

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.

The screenshot shows the pfSense Firewall Rules table for the WAN interface. The table has the following columns: States, Protocol, Source, Port, Destination, Port, Gateway, Queue, Schedule, Description, and Actions. There are four entries in the table:

States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
0 / 0 B	IPv4 *	*	*	172.30.0.15	*	*	none		Windows Server	
0 / 0 B	IPv4-TCP	*	*	*	80 (HTTP)	*	none		Web Access	
0 / 156 B	IPv4-TCP	*	*	*	443 (HTTPS)	*	none		Secure Web Access	
0 / 0 B	IPv4 *	*	*	DMZ.net	*	*	none		corporationtechs.com	

Below the table are buttons for Add, Add, Delete, Save, and Separator. At the bottom of the screen, there is a taskbar with various icons and a system status bar indicating 9:10 PM and 12/2/2025.

Part 2: Conduct a Penetration Test on the Network

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

The screenshot shows the Nessus Essentials application window. The title bar reads "Penetration Testing a pfSense Firewall (3e)" and "localhost:8834/#/scans/folders/my-scans". The top navigation bar includes "Scans" and "Settings". On the left, a sidebar titled "nessus essentials" has sections for "FOLDERS" (My Scans, All Scans, Trash), "RESOURCES" (Policies, Plugin Rules, Terrascan), and a search bar. The main content area is titled "My Scans" with a search bar showing "Search Scans" and "1 Scan". A table lists one scan: "Vidhipen test" (Name), "On Demand" (Schedule), and "December 2 at 9:20 PM" (Last Scanned). Buttons for "Import", "New Folder", and "New Scan" are at the top right. The taskbar at the bottom shows various icons and the date/time "10:15 AM 12/3/2025".

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

The screenshot shows the Nessus Essentials application window for the "Vidhipen test" scan. The title bar reads "Penetration Testing a pfSense Firewall (3e)" and "localhost:8834/#/scans/reports/5/hosts". The top navigation bar includes "Scans", "Settings", "Configure", "Audit Trail", "Launch", "Report", and "Export". The sidebar on the left is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area shows the "Vidhipen test" report. It has tabs for "Hosts" (2 hosts), "Vulnerabilities" (68), "Notes" (1), and "History" (1). The "Vulnerabilities" tab is selected, displaying a table with two hosts: "202.20.1.3" and "202.20.1.1". Each host has a progress bar indicating the number of vulnerabilities found. To the right, the "Scan Details" section provides information about the scan: Policy: Basic Network Scan, Status: Completed, Severity Base: CVSS v2.0, Scanner: Local Scanner, Start: Today at 9:13 PM, End: Today at 9:20 PM, and Elapsed: 6 minutes. Below this is a "Vulnerabilities" chart showing the distribution of severity levels: Critical (red), High (orange), Medium (blue), Low (yellow), and Info (light blue).

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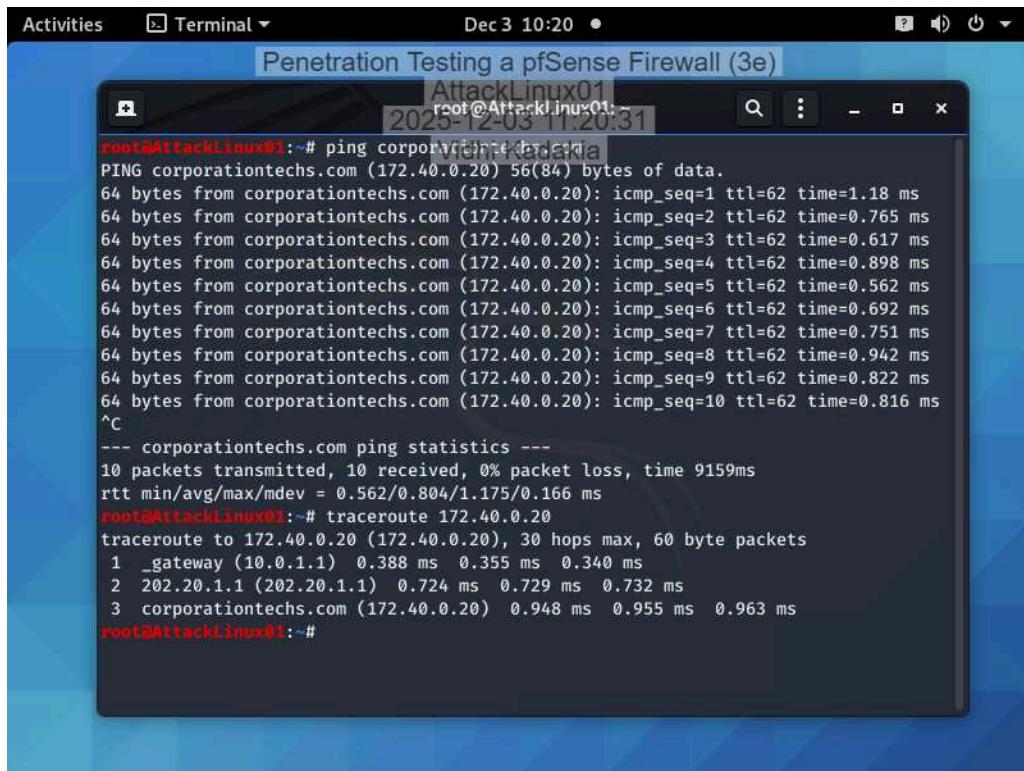
30. Make a screen capture showing the updated vulnerability report summary.

