# BLOCK 3 Malik Islamov

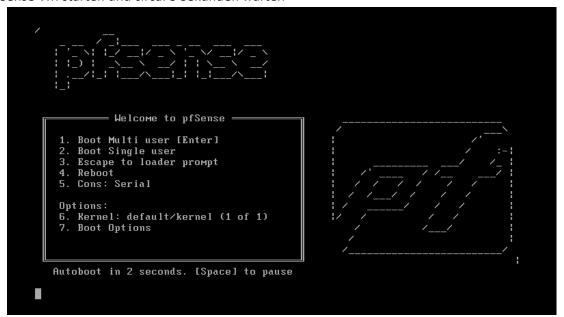
# Inhalt

PFSense	3
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# **PFSense**

- PFSENSE DHCP FIREWALL (HOSTONLY BRIDGED)
- WINDOWS SERVER DC (HOSTONLY)
- WINDOWS SERVER DNS (HOSTONLY)
- UBUNTU SERVER SAMBA SHARE (HOSTONLY)
- W11 CLIENT + UBUNTU SERVER (HOSTONLY)

PFSense VM starten und circa. 3 Sekunden warten



Enter drücken



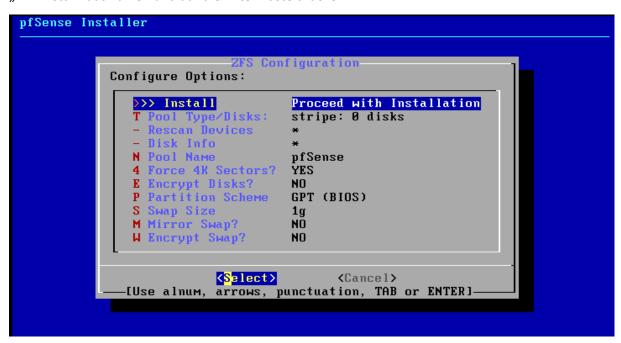
Enter drücken.



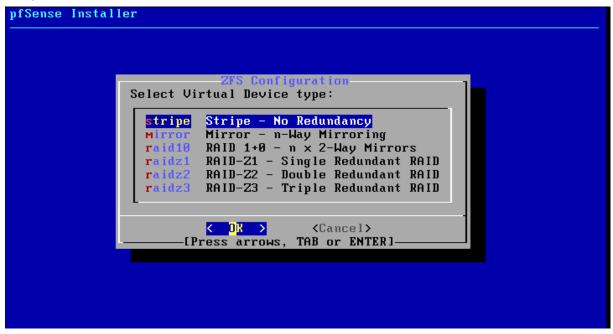
Auto (ZFS) auswählen und die Enter-Taste drücken.



">>> Install" auswählen und auf die Enter-Taste drücken.



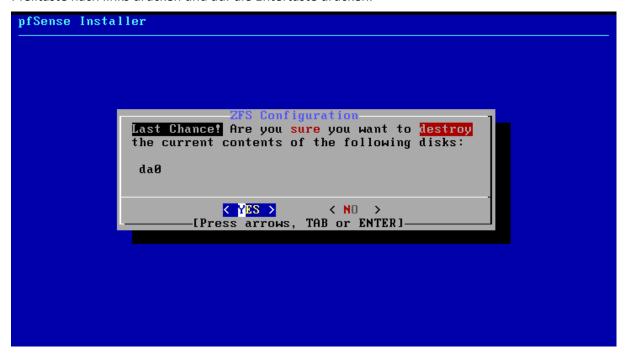
"stripe" auswählen und Enter-Taste drücken



Leertaste und dann die Enter-Taste drücken.



Pfeiltaste nach links drücken und auf die Entertaste drücken.



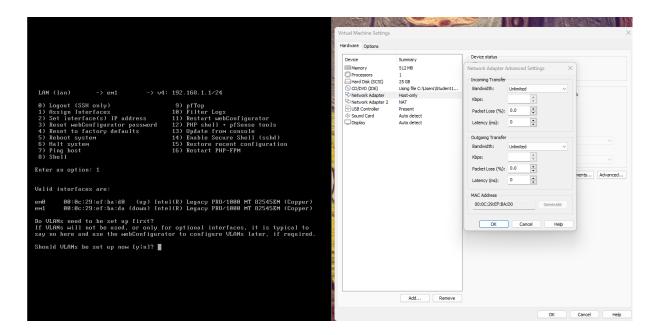
"Reboot" auswählen und dann auf die Entertaste drücken.

..

danach kriegt man diesen Bildschirm. Hier soll man die Nummerzahl 1 eingeben und dann auf die Entertaste drücken.

```
done.
Starting CRON... done.
pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE amd64 20231206-2010
Bootup complete
FreeBSD/amd64 (pfSense.home.arpa) (ttyv0)
UMware Virtual Machine - Netgate Device ID: 3026ef11ee32fc65de8d
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***
 WAN (wan)
                   -> ем0
 LAN (lan)
                                  -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24
                   -> ем1
 0) Logout (SSH only)
1) Assign Interfaces
                                          9) pfTop
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
7) Ping host
                                          15) Restore recent configuration
                                          16) Restart PHP-FPM
 8) Shell
Enter an option: 1
```

Auf VMWare die MAC-Adresse kontrollieren und dann die beiden Schnittstellen vergleichen. Danach soll man "n" eintippen und dann auf die Entertaste drücken.



