

Squid – transparent proxy

Squid Installation and Configuration

```
yum install squid -y
```

Edit squid configuration file

Before you edit default configuration file it is highly recommended to keep backup.

```
cp /etc/squid/squid.conf /etc/squid/squid.conf.bk-07-05-2016
```

Open configuration file and add below mentioned parameters

```
vi /etc/squid/squid.conf
```

Add transparent proxy setting and add and allow *our_network*

```
vi /etc/squid/squid.conf
```

Allow LAN Network

```
acl our_network src 192.168.2.0/24
```

```
# Allow Network ACL Allow/Deny Section#
```

```
http_access allow our_network
```

```
# Transparent Proxy Parameters
```

```
http_port 3128 intercept
```

```
visible_hostname pxy.broexperts.com
```

Save & Exit

Now start squid service and make sure it is added on startup.

```
systemctl start squid
```

```
systemctl enable squid
```

If you wish to use iptables instead of firewalld daemon use below link to enable iptables in CentOS7 and then Add below showing iptables rules to setup squid as transparent proxy.

Note:-Refer this guide to enable iptables in CentOS 7 [How to Enable Iptables Firewall in CentOS 7 / RHEL 7](#)

```
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i eth0 -p tcp --dport 80 -j  
DNAT --to 192.168.2.100:3128  
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i eth1 -p tcp --dport 80 -j  
REDIRECT --to-port 3128  
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING --out-interface eth1 -j  
MASQUERADE
```

now you can save your iptable rules by following command:

```
service iptables save
```

That's It, Now squid should work smoothly in transparent proxy mode.