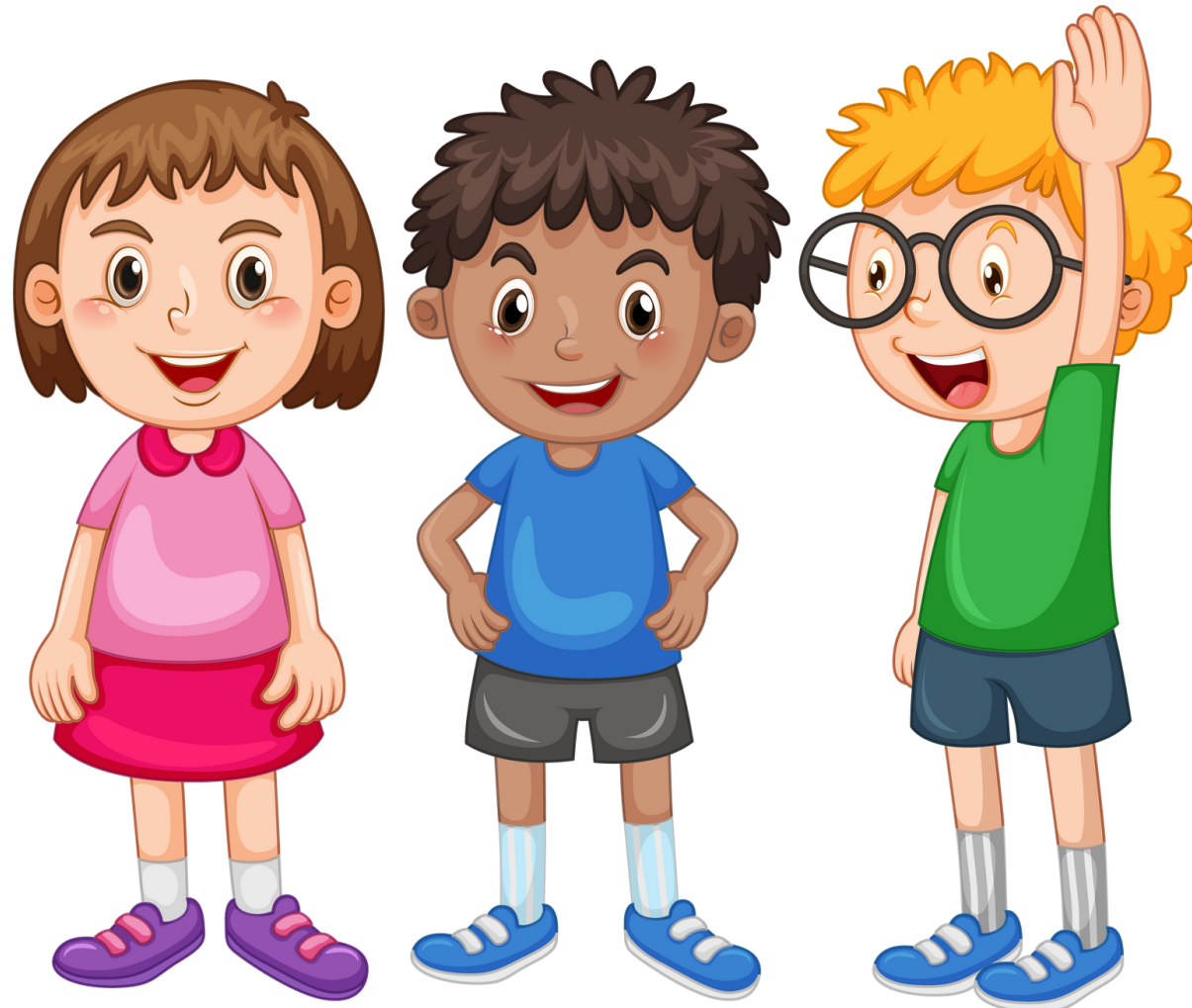


TYPES OF PROXY



PROLOGUE

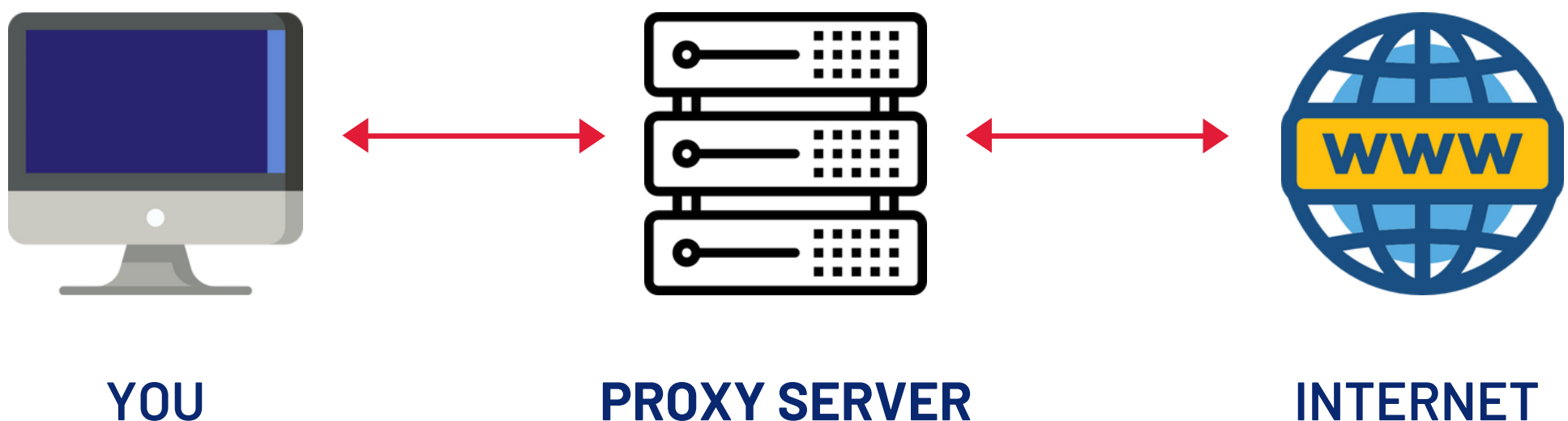
Imagine you're playing a game with your friends, and you want to share your toys, but you don't want them to know exactly where you live. That's where a proxy comes in.



A proxy is like a special friend who stands in the middle between you & your friends. The proxy friend delivers the toy to your friends on your behalf. This way, your friends don't know exactly where you are & only see your proxy friend.

INTRODUCTION

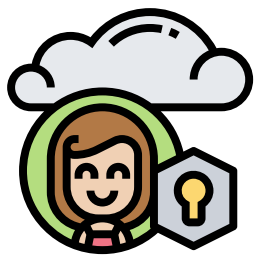
A proxy server is a system referred to as an “intermediary” because it goes between end-users and the Internet.



When a user sends a request on the internet, It is routed to the proxy, which then gets the response from the web server and forwards the data from the page to your computer’s browser thru the proxy.

WHY PROXY

Anonymity and Privacy



Proxies can hide the original IP address of the client, making it difficult for websites to track the user's identity and location and maintain user privacy

Content Filtering



Proxies can be configured to block or filter specific types of content, such as malicious websites, adult content, or social media sites, at the network level.

Access Control



Proxies can be used to enforce access control policies, allowing or denying access to specific websites or services based on predefined rules.

