# Contents

## 1 hvac

1.1 Installation .................................................. 2
1.2 Getting Started .................................................. 2
  1.2.1 Initialize the Client ........................................ 2
  1.2.2 Vault Cluster - Initialize and Seal/Unseal .................. 2
  1.2.3 Read and write to secrets engines ......................... 3
  1.2.4 Authentication ............................................. 4

## 2 Usage ...................................................... 5

2.1 Secrets Engines .................................................. 5
  2.1.1 AWS ......................................................... 5
  2.1.2 Azure ......................................................... 8
  2.1.3 GCP .......................................................... 10
  2.1.4 Identity ..................................................... 16
  2.1.5 PKI ........................................................ 26
  2.1.6 KV Secrets Engines ........................................ 32
  2.1.7 Transit ....................................................... 39

2.2 Auth Methods ................................................... 56
  2.2.1 Approle ....................................................... 56
  2.2.2 AWS ........................................................ 56
  2.2.3 Azure ......................................................... 62
  2.2.4 GCP ........................................................ 65
  2.2.5 GitHub ....................................................... 69
  2.2.6 Kubernetes ................................................ 71
  2.2.7 LDAP ........................................................ 71
  2.2.8 MFA .......................................................... 75
  2.2.9 Okta .......................................................... 77
  2.2.10 Token ......................................................... 80
  2.2.11 Authenticate to different auth backends .................. 81

2.3 System Backend ................................................ 82
  2.3.1 Audit ......................................................... 82
  2.3.2 Auth ......................................................... 85
  2.3.3 Health ....................................................... 89
  2.3.4 Init ........................................................ 90
  2.3.5 Key .......................................................... 92
  2.3.6 Leader ....................................................... 99
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3.7</td>
<td>Lease</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.8</td>
<td>Mount</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.9</td>
<td>Namespace</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.10</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.11</td>
<td>Seal</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.12</td>
<td>Wrapping</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Initialize and seal/unseal</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Advanced Usage</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Making Use of Private CA</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Custom Requests / HTTP Adapter</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Vault Agent Unix Socket Listener</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Source Reference</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>hvac.v1</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>hvac.api</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>hvac.api.auth_methods</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>hvac.api.secrets_engines</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>hvac.api.system_backend</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>hvac.utils</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>hvac.aws_utils</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>hvac.adapters</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>hvac.exceptions</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Typical Development Environment Setup</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Testing</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Updating Requirements</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4.1</td>
<td>Adding New Documentation Files</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4.2</td>
<td>Testing Docs</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4.3</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Backwards Compatibility Breaking Changes</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Creating / Publishing Releases</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Changelog</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.9.6 (November 20th, 2019)</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1</td>
<td>Features</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.2</td>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.3</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>0.9.5 (July 19th, 2019)</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.1</td>
<td>Features</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.2</td>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>0.9.4 (July 18th, 2019)</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.1</td>
<td>Features</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.2</td>
<td>Bug Fixes</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.3</td>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.4</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>0.9.3 (July 7th, 2019)</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.1</td>
<td>Features</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.2</td>
<td>Bug Fixes</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.3</td>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.4</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.9.2 (June 8th, 2019)</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>0.9.1 (May 25th, 2019)</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.7  0.9.0 (May 23rd, 2019) ........................................ 278
6.8  0.8.2 (April 4th, 2019) ........................................ 278
6.9  0.8.1 (March 31st, 2019) .................................... 278
6.10 0.8.0 (March 29th, 2019) .................................... 279
6.11 0.7.2 (January 1st, 2019) .................................... 279
6.12 0.7.1 (December 19th, 2018) ................................. 279
6.13 0.7.0 (November 1st, 2018) ................................. 280
6.14 0.6.4 (September 5th, 2018) ................................. 280
6.15 0.6.3 (August 8th, 2018) .................................... 281
6.16 0.6.2 (July 19th, 2018) ...................................... 281
6.17 0.6.1 (July 5th, 2018) ....................................... 282
6.18 0.6.0 (June 14, 2018) ........................................ 282
6.19 0.5.0 (February 20, 2018) ................................. 283
6.20 0.4.0 (February 1, 2018) .................................... 283
6.21 0.3.0 (November 9, 2017) ................................. 283
6.22 0.2.17 (December 15, 2016) ................................. 284
6.23 0.2.16 (September 12, 2016) ............................... 284
6.24 0.2.15 (June 22nd, 2016) ................................... 284
6.25 0.2.14 (June 2nd, 2016) ..................................... 285
6.26 0.2.13 (May 31st, 2016) .................................... 285
6.27 0.2.12 (May 12th, 2016) .................................... 285
6.28 0.2.10 (April 8th, 2016) .................................... 285
6.29 0.2.9 (March 18th, 2016) ................................... 285
6.30 0.2.8 (February 2nd, 2016) ................................. 285
6.31 0.2.7 (December 16th, 2015) ............................... 286
6.32 0.2.6 (October 30th, 2015) ................................ 286
6.33 0.2.5 (September 29th, 2015) .............................. 286
6.34 0.2.4 (July 23rd, 2015) ..................................... 286
6.35 0.2.3 (July 18th, 2015) ...................................... 286
6.36 0.2.2 (June 12th, 2015) ..................................... 286
6.37 0.2.1 (June 3rd, 2015) ...................................... 287
6.38 0.2.0 (May 25th, 2015) ..................................... 287
6.39 0.1.1 (May 20th, 2015) ..................................... 287
6.40 0.1.0 (May 17th, 2015) ..................................... 287

7 Indices and tables ............................................ 289

Python Module Index ........................................ 291

Index ......................................................... 293
Hvac

HashiCorp Vault API client for Python 2.7/3.x

Tested against the latest release, HEAD ref, and 3 previous major versions (counting back from the latest release) of Vault. Currently supports Vault v0.10.4 or later.
1.1 Installation

```python
pip install hvac
```

If you would like to be able to return parsed HCL data as a Python dict for methods that support it:

```python
pip install "hvac[parser]"
```

1.2 Getting Started

1.2.1 Initialize the Client

Using TLS:

```python
>>> client = hvac.Client(url='https://localhost:8200')
>>> client.is_authenticated()
True
```

Using TLS with client-side certificate authentication:

```python
>>> client = hvac.Client(
... url='https://localhost:8200',
... token=os.environ['VAULT_TOKEN'],
... cert=(client_cert_path, client_key_path),
... verify=server_cert_path,
... )
>>> client.is_authenticated()
True
```

Using Vault Enterprise namespace:

```python
>>> client = hvac.Client(
... url='https://localhost:8200',
... namespace=os.getenv('VAULT_NAMESPACE'),
... )
```

Using plaintext / HTTP (not recommended for anything other than development work):

```python
>>> client = hvac.Client(url='http://localhost:8200')
```

1.2.2 Vault Cluster - Initialize and Seal/Unseal

```python
>>> client.sys.is_initialized()
False
```

```python
>>> shares = 5
>>> threshold = 3
>>> result = client.sys.initialize(shares, threshold)
>>> root_token = result['root_token']
>>> keys = result['keys']
>>> client.sys.is_initialized()
```

(continues on next page)
True

```python
>>> client.token = root_token

>>> client.sys.is_sealed()
True

>>> # Unseal a Vault cluster with individual keys
>>> unseal_response1 = client.sys.submit_unseal_key(keys[0])
>>> unseal_response2 = client.sys.submit_unseal_key(keys[1])
>>> unseal_response3 = client.sys.submit_unseal_key(keys[2])

>>> client.sys.is_sealed()
False

>>> # Seal a previously unsealed Vault cluster.
>>> client.sys.seal()

>>> client.sys.is_sealed()
True

>>> # Unseal with multiple keys until threshold met
>>> unseal_response = client.sys.submit_unseal_keys(keys)

>>> client.sys.is_sealed()
False
```

1.2.3 Read and write to secrets engines

**Note:** Vault currently defaults the `secret/` path to the KV secrets engine version 2 automatically when the Vault server is started in “dev” mode.

**Note:** Starting with Vault v1.1.0, _no_ KV secrets engine is mounted by default. I.e., outside of dev mode, a KV engine mounted under path `secret/` must be explicitly enabled before use.

**KV Secrets Engine - Version 2**

```python
>>> # Retrieve an authenticated hvac.Client() instance
>>> client = test_utils.create_client()

>>> # Write a k/v pair under path: secret/foo
>>> create_response = client.secrets.kv.v2.create_or_update_secret(
...     path='foo',
...     secret=dict(baz='bar'),
... )

>>> # Read the data written under path: secret/foo
>>> read_response = client.secrets.kv.read_secret_version(path='foo')

>>> print('Value under path "secret/foo" / key "baz": {val}'.format(
...     val=read_response['data']['data']['baz'],
... ))
Value under path "secret/foo" / key "baz": bar
```

(continues on next page)
KV Secrets Engine - Version 1

Preferred usage:

```python
>>> create_response = client.secrets.kv.v1.create_or_update_secret('foo',
                secret=dict(baz='bar'))
>>> read_response = client.secrets.kv.v1.read_secret('foo')
>>> print('Value under path "secret/foo" / key "baz": {val}'.format(
                ...     val=read_response['data']['baz'],
                ... ))
Value under path "secret/foo" / key "baz": bar
>>> delete_response = client.secrets.kv.v1.delete_secret('foo')
```

1.2.4 Authentication

Basic Token Authentication

```python
# Token
>>> client.token = os.environ['VAULT_TOKEN']
>>> client.is_authenticated()
True
```

LDAP Authentication Example

```python
>>> client = hvac.Client(url='https://localhost:8200')
>>> # LDAP, getpass -> user/password, bring in LDAP3 here for test stupid?
>>> login_response = client.auth.ldap.login(
                ...     username=os.environ['LDAP_USERNAME'],
                ...     password=os.environ['LDAP_PASSWORD'],
                ... )
>>> client.is_authenticated()
True
>>> print('The client token returned from the LDAP auth method is: {token}'.format(
                ...     token=login_response['auth']['client_token']
                ... ))
The client token returned from the LDAP auth method is: ...
```
2.1 Secrets Engines

2.1.1 AWS

Contents

• AWS
  – Configure Root IAM Credentials
  – Rotate Root IAM Credentials
  – Configure Lease
  – Read Lease
  – Create or Update Role
    • Legacy Parameters
  – Read Role
  – List Roles
  – Delete Role
  – Generate Credentials

Configure Root IAM Credentials

Source reference: hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws.configure_root_iam_credentials()
import os
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.aws.configure_root_iam_credentials(
    access_key=os.getenv('AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID'),
    secret_key=os.getenv('AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY'),
)

## Rotate Root IAM Credentials

Source reference: `hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws.rotate_root_iam_credentials()`

```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.aws.rotate_root_iam_credentials()
```

## Configure Lease

Source reference: `hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws.configure_lease()`

```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

# Set the default least TTL to 300 seconds / 5 minutes
client.secrets.aws.configure_lease(
    lease='300s',
)
```

## Read Lease

Source reference: `hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws.read_lease()`

```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_lease_response = client.secrets.aws.read_lease()
print ('The current "lease_max" TTL is: {lease_max}.').format(
    lease_max=read_lease_response['data']['lease_max'],
)
```

## Create or Update Role

Source reference: `hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws.create_or_update_role()`

```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

describe_ec2_policy_doc = {
(continues on next page)"}
Legacy Parameters

**Note:** In previous versions of Vault (before version 0.11.0), this API route only supports the `policy_document` and `policy_arns` parameters (which hvac will translate to `policy` and `arn` parameters respectively in the request sent to Vault). If running these versions of Vault, the `legacy_params` parameter on this method can be set to `True`.

For older versions of Vault (any version before 0.11.0):

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

describe_ec2_policy_doc = {
    'Version': '2012-10-17',
    'Statement': [
        {
            'Resource': '*',
            'Action': 'ec2:Describe*',
            'Effect': 'Allow',
        },
    ],
}

client.secrets.aws.create_or_update_role(
    name='hvac-role',
    credential_type='assumed_role',
    policy_document=describe_ec2_policy_doc,
    policy_arns=['arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonVPCReadOnlyAccess'],
    legacy_params=True,
)
```

Read Role

Source reference: `hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws.read_role()`
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_role_response = client.secrets.aws.read_role(
    name='hvac-role',
)
print('The credential type for role "hvac-role" is: {cred_type}'.format(
    cred_type=read_role_response['data']['credential_types'],
))

List Roles
Source reference: hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws.list_roles()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

list_roles_response = client.secrets.aws.list_roles()
print('AWS secrets engine role listing: {roles}'.format(roles=', '.join(list_roles_response['data']['keys'])))

Delete Role
Source reference: hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws.delete_role()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.aws.delete_role(
    name='hvac-role',
)

Generate Credentials
Source reference: hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws.generate_credentials()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

gen_creds_response = client.secrets.aws.generate_credentials(
    name='hvac-role',
)
print('Generated access / secret keys: {access} / {secret}'.format( 
    access=gen_creds_response['data']['access_key'],
    secret=gen_creds_response['data']['secret_key'],
))

2.1.2 Azure
Note: Every method under the Azure class includes a mount_point parameter that can be used to address the Azure secret engine under a custom mount path. E.g., If enabling the Azure secret engine using Vault’s CLI commands via `vault secrets enable -path=my-azure azure`, the mount_point parameter in `hvac.api.secrets_engines.Azure()` methods would need to be set to “my-azure”.

Configure

```python
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Azure.configure()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.azure.configure(
    subscription_id='my-subscription-id',
    tenant_id='my-tenant-id',
)
```

Read Config

```python
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Azure.read_config()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

azure_secret_config = client.secrets.azure.read_config()
print('The Azure secret engine is configured with a subscription ID of {id}'.format(id=azure_secret_config['subscription_id']),)
```

Delete Config

```python
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Azure.delete_config()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.azure.delete_config()
```

Create Or Update A Role

```python
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Azure.create_or_update_role()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

azure_roles = [
    
    'role_name': "Contributor",
    'scope': "/subscriptions/95e675fa-307a-455e-8cdf-0a66aeaa35ae",
]
```
List Roles

```python
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Azure.list_roles()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

azure_secret_engine_roles = client.secrets.azure.list_roles()
print('The following Azure secret roles are configured: roles'.format(roles=','.join(roles['keys'])),)
```

Generate Credentials

```python
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Azure.generate_credentials()
```

```python
import hvac
from azure.common.credentials import ServicePrincipalCredentials

client = hvac.Client()

azure_creds = client.secrets.azure.secret.generate_credentials(  
    name='some-azure-role-name',
)

azure_spc = ServicePrincipalCredentials(  
    client_id=azure_creds['client_id'],
    secret=azure_creds['client_secret'],
    tenant=TENANT_ID,
)
```

2.1.3 GCP

- Configure
- Read Config
- Create Or Update Roleset
- Rotate Roleset Account
- Rotate Roleset Account Key
- Read Roleset
- List Rolesets
- Delete Roleset
Configure

Gcp.configure(credentials="", ttl=0, max_ttl=0, mount_point='gcp')
Configure shared information for the Gcp secrets engine.

Supported methods: POST:/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- credentials (str / unicode) – JSON credentials (either file contents or '@path/to/file') See docs for alternative ways to pass in to this parameter, as well as the required permissions.
- ttl (int / str) –– Specifies default config TTL for long-lived credentials (i.e. service account keys). Accepts integer number of seconds or Go duration format string.
- max_ttl (int / str) – Specifies the maximum config TTL for long-lived credentials (i.e. service account keys). Accepts integer number of seconds or Go duration format string.
- mount_point (str / unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

credentials = test_utils.load_config_file('example.jwt.json')
configure_response = client.secrets.gcp.configure(
    credentials=credentials,
    max_ttl=3600,
)
print(configure_response)
```

Example output:

```
<Response [204]>
```

Read Config

Gcp.read_config(mount_point='gcp')
Read the configured shared information for the Gcp secrets engine.

Credentials will be omitted from returned data.

Supported methods: GET:/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 200 application/json
Parameters mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

read_config_response = client.secrets.gcp.read_config()
print('Max TTL for GCP secrets engine set to: {max_ttl}'.format(max_ttl=read_config_response['data']['max_ttl']))
```

Example output:

Max TTL for GCP secrets engine set to: 3600

Create Or Update Roleset

Gcp.create_or_update_roleset (name, project, bindings, secret_type='access_token', token_scopes=None, mount_point='gcp')

Create a roleset or update an existing roleset.

See roleset docs for the GCP secrets backend to learn more about what happens when you create or update a roleset.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/roleset/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- name (str | unicode) – Name of the role. Cannot be updated.
- project (str | unicode) – Name of the GCP project that this roleset’s service account will belong to. Cannot be updated.
- bindings (str | unicode) – Bindings configuration string (expects HCL or JSON format in raw or base64-encoded string)
- secret_type (str | unicode) – Cannot be updated.
- token_scopes (list[str]) – List of OAuth scopes to assign to access_token secrets generated under this role set (access_token role sets only)
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

Examples
```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

bindings = ""
    resource "//cloudresourcemanager.googleapis.com/project/some-gcp-project-id" {
      roles = [
        "roles/viewer"
      ],
    }
""

token_scopes = [
    'https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform',
    'https://www.googleapis.com/auth/bigquery',
]

roleset_response = client.secrets.gcp.create_or_update_roleset(
    name='hvac-doctest',
    project='some-gcp-project-id',
    bindings=bindings,
    token_scopes=token_scopes,
)
```

### Rotate Roleset Account

Gcp.[rotate roleset account](name, mount_point='gcp')

Rotate the service account this roleset uses to generate secrets.

This also replaces the key access_token roleset. This can be used to invalidate old secrets generated by the roleset or fix issues if a roleset’s service account (and/or keys) was changed outside of Vault (i.e. through GCP APIs/cloud console).

**Supported methods:** POST://[mount_point]/roleset/[name]/rotate. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- name (str | unicode) – Name of the role.
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

### Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

rotate_response = client.secrets.gcp.rotate_roleset_account(name='hvac-doctest')
```

### Rotate Roleset Account Key

Gcp.[rotate roleset account key](name, mount_point='gcp')

Rotate the service account key this roleset uses to generate access tokens.
This does not recreate the roleset service account.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/roleset/{name}/rotate-key. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• **name** (str | unicode) – Name of the role.
• **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

rotate_response = client.secrets.gcp.rotate_roleset_account_key(name='hvac-doctest')
```

Read Roleset

Gcp.read_roleset(name, mount_point='gcp')

Read a roleset.

Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/roleset/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• **name** (str | unicode) – Name of the role.
• **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

read_response = client.secrets.gcp.read_roleset(name='hvac-doctest')
```

List Rolesets

Gcp.list_rolesets(mount_point='gcp')

List configured rolesets.

Supported methods: LIST: /{mount_point}/rolesets. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.
Return type  dict

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
list_response = client.secrets.gcp.list_rolesets()
```

Delete Roleset

Gcp.delete_roleset(name, mount_point='gcp')

Delete an existing roleset by the given name.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /{mount_point}/roleset/{name}  Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- name (str | unicode) – Name of the role.
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

Return type  requests.Response

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
delete_response = client.secrets.gcp.delete_roleset(name='hvac-doctest')
```

Generate Oauth2 Access Token

Gcp.generate_oauth2_access_token(roleset, mount_point='gcp')

Generate an OAuth2 token with the scopes defined on the roleset.

This OAuth access token can be used in GCP API calls, e.g. `curl -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" ...`

**Supported methods:** GET: /{mount_point}/token/{roleset}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- roleset (str | unicode) – Name of an roleset with secret type access_token to generate access_token under.
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

Return type  dict
Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

token_response = client.secrets.gcp.generate_oauth2_access_token(roleset='hvac-doctest')
```

Generate Service Account Key

```
Gcp.generate_service_account_key(roleset='hvac-doctest',
key_algorithm='KEY_ALG_RSA_2048',
key_type='TYPE_GOOGLE_CREDENTIALS_FILE',
method='POST', mount_point='gcp')
```

If using GET (‘read’), the optional parameters will be set to their defaults. Use POST if you want to specify different values for these params.

Parameters

- **roleset** *(str | unicode)* – Name of an roleset with secret type service_account_key to generate key under.
- **key_algorithm** *(str | unicode)* – Key algorithm used to generate key. Defaults to 2k RSA key You probably should not choose other values (i.e. 1k).
- **key_type** *(str | unicode)* – Private key type to generate. Defaults to JSON credentials file.
- **method** *(str | unicode)* – Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/key/{roleset}. Produces: 200 application/json
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

key_response = client.secrets.gcp.generate_service_account_key(roleset='hvac-doctest')
```

2.1.4 Identity

New in version Vault: 0.9.0

Contents

- Identity
– Entity
  * Create Or Update Entity
  * Create Or Update Entity By Name
  * Read Entity
  * Read Entity By Name
  * Update Entity
  * Delete Entity
  * Delete Entity By Name
  * List Entities
  * List Entities By Name
  * Merge Entities

– Entity Alias
  * Create Or Update Entity Alias
  * Read Entity Alias
  * Update Entity Alias
  * List Entity Aliases
  * Delete Entity Alias

– Group
  * Create Or Update Group
  * Read Group
  * Update Group
  * Delete Group
  * List Groups
  * List Groups By Name
  * Create Or Update Group By Name
  * Read Group By Name
  * Delete Group By Name

– Group Alias
  * Create Or Update Group Alias
  * Update Group Alias
  * Read Group Alias
  * Delete Group Alias
  * List Group Aliases

– Lookup
  * Lookup Entity
**Lookup Group**

Entity

Create Or Update Entity

`hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.create_or_update_entity()`

```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

create_response = client.secrets.identity.create_or_update_entity(
    name='hvac-entity',
    metadata=dict(extra_datas='yup'),
)
entity_id = create_response['data']['id']
print('Entity ID for "hvac-entity" is: {id}'.format(id=entity_id))
```

Create Or Update Entity By Name

`hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.create_or_update_entity_by_name()`

```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.identity.create_or_update_entity_by_name(
    name='hvac-entity',
    metadata=dict(new_datas='uhuh'),
)
```

Read Entity

`hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.read_entity()`

```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_response = client.secrets.identity.read_entity(
    entity_id=entity_id,
)
name = read_response['data']['name']
print('Name for entity ID {id} is: {name}'.format(id=entity_id, name=name))
```

Read Entity By Name

New in version Vault: 0.11.2

`hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.read_entity_by_name()`
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_response = client.secrets.identity.read_entity_by_name(
    name='hvac-entity',
)
entity_id = read_response['data']['id']
print('Entity ID for "hvac-entity" is: {id}'.format(id=entity_id))

**Update Entity**

```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.identity.update_entity(
    entity_id=entity_id,
    metadata=dict(new_metadata='yup'),
)
```

**Delete Entity**

```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.identity.delete_entity(
    entity_id=entity_id,
)
```

**Delete Entity By Name**

New in version Vault: 0.11.2

```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.identity.delete_entity_by_name(
    name='hvac-entity',
)
```

**List Entities**

```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.identity.list_entities()
```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

list_response = client.secrets.identity.list_entities()
entity_keys = list_response['data']['keys']
print('The following entity IDs are currently configured: {keys}'.format(keys=entity_keys))

**List Entities By Name**

New in version Vault: 0.11.2

`hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.list_entities_by_name()`

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

list_response = client.secrets.identity.list_entities_by_name()
entity_keys = list_response['data']['keys']
print('The following entity names are currently configured: {keys}'.format(keys=entity_keys))
```

**Merge Entities**

`hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.merge_entities()`

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.identity.merge_entities(
    from_entity_ids=from_entity_ids,
    to_entity_id=to_entity_id,
)
```

**Entity Alias**

**Create Or Update Entity Alias**

`hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.create_or_update_entity_alias()`

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

create_response = client.secrets.identity.create_or_update_entity_alias(
    name='hvac-entity-alias',
    canonical_id=entity_id,
    mount_accessor='auth_approle_73c16de3',
)
alias_id = create_response['data']['id']
print('Alias ID for "hvac-entity-alias" is: {id}'.format(id=alias_id))
```
Read Entity Alias

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_response = client.secrets.identity.read_entity_alias(
    alias_id=alias_id,
)
name = read_response['data']['name']
print('Name for entity alias {id} is: {name}'.format(id=alias_id, name=name))
```

Update Entity Alias

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.identity.update_entity_alias(
    alias_id=alias_id,
    name='new-alias-name',
    canonical_id=entity_id,
    mount_accessor='auth_approle_73c16de3',
)
```

List Entity Aliases

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

list_response = client.secrets.identity.list_entity_aliases()
alias_keys = list_response['data']['keys']
print('The following entity alias IDs are currently configured: {keys}'.format(keys=alias_keys))
```

Delete Entity Alias

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.identity.delete_entity_alias(
    alias_id=alias_id,
)
```
Group

Create Or Update Group

```python
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.create_or_update_group()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

create_response = client.secrets.identity.create_or_update_group(
    name='hvac-group',
    metadata=dict(extra_datas='we gots em'),
)
group_id = create_response['data']['id']
print('Group ID for "hvac-group" is: `{id}`'.format(id=group_id))

Read Group

hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.read_group()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_response = client.secrets.identity.read_group(
    group_id=group_id,
)
name = read_response['data']['name']
print('Name for group ID `{id}` is: `{name}`'.format(id=group_id, name=name))

Update Group

hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.update_group()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.identity.update_group(
    group_id=group_id,
    metadata=dict(new_metadata='yup'),
)

Delete Group

hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.delete_group()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.identity.delete_group(
    group_id=group_id,
)
List Groups

```
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.list_groups()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

list_response = client.secrets.identity.list_groups()
group_keys = list_response['data']['keys']
print('The following group IDs are currently configured: {keys}'.format(keys=group_keys))
```

List Groups By Name

New in version Vault: 0.11.2

```
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.list_groups_by_name()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

list_response = client.secrets.identity.list_groups_by_name()
group_keys = list_response['data']['keys']
print('The following group names are currently configured: {keys}'.format(keys=group_keys))
```

Create Or Update Group By Name

New in version Vault: 0.11.2

```
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.create_or_update_group_by_name()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.identity.create_or_update_group_by_name(
    name='hvac-group',
    metadata=dict(new_datas='uhuh'),
)
```

Read Group By Name

New in version Vault: 0.11.2

```
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.read_group_by_name()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_response = client.secrets.identity.read_group_by_name(
    name='hvac-group',
)
group_id = read_response['data']['id']
print('Group ID for "hvac-group" is: {id}'.format(id=group_id))
```
Delete Group By Name

New in version Vault: 0.11.2

```
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.delete_group_by_name()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.identity.delete_group_by_name(
    name='hvac-group',
)
```

Group Alias

Create Or Update Group Alias

```
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.create_or_update_group_alias()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

create_response = client.secrets.identity.create_or_update_group_alias(
    name='hvac-group-alias',
    canonical_id=group_id,
    mount_accessor='auth_approle_73c16de3',
)

alias_id = create_response['data']['id']
print('Group alias ID for "hvac-group_alias" is: {id}'.format(id=alias_id))
```

Update Group Alias

```
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.update_group_alias()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.identity.update_group_alias(
    alias_id=alias_id,
    name='new-alias-name',
    canonical_id=group_id,
    mount_accessor='auth_approle_73c16de3',
)
```

Read Group Alias

```
hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.read_group_alias()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_response = client.secrets.identity.read_group_alias(
```
alias_id=alias_id,
)
name = read_response['data']['name']
print('Name for group alias {id} is: {name}'.format(id=alias_id, name=name))

Delete Group Alias

hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.delete_group_alias()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.identity.delete_group_alias(
    alias_id=alias_id,
)

List Group Aliases

hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.list_group_aliases()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

list_response = client.secrets.identity.list_group_aliases()
alias_keys = list_response['data']['keys']
print('The following group alias IDs are currently configured: {keys}'.format(keys=alias_keys))

Lookup

Lookup Entity

hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.lookup_entity()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

lookup_response = client.secrets.identity.lookup_entity(
    name='hvac-entity',
)
entity_id = lookup_response['data']['id']
print('Entity ID for "hvac-entity" is: {id}'.format(id=entity_id))

Lookup Group

hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity.lookup_group()
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

lookup_response = client.secrets.identity.lookup_group(
    name='hvac-group',
)
group_id = lookup_response['data']['id']
print('Group ID for "hvac-entity" is: {id}'.format(id=group_id))

2.1.5 PKI

Read CA Certificate

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.read_ca_certificate()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_ca_certificate_response = client.secrets.pki.read_ca_certificate()
print('Current PKI CA Certificate: {}/'.format(read_ca_certificate_response))

Read CA Certificate Chain

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.read_ca_certificate_chain()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_ca_certificate_chain_chain_response = self.client.secrets.pki.read_ca_→certificate_chain_chain()
print('Current PKI CA Certificate Chain: {}/'.format(read_ca_certificate_chain_→response))

Read Certificate

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.read_certificate()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_certificate_response = self.client.secrets.pki.read_certificate(serial='crl')
print('Current PKI CRL: {}/'.format(read_certificate_response))

List Certificates

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.list_certificates()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()
list_certificate_response = self.client.secrets.pki.list_certificates()
print('Current certificates (serial numbers):
{}').format(list_certificate_response))

Submit CA Information

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.submit_ca_information()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

submit_ca_information_response = self.client.secrets.pki.submit_ca_information('-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
...
-----END CERTIFICATE-----')

Read CRL Configuration

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.read_crl_configuration()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_crl_configuration_response = self.client.secrets.pki.read_crl_configuration()
print('CRL configuration:
{}').format(read_crl_configuration_response))

Set CRL Configuration

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.set_crl_configuration()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

set_crl_configuration_response = self.client.secrets.pki.set_crl_configuration(expiry='72h',
disable=False)

Read URLs

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.read_urls()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_urls_response = self.client.secrets.pki.read_urls()
print('Get PKI urls:
{}').format(read_urls_response))

Set URLs

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.set_urls()
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

set_urls_response = self.client.secrets.pki.set_urls(
    [
        'issuing_certificates': ['http://127.0.0.1:8200/v1/pki/ca'],
        'crl_distribution_points': ['http://127.0.0.1:8200/v1/pki/crl']
    ]
)

Read CRL

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.read_crl()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_crl_response = self.client.secrets.pki.read_crl()
print('Current CRL: {}
'.format(read_crl_response))

Rotate CRLs

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.rotate_crl()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

rotate_crl_response = self.client.secrets.pki.rotate_crl()
print('Rotate CRL: {}
'.format(rotate_crl_response))

Generate Intermediate

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.generate_intermediate()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

generate_intermediate_response = self.client.secrets.pki.generate_intermediate(
    type='exported',
    common_name='Vault integration tests'
)
print('Intermediate certificate: {}
'.format(generate_intermediate_response))

Set Signed Intermediate

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.set_signed_intermediate()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

set_signed_intermediate_response = self.client.secrets.pki.set_signed_intermediate(
    (continues on next page)
Generate Certificate

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

generate_certificate_response = self.client.secrets.pki.generate_certificate(
    name='myrole',
    common_name='test.example.com'
)
print('Certificate: {}
'.format(generate_certificate_response))
```

Revoke Certificate

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

revoke_certificate_response = self.client.secrets.pki.revoke_certificate(
    serial_number='39:dd:2e...
)
print('Certificate: {}
'.format(revoke_certificate_response))
```

Create/Update Role

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

create_or_update_role_response = self.client.secrets.pki.create_or_update_role(
    'mynewrole',
    
    'ttl': '72h',
    'allow_localhost': 'false'
)
print('New role: {}
'.format(create_or_update_role_response))
```

Read Role

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

revoke_certificate_response = self.client.secrets.pki.revoke_certificate(
    serial_number='39:dd:2e...
)
print('Certificate: {}
'.format(revoke_certificate_response))
```

2.1. Secrets Engines
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_role_response = self.client.secrets.pki.read_role('myrole')
print('Role definition: {}' .format(read_role_response))

List Roles

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.list_roles()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

list_roles_response = self.client.secrets.pki.list_roles()
print('List of available roles: {}' .format(list_roles_response))

Delete Role

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.delete_role()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

delete_role_response = self.client.secrets.pki.delete_role('role2delete')

Generate Root

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.generate_root()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

generate_root_response = self.client.secrets.pki.generate_root(
  type='exported',
  common_name='New root CA'
)
print('New root CA: {}' .format(generate_root_response))

Delete Root

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.delete_root()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

delete_root_response = self.client.secrets.pki.delete_root()

Sign Intermediate

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.sign_intermediate()
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

sign_intermediate_response = self.client.secrets.pki.sign_intermediate(
    csr='....',
    common_name='example.com',
)
print('Signed certificate: {}'.format(sign_intermediate_response))

Sign Self-Issued

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.sign_self_issued()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

sign_self_issued_response = self.client.secrets.pki.sign_self_issued(
    certificate='...' 
)
print('Signed certificate: {}'.format(sign_self_issued_response))

Sign Certificate

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.sign_certificate()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

sign_certificate_response = self.client.secrets.pki.sign_certificate(
    name='myrole',
    csr='...',
    common_name='example.com'
)
print('Signed certificate: {}'.format(sign_certificate_response))

Sign Verbatim

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.sign_verbatim()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

sign_verbatim_response = self.client.secrets.pki.sign_verbatim(
    name='myrole',
    csr='...
)
print('Signed certificate: {}'.format(sign_verbatim_response))

Tidy

hvac.api.secrets_engines.pki.tidy()
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()
tidy_response = self.client.secrets.pki.tidy()

2.1.6 KV Secrets Engines

The hvac.api.secrets_engines.Kv instance under the Client class's kv attribute is a wrapper to expose either version 1 (KvV1) or version 2 of the key/value secrets engines’ API methods (KvV2). At present, this class defaults to version 2 when accessing methods on the instance.

Setting the Default KV Version

hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV1.read_secret()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()
client.kv.default_kv_version = 1
client.kv.read_secret(path='hvac')  # => calls hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV1.read_secret

Explicitly Calling a KV Version Method

hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV1.list_secrets()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()
client.kv.v1.read_secret(path='hvac')
client.kv.v2.read_secret_version(path='hvac')

Specific KV Version Usage

KV - Version 1

Note: Every method under the Kv class's v1 attribute includes a mount_point parameter that can be used to address the KvV1 secret engine under a custom mount path. E.g., If enabling the KvV1 secret engine using Vault’s CLI commands via vault secrets enable -path=my-kvv1 -version=1 kv”, the mount_point parameter in hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV1() methods would be set to “my-kvv1”.

Read a Secret

hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV1.read_secret()
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

# The following path corresponds, when combined with the mount point, to a full Vault _API route of "v1/secretz/hvac"
mount_point = 'secretz'
secret_path = 'hvac'

read_secret_result = client.secrets.kv.v1.read_secret(
    path=secret_path,
    mount_point=mount_point,
)
print('The "psst" key under the secret path ("/v1/secret/hvac") is: (psst)'.format(
    psst=read_secret_result['data']['psst'],
))

List Secrets

hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV1.list_secrets()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

list_secrets_result = client.secrets.kv.v1.list_secrets(path='hvac')

print('The following keys found under the selected path ("/v1/secret/hvac"): (keys)'.format(
    keys=','.join(list_secrets_result['data']['keys'])),
)

Create or Update a Secret

hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV1.create_or_update_secret()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()
hvac_secret = {
    'psst': 'this is so secret yall',
}

client.secrets.kv.v1.create_or_update_secret(
    path='hvac',
    secret=hvac_secret,
)

read_secret_result = client.secrets.kv.v1.read_secret(
    path='hvac',
)
print('The "psst" key under the secret path ("/v1/secret/hvac") is: (psst)'.format(
    psst=read_secret_result['data']['psst'],
))
Delete a Secret

$hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV1.delete_secret()$

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.kv.v1.delete_secret(
    path='hvac',
)

# The following will raise a :py:class:`hvac.exceptions.InvalidPath` exception.
read_secret_result = client.secrets.kv.v1.read_secret(
    path='hvac',
)
```

KV - Version 2

**Note:** Every method under the *Kv class’s v2 attribute* includes a *mount_point* parameter that can be used to address the KvV2 secret engine under a custom mount path. E.g., If enabling the KvV2 secret engine using Vault’s CLI commands via *vault secrets enable -path=my-kvv2 -version=2 kv*, the *mount_point* parameter in *hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2()* methods would be set to “my-kvv2”.

Configuration

$hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2.configure()$

Setting the default *max_versions* for a key/value engine version 2 under a path of *kv*:

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.kv.v2.configure(
    max_versions=20,
    mount_point='kv',
)
```

Setting the default *cas_required* (check-and-set required) flag under the implicit default path of *secret*:

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.kv.v2.configure(
    cas_required=True,
)
```

Read Configuration

$hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2.configure()$

Reading the configuration of a KV version 2 engine mounted under a path of *kv*:
```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

kv_configuration = client.secrets.kv.v2.read_configuration(
    mount_point='kv',
)
print('Config under path "kv": max_versions set to "{}".format(
    max_ver=kv_configuration['data']['max_versions'],
))
print('Config under path "kv": check-and-set require flag set to {}'.format(
    cas=kv_configuration['data']['cas_required'],
))

Read Secret Versions

hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2.read_secret_version()

Read the latest version of a given secret/path ("hvac"):

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

secret_version_response = client.secrets.kv.v2.read_secret_version(
    path='hvac',
)
print('Latest version of secret under path "hvac" contains the following keys: {}.format(
    data=secret_version_response['data']['data'].keys(),
))
print('Latest version of secret under path "hvac" created at: {}.format(
    date=secret_version_response['data']['metadata']['created_time'],
))
print('Latest version of secret under path "hvac" is version {}.format(
    ver=secret_version_response['data']['metadata']['version'],
))

Read specific version (1) of a given secret/path ("hvac"):

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

secret_version_response = client.secrets.kv.v2.read_secret_version(
    path='hvac',
    version=1,
)
print('Version 1 of secret under path "hvac" contains the following keys: {}.format(
    data=secret_version_response['data']['data'].keys(),
))
print('Version 1 of secret under path "hvac" created at: {}.format(
    date=secret_version_response['data']['metadata']['created_time'],
))
```
Create/Update Secret

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.kv.v2.create_or_update_secret(
    path='hvac',
    secret=dict(pssst='this is secret'),
)

cas parameter with an argument that doesn’t match the current version:

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

# Assuming a current version of "6" for the path "hvac" =>
client.secrets.kv.v2.create_or_update_secret(
    path='hvac',
    secret=dict(pssst='this is secret'),
    cas=5,
)  # Raises hvac.exceptions.InvalidRequest
```

cas parameter set to 0 will only succeed if the path hasn’t already been written.

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.kv.v2.create_or_update_secret(
    path='hvac',
    secret=dict(pssst='this is secret #1'),
    cas=0,
)

client.secrets.kv.v2.create_or_update_secret(
    path='hvac',
    secret=dict(pssst='this is secret #2'),
    cas=0,
)  # => Raises hvac.exceptions.InvalidRequest
```

Patch Existing Secret

Method (similar to the Vault CLI command `vault kv patch`) to update an existing path. Either to add a new key/value to the secret and/or update the value for an existing key. Raises an `hvac.exceptions.InvalidRequest` if the path hasn’t been written to previously.

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.kv.v2.patch(
    path='hvac',
    secret=dict(pssst='this is a patched secret'),
)
Delete Latest Version of Secret

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()
client.secrets.kv.v2.delete_latest_version_of_secret(
    path=hvac,
)
```

Delete Secret Versions

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()
client.secrets.kv.v2.delete_secret_versions(
    path='hvac',
    versions=[1, 2, 3],
)
```

Undelete Secret Versions

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

hvac_path_metadata = client.secrets.kv.v2.read_secret_metadata(
    path='hvac',
)

oldest_version = hvac_path_metadata['data']['oldest_version']
current_version = hvac_path_metadata['data']['current_version']
versions_to_undelete = range(max(oldest_version, current_version - 2), current_version + 1)

client.secrets.kv.v2.undelete_secret_versions(
    path='hvac',
    versions=versions_to_undelete,
)
```

Destroy Secret Versions

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

hvac_path_metadata = client.secrets.kv.v2.read_secret_metadata(
    path='hvac',
)

oldest_version = hvac_path_metadata['data']['oldest_version']
current_version = hvac_path_metadata['data']['current_version']
versions_to_destroy = range(max(oldest_version, current_version - 2), current_version + 1)

client.secrets.kv.v2.destroy_secret_versions(
    path='hvac',
    versions=versions_to_destroy,
)
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.kv.v2.destroy_secret_versions(
    path='hvac',
    versions=[1, 2, 3],
)

List Secrets

hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2.list_secrets()
Listing secrets under the ‘hvac’ path prefix:

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.kv.v2.create_or_update_secret(
    path='hvac/big-ole-secret',
    secret=dict(pssst='this is a large secret'),
)
client.secrets.kv.v2.create_or_update_secret(
    path='hvac/lil-secret',
    secret=dict(pssst='this secret... not so big'),
)
list_response = client.secrets.kv.v2.list_secrets(
    path='hvac',
)
print('The following paths are available under "hvac" prefix: {keys}'.format(  
    keys=','.join(list_response['data']['keys'])
),)

Read Secret Metadata

hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2.read_secret_metadata()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

hvac_path_metadata = client.secrets.kv.v2.read_secret_metadata(
    path='hvac',
)
print('Secret under path hvac is on version {cur_ver}, with an oldest version of {old_ver}'.format(  
    cur_ver=hvac_path_metadata['data']['oldest_version'],
    old_ver=hvac_path_metadata['data']['current_version'],
),)
**Update Metadata**

$hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2.update_metadata()$

Set max versions for a given path (“hvac”) to 3:

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.kv.v2.update_metadata(
    path='hvac',
    max_versions=3,
)
```

Set cas (check-and-set) parameter as required for a given path (“hvac”):

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.kv.v2.update_metadata(
    path='hvac',
    cas_required=True,
)
```

**Delete Metadata and All Versions**

$hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2.delete_metadata_and_all_versions()$

Delete all versions and metadata for a given path:

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.secrets.kv.v2.delete_metadata_and_all_versions(
    path='hvac',
)
```

### 2.1.7 Transit

- Create Key
- Read Key
- List Keys
- Delete Key
- Update Key Configuration
- Rotate Key
- Export Key
- Encrypt Data
- Decrypt Data
• **Rewrap Data**
• **Generate Data Key**
• **Generate Random Bytes**
• **Hash Data**
• **Generate Hmac**
• **Sign Data**
• **Verify Signed Data**
• **Backup Key**
• **Restore Key**
• **Trim Key**

**Note:** The following helper method is used various of the examples included here.

```python
import sys

def base64ify(bytes_or_str):
    """Helper method to perform base64 encoding across Python 2.7 and Python 3.X""
    if sys.version_info[0] >= 3 and isinstance(bytes_or_str, str):
        input_bytes = bytes_or_str.encode('utf8')
    else:
        input_bytes = bytes_or_str

    output_bytes = base64.urlsafe_b64encode(input_bytes)
    if sys.version_info[0] >= 3:
        return output_bytes.decode('ascii')
    else:
        return output_bytes
```

**Create Key**

`Transit.create_key(name, convergent_encryption=False, derived=False, exportable=False, allow_plaintext_backup=False, key_type='aes256-gcm96', mount_point='transit')`

Create a new named encryption key of the specified type.

The values set here cannot be changed after key creation.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/keys/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **name (str / unicode)** – Specifies the name of the encryption key to create. This is specified as part of the URL.

- **convergent_encryption (bool)** – If enabled, the key will support convergent encryption, where the same plaintext creates the same ciphertext. This requires derived to be set to true. When enabled, each encryption/decryption/rewrap/datakey) operation will derive a nonce value rather than randomly generate it.
• **derived** (*bool*) – Specifies if key derivation is to be used. If enabled, all encrypt/decrypt requests to this named key must provide a context which is used for key derivation.

• **exportable** (*bool*) – Enables keys to be exportable. This allows for all the valid keys in the key ring to be exported. Once set, this cannot be disabled.

• **allow_plaintext_backup** (*bool*) – If set, enables taking backup of named key in the plaintext format. Once set, this cannot be disabled.

• **key_type** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the type of key to create. The currently-supported types are:
  – **aes256-gcm96**: AES-256 wrapped with GCM using a 96-bit nonce size AEAD
  – **chacha20-poly1305**: ChaCha20-Poly1305 AEAD (symmetric, supports derivation and convergent encryption)
  – **ed25519**: ED25519 (asymmetric, supports derivation).
  – **ecdsa-p256**: ECDSA using the P-256 elliptic curve (asymmetric)
  – **rsa-2048**: RSA with bit size of 2048 (asymmetric)
  – **rsa-4096**: RSA with bit size of 4096 (asymmetric)

• **mount_point** (*str | unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
client.secrets.transit.create_key(name='hvac-key')
```

**Read Key**

Transit.read_key (*name*, *mount_point='transit'*)

Read information about a named encryption key.

The keys object shows the creation time of each key version; the values are not the keys themselves. Depending on the type of key, different information may be returned, e.g., an asymmetric key will return its public key in a standard format for the type.

**Supported methods:** GET: /{mount_point}/keys/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

• **name** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the name of the encryption key to read. This is specified as part of the URL.

• **mount_point** (*str | unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the read_key request.

**Return type** requests.Response
Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

read_key_response = client.secrets.transit.read_key(name='hvac-key')
latest_version = read_key_response['data']['latest_version']
print('Latest version for key "hvac-key" is: {ver}'.format(ver=latest_version))
```

Example output:

```
Latest version for key "hvac-key" is: 1
```

List Keys

Transit.list_keys(mount_point='transit')

List keys.

Only the key names are returned (not the actual keys themselves).

Supported methods: LIST: /{mount_point}/keys. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- `mount_point` (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns

The JSON response of the request.

Return type

requests.Response

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

list_keys_response = client.secrets.transit.read_key(name='hvac-key')
keys = list_keys_response['data']['keys']
print('Currently configured keys: {keys}'.format(keys=keys))
```

Example output:

```
Currently configured keys: {'1': ...}
```

Delete Key

Transit.delete_key(name, mount_point='transit')

Delete a named encryption key.

It will no longer be possible to decrypt any data encrypted with the named key. Because this is a potentially catastrophic operation, the deletion_allowed tunable must be set in the key’s /config endpoint.

Supported methods: DELETE: /{mount_point}/keys/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters
- **name** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the name of the encryption key to delete. This is specified as part of the URL.

- **mount_point** (*str | unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** `requests.Response`

### Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

key_name = 'gonna-delete-this-key'
client.secrets.transit.create_key(
    name=key_name,
)

# Update key subsequently to allow deletion...
client.secrets.transit.update_key_configuration(
    name=key_name,
    deletion_allowed=True,
)

# Finally, delete the key
client.secrets.transit.delete_key(name=key_name)
```

### Update Key Configuration

Transit.**update_key_configuration**(*name*,
    **min_decryption_version**=*0*,
    **min_encryption_version**=*0*,
    **deletion_allowed**=*False*,
    **exportable**=*False*,
    **allow_plaintext_backup**=*False*,
    **mount_point**='transit')

Tune configuration values for a given key.

These values are returned during a read operation on the named key.

**Supported methods:** POST:/{mount_point}/keys/{name}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **name** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the name of the encryption key to update configuration for.

- **min_decryption_version** (*int*) – Specifies the minimum version of ciphertext allowed to be decrypted. Adjusting this as part of a key rotation policy can prevent old copies of ciphertext from being decrypted, should they fall into the wrong hands. For signatures, this value controls the minimum version of signature that can be verified against. For HMACs, this controls the minimum version of a key allowed to be used as the key for verification.

- **min_encryption_version** (*int*) – Specifies the minimum version of the key that can be used to encrypt plaintext, sign payloads, or generate HMACs. Must be 0 (which will use the latest version) or a value greater or equal to min_decryption_version.

- **deletion_allowed** (*bool*) – Specifies if the key is allowed to be deleted.
- **exportable** *(bool)* – Enables keys to be exportable. This allows for all the valid keys in the key ring to be exported. Once set, this cannot be disabled.

- **allow_plaintext_backup** *(bool)* – If set, enables taking backup of named key in the plaintext format. Once set, this cannot be disabled.

- **mount_point** *(str / unicode)* – The “path” the method-backend was mounted on.

  **Returns** The response of the request.

  **Return type** requests.Response

### Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

# allow key "hvac-key" to be exported in subsequent requests
client.secrets.transit.update_key_configuration(
    name='hvac-key',
    exportable=True,
)
```

### Rotate Key

**Transit.rotate_key** *(name, mount_point='transit')*

Rotate the version of the named key.

After rotation, new plaintext requests will be encrypted with the new version of the key. To upgrade ciphertext to be encrypted with the latest version of the key, use the rewrap endpoint. This is only supported with keys that support encryption and decryption operations.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/keys/{name}/rotate. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **name** *(str / unicode)* – Specifies the name of the key to read information about. This is specified as part of the URL.

- **mount_point** *(str / unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

  **Returns** The response of the request.

  **Return type** requests.Response

### Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
client.secrets.transit.rotate_key(name='hvac-key')
```

### Export Key

**Transit.export_key** *(name, key_type, version=None, mount_point='transit')*

Return the named key.
The keys object shows the value of the key for each version. If version is specified, the specific version will be returned. If latest is provided as the version, the current key will be provided. Depending on the type of key, different information may be returned. The key must be exportable to support this operation and the version must still be valid.

**Supported methods:** GET: /{mount_point}/export/{key_type}/{name}({version}). Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** (str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the key to read information about. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **key_type** (str | unicode) – Specifies the type of the key to export. This is specified as part of the URL. Valid values are: encryption-key signing-key hmac-key
- **version** (str | unicode) – Specifies the version of the key to read. If omitted, all versions of the key will be returned. If the version is set to latest, the current key will be returned.
- **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
export_key_response = client.secrets.transit.export_key(
    name='hvac-key',
    key_type='hmac-key',
)
print('Exported keys: %s' % export_key_response['data']['keys'])
```

Example output:

Exported keys: {...}

**Encrypt Data**

```python
Transit.decrypt_data(name, ciphertext, context='', nonce='', batch_input=None, mount_point='transit')
```

Decrypt the provided ciphertext using the named key.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/decrypt/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** (str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the encryption key to decrypt against. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **ciphertext** (str | unicode) – the ciphertext to decrypt.
- **context** (str | unicode) – Specifies the base64 encoded context for key derivation. This is required if key derivation is enabled.
hvac, Release 0.9.6

- **nonce** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies a base64 encoded nonce value used during encryption. Must be provided if convergent encryption is enabled for this key and the key was generated with Vault 0.6.1. Not required for keys created in 0.6.2+

- **batch_input** *(List[dict])* – Specifies a list of items to be decrypted in a single batch. When this parameter is set, if the parameters ‘ciphertext’, ‘context’ and ‘nonce’ are also set, they will be ignored. Format for the input goes like this: `[dict(context="b64_context", ciphertext="b64_plaintext"), ...]`

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

**Examples**

```python
import base64
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

encrypt_data_response = client.secrets.transit.encrypt_data(
    name='hvac-key',
    plaintext=base64ify('hi its me hvac'.encode()),
)

ciphertext = encrypt_data_response['data']['ciphertext']

print('Encrypted plaintext ciphertext is: {cipher}'.format(cipher=ciphertext))
```

Example output:

```
Encrypted plaintext ciphertext is: vault:...
```

**Decrypt Data**

Transit.decrypt_data *(name, ciphertext, context=", nonce=", batch_input=None, mount_point='transit')*

Decrypt the provided ciphertext using the named key.

Supported methods: POST:/{mount_point}/decrypt/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the encryption key to decrypt against. This is specified as part of the URL.

- **ciphertext** *(str | unicode)* – the ciphertext to decrypt.

- **context** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the base64 encoded context for key derivation. This is required if key derivation is enabled.

- **nonce** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies a base64 encoded nonce value used during encryption. Must be provided if convergent encryption is enabled for this key and the key was generated with Vault 0.6.1. Not required for keys created in 0.6.2+.

- **batch_input** *(List[dict])* – Specifies a list of items to be decrypted in a single batch. When this parameter is set, if the parameters ‘ciphertext’, ‘context’ and ‘nonce’ are also set, they will be ignored. Format for the input goes like this: `[dict(context="b64_context", ciphertext="b64_plaintext"), ...]`
• **mount_point** *(str / unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns**  The JSON response of the request.

**Return type**  requests.Response

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

decrypt_data_response = client.secrets.transit.decrypt_data(
    name='hvac-key',
    ciphertext=ciphertext,
)
plaintext = decrypt_data_response['data']['plaintext']
print('Decrypted plaintext is: {text}'.format(text=plaintext))
```

Example output:

Decrypted plaintext is: ...

