

# PfSense

## Introducción.

Haremos una práctica donde aprenderemos a instalar y configurar **PfSense** dentro de un entorno virtualizado en virtualbox.

¿Qué es PfSense?

PfSense es un **sistema operativo de red** basado en **FreeBSD**, diseñado para funcionar como un **firewall** (cortafuegos) y **router** avanzado. Se utiliza mucho en entornos domésticos, empresariales y de laboratorio porque combina estabilidad, seguridad y muchas funciones avanzadas de red.

## Objetivo.

- 1º Crearemos una máquina virtual con la iso de PfSense.
- 2º Configuraremos las interfaces de red.
- 3º Instalación de PfSense u configuración inicial.
- 4º Configurar PfSense para permitir la administración remota, aplicando políticas de seguridad básicas.
- 5º Verificar la conectividad y acceder al panel de administración de pfSense desde un navegador web.

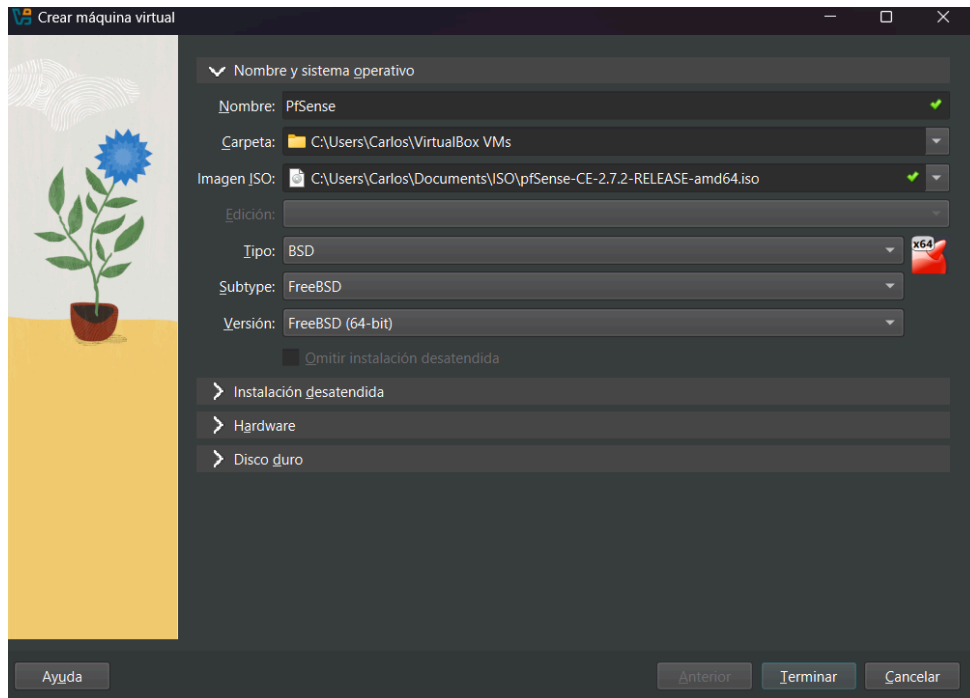
## Pasos a realizar.

### 1 Crear máquina virtual.

Nos descargamos el archivo de GZip de PfSense

<https://atxfiles.netgate.com/mirror/downloads/https://atxfiles.netgate.com/mirror/downloads/pfSense-CE-2.7.2-RELEASE-amd64.iso.gz>

Una vez descargado lo descomprimos con WinRAR y creamos en virtualbox la máquina virtual.



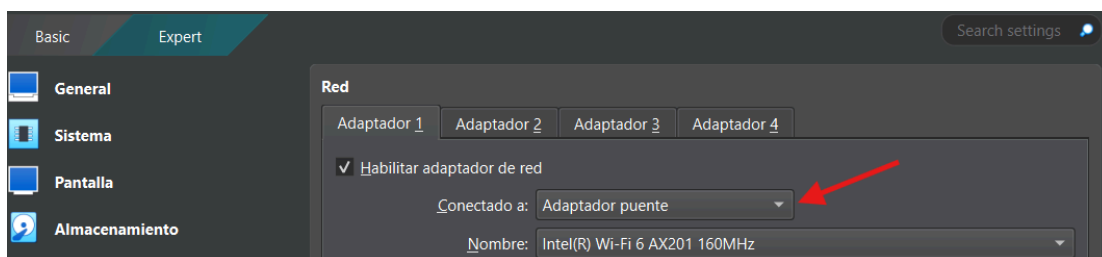
En hardware, meteremos 2048 MB y 2 procesadores. Conforme vayamos metiendole más cosas a PfSense podríamos subir los MB.

Y en disco duro pondremos 50 GB.

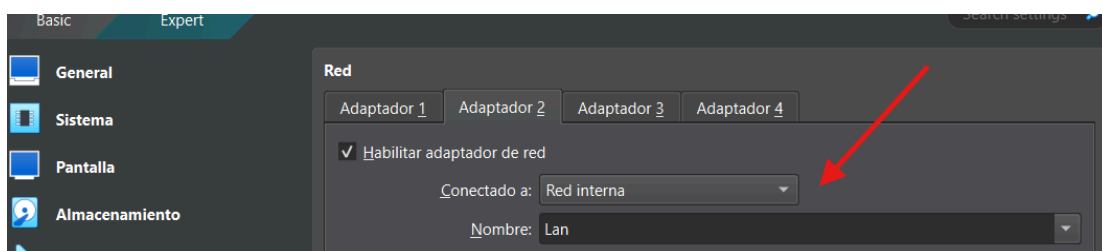
Como vamos a tener dos redes una LAN y una WAN tendremos que poner un adaptador de red en virtualbox.

## 2 Configuración de red.

El primer adaptador lo ponemos en adaptador de puente.



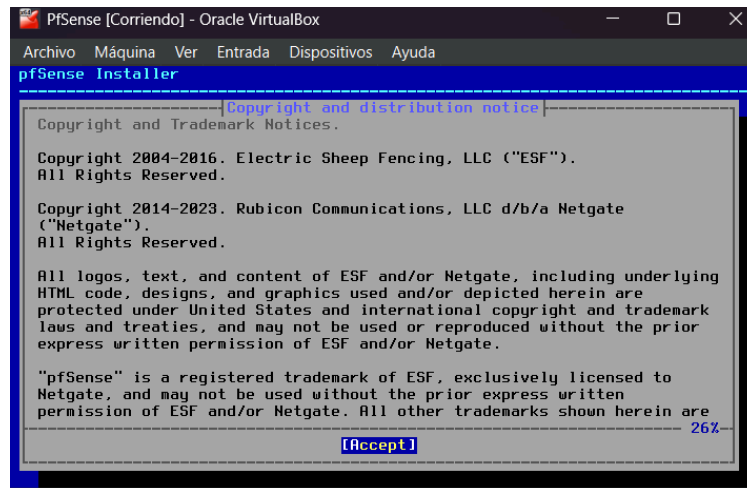
El segundo pondremos red interna y le pondremos como nombre LAN.



