

## CLI - Why you should not set CNTLM nor Prisma

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Documentation about proxies in the Group is abundant.

However, it often lacks the detailed information necessary for a clear understanding of setup and functionality. As a result, we have various guides that may have worked for some but may not apply to your situation due to differing user contexts and numerous variables, including:

- Your GUI or CLI client and its specific version
- Your local subnet and upstream proxy
- Your environment variables

This page aims to address your questions about proxies in the user zone (workstations and SOE). While some recommend using CNTLM, Prisma, or [proxy.au.eds.com:8080](http://proxy.au.eds.com:8080), the following sections will explain why these options may not be suitable.

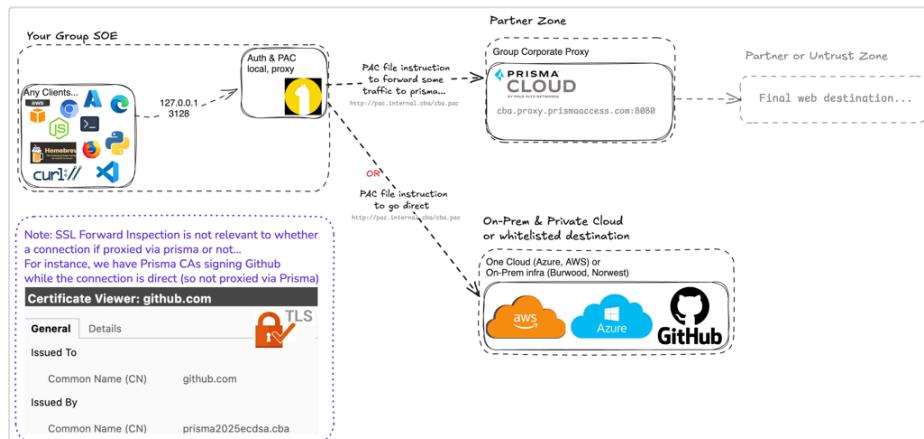
 Note, this is a FAQ.

If you're simply after a quick-fix,

For MacOS, head there → [Proxy and SSL Certificate issues | Solution](#)

For Windows, head there → [Setting up Alpaca on Windows](#)

How does a good proxy setup look like ?



Like this! but note EPZ has a different PAC URL  
and those URLs, IP and FQDN might eventually change...

## The problem with Prisma

- ⚠ Why not set the Prisma proxy in your CLI? It doesn't use our PAC file.

Setting `export {http,https,all}_proxy=http://cba.proxy.prismaaccess.com:8080` will forward all traffic to Prisma, so it also requires you to maintain a `no_proxy` variable.

See this → [PAC and no\\_proxy](#).

## The problem with CNTLM

- ⚠ Using CNTLM is not advisable because it does not utilise our PAC file.

Previously, it was useful as it allowed our CLI to connect to [proxy.au.eds.com:8080](#) by caching NTLM credentials, but this is no longer necessary.

## Why do we need a PAC file ?

- ✓ A PAC file (or its URL) is essential because it contains the logic that directs a client to connect directly or through specific proxies.

Here are some examples of PAC file URLs:

- <http://pac.internal.cba/cba.pac>
- <http://pac.internal.cba/epz.pac>
- Another one from eds; I've lost the URL.

The PAC file specifies which proxy to use:

- <cba.proxy.prismaaccess.com:8080> (no credentials required)
- <proxy.au.eds.com:8080> (credentials required)

## What if I don't use a PAC File?

- ✗ You don't strictly need a PAC file, but you then would have to maintain a `no_proxy` environment variable on your endpoint (Windows, macOS/Unix, or Linux). Why manage that variable when a team already maintains the PAC file containing that logic?

## Can I use my own PAC File?

You can use your own PAC file through the CLI (e.g., `alpaca -C "http://localhost/ilikewastingtime.pac"`). However, you cannot set it at the OS level, as JAMF manages that and it takes precedence over network interface or service PAC entries.

- ✗ You can set it at the OS level, but it's not advisable: ✗ <https://commbank.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/SBD/pages/1362577886> Can't find link. Doing so would override enterprise settings and could trigger alerts, as it involves modifying the enforced MDM/SOE profile.

Edit: Apologies, the blue team was uncomfortable with me sharing the above as it is offensive security which poses a security threat to the Group. Therefore, the article was taken down.

