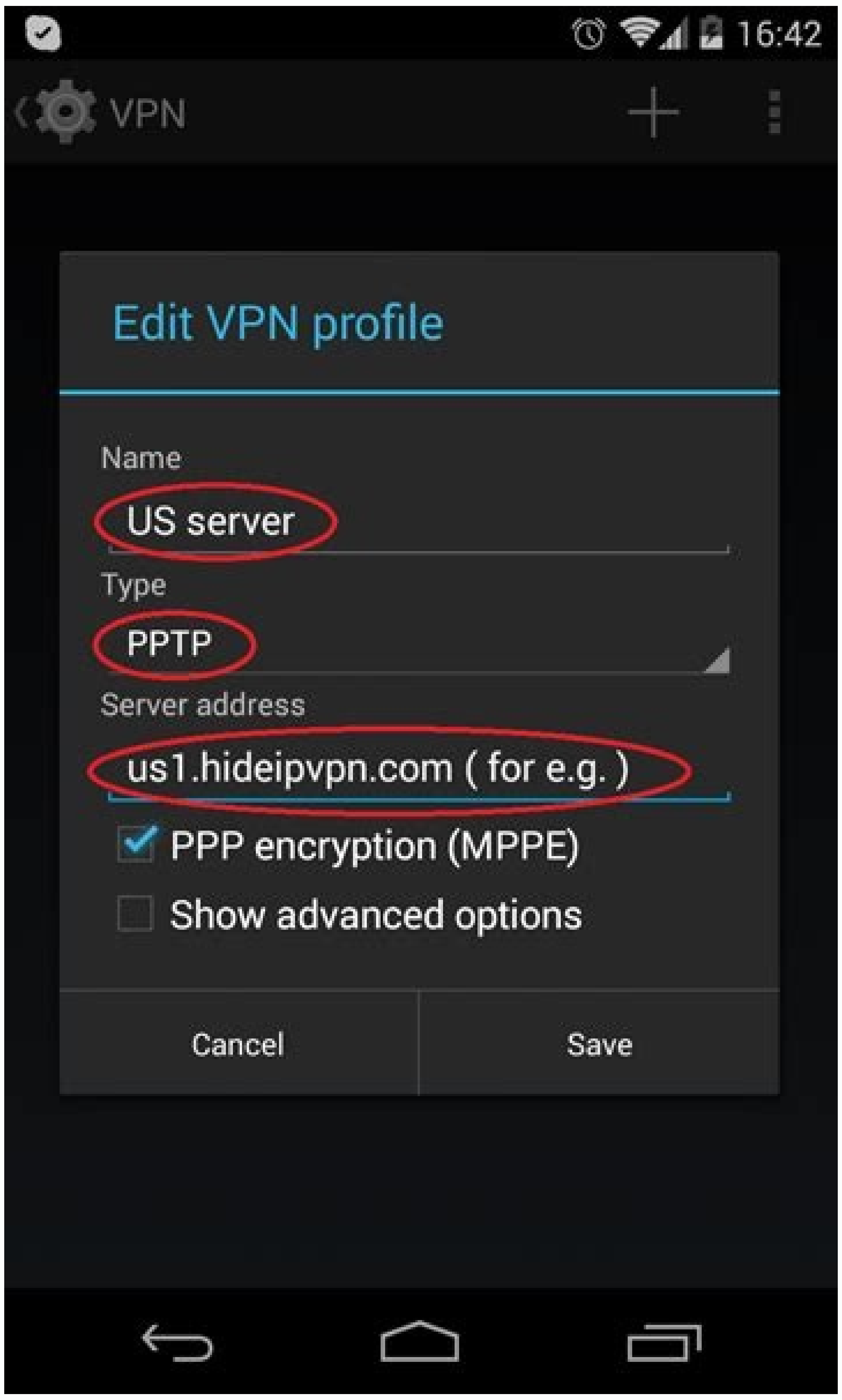
How to setup proxy server on android

Continue

01:36

Smart VPN

Loading data. Please wait...