### Rewrap Data

**Transit.rewrap_data**(name, ciphertext, context=", key_version=None, nonce="", batch_input=None, mount_point='transit')

Rewrap the provided ciphertext using the latest version of the named key.

Because this never returns plaintext, it is possible to delegate this functionality to untrusted users or scripts.

**Supported methods:**  POST: /{mount_point}/rewrap/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** *(str / unicode)* – Specifies the name of the encryption key to re-encrypt against. This is specified as part of the URL.

- **ciphertext** *(str / unicode)* – Specifies the ciphertext to re-encrypt.

- **context** *(str / unicode)* – Specifies the base64 encoded context for key derivation. This is required if key derivation is enabled.

- **key_version** *(int)* – Specifies the version of the key to use for the operation. If not set, uses the latest version. Must be greater than or equal to the key’s min_encryption_version, if set.

- **nonce** *(str / unicode)* – Specifies a base64 encoded nonce value used during encryption. Must be provided if convergent encryption is enabled for this key and the key was generated with Vault 0.6.1. Not required for keys created in 0.6.2+.

- **batch_input** *(List[dict])* – Specifies a list of items to be decrypted in a single batch. When this parameter is set, if the parameters ‘ciphertext’, ‘context’ and ‘nonce’ are also set, they will be ignored. Format for the input goes like this: [dict(context="b64_context", ciphertext="b64_plaintext"), ...]

**Returns**  The JSON response of the request.
Return type  requests.Response

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
encrypt_data_response = client.secrets.transit.rewrap_data(
    name='hvac-key',
    ciphertext=ciphertext,
)
rewrapped_ciphertext = encrypt_data_response['data']['ciphertext']
print('Rewrapped ciphertext is: {cipher}'.format(cipher=rewrapped_ciphertext))
```

Example output:

Rewrapped ciphertext is: vault:...

Generate Data Key

`Transit.generate_data_key` *(name, key_type, context="", nonce="", bits=256, mount_point='transit')*

Generates a new high-entropy key and the value encrypted with the named key.

Optionally return the plaintext of the key as well. Whether plaintext is returned depends on the path; as a result, you can use Vault ACL policies to control whether a user is allowed to retrieve the plaintext value of a key. This is useful if you want an untrusted user or operation to generate keys that are then made available to trusted users.

Supported methods:  POST: `/{mount_point}/datakey/{key_type}/{name}`. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the encryption key to use to encrypt the datakey. This is specified as part of the URL.

- **key_type** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the type of key to generate. If plaintext, the plaintext key will be returned along with the ciphertext. If wrapped, only the ciphertext value will be returned. This is specified as part of the URL.

- **context** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the key derivation context, provided as a base64-encoded string. This must be provided if derivation is enabled.

- **nonce** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies a nonce value, provided as base64 encoded. Must be provided if convergent encryption is enabled for this key and the key was generated with Vault 0.6.1. Not required for keys created in 0.6.2+. The value must be exactly 96 bits (12 bytes) long and the user must ensure that for any given context (and thus, any given encryption key) this nonce value is never reused.

- **bits** *(int)* – Specifies the number of bits in the desired key. Can be 128, 256, or 512.

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The JSON response of the request.

Return type  requests.Response
Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
gen_key_response = client.secrets.transit.generate_data_key(
    name='hvac-key',
    key_type='plaintext',
)
ciphertext = gen_key_response['data']['ciphertext']
print('Generated data key ciphertext is: {cipher}'.format(cipher=ciphertext))
```

Example output:

```
Generated data key ciphertext is: vault:...
```

---

**Generate Random Bytes**

`Transit.generate_random_bytes(n_bytes=32, output_format='base64', mount_point='transit')`

Return high-quality random bytes of the specified length.

**Supported methods:** POST:/{mount_point}/random({bytes}). Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- `n_bytes (int)` – Specifies the number of bytes to return. This value can be specified either in the request body, or as a part of the URL.
- `output_format (str | unicode)` – Specifies the output encoding. Valid options are hex or base64.
- `mount_point (str | unicode)` – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

---

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
gen_bytes_response = client.secrets.transit.generate_random_bytes(n_bytes=32)
random_bytes = gen_bytes_response['data']['random_bytes']
print('Here are some random bytes: {bytes}'.format(bytes=random_bytes))
```

Example output:

```
Here are some random bytes: ...
```

---

**Hash Data**

`Transit.hash_data(hash_input, algorithm='sha2-256', output_format='hex', mount_point='transit')`

Return the cryptographic hash of given data using the specified algorithm.

**Supported methods:** POST:/{mount_point}/hash({algorithm}). Produces: 200 application/json

---

2.1. Secrets Engines 49
hvac, Release 0.9.6

Parameters

- **hash_input** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the base64 encoded input data.
- **algorithm** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the hash algorithm to use. This can also be specified as part of the URL. Currently-supported algorithms are: sha2-224, sha2-256, sha2-384, sha2-512
- **output_format** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the output encoding. This can be either hex or base64.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns
The JSON response of the request.

Return type
requests.Response

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

hash_data_response = client.secrets.transit.hash_data(
    hash_input=base64ify('hi its me hvac'),
    algorithm='sha2-256',
)
sum = hash_data_response['data']['sum']
print('Hashed data is: {sum}'.format(sum=sum))
```

Example output:

```
Hashed data is: ...
```

Generate Hmac

Transit.generate_hmac *(name, hash_input, key_version=None, algorithm='sha2-256', mount_point='transit')*

Return the digest of given data using the specified hash algorithm and the named key.

The key can be of any type supported by transit; the raw key will be marshaled into bytes to be used for the HMAC function. If the key is of a type that supports rotation, the latest (current) version will be used.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/hmac/{name}/*{algorithm}*. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the encryption key to generate hmac against. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **hash_input** – Specifies the base64 encoded input data.
- **key_version** *(int)* – Specifies the version of the key to use for the operation. If not set, uses the latest version. Must be greater than or equal to the key’s min_encryption_version, if set.
- **algorithm** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the hash algorithm to use. This can also be specified as part of the URL. Currently-supported algorithms are: sha2-224, sha2-256, sha2-384, sha2-512
• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method-backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

### Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

generate_hmac_response = client.secrets.transit.generate_hmac(
    name='hvac-key',
    hash_input=base64ify('hi its me hvac'),
    algorithm='sha2-256',
)
hmac = generate_hmac_response['data']
print("HMAC'd data is: {hmac}".format(hmac=hmac))
```

Example output:

```
HMAC'd data is: {'hmac': 'vault:'}
```

### Sign Data

**Transit.sign_data** *(name, hash_input, key_version=None, hash_algorithm='sha2-256', context='', prehashed=False, signature_algorithm='pss', mount_point='transit')*

Return the cryptographic signature of the given data using the named key and the specified hash algorithm.

The key must be of a type that supports signing.

**Supported methods:** POST: /*{mount_point}/sign/*{name}/*{hash_algorithm}*. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the encryption key to use for signing. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **hash_input** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the base64 encoded input data.
- **key_version** *(int)* – Specifies the version of the key to use for signing. If not set, uses the latest version. Must be greater than or equal to the key’s min_encryption_version, if set.
- **hash_algorithm** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the hash algorithm to use for supporting key types (notably, not including ed25519 which specifies its own hash algorithm). This can also be specified as part of the URL. Currently-supported algorithms are: sha2-224, sha2-256, sha2-384, sha2-512
- **context** *(str | unicode)* – Base64 encoded context for key derivation. Required if key derivation is enabled; currently only available with ed25519 keys.
- **prehashed** *(bool)* – Set to true when the input is already hashed. If the key type is rsa-2048 or rsa-4096, then the algorithm used to hash the input should be indicated by the hash_algorithm parameter. Just as the value to sign should be the base64-encoded representation of the exact binary data you want signed, when set, input is expected to be base64-encoded binary hashed data, not hex-formatted. (As an example, on the command line, you could generate a suitable input via openssl dgst -sha256 -binary | base64.)
**signature_algorithm** (*str* | *unicode*) – When using a RSA key, specifies the RSA signature algorithm to use for signing. Supported signature types are: pss, pkcs1v15

**mount_point** (*str* | *unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

### Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

key_name = 'hvac-signing-key'

# Note: some key types do no support signing...
# E.g., "key type aes256-gcm96 does not support verification"
client.secrets.transit.create_key(
    name=key_name,
    key_type='ed25519',
)

sign_data_response = client.secrets.transit.sign_data(
    name=key_name,
    hash_input=base64ify('hi its me hvac'),
)

signature = sign_data_response['data']['signature']
print('Signature is: {signature}'.format(signature=signature))
```

Example output:

```
Signature is: vault:...
```

### Verify Signed Data

Transit.**verify_signed_data** (*name*, *hash_input*, *signature=None*, *hmac=None*,

- *hash_algorithm='sha2-256', context='', prehashed=False, signature_algorithm='pss', mount_point='transit'*)

Return whether the provided signature is valid for the given data.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/verify/{name}/{hash_algorithm}). Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** (*str* | *unicode*) – Specifies the name of the encryption key that was used to generate the signature or HMAC.

- **hash_input** – Specifies the base64 encoded input data.

- **signature** (*str* | *unicode*) – Specifies the signature output from the /transit/sign function. Either this must be supplied or hmac must be supplied.

- **hmac** (*str* | *unicode*) – Specifies the signature output from the /transit/hmac function. Either this must be supplied or signature must be supplied.
• **hash_algorithm** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the hash algorithm to use. This can also be specified as part of the URL. Currently-supported algorithms are: sha2-224, sha2-256, sha2-384, sha2-512

• **context** *(str | unicode)* – Base64 encoded context for key derivation. Required if key derivation is enabled; currently only available with ed25519 keys.

• **prehashed** *(bool)* – Set to true when the input is already hashed. If the key type is rsa-2048 or rsa-4096, then the algorithm used to hash the input should be indicated by the hash_algorithm parameter.

• **signature_algorithm** *(str | unicode)* – When using a RSA key, specifies the RSA signature algorithm to use for signature verification. Supported signature types are: pss, pkcs1v15

• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

### Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

verify_signed_data_response = client.secrets.transit.verify_signed_data(
    name='hvac-signing-key',
    hash_input=base64ify('hi its me hvac'),
    signature=signature,
)
valid = verify_signed_data_response['data']['valid']
print('Signature is valid?: {valid}'.format(valid=valid))
```

Example output:

```
Signature is valid?: True
```

### Backup Key

**Transit.backup_key** *(name, mount_point='transit')*

Return a plaintext backup of a named key.

The backup contains all the configuration data and keys of all the versions along with the HMAC key. The response from this endpoint can be used with the /restore endpoint to restore the key.

**Supported methods:** GET: /{mount_point}/backup/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

• **name** *(str | unicode)* – Name of the key.

• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response
Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

key_name = 'hvac-key'

# Update the key configuration to allow exporting
client.secrets.transit.update_key_configuration(
    name=key_name,
    exportable=True,
    allow_plaintext_backup=True,
)

backup_key_response = client.secrets.transit.backup_key(
    name=key_name,
)

backed_up_key = backup_key_response['data']['backup']

print('Backed up key: %s' % backed_up_key)
```

Example output:

```
Backed up key: ...
```

Restore Key

Transit.restore_key (backup, name=None, force=False, mount_point='transit')

Restore the backup as a named key.

This will restore the key configurations and all the versions of the named key along with HMAC keys. The input to this endpoint should be the output of /backup endpoint. For safety, by default the backend will refuse to restore to an existing key. If you want to reuse a key name, it is recommended you delete the key before restoring. It is a good idea to attempt restoring to a different key name first to verify that the operation successfully completes.

Supported methods: POST:/{mount_point}/restore(/name). Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- **backup** (str | unicode) – Backed up key data to be restored. This should be the output from the /backup endpoint.
- **name** (str | unicode) – If set, this will be the name of the restored key.
- **force** (bool) – If set, force the restore to proceed even if a key by this name already exists.
- **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

Examples
import hvac

client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.secrets.transit.update_key_configuration(
    name=key_name,
    deletion_allowed=True,
)
delete_resp = client.secrets.transit.delete_key(name=key_name)

# Restore a key after deletion
client.secrets.transit.restore_key(backup=backed_up_key)

Trim Key

Transit.trim_key(name, min_version, mount_point='transit')

Trims older key versions setting a minimum version for the keyring.

Once trimmed, previous versions of the key cannot be recovered.

Supported methods: POST:/{mount_point}/keys/{name}/trim. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• name(str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the key to be trimmed.

• min_version(int) – The minimum version for the key ring. All versions before this version will be permanently deleted. This value can at most be equal to the lesser of min_decryption_version and min_encryption_version. This is not allowed to be set when either min_encryption_version or min_decryption_version is set to zero.

• mount_point(str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

Examples

Note: Transit key trimming was added for Vault versions >=0.11.4.

import hvac

client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

key_name = 'hvac-key'

for _ in range(0, 10):
    # Rotate the key a bunch...
    client.secrets.transit.rotate_key(
        name=key_name,
    )

# Set a minimum encryption version
client.secrets.transit.update_key_configuration(

(continues on next page)
# Trim any unneeded versions remaining of the key...
```python
client.secrets.transit.trim_key(
    name='hvac-key',
    min_version=3,
)
```

## 2.2 Auth Methods

### 2.2.1 Approle

**Authentication**

```python
client.auth_approle('MY_ROLE_ID', 'MY_SECRET_ID')
```

### 2.2.2 AWS

**Contents**

- **AWS**
  - **IAM Authentication**
    - Static Access Key Strings
    - Boto3 Session
    - EC2 Metadata Service
    - Lambda and/or EC2 Instance
    - Caveats For Non-Default AWS Regions
  - **EC2 Authentication**
    - EC2 Metadata Service

**IAM Authentication**

Source reference: `hvac.v1.Client.auth_aws_iam()`

**Static Access Key Strings**

Various examples of authenticating with static access key strings:
import hvac

client = hvac.Client()

client.auth_aws_iam('MY_AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID', 'MY_AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY')
client.auth_aws_iam('MY_AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID', 'MY_AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY', 'MY_AWS_-
SESSION_TOKEN')
client.auth_aws_iam('MY_AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID', 'MY_AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY', role='MY_ROLE-
')

Boto3 Session

Retrieving credentials from a boto3 Session object:

import boto3
import hvac

session = boto3.Session()
credentials = session.get_credentials()

client = hvac.Client()
client.auth_aws_iam(credentials.access_key, credentials.secret_key, credentials.token)

EC2 Metadata Service

Retrieving static instance role credentials within an EC2 instance using the EC2 metadata service (the EC2 auth method is probably a better fit for this case, which is outlined below under EC2 Authentication):

import logging
import requests
from requests.exceptions import RequestException
import hvac

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

EC2_METADATA_URL_BASE = 'http://169.254.169.254'

def load_aws_ec2_role_iam_credentials(role_name, metadata_url_base=EC2_METADATA_URL_-
BASE):
    
    Requests an ec2 instance's IAM security credentials from the EC2 metadata service.
    :param role_name: Name of the instance's role.
    :param metadata_url_base: IP address for the EC2 metadata service.
    :return: dict, unmarshalled JSON response of the instance's security credentials
    
    metadata_pkcs7_url = '{base}/latest/meta-data/iam/security-credentials/{role}'.
    -format(
        base=metadata_url_base,
        role=role_name,
    )
    logger.debug("load_aws_ec2_role_iam_credentials connecting to $s" % metadata_-
pkcs7_url)
    response = requests.get(url=metadata_pkcs7_url)
    response.raise_for_status()
Lambda and/or EC2 Instance

```python
import os
import hvac

def infer_credentials_from_iam_role(iam_role):
    on_lambda = 'AWS_LAMBDA_FUNCTION_NAME' in os.environ
    if on_lambda:
        return os.environ['AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID'], os.environ['AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY']
    else:
        security_credentials = load_aws_ec2_role_iam_credentials(iam_role)
        return security_credentials['AccessKeyId'], security_credentials['SecretAccessKey']

access_key_id, secret_access_key = infer_credentials_from_iam_role('some-role')
client = hvac.Client()
client.auth_aws_iam(access_key_id, secret_access_key)
```

Caveats For Non-Default AWS Regions

I.e., calling `hvac.v1.Client.auth_aws_iam()` with a `region` argument other than its default of “us-east-1”. For additional background / context on this matter, see the comments at hvac#251 and/or vault-ruby#161.

The following code snippets are for authenticating hosts in the **us-west-1** region:

---

**Note:** In order to authenticate to various regions, the AWS auth method configuration needs to be set up with an “endpoint URL” corresponding to the region in question. E.g.: “https://sts.us-west-1.amazonaws.com” in the case of this example. Vault defaults to an endpoint of “https://sts.amazonaws.com” if not configured with a different endpoint URL.

```python
import boto3
import hvac

VAULT_ADDR = os.environ['VAULT_ADDR']
VAULT_HEADER_VALUE = os.environ['VAULT_HEADER_VALUE']

client = hvac.Client(url=VAULT_ADDR)

# One-time setup of the credentials / configuration for the Vault server to use.
```

---

(continues on next page)
# Note the explicit region subdomain bit included in the endpoint argument.
client.create_vault_ec2_client_configuration(
    access_key='SOME_ACCESS_KEY_FOR_VAULTS_USE',
    secret_key='SOME_ACCESS_KEY_FOR_VAULTS_USE',
    endpoint='https://sts.us-west-1.amazonaws.com',
)

session = boto3.Session()
creds = session.get_credentials().get_frozen_credentials()
client.auth_aws_iam(
    creds.access_key,
    creds.secret_key,
    creds.token,
    region="us-west-1",
    header_value=VAULT_HEADER_VALUE,
    role='some-role',
    use_token=True,
)

EC2 Authentication

Source reference: hvac.v1.Client.auth_ec2()

EC2 Metadata Service

Authentication using EC2 instance role credentials and the EC2 metadata service

```python
#!/usr/bin/env python
import logging.handlers
import os

import hvac
import requests
from requests.exceptions import RequestException

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

VAULT_URL = os.getenv('VAULT_ADDR', 'https://127.0.0.1:8200')
VAULT_CERTS = ('/etc/vault.d/ssl/bundle.crt', '/etc/vault.d/ssl/vault.key')
TOKEN_NONCE_PATH = os.getenv('WP_VAULT_TOKEN_NONCE_PATH', '/root/.vault-token-meta-˓
˓→nonce')
EC2_METADATA_URL_BASE = 'http://169.254.169.254'

def load_aws_ec2_pkcs7_string(metadata_url_base=EC2_METADATA_URL_BASE):
    """
    Requests an ec2 instance's pkcs7-encoded identity document from the EC2 metadata service.
    :param metadata_url_base: IP address for the EC2 metadata service.
    :return: string, pkcs7-encoded identity document from the EC2 metadata service
    """
    metadata_pkcs7_url = '{base}/latest/dynamic/instance-identity/pkcs7'.format(base=metadata_url_base)
```

(continues on next page)
logger.debug("load_aws_ec2_pkcs7_string connecting to %s" % metadata_pkcs7_url)
response = requests.get(url=metadata_pkcs7_url)
response.raise_for_status()
pcks7 = response.text.replace('
', '')
return pcks7

def load_aws_ec2_nonce_from_disk(token_nonce_path=TOKEN_NONCE_PATH):
    
    Helper method to load a previously stored "token_meta_nonce" returned in the
    initial authorization AWS EC2 request from the current instance to our Vault
    service.
    :param token_nonce_path: string, the full filesystem path to a file containing
    the instance's
token meta nonce.
    :return: string, a previously stored "token_meta_nonce"
    
    logger.debug("Attempting to load vault token meta nonce from path: %s" % token_
    nonce_path)
    try:
        with open(token_nonce_path, 'rb') as nonce_file:
            nonce = nonce_file.readline()
    except IOError:
        logger.warning("Unable to load vault token meta nonce at path: %s" % token_
    nonce_path)
        nonce = None
    logger.debug("Nonce loaded: %s" % nonce)
    return nonce

def write_aws_ec2_nonce_to_disk(token_meta_nonce, token_nonce_path=TOKEN_NONCE_PATH):
    
    Helper method to store the current "token_meta_nonce" returned from authorization
    from the current instance to our Vault service.
    :return: string, a previously stored "token_meta_nonce"
    :param token_meta_nonce: string, the actual nonce
    :param token_nonce_path: string, the full filesystem path to a file containing
    the instance's
token meta nonce.
    :return: None
    
    logger.debug('Writing nonce "(0)" to file "/1"'.format(token_meta_nonce, token_
    nonce_path))
    with open(token_nonce_path, 'w') as nonce_file:
        nonce_file.write(token_meta_nonce)

def auth_ec2(vault_client, pkcs7=None, nonce=None, role=None, mount_point='aws',
    store_nonce=True):
    
    Helper method to authenticate to vault using the "auth_ec2" backend.
    :param vault_client: hvac.Client
If `pkcs7` is `None`:

```python
if pkcs7 is None:
    logger.debug('No pkcs7 argument provided to auth_ec2 backend.')
    logger.debug('Attempting to retrieve information from EC2 metadata service.')
    pkcs7 = load_aws_ec2_pkcs7_string()
```

If `nonce` is `None`:

```python
if nonce is None:
    logger.debug('No nonce argument provided to auth_ec2 backend.')
    logger.debug('Attempting to retrieve information from disk.')
    nonce = load_aws_ec2_nonce_from_disk()
```

```python
auth_ec2_resp = vault_client.auth_ec2(
    pkcs7=pkcs7,
    nonce=nonce,
    role=role,
    use_token=False,
    mount_point=mount_point
)
```

If `store_nonce` and 'metadata' in `auth_ec2_resp.get('auth', dict())`:

```python
if store_nonce and 'metadata' in auth_ec2_resp.get('auth', dict()):
    token_meta_nonce = auth_ec2_resp['auth']['metadata'].get('nonce')
    if token_meta_nonce is not None:
        logger.debug('token_meta_nonce received back from auth_ec2 call: %s' %
                     token_meta_nonce)
        write_aws_ec2_nonce_to_disk(token_meta_nonce)
    else:
        logger.warning('No token meta nonce returned in auth response.')
```

```python
return auth_ec2_resp
```

```python
def get_vault_client(vault_url=VAULT_URL, certs=VAULT_CERTS, verify_certs=True, ec2_role=None):
    """
    Instantiates a hvac / vault client.
    :param vault_url: string, protocol + address + port for the vault service
    :param certs: tuple, Optional tuple of self-signed certs to use for verification
    :param verify_certs: bool, if True use the provided certs tuple for verification
    :param ec2_role: str, Name of the Vault AWS auth backend role to use when retrieving a token (if applicable)
    """
```
:return: hvac.Client

```python
logger.debug('Retrieving a vault (hvac) client...')

if verify_certs:
    # We use a self-signed certificate for the vault service itself, so we need to include our
    # local ca bundle here for the underlying requests module.
    os.environ['REQUESTS_CA_BUNDLE'] = '/etc/ssl/certs/ca-certificates.crt'
    vault_client = hvac.Client(
        url=vault_url,
        cert=certs,
    )
else:
    vault_client = hvac.Client(
        url=vault_url,
        verify=False,
    )

vault_client.token = load_vault_token(vault_client, ec2_role=ec2_role)

if not vault_client.is_authenticated():
    raise hvac.exceptions.Unauthorized('Unable to authenticate to the Vault service')

return vault_client
```

authenticated_vault_client = get_vault_client()

### 2.2.3 Azure

**Note:** Every method under the `Client` class's `azure` attribute includes a `mount_point` parameter that can be used to address the Azure auth method under a custom mount path. E.g., If enabling the Azure auth method using Vault’s CLI commands via `vault auth enable -path=my-azure azure`, the `mount_point` parameter in `hvac.api.auth_methods.Azure()` methods would be set to “my-azure”.

#### Enabling the Auth Method

```python
hvac.v1.Client.enable_auth_backend()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

azure_auth_path = 'company-azure'
description = 'Auth method for use by team members in our company’s Azure organization'

if '%s' % azure_auth_path not in vault_client.list_auth_backends():
    print('Enabling the azure auth backend at mount_point: {path}'.format(
        path=azure_auth_path,
    ))
```
Configure

```python
import os
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.azure.configure(
    tenant_id='my-tenant-id',
    resource='my-resource',
    client_id=os.environ.get('AZURE_CLIENT_ID'),
    client_secret=os.environ.get('AZURE_CLIENT_SECRET'),
)
```

Read Config

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_config = client.auth.azure.read_config()
print('The configured tenant_id is: {id}'.format(id=read_config['tenant_id']))
```

Delete Config

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.azure.delete_config()
```

Create a Role

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.azure.create_role(
    name='my-role',
    policies=policies,
)```
Read A Role

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

role_name = 'my-role'
read_role_response = client.auth.azure.read_role(
    name=role_name,
)
print('Policies for role "{name}": {policies}'.format(
    name='my-role',
    policies='\'.join(read_role_response['policies']),
))
```

List Roles

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

roles = client.auth.azure.list_roles()
print('The following Azure auth roles are configured: {roles}'.format(
    roles='\'.join(roles['keys']),
))
```

Delete A Role

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.azure.delete_role(
    name='my-role',
)
```

Login

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.azure.login(
```
role=role_name,
    jwt='Some MST JWT...',
)
client.is_authenticated  # ==> returns True

### 2.2.4 GCP

**Note:** Every method under the `Client` class's `gcp.auth` attribute includes a `mount_point` parameter that can be used to address the GCP auth method under a custom mount path. E.g., If enabling the GCP auth method using Vault’s CLI commands via `vault auth enable -path=my-gcp gcp`”, the `mount_point` parameter in `hvac.api.auth.Gcp()` methods would be set to “my-gcp”.

**Enabling the Auth Method**

Source reference: `hvac.v1.Client.enable_auth_backend()`

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

gcp_auth_path = 'company-gcp'
description = 'Auth method for use by team members in our company's Gcp organization'

if '%s' % gcp_auth_path not in vault_client.list_auth_backends():
    print('Enabling the gcp auth backend at mount_point: {path}'.format(
        path=gcp_auth_path,
    ))
    client.enable_auth_backend(
        backend_type='gcp',
        description=description,
        mount_point=gcp_auth_path,
    )
```

**Configure**

Source reference: `hvac.api.auth.Gcp.configure()`

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.gcp.configure(
    credentials='some signed JSON web token for the Vault server...'
)
```

**Read Config**

Source reference: `hvac.api.auth.Gcp.read_config()`
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_config = client.auth.gcp.read_config()
print('The configured project_id is: {id}.'
      .format(id=read_config['project_id']))

Delete Config

Source reference: hvac.api.auth.Gcp.delete_config()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.gcp.delete_config()

Create Role

Source reference: hvac.api.auth.Gcp.create_role()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.gcp.create_role(
    name='some-gcp-role-name',
    role_type='iam',
    project_id='some-gcp-project-id',
    bound_service_accounts=['*'],
)

Edit Service Accounts On IAM Role

Source reference: hvac.api.auth.Gcp.edit_service_accounts_on_iam_role()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.gcp.edit_service_accounts_on_iam_role(
    name='some-gcp-role-name',
    add=['hvac@appspot.gserviceaccount.com'],
)

client.gcp.edit_service_accounts_on_iam_role(
    name='some-gcp-role-name',
    remove=['disallowed-service-account@appspot.gserviceaccount.com'],
)

Edit Labels On GCE Role

Source reference: hvac.api.auth.Gcp.edit_labels_on_gce_role()
```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.gcp.edit_labels_on_gce_role(
    name='some-gcp-role-name',
    add=["some-key:some-value"],
)

client.gcp.edit_labels_on_gce_role(
    name='some-gcp-role-name',
    remove=["some-bad-key:some-bad-value"],
)

Read A Role

Source reference: hvac.api.auth.Gcp.read_role()

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

read_role_response = client.gcp.read_role(
    name=role_name,
)

print('Policies for role "{name}": {policies}'.format(
    name='my-role',
    policies=','.join(read_role_response['policies']),
))
```

List Roles

Source reference: hvac.api.auth.Gcp.list_roles()

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

roles = client.auth.gcp.list_roles()
print('The following GCP auth roles are configured: {roles}'.format(
    roles=','.join(roles['keys']),
))
```

Delete A Role

Source reference: hvac.api.auth.Gcp.delete_role()

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.gcp.delete_role()
```
Login

Source reference: hvac.api.auth.Gcp.login()

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.gcp.login(
    role=role_name,
    jwt='some signed JSON web token...',
)
client.is_authenticated  # ==> returns True
```

Example with google-api-python-client Usage

```python
import time
import googleapiclient.discovery
from google.oauth2 import service_account
import hvac

# First load some previously generated GCP service account key
path_to_sa_json = 'some-service-account-path.json'
credentials = service_account.Credentials.from_service_account_file(path_to_sa_json)

# Generate a payload for subsequent "signJwt()" call
now = int(time.time())
expires = now + 900  # 15 mins in seconds, can't be longer.
payload = {
    'iat': now,
    'exp': expires,
    'sub': service_account,
    'aud': 'vault/my-role'
}
body = json.dumps(payload)
name = f'projects/{project}/serviceAccounts/{service_account}'

# Perform the GCP API call
iam = googleapiclient.discovery.build('iam', 'v1', credentials=credentials)
request = iam.projects().serviceAccounts().signJwt(name=name, body=body)
resp = request.execute()
jwt = resp['signedJwt']

# Perform hvac call to configured GCP auth method
client.auth.gcp.login(
    role='my-role',
    jwt=jwt,
)```
2.2.5 GitHub

**Note:** Every method under the `Client` class's `github` attribute includes a `mount_point` parameter that can be used to address the Github auth method under a custom mount path. E.g., If enabling the Github auth method using Vault’s CLI commands via `vault auth enable -path=my-github github`, the `mount_point` parameter in `hvac.api.auth_methods.Github()` methods would be set to “my-github”.

### Enabling the Auth Method

```python
hvac.v1.Client.enable_auth_backend()

```import hvac
client = hvac.Client()
github_auth_path = 'company-github'
description = 'Auth method for use by team members in our company's Github organization'

```python
if '%s/' % github_auth_path not in vault_client.list_auth_backends():
    print('Enabling the github auth backend at mount_point: {path}'.format(
        path=github_auth_path,
    ))
    client.enable_auth_backend(
        backend_type='github',
        description=description,
        mount_point=github_auth_path,
    )
```

### Configure Connection Parameters

```python
hvac.api.auth_methods.Github.configure()

```import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

```python
client.auth.github.configure(
    organization='our-lovely-company',
    max_ttl='48h',  # i.e., A given token can only be renewed for up to 48 hours
)
```

### Reading Configuration

```python
hvac.api.auth_methods.Github.read_configuration()

```import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

```python
github_config = client.auth.github.read_configuration()
print('The Github auth method is configured with a ttl of: {ttl}'.format(
    ttl=github_config['data']['ttl']
))
```
Mapping Teams to Policies

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

teams = [
    dict(name='some-dev-team', policies=['dev-team']),
    dict(name='admin-team', policies=['administrator']),
]
for team in teams:
    client.auth.github.map_team(
        team_name=team['name'],
        policies=team['policies'],
    )
```

Reading Team Mappings

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

team_name = 'my-super-cool-team'
github_config = client.auth.github.read_team_mapping(
    team_name=team_name,
)
print('The Github team {team} is mapped to the following policies: {policies}'.format(
    team=team_name,
    policies=github_config['data']['value'],
))
```

Mapping Users to Policies

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

users = [
    dict(name='some-dev-user', policies=['dev-team']),
    dict(name='some-admin-user', policies=['administrator']),
]
for user in users:
    client.auth.github.map_user(
        user_name=user['name'],
        policies=user['policies'],
    )
```

Reading User Mappings

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()
```

Chapter 2. Usage
```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

user_name = 'some-dev-user'
github_config = client.auth.github.read_user_mapping(
    user_name=user_name,
)
print('The Github user "{user}" is mapped to the following policies: {policies}.
    →'.format(
    user=user_name,
    policies=github_config['data']['value'],
)
```

Authentication / Login

```
hvac.api.auth_methods.Github.login()
```

Log in and automatically update the underlying “token” attribute on the `hvac.adapters.Adapter()` instance:

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()
login_response = client.auth.github.login(token='some personal github token')
```

2.2.6 Kubernetes

Authentication

```bash
# Kubernetes (from k8s pod)
f = open('/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token')
jwt = f.read()
client.auth_kubernetes("example", jwt)
```

2.2.7 LDAP

**Note:** Every method under the `Client` class's `ldap` attribute includes a `mount_point` parameter that can be used to address the LDAP auth method under a custom mount path. E.g., If enabling the LDAP auth method using Vault’s CLI commands via `vault auth enable -path=my-ldap ldap`, the `mount_point` parameter in `hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap()` methods would be set to “my-ldap”.

Enabling the LDAP Auth Method

```
hvac.v1.Client.enable_auth_backend()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

ldap_auth_path = 'company-ldap'
description = "Auth method for use by team members in our company's LDAP organization"
```

(continues on next page)
if '%s' % ldap_auth_path not in vault_client.sys.list_auth_methods():
    print('Enabling the ldap auth backend at mount_point: (path)'.format(
        path=ldap_auth_path,
    ))
    client.enable_auth_backend(
        backend_type='ldap',
        description=description,
        mount_point=ldap_auth_path,
    )

Configure LDAP Auth Method Settings

hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap.configure()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.ldap.configure(
    user_dn='dc=users,dc=hvac,dc=network',
    group_dn='ou=groups,dc=hvac,dc=network',
    url='ldaps://ldap.hvac.network:12345',
    bind_dn='cn=admin,dc=hvac,dc=network',
    bind_pass='ourverygoodadminpassword'
    user_attr='uid',
    group_attr='cn',
)

Reading the LDAP Auth Method Configuration

hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap.read_configuration()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

ldap_configuration = client.auth.ldap.read_configuration()
print('The LDAP auth method is configured with a LDAP server URL of: (url)'.format(
    url=ldap_configuration['data']['url']
})

Create or Update a LDAP Group Mapping

hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap.create_or_update_group()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.ldap.create_or_update_group(
    name='some-dudes',
    policies=['policy-for-some-dudes'],
)
List LDAP Group Mappings

```
hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap.list_groups()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

ldap_groups = client.auth.ldap.list_groups()
print('The following groups are configured in the LDAP auth method: {groups}'.format(
    groups=',' .join(ldap_groups['data']['keys'])
))
```

Read LDAP Group Mapping

```
hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap.read_group()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

some_dudes_ldap_group = client.auth.ldap.read_group(
    name='somedudes',
)
print('The "somedudes" group in the LDAP auth method are mapped to the following policies: {policies}'.format(
    policies=',' .join(some_dudes_ldap_group['data']['policies'])
))
```

Deleting a LDAP Group Mapping

```
hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap.delete_group()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.ldap.delete_group(
    name='some-group',
)
```

Creating or Updating a LDAP User Mapping

```
hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap.create_or_update_user()
```

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.ldap.create_or_update_user(
    username='somedude',
    policies=['policy-for-some-dudes'],
)
```

Listing LDAP User Mappings

```
hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap.list_users()
```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

ldap_users = client.auth.ldap.list_users()
print('The following users are configured in the LDAP auth method: {users}'.format(users=','.join(ldap_users['data']['keys'])))

Reading a LDAP User Mapping

hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap.read_user()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

some_dude_ldap_user = client.auth.ldap.read_user(
    username='somedude'
)
print('The "somedude" user in the LDAP auth method is mapped to the following policies: {policies}'.format(policies=','.join(some_dude_ldap_user['data']['policies'])))

Deleting a Configured User Mapping

hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap.delete_user()

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.ldap.delete_user(
    username='somedude',
)

Authentication / Login

hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap.login_with_user()

For a LDAP backend mounted under a non-default (ldap) path. E.g., via Vault CLI with vault auth enable -path=prod-ldap ldap

from getpass import getpass

import hvac

service_account_username = 'someuser'
password_prompt = 'Please enter your password for the LDAP authentication backend: '

service_account_password = getpass(prompt=password_prompt)

client = hvac.Client()

# Here the mount_point parameter corresponds to the path provided when enabling the backend
client.auth.ldap.login(
    username=service_account_username,
    password=service_account_password,
    mount_point='prod-ldap'
)
print(client.is_authenticated())  # => True

2.2.8 MFA

Configure MFA Auth Method Settings

hvac.api.auth_methods.Mfa.configure()

**Note:** The legacy/unsupported MFA auth method covered by this class’s configuration API route only supports integration with a subset of Vault auth methods. See the list of supported auth methods in this module’s "SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS" attribute and/or the associated Vault MFA documentation for additional information.

```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()
userpass_auth_path = 'some-userpass'

if '%s/' % userpass_auth_path not in vault_client.list_auth_backends():
    print('Enabling the userpass auth backend at mount_point: {path}'.format(
        path=userpass_auth_path,
    ))
    client.enable_auth_backend(
        backend_type='userpass',
        mount_point=userpass_auth_path,
    )

client.auth.mfa.configure(
    mount_point=userpass_auth_path,
)
```

Reading the MFA Auth Method Configuration

hvac.api.auth_methods.Mfa.read_configuration()

```
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

mfa_configuration = client.auth.mfa.read_configuration()
print('The MFA auth method is configured with a MFA type of: {mfa_type}'.format(
    mfa_type=mfa_configuration['data']['type']
))
```
Configure Duo MFA Type Access Credentials

```python
from getpass import getpass

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

secret_key_prompt = 'Please enter the Duo access secret key to configure: '
duo_access_secret_key = getpass(prompt=secret_key_prompt)

client.auth.mfa.configure_duo_access(
    mount_point=userpass_auth_path,
    host='api-1234abcd.duosecurity.com',
    integration_key='SOME_DUO_IKEY',
    secret_key=duo_access_secret_key,
)
```

Configure Duo MFA Type Behavior

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.mfa.configure_duo_behavior(
    mount_point=userpass_auth_path,
    username_format='%s@hvac.network',
)
```

Read Duo MFA Type Behavior

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

duo_behavior_config = client.auth.mfa.read_duo_behavior_configuration(
    mount_point=userpass_auth_path,
)
print('The Duo MFA behavior is configured with a username_format of: {username_format} →'.format(
    username_format=duo_behavior_config['data']['username_format'],
)
```

Authentication / Login

```python
from getpass import getpass

import hvac

login_username = 'someuser'
```
password_prompt = 'Please enter your password for the userpass (with MFA) → authentication backend: '
login_password = getpass(prompt=password_prompt)
passcode_prompt = 'Please enter your OTP for the userpass (with MFA) authentication backend: '
userpass_mfa_passcode = getpass(prompt=passcode_prompt)

client = hvac.Client()

# Here the mount_point parameter corresponds to the path provided when enabling the backend
client.auth.mfa.auth_userpass(
    username=login_username,
    password=login_password,
    mount_point=userpass_auth_path,
    passcode=userpass_mfa_passcode,
)
print(client.is_authenticated)  # => True

2.2.9 Okta

Note: Every method under the Client class's okta attribute includes a mount_point parameter that can be used to address the Okta auth method under a custom mount path. E.g., If enabling the Okta auth method using Vault’s CLI commands via `vault secret enable -path=my-okta okta`, the mount_point parameter in Source reference: hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta() methods would be set to “my-okta”.

Enabling the Auth Method

Source reference: hvac.v1.Client.enable_secret_backend()

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

okta_path = 'company-okta'
description = 'Auth method for use by team members in our company's Okta organization'

if '%s/' % okta_path not in vault_client.sys.list_auth_methods():
    print('Enabling the okta secret backend at mount_point: %s'.format(okta_secret_path, ))
    client.enable_secret_backend(
        backend_type='okta',
        description=description,
        mount_point=okta_secret_path,
    )
```

Configure

Source reference: hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta.configure()
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.okta.configure(
    org_name='hvac-project'
)

Read Config

Source reference: `hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta.read_config()`

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

okta_config = client.auth.okta.read_config()
print('The Okta auth method at path /okta has a configured organization name of:
    →/name].format(
        name=okta_config['data']['org_name'],
    )
)
```

List Users

Source reference: `hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta.list_users()`

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

users = client.auth.okta.list_users()
print('The following Okta users are registered:
    →'.format(
        users='
            →'.join(users['data']['keys'])),
    )
)
```

Register User

Source reference: `hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta.register_user()`

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.okta.register_user(
    username='hvac-person',
    policies=['hvac-admin'],
)
```

Read User

Source reference: `hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta.read_user()`

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()
```
read_user = client.auth.okta.read_user(
    username='hvac-person',
)

print('Okta user "{}" has the following attached policies: 
   
   - policies: 
     {}
'.format(
    name='hvac-person',
    policies=',' .join(read_user['data']['policies']),
    ))

Delete User

Source reference: hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta.delete_user()

```py
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.okta.delete_user(
    username='hvac-person'
)
```

List Groups

Source reference: hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta.list_groups()

```py
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

groups = client.auth.okta.list_groups()
print('The following Okta groups are registered: 
   
   - groups: 
     {}
'.format(
    groups=',' .join(groups['data']['keys']),
    ))
```

Register Group

Source reference: hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta.register_group()

```py
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.okta.register_group(
    name='hvac-group',
    policies=['hvac-group-members'],
)
```

Read Group

Source reference: hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta.read_group()

```py
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()
```

(continues on next page)
read_group = client.auth.okta.read_group(
    name='hvac-group',
)
print('Okta group "{name}" has the following attached policies: {policies}'.format(
    name='hvac-group',
    policies=', '.join(read_group['data']['policies']),
))

Delete Group

Source reference: `hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta.delete_group()`

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

client.auth.okta.delete_group(
    name='hvac-group',
)
```

Login

Source reference: `hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta.login()`

```python
from getpass import getpass

import hvac
client = hvac.Client()

password_prompt = 'Please enter your password for the Okta authentication backend: '
okta_password = getpass(prompt=password_prompt)

client.auth.okta.login(
    username='hvac-person',
    password=okta_password,
)
```

### 2.2.10 Token

#### Authentication

```python
# Token
client.token = 'MY_TOKEN'
assert client.is_authenticated()  # => True
```

#### Token Management

Token creation and revocation:
token = client.create_token(policies=['root'], lease='1h')
current_token = client.lookup_token()
some_other_token = client.lookup_token('xxx')

client.revoke_token('xxx')
client.revoke_token('yyy', orphan=True)
client.revoke_token_prefix('zzz')
client.renew_token('aaa')

Lookup and revoke tokens via a token accessor:

token = client.create_token(policies=['root'], lease='1h')
token_accessor = token['auth']['accessor']
same_token = client.lookup_token(token_accessor, accessor=True)
client.revoke_token(token_accessor, accessor=True)

Wrapping/unwrapping a token:

wrap = client.create_token(policies=['root'], lease='1h', wrap_ttl='1m')
result = self.client.unwrap(wrap['wrap_info']['token'])

Login with a wrapped token:

wrap = client.create_token(policies=['root'], lease='1h', wrap_ttl='1m')
new_client = hvac.Client()
new_client.auth_cubbyhole(wrap['wrap_info']['token'])
assert new_client.token != wrapped_token['wrap_info']['token']

2.2.11 Authenticate to different auth backends

# App ID
client.auth_app_id('MY_APP_ID', 'MY_USER_ID')

# GitHub
client.auth_github('MY_GITHUB_TOKEN')

# TLS
client = Client(cert=('path/to/cert.pem', 'path/to/key.pem'))
client.auth_tls()

# Non-default mount point (available on all auth types)
client.auth_userpass('MY_USERNAME', 'MY_PASSWORD', mount_point='CUSTOM_MOUNT_POINT')

# Authenticating without changing to new token (available on all auth types)
result = client.auth_github('MY_GITHUB_TOKEN', use_token=False)
print(result['auth']['client_token']) # => u'NEW_TOKEN'

# Custom or unsupported auth type
params = {
    'username': 'MY_USERNAME',
    'password': 'MY_PASSWORD',
}
'custom_param': 'MY_CUSTOM_PARAM',
}

result = client.login('/v1/auth/CUSTOM_AUTH/login', json=params)

# Logout
client.logout()

2.3 System Backend

2.3.1 Audit

- Examples
- List Enabled Audit Devices
- Enable Audit Device
- Disable Audit Device
- Calculate Hash

Examples

```python
audit_devices = client.sys.list_enabled_audit_devices()

options = {
    'path': '/tmp/vault.log',
    'log_raw': True,
}

client.sys.enable_audit_device('file', options=options, path='somefile')
client.sys.disable_audit_device('oldfile')
```

List Enabled Audit Devices

Audit.list_enabled_audit_devices()

List enabled audit devices.

It does not list all available audit devices. This endpoint requires sudo capability in addition to any path-specific capabilities.

 Supported methods: GET: /sys/audit. Produces: 200 application/json

  Returns JSON response of the request.

  Return type dict
Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

enabled_audit_devices = client.sys.list_enabled_audit_devices()
print('The following audit devices are enabled: {audit_devices_list}'.format(
    audit_devices_list=', '.join(enabled_audit_devices['data'].keys()),
))

Example output:
The following audit devices are enabled: somefile/
```

Enable Audit Device

Enable a new audit device at the supplied path.  

The path can be a single word name or a more complex, nested path.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/audit/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- :py:func:`options` (:py:class:`str` | :py:class:`unicode`) – Configuration options to pass to the audit device itself. This is dependent on the audit device type.
- :py:func:`path` (:py:class:`str` | :py:class:`unicode`) – Specifies the path in which to enable the audit device. This is part of the request URL.

**Returns**  
The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

options = {
    'path': '/tmp/vault.audit.log'
}

client.sys.enable_audit_device(
    device_type='file',
    options=options,
    path='tmp-file-audit',
)
```
### Disable Audit Device

Audit `disable_audit_device(path)`

Disable the audit device at the given path.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: `/sys/audit/{path}`. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**
- `path (str | unicode)` – The path of the audit device to delete. This is part of the request URL.

**Returns**
The response of the request.

**Return type** `requests.Response`

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.disable_audit_device(
    path='tmp-file-audit',
)
```

### Calculate Hash

Audit `calculate_hash(path, input_to_hash)`

Hash the given input data with the specified audit device’s hash function and salt.

This endpoint can be used to discover whether a given plaintext string (the input parameter) appears in the audit log in obfuscated form.

**Supported methods:** POST: `/sys/audit-hash/{path}`. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**
- `path (str | unicode)` – The path of the audit device to generate hashes for. This is part of the request URL.
- `input_to_hash (str | unicode)` – The input string to hash.

**Returns**
The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** `requests.Response`

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

input_to_hash = 'some sort of string thinger'

audit_hash = client.sys.calculate_hash(
    path='tmp-file-audit',
    input_to_hash=input_to_hash,
)
```

(continues on next page)
print('The hash for the provided input is: %s' % audit_hash['data']['hash'])

Example output:
The hash for the provided input is: hmac-sha256:...

2.3.2 Auth

- Examples
- List Auth Methods
- Enable Auth Method
- Disable Auth Method
- Read Auth Method Tuning
- Tune Auth Method

Examples

```python
methods = client.sys.list_auth_methods()

client.sys.enable_auth_method('userpass', path='customuserpass')
client.sys.disable_auth_method('github')
```

List Auth Methods

```
Auth.list_auth_methods()
```

List all enabled auth methods.

**Supported methods:** GET: /sys/auth. Produces: 200 application/json

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

auth_methods = client.sys.list_auth_methods()
print('The following auth methods are enabled: {auth_methods_list}'.format(
    auth_methods_list=', '.join(auth_methods['data'].keys()),
))
```

Example output:
Enable Auth Method

`auth.enable_auth_method(method_type, description=None, config=None, plugin_name=None, local=False, path=None, **kwargs)`

Enable a new auth method.

After enabling, the auth method can be accessed and configured via the auth path specified as part of the URL. This auth path will be nested under the auth prefix.

**Supported methods:** POST: /sys/auth/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- `method_type (str | unicode)` – The name of the authentication method type, such as “github” or “token”.
- `description (str | unicode)` – A human-friendly description of the auth method.
- `config (dict)` – Configuration options for this auth method. These are the possible values:
  - `default_lease_ttl`: The default lease duration, specified as a string duration like “5s” or “30m”.
  - `max_lease_ttl`: The maximum lease duration, specified as a string duration like “5s” or “30m”.
  - `audit_non_hmac_request_keys`: Comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the request data object.
  - `audit_non_hmac_response_keys`: Comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the response data object.
  - `listing_visibility`: Specifies whether to show this mount in the UI-specific listing endpoint.
  - `passthrough_request_headers`: Comma-separated list of headers to whitelist and pass from the request to the backend.
- `plugin_name (str | unicode)` – The name of the auth plugin to use based from the name in the plugin catalog. Applies only to plugin methods.
- `local (bool)` – <Vault enterprise only> Specifies if the auth method is a local only. Local auth methods are not replicated nor (if a secondary) removed by replication.
- `path (str | unicode)` – The path to mount the method on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the “method_type” argument.
- `kwargs (dict)` – All dicts are accepted and passed to vault. See your specific secret engine for details on which extra key-word arguments you might want to pass.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response
Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.enable_auth_method(
    method_type='github',
    path='github-hvac',
)
```

**Disable Auth Method**

Auth. `disable_auth_method(path)`

Disable the auth method at the given auth path.

Supported methods: DELETE: /sys/auth/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

- **Parameters**
  - `path` (`str | unicode`) – The path the method was mounted on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the “method_type” argument.

- **Returns**
  - The response of the request.

- **Return type**
  - requests.Response

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.disable_auth_method(
    path='github-hvac',
)
```

**Read Auth Method Tuning**

Auth. `read_auth_method_tuning(path)`

Read the given auth path’s configuration.

This endpoint requires sudo capability on the final path, but the same functionality can be achieved without sudo via sys/mounts/auth/[auth-path]/tune.

Supported methods: GET: /sys/auth/{path}/tune. Produces: 200 application/json

- **Parameters**
  - `path` (`str | unicode`) – The path the method was mounted on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the “method_type” argument.

- **Returns**
  - The JSON response of the request.

- **Return type**
  - dict
Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
response = client.sys.read_auth_method_tuning(
    path='github-hvac',
)
print('The max lease TTL for the auth method under path "github-hvac" is: {max_ttl}'.format(
    max_ttl=response['data']['max_lease_ttl'],
))
```

Example output:

```
The max lease TTL for the auth method under path "github-hvac" is: 2764800
```

Tune Auth Method

Auth.tune_auth_method(path, default_lease_ttl=None, max_lease_ttl=None, description=None, audit_non_hmac_request_keys=None, audit_non_hmac_response_keys=None, listing_visibility=None, passthrough_request_headers=None, **kwargs)

Tune configuration parameters for a given auth path.

This endpoint requires sudo capability on the final path, but the same functionality can be achieved without sudo via `sys/mounts/auth/[auth-path]/tune`.

**Supported methods:** POST: /sys/auth/{path}/tune. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **path (str | unicode)** – The path the method was mounted on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the "method_type" argument.
- **default_lease_ttl (int)** – Specifies the default time-to-live. If set on a specific auth path, this overrides the global default.
- **max_lease_ttl (int)** – The maximum time-to-live. If set on a specific auth path, this overrides the global default.
- **description (str | unicode)** – Specifies the description of the mount. This overrides the current stored value, if any.
- **audit_non_hmac_request_keys (array)** – Specifies the list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the request data object.
- **audit_non_hmac_response_keys (list)** – Specifies the list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the response data object.
- **listing_visibility (list)** – Specifies whether to show this mount in the UI-specific listing endpoint. Valid values are “unauth” or “”.
- **passthrough_request_headers (list)** – List of headers to whitelist and pass from the request to the backend.
- **kwargs (dict)** – All dicts are accepted and passed to vault. See your specific secret engine for details on which extra key-word arguments you might want to pass.

