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# Nginx 安全加固

# 目录

01

Nginx 基础

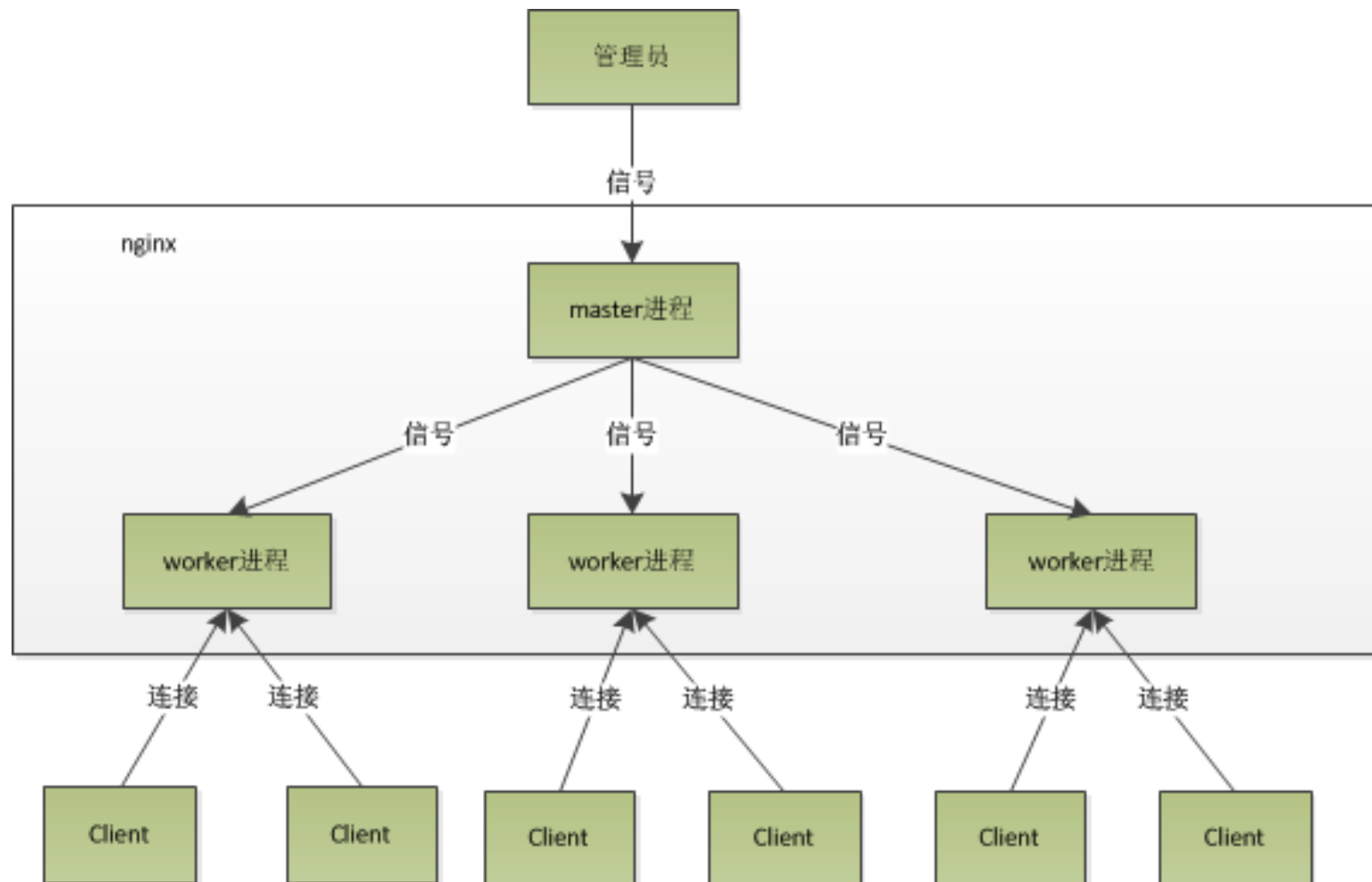
02

Nginx 服务器安全加固

# Nginx 基础

---

# Nginx架构



# 安装nginx

我们采用源码安装方式

apt-get install openssl libssl-dev	#解决依赖包openssl安装
apt-get install libpcre3 libpcre3-dev	#解决依赖包pcre安装
apt-get install zlib1g-dev	#解决依赖包zlib安装
apt-get install build-essential	#解决依赖包gcc问题

