

Cybersecurity Homelab for Detection and Monitoring

Configuring pfSense –

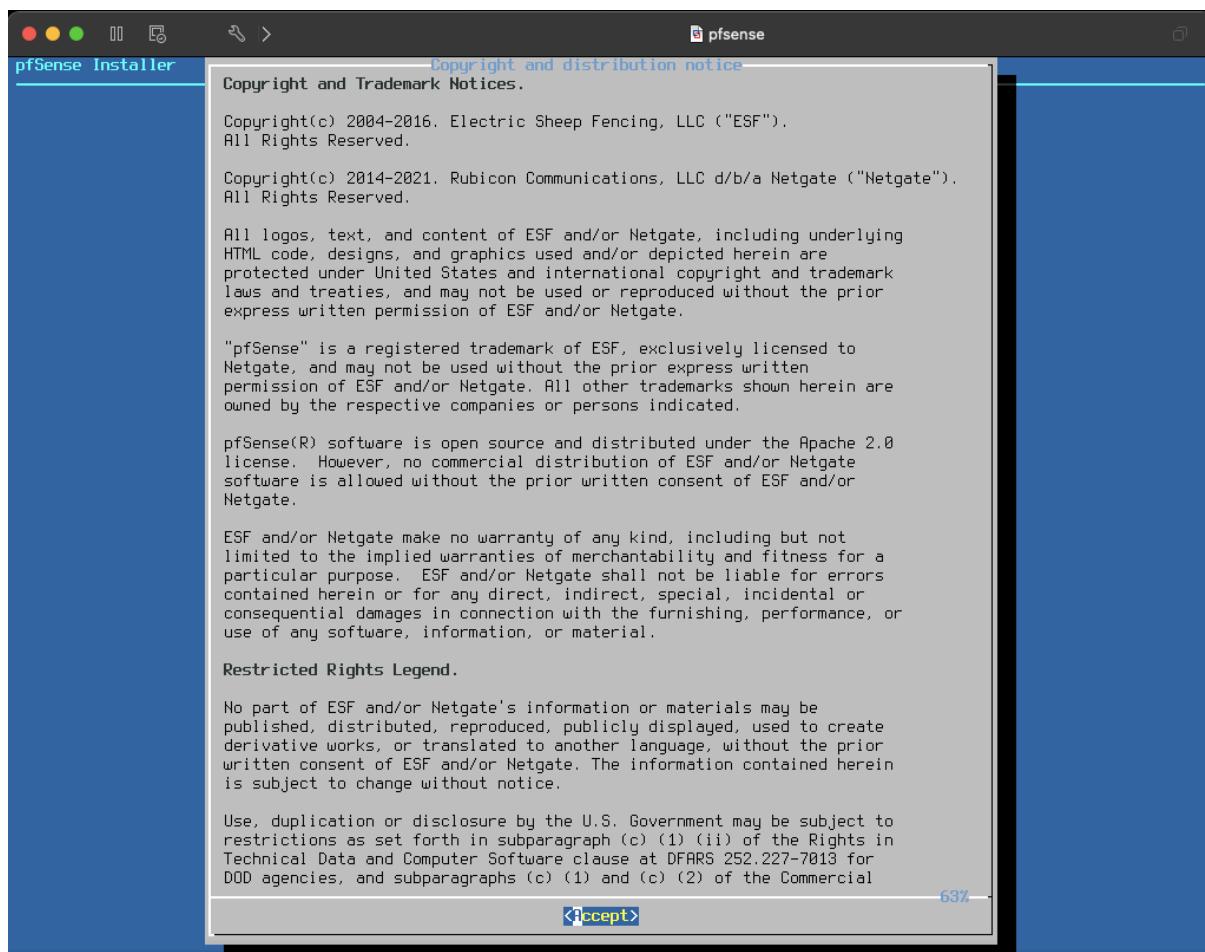
PfSense will be configured as a firewall to segment our private homelab network and will be only accessible from our Kali Linux machine.

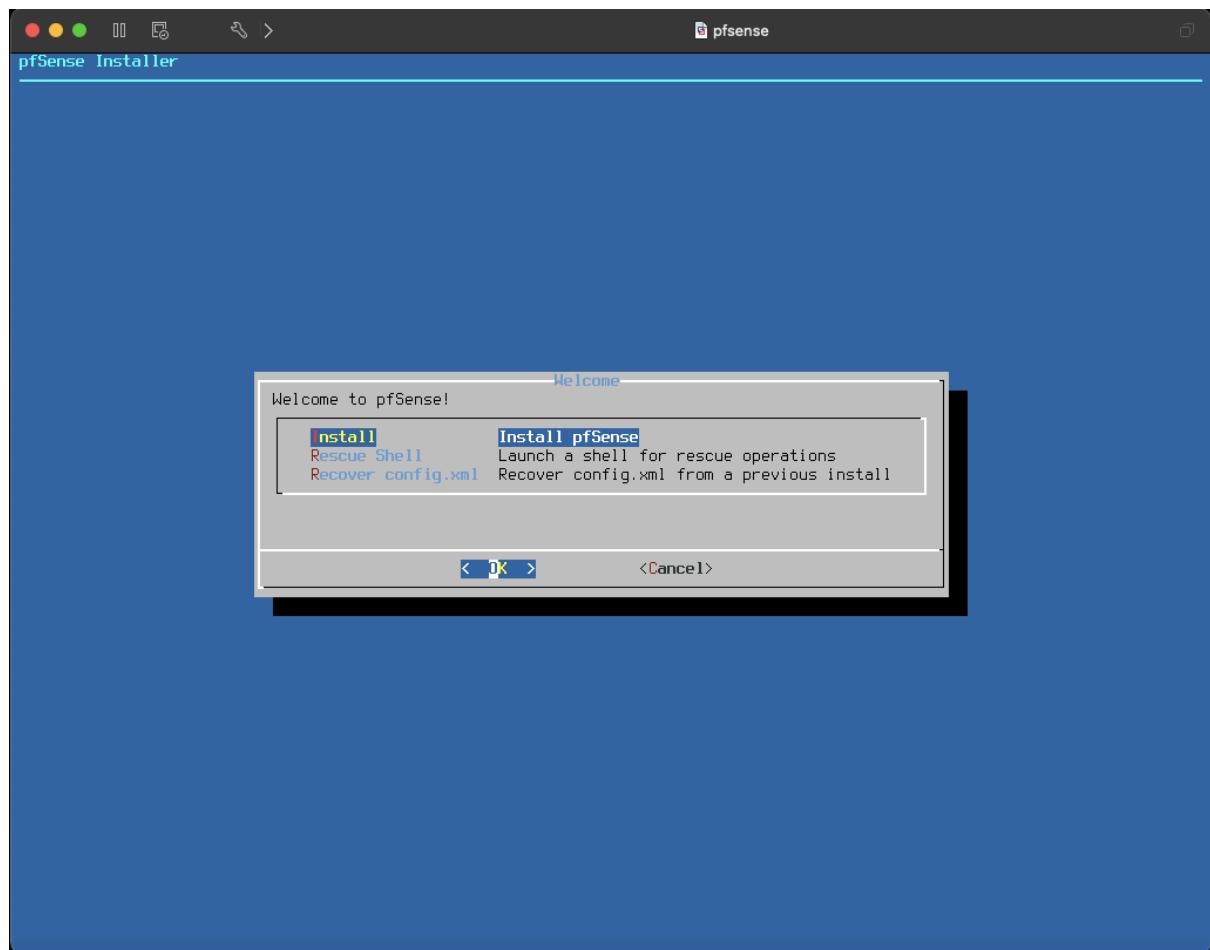
Download the ISO file from <https://www.pfsense.org/download/> and create a new VM on VMware Fusion. Select the recommended settings.

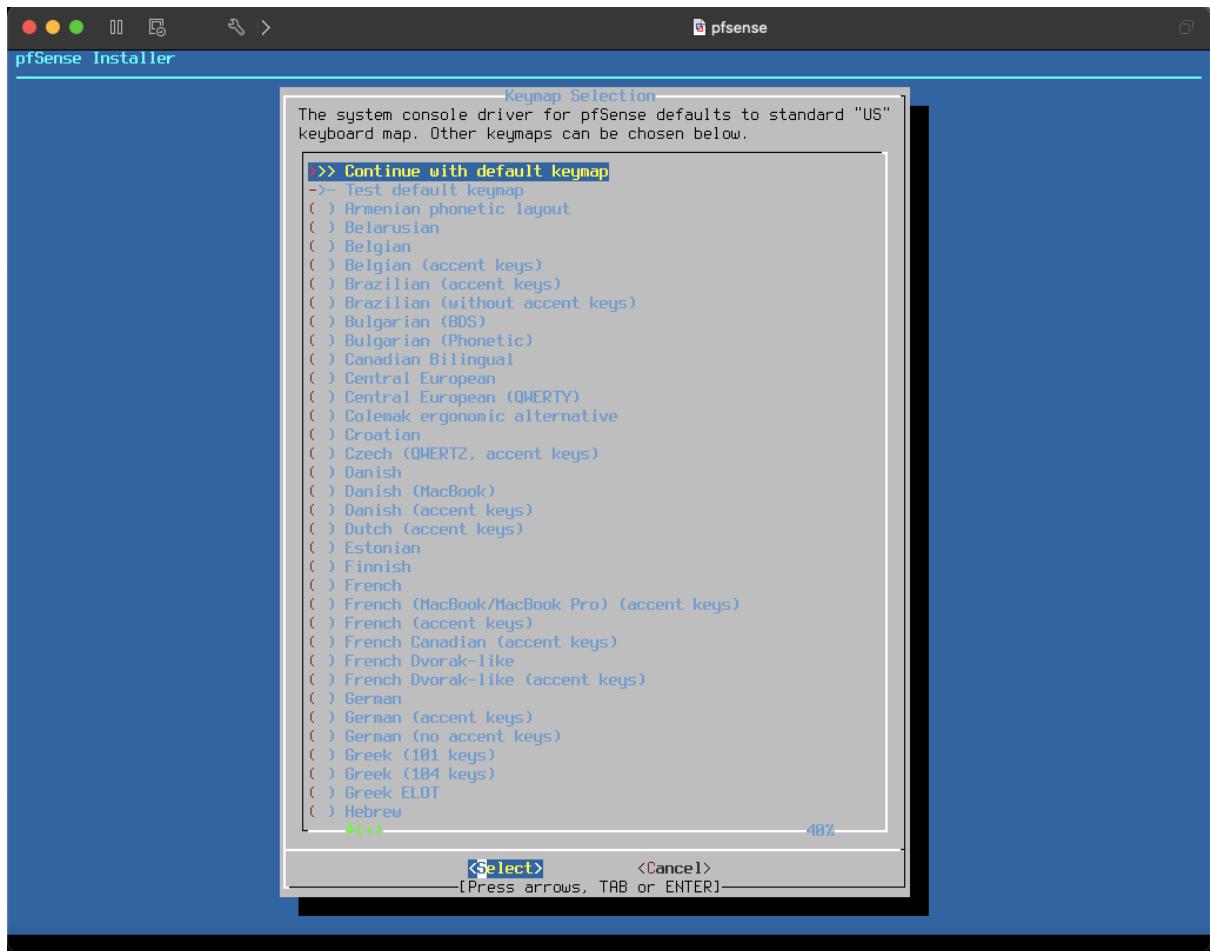
Add 5 network adapters and correspond them with a custom interface as shown below.

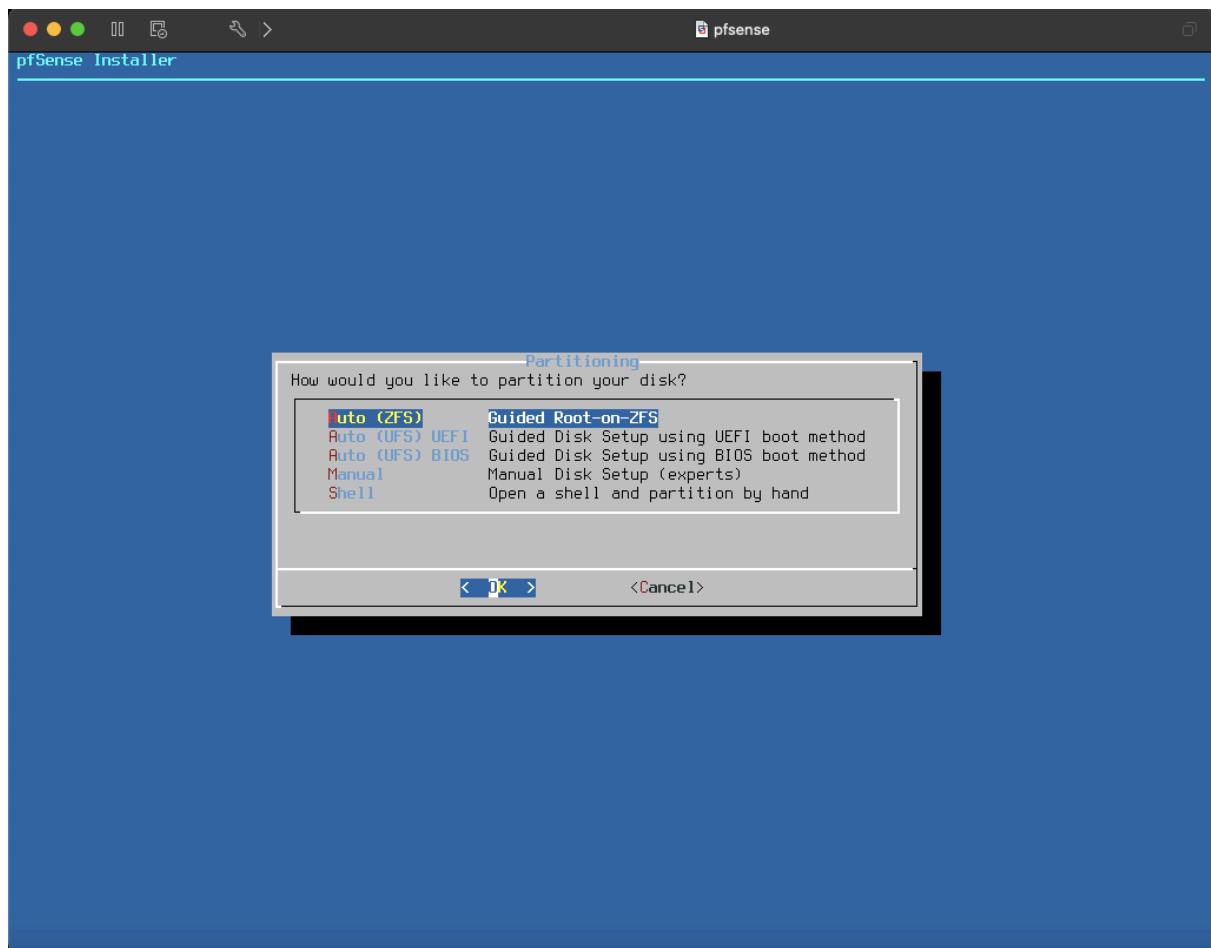


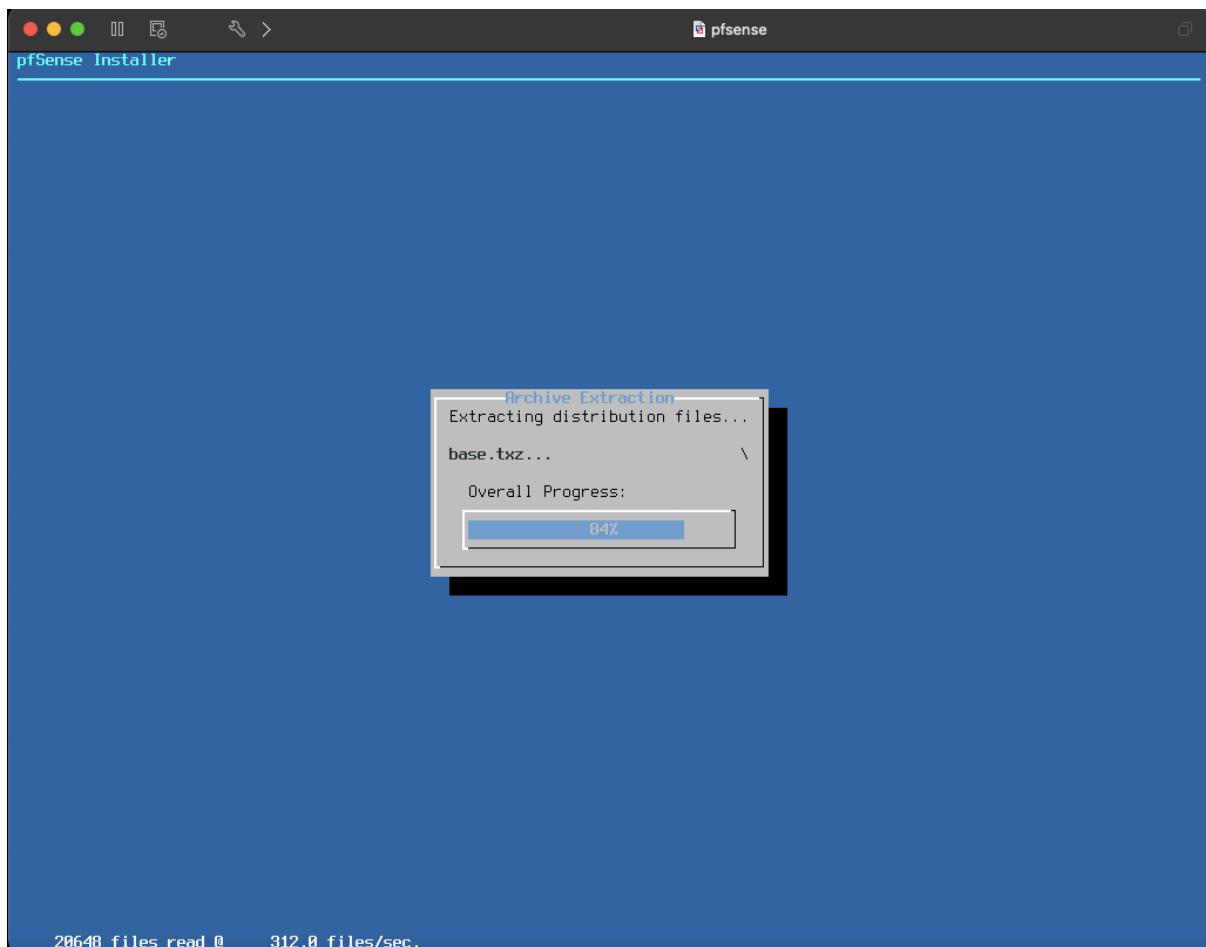
Accept all defaults when the pfSense machine powers on and wait for it to configure and reboot.

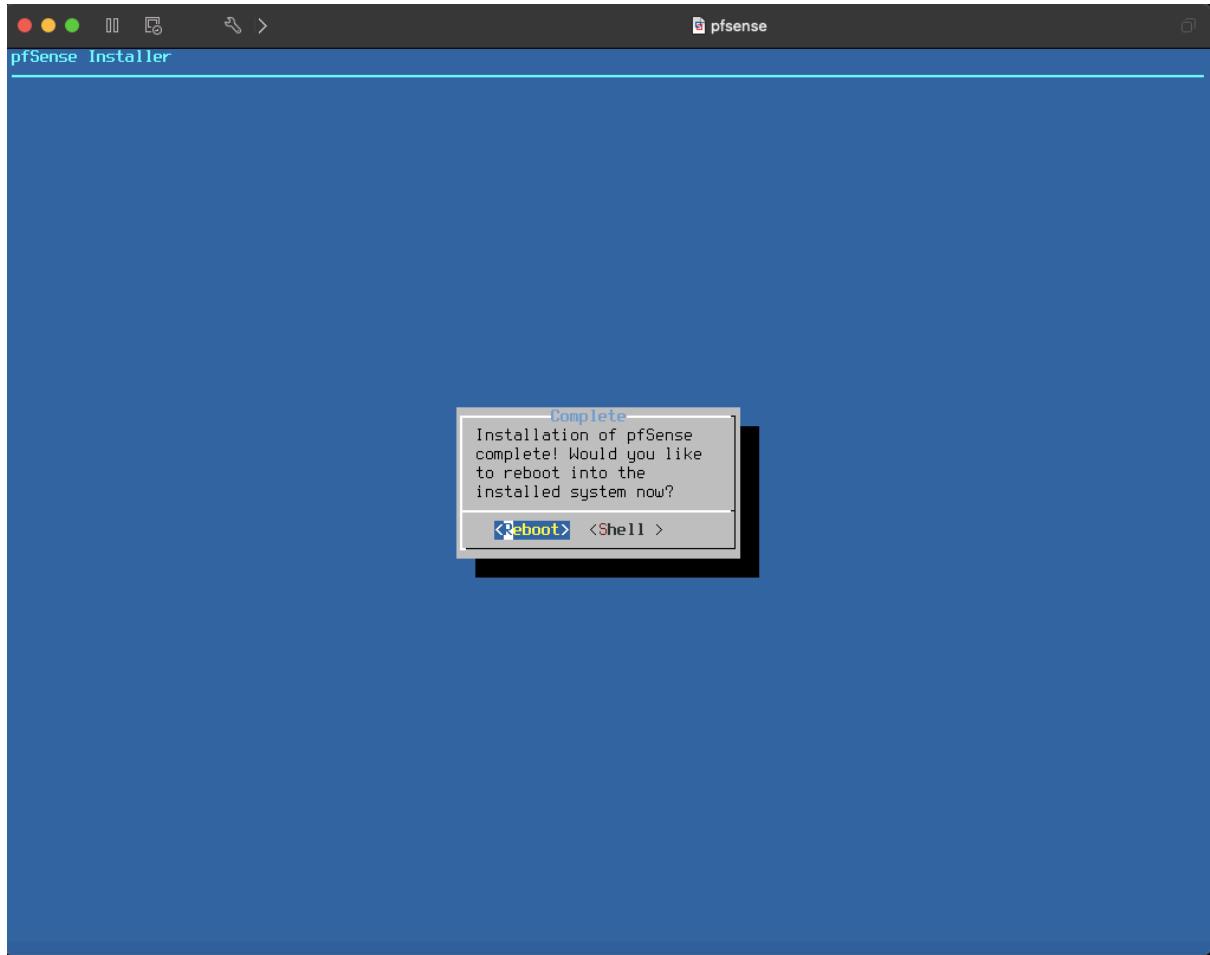












```
● ● ● ॥ 🔍 > pfSense
```

Creating wireless clone interfaces...done.
Configuring LAGG interfaces...done.
Configuring VLAN interfaces...done.
Configuring QinQ interfaces...done.
Configuring LAN interface...done.
Configuring WAN interface...done.
Configuring IPsec VTI interfaces...done.
Configuring CARP settings...done.
Syncing OpenVPN settings...done.
Configuring firewall.....done.
Starting PFLDG...done.
Setting up gateway monitors...done.
Setting up static routes...done.
Setting up DNSs...
Starting DNS Resolver...done.
Synchronizing user settings...done.
Starting webConfigurator...done.
Configuring CRON...done.
Starting NTP Server...done.
Starting DHCP service...done.
Starting DHCPv6 service...done.
Configuring firewall.....done.
Generating RRD graphs...done.
Starting syslog...done.
Starting CRON... done.
pfSense 2.5.2-RELEASE amd64 Fri Jul 02 15:33:00 EDT 2021
Bootup complete

FreeBSD/amd64 (pfSense.home.arpa) (ttyv0)

pfSense - Netgate Device ID: 853bf1ad224e144d4300

*** Welcome to pfSense 2.5.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan) -> em0 -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.145.136/24
LAN (lan) -> em1 -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24

0) Logout (SSH only)
1) Assign Interfaces
2) Set interface(s) IP address
3) Reset webConfigurator password
4) Reset to factory defaults
5) Reboot system
6) Halt system
7) Ping host
8) Shell
9) pfTop
10) Filter Logs
11) Restart webConfigurator
12) PHP shell + pfSense tools
13) Update from console
14) Enable Secure Shell (sshd)
15) Restore recent configuration
16) Restart PHP-FPM

Enter an option: █

Enter option 1

Should VLANS be set up now

[y:n]?: n

Enter em0, em1, em2, em3, em4, and em5 respectively for each consecutive question

Do you want to proceed [y:n]? y

```
Valid interfaces are:
em0  00:0c:29:e4:74:ce  (up) Intel(R) PRO/1000 Network Connection
em1  00:0c:29:e4:74:d8  (up) Intel(R) PRO/1000 Network Connection
em2  00:0c:29:e4:74:e2  (down) Intel(R) PRO/1000 Network Connection
em3  00:0c:29:e4:74:ec  (down) Intel(R) PRO/1000 Network Connection
em4  00:0c:29:e4:74:f6  (down) Intel(R) PRO/1000 Network Connection
em5  00:0c:29:e4:74:00  (down) Intel(R) PRO/1000 Network Connection

Do VLANs need to be set up first?
If VLANs will not be used, or only for optional interfaces, it is typical to
say no here and use the webConfigurator to configure VLANs later, if required.

Should VLANs be set up now [y\ln]? n

If the names of the interfaces are not known, auto-detection can
be used instead. To use auto-detection, please disconnect all
interfaces before pressing 'a' to begin the process.

Enter the WAN interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
(em0 em1 em2 em3 em4 em5 or a): em0

Enter the LAN interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
NOTE: this enables full Firewalling/NAT mode.
(em1 em2 em3 em4 em5 a or nothing if finished): em1

Enter the Optional 1 interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
(em2 em3 em4 em5 a or nothing if finished): em2

Enter the Optional 2 interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
(em3 em4 em5 a or nothing if finished): em3

Enter the Optional 3 interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
(em4 em5 a or nothing if finished): em4

Enter the Optional 4 interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
(em5 a or nothing if finished): em5

The interfaces will be assigned as follows:

WAN -> em0
LAN -> em1
OPT1 -> em2
OPT2 -> em3
OPT3 -> em4
OPT4 -> em5

Do you want to proceed [y\ln]? █
```

Enter option 2

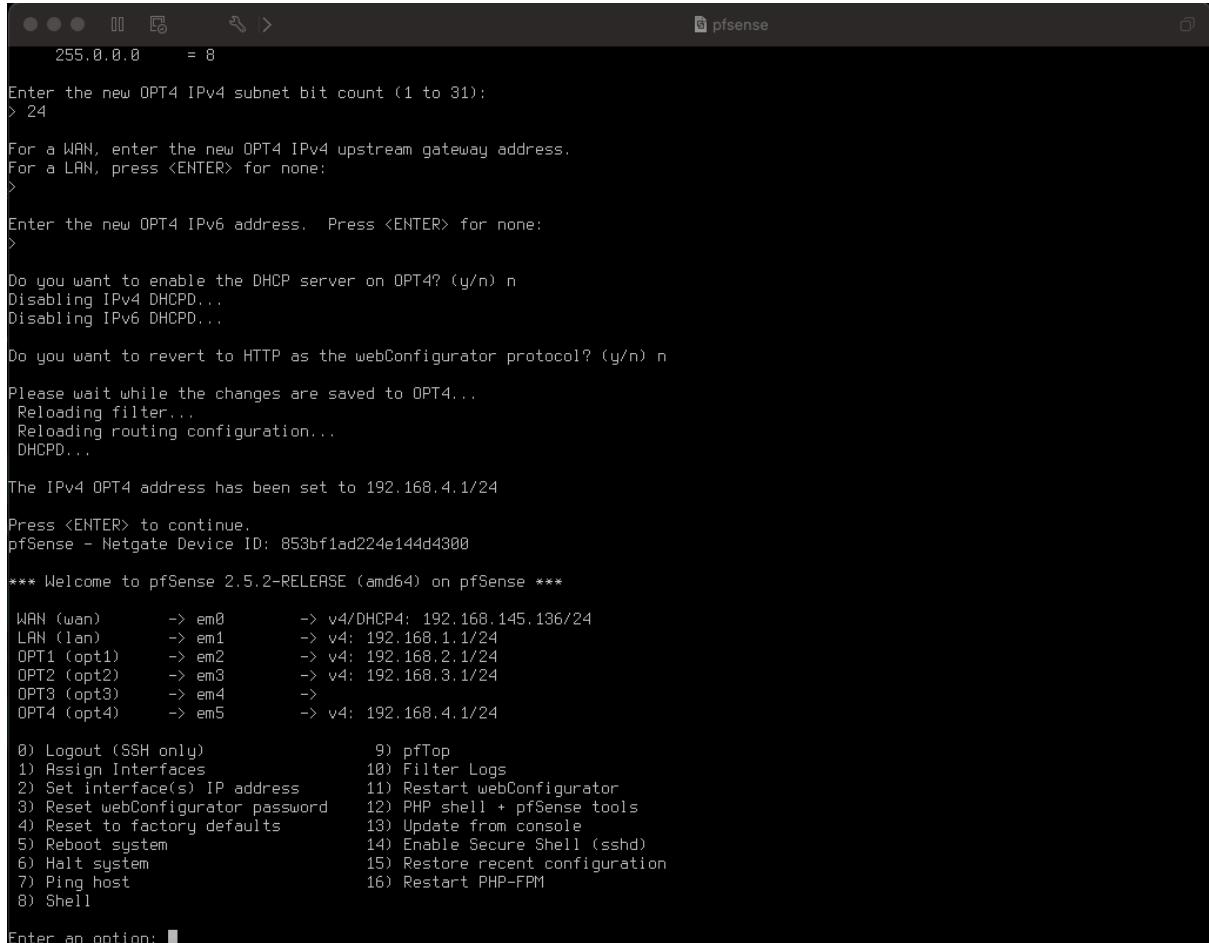
We will start with the LAN interface (2)

The IP address 192.168.1.1 will be used to access pfSense WebGUI via kali .

Use the following configuration for LAN interface.

```
● ● ●  ||  ☰  ↻  ▶ pfSense
Enter an option: 2
Available interfaces:
1 - WAN (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em1 - static)
3 - OPT1 (em2)
4 - OPT2 (em3)
5 - OPT3 (em4)
6 - OPT4 (em5)
Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2
Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.1.1
Subnet masks are entered as bit counts (as in CIDR notation) in pfSense.
e.g. 255.255.255.0 = 24
      255.255.0.0    = 16
      255.0.0.0      = 8
Enter the new LAN IPv4 subnet bit count (1 to 31):
> 24
For a WAN, enter the new LAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
>
Enter the new LAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
>
Do you want to enable the DHCP server on LAN? (y/n) y
Enter the start address of the IPv4 client address range: 192.168.1.11
Enter the end address of the IPv4 client address range: 192.168.1.200
Disabling IPv6 DHCPD...
Do you want to revert to HTTP as the webConfigurator protocol? (y/n) n
Please wait while the changes are saved to LAN...
  Reloading filter...
  Reloading routing configuration...
  DHCPD...
The IPv4 LAN address has been set to 192.168.1.1/24
You can now access the webConfigurator by opening the following URL in your web browser:
  https://192.168.1.1
Press <ENTER> to continue. |
```

Configuration for OPT1, OPT2, OPT3 and OPT4 can be done similarly as shown below
(OPT3 interface will have span port with traffic that security onion will be monitoring so leave it as blank without an IP)



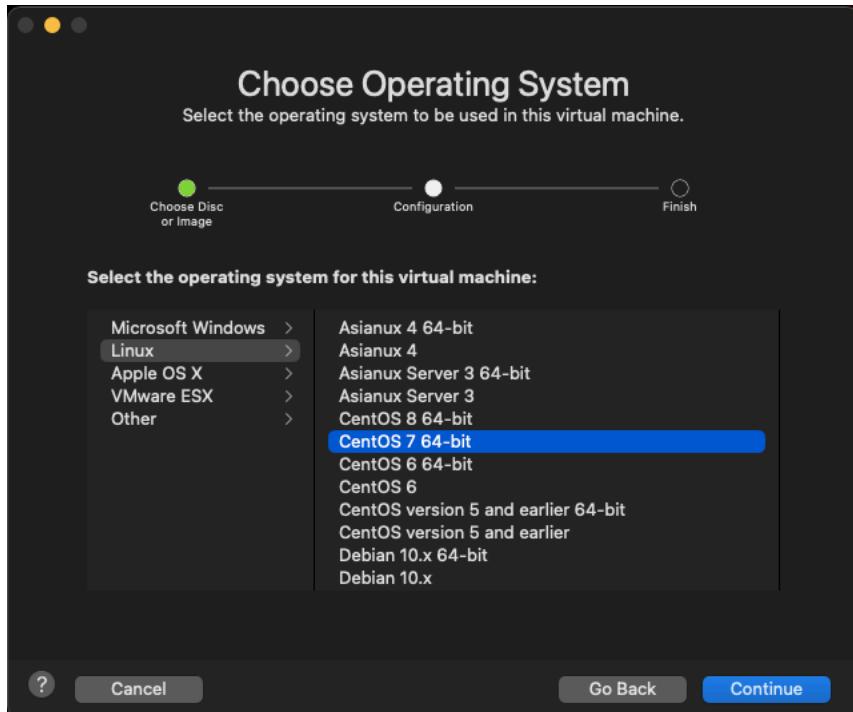
```
255.0.0.0      = 8
Enter the new OPT4 IPv4 subnet bit count (1 to 31):
> 24
For a WAN, enter the new OPT4 IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
>
Enter the new OPT4 IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
>
Do you want to enable the DHCP server on OPT4? (y/n) n
Disabling IPv4 DHCPD...
Disabling IPv6 DHCPD...
Do you want to revert to HTTP as the webConfigurator protocol? (y/n) n
Please wait while the changes are saved to OPT4...
Reloading filter...
Reloading routing configuration...
DHCPD...
The IPv4 OPT4 address has been set to 192.168.4.1/24
Press <ENTER> to continue.
pfSense - Netgate Device ID: 853bf1ad224e144d4300
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.5.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***
WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.145.136/24
LAN (lan)       -> em1      -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24
OPT1 (opt1)     -> em2      -> v4: 192.168.2.1/24
OPT2 (opt2)     -> em3      -> v4: 192.168.3.1/24
OPT3 (opt3)     -> em4      ->
OPT4 (opt4)     -> em5      -> v4: 192.168.4.1/24
0) Logout (SSH only)          9) pfTop
1) Assign Interfaces          10) Filter Logs
2) Set interface(s) IP address 11) Restart webConfigurator
3) Reset webConfigurator password 12) PHP shell + pfSense tools
4) Reset to factory defaults   13) Update from console
5) Reboot system               14) Enable Secure Shell (sshd)
6) Halt system                 15) Restore recent configuration
7) Ping host                   16) Restart PHP-FPM
8) Shell
Enter an option: [
```

The rest of the configuration will be done via kali through webConfigurator.

Configure Security Onion –

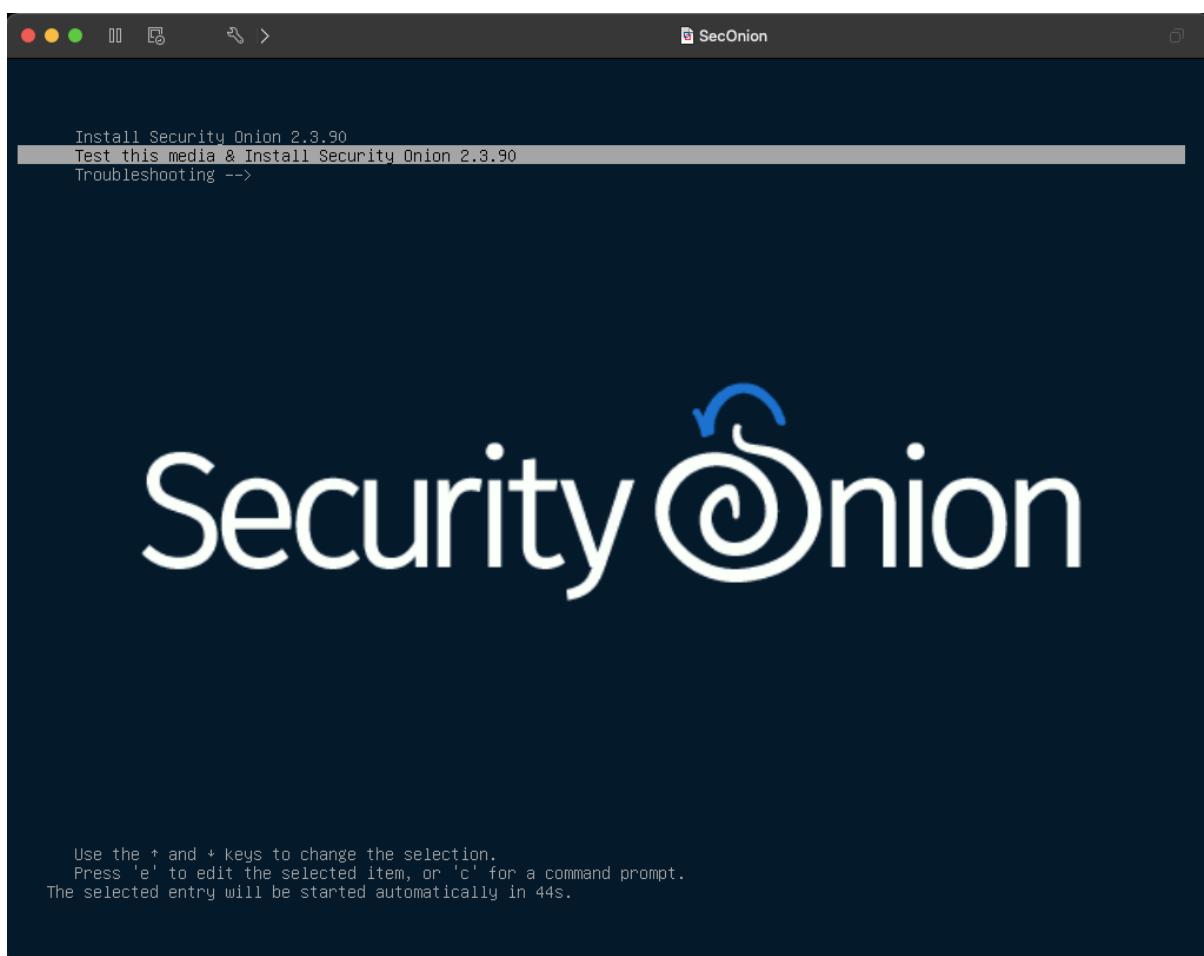
All in one Intrusion Detection System (IDS), security monitoring and log management solution.

