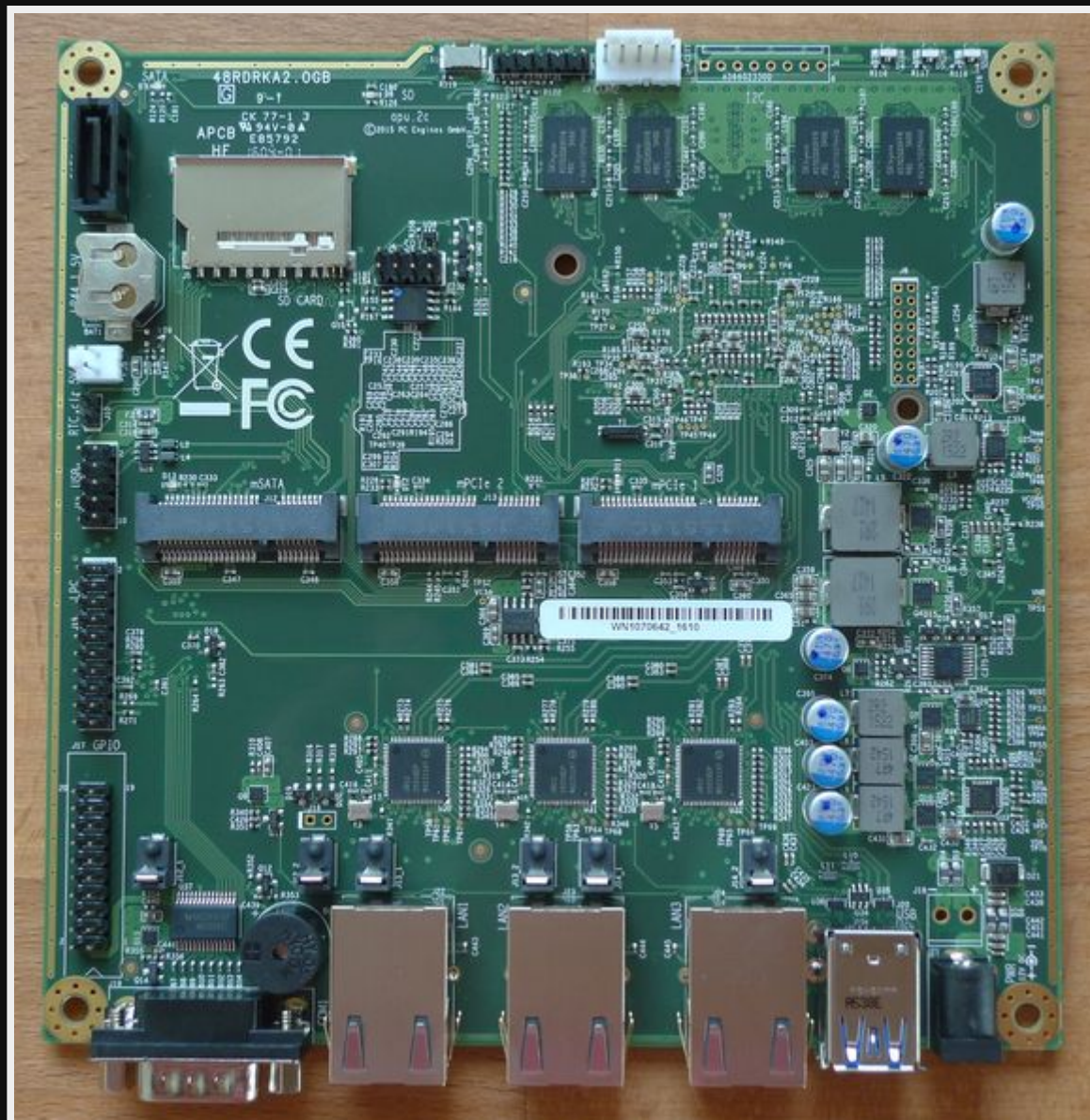


IPFire



Hardware

- PC Engines APU2



Use cases

- Firewall for home use
- Routing

Pros

- Faster than pfSense due to multi-core routing
- Easy to use
- Lower Resources (runs on PI4)
- Frequent updates (more than pfSense)
- Great docs

Cons

- Limited features (compared to pfSense)
- Dated UI

Why did I switch?

