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# Python

unknown

Jul 21, 2023



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## HISTORY

```
class keyrings.alt.file.Encrypted
```

Bases: object

PyCryptodome-backed Encryption support

```
block_size = 32
```

```
scheme = '[PBKDF2] AES256.CFB'
```

```
version = '1.0'
```

```
class keyrings.alt.file.EncryptedKeyring
```

Bases: *Encrypted*, Keyring

PyCryptodome File Keyring

```
decrypt(password_encrypted, assoc=None)
```

Given a password encrypted by a previous call to *encrypt*, and *assoc* (byte string, optional), return the original byte string.

*assoc* provides associated data (typically: service and username)

```
encrypt(password, assoc=None)
```

Given a password (byte string) and *assoc* (byte string, optional), return an encrypted byte string.

*assoc* provides associated data (typically: service and username)

```
filename = 'crypted_pass.cfg'
```

```
keyring_key
```

Much like the property builtin, but only implements `__get__`, making it a non-data property, and can be subsequently reset.

See <http://users.rcn.com/python/download/Descriptor.htm> for more information.

```
>>> class X(object):
...     @NonDataProperty
...     def foo(self):
...         return 3
>>> x = X()
>>> x.foo
3
>>> x.foo = 4
>>> x.foo
4
```

```
'...' below should be 'jaraco.classes' but for pytest-dev/pytest#3396 >>> X.foo
<...properties.NonDataProperty object at ...>
```

**priority = 0.6**

**pw\_prefix = b'pw:'**

**class** keyrings.alt.file.PlaintextKeyring

Bases: Keyring

Simple File Keyring with no encryption

**decrypt**(password\_encrypted, assoc=None)

Directly return encrypted password, ignore associated data.

**encrypt**(password, assoc=None)

Directly return the password itself, ignore associated data.

**filename = 'keyring\_pass.cfg'**

**priority = 0.5**

Applicable for all platforms, but not recommended

**scheme = 'no encryption'**

**version = '1.0'**

**class** keyrings.alt.Gnome.Keyring

Bases: KeyringBackend

Gnome Keyring

**KEYRING\_NAME = None**

Name of the keyring in which to store the passwords. Use None for the default keyring.

**delete\_password**(service, username)

Delete the password for the username of the service.

**get\_password**(service, username)

Get password of the username for the service

**property** keyring\_name

**priority**

Like @property but applies at the class level.

```
>>> class X(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     val = None
...     @classproperty
...     def foo(cls):
...         return cls.val
...     @foo.setter
...     def foo(cls, val):
...         cls.val = val
>>> X.foo
>>> X.foo = 3
>>> X.foo
3
```

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```
>>> x = X()
>>> x.foo
3
>>> X.foo = 4
>>> x.foo
4
```

Setting the property on an instance affects the class.

```
>>> x.foo = 5
>>> x.foo
5
>>> X.foo
5
>>> vars(x)
{}
>>> X().foo
5
```

Attempting to set an attribute where no setter was defined results in an `AttributeError`:

```
>>> class GetOnly(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     @classproperty
...     def foo(cls):
...         return 'bar'
>>> GetOnly.foo = 3
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
AttributeError: can't set attribute
```

It is also possible to wrap a classmethod or staticmethod in a classproperty.

```
>>> class Static(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     @classproperty
...     @classmethod
...     def foo(cls):
...         return 'foo'
...     @classproperty
...     @staticmethod
...     def bar():
...         return 'bar'
>>> Static.foo
'foo'
>>> Static.bar
'bar'
```

### Legacy

For compatibility, if the metaclass isn't specified, the legacy behavior will be invoked.

```
>>> class X:
...     val = None
...     @classproperty
```

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```

...     def foo(cls):
...         return cls.val
...     @foo.setter
...     def foo(cls, val):
...         cls.val = val
>>> X.foo
>>> X.foo = 3
>>> X.foo
3
>>> x = X()
>>> x.foo
3
>>> X.foo = 4
>>> x.foo
4

```

Note, because the metaclass was not specified, setting a value on an instance does not have the intended effect.

```

>>> x.foo = 5
>>> x.foo
5
>>> X.foo # should be 5
4
>>> vars(x) # should be empty
{'foo': 5}
>>> X().foo # should be 5
4

```

**set\_password**(service, username, password)

Set password for the username of the service

**class** keyrings.alt.Google.**DocsKeyring**(credential, source, crypter, collection=None, client=None, can\_create=True, input\_getter=<built-in function input>)

Bases: KeyringBackend

Backend that stores keyring on Google Docs. Note that login and any other initialisation is deferred until it is actually required to allow this keyring class to be added to the global `_all_keyring` list.

