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## Filter based forwarding juniper srx

This article describes the filter-based forwarding (FBF) limitation that is caused by state-to-case processing of traffic on SRX devices. SRX does not have a direct solution to this problem. The workaround is to configure traffic from specific clients to use an alternative route to servers even if a session is initiated by a server. Filter-based forwarding (FBF) is used when specific traffic is required to take an alternative route instead of following the route in the main routing table. For example, although servers are normally accessible through next-hop R1, a specific group of clients must reach the same servers through the next hop R2. In this case, a filter is used to match clients based on source IP addresses, and traffic is processed by a separately generated routing instance that is R2 as the next hop to the servers. When configuring this feature on SRX devices, it works as expected in sessions initiated from clients to servers. However, when a session is initiated from server to client, the client response takes a normal route through R1, assuming the alternate route dictated by the FBF. This behavior is by design on SRX devices. When the first package of a session is processed, SRX performs both forward and back route search. Thus, at this stage it determines the next hop for response traffic already. When response traffic reaches the FBF filter later, no route searches are performed. Therefore, FBF is noted. To better understand the above description, pay attention to the following sample network. Clients from the 10.0.0.0/8 network normally reach servers through router R1 from the 20.0.0.0/8 network. However, it is necessary that the management station 10.1.1.1 will reach servers through router R2. The following filter is configured on SRX: [firewall family inet edit] filter mgmt-fbf { period 10 { source address { 10.1.1.1/32; } } then { routing-sample mgmt-fbf-ri; } } } This filter applies to the client-facing interface: ge-0/0/3.0 family inet filter input mgmt-fbf the following alternative route mgmt-fbf-ri is specified: [edit routing-examples] mgmt-fbf-ri { instance-type forwarding; routing options { static { route 20.0.0.0/8 next-hop 192.168.1.2; } } } Here is R2, 192.168.1.2. The rest of the configuration is not provided in this article. For more information, please refer to the FBF documentation. This happens when the 10.1.1.1 management station logs on to a server 20.1.1.1: The interface on traffic srx comes from ge-0/0/3 and the filter hits mgmt-fbf. Forward route search is performed in the context of the routing instance mgmt-fbf-ri as dictated by the filter. The next one to jump to 20.1.1.1 was found to be 192.168.1.2 Reverse route search is performed for 10.1.1.1. 10.1.1.1 was found to be the next jump R0 correctly. Traffic is transmitted to 20.1.1.1 via R2 (192.168.1.2) when necessary. When response traffic arrives, it is forwarded back to 10.1.1.1 over R0. However, what happens when the server initiates a session for management station 20.1.1.1: Traffic came to the interface ge-0/0/5 on srx. Forward route search is performed in the context of the main routing table. 10.1.1.1 was found to be the next jump R0 correctly. Reverse route search is performed for 20.1.1.1. The next jump towards 20.1.1.1 is found as R1 because this is specified in the main routing table. Traffic is transmitted to 10.1.1.1 via R0. When response traffic arrives, the filter hits mgmt-fbf. However, since the next hop towards 20.1.1.1 is already set to R1 in step 3, no route search is performed at this stage. Therefore, response traffic is forwarded over R1 to 20.1.1.1, thus ignoring the FBF. There is no direct solution for this behavior in SRX. Even if a session is initiated by a server, if traffic from specific clients to servers should take an alternative path, it is recommended that it achieve this in other ways. For example, we can further the example above, configuring an additional IP address on each server for administrative purposes. At another time, the management station will access servers using newly added IP addresses, and servers use those addresses when starting sessions to the management station. The next hop towards new addresses will be R2, while the next hop towards the old addresses will remain R1 (for production traffic). In this way, the necessary behavior will be obtained without FBF, using traditional guidance. You can use out-of-state firewall filters in routing instances to control how packets move during IPv4 and IPv6 traffic on a network. This is called filter-based routing. You can define a firewall filtering term that routes matching packets to a specified routing instance. This type of filtering can be configured to route certain types of traffic through a firewall or other security device before continuing on the traffic path. To configure a firewall filter without status to route traffic to the routing instance, configure a term with