

SQUID

Experiment: 4

Aim: To create and configure Squid -proxy server

Description:

SQUID – PROXY SERVER

Squid is a full-featured web proxy cache server application which provides proxy and cache services for HyperText Transport Protocol (HTTP), File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and other popular network protocols. Squid can implement caching and proxying of Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) requests and caching of Domain Name Server (DNS) lookups, and perform transparent caching. Squid also supports a wide variety of caching protocols, such as Internet Cache Protocol (ICP), the HyperText Caching Protocol (HTCP), the Cache Array Routing Protocol (CARP), and the Web Cache Coordination Protocol (WCCP).

The Squid proxy cache server is an excellent solution to various proxy and caching server needs, and scales from the branch office to enterprise-level networks while providing extensive, granular access control mechanisms, and monitoring of critical parameters via the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). When selecting a computer system for use as a dedicated Squid caching proxy server for many users ensure it is configured with a large amount of physical memory as Squid maintains an in-memory cache for increased performance.

Port No: 3128

Package name: squid

Configuration file: /etc/squid/squid.conf

Procedure:

1. At a terminal prompt, enter the following command to install the Squid server:

```
$sudo apt install squid
```

2. Squid is configured by editing the directives contained within the /etc/squid/squid.conf configuration file.
3. Change the access as shown below:

```
acl localnet src 192.168.234.139(your ip address)
```

```
acl blocksite dstdomain &quot;/etc/squid/blocksite&quot;;
```

```
http_access deny blocksite
```

```
http_access allow localnet
```

```
#http_access deny all
```

```
http_access allow all
```

4. To block access to the website we must configure using
"etc/squid/blocksite"

we edit the file by running:

```
$cd /etc/squid
```

```
$sudo gedit blocksite
```

5. Add the websites to block:

in this case, I am blocking youtube, facebook, google

6. To check the actual functioning of the proxy server go to the browser and click settings, search proxy in connection settings.
7. To configure Proxy access to the internet
8. Select Manual Proxy configuration
9. Type your HTTP Proxy(IP Address) and Port number as 3128.
10. Select SOCKS v5

CONNECTING TO WEBSITE

11. Search for the blocked websites
12. Access is denied to the above websites

Result:

The image displays two screenshots of a terminal window within a virtual machine environment, showing the installation and status of Squid.

Top Screenshot: The terminal shows the command `sudo apt install squid` being executed. The output indicates that 372 packages can be upgraded and lists the additional packages to be installed: `libdbi-perl libcap3 squid-common squid-langpack`. The terminal also shows the progress of downloading and unpacking these packages, including the `libcap3:amd64` and `squid-langpack` packages. The command `systemctl restart squid` is also visible.

Bottom Screenshot: The terminal shows the command `systemctl status squid` being executed. The output displays the status of the `squid.service`, which is **loaded** and **active (running)**. The service is managed by `systemd` and is running as `usr/sbin/squid`. The terminal also shows the command `systemctl status squid` being executed, which displays the status of the `squid.service`.

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File Machine View Input Devices Help

Activities Terminal Sep 9 13:18

root@UBUNTU: /etc/squid

```
GNU nano 6.2 squid.conf
# Protect web applications running on the same server as Squid. They often
# assume that only local users can access them at "localhost" ports.
#http_access deny to_localhost

# Protect cloud servers that provide local users with sensitive info about
# their server via certain well-known link-local (a.k.a. APIPA) addresses.
#http_access deny to_linklocal

#
# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS
#
include /etc/squid/conf.d/*.conf

# For example, to allow access from your local networks, you may uncomment the
# following rule (and/or add rules that match your definition of "local"):
# http_access allow localnet

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
acl localnet src 10.0.2.15
acl blocksite dstdomain "/etc/squid/blocksite"
http_access deny blocksite
http_access allow localnet
http_access allow all
#http_access deny all

# TAG: adapted_http_access
# Allowing or Denying access based on defined access lists
#
# Essentially identical to http_access, but runs after redirectors
# and ICAP/eCAP adaptation. Allowing access control based on their
# output.
#
# If not set then only http_access is used.
#Default:
# Allow, unless rules exist in squid.conf.
```

Help Write Out Where Is Cut Execute Location M-U Undo M-A Set Mark
Exit Read File Replace Paste Justify Go To Line M-E Redo M-G Copy

