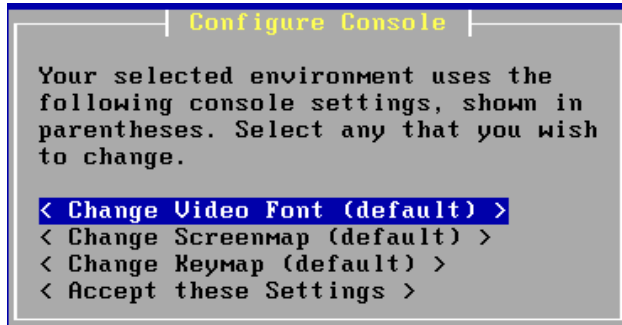
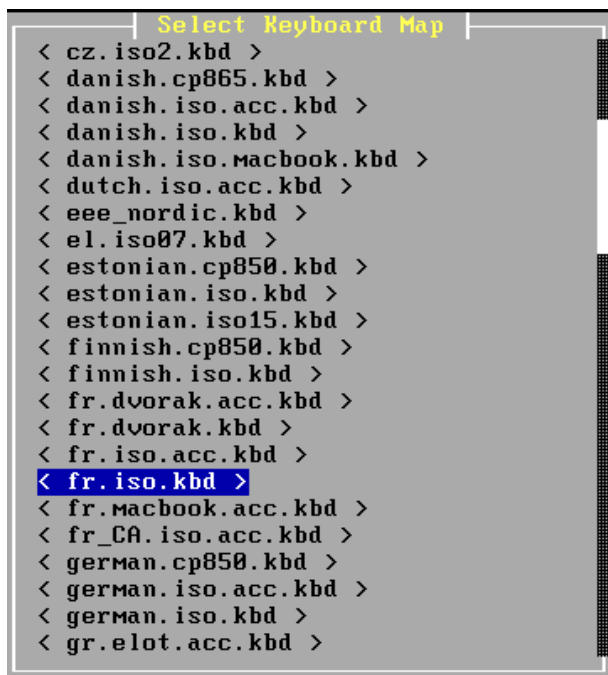


Installation PfSense

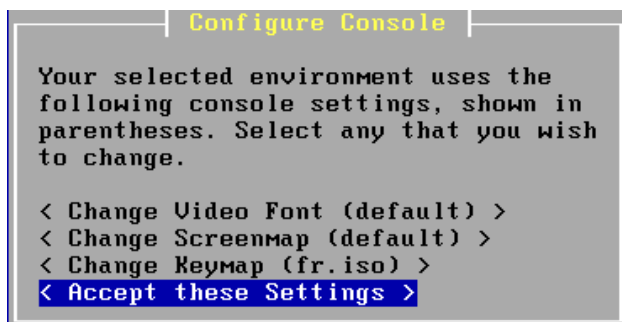
Une fois l'ISO de PfSense lancé sur la machine vous arrivez sur cet écran.



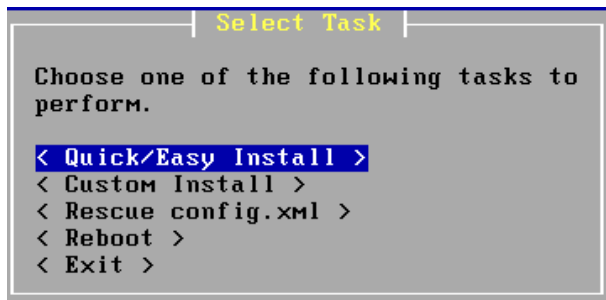
Dans le menu « Change Keymap », sélectionnez *fr.iso.kbd*.



