provides the options expected by the keystoneauth1.identity.generic.base.BaseGenericPlugin class.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Base Option handling for generic plugins.\n\n This class\n defines options and handling that should be common to generic\n plugins.\n These plugins target the OpenStack identity service however are\n designed\n to be independent of API version. It provides the options expected\n by\n the :py:class:`keystoneauth1.identity.generic.base.BaseGenericPlugin`\n class.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.loading.identity'
```

```
__orig_bases__ =\n (keystoneauth1.loading.identity.BaseIdentityLoader[~GenericPluginT],)
```

```
__parameters__ = (~GenericPluginT,)
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

get_options() → [list](#)[Opt]

Return the list of parameters associated with the auth plugin.

This list may be used to generate CLI or config arguments.

Returns

A list of Param objects describing available plugin parameters.

Return type

[list](#)

class keystoneauth1.loading.identity.**BaseIdentityLoader**

Bases: BaseLoader[PluginT]

Base Option handling for identity plugins.

This class defines options and handling that should be common across all plugins that are developed against the OpenStack identity service. It provides the options expected by the `keystoneauth1.identity.BaseIdentityPlugin` class.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'Base Option handling for identity plugins.\n\n This class
defines options and handling that should be common across all\n plugins
that are developed against the OpenStack identity service. It\n provides
the options expected by the\n
:py:class:`keystoneauth1.identity.BaseIdentityPlugin` class.\n '

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.loading.identity'

__orig_bases__ = (keystoneauth1.loading.base.BaseLoader[~PluginT],)

__parameters__ = (~PluginT,)

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

get_options() → list[Opt]
    Return the list of parameters associated with the auth plugin.

    This list may be used to generate CLI or config arguments.
```

Returns

A list of Param objects describing available plugin parameters.

Return type

`list`

```
class keystoneauth1.loading.identity.BaseV2Loader
```

```
    Bases: BaseIdentityLoader[V2PluginT]
```

Base Option handling for identity plugins.

This class defines options and handling that should be common to the V2 identity API. It provides the options expected by the `keystoneauth1.identity.v2.Auth` class.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'Base Option handling for identity plugins.\n\n This class
defines options and handling that should be common to the V2\n identity
API. It provides the options expected by the\n
:py:class:`keystoneauth1.identity.v2.Auth` class.\n '

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.loading.identity'

__orig_bases__ =
(keyystoneauth1.loading.identity.BaseIdentityLoader[~V2PluginT],)

__parameters__ = (~V2PluginT,)

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```


get_options() → [list](#)[Opt]

Return the list of parameters associated with the auth plugin.

This list may be used to generate CLI or config arguments.

Returns

A list of Param objects describing available plugin parameters.

Return type

[list](#)

class keystoneauth1.loading.identity.BaseV3Loader

Bases: BaseIdentityLoader[V3PluginT]

Base Option handling for identity plugins.

This class defines options and handling that should be common to the V3 identity API. It provides the options expected by the keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Auth class.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Base Option handling for identity plugins.\n\n This class\n defines options and handling that should be common to the V3\n identity\n API. It provides the options expected by the\n :py:class:`keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Auth` class.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.loading.identity'
```

```
__orig_bases__ =\n (keystoneauth1.loading.identity.BaseIdentityLoader[~V3PluginT],)
```

```
__parameters__ = (~V3PluginT,)
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

get_options() → [list](#)[Opt]

Return the list of parameters associated with the auth plugin.

This list may be used to generate CLI or config arguments.

Returns

A list of Param objects describing available plugin parameters.

Return type

[list](#)

load_from_options(kwargs: [Any](#))** → V3PluginT

Create a plugin from the arguments retrieved from get_options.

A client can override this function to do argument validation or to handle differences between the registered options and what is required to create the plugin.

keystoneauth1.loading.opts module

```
class keystoneauth1.loading.opts.Opt(name: str, type: type[~typing.Any] = <class 'str'>,
                                     help: str | None = None, secret: bool = False, dest: str
                                     | None = None, deprecated:
                                     list[~keystoneauth1.loading.opts.Opt] | None = None,
                                     default: ~typing.Any = None, metavar: str | None =
                                     None, required: bool = False, prompt: str | None =
                                     None)
```

Bases: `object`

An option required by an authentication plugin.

Opts provide a means for authentication plugins that are going to be dynamically loaded to specify the parameters that are to be passed to the plugin on initialization.

The Opt specifies information about the way the plugin parameter is to be represented in different loading mechanisms.

When defining an Opt with a - the - should be present in the name parameter. This will automatically be converted to an _ when passing to the plugin initialization. For example, you should specify:

```
Opt('user-domain-id')
```

which will pass the value as `user_domain_id` to the plugins initialization.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) The name of the option.
- **type** (*callable*) The type of the option. This is a callable which is passed the raw option that was loaded (often a string) and is required to return the parameter in the type expected by `__init__`.
- **help** (*str*) The help text that is shown along with the option.
- **secret** (*bool*) If the parameter is secret it should not be printed or logged in debug output.
- **dest** (*str*) the name of the argument that will be passed to `__init__`. This allows you to have a different name in loading than is used by the `__init__` function. Defaults to the value of name.
- **deprecated** (*keystoneauth1.loading.Opt*) A list of other options that are deprecated in favour of this one. This ensures the old options are still registered.
- **default** A default value that can be used if one is not provided.
- **metavar** (*str*) The `<metavar>` that should be printed in CLI help text.
- **required** (*bool*) If the option is required to load the plugin. If a required option is not present loading should fail.
- **prompt** (*str*) If the option can be requested via a prompt (where appropriate) set the string that should be used to prompt with.

```

__annotations__ = {}

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.loading.opts',
'__doc__': "An option required by an authentication plugin.\n\n Opts
provide a means for authentication plugins that are going to be\n
dynamically loaded to specify the parameters that are to be passed to
the\n plugin on initialization.\n\n The Opt specifies information about
the way the plugin parameter is to be\n represented in different loading
mechanisms.\n\n When defining an Opt with a - the - should be present in
the name\n parameter. This will automatically be converted to an _ when
passing to the\n plugin initialization. For example, you should
specify::\n\n Opt('user-domain-id')\n\n which will pass the value as
`user_domain_id` to the plugin's\n initialization.\n\n :param str name:
The name of the option.\n :param callable type: The type of the option.
This is a callable which is\n passed the raw option that was loaded (often
a string) and is required\n to return the parameter in the type expected
by __init__.\n :param str help: The help text that is shown along with
the option.\n :param bool secret: If the parameter is secret it should
not be printed or\n logged in debug output.\n :param str dest: the name
of the argument that will be passed to __init__.\n This allows you to have
a different name in loading than is used by the\n __init__ function.
Defaults to the value of name.\n :param keystoneauth1.loading.Opt
deprecated: A list of other options that\n are deprecated in favour of
this one. This ensures the old options are\n still registered.\n :type
opt: list(Opt)\n :param default: A default value that can be used if one
is not provided.\n :param str metavar: The <metavar> that should be
printed in CLI help text.\n :param bool required: If the option is
required to load the plugin. If a\n required option is not present loading
should fail.\n :param str prompt: If the option can be requested via a
prompt (where\n appropriate) set the string that should be used to prompt
with.\n ", '__init__': <function Opt.__init__>, '__repr__': <function
Opt.__repr__>, '_to_oslo_opt': <function Opt._to_oslo_opt>, '__eq__':
<function Opt.__eq__>, '_all_opts': <property object>, 'argparse_args':
<property object>, 'argparse_envvars': <property object>,
'argparse_default': <property object>, '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__'
of 'Opt' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'Opt'
objects>, '__hash__': None, '__annotations__': {}})

```

`__doc__` = "An option required by an authentication plugin.\n\n Opts provide a means for authentication plugins that are going to be\n dynamically loaded to specify the parameters that are to be passed to\n the\n plugin on initialization.\n\n The Opt specifies information about\n the way the plugin parameter is to be\n represented in different loading\n mechanisms.\n\n When defining an Opt with a - the - should be present in\n the name\n parameter. This will automatically be converted to an _ when\n passing to the\n plugin initialization. For example, you should\n specify:\n\n Opt('user-domain-id')\n\n which will pass the value as\n `user\_domain\_id` to the plugin's\n initialization.\n\n :param str name:\n The name of the option.\n :param callable type: The type of the option.\n This is a callable which is\n passed the raw option that was loaded (often\n a string) and is required\n to return the parameter in the type expected\n by `__init__`.\n :param str help: The help text that is shown along with\n the option.\n :param bool secret: If the parameter is secret it should\n not be printed or\n logged in debug output.\n :param str dest: the name\n of the argument that will be passed to `__init__`.\n This allows you to have\n a different name in loading than is used by the\n `__init__` function.\n Defaults to the value of name.\n :param keystoneauth1.loading.Opt\n deprecated: A list of other options that\n are deprecated in favour of\n this one. This ensures the old options are\n still registered.\n :type\n opt: list(Opt)\n :param default: A default value that can be used if one\n is not provided.\n :param str metavar: The <metavar> that should be\n printed in CLI help text.\n :param bool required: If the option is\n required to load the plugin. If a\n required option is not present loading\n should fail.\n :param str prompt: If the option can be requested via a\n prompt (where\n appropriate) set the string that should be used to prompt\n with.\n "

`__eq__`(*other: Any*) → bool

Define equality operator on option parameters.

`__hash__` = None

`__init__`(*name: str, type: type[~typing.Any] = <class 'str'>, help: str | None = None, secret: bool = False, dest: str | None = None, deprecated: list[~keystoneauth1.loading.opts.Opt] | None = None, default: ~typing.Any = None, metavar: str | None = None, required: bool = False, prompt: str | None = None*)

`__module__` = 'keystoneauth1.loading.opts'

`__repr__`() → str

Return string representation of option name.

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object

property `_all_opts`: chain[Opt]

`_to_oslo_opt`() → cfg.Opt

property `argparse_args`: list[str]

property `argparse_default`: `Any`

property `argparse_envvars`: `list[str]`

keystoneauth1.loading.session module

class `keystoneauth1.loading.session.Session`

Bases: `_BaseLoader[Session]`

`__abstractmethods__` = `frozenset({})`

`__annotations__` = `{}`

`__doc__` = `None`

`__module__` = `'keystoneauth1.loading.session'`

`__orig_bases__` =
`(keystoneauth1.loading.base._BaseLoader[keystoneauth1.session.Session],)`

`__parameters__` = `()`

`_abc_impl` = `<_abc._abc_data object>`

`get_conf_options`(*deprecated_opts*: `dict[str, list[cfg.DeprecatedOpt]]` | `None` = `None`) →
`list[cfg.Opt]`

Get oslo_config options that are needed for a Session.

These may be useful without being registered for config file generation or to manipulate the options before registering them yourself.

The options that are set are:

cafile

The certificate authority filename.

certfile

The client certificate file to present.

keyfile

The key for the client certificate.

insecure

Whether to ignore SSL verification.

timeout

The max time to wait for HTTP connections.

collect-timing

Whether to collect API timing information.

split-loggers

Whether to log requests to multiple loggers.

Parameters

deprecated_opts (*dict*) Deprecated options that should be included in the definition of new options. This should be a dict from the name of the new option to a list of `oslo.DeprecatedOpts` that correspond to the new option. (optional)

For example, to support the `ca_file` option pointing to the new `cafile` option name:

```
old_opt = oslo_cfg.DeprecatedOpt('ca_file', 'old_group')
deprecated_opts = {'cafile': [old_opt]}
```

Returns

A list of oslo_config options.

get_options() → list[opts.Opt]

Return the list of parameters associated with the auth plugin.

This list may be used to generate CLI or config arguments.

Returns

A list of Param objects describing available plugin parameters.

Return type

list

load_from_argparse_arguments(namespace: *Namespace*, **kwargs: *Any*) → Session

load_from_conf_options(conf: *cfg.ConfigOpts*, group: *str*, **kwargs: *Any*) → Session

Create a session object from an oslo_config object.

The options must have been previously registered with `register_conf_options`.

Parameters

- **conf** (*oslo_config.Cfg*) config object to register with.
- **group** (*string*) The ini group to register options in.
- **kwargs** (*dict*) Additional parameters to pass to session construction.

Returns

A new session object.

Return type

Session

load_from_options(insecure: *bool* = False, verify: *bool* | *str* | *None* = None, cacert: *str* | *None* = None, cert: *str* | *None* = None, key: *str* | *None* = None, **kwargs: *Any*) → Session

Create a session with individual certificate parameters.

Some parameters used to create a session dont lend themselves to be loaded from config/CLI etc. Create a session by converting those parameters into session `__init__` parameters.

property plugin_class: *type*[Session]

register_argparse_arguments(parser: *ArgumentParser*) → None

register_conf_options(conf: *cfg.ConfigOpts*, group: *str*, deprecated_opts: *dict*[*str*, list[*cfg.DeprecatedOpt*]] | *None* = None) → list[*cfg.Opt*]

Register the oslo_config options that are needed for a session.

The options that are set are:

cafile

The certificate authority filename.

certfile

The client certificate file to present.

keyfile

The key for the client certificate.

insecure

Whether to ignore SSL verification.

timeout

The max time to wait for HTTP connections.

collect-timing

Whether to collect API timing information.

split-loggers

Whether to log requests to multiple loggers.

Parameters

- **conf** (*oslo_config.Cfg*) config object to register with.
- **group** (*string*) The ini group to register options in.
- **deprecated_opts** (*dict*) Deprecated options that should be included in the definition of new options. This should be a dict from the name of the new option to a list of oslo.DeprecatedOpts that correspond to the new option. (optional)

For example, to support the `ca_file` option pointing to the new `cafile` option name:

```
old_opt = oslo_cfg.DeprecatedOpt('ca_file', 'old_group')
deprecated_opts = {'cafile': [old_opt]}
```

Returns

The list of options that was registered.

```
keystoneauth1.loading.session._positive_non_zero_float(argument_value: str | None)
→ float | None
```

```
keystoneauth1.loading.session.get_conf_options(deprecated_opts: dict[str,
list[cfg.DeprecatedOpt]] | None = None)
→ list[cfg.Opt]
```

```
keystoneauth1.loading.session.load_from_argparse_arguments(namespace: Namespace,
**kwargs: Any) →
Session
```

```
keystoneauth1.loading.session.load_from_conf_options(conf: cfg.ConfigOpts, group: str,
**kwargs: Any) → Session
```

```
keystoneauth1.loading.session.register_argparse_arguments(parser: ArgumentParser)
→ None
```

```
keystoneauth1.loading.session.register_conf_options(conf: cfg.ConfigOpts, group: str,
                                                    deprecated_opts: dict[str,
list[cfg.DeprecatedOpt]] | None =
None) → list[cfg.Opt]
```

Module contents

class keystoneauth1.loading.BaseFederationLoader

Bases: BaseV3Loader[V3FederationPluginT]

Base Option handling for federation plugins.

This class defines options and handling that should be common to the V3 identity federation API. It provides the options expected by the `keystoneauth1.identity.v3.FederationBaseAuth` class.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Base Option handling for federation plugins.\n\n This class
defines options and handling that should be common to the V3\n
identity federation API. It provides the options expected by the\n
:py:class:`keystoneauth1.identity.v3.FederationBaseAuth` class.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.loading.identity'
```

```
__orig_bases__ =
(keystoneauth1.loading.identity.BaseV3Loader[~V3FederationPluginT],)
```

```
__parameters__ = (~V3FederationPluginT,)
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
get_options() → list[Opt]
```

Return the list of parameters associated with the auth plugin.

This list may be used to generate CLI or config arguments.

Returns

A list of Param objects describing available plugin parameters.

Return type

`list`

class keystoneauth1.loading.BaseGenericLoader

Bases: BaseIdentityLoader[GenericPluginT]

Base Option handling for generic plugins.