FORWARD PROXY

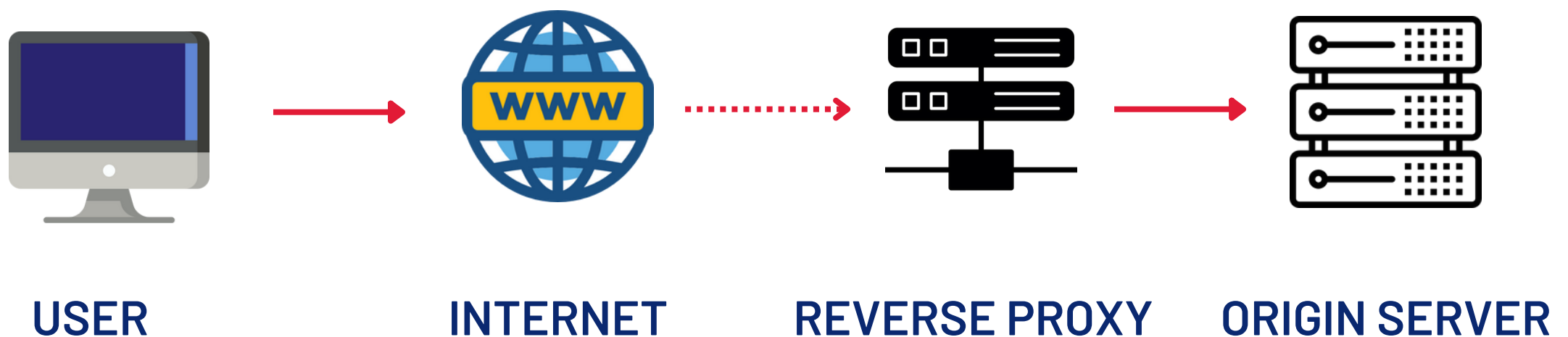
A forward proxy sits in front of clients and is used to get data to users within an internal network. When a request is sent, the proxy server examines it to decide whether it should proceed with making a connection.



A forward proxy is used by a client to bypass firewall restrictions to visit websites that are blocked in a specific country. It provides IP address security for those in the network.

REVERSE PROXY

A reverse proxy controls access to the server on a private network. It prevents users from having direct access to sensitive data stored on a server.

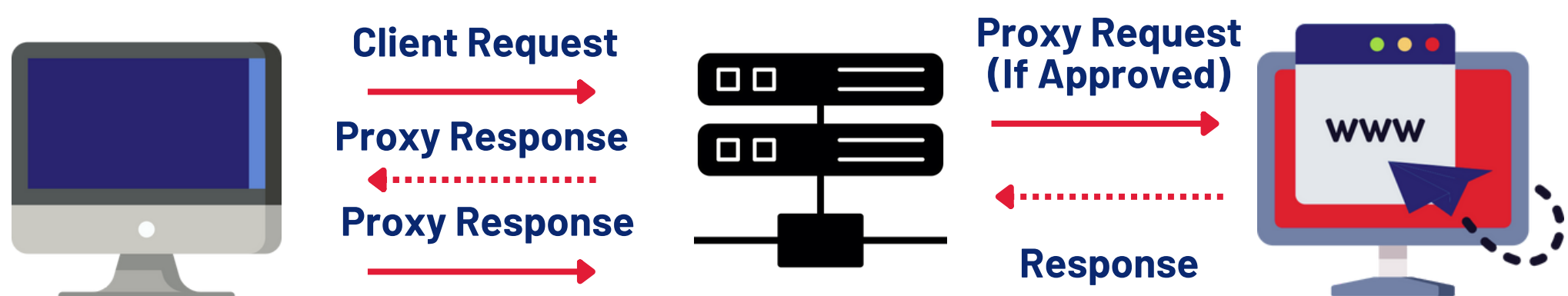


Reverse proxies are a strong option for websites that need to balance the load of many incoming requests. They can help an organization reduce bandwidth load because they act like another web server managing incoming requests.



TRANSPARENT PROXY

A transparent proxy is a server that intercepts the connection between an end-user or device and the internet and it does so without modifying requests and responses.