16:42

VPN

Edit VPN profile

Name

US server

Type

PPTP

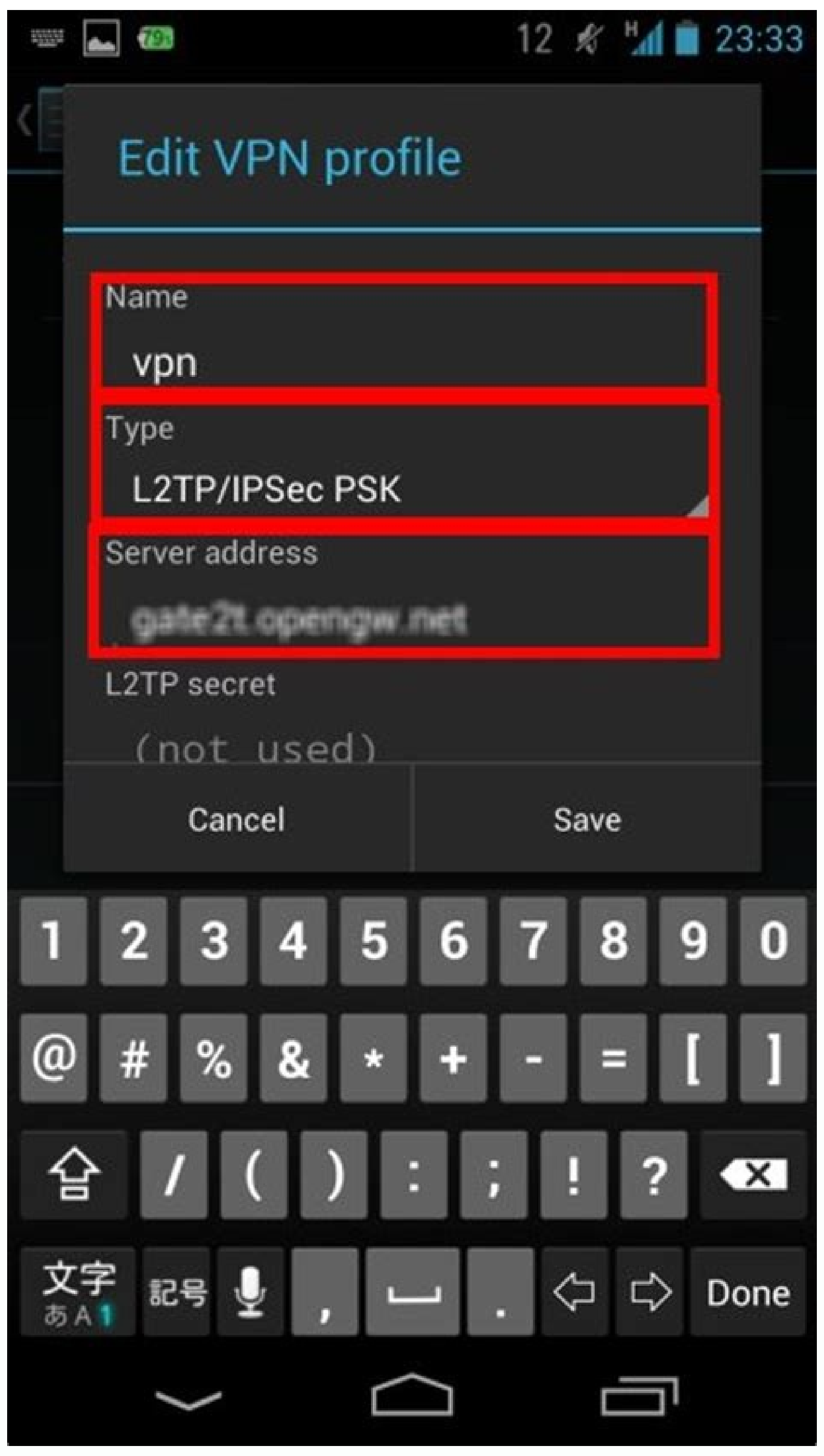
Server address

us1.hideipvpn.com (for e.g.)

☑ PPP encryption (MPPE)

