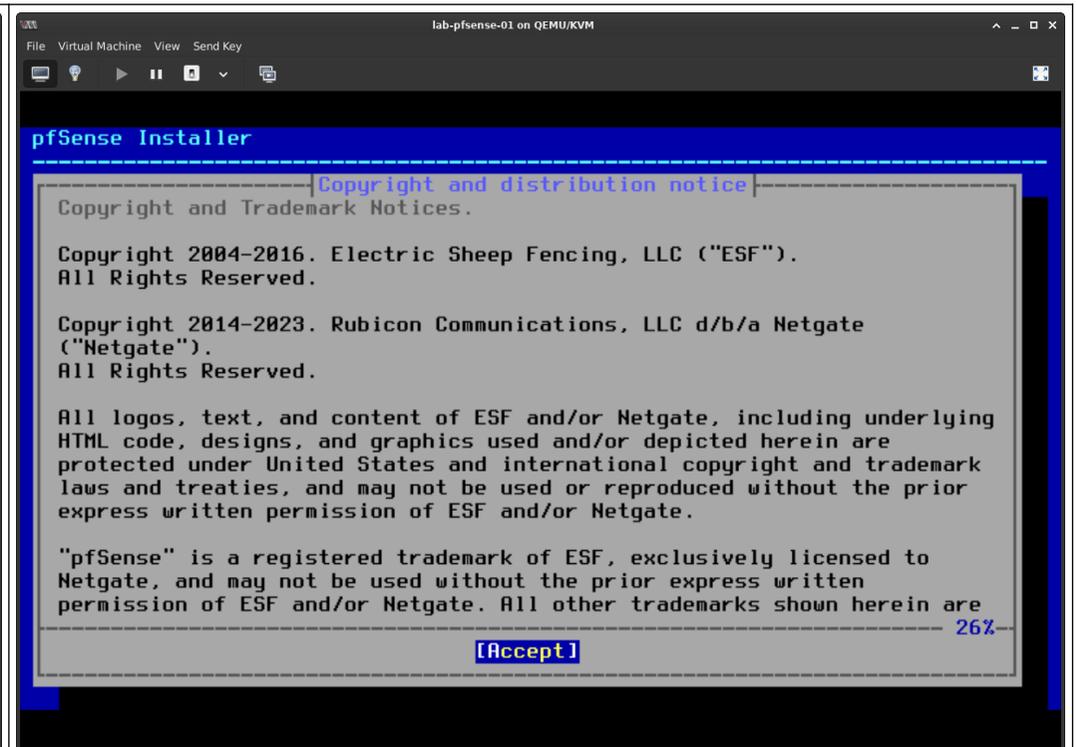
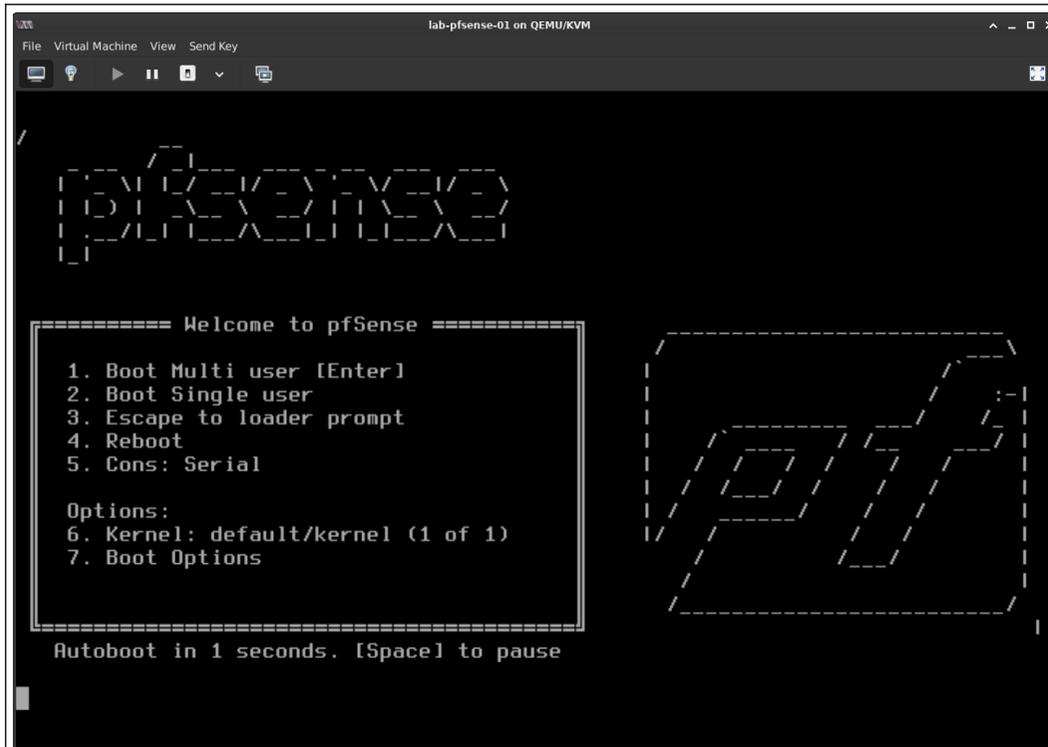


## SOP - PfSense CE-2.7.2

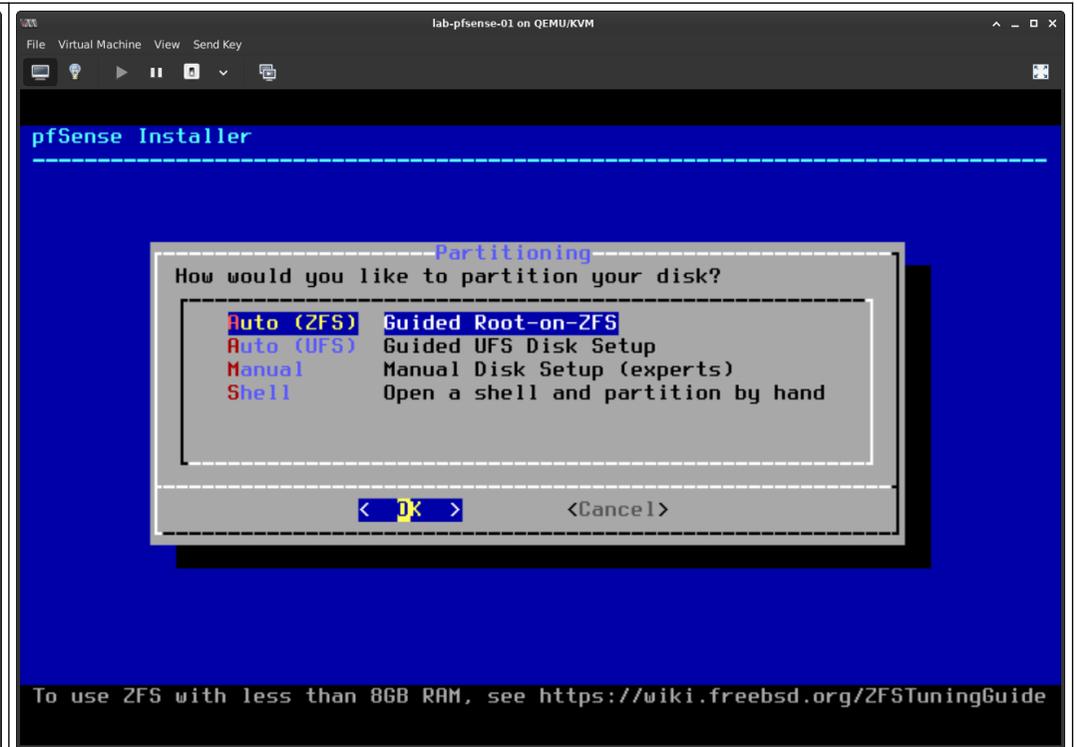
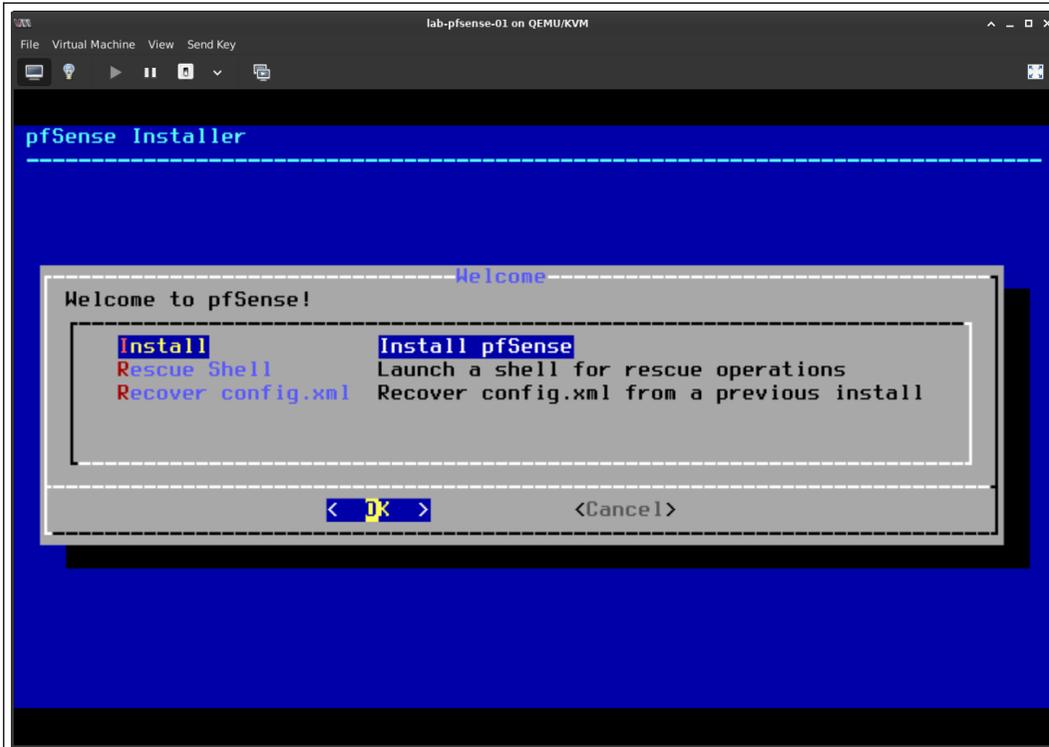
Initialisation de l'environnement.....	2
Gestion des interfaces réseaux.....	7
Activation de SSH.....	11
Conguration de l'interface LAN.....	13
Connexion en SSH.....	20
Paramettrage de l'interface OPT1 (en SSH).....	21
Premiere connexion a l'interface web.....	23

