

Penetration Testing a pfSense Firewall (3e)

Network Security, Firewalls, and VPNs, Third Edition - Lab 10

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Time on Task:

4 hours, 33 minutes

Progress:

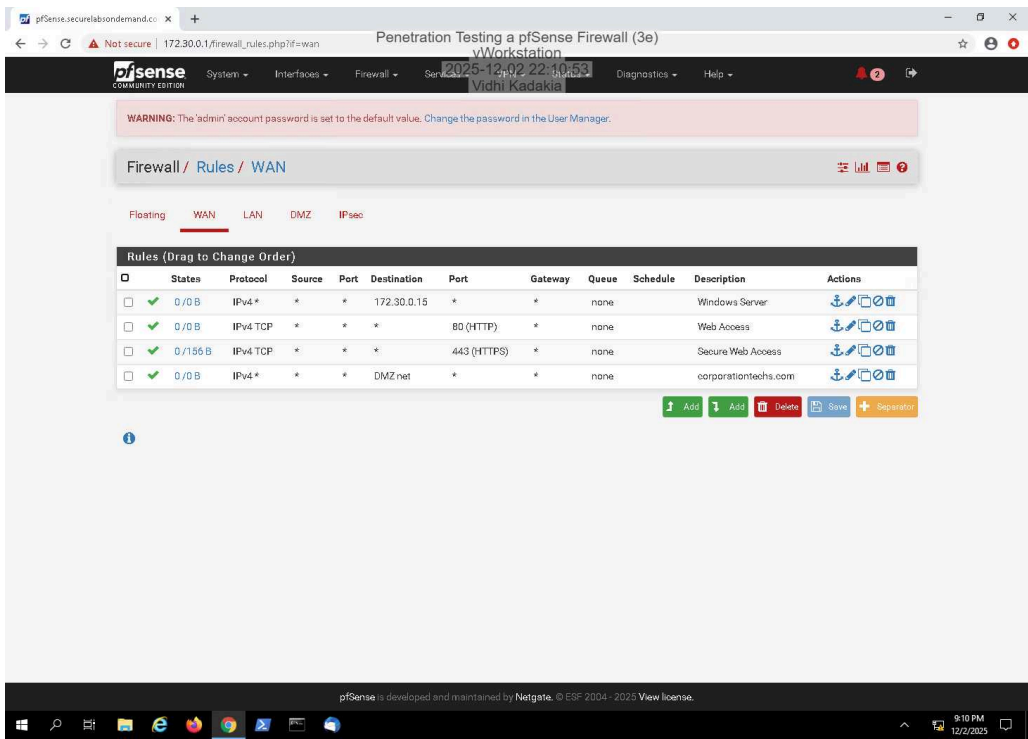
100%

Report Generated: Wednesday, December 3, 2025 at 5:03 PM

Section 1: Hands-On Demonstration

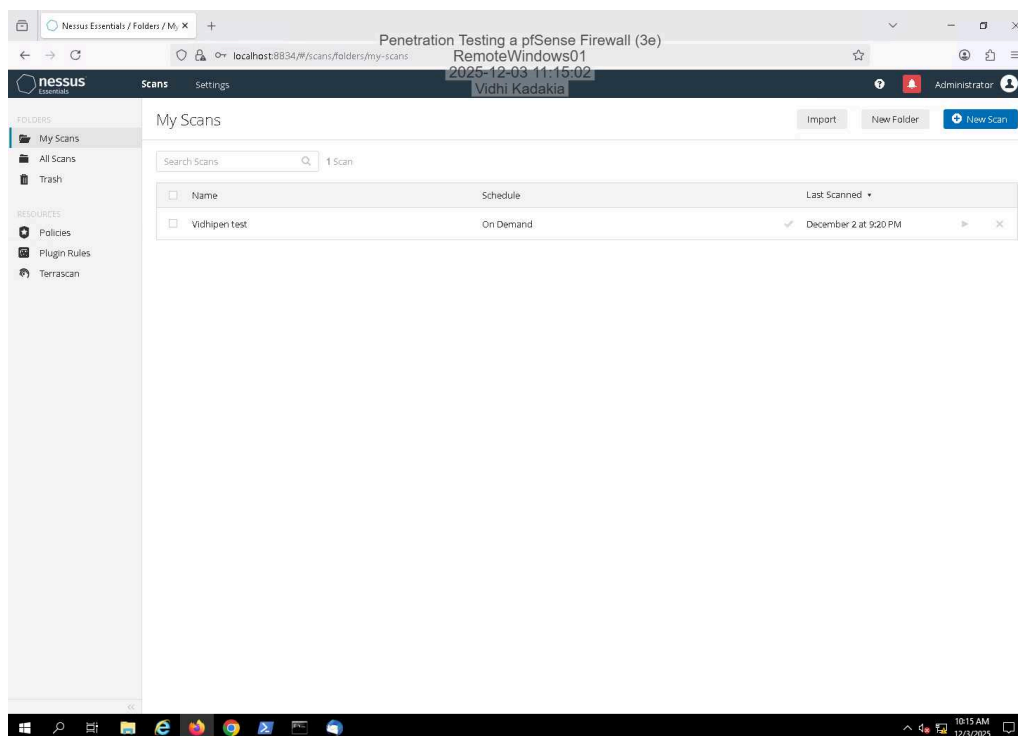
Part 1: Examine a pfSense Firewall Configuration

