

Linux 配置 SSR

好多人都用过代理，但可能大部分却都不太了解代理是如何工作的，我在这里给大家简单介绍一下，不涉及底层知识，相信很容易理解！



- 1 首先通过proxychains 将本地流量发往localhost 的 1080 端口
- 2 localhost 的1080 端口和VPS 的8080 端口通过shadowsocks建立ssr连接
- 3 本地流量 -> localhost 1080 -> VPS 8080 -> 目标站点

以上就是ss 代理的流程，是不是感觉很简单，下面我给大家演示一下如何配置

第一步

* 配置 proxychains

```
vim /etc/proxychains.conf
```

将dynamic_chain前面的注释去掉，再将[ProxyList]下的socks4 改为socks5，并且127.0.0.1后面的端口改为1080

```
# The option below identifies how the ProxyList is treated.
# Only one option should be uncommented at a time.
# Otherwise the last appearing option will be accepted.
# http 1977 root 6u IPv4 27714 0t0 UDP localhost
dynamic_chain root 9u IPv4 637248 0t0 TCP localhost
```

```
#
[ProxyList]
# add proxy here ...
# meanwhile
# defaults set to "tor"
socks5 127.0.0.1 1080
```

第二步

* 安装SSR

之前使用的ss-qt5感觉老出问题，比较麻烦，而且配置比较复杂，这个ssr配置简单

下载SSR脚本：

```
wget https://onlyless.github.io/ssr
sudo mv ssr /usr/local/bin
sudo chmod 766 /usr/local/bin/ssr
```

安装SSR：

```
ssr install
```

配置SSR：

```
ssr config
```

```

{
  "server": "0.0.0.0",    //服务器ip地址
  "server_ipv6": ":::",
  "server_port": 2333,    //端口
  "local_address": "127.0.0.1",
  "local_port": 1080,

  "password": "password", //密码
  "method": "aes-256-cfb", //加密方式
  "protocol": "auth_aes128_md5", //协议
  "protocol_param": "",
  "obfs": "plain",    //混淆方式
  "obfs_param": "",
  "speed_limit_per_con": 0,
  "speed_limit_per_user": 0,

  "additional_ports": {},
  "additional_ports_only": false,
  "timeout": 120,
  "udp_timeout": 60,
  "dns_ipv6": false,
  "connect_verbose_info": 0,
  "redirect": "",
  "fast_open": false
}

```

第三步

配置完之后保存，ssr就会自动启动，查看本地1080端口：

```

root@tony:~# lsof -i:1080
COMMAND  PID USER  FD  TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME
python   1763 root   4u  IPv4  29387      0t0  TCP localhost:socks (LISTEN)
python   1763 root   6u  IPv4  29388      0t0  UDP localhost:socks
root@tony:~#

```

设置浏览器或系统代理



SSR 的启动和关闭方式

ssr的启动和关闭方式为：

```
ssr start  
ssr stop
```

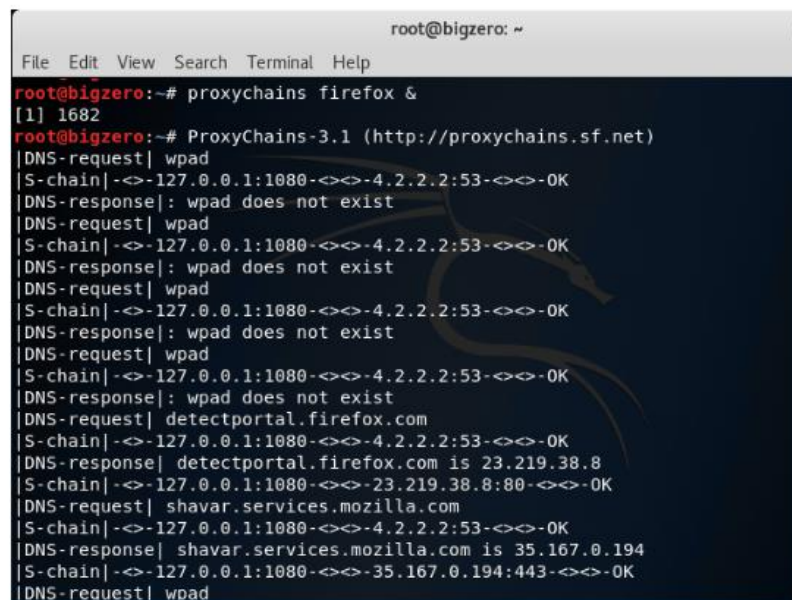
使用浏览器测试

然后执行proxyresolv www.google.com

```
root@bigzero:~# proxyresolv www.google.com  
|S-chain|-<-127.0.0.1:1080-<->-4.2.2.2:53-<->-OK  
172.217.11.68
```

说明没问题，使用proxychain firefox命令启动火狐浏览器：

```
root@bigzero:~# proxychains firefox
```



```
root@bigzero: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
root@bigzero:~# proxychains firefox &  
[1] 1682  
root@bigzero:~# ProxyChains-3.1 (http://proxychains.sf.net)  
|DNS-request| wpad  
|S-chain|-<-127.0.0.1:1080-<->-4.2.2.2:53-<->-OK  
|DNS-response|: wpad does not exist  
|DNS-request| wpad  
|S-chain|-<-127.0.0.1:1080-<->-4.2.2.2:53-<->-OK  
|DNS-response|: wpad does not exist  
|DNS-request| wpad  
|S-chain|-<-127.0.0.1:1080-<->-4.2.2.2:53-<->-OK  
|DNS-response|: wpad does not exist  
|DNS-request| wpad  
|S-chain|-<-127.0.0.1:1080-<->-4.2.2.2:53-<->-OK  
|DNS-response|: wpad does not exist  
|DNS-request| detectportal.firefox.com  
|S-chain|-<-127.0.0.1:1080-<->-4.2.2.2:53-<->-OK  
|DNS-response| detectportal.firefox.com is 23.219.38.8  
|S-chain|-<-127.0.0.1:1080-<->-23.219.38.8:80-<->-OK  
|DNS-request| shavar.services.mozilla.com  
|S-chain|-<-127.0.0.1:1080-<->-4.2.2.2:53-<->-OK  
|DNS-response| shavar.services.mozilla.com is 35.167.0.194  
|S-chain|-<-127.0.0.1:1080-<->-35.167.0.194:443-<->-OK  
|DNS-request| wpad
```

火狐浏览器设置代理：



然后就可以打开 google 测试一下了