# django-admin-honeypot Documentation

Release 1.1.0

**Derek Payton** 

## Contents

1	Insta	Installation					
	1.1	Requirements	3				
	1.2	Install	3				
2	Usag		5				
	2.1	Basic setup	4				
	2.2	The honeypot signal	4				
	2.3	Customizing the login template	(				
3	Reference						
	3.1	Settings	7				
	3.2	Settings	7				
4	Frequently Asked Questions						
	4.1	Why can't I delete login attempts from the Django admin?	Ç				
	4.2	Why can't I delete login attempts from the Django admin?	Ç				
5	Testi	ng	11				
	5.1	Test requirements	1.				
	5.2	Running the tests					
6	Indic	ees and tables	13				

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.

Author Derek Payton

Version 1.1.0 License MIT

build passing

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

 $\label{locumentation} \textbf{Documentation} \ \ \text{django-admin-honeypot.readthedocs.org}$ 

**Contents** 

Contents 1

2 Contents

Installation

## 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

django-admin-honeypot Documentation, Release 1.1.0

Usage

#### 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.

6 Chapter 2. Usage

# $\mathsf{CHAPTER}\,3$

Reference

### 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 permsission 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
```

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



**Testing** 

Continuous integration provided by Travis CI.

master (latest stable):

build passing

develop (bleeding edge):

build passing

#### 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:

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

#### django-admin-honeypot Documentation, Release 1.1.0

```
$ tox

...

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

12 Chapter 5. Testing

## Indices and tables

- genindex
- modindex
- search