# Initialisation de l'environnement

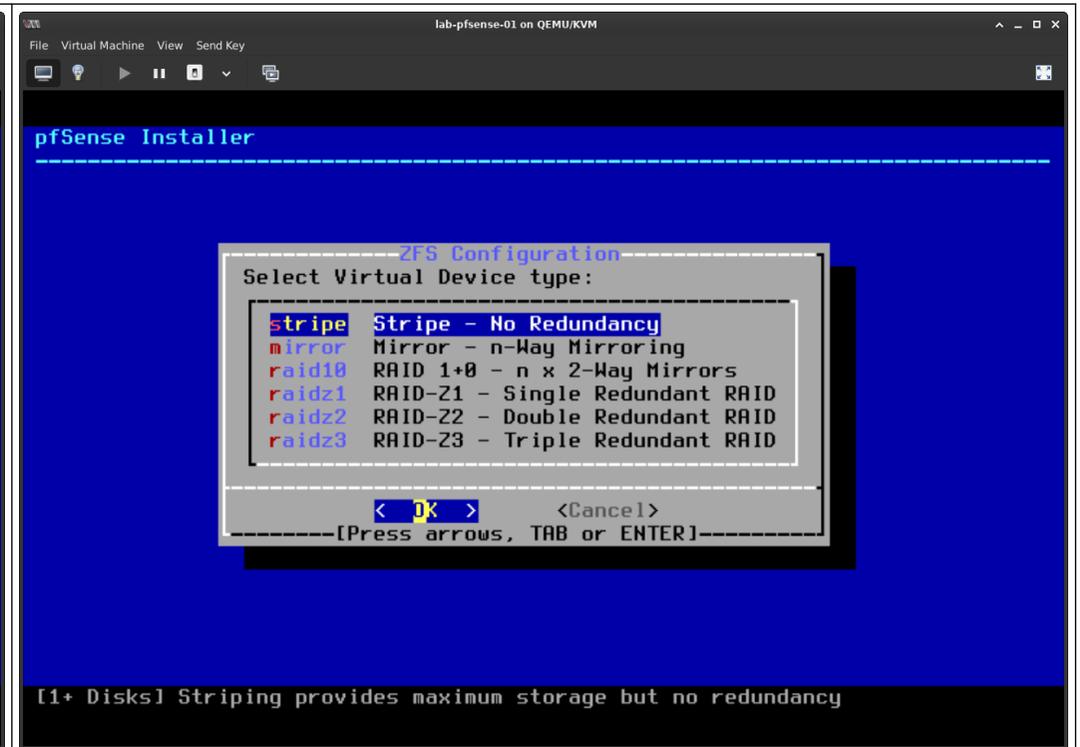


Acceptation de la EULA (End User License Agreement).

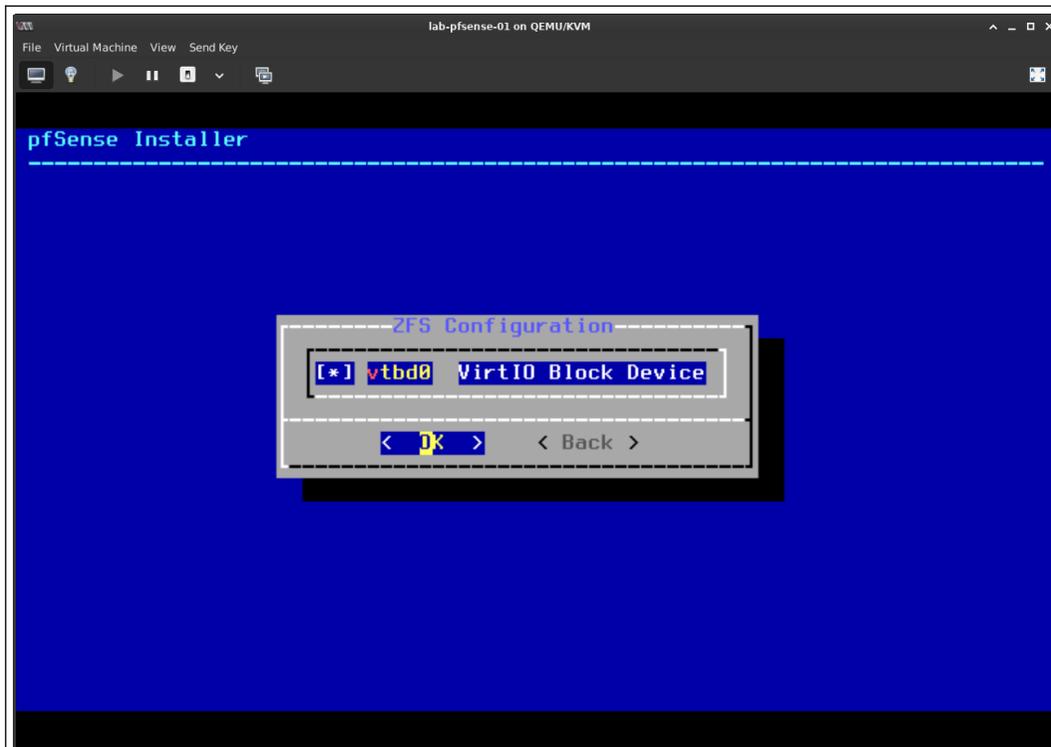
"On accepte les conditions sans lire, comme tout le monde."



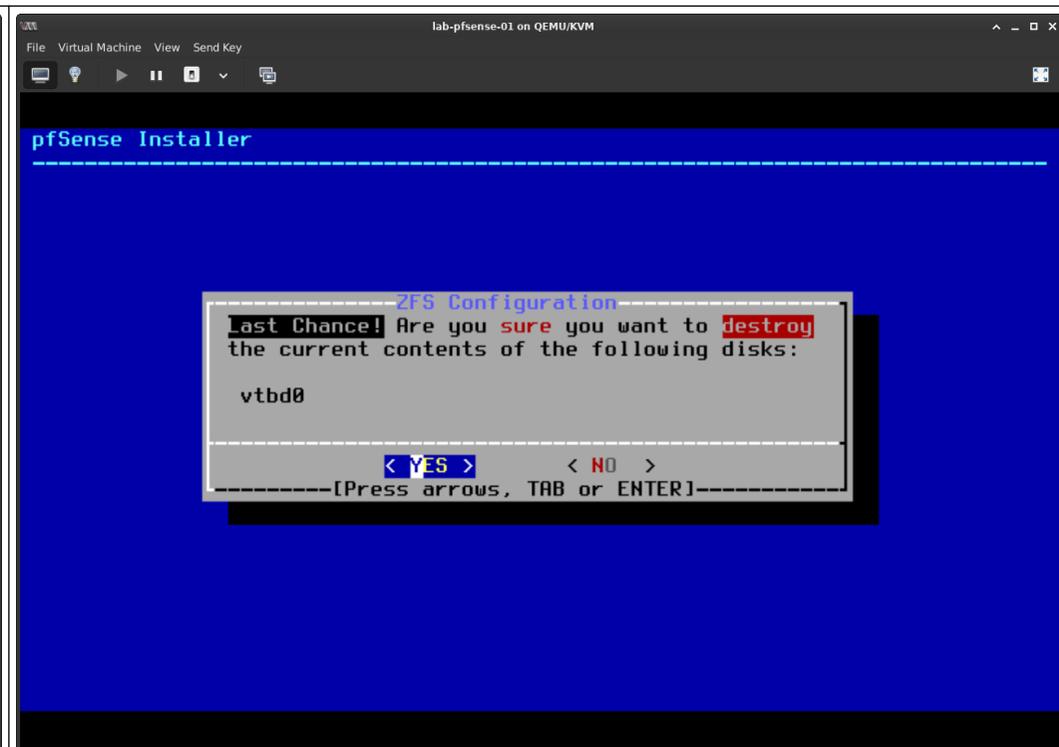
Le choix du système de fichiers **ZFS** (Zettabyte File System) est privilégié par rapport à **UFS** (Unix File System) pour sa résilience. ZFS intègre nativement la gestion de volumes logiques et des snapshots, essentiel pour les retours arrière (Rollback) en cas de mise à jour ratée.



Dans un environnement virtualisé (Lab), nous sélectionnons la topologie **Stripe** (0 redondance) car la redondance disque est gérée par l'hyperviseur sous-jacent (RAID matériel ou stockage Ceph du cluster). En production physique, un Mirror (RAID 1) serait à privilégier.