□ Show advanced options

Cancel | Save



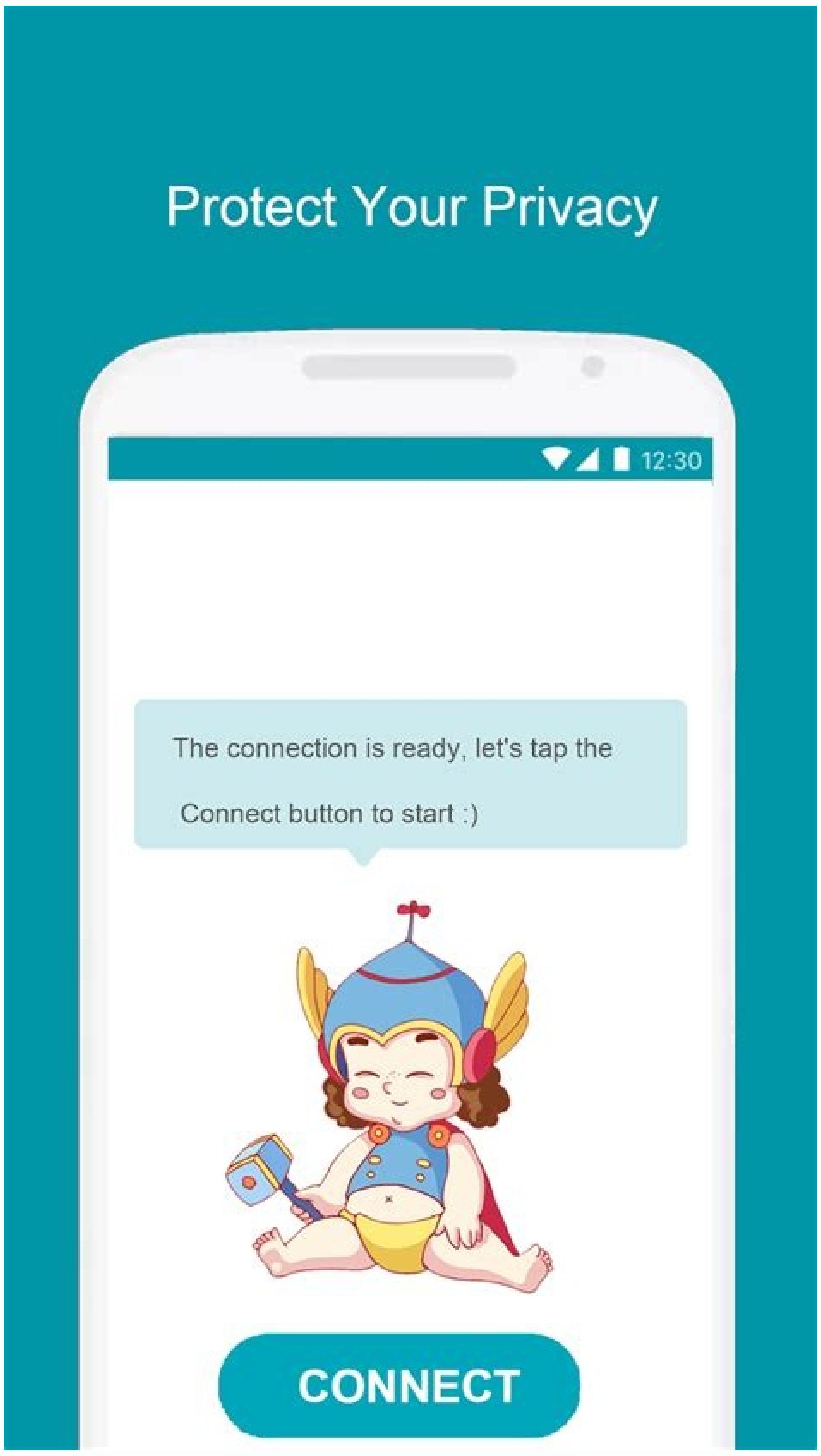
Edit VPN profile

Name: vpn

Type: L2TP/IPSec PSK

Server address: gate2t.opengw.net

L2TP secret: (not used)



Protect Your Privacy
12:30
The connection is ready, let's tap the Connect button to start :)
CONNECT

How to setup a vpn server on android. How to use a proxy server on android. How to connect to a proxy server on android.