**Returns** The response of the request.
Return type  requests.Response

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.tune_auth_method(
    path='github-hvac',
    description='The Github auth method for hvac users',
)
```

### 2.3.3 Health

- **Read Status**

**Read Status**

Health.\texttt{read\_health\_status}(\texttt{standby\_ok}=False, \texttt{active\_code}=200, \texttt{standby\_code}=429, \texttt{dr\_secondary\_code}=472, \texttt{performance\_standby\_code}=473, \texttt{sealed\_code}=503, \texttt{uninit\_code}=501, \texttt{method}='HEAD')

Read the health status of Vault.

This matches the semantics of a Consul HTTP health check and provides a simple way to monitor the health of a Vault instance.

**Parameters**

- **\texttt{standby\_ok}** (\texttt{bool}) – Specifies if being a standby should still return the active status code instead of the standby status code. This is useful when Vault is behind a non-configurable load balance that just wants a 200-level response.

- **\texttt{active\_code}** (\texttt{int}) – The status code that should be returned for an active node.

- **\texttt{standby\_code}** (\texttt{int}) – Specifies the status code that should be returned for a standby node.

- **\texttt{dr\_secondary\_code}** (\texttt{int}) – Specifies the status code that should be returned for a DR secondary node.

- **\texttt{performance\_standby\_code}** (\texttt{int}) – Specifies the status code that should be returned for a performance standby node.

- **\texttt{sealed\_code}** (\texttt{int}) – Specifies the status code that should be returned for a sealed node.

- **\texttt{uninit\_code}** (\texttt{int}) – Specifies the status code that should be returned for a uninitialized node.


**Returns**  The JSON response of the request.

Return type  requests.Response
Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
status = client.sys.read_health_status(method='GET')
print('Vault initialization status is: %s' % status['initialized'])
```

Example output:
```
Vault initialization status is: True
```

2.3.4 Init

- **Read Status**
- **Is Initialized**
- **Initialize**

### Read Status

**`Init.read_init_status()`**

Read the initialization status of Vault.

Supported methods: GET: /sys/init. Produces: 200 application/json

- **Returns** The JSON response of the request.
- **Return type** dict

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
read_response = client.sys.read_init_status()
print('Vault initialize status: %s' % read_response['initialized'])
```

Example output:
```
Vault initialize status: True
```

### Is Initialized

**`Init.is_initialized()`**

Determine if Vault is initialized or not.

- **Returns** True if Vault is initialized, False otherwise.
Return type  bool

Examples

```python
import hvac

client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

print('Vault initialize status: %s' % client.sys.is_initialized())
```

Example output:

Vault initialize status: True

Initialize

**Init.initialize** (`secret_shares=5`, `secret_threshold=3`, `pgp_keys=None`, `root_token_pgp_key=None`, `stored_shares=None`, `recovery_shares=None`, `recovery_threshold=None`, `recovery_pgp_keys=None`)  
Initialize a new Vault.

The Vault must not have been previously initialized. The recovery options, as well as the stored shares option, are only available when using Vault HSM.

**Supported methods:** PUT: `/sys/init`. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- `secret_shares` (*int*) – The number of shares to split the master key into.
- `secret_threshold` (*int*) – Specifies the number of shares required to reconstruct the master key. This must be less than or equal to `secret_shares`. If using Vault HSM with auto-unsealing, this value must be the same as `secret_shares`.
- `pgp_keys` (*list*) – List of PGP public keys used to encrypt the output unseal keys. Ordering is preserved. The keys must be base64-encoded from their original binary representation. The size of this array must be the same as `secret_shares`.
- `root_token_pgp_key` (*str | unicode*) – Specifies a PGP public key used to encrypt the initial root token. The key must be base64-encoded from its original binary representation.
- `stored_shares` (*int*) – <enterprise only> Specifies the number of shares that should be encrypted by the HSM and stored for auto-unsealing. Currently must be the same as `secret_shares`.
- `recovery_shares` (*int*) – <enterprise only> Specifies the number of shares to split the recovery key into.
- `recovery_threshold` (*int*) – <enterprise only> Specifies the number of shares required to reconstruct the recovery key. This must be less than or equal to `recovery_shares`.
- `recovery_pgp_keys` (*list*) – <enterprise only> Specifies an array of PGP public keys used to encrypt the output recovery keys. Ordering is preserved. The keys must be base64-encoded from their original binary representation. The size of this array must be the same as `recovery_shares`.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.
Return type  dict

Examples

```python
import hvac

client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
init_result = client.sys.initialize()
root_token = init_result['root_token']
unseal_keys = init_result['keys']
```

When called for a previously initialized Vault cluster, an exception is raised:

```python
import hvac

client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
init_result = client.sys.initialize()
```

Example output:

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
  hvac.exceptions.InvalidRequest: Vault is already initialized
```

2.3.5 Key

- Read Root Generation Progress
- Start Root Token Generation
- Cancel Root Generation
- Generate Root
- Get Encryption Key Status
- Rotate Encryption Key
- Read Rekey Progress
- Start Rekey
- Cancel Rekey
- Rekey
- Rekey Multi
- Read Backup Keys
Read Root Generation Progress

Key .read_root_generation_progress() Read the configuration and process of the current root generation attempt.


Returns The JSON response of the request.
Return type dict

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

root_gen_progress = client.sys.read_root_generation_progress()
print('Root generation "started" status: %s' % root_gen_progress['started'])
```

Example output:

```
Root generation "started" status: ...
```

Start Root Token Generation

Key .start_root_token_generation(otp=None, pgp_key=None) Initialize a new root generation attempt.

Only a single root generation attempt can take place at a time. One (and only one) of otp or pgp_key are required.


Parameters

- **otp** (str | unicode) – Specifies a base64-encoded 16-byte value. The raw bytes of the token will be XOR’d with this value before being returned to the final unseal key provider.
- **pgp_key** (str | unicode) – Specifies a base64-encoded PGP public key. The raw bytes of the token will be encrypted with this value before being returned to the final unseal key provider.

Returns The JSON response of the request.
Return type dict

Examples

```python
import hvac
from tests.utils import get_generate_root_otp

client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

new_otp = get_generate_root_otp()
start_generate_root_response = client.sys.start_root_token_generation(otp=new_otp,
```
nonce = start_generate_root_response['nonce']

print('Nonce for root generation is: %s' % nonce)

Example output:

Nonce for root generation is: ...

**Cancel Root Generation**

```python
Key.cancel_root_generation()
```

Cancel any in-progress root generation attempt.

This clears any progress made. This must be called to change the OTP or PGP key being used.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /sys/generate-root/attempt. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** request.Response

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.cancel_root_generation()
```

**Generate Root**

```python
Key.generate_root(key, nonce)
```

Enter a single master key share to progress the root generation attempt.

If the threshold number of master key shares is reached, Vault will complete the root generation and issue the new token. Otherwise, this API must be called multiple times until that threshold is met. The attempt nonce must be provided with each call.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/generate-root/update. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **key** (str | unicode) – Specifies a single master key share.
- **nonce** (str | unicode) – The nonce of the attempt.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

**Examples**
```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.generate_root(
    key=key,
    nonce=nonce,
)
```

### Get Encryption Key Status

**Client**. `key_status`  
**GET** /sys/key-status  
**Returns**  Information about the current encryption key used by Vault.  
**Return type**  dict

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

print('Encryption key term is: %s' % client.key_status['term'])
```

Example output:

Encryption key term is: 1

### Rotate Encryption Key

**Key**. `rotate_encryption_key`()  
Trigger a rotation of the backend encryption key.  
This is the key that is used to encrypt data written to the storage backend, and is not provided to operators. This operation is done online. Future values are encrypted with the new key, while old values are decrypted with previous encryption keys.  
This path requires sudo capability in addition to update.  
**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/rotate. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Returns**  The response of the request.  
**Return type**  requests.Response

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.rotate_encryption_key()
```
Read Rekey Progress

Key .\texttt{read\_rekey\_progress}\ (\texttt{recovery\_key}=\texttt{False})

Read the configuration and progress of the current rekey attempt.

Supported methods: GET: /sys/rekey-recovery-key/init. Produces: 200 application/json
GET: /sys/rekey/init. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters \texttt{recovery\_key} (bool) – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
print('Rekey "started" status is: %s' % client.sys.read_rekey_progress()['started'])
```

Example output:

```
Rekey "started" status is: False
```

Start Rekey

Key .\texttt{start\_rekey}\ (\texttt{secret\_shares}=5, \texttt{secret\_threshold}=3, \texttt{pgp\_keys}=None, \texttt{backup}=False, \texttt{require\_verification}=False, \texttt{recovery\_key}=False)

Initializes a new rekey attempt.

Only a single recovery key rekey attempt can take place at a time, and changing the parameters of a rekey requires canceling and starting a new rekey, which will also provide a new nonce.


Parameters

- \texttt{secret\_shares} (int) – Specifies the number of shares to split the master key into.
- \texttt{secret\_threshold} (int) – Specifies the number of shares required to reconstruct the master key. This must be less than or equal to secret\_shares.
- \texttt{pgp\_keys} (list) – Specifies an array of PGP public keys used to encrypt the output unseal keys. Ordering is preserved. The keys must be base64-encoded from their original binary representation. The size of this array must be the same as secret\_shares.
- \texttt{backup} (bool) – Specifies if using PGP-encrypted keys, whether Vault should also store a plaintext backup of the PGP-encrypted keys at core/unseal-keys-backup in the physical storage backend. These can then be retrieved and removed via the sys/rekey/backup endpoint.
- \texttt{require\_verification} (bool) – This turns on verification functionality. When verification is turned on, after successful authorization with the current unseal keys, the new unseal keys are returned but the master key is not actually rotated. The new keys must be
provided to authorize the actual rotation of the master key. This ensures that the new keys have been successfully saved and protects against a risk of the keys being lost after rotation but before they can be persisted. This can be used with or without pgp_keys, and when used with it, it allows ensuring that the returned keys can be successfully decrypted before committing to the new shares, which the backup functionality does not provide.

- **recovery_key** *(bool)* – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

**Returns** The JSON dict of the response.

**Return type** dict | request.Response

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

rekey_response = client.sys.start_rekey()
nonce = rekey_response['nonce']
print('Nonce for rekey is: %s' % nonce)
```

Example output:

Nonce for rekey is: ...

**Cancel Rekey**

**Key**.cancel_rekey *(recovery_key=False)*

Cancel any in-progress rekey.

This clears the rekey settings as well as any progress made. This must be called to change the parameters of the rekey.

Note: Verification is still a part of a rekey. If rekeying is canceled during the verification flow, the current unseal keys remain valid.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /sys/rekey/init. Produces: 204 (empty body) DELETE: /sys/rekey-recovery-key/init. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters** recovery_key *(bool)* – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.cancel_rekey()
```
Rekey

Key .**rekey**(key, nonce=None, recovery_key=False)

Enter a single recovery key share to progress the rekey of the Vault.

If the threshold number of recovery key shares is reached, Vault will complete the rekey. Otherwise, this API must be called multiple times until that threshold is met. The rekey nonce operation must be provided with each call.


**Parameters**

- **key** (str | unicode) – Specifies a single recovery share key.
- **nonce** (str | unicode) – Specifies the nonce of the rekey operation.
- **recovery_key** (bool) – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

Examples

```python
import hvac

client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.rekey(
    key=key,
    nonce=nonce,
)
```

Rekey Multi

Key .**rekey_multi**(keys, nonce=None, recovery_key=False)

Enter multiple recovery key shares to progress the rekey of the Vault.

If the threshold number of recovery key shares is reached, Vault will complete the rekey.

**Parameters**

- **keys** (list) – Specifies multiple recovery share keys.
- **nonce** (str | unicode) – Specifies the nonce of the rekey operation.
- **recovery_key** (bool) – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

**Returns** The last response of the rekey request.

**Return type** response.Request
Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.rekey_multi(
    keys,
    nonce=nonce,
)
```

Read Backup Keys

Key `read_backup_keys` *(recovery_key=False)*
Retrieve the backup copy of PGP-encrypted unseal keys.

The returned value is the nonce of the rekey operation and a map of PGP key fingerprint to hex-encoded PGP-encrypted key.

**Supported methods:** PUT: `/sys/rekey/backup`. Produces: 200 application/json
PUT: `/sys/rekey-recovery-key/backup`. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- `recovery_key` *(bool)* – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
rekey_response = client.sys.start_rekey(
    secret_shares=1,
    secret_threshold=1,
    pgp_keys=pgp_keys,
    backup=True,
)
nonce = rekey_response['nonce']

client.sys.rekey_multi(
    keys,
    nonce=nonce,
)
print('Backup keys are: %s' % client.sys.read_backup_keys()['data']['keys'])
```

Example output:

```
Backup keys are: {'...': [....]}
```
Read Leader Status

Leader.read_leader_status()

Read the high availability status and current leader instance of Vault.

**Supported methods:** GET: /sys/leader. Produces: 200 application/json

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
status = client.sys.read_leader_status()
print('HA status is: %s' % status['ha_enabled'])
```

Example output:

```
HA status is: False
```

2.3.7 Lease

**View and Manage Leases**

- **Read Lease**
- **List Leases**
- **Renew Lease**
- **Revoke Lease**
- **Revoke Prefix**
- **Revoke Force**

**View and Manage Leases**

Read a lease:

```python
>>> read_lease_response = client.sys.readlease(lease_id=lease_id)
>>> print('Expire time for lease ID {id} is: {expire_time}'.format(
...     id=lease_id,
...     expire_time=read_lease_response['data']['expire_time'],
... ))
```

Expire time for lease ID pki/issue/my-role/... is: 20...
Renewing a lease:

```python
>>> renew_lease_resp = client.sys.renew_lease(lease_id=lease_id)
>>> print ('Lease ID: "{}" renewed, lease duration: "{}"'.format(...
...     id=renew_lease_resp['lease_id'],
...     duration=renew_lease_resp['lease_duration'],
... ))
Lease ID: "pki/issue/my-role/d05138a2-edeb-889d-db98-2057ecd5138f" renewed, lease...
˓→duration: "2764790"
```

Revoking a lease:

```python
>>> client.sys.revoke_lease(lease_id=lease_id)
<Response [204]>
```

### Read Lease

**Lease.read_lease(lease_id)**

Retrieve lease metadata.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/leases/lookup. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **lease_id** *(str | unicode)* – the ID of the lease to lookup.

**Returns**

Parsed JSON response from the leases PUT request

**Return type** dict.

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

read_lease_resp = client.sys.read_lease(
    lease_id=lease_id,
)

# expire_time in the form of something like: 2019-02-25T07:41:30.000038-06:00
print ('Current expire time for lease ID {id} is: {expires}'.format(
    id=lease_id,
    expires=read_lease_resp['data']['expire_time'],
))
```

Example output:

```
Current expire time for lease ID pki/issue/my-role/... is: ...
```

### List Leases

**Lease.list_leases(prefix)**

Retrieve a list of lease ids.

**Supported methods:** LIST: /sys/leases/lookup/{prefix}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **prefix** *(str | unicode)* – Lease prefix to filter list by.
Returns  The JSON response of the request.

Return type  dict

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
list_leases_response = client.sys.list_leases(
    prefix='pki',
)
print('The follow lease keys are active under the "pki" prefix: %s' % list_leases_
    --response['data']['keys'])
```

Example output:

```
The follow lease keys are active under the "pki" prefix: ['issue/']
```

Renew Lease

Lease.renew_lease(lease_id, increment=None)

Renew a lease, requesting to extend the lease.

Supported methods:  PUT: /sys/leases/renew. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- lease_id (str | unicode) – The ID of the lease to extend.
- increment (int) – The requested amount of time (in seconds) to extend the lease.

Returns  The JSON response of the request

Return type  dict

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
client.sys.renew_lease(
    lease_id=lease_id,
    increment=500,
)
```

Revoke Lease

Lease.revoke_lease(lease_id)

Revoke a lease immediately.

Supported methods:  PUT: /sys/leases/revoke. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters lease_id (str | unicode) – Specifies the ID of the lease to revoke.
Returns  The response of the request.

Return type  requests.Response

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.revoke_lease(
    lease_id=lease_id,
)
```

Revoke Prefix

Lease.revoke_prefix(prefix)

Revoke all secrets (via a lease ID prefix) or tokens (via the tokens’ path property) generated under a given prefix immediately.

This requires sudo capability and access to it should be tightly controlled as it can be used to revoke very large numbers of secrets/tokens at once.

Supported methods:  PUT: /sys/leases/revoke-prefix/{prefix}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters  prefix(str | unicode) – The prefix to revoke.

Returns  The response of the request.

Return type  requests.Response

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.revoke_prefix(
    prefix='pki',
)
```

Revoke Force

Lease.revoke_force(prefix)

Revoke all secrets or tokens generated under a given prefix immediately.

Unlike revoke_prefix, this path ignores backend errors encountered during revocation. This is potentially very dangerous and should only be used in specific emergency situations where errors in the backend or the connected backend service prevent normal revocation.

Supported methods:  PUT: /sys/leases/revoke-force/{prefix}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters  prefix(str | unicode) – The prefix to revoke.

Returns  The response of the request.

Return type  requests.Response

2.3. System Backend
Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
client.sys.revoke_force(
    prefix='pki',
)
```

2.3.8 Mount

- Manipulate secret backends
- List Mounted Secrets Engines
- Enable Secrets Engine
- Disable Secrets Engine
- Read Mount Configuration
- Tune Mount Configuration
- Move Backend

Manipulate secret backends

```python
backends = client.sys.list_mounted_secrets_engines()['data']
client.sys.enable_secrets_engine('aws', path='aws-us-east-1')
client.sys.disable_secrets_engine('mysql')
client.sys.tune_mount_configuration(path='test', default_lease_ttl='3600s', max_lease_ttl='8600s')
client.sys.read_mount_configuration(path='test')
client.sys.move_backend('aws-us-east-1', 'aws-east')
```

List Mounted Secrets Engines

Mount `.list_mounted_secrets_engines()`

Lists all the mounted secrets engines.

**Supported methods:** POST: /sys/mounts. Produces: 200 application/json

**Returns** JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict
Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

secrets_engines_list = client.sys.list_mounted_secrets_engines()]['data']
print('The following secrets engines are mounted: %s' % ', '.join(sorted(secrets_engines_list.keys())))
```

Example output:
The following secrets engines are mounted: cubbyhole/, identity/, secret/, sys/

Enable Secrets Engine

Mount `enable_secrets_engine` *(backend_type, path=None, description=None, config=None, plugin_name=None, options=None, local=False, seal_wrap=False, **kwargs)*

Enable a new secrets engine at the given path.

**Supported methods:** POST: `/sys/mounts/{path}`. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **backend_type** *(str | unicode)* – The name of the backend type, such as “github” or “token”.
- **path** *(str | unicode)* – The path to mount the method on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the “method_type” argument.
- **description** *(str | unicode)* – A human-friendly description of the mount.
- **config** *(dict)* – Configuration options for this mount. These are the possible values:
  - **default_lease_ttl** : The default lease duration, specified as a string duration like “5s” or “30m”.
  - **max_lease_ttl** : The maximum lease duration, specified as a string duration like “5s” or “30m”.
  - **force_no_cache** : Disable caching.
  - **plugin_name** : The name of the plugin in the plugin catalog to use.
  - **audit_non_hmac_request_keys** : Comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the request data object.
  - **audit_non_hmac_response_keys** : Comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the response data object.
  - **listing_visibility** : Specifies whether to show this mount in the UI-specific listing endpoint. (“unauth” or “hidden”)
  - **passthrough_request_headers** : Comma-separated list of headers to whitelist and pass from the request to the backend.
- **options** *(dict)* – Specifies mount type specific options that are passed to the backend.
- **version** *(<KV>)* – The version of the KV to mount. Set to “2” for mount KV v2.
• **plugin_name** (*str / unicode*) – Specifies the name of the plugin to use based from the name in the plugin catalog. Applies only to plugin backends.

• **local** (*bool*) – <Vault enterprise only> Specifies if the auth method is a local only. Local auth methods are not replicated nor (if a secondary) removed by replication.

• **seal_wrap** (*bool*) – <Vault enterprise only> Enable seal wrapping for the mount.

• **kwargs** (*dict*) – All dicts are accepted and passed to vault. See your specific secret engine for details on which extra key-word arguments you might want to pass.

**Returns**  The response of the request.

**Return type**  requests.Response

### Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.enable_secrets_engine(
    backend_type='kv',
    path='hvac-kv',
)
```

### Disable Secrets Engine

**Mount** . **disable_secrets_engine** (*path*)

Disable the mount point specified by the provided path.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /sys/mounts/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**  **path** (*str / unicode*) – Specifies the path where the secrets engine will be mounted. This is specified as part of the URL.

**Returns**  The response of the request.

**Return type**  requests.Response

### Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.disable_secrets_engine(
    path='hvac-kv',
)
```

### Read Mount Configuration

**Mount** . **read_mount_configuration** (*path*)

Read the given mount’s configuration.

Unlike the mounts endpoint, this will return the current time in seconds for each TTL, which may be the system default or a mount-specific value.
**Supported methods:** GET: /sys/mounts/{path}/tune. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- **path** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the path where the secrets engine will be mounted. This is specified as part of the URL.

**Returns**
The JSON response of the request.

**Return type**
requests.Response

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

secret_backend_tuning = client.sys.read_mount_configuration(path='hvac-kv')
print('The max lease TTL for the "hvac-kv" backend is: {max_lease_ttl}'.format(
    max_lease_ttl=secret_backend_tuning['data']['max_lease_ttl'],
))

Example output:
The max lease TTL for the "hvac-kv" backend is: 2764800
```

**Tune Mount Configuration**

Mount.*tune_mount_configuration*(path, default_lease_ttl=None, max_lease_ttl=None, description=None, audit_non_hmac_request_keys=None, audit_non_hmac_response_keys=None, listing_visibility=None, passthrough_request_headers=None, options=None, force_no_cache=None, **kwargs)

Tune configuration parameters for a given mount point.

**Supported methods:** POST: /sys/mounts/{path}/tune. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**
- **path** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the path where the secrets engine will be mounted. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **mount_point** *(str)* – The path the associated secret backend is mounted
- **description** *(str)* – Specifies the description of the mount. This overrides the current stored value, if any.
- **default_lease_ttl** *(int)* – Default time-to-live. This overrides the global default. A value of 0 is equivalent to the system default TTL
- **max_lease_ttl** *(int)* – Maximum time-to-live. This overrides the global default. A value of 0 are equivalent and set to the system max TTL.
- **audit_non_hmac_request_keys** *(list)* – Specifies the comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the request data object.
- **audit_non_hmac_response_keys** *(list)* – Specifies the comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the response data object.
- **listing_visibility** *(str)* – Specifies whether to show this mount in the UI-specific listing endpoint. Valid values are “unauth” or “”. 2.3. System Backend

107
• **passthrough_request_headers** *(str)* – Comma-separated list of headers to whitelist and pass from the request to the backend.

• **options** *(dict)* – Specifies mount type specific options that are passed to the backend.
  – **version**: `<KV>` The version of the KV to mount. Set to “2” for mount KV v2.

• **force_no_cache** *(bool)* – Disable caching.

• **kwargs** *(dict)* – All dicts are accepted and passed to vault. See your specific secret engine for details on which extra key-word arguments you might want to pass.

**Returns**
The response from the request.

**Return type**
`request.Response`

### Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.tune_mount_configuration(
    path='hvac-kv',
    default_lease_ttl='3600s',
    max_lease_ttl='8600s',
)
```

### Move Backend

**Mount .move_backend** *(from_path, to_path)*

Move an already-mounted backend to a new mount point.

**Supported methods:** POST: `/sys/remount`. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

• **from_path** *(str / unicode)* – Specifies the previous mount point.

• **to_path** *(str / unicode)* – Specifies the new destination mount point.

**Returns**
The response of the request.

**Return type**
`requests.Response`

### Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.move_backend(
    from_path='hvac-kv',
    to_path='kv-hvac',
)
```
2.3.9 Namespace

- **Create Namespace**
- **List Mounted Secrets Engines**
- **Delete Namespace**

### Create Namespace

Namespace method: `create_namespace(path)`

Create a namespace at the given path.

**Supported methods:** POST: `/sys/namespaces/{path}`. Produces: 200 application/json

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

# Create namespace team1 where team1 is a child of root
client.sys.create_namespace(path='team1')

# Create namespace team1/app1 where app1 is a child of team1
client2 = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200', namespace='team1')
client2.sys.create_namespace(path='app1')
```

Example output:

```
print(client.sys.create_namespace(path="team1"))
```

### List Mounted Secrets Engines

Namespace method: `list_namespaces()`

Lists all the namespaces.

**Supported methods:** LIST: `/sys/namespaces`. Produces: 200 application/json

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

**Examples**
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
client.sys.create_namespace(path='testns')
client.sys.list_namespaces()

Example output:

print(client.sys.list_namespaces()) {"request_id":"<redacted>".internals","lease_id":","renewable":false,"lease_duration":0,"data":{"key_info":{"testns/":{"id":"ekiUn","path":"testns/"}},"keys":[]}}

Delete Namespace

Namespace.delete_namespace(path)
Delete a namespaces. You cannot delete a namespace with existing child namespaces.

Supported methods: DELETE: /sys/namespaces. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Returns The response of the request.
Return type requests.Response

Examples

# Delete namespace appl where appl is a child of team1
client2.sys.delete_namespace(path="appl")

# Delete namespace team1
client.sys.delete_namespace(path="team1")

2.3.10 Policy

- Manipulate policies
- List Policies
- Read Policy
- Create Or Update Policy
- Delete Policy

Manipulate policies

policies = client.sys.list_policies()['data']['policies'] # => ["root"]

policy = """"
policy += "path""sys""
capabilities = ["deny"]

path "secret/*" {

(continues on next page)
capabilities = ['read', 'list']

path "secret/foo" {
  capabilities = ['create', 'read', 'update', 'delete', 'list']
}

"

client.sys.create_or_update_policy(
  name='secret-writer',
  policy=policy,
)

client.sys.delete_policy('oldthing')

# The get_policy method offers some additional features and is available in the
# Client class.

policy = client.get_policy('mypolicy')

# Requires pyhcl to automatically parse HCL into a Python dictionary

policy = client.get_policy('mypolicy', parse=True)

Using Python Variable(s) In Policy Rules

```
import hvac

client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

key = 'some-key-string'

policy_body = ""
path "transit/encrypt/%s" {
  capabilities = ['update']
}
"" % key

client.sys.create_or_update_policy(
  name='my-policy-name',
  policy=policy_body,
)
```

List Policies

Policy.list_policies()

List all configured policies.

Supported methods: GET: /sys/policy. Produces: 200 application/json

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict
 Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

list_policies_resp = client.sys.list_policies()]['data']['policies']
print("List of currently configured policies: ", ', '.join(list_policies_resp))
```

Example output:

```
List of currently configured policies: default, my-policy-name, secret-writer, root
```

**Read Policy**

**Policy**.read_policy(name)

Retrieve the policy body for the named policy.

Supported methods: GET: /sys/policy/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** (str / unicode) – The name of the policy to retrieve.

**Returns**

The response of the request

**Return type**

dict

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

hvac_policy_rules = client.sys.read_policy(name='secret-writer')['data']['rules']
print("secret-writer policy rules:

%" % hvac_policy_rules)
```

Example output:

```
secret-writer policy rules:

path "sys" {
  capabilities = ["deny"]
}

path "secret/*" {
  capabilities = ["read", "list"]
}

path "secret/foo" {
  capabilities = ["create", "read", "update", "delete", "list"]
}
...
```

**Create Or Update Policy**

**Policy**.create_or_update_policy(name, policy, pretty_print=True)

Add a new or update an existing policy.
Once a policy is updated, it takes effect immediately to all associated users.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/policy/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the policy to create.
- **policy** *(str | unicode | dict)* – Specifies the policy document.
- **pretty_print** *(bool)* – If True, and provided a dict for the policy argument, send the policy JSON to Vault with “pretty” formatting.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

policy = '''
path "sys" {
    capabilities = ["deny"]
}
path "secret" {
    capabilities = ["create", "read", "update", "delete", "list"]
}
...'''

client.sys.create_or_update_policy(
    name='secret-writer',
    policy=policy,
)
```

**Delete Policy**

**Policy.delete_policy**(name)

Delete the policy with the given name.

This will immediately affect all users associated with this policy.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /sys/policy/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters** **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the policy to delete.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**Examples**

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')

client.sys.delete_policy(
```

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2.3.11 Seal

- Seal Status
- Is Sealed
- Read Seal Status
- Seal
- Submit Unseal Key
- Submit Unseal Keys

Seal Status

Client . seal_status

Read the seal status of the Vault.

This is an unauthenticated endpoint.

Supported methods: GET: /sys/seal-status. Produces: 200 application/json

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
print('Is Vault sealed: %s' % client.seal_status['sealed'])
```

Example output:

Is Vault sealed: False

Is Sealed

Seal . is_sealed()

Determine if Vault is sealed.

Returns True if Vault is seal, False otherwise.

Return type bool
Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
print('Is Vault sealed: %s' % client.sys.is_sealed())
```

Example output:

```
Is Vault sealed: False
```

Read Seal Status

`Seal.read_seal_status()`

Read the seal status of the Vault.

This is an unauthenticated endpoint.

Supported methods: GET: /sys/seal-status. Produces: 200 application/json

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
print('Is Vault sealed: %s' % client.sys.read_seal_status()['sealed'])
```

Example output:

```
Is Vault sealed: False
```

Seal

`Seal.seal()`

Seal the Vault.

In HA mode, only an active node can be sealed. Standby nodes should be restarted to get the same effect. Requires a token with root policy or sudo capability on the path.

Supported methods: PUT: /sys/seal. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

Examples

2.3. System Backend
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
client.sys.seal()

Submit Unseal Key

Seal.submit_unseal_key (key=None, reset=False, migrate=False)
Enter a single master key share to progress the unsealing of the Vault.

If the threshold number of master key shares is reached, Vault will attempt to unseal the Vault. Otherwise, this API must be called multiple times until that threshold is met.

Either the key or reset parameter must be provided; if both are provided, reset takes precedence.

Supported methods: PUT: /sys/unseal. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **key** (str | unicode) – Specifies a single master key share. This is required unless reset is true.
- **reset** (bool) – Specifies if previously-provided unseal keys are discarded and the unseal process is reset.
- **migrate** – Available in 1.0 Beta - Used to migrate the seal from shamir to autoseal or autoseal to shamir. Must be provided on all unseal key calls.

Type migrate: bool

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

Examples

import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
client.sys.submit_unseal_key(key=key)

Submit Unseal Keys

Seal.submit_unseal_keys (keys, migrate=False)
Enter multiple master key share to progress the unsealing of the Vault.

Parameters

- **keys** (List[str]) – List of master key shares.
- **migrate** – Available in 1.0 Beta - Used to migrate the seal from shamir to autoseal or autoseal to shamir. Must be provided on all unseal key calls.

Type migrate: bool

Returns The JSON response of the last unseal request.

Return type dict
Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
client.sys.submit_unseal_keys(keys=keys)
```

2.3.12 Wrapping

- Unwrap
- Is Sealed

Unwrap

Is Sealed

Seal.is_sealed()

Determine if Vault is sealed.

- **Returns**: True if Vault is seal, False otherwise.
- **Return type**: bool

Examples

```python
import hvac
client = hvac.Client(url='https://127.0.0.1:8200')
result = client.write(
    path='auth/approle-test/role/testrole/secret-id',
    wrap_ttl='10s',
)
unwrap_response = client.sys.unwrap(
    token=result['wrap_info']['token'],
)
print('Unwrapped approle role token secret id accessor: "%s"' % unwrap_response['data']['secret_id_accessor'])
```

Example output:

```
Unwrapped approle role token secret id accessor: "...
```
2.4 Initialize and seal/unseal

```python
print(client.sys.is_initialized())  # => False

shares = 5
threshold = 3

result = client.sys.initialize(shares, threshold)

root_token = result['root_token']
keys = result['keys']

print(client.sys.is_initialized())  # => True
print(client.sys.is_sealed())  # => True

# unseal with individual keys
client.sys.unseal(keys[0])
client.sys.unseal(keys[1])
client.sys.unseal(keys[2])

# unseal with multiple keys until threshold met
client.sys.unseal_multi(keys)

print(client.sys.is_sealed())  # => False

client.sys.seal()

print(client.sys.is_sealed())  # => True
```
3.1 Making Use of Private CA

There is a not uncommon use case of people deploying Hashicorp Vault with a private certificate authority. Unfortunately the requests module does not make use of the system CA certificates. Instead of disabling SSL verification you can make use of the REQUESTS_CA_BUNDLE environment variable.

As documented in the advanced usage section for requests this environment variable should point to a file that is comprised of all CA certificates you may wish to use. This can be a single private CA, or an existing list of root certificates with the private appended to the end. The following example shows how to achieve this:

```bash
$ cp "$(python -c 'import certifi;print certifi.where();')" /tmp/bundle.pem
$ cat /path/to/custom.pem >> /tmp/bundle.pem
$ export REQUESTS_CA_BUNDLE=/tmp/bundle.pem
```

Alternative, this environment variable can be set via the os module in-line with other Python statements. The following example would be one way to manage this configuration on a Ubuntu host:

```python
import os
import hvac

def get_vault_client(vault_url=VAULT_URL, certs=VAULT_CERTS):
    
```
Instantiates a hvac / vault client.
:param vault_url: string, protocol + address + port for the vault service
:param certs: tuple, Optional tuple of self-signed certs to use for verification
:return: hvac.Client

```python
logger.debug('Retrieving a vault (hvac) client...')
if certs:
    # When use a self-signed certificate for the vault service itself, we need to include our local ca bundle here for the underlying requests module.
    os.environ['REQUESTS_CA_BUNDLE'] = '/etc/ssl/certs/ca-certificates.crt'

    vault_client = hvac.Client(
        url=vault_url,
        cert=certs,
    )

    vault_client.token = load_vault_token(vault_client)

    if not vault_client.is_authenticated():
        error_msg = 'Unable to authenticate to the Vault service'
        raise hvac.exceptions.Unauthorized(error_msg)

return vault_client
```

3.2 Custom Requests / HTTP Adapter

New in version 0.6.2.

Calls to the requests module (which provides the methods hvac utilizes to send HTTP/HTTPS request to Vault instances) were extracted from the Client class and moved to a newly added hvac.adapters() module. The Client class itself defaults to an instance of the Request class for its _adapter private attribute attribute if no adapter argument is provided to its constructor. This attribute provides an avenue for modifying the manner in which hvac completes request. To enable this type of customization, implement a class of type hvac.adapters.Adapter(), override its abstract methods, and pass this custom class to the adapter argument of the Client constructor.

3.3 Vault Agent Unix Socket Listener

hvac does not currently offer direct support of requests to a Vault agent process configured with a unix socket listener. However this use case can be handled with the help of the requests_unixsocket module. To accomplish this, first ensure the module is available (e.g. pip install requests_unixsocket), and then instantiate the Client class in the following manner:

```python
import urllib.parse
import requests_unixsocket
import hvac
```
vault_agent_socket_path = '/var/run/vault/agent.sock'
socket_url = 'http+unix://{}'.format(encoded_path=urllib.parse.quote(vault_agent_socket_path, safe=''))
socket_session = requests_unixsocket.Session()
client = hvac.Client(url=socket_url, session=socket_session,
print(client.secrets.kv.read_secret_version(path='some-secret'))
4.1 hvac.v1

class hvac.v1.Client(url=None, token=None, cert=None, verify=True, timeout=30, proxies=None, allow_redirects=True, session=None, adapter=<class 'hvac.adapters.Request'>, namespace=None)

Bases: object

The hvac Client class for HashiCorp's Vault.

__init__(url=None, token=None, cert=None, verify=True, timeout=30, proxies=None, allow_redirects=True, session=None, adapter=<class 'hvac.adapters.Request'>, namespace=None)

Creates a new hvac client instance.

Parameters

- url (str) – Base URL for the Vault instance being addressed.
- token (str) – Authentication token to include in requests sent to Vault.
- cert (tuple) – Certificates for use in requests sent to the Vault instance. This should be a tuple with the certificate and then key.
- verify (Union[bool,str]) – Either a boolean to indicate whether TLS verification should be performed when sending requests to Vault, or a string pointing at the CA bundle to use for verification. See http://docs.python-requests.org/en/master/user/advanced/#ssl-cert-verification.
- timeout (int) – The timeout value for requests sent to Vault.
- proxies (dict) – Proxies to use when performing requests. See: http://docs.python-requests.org/en/master/user/advanced/#proxies
- allow_redirects (bool) – Whether to follow redirects when sending requests to Vault.
• **session** (*request.Session*) – Optional session object to use when performing request.

• **adapter** (*hvac.adapters.Adapter*) – Optional class to be used for performing requests. If none is provided, defaults to hvac.adapters.Request

• **namespace** (*str*) – Optional Vault Namespace.

**adapter**

**allow_redirects**

**audit_hash**(name, input)

Call to deprecated function ‘audit_hash’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘calculate_hash’ method on the hvac.api.system_backend.audit class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Hash the given input data with the specified audit device’s hash function and salt.

This endpoint can be used to discover whether a given plaintext string (the input parameter) appears in the audit log in obfuscated form.

**Supported methods:** POST: /sys/audit-hash/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

• **path** (*str | unicode*) – The path of the audit device to generate hashes for. This is part of the request URL.

• **input_to_hash** (*str | unicode*) – The input string to hash.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**auth**

Accessor for the Client instance’s auth methods. Provided via the hvac.api.AuthMethods class.

:return: This Client instance’s associated Auth instance. :rtype: hvac.api.AuthMethods

**auth_app_id**(app_id, user_id, mount_point='app-id', use_token=True)

POST /auth/<mount_point>/login

**Parameters**

• **app_id** –

• **user_id** –

• **mount_point** –

• **use_token** –

**Returns**

**Return type**

**auth_approle**(role_id, secret_id=None, mount_point='approle', use_token=True)

POST /auth/<mount_point>/login

**Parameters**

• **role_id** –

• **secret_id** –

• **mount_point** –

• **use_token** –
Returns

auth_aws_iam(access_key, secret_key, session_token=None, header_value=None, mount_point='aws', role='', use_token=True, region='us-east-1')

Call to deprecated function ‘auth_aws_iam’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.11.2’ Please use the ‘iam_login’ method on the ‘hvac.api.auth_methods.aws’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Fetch a token

This endpoint verifies the pkcs7 signature of the instance identity document or the signature of the signed GetCallerIdentity request. With the ec2 auth method, or when inferring an EC2 instance, verifies that the instance is actually in a running state. Cross checks the constraints defined on the role with which the login is being performed. With the ec2 auth method, as an alternative to pkcs7 signature, the identity document along with its RSA digest can be supplied to this endpoint

Parameters

mount_point

Returns

auth_cubbyhole(token)

Perform a login request with a wrapped token.

Stores the unwrapped token in the resulting Vault response for use by the hvac.adapters.Adapter() instance under the _adapater Client attribute.

Parameters

token (str | unicode) – Wrapped token

Returns

The (JSON decoded) response of the auth request

Return type
dict

auth_ec2(pkcs7, nonce=None, role=None, use_token=True, mount_point='aws-ec2')

Call to deprecated function ‘auth_ec2’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.11.2’ Please use the ‘ec2_login’ method on the ‘hvac.api.auth_methods.aws’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Fetch a token

Parameters

• pkcs7 –
• nonce –
• role –
• use_token –
• mount_point –

auth_gcp(*args, **kwargs)

Call to deprecated function ‘auth_gcp’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘login’ method

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Login to retrieve a Vault token via the GCP auth method.

This endpoint takes a signed JSON Web Token (JWT) and a role name for some entity. It verifies the JWT signature with Google Cloud to authenticate that entity and then authorizes the entity for the given role.

Supported methods: POST: /auth/[mount_point]/login. Produces: 200 application/json
Parameters

- **role** *(str | unicode)* – The name of the role against which the login is being attempted.
- **jwt** *(str | unicode)* – A signed JSON web token
- **use_token** *(bool)* – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the the `hvac.adapters.Adapter()` instance under the _adapter Client attribute.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

auth_github (*args, **kwargs)*

Call to deprecated function ‘auth_github’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.8.0’ Please use the ‘login’ method on the `hvac.api.auth_methods.github` class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Login using GitHub access token.

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/login. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **token** *(str | unicode)* – GitHub personal API token.
- **use_token** *(bool)* – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the the `hvac.adapters.Adapter()` instance under the _adapter Client attribute.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the login request.

Return type dict

auth_kubernetes (role, jwt, use_token=True, mount_point='kubernetes')

POST /auth/<mount_point>/login

Parameters

- **role** *(str.)* – Name of the role against which the login is being attempted.
- **jwt** *(str.)* – Signed JSON Web Token (JWT) for authenticating a service account.
- **use_token** *(bool.)* – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the current Client class instance.
- **mount_point** *(str.)* – The “path” the k8s auth backend was mounted on. Vault currently defaults to “kubernetes”.

Returns Parsed JSON response from the config POST request.

Return type dict.

auth_ldap (*args, **kwargs)*

Call to deprecated function ‘auth_ldap’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.8.0’ Please use the ‘login’ method on the `hvac.api.auth_methods.ldap` class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Log in with LDAP credentials.

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/login/{username}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **role** *(str.)* – Name of the role against which the login is being attempted.
- **jwt** *(str.)* – Signed JSON Web Token (JWT) for authenticating a service account.
- **use_token** *(bool.)* – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the current Client class instance.
- **mount_point** *(str.)* – The “path” the k8s auth backend was mounted on. Vault currently defaults to “kubernetes”.

Returns Parsed JSON response from the config POST request.

Return type dict.
Parameters

- `username (str | unicode)` – The username of the LDAP user
- `password (str | unicode)` – The password for the LDAP user
- `use_token (bool)` – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the the `hvac.adapters.Adapter()` instance under the _adapater Client attribute.
- `mount_point (str | unicode)` – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the login_with_user request.

Return type requests.Response

```python
def auth_tls(mount_point='cert', use_token=True):
    POST /auth/<mount point>/login
```

Parameters

- `mount_point` –
- `use_token` –

Returns

Return type

```python
def auth_userpass(username, password, mount_point='userpass', use_token=True, **kwargs):
    POST /auth/<mount point>/login/<username>
```

Parameters

- `username` –
- `password` –
- `mount_point` –
- `use_token` –
- `kwargs` –

Returns

Return type

```python
def cancel_generate_root() -> None:
    Call to deprecated function ‘cancel_generate_root’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘cancel_root_generation’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.key’ class moving forward.
    Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Cancel any in-progress root generation attempt.
    This clears any progress made. This must be called to change the OTP or PGP key being used.
    Supported methods: DELETE: /sys/generate-root/attempt. Produces: 204 (empty body)
    Returns The response of the request.
    Return type request.Response
```

```python
def cancel_rekey() -> None:
    Call to deprecated function ‘cancel_rekey’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘cancel_rekey’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.key’ class moving forward.
    Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Cancel any in-progress rekey.
```
This clears the rekey settings as well as any progress made. This must be called to change the parameters of the rekey.

Note: Verification is still a part of a rekey. If rekeying is canceled during the verification flow, the current unseal keys remain valid.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /sys/rekey/init. Produces: 204 (empty body) DELETE: /sys/rekey-recovery-key/init. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- `recovery_key` *(bool)* – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

**Returns**

The response of the request.

**Return type**

requests.Response

**close()**

Call to deprecated function ‘close’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.8.0’ Please use the ‘close’ method on the ‘hvac.adapters’ class moving forward. Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Close the underlying Requests session.

**create_app_id**(app_id, policies, display_name=None, mount_point='app-id', **kwargs)

POST /auth/<mount point>/map/app-id/<app_id>

**Parameters**

- `app_id`
- `policies`
- `display_name`
- `mount_point`
- `kwargs`

**Returns**

**Return type**

**create_ec2_role**(role, bound_ami_id=None, bound_account_id=None, bound_ec2_role_arn=None, bound_iam_role_arn=None, bound_iam_instance_profile_arn=None, bound_subnet_id=None, role_tag=None, ttl=None, max_ttl=None, period=None, policies=None, allow_instance_migration=False, disallow_reauthentication=False, resolve_aws_unique_ids=None, mount_point='aws-ec2')

Call to deprecated function ‘create_ec2_role’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.11.2’ Please use the ‘create_role’ method on the ‘hvac.api.auth_methods.aws’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Registers a role in the method. Only those instances or principals which are using the role registered using this endpoint, will be able to perform the login operation

Constraints can be specified on the role, that are applied on the instances or principals attempting to login. At least one constraint must be specified on the role. The available constraints you can choose are dependent on the auth_type of the role and, if the auth_type is iam, then whether inferencing is enabled. A role will not let you configure a constraint if it is not checked by the auth_type and inferencing configuration of that role. For the constraints which accept a list of values, the authenticating instance/principal must match any one value in the list in order to satisfy that constraint
Parameters

- role
- auth_type
- bound_ami_id
- bound_account_id
- bound_region
- bound_vpc_id
- bound_subnet_id
- bound_iam_role_arn
- bound_iam_instance_profile_arn
- bound_ec2_instance_id
- role_tag
- bound_iam_principal_arn
- inferred_entity_type
- inferred_aws_region
- resolve_aws_unique_ids
- ttl
- max_ttl
- period
- policies
- allow_instance_migration
- disallow_reauthentication
- mount_point

Returns

create_ec2_role_tag(role, policies=None, max_ttl=None, instance_id=None, disallow_reauthentication=False, allow_instance_migration=False, mount_point='aws-ec2')

Call to deprecated function 'create_ec2_role_tag'. This method will be removed in version '0.11.2' Please use the 'create_role_tags' method on the 'hvac.api.auth_methods.aws' class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Creates a role tag on the role, which helps in restricting the capabilities that are set on the role.

Role tags are not tied to any specific ec2 instance unless specified explicitly using the instance_id parameter.

Role tags are not tied to any specific ec2 instance unless specified explicitly using the instance_id parameter. By default, role tags are designed to be used across all instances that satisfies the constraints on the role. Regardless of which instances have role tags on them, capabilities defined in a role tag must be a strict subset of the given role’s capabilities. Note that, since adding and removing a tag is often a widely distributed privilege, care needs to be taken to ensure that the instances are attached with correct tags to not let them gain more privileges than what were intended. If a role tag is changed, the capabilities inherited by the instance will be those defined on the new role tag. Since those must be a subset of the role capabilities, the role should never provide more capabilities than any given instance can be allowed to gain in a worst-case scenario.
Parameters

- `role`
- `policies`
- `max_ttl`
- `instance_id`
- `allow_instance_migration`
- `disallow_reauthentication`
- `mount_point`

Returns

```python
create_kubernetes_configuration(kubernetes_host=
    kubernetes_ca_cert=None,
    token_reviewer_jwt=None,
    pem_keys=None,
    mount_point='kubernetes')
```

POST /auth/<mount_point>/config

Parameters

- `kubernetes_host` (`str.`) – A host:port pair, or a URL to the base of the Kubernetes API server.
- `kubernetes_ca_cert` (`str.`) – PEM encoded CA cert for use by the TLS client used to talk with the Kubernetes API.
- `token_reviewer_jwt` (`str.`) – A service account JWT used to access the TokenReview API to validate other JWTs during login. If not set the JWT used for login will be used to access the API.
- `pem_keys` (`list.`) – Optional list of PEM-formated public keys or certificates used to verify the signatures of Kubernetes service account JWTs. If a certificate is given, its public key will be extracted. Not every installation of Kubernetes exposes these keys.
- `mount_point` (`str.`) – The “path” the k8s auth backend was mounted on. Vault currently defaults to “kubernetes”.

Returns

Will be an empty body with a 204 status code upon success

Return type

requests.Response.