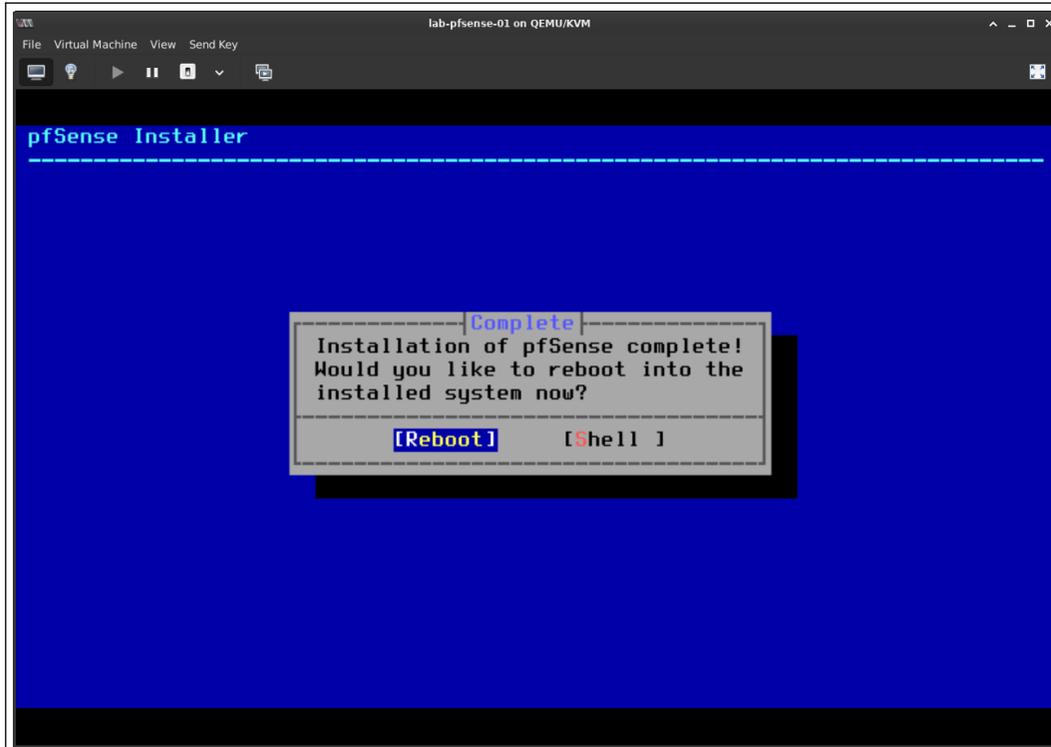


Faire espace pour valider l'utilisation du disque vtbd0



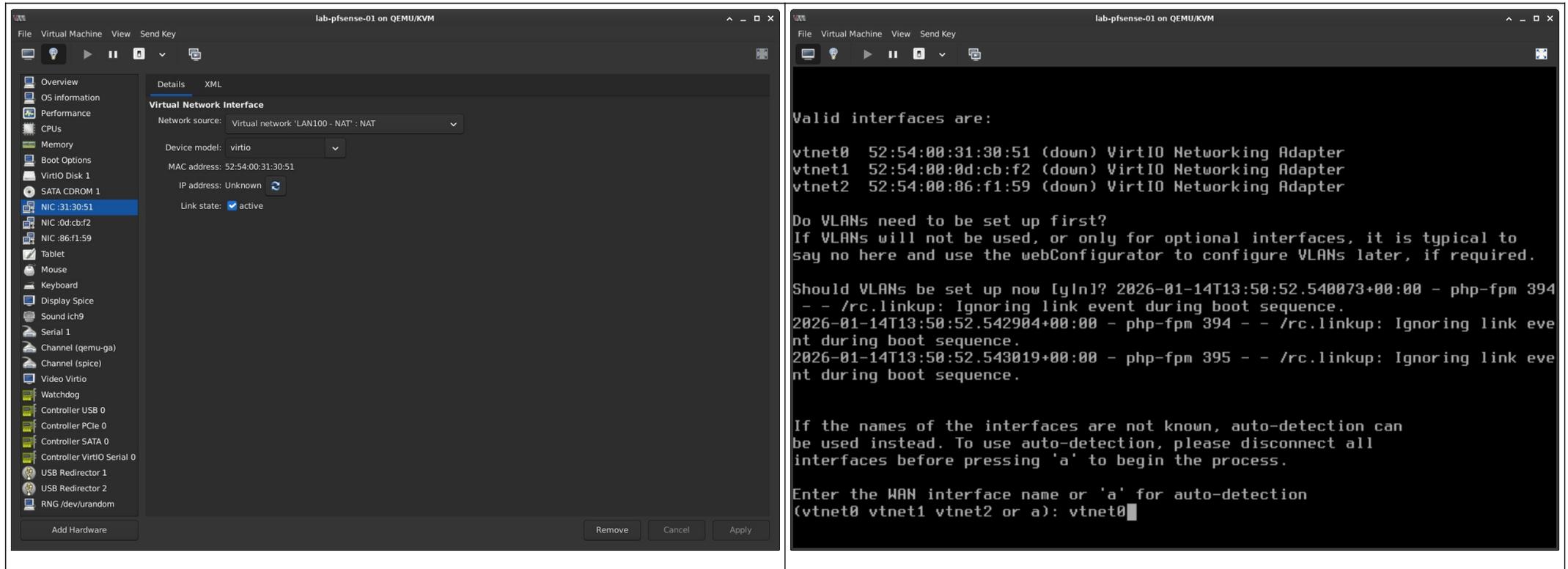
Passer sur YES et entrer !

Cette étape formate le disque virtuel vtbd0. Toutes les données précédentes seront déclarées *Excommunicado*. Destruction totale.



Retirer l'ISO du lecteur virtuel pour éviter une boucle de boot (si ce n'est pas fait automatiquement).

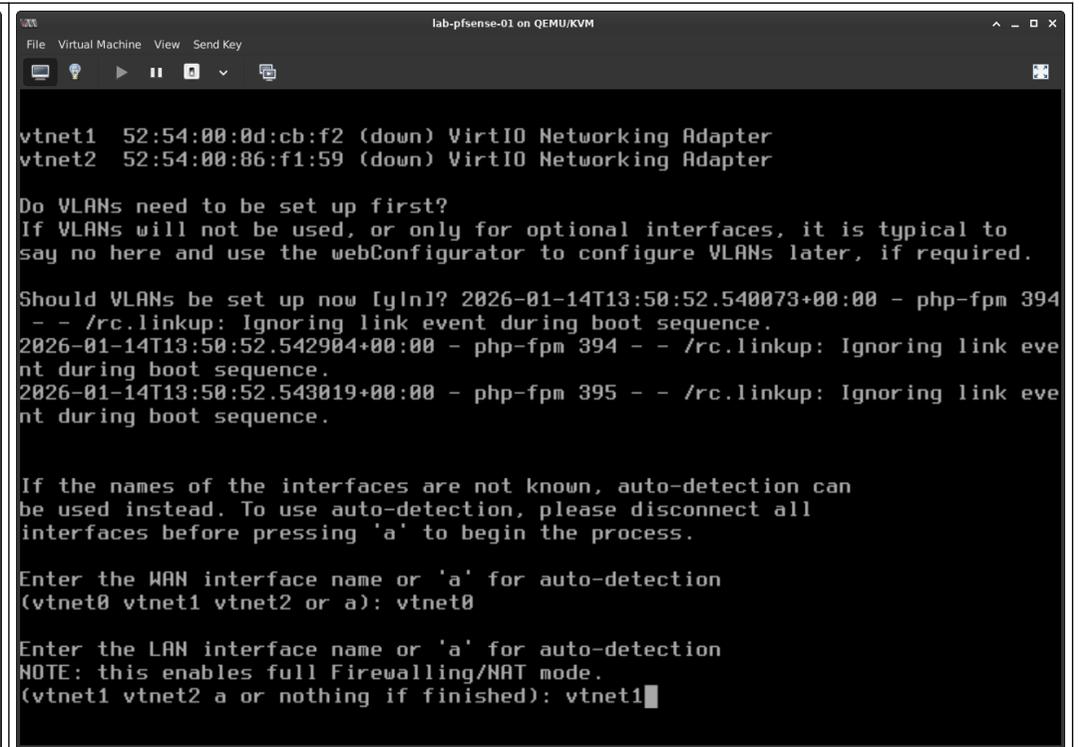
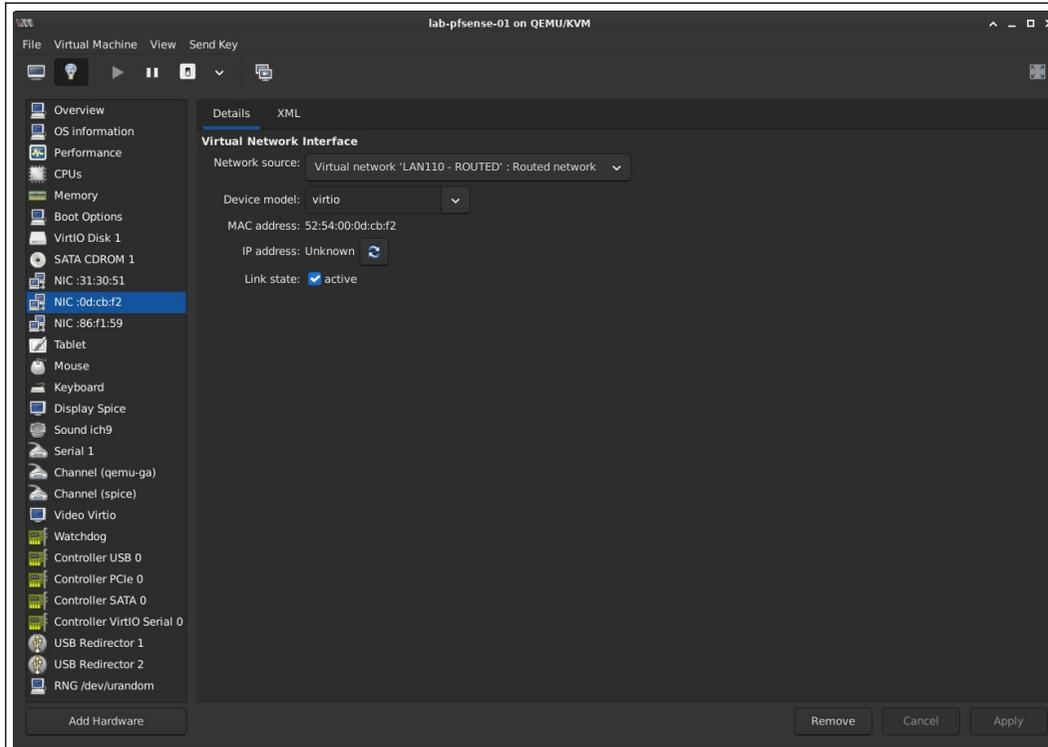
## Gestion des interfaces réseaux