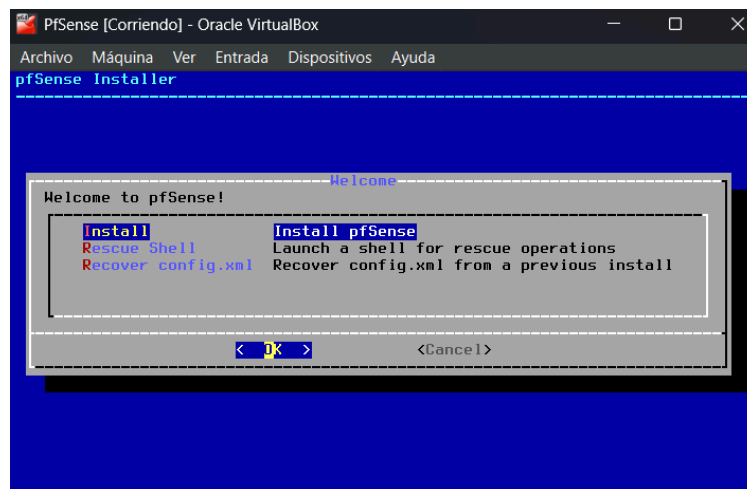
Le daremos a aceptar y ahora toca instalarlo.

### 3 Instalación de PfSense.

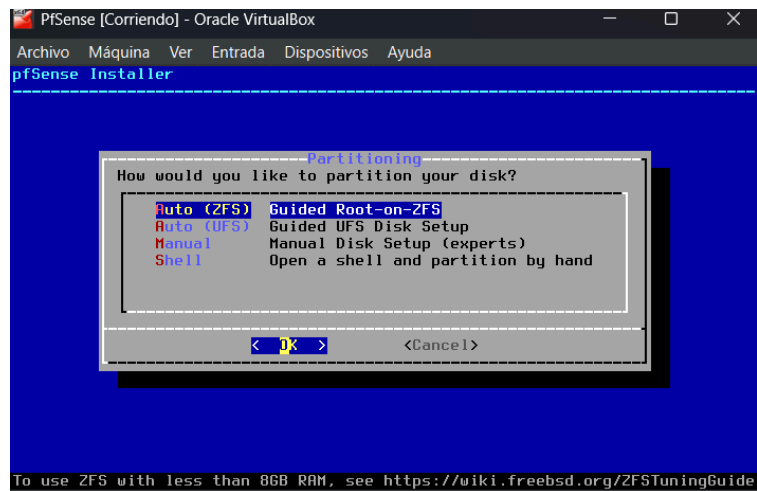
Iniciamos la máquina virtual.



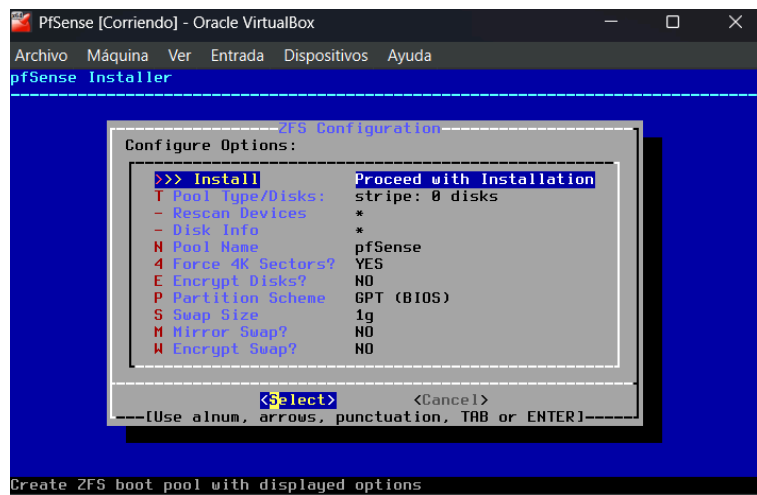
Le damos a enter a aceptar.



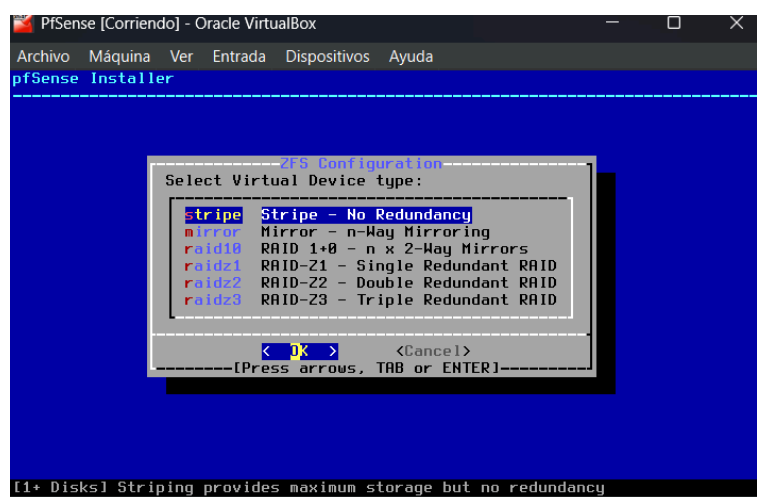
Enter para instalarlo.



