
django-admin-honeypot

Documentation

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django-admin-honeypot is a fake Django admin login screen to log and notify admins of attempted unauthorized access. This app was inspired by discussion in and around Paul McMillan's security talk at DjangoCon 2011.

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Source github.com/dmpayton/django-admin-honeypot

Documentation django-admin-honeypot.readthedocs.org

Contents

1.1 Requirements

- Python 2.6+ or Python 3.3+
- Django 1.3+

1.2 Install

django-admin-honeypot is on [PyPI](#) and can be installed with [pip](#):

```
pip install django-admin-honeypot
```


2.1 Basic setup

1. Add `admin_honeypot` to `INSTALLED_APPS` in `settings.py`:

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

2. Update `urls.py`:

```
urlpatterns = patterns('',  
    ...  
    url(r'^admin/', include('admin_honeypot.urls', namespace='admin_honeypot')),  
    url(r'^secret/', include(admin.site.urls)),  
    ...  
)
```

2.2 The honeypot signal

Every time a login attempt occurs, the `admin_honeypot.signals.honeypot()` signal is fired off. You can setup listeners to this in order to send out any custom notifications or logging.

A default listener, `admin_honeypot.listeners.notify_admins()`, will send an email to all site administrators (ADMINS in your site settings) with the details. This can be disabled by setting `ADMIN_HONEYPOT_EMAIL_ADMINS` to `false` in your site settings.

2.3 Customizing the login template

The template rendered on the honeypot is `admin_honeypot/login.html`. By default this template simply extends `admin/login.html`, but you may want to change it if, e.g., you've customized the Django admin and want to display the stock admin login form.

3.1 Settings

ADMIN_HONEYPOT_EMAIL_ADMINS

Default: `True`

Used to determine whether or not to email site admins on login attempts. Set to `False` to disable admin emails.

3.2 Signals

`admin_honeypot.signals.honeypot()`

Sent on every login attempt with the following arguments:

instance The `LoginAttempt` object created

request The current request object

Frequently Asked Questions

4.1 Why can't I delete login attempts from the Django admin?

The delete permission has been set to false for all users – including superusers – as an added security precaution. This is done so that, in the event that an attacker does make it into your admin, it will be harder to cover up their tracks if they had previously tried to break in through the honeypot.

4.2 Why is the IP address logged as 127.0.0.1?

Django-admin-honeypot pulls the users IP address from the `REMOTE_ADDR` request header. If your Django app is behind a load balancer or proxy web server, this may not be set and instead you will have an `HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR` header which contains the IP address in a comma-separated string.

The simple solution is to use a middleware to automatically set `REMOTE_ADDR` to the value of `HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR`, like so:

```
class RemoteAddrMiddleware(object):
    def process_request(self, request):
        if 'HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR' in request.META:
            ip = request.META['HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR'].split(',')[0].strip()
            request.META['REMOTE_ADDR'] = ip
```

See also: <http://docs.webfaction.com/software/django/troubleshooting.html#accessing-remote-addr>

Continuous integration provided by [Travis CI](#).

master (latest stable): 

develop (bleeding edge): 

5.1 Test requirements

See *requirements.txt*:

```
pytest
pytest-cov
pytest-django
pytest-pep8
pytest-pythonpath
```

5.2 Running the tests

Once your requirements are installed, the unit tests can be run with:

```
$ py.test tests/ --cov admin_honeypot --cov-report term-missing --pep8 admin_honeypot
...
===== 5 passed, 12 skipped in 0.46 seconds =====
```

For testing against different Python versions, we use [Tox](#). Please be aware that this only tests against the latest Django release.

```
$ tox
```

```
...
```

```
_____ summary _____  
py27: commands succeeded  
py33: commands succeeded  
congratulations :)
```


CHAPTER 6

Indices and tables

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`