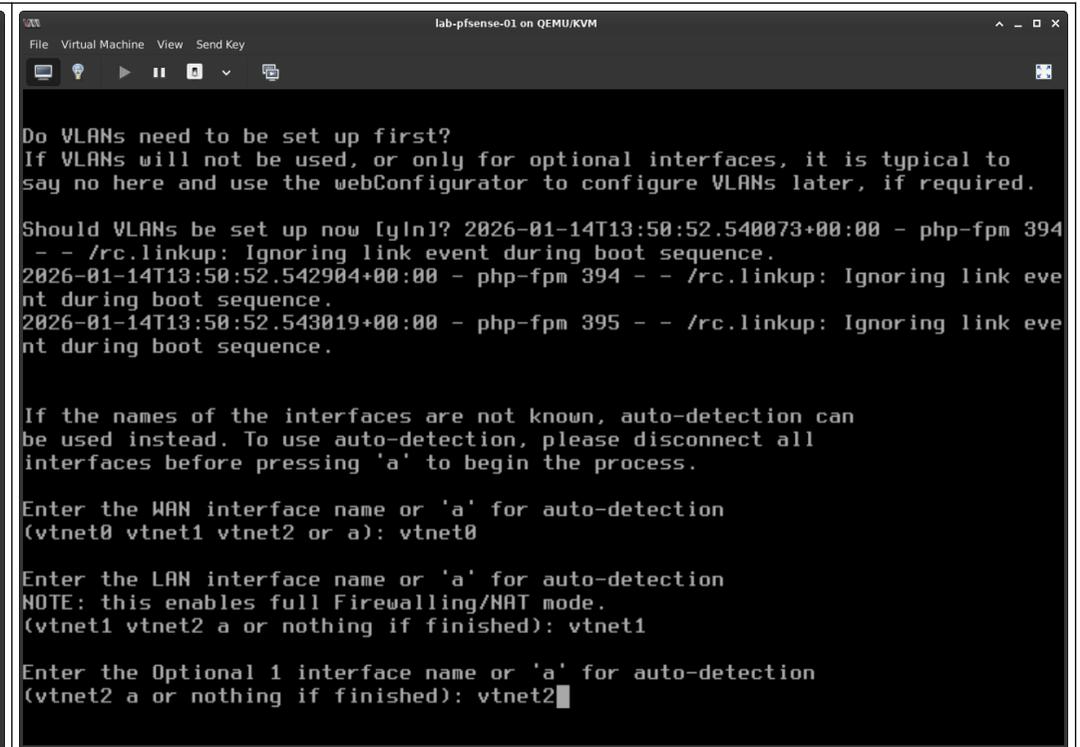
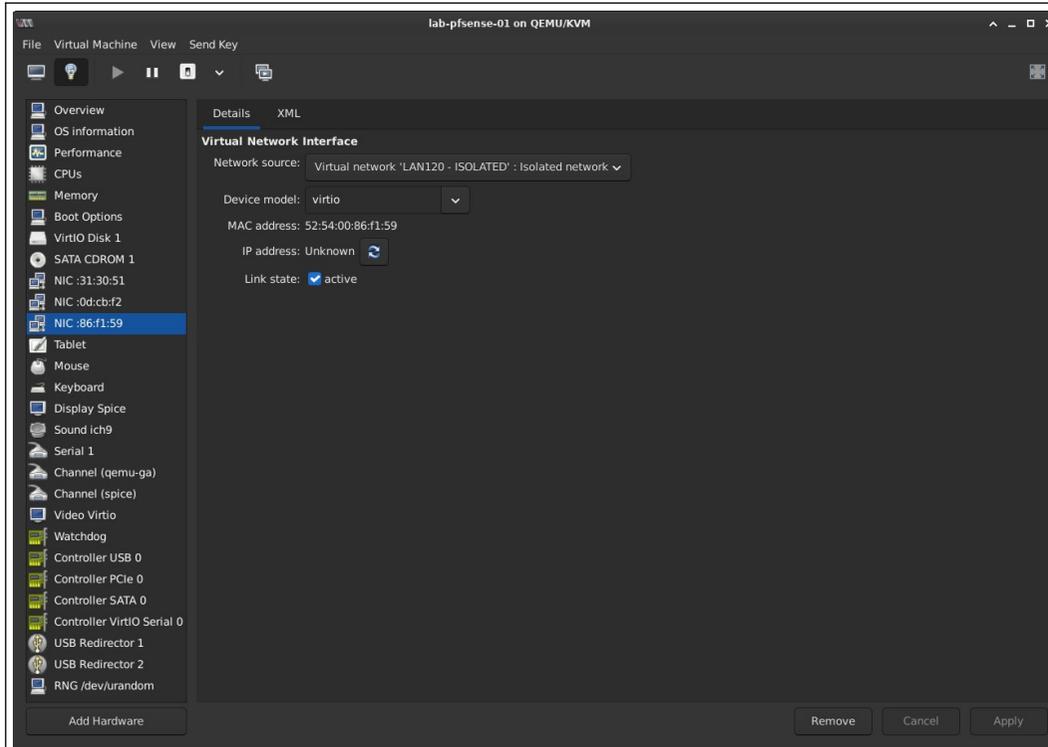
Identifier les adresses MAC affichées si nécessaire pour distinguer les cartes.

WAN : Interface de sortie, connectée au routeur FAI ou au réseau externe.

"Le préfixe **vtnet** indique l'utilisation de drivers para-virtuels **VirtIO** (environnement KVM/Proxmox). Sur VMware, vous verriez vmxnet3. Sur du matériel physique Intel, ce serait igb ou ix."



LAN : Réseau de confiance (Trust), gestion native du pare-feu.



OPT1 : Zone démilitarisée (DMZ) ou réseau isolé.

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
2026-01-14T13:50:52.543019+00:00 - php-fpm 395 - - /rc.linkup: Ignoring link event during boot sequence.

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
(vtnet0 vtnet1 vtnet2 or a): vtnet0

Enter the LAN interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
NOTE: this enables full Firewalling/NAT mode.
(vtnet1 vtnet2 a or nothing if finished): vtnet1

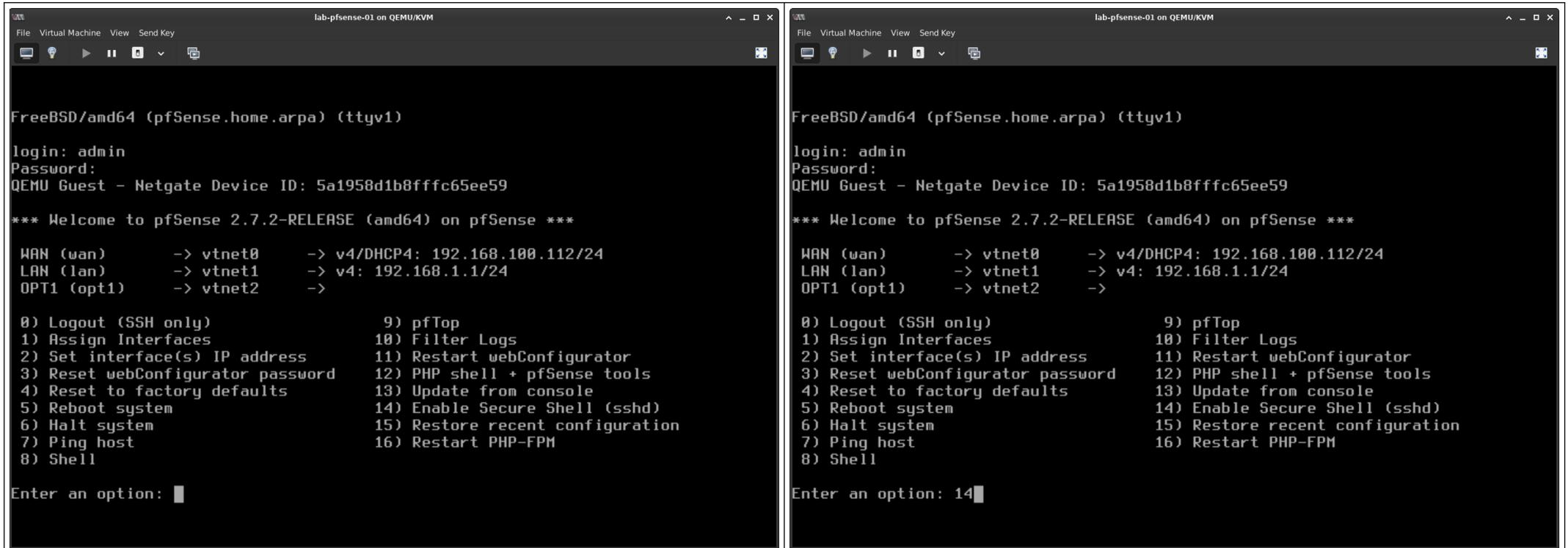
Enter the Optional 1 interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
(vtnet2 a or nothing if finished): vtnet2

The interfaces will be assigned as follows:

WAN -> vtnet0
LAN -> vtnet1
OPT1 -> vtnet2

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

## Activation de SSH



Par défaut, pfSense garde ses portes fermées. Pour administrer confortablement, il faut activer le démon SSH.

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
FreeBSD/amd64 (pfSense.home.arpa) (ttyv1)
login: admin
Password:
QEMU Guest - Netgate Device ID: 5a1958d1b8fffc65ee59

*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> vtnet0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.100.112/24
LAN (lan)      -> vtnet1      -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24
OPT1 (opt1)    -> vtnet2      ->

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: 14

SSHD is currently disabled. Would you like to enable? [y/n]? y
```

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
Writing configuration... done.
Enabling SSHD...
Reloading firewall rules. done.

QEMU Guest - Netgate Device ID: 5a1958d1b8fffc65ee59

*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> vtnet0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.100.112/24
LAN (lan)      -> vtnet1      -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24
OPT1 (opt1)    -> vtnet2      ->

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: █
```

"On active le SSH (Secure Shell). Sans quoi, vous êtes condamné à taper vos commandes dans une console VNC lente et pixelisée. Un admin système sans SSH est un admin qui souffre inutilement."

## Conguration de l'interface LAN

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
Writing configuration... done.
Enabling SSHD...
Reloading firewall rules. done.
QEMU Guest - Netgate Device ID: 5a1958d1b8fffc65ee59
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***
WAN (wan)      -> vtnet0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.100.112/24
LAN (lan)      -> vtnet1      -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24
OPT1 (opt1)    -> vtnet2      ->
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
```

2 : (Set interface(s) IP address).

On fixe l'adresse IP de la passerelle (le pfSense lui-même) pour le réseau interne.

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***
WAN (wan)      -> vtnet0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.100.112/24
LAN (lan)      -> vtnet1      -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24
OPT1 (opt1)    -> vtnet2      ->
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
Available interfaces:
1 - WAN (vtnet0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (vtnet1 - static)
3 - OPT1 (vtnet2)
Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2
```

2 (LAN).

