
edX Django REST Framework Extensions Documentation

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edX

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This package provides extensions for [Django REST Framework](#) that are useful for developing on the edX platform.

Requirements

- Python (2.7, 3.5)
- Django (1.8, 1.9)
- Django REST Framework (3.2+)

Installation

Install using pip:

```
$ pip install edx-drf-extensions
```

Table of Contents

3.1 Settings

All settings for this package reside in a dict, *EDX_DRF_EXTENSIONS*. Within this dict, the following keys should be specified, depending on the functionality you are using.

3.1.1 BearerAuthentication

These settings are used by the *BearerAuthentication* class.

OAuth2_USER_INFO_URL

Default: None

URL of an endpoint on the OAuth2 provider where *BearerAuthentication* can retrieve details about the user associated with the provided access token. This endpoint should return a JSON object with user details and HTTP 200 if, and only if, the access token is valid. See *BearerAuthentication.process_user_info_response()* for an example of the expected data format.

3.1.2 JwtAuthentication

These settings are used by the *JwtAuthentication* class.

JWT_PAYLOAD_USER_ATTRIBUTES

Default: ('email',)

The list of user attributes in the JWT payload that *JwtAuthentication* will use to update the local *User* model. These payload attributes should exactly match the names the attributes on the local *User* model.

3.2 Authentication

Authentication classes are used to associate a request with a user. Unless otherwise noted, all of the classes below adhere to the Django [REST Framework's API for authentication classes](#).

class BearerAuthentication

Simple token based authentication.

This authentication class is useful for authenticating an OAuth2 access token against a remote authentication provider. Clients should authenticate by passing the token key in the “Authorization” HTTP header, prepended with the string “*Bearer*”.

This class relies on the `OAUTH2_USER_INFO_URL` being set to the value of an endpoint on the OAuth provider, that returns a JSON object with information about the user. See `process_user_info_response` for the expected format of this object. This data will be used to get, or create, a `User`. Additionally, it is assumed that a successful response from this endpoint (authenticated with the provided access token) implies the access token is valid.

Example Header: Authorization: Bearer 401f7ac837da42b97f613d789819ff93537bee6a

authenticate_credentials (*token*)

Validate the bearer token against the OAuth provider.

Parameters *token* (*str*) – Access token to validate

Returns

tuple containing:

user (`User`): User associated with the access token access_token (*str*): Access token

Return type (tuple)

Raises `AuthenticationFailed` – The user is inactive, or retrieval of user info failed.

get_user_info (*token*)

Retrieves the user info from the OAuth provider.

Parameters *token* (*str*) – OAuth2 access token.

Returns dict

Raises `UserInfoRetrievalFailed` – Retrieval of user info from the remote server failed.

get_user_info_url ()

Returns the URL, hosted by the OAuth2 provider, from which user information can be pulled.

process_user_info_response (*response*)

Process the user info response data.

By default, this simply maps the edX user info key-values (example below) to Django-friendly names. If your provider returns different fields, you should sub-class this class and override this method.

```
{
    "username": "jdoe",
    "email": "jdoe@example.com",
    "first_name": "Jane",
    "last_name": "Doe"
}
```

Parameters *response* (*dict*) – User info data

Returns dict

class JwtAuthentication

JSON Web Token based authentication.

This authentication class is useful for authenticating a JWT using a secret key. Clients should authenticate by passing the token key in the “Authorization” HTTP header, prepended with the string “*JWT*”.

This class relies on the `JWT_AUTH` being configured for the application as well as `JWT_PAYLOAD_USER_ATTRIBUTES` being configured in the `EDX_DRF_EXTENSIONS` config.

At a minimum, the JWT payload must contain a username. If an email address is provided in the payload, it will be used to update the retrieved user's email address associated with that username.

Example Header: Authorization: JWT eyJhbGciOiJSUzUxMiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiJmYzJiNzIwMTE0YmIwN2I0ImFkbWluaXN0cmF0b3IiOmZhbHNiLCJuYXZ1IjoiaG9ub3IiLCJleHAiOiJ0eXdo8gDJ5p9uOErTLZt2HK_61kgLs71VHqJUZpIYMkEd38uf1vj-4HZkzeNBnZZZ3Kdvq7F8ZioREPKNyEVSm2mnz11v49EthehN9kwfUgFgPXfUh-pCvLDqwCCTdAXMcTJ8qufzEPTYYY54IY

authenticate_credentials (*payload*)

Get or create an active user with the username contained in the payload.

3.3 Permissions

Permissions determine whether a request should be granted or denied access. Unless otherwise noted, all of the classes below adhere to the Django [REST Framework's API for permission classes](#).

class IsSuperuser

Allows access only to superusers.

3.4 Utility Functions

This module contains useful utility functions.

jwt_decode_handler (*token*)

Decodes a JSON Web Token (JWT).

Notes

- Aids debugging by logging an exception if `InvalidTokenError` is raised when decoding fails.
- Requires “exp” and “iat” claims to be present in the token's payload.

Examples

Use with `django-rest-framework-jwt`, by changing your Django settings:

```
JWT_AUTH = {
    'JWT_DECODE_HANDLER': 'edx_rest_framework_extensions.utils.jwt_decode_handler',
}
```

Parameters `token` (*str*) – JWT to be decoded.

Returns Decoded JWT payload.

Return type dict

Raises

- `MissingRequiredClaimError` – Either the exp or iat claims is missing from the JWT payload.
- `InvalidTokenError` – Decoding fails.

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