
django-allauth Documentation

Release 0.43.0

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Dec 15, 2022

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Integrated set of Django applications addressing authentication, registration, account management as well as 3rd party (social) account authentication.

Home page <http://www.intenct.nl/projects/django-allauth/>

Source code <http://github.com/pennersr/django-allauth>

Mailing list <http://groups.google.com/group/django-allauth>

Documentation <https://django-allauth.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

Stack Overflow <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/django-allauth>

CHAPTER 1

Rationale

Most existing Django apps that address the problem of social authentication unfortunately focus only on one dimension - the social. Most developers end up integrating another app in order to support authentication flows that are locally generated.

This approach creates a development gap between local and social authentication flows. It has remained an issue inspite numerous common scenarios that both require. For example, an e-mail address passed along by an OpenID provider may not be verified. Therefore, prior to hooking up an OpenID account to a local account the e-mail address must be verified. This essentially is one of many use cases that mandate e-mail verification to be present in both worlds.

Integrating both is a humongous and tedious process. It is not as simple as adding one social authentication app, and one local account registration app to your `INSTALLED_APPS` list.

This inadequacy is the reason for this project's existence – to offer a fully integrated authentication app that allows for both local and social authentication, with flows that just work, beautifully !

CHAPTER 2

Commercial Support

This project is sponsored by [IntenCT](#). If you require assistance on your project(s), please contact us: info@intenct.nl.

CHAPTER 3

Cross-Selling

If you like this, you may also like:

- django-trackstats: <https://github.com/pennersr/django-trackstats>
- netwell: <https://github.com/pennersr/netwell>
- Shove: <https://github.com/pennersr/shove>

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 Requirements

- Python 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, or 3.10
- Django (2.0+)
- python-openid or python3-openid (depending on your Python version)
- requests and requests-oauthlib

4.1.2 Supported Flows

- Signup of both local and social accounts
- Connecting more than one social account to a local account
- Disconnecting a social account – requires setting a password if only the local account remains
- Optional instant-signup for social accounts – no questions asked
- E-mail address management (multiple e-mail addresses, setting a primary)
- Password forgotten flow
- E-mail address verification flow

4.1.3 Supported Providers

- 23andMe (OAuth2)
- 500px
- AgaveAPI (OAuth2)

- Amazon (OAuth2)
- Amazon Cognito (OAuth2)
- AngelList (OAuth2)
- Apple (“OAuth2”)
- Asana (OAuth2)
- Auth0 (OAuth2)
- Authentiq (OAuth2)
- Azure (OAuth2)
- Baidu (OAuth2)
- Basecamp (OAuth2)
- Battle.net (OAuth2)
- Bitbucket (OAuth, OAuth2)
- Bitly (OAuth2)
- Box (OAuth2)
- CERN (OAuth2)
- CILogon (OAuth2)
- Clever (OAuth2)
- Coinbase (OAuth2)
- Dataporten (OAuth2)
- Daum (OAuth2)
- Digital Ocean (OAuth2)
- DingTalk (OAuth2)
- Discord (OAuth2)
- Disqus (OAuth2)
- Douban (OAuth2)
- Doximity (OAuth2)
- Draugiem
- Drip
- Dropbox (OAuth, OAuth2)
- Dwolla (OAuth2)
- Edmodo (OAuth2)
- Edx (open.edx.org) (OAuth2)
- Eve Online (OAuth2)
- Eventbrite (OAuth2)
- Evernote (OAuth)
- Exist (OAuth2)

- Facebook (both OAuth2 and JS SDK)
- Feedly (OAuth2)
- Figma (OAuth2)
- Firefox Accounts (OAuth2)
- Flickr (OAuth)
- FourSquare (OAuth2)
- Frontier (OAuth2)
- Gitea (OAuth2)
- Github (OAuth2)
- GitLab (OAuth2)
- Globus (OAuth2)
- Google (OAuth2)
- Gumroad (OAuth2)
- Hubic (OAuth2)
- Hubspot (OAuth2)
- Instagram (OAuth2)
- JupyterHub (OAuth2)
- Kakao (OAuth2)
- Keycloak (OAuth2)
- LemonLDAP::NG (OAuth2)
- Line (OAuth2)
- LinkedIn (OAuth, OAuth2)
- Mail.Ru (OAuth2)
- MailChimp (OAuth2)
- MediaWiki (OAuth2)
- Meetup (OAuth2)
- Microsoft (Graph) (OAuth2)
- Naver (OAuth2)
- NetIQ/Microfocus AccessManager (OAuth2)
- NextCloud (OAuth2)
- Odnoklassniki (OAuth2)
- Okta (OAuth2)
- OpenId
- OpenID Connect (OAuth2)
- OpenStreetMap (OAuth)
- ORCID (OAuth2)

- Patreon (OAuth2)
- Paypal (OAuth2)
- Persona
- Pinterest (OAuth2)
- Pocket (OAuth)
- QuickBooks (OAuth2)
- Reddit (OAuth2)
- Robinhood (OAuth2)
- Salesforce (OAuth2)
- ShareFile (OAuth2)
- Shopify (OAuth2)
- Slack (OAuth2)
- Snapchat (OAuth2)
- SoundCloud (OAuth2)
- Spotify (OAuth2)
- Stack Exchange (OAuth2)
- Steam (OpenID)
- Stocktwits (OAuth2)
- Strava (OAuth2)
- Stripe (OAuth2)
- Telegram
- TrainingPeaks (OAuth2)
- Trello (OAuth)
- Tumblr (OAuth)
- Twitch (OAuth2)
- Twitter (OAuth)
- Twitter (OAuth2)
- Untappd (OAuth2)
- Vimeo (OAuth, OAuth2)
- VK (OAuth2)
- Weibo (OAuth2)
- Weixin (OAuth2)
- Windows Live (OAuth2)
- Xing (OAuth)
- Yahoo (OAuth2)
- Yandex (OAuth2)

- YNAB (OAuth2)
- Zoho (OAuth2)
- Zoom (OAuth2)
- Feishu (OAuth2)

Note: OAuth/OAuth2 support is built using a common code base, making it easy to add support for additional OAuth/OAuth2 providers. More will follow soon...

4.1.4 Features

- Supports multiple authentication schemes (e.g. login by user name, or by e-mail), as well as multiple strategies for account verification (ranging from none to e-mail verification).
- All access tokens are consistently stored so that you can publish wall updates etc.

4.1.5 Architecture & Design

- Pluggable signup form for asking additional questions during signup.
- Support for connecting multiple social accounts to a Django user account.
- The required consumer keys and secrets for interacting with Facebook, Twitter and the likes are to be configured in the database via the Django admin using the SocialApp model.
- Consumer keys, tokens make use of the Django sites framework. This is especially helpful for larger multi-domain projects, but also allows for easy switching between a development (localhost) and production setup without messing with your settings and database.

4.2 Installation

4.2.1 Django

Python package:

```
pip install django-allauth
```

settings.py (Important - Please note 'django.contrib.sites' is required as INSTALLED_APPS):

```
# Specify the context processors as follows:
TEMPLATES = [
    {
        'BACKEND': 'django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates',
        'DIRS': [],
        'APP_DIRS': True,
        'OPTIONS': {
            'context_processors': [
                # Already defined Django-related contexts here

                # `allauth` needs this from django
                'django.template.context_processors.request',
            ],
        },
    ],
]
```

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```

    },
]

AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = [
    ...
    # Needed to login by username in Django admin, regardless of `allauth`
    'django.contrib.auth.backends.ModelBackend',

    # `allauth` specific authentication methods, such as login by e-mail
    'allauth.account.auth_backends.AuthenticationBackend',
    ...
]

INSTALLED_APPS = [
    ...
    # The following apps are required:
    'django.contrib.auth',
    'django.contrib.messages',
    'django.contrib.sites',

    'allauth',
    'allauth.account',
    'allauth.socialaccount',
    # ... include the providers you want to enable:
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.agave',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.amazon',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.amazon_cognito',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.angellist',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.apple',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.asana',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.auth0',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.authenticq',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.azure',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.baidu',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.basecamp',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.battlenet',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.bitbucket',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.bitbucket_oauth2',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.bitly',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.box',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.cern',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.cilogon',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.clever',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.coinbase',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.dataporten',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.daum',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.digitalocean',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.dingtalk',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.discord',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.disqus',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.douban',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.doximity',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.draugiem',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.drip',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.dropbox',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.dwolla',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.edmodo',

```

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```
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.edx',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.eventbrite',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.eveonline',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.evernote',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.exist',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.facebook',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.feedly',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.figma',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.fivehundredpx',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.flickr',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.foursquare',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.frontier',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.fxa',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.gitea',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.github',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.gitlab',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.globus',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.google',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.gumroad',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.hubic',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.instagram',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.jupyterhub',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.kakao',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.keycloak',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.lemonldap',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.line',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.linkedin',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.linkedin_oauth2',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.mailchimp',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.mailru',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.mediawiki',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.meetup',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.microsoft',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.naver',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.nextcloud',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.odnoklassniki',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.openid',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.openid_connect',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.openstreetmap',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.orcid',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.patreon',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.paypal',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.persona',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.pinterest',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.pocket',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.quickbooks',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.reddit',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.robinhood',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.salesforce',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.sharefile',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.shopify',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.slack',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.snapchat',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.soundcloud',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.spotify',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.stackexchange',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.steam',
```

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```

'allauth.socialaccount.providers.stocktwits',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.strava',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.stripe',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.telegram',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.trainingpeaks',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.trello',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.tumblr',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.twentythreeandme',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.twitch',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.twitter',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.twitter_oauth2',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.untappd',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.vimeo',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.vimeo_oauth2',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.vk',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.weibo',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.weixin',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.windowslive',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.xing',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.yahoo',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.yandex',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.ynab',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.zoho',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.zoom',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.okta',
'allauth.socialaccount.providers.feishu',
...
]

SITE_ID = 1

# Provider specific settings
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'google': {
        # For each OAuth based provider, either add a ``SocialApp``
        # (``socialaccount`` app) containing the required client
        # credentials, or list them here:
        'APP': {
            'client_id': '123',
            'secret': '456',
            'key': ''
        }
    }
}

```

urls.py:

```

urlpatterns = [
    ...
    path('accounts/', include('allauth.urls')),
    ...
]

```

Note that you do not necessarily need the URLs provided by `django.contrib.auth.urls`. Instead of the URLs `login`, `logout`, and `password_change` (among others), you can use the URLs provided by `allauth`: `account_login`, `account_logout`, `account_set_password`...

4.2.2 Post-Installation

In your Django root execute the command below to create your database tables:

```
python manage.py migrate
```

Now start your server, visit your admin pages (e.g. <http://localhost:8000/admin/>) and follow these steps:

- Add a `Site` for your domain, matching `settings.SITE_ID` (django.contrib.sites app).
- For each OAuth based provider, either add a `SocialApp` (socialaccount app) containing the required client credentials, or, make sure that these are configured via the `SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS[<provider>]['APP']` setting (see example above).

4.3 Configuration

Available settings:

ACCOUNT_ADAPTER (`=`"allauth.account.adapter.DefaultAccountAdapter") Specifies the adapter class to use, allowing you to alter certain default behaviour.

ACCOUNT_AUTHENTICATED_LOGIN_REDIRECTS (`=``True`) The default behaviour is to redirect authenticated users to `LOGIN_REDIRECT_URL` when they try accessing login/signup pages.

By changing this setting to `False`, logged in users will not be redirected when they access login/signup pages.

ACCOUNT_AUTHENTICATION_METHOD (`=`"username" | "email" | "username_email") Specifies the login method to use – whether the user logs in by entering their username, e-mail address, or either one of both. Setting this to "email" requires `ACCOUNT_EMAIL_REQUIRED`=`True`

ACCOUNT_CONFIRM_EMAIL_ON_GET (`=``False`) Determines whether or not an e-mail address is automatically confirmed by a GET request. *GET is not designed to modify the server state*, though it is commonly used for email confirmation. To avoid requiring user interaction, consider using POST via Javascript in your email confirmation template as an alternative to setting this to `True`.

ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_ANONYMOUS_REDIRECT_URL (`=``settings.LOGIN_URL`) The URL to redirect to after a successful e-mail confirmation, in case no user is logged in.

ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_AUTHENTICATED_REDIRECT_URL (`=``None`) The URL to redirect to after a successful e-mail confirmation, in case of an authenticated user. Set to `None` to use `settings.LOGIN_REDIRECT_URL`.

ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_EXPIRE_DAYS (`=``3`) Determines the expiration date of email confirmation mails (# of days).

ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_HMAC (`=``True`) In order to verify an email address a key is mailed identifying the email address to be verified. In previous versions, a record was stored in the database for each ongoing email confirmation, keeping track of these keys. Current versions use HMAC based keys that do not require server side state.

ACCOUNT_EMAIL_REQUIRED (`=``False`) The user is required to hand over an e-mail address when signing up.

ACCOUNT_EMAIL_VERIFICATION (`=`"optional") Determines the e-mail verification method during signup – choose one of "mandatory", "optional", or "none".

Setting this to "mandatory" requires `ACCOUNT_EMAIL_REQUIRED` to be `True`

When set to "mandatory" the user is blocked from logging in until the email address is verified. Choose "optional" or "none" to allow logins with an unverified e-mail address. In case of "optional", the e-mail verification mail is still sent, whereas in case of "none" no e-mail verification mails are sent.

ACCOUNT_EMAIL_SUBJECT_PREFIX (=`"[Site] "`) Subject-line prefix to use for email messages sent. By default, the name of the current Site (`django.contrib.sites`) is used.

ACCOUNT_DEFAULT_HTTP_PROTOCOL (=`"http"`) The default protocol used for when generating URLs, e.g. for the password forgotten procedure. Note that this is a default only – see the section on HTTPS for more information.

ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_COOLDOWN (=**180**) Users can request email confirmation mails via the email management view, and, implicitly, when logging in with an unverified account. In order to prevent users from sending too many of these mails, a rate limit is in place that allows for one confirmation mail to be sent per the specified cooldown period (in seconds).

ACCOUNT_EMAIL_MAX_LENGTH (=**254**) Maximum length of the email field. You won't need to alter this unless using MySQL with the InnoDB storage engine and the `utf8mb4` charset, and only in versions lower than 5.7.7, because the default InnoDB settings don't allow indexes bigger than 767 bytes. When using `utf8mb4`, characters are 4-bytes wide, so at maximum column indexes can be 191 characters long (767/4). Unfortunately Django doesn't allow specifying index lengths, so the solution is to reduce the length in characters of indexed text fields. More information can be found at [MySQL's documentation on converting between 3-byte and 4-byte Unicode character sets](#).

ACCOUNT_MAX_EMAIL_ADDRESSES (=**None**) The maximum amount of email addresses a user can associate to his account. It is safe to change this setting for an already running project – it will not negatively affect users that already exceed the allowed amount. Note that if you set the maximum to 1, users will not be able to change their email address as they are unable to add the new address, followed by removing the old address.

ACCOUNT_FORMS (=**{}**) Used to override forms, for example: `{'login': 'myapp.forms.LoginForm'}`

Possible keys (and default values):

- `add_email: allauth.account.forms.AddEmailForm`
- `change_password: allauth.account.forms.ChangePasswordForm`
- `disconnect: allauth.socialaccount.forms.DisconnectForm`
- `login: allauth.account.forms.LoginForm`
- `reset_password: allauth.account.forms.ResetPasswordForm`
- `reset_password_from_key: allauth.account.forms.ResetPasswordKeyForm`
- `set_password: allauth.account.forms.SetPasswordForm`
- `signup: allauth.account.forms.SignupForm`
- `signup: allauth.socialaccount.forms.SignupForm`

ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS_LIMIT (=**5**) Number of failed login attempts. When this number is exceeded, the user is prohibited from logging in for the specified `ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS_TIMEOUT` seconds. Set to `None` to disable this functionality. Important: while this protects the allauth login view, it does not protect Django's admin login from being brute forced.

ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS_TIMEOUT (=**300**) Time period, in seconds, from last unsuccessful login attempt, during which the user is prohibited from trying to log in.

ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ON_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION (=**False**) The default behaviour is not log users in and to redirect them to `ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_ANONYMOUS_REDIRECT_URL`.

By changing this setting to `True`, users will automatically be logged in once they confirm their email address. Note however that this only works when confirming the email address **immediately after signing up**, assuming users didn't close their browser or used some sort of private browsing mode.

ACCOUNT_LOGOUT_ON_GET (=False) Determines whether or not the user is automatically logged out by a GET request. GET is not designed to modify the server state, and in this case it can be dangerous. See [LogoutView](#) in the documentation for details.

ACCOUNT_LOGOUT_ON_PASSWORD_CHANGE (=False) Determines whether or not the user is automatically logged out after changing or setting their password. See documentation for [Django's session invalidation on password change](#).

ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ON_PASSWORD_RESET (=False) By changing this setting to True, users will automatically be logged in once they have reset their password. By default they are redirected to the password reset done page.

ACCOUNT_LOGOUT_REDIRECT_URL (=settings.LOGOUT_REDIRECT_URL or "/") The URL (or URL name) to return to after the user logs out. Defaults to Django's `LOGOUT_REDIRECT_URL`, unless that is empty, then "/" is used.

ACCOUNT_PASSWORD_INPUT_RENDER_VALUE (=False) `render_value` parameter as passed to `PasswordInput` fields.

ACCOUNT_PRESERVE_USERNAME_CASING (=True) This setting determines whether the username is stored in lowercase (False) or whether its casing is to be preserved (True). Note that when casing is preserved, potentially expensive `__iexact` lookups are performed when filter on username. For now, the default is set to True to maintain backwards compatibility.

ACCOUNT_PREVENT_ENUMERATION (=True) Controls whether or not information is revealed about whether or not a user account exists. For example, by entering random email addresses in the password reset form you can test whether or not those email addresses are associated with an account. Enabling this setting prevents that, and an email is always sent, regardless of whether or not the account exists. Note that there is a slight usability tax to pay because there is no immediate feedback. **Warning:** this is a work in progress, password reset is covered, yet, signing up is not.

ACCOUNT_RATE_LIMITS In order to be secure out of the box various rate limits are in place. The rate limit mechanism is backed by a Django cache. Hence, rate limiting will not work properly if you are using the `DummyCache`. To disable, set to `{}`. When rate limits are hit the `429.html` template is rendered. Defaults to:

```
ACCOUNT_RATE_LIMITS = {
    # Change password view (for users already logged in)
    "change_password": "5/m",
    # Email management (e.g. add, remove, change primary)
    "manage_email": "10/m",
    # Request a password reset, global rate limit per IP
    "reset_password": "20/m",
    # Rate limit measured per individual email address
    "reset_password_email": "5/m",
    # Password reset (the view the password reset email links to).
    "reset_password_from_key": "20/m",
    # Signups.
    "signup": "20/m",
    # NOTE: Login is already protected via `ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS_LIMIT`
}
```

ACCOUNT_SESSION_REMEMBER (=None) Controls the life time of the session. Set to None to ask the user ("Remember me?"), False to not remember, and True to always remember.

ACCOUNT_SIGNUP_EMAIL_ENTER_TWICE (=False) When signing up, let the user type in their email address twice to avoid typos.

ACCOUNT_SIGNUP_FORM_CLASS (=None) A string pointing to a custom form class (e.g. `'myapp.forms.SignupForm'`) that is used during signup to ask the user for additional input (e.g. newsletter).

ter signup, birth date). This class should implement a `def signup(self, request, user)` method, where `user` represents the newly signed up user.

ACCOUNT_SIGNUP_PASSWORD_ENTER_TWICE (`=True`) When signing up, let the user type in their password twice to avoid typos.

ACCOUNT_SIGNUP_REDIRECT_URL (`=“settings.LOGIN_REDIRECT_URL“`) The URL (or URL name) to redirect to directly after signing up. Note that users are only redirected to this URL if the signup went through uninterrupted, for example, without any side steps due to email verification. If your project requires the user to always pass through certain onboarding views after signup, you will have to keep track of state indicating whether or not the user successfully onboarded, and handle accordingly.

ACCOUNT_TEMPLATE_EXTENSION (`=“html”`) A string defining the template extension to use, defaults to `html`.

ACCOUNT_USERNAME_BLACKLIST (`=[]`) A list of usernames that can’t be used by user.

ACCOUNT_UNIQUE_EMAIL (`=True`) Enforce uniqueness of e-mail addresses. The `emailaddress.email` model field is set to `UNIQUE`. Forms prevent a user from registering with or adding an additional email address if that email address is in use by another account.

ACCOUNT_USER_DISPLAY (`=a callable returning user.username`) A callable (or string of the form `'some.module.callable_name'`) that takes a user as its only argument and returns the display name of the user. The default implementation returns `user.username`.

ACCOUNT_USER_MODEL_EMAIL_FIELD (`=“email”`) The name of the field containing the email, if any. See custom user models.

ACCOUNT_USER_MODEL_USERNAME_FIELD (`=“username”`) The name of the field containing the username, if any. See custom user models.

ACCOUNT_USERNAME_MIN_LENGTH (`=1`) An integer specifying the minimum allowed length of a username.

ACCOUNT_USERNAME_REQUIRED (`=True`) The user is required to enter a username when signing up. Note that the user will be asked to do so even if `ACCOUNT_AUTHENTICATION_METHOD` is set to `email`. Set to `False` when you do not wish to prompt the user to enter a username.

ACCOUNT_USERNAME_VALIDATORS (`=None`) A path (`'some.module.validators.custom_username_validators'`) to a list of custom username validators. If left unset, the validators setup within the user model username field are used.

Example:

```
# In validators.py

from django.contrib.auth.validators import ASCIIUsernameValidator

custom_username_validators = [ASCIIUsernameValidator()]

# In settings.py

ACCOUNT_USERNAME_VALIDATORS = 'some.module.validators.custom_username_validators'
```

SOCIALACCOUNT_ADAPTER (`=“allauth.socialaccount.adapter.DefaultSocialAccountAdapter”`) Specifies the adapter class to use, allowing you to alter certain default behaviour.

SOCIALACCOUNT_AUTO_SIGNUP (`=True`) Attempt to bypass the signup form by using fields (e.g. username, email) retrieved from the social account provider. If a conflict arises due to a duplicate e-mail address the signup form will still kick in.

SOCIALACCOUNT_EMAIL_VERIFICATION (=ACCOUNT_EMAIL_VERIFICATION) As ACCOUNT_EMAIL_VERIFICATION, but for social accounts.

SOCIALACCOUNT_EMAIL_REQUIRED (=ACCOUNT_EMAIL_REQUIRED) The user is required to hand over an e-mail address when signing up using a social account.

SOCIALACCOUNT_FORMS (= {}) Used to override forms, for example: {'signup': 'myapp.forms.SignupForm'}

SOCIALACCOUNT_LOGIN_ON_GET (=False) Controls whether or not the endpoints for initiating a social login (for example, "/accounts/google/login/") require a POST request to initiate the handshake. For security considerations, it is strongly recommended to require POST requests.

SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS (= dict) Dictionary containing provider specific settings.

The 'APP' section for each provider is generic to all providers and can also be specified in the database using a SocialApp model instance instead of here. All other sections are provider-specific and are documented in the [for each provider separately](#).

Example:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    "github": {
        # For each provider, you can choose whether or not the
        # email address(es) retrieved from the provider are to be
        # interpreted as verified.
        "VERIFIED_EMAIL": True
    },
    "google": {
        # For each OAuth based provider, either add a ``SocialApp``
        # (``socialaccount`` app) containing the required client
        # credentials, or list them here:
        "APP": {
            "client_id": "123",
            "secret": "456",
            "key": ""
        },
        # These are provider-specific settings that can only be
        # listed here:
        "SCOPE": [
            "profile",
            "email",
        ],
        "AUTH_PARAMS": {
            "access_type": "online",
        }
    }
}
```

SOCIALACCOUNT_QUERY_EMAIL (=ACCOUNT_EMAIL_REQUIRED) Request e-mail address from 3rd party account provider? E.g. using OpenID AX, or the Facebook “email” permission.

SOCIALACCOUNT_SOCIALACCOUNT_STR(=str of user object) Used to override the str value for the SocialAccount model.

Must be a function accepting a single parameter for the socialaccount object.

SOCIALACCOUNT_STORE_TOKENS (=False) Indicates whether or not the access tokens are stored in the database.

4.4 Providers

Most providers require you to sign up for a so called API client or app, containing a client ID and API secret. You must add a `SocialApp` record per provider via the Django admin containing these app credentials.

When creating the OAuth app on the side of the provider pay special attention to the callback URL (sometimes also referred to as redirect URL). If you do not configure this correctly, you will receive login failures when attempting to log in, such as:

```
An error occurred while attempting to login via your social network account.
```

Use a callback URL of the form:

```
http://example.com/accounts/twitter/login/callback/  
http://example.com/accounts/soundcloud/login/callback/  
...
```

For local development, use the following:

```
http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/twitter/login/callback/
```

4.4.1 23andMe

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://api.23andme.com/dev/>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/23andme/login/callback/>

4.4.2 500px

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://500px.com/settings/applications>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/500px/login/callback/>

4.4.3 AgaveAPI

Account Signup https://public.agaveapi.co/create_account

App registration Run `client-create` from the cli: <https://bitbucket.org/agaveapi/cli/overview>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/agave/login/callback/> *May require https url, even for localhost*

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {  
    'agave': {  
        'API_URL': 'https://api.tacc.utexas.edu',  
    }  
}
```

In the absence of a specified `API_URL`, the default Agave tenant is <https://public.agaveapi.co/>

4.4.4 Amazon

Amazon requires secure OAuth callback URLs (`redirect_uri`), please see the section on HTTPS about how this is handled.

App registration (get your key and secret here) <http://login.amazon.com/manageApps>

Development callback URL <https://example.com/accounts/amazon/login/callback/>

4.4.5 Amazon Cognito

App registration (get your key and secret here)

1. Go to your <https://console.aws.amazon.com/cognito/> and create a Cognito User Pool if you haven't already.
2. Go to General Settings > App Clients section and create a new App Client if you haven't already. Please make sure you select the option to generate a secret key.
3. Go to App Integration > App Client Settings section and:
 1. Enable Cognito User Pool as an identity provider.
 2. Set the callback and sign-out URLs. (see next section for development callback URL)
 3. Enable Authorization Code Grant OAuth flow.
 4. Select the OAuth scopes you'd like to allow.
4. Go to App Integration > Domain Name section and create a domain prefix for your Cognito User Pool.

Development callback URL: <http://localhost:8000/accounts/amazon-cognito/login/callback/>

In addition, you'll need to specify your user pool's domain like so:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'amazon_cognito': {
        'DOMAIN': 'https://<domain-prefix>.auth.us-east-1.amazoncognito.com',
    }
}
```

Your domain prefix is the value you specified in step 4 of the app registration process. If you provided a custom domain such as `accounts.example.com` provide that instead.

4.4.6 Angellist

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://angel.co/api/oauth/clients>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/angellist/login/callback/>

4.4.7 Apple

App registration (create an App ID and then a related Service ID here) <https://developer.apple.com/account/resources/certificates/list>

Private Key registration (be sure to save it) <https://developer.apple.com/account/resources/authkeys/list>

Development callback URL <http://domain.com/accounts/apple/login/callback/>

Add the following configuration to your settings:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    "apple": {
        "APP": {
            # Your service identifier.
            "client_id": "your.service.id",

            # The Key ID (visible in the "View Key Details" page).
            "secret": "KEYID",

            # Member ID/App ID Prefix -- you can find it below your name
            # at the top right corner of the page, or it's your App ID
            # Prefix in your App ID.
            "key": "MEMAPPIDPREFIX",

            # The certificate you downloaded when generating the key.
            "certificate_key": "-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
s3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr
3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3cr3ts3
c3ts3cr3t
-----END PRIVATE KEY-----
"""

        }
    }
}
```

Note: Sign In With Apple uses a slight variation of OAuth2, which uses a POST instead of a GET. Unlike a GET with SameSite=Lax, the session cookie will not get sent along with a POST. If you encounter 'PermissionDenied' errors during Apple log in, check that you don't have any 3rd party middleware that is generating a new session on this cross-origin POST, as this will prevent the login process from being able to access the original session after the POST completes.

4.4.8 Auth0

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://manage.auth0.com/#/clients>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/auth0/login/callback/>

You'll need to specify the base URL for your Auth0 domain:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'auth0': {
        'AUTH0_URL': 'https://your.auth0domain.auth0.com',
        'OAUTH_PKCE_ENABLED': True,
    }
}
```

4.4.9 Authentiq

Browse to <https://www.authentiq.com/developers> to get started.

App registration <https://dashboard.authentiq.com/>

Sign in or register with your Authentiq ID (select Download the app while signing in if you don't have Authentiq ID yet).

Development redirect URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/authentiq/login/callback/>

While testing you can leave the `Redirect URIs` field empty in the dashboard. You can specify what identity details to request via the `SCOPE` parameter.

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'authentic': {
        'SCOPE': ['email', 'aq:name']
    }
}
```

Valid scopes include: `email`, `phone`, `address`, `aq:name`, `aq:location`. The default is to request a user's name, and email address if `SOCIALACCOUNT_QUERY_EMAIL=True`. You can request and require a verified email address by setting `SOCIALACCOUNT_EMAIL_VERIFICATION=True` and `SOCIALACCOUNT_EMAIL_REQUIRED=True`.

4.4.10 Baidu

The Baidu OAuth2 authentication documentation: <http://developer.baidu.com/wiki/index.php?title=docs/oauth/refresh> http://developer.baidu.com/wiki/index.php?title=docs/oauth/rest/file_data_apis_lista

4.4.11 Basecamp

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://integrate.37signals.com/>

The Basecamp OAuth2 authentication documentation <https://github.com/basecamp/api/blob/master/sections/authentication.md#oauth-2>

Development callback URL <https://localhost:8000/accounts/basecamp/login/callback/>

4.4.12 Battle.net

The Battle.net OAuth2 authentication documentation <https://develop.battle.net/documentation/guides/using-oauth>

Register your app here (Blizzard account required) <https://develop.battle.net/access/clients/create>

Development callback URL <https://localhost:8000/accounts/battlenet/login/callback/>

Note that in order to use battletags as usernames, you are expected to override either the `username` field on your `User` model, or to pass a custom validator which will accept the `#` character using the `ACCOUNT_USERNAME_VALIDATORS` setting. Such a validator is available in `socialaccount.providers.battlenet.validators.BattletagUsernameValidator`.

The following Battle.net settings are available:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'battlenet': {
        'SCOPE': ['wow.profile', 'sc2.profile'],
        'REGION': 'us',
    }
}
```

SCOPE: Scope can be an array of the following options: `wow.profile` allows access to the user's World of Warcraft characters. `sc2.profile` allows access to the user's StarCraft 2 profile. The default setting is `[]`.

REGION: Either `apac`, `cn`, `eu`, `kr`, `sea`, `tw` or `us`

Sets the default region to use, can be overridden using query parameters in the URL, for example: `?region=eu`. Defaults to `us`.

4.4.13 Bitbucket

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://bitbucket.org/account/user/{yourusername}/oauth-consumers/new>

Make sure you select the `Account:Read` permission.

Development callback URL http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/bitbucket_oauth2/login/callback/

Note that Bitbucket calls the `client_id` *Key* in their user interface. Don't get confused by that; use the *Key* value for your `client_id` field.

4.4.14 Box

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://app.box.com/developers/services/edit/>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/box/login/callback/>

4.4.15 CERN

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://sso-management.web.cern.ch/OAuth/RegisterOAuthClient.aspx>

CERN OAuth2 Documentation <https://espace.cern.ch/authentication/CERN%20Authentication/OAuth.aspx>

4.4.16 CILogon

CILogon is a federated identity provider for hundreds of universities and research institutions around the world.

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://cilogon.org/oauth2/register>

CILogon OIDC/OAuth2 Documentation <https://www.cilogon.org/oidc>

4.4.17 Clever

Single sign-on for education

Clever OAuth2 Documentation <https://dev.clever.com/docs/classroom-with-oauth>

4.4.18 Dataporten

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://docs.dataporten.no/docs/gettingstarted/>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/dataporten/login/callback>

4.4.19 daum

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://developers.daum.net/console>

Development callback URL <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/daum/login/callback/>

4.4.20 DigitalOcean

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://cloud.digitalocean.com/settings/applications>

Development callback URL <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/digitalocean/login/callback/>

With the acquired access token you will have read permissions on the API by default. If you also need write access specify the scope as follows. See <https://developers.digitalocean.com/documentation/oauth/#scopes> for details.

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'digitalocean': {
        'SCOPE': [
            'read write',
        ],
    }
}
```

4.4.21 DingTalk

The DingTalk OAuth2 documentation:

<https://open.dingtalk.com/document/orgapp-server/obtain-identity-credentials>

You can optionally specify additional scope to use. If no SCOPE value is set, will use `openapi` by default (for Open Platform Account, need registration). Other SCOPE options are: `corpid`.

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'dingtalk': {
        'APP': {
            'client_id': 'xxxx',
            'secret': 'xxxx',
        },
    }
}
```

4.4.22 Discord

App registration and management (get your key and secret here) <https://discordapp.com/developers/applications/me>

Make sure to Add Redirect URI to your application.

Development callback (redirect) URL <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/discord/login/callback/>

4.4.23 Doximity

Doximity OAuth2 implementation documentation <https://www.doximity.com/developers/documentation#oauth>

Request API keys here https://www.doximity.com/developers/api_signup

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/doximity/login/callback/>

4.4.24 Draugiem

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://www.draugiem.lv/applications/dev/create/?type=4>

Authentication documentation <https://www.draugiem.lv/applications/dev/docs/passport/>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/draugiem/login/callback/>

4.4.25 Drip

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://www.getdrip.com/user/applications>

Authentication documentation <https://developer.drip.com/?shell#oauth>

Development callback URL <https://localhost:8000/accounts/drip/login/callback/>

Make sure the registered application is active.

4.4.26 Dropbox

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://www.dropbox.com/developers/apps/>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/dropbox/login/callback/>

4.4.27 Dwolla

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://dashboard-uat.dwolla.com/applications>

Development callback URL <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/dwolla/login/callback/>

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'dwolla': {
        'SCOPE': [
            'Send',
            'Transactions',
            'Funding',
            'AccountInfoFull',
        ],
        'ENVIROMENT': 'sandbox',
    }
}
```

4.4.28 Edmodo

Edmodo OAuth2 documentation <https://developers.edmodo.com/edmodo-connect/edmodo-connect-overview-getting-started/>

You can optionally specify additional permissions to use. If no `SCOPE` value is set, the Edmodo provider will use `basic` by default:


```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'edmodo': {
        'SCOPE': [
            'basic',
            'read_groups',
            'read_connections',
            'read_user_email',
            'create_messages',
            'write_library_items',
        ]
    }
}
```

4.4.29 Edx

Open Edx OAuth2 documentation <https://course-catalog-api-guide.readthedocs.io/en/latest/authentication/>

It is necessary to set `EDX_URL` to your open edx installation. If no `EDX_URL` value is set, the Edx provider will use `https://edx.org` which does not work:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'edx': {
        'EDX_URL': "https://openedx.local",
    }
}
```

4.4.30 Eve Online

Register your application at <https://developers.eveonline.com/applications/create>. Note that if you have `STORE_TOKENS` enabled (the default), you will need to set up your application to be able to request an OAuth scope. This means you will need to set it as having “CREST Access”. The least obtrusive scope is “publicData”.

4.4.31 Eventbrite

Log in and click your profile name in the top right navigation, then select Account Settings. Choose App Management near the bottom of the left navigation column. You can then click Create A New App on the upper left corner.

App registration <https://www.eventbrite.com/myaccount/apps/>

Fill in the form with the following link

Development callback URL <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/eventbrite/login/callback/>

for both the Application URL and OAuth Redirect URI.

4.4.32 Evernote

Register your OAuth2 application at <https://dev.evernote.com/doc/articles/authentication.php>:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'evernote': {
        'EVERNOTE_HOSTNAME': 'evernote.com' # defaults to sandbox.evernote.com
    }
}
```

4.4.33 Exist

Register your OAuth2 app in apps page:

<https://exist.io/account/apps/>

During development set the callback url to:

<http://localhost:8000/accounts/exist/login/callback/>

In production replace localhost with whatever domain you're hosting your app on.

If your app is writing to certain attributes you need to specify this during the creation of the app.

The following Exist settings are available:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'exist': {
        'SCOPE': ['read+write'],
    }
}
```

SCOPE: The default scope is read. If you'd like to change this set the scope to read+write.

For more information: OAuth documentation: <http://developer.exist.io/#oauth2-authentication> API documentation: <http://developer.exist.io/>

4.4.34 Facebook

For Facebook both OAuth2 and the Facebook Connect Javascript SDK are supported. You can even mix the two.

An advantage of the Javascript SDK may be a more streamlined user experience as you do not leave your site. Furthermore, you do not need to worry about tailoring the login dialog depending on whether or not you are using a mobile device. Yet, relying on Javascript may not be everybody's cup of tea.