```python
create_kubernetes_role(name,
    bound_service_account_names,
    bound_service_account_namespaces, ttl="", max_ttl="", period="",
    policies=None, mount_point='kubernetes')
```

POST /auth/<mount_point>/role/:name

Parameters

- `name` (`str.`) – Name of the role.
- `bound_service_account_names` (`list.`) – List of service account names able to access this role. If set to “*” all names are allowed, both this and bound_service_account_namespaces can not be “*”.
- `bound_service_account_namespaces` (`list.`) – List of namespaces allowed to access this role. If set to “*” all namespaces are allowed, both this and bound_service_account_names can not be set to “*”.
- `ttl` (`str.`) – The TTL period of tokens issued using this role in seconds.
• **max_ttl** (*str.*) – The maximum allowed lifetime of tokens issued in seconds using this role.

• **period** (*str.*) – If set, indicates that the token generated using this role should never expire. The token should be renewed within the duration specified by this value. At each renewal, the token’s TTL will be set to the value of this parameter.

• **policies** (*list.*) – Policies to be set on tokens issued using this role

• **mount_point** (*str.*) – The "path" the k8s auth backend was mounted on. Vault currently defaults to "kubernetes".

**Returns**  Will be an empty body with a 204 status code upon success

**Return type**  requests.Response.

create_role  (*role_name*, *mount_point='approle'*, **kwargs)

POST /auth/<mount_point>/role/<role_name>

**Parameters**

• **role_name** –

• **mount_point** –

• **kwargs** –

**Returns**

**Return type**

create_role_custom_secret_id  (*role_name*, *secret_id*, *meta=None*, *mount_point='approle'*)

POST /auth/<mount_point>/role/<role_name>/custom-secret-id

**Parameters**

• **role_name** –

• **secret_id** –

• **meta** –

• **mount_point** –

**Returns**

**Return type**

create_role_secret_id  (*role_name*, *meta=None*, *cidr_list=None*, *wrap_ttl=None*,

mount_point='approle')

POST /auth/<mount_point>/role/<role_name>/secret-id

**Parameters**

• **role_name** –

• **meta** –

• **cidr_list** –

• **wrap_ttl** –

• **mount_point** –

**Returns**

**Return type**
create_token(role=None, token_id=None, policies=None, meta=None, no_parent=False, lease=None, display_name=None, num_uses=None, no_default_policy=False, ttl=None, orphan=False, wrap_ttl=None, renewable=None, explicit_max_ttl=None, period=None, token_type=None)

POST /auth/token/create

POST /auth/token/create/<role>

POST /auth/token/create-orphan

Parameters

• role
• token_id
• policies
• meta
• no_parent
• lease
• display_name
• num_uses
• no_default_policy
• ttl
• orphan
• wrap_ttl
• renewable
• explicit_max_ttl
• period
• token_type

Returns

Return type

create_token_role(role, allowed_policies=None, disallowed_policies=None, orphan=None, period=None, renewable=None, path_suffix=None, explicit_max_ttl=None)

POST /auth/token/roles/<role>

Parameters

• role
• allowed_policies
• disallowed_policies
• orphan
• period
• renewable
• path_suffix
• explicit_max_ttl
Returns
Return type
create_user_id(user_id, app_id, cidr_block=None, mount_point='app-id', **kwargs)
POST /auth/<mount point>/map/user-id/<user_id>

Parameters
- user_id
- app_id
- cidr_block
- mount_point
- kwargs

Returns
Return type
create_userpass(username, password, policies, mount_point='userpass', **kwargs)
POST /auth/<mount point>/users/<username>

Parameters
- username
- password
- policies
- mount_point
- kwargs

Returns
Return type
create_vault_ec2_certificate_configuration(cert_name, aws_public_cert, mount_point='aws-ec2')

Call to deprecated function `create_vault_ec2_certificate_configuration`. This method will be removed in version ‘0.11.2’

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Registers an AWS public key to be used to verify the instance identity documents

While the PKCS#7 signature of the identity documents have DSA digest, the identity signature will have RSA digest, and hence the public keys for each type varies respectively. Indicate the type of the public key using the “type” parameter

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/config/certificate/:cert_name Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters
- cert_name (string | unicode) – Name of the certificate
- aws_public_cert – Base64 encoded AWS Public key required to verify PKCS7 signature of the EC2 instance metadata
- document_type (string | unicode) – Takes the value of either “pkcs7” or “identity”, indicating the type of document which can be verified using the given certificate
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the aws auth method was mounted on
Returns  The response of the request

Return type  request.Response

create_vault_ec2_client_configuration(access_key, secret_key, endpoint=None, mount_point='aws-ec2')

Call to deprecated function ‘create_vault_ec2_client_configuration’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.11.2’

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Configures the credentials required to perform API calls to AWS as well as custom endpoints to talk to AWS API

The instance identity document fetched from the PKCS#7 signature will provide the EC2 instance ID. The credentials configured using this endpoint will be used to query the status of the instances via DescribeInstances API. If static credentials are not provided using this endpoint, then the credentials will be retrieved from the environment variables AWS_ACCESS_KEY, AWS_SECRET_KEY and AWS_REGION respectively. If the credentials are still not found and if the method is configured on an EC2 instance with metadata querying capabilities, the credentials are fetched automatically

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/config Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• **max_retries** (int) – Number of max retries the client should use for recoverable errors. The default (-1) falls back to the AWS SDK’s default behavior

• **access_key** (str | unicode) – AWS Access key with permissions to query AWS APIs. The permissions required depend on the specific configurations. If using the iam auth method without inferencing, then no credentials are necessary. If using the ec2 auth method or using the iam auth method with inferencing, then these credentials need access to ec2:DescribeInstances. If additionally a bound_iam_role is specified, then these credentials also need access to iam:GetInstanceProfile. If, however, an alternate sts configuration is set for the target account, then the credentials must be permissioned to call sts:AssumeRole on the configured role, and that role must have the permissions described here

• **secret_key** (str | unicode) – AWS Secret key with permissions to query AWS APIs

• **endpoint** (str | unicode) – URL to override the default generated endpoint for making AWS EC2 API calls

• **iam_endpoint** (str | unicode) – URL to override the default generated endpoint for making AWS IAM API calls

• **sts_endpoint** (str | unicode) – URL to override the default generated endpoint for making AWS STS API calls

• **iam_server_id_header_value** (str | unicode) – The value to require in the X-Vault-AWS-IAM-Server-ID header as part of GetCallerIdentity requests that are used in the iam auth method. If not set, then no value is required or validated. If set, clients must include an X-Vault-AWS-IAM-Server-ID header in the headers of login requests, and further this header must be among the signed headers validated by AWS. This is to protect against different types of replay attacks, for example a signed request sent to a dev server being resent to a production server

• **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the aws auth method was mounted on
**delete** *(path)*

DELETE /<path>

Parameters  
- path

Returns

Return type

**delete_app_id** *(app_id, mount_point='app-id')*

DELETE /auth/<mount_point>/map/app-id/<app_id>

Parameters  
- app_id
- mount_point

Returns

Return type

**delete_ec2_role** *(role, mount_point='aws-ec2')*

Call to deprecated function ‘delete_ec2_role’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.11.2’ Please use the ‘delete_role’ method on the ‘hvac.api.auth_methods.aws’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Deletes the previously registered role

Parameters  
- role
- mount_point

Returns

**delete_kubernetes_role** *(role, mount_point='kubernetes')*

DELETE /auth/<mount_point>/role/:role

Parameters  
- role *(Name of the role.) – str.*
- mount_point *(str.) – The “path” the k8s auth backend was mounted on. Vault currently defaults to “kubernetes”.*

Returns Will be an empty body with a 204 status code upon success.

Return type requests.Response.

**delete_policy** *(name)*

Call to deprecated function ‘delete_policy’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘delete_policy’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.policy’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Delete the policy with the given name.

This will immediately affect all users associated with this policy.

Supported methods:  
- DELETE: /sys/policy/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters  
- name *(str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the policy to delete.*

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response
**delete_role** *(role_name, mount_point='approle')*

DELETE /auth/<mount_point>/role/<role_name>

Parameters

- role_name –
- mount_point –

Returns

Return type

**delete_role_secret_id** *(role_name, secret_id, mount_point='approle')*

POST /auth/<mount_point>/role/<role_name>/secret-id/destroy

Parameters

- role_name –
- secret_id –
- mount_point –

Returns

Return type

**delete_role_secret_id_accessor** *(role_name, secret_id_accessor, mount_point='approle')*

POST /auth/<mount_point>/role/<role_name>/secret-id-accessor/destroy

Parameters

- role_name –
- secret_id_accessor –
- mount_point –

Returns

Return type

**delete_token_role** *(role)*

Deletes the named token role.

Parameters role –

Returns

Return type

**delete_user_id** *(user_id, mount_point='app-id')*

DELETE /auth/<mount_point>/map/user-id/<user_id>

Parameters

- user_id –
- mount_point –

Returns

Return type

**delete_userpass** *(username, mount_point='userpass')*

DELETE /auth/<mount_point>/users/<username>

Parameters
• username –
• mount_point –

Returns

Return type

delete_vault_ec2_client_configuration(mount_point='aws-ec2')

Call to deprecated function ‘delete_vault_ec2_client_configuration’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.11.2’ Please use the ‘delete_config’ method on the ‘hvac.api.auth_methods.aws’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Deletes the previously configured AWS access credentials

Supported methods: DELETE: /auth/{mount_point}/config Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters mount_point (str / unicode) – The “path” the aws auth method was mounted on

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

disable_audit_backend(name)

Call to deprecated function ‘disable_audit_backend’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘disable_audit_device’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.audit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Disable the audit device at the given path.

Supported methods: DELETE: /sys/audit/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters path (str / unicode) – The path of the audit device to delete. This is part of the request URL.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

disable_auth_backend(mount_point)

Call to deprecated function ‘disable_auth_backend’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘disable_auth_method’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.auth’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Disable the auth method at the given auth path.

Supported methods: DELETE: /sys/auth/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters path (str / unicode) – The path the method was mounted on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the “method_type” argument.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

disable_secret_backend(mount_point)

Call to deprecated function ‘disable_secret_backend’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘disable_secrets_engine’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.mount’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Disable the mount point specified by the provided path.

Supported methods: DELETE: /sys/mounts/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters path (str / unicode) – Specifies the path where the secrets engine will be mounted. This is specified as part of the URL.
**Returns**
The response of the request.

**Return type**
requests.Response

---

### enable_audit_backend

`backend_type`, `description=None, options=None, name=None`

**Call to deprecated function** `enable_audit_backend`. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘enable_audit_device’ method on the `hvac.api.system_backend.audit` class moving forward.

**Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below:**
Enable a new audit device at the supplied path.

The path can be a single word name or a more complex, nested path.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/audit/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **device_type** (`str | unicode`) – Specifies the type of the audit device.
- **description** (`str | unicode`) – Human-friendly description of the audit device.
- **options** (`str | unicode`) – Configuration options to pass to the audit device itself. This is dependent on the audit device type.
- **path** (`str | unicode`) – Specifies the path in which to enable the audit device. This is part of the request URL.

**Returns**
The response of the request.

**Return type**
requests.Response

---

### enable_auth_backend

`backend_type`, `description=None, mount_point=None, config=None, plugin_name=None`

**Call to deprecated function** `enable_auth_backend`. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘enable_auth_method’ method on the `hvac.api.system_backend.auth` class moving forward.

**Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below:**
Enable a new auth method.

After enabling, the auth method can be accessed and configured via the auth path specified as part of the URL. This auth path will be nested under the auth prefix.

**Supported methods:** POST: /sys/auth/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **method_type** (`str | unicode`) – The name of the authentication method type, such as “github” or “token”.
- **description** (`str | unicode`) – A human-friendly description of the auth method.
- **config** (`dict`) – Configuration options for this auth method. These are the possible values:
  - **default_lease_ttl**: The default lease duration, specified as a string duration like “5s” or “30m”.
  - **max_lease_ttl**: The maximum lease duration, specified as a string duration like “5s” or “30m”.
  - **audit_non_hmac_request_keys**: Comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the request data object.
  - **audit_non_hmac_response_keys**: Comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the response data object.
  - **listing_visibility**: Specifies whether to show this mount in the UI-specific listing endpoint.
- `passthrough_request_headers`: Comma-separated list of headers to whitelist and pass from the request to the backend.

- **plugin_name** *(str / unicode)* – The name of the auth plugin to use based from the name in the plugin catalog. Applies only to plugin methods.

- **local** *(bool)* – <Vault enterprise only> Specifies if the auth method is a local only. Local auth methods are not replicated nor (if a secondary) removed by replication.

- **path** *(str / unicode)* – The path to mount the method on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the "method_type" argument.

- **kwargs** *(dict)* – All dicts are accepted and passed to vault. See your specific secret engine for details on which extra key-word arguments you might want to pass.

**Returns**  The response of the request.

**Return type**  requests.Response

**enable_secret_backend** *(backend_type, description=None, mount_point=None, config=None, options=None)*

Call to deprecated function ‘enable_secret_backend’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘enable_secrets_engine’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.mount’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Enable a new secrets engine at the given path.

**Supported methods**: POST: /sys/mounts/[path]. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **backend_type** *(str / unicode)* – The name of the backend type, such as “github" or “token”.

- **path** *(str / unicode)* – The path to mount the method on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the "method_type" argument.


- **config** *(dict)* – Configuration options for this mount. These are the possible values:
  - `default_lease_ttl`: The default lease duration, specified as a string duration like “5s” or “30m”.
  - `max_lease_ttl`: The maximum lease duration, specified as a string duration like “5s” or “30m”.
  - `force_no_cache`: Disable caching.
  - `plugin_name`: The name of the plugin in the plugin catalog to use.
  - `audit_non_hmac_request_keys`: Comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the request data object.
  - `audit_non_hmac_response_keys`: Comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the response data object.
  - `listing_visibility`: Specifies whether to show this mount in the UI-specific listing end-point. (“unauth” or “hidden”)
  - `passthrough_request_headers`: Comma-separated list of headers to whitelist and pass from the request to the backend.

- **options** *(dict)* – Specifies mount type specific options that are passed to the backend.
  - `version`: <KV> The version of the KV to mount. Set to “2” for mount KV v2.
**plugin_name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the plugin to use based from the name in the plugin catalog. Applies only to plugin backends.

**local** *(bool)* – <Vault enterprise only> Specifies if the auth method is a local only. Local auth methods are not replicated nor (if a secondary) removed by replication.

**seal_wrap** *(bool)* – <Vault enterprise only> Enable seal wrapping for the mount.

**kwargs** *(dict)* – All dicts are accepted and passed to vault. See your specific secret engine for details on which extra key-word arguments you might want to pass.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

---

**generate_root** *(key, nonce)*

Call to deprecated function ‘generate_root’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘generate_root’ method on the 'hvac.api.system_backend.key' class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Enter a single master key share to progress the root generation attempt.

If the threshold number of master key shares is reached, Vault will complete the root generation and issue the new token. Otherwise, this API must be called multiple times until that threshold is met. The attempt nonce must be provided with each call.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/generate-root/update. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

  - **key** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies a single master key share.
  - **nonce** *(str | unicode)* – The nonce of the attempt.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

---

**generate_root_status**

**get_app_id** *(app_id, mount_point=’app-id’, wrap_ttl=None)*

GET/auth/<mount_point>/map/app-id/<app_id>

**Parameters**

  - **app_id** –
  - **mount_point** –
  - **wrap_ttl** –

**Returns**

**Return type**

---

**get_auth_backend_tuning** *(backend_type, mount_point=None)*

Call to deprecated function ‘get_auth_backend_tuning’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘read_auth_method_tuning’ method on the 'hvac.api.system_backend.auth' class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Read the given auth path’s configuration.

This endpoint requires sudo capability on the final path, but the same functionality can be achieved without sudo via sys/mounts/auth/[auth-path]/tune.

**Supported methods:** GET: /sys/auth/{path}/tune. Produces: 200 application/json
Parameters **path** *(str | unicode)* – The path the method was mounted on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the “method_type” argument.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

### get_backed_up_keys()

Call to deprecated function `get_backed_up_keys`. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘read_backup_keys’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.key’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Retrieve the backup copy of PGP-encrypted unseal keys.

The returned value is the nonce of the rekey operation and a map of PGP key fingerprint to hex-encoded PGP-encrypted key.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/rekey/backup. Produces: 200 application/json

PUT: /sys/rekey-recovery-key/backup. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters **recovery_key** *(bool)* – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

### get_ec2_role *(role, mount_point='aws-ec2')*

Call to deprecated function `get_ec2_role`. This method will be removed in version ‘0.11.2’ Please use the ‘read_role’ method on the ‘hvac.api.auth_methods.aws’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Returns the previously registered role configuration

**Parameters**

- **role**
- **mount_point**

**Returns**

### get_kubernetes_configuration *(mount_point='kubernetes')*

GET /auth/<mount_point>/config

Parameters **mount_point** *(str.)* – The “path” the k8s auth backend was mounted on. Vault currently defaults to “kubernetes”.

**Returns** Parsed JSON response from the config GET request

**Return type** dict.

### get_kubernetes_role *(name, mount_point='kubernetes')*

GET /auth/<mount_point>/role/:name

**Parameters**

- **name** *(str.)* – Name of the role.
- **mount_point** *(str.)* – The “path” the k8s auth backend was mounted on. Vault currently defaults to “kubernetes”.

**Returns** Parsed JSON response from the read role GET request

**Return type** dict.
get_policy(name, parse=False)
Retrieve the policy body for the named policy.

Parameters
• name (str | unicode) – The name of the policy to retrieve.
• parse (bool) – Specifies whether to parse the policy body using pyhcl or not.

Returns The (optionally parsed) policy body for the specified policy.
Return type str | dict

get_role(role_name, mount_point='approle')
GET /auth/<mount_point>/role/<role_name>

Parameters
• role_name –
• mount_point –

Returns
Return type

get_role_id(role_name, mount_point='approle')
GET /auth/<mount_point>/role/<role_name>/role-id

Parameters
• role_name –
• mount_point –

Returns
Return type

get_role_secret_id(role_name, secret_id, mount_point='approle')
POST /auth/<mount_point>/role/<role_name>/secret-id/lookup

Parameters
• role_name –
• secret_id –
• mount_point –

Returns
Return type

get_role_secret_id_accessor(role_name, secret_id_accessor, mount_point='approle')
POST /auth/<mount_point>/role/<role_name>/secret-id-accessor/lookup

Parameters
• role_name –
• secret_id_accessor –
• mount_point –

Returns
Return type

get_secret_backend_tuning(backend_type, mount_point=None)
Call to deprecated function ‘get_secret_backend_tuning’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘read_mount_configuration’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.mount’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Read the given mount’s configuration.

Unlike the mounts endpoint, this will return the current time in seconds for each TTL, which may be the system default or a mount-specific value.

Supported methods: GET: /sys/mounts/{path}/tune. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters
   path (str | unicode) – Specifies the path where the secrets engine will be mounted. This is specified as part of the URL.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

get_user_id

GET /auth/<mount_point>/map/user-id/<user_id>

Parameters
   • user_id –
   • mount_point –
   • wrap_ttl –

Returns

Return type

get_vault_ec2_certificate_configuration

Call to deprecated function ‘get_vault_ec2_certificate_configuration’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.11.2’ Please use the ‘read_certificate_configuration’ method on the ‘hvac.api.auth_methods.aws’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Returns the previously configured AWS public key

Supported methods: GET: /v1/auth/{mount_point}/config/certificate/:cert_name Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters
   • cert_name (str | unicode) – Name of the certificate
   • mount_point – The “path” the aws auth method was mounted on

Returns The data key from the JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

get_vault_ec2_client_configuration

Call to deprecated function ‘get_vault_ec2_client_configuration’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.11.2’ Please use the ‘read_config’ method on the ‘hvac.api.auth_methods.aws’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Returns the previously configured AWS access credentials

Supported methods: GET: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters
   mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the aws auth method was mounted on

Returns The data key from the JSON response of the request.

Return type dict
ha_status
Read the high availability status and current leader instance of Vault.

Returns The JSON response returned by read_leader_status()

Return type dict

initialize(secret_shares=5, secret_threshold=3, pgp_keys=None)

Call to deprecated function ‘initialize’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘initialize’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.init’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Initialize a new Vault.

The Vault must not have been previously initialized. The recovery options, as well as the stored shares option, are only available when using Vault HSM.

Supported methods: PUT: /sys/init. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• secret_shares (int) – The number of shares to split the master key into.

• secret_threshold (int) – Specifies the number of shares required to reconstruct the master key. This must be less than or equal secret_shares. If using Vault HSM with auto-unsealing, this value must be the same as secret_shares.

• pgp_keys (list) – List of PGP public keys used to encrypt the output unseal keys. Ordering is preserved. The keys must be base64-encoded from their original binary representation. The size of this array must be the same as secret_shares.

• root_token_pgp_key (str | unicode) – Specifies a PGP public key used to encrypt the initial root token. The key must be base64-encoded from its original binary representation.

• stored_shares (int) – <enterprise only> Specifies the number of shares that should be encrypted by the HSM and stored for auto-unsealing. Currently must be the same as secret_shares.

• recovery_shares (int) – <enterprise only> Specifies the number of shares to split the recovery key into.

• recovery_threshold (int) – <enterprise only> Specifies the number of shares required to reconstruct the recovery key. This must be less than or equal to recovery_shares.

• recovery_pgp_keys (list) – <enterprise only> Specifies an array of PGP public keys used to encrypt the output recovery keys. Ordering is preserved. The keys must be base64-encoded from their original binary representation. The size of this array must be the same as recovery_shares.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

is_authenticated()
Helper method which returns the authentication status of the client

Returns

Return type

is_initialized()

Call to deprecated function ‘is_initialized’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘is_initialized’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.init’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Determine is Vault is initialized or not.
Returns True if Vault is initialized, False otherwise.
Return type bool

is_sealed()
Call to deprecated function ‘is_sealed’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘is_sealed’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.seal’ class moving forward.
Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Determine if Vault is sealed.

Returns True if Vault is seal, False otherwise.
Return type bool

key_status
GET /sys/key-status

Returns Information about the current encryption key used by Vault.
Return type dict

list (path)
GET /<path>?list=true

Parameters path –
Returns
Return type

list_audit_backends()
Call to deprecated function ‘list_audit_backends’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘list_enabled_audit_devices’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.audit’ class moving forward.
Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: List enabled audit devices.

It does not list all available audit devices. This endpoint requires sudo capability in addition to any path-specific capabilities.

Supported methods: GET: /sys/audit. Produces: 200 application/json

Returns JSON response of the request.
Return type dict

list_auth_backends()
Call to deprecated function ‘list_auth_backends’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘list_auth_methods’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.auth’ class moving forward.
Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: List all enabled auth methods.

Supported methods: GET: /sys/auth. Produces: 200 application/json

Returns The JSON response of the request.
Return type dict

list_ec2_roles (mount_point='aws-ec2')
Call to deprecated function ‘list_ec2_roles’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.11.2’ Please use the ‘list_roles’ method on the ‘hvac.api.auth_methods.aws’ class moving forward.
Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Lists all the roles that are registered with the method.

Parameters mount_point –
Returns
**list_kubernetes_roles** *(mount_point='kubernetes')*
GET /auth/<mount_point>/role?list=true

- **Parameters**
  - **mount_point** *(str.)* – The “path” the k8s auth backend was mounted on. Vault currently defaults to “kubernetes”.

- **Returns** Parsed JSON response from the list roles GET request.
- **Return type** dict.

**list_policies** *

Call to deprecated function ‘list_policies’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘list_policies’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.policy’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: List all configured policies.

- **Supported methods**: GET: /sys/policy. Produces: 200 application/json

- **Returns** The JSON response of the request.
- **Return type** dict

**list_role_secrets** *(role_name, mount_point='approle')*
LIST /auth/<mount_point>/role/<role name>/secret-id

- **Parameters**
  - **role_name** *(str|unicode)* – Name of the AppRole.
  - **mount_point** *(str|unicode)* – The “path” the AppRole auth backend was mounted on. Vault currently defaults to “approle”.

- **Returns** The JSON response of the request.
- **Return type** dict

**list_roles** *(mount_point='approle')*
GET /auth/<mount_point>/role

- **Parameters**
  - **mount_point** –

- **Returns**

- **Return type**

**list_secret_backends** *

Call to deprecated function ‘list_secret_backends’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘list_mounted_secrets_engines’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.mount’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Lists all the mounted secrets engines.

- **Supported methods**: POST: /sys/mounts. Produces: 200 application/json

- **Returns** JSON response of the request.
- **Return type** dict

**list_token_roles** *

GET /auth/token/roles?list=true

- **Returns**

- **Return type**

**list_userpass** *(mount_point='userpass')*
GET /auth/<mount_point>/users?list=true
Parameters mount_point –

Returns

Return type

list_vault_ec2_certificate_configurations (mount_point='aws-ec2')

Call to deprecated function ‘list_vault_ec2_certificate_configurations’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.11.2’ Please use the ‘list_certificate_configurations’ method on the ‘hvac.api.auth_methods.aws’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Lists all the AWS public certificates that are registered with the method

Supported methods  LIST: /auth/{mount_point}/config/certificates Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters mount_point –

Returns

login (url, use_token=True, **kwargs)

Perform a login request.

Associated request is typically to a path prefixed with “/v1/auth”) and optionally stores the client token sent in the resulting Vault response for use by the hvac.adapters.Adapter() instance under the _adapater Client attribute.

Parameters

• url (str | unicode) – Path to send the authentication request to.

• use_token (bool) – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the the hvac.adapters.Adapter() instance under the _adapater Client attribute.

• kwargs (dict) – Additional keyword arguments to include in the params sent with the request.

Returns  The response of the auth request.

Return type  requests.Response

logout (revoke_token=False)

Clears the token used for authentication, optionally revoking it before doing so.

Parameters revoke_token –

Returns

Return type

lookup_token (token=None, accessor=False, wrap_ttl=None)

GET /auth/token/lookup/<token>

GET /auth/token/lookup-accessor/<token-accessor>

GET /auth/token/lookup-self

Parameters

• token (str.)–

• accessor (str.)–

• wrap_ttl (int.)–

Returns
Return type

read(path, wrap_ttl=None)

GET /<path>

Parameters
- path –
- wrap_ttl –

Returns

Return type

read_lease(lease_id)

Call to deprecated function ‘read_lease’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘read_lease’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.lease’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Retrieve lease metadata.

Supported methods: PUT: /sys/leases/lookup. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters lease_id(str | unicode) – the ID of the lease to lookup.

Returns Parsed JSON response from the leases PUT request

Return type dict.

read_userpass(username, mount_point='userpass')

GET /auth/<mount point>/users/<username>

Parameters
- username –
- mount_point –

Returns

Return type

rekey(key, nonce=None)

Call to deprecated function ‘rekey’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘rekey’ method on

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Enter a single recovery key share to progress the rekey of the Vault.

If the threshold number of recovery key shares is reached, Vault will complete the rekey. Otherwise, this API must be called multiple times until that threshold is met. The rekey nonce operation must be provided with each call.


Parameters
- key(str | unicode) – Specifies a single recovery share key.
- nonce(str | unicode) – Specifies the nonce of the rekey operation.
- recovery_key(bool) – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict
rekey_multi (keys, nonce=None)

Call to deprecated function ‘rekey_multi’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘rekey_multi’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.key’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Enter multiple recovery key shares to progress the rekey of the Vault.

If the threshold number of recovery key shares is reached, Vault will complete the rekey.

Parameters

- keys (list) – Specifies multiple recovery share keys.
- nonce (str | unicode) – Specifies the nonce of the rekey operation.
- recovery_key (bool) – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

Returns The last response of the rekey request.

Return type  response.Request

rekey_status

remount_secret_backend (from_mount_point, to_mount_point)

Call to deprecated function ‘remount_secret_backend’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘move_backend’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.mount’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Move an already-mounted backend to a new mount point.

Supported methods: POST: /sys/remount. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- from_path (str | unicode) – Specifies the previous mount point.
- to_path (str | unicode) – Specifies the new destination mount point.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type  requests.Response

renew_secret (lease_id, increment=None)

Call to deprecated function ‘renew_secret’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘renew_lease’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.lease’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Renew a lease, requesting to extend the lease.

Supported methods: PUT: /sys/leases/renew. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- lease_id (str | unicode) – The ID of the lease to extend.
- increment (int) – The requested amount of time (in seconds) to extend the lease.

Returns The JSON response of the request

Return type  dict

renew_token (token=None, increment=None, wrap_ttl=None)

POST /auth/token/renew

POST /auth/token/renew-self

Parameters
• `token` –
• `increment` –
• `wrap_ttl` –

Returns

Return type

`revoke_secret` *(lease_id)*

Call to deprecated function ‘revoke_secret’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘revoke_lease’ method on the `hvac.api.system_backend.lease` class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Revoke a lease immediately.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/leases/revoke. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **lease_id** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the ID of the lease to revoke.

**Returns**

- The response of the request.

**Return type**

requests.Response

`revoke_secret_prefix` *(path_prefix)*

Call to deprecated function ‘revoke_secret_prefix’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘revoke_lease’ method on the `hvac.api.system_backend.lease` class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Revoke a lease immediately.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/leases/revoke. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **lease_id** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the ID of the lease to revoke.

**Returns**

- The response of the request.

**Return type**

requests.Response

`revoke_self_token` ()

PUT /auth/token/revoke-self

**Returns**

**Return type**

`revoke_token` *(token, orphan=False, accessor=False)*

POST /auth/token/revoke

POST /auth/token/revoke-orphan

POST /auth/token/revoke-accessor

**Parameters**

- **token** –
- **orphan** –
- **accessor** –

**Returns**

**Return type**

`revoke_token_prefix` *(prefix)*

POST /auth/token/revoke-prefix/<prefix>

**Parameters**

- **prefix** –
Returns
Return type

rotate()

Call to deprecated function ‘rotate’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘rotate_encryption_key’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.key’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Trigger a rotation of the backend encryption key.

This is the key that is used to encrypt data written to the storage backend, and is not provided to operators. This operation is done online. Future values are encrypted with the new key, while old values are decrypted with previous encryption keys.

This path requires sudo capability in addition to update.

Supported methods: PUT: /sys/rorate. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Returns The response of the request.
Return type requests.Response

seal()

Call to deprecated function ‘seal’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘seal’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.seal’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Seal the Vault.

In HA mode, only an active node can be sealed. Standby nodes should be restarted to get the same effect. Requires a token with root policy or sudo capability on the path.

Supported methods: PUT: /sys/seal. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Returns The response of the request.
Return type requests.Response

seal_status

Read the seal status of the Vault.

This is an unauthenticated endpoint.

Supported methods: GET: /sys/seal-status. Produces: 200 application/json

Returns The JSON response of the request.
Return type dict

secrets

Accessor for the Client instance’s secrets engines. Provided via the hvac.api.SecretsEngines class.

Returns This Client instance’s associated SecretsEngines instance.
Return type hvac.api.SecretsEngines

session

set_policy(name, rules)

Call to deprecated function ‘set_policy’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘create_or_update_policy’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.policy’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Add a new or update an existing policy.

Once a policy is updated, it takes effect immediately to all associated users.
Supported methods: PUT: /sys/policy/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- **name** (str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the policy to create.
- **policy** (str | unicode | dict) – Specifies the policy document.
- **pretty_print** (bool) – If True, and provided a dict for the policy argument, send the policy JSON to Vault with “pretty” formatting.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

set_role_id(role_name, role_id, mount_point='approle')

POST /auth/<mount_point>/role/<role name>/role-id

Parameters

- **role_name** –
- **role_id** –
- **mount_point** –

Returns

Return type

start_generate_root(key, otp=False)

Call to deprecated function ‘start_generate_root’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘start_rekey’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.key’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Initialize a new root generation attempt.

Only a single root generation attempt can take place at a time. One (and only one) of otp or pgp_key are required.


Parameters

- **otp** (str | unicode) – Specifies a base64-encoded 16-byte value. The raw bytes of the token will be XOR’d with this value before being returned to the final unseal key provider.
- **pgp_key** (str | unicode) – Specifies a base64-encoded PGP public key. The raw bytes of the token will be encrypted with this value before being returned to the final unseal key provider.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

start_rekey(secret_shares=5, secret_threshold=3, pgp_keys=None, backup=False)

Call to deprecated function ‘start_rekey’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘start_rekey’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.key’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Initializes a new rekey attempt.

Only a single recovery key rekey attempt can take place at a time, and changing the parameters of a rekey requires canceling and starting a new rekey, which will also provide a new nonce.

Parameters

• **secret_shares**(int) – Specifies the number of shares to split the master key into.

• **secret_threshold**(int) – Specifies the number of shares required to reconstruct the master key. This must be less than or equal to secret_shares.

• **pgp_keys**(list) – Specifies an array of PGP public keys used to encrypt the output unseal keys. Ordering is preserved. The keys must be base64-encoded from their original binary representation. The size of this array must be the same as secret_shares.

• **backup**(bool) – Specifies if using PGP-encrypted keys, whether Vault should also store a plaintext backup of the PGP-encrypted keys at core/unseal-keys-backup in the physical storage backend. These can then be retrieved and removed via the sys/rekey/backup endpoint.

• **require_verification**(bool) – This turns on verification functionality. When verification is turned on, after successful authorization with the current unseal keys, the new unseal keys are returned but the master key is not actually rotated. The new keys must be provided to authorize the actual rotation of the master key. This ensures that the new keys have been successfully saved and protects against a risk of the keys being lost after rotation but before they can be persisted. This can be used with without pgp_keys, and when used with it, it allows ensuring that the returned keys can be successfully decrypted before committing to the new shares, which the backup functionality does not provide.

• **recovery_key**(bool) – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

Returns The JSON dict of the response.

Return type dict | request.Response

**sys**

Accessor for the Client instance’s system backend methods. Provided via the `hvac.api.SystemBackend` class.

Returns This Client instance’s associated SystemBackend instance.

Return type `hvac.api.SystemBackend`

**token**

**token_role**(role)

Returns the named token role.

Parameters role –

Returns

Return type

**transit_create_key**(name, convergent_encryption=None, derived=None, exportable=None, key_type=None, mount_point='transit')

Call to deprecated function ‘transit_create_key’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘create_key’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Create a new named encryption key of the specified type.

The values set here cannot be changed after key creation.

Supported methods: POST:/{mount_point}/keys/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters
• **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the encryption key to create. This is specified as part of the URL.

• **convergent_encryption** *(bool)* – If enabled, the key will support convergent encryption, where the same plaintext creates the same ciphertext. This requires derived to be set to true. When enabled, each encryption/decryption/rewrap/datakey operation will derive a nonce value rather than randomly generate it.

• **derived** *(bool)* – Specifies if key derivation is to be used. If enabled, all encrypt/decrypt requests to this named key must provide a context which is used for key derivation.

• **exportable** *(bool)* – Enables keys to be exportable. This allows for all the valid keys in the key ring to be exported. Once set, this cannot be disabled.

• **allow_plaintext_backup** *(bool)* – If set, enables taking backup of named key in the plaintext format. Once set, this cannot be disabled.

• **key_type** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the type of key to create. The currently-supported types are:
  - **aes256-gcm96**: AES-256 wrapped with GCM using a 96-bit nonce size AEAD
  - **chacha20-poly1305**: ChaCha20-Poly1305 AEAD (symmetric, supports derivation and convergent encryption)
  - **ed25519**: ED25519 (asymmetric, supports derivation).
  - **ecdsa-p256**: ECDSA using the P-256 elliptic curve (asymmetric)
  - **rsa-2048**: RSA with bit size of 2048 (asymmetric)
  - **rsa-4096**: RSA with bit size of 4096 (asymmetric)

• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

**transit_decrypt_data** *(name, ciphertext, context=None, nonce=None, batch_input=None, mount_point='transit')*

Call to deprecated function ‘transit_decrypt_data’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘decrypt_data’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Decrypt the provided ciphertext using the named key.

Supported methods: POST:/{mount_point}/decrypt/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the encryption key to decrypt against. This is specified as part of the URL.

• **ciphertext** *(str | unicode)* – the ciphertext to decrypt.

• **context** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the base64 encoded context for key derivation. This is required if key derivation is enabled.

• **nonce** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies a base64 encoded nonce value used during encryption. Must be provided if convergent encryption is enabled for this key and the key was generated with Vault 0.6.1. Not required for keys created in 0.6.2+. 
• **batch_input** (*List[dict]*) – Specifies a list of items to be decrypted in a single batch. When this parameter is set, if the parameters ‘ciphertext’, ‘context’ and ‘nonce’ are also set, they will be ignored. Format for the input goes like this:
  ```py
  [dict(context="b64_context", ciphertext="b64_plaintext"), ...]
  ```

• **mount_point** (*str | unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns**  The JSON response of the request.

**Return type**  requests.Response

---

**transit_delete_key** (*name, mount_point='transit'*)

Call to deprecated function ‘transit_delete_key’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘delete_key’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Delete a named encryption key.

It will no longer be possible to decrypt any data encrypted with the named key. Because this is a potentially catastrophic operation, the deletion_allowed tunable must be set in the key’s /config endpoint.

**Supported methods:**  DELETE: /{mount_point}/keys/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

• **name** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the name of the encryption key to delete. This is specified as part of the URL.

• **mount_point** (*str | unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns**  The response of the request.

**Return type**  requests.Response

---

**transit_encrypt_data** (*name, plaintext, context=None, key_version=None, nonce=None, batch_input=None, key_type=None, convergent_encryption=None, mount_point='transit'*)

Call to deprecated function ‘transit_encrypt_data’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘encrypt_data’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Encrypt the provided plaintext using the named key.

This path supports the create and update policy capabilities as follows: if the user has the create capability for this endpoint in their policies, and the key does not exist, it will be upserted with default values (whether the key requires derivation depends on whether the context parameter is empty or not). If the user only has update capability and the key does not exist, an error will be returned.

**Supported methods:**  POST: /{mount_point}/encrypt/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

• **name** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the name of the encryption key to encrypt against. This is specified as part of the URL.

• **plaintext** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies base64 encoded plaintext to be encoded.

• **context** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the base64 encoded context for key derivation. This is required if key derivation is enabled for this key.

• **key_version** (*int*) – Specifies the version of the key to use for encryption. If not set, uses the latest version. Must be greater than or equal to the key’s min_encryption_version, if set.
hvac, Release 0.9.6

- **nonce** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the base64 encoded nonce value. This must be provided if convergent encryption is enabled for this key and the key was generated with Vault 0.6.1. Not required for keys created in 0.6.2+. The value must be exactly 96 bits (12 bytes) long and the user must ensure that for any given context (and thus, any given encryption key) this nonce value is never reused.

- **batch_input** *(List[dict])* – Specifies a list of items to be encrypted in a single batch. When this parameter is set, if the parameters ‘plaintext’, ‘context’ and ‘nonce’ are also set, they will be ignored. The format for the input is: [dict(context=”b64_context”, plaintext=”b64_plaintext”), ...]

- **type** *(str | unicode)* – This parameter is required when encryption key is expected to be created. When performing an upsert operation, the type of key to create.

- **convergent_encryption** *(str | unicode)* – This parameter will only be used when a key is expected to be created. Whether to support convergent encryption. This is only supported when using a key with key derivation enabled and will require all requests to carry both a context and 96-bit (12-byte) nonce. The given nonce will be used in place of a randomly generated nonce. As a result, when the same context and nonce are supplied, the same ciphertext is generated. It is very important when using this mode that you ensure that all nonces are unique for a given context. Failing to do so will severely impact the ciphertext’s security.

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

 Returns The JSON response of the request.

 Return type requests.Response

**transit_export_key** *(name, key_type, version=None, mount_point='transit')*

Call to deprecated function ‘transit_export_key’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘export_key’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Return the named key. The keys object shows the value of the key for each version. If version is specified, the specific version will be returned. If latest is provided as the version, the current key will be provided. Depending on the type of key, different information may be returned. The key must be exportable to support this operation and the version must still be valid.

Supported methods: GET: /*{mount_point}/export/*{key_type}/*{name}/*{version}*/. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the key to read information about. This is specified as part of the URL.

- **key_type** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the type of the key to export. This is specified as part of the URL. Valid values are: encryption-key signing-key hmac-key

- **version** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the version of the key to read. If omitted, all versions of the key will be returned. If the version is set to latest, the current key will be returned.

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

 Returns The JSON response of the request.

 Return type requests.Response

**transit_generate_data_key** *(name, key_type, context=None, nonce=None, bits=None, mount_point='transit')*
Call to deprecated function ‘transit_generate_data_key’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘generate_data_key’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Generates a new high-entropy key and the value encrypted with the named key.

Optionally return the plaintext of the key as well. Whether plaintext is returned depends on the path; as a result, you can use Vault ACL policies to control whether a user is allowed to retrieve the plaintext value of a key. This is useful if you want an untrusted user or operation to generate keys that are then made available to trusted users.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/datakey/{key_type}/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **name**(str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the encryption key to use to encrypt the datakey. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **key_type**(str | unicode) – Specifies the type of key to generate. If plaintext, the plaintext key will be returned along with the ciphertext. If wrapped, only the ciphertext value will be returned. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **context**(str | unicode) – Specifies the key derivation context, provided as a base64-encoded string. This must be provided if derivation is enabled.
- **nonce**(str | unicode) – Specifies a nonce value, provided as base64 encoded. Must be provided if convergent encryption is enabled for this key and the key was generated with Vault 0.6.1. Not required for keys created in 0.6.2+. The value must be exactly 96 bits (12 bytes) long and the user must ensure that for any given context (and thus, any given encryption key) this nonce value is never reused.
- **bits**(int) – Specifies the number of bits in the desired key. Can be 128, 256, or 512.
- **mount_point**(str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

transit_generate_hmac(name, hmac_input, key_version=None, algorithm=None, mount_point='transit')

Call to deprecated function ‘transit_generate_hmac’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘generate_hmac’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Return the digest of given data using the specified hash algorithm and the named key.

The key can be of any type supported by transit; the raw key will be marshaled into bytes to be used for the HMAC function. If the key is of a type that supports rotation, the latest (current) version will be used.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/hmac/{name}[/{algorithm}]. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **name**(str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the encryption key to generate hmac against. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **hash_input** – Specifies the base64 encoded input data.
- **key_version**(int) – Specifies the version of the key to use for the operation. If not set, uses the latest version. Must be greater than or equal to the key’s min_encryption_version, if set.
• **algorithm** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the hash algorithm to use. This can also be specified as part of the URL. Currently-supported algorithms are: sha2-224, sha2-256, sha2-384, sha2-512

• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

transit_generate_rand_bytes*(data_bytes=None, output_format=None, mount_point='transit')*

Call to deprecated function ‘transit_generate_rand_bytes’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘generate_random_bytes’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Return high-quality random bytes of the specified length.

Supported methods: POST://{mount_point}/random/{{bytes}}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• **n_bytes** *(int)* – Specifies the number of bytes to return. This value can be specified either in the request body, or as a part of the URL.

• **output_format** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the output encoding. Valid options are hex or base64.

• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

transit_hash_data*(hash_input, algorithm=None, output_format=None, mount_point='transit')*

Call to deprecated function ‘transit_hash_data’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘hash_data’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Return the cryptographic hash of given data using the specified algorithm.

Supported methods: POST://{mount_point}/hash/{{algorithm}}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• **hash_input** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the base64 encoded input data.

• **algorithm** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the hash algorithm to use. This can also be specified as part of the URL. Currently-supported algorithms are: sha2-224, sha2-256, sha2-384, sha2-512

• **output_format** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the output encoding. This can be either hex or base64.

• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

transit_list_keys*(mount_point='transit')*

Call to deprecated function ‘transit_list_keys’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘list_keys’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: List keys.

Only the key names are returned (not the actual keys themselves).
**Supported methods:** LIST: /{mount_point}/keys. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- `mount_point (str | unicode)` – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns**
The JSON response of the request.

**Return type**
requests.Response

**transit_read_key**(name, mount_point='transit')

Call to deprecated function ‘transit_read_key’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘read_key’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Read information about a named encryption key.

The keys object shows the creation time of each key version; the values are not the keys themselves. Depending on the type of key, different information may be returned, e.g. an asymmetric key will return its public key in a standard format for the type.

**Supported methods:** GET: /{mount_point}/keys/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- `name (str | unicode)` – Specifies the name of the encryption key to read. This is specified as part of the URL.
- `mount_point (str | unicode)` – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns**
The JSON response of the read_key request.

**Return type**
requests.Response

**transit_rewrap_data**(name, ciphertext, context=None, key_version=None, nonce=None, batch_input=None, mount_point='transit')

Call to deprecated function ‘transit_rewrap_data’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘rewrap’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Rewrap the provided ciphertext using the latest version of the named key.

Because this never returns plaintext, it is possible to delegate this functionality to untrusted users or scripts.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/rewrap/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- `name (str | unicode)` – Specifies the name of the encryption key to re-encrypt against. This is specified as part of the URL.
- `ciphertext (str | unicode)` – Specifies the ciphertext to re-encrypt.
- `context (str | unicode)` – Specifies the base64 encoded context for key derivation. This is required if key derivation is enabled.
- `key_version (int)` – Specifies the version of the key to use for the operation. If not set, uses the latest version. Must be greater than or equal to the key’s min_encryption_version, if set.
- `nonce (str | unicode)` – Specifies a base64 encoded nonce value used during encryption. Must be provided if convergent encryption is enabled for this key and the key was generated with Vault 0.6.1. Not required for keys created in 0.6.2+. 
• **batch_input** (*List[dict]*) – Specifies a list of items to be decrypted in a single batch. When this parameter is set, if the parameters ‘ciphertext’, ‘context’ and ‘nonce’ are also set, they will be ignored. Format for the input goes like this: [dict(context="b64_context", ciphertext="b64_plaintext"), ...]

• **mount_point** (*str | unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

  **Returns** The JSON response of the request.

  **Return type** requests.Response

transit_rotate_key(*name, mount_point=’transit’*)

Call to deprecated function ‘transit_rotate_key’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘rotate_key’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Rotate the version of the named key.

After rotation, new plaintext requests will be encrypted with the new version of the key. To upgrade ciphertext to be encrypted with the latest version of the key, use the rewrap endpoint. This is only supported with keys that support encryption and decryption operations.

**Supported methods**: POST: /{mount_point}/keys/{name}/rotate. Produces: 204 (empty body)

  **Parameters**

  • **name** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the name of the key to read information about. This is specified as part of the URL.

  • **mount_point** (*str | unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

  **Returns** The response of the request.

  **Return type** requests.Response

transit_sign_data(*name, input_data, key_version=None, algorithm=None, context=None, prehashed=None, mount_point=’transit’, signature_algorithm=’pss’*)

Call to deprecated function ‘transit_sign_data’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘sign_data’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Return the cryptographic signature of the given data using the named key and the specified hash algorithm.

The key must be of a type that supports signing.

**Supported methods**: POST: /{mount_point}/sign/{name}({hash_algorithm}). Produces: 200 application/json

  **Parameters**

  • **name** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the name of the encryption key to use for signing. This is specified as part of the URL.

  • **hash_input** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the base64 encoded input data.

  • **key_version** (*int*) – Specifies the version of the key to use for signing. If not set, uses the latest version. Must be greater than or equal to the key’s min_encryption_version, if set.

  • **hash_algorithm** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the hash algorithm to use for supporting key types (notably, not including ed25519 which specifies its own hash algorithm). This can also be specified as part of the URL. Currently-supported algorithms are: sha2-224, sha2-256, sha2-384, sha2-512
- **context** *(str | unicode)* – Base64 encoded context for key derivation. Required if key derivation is enabled; currently only available with ed25519 keys.

- **prehashed** *(bool)* – Set to true when the input is already hashed. If the key type is rsa-2048 or rsa-4096, then the algorithm used to hash the input should be indicated by the hash_algorithm parameter. Just as the value to sign should be the base64-encoded representation of the exact binary data you want signed, when set, input is expected to be base64-encoded binary hashed data, not hex-formatted. (As an example, on the command line, you could generate a suitable input via openssl dgst -sha256 -binary | base64.)

- **signature_algorithm** *(str | unicode)* – When using a RSA key, specifies the RSA signature algorithm to use for signing. Supported signature types are: pss, pkcs1v15

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**transit_update_key** *(name, min_decryption_version=None, min_encryption_version=None, deletion_allowed=None, mount_point='transit')*

Call to deprecated function ‘transit_update_key’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘update_key_configuration’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Tune configuration values for a given key.

These values are returned during a read operation on the named key.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/keys/{name}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the encryption key to update configuration for.

- **min_decryption_version** *(int)* – Specifies the minimum version of ciphertext allowed to be decrypted. Adjusting this as part of a key rotation policy can prevent old copies of ciphertext from being decrypted, should they fall into the wrong hands. For signatures, this value controls the minimum version of signature that can be verified against. For HMACs, this controls the minimum version of a key allowed to be used as the key for verification.

- **min_encryption_version** *(int)* – Specifies the minimum version of the key that can be used to encrypt plaintext, sign payloads, or generate HMACs. Must be 0 (which will use the latest version) or a value greater or equal to min_decryption_version.

- **deletion_allowed** *(bool)* – Specifies if the key is allowed to be deleted.

- **exportable** *(bool)* – Enables keys to be exportable. This allows for all the valid keys in the key ring to be exported. Once set, this cannot be disabled.

- **allow_plaintext_backup** *(bool)* – If set, enables taking backup of named key in the plaintext format. Once set, this cannot be disabled.

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**transit_verify_signed_data** *(name, input_data, algorithm=None, signature=None, hmac=None, context=None, prehashed=None, mount_point='transit', signature_algorithm='pss')*
Call to deprecated function ‘transit_verify_signed_data’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘verify_signed_data’ method on the ‘hvac.api.secrets_engines.transit’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Return whether the provided signature is valid for the given data.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/verify/{name}/[hash_algorithm]). Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** (str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the encryption key that was used to generate the signature or HMAC.
- **hash_input** – Specifies the base64 encoded input data.
- **signature** (str | unicode) – Specifies the signature output from the /transit/sign function. Either this must be supplied or hmac must be supplied.
- **hmac** (str | unicode) – Specifies the signature output from the /transit/hmac function. Either this must be supplied or signature must be supplied.
- **hash_algorithm** (str | unicode) – Specifies the hash algorithm to use. This can also be specified as part of the URL. Currently-supported algorithms are: sha2-224, sha2-256, sha2-384, sha2-512
- **context** (str | unicode) – Base64 encoded context for key derivation. Required if key derivation is enabled; currently only available with ed25519 keys.
- **prehashed** (bool) – Set to true when the input is already hashed. If the key type is rsa-2048 or rsa-4096, then the algorithm used to hash the input should be indicated by the hash_algorithm parameter.
- **signature_algorithm** (str | unicode) – When using a RSA key, specifies the RSA signature algorithm to use for signature verification. Supported signature types are: pss, pkcs1v15
- **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

tune_auth_backend(backend_type, mount_point=None, default_lease_ttl=None, max_lease_ttl=None, description=None, audit_non_hmac_request_keys=None, audit_non_hmac_response_keys=None, listing_visibility=", passthrough_request_headers=None)

Call to deprecated function ‘tune_auth_backend’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘tune’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.auth’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Tune configuration parameters for a given auth path.

This endpoint requires sudo capability on the final path, but the same functionality can be achieved without sudo via sys-mounts/auth/[auth-path]/tune.

**Supported methods:** POST: /sys/auth/{path}/tune. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **path** (str | unicode) – The path the method was mounted on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the “method_type” argument.
- **default_lease_ttl** (int) – Specifies the default time-to-live. If set on a specific auth path, this overrides the global default.
• **max Lease_ttl** (**int**) – The maximum time-to-live. If set on a specific auth path, this overrides the global default.

• **description** (**str | unicode**) – Specifies the description of the mount. This overrides the current stored value, if any.

• **audit_non_hmac_request_keys** (**array**) – Specifies the list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the request data object.

• **audit_non_hmac_response_keys** (**list**) – Specifies the list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the response data object.

• **listing_visibility** (**list**) – Specifies whether to show this mount in the UI-specific listing endpoint. Valid values are “unauth” or “”.

• **passthrough_request_headers** (**list**) – List of headers to whitelist and pass from the request to the backend.

• **kwargs** (**dict**) – All dicts are accepted and passed to vault. See your specific secret engine for details on which extra key-word arguments you might want to pass.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

tune_secret_backend (**backend_type**, **mount_point=None**, **default_lease_ttl=None**, **max_lease_ttl=None**, **description=None**, **audit_non_hmac_request_keys=None**, **audit_non_hmac_response_keys=None**, **listing_visibility=None**, **passthrough_request_headers=None**)  

Call to deprecated function ‘tune_secret_backend’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘tune_mount_configuration’ method on the ‘hvac.api.system_backend.mount’ class moving forward.

**Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below:** Tune configuration parameters for a given mount point.

**Supported methods:** POST: /sys/mounts/{path}/tune. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

• **path** (**str | unicode**) – Specifies the path where the secrets engine will be mounted. This is specified as part of the URL.

• **mount_point** (**str**) – The path the associated secret backend is mounted

• **description** (**str**) – Specifies the description of the mount. This overrides the current stored value, if any.

• **default_lease_ttl** (**int**) – Default time-to-live. This overrides the global default. A value of 0 is equivalent to the system default TTL

• **max_lease_ttl** (**int**) – Maximum time-to-live. This overrides the global default. A value of 0 are equivalent and set to the system max TTL.

• **audit_non_hmac_request_keys** (**list**) – Specifies the comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the request data object.

• **audit_non_hmac_response_keys** (**list**) – Specifies the comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the response data object.

• **listing_visibility** (**str**) – Specificies whether to show this mount in the UI-specific listing endpoint. Valid values are “unauth” or “”.

• **passthrough_request_headers** (**str**) – Comma-separated list of headers to whitelist and pass from the request to the backend.
hvac, Release 0.9.6

- **options** *(dict)* – Specifies mount type specific options that are passed to the backend.
  - **version**: `<KV>` The version of the KV to mount. Set to “2” for mount KV v2.
- **force_no_cache** *(bool)* – Disable caching.
- **kwargs** *(dict)* – All dicts are accepted and passed to vault. See your specific secret engine for details on which extra key-word arguments you might want to pass.

**Returns** The response from the request.

**Return type** request.Response

**unseal**(key)

Call to deprecated function ‘unseal’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘submit_unseal_key’ method on the ‘unseal’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Enter a single master key share to progress the unsealing of the Vault.

If the threshold number of master key shares is reached, Vault will attempt to unseal the Vault. Otherwise, this API must be called multiple times until that threshold is met.

Either the key or reset parameter must be provided; if both are provided, reset takes precedence.

**Supported methods**: PUT: /sys/unseal. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **key** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies a single master key share. This is required unless reset is true.
- **reset** *(bool)* – Specifies if previously-provided unseal keys are discarded and the unseal process is reset.
- **migrate** – Available in 1.0 Beta - Used to migrate the seal from shamir to autoseal or autoseal to shamir. Must be provided on all unseal key calls.

**Type** migrate: bool

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

**unseal_multi**(keys)

Call to deprecated function ‘unseal_multi’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘submit_unseal_keys’ method on the ‘unseal’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Enter multiple master key share to progress the unsealing of the Vault.

**Parameters**

- **keys** *(List[str]*) – List of master key shares.
- **migrate** – Available in 1.0 Beta - Used to migrate the seal from shamir to autoseal or autoseal to shamir. Must be provided on all unseal key calls.

**Type** migrate: bool

**Returns** The JSON response of the last unseal request.

**Return type** dict

**unseal_reset** ()
Call to deprecated function ‘unseal_reset’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘submit_unseal_key’ method on the hvac.api.system_backend.seal class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Enter a single master key share to progress the unsealing of the Vault.

If the threshold number of master key shares is reached, Vault will attempt to unseal the Vault. Otherwise, this API must be called multiple times until that threshold is met.

Either the key or reset parameter must be provided; if both are provided, reset takes precedence.

Supported methods: PUT: /sys/unseal. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **key** (str | unicode) – Specifies a single master key share. This is required unless reset is true.
- **reset** (bool) – Specifies if previously-provided unseal keys are discarded and the unseal process is reset.
- **migrate** – Available in 1.0 Beta - Used to migrate the seal from shamir to autoseal or autoseal to shamir. Must be provided on all unseal key calls.

Type migrate: bool

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

unwrap (token=None)

Call to deprecated function ‘unwrap’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘unwrap’ method on the hvac.api.system_backend.wrapping class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Return the original response inside the given wrapping token.

Unlike simply reading cubbyhole/response (which is deprecated), this endpoint provides additional validation checks on the token, returns the original value on the wire rather than a JSON string representation of it, and ensures that the response is properly audit-logged.

Supported methods: POST: /sys/wrapping/unwrap. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters **token** (str | unicode) – Specifies the wrapping token ID. This is required if the client token is not the wrapping token. Do not use the wrapping token in both locations.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

update_userpass_password (username, password, mount_point='userpass')

POST /auth/<mount point>/users/<username>/password

Parameters

- **username** –
- **password** –
- **mount_point** –

Returns

Return type

update_userpass_policies (username, policies, mount_point='userpass')

POST /auth/<mount point>/users/<username>/policies
Parameters
• username –
• policies –
• mount_point –

Returns
Return type
url

static urljoin(*args)

Call to deprecated function ‘urljoin’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.8.0’ Please use the ‘urljoin’ method on the ‘hvac.adapters’ class moving forward.

Docstring content from this method’s replacement copied below: Joins given arguments into a url. Trailing and leading slashes are stripped for each argument.

Parameters args (str | unicode) – Multiple parts of a URL to be combined into one string.

Returns Full URL combining all provided arguments

Return type str | unicode

write(path, wrap_ttl=None, **kwargs)

POST /<path>

Parameters
• path –
• wrap_ttl –
• kwargs –

Returns

Return type

4.2 hvac.api

Collection of Vault API endpoint classes.

class hvac.api.AuthMethods (adapter)
    Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_category.VaultApiCategory
    Auth Methods.
    implemented_classes = [<class 'hvac.api.auth_methods.azure.Azure'>, <class 'hvac.api.auth_methods.github.Github'>, ...
    unimplemented_classes = ['AppId', 'AppRole', 'AliCloud', 'Jwt', 'Cert', 'Token']

class hvac.api.SecretsEngines (adapter)
    Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_category.VaultApiCategory
    Secrets Engines.
    implemented_classes = [<class 'hvac.api.secrets_engines.aws.Aws'>, <class 'hvac.api.secrets_engines.mssql.Mssql'> ...
    unimplemented_classes = ['AliCloud', 'Azure', 'GcpKms', 'Nomad', 'Ssh', 'TOTP', 'Cassandra']
class hvac.api.SystemBackend(adapter)


__init__(adapter)

API Category class constructor.

Parameters

adapter (hvac.adapters.Adapter) – Instance of hvac.adapters.Adapter; used for performing HTTP requests.

implemented_classes = [<class 'hvac.api.system_backend.audit.Audit'>, <class 'hvac.api.system_backend.auth.Auth'>, ...

unimplemented_classes = []

class hvac.api.VaultApiBase(adapter)

Bases: object

Base class for API endpoints.

__init__(adapter)

Default api class constructor.

Parameters

adapter (hvac.adapters.Adapter) – Instance of hvac.adapters.Adapter; used for performing HTTP requests.

class hvac.api.VaultApiCategory(adapter)

Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

Base class for API categories.

__init__(adapter)

API Category class constructor.

Parameters

adapter (hvac.adapters.Adapter) – Instance of hvac.adapters.Adapter; used for performing HTTP requests.

adapter

Retrieve the adapter instance under the “_adapter” property in use by this class.

Returns

The adapter instance in use by this class.

Return type hvac.adapters.Adapter

static get_private_attr_name(class_name)

Helper method to prepend a leading underscore to a provided class name.

Parameters

class_name (str|unicode) – Name of a class under this category.

Returns

The private attribute label for the provided class.

Return type str

implemented_classes

List of implemented classes under this category.

Returns

List of implemented classes under this category.

Return type List[hvac.api.VaultApiBase]
unimplemented_classes
List of known unimplemented classes under this category.

Returns List of known unimplemented classes under this category.

Return type List[str]

4.3 hvac.api.auth_methods

Collection of classes for various Vault auth methods.

class hvac.api.auth_methods.AuthMethods (adapter)
   Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_category.VaultApiCategory
   Auth Methods.

   implemented_classes = [<class 'hvac.api.auth_methods.azure.Azure'>, <class 'hvac.api.auth_methods.github.Github'>, ...
   unimplemented_classes = ['AppId', 'AppRole', 'AliCloud', 'Jwt', 'Cert', 'Token']

class hvac.api.auth_methods.Azure (adapter)
   Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase
   Azure Auth Method (API).
   Reference: https://www.vaultproject.io/api/auth/azure/index.html

   configure (tenant_id, resource, environment='AzurePublicCloud', client_id=None,
             client_secret=None, mount_point='azure')
   Configure the credentials required for the plugin to perform API calls to Azure.
   These credentials will be used to query the metadata about the virtual machine.
   Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

   Parameters

   • tenant_id (str | unicode) – The tenant id for the Azure Active Directory organization.
   • resource (str | unicode) – The configured URL for the application registered in Azure Active Directory.
   • client_id (str | unicode) – The client id for credentials to query the Azure APIs. Currently read permissions to query compute resources are required.
   • client_secret (str | unicode) – The client secret for credentials to query the Azure APIs.
   • mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the azure auth method was mounted on.

   Returns The response of the request.

   Return type requests.Response
create_role

