

## Contents

How to connect Dongles/Phones.....	2
Proxy Address .....	2
Super port .....	2
Change the IP of one session .....	4
Disable proxy port .....	4
Disable proxy device in superPort.....	5
External Proxies.....	5
IP rotation .....	5
URL.....	5
GUI .....	6
How to use it for 4g dongles? .....	7
Where to download the client?:.....	8
Reseller & SubUser .....	9
SMS .....	10

## How to connect Dongles/Phones

We provides many way to make dongle/phone as proxy device, you can get it on here:

<https://github.com/xapanyun/4gproxy>

### 1. Phone

- a. Just download app from github and change the server address, then done.  
For rooted phone, you can set "APIUrl" in app options page, then you can use IP rotation feature for phone.
- b. You can also just connect phone to a PC, and enable USB tethering in phone, then it just likes a dongle.

### 2. Dongle

- a. Our gui tool is easy to use  
<https://github.com/xapanyun/4gproxy/tree/master/Windows/gui>
- b. You can also use console version, it supports customized script for the dongle that you want to use your self script to do IP rotation  
<https://github.com/xapanyun/4gproxy/tree/master/Windows/console/x64>

### 3. Any Other device

You can use any version (Linux/Windows, includes arm) "allproxyC" to run, then the device will be a proxy provider

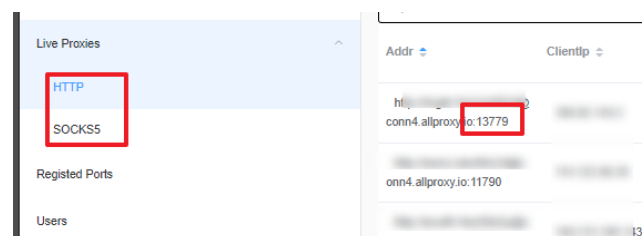
### 4. SDK

You can use our client SDK to buid your self APP or Application to make proxy provider

## Proxy Address

Once you connected one phone or dongle to the service, you will see a individual proxy port in dashboard.

1. So you can use the proxy with this individual proxy port.



2. You can also use one superPort(9083 by default) to accessing all proxy ports. It must works with reseller/user, for the detail usage, you can view on the following.

## Super port

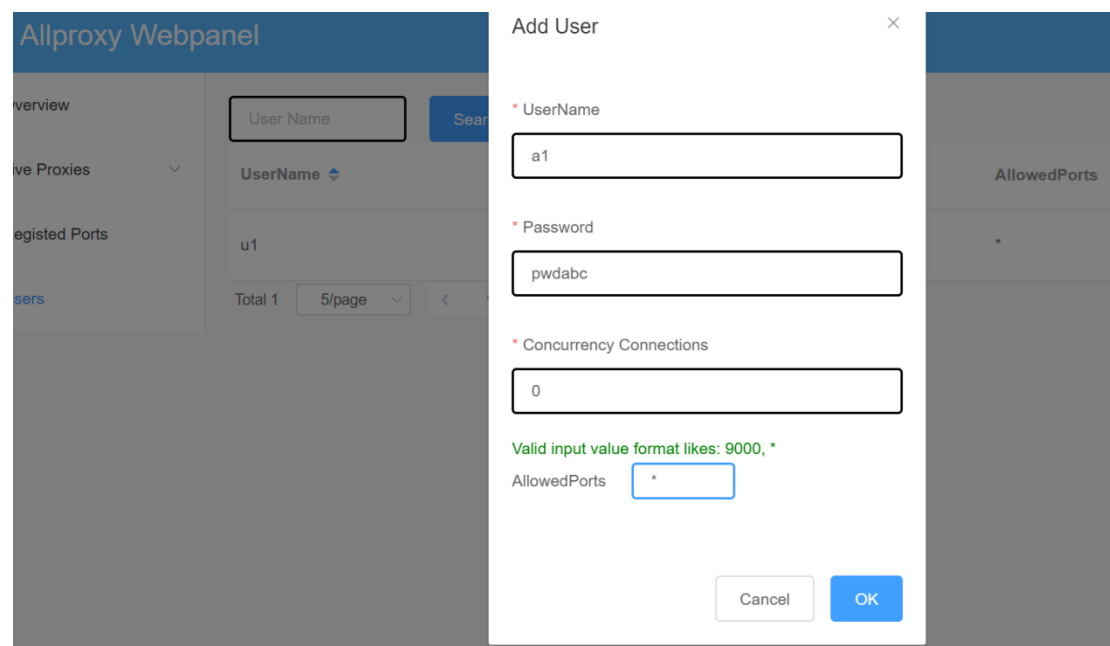
The super port is disabled by default, you can add the following content(You can change the

port to anyvalue you want) in conf\_svr.yaml to enable it:

```
#not required  
super_port_http: 9083
```

