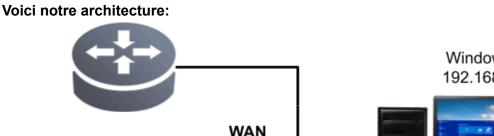
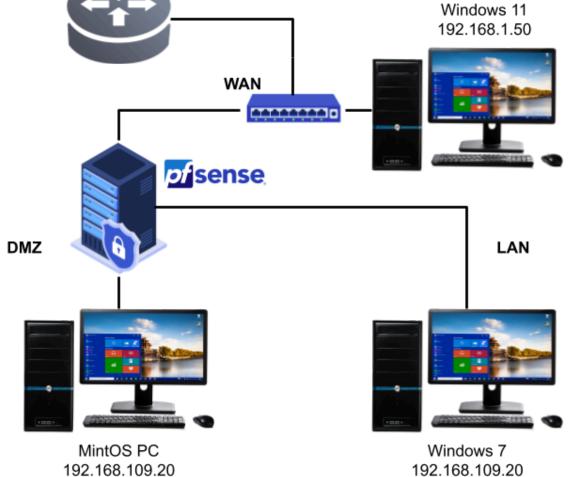
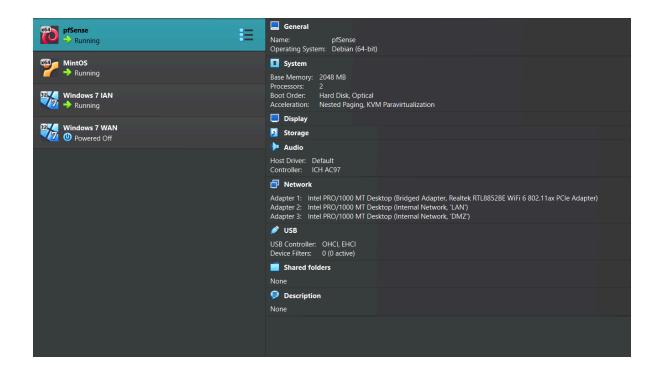
Module : Sécurité Informatique Workshop - Fascicule 4

# Installation et Configuration de pfSense





Voici notre architecture a niveau de VirtualBox:



Voici l'adress ip de la machine linux à niveau de réseau DMZ:

```
aymen@aymen-VirtualBox: ~
                                                                        _ 🗆 🔀
 File Edit View Search Terminal Help
aymen@aymen-VirtualBox:~$ ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group defaul
t qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo fast state UP
group default qlen 1000
  tink/ether wo:ww:z/:h:/b:cc bra h:h:h:f:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.109.20/24 brd 192.168.109.255 scope global dynamic noprefixrout
e enp0s3
      valid LTT 18/34sec preferred LTT 18/34sec
    inet6 fe80::a490:db81:5f23:115b/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
aymen@aymen-VirtualBox:~$
```

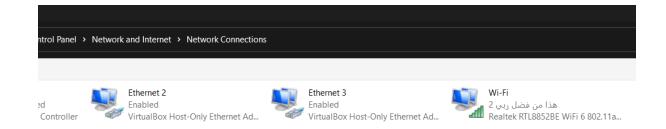
Voici l'adress ip de la machine windows à niveau de réseau LAN:

```
- - X
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
   E
                                                        32c0:d4cc%11
                                      192.168.108.21
   Subnet Mask . . . .
Default Gateway . .
                                     : 192.168.108.1
Tunnel adapter isatap.home.arpa:
   Media State . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : home.arpa
Tunnel adapter isatap.$\text{70B6AE1B-EDC6-4B82-9379-F71629D037CD}
   Media State . .
                                     : Media disconnected
   Tunnel adapter isatap.{99F66C79-F867-468C-BEFC-402770B57A47}:
   Media State . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
C:\Users\vboxuser>
```