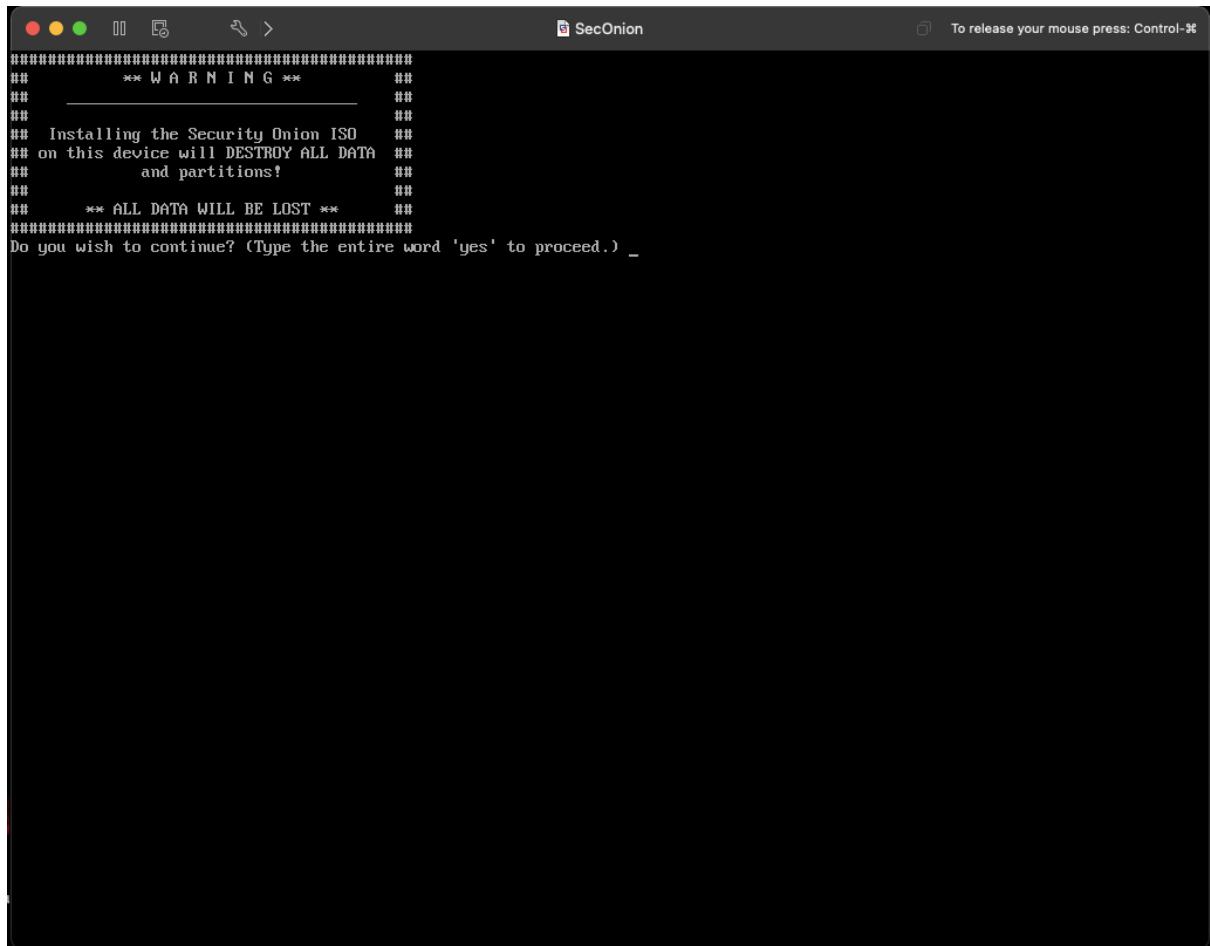
Download the iso file from https://github.com/Security-Onion-Solutions/securityonion/blob/master/VERIFY_ISO.md and install the VM
Add 2 network adapters and assign them custom interfaces.





Follow the prompts as shown in the following screenshots.

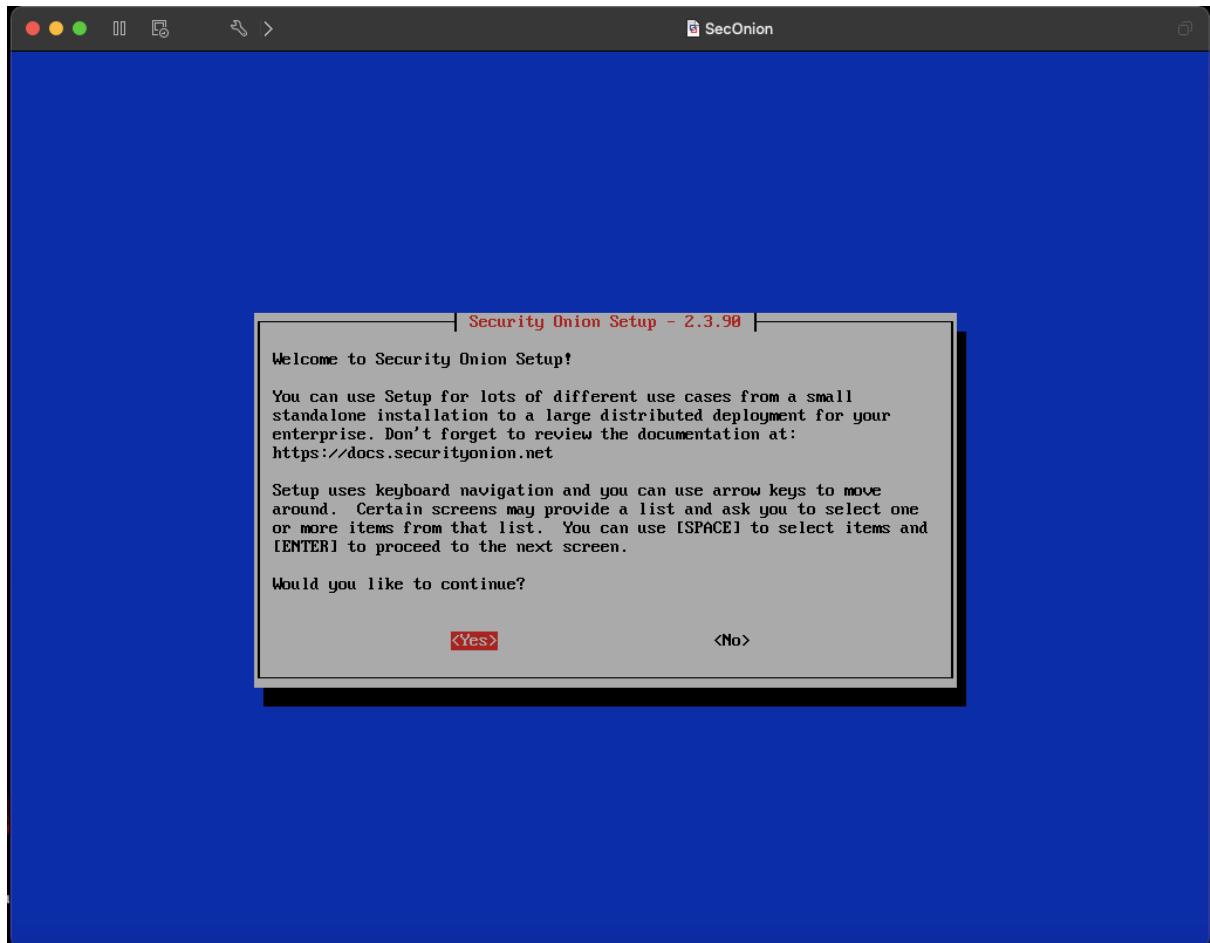




The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "SecOnion". The window has a dark background with white text. At the top, there are several icons: a red dot, a yellow circle, a green circle, a square, a rectangle, a magnifying glass, and a right-pointing arrow. To the right of the title, it says "To release your mouse press: Control +".

The terminal output is as follows:

```
#####
##      ** W A R N I N G **      ##
##      _____      ##
##      Installing the Security Onion ISO      ##
## on this device will DESTROY ALL DATA      ##
## and partitions!      ##
##      ##      ##
##      ** ALL DATA WILL BE LOST **      ##
#####
Do you wish to continue? (Type the entire word 'yes' to proceed.) yes
A new administrative user will be created. This user will be used for setting up and administering Security Onion.
Enter an administrative username: Arpan
The provided username is not valid, try again.
Enter an administrative username: arpan
Let's set a password for the arpan user:
Enter a password:
Re-enter the password: _
```



| Security Onion Setup - 2.3.90 |

Welcome to Security Onion Setup!

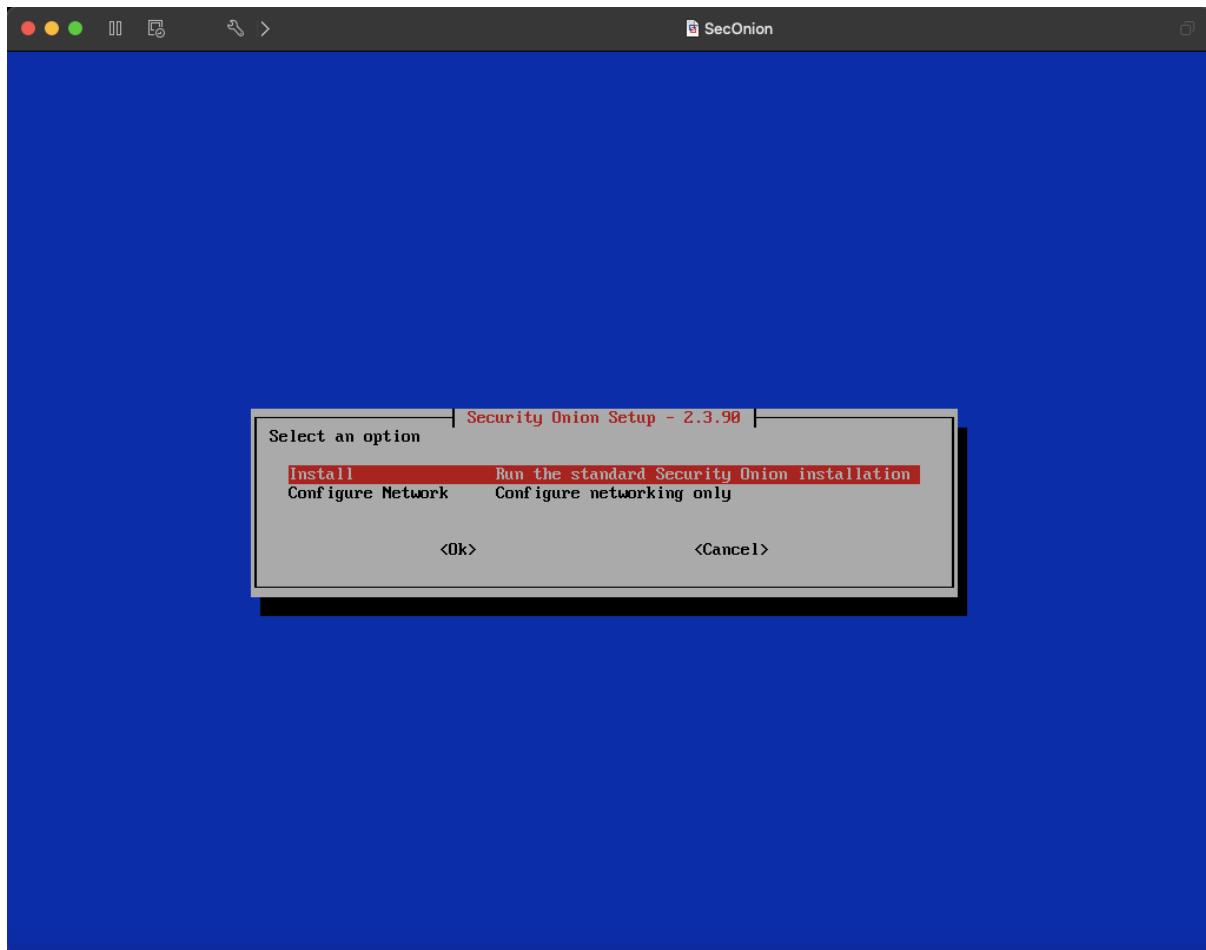
You can use Setup for lots of different use cases from a small standalone installation to a large distributed deployment for your enterprise. Don't forget to review the documentation at:
<https://docs.securityonion.net>

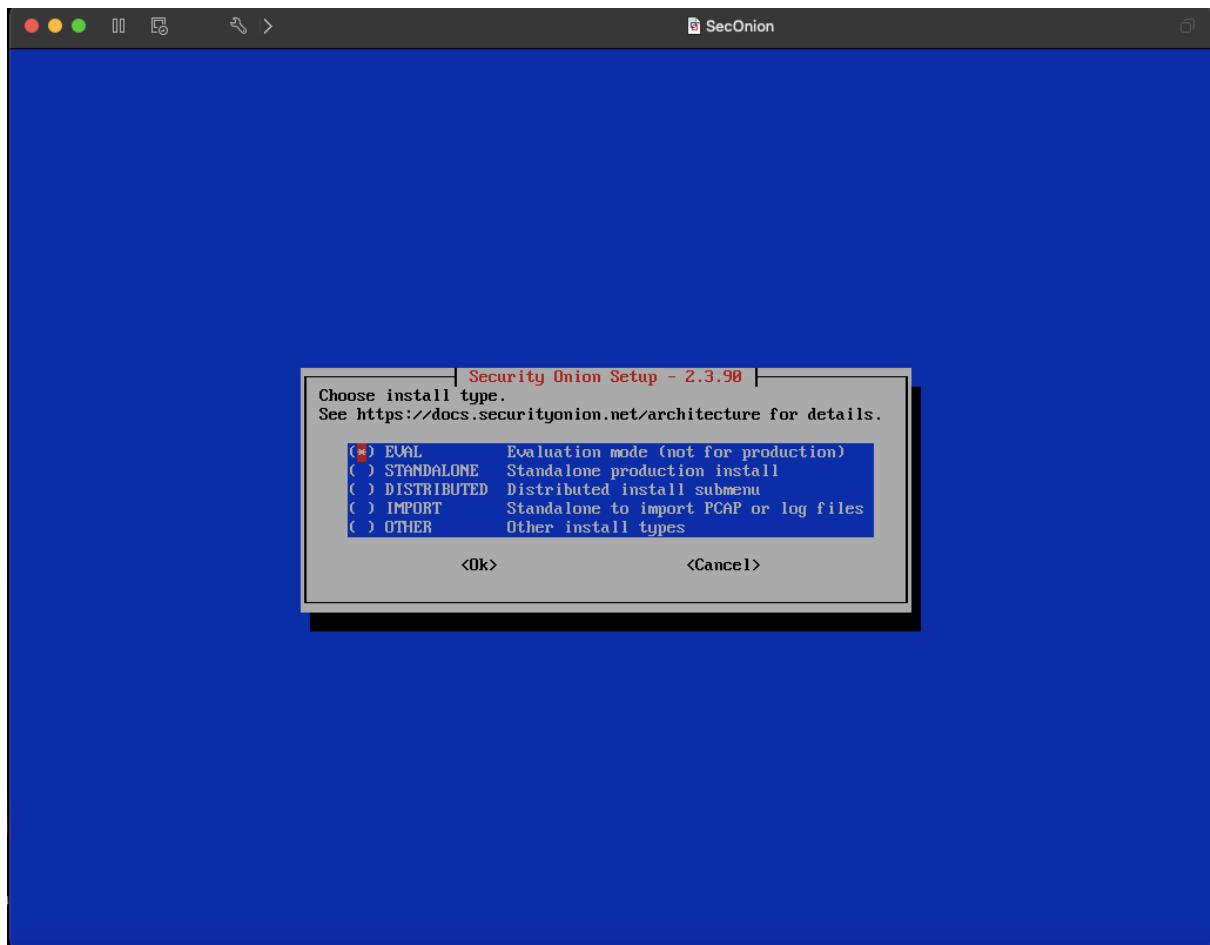
Setup uses keyboard navigation and you can use arrow keys to move around. Certain screens may provide a list and ask you to select one or more items from that list. You can use [SPACE] to select items and [ENTER] to proceed to the next screen.

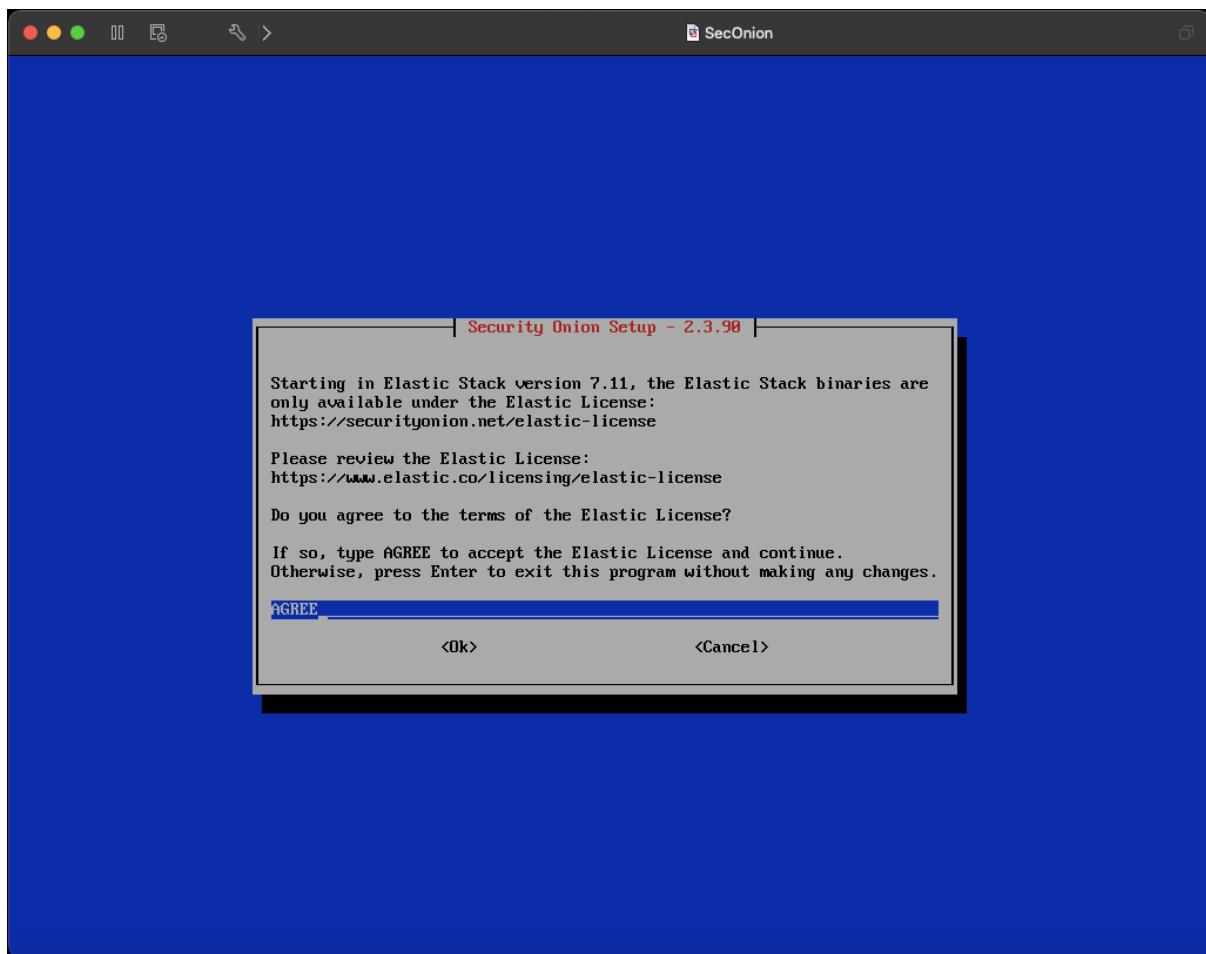
Would you like to continue?

