

# Stunnel

**Stunnel** is an [open-source](#) multi-platform [application](#) used to provide a universal [TLS/SSL tunneling](#) service.

<div><div><span><b>stunnel</b></span></div><div></div></div>	
<b>Developer(s)</b>	Michał Trojnara
<b>Initial release</b>	10 December 1998
<b>Stable release</b>	5.66 / 11 September 2022 <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Repository</b>	<a href="http://www.stunnel.org/downloads.html">www.stunnel.org/downloads.html</a> ( <a href="https://www.stunnel.org/downloads.html">https://www.stunnel.org/downloads.html</a> )
<b>Written in</b>	C <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Operating system</b>	Multi-platform
<b>Type</b>	Proxy, Encryption
<b>License</b>	GNU General Public License
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.stunnel.org">www.stunnel.org</a> ( <a href="https://www.stunnel.org/">https://www.stunnel.org/</a> )

Stunnel can be used to provide secure encrypted connections for clients or servers that do not speak TLS or SSL natively.<sup>[3]</sup> It runs on a variety of operating systems,<sup>[4]</sup> including most [Unix-like](#) operating systems and [Windows](#). Stunnel relies on the [OpenSSL library](#) to implement the underlying TLS or SSL protocol.

Stunnel uses [public-key cryptography](#) with [X.509 digital certificates](#) to secure the SSL connection, and clients can optionally be authenticated via a certificate.<sup>[5]</sup>

If [linked](#) against [libwrap](#), it can be configured to act as a [proxy–firewall](#) service as well.

Stunnel is maintained by Michał Trojnara and released under the terms of the [GNU General Public License](#) (GPL) with [OpenSSL](#) exception.

## Example scenario

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For example, one could use stunnel to provide a secure [SSL](#) connection to an existing non-SSL-aware [SMTP](#) mail server. Assuming the SMTP server expects TCP connections on [port](#) 25, one would configure stunnel to map the SSL port 465 to non-SSL port 25. A mail client connects via SSL to port 465. Network traffic from the client initially passes over SSL to the stunnel application, which transparently encrypts and decrypts traffic and forwards unsecured traffic to port 25 locally. The mail server sees a non-SSL mail client.

The stunnel process could be running on the same or a different server from the unsecured mail application; however, both machines would typically be behind a firewall on a secure internal network (so that an intruder could not make its own unsecured connection directly to port 25).

## See also

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- [Tunneling protocol](#)

## References

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1. Trojnara, Michał. "[Downloads](https://www.stunnel.org/downloads.html)" (<https://www.stunnel.org/downloads.html>) . Stunnel. Retrieved 22 August 2021.
2. Trojnara, Michał. "[stunnel sources](https://github.com/mtrojnar/stunnel/tree/master/src)" (<https://github.com/mtrojnar/stunnel/tree/master/src>) . GitHub. Retrieved 12 May 2020.
3. O'Donovan, Barry (October 2004). "[Secure Communication with Stunnel](http://linuxgazette.net/107/odovan.html)" (<http://linuxgazette.net/107/odovan.html>) . *Linux Gazette*, Issue 107.

4. "*stunnel: Ports*" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190401195456/http://www.stunnel.org/ports.html>) . Archived from the original (<https://www.stunnel.org/PORTS.html>) on 1 April 2019. Retrieved 24 August 2020.
5. "*stunnel(8) manual*" (<https://www.stunnel.org/static/stunnel.html>)

## External links

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- [Official website \(https://www.stunnel.org/\)](https://www.stunnel.org/) 

Portal:  **Free and open-source software**

Retrieved from

["https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Stunnel&oldid=1113727443"](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Stunnel&oldid=1113727443)

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