### Passende Schnittstellenname hinschreiben und dann auf die Entertaste drücken.

```
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 or a): em1

Enter the LAN interface name or 'a' for auto-detection NOTE: this enables full Firewalling/NAT mode. (em0 a or nothing if finished): em0
```

# Jetzt die 2 Option aufrufen.

```
WAN -> eм1
LAN -> em0
Do you want to proceed [yin]? y
Writing configuration...done.
One moment while the settings are reloading... done!
UMware Virtual Machine - Netgate Device ID: 3026ef11ee32fc65de8d
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***
                                   ->
-> v4: 192.168.1.1/24
 WAN (wan)
                   -> ем1
 LAN (lan)
                   -> ем0
                                           9) pfTop
10) Filter Logs
 0) Logout (SSH only)
1) Assign Interfaces
                                           11) Restart webConfigurator
 2) Set interface(s) IP address
                                           12) PHP shell + pfSense tools
13) Update from console
 3) Reset webConfigurator password
4) Reset to factory defaults
 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
```

WAN-Schnittstelle auswählen und dann "y" tippen.

```
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***
                 -> ем1
 WAN (wan)
                               -> -> -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24
 LAN (lan)
                 -> ем0
                                       9) pfTop
10) Filter Logs
0) Logout (SSH only)
 1) Assign Interfaces
 2) Set interface(s) IP address
                                       11) Restart webConfigurator
                                       12) PHP shell + pfSense tools
3) Reset webConfigurator password
                                       13) Update from console
4) Reset to factory defaults
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 (ем1 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em0 - static)
Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 1
Configure IPv4 address WAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) y
```

Bei IPv6 "n" eintippen und dann auf beim Eingeben der IPv6 Addresse nichts eingeben.

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

Enter the new WAN IPv6 address. Press (ENTER) for none:

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 WAN...
```

LAN Schnittstelle auswählen, IP-Adresse hinschreiben und die Subnetzmaske eingeben.

```
Enter an option: 2

Available interfaces:

1 - WAN (eM1 - dhcp)
2 - LAN (eM0 - 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:
> 172.16.17.129

Subnet masks are entered as bit counts (as in CIDR notation) in pfSense.
e.g. 255.255.255.0 = 24
255.255.0 = 16
255.0.0 = 16
255.0.0 = 8

Enter the new LAN IPv4 subnet bit count (1 to 32):
> 26

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

DHCP Range eingeben. Hier habe ich 172.16.17.133 – 172.16.17.143

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

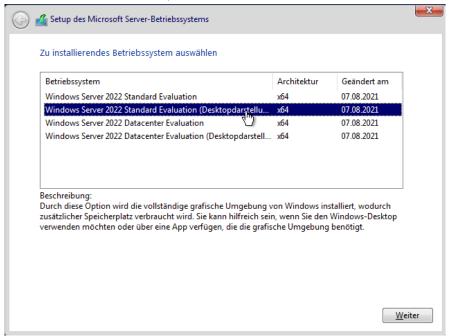
Do you want to enable the DHCP server on LAN? (y/n) y