12. Make a screen capture showing the WAN rules table.

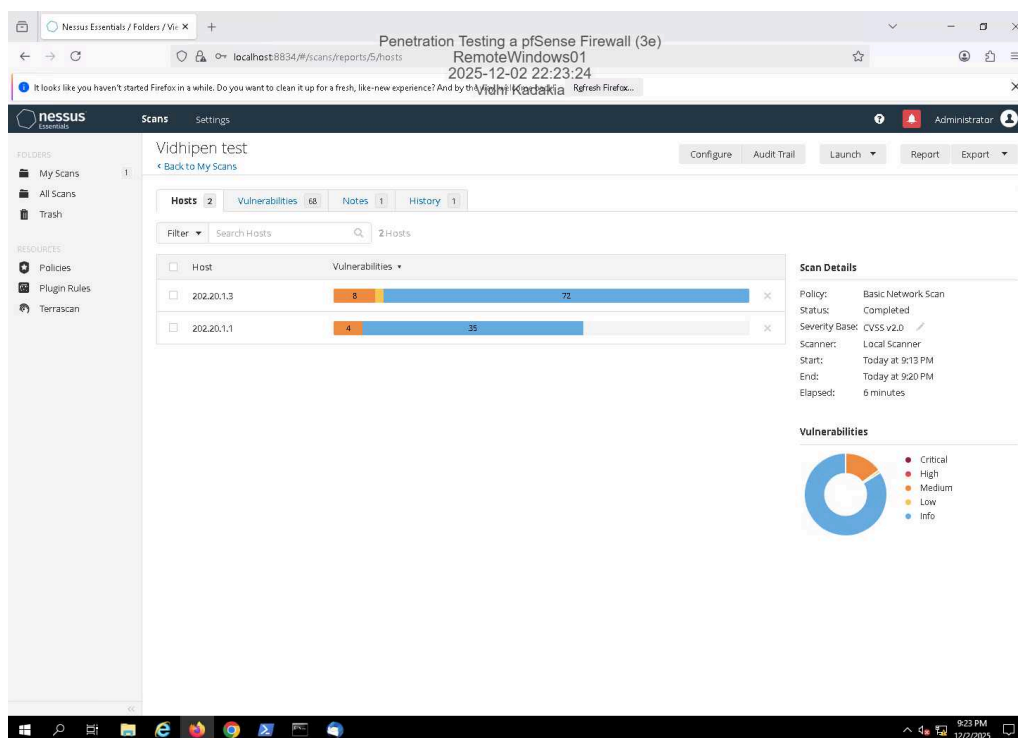


Part 2: Conduct a Penetration Test on the Network

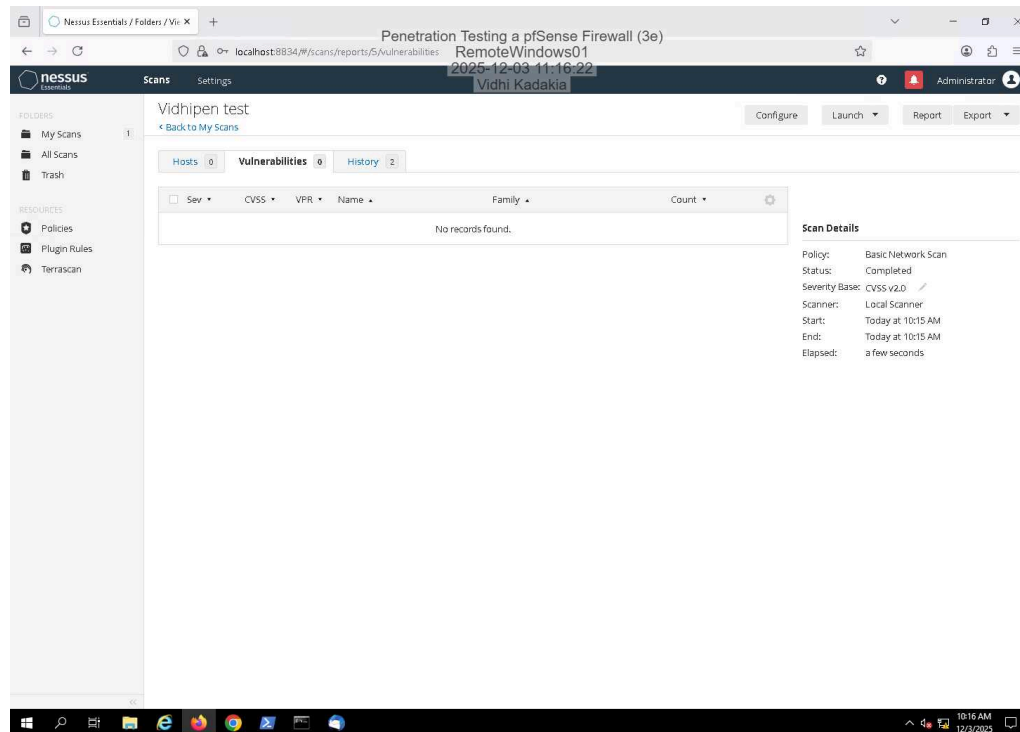
11. Make a screen capture showing