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# **django-helmholtz-aai**

**Philipp S. Sommer, Housam Dibeh, Hatef Takyar**

**Mar 23, 2023**



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This small generic Django app helps you connect to the Helmholtz AAI and make use of it's virtual organizations.



## FEATURES

Features include

- ready-to-use views for authentication against the Helmholtz AAI
- a new `HelmholtzUser` class based upon django's `User` model and derived from the Helmholtz AAI
- a new `HelmholtzVirtualOrganization` class based upon django's `Group` model and derived from the Helmholtz AAI
- several signals to handle the login of Helmholtz AAI user for your specific application
- automated synchronization of VOs on user authentication

Get started by following the [installation instructions](#) and have a look into the [Configuration options](#).

## 1.1 Installation

To install the `django-helmholtz-aai` package for your Django project, you need to follow three steps:

1. *Install the package*
2. *Register an OAuth-client*
3. *Add the app to your Django project*

### 1.1.1 Installation from PyPi

The recommended way to install this package is via pip and PyPi via:

```
pip install django-helmholtz-aai
```

Or install it directly from the [source code repository on Gitlab](#) via:

```
pip install git+https://gitlab.hzdr.de/hcdc/django/django-helmholtz-aai.git
```

The latter should however only be done if you want to access the development versions.

### 1.1.2 Register your OAuth-Client at the Helmholtz AAI

To install this app in your Django application, you first need to register an OAuth client for the Helmholtz AAI. In short, this works the following way

1. head over to <https://login.helmholtz.de>
2. make sure that you are logged out at the Helmholtz AAI
3. click *No Account? Sign up* on the top-right on , and then by
4. click on *OAuth2/OIDC client Registration*
5. register your client. For more information on the necessary fields, see [client-registration] in the Helmholtz AAI docs.

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**Note:** Make sure that you enter the correct return URL which should be something like `https://<link-to-your-django-website>/helmholtz-aai/auth/`.

The `/helmholtz-aai/` part is determined by the settings in your URL configuration *down below*. But you can also change this URL or add more once your client has been approved at <https://login.helmholtz.de/oauthhome/>

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### 1.1.3 Install the Django App for your project

To use the *django-helmholtz-aai* package in your Django project, you need to add the app to your *INSTALLED\_APPS*, configure your *urls.py*, run the migration, add a login button in your templates. Here are the step-by-step instructions:

1. Add the *django\_helmholtz\_aai* app to your *INSTALLED\_APPS*
2. in your projects *urlconf* (see *ROOT\_URLCONF*), add include *django\_helmholtz\_aai.urls* via:

```
from django.urls import include, path

urlpatterns += [
    path("helmholtz-aai/", include("django_helmholtz_aai.urls")),
]
```

Note that the *helmholtz-aai/*-part has to match what you entered when you registered your client (see *above*).

3. Run `python manage.py migrate` to add the *HelmholtzUser* and *HelmholtzVirtualOrganization* models to your database
4. Add the link to the login view in one of your templates (e.g. in the *login.html* template from your *LOGIN\_URL*), e.g. via

```
{% load helmholtz_aai %}

<a href="{% helmholtz_login_url %}">
    login via Helmholtz AAI
</a>
```

---

**Note:** To tell the user why he or should could not login, we are also using django's messaging framework. See [django.contrib.messages](#). To display these messages, you should add something in your django template, e.g. something like



```
{% if messages %}
<ul class="messages">
  {% for message in messages %}
    <li{% if message.tags %} class="{{ message.tags }}" {% endif %}>
      {{ message }}
    </li>
  {% endfor %}
</ul>
{% endif %}
```

5. Make sure to set the `HELMHOLTZ_CLIENT_ID` and `HELMHOLTZ_CLIENT_SECRET` settings in your `settings.py` with the username and password you specified during the *client registration*.

That's it! For further adaption to you Django project, please head over to the *Configuration options*. You can also have a look into the `testproject` in the *source code repository* for a possible implementation.

## 1.1.4 References

## 1.2 Configuration options

### 1.2.1 Configuration settings

#### Most important settings

<code>HELMHOLTZ_ALLOWED_VOS</code>	A string of lists specifying which VOs are allowed to log into the website.
<code>HELMHOLTZ_CLIENT_ID</code>	Client id for the Helmholtz AAI
<code>HELMHOLTZ_CLIENT_SECRET</code>	Client secret for the Helmholtz AAI

Two settings are necessary to use this package, this is the `HELMHOLTZ_CLIENT_ID` and the `HELMHOLTZ_CLIENT_SECRET` that you specified during the OAuth-Client registration (see *Register your OAuth-Client at the Helmholtz AAI*).

By default, the website allows all users to login and create an account via the Helmholtz AAI. This is often not desired and you can modify this with the `HELMHOLTZ_ALLOWED_VOS` setting, e.g. something like:

```
HELMHOLTZ_ALLOWED_VOS = [
    "urn:geant:helmholtz.de:group:hereon#login.helmholtz.de",
]
```

in your `settings.py`.

## Other settings

Further settings can be used to specify how to connect to the helmholtz AAI and how to interpret the userinfo of the Helmholtz AAI.

<code>HELMHOLTZ_AAI_CONF_URL</code>	openid configuration url of the Helmholtz AAI
<code>HELMHOLTZ_ALLOWED_VOS_REGEX</code>	Regular expressions for VOs that are allowed to login to the website.
<code>HELMHOLTZ_CLIENT_KWS</code>	Keyword argument for the oauth client to connect with the helmholtz AAI.
<code>HELMHOLTZ_CREATE_USERS</code>	Flag to enable/disable user account creation via the Helmholtz AAI.
<code>HELMHOLTZ_EMAIL_DUPLICATES_ALLOWED</code>	Allow duplicated emails for users in the website
<code>HELMHOLTZ_MAP_ACCOUNTS</code>	Flag whether existing user accounts should be mapped
<code>HELMHOLTZ_UPDATE_USERNAME</code>	Flag whether usernames should be updated from the Helmholtz AAI
<code>HELMHOLTZ_USERNAME_FIELDS</code>	Username fields in the userinfo
<code>HELMHOLTZ_USER_BACKEND</code>	The backend that is used to login the user.
<code>ROOT_URL</code>	Root url for the django application

## 1.2.2 Customizing the login

If you are using the Helmholtz AAI, you likely want to combine it with the permission system of your Django project. You may want to set the `is_staff` attribute for users of a specific VO, or perform additional actions when a user logged in for the first time (e.g. send a welcome mail), enters or leaves a VO.