Assumes that your server IP is 1.2.3.4 , you will can use <http://1.2.3.4:9083> (Or [socks5://1.2.3.4:9083](http://1.2.3.4:9083), the super ports supports both http/socks5 accessing) to access all your proxies once you enabled “super port”

But don't forget that we should add one user before we use it.



The screenshot shows the 'Allproxy Webpanel' interface. A modal window titled 'Add User' is open. It contains the following fields:

- \* UserName**: Input field with 'a1'.
- \* Password**: Input field with 'pwdabc'.
- \* Concurrency Connections**: Input field with '0'.
- AllowedPorts**: Input field with '\*'.

Below the 'AllowedPorts' field, a green message reads: 'Valid input value format likes: 9000, \*'. At the bottom of the modal are 'Cancel' and 'OK' buttons. The background shows the webpanel's sidebar with 'view Proxies', 'Registered Ports', and 'Users' sections.

The above screenshot means we will add an user “a1” and its password is “pwdabc”, we have no concurrnet connection limitation for this user, and we allow this user use any(\*) devices(proxy ports).

So, now the proxy address should be <http://1.2.3.4:9083> , and the authentication for it is a1/pwdabc

If you want to keep the IP address, you can use “uname--a1—session--12345” as the proxy user name, “12345” is any random id, the ip will be changed if you use a new session id.

The supported prameters includes: country, state, isp,city,iptype

So the valid user name likes:

1. uname--a1
2. uname--a1—session—12345
  - a. you can also specity the session timeout, likes: session—12345\_10m, means the session will be expired after 10 mins. Valit timeout format

includes(second/minute/hour/day): s/m/h/d

- b. we also provided an API to clean specified session(HTTP POST):

<http://yourServer/public/api/v3/proxy/resetip/{userName}/{sessionId}>

2.1 We also providers "fixsession" parameter, it's totally equals "session" except one difference: If the IP of this session is dropped, "session" will switch to new IP, but "fixsession" will get access error.

3. uname--a1—country--US
4. uname--a1—state--OH
5. uname--a1—city--Akron
6. uname--a1—isp—SprintComminucations
7. iptype—4 or iptype—6 means ipv4 or ipv6
8. mobile-1 or mobile-0 means the network must be or not be a mobile
- ...

You can use all above prameters and combine it in one.

**NOTE: the parameter "country, state, isp,city" only works if you use "\*" to the "allowedPorts" of this user**

**You should remove all space from the parameter value.**

## Change the IP of one session

There are multiply ways to change the IP of one specified session:

1. Clean the the current IP to use new one

**POST:** <http://yourServer/public/api/v3/proxy/resetip/{userName}/{sessionId}>

2. You can also specify the expected IP by its proxy port

**POST:**

<http://yourServer/public/api/v3/proxy/updatePort/:fullUserName/:sessionId/:expectedProxyPort>

## Disable proxy port

Once we enabled super port, we may will not want to publish our proxy ports to internet, because we can share it with one super port only.

So you can add the following to conf\_svr.yaml

```
#not required, default is false
internalProxyPorts: true
```

## Disable proxy device in superPort

You may want to disable some devices from superPort, in that case you can exclude it.

Proxy Limitations ×

UrlRules IP Filter Network **Traffic**

Traffic Limitation (Bytes):

☒ Exclude from super port proxies

## External Proxies

You may want to use external proxies in our dashboard with the superPort advantage, likes reseller, user, userPlan...

The external proxies is separated by reseller (admin is also a reseller), so if you want one reseller just use external proxies, you can do not give it any internal ports, and import external proxies to that reseller.

