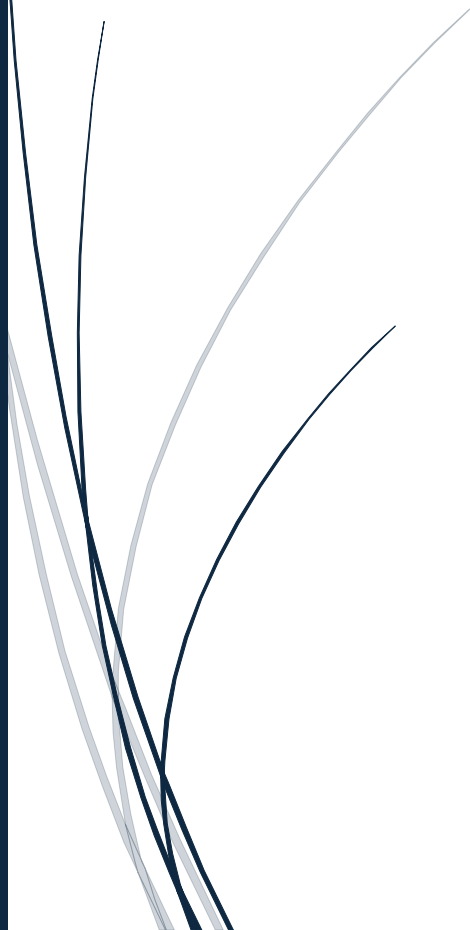


31/10/2024

Installation et configuration de PfSense



Amine Laouar
ECORIS

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1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 PRESENTATION DE PFSENSE

PfSense est un pare-feu et un routeur open source basé sur FreeBSD. Dans cette procédure, nous allons installer pfSense sur VMware et configurer deux interfaces réseau : une pour le WAN (connexion à Internet) et une pour le LAN (réseau local).

Cette configuration permet de séparer le réseau interne du réseau externe, garantissant ainsi une meilleure sécurité.

2.PREREQUIS

2.1 PREREQUIS MATERIELLE ET LOGICIELLES

- Processeur : 1 vCPU pour des besoins basiques
- Mémoire RAM : 1 Go est suffisant pour de petites configurations ; 2 Go est recommandé pour plus de services.
- Disque dur : 10 Go suffisent pour pfSense
- VMware Workstation: Pour créer et exécuter la VM.
- Image ISO de PfSense : Télécharge-la depuis

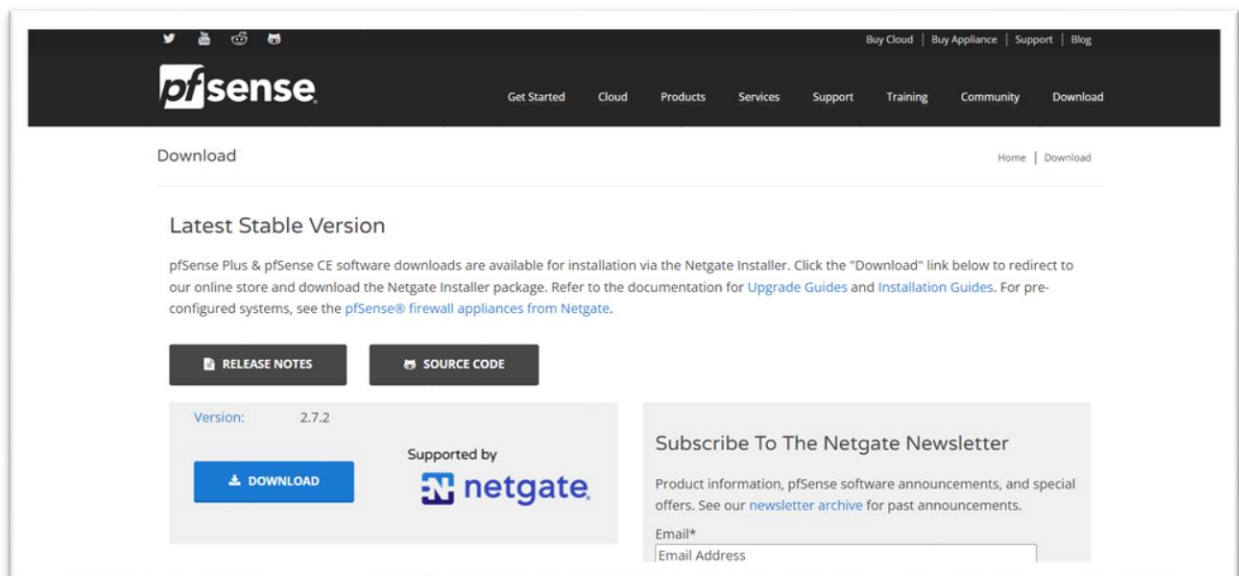
<https://www.pfsense.org/download/>

2.2 TELECHARGEMENT DE L'ISO

Pour installer pfSense sur VMware, vous devez d'abord télécharger l'image ISO.

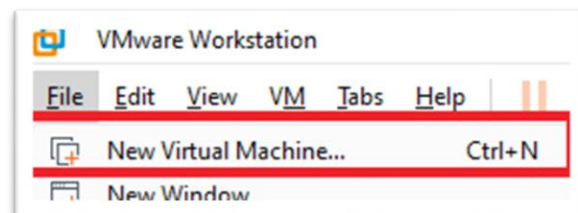
Rendez-vous sur ce site : <https://www.pfsense.org/download/>

Cliquer sur **download** et **décompresser** le dossier télécharger afin de récupérer l'ISO.

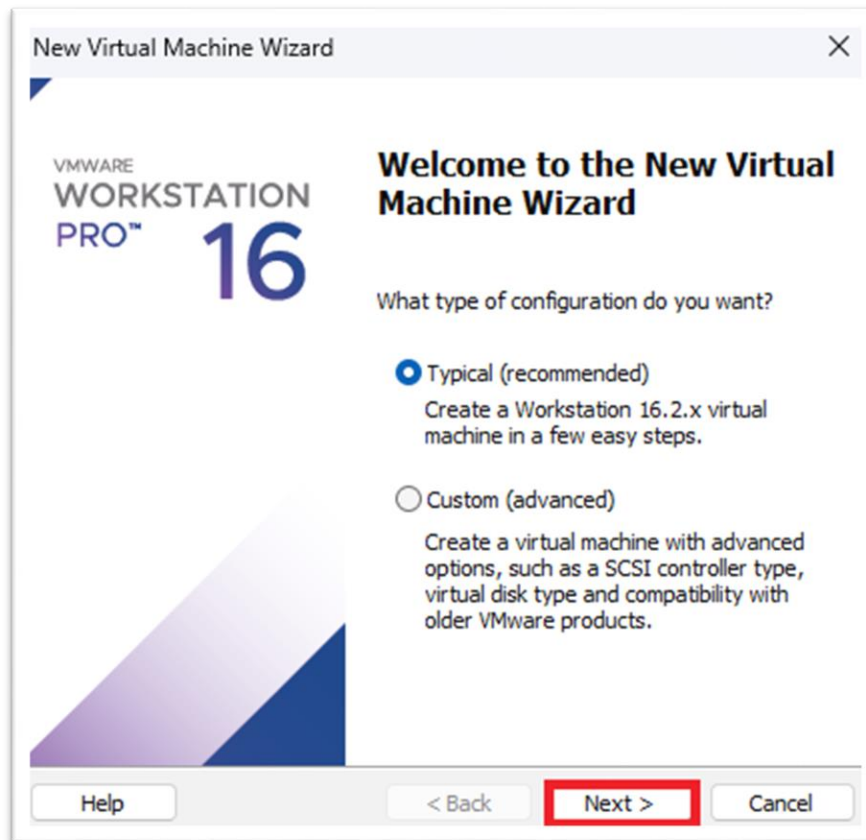


2.3 CREATION DE LA MACHINE VIRTUELLE SUR VMWARE

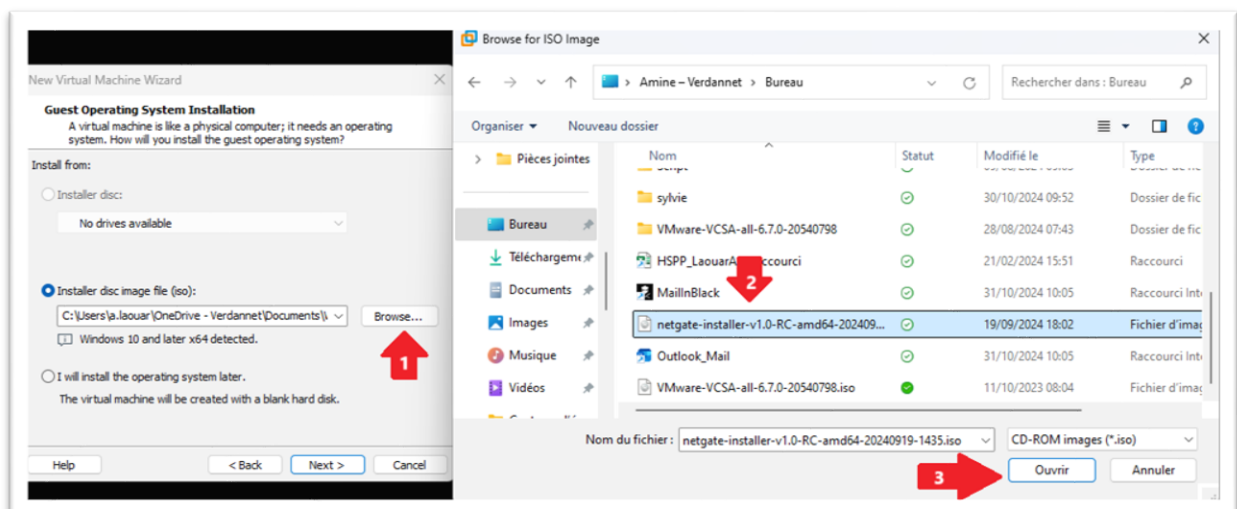
Crée une nouvelle machine virtuelle



Sélectionnez **Typical** pour une installation normale et cliquer sur **Next**



Sélectionner l'ISO de PfSense et ouvrez-le



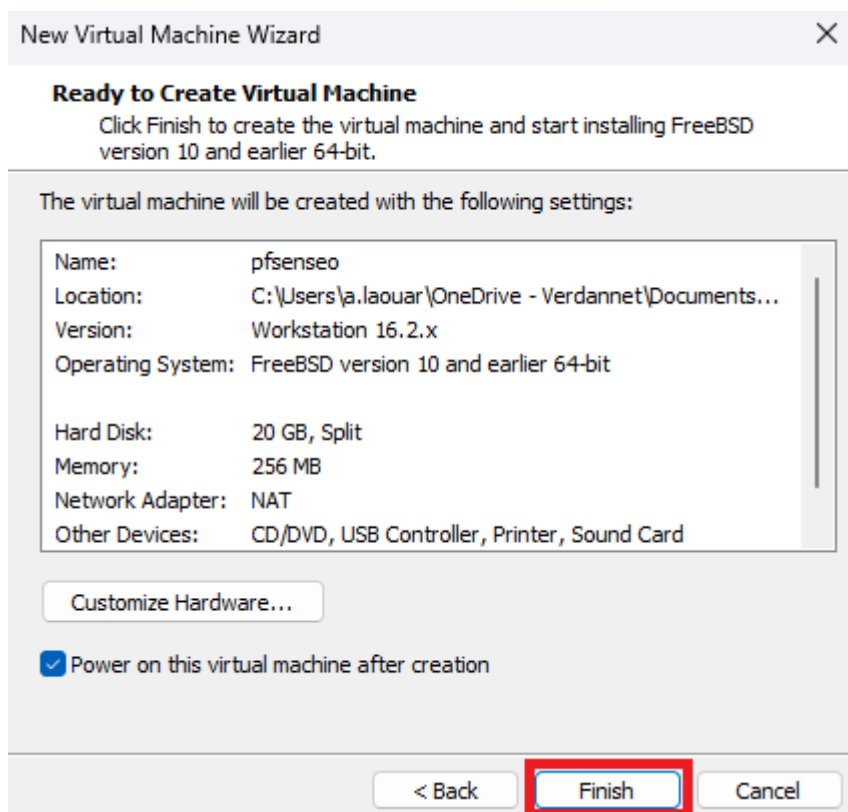
Saisissez le nom de la machine et cliquer sur **Next**

The screenshot shows the 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' dialog box, specifically the 'Name the Virtual Machine' step. The title bar reads 'New Virtual Machine Wizard'. The main heading is 'Name the Virtual Machine' with the subtitle 'What name would you like to use for this virtual machine?'. There is a text input field for 'Virtual machine name:' containing the text 'pfsense', which is highlighted with a red rectangle. Below it is a 'Location:' field with the path 'C:\Users\j.laouar\OneDrive - Verdannet\Documents\Virtual Mac' and a 'Browse...' button. A note states 'The default location can be changed at Edit > Preferences.' At the bottom, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >' (highlighted with a red rectangle), and 'Cancel'.