To perfectly adjust the django-helmholtz-aai framework to your projects need, you have two choices:

1. connect to the signals of the `signals` module, see [Configuration via Signals](#)
2. subclass the `HelmholtzAuthenticationView` view, see [Customization via the HelmholtzAuthenticationView](#)

The signals are the recommended way as they provide a more stable interface. As the `django-helmholtz-aai` is very new, we cannot guarantee that there won't be breaking changes in the `HelmholtzAuthenticationView`.

## Configuration via Signals

The `signals` module defines various signal that are fired on different events:

<code>aai_user_created</code>	Signal that is fired when a user has been created via the Helmholtz AAI
<code>aai_user_logged_in</code>	Signal that is fired when a user logs in via the Helmholtz AAI
<code>aai_user_updated</code>	Signal that is fired when a user receives an update via the Helmholtz AAI
<code>aai_vo_created</code>	Signal that is fired if a new Virtual Organization has been created
<code>aai_vo_entered</code>	Signal that is fired if a Helmholtz AAI user enters a VO
<code>aai_vo_left</code>	Signal that is fired if a Helmholtz AAI user left a VO

The purpose of these signals should be pretty much self-explanatory.

## Examples

Suppose you want users of a specific VO to become superusers. Then you can do something like this using the `aai_vo_entered` and `aai_vo_left` signals:

```
from django.dispatch import receiver

from django_helmholtz_aai import models, signals

@receiver(signals.aai_vo_entered)
def on_vo_enter(
    sender,
    vo: models.HelmholtzVirtualOrganization,
    user: models.HelmholtzUser,
    **kwargs,
):
    vo_id = "urn:geant:helmholtz.de:group:hereon#login.helmholtz.de"
    if vo.eduperson_entitlement == vo_id:
        user.is_superuser = True
        user.save()

@receiver(signals.aai_vo_left)
def on_vo_leave(
    sender,
    vo: models.HelmholtzVirtualOrganization,
    user: models.HelmholtzUser,
    **kwargs,
):
    vo_id = "urn:geant:helmholtz.de:group:hereon#login.helmholtz.de"
    if vo.eduperson_entitlement == vo_id:
        user.is_superuser = False
        user.save()
```

Let's say you want to display a message in the frontend when a user logged in for the first time. Here you can use the `aai_user_created` signal:

```
from django.contrib import messages

from django_helmholtz_aai import models, signals

@receiver(signals.aai_user_created)
def created_user(
    sender,
    user: models.HelmholtzUser,
    request,
    **kwargs,
):
    messages.add_message(
        request, messages.success, f"Welcome on board {user}!"
    )
```

## Customization via the `HelmholtzAuthenticationView`

**Warning:** Please bear in mind that this python package is still very new and we cannot guarantee that there won't be breaking changes in the `HelmholtzAuthenticationView` class.

Another way to customize the login is via the `HelmholtzAuthenticationView`. Your starting point should be the following two methods, one for checking the permissions and one for performing the request:

<code>get(request)</code>	Login the Helmholtz AAI user and update the data.
<code>has_permission()</code>	Check if the user has permission to login.

For a more fine-grained control of the authentication (such as user creation or update), you can make use of the following methods and reimplement to your needs.

<code>create_user(userinfo)</code>	Create a Django user for a Helmholtz AAI User.
<code>login_user(user)</code>	Login the Helmholtz AAI user to the Django Application.
<code>synchronize_vos()</code>	Synchronize the memberships in the virtual organizations.
<code>update_user()</code>	Update the user from the userinfo provided by the Helmholtz AAI.

## Example

Let's say you want to approve users before you let them login to the website. One possibility is, to create a custom model with reference to a user and reimplement the `django_helmholtz_aai.views.HelmholtzAuthenticationView.login_user()`. Your custom app that reimplements this view then might look like

- `models.py`

```
from django.db import models
from django_helmholtz_aai.models import HelmholtzUser

class HelmholtzUserReview(models.Model):
    """A review of a helmholtz user"""

    class ReviewStatus(models.TextChoices):

        accepted = "accepted"
        rejected = "rejected"

    user = models.OneToOneField(HelmholtzUser, on_delete=models.CASCADE)

    review_status = models.CharField(
        choices=ReviewStatus.choices, blank=True, null=True
    )
```

- `views.py`

```

from django.contrib import messages
from django_helmholtz_aai.views import HelmholtzAuthenticationView
from django_helmholtz_aai.models import HelmholtzUser
from .models import HelmholtzUserReview

class CustomHelmholtzAuthenticationView(HelmholtzAuthenticationView):
    def login_user(self, user: HelmholtzUser):
        review = HelmholtzUserReview.objects.get_or_create(user=user)[0]
        if (
            review.review_status
            == HelmholtzUserReview.ReviewStatus.accepted
        ):
            super().login_user(user)
        elif (
            review.review_status
            == HelmholtzUserReview.ReviewStatus.rejected
        ):
            messages.add_message(
                self.request,
                messages.error,
                f"Your account creation request has been rejected.",
            )
        else:
            messages.add_message(
                self.request,
                messages.success,
                f"Your account creation request is currently under review.",
            )

```

- urls.py

```

from django.urls import include, path
from .views import CustomHelmholtzAuthenticationView

urlpatterns = [
    path(
        "helmholtz-aai/auth/",
        CustomHelmholtzAuthenticationView.as_view(),
    ),
    path("helmholtz-aai/", include("django_helmholtz_aai.urls")),
]

```

## 1.3 Common problems

In this document, we collect common problems and questions. If you cannot find your issue documented in here, you should [create an issue at the source code repository](#) and we'll try to find a solution and update this document with your problem.

### 1.3.1 Mapping to existing accounts

When you add this app to an existing django project, you might already have accounts in your database. If this is the case, you should have a look into the [HELMHOLTZ\\_MAP\\_ACCOUNTS](#) configuration variable.

