

Servidor Proxy Squid

Por: John A. Pérez B. ~ 20186748

Este tutorial es un extracto del siguiente video:

<https://youtu.be/7Z2wVEj2mH0>

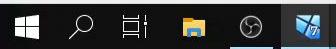
Configuración

Primero instalamos el paquete squid con el comando

yum -y install squid

root@samba4:~

```
[root@samba4 ~]# yum install -y squid
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
```



12:43 PM
11/4/2019



12:43 PM

Luego iniciamos el servicio y comprobamos su estado

root@samba4:~#

```
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl start squid
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl enable squid
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl status squid
● squid.service - Squid caching proxy
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/squid.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
     Active: active (running) since Mon 2019-11-04 11:41:55 EST; 2min 25s ago
       Main PID: 4032 (squid)
      CGroup: /system.slice/squid.service
              └─4032 /usr/sbin/squid -f /etc/squid/squid.conf
                ├─4034 (squid-1) -f /etc/squid/squid.conf
                └─4035 (logfile-daemon) /var/log/squid/access.log
```

```
Nov 04 11:41:55 samba4.centos.cc systemd[1]: Stopped Squid caching proxy.
Nov 04 11:41:55 samba4.centos.cc systemd[1]: Starting Squid caching proxy...
Nov 04 11:41:55 samba4.centos.cc systemd[1]: Started Squid caching proxy.
Nov 04 11:41:55 samba4.centos.cc squid[4032]: Squid Parent: will start 1 kids
Nov 04 11:41:55 samba4.centos.cc squid[4032]: Squid Parent: (squid-1) process 4034 started
[root@samba4 ~]#
```



Accedemos al archivo de configuración **squid.conf** que se encuentra en el directorio **/etc/squid**, en este aplicaremos una regla para probar que todo funciona correctamente, y luego reiniciamos el servicio.

root@samb4:~

```
acl localnet src 172.16.0.0/12  # RFC1918 possible internal network
acl localnet src 192.168.0.0/16  # RFC1918 possible internal network
acl localnet src fc00::/7       # RFC 4193 local private network range
acl localnet src fe80::/10      # RFC 4291 link-local (directly plugged) machines

acl SSL_ports port 443          # https
acl Safe_ports port 80           # http
acl Safe_ports port 21           # ftp
acl Safe_ports port 443          # https
acl Safe_ports port 70           # gopher
acl Safe_ports port 210          # nntp
acl Safe_ports port 1025-65535   # unregistered ports
acl Safe_ports port 280          # http-ssl
acl Safe_ports port 488          # gss-https
acl Safe_ports port 591          # filemanager
acl Safe_ports port 777          # multiclient https
acl CONNECT method CONNECT

#
# Recommended minimum Apache Permission configuration:
#
# Deny requests to certain unsafe ports
http_access deny !Safe_ports

# Deny CONNECT requests from insecure SSL ports
http_access deny CONNECT !SSL_ports

# Only allow cachemgr access from localhost
http_access allow localhost manager
http_access deny manager

# We strongly recommend the following be uncommented to protect innocent
# Web applications running on the proxy server who think the only
# one who can access services on "localhost" is a local user
#http_access allow to_localhost

#
# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS
#


acl lan src 192.168.1.0/255.255.255.0
http_access deny lan

# Example rule allowing access from your local network:
# Adapt locations in the ACL section to list your (internal) IP networks
# from where browsing should be allowed
http_access allow localnet
http_access allow localhost

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
http_access deny all

# Sound normally listens up port 4110
-- INSERT --
```



root@samba4:~#

```
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl restart squid
[root@samba4 ~]#
```



12:46 PM
11/4/2019



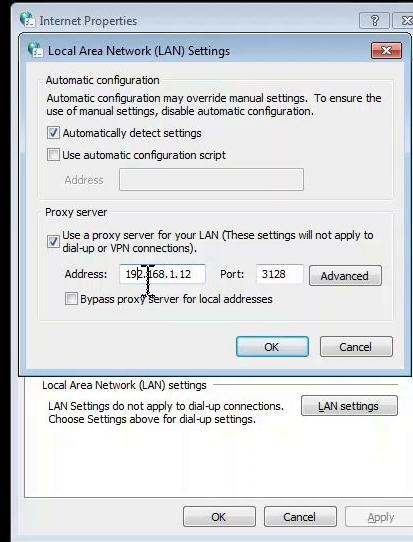
12:46 PM Right Ctrl

En el cliente nos vamos a las configuraciones de internet, podemos acceder simplemente colocando proxy como parametro de busqueda.

En conecciones nos vamos a configuración de la LAN donde colocamos la ip del servidor y el puerto del proxy. Probamos la regla yendo al navegador y buscando una web

root@samba4:~#

[root@samba4 ~]#





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ERR_TUNNEL_CONNECTION_FAILED

Bloqueando y permitiendo redes

Para permitir una red colocamos una nueva lista de acceso **acl** con el nombre que queramos y luego establecemos la fuente **src** con la red que queremos bloquear luego en **http_access** permitimos con **allow** y colocamos el nombre de la lista de acceso que acabamos de crear, y reiniciamos el servicio para aplicar los cambios

root@samba4:~

```
# Recommended minimum configuration:
#
# Example rule allowing access from your local network:
# Adapt to list your (internal) IP networks from where browsing
# should be allowed
acl localnet src 10.0.0.0/8      # RFC1918 possible internal network
acl localnet src 172.16.0.0/12    # RFC1918 possible internal network
acl localnet src 192.168.0.0/16   # RFC1918 possible internal network
acl localnet src fc00::/7        # RFC 4193 local private network range
acl localnet src fe80::/10       # RFC 4291 link-local (directly plugged) machines

acl SSL_ports port 443
acl Safe_ports port 80          # http
acl Safe_ports port 21          # ftp
acl Safe_ports port 443         # https
acl Safe_ports port 70          # gopher
acl Safe_ports port 210         # nntp
acl Safe_ports port 1025-65535  # unregistered ports
acl Safe_ports port 280         # http-ssl
acl Safe_ports port 488         # gss-http
acl Safe_ports port 591         # filemaker
acl Safe_ports port 777         # multiclient ncsp
acl CONNECT method CONNECT

#
# Recommended minimum Access Permission configuration:
#
# Deny requests to certain unsafe ports
http_access deny !Safe_ports

# Deny CONNECT to other than secure SSL ports
http_access deny CONNECT !SSL_ports

# Only allow cacheover access from localhost
http_access allow localhost manager
http_access deny manager

# We strongly recommend the following be uncommented to protect innocent
# web applications running on the proxy server who think the only
# one who can access services on "localhost" is a local user
#http_access deny !localhost

#
# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS

#
# Example rule allowing access from your local network:
# Adapt localnet in the ACL section to list your (internal) IP networks
"/etc/squid/squid.conf" 76L, 2376C written
```





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Director ejecutivo: Sundar Pichai (2 de octubre de 2015–)

Tendencias

Fundación: 4 de septiembre de 1998, Menlo Park, California, Estados Unidos

Oficinas centrales: Mountain View, California, Estados Unidos

Organización principal: Alphabet Inc. (2015–)

Filiales: YouTube, Google.org, DoubleClick, AdMob, Nest Labs, MÁS

Fundadores: Larry Page, Serguéi Brin

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Configuración del idioma

Para bloquear una red colocamos una nueva lista de acceso **acl** con el nombre que queramos y luego establecemos la fuente **src** con la red que queremos bloquear luego en **http_access** negamos con **deny** y colocamos el nombre de la lista de acceso que acabamos de crear, y reiniciamos el servicio para aplicar los cambios

root@samba4:~

```
acl localnet src fc00::/7      # RFC 1918 local private network range
acl localnet src fe80::/10     # RFC 4291 link-local (directly plugged) machines

acl SSL_ports port 443        # https
acl Safe_ports port 80          # http
acl Safe_ports port 21          # ftp
acl Safe_ports port 443        # HTTPS
acl Safe_ports port 70          # gopher
acl Safe_ports port 210         # mail
acl Safe_ports port 1025-65535 # unregistered ports
acl Safe_ports port 280         # http-ssl-only
acl Safe_ports port 488         # gopher-ssl
acl Safe_ports port 591         # filemanager
acl Safe_ports port 777         # multiclient http
acl CONNECT method CONNECT

# Recommended minimum Access Permission Configuration:

# Deny requests to certain unsafe ports
http_access deny !Safe_ports

# Deny CONNECT to others than secure SSL ports
http_access deny CONNECT !SSL_ports

# Only allow cachemgr access from localhost
http_access allow localhost manager
http_access deny manager

# We strongly recommend the following be uncommented to protect innocent
# web applications running on the proxy server who think the only
# one who can access services on "localhost" is a local user
#http_access deny !to_localhost

# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS
# 

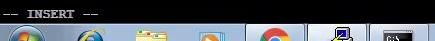
acl pc src 192.168.1.10/255.255.255.0
http_access deny pc

# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Adapt localnet in the SSL section to list your (internal) IP networks
# from where browsing should be allowed.
http_access allow localnet
http_access allow localhost

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
http_access deny all

# Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128
```

-- INSERT --



50,18 43%

1248 PM
11/4/2019

12:48 PM Right Ctrl





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ERR_TUNNEL_CONNECTION_FAILED