```python
create_role(name, policies=None, ttl=None, max_ttl=None, period=None, bound_service_principal_ids=None, bound_group_ids=None, bound_locations=None, bound_subscription_ids=None, bound_resource_groups=None, bound_scale_sets=None, num_uses=None, mount_point='azure')
```

Create a role in the method.

Role types have specific entities that can perform login operations against this endpoint. Constraints specific to the role type must be set on the role. These are applied to the authenticated entities attempting to login.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/role/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Name of the role.
- **policies** *(list)* – Policies to be set on tokens issued using this role.
- **num_uses** *(int)* – Number of uses to set on a token produced by this role.
- **ttl** *(str | unicode)* – The TTL period of tokens issued using this role in seconds.
- **max_ttl** *(str | unicode)* – The maximum allowed lifetime of tokens issued in seconds using this role.
- **period** *(str | unicode)* – If set, indicates that the token generated using this role should never expire. The token should be renewed within the duration specified by this value. At each renewal, the token’s TTL will be set to the value of this parameter.
- **bound_service_principal_ids** *(list)* – The list of Service Principal IDs that login is restricted to.
- **bound_group_ids** *(list)* – The list of group ids that login is restricted to.
- **bound_locations** *(list)* – The list of locations that login is restricted to.
- **bound_subscription_ids** *(list)* – The list of subscription IDs that login is restricted to.
- **bound_resource_groups** *(list)* – The list of resource groups that login is restricted to.
- **bound_scale_sets** *(list)* – The list of scale set names that the login is restricted to.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the azure auth method was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

delete_config

```python
delete_config(mount_point='azure')
```

Delete the previously configured Azure config and credentials.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters** **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the azure auth method was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response
delete_role (name, mount_point='azure')
Delete the previously registered role.

Supported methods: DELETE: /auth/{mount_point}/role/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters
• name (str | unicode) – Name of the role.
• mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the azure auth method was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.
Return type requests.Response

list_roles (mount_point='azure')
List all the roles that are registered with the plugin.

Supported methods: LIST: /auth/{mount_point}/role. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the azure auth method was mounted on.

Returns The “data” key from the JSON response of the request.
Return type dict

login (role, jwt, subscription_id=None, resource_group_name=None, vm_name=None, vmss_name=None, use_token=True, mount_point='azure')
Fetch a token.

This endpoint takes a signed JSON Web Token (JWT) and a role name for some entity. It verifies the JWT signature to authenticate that entity and then authorizes the entity for the given role.

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/login. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters
• role (str | unicode) – Name of the role against which the login is being attempted.
• jwt (str | unicode) – Signed JSON Web Token (JWT) from Azure MSI.
• subscription_id (str | unicode) – The subscription ID for the machine that generated the MSI token. This information can be obtained through instance metadata.
• resource_group_name (str | unicode) – The resource group for the machine that generated the MSI token. This information can be obtained through instance metadata.
• vm_name (str | unicode) – The virtual machine name for the machine that generated the MSI token. This information can be obtained through instance metadata. If vmss_name is provided, this value is ignored.
• vmss_name (str | unicode) – The virtual machine scale set name for the machine that generated the MSI token. This information can be obtained through instance metadata.
• use_token (bool) – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the the hvac.adapters.Adapter() instance under the _adapter Client attribute.
• mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the azure auth method was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.
read_config (mount_point='azure')
Return the previously configured config, including credentials.

Supported methods: GET: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters
mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the azure auth method was mounted on.

Returns
The data key from the JSON response of the request.

read_role (name, mount_point='azure')
Read the previously registered role configuration.

Supported methods: GET: /auth/{mount_point}/role/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters
• name (str | unicode) – Name of the role.
• mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the azure auth method was mounted on.

Returns
The “data” key from the JSON response of the request.

configure (credentials='', google_certs_endpoint='https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v3/certs', mount_point='gcp')
Configure the credentials required for the GCP auth method to perform API calls to Google Cloud.

Parameters
• credentials (str | unicode) – A JSON string containing the contents of a GCP credentials file. The credentials file must have the following permissions: iam.serviceAccounts.get, iam.serviceAccountKeys.get. If this value is empty, Vault will try to use Application Default Credentials from the machine on which the Vault server is running. The project must have the iam.googleapis.com API enabled.
• google_certs_endpoint (str | unicode) – The Google OAuth2 endpoint from which to obtain public certificates. This is used for testing and should generally not be set by end users.
• mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns
The response of the request.

Return type  dict

4.3. hvac.api.auth_methods
**create_role** (name, role_type, project_id, ttl="", max_ttl="", period="", policies=None, bound_service_accounts=None, max_jwt_exp='15m', allow_gce_inference=True, bound_zones=None, bound_regions=None, bound_instance_groups=None, bound_labels=None, mount_point='gcp')

Register a role in the GCP auth method.

Role types have specific entities that can perform login operations against this endpoint. Constraints specific to the role type must be set on the role. These are applied to the authenticated entities attempting to login.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/role/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **name (str | unicode)** – The name of the role.
- **role_type (str | unicode)** – The type of this role. Certain fields correspond to specific roles and will be rejected otherwise.
- **project_id (str | unicode)** – The GCP project ID. Only entities belonging to this project can authenticate with this role.
- **ttl (str | unicode)** – The TTL period of tokens issued using this role. This can be specified as an integer number of seconds or as a duration value like “5m”.
- **max_ttl (str | unicode)** – The maximum allowed lifetime of tokens issued in seconds using this role. This can be specified as an integer number of seconds or as a duration value like “5m”.
- **period (str | unicode)** – If set, indicates that the token generated using this role should never expire. The token should be renewed within the duration specified by this value. At each renewal, the token’s TTL will be set to the value of this parameter. This can be specified as an integer number of seconds or as a duration value like “5m”.
- **policies (list)** – The list of policies to be set on tokens issued using this role.
- **bound_service_accounts (list)** – <required for iam> A list of service account emails or IDs that login is restricted to. If set to *, all service accounts are allowed (role will still be bound by project). Will be inferred from service account used to issue metadata token for GCE instances.
- **max_jwt_exp (str | unicode)** – <iam only> The number of seconds past the time of authentication that the login param JWT must expire within. For example, if a user attempts to login with a token that expires within an hour and this is set to 15 minutes, Vault will return an error prompting the user to create a new signed JWT with a shorter exp. The GCE metadata tokens currently do not allow the exp claim to be customized.
- **allow_gce_inference (bool)** – <iam only> A flag to determine if this role should allow GCE instances to authenticate by inferring service accounts from the GCE identity metadata token.
- **bound_zones (list)** – <gce only> The list of zones that a GCE instance must belong to in order to be authenticated. If bound_instance_groups is provided, it is assumed to be a zonal group and the group must belong to this zone.
- **bound_regions (list)** – <gce only> The list of regions that a GCE instance must belong to in order to be authenticated. If bound_instance_groups is provided, it is assumed to be a regional group and the group must belong to this region. If bound_zones are provided, this attribute is ignored.
**bound_instance_groups** *(list)*  - <gce only> The instance groups that an authorized instance must belong to in order to be authenticated. If specified, either bound_zones or bound_regions must be set too.

**bound_labels** *(list)*  - <gce only> A list of GCP labels formatted as “key:value” strings that must be set on authorized GCE instances. Because GCP labels are not currently ACL’d, we recommend that this be used in conjunction with other restrictions.

**mount_point** *(str | unicode)*  - The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The data key from the JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```python
def delete_config(mount_point='gcp')
    Delete all GCP configuration data. This operation is idempotent.

    **Supported methods:** DELETE: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

    **Parameters**
    - **mount_point** *(str | unicode)*  - The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

    **Returns** The response of the request.

    **Return type** requests.Response
```

```python
def delete_role(role, mount_point='gcp')
    Delete the previously registered role.

    **Supported methods:** DELETE: /auth/{mount_point}/role/{role}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

    **Parameters**
    - **role** *(str | unicode)*  - The name of the role to delete.
    - **mount_point** *(str | unicode)*  - The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

    **Returns** The response of the request.

    **Return type** requests.Response
```

```python
def edit_labels_on_gce_role(name, add=None, remove=None, mount_point='gcp')
    Edit labels for an existing GCE role in the backend.

    This allows you to add or remove labels (keys, values, or both) from the list of keys on the role.

    **Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/role/{name}/labels. Produces: 204 (empty body)

    **Parameters**
    - **name** *(str | unicode)*  - The name of an existing gce role. This will return an error if role is not a gce type role.
    - **add** *(list)*  - The list of key:value labels to add to the GCE role’s bound labels.
    - **remove** *(list)*  - The list of label keys to remove from the role’s bound labels. If any of the specified keys do not exist, no error is returned (idempotent).
    - **mount_point** *(str | unicode)*  - The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

    **Returns** The response of the edit_labels_on_gce_role request.

    **Return type** requests.Response
```
edit_service_accounts_on_iam_role(name, add=None, remove=None, 
mount_point='gcp')
Edit service accounts for an existing IAM role in the GCP auth method.
This allows you to add or remove service accounts from the list of service accounts on the role.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/role/{name}/service-accounts. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**
- **name (str | unicode)** – The name of an existing iam type role. This will return an error if role is not an iam type role.
- **add (list)** – The list of service accounts to add to the role’s service accounts.
- **remove (list)** – The list of service accounts to remove from the role’s service accounts.
- **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

list_roles (mount_point='gcp')
List all the roles that are registered with the plugin.

**Supported methods:** LIST: /auth/{mount_point}/roles. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The data key from the JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

login(role, jwt, use_token=True, mount_point='gcp')
Login to retrieve a Vault token via the GCP auth method.

This endpoint takes a signed JSON Web Token (JWT) and a role name for some entity. It verifies the JWT signature with Google Cloud to authenticate that entity and then authorizes the entity for the given role.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/login. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- **role (str | unicode)** – The name of the role against which the login is being attempted.
- **jwt (str | unicode)** – A signed JSON web token
- **use_token (bool)** – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the the hvac.adapters.Adapter() instance under the _adapter Client attribute.
- **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

read_config (mount_point='gcp')
Read the configuration, if any, including credentials.
**Supported methods:** GET: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns**
The data key from the JSON response of the request.

**Return type**
dict

**read_role** *(name, mount_point=’gcp’)*
Read the previously registered role configuration.

**Supported methods:** GET: /auth/{mount_point}/role/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- **name** *(str | unicode)* – The name of the role to read.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns**
The data key from the JSON response of the read_role request.

**Return type**
JSON

class hvac.api.auth_methods.Github*(adapter)*
Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

GitHub Auth Method (API).

Reference: https://www.vaultproject.io/api/auth/github/index.html

**configure** *(organization, base_url=”, ttl=”, max_ttl=”, mount_point=’github’)*
Configure the connection parameters for GitHub.

This path honors the distinction between the create and update capabilities inside ACL policies.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**
- **organization** *(str | unicode)* – The organization users must be part of.
- **base_url** *(str | unicode)* – The API endpoint to use. Useful if you are running GitHub Enterprise or an API-compatible authentication server.
- **ttl** *(str | unicode)* – Duration after which authentication will be expired.
- **max_ttl** *(str | unicode)* – Maximum duration after which authentication will be expired.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns**
The response of the configure_method request.

**Return type**
requests.Response

**login** *(token, use_token=True, mount_point=’github’)*
Login using GitHub access token.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/login. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- **token** *(str | unicode)* – GitHub personal API token.
• **use_token (bool)** – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the the `hvac.adapters.Adapter()` instance under the `_adapter Client attribute.

• **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the login request.

**Return type** dict

```python
map_team(team_name, policies=None, mount_point='github')
```

Map a list of policies to a team that exists in the configured GitHub organization.

**Supported methods:** POST: `/auth/{mount_point}/map/teams/{team_name}`. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **team_name (str | unicode)** – GitHub team name in “slugified” format
- **policies (List[str])** – Comma separated list of policies to assign
- **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the map_github_teams request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```python
map_user(user_name, policies=None, mount_point='github')
```

Map a list of policies to a specific GitHub user exists in the configured organization.

**Supported methods:** POST: `/auth/{mount_point}/map/users/{user_name}`. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **user_name (str | unicode)** – GitHub user name
- **policies (List[str])** – Comma separated list of policies to assign
- **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the map_github_users request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```python
read_configuration(mount_point='github')
```

Read the GitHub configuration.

**Supported methods:** GET: `/auth/{mount_point}/config`. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters** **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the read_configuration request.

**Return type** dict

```python
read_team_mapping(team_name, mount_point='github')
```

Read the GitHub team policy mapping.

**Supported methods:** GET: `/auth/{mount_point}/map/teams/{team_name}`. Produces: 200 application/json
Parameters

- **team_name** *(str | unicode)* – GitHub team name
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns
The JSON response of the read_team_mapping request.

Return type dict

```python
read_user_mapping(user_name, mount_point='github')
```

Read the GitHub user policy mapping.

Supported methods: GET: /auth/{mount_point}/map/users/{user_name}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **user_name** *(str | unicode)* – GitHub user name
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns
The JSON response of the read_user_mapping request.

Return type dict

```python
class hvac.api.auth_methods.Kubernetes(adjac)
```

Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

Kubernetes Auth Method (API).

Reference: https://www.vaultproject.io/api/auth/kubernetes/index.html

```python
configure(kubernetes_host, kubernetes_ca_cert='', token_reviewer_jwt='', pem_keys=None, mount_point='kubernetes')
```

Configure the connection parameters for Kubernetes.

This path honors the distinction between the create and update capabilities inside ACL policies.

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- **kubernetes_host** *(str | unicode)* – Host must be a host string, a host:port pair, or a URL to the base of the Kubernetes API server. Example: https://k8s.example.com:443
- **kubernetes_ca_cert** *(str | unicode)* – PEM encoded CA cert for use by the TLS client used to talk with the Kubernetes API. NOTE: Every line must end with a newline:
- **token_reviewer_jwt** *(str | unicode)* – A service account JWT used to access the TokenReview API to validate other JWTs during login. If not set the JWT used for login will be used to access the API.
- **pem_keys** *(list)* – Optional list of PEM-formatted public keys or certificates used to verify the signatures of Kubernetes service account JWTs. If a certificate is given, its public key will be extracted. Not every installation of Kubernetes exposes these keys.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns
The response of the configure_method request.

Return type requests.Response
create_role(name, bound_service_account_names, bound_service_account_namespaces, ttl=", max_ttl=", period=", policies=None, mount_point='kubernetes')

Create a role in the method.

Registers a role in the auth method. Role types have specific entities that can perform login operations against this endpoint. Constraints specific to the role type must be set on the role. These are applied to the authenticated entities attempting to login.

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/role/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• name (str | unicode) – Name of the role.

• bound_service_account_names (list | str | unicode) – List of service account names able to access this role. If set to "*" all names are allowed, both this and bound_service_account_namespaces cannot be "*".

• bound_service_account_namespaces (list | str | unicode) – List of namespaces allowed to access this role. If set to "*" all namespaces are allowed, both this and bound_service_account_names cannot be set to "*".

• ttl (str | unicode) – The TTL period of tokens issued using this role in seconds.

• max_ttl (str | unicode) – The maximum allowed lifetime of tokens issued in seconds using this role.

• period (str | unicode) – If set, indicates that the token generated using this role should never expire. The token should be renewed within the duration specified by this value. At each renewal, the token’s TTL will be set to the value of this parameter.

• policies (list | str | unicode) – Policies to be set on tokens issued using this role.

• mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the azure auth method was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

delete_role(name, mount_point='kubernetes')

Delete the previously registered role.

Supported methods: DELETE: /auth/{mount_point}/role/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• name (str | unicode) – Name of the role.

• mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the kubernetes auth method was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

list_roles(mount_point='kubernetes')

List all the roles that are registered with the plugin.

Supported methods: LIST: /auth/{mount_point}/role. Produces: 200 application/json
Parameters **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the kubernetes auth method was mounted on.

**Returns** The “data” key from the JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

```
login (role, jwt, use_token=True, mount_point='kubernetes')
```

Fetch a token.

This endpoint takes a signed JSON Web Token (JWT) and a role name for some entity. It verifies the JWT signature to authenticate that entity and then authorizes the entity for the given role.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/login. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **role** *(str | unicode)* – Name of the role against which the login is being attempted.
- **jwt** *(str | unicode)* – Signed JSON Web Token (JWT) from Azure MSI.
- **use_token** *(bool)* – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the the `hvac.adapters.Adapter()` instance under the _adapter Client attribute.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the azure auth method was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

```
read_config (mount_point='kubernetes')
```

Return the previously configured config, including credentials.

**Supported methods:** GET: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

```
mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the kubernetes auth method was mounted on.
```

**Returns** The data key from the JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

```
read_role (name, mount_point='kubernetes')
```

Returns the previously registered role configuration.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/role/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Name of the role.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the kubernetes auth method was mounted on.

**Returns** The “data” key from the JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict
class hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap(adapter)
Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

LDAP Auth Method (API).

configure(user_dn, group_dn, url='ldap://127.0.0.1', case_sensitive_names=False,
starttls=False, tls_min_version='tls12', tls_max_version='tls12', insecure_tls=False,
certificate=None, bind_dn=None, bind_pass=None, user_attr='cn',
discover_dn=False, deny_null_bind=True, upn_domain=None,
group_filter='(|(memberUid={$.Username})(member={$.UserDN})(uniqueMember={$.UserDN}))',
group_attr='cn', mount_point='ldap')

Configure the LDAP auth method.

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- **user_dn** *(str | unicode)* – Base DN under which to perform user search. Example: ou=Users,dc=example,dc=com

- **group_dn** *(str | unicode)* – LDAP search base to use for group membership search. This can be the root containing either groups or users. Example: ou=Groups,dc=example,dc=com

- **url** *(str | unicode)* – The LDAP server to connect to. Examples: ldap://ldap.myorg.com, ldaps://ldap.myorg.com:636. Multiple URLs can be specified with commas, e.g. ldap://ldap.myorg.com,ldap://ldap2.myorg.com; these will be tried in order.

- **case_sensitive_names** *(bool)* – If set, user and group names assigned to policies within the backend will be case sensitive. Otherwise, names will be normalized to lower case. Case will still be preserved when sending the username to the LDAP server at login time; this is only for matching local user/group definitions.

- **starttls** *(bool)* – If true, issues a StartTLS command after establishing an unencrypted connection.

- **tls_min_version** *(str | unicode)* – Minimum TLS version to use. Accepted values are tls10, tls11 or tls12.

- **tls_max_version** *(str | unicode)* – Maximum TLS version to use. Accepted values are tls10, tls11 or tls12.

- **insecure_tls** *(bool)* – If true, skips LDAP server SSL certificate verification - insecure, use with caution!

- **certificate** *(str | unicode)* – CA certificate to use when verifying LDAP server certificate, must be x509 PEM encoded.

- **bind_dn** *(str | unicode)* – Distinguished name of object to bind when performing user search. Example: cn=vault,ou=Users,dc=example,dc=com

- **bind_pass** *(str | unicode)* – Password to use along with binddn when performing user search.

- **user_attr** *(str | unicode)* – Attribute on user attribute object matching the username passed when authenticating. Examples: sAMAccountName, cn, uid

- **discover_dn** *(bool)* – Use anonymous bind to discover the bind DN of a user.

- **deny_null_bind** *(bool)* – This option prevents users from bypassing authentication when providing an empty password.
- **upn_domain** *(str | unicode)* – The userPrincipalDomain used to construct the UPN string for the authenticating user. The constructed UPN will appear as [username]@UPNDomain. Example: example.com, which will cause vault to bind as username@example.com.

- **group_filter** *(str | unicode)* – Go template used when constructing the group membership query. The template can access the following context variables: [UserDN, Username]. The default is `(|(memberUid={{.Username}})(member={{.UserDN}})(uniqueMember={{.UserDN}}))`, which is compatible with several common directory schemas. To support nested group resolution for Active Directory, instead use the following query: `(&(&(objectClass=group)(member:1.2.840.113556.1.4.1941:={{.UserDN}})))`.

- **group_attr** *(str | unicode)* – LDAP attribute to follow on objects returned by groupfilter in order to enumerate user group membership. Examples: for groupfilter queries returning group objects, use: cn. For queries returning user objects, use: memberOf. The default is cn.

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the configure request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```python
create_or_update_group(name, policies=None, mount_point='ldap')
```
Create or update LDAP group policies.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/groups/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**
- **name** *(str | unicode)* – The name of the LDAP group
- **policies** *(list)* – List of policies associated with the group. This parameter is transformed to a comma-delimited string before being passed to Vault.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the create_or_update_group request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```python
create_or_update_user(username, policies=None, groups=None, mount_point='ldap')
```
Create or update LDAP users policies and group associations.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/users/{username}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**
- **username** *(str | unicode)* – The username of the LDAP user
- **policies** *(str | unicode)* – List of policies associated with the user. This parameter is transformed to a comma-delimited string before being passed to Vault.
- **groups** *(str | unicode)* – List of groups associated with the user. This parameter is transformed to a comma-delimited string before being passed to Vault.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the create_or_update_user request.

**Return type** requests.Response
delete_group (name, mount_point='ldap')
Delete a LDAP group and policy association.

Supported methods: DELETE: /auth/{mount_point}/groups/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters
- name (str | unicode) – The name of the LDAP group
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the delete_group request.
Return type requests.Response

delete_user (username, mount_point='ldap')
Delete a LDAP user and policy association.

Supported methods: DELETE: /auth/{mount_point}/users/{username}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters
- username (str | unicode) – The username of the LDAP user
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the delete_user request.
Return type requests.Response

list_groups (mount_point='ldap')
List existing LDAP existing groups that have been created in this auth method.

Supported methods: LIST: /auth/{mount_point}/groups. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the list_groups request.
Return type dict

list_users (mount_point='ldap')
List existing users in the method.

Supported methods: LIST: /auth/{mount_point}/users. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the list_users request.
Return type dict

login (username, password, use_token=True, mount_point='ldap')
Log in with LDAP credentials.

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/login/{username}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters
- username (str | unicode) – The username of the LDAP user
**password** *(str | unicode)* – The password for the LDAP user

**use_token** *(bool)* – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the the `hvac.adapters.Adapter()` instance under the _adapater Client attribute.

**mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the login_with_user request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**read_configuration** *(mount_point='ldap')*

Retrieve the LDAP configuration for the auth method.

**Supported methods:** GET: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the read_configuration request.

**Return type** dict

**read_group** *(name, mount_point='ldap')*

Read policies associated with a LDAP group.

**Supported methods:** GET: /auth/{mount_point}/groups/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** *(str | unicode)* – The name of the LDAP group
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the read_group request.

**Return type** dict

**read_user** *(username, mount_point='ldap')*

Read policies associated with a LDAP user.

**Supported methods:** GET: /auth/{mount_point}/users/{username}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **username** *(str | unicode)* – The username of the LDAP user
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the read_user request.

**Return type** dict

**class** `hvac.api.auth_methods.Userpass(adapter)`

**Bases:** `hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase`

**USERPASS Auth Method (API). Reference:** https://www.vaultproject.io/api/auth/userpass/index.html

**create_or_update_user** *(username, password, mount_point='userpass')*

Create/update user in userpass.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/users/{username}. Produces: 204 (empty body)
Parameters

- **username** *(str | unicode)* – The username for the user.
- **password** *(str | unicode)* – The password for the user. Only required when creating the user.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**delete_user**(username, mount_point='userpass')
Delete user in the auth method.

**Supported methods:** GET: /auth/{mount_point}/users/{username}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **username** – The username for the user.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the read_group request.

**Return type** dict

**list_user**(mount_point='userpass')
List existing users that have been created in the auth method.

**Supported methods:** LIST: /auth/{mount_point}/users. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the list_groups request.

**Return type** dict

**login**(username, password, mount_point='userpass')
Log in with USERPASS credentials.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/login/{username}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **username** *(str | unicode)* – The username for the user.
- **password** *(str | unicode)* – The password for the user. Only required when creating the user.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**read_user**(username, mount_point='userpass')
Read user in the auth method.

**Supported methods:** GET: /auth/{mount_point}/users/{username}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **username** – The username for the user.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the read_group request.

**Return type** dict
**update_password_on_user** *(username, password, mount_point='userpass')*

update password for the user in userpass.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/users/{username}/password. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **username** *(str | unicode)* – The username for the user.
- **password** *(str | unicode)* – The password for the user. Only required when creating the user.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**class** `hvac.api.auth_methods.Mfa(adapter)`

**Bases:** `hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase`

Multi-factor authentication Auth Method (API).

---

**Warning:** This class’s methods correspond to a legacy / unsupported set of Vault API routes. Please see the reference link for additional context.

Reference: [https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/auth/mfa.html](https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/auth/mfa.html)

**configure** *(mount_point, mfa_type='duo', force=False)*

Configure MFA for a supported method.

This endpoint allows you to turn on multi-factor authentication with a given backend. Currently only Duo is supported.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/mfa_config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.
- **mfa_type** *(str | unicode)* – Enables MFA with given backend (available: duo)
- **force** *(bool)* – If True, make the “mfa_config” request regardless of circumstance. If False (the default), verify the provided mount_point is available and one of the types of methods supported by this feature.

**Returns** The response of the configure MFA request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**configure_duo_access** *(mount_point, host, integration_key, secret_key)*

Configure the access keys and host for Duo API connections.

To authenticate users with Duo, the backend needs to know what host to connect to and must authenticate with an integration key and secret key. This endpoint is used to configure that information.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/duo/access. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.
- **host** *(str | unicode)* – Duo API host
- **integration_key** *(Duo secret key)* – Duo integration key
• **secret_key** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the configure_duo_access request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**configure_duo_behavior** *(mount_point, push_info=None, user_agent=None, username_format='%s')*

Configure Duo second factor behavior.

This endpoint allows you to configure how the original auth method username maps to the Duo username by providing a template format string.

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/duo/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

• **push_info** *(str | unicode)* – A string of URL-encoded key/value pairs that provides additional context about the authentication attempt in the Duo Mobile app

• **user_agent** *(str | unicode)* – User agent to connect to Duo (default “”)  

• **username_format** *(str | unicode)* – Format string given auth method username as argument to create Duo username (default “%s”)

**Returns** The response of the configure_duo_behavior request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**read_configuration** *(mount_point)*

Read the MFA configuration.

**Supported methods:** GET: /auth/{mount_point}/mfa_config. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

**mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the read_configuration request.

**Return type** dict

**read_duo_behavior_configuration** *(mount_point)*

Read the Duo second factor behavior configuration.

**Supported methods:** GET: /auth/{mount_point}/duo/config. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

**mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the read_duo_behavior_configuration request.

**Return type** dict

**class** HVAC.api.auth_methods.Okta*(adapter)*

**Bases:** HVAC.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

Okta Auth Method (API).

**Reference:** [https://www.vaultproject.io/api/auth/okta/index.html](https://www.vaultproject.io/api/auth/okta/index.html)
configure (org_name, api_token=None, base_url='okta.com', ttl=None, max_ttl=None, bypass_okta_mfa=False, mount_point='okta')

Configure the connection parameters for Okta.

This path honors the distinction between the create and update capabilities inside ACL policies.

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- org_name (str | unicode) – Name of the organization to be used in the Okta API.
- api_token (str | unicode) – Okta API token. This is required to query Okta for user group membership. If this is not supplied only locally configured groups will be enabled.
- base_url (str | unicode) – If set, will be used as the base domain for API requests. Examples are okta.com, oktapreview.com, and okta-emea.com.
- ttl (str | unicode) – Duration after which authentication will be expired.
- max_ttl (str | unicode) – Maximum duration after which authentication will be expired.
- bypass_okta_mfa (bool) – Whether to bypass an Okta MFA request. Useful if using one of Vault’s built-in MFA mechanisms, but this will also cause certain other statuses to be ignored, such as PASSWORD_EXPIRED.
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.
Return type requests.Response

del te_group (name, mount_point='okta')

Delete an existing group from the method.

Supported methods: DELETE: /auth/{mount_point}/groups/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- name (str | unicode) – The name for the group.
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.
Return type requests.Response

del te_user (username, mount_point='okta')

Delete an existing username from the method.

Supported methods: DELETE: /auth/{mount_point}/users/{username}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- username (str | unicode) – Username for this user.
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.
Return type requests.Response
list_groups (mount_point='okta')
List the groups configured in the Okta method.

Supported methods: LIST: /auth/{mount_point}/groups. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters  mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The JSON response of the request.

Return type  dict

list_users (mount_point='okta')
List the users configured in the Okta method.

Supported methods: LIST: /auth/{mount_point}/users. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters  mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The JSON response of the request.

Return type  dict

login (username, password, use_token=True, mount_point='okta')
Login with the username and password.

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/login/{username}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- username (str | unicode) – Username for this user.
- password (str | unicode) – Password for the authenticating user.
- use_token (bool) – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the the `hvac.adapters.Adapter()` instance under the _adapter Client attribute.

- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The response of the login request.

Return type  dict

read_config (mount_point='okta')
Read the Okta configuration.

Supported methods: GET: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters  mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The JSON response of the request.

Return type  dict

read_group (name, mount_point='okta')
Read the properties of an existing group.

Supported methods: GET: /auth/{mount_point}/groups/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json
Parameters

• **name**(str | unicode) – The name for the group.
• **mount_point**(str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

**read_user**(username: str, mount_point: str = 'okta')
Read the properties of an existing username.

Supported methods: GET: /auth/{mount_point}/users/{username}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• **username**(str | unicode) – Username for this user.
• **mount_point**(str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

**register_group**(name: str, policies: list = None, mount_point: str = 'okta')
Register a new group and maps a set of policies to it.

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/groups/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• **name**(str | unicode) – The name of the group.
• **policies**(list) – The list or comma-separated string of policies associated with the group.
• **mount_point**(str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

**register_user**(username: str, groups: list = None, policies: list = None, mount_point: str = 'okta')
Register a new user and maps a set of policies to it.

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/users/{username}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• **username**(str | unicode) – Name of the user.
• **groups**(list) – List or comma-separated string of groups associated with the user.
• **policies**(list) – List or comma-separated string of policies associated with the user.
• **mount_point**(str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response
class hvac.api.auth_methods.Radius(adapter)
    Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase
    RADIUS Auth Method (API).
    Reference: https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/auth/radius.html

configure (host, secret, port=1812, unregistered_user_policies=None, dial_timeout=10, nas_port=10, mount_point='radius')
    Configure the RADIUS auth method.
    Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

    Parameters
    • host (str | unicode) – The RADIUS server to connect to. Examples: radius.myorg.com, 127.0.0.1
    • secret (str | unicode) – The RADIUS shared secret.
    • port (int) – The UDP port where the RADIUS server is listening on. Defaults is 1812.
    • unregistered_user_policies (list) – A comma-separated list of policies to be granted to unregistered users.
    • dial_timeout (int) – Number of second to wait for a backend connection before timing out. Default is 10.
    • nas_port (int) – The NAS-Port attribute of the RADIUS request. Defaults is 10.
    • mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

    Returns The response of the configure request.
    Return type requests.Response

delete_user (username, mount_point='radius')
    Delete a RADIUS user and policy association.
    Supported methods: DELETE: /auth/{mount_point}/users/{username}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

    Parameters
    • username (str | unicode) – The username of the RADIUS user
    • mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

    Returns The response of the delete_user request.
    Return type requests.Response

list_users (mount_point='radius')
    List existing users in the method.
    Supported methods: LIST: /auth/{mount_point}/users. Produces: 200 application/json

    Parameters mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

    Returns The JSON response of the list_users request.
    Return type dict

login (username, password, use_token=True, mount_point='radius')
    Log in with RADIUS credentials.
Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/login/{username}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters
- **username** (str | unicode) – The username of the RADIUS user
- **password** (str | unicode) – The password for the RADIUS user
- **use_token** (bool) – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the the `hvac.adapters.Adapter()` instance under the _adapter Client attribute.
- **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the login_with_user request.

Return type requests.Response

**read_configuration** (*mount_point='radius'*)
Retrieve the RADIUS configuration for the auth method.

Supported methods: GET: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the read_configuration request.

Return type dict

**read_user** (*username, mount_point='radius'*)
Read policies associated with a RADIUS user.

Supported methods: GET: /auth/{mount_point}/users/{username}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters
- **username** (str | unicode) – The username of the RADIUS user
- **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the read_user request.

Return type dict

**register_user** (*username, policies=None, mount_point='radius'*)
Create or update RADIUS user with a set of policies.

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/users/{username}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters
- **username** (str | unicode) – Username for this RADIUS user.
- **policies** (list) – List of policies associated with the user. This parameter is transformed to a comma-delimited string before being passed to Vault.
- **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the register_user request.

Return type requests.Response
class hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws(adapter)
    Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

AWS Auth Method (API).

Reference: https://www.vaultproject.io/api/auth/aws/index.html

configure(max_retries=-1, access_key=None, secret_key=None, endpoint=None, iam_endpoint=None, sts_endpoint=None, iam_server_id_header_value=None, mount_point='aws')

Configures the credentials required to perform API calls to AWS as well as custom endpoints to talk to AWS API

The instance identity document fetched from the PKCS#7 signature will provide the EC2 instance ID. The credentials configured using this endpoint will be used to query the status of the instances via DescribeInstances API. If static credentials are not provided using this endpoint, then the credentials will be retrieved from the environment variables AWS_ACCESS_KEY, AWS_SECRET_KEY and AWS_REGION respectively. If the credentials are still not found and if the method is configured on an EC2 instance with metadata querying capabilities, the credentials are fetched automatically

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/config Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- **max_retries** *(int)* – Number of max retries the client should use for recoverable errors. The default (-1) falls back to the AWS SDK’s default behavior

- **access_key** *(str | unicode)* – AWS Access key with permissions to query AWS APIs. The permissions required depend on the specific configurations. If using the iam auth method without inferencing, then no credentials are necessary. If using the ec2 auth method or using the iam auth method with inferencing, then these credentials need access to ec2:DescribeInstances. If additionally a bound_iam_role is specified, then these credentials also need access to iam:GetInstanceProfile. If, however, an alternate sts configuration is set for the target account, then the credentials must be permissioned to call sts:AssumeRole on the configured role, and that role must have the permissions described here

- **secret_key** *(str | unicode)* – AWS Secret key with permissions to query AWS APIs

- **endpoint** *(str | unicode)* – URL to override the default generated endpoint for making AWS EC2 API calls

- **iam_endpoint** *(str | unicode)* – URL to override the default generated endpoint for making AWS IAM API calls

- **sts_endpoint** *(str | unicode)* – URL to override the default generated endpoint for making AWS STS API calls

- **iam_server_id_header_value** *(str | unicode)* – The value to require in the X-Vault-AWS-IAM-Server-ID header as part of GetCallerIdentity requests that are used in the iam auth method. If not set, then no value is required or validated. If set, clients must include an X-Vault-AWS-IAM-Server-ID header in the headers of login requests, and further this header must be among the signed headers validated by AWS. This is to protect against different types of replay attacks, for example a signed request sent to a dev server being resent to a production server

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the aws auth method was mounted on

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response
configure_identity_integration (iam_alias='role_id', ec2_alias='role_id', mount_point='aws')

Configures the way that Vault interacts with the Identity store. The default (as of Vault 1.0.3) is role_id for both values

Supported methods: POST: /auth/{mount_point}/config/identity Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- **iam_alias (str | unicode)** – How to generate the identity alias when using the iam auth method. Valid choices are role_id, unique_id, and full_arn. When role_id is selected, the randomly generated ID of the role is used. When unique_id is selected, the IAM Unique ID of the IAM principal (either the user or role) is used as the identity alias name. When full_arn is selected, the ARN returned by the sts:GetCallerIdentity call is used as the alias name. This is either arn:aws:iam::<account_id>:user/<optional_path>/<user_name> or arn:aws:sts::<account_id>:assumed-role/<role_name_without_path>/<role_session_name>. Note: if you select full_arn and then delete and recreate the IAM role, Vault won’t be aware and any identity aliases set up for the role name will still be valid

- **ec2_alias (str | unicode)** – Configures how to generate the identity alias when using the ec2 auth method. Valid choices are role_id, instance_id, and image_id. When role_id is selected, the randomly generated ID of the role is used. When instance_id is selected, the instance identifier is used as the identity alias name. When image_id is selected, AMI ID of the instance is used as the identity alias name

- **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the aws auth method was mounted on

Returns The response of the request

Return type request.Response

configure_identity_whitelist_tidy (safety_buffer='72h', disable_periodic_tidy=False, mount_point='aws')

Configures the periodic tidying operation of the whitelisted identity entries

Parameters

- **safety_buffer** –

- **disable_periodic_tidy** –

- **mount_point** –

Returns

configure_role_tag_blacklist_tidy (safety_buffer='72h', disable_periodic_tidy=False, mount_point='aws')

Configures the periodic tidying operation of the blacklisted role tag entries

Parameters

- **safety_buffer** –

- **disable_periodic_tidy** –

- **mount_point** –

Returns

create_certificate_configuration (cert_name, aws_public_cert, document_type='pkcs7', mount_point='aws')

Registers an AWS public key to be used to verify the instance identity documents
While the PKCS#7 signature of the identity documents have DSA digest, the identity signature will have RSA digest, and hence the public keys for each type varies respectively. Indicate the type of the public key using the “type” parameter

**Supported methods:** POST: /auth/{mount_point}/config/certificate/:cert_name  
Produce: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- `cert_name` *(string | unicode)* – Name of the certificate
- `aws_public_cert` – Base64 encoded AWS Public key required to verify PKCS7 signature of the EC2 instance metadata
- `document_type` *(string | unicode)* – Takes the value of either “pkcs7” or “identity”, indicating the type of document which can be verified using the given certificate
- `mount_point` *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the aws auth method was mounted on

**Returns**  
The response of the request

**Return type**  
request.Response

```python
create_role (role, auth_type='iam', bound_ami_id=None, bound_account_id=None, bound_region=None, bound_vpc_id=None, bound_subnet_id=None, bound_iam_role_arn=None, bound_iam_instance_profile_arn=None, bound_ec2_instance_id=None, role_tag=None, bound_iam_principal_arn=None, inferred_entity_type=None, inferred_aws_region=None, resolve_aws_unique_ids=None, ttl=None, max_ttl=None, period=None, policies=None, allow_instance_migration=None, disallow_reauthentication=None, mount_point='aws')
```

Registers a role in the method. Only those instances or principals which are using the role registered using this endpoint, will be able to perform the login operation

Constraints can be specified on the role, that are applied on the instances or principals attempting to login. At least one constraint must be specified on the role. The available constraints you can choose are dependent on the auth_type of the role and, if the auth_type is iam, then whether inferencing is enabled. A role will not let you configure a constraint if it is not checked by the auth_type and inferencing configuration of that role. For the constraints which accept a list of values, the authenticating instance/principal must match any one value in the list in order to satisfy that constraint

**Parameters**

- `role` –
- `auth_type` –
- `bound_ami_id` –
- `bound_account_id` –
- `bound_region` –
- `bound_vpc_id` –
- `bound_subnet_id` –
- `bound_iam_role_arn` –
- `bound_iam_instance_profile_arn` –
- `bound_ec2_instance_id` –
• role_tag –
• bound_iam_principal_arn –
• inferred_entity_type –
• inferred_aws_region –
• resolve_aws_unique_ids –
• ttl –
• max_ttl –
• period –
• policies –
• allow_instance_migration –
• disallow_reauthentication –
• mount_point –

Returns

create_role_tags (role, policies=None, max_ttl=None, instance_id=None, allow_instance_migration=None, disallow_reauthentication=False, mount_point='aws')

Creates a role tag on the role, which helps in restricting the capabilities that are set on the role. Role tags are not tied to any specific ec2 instance unless specified explicitly using the instance_id parameter. By default, role tags are designed to be used across all instances that satisfy the constraints on the role. Regardless of which instances have role tags on them, capabilities defined in a role tag must be a strict subset of the given role's capabilities. Note that, since adding and removing a tag is often a widely distributed privilege, care needs to be taken to ensure that the instances are attached with correct tags to not let them gain more privileges than what were intended. If a role tag is changed, the capabilities inherited by the instance will be those defined on the new role tag. Since those must be a subset of the role capabilities, the role should never provide more capabilities than any given instance can be allowed to gain in a worst-case scenario.

Parameters
• role –
• policies –
• max_ttl –
• instance_id –
• allow_instance_migration –
• disallow_reauthentication –
• mount_point –

Returns

create_sts_role (account_id, sts_role, mount_point='aws')

Allows the explicit association of STS roles to satellite AWS accounts (i.e. those which are not the account in which the Vault server is running.)
Vault will use credentials obtained by assuming these STS roles when validating IAM principals or EC2 instances in the particular AWS account.

**Supported methods:** POST: /v1/auth/{mount_point}/config/sts/:account_id Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**
- account_id
- sts_role
- mount_point

**Returns**

`delete_blacklist_tags` *(role_tag, mount_point='aws')*

Deletes a blacklisted role tag.

**Parameters**
- role_tag
- mount_point

**Returns**

`delete_certificate_configuration` *(cert_name, mount_point='aws')*

Removes the previously configured AWS public key.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /auth/{mount_point}/config/certificate/:cert_name Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**
- cert_name: str | unicode – Name of the certificate
- mount_point: str | unicode – The “path” the aws auth method was mounted on

**Returns** The response of the request

**Return type** request.Response

`delete_config` *(mount_point='aws')*

Deletes the previously configured AWS access credentials.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /auth/{mount_point}/config Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**
- mount_point: str | unicode – The “path” the aws auth method was mounted on

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

`delete_identity_whitelist_entries` *(instance_id, mount_point='aws')*

Deletes a cache of the successful login from an instance.

**Parameters**
- instance_id
- mount_point

**Returns**
delete_identity_whitelist_tidy (mount_point='aws')
Deletes the previously configured periodic whitelist tidying settings

Parameters
  mount_point –

Returns

delete_role (role, mount_point='aws')
Deletes the previously registered role

Parameters
  • role –
  • mount_point –

Returns

delete_role_tag_blacklist_tidy (mount_point='aws')
Deletes the previously configured periodic blacklist tidying settings

Parameters
  mount_point –

Returns

delete_sts_role (account_id, mount_point='aws')
Deletes a previously configured AWS account/STS role association

Parameters
  • account_id –
  • mount_point –

Returns

c2_login (pkcs7, nonce=None, role=None, use_token=True, mount_point='aws')
Fetch a token

iam_login (access_key, secret_key, session_token=None, header_value=None, role=None, use_token=True, region='us-east-1', mount_point='aws')
Fetch a token

This endpoint verifies the pkcs7 signature of the instance identity document or the signature of the signed GetCallerIdentity request. With the ec2 auth method, or when inferring an EC2 instance, verifies that the instance is actually in a running state. Cross checks the constraints defined on the role with which the login is being performed. With the ec2 auth method, as an alternative to pkcs7 signature, the identity document along with its RSA digest can be supplied to this endpoint

Parameters
  mount_point –

list_blacklist_tags (mount_point='aws')
Lists all the role tags that are blacklisted

Parameters
  mount_point –

Returns

list_certificate_configurations (mount_point='aws')
Lists all the AWS public certificates that are registered with the method

Supported methods
LIST: /auth/{mount_point}/config/certificates Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters
  mount_point –
Returns

**list_identity_whitelist** *(mount_point='aws')*
Lists all the instance IDs that are in the whitelist of successful logins

**Parameters**

* Parameters **mount_point** –

**Returns**

**list_roles** *(mount_point='aws')*
Lists all the roles that are registered with the method

**Parameters**

* Parameters **mount_point** –

**Returns**

**list_sts_roles** *(mount_point='aws')*
Lists all the AWS Account IDs for which an STS role is registered

**Parameters**

* Parameters **mount_point** –

**Returns**

**place_role_tags_in_blacklist** *(role_tag, mount_point='aws')*
Places a valid role tag in a blacklist

This ensures that the role tag cannot be used by any instance to perform a login operation again. Note that if the role tag was previously used to perform a successful login, placing the tag in the blacklist does not invalidate the already issued token

**Parameters**

* Parameters **role_tag** –
  * **mount_point** –

**Returns**

**read_certificate_configuration** *(cert_name, mount_point='aws')*
Returns the previously configured AWS public key

**Supported methods:** GET: /v1/auth/{mount_point}/config/certificate/:cert_name Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

* Parameters **cert_name** *(str | unicode)* – Name of the certificate
  * **mount_point** – The “path” the aws auth method was mounted on

**Returns** The data key from the JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

**read_config** *(mount_point='aws')*
Returns the previously configured AWS access credentials

**Supported methods:** GET: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

* Parameters **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the aws auth method was mounted on

**Returns** The data key from the JSON response of the request.
Return type  dict

read_identity_integration (mount_point='aws')
Returns the previously configured identity integration configuration

Supported methods: GET: /auth/{mount_point}/config/identity. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the aws auth method was mounted on

Returns The data key from the JSON response of the request.

Return type  dict

read_identity_whitelist (instance_id, mount_point='aws')
Returns an entry in the whitelist. An entry will be created/updated by every successful login

Parameters
• instance_id –
• mount_point –

Returns

read_identity_whitelist_tidy (mount_point='aws')
Returns the previously configured periodic whitelist tidying settings

Parameters mount_point –

Returns

read_role (role, mount_point='aws')
Returns the previously registered role configuration

Parameters
• role –
• mount_point –

Returns

read_role_tag_blacklist (role_tag, mount_point='aws')
Returns the blacklist entry of a previously blacklisted role tag

Parameters
• role_tag –
• mount_point –

Returns

read_role_tag_blacklist_tidy (mount_point='aws')
Returns the previously configured periodic blacklist tidying settings

Parameters mount_point –

Returns

read_sts_role (account_id, mount_point='aws')
Returns the previously configured STS role

Parameters
• account_id –

4.3. hvac.api.auth_methods
• `mount_point` –

**Returns**

`tidy_blacklist_tags (safety_buffer='72h', mount_point='aws')`  
Cleans up the entries in the blacklist based on expiration time on the entry and safety_buffer

**Parameters**

• `safety_buffer` –

• `mount_point` –

**Returns**

`tidy_identity_whitelist_entries (safety_buffer='72h', mount_point='aws')`  
Cleans up the entries in the whitelist based on expiration time and safety_buffer

**Parameters**

• `safety_buffer` –

• `mount_point` –

**Returns**

4.4 hvac.api.secrets_engines

Vault secrets engines endpoints

```python
class hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws(adapter)
    Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

AWS Secrets Engine (API).

Reference: https://www.vaultproject.io/api/secret/aws/index.html
```

`configure_lease (lease, lease_max, mount_point='aws')`  
Configure lease settings for the AWS secrets engine.

It is optional, as there are default values for lease and lease_max.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/config/lease. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

• `lease (str | unicode)` – Specifies the lease value provided as a string duration with time suffix. “h” (hour) is the largest suffix.

• `lease_max (str | unicode)` – Specifies the maximum lease value provided as a string duration with time suffix. “h” (hour) is the largest suffix.

• `mount_point (str | unicode)` – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

`configure_root_iam_credentials (access_key, secret_key, region=None, iam_endpoint=None, sts_endpoint=None, max_retries=-1, mount_point='aws')`

Configure the root IAM credentials to communicate with AWS.
There are multiple ways to pass root IAM credentials to the Vault server, specified below with the highest precedence first. If credentials already exist, this will overwrite them.

The official AWS SDK is used for sourcing credentials from env vars, shared files, or IAM/ECS instances.

- Static credentials provided to the API as a payload
- Credentials in the AWS_ACCESS_KEY, AWS_SECRET_KEY, and AWS_REGION environment variables on the server
- Shared credentials files
- Assigned IAM role or ECS task role credentials

At present, this endpoint does not confirm that the provided AWS credentials are valid AWS credentials with proper permissions.