Choisissez la taille du disque du pfsense (min : 10gb) et cliquer sur **Next**

The screenshot shows the 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' dialog box, specifically the 'Specify Disk Capacity' step. The title bar reads 'New Virtual Machine Wizard'. The main heading is 'Specify Disk Capacity' with the subtitle 'How large do you want this disk to be?'. A text area explains: 'The virtual machine's hard disk is stored as one or more files on the host computer's physical disk. These file(s) start small and become larger as you add applications, files, and data to your virtual machine.' Below this is a 'Maximum disk size (GB):' field with a value of '20.0' and a red arrow pointing to it. A note states 'Recommended size for FreeBSD version 10 and earlier 64-bit: 20 GB'. There are two radio button options: 'Store virtual disk as a single file' (unselected) and 'Split virtual disk into multiple files' (selected). A note below the selected option states: 'Splitting the disk makes it easier to move the virtual machine to another computer but may reduce performance with very large disks.' At the bottom, there are four buttons: 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >' (highlighted with a red rectangle), and 'Cancel'.

Vérifiez les informations de paramètres et cliquer sur **Finish**

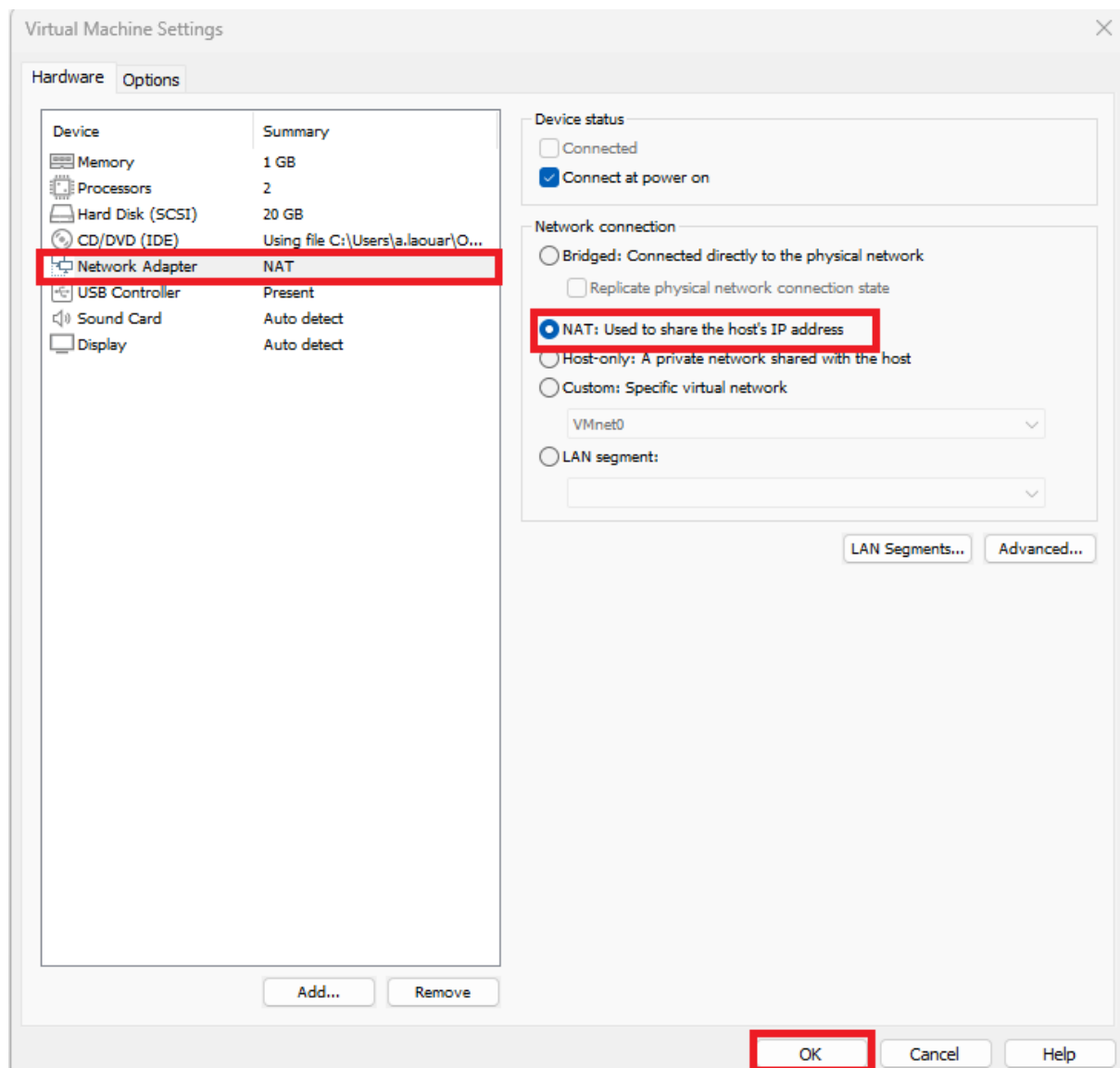


3. INSTALLATION DE LA BASE DE PFSENSE

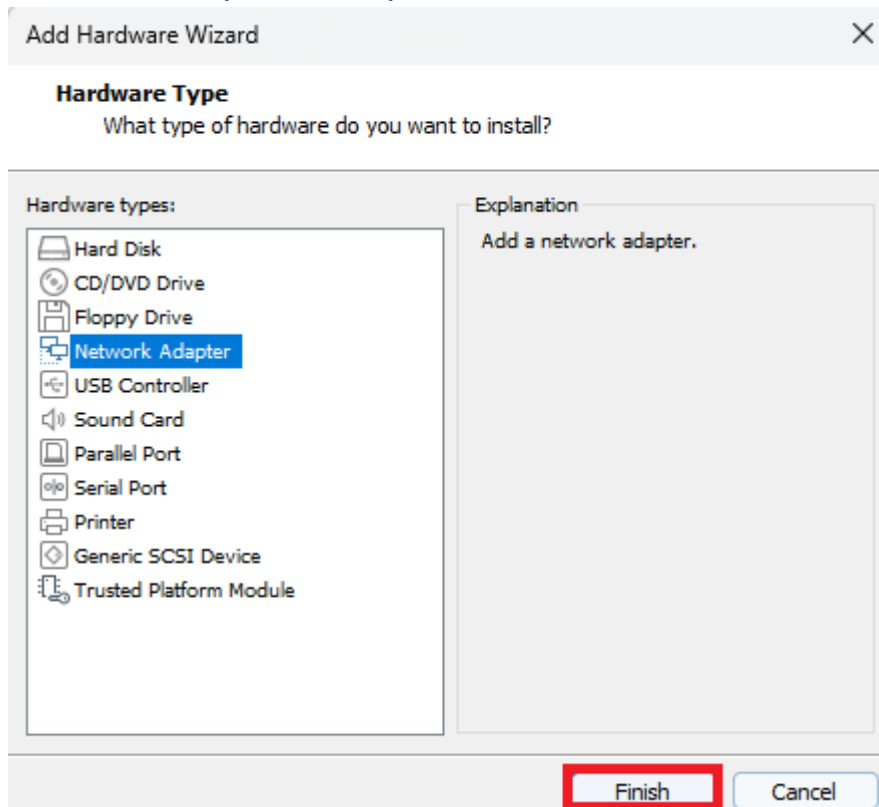
3.1 CONFIGURATION DES INTERFACES RESEAU SUR VMWARE

Dans les paramètres de la Vm , nous allons **ajouter** les cartes réseaux qui vont permettre a PfSense de se connecter au réseau LAN et WAN

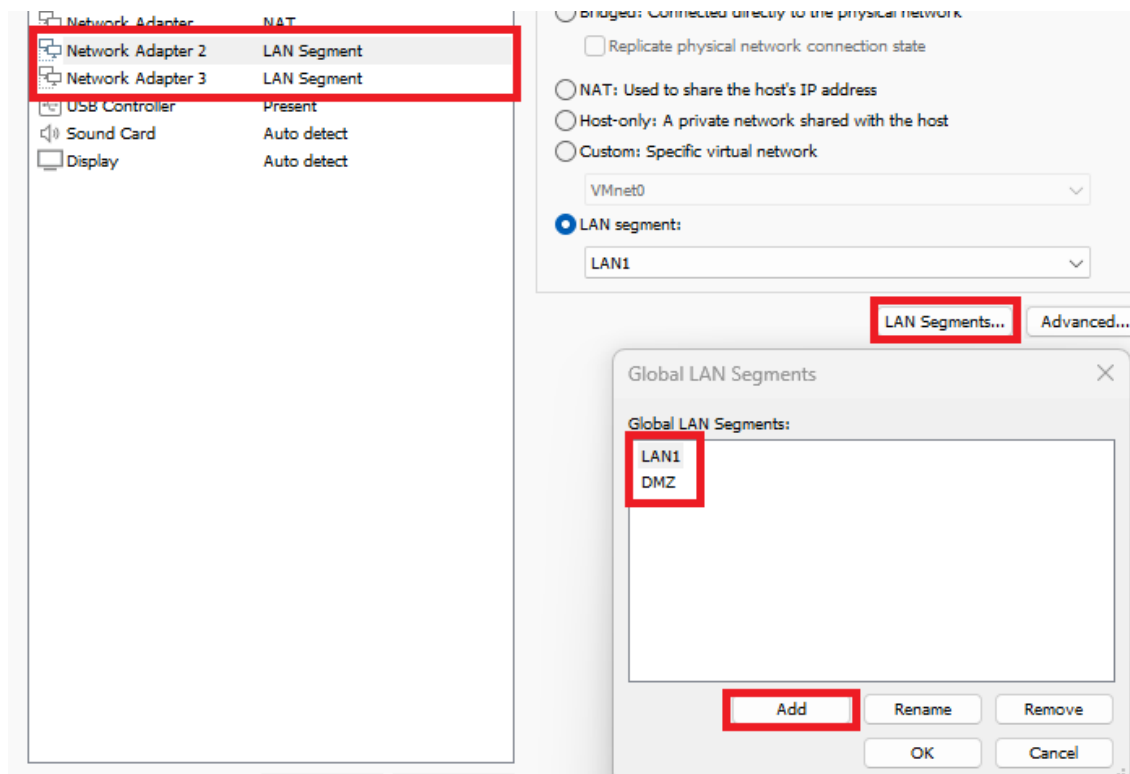
Ainsi **sélectionner** Network Adapter et changer la connexion réseau par NAT



Ajouter 2 autres cartes réseaux en cliquant sur **Add** et sélectionner Network Adapter et cliquer sur **Finish**

