Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation for Windows

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Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation Guide for Windows

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How to Configure Windows Workstations for Online Testing

This section contains additional configurations for Windows.

How to Disable Fast User Switching

Fast User Switching is a feature in Windows 8, 8.1, and 10 that allows for more than one user to be logged in at the same time. If Fast User Switching is not disabled and students try to access it during a test, the Secure Browser will pause the test. The following sections describe how to disable Fast User Switching for different versions of Windows.

How to Disable Fast User Switching in Windows 8 and 8.1

The following procedure describes how to disable Fast User Switching under Windows 8 and 8.1.

1. In the Search charm, type gpedit.msc. Double-click the gedit icon in the Apps pane. The Local Group Policy Editor window opens.

![Figure 1. Search Charm](image)


3. In the Setting pane, double-click **Hide entry points for Fast User Switching**.
4. Select **Enabled** and then click **OK**.
5. In the Search charm, type **run**. The **Run** dialog box opens.

6. Enter the command `gpupdate /force` into the text box and then click **OK**. (Note the space before the forward slash.)
7. The command window opens. When you see the message Computer Policy update has completed successfully, this will be your notification that Windows has successfully disabled Fast User Switching.
How to Install the Secure Browser for Windows Using Advanced Methods

This document contains additional installation instructions for installing the Secure Browser for Windows under a variety of deployment scenarios. One scenario describes installing the Secure Browser on a shared network drive, from which students would then run the Browser. However, there are significant drawbacks in this method. Running the Secure Browser from a shared network drive creates contention among the students’ client machines for two resources: LAN bandwidth and shared drive I/O. This performance impact can be avoided by installing the Secure Browser locally on each machine. CAI strongly discourages the use of network shared drive installation for the Secure Browser, as this setup can compromise the stability and performance of the browser, especially during peak testing times.

How to Install the Secure Browser via the Command Line

In this scenario, a user with administrator rights installs the Secure Browser from the command line. If you do not have administrator rights, refer to the section How to Install the Secure Browser Without Administrator Rights.

If you are not signed on to the computer as an administrator, obtain the administrator password.

If you installed a previous version of the Secure Browser by copying its directory from one computer to another, manually uninstall the Secure Browser by deleting the installation folder and the desktop shortcut. (If you installed the Secure Browser using the Windows installation program, the installation package automatically removes it.)


2. Save the file on the computer (this step may vary depending on the browser you are using):
   a. If presented with a choice to Run or Save the file, click Save, and save the file to a convenient location.
   b. If presented only with the option to Save, save the file to a convenient location.

3. Note the full path and filename of the downloaded file, such as c:\temp\DESecureBrowser-Win.msi.

4. Open a command prompt as the administrator by doing the following:
   a. Click Start, and locate the Command Prompt application. (In some versions of Windows the application is under All Programs > Accessories > Command Prompt.)
   b. Right-click Command Prompt, and select Run as Administrator.
   c. As necessary, type the administrator password for the computer. The command prompt opens.
How to Install the Secure Browser Using Advanced Methods

5. Run the command `msiexec /I <Source> [/quiet] [INSTALLDIR=<Target>]`

   `<Source>` Path to the installation file, such as `C:\temp\DESecureBrowser-Win.msi`.

   `<Target>` Path to the location where you want to install the Secure Browser. If absent, installs to the directory described in step 7. The installation program creates the directory if it does not exist.

   /I Perform an install.

   [/quiet] Quiet mode, no interaction.

   For example, the command

   ```
   msiexec /I c:\temp\DESecureBrowser-Win.msi /quiet
   INSTALLDIR=C:\AssessmentTesting\BrowserInstallDirectory
   ```

   installs the Secure Browser from the installation package at `C:\temp\DESecureBrowser-Win.msi` into the directory `C:\AssessmentTesting\BrowserInstallDirectory` using quiet mode.

6. Follow the instructions in the setup wizard. When prompted for setup type, click **Install**.

7. Click **Finish** to exit the setup wizard. The following items are installed:

   a. The Secure Browser to the default location `C:\Program Files (x86)\DESecureBrowser\` (64-bit) or `C:\Program Files\DESecureBrowser\` (32-bit).

   b. A shortcut `DESecureBrowser` to the desktop.

8. Ensure all background jobs, such as virus scans or software updates, are scheduled outside of test windows. For example, if your testing takes place between 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., schedule background jobs outside of these hours.