**Supported methods**: POST: /{mount_point}/config/root. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- access_key (str | unicode) – Specifies the AWS access key ID.
- secret_key (str | unicode) – Specifies the AWS secret access key.
- region (str | unicode) – Specifies the AWS region. If not set it will use the AWS_REGION env var, AWS_DEFAULT_REGION env var, or us-east-1 in that order.
- iam_endpoint (str | unicode) – Specifies a custom HTTP IAM endpoint to use.
- sts_endpoint (str | unicode) – Specifies a custom HTTP STS endpoint to use.
- max_retries (int) – Number of max retries the client should use for recoverable errors. The default (-1) falls back to the AWS SDK’s default behavior.
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```python
create_or_update_role(name, credential_type, policy_document=None, default_sts_ttl=None, max_sts_ttl=None, role_arns=None, policy_arns=None, legacy_params=False, mount_point='aws')
```

Create or update the role with the given name.

If a role with the name does not exist, it will be created. If the role exists, it will be updated with the new attributes.

**Supported methods**: POST: /{mount_point}/roles/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- name (str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the role to create. This is part of the request URL.
- credential_type (str | unicode) – Specifies the type of credential to be used when retrieving credentials from the role. Must be one of iam_user, assumed_role, or federation_token.
- policy_document (dict | str | unicode) – The IAM policy document for the role. The behavior depends on the credential type. With iam_user, the policy document will be attached to the IAM user generated and augment the permissions the IAM user has. With assumed_role and federation_token, the policy document will act as a filter on what the credentials can do.
- **default_sts_ttl** *(str / unicode)* – The default TTL for STS credentials. When a TTL is not specified when STS credentials are requested, and a default TTL is specified on the role, then this default TTL will be used. Valid only when credential_type is one of assumed_role or federation_token.

- **max_sts_ttl** *(str / unicode)* – The max allowed TTL for STS credentials (credentials TTL are capped to max_sts_ttl). Valid only when credential_type is one of assumed_role or federation_token.

- **role_arns** *(list / str / unicode)* – Specifies the ARNs of the AWS roles this Vault role is allowed to assume. Required when credential_type is assumed_role and prohibited otherwise. This is a comma-separated string or JSON array. String types supported for Vault legacy parameters.

- **policy_arns** *(list)* – Specifies the ARNs of the AWS managed policies to be attached to IAM users when they are requested. Valid only when credential_type is iam_user. When credential_type is iam_user, at least one of policy_arns or policy_document must be specified. This is a comma-separated string or JSON array.

- **legacy_params** *(bool)* – Flag to send legacy (Vault versions < 0.11.0) parameters in the request. When this is set to True, policy_document and policy_arns are the only parameters used from this method.

- **mount_point** *(str / unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

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**delete_role** *(name, mount_point='aws')*

Delete an existing role by the given name.

If the role does not exist, a 404 is returned.

Supported methods: DELETE: /{mount_point}/roles/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- **name** *(str / unicode)* – the name of the role to delete. This is part of the request URL.

- **mount_point** *(str / unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

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**generate_credentials** *(name, role_arn=None, ttl='3600s', endpoint='creds', mount_point='aws')*

Generates credential based on the named role.

This role must be created before queried.

The /aws/creds and /aws/sts endpoints are almost identical. The exception is when retrieving credentials for a role that was specified with the legacy arn or policy parameter. In this case, credentials retrieved through /aws/sts must be of either the assumed_role or federation_token types, and credentials retrieved through /aws/creds must be of the iam_user type.

Parameters

- **name** *(str / unicode)* – Specifies the name of the role to generate credentials against. This is part of the request URL.
- **role_arn**(str / unicode) – The ARN of the role to assume if credential_type on the Vault role is assumed_role. Must match one of the allowed role ARNs in the Vault role. Optional if the Vault role only allows a single AWS role ARN; required otherwise.

- **ttl**(str / unicode) – Specifies the TTL for the use of the STS token. This is specified as a string with a duration suffix. Valid only when credential_type is assumed_role or federation_token. When not specified, the default sts_ttl set for the role will be used. If that is also not set, then the default value of 3600s will be used. AWS places limits on the maximum TTL allowed. See the AWS documentation on the DurationSeconds parameter for AssumeRole (for assumed_role credential types) and GetFederationToken (for federation_token credential types) for more details.

- **endpoint**(str / unicode) – Supported endpoints: GET: /{mount_point}/creds/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json GET: /{mount_point}/sts/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

- **mount_point**(str / unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

  Returns The JSON response of the request.

  Return type dict

**list_roles**(mount_point='aws')
List all existing roles in the secrets engine.

  Supported methods: LIST: /{mount_point}/roles. Produces: 200 application/json

  Parameters mount_point (str / unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

  Returns The JSON response of the request.

  Return type dict

**read_lease_config**(mount_point='aws')
Read the current lease settings for the AWS secrets engine.

  Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/config/lease. Produces: 200 application/json

  Parameters mount_point (str / unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

  Returns The JSON response of the request.

  Return type dict

**read_role**(name, mount_point='aws')
Query an existing role by the given name.

  If the role does not exist, a 404 is returned.

  Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/roles/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

  Parameters

  • name (str / unicode) – Specifies the name of the role to read. This is part of the request URL.

  • mount_point (str / unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

  Returns The JSON response of the request.

  Return type dict
rotate_root_iam_credentials (mount_point='aws')

Rotate static root IAM credentials.

When you have configured Vault with static credentials, you can use this endpoint to have Vault rotate the access key it used. Note that, due to AWS eventual consistency, after calling this endpoint, subsequent calls from Vault to AWS may fail for a few seconds until AWS becomes consistent again.

In order to call this endpoint, Vault’s AWS access key MUST be the only access key on the IAM user; otherwise, generation of a new access key will fail. Once this method is called, Vault will now be the only entity that knows the AWS secret key is used to access AWS.

**Supported methods:** POST: [/{mount_point}/config/rotate-root. Produces: 200 application/json

---

class hvac.api.secrets_engines.Azure (adapter)
Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

Azure Secrets Engine (API).

Reference: https://www.vaultproject.io/api/secret/azure/index.html

configure (subscription_id, tenant_id, client_id='', client_secret='', environment='AzurePublicCloud', mount_point='azure')

Configure the credentials required for the plugin to perform API calls to Azure.

These credentials will be used to query roles and create/delete service principals. Environment variables will override any parameters set in the config.

**Supported methods:** POST: [/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

---

Parameters

- subscription_id (str | unicode) – The subscription id for the Azure Active Directory
- tenant_id (str | unicode) – The tenant id for the Azure Active Directory.
- client_id (str | unicode) – The OAuth2 client id to connect to Azure.
- client_secret (str | unicode) – The OAuth2 client secret to connect to Azure.
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The OAuth2 client secret to connect to Azure.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

create_or_update_role (name, azure_roles, ttl='', max_ttl='', mount_point='azure')

Create or update a Vault role.

The provided Azure roles must exist for this call to succeed. See the Azure secrets roles docs for more information about roles.

**Supported methods:** POST: [/{mount_point}/roles/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

---

Parameters

- name (str | unicode) – Name of the role.
• **azure_roles** (list(dict)) – List of Azure roles to be assigned to the generated service principal.

• **ttl** (str | unicode) – Specifies the default TTL for service principals generated using this role. Accepts time suffixed strings (“1h”) or an integer number of seconds. Defaults to the system/engine default TTL time.

• **max_ttl** (str | unicode) – Specifies the maximum TTL for service principals generated using this role. Accepts time suffixed strings (“1h”) or an integer number of seconds. Defaults to the system/engine max TTL time.

• **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```python
def delete_config(mount_point='azure')
    Delete the stored Azure configuration and credentials.
    Supported methods: DELETE: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)
```

**Parameters**

• **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```python
def generate_credentials(name, mount_point='azure')
    Generate a new service principal based on the named role.
    Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/creds/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json
```

**Parameters**

• **name** (str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the role to create credentials against.

• **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The data key from the JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

```python
def list_roles(mount_point='azure')
    List all of the roles that are registered with the plugin.
    Supported methods: LIST: /{mount_point}/roles. Produces: 200 application/json
```

**Parameters**

• **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The data key from the JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

```python
def read_config(mount_point='azure')
    Read the stored configuration, omitting client_secret.
    Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/config. Produces: 200 application/json
```
Parameters **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The data key from the JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

class hvac.api.secrets_engines.Gcp(adapter)
    Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

Google Cloud Secrets Engine (API).

Reference: https://www.vaultproject.io/api/secret/gcp/index.html

**configure** *(credentials='', ttl=0, max_ttl=0, mount_point='gcp')*

Configure shared information for the Gcp secrets engine.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• **credentials** *(str | unicode)* – JSON credentials (either file contents or ‘@path/to/file’) See docs for alternative ways to pass in to this parameter, as well as the required permissions.

• **ttl** *(int | str)* – Specifies default config TTL for long-lived credentials (i.e. service account keys). Accepts integer number of seconds or Go duration format string.

• **max_ttl** *(int | str)* – Specifies the maximum config TTL for long-lived credentials (i.e. service account keys). Accepts integer number of seconds or Go duration format string.**

• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

create_or_update_roleset *(name, project, bindings, secret_type='access_token', token_scopes=None, mount_point='gcp')*

Create a roleset or update an existing roleset.

See roleset docs for the GCP secrets backend to learn more about what happens when you create or update a roleset.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/roleset/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• **name** *(str | unicode)* – Name of the role. Cannot be updated.

• **project** *(str | unicode)* – Name of the GCP project that this roleset’s service account will belong to. Cannot be updated.

• **bindings** *(str | unicode)* – Bindings configuration string (expects HCL or JSON format in raw or base64-encoded string)

• **secret_type** *(str | unicode)* – Cannot be updated.

• **token_scopes** *(list [str])* – List of OAuth scopes to assign to access_token secrets generated under this role set (access_token role sets only)

• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.
Return type  requests.Response

def delete_roleset(name, mount_point='gcp')
    Delete an existing roleset by the given name.

    Supported methods: DELETE: /{mount_point}/roleset/{name} Produces: 200 application/json

    Parameters
    • name (str | unicode) – Name of the role.
    • mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

    Returns  The response of the request.
    Return type  requests.Response

def generate_oauth2_access_token(roleset, mount_point='gcp')
    Generate an OAuth2 token with the scopes defined on the roleset.
    This OAuth access token can be used in GCP API calls, e.g. curl -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" ... 

    Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/token/{roleset}. Produces: 200 application/json

    Parameters
    • roleset (str | unicode) – Name of an roleset with secret type access_token to generate access_token under.
    • mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

    Returns  The JSON response of the request.
    Return type  dict

def generate_service_account_key(roleset, key_algorithm='KEY_ALG_RSA_2048',
                                key_type='TYPE_GOOGLE_CREDENTIALS_FILE',
                                method='POST', mount_point='gcp')
    Generate Secret (IAM Service Account Creds): Service Account Key

    If using GET (‘read’), the optional parameters will be set to their defaults. Use POST if you want to specify different values for these params.

    Parameters
    • roleset (str | unicode) – Name of an roleset with secret type service_account_key to generate key under.
    • key_algorithm (str | unicode) – Key algorithm used to generate key. Defaults to 2k RSA key You probably should not choose other values (i.e. 1k),
    • key_type (str | unicode) – Private key type to generate. Defaults to JSON credentials file.
    • method (str | unicode) – Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/key/{roleset}. Produces: 200 application/json GET: /{mount_point}/key/{roleset}. Produces: 200 application/json
    • mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

    Returns  The JSON response of the request.
    Return type  dict
**list_rolesets** *(mount_point='gcp')*

List configured rolesets.

**Supported methods:** LIST: /{mount_point}/rolesets. Produces: 200 application/json

- **Parameters**
  - mount_point *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.
- **Returns**
  - The JSON response of the request.
- **Return type**
  - dict

**read_config** *(mount_point='gcp')*

Read the configured shared information for the Gcp secrets engine.

Credentials will be omitted from returned data.

**Supported methods:** GET: /{mount_point}/config. Produces: 200 application/json

- **Parameters**
  - mount_point *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.
- **Returns**
  - The JSON response of the request.
- **Return type**
  - dict

**read_roleset** *(name, mount_point='gcp')*

Read a roleset.

**Supported methods:** GET: /{mount_point}/roleset/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

- **Parameters**
  - name *(str | unicode)* – Name of the role.
  - mount_point *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.
- **Returns**
  - The JSON response of the request.
- **Return type**
  - dict

**rotate_roleset_account** *(name, mount_point='gcp')*

Rotate the service account this roleset uses to generate secrets.

This also replaces the key access_token roleset. This can be used to invalidate old secrets generated by the roleset or fix issues if a roleset’s service account (and/or keys) was changed outside of Vault (i.e. through GCP APIs/cloud console).

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/roleset/{name}/rotate. Produces: 204 (empty body)

- **Parameters**
  - name *(str | unicode)* – Name of the role.
  - mount_point *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.
- **Returns**
  - The response of the request.
- **Return type**
  - requests.Response
**rotate_roleset_account_key** (name, mount_point='gcp')

Rotate the service account key this roleset uses to generate access tokens.

This does not recreate the roleset service account.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/roleset/{name}/rotate-key. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- name (str | unicode) – Name of the role.
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**class** hvac.api.secrets_engines.ActiveDirectory (adapter)

Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase


**configure** (binddn=", bindpass=", url=", userdn=None, upndomain=None, ttl=0, max_ttl=0, mount_point='ad', *args, **kwargs)

Configure shared information for the ad secrets engine.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- binddn (str | unicode) – Distinguished name of object to bind when performing user and group search.
- bindpass (str | unicode) – Password to use along with binddn when performing user search.
- url (str | unicode) – Base DN under which to perform user search.
- userdn (str | unicode) – Base DN under which to perform user search.
- upndomain (str | unicode) – userPrincipalDomain used to construct the UPN string for the authenticating user.
- ttl (int | str) -- The default password time-to-live in seconds. Once the ttl has passed, a password will be rotated the next time it’s requested.
- max_ttl (int | str) -- The maximum password time-to-live in seconds. No role will be allowed to set a custom ttl greater than the max_ttl integer number of seconds or Go duration format string.**
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**create_or_update_role** (name, service_account_name=", ttl=", mount_point='ad')

This endpoint creates or updates the ad role definition.

**Parameters**

- name (str | unicode) – Specifies the name of an existing role against which to create this ad credential.
- **service_account_name** *(str | unicode)* – The name of a pre-existing service account in Active Directory that maps to this role.

- **ttl** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the TTL for this role. This is provided as a string duration with a time suffix like “30s” or “1h” or as seconds. If not provided, the default Vault TTL is used.

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the place where the secrets engine will be accessible (default: ad).

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

`delete_role` *(name, mount_point='ad')*

This endpoint deletes a ad role with the given name. Even if the role does not exist, this endpoint will still return a successful response. :param name: Specifies the name of the role to delete. :type name: str | unicode :param mount_point: Specifies the place where the secrets engine will be accessible (default: ad). :type mount_point: str | unicode :return: The response of the request. :rtype: requests.Response

`list_roles` *(mount_point='ad')*

This endpoint lists all existing roles in the secrets engine. :return: The response of the request. :rtype: requests.Response

`read_config` *(mount_point='ad')*

Read the configured shared information for the ad secrets engine. Credentials will be omitted from returned data.

**Supported methods:** GET: /{mount_point}/config. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

`read_role` *(name, mount_point='ad')*

This endpoint queries for information about a ad role with the given name. If no role exists with that name, a 404 is returned. :param name: Specifies the name of the role to query. :type name: str | unicode :param mount_point: Specifies the place where the secrets engine will be accessible (default: ad). :type mount_point: str | unicode :return: The response of the request. :rtype: requests.Response

**class** hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity *(adapter)*

Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

Identity Secrets Engine (API).

**Reference:** https://www.vaultproject.io/api/secret/identity/entity.html

`create_or_update_entity` *(name, entity_id=None, metadata=None, policies=None, disabled=False, mount_point='identity')*

Create or update an Entity.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/entity. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **entity_id** *(str | unicode)* – ID of the entity. If set, updates the corresponding existing entity.

- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Name of the entity.
- **metadata** (*dict*) – Metadata to be associated with the entity.
- **policies** (*str* | *unicode*) – Policies to be tied to the entity.
- **disabled** (*bool*) – Whether the entity is disabled. Disabled entities’ associated tokens cannot be used, but are not revoked.
- **mount_point** (*str* | *unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response for creates, the generic response object for updates, of the request.

**Return type** *dict* | *requests.Response*

```python
create_or_update_entity_alias
```

Create a new alias for an entity.

**Supported methods**: POST: /{mount_point}/entity-alias. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** (*str* | *unicode*) – Name of the alias. Name should be the identifier of the client in the authentication source. For example, if the alias belongs to userpass backend, the name should be a valid username within userpass backend. If alias belongs to GitHub, it should be the GitHub username.
- **alias_id** (*str* | *unicode*) – ID of the entity alias. If set, updates the corresponding entity alias.
- **canonical_id** (*str* | *unicode*) – Entity ID to which this alias belongs to.
- **mount_accessor** (*str* | *unicode*) – Accessor of the mount to which the alias should belong to.
- **mount_point** (*str* | *unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** *requests.Response*

```python
create_or_update_entity_by_name
```

Create or update an entity by a given name.

**Supported methods**: POST: /{mount_point}/entity/name/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** (*str* | *unicode*) – Name of the entity.
- **metadata** (*dict*) – Metadata to be associated with the entity.
- **policies** (*str* | *unicode*) – Policies to be tied to the entity.
- **disabled** (*bool*) – Whether the entity is disabled. Disabled entities’ associated tokens cannot be used, but are not revoked.
- **mount_point** (*str* | *unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response for creates, the generic response of the request for updates.

**Return type** *requests.Response* | *dict*
create_or_update_group(name, group_id=None, group_type='internal', metadata=None, policies=None, member_group_ids=None, member_entity_ids=None, mount_point='identity')

Create or update a Group.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/group. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- name (str | unicode) – Name of the group.
- group_id (str | unicode) – ID of the group. If set, updates the corresponding existing group.
- group_type (str | unicode) – Type of the group, internal or external. Defaults to internal.
- metadata (dict) – Metadata to be associated with the group.
- policies (str | unicode) – Policies to be tied to the group.
- member_group_ids (str | unicode) – Group IDs to be assigned as group members.
- member_entity_ids (str | unicode) – Entity IDs to be assigned as group members.
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response where available, otherwise the generic response object, of the request.

Return type dict | requests.Response

create_or_update_group_alias(name, alias_id=None, mount_accessor=None, canonical_id=None, mount_point='identity')

Creates or update a group alias.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/group-alias. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- alias_id (str | unicode) – ID of the group alias. If set, updates the corresponding existing group alias.
- name (str | unicode) – Name of the group alias.
- mount_accessor (str | unicode) – Mount accessor to which this alias belongs to
- canonical_id (str | unicode) – ID of the group to which this is an alias.
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

create_or_update_group_by_name(name, group_type='internal', metadata=None, policies=None, member_group_ids=None, member_entity_ids=None, mount_point='identity')

Create or update a group by its name.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/group/name/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json
Parameters

• **name** *(str / unicode)* – Name of the group.

• **group_type** *(str / unicode)* – Type of the group, internal or external. Defaults to internal.

• **metadata** *(dict)* – Metadata to be associated with the group.

• **policies** *(str / unicode)* – Policies to be tied to the group.

• **member_group_ids** *(str / unicode)* – Group IDs to be assigned as group members.

• **member_entity_ids** *(str / unicode)* – Entity IDs to be assigned as group members.

• **mount_point** *(str / unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The response of the request.

Return type  requests.Response

dele te Entity *(entity_id, mount_point='identity')*

Delete an entity and all its associated aliases.

Supported methods:  DELETE: /{mount_point}/entity/id/:id. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• **entity_id** *(str)* – Identifier of the entity.

• **mount_point** *(str / unicode)* – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

Returns  The response of the request.

Return type  requests.Response

dele te Entity Alias *(alias_id, mount_point='identity')*

Delete a entity alias.

Supported methods:  DELETE: /{mount_point}/entity-alias/id/{alias_id}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• **alias_id** *(str / unicode)* – Identifier of the entity.

• **mount_point** *(str / unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The response of the request.

Return type  requests.Response

dele te Entity By Name *(name, mount_point='identity')*

Delete an entity and all its associated aliases, given the entity name.

Supported methods:  DELETE: /{mount_point}/entity/name/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• **name** *(str / unicode)* – Name of the entity.

• **mount_point** *(str / unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The response of the request.
**delete_group** *(group_id, mount_point='identity')*
Delete a group.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /{mount_point}/group/id/{id}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**
- **group_id**(str | unicode) – Identifier of the entity.
- **mount_point**(str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.
**Return type** requests.Response

**delete_group_alias** *(entity_id, mount_point='identity')*
Delete a group alias.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /{mount_point}/group-alias/id/{id}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**
- **entity_id**(str | unicode) – ID of the group alias.
- **mount_point**(str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.
**Return type** requests.Response

**delete_group_by_name** *(name, mount_point='identity')*
Delete a group, given its name.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /{mount_point}/group/name/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**
- **name**(str | unicode) – Name of the group.
- **mount_point**(str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.
**Return type** requests.Response

**list_entities** *(method='LIST', mount_point='identity')*
List available entities by their identifiers.

**Parameters**
- **mount_point**(str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.
**Return type** dict

**list_entities_by_name** *(method='LIST', mount_point='identity')*
List available entities by their names.
Parameters

- **method** *(str | unicode)* – Supported methods: LIST: /{mount_point}/entity/name. Produces: 200 application/json GET: /{mount_point}/entity/name?list=true. Produces: 200 application/json

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

**list_entity_aliases** *(method='LIST', mount_point='identity')*

List available entity aliases by their identifiers.

Parameters


- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The the JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

**list_group_aliases** *(method='LIST', mount_point='identity')*

List available group aliases by their identifiers.

Parameters


- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The “data” key from the JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

**list_groups** *(method='LIST', mount_point='identity')*

List available groups by their identifiers.

Parameters


- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

**list_groups_by_name** *(method='LIST', mount_point='identity')*

List available groups by their names.

Parameters

- **method** *(str | unicode)* – Supported methods: LIST: /{mount_point}/group/name. Produces: 200 application/json GET: /{mount_point}/group/name?list=true. Produces: 200 application/json

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.
Returns  The JSON response of the request.

Return type  dict

lookup_entity (name=None, entity_id=None, alias_id=None, alias_name=None, alias_mount_accessor=None, mount_point='identity')

Query an entity based on the given criteria.

The criteria can be name, id, alias_id, or a combination of alias_name and alias_mount_accessor.

Supported methods:  POST: /{mount_point}/lookup/entity. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **name**(str | unicode) – Name of the entity.
- **entity_id**(str | unicode) – ID of the entity.
- **alias_id**(str | unicode) – ID of the alias.
- **alias_name**(str | unicode) – Name of the alias. This should be supplied in conjunction with alias_mount_accessor.
- **alias_mount_accessor**(str | unicode) – Accessor of the mount to which the alias belongs to. This should be supplied in conjunction with alias_name.
- **mount_point**(str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The JSON response of the request if a entity / entity alias is found in the lookup, None otherwise.

Return type  dict | None

lookup_group (name=None, group_id=None, alias_id=None, alias_name=None, alias_mount_accessor=None, mount_point='identity')

Query a group based on the given criteria.

The criteria can be name, id, alias_id, or a combination of alias_name and alias_mount_accessor.

Supported methods:  POST: /{mount_point}/lookup/group. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **name**(str | unicode) – Name of the group.
- **group_id**(str | unicode) – ID of the group.
- **alias_id**(str | unicode) – ID of the alias.
- **alias_name**(str | unicode) – Name of the alias. This should be supplied in conjunction with alias_mount_accessor.
- **alias_mount_accessor**(str | unicode) – Accessor of the mount to which the alias belongs to. This should be supplied in conjunction with alias_name.
- **mount_point**(str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The JSON response of the request if a group / group alias is found in the lookup, None otherwise.

Return type  dict | None

merge_entities (from_entity_ids, to_entity_id, force=False, mount_point='identity')

Merge many entities into one entity.

Supported methods:  POST: /{mount_point}/entity/merge. Produces: 204 (empty body)
Parameters

• **from_entity_ids (array)** – Entity IDs which needs to get merged.

• **to_entity_id (str | unicode)** – Entity ID into which all the other entities need to get merged.

• **force (bool)** – Setting this will follow the ‘mine’ strategy for merging MFA secrets. If there are secrets of the same type both in entities that are merged from and in entity into which all others are getting merged, secrets in the destination will be unaltered. If not set, this API will throw an error containing all the conflicts.

• **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The response of the request.

Return type  requests.Response

**read_entity**  
(*entity_id*, *mount_point*='identity')

Query an entity by its identifier.

Supported methods:  GET: /auth/{mount_point}/entity/id/{id}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• **entity_id (str)** – Identifier of the entity.

• **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

Returns  The JSON response of the request.

Return type  dict

**read_entity_alias**  
(*alias_id*, *mount_point*='identity')

Query the entity alias by its identifier.

Supported methods:  GET: /{mount_point}/entity-alias/id/{id}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• **alias_id (str | unicode)** – Identifier of entity alias.

• **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The JSON response of the request.

Return type  dict

**read_entity_by_name**  
(*name*, *mount_point*='identity')

Query an entity by its name.

Supported methods:  GET: /{mount_point}/entity/name/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• **name (str | unicode)** – Name of the entity.

• **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The JSON response of the request.

Return type  requests.Response
**read_group** *(group_id, mount_point='identity')*
Query the group by its identifier.

**Supported methods:** GET: /{mount_point}/group/id/{id}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- **group_id** *(str | unicode)* – Identifier of the group.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**read_group_alias** *(alias_id, mount_point='identity')*
Query the group alias by its identifier.

**Supported methods:** GET: /{mount_point}/group-alias/id/:id. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- **alias_id** *(str | unicode)* – ID of the group alias.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

**read_group_by_name** *(name, mount_point='identity')*
Query a group by its name.

**Supported methods:** GET: /{mount_point}/group/name/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Name of the group.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

**update_entity** *(entity_id, name=None, metadata=None, policies=None, disabled=False, mount_point='identity')*
Update an existing entity.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/entity/id/{id}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- **entity_id** *(str | unicode)* – Identifier of the entity.
- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Name of the entity.
- **metadata** *(dict)* – Metadata to be associated with the entity.
- **policies** *(str | unicode)* – Policies to be tied to the entity.
- **disabled** *(bool)* – Whether the entity is disabled. Disabled entities’ associated tokens cannot be used, but are not revoked.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.
Returns The JSON response where available, otherwise the generic response object, of the request.

Return type  dict | requests.Response

**update_entity_alias** *(alias_id, name, canonical_id, mount_accessor, mount_point='identity')*

Update an existing entity alias.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/entity-alias/id/{id}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **alias_id** *(str | unicode)* – Identifier of the entity alias.
- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Name of the alias. Name should be the identifier of the client in the authentication source. For example, if the alias belongs to userpass backend, the name should be a valid username within userpass backend. If alias belongs to GitHub, it should be the GitHub username.
- **canonical_id** *(str | unicode)* – Entity ID to which this alias belongs to.
- **mount_accessor** *(str | unicode)* – Accessor of the mount to which the alias should belong to.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response where available, otherwise the generic response object, of the request.

Return type  dict | requests.Response

**update_group** *(group_id, name, group_type='internal', metadata=None, policies=None, member_group_ids=None, member_entity_ids=None, mount_point='identity')*

Update an existing group.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/group/id/{id}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **group_id** *(str | unicode)* – Identifier of the entity.
- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Name of the group.
- **group_type** *(str | unicode)* – Type of the group, internal or external. Defaults to internal.
- **metadata** *(dict)* – Metadata to be associated with the group.
- **policies** *(str | unicode)* – Policies to be tied to the group.
- **member_group_ids** *(str | unicode)* – Group IDs to be assigned as group members.
- **member_entity_ids** *(str | unicode)* – Entity IDs to be assigned as group members.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response where available, otherwise the generic response object, of the request.

Return type  dict | requests.Response
update_group_alias(entity_id, name, mount_accessor='', canonical_id='', mount_point='identity')

Update an existing group alias.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/group-alias/id/{id}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **entity_id**(str | unicode) – ID of the group alias.
- **name**(str | unicode) – Name of the group alias.
- **mount_accessor**(str | unicode) – Mount accessor to which this alias belongs to.
- **canonical_id**(str | unicode) – ID of the group to which this is an alias.
- **mount_point**(str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns

The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

static validate_member_id_params_for_group_type(group_type, params, member_group_ids, member_entity_ids)

Determine whether member ID parameters can be sent with a group create / update request.

These parameters are only allowed for the internal group type. If they’re set for an external group type, Vault returns a “error” response.

Parameters

- **group_type**(str | unicode) – Type of the group, internal or external.
- **params**(dict) – Params dict to conditionally add the member entity/group ID’s to.
- **member_group_ids**(str | unicode) – Group IDs to be assigned as group members.
- **member_entity_ids**(str | unicode) – Entity IDs to be assigned as group members.

Returns

Params dict with conditionally added member entity/group ID’s.

Return type dict

class hvac.api.secrets_engines.Kv(adapter, default_kv_version='2')

Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase


__init__(adapter, default_kv_version='2')

Create a new Kv instance.

Parameters

- **adapter**(hvac.adapters.Adapter) – Instance of hvac.adapters.Adapter; used for performing HTTP requests.
- **default_kv_version**(str | unicode) – KV version number (e.g., ‘1’) to use as the default when accessing attributes/methods under this class.

allowed_kv_versions = ['1', '2']
default_kv_version

v1
Accessor for kv version 1 class / method. Provided via the hvac.api.secrets_engines.kv_v1.KvV1 class.

Returns This Kv instance’s associated KvV1 instance.
Return type hvac.api.secrets_engines.kv_v1.KvV1

v2
Accessor for kv version 2 class / method. Provided via the hvac.api.secrets_engines.kv_v2.KvV2 class.

Returns This Kv instance’s associated KvV2 instance.
Return type hvac.api.secrets_engines.kv_v2.KvV2

class hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV1(adapter)
Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

KV Secrets Engine - Version 1 (API).


create_or_update_secret(path, secret, method=None, mount_point='secret')
Store a secret at the specified location.

If the value does not yet exist, the calling token must have an ACL policy granting the create capability. If
the value already exists, the calling token must have an ACL policy granting the update capability.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body) PUT: /{mount_point}/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• path (str / unicode) – Specifies the path of the secrets to create/update. This is
  specified as part of the URL.

• secret (dict) – Specifies keys, paired with associated values, to be held at the given
  location. Multiple key/value pairs can be specified, and all will be returned on a read
  operation. A key called ttl will trigger some special behavior. See the Vault KV secrets
  engine documentation for details.

• method (str / unicode) – Optional parameter to explicitly request a POST (create)
  or PUT (update) request to the selected kv secret engine. If no argument is provided for
  this parameter, hvac attempts to intelligently determine which method is appropriate.

• mount_point (str / unicode) – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

Returns The response of the create_or_update_secret request.
Return type requests.Response

delete_secret(path, mount_point='secret')
Delete the secret at the specified location.

Supported methods: DELETE: /{mount_point}/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• path (str / unicode) – Specifies the path of the secret to delete. This is specified as
  part of the URL.
• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

Returns  The response of the delete_secret request.

Return type  requests.Response

**list_secrets** *(path, mount_point='secret')*

Return a list of key names at the specified location.

Folders are suffixed with /. The input must be a folder; list on a file will not return a value. Note that no policy-based filtering is performed on keys; do not encode sensitive information in key names. The values themselves are not accessible via this command.

Supported methods:  LIST: /{mount_point}/{path}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• **path** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the path of the secrets to list. This is specified as part of the URL.

• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

Returns  The JSON response of the list_secrets request.

Return type  dict

**read_secret** *(path, mount_point='secret')*

Retrieve the secret at the specified location.

Supported methods:  GET: /{mount_point}/{path}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• **path** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the path of the secret to read. This is specified as part of the URL.

• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

Returns  The JSON response of the read_secret request.

Return type  dict

**class**  hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2 *(adapter)*

Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

KV Secrets Engine - Version 2 (API).

Reference:  https://www.vaultproject.io/api/secret/kv/kv-v2.html

**configure** *(max_versions=10, cas_required=None, mount_point='secret')*

Configure backend level settings that are applied to every key in the key-value store.

Supported methods:  POST: /{mount_point}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• **max_versions** *(int)* – The number of versions to keep per key. This value applies to all keys, but a key’s metadata setting can overwrite this value. Once a key has more than the configured allowed versions the oldest version will be permanently deleted. Defaults to 10.

• **cas_required** *(bool)* – If true all keys will require the cas parameter to be set on all write requests.
- **mount_point**(str|unicode) – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

**Returns**  
The response of the request.

**Return type**  
requests.Response

**create_or_update_secret** *(path, secret, cas=None, mount_point='secret')*

Create a new version of a secret at the specified location.

If the value does not yet exist, the calling token must have an ACL policy granting the create capability. If the value already exists, the calling token must have an ACL policy granting the update capability.

**Supported methods:**  
POST: /{mount_point}/data/{path}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **path**(str|unicode) – Path
- **cas**(int) – Set the “cas” value to use a Check-And-Set operation. If not set the write will be allowed. If set to 0 a write will only be allowed if the key doesn’t exist. If the index is non-zero the write will only be allowed if the key’s current version matches the version specified in the cas parameter.
- **secret**(dict) – The contents of the “secret” dict will be stored and returned on read.
- **mount_point**(str|unicode) – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

**Returns**  
The JSON response of the request.

**Return type**  
dict

**delete_latest_version_of_secret** *(path, mount_point='secret')*

Issue a soft delete of the secret’s latest version at the specified location.

This marks the version as deleted and will stop it from being returned from reads, but the underlying data will not be removed. A delete can be undone using the undelete path.

**Supported methods:**  
DELETE: /{mount_point}/data/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **path**(str|unicode) – Specifies the path of the secret to delete. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **mount_point**(str|unicode) – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

**Returns**  
The response of the request.

**Return type**  
requests.Response

**delete_metadata_and_all_versions** *(path, mount_point='secret')*

Delete (permanently) the key metadata and all version data for the specified key.

All version history will be removed.

**Supported methods:**  
DELETE: /{mount_point}/metadata/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **path**(str|unicode) – Specifies the path of the secret to delete. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **mount_point**(str|unicode) – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.


Returns  The response of the request.
Return type requests.Response

delete_secret_versions(path, versions, mount_point='secret')

Issue a soft delete of the specified versions of the secret.

This marks the versions as deleted and will stop them from being returned from reads, but the underlying
data will not be removed. A delete can be undone using the undelete path.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/delete/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• path(str | unicode) – Specifies the path of the secret to delete. This is specified as part of the URL.

• versions(int) – The versions to be deleted. The versioned data will not be deleted, but it will no longer be returned in normal get requests.

• mount_point(str | unicode) – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

Returns  The response of the request.
Return type requests.Response

destroy_secret_versions(path, versions, mount_point='secret')

Permanently remove the specified version data and numbers for the provided path from the key-value store.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/destroy/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

• path(str | unicode) – Specifies the path of the secret to destroy. This is specified as part of the URL.

• versions(list of int) – The versions to destroy. Their data will be permanently deleted.

• mount_point(str | unicode) – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

Returns  The response of the request.
Return type requests.Response

list_secrets(path, mount_point='secret')

Return a list of key names at the specified location.

Folders are suffixed with /. The input must be a folder; list on a file will not return a value. Note that no policy-based filtering is performed on keys; do not encode sensitive information in key names. The values themselves are not accessible via this command.

Supported methods: LIST: /{mount_point}/metadata/{path}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• path(str | unicode) – Specifies the path of the secrets to list. This is specified as part of the URL.

• mount_point(str | unicode) – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

Returns  The JSON response of the request.
Return type dict
patch (path, secret, mount_point='secret')
    Set or update data in the KV store without overwriting.

    Parameters
    • path (str | unicode) – Path
    • secret (dict) – The contents of the “secret” dict will be stored and returned on read.
    • mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

    Returns The JSON response of the create_or_update_secret request.
    Return type dict

read_configuration (mount_point='secret')
    Read the KV Version 2 configuration.

    Supported methods: GET: /auth/{mount_point}/config. Produces: 200 application/json

    Parameters mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

    Returns The JSON response of the request.
    Return type dict

read_secret_metadata (path, mount_point='secret')
    Retrieve the metadata and versions for the secret at the specified path.

    Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/metadata/{path}. Produces: 200 application/json

    Parameters
    • path (str | unicode) – Specifies the path of the secret to read. This is specified as part of the URL.
    • mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

    Returns The JSON response of the request.
    Return type dict

read_secret_version (path, version=None, mount_point='secret')
    Retrieve the secret at the specified location.

    Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/data/{path}. Produces: 200 application/json

    Parameters
    • path (str | unicode) – Specifies the path of the secret to read. This is specified as part of the URL.
    • version (int) – Specifies the version to return. If not set the latest version is returned.
    • mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

    Returns The JSON response of the request.
    Return type dict

undelete_secret_versions (path, versions, mount_point='secret')
    Undelete the data for the provided version and path in the key-value store.

    This restores the data, allowing it to be returned on get requests.
**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/undelete/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **path (str | unicode)** – Specifies the path of the secret to undelete. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **versions (list of int)** – The versions to undelete. The versions will be restored and their data will be returned on normal get requests.
- **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

---

**update_metadata** (path, max_versions=None, cas_required=None, mount_point='secret')

Updates the max_versions of cas_required setting on an existing path.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/metadata/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **path (str | unicode)** – Path
- **max_versions (int)** – The number of versions to keep per key. If not set, the back-end’s configured max version is used. Once a key has more than the configured allowed versions the oldest version will be permanently deleted.
- **cas_required (bool)** – If true the key will require the cas parameter to be set on all write requests. If false, the backend’s configuration will be used.
- **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the secret engine was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

---

**class** hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki(adapter)

**Bases:** hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

Pki Secrets Engine (API).

Reference: https://www.vaultproject.io/api/secret/pki/index.html

**create_or_update_role** (name, extra_params={}, mount_point='pki')

Create/Update Role.

Creates or updates the role definition.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/roles/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** – The name of the role to create.
- **extra_params** – A dictionary with extra parameters.
- **mount_point** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Name** name str | unicode

**Name** extra_params dict

**Name** mount_point str | unicode
Returns The JSON response of the request.
Rname requests.Response

delete_role(name, mount_point='pki')
Delete Role.
Deletes the role definition.
Supported methods: DELETE: /{mount_point}/roles/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters
• name – The name of the role to delete.
• mount_point – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Name name str | unicode
Name mount_point str | unicode

Returns The JSON response of the request.
Rname requests.Response

delete_root(mount_point='pki')
Delete Root.
Deletes the current CA key.
Supported methods: DELETE: /{mount_point}/root. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters
mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.
Return type requests.Response

generate_certificate(name, common_name, extra_params={}, mount_point='pki')
Generate Certificate.
Generates a new set of credentials (private key and certificate) based on the role named in the endpoint.
Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/issue/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters
• name – The name of the role to create the certificate against.
• common_name – The requested CN for the certificate.
• extra_params – A dictionary with extra parameters.
• mount_point – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Name name str | unicode
Name common_name str | unicode
Name extra_params dict
Name mount_point str | unicode

Returns The JSON response of the request.
Return type requests.Response

generate_intermediate(type, common_name, extra_params={}, mount_point='pki')
Generate Intermediate.
Generates a new private key and a CSR for signing.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/intermediate/generate/{type}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• type (str | unicode) – Specifies the type to create. exported (private key also exported) or internal.
• common_name (str | unicode) – Specifies the requested CN for the certificate.
• extra_params (dict) – Dictionary with extra parameters.
• mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

generate_root(type, common_name, extra_params={}, mount_point='pki')
Generate Root.
Generates a new self-signed CA certificate and private key.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/root/generate/{type}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• type (str | unicode) – Specifies the type to create. exported (private key also exported) or internal.
• common_name (str | unicode) – The requested CN for the certificate.
• extra_params (dict) – A dictionary with extra parameters.
• mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

list_certificates(mount_point='pki')
List Certificates.
The list of the current certificates by serial number only.

Supported methods: LIST: /{mount_point}/certs. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict
list_roles (mount_point='pki')
List Roles.

Get a list of available roles.

Supported methods: LIST: /{mount_point}/roles. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

read_ca_certificate (mount_point='pki')
Read CA Certificate.

Retrieves the CA certificate in raw DER-encoded form.

Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/ca/pem. Produces: String

Parameters

- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The certificate as pem.

Return type str

read_ca_certificate_chain (mount_point='pki')
Read CA Certificate Chain.

Retrieves the CA certificate chain, including the CA in PEM format.

Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/ca_chain. Produces: String

Parameters

- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The certificate chain as pem.

Return type str

read_certificate (serial, mount_point='pki')
Read Certificate.

Retrieves one of a selection of certificates.

Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/cert/{serial}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- serial (str | unicode) – the serial of the key to read.
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

read_crl (mount_point='pki')
Read CRL.

Retrieves the current CRL in raw DER-encoded form.
Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/config/crl. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

read_crl_configuration (mount_point='pki')
Read CRL Configuration.

Getting the duration for which the generated CRL should be marked valid.

Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/config/crl. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

read_role (name, mount_point='pki')
Read Role.

Queries the role definition.

Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/roles/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

• name (str | unicode) – The name of the role to read.

• mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

read_urls (mount_point='pki')
Read URLs.

Fetches the URLs to be encoded in generated certificates.

Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/config/urls. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

revoke_certificate (serial_number, mount_point='pki')
Revoke Certificate.

Revokes a certificate using its serial number.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/revoke. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters
- **serial_number** – The serial number of the certificate to revoke.
- **mount_point** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Name serial_number**  
str | unicode

**Name mount_point**  
str | unicode

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```
rotate_crl (mount_point='pki')
```

Rotate CRLs.
Forces a rotation of the CRL.

**Supported methods:** GET: /{mount_point}/crl/rotate. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

```
set_crl_configuration (expiry=None, disable=None, extra_params={}, mount_point='pki')
```

Set CRL Configuration.

Setting the duration for which the generated CRL should be marked valid. If the CRL is disabled, it will return a signed but zero-length CRL for any request. If enabled, it will re-build the CRL.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/config/crl. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```
set_signed_intermediate (certificate, mount_point='pki')
```

Set Signed Intermediate.

Allows submitting the signed CA certificate corresponding to a private key generated via “Generate Intermediate”

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/intermediate/set-signed. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
- **certificate** (str | unicode) – Specifies the certificate in PEM format.
- **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```
set_urls (params, mount_point='pki')
```

Set URLs.
Setting the issuing certificate endpoints, CRL distribution points, and OCSP server endpoints that will be encoded into issued certificates. You can update any of the values at any time without affecting the other existing values. To remove the values, simply use a blank string as the parameter.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/config/urls. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**sign_certificate** *(name, csr, common_name, extra_params={}, mount_point='pki')*

Sign Certificate.

Signs a new certificate based upon the provided CSR and the supplied parameters.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/sign/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** *(str | unicode)* – The role to sign the certificate.
- **csr** *(str | unicode)* – The PEM-encoded CSR.
- **common_name** *(str | unicode)* – The requested CN for the certificate. If the CN is allowed by role policy, it will be issued.
- **extra_params** *(dict)* – A dictionary with extra parameters.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**sign_intermediate** *(csr, common_name, extra_params={}, mount_point='pki')*

Sign Intermediate.

Issue a certificate with appropriate values for acting as an intermediate CA.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/root/sign-intermediate. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **csr** *(str | unicode)* – The PEM-encoded CSR.
- **common_name** *(str | unicode)* – The requested CN for the certificate.
- **extra_params** *(dict)* – Dictionary with extra parameters.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**sign_self_issued** *(certificate, mount_point='pki')*

Sign Self-Issued.

Sign a self-issued certificate.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/root/sign-self-issued. Produces: 200 application/json
Parameters

- **certificate** *(str | unicode)* – The PEM-encoded self-issued certificate.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```python
def sign_verbatim(csr, name=False, extra_params={}, mount_point='pki')
    Sign Verbatim.
    Signs a new certificate based upon the provided CSR.
    Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/sign-verbatim. Produces: 200 application/json
```

Parameters

- **csr** *(str | unicode)* – The PEM-encoded CSR.
- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies a role.
- **extra_params** *(dict)* – A dictionary with extra parameters.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```python
def submit_ca_information(pem_bundle, mount_point='pki')
    Submit CA Information.
    Submitting the CA information for the backend.
    Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/config/ca. Produces: 200 application/json
```

Parameters

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```python
def tidy(extra_params={}, mount_point='pki')
    Tidy.
    Allows tidying up the storage backend and/or CRL by removing certificates that have expired and are past a certain buffer period beyond their expiration time.
    Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/tidy. Produces: 200 application/json
```

Parameters

- **extra_params** *(dict)* – A dictionary with extra parameters.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response
```python
class hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit (adapter)
    Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

Transit Secrets Engine (API).


backup_key (name, mount_point='transit')
    Return a plaintext backup of a named key.

    The backup contains all the configuration data and keys of all the versions along with the HMAC key. The
    response from this endpoint can be used with the /restore endpoint to restore the key.

    Supported methods: GET: /{mount_point}/backup/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

    Parameters
    • name (str / unicode) – Name of the key.
    • mount_point (str / unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

    Returns The JSON response of the request.

    Return type requests.Response

create_key (name, convergent_encryption=False, derived=False, exportable=False, allow_plaintext_backup=False, key_type='aes256-gcm96', mount_point='transit')
    Create a new named encryption key of the specified type.

    The values set here cannot be changed after key creation.

    Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/keys/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

    Parameters
    • name (str / unicode) – Specifies the name of the encryption key to create. This is
      specified as part of the URL.

    • convergent_encryption (bool) – If enabled, the key will support convergent en-
      cryption, where the same plaintext creates the same ciphertext. This requires derived to
      be set to true. When enabled, each encryption(decryption/rewrap/datakey) operation will
      derive a nonce value rather than randomly generate it.

    • derived (bool) – Specifies if key derivation is to be used. If enabled, all en-
      crypt/decrypt requests to this named key must provide a context which is used for key
      derivation.

    • exportable (bool) – Enables keys to be exportable. This allows for all the valid keys
      in the key ring to be exported. Once set, this cannot be disabled.

    • allow_plaintext_backup (bool) – If set, enables taking backup of named key in
      the plaintext format. Once set, this cannot be disabled.

    • key_type (str / unicode) – Specifies the type of key to create. The currently-
      supported types are:
      – aes256-gcm96: AES-256 wrapped with GCM using a 96-bit nonce size AEAD
      – chacha20-poly1305: ChaCha20-Poly1305 AEAD (symmetric, supports derivation and
        convergent encryption)
      – ed25519: ED25519 (asymmetric, supports derivation).
      – ecdsa-p256: ECDSA using the P-256 elliptic curve (asymmetric)
```
- **rsa-2048**: RSA with bit size of 2048 (asymmetric)
- **rsa-4096**: RSA with bit size of 4096 (asymmetric)

  * `mount_point (str | unicode)` – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** `requests.Response`

**decrypt_data** *(name, ciphertext, context=", nonce=", batch_input=None, mount_point='transit')*

Decrypt the provided ciphertext using the named key.

**Supported methods:** POST: /*{mount_point}/decrypt/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name (str | unicode)** – Specifies the name of the encryption key to decrypt against. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **ciphertext (str | unicode)** – the ciphertext to decrypt.
- **context (str | unicode)** – Specifies the base64 encoded context for key derivation. This is required if key derivation is enabled.
- **nonce (str | unicode)** – Specifies a base64 encoded nonce value used during encryption. Must be provided if convergent encryption is enabled for this key and the key was generated with Vault 0.6.1. Not required for keys created in 0.6.2+.
- **batch_input ([dict])** – Specifies a list of items to be decrypted in a single batch. When this parameter is set, if the parameters ‘ciphertext’, ‘context’ and ‘nonce’ are also set, they will be ignored. Format for the input goes like this: [dict(context="b64_context", ciphertext="b64_plaintext"), ...]
- **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** `requests.Response`

**delete_key** *(name, mount_point='transit')*

Delete a named encryption key.

It will no longer be possible to decrypt any data encrypted with the named key. Because this is a potentially catastrophic operation, the deletion_allowed tunable must be set in the key’s /config endpoint.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /*{mount_point}/keys/*{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **name (str | unicode)** – Specifies the name of the encryption key to delete. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** `requests.Response`

**encrypt_data** *(name, plaintext, context=", key_version=0, nonce=None, batch_input=None,

  type='aes256-gcm96', convergent_encryption=", mount_point='transit')*

Encrypt the provided plaintext using the named key.
This path supports the create and update policy capabilities as follows: if the user has the create capability for this endpoint in their policies, and the key does not exist, it will be upserted with default values (whether the key requires derivation depends on whether the context parameter is empty or not). If the user only has update capability and the key does not exist, an error will be returned.

**Supported methods:** POST: `/{mount_point}/encrypt/{name}`. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- `name` *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the encryption key to encrypt against. This is specified as part of the URL.
- `plaintext` *(str | unicode)* – Specifies base64 encoded plaintext to be encoded.
- `context` *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the base64 encoded context for key derivation. This is required if key derivation is enabled for this key.
- `key_version` *(int)* – Specifies the version of the key to use for encryption. If not set, uses the latest version. Must be greater than or equal to the key’s min_encryption_version, if set.
- `nonce` *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the base64 encoded nonce value. This must be provided if convergent encryption is enabled for this key and the key was generated with Vault 0.6.1. Not required for keys created in 0.6.2+. The value must be exactly 96 bits (12 bytes) long and the user must ensure that for any given context (and thus, any given encryption key) this nonce value is never reused.
- `batch_input` *(List[dict])* – Specifies a list of items to be encrypted in a single batch. When this parameter is set, if the parameters ‘plaintext’, ‘context’ and ‘nonce’ are also set, they will be ignored. The format for the input is: `[dict(context="b64_context", plaintext="b64_plaintext"), . . . ]`
- `type` *(str | unicode)* – This parameter is required when encryption key is expected to be created. When performing an upsert operation, the type of key to create.
- `convergent_encryption` *(str | unicode)* – This parameter will only be used when a key is expected to be created. Whether to support convergent encryption. This is only supported when using a key with key derivation enabled and will require all requests to carry both a context and 96-bit (12-byte) nonce. The given nonce will be used in place of a randomly generated nonce. As a result, when the same context and nonce are supplied, the same ciphertext is generated. It is very important when using this mode that you ensure that all nonces are unique for a given context. Failing to do so will severely impact the ciphertext’s security.
- `mount_point` *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```
export_key(name, key_type, version=None, mount_point='transit')
```

Return the named key.

The keys object shows the value of the key for each version. If version is specified, the specific version will be returned. If latest is provided as the version, the current key will be provided. Depending on the type of key, different information may be returned. The key must be exportable to support this operation and the version must still be valid.

**Supported methods:** GET: `/{mount_point}/export/{key_type}/{name}/{version}`). Produces: 200 application/json
Parameters

- **name (str | unicode)** – Specifies the name of the key to read information about. This is specified as part of the URL.

- **key_type (str | unicode)** – Specifies the type of the key to export. This is specified as part of the URL. Valid values are: encryption-key signing-key hmac-key

- **version (str | unicode)** – Specifies the version of the key to read. If omitted, all versions of the key will be returned. If the version is set to latest, the current key will be returned.

- **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

`generate_data_key(name, key_type, context='', nonce='', bits=256, mount_point='transit')`

Generates a new high-entropy key and the value encrypted with the named key.

Optionally return the plaintext of the key as well. Whether plaintext is returned depends on the path; as a result, you can use Vault ACL policies to control whether a user is allowed to retrieve the plaintext value of a key. This is useful if you want an untrusted user or operation to generate keys that are then made available to trusted users.

Supported methods: POST: `/{mount_point}/datakey/{key_type}/{name}`. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **name (str | unicode)** – Specifies the name of the encryption key to use to encrypt the datakey. This is specified as part of the URL.

- **key_type (str | unicode)** – Specifies the type of key to generate. If plaintext, the plaintext key will be returned along with the ciphertext. If wrapped, only the ciphertext value will be returned. This is specified as part of the URL.

- **context (str | unicode)** – Specifies the key derivation context, provided as a base64-encoded string. This must be provided if derivation is enabled.

- **nonce (str | unicode)** – Specifies a nonce value, provided as base64 encoded. Must be provided if convergent encryption is enabled for this key and the key was generated with Vault 0.6.1. Not required for keys created in 0.6.2+. The value must be exactly 96 bits (12 bytes) long and the user must ensure that for any given context (and thus, any given encryption key) this nonce value is never reused.

- **bits (int)** – Specifies the number of bits in the desired key. Can be 128, 256, or 512.

- **mount_point (str | unicode)** – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

`generate_hmac(name, hash_input, key_version=None, algorithm='sha2-256', mount_point='transit')`

Return the digest of given data using the specified hash algorithm and the named key.