./configure --prefix=/usr/local/nginx

make && make install

/usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx -c /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf

配置文件是nginx的核心！！！！

/usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf

```
#user  nobody;
worker_processes  1;

#error_log  logs/error.log;
#error_log  logs/error.log  notice;
#error_log  logs/error.log  info;

#pid        logs/nginx.pid;

events {
    worker_connections  1024;
}

http {
    include        mime.types;
    default_type    application/octet-stream;

    #log_format  main  '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
    #                  '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
    #                  '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';

    #access_log  logs/access.log  main;

    sendfile        on;
    #tcp_nopush     on;
    server_tokens    off;
    #keepalive_timeout  0;
    keepalive_timeout  65;

    #gzip  on;

    server {
        listen        80;
```

# Nginx 服务器安全加固

---



# 禁用autoindex

确保nginx.conf配置文件上禁用autoindex，即autoindex off或者没有配置autoindex

```
http {
    include      mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;

    #log_format  main  '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
    #                '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
    #                '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';

    #access_log  logs/access.log  main;

    sendfile      on;
    #tcp_nopush    on;
    server_tokens  off;
    #keepalive_timeout  0;
    keepalive_timeout  65;

    #gzip  on;

    server {
        listen      80;
        E486: Pattern not found: autoindex
    }
}
```

1,0-1

# 关闭服务器标记

如果开启的话（默认情况下）所有的错误页面都会显示服务器的版本和信息。nginx.conf配置如下：

```
http{
```

```
    include      naxsi_core.rules;
```

```
    include      mime.types;
```

```
    default_type application/octet-stream;
```

```
    sendfile      on;
```

```
    server_tokens off;
```

```
    ... ..
```

同时修改/usr/local/nginx/conf/fastcgi\_params

将里面的

```
fastcgi_param SERVER_SOFTWARE nginx/$nginx_version;
```

修改为：

```
fastcgi_param SERVER_SOFTWARE nginx;
```

```
[iyunv@localhost~]# curl -I http://localhost/wavsep
```

```
HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently
```

```
Server:nginx
```

```
Date:Tue, 31 Dec 2013 23:20:29 GMT
```

```
Content-Type:text/html
```

```
Content-Length:178
```

```
Location:http://localhost/wavsep/
```

```
Connection:keep-alive
```

```
Keep-Alive:timeout=30
```

设置自定义缓存以限制缓冲区溢出攻击。nginx.conf配置如下：

```
http{  
    ... ..  
    server{  
        ... ..  
        client_body_buffer_size 16K;  
        client_header_buffer_size 1k;  
        client_max_body_size 1m;  
        large_client_header_buffers 4 8k;
```

注：上述的参数不是最优参数，仅供参考。

设置timeout设低来防御DOS攻击，nginx.conf配置如下：

```
http {
```

```
... ..
```

```
    client_body_timeout 10;
```

```
    client_header_timeout 30;
```

```
    keepalive_timeout 30 30;
```

```
    send_timeout 10;
```

```
[iyunv@localhost~]# curl -I http://localhost/wavsep
HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently
Server: nginx
Date: Tue, 31 Dec 2013 23:20:29 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 178
Location: http://localhost/wavsep/
Connection: keep-alive
Keep-Alive: timeout=30
```

# 配置日志

鉴于日志的输出格式还未确定，目前暂时先使用Nginx默认的日志格式。nginx.conf配置如下：

```
http {  
    .....  
    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '$status $body_bytes_sent  
"$http_referer"'"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for";  
    access_log logs/ access.log main;
```

```
[iyunv@srv-dfh526~]# tail -3f /usr/local/nginx/logs/dfh.smartcity.com.log  
Client_IP:10.5.220.27 Client_IP_For:- - [10/Jan/2014:10:42:20+0800] "method:GET /portal/images/service_6.jpg HTTP/1.1"Protocol:"http"  
Status:304 Size:0"http://dfh.smartcity.com/portal/ext/index/index.jsp" Args:- Browser:"Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 9.0; Windows NT  
6.1;Trident/5.0; BOIE9;ZHCN)"  
Client_IP:10.1.108.133 Client_IP_For:- - [10/Jan/2014:10:42:23+0800] "method:GET/search/search?  
collId=1,2,3,4,5,6&query=%B3%C7%CA%D0%B9%E3%B2%A5HTTP/1.1" Protocol:"http" Status:200  
Size:4145"http://dfh.smartcity.com/search/search?  
collId=1,2,3,4,5,6&query=%E5%9F%8E%E5%B8%82%E5%B9%BF%E6%92%AD&applD=1&uicode=utf-8" Args:- Browser:"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT  
5.1) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,like Gecko) Chrome/30.0.1599.101 Safari/537.36"  
Client_IP:10.5.220.27 Client_IP_For:- - [10/Jan/2014:10:42:24+0800] "method:GET /portal/images/change/service1_1.png HTTP/1.1"Protocol:"http"  
Status:304 Size:0"http://dfh.smartcity.com/portal/ext/index/index.jsp" Args:- Browser:"Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 9.0; Windows NT  
6.1;Trident/5.0; BOIE9;ZHCN)"
```

在目前的应用系统中值使用到POST和GET方法，所以除了它们之外，其他方式的请求均可拒绝。Nginx.conf配置如下：

```
server{  
    ... ..  
    if($request_method !~ ^(GET|HEAD|POST)$) {  
        return 404;  
    }  
    ... ..  
}
```

# 限制访问IP

模块 `ngx_http_access_module` 允许限制某些IP地址的客户端访问。

如下范例：

```
location/ {  
    deny 192.168.1.1;  
    allow 192.168.1.0/24;  
    allow 10.1.1.0/16;  
    allow 2001:0db8::/32;  
    deny all;  
}
```

注：规则按照顺序依次检测，直到匹配到第一条规则。在这个例子里，IPv4的网络中只有 `10.1.1.0/16` 和 `192.168.1.0/24` 允许访问，但 `192.168.1.1` 除外，对于IPv6的网络，只有 `2001:0db8::/32` 允许访问。

# 集成Naxsi模块

Naxsi模块的集成，是基于Nginx已经部署了或已经存在系统中。

第一步：下载naxsi

Wget <http://naxsi.googlecode.com/files/naxsi-core-0.51-1.tgz>

注：如果不能上网可以事先下载，再上传到服务器中。

```
[qiang@localhost home]$ wget http://naxsi.googlecode.com/files/naxsi-core-0.51-1.tgz
--2014-01-07 10:36:08-- http://naxsi.googlecode.com/files/naxsi-core-0.51-1.tgz
正在解析主机 naxsi.googlecode.com... 74.125.31.82, 2404:6800:4008:c02::52
正在连接 naxsi.googlecode.com|74.125.31.82|:80... 已连接。
已发出 HTTP 请求，正在等待回应... 200 OK
长度: 53908 (53K) [application/x-gzip]
正在保存至: "naxsi-core-0.51-1.tgz"

100%[=====>] 53,908

2014-01-07 10:36:09 (54.2 KB/s) - 已保存 "naxsi-core-0.51-1.tgz" [53908/53908]
```



# 集成Naxsi模块

第二步：解压naxsi

```
[qiang@localhost install]$ tar -zxvfnaxsi-core-0.51-1.tgz
```

第三步：切换到naxsi-core-0.51-1目录，并复制其配置文件到nginx.conf同目录下

```
[qiang@localhostnaxsi_config]$ cp naxsi_core.rules /etc/nginx/naxsi_core.rules
```

修改naxsi\_core.rules的配置如下：

```
#####  
## INTERNAL RULESIDs:1-999 ##  
#####  
#@MainRule "msg:weirdrequest, unable to parse" id:1;  
#@MainRule"msg:request too big, stored on disk and not parsed" id:2;  
#@MainRule"msg:invalid hex encoding, null bytes" id:10;  
#@MainRule"msg:unknown content-type" id:11;  
#@MainRule"msg:invalid formatted url" id:12;  
#@MainRule "msg:invalidPOST format" id:13;  
#@MainRule"msg:invalid POST boundary" id:14;  
  
#####  
## SQL InjectionsIDs:1000-1099 ##  
#####  
MainRule"rx:select|union|update|delete|insert|table|from|ascii|hex|unhex|drop"*msg:sql keywords"  
"mz:BODY|URL|ARGS|$HEADERS_VAR:Cookie"*s:$SQL:8" id:1000;  
MainRule"str:\" "msg:double quote"*mz:BODY|URL|ARGS|$HEADERS_VAR:Cookie" "s:$SQL:8,$XSS:8" id:1001;  
MainRule"str:0x" "msg:0x, possible hex encoding"*mz:BODY|URL|ARGS|$HEADERS_VAR:Cookie" "s:$SQL:2" id:1002;  
## Hardcore rules  
MainRule"str:/*" "msg:mysql comment (/)*"*mz:BODY|URL|ARGS|$HEADERS_VAR:Cookie" "s:$SQL:8" id:1003;  
MainRule"str:*/" "msg:mysql comment (*)"*mz:BODY|URL|ARGS|$HEADERS_VAR:Cookie" "s:$SQL:8" id:1004;  
MainRule "str:{" "msg:mysql keyword ({)" "mz:BODY|URL|ARGS|$HEADERS_VAR:Cookie" "s:$SQL:8" id:1005;  
##MainRule"str:&&" "msg:mysql keyword (&)*"*mz:BODY|URL|ARGS|$HEADERS_VAR:Cookie" "s:$SQL:8" id:1006;  
## end of hardcore rules  
MainRule"str:--" "msg:mysql comment (--)*"*mz:BODY|URL|ARGS|$HEADERS_VAR:Cookie" "s:$SQL:4" id:1007;  
MainRule "str:;;" "msg:;; in stuff" "mz:BODY|URL|ARGS"*s:$SQL:4,$XSS:8" id:1008;  
MainRule "str:=" "msg:equal in var, probable sql/xss" "mz:ARGS|BODY"*s:$SQL:2" id:1009;  
MainRule "str:(" "msg:parenthesis, probable sql/xss"*mz:ARGS|URL|BODY|$HEADERS_VAR:Cookie" "s:$SQL:4,$XSS:8" id:1010;  
MainRule "str:)" "msg:parenthesis, probable sql/xss"*mz:ARGS|URL|BODY|$HEADERS_VAR:Cookie" "s:$SQL:4,$XSS:8" id:1011;  
MainRule "str:\"" "msg:simple quote" "mz:ARGS|BODY|URL|$HEADERS_VAR:Cookie"*s:$SQL:4,$XSS:8" id:1013;  
MainRule "str:," "msg:;, in stuff" "mz:BODY|URL|ARGS|$HEADERS_VAR:Cookie"*s:$SQL:4" id:1015;  
MainRule "str:#" "msg:mysql comment (#)*"*mz:BODY|URL|ARGS|$HEADERS_VAR:Cookie" "s:$SQL:4" id:1016;
```