9. Run the browser by double-clicking the `DESecureBrowser` shortcut on the desktop. The Secure Browser opens displaying the student login screen. The browser fills the entire screen and hides the task bar.

10. To exit the browser, click **CLOSE SECURE BROWSER** in the upper-right corner of the screen.

How to Copy the Secure Browser Installation Directory to Testing Computers

In this scenario, a network administrator installs the Secure Browser on one machine, and copies the entire installation directory to testing computers.
Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation for Windows

1. On the computer from where you will copy the installation directory, install the Secure Browser following the directions on your portal. Note the path of the installation directory, such as C:\Program Files (x86)\DESecureBrowser.

2. Identify the directory on the local testing computers to which you will copy the browser file (it should be the same directory on all computers). For example, you may want to copy the directory to c:\AssessmentTesting\. Ensure you select a directory in which the students can run executables.

3. On each local testing computer, do the following:
   a. Ensure all background jobs, such as virus scans or software updates, are scheduled outside of test windows. For example, if your testing takes place between 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., schedule background jobs outside of these hours.
   b. Copy the installation directory used in step 1 from the remote machine to the directory you selected in step 2. For example, if the target directory is c:\AssessmentTesting\, you are creating a new folder c:\AssessmentTesting\DESecureBrowser.
   c. Copy the shortcut c:\AssessmentTesting\DESecureBrowser\DESecureBrowser.exe - Shortcut.lnk to the desktop.
   d. Run the browser by double-clicking the DESecureBrowser shortcut on the desktop. The Secure Browser opens displaying the student login screen. The browser fills the entire screen and hides the task bar.
   e. To exit the browser, click CLOSE SECURE BROWSER in the upper-right corner of the screen.

How to Install the Secure Browser for Use with an NComputing Terminal

In this scenario, a network administrator installs the Secure Browser on a Windows server accessed through an NComputing terminal. Prior to testing day, the testing coordinator connects consoles to the NComputing terminal, logs in from each to the Windows server, and starts the Secure Browser so that it is ready for the students.

This procedure assumes that you already have a working NComputing topology with consoles able to reach the Windows server.

1. Log in to the machine running the Windows server.
2. Install the Secure Browser following the directions on your portal.
3. Open Notepad and type the following command (no line breaks):

   "C:\Program Files (x86)\DESecureBrowser\DESecureBrowser.exe" -CreateProfile %SESSIONNAME%

   If you used a different installation path on the Windows server, use that in the above command.
4. Save the file to the desktop as logon.bat.
5. Create a group policy object that runs the file logon.bat each time a user logs in. For details, see How to Create Group Policy Objects.

6. On each NComputing console, create a new DESecureBrowser desktop shortcut by doing the following (this step is necessary because the default shortcut created by the installation program has an incorrect target):
   a. Connect to the NComputing terminal.
   b. Log in to the Windows server with administrator privileges.
   c. Delete the Secure Browser’s shortcut appearing on the desktop.
   d. Navigate to the Secure Browser’s installation directory, usually C:\Program Files (x86)\DESecureBrowser\.
   e. Right-click the file DESecureBrowser.exe and select Send To > Desktop (create shortcut).
   f. On the desktop, right-click the new shortcut and select Properties. The Shortcut Properties dialog box appears.
   g. Under the Shortcut tab, in the Target field, type the following command:
      
      "C:\Program Files(X86)\DESecureBrowser\DESecureBrowser.exe" -P %SESSIONNAME%
      
      If you used a different installation path on the Windows server, use that in the above command.
   h. Click OK to close the Properties dialog box.

7. Verify the installation by double-clicking the shortcut to start the Secure Browser.

How to Install the Secure Browser on a Terminal Server or Windows Server

In this scenario, a network administrator installs the Secure Browser on a server—either a terminal server or a Windows server. Testing machines then connect to the server’s desktop and run the Secure Browser remotely. This scenario is supported on Windows Server 2012 R2 and 2016 R2.

CAUTION: Testing Quality with Servers Launching a Secure Browser from a terminal or Windows server is typically not a secure test environment, because students can use their local machines to search for answers. Therefore, CAI does not recommend this installation scenario for testing.

1. Log in to the server, and install the Secure Browser by following the directions on your portal. Note the path of the installation directory.

2. Copy and paste the line below into Notepad (no line breaks):

   "C:\Program Files (x86)\DESecureBrowser\DESecureBrowser" -CreateProfile %SESSIONNAME%
3. Save the file to the desktop as logon.bat.