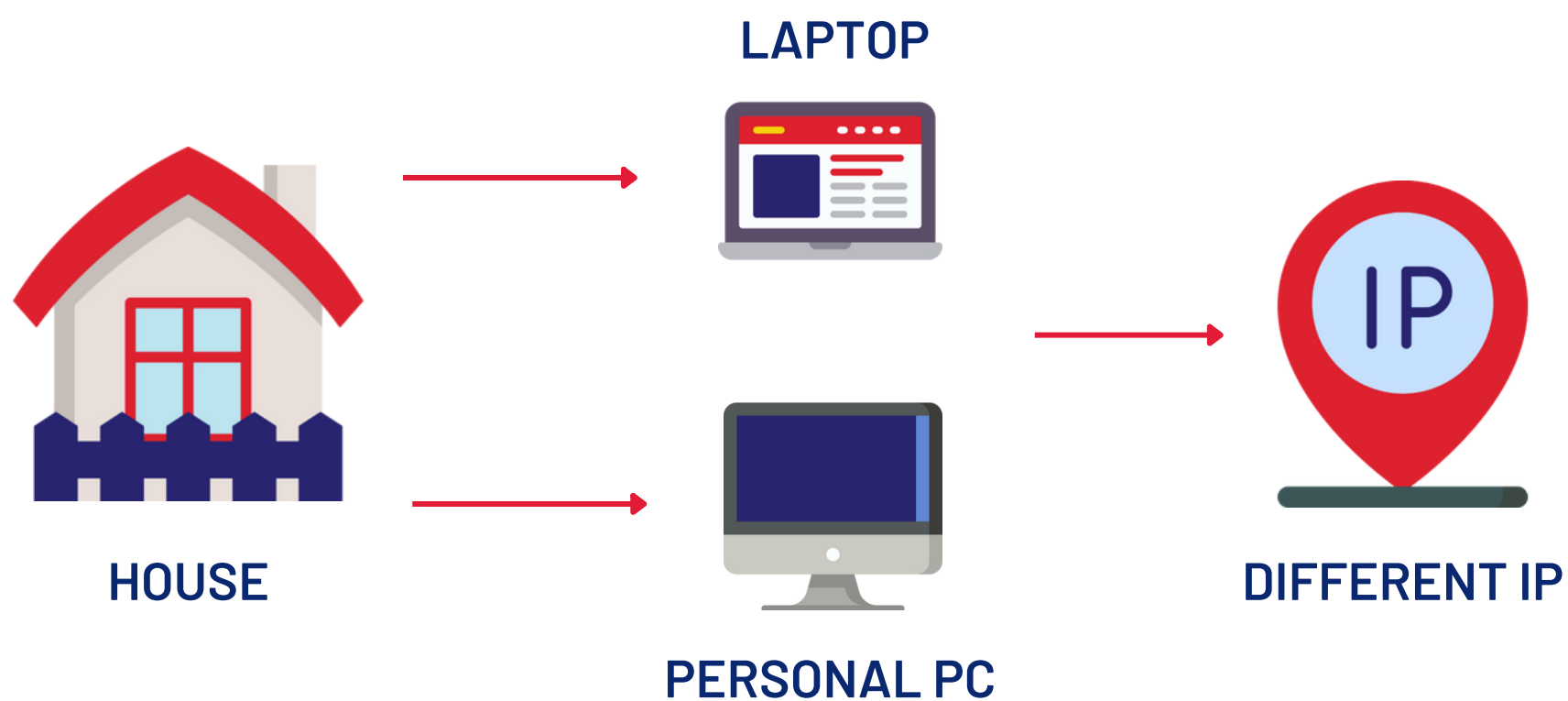


Transparent proxies are well-suited for companies that want to make use of a proxy without making employees aware they are using one.



RESIDENTIAL PROXY

Residential proxies allow you to choose a specific location (country, city, or mobile carrier) and surf the web as a real user in that area.



Residential proxies are well-suited for users who need to verify the ads that go on their website, so you can block cookies, suspicious ads from competitors or bad actors.

DISTORTING PROXY

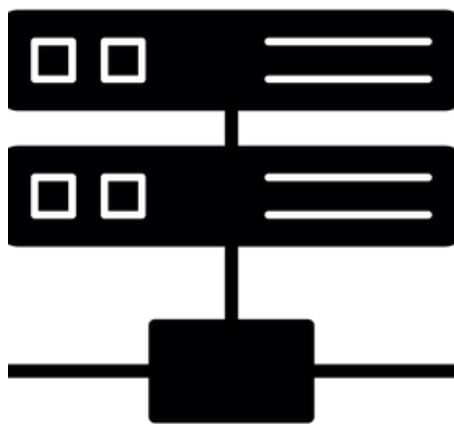
A distorting proxy identifies itself as a proxy to a website but hides its own identity. It does this by changing its IP address to an incorrect one.



