Django Mail Auth

Release 2.1.1

Oct 05, 2020
## Contents

1 Installation 3

2 Setup 5
   2.1 All Contents 6

Index 15
Django Mail Auth is a lightweight authentication backend for Django, that does not require users to remember passwords.

Django Mail Auth features:

• custom user model support
• drop in Django admin support
• drop in Django User replacement
• drop in Wagtail login replacement
• extendable SMS support

This project was inspired by:

• Is it time for password-less login? by Ben Brown
• LOGIN WITHOUT PASSWORD MOST SECURE | WAIT.. WHAT? by Joris Snoek
• django-nopassword by Rolf Erik Lekang
CHAPTER 1

Installation

Run this command to install django-mail-auth:

```bash
python3 -m pip install django-mail-auth[wagtail]
```
First add `mailauth` to your installed apps:

```python
INSTALLED_APPS = [
    # Django's builtin apps...
    'mailauth',
    'mailauth.contrib.admin',  # optional
    'mailauth.contrib.user',   # optional
    # optional, must be included before "wagtail.admin"
    'mailauth.contrib.wagtail',

    # other apps...
]
```

`mailauth.contrib.admin` is optional and will replace the admin’s login with token-based authentication too.

`mailauth.contrib.user` is optional and provides a new Django User model. The new User model needs to be enabled via the `AUTH_USER_MODEL` setting:

```python
# This setting should be either "EmailUser" or
# any custom subclass of "AbstractEmailUser"
AUTH_USER_MODEL = 'mailauth_user.EmailUser'

# optional, Wagtail only
WAGTAILUSERS_PASSWORD_ENABLED = False
```

Next you will need to add the new authentication backend:

```python
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    # default, but now optional
    # This should be removed if you use mailauth.contrib.user or any other
```
Django’s ModelBackend is only needed, if you still want to support password based authentication. If you don’t, simply remove it from the list.

Last but not least, go to your URL root config urls.py and add the following:

```python
from django.urls import path

urlpatterns = [  
    path('accounts/', include('mailauth.urls')),  
    # optional, must be before "wagtail.admin.urls"  
    path('', include('mailauth.contrib.wagtail.urls')),  
]
```

That’s it!

**Note:** Don’t forget to setup you Email backend!

## 2.1 All Contents

### 2.1.1 Django Mail Auth
Django Mail Auth is a lightweight authentication backend for Django, that does not require users to remember passwords.

Django Mail Auth features:
- custom user model support
- drop in Django admin support
- drop in Django User replacement
- drop in Wagtail login replacement
- extendable SMS support

This project was inspired by:
- Is it time for password-less login? by Ben Brown
- LOGIN WITHOUT PASSWORD MOST SECURE | WAIT.. WHAT? by Joris Snoek
- django-nopassword by Rolf Erik Lekang

Installation

Run this command to install django-mail-auth:

```bash
python3 -m pip install django-mail-auth
```

Setup

First add mailauth to your installed apps:

```python
INSTALLED_APPS = [
    # Django's builtin apps...
    'mailauth',
    'mailauth.contrib.admin',  # optional
    'mailauth.contrib.user',  # optional

    # optional, must be included before "wagtail.admin"
    'mailauth.contrib.wagtail',

    # other apps...
]
```

mailauth.contrib.admin is optional and will replace the admin’s login with token based authentication too.

mailauth.contrib.user is optional and provides a new Django User model. The new User model needs to be enabled via the AUTH_USER_MODEL setting:

```python
# This setting should be either "EmailUser" or
# any custom subclass of "AbstractEmailUser"
AUTH_USER_MODEL = 'mailauth_user.EmailUser'

# optional, Wagtail only
WAGTAILUSERS_PASSWORD_ENABLED = False
```
Next you will need to add the new authentication backend:

```python
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    # default, but now optional
    # This should be removed if you use mailauth.contrib.user or any other
    # custom user model that does not have a username/password
    'django.contrib.auth.backends.ModelBackend',

    # The new access token based authentication backend
    'mailauth.backends.MailAuthBackend',
)
```

Django’s ModelBackend is only needed, if you still want to support password based authentication. If you don’t, simply remove it from the list.

Last but not least, go to your URL root config urls.py and add the following:

```python
from django.urls import path

urlpatterns = [
    path('accounts/', include('mailauth.urls')),  # optional, must be before "wagtail.admin.urls"
    path('', include('mailauth.contrib.wagtail.urls')),
]
```

That’s it!

**Note:** Don’t forget to setup you Email backend!

### 2.1.2 Templates

There are a couple relevant templates, that can be overridden to your needs.

**Mail Auth templates**

**Login templates**

registration/loginRequested.html

This template will be displayed after a user successfully requested a login URL. This template is not proved by the package and needs to be created.

**Email templates**

registration/login_subject.txt

This template defines the subject line of the email that will be sent to the user.

This template is provided by the package and can be overridden.

registration/login_email.txt
This is the plain text template for the email containing the authentication URL that will be sent to the user. This template is provided by the package and can be overridden.

`registration/login_email.html`

This is the HTML template for the email containing the authentication URL that will be sent to the user. This template is optional. If not provided, only plain text emails will be sent.

**Django related templates**

Mail Auth uses Django’s default templates for the login views.

**Login templates**

`registration/login.html`

This template displays login form, where a user can request a login URL. This template is not proved Django or by the package and needs to be created.

`registration/logged_out.html`

This template will be displayed after a successful logout. This template is not proved Django or by the package and needs to be created.

**2.1.3 Customizing**

**Custom login message (like SMS)**

Django Mail Auth can be easily extended. Besides template adaptations it is possible to send different messages like SMS. To make those changes, you will need to write a custom login form.

**Custom login form**

Custom login forms need to inherit from `BaseLoginForm` and override the `save` method.