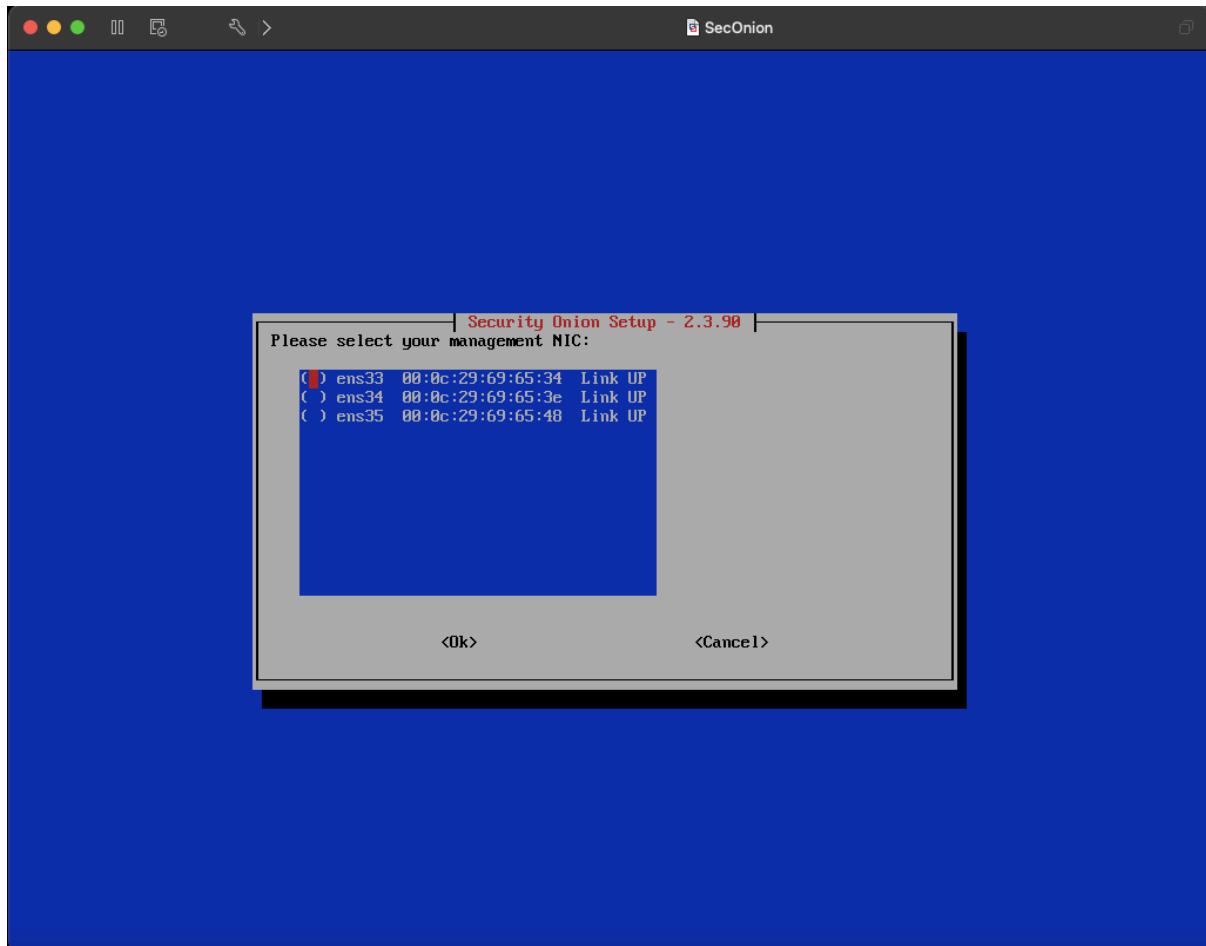
<Yes>

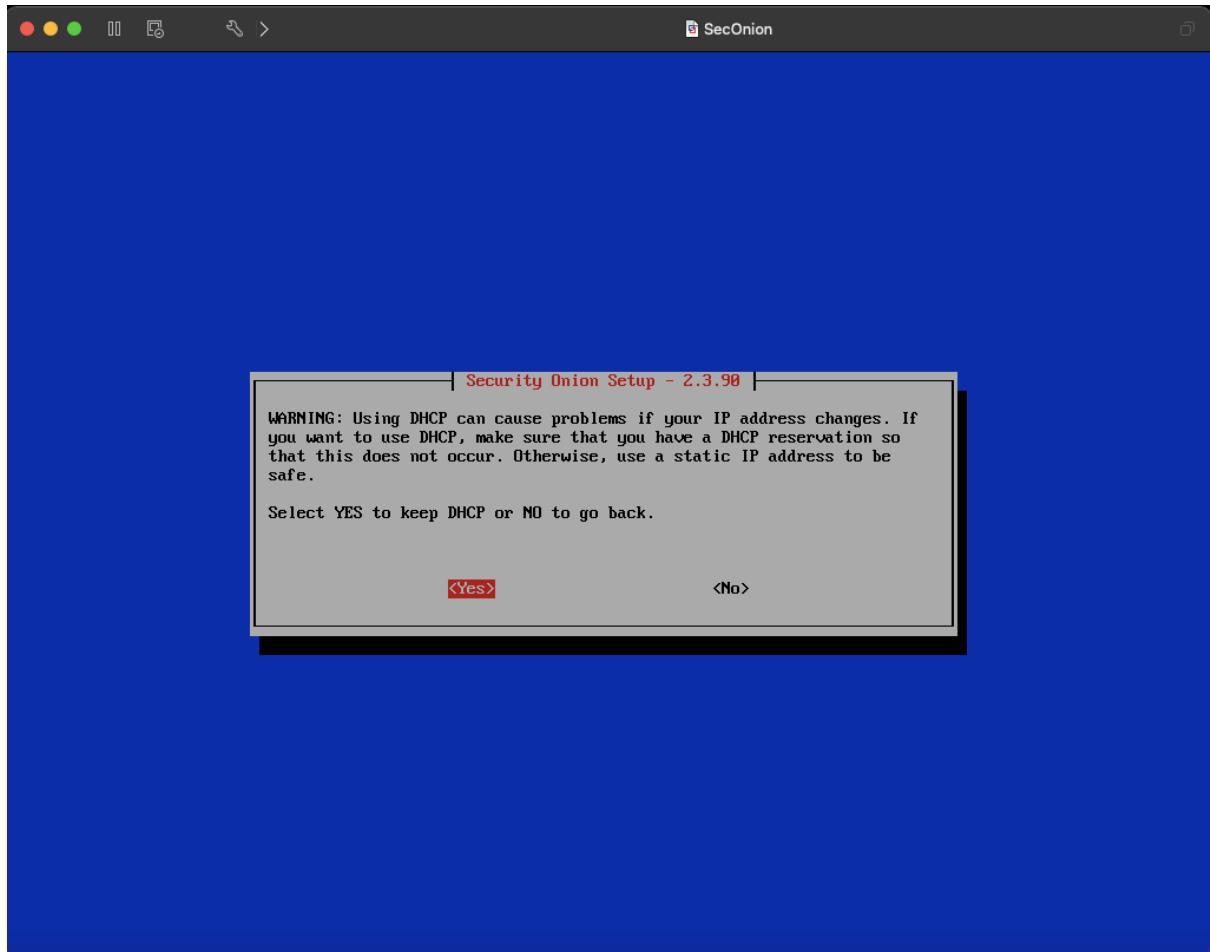
<No>

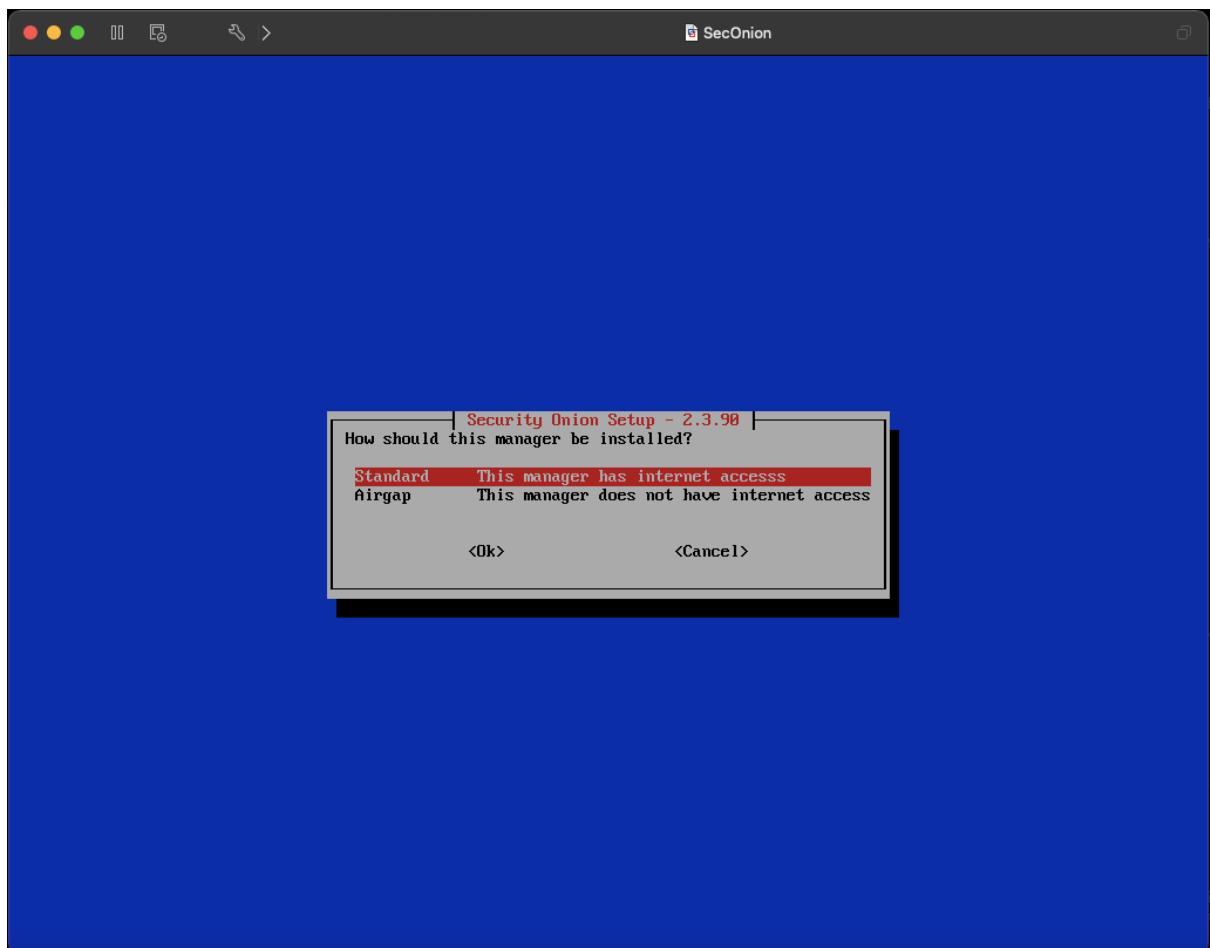


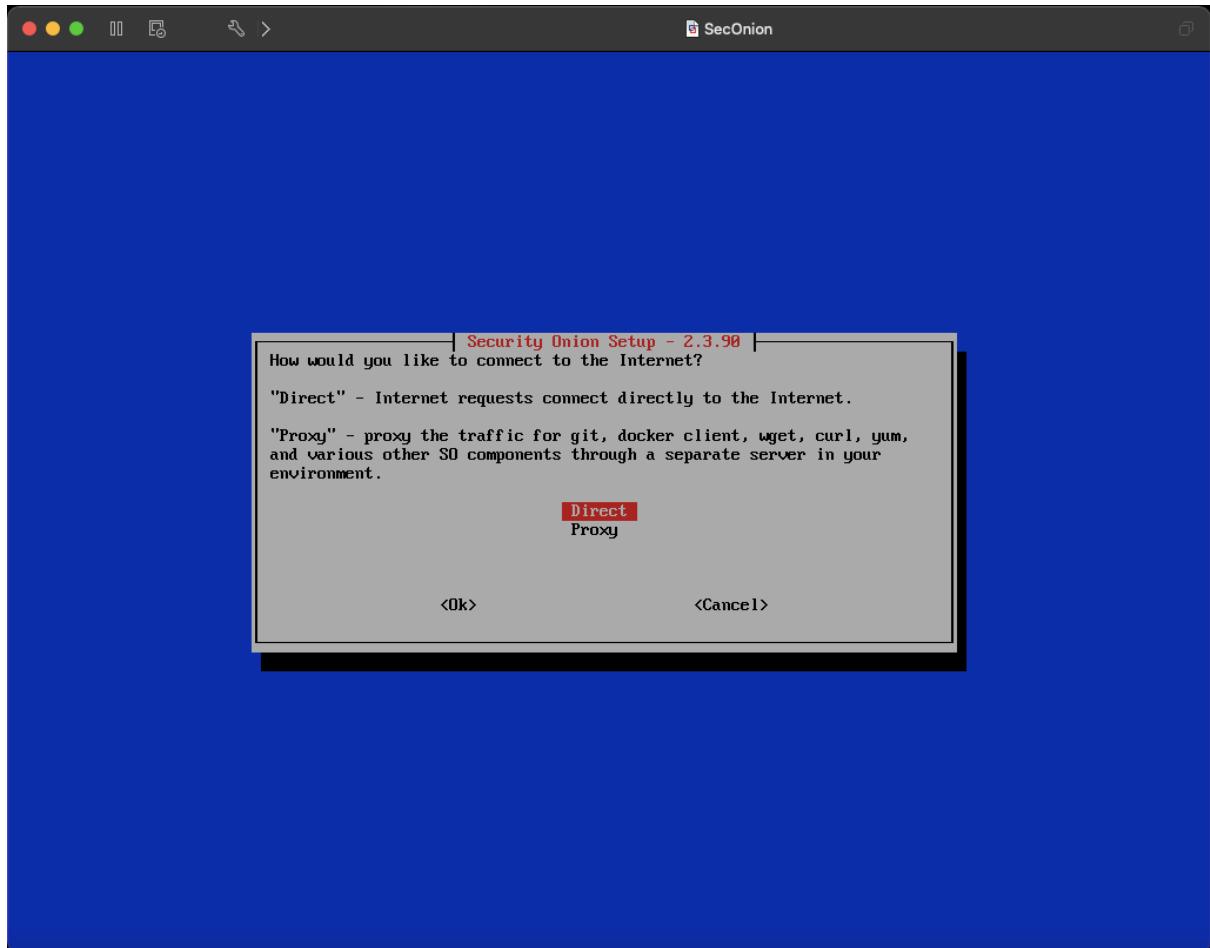


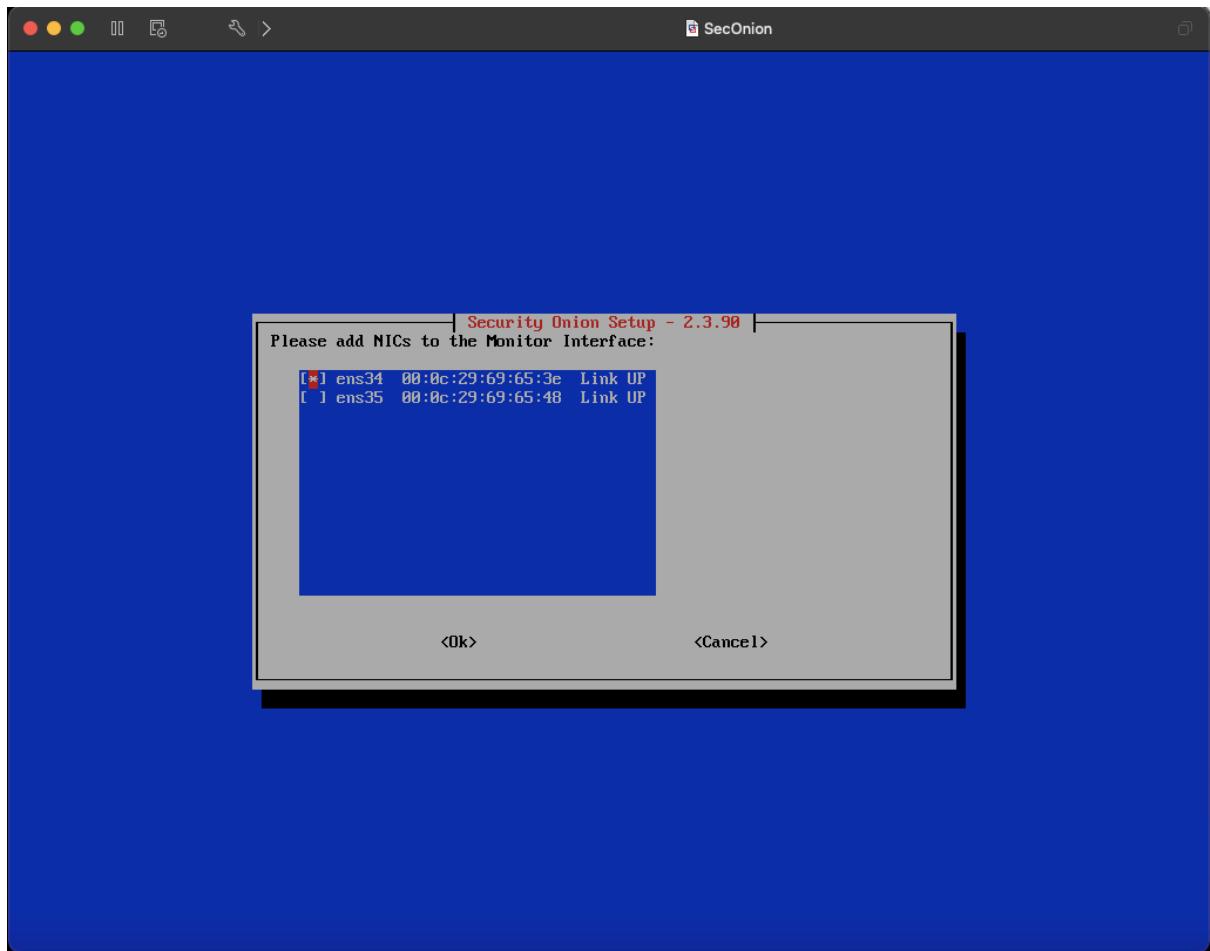


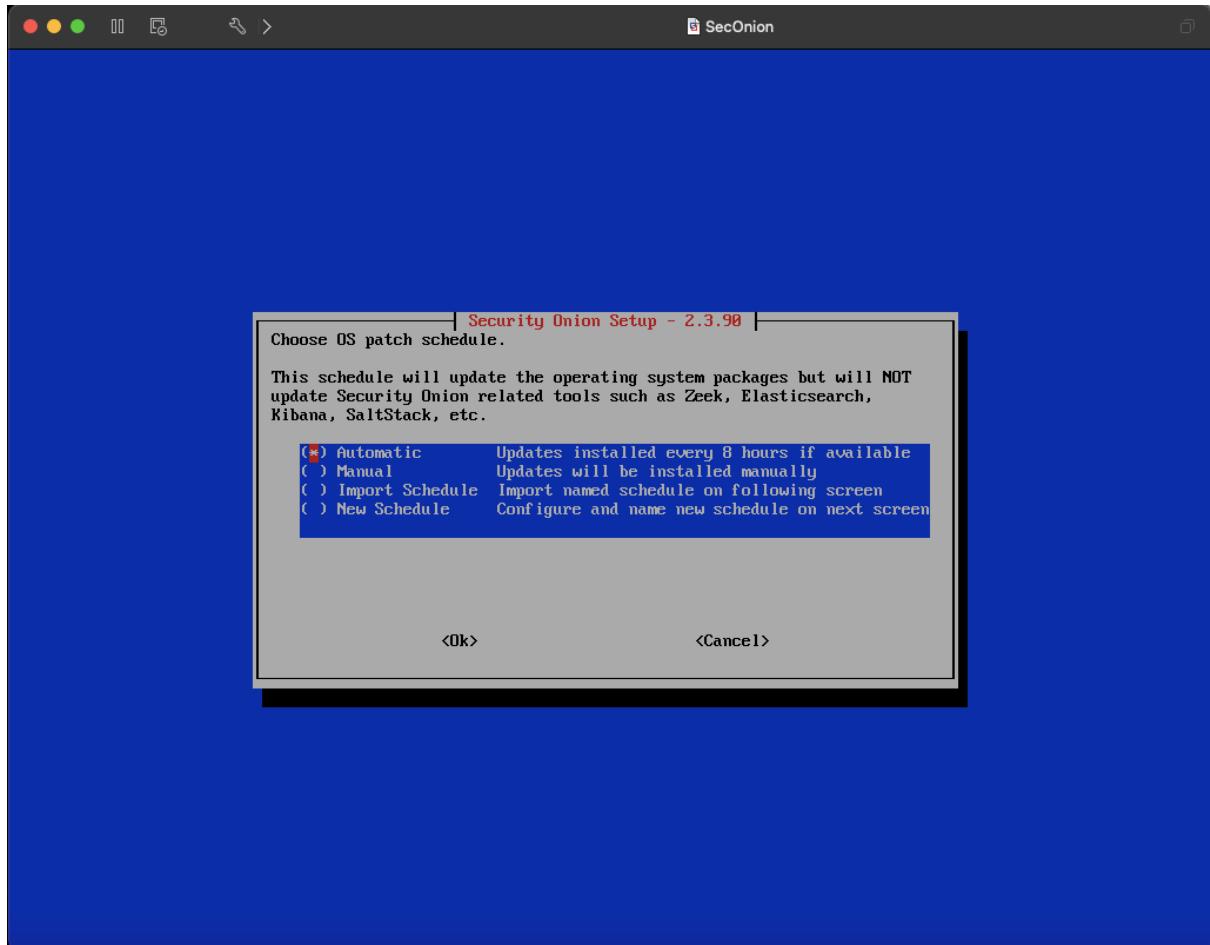


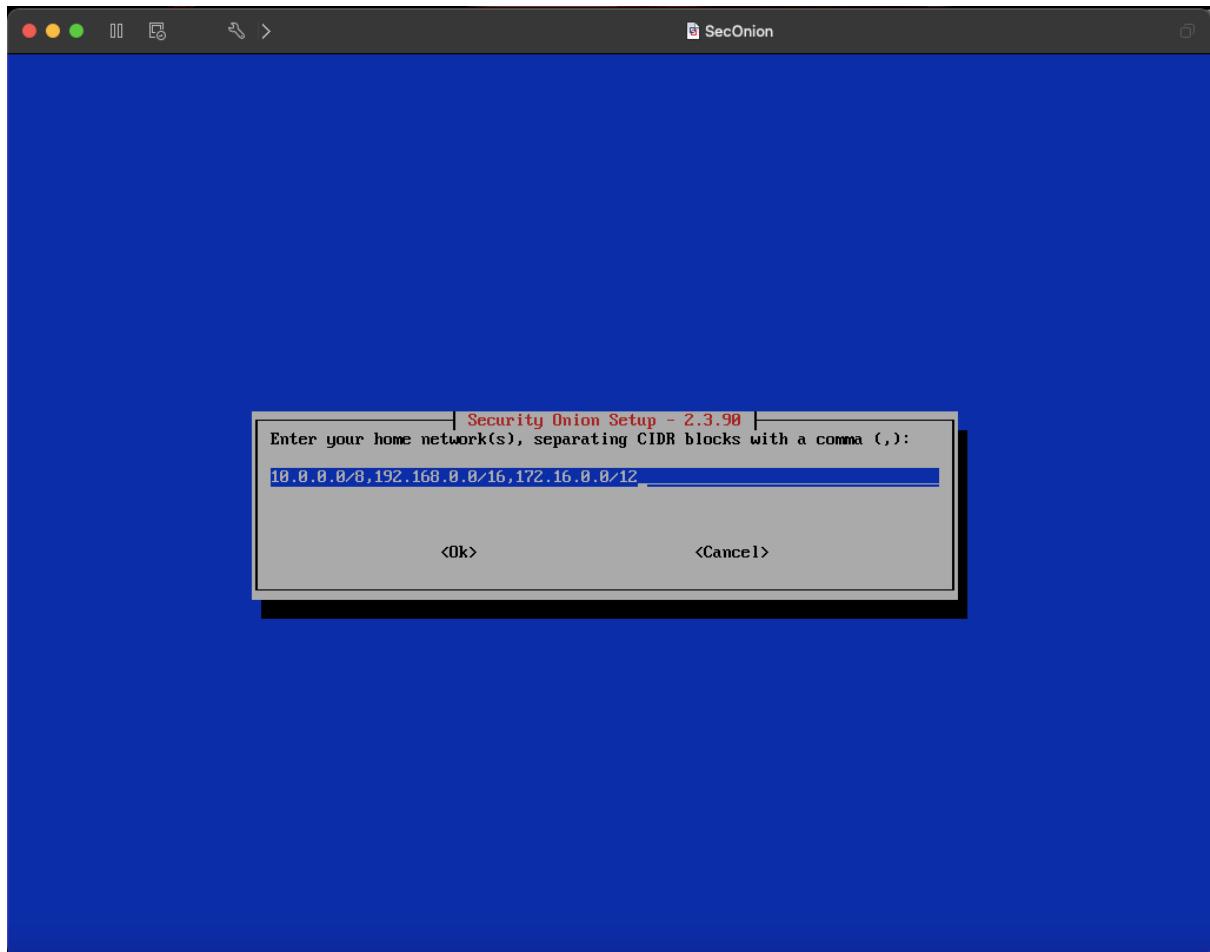


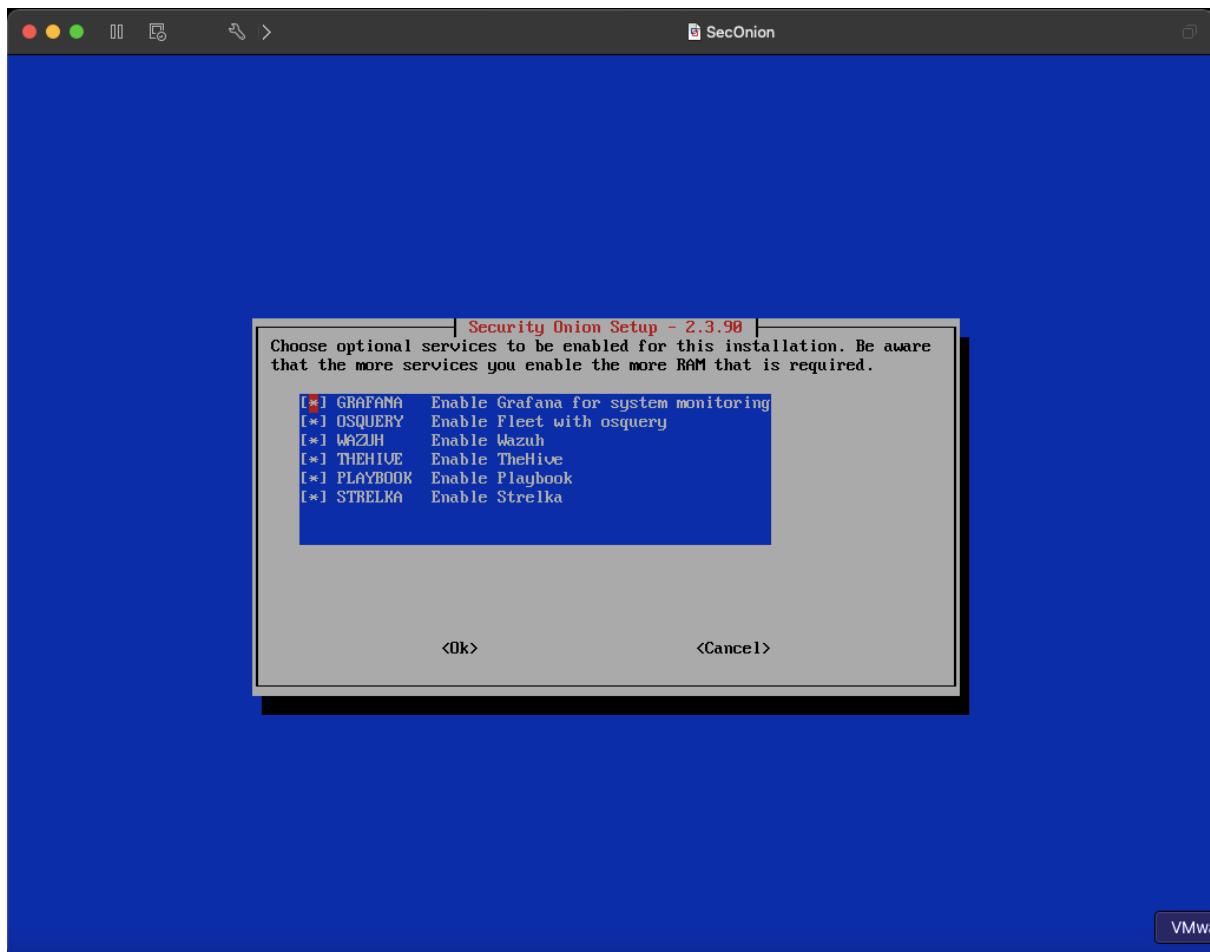


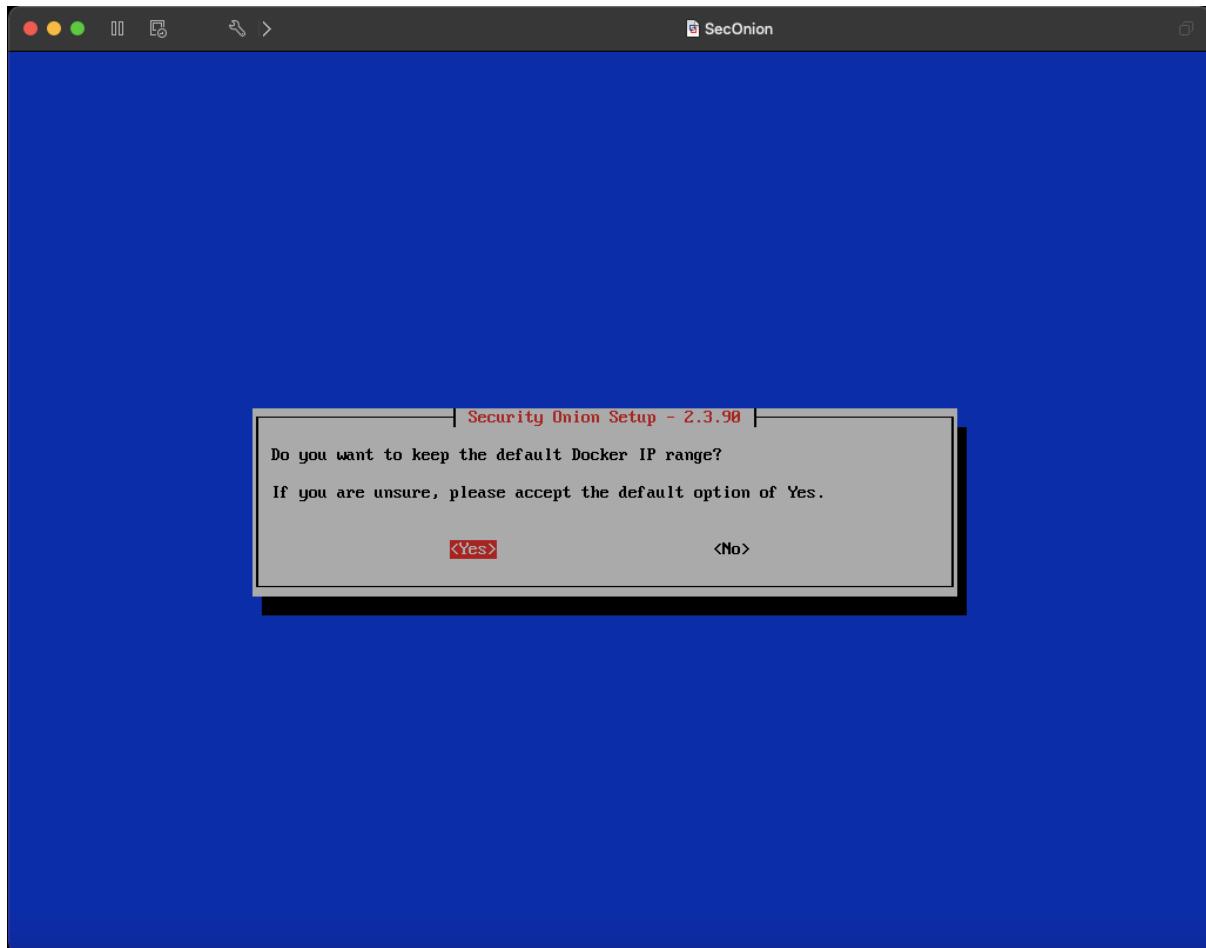


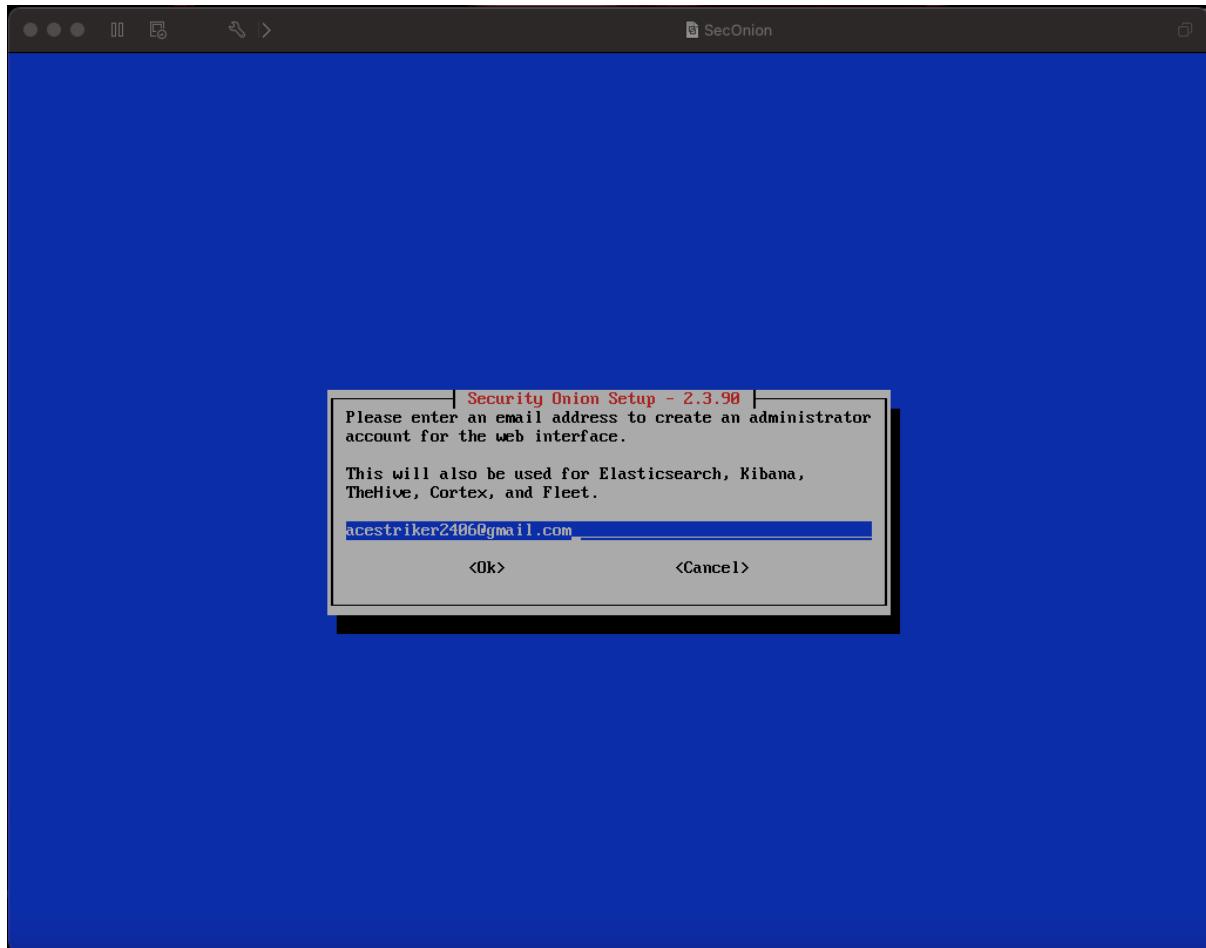


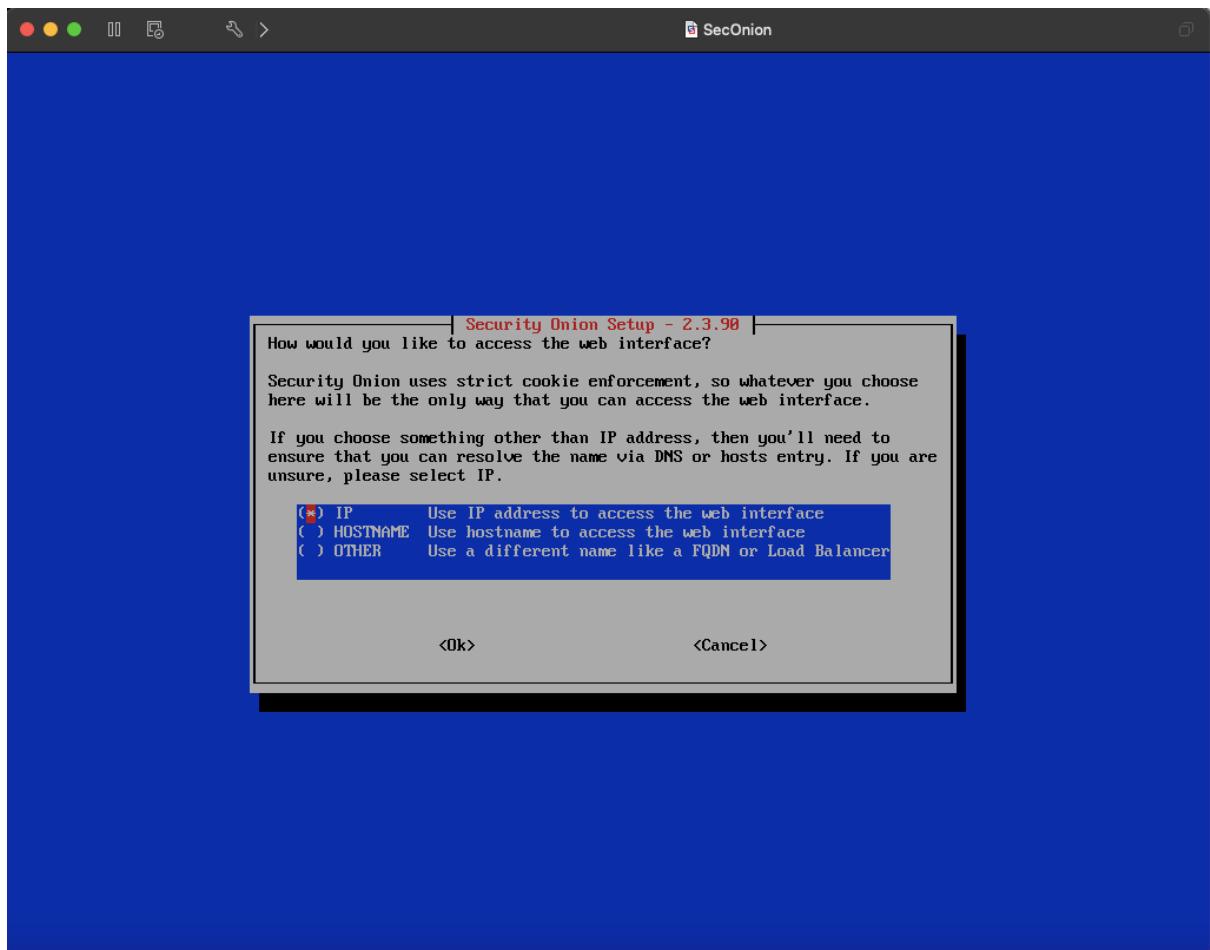


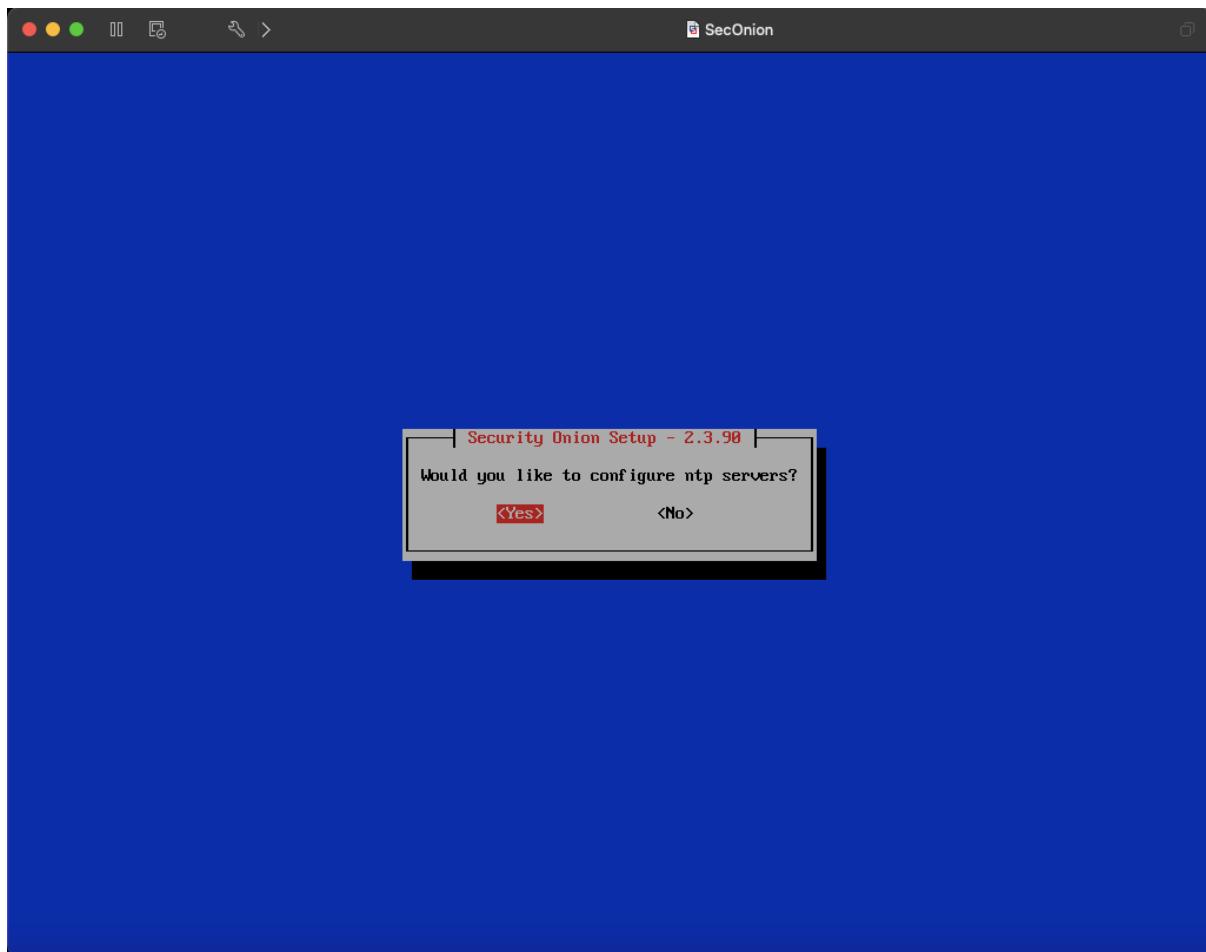


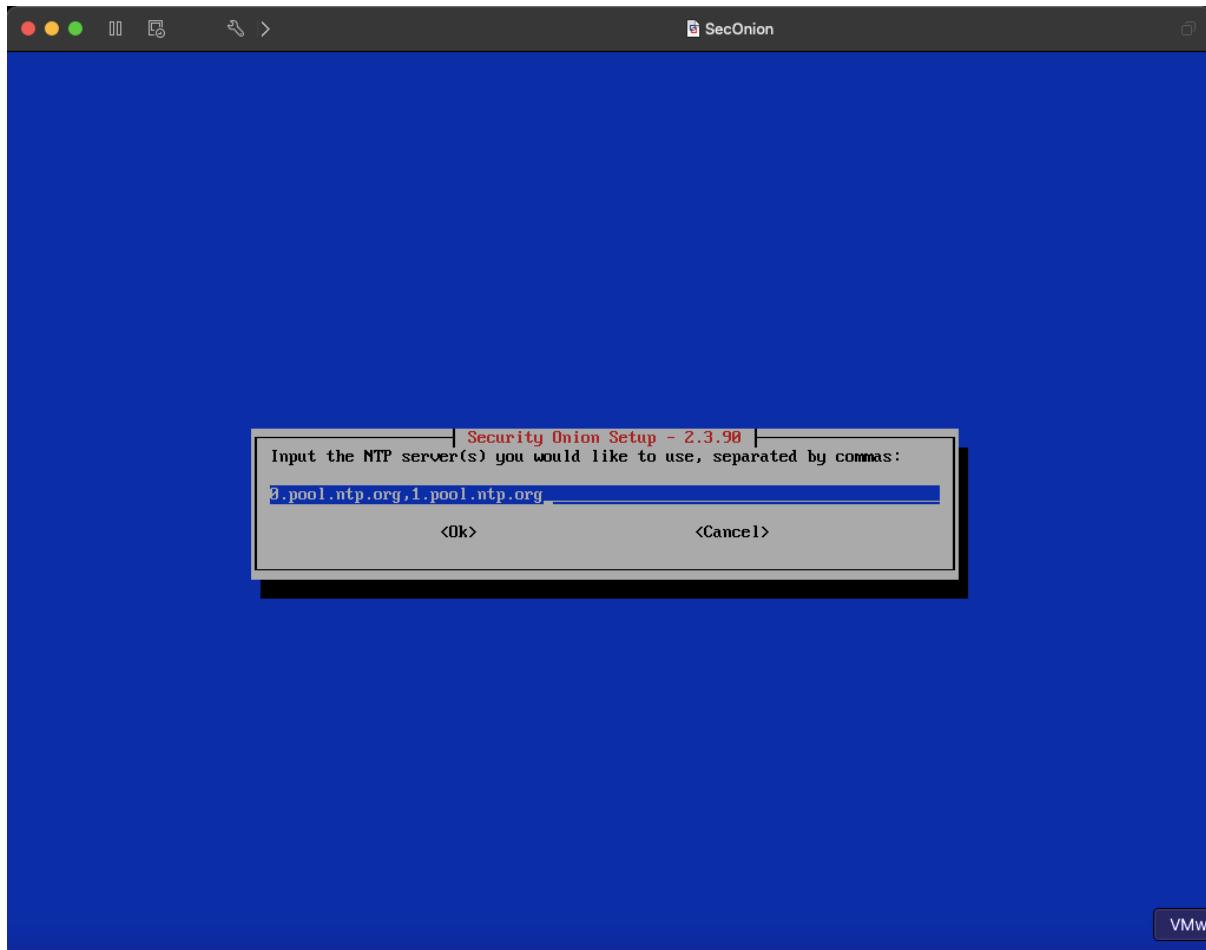


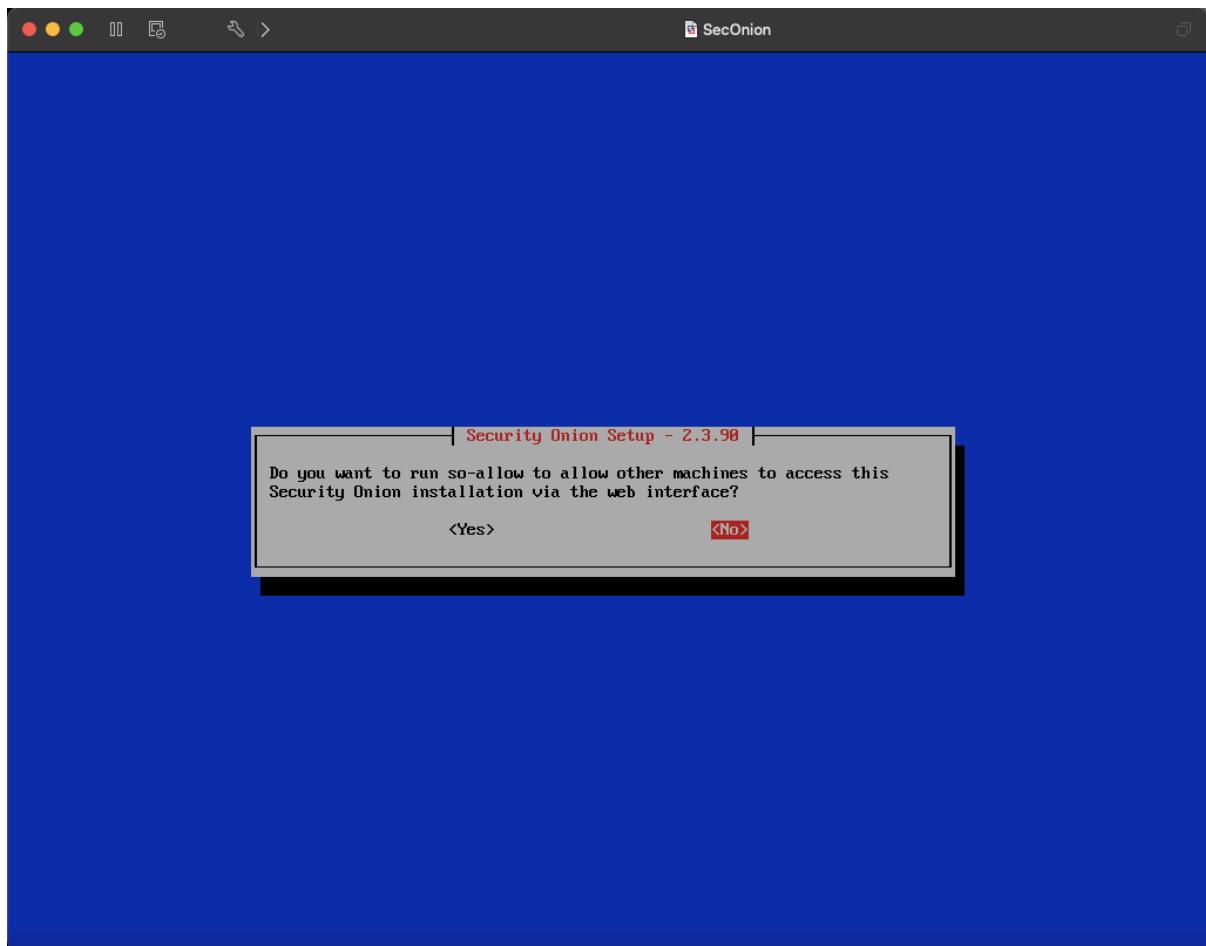


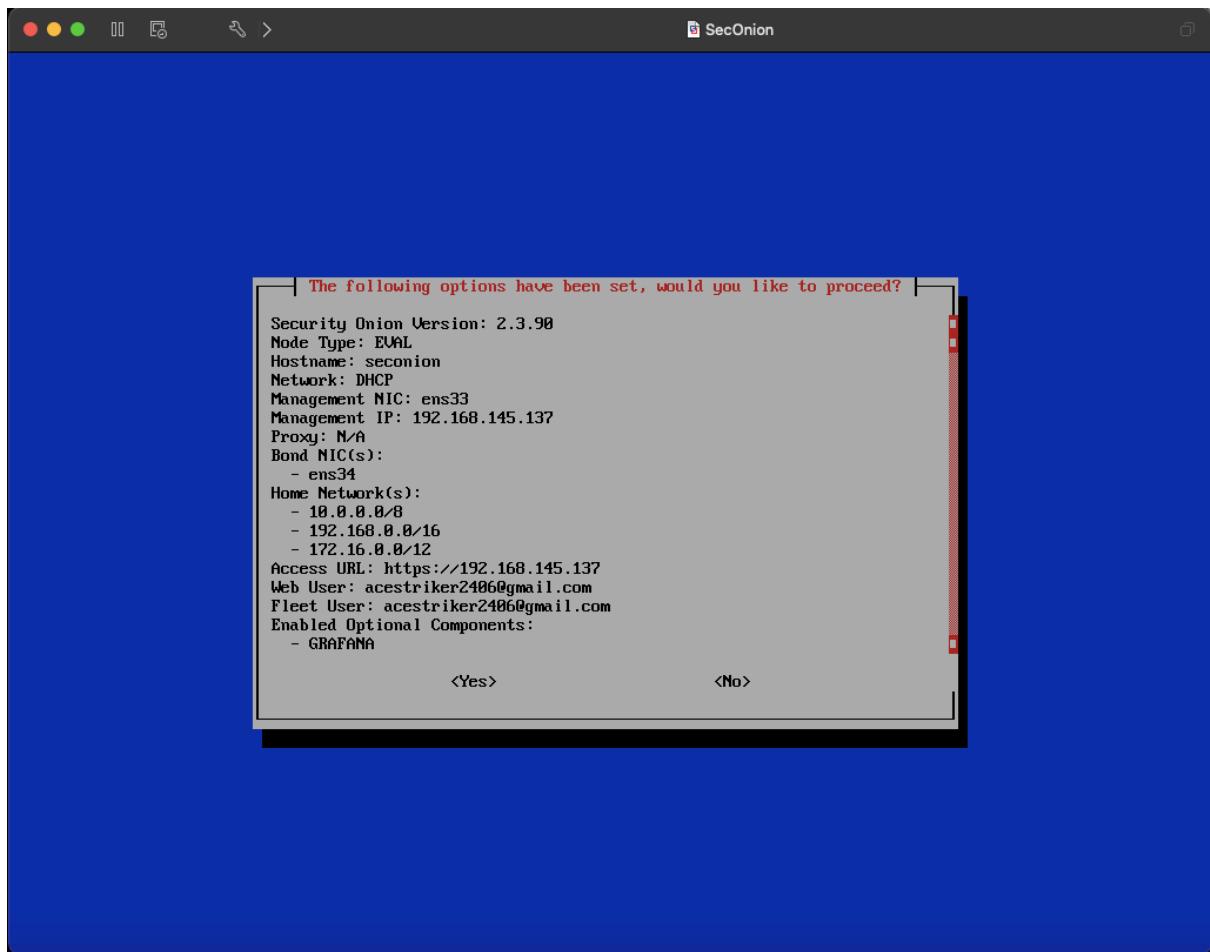










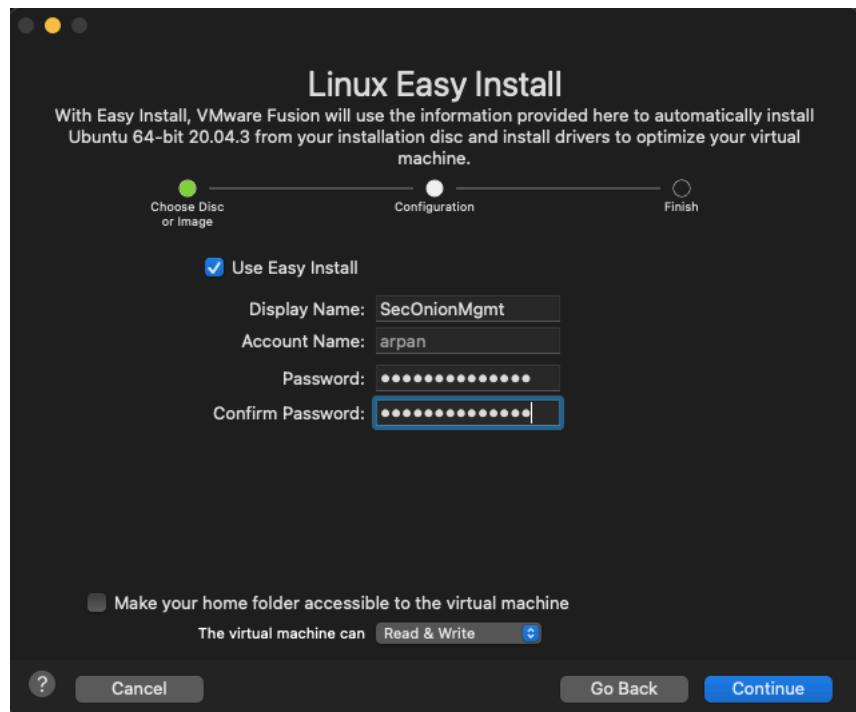


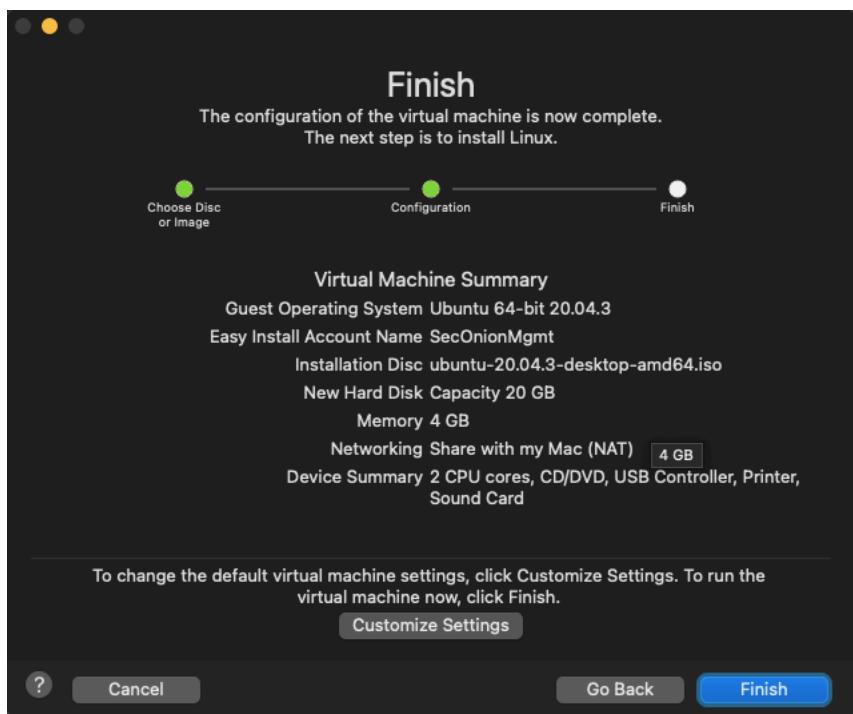
Security Onion Management/ Analyst machine –

After installing Security Onion, having access to the web interface will be done from an external Ubuntu desktop simulating a SOC/Security analyst accessing a SIEM or any other tool from their device.

Configuring Ubuntu desktop –

Download the iso file from <https://ubuntu.com/download/desktop> and install the VM. Take note of the IP address by typing “ifconfig” on terminal.