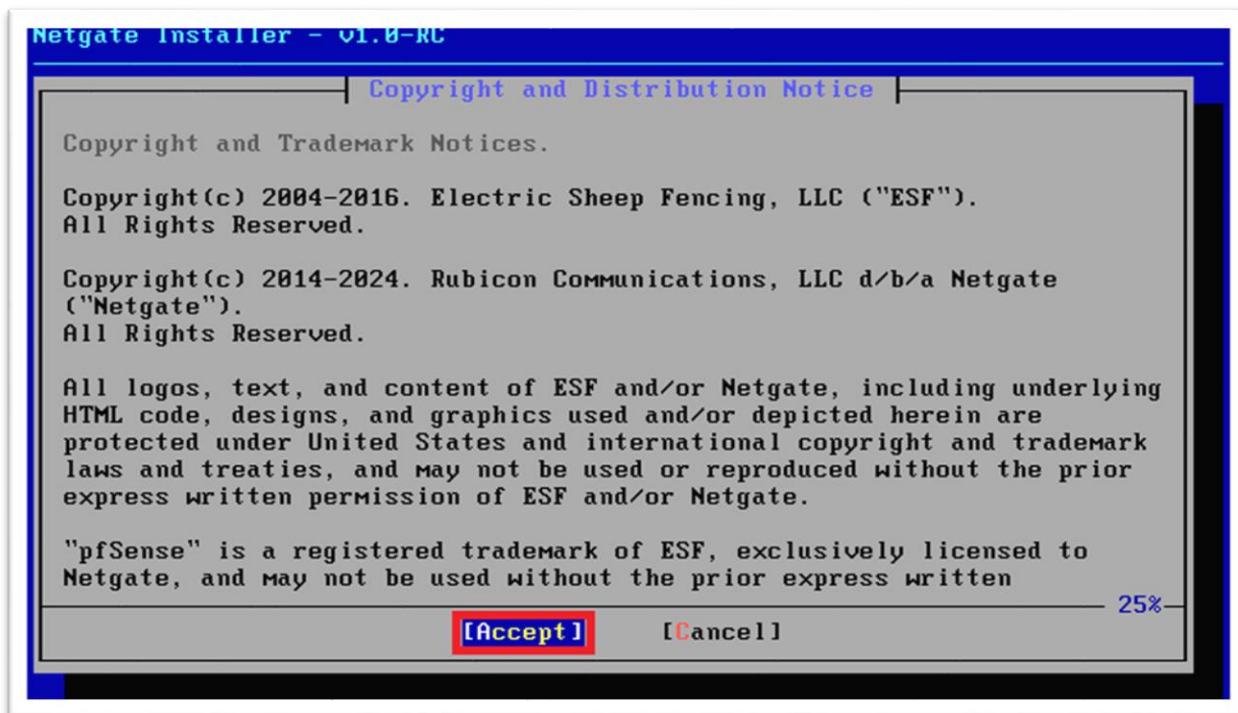


Cliquer sur **LAN segments** et ajouter sur chacune des deux dernières cartes réseaux un LAN segments, une « **LAN1** » et une autre « **DMZ** »

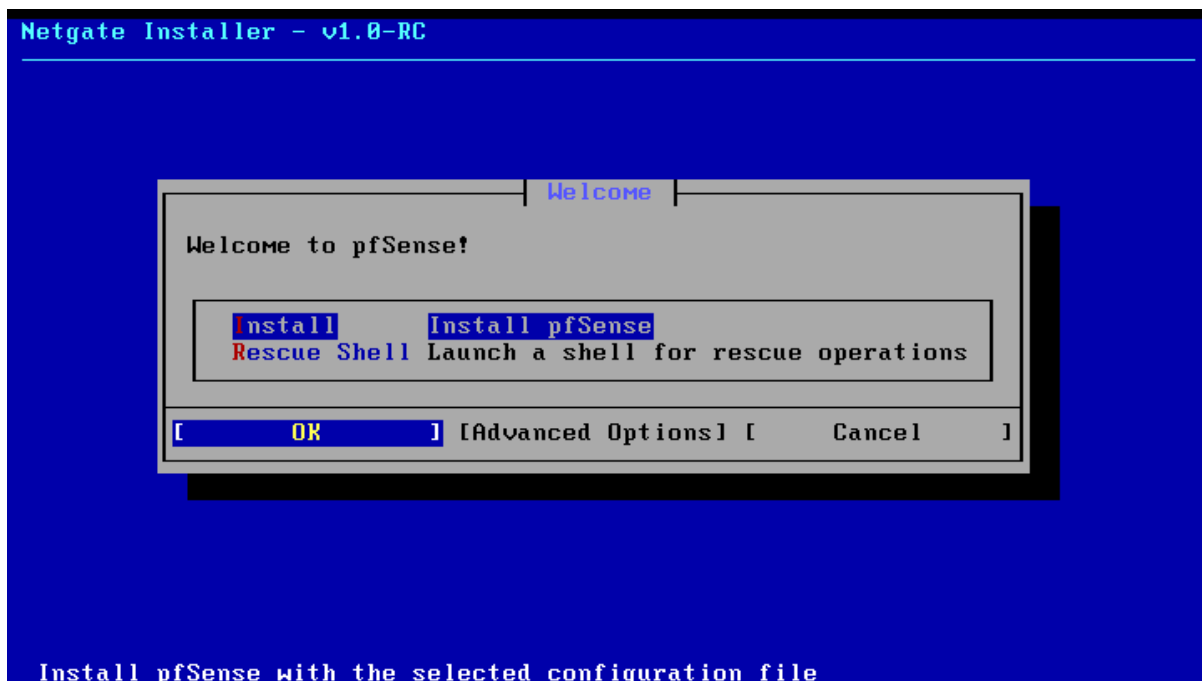


3.2 INSTALLATION DE LA BASE DE PFSense

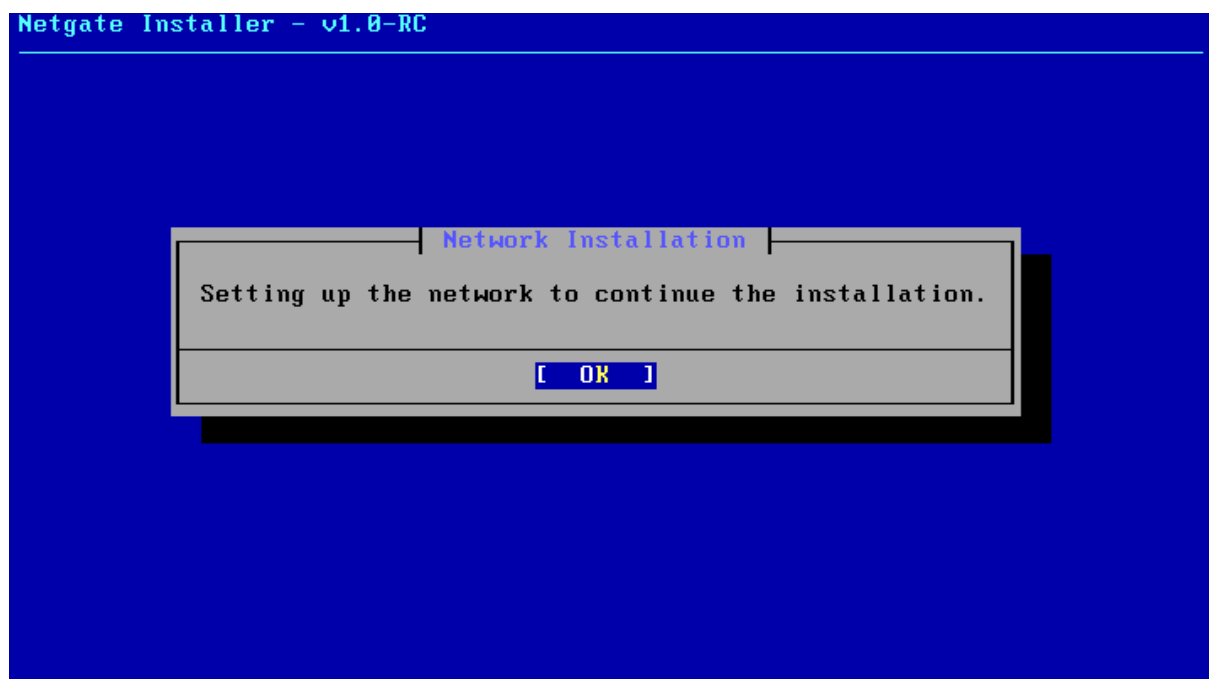
Après avoir télécharger, installer l'ISO et configurer les cartes réseaux , il faudra donc installer la base de PfSense , lancer la VM et cliquer sur **Accept** sur le menu du Netgate installer



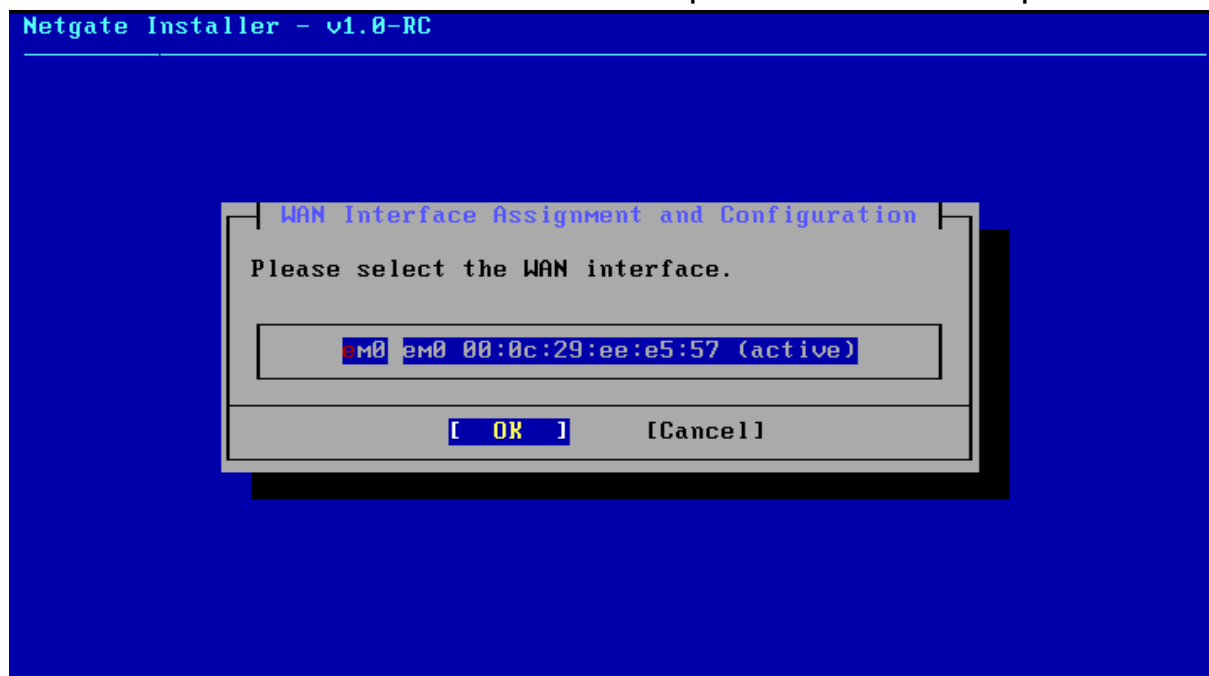
Sélectionnez **Install** et cliquer sur **OK**