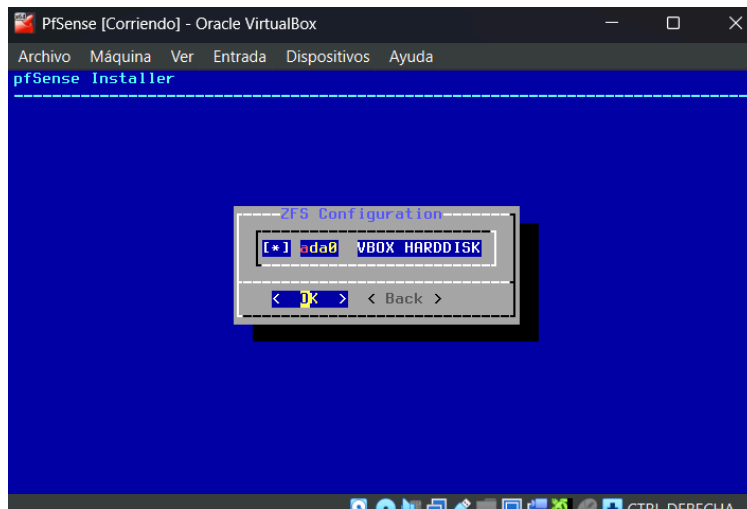
OK



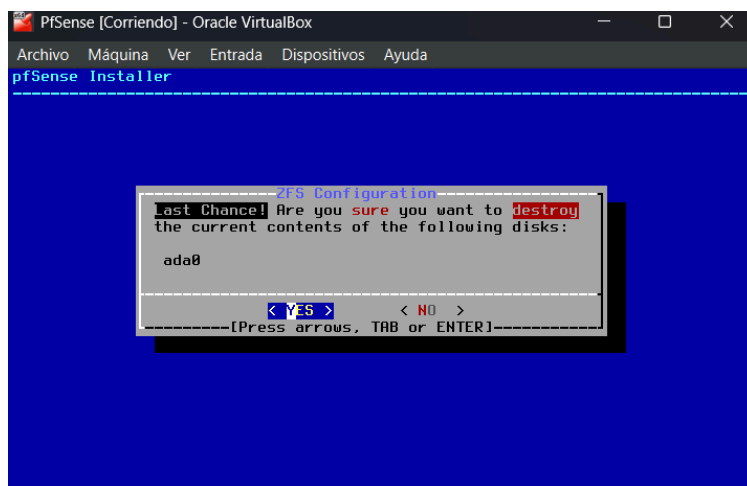
Lo dejamos por defecto.



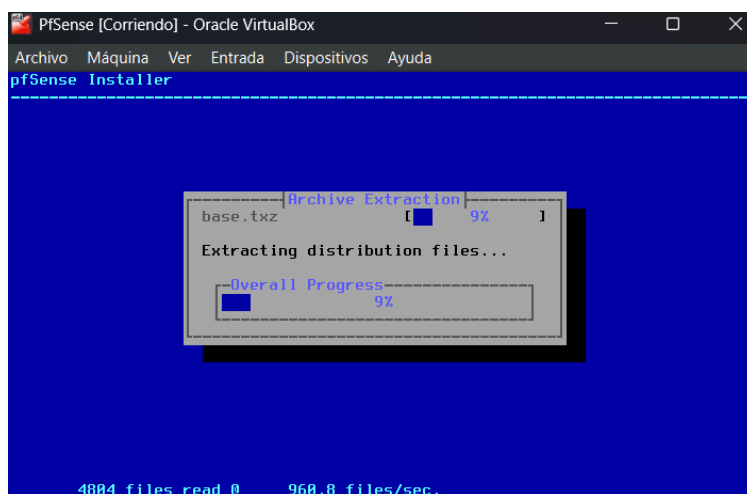
Le damos a OK.



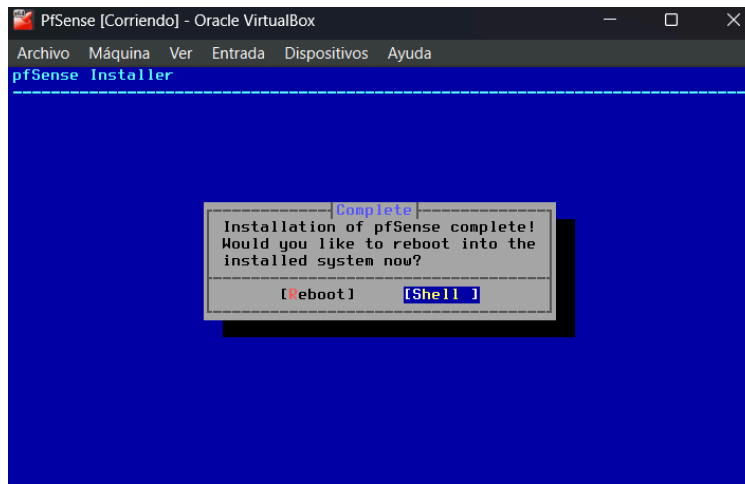
Le damos a la barra espaciadora para seleccionar el disco virtual y le damos a enter, a OK.



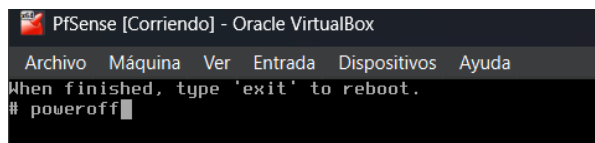
Le damos a YES.



Y comienza la instalación.

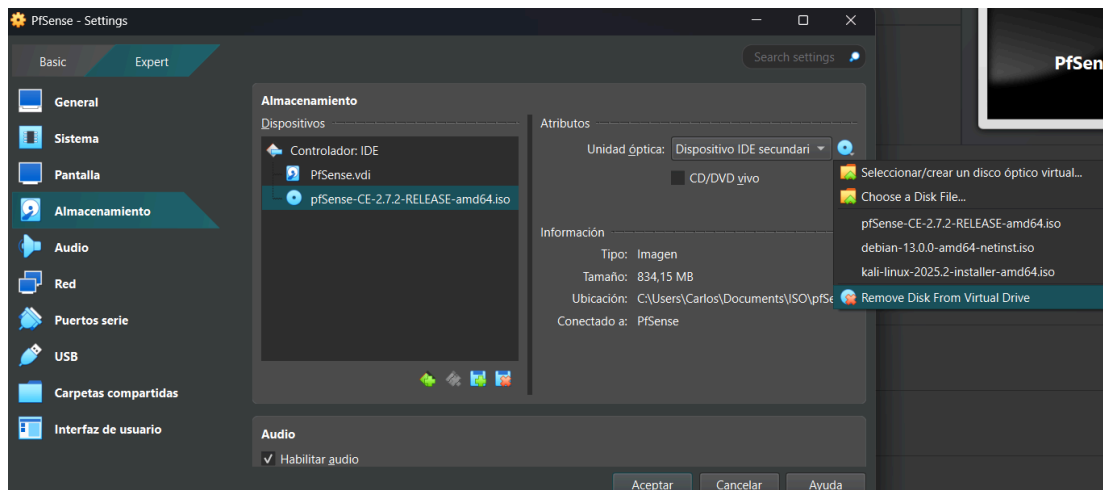


Cuando termine le damos a SHELL para apagarlo y poder quitar la imagen ISO para que no vuelva a instalar.