Note: You don't have to set up a proxy if you are using the NordVPN app. Please note that the NordVPN service should never be used to bypass copyright regulations. NordVPN does not promote, condone, or endorse the use of the service for such purposes. For more details, please read the NordVPN Terms of Service. This tutorial explains how to set up the SOCKS5 proxy on the BitTorrent client for safe torrenting with nordvpn. Open BitTorrent.   Click on Options and press Preferences.   In the left sidebar of the new window, choose Connection.   In the Type field under Proxy Server, choose SOCKS5.   In the Proxy field, enter the address from the list below: amsterdam.nl.socks.nordhold.net atlanta.us.socks.nordhold.net dallas.us.socks.nordhold.net los-angeles.us.socks.nordhold.net nl.socks.nordhold.net se.socks.nordhold.net stockholm.se.socks.nordhold.net us.socks.nordhold.net   Enter 1080 in the Port field and check the following boxes: Authentication, Use proxy for hostname lookups, Use proxy for peer-to-peer connections, Disable all local DNS lookups, Disable features that leak identifying information, Disable connections unsupported by the proxy.   Type in your NordVPN service username and password in the authentication fields and press OK. You can find your NordVPN service credentials in the Nord Account dashboard. Copy the credentials using the “Copy” buttons on the right. That’s it! The Socks5 proxy is now set up on BitTorrent. If you want to check whether it works, follow these steps: Go to the ipMagnet website.   Click Magnet link.   In the pop-up window, choose BitTorrent and press OK. Important: do not close the ipMagnet website.   BitTorrent will open automatically. Save the torrent file to your computer and press OK.   The file ipMagnet Tracking Link will start synchronizing.   As the file is connecting to peers, return to the ipMagnet website, where you will see your new IP address.   The new IP address of a VPN server indicates that BitTorrent is downloading files through the NordVPN proxy, which ensures that your downloads are secured. As generating and remembering strong and secure passwords is not an easy task, we recommend downloading a free password manager, like NordPass. It generates secure passwords for you and stores them safely, letting you avoid time-wasting password resets in the future. NordPass offers native apps for Windows, macOS, Linux, Android, and iOS, so you can reach your passwords whenever and wherever you need them, even offline. I want to to use the browser inside the Android emulator, and I want to use the proxy settings on my machine. How can I set this up? Reading the very good Android manuals, they tell me that I should start Android using the following command: emulator -avd myavd -http-proxy But I am still not able to use the emulator browser. Please note that I am using the IP address for my proxy server. What am I doing wrong? 0 The simplest and the best way is to do the following: This has been done for Android Emulator 2.2 Click on Menu Click on Settings Click on Wireless & Networks Go to Mobile Networks Go to Access Point Names Here you will Telkila Internet, click on it. In the Edit access point section, input the "proxy" and "port" Also provide the Username and Password, rest of the fields leave them blank. 5 On Run Configuration> Android Application > App > Target > Additional Emulator Command Line Options: -http-proxy 4 I tried after removing http in the server name and it worked for me. emulator -avd myavd -http-proxy 168.192.1.2:3300 2 This will not help for the browser, but you can also define a proxy in your code to use with a HTTP client: // proxy private static final String PROXY = "123.123.123.123"; // proxy host private static final HttpHost PROXY_HOST = new HttpHost(PROXY, 8080); HttpParams httpParameters = new BasicHttpParams(); DefaultHttpClient httpClient = new DefaultHttpClient(httpParameters); httpClient.getParams().setParameter(ConnRoutePNames.DEFAULT_PROXY, PROXY_HOST); 2 On Android Studio: Click on Edit Configuration under App Menu Go to App or Android App (as default settings) tap on Debugger Tap on LLDB startup command Tap + Add you command -http-proxy that`s it. More cool stuff if you wanna use your PC IP, use this command: -http-proxy "$(ipconfig getifaddr en0)":8888 on MacOS -http-proxy "$(hostname -i)":8888 on Linux ====== UPDATE 23.2.2022 ====== Currently I'm using these commands for enable/disable proxy: adb shell settings put global http_proxy 127.0.0.1 :8889 or dynamically taking my pc as host adb shell settings put global http_proxy $(ipconfig getifaddr en0) :8889 To disable that proxy use: adb shell settings put global http_proxy :0 2 For setting proxy server we need to set APNS setting. To do this: Go to Setting Go to wireless and networks Go to mobile networks Go to access point names. Use menu to add new apns Set Proxy = localhost Set Port = port that you are using to make proxy server, in my case it is 8989 For setting Name and apn here is the link: According to your sim card you can see the table 1 Easiest way is to delete default APN from emulator(in my case its T- mobile) and create new APN with your proxy settings. Note: i have tried all command line options and also tried setting the proxy for emulators default APN but nothing worked. 