- pfSense on an APU2 couldn't handle my new internet speed

Speed 1000/50mbps service

- IPFire does because of the multi-core routing
- Speed difference (**speedtest**)

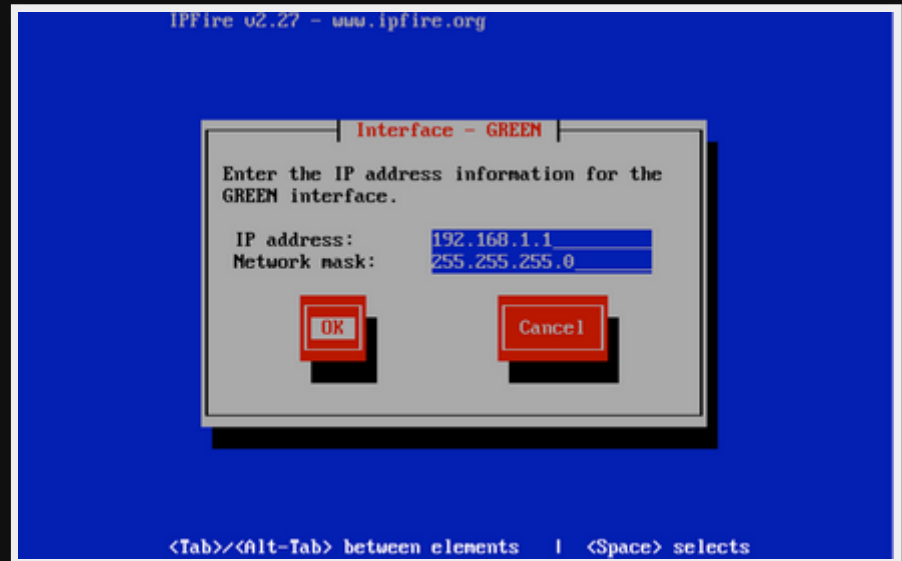
Device	ver	firmware	DL	UP
pfSense	2.6.0	v4.0.11	315	47
IPFire	2.27	v4.0.11	897	47

Installing

Prepare

1. Download ISO x86₆₄
2. Flash to USB
3. Connect serial (APU2 hardware)
4. Boot
5. Install
6. Reboot

Install through ncurses



Setup looks like this;

Config over serial Part1

1. Select keyboard = US
2. Select Timezone = Australia/Melbourne
3. Select Network Config = GREEN + RED

1. Assign Cards

GREEN	00:0d:b9:41:e0:f0
-------	-------------------

RED	00:0d:b9:41:e0:f1
-----	-------------------

2. Assign IPs

GREEN	10.1.1.1
-------	----------

RED	DHCP
-----	------

Config over serial Part2

1. DHCP server config

1. Enable


2. Config

start	10.1.1.100
end	10.1.1.200
Primary	10.1.1.1
Secondary	8.8.8.8
lease	60
max	120
domain	localdomain

Config through web interface


1. Connect up to NBN & LAN equipment
2. Power off and on the NBN, then boot IPFire
This is required to bond with the new router.
3. Connect to <https://ipfire:444> to config
4. Update version

Web interface look

 **ipfire.localdomain**

System Status Network Services Firewall IPFire Logs

Traffic: In 376.01 kbit/s Out 105.48 kbit/s

Main page 

Network	IP address	Status
INTERNET		Connected - (15d 11h 15m 42s)
Hostname:	ipfire.localdomain	
Gateway:		


Network	IP address	Status
LAN	192.168.60.1/24	Proxy on (transparent)
Wireless	192.168.65.1/24	Proxy on (transparent)
DMZ	10.7.4.1/24	Online
IPsec		Online
OpenVPN	10.24.171.0/24	Online

IPFire 2.27 (x86_64) - Core Update 167

IPFire.org • Support the IPFire project with your donation

Use

Allow SSH

Remote access 

SSH

- ☒ SSH Access
 - ☐ Allow SSH Agent Forwarding
 - ☐ Allow TCP forwarding
 - ☒ Allow password based authentication
 - ☒ Allow public key based authentication
 - ☐ Set SSH port to default 22 (222 is used otherwise)

Set Static IP addresses through DHCP

wiki.ipfire.org - DHCP Server

current fixed leases

Add a new fixed lease

MAC Address: IP address:: Remark: *





Enabled: ☒

Enter optional bootp pxe data for this fixed lease

next-server: * filename: * root path: *

* This field may be blank.

