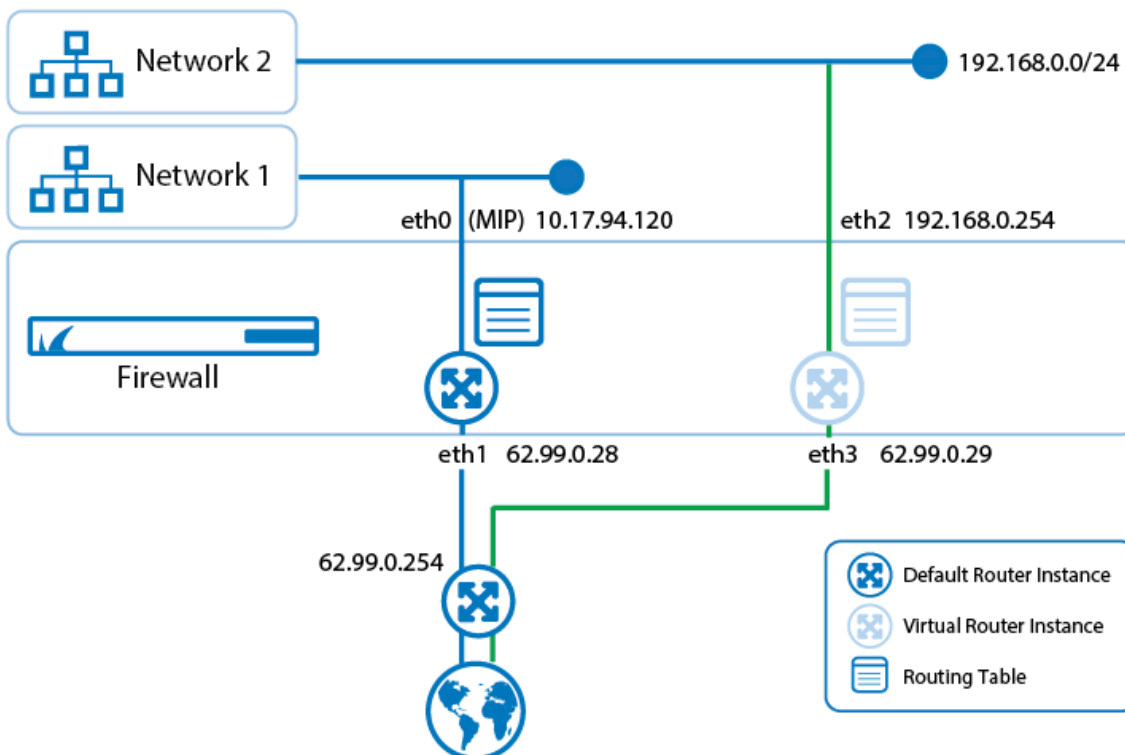


How to Configure and Activate a Virtual Router Instance with Hardware, Virtual, VLAN, or Bundled Interfaces

<https://campus.barracuda.com/doc/74549191/>

Virtual routers forward traffic like physical routers. Because they are virtual, these routers can be configured and activated on demand without the need of using a separate hardware device. Each virtual router uses its own routing and forwarding table. The routing and forwarding table describes the path between multiple interfaces that packets travel through.