The screenshot shows the Nessus Essentials application window. The title bar reads "Penetration Testing a pfSense Firewall (3e)" and the URL is "localhost:8834/#/scans/reports/5/vulnerabilities". The main content area displays a scan titled "Vidhipen test" from "RemoteWindows01" at "2025-12-03 11:16:22" by "Vidhi Kadakia". The "Vulnerabilities" tab is selected, showing a table with the message "No records found." The left sidebar has sections for "FOLDERS" (My Scans, All Scans, Trash) and "RESOURCES" (Policies, Plugin Rules, Terrascan). The bottom right corner shows the Windows taskbar with the date "12/3/2025" and time "10:16 AM".

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.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Penetration Testing a pfSense Firewall (3e)" running on a "AttackLinux01" host. The terminal displays the following commands and their outputs:

```
root@AttackLinux01:~# 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:~#
```

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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)" running on "AttackLinux01". The terminal displays the output of several nmap commands. The first command, "nmap 202.20.1.1", shows a ping scan with three hosts: a gateway at 10.0.1.1 and two other hosts at 202.20.1.1 and corporationtechs.com. The second command, "nmap 202.20.1.1/24", performs a full network scan of the /24 subnet, taking approximately 3.05 seconds. The third command, "nmap -sV -O 202.20.1.3", performs a detailed service and OS fingerprinting scan on the target IP 202.20.1.3, taking approximately 3.48 seconds. The terminal also shows the system's date and time as Dec 3 10:26.

```
Activities Terminal Dec 3 10:26 •
Penetration Testing a pfSense Firewall (3e)
root@AttackLinux01:~# nmap 202.20.1.1
2025-12-03 11:26:13
1 _gateway (10.0.1.1) 0.388 ms 0.115 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 202.20.1.1/24
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

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

The screenshot shows the Greenbone Security Manager web interface. At the top, it displays the title "Penetration Testing a pfSense Firewall (3e)" and the target "RemoteWindows01" with the date "2025-12-03 11:36:15". A message at the top right says "Open Firefox every time you restart your computer? Now you can set Firefox to open automatically when you restart your computer." with a "Yes, open Firefox" button. The main content area shows a table for the "TargetWindows02 Scan". The table has columns for Name, Status, Reports, Last Report, Severity, Trend, and Actions. The row for the scan is labeled "TargetWindows02 Scan" and shows "Done" in the Status column, "1" in the Reports column, and "Wed, Dec 3, 2025 6:35 PM UTC" in the Last Report column. The Severity and Trend columns are both "N/A". The Actions column contains icons for viewing, deleting, and editing. Below the table, there are sections for "Scanner", "Assets", and "Scan" configuration. The "Scanner" section includes fields like Name (OpenVAS Default), Type (OpenVAS Scanner), Scan Config (Full and fast), and Order for target hosts (sequential). The "Assets" section includes Add to Assets (Yes), Apply to Overrides (Yes), and Min QoD (70 %). The "Scan" section includes Duration of last Scan (a few seconds) and Auto delete Reports (Do not automatically delete reports). At the bottom right, there is a footer with the text "Greenbone Security Manager (GSM) Copyright (C) 2009-2019 by Greenbone Networks GmbH, www.greenbone.net" and the date "10:36 AM 12/3/2025".

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

The screenshot shows the Greenbone Security Manager web interface, similar to the previous one but with a different URL in the address bar: "10.0.1.5/report/9e53358d-1858-467d-9bf3-f523f0e13...". The main content area shows a table for the "Report" titled "Wed, Dec 3, 2025 6:35 PM". The table has columns for Date, ID, Created, Modified, and Owner. The "Date" column shows "Wed, Dec 3, 2025 6:35 PM", the "ID" column shows "9e53358d-1858-467d-9bf3-f523f0e13...", the "Created" column shows "Wed, Dec 3, 2025 6:35 PM UTC", the "Modified" column shows "Wed, Dec 3, 2025 6:35 PM UTC", and the "Owner" column shows "admin". Below the table, there is a section for "Information" with various details: Task Name (TargetWindows02 Scan), Scan Time (Wed, Dec 3, 2025 6:35 PM UTC - Wed, Dec 3, 2025 6:35 PM UTC), Scan Duration (0:00 h), Scan Status (Done), Hosts scanned (1), Filter (apply_overrides=0 min_qod=70), and Timezone (Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)). At the bottom right, there is a footer with the text "Greenbone Security Manager (GSM) Copyright (C) 2009-2019 by Greenbone Networks GmbH, www.greenbone.net" and the date "10:36 AM 12/3/2025".

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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**.

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title "Penetration Testing a pfSense Firewall (3e)". The terminal displays two Nmap scans. The first scan is for the IP address 172.40.0.20, showing open ports 21/tcp (ftp), 22/tcp (ssh), and 80/tcp (http). The second scan is for the IP address 172.40.0.1, showing open ports 22/tcp (ssh), 53/tcp (domain), 80/tcp (http), and 443/tcp (https).

