


```
#set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode access
#set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members VLAN10
```

```
#set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode access
#set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members VLAN20
```

```
#set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family ethernet-switching port-mode access
#set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members VLAN30
```

Zapisujemy zmiany w konfiguracji

```
commit
```

Etap 2 - Konfiguracja trunk + VLAN na vSRX

Teraz robimy tzw. router-on-a-stick na ge-0/0/1 (kilka vlanów na 1 kabel)

Jeżeli jest coś przypięte do ge-0/0/1.0 to kasujemy

Tworzymy podinterfejsy VLAN

```
#set interfaces ge-0/0/1 flexible-vlan-tagging
#set interfaces ge-0/0/1 encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services
```

VLAN 10

```
#set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 10 vlan-id 10
#set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 10 family inet address 192.168.10.1/24
```

VLAN 20

```
#set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 20 vlan-id 20
#set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 20 family inet address 192.168.20.1/24
```

VLAN 30

```
#set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 30 vlan-id 30
#set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 30 family inet address 192.168.30.1/24
```

Etap 3 - Strefy bezpieczeństwa

Tworzymy osobne strefy (żeby VLAN się nie widziały) Jeśli interfejs **nie jest w strefie**, to firewall **nie przepuści ruchu**, polityki **nie będą działać**:

```
#set security zones security-zone VLAN10 interfaces ge-0/0/1.10
#set security zones security-zone VLAN20 interfaces ge-0/0/1.20
#set security zones security-zone VLAN30 interfaces ge-0/0/1.30
```

Teraz Host-inbound traffic (ping do firewala) - pozwala hostom **pingować firewall (gateway)**. Bez tego SRX blokuje ruch **do samego siebie**.

```
#set security zones security-zone VLAN10 host-inbound-traffic system-services ping
#set security zones security-zone VLAN20 host-inbound-traffic system-services ping
#set security zones security-zone VLAN30 host-inbound-traffic system-services ping
```

commit

Etap 4 - NAT do Internetu

Musimy zrobić source NAT (PAT) dla wszystkich VLAN.

```
#set security nat source rule-set INTERNET-NAT from zone VLAN10
#set security nat source rule-set INTERNET-NAT from zone VLAN20
#set security nat source rule-set INTERNET-NAT from zone VLAN30
#set security nat source rule-set INTERNET-NAT to zone untrust
```

```
#set security nat source rule-set INTERNET-NAT rule NAT-ALL match source-address 0.0.0.0/0
#set security nat source rule-set INTERNET-NAT rule NAT-ALL then source-nat interface
```

commit

Etap 5 - Polityki bezpieczeństwa

VLAN → Internet (zezwalamy)

```
#set security policies from-zone VLAN10 to-zone untrust policy VLAN10-INET match source-address
any destination-address any application any
#set security policies from-zone VLAN10 to-zone untrust policy VLAN10-INET then permit
```

```
#set security policies from-zone VLAN20 to-zone untrust policy VLAN20-INET match source-address
any destination-address any application any
#set security policies from-zone VLAN20 to-zone untrust policy VLAN20-INET then permit
```

```
#set security policies from-zone VLAN30 to-zone untrust policy VLAN30-INET match source-address
any destination-address any application any
#set security policies from-zone VLAN30 to-zone untrust policy VLAN30-INET then permit
```

commit

SRX domyślnie blokuje ruch pomiędzy strefami, czyli zostawiamy bez polityki między VLAN.

- VLAN10 ↔ VLAN20
- VLAN10 ↔ VLAN30
- VLAN20 ↔ VLAN30

Etap 6 - Konfiguracja hostów VPC

VPC (VLAN10)

IP: 192.168.10.10
Maska: 255.255.255.0
GW: 192.168.10.1

VPC2 (VLAN20)

IP: 192.168.20.10
GW: 192.168.20.1

VPC3 (VLAN30)

IP: 192.168.30.10
GW: 192.168.30.1

Testujemy

Ping 8.8.8.8 z każdej VPC
Dostęp do Internetu
Brak pingu między VLAN-ami

Dodajemy DHCP na SRX dla VLAN 10/20/30

Użyjemy do tego **system services dhcp (legacy DHCP server)** - najprostsze i w pełni wystarczające w labie.

Założenia adresacji (jak wcześniej)

VLAN Sieć	Gateway (SRX)	DHCP zakres
10 192.168.10.0/24	192.168.10.1	192.168.10.100–200
20 192.168.20.0/24	192.168.20.1	192.168.20.100–200
30 192.168.30.0/24	192.168.30.1	192.168.30.100–200

Etap 1 - Włączenie DHCP globalnie

```
#set system services dhcp-local-server group VLAN-DHCP interface ge-0/0/1.10  
#set system services dhcp-local-server group VLAN-DHCP interface ge-0/0/1.20  
#set system services dhcp-local-server group VLAN-DHCP interface ge-0/0/1.30
```

Etap 2 - Konfiguracja pul adresowych

VLAN10

```
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN10 family inet network 192.168.10.0/24  
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN10 family inet range DHCP-RANGE low 192.168.10.100  
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN10 family inet range DHCP-RANGE high 192.168.10.200  
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN10 family inet dhcp-attributes router 192.168.10.1  
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN10 family inet dhcp-attributes name-server 8.8.8.8
```

VLAN20

```
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN20 family inet network 192.168.20.0/24  
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN20 family inet range DHCP-RANGE low 192.168.20.100  
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN20 family inet range DHCP-RANGE high 192.168.20.200  
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN20 family inet dhcp-attributes router 192.168.20.1  
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN20 family inet dhcp-attributes name-server 8.8.8.8
```

VLAN30

```
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN30 family inet network 192.168.30.0/24  
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN30 family inet range DHCP-RANGE low 192.168.30.100
```

```
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN30 family inet range DHCP-RANGE high 192.168.30.200
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN30 family inet dhcp-attributes router 192.168.30.1
#set access address-assignment pool VLAN30 family inet dhcp-attributes name-server 8.8.8.8
```

commit

Testujemy całą konfigurację:

Sprawdzenie interfejsów VLAN na SRX

```
>show interfaces terse | match ge-0/0/1
```

Pozwoli sprawdzić czy interfejs trunk i podinterfejsy VLAN są aktywne (**up/up**) i mają adresy IP.

Sprawdzenie sesji firewall na SRX

```
>show security flow session
```

Pozwoli sprawdzić czy firewall widzi ruch między hostem a Internetem (czy polityki firewall działają).

Sprawdzenie NAT na SRX

```
>show security nat source translations
```

Pozwoli sprawdzić adres prywatny z VLAN jest zamieniany na adres WAN (czy NAT działa).

Test połączenia z hosta na VPC

```
ping 192.168.10.1
ping 8.8.8.8
```

Pozwoli sprawdzić czy host ma połączenie z gateway oraz z Internetem.