Ponemos poweroff y se apagará.

Una vez apagada la máquina, nos vamos a almacenamiento, seleccionamos la iso y le damos a Remove Disk y aceptamos.



## Configuración de PfSense.

Inicializamos la máquina.

Una vez aquí :

```
PfSense [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda
done.
Starting CRON... done.
pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE amd64 20231206-2010
Bootup complete

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

VirtualBox Virtual Machine - Netgate Device ID: ceeb8e7e31c4eafffe61

*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.1.53/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24

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: 
```

PfSense no sabe de dónde obtener las peticiones si de la LAN o de la WAN. Por eso vamos a configurarlo.

```
PfSense [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda
done.
Starting CRON... done.
pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE amd64 20231206-2010
Bootup complete

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

VirtualBox Virtual Machine - Netgate Device ID: ceeb8e7e31c4eafffe61

*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.1.53/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24

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: 2
```

Ponemos el número 2.

```
PfSense [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda
VirtualBox Virtual Machine - Netgate Device ID: ceeb8e7e31c4eafffe61

*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.1.53/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24

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: 2

Available interfaces:

1 - WAN (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em1 - static)

Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2
```

Queremos configurar la LAN, así que número 2.

```
PfSense [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.1.53/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24

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: 2

Available interfaces:

1 - WAN (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em1 - static)

Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2

Configure IPv4 address LAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n
```

Aquí le decimos que no porque lo que queremos es una ip estática.

¿Cuál va hacer la ip?



```
PfSense [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda
LAN (lan)  -> em1      -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24

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: 2

Available interfaces:

1 - WAN (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em1 - static)

Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2

Configure IPv4 address LAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n

Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.10.1
```

192.168.10.1

```
PfSense [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda
6) Halt system          15) Restore recent configuration
7) Ping host            16) Restart PHP-FPM
8) Shell

Enter an option: 2

Available interfaces:

1 - WAN (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em1 - static)

Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2

Configure IPv4 address LAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n

Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.10.1

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 32):
> 24
```

Le damos a enter

```
PfSense [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda
Enter an option: 2

Available interfaces:
1 - WAN (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em1 - static)

Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2

Configure IPv4 address LAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n

Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.10.1

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 32):
> 24

For a WAN, enter the new LAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
> 
```

```
PfSense [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda
Available interfaces:
1 - WAN (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em1 - static)

Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2

Configure IPv4 address LAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n

Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.10.1

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 32):
> 24

For a WAN, enter the new LAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
>

Configure IPv6 address LAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n
```

Le decimos que no queremos configurar IPv6.

```
PfSense [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda
2 - LAN (em1 - static)

Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2

Configure IPv4 address LAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n

Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.10.1

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 32):
> 24

For a WAN, enter the new LAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
>

Configure IPv6 address LAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n

Enter the new LAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
>
```

Le damos a enter.

Una vez aquí:

```
PfSense [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda
Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2

Configure IPv4 address LAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n

Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.10.1

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 32):
> 24

For a WAN, enter the new LAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
>

Configure IPv6 address LAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n

Enter the new LAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
>

Do you want to enable the DHCP server on LAN? (y/n) █
```

Nos pide que si quiere que otorgue ip por DHCP a la LAN, le decimos que no, más adelante lo cambiaremos.

```
PfSense [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda
Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.10.1

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 32):
> 24

For a WAN, enter the new LAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
>

Configure IPv6 address LAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n

Enter the new LAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
>

Do you want to enable the DHCP server on LAN? (y/n) n
Disabling IPv4 DHCPD...
Disabling IPv6 DHCPD...

Do you want to revert to HTTP as the webConfigurator protocol? (y/n) █
```

Queremos por HTTPS. así que le decimos que no.

```
PfSense [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
>

Configure IPv6 address LAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n

Enter the new LAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
>

Do you want to enable the DHCP server on LAN? (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 LAN...
Reloading filter...
Reloading routing configuration...
DHCPD...

The IPv4 LAN address has been set to 192.168.10.1/24
You can now access the webConfigurator by opening the following URL in your web
browser:
      https://192.168.10.1/

Press <ENTER> to continue. █
```

Presionamos enter.

Si quisiésemos entrar por la ip de la wan sería 192.168.1.53 y si quisiéramos cuando estemos en la LAN por 192.169.10.1

```
PfSense [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda

The IPv4 LAN address has been set to 192.168.10.1/24
You can now access the webConfigurator by opening the following URL in your web browser:
https://192.168.10.1/

Press <ENTER> to continue.
VirtualBox Virtual Machine - Netgate Device ID: ceeb8e7e31c4eafffe61

*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.1.53/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> v4: 192.168.10.1/24

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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: 
```

Pero si quisiésemos entrar desde el navegador, PfSense no nos dejaría porque entiende que no puedes acceder por la WAN como medida de seguridad. Lo que vamos a hacer es deshacer el firewall.

Nos vamos a la SHELL, así que ponemos 8.

```
PfSense [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda

The IPv4 LAN address has been set to 192.168.10.1/24
You can now access the webConfigurator by opening the following URL in your web browser:
https://192.168.10.1/

Press <ENTER> to continue.
VirtualBox Virtual Machine - Netgate Device ID: ceeb8e7e31c4eafffe61

*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.1.53/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> v4: 192.168.10.1/24

0) Logout (SSH only)          9) pfTop
1) Assign Interfaces          10) Filter Logs
2) Set interface(s) IP address 11) Restart webConfigurator
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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: 8
```