the *yourname* pen test scan results.



13. Make a screen capture showing the list of vulnerabilities.



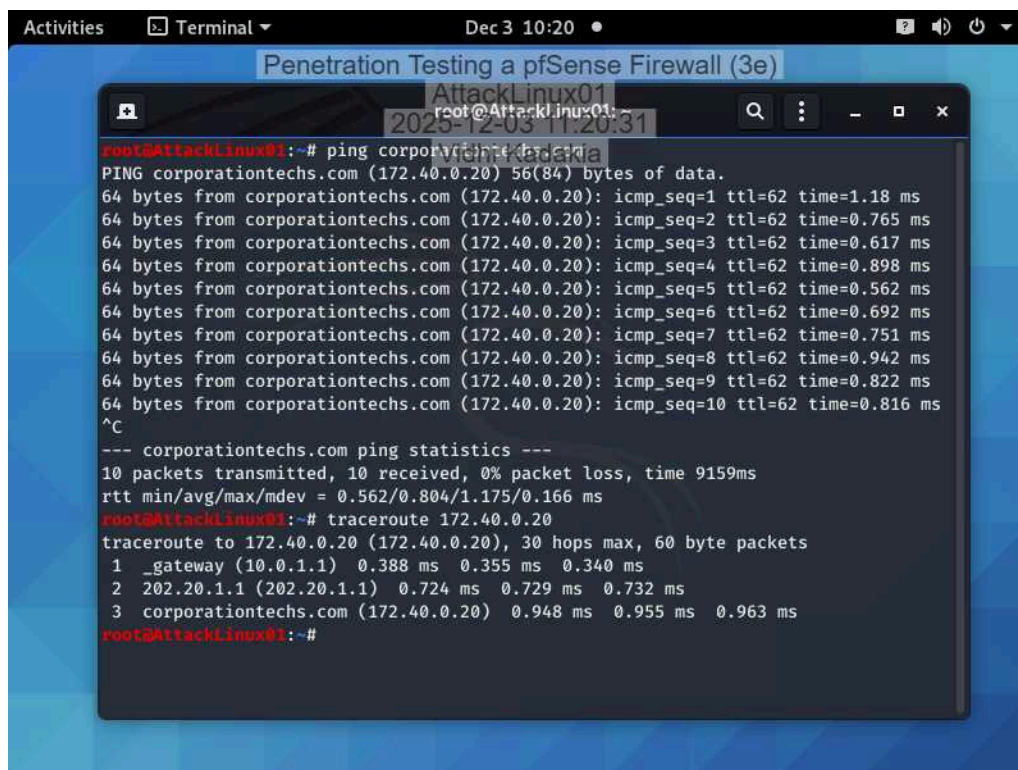
30. Make a screen capture showing the updated vulnerability report summary.