### 1.3.2 Mapping of multiple accounts

One user can have multiple accounts in the Helmholtz AAI. You can, for instance create an account via GitHub and through your home institution. Both accounts can have the same email address. The Helmholtz AAI however treats them as separate accounts and both have different unique IDs and belong to different VOs. As we use the ID for mapping a user in the Helmholtz AAI to a user in Django, and we synchronize the VOs of the user in the Helmholtz AAI, we have to distinguish the two accounts as well.

As an example: One user can register two accounts in the Helmholtz AAI:

1. one via Google
2. one via GitHub but with the same Google-Mail

Then the user logs in to your project via the Helmholtz AAI and his Google account. If the user then logs in to your project via GitHub, this creates a new account, independent from the first one.

Usually you do not want to have this behaviour as both user-accounts will then have the same email-address. Therefore this is disabled by default. However, you can allow the creation of multiple user accounts using the [HELMHOLTZ\\_EMAIL\\_DUPLICATES\\_ALLOWED](#) configuration variable.

### 1.3.3 Too many VOs

Each time a user account is created, we create the VOs that the user participates in. These VOs remain, even if one deletes the user account. To remove these empty VOs, we therefore added the [remove\\_empty\\_vos](#) management command that you can use via `python manage.py remove_empty_vos`. Or you call it directly from python, e.g. via:

```
from django_helmholtz_aai import models
models.HelmholtzVirtualOrganization.objects.remove_empty_vos()
```

## 1.4 API Reference

### 1.4.1 App settings

This module defines the settings options for the `django_helmholtz_aai` app.

**Data:**

<code>HELMHOLTZ_AAI_CONF_URL</code>	openid configuration url of the Helmholtz AAI
<code>HELMHOLTZ_ALLOWED_VOS</code>	A string of lists specifying which VOs are allowed to log into the website.
<code>HELMHOLTZ_ALLOWED_VOS_REGEX</code>	Regular expressions for VOs that are allowed to login to the website.
<code>HELMHOLTZ_CLIENT_ID</code>	Client id for the Helmholtz AAI
<code>HELMHOLTZ_CLIENT_KWS</code>	Keyword argument for the oauth client to connect with the helmholtz AAI.
<code>HELMHOLTZ_CLIENT_SECRET</code>	Client secret for the Helmholtz AAI
<code>HELMHOLTZ_CREATE_USERS</code>	Flag to enable/disable user account creation via the Helmholtz AAI.
<code>HELMHOLTZ_EMAIL_DUPLICATES_ALLOWED</code>	Allow duplicated emails for users in the website
<code>HELMHOLTZ_MAP_ACCOUNTS</code>	Flag whether existing user accounts should be mapped
<code>HELMHOLTZ_UPDATE_USERNAME</code>	Flag whether usernames should be updated from the Helmholtz AAI
<code>HELMHOLTZ_USERNAME_FIELDS</code>	Username fields in the userinfo
<code>HELMHOLTZ_USER_BACKEND</code>	The backend that is used to login the user.
<code>ROOT_URL</code>	Root url for the django application

```
django_helmholtz_aai.app_settings.HELMHOLTZ_AAI_CONF_URL =
'https://login.helmholtz.de/oauth2/.well-known/openid-configuration'
```

openid configuration url of the Helmholtz AAI

Can also be overwritten using the `HELMHOLTZ_CLIENT_KWS` setting.

```
django_helmholtz_aai.app_settings.HELMHOLTZ_ALLOWED_VOS: list[str] = []
```

A string of lists specifying which VOs are allowed to log into the website.

By default, this is an empty list meaning that each and every user is allowed to login via the Helmholtz AAI. Each string in this list will be interpreted as a regular expression and added to `HELMHOLTZ_ALLOWED_VOS_REGEX`

## Examples

Assume you only want to allow people from the Hereon VO to login to the website. Then you can add the following to your `settings.py`:

```
HELMHOLTZ_ALLOWED_VOS = [
    "urn:geant:helmholtz.de:group:hereon#login.helmholtz.de",
]
```

or use a regex, e.g. something like:

```
HELMHOLTZ_ALLOWED_VOS = [
    r".*helmholtz.de:group:hereon#login.helmholtz.de",
]
```

```
[]
```

```
django_helmholtz_aai.app_settings.HELMHOLTZ_ALLOWED_VOS_REGEX: list[re.Pattern] = []
```

Regular expressions for VOs that are allowed to login to the website.

This attribute is created from the `HELMHOLTZ_ALLOWED_VOS` setting.

[]

`django_helmholtz_aai.app_settings.HELMHOLTZ_CLIENT_ID: str = None`

Client id for the Helmholtz AAI

This is the username you use to login at <https://login.helmholtz.de/oauthhome/>, see [\[client-registration\]](#) for how to create a client

**See also:**

[HELMHOLTZ\\_CLIENT\\_SECRET](#)

`django_helmholtz_aai.app_settings.HELMHOLTZ_CLIENT_KWS = {'client_id': None,  
'client_kwargs': {'scope': 'profile email eduperson_unique_id'}, 'client_secret':  
None, 'server_metadata_url':  
'https://login.helmholtz.de/oauth2/.well-known/openid-configuration'}`

Keyword argument for the oauth client to connect with the helmholtz AAI.

Can also be overwritten using the [HELMHOLTZ\\_CLIENT\\_KWS](#) setting.

```
{  
    'client_id': None,  
    'client_kwargs': {'scope': 'profile email eduperson_unique_id'},  
    'client_secret': None,  
    'server_metadata_url': 'https://login.helmholtz.de/oauth2/.well-known/openid-  
→configuration',  
}
```

`django_helmholtz_aai.app_settings.HELMHOLTZ_CLIENT_SECRET: str = None`

Client secret for the Helmholtz AAI

This is the password you use to login at <https://login.helmholtz.de/oauthhome/>, see [\[client-registration\]](#) for how to create a client

**See also:**

[HELMHOLTZ\\_CLIENT\\_ID](#)

`django_helmholtz_aai.app_settings.HELMHOLTZ_CREATE_USERS: bool = True`

Flag to enable/disable user account creation via the Helmholtz AAI.

Use this flag if you want the Helmholtz AAI to create users when they login for the first time. This is enabled by default.