1 For some leanback (TV) emulators you can use cmd: adb shell settings put global http_proxy 10.0.2.2:8888 8888 - is a port of proxy on a local machine (host), so on a local machine the http proxy will be 127.0.0.1:8888 To remove proxy (run sequentially in cmd line): adb shell settings delete global http_proxy adb shell settings put global global_http_proxy_host "" adb shell settings put global global_http_proxy_port "" nothin of that worked i am using eclipse on windows 64-bit: do the folllowing steps... it worked for me: Window -> Preferences -> Android -> Launch -> Default Emulator Options -http-proxy=" " in your eclipse window Sometime even after setting all it may not work. I have tried all the methods like Setting the proxy in Emulator APN Setting it thru eclipse preferences --> Android --> Launch Nothing worked. Then I did the following which worked instantly. Goto eclipse Run --> run configurations. Under Android Applications you can see you application. Now, on the right hand side click on the Target tab. Under the 'Additional Emulator Command line options' add the following. -dns-server -http-proxy http://: The catch here is that the DNS Server setting should be from your local system. Goto cmd prompt and run ipconfig to check your DNS servers. Same with the proxy server and port. Whatever works for your browser should be put in here. Depending on which environment you are using to run the emulator, check the logs to see how the emulator is started. Mine is started as: C:\Users\johan\AppData\Local\Android\Sdk\tools\emulator.exe -netdelay none -netspeed full -avd Nexus_5X_API_23 Then you add the -http-proxy option, in my case: C:\Users\johan\AppData\Local\Android\Sdk\tools\emulator.exe -netdelay none -netspeed full -avd Nexus_5X_API_23 -http-proxy 192.168.0.22:8888 0 In case if you are under proxy environment and internet is not running in your emulator, then please don't change any setting in emulator. Go to your eclipse project, right click , click on "Run as" then click on "Run Configuration". In pop up window choose "Target" and scroll down a little, you will find "Additional Emulator Command Line Options" Enter your proxy setting here in "Additional Emulator Command Line Options" as i entered -http-proxy :Om1l2ng3d4n2!08@hproxy.iitm.ac.in:3128 Then start a new Emulator. Are you sure that your address is 168.192.1.2 and not 192.168.1.2? Notice the swapped first two numbers. In console start the next command: emulator -avd emulator_name -http-proxy you_proxy_ip_address:8080 Having the AVD android emulator: Open the simulator ("..\android-sdk\AVD Manager.exe") Go to Tools Go to Options On Proxy settings: On the first field(HTTP Proxy Server) set only the IP address where is your proxy (XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX) on the second field set the port of your proxy (example: 8080) Then, click Close on the window and start the emulator ---- Added ... Then the alex steps works on my case: Click on Menu Click on Settings Click on Wireless & Networks Go to Mobile Networks Go to Access Point Names Here you will Telkila Internet (or other name), click on it. In the Edit access point section, input the "proxy" and "port" 1 You can set the proxy in your app. This can be done using Settings class. For example you can add following line to your "onCreate" method. Settings.System.putString(getContentResolver(), Settings.System.HTTP_PROXY, "myproxy:8080"); To change the proxy settings you have to have the android.permission.WRITE_SETTINGS permission in your AndroidManifest.xml file. For 2022 you can use adb command like below: adb shell settings put global http_proxy "your_PC_IP:PORT_YOU_LISTEN" and you can disable your proxy with command below: adb shell settings put global http_proxy :0 Highly active question. Earn 10 reputation (not counting the association bonus) in order to answer this question. The reputation requirement helps protect this question from spam and non-answer activity. HTTP Toolkit can automatically intercept, inspect & rewrite traffic from any Android device. For a quick demo and an outline of how this works, check out the HTTP Toolkit for Android page, or read on for a detailed walkthrough. For many cases, including most browser traffic, emulators, and rooted devices, this works with zero manual setup required. To intercept secure HTTPS traffic from other apps on non-rooted devices, you'll need to either: Make a small change to the app's config, so that it trusts user-installed CA certificates Use an emulator or a rooted device with HTTP Toolkit's ADB-based interception, to inject a system CA certificate If you're debugging your own app, rebuilding with the config change and using any test device you like is very quick and easy, and usually the simplest option. If you're trying to intercept HTTPS from a 3rd party app or an existing build that can't be easily changed, you'll usually want to use an emulator or rooted device instead. Keep reading to get started right away, or jump to the full details for your case in 'Intercepting HTTPS traffic from your own app' or 'Intercepting HTTPS traffic from 3rd party apps'. First time setup To get started: Download and install HTTP Toolkit, if you haven't already. Start HTTP Toolkit on your computer and click the 'Android device' interception option to expand it: Scan the code to start setup. If you have a QR code reader: Scan the code shown and open the link within. This will take you to Google Play. Install & open the app from there. HTTP Toolkit will automatically begin interception setup. If you don't have a QR code reader: Install the HTTP Toolkit app from the play store. Start the app, press 'Scan Code', and give HTTP Toolkit permission to access your camera. Scan the code to begin interception setup. Accept each of the shown Android prompts to set up interception: You'll be asked to allow HTTP Toolkit to act as a VPN, redirecting your network traffic. Your traffic is never sent to any remote servers, only to your local HTTP Toolkit instance. More details on how this works are available in 'The Technical Details' below. You'll then be prompted to trust HTTP Toolkit's Certificate Authority (CA) certificate. This is installed as a user-installed CA certificate, and allows secure HTTPS traffic from apps that trust user certificates to be intercepted by HTTP Toolkit. On some devices, this will require you to confirm your device PIN, password or pattern, or to configure one if your device doesn't already have one. The CA used was generated by your computer's HTTP Toolkit instance. It's unique to you, and isn't shared with anybody else or any other devices. If you'd like to remove this CA later, go to Settings -> Security -> Encryption & Credentials -> Trusted Credentials, and remove it from the 'User' tab. You're done! The app should say 'Connected', which means HTTP Toolkit is now intercepting your device. In future, just open the HTTP Toolkit app (or any other barcode scanner), scan the code shown on your computer, and interception will start again automatically. You can also press 'Reconnect', to reuse the previous successful configuration, which should work as long as the HTTP Toolkit app is still running on the same port & IP as before. Once this is complete, you're good to go. All apps' HTTP traffic will be intercepted and shown on your computer, and HTTPS traffic from apps that trust user-installed CAs will appear too. Hit the "Test Interception" button to open a test page that will confirm that HTTP Toolkit can successfully collect & rewrite traffic from your device. If you do have running apps that don't trust the CA, you'll see events in HTTP Toolkit like "Certificate rejected for " and "HTTPS setup failed for ". If you see events like these related to apps you'd like to intercept, you'll need to either configure those apps to trust user-installed CA certificates, or use a rooted device or emulator with ADB-based setup to install a system CA certificate. Each of these cases are covered in more detail below. Capturing traffic you care about Intercepting browser traffic All traffic sent by Chrome on Android will trust the HTTP Toolkit certificate automatically. This also applies to webviews inside applications, and to many other browsers including Brave & Microsoft Edge. Behaviour of non-Chromium browsers varies. In general these should be treated like intercepting a 3rd party app, but many browsers will have their own options available to manually trust HTTPS CA certificates. In Firefox specifically, you can trust your HTTP Toolkit's CA certificate by browsing to (note the http://, not https://) in Firefox whilst interception is active, and then accepting the prompt to trust the certificate that's downloaded: Intercepting traffic from your own Android app If you are targeting an Android API level below 23 (below Android 7), your application will trust the automatically installed certificate automatically, and no changes are required. If not, you need to explicitly opt in to trusting the CA certificate. You'll know this is happening because you'll see messages in HTTP Toolkit like "Certificate rejected for connection to..." and "Aborted connection to..." and "HTTPS setup failed for...". Each of these typically means the application rejected our HTTPS interception before sending its requests. To fix this you need to trust user-installed certificates in your app, like so: If you don't have a custom network security config: Put the below into your application's XML resources folder as network_security_config.xml: Add android:networkSecurityConfig="@xml/network_security_config" to the element in your application manifest. That's it! This configures your application to trust both built-in & user-added CA certificates for all HTTPS connections, for debug & release builds. You can include this in your config at all times, and it will work with and without HTTP Toolkit. The only risk is that your end users will be able to intercept their own HTTPS traffic from your app, and potentially any users who are tricked into trusting an attacker's CA could have their traffic intercepted. For most applications that isn't a major concern. If you'd like to enable this only for your debug builds, replace base-config with debug-overrides in the XML above. See Android's network security config documentation for more details. If you already have a custom network security config: Add within the element of either your element (to trust user-added certificates for all builds) or (to trust user-added certificates in debug builds only). See Android's network security config documentation for more details. Intercepting traffic from 3rd party Android apps To intercept HTTPS traffic from apps which don't trust user-installed CA certificates, HTTP Toolkit can inject system certificates using ADB on supported devices: Rooted physical devices Official emulators, using the standard Google API or AOSP builds (but not 'Google Play' builds) Genymotion emulators Any other ADB device where adb shell su or adb root are available In some of these cases you won't have the Google Play Store available, which can be inconvenient for reverse engineering. To fix that, you can use Open GAPPS to install Google tools manually, or you can download individual APKs directly, from sites such like ApkPure or APKMirror. To install a system certificate, first connect a supported device using ADB, and the "Android device connected via ADB" interception option will appear on the 'Intercept' page in your HTTP Toolkit application. Click that, and the certificate will be added as a system certificate on the device, the HTTP Toolkit Android app will be installed if not already present (this may take 10 seconds or so), and then interception will start up automatically. When system interception is installed successfully, it's shown in the app: The system CA cert is installed using a temporary filesystem in place of the device's real certificate store, and will disappear next time the device reboots. For the full low-level details, see 'The Technical Details' below. Troubleshooting rooted Android device setup If the system CA certificate is not installed successfully, check that it's possible to run commands as root with ADB via one of the supported mechanisms: Running adb shell and then su root whoami Running adb shell and then su -c whoami Running adb root, then adb shell and then whoami If none of those successfully print "root", then either your device is not rooted, it's using an unrecognized root mechanism, or root is not enabled for ADB access (e.g. in Magisk's settings on the device). If you're sure the device is rooted, but HTTP Toolkit is still not automatically