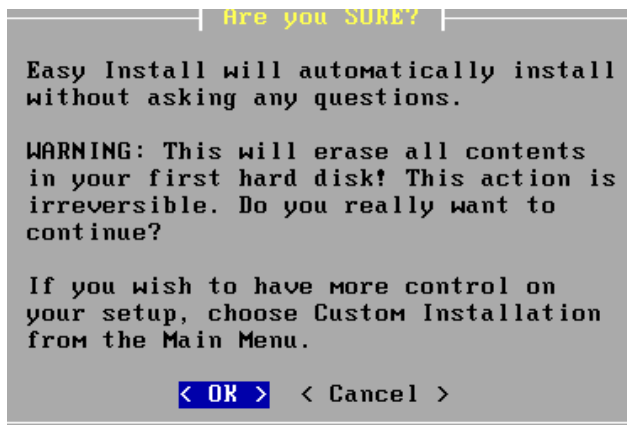
Une fois tous les changements effectués, sélectionnez « Accept these Settings »



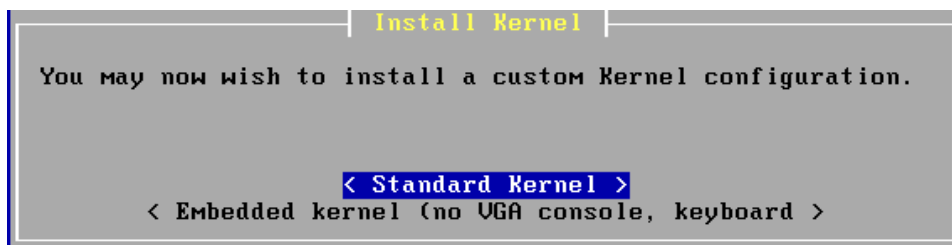
Cliquez sur « Quick/Easy Install »



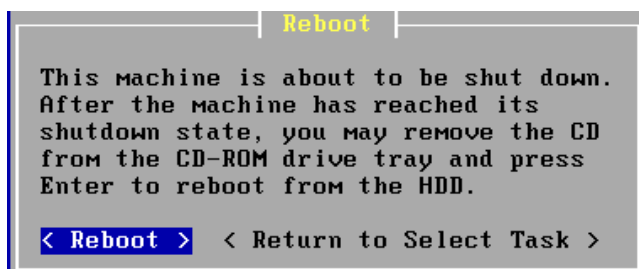
Cliquez sur Oui afin de formater le disque dur sur le quelle sera installer PfSense.



Sélectionnez « Standard Kernel ».



Puis cliquez sur « Reboot » et lorsque la machine est éteinte retirez vite le cd d'installation avant quelle se redémarre.



Lorsque la machine est redémarrer, elle va nous demander si on doit renseigner les VLAN tout de suite, cliquez sur « n », nous mettrons sa en place plus tard.

```
No core dumps found.
Creating symlinks.....ELF ldconfig path: /lib /usr/lib /usr/lib/compat /usr/local/lib /usr/local/lib/ipsec /usr/local/lib/perl5/5.24/mach/CORE
32-bit compatibility ldconfig path: /usr/lib32
done.
External config loader 1.0 is now starting... da0s1 da0s1a da0s1b
Launching the init system..... done.
Initializing..... done.
Starting device manager (devd)...kldload: can't load ums: No such file or directory
done.
Loading configuration.....done.

Default interfaces not found -- Running interface assignment option.

Valid interfaces are:

em0      00:0c:29:e3:76:67   (up) Intel(R) PRO/1000 Legacy Network Connection 1.1.

Do VLANs need to be set up first?
If VLANs will not be used, or only for optional interfaces, it is typical to
say no here and use the webConfigurator to configure VLANs later, if required.

Should VLANs be set up now [y!n]? █
```

Entrez le nom de l'interface qui fera la liaison vers le réseau extérieur, ici il s'agit de em0.

```
Launching the init system..... done.
Initializing..... done.
Starting device manager (devd)...kldload: can't load ums: No such file or directory
done.
Loading configuration.....done.

Default interfaces not found -- Running interface assignment option.

Valid interfaces are:

em0      00:0c:29:e3:76:67   (up) Intel(R) PRO/1000 Legacy Network Connection 1.1.

Do VLANs need to be set up first?
If VLANs will not be used, or only for optional interfaces, it is typical to
say no here and use the webConfigurator to configure VLANs later, if required.

Should VLANs be set up now [y!n]? n

If the names of the interfaces are not known, auto-detection can
be used instead. To use auto-detection, please disconnect all
interfaces before pressing 'a' to begin the process.

Enter the WAN interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
(em0 or a): em0█
```