Enter the start address of the IPv4 client address range: 172.16.17.133

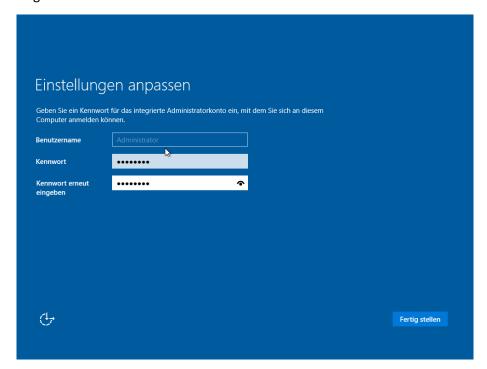
Enter the end address of the IPv4 client address range: 172.16.17.143
```

# Windows Server

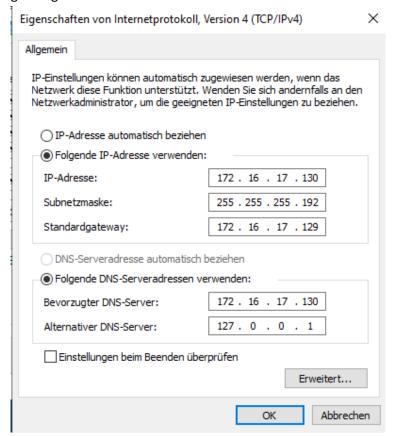
VM Starten und Windows Server (Desktop) installieren.



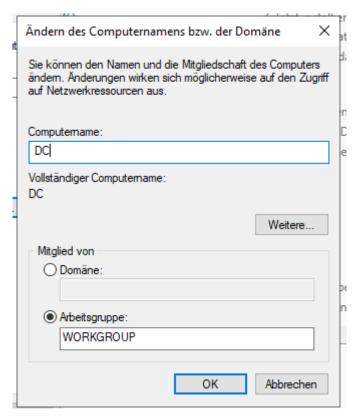
# Passwort festlegen.

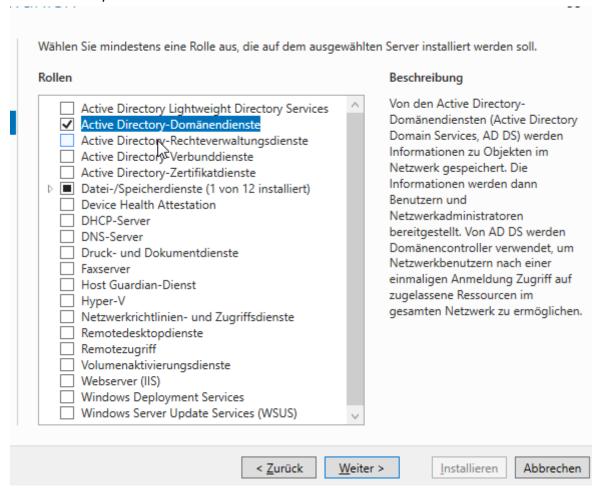


# Netzwerkeinstellung konfigurieren.

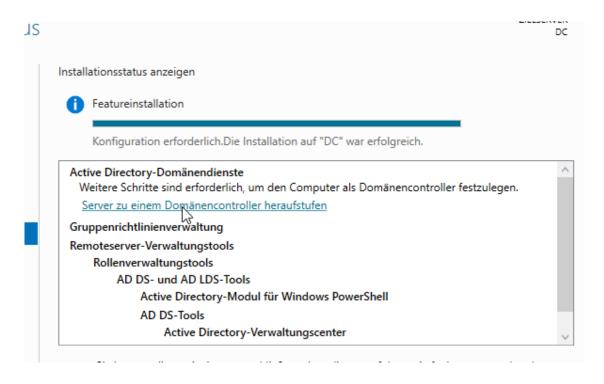


# Und Computernamen ändern.

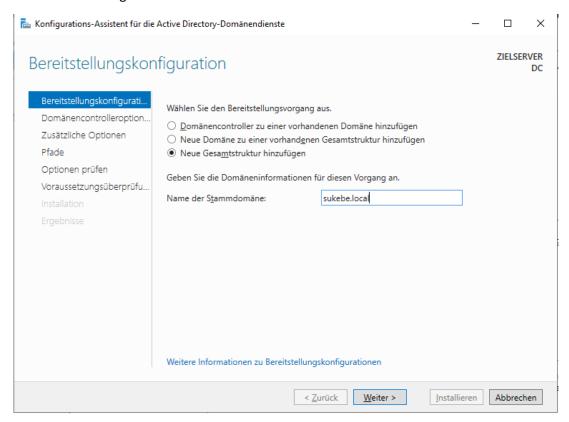




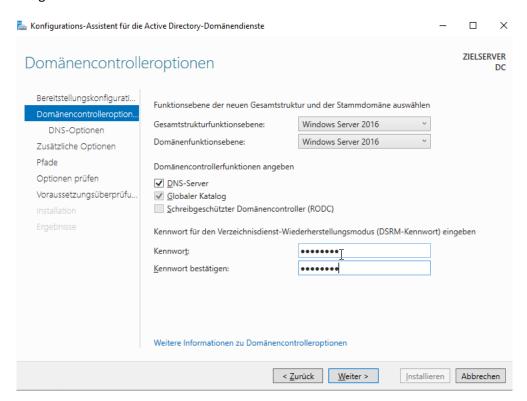
"Server zu einem Domänencontroller heraufstufen"



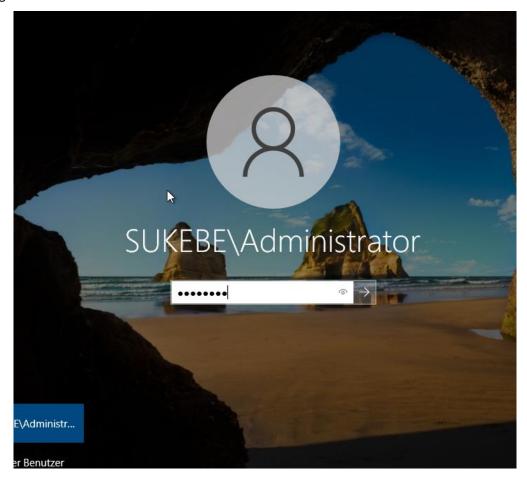
# Domänennamen festlegen.



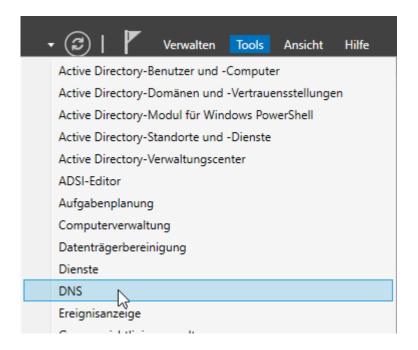
# Passwort eingeben.



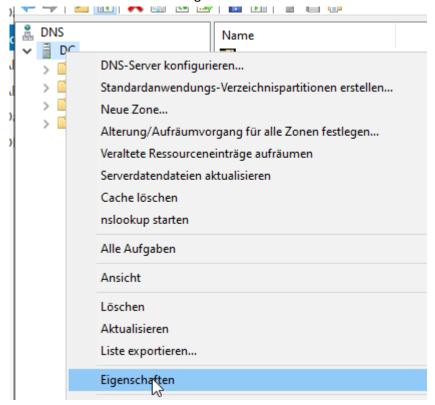
# Einloggen.

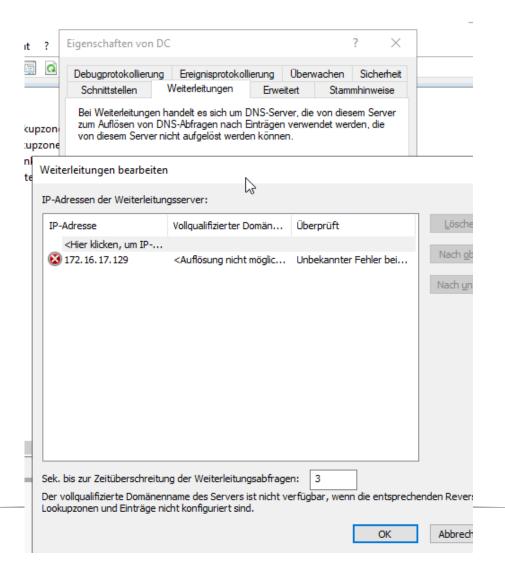


Tools → DNS



Rechtsklick auf den PC-Namen und dann auf Eigenschaften klicken.





Login: Admin Passwort: pfsense

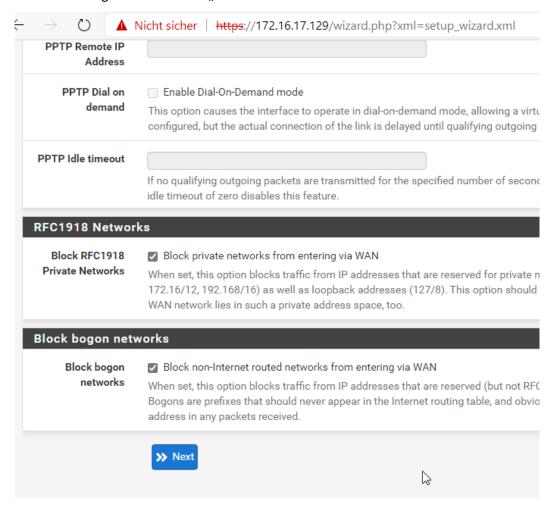


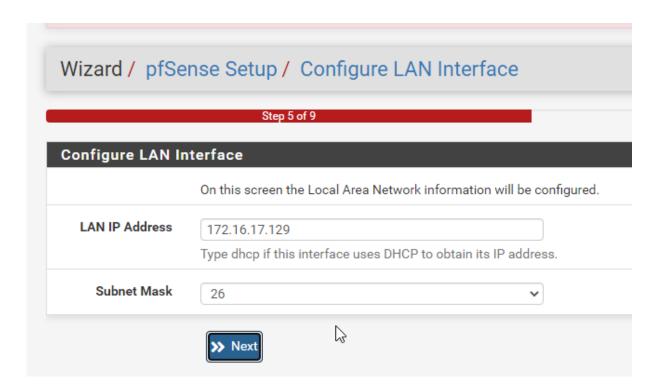