To initiate a login use:

```
{% load socialaccount %}
{% providers_media_js %}
<a href="{% provider_login_url "facebook" method="js_sdk" %}">Facebook Connect</a>
```

or:

```
{% load socialaccount %}
<a href="{% provider_login_url "facebook" method="oauth2" %}">Facebook OAuth2</a>
```

The following Facebook settings are available:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'facebook': {
        'METHOD': 'oauth2',
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

'SDK_URL': '//connect.facebook.net/{locale}/sdk.js',
'SCOPE': ['email', 'public_profile'],
'AUTH_PARAMS': {'auth_type': 'reauthenticate'},
'INIT_PARAMS': {'cookie': True},
'FIELDS': [
    'id',
    'first_name',
    'last_name',
    'middle_name',
    'name',
    'name_format',
    'picture',
    'short_name'
],
'EXCHANGE_TOKEN': True,
'LOCALE_FUNC': 'path.to.callable',
'VERIFIED_EMAIL': False,
'VERSION': 'v13.0',
'GRAPH_API_URL': 'https://graph.facebook.com/v13.0',
}

```

METHOD: Either `js_sdk` or `oauth2`. The default is `oauth2`.

SDK_URL: If needed, use `SDK_URL` to override the default Facebook JavaScript SDK URL, `//connect.facebook.net/{locale}/sdk.js`. This may be necessary, for example, when using the [Customer Chat Plugin](#). If the `SDK_URL` contains a `{locale}` format string named argument, the locale given by the `LOCALE_FUNC` will be used to generate the `SDK_URL`.

SCOPE: By default, the `email` scope is required depending on whether or not `SOCIALACCOUNT_QUERY_EMAIL` is enabled. Apps using permissions beyond `email` and `public_profile` require review by Facebook. See [Permissions with Facebook Login](#) for more information.

AUTH_PARAMS: Use `AUTH_PARAMS` to pass along other parameters to the `FB.login` JS SDK call.

FIELDS: The fields to fetch from the Graph API `/me/?fields=` endpoint. For example, you could add the `'friends'` field in order to capture the user's friends that have also logged into your app using Facebook (requires `'user_friends'` scope).

EXCHANGE_TOKEN: The JS SDK returns a short-lived token suitable for client-side use. Set `EXCHANGE_TOKEN = True` to make a server-side request to upgrade to a long-lived token before storing in the `SocialToken` record. See [Expiration and Extending Tokens](#).

LOCALE_FUNC: The locale for the JS SDK is chosen based on the current active language of the request, taking a best guess. This can be customized using the `LOCALE_FUNC` setting, which takes either a callable or a path to a callable. This callable must take exactly one argument, the request, and return a [valid Facebook locale](#) as a string, e.g. US English:

```

SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'facebook': {
        'LOCALE_FUNC': lambda request: 'en_US'
    }
}

```

VERIFIED_EMAIL: It is not clear from the Facebook documentation whether or not the fact that the account is verified implies that the e-mail address is verified as well. For example, verification could also be done by phone or credit card. To be on the safe side, the default is to treat e-mail addresses from Facebook as unverified. But, if you feel that is too paranoid, then use this setting to mark them as verified. Due to lack of an official

statement from the side of Facebook, attempts have been made to [reverse engineer](#) the meaning of the verified flag. Do know that by setting this to `True` you may be introducing a security risk.

VERSION: The Facebook Graph API version to use. The default is `v13.0`.

App registration (get your key and secret here) A key and secret key can be obtained by [creating an app](#). After registration you will need to make it available to the public. In order to do that your app first has to be [reviewed by Facebook](#).

Development callback URL Leave your App Domains empty and put `http://localhost:8000` in the section labeled `Website with Facebook Login`. Note that you'll need to add your site's actual domain to this section once it goes live.

4.4.35 Figma

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://www.figma.com/developers/apps>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/figma/login/callback/>

4.4.36 Firefox Accounts

The Firefox Accounts provider is currently limited to Mozilla relying services but there is the intention, in the future, to allow third-party services to delegate authentication. There is no committed timeline for this.

The provider is OAuth2 based. More info: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/Firefox_Accounts

Note: This is not the same as the Mozilla Persona provider below.

The following Firefox Accounts settings are available:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'fxa': {
        'SCOPE': ['profile'],
        'OAUTH_ENDPOINT': 'https://oauth.accounts.firefox.com/v1',
        'PROFILE_ENDPOINT': 'https://profile.accounts.firefox.com/v1',
    }
}
```

SCOPE: Requested OAuth2 scope. Default is `['profile']`, which will work for applications on the Mozilla trusted whitelist. If your application is not on the whitelist, then define `SCOPE` to be `['profile:email', 'profile:uid']`.

OAUTH_ENDPOINT: Explicitly set the OAuth2 endpoint. Default is the production endpoint `"https://oauth.accounts.firefox.com/v1"`.

PROFILE_ENDPOINT: Explicitly set the profile endpoint. Default is the production endpoint and is `"https://profile.accounts.firefox.com/v1"`.

4.4.37 Flickr

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://www.flickr.com/services/apps/create/>

You can optionally specify the application permissions to use. If no `perms` value is set, the Flickr provider will use `read` by default.

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'flickr': {
        'AUTH_PARAMS': {
            'perms': 'write',
        }
    }
}
```

More info: <https://www.flickr.com/services/api/auth.oauth.html#authorization>

4.4.38 Frontier

The Frontier provider is OAuth2 based.

Client registration

Frontier Developments switched to OAuth2 based authentication in early 2019. Before a developer can use the authentication and CAPI (Companion API) service from Frontier, they must first apply for access.

Go to <https://user.frontierstore.net/> and apply for access. Once your application is approved for access. Under “Developer Zone”, you will see a list of authorized clients granted access. To add access for your client, click on the “Create Client” button and fill out the form and submit the form.

After creating the client access, click on “View” to reveal your Client ID and Shared Key. You can also regenerate the key in an event that your shared key is compromised.

Configuring Django

The app credentials are configured for your Django installation via the admin interface. Create a new socialapp through `/admin/socialaccount/socialapp/`.

Fill in the form as follows:

- Provider, “Frontier”
- Name, your pick, suggest “Frontier”
- Client id, is called “Client ID” by Frontier
- Secret key, is called “Shared Key” by Frontier
- Key, is not needed, leave blank.

Optionally, you can specify the scope to use as follows:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'frontier': {
        'SCOPE': ['auth', 'capi'],
        'VERIFIED_EMAIL': True
    },
}
```

4.4.39 Gitea

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://gitea.com/user/settings/applications>

Development callback URL <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/github/login/callback/>

Self-hosted Support

If you use a self-hosted Gitea instance add your server URL to your Django settings as follows:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'gitea': {
        'GITEA_URL': 'https://your.gitea-server.domain',
    }
}
```

4.4.40 GitHub

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://github.com/settings/applications/new>

Development callback URL <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/github/login/callback/>

If you want more than just read-only access to public data, specify the scope as follows. See <https://developer.github.com/v3/oauth/#scopes> for details.

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'github': {
        'SCOPE': [
            'user',
            'repo',
            'read:org',
        ],
    }
}
```

Enterprise Support

If you use GitHub Enterprise add your server URL to your Django settings as follows:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'github': {
        'GITHUB_URL': 'https://your.github-server.domain',
    }
}
```

4.4.41 GitLab

The GitLab provider works by default with <https://gitlab.com>. It allows you to connect to your private GitLab server and use GitLab as an OAuth2 authentication provider as described in GitLab docs at http://doc.gitlab.com/ce/integration/oauth_provider.html

The following GitLab settings are available, if unset <https://gitlab.com> will be used, with a `read_user` scope.

GITLAB_URL: Override endpoint to request an authorization and access token. For your private GitLab server you use: `https://your.gitlab.server.tld`

SCOPE: The `read_user` scope is required for the login procedure, and is the default. If more access is required, the scope should be set here.

Example:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'gitlab': {
        'GITLAB_URL': 'https://your.gitlab.server.tld',
        'SCOPE': ['api'],
    },
}
```

4.4.42 Globus

Registering an application: <https://developers.globus.org/>

By default, you will have access to the openid, profile, and offline_access scopes. With the offline_access scope, the API will provide you with a refresh token. For additional scopes, see the Globus API docs:

<https://docs.globus.org/api/auth/reference/>

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'globus': {
        'SCOPE': [
            'openid',
            'profile',
            'email',
            'urn:globus:auth:scope:transfer.api.globus.org:all'
        ]
    }
}
```

4.4.43 Google

The Google provider is OAuth2 based.

More info: <https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/OAuth2>

App registration

Create a google app to obtain a key and secret through the developer console.

Google Developer Console <https://console.developers.google.com/>

After you create a project you will have to create a “Client ID” and fill in some project details for the consent form that will be presented to the client.

Under “APIs & auth” go to “Credentials” and create a new Client ID. Probably you will want a “Web application” Client ID. Provide your domain name or test domain name in “Authorized JavaScript origins”. Finally fill in `http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/google/login/callback/` in the “Authorized redirect URI” field. You can fill multiple URLs, one for each test domain. After creating the Client ID you will find all details for the Django configuration on this page.

Users that login using the app will be presented a consent form. For this to work additional information is required. Under “APIs & auth” go to “Consent screen” and at least provide an email and product name.

Django configuration

The app credentials are configured for your Django installation via the admin interface. Create a new socialapp through `/admin/socialaccount/socialapp/`.

Fill in the form as follows:

- Provider, “Google”
- Name, your pick, suggest “Google”
- Client id, is called “Client ID” by Google
- Secret key, is called “Client secret” by Google
- Key, is not needed, leave blank.

Optionally, you can specify the scope to use as follows:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'google': {
        'SCOPE': [
            'profile',
            'email',
        ],
        'AUTH_PARAMS': {
            'access_type': 'online',
        },
        'OAUTH_PKCE_ENABLED': True,
    }
}
```

By default (if you do not specify `SCOPE`), profile scope is requested, and optionally email scope depending on whether or not `SOCIALACCOUNT_QUERY_EMAIL` is enabled.

You must set `AUTH_PARAMS['access_type']` to `offline` in order to receive a refresh token on first login and on reauthentication requests (which is needed to refresh authentication tokens in the background, without involving the user’s browser). When unspecified, Google defaults to `online`.

4.4.44 Gumroad

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://help.gumroad.com/article/280-create-application-api>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/instagram/login/callback/>

4.4.45 Hubspot

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://developers.hubspot.com/docs/api/creating-an-app>

Authentication documentation <https://developers.hubspot.com/docs/api/working-with-oauth>

Development callback URL <https://localhost:8000/accounts/hubspot/login/callback/>

4.4.46 Instagram

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://www.instagram.com/developer/clients/manage/>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/instagram/login/callback/>

4.4.47 JupyterHub

Documentation on configuring a key and secret key <https://jupyterhub.readthedocs.io/en/stable/api/services.auth.html>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:800/accounts/jupyterhub/login/callback/>

Specify the URL of your JupyterHub server as follows:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'jupyterhub': {
        'API_URL': 'https://jupyterhub.example.com',
    }
}
```

4.4.48 Kakao

App registration (get your key here) <https://developers.kakao.com/apps>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/kakao/login/callback/>

4.4.49 Keycloak

Creating and Registering the Client https://www.keycloak.org/docs/latest/getting_started/index.html#creating-and-registering-the-client

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/keycloak/login/callback/>

The following Keycloak settings are available.

KEYCLOAK_URL: The url of your hosted keycloak server. For example, you can use: `https://your.keycloak.server`

KEYCLOAK_URL_ALT: An alternate url of your hosted keycloak server. For example, you can use: `https://your.keycloak.server`

This can be used when working with Docker on localhost, with a frontend and a backend hosted in different containers.

KEYCLOAK_REALM: The name of the `realm` you want to use.

Example:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'keycloak': {
        'KEYCLOAK_URL': 'https://keycloak.custom/auth',
        'KEYCLOAK_REALM': 'master'
    }
}
```

4.4.50 LemonLDAP::NG

Create a new OpenID Connect Relying Party with the following settings:

- Exported attributes:
 - `email`

- name
- preferred_username
- Basic options:
 - Development Redirect URI: <http://localhost:8000/accounts/lemonldap/login/callback/>

The following LemonLDAP::NG settings are available.

LEMONLDAP_URL: The base URL of your LemonLDAP::NG portal. For example: <https://auth.example.com>

Example:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'lemonldap': {
        'LEMONLDAP_URL': 'https://auth.example.com'
    }
}
```

4.4.51 Line

scope options <https://developers.line.biz/en/docs/line-login/integrate-line-login/#scopes>

App registration, create a Line login channel (get your channel_id and channel_secret here) <https://developers.line.biz/console/>

Development callback URL <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/line/login/callback/>

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'line': {
        'APP': {
            'client_id': 'LINE_LOGIN_CHANNEL_ID',
            'secret': 'LINE_LOGIN_CHANNEL_SECRET'
        },
        "SCOPE": ['profile', 'openid', 'email']
    }
}
```

4.4.52 LinkedIn

The LinkedIn provider comes in two flavors: OAuth 1.0 (`allauth.socialaccount.providers.linkedin`) and OAuth 2.0 (`allauth.socialaccount.providers.linkedin_oauth2`).

You can specify the scope and fields to fetch as follows:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'linkedin': {
        'SCOPE': [
            'r_basicprofile',
            'r_emailaddress'
        ],
        'PROFILE_FIELDS': [
            'id',
            'first-name',
            'last-name',
            'email-address',
```

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```

        'picture-url',
        'public-profile-url',
    ]
}
}

```

By default, `r_emailaddress` scope is required depending on whether or not `SOCIALACCOUNT_QUERY_EMAIL` is enabled.

Note: if you are experiencing issues where it seems as if the scope has no effect you may be using an old LinkedIn app that is not scope enabled. Please refer to <https://developer.linkedin.com/forum/when-will-old-apps-have-scope-parameter-enabled> for more background information.

Furthermore, we have experienced trouble upgrading from OAuth 1.0 to OAuth 2.0 using the same app. Attempting to do so resulted in a weird error message when fetching the access token:

```

missing required parameters, includes an invalid parameter value, parameter more than
↳once. : Unable to retrieve access token : authorization code not found

```

If you are using tokens originating from the mobile SDK, you will need to specify additional headers:

```

SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'linkedin': {
        'HEADERS': {
            'x-li-src': 'msdk'
        }
    }
}

```

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://www.linkedin.com/secure/developer?newapp=>

Authorized Redirect URLs (OAuth2)

Add any you need (up to 200) consisting of:

```
{ACCOUNT_DEFAULT_HTTP_PROTOCOL}://{hostname}{:optional_port}/{allauth_base_url}/linkedin_oauth2/login/callback/
```

For example when using the built-in django server and default settings:

```
http://localhost:8000/accounts/linkedin_oauth2/login/callback/
```

Development “Accept” and “Cancel” redirect URL (OAuth 1.0a)

Leave the OAuth1 redirect URLs empty.

4.4.53 MailChimp (OAuth2)

MailChimp has a simple API for working with your own data and a [good library](#) already exists for this use. However, to allow other MailChimp users to use an app you develop, the OAuth2 API allows those users to give or revoke access without creating a key themselves.

Registering a new app

Instructions for generating your own OAuth2 app can be found at <https://developer.mailchimp.com/documentation/mailchimp/guides/how-to-use-oauth2/>. It is worth reading that carefully before following the instructions below.

Login via <https://login.mailchimp.com/>, which will redirect you to <https://usX.admin.mailchimp.com/> where the prefix `usX` (`X` is an integer) is the subdomain you need to connect to. Click on your username in the top right corner and select *Profile*. On the next page select *Extras* then click API keys, which should lead you to:

App registration (where `X` is dependent on your account) <https://usX.admin.mailchimp.com/account/oauth2/>

Fill in the form with the following URL for local development:

Development callback URL <https://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/mailchimp/login/callback/>

Testing Locally

Note the requirement of **https**. If you would like to test OAuth2 authentication locally before deploying a default django project will raise errors because development mode does not support https. One means of circumventing this is to install `django-extensions`:

```
pip install django-extensions
```

add it to your `INSTALLED_APPS`

```
INSTALLED_APPS = (
    ...
    'django_extensions',
    ...
)
```

and then run:

```
./manage.py runserver_plus --cert cert
```

which should allow you to test locally via <https://127.0.0.1:8000>. Some browsers may require enabling this on local-host and not support by default and ask for permission.

