

# Trac Permissions

## Error: Macro TracGuideToc(None) failed

```
'NoneType' object has no attribute 'find'
```

Trac uses a simple, case sensitive, permission system to control what users can and can't access.

Permission privileges are managed using the [trac-admin](#) tool or (new in version 0.11) the *General / Permissions* panel in the *Admin* tab of the web interface.

In addition to the default permission policy described in this page, it is possible to activate additional permission policies by enabling plugins and listing them in the `[trac] permission_policies` configuration entry in the [TracIni](#). See [TracFineGrainedPermissions](#) for more details.

Non-authenticated users accessing the system are assigned the name "anonymous". Assign permissions to the "anonymous" user to set privileges for anonymous/guest users. The parts of Trac that a user does not have the privileges for will not be displayed in the navigation. In addition to these privileges, users can be granted additional individual rights in effect when authenticated and logged into the system. All logged in users belong to the virtual group "authenticated", which inherits permissions from "anonymous".

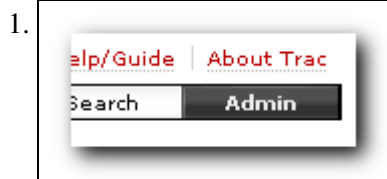
## Graphical Admin Tab

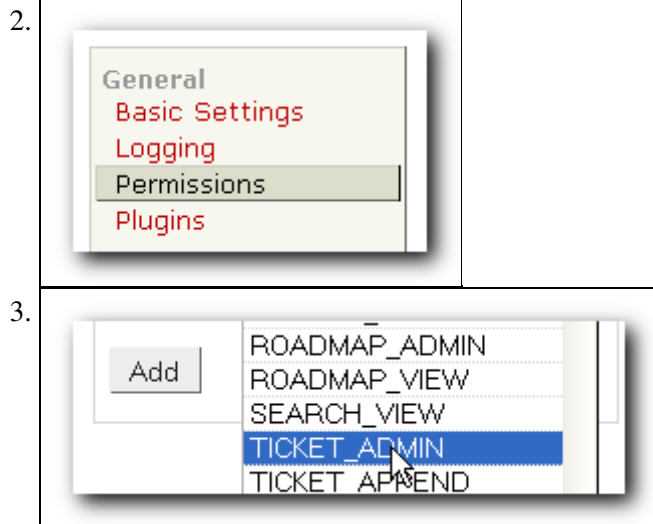
*This feature is new in version 0.11.*

To access this tab, a user must have one of the following permissions: `TRAC_ADMIN`, `PERMISSION_ADMIN`, `PERMISSION_ADD`, `PERMISSION_REMOVE`. The permissions can be granted using the `trac-admin` command (more on `trac-admin` below):

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add bob TRAC_ADMIN
```

Then, the user `bob` will be able to see the Admin tab, and can then access the permissions menu. This menu will allow you to perform all the following actions, but from the browser without requiring root access to the server (just the correct permissions for your user account). **Use at least one lowercase character in user names, as all-uppercase names are reserved for permissions.**





An easy way to quickly secure a new Trac install is to run the above command on the anonymous user, install the [?AccountManagerPlugin](#), create a new admin account graphically and then remove the TRAC\_ADMIN permission from the anonymous user.

## Available Privileges

To enable all privileges for a user, use the `TRAC_ADMIN` permission. Having `TRAC_ADMIN` is like being `root` on a \*NIX system: it will allow you to perform any operation.

Otherwise, individual privileges can be assigned to users for the various different functional areas of Trac (**note that the privilege names are case-sensitive**):

## Repository Browser

<code>BROWSER_VIEW</code>	View directory listings in the <a href="#">repository browser</a>
<code>LOG_VIEW</code>	View revision logs of files and directories in the <a href="#">repository browser</a>
<code>FILE_VIEW</code>	View files in the <a href="#">repository browser</a>
<code>CHANGESSET_VIEW</code>	View <a href="#">repository check-ins</a>

## Ticket System

<code>TICKET_VIEW</code>	View existing <a href="#">tickets</a> and perform <a href="#">ticket queries</a>
<code>TICKET_CREATE</code>	Create new <a href="#">tickets</a>
<code>TICKET_APPEND</code>	Add comments or attachments to <a href="#">tickets</a>
<code>TICKET_CHGPROP</code>	Modify <a href="#">ticket</a> properties (priority, assignment, keywords, etc.) with the following exceptions: edit description field, add/remove other users from cc field when logged in, and set email to pref
<code>TICKET_MODIFY</code>	Includes both <code>TICKET_APPEND</code> and <code>TICKET_CHGPROP</code> , and in addition allows resolving <a href="#">tickets</a> . Tickets can be assigned to users through a <a href="#">drop-down list</a> when the list of possible owners has been restricted.
<code>TICKET_EDIT_CC</code>	Full modify cc field

TICKET_EDIT_DESCRIPTION	Modify description field
TICKET_EDIT_COMMENT	Modify comments
TICKET_BATCH_MODIFY	<u>Batch modify</u> tickets
TICKET_ADMIN	All <code>TICKET_*</code> permissions, plus the deletion of ticket attachments and modification of the reporter and description fields. It also allows managing ticket properties in the WebAdmin? panel.

Attention: the "view tickets" button appears with the `REPORT_VIEW` permission.

## Roadmap

MILESTONE_VIEW	View milestones and assign tickets to milestones.
MILESTONE_CREATE	Create a new milestone
MILESTONE_MODIFY	Modify existing milestones
MILESTONE_DELETE	Delete milestones
MILESTONE_ADMIN	All <code>MILESTONE_*</code> permissions
ROADMAP_VIEW	View the <u>roadmap</u> page, is not (yet) the same as <code>MILESTONE_VIEW</code> , see <a href="#">?#4292</a>
ROADMAP_ADMIN	to be removed with <a href="#">?#3022</a> , replaced by <code>MILESTONE_ADMIN</code>

## Reports

REPORT_VIEW	View <u>reports</u> , i.e. the "view tickets" link.
REPORT_SQL_VIEW	View the underlying SQL query of a <u>report</u>
REPORT_CREATE	Create new <u>reports</u>
REPORT_MODIFY	Modify existing <u>reports</u>
REPORT_DELETE	Delete <u>reports</u>
REPORT_ADMIN	All <code>REPORT_*</code> permissions

## Wiki System

WIKI_VIEW	View existing <u>wiki</u> pages
WIKI_CREATE	Create new <u>wiki</u> pages
WIKI_MODIFY	Change <u>wiki</u> pages
WIKI_RENAME	Rename <u>wiki</u> pages
WIKI_DELETE	Delete <u>wiki</u> pages and attachments
WIKI_ADMIN	All <code>WIKI_*</code> permissions, plus the management of <i>readonly</i> pages.

## Permissions

PERMISSION_GRANT	add/grant a permission
PERMISSION_REVOKE	remove/revoke a permission
PERMISSION_ADMIN	All <code>PERMISSION_*</code> permissions

## Others

TIMELINE_VIEW	View the <u>timeline</u> page
SEARCH_VIEW	View and execute <u>search</u> queries

CONFIG_VIEW	Enables additional pages on <i>About Trac</i> that show the current configuration or the list of installed plugins
EMAIL_VIEW	Shows email addresses even if <u>trac show email addresses</u> configuration option is false

## Creating New Privileges

To create custom permissions, for example to be used in a custom workflow, enable the optional `?tracopt.perm.config_perm_provider.ExtraPermissionsProvider` component in the "Plugins" admin panel, and add the desired permissions to the `[extra-permissions]` section in your trac.ini. For more information, please refer to the documentation of the component in the admin panel.

## Granting Privileges

You grant privileges to users using trac-admin. The current set of privileges can be listed with the following command:

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission list
```

