

# Scripts and Configs

## Torrc Examples

The following torrc config files are downsized blancos.

### Exit

```
<sxh bash;>Address IP/HOSTNAME BandwidthRate 800 # expressed in Kb MyFamily $HASH1,
$HASH2, $HASH3, $HASH4 ContactInfo 0x02225522 Frenn vun der Enn (FVDE) <info AT enn DOT lu>
DirPortFrontPage /etc/tor/tor-exit-notice.html ORPort 9001 ControlPort 9051 DirPort 443
BandwidthBurst 900 # expressed in Kb Nickname Foobar ExitPolicy reject *:25 ExitPolicy reject *:587
ExitPolicy reject *:465 ExitPolicy accept *:.* HashedControlPassword HASH:HASH NumCPUs 2 #
HardwareAccel 1 # in newer versions obsolete # AccelName aesni DisableDebuggerAttachment 0
</sxh>
```

### Relay

```
<sxh bash;>Address IP/HOSTNAME BandwidthRate 800 # expressed in Kb MyFamily $HASH1,
$HASH2, $HASH3, $HASH4 ContactInfo 0x02225522 Frenn vun der Enn (FVDE) <info AT enn DOT lu>
ORPort 9001 ControlPort 9051 DirPort 443 BandwidthBurst 900 # expressed in Kb Nickname Foobar
ExitPolicy reject *:.* HashedControlPassword HASH:HASH NumCPUs 2 # HardwareAccel 1 # in newer
versions obsolete # AccelName aesni DisableDebuggerAttachment 0 </sxh>
```

### Bridge

```
<sxh bash;>Address IP/HOSTNAME BandwidthRate 800 # expressed in Kb ContactInfo 0x02225522
Frenn vun der Enn (FVDE) <info AT enn DOT lu> ORPort 9001 ControlPort 9051 BandwidthBurst 900
# expressed in Kb Nickname Foobar HashedControlPassword HASH:HASH NumCPUs 2 #
HardwareAccel 1 # in newer versions obsolete # AccelName aesni DisableDebuggerAttachment 0
BridgeRelay 1 ExitPolicy reject *:.* ServerTransportPlugin obfs3,scramblesuit exec /usr/bin/obfsproxy
managed </sxh>
```

## Tor AutoConfig

Tor AutoConfig is a bunch of scripts that autoconfigs your exit nodes. This TorAutoConfigscript? bundle is part of “EnnStatus?” and can only work in combination with it. Get those script via mercurial on bitbucket!

hg clone <https://bitbucket.org/fvde/tor-autoconfig>

## AutoConfiger

Autoconfiger is the main script which creates your personal torrc file.

Run like this: `perl autoconf.pl [SERVER-TYPE] [YOUR-NODE-NICKNAME] [NETWORK SPEED] [METERED|UNMETERED] ([TRAFFIC LIMIT])`

Examples:

- `perl autoconf.pl exit foobar 1Gbit unmetered`
- `perl autoconf.pl relay foobar 100mbit metered 15TB`
- `perl autoconf.pl bridge foobar 10mbit metered 500GB`

If you want a htmlized version of this scripts POD, use the following command:  
`pod2html -infile=POD/autoconf.pod -outfile=POD/autoconf.html`

## Family Updater

Because your Tor Node family grows with time it is a pain in the ass to keep it up2date by hand. Now you can simply run this script as a cronjob and it keeps your Family Hashes up2date.

Create a cronjob

```
*/10 * * * * perl /root/family_updater.pl
```

If you want a htmlized version of this scripts POD, use the following command:  
`pod2html -infile=POD/family_updater.pod -outfile=POD/family_updater.html`

## Network Statistics

This tiny script gives you the amount of traffic pushed through every exit node of us. And it shows you the total amount. Get this script via mercurial or wget from our repos.

wget

<https://projects.c3l.lu/FVDE/Scripts/rawfile/207c124454d0faa0590d88188da4d2ceb2d1ad53/Exit-Network-Stats.pl>

hg clone <https://projects.c3l.lu/FVDE/Scripts>

## sthttpd

*This is a fork of Jef Poskanzer's popular thttpd server, which you can read about on his acme.com page. The project got named sthttpd because practically every other name was taking. So something like "supported" thttpd made sense to me. Except for that change, it aims to be a drop in replacement for thttpd.*

**config**

```
<sxh bash;># sthttpd config - enn.lu

dir=/var/www port=80

user=thttpd

logfile=/dev/null pidfile=/var/run/thttpd.pid

charset=utf-8 </sxh> Save it as /etc/thttpd.conf
```

**init script**

```
<sxh bash;>#! /bin/sh ### BEGIN INIT INFO # Provides: Kontroll iwwert thttpd # Required-Start: #
Required-Stop: # Default-Start: 2 3 4 5 # Default-Stop: 0 1 6 # Short-Description: Einfacht service
Skript zum starten/stoppen/neistarten vun thttpd # Description: War halt neideg ;) ### END INIT
INFO # Author: virii virii@tormail.org

# Aktiounen

pid=`pidof thttpd` case "$1" in
```

```
start)
    thttpd -C /etc/thttpd.conf
    ;;
stop)
    kill $pid
    ;;
restart)
    kill $pid
    thttpd -C /etc/thttpd.conf
    ;;
```

```
esac
```

```
exit 0 </sxh> Save it as /etc/init.d/thttpd and chmod it to 0755
```

**unbound**

*Unbound is a validating, recursive, and caching DNS resolver. The C implementation of Unbound is developed and maintained by NLnet Labs. It is based on ideas and algorithms taken from a java prototype developed by Verisign labs, Nominet, Kirei and ep.net. Unbound is designed as a set of modular components, so that also DNSSEC (secure DNS) validation and stub-resolvers (that do not run as a server, but are linked into an application) are easily possible.*

## config

<sxh bash># Unbound configuration file for Debian. # # See the unbound.conf(5) man page. # # See /usr/share/doc/unbound/examples/unbound.conf for a commented # reference config file. # # The following line includes additional configuration files from the # /etc/unbound/unbound.conf.d directory.

```
include: "/etc/unbound/unbound.conf.d/*.conf"
```

```
num-threads: 8
```

do-ip4: yes do-ip6: yes </sxh> Change num-threads to the number of cpu cores your machine has. Save it as /etc/unbound/unbound.conf

You don't have to install unbound on every Tor node. But you really should if you are running very high traffic nodes because most provider DNS server get buggy if they are confronted whit a shitload of DNS requests coming from only one server.

When unbound is running, edit /etc/resolv.conf

```
nameserver 127.0.0.1
nameserver 8.8.8.8
nameserver 8.8.4.4
```

**8.8.8.8** and **8.8.4.4** are Google DNS servers which can handle some more traffic and function as fallback.

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