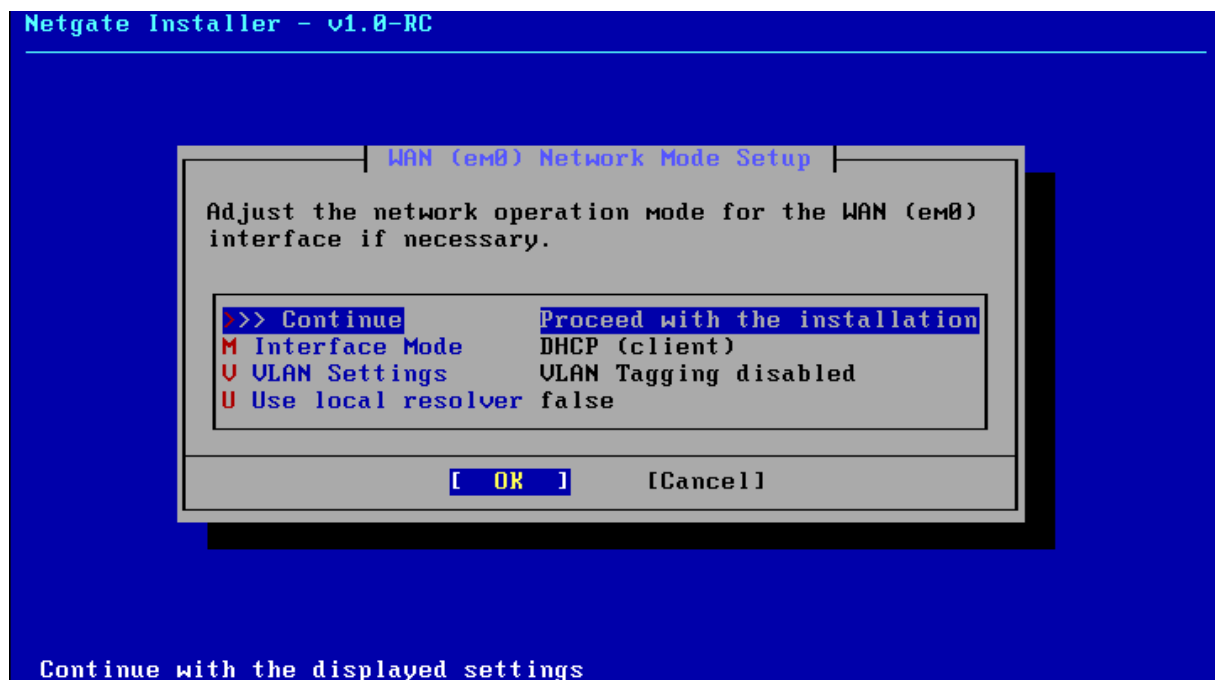
Cliquer sur **OK**



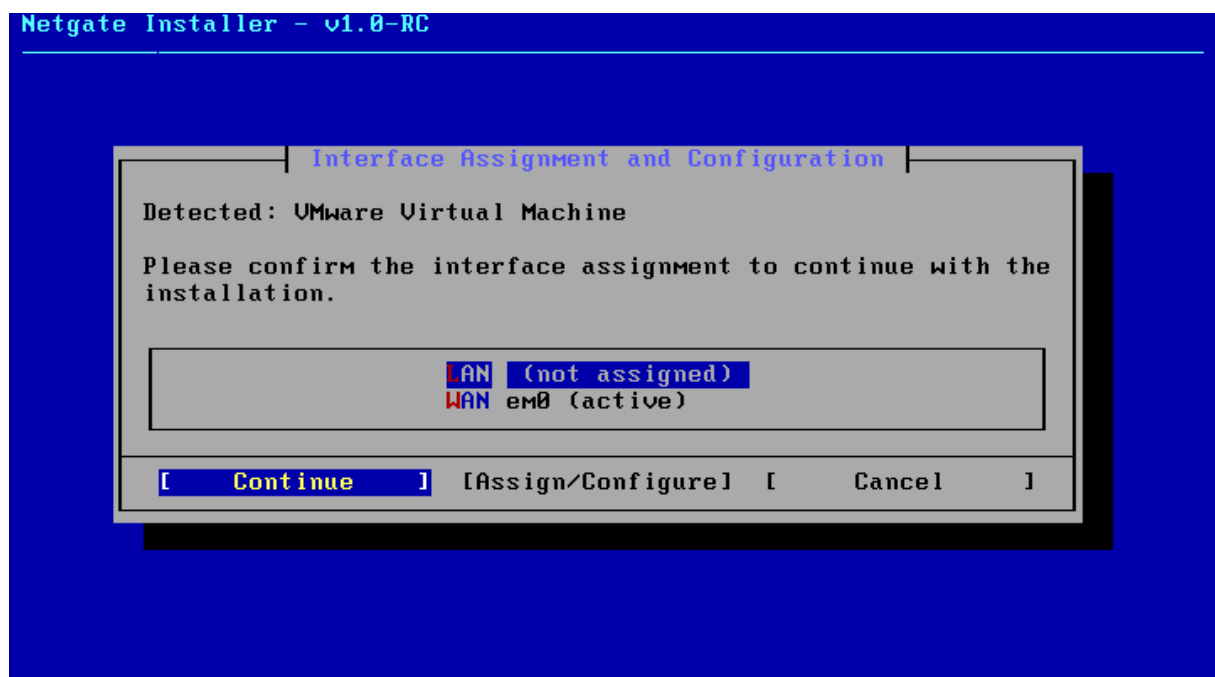
Sélectionner l'interface **WAN** donc celle qui s'affiche en tant que em0



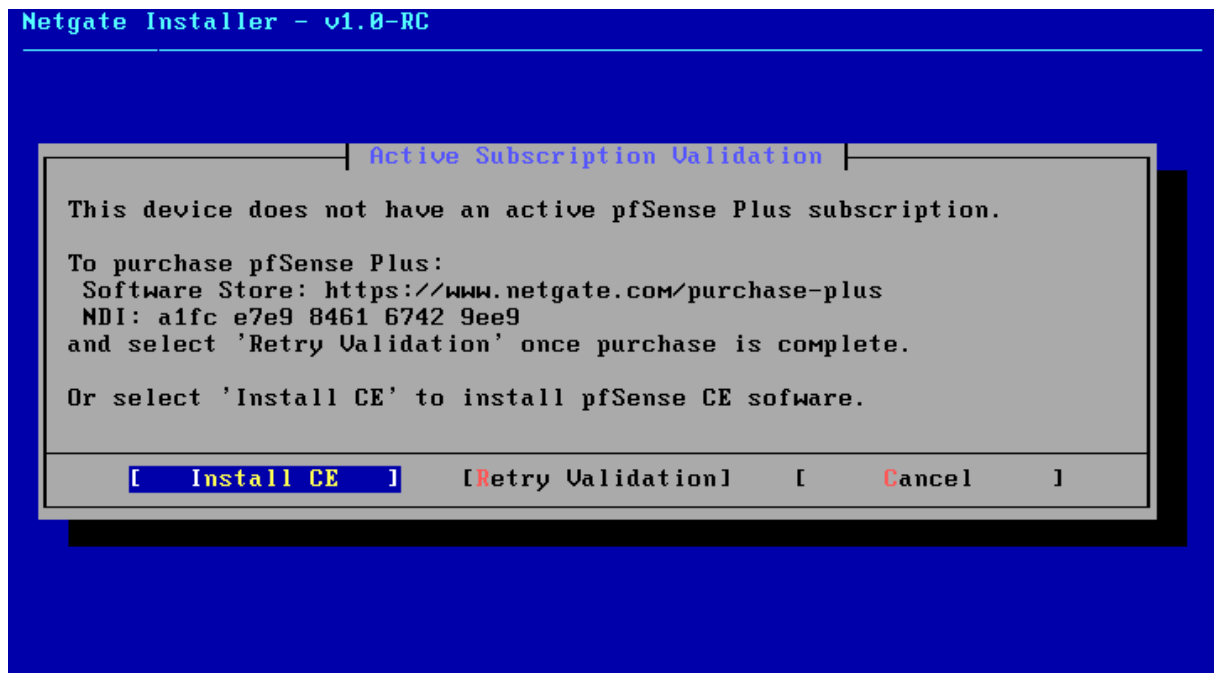
Sélectionner **Continue** et cliquer sur **OK**