**CONFLICT** = -1

**FAIL** = 0

**OK** = 1

**property** client

**property** collection

**delete\_password**(service, username)

Delete the password for the username of the service.

If the backend cannot delete passwords, raise `PasswordDeleteError`.



**get\_password**(*service, username*)

Get password of the username for the service

**keyring\_title** = 'GoogleKeyring'

**priority**

Like @property but applies at the class level.

```
>>> class X(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     val = None
...     @classproperty
...     def foo(cls):
...         return cls.val
...     @foo.setter
...     def foo(cls, val):
...         cls.val = val
>>> X.foo
>>> X.foo = 3
>>> X.foo
3
>>> x = X()
>>> x.foo
3
>>> X.foo = 4
>>> x.foo
4
```

Setting the property on an instance affects the class.

```
>>> x.foo = 5
>>> x.foo
5
>>> X.foo
5
>>> vars(x)
{}
>>> X().foo
5
```

Attempting to set an attribute where no setter was defined results in an AttributeError:

```
>>> class GetOnly(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     @classproperty
...     def foo(cls):
...         return 'bar'
>>> GetOnly.foo = 3
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
AttributeError: can't set attribute
```

It is also possible to wrap a classmethod or staticmethod in a classproperty.

```
>>> class Static(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     @classproperty
```

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```

...     @classmethod
...     def foo(cls):
...         return 'foo'
...     @classproperty
...     @staticmethod
...     def bar():
...         return 'bar'
>>> Static.foo
'foo'
>>> Static.bar
'bar'

```

*Legacy*

For compatibility, if the metaclass isn't specified, the legacy behavior will be invoked.

```

>>> class X:
...     val = None
...     @classproperty
...     def foo(cls):
...         return cls.val
...     @foo.setter
...     def foo(cls, val):
...         cls.val = val
>>> X.foo
>>> X.foo = 3
>>> X.foo
3
>>> x = X()
>>> x.foo
3
>>> X.foo = 4
>>> x.foo
4

```

Note, because the metaclass was not specified, setting a value on an instance does not have the intended effect.

```

>>> x.foo = 5
>>> x.foo
5
>>> X.foo # should be 5
4
>>> vars(x) # should be empty
{'foo': 5}
>>> X().foo # should be 5
4

```

**set\_password**(service, username, password)

Set password for the username of the service

**class** keyrings.alt.Google.**EnvironCredential**

Bases: EnvironCredential

Retrieve credentials from specifically named environment variables

**class** `keyrings.alt.google.KeyczarDocsKeyring`

Bases: [`DocsKeyring`](#)

Google Docs keyring using keyczar initialized from environment variables

**supported()**

Return if this keyring supports current environment: -1: not applicable

0: suitable 1: recommended

**class** `keyrings.alt.keyczar.BaseCrypter`

Bases: `Crypter`

Base Keyczar keyset encryption and decryption. The keyset initialisation is deferred until required.

**property crypter**

The actual keyczar crypter

**decrypt**(*value*)

Decrypt the value.

**encrypt**(*value*)

Encrypt the value.

**abstract property encrypting\_keyset\_location**

Location for the encrypting keyset. Use None to indicate that the main keyset is not encrypted

**abstract property keyset\_location**

Location for the main keyset that may be encrypted or not

**class** `keyrings.alt.keyczar.Crypter`(*keyset\_location*, *encrypting\_keyset\_location=None*)

Bases: [`BaseCrypter`](#)

A Keyczar crypter using locations specified in the constructor

**property encrypting\_keyset\_location**

Location for the encrypting keyset. Use None to indicate that the main keyset is not encrypted

**property keyset\_location**

Location for the main keyset that may be encrypted or not

**class** `keyrings.alt.keyczar. EnvironCrypter`

Bases: [`BaseCrypter`](#)

A Keyczar crypter using locations specified by environment vars

**ENC\_KEYSET\_ENV\_VAR** = 'KEYRING\_KEYCZAR\_ENCRYPTING\_LOCATION'

**KEYSET\_ENV\_VAR** = 'KEYRING\_KEYCZAR\_ENCRYPTED\_LOCATION'

**property encrypting\_keyset\_location**

Location for the encrypting keyset. Use None to indicate that the main keyset is not encrypted

**property keyset\_location**

Location for the main keyset that may be encrypted or not

`keyrings.alt.keyczar.has_keyczar()`

```
class keyrings.alt.multi.MultipartKeyringWrapper(keyring, max_password_size=512)
```

Bases: KeyringBackend

A wrapper around an existing keyring that breaks the password into smaller parts to handle implementations that have limits on the maximum length of passwords i.e. Windows Vault

```
delete_password(service, username)
```

Delete the password for the username of the service.

If the backend cannot delete passwords, raise PasswordDeleteError.