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
WAN (wan)      -> vtnet0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.100.112/24
LAN (lan)      -> vtnet1      -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24
OPT1 (opt1)    -> vtnet2      ->

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

Available interfaces:

1 - WAN (vtnet0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (vtnet1 - static)
3 - OPT1 (vtnet2)

Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2

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

n : on veut une IP fixe, c'est un serveur (qui plus est une passerelle) !

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key

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

Available interfaces:

1 - WAN (vtnet0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (vtnet1 - static)
3 - OPT1 (vtnet2)

Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2

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

Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.110.254
```

**192.168.110.254**

Note : L'usage du .254 (la dernière IP utilisable) est une convention courante pour les passerelles.

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
7) Ping host
8) Shell
16) Restart PHP-FPM
Enter an option: 2
Available interfaces:
1 - WAN (vtnet0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (vtnet1 - static)
3 - OPT1 (vtnet2)
Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2
Configure IPv4 address LAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n
Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.110.254
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 32):
> 24
```

24 : (soit 255.255.255.0).

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
Available interfaces:
1 - WAN (vtnet0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (vtnet1 - static)
3 - OPT1 (vtnet2)
Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2
Configure IPv4 address LAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n
Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.110.254
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 32):
> 24
For a WAN, enter the new LAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
>
```

On réfléchit pas, Entrée. Il est la gateway ...

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
1 - WAN (vtnet0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (vtnet1 - static)
3 - OPT1 (vtnet2)

Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2

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

Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.110.254

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 32):
> 24

For a WAN, enter the new LAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
>

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

n : (Sauf si vous êtes masochiste ou chez un FAI full IPv6).

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
3 - OPT1 (vtnet2)

Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2

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

Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.110.254

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 32):
> 24

For a WAN, enter the new LAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
>

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

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

Entrée

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2
Configure IPv4 address LAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n
Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.110.254
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 32):
> 24
For a WAN, enter the new LAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
>
Configure IPv6 address LAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n
Enter the new LAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
>
Do you want to enable the DHCP server on LAN? (y/n) y
```

y : (Oui, pour distribuer des IP aux clients).

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
Configure IPv4 address LAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n
Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.110.254
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 32):
> 24
For a WAN, enter the new LAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
>
Configure IPv6 address LAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n
Enter the new LAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
>
Do you want to enable the DHCP server on LAN? (y/n) y
Enter the start address of the IPv4 client address range: 192.168.110.100
```

Plage DHCP : De **192.168.110.100**

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
Configure IPv4 address LAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) n
Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.110.254
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 32):
> 24
For a WAN, enter the new LAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
>
Configure IPv6 address LAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n
Enter the new LAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
>
Do you want to enable the DHCP server on LAN? (y/n) y
Enter the start address of the IPv4 client address range: 192.168.110.100
Enter the end address of the IPv4 client address range: 192.168.110.199
```

Plage DHCP : à **192.168.110.199**

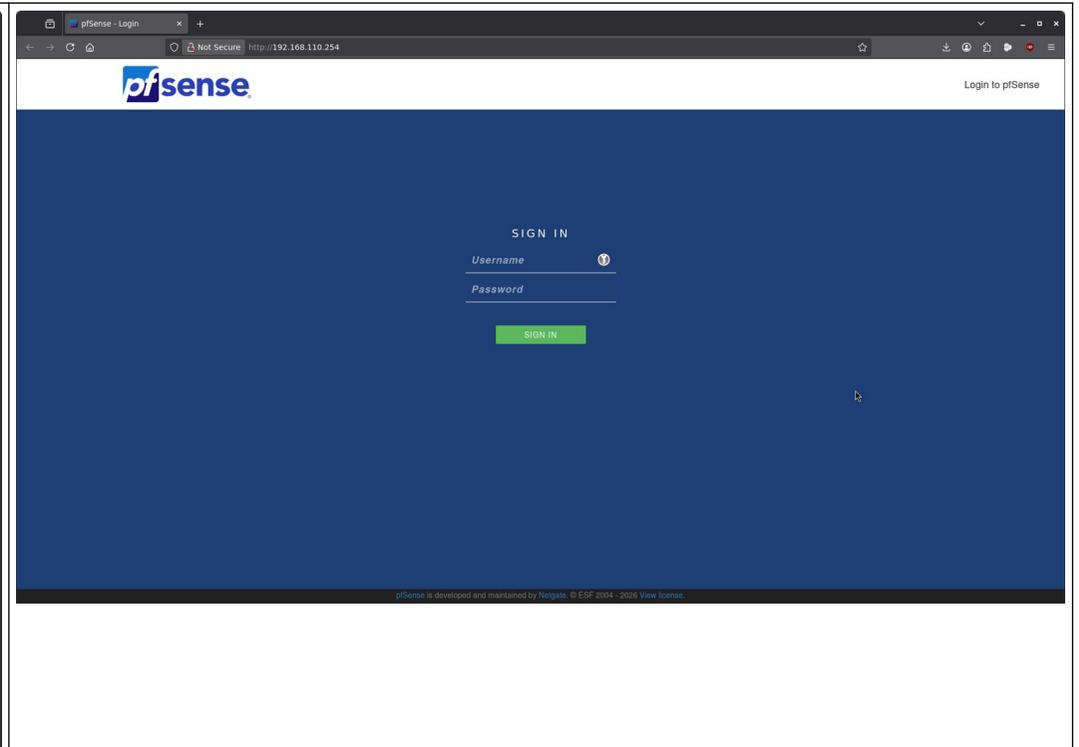
```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
> 192.168.110.254
Subnet masks are entered as bit counts (as in CIDR notation) in pfSense.
e.g. 255.255.255.0 = 24
     255.255.0.0   = 16
     255.0.0.0     = 8
Enter the new LAN IPv4 subnet bit count (1 to 32):
> 24
For a WAN, enter the new LAN IPv4 upstream gateway address.
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
>
Configure IPv6 address LAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n
Enter the new LAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
>
Do you want to enable the DHCP server on LAN? (y/n) y
Enter the start address of the IPv4 client address range: 192.168.110.100
Enter the end address of the IPv4 client address range: 192.168.110.199
Disabling IPv6 DHCPD...
Do you want to revert to HTTP as the webConfigurator protocol? (y/n) y
```

y

Note : Dans un environnement Lab sans certificats valides, le HTTPS génère des alertes de sécurité pénibles. On passe en HTTP pour l'initialisation.

```
lab-pfsense-01 on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
Configure IPv6 address LAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n
Enter the new LAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
>
Do you want to enable the DHCP server on LAN? (y/n) y
Enter the start address of the IPv4 client address range: 192.168.110.100
Enter the end address of the IPv4 client address range: 192.168.110.199
Disabling IPv6 DHCPD...
Do you want to revert to HTTP as the webConfigurator protocol? (y/n) y
Please wait while the changes are saved to LAN...
Reloading filter...
Reloading routing configuration...
DHCPD...
Restarting webConfigurator...
The IPv4 LAN address has been set to 192.168.110.254/24
You can now access the webConfigurator by opening the following URL in your web
browser:
    http://192.168.110.254/
Press <ENTER> to continue.█
```

Entrée



LOGIN : admin --> pfsense

## Connexion en SSH

```
jesus@legion:~$ ssh admin@192.168.110.254
The authenticity of host '192.168.110.254 (192.168.110.254)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:xBPuXiLa9ERffcX7K6jwnnEMny5+7hzSrcjly4i8Q5U.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes      <-- On accepte le fingerprint
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.110.254' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
(admin@192.168.110.254) Password for admin@pfSense.home.arpa:                 <-- On rentre le mot de passe
```

```
QEMU Guest - Netgate Device ID: 5a1958d1b8fffc65ee59

*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> vtnet0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.100.112/24
LAN (lan)      -> vtnet1      -> v4: 192.168.110.254/24
OPT1 (opt1)    -> vtnet2      ->

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) Disable Secure Shell (sshd)
6) Halt system                15) Restore recent configuration
7) Ping host                  16) Restart PHP-FPM
8) Shell

Enter an option:
```

## Paramétrage de l'interface OPT1 (en SSH)

```
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> vtnet0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.100.112/24
LAN (lan)      -> vtnet1      -> v4: 192.168.110.254/24
OPT1 (opt1)    -> vtnet2      ->

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) Disable Secure Shell (sshd)
6) Halt system                15) Restore recent configuration
7) Ping host                  16) Restart PHP-FPM
8) Shell

Enter an option: 2
```

```
Available interfaces:

1 - WAN (vtnet0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (vtnet1 - static)
3 - OPT1 (vtnet2)

Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 3
```

```
Configure IPv4 address OPT1 interface via DHCP? (y/n) n
```

```
Enter the new OPT1 IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.120.254
```

```
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 OPT1 IPv4 subnet bit count (1 to 32):
```

```
> 24
```

```
For a WAN, enter the new OPT1 IPv4 upstream gateway address.
```

```
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:
```

```
>
```

```
Configure IPv6 address OPT1 interface via DHCP6? (y/n) n
```

```
Enter the new OPT1 IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
```

```
>
```

```
Do you want to enable the DHCP server on OPT1? (y/n) y
```

```
Enter the start address of the IPv4 client address range: 192.168.120.100
```

```
Enter the end address of the IPv4 client address range: 192.168.120.199
```

```
Disabling IPv6 DHCPD...
```

```
Please wait while the changes are saved to OPT1...
```

```
Reloading filter...
```

```
Reloading routing configuration...
```

```
DHCPD...
```

```
The IPv4 OPT1 address has been set to 192.168.120.254/24
```