This type of proxy can make it look like you are browsing from a specific country and give you the advantage of hiding not just your identity but that of the proxy, too.

PUBLIC PROXY

A public proxy is accessible by anyone free of charge. It works by giving users access to their IP address, hiding their identity as they visit sites.



PUBLIC PROXY

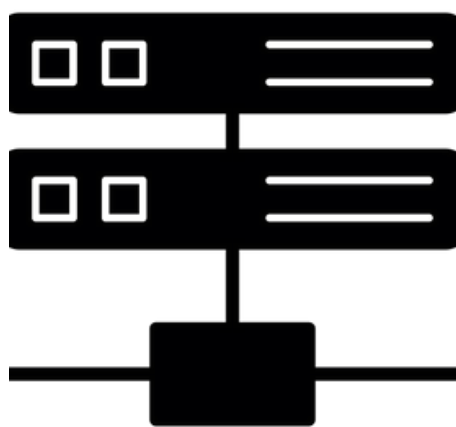


PUBLIC

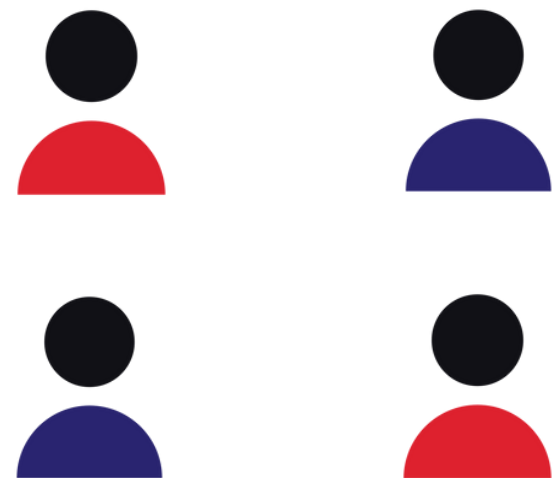
Public proxies are best suited for users for whom cost is a major concern and security and speed are not. When you use a public proxy, you also run an increased risk of having your information accessed by others on the internet.

SHARED PROXY

Shared proxies are used by more than one user at once. They give users access to an IP address that may be shared by other people, and then they can surf the internet while appearing to browse from a location of their choice.



PUBLIC PROXY



SHARED USERS

Shared proxies are a solid option for people who do not have a lot of money to spend and do not necessarily need a fast connection.

ANONYMOUS PROXY

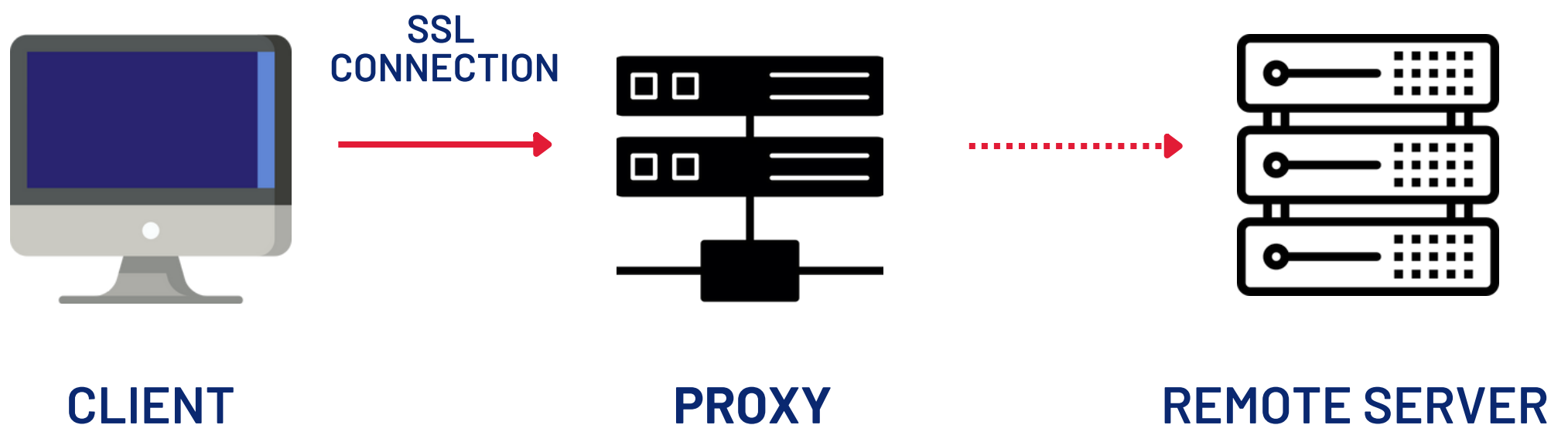
An anonymous proxy focuses on making internet activity untraceable. It works by accessing the internet on behalf of the user while hiding their identity and computer information.