installing the system certificate, please file an issue. Intercepting traffic from 3rd party Android apps with certificate pinning System interception is not guaranteed to access all HTTPS traffic. It will intercept 99% of apps, including all apps using Android's default network security configurations, but it can be blocked by apps that include their own built-in list of valid certificates & certificate authorities and check these are used by every connection. This is known as certificate pinning, and may be used in security-conscious apps (e.g. banking services) or some very high-profile apps (e.g. Facebook). If you install a system CA certificate, and find that most HTTPS traffic is intercepted, but some specific apps of interest are still showing HTTPS errors, then you'll need to do further work to disable or remove this logic from the app itself. The best option to do this is on rooted devices or emulators is Frida. Frida is a framework for dynamic application injection. Once installed, it can rewrite logic inside apps on your device on demand, to remove most cert pinning restrictions. For more information, take a look at the detailed Frida Android certificate unpinning guide. Alternatively, it's possible to rewrite the target app externally. To do so, you first need to download an APK for the app. ApkPure.com is a useful site to do this for most apps on the Google Play store. You may also be able to retrieve an APK from a device with the application, by using adb shell pm list packages -f -3 to get the path to installed applications, and adb pull to pull the APK itself. Once you have the APK, you'll need to edit the application to trust user certificates and disable any certificate pinning. You can do this using apk-mitm. Apk-mitm automatically opens up the APK, makes the network security config transformations described above, disables most standard certificate pinning, and rebuilds the application ready to be reinstalled. None of this is foolproof, and it will often require manual changes and exploration that vary for each case. If you want to make your own manual changes to the source of an application as part of this, you can also run apk-mitm with the --wait argument, which allows you to explore the decompiled source of the application, and edit it manually before resuming repackaging. Common Issues "Android Device via ADB" interception option is not available This option is activated only when HTTP Toolkit can access an ADB server which has at least one successfully connected Android device attached. If this is deactivated, it either means that HTTP Toolkit cannot communicate with ADB on your computer, or that no devices are currently connected successfully. You can test this yourself by running adb devices in a terminal. If there's a connected device, this should show output like: $ adb devices List of devices attached device If the device is missing, or any other status such as "offline" or "unauthorized" is shown, then your device is not properly connected. You may need to accept a permissions prompt to allow debugging on the device, or to disconnect and reconnect your device. It is possible that devices could be connected but not accessible to HTTP Toolkit if your ADB server runs on a non-default port, so it isn't automatically detected by HTTP Toolkit. HTTP Toolkit attempts to connect to port 5037 by default. If your ADB server is running on a different port, you can launch HTTP Toolkit with the ANDROID_ADB_SERVER_PORT environment variable set to the correct port to allow it to be detected correctly. System certificates are not trusted If HTTP Toolkit is not able to inject system certificates, you will see a warning icon and "System trust disabled" in the HTTP Toolkit Android app. This is common and unavoidable when using HTTP Toolkit on non-rooted devices or locked-down emulators such as the 'Google Play' official emulator builds. On those devices, Android makes it impossible to change the system certificate configuration. In this case many applications will not allow interception by default, and you will need to modify the target application's configuration to capture it's traffic. See the instructions above for more details. When ADB interception is used on rooted devices or emulators (except the 'Google Play' version of the official emulators), HTTP Toolkit should be able to inject system certificates for your automatically, so that you don't see this message. It's possible this could fail however if root access isn't allowed via ADB. Ensure that one of the following steps works on your device and prints 'root': adb shell, then su -c whoami adb shell, then su root whoami adb root, then adb shell, then whoami If one of those commands works correctly, HTTP Toolkit should be able to use that to install the system certificates. If none of those work, check the settings on your device to confirm that root access via ADB is enabled. If one of the above commands prints 'root' but you're still having problems, please file an issue so this can be investigated and fixed. Android setup fails with an "Oh no!" error message This is shown if an unrecoverable error occurs. There's many possible causes of this: Your device may be unable to connect to HTTP Toolkit on your computer (e.g. if they are not on the same network, or connections are blocked by a firewall). Android interception requires network connectivity between your device and your computer, so you will need to ensure they are on the same network. You could have a rule configured in HTTP Toolkit on your computer that blocks the request which shares the Android configuration. This request is handled by a rule in the 'Default rules' section, and may be blocked by 'Any request' rules above it. You will need to disable or modify this rule so that it does not match this request during Android setup. Any other errors or unpredictable failures could cause this. You can retry setup to see if the error was temporary. If that does not help, please file