Section 2: Applied Learning

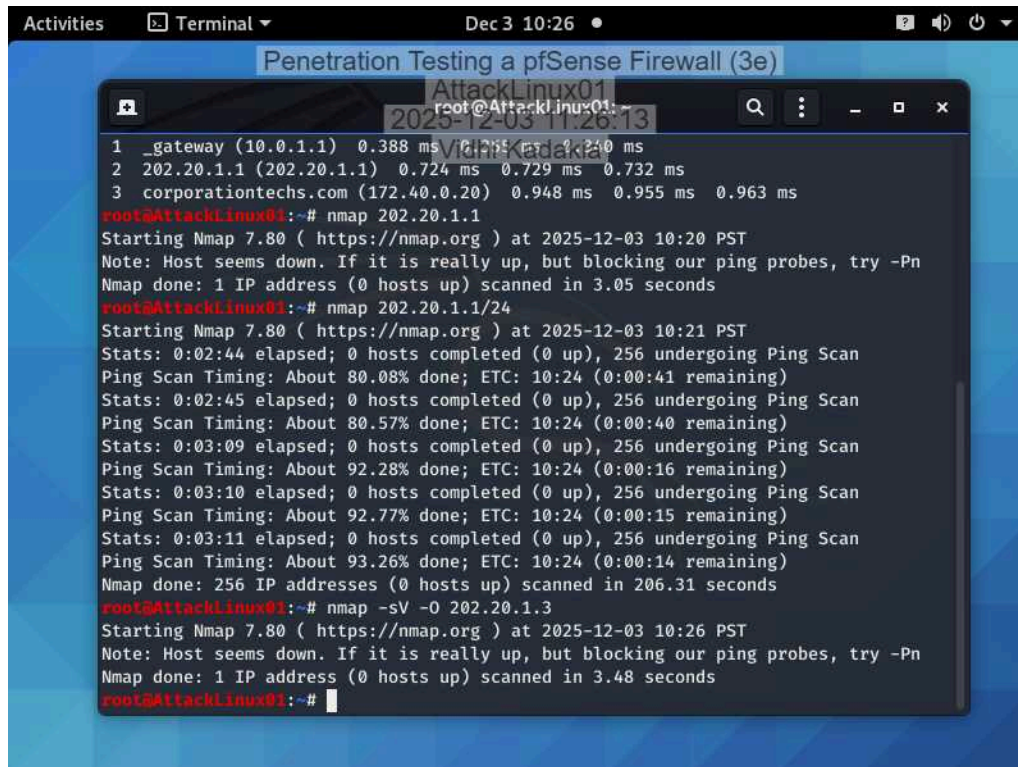
Part 1: Conduct a Port Scan on the Network