Login to pfSense



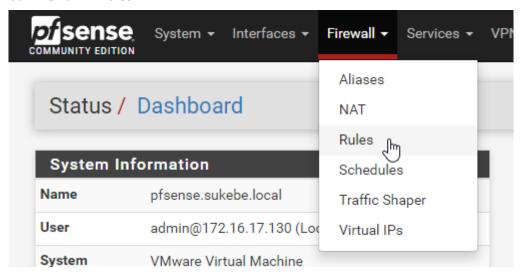
General Information		
	On this screen the general pfSense parameters will be set.	
Hostname	pfsense	
	Name of the firewall host, without domain part.	
	Examples: pfsense, firewall, edgefw	
Domain	sukebe.local	
	Domain name for the firewall.	
	Examples: home.arpa, example.com	
	Do not end the domain name with '.local' as the final part (Top Level Domain, TLD). The (e.g. Avahi, Bonjour, Rendezvous, Airprint, Airplay) and some Windows systems and net network correctly if the router uses 'local' as its TLD. Alternatives such as 'home.arpa', 'Is	
	The default behavior of the DNS Resolver will ignore manually configured DNS servers fr servers directly. To use the manually configured DNS servers below for client queries, vienable DNS Query Forwarding after completing the wizard.	
Primary DNS Server		
Secondary DNS Server		
Override DNS	Allow DNS servers to be overridden by DHCP/PPP on WAN	
	>> Next	

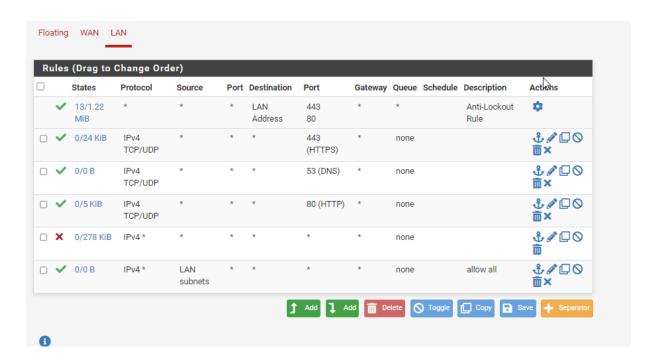
# WAN auf DHCP festlegen und dann auf "Next" klicken.

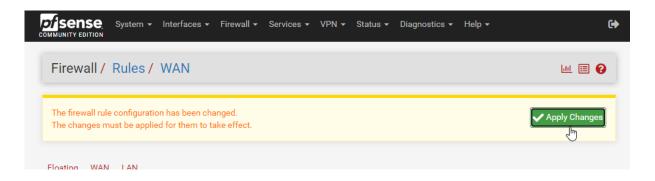