The following example is for a login SMS via twilio. This will require a custom user model with a unique `phone_number` field:

```python
from django import forms
from django.contrib.auth import get_user_model
from django.template import loader
from mailauth.forms import BaseLoginForm

class SmsLoginForm(BaseLoginForm):
    phone_number = forms.CharField()
    template_name = 'registration/login_sms.txt
    from_number = None

    def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        self.twilio_client = TwilioRestClient(
            settings.TWILIO_SID,
```

(continues on next page)
settings.TWILIO_AUTH_TOKEN
)
super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)

def save(self):
    phone_number = self.cleaned_data['phone_number']
    user = get_user_model().objects.get(
        phone_number=phone_number
    )
    context = self.get_context(self.request, user)

    from_number = self.from_number or getattr(
        settings, 'DEFAULT_FROM_NUMBER'
    )
    sms_content = loader.render_to_string(
        self.template_name, context
    )

    self.twilio_client.messages.create(
        to=user.phone_number,
        from_=from_number,
        body=sms_content
    )

To add the new login form, simply add a new login view to your URL config with the custom form:

```python
from django.urls import path
from mailauth.views import LoginView
from .forms import SmsLoginForm

urlpatterns = [
    path('login/sms/',
         LoginView.as_view(form_class=SmsLoginForm),
         name='login-sms'
    ),
]
```

API documentation

```python
class mailauth.forms.BaseLoginForm(data=None, files=None, auto_id='id_%s', prefix=None, initial=None, error_class=<class 'django.forms.util.ErrorList'>, label_suffix=None, empty_permitted=False, field_order=None, use_required_attribute=None, renderer=None)

Bases: django.forms.forms.Form

def get_context(request, user)
    Return the context for a message template render.
    Parameters
    • request (django.http.request.HttpRequest) – Current request.
    • user – The user requesting a login message.
```
Returns
A context dictionary including:
• site
• site_name
• token
• login_url
• user

Return type  dict

get_login_url (request, token, next=None)
Return user login URL including the access token.

Parameters
• request (django.http.request.HttpRequest) – Current request.
• token (str) – The user specific authentication token.
• next (str) – The path the user should be forwarded to after login.

Returns  User login URL including the access token.
Return type  str

get_token (user)
Return the access token.

save ()
Send login URL to users.
Called from the login view, if the form is valid.
This method must be implemented by subclasses. This method should trigger the login url to be sent to
the user.

Custom User Model
For convenience, Django Mail Auth provides a EmailUser which is almost identical to Django’s built in User but
without the password and username field. The email field serves as a username and is – different to Django’s
User – unique and case insensitive.

Implementing a custom User model

from mailauth.contrib.user.models import AbstractEmailUser
from phonenumber_field.modelfields import PhoneNumberField

class SMSUser (AbstractEmailUser):
    phone_number = phone = PhoneNumberField(_("phone number"), unique=True, db_
    →index=True)

class Meta (AbstractEmailUser.Meta):
    verbose_name = _("user")
    verbose_name_plural = _("users")
    swappable = "AUTH_USER_MODEL"
Note: Do not forget to adjust your AUTH_USER_MODEL to correct app_label.ModelName.

API documentation

```python
class mailauth.contrib.user.models.AbstractEmailUser(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: django.contrib.auth.models.AbstractUser

    email
    The field is unique and case insensitive to serve as a better username.

    session_salt
    A wrapper for a deferred-loading field. When the value is read from this object the first time, the query is executed.

    get_session_auth_hash()
    Return an HMAC of the session_salt field.

    has_usable_password()
    Return False if set_unusable_password() has been called for this user.

class mailauth.contrib.user.models.EmailUser(id, last_login, is_superuser, first_name, last_name, is_staff, is_active, date_joined, email, session_salt)
    Bases: mailauth.contrib.user.models.AbstractEmailUser

exception DoesNotExist
    Bases: django.core.exceptions.ObjectDoesNotExist

exception MultipleObjectsReturned
    Bases: django.core.exceptions.MultipleObjectsReturned
```

2.1.4 Settings

Mail Auth settings

**LOGIN_URL_TIMEOUT**
Default: 900
Defines how long a login code is valid in seconds.

**LOGIN_REQUESTED_URL**
Default: accounts/login/success
Defines the URL the user will be redirected to, after requesting an authentication message.

**LOGIN_TOKEN_SINGLE_USE**
Default: True
Defines if a token can be used more than once. If True, the same token can only be used once and will be invalid the next try. If False, the same token can be used multiple times and remains valid until expired.

Django related settings

**DEFAULT_FROM_EMAIL**
Default: 'root@example.com'
The sender email address for authentication emails send by Django Mail Auth.

**SECRET_KEY**

**Attention:** *Keep it secret, keep it safe!*

This key is the foundation of all of Django security measures and for this package.

### 2.1.5 Contributing

To install the development requirements simply run:

```
python setup.py develop
```

To run test suite run:

```
python setup.py test
```

... and to run the entire test suite, simply use tox:

```
pip install --upgrade tox
tox
```

To build the documentation run:

```
python setup.py build_sphinx
open docs/_build/html/index.html
```

### The sample app

To run a full example — e.g. to debug frontend code – you can run:

```
python setup.py develop
python tests/testapp/manage.py migrate
python tests/testapp/manage.py createsuperuser
# You will be asked for the email address of your new superuser
python tests/testapp/manage.py runserver
```

Next you can go to [https://localhost:8000/admin/](https://localhost:8000/admin/) and log in with your newly created superuser.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| S     | save() (mailauth.forms.BaseLoginForm method), 11 |
|       | SECRET_KEY, 13 |
|       | session_salt (mailauth.contrib.user.models.AbstractEmailUser attribute), 12 |