7. Make a screen capture showing the results of the traceroute command.

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window titled "Penetration Testing a pfSense Firewall (3e)". The terminal shows the output of a ping command to corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20) and a subsequent traceroute to the same IP. The ping command shows 10 successful packets with varying round-trip times. The traceroute shows three hops: the local gateway (10.0.1.1), an intermediate router (202.20.1.1), and the destination corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20).

```
root@AttackLinux01:~# ping corporationtechs.com
PING corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20): icmp_seq=1 ttl=62 time=1.18 ms
64 bytes from corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20): icmp_seq=2 ttl=62 time=0.765 ms
64 bytes from corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20): icmp_seq=3 ttl=62 time=0.617 ms
64 bytes from corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20): icmp_seq=4 ttl=62 time=0.898 ms
64 bytes from corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20): icmp_seq=5 ttl=62 time=0.562 ms
64 bytes from corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20): icmp_seq=6 ttl=62 time=0.692 ms
64 bytes from corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20): icmp_seq=7 ttl=62 time=0.751 ms
64 bytes from corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20): icmp_seq=8 ttl=62 time=0.942 ms
64 bytes from corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20): icmp_seq=9 ttl=62 time=0.822 ms
64 bytes from corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20): icmp_seq=10 ttl=62 time=0.816 ms
^C
--- corporationtechs.com ping statistics ---
10 packets transmitted, 10 received, 0% packet loss, time 9159ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.562/0.804/1.175/0.166 ms
root@AttackLinux01:~# traceroute 172.40.0.20
traceroute to 172.40.0.20 (172.40.0.20), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1 _gateway (10.0.1.1) 0.388 ms 0.355 ms 0.340 ms
 2 202.20.1.1 (202.20.1.1) 0.724 ms 0.729 ms 0.732 ms
 3 corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20) 0.948 ms 0.955 ms 0.963 ms
root@AttackLinux01:~#
```

11. Make a screen capture showing the result of the nmap scan with OS detection activated.

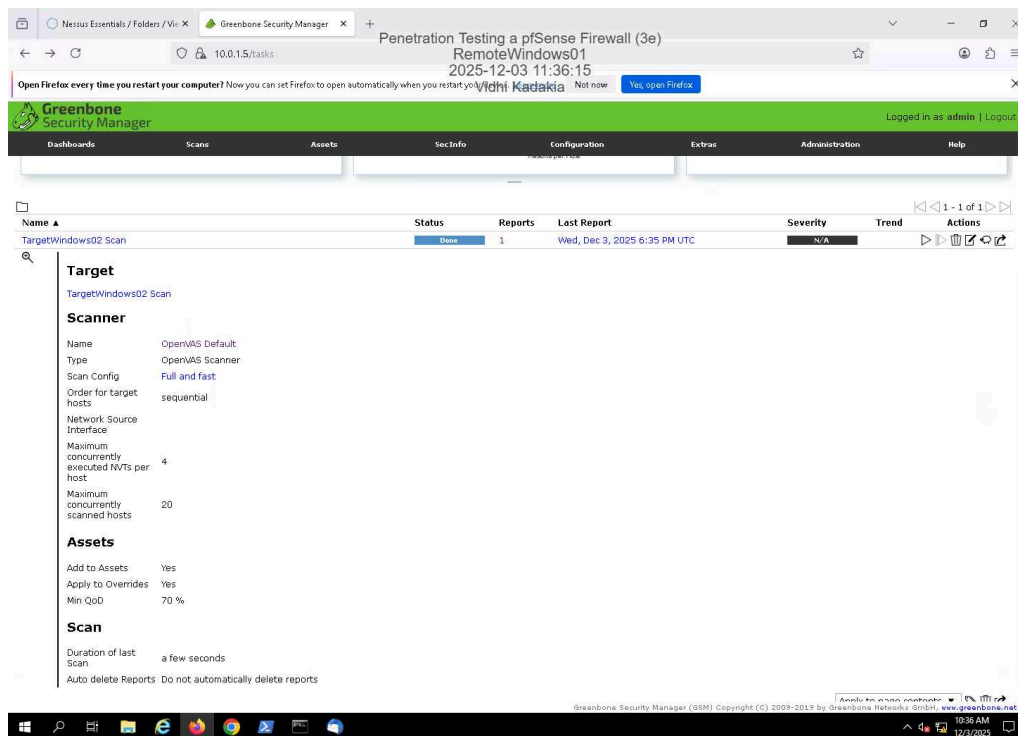


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Penetration Testing a pfSense Firewall (3e)" with a window manager title bar "AttackLinux01". The terminal output shows the results of an nmap scan with OS detection. The first scan is for 202.20.1.1, which is reported as down. The second scan is for 202.20.1.1/24, which is also reported as down. The third scan is for 202.20.1.3, which is also reported as down. The terminal text is as follows:

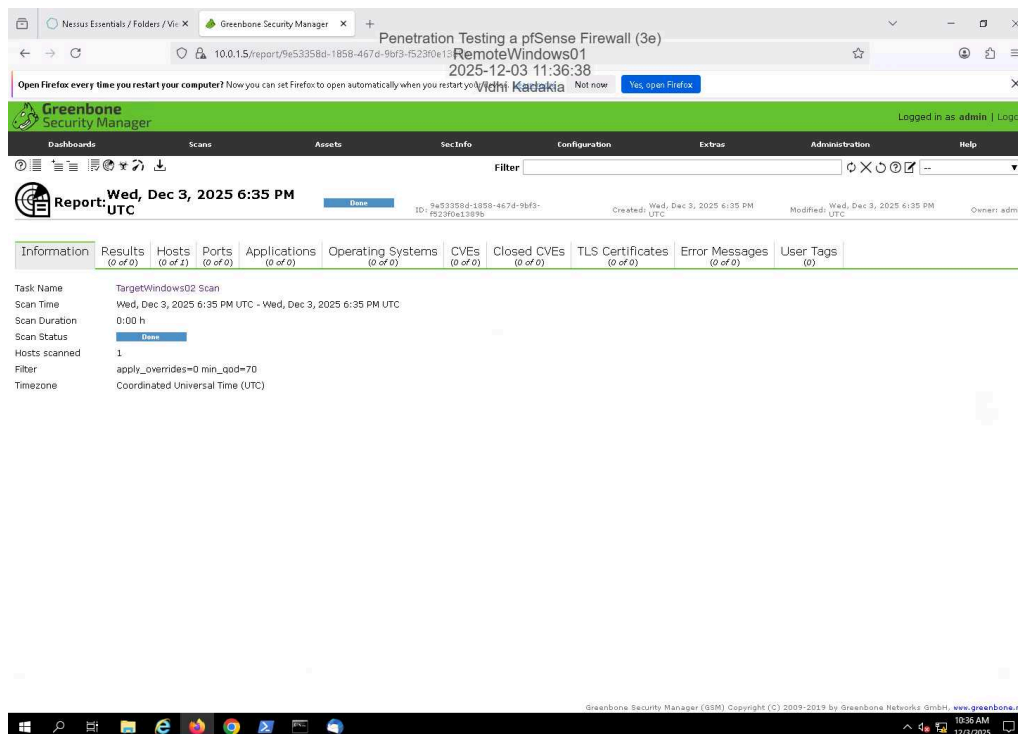
```
1 _gateway (10.0.1.1) 0.388 ms 0.254 ms 0.240 ms
2 202.20.1.1 (202.20.1.1) 0.724 ms 0.729 ms 0.732 ms
3 corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20) 0.948 ms 0.955 ms 0.963 ms
root@AttackLinux01:~# nmap 202.20.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-12-03 10:20 PST
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try -Pn
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 3.05 seconds
root@AttackLinux01:~# nmap 202.20.1.1/24
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-12-03 10:21 PST
Stats: 0:02:44 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (0 up), 256 undergoing Ping Scan
Ping Scan Timing: About 80.08% done; ETC: 10:24 (0:00:41 remaining)
Stats: 0:02:45 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (0 up), 256 undergoing Ping Scan
Ping Scan Timing: About 80.57% done; ETC: 10:24 (0:00:40 remaining)
Stats: 0:03:09 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (0 up), 256 undergoing Ping Scan
Ping Scan Timing: About 92.28% done; ETC: 10:24 (0:00:16 remaining)
Stats: 0:03:10 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (0 up), 256 undergoing Ping Scan
Ping Scan Timing: About 92.77% done; ETC: 10:24 (0:00:15 remaining)
Stats: 0:03:11 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (0 up), 256 undergoing Ping Scan
Ping Scan Timing: About 93.26% done; ETC: 10:24 (0:00:14 remaining)
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (0 hosts up) scanned in 206.31 seconds
root@AttackLinux01:~# nmap -sV -O 202.20.1.3
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-12-03 10:26 PST
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try -Pn
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 3.48 seconds
root@AttackLinux01:~#
```