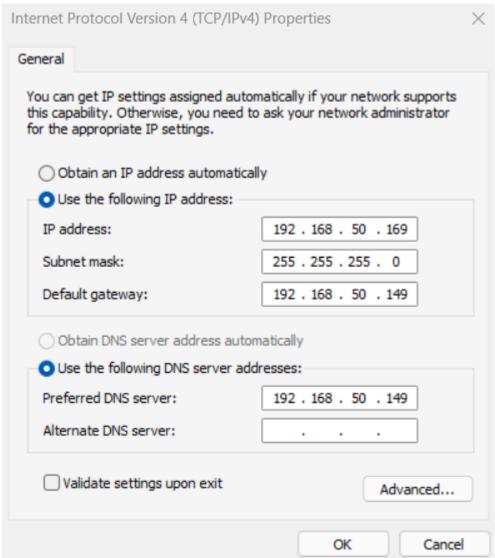
Voici la terminal de la machine pfSense qui indique que on bien configuré les trois réseaux (WAN, LAN, DMZ):

```
Enter an option:
FreeBSD/amd64 (pfSense.home.arpa) (ttyv0)
KVM Guest – Netgate Device ID: 21cdff461d85c41ee247
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***
                                  -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.1.60/24
WAN (wan)
                  -> em0
                                 -> v4: 192.168.108.1/24
-> v4: 192.168.109.1/24
 LAN (lan)
                  -> em1
OPT1 (opt1)
                  -> em2
0) Logout (SSH only)
                                          9) pfTop
                                         10) Filter Logs
 1) Assign Interfaces
                                         11) Restart webConfigurator
12) PHP shell + pfSense tools
 2) Set interface(s) IP address
3) Reset webConfigurator password
4) Reset to factory defaults
                                         13) Update from console
5) Reboot system
                                         14) Enable Secure Shell (sshd)
                                         15) Restore recent configuration
 6) Halt system
                                         16) Restart PHP-FPM
 7) Ping host
 8) Shell
      an option:
```

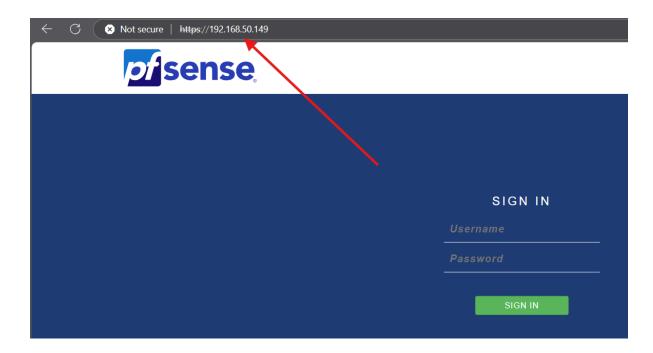
Voici notre liste des connection réseaux au niveau de panneau de configuration:



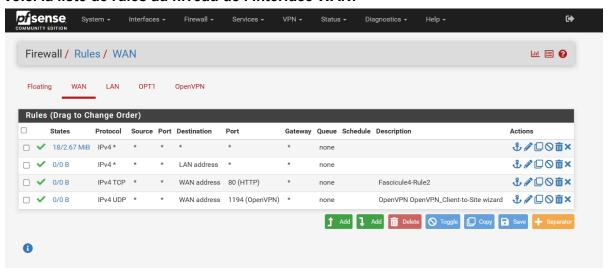
Voici notre configuration réseau de la machine windows 11 (WAN) pour que l'on peut accéder au pfSense.



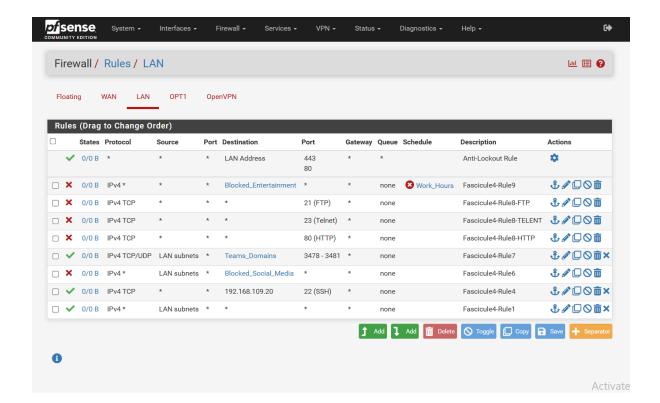
Voici l'interface de pfSense au niveau de la pc windows 10 lorsque on tape l'adresse du passerelle par défaut dans le navigateur:



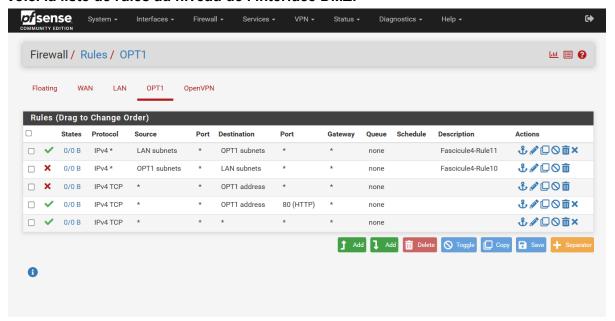
#### Voici la liste de rules au niveau de l'interface WAN:



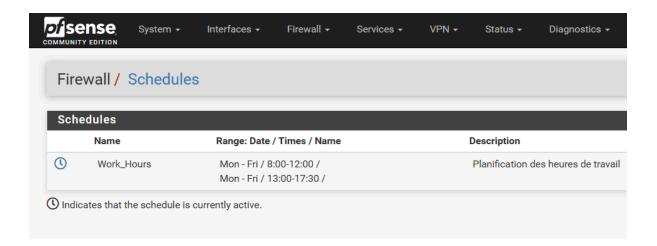
Voici la liste de rules au niveau de l'interface LAN:



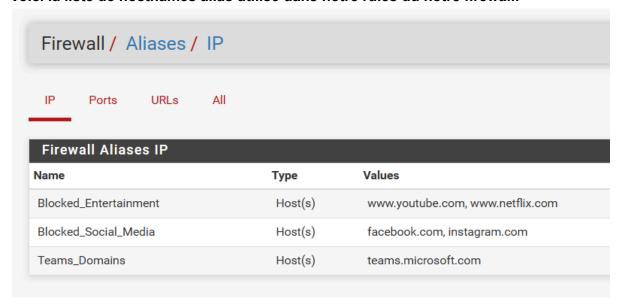
#### Voici la liste de rules au niveau de l'interface DMZ:



Voici la liste de schedules du notre firewall:

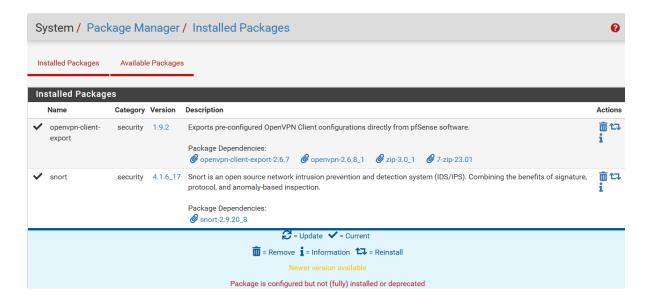


Voici la liste de hostnames alias utilisé dans notre rules du notre firewall:

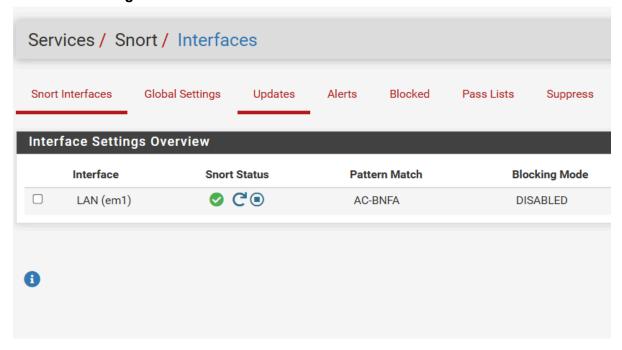


Workshop - Fascicule 5 Sécurité Informatique Mettre en place une solution IDS et Mettre en place une solution VPN

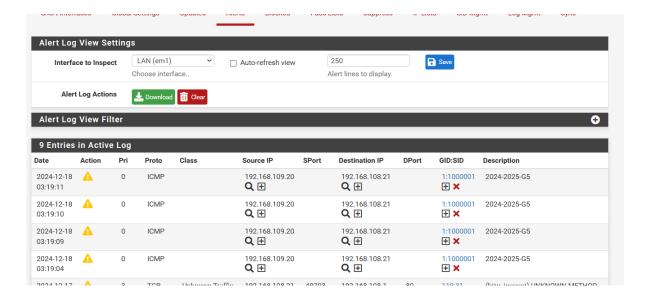
Voici la liste packages installe au niveau de pfSense:



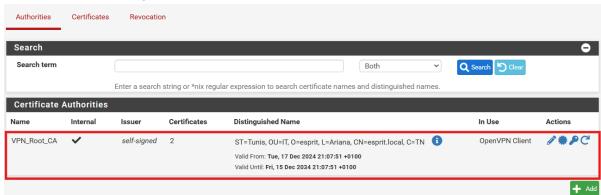
### Voici notre configuration Snort:



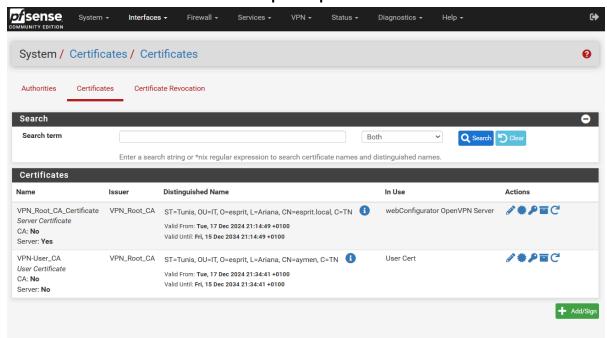
Voici la liste des alerts après le test:



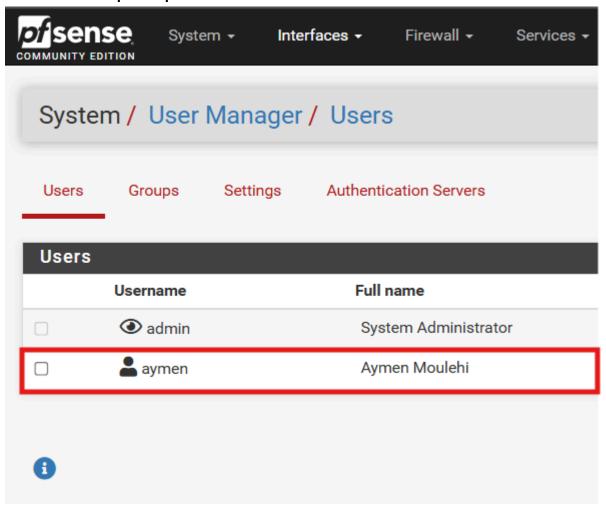
## Voici notre Authoritiy pour la certification:



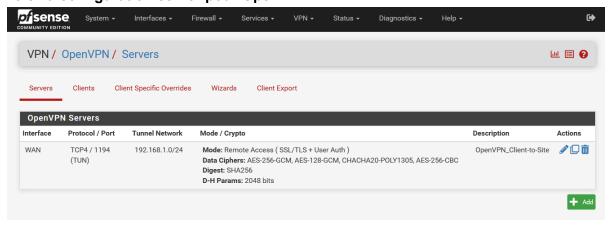
#### Voici notre certification server et user pour OpenVPN:



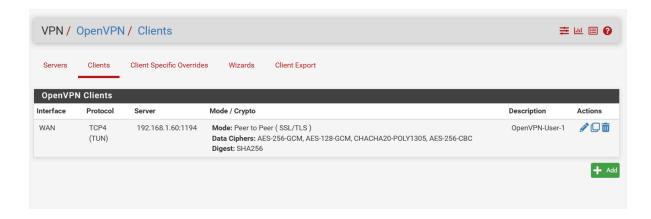
### Voici notre user pour OpenVPN:



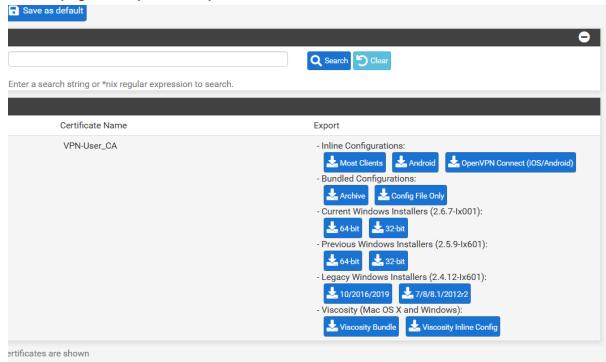
### Voici la configuration server pour OpenVPN:



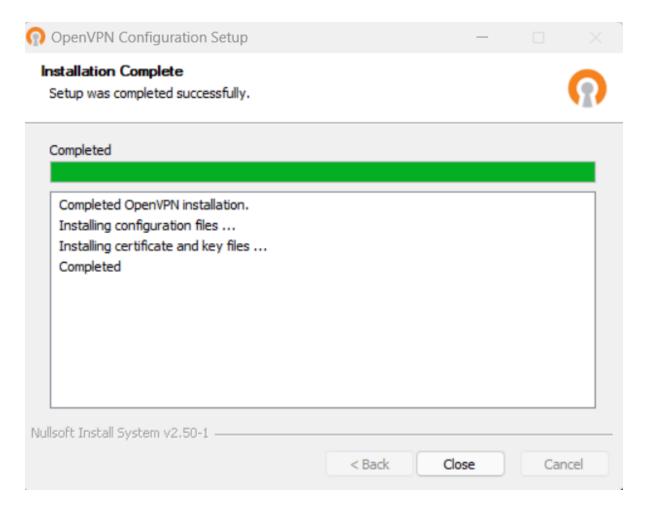
Voici la configuration client pour OpenVPN:



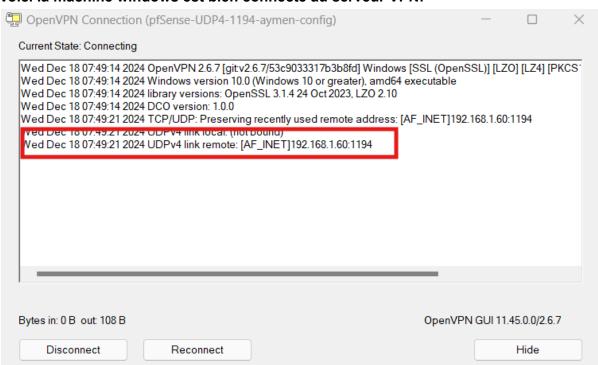
## Voici la page du export dans pfSense:



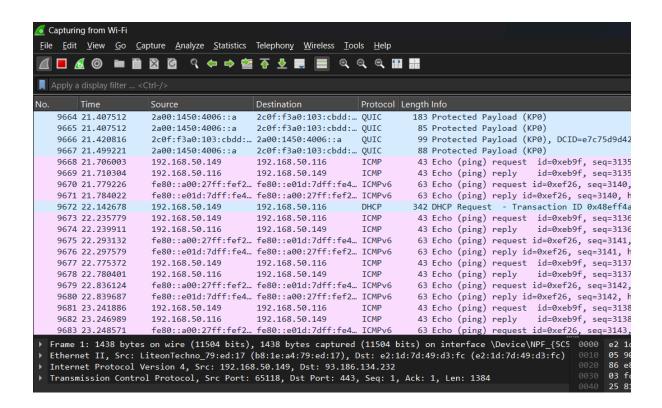
Voici l'application OpenVPN bien installé dans la machine windows 11:



#### Voici la machine windows est bien connecté au serveur VPN:



Voici une capture wireshark pour le trafic au niveau l'interface Wifi (Bridge - WAN):



# Workshop - Fascicule 6 Sécurité Informatique Réaliser deux attaques Web

**Installer Docker sur Linux:** 

```
___(moataz⊕kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt install docker-cli
```