4. Create a group policy object that runs the file logon.bat each time a user connects to the server’s desktop. For details, see How to Create Group Policy Objects.

5. On each client, create a new DESecureBrowser desktop shortcut by doing the following (this step is necessary because the default shortcut created by the installation program has an incorrect target):
   
   a. Connect from the client to the server.
   b. On the desktop provided by the server, delete the Secure Browser’s shortcut.
   c. Navigate to the Secure Browser’s installation directory, usually C:\Program Files (x86)\DESecureBrowser\.
   d. Right-click the file DESecureBrowser.exe and select Send To > Desktop (create shortcut).
   e. On the desktop, right-click the new shortcut and select Properties. The Shortcut Properties dialog box appears.
   f. Under the Shortcut tab, in the Target field, type the following command:
      "C:\Program Files(X86)\DESecureBrowser\DESecureBrowser.exe" -P %SESSIONNAME%
      If you used a different installation path on the server, use that in the above command.
   g. Click OK to close the Properties dialog box.

6. Verify the installation by double-clicking the shortcut to start the Secure Browser.

How to Install the Secure Browser Without Administrator Rights

In this scenario, you copy the Secure Browser from one machine where it is installed onto another machine on which you do not have administrator rights.

1. Log on to a machine on which the Secure Browser is installed.

2. Copy the entire folder where the browser was installed (usually C:\Program Files (x86)\DESecureBrowser) to a removable drive or shared network location.

3. Copy the entire directory from the shared location or removable drive to any directory on the target computer.

4. In the folder where you copied the Secure Browser, right-click DESecureBrowser.exe and select Send To > Desktop (create shortcut).
5. Ensure all background jobs, such as virus scans or software updates, are scheduled outside of test windows. For example, if your testing takes place between 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., schedule background jobs outside of these hours.

6. Double-click the desktop shortcut to run the Secure Browser.

How to Share the Secure Browser over a Network

While the Secure Browser can be installed on a server’s shared drive and then shared to each testing computer’s desktop via a shortcut, CAI strongly discourages this setup as it can compromise the stability and performance of the browser, especially during peak testing times.

How to Uninstall the Secure Browser on Windows

The following sections describe how to uninstall the Secure Browser from Windows or from the command line. Older versions of the Secure Browser will be automatically uninstalled during the installation of a new version.

How to Uninstall the Secure Browser via the User Interface

The following instructions may vary depending on your version of Windows.

1. Navigate to Settings > System > Apps & features (Windows 10) or Control Panel > Add or Remove Programs or Uninstall a Program (previous versions of Windows).

2. Select the Secure Browser program DESecureBrowser and click Remove or Uninstall.

3. Follow the instructions in the uninstall wizard.

How to Uninstall the Secure Browser via the Command Line

1. Open a command prompt.

2. Run the command msiexec /X <Source> /quiet

   <Source> Path to the executable file, such as C:\MSI\DESecureBrowser.exe.

   /X Perform an uninstall.

   [/quiet] Quiet mode, no interaction.

For example, the command

   msiexec /X C:\AssessmentTesting\DESecureBrowser.exe /quiet

uninstalls the Secure Browser installed at C:\AssessmentTesting using quiet mode.

How to Install the Secure Browser on Windows Mobile Devices

The procedure for installing the Secure Browser on Windows mobile devices is the same for installing it on desktops. See your portal for details.
How to Create Group Policy Objects

Many of the procedures listed above refer to creating a group policy object. These are objects that Windows executes upon certain events. The following procedure explains how to create a group policy object that runs a script when a user logs in. The script itself is saved in a file logon.bat.

For additional information about creating group policy objects, see https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754740(v=ws.11).aspx.

1. In the task bar (Windows 10), or in Start > Run (previous versions of Windows), enter gedit.msc. The Local Group Policy Editor appears.

   Figure 6. Local Group Policy Editor

2. Expand Local Computer Policy > User Configuration > Windows Settings > Scripts (Logon/Logoff).

4. Click **Add**. The **Add a Script** dialog box appears.
5.  Click **Browse...**, and navigate to the logon.bat you want to run.

6.  Click **OK**. You return to the **Logon Properties** dialog box.

7.  Click **OK**. You return to the Local Group Policy Editor.

8.  Close the Local Group Policy Editor.
How to Troubleshoot Windows Workstations

This section contains troubleshooting tips for Windows.