Bloqueando y permitiendo equipos

Para permitir un equipo colocamos una nueva lista de acceso **acl** con el nombre que queramos y luego establecemos la fuente **src** con la ip de la queremos permitir, o, con **arp** establecemos su dirección mac. Luego en **http_access** permitimos con **allow** y colocamos el nombre de la lista de acceso que acabamos de crear, y reiniciamos el servicio para aplicar los cambios

```
root@samba4:~
```

```
acl localnet src fc00::/7      # RFC 1918 local private network range
acl localnet src fe80::/10     # RFC 4291 link-local (directly plugged) machines

acl SSL_ports port 443        # https
acl Safe_ports port 80          # http
acl Safe_ports port 21          # ftp
acl Safe_ports port 443        # https
acl Safe_ports port 70          # gopher
acl Safe_ports port 210         # mail
acl Safe_ports port 1025-65535  # unregistered ports
acl Safe_ports port 280         # http-ssl
acl Safe_ports port 488         # gopher-ssl
acl Safe_ports port 591         # filemaker
acl Safe_ports port 777         #门前禁令 http
acl CONNECT method CONNECT

# Recommended minimum Access Permission Configuration

# Deny requests to certain unsafe ports
http_access deny !Safe_ports

# Deny CONNECT to others than secure SSL ports
http_access deny CONNECT !SSL_ports

# Only allow safehttp access from localhost
http_access allow localhost manager
http_access deny manager

# We strongly recommend the following be uncommented to protect innocent
# web applications running on the proxy server who think the only
# one who can access services on "localhost" is a local user.
#http_access deny !#_localhost

# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS

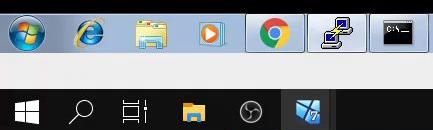
acl pc src 192.168.1.10/255.255.255.0
http_access allow pc

# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Same location in the SSL section to list your (internal) IP networks
# From where browsing should be allowed
http_access allow localnet
http_access allow localhost

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
http_access deny all

# Should normally listen to port 80
http_port 80

# Should normally listen to port 443
http_port 443
```



49,4 43%
1248 PM
11/4/2019



12:48 PM Right Ctrl



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The webpage at <https://www.google.com/webhp?hl=es-419&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj5paqMgdHIAhUCyFkKHK1D3IQPAgH> might be temporarily down or it may have moved permanently to a new web address.

ERR_TUNNEL_CONNECTION_FAILED



Para bloquear un equipo colocamos una nueva lista de acceso **acl** con el nombre que queramos y luego establecemos la fuente **src** con la ip de la queremos permitir, o, con **arp** establecemos su dirección mac. Luego en **http_access** negamos con **deny** y colocamos el nombre de la lista de acceso que acabamos de crear, y reiniciamos el servicio para aplicar los cambios

```
root@samba4:~
```

```
acl localnet src fc00::/7      # RFC 1918 local private network range
acl localnet src fe80::/10     # RFC 4291 link-local (directly plugged) machines

acl SSL_ports port 443        # https
acl Safe_ports port 80          # http
acl Safe_ports port 21          # ftp
acl Safe_ports port 443        # https
acl Safe_ports port 70          # gopher
acl Safe_ports port 210         # mail
acl Safe_ports port 1025-65535  # unregistered ports
acl Safe_ports port 280         # http-ssl
acl Safe_ports port 488         # gopher-ssl
acl Safe_ports port 591         # filemaker
acl Safe_ports port 777         #门前禁令 http
acl CONNECT method CONNECT

# Recommended minimum Access Permission Configuration

# Deny requests to certain unsafe ports
http_access deny !Safe_ports

# Deny CONNECT to others than secure SSL ports
http_access deny CONNECT !SSL_ports

# Only allow safehttp access from localhost
http_access allow localhost manager
http_access deny manager

# We strongly recommend the following be uncommented to protect innocent
# web applications running on the proxy server who think the only
# one who can access services on "localhost" is a local user.
#http_access deny !#_localhost

# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS

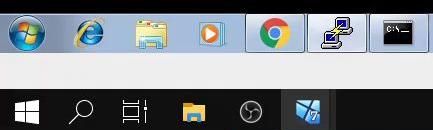
acl pc src 192.168.1.10/255.255.255.0
http_access allow pc

# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Same location in the SSL section to list your (internal) IP networks
# From where browsing should be allowed
http_access allow localnet
http_access allow localhost

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
http_access deny all

# Should normally listen to port 80
http_port 80

# Should normally listen to port 443
http_port 443
```



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12:48 PM



Bloqueando y
permitiendo páginas
web

Para bloquear una web en específico colocamos una nueva lista de acceso **acl** con el nombre que queramos y con **dstdomain** colocamos la dirección web. Luego en **http_access** negamos con **deny** y colocamos el nombre de la lista de acceso que acabamos de crear, y reiniciamos el servicio para aplicar los cambios

```
root@samba4:~
```

```
acl localnet src fc00::/7      # RFC 1918 local private network range
acl localnet src fe80::/10     # RFC 4291 link-local (directly plugged) machines

acl SSL_ports port 443        # https
acl Safe_ports port 80          # http
acl Safe_ports port 21          # ftp
acl Safe_ports port 443        # HTTPS
acl Safe_ports port 70          # gopher
acl Safe_ports port 210         # mail
acl Safe_ports port 1025-65535  # unregistered ports
acl Safe_ports port 280         # http-ssl-only
acl Safe_ports port 488         # gopher-ssl
acl Safe_ports port 591         # filemaker
acl Safe_ports port 777         # multiclient http
acl CONNECT method CONNECT

# Recommended minimum Access Permission Configuration:

# Deny requests to certain unsafe ports
http_access deny !Safe_ports

# Deny CONNECT to others than secure SSL ports
http_access deny CONNECT !SSL_ports

# Only allow cachemgr access from localhost
http_access allow localhost manager
http_access deny manager

# We strongly recommend the following be uncommented to protect innocent
# web applications running on the proxy server who think the only
# one who can access services on "localhost" is a local user.
#http_access deny to_localhost

# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS

acl ban dstdomain www.google.com
http_access deny all ban

# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Adapt localnet in the ACL section to list your (internal) IP networks
# from where browsing should be allowed.
http_access allow localnet
http_access allow localhost

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
http_access deny all

# Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128
```

-- INSERT --



50,22 43%

1249 PM
11/4/2019



12:49 PM

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12:49 PM
11/4/2019

12:49 PM



Para permitir una web en específico reemplazamos **deny** por **allow** en **http_access**, y reiniciamos el servicio para aplicar los cambios

root@samba4:~

```
# Recommended minimum configuration:  
  
# Example rules allowing access from your local networks:  
# Adapt to list your (internal) IP networks from where browsing  
# should be allowed  
acl localnet src 10.0.0.0/8      # RFC1918 possible internal network  
acl localnet src 172.16.0.0/12    # RFC1918 possible internal network  
acl localnet src 192.168.0.0/16   # RFC1918 possible internal network  
acl localnet src fc00::/7       # RFC 4193 local private network range  
acl localnet src fe80::/10      # RFC 4291 link-local (directly plugged) machines  
  
acl SSL_ports port 443  
acl Safe_ports port 80          # http  
acl Safe_ports port 21          # ftp  
acl Safe_ports port 443         # https  
acl Safe_ports port 70          # gopher  
acl Safe_ports port 210         # nntp  
acl Safe_ports port 1025-65535  # unregistered ports  
acl Safe_ports port 280         # http-ssl  
acl Safe_ports port 488         # gss-https  
acl Safe_ports port 531         # filermax  
acl Safe_ports port 777         # multiclient bncp  
acl CONNECT method CONNECT  
  
# Recommended minimum Access Permission configuration:  
  
# Deny requests to certain unsafe ports  
http_access deny !Safe_ports  
  
# Deny CONNECT to other than secure SSL ports  
http_access deny CONNECT !SSL_ports  
  
# Only allow cacheview access from localhost  
http_access allow localhost manager  
http_access deny manager  
  
# We strongly recommend the following be uncommented to protect innocent  
# web applications running on the proxy server who think the only  
# one who can access services on "localhost" is a local user.  
#HTTP_ACCESS DENY TO_LOCALHOST  
  
# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS  
  
acl ban dstdomain www.google.com  
http_access allow ban  
  
# Example rule allowing access from your local networks:  
# Adapt localnet in the ACL section to list your (internal) IP networks  
-- INSERT --
```





Trans



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Bloqueando contenido

Para bloquear el contenido web colocamos una nueva lista de acceso **acl** con el nombre que queramos y con **urlpath_regex** colocamos el tipo de contenido como **\.[extensión]**. Luego en **http_access** negamos con **deny**, colocamos el nombre de la lista de acceso que acabamos de crear, y reiniciamos el servicio para aplicar los cambios

root@samb4:-

```
acl SSL_ports port 443
acl Safe_ports port 80          # http
acl Safe_ports port 21          # ftp
acl Safe_ports port 443          # https
acl Safe_ports port 70          # gopher
acl Safe_ports port 210         # nntp
acl Safe_ports port 1025-65535  # unregistered ports
acl Safe_ports port 280          # http-ssl-ws
acl Safe_ports port 488          # gss-https
acl Safe_ports port 581          # filetransfer
acl Safe_ports port 777          # multiclient https
acl CONNECT method CONNECT

#
# Recommended minimum Access Permission configuration:
#
# Deny requests to certain unsafe ports
http_access deny !Safe_ports

# Deny CONNECT to other than secure SSL ports
http_access deny CONNECT !SSL_ports

# Only allow cachemgr access from localhost
http_access allow localhost manager
http_access deny manager

# We strongly recommend the following be uncommented to protect innocent
# web applications running on the proxy server who think the only
# one who can access services on "localhost" is a local user
#http_access deny to_localhost

#
# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS
#
# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Adapt localnet in the ACL section to list your (internal) IP networks
# from where browsing should be allowed
http_access allow localnet
http_access allow localhost

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
http_access deny all

# Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128

# Uncomment and adjust the following to add a disk cache directory.
#cache_dir ufs /var/spool/Squid 100 16 256
```