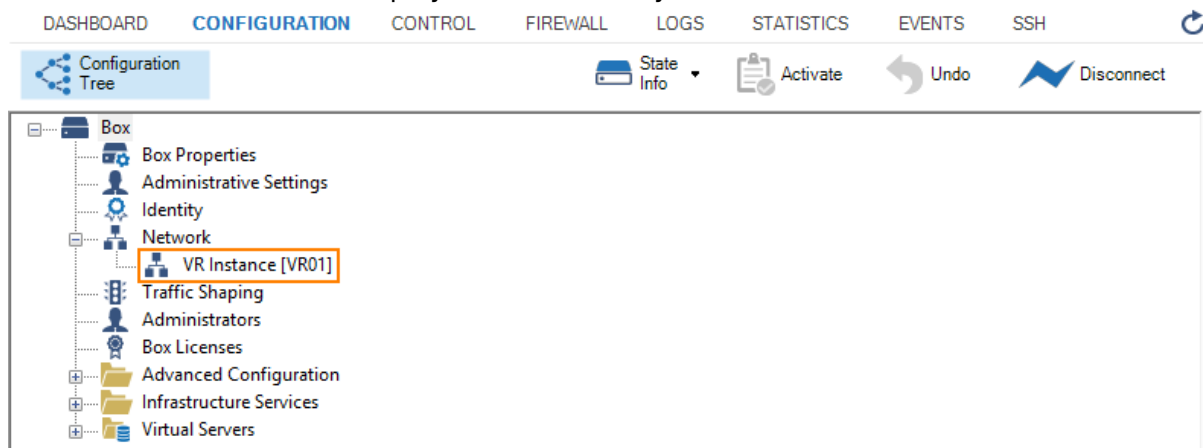
The following example demonstrates how to connect a private network (e.g., a classroom) that gets access to the Internet via a virtual router. The private network will be connected on interface eth2, the Internet to the interface eth3. In this setup the firewall service will be transparent to the additional virtual router instance only if authenticated users are not defined. All other services are not available to the additional virtual router. For more information on which services are available for additional virtual instances, see [Virtual Routing and Forwarding \(VRF\)](#).



Step 1. Create a Virtual Router Node

1. Go to **CONFIGURATION > Configuration Tree > Box**.
2. Right-click **Network**.

3. From the menu, select **Lock**.
4. From the menu, select **Create Virtual Router Instance**.
5. The window for naming the virtual router is displayed.
6. Enter the name for the virtual router, e.g., VR01.
7. Click **OK**.
8. In the ribbon bar, click **Activate**.
9. The **Activate Changes** window opens.
10. Click **Activate**.
11. The virtual router node is displayed one hierarchy level below **Network**.



Step 2. Create the Virtual Router and Assign Required Interfaces (Hardware, Virtual, VLAN, and Bundled Interfaces)

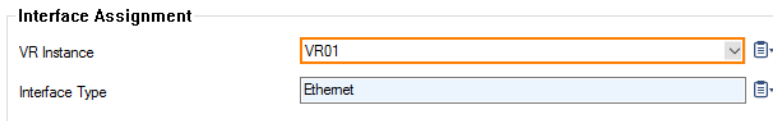
Before the creation of a virtual router, all interfaces are assigned to the 'default' router.

Virtual Routing and Forwarding

Virtual Router Interface Assignment

Name	Virtual Router Name	Description
eth0	default	Ethernet interface
eth1	default	Ethernet interface
eth2	default	Ethernet interface
eth3	default	Ethernet interface

1. Go to **CONFIGURATION > Configuration Tree > Box > Network**.
2. In the left menu, select **Virtual Router**.
3. Click **Lock**.
4. In the list, double-click the entry with the interface that you want to assign to the virtual router node, e.g., eth2 to VR01.
5. The **Virtual Router Interface Assignment** window is displayed.
6. From **Virtual Router Name**, select your virtual router, e.g., VR01.

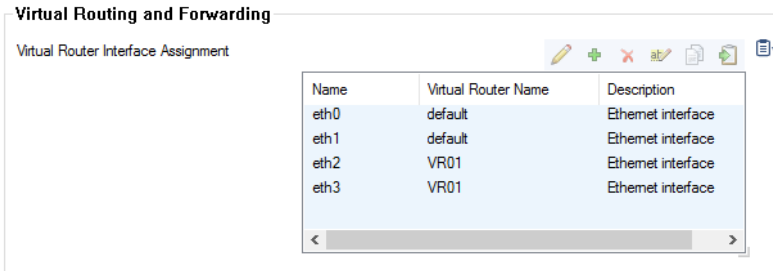


Interface Assignment

VR Instance: VR01

Interface Type: Ethernet

7. Click **OK**.
8. (optional) In case you want to assign further interfaces, repeat the previous four steps.
9. Click **Send Changes**.
10. Click **Activate**.