If you disable this setting, you should enable the [HELMHOLTZ\\_MAP\\_ACCOUNTS](#), otherwise nobody will be allowed to login via the Helmholtz AAI.

`django_helmholtz_aai.app_settings.HELMHOLTZ_EMAIL_DUPLICATES_ALLOWED: bool = False`

Allow duplicated emails for users in the website

This setting controls if a user can register with multiple accounts from the Helmholtz AAI. An email is not unique in the AAI, but this might be desired in the Django application. This option prevents a user to create an account if the email has already been taken by some other user from the Helmholtz AAI

`django_helmholtz_aai.app_settings.HELMHOLTZ_MAP_ACCOUNTS: bool = False`

Flag whether existing user accounts should be mapped

Use this flag, if you want to map existing user accounts by their email address.



## Examples

Suppose you just install django-helmholtz-aai to your already existing Django project and there exists already a user with the mail `user@example.com`. If this user now logs into your project, it would create a new *HelmholtzUser* which is probably not desired. To overcome this, you can set the `HELMHOLTZ_MAP_ACCOUNTS` configuration variable to `True` and the *HelmholtzUser* will be mapped to the already existing *User*

`django_helmholtz_aai.app_settings.HELMHOLTZ_UPDATE_USERNAME: bool = True`

Flag whether usernames should be updated from the Helmholtz AAI

Use this setting to control, whether the usernames are updated automatically on every login. If this is true, we will check the fields specified in the `HELMHOLTZ_USERNAME_FIELDS` setting variable on every login and update the username accordingly. If the user, for instance, changes his or her `preferred_username` on <https://login.helmholtz.de/>, we will update the username of the django user as well (if `preferred_username` is in the `HELMHOLTZ_USERNAME_FIELDS`).

`django_helmholtz_aai.app_settings.HELMHOLTZ_USERNAME_FIELDS: list[str] = ['preferred_username', 'eduperson_unique_id']`

Username fields in the userinfo

This setting determines how to get the username. By default, we use the `preferred_username` that the user can configure at <https://login.helmholtz.de/oauthhome>. If this is already taken, we use the unique `eduperson_unique_id` from the Helmholtz AAI. You can add more variables to this list but you should always include the `eduperson_unique_id` to make sure you do not end up with duplicated usernames.

## Examples

You can use the email instead of the `preferred_username` via:

```
HELMHOLTZ_USERNAME_FIELDS = ["email", "eduperson_unique_id"]
```

```
['preferred_username', 'eduperson_unique_id']
```

`django_helmholtz_aai.app_settings.HELMHOLTZ_USER_BACKEND: str = 'django.contrib.auth.backends.ModelBackend'`

The backend that is used to login the user. By default, we use the Django default, i.e. `django.contrib.auth.backends.ModelBackend`

`django_helmholtz_aai.app_settings.ROOT_URL: str | None = None`

Root url for the django application

The login requires a redirect url that is derived from the view with the name `"django_helmholtz_aai:auth"` and the protocol and host name of your application. In case your application is behind a reverse proxy that does not forward correct host or protocol, you can use this setting to set the URL manually.

## Examples

If this app is included via `path("helmholtz-aai/", include("django_helmholtz_aai.urls"))` in your url-config and available at `https://example.com/helmholtz-aai/`, then the `ROOT_URL` in your settings.py should be `https://example.com`

### 1.4.2 Signals

This module defines the signals that are fired by the views in `django_helmholtz_aai.views` module.

`django_helmholtz_aai.signals.aai_user_created = <django.dispatch.dispatcher.Signal object>`

Signal that is fired when a user has been created via the Helmholtz AAI

This signal is called by the `HelmholtzAuthenticationView` when a new user has been created. Subscribers to this signal can accept the following parameters.

#### Parameters

- **sender** (`Type[django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzUser]`) – The type who sent the signal (implemented for reasons of convention)
- **user** (`django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzUser`) – The new user that has been created
- **request** (`Request`) – The request holding the session of the user.
- **userinfo** (`Dict[str, Any]`) – The userinfo as obtained from the Helmholtz AAI

See also:

`django_helmholtz_aai.views.HelmholtzAuthenticationView.create_user`

`django_helmholtz_aai.signals.aai_user_logged_in = <django.dispatch.dispatcher.Signal object>`

Signal that is fired when a user logs in via the Helmholtz AAI

This signal is called by the `HelmholtzAuthenticationView` when a user logged in via the Helmholtz AAI. Subscribers to this signal can accept the following parameters.

#### Parameters

- **sender** (`Type[django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzUser]`) – The type who sent the signal (implemented for reasons of convention)
- **user** (`django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzUser`) – The user who just logged in
- **request** (`Request`) – The request holding the session of the user.
- **userinfo** (`Dict[str, Any]`) – The userinfo as obtained from the Helmholtz AAI

See also:

`django_helmholtz_aai.login`, `django_helmholtz_aai.views.HelmholtzAuthenticationView.login_user`

`django_helmholtz_aai.signals.aai_user_updated = <django.dispatch.dispatcher.Signal object>`

Signal that is fired when a user receives an update via the Helmholtz AAI

This signal is called by the *HelmholtzAuthenticationView* when a user who does already have an account gets updated, e.g. because the email of the `preferred_username` changed in the Helmholtz AAI. Subscribers to this signal can accept the following parameters.

#### Parameters

- **sender** (*Type*[`django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzUser`]) – The type who sent the signal (implemented for reasons of convention)
- **user** (`django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzUser`) – The user that is supposed to be updated
- **request** (*Request*) – The request holding the session of the user.
- **userinfo** (*Dict*[*str*, *Any*]) – The userinfo as obtained from the Helmholtz AAI

See also:

`django_helmholtz_aai.views.HelmholtzAuthenticationView.update_user`

`django_helmholtz_aai.signals.aai_vo_created = <django.dispatch.dispatcher.Signal object>`

Signal that is fired if a new Virtual Organization has been created

This signal is called by the *HelmholtzAuthenticationView* when a new virtual organization has been created from the Helmholtz AAI because a of this VO registered on the website. Subscribers to this signal can accept the following parameters.