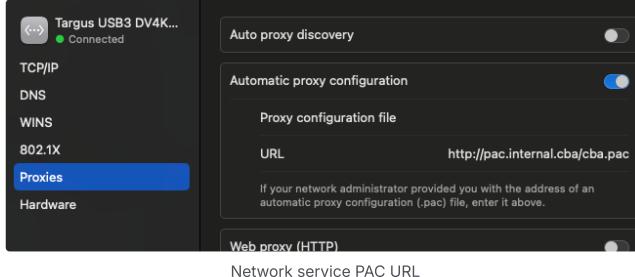
## What if I set the PAC URL in the network interface?



You can do that, but it will be ineffective with MDM (JAMF or others). The enterprise profile takes precedence, so it will essentially be ignored.

```
scutil --proxy
<dictionary> {
    BypassAllowed : 0
    ExceptionsList : <array> [
        0 : *.local
        1 : *.cba
        2 : *.cbainet.com
        3 : 169.254/16
        4 : autodiscover.cba.com.au
        5 : d3zqyxnkgrm1p.cloudfront.net
        6 : cbaeng.jamfcloud.com
        7 : cbaengnp.jamfcloud.com
    ]
    FallBackAllowed : 1
    ProxyAutoConfigEnable : 1
    ProxyAutoConfigURLString : http://pac.internal.cba/cba.pac
    ProxyCaptiveLoginAllowed : TRUE
}
```

Global Var set by JAMF



Network service PAC URL

#### Different proxies...

- **ALPACA** {http,https,all}\_proxy=http://localhost:3128 with PAC file = **Everything works**
- **ALPACA** {http,https,all}\_proxy=http://localhost:3128 without PAC file = **5% will work**
- **UNSET** unset {http,https,all}\_proxy or not defined = **5% will work** (Direct connections only)
- **PRISMA** {http,https,all}\_proxy=http://cba.proxy.prismaaccess.com:8080 = **95% will work**
- **EDS** {http,https,all}\_proxy=http://proxy.au.eds.com:8080 = **0% will work** (unless auth'd)
- **CNTLM** {http,https,all}\_proxy=http://localhost:3128 fwd to EDS/Prisma =**95,1% will work**
- **MITM** {http,https,all}\_proxy=http://localhost:8888 = **% will work**

This is based on the upstream proxies above, but **MITM** will break HTTPS requests when certificate pinning is in effect unless you exclude those domains from decryption.

Interestingly, **MITM** can also resolve a current issue as described here:

[SSL Trust - Missing "Authority Key Identifier"](#)

A MITM proxy can be Fiddler, Charles, ProxyMan, Burp Suite, etc.

Burp Suite is more focused on security testing than debugging, but you can perform basic hacking with a debugging proxy well using regex to rewrite requests and responses.

#### Can I run both CNTLM and Alpaca ?

!? Yes, you can run both. However, since both proxies default to TCP port 3128, you must change the port for one to run them simultaneously. It's unclear why you would need CNTLM in this case.

Theoretically, you could route traffic from Burp to Charles, then to CNTLM, followed by Alpaca, and finally to Prisma. However, adding more proxies increases the risk of single points of failure.

Alpaca can also handle authentication, and you can run multiple instances on different TCP ports for testing with various PAC files and upstream proxies.

## Do I need Alpaca ?

- ✓ Yes, you absolutely need Alpaca!

Alpaca detects our PAC file and utilises it effectively. Web requests will follow the PAC file's instructions for direct connections, while requests needing to go through Prisma will be forwarded accordingly.

But I need an authenticated local proxy...

That's fine! Like CNTLM, Alpaca securely hashes and stores your credentials.

To set this up, visit the Keyring section at: [GitHub - samuong/alpaca: A local HTTP proxy for command-line tools. Supports PAC scripts and NTLM authentication.](#)

## Troubleshooting:

### Connection Closed

This issue may occur if the upstream proxy blocks the connection. We blacklist access to certain resources (static and dynamic) based on Palo Alto URL categories, which can change. See [Change a Site](#).

### Error 502 - Bad Gateway

This can happen. The best approach is to run Alpaca in interactive mode:

```
$ alpaca
```

Check the output. **Did it detect the PAC file?**

- ⚠ If not, that might be the bug on MacOS I've raised with the main dev, and my PR fix is awaiting approval and merge...