This class defines options and handling that should be common to generic plugins. These plugins target the OpenStack identity service however are designed to be independent of API version. It provides the options expected by the `keystoneauth1.identity.generic.base.BaseGenericPlugin` class.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```



```
__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'Base Option handling for generic plugins.\n\n This class
defines options and handling that should be common to generic\n plugins.
These plugins target the OpenStack identity service however are\n designed
to be independent of API version. It provides the options expected\n by
the :py:class:`keystoneauth1.identity.generic.base.BaseGenericPlugin`\n
class.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.loading.identity'

__orig_bases__ =
(keyystoneauth1.loading.identity.BaseIdentityLoader[~GenericPluginT],)

__parameters__ = (~GenericPluginT,)

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

get_options() → [list](#)[[Opt](#)]

Return the list of parameters associated with the auth plugin.

This list may be used to generate CLI or config arguments.

Returns

A list of Param objects describing available plugin parameters.

Return type

[list](#)

class keystoneauth1.loading.BaseIdentityLoader

```
Bases: BaseLoader[PluginT]
```

Base Option handling for identity plugins.

This class defines options and handling that should be common across all plugins that are developed against the OpenStack identity service. It provides the options expected by the keystoneauth1.identity.BaseIdentityPlugin class.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'Base Option handling for identity plugins.\n\n This class
defines options and handling that should be common across all\n plugins
that are developed against the OpenStack identity service. It\n provides
the options expected by the\n
:py:class:`keystoneauth1.identity.BaseIdentityPlugin` class.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.loading.identity'

__orig_bases__ = (keystoneauth1.loading.base.BaseLoader[~PluginT],)

__parameters__ = (~PluginT,)

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

get_options() → list[Opt]

Return the list of parameters associated with the auth plugin.

This list may be used to generate CLI or config arguments.

Returns

A list of Param objects describing available plugin parameters.

Return type

list

class keystoneauth1.loading.BaseLoader

Bases: _BaseLoader[BaseAuthPluginT]

__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({'get_options'})

__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = None

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.loading.base'

__orig_bases__ =

(keystoneauth1.loading.base._BaseLoader[+BaseAuthPluginT],)

__parameters__ = (+BaseAuthPluginT,)

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

class keystoneauth1.loading.BaseV2Loader

Bases: BaseIdentityLoader[V2PluginT]

Base Option handling for identity plugins.

This class defines options and handling that should be common to the V2 identity API. It provides the options expected by the keystoneauth1.identity.v2.Auth class.

__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})

__annotations__ = {}

__doc__ = 'Base Option handling for identity plugins.\n\n This class defines options and handling that should be common to the V2\n identity API. It provides the options expected by the\n :py:class:`keystoneauth1.identity.v2.Auth` class.\n '

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.loading.identity'

__orig_bases__ =

(keystoneauth1.loading.identity.BaseIdentityLoader[~V2PluginT],)

__parameters__ = (~V2PluginT,)

_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>

get_options() → [list](#)[[Opt](#)]

Return the list of parameters associated with the auth plugin.

This list may be used to generate CLI or config arguments.

Returns

A list of Param objects describing available plugin parameters.

Return type

[list](#)

class keystoneauth1.loading.BaseV3Loader

Bases: BaseIdentityLoader[V3PluginT]

Base Option handling for identity plugins.

This class defines options and handling that should be common to the V3 identity API. It provides the options expected by the keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Auth class.

```
__abstractmethods__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'Base Option handling for identity plugins.\n\n This class\n defines options and handling that should be common to the V3\n identity\n API. It provides the options expected by the\n :py:class:`keystoneauth1.identity.v3.Auth` class.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.loading.identity'
```

```
__orig_bases__ =\n (keystoneauth1.loading.identity.BaseIdentityLoader[~V3PluginT],)
```

```
__parameters__ = (~V3PluginT,)
```

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

get_options() → [list](#)[[Opt](#)]

Return the list of parameters associated with the auth plugin.

This list may be used to generate CLI or config arguments.

Returns

A list of Param objects describing available plugin parameters.

Return type

[list](#)

load_from_options(**kwargs: [Any](#)) → V3PluginT

Create a plugin from the arguments retrieved from get_options.

A client can override this function to do argument validation or to handle differences between the registered options and what is required to create the plugin.

```
class keystoneauth1.loading.Opt(name: str, type: type[~typing.Any] = <class 'str'>, help: str\n | None = None, secret: bool = False, dest: str | None = None,\n deprecated: list[~keystoneauth1.loading.opts.Opt] | None =\n None, default: ~typing.Any = None, metavar: str | None =\n None, required: bool = False, prompt: str | None = None)
```

Bases: `object`

An option required by an authentication plugin.

Opts provide a means for authentication plugins that are going to be dynamically loaded to specify the parameters that are to be passed to the plugin on initialization.

The Opt specifies information about the way the plugin parameter is to be represented in different loading mechanisms.

When defining an Opt with a `-` the `-` should be present in the name parameter. This will automatically be converted to an `_` when passing to the plugin initialization. For example, you should specify:

```
Opt('user-domain-id')
```

which will pass the value as `user_domain_id` to the plugins initialization.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) The name of the option.
- **type** (`callable`) The type of the option. This is a callable which is passed the raw option that was loaded (often a string) and is required to return the parameter in the type expected by `__init__`.
- **help** (`str`) The help text that is shown along with the option.
- **secret** (`bool`) If the parameter is secret it should not be printed or logged in debug output.
- **dest** (`str`) the name of the argument that will be passed to `__init__`. This allows you to have a different name in loading than is used by the `__init__` function. Defaults to the value of name.
- **deprecated** (`keystoneauth1.loading.Opt`) A list of other options that are deprecated in favour of this one. This ensures the old options are still registered.
- **default** A default value that can be used if one is not provided.
- **metavar** (`str`) The `<metavar>` that should be printed in CLI help text.
- **required** (`bool`) If the option is required to load the plugin. If a required option is not present loading should fail.
- **prompt** (`str`) If the option can be requested via a prompt (where appropriate) set the string that should be used to prompt with.

```

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.loading.opts',
'__doc__': "An option required by an authentication plugin.\n\n Opts
provide a means for authentication plugins that are going to be\n
dynamically loaded to specify the parameters that are to be passed to
the\n plugin on initialization.\n\n The Opt specifies information about
the way the plugin parameter is to be\n represented in different loading
mechanisms.\n\n When defining an Opt with a - the - should be present in
the name\n parameter. This will automatically be converted to an _ when
passing to the\n plugin initialization. For example, you should
specify:.\n\n Opt('user-domain-id')\n\n which will pass the value as
`user_domain_id` to the plugin's\n initialization.\n\n :param str name:
The name of the option.\n :param callable type: The type of the option.
This is a callable which is\n passed the raw option that was loaded (often
a string) and is required\n to return the parameter in the type expected
by __init__.\n :param str help: The help text that is shown along with
the option.\n :param bool secret: If the parameter is secret it should
not be printed or\n logged in debug output.\n :param str dest: the name
of the argument that will be passed to __init__.\n This allows you to have
a different name in loading than is used by the\n __init__ function.
Defaults to the value of name.\n :param keystoneauth1.loading.Opt
deprecated: A list of other options that\n are deprecated in favour of
this one. This ensures the old options are\n still registered.\n :type
opt: list(Opt)\n :param default: A default value that can be used if one
is not provided.\n :param str metavar: The <metavar> that should be
printed in CLI help text.\n :param bool required: If the option is
required to load the plugin. If a\n required option is not present loading
should fail.\n :param str prompt: If the option can be requested via a
prompt (where\n appropriate) set the string that should be used to prompt
with.\n ", '__init__': <function Opt.__init__>, '__repr__': <function
Opt.__repr__>, '_to_oslo_opt': <function Opt._to_oslo_opt>, '__eq__':
<function Opt.__eq__>, '_all_opts': <property object>, 'argparse_args':
<property object>, 'argparse_envvars': <property object>,
'argparse_default': <property object>, '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__'
of 'Opt' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'Opt'
objects>, '__hash__': None, '__annotations__': {}})

```

`__doc__` = "An option required by an authentication plugin.\n\n Opts provide a means for authentication plugins that are going to be\n dynamically loaded to specify the parameters that are to be passed to\n the\n plugin on initialization.\n\n The Opt specifies information about\n the way the plugin parameter is to be\n represented in different loading\n mechanisms.\n\n When defining an Opt with a - the - should be present in\n the name\n parameter. This will automatically be converted to an _ when\n passing to the\n plugin initialization. For example, you should\n specify:\n\n Opt('user-domain-id')\n\n which will pass the value as\n `user\_domain\_id` to the plugin's\n initialization.\n\n :param str name:\n The name of the option.\n :param callable type: The type of the option.\n This is a callable which is\n passed the raw option that was loaded (often\n a string) and is required\n to return the parameter in the type expected\n by `__init__`.\n :param str help: The help text that is shown along with\n the option.\n :param bool secret: If the parameter is secret it should\n not be printed or\n logged in debug output.\n :param str dest: the name\n of the argument that will be passed to `__init__`.\n This allows you to have\n a different name in loading than is used by the\n `__init__` function.\n Defaults to the value of name.\n :param keystoneauth1.loading.Opt\n deprecated: A list of other options that\n are deprecated in favour of\n this one. This ensures the old options are\n still registered.\n :type\n opt: list(Opt)\n :param default: A default value that can be used if one\n is not provided.\n :param str metavar: The <metavar> that should be\n printed in CLI help text.\n :param bool required: If the option is\n required to load the plugin. If a\n required option is not present loading\n should fail.\n :param str prompt: If the option can be requested via a\n prompt (where\n appropriate) set the string that should be used to prompt\n with.\n "

`__eq__`(*other: Any*) → bool

Define equality operator on option parameters.

`__hash__` = None

`__init__`(*name: str, type: type[~typing.Any] = <class 'str'>, help: str | None = None, secret: bool = False, dest: str | None = None, deprecated: list[~keystoneauth1.loading.opts.Opt] | None = None, default: ~typing.Any = None, metavar: str | None = None, required: bool = False, prompt: str | None = None*)

`__module__` = 'keystoneauth1.loading.opts'

`__repr__`() → str

Return string representation of option name.

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object

property `_all_opts`: chain[Opt]

`_to_oslo_opt`() → cfg.Opt

property `argparse_args`: list[str]

property `argparse_default`: `Any`

property `argparse_envvars`: `list[str]`

`keystoneauth1.loading.get_adapter_conf_options(include_deprecated: bool = True,
depreacted_opts: dict[str, list[cfg.DeprecatedOpt]] | None = None)
→ list[cfg.Opt]`

`keystoneauth1.loading.get_auth_common_conf_options()` → `list[cfg.Opt]`

Get the oslo_config options common for all auth plugins.

These may be useful without being registered for config file generation or to manipulate the options before registering them yourself.

The options that are set are:

auth_type

The name of the plugin to load.

auth_section

The config file section to load options from.

Returns

A list of oslo_config options.

`keystoneauth1.loading.get_auth_plugin_conf_options(plugin:
BaseLoader[BaseAuthPluginT] |
str) → list[cfg.Opt]`

Get the oslo_config options for a specific plugin.

This will be the list of config options that is registered and loaded by the specified plugin.

Parameters

plugin (`str` or `keystoneauth1.loading.BaseLoader`) The name of the plugin loader or a plugin loader object

Returns

A list of oslo_config options.

`keystoneauth1.loading.get_available_plugin_loaders()` → `dict[str, BaseLoader[BaseAuthPluginT]]`

Retrieve all the plugin classes available on the system.

Returns

A dict with plugin entrypoint name as the key and the plugin loader as the value.

Return type

`dict`

`keystoneauth1.loading.get_available_plugin_names()` → `frozenset[str]`

Get the names of all the plugins that are available on the system.

This is particularly useful for help and error text to prompt a user for example what plugins they may specify.

Returns

A list of names.

Return type`frozenset``keystoneauth1.loading.get_plugin_loader(name: str) → BaseLoader[BaseAuthPluginT]`

Retrieve a plugin class by its entrypoint name.

Parameters

name (*str*) The name of the object to get.

Returns

An auth plugin class.

Return type`keystoneauth1.loading.BaseLoader`**Raises**

`keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.NoMatchingPlugin` if a plugin cannot be created.

`keystoneauth1.loading.get_plugin_options(name: str) → list[opts.Opt]`

Get the options for a specific plugin.

This will be the list of options that is registered and loaded by the specified plugin.

Returns

A list of `keystoneauth1.loading.Opt` options.

Raises

`keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.NoMatchingPlugin` if a plugin cannot be created.

`keystoneauth1.loading.get_session_conf_options(deprecated_opts: dict[str, list[cfg.DeprecatedOpt]] | None = None) → list[cfg.Opt]``keystoneauth1.loading.load_adapter_from_conf_options(conf: cfg.ConfigOpts, group: str, **kwargs: Any) → Adapter``keystoneauth1.loading.load_auth_from_argparse_arguments(namespace: Namespace, **kwargs: Any) → plugin.BaseAuthPluginT | None`

Retrieve the created plugin from the completed argparse results.

Loads and creates the auth plugin from the information parsed from the command line by argparse.

Parameters

namespace (*Namespace*) The result from CLI parsing.

Returns

An auth plugin, or None if a name is not provided.

Return type`keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin`**Raises**

`keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.NoMatchingPlugin` if a plugin cannot be created.


```
keystoneauth1.loading.load_auth_from_conf_options(conf: cfg.ConfigOpts, group: str,  
                                                  **kwargs: Any) → key-  
stoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin |  
None
```

Load a plugin from an oslo_config CONF object.

Each plugin will register their own required options and so there is no standard list and the plugin should be consulted.

The base options should have been registered with register_conf_options before this function is called.

Parameters

- **conf** (*oslo_config.cfg.ConfigOpts*) A conf object.
- **group** (*str*) The group name that options should be read from.

Returns

An authentication Plugin or None if a name is not provided

Return type

keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.NoMatchingPlugin if a plugin cannot be created.

```
keystoneauth1.loading.load_session_from_argparse_arguments(namespace: Namespace,  
                                                           **kwargs: Any) →  
Session
```

```
keystoneauth1.loading.load_session_from_conf_options(conf: cfg.ConfigOpts, group: str,  
                                                     **kwargs: Any) → Session
```

```
keystoneauth1.loading.register_adapter_argparse_arguments(parser: ArgumentParser,  
                                                           service_type: str | None =  
None) → None
```

```
keystoneauth1.loading.register_adapter_conf_options(conf: cfg.ConfigOpts, group: str,  
                                                    include_deprecated: bool = True,  
                                                    deprecated_opts: dict[str,  
list[cfg.DeprecatedOpt]] | None =  
None) → list[cfg.Opt]
```

```
keystoneauth1.loading.register_auth_argparse_arguments(parser: ArgumentParser, argv:  
list[str], default: Any = None)  
→  
BaseLoader[plugin.BaseAuthPluginT]  
| None
```

Register CLI options needed to create a plugin.

The function inspects the provided arguments so that it can also register the options required for that specific plugin if available.

Parameters

- **parser** (*argparse.ArgumentParser*) the parser to attach argparse options to.
- **argv** (*list*) the arguments provided to the application.
- **default** (*str/class*) a default plugin name or a plugin object to use if one isn't specified by the CLI. default: None.

Returns

The plugin class that will be loaded or None if not provided.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.loader.BaseLoader`

Raises

`keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.NoMatchingPlugin` if a plugin cannot be created.

`keystoneauth1.loading.register_auth_conf_options(conf: cfg.ConfigOpts, group: str) → None`

Register the oslo_config options that are needed for a plugin.

This only registers the basic options shared by all plugins. Options that are specific to a plugin are loaded just before they are read.

The defined options are:

- **auth_type:** the name of the auth plugin that will be used for authentication.
- **auth_section:** the group from which further auth plugin options should be taken. If section is not provided then the auth plugin options will be taken from the same group as provided in the parameters.

Parameters

- **conf** (*oslo_config.cfg.ConfigOpts*) config object to register with.
- **group** (*string*) The ini group to register options in.

`keystoneauth1.loading.register_service_adapter_argparse_arguments(parser: ArgumentParser, service_type: str) → None`

`keystoneauth1.loading.register_session_argparse_arguments(parser: ArgumentParser) → None`

`keystoneauth1.loading.register_session_conf_options(conf: cfg.ConfigOpts, group: str, deprecated_opts: dict[str, list[cfg.DeprecatedOpt]] | None = None) → list[cfg.Opt]`

6.1.2 Submodules

keystoneauth1.adapter module

```
class keystoneauth1.adapter.Adapter(session: Session, service_type: str | None = None,
                                     service_name: str | None = None, interface: str |
                                     list[str] | None = None, region_name: str | None =
                                     None, endpoint_override: str | None = None, version:
                                     str | None = None, auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None
                                     = None, user_agent: str | None = None,
                                     connect_retries: int | None = None, logger: Logger |
                                     None = None, allow: dict[str, Any] | None = None,
                                     additional_headers: MutableMapping[str, str] | None
                                     = None, client_name: str | None = None,
                                     client_version: str | None = None, allow_version_hack:
                                     bool | None = None, global_request_id: str | None =
                                     None, min_version: str | None = None, max_version:
                                     str | None = None, default_microversion: str | None =
                                     None, status_code_retries: int | None = None,
                                     retrieable_status_codes: list[int] | None = None,
                                     raise_exc: bool | None = None, rate_limit: float | None
                                     = None, concurrency: int | None = None,
                                     connect_retry_delay: float | None = None,
                                     status_code_retry_delay: float | None = None)
```

Bases: `_BaseAdapter`

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.adapter'
```

```
delete(url: str, **kwargs: Any) → Response
```

Perform a DELETE request.