The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is "arpalan@ubuntu: ~". The terminal content shows the user running the command `sudo apt install net-tools`. The output indicates that the package is being installed from the focal/main repository and is being unpacked. A progress bar at the bottom of the terminal window shows approximately 80% completion.

```
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.  
arpalan@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install net-tools  
[sudo] password for arpan:  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree  
Reading state information... Done  
The following NEW packages will be installed:  
  net-tools  
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 144 not upgraded.  
Need to get 196 kB of archives.  
After this operation, 864 kB of additional disk space will be used.  
Get:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/main amd64 net-tools amd64 1.60  
+git20180626.aebd88e-1ubuntu1 [196 kB]  
Fetched 196 kB in 1s (263 kB/s)  
Selecting previously unselected package net-tools.  
(Reading database ... 161950 files and directories currently installed.)  
Preparing to unpack .../net-tools_1.60+git20180626.aebd88e-1ubuntu1_amd64.deb .  
..  
Unpacking net-tools (1.60+git20180626.aebd88e-1ubuntu1) ...  
Setting up net-tools (1.60+git20180626.aebd88e-1ubuntu1) ...  
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...  
  
Progress: [ 80%] [#####.....]
```

Head back to the Security Onion instance and run the following command – “sudo so-allow”
Enter password, type a and wait for the process to complete

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "SecOnion". The terminal output is as follows:

```
CentOS Linux 7 (Core)
Kernel 3.10.0-1160.49.1.el7.x86_64 on an x86_64

seconion login: exit
Password:
Login incorrect

seconion login: arpan
Password:
Last login: Wed Dec 22 07:46:46 from 192.168.145.138

[arpan@seconion ~]$ sudo so-allow
[sudo] password for arpan:

Choose the role for the IP or Range you would like to allow

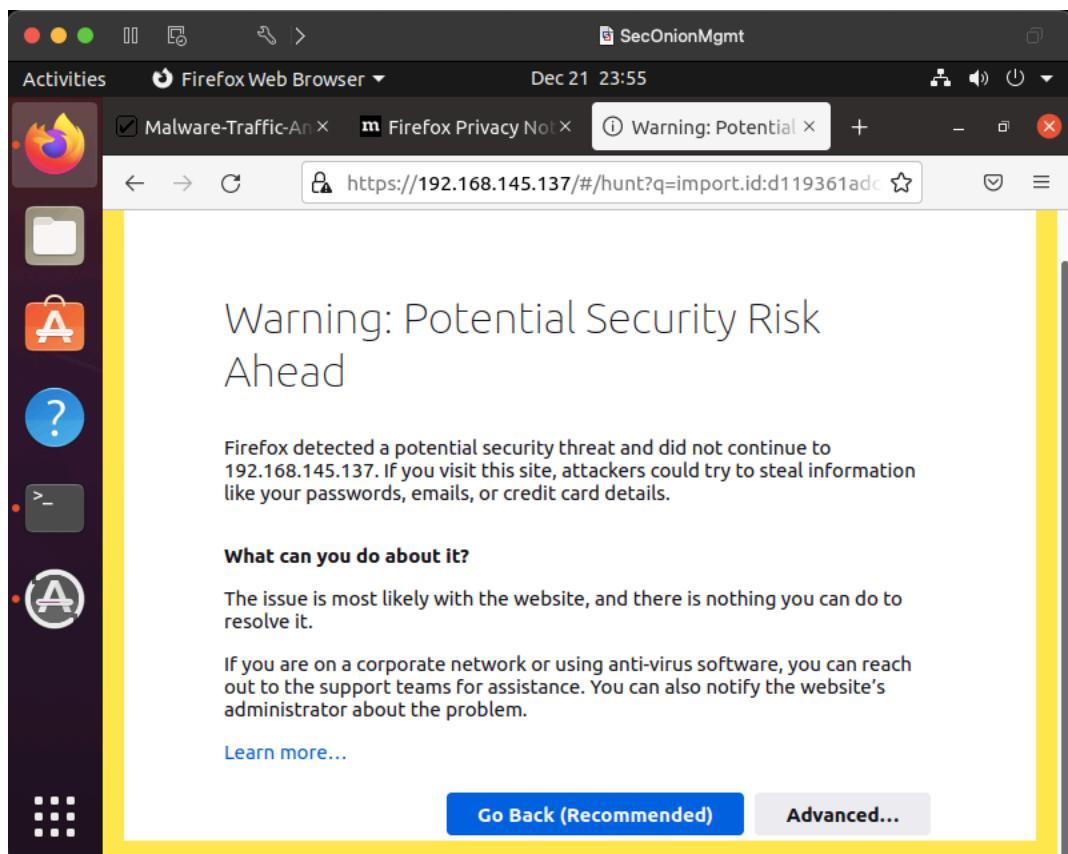
[a] - Analyst - 80/tcp, 443/tcp
[b] - Logstash Beat - 5044/tcp
[e] - Elasticsearch REST API - 9200/tcp
[f] - Streika frontend - 57314/tcp
[o] - Osquery endpoint - 8090/tcp
[s] - Syslog device - 514/tcp/udp
[w] - Wazuh agent - 1514/tcp/udp
[p] - Wazuh API - 55000/tcp
[r] - Wazuh registration service - 1515/tcp

Please enter your selection: a
Enter a single ip address or range to allow (ex: 10.10.10.10 or 10.10.0.0/16): 192.168.145.138
```

Type in the IP address from the Ubuntu desktop.

This will create a firewall rule on Security Onion that will allow you web access from the Ubuntu desktop.

Navigate to the Security Onion IP address on your Ubuntu desktop.



Activities Firefox Web Browser ▾ Dec 21 23:58

Malware-Traffic-Analysis.x Firefox Privacy Notice — Security Onion - Hunt - * https://192.168.145.137/#/hunt?q=* | groupby observer.name&t=2019%2F12%2F21 11%3A57%3A52 PM - 2021%2F12%2E

Security Onion

Hunt Options Total Found: 4,338

Overview Alerts Hunt PCAP Grid Downloads Administration

Specify a hunting query in Onion Query Language (OQL)

Group: observer.name

Last 24 months Click the clock icon to change to absolute time HUNT

Graphs

Most Occurrences Timeline Fewest Occurrences

Fetch Limit 10 Filter Results

VERSION: 2.3.90 © 2021 SECURITY ONION SOLUTIONS, LLC TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The screenshot shows the Security Onion Hunt interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for Overview, Alerts, Hunt (which is selected), PCAP, Grid, Downloads, and Administration. The main area has a search bar with the query `* | groupby observer.name`, a time range selector set to "Last 24 months", and a "HUNT" button. Below the search bar, it says "Total Found: 4,338". Under the "Graphs" section, there are three charts: "Most Occurrences" (a bar chart with a single blue bar reaching 4500 for "seconion"), "Timeline" (a scatter plot with a single point at 4500 for "2021"), and "Fewest Occurrences" (a bar chart with a single blue bar reaching 4500 for "seconion"). At the bottom, there are "Group Metrics" sections, a "Fetch Limit" dropdown set to 10, and a "Filter Results" button. The footer includes the version "VERSION: 2.3.90", copyright information "© 2021 SECURITY ONION SOLUTIONS, LLC", and a "TERMS AND CONDITIONS" link.

Activities Firefox Web Browser ▾ Dec 21 23:58

Malware-Traffic-Analysis... ✘ Firefox Privacy Notice — ✘ Security Onion - Hunt - * ✘ https://192.168.145.137/#/hunt?q=* | groupby observer.name&t=2019%2F12%2F21 11%3A57%3A52 PM - 2021%2F12%2F21 11%3A57%3A52 PM

Security@Onion

Overview Alerts Hunt PCAP Grid Downloads Administration

Events

Fetch Limit 100 Filter Results

Timestamp	source.ip	destination.ip	file.name	file.mime_type
2021-12-03 12:15:46.125 -08:00	10.12.3.66	190.81.124.11	XLSM22952905865844.xlsx	application/vnd.openxmlformats-offic
2021-12-03 12:15:46.125 -08:00	10.12.3.66	190.81.124.11		text/html
2021-12-03 12:15:46.056 -08:00	118.23.155.30	10.12.3.66		application/x-x509-ca-cert
2021-12-03 12:15:46.056 -08:00	118.23.155.30	10.12.3.66		application/x-x509-ca-cert
2021-12-03 12:15:46.056 -08:00	118.23.155.30	10.12.3.66		application/x-x509-user-cert
2021-12-03 12:15:46.056 -08:00				
2021-12-03 12:15:46.015 -08:00	10.12.3.66	10.12.3.3		
2021-12-03 12:15:45.891 -08:00	10.12.3.66	10.12.3.3		

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Activities Firefox Web Browser ▾ Dec 21 23:59

Malware-Traffic-Analysis ✘ Firefox Privacy Notice — ✘ Security Onion - Alerts [x] +

https://192.168.145.137/#/alerts?q=* | groupby rule.name event.module event.severity_label&t=2019%2F12%2F21 11%3A00

SecurityOnion

Overview Alerts Options Total Found: 68

Group By Name, Module Last 24 months REFRESH

Group: rule.name Group: event.module Group: event.severity_label

Count	rule.name	event.module	event.severity_label
50	ET JA3 Hash - [Abuse.ch] Possible Dridex	suricata	low
8	ET MALWARE-CLOUD-SUSPICIOUS-PDF-FILE-NAME	suricata	high
2	ET INFO Include Agent Usage	suricata	low
1	GPL NET Exclude rare access	suricata	low
1	ET POLICY Only file download HTTP	suricata	high
1	ET INFO Drilldown TP	suricata	medium
1	ET HUN Group By request for Possible COVID-19 Domain M1	suricata	medium
1	ET CNC Clipboard IC Server group 7	suricata	high
1	ET CNC Actions IC Server group 24	suricata	high
1	ET CNC Actions IC Server group 19	suricata	high

VERSION 2.3.0 © 2021 SECURITY ONION SOLUTIONS LLC https://192.168.145.137/#/alerts?q=* | groupby rule.name event.module event.severity_label&t=2019%2F12%2F21 11%3A00 TERM AND CONDITIONS

Activities Firefox Web Browser ▾ Dec 21 23:59

Malware-Traffic-Analysis.x Firefox Privacy Notice - Security Onion - Alerts - +

https://192.168.145.137/#/alerts?q=%2A%20AND%20rule.name%3A%22ET%20MALWARE%20ABUSE.CH%20SSL%20Blacklist%20Malicious%20SSL%20certificate%22

REFRESH

Security Onion

Overview Alerts Hunt PCAP Grid Downloads Administration

rule.name:"ET MALWARE ABUSE.CH SSL Blacklist Malicious SSL certificate detected (Dridex/Trickbot CnC)"

Timestamp	rule.name	event
2021-12-03 12:15:19.522 -08:00	ET MALWARE ABUSE.CH SSL Blacklist Malicious SSL certificate detected (Dridex/Trickbot CnC)	high
2021-12-03 12:09:50.577 -08:00	ET MALWARE ABUSE.CH SSL Blacklist Malicious SSL certificate detected (Dridex/Trickbot CnC)	high
2021-12-03 12:09:40.732 -08:00	ET MALWARE ABUSE.CH SSL Blacklist Malicious SSL certificate detected (Dridex/Trickbot CnC)	high
2021-12-03 12:09:27.964 -08:00	ET MALWARE ABUSE.CH SSL Blacklist Malicious SSL certificate detected (Dridex/Trickbot CnC)	high
2021-12-03 11:49:53.995 -08:00	ET MALWARE ABUSE.CH SSL Blacklist Malicious SSL certificate detected (Dridex/Trickbot CnC)	high
2021-12-03 11:49:10.135 -08:00	ET MALWARE ABUSE.CH SSL Blacklist Malicious SSL certificate detected (Dridex/Trickbot CnC)	high
2021-12-03 11:43:24.951 -08:00	ET MALWARE ABUSE.CH SSL Blacklist Malicious SSL certificate detected (Dridex/Trickbot CnC)	high
2021-12-03 11:43:22.155 -08:00	ET MALWARE ABUSE.CH SSL Blacklist Malicious SSL certificate detected (Dridex/Trickbot CnC)	high

Rows per page: 50 1-8 of 8

VERSION: 2.3.90 © 2021 SECURITY ONION SOLUTIONS, LLC TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Activities Firefox Web Browser ▾ Dec 22 00:00

Malware-Traffic-Analysis.x Firefox Privacy Notice Security Onion - Alerts

https://192.168.145.137/#/alerts?q=%2AET%20MALWARE%20ABUSE.CH%20SSL%20Blacklist%20Malicious%20SSL%20certificate%20&%2A

Security Onion

Overview Alerts Hunt PCAP Grid Downloads Administration

Timestamp rule.name event.

Timestamp	rule.name	event.
2021-12-03 12:15:19.522 -08:00	ET MALWARE ABUSE.CH SSL Blacklist Malicious SSL certificate detected (Dridex/Trickbot CnC)	high
@timestamp	2021-12-03T20:15:19.522Z	
destination.ip	10.12.3.66	
destination.port	53438	
ecs.version	1.11.0	
event.category	network	
event.dataset	alert	
event.module	suricata	
event.severity	3	
event.severity_label	high	
host.name	seconion	
import.file	eve-2021-12-22-07:54.json	
import.id	d119361adddd9986c18678a4031ea816	
imported	true	
ingest.timestamp	2021-12-22T07:54:37.281Z	
log.file.path	/nsm/import/d119361adddd9986c18678a4031ea816/suricata/eve-2021-12-22-07:54.json	
log.id.uid	2011863526595475	
log.offset	116487	
message	{ "timestamp": "2021-12-03T20:15:19.522647+0000", "flow_id": 2011863526595475, "pcap_cnt": 51535, "event_type": "ET_MALWARE_ABUSE", "alert": { "action": "allowed", "gid": 1, "signature_id": 2021013, "rev": 7, "signature": "ET_MALWARE_ABUSE" }}	

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Installing kali linux –

Install Kali linux machine in the similar manner, accept all the defaults and finish.

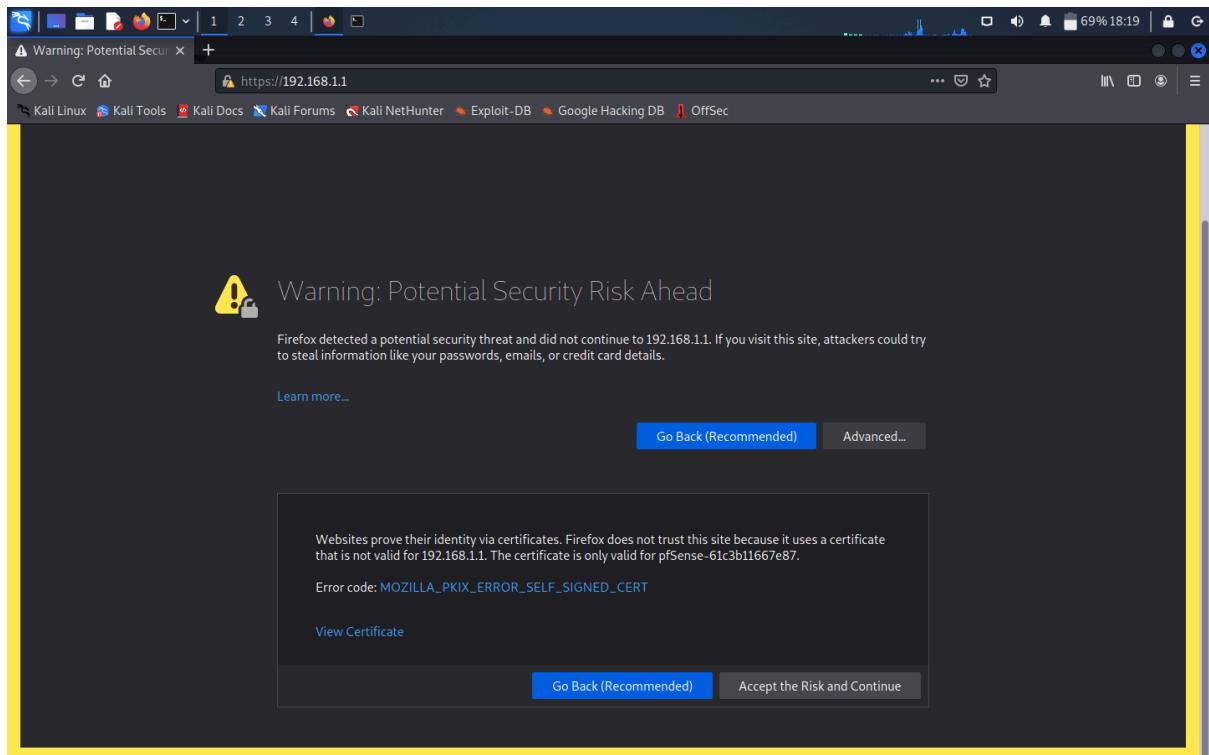
<https://www.kali.org/get-kali/>

pfsense Interfaces and Rules –

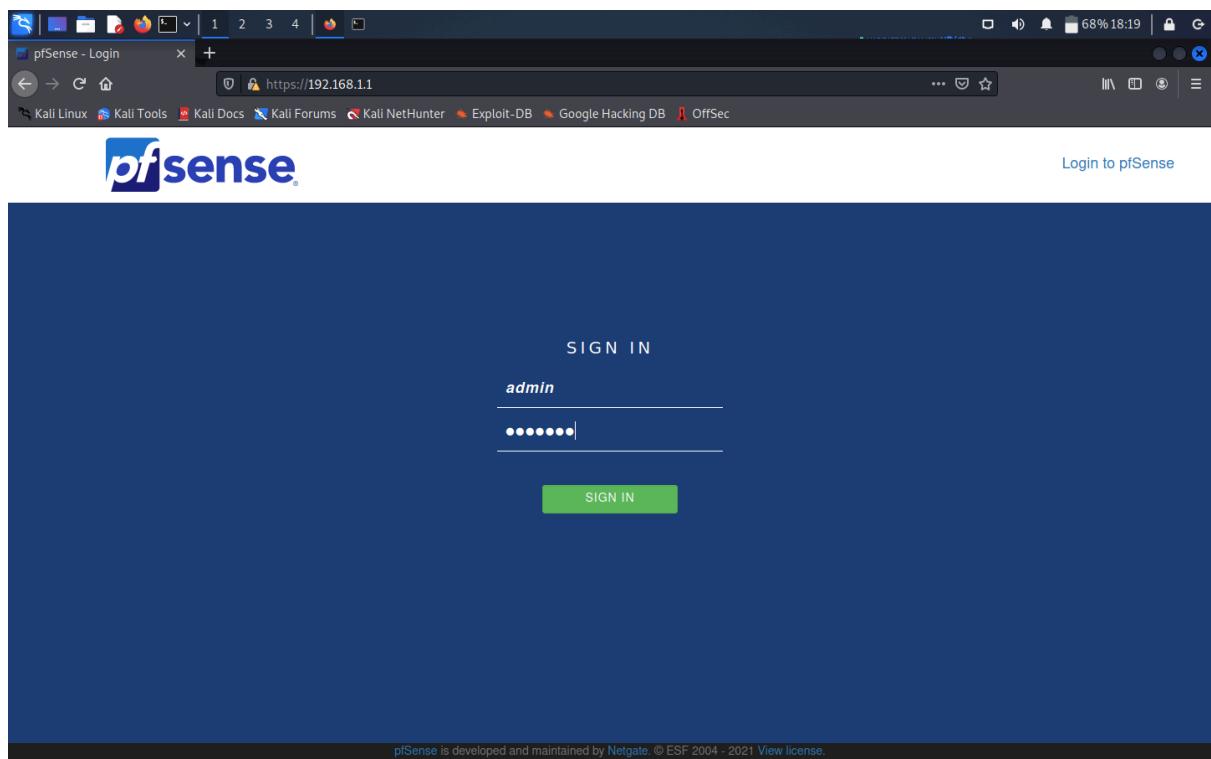
The pfsense webConfigurator can be accessed in order to make changes to pfsense interfaces and firewall rules.

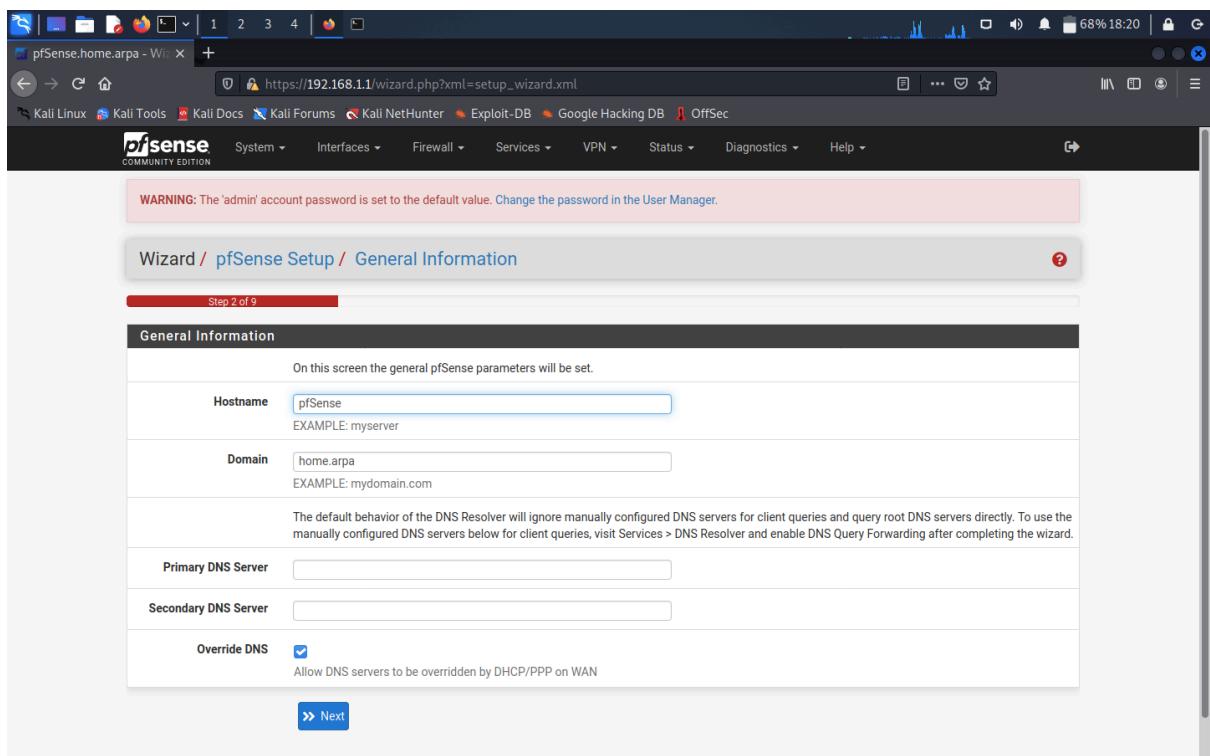
Navigate to the web browser and search for 192.168.1.1

Select advanced and accept the risk.



Sign in to pfSense using default credentials “admin” and “pfSense”
We will see the “Wizard/pfSense/Setup/” page. Click next till you get to step 2 of 9.
Add 8.8.8.8 as Primary DNS Server and 4.4.4.4 as Secondary DNS Server and click next.





The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "pfSense.home.arpa - Wizard" with the URL "https://192.168.1.1/wizard.php?xml=setup_wizard.xml". The page is Step 2 of 9 of the pfSense Setup wizard, specifically the "General Information" screen. A red warning box at the top states: "WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager." The main form contains fields for Hostname (pfSense), Domain (home.arpa), Primary DNS Server (8.8.8.8), Secondary DNS Server (4.4.4.4), and an Override DNS checkbox which is checked. Below the form is a "Next" button. At the bottom of the page, a footer notes: "pfSense is developed and maintained by Netgate. © ESF 2004-2021 [View license](#)".

WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager.

Wizard / pfSense Setup / General Information

Step 2 of 9

General Information

On this screen the general pfSense parameters will be set.

Hostname pfSense
EXAMPLE: myserver

Domain home.arpa
EXAMPLE: mydomain.com

The default behavior of the DNS Resolver will ignore manually configured DNS servers for client queries and query root DNS servers directly. To use the manually configured DNS servers below for client queries, visit Services > DNS Resolver and enable DNS Query Forwarding after completing the wizard.

Primary DNS Server 8.8.8.8

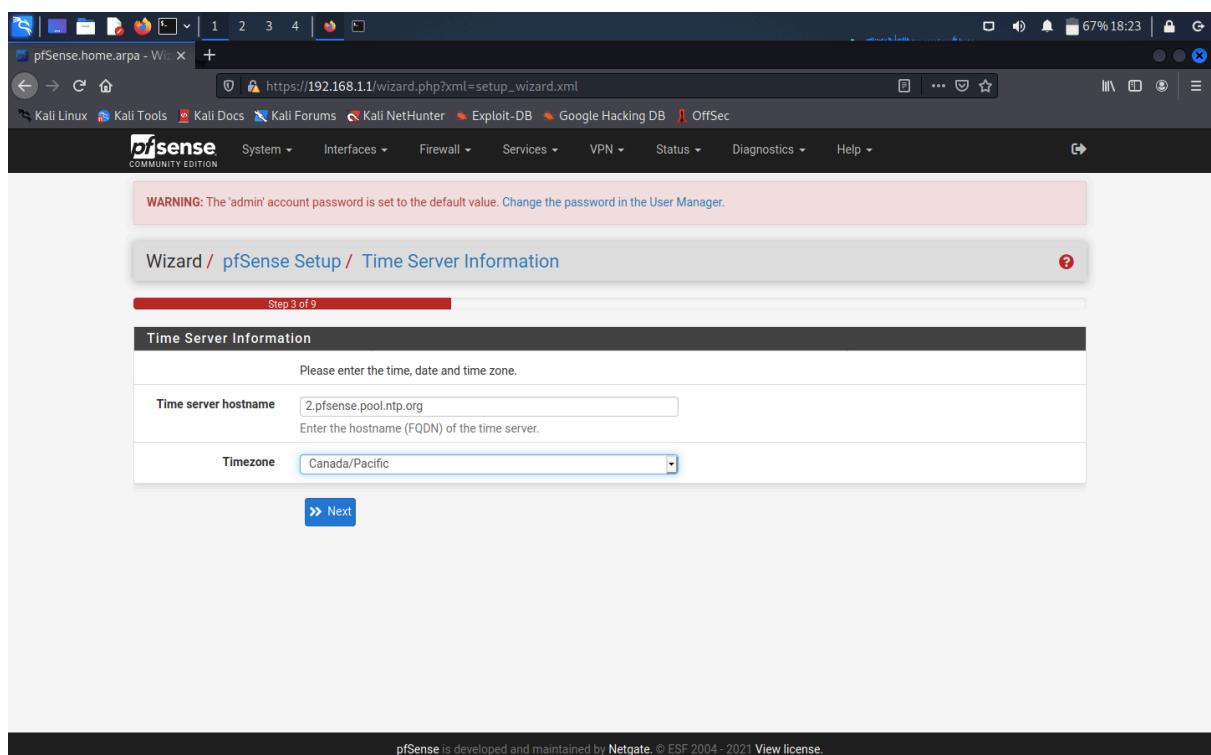
Secondary DNS Server 4.4.4.4

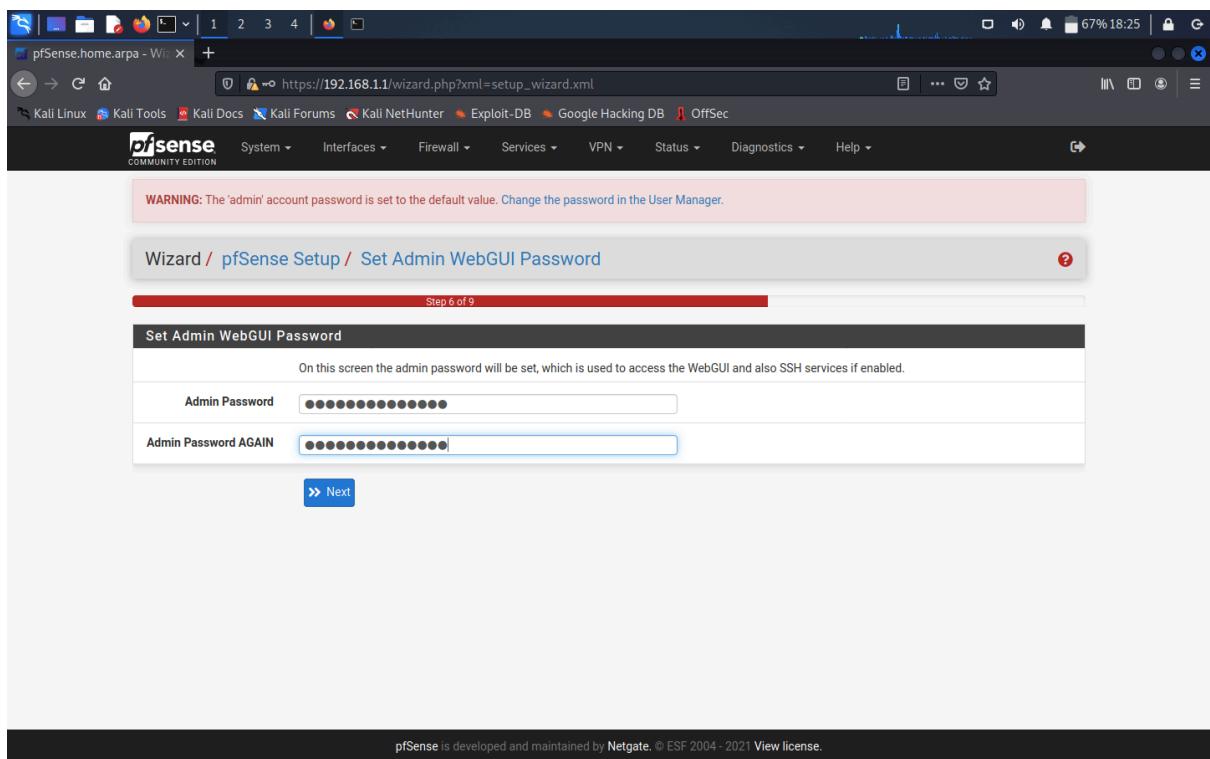
Override DNS Allow DNS servers to be overridden by DHCP/PPP on WAN

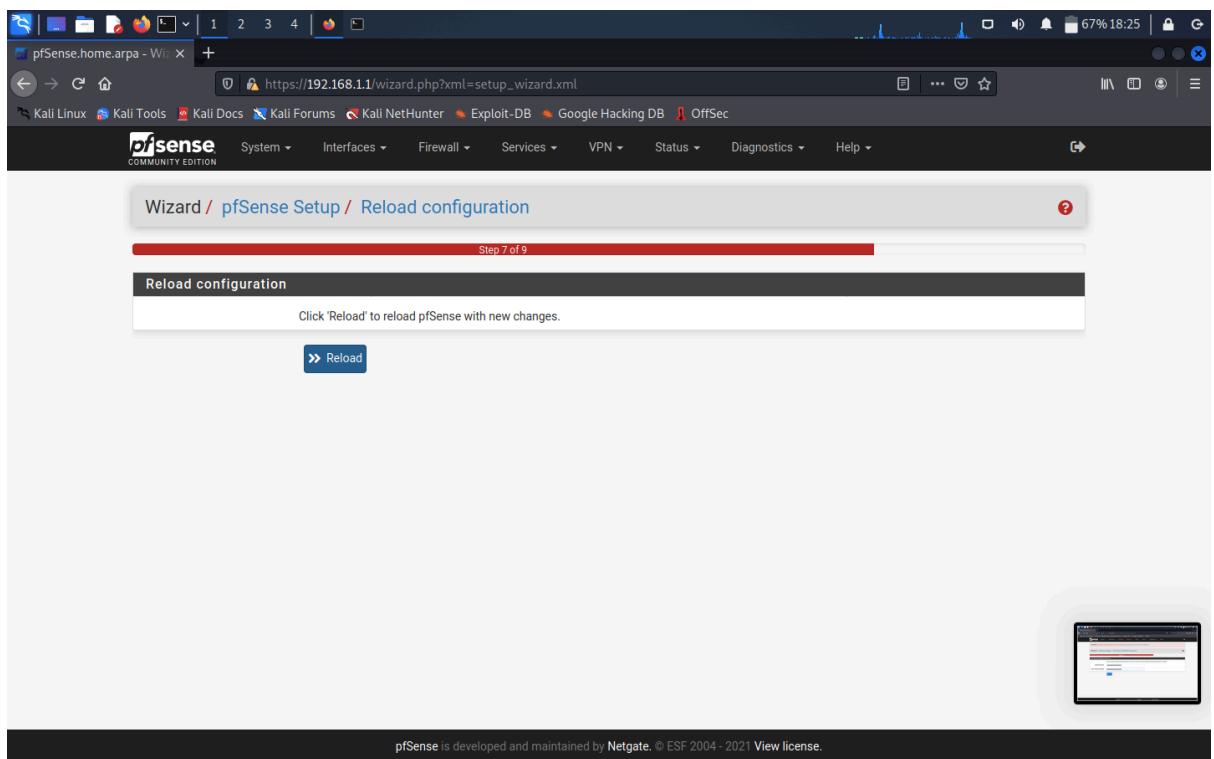
>> Next

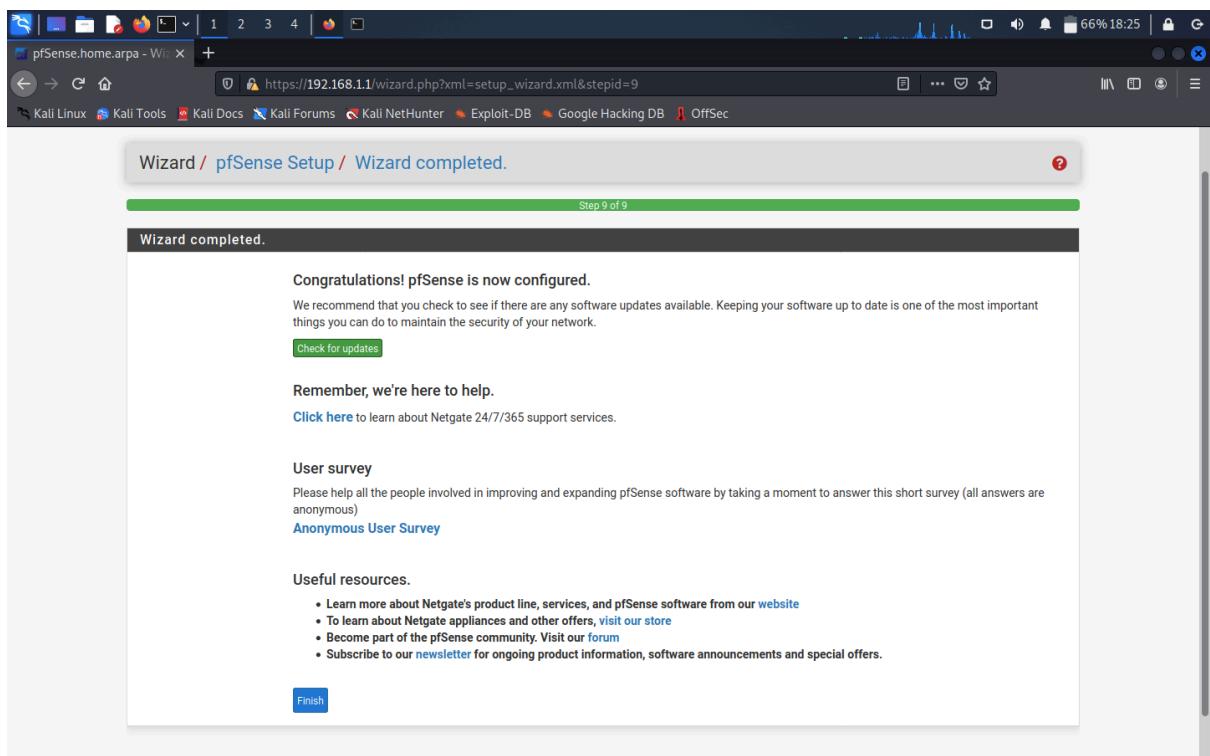
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Select the following steps as show in the screenshots below and click on finish.









The screenshot shows the pfSense Community Edition dashboard. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links to Kali Linux, Kali Tools, Kali Docs, Kali Forums, Kali NetHunter, Exploit-DB, Google Hacking DB, and OffSec. Below the navigation bar is the pfSense logo and a menu bar with System, Interfaces, Firewall, Services, VPN, Status, Diagnostics, and Help.

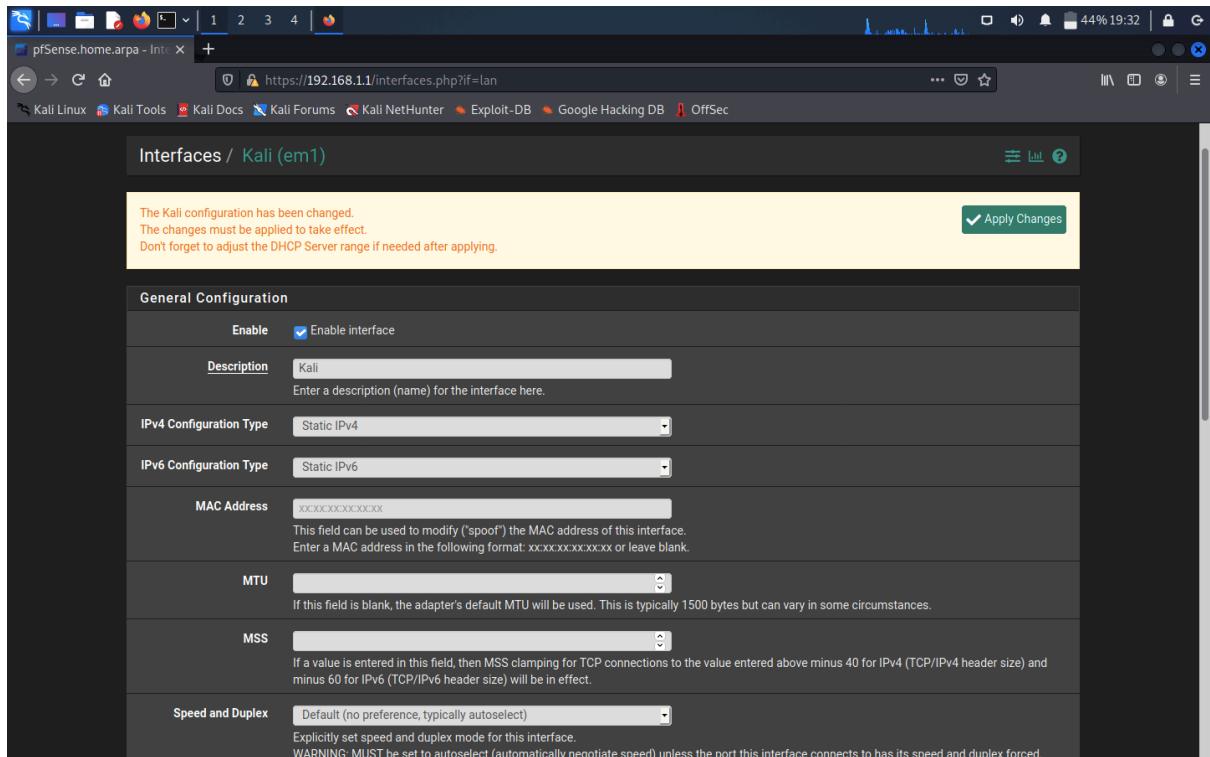
The main content area has two main sections:

- System Information**: A table showing details about the pfSense system.

Name	pfSense.home.arpa
User	admin@192.168.1.100 (Local Database)
System	pfSense Netgate Device ID: 853bf1ad224e144d4300
BIOS	Vendor: VMware, Inc. Version: VMW71.00V.18452719.B64.2108091906 Release Date: Mon Aug 9 2021
Version	2.5.2-RELEASE (amd64) built on Fri Jul 02 15:33:00 EDT 2021 FreeBSD 12.2-STABLE
CPU Type	Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-5350U CPU @ 1.80GHz AES-NI CPU Crypto: Yes (inactive) QAT Crypto: No
Hardware crypto	
Kernel PTI	Enabled
MDS Mitigation	Inactive
Uptime	00 Hour 21 Minutes 43 Seconds
Current date/time	Wed Dec 22 15:34:31 PST 2021
- Netgate Services And Support**: A section showing support status and interface information.

Retrieving support information			
Interfaces			
WAN	1000baseT <full-duplex>	192.168.1.101	fd00:10f2:4981:4c32:20c:29ff:fee4:74ce
LAN	1000baseT <full-duplex>	192.168.1.1	

Click on Interfaces and select LAN. For “Description” change change LAN to Kali as this is the kali interface. Scroll down and click on save. Follow the steps as show below and do the same for the rest of the interfaces.



The screenshot shows a pfSense web interface on a Kali Linux host. The URL is https://192.168.1.1/services_router_advertisements.php?if=lan. The interface is dark-themed. The top navigation bar includes links for Kali Linux, Kali Tools, Kali Docs, Kali Forums, Kali NetHunter, Exploit-DB, Google Hacking DB, and OffSec. The main menu has options for System, Interfaces, Firewall, Services, VPN, Status, Diagnostics, and Help.