Quand l'interface WAN et LAN est renseigné (uniquement WAN dans le cas actuel), cliquez sur y afin de finaliser la configuration initiale.

```
If the names of the interfaces are not known, auto-detection can
be used instead. To use auto-detection, please disconnect all
interfaces before pressing 'a' to begin the process.

Enter the WAN interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
(em0 or a): em0

Enter the LAN interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
NOTE: this enables full Firewalling/NAT mode.
( a or nothing if finished): a

Connect the LAN interface now and make sure that the link is up.
Then press ENTER to continue.

No link-up detected.

Enter the LAN interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
NOTE: this enables full Firewalling/NAT mode.
( a or nothing if finished):

The interfaces will be assigned as follows:

WAN -> em0

Do you want to proceed [y!n]? y
```

Cliquez sur 2 puis entrée afin de configurer les adresses IP de l'interface.

```
6) Halt system                15) Restore recent configuration
7) Ping host                  16) Restart PHP-FPM
8) Shell

Enter an option: 2

Configure IPv4 address WAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) ^C*** Welcome to pfSense 2.
3.3-RELEASE (amd64 full-install) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> em0      ->

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) PHP shell + pfSense tools
4) Reset to factory defaults  13) Update 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: 2
```

Cliquez sur « n » étant donné que l'on ne veut pas récupérer d'ip dynamiquement via DHCP sur l'interface WAN.

```

Enter an option: 2

Configure IPv4 address WAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) ^C*** Welcome to pfSense 2.
3.3-RELEASE (amd64 full-install) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> em0      ->

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) PHP shell + pfSense tools
4) Reset to factory defaults   13) Update 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: 2

Configure IPv4 address WAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n

```

Indiquez maintenant l'IP de l'interface WAN.

```

Configure IPv4 address WAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) ^C*** Welcome to pfSense 2.
3.3-RELEASE (amd64 full-install) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> em0      ->

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) PHP shell + pfSense tools
4) Reset to factory defaults   13) Update 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: 2

Configure IPv4 address WAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n

Enter the new WAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 10.10.10.207

```

Indiquez le préfixe CIDR pour le réseau. Ici comme le masque équivaut à 255.255.255.0, le CIDR est égale à 24.

```
1) Assign Interfaces          10) Filter Logs
2) Set interface(s) IP address 11) Restart webConfigurator
3) Reset webConfigurator password 12) PHP shell + pfSense tools
4) Reset to factory defaults    13) Update 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: 2

Configure IPv4 address WAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n

Enter the new WAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 10.10.10.207

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
```

Indiquez l'IP de la passerelle du réseau du WAN.

```
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: 2

Configure IPv4 address WAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n

Enter the new WAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 10.10.10.207

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:
> 10.10.10.254
```

Cliquez sur « n » étant donné que l'on ne veut pas configurer l'IPv6 WAN par DHCP.

```

7) Ping host                16) Restart PHP-FPM
8) Shell

Enter an option: 2

Configure IPv4 address WAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n

Enter the new WAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 10.10.10.207

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:
> 10.10.10.254

Configure IPv6 address WAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n

```

Appuyez sur entrée sans rien indiquer si vous ne souhaitez pas avoir une IPv6 ou dans le cas contraire indiquez-la. Dans mon cas je n'en indiquerai pas.

```

Enter an option: 2

Configure IPv4 address WAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n

Enter the new WAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 10.10.10.207

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:
> 10.10.10.254

Configure IPv6 address WAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n

Enter the new WAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
>

```

Cliquez sur « n » si vous ne souhaitez pas activer le serveur DHCP sur l'interface WAN ou « y » dans le cas contraire.

```
Configure IPv4 address WAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n
Enter the new WAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 10.10.10.207

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:
> 10.10.10.254

Configure IPv6 address WAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n
Enter the new WAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
>

Do you want to enable the DHCP server on WAN? (y/n) n
```

Cliquez sur « y ».

```
Configure IPv4 address WAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n
Enter the new WAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 10.10.10.207

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:
> 10.10.10.254

Configure IPv6 address WAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n
Enter the new WAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
>

Do you want to enable the DHCP server on WAN? (y/n) n
Do you want to revert to HTTP as the webConfigurator protocol? (y/n) y
```