How to Reset Secure Browser Profiles on Windows

If the Helpdesk advises you to reset the Secure Browser profile, use the instructions in this section.

1. Log on as an admin user or as the user who installed the Secure Browser, and close any open Secure Browsers.

2. Delete the contents of the following folders:
   
   C:\Users\username\AppData\Local\CAI\
   
   C:\Users\username\AppData\Roaming\CAI\
   
   where username is the Windows user account where the Secure Browser is installed. (Keep the CAI\ folders, just delete their contents.)

3. Start the Secure Browser.

How to Block Device Touch Input Using the Group Policy Editor

Some tablets and devices have Touch features that may need to be disabled before testing. The following procedure describes how to disable the Touch feature on these devices using the Group Policy Editor:

1. Type gedit.msc in the Search box on the Start menu. The Local Group Policy Editor window appears.
2. Navigate to **Computer Configuration**\**Administrator Templates**\**Windows Components**.

Figure 10. Windows Components
3. Scroll down to the **Tablet PC** folder, then select **Input Panel**. The following screen displays.

![Input Panel](image)

Figure 11. Input Panel

4. Enable the following items in the **Setting** column:
   a. Turn off AutoComplete integration with Input Panel
   b. Prevent Input Panel tab from appearing
   c. For tablet pen input, don’t show the Input Panel icon
   d. For touch input, don’t show the Input Panel icon
   e. Disable text prediction

5. To enable an item in the **Setting** column, double-click on that item. The following screen will display that will allow you to enable or disable your selected item as required.
6. Select **Enabled**, and click **OK**.

7. Close the **Local Group Policy Editor** window.

**How to Install Windows Media Pack for Windows 8.1 N and KN**

Some versions of Windows 8.1 are not shipped with media software installed. As a result, you may need to install software to enable students to listen to and record audio as well as watch videos.
Microsoft provides additional information as well as a download package for computers with the following Windows 8.1 versions:

- Windows 8.1 N
- Windows 8.1 N/K with Bing
- Windows 8.1 Enterprise N
- Windows 8.1 Pro N
- Windows 8.1 Pro N/K for EDU

CAI encourages downloading this software and ensuring it works with sample websites and video and audio files prior to installing the Windows Secure Browser. Installation instructions are provided on Microsoft’s download page.

Microsoft Resources:


How to Configure ZoomText to Recognize the Secure Browser

When displaying a test with a print-size accommodation above 4× magnification, the Secure Browser automatically enters streamlined mode. If you want to retain the standard layout of a test but display it with a print magnification above 4×, then consider using ZoomText—a magnification and screen-reading software that you can use with the Secure Browser. Use the following procedure to ensure ZoomText recognizes the Secure Browser.

1. If ZoomText is running, close it.

2. In the Windows Explorer, go to the installation directory for your version of ZoomText. For example, if you have ZoomText version 10.1:

   Go to C:\Program Files (x86)\ZoomText 10.1\ (Windows 64-bit)
   Go to C:\Program Files\ZoomText 10.1\ (Windows 32-bit).

3. In a text editor, open the file ZoomTextConfig.xml.

4. Search for line containing the D2DPatch property, similar to the following:

   <Property name="D2DPatch" value ="*,~dwm,~firefox,~thunderbird"/>

5. In the value attribute, add the prefix for your state’s Secure Browser:

   <Property name="D2DPatch" value ="*,~dwm,~firefox,~DEsecurebrowser,~thunderbird"/>

6. Save the file, and restart ZoomText.
How to Set the Touch Keyboard on Microsoft Surface Pro Tablet to Appear

Some Surface Pro users accessing the touch keyboard are seeing the touch keyboard disappear when they click outside a text box or when they type an answer into a text box and then click next. The keyboard fails to reappear when users click back inside the next text box. To avoid these issues, users must set the touch keyboard to automatically show up.

1. Go to **Settings** (keyboard shortcut: **Windows + I**)

   ![Settings](image)

   **Figure 13. Settings**

2. Go to **Devices > Typing**.

3. Scroll down and toggle on: **Automatically show the touch keyboard in windowed apps when there's no keyboard attached to your device**.

   ![Typing](image)

   **Figure 14. Typing**

How to Disable Two-finger Scrolling in HP Notebooks with Synaptics TouchPad

The trackpad software on the HP stream notebooks can cause the Secure Browser to close and display an “environment not secure” error. This can occur when a student tries to use the advanced trackpad features such as scrolling gesture with the trackpad. The Synaptics Touchpad driver is the driver that allows full use of all features of the trackpad. To avoid this error and the closing of the Secure Browser, disable the TouchPad two-finger scrolling Feature.

