

Firewall and IDS Configuration with pfSense

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Introduction

This project involves setting up and configuring the pfSense firewall to secure a network environment. Using pfSense, I implemented firewall rules to block specific websites and deployed Snort as an Intrusion Detection System (IDS), adding a proactive layer of security. This hands-on experience in network protection highlights key skills in traffic management, content filtering, and intrusion detection.

Pfsense is a free and open-source Unix-like operating system that powers existing servers, desktops, and embedded platforms. To create a dedicated firewall/router for a network, it is installed on a physical computer or a virtual machine. It can be upgraded and managed using a web-based interface, and managing it does not need understanding the underlying FreeBSD system.

Project Objectives and Setup

1. pfSense Installation and Initial Setup

- **Objective:** Deploy pfSense on a virtual machine and configure the network for secure connectivity.
- **Steps:** Installed pfSense in VirtualBox, set up WAN and LAN interfaces, and assigned IP addresses for the firewall, server, and workstation to create a controlled network environment.

2. Firewall Rules for Content Filtering

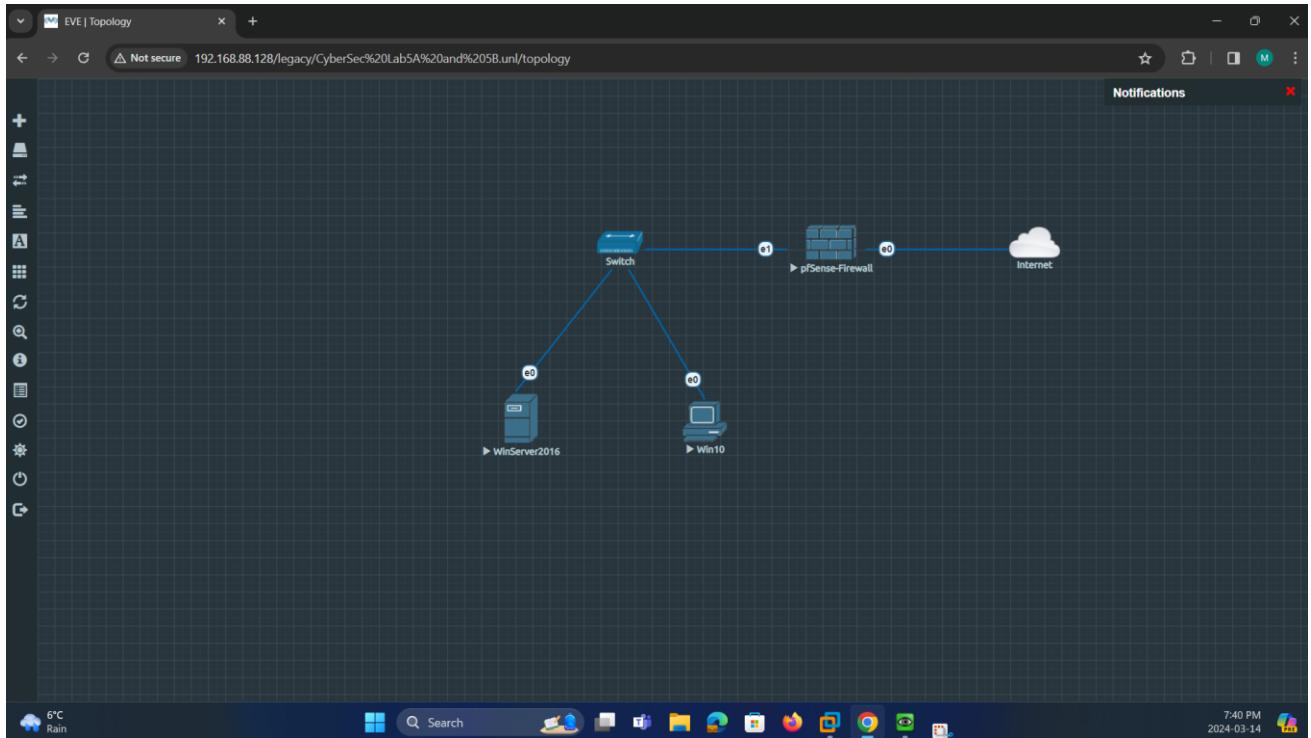
- **Objective:** Restrict access to social media sites by creating firewall rules.
- **Steps:** Configured pfSense to block domains (e.g., Facebook, Instagram) by setting up aliases and firewall rules on the LAN network, ensuring compliance with acceptable use policies.

3. Snort IDS Installation and Configuration

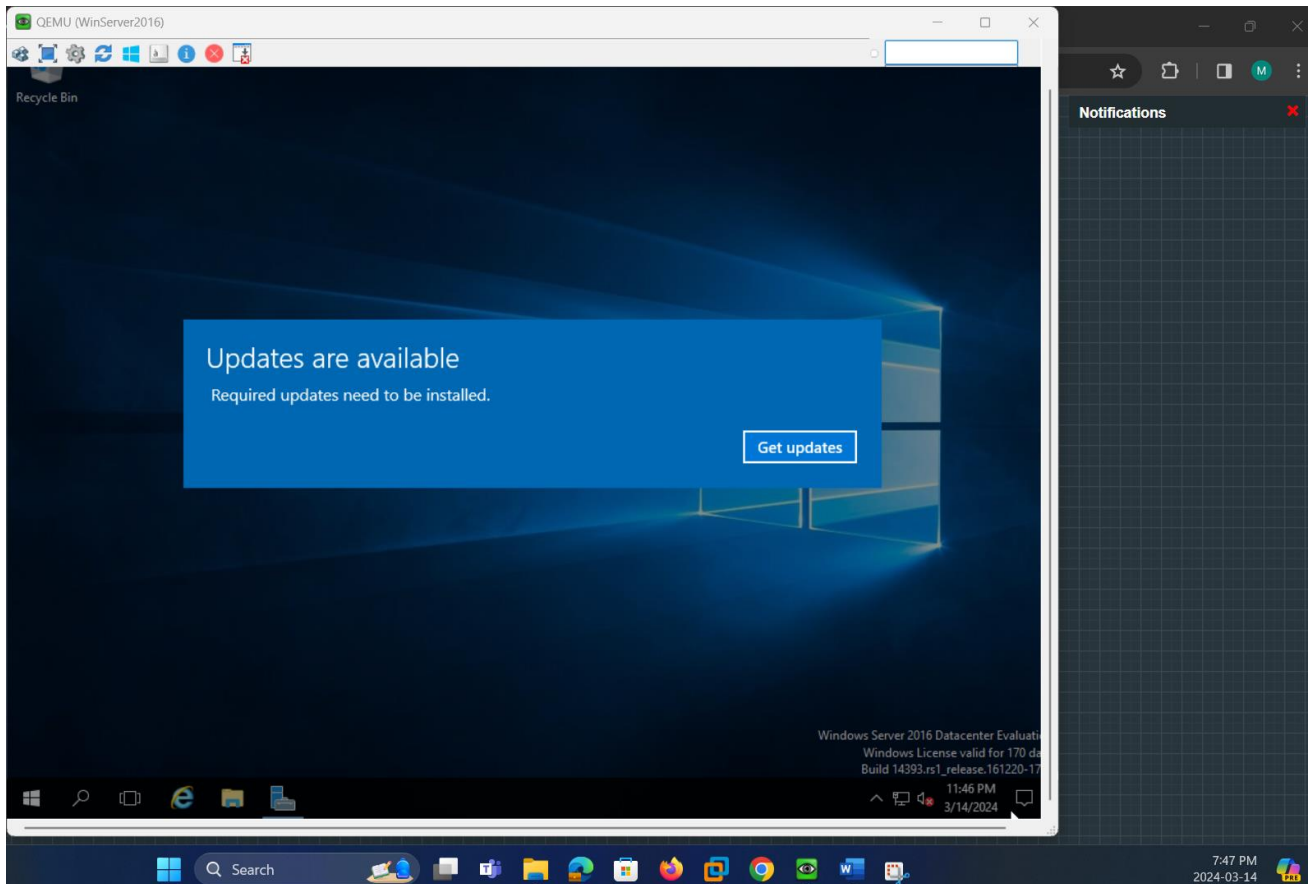
- **Objective:** Enhance network security by deploying Snort to monitor for suspicious activities.
- **Steps:** Installed Snort on pfSense, set up rule sets for intrusion detection, and monitored traffic for malicious patterns. This proactive approach provided an additional security layer, helping to detect potential threats.

4. Lab Topology Requirements: Creating the Topology of the Lab Environment composed of the following nodes:

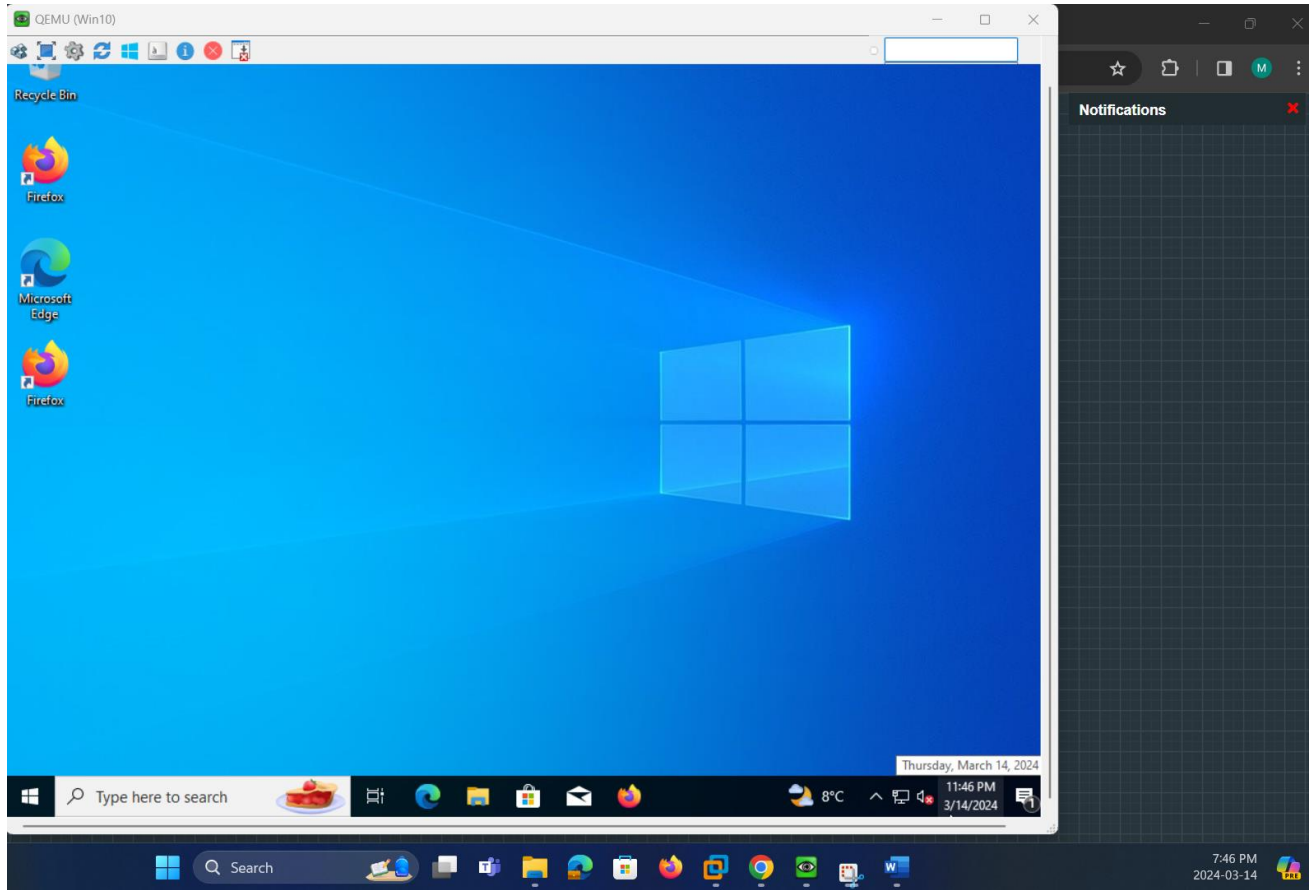
- WinServer 2016 (Active Directory and DNS)
- Win 10 Client
- Switch
- PF Sense Firewall
- Cloud (Internet)



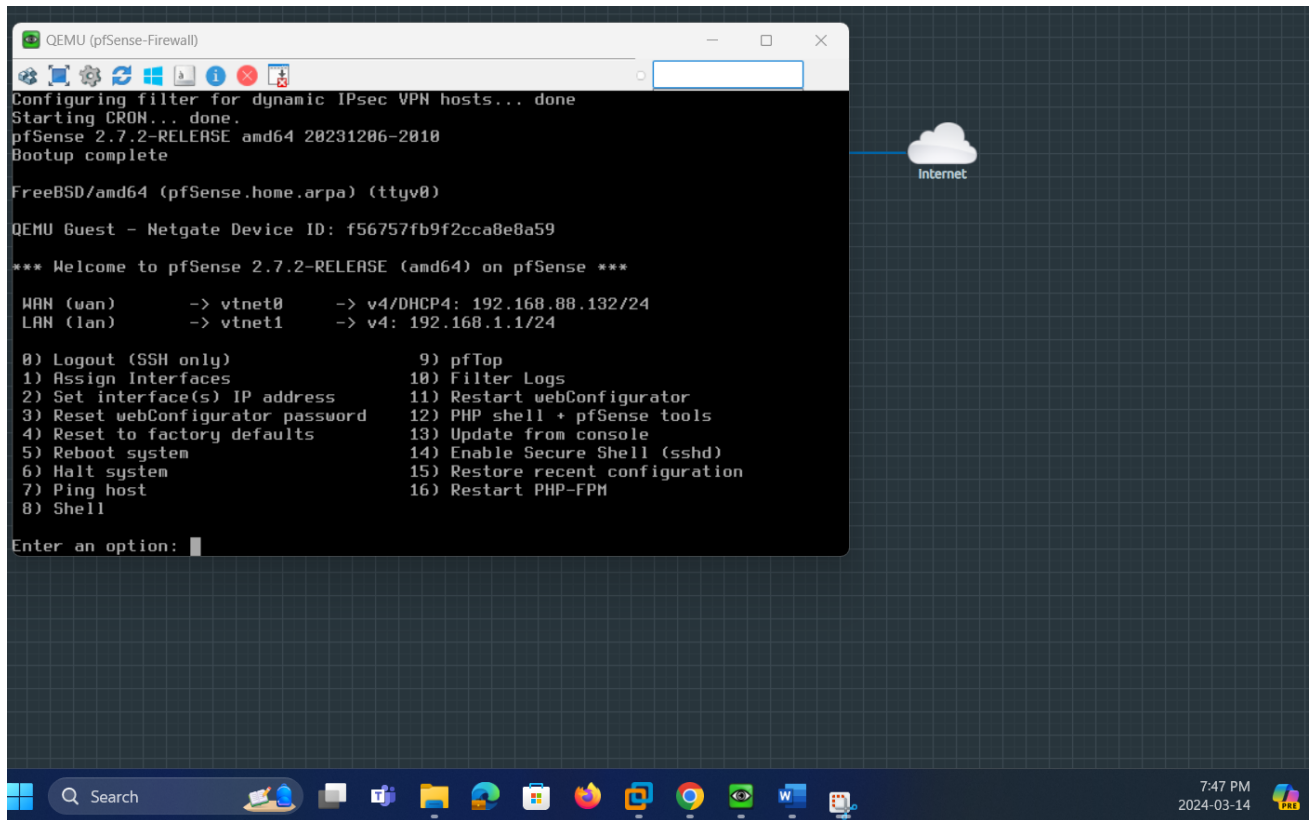
EVE-NG Lab Scenario Topology



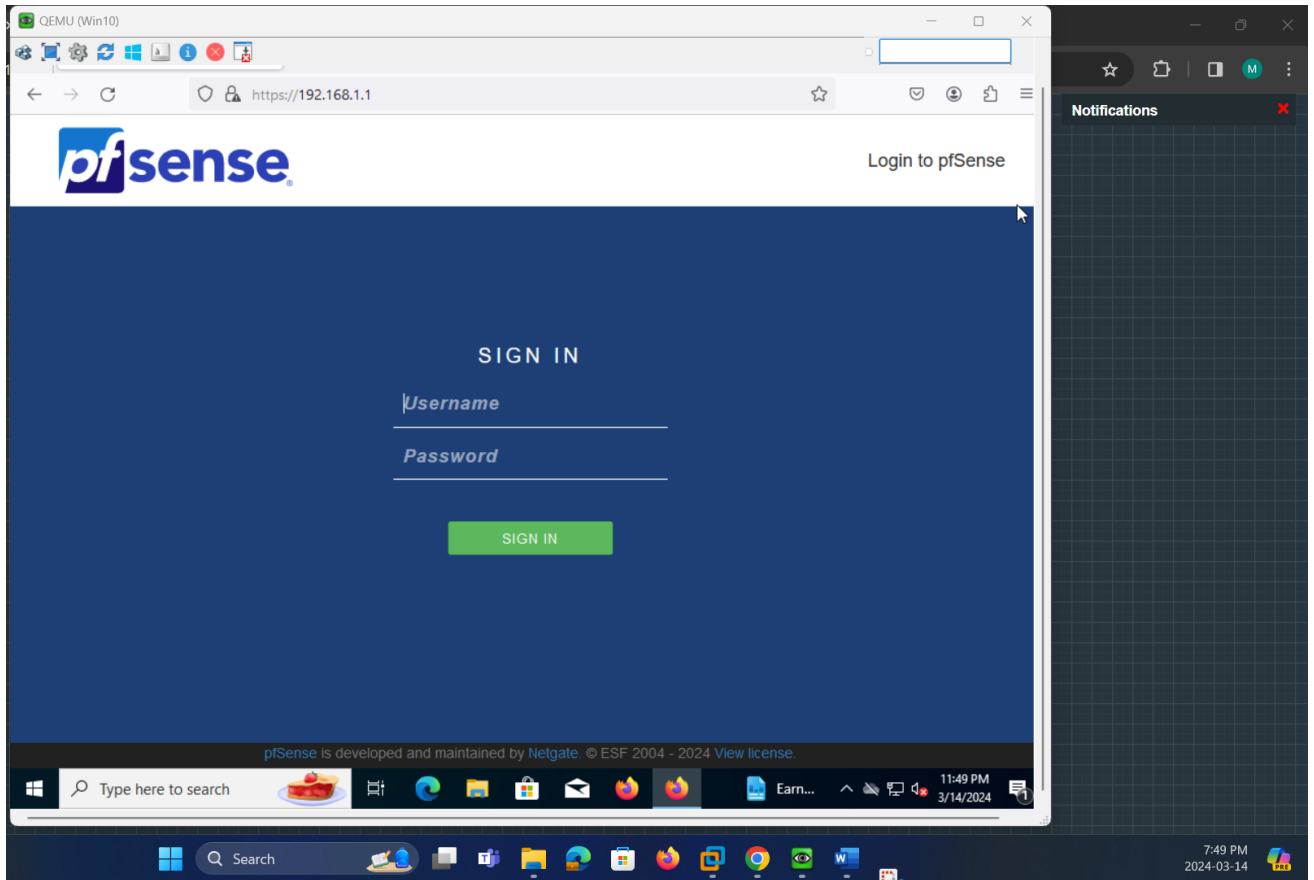
Win2016 Server

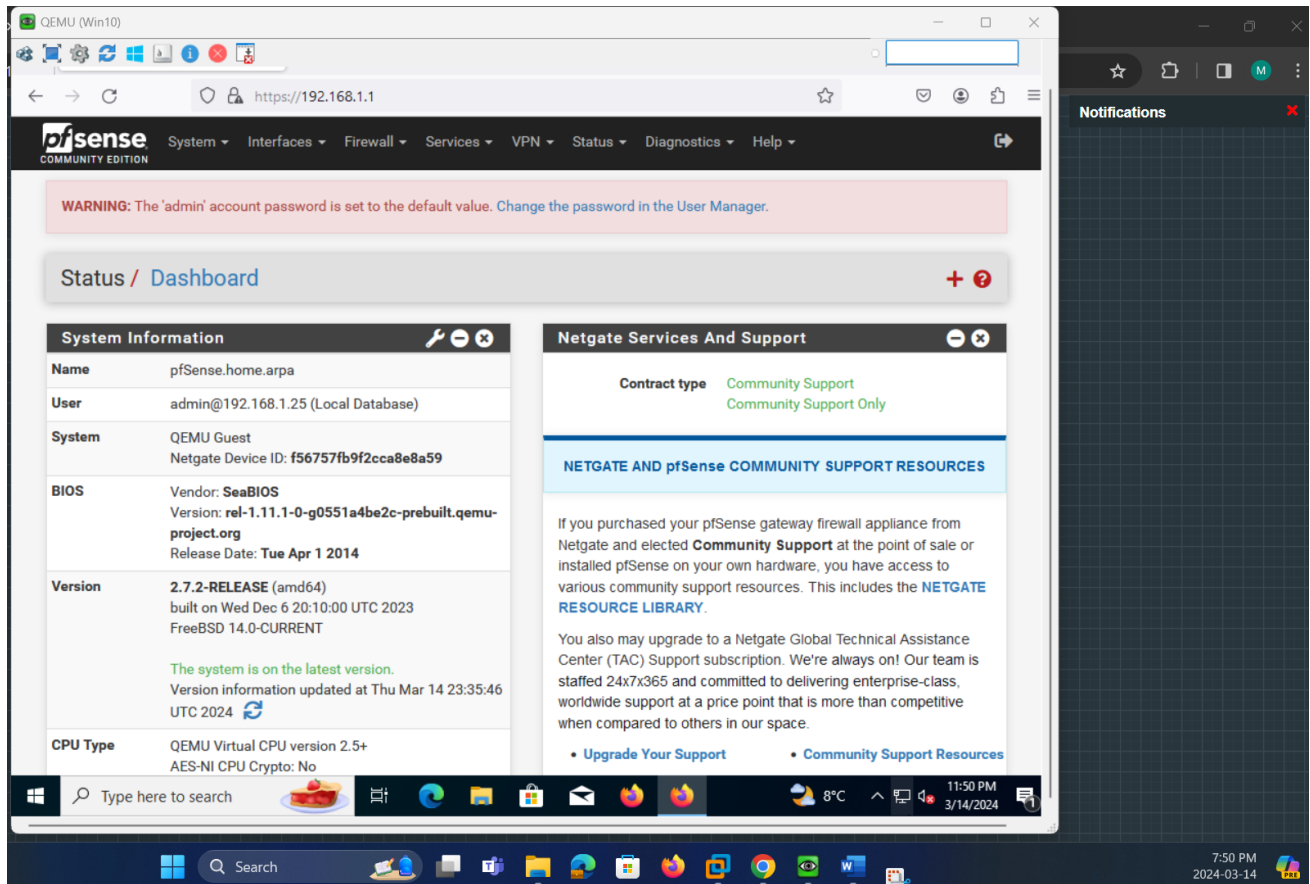


Win10 Client



PF Sense CLI





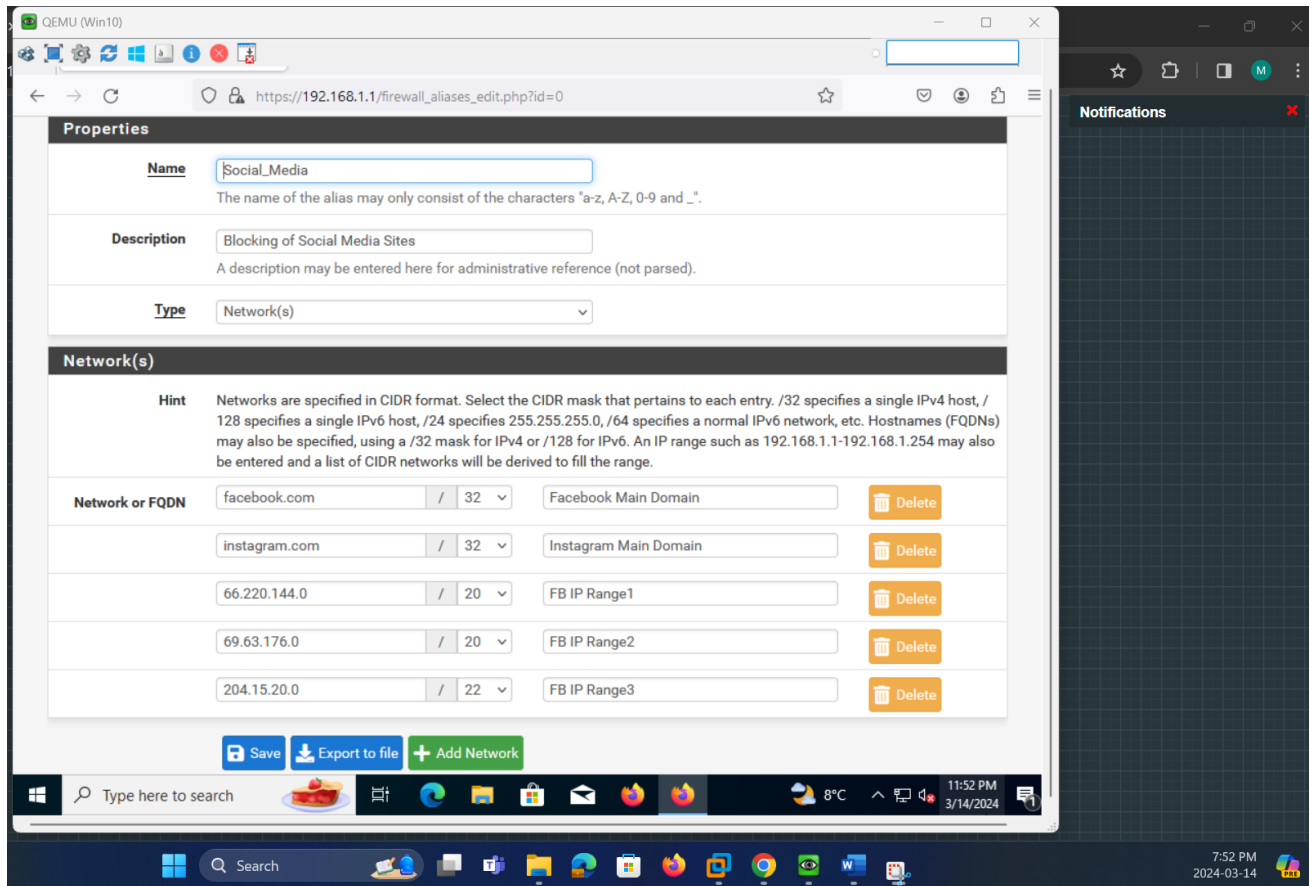
PF Sense Web GUI

1. Defining Firewall Rules – Adding Alias for Group of Social Media Sites

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the pfSense Firewall Aliases IP configuration page. The browser's address bar shows the URL `https://192.168.1.1/firewall_aliases.php`. The page features a navigation menu with items like System, Interfaces, Firewall, Services, VPN, Status, Diagnostics, and Help. A warning message at the top states: "WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager." Below this, the breadcrumb "Firewall / Aliases / IP" is visible. The page has tabs for "IP", "Ports", "URLs", and "All", with "IP" selected. A table titled "Firewall Aliases IP" contains one entry:

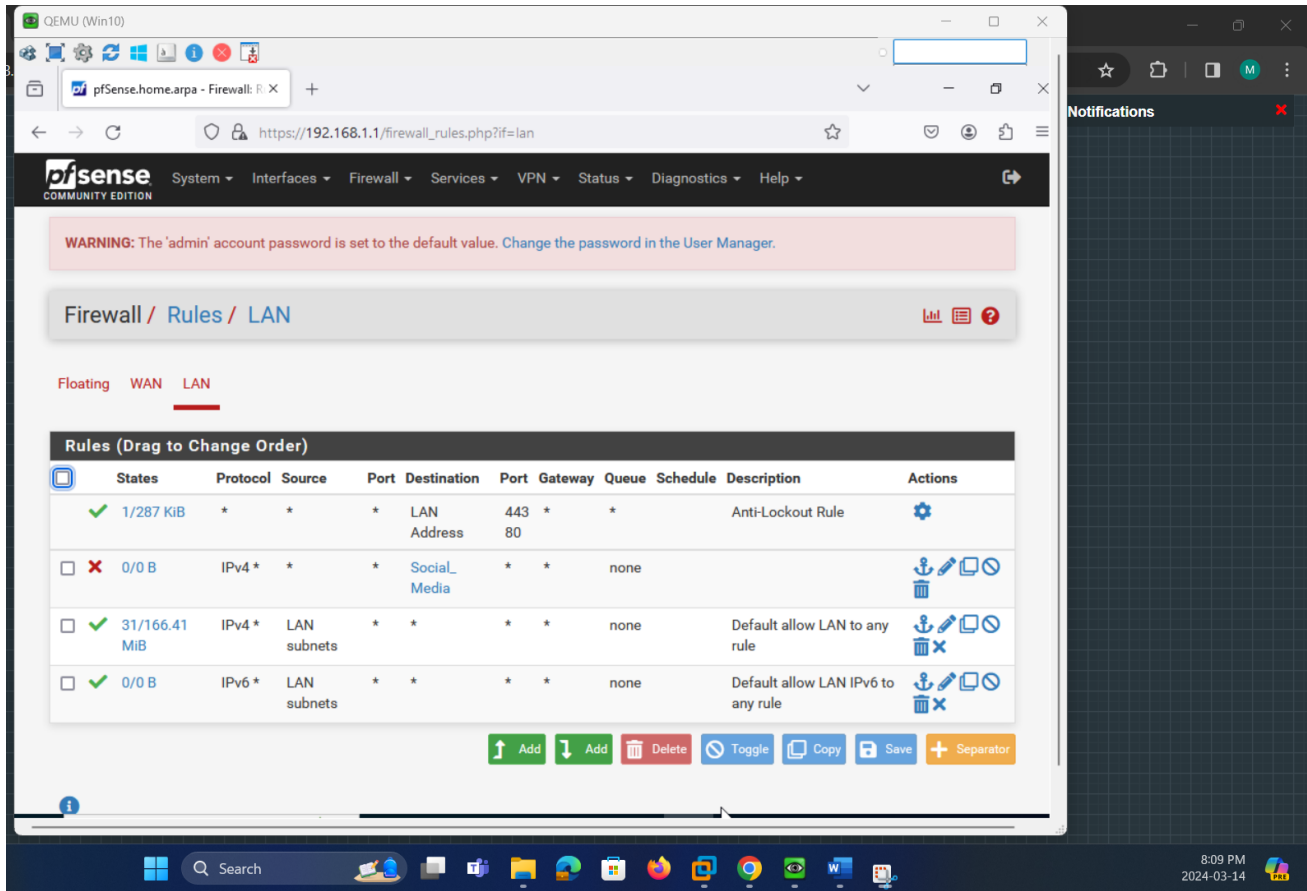
Name	Type	Values	Description	Actions
Social_Media	Network(s)	facebook.com, instagram.com, 66.220.144.0/20, 69.63.176.0/20, 204.15.20.0/22	Blocking of Social Media Sites	[Edit] [Delete]

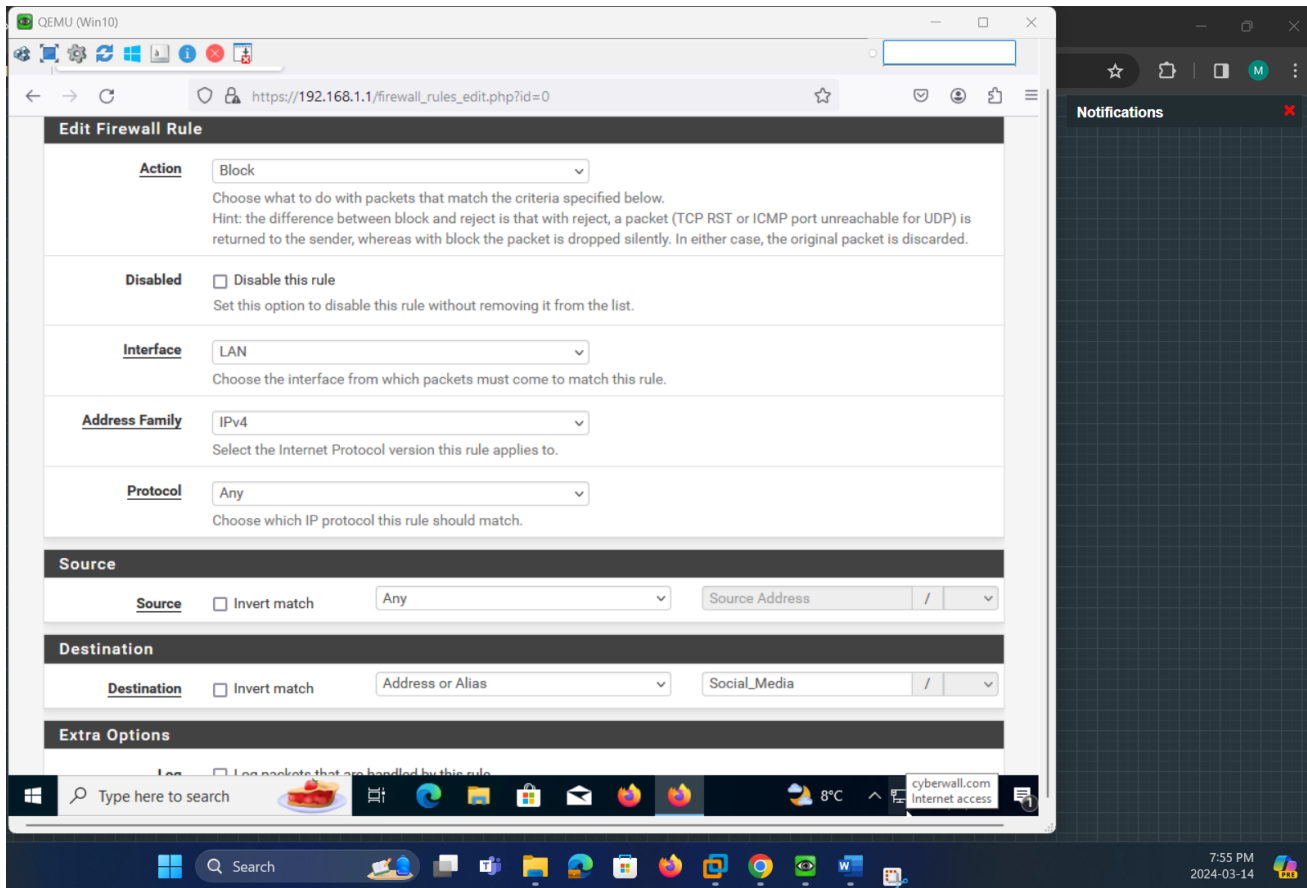
Buttons for "+ Add" and "Import" are located below the table. The footer of the page reads "pfSense is developed and maintained by Netgate. © ESF 2004 - 2024 View license." The host IP "Read 192.168.1.1" is also shown. The background shows a Windows 10 taskbar with the time 7:51 PM and date 2024-03-14. A "Notifications" panel is open on the right side of the screen.

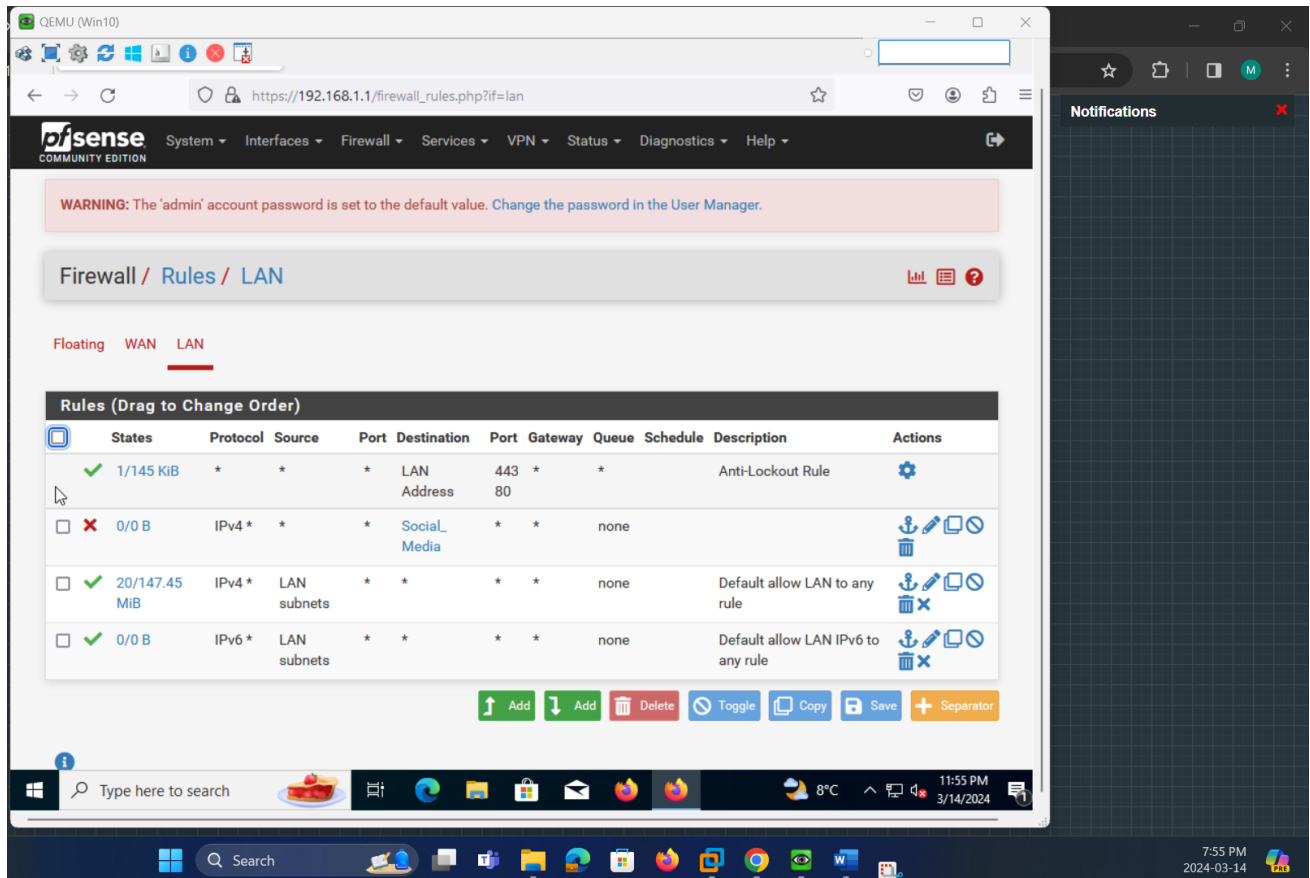


Added hostname/FQDN of facebook.com and Instagram.com, as well as IP ranges (CIDR network) of facebook.com.

2. Adding Firewall Rules for LAN Implementation Blocking







3. Testing the Firewall Rules – Blocking Social Media Blocking
 - a. Firewall Rule Disabled

QEMU (Win10)

pfSense.home.arpa - Firewall: R X

https://192.168.1.1/firewall_rules_edit.php?id=0

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.](#)

Firewall / Rules / Edit ☰ 📄 📄 ?

Edit Firewall Rule

Action ▾
Choose what to do with packets that match the criteria specified below.
Hint: the difference between block and reject is that with reject, a packet (TCP RST or ICMP port unreachable for UDP) is returned to the sender, whereas with block the packet is dropped silently. In either case, the original packet is discarded.

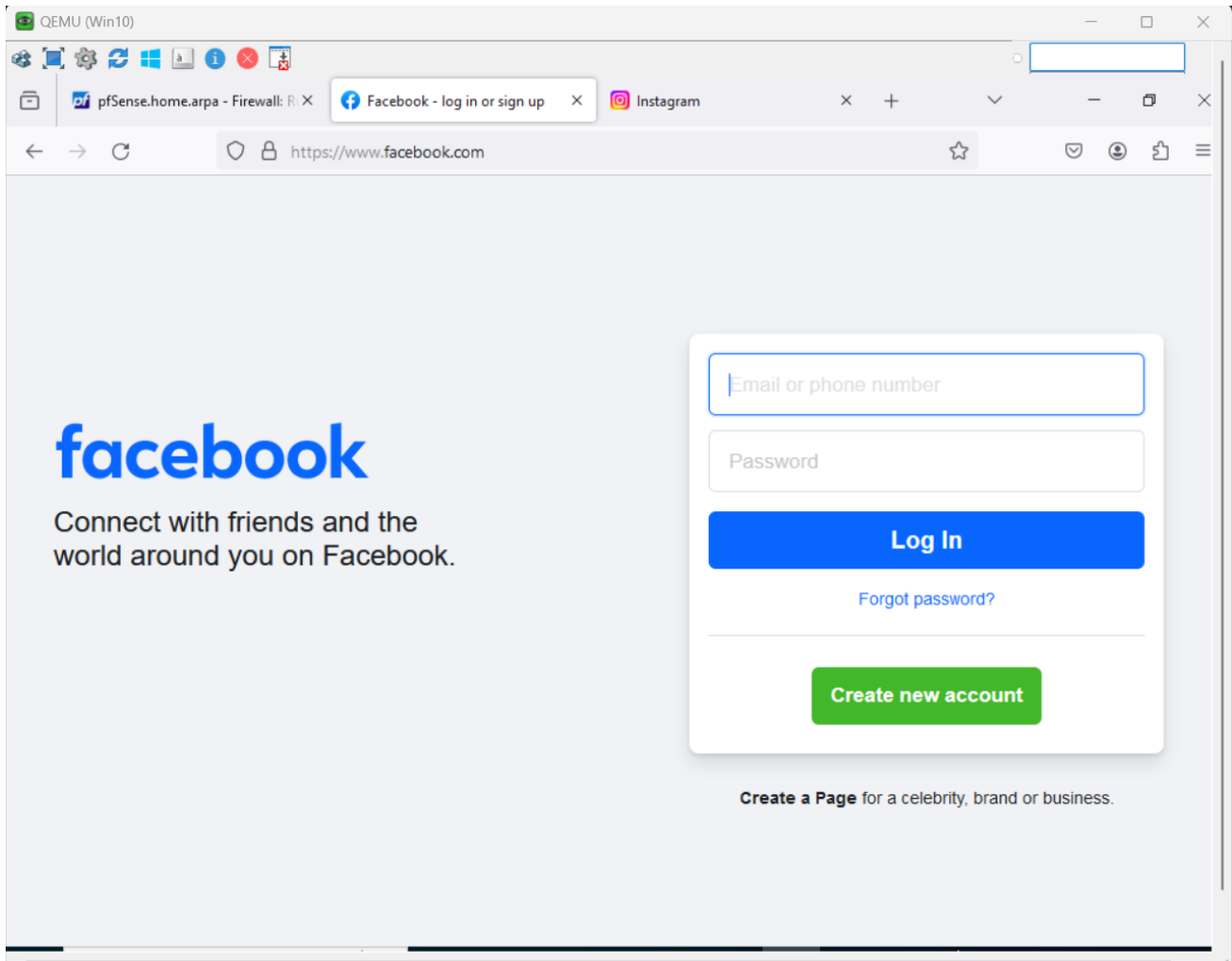
Disabled Disable this rule
Set this option to disable this rule without removing it from the list.

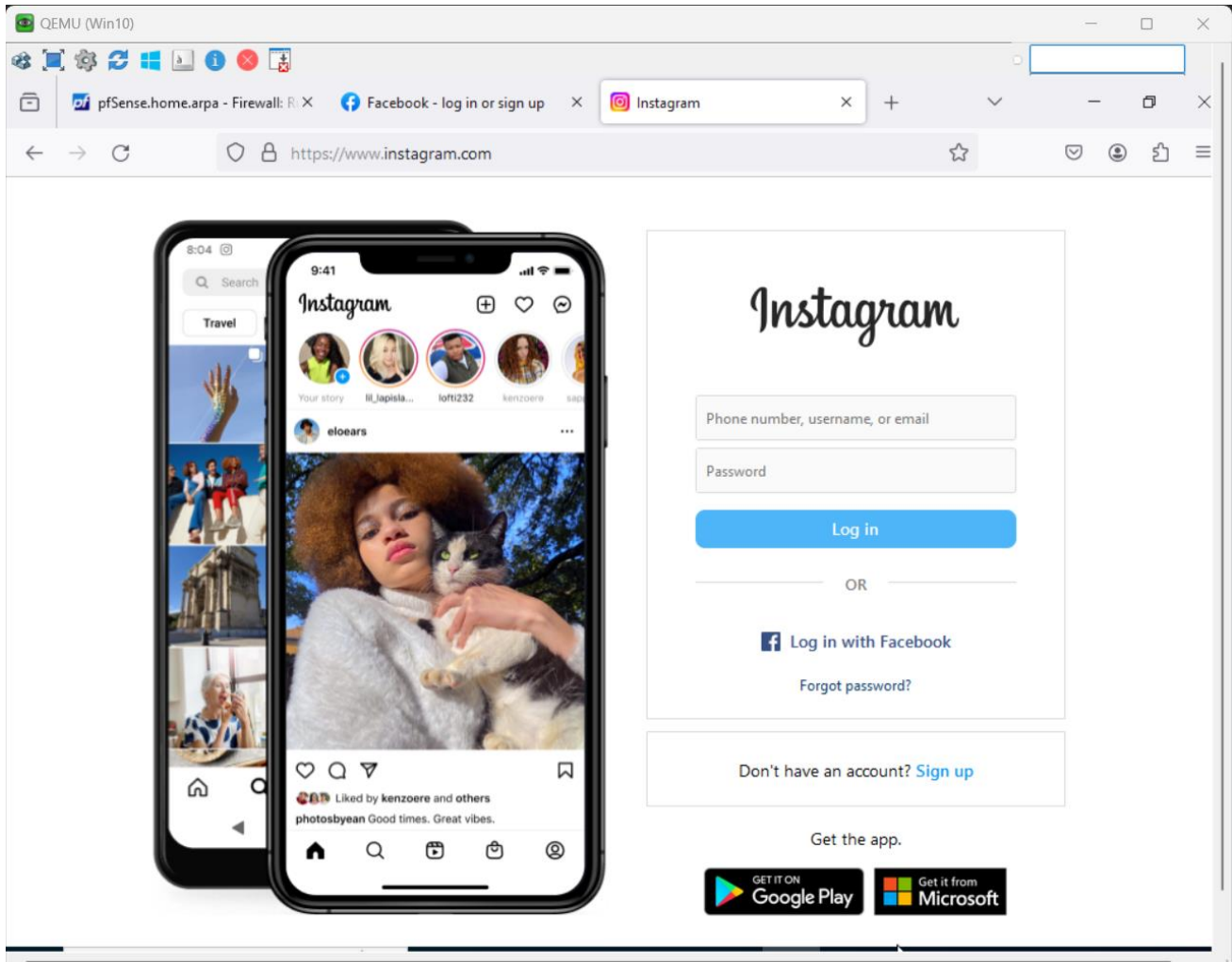
Interface ▾
Choose the interface from which packets must come to match this rule.

Address Family ▾
Select the Internet Protocol version this rule applies to.

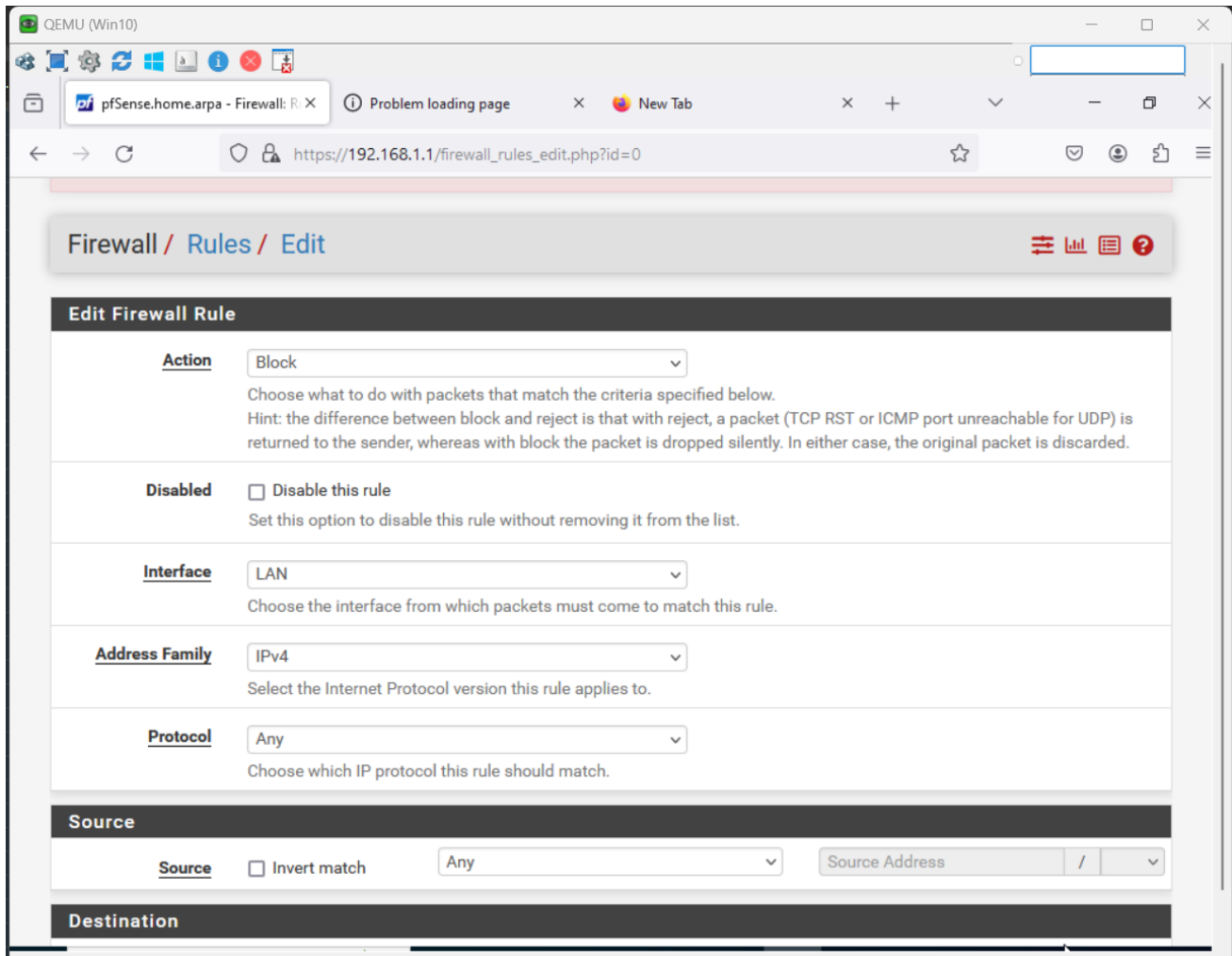
Protocol ▾
Choose which IP protocol this rule should match.

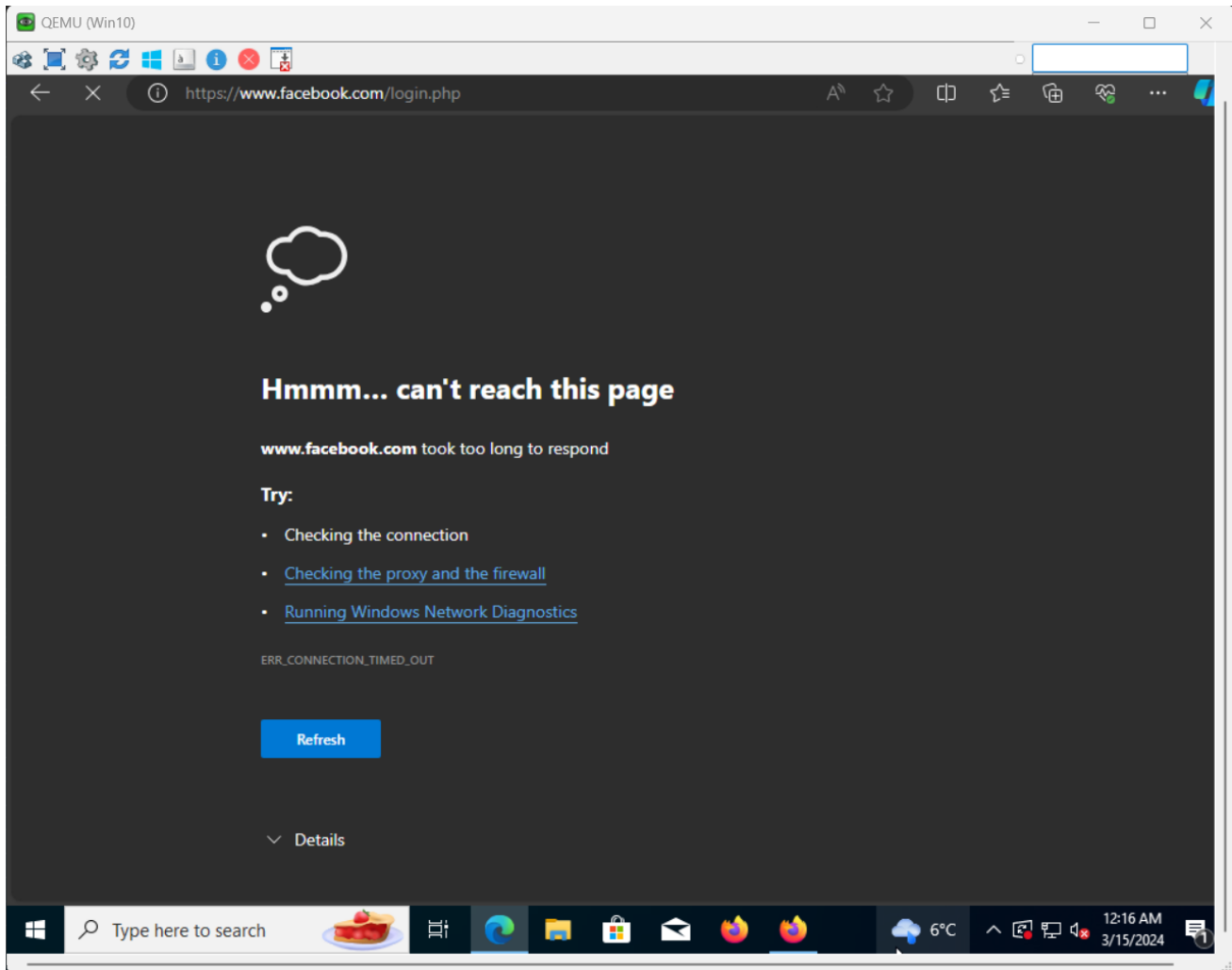
Source

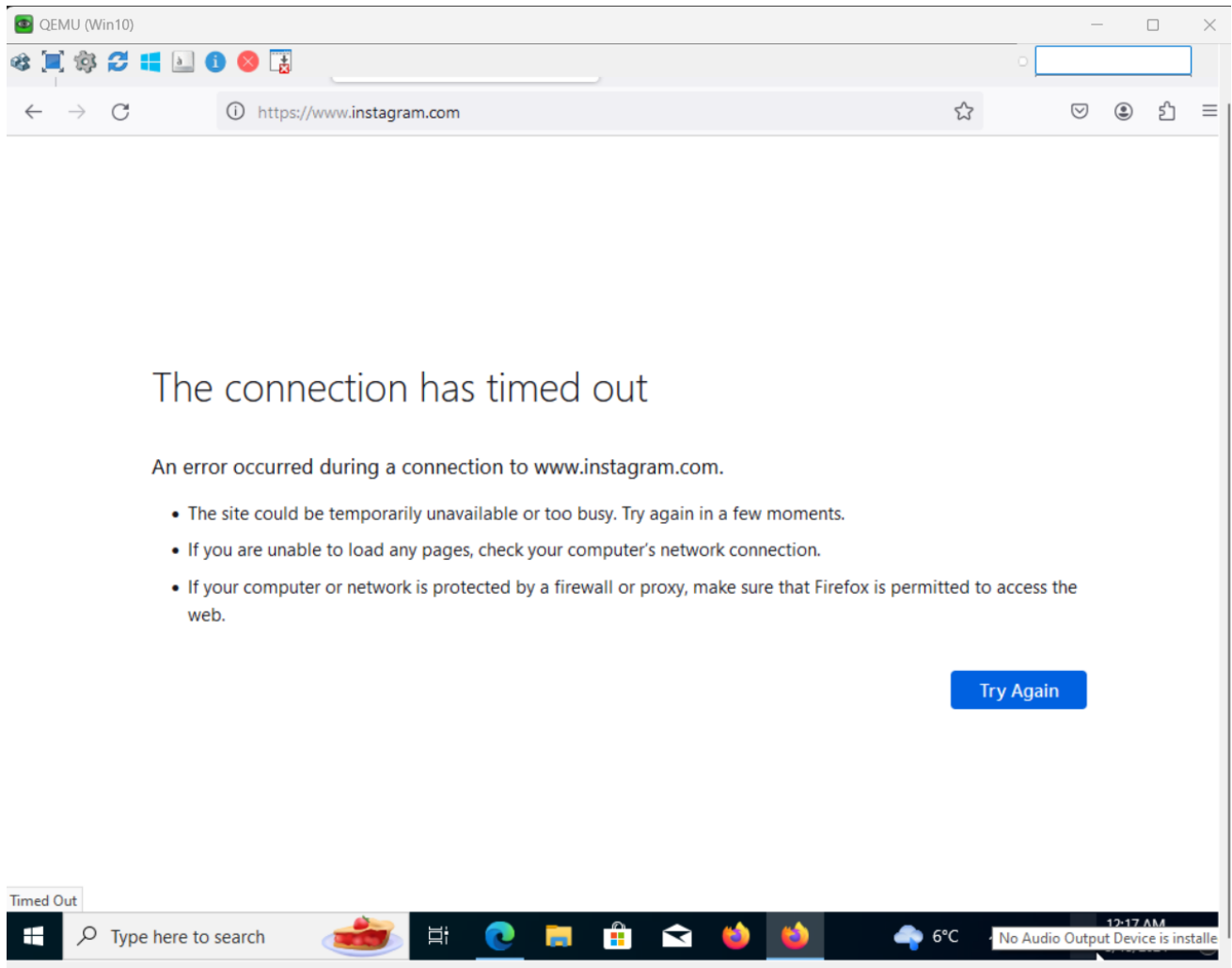




b. Firewall Rules Enabled







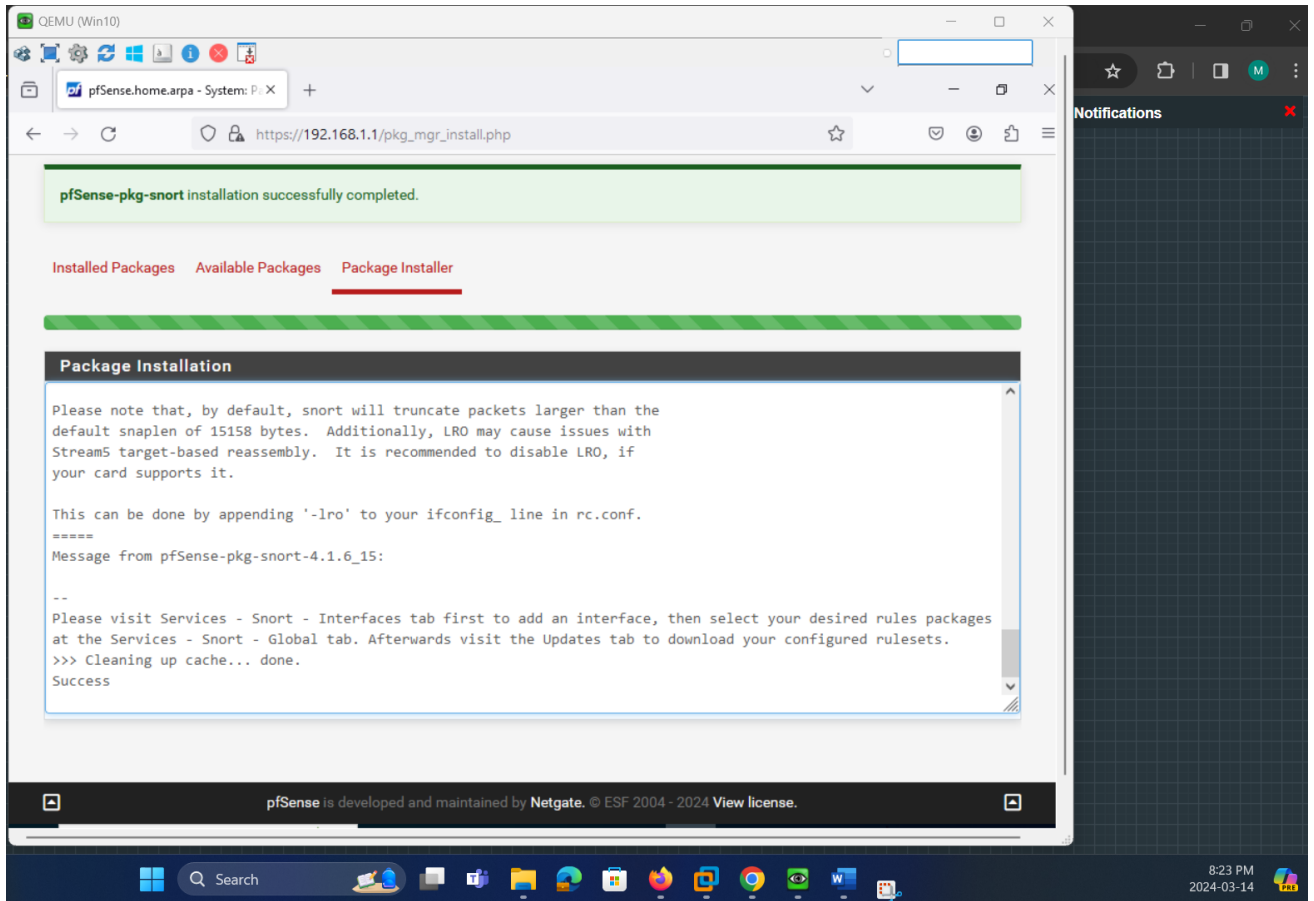
Tested both on Firefox and EDGE browser, both facebook and Instagram cannot be accessed when firewall rule is enabled.

4. Installing IDS (Snort Package)

The screenshot shows the pfSense web interface for the Package Manager. At the top, there is a navigation menu with options: System, Interfaces, Firewall, Services, VPN, Status, Diagnostics, and Help. A warning message states: "WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager." The breadcrumb trail is "System / Package Manager / Available Packages". Below this, there are tabs for "Installed Packages" and "Available Packages", with the latter being selected. A search bar is present with a "Search term" input field, a "Both" dropdown, and "Search" and "Clear" buttons. Below the search bar, a table lists available packages:

Name	Version	Description	Action
acme	0.7.5	Automated Certificate Management Environment, for automated use of LetsEncrypt certificates. Package Dependencies: pecl-ssh2-1.3.1 socat-1.7.4.4 php82-8.2.11 php82-ftp-8.2.11	+ Install
apcupsd	0.3.92_1	"apcupsd" can be used for controlling all APC UPS models It can monitor and log the current power and battery status, perform automatic shutdown, and can run in network mode in order to power down other hosts on a LAN	+ Install

The interface is displayed in a QEMU (Win10) window. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 8:22 PM on 2024-03-14. A Notifications panel is visible on the right side of the screen.



The screenshot shows the pfSense Community Edition web interface. At the top, a navigation menu includes System, Interfaces, Firewall, Services, VPN, Status, Diagnostics, and Help. A warning message states: "WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager." The breadcrumb trail is System / Package Manager / Installed Packages. Below this, there are tabs for Installed Packages (selected) and Available Packages. The main content area is titled "Installed Packages" and contains a table with the following data:

Name	Category	Version	Description	Actions
✓ snort	security	4.1.6_15	Snort is an open source network intrusion prevention and detection system (IDS/IPS). Combining the benefits of signature, protocol, and anomaly-based inspection.	

Below the table, the "Package Dependencies" section lists "snort-2.9.20_8". A legend indicates that the update icon means "Update" and the checkmark icon means "Current". A yellow message states "Newer version available". At the bottom of the package entry, a red message reads "Package is configured but not (fully) installed or deprecated". The footer of the interface says "pfSense is developed and maintained by Netgate. © ESF 2004 - 2024 View license." The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 8:23 PM on 2024-03-14.

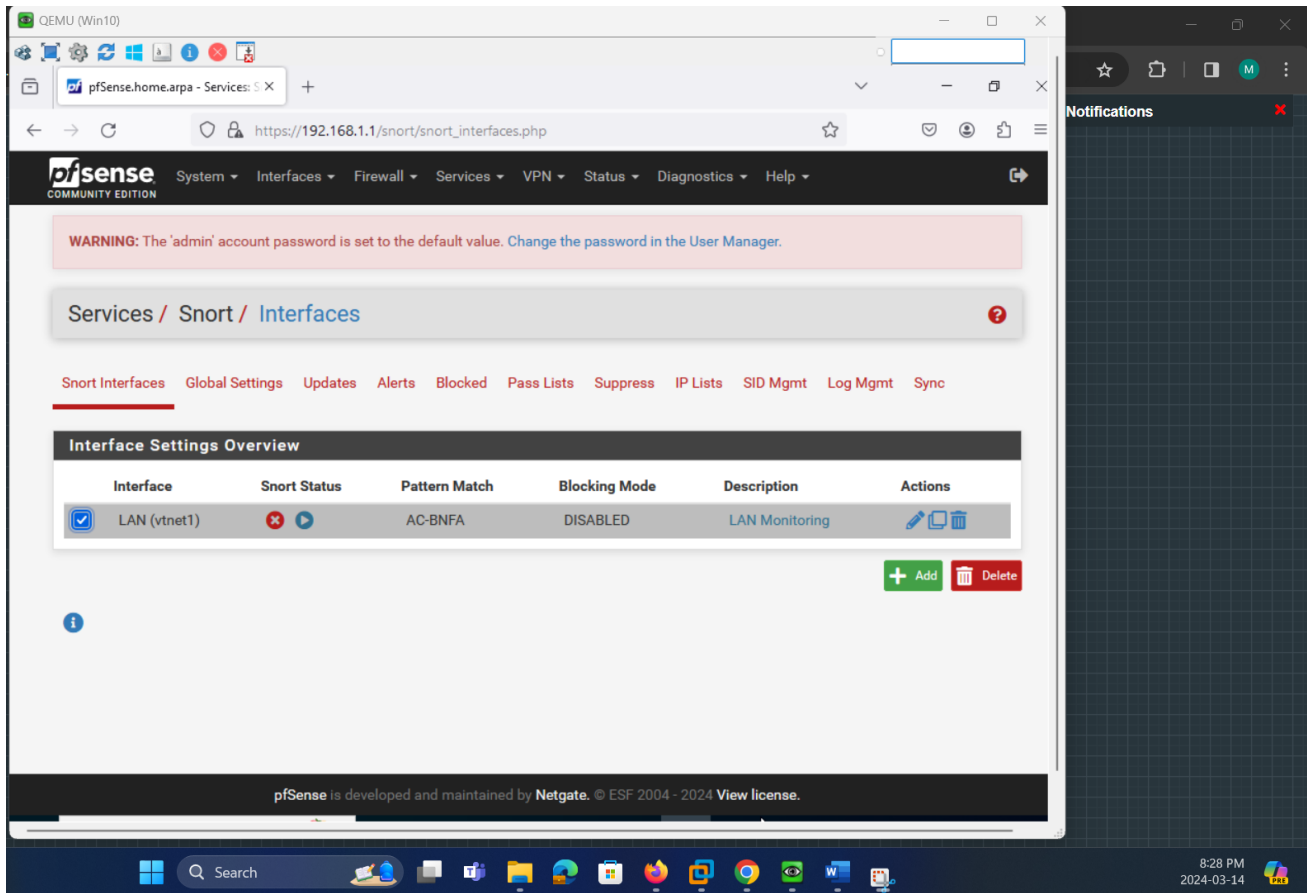
The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the pfSense configuration page for WAN Interface Settings. The browser's address bar shows the URL `https://192.168.1.1/snort/snort_interfaces_edit.php?id=0`. The page title is "Services / Snort / WAN - Interface Settings".