Y ponemos lo siguiente: `pfctl -d`

Aquí hay un problema porque el guión está al lado del cero porque está en otro idioma el teclado.

```
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

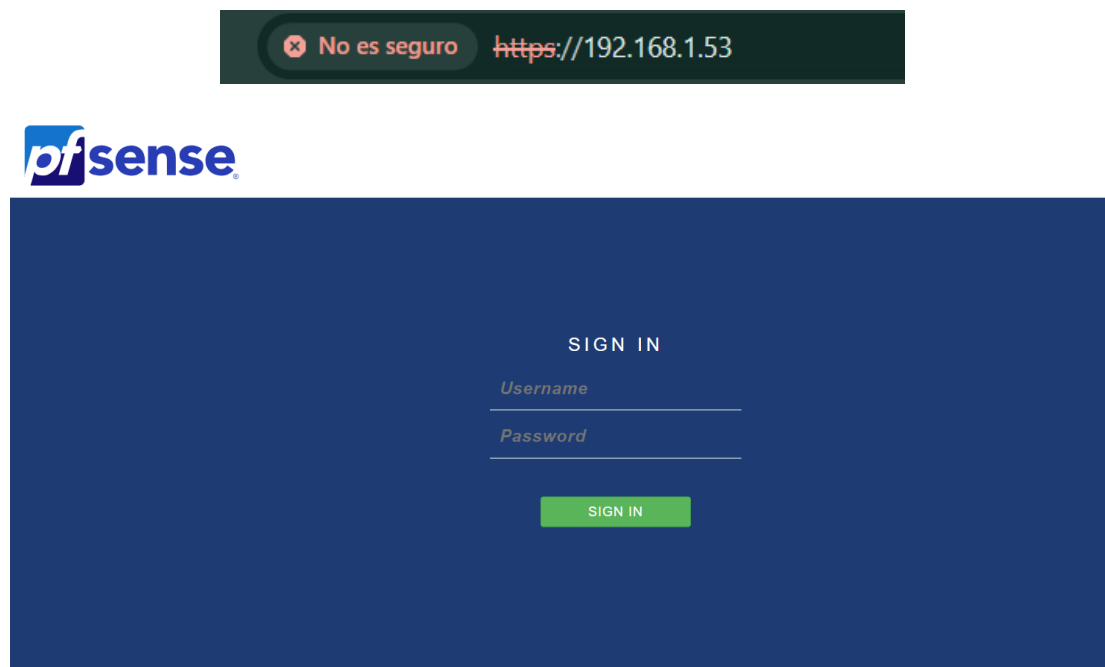
WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.1.53/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> v4: 192.168.10.1/24

0) Logout (SSH only)          9) pfTop
1) Assign Interfaces          10) Filter Logs
2) Set interface(s) IP address 11) Restart webConfigurator
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4) Reset to factory defaults  13) Update from console
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6) Halt system                 15) Restore recent configuration
7) Ping host                   16) Restart PHP-FPM
8) Shell

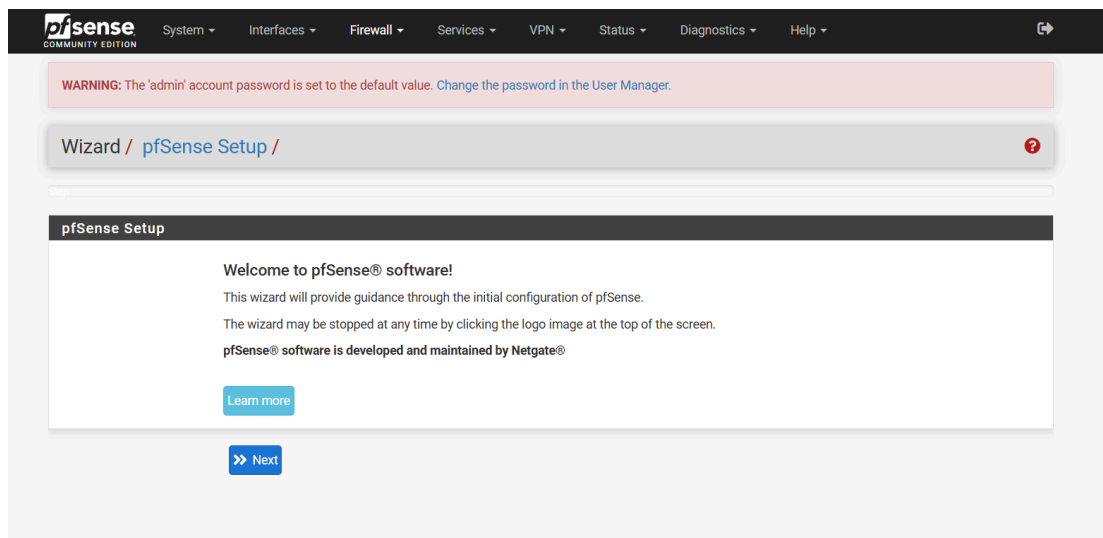
Enter an option: 8

[2.7.2-RELEASE][root@pfSense.home.arpa]/root: pfctl -d
pf disabled
[2.7.2-RELEASE][root@pfSense.home.arpa]/root: 
```

Ahora meteremos la ip de la WAN 192.168.1.53 (en mi caso). La conexión te dice que no es seguro porque el certificado https está auto-certificado, pero accedemos de todos modos.

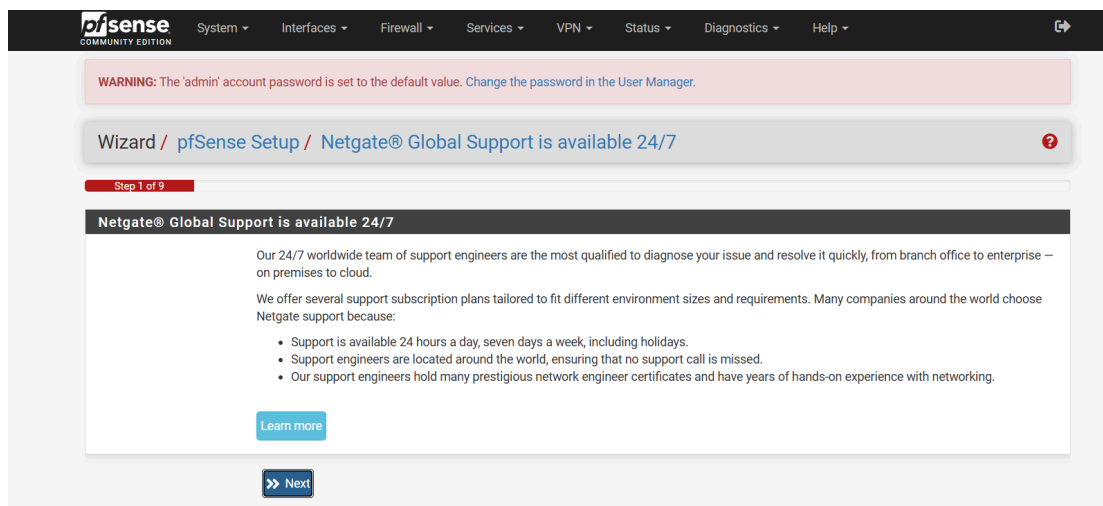


admin:pfSense



Y ya estaríamos.