Cliquer sur **Continue** pour pouvoir assigner l'interface **LAN**

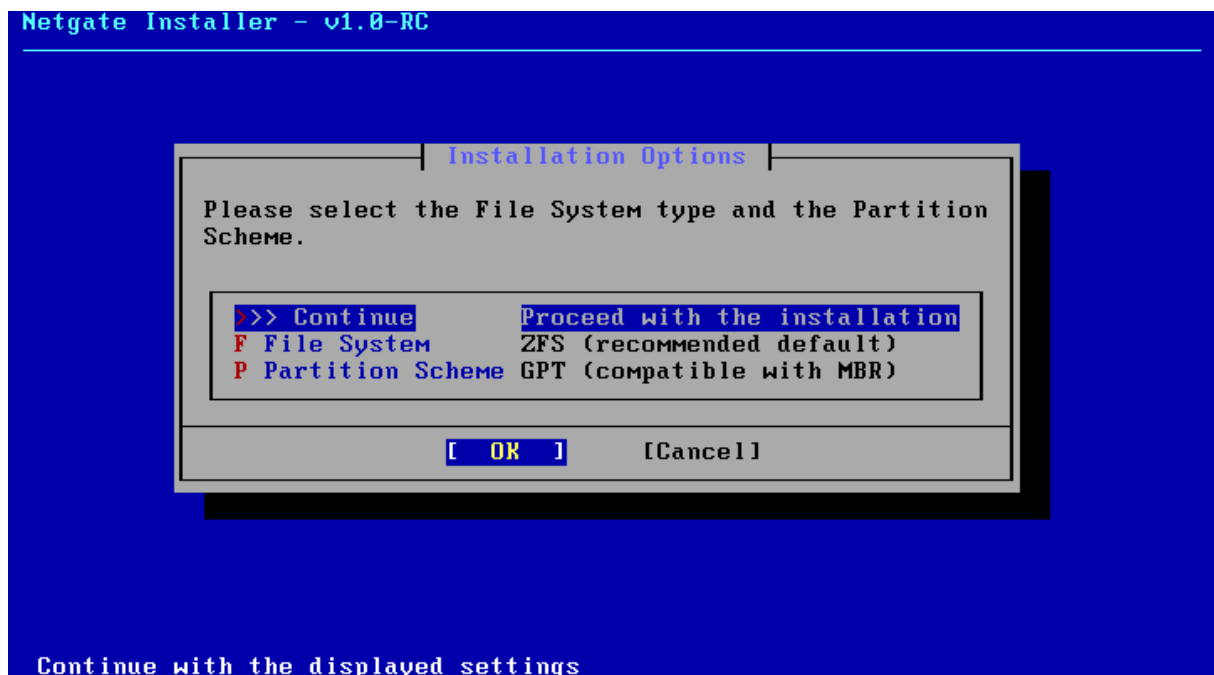


Cliquer sur **Install CE** afin d'installer la version PfSense Community

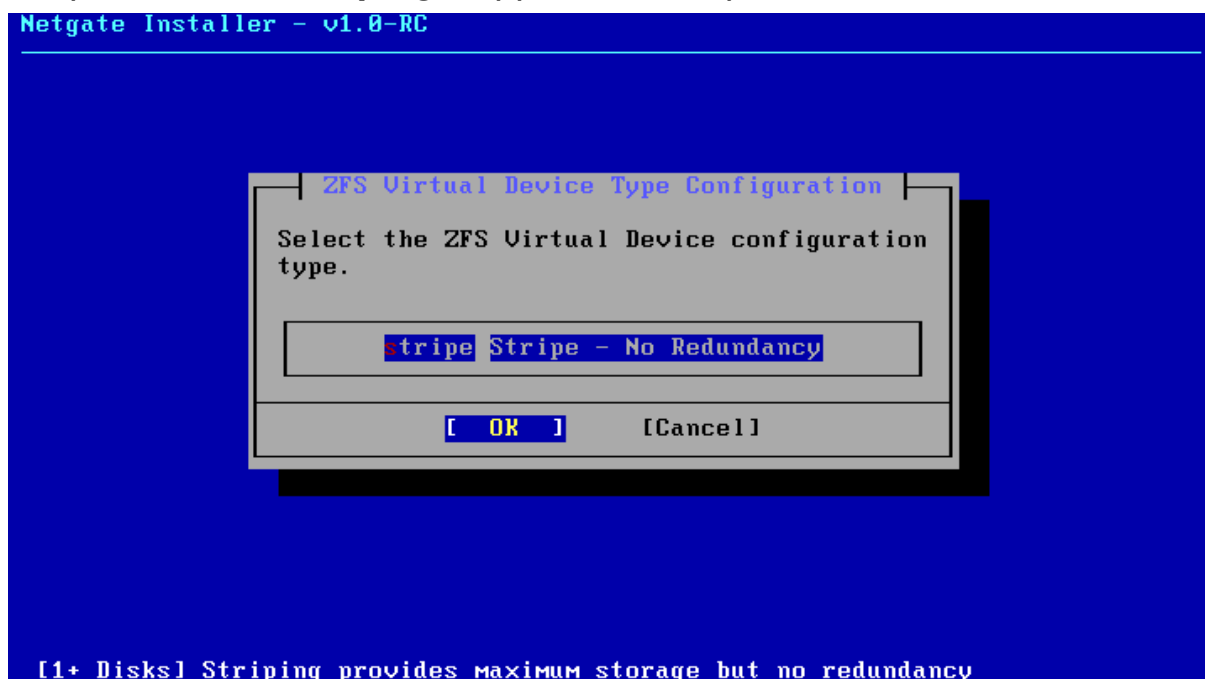


Edition

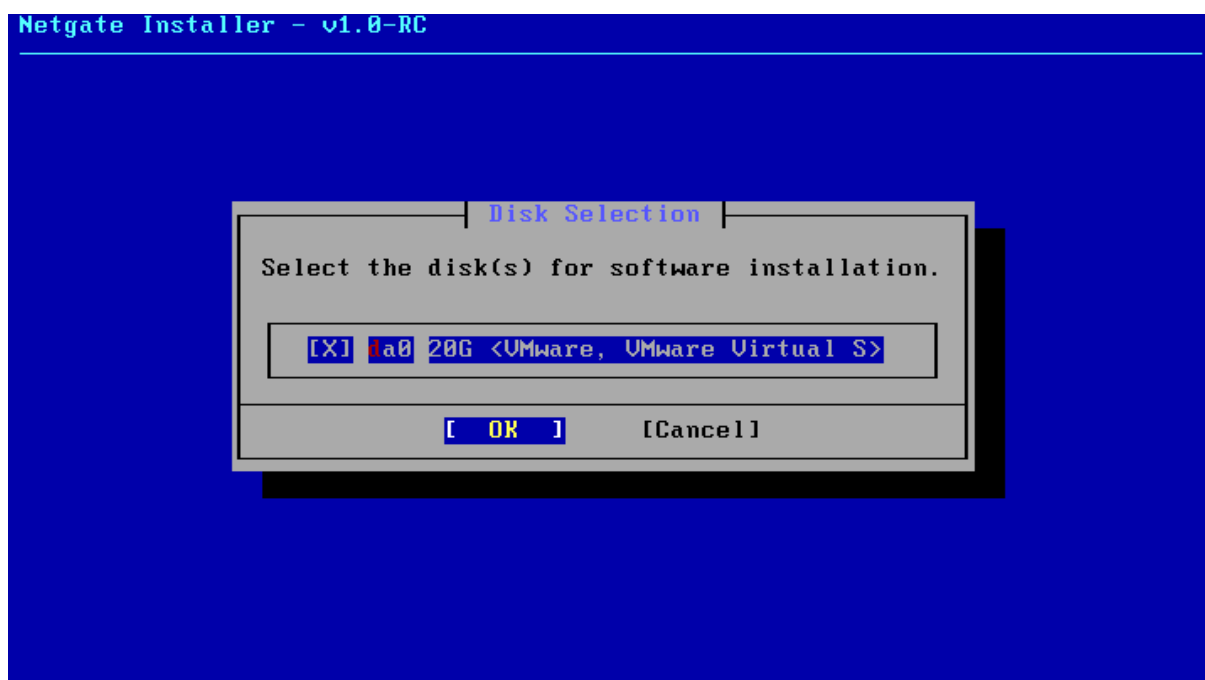
Continuer l'installation de PfSense par la configuration des fichiers systèmes et des partitions



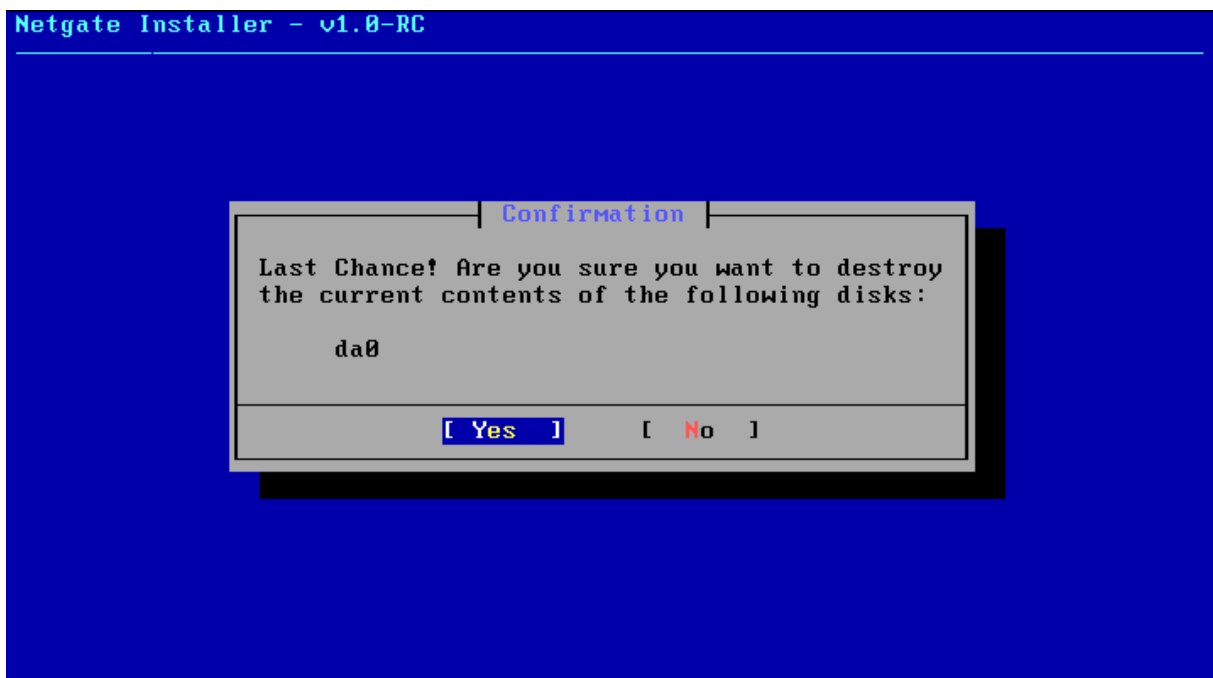
À cette étape, sélectionne **Stripe - No Redundancy** pour configurer le disque en mode "**striping**". Appuie sur **OK** pour continuer.



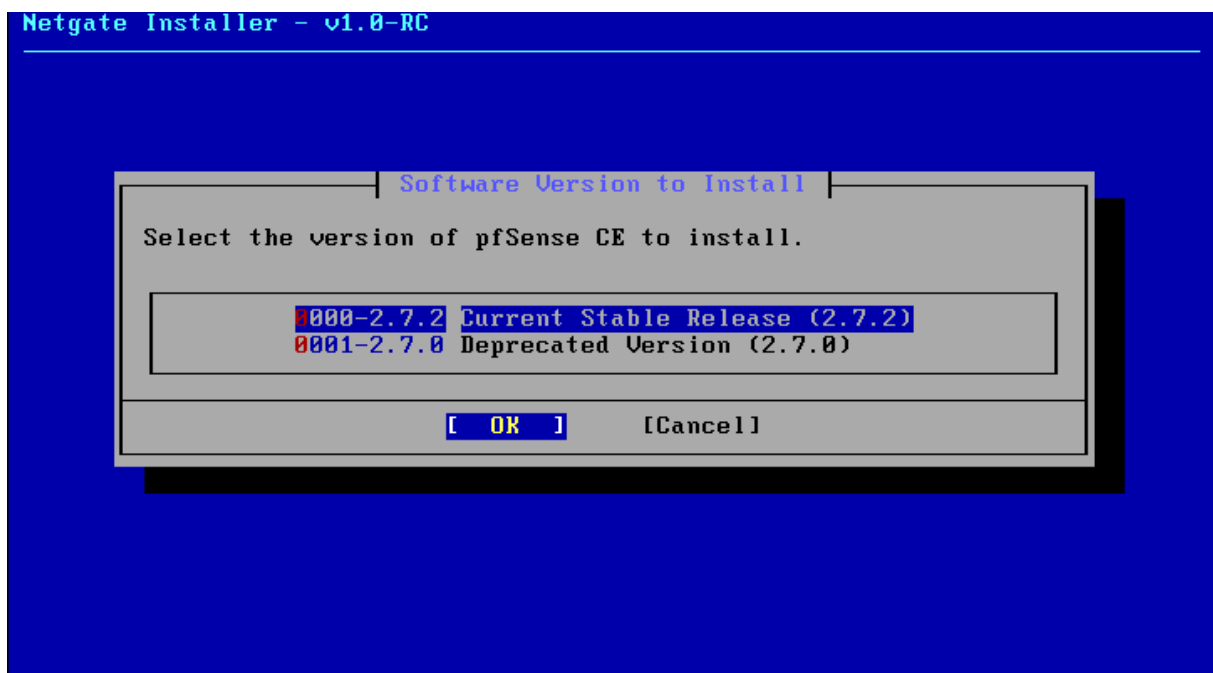
Vérifie que le disque voulu est bien sélectionné, puis appuie sur **OK** pour continuer l'installation sur ce disque.