Virtual Routing and Forwarding

Virtual Router Interface Assignment

Name	Virtual Router Name	Description
eth0	default	Ethernet interface
eth1	default	Ethernet interface
eth2	VR01	Ethernet interface
eth3	VR01	Ethernet interface

Step 3. Activate the New Network Configuration

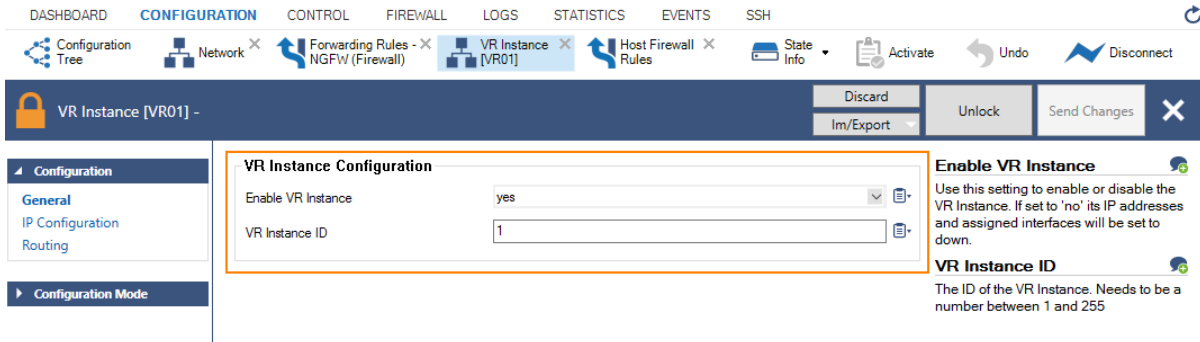
After assigning interfaces to the virtual router, the network must be re-activated with the new interface assignment.

1. Go to **CONTROL > Box**.
2. In the left menu, click **Network** to expand the menu.
3. Click **Activate new network configuration**.
4. The **Network Activation** window is displayed.
5. Click **Failsafe**.

Step 4. Configure Network/IP Addresses

The new virtual router needs to know which IP address(es) is/are assigned to which interface(s) and define the network path, e.g., the path from the classroom to the Internet.

1. Go to **CONFIGURATION > Configuration Tree > Box**.
2. In case your virtual router node is not displayed, click the **+** to the left of the node **Network**.
3. Double-click **VR Instance [your virtual router]**.
4. The newly created VR instance is displayed showing the state and the ID of the instance.



VR Instance [VR01] - Discard Im/Export Undo Disconnect

VR Instance Configuration

Enable VR Instance

VR Instance ID

Enable VR Instance
Use this setting to enable or disable the VR Instance. If set to 'no' its IP addresses and assigned interfaces will be set to down.

VR Instance ID
The ID of the VR Instance. Needs to be a number between 1 and 255

Do not change the **VR Instance ID** after clicking Send Changes and Activate!
 If you must change the ID of an active virtual router, you must first delete the active instance and then create a new virtual instance!
 For more information, see [How to Delete a Virtual Router Instance](#) and this article.

5. Click **Lock**.
6. From the left menu, select **IP Configuration**.
7. In the **IPv4 Addresses** section, click **+**.
8. The **IPv4 Addresses** window opens.
9. Enter the name for the IP address, e.g., VR01-to-Classroom1.
10. The **IP Address Configuration** window opens.
11. **Interface Name** - Select the interface that will be managed by the virtual router, e.g., eth2.
12. **IP Address** - Enter the IP address that must be assigned to the interface, e.g., 192.168.0.1
13. **Associated Netmask** - Select the size of the netmask from the list, e.g., 24-bit.
14. **Responds to Ping** - Select **yes** in case you want the interface to respond to ICMP ping packets.
15. Click **OK**.
16. Repeat all steps beginning with Step 7 for the IP address that will be connected to the Internet, e.g., VR01-to-INTERNET, eth3, 62.99.0.29.
17. Click **Send Changes**.
18. Click **Activate**.