**GH Issue:** [MacOS - No PAC URL specified or Detected · Issue #144 · samuong/alpaca](#)

**GitHub PR:** [Fix issue #144: Update pacfinder\\_darwin.go to check PAC URL in SCDynamicStoreCopyProxies as fallback by Enelas s · Pull Request #147 · samuong/alpaca](#)

- ✓ Update 10 Aug 2025 : Now solved for release 2.0.11+ ([Releases · samuong/alpaca](#))

▼ Other financial institutions face challenges with proxies for CLI.



ANZ faced the same issue and hardcoded their PAC URL in the code.

```
22     "github.com/stretchr/testify/require"
23 )
24
25 func TestFindPACURLStatic(t *testing.T) {
26     pac := "http://internal.anz.com/proxy.pac"
27     finder := newPacFinder(pac)
28
29     foundPac, _ := finder.findPACURL()
30     require.Equal(t, pac, foundPac)
```

Yes, they did...

To resolve the issue of Alpaca not locating the PAC URL, provide it as an argument when calling it:

```
alpaca -C "http://pac.internal.cba/cba.pac" -u $(whoami) -d au
```

!? Confirm that this is your correct PAC URL and domain (e.g., EPZ has a different PAC URL).

Alternatively, use the daemon if you installed it via Homebrew.

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple/DTD PLIST 1.0//EN" "http://www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
3 <plist version="1.0">
4   <dict>
5     <key>Label</key>
6     <string>homebrew.mxcl.alpaca</string>
7     <key>LimitLoadToSessionType</key>
8     <array>
9       <string>Aqua</string>
10      <string>Background</string>
11      <string>LoginWindow</string>
12      <string>StandardIO</string>
13      <string>System</string>
14    </array>
15    <key>ProgramArguments</key>
16    <array>
17      <string>/opt/homebrew/opt/alpaca/bin/alpaca</string>
18      <string>--</string>
19      <string>http://pac.internal.cba/cba.pac</string>
20    </array>
21    <key>RunAtLoad</key>
22    <true/>
23    <key>StandardErrorPath</key>
24    <string>/opt/homebrew/var/log/alpaca.log</string>
25  </dict>
26 </plist>
```

1. brew install alpaca

2. brew services start alpaca

3. Now it still fails to detect the PAC file, so stop the daemon

- a. but **not** with `brew services stop alpaca` , as that would delete the plist we need...

- b. disable with launchctl unload ~/Library/LaunchAgents/homebrew.mxcl.alpaca.plist

4. then edit the plist: vim ~/Library/LaunchAgents/homebrew.mxcl.alpaca.plist

5. and pass the argument in the daemon

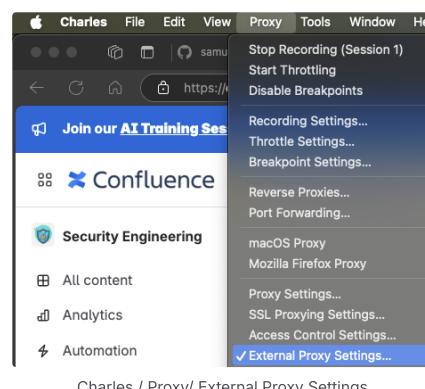
```
1   <string>-C</string>
2   <string>http://pac.internal.cba/cba.pac</string>
```

!? Again before you save this, make sure this is your right pac URL

Charles is not working - HTTP 503

Make sure you have set an external proxy in Charles, it needs to know who to pass the traffic to

Pass the traffic to Alpaca or Prisma if I haven't convinced you to use Alpaca



## SSL trust issues

Make sure you have the right Environment Variable set and pointing to a Certificate Store which contains all our internal Root CAs

## Proxy and SSL Certificate issues

```
27 # EnvVar  
28 export {all,http,https}_proxy=http://localhost:3128  
29 export REQUESTS_CA_BUNDLE="/Users/bidabefl/.config/cacert/cacert.pem"  
30 export GIT_SSL_CAINFO="/Users/bidabefl/.config/cacert/cacert.pem"  
31 export NODE_EXTRA_CA_CERTS="/Users/bidabefl/.config/cacert/cacert.pem"  
32 export AWS_CA_BUNDLE="/Users/bidabefl/.config/cacert/cacert.pem"  
33 export SSL_CERT_FILE="/Users/bidabefl/.config/cacert/cacert.pem"
```



Helpful? Drop me a thanks on [Achievers](#)! And if you've got knowledge to share, don't hold back - we all grow when we learn from each other 