This calls `request()` with method set to DELETE.

```
get(url: str, **kwargs: Any) → Response
```

Perform a GET request.

This calls `request()` with method set to GET.

```
head(url: str, **kwargs: Any) → Response
```

Perform a HEAD request.

This calls `request()` with method set to HEAD.

```
patch(url: str, **kwargs: Any) → Response
```

Perform a PATCH request.

This calls `request()` with method set to PATCH.

```
post(url: str, **kwargs: Any) → Response
```

Perform a POST request.

This calls `request()` with method set to POST.

put(url: str, **kwargs: Any) → Response

Perform a PUT request.

This calls `request()` with method set to PUT.

request(url: str, method: str, **kwargs: Any) → Response

```
class keystoneauth1.adapter.LegacyJsonAdapter(session: Session, service_type: str | None
                                              = None, service_name: str | None = None,
                                              interface: str | list[str] | None = None,
                                              region_name: str | None = None,
                                              endpoint_override: str | None = None,
                                              version: str | None = None, auth:
                                              plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None = None,
                                              user_agent: str | None = None,
                                              connect_retries: int | None = None,
                                              logger: Logger | None = None, allow:
                                              dict[str, Any] | None = None,
                                              additional_headers: MutableMapping[str,
                                              str] | None = None, client_name: str |
                                              None = None, client_version: str | None =
                                              None, allow_version_hack: bool | None =
                                              None, global_request_id: str | None =
                                              None, min_version: str | None = None,
                                              max_version: str | None = None,
                                              default_microversion: str | None = None,
                                              status_code_retries: int | None = None,
                                              retrievable_status_codes: list[int] | None =
                                              None, raise_exc: bool | None = None,
                                              rate_limit: float | None = None,
                                              concurrency: int | None = None,
                                              connect_retry_delay: float | None = None,
                                              status_code_retry_delay: float | None =
                                              None)
```

Bases: `_BaseAdapter`

Make something that looks like an old HTTPClient.

A common case when using an adapter is that we want an interface similar to the HTTPClients of old which returned the body as JSON as well.

You probably don't want this if you are starting from scratch.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = "Make something that looks like an old HTTPClient.\n\n A common\n case when using an adapter is that we want an interface similar to\n the\n HTTPClients of old which returned the body as JSON as well.\n\n You\n probably don't want this if you are starting from scratch.\n "
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.adapter'
```

delete(url: str, **kwargs: Any) → tuple[Response, object]

Perform a DELETE request.

This calls `request()` with method set to DELETE.

get(url: *str*, **kwargs: *Any*) → tuple[Response, object]

Perform a GET request.

This calls `request()` with method set to GET.

head(url: *str*, **kwargs: *Any*) → tuple[Response, object]

Perform a HEAD request.

This calls `request()` with method set to HEAD.

patch(url: *str*, **kwargs: *Any*) → tuple[Response, object]

Perform a PATCH request.

This calls `request()` with method set to PATCH.

post(url: *str*, **kwargs: *Any*) → tuple[Response, object]

Perform a POST request.

This calls `request()` with method set to POST.

put(url: *str*, **kwargs: *Any*) → tuple[Response, object]

Perform a PUT request.

This calls `request()` with method set to PUT.

request(url: *str*, method: *str*, **kwargs: *Any*) → tuple[Response, object]

```
class keystoneauth1.adapter._BaseAdapter(session: Session, service_type: str | None =
    None, service_name: str | None = None,
    interface: str | list[str] | None = None,
    region_name: str | None = None,
    endpoint_override: str | None = None, version:
    str | None = None, auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin |
    None = None, user_agent: str | None = None,
    connect_retries: int | None = None, logger:
    Logger | None = None, allow: dict[str, Any] |
    None = None, additional_headers:
    MutableMapping[str, str] | None = None,
    client_name: str | None = None, client_version:
    str | None = None, allow_version_hack: bool |
    None = None, global_request_id: str | None =
    None, min_version: str | None = None,
    max_version: str | None = None,
    default_microversion: str | None = None,
    status_code_retries: int | None = None,
    retrievable_status_codes: list[int] | None = None,
    raise_exc: bool | None = None, rate_limit: float |
    None = None, concurrency: int | None = None,
    connect_retry_delay: float | None = None,
    status_code_retry_delay: float | None = None)
```

Bases: `object`

An instance of a session with local variables.

A session is a global object that is shared around amongst many clients. It therefore contains state that is relevant to everyone. There is a lot of state such as the service type and region_name that are only relevant to a particular client that is using the session. An adapter provides a wrapper of client local data around the global session object.

version, min_version, max_version and default_microversion can all be given either as a string or a tuple.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object to wrap.
- **service_type** (*str*) The default service_type for URL discovery.
- **service_name** (*str*) The default service_name for URL discovery.
- **interface** (*str*) The default interface for URL discovery.
- **region_name** (*str*) The default region_name for URL discovery.
- **endpoint_override** (*str*) Always use this endpoint URL for requests for this client.
- **version** The minimum version restricted to a given Major API. Mutually exclusive with min_version and max_version. (optional)
- **auth** (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) An auth plugin to use instead of the session one.
- **user_agent** (*str*) The User-Agent string to set.
- **connect_retries** (*int*) The maximum number of retries that should be attempted for connection errors. Default None - use session default which is dont retry.
- **logger** (*logging.Logger*) A logging object to use for requests that pass through this adapter.
- **allow** (*dict*) Extra filters to pass when discovering API versions. (optional)
- **additional_headers** (*dict*) Additional headers that should be attached to every request passing through the adapter. Headers of the same name specified per request will take priority.
- **client_name** (*str*) The name of the client that created the adapter. This will be used to create the user_agent.
- **client_version** (*str*) The version of the client that created the adapter. This will be used to create the user_agent.
- **allow_version_hack** (*bool*) Allow keystoneauth to hack up catalog URLs to support older schemes. (optional, default True)
- **global_request_id** (*str*) A global_request_id (in the form of req-\$uuid) that will be passed on all requests. Enables cross project request id tracking.
- **min_version** The minimum major version of a given API, intended to be used as the lower bound of a range with max_version. Mutually exclusive with version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest. (optional)

- **max_version** The maximum major version of a given API, intended to be used as the upper bound of a range with min_version. Mutually exclusive with version. (optional)
- **default_microversion** The default microversion value to send with API requests. While microversions are a per-request feature, a user may know they want to default to sending a specific value. (optional)
- **status_code_retries** (*int*) The maximum number of retries that should be attempted for retrieable HTTP status codes (optional, defaults to 0 - never retry).
- **retrieable_status_codes** (*list*) List of HTTP status codes that should be retried (optional, defaults to HTTP 503, has no effect when status_code_retries is 0).
- **raise_exc** (*bool*) If True, requests returning failing HTTP responses will raise an exception; if False, the response is returned. This can be overridden on a per-request basis via the kwarg of the same name.
- **rate_limit** (*float*) A client-side rate limit to impose on requests made through this adapter in requests per second. For instance, a rate_limit of 2 means to allow no more than 2 requests per second, and a rate_limit of 0.5 means to allow no more than 1 request every two seconds. (optional, defaults to None, which means no rate limiting will be applied).
- **concurrency** (*int*) How many simultaneous http requests this Adapter can be used for. (optional, defaults to None, which means no limit).
- **connect_retry_delay** (*float*) Delay (in seconds) between two connect retries (if enabled). By default exponential retry starting with 0.5 seconds up to a maximum of 60 seconds is used.
- **status_code_retry_delay** (*float*) Delay (in seconds) between two status code retries (if enabled). By default exponential retry starting with 0.5 seconds up to a maximum of 60 seconds is used.

```
__annotations__ = {'client_name': str | None, 'client_version': str | None}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.adapter',
'__annotations__': {'client_name': str | None, 'client_version': str |
None}, '__doc__': "An instance of a session with local variables.\n\n A
session is a global object that is shared around amongst many clients.
It\n therefore contains state that is relevant to everyone. There is a lot
of\n state such as the service type and region_name that are only relevant
to a\n particular client that is using the session. An adapter provides a
wrapper\n of client local data around the global session object.\n\n
version, min_version, max_version and default_microversion can all be\n
given either as a string or a tuple.\n\n :param session: The session
object to wrap.\n :type session: keystoneauth1.session.Session\n :param
str service_type: The default service_type for URL discovery.\n :param
str service_name: The default service_name for URL discovery.\n :param
str interface: The default interface for URL discovery.\n :param str
region_name: The default region_name for URL discovery.\n :param str
endpoint_override:\n Always use this endpoint URL for requests for this
client.\n :param version:\n The minimum version restricted to a given
Major API.\n Mutually exclusive with min_version and max_version.\n
(optional)\n :param auth: An auth plugin to use instead of the session
one.\n :type auth: keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin\n :param str
user_agent: The User-Agent string to set.\n :param int connect_retries:\n
The maximum number of retries that should be attempted for\n connection
errors. Default None - use session default which\n is don't retry.\n
:param logger:\n A logging object to use for requests that pass through
this\n adapter.\n :type logger: logging.Logger\n :param dict allow:\n
Extra filters to pass when discovering API versions. (optional)\n :param
dict additional_headers:\n Additional headers that should be attached to
every request\n passing through the adapter. Headers of the same name
specified\n per request will take priority.\n :param str client_name:\n
The name of the client that created the adapter. This will be\n used to
create the user_agent.\n :param str client_version:\n The version of the
client that created the adapter. This will\n be used to create the
user_agent.\n :param bool allow_version_hack:\n Allow keystoneauth to hack
up catalog URLs to support older schemes.\n (optional, default True)\n
:param str global_request_id:\n A global_request_id (in the form of
`req-$uuid`) that will be\n passed on all requests. Enables cross
project request id tracking.\n :param min_version:\n The minimum major
version of a given API, intended to be used as\n the lower bound of a
range with max_version. Mutually exclusive with\n version. If min_version
is given with no max_version it is as\n if max version is 'latest'.
(optional)\n :param max_version:\n The maximum major version of a given
API, intended to be used as\n the upper bound of a range with min_version.
Mutually exclusive with\n version. (optional)\n :param
default_microversion:\n The default microversion value to send with API
requests. While\n microversions are a per-request feature, a user may know
they\n want to default to sending a specific value. (optional)\n :param
int status_code_retries:\n The maximum number of retries that should be
attempted for retrievable\n HTTP status codes (optional, defaults to 0 -
never retry).\n :param list retrievable_status_codes:\n List of HTTP status
codes that should be retried (optional,\n defaults to HTTP 503, has no
effect when status_code_retries is 0).\n :param bool raise_exc:\n If True,
requests returning failing HTTP responses will raise an\n exception; if
False, the response is returned. This can be\n overridden on a per-request
basis via the kwarg of the same name.\n :param float rate_limit:\n A
client-side rate limit to impose on requests made through this\n adapter
in requests per second. For instance, a rate_limit of 2\n means to allow
no more than 2 requests per second. and a rate limit\n of 0.5 means to
```



```
__doc__ = "An instance of a session with local variables.\n\n A session is a global object that is shared around amongst many clients. It\n therefore contains state that is relevant to everyone. There is a lot of\n state such as the service type and region_name that are only relevant to a\n particular client that is using the session. An adapter provides a\n wrapper\n of client local data around the global session object.\n\n version, min_version, max_version and default_microversion can all be\n given either as a string or a tuple.\n\n :param session: The session object to wrap.\n :type session: keystoneauth1.session.Session\n :param str service_type: The default service_type for URL discovery.\n :param str service_name: The default service_name for URL discovery.\n :param str interface: The default interface for URL discovery.\n :param str region_name: The default region_name for URL discovery.\n :param str endpoint_override:\n Always use this endpoint URL for requests for this client.\n :param version:\n The minimum version restricted to a given Major API.\n Mutually exclusive with min_version and max_version.\n (optional)\n :param auth: An auth plugin to use instead of the session one.\n :type auth: keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin\n :param str user_agent: The User-Agent string to set.\n :param int connect_retries:\n The maximum number of retries that should be attempted for\n connection errors. Default None - use session default which\n is don't retry.\n :param logger:\n A logging object to use for requests that pass through this\n adapter.\n :type logger: logging.Logger\n :param dict allow:\n Extra filters to pass when discovering API versions. (optional)\n :param dict additional_headers:\n Additional headers that should be attached to every request\n passing through the adapter. Headers of the same name specified\n per request will take priority.\n :param str client_name:\n The name of the client that created the adapter. This will be\n used to create the user_agent.\n :param str client_version:\n The version of the client that created the adapter. This will\n be used to create the user_agent.\n :param bool allow_version_hack:\n Allow keystoneauth to hack up catalog URLs to support older schemes. (optional, default True)\n :param str global_request_id:\n A global_request_id (in the form of `req-$uuid`) that will be\n passed on all requests. Enables cross project request id tracking.\n :param min_version:\n The minimum major version of a given API, intended to be used as\n the lower bound of a range with max_version. Mutually exclusive with\n version. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as\n if max version is 'latest'. (optional)\n :param max_version:\n The maximum major version of a given API, intended to be used as\n the upper bound of a range with min_version. Mutually exclusive with\n version. (optional)\n :param default_microversion:\n The default microversion value to send with API requests. While\n microversions are a per-request feature, a user may know they\n want to default to sending a specific value. (optional)\n :param int status_code_retries:\n The maximum number of retries that should be attempted for retrievable\n HTTP status codes (optional, defaults to 0 - never retry).\n :param list retrievable_status_codes:\n List of HTTP status codes that should be retried (optional,\n defaults to HTTP 503, has no effect when status_code_retries is 0).\n :param bool raise_exc:\n If True, requests returning failing HTTP responses will raise an\n exception; if False, the response is returned. This can be\n overridden on a per-request basis via the kwarg of the same name.\n :param float rate_limit:\n A client-side rate limit to impose on requests made through this\n adapter in requests per second. For instance, a rate_limit\n of 2 means to allow no more than 2 requests per second, and a rate_limit\n of 0.5 means to allow no more than 1 request every two seconds.\n (optional, defaults to None, which means no rate limiting will be\n applied).\n :param int
```

```
__init__(session: Session, service_type: str | None = None, service_name: str | None = None,
         interface: str | list[str] | None = None, region_name: str | None = None,
         endpoint_override: str | None = None, version: str | None = None, auth:
         plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None = None, user_agent: str | None = None,
         connect_retries: int | None = None, logger: Logger | None = None, allow: dict[str,
         Any] | None = None, additional_headers: MutableMapping[str, str] | None = None,
         client_name: str | None = None, client_version: str | None = None,
         allow_version_hack: bool | None = None, global_request_id: str | None = None,
         min_version: str | None = None, max_version: str | None = None,
         default_microversion: str | None = None, status_code_retries: int | None = None,
         retrievable_status_codes: list[int] | None = None, raise_exc: bool | None = None,
         rate_limit: float | None = None, concurrency: int | None = None,
         connect_retry_delay: float | None = None, status_code_retry_delay: float | None =
         None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.adapter'
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
_request(url: str, method: str, **kwargs: Any) → Response
```

```
_set_endpoint_filter_kwargs(kwargs: dict[str, object]) → None
```

```
client_name: str | None = None
```

```
client_version: str | None = None
```

```
get_all_version_data(interface: str | list[str] | None = 'public', region_name: str | None =
                    None) → dict[str, dict[str, dict[str, list[VersionData]]]]
```

Get data about all versions of a service.

Parameters

- **interface** Type of endpoint to get version data for. Can be a single value or a list of values. A value of None indicates that all interfaces should be queried. (optional, defaults to public)
- **region_name** (*string*) Region of endpoints to get version data for. A value of None indicates that all regions should be queried. (optional, defaults to None)

Returns

A dictionary keyed by region_name with values containing dictionaries keyed by interface with values being a list of VersionData.