Type here to search Breaking news 13:18 09-09-2024

UBUNTU22 Clone Clone Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

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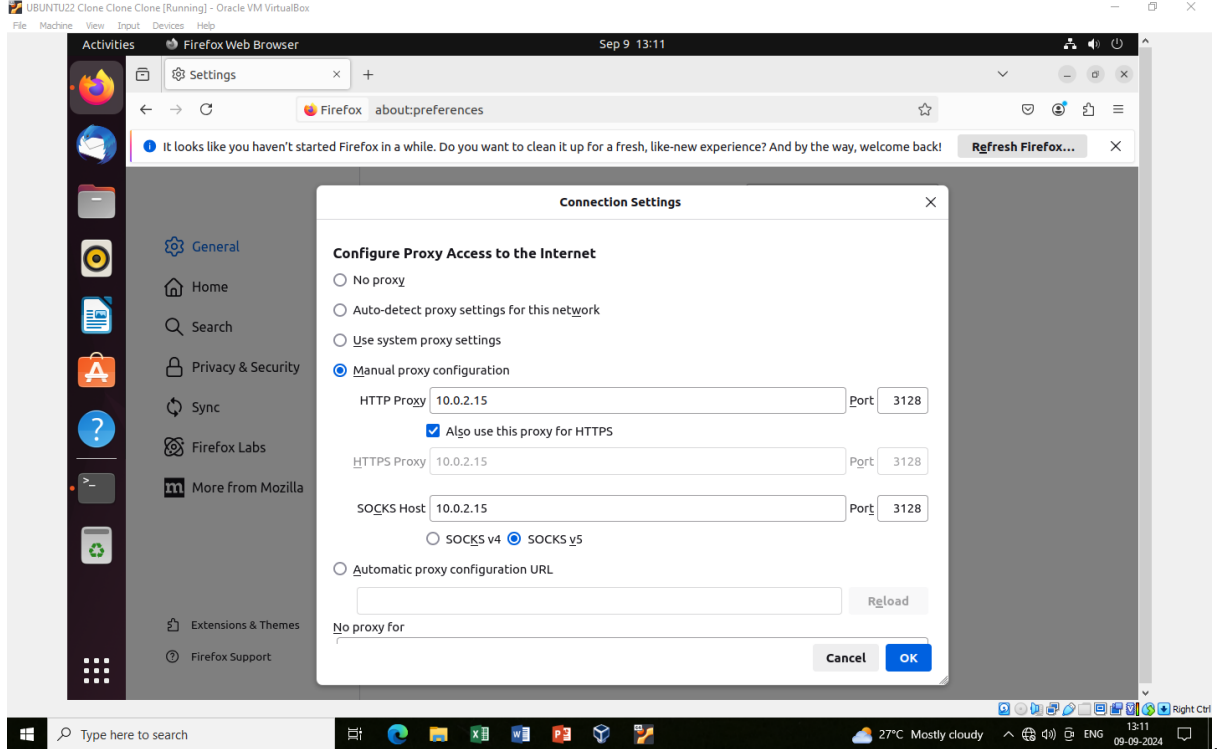
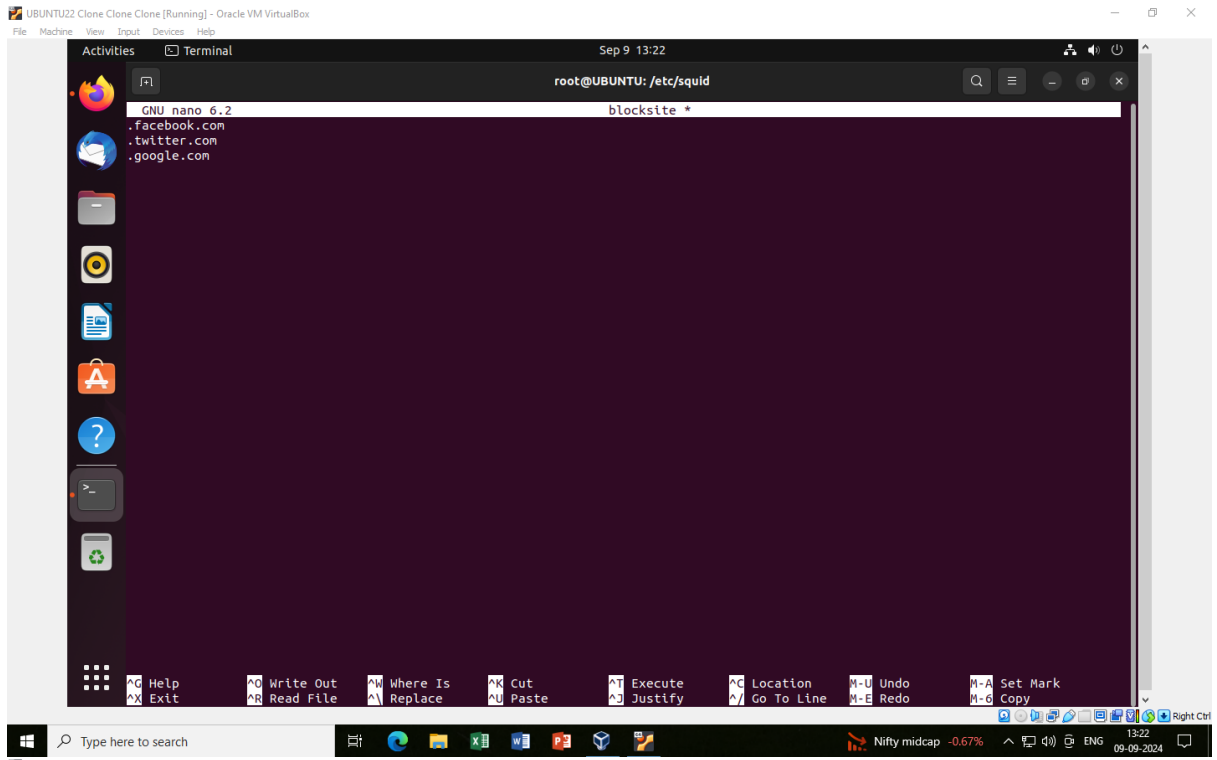
root@UBUNTU: /etc/squid