The key can be of any type supported by transit; the raw key will be marshaled into bytes to be used for the HMAC function. If the key is of a type that supports rotation, the latest (current) version will be used.
**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/hmac/{name}/**{algorithm}**. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the encryption key to generate hmac against. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **hash_input** – Specifies the base64 encoded input data.
- **key_version** *(int)* – Specifies the version of the key to use for the operation. If not set, uses the latest version. Must be greater than or equal to the key’s min_encryption_version, if set.
- **algorithm** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the hash algorithm to use. This can also be specified as part of the URL. Currently-supported algorithms are: sha2-224, sha2-256, sha2-384, sha2-512
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**generate_random_bytes** *(n_bytes=32, output_format='base64', mount_point='transit')*

Return high-quality random bytes of the specified length.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/random>({bytes}). Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **n_bytes** *(int)* – Specifies the number of bytes to return. This value can be specified either in the request body, or as a part of the URL.
- **output_format** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the output encoding. Valid options are hex or base64.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**hash_data** *(hash_input, algorithm='sha2-256', output_format='hex', mount_point='transit')*

Return the cryptographic hash of given data using the specified algorithm.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/hash>({algorithm}). Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **hash_input** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the base64 encoded input data.
- **algorithm** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the hash algorithm to use. This can also be specified as part of the URL. Currently-supported algorithms are: sha2-224, sha2-256, sha2-384, sha2-512
- **output_format** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the output encoding. This can be either hex or base64.
- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response
list_keys\( (\text{mount\_point}='\text{transit}') \)

List keys.

Only the key names are returned (not the actual keys themselves).

**Supported methods:** LIST: /\{mount\_point\}/keys. Produces: 200 application/json

- **Parameters**
  - **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

- **Returns** The JSON response of the request.

- **Return type** requests.Response

read_key\( (\text{name}, \text{mount\_point}='\text{transit}') \)

Read information about a named encryption key.

The keys object shows the creation time of each key version; the values are not the keys themselves. Depending on the type of key, different information may be returned, e.g. an asymmetric key will return its public key in a standard format for the type.

**Supported methods:** GET: /\{mount\_point\}/keys/\{name\}. Produces: 200 application/json

- **Parameters**
  - **name** (str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the encryption key to read. This is specified as part of the URL.
  - **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

- **Returns** The JSON response of the read_key request.

- **Return type** requests.Response

restore_key\( (\text{backup}, \text{name}=\text{None}, \text{force}=\text{False}, \text{mount\_point}='\text{transit}') \)

Restore the backup as a named key.

This will restore the key configurations and all the versions of the named key along with HMAC keys. The input to this endpoint should be the output of /backup endpoint. For safety, by default the backend will refuse to restore to an existing key. If you want to reuse a key name, it is recommended you delete the key before restoring. It is a good idea to attempt restoring to a different key name first to verify that the operation successfully completes.

**Supported methods:** POST: /\{mount\_point\}/restore(\{name\}). Produces: 204 (empty body)

- **Parameters**
  - **backup** (str | unicode) – Backed up key data to be restored. This should be the output from the /backup endpoint.
  - **name** (str | unicode) – If set, this will be the name of the restored key.
  - **force** (bool) – If set, force the restore to proceed even if a key by this name already exists.
  - **mount_point** (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

- **Returns** The response of the request.

- **Return type** requests.Response
**rewrap_data**

(name, ciphertext, context='', key_version=None, nonce='', batch_input=None, mount_point='transit')

Rewrap the provided ciphertext using the latest version of the named key.

Because this never returns plaintext, it is possible to delegate this functionality to untrusted users or scripts.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/rewrap/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- name (str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the encryption key to re-encrypt against. This is specified as part of the URL.
- ciphertext (str | unicode) – Specifies the ciphertext to re-encrypt.
- context (str | unicode) – Specifies the base64 encoded context for key derivation. This is required if key derivation is enabled.
- key_version (int) – Specifies the version of the key to use for the operation. If not set, uses the latest version. Must be greater than or equal to the key’s min_encryption_version, if set.
- nonce (str | unicode) – Specifies a base64 encoded nonce value used during encryption. Must be provided if convergent encryption is enabled for this key and the key was generated with Vault 0.6.1. Not required for keys created in 0.6.2+
- batch_input (List[dict]) – Specifies a list of items to be decrypted in a single batch. When this parameter is set, if the parameters ‘ciphertext’, ‘context’ and ‘nonce’ are also set, they will be ignored. Format for the input goes like this: [dict(context="b64_context", ciphertext="b64_plaintext"), ...]
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**rotate_key**

(name, mount_point='transit')

Rotate the version of the named key.

After rotation, new plaintext requests will be encrypted with the new version of the key. To upgrade ciphertext to be encrypted with the latest version of the key, use the rewrap endpoint. This is only supported with keys that support encryption and decryption operations.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/keys/{name}/rotate. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- name (str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the key to read information about. This is specified as part of the URL.
- mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**sign_data**

(name, hash_input, key_version=None, hash_algorithm='sha2-256', prehashed=False, signature_algorithm='pss', mount_point='transit')

Return the cryptographic signature of the given data using the named key and the specified hash algorithm.

The key must be of a type that supports signing.
Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/sign/{name}({hash_algorithm}). Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **name** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the name of the encryption key to use for signing. This is specified as part of the URL.

- **hash_input** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the base64 encoded input data.

- **key_version** (*int*) – Specifies the version of the key to use for signing. If not set, uses the latest version. Must be greater than or equal to the key's min_encryption_version, if set.

- **hash_algorithm** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the hash algorithm to use for supporting key types (notably, not including ed25519 which specifies its own hash algorithm). This can also be specified as part of the URL. Currently-supported algorithms are: sha2-224, sha2-256, sha2-384, sha2-512

- **context** (*str | unicode*) – Base64 encoded context for key derivation. Required if key derivation is enabled; currently only available with ed25519 keys.

- **prehashed** (*bool*) – Set to true when the input is already hashed. If the key type is rsa-2048 or rsa-4096, then the algorithm used to hash the input should be indicated by the hash_algorithm parameter. Just as the value to sign should be the base64-encoded representation of the exact binary data you want signed, when set, input is expected to be base64-encoded binary hashed data, not hex-formatted. (As an example, on the command line, you could generate a suitable input via openssl dgst -sha256 -binary | base64.)

- **signature_algorithm** (*str | unicode*) – When using a RSA key, specifies the RSA signature algorithm to use for signing. Supported signature types are: pss, pkcs1v15

- **mount_point** (*str | unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

**trim_key**(name, min_version, mount_point='transit')

Trims older key versions setting a minimum version for the keyring.

Once trimmed, previous versions of the key cannot be recovered.

Supported methods: POST: /{mount_point}/keys/{name}/trim. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **name** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the name of the key to be trimmed.

- **min_version** (*int*) – The minimum version for the key ring. All versions before this version will be permanently deleted. This value can at most be equal to the lesser of min_decryption_version and min_encryption_version. This is not allowed to be set when either min_encryption_version or min_decryption_version is set to zero.

- **mount_point** (*str | unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response
**update_key_configuration** (name, min_decryption_version=0, min_encryption_version=0, deletion_allowed=False, exportable=False, allow_plaintext_backup=False, mount_point='transit')

Tune configuration values for a given key.

These values are returned during a read operation on the named key.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/keys/{name}/config. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **name** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the name of the encryption key to update configuration for.
- **min_decryption_version** (*int*) – Specifies the minimum version of ciphertext allowed to be decrypted. Adjusting this as part of a key rotation policy can prevent old copies of ciphertext from being decrypted, should they fall into the wrong hands. For signatures, this value controls the minimum version of signature that can be verified against. For HMACs, this controls the minimum version of a key allowed to be used as the key for verification.
- **min_encryption_version** (*int*) – Specifies the minimum version of the key that can be used to encrypt plaintext, sign payloads, or generate HMACs. Must be 0 (which will use the latest version) or a value greater or equal to min_decryption_version.
- **deletion_allowed** (*bool*) – Specifies if the key is allowed to be deleted.
- **exportable** (*bool*) – Enables keys to be exportable. This allows for all the valid keys in the key ring to be exported. Once set, this cannot be disabled.
- **allow_plaintext_backup** (*bool*) – If set, enables taking backup of named key in the plaintext format. Once set, this cannot be disabled.
- **mount_point** (*str | unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**verify_signed_data** (name, hash_input, signature=None, hmac=None, hash_algorithm='sha2-256', context='', prehashed=False, signature_algorithm='pss', mount_point='transit')

Return whether the provided signature is valid for the given data.

**Supported methods:** POST: /{mount_point}/verify/{name}/*{hash_algorithm}*. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **name** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the name of the encryption key that was used to generate the signature or HMAC.
- **hash_input** – Specifies the base64 encoded input data.
- **signature** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the signature output from the /transit/sign function. Either this must be supplied or hmac must be supplied.
- **hmac** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the signature output from the /transit/hmac function. Either this must be supplied or signature must be supplied.
- **hash_algorithm** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the hash algorithm to use. This can also be specified as part of the URL. Currently-supported algorithms are: sha2-224, sha2-256, sha2-384, sha2-512
• **context** (*str | unicode*) – Base64 encoded context for key derivation. Required if key derivation is enabled; currently only available with ed25519 keys.

• **prehashed** (*bool*) – Set to true when the input is already hashed. If the key type is rsa-2048 or rsa-4096, then the algorithm used to hash the input should be indicated by the hash_algorithm parameter.

• **signature_algorithm** (*str | unicode*) – When using a RSA key, specifies the RSA signature algorithm to use for signature verification. Supported signature types are: pss, pkcs1v15

• **mount_point** (*str | unicode*) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

```python
class hvac.api.secrets_engines.SecretsEngines(adapter)
Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_category.VaultApiCategory

Secrets Engines.
implemented_classes = ["<class 'hvac.api.secrets_engines.aws.Aws'>", "<class 'hvac.api.secrets_engines.azure.Azure'>", ...
unimplemented_classes = ['AliCloud', 'Azure', 'GcpKms', 'Nomad', 'Ssh', 'TOTP', 'Cassandra']

class hvac.api.secrets_engines.Database(adapter)
Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase

Database Secrets Engine (API).
Reference: https://www.vaultproject.io/api/secret/databases/index.html
```

```python
def configure(name, plugin_name, verify_connection=True, allowed_roles=[], root_rotation_statements=[], mount_point='database', *args, **kwargs)
    This endpoint configures the connection string used to communicate with the desired database. In addition
to the parameters listed here, each Database plugin has additional, database plugin specific, parameters
for this endpoint. Please read the HTTP API for the plugin you’d wish to configure to see the full list of
additional parameters.

Parameters

• **name** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the name for this database connection. This is
  specified as part of the URL.

• **plugin_name** (*str | unicode*) – Specifies the name of the plugin to use for this
  connection.

• **verify_connection** (*bool*) – Specifies if the connection is verified during initial
  configuration.

• **allowed_roles** – List of the roles allowed to use this connection. Defaults to empty
  (no roles),

if contains a “*” any role can use this connection. :type allowed_roles: list :param
root_rotation_statements: Specifies the database statements to be executed to rotate the root user’s creden-
```

```python
def create_role(name, db_name, creation_statements, default_ttl=0, max_ttl=0, re-
vocation_statements=[], rollback_statements=[], renew_statements=[],
mount_point='database')
    This endpoint creates or updates a role definition.
```

**Parameters**
• name (str | unicode) – Specifies the database role to manage.
• db_name (str | unicode) – Specifies the database role to manage.
• creation_statements (str | unicode) – Specifies the database role to manage.
• default_ttl (int) – Specifies the database role to manage.
• max_ttl (int) – Specifies the database role to manage.
• revocation_statements (list) – Specifies the database role to manage.
• rollback_statements (list) – Specifies the database role to manage.
• renew_statements (list) – Specifies the database role to manage.
• mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The response of the request.
Return type  requests.Response

delete_connection (name, mount_point='database')
This endpoint deletes a connection.

Parameters  name (str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the connection to delete.

Returns  The response of the request.
Return type  requests.Response

delete_role (name, mount_point='database')
This endpoint deletes the role definition.

Parameters
• name (str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the role to delete.
• mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The response of the request.
Return type  requests.Response

generate_credentials (name, mount_point='database')
This endpoint generates a new set of dynamic credentials based on the named role.

Parameters
• name (str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the role to create credentials against
• mount_point (str | unicode) – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

Returns  The response of the request.
Return type  requests.Response

list_connections (mount_point='database')
This endpoint returns a list of available connections.

Returns  The response of the request.
Return type  requests.Response

list_roles (mount_point='database')
This endpoint returns a list of available roles.
Parameters  **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns**  The response of the request.

**Return type**  requests.Response

**read_connection** *(name, mount_point='database')*

This endpoint returns the configuration settings for a connection.

**Parameters**  **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the connection to read.

**Returns**  The response of the request.

**Return type**  requests.Response

**read_role** *(name, mount_point='database')*

This endpoint queries the role definition.

**Parameters**

- **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the role to read.

- **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – The “path” the method/backend was mounted on.

**Returns**  The response of the request.

**Return type**  requests.Response

**reset_connection** *(name, mount_point='database')*

This endpoint closes a connection and its underlying plugin and restarts it with the configuration stored in the barrier.

**Parameters**  **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the connection to reset.

**Returns**  The response of the request.

**Return type**  requests.Response

**rotate_root_credentials** *(name, mount_point='database')*

This endpoint is used to rotate the root superuser credentials stored for the database connection. This user must have permissions to update its own password.

**Parameters**  **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the connection to rotate.

**Returns**  The response of the request.

**Return type**  requests.Response

**class**  **hvac.api.secrets_engines.RabbitMQ** *(adapter)*

Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase


**configure** *(connection_uri=",  username=",  password=",  verify_connection=True, mount_point='rabbitmq')*

Configure shared information for the rabbitmq secrets engine.

**Supported methods:** POST:/{mount_point}/config/connection. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **connection_uri** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the RabbitMQ connection URI.

- **username** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the RabbitMQ management administrator username.
• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the place where the secrets engine will be accessible (default: rabbitmq).

**Password** Specifies the RabbitMQ management administrator password.

**Verify_connection** Specifies whether to verify connection URI, username, and password.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

`configure_lease(ttl, max_ttl, mount_point='rabbitmq')`

This endpoint configures the lease settings for generated credentials.

**Parameters**

• **ttl** *(int)* – Specifies the lease ttl provided in seconds.

• **max_ttl** *(int)* – Specifies the maximum ttl provided in seconds.

• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the place where the secrets engine will be accessible (default: rabbitmq).

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

`create_role(name, tags='', vhosts='', mount_point='rabbitmq')`

This endpoint creates or updates the role definition.

**Parameters**

• **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the role to create.

• **tags** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies a comma-separated RabbitMQ management tags.

• **vhosts** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies a map of virtual hosts to permissions.

• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the place where the secrets engine will be accessible (default: rabbitmq).

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

`delete_role(name, mount_point='rabbitmq')`

This endpoint deletes the role definition. Even if the role does not exist, this endpoint will still return a successful response.

**Parameters**

• **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the role to delete.

• **mount_point** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the place where the secrets engine will be accessible (default: rabbitmq).

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

`generate_credentials(name, mount_point='rabbitmq')`

This endpoint generates a new set of dynamic credentials based on the named role.

**Parameters**

• **name** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the role to create credentials against.
• `mount_point (str | unicode)` – Specifies the place where the secrets engine will be accessible (default: rabbitmq).

Returns The response of the request.

Return type `requests.Response`

`read_role (name, mount_point='rabbitmq')`

This endpoint queries the role definition.

Parameters

• `name (str | unicode)` – Specifies the name of the role to read.

• `mount_point (str | unicode)` – Specifies the place where the secrets engine will be accessible (default: rabbitmq).

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type `requests.Response`

## 4.5 `hvac.api.system_backend`

Collection of Vault system backend API endpoint classes.

```python
class hvac.api.system_backend.Audit (adapter)
    Bases: hvac.api.system_backend.system_backend_mixin.SystemBackendMixin

calculate_hash (path, input_to_hash)
    Hash the given input data with the specified audit device’s hash function and salt.

    This endpoint can be used to discover whether a given plaintext string (the input parameter) appears in the audit log in obfuscated form.

    Supported methods: POST: /sys/audit-hash/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

    Parameters

    • `path (str | unicode)` – The path of the audit device to generate hashes for. This is part of the request URL.

    • `input_to_hash (str | unicode)` – The input string to hash.

    Returns The JSON response of the request.

    Return type `requests.Response`

disable_audit_device (path)
    Disable the audit device at the given path.

    Supported methods: DELETE: /sys/audit/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

    Parameters `path (str | unicode)` – The path of the audit device to delete. This is part of the request URL.

    Returns The response of the request.

    Return type `requests.Response`
```
**enable_audit_device** *(device_type, description=None, options=None, path=None)*

Enable a new audit device at the supplied path.

The path can be a single word name or a more complex, nested path.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/audit/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **device_type** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the type of the audit device.
- **description** *(str | unicode)* – Human-friendly description of the audit device.
- **options** *(str | unicode)* – Configuration options to pass to the audit device itself.
  This is dependent on the audit device type.
- **path** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the path in which to enable the audit device. This is part of the request URL.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**list_enabled_audit_devices** ()

List enabled audit devices.

It does not list all available audit devices. This endpoint requires sudo capability in addition to any path-specific capabilities.

**Supported methods:** GET: /sys/audit. Produces: 200 application/json

**Returns** JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

**class** hvac.api.system_backend.Auth *(adapter)*

**Bases:** hvac.api.system_backend.system_backend_mixin.SystemBackendMixin

**disable_auth_method** *(path)*

Disable the auth method at the given auth path.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /sys/auth/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters** **path** *(str | unicode)* – The path the method was mounted on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the “method_type” argument.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**enable_auth_method** *(method_type, description=None, config=None, plugin_name=None, local=False, path=None, **kwargs)*

Enable a new auth method.

After enabling, the auth method can be accessed and configured via the auth path specified as part of the URL. This auth path will be nested under the auth prefix.

**Supported methods:** POST: /sys/auth/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **method_type** *(str | unicode)* – The name of the authentication method type, such as “github” or “token”.

- **description** *(str | unicode)* – A human-friendly description of the auth method.

- **config** *(dict)* – Configuration options for this auth method. These are the possible values:
  - **default_lease_ttl** – The default lease duration, specified as a string duration like “5s” or “30m”.
  - **max_lease_ttl** – The maximum lease duration, specified as a string duration like “5s” or “30m”.
  - **audit_non_hmac_request_keys** – Comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the request data object.
  - **audit_non_hmac_response_keys** – Comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the response data object.
  - **listing_visibility** – Specifies whether to show this mount in the UI-specific listing endpoint.
  - **passthrough_request_headers** – Comma-separated list of headers to whitelist and pass from the request to the backend.

- **plugin_name** *(str | unicode)* – The name of the auth plugin to use based from the name in the plugin catalog. Applies only to plugin methods.

- **local** *(bool)* – <Vault enterprise only> Specifies if the auth method is a local only. Local auth methods are not replicated nor (if a secondary) removed by replication.

- **path** *(str | unicode)* – The path to mount the method on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the “method_type” argument.

- **kwargs** *(dict)* – All dicts are accepted and passed to vault. See your specific secret engine for details on which extra key-word arguments you might want to pass.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** `requests.Response`

### list_auth_methods()
List all enabled auth methods.

**Supported methods:** GET: /sys/auth. Produces: 200 application/json

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

### read_auth_method_tuning(path)
Read the given auth path’s configuration.

This endpoint requires sudo capability on the final path, but the same functionality can be achieved without sudo via sys/mounts/auth/[auth-path]/tune.

**Supported methods:** GET: /sys/auth/{path}/tune. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters** path *(str | unicode)* – The path the method was mounted on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the “method_type” argument.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict
**tune_auth_method**

```python
(path, default_lease_ttl=None, max_lease_ttl=None, description=None, audit_non_hmac_request_keys=None, audit_non_hmac_response_keys=None, listing_visibility=",", passthrough_request_headers=None, **kwargs)
```

Tune configuration parameters for a given auth path.

This endpoint requires sudo capability on the final path, but the same functionality can be achieved without sudo via `sys-mounts/auth/[auth-path]/tune`.

**Supported methods:** POST: `/sys/auth/{path}/tune`. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **path** *(str | unicode)* – The path the method was mounted on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the ”method_type” argument.

- **default_lease_ttl** *(int)* – Specifies the default time-to-live. If set on a specific auth path, this overrides the global default.

- **max_lease_ttl** *(int)* – The maximum time-to-live. If set on a specific auth path, this overrides the global default.

- **description** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the description of the mount. This overrides the current stored value, if any.

- **audit_non_hmac_request_keys** *(array)* – Specifies the list of keys that will not be HMAC’ed by audit devices in the request data object.

- **audit_non_hmac_response_keys** *(list)* – Specifies the list of keys that will not be HMAC’ed by audit devices in the response data object.

- **listing_visibility** *(list)* – Specifies whether to show this mount in the UI-specific listing endpoint. Valid values are “unauth” or “"".

- **passthrough_request_headers** *(list)* – List of headers to whitelist and pass from the request to the backend.

- **kwargs** *(dict)* – All dicts are accepted and passed to vault. See your specific secret engine for details on which extra key-word arguments you might want to pass.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** `requests.Response`

```python
class hvac.api.system_backend.Capabilities(adapter)
```

Bases: hvac.api.system_backend.system_backend_mixin.SystemBackendMixin

**get_capabilities** *(paths, token=None, accessor=None)*

Get the capabilities associated with a token.

**Supported methods:** POST: `/sys/capabilities-self`. Produces: 200 application/json

POST: `/sys/capabilities`. Produces: 200 application/json

POST: `/sys/capabilities-accessor`. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **paths** *(List[str])* – Paths on which capabilities are being queried.

- **token** *(str)* – Token for which capabilities are being queried.

- **accessor** *(str)* – Accessor of the token for which capabilities are being queried.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** `dict`
class hvac.api.system_backend.Health(adapter)
Bases: hvac.api.system_backend.system_backend_mixin.SystemBackendMixin

Reference: https://www.vaultproject.io/api/system/index.html

read_health_status(standby_ok=False, active_code=200, standby_code=429, dr_secondary_code=472, performance_standby_code=473, sealed_code=503, uninit_code=501, method='HEAD')

Read the health status of Vault.

This matches the semantics of a Consul HTTP health check and provides a simple way to monitor the health of a Vault instance.

Parameters

- **standby_ok (bool)** – Specifies if being a standby should still return the active status code instead of the standby status code. This is useful when Vault is behind a non-configurable load balance that just wants a 200-level response.
- **active_code (int)** – The status code that should be returned for an active node.
- **standby_code (int)** – Specifies the status code that should be returned for a standby node.
- **dr_secondary_code (int)** – Specifies the status code that should be returned for a DR secondary node.
- **performance_standby_code (int)** – Specifies the status code that should be returned for a performance standby node.
- **sealed_code (int)** – Specifies the status code that should be returned for a sealed node.
- **uninit_code (int)** – Specifies the status code that should be returned for a uninitialized node.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

class hvac.api.system_backend.Init(adapter)
Bases: hvac.api.system_backend.system_backend_mixin.SystemBackendMixin

initialize(secret_shares=5, secret_threshold=3, pgp_keys=None, root_token_pgp_key=None, stored_shares=None, recovery_shares=None, recovery_threshold=None, recovery_pgp_keys=None)

Initialize a new Vault.

The Vault must not have been previously initialized. The recovery options, as well as the stored shares option, are only available when using Vault HSM.

Supported methods: PUT: /sys/init. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- **secret_shares (int)** – The number of shares to split the master key into.
- **secret_threshold (int)** – Specifies the number of shares required to reconstruct the master key. This must be less than or equal secret_shares. If using Vault HSM with auto-unsealing, this value must be the same as secret_shares.
• **pgp_keys** *(list)* – List of PGP public keys used to encrypt the output unseal keys. Ordering is preserved. The keys must be base64-encoded from their original binary representation. The size of this array must be the same as secret_shares.

• **root_token_pgp_key** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies a PGP public key used to encrypt the initial root token. The key must be base64-encoded from its original binary representation.

• **stored_shares** *(int)* – (enterprise only) Specifies the number of shares that should be encrypted by the HSM and stored for auto-unsealing. Currently must be the same as secret_shares.

• **recoveryShares** *(int)* – (enterprise only) Specifies the number of shares to split the recovery key into.

• **recovery_threshold** *(int)* – (enterprise only) Specifies the number of shares required to reconstruct the recovery key. This must be less than or equal to recovery_shares.

• **recovery_pgp_keys** *(list)* – (enterprise only) Specifies an array of PGP public keys used to encrypt the output recovery keys. Ordering is preserved. The keys must be base64-encoded from their original binary representation. The size of this array must be the same as recovery_shares.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

is_initialized()  
Determine is Vault is initialized or not.

**Returns** True if Vault is initialized, False otherwise.

**Return type** bool

read_init_status()  
Read the initialization status of Vault.

**Supported methods:** GET: /sys/init. Produces: 200 application/json

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

class hvac.api.system_backend.Key(adapter)

**Bases:** hvac.api.system_backend.system_backend_mixin.SystemBackendMixin

cancel_rekey(recovery_key=False)  
Cancel any in-progress rekey.

This clears the rekey settings as well as any progress made. This must be called to change the parameters of the rekey.

Note: Verification is still a part of a rekey. If rekeying is canceled during the verification flow, the current unseal keys remain valid.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /sys/rekey/init. Produces: 204 (empty body) DELETE: /sys/rekey-recovery-key/init. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters** recovery_key *(bool)* – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

**Returns** The response of the request.
Return type requests.Response

cancel_root_generation()
Cancel any in-progress root generation attempt.
This clears any progress made. This must be called to change the OTP or PGP key being used.
Supported methods: DELETE: /sys/generate-root/attempt. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Returns The response of the request.
Return type request.Response

generate_root(key, nonce)
Enter a single master key share to progress the root generation attempt.
If the threshold number of master key shares is reached, Vault will complete the root generation and issue
the new token. Otherwise, this API must be called multiple times until that threshold is met. The attempt
nonce must be provided with each call.

Parameters

• key (str | unicode) – Specifies a single master key share.
• nonce (str | unicode) – The nonce of the attempt.

Returns The JSON response of the request.
Return type dict

get_encryption_key_status()
Read information about the current encryption key used by Vault.
Supported methods: GET: /sys/key-status. Produces: 200 application/json

Returns JSON response with information regarding the current encryption key used by Vault.
Return type dict

read_backup_keys(recovery_key=False)
Retrieve the backup copy of PGP-encrypted unseal keys.
The returned value is the nonce of the rekey operation and a map of PGP key fingerprint to hex-encoded
PGP-encrypted key.
Supported methods: PUT: /sys/rekey/backup. Produces: 200 application/json
PUT: /sys/rekey-recovery-key/backup. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters recovery_key (bool) – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead
of “rekey” api path.

Returns The JSON response of the request.
Return type dict

read_rekey_progress(recovery_key=False)
Read the configuration and progress of the current rekey attempt.
Supported methods: GET: /sys/rekey-recovery-key/init. Produces: 200 application/json
GET: /sys/rekey/init. Produces: 200 application/json
Parameters `recovery_key` ([bool](#)) – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** `requests.Response` -

`read_root_generation_progress()`
Read the configuration and process of the current root generation attempt.

**Supported methods:** GET: /sys/generate-root/attempt. Produces: 200 application/json

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** `dict` -

`rekey` ([key](#), `nonce=None`, `recovery_key=False`)
Enter a single recovery key share to progress the rekey of the Vault.

If the threshold number of recovery key shares is reached, Vault will complete the rekey. Otherwise, this API must be called multiple times until that threshold is met. The rekey nonce operation must be provided with each call.


**Parameters**
- **key** ([str](#) | [unicode](#)) – Specifies a single recovery share key.
- **nonce** ([str](#) | [unicode](#)) – Specifies the nonce of the rekey operation.
- **recovery_key** ([bool](#)) – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** `dict` -

`rekey_multi` ([keys](#), `nonce=None`, `recovery_key=False`)
Enter multiple recovery key shares to progress the rekey of the Vault.

If the threshold number of recovery key shares is reached, Vault will complete the rekey.

**Parameters**
- **keys** ([list](#)) – Specifies multiple recovery share keys.
- **nonce** ([str](#) | [unicode](#)) – Specifies the nonce of the rekey operation.
- **recovery_key** ([bool](#)) – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

**Returns** The last response of the rekey request.

**Return type** `response.Request` -

`rotate_encryption_key()`
Trigger a rotation of the backend encryption key.

This is the key that is used to encrypt data written to the storage backend, and is not provided to operators. This operation is done online. Future values are encrypted with the new key, while old values are decrypted with previous encryption keys.
This path requires sudo capability in addition to update.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/rorate. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Returns  The response of the request.

Return type  requests.Response

**start_rekey**(secret_shares=5, secret_threshold=3, pgp_keys=None, backup=False, require_verification=False, recovery_key=False)

Initializes a new rekey attempt.

Only a single recovery key rekey attempt can take place at a time, and changing the parameters of a rekey requires canceling and starting a new rekey, which will also provide a new nonce.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/rekey/init. Produces: 204 (empty body) PUT: /sys/rekey-recovery-key/init. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **secret_shares**(int) – Specifies the number of shares to split the master key into.

- **secret_threshold**(int) – Specifies the number of shares required to reconstruct the master key. This must be less than or equal to secret_shares.

- **pgp_keys**(list) – Specifies an array of PGP public keys used to encrypt the output unseal keys. Ordering is preserved. The keys must be base64-encoded from their original binary representation. The size of this array must be the same as secret_shares.

- **backup**(bool) – Specifies if using PGP-encrypted keys, whether Vault should also store a plaintext backup of the PGP-encrypted keys at core/unseal-keys-backup in the physical storage backend. These can then be retrieved and removed via the sys/rekey/backup endpoint.

- **require_verification**(bool) – This turns on verification functionality. When verification is turned on, after successful authorization with the current unseal keys, the new unseal keys are returned but the master key is not actually rotated. The new keys must be provided to authorize the actual rotation of the master key. This ensures that the new keys have been successfully saved and protects against a risk of the keys being lost after rotation but before they can be persisted. This can be used with without pgp_keys, and when used with it, it allows ensuring that the returned keys can be successfully decrypted before committing to the new shares, which the backup functionality does not provide.

- **recovery_key**(bool) – If true, send requests to “rekey-recovery-key” instead of “rekey” api path.

Returns  The JSON dict of the response.

Return type  dict | request.Response

**start_root_token_generation**(otp=None, pgp_key=None)

Initialize a new root generation attempt.

Only a single root generation attempt can take place at a time. One (and only one) of otp or pgp_key are required.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/generate-root/attempt. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**
• **otp** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies a base64-encoded 16-byte value. The raw bytes of the token will be XOR’d with this value before being returned to the final unseal key provider.

• **pgp_key** *(str | unicode)* – Specifies a base64-encoded PGP public key. The raw bytes of the token will be encrypted with this value before being returned to the final unseal key provider.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

class hvac.api.system_backend.Leader(adapter)
Bases: hvac.api.system_backend.system_backend_mixin.SystemBackendMixin

read_leader_status()
Read the high availability status and current leader instance of Vault.

Supported methods: GET: /sys/leader. Produces: 200 application/json

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

class hvac.api.system_backend.Lease(adapter)
Bases: hvac.api.system_backend.system_backend_mixin.SystemBackendMixin

list_leases(prefix)
Retrieve a list of lease ids.

Supported methods: LIST: /sys/leases/lookup/{prefix}. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters prefix *(str | unicode)* – Lease prefix to filter list by.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

read_lease(lease_id)
Retrieve lease metadata.

Supported methods: PUT: /sys/leases/lookup. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters lease_id *(str | unicode)* – the ID of the lease to lookup.

Returns Parsed JSON response from the leases PUT request

Return type dict.

renew_lease(lease_id, increment=None)
Renew a lease, requesting to extend the lease.

Supported methods: PUT: /sys/leases/renew. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters

- lease_id *(str | unicode)* – The ID of the lease to extend.
- increment *(int)* – The requested amount of time (in seconds) to extend the lease.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict
**revoke_force** *(prefix)*
Revoke all secrets or tokens generated under a given prefix immediately.

Unlike revoke_prefix, this path ignores backend errors encountered during revocation. This is potentially very dangerous and should only be used in specific emergency situations where errors in the backend or the connected backend service prevent normal revocation.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/leases/revoke-force/{prefix}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

- **Parameters** `prefix` *(str | unicode)* – The prefix to revoke.
- **Returns** The response of the request.
- **Return type** requests.Response

**revoke_lease** *(lease_id)*
Revoke a lease immediately.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/leases/revoke. Produces: 204 (empty body)

- **Parameters** `lease_id` *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the ID of the lease to revoke.
- **Returns** The response of the request.
- **Return type** requests.Response

**revoke_prefix** *(prefix)*
Revoke all secrets (via a lease ID prefix) or tokens (via the tokens’ path property) generated under a given prefix immediately.

This requires sudo capability and access to it should be tightly controlled as it can be used to revoke very large numbers of secrets/tokens at once.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/leases/revoke-prefix/{prefix}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

- **Parameters** `prefix` *(str | unicode)* – The prefix to revoke.
- **Returns** The response of the request.
- **Return type** requests.Response

**class** hvac.api.system_backend.Mount *(adapter)*
Bases: hvac.api.system_backend.system_backend_mixin.SystemBackendMixin

**disable_secrets_engine** *(path)*
Disable the mount point specified by the provided path.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /sys/mounts/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

- **Parameters** `path` *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the path where the secrets engine will be mounted. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **Returns** The response of the request.
- **Return type** requests.Response

**enable_secrets_engine** *(backend_type, path=None, description=None, config=None, plugin_name=None, options=None, local=False, seal_wrap=False, **kwargs)*
Enable a new secrets engine at the given path.

**Supported methods:** POST: /sys/mounts/{path}. Produces: 204 (empty body)
Parameters

- **backend_type**(str | unicode) – The name of the backend type, such as “github” or “token”.

- **path**(str | unicode) – The path to mount the method on. If not provided, defaults to the value of the “method_type” argument.

- **description**(str | unicode) – A human-friendly description of the mount.

- **config**(dict) – Configuration options for this mount. These are the possible values:
  - **default_lease_ttl**: The default lease duration, specified as a string duration like “5s” or “30m”.
  - **max_lease_ttl**: The maximum lease duration, specified as a string duration like “5s” or “30m”.
  - **force_no_cache**: Disable caching.
  - **plugin_name**: The name of the plugin in the plugin catalog to use.
  - **audit_non_hmac_request_keys**: Comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the request data object.
  - **audit_non_hmac_response_keys**: Comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the response data object.
  - **listing_visibility**: Specifies whether to show this mount in the UI-specific listing end-point. (“unauth” or “hidden”)
  - **passthrough_request_headers**: Comma-separated list of headers to whitelist and pass from the request to the backend.

- **options**(dict) – Specifies mount type specific options that are passed to the backend.
  - **version**: <KV> The version of the KV to mount. Set to “2” for mount KV v2.

- **plugin_name**(str | unicode) – Specifies the name of the plugin to use based from the name in the plugin catalog. Applies only to plugin backends.

- **local**(bool) – <Vault enterprise only> Specifies if the auth method is a local only. Local auth methods are not replicated nor (if a secondary) removed by replication.

- **seal_wrap**(bool) – <Vault enterprise only> Enable seal wrapping for the mount.

- **kwargs**(dict) – All dicts are accepted and passed to vault. See your specific secret engine for details on which extra key-word arguments you might want to pass.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

list_mounted_secrets_engines()
Lists all the mounted secrets engines.

Supported methods: POST: /sys/mounts. Produces: 200 application/json

Returns JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

move_backend(from_path, to_path)
Move an already-mounted backend to a new mount point.
Supported methods: POST: /sys/remount. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- **from_path**(str | unicode) – Specifies the previous mount point.
- **to_path**(str | unicode) – Specifies the new destination mount point.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

---

**read_mount_configuration**(path)

Read the given mount’s configuration.

Unlike the mounts endpoint, this will return the current time in seconds for each TTL, which may be the system default or a mount-specific value.

Supported methods: GET: /sys/mounts/{path}/tune. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters **path**(str | unicode) – Specifies the path where the secrets engine will be mounted. This is specified as part of the URL.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type requests.Response

---

**retrieve_mount_option**(mount_point, option_name, default_value=None)

**tune_mount_configuration**(path, default_lease_ttl=None, max_lease_ttl=None, description=None, audit_non_hmac_request_keys=None, audit_non_hmac_response_keys=None, listing_visibility=None, passthrough_request_headers=None, options=None, force_no_cache=None, **kwargs)

Tune configuration parameters for a given mount point.

Supported methods: POST: /sys/mounts/{path}/tune. Produces: 204 (empty body)

Parameters

- **path**(str | unicode) – Specifies the path where the secrets engine will be mounted. This is specified as part of the URL.
- **mount_point**(str) – The path the associated secret backend is mounted
- **description**(str) – Specifies the description of the mount. This overrides the current stored value, if any.
- **default_lease_ttl**(int) – Default time-to-live. This overrides the global default. A value of 0 is equivalent to the system default TTL
- **max_lease_ttl**(int) – Maximum time-to-live. This overrides the global default. A value of 0 are equivalent and set to the system max TTL.
- **audit_non_hmac_request_keys**(list) – Specifies the comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the request data object.
- **audit_non_hmac_response_keys**(list) – Specifies the comma-separated list of keys that will not be HMAC’d by audit devices in the response data object.
- **listing_visibility**(str) – Specifies whether to show this mount in the UI-specific listing endpoint. Valid values are “unauth” or “”.
• **passthrough_request_headers** *(str)* – Comma-separated list of headers to whitelist and pass from the request to the backend.

• **options** *(dict)* – Specifies mount type specific options that are passed to the backend.
  – **version** *(<KV>)* The version of the KV to mount. Set to “2” for mount KV v2.

• **force_no_cache** *(bool)* – Disable caching.

• **kwargs** *(dict)* – All dicts are accepted and passed to vault. See your specific secret engine for details on which extra key-word arguments you might want to pass.

**Returns** The response from the request.

**Return type** request.Response

class hvac.api.system_backend.Namespace *(adapter)*
Bases: hvac.api.system_backend.system_backend_mixin.SystemBackendMixin

create_namespace *(path)*
Create a namespace at the given path.

**Supported methods:** POST: /sys/namespaces/{path}. Produces: 200 application/json

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

delete_namespace *(path)*
Delete a namespaces. You cannot delete a namespace with existing child namespaces.

**Supported methods:** DELETE: /sys/namespaces. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

list_namespaces ()
Lists all the namespaces.

**Supported methods:** LIST: /sys/namespaces. Produces: 200 application/json

**Returns** The JSON response of the request.

**Return type** dict

class hvac.api.system_backend.Policy *(adapter)*
Bases: hvac.api.system_backend.system_backend_mixin.SystemBackendMixin

create_or_update_policy *(name, policy, pretty_print=True)*
Add a new or update an existing policy.

Once a policy is updated, it takes effect immediately to all associated users.

**Supported methods:** PUT: /sys/policy/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

• **name** *(str / unicode)* – Specifies the name of the policy to create.

• **policy** *(str / unicode / dict)* – Specifies the policy document.
• **pretty_print** *(bool)* – If True, and provided a dict for the policy argument, send the policy JSON to Vault with “pretty” formatting.

  **Returns** The response of the request.
  **Return type** requests.Response

**delete_policy** *(name)*
Delete the policy with the given name.
This will immediately affect all users associated with this policy.

  **Supported methods:** DELETE: /sys/policy/{name}. Produces: 204 (empty body)

  **Parameters** name *(str | unicode)* – Specifies the name of the policy to delete.
  **Returns** The response of the request.
  **Return type** requests.Response

**list_policies** *
List all configured policies.

  **Supported methods:** GET: /sys/policy. Produces: 200 application/json

  **Returns** The JSON response of the request.
  **Return type** dict

**read_policy** *(name)*
Retrieve the policy body for the named policy.

  **Supported methods:** GET: /sys/policy/{name}. Produces: 200 application/json

  **Parameters** name *(str | unicode)* – The name of the policy to retrieve.
  **Returns** The response of the request
  **Return type** dict

**class** hvac.api.system_backend.Seal *(adapter)*
**Bases:** hvac.api.system_backend.system_backend_mixin.SystemBackendMixin

**is_sealed()**
Determine if Vault is sealed.

  **Returns** True if Vault is seal, False otherwise.
  **Return type** bool

**read_seal_status()**
Read the seal status of the Vault.
This is an unauthenticated endpoint.

  **Supported methods:** GET: /sys/seal-status. Produces: 200 application/json

  **Returns** The JSON response of the request.
  **Return type** dict
**Seal**

Seal the Vault.

In HA mode, only an active node can be sealed. Standby nodes should be restarted to get the same effect. Requires a token with root policy or sudo capability on the path.

**Supported methods:** PUT /sys/seal. Produces: 204 (empty body)

**Parameters**

- **key (str | unicode)** – Specifies a single master key share. This is required unless reset is true.
- **reset (bool)** – Specifies if previously-provided unseal keys are discarded and the unseal process is reset.
- **migrate** – Available in 1.0 Beta - Used to migrate the seal from shamir to autoseal or autoseal to shamir. Must be provided on all unseal key calls.

**Type** migrate: bool

**Returns** The JSON response of the last unseal request.

**Return type** dict

**submit_unseal_key** (key=None, reset=False, migrate=False)

Enter a single master key share to progress the unsealing of the Vault.

If the threshold number of master key shares is reached, Vault will attempt to unseal the Vault. Otherwise, this API must be called multiple times until that threshold is met.

Either the key or reset parameter must be provided; if both are provided, reset takes precedence.

**Supported methods:** PUT /sys/unseal. Produces: 200 application/json

**Parameters**

- **keys (List[str])** – List of master key shares.
- **migrate** – Available in 1.0 Beta - Used to migrate the seal from shamir to autoseal or autoseal to shamir. Must be provided on all unseal key calls.

**Type** migrate: bool

**Returns** The JSON response of the last unseal request.

**Return type** dict

**submit_unseal_keys** (keys, migrate=False)

Enter multiple master key share to progress the unsealing of the Vault.

**Parameters**

- **keys (List[str])** – List of master key shares.
- **migrate** – Available in 1.0 Beta - Used to migrate the seal from shamir to autoseal or autoseal to shamir. Must be provided on all unseal key calls.

**Type** migrate: bool

**Returns** The JSON response of the last unseal request.

**Return type** dict

**class** hvac.api.system_backend.SystemBackend (adapter)

**Bases:** hvac.api.vault_api_category.VaultApiCategory, hvac.api.system_backend.audit.Audit, hvac.api.system_backend.auth.Auth, hvac.api.system_backend.capabilities.Capabilities, hvac.api.system_backend.health.Health, hvac.api.system_backend.init.Init, hvac.api.system_backend.key.Key, hvac.api.system_backend.leader.Leader, hvac.api.system_backend.lease.Lease, hvac.api.system_backend.mount.Mount, hvac.api.system_backend.namespace.Namespace,
hvac.api.system_backend.policy.Policy, hvac.api.system_backend.seal.Seal, hvac.api.system_backend.wrapping.Wrapping

__init__(adapter)
API Category class constructor.

Parameters adapter (hvac.adapters.Adapter) – Instance of hvac.adapters.Adapter; used for performing HTTP requests.

implemented_classes = [<class 'hvac.api.system_backend.audit.Audit'>, <class 'hvac.api.system_backend.auth.Auth'>, ...
unimplemented_classes = []

class hvac.api.system_backend.SystemBackendMixin (adapter)
Bases: hvac.api.vault_api_base.VaultApiBase
Base class for System Backend API endpoints.

class hvac.api.system_backend.Wrapping (adapter)
Bases: hvac.api.system_backend.system_backend_mixin.SystemBackendMixin

unwrap (token=None)
Return the original response inside the given wrapping token.

Unlike simply reading cubbyhole/response (which is deprecated), this endpoint provides additional validation checks on the token, returns the original value on the wire rather than a JSON string representation of it, and ensures that the response is properly audit-logged.

Supported methods: POST:/sys/wrapping/unwrap. Produces: 200 application/json

Parameters token (str | unicode) – Specifies the wrapping token ID. This is required if the client token is not the wrapping token. Do not use the wrapping token in both locations.

Returns The JSON response of the request.

Return type dict

4.6 hvac.utils

Misc utility functions and constants

hvac.utils.comma_delimited_to_list (list_param)
Convert comma-delimited list / string into a list of strings

Parameters list_param (str | unicode) – Comma-delimited string

Returns A list of strings

Return type list

hvac.utils.deprecated_method(to_be_removed_in_version, new_method=None)
This is a decorator which can be used to mark methods as deprecated. It will result in a warning being emitted when the function is used.

Parameters

• to_be_removed_in_version (str) – Version of this module the decorated method will be removed in.

• new_method (function) – Method intended to replace the decorated method. This method’s docstrings are included in the decorated method’s docstring.
Returns Wrapped function that includes a deprecation warning and update docstrings from the replacement method.

Return type types.FunctionType

hvac.utils.format_url(format_str, *args, **kwargs)

Creates a URL using the specified format after escaping the provided arguments.

Parameters

- **format_str**(str) – The URL containing replacement fields.
- **kwargs**(dict) – Positional replacement field values.
- **kwargs** – Named replacement field values.

Returns The formatted URL path with escaped replacement fields.

Return type str

hvac.utils.generate_method_deprecation_message(to_be_removed_in_version, old_method_name, method_name=None, module_name=None)

Generate a message to be used when warning about the use of deprecated methods.

Parameters

- **to_be_removed_in_version**(str) – Version of this module the deprecated method will be removed in.
- **old_method_name**(str) – Deprecated method name.
- **method_name**(str) – Method intended to replace the deprecated method indicated. This method’s docstrings are included in the decorated method’s docstring.
- **module_name**(str) – Name of the module containing the new method to use.

Returns Full deprecation warning message for the indicated method.

Return type str

hvac.utils.generate_property_deprecation_message(to_be_removed_in_version, old_name, new_name, new_attribute, module_name='Client')

Generate a message to be used when warning about the use of deprecated properties.

Parameters

- **to_be_removed_in_version**(str) – Version of this module the deprecated property will be removed in.
- **old_name**(str) – Deprecated property name.
- **new_name**(str) – Name of the new property name to use.
- **new_attribute**(str) – The new attribute where the new property can be found.
- **module_name**(str) – Name of the module containing the new method to use.

Returns Full deprecation warning message for the indicated property.

Return type str

hvac.utils.get_token_from_env()

Get the token from env var, VAULT_TOKEN. If not set, attempt to get the token from, ~/.vault-token

Returns The vault token if set, else None
**Return type**  **str | None**

hvac.utils.getattr_with_deprecated_properties(obj, item, deprecated_properties)

Helper method to use in the getattr method of a class with deprecated properties.

**Parameters**
- **obj (object)** – Instance of the Class containing the deprecated properties in question.
- **item (str)** – Name of the attribute being requested.
- **deprecated_properties (List[dict])** – List of deprecated properties. Each item in the list is a dict with at least a “to_be_removed_in_version” and “client_property” key to be used in the displayed deprecation warning.

**Returns**  The new property indicated where available.

**Return type**  **object**

hvac.utils.list_to_comma_delimited(list_param)

Convert a list of strings into a comma-delimited list / string.

**Parameters**  **list_param (list)** – A list of strings.

**Returns**  Comma-delimited string.

**Return type**  **str**

hvac.utils.raise_for_error(status_code, message=None, errors=None)

Helper method to raise exceptions based on the status code of a response received back from Vault.

**Parameters**
- **status_code (int)** – Status code received in a response from Vault.
- **message (str)** – Optional message to include in a resulting exception.
- **errors (list | str)** – Optional errors to include in a resulting exception.


hvac.utils.validate_list_of_strings_param(param_name, param_argument)

Validate that an argument is a list of strings.

**Parameters**
- **param_name (str | unicode)** – The name of the parameter being validated. Used in any resulting exception messages.
- **param_argument (list)** – The argument to validate.

**Returns**  True if the argument is validated, False otherwise.

**Return type**  **bool**

hvac.utils.validate_pem_format(param_name, param_argument)

Validate that an argument is a PEM-formatted public key or certificate.

**Parameters**
- **param_name (str | unicode)** – The name of the parameter being validate. Used in any resulting exception messages.
- **param_argument (str | unicode)** – The argument to validate
4.7 hvac.aws_utils

**class** hvac.aws_utils.SigV4Auth(access_key, secret_key, session_token=None, region='us-east-1')

**Bases:** object

___init___(access_key, secret_key, session_token=None, region='us-east-1')

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

**add_auth**(request)

hvac.aws_utils.generate_simg4_auth_request(header_value=None)

Helper function to prepare a AWS API request to subsequently generate a “AWS Signature Version 4” header.

**Parameters** header_value (str) – Vault allows you to require an additional header, X-Vault-AWS-IAM-Server-ID, to be present to mitigate against different types of replay attacks. Depending on the configuration of the AWS auth backend, providing a argument to this optional parameter may be required.

**Returns** A PreparedRequest instance, optionally containing the provided header value under a ‘X-Vault-AWS-IAM-Server-ID’ header name pointed to AWS’s simple token service with action “GetCallerIdentity”

**Return type** requests.PreparedRequest

4.8 hvac.adapters

HTTP Client Library Adapters

**class** hvac.adapters.Adapter(base_uri='http://localhost:8200', token=None, cert=None, verify=True, timeout=30, proxies=None, allow_redirects=True, session=None, namespace=None)

**Bases:** object

Abstract base class used when constructing adapters for use with the Client class.

___init___(base_uri='http://localhost:8200', token=None, cert=None, verify=True, timeout=30, proxies=None, allow_redirects=True, session=None, namespace=None)

Create a new request adapter instance.

**Parameters**

- **base_uri**(str) – Base URL for the Vault instance being addressed.
- **token**(str) – Authentication token to include in requests sent to Vault.
- **cert**(tuple) – Certificates for use in requests sent to the Vault instance. This should be a tuple with the certificate and then key.
- **verify**(Union[bool,str]) – Either a boolean to indicate whether TLS verification should be performed when sending requests to Vault, or a string pointing at the CA bundle to use for verification. See http://docs.python-requests.org/en/master/user/advanced/#ssl-cert-verification.
- **timeout**(int) – The timeout value for requests sent to Vault.
• **proxies** (*dict*) – Proxies to use when preforming requests. See: [http://docs.python-requests.org/en/master/user/advanced/#proxies](http://docs.python-requests.org/en/master/user/advanced/#proxies)

• **allow_redirects** (*bool*) – Whether to follow redirects when sending requests to Vault.

• **session** (*request.Session*) – Optional session object to use when performing request.

• **namespace** (*str*) – Optional Vault Namespace.

### auth(*url*, *use_token=True*, **kwargs*)

Call to deprecated function ‘auth’. This method will be removed in version ‘0.9.0’ Please use the ‘login’ method on the `hvac.adapters.Adapter()` instance under the _adapater Client attribute.

**Parameters**

- **url** (**str** | **unicode**) – Path to send the authentication request to.

- **use_token** (**bool**) – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the the `hvac.adapters.Adapter()` instance under the _adapater Client attribute.

- **kwargs** (**dict**) – Additional keyword arguments to include in the params sent with the request.

**Returns** The response of the auth request.

**Return type** requests.Response

### close()

Close the underlying Requests session.

### delete(*url*, **kwargs*)

Performs a DELETE request.

**Parameters**

- **url** (**str** | **unicode**) – Partial URL path to send the request to. This will be joined to the end of the instance’s base_uri attribute.

- **kwargs** (**dict**) – Additional keyword arguments to include in the requests call.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

### get(*url*, **kwargs*)

Performs a GET request.

**Parameters**

- **url** (**str** | **unicode**) – Partial URL path to send the request to. This will be joined to the end of the instance’s base_uri attribute.

- **kwargs** (**dict**) – Additional keyword arguments to include in the requests call.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response
**head** *(url, **kwargs)*
Performs a HEAD request.

**Parameters**

- **url** *(str | unicode)* – Partial URL path to send the request to. This will be joined to the end of the instance’s base_uri attribute.
- **kwargs** *(dict)* – Additional keyword arguments to include in the requests call.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**list** *(url, **kwargs)*
Performs a LIST request.

**Parameters**

- **url** *(str | unicode)* – Partial URL path to send the request to. This will be joined to the end of the instance’s base_uri attribute.
- **kwargs** *(dict)* – Additional keyword arguments to include in the requests call.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**login** *(url, use_token=True, **kwargs)*
Perform a login request.

Associated request is typically to a path prefixed with “/v1/auth”) and optionally stores the client token sent in the resulting Vault response for use by the `hvac.adapters.Adapter()` instance under the _adapater Client attribute.

**Parameters**

- **url** *(str | unicode)* – Path to send the authentication request to.
- **use_token** *(bool)* – if True, uses the token in the response received from the auth request to set the “token” attribute on the the `hvac.adapters.Adapter()` instance under the _adapater Client attribute.
- **kwargs** *(dict)* – Additional keyword arguments to include in the params sent with the request.