```
get_api_major_version(auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None = None, **kwargs: Any) →
                    tuple[int | float, ...] | None
```

Get the major API version as provided by the auth plugin.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for token. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

Raises

`keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingAuthPlugin` if a plugin is not available.

Returns

The major version of the API of the service discovered.

Return type

`tuple` or `None`

get_endpoint(*auth*: *plugin.BaseAuthPlugin* | *None* = *None*, ***kwargs*: *Any*) → *str* | *None*

Get an endpoint as provided by the auth plugin.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for token. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

Raises

`keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingAuthPlugin` if a plugin is not available.

Returns

An endpoint if available or `None`.

Return type

`str`

get_endpoint_data(*auth*: *plugin.BaseAuthPlugin* | *None* = *None*) → *discover.EndpointData* | *None*

Get the endpoint data for this Adapters endpoint.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for token. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

Raises

- `keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingAuthPlugin` if a plugin is not available.
- `TypeError` If arguments are invalid

Returns

Endpoint data if available or `None`.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.discover.EndpointData`

get_project_id(*auth*: *plugin.BaseAuthPlugin* | *None* = *None*) → *str* | *None*

Return the authenticated project_id as provided by the auth plugin.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for token. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

Raises

- `keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth.AuthorizationFailure` if a new token fetch fails.

- `keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingAuthPlugin` if a plugin is not available.

Returns

Current *project_id* or None if not supported by plugin.

Return type

`str`

get_token(*auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin* | *None = None*) → *str* | *None*

Return a token as provided by the auth plugin.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for token. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

Raises

`keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth.AuthorizationFailure` if a new token fetch fails.

Returns

A valid token.

Return type

`str`

get_user_id(*auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin* | *None = None*) → *str* | *None*

Return the authenticated user_id as provided by the auth plugin.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for token. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

Raises

- `keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth.AuthorizationFailure` if a new token fetch fails.
- `keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingAuthPlugin` if a plugin is not available.

Returns

Current *user_id* or None if not supported by plugin.

Return type

`str`

invalidate(*auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin* | *None = None*) → *bool*

Invalidate an authentication plugin.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to invalidate. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

classmethod register_argparse_arguments(*parser: ArgumentParser, service_type: str* | *None = None*) → *None*

Attach arguments to a given argparse Parser for Adapters.

Parameters

- **parser** (*argparse.ArgumentParser*) The argparse parser to attach options to.
- **service_type** (*str*) Default service_type value. (optional)

classmethod register_service_argparse_arguments(*parser: ArgumentParser, service_type: str*) → *None*

Attach arguments to a given argparse Parser for Adapters.

Parameters

- **parser** (*argparse.ArgumentParser*) The argparse parser to attach options to.
- **service_type** (*str*) Name of a service to generate additional arguments for.

`keystoneauth1.adapter.register_adapter_argparse_arguments`(*parser: ArgumentParser, service_type: str | None = None*) → *None*

`keystoneauth1.adapter.register_service_adapter_argparse_arguments`(*parser: ArgumentParser, service_type: str*) → *None*

keystoneauth1.discover module

The passive components to version discovery.

The Discover object in `discover.py` contains functions that can create objects on your behalf. These functions are not usable from within the `keystoneauth1` library because you will get dependency resolution issues.

The Discover object in this file provides the querying components of Discovery. This includes functions like `url_for` which allow you to retrieve URLs and the raw data specified in version discovery responses.

class `keystoneauth1.discover.Discover`(*session: ks_session.Session, url: str, authenticated: bool | None = None*)

Bases: `object`

CURRENT_STATUSES = ('stable', 'current', 'supported')

DEPRECATED_STATUSES = ('deprecated',)

EXPERIMENTAL_STATUSES = ('experimental',)

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.discover',
'CURRENT_STATUSES': ('stable', 'current', 'supported'),
'DEPRECATED_STATUSES': ('deprecated',), 'EXPERIMENTAL_STATUSES':
('experimental',), '__init__': <function Discover.__init__>,
'raw_version_data': <function Discover.raw_version_data>, 'version_data':
<function Discover.version_data>, 'version_string_data': <function
Discover.version_string_data>, 'data_for': <function Discover.data_for>,
'url_for': <function Discover.url_for>, 'versioned_data_for': <function
Discover.versioned_data_for>, 'versioned_url_for': <function
Discover.versioned_url_for>, '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of
'Discover' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of
'Discover' objects>, '__doc__': None, '__annotations__': {}})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__init__(session: ks_session.Session, url: str, authenticated: bool | None = None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.discover'
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
data_for(version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float], *, allow_experimental: bool =
False, allow_deprecated: bool = True, allow_unknown: bool = False) →
VersionData | None
```

Return endpoint data for a version.

NOTE: This method raises a `TypeError` if version is `None`. It is

kept for backwards compatability. New code should use `versioned_data_for` instead.

Parameters

version (*tuple*) The version is always a minimum version in the same major release as there should be no compatibility issues with using a version newer than the one asked for.

Returns

the endpoint data for a URL that matches the required version (the format is described in `version_data`) or `None` if no match.

Return type

dict

```
raw_version_data(allow_experimental: bool = False, allow_deprecated: bool = True,
allow_unknown: bool = False) → list[dict[str, Any]]
```

Get raw version information from URL.

Raw data indicates that only minimal validation processing is performed on the data, so what is returned here will be the data in the same format it was received from the endpoint.

Parameters

- **allow_experimental** (*bool*) Allow experimental version endpoints.
- **allow_deprecated** (*bool*) Allow deprecated version endpoints.
- **allow_unknown** (*bool*) Allow endpoints with an unrecognised status.

Returns

The endpoints returned from the server that match the criteria.

Return type

`list`

`url_for(version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float], *, allow_experimental: bool = False, allow_deprecated: bool = True, allow_unknown: bool = False) → str | None`

Get the endpoint url for a version.

NOTE: This method raises a `TypeError` if version is `None`. It is

kept for backwards compatability. New code should use `versioned_url_for` instead.

Parameters

version (*tuple*) The version is always a minimum version in the same major release as there should be no compatibility issues with using a version newer than the one asked for.

Returns

The url for the specified version or `None` if no match.

Return type

`str`

`version_data(reverse: bool = False, *, allow_experimental: bool = False, allow_deprecated: bool = True, allow_unknown: bool = False) → list[VersionData]`

Get normalized version data.

Return version data in a structured way.

Parameters

reverse (*bool*) Reverse the list. `reverse=true` will mean the returned list is sorted from newest to oldest version.

Returns

A list of `VersionData` sorted by version number.

Return type

`list(VersionData)`

`version_string_data(reverse: bool = False, *, allow_experimental: bool = False, allow_deprecated: bool = True, allow_unknown: bool = False) → list[VersionData]`

Get normalized version data with versions as strings.

Return version data in a structured way.

Parameters

reverse (*bool*) Reverse the list. `reverse=true` will mean the returned list is sorted from newest to oldest version.

Returns

A list of `VersionData` sorted by version number.

Return type

`list(VersionData)`

versioned_data_for(url: *str* | *None* = *None*, min_version: *str* | *int* | *float* | *Iterable*[*str* | *int* | *float*] | *None* = *None*, max_version: *str* | *int* | *float* | *Iterable*[*str* | *int* | *float*] | *None* = *None*, *, allow_experimental: *bool* = *False*, allow_deprecated: *bool* = *True*, allow_unknown: *bool* = *False*) → *VersionData* | *None*

Return endpoint data for the service at a url.

min_version and max_version can be given either as strings or tuples.

Parameters

- **url** (*string*) If url is given, the data will be returned for the endpoint data that has a self link matching the url.
- **min_version** The minimum endpoint version that is acceptable. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest. If min_version is latest, max_version may only be latest or None.
- **max_version** The maximum endpoint version that is acceptable. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest. If min_version is latest, max_version may only be latest or None.

Returns

the endpoint data for a URL that matches the required version (the format is described in version_data) or None if no match.

Return type

dict

versioned_url_for(min_version: *str* | *int* | *float* | *Iterable*[*str* | *int* | *float*] | *None* = *None*, max_version: *str* | *int* | *float* | *Iterable*[*str* | *int* | *float*] | *None* = *None*, *, allow_experimental: *bool* = *False*, allow_deprecated: *bool* = *True*, allow_unknown: *bool* = *False*) → *str* | *None*

Get the endpoint url for a version.

min_version and max_version can be given either as strings or tuples.

Parameters

- **min_version** The minimum version that is acceptable. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest.
- **max_version** The maximum version that is acceptable. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest.

Returns

The url for the specified version or None if no match.

Return type

str

```
class keystoneauth1.discover.EndpointData(catalog_url: str | None = None, service_url: str
                                           | None = None, service_type: str | None =
                                           None, service_name: str | None = None,
                                           service_id: str | None = None, region_name:
                                           str | None = None, interface: str | None = None,
                                           endpoint_id: str | None = None, raw_endpoint:
                                           str | None = None, api_version: tuple[int | float,
                                           ...] | None = None, major_version: str | None =
                                           None, min_microversion: tuple[int | float, ...] |
                                           None = None, max_microversion: tuple[int |
                                           float, ...] | None = None, next_min_version: str
                                           | None = None, not_before: str | None = None,
                                           status: str | None = None)
```

Bases: `object`

Normalized information about a discovered endpoint.

Contains url, version, microversion, interface and region information. This is essentially the data contained in the catalog and the version discovery documents about an endpoint that is used to select the endpoint desired by the user. It is returned so that a user can know which qualities a discovered endpoint had, in case their request allowed for a range of possibilities.

Refer to the microversion specification for more information.

https://specs.openstack.org/openstack/api-wg/guidelines/microversion_specification.html

`__copy__()` → `EndpointData`

Return a new `EndpointData` based on this one.

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.discover',
'__doc__': 'Normalized information about a discovered endpoint.\n\nContains url, version, microversion, interface and region information.\nThis is essentially the data contained in the catalog and the version\ndiscovery documents about an endpoint that is used to select the\nendpoint\ndesired by the user. It is returned so that a user can know\nwhich qualities\na discovered endpoint had, in case their request allowed\nfor a range of\npossibilities.\n\nRefer to the microversion\nspecification for more information.\n\nhttps://specs.openstack.org/\nopenstack/api-wg/guidelines/microversion_specification.html\n',
'__init__': <function EndpointData.__init__>, '__copy__': <function\nEndpointData.__copy__>, '__str__': <function EndpointData.__str__>,\n'url': <property object>, 'get_current_versioned_data': <function\nEndpointData.get_current_versioned_data>, 'get_versioned_data': <function\nEndpointData.get_versioned_data>, 'get_all_version_string_data':\n<function EndpointData.get_all_version_string_data>,\n'_infer_version_data': <function EndpointData._infer_version_data>,\n'_set_version_info': <function EndpointData._set_version_info>,\n'_run_discovery': <function EndpointData._run_discovery>,\n'_get_discovery_url_choices': <function\nEndpointData._get_discovery_url_choices>, '_get_catalog_discover_hack':\n<function EndpointData._get_catalog_discover_hack>, '__dict__':\n<attribute '__dict__' of 'EndpointData' objects>, '__weakref__':\n<attribute '__weakref__' of 'EndpointData' objects>, '__annotations__':\n{'_saved_project_id': 'str | None', '_catalog_matches_exactly': 'bool',\n'_disc': 'Discover | None'}})
```

`__doc__` = 'Normalized information about a discovered endpoint.\n\nContains url, version, microversion, interface and region information.\nThis is essentially the data contained in the catalog and the version\ndiscovery documents about an endpoint that is used to select the endpoint\ndesired by the user. It is returned so that a user can know which qualities\na discovered endpoint had, in case their request allowed for a range of\npossibilities.\n\nRefer to the microversion specification for more information.\n\nhttps://specs.openstack.org/openstack/api-wg/guidelines/microversion_specification.html\n '

`__init__`(catalog_url: *str* | *None* = *None*, service_url: *str* | *None* = *None*, service_type: *str* | *None* = *None*, service_name: *str* | *None* = *None*, service_id: *str* | *None* = *None*, region_name: *str* | *None* = *None*, interface: *str* | *None* = *None*, endpoint_id: *str* | *None* = *None*, raw_endpoint: *str* | *None* = *None*, api_version: *tuple*[*int* | *float*, ...] | *None* = *None*, major_version: *str* | *None* = *None*, min_microversion: *tuple*[*int* | *float*, ...] | *None* = *None*, max_microversion: *tuple*[*int* | *float*, ...] | *None* = *None*, next_min_version: *str* | *None* = *None*, not_before: *str* | *None* = *None*, status: *str* | *None* = *None*)

`__module__` = 'keystoneauth1.discover'

`__str__`() → *str*

Produce a string like EndpointData{key=val, }, for debugging.

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object

`_get_catalog_discover_hack`() → *str*

Apply the catalog hacks and figure out an unversioned endpoint.

This function is internal to keystoneauth1.

Returns

A url that has been transformed by the regex hacks that match the service_type.

`_get_discovery_url_choices`(project_id: *str* | *None*, allow_version_hack: *bool* = *True*, min_version: *tuple*[*int* | *float*, ...] | *None* = *None*, max_version: *tuple*[*int* | *float*, ...] | *None* = *None*) → *Generator*[*str*, *None*, *None*]

Find potential locations for version discovery URLs.

min_version and max_version are already normalized, so will either be *None* or a tuple.

`_infer_version_data`(project_id: *str* | *None* = *None*) → *list*[*VersionData*]

Return version data dict for when discovery fails.

Parameters

project_id (*string*) ID of the currently scoped project. Used for removing project_id components of URLs from the catalog. (optional)

Returns

A list of *VersionData* sorted by version number.

Return type

list(*VersionData*)

_run_discovery(*session*: *ks_session.Session*, *cache*: *dict[str, Discover] | None*, *min_version*: *tuple[int | float, ...] | None*, *max_version*: *tuple[int | float, ...] | None*, *project_id*: *str | None*, *allow_version_hack*: *bool*, *discover_versions*: *bool*) → *None*

_set_version_info(*session*: *ks_session.Session*, *allow*: *dict[str, Any]*, *cache*: *dict[str, Discover] | None*, *allow_version_hack*: *bool*, *project_id*: *str | None*, *discover_versions*: *bool*, *min_version*: *tuple[int | float, ...] | None*, *max_version*: *tuple[int | float, ...] | None*) → *None*

get_all_version_string_data(*session*: *ks_session.Session*, *project_id*: *str | None = None*) → *list[VersionData]*

Return version data for all versions discovery can find.

Parameters

project_id (*string*) ID of the currently scoped project. Used for removing project_id components of URLs from the catalog. (optional)

Returns

A list of VersionData sorted by version number.

Return type

list(VersionData)

get_current_versioned_data(*session*: *ks_session.Session*, *allow*: *dict[str, Any] | None = None*, *cache*: *dict[str, Discover] | None = None*, *project_id*: *str | None = None*) → *EndpointData*

Run version discovery on the current endpoint.

A simplified version of get_versioned_data, get_current_versioned_data runs discovery but only on the endpoint that has been found already.

It can be useful in some workflows where the user wants version information about the endpoint they have.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **allow** (*dict*) Extra filters to pass when discovering API versions. (optional)
- **cache** (*dict*) A dict to be used for caching results in addition to caching them on the Session. (optional)
- **project_id** (*string*) ID of the currently scoped project. Used for removing project_id components of URLs from the catalog. (optional)

Returns

A new EndpointData with the requested versioned data.

Return type

keystoneauth1.discover.EndpointData

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery.DiscoveryFailure If the appropriate versioned data could not be discovered.