4.4.54 MediaWiki

MediaWiki OAuth2 documentation: https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/OAuth/For_Developers

The following MediaWiki settings are available:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'mediawiki': {
        'REST_API': 'https://meta.wikimedia.org/w/rest.php',
        'USERPAGE_TEMPLATE': 'https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/{username}',
    }
}
```

REST_API: Base URL of the MediaWiki site's REST API.

USERPAGE_TEMPLATE: Link template for linking to users. Must have a `{username}` format field.

With the default settings, Wikimedia user identities (meta.wikimedia.org) will be used.

App registration for Wikimedia wikis: <https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Special:OAuthConsumerRegistration/propose>

4.4.55 Microsoft Graph

Microsoft Graph API is the gateway to connect to mail, calendar, contacts, documents, directory, devices and more.

Apps can be registered (for consumer key and secret) here https://portal.azure.com/#blade/Microsoft_AAD_RegisteredApps/ApplicationsListBlade

By default, *common* (*organizations* and *consumers*) tenancy is configured for the login. To restrict it, change the *TENANT* setting as shown below.

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'microsoft': {
        'TENANT': 'organizations',
    }
}
```

4.4.56 Naver

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://developers.naver.com/appinfo>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/naver/login/callback/>

4.4.57 NetIQ/Microfocus AccessManager (NAM)

The following AccessManager settings are available:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'netiq': {
        'NETIQ_URL': 'https://my.identity.provider.example.org',
    }
}
```

App registration (get your key and secret here) is done by the administrator of your NetIQ/Microfocus AccessManager.

4.4.58 NextCloud

The following NextCloud settings are available:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'nextcloud': {
        'SERVER': 'https://nextcloud.example.org',
    }
}
```

App registration (get your key and secret here)

<https://nextcloud.example.org/settings/admin/security>

4.4.59 Odnoklassniki

App registration (get your key and secret here) <http://apiok.ru/wiki/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=42476486>

Development callback URL <http://example.com/accounts/odnoklassniki/login/callback/>

4.4.60 Okta

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'okta': {
        'OKTA_BASE_URL': 'example.okta.com',
        'OAUTH_PKCE_ENABLED': True,
    }
}
```

Okta OIDC <https://developer.okta.com/docs/reference/api/oidc/>

4.4.61 OpenID

The OpenID provider does not require any settings per se. However, a typical OpenID login page presents the user with a predefined list of OpenID providers and allows the user to input their own OpenID identity URL in case their provider is not listed by default. The list of providers displayed by the builtin templates can be configured as follows:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'openid': {
        'SERVERS': [
            dict(id='yahoo',
                name='Yahoo',
                openid_url='http://me.yahoo.com'),
            dict(id='hyves',
                name='Hyves',
                openid_url='http://hyves.nl'),
            dict(id='google',
                name='Google',
                openid_url='https://www.google.com/accounts/o8/id'),
        ]
    }
}
```

You can manually specify extra_data you want to request from server as follows:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = \
{ 'openid':
  { 'SERVERS':
    [ dict(id='mojeid',
        name='MojeId',
        openid_url='https://mojeid.cz/endpoint/',
        extra_attributes = [
            ('phone', 'http://axschema.org/contact/phone/default', False),
            ('birth_date', 'http://axschema.org/birthDate', False),
        ])
    ]
  }
}
```

Attributes are in form (id, name, required) where id is key in extra_data field of socialaccount, name is identifier of requested attribute and required specifies whether attribute is required.

If you want to manually include login links yourself, you can use the following template tag:

```
{% load socialaccount %}
<a href="{% provider_login_url "openid" openid="https://www.google.com/accounts/o8/id
↪" next="/success/url/" %}">Google</a>
```

The OpenID provider can be forced to operate in stateless mode as follows:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = \
    { 'openid':
      { 'SERVERS':
        [ dict(id='steam',
              name='Steam',
              openid_url='https://steamcommunity.com/openid',
              stateless=True,
              )
        ]
      }
    }
```

4.4.62 OpenID Connect

The OpenID Connect provider provides a dynamic instance for each configured server. To expose an OpenID Connect server as an authentication method, configuration of one or more servers is required:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    "openid_connect": {
        "SERVERS": [
            {
                "id": "my-server", # 30 characters or less
                "name": "My Login Server",
                "server_url": "https://my.server.example.com",
                # Optional token endpoint authentication method.
                # May be one of "client_secret_basic", "client_secret_post"
                # If omitted, a method from the the server's
                # token auth methods list is used
                "token_auth_method": "client_secret_basic",
                "APP": {
                    "client_id": "your.service.id",
                    "secret": "your.service.secret",
                },
            },
            {
                "id": "other-server", # 30 characters or less
                "name": "Other Login Server",
                "server_url": "https://other.server.example.com",
                "APP": {
                    "client_id": "your.other.service.id",
                    "secret": "your.other.service.secret",
                },
            },
        ],
    },
}
```

This configuration example will create two independent provider instances, My Login Server and Other Login Server.

The OpenID Connect callback URL for each configured server is at `/accounts/{id}/login/callback/` where `{id}` is the configured server's id value (my-server or other-server in the above example).

4.4.63 OpenStreetMap

Register your client application under *My Settings/oauth settings*:

https://www.openstreetmap.org/user/{Display Name}/oauth_clients

In this page you will get your key and secret

For more information: OpenStreetMap OAuth documentation: <https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/OAuth>

4.4.64 ORCID

The ORCID provider should work out of the box provided that you are using the Production ORCID registry and the public API. In other settings, you will need to define the API you are using in your site's settings, as follows:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'orcid': {
        # Base domain of the API. Default value: 'orcid.org', for the production API
        'BASE_DOMAIN': 'sandbox.orcid.org', # for the sandbox API
        # Member API or Public API? Default: False (for the public API)
        'MEMBER_API': True, # for the member API
    }
}
```

4.4.65 Patreon

The following Patreon settings are available:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'patreon': {
        'VERSION': 'v1',
        'SCOPE': ['pledges-to-me', 'users', 'my-campaign'],
    }
}
```

VERSION: API version. Either v1 or v2. Defaults to v1.

SCOPE: Defaults to the scope above if using API v1. If using v2, the scope defaults to ['identity', 'identity[email]', 'campaigns', 'campaigns.members'].

API documentation: <https://www.patreon.com/platform/documentation/clients>

App registration (get your key and secret for the API here): <https://www.patreon.com/portal/registration/register-clients>

Development callback URL <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/patreon/login/callback/>

4.4.66 Paypal

The following Paypal settings are available:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'paypal': {
        'SCOPE': ['openid', 'email'],
        'MODE': 'live',
    }
}
```

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```
}
}
```

SCOPE: In the Paypal developer site, you must also check the required attributes for your application. For a full list of scope options, see <https://developer.paypal.com/docs/integration/direct/identity/attributes/>

MODE: Either `live` or `test`. Set to `test` to use the Paypal sandbox.

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://developer.paypal.com/webapps/developer/applications/myapps>

Development callback URL <http://example.com/accounts/paypal/login/callback>

4.4.67 Persona

Note: Mozilla Persona was shut down on November 30th 2016. See [the announcement](#) for details.

Mozilla Persona requires one setting, the “AUDIENCE” which needs to be the hardcoded hostname and port of your website. See https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/Persona/Security_Considerations#Explicitly_specify_the_audience_parameter for more information why this needs to be set explicitly and can’t be derived from user provided data:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'persona': {
        'AUDIENCE': 'https://www.example.com',
    }
}
```

The optional `REQUEST_PARAMETERS` dictionary contains parameters that are passed as is to the `navigator.id.request()` method to influence the look and feel of the Persona dialog:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'persona': {
        'AUDIENCE': 'https://www.example.com',
        'REQUEST_PARAMETERS': {'siteName': 'Example'},
    }
}
```

4.4.68 Pinterest

The Pinterest OAuth2 documentation:

<https://developers.pinterest.com/docs/api/overview/#authentication>

You can optionally specify additional permissions to use. If no `SCOPE` value is set, the Pinterest provider will use `read_public` by default.

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'pinterest': {
        'SCOPE': [
            'read_public',
            'read_relationships',
        ]
    }
}
```

SCOPE: For a full list of scope options, see <https://developers.pinterest.com/docs/api/overview/#scopes>

4.4.69 Pocket

App registration (get your consumer key here) <https://getpocket.com/developer/apps/>

4.4.70 QuickBooks

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://developers.intuit.com/v2/ui#/app/startcreate>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/quickbooks/login/callback/>

You can specify sandbox mode by adding the following to the `SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS` in your settings.

You can also add space-delimited scope to utilize the QuickBooks Payments and Payroll API

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'quickbooks': {
        'SANDBOX': True,
        'SCOPE': [
            'openid',
            'com.intuit.quickbooks.accounting com.intuit.quickbooks.payment',
            'profile',
            'phone',
        ]
    }
}
```

4.4.71 Reddit

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://www.reddit.com/prefs/apps/>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/reddit/login/callback/>

By default, access to Reddit is temporary. You can specify the `duration` auth parameter to make it permanent.

You can optionally specify additional permissions to use. If no `SCOPE` value is set, the Reddit provider will use `identity` by default.

In addition, you should override your user agent to comply with Reddit’s API rules, and specify something in the format `<platform>:<app ID>:<version string>` (by `/u/<reddit username>`). Otherwise, you will risk additional rate limiting in your application.

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'reddit': {
        'AUTH_PARAMS': {'duration': 'permanent'},
        'SCOPE': ['identity', 'submit'],
        'USER_AGENT': 'django:myappid:1.0 (by /u/yourredditname)',
    }
}
```

4.4.72 Salesforce

The Salesforce provider requires you to set the login VIP as the provider model’s ‘key’ (in addition to client id and secret). Production environments use <https://login.salesforce.com/>. Sandboxes use <https://test.salesforce.com/>.

HTTPS is required for the callback.

Development callback URL <https://localhost:8000/accounts/salesforce/login/callback/>

Salesforce OAuth2 documentation https://developer.salesforce.com/page/Digging_Deeper_into_OAuth_2.0_on_Force.com

To Use:

- Include `allauth.socialaccount.providers.salesforce` in `INSTALLED_APPS`
- In a new Salesforce Developer Org, create a Connected App with OAuth (minimum scope `id, openid`), and a callback URL
- Create a Social application in Django admin, with client id, client key, and `login_url` (in “key” field)

4.4.73 ShareFile

The following ShareFile settings are available. <https://api.sharefile.com/rest/>

SUBDOMAIN: Subdomain of your organization with ShareFile. This is required.

Example: test for `https://test.sharefile.com`

APICP: Defaults to `secure`. Refer to the ShareFile documentation if you need to change this value.

DEFAULT_URL: Defaults to `https://secure.sharefile.com` Refer to the ShareFile documentation if you need to change this value.

Example:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'sharefile': {
        'SUBDOMAIN': 'TEST',
        'APICP': 'sharefile.com',
        'DEFAULT_URL': 'https://secure.sharefile.com',
    }
}
```

4.4.74 Shopify

The Shopify provider requires a `shop` parameter to login. For example, for a shop `petstore.myshopify.com`, use this:

```
/accounts/shopify/login/?shop=petstore
```

You can create login URLs like these as follows:

```
{% provider_login_url "shopify" shop="petstore" %}
```

For setting up authentication in your app, use this url as your App URL (if your server runs at `localhost:8000`):

```
http://localhost:8000/accounts/shopify/login/
```

And set Redirection URL to:

```
http://localhost:8000/accounts/shopify/login/callback/
```

Embedded Apps

If your Shopify app is embedded you will want to tell allauth to do the required JS (rather than server) redirect.:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'shopify': {
        'IS_EMBEDDED': True,
    }
}
```

Note that there is more an embedded app creator must do in order to have a page work as an iFrame within Shopify (building the `x_frame_exempt` landing page, handing session expiration, etc...). However that functionality is outside the scope of django-allauth.

Online/per-user access mode Shopify has two access modes, offline (the default) and online/per-user. Enabling ‘online’ access will cause all-auth to tie the logged in Shopify user to the all-auth account (rather than the shop as a whole).:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'shopify': {
        'AUTH_PARAMS': {'grant_options[]': 'per-user'},
    }
}
```

4.4.75 Slack

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://api.slack.com/apps/new>

Development callback URL <http://example.com/accounts/slack/login/callback/>

API documentation <https://api.slack.com/docs/sign-in-with-slack>

4.4.76 Snapchat

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://kit.snapchat.com/manage/>

Development callback URL <http://example.com/accounts/snap/login/callback/>

API documentation <https://docs.snap.com/docs/snap-kit/login-kit/overview>

4.4.77 SoundCloud

SoundCloud allows you to choose between OAuth1 and OAuth2. Choose the latter.

App registration (get your key and secret here) <http://soundcloud.com/you/apps/new>

Development callback URL <http://example.com/accounts/soundcloud/login/callback/>

4.4.78 Stack Exchange

Register your OAuth2 app over at <http://stackapps.com/apps/oauth/register>. Do not enable “Client Side Flow”. For local development you can simply use “localhost” for the OAuth domain.

As for all providers, provider specific data is stored in `SocialAccount.extra_data`. For Stack Exchange we need to choose what data to store there by choosing the Stack Exchange site (e.g. Stack Overflow, or Server Fault). This can be controlled by means of the `SITE` setting:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'stackexchange': {
        'SITE': 'stackoverflow',
    }
}
```

4.4.79 Steam

Steam is an OpenID-compliant provider. However, the *steam* provider allows access to more of the user’s details such as username, full name, avatar, etc.

You need to register an API key here: <https://steamcommunity.com/dev/apikey>

Copy the Key supplied by the website above into BOTH Client ID and Secret Key fields of the Social Application.

4.4.80 Stocktwits

App Registration <https://api.stocktwits.com/developers/apps/new>

- Site Domain, Must be an external url (127.0.0.1 and localhost do not work).
- Consumer key is your `client_id`
- Consumer secret is your `secret_key`

4.4.81 Strava

Register your OAuth2 app in api settings page:

<https://strava.com/settings/api>

In this page you will get your key and secret

Development callback URL (only the domain is required on strava.com/settings/api)

<http://example.com/accounts/strava/login/callback/>

For more information: Strava auth documentation: <https://developers.strava.com/docs/authentication/> API documentation: <https://developers.strava.com/docs/reference/>

4.4.82 Stripe

You register your OAuth2 app via the Connect->Settings page of the Stripe dashboard:

<https://dashboard.stripe.com/account/applications/settings>

This page will provide you with both a Development and Production `client_id`.

You can also register your OAuth2 app callback on the Settings page in the “Website URL” box, e.g.:

<http://example.com/accounts/stripe/login/callback/>

However, the OAuth2 secret key is not on this page. The secret key is the same secret key that you use with the Stripe API generally. This can be found on the Stripe dashboard API page:

<https://dashboard.stripe.com/account/apikeys>

See more in documentation <https://stripe.com/docs/connect/standalone-accounts>

4.4.83 TrainingPeaks

You need to request an API Partnership to get your OAuth credentials:

<https://api.trainingpeaks.com/request-access>

Make sure to request scope *athlete:profile* to be able to use OAuth for user login (default if setting *SCOPE* is omitted).

In development you should only use the sandbox services, which is the default unless you set *USE_PRODUCTION* to *True*.

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'trainingpeaks': {
        'SCOPE': ['athlete:profile'],
        'USE_PRODUCTION': False,
    }
}
```

API documentation:

<https://github.com/TrainingPeaks/PartnersAPI/wiki>

4.4.84 Trello

Register the application at

<https://trello.com/app-key>

You get one application key per account.

Save the “Key” to “Client id”, the “Secret” to “Secret Key” and “Key” to the “Key” field.

Verify which scope you need at

<https://developers.trello.com/page/authorization>

Need to change the default scope? Add or update the *trello* setting to *settings.py*

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'trello': {
        'AUTH_PARAMS': {
            'scope': 'read,write',
        },
    },
}
```

4.4.85 Twitch

App registration (get your key and secret here) <http://dev.twitch.tv/console>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/twitch/login/callback/>

4.4.86 Twitter

You will need to create a Twitter app and configure the Twitter provider for your Django application via the admin interface.

App registration

To register an app on Twitter you will need a Twitter account. With an account, you can create a new app via:

```
https://apps.twitter.com/app/new
```

In the app creation form fill in the development callback URL:

```
http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/twitter/login/callback/
```

Twitter won't allow using <http://localhost:8000>.

For production use a callback URL such as:

```
http://{{yourdomain}}.com/accounts/twitter/login/callback/
```

To allow users to login without authorizing each session, select “Allow this application to be used to Sign in with Twitter” under the application’s “Settings” tab.

App database configuration through admin

The second part of setting up the Twitter provider requires you to configure your Django application. Configuration is done by creating a Socialapp object in the admin. Add a social app on the admin page:

```
/admin/socialaccount/socialapp/
```

Use the twitter keys tab of your application to fill in the form. It's located:

```
https://apps.twitter.com/app/{{yourappid}}/keys
```

The configuration is as follows:

- Provider, “Twitter”
- Name, your pick, suggest “Twitter”
- Client id, is called “Consumer Key (API Key)” on Twitter
- Secret key, is called “Consumer Secret (API Secret)” on Twitter
- Key, is not needed, leave blank

4.4.87 Twitter OAuth2

You will need to create a Twitter app with OAuth 2.0 enabled and configure the Twitter provider for your Django application via the admin interface.

App registration

To register an app on Twitter you will need a Twitter account. With an account, you can create a new app via:

```
https://developer.twitter.com/en/portal/dashboard
```

In the app creation form fill in the development callback URL:

```
http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/twitter_oauth2/login/callback/
```

For production use a callback URL such as:

```
http://{{yourdomain}}.com/accounts/twitter_oauth2/login/callback/
```

App database configuration through admin

The second part of setting up the Twitter provider requires you to configure your Django application. Configuration is done by creating a `SocialApp` object in the admin. Add a social app on the admin page:

```
/admin/socialaccount/socialapp/
```

Use the twitter keys tab of your application to fill in the form. It's located:

```
https://developer.twitter.com/en/portal/projects/{project-id}/apps/{app-id}/keys
```

The configuration is as follows:

- Provider, “Twitter”
- Name, your pick, suggest “Twitter”
- Client id, is called “OAuth2.0 Client ID” on Twitter
- Secret key, is called “OAuth2.0 Client Secret” on Twitter
- Key, is not needed, leave blank

4.4.88 Untappd

App registration

<https://untappd.com/api/register?register=new>

In the app creation form fill in the development callback URL, e.g.:

```
http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/untappd/login/callback/
```

For production, make it your production host, e.g.:

```
http://yoursite.com/accounts/untappd/login/callback/
```

SocialApp configuration

The configuration values come from your API dashboard on Untappd:

<https://untappd.com/api/dashboard>

- Provider: “Untappd”
- Name: “Untappd”
- Client id: “Client ID” from Untappd
- Secret key: “Client Secret” from Untappd

- Sites: choose your site

In addition, you should override your user agent to comply with Untappd’s API rules, and specify something in the format `<platform>:<app ID>:<version string>`. Otherwise, you will risk additional rate limiting in your application.

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'untappd': {
        'USER_AGENT': 'django:myappid:1.0',
    }
}
```

4.4.89 Telegram

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'telegram': {
        'TOKEN': 'insert-token-received-from-botfather'
    }
}
```

4.4.90 Vimeo

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://developer.vimeo.com/apps>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/a>

4.4.91 Vimeo (OAuth 2)

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://developer.vimeo.com/apps>

Development callback URL http://localhost:8000/accounts/vimeo_oauth2/login/callback/

4.4.92 VK

App registration <https://vk.com/editapp?act=create>

Development callback URL (“Site address”) <http://localhost>

4.4.93 Windows Live

The Windows Live provider currently does not use any settings in `SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS`.

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://apps.dev.microsoft.com/#/appList>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000/accounts/windowslive/login/callback/>

Microsoft calls the “client_id” an “Application Id” and it is a UUID. Also, the “client_secret” is not created by default, you must edit the application after it is created, then click “Generate New Password” to create it.

4.4.94 Weibo

Register your OAuth2 app over at <http://open.weibo.com/apps>. Unfortunately, Weibo does not allow for specifying a port number in the authorization callback URL. So for development purposes you have to use a callback url of the form <http://127.0.0.1/accounts/weibo/login/callback/> and run `runserver 127.0.0.1:80`.

4.4.95 Weixin

The Weixin OAuth2 documentation:

https://open.weixin.qq.com/cgi-bin/showdocument?action=dir_list&t=resource/res_list&verify=1&id=open1419316505&token=&lang=zh_CN

Weixin supports two kinds of oauth2 authorization, one for open platform and one for media platform, `AUTHORIZE_URL` is the only difference between them, you can specify `AUTHORIZE_URL` in setting, If no `AUTHORIZE_URL` value is set will support open platform by default, which value is `https://open.weixin.qq.com/connect/qrconnect`.