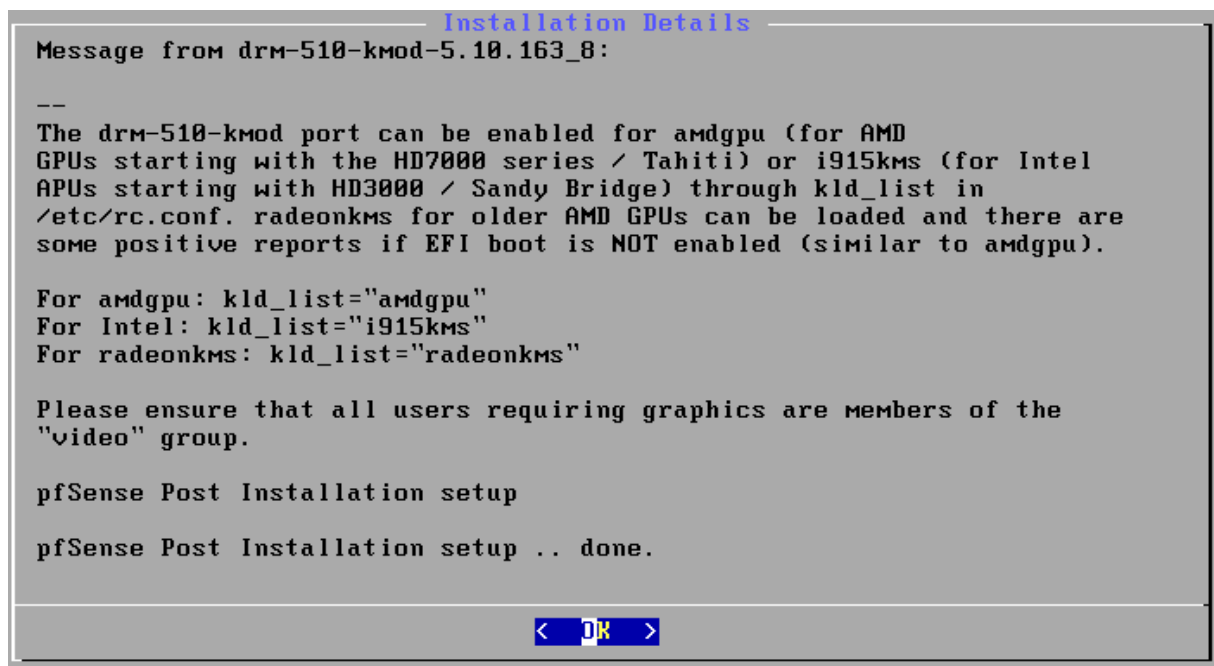
Sélectionne **Yes** pour continuer



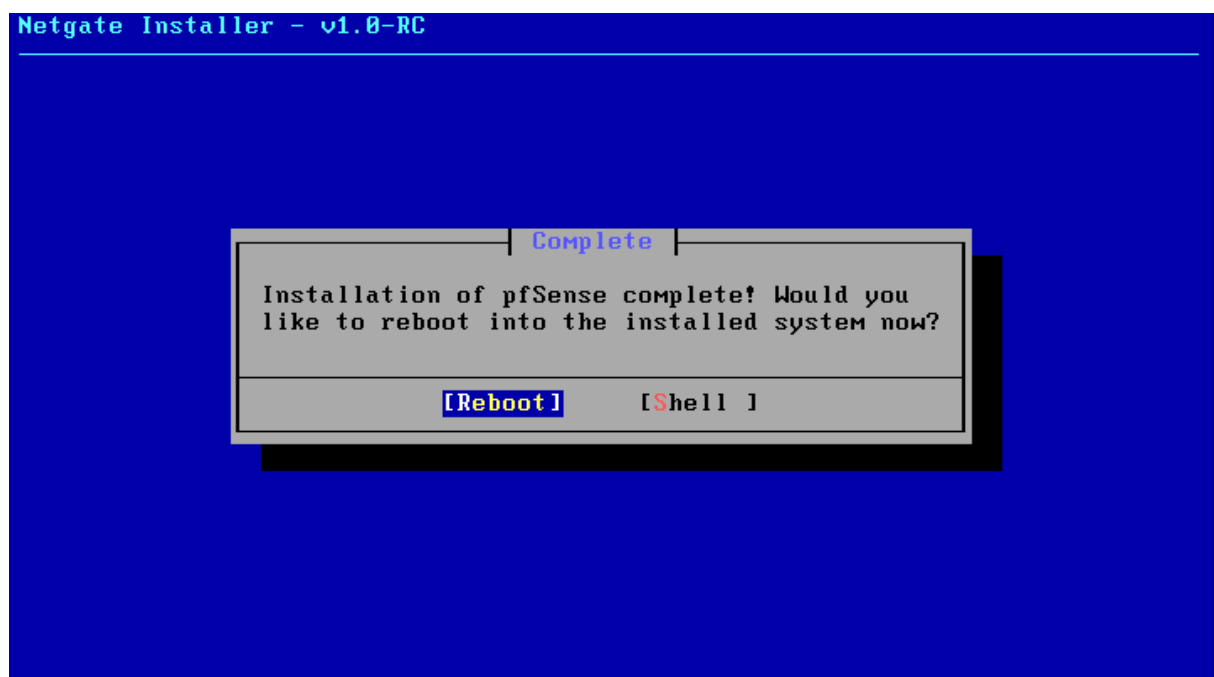
Sélectionne la version **0000-2.7.2** et cliquer sur OK



Cliquer sur **OK** pour finaliser l'installation



L'installation de PfSense est terminée , cliquer sur **Reboot** pour pouvoir redémarrer la VM



4. DEMARRAGE DE PFSense

Cette interface en noir et blanc permet d'accéder aux réglages de base et aux paramètres réseau de pfSense. C'est à partir de cet écran que nous pourrions configurer les interfaces réseau (WAN et LAN) et définir les paramètres initiaux.

```
Starting syslog...done.
Starting CRON... done.
pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE amd64 20240304-1953
Bootup complete

FreeBSD/amd64 (pfSense.home.arp) (ttyv0)

VMware Virtual Machine - Netgate Device ID: 6344a766f34b89b3c296

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

WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.189.130/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> 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) 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: █
```

4.1 CONFIGURATION DES INTERFACES DE PFSense (LAN,WAN)

Sélectionner l'option **2** pour pouvoir configurer les **IP** sur les interfaces

```
VMware Virtual Machine - Netgate Device ID: 6344a766f34b89b3c296
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.189.130/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> 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) 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 (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em1 - static)

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

Saisissez l'option **2** pour pouvoir sélectionner l'interface **LAN**

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

WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.189.130/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> 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) 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 (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em1 - static)

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

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

Refuser la connexion par DHCP en saisissant « n » pour non

```
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> 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) 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 (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em1 - static)

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:
> █
```

Saisissez l'**IPV4** voulu pour l'interface **LAN** (ex : 192.168.100.1)

```
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> 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) 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 (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em1 - static)

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:
> 192.168.100.1█
```

Saisissez le masque pour le **LAN** (1 a 32) (ex : 24)

```
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 (em1 - static)
```

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:
> 192.168.100.1

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

Taper sur Entrer

Enter an option: 2

Available interfaces:

```
1 - WAN (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em1 - static)
```

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:
> 192.168.100.1

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:
>

Saisissez « n » pour refuser de configurer une **IPV6** sur le LAN

```
Available interfaces:
1 - WAN (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em1 - static)

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:
> 192.168.100.1

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
```

Taper sur **Entrer**

```
2 - LAN (em1 - static)

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:
> 192.168.100.1

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:
> 
```

Saisissez « n »

```
Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.100.1

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) n
Disabling IPv4 DHCPD...
Disabling IPv6 DHCPD...

Do you want to revert to HTTP as the webConfigurator protocol? (y/n) █
```

La configuration des interface est terminées, ainsi voici l'**URL** contenant l'IP du LAN qui permet d'accéder à **PfSense** en web

```
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) n
Disabling IPv4 DHCPD...
Disabling IPv6 DHCPD...

Do you want to revert to HTTP as the webConfigurator protocol? (y/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 192.168.100.1/24
You can now access the webConfigurator by opening the following URL in your web
browser:
https://192.168.100.1/

Press <ENTER> to continue. █
```

Vérifier bien a ce que les deux interfaces ont une IP

```
The IPv4 LAN address has been set to 192.168.100.1/24
You can now access the webConfigurator by opening the following URL in your web
browser:
    https://192.168.100.1/

Press <ENTER> to continue.
VMware Virtual Machine - Netgate Device ID: 6344a766f34b89b3c296

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

WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.189.130/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> v4: 192.168.100.1/24