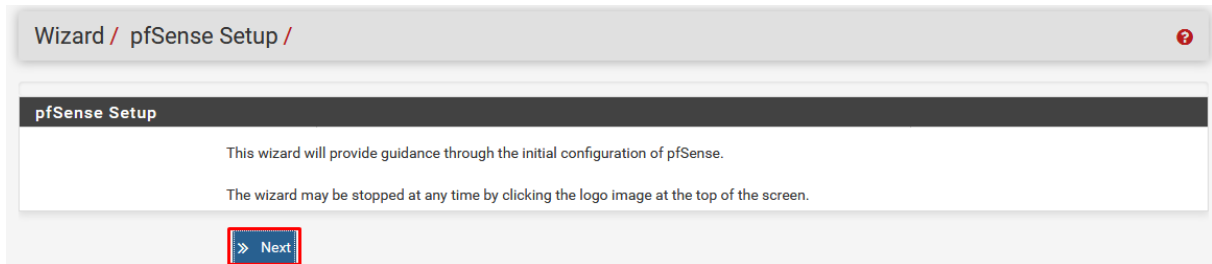

Vous pouvez maintenant accéder au PfSense via l'IP qui est indiqué sur votre machine. Notez-la puis cliquez sur entrée.

```
For a WAN, enter the new WAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.  
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:  
> 10.10.10.254  
  
Configure IPv6 address WAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n  
  
Enter the new WAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:  
>  
  
Do you want to enable the DHCP server on WAN? (y/n) n  
  
Do you want to revert to HTTP as the webConfigurator protocol? (y/n) y  
  
Please wait while the changes are saved to WAN...  
Reloading filter...  
Reloading routing configuration...  
DHCPD...  
Restarting webConfigurator...  
  
The IPv4 WAN address has been set to 10.10.10.207/24  
You can now access the webConfigurator by opening the following URL in your web  
browser:  
  
    http://10.10.10.207/  
  
Press <ENTER> to continue.█
```

L'username est admin et le password est pfsense.

A screenshot of the PfSense login page. The page has a dark header with the text 'Login to pfSense'. Below the header, there are two input fields: 'Username' with the placeholder text 'Enter your username' and 'Password'. A blue 'Login' button is positioned below the password field. A grey warning box is overlaid on the password field, containing the text: 'Cette connexion n'est pas sécurisée. Les identifiants saisis ici pourraient être compromis. En savoir plus'.

Vous arrivez sur le menu de configuration, cliquez sur « Next ».



Wizard / pfSense Setup /

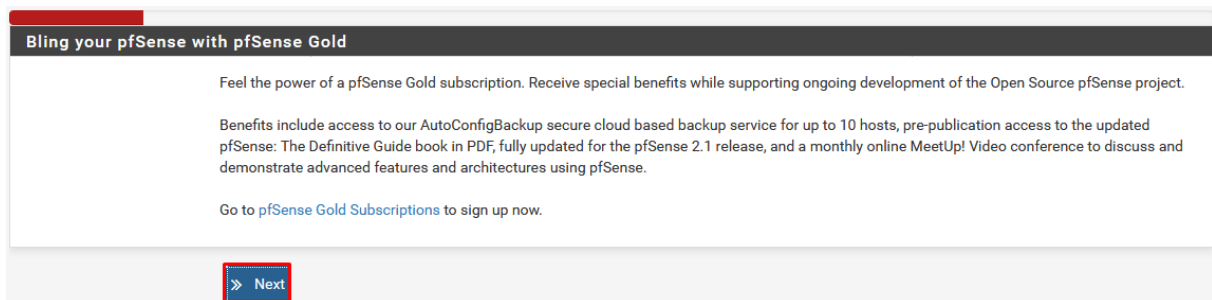
pfSense Setup

This wizard will provide guidance through the initial configuration of pfSense.

The wizard may be stopped at any time by clicking the logo image at the top of the screen.

[» Next](#)

Cliquez sur « Next » sauf si vous souhaitez adhérer au système d'assistance payant.



Bling your pfSense with pfSense Gold

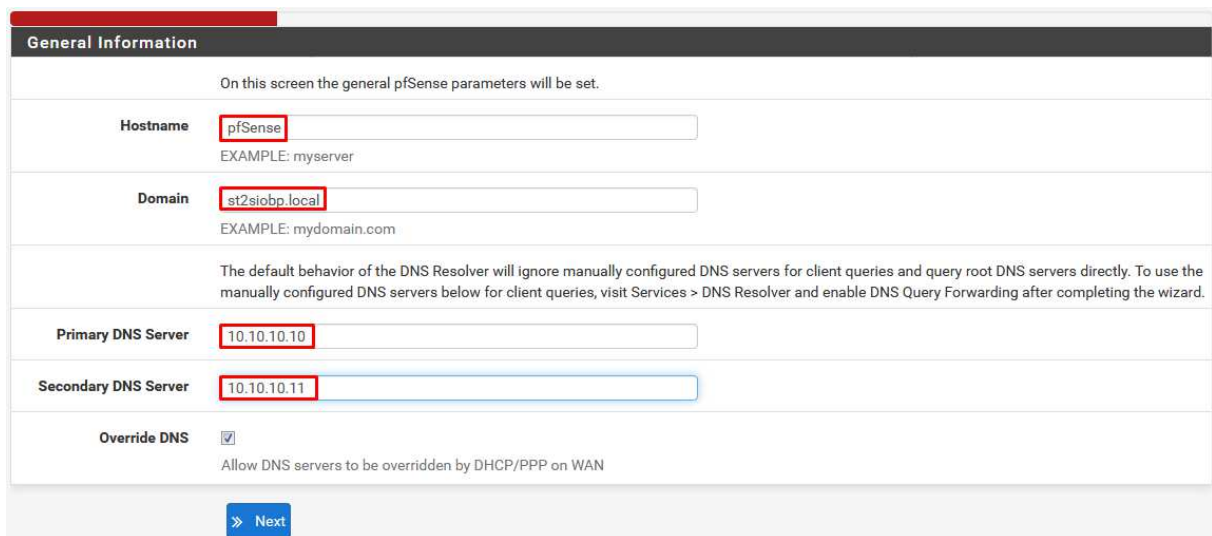
Feel the power of a pfSense Gold subscription. Receive special benefits while supporting ongoing development of the Open Source pfSense project.

Benefits include access to our AutoConfigBackup secure cloud based backup service for up to 10 hosts, pre-publication access to the updated pfSense: The Definitive Guide book in PDF, fully updated for the pfSense 2.1 release, and a monthly online MeetUp! Video conference to discuss and demonstrate advanced features and architectures using pfSense.

Go to [pfSense Gold Subscriptions](#) to sign up now.

[» Next](#)

Indiquez le nom que vous souhaitez donner à votre PfSense puis le domaine auquel il appartient et les DNS que vous souhaitez utiliser.



General Information

On this screen the general pfSense parameters will be set.

Hostname
EXAMPLE: myserver

Domain
EXAMPLE: mydomain.com

The default behavior of the DNS Resolver will ignore manually configured DNS servers for client queries and query root DNS servers directly. To use the manually configured DNS servers below for client queries, visit Services > DNS Resolver and enable DNS Query Forwarding after completing the wizard.

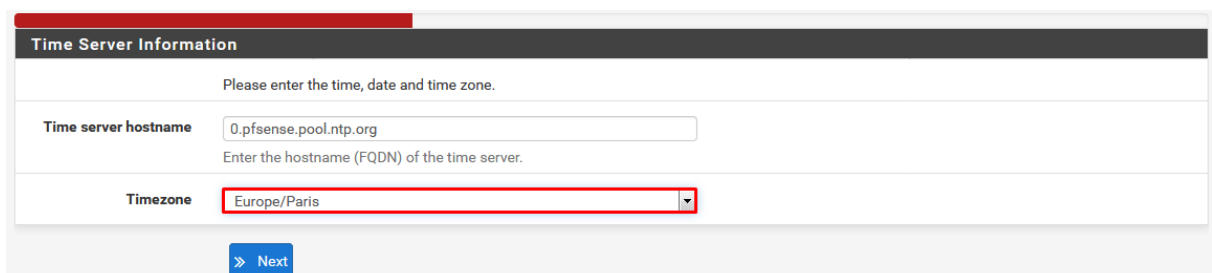
Primary DNS Server

Secondary DNS Server

Override DNS
Allow DNS servers to be overridden by DHCP/PPP on WAN

[» Next](#)

Indiquez la zone horaire dans laquelle vous vous trouvez.