#### Parameters

- **sender** (*Type*[`django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzUser`]) – The type who sent the signal (implemented for reasons of convention)
- **user** (`django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzUser`) – The user that is about to become a member of the new VO
- **vo** (`django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzVirtualOrganization`) – The VO that has just been created
- **request** (*Request*) – The request holding the session of the user.
- **userinfo** (*Dict*[*str*, *Any*]) – The userinfo as obtained from the Helmholtz AAI
- **to\_update** (*Dict*[*str*, *Any*]) – A mapping from field name to value for the fields that have changed during the update.

See also:

`django_helmholtz_aai.views.HelmholtzAuthenticationView.synchronize_vos`

`django_helmholtz_aai.signals.aai_vo_entered = <django.dispatch.dispatcher.Signal object>`

Signal that is fired if a Helmholtz AAI user enters a VO

This signal is called by the *HelmholtzAuthenticationView* when a user enters a virtual organization as the user is a member in the Helmholtz AAI. Subscribers to this signal can accept the following parameters.

#### Parameters

- **sender** (*Type*[`django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzUser`]) – The type who sent the signal (implemented for reasons of convention)
- **user** (`django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzUser`) – The user that entered the VO.
- **vo** (`django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzVirtualOrganization`) – The VO that the user has just entered

- **request** (*Request*) – The request holding the session of the user.
- **userinfo** (*Dict[str, Any]*) – The userinfo as obtained from the Helmholtz AAI

See also:

[\*django\\_helmholtz\\_aai.views.HelmholtzAuthenticationView.synchronize\\_vos\*](#)

`django_helmholtz_aai.signals.aai_vo_left = <django.dispatch.dispatcher.Signal object>`

Signal that is fired if a Helmholtz AAI user left a VO

This signal is called by the [\*HelmholtzAuthenticationView\*](#) when a user leaves a virtual organization as the user is not anymore a member in the Helmholtz AAI. Subscribers to this signal can accept the following parameters.

#### Parameters

- **sender** (*Type[django\_helmholtz\_aai.models.HelmholtzUser]*) – The type who sent the signal (implemented for reasons of convention)
- **user** (*django\_helmholtz\_aai.models.HelmholtzUser*) – The user that entered the VO.
- **vo** (*django\_helmholtz\_aai.models.HelmholtzVirtualOrganization*) – The VO that the user has just entered
- **request** (*Request*) – The request holding the session of the user.
- **userinfo** (*Dict[str, Any]*) – The userinfo as obtained from the Helmholtz AAI

See also:

[\*django\\_helmholtz\\_aai.views.HelmholtzAuthenticationView.synchronize\\_vos\*](#)

### 1.4.3 URL config

URL patterns of the django-helmholtz-aai to be included via:

```
from django.urls import include, path

urlpatterns = [
    path("helmholtz-aai/", include("django_helmholtz_aai.urls")),
]
```

Data:

<a href="#"><i>app_name</i></a>	App name for the django-helmholtz-aai to be used in calls to <a href="#"><i>django.urls.reverse()</i></a>
<a href="#"><i>urlpatterns</i></a>	urlpatterns for the Helmholtz AAI .

`django_helmholtz_aai.urls.app_name = 'django_helmholtz_aai'`

App name for the django-helmholtz-aai to be used in calls to [\*django.urls.reverse\(\)\*](#)

`django_helmholtz_aai.urls.urlpatterns = [<URLPattern 'login/' [name='login']>, <URLPattern 'auth/' [name='auth']>]`

urlpatterns for the Helmholtz AAI .. code-block:: JavaScript

`[<URLPattern 'login/' [name='login']>, <URLPattern 'auth/' [name='auth']>]`

### 1.4.4 Models

Models to mimic users and virtual organizations of the Helmholtz AAI in Django.

#### Models:

<code>HelmholtzUser(*args, **kwargs)</code>	A User in the in the Helmholtz AAI.
<code>HelmholtzVirtualOrganization(*args, **kwargs)</code>	A VO in the Helmholtz AAI.

#### Classes:

<code>HelmholtzUserManager(*args, **kwargs)</code>	A manager for the helmholtz User.
<code>HelmholtzVirtualOrganizationManager(*args, ...)</code>	Database manager for the <code>HelmholtzVirtualOrganization</code> model.
<code>HelmholtzVirtualOrganizationQuerySet([...])</code>	A queryset with an extra command to remove empty VOs.

```
class django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzUser(*args, **kwargs)
```

Bases: `User`

A User in the in the Helmholtz AAI.

#### Parameters

- **id** (`AutoField`) – Primary key: ID
- **password** (`CharField`) – Password
- **last\_login** (`DateTimeField`) – Last login
- **is\_superuser** (`BooleanField`) – Superuser status. Designates that this user has all permissions without explicitly assigning them.
- **username** (`CharField`) – Username. Required. 150 characters or fewer. Letters, digits and @/./+/-/\_ only.
- **first\_name** (`CharField`) – First name
- **last\_name** (`CharField`) – Last name
- **email** (`EmailField`) – Email address
- **is\_staff** (`BooleanField`) – Staff status. Designates whether the user can log into this admin site.
- **is\_active** (`BooleanField`) – Active. Designates whether this user should be treated as active. Unselect this instead of deleting accounts.
- **date\_joined** (`DateTimeField`) – Date joined
- **eduperson\_unique\_id** (`CharField`) – Eduperson unique id

Relationship fields:

#### Parameters

- **groups** (`ManyToManyField` to `Group`) – Groups. The groups this user belongs to. A user will get all permissions granted to each of their groups. (related name: `user_set`)
- **user\_permissions** (`ManyToManyField` to `Permission`) – User permissions. Specific permissions for this user. (related name: `user_set`)

- **user\_ptr** (`OneToOneField` to `User`) – Primary key: `User_ptr` (related name: `helmholtzuser`)

Reverse relationships:

#### Parameters

**logentry** (Reverse `ForeignKey` from `LogEntry`) – All log entries of this user (related name of `user`)

#### Miscellaneous:

*DoesNotExist*

*MultipleObjectsReturned*

#### Model Fields:

<i>eduperson_unique_id</i>	Type: <code>CharField</code>
<i>user_ptr</i>	Type: <code>OneToOneField</code> to <code>User</code>

#### Attributes:

<i>objects</i>	
<i>user_ptr_id</i>	Internal field, use <i>user_ptr</i> instead.