You can optionally specify additional scope to use. If no `SCOPE` value is set, will use `snsapi_login` by default(for Open Platform Account, need registration). Other `SCOPE` options are: `snsapi_base`, `snsapi_userinfo`.

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'weixin': {
        'AUTHORIZE_URL': 'https://open.weixin.qq.com/connect/oauth2/authorize', #
        ↪ for media platform
        'SCOPE': ['snsapi_base'],
    }
}
```

4.4.96 Xing

App registration (get your key and secret here) <https://dev.xing.com/applications>

Development callback URL <http://localhost:8000>

4.4.97 Yahoo

Register your OAuth2 app below and enter the resultant client id and secret into admin <https://developer.yahoo.com/apps/create/>

The Redirect URL requires secure URLs, please see the section on HTTPS about how this is handled.

When you register the app within yahoo, ensure you select the following API Permissions

- OpenID Connect Permissions
- Email
- Profile

When copying the supplied Client ID and Client Secret, do not include the 4 starting spaces.

4.4.98 Yandex

App registration (get key and secret here) <https://oauth.yandex.com/client/new>

Development callback URL https://oauth.yandex.com/verification_code

Yandex OAuth app has many different access rights for its services. For the basic access level, you just need to choose “Yandex.Passport API” section and check “Access to email address” and “Access to username, first name and surname, gender”. Everything else is optional.

4.4.99 YNAB

App Registration <https://app.youneedabudget.com/settings/developer>

Development callback URL <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/ynab/login/callback/>

Default SCOPE permissions are ‘read-only’. If this is the desired functionality, do not add SCOPE entry with ynab app in SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS. Otherwise, adding SCOPE and an empty string will give you read / write.

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'ynab': {
        'SCOPE': ''
    }
}
```

4.4.100 Zoho

App Registration <https://api-console.zoho.com/add>

Select “Server-base Applications”

Authorized Redirect URI <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/zoho/login/callback/>

4.4.101 Zoom

App Registration <https://marketplace.zoom.us/develop/create>

Development callback URL <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/zoom/login/callback/>

Select scope user:read during app registration.

4.4.102 Feishu

App Registration <https://open.feishu.cn/app>

Authorized Redirect URI <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/feishu/login/callback/>

Into the developer background <https://open.feishu.cn/app>, click on the create self-built application, obtain app_id and app_secret. In the configuration of application security domain name added to redirect URL, such as <https://open.feishu.cn/document>. Redirect URL is the interface through which the application obtains the user’s identity by using the user login pre-authorization code after the user has logged in. If it is not configured or configured incorrectly, the open platform will prompt the request to be illegal.

4.5 Signals

There are several signals emitted during authentication flows. You can hook to them for your own needs.

4.5.1 allauth.account

- `allauth.account.signals.user_logged_in(request, user)` Sent when a user logs in.
- `allauth.account.signals.user_logged_out(request, user)` Sent when a user logs out.
- `allauth.account.signals.user_signed_up(request, user)` Sent when a user signs up for an account. This signal is typically followed by a `user_logged_in`, unless e-mail verification prohibits the user to log in.
- `allauth.account.signals.password_set(request, user)` Sent when a password has been successfully set for the first time.
- `allauth.account.signals.password_changed(request, user)` Sent when a password has been successfully changed.
- `allauth.account.signals.password_reset(request, user)` Sent when a password has been successfully reset.
- `allauth.account.signals.email_confirmed(request, email_address)` Sent after the email address in the db was updated and set to confirmed.
- `allauth.account.signals.email_confirmation_sent(request, confirmation, signup)` Sent right after the email confirmation is sent.
- `allauth.account.signals.email_changed(request, user, from_email_address, to_email_address)` Sent when a primary email address has been changed.
- `allauth.account.signals.email_added(request, user, email_address)` Sent when a new email address has been added.
- `allauth.account.signals.email_removed(request, user, email_address)` Sent when an email address has been deleted.

4.5.2 allauth.socialaccount

- `allauth.socialaccount.signals.pre_social_login(request, sociallogin)` Sent after a user successfully authenticates via a social provider, but before the login is fully processed. This signal is emitted as part of the social login and/or signup process, as well as when connecting additional social accounts to an existing account. Access tokens and profile information, if applicable for the provider, is provided.
- `allauth.socialaccount.signals.social_account_added(request, sociallogin)` Sent after a user connects a social account to their local account.
- `allauth.socialaccount.signals.social_account_updated(request, sociallogin)` Sent after a social account has been updated. This happens when a user logs in using an already connected social account, or completes a *connect* flow for an already connected social account. Useful if you need to unpack extra data for social accounts as they are updated.
- `allauth.socialaccount.signals.social_account_removed(request, socialaccount)` Sent after a user disconnects a social account from their local account.

4.6 Views

4.6.1 Login (`account_login`)

Users login via the `allauth.account.views.LoginView` view over at `/accounts/login/` (URL name `account_login`). When users attempt to login while their account is inactive (`user.is_active`) they are presented with the `account/account_inactive.html` template.

4.6.2 Signup (`account_signup`)

Users sign up via the `allauth.account.views.SignupView` view over at `/accounts/signup/` (URL name `account_signup`).

4.6.3 Logout (`account_logout`)

The logout view (`allauth.account.views.LogoutView`) over at `/accounts/logout/` (URL name `account_logout`) requests for confirmation before logging out. The user is logged out only when the confirmation is received by means of a POST request.

If you are wondering why, consider what happens when a malicious user embeds the following image in a post:

```

```

For this and more background information on the subject, see:

- <https://code.djangoproject.com/ticket/15619>
- <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/3521290/logout-get-or-post>

If you insist on having logout on GET, then please consider adding a bit of Javascript to automatically turn a click on a logout link into a POST. As a last resort, you can set `ACCOUNT_LOGOUT_ON_GET` to `True`.

4.6.4 Password Management

Authenticated users can manage their password account using the `allauth.account.views.PasswordSetView` and `allauth.account.views.PasswordChangeView` views, over at `/accounts/password/set/` respectively `/accounts/password/change/` (URL names `account_set_password` and `account_change_password` respectively).

Users are redirected between these views, according to whether or not they have setup a password (`user.has_usable_password()`). Typically, when users signup via a social provider they will not have a password set.

4.6.5 Password Reset (`account_reset_password`)

Users can request a password reset using the `allauth.account.views.PasswordResetView` view over at `/accounts/password/reset/` (URL name `account_reset_password`). An e-mail will be sent containing a reset link pointing to `PasswordResetFromKeyView` view.

4.6.6 E-mails Management (`account_email`)

Users manage the e-mail addresses tied to their account using the `allauth.account.views.EmailView` view over at `/accounts/email/` (URL name `account_email`). Here, users can add (and verify) e-mail addresses, remove e-mail addresses, and choose a new primary e-mail address.

4.6.7 E-mail Verification

Depending on the setting `ACCOUNT_EMAIL_VERIFICATION`, a verification e-mail is sent pointing to the `allauth.account.views.ConfirmEmailView` view.

The setting `ACCOUNT_CONFIRM_EMAIL_ON_GET` determines whether users have to manually confirm the address by submitting a confirmation form, or whether the address is automatically confirmed by a mere GET request.

4.6.8 Social Connections (`socialaccount_connections`)

The `allauth.socialaccount.views.ConnectionsView` view over at `/accounts/social/connections/` (URL name `socialaccount_connections`) allows users to manage the social accounts tied to their local account.

4.7 Forms

The following forms can be overridden as needed in order to:

- Add extra fields for extra required information
- Override save to add extra functionality on save

4.7.1 Overriding Save

If you decide to add fields to a form, you will need to manually save the custom fields' data.

4.7.2 ACCOUNT_FORMS

Default Settings:

```
ACCOUNT_FORMS = {
    'login': 'allauth.account.forms.LoginForm',
    'signup': 'allauth.account.forms.SignupForm',
    'add_email': 'allauth.account.forms.AddEmailForm',
    'change_password': 'allauth.account.forms.ChangePasswordForm',
    'set_password': 'allauth.account.forms.SetPasswordForm',
    'reset_password': 'allauth.account.forms.ResetPasswordForm',
    'reset_password_from_key': 'allauth.account.forms.ResetPasswordKeyForm',
    'disconnect': 'allauth.socialaccount.forms.DisconnectForm',
}
```

login (allauth.account.forms.LoginForm)

Used on `account_login` view.

save is not called, you need to override login

```
from allauth.account.forms import LoginForm
class MyCustomLoginForm(LoginForm):

    def login(self, *args, **kwargs):

        # Add your own processing here.

        # You must return the original result.
        return super(MyCustomLoginForm, self).login(*args, **kwargs)
```

You have access to the following:

- `self.user` is the User object that is logging in.

settings.py:

```
ACCOUNT_FORMS = {'login': 'mysite.forms.MyCustomLoginForm'}
```

signup (allauth.account.forms.SignupForm)

Used on `account_signup` view.

```
from allauth.account.forms import SignupForm
class MyCustomSignupForm(SignupForm):

    def save(self, request):

        # Ensure you call the parent class's save.
        # .save() returns a User object.
        user = super(MyCustomSignupForm, self).save(request)

        # Add your own processing here.

        # You must return the original result.
        return user
```

settings.py:

```
ACCOUNT_FORMS = {'signup': 'mysite.forms.MyCustomSignupForm'}
```

add_email (allauth.account.forms.AddEmailForm)

Used on `account_email` view.

```
from allauth.account.forms import AddEmailForm
class MyCustomAddEmailForm(AddEmailForm):

    def save(self):

        # Ensure you call the parent class's save.
```

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```
# .save() returns an allauth.account.models.EmailAddress object.
email_address_obj = super(MyCustomAddEmailForm, self).save()

# Add your own processing here.

# You must return the original result.
return email_address_obj
```

You have access to the following:

- `self.user` is the User object that is logged in.

settings.py:

```
ACCOUNT_FORMS = {'add_email': 'mysite.forms.MyCustomAddEmailForm'}
```

`change_password(allauth.account.forms.ChangePasswordForm)`

Used on `account_change_password` view.

```
from allauth.account.forms import ChangePasswordForm
class MyCustomChangePasswordForm(ChangePasswordForm):

    def save(self):

        # Ensure you call the parent class's save.
        # .save() does not return anything
        super(MyCustomChangePasswordForm, self).save()

        # Add your own processing here.
```

You have access to the following:

- `self.user` is the User object that is logged in.

settings.py:

```
ACCOUNT_FORMS = {'change_password': 'mysite.forms.MyCustomChangePasswordForm'}
```

`set_password(allauth.account.forms.SetPasswordForm)`

Used on `account_set_password` view.

```
from allauth.account.forms import SetPasswordForm
class MyCustomSetPasswordForm(SetPasswordForm):

    def save(self):

        # Ensure you call the parent class's save.
        # .save() does not return anything
        super(MyCustomSetPasswordForm, self).save()

        # Add your own processing here.
```

You have access to the following:

- `self.user` is the User object that is logged in.

settings.py:

```
ACCOUNT_FORMS = {'set_password': 'mysite.forms.MyCustomSetPasswordForm'}
```

`reset_password(allauth.account.forms.ResetPasswordForm)`

Used on `account_reset_password` view.

```
from allauth.account.forms import ResetPasswordForm
class MyCustomResetPasswordForm(ResetPasswordForm):

    def save(self, request):

        # Ensure you call the parent class's save.
        # .save() returns a string containing the email address supplied
        email_address = super(MyCustomResetPasswordForm, self).save(request)

        # Add your own processing here.

        # Ensure you return the original result
        return email_address
```

You have access to the following:

- `self.users` is a list of all possible User objects with matching email address.

settings.py:

```
ACCOUNT_FORMS = {'reset_password': 'mysite.forms.MyCustomResetPasswordForm'}
```

`reset_password_from_key(allauth.account.forms.ResetPasswordKeyForm)`

Used on `account_reset_password` view.

```
from allauth.account.forms import ResetPasswordKeyForm
class MyCustomResetPasswordKeyForm(ResetPasswordKeyForm):

    def save(self):

        # Add your own processing here.

        # Ensure you call the parent class's save.
        # .save() does not return anything
        super(MyCustomResetPasswordKeyForm, self).save()
```

You have access to the following:

- `self.user` is the User object.

settings.py:

```
ACCOUNT_FORMS = {'reset_password_from_key': 'mysite.forms.MyCustomResetPasswordKeyForm'
↪ }
```

4.7.3 SOCIALACCOUNT_FORMS

Default Settings:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_FORMS = {
    'disconnect': 'allauth.socialaccount.forms.DisconnectForm',
    'signup': 'allauth.socialaccount.forms.SignupForm',
}
```

signup (allauth.socialaccount.forms.SignupForm)

Used on socialaccount_signup view used when someone initially signs up with a social account and needs to create an account.

```
from allauth.socialaccount.forms import SignupForm
class MyCustomSocialSignupForm(SignupForm):

    def save(self, request):

        # Ensure you call the parent class's save.
        # .save() returns a User object.
        user = super(MyCustomSocialSignupForm, self).save(request)

        # Add your own processing here.

        # You must return the original result.
        return user
```

You have access to the following:

- self.socialaccount

settings.py:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_FORMS = {'signup': 'mysite.forms.MyCustomSocialSignupForm'}
```

disconnect (allauth.socialaccount.forms.DisconnectForm)

Used on socialaccount_connections view, used when removing a social account.

```
from allauth.socialaccount.forms import DisconnectForm
class MyCustomSocialDisconnectForm(DisconnectForm):

    def save(self):

        # Add your own processing here if you do need access to the
        # socialaccount being deleted.

        # Ensure you call the parent class's save.
        # .save() does not return anything
        super(MyCustomSocialDisconnectForm, self).save()

        # Add your own processing here if you don't need access to the
        # socialaccount being deleted.
```

You have access to the following:

- `self.request` is the request object
- `self.accounts` is a list containing all of the user's `SocialAccount` objects.
- `self.cleaned_data['account']` contains the socialaccount being deleted. `.save()` issues the delete. So if you need access to the socialaccount beforehand, move your code before `.save()`.

settings.py:

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_FORMS = {'disconnect': 'mysite.forms.MyCustomSocialDisconnectForm'}
```

4.8 Templates

4.8.1 Overridable templates

allauth ships many templates, viewable in the [allauth/templates](#) directory.

For instance, the view corresponding to the `account_login` URL uses the template `account/login.html`. If you create a file with this name in your code layout, it can override the one shipped with allauth.

4.8.2 Template Tags

The following template tag libraries are available:

- `account`: tags for dealing with accounts in general
- `socialaccount`: tags focused on social accounts

Account Tags

Use `user_display` to render a user name without making assumptions on how the user is represented (e.g. render the username, or first name?):

```
{% load account %}

{% user_display user %}
```

Or, if you need to use in a `{% blocktrans %}`:

```
{% load account %}

{% user_display user as user_display %}
{% blocktrans %}{{ user_display }} has logged in...{% endblocktrans %}
```

Then, override the `ACCOUNT_USER_DISPLAY` setting with your project specific user display callable.

If you set `ACCOUNT_USERNAME_REQUIRED = False` and `ACCOUNT_USER_MODEL_USERNAME_FIELD = None`, then you can simply display the `user.email` with `{{ user }}`:

```
In case you forgot, your username is {{ user }}.
```

Social Account Tags

Use the `provider_login_url` tag to generate provider specific login URLs:

```
{% load socialaccount %}

<a href="{% provider_login_url "openid" openid="https://www.google.com/accounts/o8/id
↪" next="/success/url/" %}">Google</a>
<a href="{% provider_login_url "twitter" %}">Twitter</a>
```

Here, you can pass along an optional `process` parameter that indicates how to process the social login. You can choose between `login` and `connect`:

```
<a href="{% provider_login_url "twitter" process="connect" %}">Connect a Twitter_
↪account</a>
```

Furthermore, you can pass along an `action` parameter with value `reauthenticate` to indicate that you want the user to be re-prompted for authentication even if they already signed in before. For now, this is supported by Facebook, Google and Twitter only.

For Javascript based logins (e.g. when you enable the Facebook JS SDK), you will need to make sure that the required Javascript is loaded. The following tag loads all scripts for the enabled providers:

```
{% providers_media_js %}
```

For easy access to the social accounts for a user use:

```
{% get_social_accounts user as accounts %}
```

Then:

```
{{accounts.twitter}} -- a list of connected Twitter accounts
{{accounts.twitter.0}} -- the first Twitter account
{% if accounts %} -- if there is at least one social account
```

Finally, social authentication providers configured for the current site can be retrieved via:

```
{% get_providers as socialaccount_providers %}
```

Which will populate the `socialaccount_providers` variable in the template context with a list of configured social authentication providers. This supersedes the context processor used in version 0.21 and below.

4.9 Decorators

4.9.1 Verified E-mail Required

Even when email verification is not mandatory during signup, there may be circumstances during which you really want to prevent unverified users from proceeding. For this purpose you can use the following decorator:

```
from allauth.account.decorators import verified_email_required

@verified_email_required
def verified_users_only_view(request):
    ...
```

The behavior is as follows:

- If the user isn't logged in, it acts identically to the `login_required` decorator.
- If the user is logged in but has no verified e-mail address, an e-mail verification mail is automatically resent and the user is presented with a page informing them they need to verify their email address.

4.10 Advanced Usage

4.10.1 HTTPS

This app currently provides no functionality for enforcing views to be HTTPS only, or switching from HTTP to HTTPS (and back) on demand. There are third party packages aimed at providing precisely this, so please use these.

What is provided is the following:

- The protocol to be used for generating links (e.g. password forgotten) for e-mails is configurable by means of the `ACCOUNT_DEFAULT_HTTP_PROTOCOL` setting.
- Automatically switching to HTTPS is built-in for OAuth providers that require this (e.g. Amazon). However, remembering the original protocol before the switch and switching back after the login is not provided.

4.10.2 Custom User Models

If you use a custom user model you need to specify what field represents the `username`, if any. Here, `username` really refers to the field representing the nickname that the user uses to login, and not to some unique identifier (possibly including an e-mail address) as is the case for Django's `AbstractBaseUser.USERNAME_FIELD`.

Therefore, if your custom user model does not have a `username` field (again, not to be mistaken with an e-mail address or user id), you will need to set `ACCOUNT_USER_MODEL_USERNAME_FIELD` to `None`. This will disable username related functionality in `allauth`. Remember to also set `ACCOUNT_USERNAME_REQUIRED` to `False`.

Similarly, you will need to set `ACCOUNT_USER_MODEL_EMAIL_FIELD` to `None` or to the proper field (if other than `email`).

For example, if you want to use a custom user model that has `email` as the identifying field, and you don't want to collect usernames, you need the following in your settings.py:

```
ACCOUNT_USER_MODEL_USERNAME_FIELD = None
ACCOUNT_EMAIL_REQUIRED = True
ACCOUNT_USERNAME_REQUIRED = False
ACCOUNT_AUTHENTICATION_METHOD = 'email'
```

4.10.3 Creating and Populating User instances

The following adapter methods can be used to intervene in how User instances are created and populated with data

- `allauth.account.adapter.DefaultAccountAdapter`:
 - `is_open_for_signup(self, request)`: The default function returns `True`. You can override this method by returning `False` if you want to disable account signup.
 - `new_user(self, request)`: Instantiates a new, empty User.
 - `save_user(self, request, user, form)`: Populates and saves the User instance using information provided in the signup form.

- `populate_username(self, request, user)`: Fills in a valid username, if required and missing. If the username is already present, then it is assumed to be valid (unique).
- `confirm_email(self, request, email_address)`: Marks the email address as confirmed and saves to the db.
- `generate_unique_username(self, txts, regex=None)`: Returns a unique username from the combination of strings present in `txts` iterable. A regex pattern can be passed to the method to make sure the generated username matches it.
- `allauth.socialaccount.adapter.DefaultSocialAccountAdapter`:
 - `is_open_for_signup(self, request, socialaccount)`: The default function returns that is the same as `ACCOUNT_ADAPTER` in `settings.py`. You can override this method by returning `True/False` if you want to enable/disable `socialaccount` signup.
 - `new_user(self, request, sociallogin)`: Instantiates a new, empty `User`.
 - `save_user(self, request, sociallogin, form=None)`: Populates and saves the `User` instance (and related social login data). The signup form is not available in case of auto signup.
 - `populate_user(self, request, sociallogin, data)`: Hook that can be used to further populate the user instance (`sociallogin.account.user`). Here, `data` is a dictionary of common user properties (`first_name`, `last_name`, `email`, `username`, `name`) that the provider already extracted for you.

4.10.4 Invitations

Invitation handling is not supported, and most likely will not be any time soon. An invitation app could cover anything ranging from invitations of new users, to invitations of existing users to participate in restricted parts of the site. All in all, the scope of invitation handling is large enough to warrant being addressed in an app of its own.

Still, everything is in place to easily hook up any third party invitation app. The account adapter (`allauth.account.adapter.DefaultAccountAdapter`) offers the following methods:

- `is_open_for_signup(self, request)`. You can override this method to, for example, inspect the session to check if an invitation was accepted.
- `stash_verified_email(self, request, email)`. If an invitation was accepted by following a link in an email, then there is no need to send email verification mails after the signup is completed. Use this method to record the fact that an email address was verified.

4.10.5 Sending Email

Emails sent (e.g. in case of password forgotten or email confirmation) can be altered by providing your own templates. Templates are named as follows:

```
account/email/email_confirmation_signup_subject.txt
account/email/email_confirmation_signup_message.txt

account/email/email_confirmation_subject.txt
account/email/email_confirmation_message.txt
```

In case you want to include an HTML representation, add an HTML template as follows:

```
account/email/email_confirmation_signup_message.html

account/email/email_confirmation_message.html
```

The project does not contain any HTML email templates out of the box. When you do provide these yourself, note that both the text and HTML versions of the message are sent.

If this does not suit your needs, you can hook up your own custom mechanism by overriding the `send_mail` method of the account adapter (`allauth.account.adapter.DefaultAccountAdapter`).

4.10.6 Custom Redirects

If redirecting to statically configurable URLs (as specified in your project settings) is not flexible enough, then you can override the following adapter methods:

- `allauth.account.adapter.DefaultAccountAdapter`:
 - `get_login_redirect_url(self, request)`
 - `get_logout_redirect_url(self, request)`
 - `get_email_confirmation_redirect_url(self, request)`
 - `get_signup_redirect_url(self, request)`
- `allauth.socialaccount.adapter.DefaultSocialAccountAdapter`:
 - `get_connect_redirect_url(self, request, socialaccount)`

For example, redirecting to `/accounts/<username>/` can be implemented as follows:

```
# project/settings.py:
ACCOUNT_ADAPTER = 'project.users.adapter.MyAccountAdapter'

# project/users/adapter.py:
from django.conf import settings
from allauth.account.adapter import DefaultAccountAdapter

class MyAccountAdapter(DefaultAccountAdapter):

    def get_login_redirect_url(self, request):
        path = "/accounts/{username}/"
        return path.format(username=request.user.username)
```

4.10.7 Messages

The Django messages framework (`django.contrib.messages`) is used if it is listed in `settings.INSTALLED_APPS`. All messages (as in `django.contrib.messages`) are configurable by overriding their respective template. If you want to disable a message, simply override the message template with a blank one.

4.10.8 Admin

The Django admin site (`django.contrib.admin`) does not use Django allauth by default. Since Django admin provides a custom login view, it does not go through the normal Django allauth workflow.

Warning: This limitation means that Django allauth features are not applied to the Django admin site:

- `ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS_LIMIT` and `ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS_TIMEOUT` do not protect Django's admin login from being brute forced.

- Any other custom workflow that overrides the Django allauth adapter’s login method will not be applied.

An easy workaround for this is to require users to login before going to the Django admin site’s login page (note that the following would need to be applied to every instance of AdminSite):

```
from django.contrib import admin
from django.contrib.auth.decorators import login_required

admin.site.login = login_required(admin.site.login)
```

4.10.9 Customizing providers

When an existing provider doesn’t quite meet your needs, you might find yourself needing to customize a provider.

This can be achieved by subclassing an existing provider and making your changes there. Providers are defined as django applications, so typically customizing one will mean creating a django application in your project. This application will contain your customized urls.py, views.py and provider.py files. The behaviour that can be customized is beyond the scope of this documentation.

Warning: In your provider.py file, you will need to expose the provider class by having a module level attribute called `provider_classes` with your custom classes in a list. This allows your custom provider to be registered properly on the basis of the `INSTALLED_APPS` setting.

Be sure to use a custom id property on your provider class such that its default URLs do not clash with the provider you are subclassing.

```
class GoogleNoDefaultScopeProvider(GoogleProvider):
    id = 'google_no_scope'

    def get_default_scope(self):
        return []

provider_classes = [GoogleNoDefaultScopeProvider]
```

4.10.10 Changing provider scopes

Some projects may need more scopes than the default required for authentication purposes.

Scopes can be modified via `SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS` in your project settings.py file.

```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    '<ProviderNameHere>': {
        'SCOPE': [...]
```

You need to obtain the default scopes that allauth uses by looking in `allauth/socialaccount/providers/<ProviderNameHere>/provider.py` and look for `def get_default_scope(self):` method. Copy those default scopes into the `SCOPE` list shown above.

Example of adding `calendar.readonly` scope to Google scopes:


```
SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
    'google': {
        'SCOPE': [
            'profile',
            'email',
            'openid',
            'https://www.googleapis.com/auth/calendar.readonly'
        ],
    }
}
```

4.11 Frequently Asked Questions

4.11.1 Overall

Why don't you implement support for ... ?

This app is just about authentication. Anything that is project specific, such as making choices on what to display in a profile page, or, what information is stored for a user (e.g. home address, or favorite color?), is beyond scope and therefore not offered.

This information is nice and all, but... I need more!

Here are a few third party resources to help you get started:

- <https://dev.to/gajesh/the-complete-django-allauth-guide-la3>
- <https://learndjango.com/tutorials/django-allauth-tutorial>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2QLAc7RJ99s>
- <https://speakerdeck.com/tedtieken/signing-up-and-signing-in-users-in-django-with-django-allauth>
- <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/django-allauth>
- <http://www.sarahhagstrom.com/2013/09/the-missing-django-allauth-tutorial/>
- <https://github.com/aellerton/demo-allauth-bootstrap>

I think I found a security issue... now what?

Please report security issues only to django-allauth-security@googlegroups.com. This is a private list only open to long-time, highly trusted django-allauth developers, and its archives are not public.

You may also want to subscribe to django-allauth-announce@googlegroups.com to get notified about security releases.

4.11.2 Troubleshooting

The /accounts/ URL is giving me a 404

There is no such URL. Try `/accounts/login/` instead.

When I attempt to login I run into a 404 on /accounts/profile/

When you end up here you have successfully logged in. However, you will need to implement a view for this URL yourself, as whatever is to be displayed here is project specific. You can also decide to redirect elsewhere:

<https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/ref/settings/#login-redirect-url>

When I sign up I run into connectivity errors (connection refused et al)

You probably have not got an e-mail (SMTP) server running on the machine you are developing on. Therefore, allauth is unable to send verification mails.

You can work around this by adding the following line to `settings.py`:

```
EMAIL_BACKEND = 'django.core.mail.backends.console.EmailBackend'
```

This will avoid the need for an SMTP server as e-mails will be printed to the console. For more information, please refer to:

<https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/ref/settings/#email-host>

Why did you just close my issue?

Time is limited and I have to pick my battles. Please do not file the following types of issues:

- **Support questions, installation instructions, “How do I...?”:** please direct these questions elsewhere, for example here: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/django-allauth>
- **Documentation related complaints:** while the documentation can most certainly be improved, I am adhering to the debatable principle that keeping open issues around with respect to documentation is not very helpful in improving things. Please step in and file a pull request if you feel there is something unclear.
- **Project specific integration trouble:** In cases where allauth is just one piece of the puzzle and for example a stack trace indicates another module crashing, please try to come up with a stripped version of the issue where it is clear that allauth is the one that is misbehaving.
- **Social login trouble:** There are many reasons why the social login for a provider is not working for you. Common causes are errors in setting up the credential for the OAuth app and/or having setup invalid callback URLs. Filing issues stating that things are not working for you is not very helpful. It is simply not feasible to debug your specific setup. If you really do think that there is an issue in allauth, please do the initial debugging and analysis yourself, and, provide detailed information in the issue. If the issue does not point to any concrete issue in allauth, it is likely to get closed.

4.12 Release Notes

4.12.1 0.52.0 (unreleased)

Note worthy changes

- Officially support Django 4.1.
- New providers: OpenID Connect, Twitter (OAuth2).
- Introduced a new provider setting `OAUTH_PKCE_ENABLED` that enables the PKCE-enhanced Authorization Code Flow for OAuth 2.0 providers.

4.12.2 0.51.0 (2022-06-07)

Note worthy changes

- New providers: Snapchat, Hubspot, Pocket, Clever.

Security notice

The reset password form is protected by rate limits. There is a limit per IP, and per email. In previous versions, the latter rate limit could be bypassed by changing the casing of the email address. Note that in that case, the former rate limit would still kick in.

4.12.3 0.50.0 (2022-03-25)

Note worthy changes

- Fixed compatibility issue with setuptools 61.
- New providers: Drip.
- The Facebook API version now defaults to v13.0.

4.12.4 0.49.0 (2022-02-22)

Note worthy changes

- New providers: LemonLDAP::NG.
- Fixed `SignupForm` setting username and email attributes on the `User` class instead of a dummy user instance.
- Email addresses POST'ed to the email management view (done in order to resend the confirmation email) were not properly validated. Yet, these email addresses were still added as secondary email addresses. Given the lack of proper validation, invalid email addresses could have entered the database.
- New translations: Romanian.

Backwards incompatible changes

- The Microsoft `tenant` setting must now be specified using uppercase `TENANT`.
- Changed naming of `internal_reset_url_key` attribute in `allauth.account.views.PasswordResetFromKeyView` to `reset_url_key`.

4.12.5 0.48.0 (2022-02-03)

Note worthy changes

- New translations: Catalan, Bulgarian.
- Introduced a new setting `ACCOUNT_PREVENT_ENUMERATION` that controls whether or not information is revealed about whether or not a user account exists. **Warning:** this is a work in progress, password reset is covered, yet, signing up is not.

- The `ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_COOLDOWN` is now also respected when using HMAC based email confirmations. In earlier versions, users could trigger email verification mails without any limits.
- Added builtin rate limiting (see `ACCOUNT_RATE_LIMITS`).
- Added `internal_reset_url_key` attribute in `allauth.account.views.PasswordResetFromKeyView` which allows specifying a token parameter displayed as a component of password reset URLs.
- It is now possible to use allauth without having `sites` installed. Whether or not `sites` is used affects the data models. For example, the social app model uses a many-to-many pointing to the `sites` model if the `sites` app is installed. Therefore, enabling or disabling `sites` is not something you can do on the fly.
- The facebook provider no longer raises `ImproperlyConfigured` within `{% providers_media_js %}` when it is not configured.

Backwards incompatible changes

- The newly introduced `ACCOUNT_PREVENT_ENUMERATION` defaults to `True` impacting the current behavior of the password reset flow.
- The newly introduced rate limiting is by default turned on. You will need to provide a `429.html` template.
- The default of `SOCIALACCOUNT_STORE_TOKENS` has been changed to `False`. Rationale is that storing sensitive information should be opt in, not opt out. If you were relying on this functionality without having it explicitly turned on, please add it to your `settings.py`.

4.12.6 0.47.0 (2021-12-09)

Note worthy changes

- New providers: Gumroad.

Backwards incompatible changes

- Added a new setting `SOCIALACCOUNT_LOGIN_ON_GET` that controls whether or not the endpoints for initiating a social login (for example, `“/accounts/google/login/”`) require a POST request to initiate the handshake. As requiring a POST is more secure, the default of this new setting is `False`.

Security notice

Automatically signing in users into their account and connecting additional third party accounts via a simple redirect (`“/accounts/facebook/login/”`) can lead to unexpected results and become a security issue especially when the redirect is triggered from a malicious web site. For example, if an attacker prepares a malicious website that (ab)uses the Facebook password recovery mechanism to first sign into his/her own Facebook account, followed by a redirect to connect a new social account, you may end up with the attacker’s Facebook account added to the account of the victim. To mitigate this, `SOCIALACCOUNT_LOGIN_ON_GET` is introduced.

4.12.7 0.46.0 (2021-11-15)

Note worthy changes

- New providers: Gitea, MediaWiki.

- New translations: Georgian, Mongolian.
- Django 3.2 compatibility.

4.12.8 0.45.0 (2021-07-11)

Note worthy changes

- New providers: Feishu, NetIQ, Frontier, CILogin.

4.12.9 0.44.0 (2020-11-25)

Security notice

In previous versions, the mechanism to prevent too many failed login attempts (`ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS_LIMIT`) could be bypassed by changing the casing of the login.

Backwards incompatible changes

- The certificate key part of the `SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS` configuration has been renamed to `certificate_key`. This is done to prevent the key from being displayed without being masked in Django debug pages.

4.12.10 0.44.0

- Better compatibility with Django 3.2

4.12.11 0.43.0 (2020-10-15)

Note worthy changes

- New translation: Slovenian.
- If `ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS_LIMIT` is set and the user successfully resets their password, the timeout is cleared to allow immediate login.
- You can now limit the amount of email addresses a user can associate to his account by setting `ACCOUNT_MAX_EMAIL_ADDRESSES`.
- New providers: Apple, Okta, Stocktwits, Zoho, Zoom.
- If email verification is set to mandatory, the email address you use to login with must now be verified as well. In previous versions, it was sufficient if the account had at least one verified email address, not necessarily the one used to login with.
- Added a new setting: `ACCOUNT_SIGNUP_REDIRECT_URL` – the URL (or URL name) to redirect to directly after signing up.

Backwards incompatible changes

- In previous versions, the `allauth` app included a `base.html` template. This template could conflict with an equally named template at project level. Therefore, `base.html` has now been moved to `account/base.html` – you will need to check your templates and likely override `account/base.html` within your project.

4.12.12 0.42.0 (2020-05-24)

Note worthy changes

- New providers: EDX, Yandex, Mixer.
- Fixed Twitch `get_avatar_url()` method to use the profile picture retrieved by new user details endpoint introduced in version 0.40.0.
- The Facebook API version now defaults to v7.0.

4.12.13 0.41.0 (2019-12-18)

Security notice

- See [CVE-2019-19844](#).

Note worthy changes

- New providers: Exist.io., YNAB, Amazon Cognito.
- You can now store OAuth credentials directly in your `settings.SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS` settings instead of storing them in the database using a `SocialApp` record.
- Adding Keycloak Provider

Backwards incompatible changes

- Dropped Python 2 and Django 1 compatibility.

4.12.14 0.40.0 (2019-08-29)

Note worthy changes

- The `instagram` provider now extracts the user's full name.
- New provider: NextCloud (OAuth2)
- Added an `SDK_URL` setting for customizing the loading of the Facebook JavaScript SDK.
- Updated Twitch provider to use new authentication endpoints (<https://id.twitch.tv>) over deprecated v5 endpoints (<https://api.twitch.tv/kraken>)
- Added support for Patreon API v2, with API v1 set as default for backwards compatibility.

Backwards incompatible changes

- **Twitch:** The new API's profile data is different in both structure and content than the old V5 endpoint. Any project that relies on data from `SocialAccount.extra_data` should refer to the new API user endpoint documentation: <https://dev.twitch.tv/docs/api/reference/#get-users>

4.12.15 0.39.1 (2019-02-28)

Note worthy changes

- The `linkedin_oauth2` provider now gracefully deals with old V1 data that might still be present in `SocialAccount.extra_data`.

Backwards incompatible changes

- The `globus` provider's `extract_uid` now uses the `openid` required field `sub` instead of the `create_time` field.

4.12.16 0.39.0 (2019-02-26)

Note worthy changes

- New providers: JupyterHub (OAuth2), Steam (OpenID)
- Refactor translations: Portuguese (Portugal).
- Add testing for Django 2.2 (no code changes required)

Backwards incompatible changes

- `linkedin_oauth2`: As the LinkedIn V1 API is deprecated, the user info endpoint has been moved over to use the API V2. The format of the user `extra_data` is different and the profile picture is absent by default.

4.12.17 0.38.0 (2018-10-03)

Security notice

The `{% user_display user %}` tag did not escape properly. Depending on the username validation rules, this could lead to XSS issues.

Note worthy changes

- New provider: Vimeo (OAuth2).
- New translations: Basque.

4.12.18 0.37.1 (2018-08-27)

Backwards incompatible changes

- Dropped the `x-li-src: msdk` headers from the `linkedin_oauth2` handshake. This header is only required for mobile tokens, and breaks the regular flow. Use the `HEADERS` setting to add this header if you need it.

4.12.19 0.37.0 (2018-08-27)

Note worthy changes

- The Battle.net login backend now recognizes `apac` as a valid region.
- User model using a `UUIDField` as it's primary key can now be logged in upon email confirmation (if using `ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ON_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION`).
- New providers: Agave, Cern, Disqus, Globus.
- New translation: Danish.

4.12.20 0.36.0 (2018-05-08)

Note worthy changes

- New providers: Telegram, QuickBooks.
- The Facebook API version now defaults to `v2.12`.
- ORCID upgraded to use API `v2.1`.

Security notice

- In previous versions, the authentication backend did not invoke the `user_can_authenticate()` method, potentially allowing users with `is_active=False` to authenticate when the allauth authentication backend was used in a non allauth context.

4.12.21 0.35.0 (2018-02-02)

Note worthy changes

- Add support for Django 2.0

Security notice

- As an extra security measure on top of what the standard Django password reset token generator is already facilitating, allauth now adds the user email address to the hash such that whenever the user's email address changes the token is invalidated.

Backwards incompatible changes

- Drop support for Django 1.8 and Django 1.10.

Note worthy changes

- New provider: Azure, Microsoft Graph, Salesforce, Yahoo.

4.12.22 0.34.0 (2017-10-29)

Security notice

- The “Set Password” view did not properly check whether or not the user already had a usable password set. This allowed an attacker to set the password without providing the current password, but only in case the attacker already gained control over the victim’s session.

Note worthy changes

- New provider: Meetup.

4.12.23 0.33.0 (2017-08-20)

Note worthy changes

- Security: password reset tokens are now prevented from being leaked through the password reset URL.
- New providers: Patreon, Authentiq, Dataporten.
- Dropbox has been upgraded to API V2.
- New translation: Norwegian.

Backwards incompatible changes

- Dropped support for Django 1.9.

4.12.24 0.32.0 (2017-04-27)

Note worthy changes

- Improved AJAX support: the account management views (change/set password, manage e-mail addresses and social connections) now support AJAX GET requests. These views hand over all the required data for you to build your frontend application upon.
- New providers: Dwolla, Trello.
- Shopify: support for per-user access mode.

Backwards incompatible changes

- In previous versions, the views only responded with JSON responses when issuing AJAX requests of type POST. Now, the views also respond in JSON when making AJAX GET requests.
- The structure of the response for AJAX requests has changed. Previously, it contained a `form_errors` key containing all form validation errors, if any. Now, it contains a `form` key that describes the complete form, including the fields. Field specific errors are placed in `form.fields['some_field'].errors`, non-field errors in `form.errors`.
- The parameters passed to the Facebook JS SDK `FB.init()` method used to contain `cookie`, `status`, and `xfbml`, all set to `true`. These parameters are no longer explicitly passed. You can use the newly introduced `INIT_PARAMS` provider setting to provide your own values.

4.12.25 0.31.0 (2017-02-28)

Note worthy changes

- Added a new `user_logged_out` signal.
- OpenId: Added support for requesting additional data.
- New providers: Auth0, Box, Line, Naver, Kakao, Daum, MailChimp, Eventbrite.

Backwards incompatible changes

- Django 1.7 / Python 3.2 compatibility has been dropped.
- Due to providers being registered in the same file as their definition it was impossible to subclass a provider without having the parent be registered. This has been addressed. If you have implemented a custom provider, you will need to change `providers.registry.register(CustomProvider)` into `provider_classes = [CustomProvider]`.

4.12.26 0.30.0 (2017-01-01)

Note worthy changes

- Changed the algorithm that generates unique usernames. Previously, in case the provider did not hand over any information to base the username on, the username “user” extended with an ever increasing numeric suffix would be attempted until a free username was found. In case of a large number of existing users, this could result in many queries being executed before a free username would be found, potentially resulting in a denial of service. The new algorithm uses a random suffix and only one query to determine the final username.
- Added a new setting: `ACCOUNT_PRESERVE_USERNAME_CASING`. This setting determines whether the username is stored in lowercase (`False`) or whether its casing is to be preserved (`True`). Note that when casing is preserved, potentially expensive `__iexact` lookups are performed when filter on username. For now, the default is set to `True` to maintain backwards compatibility.
- The `OAuth2Adapter` class has gained a `get_callback_url` method for when customizing the callback URL is desired.
- The Battle.net login backend now accepts the `region` GET parameter.
- New providers: 500px, Discord.

Backwards incompatible changes

- In previous versions, the `DefaultAccountAdapter` contained a `username_regex` property and accompanying `error_messages['invalid_username']` validation error message. These have been removed in favor of using the regex validation already defined at the user model level. Alternatively, you can use the newly introduced `ACCOUNT_USERNAME_VALIDATORS` setting.
- The Battle.net backend no longer overrides username regex validation. In order to use battletags as usernames, you are expected to override either the `username` field on your `User` model, or to pass a custom validator which will accept the `#` character using the new `ACCOUNT_USERNAME_VALIDATORS` setting. Such a validator is available in `socialaccount.providers.battlenet.validators.BattletagUsernameValidator`.

4.12.27 0.29.0 (2016-11-21)

Note worthy changes

- Addressed Django 1.10 deprecation warnings.

4.12.28 0.28.0 (2016-10-13)

Security notice

- Previous versions contained a vulnerability allowing an attacker to alter the provider specific settings for `SCOPE` and/or `AUTH_PARAMS` (part of the larger `SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS` setting). The changes would persist across subsequent requests for all users, provided these settings were explicitly set within your project. These settings translate directly into request parameters, giving the attacker undesirable control over the OAuth(2) handshake. You are not affected if you did not explicitly configure these settings. Thanks to Ryan Kelly for reporting!

Note worthy changes

- New providers: Doximity.
- New translations: Korean.

4.12.29 0.27.0 (2016-08-18)

Note worthy changes

- Django 1.10 compatibility.
- The Twitter and GitHub providers now support querying of the email address.

Backwards incompatible changes

- When `ACCOUNT_SIGNUP_EMAIL_ENTER_TWICE` was turned on, the e-mail field key changed from `email` to `email1`, which could introduce subtle bugs. This has now been changed: there always is an `email` field, and optionally an `email2` field.

- The “You must type the same password each time” form validation error that can be triggered during signup is now added to the `password2` field instead of being added to the non field errors.
- The `email_confirmation_sent` signal is now passed `request`, `confirmation` and `signup` instead of only the `confirmation`.
- `ACCOUNT_PASSWORD_MIN_LENGTH` was already deprecated, but is now completely ignored if `AUTH_PASSWORD_VALIDATORS` is not empty.

4.12.30 0.26.1 (2016-07-25)

Note worthy changes

- Locale files wrongly packaged, fixed.
- Fixed bug (`KeyError`) when `ACCOUNT_SIGNUP_EMAIL_ENTER_TWICE` was set to `True`.

4.12.31 0.26.0 (2016-07-24)

Note worthy changes

- New providers: Weixin, Battle.net, Asana, Eve Online, 23andMe, Slack
- Django’s password validation mechanism (see `AUTH_PASSWORD_VALIDATORS`) is now used to validate passwords.
- By default, email confirmations are no longer stored in the database. Instead, the email confirmation mail contains an HMAC based key identifying the email address to confirm. The verification lookup includes a fallback to the previous strategy so that there is no negative impact on pending verification emails.
- A new setting `ACCOUNT_SIGNUP_EMAIL_ENTER_TWICE` was added, requiring users to input their email address twice. The setting `ACCOUNT_SIGNUP_PASSWORD_VERIFICATION` has been renamed to `ACCOUNT_SIGNUP_PASSWORD_ENTER_TWICE`.
- New translations: Latvian, Kyrgyz.

Backwards incompatible changes

- Dropped support for Django 1.6
- In order to accommodate for Django’s password validation, the `clean_password` method of the adapter now takes an (optional) `user` parameter as its second argument.
- The new HMAC based keys may contain colons. If you have forked `account/urls.py`, be sure to sync the `account_confirm_email` pattern.

4.12.32 0.25.2 (2016-03-13)

Note worthy changes

- Bug fix release (`MemcachedKeyCharacterError`: “Control characters not allowed”)

4.12.33 0.25.1 (2016-03-13)

Note worthy changes

- Bug fix release (AttributeError in password reset view).

4.12.34 0.25.0 (2016-03-12)

Note worthy changes

- Many providers were added: Reddit, Untappd, GitLab, Stripe, Pinterest, Shopify, Draugiem, DigitalOcean, Robinhood, Bitbucket(OAuth2).
- The account connections view is now AJAX aware.
- You can now customize the template extension that is being used to render all HTML templates (ACCOUNT_TEMPLATE_EXTENSION)
- In order to be secure by default, users are now blocked from logging in after exceeding a maximum number of failed login attempts (see ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS_LIMIT, ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS_TIMEOUT). Set ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS_LIMIT to None to disable this functionality. Important: while this protects the allauth login view, it does not protect Django's admin login from being brute forced.
- New translations: Arabic, Lithuanian

Backwards incompatible changes

None

4.12.35 0.24.1 (2015-11-09)

Note worthy changes

- Non-test code accidentally had test packages as a dependency.

Backwards incompatible changes

- Setting a password after logging in with a social account no longer logs out the user by default on Django 1.7+. Setting an initial password and changing the password both respect settings. ACCOUNT_LOGOUT_ON_PASSWORD_CHANGE.

4.12.36 0.24.0 (2015-11-08)

Note worthy changes

- Django 1.9b1 compatibility.
- Seppo Erviälä contributed a Finnish translation, thanks!
- Iurii Kriachko contributed a Basecamp provider, thanks!

Backwards incompatible changes

- Increased `SocialApp` key/secret/token sizes to 191, decreased `SocialAccount.uid` size to 191. The latter was done in order to accommodate for MySQL in combination with `utf8mb4` and constraints on `uid`. Note that `uid` is used to store OpenID URLs, which can theoretically be longer than 191 characters, although in practice this does not seem to be the case. In case you really need to control the `uid` length, set `settings.SOCIALACCOUNT_UID_MAX_LENGTH` accordingly. Migrations are in place.

4.12.37 0.23.0 (2015-08-02)

Note worthy changes

- David Friedman contributed Edmodo support, thanks!
- Added support for `ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ON_PASSWORD_RESET` (thanks Julien!)

Backwards incompatible changes

None

4.12.38 0.22.0 (2015-07-23)

Note worthy changes

- Reversal of the email confirmation url can now be overridden in the adapter (`get_email_confirmation_url`). Additionally, the complete confirmation email handling can be overridden via `send_confirmation_mail`.
- Template context processors are no longer used.
- The Facebook Graph API fields (`/me/?fields=...`) can now be configured using the provider `FIELDS` setting.

Backwards incompatible changes

- Dropped support for Python 2.6 and Django <1.6.
- The default Facebook Graph API version is now v2.4.
- Template context processors are no longer used. The context processor for `allauth.account` was already empty, and the context processor for `allauth.socialaccount` has been converted into the `:doc:{% get_providers %}` `<templates>` template tag.

4.12.39 0.21.0 (2015-07-02)

Note worthy changes

- You can now tweak the authentication params per OAuth provider, as you already could for OAuth2. Contributed by Peter Rowlands, thanks.
- Nattaphoom Ch. contributed a Thai translation, thanks!
- Guoyu Hao contributed a Baidu provider, thanks!

- Rod Xavier Bondoc contributed support logging out on password change (see setting: `ACCOUNT_LOGOUT_ON_PASSWORD_CHANGE`)

Backwards incompatible changes

- In version 0.20.0 an `account` migration (`0002_email_max_length`) was added to alter the maximum length of the email field. Unfortunately, a side effect of this migration was that the `unique=True` setting slipped through as well. Hardcoding this to `True` is wrong, as uniqueness actually depends on the `ACCOUNT_UNIQUE_EMAIL` setting. We cannot create a followup `0003` migration to set things straight, as the `0002` migration may fail on installations where email addresses are not unique. Therefore, we had to resort to changing an existing migration which is normally not the right thing to do. In case your installation has `ACCOUNT_UNIQUE_EMAIL` set to `True`, you need not take any further action. In case it is set to `False` and migration `0002` already ran, please issue a `--fake` migration down to `0001`, followed by a re-run of the updated `0002`.

4.12.40 0.20.0 (2015-05-25)

Note worthy changes

- Patrick Paul contributed a provider for Evernote, thanks!
- Josh Wright contributed a provider for Spotify, thanks!
- Björn Andersson added support for Dropbox OAuth2, thanks!
- guoqiao contributed a provider for Douban, thanks!

Backwards incompatible changes

- Given that the `max_length` for the Django 1.8 `EmailField` has been bumped to 254, allauth is following up. Migrations (`account`) are in place.

4.12.41 0.19.1 (2015-02-05)

Note worthy changes

- Fixed migrations when using South & Django 1.6.

4.12.42 0.19.0 (2015-01-04)

Note worthy changes

- Basil Shubin contributed an Odnoklassniki provider, thanks!
- Facebook: If the JS SDK is not available, for example due to a browser plugin like Disconnect.me that blocks it, login falls back to the regular non JS handshake.
- `is_safe_url` can now be overridden
- Facebook: The Graph API version is now configurable via `SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS`.
- A Firefox Accounts provider was added by Jannis Leidel, thanks!

- Josh Owen contributed Coinbase support, thanks!
- Tomas Babej contributed a Slovak translation, thanks!
- Moved existing migrations into `south_migrations`
- “zbryikt” contributed a Taiwanese Chinese translation, thanks!
- Added support for custom password rules via `clean_password`.

Backwards incompatible changes

- In the upcoming Django 1.8 it is no longer possible to hookup an unsaved `User` instance to a `SocialAccount`. Therefore, if you are inspecting the `sociallogin` object, you should now use `sociallogin.user` instead of `sociallogin.account.user`.
- When users logged in while `User.is_active` was `False`, they were sent to `/accounts/inactive/` in case of a social login, and received a form validation error in case of a local login. This needless inconsistency has been removed. The validation error no longer appears and local logins are also redirected to `/accounts/inactive/`.
- In case you were overriding the `ResetPasswordForm`: the `save` method now takes `request` as its first argument.
- All existing migrations have been moved into `south_migrations` packages, this in order not to conflict with Django’s built-in support for migrations. South 1.0 automatically picks up this new location. Upgrade South if you are still dependent on these migrations.

4.12.43 0.18.0 (2014-08-12)

Note worthy changes

- Storing social access tokens is now optional (`SOCIALACCOUNT_STORE_TOKENS`).
- `nimiq` contributed ORCID support, thanks.
- All forms are now pluggable via a new setting: `(SOCIAL)ACCOUNT_FORMS`.
- James Thompson contributed Windows Live support, thanks!

Backwards incompatible changes

- **SECURITY:** The Persona provider now requires the `AUDIENCE` parameter to be explicitly configured, as required by the Persona specification for security reasons.
- The inline Javascript is removed from the `fbconnect.html` template, which allows for a more strict Content-Security-Policy. If you were using the builtin `fbconnect.html` this change should go by unnoticed.

4.12.44 0.17.0 (2014-06-16)

Note worthy changes

- `sourenaraya` contributed Mail.Ru support, thanks.
- `account:` Justin Michalick contributed support to control session life time and age: `ACCOUNT_SESSION_COOKIE_AGE` and `ACCOUNT_SESSION_REMEMBER`.

- Serafeim Papastefanos contributed an Ukrainian translation, thanks!
- kkarwows contributed AppConfig support, thanks.
- socialaccount: Added Xing provider.
- socialaccount: Marcin Skarbek contributed Hubic support, thanks!
- Volodymyr Yatsyk contributed an Ukrainian translation, thanks!
- joke2k contributed an Italian translation, thanks!
- socialaccount: All providers now support the `VERIFIED_EMAIL` property have e-mail addresses forced to be interpreted as verified.

Backwards incompatible changes

None

4.12.45 0.16.1 (2014-03-12)

Note worthy changes

- Facebook login via Javascript was broken if `auth_type` was not set to `reauthenticate`, fixed.
- Support for hooking up a callback when `FB.init()` is ready (`allauth.facebook.onInit`)

Backwards incompatible changes

None

4.12.46 0.16.0 (2014-03-10)

Note worthy changes

- Nariman Gharib contributed a Persian translation, thanks!
- The custom signup form `save` has been deprecated in favour of a `def signup(request, user)` method.
- Facebook reauthentication now uses an `auth_nonce`.
- Added a new option `ACCOUNT_LOGIN_ON_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION`, to indicate whether or not e-mail confirmation is to automatically log in.
- socialaccount: Added Bitbucket provider.
- Jack Shedd contributed Tumblr support, thanks!
- Romanos Tsouropolis contributed Foursquare support, thanks!
- “excessivedemon” contributed Flickr support, thanks!
- Luis Diego García contributed Amazon and Paypal support, thanks!
- Stuart Ross contributed LinkedIn OAuth 2.0 support, thanks!

Backwards incompatible changes

- Previously, the `save(user)` was called on the custom signup form. However, this shadowed the existing `save` method in case a model form was used. To avoid confusion, the `save` method has been deprecated in favour of a `def signup(request, user)` method.
- The Amazon provider requires more space for `token_secret`, so the maximum length restriction has been dropped. Migrations are in place.

4.12.47 0.15.0 (2013-12-01)

Note worthy changes

- socialaccount: Added `is_auto_signup_allowed` to social account adapter.
- facebook: Added a new setting: `VERIFIED_EMAIL`.
- socialaccount: a collision on e-mail address when you sign up using a third party social account is now more clearly explained: “An account already exists with this e-mail address. Please sign in to that account first, then connect your Google account”.
- account: You are now automatically logged in after confirming your e-mail address during sign up.
- account: The `/accounts/login/` view now supports AJAX requests.
- facebook: The `fbconnect.js` script is now more pluggable.
- socialaccount: Markus Kaiserswerth contributed a Feedly provider, thanks!
- socialaccount: Dropped django-avatar support.
- openid: First, last and full name are now also queried together with the e-mail address. Thanks, @andrvb.
- openid: Compatibility fix for Django 1.6 (JSON serializer).
- account: Added support for `ACCOUNT_CONFIRM_EMAIL_ON_GET`.

Backwards incompatible changes

- Instead of directly rendering and returning a template, logging in while the account is inactive or not yet confirmed now redirects to two new views: `/accounts/inactive/` respectively `/accounts/confirm-email/`.
- The `account/verification_sent.html` template no longer receives the e-mail address in the context (`email`). Note that a message containing that e-mail address is still emitted using the messages framework.
- The `/accounts/confirm_email/key/` view has been renamed to `/accounts/confirm-email/` (human friendlier). Redirects are in place to handle old still pending confirmations.
- Built-in support for django-avatar has been removed. Offering such functionality means making choices which may not be valid for everyone. For example, allauth was downloading the image (which can take some time, or even block) in the context of the login, whereas a better place might be some celery background job. Additionally, in case of an error it simply ignored this. How about retries et al? Also, do you want to copy the avatar once at sign up, or do you want to update on each login? All in all, this functionality goes way beyond authentication and should be addressed elsewhere, beyond allauth scope. The original code has been preserved here so that you can easily reinstate it in your own project: <https://gist.github.com/pennersr/7571752>

4.12.48 0.14.2 (2013-11-16)

Note worthy changes

- Compatibility fix for logging in with Django 1.6.
- Maksim Rukomoynikov contributed a Russian translation, thanks!