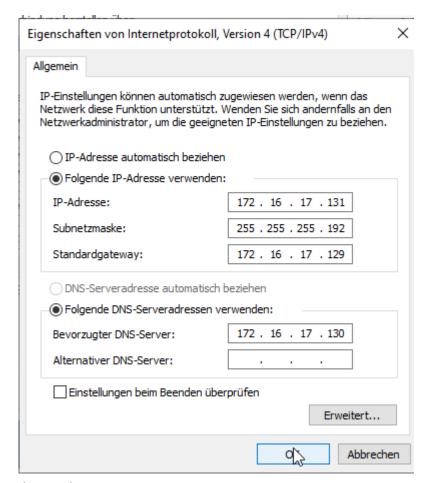
# Danach auf Firewall → Rules



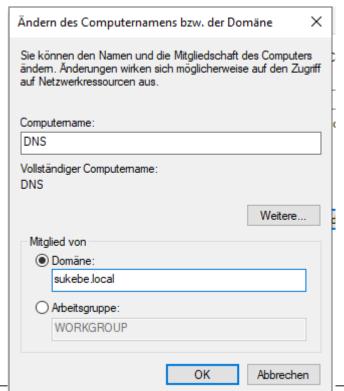




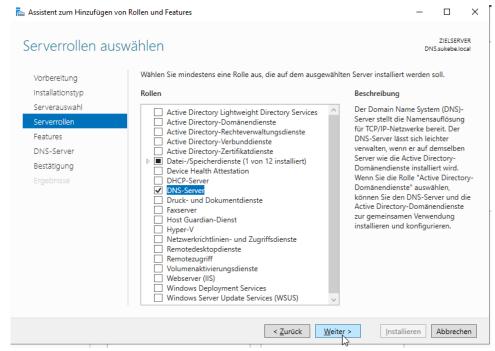
# Windows Server 2 (DNS)



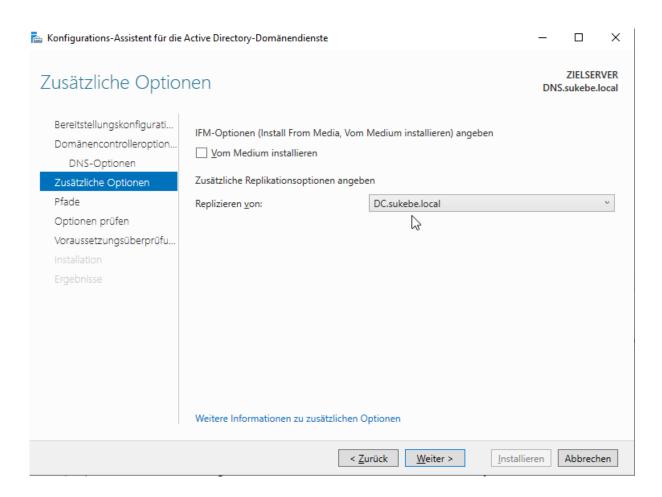
Computername ändern und Domäne joinen.



# AD- und DNS-Serverrolle installieren

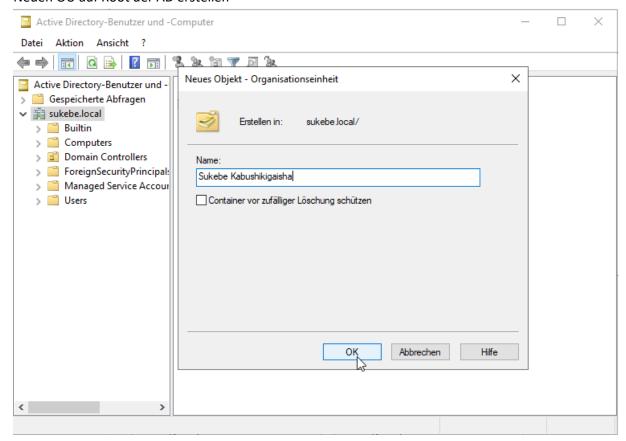


DC replizieren.



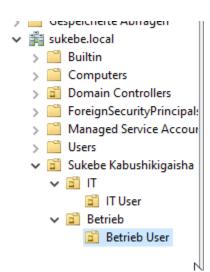
# Windows Server 1 (Teil 2)

# Neuen OU auf Root der AD erstellen

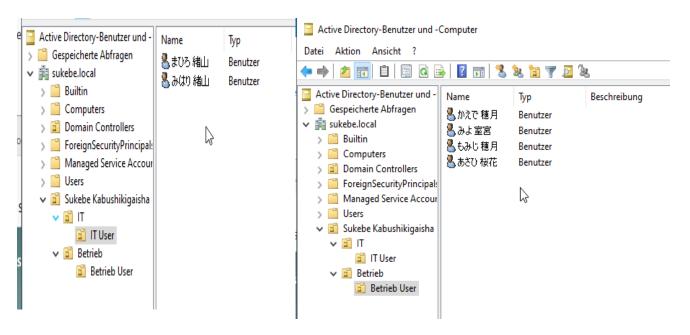


# Folgende OUs erstellen

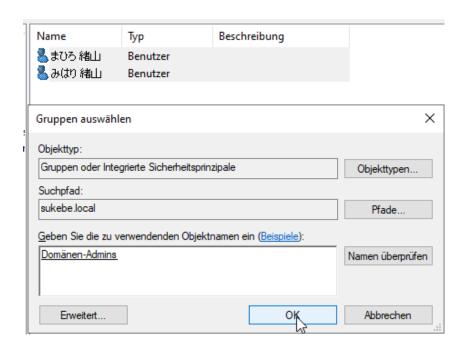
- (ROOT)
  - o IT
- IT USER
- o Betrieb
  - Betrieb User



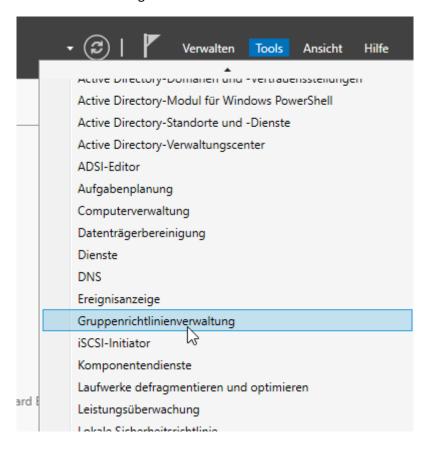
# Benutzer erstellen.



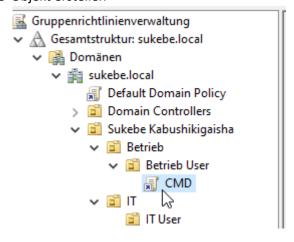
### Und IT-User als Domänenadmin einstufen.



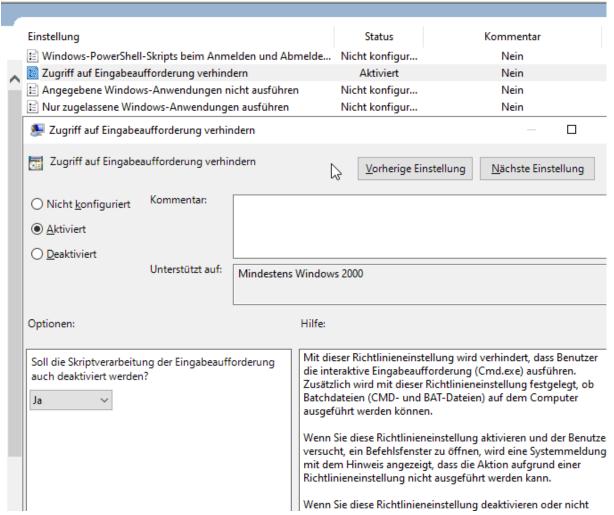
Tools → Gruppenrichtlinienverwaltung



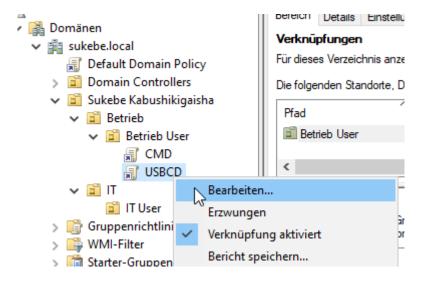
# Für Betriebuser einen GPO-Objekt erstellen



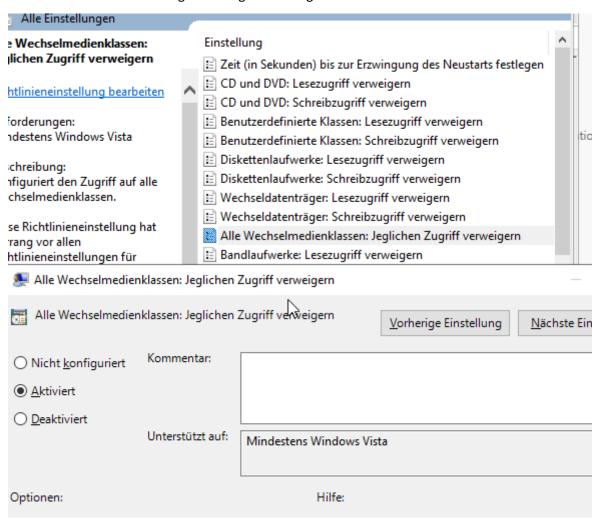
"Zugriff auf Eingabeaufforderung verhindern" aktivieren.