```
get_versioned_data(session: ks_session.Session, allow: dict[str, Any] | None = None, cache: dict[str, Any] | None = None, allow_version_hack: bool = True, project_id: str | None = None, discover_versions: bool = True, min_version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None, max_version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None = None) → EndpointData
```

Run version discovery for the service described.

Performs Version Discovery and returns a new EndpointData object with information found.

min_version and max_version can be given either as strings or tuples.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **allow** (*dict*) Extra filters to pass when discovering API versions. (optional)
- **cache** (*dict*) A dict to be used for caching results in addition to caching them on the Session. (optional)
- **allow_version_hack** (*bool*) Allow keystoneauth to hack up catalog URLs to support older schemes. (optional, default True)
- **project_id** (*string*) ID of the currently scoped project. Used for removing project_id components of URLs from the catalog. (optional)
- **discover_versions** (*bool*) Whether to get version metadata from the version discovery document even if its not neccessary to fulfill the major version request. (optional, defaults to True)
- **min_version** The minimum version that is acceptable. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest.
- **max_version** The maximum version that is acceptable. If min_version is given with no max_version it is as if max version is latest.

Returns

A new EndpointData with the requested versioned data.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.discover.EndpointData`

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery.DiscoveryFailure If the appropriate versioned data could not be discovered.

```
property url: str | None
```

```
class keystoneauth1.discover.Status
```

```
Bases: object
```

```
CURRENT = 'CURRENT'
```

```
DEPRECATED = 'DEPRECATED'
```

```
EXPERIMENTAL = 'EXPERIMENTAL'
```

```
KNOWN = ('CURRENT', 'SUPPORTED', 'DEPRECATED', 'EXPERIMENTAL')
```

```
SUPPORTED = 'SUPPORTED'
```

```
UNKNOWN = 'UNKNOWN'
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.discover',  
'CURRENT': 'CURRENT', 'SUPPORTED': 'SUPPORTED', 'DEPRECATED':  
'DEPRECATED', 'EXPERIMENTAL': 'EXPERIMENTAL', 'UNKNOWN': 'UNKNOWN',  
'KNOWN': ('CURRENT', 'SUPPORTED', 'DEPRECATED', 'EXPERIMENTAL'),  
'normalize': <classmethod(<function Status.normalize>>)>, '__dict__':  
<attribute '__dict__' of 'Status' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute  
'__weakref__' of 'Status' objects>, '__doc__': None, '__annotations__':  
{}})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.discover'
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

classmethod `normalize(raw_status: str) → str`

Turn a status into a canonical status value.

If the status from the version discovery document does not match one of the known values, it will be set to UNKNOWN.

Parameters

raw_status (*str*) Status value from a discovery document.

Returns

A canonicalized version of the status. Valid values are CURRENT, SUPPORTED, DEPRECATED, EXPERIMENTAL and UNKNOWN

Return type

str

```
class keystoneauth1.discover.VersionData(version: tuple[int | float, ...] | str | None, url: str,  
collection: str | None = None,  
max_microversion: tuple[int | float, ...] | str |  
None = None, min_microversion: tuple[int |  
float, ...] | str | None = None, next_min_version:  
tuple[int | float, ...] | str | None = None,  
not_before: str | None = None, status: str =  
'CURRENT', raw_status: str | None = None)
```

Bases: `dict[str, Any]`

Normalized Version Data about an endpoint.

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.discover',
'__doc__': 'Normalized Version Data about an endpoint.', '__init__':
<function VersionData.__init__>, 'version': <property object>, 'url':
<property object>, 'collection': <property object>, 'min_microversion':
<property object>, 'max_microversion': <property object>, 'status':
<property object>, 'raw_status': <property object>, '__orig_bases__':
(dict[str, typing.Any],), '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of
'VersionData' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of
'VersionData' objects>, '__annotations__': {}})
```

__doc__ = 'Normalized Version Data about an endpoint.'

__init__(*version: tuple[int | float, ...] | str | None*, *url: str*, *collection: str | None = None*,
max_microversion: tuple[int | float, ...] | str | None = None, *min_microversion:*
tuple[int | float, ...] | str | None = None, *next_min_version: tuple[int | float, ...] | str |*
None = None, *not_before: str | None = None*, *status: str = 'CURRENT'*, *raw_status:*
str | None = None)

__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.discover'

__orig_bases__ = (dict[str, typing.Any],)

__weakref__
list of weak references to the object

property collection: *str | None*
The URL for the discovery document.
May be None.

property max_microversion: *tuple[int | float, ...] | None*
The maximum microversion supported by the endpoint.
May be None.

property min_microversion: *tuple[int | float, ...] | None*
The minimum microversion supported by the endpoint.
May be None.

property raw_status: *str | None*
The status as provided by the server.

property status: *str*
A canonicalized version of the status.
Valid values are CURRENT, SUPPORTED, DEPRECATED and EXPERIMENTAL.

property url: *str*
The url for the endpoint.

property version: *tuple[int | float, ...] | None*
The normalized version of the endpoint.

class keystoneauth1.discover._VersionHacksBases: `object`

A container to abstract the list of version hacks.

This could be done as simply a dictionary but is abstracted like this to make for easier testing.

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.discover',
'__doc__': 'A container to abstract the list of version hacks.\n\n This
could be done as simply a dictionary but is abstracted like this to\n make
for easier testing.\n ', '__init__': <function _VersionHacks.__init__>,
'add_discover_hack': <function _VersionHacks.add_discover_hack>,
'get_discover_hack': <function _VersionHacks.get_discover_hack>,
'__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of '_VersionHacks' objects>,
'__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of '_VersionHacks' objects>,
'__annotations__': {'_discovery_data': 'dict[str,
list[tuple[re.Pattern[str], str]]']}}})
```

```
__doc__ = 'A container to abstract the list of version hacks.\n\n This
could be done as simply a dictionary but is abstracted like this to\n make
for easier testing.\n '
```

```
__init__() → None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.discover'
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
add_discover_hack(service_type: str, old: Pattern[str], new: str = "") → None
```

Add a new hack for a service type.

Parameters

- **service_type** (`str`) The service_type in the catalog.
- **old** (`re.RegexObject`) The pattern to use.
- **new** (`str`) What to replace the pattern with.

```
get_discover_hack(service_type: str, url: str) → str
```

Apply the catalog hacks and figure out an unversioned endpoint.

Parameters

- **service_type** (`str`) the service_type to look up.
- **url** (`str`) The original url that came from a service_catalog.

Returns

Either the unversioned url or the one from the catalog to try.

```
keystoneauth1.discover._combine_relative_url(discovery_url: str, version_url: str) → str
```

```
keystoneauth1.discover._int_or_latest(val: str | float) → int | float
```

Convert val to an int or the special value LATEST.

Parameters**val** An int()-able, or the string latest, or the special value LATEST.

Returns

An int, or the special value LATEST

`keystoneauth1.discover._latest_soft_match(required: tuple[int | float, ...] | None, candidate: tuple[int | float, ...]) → bool`

`keystoneauth1.discover._normalize_version_args(version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None, min_version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None, max_version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None, service_type: str | None = None) → tuple[tuple[int | float, ...] | None, tuple[int | float, ...] | None]`

`keystoneauth1.discover._str_or_latest(val: str | int | float) → str`

Convert val to a string, handling LATEST => latest.

Parameters

val An int or the special value LATEST.

Returns

A string representation of val. If val was LATEST, the return is latest.

`keystoneauth1.discover._version_from_url(url: str | None) → tuple[int | float, ...] | None`

`keystoneauth1.discover.add_catalog_discover_hack(service_type: str, old: Pattern[str], new: str) → None`

Add a version removal rule for a particular service.

Originally deployments of OpenStack would contain a versioned endpoint in the catalog for different services. E.g. an identity service might look like `http://localhost:5000/v2.0`. This is a problem when we want to use a different version like v3.0 as there is no way to tell where it is located. We cannot simply change all service catalogs either so there must be a way to handle the older style of catalog.

This function adds a rule for a given service type that if part of the URL matches a given regular expression in *old* then it will be replaced with the *new* value. This will replace all instances of old with new. It should therefore contain a regex anchor.

For example the included rule states:

```
add_catalog_version_hack('identity', re.compile('/v2.0/?$'), '/')
```

so if the catalog retrieves an *identity* URL that ends with `/v2.0` or `/v2.0/` then it should replace it simply with `/` to fix the users catalog.

Parameters

- **service_type** (*str*) The service type as defined in the catalog that the rule will apply to.
- **old** (*re.RegexObject*) The regular expression to search for and replace if found.
- **new** (*str*) The new string to replace the pattern with.

```
keystoneauth1.discover.get_discovery(session: ks_session.Session, url: str, cache: dict[str, Discover] | None = None, authenticated: bool | None = False) → Discover
```

Return the discovery object for a URL.

Check the session and the plugin cache to see if we have already performed discovery on the URL and if so return it, otherwise create a new discovery object, cache it and return it.

NOTE: This function is expected to be used by keystoneauth and should not be needed by users part of normal usage. A normal user should use `get_endpoint` or `get_endpoint_data` on `keystoneauth.session.Session` or `endpoint_filters` on `keystoneauth.session.Session` or `keystoneauth.session.Session`. However, should the user need to perform direct discovery for some reason, this function should be used so that the discovery caching is used.

Parameters

- **session** (`keystoneauth1.session.Session`) A session object to discover with.
- **url** (`str`) The url to lookup.
- **cache** (`dict`) A dict to be used for caching results, in addition to caching them on the Session. (optional) Defaults to None.
- **authenticated** (`bool`) Include a token in the discovery call. (optional) Defaults to None, which will use a token if an auth plugin is installed.

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.discovery.DiscoveryFailure** if for some reason the lookup fails.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError** An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

A discovery object with the results of looking up that URL.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.discover.Discovery`

```
keystoneauth1.discover.get_version_data(session: ks_session.Session, url: str, authenticated: bool | None = None, version_header: str | None = None) → list[dict[str, Any]]
```

Retrieve raw version data from a url.

The return is a list of dicts of the form:

```
[
  {
    'status': 'STABLE',
    'id': 'v2.3',
    'links': [
      {'href': 'http://network.example.com/v2.3', 'rel': 'self'},
      {'href': 'http://network.example.com/', 'rel': 'collection'},
    ],
  },
]
```

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```

        'min_version': '2.0',
        'max_version': '2.7',
    },
    ...,
]

```

Note: The maximum microversion may be specified by *max_version* or *version*, the former superseding the latter. All **version* keys are optional. Other keys and links entries are permitted, but ignored.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A Session object that can be used for communication.
- **url** (*string*) Endpoint or discovery URL from which to retrieve data.
- **authenticated** (*bool*) Include a token in the discovery call. (optional) Defaults to None.
- **version_header** (*string*) provide the OpenStack-API-Version header for services which dont return version information without it, for backward compatibility.

Returns

A list of dicts containing version information.

Return type

`list(dict)`

`keystoneauth1.discover.normalize_version_number(version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float]) → tuple[int | float, ...]`

Turn a version representation into a tuple.

Examples:

The following all produce a return value of (1, 0):

```
1, '1', 'v1', [1], (1,), ['1'], 1.0, '1.0', 'v1.0', (1, 0)
```

The following all produce a return value of (1, 20, 3):

```
'v1.20.3', '1.20.3', (1, 20, 3), ['1', '20', '3']
```

The following all produce a return value of (LATEST, LATEST):

```
'latest', 'vlatest', ('latest', 'latest'), (LATEST, LATEST)
```

The following all produce a return value of (2, LATEST):

```
'2.latest', 'v2.latest', (2, LATEST), ('2', 'latest')
```

Parameters

version A version specifier in any of the following forms: String, possibly prefixed with v, containing one or more numbers *or* the string latest, separated by

periods. Examples: v1, v1.2, 1.2.3, 123, latest, 1.latest, v1.latest. Integer. This will be assumed to be the major version, with a minor version of 0. Float. The integer part is assumed to be the major version; the decimal part the minor version. Non-string iterable comprising integers, integer strings, the string latest, or the special value LATEST. Examples: (1,), [1, 2], (12, 34, 56), (LATEST,), (2, latest)

Returns

A tuple of len >= 2 comprising integers and/or LATEST.

Raises

TypeError If the input version cannot be interpreted.

`keystoneauth1.discover.version_between(min_version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None, max_version: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float] | None, candidate: str | int | float | Iterable[str | int | float]) → bool`

Determine whether a candidate version is within a specified range.

Parameters

- **min_version** The minimum version that is acceptable. None/empty indicates no lower bound.
- **max_version** The maximum version that is acceptable. None/empty indicates no upper bound.
- **candidate** Candidate version to test. May not be None/empty.

Returns

True if candidate is between min_version and max_version; False otherwise.

Raises

- **ValueError** If candidate is None.
- **TypeError** If any input cannot be normalized.

`keystoneauth1.discover.version_match(required: tuple[int | float, ...], candidate: tuple[int | float, ...]) → bool`

Test that an available version satisfies the required version.

To be suitable a version must be of the same major version as required and be at least a match in minor/patch level.

eg. 3.3 is a match for a required 3.1 but 4.1 is not.

Parameters

- **required** (*tuple*) the version that must be met.
- **candidate** (*tuple*) the version to test against required.

Returns

True if candidate is suitable False otherwise.

Return type

bool

`keystoneauth1.discover.version_to_string(version: tuple[int | float, ...]) → str`

Turn a version tuple into a string.

Parameters

version (*tuple*) A version represented as a tuple of ints. As a special case, a tuple member may be LATEST, which translates to latest.

Returns

A version represented as a period-delimited string.

keystoneauth1.http_basic module

```
class keystoneauth1.http_basic.HTTPBasicAuth(endpoint: str | None = None, username: str | None = None, password: str | None = None)
```

Bases: `FixedEndpointPlugin`

A provider that will always use HTTP Basic authentication.

This is useful to unify session/adaptor loading for services that might be deployed in standalone mode.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A provider that will always use HTTP Basic authentication.\n\nThis is useful to unify session/adaptor loading for services\nthat might be deployed in standalone mode.\n '
```

```
__init__(endpoint: str | None = None, username: str | None = None, password: str | None = None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.http_basic'
```

```
get_headers(session: ks_session.Session) → dict[str, str] | None
```

Fetch authentication headers for message.

This is a more generalized replacement of the older `get_token` to allow plugins to specify different or additional authentication headers to the OpenStack standard X-Auth-Token header.

How the authentication headers are obtained is up to the plugin. If the headers are still valid they may be re-used, retrieved from cache or the plugin may invoke an authentication request against a server.

The default implementation of `get_headers` calls the `get_token` method to enable older style plugins to continue functioning unchanged. Subclasses should feel free to completely override this function to provide the headers that they want.

Returning `None` will indicate that no token was able to be retrieved and that authorization was a failure. Adding no authentication data can be achieved by returning an empty dictionary.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the `auth_plugin` belongs to.