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) 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: █
```

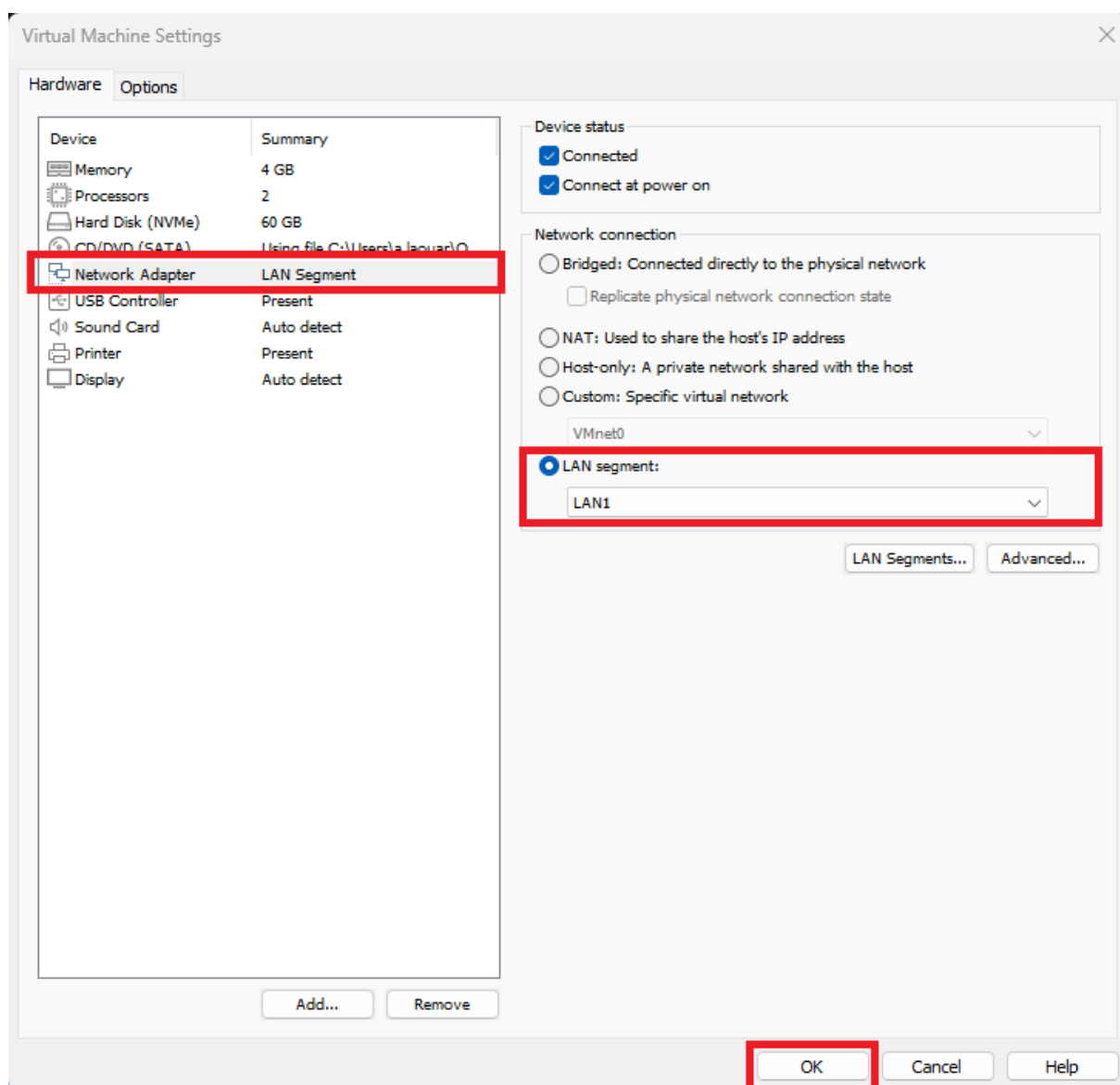
5. ACCES A L'INTERFACE WEB DE PFSense

PfSense est maintenant prêt à être configuré depuis un navigateur web. L'interface web, appelée **WebConfigurator**, permet d'accéder facilement à toutes les fonctionnalités de **pfSense** pour gérer et personnaliser la sécurité et le réseau.

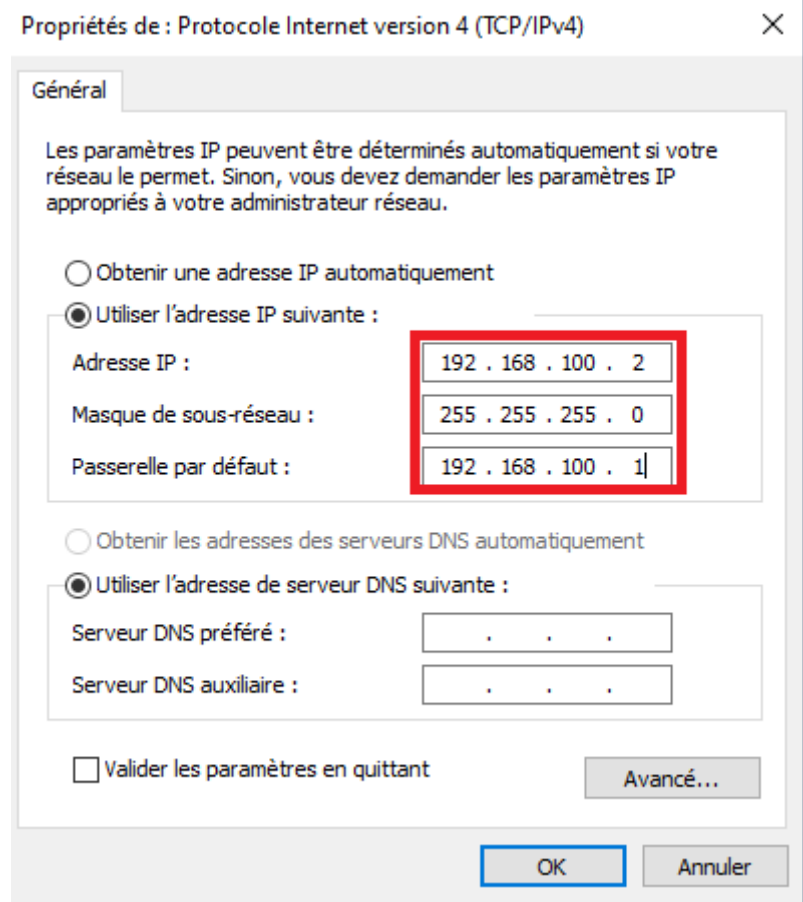
5.1 CONFIGURATION DU RESEAU SUR LE PC CLIENT

Dans un premier temps, il est nécessaire de configurer le réseau sur un PC client pour accéder à l'interface web de **PfSense**.

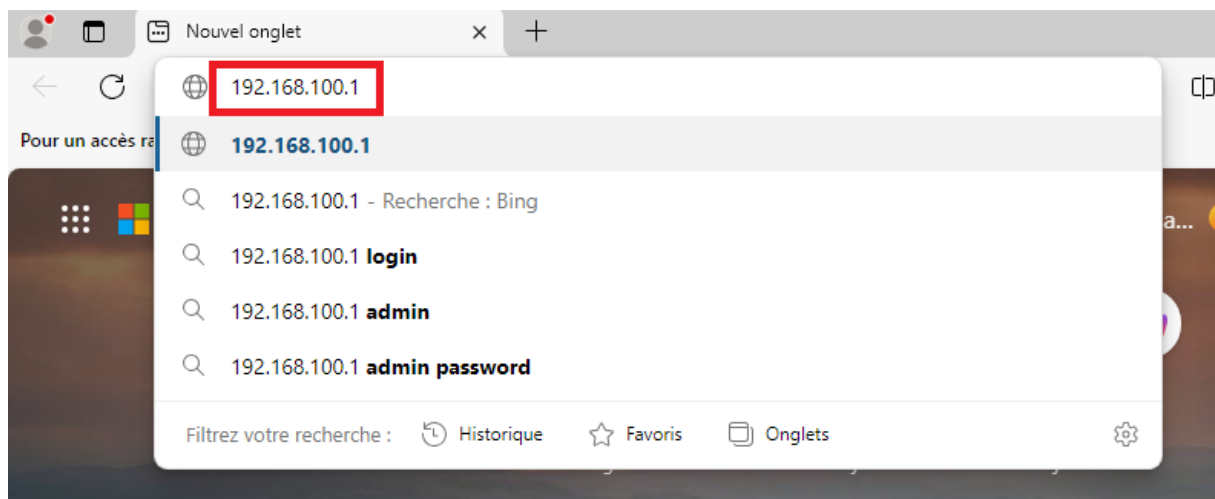
Connectez le PC client à l'interface **LAN** de PfSense par **LAN Segments** sur la carte réseaux du pc client



Enregistrer comme **IP** ,
une IP fessant parti du
même réseaux que le
PfSense , ainsi en
passerelle l'IP du
PfSense

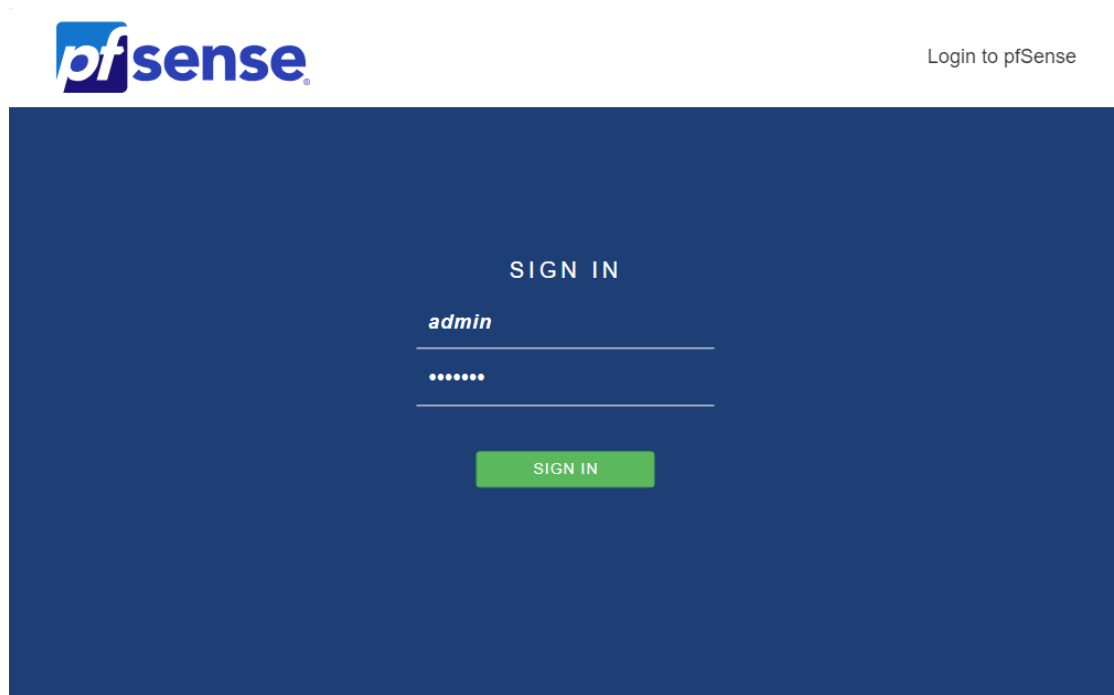


Via a un **navigateur Web**, saisissez l'IP du PfSense correspond afin
d'accéder à la partie web

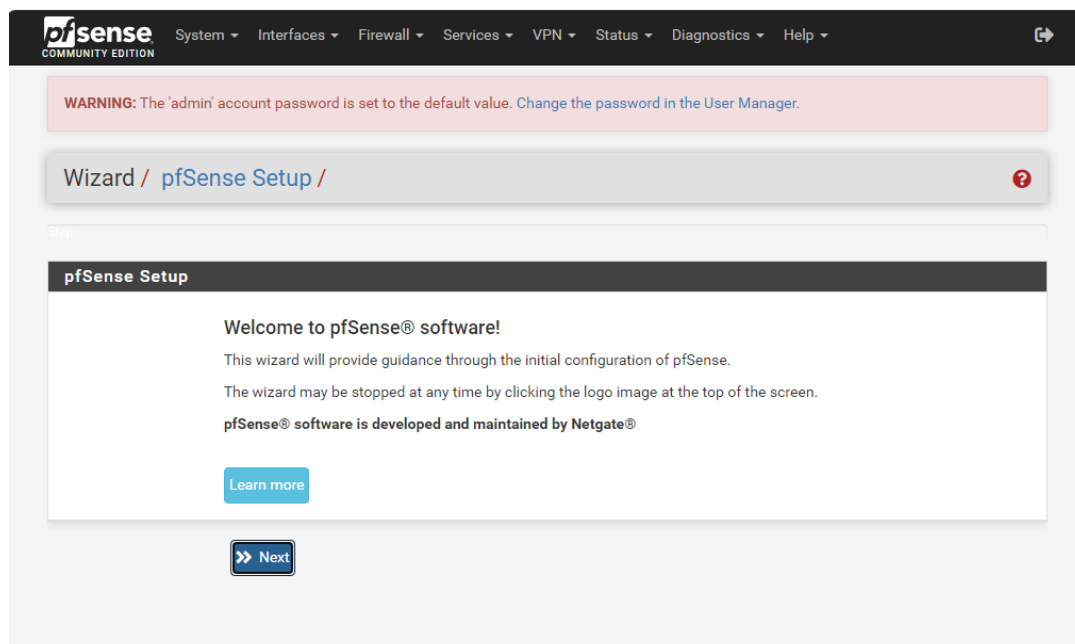


5.2 PARAMETRAGE DU WEBCONFIGURATOR

Connecter vous a l'interface web via le **nom d'utilisateur** « **admin** » et le **mdp** « **pfsense** » par défauts



Cliquez sur **Next**



Saisissiez comme **hostname** ce que vous souhaitez sinon laissez par défauts le nom et cliquer sur **Next**

Hostname	pfSense
Name of the firewall host, without domain part.	
Examples: pfsense, firewall, edgefw	
Domain	home.arpa
Domain name for the firewall.	
Examples: home.arpa, example.com	
Do not end the domain name with '.local' as the final part (Top Level Domain, TLD). The 'local' TLD is widely used by mDNS (e.g. Avahi, Bonjour, Rendezvous, Airprint, Airplay) and some Windows systems and networked devices. These will not network correctly if the router uses 'local' as its TLD. Alternatives such as 'home.arpa', 'local.lan', or 'mylocal' are safe.	
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	

Choisissez comme horaire Paris en sélectionnant **Europe/Paris**

WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. [Change the password in the User Manager.](#)

Wizard / pfSense Setup / Time Server Information ?

Step 3 of 9

Time Server Information

Please enter the time, date and time zone.

Time server hostname	2.pfsense.pool.ntp.org
Enter the hostname (FQDN) of the time server.	
Timezone	Europe/Paris

[Next](#)

Cliquer sur **Next**

PPTP Dial on demand ☐ Enable Dial-On-Demand mode
This option causes the interface to operate in dial-on-demand mode, allowing a virtual full time connection. The interface is configured, but the actual connection of the link is delayed until qualifying outgoing traffic is detected.

PPTP Idle timeout
If no qualifying outgoing packets are transmitted for the specified number of seconds, the connection is brought down. An idle timeout of zero disables this feature.

RFC1918 Networks

Block RFC1918 Private Networks ☒ Block private networks from entering via WAN
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). This option should generally be left turned on, unless the WAN network lies in such a private address space, too.

Block bogon networks

Block bogon networks ☒ Block non-Internet routed networks from entering via WAN
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 received.

[» Next](#)

Saisissez l'adresse **IP** du **LAN** et son **masque** (ex : 192.168.100.1 ; 24)

Step 5 of 9

Configure LAN Interface

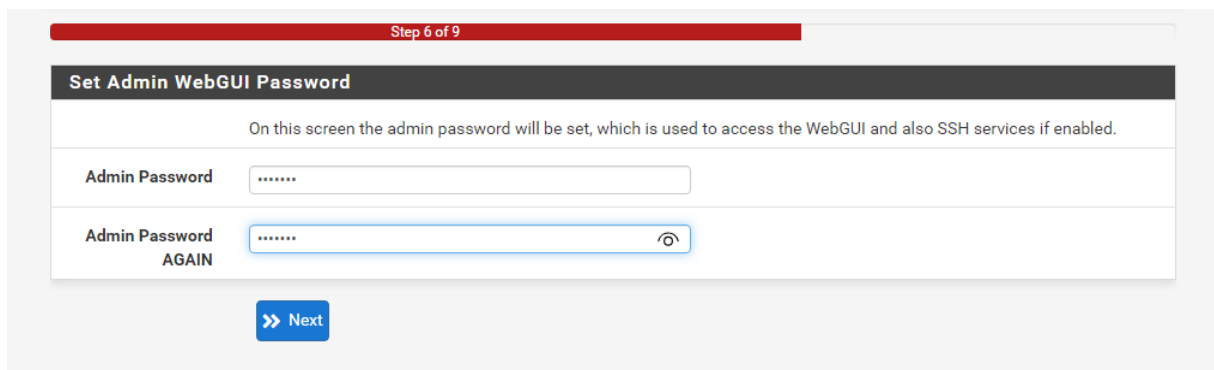
On this screen the Local Area Network information will be configured.

LAN IP Address
Type dhcp if this interface uses DHCP to obtain its IP address.

Subnet Mask

[» Next](#)

Saisissez un **nouveau mot de passe** pour le compte **admin**



Step 6 of 9

Set Admin WebGUI Password

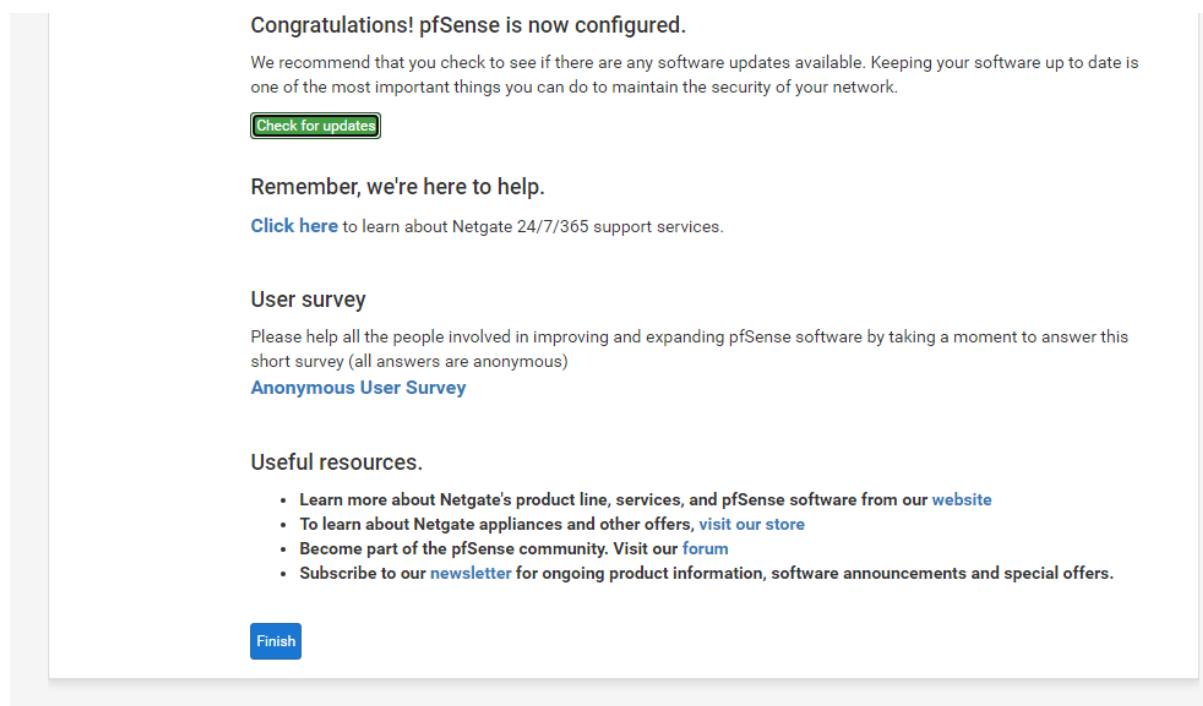
On this screen the admin password will be set, which is used to access the WebGUI and also SSH services if enabled.

Admin Password

Admin Password AGAIN

[Next](#)

PfSense est dès maintenant installés, cliquer sur Finish pour accéder sur PfSense



Congratulations! pfSense is now configured.

