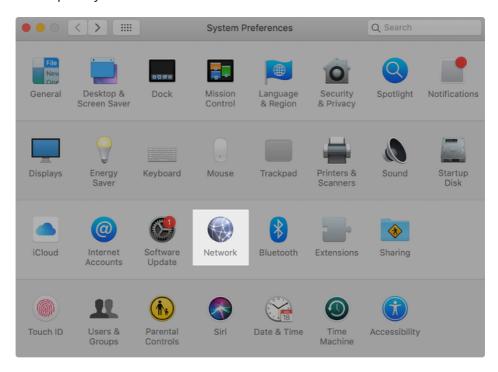
How do you find a proxy server address and port?

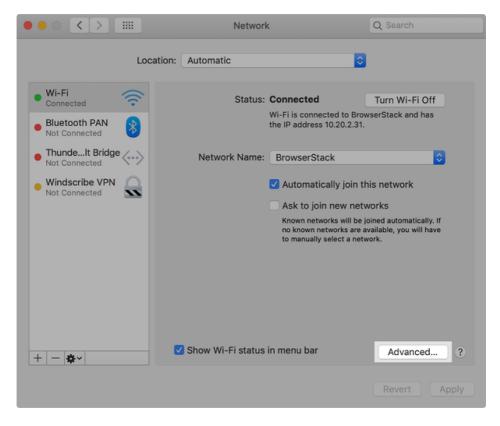
A proxy server sits between your machine and your ISP. In most organizations, proxies are configured by network admins to filter and/or monitor inbound and outbound web traffic from employee computers.

Find Proxy Settings in OS X

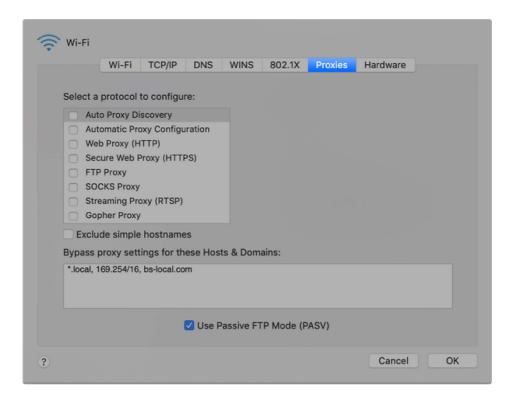
- 1. On OS X, you have to view the proxy settings in **System Preferences**. This is where most browsers check
 automatically. However, each browser has a settings page to
 configure proxy settings as well.
- 2. Open System Preferences and click on Network.



1. On the left-hand side, click on an active network connection. Note that you can have different proxy settings for different network connections. Click on the **Advanced** button on the bottom right.



1. Click on the Proxies tab and you'll see a list of proxy protocols you can configure.



Using the configuration details to set up Local Testing connection:

- 1. If "Automatic Proxy Configuration" is checked, it means that you have configured PAC proxy in your system. You can obtain the path to PAC file from the "Script Address" section.Note: To set up a Local Testing connection using the PAC file, you need to ensure that the PAC file is stored on your computer and path needs to an absolute path to that file.
- If "Web Proxy (HTTP)" or "Secure Web Proxy (HTTPS)" is checked, you can simply obtain Proxy Host, Port, Username, and Password.

For Local Testing to work correctly, you need to bypass the traffic for -bs-local,com - from your proxy. You can do this by adding an entry in the "Bypass proxy settings for these Hosts & Domains" text field.

Connection duration and disconnection

In Linux, finding your proxy settings will depend on what distribution you are running. Mostly, the procedure would be similar for the various distributions.

1. On Ubuntu, open on **System Settings** from the launcher and scroll down to **Hardware**. Click on **Network**.



1. Click on **Network Proxy**, you can choose from **Automatic** or **Manual**.

