## NGINX HARDENING CHEATSHEET





HOWTO: A+ SSL Labs and Mozilla Observatory with TLS 1.3 support

The following rules are security-oriented but blindly deploying of some of them (e.g. CSP) will broke the most of web apps!

O Hide Nginx version number tokens off;

O Hide Nginx server signature move clear headers '';

Use strong ECC/RSA private keys
O Keep only TLS 1.3 + TLS

# min. 256-bit for ECDSA (ECC) # min. 2048-bit for RSA

sst\_protocols TLSv1.3 TLSv1.2;

O Use only strong ciphers for TLS 1.3 + TLS 1.2 + min. 2048 DH

ssl ciphers "ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:ECDHE-ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305:ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:DHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305:DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256";

ssl\_dhparam ffdhe2048.pem;

O Use more secure ECDH Curves

ssl\_ecdh\_curve X25519:secp521r1:secp384r1:prime256v1;

© Enable DNS CAA

On your DNS service that supports CAA Policy

your.domain. CAA 0 issue "certificate-authority"



Keep NGINX up-to-date!

Do not follow guides just to get 100% of something. Think about what you actually do at your server!

© Enable OCSP Stapling

ssl\_stapling on; ssl\_stapling\_verify on; ssl\_trusted\_certificate ssl/inter-CA-chain.pem resolver 1.1.1.1 8.8.8.8 valid=300s; resolver\_timeout 5s;

Force all connections over

return 301 https://\$host\$request\_uri;

O Defend against the BEAST

attack server\_ciphers on;

O HTTP Strict Transport

Security add\_neader Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=63072000; includeSubdomains" always;

O Disable HTTP compression

gzip off; # Only for private resources when using TLS.

Reduce XSS risks (Content-Security-

Policy add\_header Content-Security-Policy "default-src 'none'; script-src 'self'; connect-src 'self'; img-src 'self'; style-src 'self';" always;



Based on trimstray/nginx-admins-handbook

Control the behavior of the Referer header (Referrer-

Policy "no-referrer";

Provide clickjacking protection

X-Frame-Options "SAMEORIGIN" always;

• Prevent some categories of XSS attacks (X-XSS-

Protection "1; mode=block" always

• Prevent Sniff Mimetype (X-Content-Type-Options and header X-Content-Type-Options "nosniff" always;

Deny the use of browser features (Feature-

Policy add header Feature-Policy "geolocation 'none'; midi 'none'; notifications 'none'; push 'none'; sync-xhr 'none'; microphone 'none'; camera 'none'; magnetometer 'none'; gyroscope 'none'; speaker 'none'; vibrate 'none'; fullscreen 'none'; payment 'none'; usb 'none';";