The usage is simple:

1. Login to the reseller that you want to use external proxies
2. Go to "external proxies" menu, and import
3. Enable "external proxies" in right top corner
4. Just use superPort to access proxies likes the normal way.

Address	ImportedAt	Status	StatusUpdateAt	Operation
	2022-07-14T02:12:01.493Z	✓	2022-07-14T02:12:20.824Z	<button>Test</button> <button>Remove</button>
	2022-07-14T02:12:01.493Z	✓	2022-07-14T02:12:26.161Z	<button>Test</button> <button>Remove</button>
ion	2022-07-14T02:12:01.493Z	✓	2022-07-14T02:12:37.856Z	<button>Test</button> <button>Remove</button>
ession	2022-07-14T02:12:01.493Z	✓	2022-07-14T02:12:38.922Z	<button>Test</button> <button>Remove</button>
session	2022-07-14T02:12:01.493Z	✓	2022-07-14T02:12:01.646Z	<button>Test</button> <button>Remove</button>

## IP rotation

### URL

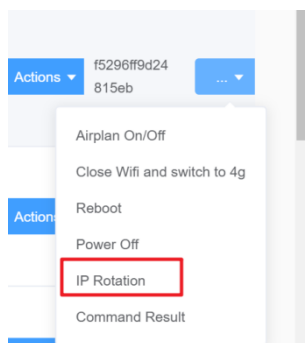
You can choose any one of the following link to do ip rotation.

1. GET: <http://yourserver:9081/public/api/v3/rmtctl/resetbyport/:port>
2. GET: <http://yourserver:9081/public/api/v3/rmtctl/resetip/:user/:pwd/:port>
3. POST: <http://yourserver:9081/public/api/v3/rmtctl/reset/:deviceid>

Ip	ClientIp	Ip	Loc	Connections	Traffic	OnlineAt	Remark	AuthInfo	Device Unit qualid	RemoteCo mmands
http://yourserver:9081/public/api/v3/rmtctl/resetbyport/:port	111.111.111.111	china.mobile.com	communications corp	0	982 bytes	2025-09-23T14:03:00	8:22:703680384+0	100	port	deviceid

## GUI

Allproxy supports IP rotation scheuler in server side, but it's is only enabled for rooted android by default, but we can also use it for 4g dongles, we will talk it later.



## IP Rotation



ClientUid: f5296ff9d24815eb

Change IP per  minutes

Set to 0 or empty to stop rotation.

Format1(per 3 mins): 3

Format2(after 3 mins, then after 5 mins...): 3,5

Format3(after 3 mins,then after 5 or 10 mins...): 3,5|10,5

Format4(#cron expression#): #0,30,45 \* \* \* \*# You can build it in [Here](#)

Cancel

OK

It's easier to build any scheduler you want, because it supports cron format, for e.g, "#0,30,45 \* \* \* \*#" means:

# crontab guru

The quick and simple editor for cron schedule expressions by [Cronitor](#)

*“At minute 0, 30, and 45.”*

next at 2020-08-26 19:45:00

0, 30, 45 \* \* \* \*

## How to use it for 4g dongles?

You need to use allproxy console client version, and add the following to conf\_client.yaml – don't forget to use your correct server address. **You will see the "Ip rotation menu" once you added the content.**

```
apiUrl: "http://1.2.3.4:9081/"1
commands:
2  "eth2": 'C:\Users\clientUtilities\windows\x64\clientUtilities.exe -deviceMode e3372 -params $IP'
    "eth4": 'C:\Users\clientUtilities\windows\x64\clientUtilities.exe -deviceMode e3372 -params $IP'
```

```
apiUrl: "http://1.2.3.4:9081/"
commands:
  "eth2": 'C:\Users\clientUtilities\windows\x64\clientUtilities.exe -deviceMode
e3372 -params $IP'
  "eth4": 'C:\Users\clientUtilities\windows\x64\clientUtilities.exe -deviceMode
```

Let me introduce the above image.

1. API url. Which is used to get the scheduler command
2. Networkor interface name, because the command is for each individual device.