This command will allow the user *bob* to delete reports:

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add bob REPORT_DELETE
```

The `permission add` command also accepts multiple privilege names:

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add bob REPORT_DELETE WIKI_CREATE
```

Or add all privileges:

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add bob TRAC_ADMIN
```

## Permission Groups

There are two built-in groups, "authenticated" and "anonymous". Any user who has not logged in is automatically in the "anonymous" group. Any user who has logged in is also in the "authenticated" group. The "authenticated" group inherits permissions from the "anonymous" group. For example, if the "anonymous" group has permission `WIKI_MODIFY`, it is not necessary to add the `WIKI_MODIFY` permission to the "authenticated" group as well.

Custom groups may be defined that inherit permissions from the two built-in groups.

Permissions can be grouped together to form roles such as *developer*, *admin*, etc.

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add developer WIKI_ADMIN
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add developer REPORT_ADMIN
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add developer TICKET_MODIFY
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add bob developer
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add john developer
```

Group membership can be checked by doing a `permission list` with no further arguments; the resulting output will include group memberships. **Use at least one lowercase character in group names, as all-uppercase names are reserved for permissions.**

## Adding a New Group and Permissions

Permission groups can be created by assigning a user to a group you wish to create, then assign permissions to that group.

The following will add *bob* to the new group called *beta\_testers* and then will assign WIKI\_ADMIN permissions to that group. (Thus, *bob* will inherit the WIKI\_ADMIN permission)

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add bob beta_testers
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add beta_testers WIKI_ADMIN
```

## Removing Permissions

Permissions can be removed using the 'remove' command. For example:

This command will prevent the user *bob* from deleting reports:

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission remove bob REPORT_DELETE
```

Just like `permission add`, this command accepts multiple privilege names.

You can also remove all privileges for a specific user:

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission remove bob '*'
```

Or one privilege for all users:

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission remove '*' REPORT_ADMIN
```

## Default Permissions

By default on a new Trac installation, the `anonymous` user will have *view* access to everything in Trac, but will not be able to create or modify anything. On the other hand, the `authenticated` users will have the permissions to *create and modify tickets and wiki pages*.

### **anonymous**

```
BROWSER_VIEW
CHANGESET_VIEW
FILE_VIEW
LOG_VIEW
MILESTONE_VIEW
REPORT_SQL_VIEW
REPORT_VIEW
ROADMAP_VIEW
SEARCH_VIEW
TICKET_VIEW
TIMELINE_VIEW
WIKI_VIEW
```

## **authenticated**

```
TICKET_CREATE  
TICKET_MODIFY  
WIKI_CREATE  
WIKI_MODIFY
```

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See also: [TracAdmin](#), [TracGuide](#) and [TracFineGrainedPermissions](#)