Haremos la configuración principal, le daremos a Next.



Next.

Y pondremos lo siguiente:

On this screen the general pfSense parameters will be set.

<b>Hostname</b>	<input type="text" value="pfSense"/>
Name of the firewall host, without domain part. Examples: pfsense, firewall, edgefw	
<b>Domain</b>	<input type="text" value="home.lan"/>
Domain name for the firewall. Examples: home.arpa, example.com  Do not end the domain name with '.local' as the final part (Top Level Domain, TLD). The 'local' TLD is widely used by mDNS (e.g. Avahi, Bonjour, Rendezvous, Airprint, Airplay) and some Windows systems and networked devices. These will not network correctly if the router uses 'local' as its TLD. Alternatives such as 'home.arpa', 'local.lan', or 'mylocal' are safe.	
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.	
<b>Primary DNS Server</b>	<input type="text" value="8.8.8.8"/>
<b>Secondary DNS Server</b>	<input type="text" value="8.8.4.4"/>
<b>Override DNS</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Allow DNS servers to be overridden by DHCP/PPP on WAN

[» Next](#)

Y le damos a NEXT.

**pfSense** COMMUNITY EDITION System Interfaces Firewall Services VPN Status Diagnostics Help

**WARNING:** The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. [Change the password in the User Manager.](#)

Wizard / [pfSense Setup](#) / Time Server Information

Step 3 of 9

**Time Server Information**

Please enter the time, date and time zone.

**Time server hostname**

Enter the hostname (FQDN) of the time server.

**Timezone**

[» Next](#)

Lo dejamos tal cual, le damos a NEXT.

Pondremos en la configuración de la WAN:



Configure WAN Interface	
On this screen the Wide Area Network information will be configured.	
SelectedType	Static
General configuration	
MAC Address	<input type="text"/> <small>This field can be used to modify ("spoof") the MAC address of the WAN interface (may be required with some cable connections). Enter a MAC address in the following format: xxxxxxxxxx or leave blank.</small>
MTU	<input type="text"/> <small>Set the MTU of the WAN interface. If this field is left blank, an MTU of 1492 bytes for PPPoE and 1500 bytes for all other connection types will be assumed.</small>
MSS	<input type="text"/> <small>If a value is entered in this field, then MSS clamping for TCP connections to the value entered above minus 40 (TCP/IP header size) will be in effect. If this field is left blank, an MSS of 1492 bytes for PPPoE and 1500 bytes for all other connection types will be assumed. This should match the above MTU value in most all cases.</small>
Static IP Configuration	
IP Address	192.168.1.53
Subnet Mask	24
Upstream Gateway	192.168.1.1
DHCP client configuration	

Al final del todo tenemos dos casillas, la deshabilitamos antes de dar a NEXT.

RFC1918 Networks	
Block RFC1918 Private Networks	<input type="checkbox"/> Block private networks from entering via WAN <small>When set, this option blocks traffic from IP addresses that are reserved for private networks as per RFC 1918 (10/8, 172.16/12, 192.168/16) as well as loopback addresses (127/8). This option should generally be left turned on, unless the WAN network lies in such a private address space, too.</small>
Block bogon networks	
Block bogon networks	<input type="checkbox"/> Block non-Internet routed networks from entering via WAN <small>When set, this option blocks traffic from IP addresses that are reserved (but not RFC 1918) or not yet assigned by IANA. Bogons are prefixes that should never appear in the Internet routing table, and obviously should not appear as the source address in any packets received.</small>
<a href="#">&gt;&gt; Next</a>	

Esto es entorno de puebra. Lo que hace es bloquear las ip privadas de todas la WAN.  
Es decir, que en redes reales eso no se debe deshabilitar.

Le damos a NEXT.

Y en la configuración de la LAN meteremos

pfSense  
COMMUNITY EDITION

System ▾ Interfaces ▾ Firewall ▾ Services ▾ VPN ▾ Status ▾ Diagnostics ▾ Help ▾

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

Wizard / pfSense Setup / Configure LAN Interface

Step 5 of 9

### Configure LAN Interface

On this screen the Local Area Network information will be configured.

LAN IP Address

Type dhcp if this interface uses DHCP to obtain its IP address.

Subnet Mask

>> Next

Le damos a NEXT.

pfSense  
COMMUNITY EDITION

System ▾ Interfaces ▾ Firewall ▾ Services ▾ VPN ▾ Status ▾ Diagnostics ▾ Help ▾

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

Wizard / pfSense Setup / Set Admin WebGUI Password

Step 6 of 9

### Set Admin WebGUI Password

On this screen the admin password will be set, which is used to access the WebGUI and also SSH services if enabled.

Admin Password

Admin Password AGAIN

>> Next

Ponemos la Password que queramos y le damos a siguiente.  
NEXT.

pfSense  
COMMUNITY EDITION

System ▾ Interfaces ▾ Firewall ▾ Services ▾ VPN ▾ Status ▾ Diagnostics ▾ Help ▾

Wizard / pfSense Setup / Reload configuration

Step 7 of 9

### Reload configuration

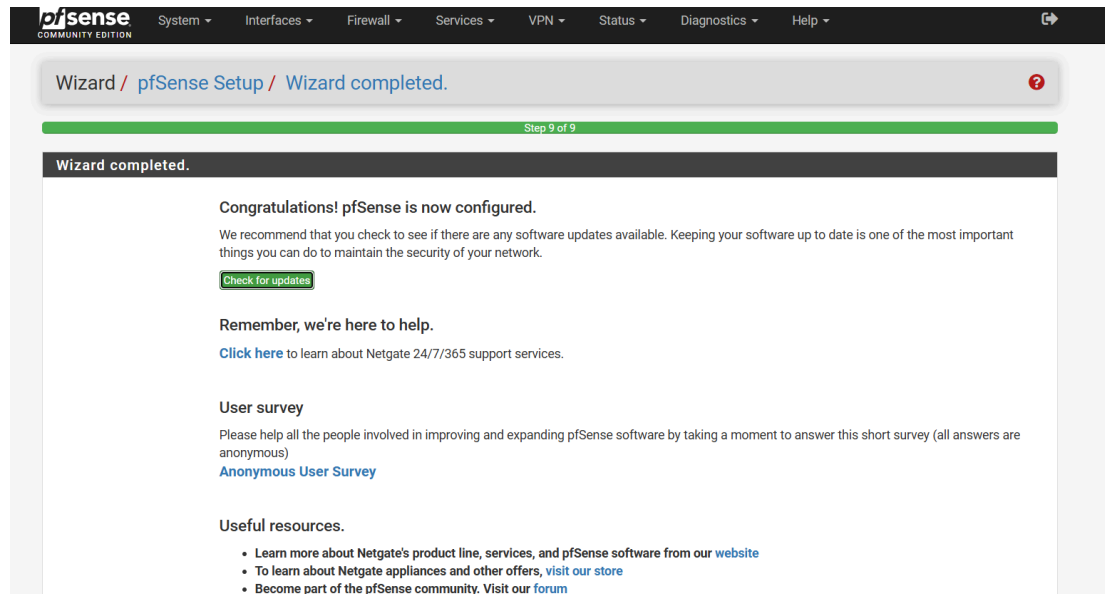
Click 'Reload' to reload pfSense with new changes.