Backwards incompatible changes

- In case you were using the internal method `generate_unique_username`, note that its signature has changed. It now takes a list of candidates to base the username on.

4.12.49 0.14.1 (2013-10-28)

Note worthy changes

- PyPi did not render the README.rst properly.

Backwards incompatible changes

None

4.12.50 0.14.0 (2013-10-28)

Note worthy changes

- Stuart Ross contributed AngelList support, thanks!
- LinkedIn: profile fields that are to be fetched are now configurable (`PROFILE_FIELDS` provider-level setting).
- Udi Oron contributed a Hebrew translation, thanks!
- Add setting `ACCOUNT_DEFAULT_HTTP_PROTOCOL` (HTTPS support).
- George Whewell contributed Instagram support, thanks!
- Refactored adapter methods relating to creating and populating `User` instances.
- User creation methods in the `Default(Social)AccountAdapter` now have access to the `request`.

Backwards incompatible changes

- The `socialaccount/account_inactive.html` template has been moved to `account/account_inactive.html`.
- The adapter API for creating and populating users has been overhauled. As a result, the `populate_new_user` adapter methods have disappeared. Please refer to the section on “Creating and Populating User Instances” for more information.

4.12.51 0.13.0 (2013-08-31)

Note worthy changes

- Koichi Harakawa contributed a Japanese translation, thanks!
- Added `is_open_for_signup` to `DefaultSocialAccountAdapter`.
- Added VK provider support.
- Marcin Spoczynski contributed a Polish translation, thanks!
- All views are now class-based.
- `django.contrib.messages` is now optional.
- “jresins” contributed a simplified Chinese, thanks!

Backwards incompatible changes

- The password reset from key success response now redirects to a “done” view (`/accounts/password/reset/key/done/`). This view has its own `account/password_reset_from_key_done.html` template. In previous versions, the success template was intertwined with the `account/password_reset_from_key.html` template.

4.12.52 0.12.0 (2013-07-01)

Note worthy changes

- Added support for re-authenticated (forced prompt) by means of a new `action="reauthenticate"` parameter to the `{% provider_login_url %}`
- Roberto Novaes contributed a Brazilian Portuguese translation, thanks!
- Daniel Eriksson contributed a Swedish translation, thanks!
- You can now logout from both allauth and Facebook via a Javascript helper: `window.allauth.facebook.logout()`.
- Connecting a social account is now a flow that needs to be explicitly triggered, by means of a `process="connect"` parameter that can be passed along to the `{% provider_login_url %}`, or a `process=connect` GET parameter.
- Tomas Marcik contributed a Czech translation, thanks!

Backwards incompatible changes

- The `{% provider_login_url %}` tag now takes an optional `process` parameter that indicates how to process the social login. As a result, if you include the template `socialaccount/snippets/provider_list.html` from your own overridden `socialaccount/connections.html` template, you now need to pass along the `process` parameter as follows: `{% include "socialaccount/snippets/provider_list.html" with process="connect" %}`.
- Instead of inlining the required Facebook SDK Javascript wrapper code into the HTML, it now resides into its own .js file (served with `{% static %}`). If you were using the builtin `fbconnect.html` this change should go by unnoticed.

4.12.53 0.11.1 (2013-06-04)

Note worthy changes

- Released (due to issue in disconnecting social accounts).

Backwards incompatible changes

None

4.12.54 0.11.0 (2013-06-02)

Note worthy changes

- Moved logic whether or not a social account can be disconnected to the `SocialAccountAdapter` (`validate_disconnect`).
- Added `social_account_removed` signal.
- Implemented CSRF protection (<http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-oauth-v2-30#section-10.12>).
- The `user_logged_in` signal now optionally receives a `sociallogin` parameter, in case of a social login.
- Added `social_account_added` (contributed by orblivion, thanks).
- Hatem Nassrat contributed Bitly support, thanks!
- Bojan Mihelac contributed a Croatian translation, thanks!
- Messages (as in `django.contrib.messages`) are now configurable through templates.
- Added support for differentiating e-mail handling (verification, required) between local and social accounts: `SOCIALACCOUNT_EMAIL_REQUIRED` and `SOCIALACCOUNT_EMAIL_VERIFICATION`.

Backwards incompatible changes

None

4.12.55 0.10.1 (2013-04-16)

Note worthy changes

- Cleaning of `username` can now be overridden via `DefaultAccountAdapter.clean_username`
- Fixed potential error (`assert`) when connecting social accounts.
- Added support for custom username handling in case of custom user models (`ACCOUNT_USER_MODEL_USERNAME_FIELD`).

Backwards incompatible changes

None

4.12.56 0.10.0 (2013-04-12)

Note worthy changes

- Chris Davis contributed Vimeo support, thanks!
- Added support for overriding the URL to return to after connecting a social account (`allauth.socialaccount.adapter.DefaultSocialAccountAdapter.get_connect_redirect_url`).
- Python 3 is now supported!
- Dropped dependency on (unmaintained?) `oauth2` package, in favor of `requests-oauthlib`.
- `account`: E-mail confirmation mails generated at signup can now be differentiated from regular e-mail confirmation mails by placing e.g. a welcome message into the `account/email/email_confirmation_signup*` templates. Thanks to Sam Solomon for the patch.
- `account`: Moved User instance creation to adapter so that e.g. username generation can be influenced. Thanks to John Bazik for the patch.
- Robert Balfre contributed Dropbox support, thanks!
- `socialaccount`: Added support for Weibo.
- `account`: Added support for sending HTML e-mail. Add `*_message.html` templates and they will be automatically picked up.
- Added support for passing along extra parameters to the OAuth2 authentication calls, such as `access_type` (Google) or `auth_type` (Facebook).
- Both the login and signup view now immediately redirect to the login redirect url in case the user was already authenticated.
- Added support for closing down signups in a pluggable fashion, making it easy to hookup your own invitation handling mechanism.
- Added support for passing along extra parameters to the `FB.login` API call.

Backwards incompatible changes

- Logout no longer happens on GET request. Refer to the `LogoutView` documentation for more background information. Logging out on GET can be restored by the setting `ACCOUNT_LOGOUT_ON_GET`. Furthermore, after logging out you are now redirected to `ACCOUNT_LOGOUT_REDIRECT_URL` instead of rendering the `account/logout.html` template.
- `LOGIN_REDIRECT_URLNAME` is now deprecated. Django 1.5 accepts both URL names and URLs for `LOGIN_REDIRECT_URL`, so we do so as well.
- `DefaultAccountAdapter.stash_email_verified` is now named `stash_verified_email`.
- Django 1.4.3 is now the minimal requirement.
- Dropped dependency on (unmaintained?) `oauth2` package, in favor of `requests-oauthlib`. So you will need to update your (virtual) environment accordingly.
- We noticed a very rare bug that affects end users who add Google social login to existing accounts. The symptom is you end up with users who have multiple primary email addresses which conflicts with assumptions made by the code. In addition to fixing the code that allowed duplicates to occur, there is a management command you can run if you think this effects you (and if it doesn't effect you there is no harm in running it anyways if you are unsure):

- `python manage.py account_unsetmultipleprimaryemails`
 - * Will silently remove primary flags for email addresses that aren't the same as `user.email`.
 - * If no primary `EmailAddress` is `user.email` it will pick one at random and print a warning.
- The expiry time, if any, is now stored in a new column `SocialToken.expires_at`. Migrations are in place.
- Furthermore, Facebook started returning longer tokens, so the maximum token length was increased. Again, migrations are in place.
- Login and signup views have been turned into class-based views.
- The template variable `facebook_perms` is no longer passed to the “facebook/fbconnect.html” template. Instead, `fb_login_options` containing all options is passed.

4.12.57 0.9.0 (2013-01-30)

Note worthy changes

- account: `user_signed_up` signal now emits an optional `sociallogin` parameter so that receivers can easily differentiate between local and social signups.
- account: Added `email_removed` signal.
- socialaccount: Populating of User model fields is now centralized in the adapter, splitting up `name` into `first_name` and `last_name` if these were not individually available.
- Ahmet Emre Aladağ contributed a Turkish translation, thanks!
- socialaccount: Added `SocialAccountAdapter` hook to allow for intervention in social logins.
- google: support for Google's `verified_email` flag to determine whether or not to send confirmation e-mails.
- Fábio Santos contributed a Portuguese translation, thanks!
- socialaccount: Added support for Stack Exchange.
- socialaccount: Added `get_social_accounts` template tag.
- account: Default URL to redirect to after login can now be overridden via the adapter, both for login and e-mail confirmation redirects.

Backwards incompatible changes

- `requests` is now a dependency (dropped `httplib2`).
- Added a new column `SocialApp.client_id`. The value of `key` needs to be moved to the new `client_id` column. The `key` column is required for Stack Exchange. Migrations are in place to handle all of this automatically.

4.12.58 0.8.3 (2012-12-06)

Note worthy changes

- Markus Thielen contributed a German translation, thanks!

- The `site` foreign key from `SocialApp` to `Site` has been replaced by a `ManyToManyField`. Many apps can be used across multiple domains (Facebook cannot).
- `account`: Added adapter class for increased pluggability. Added hook for 3rd party invitation system to by pass e-mail verification (`stash_email_verified`). Moved sending of mail to adapter.
- `account`: Added option to completely disable e-mail verification during signup.

Backwards incompatible changes

- The `ACCOUNT_EMAIL_VERIFICATION` setting is no longer a boolean based setting. Use a string value of “none”, “optional” or “mandatory” instead.
- The `template` “`account/password_reset_key_message.txt`” has been moved to “`account/email/password_reset_key_message.txt`”. The subject of the message has been moved into a template (“`account/email/password_reset_key_subject.txt`”).
- The `site` foreign key from `SocialApp` to `Site` has been replaced by a `ManyToManyField`. Many apps can be used across multiple domains (Facebook cannot).

4.12.59 0.8.2 (2012-10-10)

Note worthy changes

- Twitter: Login was broken due to change at in URLs at Twitter, fixed.
- LinkedIn: Added support for passing along the OAuth scope.
- `account`: Improved e-mail confirmation error handling, no more confusing 404s.
- `account`: Aldiantoro Nugroho contributed support for a new setting: `ACCOUNT_USERNAME_MIN_LENGTH`
- `socialaccount`: Added preliminary support for Mozilla Persona.
- `account`: Sam Solomon added various signals for email and password related changes.
- `account`: Usernames may now contain `@`, `+`, `.` and `-` characters.

Backwards incompatible changes

- Dropped support for `CONTACT_EMAIL` from the `account` template context processor. It was never documented and only used in the templates as an example – there is no need to pollute the `allauth` settings with that. If your templates rely on it then you will have to put it in a context processor yourself.

4.12.60 0.8.1 (2012-09-03)

Note worthy changes

- Python 2.6.2 compatibility issue, fixed.
- The example project was unintentionally packaged, fixed.

Backwards incompatible changes

None

4.12.61 0.8.0 (2012-09-01)

Note worthy changes

- account: Dropped dependency on the emailconfirmation app, integrating its functionality into the account app. This change is of major impact, please refer to the documentation on how to upgrade.
- account: Documented ACCOUNT_USERNAME_REQUIRED. This is actually not a new setting, but it somehow got overlooked in the documentation.
- account/socialaccount: Dropped the _tags postfix from the template tag libraries. Simply use {% load account %} and {% load socialaccount %}.
- Added signup and social login signals.
- SoundCloud: Rabi Alam contributed a SoundCloud provider, thanks!
- account: Sam Solomon cleaned up the e-mail management view: added proper redirect after POSTs, prevent deletion of primary e-mail. Thanks.
- account: When signing up, instead of generating a completely random username a more sensible username is automatically derived from first/last name or e-mail.

Backwards incompatible changes

- allauth now depends on Django 1.4 or higher.
- Major impact: dropped dependency on the emailconfirmation app, as this project is clearly left unmaintained. Important tickets such as <https://github.com/pinax/django-email-confirmation/pull/5> are not being addressed. All models and related functionality have been directly integrated into the allauth.account app. When upgrading take care of the following:
 - The emailconfirmation setting EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_DAYS has been replaced by ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_EXPIRE_DAYS.
 - Instead of directly confirming the e-mail address upon the GET request the confirmation is now processed as part of an explicit POST. Therefore, a new template account/email_confirm.html must be setup.
 - Existing emailconfirmation data should be migrated to the new tables. For this purpose a special management command is available: `python manage.py account_emailconfirmationmigration`. This command does not drop the old emailconfirmation tables – you will have to do this manually yourself. Why not use South? EmailAddress uniqueness depends on the configuration (ACCOUNT_UNIQUE_EMAIL), South does not handle settings dependent database models.
- {% load account_tags %} is deprecated, simply use: {% load account %}
- {% load socialaccount_tags %} is deprecated, simply use: {% load socialaccount %}

4.12.62 0.7.0 (2012-07-18)

Note worthy changes

- Facebook: Facundo Gaich contributed support for dynamically deriving the Facebook locale from the Django locale, thanks!.
- OAuth: All OAuth/OAuth2 tokens are now consistently stored across the board. Cleaned up OAuth flow removing superfluous redirect.
- Facebook: Dropped Facebook SDK dependency.
- socialaccount: DRY focused refactoring of social login.
- socialaccount: Added support for Google OAuth2 and Facebook OAuth2. Fixed GitHub.
- account: Added `verified_email_required` decorator.
- socialaccount: When signing up, `user.first/last_name` were always taken from the provider signup data, even when a custom signup form was in place that offered user inputs for editing these fields. Fixed.

Backwards incompatible changes

None

4.12.63 0.6.0 (2012-06-20)

Note worthy changes

- account: Added `ACCOUNT_USER_DISPLAY` to render a user name without making assumptions on how the user is represented.
- allauth, socialaccount: Removed the last remaining bits of hardcodedness with respect to the enabled social authentication providers.
- account: Added `ACCOUNT_AUTHENTICATION_METHOD` setting, supporting login by username, e-mail or both.

Backwards incompatible changes

- The `ACCOUNT_EMAIL_AUTHENTICATION` setting has been dropped in favor of `ACCOUNT_AUTHENTICATION_METHOD`.
- The login form field is now always named `login`. This used to be either `username` or `email`, depending on the authentication method. If needed, update your templates accordingly.
- The allauth template tags (containing template tags for OpenID, Twitter and Facebook) have been removed. Use the socialaccount template tags instead (specifically: `{% provider_login_url ... %}`).
- The `allauth.context_processors.allauth` context processor has been removed, in favor of `allauth.socialaccount.context_processors.socialaccount`. In doing so, all hardcodedness with respect to providers (e.g `allauth.facebook_enabled`) has been removed.

4.12.64 0.5.0 (2012-06-08)

Note worthy changes

- account: Added setting `ACCOUNT_PASSWORD_MIN_LENGTH` for specifying the minimum password length.
- socialaccount: Added generic OAuth2 support. Added GitHub support as proof of concept.
- socialaccount: More refactoring: generic provider & OAuth consumer approach. Added LinkedIn support to test this approach.
- socialaccount: Introduced generic models for storing social apps, accounts and tokens in a central and consistent manner, making way for adding support for more account providers. Note: there is more refactoring to be done – this first step only focuses on the database models.
- account: E-mail confirmation mails are now automatically resent whenever a user attempts to login with an unverified e-mail address (if `ACCOUNT_EMAIL_VERIFICATION=True`).

Backwards incompatible changes

- Upgrade your `settings.INSTALLED_APPS`: Replace `allauth.<provider>` (where provider is one of `twitter`, `facebook` or `openid`) with `allauth.socialaccount.providers.<provider>`
- All provider related models (`FacebookAccount`, `FacebookApp`, `TwitterAccount`, `TwitterApp`, `OpenIDAccount`) have been unified into generic `SocialApp` and `SocialAccount` models. South migrations are in place to move the data over to the new models, after which the original tables are dropped. Therefore, be sure to run migrate using South.

4.12.65 0.4.0 (2012-03-25)

Note worthy changes

- account: The `render_value` parameter of all `PasswordInput` fields used can now be configured via a setting.
- account: Added support for prefixing the subject of sent emails.
- account: Added support for a plugging in a custom signup form used for additional questions to ask during signup.
- account: `is_active` is no longer used to keep users with an unverified e-mail address from logging in.
- Dropping uniform dependency. Moved uniform templates into example project.

Backwards incompatible changes

None

4.12.66 0.3.0 (2012-01-19)

Note worthy changes

- The e-mail authentication backend now attempts to use the ‘username’ parameter as an e-mail address. This is needed to properly integrate with other apps invoking `authenticate`.

- SmileyChris contributed support for automatically generating a user name at signup when `ACCOUNT_USERNAME_REQUIRED` is set to `False`.
- Vuong Nguyen contributed support for (optionally) asking for the password just once during signup (`ACCOUNT_SIGNUP_PASSWORD_VERIFICATION`).
- The Twitter oauth sequence now respects the “`oauth_callback`” parameter instead of defaulting to the callback URL configured at Twitter.
- Pass along `?next=` parameter between login and signup views.
- Added Dutch translation.
- Added template tags for pointing to social login URLs. These tags automatically pass along any `?next=` parameter. Additionally, added an overall `allauth_tags` that gracefully degrades when e.g. `allauth.facebook` is not installed.
- Pass along next URL, if any, at `/accounts/social/signup/`.
- Duplicate email address handling could throw a `MultipleObjectsReturned` exception, fixed.
- Removed separate social account login view, in favour of having a single unified login view including both forms of login.
- Added support for passing along a next URL parameter to Facebook, OpenID logins.
- Added support for django-avatar, copying the Twitter profile image locally on signup.
- `allauth/account/forms.py` (`BaseSignupForm.clean_email`): With
`ACCOUNT_EMAIL_REQUIRED=False`, empty email addresses were considered duplicates. Fixed.
- The existing migrations for `allauth.openid` were not compatible with MySQL due to the use of an `URLField` with `max_length` above 255. The issue has now been addressed but unfortunately at the cost of the existing migrations for this app. Existing installations will have to be dealt with manually (altering the “identity” column of `OpenIDAccount`, deleting ghost migrations).

Backwards incompatible changes

- None

CHAPTER 5

Indices and tables

- `genindex`
- `search`