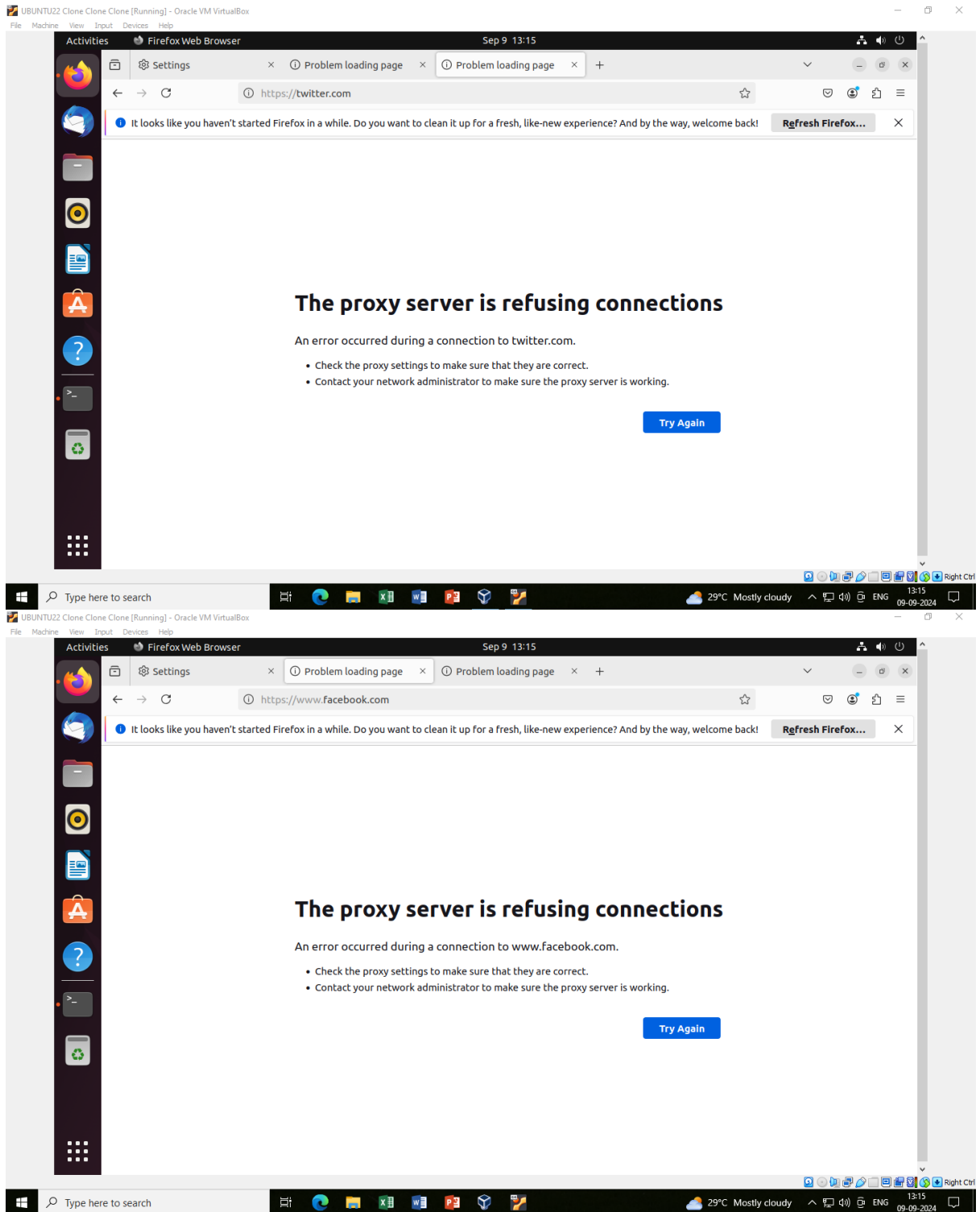
```
GNU nano 6.2 squid.conf
#
# require-proxy-header
# Require PROXY protocol version 1 or 2 connections.
# The proxy_protocol_access is required to permit
# downstream proxies which can be trusted.
#
# worker-queues
# Ask TCP stack to maintain a dedicated listening queue
# for each worker accepting requests at this port.
# Requires TCP stack that supports the SO_REUSEPORT socket
# option.
#
# SECURITY WARNING: Enabling worker-specific queues
# allows any process running as Squid's effective user to
# easily accept requests destined to this port.
#
# If you run Squid on a dual-homed machine with an internal
# and an external interface we recommend you to specify the
# internal address:port in http_port. This way Squid will only be
# visible on the internal address.
#
# Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128