Configure IP Addresses

IPv4 Addresses

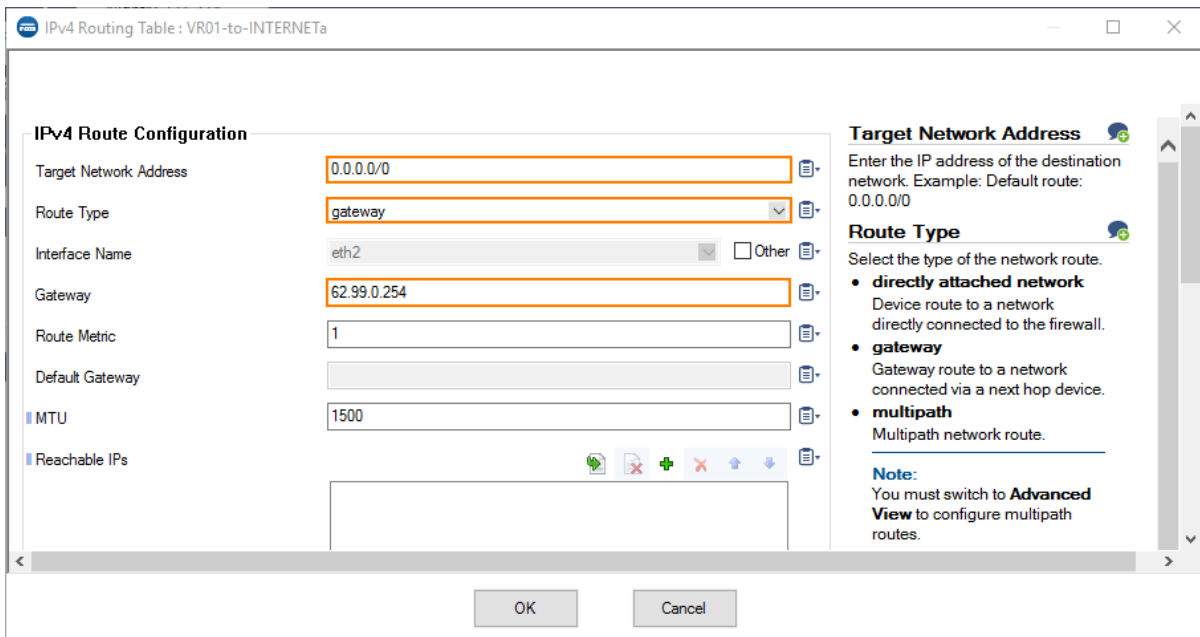
Name	Interface Name	IP Address
VR01-to-Classroom1	eth2	192.168.0.254
VR01to-INTERNET	eth3	62.99.0.29

Step 5. Configure the Routing Table

Configure all routes according to your needs. In this example, a default route is added to the routing table of VR01.

1. Go to **CONFIGURATION > Configuration Tree > Box > Network > VR Instance [your virtual router]**.
2. In the left menu, click **Routing**.
3. Click **Lock**.

4. In the **IPv4 Routing Table** section, click **+**.
5. The **IPv4 Routing Table** window is displayed.
6. Enter the name for the new routing table entry, e.g., VR01-to-INTERNET.
7. The window for the **Route Configuration** is displayed.
8. **Target Network Address** - Enter the IP address of the destination network, e.g. 0.0.0.0/0
9. **Route Type** - Select **gateway**.
10. **Gateway** - Enter the IP address to the gateway, e.g., 62.99.0.254.
11. Click **OK**.
12. Click **Send Changes**.
13. Click **Activate**.



IPv4 Route Configuration

Target Network Address: 0.0.0.0/0

Route Type: gateway

Interface Name: eth2 Other

Gateway: 62.99.0.254

Route Metric: 1

Default Gateway:

MTU: 1500

Reachable IPs:

Target Network Address
Enter the IP address of the destination network. Example: Default route: 0.0.0.0/0

Route Type
Select the type of the network route.

- directly attached network**
Device route to a network directly connected to the firewall.
- gateway**
Gateway route to a network connected via a next hop device.
- multipath**
Multipath network route.

Note:
You must switch to **Advanced View** to configure multipath routes.

