

SpliceProxy

Transparent proxy for http and https sites. Doesn't implement ssl bumping but routes **SSL** queries in function of **server name indication**. Standard **http** requests uses the **Host header**.

The list of authorized servers need to be provided via a whitelist.

Unauthorized requests can be routed to another server or to a hosted basic page.

Installation

Download the binary corresponding to your platform.

Configure via the yaml file (see below).

Start:

```
spliceproxy -c config.yaml
```

To install as a service on a systemd linux distribution (i.e centos/redhat/ubuntu):

```
cp spliceproxy /usr/local/bin/  
cp ./systemd/spliceproxy.service /etc/systemd/system/  
cp ./config.yaml /etc/spliceproxy.yaml  
systemctl start spliceproxy
```

This would be with default pathes. It can be customised to your requirements.

Configuration

Basic configuration is done through a yaml file passed as argument. By default the file is named "config.yaml" and searched in the running path.

```
timeout: 10  
  
buffer: 1024  
  
catchall:  
  http: 127.0.0.1:8080  
  https: 127.0.0.1:8443  
  
listen:  
  https:  
    - 0.0.0.0:443  
  http:  
    - 0.0.0.0:80  
  
alloweddomains:  
  - example.com  
  - github.com
```

In this example configuration:

- Timeout: All requests have a 10 seconds. This can be tuned to your websites. Long running queries will need a longer timeout.
- Buffer: The maximum size of http headers to look at.
- CatchAll: indicates where to redirect the users when access is denied
- Listen: host and port where to listen to requests. These would be registered in your internal dns. The distinction between http and https is there to indicate how to detect the targeted site. Another solution is to redirect all http/https requests of your router to the proxy.
- AllowedDomains: the list of domain name authorised via the proxy. Subdomains will be authorised

Host access denied page in application

The application needs its own certificate to provide SSL denied page.

```
openssl genrsa -out /etc/spliceproxy.key 2048  
openssl req -new -x509 -sha256 -key /etc/spliceproxy.key -out /etc/spliceproxy.crt -days 3650
```

In the configuration:

```
catchall:  
  server: true
```

```
key: /etc/spliceproxy.key  
cert: /etc/spliceproxy.pem  
http: 127.0.0.1:8080  
https: 127.0.0.1:8443
```

With this configuration the server will:

- serve the access denied page
- use the provided certificate (key and crt pair)
- listen for http requests on localhost (127.0.0.1) on port 8080
- listen for https requests on localhost (127.0.0.1) on port 8443

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