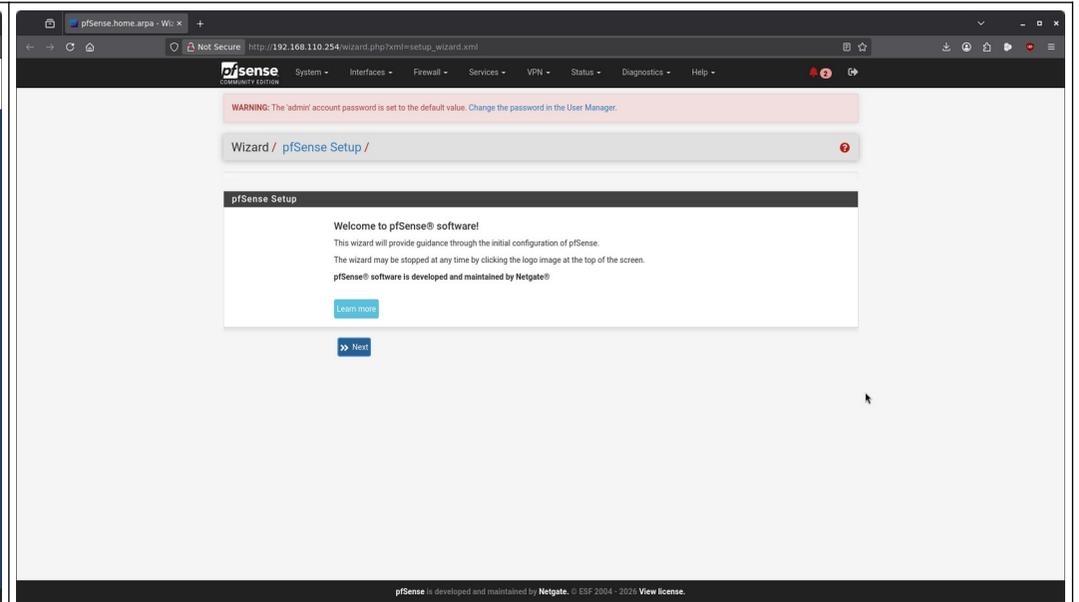
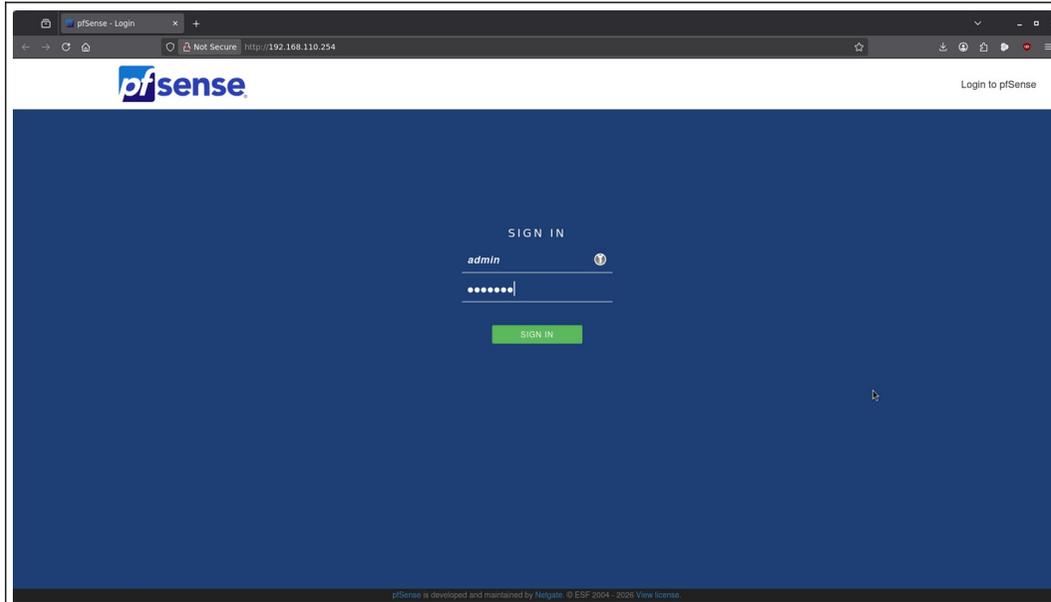
```
You can now access the webConfigurator by opening the following URL in your web browser:
```

```
http://192.168.120.254/
```

```
Press <ENTER> to continue.
```

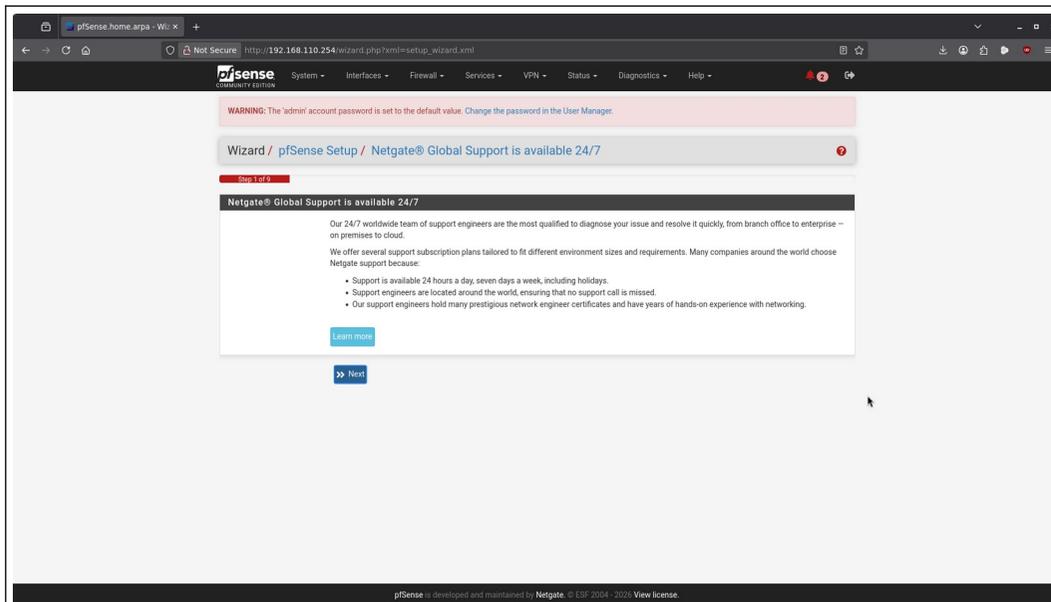
"Voilà. La bête a une adresse, elle parle le SSH, et elle distribue des IP comme des bonbons. Prochaine étape : L'interface Web."

## Premiere connexion a l'interface web

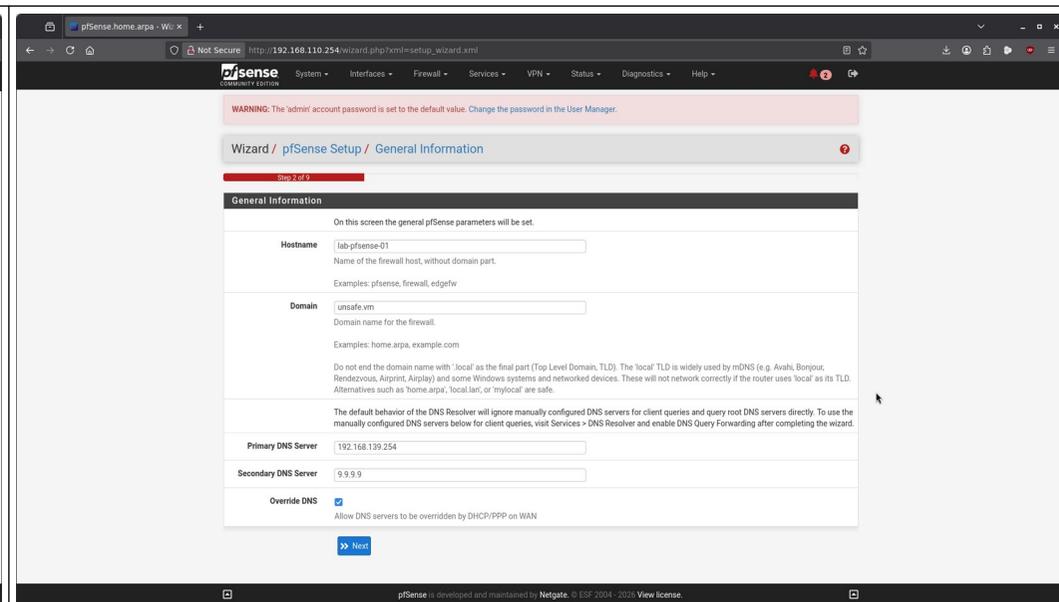


admin --> pfsense

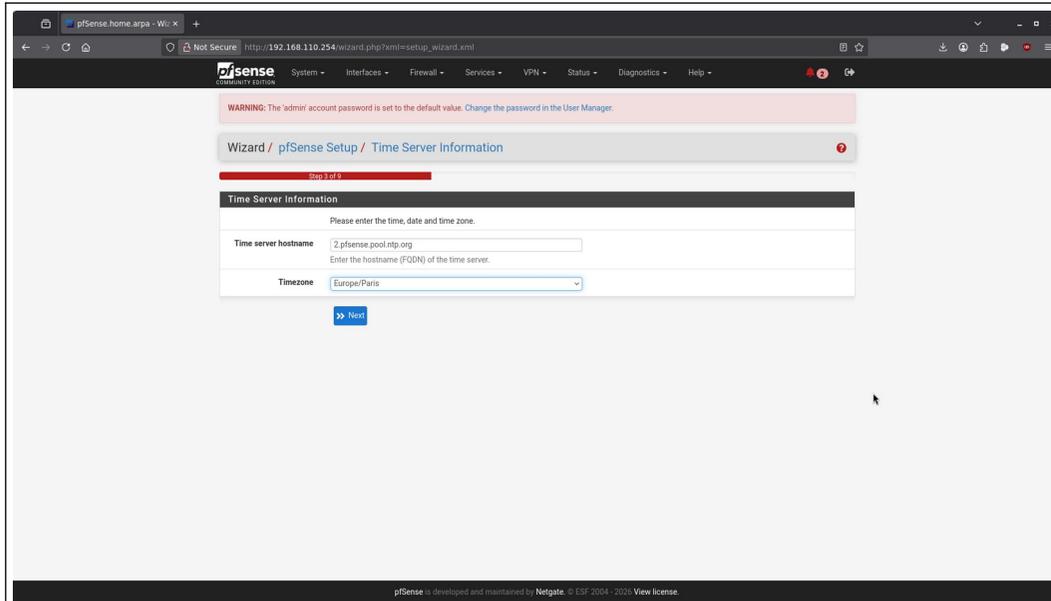
```
Message from syslogd@pfSense at Jan 14 14:16:58 ...  
php-fpm[394]: /index.php: Successful login for user 'admin' from:  
192.168.110.1 (Local Database)
```



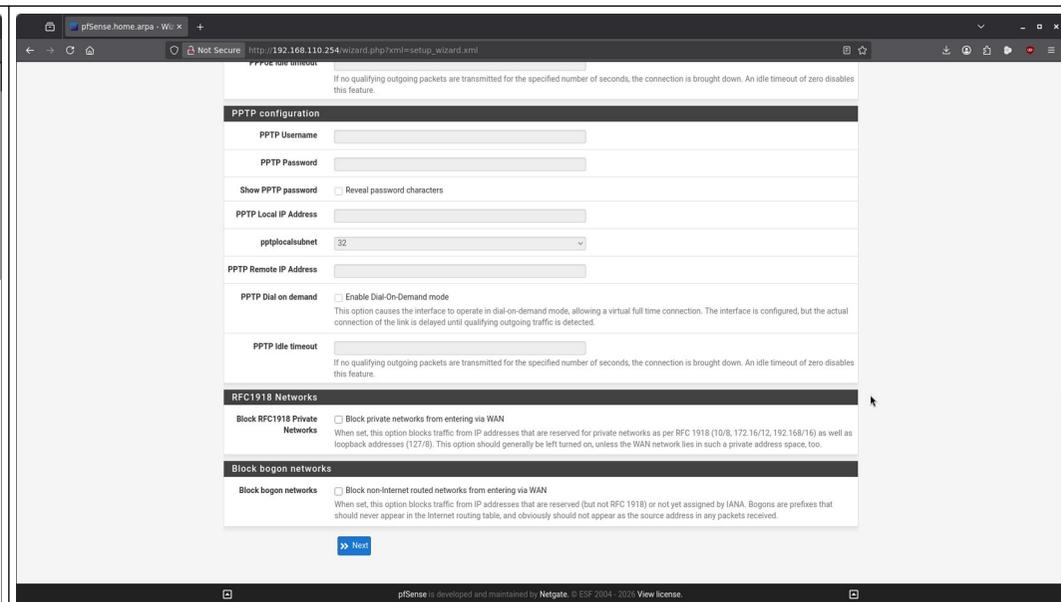
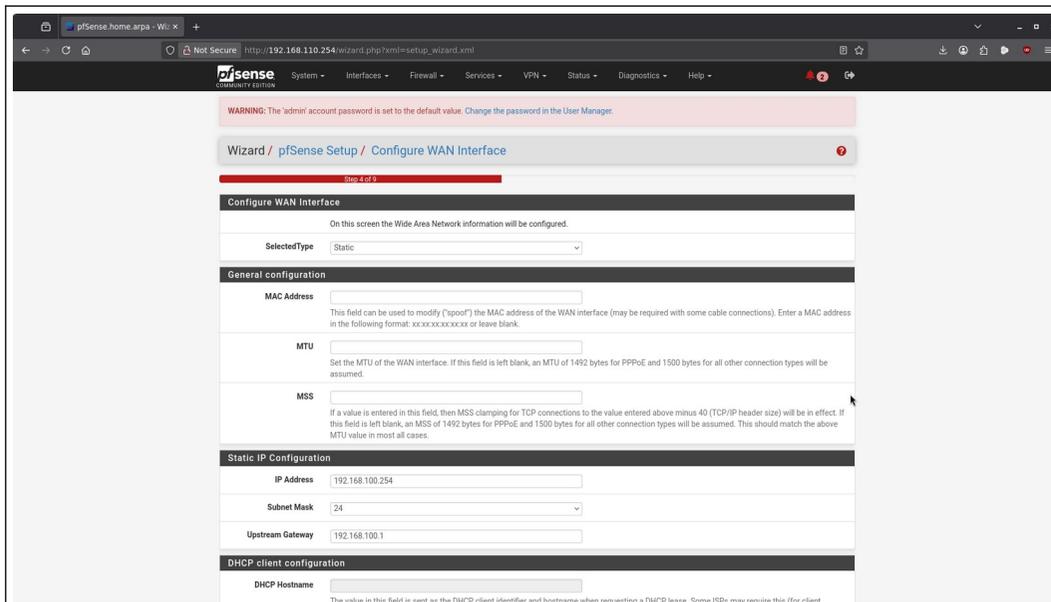
L'assistant "pfSense Setup" démarre automatiquement. Cliquez sur **Next**.



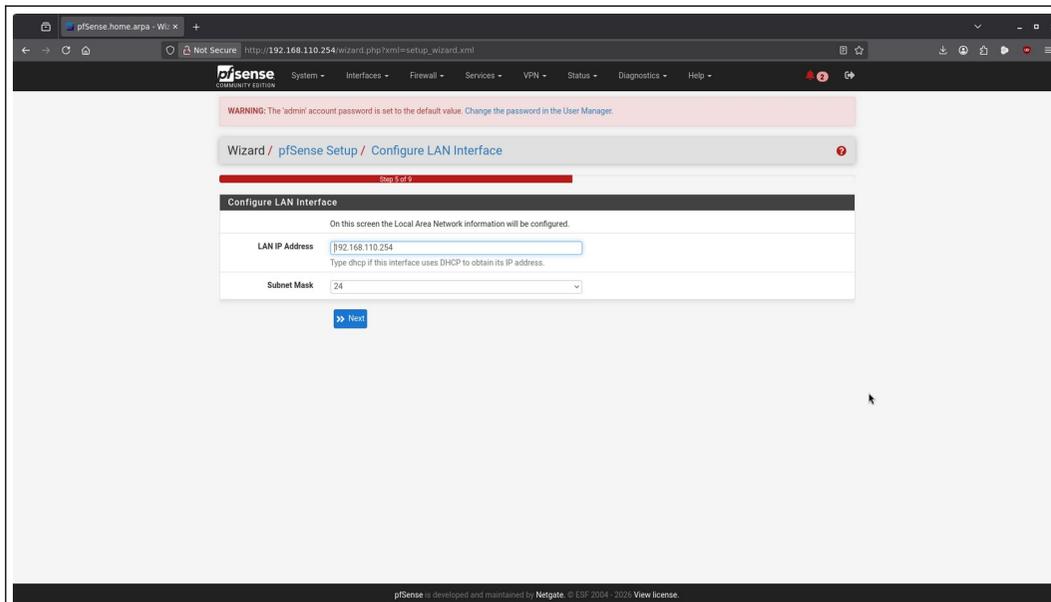
- **Hostname** : pfSense (ou le nom de votre choix, ex: fw-main).
- **Domain** : home.arpa (ou votre domaine lab).
- **Primary DNS Server** : Laisser vide pour utiliser ceux du WAN (DHCP) ou mettre 9.9.9.9 (ou encore 1.1.1.1 / 8.8.8.8 pour ceux qui aime bigbrother).



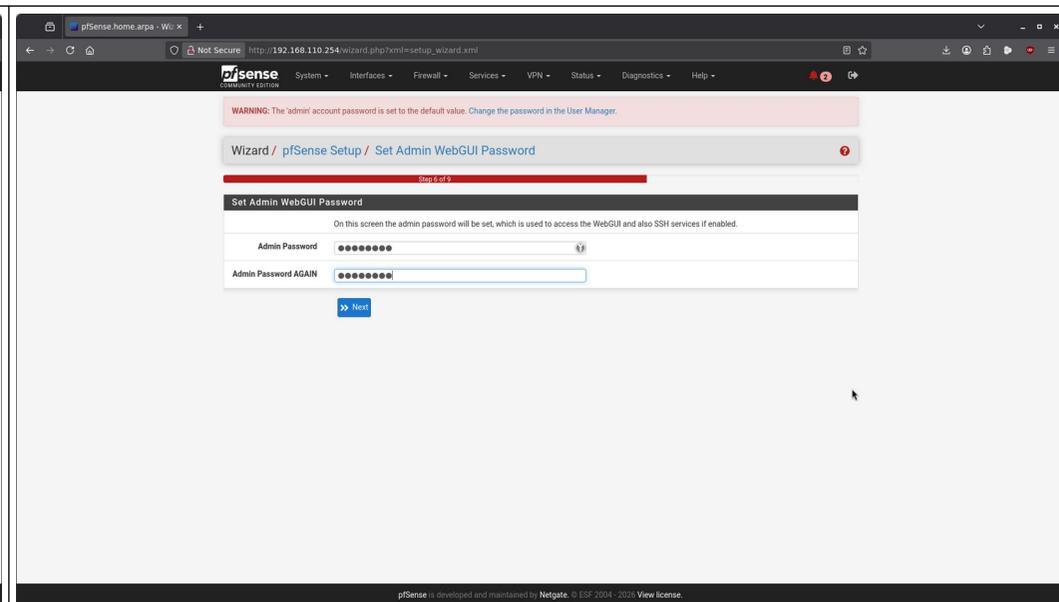
Sélectionner **Europe/Paris** (ou votre zone locale).



Décocher "Block private networks" (RFC1918) si votre WAN est derrière une Box FAI (double NAT), sinon vous bloquerez internet.