```
get_password(service, username)
```

Get password of the username for the service

```
priority = 0
```

```
set_password(service, username, password)
```

Set password for the username of the service

```
class keyrings.alt.pyfs.BasicKeyring(crypter, filename=None, can_create=True, cache_timeout=None)
```

Bases: KeyringBackend

BasicKeyring is a Pyfilesystem-based implementation of keyring.

It stores the password directly in the file, and supports encryption and decryption. The encrypted password is stored in base64 format. Being based on Pyfilesystem the file can be local or network-based and served by any of the filesystems supported by Pyfilesystem including Amazon S3, FTP, WebDAV, memory and more.

**property config**

load the passwords from the config file

```
decrypt(password_encrypted)
```

Decrypt the password.

```
delete_password(service, username)
```

Delete the password for the username of the service.

If the backend cannot delete passwords, raise PasswordDeleteError.

```
encrypt(password)
```

Encrypt the password.

**file\_path**

Much like the property builtin, but only implements `__get__`, making it a non-data property, and can be subsequently reset.

See <http://users.rcn.com/python/download/Descriptor.htm> for more information.

```
>>> class X(object):
...     @NonDataProperty
...     def foo(self):
...         return 3
>>> x = X()
>>> x.foo
3
>>> x.foo = 4
>>> x.foo
4
```

'...' below should be 'jaraco.classes' but for pytest-dev/pytest#3396 >>> X.foo  
<...properties.NonDataProperty object at ...>

### property filename

The filename used to store the passwords.

### get\_password(service, username)

Read the password from the file.

### priority

Like @property but applies at the class level.

```
>>> class X(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     val = None
...     @classproperty
...     def foo(cls):
...         return cls.val
...     @foo.setter
...     def foo(cls, val):
...         cls.val = val
>>> X.foo
>>> X.foo = 3
>>> X.foo
3
>>> x = X()
>>> x.foo
3
>>> X.foo = 4
>>> x.foo
4
```

Setting the property on an instance affects the class.

```
>>> x.foo = 5
>>> x.foo
5
>>> X.foo
5
>>> vars(x)
{}
>>> X().foo
5
```

Attempting to set an attribute where no setter was defined results in an AttributeError:

```
>>> class GetOnly(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     @classproperty
...     def foo(cls):
...         return 'bar'
>>> GetOnly.foo = 3
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
AttributeError: can't set attribute
```

It is also possible to wrap a classmethod or staticmethod in a classproperty.

```
>>> class Static(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     @classproperty
...     @classmethod
...     def foo(cls):
...         return 'foo'
...     @classproperty
...     @staticmethod
...     def bar():
...         return 'bar'
>>> Static.foo
'foo'
>>> Static.bar
'bar'
```

### Legacy

For compatibility, if the metaclass isn't specified, the legacy behavior will be invoked.

```
>>> class X:
...     val = None
...     @classproperty
...     def foo(cls):
...         return cls.val
...     @foo.setter
...     def foo(cls, val):
...         cls.val = val
>>> X.foo
>>> X.foo = 3
>>> X.foo
3
>>> x = X()
>>> x.foo
3
>>> X.foo = 4
>>> x.foo
4
```

Note, because the metaclass was not specified, setting a value on an instance does not have the intended effect.

```
>>> x.foo = 5
>>> x.foo
5
>>> X.foo # should be 5
4
>>> vars(x) # should be empty
{'foo': 5}
>>> X().foo # should be 5
4
```

**set\_password**(service, username, password)

Write the password in the file.

```
class keyrings.alt.pyfs.EncryptedKeyring(crypter, filename=None, can_create=True,
                                         cache_timeout=None)
```

Bases: *BasicKeyring*

Encrypted Pyfilesystem Keyring

**class** `keyrings.alt.pyfs.KeyczarKeyring`

Bases: *EncryptedKeyring*

Encrypted Pyfilesystem Keyring using Keyczar keysets specified in environment vars

**class** `keyrings.alt.pyfs.PlaintextKeyring(filename=None, can_create=True, cache_timeout=None)`

Bases: *BasicKeyring*

Unencrypted Pyfilesystem Keyring

`keyrings.alt.pyfs.has_pyfs()`

Does this environment have pyfs 1.x installed? Should return False even when Mercurial's Demand Import allowed import of fs.\*.

**class** `keyrings.alt.Windows.EncryptedKeyring`

Bases: *Keyring*

A File-based keyring secured by Windows Crypto API.

**decrypt**(*password\_encrypted, assoc=None*)

Decrypt the password using the CryptAPI.

**encrypt**(*password, assoc=None*)

Encrypt the password using the CryptAPI.

**filename** = 'wincrypto\_pass.cfg'

**priority**

Like @property but applies at the class level.