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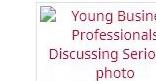
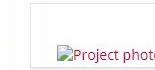
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Para permitir el contenido web reemplazamos **deny** por **allow** en **http_access**, y reiniciamos el servicio para aplicar los cambios

root@smbd4:~

```
# Recommended minimum configuration:

# Example rules allowing access from your local networks:
# Adapt to list your (internal) IP networks from where browsing
# should be allowed

acl localnet src 10.0.0.0/8      # RFC1918 possible internal network
acl localnet src 172.16.0.0/12    # RFC1918 possible internal network
acl localnet src 192.168.0.0/16   # RFC1918 possible internal network
acl localnet src fc00::/7        # RFC 4193 local private network range
acl localnet src fe80::/10       # RFC 4291 link-local (directly plugged) machines

acl SSL_ports port 443
acl Safe_ports port 80          # http
acl Safe_ports port 21          # ftp
acl Safe_ports port 443         # https
acl Safe_ports port 70          # pop3
acl Safe_ports port 210         # nntp
acl Safe_ports port 1025-65535  # unregistered ports
acl Safe_ports port 280         # http-ssl
acl Safe_ports port 488         # gopher-ssl
acl Safe_ports port 531         # filermarks
acl Safe_ports port 777         # multiclient-ssl
acl CONNECT method CONNECT

# Recommended minimum Access Permission configuration:
#
# Deny requests to certain unsafe ports
http_access deny !Safe_ports

# Deny CONNECT to other than secure SSL ports
http_access deny CONNECT !SSL_ports

# Only allow cacheonly access from localhost
http_access allow localhost manager
http_access deny manager

# We strongly recommend the following be uncommented to protect innocent
# web applications running on the proxy server who think the only
# one who can access services on "localhost" is a local user
#http_access deny !localhost

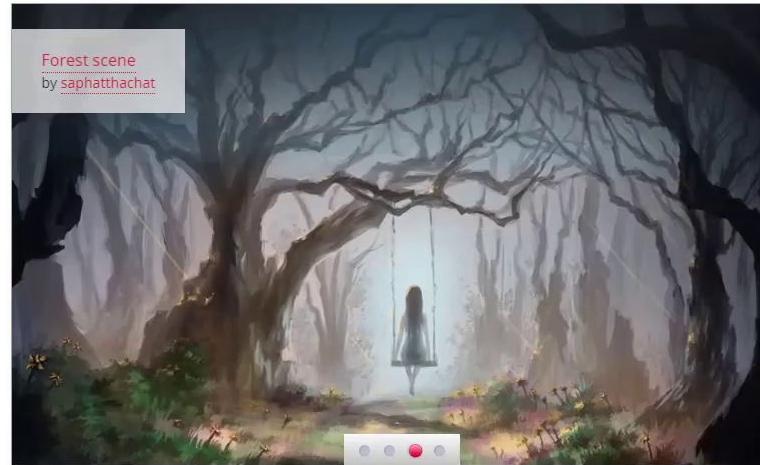
#
# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS
#


acl img urlpath_regex \.jpg
http_access allow img

# Example rule allowing access from your local networks:
# Adapt localnet in the ACL section to list your (internal) IP networks
-- INSERT --
```



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12:58 PM
11/4/2019

Right Ctrl

12:58 PM

Acceso por dia

Para bloquear el acceso a internet en días específicos colocamos una nueva lista de acceso **acl** con el nombre que queramos y con **time** colocamos el o los días que se clasifican como **M T W H F S A** en el mismo orden. Luego en **http_access** negamos con **deny**, colocamos el nombre de la lista de acceso que acabamos de crear, y reiniciamos el servicio para aplicar los cambios

root@samba4:~

```
acl Safe_ports port 70          # gopher
acl Safe_ports port 210         # telnet
acl Safe_ports port 1025-65535 # unregistered ports
acl Safe_ports port 80          # http-ports
acl Safe_ports port 488         # gss-https
acl Safe_ports port 591         # filetransfer
acl Safe_ports port 777         # multiclient https
acl CONNECT method CONNECT

#
# Recommended minimum Access Permission Configuration:
#
# Deny requests to certain unsafe ports
http_access deny !Safe_ports

# Deny CONNECT to others than secure SSL ports
http_access deny CONNECT !SSL_ports

# Only allow cachemgr access from localhost
http_access allow localhost manager
http_access deny manager

# We strongly recommend the following be uncommented to protect innocent
# web applications running on the proxy server who think the only
# one who can access services on "localhost" is a local user:
#http_access deny to_localhost

#
# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS
#

acl days time MTW
http_access deny days

# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Add yours in the $XFILE section to list your (internal) IP networks
# from where browsing should be allowed
http_access allow localnet
http_access allow localhost

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
http_access deny all

# Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128

# Uncomment and adjust the following to add a disk cache directory.
#cache_dir ufs /var/spool/squid 100 16 256
#Leave coredir in the first cache dir
coredump_dir /var/spool/squid


```





This site can't be reached

The webpage at <https://www.google.com/> might be temporarily down or it may have moved permanently to a new web address.

ERR_TUNNEL_CONNECTION_FAILED

Acceso por hora

Para bloquear o permitir el acceso a internet en horarios específicos colocamos una nueva lista de acceso **acl** con el nombre que queramos y con **time** establecemos un rango de tiempo en formato de 24 horas **00:00-23:59** Luego en **http_access** negamos o permitimos con **deny** o **allow** respectivamente, colocamos el nombre de la lista de acceso que acabamos de crear, y reiniciamos el servicio para aplicar los cambios

```
root@samba4:~
```

```
acl localnet src 192.168.0.0/16 # RFC1918 possible internal network
acl localnet src fc00::/7      # RFC4193 local private network range
acl localnet src fe80::/10     # RFC4291 link-local (directly plugged) machines

acl SSL_ports port 443
acl Safe_ports port 80          # http
acl Safe_ports port 21          # ftp
acl Safe_ports port 443         # https
acl Safe_ports port 70          # gopher
acl Safe_ports port 210         # nntp
acl Safe_ports port 1025-65535 # unregistered ports
acl Safe_ports port 280         # http-ssl-only
acl Safe_ports port 488         # gopher-ssl
acl Safe_ports port 591         # filemanager
acl Safe_ports port 777         # multiport http
acl CONNECT method CONNECT

# Recommended minimum Access Permission Configuration:
# Deny requests to certain unsafe ports
http_access deny !Safe_ports

# Deny CONNECT to others than secure SSL ports
http_access deny CONNECT !SSL_ports

# Only allow cachemgr access from localhost
http_access allow localhost manager
http_access deny manager

# We strongly recommend the following be uncommented to protect innocent
# web applications running on the proxy server who think the only
# one who can access services on "localhost" is a local user
#http_access deny to_localhost

# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS
# 

acl days time M 16:00-19:30
http_access allow all days
http_access deny all

# Example rule allowing access from your local networks
# Adapt localnet in the ACL section to list your (internal) IP networks
# from where browsing should be allowed
http_access allow localnet
http_access allow localhost

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
http_access deny all

# Squid normally listens to port 3128
-- INSERT --
```





This site can't be reached



The webpage at <https://www.google.com/> might be temporarily down or it may have moved permanently to a new web address.

ERR_TUNNEL_CONNECTION_FAILED

Seguridad por usuario

Squid posee diversas herramientas para ser integradas con squid, estas se encuentran en el directorio **/usr/lib64/squid***, en este caso usaremos la **basic_access_auth**

* El directorio lib en el que estas se encuentren puede variar dependiendo de la arquitectura de nuestro sistema

root@samba4:~#

```
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl restart squid
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl restart squid
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl restart squid
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl restart squid
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl restart squid
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl restart squid
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# ls /usr/lib64/squid/
basic_db_auth          basic_ncsa_auth  basic_radius_auth  basic_smb_lm_auth    digest_file_auth      ext_kerberos_ldap_group_acl  ext_unix_group_acl   log_file_daemon
basic_getpwnam_auth    basic_nis_auth   basic_sasl_auth   cachemgr.cgi       digest_ldap_auth     ext_ldap_group_acl      ext_wbinfo_group_acl negotiate_kerberos_auth
basic_ldap_auth         basic_pam_auth   basic_smb_auth   cert_tool          diskd              ext_session_acl      helper-mux.pl        negotiate_kerberos_auth_test
basic_msnt_multi_domain_auth basic_pop3_auth basic_smb_auth.sh digest_directory_auth ext_file_userip_acl  ext_time_quota_acl  log_db_daemon        ntlm_fake_auth
basic_ntlm_multi_domain_auth basic_ntlm_auth basic_ntlm_auth.sh digest_ntlm_directory_auth ext_ntlm_group_acl  log_ntlm_daemon      ntlm_ssl_crt
basic_ntlm_msnt_domain_auth basic_ntlm_msnt_domain_auth basic_ntlm_msnt_domain_auth digest_ntlm_msnt_directory_auth ext_ntlm_msnt_group_acl  log_ntlm_msnt_daemon ntlm_stored_file_rewrite
basic_ntlm_msnt_msnt_domain_auth basic_ntlm_msnt_msnt_domain_auth basic_ntlm_msnt_msnt_domain_auth digest_ntlm_msnt_msnt_directory_auth ext_ntlm_msnt_msnt_group_acl  log_ntlm_msnt_msnt_daemon ntlm_unlink
basic_ntlm_msnt_msnt_msnt_domain_auth basic_ntlm_msnt_msnt_msnt_domain_auth basic_ntlm_msnt_msnt_msnt_domain_auth digest_ntlm_msnt_msnt_msnt_directory_auth ext_ntlm_msnt_msnt_msnt_group_acl  log_ntlm_msnt_msnt_msnt_daemon ntlm_url_fake_rewrite.sh
[root@samba4 ~]#
```