Time Server Information

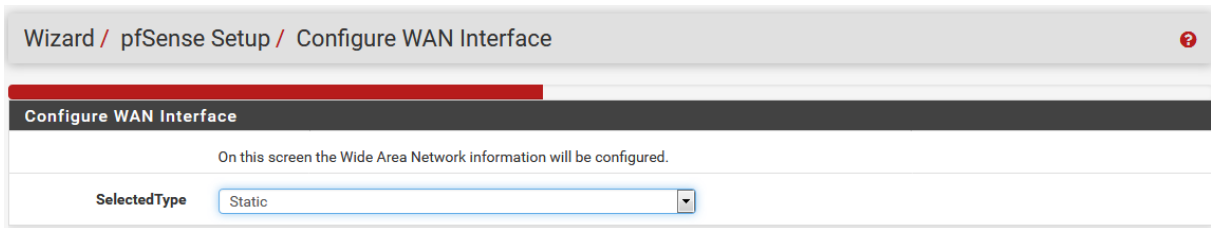
Please enter the time, date and time zone.

Time server hostname
Enter the hostname (FQDN) of the time server.

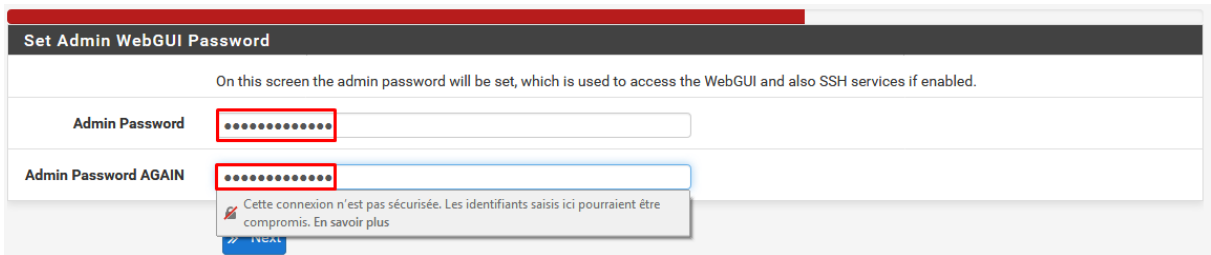
Timezone

[» Next](#)

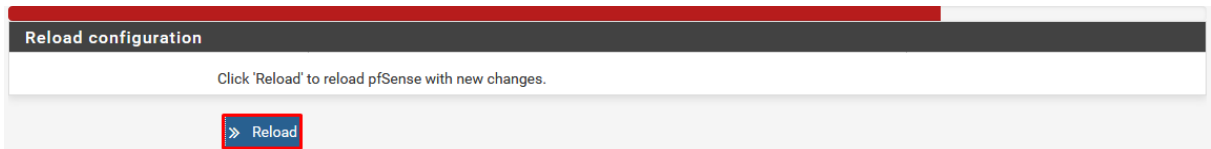
Définissez l'interface comme « static ».



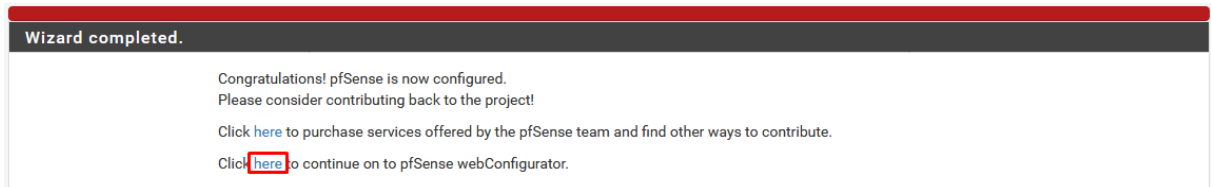
Puis définissez un nouveau mot de passe administrateur.