OK Cancel

Step 6. Verify the New Network Configuration

1. Go to **CONTROL > Network**.
2. In the left column, select **default** to display the network settings for the default router.

DASHBOARD CONFIGURATION **CONTROL** FIREWALL LOGS STATISTICS EVENTS SSH

Server Network Resources Licenses Box Sessions

VR Instances

- ✓ VR01
- ✓ default

Interface/IP	Label	Ping	MAC of duplicate IP	Info
lo				
127.0.0.1/8	loop	ok	-	
127.0.0.9/32	S1	ok	-	
eth0, Speed=10000Mb/s, Duplex=Full				
10.17.94.120/24	mip0	ok	-	
eth1, Speed=10000Mb/s, Duplex=Full				
62.99.0.28/32	S1	ok	-	
eth4				
eth5				

TABLES ALL

Table / Src Filter	State	Type	Interface	Src IP	Pref	Gateway	Name
Table main, From all							
10.17.4.0/24	up	gateway-boot	eth0	10.17.94.120	0	10.17.94.1	toCAMPUS
10.17.94.0/24	up	direct-boot	eth0	10.17.94.120	0	-	boxnet
62.99.0.0/24	up	direct-boot	eth1	62.99.0.28	0	-	toINTERNET
Table default, From all							
0.0.0.0/0	up	gateway-boot	eth1	62.99.0.28	1	62.99.0.254	toINTERNETa

3. In the left column, select **VR01** to display the network setting for the virtual router VR01.

DASHBOARD CONFIGURATION **CONTROL** FIREWALL LOGS STATISTICS EVENTS SSH

Server Network Resources Licenses Box Sessions

VR Instances

- ✓ VR01
- ✓ default

Interface/IP	Label	Ping	MAC of duplicate IP	Info
lo				
127.0.0.1/8	loop	ok	-	
eth2, Speed=10000Mb/s, Duplex=Full				
192.168.0.254/32		ok	-	
eth3, Speed=10000Mb/s, Duplex=Full				
62.99.0.29/32		ok	-	

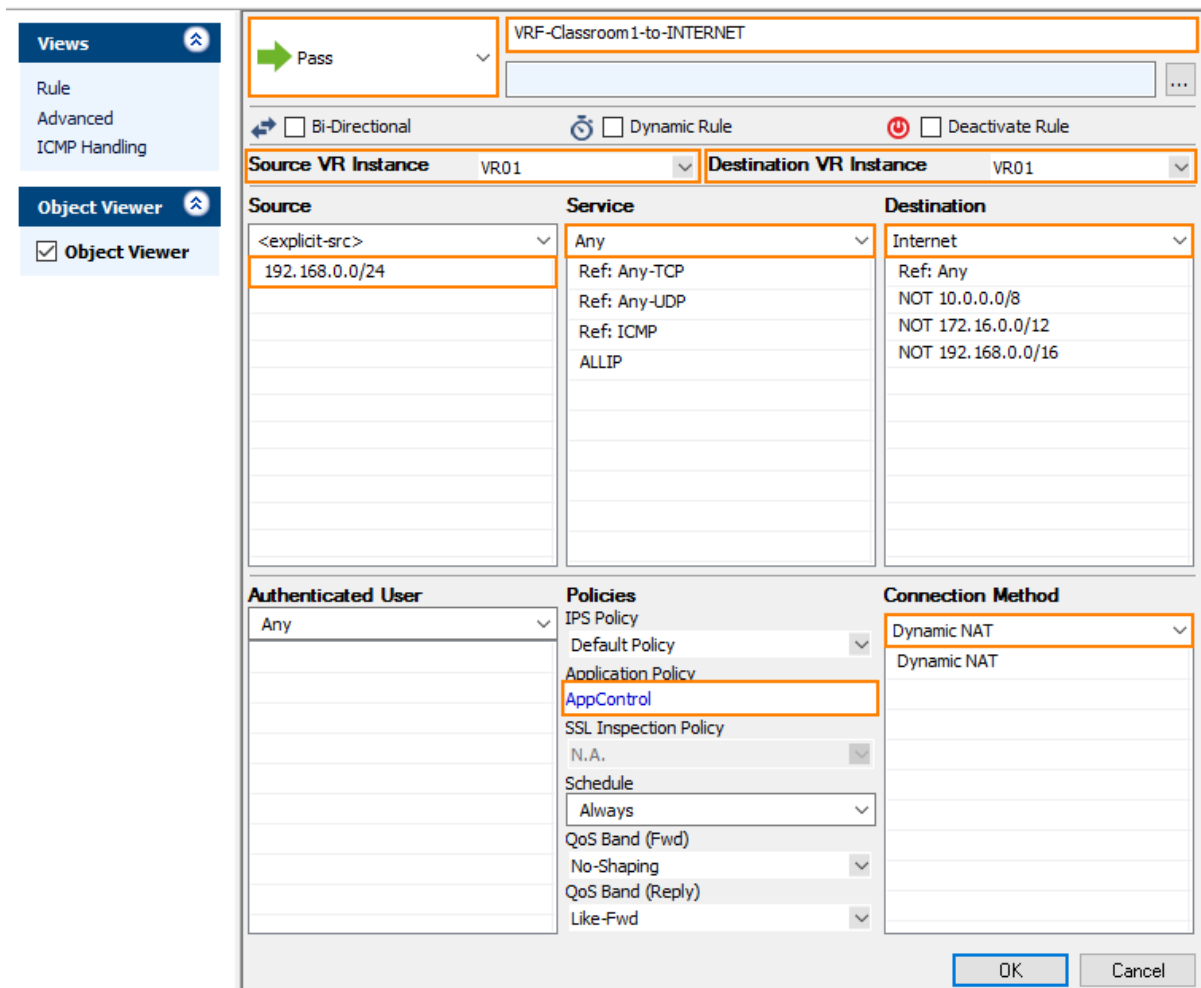
TABLES ALL

Table / Src Filter	State	Type	Interface	Src IP	Pref	Gateway	Name
Table main, From all							
192.168.0.0/24	up	direct-boot	eth2	192.168.0.254	0	-	VR01-to-Clas...
62.99.0.0/24	up	direct-boot	eth3	62.99.0.29	0	-	VR01-to-INT...
Table default, From all							
0.0.0.0/0	up	gateway-boot	eth3	62.99.0.29	1	62.99.0.254	VR01-to-INT...

Step 7. Create an Access Rule for the Newly Created Virtual Router VR01

To pass traffic from interface eth2 (192.168.0.254/32) to eth3 (62.99.0.29/32), create an access rule and constrain the access rule to the virtual router VR01.

1. Go to **CONFIGURATION > Configuration Tree > Virtual Servers > your virtual server > Assigned Services > NGFW (Firewall) > Forwarding Rules.**
2. Click **Lock**.
3. Click **+** to add an access rule.
4. For the access rule type, select **Pass**.
5. Enter a name for the access rule. For a better differentiation between rules that apply to the default router instance and a better overview, it is recommended to prepend a prefix like 'VRF' or 'VR01' to the name of the access rule, e.g., VRF-Classroom-to-INTERNET.
6. **Source VR Instance** - Select the name of the virtual router instance that you created in Step 1.
7. **Destination VR Instance** - Select the name of the virtual router instance that you created in Step 1.
8. **Source** - Enter the IP address of the source network, e.g., 192.168.0.0/24.
9. **Service** - Select **Any**.
10. **Destination** - Enter the IP address for the Internet from the list.
11. **Application Policy** - In case you have licensed Application Control, you can activate it now.
12. **Connection Method** - Select **Dynamic NAT**.
13. Click **OK**.
14. Click **Send Changes**.
15. Click **Activate**.



The screenshot shows the configuration window for a Forwarding Rule. The rule name is "VRF-Classroom1-to-INTERNET" and the type is "Pass". The rule is not bi-directional, dynamic, or deactivated. The Source VR Instance and Destination VR Instance are both set to "VR01".