Neues Objekt für Wechselmedium erstellen.



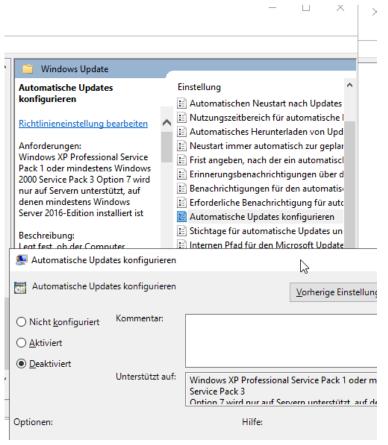
"Alle Wechselmedienklassen: Jeglichen Zugriff verweigern" aktivieren.



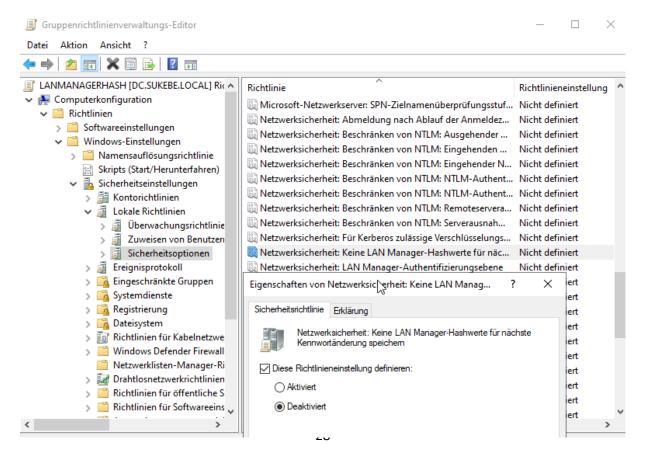
Zwei weitere Objekte erstellen. Eines soll für das Verbieten von Updates sein und das andere soll für das Nicht Speichern von den LAN Manager Hash sein.



"Automatische Updates konfigurieren" auf Computer → Administrative → Windows Komponente → Windows Updates deaktivieren.



Auf Computer  $\rightarrow$  Richtlinien  $\rightarrow$  Windows-Einstellungen  $\rightarrow$  Sicherheits..  $\rightarrow$  Lokale  $\rightarrow$  Sicherheitsoptionen  $\rightarrow$  Keine LAN Manager... ausschalten

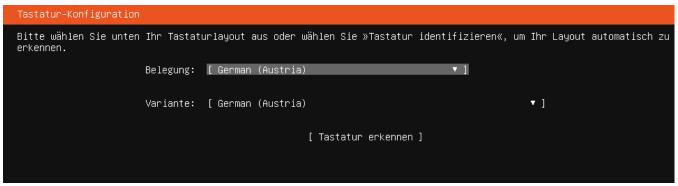


# **Ubuntu Server**

Sprache auswählen.

Aktualisierung überspringen.

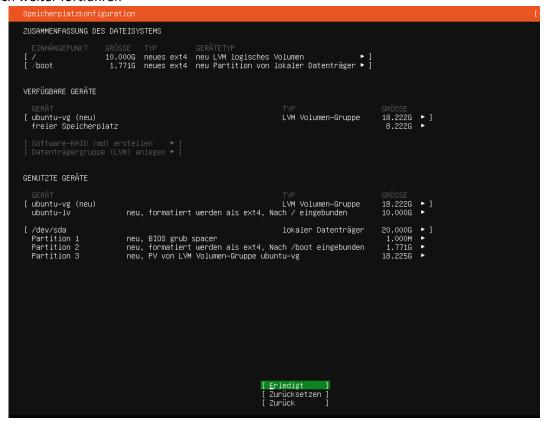
# Tastaturlayout.



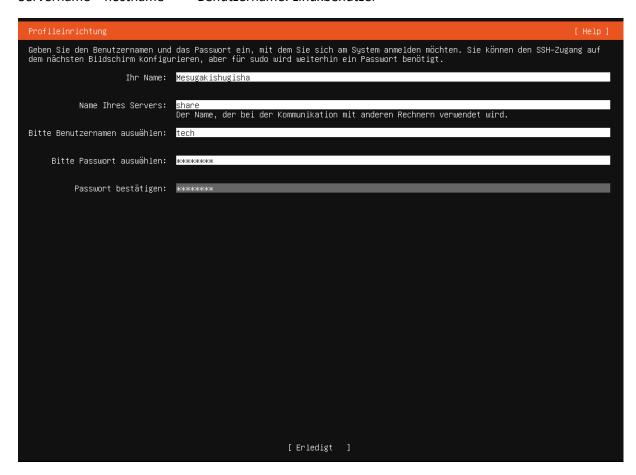
IPV4 einstellungen ändern.



# Einfach weiter fortfahren



Servername = hostname Benutzername: Linuxbenutzer



Ubuntu Server installieren.