Returns

Headers that are set to authenticate a message or `None` for failure. Note that when checking this value that the empty dict is a valid, non-failure response.

Return type`dict`**get_token**(*session: ks_session.Session*) → `str` | `None`

Obtain a token.

How the token is obtained is up to the plugin. If it is still valid it may be re-used, retrieved from cache or invoke an authentication request against a server.

Returning `None` will indicate that no token was able to be retrieved.

This function is misplaced as it should only be required for auth plugins that use the X-Auth-Token header. However due to the way plugins evolved this method is required and often called to trigger an authentication request on a new plugin.

When implementing a new plugin it is advised that you implement this method, however if you dont require the X-Auth-Token header override the `get_headers` method instead.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A token to use.

Return type`string`**keystoneauth1.noauth module****class** keystoneauth1.noauth.NoAuth(*endpoint: str* | *None = None*)

Bases: FixedEndpointPlugin

A provider that will always use no auth.

This is useful to unify session/adaptor loading for services that might be deployed in standalone/noauth mode.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A provider that will always use no auth.\n\n This is useful to\n unify session/adaptor loading for services\n that might be deployed in\n standalone/noauth mode.\n '
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.noauth'
```

get_token(*session: ks_session.Session*) → `str` | `None`

Obtain a token.

How the token is obtained is up to the plugin. If it is still valid it may be re-used, retrieved from cache or invoke an authentication request against a server.

Returning `None` will indicate that no token was able to be retrieved.

This function is misplaced as it should only be required for auth plugins that use the X-Auth-Token header. However due to the way plugins evolved this method is required and often called to trigger an authentication request on a new plugin.

When implementing a new plugin it is advised that you implement this method, however if you dont require the X-Auth-Token header override the `get_headers` method instead.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A token to use.

Return type

string

keystoneauth1.plugin module

class keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin

Bases: `object`

The basic structure of an authentication plugin.

Note

See *Authentication Plugins* for a description of plugins provided by this library.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.plugin', '__doc__':
'The basic structure of an authentication plugin.\n\n .. note::\n See
:doc:`/authentication-plugins` for a description of plugins\n provided by
this library.\n\n ', '__init__': <function BaseAuthPlugin.__init__>,
'get_token': <function BaseAuthPlugin.get_token>, 'get_auth_ref':
<function BaseAuthPlugin.get_auth_ref>, 'get_headers': <function
BaseAuthPlugin.get_headers>, 'get_endpoint_data': <function
BaseAuthPlugin.get_endpoint_data>, 'get_api_major_version': <function
BaseAuthPlugin.get_api_major_version>, 'get_all_version_data': <function
BaseAuthPlugin.get_all_version_data>, 'get_endpoint': <function
BaseAuthPlugin.get_endpoint>, 'get_connection_params': <function
BaseAuthPlugin.get_connection_params>, 'invalidate': <function
BaseAuthPlugin.invalidate>, 'get_user_id': <function
BaseAuthPlugin.get_user_id>, 'get_project_id': <function
BaseAuthPlugin.get_project_id>, 'get_sp_auth_url': <function
BaseAuthPlugin.get_sp_auth_url>, 'get_sp_url': <function
BaseAuthPlugin.get_sp_url>, 'get_cache_id': <function
BaseAuthPlugin.get_cache_id>, 'get_auth_state': <function
BaseAuthPlugin.get_auth_state>, 'set_auth_state': <function
BaseAuthPlugin.set_auth_state>, '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of
'BaseAuthPlugin' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of
'BaseAuthPlugin' objects>, '__annotations__': {'_discovery_cache':
'dict[str, discover.Discover]'}})
```

```
__doc__ = 'The basic structure of an authentication plugin.\n\n ..
note::\n See :doc:`/authentication-plugins` for a description of plugins\n
provided by this library.\n\n '
```

```
__init__() → None
```

`__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.plugin'`

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object

`get_all_version_data(session: ks_session.Session, interface: str | list[str] | None = 'public', region_name: str | None = None, service_type: str | None = None) → dict[str, dict[str, dict[str, list[VersionData]]]]`

Get version data for all services in the catalog.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **interface** Type of endpoint to get version data for. Can be a single value or a list of values. A value of None indicates that all interfaces should be queried. (optional, defaults to public)
- **region_name** (*string*) Region of endpoints to get version data for. A value of None indicates that all regions should be queried. (optional, defaults to None)
- **service_type** (*string*) Limit the version data to a single service. (optional, defaults to None)

Returns

A dictionary keyed by region_name with values containing dictionaries keyed by interface with values being a list of `VersionData`.

`get_api_major_version(session: ks_session.Session, *, endpoint_override: str | None = None, **kwargs: Any) → tuple[int | float, ...] | None`

Get the major API version from the endpoint.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **endpoint_override** (*str*) URL to use for version discovery.
- **kwargs** Ignored.

Raises

`keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError` An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Valid `EndpointData` or None if not available.

Return type

keystoneauth1.discover.EndpointData or None

`get_auth_ref(session: ks_session.Session) → access.AccessInfo | None`

Return the authentication reference of an auth plugin.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.session*) A session object to be used for communication

Returns

An access info object if supported.

Return type

keystoneauth1.access.AccessInfo or *None*

get_auth_state() → *object*

Retrieve the current authentication state for the plugin.

Retrieve any internal state that represents the authenticated plugin.

This should not fetch any new data if it is not present.

Raises

NotImplementedError if the plugin does not support this feature.

Returns

raw python data (which can be JSON serialized) that can be moved into another plugin (of the same type) to have the same authenticated state.

Return type

object or *None* if unauthenticated.

get_cache_id() → *str* | *None*

Fetch an identifier that uniquely identifies the auth options.

The returned identifier need not be decomposable or otherwise provide anyway to recreate the plugin. It should not contain sensitive data in plaintext.

This string **MUST** change if any of the parameters that are used to uniquely identity this plugin change.

If `get_cache_id` returns a `str` value suggesting that caching is supported then `get_auth_cache` and `set_auth_cache` must also be implemented.

Returns

A unique string for the set of options

Return type

str or *None* if this is unsupported or unavailable.

get_connection_params(session: *ks_session.Session*) → *ConnectionParams*

Return any additional connection parameters required for the plugin.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the `auth_plugin` belongs to.

Returns

Parameters that are passed to the requests library. Only the `cert` and `verify` parameters may be returned.

Return type

dict

get_endpoint(session: *ks_session.Session*, **kwargs: *Any*) → *str* | *None*

Return an endpoint for the client.

There are no required keyword arguments to `get_endpoint` as a plugin implementation should use best effort with the information available to determine the endpoint. However

there are certain standard options that will be generated by the clients and should be used by plugins:

- **service_type**: what sort of service is required.
- **service_name**: the name of the service in the catalog.
- **interface**: what visibility the endpoint should have.
- **region_name**: the region the endpoint exists in.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the auth_plugin belongs to.
- **kwargs** Ignored.

Returns

The base URL that will be used to talk to the required service or None if not available.

Return type

string

get_endpoint_data(*session: ks_session.Session, *, endpoint_override: str | None = None, discover_versions: bool = True, **kwargs: Any*) → *EndpointData | None*

Return a valid endpoint data for a service.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **endpoint_override** (*str*) URL to use for version discovery.
- **discover_versions** (*bool*) Whether to get version metadata from the version discovery document even if it major api version info can be inferred from the url. (optional, defaults to True)
- **kwargs** Ignored.

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Valid *EndpointData* or None if not available.

Return type

keystoneauth1.discover.EndpointData or None

get_headers(*session: ks_session.Session*) → *dict[str, str] | None*

Fetch authentication headers for message.

This is a more generalized replacement of the older `get_token` to allow plugins to specify different or additional authentication headers to the OpenStack standard X-Auth-Token header.

How the authentication headers are obtained is up to the plugin. If the headers are still valid they may be re-used, retrieved from cache or the plugin may invoke an authentication request against a server.

The default implementation of `get_headers` calls the `get_token` method to enable older style plugins to continue functioning unchanged. Subclasses should feel free to completely override this function to provide the headers that they want.

Returning `None` will indicate that no token was able to be retrieved and that authorization was a failure. Adding no authentication data can be achieved by returning an empty dictionary.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the `auth_plugin` belongs to.

Returns

Headers that are set to authenticate a message or `None` for failure. Note that when checking this value that the empty dict is a valid, non-failure response.

Return type

`dict`

get_project_id(*session: ks_session.Session*) → `str` | `None`

Return the project id that we are authenticated to.

Wherever possible the project id should be inferred from the token however there are certain URLs and other places that require access to the currently authenticated project id.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A project identifier or `None` if one is not available.

Return type

`str`

get_sp_auth_url(*session: ks_session.Session, sp_id: str*) → `str` | `None`

Return `auth_url` from the Service Provider object.

This url is used for obtaining unscoped federated token from remote cloud.

Parameters

sp_id (*string*) ID of the Service Provider to be queried.

Returns

A Service Provider `auth_url` or `None` if one is not available.

Return type

`str`

get_sp_url(*session: ks_session.Session, sp_id: str*) → `str` | `None`

Return `sp_url` from the Service Provider object.

This url is used for passing SAML2 assertion to the remote cloud.

Parameters

sp_id (*str*) ID of the Service Provider to be queried.

Returns

A Service Provider `sp_url` or `None` if one is not available.

Return type`str`**get_token**(*session: ks_session.Session*) → `str` | `None`

Obtain a token.

How the token is obtained is up to the plugin. If it is still valid it may be re-used, retrieved from cache or invoke an authentication request against a server.

Returning `None` will indicate that no token was able to be retrieved.

This function is misplaced as it should only be required for auth plugins that use the X-Auth-Token header. However due to the way plugins evolved this method is required and often called to trigger an authentication request on a new plugin.

When implementing a new plugin it is advised that you implement this method, however if you don't require the X-Auth-Token header override the *get_headers* method instead.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A token to use.

Return type`string`**get_user_id**(*session: ks_session.Session*) → `str` | `None`

Return a unique user identifier of the plugin.

Wherever possible the user id should be inferred from the token however there are certain URLs and other places that require access to the currently authenticated user id.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A user identifier or `None` if one is not available.

Return type`str`**invalidate**() → `bool`

Invalidate the current authentication data.

This should result in fetching a new token on next call.

A plugin may be invalidated if an Unauthorized HTTP response is returned to indicate that the token may have been revoked or is otherwise now invalid.

Returns

True if there was something that the plugin did to invalidate. This means that it makes sense to try again. If nothing happens returns False to indicate give up.

Return type`bool`

set_auth_state(data: *str*) → *None*

Install existing authentication state for a plugin.

Take the output of get_auth_state and install that authentication state into the current authentication plugin.

Raises

NotImplementedError if the plugin does not support this feature.

class keystoneauth1.plugin.ConnectionParams

Bases: *TypedDict*

```
__annotations__ = {'cert': typing.NotRequired[str | tuple[str, str] |  
None], 'verify': typing.NotRequired[bool | str | None]}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.plugin',  
'__annotations__': {'cert': typing.NotRequired[str | tuple[str, str] |  
None], 'verify': typing.NotRequired[bool | str | None]},  
'__orig_bases__': (<function TypedDict>,), '__dict__': <attribute  
'__dict__' of 'ConnectionParams' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute  
'__weakref__' of 'ConnectionParams' objects>, '__doc__': None,  
'__required_keys__': frozenset(), '__optional_keys__':  
frozenset({'cert', 'verify'})}, '__total__': True})
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.plugin'
```

```
__optional_keys__ = frozenset({'cert', 'verify'})
```

```
__orig_bases__ = (<function TypedDict>,)
```

```
__required_keys__ = frozenset({})
```

```
__total__ = True
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
cert: NotRequired[str | tuple[str, str] | None]
```

```
verify: NotRequired[bool | str | None]
```

class keystoneauth1.plugin.FixedEndpointPlugin(endpoint: *str* | *None* = *None*)

Bases: BaseAuthPlugin

A base class for plugins that have one fixed endpoint.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A base class for plugins that have one fixed endpoint.'
```

```
__init__(endpoint: str | None = None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.plugin'
```

get_endpoint(*session*: *ks_session.Session*, *endpoint_override*: *str* | *None* = *None*, ***kwargs*: *Any*) → *str* | *None*

Return the supplied endpoint.

Using this plugin the same endpoint is returned regardless of the parameters passed to the plugin. *endpoint_override* overrides the endpoint specified when constructing the plugin.

get_endpoint_data(*session*: *ks_session.Session*, ***, *endpoint_override*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *discover_versions*: *bool* = *True*, ***kwargs*: *Any*) → *EndpointData* | *None*

Return a valid endpoint data for a the service.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **endpoint_override** (*str*) URL to use for version discovery.
- **discover_versions** (*bool*) Whether to get version metadata from the version discovery document even if it major api version info can be inferred from the url. (optional, defaults to True)
- **kwargs** Ignored.

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Valid *EndpointData* or *None* if not available.

Return type

keystoneauth1.discover.EndpointData or *None*

keystoneauth1.service_token module

```
class keystoneauth1.service_token.ServiceTokenAuthWrapper(user_auth:  
                                                         BaseAuthPlugin,  
                                                         service_auth:  
                                                         BaseAuthPlugin)
```

Bases: *BaseAuthPlugin*

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__init__(user_auth: BaseAuthPlugin, service_auth: BaseAuthPlugin)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.service_token'
```

get_connection_params(*session*: *ks_session.Session*) → *ConnectionParams*

Return any additional connection parameters required for the plugin.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the *auth_plugin* belongs to.

Returns

Parameters that are passed to the requests library. Only the `cert` and `verify` parameters may be returned.

Return type

`dict`

get_endpoint(*session: ks_session.Session*, ***kwargs: Any*) → `str` | `None`

Return an endpoint for the client.

There are no required keyword arguments to `get_endpoint` as a plugin implementation should use best effort with the information available to determine the endpoint. However there are certain standard options that will be generated by the clients and should be used by plugins:

- `service_type`: what sort of service is required.
- `service_name`: the name of the service in the catalog.
- `interface`: what visibility the endpoint should have.
- `region_name`: the region the endpoint exists in.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the `auth_plugin` belongs to.
- **kwargs** Ignored.

Returns

The base URL that will be used to talk to the required service or `None` if not available.

Return type

`string`

get_headers(*session: ks_session.Session*) → `dict[str, str]` | `None`

Fetch authentication headers for message.

This is a more generalized replacement of the older `get_token` to allow plugins to specify different or additional authentication headers to the OpenStack standard X-Auth-Token header.

How the authentication headers are obtained is up to the plugin. If the headers are still valid they may be re-used, retrieved from cache or the plugin may invoke an authentication request against a server.

The default implementation of `get_headers` calls the `get_token` method to enable older style plugins to continue functioning unchanged. Subclasses should feel free to completely override this function to provide the headers that they want.

Returning `None` will indicate that no token was able to be retrieved and that authorization was a failure. Adding no authentication data can be achieved by returning an empty dictionary.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) The session object that the `auth_plugin` belongs to.

Returns

Headers that are set to authenticate a message or None for failure. Note that when checking this value that the empty dict is a valid, non-failure response.

Return type

dict

get_project_id(*session: ks_session.Session*) → str | None

Return the project id that we are authenticated to.

Wherever possible the project id should be inferred from the token however there are certain URLs and other places that require access to the currently authenticated project id.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A project identifier or None if one is not available.

Return type

str

get_sp_auth_url(*session: ks_session.Session, sp_id: str*) → str | None

Return auth_url from the Service Provider object.

This url is used for obtaining unscoped federated token from remote cloud.

Parameters

sp_id (*string*) ID of the Service Provider to be queried.

Returns

A Service Provider auth_url or None if one is not available.

Return type

str

get_sp_url(*session: ks_session.Session, sp_id: str*) → str | None

Return sp_url from the Service Provider object.

This url is used for passing SAML2 assertion to the remote cloud.

Parameters

sp_id (*str*) ID of the Service Provider to be queried.

Returns

A Service Provider sp_url or None if one is not available.