>> Reload

Y le damos a RELOAD.

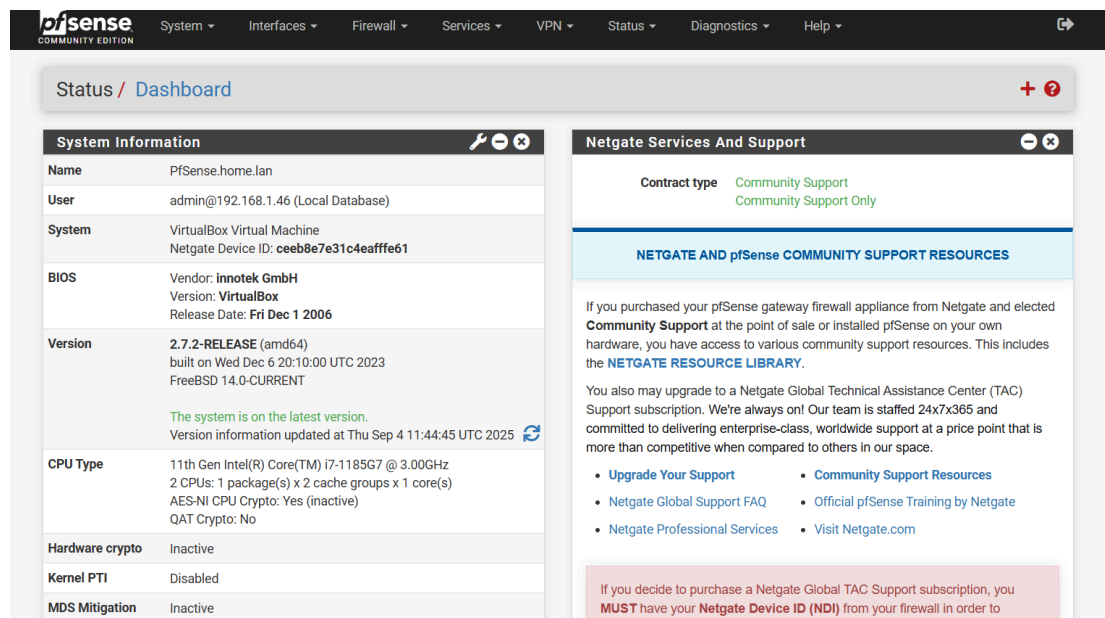
Ahora la web se queda cargando pero como se está reiniciando, el firewall se vuelve a habilitar por lo que hay que darle de nuevo ese comando de antes.

Y ya lo tendríamos.

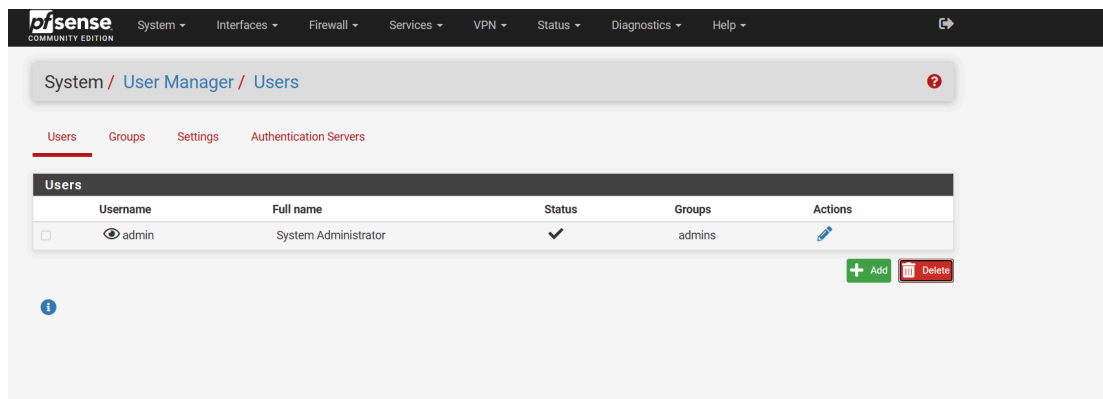


Le damos a finish y luego aceptamos los terminos.

Y ste sería el DashBoard.



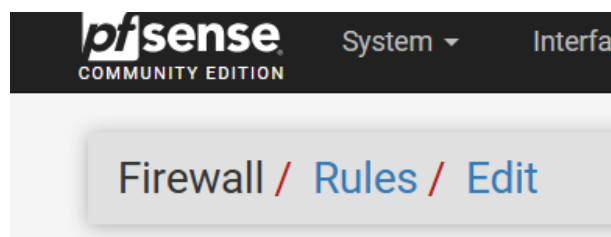
Lo que podemos hacer es crear un usuario.



Le damos a +add y añadimos un usuario. luego entramos con ese usuario y deshabilitamos admin.

## Añadir reglas.

Para añadir reglas nos vamos a :



Le daremos a +add

Choose which IP protocol this rule should match.

**Source**

Source ☐ Invert match WAN subnets Source Address /

[Display Advanced](#)

The Source Port Range for a connection is typically random and almost never equal to the destination port. In most cases this setting must remain at its default value, any.

**Destination**

Destination ☐ Invert match This Firewall (self) Destination Address /

Destination Port Range HTTPS (443) From Custom To Custom

Specify the destination port or port range for this rule. The "To" field may be left empty if only filtering a single port.