En nuestro archivo de configuración **squid.conf** colocamos el parametro **auth_param basic program** donde colocamos la dirección del programa de autenticación y la dirección del archivo **.htpasswd** que crearemos más adelante, luego definimos un **realm**, y colocamos una nueva **acl** con **proxy_auth** como parámetro como **REQUIRED**, y generamos un nuevo **http_access** permitiendo esta nueva **acl**

root@samba4:~

```
acl Safe_ports port 1025-65535 ! unregistered ports
acl Safe_ports port 280 ! http-sslport
acl Safe_ports port 488 ! gss-ncvport
acl Safe_ports port 591 ! filetransfer
acl Safe_ports port 777 ! multiclient ncftp
acl CONNECT method CONNECT

#
# Recommended minimum Access Permission configuration:
#
# Deny requests to certain unsafe ports
http_access deny !Safe_ports

# Deny CONNECT to other than secure SSL ports
http_access deny CONNECT !SSL_ports

# Only allow cachekey access from localhost
http_access allow localhost manager
http_access deny manager

# We strongly recommend the following be uncommented to protect innocent
# web applications running on the proxy server who think the only
# one who can access services on "localhost" is a local user
#http_access deny to_localhost

#
# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS
#


auth_param basic program /usr/lib64/squid/basic_ncsa_auth /etc/squid/.htpasswd
auth_param basic realm Squid Basic Authentication
acl pass proxy_auth REQUIRED
http_access allow pass

# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Adapt localnet in the AOL section to list your (internal) IP networks
# from where browsing should be allowed.
http_access allow localnet
http_access allow localhost

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
http_access deny all

# Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128

# Uncomment and adjust the following to add a disk cache directory.
#cache_dir ufs /var/spool/squid 100 16 256

# Leave coredumps in the first cache dir
coredump_dir /var/spool/squid
```



Por último creamos el archivo **.htpasswd** en el la ruta que colocamos
en el **squid.conf**

root@samba4:/etc/squid

```
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl restart squid
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl restart squid
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl restart squid
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl restart squid
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl restart squid
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# systemctl restart squid
[root@samba4 ~]# ls /usr/lib64/squid/
basic_db_auth          basic_ncsa_auth  basic_radius_auth  basic_smb_lm_auth    digest_file_auth   ext_kerberos_ldap_group_acl  ext_unix_group_acl  log_file_daemon      ntlm_
basic_getpwnam_auth    basic_nis_auth   basic_sasl_auth   cachemgr.cgi       digest_ldap_auth  ext_ldap_group_acl     ext_wbinfo_group_acl  negotiate_kerberos_auth  ssl_crttd
basic_ldap_auth         basic_pam_auth   basic_smb_auth   cert_tool          diskd            ext_session_acl      helper-mux.pl        negotiate_kerberos_auth_test  storeid_file_rewrite
basic_msnt_multi_domain_auth  basic_pop3_auth  basic_smb_auth.sh digest_directory_auth  ext_file_userip_acl  ext_time_quota_acl  log_db_daemon        ntlm_fake_auth        url_fake_rewrite.sh
basic_msnt_domain_auth  basic_pop3_auth  basic_smb_auth.sh digest_directory_auth  ext_file_userip_acl  ext_time_quota_acl  log_db_daemon        unlinked
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/se
securetty   security/      selinux/
services      services      sestatus.conf      setroubleshoot/  setuptool.d/
[root@samba4 ~]# vim /etc/squid/squid.conf
[root@samba4 ~]# cd /etc/squid/
[root@samba4 squid]# ls
banned.txt  cachemgr.conf  cachemgr.conf.default  errorpage.css  errorpage.css.default  mime.conf  mime.conf.default  squid.conf  squid.conf.backup  squid.conf.default  squid.conf.test  test
[root@samba4 squid]# touch .htpasswd
```



Con la herramienta **htpasswd** generamos un nuevo usuario dentro del archivo, para esto usamos **htpasswd -c [dirección del archivo] [usuario]**. Luego reiniciamos el servicio y en el cliente abrimos el navegador

```
root@samba4:/etc/squid# htpasswd -c .htpasswd test1
-bash: htpasswd: command not found
[root@samba4 squid]# htpasswd -c .htpasswd test1
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user test1
[root@samba4 squid]#
```



1:07 PM
11/4/2019



1:07 PM Right Ctrl

Sign in

The proxy http://192.168.1.12:3128 requires a username and password.

Your connection to this site is not private

Username

test1

Password

....

Sign in

Cancel





Google



Buscar con Google

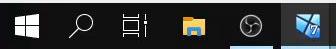
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Ofrecido por Google en: English

República Dominicana

Publicidad Negocios Sobre Google Cómo funciona la Búsqueda

Privacidad Condiciones Preferencias

108 PM
11/4/2019

108 PM Right Ctrl



Seguridad con Active Directory

Para establecer la autenticación con los usuarios de nuestro dominio con la herramienta `ldap_auth`, establecemos las opciones **-P -R -b**
luego colocamos nuestro controlador de dominio cono
“dc=dominio,dc=com” con la opción **-D** establecemos el nombre del administrador dentro del dominio, con la opción **-w** establecemos su contraseña y con **-h** la ip del controlador de dominio. Luego establecemos las mismas reglas que antes, y para aplicar los cambios reiniciamos el servicio

root@samba4:/etc/squid

```
acl localnet src fe80::/10    # RFC 4291 (link-local) directly plugged machines

acl SSL_ports port 443        # https
acl Safe_ports port 80        # http
acl Safe_ports port 21        # ftp
acl Safe_ports port 443        # https
acl Safe_ports port 70        # gopher
acl Safe_ports port 210       # mail
acl Safe_ports port 1025-65535 # unregistered ports
acl Safe_ports port 280       # http-sslproxy
acl Safe_ports port 488       # gopher-ssl
acl Safe_ports port 591       # filemanager
acl Safe_ports port 777       # multiclient https
acl CONNECT method CONNECT

#
# Recommended minimum Access Permission configuration:
#
# Deny requests to certain unsafe ports
http_access deny !Safe_ports

# Deny CONNECT to others than secure SSL ports
http_access deny CONNECT !SSL_ports

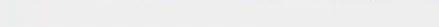
# Only allow cachemgr access from localhost
http_access allow localhost manager
http_access deny manager

# We strongly recommend the following be uncommented to protect innocent
# web applications running on the proxy server who think the only
# one who can access services on "localhost" is a local user
#http_access deny to_localhost

#
# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS
#
# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Add localnets in the ACL section to list your (internal) IP networks
# from where browsing should be allowed.
http_access allow localnet
http_access allow localhost

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
http_access deny all

# Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128
```



Sign in

The proxy http://192.168.1.193:128 requires a username and password.

Your connection to this site is not private

Username

Password

Sign in

Cancel



Squid con sarg

Primero instalamos los paquetes que utilizaremos para compilar e implementar sarg.

File Machine View Input Devices Help

root@samba4:/etc/squid#

```
[root@samba4 squid]# yum install -y gcc gd gd-devel make perl-GD httpd
```



2:08 PM
11/4/2019

Right Ctrl

^ & 2:08 PM

Luego procedemos a configurar apache, donde primero iniciamos el servicio con **systemctl start httpd**

root@samba4:/etc/squid

```

Installing : libXext-1.3.3-3.el7.x86_64
Installing : libXt-1.1.5-3.el7.x86_64
Installing : libXpm-devel-3.5.12-1.el7.x86_64
Installing : expat-devel-2.1.0-10.el7_3.x86_64
Installing : fontconfig-devel-2.13.0-4.3.el7.x86_64
Installing : mailcap-2.1.41-2.el7.noarch
Installing : httpd-2.4.6-90.el7.centos.x86_64
Installing : gd-devel-2.0.35-26.el7.x86_64
Installing : perl-GD-2.49-3.el7.x86_64
Verifying : libXext-1.3.3-3.el7.x86_64
Verifying : fontconfig-2.13.0-4.3.el7.x86_64
Verifying : libpng-devel-1.5.13-7.el7_2.x86_64
Verifying : mailcap-2.1.41-2.el7.noarch
Verifying : libjpeg-turbo-devel-1.2.90-8.el7.x86_64
Verifying : httpd-2.4.6-90.el7.centos.x86_64
Verifying : libICE-1.0.9-9.el7.x86_64
Verifying : dejavu-fonts-common-2.33-6.el7.noarch
Verifying : fontpackages-fs-filesystem-1.44-8.el7.noarch
Verifying : expat-devel-2.1.0-10.el7_3.x86_64
Verifying : fontconfig-devel-2.13.0-4.3.el7.x86_64
Verifying : perl-GD-2.49-3.el7.x86_64
Verifying : xorg-x11proto-devel-2018.4-1.el7.noarch
Verifying : libXpm-devel-3.5.12-1.el7.x86_64
Verifying : libX11-1.6.7-2.el7.x86_64
Verifying : libX11-common-1.6.7-2.el7.noarch
Verifying : libxcb-1.13-1.el7.x86_64
Verifying : freetype-devel-2.8-14.el7.x86_64
Verifying : libXpm-3.5.12-1.el7.x86_64
Verifying : libjpeg-turbo-1.2.90-8.el7.x86_64
Verifying : gd-devel-2.0.35-26.el7.x86_64
Verifying : dejavu-sans-fonts-2.33-6.el7.noarch
Verifying : gd-2.0.35-26.el7.x86_64
Verifying : libxcb-devel-1.13-1.el7.x86_64
Verifying : libXau-1.0.8-2-1.el7.x86_64
Verifying : libSM-1.2.2-2.el7.x86_64
Verifying : libX11-devel-1.6.7-2.el7.x86_64
Verifying : libXau-devel-1.0.8-2-1.el7.x86_64

```

```
Installed:
gd.x86_64 0:2.0.35-26.el7
gd-devel.x86_64 0:2.0.35-26.el7
httpd.x86_64 0:2.4.6-90.el7.centos
perl-GD.x86_64 0:2.49-3.el7
```

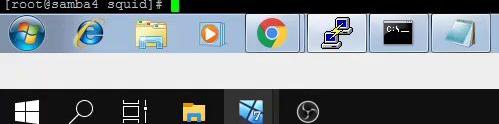
```
Dependency Installed:
dejavu-fonts-common.noarch 0:2.33-6.el7
fontpackages-fs.noarch 0:1.44-8.el7
libX11-common.noarch 0:1.6.7-2.el7
libXpm.x86_64 0:3.5.12-1.el7
libpng-devel.x86_64 2:1.5.13-7.el7_2
```

```
dejavu-sans-fonts.noarch 0:2.33-6.el7
freetype-devel.x86_64 0:2.8-14.el7
libICE.x86_64 0:1.0.9-9.el7
libX11-devel.x86_64 0:1.6.7-2.el7
libXpm-devel.x86_64 0:3.5.12-1.el7
libxcb.x86_64 0:1.0.8-2-1.el7
libxcb-devel.x86_64 0:1.13-1.el7
libXau.x86_64 0:1.0.8-2-1.el7
libjpeg-turbo.x86_64 0:1.2.90-8.el7
libxcb-devel.x86_64 0:1.13-1.el7
```

```
expat-devel.x86_64 0:2.1.0-10.el7_3
fontconfig.x86_64 0:2.13.0-4.3.el7
libSM.x86_64 0:1.2.2-2.el7
libXau-devel.x86_64 0:1.0.8-2-1.el7
libjpeg-turbo.x86_64 0:1.2.90-8.el7
mailcap.noarch 0:2.1.41-2.el7
```

```
fontconfig-devel.x86_64 0:2.13.0-4.3.el7
libX11.x86_64 0:1.6.7-2.el7
libXext.x86_64 0:1.3.3-3.el7
libjpeg-turbo-devel.x86_64 0:1.2.90-8.el7
xorg-x11proto-devel.noarch 0:2018.4-1.el7
```

```
Complete!
[root@samba4 squid]# systemctl start httpd
[root@samba4 squid]# systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[root@samba4 squid]#
```



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22/29
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25/29
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28/29
29/29

Right Ctrl

En el archivo de configuración de colocamos la dirección de nuestro servidor como **ServerName**

root@samba4:/etc/squid

Include conf.modules.d/*.conf

```
If you wish httpd to run as a different user or group, you must run  
httpd as root initially and it will switch.
```

```
User/Group: The name (or #number) of this user/group to run httpd as.  
It is usually good practice to create a dedicated user and group for  
running httpd, as with most system services.
```

```
User apache  
Group apache
```

```
# Main/ server configuration
```

```
# The directives in this section set up the values used by the 'main'  
server, which responds to any requests that aren't handled by a  
<VirtualHost> definition. These values also provide defaults for  
any <VirtualHost> containers you may define later in the file.
```

```
# All of these directives may appear inside <VirtualHost> containers,  
in which case those default settings will be overridden for the  
virtual host being defined.
```

```
# ServerAdmin: Your address, where problems with the server should be  
e-mailed. This address appears on some server-generated pages, such  
as error documents: e.g., admin@your-domain.com
```

```
ServerAdmin root@localhost
```

```
ServerName 192.168.1.12:80
```

```
# ServerName gives the name and port that the server uses to identify itself.  
# This can often be determined automatically, but we recommend you specify  
it explicitly to prevent problems during startup.
```

```
If your host doesn't have a registered DNS name, enter its IP address here.
```

```
ServerName www.example.com:80
```

```
# Deny access to the entirety of your server's filesystem. You must  
explicitly permit access to web content directories in other  
<Directory> blocks below.
```

```
<Directory />  
    AllowOverride none  
    Require all denied  
</Directory>
```

```
-- INSERT --
```



Luego permitimos el acceso en el puerto **80**

root@samba4:/etc/squid#

```
[root@samba4 squid]# firewall-cmd --add-port=80/tcp --zone=public --permanent
FirewallD is not running
[root@samba4 squid]# systemctl start firewalld
[root@samba4 squid]# firewall-cmd --add-port=80/tcp --zone=public --permanent
success
[root@samba4 squid]#
```

2:13 PM
11/4/2019

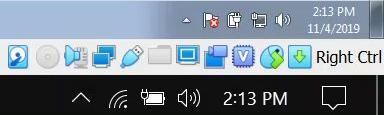
2:13 PM

Descargamos el paquete sarg para configurarlo en nuestro sistema con wget a través de la siguiente dirección web:

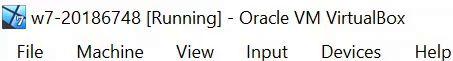
<http://liquidtelecom.dl.sourceforge.net/project/sarg/sarg/sarg-2.3.10/sarg-2.3.10.tar.gz>

root@samba4:~/downloads

```
[root@samba4:~/downloads]# wget http://liquidtelecom.dl.sourceforge.net/project/sarg/sarg/sarg-2.3.10/sarg-2.3.10.tar.gz
--2019-11-04 13:13:28--  http://liquidtelecom.dl.sourceforge.net/project/sarg/sarg/sarg-2.3.10/sarg-2.3.10.tar.gz
Resolving liquidtelecom.dl.sourceforge.net (liquidtelecom.dl.sourceforge.net) ...
```



Con **tar -xvzf** desempaquetamos el archivo



File Machine View Input Devices Help

root@samba4:~/downloads

```
[root@samba4 downloads]# wget http://liquidtelecom.dl.sourceforge.net/project/sarg/sarg/sarg-2.3.10/sarg-2.3.10.tar.gz
--2019-11-04 13:13:28--  http://liquidtelecom.dl.sourceforge.net/project/sarg/sarg/sarg-2.3.10/sarg-2.3.10.tar.gz
Resolving liquidtelecom.dl.sourceforge.net (liquidtelecom.dl.sourceforge.net)... 197.155.77.8
Connecting to liquidtelecom.dl.sourceforge.net (liquidtelecom.dl.sourceforge.net)|197.155.77.8|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1270660 (1.2M) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: 'sarg-2.3.10.tar.gz'

100%[=====] 1270660  (19.5 KB/s) - 'sarg-2.3.10.tar.gz' saved [1270660/1270660]
```

```
2019-11-04 13:14:34 (19.5 KB/s) - 'sarg-2.3.10.tar.gz' saved [1270660/1270660]
```

```
[root@samba4 downloads]# ls
damoguardian-2.12.0.3-1.3.x86_64.rpm  sarg-2.3.10.tar.gz
[root@samba4 downloads]# tarxvf sarg-2.3.10.tar.gz
-bash: tarx: command not found
[root@samba4 downloads]# tarxvf sarg-2.3.10.tar.gz
```



2:15 PM
11/4/2019

2:15 PM Right Ctrl

Dentro del directorio del archivo vamos al directorio /po y en el archivo **Makefile.in.in** cambiamos la opción **SETTEXT_MACRO_VERSION** a
0.19

w7-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
root@samba4:~/downloads/sarg-2.3.10/po
```

This file can be copied and used freely without restrictions. It can
be used in projects which are not available under the GNU General Public
License but which still want to provide support for the GNU gettext
functionality.
Please note that the actual code of GNU gettext is covered by the GNU
General Public license and is *not* in the public domain.

Gettext: gettext=0.18
GETTEXT_MACRO_VERSION = 0.18

PACKAGE = @PACKAGE@
VERSION = @VERSION@
PACKAGE_BUGREPORT = @PACKAGE_BUGREPORT@

SHELL = /bin/sh
@SET_MAKE@

srcdir = @srcdir@
top_srcdir = @top_srcdir@
VPATH = @srcdir@

prefix = @prefix@
exec_prefix = @exec_prefix@
datarootdir = @datarootdir@
datadir = @datadir@
localedir = @localedir@
gettextsrcdir = \$(datadir)/gettext/po

INSTALL = @INSTALL@
INSTALL_DATA = @INSTALL_DATA@

We use \${install_p}!
To automate <= 1.9.x, \${install_p} is defined either as "install -p --" or as
"-\${installalldirs}" or as "\${install_sh} -d". For these automate versions,
\${install_sh} does not match with ?(SHELL), so we add it.
In automate >= 1.10, \${install_p} is removed from \${MKDIR_P}, which is defined
either as "path/to/mkdir -p" or ".../install-sh -d". For these automate
versions, \${installalldirs} and \${install_sh} are unused.

mkinstallalldirs = S(SHELL) \${install_sh} -d
install_sh = S(SHELL) \${install_sh}@
MKDIR_P = @MKDIR_P@
mkdir_p = @mkdir_p@

GMSGFMT_ = @GMSGFMT@
GMSGFMT_no = @GMSGFMT@
GMSGFMT_yes = @GMSGFMT_015@
GMSGFMT = \$(GMSGFMT \$(USE_MSGCTXT))
MSGFMT_ = @MSGFMT@
MSGFMT_no = @MSGFMT@
MSGFMT_yes = @MSGFMT_015@

-- INSERT --

12,29 Top



21:54 PM 11/4/2019 21:55 PM Right Ctrl

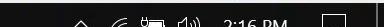
Comenzamos a compilar el archivo. Para esto primero configuramos el paquete con **./config** dentro del directorio de este, y luego con **make** y **make install** los configuramos e instalamos en nuestro sistema