```
>>> class X(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     val = None
...     @classproperty
...     def foo(cls):
...         return cls.val
...     @foo.setter
...     def foo(cls, val):
...         cls.val = val
>>> X.foo
>>> X.foo = 3
>>> X.foo
3
>>> x = X()
>>> x.foo
3
>>> X.foo = 4
>>> x.foo
4
```

Setting the property on an instance affects the class.

```

>>> x.foo = 5
>>> x.foo
5
>>> X.foo
5
>>> vars(x)
{}
>>> X().foo
5

```

Attempting to set an attribute where no setter was defined results in an `AttributeError`:

```

>>> class GetOnly(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     @classproperty
...     def foo(cls):
...         return 'bar'
>>> GetOnly.foo = 3
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
AttributeError: can't set attribute

```

It is also possible to wrap a classmethod or staticmethod in a classproperty.

```

>>> class Static(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     @classproperty
...     @classmethod
...     def foo(cls):
...         return 'foo'
...     @classproperty
...     @staticmethod
...     def bar():
...         return 'bar'
>>> Static.foo
'foo'
>>> Static.bar
'bar'

```

### Legacy

For compatibility, if the metaclass isn't specified, the legacy behavior will be invoked.

```

>>> class X:
...     val = None
...     @classproperty
...     def foo(cls):
...         return cls.val
...     @foo.setter
...     def foo(cls, val):
...         cls.val = val
>>> X.foo
None
>>> X.foo = 3
>>> X.foo
3
>>> x = X()

```

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```
>>> x.foo
3
>>> X.foo = 4
>>> x.foo
4
```

Note, because the metaclass was not specified, setting a value on an instance does not have the intended effect.

```
>>> x.foo = 5
>>> x.foo
5
>>> X.foo # should be 5
4
>>> vars(x) # should be empty
{'foo': 5}
>>> X().foo # should be 5
4
```

**version** = '1.0'

**class** keyrings.alt.Windows.RegistryKeyring

Bases: KeyringBackend

RegistryKeyring is a keyring which use Windows CryptAPI to encrypt the user's passwords and store them under registry keys

**delete\_password**(service, username)

Delete the password for the username of the service.

**get\_password**(service, username)

Get password of the username for the service

**priority**

Like @property but applies at the class level.

```
>>> class X(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     val = None
...     @classproperty
...     def foo(cls):
...         return cls.val
...     @foo.setter
...     def foo(cls, val):
...         cls.val = val
>>> X.foo
3
>>> X.foo = 3
>>> X.foo
3
>>> x = X()
>>> x.foo
3
>>> X.foo = 4
>>> x.foo
4
```

Setting the property on an instance affects the class.

```
>>> x.foo = 5
>>> x.foo
5
>>> X.foo
5
>>> vars(x)
{}
>>> X().foo
5
```

Attempting to set an attribute where no setter was defined results in an `AttributeError`:

```
>>> class GetOnly(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     @classproperty
...     def foo(cls):
...         return 'bar'
>>> GetOnly.foo = 3
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
AttributeError: can't set attribute
```

It is also possible to wrap a classmethod or staticmethod in a classproperty.

```
>>> class Static(metaclass=classproperty.Meta):
...     @classproperty
...     @classmethod
...     def foo(cls):
...         return 'foo'
...     @classproperty
...     @staticmethod
...     def bar():
...         return 'bar'
>>> Static.foo
'foo'
>>> Static.bar
'bar'
```

### *Legacy*

For compatibility, if the metaclass isn't specified, the legacy behavior will be invoked.

```
>>> class X:
...     val = None
...     @classproperty
...     def foo(cls):
...         return cls.val
...     @foo.setter
...     def foo(cls, val):
...         cls.val = val
>>> X.foo
>>> X.foo = 3
>>> X.foo
3
```

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```
>>> x = X()
>>> x.foo
3
>>> X.foo = 4
>>> x.foo
4
```

Note, because the metaclass was not specified, setting a value on an instance does not have the intended effect.

```
>>> x.foo = 5
>>> x.foo
5
>>> X.foo # should be 5
4
>>> vars(x) # should be empty
{'foo': 5}
>>> X().foo # should be 5
4
```

**set\_password**(service, username, password)

Write the password to the registry

keyrings.alt.Windows.**has\_wincrypto**()

Does this environment have wincrypto? Should return False even when Mercurial's Demand Import allowed import of \_win\_crypto, so accesses an attribute of the module.



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