#### exception `DoesNotExist`

Bases: `DoesNotExist`

#### exception `MultipleObjectsReturned`

Bases: `MultipleObjectsReturned`

#### `eduperson_unique_id`

Type: `CharField`

Eduperson unique id

A wrapper for a deferred-loading field. When the value is read from this

`objects = <django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzUserManager object>`

#### `user_ptr`

Type: `OneToOneField` to `User`

Primary key: `User_ptr` (related name: `helmholtzuser`)

Accessor to the related object on the forward side of a one-to-one relation.

In the example:

```
class Restaurant(Model):
    place = OneToOneField(Place, related_name='restaurant')
```

**user\_ptr\_id**

Internal field, use `user_ptr` instead.

**class** django\_helmholtz\_aai.models.HelmholtzUserManager(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: `UserManager`

A manager for the helmholtz User.

**Methods:**

<code>create_aai_user</code> (userinfo)	Create a user from the Helmholtz AAI userinfo.
---	--

**create\_aai\_user**(userinfo)

Create a user from the Helmholtz AAI userinfo.

**class** django\_helmholtz\_aai.models.HelmholtzVirtualOrganization(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: `Group`

A VO in the Helmholtz AAI.

**Parameters**

- **id** (`AutoField`) – Primary key: ID
- **name** (`CharField`) – Name
- **eduperson\_entitlement** (`CharField`) – Eduperson entitlement

Relationship fields:

**Parameters**

- **permissions** (`ManyToManyField` to `Permission`) – Permissions (related name: group)
- **group\_ptr** (`OneToOneField` to `Group`) – Primary key: Group ptr (related name: helmholtzvirtualorganization)

Reverse relationships:

**Parameters**

**user** (Reverse `ManyToManyField` from `User`) – All user set of this group (related name of groups)

**Miscellaneous:**

`DoesNotExist`

`MultipleObjectsReturned`

**Attributes:**

`display_name`

`group_ptr_id` Internal field, use `group_ptr` instead.

`objects`

**Model Fields:**

<code>eduperson_entitlement</code>	Type: <code>CharField</code>
<code>group_ptr</code>	Type: <code>OneToOneField</code> to <code>Group</code>

**exception DoesNotExist**

Bases: `DoesNotExist`

**exception MultipleObjectsReturned**

Bases: `MultipleObjectsReturned`

**property display\_name:** `str`

**eduperson\_entitlement**

Type: `CharField`

Eduperson entitlement

A wrapper for a deferred-loading field. When the value is read from this

**group\_ptr**

Type: `OneToOneField` to `Group`

Primary key: `Group_ptr` (related name: `helmholtzvirtualorganization`)

Accessor to the related object on the forward side of a one-to-one relation.

In the example:

```
class Restaurant(Model):
    place = OneToOneField(Place, related_name='restaurant')
```

**group\_ptr\_id**

Internal field, use `group_ptr` instead.

**objects =** `<django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzVirtualOrganizationManager object>`

**class** `django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzVirtualOrganizationManager(*args, **kwargs)`

Bases: `GroupManagerFromHelmholtzVirtualOrganizationQuerySet`

Database manager for the `HelmholtzVirtualOrganization` model.

**class** `django_helmholtz_aai.models.HelmholtzVirtualOrganizationQuerySet(model=None,`  
`query=None,`  
`using=None,`  
`hints=None)`

Bases: `QuerySet`

A queryset with an extra command to remove empty VOs.

**Methods:**

<code>remove_empty_vos([exclude,</code> <code>out_confirmation])</code>	with- Remove empty virtual organizations.
--	---



**remove\_empty\_vos**(*exclude*: *list[str] = []*, *without\_confirmation*: *bool = True*) → *list[HelmholtzVirtualOrganization]*

Remove empty virtual organizations.

This method filters for virtual organizations in the queryset and removes them.

#### Parameters

- **exclude** (*list[str]*) – A list of strings that will be interpreted as regular expressions. If a *eduperson\_entitlement* matches any of these strings, it will not be removed.
- **without\_confirmation** (*bool*) – If True (default), remove the VO without asking for confirmation using python’s built-in *input()* from the command-line.

#### Returns

The list of virtual organizations that have been removed

#### Return type

*list[HelmholtzVirtualOrganization]*

## 1.4.5 Views

Views of the *django\_helmholtz\_aai* app to be imported via the url config (see *django\_helmholtz\_aai.urls*). We define two views here: The *HelmholtzLoginView* that redirects to the Helmholtz AAI, and the *HelmholtzAuthenticationView* that handles the user login after successful login at the Helmholtz AAI.

#### Classes:

<i>HelmholtzAuthenticationView</i> (**kwargs)	Authentication view for the Helmholtz AAI.
<i>HelmholtzLoginView</i> (**kwargs)	A login view for the Helmholtz AAI that forwards to the OAuth login.

**class** *django\_helmholtz\_aai.views.HelmholtzAuthenticationView*(\*\*kwargs)

Bases: *PermissionRequiredMixin, View*

Authentication view for the Helmholtz AAI.

#### Classes:

<i>PermissionDeniedReasons</i> (value)	Reasons why permissions are denied to login.
--	--

#### Attributes:

<i>aai_user</i>	
<i>is_new_user</i>	
<i>permission_denied_message_templates</i>	Message templates that explain why a user is not allowed to login.
<i>permission_denied_reason</i>	The reason why the user cannot login.
<i>userinfo</i>	The userinfo as obtained from the Helmholtz AAI.

#### Methods:

<code>apply_updates(to_update)</code>	Apply the update to the user and send the signal.
<code>create_user(userinfo)</code>	Create a Django user for a Helmholtz AAI User.
<code>create_vo(vo_name)</code>	Create a new VO with the given name.
<code>get(request)</code>	Login the Helmholtz AAI user and update the data.
<code>get_permission_denied_message()</code>	Get the permission denied message for a specific reason.
<code>get_success_url()</code>	Return the URL to redirect to after processing a valid form.
<code>get_user_from_email(email)</code>	Get a user from the email
<code>handle_no_permission()</code>	Handle the response if the permission has been denied.
<code>has_permission()</code>	Check if the user has permission to login.
<code>join_vo(vo)</code>	Join the given VO.
<code>leave_vo(vo)</code>	Leave the given VO.
<code>login_user(user)</code>	Login the Helmholtz AAI user to the Django Application.
<code>synchronize_vos()</code>	Synchronize the memberships in the virtual organizations.
<code>update_user()</code>	Update the user from the userinfo provided by the Helmholtz AAI.