```
[root@samba4 ~]# ls
dansguardian-2.12.0.3-1.3.x86_64.rpm  sarg-2.3.10  sarg-2.3.10.tar.gz
[root@samba4 ~]# cd sarg-2.3.10/
[root@samba4 sarg-2.3.10]# ls
ABOUT-NLS  btree_cache.c  config.h  COPYING  datafile.c  DONATIONS  exclude_codes  html.c  ip2name.c  log.c  README  report.c  sarg.php
aclocal.m4  config  configure  css.c  decompr.c  download.c  root  sarg  ip2name_dns.c  longline.c  README_cmake  sarg.1  siteuser.c
auth.c  ChangeLog  configure.in  css.tpl  denied.c  Doxyfile  getconf.c  include  ip2name_exec.c  Makefile.in  realtime.c  sarg.conf  smartfilter.c
authfail.c  charset.c  CONTRIBUTORS  dansguardian_log.c  dichotomic.c  email.c  grepday.c  index.c  lastlog.c  po  redirector.c  sarg_htaccess  sort.c
BETA-TESTERS  CMakeLists.txt  convlog.c  dansguardian_report.c  documentation  exclude.c  htaccess  indexonly.c  LICENSE  PROGRAMMERS  repday.c  sarg_manpage.xml  sorthashable
[root@samba4 sarg-2.3.10]# cd po/
[root@samba4 po]# ls
bg.gmo  ca.po  da.gmo  el.gmo  es.gmo  hu.gmo  insert-header.sin  ja.po  Makefile.in.in  pl.gmo  pt_BR.po  remove-potdate.sin  Rules-quot  sk.po  tr.po  zh_CN.po
bg.po  ChangeLog  da.po  el.po  es.po  hu.po  it.gmo  LINGUAS  Makevars  pl.po  pt.gmo  ro.gmo  ru.po  sr.gmo  uk.gmo
boldquot.sed  cs.gmo  de.gmo  en@boldquot.header  fr.gmo  id.gmo  it.po  lv.gmo  nl.gmo  POTFILES.in  pt.po  ro.po  sarg.pot  sr.po  uk.po
ca.gmo  cs.po  de.po  en@quot.header  fr.po  id.po  ja.gmo  lv.po  nl.po  pt_BR.gmo  quot.sed  ru.gmo  sk.gmo  tr.gmo  zh_CN.gmo
[root@samba4 po]# vim Makefile.in.in
[root@samba4 po]# cd ..
[root@samba4 sarg-2.3.10]# ./configure
```



root@samba4:~/downloads/sarg-2.3.10#

```
[root@samba4:~/downloads/sarg-2.3.10]# make && make install
gcc -std=gnu99 -c -I. -DINCLUDEDIR="/usr/local/include" -DSYSCONFDIR="/usr/local/etc" -DFONTDIR="/usr/local/share/sarg/fonts" -DIMAGEDIR="/usr/local/share/sarg/images" -DSARGPHPPDIR="/var/www/html"
" -DPACKAGE_NAME="sarg" -DPACKAGE_TARNAME="sarg" -DPACKAGE_VERSION="2.3.10\" -DPACKAGE_STRING="sarg\ 2.3.10" -DPACKAGE_BUGREPORT="" -DPACKAGE_URL="" -DHAVE_DIRENT_H=1 -DSTDIN_HEADERS=1
-DHAVE_STDLIB_H=1 -DHAVE_STRING_H=1 -DHAVE_MEMORY_H=1 -DHAVE_INTTYPES_H=1 -DHAVE_STDINT_H=1 -DHAVE_UNISTD_H=1 -DHAVE_STDLIB_H=1 -DHAVE_STRING_H=1 -DHAVE_STRINGS
-DHAVE_UNISTD_H=1 -DHAVE_DIRECT_H=1 -DHAVE_MEMORY_H=1 -DHAVE_INTTYPES_H=1 -DHAVE_STDINT_H=1 -DHAVE_UNISTD_H=1 -DHAVE_STDLIB_H=1 -DHAVE_STRING_H=1 -DHAVE_STRINGS
-DHAVE_UNISTD_H=1 -DHAVE_SYS_SOCKET_H=1 -DHAVE_NETDB_H=1 -DHAVE_ARPA_INET_H=1 -DHAVE_NETINET_IN_H=1 -DHAVE_SYS_STAT_H=1 -DHAVE_CTYPE_H=1 -DHAVE_ERRNO_H=1 -DH
-DHAVE_STDLIB_H=1 -DHAVE_STRING_H=1 -DHAVE_LIMITS_H=1 -DHAVE_LOCALE_H=1 -DHAVE_EXECINFO_H=1 -DHAVE_MATH_H=1 -DHAVE_LIBINTL_H=1 -DHAVE_LIBGEN_H=1 -DHAVE_STDBOOL_H=1 -DHAVE_GETOPT_H=1 -DHAVE_FCNTL
HAVE_GDFONT_H=1 -DHAVE_GDFONTS_H=1 -DHAVE_GDFONTMB_H=1 -DHAVE_GDFONTG_H=1 -DHAVE_LDAP_H=1 -DHAVE_ICONV_H=1 -DHAVE_ICONV_CONST= -DHAVE_PCRE_H=1 -DHAVE_PCRE_H=1 -DHAVE_NLS=1 -DHAVE_GETTEXT=1 -DHAVE_DGET
OURCE=1 -DHAVE_BZERO=1 -DHAVE_BACKTRACE=1 -DHAVE_SYMLINK=1 -DHAVE_LSTAT=1 -DHAVE_GETNAMEINFO=1 -DHAVE_GETADDRINFO=1 -DHAVE_MRSTEMP=1 -DSIZEOF_RLIMIT_T=8 -DRILIN_STRING="\%lli" -DHAVE_USR_SHARE_SGM
L_XSL=1 -DHAVE_USR_SHARE_SGML_DOCBOOK_XSL_STYLESHEETS_HTML_ONECHUNK_XSL=1 -g -O2 -Wall -Wno-sign-compare -Wextra -Wno-unused-parameter -Werror=implicit-function-declaration -Werror=format util.c
```

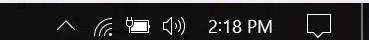


Una vez iniciamos **sarg** usamos el comando **sarg -x** para generar el reporte. Para acceder a este vamos al navegador y en la dirección que establecimos en el archivo de configuración del servidor web vamos al apartado **/squid-reports**

w7-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
root@samba4:~/downloads/sarg-2.3.10# rm -f /usr/local/etc/sarg.conf
[root@samba4 sarg-2.3.10]# vim /usr/local/etc/sarg.conf
[root@samba4 sarg-2.3.10]#
[root@samba4 sarg-2.3.10]# sarg -x
```



2:18 PM
11/4/2019

Right Ctrl

2:18 PM



Squid Analysis Report Generator

Squid User Access Report

FILE/PERIOD	CREATION DATE	USERS	BYTES	AVERAGE
04Nov2019-04Nov2019	Mon 04 Nov 2019 01:18:16 PM EST	5	15.42M	3.08M

Generated by sarg-2.3.10 Apr-12-2015 on 04/Nov/2019-13:18



Una vez aquí tenemos acceso a todos los eventos del proxy, solo que se ofrecen más organizados y a través de una interfaz grafica



Squid Analysis Report Generator

Squid User Access Report

Period: 04 Nov 2019

Sort: bytes, reverse

Top users

Top sites

Sites & Users

Denied accesses

Authentication Failures

NUM	USERID	CONNECT	BYTES	%BYTES	IN-CACHE-OUT	ELAPSED TIME	MILLISEC	%TIME
1	192.168.1.10	855	7.36M	47.76%	69.38%	30.62%	00:52:35	3.155.133 21.63%
2	127.0.0.1	125	4.07M	26.45%	99.99%	0.01%	02:11:53	7.913.533 54.26%
3	test1	26	2.82M	18.34%	100.00%	0.00%	00:53:18	3.198.120 21.93%
4	admin	24	1.07M	6.97%	99.77%	0.23%	00:04:37	277.113 1.90%
5	us	4	73.52K	0.48%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:40	40.035 0.27%
TOTAL		1.03K	15.42M	85.36%	14.64%	04:03:03	14.583.934	
AVERAGE		206	3.08M			00:48:36	2.916.786	

