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# Swauth Documentation

*Release 1.0.1*

**OpenStack, LLC**

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An Auth Service for Swift as WSGI Middleware that uses Swift itself as a backing store. Sphinx-built docs at: <http://gholt.github.com/swauth/> Source available at: <https://github.com/gholt/swauth>

See also <https://github.com/khussein/keystone> for the future standard OpenStack auth service.

This is currently a work in progress of pulling Swauth out of the Swift repo and here into its own project. See <https://code.launchpad.net/~gholt/swift/deswauth/+merge/62392> for the Swift side of things.



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## Quick Install

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1. Install Swauth with `sudo python setup.py install` or `sudo python setup.py develop` or via whatever packaging system you may be using.
2. Alter your `proxy-server.conf` pipeline to have `swauth` instead of `tempauth`:

Was:

```
[pipeline:main]
pipeline = catch_errors cache tempauth proxy-server
```

Change To:

```
[pipeline:main]
pipeline = catch_errors cache swauth proxy-server
```

3. Add to your `proxy-server.conf` the section for the Swauth WSGI filter:

```
[filter:swauth]
use = egg:swauth#swauth
set log_name = swauth
super_admin_key = swauthkey
```

4. Restart your proxy server `swift-init proxy reload`.
5. Initialize the Swauth backing store in Swift `swauth-prep -K swauthkey`.
6. Add an account/user `swauth-add-user -A http://127.0.0.1:8080/auth/ -K swauthkey -a test tester testing`.
7. Ensure it works `st -A http://127.0.0.1:8080/auth/v1.0 -U test:tester -K testing stat -v`.





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## 2.2 Implementation Details

The Swauth system is a scalable authentication and authorization system that uses Swift itself as its backing store. This section will describe how it stores its data.

At the topmost level, the auth system has its own Swift account it stores its own account information within. This Swift account is known as `self.auth_account` in the code and its name is in the format `self.reseller_prefix + ".auth"`. In this text, we'll refer to this account as `<auth_account>`.

The containers whose names do not begin with a period represent the accounts within the auth service. For example, the `<auth_account>/test` container would represent the "test" account.

The objects within each container represent the users for that auth service account. For example, the `<auth_account>/test/bob` object would represent the user "bob" within the auth service account of "test". Each of these user objects contain a JSON dictionary of the format:

```
{"auth": "<auth_type>:<auth_value>", "groups": <groups_array>}
```

The `<auth_type>` can only be *plaintext* at this time, and the `<auth_value>` is the plain text password itself.

The `<groups_array>` contains at least two groups. The first is a unique group identifying that user and its name is of the format `<user>:<account>`. The second group is the `<account>` itself. Additional groups of *.admin* for account administrators and *.reseller\_admin* for reseller administrators may exist. Here's an example user JSON dictionary:

```
{"auth": "plaintext:testing",
 "groups": [{"name": "test:tester", "name": "test", "name": ".admin"]}
```

To map an auth service account to a Swift storage account, the Service Account Id string is stored in the *X-Container-Meta-Account-Id* header for the `<auth_account>/<account>` container. To map back the other way, an `<auth_account>/account_id/<account_id>` object is created with the contents of the corresponding auth service's account name.

Also, to support a future where the auth service will support multiple Swift clusters or even multiple services for the same auth service account, an `<auth_account>/<account>/services` object is created with its contents having a JSON dictionary of the format:

```
{"storage": {"default": "local", "local": <url>}}
```

The "default" is always "local" right now, and "local" is always the single Swift cluster URL; but in the future there can be more than one cluster with various names instead of just "local", and the "default" key's value will contain the primary cluster to use for that account. Also, there may be more services in addition to the current "storage" service right now.

Here's an example `.services` dictionary at the moment:

```
{"storage":
  {"default": "local",
   "local": "http://127.0.0.1:8080/v1/AUTH_8980f74b1cda41e483cbe0a925f448a9"}}
```

But, here's an example of what the dictionary may look like in the future:

```
{ "storage":
  { "default": "dfw",
    "dfw": "http://dfw.storage.com:8080/v1/AUTH_8980f74b1cda41e483cbe0a925f448a9",
    "ord": "http://ord.storage.com:8080/v1/AUTH_8980f74b1cda41e483cbe0a925f448a9",
    "sat": "http://ord.storage.com:8080/v1/AUTH_8980f74b1cda41e483cbe0a925f448a9"},
  "servers":
    { "default": "dfw",
      "dfw": "http://dfw.servers.com:8080/v1/AUTH_8980f74b1cda41e483cbe0a925f448a9",
      "ord": "http://ord.servers.com:8080/v1/AUTH_8980f74b1cda41e483cbe0a925f448a9",
      "sat": "http://ord.servers.com:8080/v1/AUTH_8980f74b1cda41e483cbe0a925f448a9"} }
```

Lastly, the tokens themselves are stored as objects in the `<auth_account>/token_[0-f]` containers. The names of the objects are the token strings themselves, such as `AUTH_tked86bbd01864458aa2bd746879438d5a`. The exact `.token_[0-f]` container chosen is based on the final digit of the token name, such as `.token_a` for the token `AUTH_tked86bbd01864458aa2bd746879438d5a`. The contents of the token objects are JSON dictionaries of the format:

```
{ "account": <account>,
  "user": <user>,
  "account_id": <account_id>,
  "groups": <groups_array>,
  "expires": <time.time() value> }
```

The `<account>` is the auth service account’s name for that token. The `<user>` is the user within the account for that token. The `<account_id>` is the same as the `X-Container-Meta-Account-Id` for the auth service’s account, as described above. The `<groups_array>` is the user’s groups, as described above with the user object. The “expires” value indicates when the token is no longer valid, as compared to Python’s `time.time()` value.

Here’s an example token object’s JSON dictionary:

```
{ "account": "test",
  "user": "tester",
  "account_id": "AUTH_8980f74b1cda41e483cbe0a925f448a9",
  "groups": [ "name": "test:tester", "name": "test", "name": ".admin" ],
  "expires": 1291273147.1624689 }
```

To easily map a user to an already issued token, the token name is stored in the user object’s `X-Object-Meta-Auth-Token` header.

Here is an example full listing of an `<auth_account>`:

```
.account_id
  AUTH_2282f516-559f-4966-b239-b5c88829e927
  AUTH_f6f57a3c-33b5-4e85-95a5-a801e67505c8
  AUTH_fea96a36-c177-4ca4-8c7e-b8c715d9d37b
.token_0
.token_1
.token_2
.token_3
.token_4
.token_5
.token_6
  AUTH_tk9d2941b13d524b268367116ef956dee6
.token_7
.token_8
  AUTH_tk93627c6324c64f78be746f1e6a4e3f98
.token_9
.token_a
.token_b
```

```
.token_c
.token_d
.token_e
    AUTH_tk0d37d286af2c43ffad06e99112b3ec4e
.token_f
    AUTH_tk766bbde93771489982d8dc76979d11cf
reseller
    .services
    reseller
test
    .services
    tester
    tester3
test2
    .services
    tester2
```

## 2.3 swauth

## 2.4 swauth.middleware





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