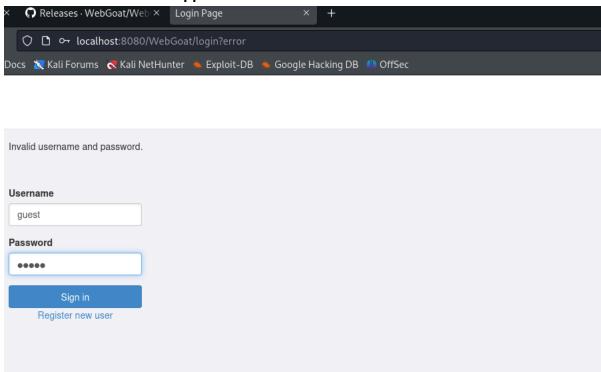
#### Installation de Webgoat:

```
(moataz® kali)-[~]
$ sudo docker pull webgoat/goatandwolf
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from webgoat/goatandwolf
f8416d8bac72: Downloading 642.3kB/31.37MB
86ae0b0c4c13: Downloading 736.5kB/1.582MB
7333045f8c26: Downloading 540.7kB/185.2MB
8a5f0348f955: Waiting
a553e7433d6c: Waiting
ddda7d9cdca5: Waiting
4cca113b9964: Waiting
4cca113b9964: Waiting
e4e2f5270c00: Waiting
e535ddd94a9f: Waiting
48cd64625d9e: Waiting
ba3693fa8f49: Waiting
```

Ensuite, exécuter le container:

```
-(moataz⊕kali)-[~]
 -$ <u>sudo</u> docker run −p 127.0.0.1:8080:8080 −p 127.0.0.1:9090:9090 −e TZ=Europe/Amsterdam we
ogoat/goatandwolf
[sudo] password for moataz:
Starting nginx: nginx.
Starting WebGoat...
Starting WebWolf...
16:28:07.842 [main] INFO org.owasp.webgoat.StartWebGoat - Starting WebGoat with args: --web
goat.build.version=8.2.2,--server.address=0.0.0.0
                                     (v2.4.3)
 :: Spring Boot ::
2024-12-15 16:28:11.170 INFO 23 -
                                                     main] org.owasp.webgoat.StartWebGoat
     : Starting StartWebGoat v8.2.2 using Java 16.0.2 on 41292a79ddda with PID 23 (/home/we
ogoat/webgoat.jar started by webgoat in /home/webgoat)
2024-12-15 16:28:11.172 DEBUG 23
                                                      main] org.owasp.webgoat.StartWebGoat
     : Running with Spring Boot v2.4.3, Spring v5.3.4
2024-12-15 16:28:11.173 INFO 23
                                                     main] org.owasp.webgoat.StartWebGoat
: No active profile set, falling back to default profiles: default
Browse to http://localhost to get started
      main] .s.d.r.c.RepositoryConfigurationDelegate : Bootstrapping Spring Data JPA repos
itories in DEFAULT mode.
2024-12-15 16:28:17.970 INFO 23 —— [
                                                     main] .s.d.r.c.RepositoryConfigurationDele
gate : Finished Spring Data repository scanning in 690 ms. Found 2 JPA repository interface
```

#### Voici l'interface de notre application web:



Exécution de l'attaque SQL injection:

## What is SQL?

SQL is a standardized (ANSI in 1986, ISO in 1987) programming language which is used for managing relational databases and performing.

A database is a collection of data. The data is organized into rows, columns and tables, and indexed to make finding relevant information mo

Example SQL table containing employee data; the name of the table is 'employees':

#### Employees Table

userid	first_name	last_name	department	salary	auth_tan
32147	Paulina	Travers	Accounting	\$46.000	P45JSI
89762	Tobi	Barnett	Development	\$77.000	TA9LL1
96134	Bob	Franco	Marketing	\$83.700	LO9S2V
34477	Abraham	Holman	Development	\$50.000	UU2ALK
37648	John	Smith	Marketing	\$64.350	3SL99A

A company saves the following employee information in their databases: a unique employee number ('userid'), last name, first name, departr company.

SQL queries can be used to modify a database table and its index structures and add, update and delete rows of data.

There are three main categories of SQL commands:

- · Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- . Data Definition Language (DDL)
- · Data Control Language (DCL)

Each of these command types can be used by attackers to compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and/or availability of a system. Proceed If you are still struggling with SQL and need more information or practice, you can visit http://www.sqlcourse.com/ for free and interactive onli

#### It is your turn!

Look at the example table. Try to retrieve the department of the employee Bob Franco. Note that you have been granted full administrator pri



### Exécution de l'attaque XSS Cross Site Scripting:

