การใช้งาน pfSense ร่วมกับระบบเครือข่าย GIN

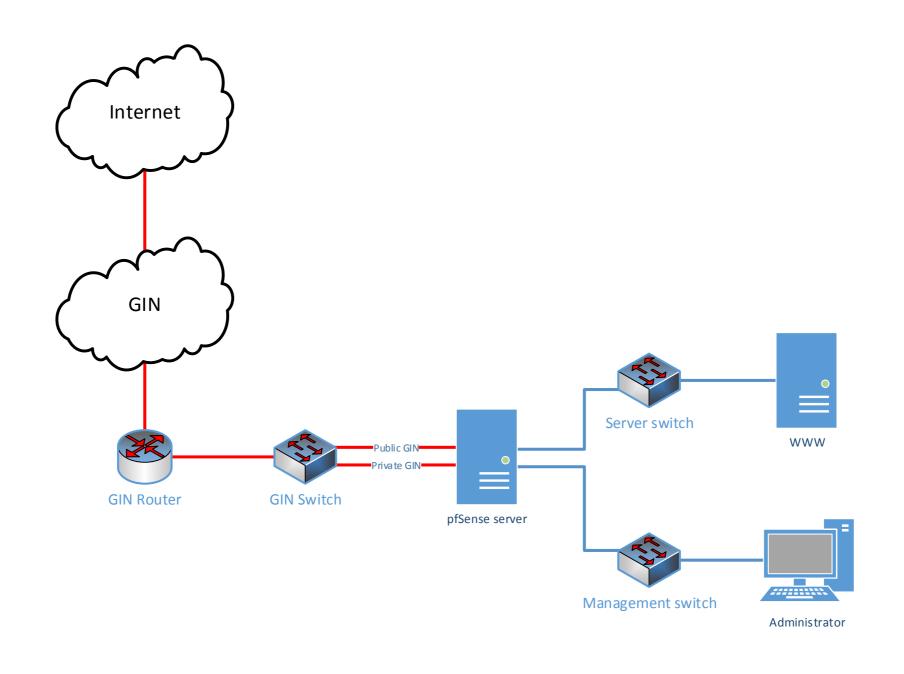
คมกริช คำสวัสดิ์

วิศวกรความมั่นคงปลอดภัยสารสนเทศอาวุโส สำนักงานรัฐบาลอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ (องค์การมหาชน)





ผังการเชื่อมต่อระบบเครือข่าย GIN











```
32-bit compatibility ldconfig path: /usr/lib32
Launching the init system... done.
Initializing..... done.
Starting device manager (devd)...done.
[ Press R to enter recovery mode or ]
I press I to launch the installer 1
(R)ecovery mode can assist by rescuing config.xml
from a broken hard disk installation, etc.
(I)nstaller may be invoked now if you do
not wish to boot into the liveCD environment at this time.
(C) continues the LiveCD bootup without further pause.
Timeout before auto boot continues (seconds): 8i
                                                     กด i
Installer mode selected...
Launching pfSense Installer...
kern.geom.debugflags: 0 -> 16
UMware detected. The installer will make changes to tune this host....
```



```
F10=Refresh Display
                     Your selected environment uses the
                     following console settings, shown in
                     parentheses. Select any that you wish
                     to change.
                     < Change Video Font (default) >
                     < Change Screenmap (default) >
                     < Change Keymap (default) >
                     < Accept these Settings >
```





```
Easy Install will automatically install without asking any questions.

WARNING: This will erase all contents in your first hard disk! This action is irreversible. Do you really want to continue?

If you wish to have more control on your setup, choose Custom Installation from the Main Menu.
```

```
Executing Commands

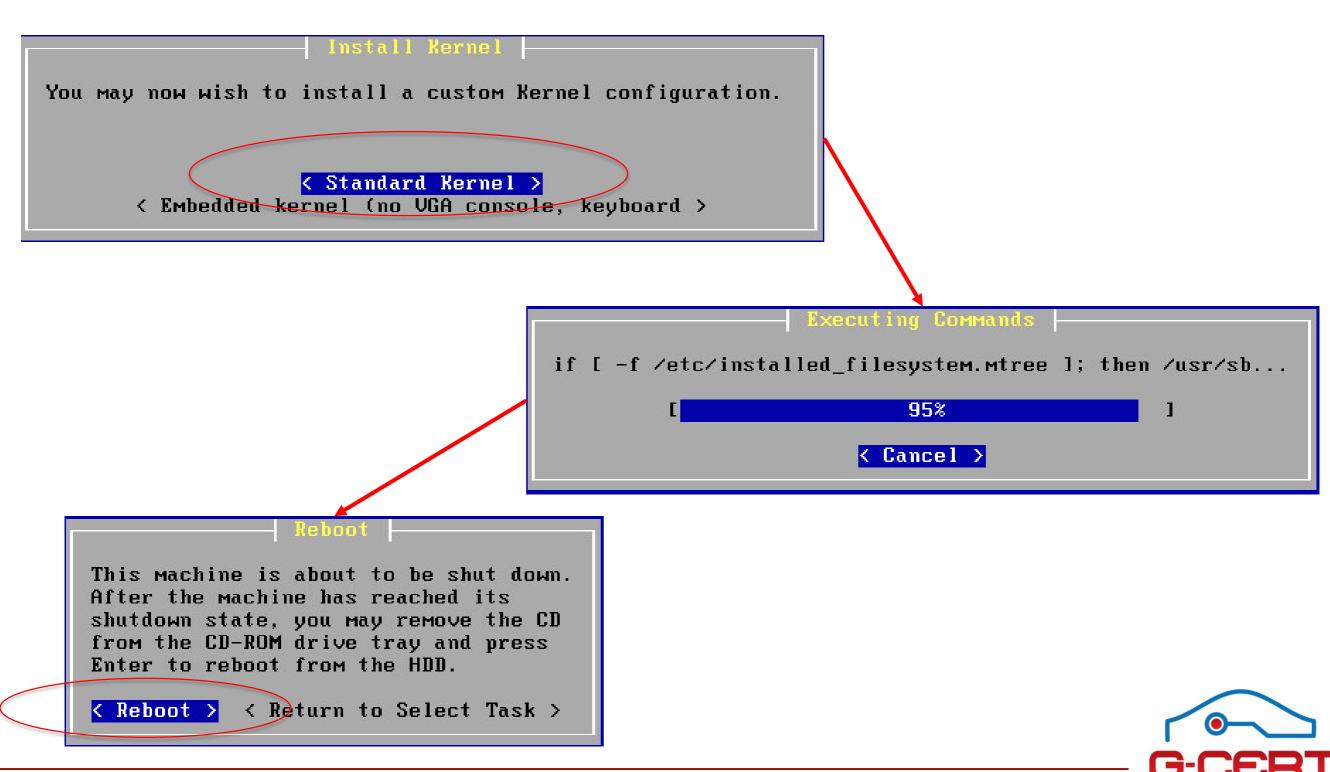
/usr/local/bin/cpdup -vvv -I -o /boot /mnt/boot

[/ 2% ]

<a href="mailto:commands">Cancel ></a>
```









```
pfSense is now rebooting
After the reboot is complete, open a web browser and
enter https://192.168.1.1 (or the LAN IP Address) in the
location bar.
You might need to acknowledge the HTTPS certificate if
your browser reports it as untrusted. This is normal
as a self-signed certificate is used by default.
*DEFAULT Username*: admin
*DEFAULT Password*: pfsense
Rebooting in 5 seconds. CTRL-C to abort.
Rebooting in 4 seconds. CTRL-C to abort.
Rebooting in 3 seconds. CTRL-C to abort.
Rebooting in 2 seconds. CTRL-C to abort.
Rebooting in 1 second.. CTRL-C to abort.
pfSense is now rebooting.
```



```
Configuring firewall.....done.
Generating RRD graphs...done.
Starting syslog...done.
Starting CRON... done.
pfSense (pfSense) 2.2.2-RELEASE amd64 Mon Apr 13 20:10:22 CDT 2015
Bootup complete
FreeBSD/amd64 (pfSense.localdomain) (ttyv0)
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.2.2-RELEASE-pfSense (amd64) on pfSense ***
 WAN (wan)
                 -> ем0
                 -> ем1
LAN (lan)
                               \rightarrow \vee 4: 192.168.1.1/24
 0) Logout (SSH only)
                                       9) pfTop
 1) Assign Interfaces
                                      10) Filter Logs
 2) Set interface(s) IP address
                                      11) Restart webConfigurator
                                      12) pfSense Developer Shell
 3) Reset webConfigurator password
 4) Reset to factory defaults
                                      13) Upgrade from console
 5) Reboot system
                                      14) Enable Secure Shell (sshd)
                                      15) Restore recent configuration
 6) Halt system
 7) Ping host
                                      16) Restart PHP-FPM
 8) Shell
Enter an option:
```



```
FreeBSD/amd64 (pfSense.localdomain) (ttyv0)
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.2.2-RELEASE-pfSense (amd64) on pfSense ***
WAN (wan)
            -> ем0
               -> ем1
LAN (lan)
                            -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24
0) Logout (SSH only)
                                     9) pfTop
1) Assign Interfaces
                                     10) Filter Logs
 2) Set interface(s) IP address
                                     11) Restart webConfigurator
                                     12) pfSense Developer Shell
3) Reset webConfigurator password
                                     13) Upgrade 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: 1
```



```
Valid interfaces are:
                            (up) Intel(R) PRO/1000 Legacy Network Connection 1.0.
       00:0c:29:2a:1b:54
ем0
       00:0c:29:2a:1b:5e
                            (up) Intel(R) PRO/1000 Legacy Network Connection 1.0.
ем1
       00:0c:29:2a:1b:68 (down) Intel(R) PRO/1000 Legacy Network Connection 1.0.
ем2
       00:0c:29:2a:1b:72 (down) Intel(R) PRO/1000 Legacy Network Connection 1.0.
ем3
ß
Do you want to set up VLANs first?
If you are not going to use VLANs, or only for optional interfaces, you should
say no here and use the webConfigurator \underline{t}o configure VLANs later, if required.
Do you want to set up VLANs now [y:n](? n■
```



```
If you are not going to use VLANs, or only for optional interfaces, you should
say no here and use the webConfigurator to configure VLANs later, if required.
Do you want to set up VLANs now [y:n]? n
If you do not know the names of your interfaces, you may choose to use
auto-detection. In that case, disconnect all interfaces now before
hitting 'a' to initiate auto detection.
Enter the WAN interface name or 'a' for auto-detection: em0
Enter the LAN interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
NOTE: this enables full Firewalling/NAT mode.
(or nothing if finished): <u>eм2</u>
Enter the Optional 1 interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
(or nothing if finished):
The interfaces will be assigned as follows:
UAN -> em0
LAN -> em2
Do you want to proceed [y(:n]?y
```



```
The interfaces will be assigned as follows:
UAN -> em0
LAN -> em2
Do you want to proceed [yin]?y
Writing configuration...done.
One moment while we reload the settings... done!
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.2.2-RELEASE-pfSense (amd64) on pfSense ***
WAN (wan)
                -> em0
LAN (lan)
                              -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24
                -> eм2
0) Logout (SSH only)
                                       9) pfTop
 1) Assign Interfaces
                                      10) Filter Logs
                                      11) Restart webConfigurator
 2) Set interface(s) IP address
                                      12) pfSense Developer Shell
3) Reset webConfigurator password
                                      13) Upgrade from console
4) Reset to factory defaults
5) Reboot system
                                      14) Enable Secure Shell (sshd)
                                      15) Restore recent configuration
6) Halt system
                                      16) Restart PHP-FPM
7) Ping host
 8) Shell
Enter an option:
```



การกำหนด IP address ให้ WAN Interface

```
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.2.2-RELEASE-pfSense (amd64) on pfSense ***
WAN (wan)
              -> ем0
              -> em2 -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24
LAN (lan)
0) Logout (SSH only)
                                    9) pfTop
1) Assign Interfaces
                                   10) Filter Logs
2) Set interface(s) IP address
                                   11) Restart webConfigurator
                                   12) pfSense Developer Shell
3) Reset webConfigurator password
                              13) Upgrade from console
4) Reset to factory defaults
                                   14) Enable Secure Shell (sshd)
5) Reboot system
6) Halt system
                                   15) Restore recent configuration
7) Ping host
                                   16) Restart PHP-FPM
8) Shell
Enter an option: 2
Available interfaces:
1 - WAN (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em2 - static)
Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 1
Configure IPv4 address WAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n
```



การกำหนด IP address ให้ WAN Interface

```
Configure IPv4 address WAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n
Enter the new WAN IPv4 address. Press (ENTER) for none:
> 123.242.1.2
Subnet masks are entered as bit counts (as in CIDR notation) in pfSense.
e.g. 255.255.255.0 = 24
     255.255.0.0
                   = 16
     255.0.0.0 = 8
Enter the new WAN IPv4 subnet bit count (1 to 31):
> 24
For a WAN, enter the new WAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press (ENTER) for none:
> 123.242.1.1
Configure IPv6 address WAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n
Enter the new WAN IPv6 address. Press (ENTER) for none:
Do you want to revert to HTTP as the webConfigurator protocol? (y/n) n
```



การกำหนด IP address ให้ WAN Interface

```
Please wait while the changes are saved to WAN...
 Reloading filter...
 Reloading routing configuration...
 DHCPD...
The IPv4 WAN address has been set to 123.242.1.2/24
Press <ENTER> to continue.
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.2.2-RELEASE-pfSense (amd64) on pfSense ***
 WAN (wan)
                             -> v4: 123.242.1.2/24
               -> ем0
 LAN (lan)
                -> em2 -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24
 0) Logout (SSH only)
                                      9) pfTop
 1) Assign Interfaces
                                     10) Filter Logs
 2) Set interface(s) IP address
                                     11) Restart webConfigurator
 3) Reset webConfigurator password
                                     12) pfSense Developer Shell
 4) Reset to factory defaults
                                     13) Upgrade from console
 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:
```



การกำหนด IP address ให้ LAN Interface

```
Enter an option: 2
Available interfaces:
1 - WAN (em0 - static)
2 - LAN (em2 - static)
Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2
Enter the new LAN LPv4 address. Press (ENTER) for none:
> 172.17.12.151
Subnet masks are entered as bit counts (as in CIDR notation) in pfSense.
e.g. 255.255.255.0 = 24
     255.255.0.0
                   = 16
     255.0.0.0
                   = 8
Enter the new LAN IPv4 subnet bit count (1 to 31):
> 24
For a WAN, enter the new LAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
> |
```



การกำหนด IP address ให้ LAN Interface

```
Enter the new LAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
Do you want to enable the DHCP server on LAN? (y/n) n
Disabling IPv4 DHCPD...
Do you want to revert to HTTP as the webConfigurator protocol? ($\sqrt{n}$) n
Please wait while the changes are saved to LAN...
Reloading filter...
Reloading routing configuration...
DHCPD...
The IPv4 LAN address has been set to 172.17.12.151/24
You can now access the webConfigurator by opening the following URL in your web
browser:
                https://172.17.12.151/
Press (ENTER) to continue.
```



การกำหนด IP address ให้ LAN Interface

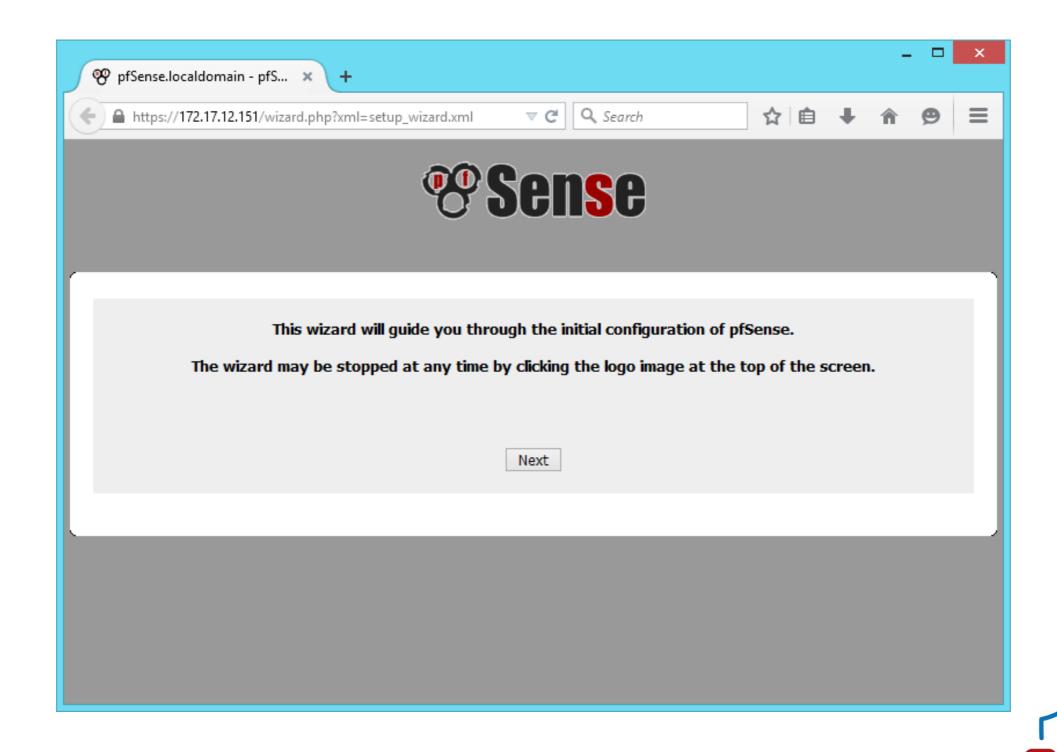
```
The IPv4 LAN address has been set to 172.17.12.151/24
You can now access the webConfigurator by opening the following URL in your web
browser:
               https://172.17.12.151/
Press (ENTER) to continue.
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.2.2-RELEASE-pfSense (amd64) on pfSense ***
 WAN (wan)
                             \rightarrow \vee 4: 123.242.1.2/24
                -> ем0
               -> em2 -> v4: 172.17.12.151/24
 LAN (lan)
 0) Logout (SSH only)
                                    9) pfTop
 1) Assign Interfaces
                                    10) Filter Logs
                                    11) Restart webConfigurator
 2) Set interface(s) IP address
 3) Reset webConfigurator password 12) pfSense Developer Shell
                                    13) Upgrade from console
 4) Reset to factory defaults
                                    14) Enable Secure Shell (sshd)
 5) Reboot system
 6) Halt system
                                    15) Restore recent configuration
 7) Ping host
                                    16) Restart PHP-FPM
 8) Shell
Enter an option:
```



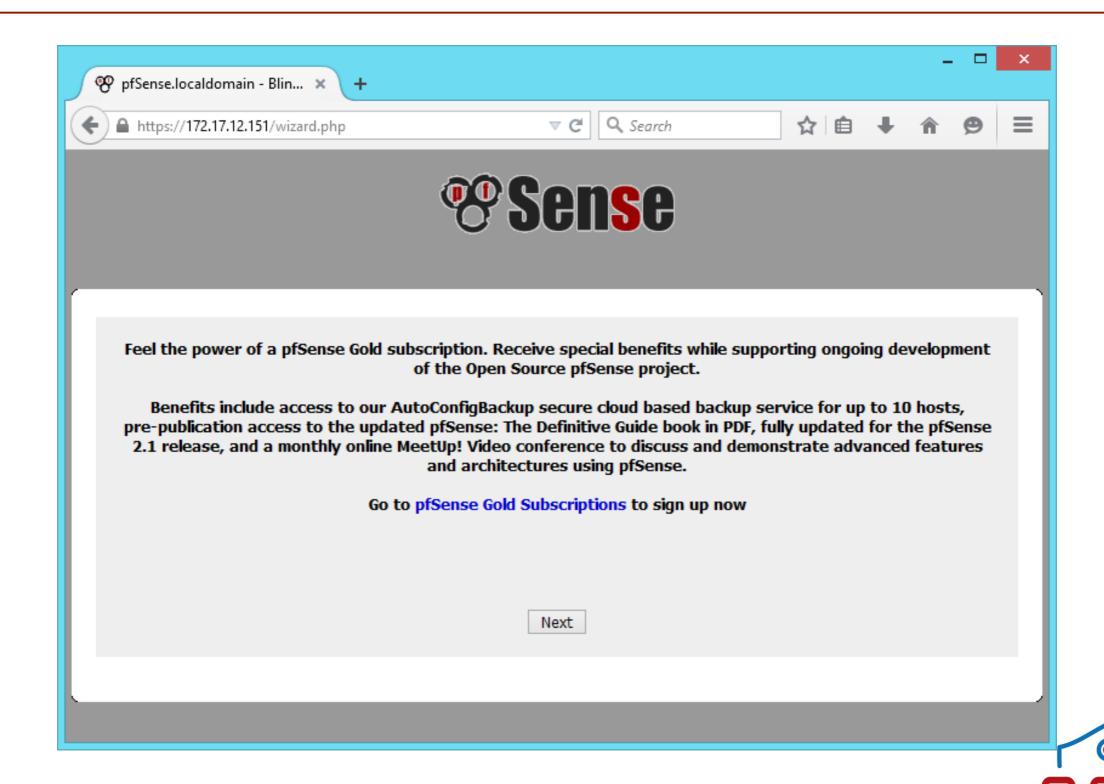




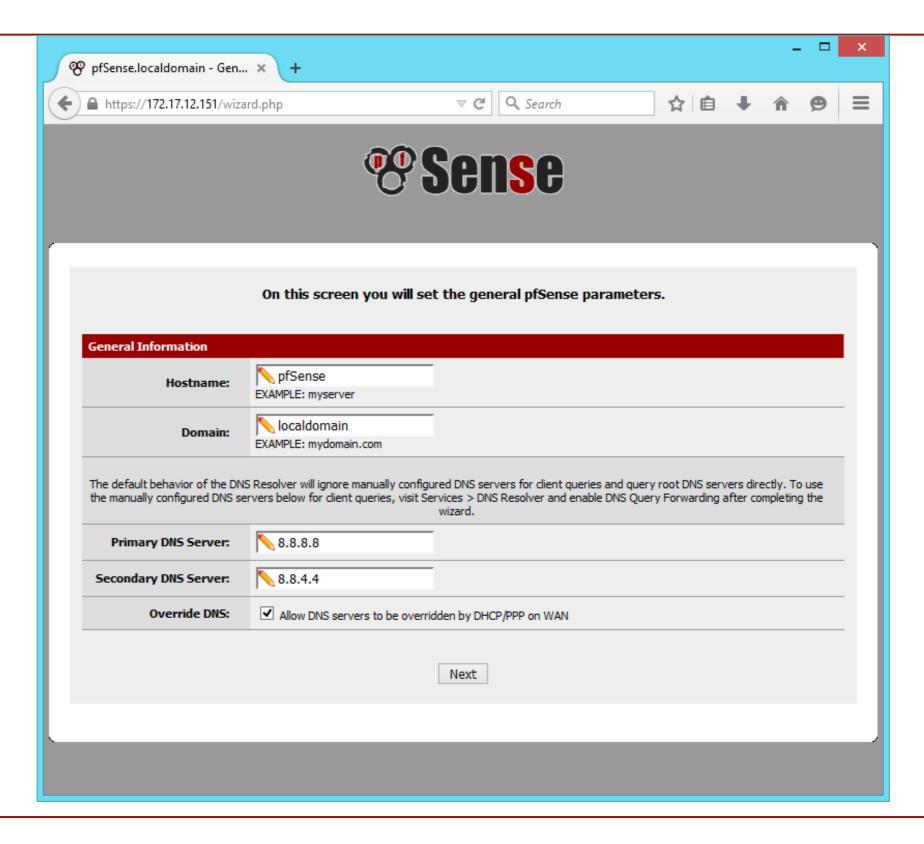






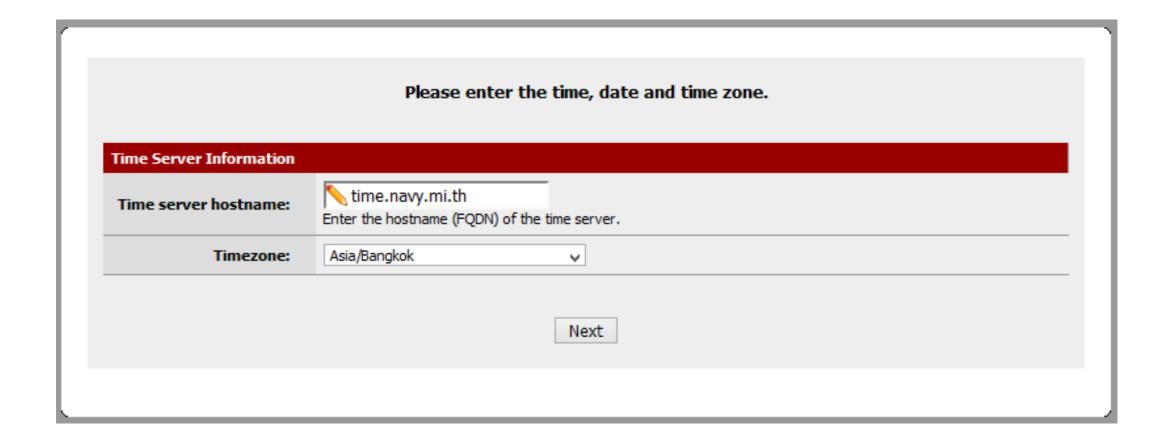




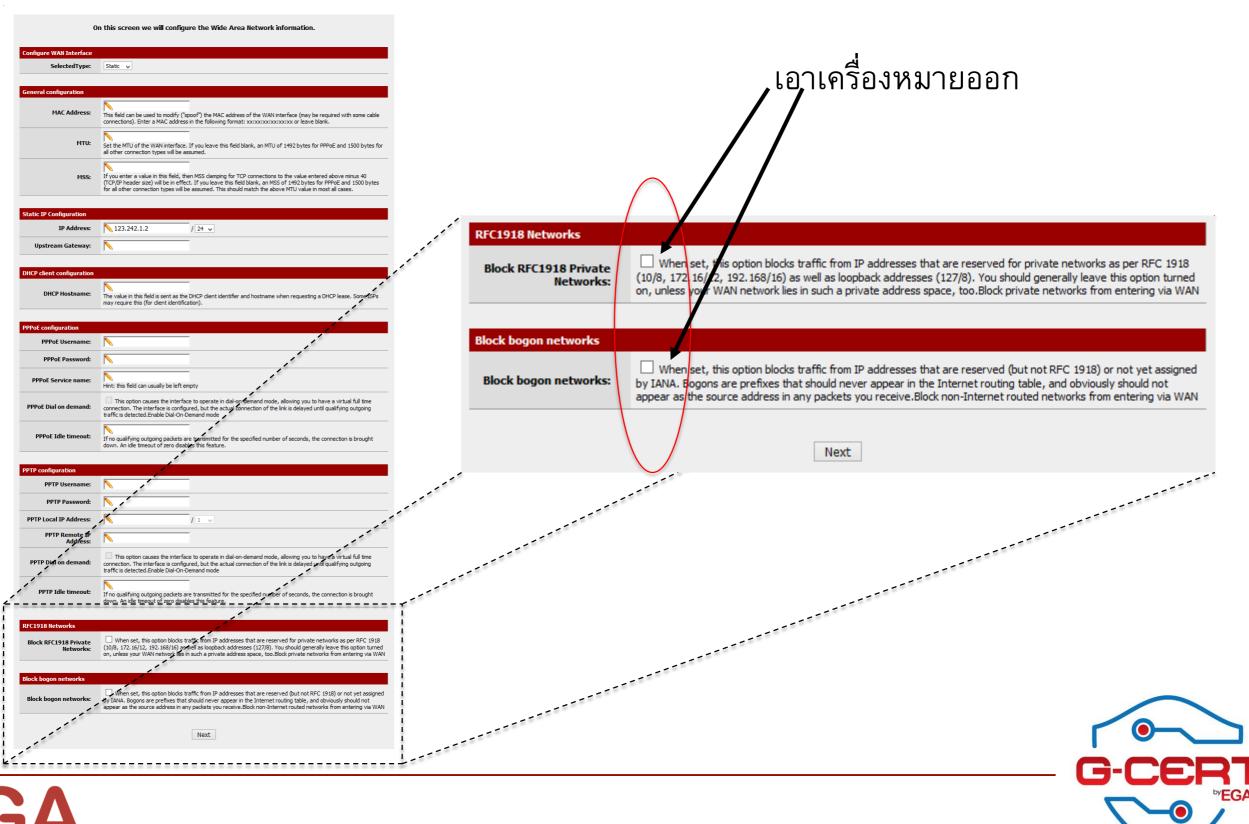




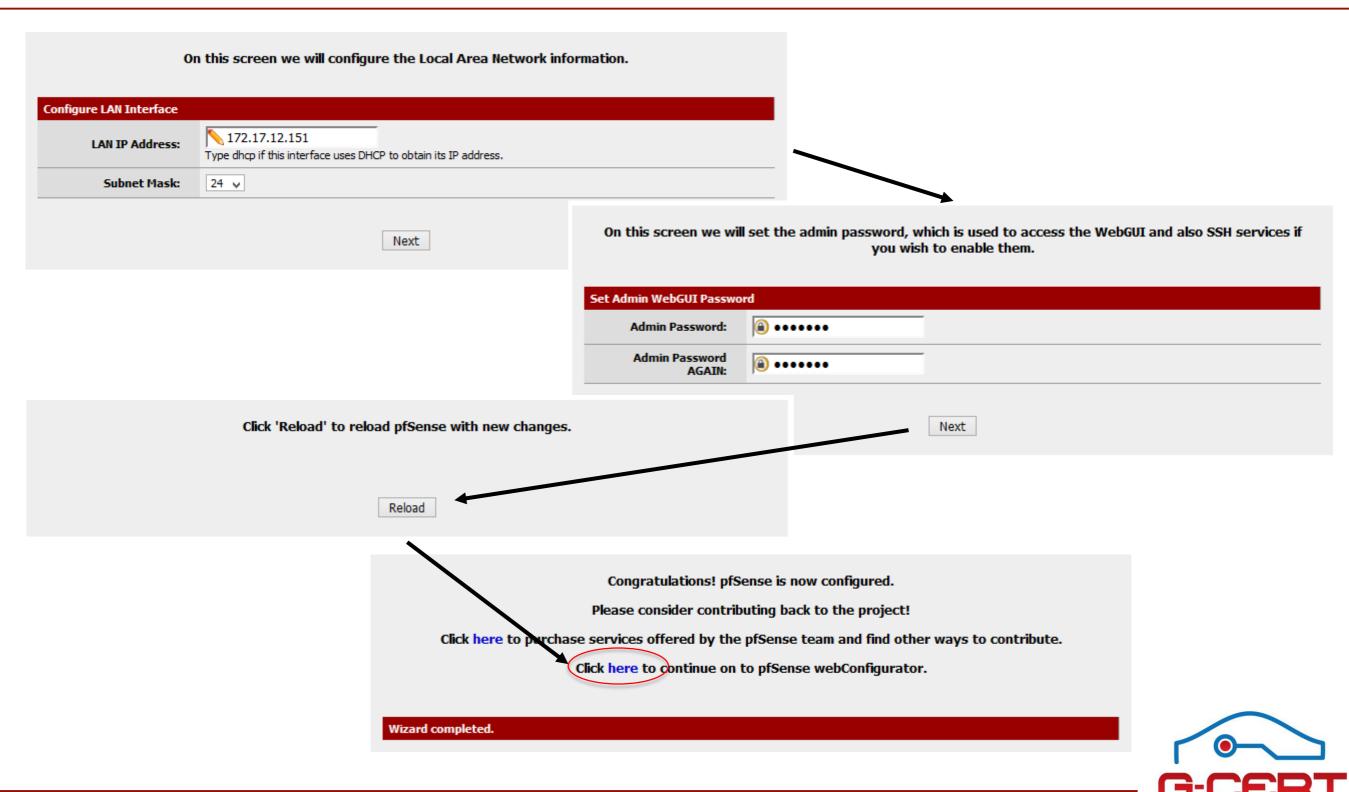




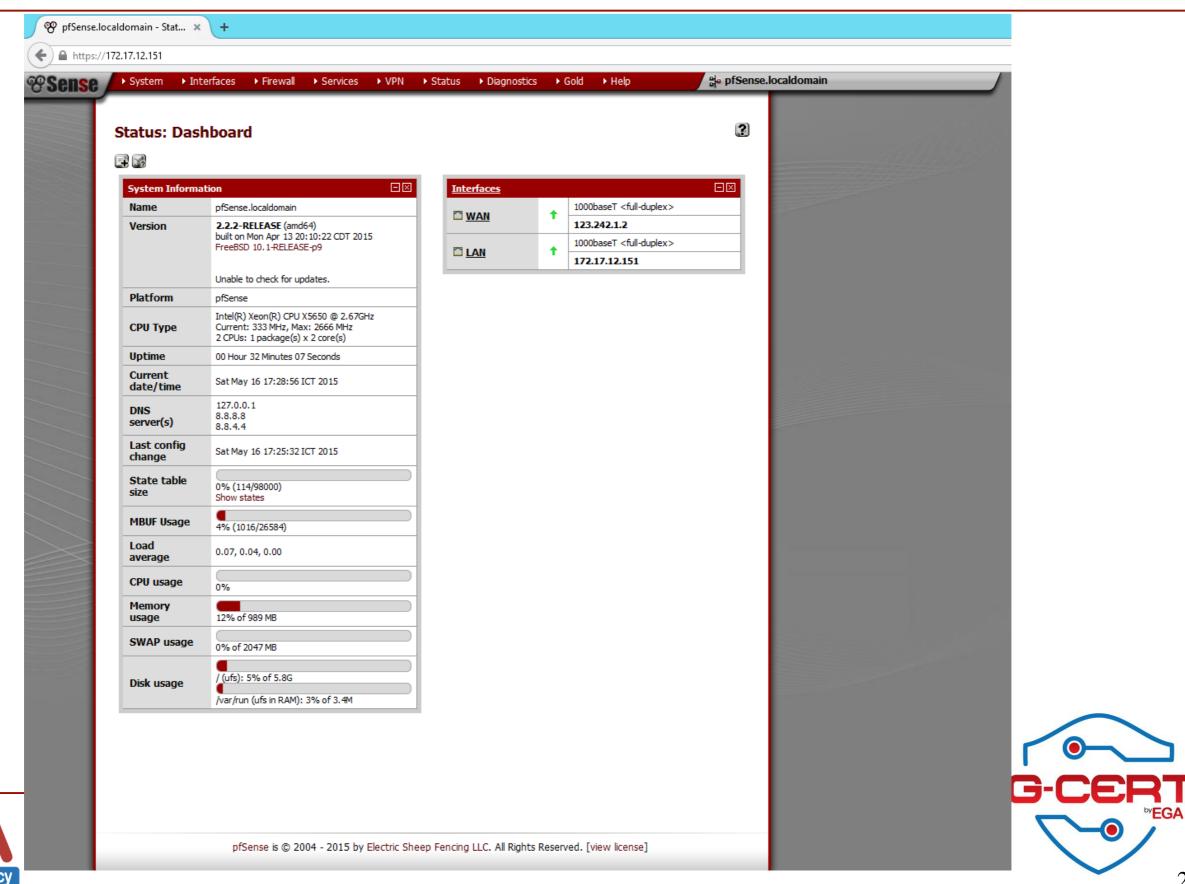






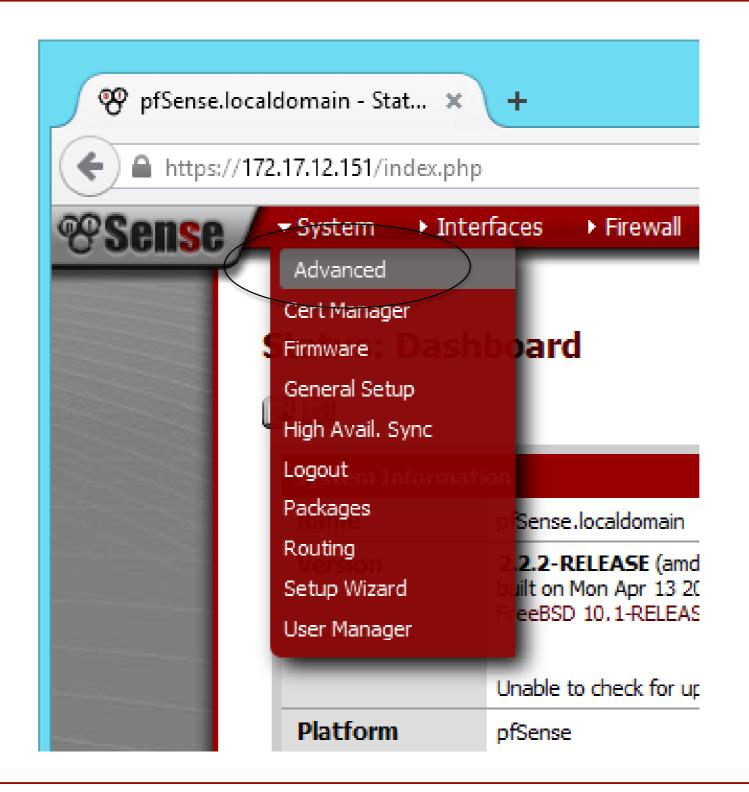






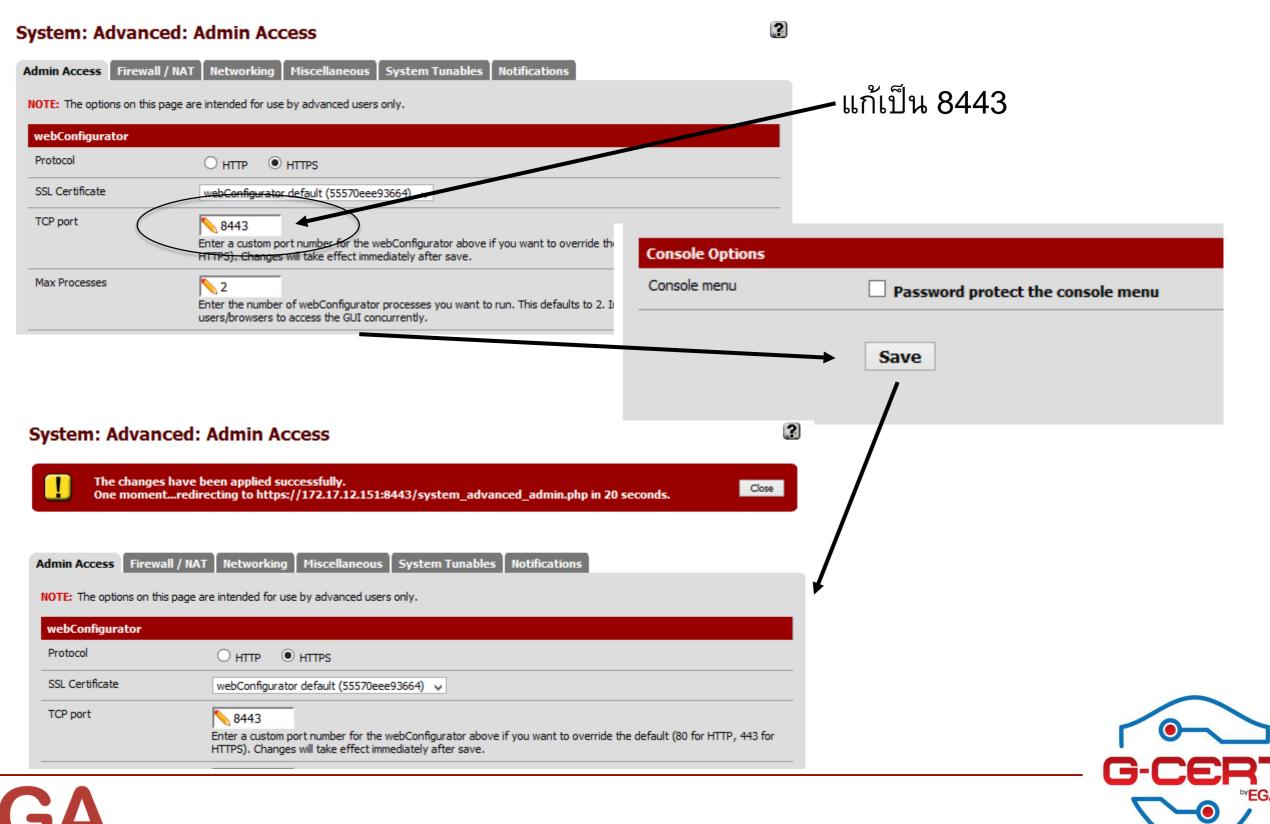


การเปลี่ยน Management port (TCP/443 --> TCP/8443)

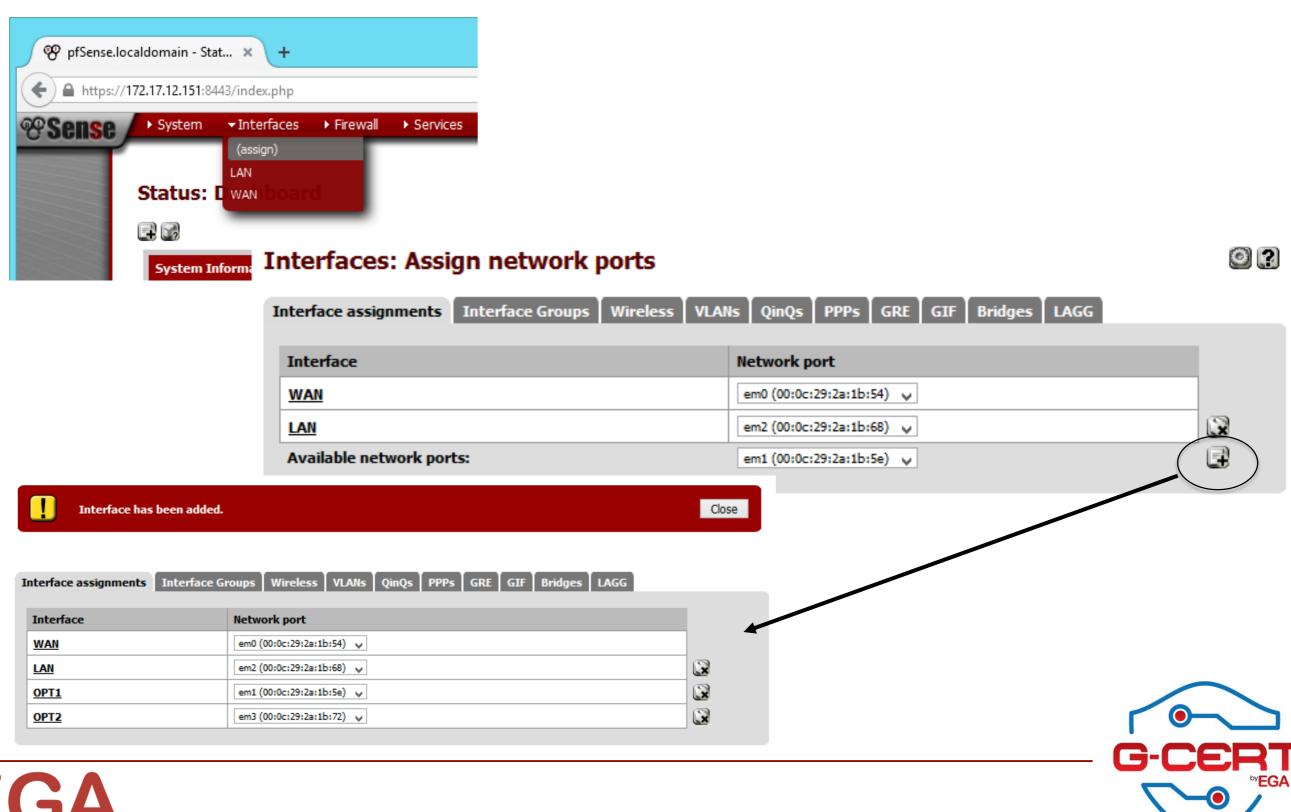




การเปลี่ยน Management port (TCP/443 --> TCP/8443)

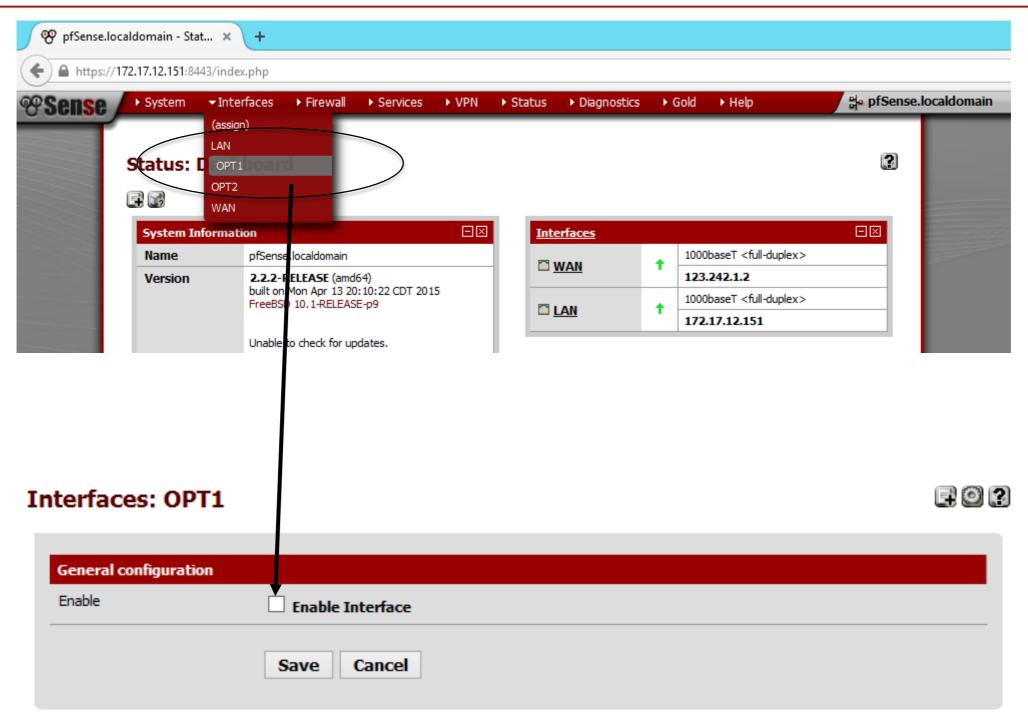








การเปลี่ยนชื่อ Interface (Network Zone) และการตั้งค่าให้ Interface





การเปลี่ยนชื่อ Interface (Network Zone) และการตั้งค่าให้ Interface

同间

General configuration	
Enable	✓ Enable Interface
Description	GIN_Private Enter a description (name) for the interface here.
IPv4 Configuration Type	Static IPv4 🗸
IPv6 Configuration Type	None
MAC address	Insert my local MAC address This field can be used to modify ("spoof") the MAC address of this interface (may be required with some cable connections) Enter a MAC address in the following format: xx:xx:xx:xx:xx or leave blank
мτυ	If you leave this field blank, the adapter's default MTU will be used. This is typically 1500 bytes but can vary in some circumstances.
MSS	If you enter a value in this field, then MSS clamping for TCP connections to the value entered above minus 40 (TCP/IP header size) will be in effect.
Speed and duplex	Advanced - Show advanced option
Static IPv4 configuration	n
IPv4 address	10.0.1.1 / 24 🗸
IPv4 Upstream Gateway	None or add a new one. If this interface is an Internet connection, select an existing Gateway from the list or add a new one using the link above. On local LANs the upstream gateway should be "none".
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Private networks	Block private networks When set, this option blocks traffic from IP addresses that are reserved for private networks as per RFC 1918 (10/8, 172.16/12, 192.168/16) as well as loopback addresses (127/8). You should generally leave this option turned on, unless your WAN network lies in such a private address space, too.
	Block bogon networks When set, this option blocks traffic from IP addresses that are reserved (but not RFC 1918) or not yet assigned by IANA. Bogons are prefixes that should never appear in the Internet routing table, and obviously should not appear as the source address in any packets you receive.
	Note: The update frequency can be changed under System->Advanced Firewall/NAT settings.





การเปลี่ยนชื่อ Interface (Network Zone) และการตั้งค่าให้ Interface

Interfaces: GIN_Private



The GIN_Private configuration has been changed.

You must apply the changes in order for them to take effect.

Don't forget to adjust the DHCP Server range if needed after applying.



Status: Dashboard

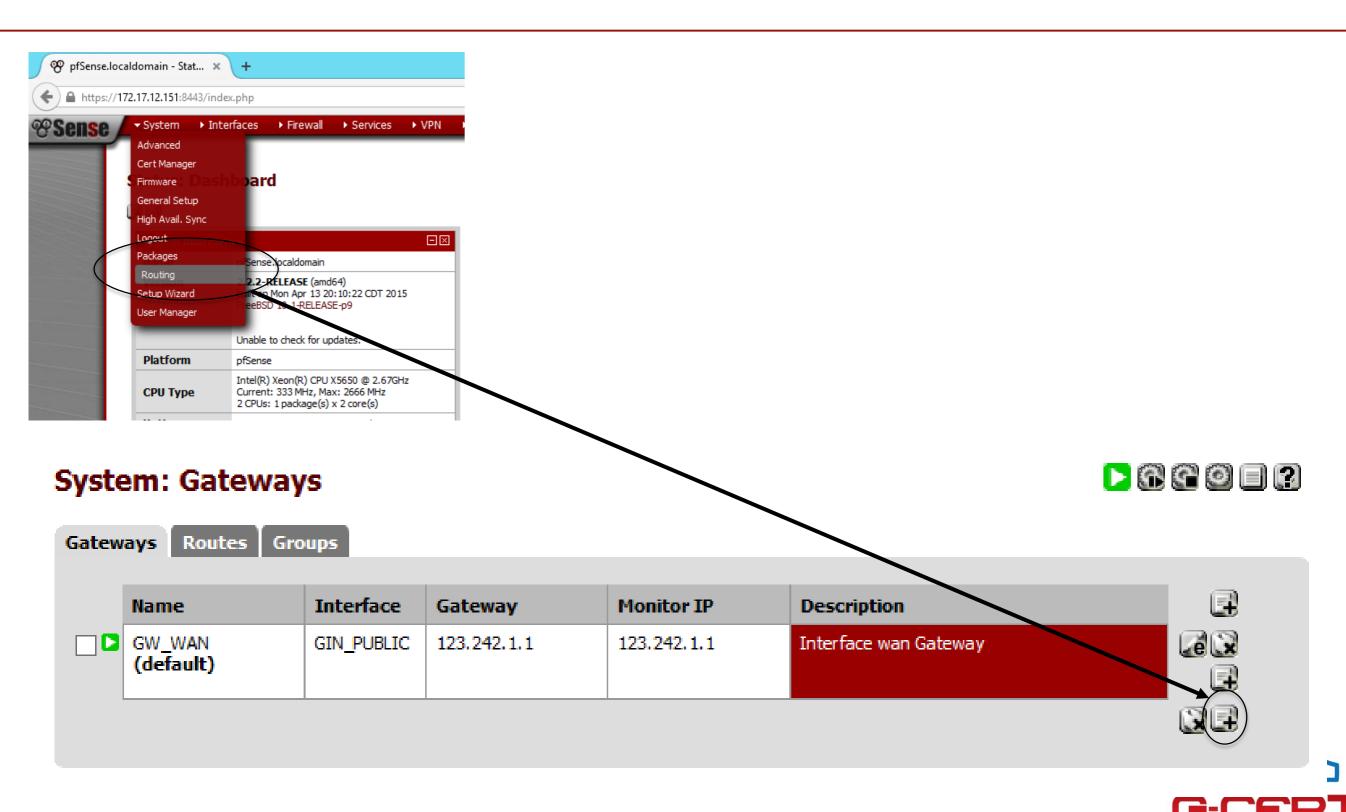


System Information		
Name	pfSense.localdomain	
Version	2.2.2-RELEASE (amd64) built on Mon Apr 13 20:10:22 CDT 2015 FreeBSD 10.1-RELEASE-p9 Obtaining update status	
Platform	pfSense	
CPU Type	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU X5650 @ 2.67GHz Current: 333 MHz, Max: 2666 MHz 2 CPUs: 1 package(s) x 2 core(s)	

<u>Interfaces</u>			
□ WAN		1000baseT <full-duplex></full-duplex>	
<u> WAN</u>	•	123.242.1.2	
FILAN		1000baseT <full-duplex></full-duplex>	
LAN	•	172.17.12.151	
PIOTH DDD/ATE		1000baseT <full-duplex></full-duplex>	
GIN PRIVATE		10.0.1.1	



การกำหนด Routing table สำหรับ Private GIN





การกำหนด Routing table สำหรับ Private GIN

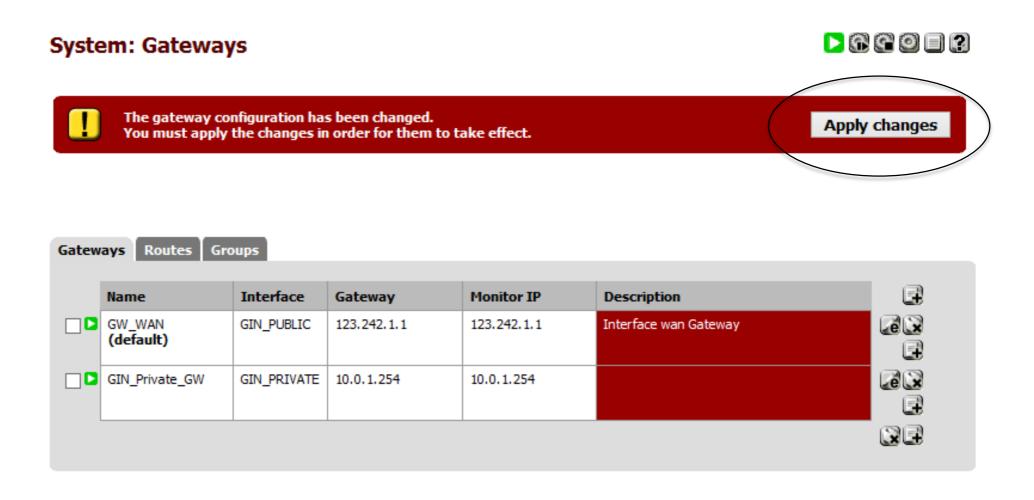
System: Gateways: Edit gateway

	3	4		0		$oldsymbol{2}$
--	---	---	--	---	--	----------------

Edit gateway				
Disabled	☐ Disable this gateway Set this option to disable this gateway without removing it from the list.			
Interface	GIN_PRIVATE ✓ Choose which interface this gateway applies to.			
Address Family	IPv4 ✓ Choose the Internet Protocol this gateway uses.			
Name	GIN_Private_GW Gateway name			
Gateway	In 10.0.1.254 Gateway IP address			
Default Gateway	Default Gateway This will select the above gateway as the default gateway			
Disable Gateway Monitoring	☐ Disable Gateway Monitoring This will consider this gateway as always being up			
Monitor IP	Alternative monitor IP Enter an alternative address here to be used to monitor the link. This is used for the quality RRD graphs as well as the load balancer entries. Use this if the gateway does not respond to ICMP echo requests (pings).			
Mark Gateway as Down	☐ Mark Gateway as Down This will force this gateway to be considered Down			
Advanced	Advanced - Show advanced option			
Description	You may enter a description here for your reference (not parsed).			

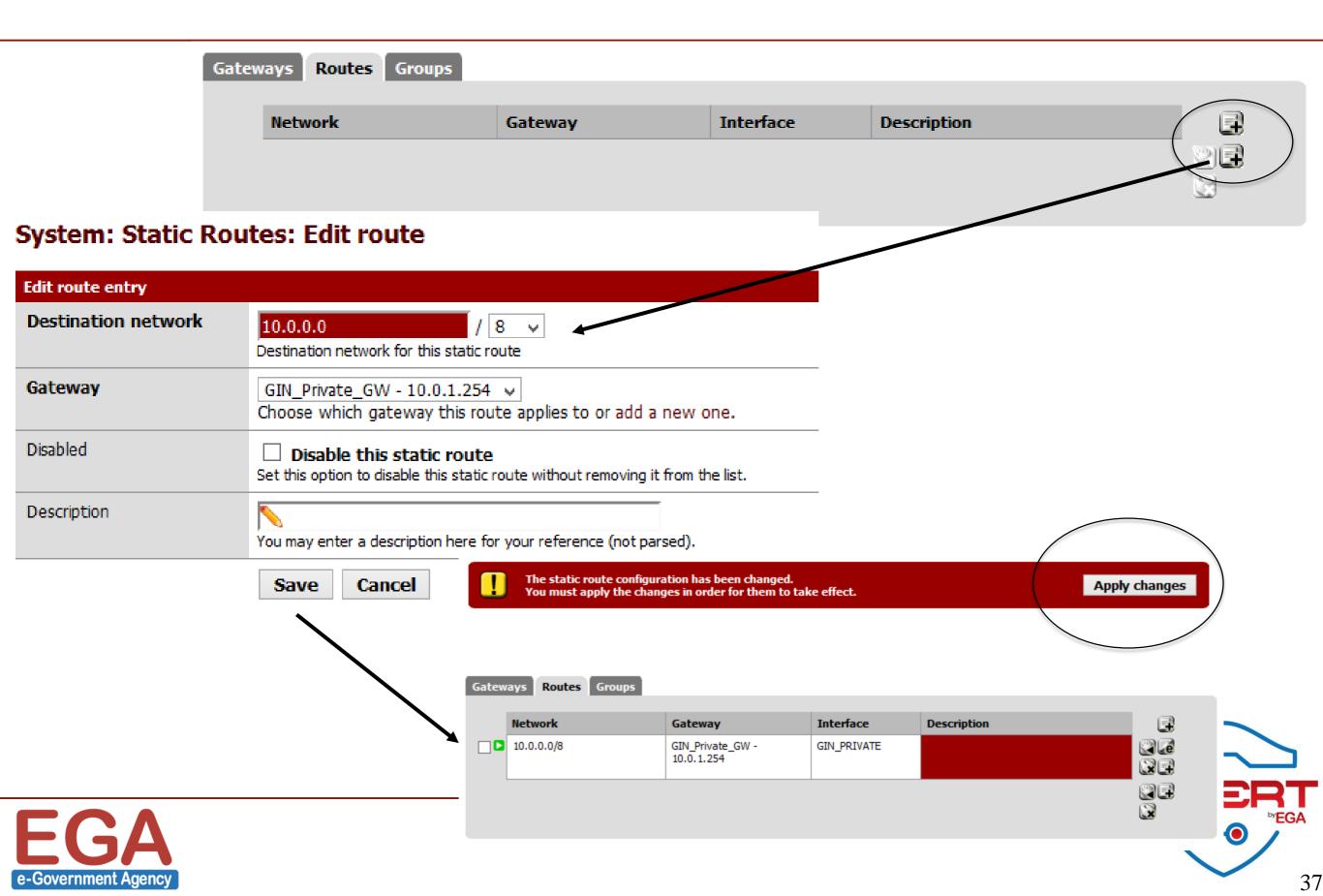


การกำหนด Routing table สำหรับ Private GIN

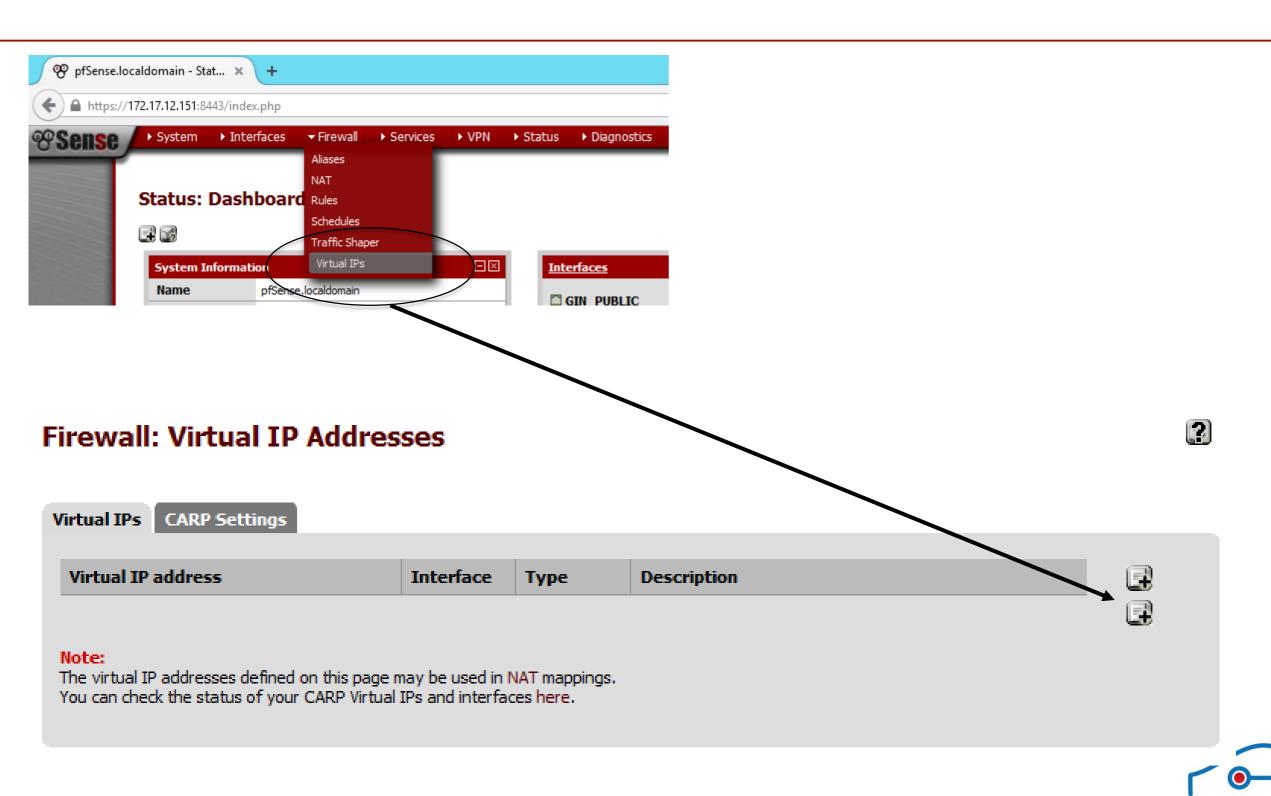




การกำหนด Routing table สำหรับ Private GIN

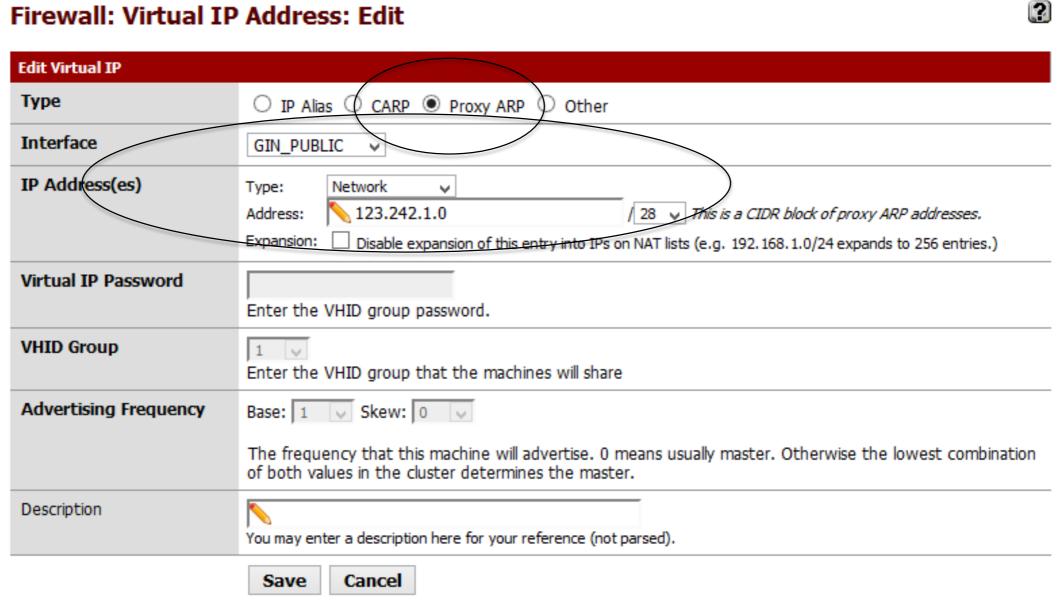


การกำหนด Virtual IP ที่ได้รับมาจาก GIN





การกำหนด Virtual IP ที่ได้รับมาจาก GIN



Note:

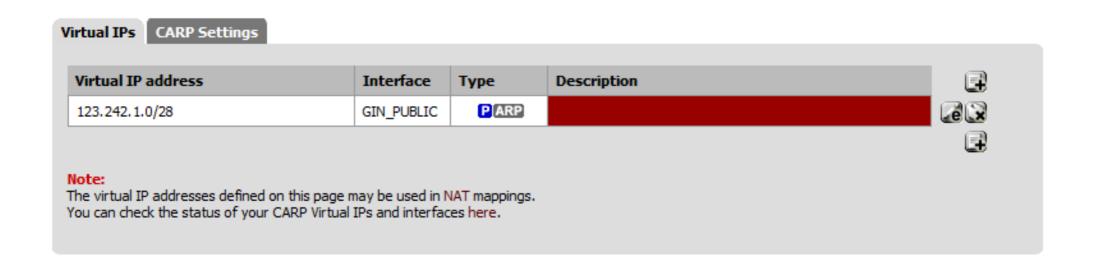
Proxy ARP and Other type Virtual IPs cannot be bound to by anything running on the firewall, such as IPsec, OpenVPN, etc. Use a CARP or IP Alias type address for these cases.

For more information on CARP and the above values, visit the OpenBSD CARP FAQ.



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การกำหนด Virtual IP ที่ได้รับมาจาก GIN



Firewall: Virtual IP Addresses



The VIP configuration has been changed.

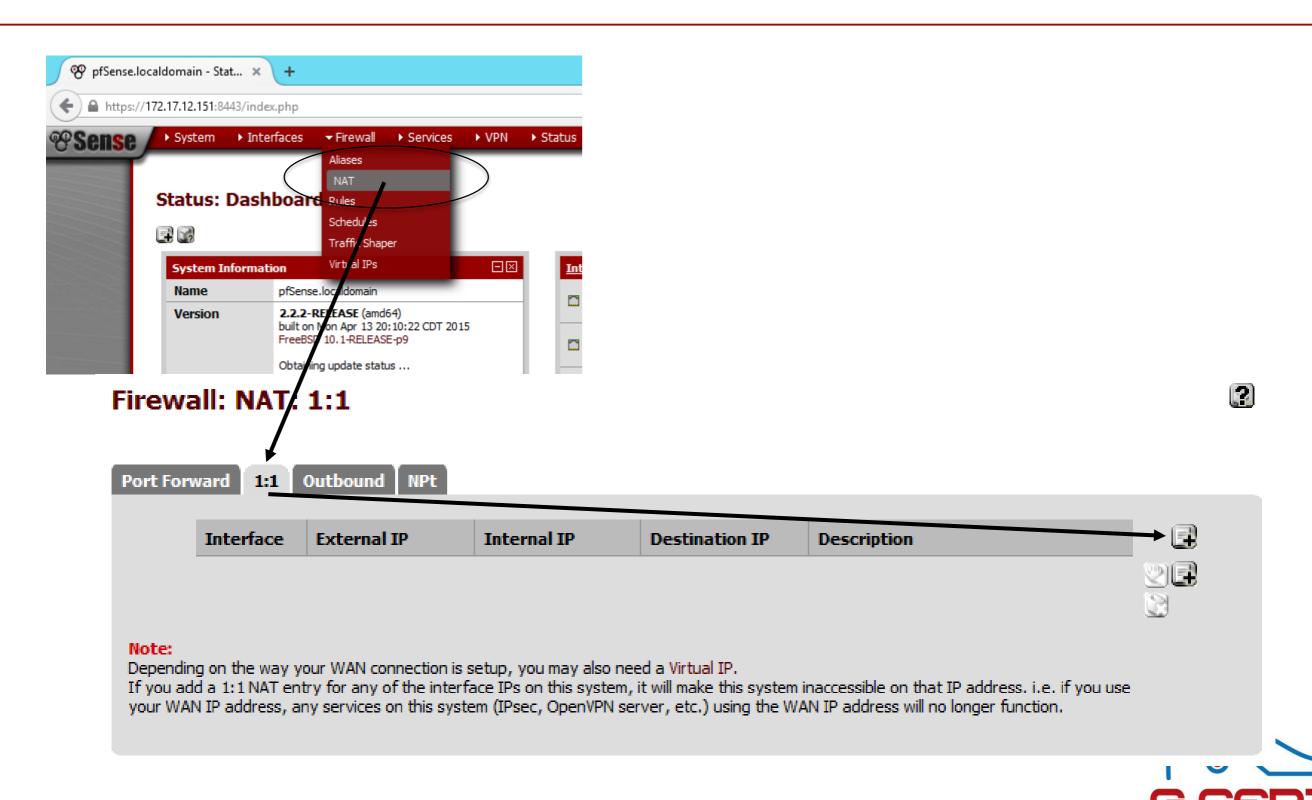
You must apply the changes in order for them to take effect.



Virtual IP address Interface Type Description 123.242.1.0/28 GIN_PUBLIC PARP 10.0.1.0/24 GIN_PRIVATE PARP



การ NAT เพื่อใช้งาน Virtual IP กับ IP server



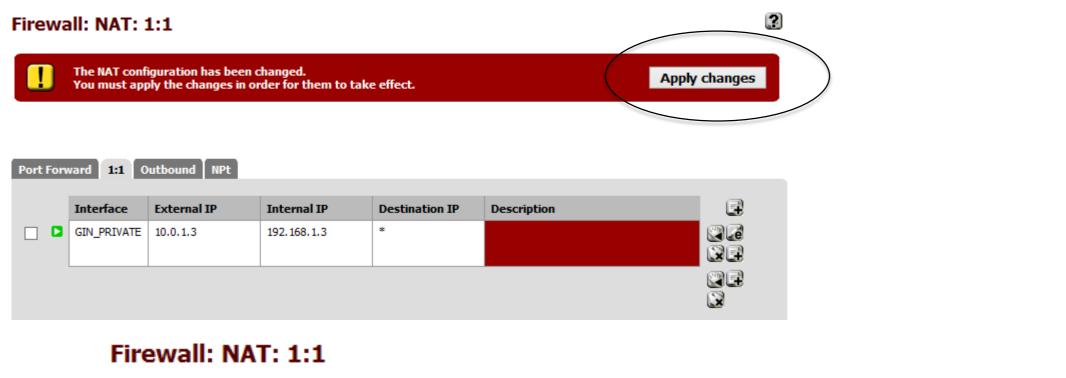


การ NAT เพื่อใช้งาน Virtual IP กับ IP server

Firewall: NAT: 1:1	L: Edit
Edit NAT 1:1 entry	
Disabled	Disable this rule Set this option to disable this rule without removing it from the list.
Interface	GIN_PRIVATE Choose which interface this rule applies to. Hint: in most cases, you'll want to use WAN here.
External subnet IP	10.0.1.3 Enter the external (usually on a WAN) subnet's starting address for the 1:1 mapping. The subnet mask from the internal address below will be applied to this IP address. Hint: this is generally an address owned by the router itself on the selected interface.
Internal IP	Use this option to invert the sense of the match. Type: Single host
Destination	Use this option to invert the sense of the match. Type: any
Description	You may enter a description here for your reference (not parsed).
NAT reflection	use system default 🗸
	Save Cancel

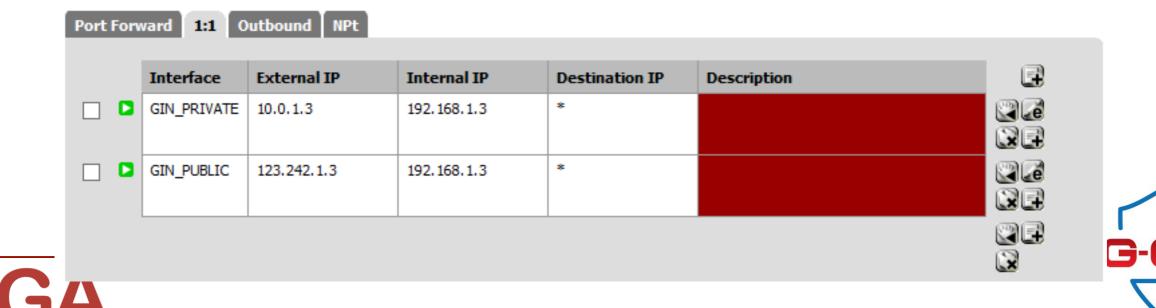


การ NAT เพื่อใช้งาน Virtual IP กับ IP server

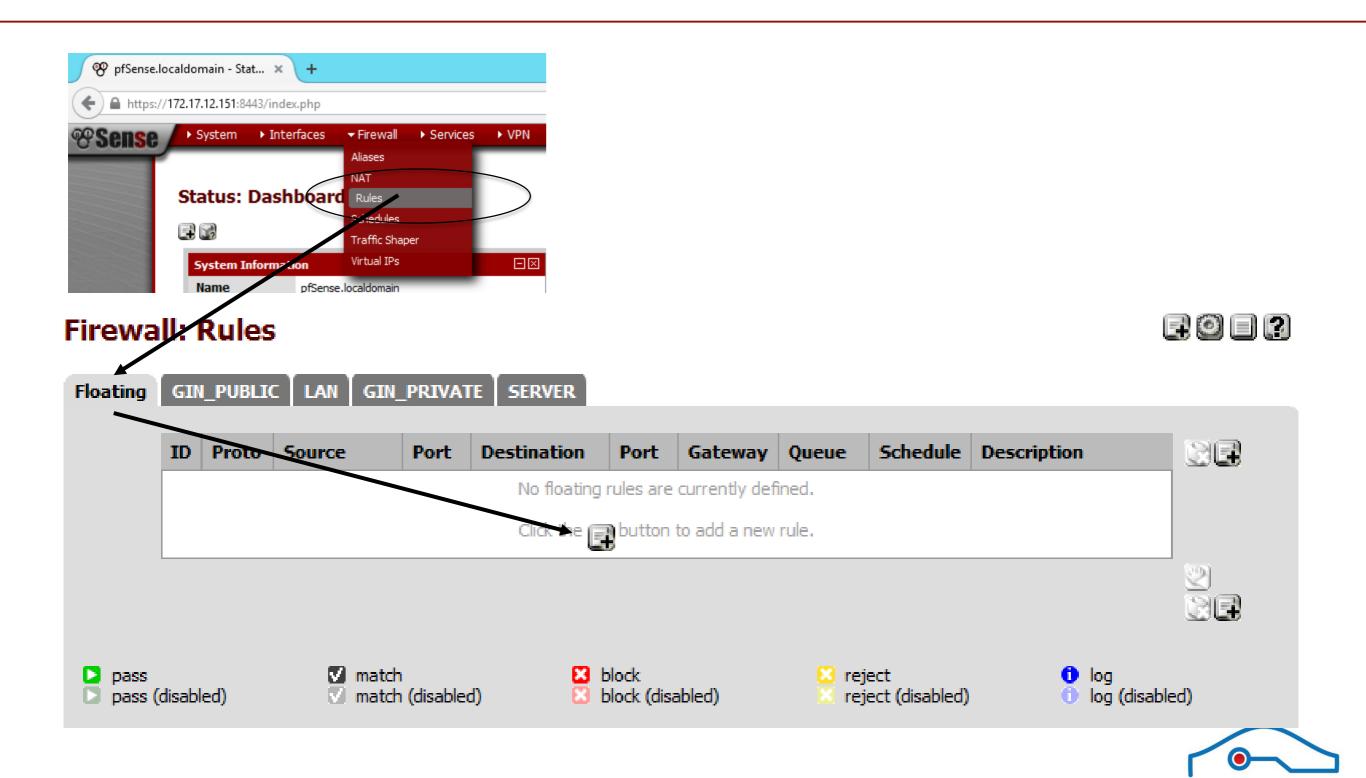


The NAT configuration has been changed.
You must apply the changes in order for them to take effect.

Apply changes



e-Government Agency



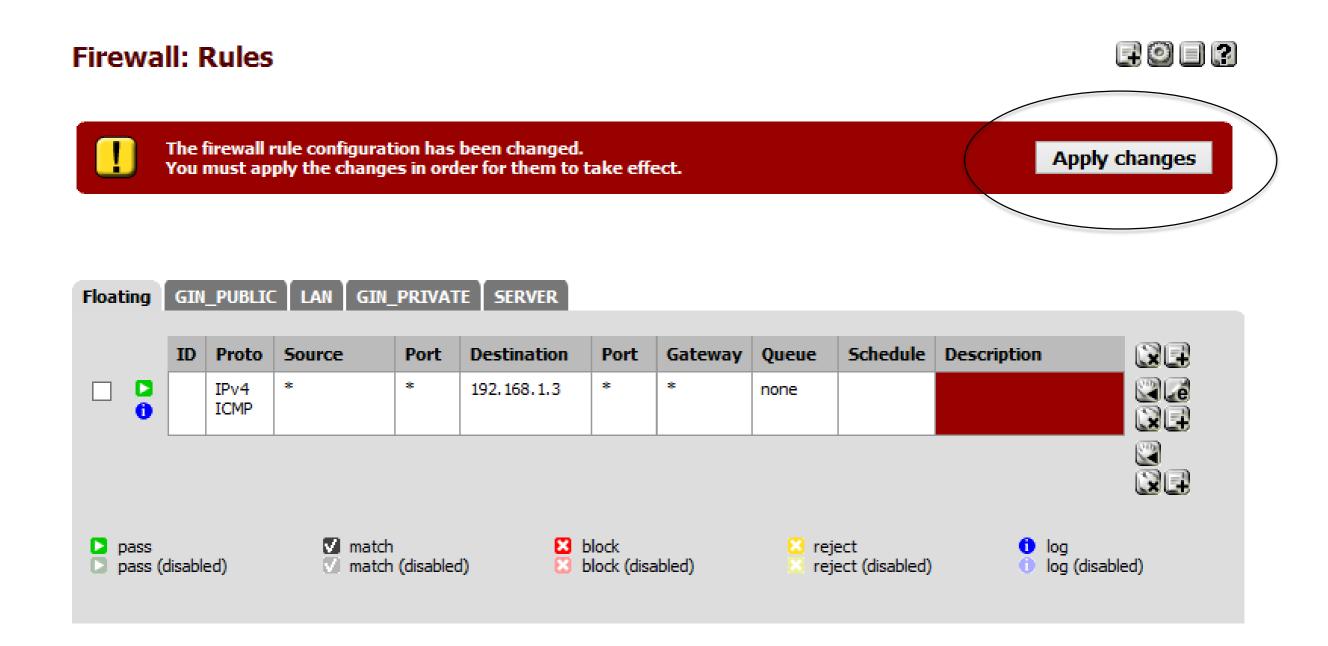


Firewall: Rules: Edit **Edit Firewall rule** Action Choose what to do with packets that match the criteria specified below. Hint: the difference between block and reject is that with reject, a packet (TCP RST or ICMP port unreachable for UDP) is sturned to the sender, whereas with block the packet is 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. Quick Apply the action immediately on match. Set this option if you need to apply this action to traffic that matches this rule immediately. Interface GIN_PUBLIC LAN GIN PRIVATE SERVER Choose the interface(s) for this rule. Direction any v TCP/IP Version Select the Internet Protocol version this rule applies to IPv4 Protocol ICMP Choose which IP protocol this rule should match. Hint: in most cases, you should specify TCP here. ICMP type If you selected ICMP for the protocol above, you may specify an ICMP type here. Source Use this option to invert the sense of the match. Type: Address: Destination ☐ not Use this option to invert the sense of the match Single host or alias Address: 192.168.1.3 / 31 🗸 Log Log packets that are handled by this rule Hint: the firewall has limited local log space, Don't turn on logging for everything. If you want to do a lot of logging, consider using a remote syslog server (see the Diagnostics: System logs: Settings page). Description You may enter a description here for your reference.









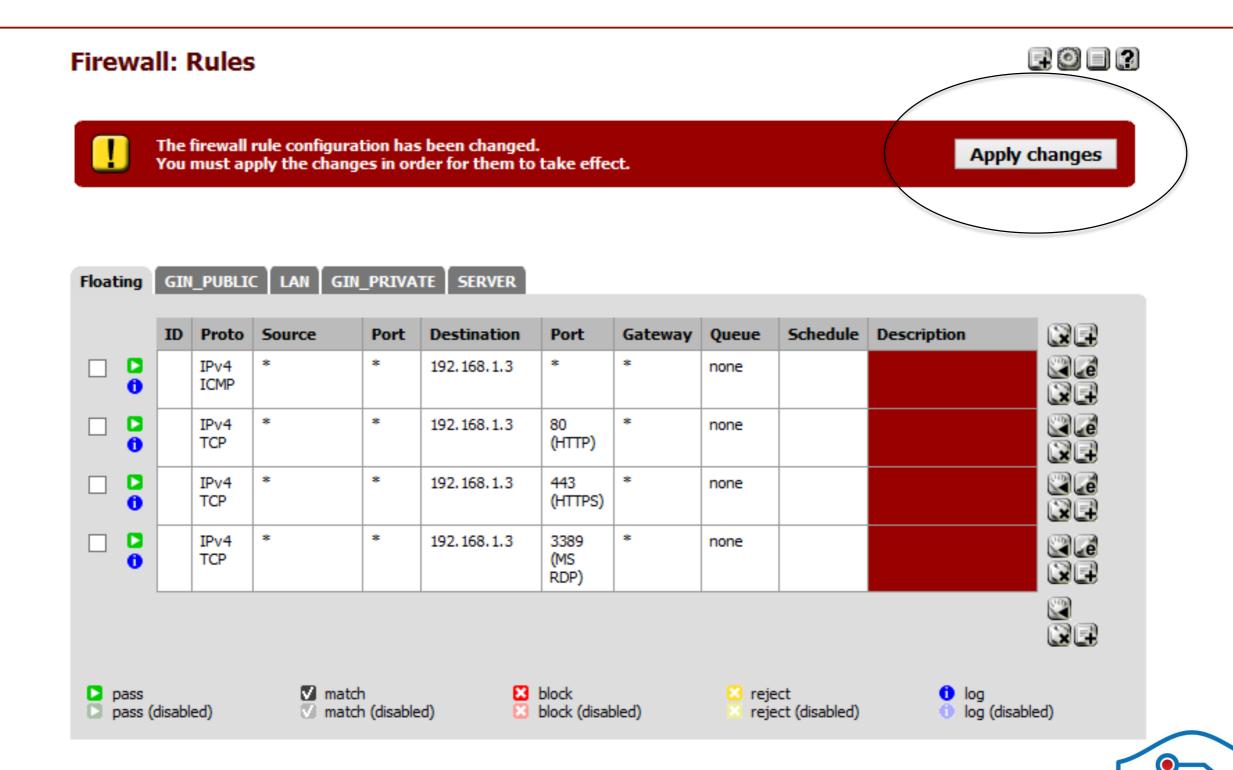


Firewall: Rules: Edit

Edit Firewall rule			
Action	Pass V 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.		
Quick	Apply the action immediately on match. Set this option if you need to apply this action to traffic that matches this rule immediately.		
Interface	GIN_PUBLIC LAN GIN_PRIVATE SERVER Choose the interface(s) for this rule.		
Direction	any v		
TCP/IP Version	IPv4 V Select the Internet Protocol version this rule applies to		
Protocol	TCP Choose which IP protocol this rule should match. Hint: in most cases, you should specify TCP here.		
Source	Use this option to invert the sense of the match. Type: any Address: / 127 Advanced - Show source port range		
Destination	Use this option to invert the sense of the match. Type: Single host or alias Address: 192.168.1.3 / 31		
Destination port range	from: HTTP (80) to: HTTP (80) Specify the port or port range for the destination of the packet for this rule. Hint: you can leave the 'to' field empty if you only want to filter a single port		
Log	✓ Log packets that are handled by this rule Hint: the firewall has limited local log space. Don't turn on logging for everything. If you want to do a lot of logging, consider using a remote syslog server (see the Diagnostics: System logs: Settings page).		
Description	You may enter a description here for your reference.		



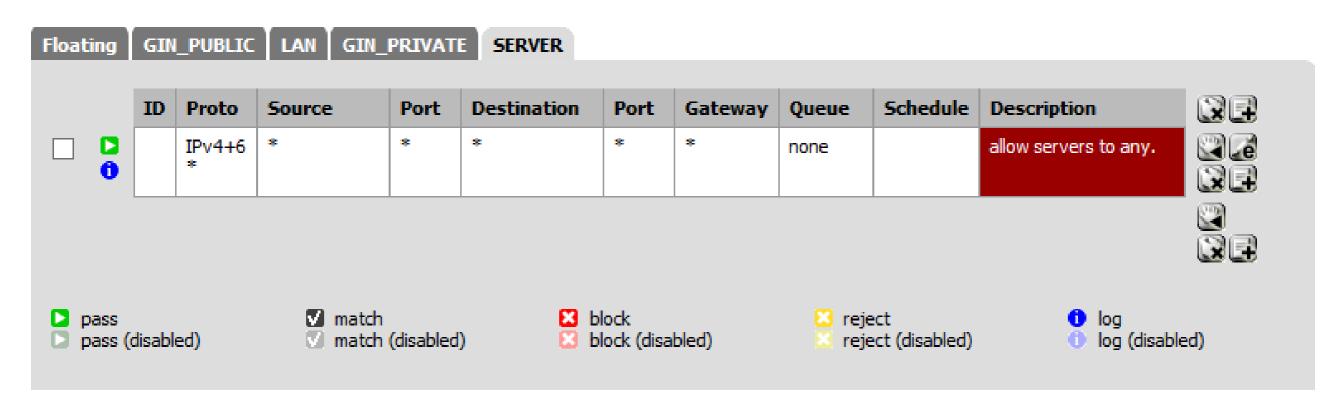




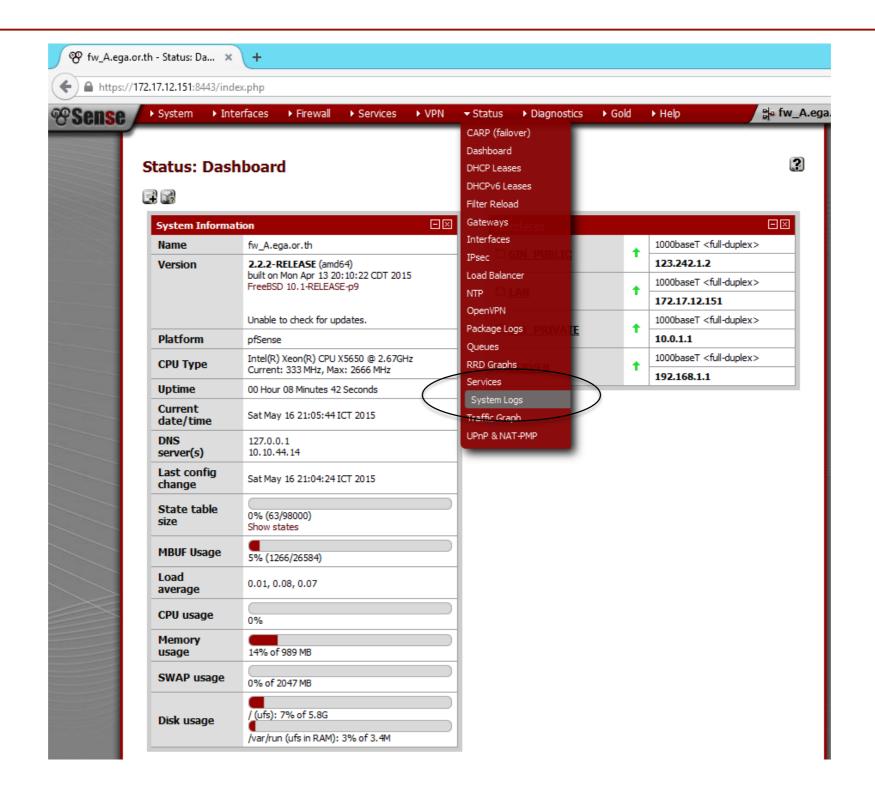


Firewall: Rules



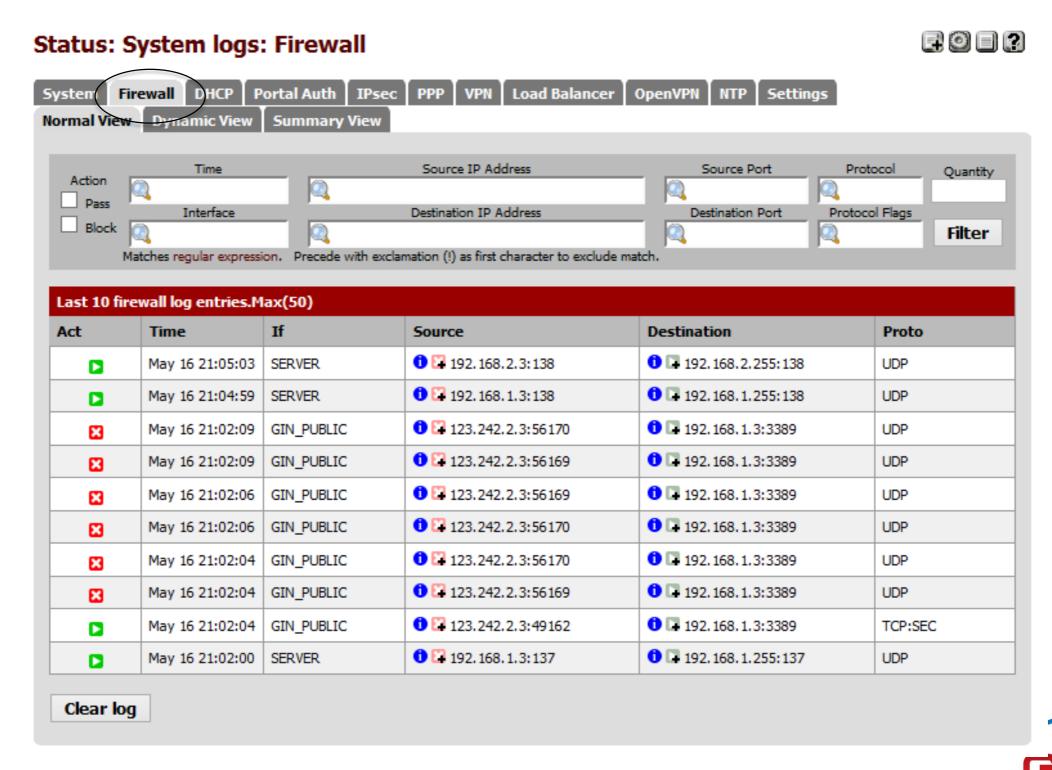






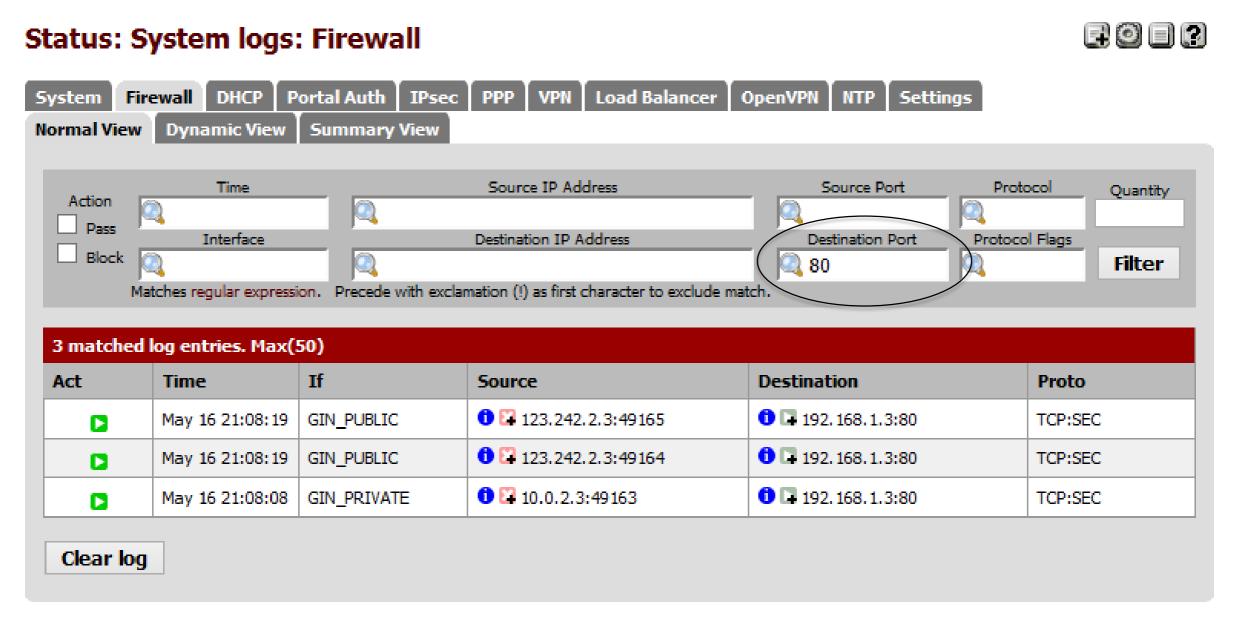






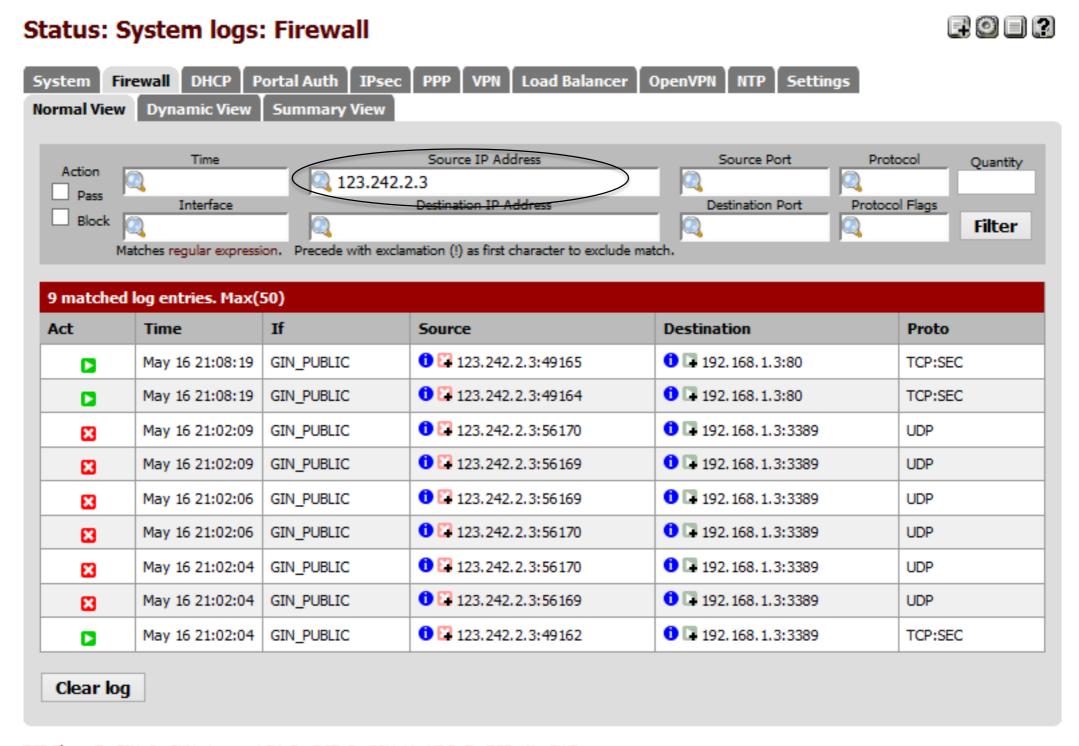


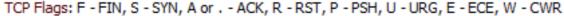
51



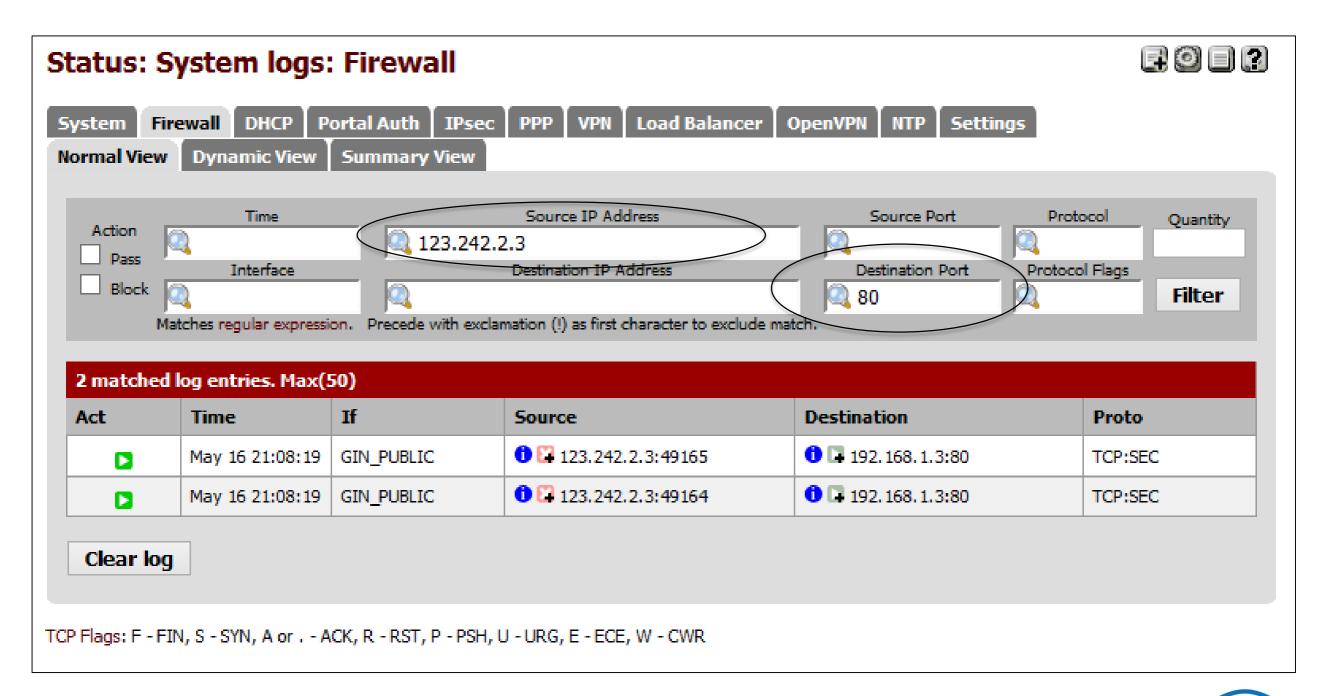
TCP Flags: F - FIN, S - SYN, A or . - ACK, R - RST, P - PSH, U - URG, E - ECE, W - CWR



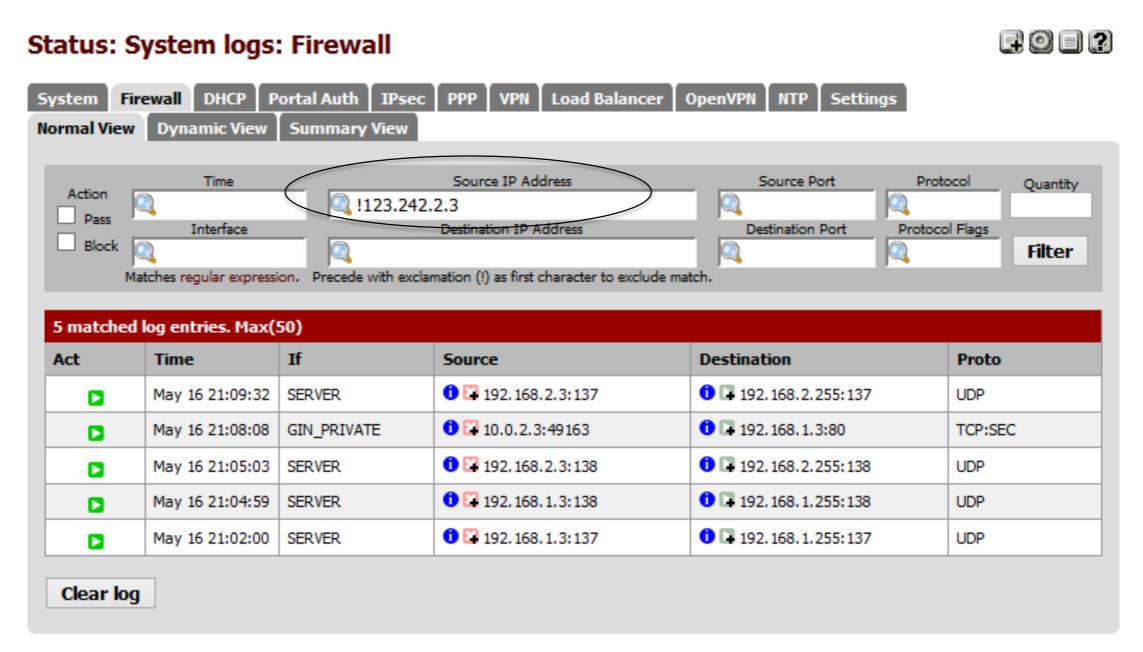






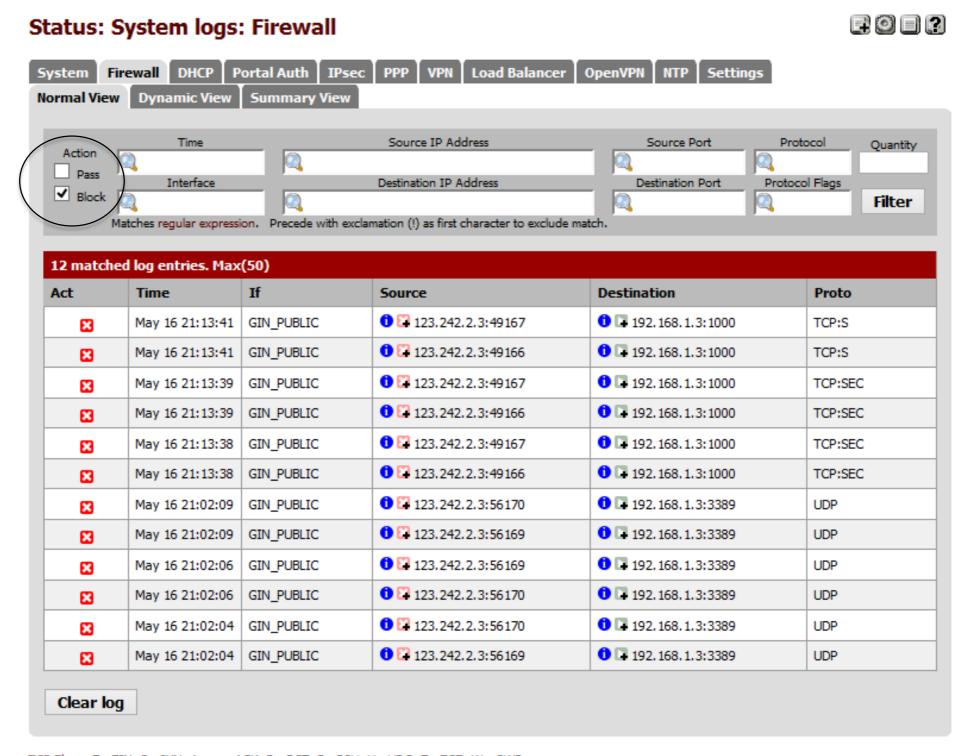






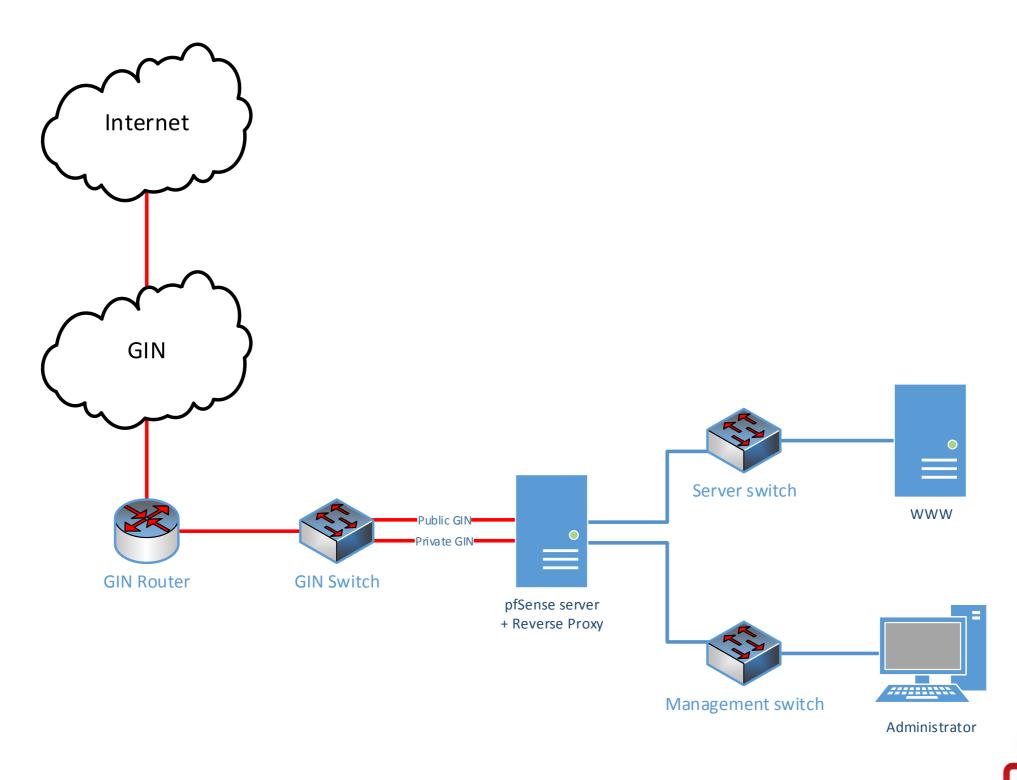
TCP Flags: F - FIN, S - SYN, A or . - ACK, R - RST, P - PSH, U - URG, E - ECE, W - CWR





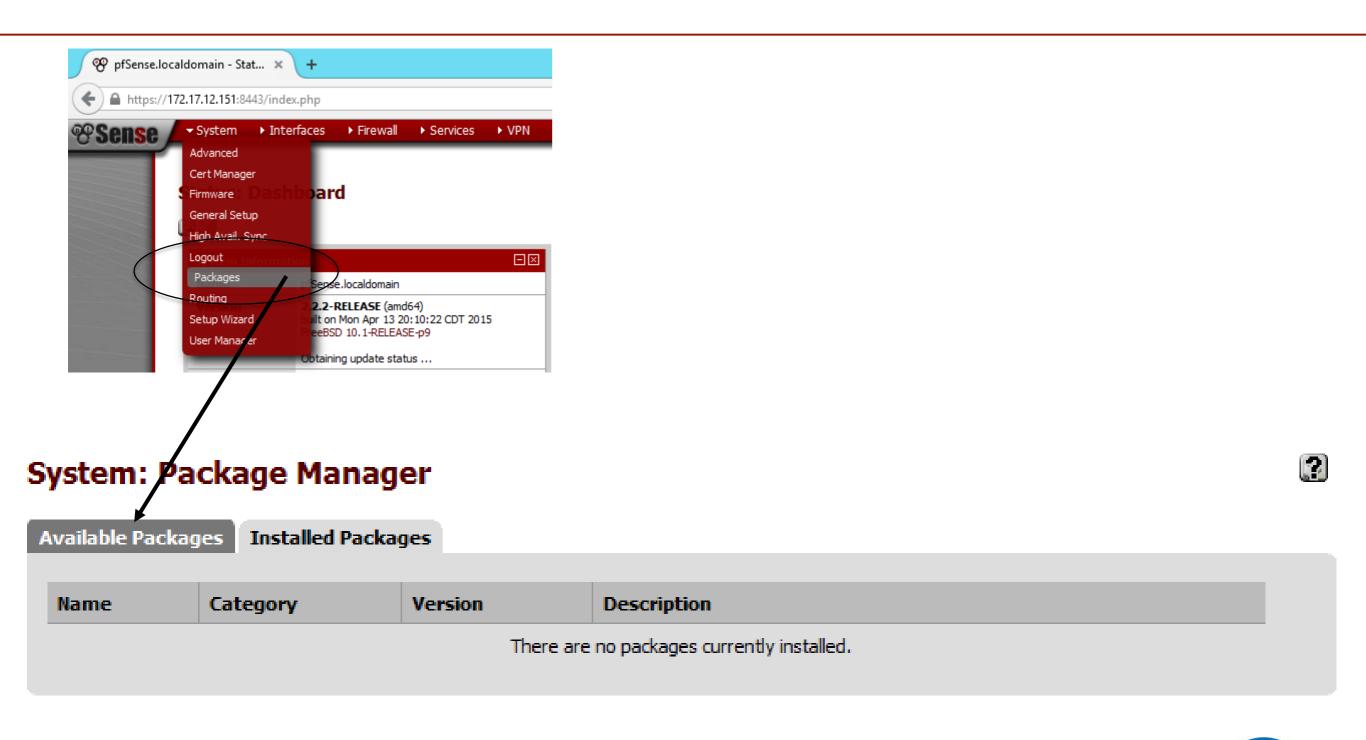


TCP Flags: F - FIN, S - SYN, A or . - ACK, R - RST, P - PSH, U - URG, E - ECE, W - CWR

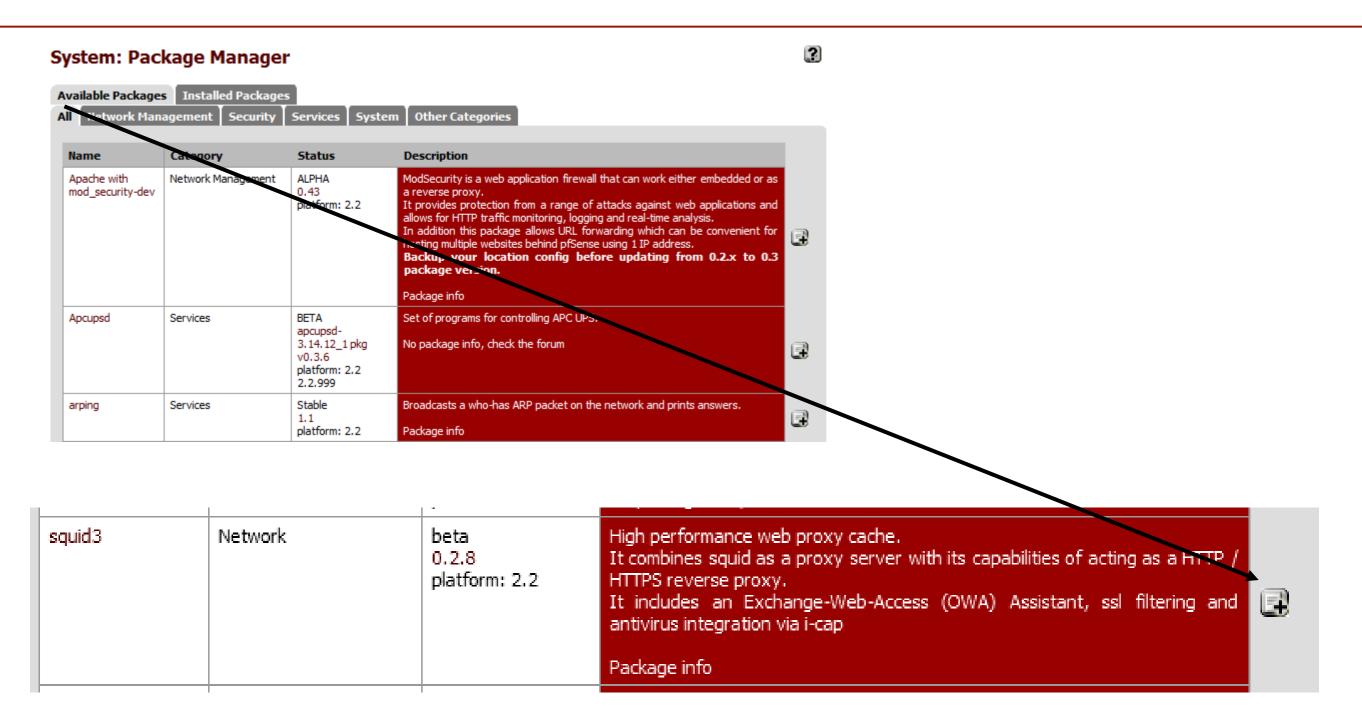




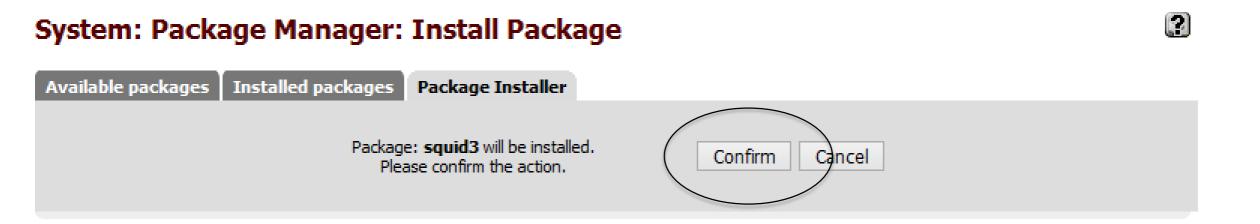
57



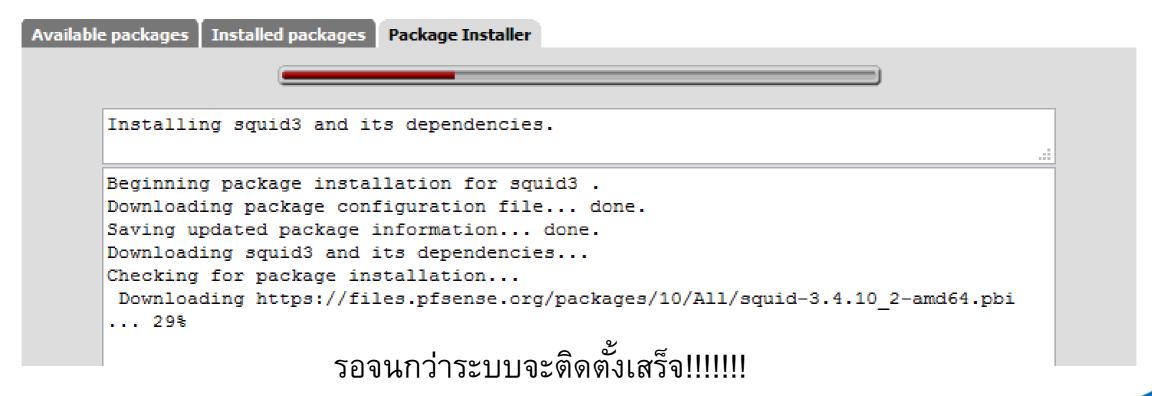








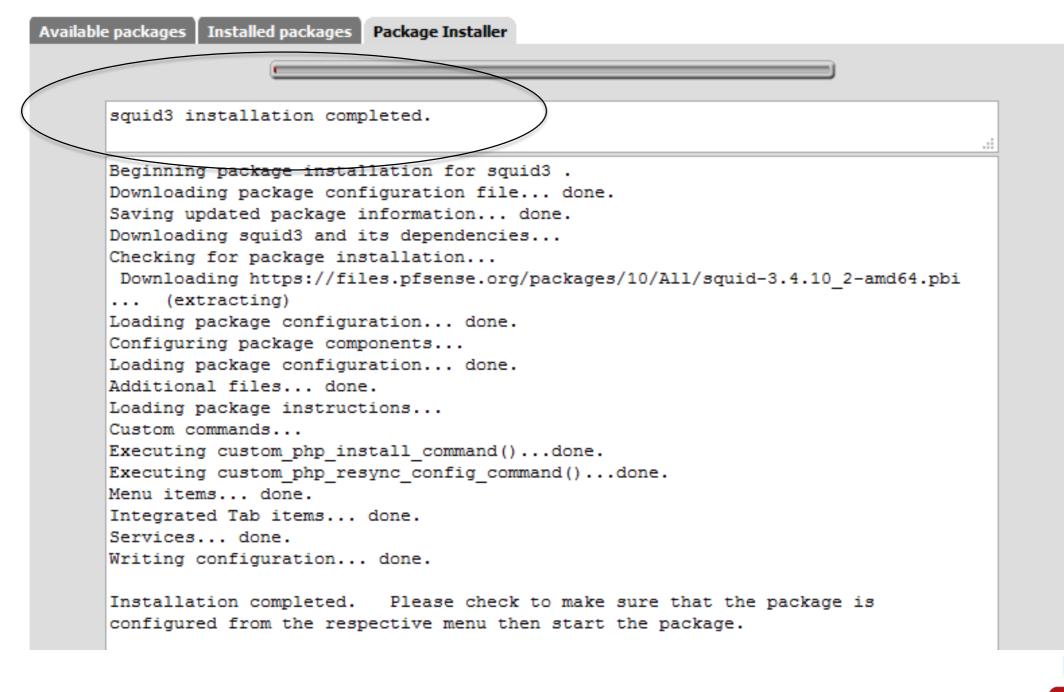
System: Package Manager: Install Package



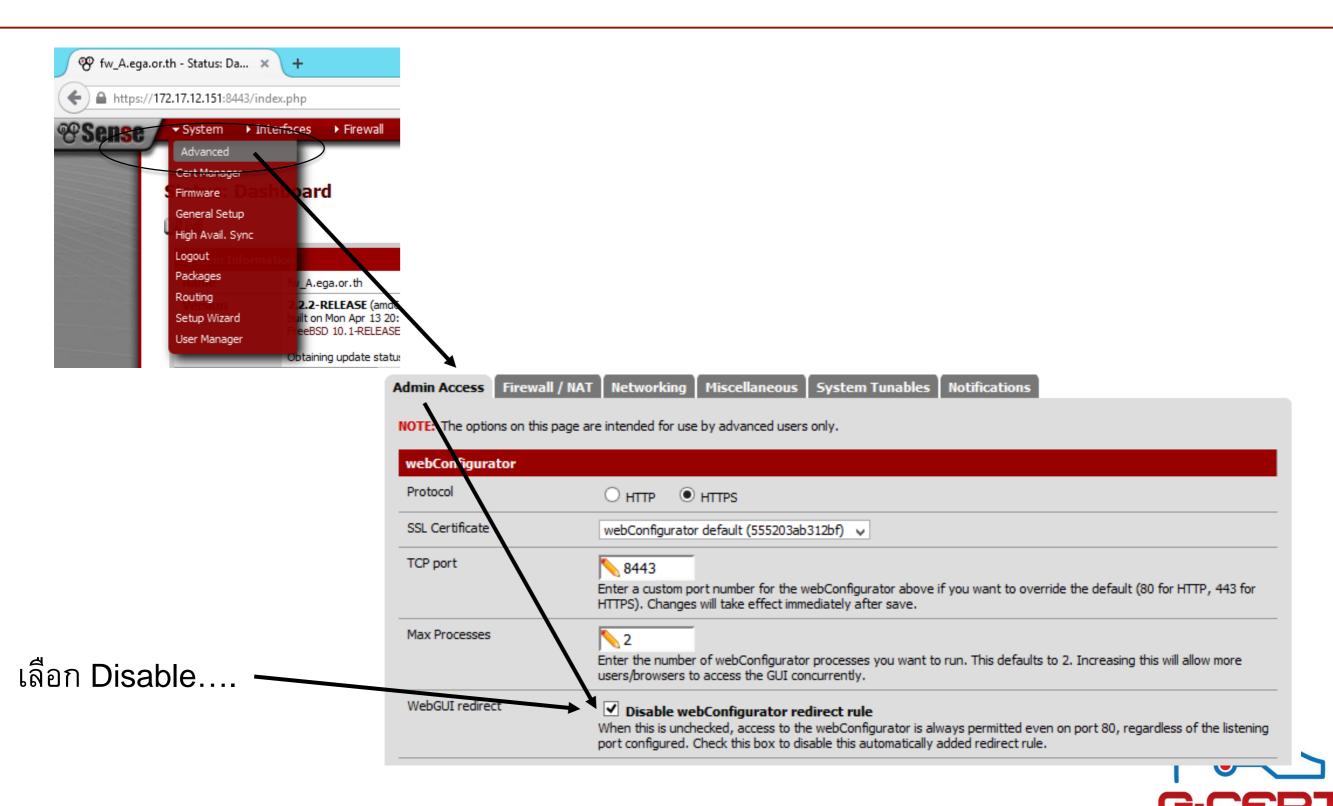


System: Package Manager: Install Package



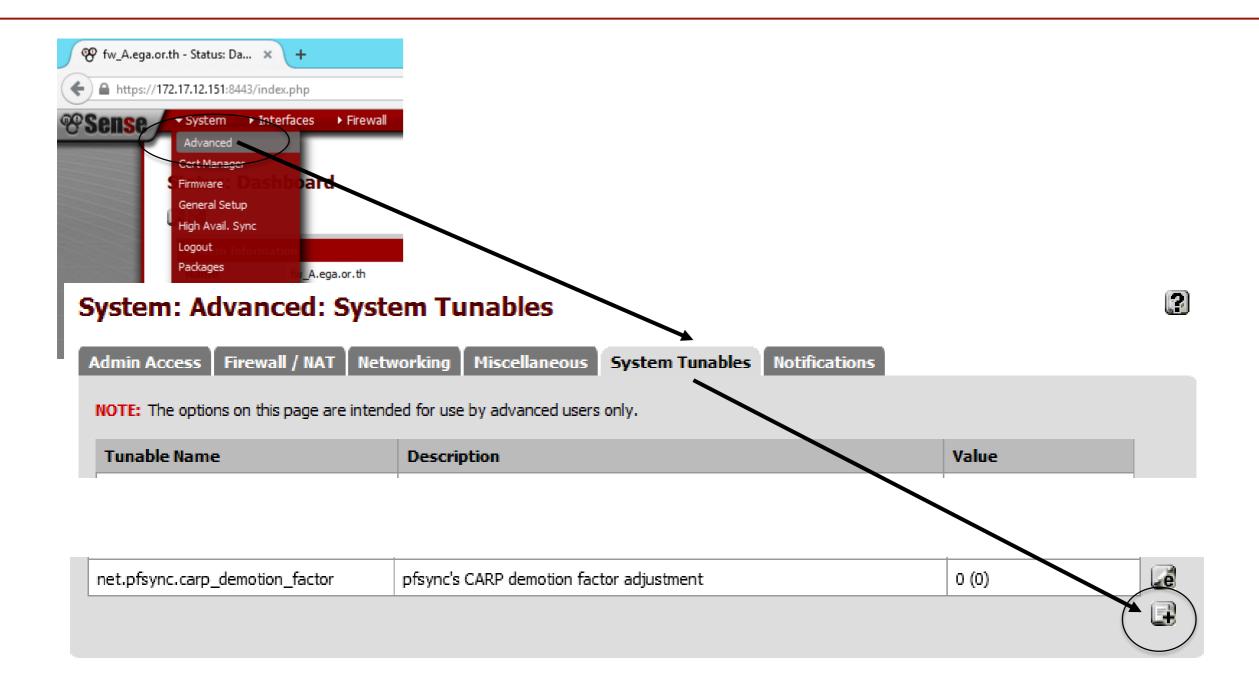




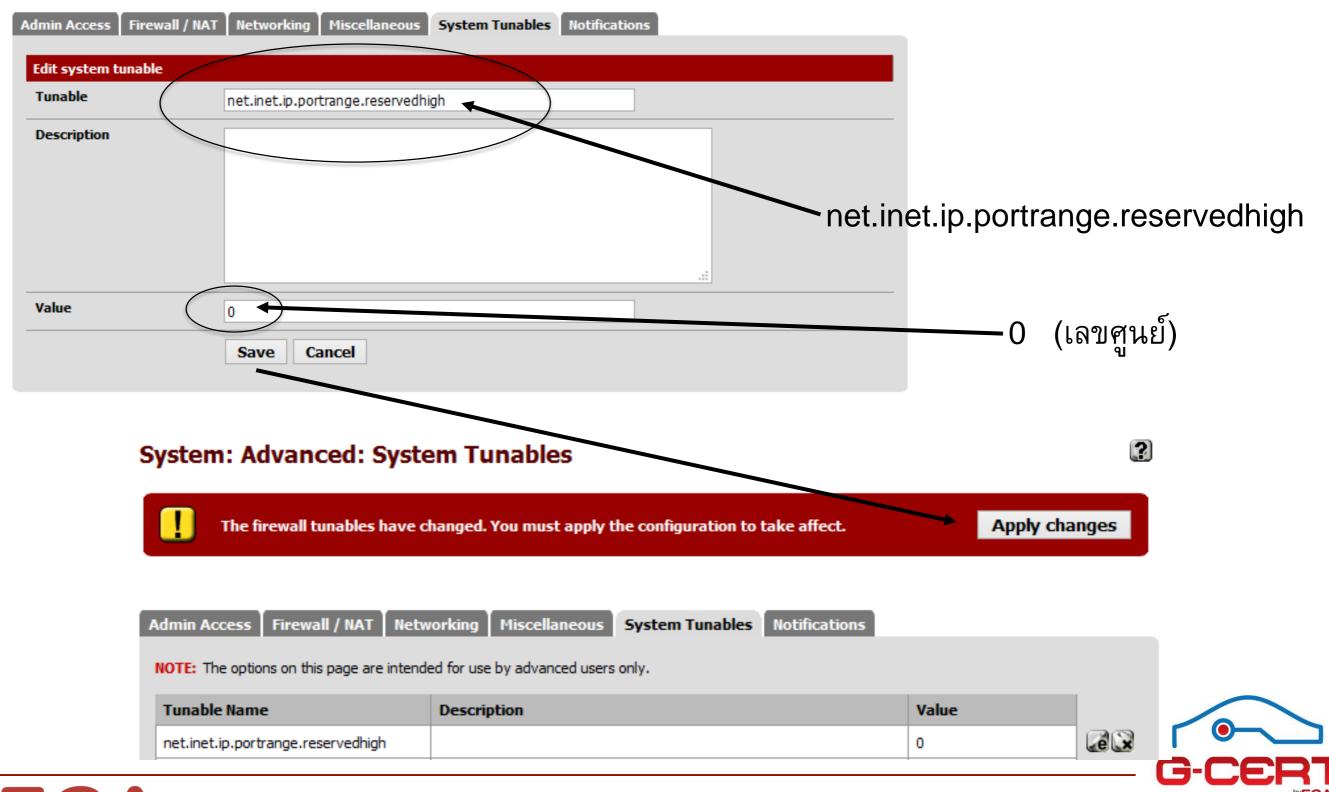




6

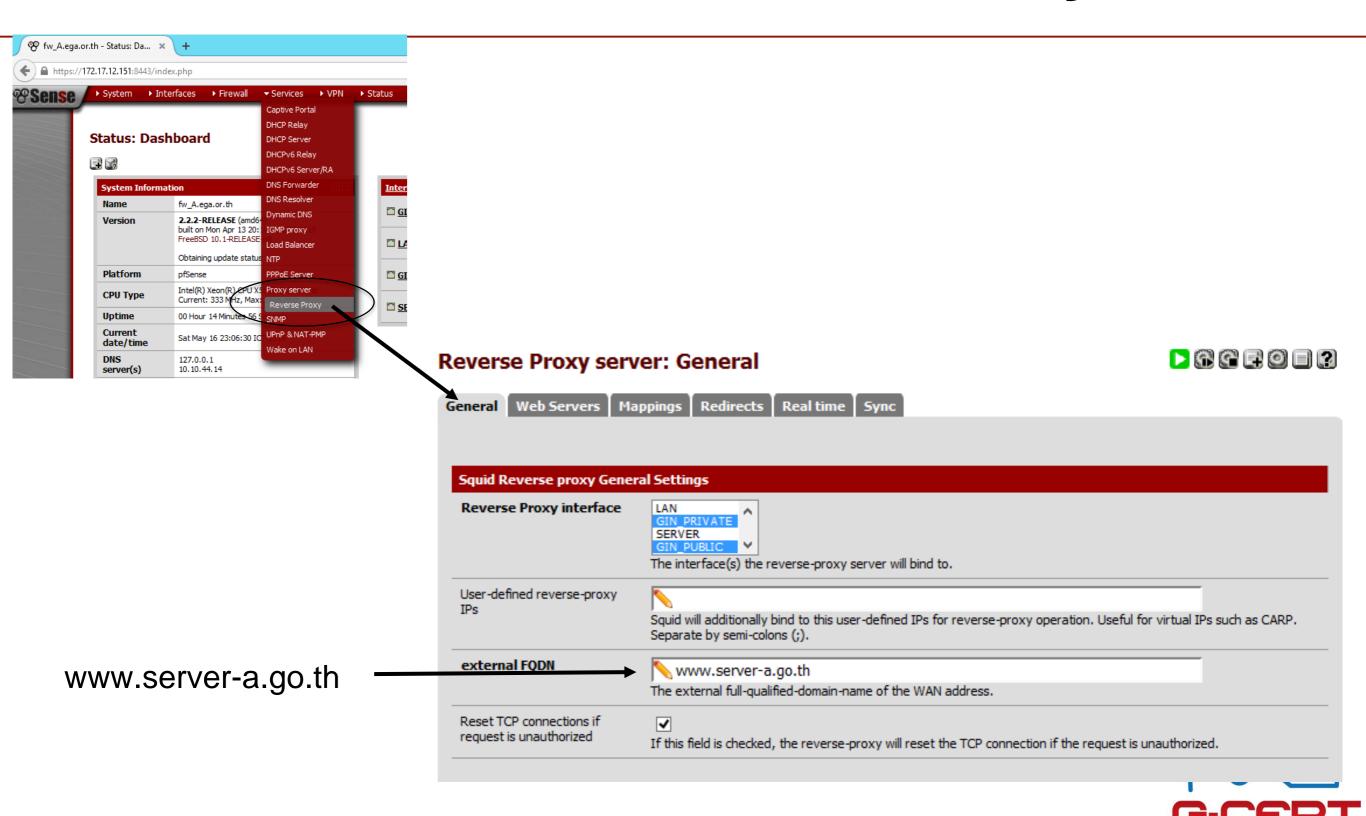








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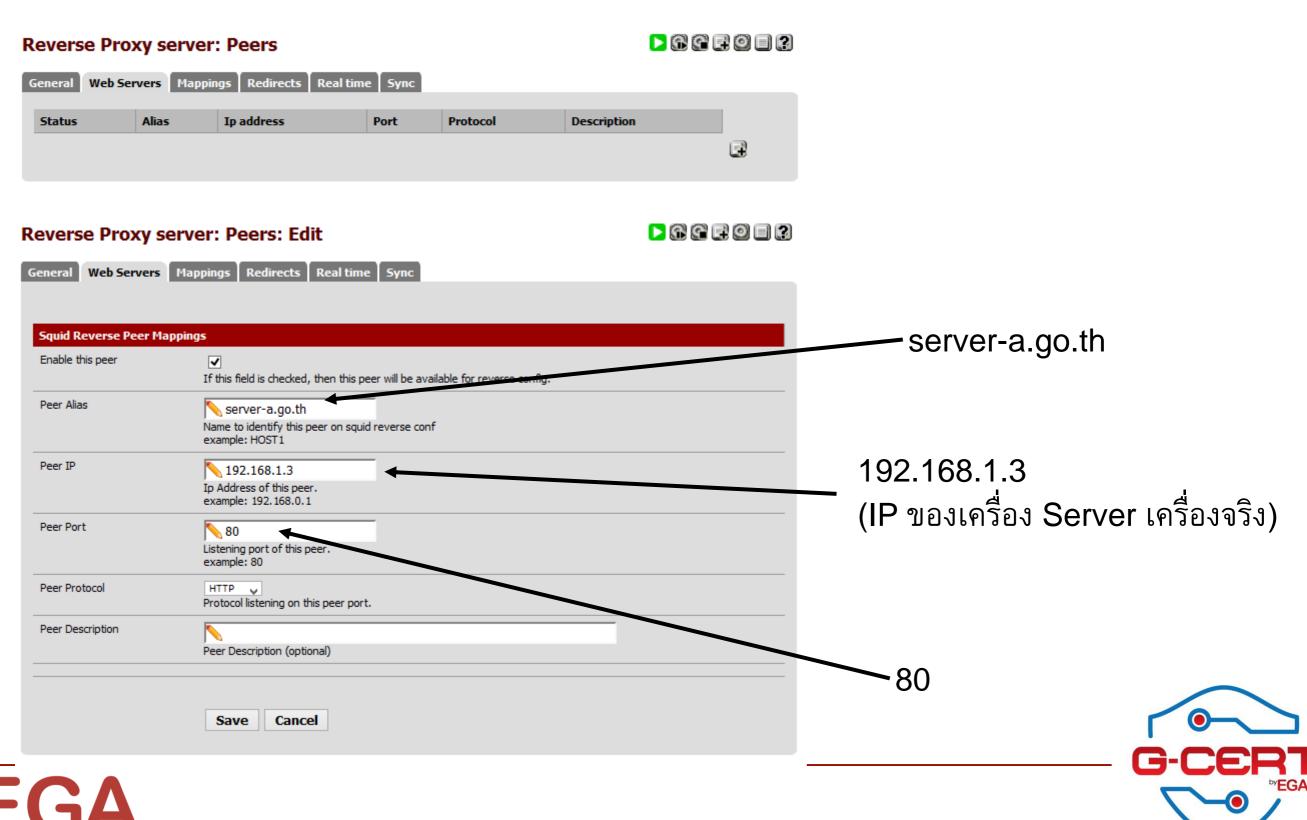




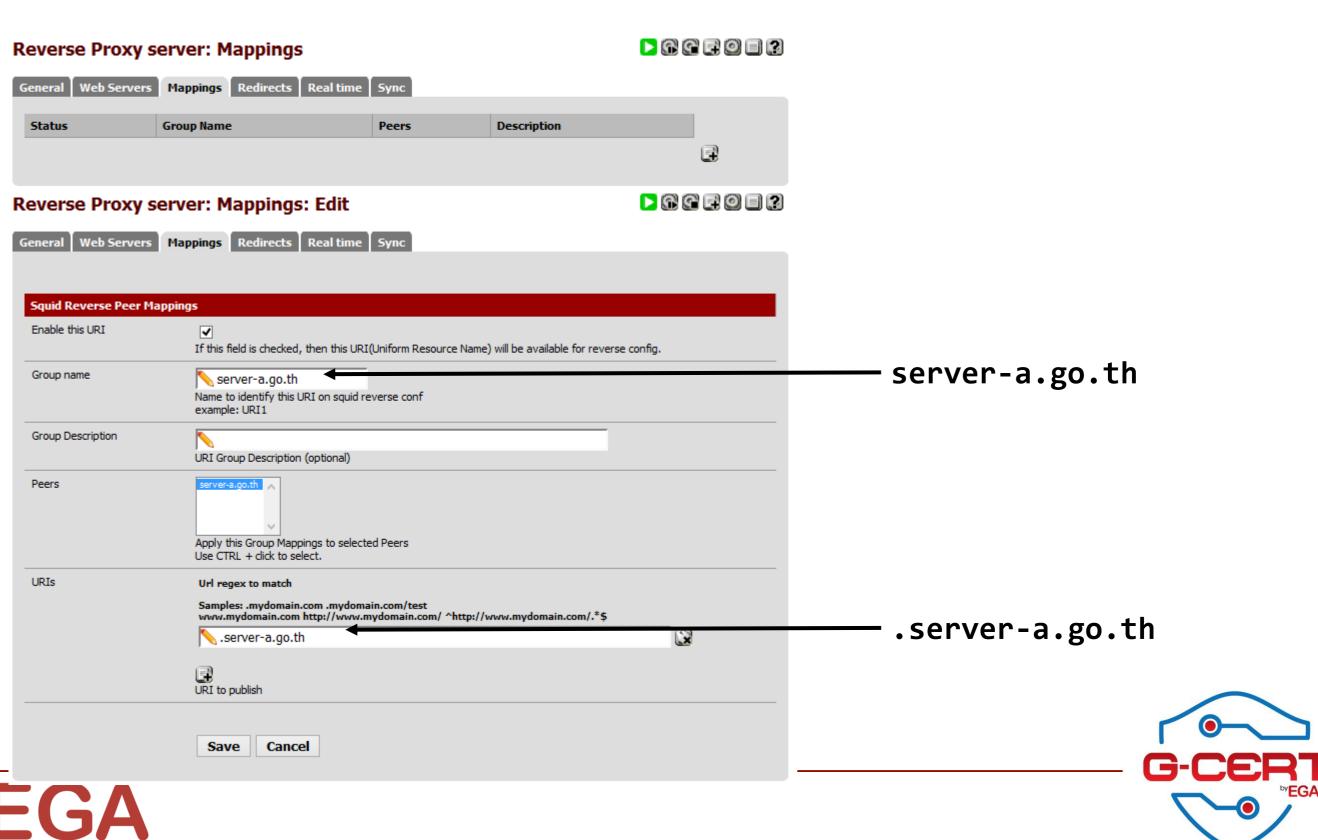
Enable HTTP reverse mode	✓ If this field is checked, the proxy-server will act in HTTP reverse mode. (You have to add a rule with destination "WAN-address")	
reverse HTTP port	80 This is the port the HTTP reverse-proxy will listen on. (leave empty to use 80)	
reverse HTTP default site	www.server-a.go.th This is the HTTP reverse default site. (leave empty to use the external fqdn)	
Squid Reverse HTTPS Set	ings	
Enable HTTPS reverse proxy	If this field is checked, the proxy-server will act in HTTPS reverse mode. (You have to add a rule with destination "WAN-address")	
reverse HTTPS port	\sqrt{443} This is the port the HTTPS reverse-proxy will listen on. (leave empty to use 443)	
reverse HTTPS default site	This is the HTTPS reverse default site. (leave empty to use the external fqdn)	
reverse SSL certificate	webConfigurator default (555203ab312bf) Choose the SSL Server Certificate here.	
intermediate CA certificate (if needed)		
Ignore internal Certificate	Paste a signed certificate in X.509 PEM format here.	
validation	If this field is checked, internal certificate validation will be ignored.	
_		

-www.server-a.go.th



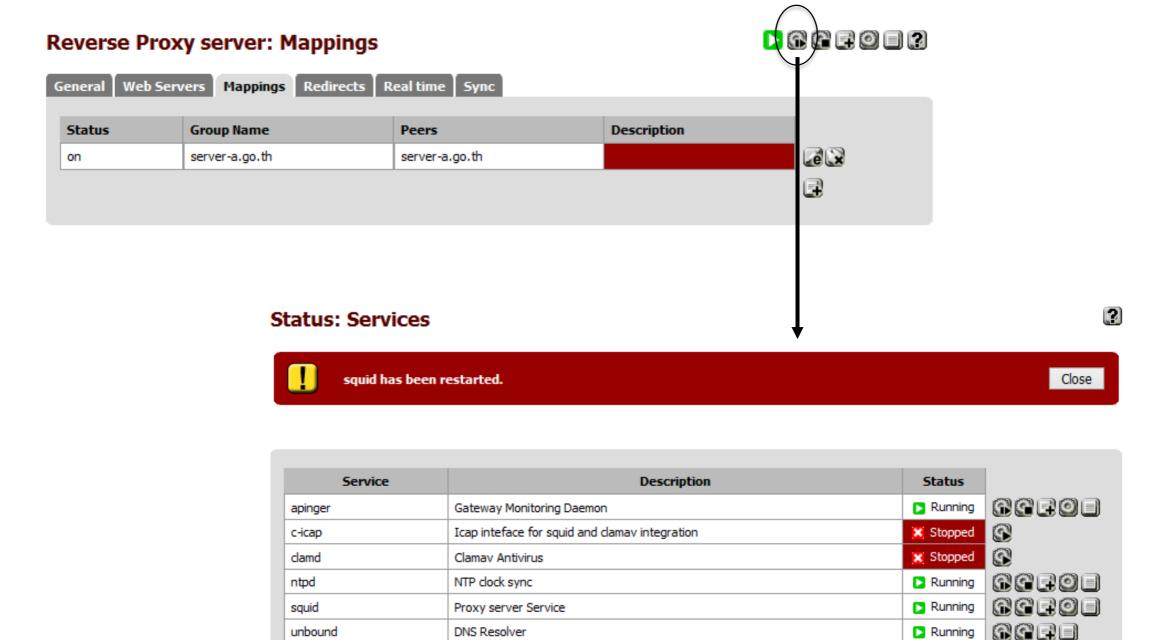






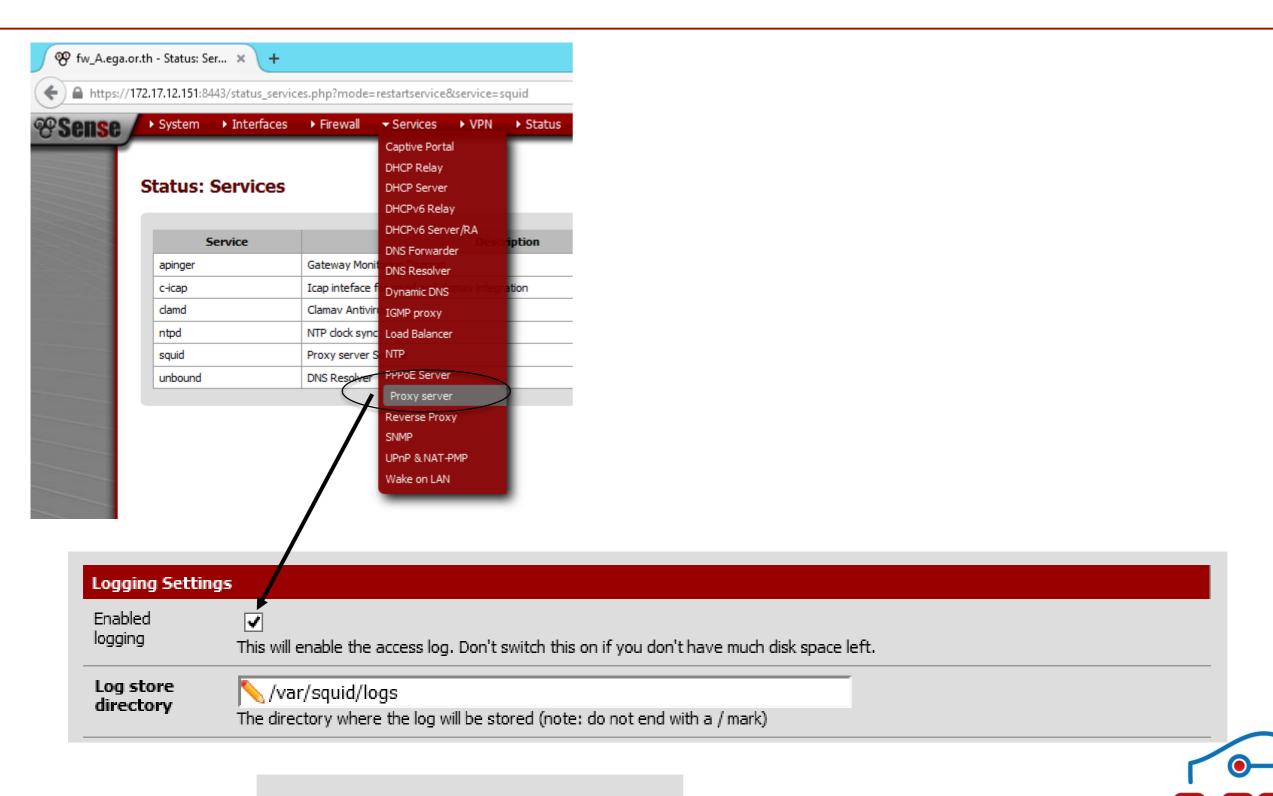


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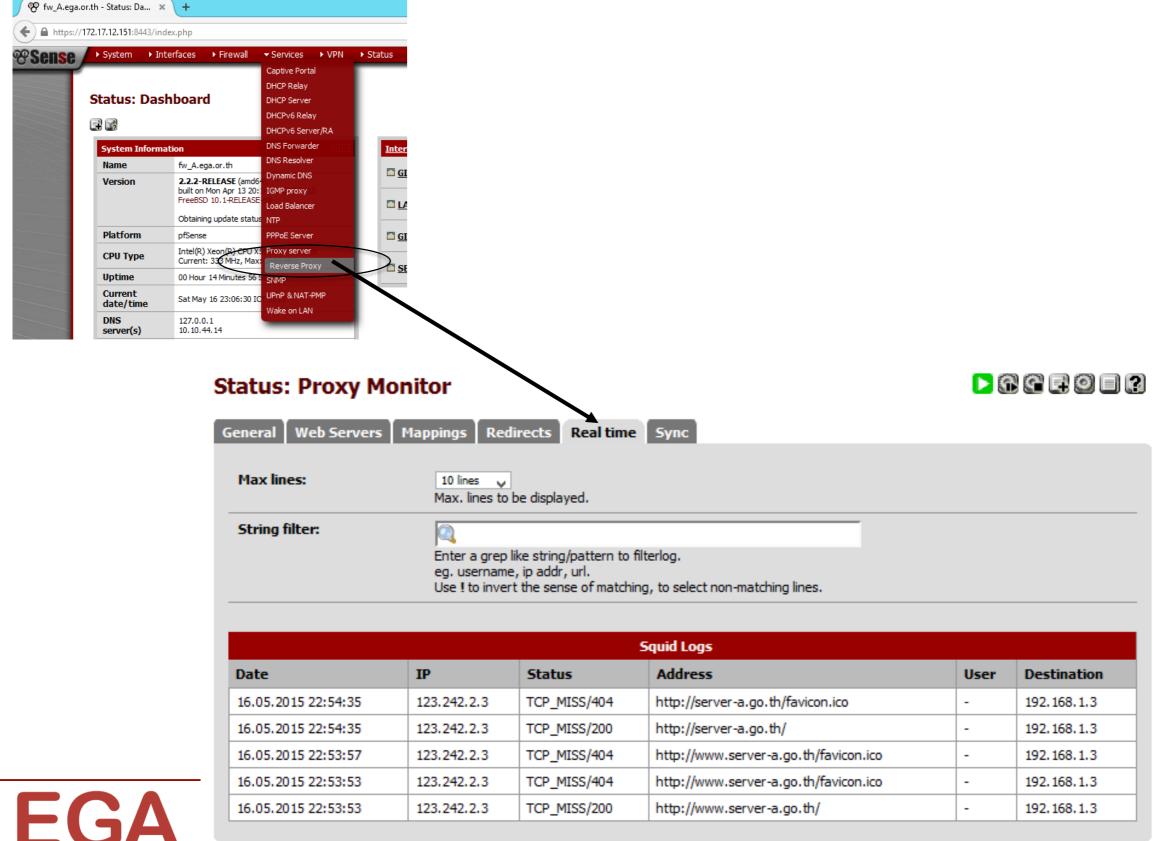
Save



Service	Description	Status	
pinger	Gateway Monitoring Daemon	Running (30 30
-icap	Icap inteface for squid and clamav integration		3
lamd	Clamav Antivirus		3
ntpd	NTP clock sync	Running (30 <u>30</u>
quid	Proxy server Service	Running (30 30
unbound	DNS Resolver	▶ Running	REED B



การตั้งคำ Reverse Proxy Logs







การใช้งาน pfSense ร่วมกับระบบเครือข่าย GIN

คมกริช คำสวัสดิ์

วิศวกรความมั่นคงปลอดภัยสารสนเทศอาวุโส สำนักงานรัฐบาลอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ (องค์การมหาชน)



