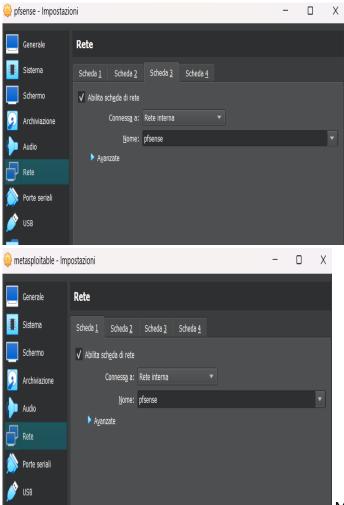
W9D4

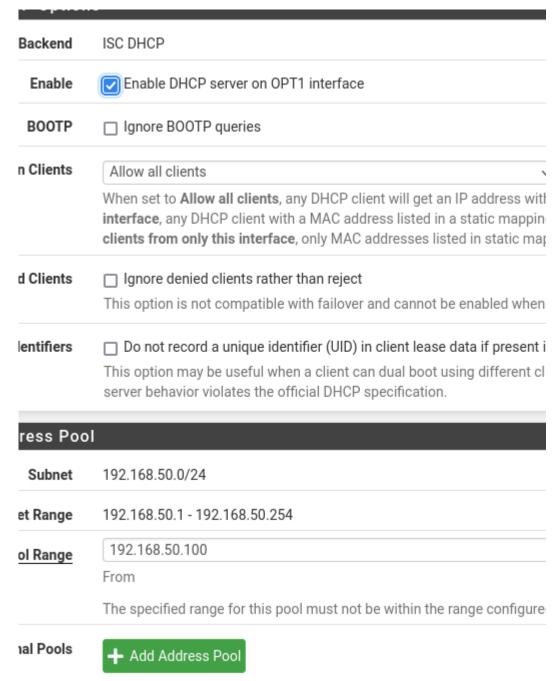
	Interfaces / OPT	1 (em2)
General Configuration		
	Enable	▼ Enable interface
	Description	OPT1
		Enter a description (name) for the interface here.
	IPv4 Configuration Type	Static IPv4
Interfaces / Interface Assignments	IPv6 Configuration Type	None
	MAC Address	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
nterface Assignments Interface Groups Wireless VLANs QinQs PPPs GREs GIFs Bridges		This field can be used to modify ('spoof') the MAC address of this interface. Enter a MAC address in the following format: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
morroec rouginismo interiore croups interiore 12 into quigo 1110 onto one one	MTU	♦
AGGs		If this field is blank, the adapter's default MTU will be used. This is typically 1500 bytes but can vary in some circumsta
	MSS	◊
nterface Network port		If a value is entered in this field, then MSS clamping for TCP connections to the value entered above minus 40 for IPv4 minus 60 for IPv6 (TCP/IPv6 header size) will be in effect.
WAN em0 (08:00:27:03:e4:d5)	Speed and Duplex	Default (no preference, typically autoselect)
tillo (uu.uu.tr.uu.uv.uu)		Explicitly set speed and duplex mode for this interface. WARNING: MUST be set to autoselect (automatically negotiate speed) unless the port this interface connects to has it
AN em1 (08:00:27:a8:b9:24) em1 (08:00:27:a8:b9:24)	Obstica ID-14 Comfigure	
DPT1 em2 (08:00:27:9495.1ft) v 📫 notes	Static IPv4 Configura	tion
PT1 em2 (08:00:27:94:95:1f)	IPv4 Address	192.168.50.1
Sare	IPv4 Upstream gateway	None Add a new gateway

Aggiunto e configurato una nuova interfaccia su pfsense.



Modifiche sulle impostazioni delle interfacce

di metasploitable e pfsense per averle sulla stessa sotto rete.



If additional nools of addresses are needed inside of this subnet outside

Abilitazione del sevizio DHCP sull'interfaccia appena creata.

```
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system # and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

# The loopback network interface auto lo iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface auto eth0 iface eth0 inet dhcp

#iface eth0 inet static #address 192.168.50.101

# network 192.168.50.0

#netmask 255.255.255.0

# brodcast 192.168.50.255

#gateway 192.168.50.1
```