1. Click the **Start menu (🚀)**, and then type **mouse** in the search field.
2. Select **Mouse** from the list of options.

3. Click the **Device Settings** tab.

4. From the **Devices** list, select **Synaptics LuxPad V7.5**, and then click **Settings**.

   ![Figure 15. Mouse Properties](image)

5. Uncheck **Two-Finger Scrolling**.
6. Click **Close**, and then click **OK**.

7. In the **Mouse Properties** window, click **Apply**.

**How to Disable Automatic Volume Reduction**

A feature in Windows automatically lowers or mutes the volume of some apps if Windows detects audio recording. This section describes how to disable automatic volume reduction.

1. Open the **Start Menu**.

2. Open the **Control Panel**.

3. Select **Sound**. The **Sound** window will open.

4. Select the **Communications** tab.

5. By default, the option to “Reduce the volume of other sounds by 80%” is selected. Change this to **Do nothing**.

6. Select **OK**.
How to Run NVDA Screen Reader 2018.1.1 with Take a Test App

Users running the Take a Test app and NVDA screen reader version 2018.1.1 at the same time on Windows 10 and 10 in S Mode with RS v1709 and v1803 are experiencing the Take a Test app crashing before a test is started. To keep the Take a Test app from crashing while running the NVDA screen reader 2018.1.1, you should update Windows 10 and 10 in S Mode to at least RS v1809. Windows Updates can be accessed through the Control Panel.

1. Open the **Start Menu**.

2. Type **Windows Update** in the search charm and hit enter. The **Windows Update** window appears.

3. Select **Check for Updates**.

4. Select **Install Updates** to install all available updates.

   **Figure 17. Windows Update**

How to View the Windows Taskbar in Permissive Mode

In Permissive Mode, the Windows taskbar should appear when a user hovers their mouse pointer near the bottom of the screen. In Windows 8, 8.1, and 10, the taskbar does not appear as intended. The following sections describe how to view the Windows taskbar in Permissive Mode by turning off the auto-hide feature in the Taskbar Properties. These instructions differ slightly depending on your version of Windows. This procedure must be completed before the Secure Browser is launched on the student workstation.

**How to View the Taskbar in Permissive on Windows 8 and 8.1**

1. Right-click on the taskbar.

2. Click **Properties**. The **Taskbar and Start Menu Properties** window appears. (See **Figure 18**.)
3. Uncheck the **Auto-hide the taskbar** checkbox.

4. Click **OK**.

![Taskbar and Start Menu Properties](image)

*Figure 18. Taskbar and Start Menu Properties*

---

**How to View the Taskbar in Permissive Mode on Windows 10**

1. Right-click on the taskbar.

2. Click **Properties**. The **Taskbar** window appears. (See **Figure 19**.)
3. Toggle **Automatically hide the taskbar in desktop mode** to Off.

4. Close the *Taskbar* window.

![Figure 19. Taskbar](image)
How to Configure Networks for Online Testing

This section contains additional configurations for your network.

Resources to Add to your Allowlist for Online Testing

This section presents information about the URLs that CAI provides. Ensure your network’s firewalls are open for these URLs. If your testing network includes devices that perform traffic shaping, packet prioritization, or Quality of Service, ensure these URLs have high priority.

URLs for Non-Testing Sites to Add to your Allowlist

Table 1 lists URLs for non-testing sites, such as Test Information Distribution Engine and Online Reporting System.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portal and Secure Browser installation files</td>
<td><a href="https://de.portal.cambiumast.com/">https://de.portal.cambiumast.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Information Distribution Engine</td>
<td><a href="https://de.tide.cambiumast.com/">https://de.tide.cambiumast.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting System</td>
<td><a href="https://de.reporting.cambiumast.com/">https://de.reporting.cambiumast.com/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

URLs for TA and Student Testing Sites to Add to your Allowlist

Testing servers and satellites may be added or modified during the school year to ensure an optimal testing experience. As a result, CAI strongly encourages you to add these URLs to your allowlist at the root level. This requires using a wildcard.