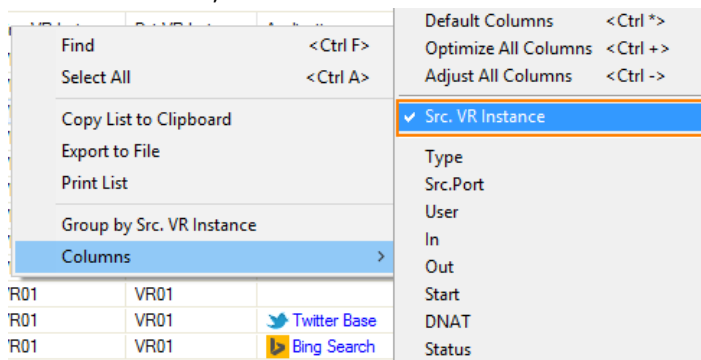
Source	Service	Destination
<explicit-src> 192.168.0.0/24	Any Ref: Any-TCP Ref: Any-JDP Ref: ICMP ALLIP	Internet Ref: Any NOT 10.0.0.0/8 NOT 172.16.0.0/12 NOT 192.168.0.0/16

Authenticated User	Policies	Connection Method
Any	IPS Policy Default Policy Application Policy AppControl SSL Inspection Policy N.A. Schedule Always QoS Band (Fwd) No-Shaping QoS Band (Reply) Like-Fwd	Dynamic NAT Dynamic NAT

Buttons: OK, Cancel

Step 8. Activate Columns to Display the Traffic Flow Through Your Virtual Router Instance

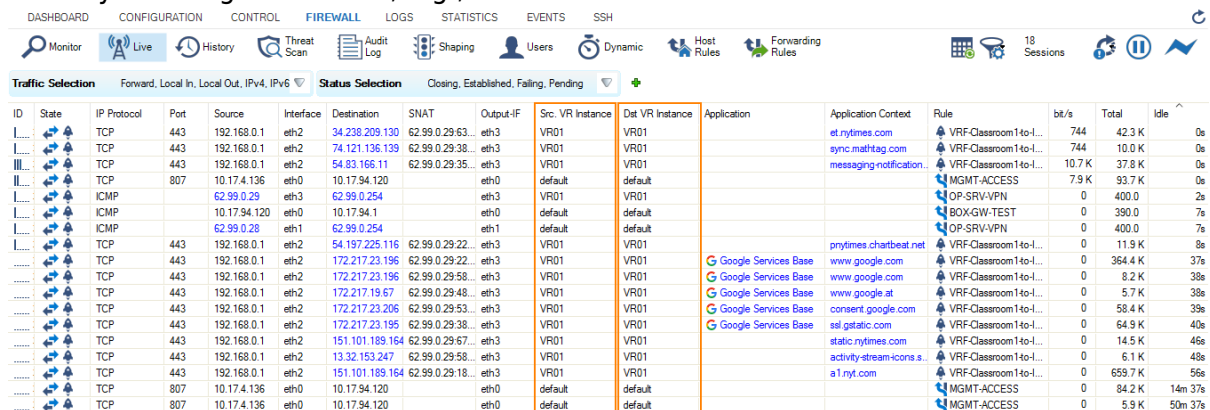
1. Go to **FIREWALL > Live**.
2. Right-click on any of the column identifiers of the Live view.
3. From the menu, select **Columns -> Src. VR Instance**.
4. Right-click on any of the column identifiers of the Live view.
5. From the menu, select **Columns -> Dst. VR Instance**.



Step 9. Verify that Traffic is Flowing from the Source Network to the Internet

Set up a client with an IP address in the source network (e.g., 192.168.0.1) and set the default route on the client to the address of the virtual router, e.g., 192.168.0.254.

1. On your client, open a web browser and go to a website of your choice, e.g., www.nytimes.com
2. Go to **FIREWALL > Live**.
3. The **Live** view will display a mix of traffic flowing both through the default router and the virtual router you configured before, e.g., VR01.



4. In order to restrict display output only to the URL you entered before, activate a display filter for the virtual router instance by clicking on the filter symbol in any of the lines showing VR01.