Generated by sarg-2.3.10 Apr-12-2015 on 04/Nov/2019-13:18



rpm.phone.net	6	26.43K	0.36%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:00	2	0.00%	DENIED
fonts.googleapis.com:443	6	21.90K	0.30%	100.00%	0.00%	00:01:15	75.79J	2.46%	
adservice.google.com:443	6	19.27K	0.26%	100.00%	0.00%	00:05:04	304.558	9.65%	
ssl.gstatic.com:443	4	17.22K	0.23%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:06	6.89J	0.22%	
staticxx.facebook.com:443	1	16.65K	0.23%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:05	5.45T	0.17%	
improving.duckduckgo.com:443	4	15.28K	0.21%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:01	1.17T	0.04%	
img-cdn.hjperfactual.com:443	1	14.08K	0.19%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:02	2.39O	0.06%	
tc.dataspand.com:443	1	13.80K	0.19%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:01	1.864	0.06%	
clientservices.googleapis.com:443	3	12.24K	0.17%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:00	0	0.00%	DENIED
cdn.syndication.twimg.com:443	1	12.12K	0.16%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:02	2.00E	0.06%	
cdn.assetic.net:443	4	12.04K	0.16%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:32	32.865	1.04%	
cm.g.doubleclick.net:443	4	10.72K	0.15%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:41	41.38I	1.31%	
dg.akr.com:443	2	9.70K	0.13%	100.00%	0.00%	00:01:12	72.55O	2.30%	
clientservices.googleapis.com	3	9.67K	0.13%	95.40%	4.60%	00:00:00	12Z	0.00%	DENIED
pixel.mathtag.com:443	1	8.69K	0.12%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:00	750	0.02%	
googleic.com	2	8.65K	0.12%	0.00%	100.00%	00:00:00	833	0.03%	
facebook.com:443	3	8.41K	0.11%	100.00%	0.00%	00:02:10	130.88H	4.15%	
r5-sr-u.govvh-nq9.srv1.com	3	7.93K	0.11%	0.00%	100.00%	00:00:00	121	0.00%	
fbbox.com:443	1	7.81K	0.11%	100.00%	0.00%	00:01:05	65.23Z	2.07%	
duckduckgo.com:443	1	7.50K	0.10%	100.00%	0.00%	00:01:40	100.51T	3.19%	
ajax.cloudflare.com:443	1	7.42K	0.10%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:02	2.389	0.08%	
krc.taboola.com:443	1	7.38K	0.10%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:00	760	0.02%	
ads01.groovinads.com:443	1	6.90K	0.09%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:00	412	0.01%	
beacon.walmart.com:443	1	6.39K	0.09%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:35	35.79I	1.13%	
static.xx.fbcdn.net:443	1	6.39K	0.09%	100.00%	0.00%	00:01:07	67.71Z	2.15%	
bcp.crvctrnl.net:443	1	6.08K	0.08%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:00	48B	0.02%	
www.gravatar.com:443	1	5.74K	0.08%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:00	154	0.00%	
image6.pubmatic.com:443	1	5.67K	0.08%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:02	2.83O	0.09%	
adservice.google.com:do:443	2	5.47K	0.07%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:59	59.76E	1.89%	
clients1.google.com:443	2	5.26K	0.07%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:01	1.864	0.06%	
toplist.cz:443	1	5.13K	0.07%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:09	9.06O	0.29%	
id.google.com:443	1	5.04K	0.07%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:01	1.233	0.04%	
update.googleapis.com	1	4.91K	0.07%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:00	1	0.00%	DENIED
syndication.twitter.com:443	1	4.86K	0.07%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:02	2.74S	0.03%	
image2.pubmatic.com:443	1	4.69K	0.06%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:00	635	0.02%	
apps.identrust.com	3	4.69K	0.06%	0.00%	100.00%	00:00:01	1.00Z	0.03%	
cms.analytics.yahoo.com:443	1	4.67K	0.06%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:00	765	0.02%	
rtb.openx.net:443	2	4.58K	0.06%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:03	3.18T	0.10%	
toplist.sk:443	1	4.57K	0.06%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:21	21.86I	0.69%	
pixel.tapad.com:443	1	4.47K	0.06%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:00	771	0.02%	
toplist.eu:443	1	4.35K	0.06%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:44	44.558	1.41%	
chrome.google.com:443	1	4.34K	0.06%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:12	12.37Z	0.39%	
stats.g.doubleclick.net:443	1	4.34K	0.06%	100.00%	0.00%	00:00:01	1.36E	0.04%	

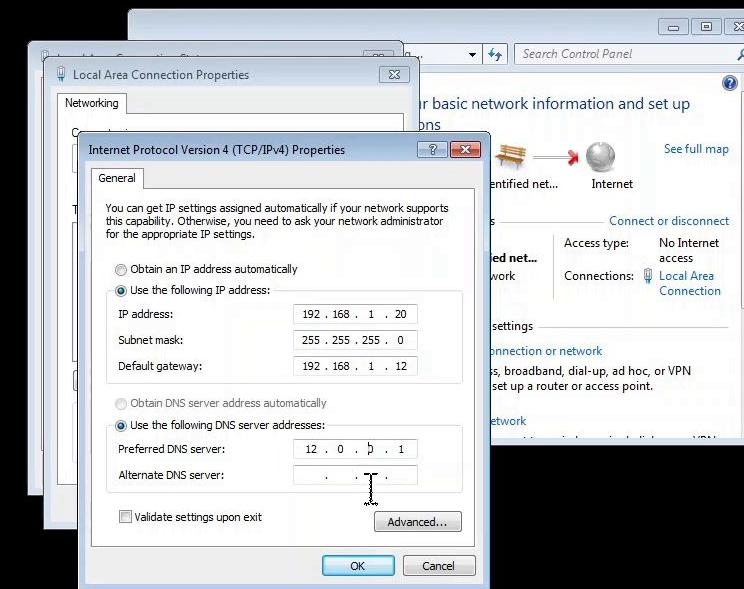


Proxy transparente

En el cliente colocamos como gateway la dirección de la interfaz de servidor conectada al la red local, y como dns el mismo de la interfaz wan del servidor

root@localhost:~#

[root@localhost ~]#



Para el proxy transparente enrutamos el tráfico de la interfaz de los clientes a la interfaz del servidor con el servidor proxy. Antes de enrutar debemos realizar ciertas verificaciones de configuración para que nuestros clientes aún cuenten con acceso a internet. primero en el archivo **/etc/sysconfig/network** nos aseguramos de que el **GATEWAY** sea el mismo que el de la interfaz que conectamos a internet

```
root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/sysconfig/network
```





w7-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

"*/etc/sysconfig/network*" 4L, 67C



4, 16 All

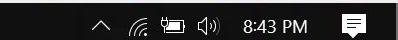


8:43 PM

Luego en el archivo **/etc/resolv.conf** nos aseguramos de que el **nameserver** sea el mismo que el de la interfaz que conectamos a internet

root@localhost:~

```
[root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/sysconfig/network  
[root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/resolv.conf
```



8:43 PM
11/6/2019

Right Ctrl

8:43 PM

```
root@localhost:~$ nameserverver 12.0.0.1
```



"/etc/resolv.conf" 2L, 50C



2,7 All 8:43 PM

11/6/2019



8:43 PM Right Ctrl



Luego aplicamos las reglas de enrutamiento con las iptables, estas son:

iptables --table nat --append POSTROUTING --out-interface [interfaz wan] -j MASQUERADE

iptables --append FORWARD --in-interface [interfaz lan] -j ACCEPT

y activamos el routing con:

echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward

File Machine View Input Devices Help

root@localhost:~

```
[root@localhost ~]# iptable --table nat --append POSTROUTING --out-interface enp0s3 -j MASQUERADE
-bash: iptable: command not found
[root@localhost ~]# iptables --table nat --append POSTROUTING --out-interface enp0s3 -j MASQUERADE
[root@localhost ~]# iptables --append FORWARD --in-interface enp0s10 -j ACCEPT
[root@localhost ~]#
```



8:45 PM
11/6/2019



8:45 PM

root@localhost:~

```
[root@localhost ~]# iptable --table nat --append POSTROUTING --out-interface enp0s3 -j MASQUERADE
-bash: iptable: command not found
[root@localhost ~]# iptables --table nat --append POSTROUTING --out-interface enp0s3 -j MASQUERADE
[root@localhost ~]# iptables --append FORWARD --in-interface enp0s10 -j ACCEPT
[root@localhost ~]# echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

8:46 PM
11/6/2019

8:46 PM

En el archivo **/etc/squid/squid.conf** le colocamos la opción
transparent al **http_port**, y reiniciamos el servicio **squid**