**NOTE: you muse use lowercase here**

Windows



Linux (ifconfig)

```

root@raspberrypi:~# ifconfig
eth1: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.9.100 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.9.255
    inet6 fe80::e5b:8fff:fe27:9a64 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 0c:5b:27:9a:64 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 109710 bytes 22021390 (21.0 MiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 83003 bytes 6474453 (6.1 MiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

eth2: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.12.100 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.12.255
    inet6 fe80::e5b:8fff:fe27:9a64 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 0c:5b:8f:27:9a:64 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 70763 bytes 17224224 (16.4 MiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 40728 bytes 3210470 (3.0 MiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

eth3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.8.100 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.8.255
    inet6 fe80::e5b:8fff:fe27:9a64 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 0c:5b:8f:27:9a:64 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 3048 bytes 640819 (625.7 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0 bytes)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

```

3. Command script. You can use any customized script/command here, I built a tool which names "clientUtilities", which can do ip reset for huawei E3372. But because you can use any customized script here, so you can change it if you are using different dongle. And you may noticed "\$IP" in the script, it will be replaced with the interface IP during running. Another special value is "\$IFNAME", it also will be repaced to the interface name during the running time.

You can get the sample full configurations of a Raspberry PI client in the ending of this document.

Where to download the client?:

I uploaded all the client in github: <https://github.com/xapanyun/4gproxy>

And you can get the clientUtilities in :

<https://github.com/xapanyun/4gproxy/tree/master/Tools/clientUtilities>

To save you work, I had also built a Rapberry PI 4B image, you can just burn it to your PI, and then just with some easy script to do upgrade:

<https://github.com/xapanyun/4gproxy/tree/master/Raspberry/4B>



## Reseller & SubUser

“Reseller” is used to do subuser management, one reseller can create multiple sub-users, and then the sub-users can access the proxies.

Admin user can add limitations on reseller, and reseller can also add some limitations on sub-users.

The 'Add Reseller' form contains the following fields and labels:

- 1. Username
- 2. Password
- 3. Transfer Data Limit
- 4. Allow Connection Counts
- 5. AllowedPorts
- 6. Global Limitation (For its sub users)
- 7. Allowed View Proxy Devices

1. Reseller user name
2. Reseller password
3. The data bandwidth limitation (All of its subers data usage), 0 means no limitaion
4. The concurrent limitations, 0 means no limitation
5. Allowedports: the proxy devices which can be accessed by this sub-user, “\*” means all devices
6. GlobalLimation, you may want the subuser just access the devices of Japan, so you can set “country-jp” here, the format is same as the above username format
7. If set to true, this reseller will be authorized to access the proxy devices detail

e.g:

I created a users with the following limitatoin, it means this user can access the dashboard to view all the Japan devices

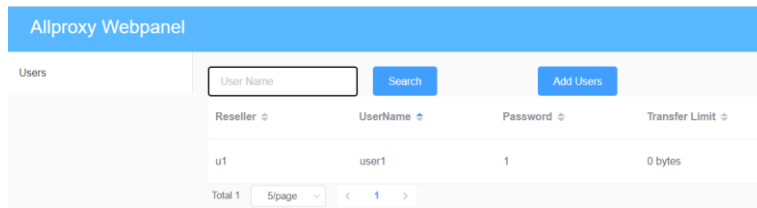
The form shows the following configuration:

- AllowedPorts: \*
- Global Limitation (For its sub users): country-jp
- Allowed View Proxy Devices: ☒ Allowed

The 'Allproxy Webpanel' shows a table of proxy devices. The 'Live Proxies' sidebar is on the left. The table has columns: Addr, Clientip, Isp, Loc, Connections, Traffic, OnlineAt, and Remark. A row is highlighted with a red box, showing 'Osaka, Japan' in the 'Loc' column.

Addr	Clientip	Isp	Loc	Connections	Traffic	OnlineAt	Remark
		Softbank BB C	Osaka, Japan	0	8 KB	2020-10-24T12:28:56.073637222-04:00	

If I disabled “View Proxy Devices”



The reseller can create multiple subusers, like above screenshot, it shows I had created one user user1, its password is 1, so we can use this user to access the proxies through super port.