an issue so this can be investigated and fixed. The Technical Details HTTP Toolkit interception requires two things: Redirecting HTTP & HTTPS traffic to HTTP Toolkit Ensuring that HTTPS connections trust HTTP Toolkit On Android, the former is implemented by the HTTP Toolkit Android app, whilst the latter is done partly by the app (for user CA certificates) and partly by the HTTP Toolkit ADB interceptor (for system CA certificates). The source for all of this is available in the HTTP Toolkit Github organization, in the Android app repo and within the HTTP Toolkit server. The Android app The Android app works by registering with Android as a VPN server. Doing so means that it receives all raw IP packets sent from the device. The app then parses each packet, and rewrites TCP packets to be sent to the configured HTTP Toolkit desktop app, if they are sent to servers on TCP ports: 80 443 8000 8001 8080 8888 9000 TCP packets to other ports, all UDP packets, and ICMP ping packets are sent on as normal, unchanged. In addition to this port matching, on Android 10+ the VPN sets a default HTTP proxy configuration. Most apps will observe this automatically for all HTTP(S) traffic, allowing HTTP Toolkit to capture this traffic even when sent to ports not in the above list. The initial configuration used by the app to communicate with the HTTP Toolkit desktop app is received either as a QR code or via the ADB connection. This configuration includes every local network IP address of the computer. The Android app then connects to that desktop app to retrieve the full HTTPS CA certificate, and to verify connectivity on at least one of the given IPs. In each case, the initial configuration includes a certificate fingerprint, to verify that the HTTP Toolkit instance we connect to is the correct one, and that our HTTPS MITM is not itself MITM'd. When connecting, HTTP Toolkit checks that this CA certificate is trusted on the device, and prompts to install it as a user-installed certificate if not, using the standard Android APIs to do so. Then app also prompts for permission to register as a VPN, to allow it to intercept traffic, as described above. Once complete, the VPN activates, intercepting all traffic, and a notification is shown whilst this is active. When the VPN is stopped, the CA remains installed (as a 'user-installed CA') indefinitely. This is not a significant security risk, as your CA certificate is unique to you, and the key is stored only on the computer with HTTP Toolkit installed (and never shared), so it can only used by your own HTTP Toolkit interception. That said, the certificate can be removed or disabled manually from 'Trusted Credentials' in your device settings, if required. The VPN also remains registered, but inactive. The VPN can also be removed manually from the device settings, if necessary, and cannot activate silently. This is enforced by Android's own VPN system, which kills the VPN service within seconds if it is ever running without an attached persistent notification, and also shows a separate key icon and warning in your notification area whilst any VPN is active on the device. ADB interception ADB interception is managed by the HTTP Toolkit server, running on your computer as part of the desktop app. This is used to inject HTTPS system certificates, to automatically install the app if not present, and to configure the Android app without using any QR codes. Internally, this uses an existing ADB server or attempts to start its own. Port 5037 is checked for an existing ADB server by default, which can be overridden with the standard ANDROID_ADB_SERVER_PORT environment variable. If not available, ADB will be started using the instance suggested by ANDROID_HOME if set, or by looking for adb in your PATH otherwise. Once connected, the ADB interception option will be available in HTTP Toolkit when at least one device is connected. If multiple devices are connected, you can pick between them from inside the app after clicking the interception option. When activating the ADB interception option, it: Injects HTTP Toolkit's current CA certificate as a system certificate, if possible. Downloads & installs the Android app on the device, if not present, Activates the app VPN by sending an intent over ADB. System certificate injection works by: Checking we can act as root over ADB: First by testing su root and su -c root Then, if those fail, by trying to restart ADB in root mode Pushing the CA certificate file to the device Running a script on the device as root, which: Copies out all the existing system certificates from /system/etc/security/cacerts. Places a temporary in-memory mount point over the top of that directory, thereby making it editable without long-term side-effects. Copies the existing system certificates back into that mounted temporary directory. Copies our own CA file into that directory as well Updates the permissions & SELinux context labels of the mounted directory and its contents so Android treats it as trustworthy. This ensures that the CA certificate appears as a legitimate built-in certificate on the device, and does not require remounting the entirety of /system as read-write (which requires reboots and emulator reconfigurations in some cases, and can cause issues with SafetyNet checks). In general, it's completely possible to set up a rooted device with HTTP Toolkit interception active that still passes SafetyNet checks as a valid unmodified Android device, and can therefore run apps which check these restrictions, like Netflix. Due to the sensitivity of system certificates and the use of the approach above, this system CA is installed only temporarily. The next time the device is rebooted, the extra certificate will unmount and disappear entirely. On devices where root isn't available, this CA injection process is skipped, and ADB interception acts as just a convenient alternative to QR code setup for ADB-connected devices.

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