```
tech@share:~$ neofetch
                                                                                                         tech@shar
                                                                                                             : Ubuntu 22.04 LTS x86_64
pst: VMware Virtual Platform None
                                                          dMMMNy
                     SSSSSSAdmmNNmmyNMMMMhsssssshdmmNNmmyNMMMMMhssssshdmmNddddysssshNMMMNhsssssssshNMMMddddysssshNMMMddddysssshNMMMddddysssshNMMMddddyssssshNMMMdddd
                                                                                                                      l: 5.15.0–91–generic
                                                                                                                    ne: 6 mins
                                                                                                                   ages: 693 (dpkg), 4 (snap)
l: bash 5.1.16
dution: 800x600
           hhhyNMMNys
                                                               gNMMMg
                                                                                                                orminal: /dev/tty1
|: Intel i7–7700 (2) @ 3.600GHz
|: 00:0f.0 VMware SVGA II Adapter
|| 00:0f.0 VMware SVGA II Adapter
      yNMMMNyMMhss
yNMMMNyMMhss
sshhhyNMMNys
ssssssdMMMNh
                                                                  hmmmh
                                                            syNMMMy:
hNMMMds:
                       shNMMyhhyyyyhdNMMMNh
sssdmydMMMMMMMddddys
sssssshdmNNNmyNMMMMh
sssssssssssssdMMMNy
                                                            gyy
tech@share:~$
```

Folgende Befehle eingeben.