Table 2. CAI and AIR URLs for Testing Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TA and Student Testing Sites</td>
<td>*.cambiumast.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment Viewing Application</td>
<td>*.tds.cambiumast.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For 2020-2021, users should add both</td>
<td>*.cloud1.tds.cambiumast.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambium and AIR URLs listed in this table to</td>
<td>*.cloud2.tds.cambiumast.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their allowlist.</td>
<td>*.airast.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*.tds.airast.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*.cloud1.tds.airast.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*.cloud2.tds.airast.org</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How to Configure Networks for Online Testing

**URLs for Online Dictionary and Thesaurus to Add to your Allowlist**

Some online assessments contain an embedded dictionary and thesaurus provided by Merriam-Webster. The Merriam-Webster URLs listed in Table 3 should be added to allowlists to ensure that students can use them during testing.

Table 3. CAI URLs for Online Dictionaries and Thesauruses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain Name</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>media.merriam-webster.com</td>
<td>64.124.231.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.dictionaryapi.com">www.dictionaryapi.com</a></td>
<td>64.124.231.250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ports and Protocols Required for Online Testing**

Table 4 lists the ports and protocols used by the Test Delivery System. Ensure that all content filters, firewalls, and proxy servers are open accordingly.

Table 4. Ports and Protocols for Test Delivery System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port/Protocol</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80/TCP</td>
<td>HTTP (initial connection only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443/TCP</td>
<td>HTTPS (secure connection)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How to Configure Filtering Systems**

If the school’s filtering system has both internal and external filtering, the URLs for the testing sites (see Table 2) must be added to allowlists in both filters. Ensure your filtering system is not configured to perform packet inspection on traffic to CAI servers. Please see your vendor’s documentation for specific instructions. Also, be sure to add to allowlists these URLs in any multilayer filtering system (such as local and global layers). Ensure all items that handle traffic to *.tds.cambiumast.com and *.tds.airast.org have the entire certificate chain and are using the latest TLS 1.2 protocol.

**How to Configure for Domain Name Resolution**

Table 1 and Table 2 list the domain names for CAI’s testing and non-testing applications. Ensure the testing machines have access to a server that can resolve those names.

**How to Configure Network Settings for Online Testing**

Local Area Network (LAN) settings on testing machines should be set to automatically detect network settings.

1. Open Control Panel.
2. Open Internet Options.
3. Open Connections tab.
4. Open LAN Settings.
5. Mark the **Automatically detect settings** checkbox.
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6. Click OK to close the **Local Area Network (LAN) Settings** window.

7. Click OK to close the **Internet Properties** window.

8. Close the **Control Panel**.

**How to Configure the Secure Browser for Proxy Servers**

By default, the Secure Browser attempts to detect the settings for your network’s web proxy server. However, users of web proxies should execute a proxy command once from the command prompt. This command does not need to be added to the Secure Browser shortcut. **Table 5** lists the form of the command for different settings and operating systems. To execute these commands from the command line, change to the directory containing the Secure Browser’s executable file.

**Note: Domain names in commands** The commands in **Table 5** use the domain proxy.com. When configuring for a proxy server, use your actual proxy server hostname.

**Table 5. Specifying proxy settings using the command line**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>System</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use the browser without any proxy</td>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>DESecureBrowser.exe -proxy 0 aHR0cHM6Ly9kZS50ZHMuY2FtYm11bWFzdC5jb20vc3R1ZGVudA==</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set the proxy for HTTP requests only</td>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>DESecureBrowser.exe -proxy 1:<a href="http://proxy.com:8080">http://proxy.com:8080</a> aHR0cHM6Ly9kZS50ZHMuY2FtYm11bWFzdC5jb20vc3R1ZGVudA==</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set the proxy for all protocols to mimic the “Use this proxy server for all protocols” of Firefox</td>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>DESecureBrowser.exe -proxy 1:*:proxy.com:8080 aHR0cHM6Ly9kZS50ZHMuY2FtYm11bWFzdC5jb20vc3R1ZGVudA==</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify the URL of the PAC file</td>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>DESecureBrowser.exe -proxy 2:proxy.com aHR0cHM6Ly9kZS50ZHMuY2FtYm11bWFzdC5jb20vc3R1ZGVudA==</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-detect proxy settings</td>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>DESecureBrowser.exe -proxy 4 aHR0cHM6Ly9kZS50ZHMuY2FtYm11bWFzdC5jb20vc3R1ZGVudA==</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use the system proxy setting (default)</td>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>DESecureBrowser.exe -proxy 5 aHR0cHM6Ly9kZS50ZHMuY2FtYm11bWFzdC5jb20vc3R1ZGVudA==</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Change Log

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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