

Ngrok

1. Ngrok + Nginx 实现端口转发

nginx配置

```
server {  
    listen 80;  
    server_name .starzone.site;  
    access_log /home/hongxing/data/ngrok-logs/access_log;  
    error_log /home/hongxing/data/ngrok-logs/error.log;  
    location / {  
        proxy_pass http://starzone.site:8088/;  
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;  
        proxy_set_header Host $http_host:8088;  
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;  
        proxy_set_header X-Nginx-Proxy true;  
        proxy_buffering off;  
        proxy_redirect off;  
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;  
    }  
}
```

2. firewalld设置

```
# 启动防火墙  
systemctl start firewalld  
systemctl enable firewalld  
  
# 放行ngrok需要的4443端口  
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=4443/tcp --permanent  
  
# 放行80及443端口  
firewall-cmd --add-service=http --permanent  
firewall-cmd --add-service=https --permanent  
  
# 放行自定义端口，例如：TCP 7070及7071端口  
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=7070/tcp --permanent  
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=7071/tcp --permanent
```

```
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=7443/tcp --permanent  
  
# 重新加载防火墙规则  
firewall-cmd --reload
```

3. 启动命令

服务端：

```
ngrok -tlsKey="device.key" -tlsCrt="device.crt" -  
domain="starzone.site" -httpAddr=":8088" -httpsAddr=":444"
```

客户端：

```
ngrok -config=ngrok.cfg -subdomain=test 8081
```

3.1 配置文件

ngrok-conf.yml/ngrok.conf - 命名随意

```
server_addr: "starzone.site:4443"  
trust_host_root_certs: false  
# tunnels:  
#   ssh:  
#     remote_port: 6666  
#     proto:  
#       tcp: 22
```

4. 搭建过程

```
export NGROK_DOMAIN="starzone.site"  
# 生成证书  
openssl genrsa -out rootCA.key 2048  
openssl req -x509 -new -nodes -key rootCA.key -subj "/CN=$NGROK_DOMAIN"  
-days 5000 -out rootCA.pem  
openssl genrsa -out device.key 2048  
openssl req -new -key device.key -subj "/CN=$NGROK_DOMAIN" -out  
device.csr  
openssl x509 -req -in device.csr -CA rootCA.pem -CAkey rootCA.key -  
CAcreateserial -out device.crt -days 5000
```

```
# 拷贝证书
\cp -f rootCA.pem assets/client/tls/ngrokroot.crt
\cp -f device.crt assets/server/tls/snakeoil.crt
\cp -f device.key assets/server/tls/snakeoil.key

# 编译server
make clean
make release-server

# 编译client
make release-client # linux
GOOS=windows GOARCH=amd64 make release-client # windows 64bit
```

上面的代码中 `cp` 命令为何使用右斜线 `\`，请查看[博客](#)