**Returns** The response of the auth request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**post** *(url, **kwargs)*
Performs a POST request.

**Parameters**

- **url** *(str | unicode)* – Partial URL path to send the request to. This will be joined to the end of the instance’s base_uri attribute.

**Returns** The response of the request.

**Return type** requests.Response

**put** *(url, **kwargs)*
Performs a PUT request.
Parameters

- **url** (*str | unicode*) – Partial URL path to send the request to. This will be joined to the end of the instance’s `base_uri` attribute.

- **kwargs** (*dict*) – Additional keyword arguments to include in the requests call.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type `requests.Response`

```python
request (method, url, headers=None, raise_exception=True, **kwargs)
```
Main method for routing HTTP requests to the configured Vault `base_uri`. Intended to be implement by subclasses.

Parameters

- **method** (*str*) – HTTP method to use with the request. E.g., GET, POST, etc.

- **url** (*str | unicode*) – Partial URL path to send the request to. This will be joined to the end of the instance’s `base_uri` attribute.

- **headers** (*dict*) – Additional headers to include with the request.

- **kwargs** (*dict*) – Additional keyword arguments to include in the requests call.

- **raise_exception** (*bool*) – If True, raise an exception via `utils.raise_for_error()`. Set this parameter to False to bypass this functionality.

Returns The response of the request.

Return type `requests.Response`

```python
static urljoin (*args)
```
Joins given arguments into a url. Trailing and leading slashes are stripped for each argument.

Parameters

- **args** (*str | unicode*) – Multiple parts of a URL to be combined into one string.

Returns Full URL combining all provided arguments

Return type `str | unicode`

```python
class hvac.adapters.Request (base_uri='http://localhost:8200', token=None, cert=None, verify=True, timeout=30, proxies=None, allow_redirects=True, session=None, namespace=None)
```

Bases: `hvac.adapters.Adapter`

The Request adapter class

```python
request (method, url, headers=None, raise_exception=True, **kwargs)
```
Main method for routing HTTP requests to the configured Vault `base_uri`.

Parameters

- **method** (*str*) – HTTP method to use with the request. E.g., GET, POST, etc.

- **url** (*str | unicode*) – Partial URL path to send the request to. This will be joined to the end of the instance’s `base_uri` attribute.

- **headers** (*dict*) – Additional headers to include with the request.

- **raise_exception** (*bool*) – If True, raise an exception via `utils.raise_for_error()`. Set this parameter to False to bypass this functionality.

- **kwargs** (*dict*) – Additional keyword arguments to include in the requests call.

Returns The response of the request.
4.9 hvac.exceptions

exception hvac.exceptions.BadGateway (message=None, errors=None)
    Bases: hvac.exceptions.VaultError

exception hvac.exceptions.Forbidden (message=None, errors=None)
    Bases: hvac.exceptions.VaultError

exception hvac.exceptions.InternalServerError (message=None, errors=None)
    Bases: hvac.exceptions.VaultError

exception hvac.exceptions.InvalidPath (message=None, errors=None)
    Bases: hvac.exceptions.VaultError

exception hvac.exceptions.InvalidRequest (message=None, errors=None)
    Bases: hvac.exceptions.VaultError

exception hvac.exceptions.ParamValidationError (message=None, errors=None)
    Bases: hvac.exceptions.VaultError

exception hvac.exceptions.RateLimitExceeded (message=None, errors=None)
    Bases: hvac.exceptions.VaultError

exception hvac.exceptions.Unauthorized (message=None, errors=None)
    Bases: hvac.exceptions.VaultError

exception hvac.exceptions.UnexpectedError (message=None, errors=None)
    Bases: hvac.exceptions.VaultError

exception hvac.exceptions.VaultDown (message=None, errors=None)
    Bases: hvac.exceptions.VaultError

exception hvac.exceptions.VaultError (message=None, errors=None)
    Bases: Exception
        __init__ (message=None, errors=None)
            Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

exception hvac.exceptions.VaultNotInitialized (message=None, errors=None)
    Bases: hvac.exceptions.VaultError
Feel free to open issues and/or pull requests with additional features or improvements! For general questions about contributing to hvac that don’t fit in the scope of a GitHub issue, and for any folks are interested in becoming a maintainer of hvac, please feel free to join our gitter chat room for discussions at gitter.im/hvac/community:

![Gitter chat](https://badges.gitter.im/hvac/community.png)

5.1 Typical Development Environment Setup

virtualenv hvac-env
source hvac-env/bin/activate

git clone https://github.com/hvac/hvac.git
cd hvac
pip install -e .

5.2 Testing

Integration tests will automatically start a Vault server in the background. Just make sure the latest vault binary is available in your PATH.

1. Install Vault or execute tests/scripts/install-vault.sh. Note: by default this script installs the OSS version of Vault. An enterprise trial version of the Vault binary is available for testing (but has an explicitly limited runtime). To run integration test cases requiring enterprise Vault, you can invoke the installation script with: install-vault.sh <desired version> 'enterprise'

2. Install requirements .. code-block::

cd hvac pip install -r requirements.txt
3. Run tests: make test

5.3 Updating Requirements

This project uses pip-tool's pip-compile utility to manage its various requirements. Any given requirements file can be manually updated by following the pip-compile comments at the top of the file. Alternatively, the update-all-requirements Makefile target can be used to update requirements across the board (this has a dependency on docker being available).

5.4 Documentation

5.4.1 Adding New Documentation Files

When adding documentation for an entirely new feature / class, it often makes sense to place the documentation in a new .rst file. After drafting the new file, be sure to add the file as an entry to at least one table of contents directive (e.g., toctree) to ensure it gets rendered and published on https://hvac.readthedocs.io/. As an example, the process for adding a new documentation file for a secrets engine related to Active Directory could involve:

1. Add a new file to docs/usage/secrets_engines with a name along the lines of active_directory.rst.
2. Update the toctree directive within docs/usage/secrets_engines/index.rst to add a line for active_directory
3. Verify the new file is being included and rendered as expected by running make html from the docs/ subdirectory. You can then view the rendered HTML documentation, in a browser or otherwise, by opening docs/_build/html/index.html.

5.4.2 Testing Docs

```
cd docs/
pip install -r requirements.txt
make doctest
```

5.4.3 Examples

Example code or general guides for methods in this module can be added under docs/usage. Any newly added or updated method in this module will ideally have a corresponding addition to these examples. New usage sections should also be added to the table of contents tracked in docs/usage.rst.

5.5 Backwards Compatibility Breaking Changes

Due to the close connection between this module and HashiCorp Vault versions, breaking changes are sometimes required. This can also occur as part of code refactoring to enable improvements in the module generally. In these cases:

- A deprecation notice should be displayed to callers of the module until the minor revision +2. E.g., a notice added in version 0.6.2 could see the marked method / functionality removed in version 0.8.0.
• Breaking changes should be called out in the CHANGELOG.md for the affected version.

5.6 Creating / Publishing Releases

• [ ] Checkout the develop branch: .. code-block:: guess
git checkout develop

• [ ] Update the version number using bumpversion. Releases typically just use the “patch” bumpversion option; but “minor” and “major” are available as needed. This will also add an appropriate git commit for the new version. .. code-block:: guess

    bumpversion --no-tag {patch|minor|major}

• [ ] Pull up the current draft hvac release and use the release-drafter generated release body to update CHANGELOG.md. Then commit the changes: .. code-block:: guess

    git commit CHANGELOG.md -m "Changelog updates for v$(grep -oP '(?<=current_version = ).*' .bumpversion.cfg)"

• [ ] Git push the updated develop branch (git push) and open a PR to rebase merge the develop branch into master: https://github.com/hvac/hvac/compare/master...develop. Ensure the PR has the “release” label applied and then merge it.

• [ ] Publish the draft release on GitHub: https://github.com/hvac/hvac/releases. Ensure the tag is set to the release name (e.g., vX.X.X) and the target is the master branch. NOTE: release-drafter sets the release name by default. If performing a minor or major update, these values will need to be manually updated before publishing the draft release subsequently.
6.1 0.9.6 (November 20th, 2019)

6.1.1 Features

- Added userpass auth method. GH-519
- added rabbitmq secrets backend. GH-540
- Quote/Escape all URL placeholders. GH-532

6.1.2 Documentation

- Getting Started Guide and LDAP Auth Updates. GH-524

6.1.3 Miscellaneous

- Handle bad gateway from Vault. GH-542
- Fix GET/LIST typos. GH-536
- Fix Travis HEAD build + Overhaul install scripts. GH-535
- Improve Integration Test Error Handling. GH-531

Thanks to @DaveDeCaprio, @Dowwie, @drewmullen, @jeffwecan, @llamasoft and @vamshideveloper for their lovely contributions.
6.2 0.9.5 (July 19th, 2019)

6.2.1 Features

- Add Active Directory Secrets Engine Support. GH-508

6.2.2 Documentation

- Include Recently Added Namespace Documentation In Toctree. GH-509
Thanks to @jeffwecan and @vamshideveloper for their lovely contributions.

6.3 0.9.4 (July 18th, 2019)

6.3.1 Features

- Add delete_namespace Method and Establish Namespace Documentation. GH-500

6.3.2 Bug Fixes

- Fix consul configure_access/create_or_update_role Method Return Values. GH-502

6.3.3 Documentation

- Fix Database generate_credentials Docstring Params. GH-498

6.3.4 Miscellaneous

- Add config for updatedocs app. GH-495
- Add a Codeowners file for automatic reviewer assignments. GH-494
Thanks to @Tylerlhess, @drewmullen and @jeffwecan for their lovely contributions.

6.4 0.9.3 (July 7th, 2019)

6.4.1 Features

- Add Create and List Namespace System Backend Methods. GH-489
- Expanded Support for AWS Auth Method. GH-482
- Capabilities System Backend Support. GH-476
6.4.2 Bug Fixes

- GCP Auth Test Case Updates For Changes in Vault v1.1.1+. GH-487
- Change AWS `generate_credentials` request method to GET. GH-475

6.4.3 Documentation

- Numerous Fixes and Doctest Support for Transit Secrets Engine. GH-486

6.4.4 Miscellaneous

- Start Using Enterprise (Trial) Version of Vault For Travis CI Builds. GH-478
- Update Travis CI Test Matrix With Latest Vault Version & Drop Python 3.6. GH-488
- Set up release-drafter `mostly` automated releases. GH-485

Thanks to @donjar, @fhemberger, @jeffwecan, @stevefranks and @stevenmanton for their lovely contributions.

6.5 0.9.2 (June 8th, 2019)

BUG FIXES:

- Fix kubernetes auth method list roles method. GH-466
- Enable consul secrets engine. GH-460
- Enable database secrets engine. GH-455
- Many fixes for the database secrets engine. GH-457

IMPROVEMENTS:

- The `enable_auth_method()`, `tune_auth_method()`, `enable_secrets_engine()`, `tune_mount_configuration()` system backend method now take arbitrary `**kwargs` parameters to provide greater support for variations in accepted parameters in the underlying Vault plugins.
- Azure auth params, add `num_uses`, change `bound_location` -> `bound_locations` and `bound_resource_group_names` -> `bound_resource_groups`. GH-452

MISCELLANEOUS:

- The hvac project now has gitter chat enabled. Feel free to check it out for any online discussions related to this module at: gitter.im/hvac/community! GH-465
- Added Vault agent socket listener usage example under the “advanced usage” documentation section at: hvac.readthedocs.io GH-468

Thanks to @denisvll, @Dudesons, and @drewmullen for their lovely contributions.

6.6 0.9.1 (May 25th, 2019)

BUG FIXES:

- Fix Azure list roles GH-448
hvac, Release 0.9.6

IMPROVEMENTS:

• Support for the PKI secrets engine. GH-436

MISCELLANEOUS:

• delete_roleset() method added to GCP secrets engine support. GH-449

Thanks to @nledez and @drewmullen for their lovely contributions.

6.7 0.9.0 (May 23rd, 2019)

BUG FIXES:

• Update path to azure.login() GH-429
• AWS secrets engine generate credentials updated to a post request. GH-430

IMPROVEMENTS:

• Support for the Radius auth method. GH-420
• Support for the Database secrets engine. GH-431
• Add the consul secret engine support GH-432
• Support for the GCP secrets engine. GH-443

MISCELLANEOUS:

• Remove logger call within adapters module GH-445
• Add docs for auth_cubbyhole GH-427

Thanks to @paulcaskey, @stevenmanton, @brad-alexander, @yoyomeng2, @JadeHayes, @Dudesons for their lovely contributions.

6.8 0.8.2 (April 4th, 2019)

BUG FIXES:

• Fix priority of client url and VAULT_ADDR environment variable. GH-423
• Update setup.py to only compile hvac package. GH-418

Thanks to @eltoder and @andytumelty for their lovely contributions.

6.9 0.8.1 (March 31st, 2019)

BUG FIXES:

• Fix initialize() method recoveryShares and recovery_threshold parameter validation regression. GH-416
6.10 0.8.0 (March 29th, 2019)

BACKWARDS COMPATIBILITY NOTICE:
- The `Client()` class constructor now behaves similarly to Vault CLI in that it uses the `VAULT_ADDR` environmental variable for the Client URL when that variable is set. Along the same lines, when no token is passed into the `Client()` constructor, it will attempt to load a token from the `VAULT_TOKEN` environmental variable or the `~/.vault-token` file where available. GH-411

IMPROVEMENTS:
- Support for the Kubernetes auth method. GH-408

BUG FIXES:
- Fix for comparison `recovery_threshold` and `recovery_shares` during initialization. GH-398
- Fix request method for AWS secrets engine `generate_credentials()` method. GH-403
- Fix request parameter (`n_bytes` -> `bytes`) for Transit secrets engine `generate_random_bytes()` method. GH-377

Thanks to @engstrom, @viralpoetry, @bootswithdefer, @steved, @kserrano, @spbsoluble, @uepoch, @singuliere, @frgaudet, @jsporna, & @mrsiesta for their lovely contributions.

6.11 0.7.2 (January 1st, 2019)

IMPROVEMENTS:
- Support for the AWS secrets engine. GH-370

BUG FIXES:
- Fixes for intermittent test case failures. GH-361 & GH-364

MISCELLANEOUS:
- Travis CI builds now run against Python 3.7 (along side the previously tested 2.7 and 3.6 versions). GH-360
- Documentation build test case added. GH-366
- Module version now managed by the `bumpversion` utility exclusively. GH-369

6.12 0.7.1 (December 19th, 2018)

IMPROVEMENTS:
- Support for the Okta auth method. GH-341

BUG FIXES:
- Simplify redirect handling in `Adapter` class to fix issues following location headers with fully qualified URLs. Note: hvac now converts `//` to `/` within any paths. GH-348
- Fixed a bug where entity and group member IDs were not being passed in to Identity secrets engine group creation / updates. GH-346
- Ensure all types of responses for the `read_health_status()` system backend method can be retrieved without exceptions being raised. GH-347
• Fix `read_seal_status()` in `Client` class's `seal_status` property. GH-354

**DOCUMENTATION UPDATES:**

• Example GCP auth method `login()` call with `google-api-python-client` usage added: Example with `google-api-python-client` Usage. GH-350

**MISCELLANEOUS:**

• Note: Starting after release 0.7.0, `develop` is the main integration branch for the hvac project. The `master` branch is now intended to capture the state of the most recent release.

• Test cases for hvac are no longer included in the release artifacts published to PyPi. GH-334

• The `create_or_update_policy` system backend method now supports a “pretty_print” argument for different JSON formatting. This allows create more viewable policy documents when retrieve existing policies (e.g., from within the Vault UI interface). GH-342

• Explicit support for Vault v0.8.3 dropped. CI/CD tests updated to run against Vault v1.0.0. GH-344

### 6.13 0.7.0 (November 1st, 2018)

**DEPRECATION NOTICES:**

• All auth method classes are now accessible under the `auth` property on the `hvac.Client` class. GH-310. (E.g. the `github`, `ldap`, and `mfa` Client properties’ methods are now accessible under `Client.auth.github`, etc.)

• All secrets engines classes are now accessible under the `secrets` property on the `hvac.Client` class. GH-311 (E.g. the `kv`, Client property’s methods are now accessible under `Client.secrets.kv`)

• All system backend classes are now accessible under the `sys` property on the `hvac.Client` class. GH-314 ([GH-314] through [GH-325]) (E.g. methods such as `enable_secret_backend()` under the `Client` class are now accessible under `Client.sys.enable_secrets_engine()`, etc.)

**IMPROVEMENTS:**

• Support for Vault Namespaces. GH-268

• Support for the Identity secrets engine. GH-269

• Support for the GCP auth method. GH-240

• Support for the Azure auth method. GH-286

• Support for the Azure secrets engine. GH-287

• Expanded Transit secrets engine support. GH-303

Thanks to @tiny-dancer, @jacquat, @deejay1, @MJ111, @jasonarewhy, and @alexandernst for their lovely contributions.

### 6.14 0.6.4 (September 5th, 2018)

**IMPROVEMENTS:**

• New KV secret engine-related classes added. See the KV documentation under hvac’s readthedocs.io site for usage / examples. GH-257 / GH-260

**MISCELLANEOUS:**
• Language classifiers are now being included with the distribution. GH-247

• Token no longer being sent in URL path for the Client.renew_token method. GH-250

• Support for the response structure in newer versions of Vault within the Client.get_policy method. GH-254

• config and plugin_name parameters added to the Client.enable_auth_backend method. GH-253

Thanks to @ijl, @rastut, @seuf, @downeast for their lovely contributions.

6.15 0.6.3 (August 8th, 2018)

DEPRECIATION NOTICES:

• The auth_github() method within the hvac.Client class has been marked as deprecated and will be removed in hvac v0.8.0 (or later). Please update any callers of this method to use the hvac.Client.github.login() instead.

• The auth_ldap() method within the hvac.Client class has been marked as deprecated and will be removed in hvac v0.8.0 (or later). Please update any callers of this method to use the hvac.Client.ldap.login() instead.

IMPROVEMENTS:

• New Github auth method class added. See the Github documentation for usage / examples. GH-242

• New Ldap auth method class added. See the Ldap documentation for usage / examples. GH-244

• New Mfa auth method class added. See the documentation for usage / examples. GH-255

• auth_aws_iam() method updated to include “region” parameter for deployments in different AWS regions. GH-243

DOCUMENTATION UPDATES:

• Additional guidance for how to configure hvac’s Client class to leverage self-signed certificates / private CA bundles has been added at: Making Use of Private CA. GH-230

• Docstring for verifyClient parameter corrected and expanded. GH-238

MISCELLANEOUS:

• Automated PyPi deploys via travis-ci removed. GH-226

• Repository transferred to the new “hvac” GitHub organization; thanks @ianunruh! GH-227

• Codecov (automatic code coverage reports) added. GH-229 / GH-228

• Tests subdirectory reorganized; now broken up by integration versus unit tests with subdirectories matching the module path for the code under test. GH-236

Thanks to @otakup0pe, @FabianFrank, @andrewheald for their lovely contributions.

6.16 0.6.2 (July 19th, 2018)

BACKWARDS COMPATIBILITY NOTICE:

• With the newly added hvac.adapters.Request class, request kwargs can no longer be directly modified via the _kwargs attribute on the Client class. If runtime modifications to this dictionary are required, callers
either need to explicitly pass in a new adapter instance with the desired settings via the adapter property on the Client class or access the _kwargs property via the adapter property on the Client class.

See the Advanced Usage section of this module’s documentation for additional details.

IMPROVEMENTS:

- sphinx documentation and readthedocs.io project added. GH-222
- README.md included in setuptools metadata. GH-222
- All tune_secret_backend() parameters now accepted. GH-215
- Add read_lease() method GH-218
- Added adapter module with Request class to abstract HTTP requests away from the Client class. GH-223

Thanks to @bbaysczak, @jvanbrunschot-coolblue for their lovely contributions.

6.17 0.6.1 (July 5th, 2018)

IMPROVEMENTS:

- Update unwrap() method to match current Vault versions [GH-149]
- Initial support for Kubernetes authentication backend [GH-210]
- Initial support for Google Cloud Platform (GCP) authentication backend [GH-206]
- Update enable_secret_backend function to support kv version 2 [GH-201]

BUG FIXES:

- Change URL parsing to allow for routes in the base Vault address (e.g., https://example.com/vault) [GH-212].

Thanks to @mracter, @cdsf, @SiN, @seanmalloy, for their lovely contributions.

6.18 0.6.0 (June 14, 2018)

BACKWARDS COMPATIBILITY NOTICE:

- Token revocation now sends the token in the request payload. Requires Vault >0.6.5
- Various methods have new and/or re-ordered keyword arguments. Code calling these methods with positional arguments may need to be modified.

IMPROVEMENTS:

- Ensure mount_point Parameter for All AWS EC2 Methods [GH-195]
- Add Methods for Auth Backend Tuning [GH-193]
- Customizable approle path / mount_point [GH-190]
- Add more methods for the userpass backend [GH-175]
- Add transit signature_algorithm parameter [GH-174]
- Add auth_iam_aws() method [GH-170]
- lookup_token function POST token not GET [GH-164]
- Create_role_secret_id with wrap_ttl & fix get_role_secret_id_accessor [GH-159]
• Fixed json() from dict bug and added additional arguments on auth_ec2() method [GH-157]
• Support specifying period when creating EC2 roles [GH-140]
• Added support for /sys/generate-root endpoint [GH-131] / [GH-199]
• Added “auth_cubbyhole” method [GH-119]
• Send token/accessor as a payload to avoid being logged [GH-117]
• Add AppRole delete_role method [GH-112]

BUG FIXES:
• Always Specify auth_type In create_ec2_role [GH-197]
• Fix “double parasing” of JSON response in auth_ec2 method [GH-181]

Thanks to @freimer, @ramiamar, @marcoslopes, @ianwestcott, @marc-sensenich, @sunghyun-lee, @jaulnty, @si-jis, @Myles-Steinhauser-Bose, @oxmane, @ltm, @bchannak, @tkinz27, @crnulliner, for their lovely contributions.

6.19 0.5.0 (February 20, 2018)

IMPROVEMENTS:
• Added disallowed_policies parameter to create_token_role method [GH-169]

Thanks to @morganda for their lovely contribution.

6.20 0.4.0 (February 1, 2018)

IMPROVEMENTS:
• Add support for the period parameter on token creation [GH-167]
• Add support for the cidr_list parameter for approle secrets [GH-114]

BUG FIXES:
• Documentation is now more accurate [GH-165] / [GH-154]

Thanks to @ti-mo, @dhoeric, @RAbraham, @lhdumittan, @ahsanali for their lovely contributions.

6.21 0.3.0 (November 9, 2017)

This is just the highlights, there have been a bunch of changes!

IMPROVEMENTS:
• Some AppRole support [GH-77]
• Response Wrapping [GH-85]
• AWS EC2 stuff [GH-107], [GH-109]

BUG FIXES
• Better handling of various error states [GH-79], [GH-125]

Thanks to @ianwestcott, @s3u, @mracter, @intrgr, @jddihenkar, @gaelL, @henriquegemignani, @bfeeser, @nicr9, @mwielgoszewski, @mtougeron for their contributions!
6.22 0.2.17 (December 15, 2016)

IMPROVEMENTS:

• Add token role support [GH-94]
• Add support for Python 2.6 [GH-92]
• Allow setting the explicit_max_ttl when creating a token [GH-81]
• Add support for write response wrapping [GH-85]

BUG FIXES:

• Fix app role endpoints for newer versions of Vault [GH-93]

6.23 0.2.16 (September 12, 2016)

Thanks to @otakup0pe, @nicr9, @marcoslopes, @caiotomazelli, and @blarghmatey for their contributions!

IMPROVEMENTS:

• Add EC2 auth support [GH-61]
• Add support for token accessors [GH-69]
• Add support for response wrapping [GH-70]
• Add AppRole auth support [GH-77]

BUG FIXES:

• Fix no_default_policy parameter in create_token [GH-65]
• Fix EC2 auth double JSON parsing [GH-76]

6.24 0.2.15 (June 22nd, 2016)

Thanks to @blarghmatey, @stevenmanton, and @ahlinc for their contributions!

IMPROVEMENTS:

• Add methods for manipulating app/user IDs [GH-62]
• Add ability to automatically parse policies with pyhcl [GH-58]
• Add TTL option to create_userpass [GH-60]
• Add support for backing up keys on rekey [GH-57]
• Handle non-JSON error responses correctly [GH-46]

BUG FIXES:

• is_authenticated now handles new error type for Vault 0.6.0
6.25 0.2.14 (June 2nd, 2016)

BUG FIXES:
  • Fix improper URL being used when leader redirection occurs [GH-56]

6.26 0.2.13 (May 31st, 2016)

IMPROVEMENTS:
  • Add support for Requests sessions [GH-53]
BUG FIXES:
  • Properly handle redirects from Vault server [GH-51]

6.27 0.2.12 (May 12th, 2016)

IMPROVEMENTS:
  • Add support for `increment` in renewal of secret [GH-48]
BUG FIXES:
  • Use unicode literals when constructing URLs [GH-50]

6.28 0.2.10 (April 8th, 2016)

IMPROVEMENTS:
  • Add support for list operation [GH-47]

6.29 0.2.9 (March 18th, 2016)

IMPROVEMENTS:
  • Add support for nonce during rekey operation [GH-42]
  • Add get method for policies [GH-43]
  • Add delete method for userpass auth backend [GH-45]
  • Add support for response to rekey init

6.30 0.2.8 (February 2nd, 2016)

IMPROVEMENTS:
  • Convenience methods for managing userpass and app-id entries
  • Support for new API changes in Vault v0.4.0
**6.31 0.2.7 (December 16th, 2015)**

**IMPROVEMENTS:**
- Add support for PGP keys when rekeying [GH-28]

**BUG FIXES:**
- Fixed token metadata parameter [GH-27]

**6.32 0.2.6 (October 30th, 2015)**

**IMPROVEMENTS:**
- Add support for `revoke-self`
- Restrict `requests` dependency to modern version

**6.33 0.2.5 (September 29th, 2015)**

**IMPROVEMENTS:**
- Add support for API changes/additions in Vault v0.3.0
  - Tunable config on secret backends
  - MFA on username/password and LDAP auth backends
  - PGP encryption for unseal keys

**6.34 0.2.4 (July 23rd, 2015)**

**BUG FIXES:**
- Fix write response handling [GH-19]

**6.35 0.2.3 (July 18th, 2015)**

**BUG FIXES**
- Fix error handling for next Vault release

**IMPROVEMENTS:**
- Add support for rekey/rotate APIs

**6.36 0.2.2 (June 12th, 2015)**

**BUG FIXES:**
- Restrict `requests` dependency to 2.5.0 or later
IMPROVEMENTS:
  • Return latest seal status from unseal_multi

6.37 0.2.1 (June 3rd, 2015)

BUG FIXES:
  • Use arguments passed to initialize method

6.38 0.2.0 (May 25th, 2015)

BACKWARDS COMPATIBILITY NOTICE:
  • Requires Vault 0.1.2 or later for X-Vault-Token header
  • auth_token method removed in favor of token property
  • read method no longer raises hvac.exceptions.InvalidPath on nonexistent paths

IMPROVEMENTS:
  • Tolerate falsey URL in client constructor
  • Add ability to auth without changing to new token
  • Add is_authenticated convenience method
  • Return None when reading nonexistent path

6.39 0.1.1 (May 20th, 2015)

IMPROVEMENTS:
  • Add is_sealed convenience method
  • Add unseal_multi convenience method

BUG FIXES:
  • Remove secret_shares argument from unseal method

6.40 0.1.0 (May 17th, 2015)

  • Initial release
CHAPTER 7

Indices and tables

- genindex
- modindex
- search

Source code repository hosted at github.com/hvac/hvac.
h
hvac.adapters, 266
hvac.api, 166
hvac.api.auth_methods, 168
hvac.api.secrets_engines, 200
hvac.api.system_backend, 247
hvac.aws_utils, 266
hvac.exceptions, 270
hvac.utils, 263
hvac.v1, 123
Symbols

__init__() (hvac.adapters.Adapter method), 266
__init__() (hvac.api.SystemBackend method), 167
__init__() (hvac.api.VaultApiBase method), 167
__init__() (hvac.api.VaultApiCategory method), 167
__init__() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Kv method), 220
__init__() (hvac.api.system_backend.SystemBackend method), 263
__init__() (hvac.aws_utils.SigV4Auth method), 266
__init__() (hvac.exceptions.VaultError method), 270
__init__() (hvac.v1.Client method), 123

A

ActiveDirectory (class in hvac.api.secrets_engines), 209
Adapter (class in hvac.adapters), 266
adapter (hvac.api.VaultApiCategory attribute), 167
adapter (hvac.v1.Client attribute), 124
add_auth() (hvac.aws_utils.SigV4Auth method), 266
allow_redirects (hvac.v1.Client attribute), 124
allowed_kv_versions (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Kv attribute), 220
Audit (class in hvac.api.system_backend), 247
audit_hash() (hvac.v1.Client method), 124
Auth (class in hvac.api.system_backend), 248
auth (hvac.v1.Client attribute), 124
auth() (hvac.adapters.Adapter method), 267
auth_app_id() (hvac.v1.Client method), 124
auth_approle() (hvac.v1.Client method), 124
auth_aws_iam() (hvac.v1.Client method), 125
auth_cubbyhole() (hvac.v1.Client method), 125
auth_ec2() (hvac.v1.Client method), 125
auth_gcp() (hvac.v1.Client method), 125
auth_github() (hvac.v1.Client method), 126
auth_kubernetes() (hvac.v1.Client method), 126
auth_ldap() (hvac.v1.Client method), 126
auth_tls() (hvac.v1.Client method), 127
auth_userpass() (hvac.v1.Client method), 127

AuthMethods (class in hvac.api), 166
AuthMethods (class in hvac.api.auth_methods), 168
Aws (class in hvac.api.auth_methods), 191
Aws (class in hvac.api.secrets_engines), 200
Azure (class in hvac.api.auth_methods), 168
Azure (class in hvac.api.secrets_engines), 204

B

backup_key() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 234
BadGateway, 270

C

calculate_hash() (hvac.api.system_backend.Audit method), 247
cancel_generate_root() (hvac.v1.Client method), 127
cancel_rekey() (hvac.api.system_backend.Key method), 252
cancel_rekey() (hvac.v1.Client method), 127
cancel_root_generation() (hvac.api.system_backend.Key method), 253
Capabilities (class in hvac.api.system_backend), 250
Client (class in hvac.v1), 123
close() (hvac.adapters.Adapter method), 267
close() (hvac.v1.Client method), 128
comma_delimited_to_list() (in module hvac.utils), 263
configure() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 192
configure() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Azure method), 168
configure() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Gcp method), 171
configure() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Github method), 175
configure() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Kubernetes method), 177
configure() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap method), 180
configure() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Mfa method), 185
configure() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta method), 186
configure() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Radius method), 190
configure() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.ActiveDirectory method), 209
configure() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Azure method), 204
configure() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Database method), 243
configure() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Gcp method), 206
configure() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2 method), 222
configure() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.RabbitMQ method), 245
configure_duo_access() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Mfa method), 185
configure_duo_behavior() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Mfa method), 186
configure_identity_integration() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 193
configure_identity_whitelist_tidy() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 193
configure_lease() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws method), 200
configure_lease() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.RabbitMQ method), 246
configure_role_tag_blacklist_tidy() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 193
configure_root_iam_credentials() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws method), 200
create_app_id() (hvac.v1.Client method), 128
create_certificate_configuration() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 193
create_ec2_role() (hvac.v1.Client method), 128
create_ec2_role_tag() (hvac.v1.Client method), 129
create_key() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 234
create_kubernetes_configuration() (hvac.v1.Client method), 130
create_kubernetes_role() (hvac.v1.Client method), 130
create_namespace() (hvac.system_backend.Namespace method), 260
create_or_update_entity() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 210
create_or_update_entity_alias() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 211
create_or_update_entity_by_name() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 211
create_or_update_group() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap method), 181
create_or_update_group() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 211
create_or_update_group_alias() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 212
create_or_update_group_by_name() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 212
create_or_update_policy() (hvac.system_backend.Policy method), 260
create_or_update_role() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.ActiveDirectory method), 209
create_or_update_role() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws method), 201
create_or_update_role() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Azure method), 204
create_or_update_role() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 226
create_or_update_roleset() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Gcp method), 206
create_or_update_secret() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV1 method), 221
create_or_update_secret() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2 method), 223
create_or_update_user() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap method), 181
create_or_update_user() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Userpass method), 183
create_role() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 194
create_role() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Azure method), 168
create_role() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Gcp method), 172
create_role() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Kubernetes method), 294
method), 177
create_role() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Database method), 243
create_role() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.RabbitMQ method), 246
create_role() (hvac.v1.Client method), 131
create_role_custom_secret_id() (hvac.v1.Client method), 131
create_role_secret_id() (hvac.v1.Client method), 131
create_role_tags() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 195
create_sts_role() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 195
create_token() (hvac.v1.Client method), 131
create_token_role() (hvac.v1.Client method), 132
create_user_id() (hvac.v1.Client method), 133
create_userpass() (hvac.v1.Client method), 133
create_vault_ec2_certificate_configuration() (hvac.v1.Client method), 133
create_vault_ec2_client_configuration() (hvac.v1.Client method), 134

D
Database (class in hvac.api.secrets_engines), 243
decrypt_data() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 235
default_kv_version (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Kv attribute), 220
delete() (hvac.adapters.Adapter method), 267
delete() (hvac.v1.Client method), 135
delete_app_id() (hvac.v1.Client method), 135
delete_blacklist_tags() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 196
delete_certificate_configuration() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 196
delete_config() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 196
delete_config() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Azure method), 169
delete_config() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Gcp method), 173
delete_config() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Azure method), 205
delete_connection() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Database method), 244
delete_ec2_role() (hvac.v1.Client method), 135
delete_entity() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 213
delete_entity_alias() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 213
delete_entity_by_name() (hvac.secrets_engines.Identity method), 213
delete_group() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap method), 181
delete_group() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta method), 187
delete_group() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 214
delete_group_alias() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 214
delete_group_by_name() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 214
delete_identity_whitelist_entries() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 196
delete_identity_whitelist_tidy() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 196
delete_key() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 235
delete_kubernetes_role() (hvac.v1.Client method), 135
delete_latest_version_of_secret() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2 method), 223
delete_metadata_and_all_versions() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2 method), 223
delete_namespace() (hvac.system_backend.Namespace method), 260
delete_policy() (hvac.system_backend.Policy method), 261
delete_policy() (hvac.v1.Client method), 135
delete_role() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 197
delete_role() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Azure method), 169
delete_role() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Gcp method), 173
delete_role() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Kubernetes method), 178
delete_role() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.ActiveDirectory method), 210
delete_role() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws method), 202
delete_role() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Database method), 244
delete_role() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 227
delete_role() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.RabbitMQ method), 246
delete_role() (hvac.v1.Client method), 135
delete_role_secret_id() (hvac.v1.Client method), 135
delete_role_secret_id_accessor() (hvac.v1.Client method), 136
delete_role_tag_blacklist_tidy() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 197
delete_roleset() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Gcp method), 207
delete_root() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 227
delete_secret() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV1 method), 221
delete_secret_versions() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2 method), 224
delete_sts_role() (hvac.auth_methods.Aws method), 197
delete_token_role() (hvac.v1.Client method), 136
delete_user() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap method), 182
delete_user() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta method), 187
delete_user() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Radius method), 190
delete_user() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Userpass method), 184
delete_user_id() (hvac.v1.Client method), 136
delete_userpass() (hvac.v1.Client method), 136
delete_vault_ec2_client_configuration() (hvac.v1.Client method), 137
deprecated_method() (in module hvac.utils), 263
destroy_secret_versions() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2 method), 224
disable_audit_backend() (hvac.v1.Client method), 137
disable_audit_device() (hvac.api.system_backend.Audit method), 247
disable_auth_backend() (hvac.v1.Client method), 137
disable_auth_method() (hvac.api.system_backend.Auth method), 248
disable_secret_backend() (hvac.v1.Client method), 137
disable_secrets_engine() (hvac.api.system_backend.Mount method), 257
genrate_data_key() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 237
generate_hmac() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 237
generate_intermediate() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 237
generate_method_deprecation_message() (in module hvac.utils), 264

generate_oauth2_access_token() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Gcp method), 207
generate_property_deprecation_message() (in module hvac.utils), 264
generate_random_bytes() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 238
generate_root() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 228
generate_root() (hvac.api.system_backend.Key method), 253
generate_root() (hvac.v1.Client method), 140
generate_root_status (hvac.v1.Client attribute), 140
generate_service_account_key() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Gcp method), 207
generate_sigv4_auth_request() (in module hvac.aws_utils), 266
get() (hvac.adapters.Adapter method), 267
get_app_id() (hvac.v1.Client method), 140
get_auth_backend_tuning() (hvac.v1.Client method), 140
get_backed_up_keys() (hvac.v1.Client method), 141
get_capabilities() (hvac.api.system_backend.Capabilities method), 250
get_ec2_role() (hvac.v1.Client method), 141
get_encryption_key_status() (hvac.api.system_backend.Key method), 253
get_kubernetes_configuration() (hvac.v1.Client method), 141
get_kubernetes_role() (hvac.v1.Client method), 141
get_policy() (hvac.v1.Client method), 141
get_private_attr_name() (hvac.api.VaultApiCategory static method), 167
get_role() (hvac.v1.Client method), 142
get_role_id() (hvac.v1.Client method), 142
get_role_secret_id() (hvac.v1.Client method), 142
get_role_secret_id_accessor() (hvac.v1.Client method), 142
get_secret_backend_tuning() (hvac.v1.Client method), 142
get_token_from_env() (in module hvac.utils), 264
get_user_id() (hvac.v1.Client method), 143
get_vault_ec2_certificate_configuration() (hvac.v1.Client method), 143
get_vault_ec2_client_configuration() (hvac.v1.Client method), 143
getattr_with_deprecated_properties() (in module hvac.utils), 265
Github (class in hvac.api.auth_methods), 175
H
ha_status (hvac.v1.Client attribute), 143
hash_data() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 238
head() (hvac.adapters.Adapter method), 267
Health (class in hvac.api.system_backend), 251
hvac.adapters (module), 266
hvac.api (module), 166
hvac.api.auth_methods (module), 168
hvac.api.secrets_engines (module), 200
hvac.api.system_backend (module), 247
hvac.aws_utils (module), 266
hvac.exceptions (module), 270
hvac.utils (module), 263
hvac.v1 (module), 123
I
iam_login() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 197
Identity (class in hvac.api.secrets_engines), 210
implemented_classes (hvac.api.auth_methods.AuthMethods attribute), 168
implemented_classes (hvac.api.AuthMethods attribute), 166
implemented_classes (hvac.api.secrets_engines.SecretsEngines attribute), 243
implemented_classes (hvac.api.SecretsEngines attribute), 166
implemented_classes (hvac.api.system_backend.SystemBackend attribute), 263
implemented_classes (hvac.api.SystemBackend attribute), 167
implemented_classes (hvac.api.VaultApiCategory attribute), 167
Init (class in hvac.api.system_backend), 251
initialize() (hvac.api.system_backend.Init method), 251
initialize() (hvac.v1.Client method), 144
InternalServerError, 270
InvalidPath, 270
InvalidRequest, 270
is_authenticated() (hvac.v1.Client method), 144
is_initialized() (hvac.api.system_backend.Init method), 252
is_initialized() (hvac.v1.Client method), 144
Index 297
is_sealed() (hvac.api.system_backend.Seal method), 261
is_sealed() (hvac.v1.Client method), 145

K
Key (class in hvac.api.system_backend), 252
key_status (hvac.v1.Client attribute), 145
Kubernetes (class in hvac.api.auth_methods), 177
Kv (class in hvac.api.secrets_engines), 220
KvV1 (class in hvac.api.secrets_engines), 221
KvV2 (class in hvac.api.secrets_engines), 222

L
Ldap (class in hvac.api.auth_methods), 179
Leader (class in hvac.api.system_backend), 256
Lease (class in hvac.api.system_backend), 256
list() (hvac.adapters.Adapter method), 268
list() (hvac.v1.Client method), 145
list_audit_backends() (hvac.v1.Client method), 145
list_auth_backends() (hvac.v1.Client method), 145
list_auth_methods() (hvac.api.system_backend.Auth method), 249
list_blacklist_tags() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 197
list_certificate_configurations() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 197
list_certificates() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 228
list_connections() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Database method), 244
list_ec2_roles() (hvac.v1.Client method), 145
list_enabled_audit_devices() (hvac.api.system_backend.Audit method), 248
list_entities() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 214
list_entities_by_name() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 214
list_entity_aliases() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 215
list_group_aliases() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 215
list_groups() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap method), 182
list_groups() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta method), 187
list_groups() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 215
list_identity_whitelist() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 215
list_kubernetes_roles() (hvac.v1.Client method), 145
list_leases() (hvac.api.system_backend.Lease method), 256
list_mounted_secrets_engines() (hvac.api.system_backend.Mount method), 258
list_namespaces() (hvac.api.system_backend.NAMESPACE method), 260
list_policies() (hvac.api.system_backend.Policy method), 261
list_policies() (hvac.v1.Client method), 146
list_policy_secrets() (hvac.v1.Client method), 146
list_roles() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 198
list_roles() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Azure method), 170
list_roles() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Gcp method), 174
list_roles() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Kubernetes method), 178
list_roles() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.ActiveDirectory method), 210
list_roles() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws method), 203
list_roles() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Azure method), 205
list_roles() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Database method), 244
list_roles() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 228
list_roles() (hvac.v1.Client method), 146
list_rolesets() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Gcp method), 207
list_secret_backends() (hvac.v1.Client method), 146
list_secrets() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV1 method), 222
list_secrets() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2 method), 224
list sts_roles() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 198
list_to_comma_delimited() (in module
list_token_roles() (hvac.v1.Client method), 146
list_user() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Userpass method), 184
list_userpass() (hvac.v1.Client method), 146
list_users() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap method), 182
list_users() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta method), 188
list_users() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Radius method), 190
list_vault_ec2_certificate_configurations() (hvac.v1.Client method), 147
login() (hvac.adapters.Adapter method), 268
login() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Azure method), 170
login() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Gcp method), 174
login() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Github method), 175
login() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Kubernetes method), 179
login() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap method), 182
login() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta method), 188
login() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Radius method), 190
login() (hvac.api.methods.Userpass method), 184
login() (hvac.v1.Client method), 147
logout() (hvac.v1.Client method), 147
lookup_entity() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 216
lookup_group() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 216
lookup_token() (hvac.v1.Client method), 147
map_team() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Github method), 176
map_user() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Github method), 176
merge_entities() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 216
Mfa (class in hvac.api.auth_methods), 185
Mount (class in hvac.api.system_backend), 257
move_backend() (hvac.api.system_backend.Mount method), 258
read() (hvac.v1.Client method), 148
read_auth_method_tuning() (hvac.api.system_backend.Auth method), 249
read_backup_keys() (hvac.api.system_backend.Key method), 253
read_ca_certificate() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 229
read_ca_certificate_chain() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 229
read_certificate() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 229
read_certificate_configuration() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 198
read_config() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 198
read_config() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Azure method), 171
read_config() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Gcp method), 174
read_config() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Kubernetes method), 179
read_config() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta method), 188
read_config() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.ActiveDirectory method), 210
read_config() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Azure method), 205
read_config() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Gcp method), 208
read_configuration() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Github method), 176
read_configuration() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap method), 183
read_configuration() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Mfa method), 186
read_configuration() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Radius method), 191

Index 299
read_configuration()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2 method), 225
read_connection()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Database method), 245
read_crl()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 229
read_crl_configuration()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 230
read_duo_behavior_configuration()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Mfa method), 186
read_entity()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 217
read_entity_alias()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 217
read_entity_by_name()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 217
read_group()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap method), 183
read_group()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta method), 188
read_group()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 217
read_group_alias()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 218
read_group_by_name()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 218
read_health_status()  
    (hvac.api.system_backend.Health method), 251
read_identity_integration()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 199
read_identity_whitelist()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 199
read_identity_whitelist_tidy()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 199
read_init_status()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 199
read_key()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 239
read_leader_status()  
    (hvac.api.system_backend.Leader method), 256
read_lease()  
    (hvac.api.system_backend.Lease method), 256
read_lease()  
    (hvac.v1.Client method), 148
read_lease_config()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws method), 203
read_mount_configuration()  
    (hvac.api.system_backend.Mount method), 259
read_policy()  
    (hvac.api.system_backend.Policy method), 261
read_rekey_progress()  
    (hvac.api.system_backend.Key method), 253
read_role()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 199
read_role()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Azure method), 171
read_role()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Gcp method), 175
read_role()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Kubernetes method), 179
read_role()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.ActiveDirectory method), 210
read_role()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws method), 203
read_role()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Database method), 245
read_role()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 230
read_role()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.RabbitMQ method), 247
read_role_tag_blacklist()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 199
read_role_tag_blacklist_tidy()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 199
read_roleset()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Gcp method), 208
read_root_generation_progress()  
    (hvac.api.system_backend.Key method), 254
read_seal_status()  
    (hvac.api.system_backend.Seal method), 261
read_secret()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV1 method), 222
read_secret()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2 method), 225
read_secret_version()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2 method), 225
read_sts_role()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 199
read_team_mapping()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Github method), 176
read_urls()  
    (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 230
read_user()  
    (hvac.api.auth_methods.Ldap method), 247
read_user() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta method), 189
read_user() (hvac.api.auth_methods_RADIUS method), 191
read_user() (hvac.api.auth_methods.UserPass method), 184
read_user_mapping() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Github method), 177
read_userpass() (hvac.v1.Client method), 148
register_group() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta method), 189
register_user() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Okta method), 189
register_user() (hvac.api.auth_methods_RADIUS method), 191
rekey() (hvac.api.system_backend.Key method), 254
rekey() (hvac.v1.Client method), 148
rekey_multi() (hvac.api.system_backend.Key method), 254
rekey_status (hvac.v1.Client attribute), 149
rekey_multi() (hvac.v1.Client method), 148
rekey_status (hvac.v1.Client attribute), 149
renew_lease() (hvac.api.system_backend.Lease method), 256
renew_secret() (hvac.v1.Client method), 149
renew_token() (hvac.v1.Client method), 149
Request (class in hvac.adapters), 269
request() (hvac.adapters.Adapter method), 269
reset_connection() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Database method), 245
restore_key() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 239
retrieve_mount_option() (hvac.api.system_backend.Mount method), 259
revoke_certificate() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 230
revoke_crl() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 240
revoke_force() (hvac.api.system_backend.Lease method), 257
revoke_lease() (hvac.api.system_backend.Lease method), 257
revoke_prefix() (hvac.api.system_backend.Lease method), 257
revoke_secret() (hvac.v1.Client method), 150
revoke_secret_prefix() (hvac.v1.Client method), 150
revoke_self_token() (hvac.v1.Client method), 150
revoke_token() (hvac.v1.Client method), 150
revoke_token_prefix() (hvac.v1.Client method), 150
rewrap_data() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 239
rotate() (hvac.v1.Client method), 151
rotate() (hvac.v1.Client method), 239
rotate_crl() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 231
rotate_key() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 240
rotate_roleset_account() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Gcp method), 208
rotate_roleset_account_key() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Gcp method), 208
rotate_root_credentials() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Database method), 245
rotate_root_iam_credentials() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Aws method), 204
Seal (class in hvac.api.system_backend), 261
seal() (hvac.api.system_backend.Seal method), 261
seal() (hvac.v1.Client method), 151
seal_status (hvac.v1.Client attribute), 151
secrets (hvac.v1.Client attribute), 151
SecretsEngines (class in hvac.api), 166
SecretsEngines (class in hvac.api.secrets_engines), 243
session (hvac.v1.Client attribute), 151
set_crl_configuration() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 231
set_policy() (hvac.v1.Client method), 151
set_role_id() (hvac.v1.Client method), 152
set-signed_intermediate() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 231
set_urls() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 231
sign_certificate() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 232
sign_data() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 240
sign_intermediate() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 231
sign_self_issued() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 232
sign_verbatim() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 233
SigV4Auth (class in hvac.aws_utils), 266
start_generate_root() (hvac.v1.Client method), 152
start_rekey() (hvac.api.system_backend.Key method), 255
start_rekey() (hvac.v1.Client method), 152
start_root_token_generation() (hvac.api.system_backend.Key method), 255
submit_ca_information() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 233
submit_unseal_key() (hvac.api.system_backend.Seal method), 262
submit_unseal_keys() (hvac.api.system_backend.Seal method), 262
sys (hvac.v1.Client attribute), 153
SystemBackend (class in hvac.api), 166
SystemBackend (class in hvac.api.system_backend), 262
SystemBackendMixin (class in hvac.api.system_backend), 263

tidy() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Pki method), 233
tidy_blacklist_tags() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 200
tidy_identity_whitelist_entries() (hvac.api.auth_methods.Aws method), 200
token (hvac.v1.Client attribute), 153
token_role() (hvac.v1.Client method), 153
Transit (class in hvac.api.secrets_engines), 233
transit_create_key() (hvac.v1.Client method), 153
transit_decrypt_data() (hvac.v1.Client method), 154
transit_delete_key() (hvac.v1.Client method), 155
transit_encrypt_data() (hvac.v1.Client method), 155
transit_export_key() (hvac.v1.Client method), 156
transit_generate_data_key() (hvac.v1.Client method), 156
transit_generate_hmac() (hvac.v1.Client method), 157
transit_generate_rand_bytes() (hvac.v1.Client method), 158
transit_hash_data() (hvac.v1.Client method), 158
transit_list_keys() (hvac.v1.Client method), 158
transit_read_key() (hvac.v1.Client method), 159
transit_rewrap_data() (hvac.v1.Client method), 159
transit_rotate_key() (hvac.v1.Client method), 160
transit_sign_data() (hvac.v1.Client method), 160
transit_update_key() (hvac.v1.Client method), 161
transit_verify_signed_data() (hvac.v1.Client method), 161
trim_key() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 241
tune_auth_backend() (hvac.v1.Client method), 162
tune_auth_method() (hvac.api.system_backend.Auth method), 249
tune_mount_configuration() (hvac.api.system_backend.Mount method), 259
tune_secret_backend() (hvac.v1.Client method), 163

T

Unauthorized, 270
undelete_secret_versions() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2 method), 225
UnexpectedError, 270
unimplemented_classes (hvac.api.AuthMethods attribute), 168
unimplemented_classes (hvac.api.AuthMethods attribute), 166
unimplemented_classes (hvac.api.SecretsEngines attribute), 243
unimplemented_classes (hvac.api.SecretsEngines attribute), 166
unimplemented_classes (hvac.api.SystemBackend attribute), 263
unimplemented_classes (hvac.api.VaultApiCategory attribute), 167
unseal() (hvac.v1.Client method), 164
unseal_multi() (hvac.v1.Client method), 164
unseal_reset() (hvac.v1.Client method), 164
unwrap() (hvac.api.system_backend.Wrapping method), 263
unwrap() (hvac.v1.Client method), 165
update_entity() (hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 218
update_entity_alias()

(hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 219

update_group()

(hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 219

update_group_alias()

(hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity method), 219

update_key_configuration()

(hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 241

update_metadata()

(hvac.api.secrets_engines.KvV2 method), 226

update_password_on_user()

(hvac.api.auth_methods.Userpass method), 185

update_userpass_password()

(hvac.v1.Client method), 165

update_userpass_policies()

(hvac.v1.Client method), 165

url

(hvac.v1.Client attribute), 166

urljoin()

(hvac.adapters.Adapter static method), 269

Userpass

(class in hvac.api.auth_methods), 183

V

v1

(hvac.api.secrets_engines.Kv attribute), 221

v2

(hvac.api.secrets_engines.Kv attribute), 221

validate_list_of_strings_param()

(in module hvac.utils), 265

validate_member_id_params_for_group_type()

(hvac.api.secrets_engines.Identity static method), 220

validate_pem_format()

(in module hvac.utils), 265

VaultApiBase

(class in hvac.api), 167

VaultApiCategory

(class in hvac.api), 167

VaultDown, 270

VaultError, 270

VaultNotInitialized, 270

verify_signed_data()

(hvac.api.secrets_engines.Transit method), 242

W

Wrapping

(class in hvac.api.system_backend), 263

write()

(hvac.v1.Client method), 166