```
cd /home/
sudo mkdir allgemein && sudo mkdir privat
```

```
tech@share:~$ cd /home/
tech@share:/home$ sudo mkdir allgemein && sudo mkdir privat
tech@share:/home$ ls
allgemein privat tech
tech@share:/home$ _
```

```
sudo groupadd IT
sudo gpasswd —a mihari IT
```

```
tech@share:/home$ sudo groupadd IT
tech@share:/home$ sudo gpasswd –a mihari IT
Adding user mihari to group IT
tech@share:/home$
```

Das Gleiche bei den anderen Benutzern.

```
tech@share:/home$ sudo adduser mahiro
Adding user `mahiro' ...
Adding new group `mahiro' (1003) ...
Adding new user `mahiro' (1002) with group `mahiro' ...
The home directory `/home/mahiro' already exists. Not copying from `/etc/skel'.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for mahiro
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
        Full Name []: Mahiro Oyama
        Room Number []:
        Work Phone []:
        Home Phone []:
        Other []:

Is the information correct? [Y/n] Y
tech@share:/home$ sudo gpasswd —a mahiro IT
Adding user mahiro to group IT
tech@share:/home$
```

# sudo apt install samba samba-common-bin acl -y

tech@share:/home\$ sudo apt install samba samba-common-bin acl -y

sudo systemctl start smbd nmbd
sudo systemctl start smbd nmbd

tech@share:/home\$ sudo systemctl start smbd nmbd
tech@share:/home\$ sudo systemctl enable smbd nmbd
Synchronizing state of smbd.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable smbd
Synchronizing state of nmbd.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable nmbd
tech@share:/home\$ \_

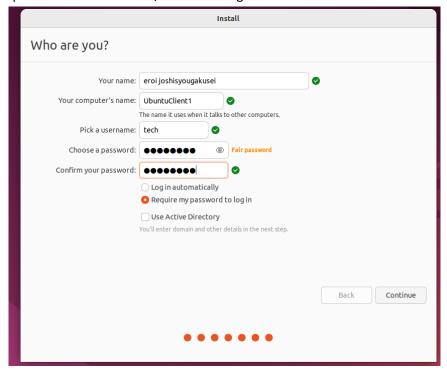
sudo mv /etc/samba/smb.conf /etc/samba/smb.conf.backup
sudo nano /etc/samba/smb.conf

tech@share:/home\$ sudo mv /etc/samba/smb.conf /etc/samba/smb.conf.backup tech@share:/home\$ sudo nano /etc/samba/smb.conf\_

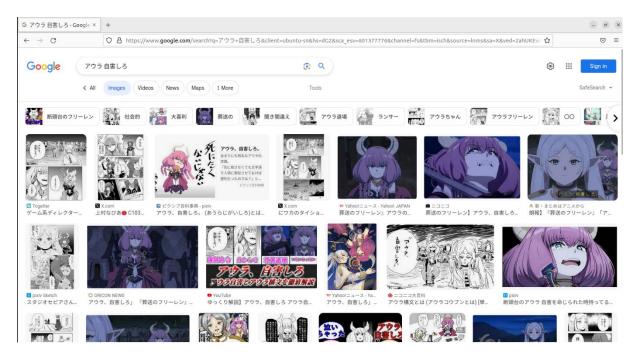
```
GNU nano 6.2
                                                           /etc/samba/smb.conf
[offen]
path = /home/allgemein
path = /home/alige
available = yes
valid users = @ALL
read only = no
[IT]
path = /home/privat
available = yes
valid users = @IT
read only = no
                                                        ^C Location M—U Undo
^∕ Go To Line M—E Redo
^G Help
^X Exit
                   ^O Write Out
^R Read File
                                       îW Where Is
                       Read File
                                           Replace
                                                              Paste
                                                                                 Justify
```

tech@share:/home\$ sudo smbpasswd —a mihari
New SMB password:
Retype new SMB password:
Added user mihari.
tech@share:/home\$ sudo smbpasswd —a mahiro
New SMB password:
Retype new SMB password:
Added user mahiro.
tech@share:/home\$ \_

Ubuntu Desktop installieren und Name/Passwort eingeben.



# Internetverbindung kontrollieren.



Folgenden Befehle eingeben:

sudo apt -y install realmd sssd sssd-tools libnss-sss libpam-sss adcli samba-common-bin oddjob