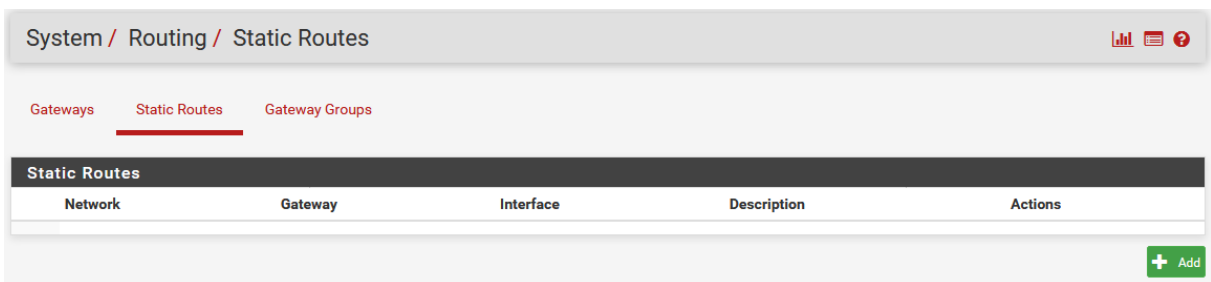
Cliquez sur « Reload » pour relancer la page du navigateur.



Cliquez sur « here » pour finaliser l'installation.



Pour ajouter une route statique rendez vous dans *System* puis *Routing* et *Static Routes*.



Les regles sont à ajouter dans *Firewall, Rules* puis *Wan* ou *Lan* en fonction.

The screenshot shows the 'Firewall / Rules / WAN' configuration page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Floating' and 'WAN', with 'WAN' selected. Below this is a table titled 'Rules (Drag to Change Order)'. The table has columns for 'States', 'Protocol', 'Source', 'Port', 'Destination', 'Port', 'Gateway', 'Queue', 'Schedule', 'Description', and 'Actions'. Two rules are listed: one with a green checkmark and '5 / 1.50 MiB' (Anti-Lockout Rule) and one with a red 'X' and '0 / 0 B' (Block bogon networks). Below the table, a yellow warning box states: 'No rules are currently defined for this interface. All incoming connections on this interface will be blocked until pass rules are added. Click the button to add a new rule.' At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Add', 'Add', 'Delete', 'Save', and 'Separator'.

Pour mettre en place du NAT, il faut configurer *Manual Outbound NAT*.

The screenshot shows the 'Outbound NAT Mode' configuration page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Port Forward', '1:1', 'Outbound', and 'NAT', with 'Outbound' selected. Below this is a section titled 'Outbound NAT Mode' with four radio button options: 'Automatic outbound NAT rule generation. (IPsec passthrough included)', 'Hybrid Outbound NAT rule generation. (Automatic Outbound NAT + rules below)', 'Manual Outbound NAT rule generation. (AON - Advanced Outbound NAT)', and 'Disable Outbound NAT rule generation. (No Outbound NAT rules)'. The 'Manual Outbound NAT' option is selected. Below this is a 'Save' button. At the bottom, there is a 'Mappings' table with columns for 'Interface', 'Source', 'Source Port', 'Destination', 'Destination Port', 'NAT Address', 'NAT Port', 'Static Port', 'Description', and 'Actions'. One mapping is shown for 'WAN' with 'any' source and 'WAN address' destination.

Puis configurez les VLAN si vous possédez une DMZ par exemple.

The screenshot shows the 'Interfaces / VLANs' configuration page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Interface Assignments', 'Interface Groups', 'Wireless', 'VLANs', 'QinQs', 'PPPs', 'GREs', 'GIFs', 'Bridges', and 'LAGGs', with 'VLANs' selected. Below this is a table titled 'VLAN Interfaces' with columns for 'Interface', 'VLAN tag', 'Priority', 'Description', and 'Actions'. One entry is shown for 'r1 (opt1)' with 'Vlan 100 DMZ' description. At the bottom right, there is a green '+ Add' button.