

# Linux Server Hardening- VPS

These steps go over ways to help harden your Linux Server, especially on a VPS. As VPS servers are public, adding additional security is crucial.

## Requirements

- linux-Debian server has been installed
- SSH public key has already been shared with VPS setup, or ssh over to the server. Check [Create and Share SSH Key Documentation](#) for more info

More about these steps at [dnuburgess GitHub](#)

## [SSH Commands](#)

## Initial Server Setup

### New Sudo User Setup

1. Update System Packages to ensure your system is up to date

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt list --upgradable && sudo apt upgrade -y && sudo apt autoremove -y
```

2. Set up Timezone, as accurate time is important for logs and scheduled tasks

```
sudo dpkg-reconfigure tzdata
```

1. Create Non- Root User, never operate directly as root. Create a new user and give it sudo privileges

```
adduser <your_new_user>
```

```
sudo usermod -aG sudo <your_new_user>
```

Some VPS systems won't allow you to use public key for ssh that root has access to. You will need to manually add it to the list

3. Create the .ssh Directory (if it doesn't exist)

```
mkdir -p ~/.ssh  
chmod 700 ~/.ssh
```

#### 4. Add Public Key

```
echo "your_public_key_contents" >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys  
chmod 600 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

Relogin using ssh key to your new user

### Secure SSH Connection with SSH Key Only Authentication

Also, very important consideration is to disable password login, enable passkey login only to use ssh key you just set up, and few other security options

First create and share key to the server [SSH Key Authentication Create and Share](#)

#### 1. Login to server and edit SSH Config File

```
sudo nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config
```

Modify the file like picture below

- **LoginGraceTime**- This setting defines how long (in minutes) the server will wait for a user to log in before disconnecting. A shorter time can help reduce the window for brute-force attacks.
- **PermitRootLogin**- If you want to enhance security, consider changing this to PermitRootLogin no to prevent direct root logins. Instead, use a regular user with sudo privileges for administrative tasks.
- **StrictModes**- This setting ensures that the user's home directory and .ssh directory have the correct permissions. It helps prevent unauthorized access.
- **MaxAuthTries**- This limits the number of authentication attempts per connection. If a user exceeds this limit, the session will be terminated, which helps mitigate brute-force attacks.
- **MaxSession**- This setting limits the number of concurrent sessions per connection. If you have multiple users connecting, you might want to keep it higher.

```
#RekeyLimit default none

# Logging
#SyslogFacility AUTH
#LogLevel INFO

# Authentication:

LoginGraceTime 2m
PermitRootLogin no
StrictModes yes
MaxAuthTries 5
MaxSessions 10

PubkeyAuthentication yes

# Expect .ssh/authorized_keys2 to be disregarded by default in future.
#AuthorizedKeysFile .ssh/authorized_keys .ssh/authorized_keys2

#AuthorizedPrincipalsFile none

#AuthorizedKeysCommand none
#AuthorizedKeysCommandUser nobody

# For this to work you will also need host keys in /etc/ssh/ssh_known_hosts
#HostbasedAuthentication no
# Change to yes if you don't trust ~/.ssh/known_hosts for
# HostbasedAuthentication
#IgnoreUserKnownHosts no
# Don't read the user's ~/.rhosts and ~/.shosts files
#IgnoreRhosts yes

# To disable tunneled clear text passwords, change to no here!
PasswordAuthentication no
#PermitEmptyPasswords no

# Change to yes to enable challenge-response passwords (beware issues with
# some PAM modules and threads)
```

2. Save and Exit
3. Restart SSH Service

```
sudo systemctl restart ssh
```

## Firewall Setup

Setup ufw on the machine for extra security

1. **Install ufw** (if not already installed)

```
sudo apt install ufw
```

2. **Set Default Policies** by configuring the default policies to deny all incoming traffic and allow all outgoing traffic

```
sudo ufw default deny incoming
sudo ufw default allow outgoing
```

### 3. Change SSH to a custom port

```
sudo nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config
```

#Port 22, delete '#' and put custom port number

### 4. Run systemd socket activation

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl restart ssh.socket
sudo systemctl restart ssh
```

### 5. Confirm that SSH is listening to new port

```
sudo ss -tulpn | grep ssh
# should show something like: 0.0.0.0:42
```

### 6. Add SSH firewall rule and add rate limiting

```
sudo ufw allow 42/tcp
sudo ufw limit 42/tcp
```

### 7. Add other necessary ports

```
sudo ufw allow https
sudo ufw allow http
# optional: sudo ufw allow 51820/udp
```

### 8. Enable ufw

```
sudo ufw enable
```

Check the ufw status to make sure everything is running and all rules are set properly

```
sudo ufw status verbose
```

## Set Up Automatic Security Updates

Enable automatic updates for any new security pathes

### 1. Install Unattended Upgrades

```
sudo apt install unattended-upgrades apt-listchanges
```

### 2. Reconfigure Unattended Upgrades

```
sudo dpkg-reconfigure --priority=low unattended-upgrades
```

---

Revision #10

Created 2025-08-10 01:47:53 UTC by lumxux

Updated 2026-01-17 15:13:43 UTC by lumxux