DASHBOARD CONFIGURATION CONTROL **FIREWALL** LOGS STATISTICS EVENTS SSH

Monitor Live History Threat Scan Audit Log Shaping Users Dynamic Host Rules Forwarding Rules 16 Sessions

Traffic Selection Forward, Local In, Local Out, IPv4, IPv6 Status Selection Closing, Established, Failing, Pending Src. VR Instance VR01

ID	State	IP Protocol	Port	Source	Interface	Destination	SNAT	Output-IF	Src. VR Instance	Dst VR Instance	Application	Application Context	Rule	bit/s	Total	Idle
...	...	UDP	53	192.168.0.1	eth2	9.9.9	62.99.0.29.98...	eth3	VR01	VR01			VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	264.0	0s
...	...	TCP	443	192.168.0.1	eth2	23.23.250.232	62.99.0.29.11...	eth3	VR01	VR01		prytimes.chartbeat.net	VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	4.9 K	0s
...	...	TCP	443	192.168.0.1	eth2	74.121.136.139	62.99.0.29.38...	eth3	VR01	VR01		sync.mathtag.com	VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	10.7 K	3s
...	...	TCP	443	192.168.0.1	eth2	54.83.166.11	62.99.0.29.35...	eth3	VR01	VR01		messaging.notification.	VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	48.5 K	4s
...	...	TCP	443	192.168.0.1	eth2	172.217.23.196	62.99.0.29.22...	eth3	VR01	VR01	Google Services Base	www.google.com	VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	364.9 K	5s
...	...	TCP	443	192.168.0.1	eth2	34.238.209.130	62.99.0.29.25...	eth3	VR01	VR01		et.nytimes.com	VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	3.9 K	5s
...	...	TCP	443	192.168.0.1	eth2	172.217.23.196	62.99.0.29.58...	eth3	VR01	VR01	Google Services Base	www.google.com	VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	8.7 K	6s
...	...	TCP	443	192.168.0.1	eth2	172.217.19.67	62.99.0.29.48...	eth3	VR01	VR01	Google Services Base	www.google.at	VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	6.2 K	6s
...	...	ICMP		62.99.0.29	eth3	62.99.0.254		eth3	VR01	VR01			OP-SRVVPN	0	240.0	6s
...	...	TCP	443	192.168.0.1	eth2	172.217.23.206	62.99.0.29.53...	eth3	VR01	VR01	Google Services Base	consent.google.com	VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	58.8 K	8s
...	...	TCP	443	192.168.0.1	eth2	172.217.23.195	62.99.0.29.38...	eth3	VR01	VR01	Google Services Base	ssl.gstatic.com	VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	65.4 K	9s
...	...	UDP	53	192.168.0.1	eth2	9.9.9	62.99.0.29.60...	eth3	VR01	VR01			VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	252.0	14s
...	...	UDP	53	192.168.0.1	eth2	9.9.9	62.99.0.29.48...	eth3	VR01	VR01			VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	277.0	14s
...	...	TCP	443	192.168.0.1	eth2	151.101.189.164	62.99.0.29.67...	eth3	VR01	VR01		static.nytimes.com	VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	14.9 K	14s
...	...	TCP	443	192.168.0.1	eth2	13.32.153.247	62.99.0.29.58...	eth3	VR01	VR01		activitystream-icons.s...	VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	6.5 K	17s
...	...	TCP	443	192.168.0.1	eth2	151.101.189.164	62.99.0.29.18...	eth3	VR01	VR01		a1.nyf.com	VRF-Classroom1-to-1...	0	660.8 K	22s

Figures

1. vr_config.png
2. virtual_router_node_created.png
3. virtual_default_router_interface_assignment.png
4. virtual_router_assignment.png
5. vrf_interfaces_assigned.png
6. vrf_display_of_new_virtual_router_instance.png
7. vrf_ip_addresses_assigned_to_interface.png
8. vrf_set_routing_table.png
9. vrf_setup_network_overview_default_router.png
10. vrf_setup_network_overview_virtual_router.png
11. vrf_enter_access_rule_for_vr01.png
12. vrf_select_vr_column_to_display.png
13. vrf_traffic_flowng_through_all_router_instances.png
14. traffic_flowng_only_through_VR01.png

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