**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).

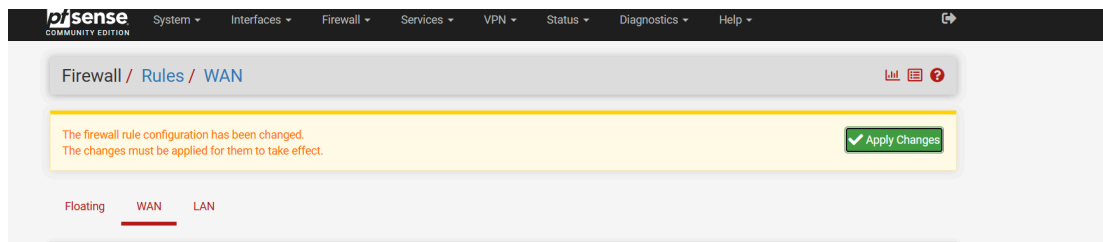
Description

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](#)

[Save](#)

Lo guardamos y Aplicamos los cambios.

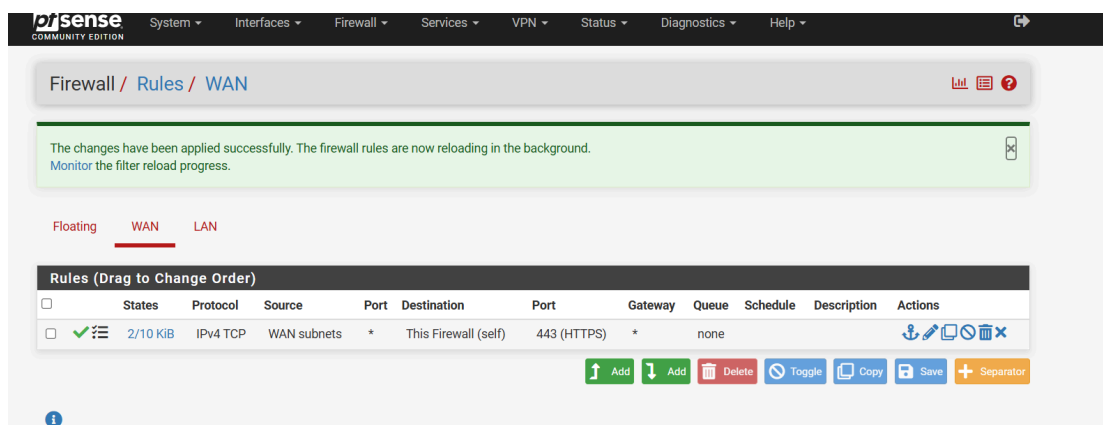


Ahora viene la prueba.

Nos vamos a la máquina virtual y le ponemos enable: `pfctl -e`

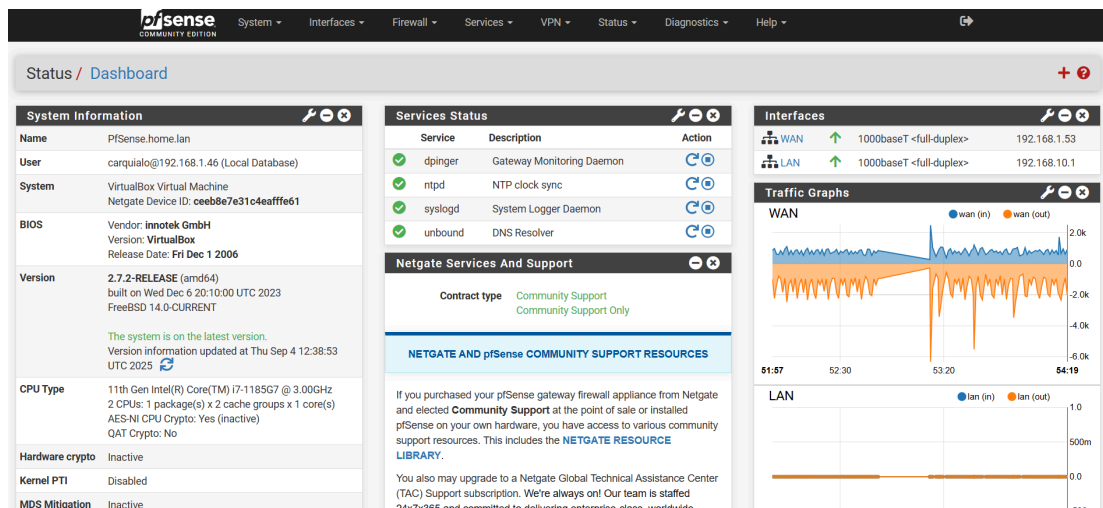
```
2.7.2-RELEASE][root@PfSense.home.lan]/root: pfctl -e
pfctl: pf already enabled
2.7.2-RELEASE][root@PfSense.home.lan]/root: 
```

Le damos a cargar la página y lo que hace es que intenta pasar con el firewall activo.



Si quisiera hacer un ping al firewall, no sale, porque por defecto tiene las reglas deshabilitada. Así que había que crearla. Podemos jugar con ello.

He añadido un gráfico de tráfico y el estado de los servicios al dashboard.



Creamos una nueva regla con protocolo ICMP para poder entrar ping.

Si hacemos un ping al firewall

```
C:\Users\Carlos>ping 192.168.1.53

Haciendo ping a 192.168.1.53 con 32 bytes de datos:
Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.
Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.
```

Ahora habilitamos la regla.

Address Family:

Protocol:

ICMP Subtypes:

Source:  Source Address:

Destination:  Destination Address:

Extra Options: ☒ Log packets that are handled by this rule

Description:

Advanced Options: ☒ Display Advanced

Tendríamos estas dos reglas:

Firewall / Rules / WAN

The changes have been applied successfully. The firewall rules are now reloading in the background.  
[Monitor the filter reload progress.](#)

Floating **WAN** LAN

Rules (Drag to Change Order)											
	States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	0/0 B	IPv4 ICMP any	WAN subnets	*	This Firewall (self)	*	*	none	ICMP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	0/0 B	IPv4 TCP	WAN subnets	*	This Firewall (self)	443 (HTTPS)	*	none	Acceso HTTPS	

Add Add Delete Toggle Copy Save Separator

Y ahora hacemos ping.

```
C:\Users\Carlos>ping 192.168.1.53

Haciendo ping a 192.168.1.53 con 32 bytes de datos:
Respuesta desde 192.168.1.53: bytes=32 tiempo=1ms TTL=64
Respuesta desde 192.168.1.53: bytes=32 tiempo=34ms TTL=64
Respuesta desde 192.168.1.53: bytes=32 tiempo=2ms TTL=64
```

Y sí responde.