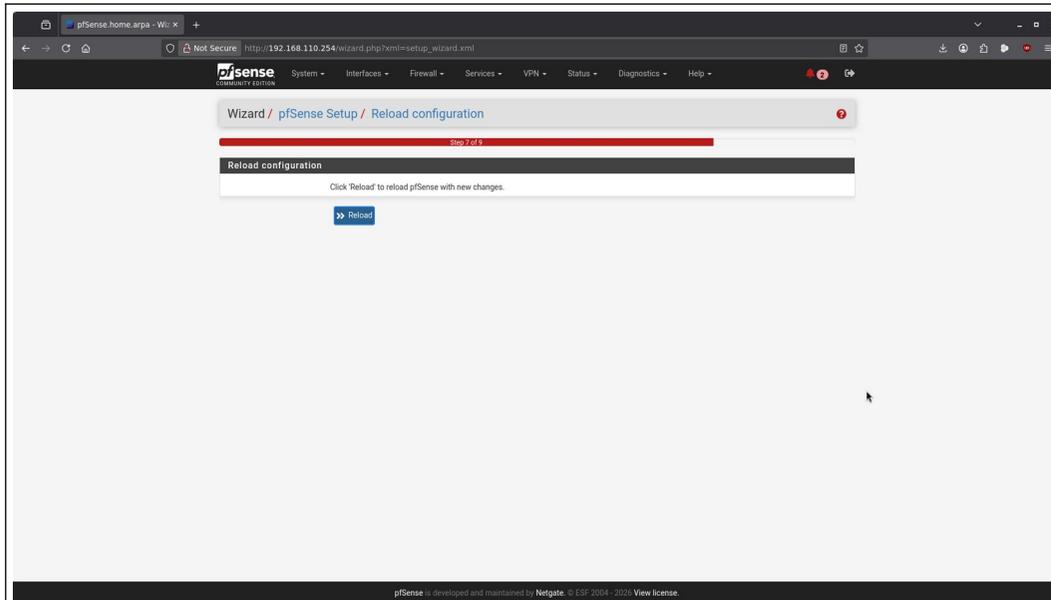


Vérifier l'IP : 192.168.110.254 / Mask /24. Normalement, c'est déjà pré-rempli (car nous l'avons déjà fait en ligne de commande)



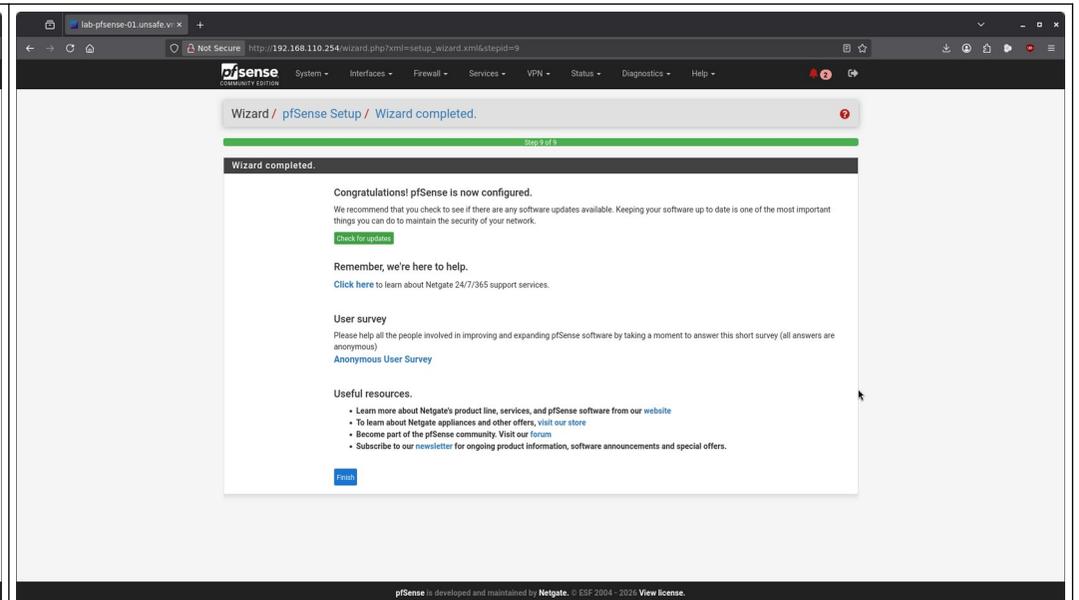
**Action Critique :** Définir un nouveau mot de passe complexe.

"Pas de 123456. Pas de password. Soyez créatifs. Si vous oubliez ce mot de passe, il faudra revenir en console physique. C'est la punition pour avoir une mémoire de poisson rouge."

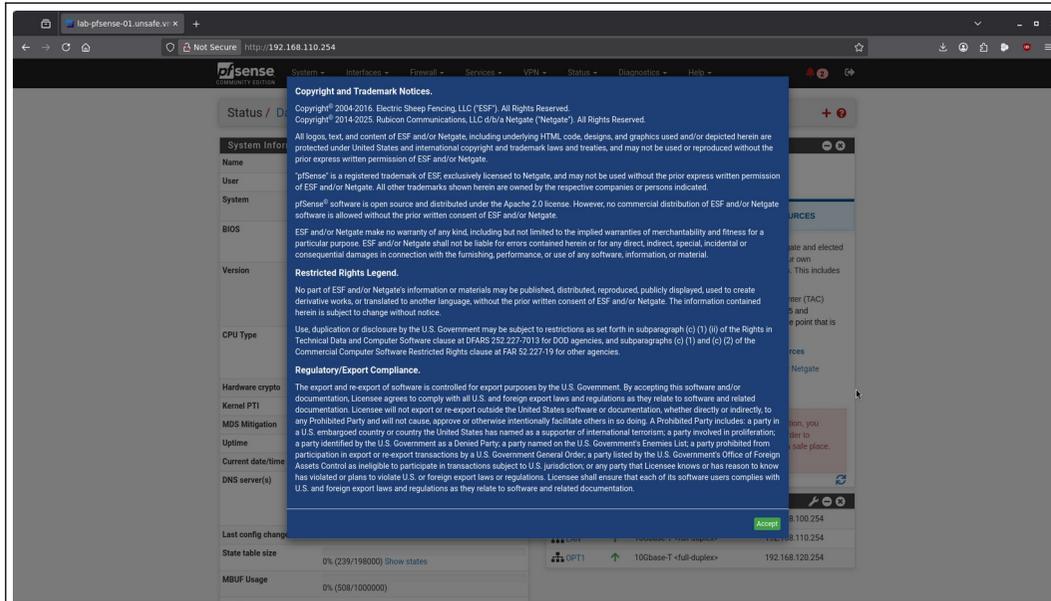


Cliquer sur le bouton **Reload**.

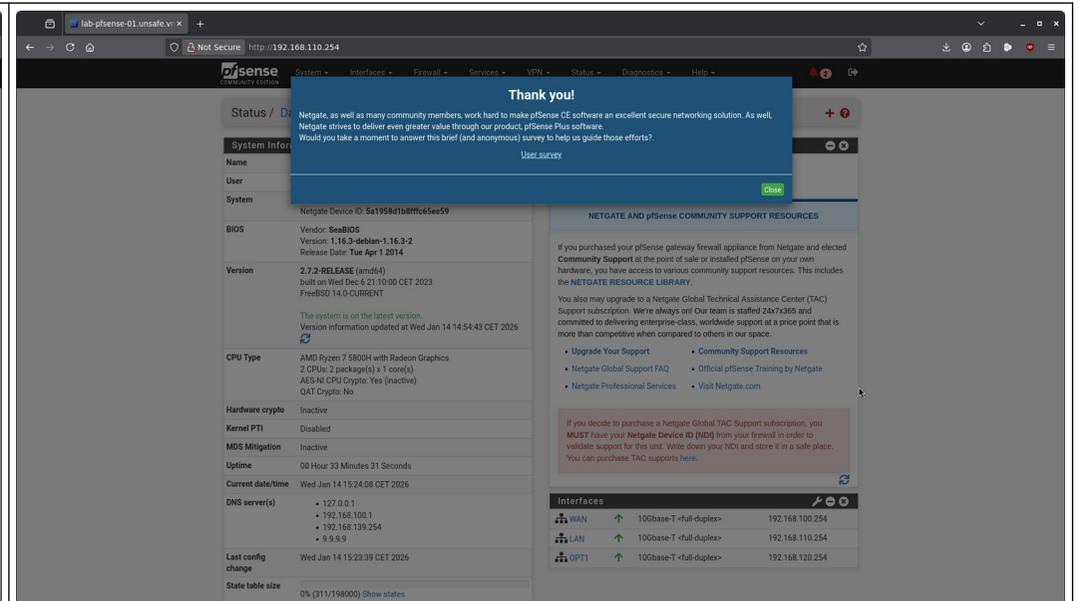
PfSense applique toutes les modifications, redémarre les services et régénère les règles de filtrage.



"Congratulations! pfSense is now configured."



On valide le blabla !



Again ...

The screenshot shows the pfSense Status / Dashboard page. The page is divided into several sections:

- System Information:** Name: lab-pfsense-01-unsafe.vrn; User: admin@192.168.110.1 (Local Database); System: QEMU Guest; BIOS: Vendor: SeaBIOS; Version: 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64); CPU Type: AMD Ryzen 7 5800H with Radeon Graphics; Hardware crypto: Inactive; Kernel PTI: Disabled; MDS Mitigation: Inactive; Uptime: 00 Hour 33 Minutes 47 Seconds; Current date/time: Wed Jan 14 15:24:24 CET 2026; DNS server(s): 127.0.0.1, 192.168.100.1, 192.168.139.254; Last config change: Wed Jan 14 15:23:39 CET 2026; State table size: 0% (298/198000).
- Netgate Services And Support:** Contract type: Community Support; NETGATE AND pfSense COMMUNITY SUPPORT RESOURCES; If you purchased your pfSense gateway firewall appliance from Netgate and elected Community Support at the point of sale or installed pfSense on your own hardware, you have access to various community support resources. This includes the NETGATE RESOURCE LIBRARY. You also may upgrade to a Netgate Global Technical Assistance Center (TAC) Support subscription. We're always on! Our team is staffed 24x7x365 and committed to delivering enterprise-class, worldwide support at a price point that is more than competitive when compared to others in our space. Upgrade Your Support, Community Support Resources, Netgate Global Support FAQ, Official pfSense Training by Netgate, Netgate Professional Services, Visit Netgate.com.
- Interfaces:** WAN: 10Gbase-T <full-duplex> 192.168.100.254; LAN: 10Gbase-T <full-duplex> 192.168.110.254; OPT1: 10Gbase-T <full-duplex> 192.168.120.254.

Le Dashboard (Tableau de Bord)