```
root@localhost:~  
http_access allow all  
http_port $128 transparent
```

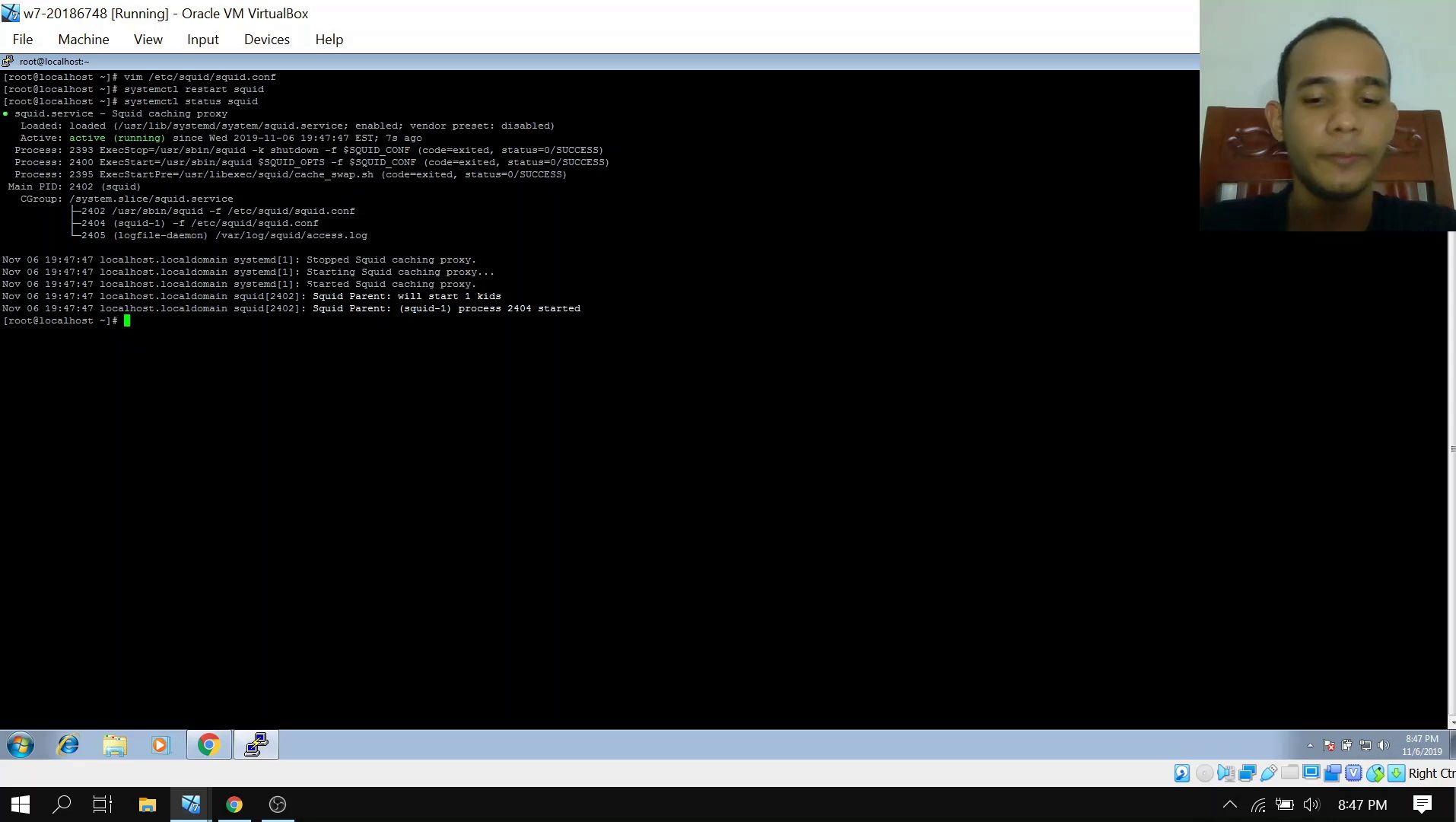
-- INSERT --



2,27 8:47 PM All



8:47 PM Right Ctrl



Luego redireccionamos todo el tráfico web de ambas interfaces al puerto del proxy squid con:

```
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i enp0s3 -p tcp --dport 80 \
```

```
-j REDIRECT --to-port 3128
```

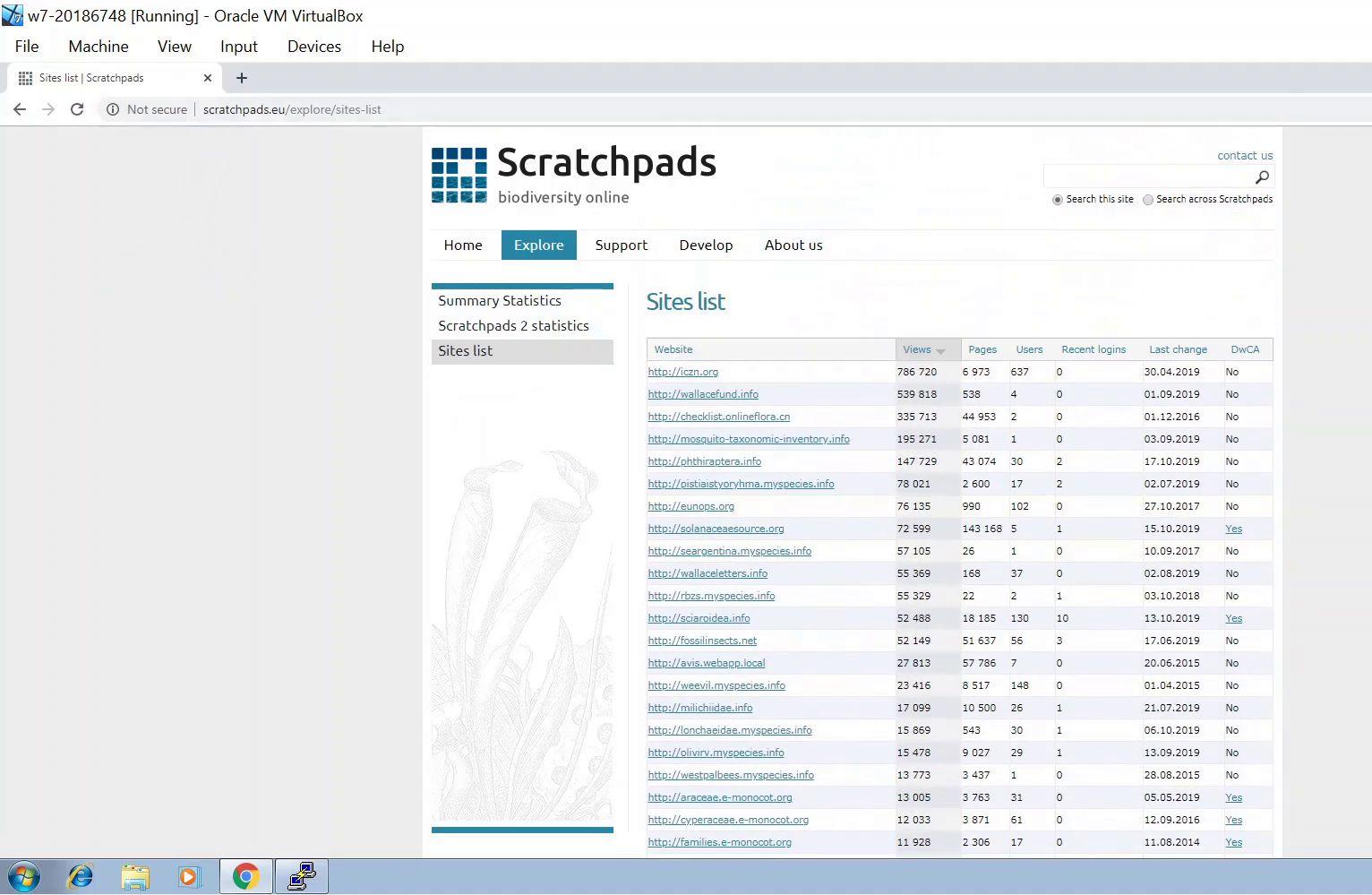
```
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i enp0s10 -p tcp --dport 80 \
```

```
-j REDIRECT --to-port 3128
```

```
root@localhost:~]# [root@localhost ~]# iptables -t nat --append PREROUTING -i enp0s3 -p tcp --dport 80 \  
>           -j REDIRECT --to-port 3128  
[root@localhost ~]# iptables -t nat --append PREROUTING -i enp0s3 -p tcp --dport 80           -j REDIRECT --to-port 3128
```



Podemos comprobar de que los clientes tienen acceso a internet
accediendo a una página web



Para probar el proxy transparente aplicamos una regla negando todo el tráfico web.

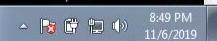
root@localhost:~

```
http_access deny all  
http_port $128 transparent
```

-- INSERT --



1,18 All



8:49 PM Right Ctrl

ERROR: The requested URL could not be retrieved

Not secure | scratchpads.eu/explore/sites-list

ERROR

The requested URL could not be retrieved

The following error was encountered while trying to retrieve the URL: <http://scratchpads.eu/explore/sites-list>

Access Denied.

Access control configuration prevents your request from being allowed at this time. Please contact your service provider if you feel this is incorrect.

Your cache administrator is root.



Generated Thu, 07 Nov 2019 00:51:21 GMT by localhost.localdomain (squid/3.5.20)

8:51 PM
11/6/2019

8:51 PM



Como vemos el tráfico se ha bloqueado sin la necesidad de colocar el servidor proxy en las configuraciones de área local

ERROR: The requested URL could not be retrieved

Not secure | scratchpads.eu/explore/sites-list

ERROR

The requested URL could not be retrieved

The following error was encountered while trying to retrieve the URL: <http://scratchpads.eu/explore/sites-list>

Access Denied.

Access control configuration prevents your request from being allowed at this time. Please contact your service provider if you feel this is incorrect.

Your cache administrator is [root](#).

Generated Thu, 07 Nov 2019 00:52:43 GMT by localhost.localdomain (squid/3.5.20)

