# CentOS 7部署Shadowsocks服务

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注意

1. 服务器上和客户端你的端口设置也要一致！
2. 注意要关闭防火墙

查看防火墙状态

firewall-cmd --state

停止firewall

systemctl stop firewalld.service

禁止firewall开机启动

systemctl disable firewalld.service

1. 要进行更新（下面第一步）

注：这篇文章写成的时候，Shadowsocks服务在中国已经被大范围识别封锁，无法使用。 首先，在CentOS上启用BBR算法，具体见此文：[《Linode CentOS 7应用BBR算法》](http://blog.zivers.com/post/1577.html" \t "http://blog.zivers.com/post/_blank) 下面，安装Shadowsocks服务

1、更新源和依赖

yum update -y

yum install epel-release -y

yum install python-pip m2crypto -y

2、pip安装Shadowsocks

pip install --upgrade pip

pip install shadowsocks

3、编辑/etc/shadowsocks.json这个文件

{

"server":"172.104.83.164",

"server\_port":8388,

"local\_adress":"127.0.0.1",

"local\_port":1080,

"password":"mingyifan2007",

"timeout":300,

"method":"aes-256-cfb",

"fast\_open":false

}

其中参数解析如下**：**

* **server** 表示监听的地址，这里表示监听所有的地址；
* local\_address**：**本地地址
* local\_port**：**本地端口
* port\_password**：**监听外部请求的端口和对应的密码；此处可以配置多个，以逗号分隔。
* timeout**：**超时时间600秒。
* method**：**通信加密方式。

## 启动或停止服务

启动命令**：**

sudo ssserver -c /etc/shadowsocks.json -d start

停止命令**：**

sudo ssserver -c /etc/shadowsocks.json -d stop

命令拓展，可通过执行ssserver获得更多的参数支持。

[centos@ip-172-31-36-133 ~]$ ssserver -help

option -e **not** recognized

usage**:** ssserver [OPTION]...

A fast tunnel proxy that helps you bypass firewalls.

You can supply configurations via either config file or **command** line arguments.

Proxy options**:**

-c CONFIG path to config file

-s **SERVER**\_ADDR **server** address, default**:** 0.0.0.0

-p **SERVER**\_PORT **server** port, default**:** 8388

-k PASSWORD password

-m METHOD encryption method, default**:** aes-256-cfb

-t TIMEOUT timeout in seconds, default**:** 300

--fast-open use TCP\_FASTOPEN, requires Linux 3.7+

--workers WORKERS number of workers, available on Unix/Linux

--forbidden-ip IPLIST comma seperated IP list forbidden to connect

--manager-address ADDR optional **server** manager UDP address, see wiki

General options**:**

-h, --help show this help message and exit

-d start/stop/restart daemon mode

--pid-file PID\_FILE pid file for daemon mode

--log-file LOG\_FILE log file for daemon mode

--user USER username to run as

-v, -vv verbose mode

-q, -qq quiet mode, only show warnings/errors

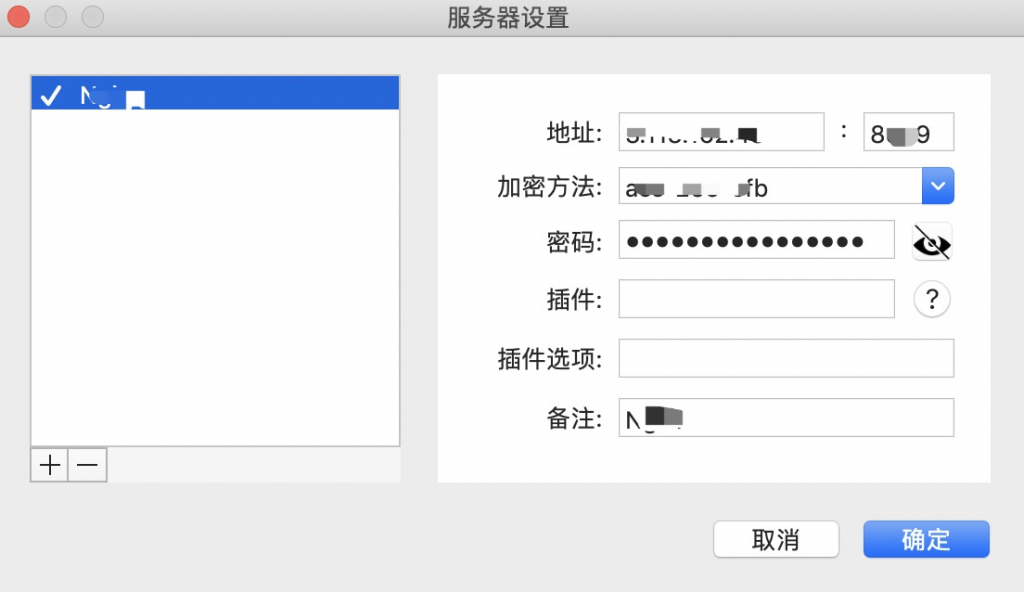
--version show version information

Online help**:** <https**:**//github.com/shadowsocks/shadowsocks>

## 客户端配置

shadowsocks客户端下载地址**：**https**:**//github.com/shadowsocks/ShadowsocksX-NG/releases

下载对应的版本安装，然后依次选择服务器–服务器设置，然后新增一个配置，相关参数就是我们上面json文件中配置的参数。以下为mac下的配置



因为工作需要或网站建设等，需要进行**ss**（ssserver）的搭建及通过shadowsocks客户端配置进行连接。本篇文章带大家了解一下此过程。

## centos7中**ss**服务器配置

通过ssh链接上服务器，依次执行以下命令。

sudo yum install python-setuptools

sudo easy\_install pip

sudo pip install shadowsocks

因为shadowsocks服务器版本需要python支撑，因此需先安装paython环境。

当看到如下日志，说明安装成功。

[centos@ip-17 ~]$ sudo pip install shadowsocks

DEPRECATION**:** Python 2.7 will reach the end of its life on January 1st, 2020. Please upgrade your Python as Python 2.7 won't be maintained after that date. A future version of pip will drop support for Python 2.7. More details about Python 2 support in pip, can be **found** at https**:**//pip.pypa.io/en/latest/development/release-process/#python-2-support

Collecting shadowsocks

Downloading https**:**//files.pythonhosted.org/packages/02/1e/e3a5135255d06813aca6631da31768d44f63692480af3a1621818008eb4a/shadowsocks-2.8.2.tar.gz

Installing collected packages**:** shadowsocks

Running setup.py install for shadowsocks ... done

Successfully installed shadowsocks-2.8.2