Return type

str

get_token(*session: ks_session.Session*) → str | None

Obtain a token.

How the token is obtained is up to the plugin. If it is still valid it may be re-used, retrieved from cache or invoke an authentication request against a server.

Returning None will indicate that no token was able to be retrieved.

This function is misplaced as it should only be required for auth plugins that use the X-Auth-Token header. However due to the way plugins evolved this method is required and often called to trigger an authentication request on a new plugin.

When implementing a new plugin it is advised that you implement this method, however if you don't require the X-Auth-Token header override the `get_headers` method instead.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A token to use.

Return type

string

get_user_id(*session: ks_session.Session*) → *str* | *None*

Return a unique user identifier of the plugin.

Wherever possible the user id should be inferred from the token however there are certain URLs and other places that require access to the currently authenticated user id.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A user identifier or None if one is not available.

Return type

str

invalidate() → *bool*

Invalidate the current authentication data.

This should result in fetching a new token on next call.

A plugin may be invalidated if an Unauthorized HTTP response is returned to indicate that the token may have been revoked or is otherwise now invalid.

Returns

True if there was something that the plugin did to invalidate. This means that it makes sense to try again. If nothing happens returns False to indicate give up.

Return type

bool

keystoneauth1.session module

class keystoneauth1.session.NoOpSemaphore

Bases: *object*

Empty context manager for use as a default semaphore.

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.session',
'__doc__': 'Empty context manager for use as a default semaphore.',
'__enter__': <function NoOpSemaphore.__enter__>, '__exit__': <function
NoOpSemaphore.__exit__>, '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of
'NoOpSemaphore' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of
'NoOpSemaphore' objects>, '__annotations__': {}})
```

```
__doc__ = 'Empty context manager for use as a default semaphore.'
```

```
__enter__() → None
```

Enter the context manager and do nothing.

```
__exit__(exc_type: type[BaseException] | None, exc_value: BaseException | None, traceback:
TracebackType | None) → None
```

Exit the context manager and do nothing.

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.session'
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
class keystoneauth1.session.RequestTiming(method: str | None, url: str | None, elapsed:
timedelta)
```

Bases: `object`

Contains timing information for an HTTP interaction.

```
__annotations__ = {'elapsed': <class 'datetime.timedelta'>, 'method':
str | None, 'url': str | None}
```

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.session',
'__annotations__': {'method': str | None, 'url': str | None, 'elapsed':
<class 'datetime.timedelta'>}, '__doc__': 'Contains timing information
for an HTTP interaction.', '__init__': <function RequestTiming.__init__>,
'__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'RequestTiming' objects>,
'__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'RequestTiming' objects>})
```

```
__doc__ = 'Contains timing information for an HTTP interaction.'
```

```
__init__(method: str | None, url: str | None, elapsed: timedelta)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.session'
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

elapsed: `timedelta`

Elapsed time information

method: `str | None`

HTTP method used for the call (GET, POST, etc)

url: `str | None`

URL against which the call was made

```
class keystoneauth1.session.Session(auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None = None, session:
    Session | None = None, original_ip: str | None = None,
    verify: bool | str | None = True, cert: str | tuple[str, str]
    | None = None, timeout: int | None = None, user_agent:
    str | None = None, redirect: int | bool = 30,
    additional_headers: MutableMapping[str, str] | None
    = None, app_name: str | None = None, app_version:
    str | None = None, additional_user_agent:
    list[tuple[str, str]] | None = None, discovery_cache:
    dict[str, Any] | None = None, split_loggers: bool | None
    = None, collect_timing: bool = False, rate_semaphore:
    ContextManager[None] | None = None,
    connect_retries: int = 0)
```

Bases: `object`

Maintains client communication state and common functionality.

As much as possible the parameters to this class reflect and are passed directly to the `requests` library.

Parameters

- **auth** (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) An authentication plugin to authenticate the session with. (optional, defaults to `None`)
- **session** (*requests.Session*) A requests session object that can be used for issuing requests. (optional)
- **original_ip** (*str*) The original IP of the requesting user which will be sent to identity service in a Forwarded header. (optional)
- **verify** The verification arguments to pass to requests. These are of the same form as requests expects, so `True` or `False` to verify (or not) against system certificates or a path to a bundle or CA certs to check against or `None` for requests to attempt to locate and use certificates. (optional, defaults to `True`)
- **cert** A client certificate to pass to requests. These are of the same form as requests expects. Either a single filename containing both the certificate and key or a tuple containing the path to the certificate then a path to the key. (optional)
- **timeout** (*float*) A timeout to pass to requests. This should be a numerical value indicating some amount (or fraction) of seconds or 0 for no timeout. (optional, defaults to 0)
- **user_agent** (*str*) A User-Agent header string to use for the request. If not provided, a default of `DEFAULT_USER_AGENT` is used, which contains the keystoneauth1 version as well as those of the requests library and which Python is being used. When a non-`None` value is passed, it will be prepended to the default.
- **redirect** (*int/bool*) Controls the maximum number of redirections that can be followed by a request. Either an integer for a specific count or `True/False` for forever/never. (optional, default to 30)
- **additional_headers** (*dict*) Additional headers that should be attached to every request passing through the session. Headers of the same name specified

per request will take priority.

- **app_name** (*str*) The name of the application that is creating the session. This will be used to create the user_agent.
- **app_version** (*str*) The version of the application creating the session. This will be used to create the user_agent.
- **additional_user_agent** (*list*) A list of tuple of name, version that will be added to the user agent. This can be used by libraries that are part of the communication process.
- **discovery_cache** (*dict*) A dict to be used for caching of discovery information. This is normally managed transparently, but if the user wants to share a single cache across multiple sessions that do not share an auth plugin, it can be provided here. (optional, defaults to None which means automatically manage)
- **split_loggers** (*bool*) Split the logging of requests across multiple loggers instead of just one. Defaults to False.
- **collect_timing** (*bool*) Whether or not to collect per-method timing information for each API call. (optional, defaults to False)
- **rate_semaphore** Semaphore to be used to control concurrency and rate limiting of requests. (optional, defaults to no concurrency or rate control)
- **connect_retries** (*int*) the maximum number of retries that should be attempted for connection errors. (optional, defaults to 0 - never retry).

_DEFAULT_REDIRECT_LIMIT = 30

_REDIRECT_STATUSES = (301, 302, 303, 305, 307, 308)

__del__() → *None*

Clean up resources on delete.

```

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.session',
'__doc__': "Maintains client communication state and common
functionality.\n\n As much as possible the parameters to this class
reflect and are passed\n directly to the :mod:`requests` library.\n\n
:param auth: An authentication plugin to authenticate the session with.\n
(optional, defaults to None)\n :type auth:
keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin\n :param requests.Session session: A
requests session object that can be used\n for issuing requests.
(optional)\n :param str original_ip: The original IP of the requesting
user which will\n be sent to identity service in a 'Forwarded'\n header.
(optional)\n :param verify: The verification arguments to pass to
requests. These are of\n the same form as requests expects, so True or
False to\n verify (or not) against system certificates or a path to a\n
bundle or CA certs to check against or None for requests to\n attempt to
locate and use certificates. (optional, defaults\n to True)\n :param cert:
A client certificate to pass to requests. These are of the\n same form as
requests expects. Either a single filename\n containing both the
certificate and key or a tuple containing\n the path to the certificate
then a path to the key. (optional)\n :param float timeout: A timeout to
pass to requests. This should be a\n numerical value indicating some
amount (or fraction)\n of seconds or 0 for no timeout. (optional,
defaults\n to 0)\n :param str user_agent: A User-Agent header string to
use for the request.\n If not provided, a default of\n
:attr:`~keystoneauth1.session.DEFAULT_USER_AGENT` is\n used, which
contains the keystoneauth1 version as\n well as those of the requests
library and which\n Python is being used. When a non-None value is\n
passed, it will be prepended to the default.\n :param int/bool redirect:
Controls the maximum number of redirections that\n can be followed by a
request. Either an integer\n for a specific count or True/False for\n
forever/never. (optional, default to 30)\n :param dict additional_headers:
Additional headers that should be attached\n to every request passing
through the\n session. Headers of the same name specified\n per request
will take priority.\n :param str app_name: The name of the application
that is creating the\n session. This will be used to create the
user_agent.\n :param str app_version: The version of the application
creating the\n session. This will be used to create the\n user_agent.\n
:param list additional_user_agent: A list of tuple of name, version
that\n will be added to the user agent. This\n can be used by libraries
that are part\n of the communication process.\n :param dict
discovery_cache: A dict to be used for caching of discovery\n
information. This is normally managed\n transparently, but if the user
wants to\n share a single cache across multiple sessions\n that do not
share an auth plugin, it can\n be provided here. (optional, defaults to\n
None which means automatically manage)\n :param bool split_loggers: Split
the logging of requests across multiple\n loggers instead of just one.
Defaults to False.\n :param bool collect_timing: Whether or not to
collect per-method timing\n information for each API call. (optional,\n
defaults to False)\n :param rate_semaphore: Semaphore to be used to
control concurrency\n and rate limiting of requests. (optional,\n
defaults
to no concurrency or rate control)\n :param int connect_retries: the
maximum number of retries that should\n be attempted for connection
errors.\n (optional, defaults to 0 - never retry).\n ", 'user_agent':
None, '_REDIRECT_STATUSES': (301, 302, 303, 305, 307, 308),
'__version__': '5.13.1.dev3', 'EMIT': 30, '__init__': <function Session.__init__>,
'__del__': <function Session.__del__>, 'adapters': <property object>,
'mount': <function Session.mount>, '_remove_service_catalog': <function
Session.remove_service_catalog>, 'process_header':

```



```

__doc__ = "Maintains client communication state and common
functionality.\n\n As much as possible the parameters to this class
reflect and are passed\n directly to the :mod:`requests` library.\n\n
:param auth: An authentication plugin to authenticate the session with.\n
(optional, defaults to None)\n :type auth:
keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin\n :param requests.Session session: A
requests session object that can be used\n for issuing requests.
(optional)\n :param str original_ip: The original IP of the requesting
user which will\n be sent to identity service in a 'Forwarded'\n header.
(optional)\n :param verify: The verification arguments to pass to
requests. These are of\n the same form as requests expects, so True or
False to\n verify (or not) against system certificates or a path to a\n
bundle or CA certs to check against or None for requests to\n attempt to
locate and use certificates. (optional, defaults\n to True)\n :param cert:
A client certificate to pass to requests. These are of the\n same form as
requests expects. Either a single filename\n containing both the
certificate and key or a tuple containing\n the path to the certificate
then a path to the key. (optional)\n :param float timeout: A timeout to
pass to requests. This should be a\n numerical value indicating some
amount (or fraction)\n of seconds or 0 for no timeout. (optional,
defaults\n to 0)\n :param str user_agent: A User-Agent header string to
use for the request.\n If not provided, a default of\n
:attr:`~keystoneauth1.session.DEFAULT_USER_AGENT` is\n used, which
contains the keystoneauth1 version as\n well as those of the requests
library and which\n Python is being used. When a non-None value is\n
passed, it will be prepended to the default.\n :param int/bool redirect:
Controls the maximum number of redirections that\n can be followed by a
request. Either an integer\n for a specific count or True/False for\n
forever/never. (optional, default to 30)\n :param dict additional_headers:
Additional headers that should be attached\n to every request passing
through the\n session. Headers of the same name specified\n per request
will take priority.\n :param str app_name: The name of the application
that is creating the\n session. This will be used to create the
user_agent.\n :param str app_version: The version of the application
creating the\n session. This will be used to create the\n user_agent.\n
:param list additional_user_agent: A list of tuple of name, version
that\n will be added to the user agent. This\n can be used by libraries
that are part\n of the communication process.\n :param dict
discovery_cache: A dict to be used for caching of discovery\n
information. This is normally managed\n transparently, but if the user
wants to\n share a single cache across multiple sessions\n that do not
share an auth plugin, it can\n be provided here. (optional, defaults to\n
None which means automatically manage)\n :param bool split_loggers: Split
the logging of requests across multiple\n loggers instead of just one.
Defaults to False.\n :param bool collect_timing: Whether or not to
collect per-method timing\n information for each API call. (optional,\n
defaults to False)\n :param rate_semaphore: Semaphore to be used to
control concurrency\n and rate limiting of requests. (optional,\n
defaults to no concurrency or rate control)\n :param int connect_retries: the
maximum number of retries that should\n be attempted for connection
errors.\n (optional, defaults to 0 - never retry).\n "

```

```
__init__(auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None = None, session: Session | None = None,  
original_ip: str | None = None, verify: bool | str | None = True, cert: str | tuple[str,  
str] | None = None, timeout: int | None = None, user_agent: str | None = None,  
redirect: int | bool = 30, additional_headers: MutableMapping[str, str] | None =  
None, app_name: str | None = None, app_version: str | None = None,  
additional_user_agent: list[tuple[str, str]] | None = None, discovery_cache: dict[str,  
Any] | None = None, split_loggers: bool | None = None, collect_timing: bool =  
False, rate_semaphore: ContextManager[None] | None = None, connect_retries: int  
= 0)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.session'
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
_auth_required(auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None, msg: str) → plugin.BaseAuthPlugin
```

```
_get_split_loggers(split_loggers: bool | None) → bool | None
```

Get a boolean value from the various argument sources.

We default `split_loggers` to `None` in the kwargs of the `Session` constructor so we can track set vs. not set. We also accept `split_loggers` as a parameter in a few other places. In each place we want the parameter, if given by the user, to win.

```
_http_log_request(url: str, method: str | None = None, data: str | bytes | None = None, json:  
object = None, headers: MutableMapping[str, str] | None = None,  
query_params: dict[str, Any] | None = None, logger: Logger | None =  
None, split_loggers: bool | None = None) → None
```

```
_http_log_response(response: Response | None = None, json: object = None, status_code:  
int | None = None, headers: MutableMapping[str, str] | None = None,  
text: str | None = None, *, logger: Logger, split_loggers: bool | None =  
None) → None
```

```
static _process_header(header: tuple[str, str]) → tuple[str, str]
```

Redact the secure headers to be logged.

```
_remove_service_catalog(body: str) → str
```

```
_send_request(url: str, method: str, redirect: int | bool, log: bool, logger: Logger,  
split_loggers: bool | None, connect_retries: int, status_code_retries: int,  
retrievable_status_codes: list[int], rate_semaphore: ContextManager[None],  
connect_retry_delays: _Retries, status_code_retry_delays: _Retries,  
**kwargs: Any) → Response
```

```
static _set_microversion_headers(headers: MutableMapping[str, str], microversion:  
str, service_type: str | None, endpoint_filter: dict[str,  
Any] | None) → None
```

```
property adapters: MutableMapping[Any, Any]
```

```
delete(url: str, **kwargs: Any) → Response
```

Perform a DELETE request.

This calls `request()` with `method` set to `DELETE`.

get(*url: str, **kwargs: Any*) → Response

Perform a GET request.

This calls `request()` with method set to GET.

get_all_version_data(*auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None = None, interface: str | list[str] | None = 'public', region_name: str | None = None, service_type: str | None = None*) → dict[str, dict[str, dict[str, list[VersionData]]]]

Get version data for all services in the catalog.

Parameters

- **auth** (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for token. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)
- **interface** Type of endpoint to get version data for. Can be a single value or a list of values. A value of None indicates that all interfaces should be queried. (optional, defaults to public)
- **region_name** (*string*) Region of endpoints to get version data for. A value of None indicates that all regions should be queried. (optional, defaults to None)
- **service_type** (*string*) Limit the version data to a single service. (optional, defaults to None)

Returns

A dictionary keyed by `region_name` with values containing dictionaries keyed by `interface` with values being a list of `~keystoneauth1.discover.VersionData`.

get_api_major_version(*auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None = None, **kwargs: Any*) → tuple[int | float, ...] | None

Get the major API version as provided by the auth plugin.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for token. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingAuthPlugin if a plugin is not available.

Returns

The major version of the API of the service discovered.