```
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

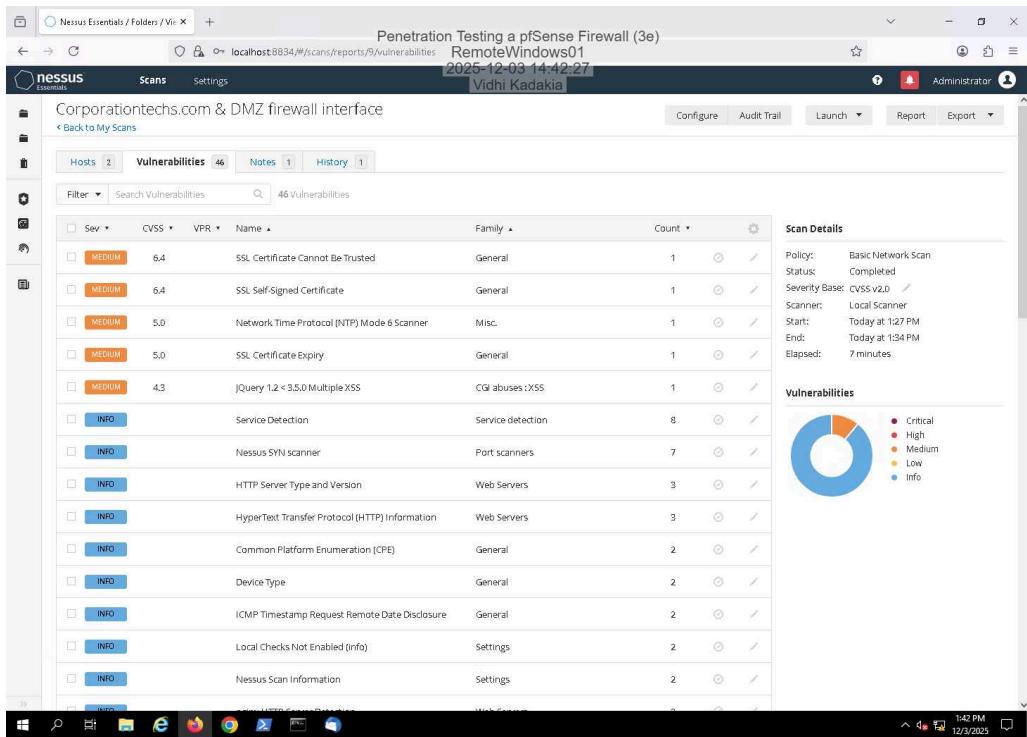
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.07 seconds
root@AttackLinux01:~# nmap 172.40.0.1
[...]
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-12-03 12:39 PST
Nmap scan report for 172.40.0.1
Host is up (0.00054s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open 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

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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.