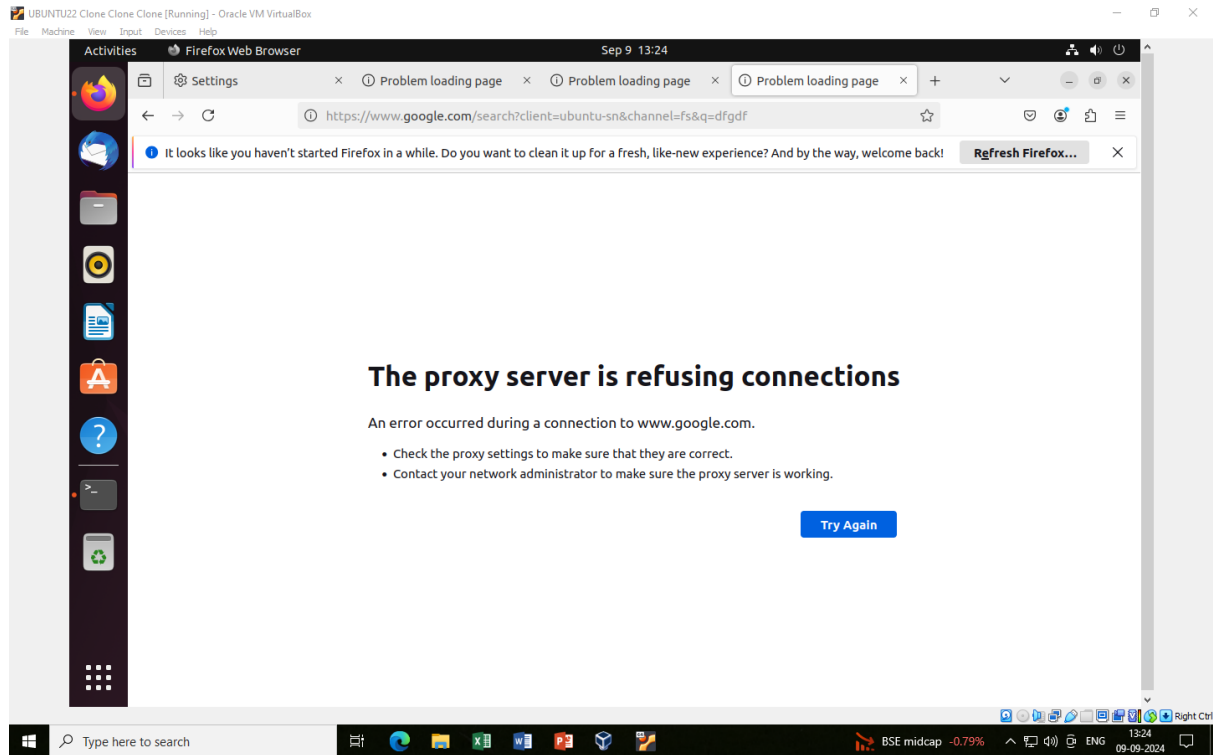
# TAG: https_port
# Usage: [ip:]port [mode] tls-cert=certificate.pem [options]
#
# The socket address where Squid will listen for client requests made
# over TLS or SSL connections. Commonly referred to as HTTPS.
#
# This is most useful for situations where you are running squid in
# accelerator mode and you want to do the TLS work at the accelerator
# level.
```

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Exit Read File Replace Paste Justify Go To Line M-E Redo M-G Copy

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All the commands have been executed and the output has been obtained successfully.