Add

MAC Address	IP address:	Remark	next-server	filename	root path	Action		
00:24:1d:d1:bf:c4	192.168.129.33	buero-pc				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
00:1c:23:a6:d5:03	192.168.129.42	LT-042				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Legend: ☒ Enabled (click to disable) ☐ Disabled (click to enable)  Edit  Remove

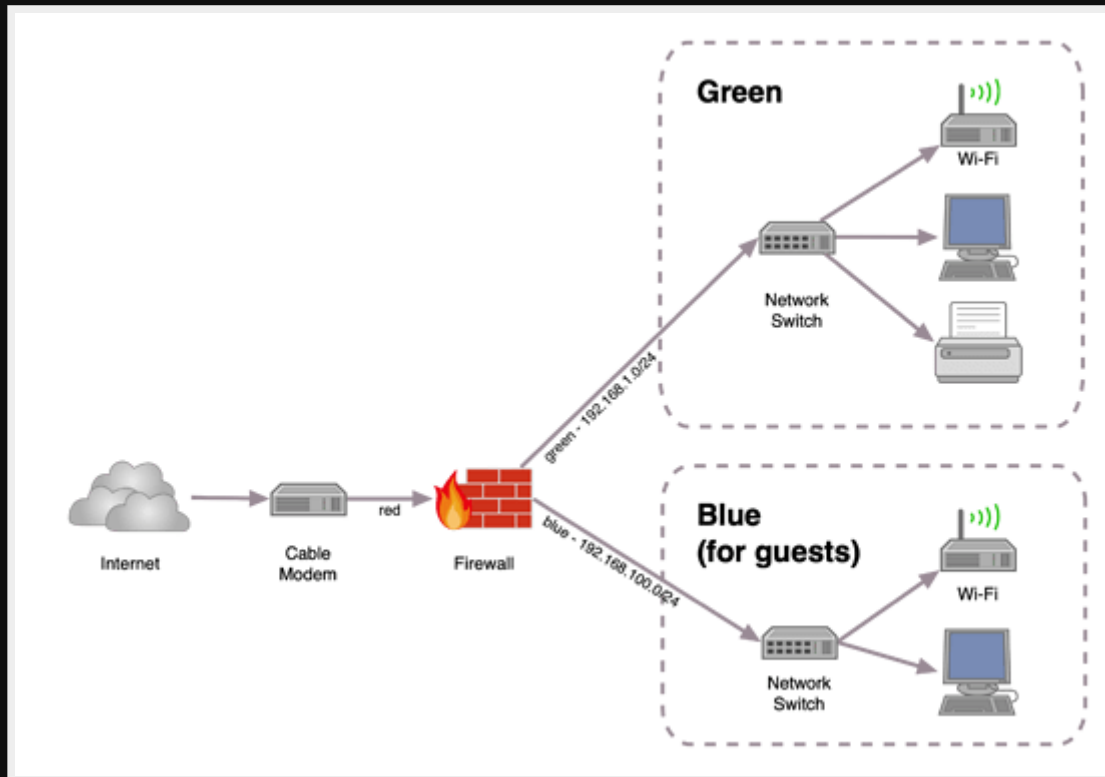
 IP Address outside subnets

Set firewall rules

Ref: wiki.ipfire.org - Creating a Port-Forward Rule

1. Firewall > Firewall Rules
2. Click "New rule"
3. Select Protocol TCP
4. Source RED
5. Select 'Destination Nat (port forwarding)'
6. Destination GREEN
7. Set port as 80 or 443
8. Done

Guest port



Internet NAT redirection

<https://community.ipfire.org/t/hairpinning-or-net-loopback-or-internet-nat-redirection/730>

Allow computers on the LAN to hit the external domain name. It's possible, I just haven't done it yet.

Addons

Interesting Addons

- tftpd (thinclients/PXE boot)
- Wireless Access Point (maybe)
- BorgBackup
- Guardian (protection from brute force attacks)
- mtr,nmap,bwm-ng,iperf (network tools)
- nut (UPS monitor)
- ffmpeg (why?)

Demo

[Show firewall hardware]

References

<https://www.ipfire.org/>

Questions

Email map7@fastmail.com

Github [github: map7](https://github.com/map7)