Return type

tuple or None

get_auth_connection_params(*auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None = None*) → plugin.ConnectionParams

Return auth connection params as provided by the auth plugin.

An auth plugin may specify connection parameters to the request like providing a client certificate for communication.

We restrict the values that may be returned from this function to prevent an auth plugin overriding values unrelated to connection parameters. The values that are currently accepted are:

- *cert*: a path to a client certificate, or tuple of client certificate and key pair that are used with this request.
- *verify*: a boolean value to indicate verifying SSL certificates against the system CAs or a path to a CA file to verify with.

These values are passed to the requests library and further information on accepted values may be found there.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for tokens. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth.AuthorizationFailure** if a new token fetch fails.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingAuthPlugin** if a plugin is not available.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.UnsupportedParameters** if the plugin returns a parameter that is not supported by this session.

Returns

Authentication headers or None for failure.

Return type

`dict`

get_auth_headers (*auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None = None*) → `dict[str, str] | None`

Return auth headers as provided by the auth plugin.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for token. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth.AuthorizationFailure** if a new token fetch fails.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingAuthPlugin** if a plugin is not available.

Returns

Authentication headers or None for failure.

Return type

`dict`

get_endpoint (*auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None = None, *, endpoint_override: str | None = None, **kwargs: Any*) → `str | None`

Get an endpoint as provided by the auth plugin.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for token. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

Raises

`keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingAuthPlugin` if a plugin is not available.

Returns

An endpoint if available or None.

Return type

string

get_endpoint_data(*auth*: *plugin.BaseAuthPlugin* | *None* = *None*, ***kwargs*: *Any*) → *EndpointData* | *None*

Get endpoint data as provided by the auth plugin.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for token. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

Raises

- `keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingAuthPlugin` if a plugin is not available.
- `TypeError` If arguments are invalid

Returns

Endpoint data if available or None.

Return type

`keystoneauth1.discover.EndpointData`

get_project_id(*auth*: *plugin.BaseAuthPlugin* | *None* = *None*) → *str* | *None*

Return the authenticated project_id as provided by the auth plugin.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for token. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

Raises

- `keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth.AuthorizationFailure` if a new token fetch fails.
- `keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingAuthPlugin` if a plugin is not available.

Returns

Current project_id or None if not supported by plugin.

Return type

str

get_timings() → *list*[*RequestTiming*]

Return collected API timing information.

Returns

List of *RequestTiming* objects.

get_token(*auth*: *plugin.BaseAuthPlugin* | *None* = *None*) → *str* | *None*

Return a token as provided by the auth plugin.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for token. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth.AuthorizationFailure** if a new token fetch fails.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingAuthPlugin** if a plugin is not available.

Warning

DEPRECATED: This assumes that the only header that is used to authenticate a message is X-Auth-Token. This may not be correct. Use `get_auth_headers()` instead.

Returns

A valid token.

Return type

string

get_user_id(*auth*: *plugin.BaseAuthPlugin* | *None* = *None*) → *str* | *None*

Return the authenticated user_id as provided by the auth plugin.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use for token. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

Raises

- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth.AuthorizationFailure** if a new token fetch fails.
- **keystoneauth1.exceptions.auth_plugins.MissingAuthPlugin** if a plugin is not available.

Returns

Current user_id or None if not supported by plugin.

Return type

str

head(*url*: *str*, ***kwargs*: *Any*) → Response

Perform a HEAD request.

This calls `request()` with method set to HEAD.

invalidate(*auth*: *plugin.BaseAuthPlugin* | *None* = *None*) → *bool*

Invalidate an authentication plugin.

Parameters

auth (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to invalidate. Overrides the plugin on the session. (optional)

mount(*scheme*: *str*, *adapter*: *BaseAdapter*) → *None*

patch(*url*: *str*, ***kwargs*: *Any*) → *Response*

Perform a PATCH request.

This calls `request()` with method set to PATCH.

post(*url*: *str*, ***kwargs*: *Any*) → *Response*

Perform a POST request.

This calls `request()` with method set to POST.

put(*url*: *str*, ***kwargs*: *Any*) → *Response*

Perform a PUT request.

This calls `request()` with method set to PUT.

request(*url*: *str*, *method*: *str*, *json*: *object* | *None* = *None*, *original_ip*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *user_agent*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *redirect*: *int* | *bool* | *None* = *None*, *authenticated*: *bool* | *None* = *None*, *endpoint_filter*: *dict*[*str*, *Any*] | *None* = *None*, *auth*: *plugin.BaseAuthPlugin* | *None* = *None*, *requests_auth*: *requests.auth.AuthBase* | *None* = *None*, *raise_exc*: *bool* = *True*, *allow_reauth*: *bool* = *True*, *log*: *bool* = *True*, *endpoint_override*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *connect_retries*: *int* | *None* = *None*, *logger*: *Logger* | *None* = *None*, *allow*: *dict*[*str*, *Any*] | *None* = *None*, *client_name*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *client_version*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *microversion*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *microversion_service_type*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *status_code_retries*: *int* = *0*, *retrieable_status_codes*: *list*[*int*] | *None* = *None*, *rate_semaphore*: *ContextManager*[*None*] | *None* = *None*, *global_request_id*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *connect_retry_delay*: *float* | *None* = *None*, *status_code_retry_delay*: *float* | *None* = *None*, ***kwargs*: *Any*) → *Response*

Send an HTTP request with the specified characteristics.

Wrapper around `requests.Session.request` to handle tasks such as setting headers, JSON encoding/decoding, and error handling.

Arguments that are not handled are passed through to the requests library.

Parameters

- **url** (*str*) Path or fully qualified URL of HTTP request. If only a path is provided then `endpoint_filter` must also be provided such that the base URL can be determined. If a fully qualified URL is provided then `endpoint_filter` will be ignored.
- **method** (*str*) The http method to use. (e.g. GET, POST)
- **json** Some data to be represented as JSON. (optional)
- **original_ip** (*str*) Mark this request as forwarded for this ip. (optional)
- **headers** (*dict*) Headers to be included in the request. (optional)
- **user_agent** (*str*) A `user_agent` to use for the request. If present will override one present in headers. (optional)
- **redirect** (*int/bool*) the maximum number of redirections that can be followed by a request. Either an integer for a specific count or True/False for forever/never. (optional)

- **connect_retries** (*int*) the maximum number of retries that should be attempted for connection errors. (optional, defaults to None - never retry).
- **authenticated** (*bool*) True if a token should be attached to this request, False if not or None for attach if an `auth_plugin` is available. (optional, defaults to None)
- **endpoint_filter** (*dict*) Data to be provided to an auth plugin with which it should be able to determine an endpoint to use for this request. If not provided then URL is expected to be a fully qualified URL. (optional)
- **endpoint_override** (*str*) The URL to use instead of looking up the endpoint in the auth plugin. This will be ignored if a fully qualified URL is provided but take priority over an `endpoint_filter`. This string may contain the values `%(project_id)s` and `%(user_id)s` to have those values replaced by the `project_id/user_id` of the current authentication. (optional)
- **auth** (*keystoneauth1.plugin.BaseAuthPlugin*) The auth plugin to use when authenticating this request. This will override the plugin that is attached to the session (if any). (optional)
- **requests_auth** (*requests.auth.AuthBase*) A requests library auth plugin that cannot be passed via kwarg because the `auth` kwarg collides with our own auth plugins. (optional)
- **raise_exc** (*bool*) If True then raise an appropriate exception for failed HTTP requests. If False then return the request object. (optional, default True)
- **allow_reauth** (*bool*) Allow fetching a new token and retrying the request on receiving a 401 Unauthorized response. (optional, default True)
- **log** (*bool*) If True then log the request and response data to the debug log. (optional, default True)
- **logger** (*logging.Logger*) The logger object to use to log request and responses. If not provided the `keystoneauth1.session` default logger will be used.
- **allow** (*dict*) Extra filters to pass when discovering API versions. (optional)
- **microversion** Microversion to send for this request. microversion can be given as a string or a tuple. (optional)
- **microversion_service_type** (*str*) The `service_type` to be sent in the microversion header, if a microversion is given. Defaults to the value of `service_type` from `endpoint_filter` if one exists. If `endpoint_filter` is not provided or does not have a `service_type`, microversion is given and `microversion_service_type` is not provided, an exception will be raised.
- **status_code_retries** (*int*) the maximum number of retries that should be attempted for retrievable HTTP status codes (optional, defaults to 0 - never retry).
- **retrievable_status_codes** (*list*) list of HTTP status codes that should be retried (optional, defaults to HTTP 503, has no effect when `status_code_retries` is 0).

- **rate_semaphore** Semaphore to be used to control concurrency and rate limiting of requests. (optional, defaults to no concurrency or rate control)
- **global_request_id** Value for the X-Openstack-Request-Id header.
- **connect_retry_delay** (*float*) Delay (in seconds) between two connect retries (if enabled). By default exponential retry starting with 0.5 seconds up to a maximum of 60 seconds is used.
- **status_code_retry_delay** (*float*) Delay (in seconds) between two status code retries (if enabled). By default exponential retry starting with 0.5 seconds up to a maximum of 60 seconds is used.
- **kwargs** any other parameter that can be passed to `requests.Session.request()` (such as *headers*). Except:
 - *data* will be overwritten by the data in the *json* param.
 - *allow_redirects* is ignored as redirects are handled by the session.

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.base.ClientException For connection failure, or to indicate an error response code.

Returns

The response to the request.

reset_timings() → *None*

Clear API timing information.

user_agent = *None*

```
class keystoneauth1.session.TCPKeepAliveAdapter(pool_connections=10,
                                                pool_maxsize=10, max_retries=0,
                                                pool_block=False)
```

Bases: `HTTPAdapter`

The custom adapter used to set TCP Keep-Alive on all connections.

This Adapter also preserves the default behaviour of Requests which disables Nagles Algorithm. See also: <https://blogs.msdn.com/b/windowsazurestorage/archive/2010/06/25/nagle-s-algorithm-is-not-friendly-towards-small-requests.aspx>

```
__doc__ = "The custom adapter used to set TCP Keep-Alive on all
connections.\n\n This Adapter also preserves the default behaviour of
Requests which\n disables Nagle's Algorithm. See also:\n
https://blogs.msdn.com/b/windowsazurestorage/archive/2010/06/25/
nagle-s-algorithm-is-not-friendly-towards-small-requests.aspx\n "
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.session'
```

init_poolmanager(**args: Any, **kwargs: Any*) → *None*

Initializes a urllib3 PoolManager.

This method should not be called from user code, and is only exposed for use when subclassing the `HTTPAdapter`.

Parameters

- **connections** The number of urllib3 connection pools to cache.
- **maxsize** The maximum number of connections to save in the pool.
- **block** Block when no free connections are available.
- **pool_kwargs** Extra keyword arguments used to initialize the Pool Manager.

```
class keystoneauth1.session._JSONEncoder(*, skipkeys=False, ensure_ascii=True,
                                          check_circular=True, allow_nan=True,
                                          sort_keys=False, indent=None,
                                          separators=None, default=None)
```

Bases: `JSONEncoder`

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.session'
```

default(*o: object*) → *Any*

Implement this method in a subclass such that it returns a serializable object for *o*, or calls the base implementation (to raise a `TypeError`).

For example, to support arbitrary iterators, you could implement `default` like this:

```
def default(self, o):
    try:
        iterable = iter(o)
    except TypeError:
        pass
    else:
        return list(iterable)
    # Let the base class default method raise the TypeError
    return super().default(o)
```

```
class keystoneauth1.session._Retries(fixed_delay: float | None = None)
```

Bases: `object`

```
__annotations__ = {'_current': <class 'float'>, '_fixed_delay': float | None}
```

```
__doc__ = None
```

```
__init__(fixed_delay: float | None = None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.session'
```

```
__next__() → float
```

```
__slots__ = ('_fixed_delay', '_current')
```

```
_current: float
```

```
_fixed_delay: float | None
```

```
reset() → None
```



```
class keystoneauth1.session._StringFormatter(session: Session, auth:
                                             plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None)
```

Bases: `object`

A String formatter that fetches values on demand.

```
__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__module__': 'keystoneauth1.session',
'__doc__': 'A String formatter that fetches values on demand.',
'__init__': <function _StringFormatter.__init__>, '__getitem__':
<function _StringFormatter.__getitem__>, '__dict__': <attribute
'__dict__' of '_StringFormatter' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute
'__weakref__' of '_StringFormatter' objects>, '__annotations__': {}})
```

```
__doc__ = 'A String formatter that fetches values on demand.'
```

```
__getitem__(item: str) → Any
```

```
__init__(session: Session, auth: plugin.BaseAuthPlugin | None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.session'
```

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object

```
keystoneauth1.session._construct_session(session_obj: Session | None = None) → Session
```

```
keystoneauth1.session._determine_calling_package() → str
```

Walk the call frames trying to identify what is using this module.

```
keystoneauth1.session._determine_user_agent() → str
```

Attempt to programmatically generate a user agent string.

First, look at the name of the process. Return this unless it is in the *ignored* list. Otherwise, look at the function call stack and try to find the name of the code that invoked this module.

```
keystoneauth1.session._mv_legacy_headers_for_service(mv_service_type: str) → list[str]
```

Workaround for services that predate standardization.

TODO(sdague): eventually convert this to using os-service-types and put the logic there. However, right now this is so little logic, inlining it for release is a better call.

```
keystoneauth1.session._sanitize_headers(headers: dict[str | bytes, Any]) → dict[str, Any]
```

Ensure headers are strings and not bytes.

keystoneauth1.token_endpoint module

```
class keystoneauth1.token_endpoint.Token(endpoint: str | None, token: str | None)
```

Bases: `BaseAuthPlugin`

A provider that will always use the given token and endpoint.

This is really only useful for testing and in certain CLI cases where you have a known endpoint and admin token that you want to use.

```
__annotations__ = {}
```

```
__doc__ = 'A provider that will always use the given token and
endpoint.\n\n This is really only useful for testing and in certain CLI
cases where you\n have a known endpoint and admin token that you want to
use.\n '
```

```
__init__(endpoint: str | None, token: str | None)
```

```
__module__ = 'keystoneauth1.token_endpoint'
```

```
get_auth_ref(session: ks_session.Session) → access.AccessInfo | None
```

Return the authentication reference of an auth plugin.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object to be used for communication

```
get_endpoint(session: ks_session.Session, **kwargs: Any) → str | None
```

Return the supplied endpoint.

Using this plugin the same endpoint is returned regardless of the parameters passed to the plugin.

```
get_endpoint_data(session: ks_session.Session, *, endpoint_override: str | None = None,
                  discover_versions: bool = True, **kwargs: Any) → EndpointData | None
```

Return a valid endpoint data for a the service.

Parameters

- **session** (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object that can be used for communication.
- **endpoint_override** (*str*) URL to use for version discovery other than the endpoint stored in the plugin. (optional, defaults to None)
- **discover_versions** (*bool*) Whether to get version metadata from the version discovery document even if it major api version info can be inferred from the url. (optional, defaults to True)
- **kwargs** Ignored.

Raises

keystoneauth1.exceptions.http.HttpError An error from an invalid HTTP response.

Returns

Valid EndpointData or None if not available.

Return type

keystoneauth1.discover.EndpointData or None

```
get_token(session: ks_session.Session) → str | None
```

Obtain a token.

How the token is obtained is up to the plugin. If it is still valid it may be re-used, retrieved from cache or invoke an authentication request against a server.

Returning None will indicate that no token was able to be retrieved.

This function is misplaced as it should only be required for auth plugins that use the X-Auth-Token header. However due to the way plugins evolved this method is required and often called to trigger an authentication request on a new plugin.

When implementing a new plugin it is advised that you implement this method, however if you don't require the X-Auth-Token header override the *get_headers* method instead.

Parameters

session (*keystoneauth1.session.Session*) A session object so the plugin can make HTTP calls.

Returns

A token to use.

Return type

string

6.1.3 Module contents