Part 2: Conduct a Vulnerability Scan on the Network

12. Make a screen capture showing the OpenVAS scan report.



14. Make a screen capture showing the detailed OpenVAS scan results.



Section 3: Challenge and Analysis

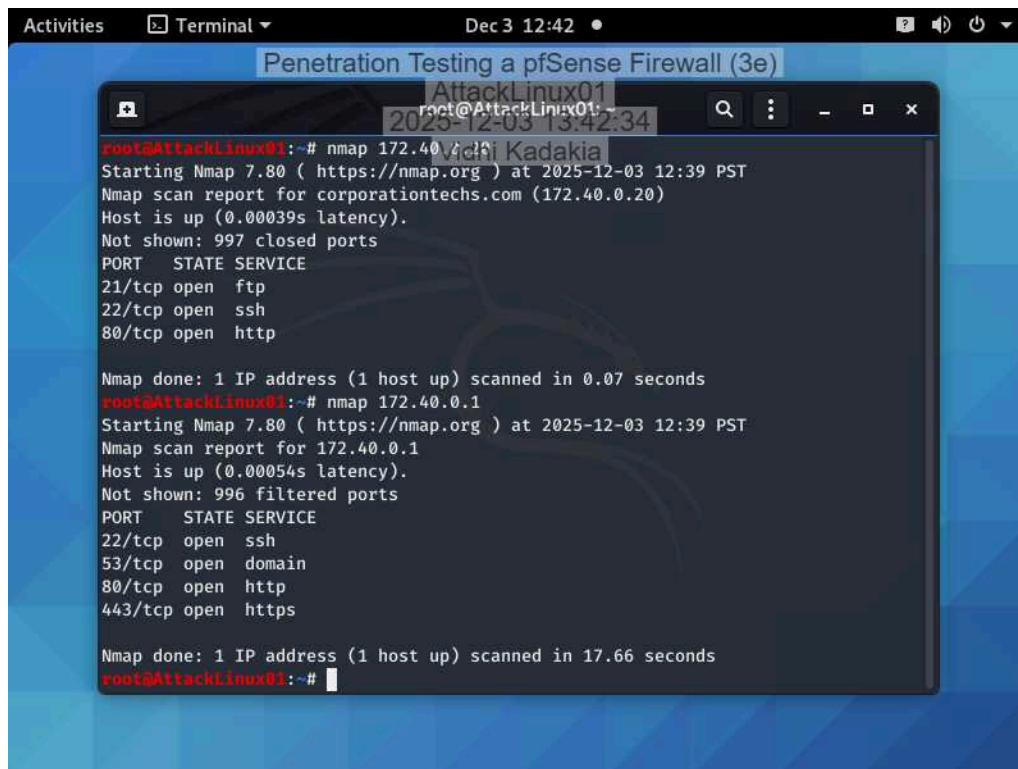
Part 1: Research DMZ Deployment Best Practices

Before beginning the technical portion of your penetration test, you decide to spend some time brushing up on best practices and common mistakes for DMZ deployments - both the network aspect and the servers located therein. Use the Internet to **research** DMZ deployments, then **identify** three best practices and one potential mistake or vulnerability.

1. Keep the DMZ separate: Put public facing servers in a separate network zone so attackers cannot reach internal systems easily. Use firewalls to strictly control traffic in and out of the DMZ
2. Allow only necessary traffic: Open only the exact ports and services that DMZ servers need. Block everything else to reduce attack paths.
3. Harden and monitor DMZ servers: Keep DMZ servers patched, remove unused software and enable logging. Watch them closely since they face the internet.