**class** `PermissionDeniedReasons(value)`

Bases: `str`, `Enum`

Reasons why permissions are denied to login.

**Attributes:**

<code>cannot_find_user</code>	
<code>email_changed_and_taken</code>	
<code>email_exists</code>	
<code>email_not_verified</code>	
<code>new_user</code>	the user is new and user creation is disabled by
<code>vo_not_allowed</code>	the virtual organization is not part of

`cannot_find_user = 'cannot_find_user'`

`email_changed_and_taken = 'email_changed_and_taken'`

`email_exists = 'email_exists'`

`email_not_verified = 'email_not_verified'`

`new_user = 'new_user'`

the user is new and user creation is disabled by

`vo_not_allowed = 'vo_not_allowed'`

the virtual organization is not part of

**aai\_user:** `models.HelmholtzUser`

**apply\_updates**(*to\_update: Dict*)

Apply the update to the user and send the signal.

**create\_user**(*userinfo: Dict[str, Any]*) → `HelmholtzUser`

Create a Django user for a Helmholtz AAI User.

This method uses the `create_aai_user()` to create a new user.

## Notes

Emits the `aai_user_created` signal

**create\_vo**(*vo\_name: str*) → `HelmholtzVirtualOrganization`

Create a new VO with the given name.

**get**(*request*)

Login the Helmholtz AAI user and update the data.

This method logs in the aai user (or creates one if it does not exist already). Afterwards we update the user info from the information on the Helmholtz AAI using the `update_user()` and `synchronize_vos()` methods.

**get\_permission\_denied\_message**()

Get the permission denied message for a specific reason.

This method is called by the super-classes `handle_no_permission()` method.

**get\_success\_url**() → `str`

Return the URL to redirect to after processing a valid form.

**get\_user\_from\_email**(*email: str*) → `User | None`

Get a user from the email

**handle\_no\_permission**()

Handle the response if the permission has been denied.

This reimplemented method adds the `permission_denied_message` to the messages of the request using django's messaging framework.

**has\_permission**() → `bool`

Check if the user has permission to login.

This method checks, if the user belongs to the specified `HELMHOLTZ_ALLOWED_VOS` and verifies that the email does not exist (if this is desired, see `HELMHOLTZ_EMAIL_DUPLICATES_ALLOWED` setting).

**is\_new\_user**

**join\_vo**(*vo: HelmholtzVirtualOrganization*)

Join the given VO.

**leave\_vo**(*vo: HelmholtzVirtualOrganization*)

Leave the given VO.

**login\_user**(*user: HelmholtzUser*)

Login the Helmholtz AAI user to the Django Application.

Login is done via the top-level `django_helmholtz_aai.login()` function.

## Notes

Emits the `aai_user_logged_in` signal

```
permission_denied_message_templates: dict[PermissionDeniedReasons, str] =
{PermissionDeniedReasons.cannot_find_user: 'A user with the email {email} is not
available on this website and the account creation is disabled. Please sign up or
contact the website administrators.',
PermissionDeniedReasons.email_changed_and_taken: 'You email in the Helmholtz AAI
changed to {email}. A user with this email already exists and on this website.
Please contact the website administrators.', PermissionDeniedReasons.email_exists:
'A user with the email {email} already exists.',
PermissionDeniedReasons.email_not_verified: 'Your email has not been verified.',
PermissionDeniedReasons.new_user: 'Your email {email} does not yet have a user
account on this website and the account creation is disabled. Please sign up or
contact the website administrators.', PermissionDeniedReasons.vo_not_allowed: 'Your
virtual organizations are not allowed to log into this website.'}
```

Message templates that explain why a user is not allowed to login.

via the Helmholtz AAI. Use in the `get_permission_denied_message()`

**permission\_denied\_reason:** `PermissionDeniedReasons`

The reason why the user cannot login.

**synchronize\_vos()**

Synchronize the memberships in the virtual organizations.

This method checks the `eduperson_entitlement` of the AAI userinfo and

1. creates the missing virtual organizations
2. removes the user from virtual organizations that he or she does not belong to anymore
3. adds the user to the virtual organizations that are new.

## Notes

As we remove users from virtual organizations, this might end up in a lot of VOs without any users. One can remove these VOs via:

```
python manage.py remove_empty_vos
```

## Notes

Emits the `aai_vo_created`, `aai_vo_entered` and `aai_vo_left` signals.

**update\_user()**

Update the user from the userinfo provided by the Helmholtz AAI.

## Notes

Emits the `aai_user_updated` signal

### userinfo

The userinfo as obtained from the Helmholtz AAI.

The attributes of this dictionary are determined by the Django Helmholtz AAI [\[1\]](#).

## References

**class** `django_helmholtz_aai.views.HelmholtzLoginView(**kwargs)`

Bases: `LoginView`

A login view for the Helmholtz AAI that forwards to the OAuth login.

### Methods:

<code>get(request)</code>	Get the redirect URL to the Helmholtz AAI.
<code>post(request)</code>	Reimplemented post method to call <code>get()</code> .

`get(request)`

Get the redirect URL to the Helmholtz AAI.

`post(request)`

Reimplemented post method to call `get()`.

## 1.4.6 django\_helmholtz\_aai.management.commands package

### Submodules

#### Remove empty virtual organizations

This command can be used to automatically remove empty virtual organizations.

```
usage: python manage.py remove_empty_vos [-h] [-e EXCLUDE] [-y] [-db DATABASE]
```

### Named Arguments

<b>-e, --exclude</b>	Exclude VOs that match the following pattern. This argument can be specified multiple times. Default: []
<b>-y, --yes</b>	Remove the VOs without asking for confirmation. Default: False
<b>-db, --database</b>	The Django database identifier (see settings.py), default: “default” Default: “default”

**Classes:**

<code>Command</code> ([stdout, stderr, no_color, force_color])	Django command to migrate the database.
--	---

```
class django_helmholtz_aai.management.commands.remove_empty_vos.Command(stdout=None,
                                                                    stderr=None,
                                                                    no_color=False,
                                                                    force_color=False)
```

Bases: BaseCommand

Django command to migrate the database.