第四步：编译安装Nginx  
查看系统原来编译Nginx的参数：

```
[qiang @srv-dfh526 ~]#nginx -V
nginx version: nginx/1.3.0
TLS SNI support enabled
configure arguments:--with-http_stub_status_module --with-http_gzip_static_module--wi
openssl=/root/install/openssl-1.0.1c --with-pcre=/root/install/pcre-8.20
```

# 集成Naxsi模块

在原来的编译参数的首行加入--add-module=/root/install/naxsi-core-0.51-1/naxsi\_src

```
[qiang@localhostnginx-1.5.7]#./configure
--add-module=/root/install/naxsi-core-0.51-1/naxsi_src\
--with-http_stub_status_module\
--with-http_gzip_static_module\
--with-http_ssl_module \
--prefix=/usr/local/nginx\
--with-openssl=/root/install/openssl-1.0.1c\
--with-pcre=/root/install/pcre-8.20
[root@localhostnginx-1.5.7]# make && make install
```

## 第五步：验证nginx是否安装成功

```
[qiang@localhostnginx-1.5.7]# nginx
nginx: [warn] low addressbits of 192.168.1.65/26 are meaningless in /etc/nginx/nginx.conf:78
[qiang@localhostnginx-1.5.7]# ps -ef |grep nginx
root    3086    1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 nginx: master process nginx
root    3087  3086  1 10:53 ?        00:00:00 nginx: worker process
root    3088  3086  1 10:53 ?        00:00:00 nginx: worker process
root    3089  3086  1 10:53 ?        00:00:00 nginx: worker process
root    3090  3086  1 10:53 ?        00:00:00 nginx: worker process
root    3093  3073  4 10:53 pts/1    00:00:00 grep nginx
```

# 集成Naxsi模块

切换目录到与nginx.conf同目录下，新建nbs.rules文件

```
[qiang@localhost nginx]#vim nbs.rules
##LearningMode;
#Enables learningmode--stop
SecRulesEnabled;
##Disables learning
##SecRulesDisabled;
DeniedUrl"/RequestDenied";
## check rules
CheckRule "$SQL >=8" BLOCK;
CheckRule "$RFI >=8" BLOCK;
CheckRule "$TRAVERSAL>= 8" BLOCK;
CheckRule "$EVADE>= 8" BLOCK;
CheckRule "$XSS >=8" BLOCK;

#####
##  STOP  ALL  RULES(如果不需要可以关闭全部过滤规则)  ##
#####
#BasicRule wl:0;

#####
## INTERNAL RULESIDS:1-999  ##
#####
BasicRulewl:1,2,10,11,12,13,14;
```

# 集成Naxsi模块

## 第七步：配置nginx.conf

```
http{
    #必须配置
    include    naxsi_core.rules;
    include    mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;
    .....
    server {
        listen    80;
        server_name localhost centoshost.com;
        charset utf-8;

        .....
        location /wavsep/ {
            .....
            #每一个location配置首行都需要添加该行
            includenbs.rules;
            .....
        }
        #与应用处于相同的server配置
        location /RequestDenied {
            error_page 404 /404.html;
        }
    }
}
```

## 第八步：重启nginx

```
[qiang@localhostnginx]# nginx -t -c /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
nginx:[warn] low address bits of 192.168.1.65/26 are meaningless in/etc/nginx/nginx.conf:78
nginx:the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx:configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
[qiang@localhostnginx]# nginx -s reload
nginx:[warn] low address bits of 192.168.1.65/26 are meaningless in/etc/nginx/nginx.conf:78
```

# 集成Naxsi模块

第九步：测试拦截规则是否启用  
上述的规则仅过滤“<”、“>”。  
测试XSS注入



Case 1 - RXSS via tag injection into the sc... +

192.168.1.129/wavsep/active/RXSS-Detection-Evaluation-POST/Case01-Tag2Html

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代理服务器: 无代理 启用 状态 使用无代理 管理 选项

Enter your input:

'?1<script>alert(Topse

submit



# 集成Naxsi模块

结果:



**4XX**

THANK YOU