Using temporary URLs

Even though an object might be stored in a private container, you may still grant temporary access to it. This is known as a *temporary* URL, or TempURL.

Prerequisites

In order to manage TempURLs, be sure that you have installed and configured the swift command-line interface (CLI). There is presently no way to create TempURLs with the openstack CLI.

Also, ensure that you have configured a private container, i.e. one with an empty Read ACL. The examples in this how-to guide assume that your container is named private-container.

Setting a TempURL shared secret

In order to be able to create TempURLs, you must first create a shared secret at the account level. You should create a secret that is hard to guess, such as one generated by a utility like pwgen:

```
TEMP_URL_KEY=`pwgen 32 1`
```

To set the account-level secret, proceed with the following command:

OpenStack CLI Sv

Swift CLI

\$ openstack
object store
account set -property TempURL-Key=\$
{TEMP_URL_KEY}

```
$ swift post -m
Temp-Url-Key:$
{TEMP_URL_KEY}
```

Note that since this an account-level setting, you invoke swift post without a container or object

name. The TempURL secret is not encrypted or hashed; you can read it back at the $\ensuremath{\mathsf{TempURL}}$ account level with the following command:

OpenStack CLI **Swift CLI**

\$ openstack object store account show	
++ Field Value	
++ Account AUTH_30a7768a0ffc40359d6110f21a6e7d88	
Bytes 24	
\$ swift stat	
Account: AUTH_30a7768a0ffc40359d6110f21a6e7d88 Containers: 2 Objects: 2 Bytes: 24	
Objects in policy "default-placement-bytes": 0 Bytes in policy "default-placement-bytes": 0 Containers in policy "default-placement": 2 Objects in policy "default-placement": 2 Bytes in policy "default-placement": 24 Meta Temp-Url-Key:	
tooNgeiNgieJe6bohg7teik8eiDeeMai X-Timestamp:	
1670245963.98328 X-Account-Bytes-Used-Actual: 8192 X-Trans-Id:	
tx00000fbce1bedc1e2b138-00638dee4b-301ddeb- default	ect
X-Openstack-Request-Id: tx00000fbce1bedc1e2b138-00638dee4b-301ddeb- default	vate container, select a duration
Accept-Ranges: bytes Content-Type: text/plain;	elow uses 1 hour (3,600 seconds)
charset=utf-8	

- the HTTP method for which the TempURL should apply (usually GET),
- the TempURL lifetime, in seconds,
- the full path to the object including
 - the /v1 prefix,
 - the account identifier starting with AUTH_,

- the container name,
- the object name,
- the TempURL key.

When specified in this way, the command returns a path similar to the following:

Accessing objects via their TempURL

You must then use your freshly generated TempURL path as the path in a URL pointing to the object. This will enable you to fetch the object using a simple HTTP client, like <code>curl</code>:

If you (or someone else) were to attempt to fetch the same URL *after* its lifetime expired, they would be met with an HTTP 401 error:

```
$ curl -i 'https://swift-fra1.citycloud.com:8080/swift/v1/
AUTH_30a7768a0ffc40359d6110f21a6e7d88/private-container/testobj.txt?
temp_url_sig=995d136bf2a8b1140d4b26886c9a8fc73bfb6c0d&temp_url_expires=1670250048
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
content-length: 12
x-trans-id: tx0000001113c5020d8a1de-00638df0ea-301ddeb-default
x-openstack-request-id: tx0000001113c5020d8a1de-00638df0ea-301ddeb-default
accept-ranges: bytes
content-type: text/plain; charset=utf-8
date: Mon, 05 Dec 2022 14:23:54 GMT
```

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