The current page is "Services / DHCPv6 Server & RA / KALI / Router Advertisements". The left sidebar shows a "KALI" section with a single item: "Router Advertisements".

The main content area is titled "Advertisements". It contains the following configuration options:

- Router mode:** Disabled (dropdown menu)
- Router priority:** Normal (dropdown menu)
- Default valid lifetime:** 86400 (input field)
- Default preferred lifetime:** 14400 (input field)
- Minimum RA interval:** 5 (input field)

Below the configuration fields, there is a note: "The length of time in seconds (relative to the time the packet is sent) that the prefix is valid for the purpose of on-link determination. The default is 86400 seconds." and "Seconds. The length of time in seconds (relative to the time the packet is sent) that addresses generated from the prefix via stateless address autoconfiguration remain preferred. The default is 14400 seconds." and "The minimum time allowed between sending unsolicited multicast router advertisements in seconds. The default is 5 seconds."

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://192.168.1.1/interfaces.php?if=lan>. The page title is "Interfaces / Kali (em1)". A message at the top states: "The Kali configuration has been changed. The changes must be applied to take effect. Don't forget to adjust the DHCP Server range if needed after applying." A green "Apply Changes" button is visible. The main section is titled "General Configuration" and contains the following fields:

Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable interface
Description	Kali
IPv4 Configuration Type	Static IPv4
IPv6 Configuration Type	None
MAC Address	00:0C:29:00:00:00
MTU	1500
MSS	1460

Below the table, a note says: "If a value is entered in this field, then MSS clamping for TCP connections to the value entered above minus 40 for IPv4 (TCP/IPv4 header size) and minus 60 for IPv6 (TCP/IPv6 header size) will be in effect."

The screenshot shows the pfSense web interface with the URL https://192.168.1.1/interfaces_assign.php. The page title is "Interfaces / Interface Assignments". The "Interface Assignments" tab is selected. A table lists network interfaces and their assigned ports:

Interface	Network port
WAN	em0 (00:0c:29:e4:74:ce)
Kali	em1 (00:0c:29:e4:74:d8)
VictimNetwork	em2 (00:0c:29:e4:74:e2)
SecOnion	em3 (00:0c:29:e4:74:ec)
SpanPort	em4 (00:0c:29:e4:74:f6)
Splunk	em5 (00:0c:29:e4:74:00)

Each row has a "Delete" button next to the port dropdown. Below the table is a "Save" button. A note at the bottom states: "Interfaces that are configured as members of a lagg(4) interface will not be shown." and "Wireless interfaces must be created on the Wireless tab before they can be assigned."

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For OPT3 enable the interface as show below.

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL <https://192.168.1.1/interfaces.php?f=opt3>. The page title is "Interfaces / SpanPort (em4)". A success message at the top states "The changes have been applied successfully." The configuration form includes the following fields:

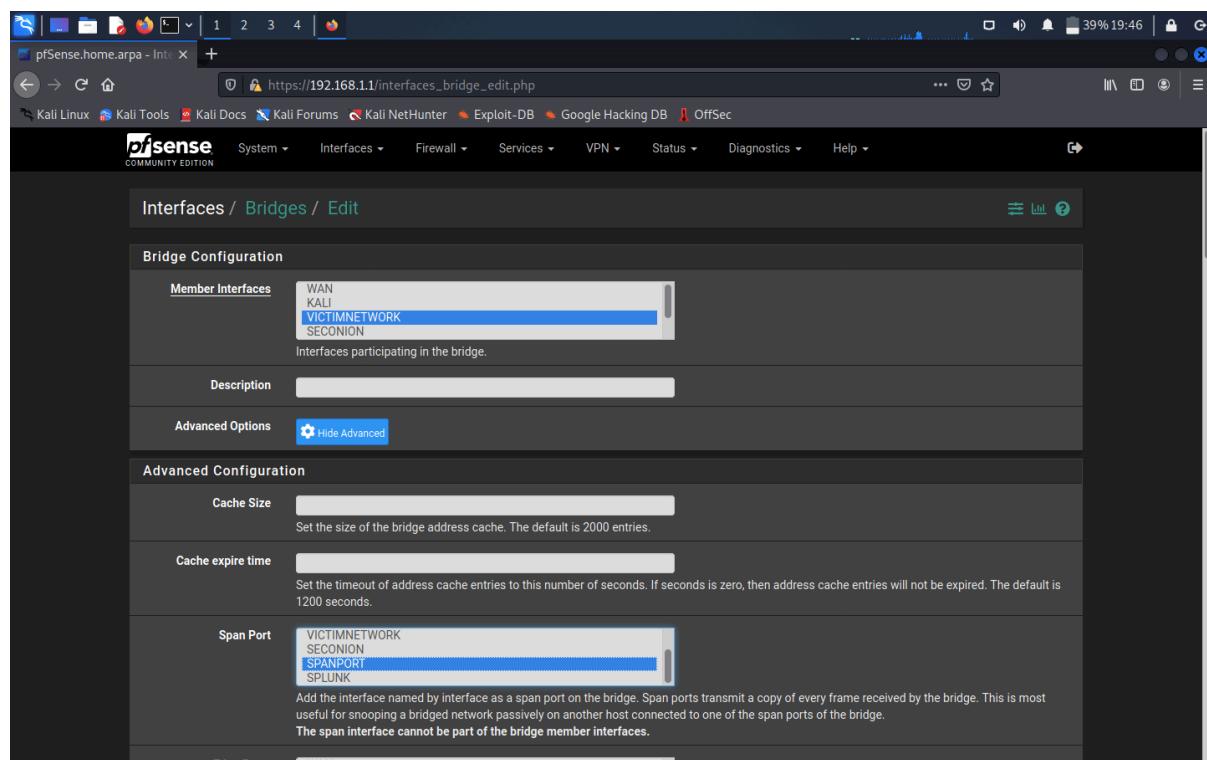
- General Configuration**:
 - Enable**: Enable interface
 - Description**: SpanPort
 - IPv4 Configuration Type**: None
 - IPv6 Configuration Type**: None
 - MAC Address**: XXXXX:XXXX:XXXX:XX
 - MTU**: (dropdown menu)
 - MSS**: (dropdown menu)
 - Speed and Duplex**: Default (no preference, typically autoselect)

Go back to Interfaces Assignment and select Bridges.

Click Add

Select VictimNetwork as the Member interface

Then select Display Advanced under Advanced Configuration for Span Port, select “SPANPORT” and scroll down and click on save.



The screenshot shows a pfSense web interface with a dark theme. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Kali Linux, Kali Tools, Kali Docs, Kali Forums, Kali NetHunter, Exploit-DB, Google Hacking DB, and OffSec. Below the navigation is the pfSense logo and a menu bar with System, Interfaces, Firewall, Services, VPN, Status, Diagnostics, and Help.

The main content area is titled "Interfaces / Bridges". A sub-navigation bar below it includes Interface Assignments, Interface Groups, Wireless, VLANs, QinQs, PPPs, GREs, GIFs, Bridges (which is highlighted in blue), and LAGGs.

A table titled "Bridge Interfaces" displays the following data:

Interface	Members	Description	Actions
BRIDGE0	VICTIMNETWORK		

At the bottom right of the table is a green "Add" button with a plus sign. The footer of the page contains the text "pfSense is developed and maintained by Netgate. © ESF 2004-2021 [View license](#)".

Click Firewall >> Rules

Add a rule by clicking Add button with a downward arrow. Under “edit Firewall Rule” for Protocol select Any. Scroll down and save.

The screenshot shows the pfSense Firewall Rules WAN page. At the top, a message states: "The changes have been applied successfully. The firewall rules are now reloading in the background." Below this, there is a progress bar labeled "Monitor the filter reload progress." The main table displays a single rule entry:

States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
0 / 0 B	IPv4 *	*	*	*	*	*	none			

At the bottom of the table are several action buttons: Add (with a downward arrow), Add, Delete, Save, and Separator. The WAN tab is selected in the navigation bar. The pfSense logo and "COMMUNITY EDITION" are visible at the top left.

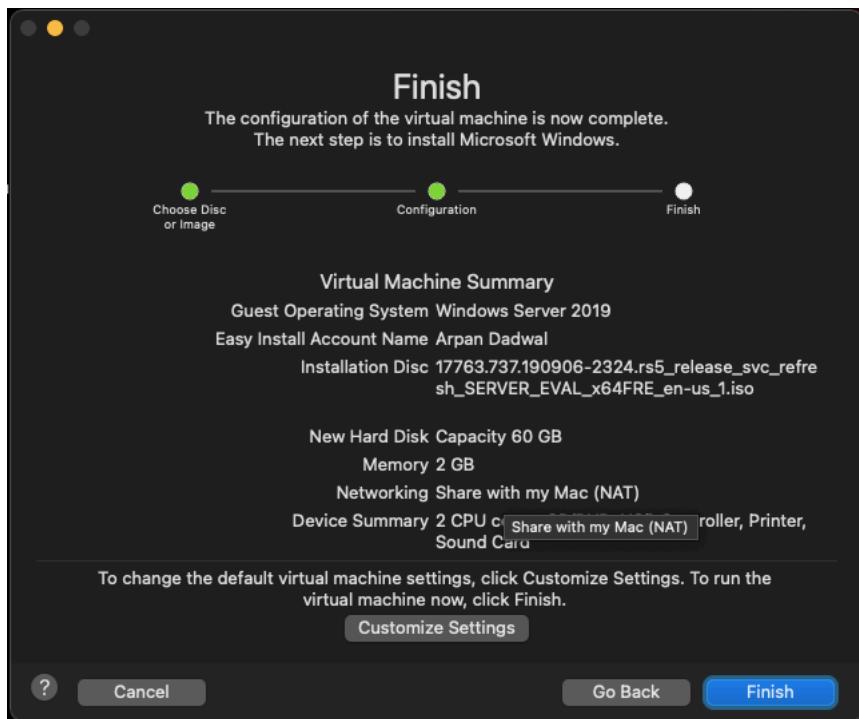
This concludes the necessary firewall configuration for pfSense..

Configuring Windows Server as a Domain Controller

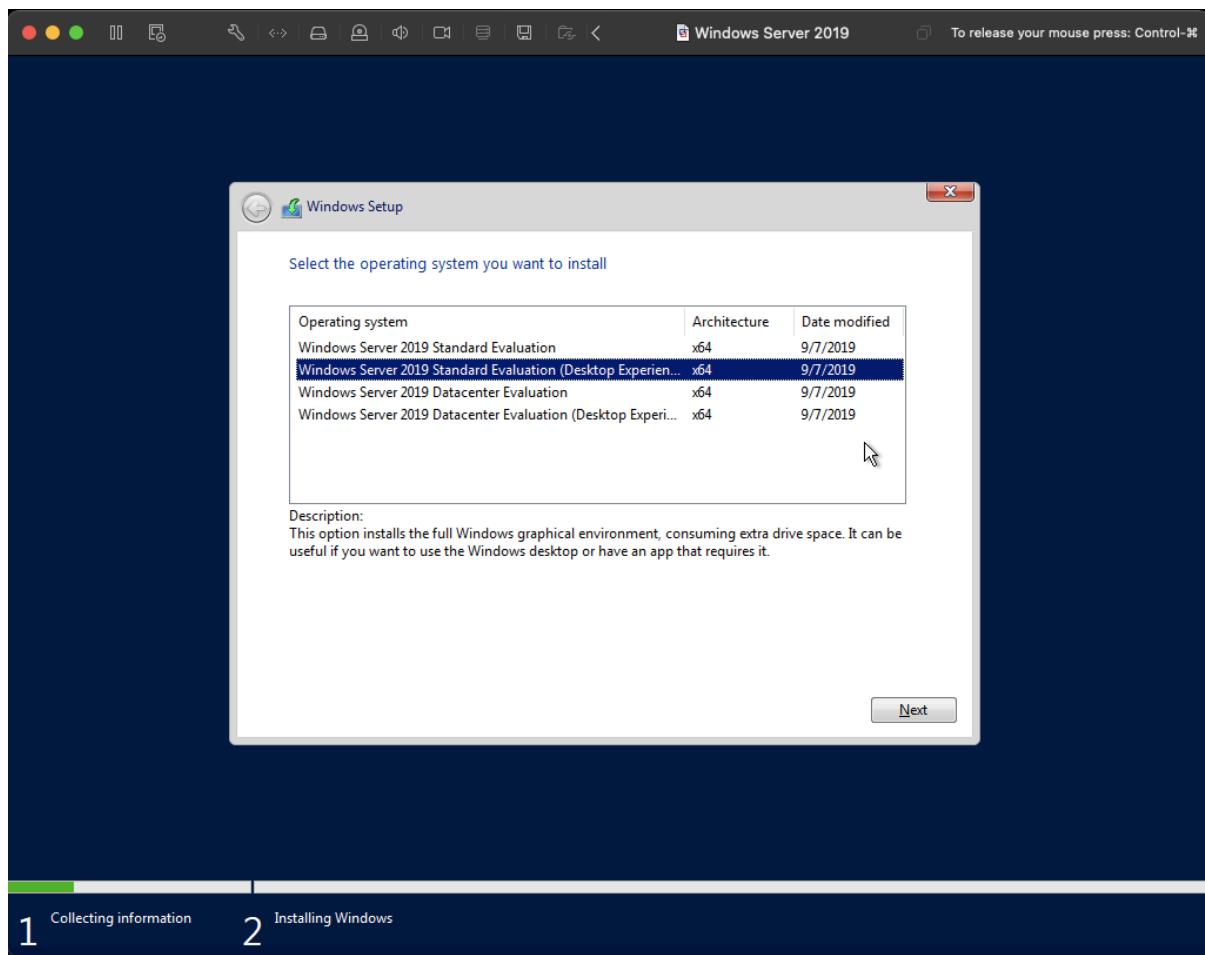
We will be setting up an Active Directory domain with a Windows 2019 server as the Domain Controller and a Windows 10 machine.

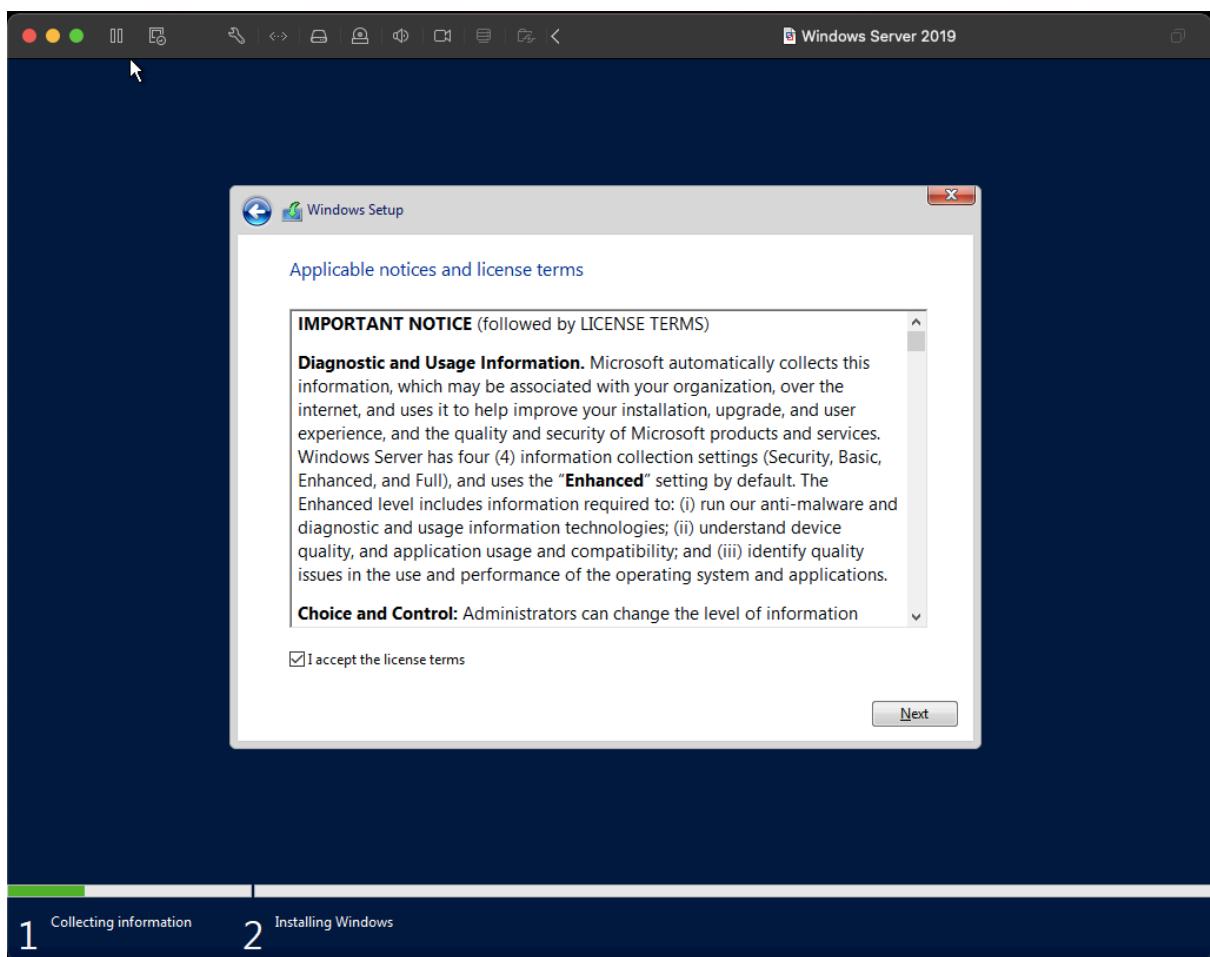
Download Windows 2019 server evaluation copy from <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/evalcenter/evaluate-windows-server-2019> and install the VM with defaults as shown below.

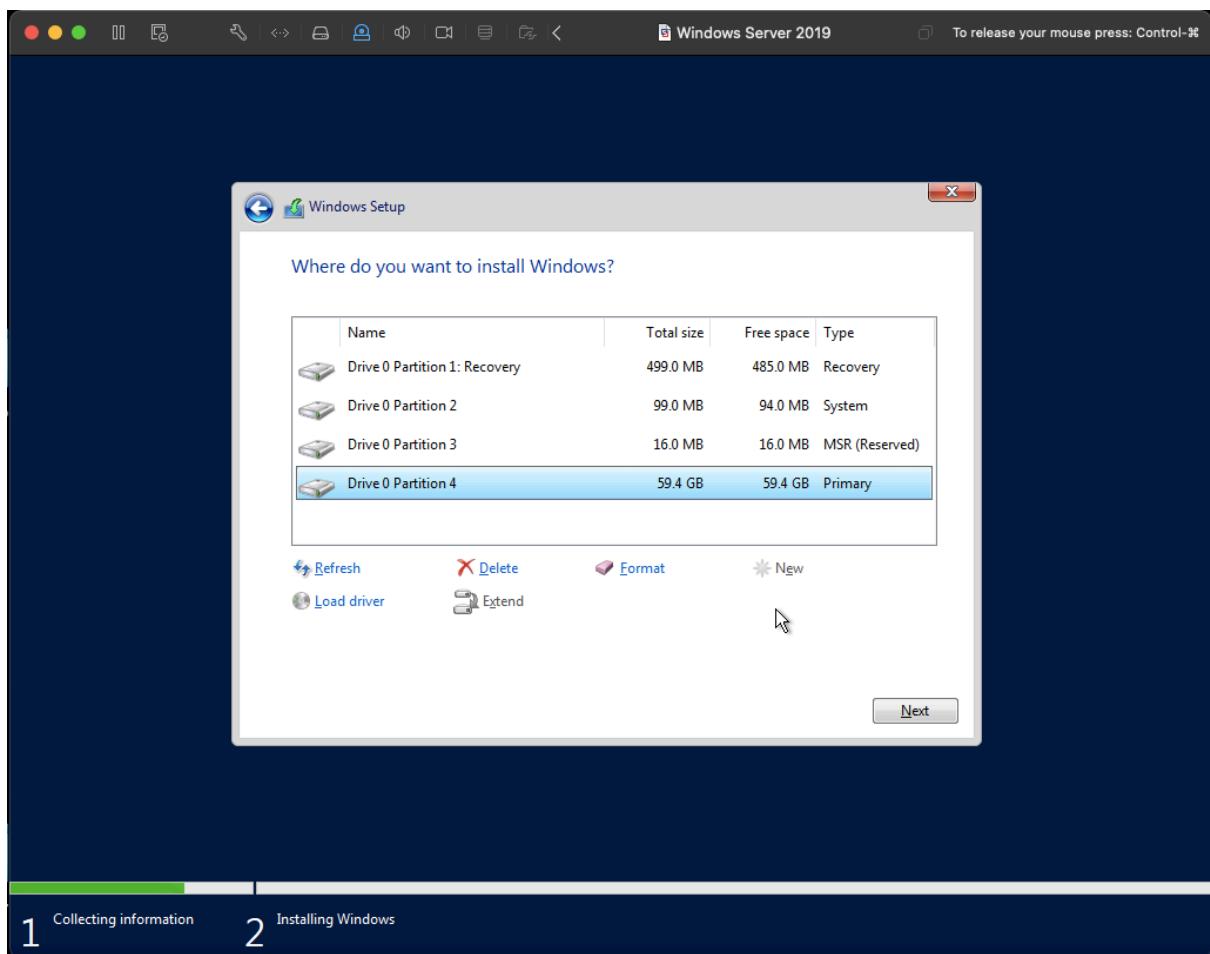




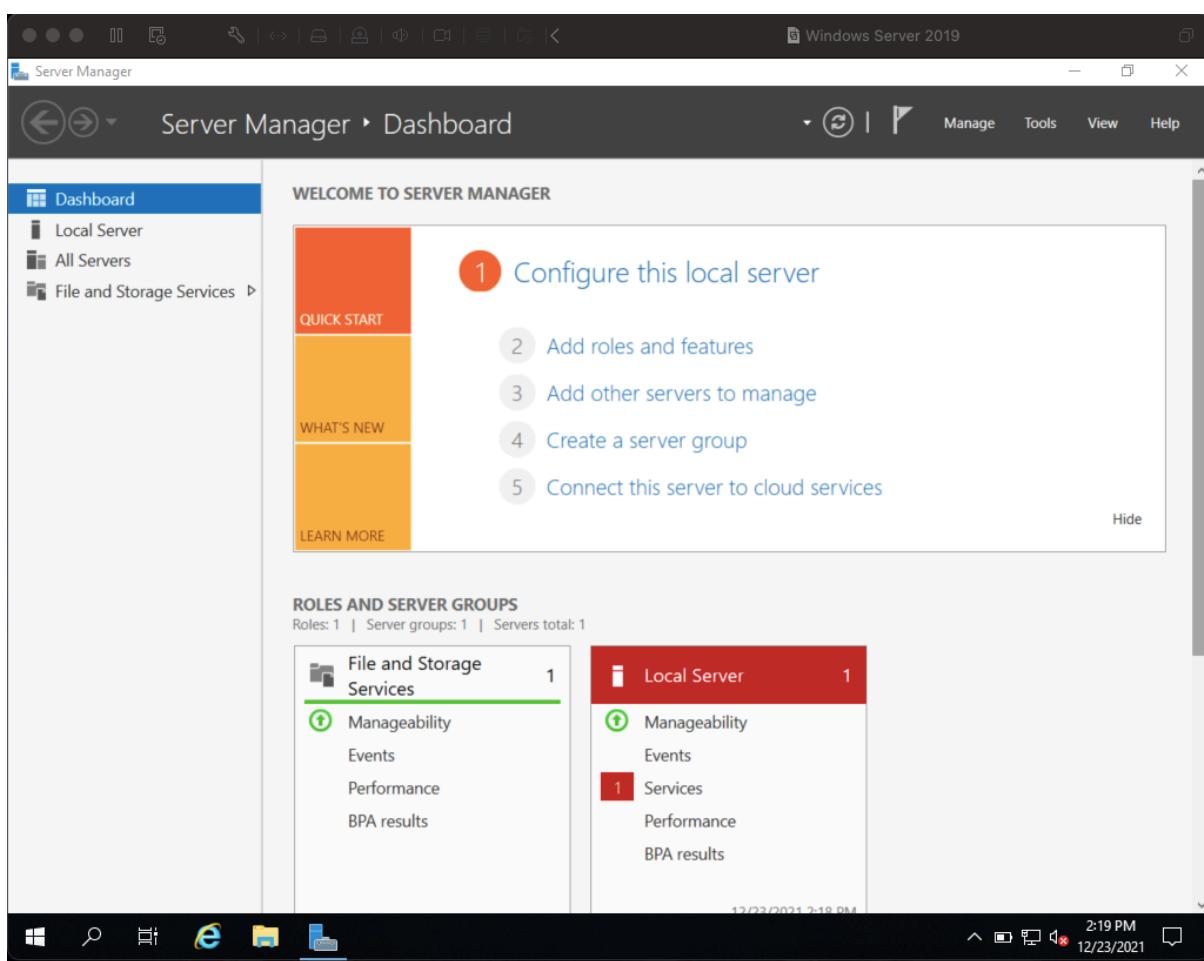
Power on the machine and select the following options –



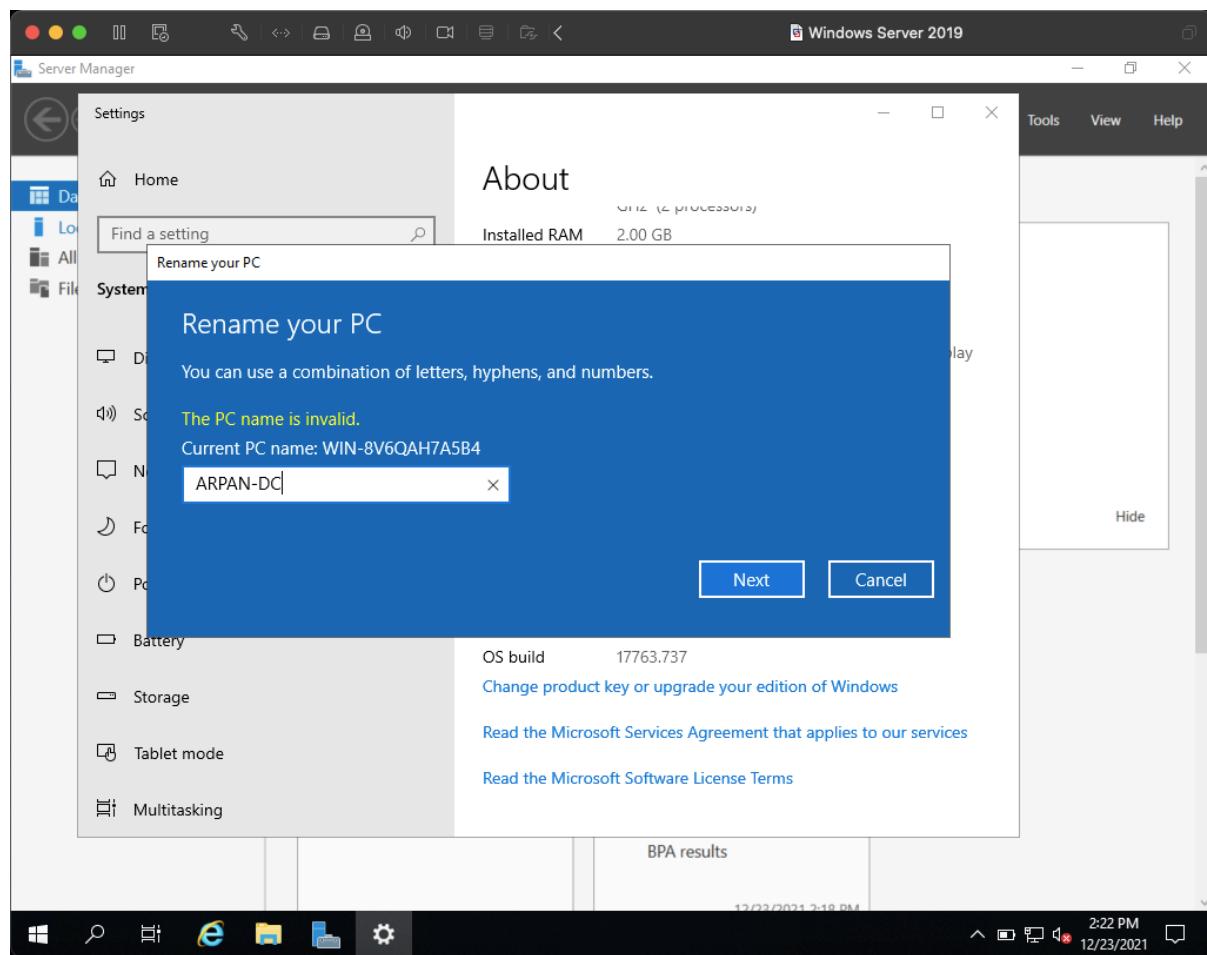




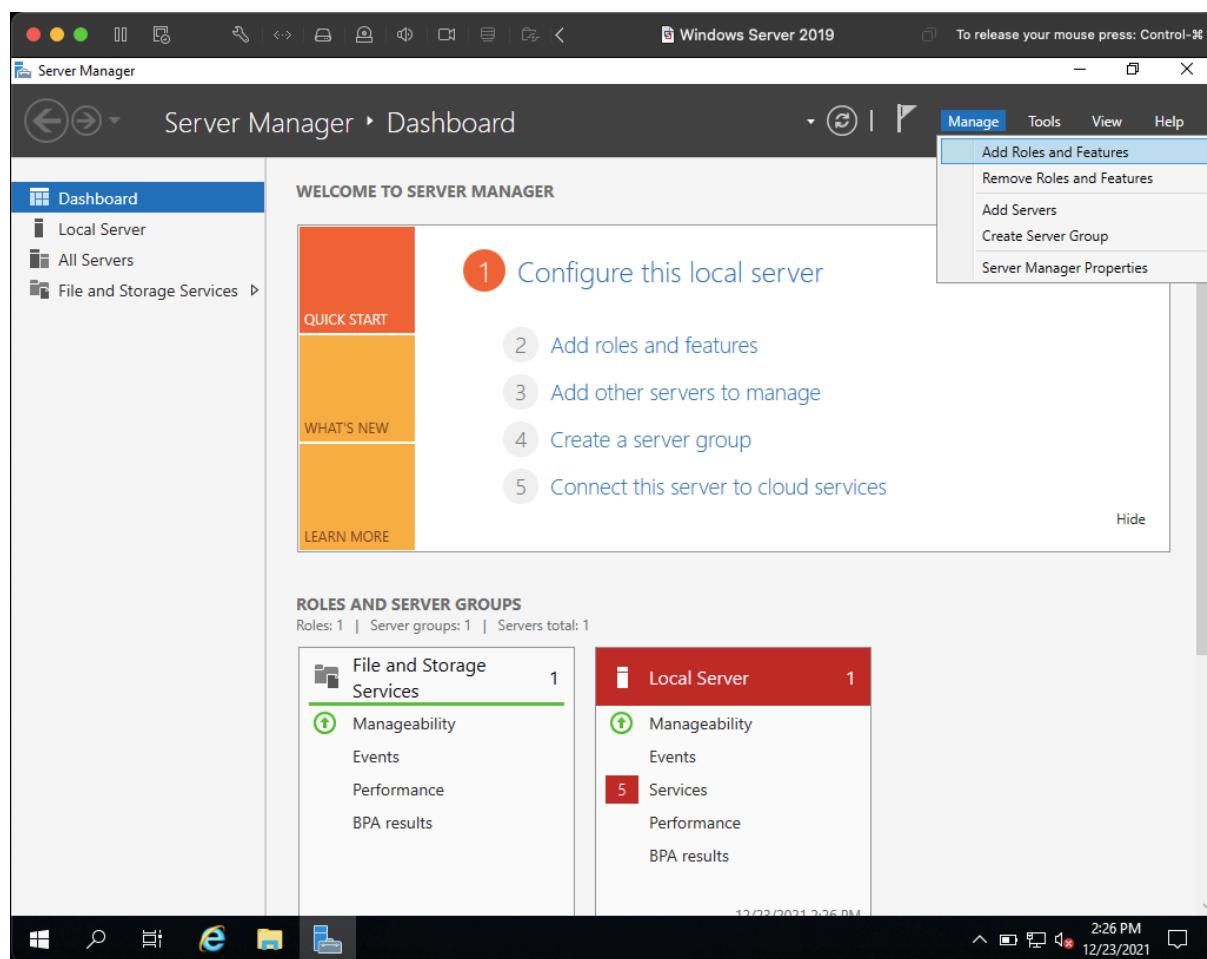
After installation we will end up with this screen-

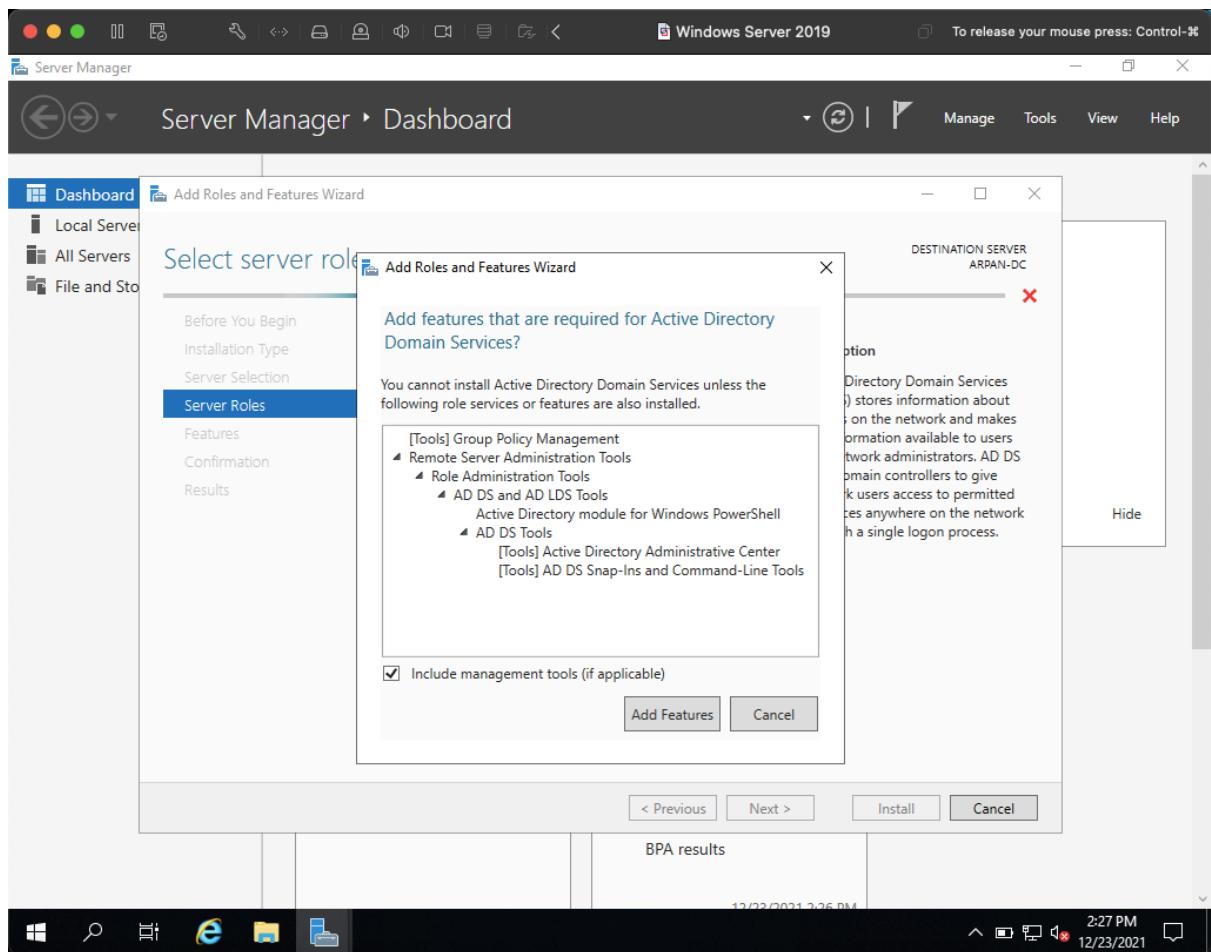


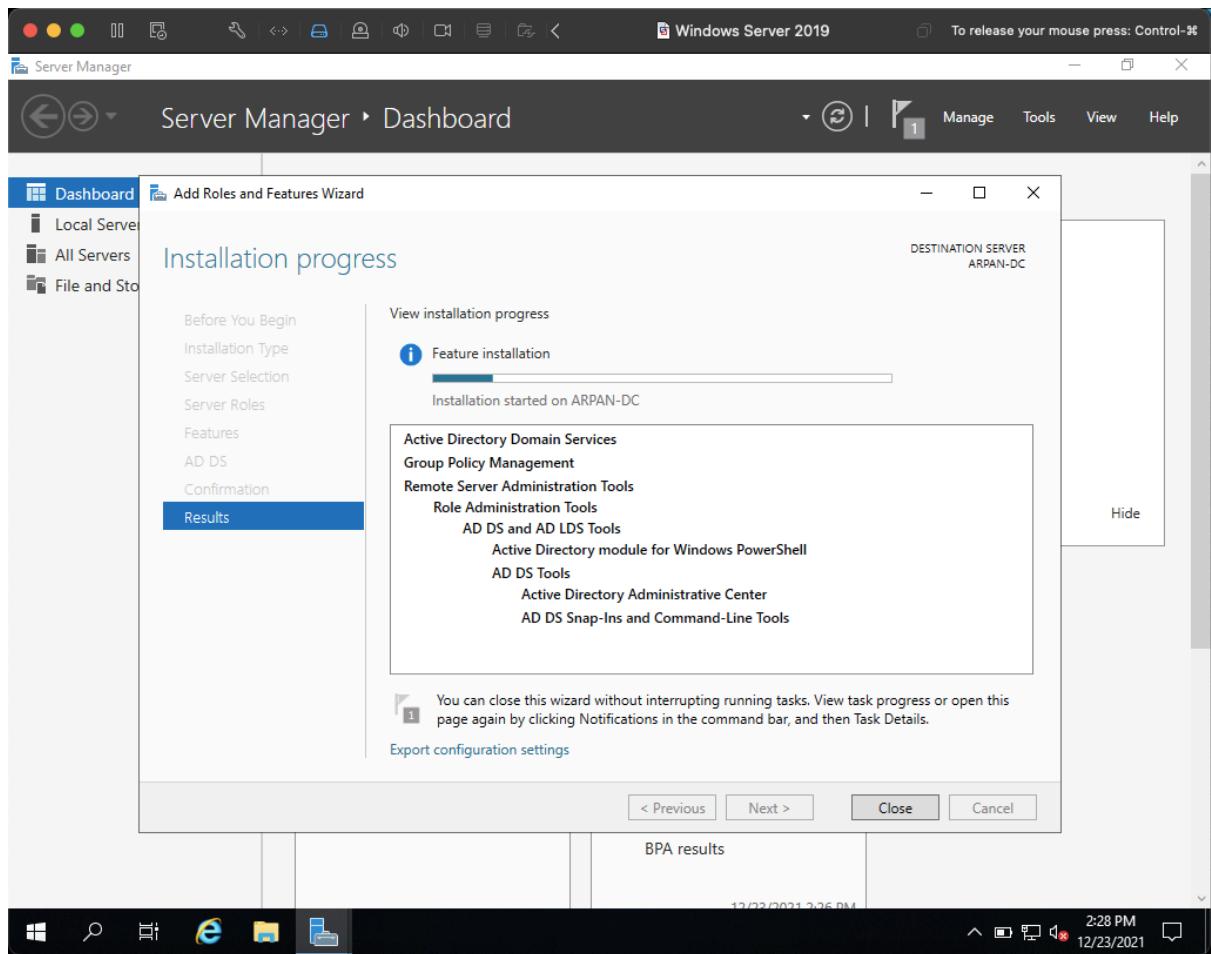
Rename the Domain Controller –
Navigate to settings in search bar.
Search for settings in search bar.
Search for “pc name” and select Rename PC and rename it.
Select Restart Now.