Modifica delle impostazioni di rete di metsploitable da static in dhcp.

```
–(kali⊛kali)-[~]
                                                     -$ ping 192.168.50.100
                                                    PING 192.168.50.100 (192.168.50.100) 56(84) bytes of data.
Warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!
                                                    64 bytes from 192.168.50.100: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=4.24 ms
                                                    64 bytes from 192.168.50.100: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=4.82 ms
Contact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com
                                                    64 bytes from 192.168.50.100: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=6.36 ms
                                                    64 bytes from 192.168.50.100: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=3.08 ms
Login with msfadmin/msfadmin to get started
                                                    64 bytes from 192.168.50.100: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=4.38 ms
                                                    64 bytes from 192.168.50.100: icmp_seq=6 ttl=63 time=3.23 ms

    TWiki

                                                     —— 192.168.50.100 ping statistics —

    phpMyAdmin

                                                    6 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5015ms
                                                    rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 3.076/4.353/6.361/1.091 ms

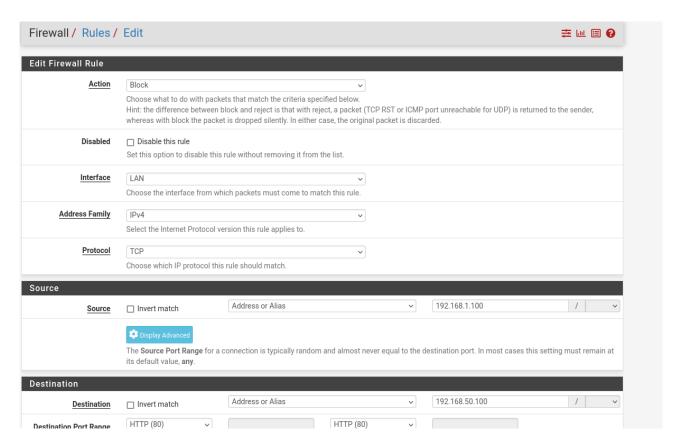
    Mutillidae

    DVWA

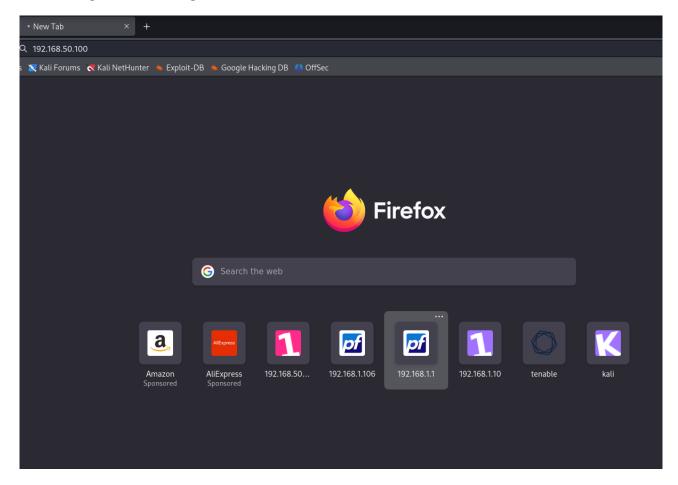
                                                      —(kali⊕kali)-[~]

    WebDAV
```

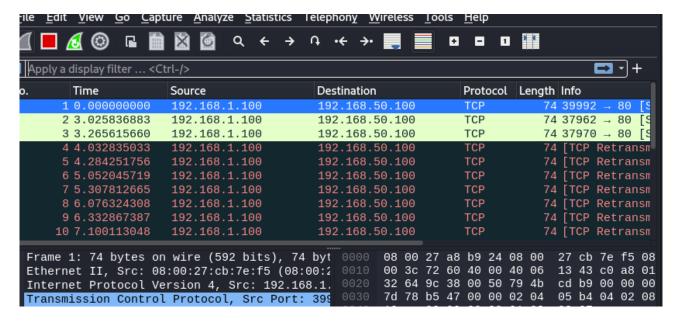
Verifica della connettività tra kali e metasploitable anche verso DVWA.



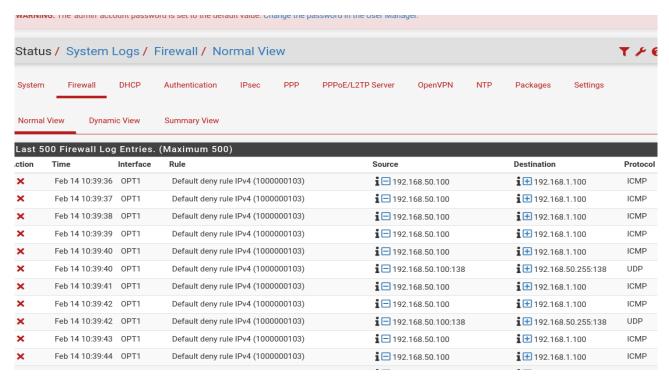
Creazione della regola per bloccare il traffico sulla porta 80 da kali a metasploitable. Sto di fatto rendendo la DVWA non accessibile da Kali. Abilitando il log cosi posdo vedere il traffico che viene gestito dalla regola.



In questo screen sto provando a raggiungere nuovamente la DVWA. Ho effettuato correttamente le configurazioni, infatti, non riesco più più raggiungere la DVWA.



Da Wireshark ho la prova che la destinazione non ci sta rispondendo, ed il browser continua ad effettuare tentativi di connessione, senza ricevere alcuna risposta.



Infine, dai log del Firewall ho la conferma che la mia regola, DVWA from Kali, sta effettivamente bloccando il traffico da Kali verso la DVWA.