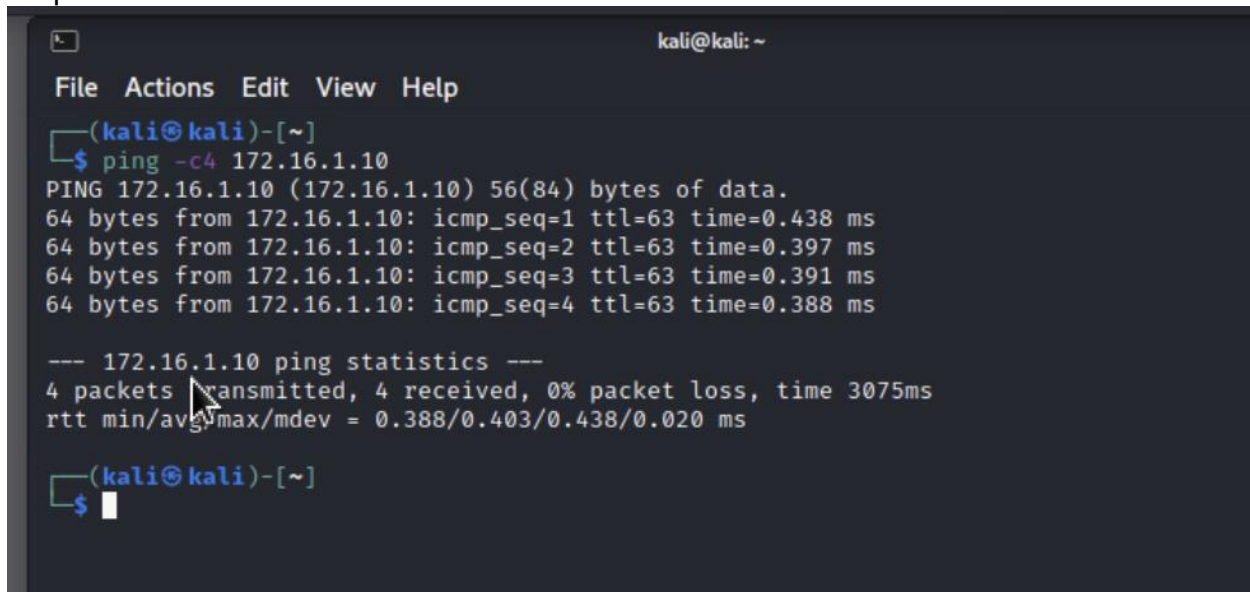


Peter Sanford  
IT 2700  
NetLab Lab 17  
11/04/2023

1.1:

Step 8:

A terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The window title is 'kali@kali: ~'. The menu bar shows 'File', 'Actions', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. The prompt is '(kali@kali)-[~]'. The user has entered the command '\$ ping -c 4 172.16.1.10'. The output shows four successful ping responses with varying times. Below the responses, it shows the ping statistics: '--- 172.16.1.10 ping statistics ---', '4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3075ms', and 'rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.388/0.403/0.438/0.020 ms'. The prompt is now '\$ ' with a cursor.

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ ping -c 4 172.16.1.10  
PING 172.16.1.10 (172.16.1.10) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 172.16.1.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.438 ms  
64 bytes from 172.16.1.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.397 ms  
64 bytes from 172.16.1.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.391 ms  
64 bytes from 172.16.1.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.388 ms  
  
--- 172.16.1.10 ping statistics ---  
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3075ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.388/0.403/0.438/0.020 ms  
  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$
```

Step 14:

Diagram conversion error  
Echo reply

For ICMP rules on IPv4, one or more of these ICMP subtypes may be specified.

---

**Source**

Source ☐ Invert match any Source Address /

---

**Destination**

Destination ☐ Invert match DMZ net Destination Address /

---

**Extra Options**

**Log** ☐ Log packets that are handled by this rule  
Hint: the firewall has limited local log space. Don't turn on logging for everything. If doing a lot of logging, consider using a remote syslog server (see the [Status: System Logs: Settings](#) page).

**Description**   
A description may be entered here for administrative reference. A maximum of 52 characters will be used in the ruleset and displayed in the firewall log.

**Advanced Options** ⚙️ Display Advanced

Step 20:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping -c4 172.16.1.10
PING 172.16.1.10 (172.16.1.10) 56(84) bytes of data.

--- 172.16.1.10 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 3072ms
```

2.1:

Step 4c:

<b>Destination port range</b>	SSH <input type="button" value="v"/>	<input type="text"/>	SSH <input type="button" value="v"/>	<input type="text"/>
	From port	Custom	To port	Custom
Specify the port or port range for the destination of the packet for this mapping. The 'to' field may be left empty if only mapping a single port.				
<b>Redirect target IP</b>	Single host <input type="button" value="v"/>		<input type="text" value="172.16.1.10"/>	
	Type		Address	
Enter the internal IP address of the server on which to map the ports. e.g.: 192.168.1.12 for IPv4 In case of IPv6 addresses, it must be from the same "scope", i.e. it is not possible to redirect from link-local addresses scope (fe80:*) to local scope (::1)				
<b>Redirect target port</b>	SSH <input type="button" value="v"/>		<input type="text"/>	
	Port		Custom	
Specify the port on the machine with the IP address entered above. In case of a port range, specify the beginning port of the range (the end port will be calculated automatically). This is usually identical to the "From port" above.				

2.2:

Step 3:

```
Last login: Wed Jul 28 05:50:38 2021
sysadmin@ubuntusrv:~$ ifconfig
docker0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 172.17.0.1 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 172.17.255.255
    ether 02:42:8a:df:ae:d8 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

ens160: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 172.16.1.10 netmask 255.255.255.240 broadcast 172.16.1.15
    inet6 fe80::250:56ff:fe16:110 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0<link>
    ether 00:50:56:16:01:10 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 1095 bytes 1335558 (1.3 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 1389 bytes 128274 (128.2 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 13023 bytes 5690904 (5.6 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 13023 bytes 5690904 (5.6 MB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0








sysadmin@ubuntusrv:~$
```

3.1:

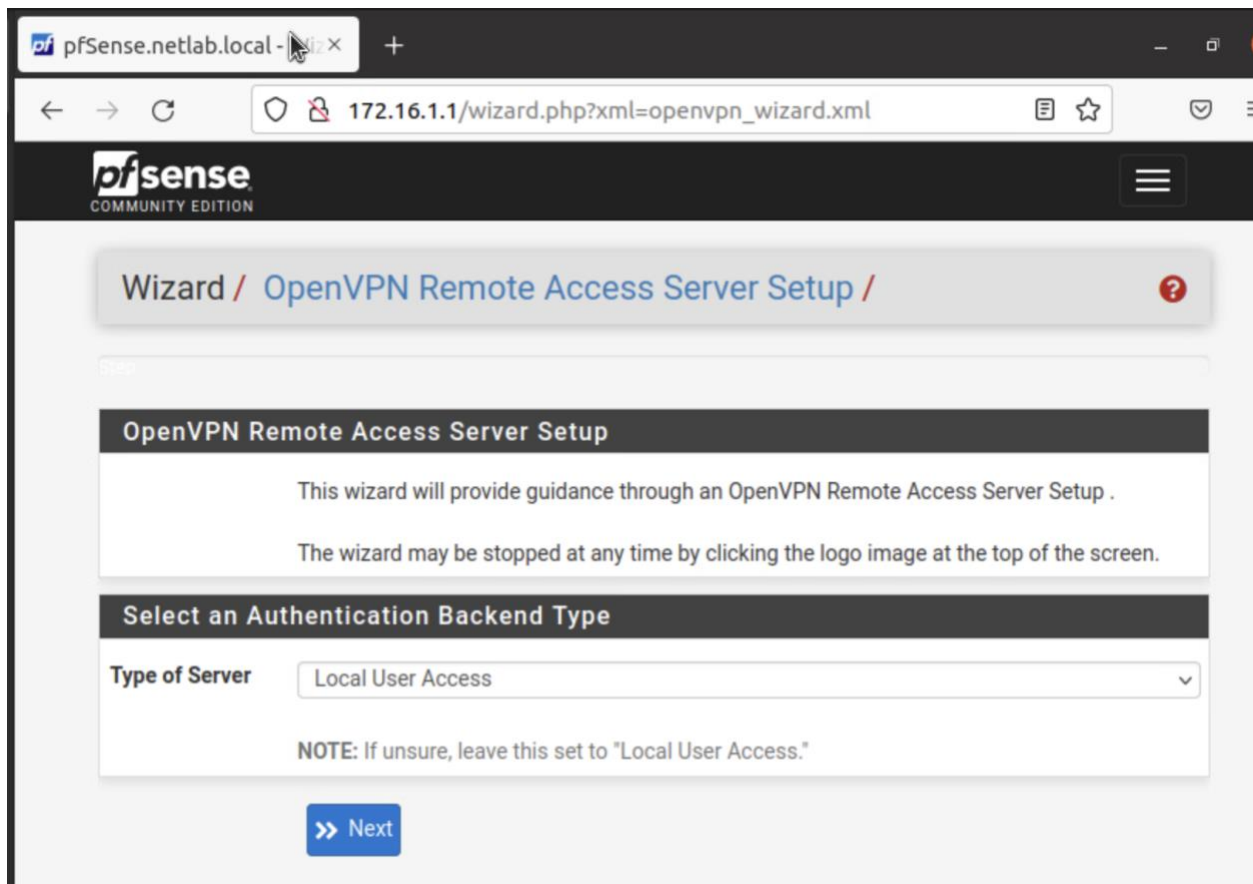
Step 4e:

The best practice is to use an algorithm stronger than SHA1. Some platforms may consider weaker digest algorithms invalid	
<b><u>Lifetime</u></b> <b><u>(days)</u></b>	<input type="text" value="365"/>
<b><u>Common</u></b> <b><u>Name</u></b>	<input type="text" value="internal-ca"/>
The following certificate authority subject components are optional and may be left blank.	
<b>Country Code</b>	<input type="text" value="US"/>
<b>State or Province</b>	<input type="text" value="Texas"/>
<b>City</b>	<input type="text" value="Austin"/>
<b>Organization</b>	<input type="text" value="XYZ Security"/>
<b>Organizational Unit</b>	<input type="text" value="e.g. My Department Name (optional)"/>

Step 7f:

webConfigurator default (60ff3e2021791) Server Certificate CA: <b>No</b> Server: <b>Yes</b>	self- signed	O=pfSense webConfigurator Self-Signed Certificate, CN=pfSense-60ff3e2021791  Valid From: <b>Mon, 26 Jul 2021 22:58:40 +0000</b> Valid Until: <b>Sun, 28 Aug 2022 22:58:40 +0000</b>	     
VPNServerCert Server Certificate CA: <b>No</b> Server: <b>Yes</b>	MyCA	ST=Texas, O=XYZ Security, L=Austin, CN=pfsense.netlab.local, C=US  Valid From: <b>Sat, 04 Nov 2023 22:54:25 +0000</b> Valid Until: <b>Sun, 03 Nov 2024 22:54:25 +0000</b>	     

Step 12:

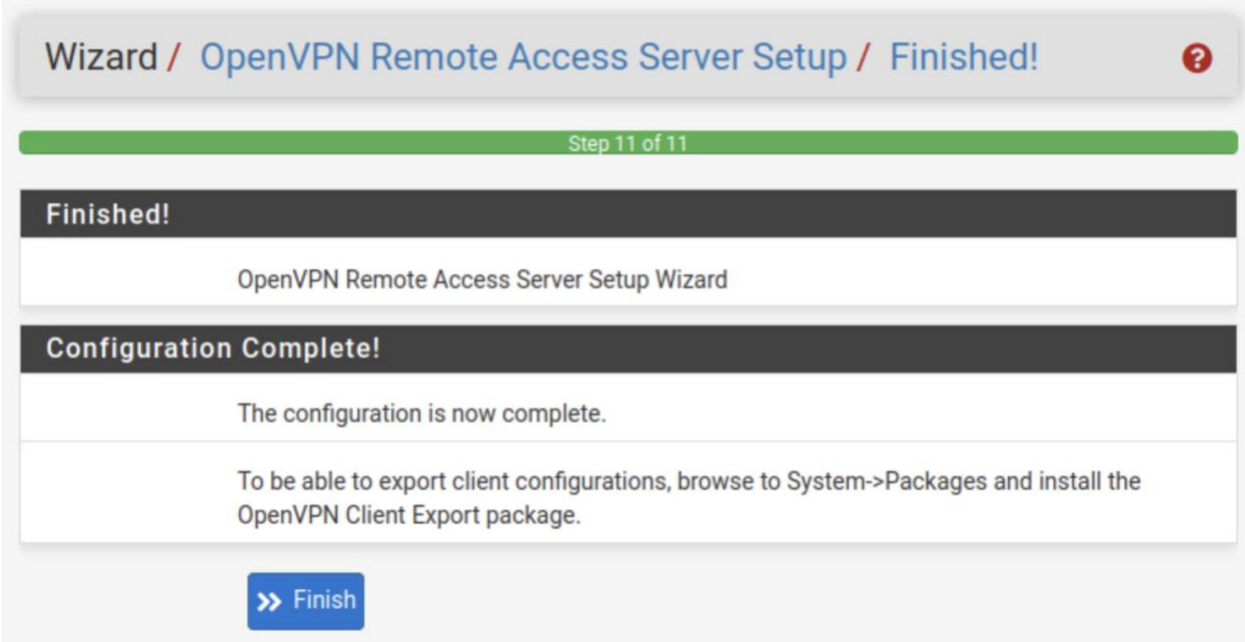


Step 16e:

Cryptographic Settings	
<b>TLS Authentication</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable authentication of TLS packets.
<b>Generate TLS Key</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Automatically generate a shared TLS authentication key.
<b>TLS Shared Key</b>	<div></div> <p>Paste in a shared TLS key if one has already been generated.</p>
<b>DH Parameters Length</b>	<div>2048 bit</div> <p>Length of Diffie-Hellman (DH) key exchange parameters, used for establishing a secure communications channel. The DH parameters are different from key sizes, but as with other such settings, the larger the key, the more security it offers, but larger keys take considerably more time to generate. As of 2016, 2048 bit is a common and typical selection.</p>
<b>Data Encryption Negotiation</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable negotiation of Data Encryption Algorithms between client and server. The best practice is keep this setting enabled.
<b>Data Encryption Algorithms</b>	<div>AES-256-GCM AES-128-GCM CHACHA20-POLY1305</div>

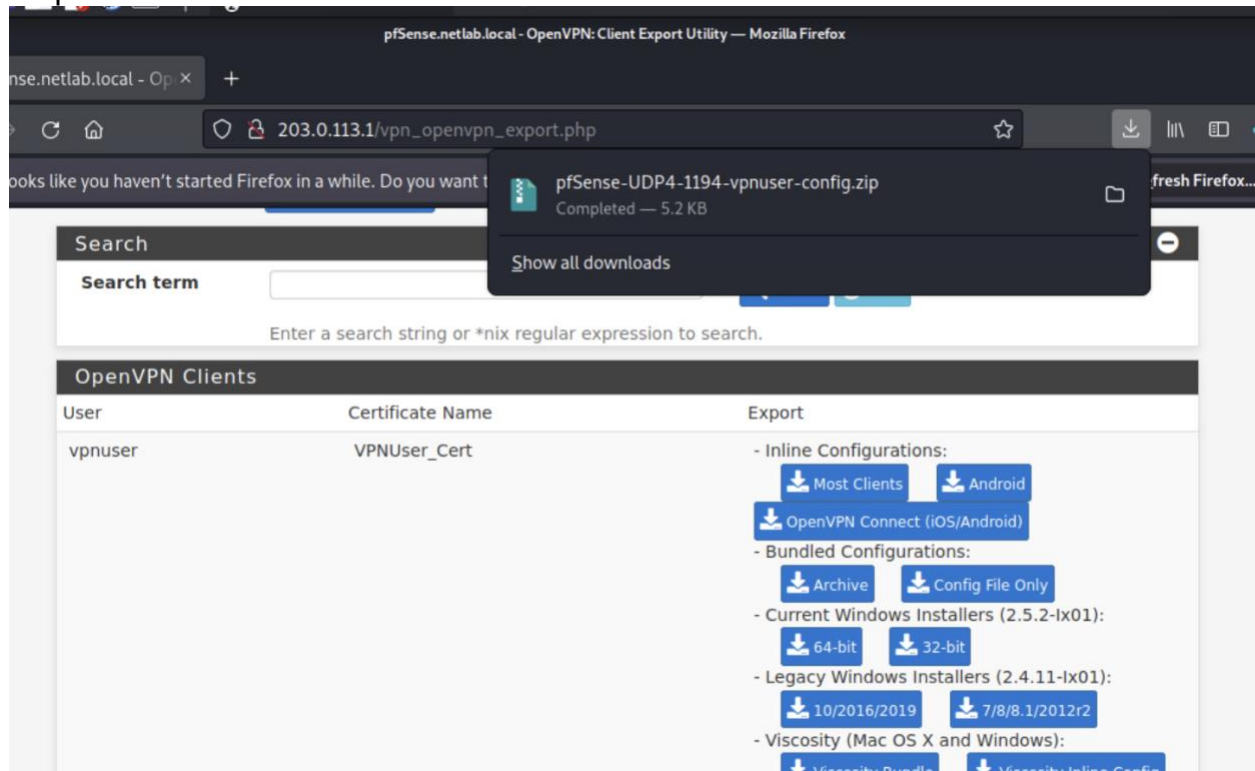
Step 17:





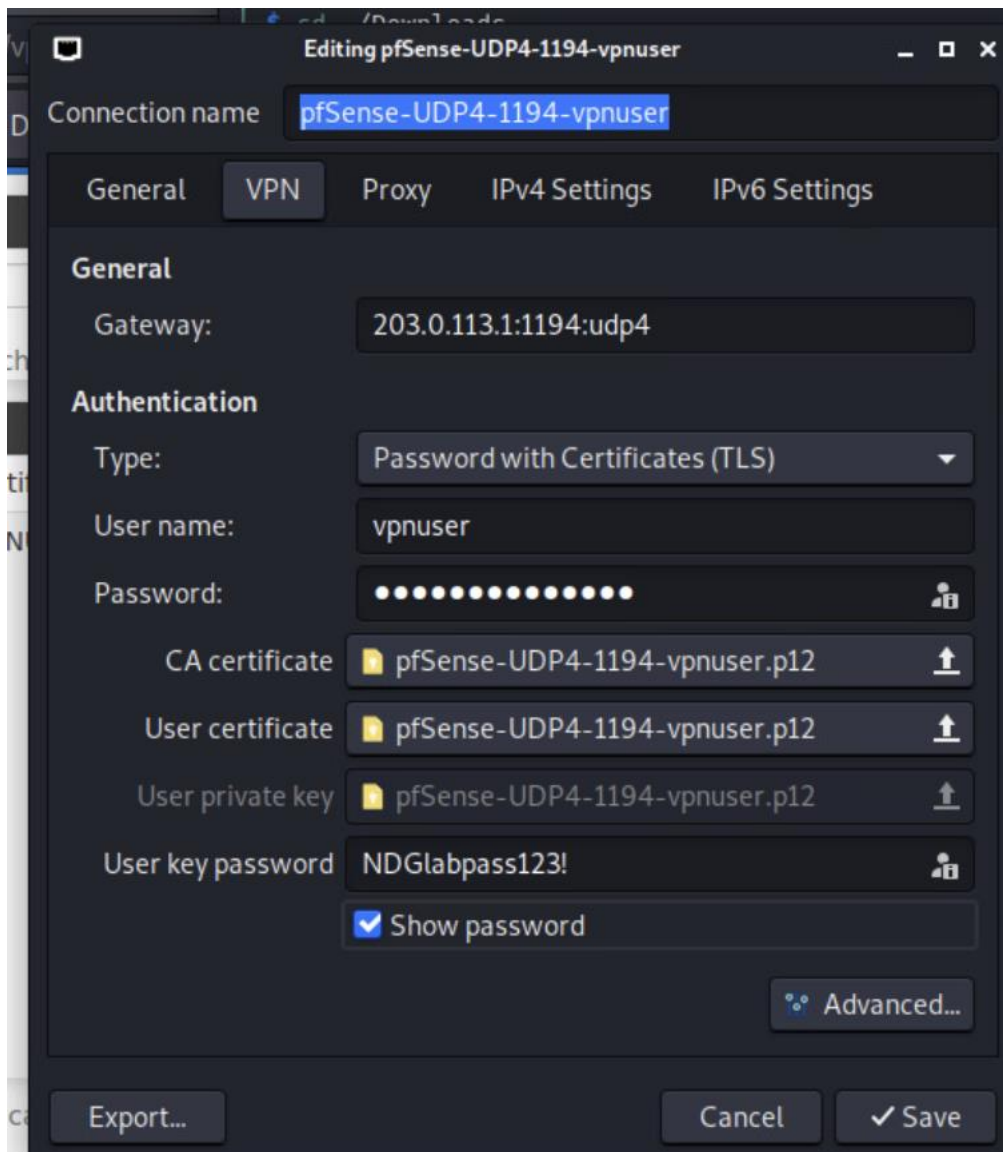
3.2:

Step 5:



3.3:

Step 6:



3.4:





Step 3:

```
link/ether 02:42:2a:a3:5c:1c brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
4: tun0: <POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST,NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast s
p default qlen 500
    link/none
    inet 10.1.1.2/24 brd 10.1.1.255 scope global noprefixroute tun0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::fafb:7af6:8a2c:41a9/64 scope link stable-privacy
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

3.5:

Step 6:



MyVPNServer UDP4:1194 Client Connections: 1					
Common Name	Real Address	Virtual Address	Connected Since	Bytes Sent	Bytes Received
vpnuser vpnuser	203.0.113.2:33013	10.1.1.2	2023-11-04 23:08:39	4 KiB	44 KiB
Status:  Actions:  					
<div>  <a href="#">Show Routing Table</a> </div> - Display OpenVPN's internal routing table for this server.					

Commentary:

In this lab we explored firewall rules and VPN's. I learned that firewall rules are simple yet control your network and what people and do into and out of your network. Knowing this information, companies can configure their networks to behave the way they want them and increase security. They can also setup VPN's for their employees to have encrypted traffic over the internet through a tunnel.