Part 2: Conduct a Penetration Test on the DMZ

Make a screen capture showing the **open ports on the corporationtechs.com web server** and the **DMZ firewall interface**.

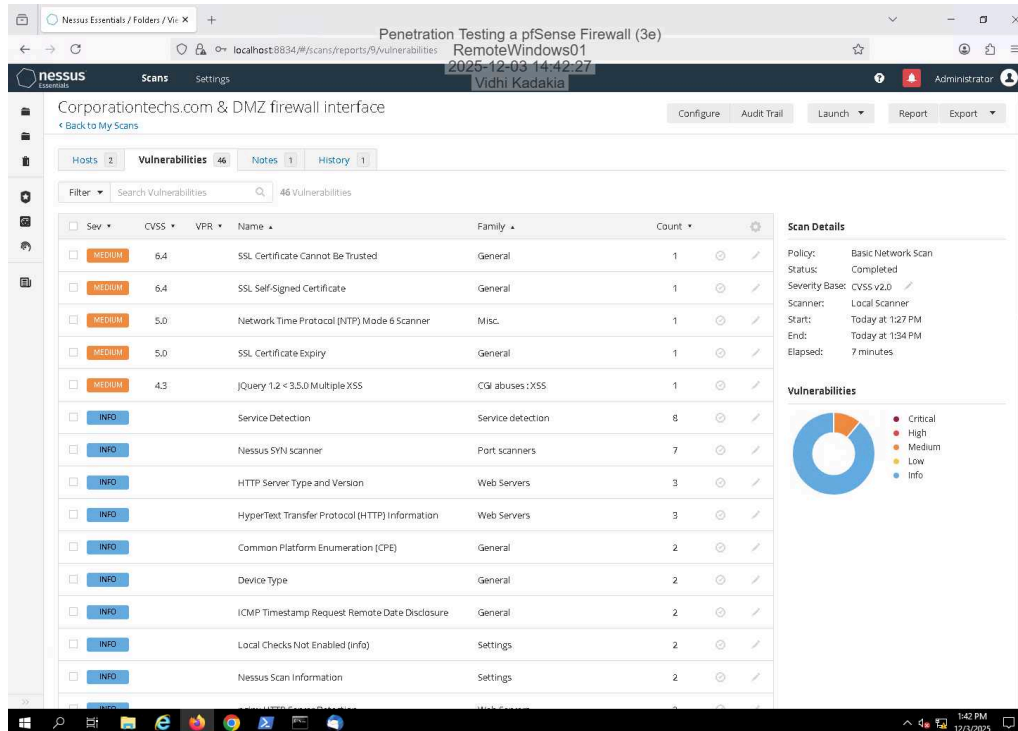


```
Activities Terminal Dec 3 12:42
Penetration Testing a pfSense Firewall (3e)
root@AttackLinux01:~# nmap 172.40.0.20
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-12-03 12:39 PST
Nmap scan report for corporationtechs.com (172.40.0.20)
Host is up (0.00039s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.07 seconds
root@AttackLinux01:~# nmap 172.40.0.1
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-12-03 12:39 PST
Nmap scan report for 172.40.0.1
Host is up (0.00054s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
443/tcp   open  https

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 17.66 seconds
root@AttackLinux01:~#
```


Make a screen capture showing the vulnerability scan results.



Part 3: Recommend Changes to the DMZ

Based on your research in Part 1 and your findings in Part 2, **prepare a brief summary** of recommended changes that Secure Labs on Demand should make to their DMZ deployment. Remember, your recommendations should apply to both the network configuration and the web server.

Secure Labs on Demand should improve their DMZ by fixing the SSL problems first, since the scan shows self-signed and expired certificates. They should replace these with a trusted certificate and only allow newer TLS versions. The web server also needs updates, including fixing the old jQuery version and installing all security patches. They should close or disable any services that don't need to be open, like NTP mode 6, extra information the web server gives out, and ICMP timestamp replies. The firewall rules should be tightened so only required ports are open, and the DMZ has limited access back to the internal network. Finally, the servers in the DMZ should be better protected with logging, monitoring, and host firewalls to reduce risk and detect issues quickly.