**Methods:**

<code>add_arguments</code> (parser)	Add connection arguments to the parser.
<code>handle</code> (*args[, database, exclude, ...])	Migrate the database.

**Attributes:**

<code>help</code>
-------------------

`add_arguments`(parser)

Add connection arguments to the parser.

`handle`(\*args, database: str = 'default', exclude: list[str] = [], without\_confirmation: bool = False, \*\*options)

Migrate the database.

`help` = 'Remove virtual organization of the helmholtz AAI without users.'

## 1.4.7 django\_helmholtz\_aai package

Django Helmholtz AAI

Generic Django app for connecting with the Helmholtz AAI.

**Functions:**

<code>login</code> (request, user, userinfo)	Login the helmholtz user into django.
--	---------------------------------------

`django_helmholtz_aai.login`(request, user: models.HelmholtzUser, userinfo: dict[str, Any])

Login the helmholtz user into django.

## Notes

Emits the *aai\_user\_logged\_in* signal

## Subpackages

**django\_helmholtz\_aai.management package**

## Subpackages

**django\_helmholtz\_aai.templatetags package**

## Submodules

Template tags for the Helmholtz AAI.

### Functions:

<i>helmholtz_login_url</i> (context)	Get the url to login to the Helmholtz AAI.
--------------------------------------	--

`django_helmholtz_aai.templatetags.helmholtz_aai.helmholtz_login_url(context) → str`  
Get the url to login to the Helmholtz AAI.

## django\_helmholtz\_aai.tests package

Tests for the *django\_helmholtz\_aai* app.

## Submodules

## Submodules

## Admin interfaces

This module defines the django Helmholtz AAI Admin interfaces, based upon the interfaces from `django.contrib.auth.admin`.

### Classes:

<i>HelmholtzAAIUserAdmin</i> (model, admin_site)
<i>HelmholtzVirtualOrganizationAdmin</i> (model, ...)

**class** `django_helmholtz_aai.admin.HelmholtzAAIUserAdmin(model, admin_site)`

Bases: `UserAdmin`

### Attributes:

<code>list_display</code>
---------------------------

<code>media</code>
--------------------

```
list_display = ('username', 'first_name', 'last_name', 'email',
                'eduperson_unique_id', 'is_staff')
```

```
property media
```

```
class django_helmholtz_aai.admin.HelmholtzVirtualOrganizationAdmin(model, admin_site)
```

```
Bases: GroupAdmin
```

**Attributes:**

<code>list_display</code>
---------------------------

<code>media</code>
--------------------

<code>search_fields</code>
----------------------------

**Methods:**

<code>users(obj)</code>
-------------------------

```
list_display = ('name', 'eduperson_entitlement', 'users')
```

```
property media
```

```
search_fields = ['name', 'eduperson_entitlement']
```

```
users(obj: HelmholtzVirtualOrganization)
```

## App config

App config for the django\_helmholtz\_aai app.

**Classes:**

<code>DjangoHelmholtzAaiConfig</code> (app_name, app_module)
---

```
class django_helmholtz_aai.apps.DjangoHelmholtzAaiConfig(app_name, app_module)
```

```
Bases: AppConfig
```

**Attributes:**



```
default_auto_field
```

```
name
```

```
default_auto_field = 'django.db.models.BigAutoField'
```

```
name = 'django_helmholtz_aai'
```

## 1.5 Contribution and development hints

The django-helmholtz-aai project is developed by the [Helmholtz Coastal Data Center \(HCDC\)](#) of the [Helmholtz-Zentrum Hereon](#). It is open-source as we believe that this package can be helpful for multiple other django applications, and we are looking forward for your feedback, questions and especially for your contributions.

- If you want to ask a question, are missing a feature or have comments on the docs, please [open an issue at the source code repository](#)
- If you have suggestions for improvement, please let us know in an issue, or fork the repository and create a merge request. See also [Contributing in the development](#).

### 1.5.1 Contributing in the development

Thanks for your wish to contribute to this app!! The source code of the django-helmholtz-aai package is hosted at <https://gitlab.hzdr.de/hcdc/django/django-helmholtz-aai>. It's an open gitlab where you can register via GitHub, or via the Helmholtz AAI. Once you created an account, you can [fork](#) this repository to your own user account and implement the changes. Afterwards, please make a merge request into the main repository. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to create an issue on gitlab and contact the developers.

Once you created you fork, you can clone it via

```
git clone https://gitlab.hzdr.de/<your-user>/django-helmholtz-aai.git
```

and install it in development mode with the *[dev]* option via:

```
pip install -e ./django-helmholtz-aai/[dev]
```

Once you installed the package, run the migrations:

```
cd django-helmholtz-aai/  
python manage.py migrate
```

which will create an sqlite-database for you.

## Fixing the docs

The documentation for this package is written in restructured Text and built with [sphinx](#) and deployed on [readthedocs](#).

If you found something in the docs that you want to fix, head over to the docs folder and build the docs with *make html* (or *make.bat* on windows). The docs are then available in `docs/_build/html/index.html` that you can open with your local browser.

Implement your fixes in the corresponding `.rst`-file and push them to your fork on gitlab.

## Contributing to the code

We use automated formatters (see their config in `pyproject.toml` and `setup.cfg`), namely

- [Black](#) for standardized code formatting
- [blackdoc](#) for standardized code formatting in documentation
- [Flake8](#) for general code quality
- [isort](#) for standardized order in imports.
- [mypy](#) for static type checking on [type hints](#)

We highly recommend that you setup [pre-commit hooks](#) to automatically run all the above tools every time you make a git commit. This can be done by running:

```
pre-commit install
```

from the root of the repository. You can skip the pre-commit checks with `git commit --no-verify` but note that the CI will fail if it encounters any formatting errors.

You can also run the pre-commit step manually by invoking:

```
pre-commit run --all-files
```

## INDICES AND TABLES

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

[client-registration] <https://hifis.net/doc/helmholtz-aai/howto-services/>



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