After reboot, on the Server Manager Dashboard, click Manage >> Add Roles and Features
Keep clicking Next till you get to the Server Roles menu
Select Active Directory Domain Services
Select “Add Features”
Click Next till the Confirmation menu and then click Install.







After install click Close

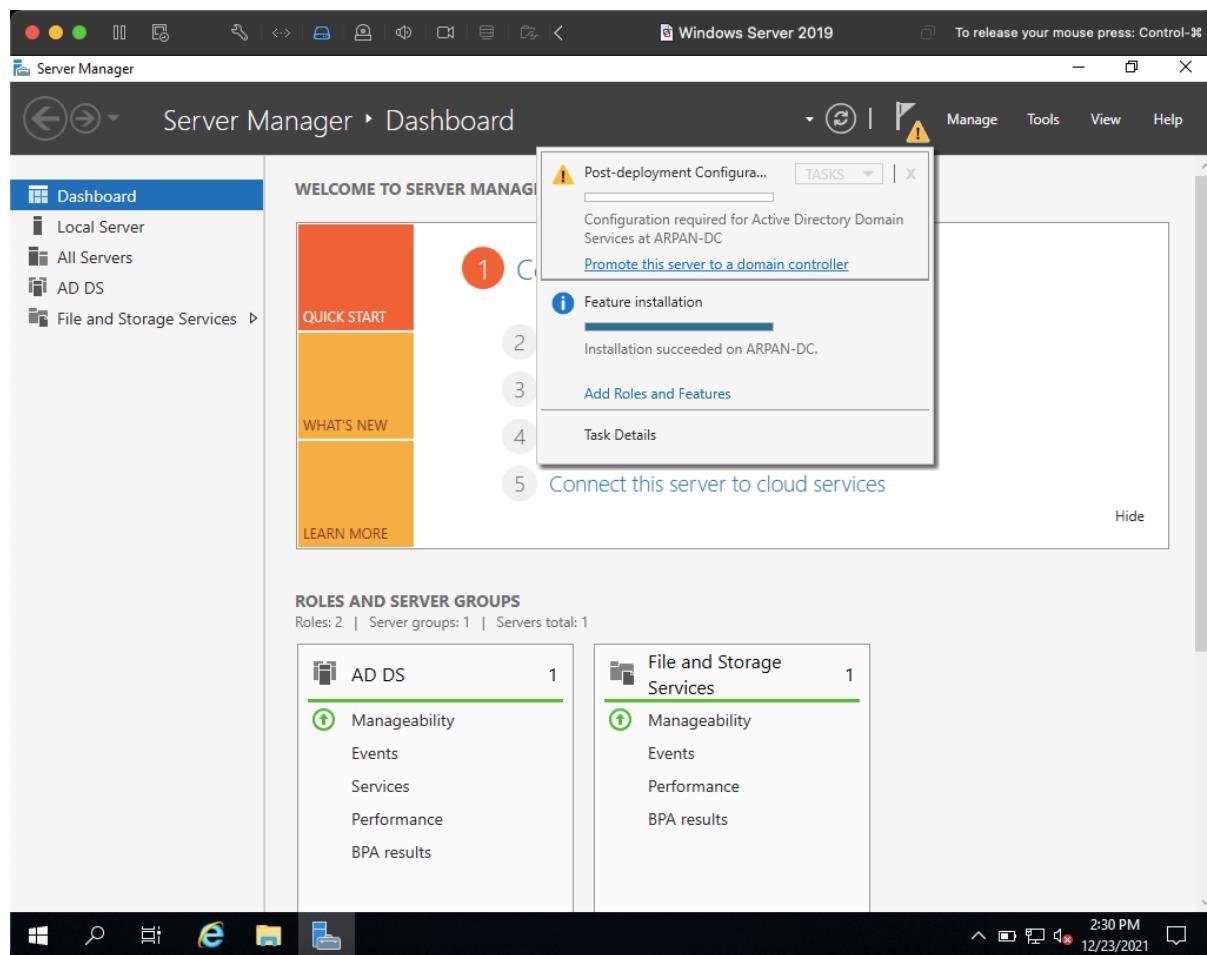
Click on the flag with a yellow caution triangle

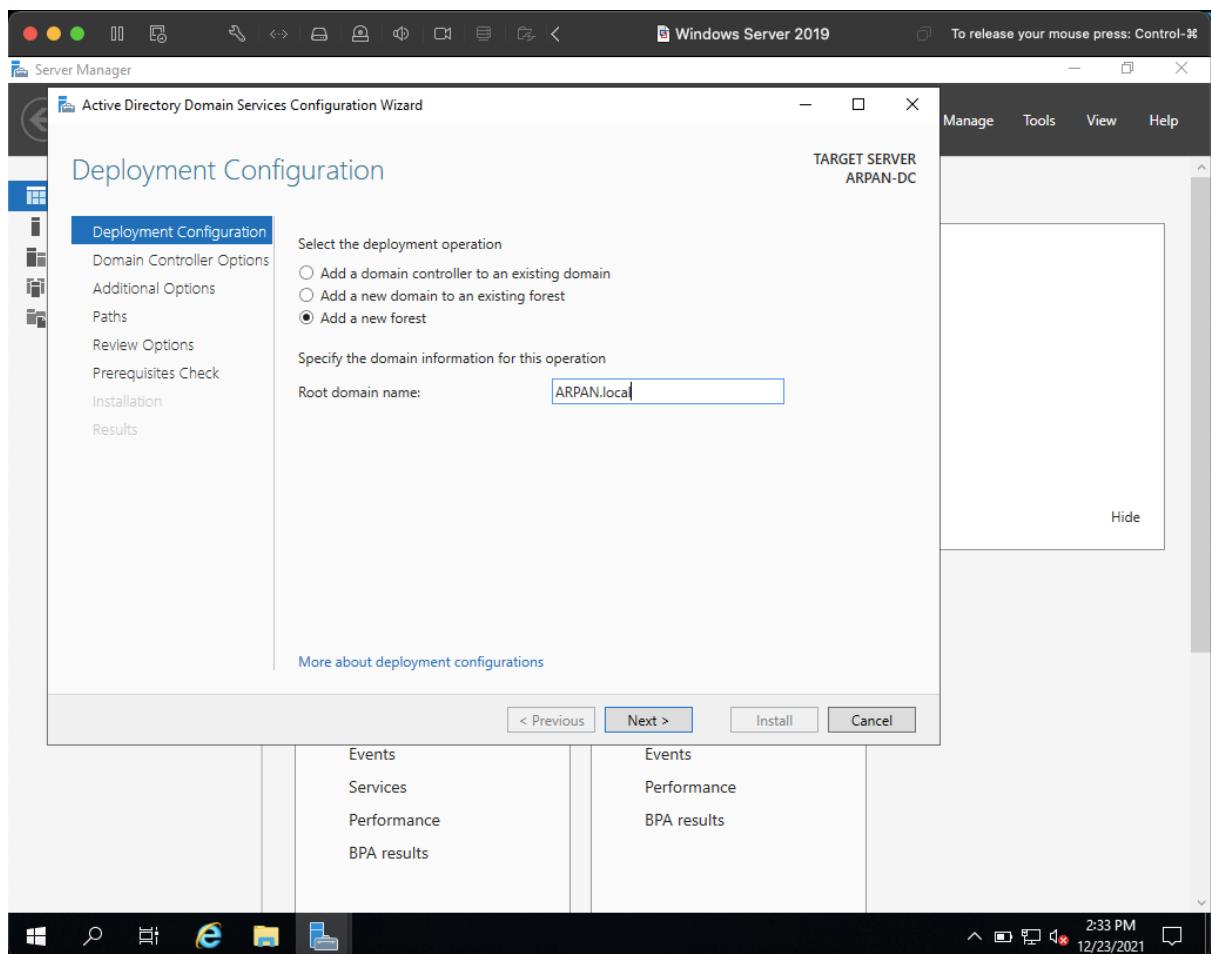
Select “Promote this server to a domain controller”

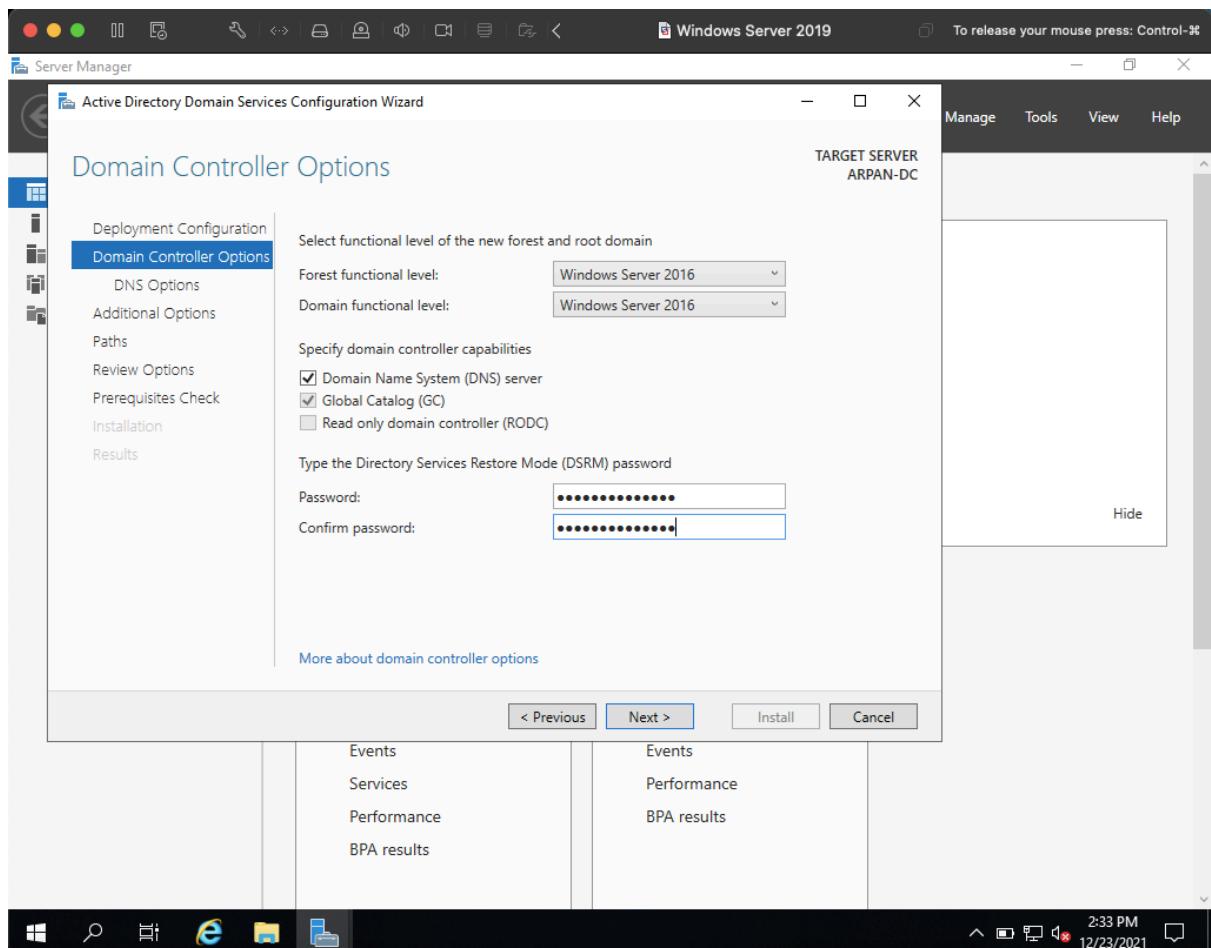
Select Add a new forest

Specify domain name and click Next

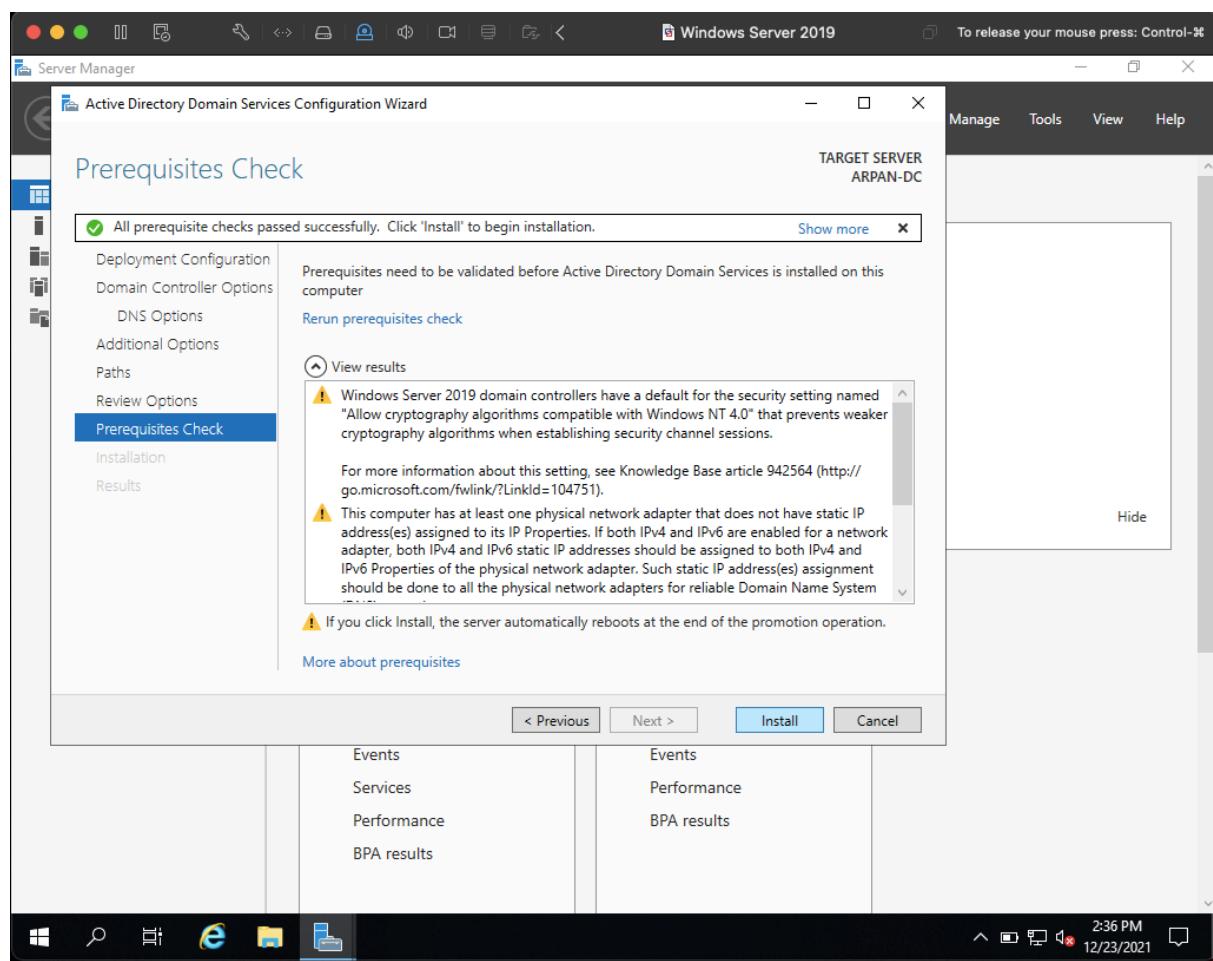
Set a Password







Click Next till the Prerequisites Check menu and click Install.
Wait for reboot.



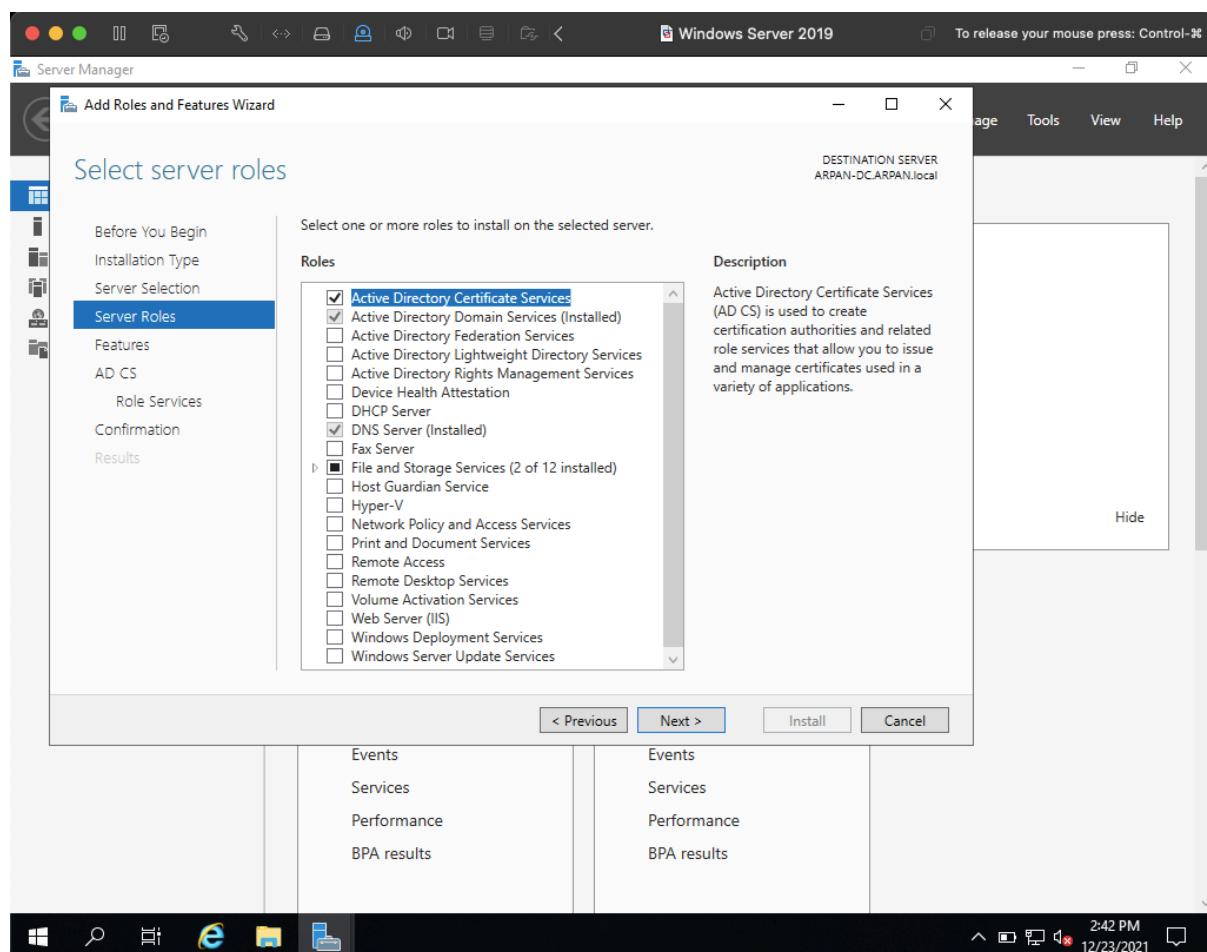
After the reboot, Log back in

Select Manage >> Add roles and features again on the Server Manager.

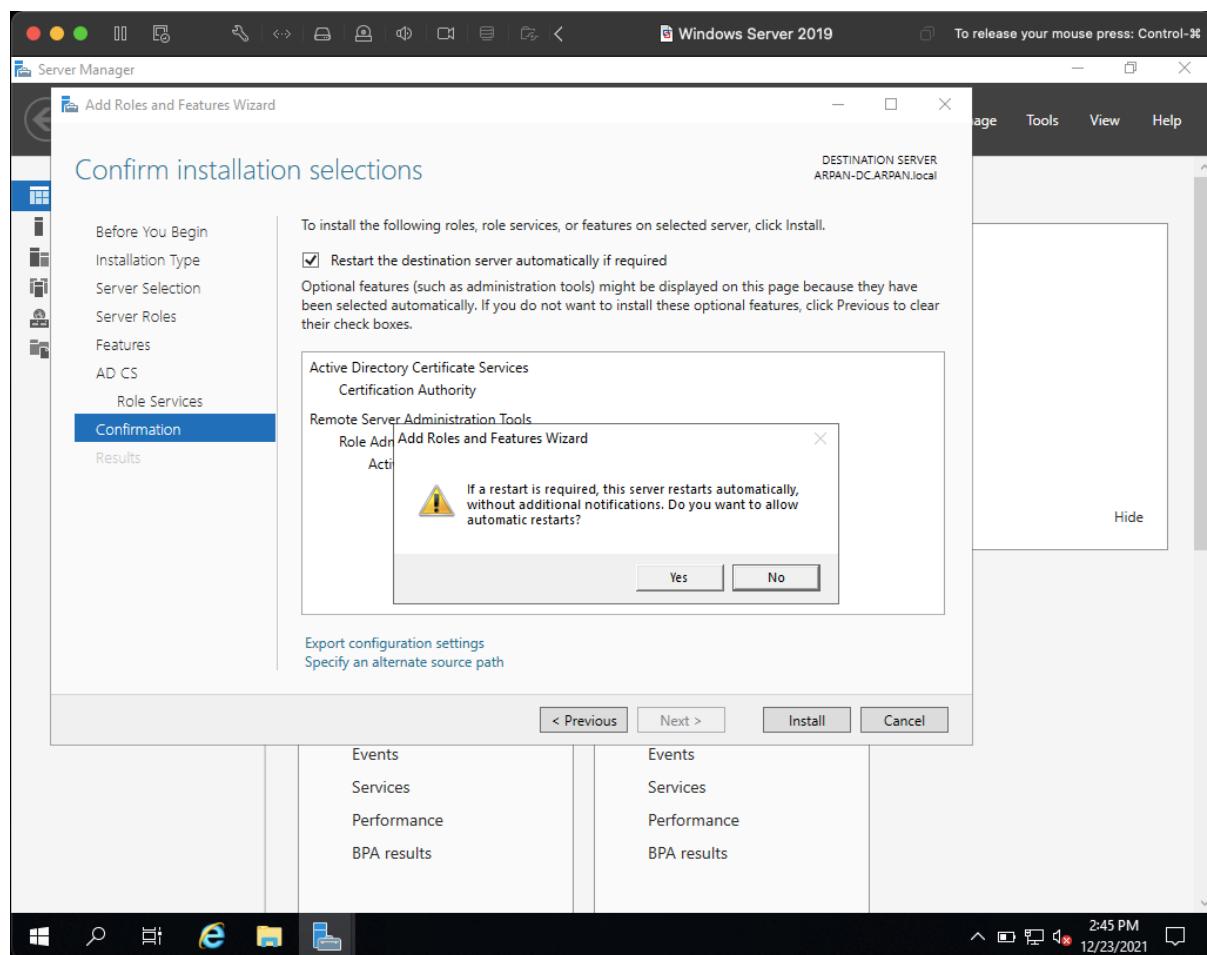
Click Next till you get to the Server Roles

Select Active Directory Certificate Services

Select Add Features

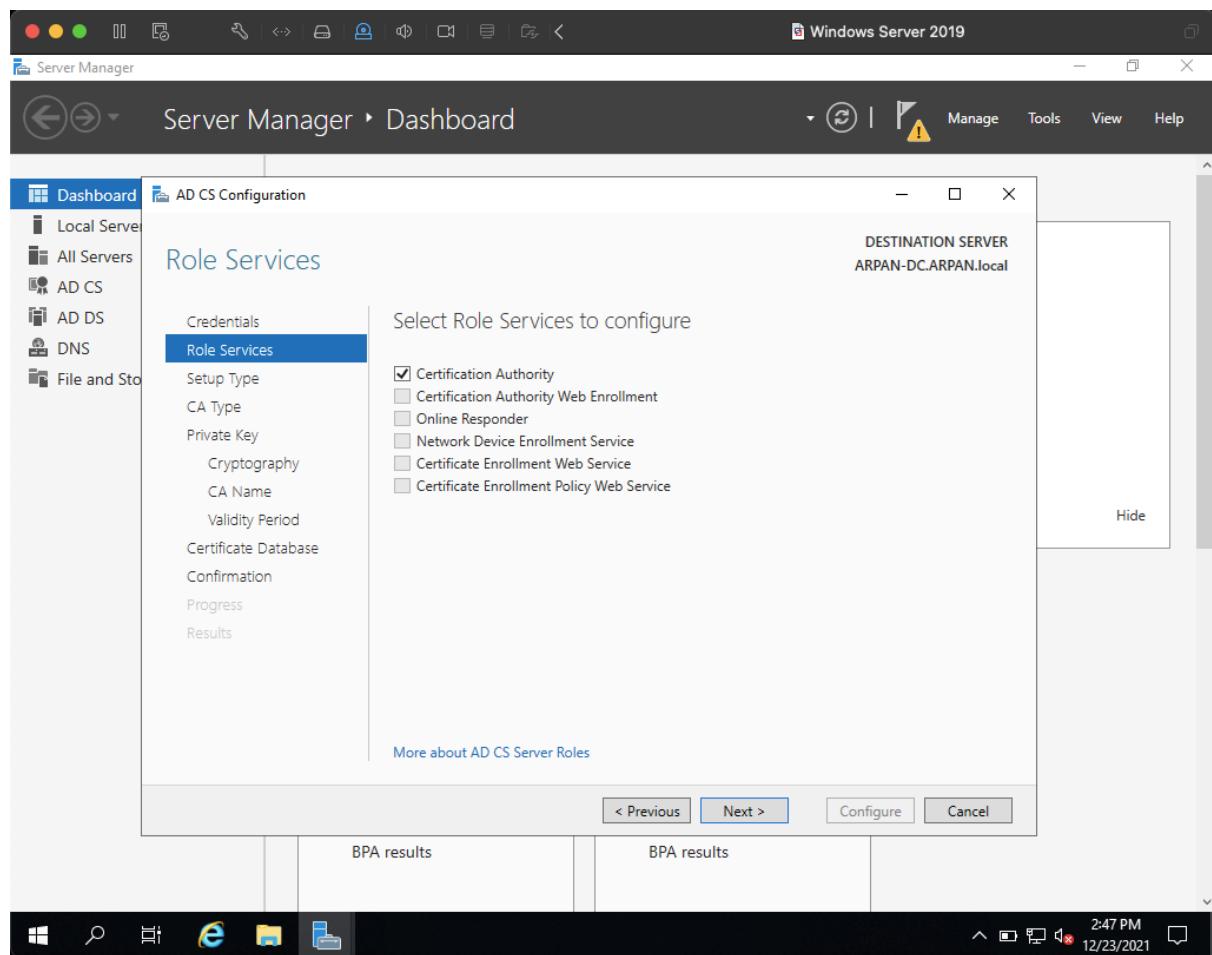


Click Next till the Confirmation menu
After installation click Close

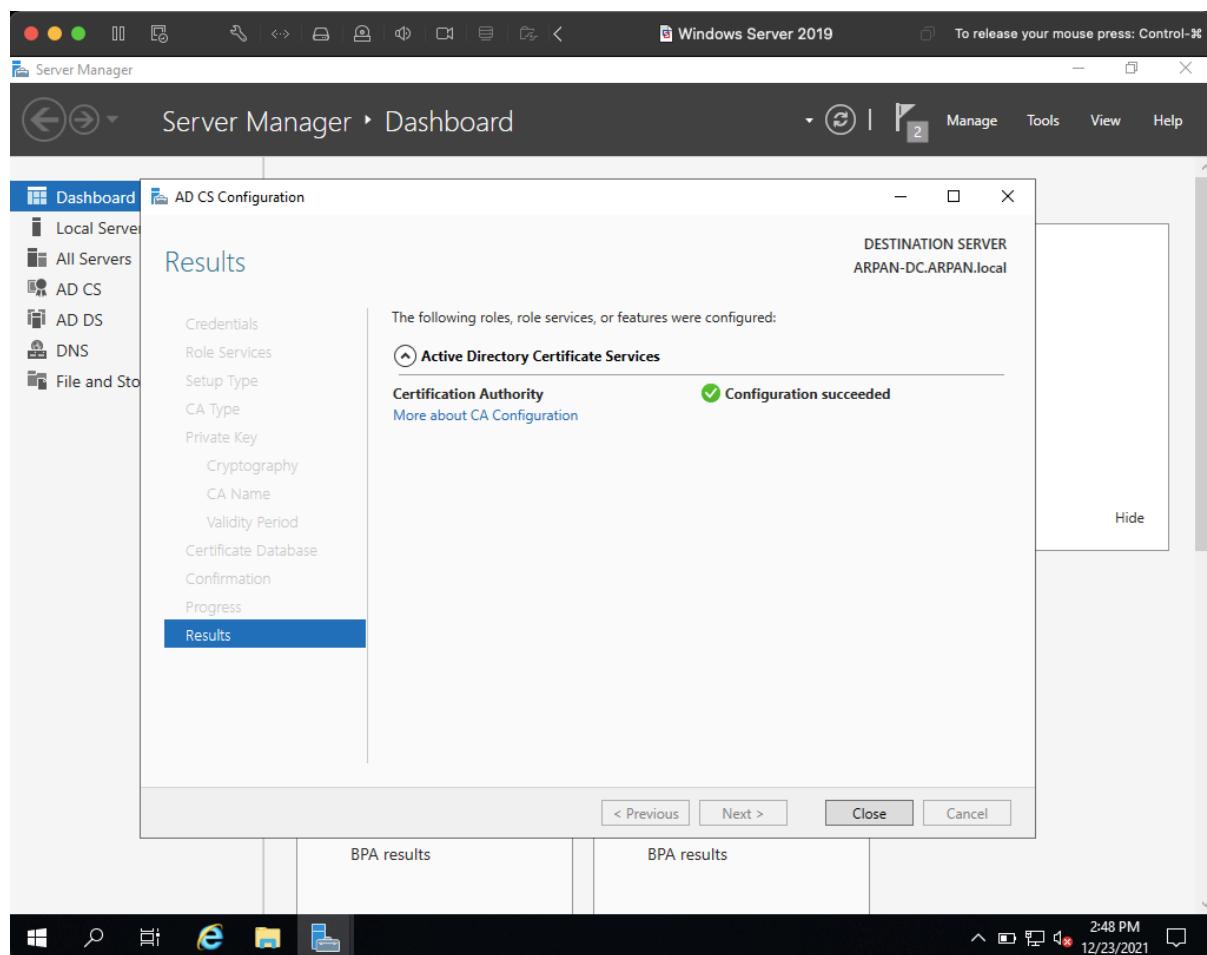


Click the flag with a yellow caution triangle and select “Configure Active Directory Certificate Services on the destination server”

Click next and on Role Services menu, check Certification Authority



Click Next and configure



Manually restart the server in order for the settings to take effect

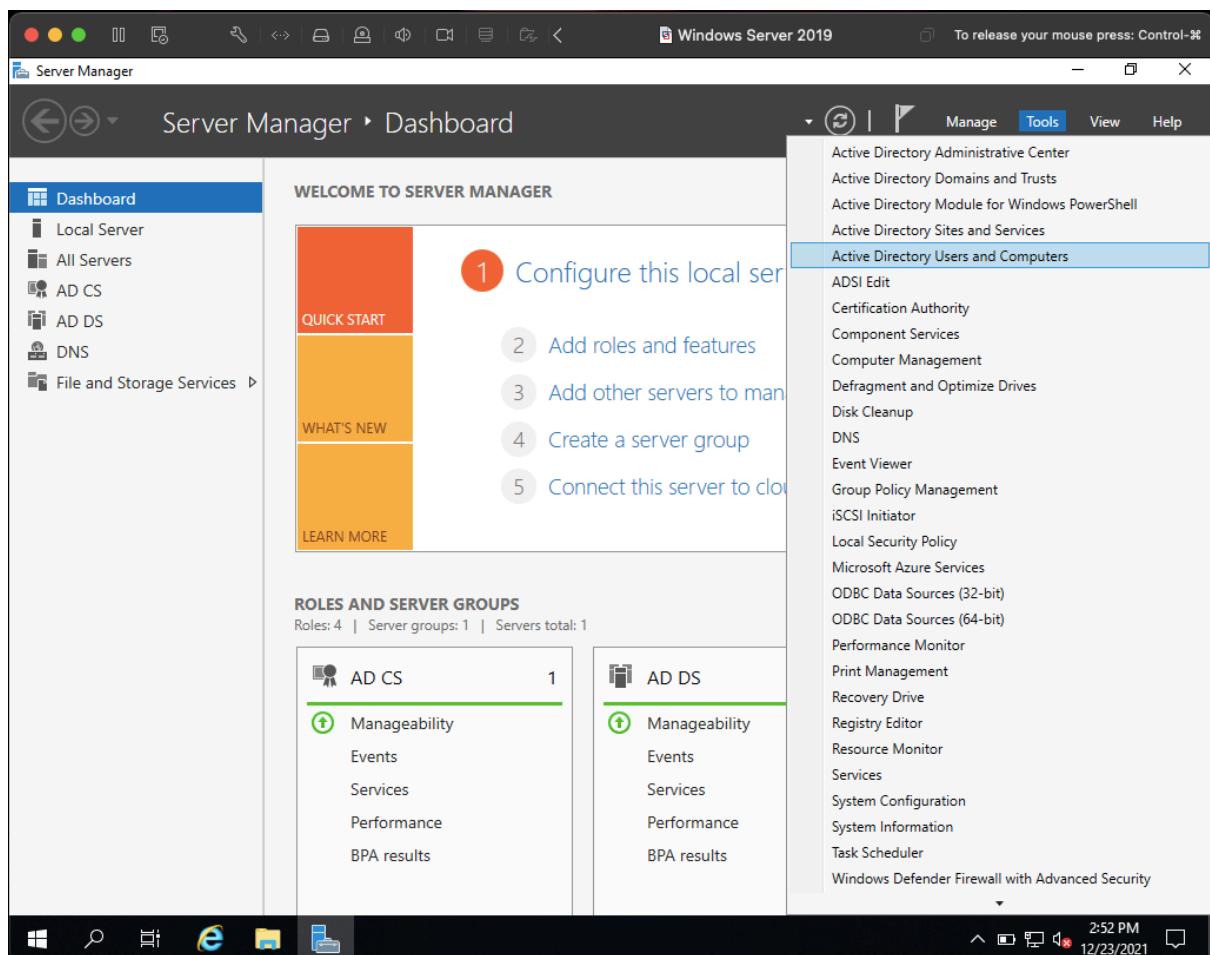
Now we will add users

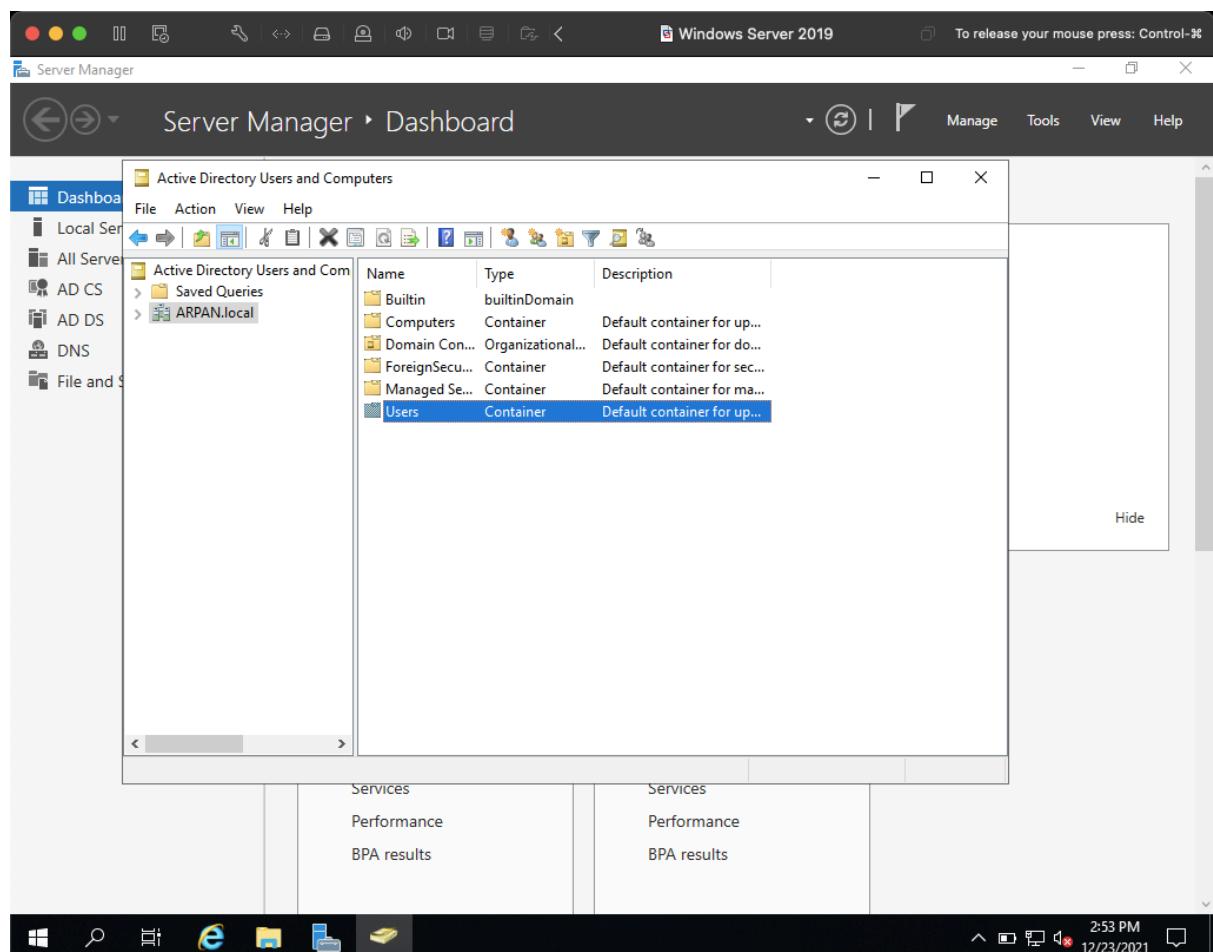
Back at the Server Manager select Tools > Active Directory Users and Computers

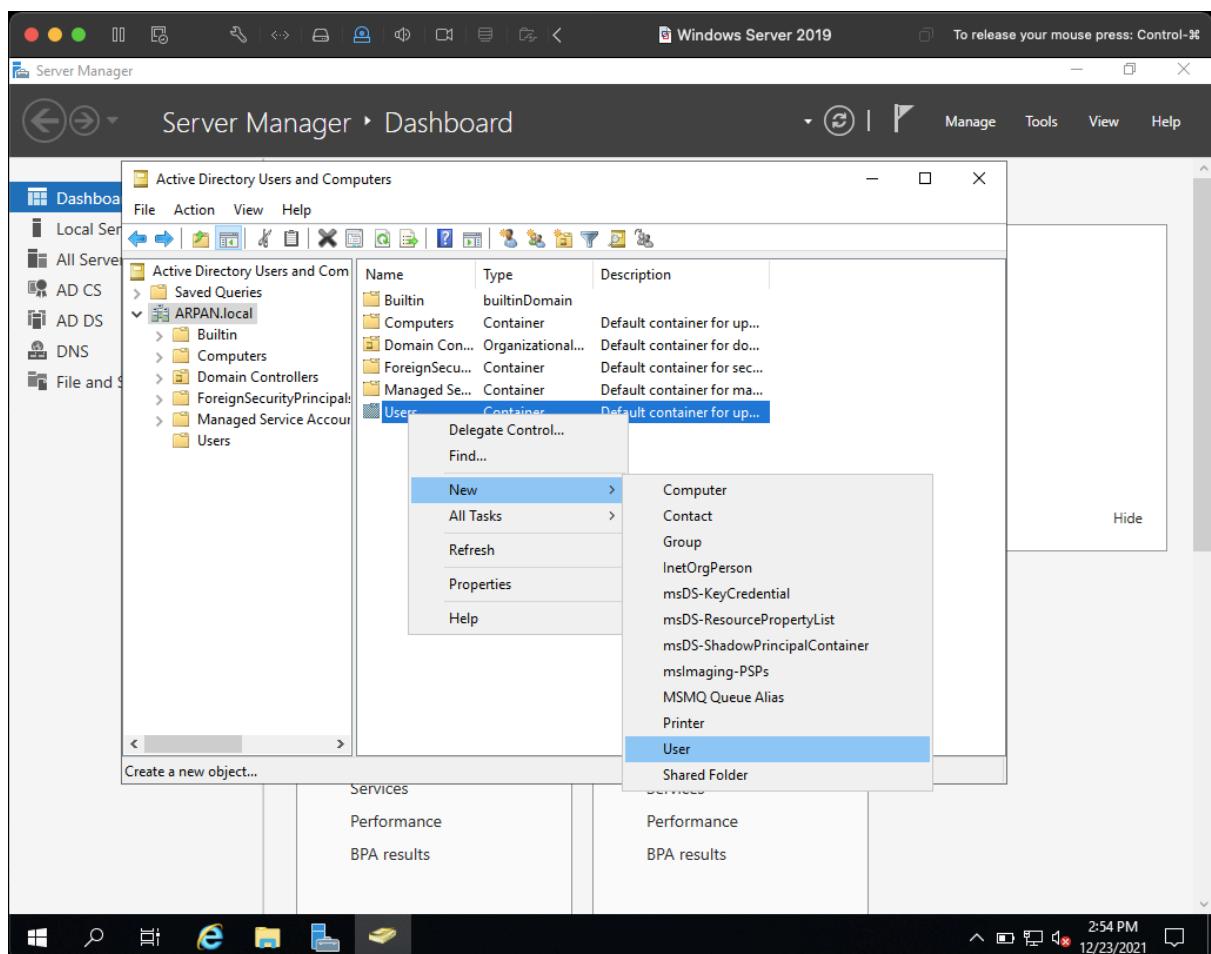
Select your Domain Name > Users, right click and select New > User.

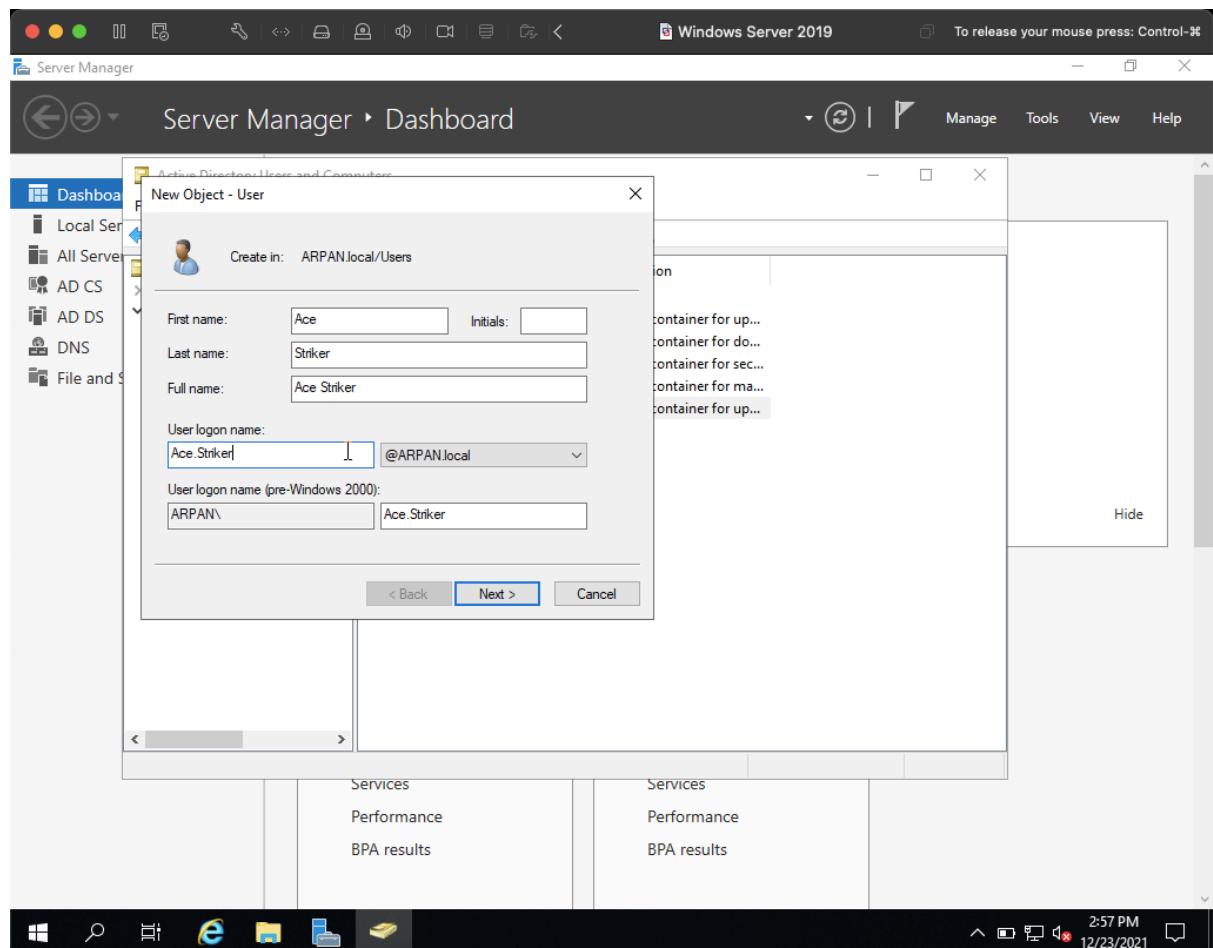
Enter a suitable logon name for the user

Set a password and select Finish.

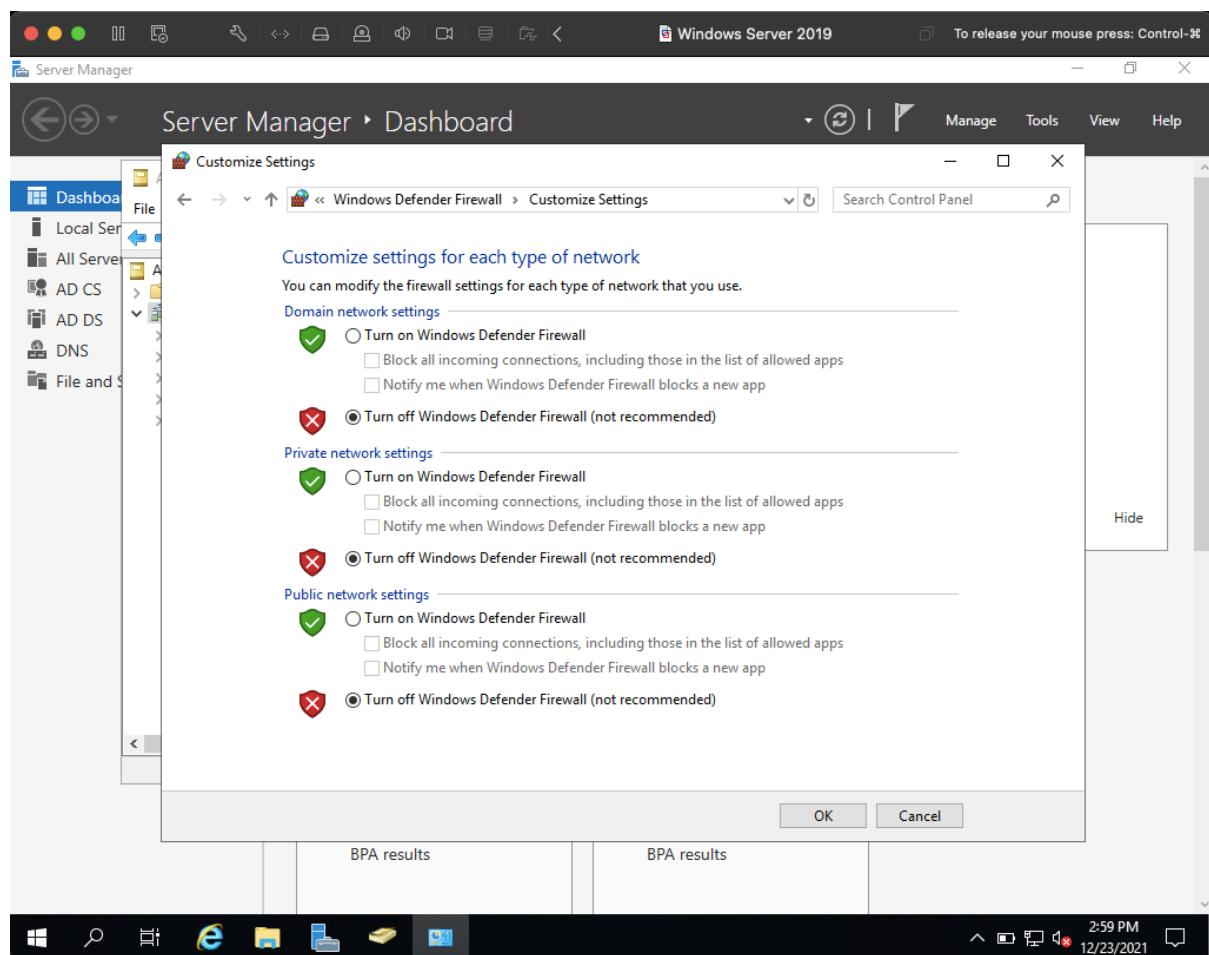




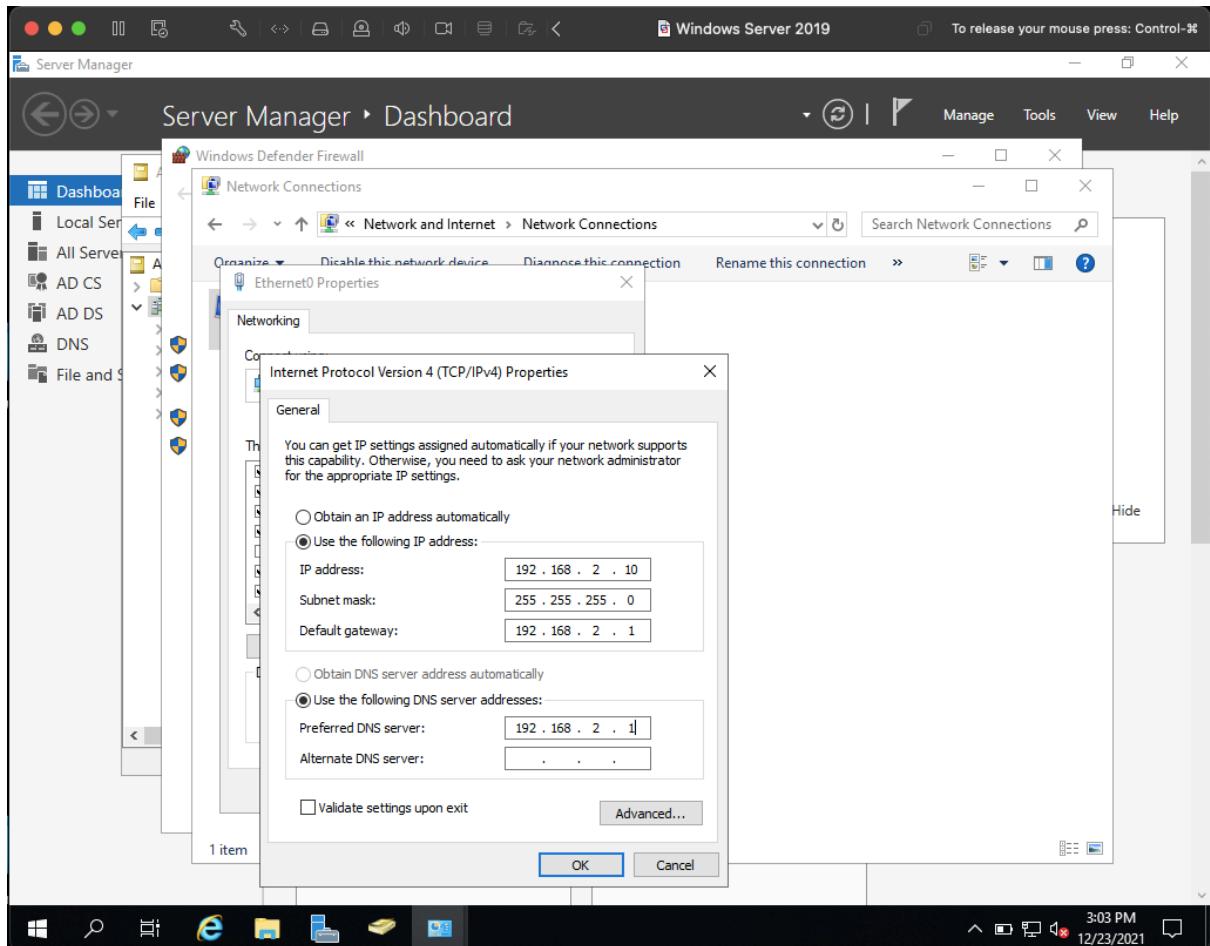




Search for Windows Defender Firewall > Turn Windows Defender Firewall on or off.
Turn off the firewall for all networks.



Now use pfSense as default gateway for the Domain Controller
Navigate to Control Panel > Network and Internet > Network Connections and configure as shown below.



This marks the end of Domain Controller configuration.

Configuring Windows 10 Desktop and Adding a User to the AD Domain

We will be adding a Windows 10 desktop to the Domain and complete the active directory lab.

Download Windows 10 iso from the link

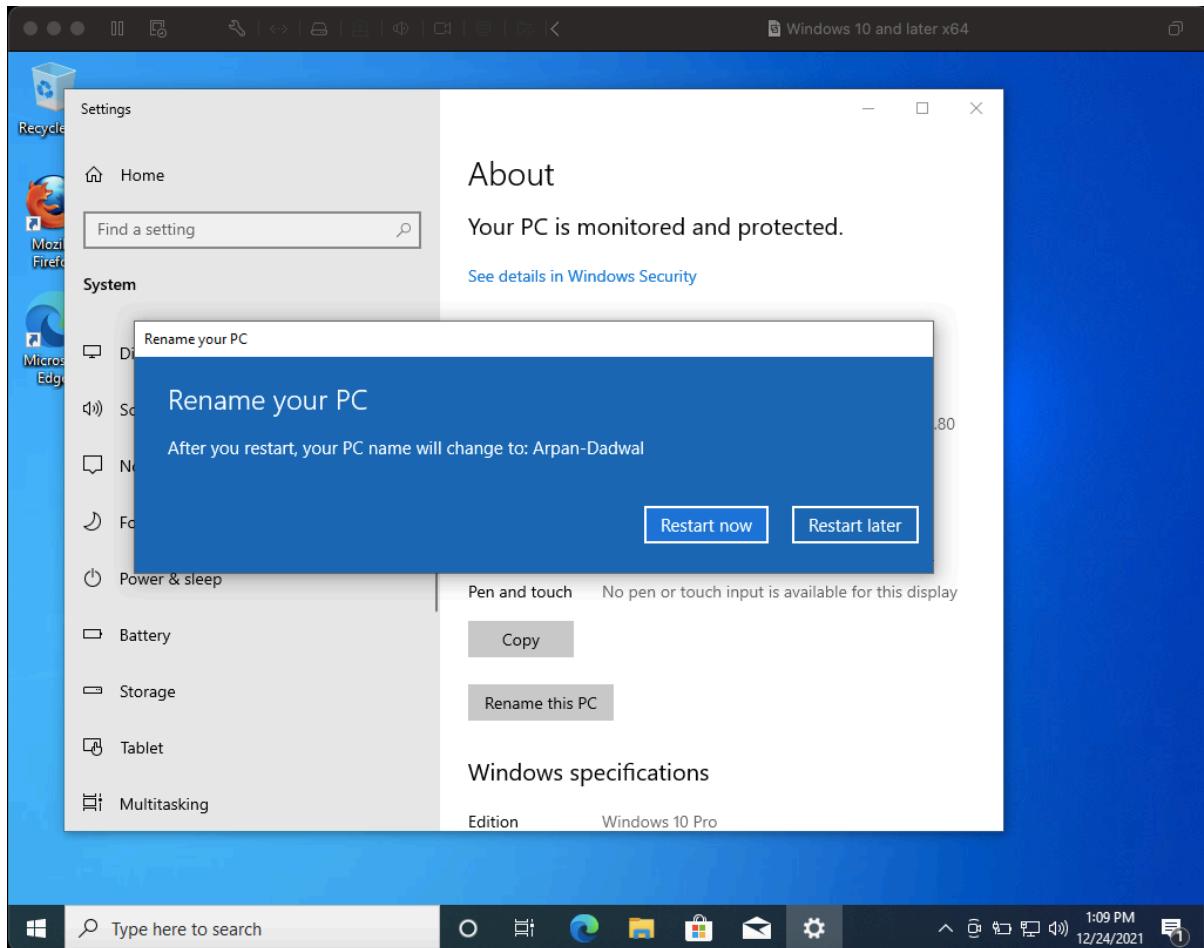
<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/evalcenter/evaluate-windows-10-enterprise>

Install the VM as usual with defaults and follow the steps as shown –

Uncheck all privacy settings and select Accept.

Search “pc name” and change the PC Name according to the designated user.

Restart the PC.



Joining the PC to the Domain –

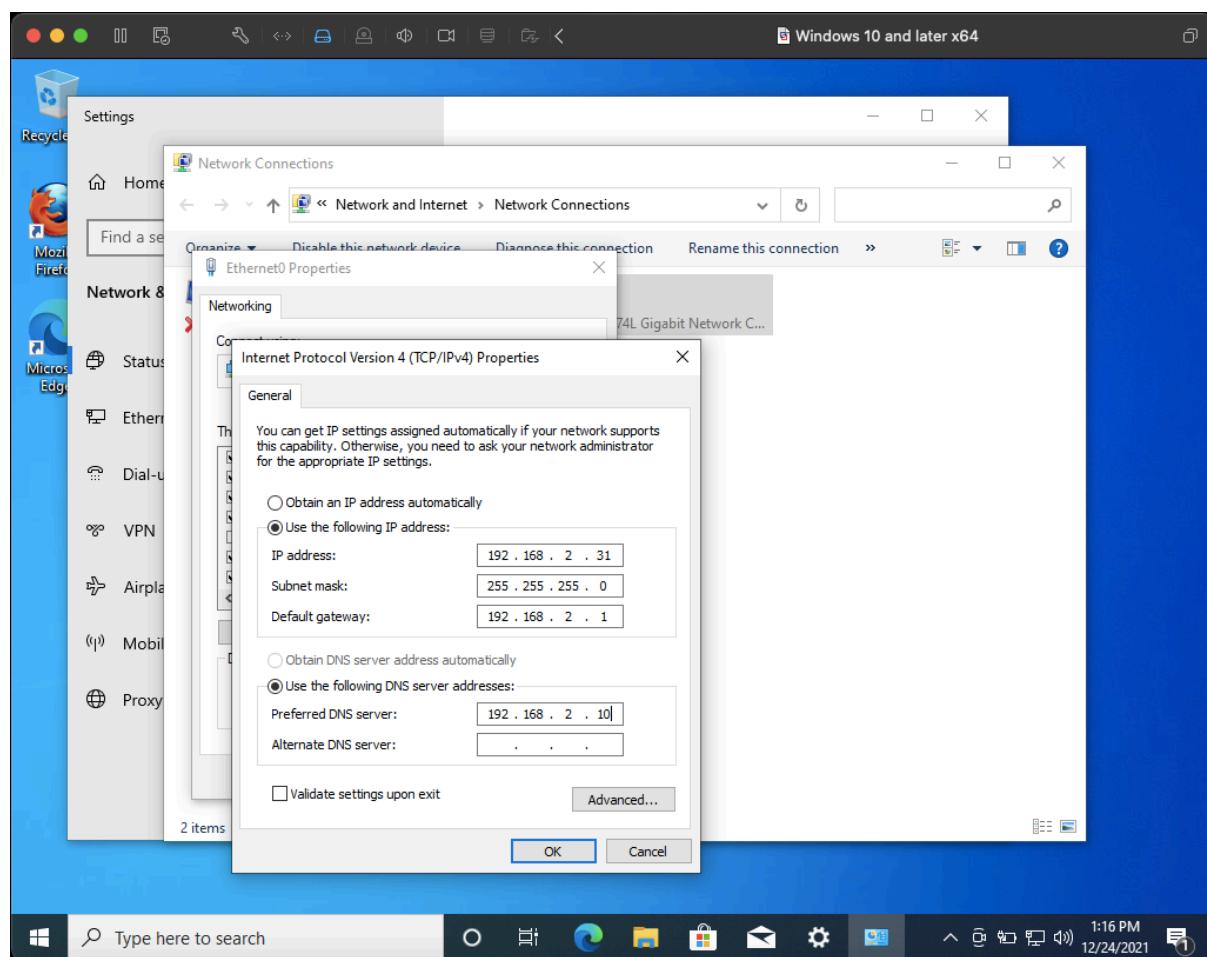
Navigate to Network Adapter settings

Right-click on Ethernet0 and select properties

Select IPV4

Add IP address (192.168.2.21) and use 192.168.2.1 as the default gateway

Use 192.168.2.10 (VictimNetwork) as the DNS Server



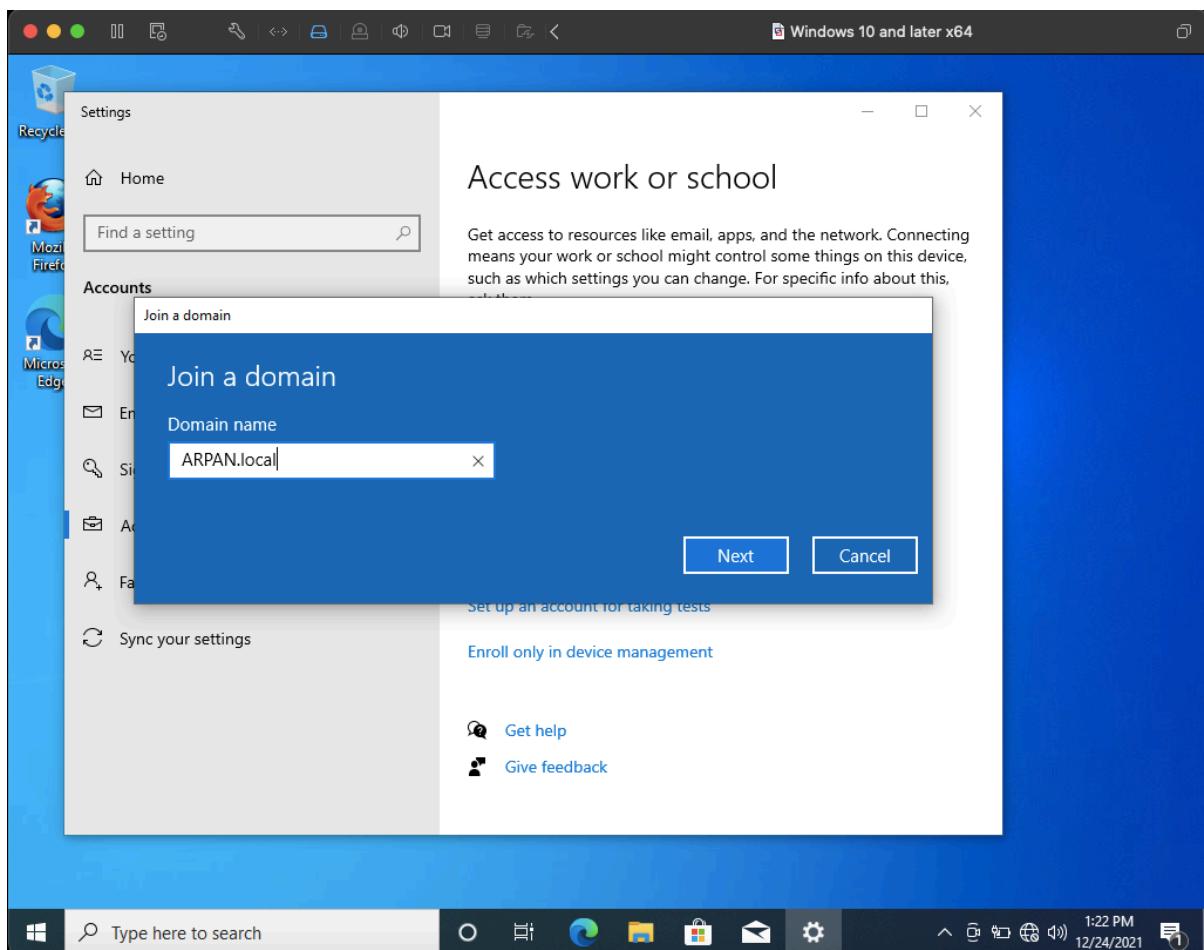
Head over to pfsense

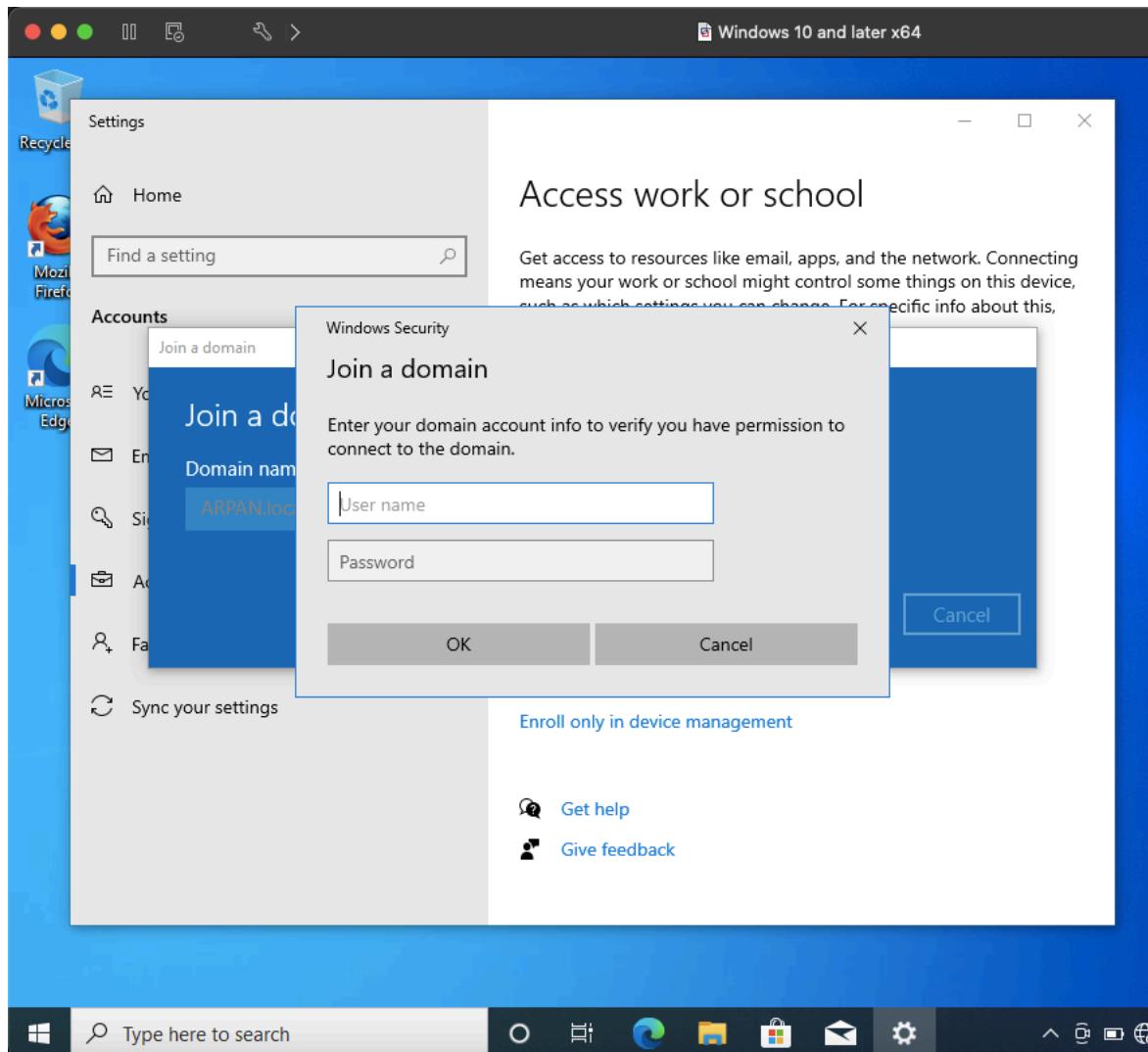
At Services > DHCP Server > VICTIMNETWORK > DMS Server – type the IP of your domain controller (192.168.2.10)

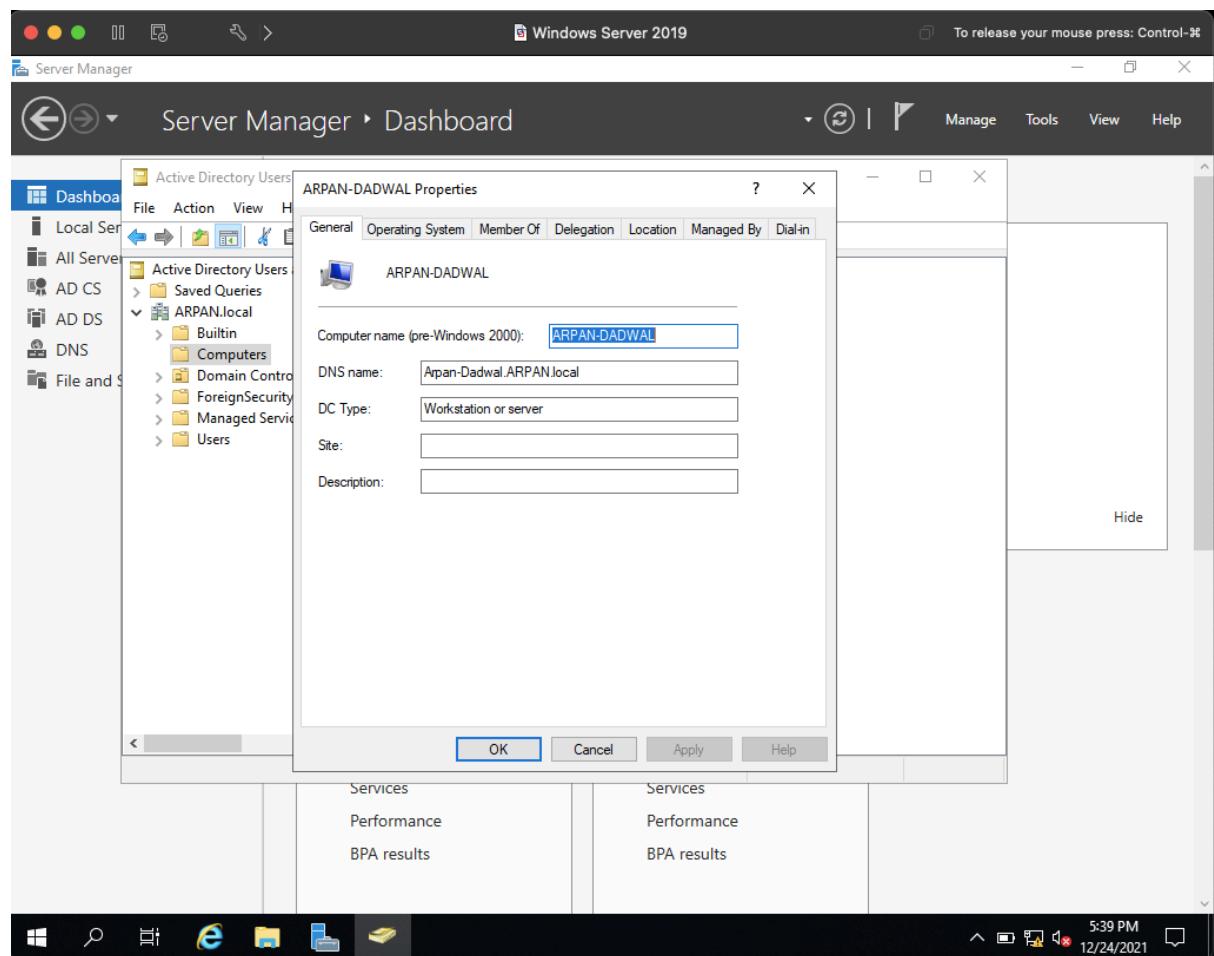
Scroll down to Other Options > Domain Name – type your domain name.local

Search “domain” and select Access work or school
Select Connect > join this to local Active Directory Domain
Enter you domain name.local

Enter Username: Administrator and password
Of your DC, select skip and Restart





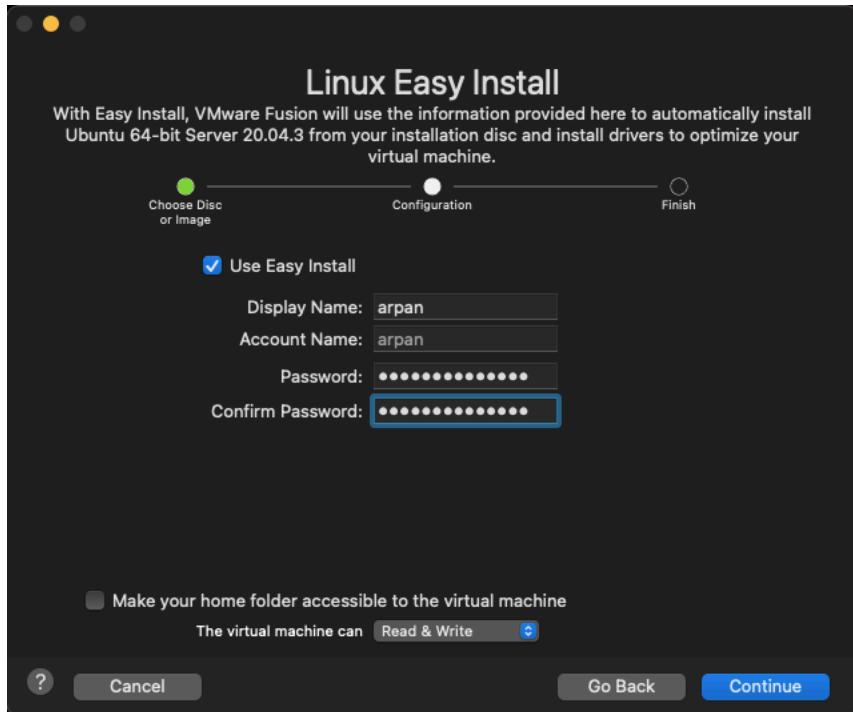


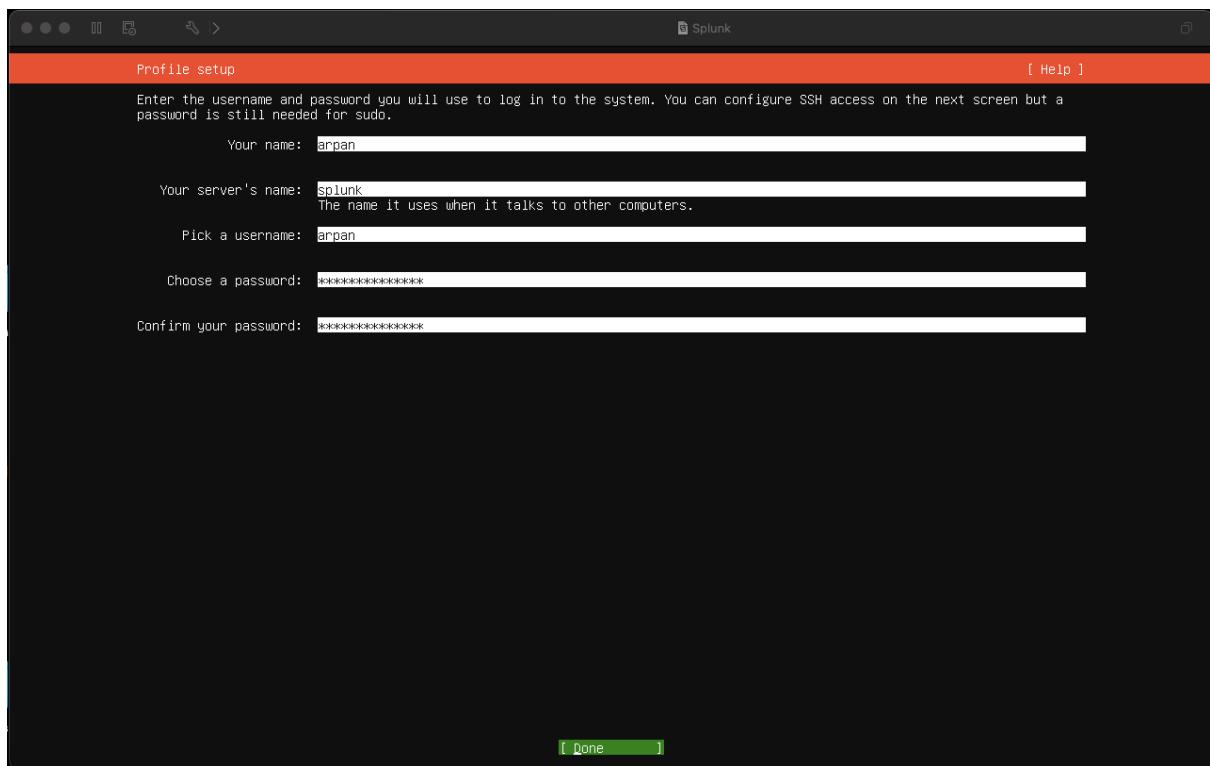
Installing Splunk on a Ubuntu Server –

Splunk is one of the most widely used SIEMs in the Cybersecurity industry. Splunk essentially aggregates logs and datasets from various data sources and correlates all the information for easy searching, parsing and indexing.

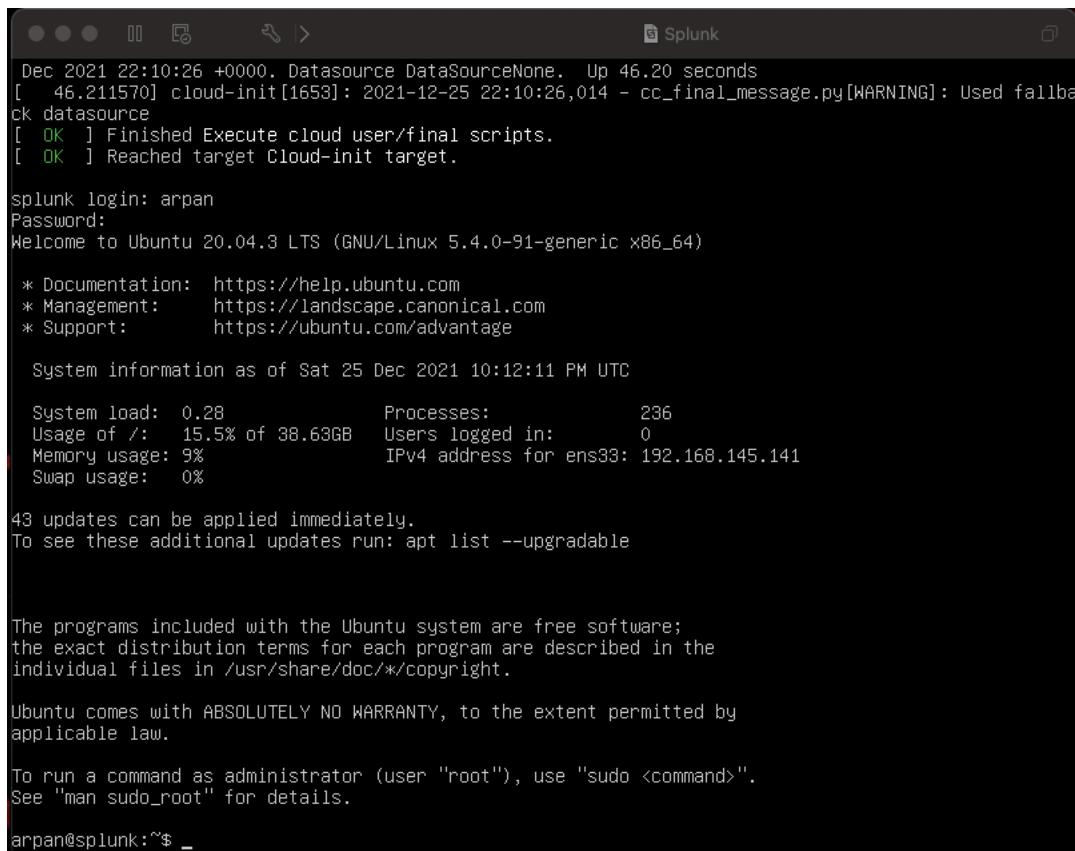
First we will be downloading Ubuntu Server for our Splunk instance. After downloading, create a VM with the following settings.

Install the server with default settings and create a profile.





Install an OpenSSH server and add other services according to your preference. After reboot, your sign in screen will be like this –



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Splunk". The terminal displays the following text:

```
Dec 2021 22:10:26 +0000. Datasource DataSourceNone. Up 46.20 seconds
[ 46.211570] cloud-init[1653]: 2021-12-25 22:10:26,014 - cc_final_message.py[WARNING]: Used fallback datasource
[ OK ] Finished Execute cloud user/final scripts.
[ OK ] Reached target Cloud-init target.

splunk login: arpan
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-91-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

 System information as of Sat 25 Dec 2021 10:12:11 PM UTC

 System load: 0.28      Processes:          236
 Usage of /: 15.5% of 38.63GB  Users logged in:    0
 Memory usage: 9%           IPv4 address for ens33: 192.168.145.141
 Swap usage:  0%

43 updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/*copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

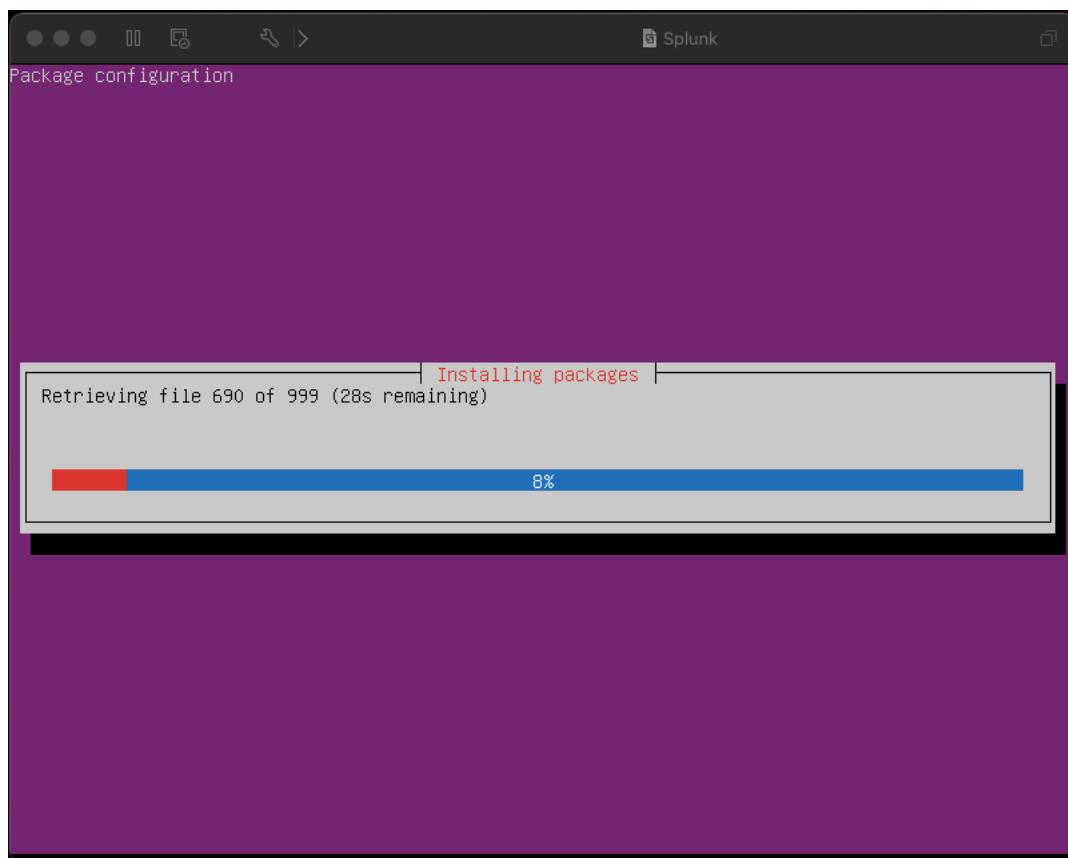
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

arpan@splunk:~$ _
```

Now we will be installing a GUI on Ubuntu Server using the following steps
On terminal type the following commands –

```
sudo apt install tasksel
```

```
sudo tasksel install ubuntu-desktop
```



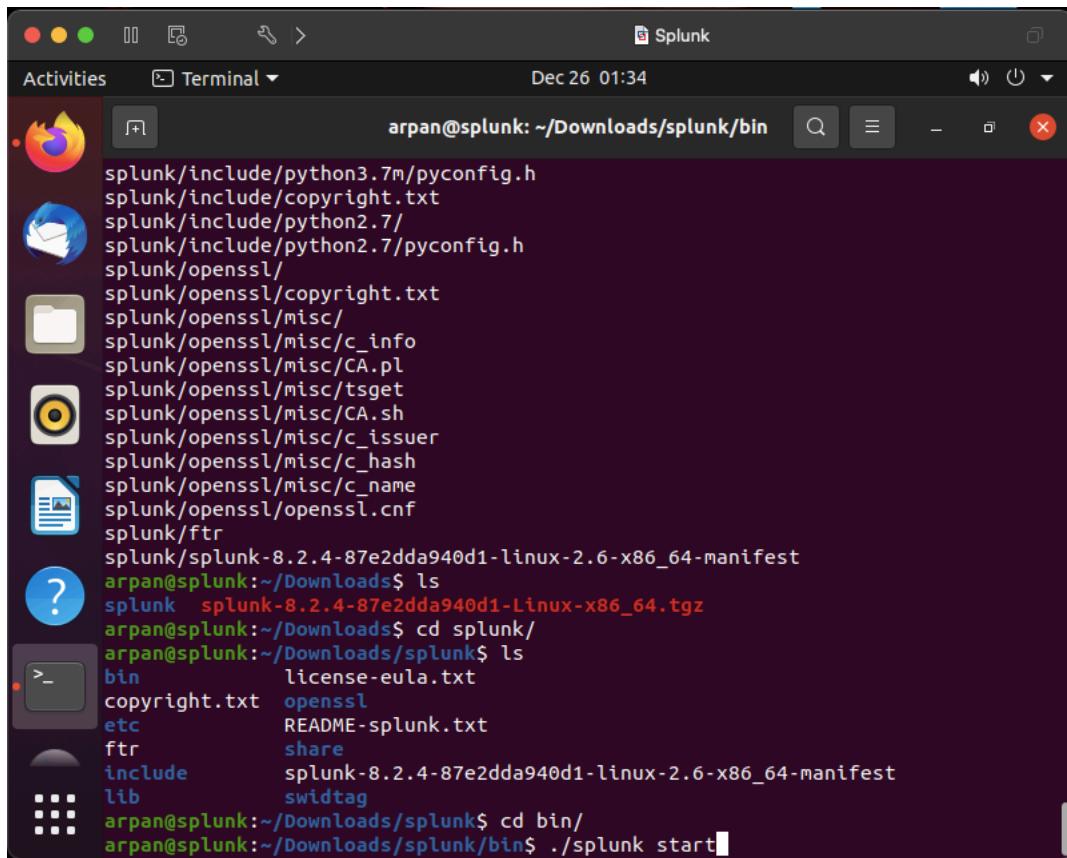
Reboot the VM with “reboot” command

Installing Splunk –

On Ubuntu Server, navigate to splunk.com and click on free splunk
Create an account, select the Linux package and download the .tgz file

Open terminal, navigate to the Downloads directory and untar the file using command tar xvzf “splunk package”

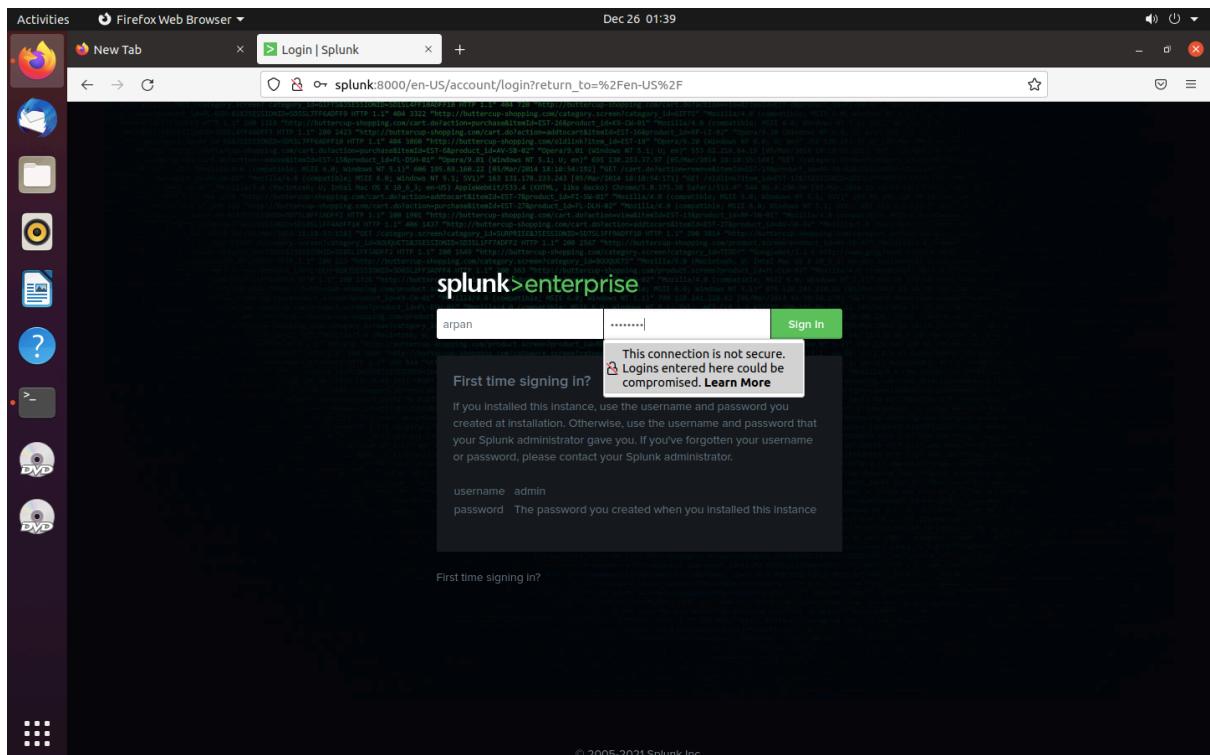
Now start the Splunk instance by using command ./splunk start

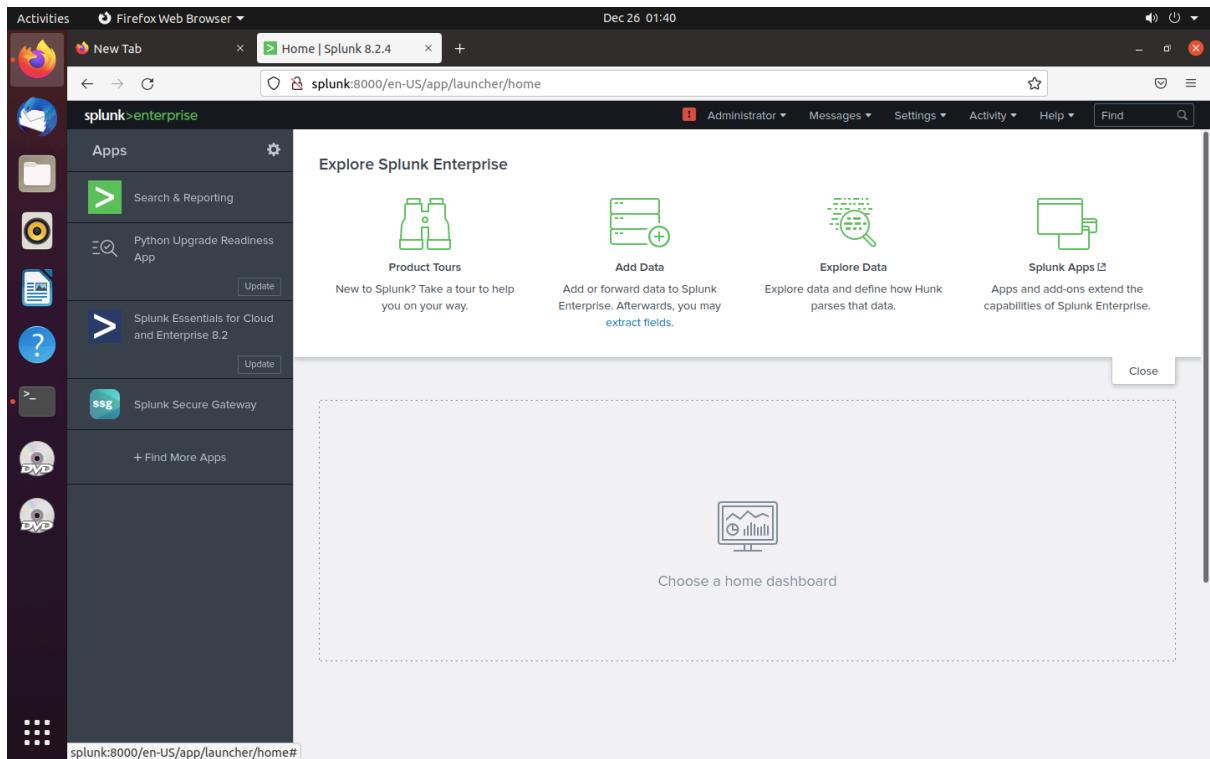


```
Activities Terminal ▾ Dec 26 01:34
arpan@splunk: ~/Downloads/splunk/bin
splunk/include/python3.7m/pyconfig.h
splunk/include/copyright.txt
splunk/include/python2.7/
splunk/include/python2.7/pyconfig.h
splunk/openssl/
splunk/openssl/copyright.txt
splunk/openssl/misc/
splunk/openssl/misc/c_info
splunk/openssl/misc/CA.pl
splunk/openssl/misc/tsget
splunk/openssl/misc/CA.sh
splunk/openssl/misc/c_issuer
splunk/openssl/misc/c_hash
splunk/openssl/misc/c_name
splunk/openssl/openssl.cnf
splunk/ftr
splunk/splunk-8.2.4-87e2dda940d1-linux-2.6-x86_64-manifest
arpan@splunk:~/Downloads$ ls
splunk  splunk-8.2.4-87e2dda940d1-Linux-x86_64.tgz
arpan@splunk:~/Downloads/splunk$ cd splunk/
arpan@splunk:~/Downloads/splunk$ ls
bin          license-eula.txt
copyright.txt  openssl
etc          README-splunk.txt
ftr          share
include      splunk-8.2.4-87e2dda940d1-linux-2.6-x86_64-manifest
lib          swidtag
arpan@splunk:~/Downloads/splunk$ cd bin/
arpan@splunk:~/Downloads/splunk/bin$ ./splunk start
```

Enter admin username and password of your choice.

Navigate to <http://splunk:8000> on your browser and log in using the username and password you configured in the previous step.





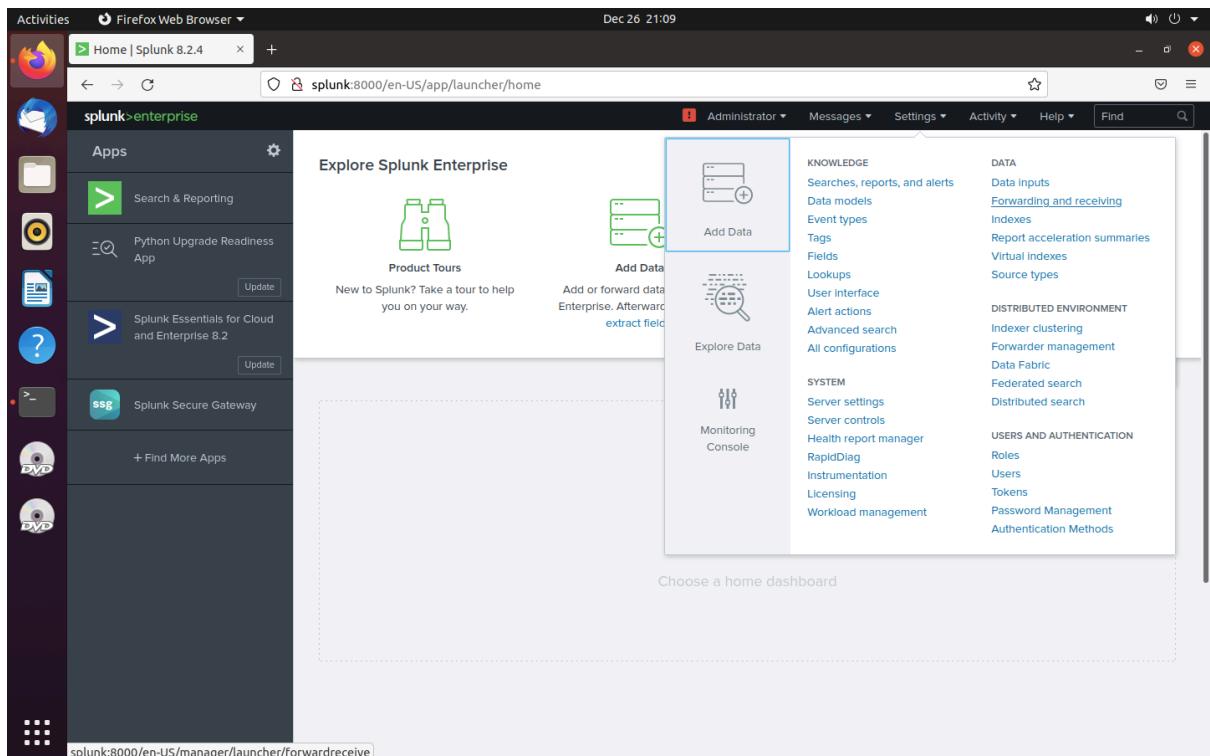
Installing Universal Forwarder on Windows Server

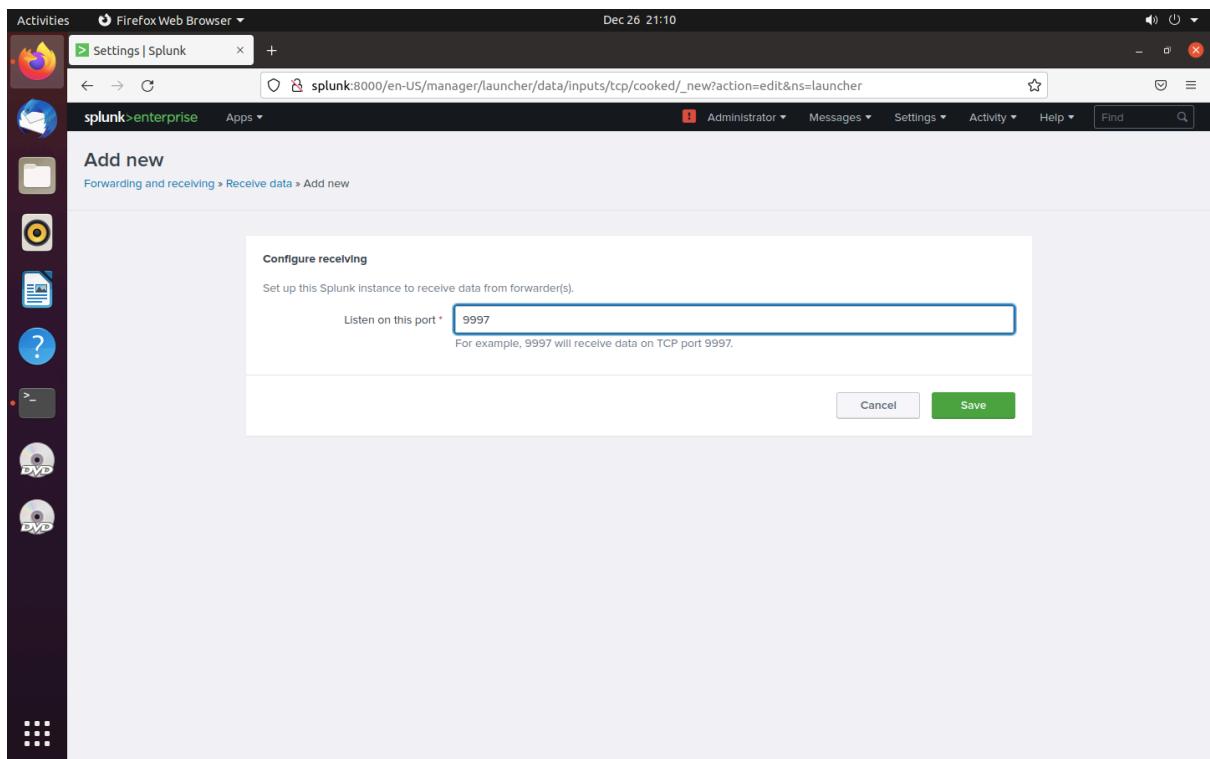
In order to log the activities on endpoints, Splunk uses a mechanism called Universal Forwarder. The Universal Forwarder can be installed on Windows, *nix and mac agents to forward logs to your Splunk instance.

Set up “Receiving” on your Splunk Server.

Navigate to Settings >> Forwarding and Receiving >> New receiving Port

Enter port 9997 and save





Navigate to Settings >> Indexes >> New Index

Name it “wineventlog” and save

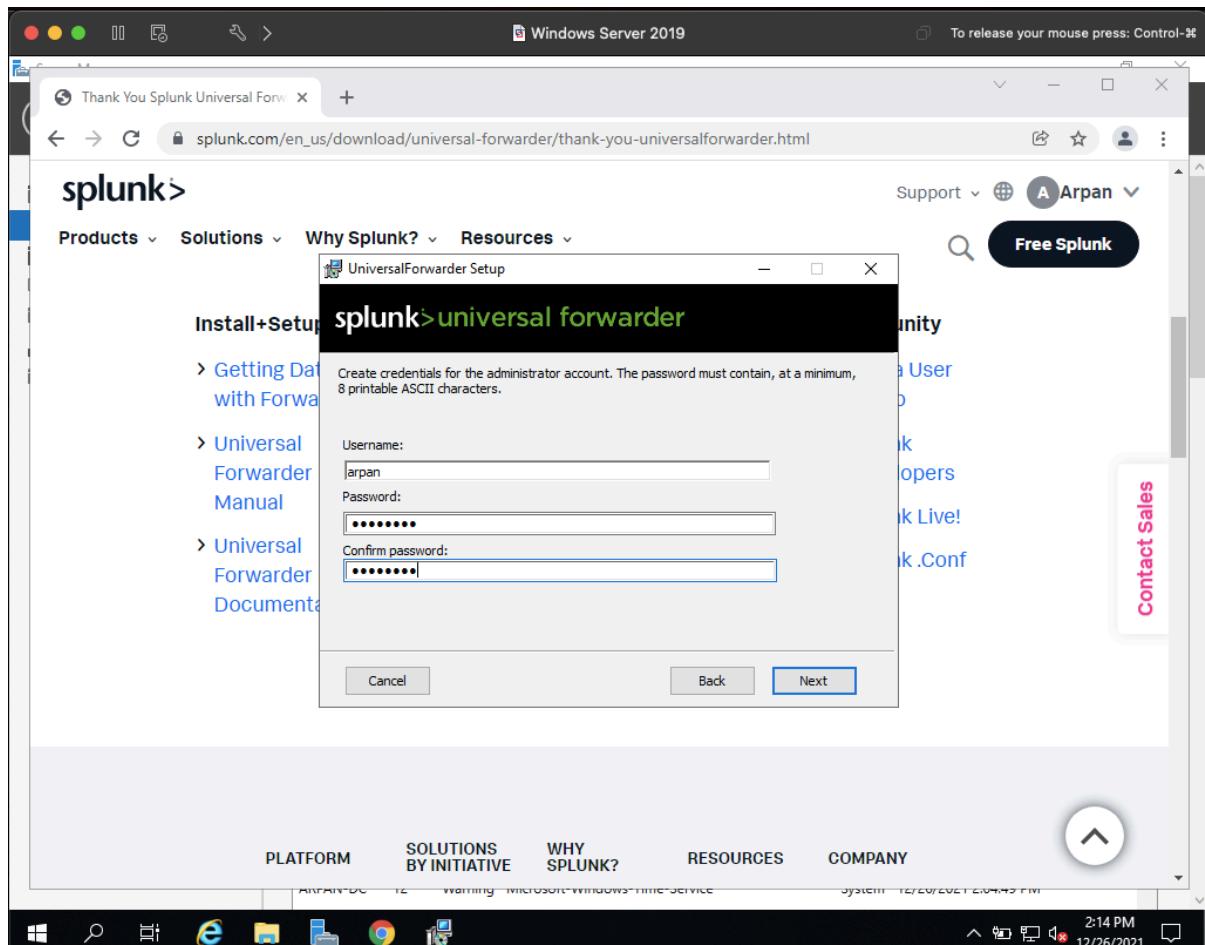
The screenshot shows the Splunk Enterprise web interface with the URL `splunk:8000/en-US/manager/launcher/data/indexes`. On the left, there's a sidebar with various icons and a list of existing indexes: `_audit`, `_Internal`, `_Introspection`, `_metrics`, `_metrics_rollup`, `_telemetry`, `_thefishbucket`, and `history`. The main area is titled "Indexes" and shows a table of existing indexes with columns for Name, Actions, Home Path, Frozen Path, and Status. A modal window titled "New Index" is open, prompting for index settings. The "Index Name" field contains "wineventlog". Under "Index Data Type", "Events" is selected. Other fields include "Home Path" (optional), "Cold Path" (optional), "Thawed Path" (optional), "Data Integrity Check" (Enable selected), "Max Size of Entire Index" (500 GB), and "Max Size of Hot/Warm/Cold Bucket" (auto). At the bottom of the modal are "Save" and "Cancel" buttons.

On Windows Server, Download Universal Forwarder and install

Accept License and Agreement and click next

Create a suitable username and password

Enter the IP address of your Splunk server and default ports as prompted.

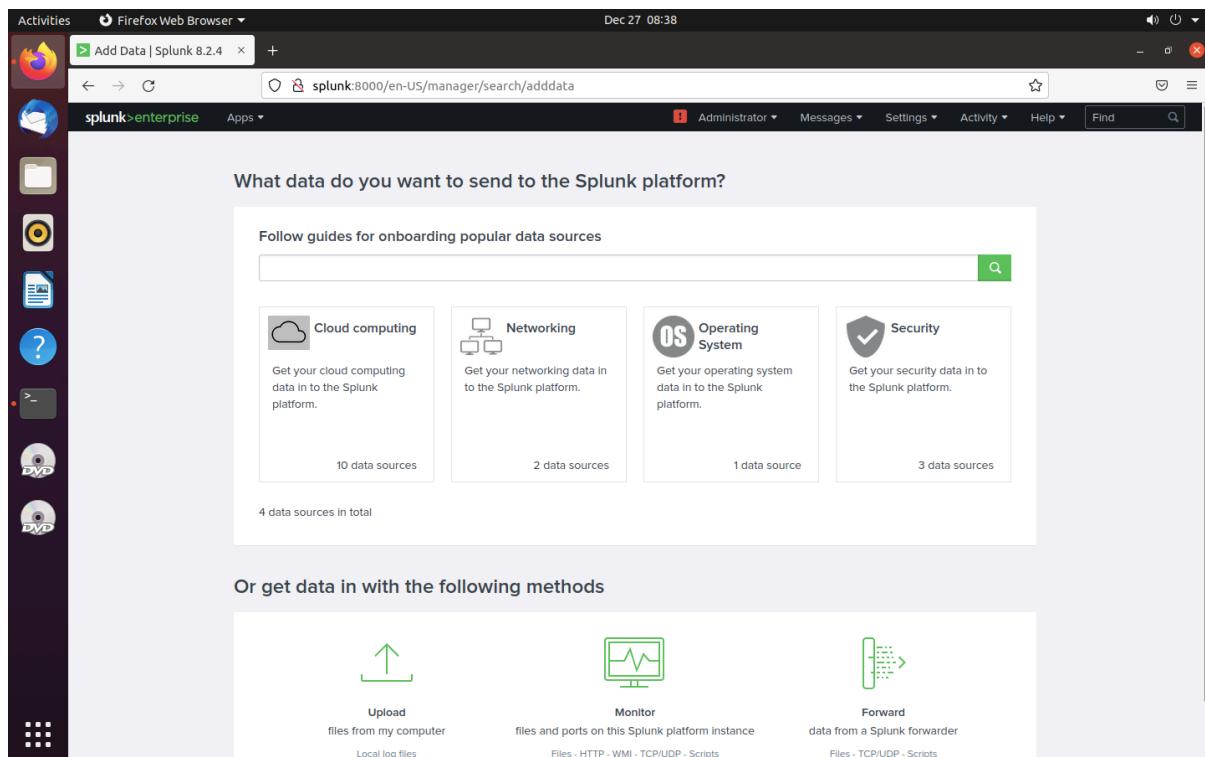


Navigate back to your Splunk instance >> Settings >> Add Data Select “Forward”

Select the Domain Controller (Windows Server) >> Enter a Server Class Name >> Next

Select Local Events Logs and choose your desired event log >> Next

Select “wineventlog” as the Index >> Review >> Submit



Activities Firefox Web Browser ▾ Dec 27 08:39

Add Data - Select Forwarder X +

splunk:8000/en-US/manager/search/adddatamethods/selectforwarders

splunk>enterprise Apps ▾

Administrator Messages Settings Activity Help Find

Add Data Select Forwarders Select Source Input Settings Review Done < Back Next >

Select Forwarders

Create or select a server class for data inputs. Use this page only in a single-instance Splunk environment.

To enable forwarding of data from deployment clients to this instance, set the output configurations on your forwarders. [Learn More](#)

Select Server Class	New	Existing
Available host(s)	add all >	remove all <
WINDOWS ARPAN-DC		WINDOWS ARPAN-DC

New Server Class Name: Domain Controller

FAQ

- › How do I create source types for data originating from Forwarders?
- › What is a deployment server?
- › What are deployment clients?
- › What are server classes?
- › How do I make changes to the deployment server configuration?
- › How do I manage deployment clients?

Activities Firefox Web Browser ▾ Dec 27 08:40

Add Data - Select Source +

splunk:8000/en-US/manager/search/adddatamethods/selectsource?input_mode=2

splunk>enterprise Apps ▾ Administrator Messages Settings Activity Help Find

Add Data Select Forwarders Select Source Input Settings Review Done < Back Next >

Local Event Logs
Collect event logs from this machine.

Files & Directories
Upload a file, index a local file, or monitor an entire directory.

TCP / UDP
Configure the Splunk platform to listen on a network port.

Local Performance Monitoring
Collect performance data from this machine.

Scripts
Get data from any API, service, or database with a script.

Systemd Journal Input for Splunk
This is the input that gets data from journald (systemd's logging component) into Splunk.

Splunk Secure Gateway
Initializes the Splunk Secure Gateway application to talk to mobile clients over websockets

Splunk Secure Gateway Mobile Alerts TTL
Cleans up storage of old mobile alerts

Splunk Secure Gateway Deleting Expired Tokens
Delete expired or invalid tokens created by Secure Gateway from Splunk

Splunk Secure Gateway Role Based Notification Manager
Used for sending mobile alerts to users by role

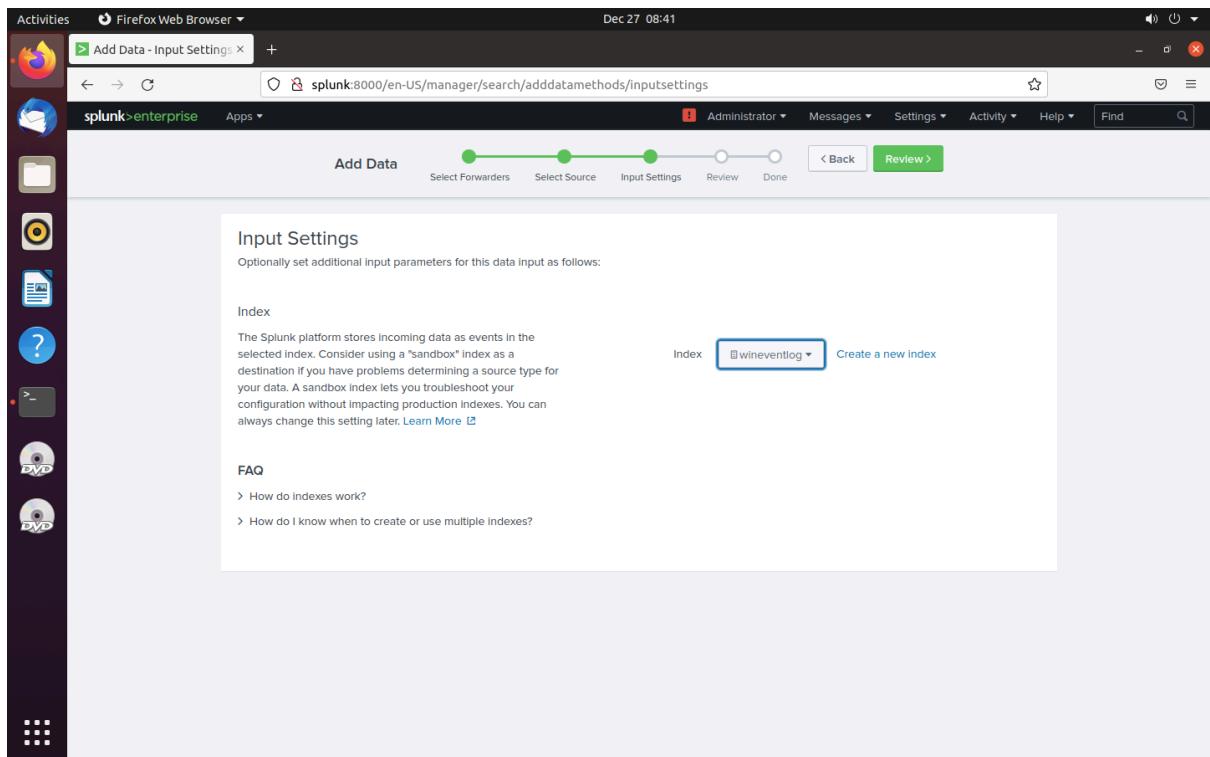
Select Event Logs Available Item(s) add all Selected Item

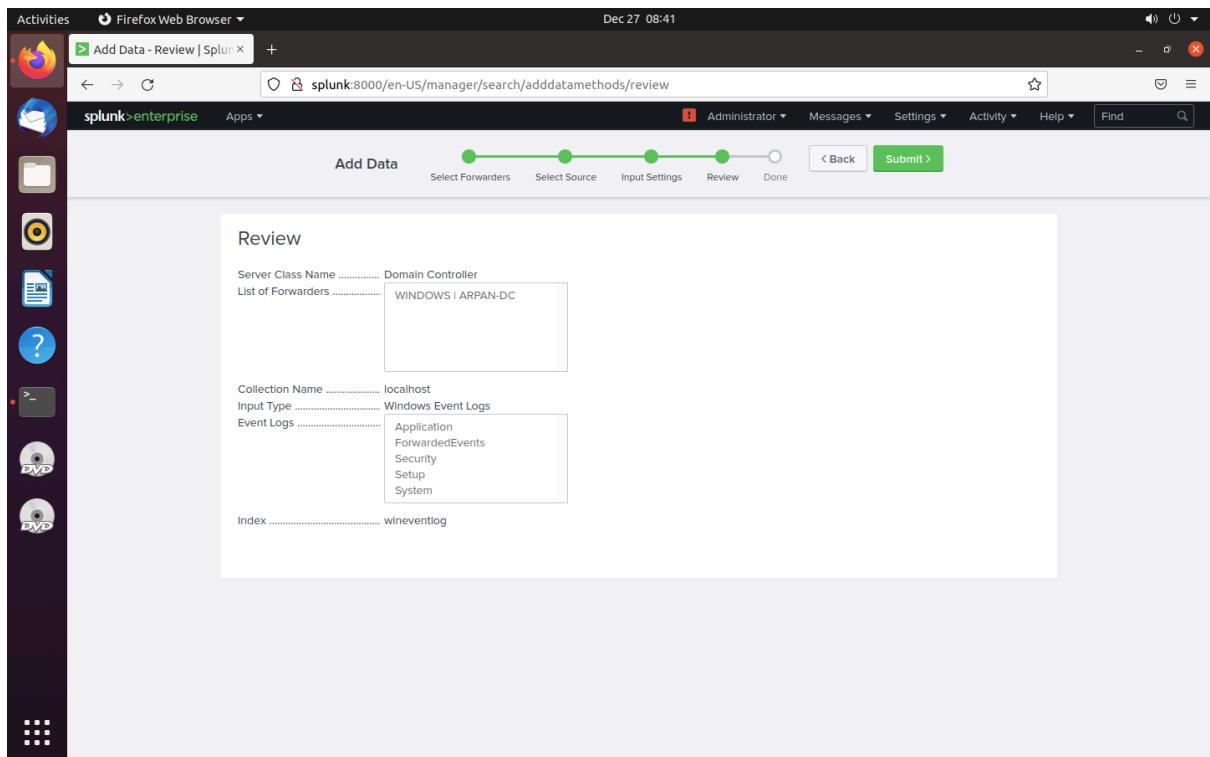
APPLICATION		
ForwardedEvents		
Security		
Setup		
System		

Select the Windows Event Logs you want to index from the list.

FAQ

- What event logs does this Splunk platform instance have access to?
- What is the best method for monitoring event logs of remote Windows machines?





This concludes the end of our homelab setup.