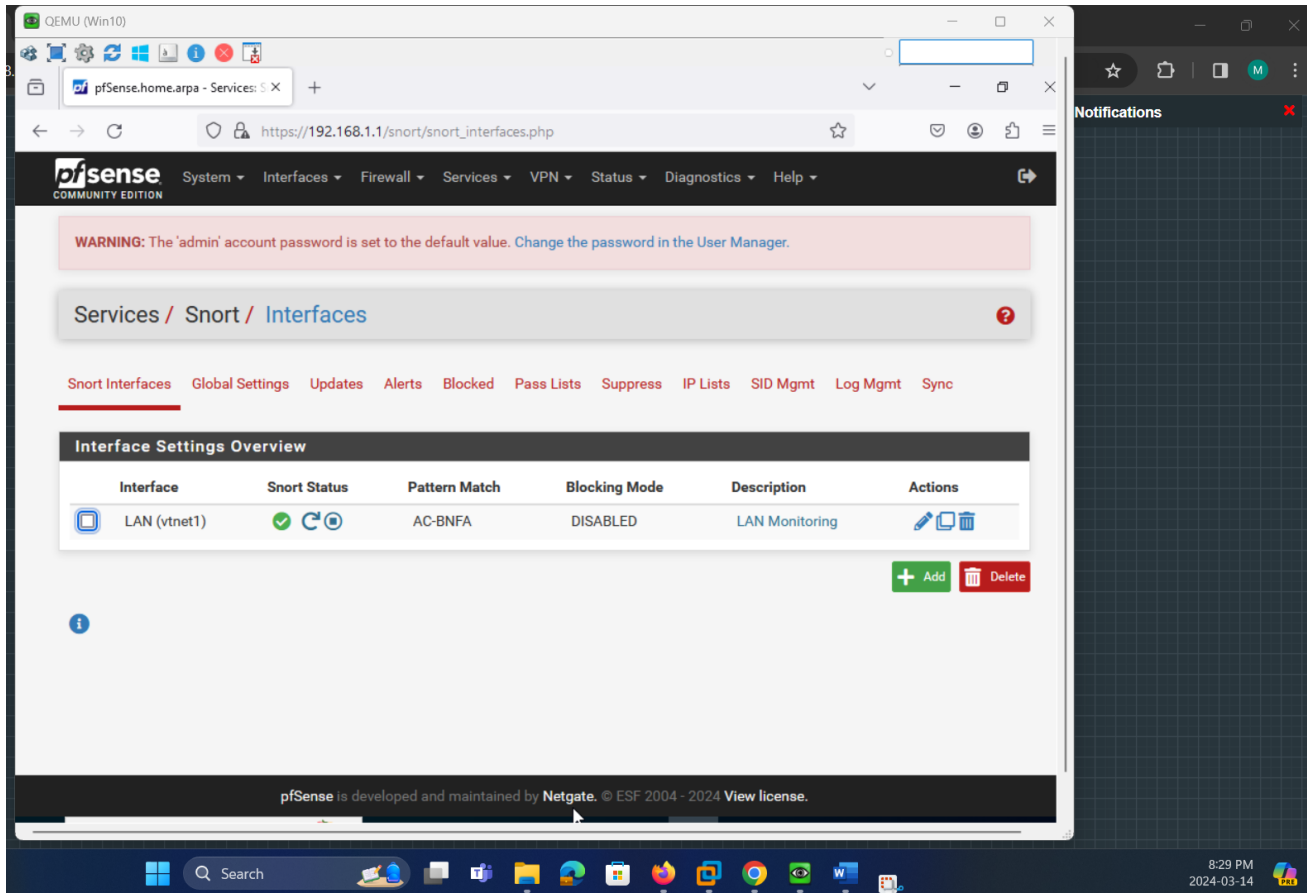
The navigation menu includes: Snort Interfaces, Global Settings, Updates, Alerts, Blocked, Pass Lists, Suppress, IP Lists, SID Mgmt, Log Mgmt, and Sync.

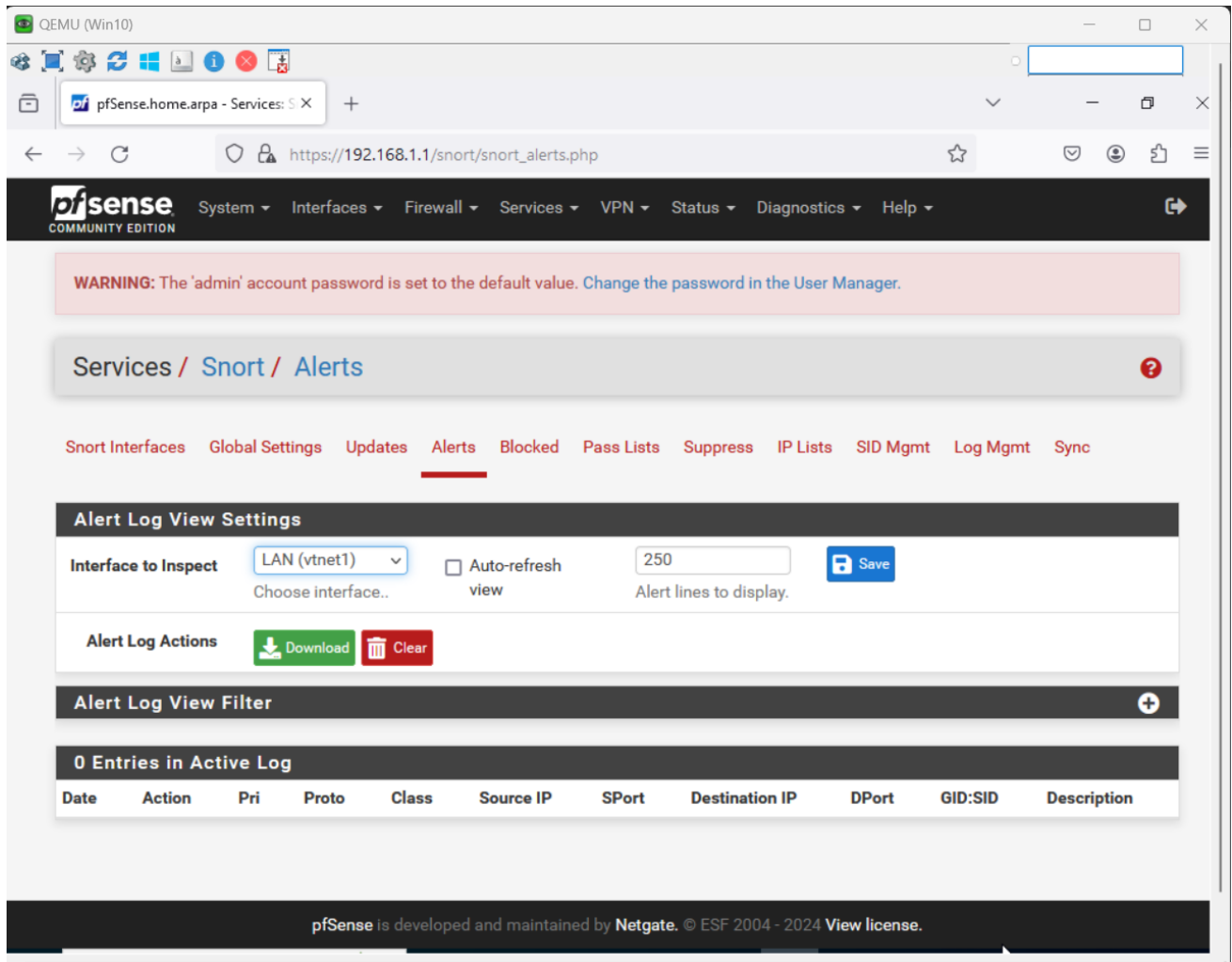
The "WAN Settings" section is expanded, showing the following configuration options:

- General Settings**
 - Enable:** Enable interface
 - Interface:** LAN (vtnet1) (dropdown menu). Description: Choose the interface where this Snort instance will inspect traffic.
 - Description:** LAN Monitoring (text input). Description: Enter a meaningful description here for your reference.
 - Snap Length:** 1518 (spin button). Description: Enter the desired interface snaplen value in bytes. Default is 1518 and is suitable for most applications.
- Alert Settings**
 - Send Alerts to System Log:** Snort will send Alerts to the firewall's system log. Default is Not Checked.
 - Enable Packet:** Checking this option will automatically capture packets that generate a Snort alert into a topdump compatible file.

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar, taskbar icons, and system tray with the time 8:25 PM and date 2024-03-14.







Conclusion

Throughout this lab assignment, we successfully established a controlled network environment that included a Windows Server 2016 configured as an Active Directory and DNS server, a Windows 10 client, and a pfSense firewall to manage network traffic and enforce security policies. We leveraged the capabilities of pfSense to restrict access to specific social media websites, demonstrating the firewall's utility in content filtering. Additionally, the integration of Snort as an Intrusion Detection System (IDS) provided an extra layer of security by monitoring network traffic for signs of malicious activity and potential threats.

This hands-on experience highlighted the importance of layered security measures and the implementation of a defense-in-depth strategy. We saw firsthand how various components of a network can be configured and managed to protect organizational assets while also accommodating user requirements and accessibility.

Recommendations

- **Policy and Planning:** Before implementing network changes and security measures, it is crucial to establish clear policies that define acceptable use, access controls, and security protocols. These policies should align with the organization's overall security strategy and compliance requirements.
- **Regular Updates and Maintenance:** Keep all systems, including the Windows Server, Windows 10 client, and pfSense firewall, updated with the latest security patches and updates. This helps to mitigate vulnerabilities that could be exploited by attackers.
- **Continuous Monitoring and Improvement:** Utilize Snort IDS to continuously monitor network traffic and analyze logs for suspicious activity. Regularly update Snort's rulesets and review its configuration to adapt to evolving threats.
- **User Education:** Educate users about security best practices and the rationale behind blocking certain internet resources, such as social media sites. This helps to foster an organizational culture that values security.
- **Scalability and Performance:** As the network grows, consider the scalability of the current solutions. It may be necessary to upgrade hardware or optimize configurations to maintain performance and security levels.
- **Incident Response Plan:** Develop and maintain an incident response plan that includes procedures for addressing security breaches, including the role of IDS and network infrastructure in identifying and mitigating attacks.
- **Testing and Drills:** Regularly test the security infrastructure through drills and simulated attacks to ensure that all systems function as expected and to identify areas for improvement.

The objective of this lab was to provide practical skills in deploying and configuring network services and security measures, which are critical for any cybersecurity professional. The hands-on approach enhances understanding and prepares one to address real-world challenges.