We recommend that you check to see if there are any software updates available. Keeping your software up to date is one of the most important things you can do to maintain the security of your network.

[Check for updates](#)

Remember, we're here to help.

[Click here](#) to learn about Netgate 24/7/365 support services.

User survey

Please help all the people involved in improving and expanding pfSense software by taking a moment to answer this short survey (all answers are anonymous)

[Anonymous User Survey](#)

Useful resources.

- Learn more about Netgate's product line, services, and pfSense software from our [website](#)
- To learn about Netgate appliances and other offers, [visit our store](#)
- Become part of the pfSense community. Visit our [forum](#)
- Subscribe to our [newsletter](#) for ongoing product information, software announcements and special offers.

[Finish](#)

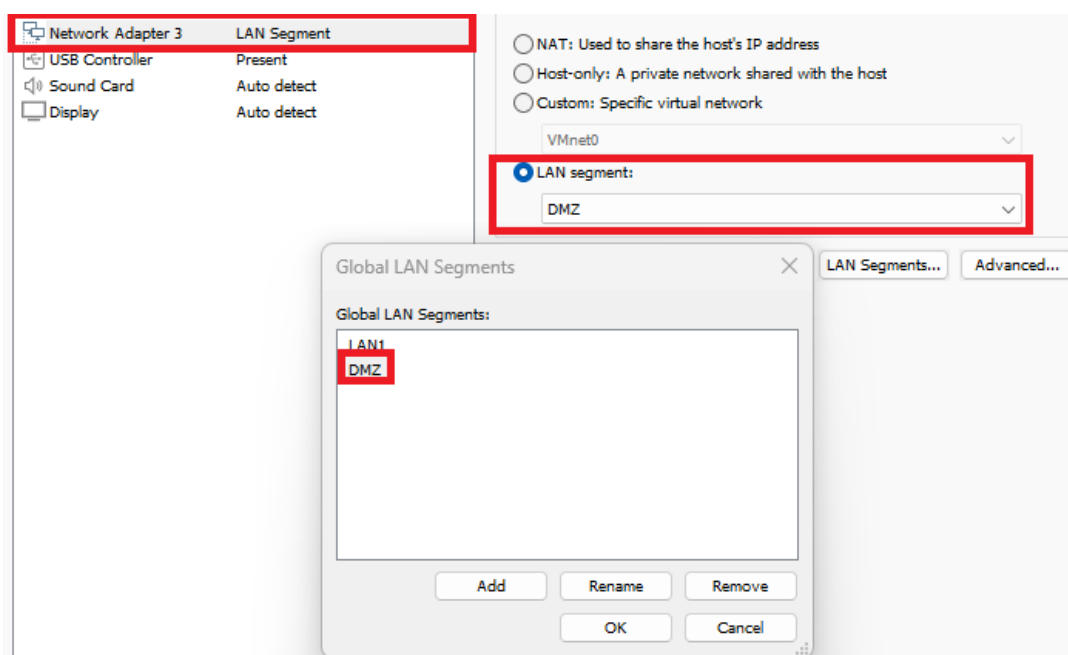
6. BONUS : CONFIGURATION D'UNE DMZ

Dans pfSense, une **DMZ** (zone démilitarisée) est une zone réseau isolée entre votre réseau interne et l'Internet, où vous placez des serveurs accessibles publiquement (comme des serveurs web ou FTP).

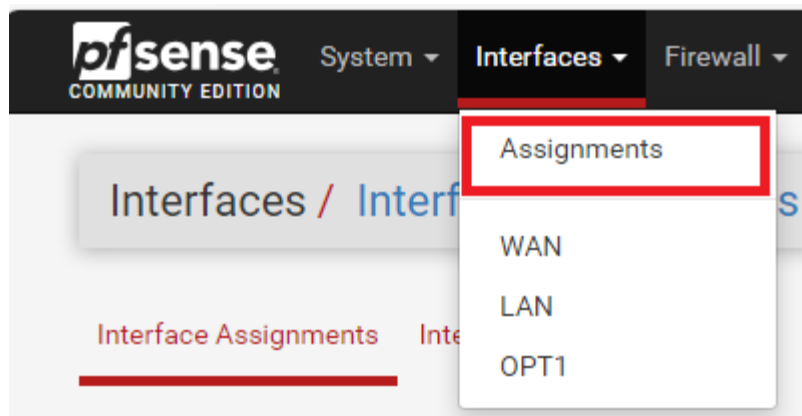
Une DMZ est contrôlée par des restrictions de flux entrant et sortant de règles de pare-feu intégré sur ce cas sur PfSense

6.1 AJOUT D'UNE INTERFACE DMZ

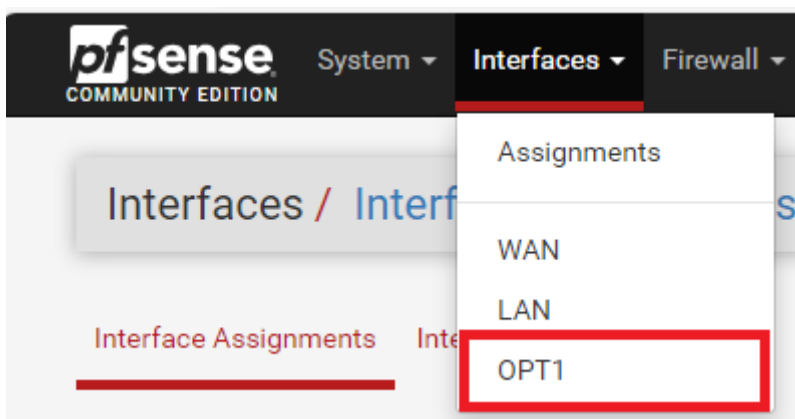
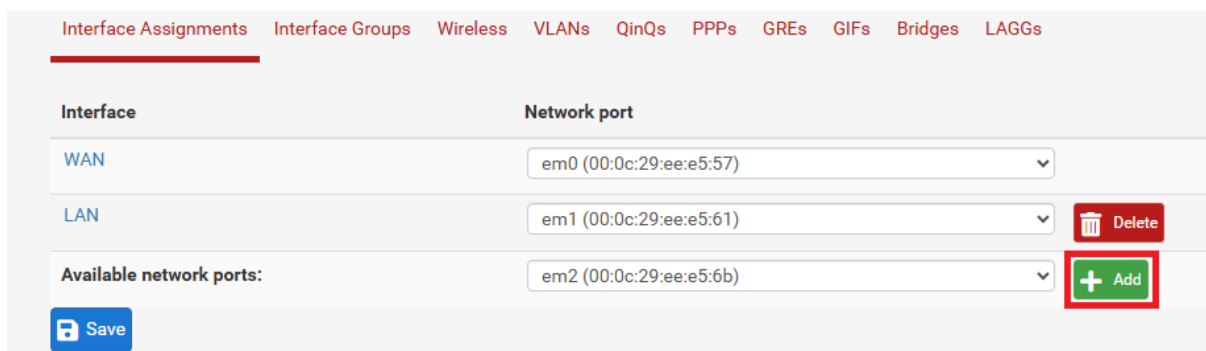
Ajouter une **carte réseaux** via laquelle vous y ajouter un **LAN Segments DMZ**



Dans la rubrique **Interfaces**, cliquer sur **Assignments**



Cliquer sur **Add** pour ajouter une interface



Retourner dans la rubrique **Interfaces** et sélectionner **OPT1** pour pouvoir la modifier

Cocher **Enable interface** pour activer l'interface et saisissez dans la description « **DMZ** », ainsi choisissez comme **Type de configuration IPv4** « **Static Ipv4** »

Interfaces / OPT1 (em2)

General Configuration

Enable ☒ Enable interface

Description
Enter a description (name) for the interface here.

IPv4 Configuration Type

Saisissez comme adresse Ipv4 pour l'interface de la DMZ une IP logique et un masque cohérent (ex :192.168.200.1 /24)

Static IPv4 Configuration

IPv4 Address /

IPv4 Upstream gateway [+ Add a new gateway](#)

If this interface is an Internet connection, select an existing Gateway from the list or add a new one using the "Add" button.
On local area network interfaces the upstream gateway should be "none".
Selecting an upstream gateway causes the firewall to treat this interface as a WAN type interface.
Gateways can be managed by [clicking here](#).

Cliquer sur **Apply Changes**

The DMZ configuration has been changed.
The changes must be applied to take effect.
Don't forget to adjust the DHCP Server range if needed after applying.

[✓ Apply Changes](#)

On retrouve donc bien dans le Dashboard , nos trois réseaux (LAN,WAN,DMZ)

The screenshot shows the pfSense Community Edition dashboard. The top navigation bar includes links for System, Interfaces, Firewall, Services, VPN, Status, Diagnostics, and Help. The main content area is titled 'Status / Dashboard' and contains two panels. The 'System Information' panel on the left displays details about the system, including the name 'pfSense.home.arpa', the user 'admin@192.168.100.2 (Local Database)', the system type 'VMware Virtual Machine' with Netgate Device ID '6344a766f34b89b3c296', and the BIOS vendor 'Phoenix Technologies LTD'. The 'Interfaces' panel on the right, which is highlighted with a red border, lists three network interfaces: WAN, LAN, and DMZ. Each interface is shown with a status icon (a green arrow pointing up), its speed and duplex mode ('1000baseT <full-duplex>'), and its IP address (192.168.189.130 for WAN, 192.168.100.1 for LAN, and 192.168.200.1 for DMZ).

System Information	
Name	pfSense.home.arpa
User	admin@192.168.100.2 (Local Database)
System	VMware Virtual Machine Netgate Device ID: 6344a766f34b89b3c296
BIOS	Vendor: Phoenix Technologies LTD

Interfaces			
WAN	↑	1000baseT <full-duplex>	192.168.189.130
LAN	↑	1000baseT <full-duplex>	192.168.100.1
DMZ	↑	1000baseT <full-duplex>	192.168.200.1