A anonymous proxy is best suited for users who want to have full anonymity while accessing the internet. It neither passes any information about a user nor identifies itself as a proxy. They mask themselves as real users.

SSL PROXY

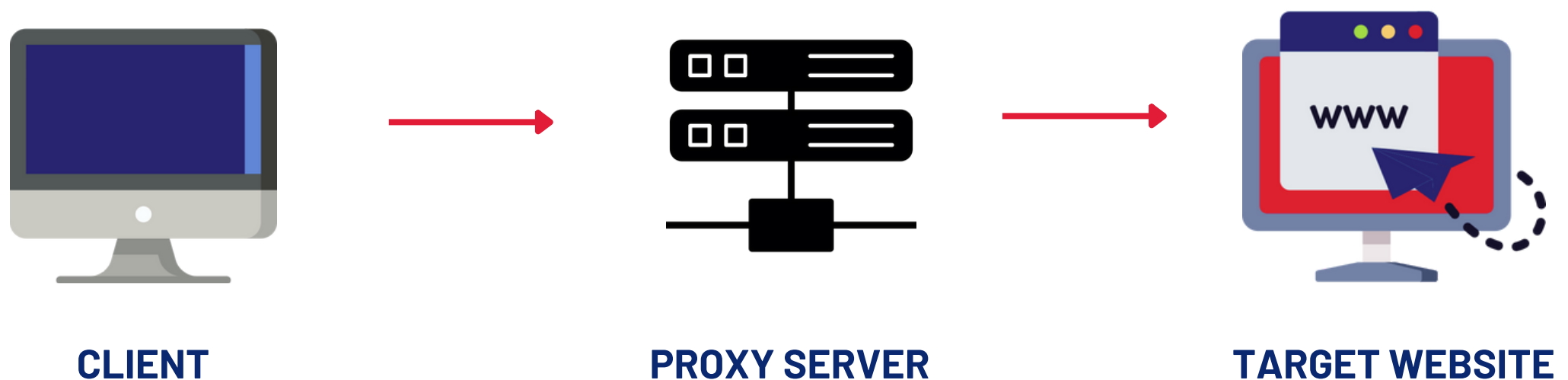
A secure sockets layer (SSL) proxy provides decryption between the client and the server. As the data is encrypted in both directions, the proxy hides its existence from both the client and the server.



These proxies are best suited for organizations that need enhanced protection against threats that the SSL protocol reveals and stops.

ROTATING PROXY

A rotating proxy assigns a different IP address to each user that connects to it. As users connect, they are given an address that is unique from the device that connected before it.



Rotating proxies are ideal for users who need to do a lot of high-volume, continuous web scraping. They allow you to return to the same website again and again anonymously.



**DID YOU FIND THIS
PLAYBOOK**

HELPFUL?



**FOR FREE INFOSEC
CHECKLISTS | PLAYBOOKS
TEMPLATES | VIDEOS**

FOLLOW US ON



**MINISTRY
OF
SECURITY**

SECURITY & PRIVACY MADE EASY