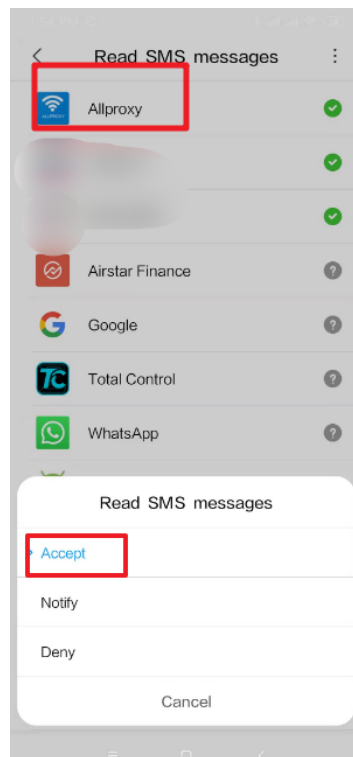
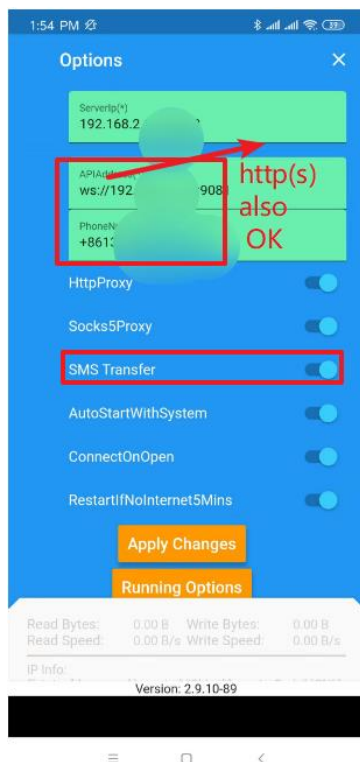
Its http proxy address should be:

<http://reseller--u1--uname--user1:1@1.2.3.4:9083> or <socks5://reseller--u1--uname--user1:1@1.2.3.4:9083>

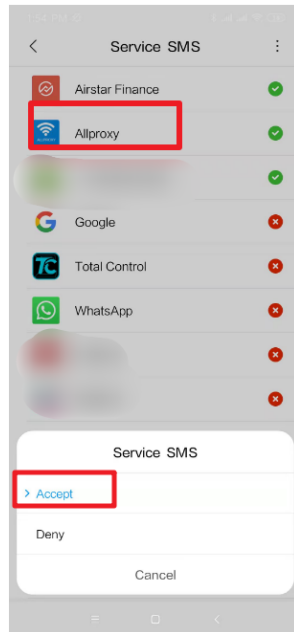
## SMS

This feature just supports android phone until now.

If you want receive SMS in dashboard, you should enable it in options page of App side and give its SMS permission.



For xiaomi Phone, you need also give another SMS permission:



Once you done the options in phone side, you will can receive message in dashboard:

Overview

Live Proxies

Registered Ports

Users

SMS

Resellers

User Plans

External Proxies

Blocked IPs

Phone Number or Country Code

Search

Phone Number	Country Code	Received Count	Last Received Message	Last SMS From	Last Received Time	Status	
+8615111111111	CN	16	fake sms	15111111111	2021-10-03 12:50:12.63Z	offline	actions
+8615111111111	CN	3	您的优步验证码是 4025. 切勿分享此代码。	10693001511111111	2021-10-06 19:26:19.26Z	offline	actions
+13601234567	US	1	【TWNET】您的优步验证码是 4025. 切勿分享此代码。如需取消订阅,请回复 STOP ALL 至 +1 415-237-0403.	10620171511111111	2021-10-06 23:50:23.50Z	online	actions

#TunnelServer Address  
serverAddr: 1.2.3.4:9082

#Proxy protocol

protocols:

- name: http

# - name: socks5

#Not required,

#logTo: /home/pi/allproxyClient/all.log

apiUrl: "http://1.2.3.4:9081/"

commands:

"eth1": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth2": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth3": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth4": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth5": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth6": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth7": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth8": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth9": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth10": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth11": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth12": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth13": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth14": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth15": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth16": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth17": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth18": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth19": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth20": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth21": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth22": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth23": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'

"eth24": '/home/pi/allproxyClient/clientUtilities -deviceMode e3372 -params \$IP'