the routing-sampling-termination action in the [firewall family] hierarchy to specify the routing instance to which &lt;code>inet [= inet6=&gt;matching packets will be forwarded. You can apply a routing table filter to a routing instance and also to the default routing instance inet.0. To configure the filter to route traffic to the main routing instance, use the [firewall family] hierarchy-level routing instance default statement &lt;code>inet [= inet6=&gt;. The following limitations are &lt;code>inet &lt;code>Routing table configured in routing examples: When the filtering term contains the routing-instance routing-instance-name termination action, you cannot configure any of the following actions in the term firewall filtering: against namediscardforwarding-class class name logloss-priority (high | medium-high | low) policer policer-name port-mirror reject message-type syslog three-color policer (single-rate | two-rate) policer-name You filter term, you cannot configure part flags number match condition. You cannot apply a filter specific to the default or physical interface. You cannot filter the output direction of routing instances. IPv6 filter-based routing does not support the following L4 matches: source-port destination-port icmp-type icmp-code Although you can configure the forwarding of packets from one VRF to another, you cannot configure routing from one VRF to a global routing instance. The largest number of supported routing instances is 64, which is the same as the largest number of virtual routers supported. Forwarding packets to the global table (default VRF) is not supported for filter-based forwarding. Filter-based forwarding on the interface does not work when the source MAC address filter is configured because the source MAC address filter takes precedence over filter-based forwarding. For IPv4 or IPv6 traffic, you can use firewall filters with virtual routing examples to specify different routes for packets to travel on their networks. This property is called filter-based forwarding (FBF) and is also known as policy-based routing (PBR). You may want to use FBF to route certain types of traffic through a firewall or other security device before continuing on the traffic route. You can also use FBF to give certain types of traffic preferable treatment. For example, you might want to ensure that the highest priority traffic is transmitted over a 40 Gigabit Ethernet connection. To set up FBF, specify a firewall filter mapping status and action, and then specify the virtual routing instance to send packets. Note You can create as many as 128 filters or terms that route packages to a specific virtual routing instance. (QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5200 switches) Starting with Junos OS Release 19.1R1, filter-based routing is supported on IPv6 interfaces (input direction only). It usually provides more load balancing control than dynamic routing protocols provide. (QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5200 switches) Starting with Junos OS Release 19.1R1, filter-based routing is supported on IPv6 interfaces (input direction only). Firewall filters can be used to block specific packages. They can also be used to influence how specific packages are transmitted. To Examples that Classes or Routes Packages Filters For IPv4 or IPv6 traffic only, you can use state-of-the-box firewalls along with instances of forwarding and routing classes to control how packets move lying on the network. This is called filter-based routing (FBF). You can define a filtering term that matches incoming packets by source address and then classifies matching packets into a specified forwarding class. This type of filtering can be configured to give certain types of traffic a prefered process or improve load balancing. To configure an out-of-state firewall filter to classify packets into the forwarding class, configure a term with the termination action forwarding class class name. You can also define a filtering term that routes matching packets to a specified routing instance. This type of filtering can be configured to route certain types of traffic through a firewall or other security device before continuing on the traffic path. To configure a firewall filter without status to route traffic to the routing instance, &lt;code>topology topology-name=&gt; configure a term with termination action routing-routing-instance-instance-name to specify the routing instance to which matching packets will be forwarded. The Note Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (uRPF) control is compatible with FBF actions. The uRPF control is processed for source address control before any FBF action is enabled for static and dynamic interfaces. This applies to both IPv4 and IPv6 families. To forward traffic to the main routing instance, the reference routing instance default in the firewall configuration, as shown here: routing-instance default; Note Do not contact the routing instance administrator. That's not going to work. For Input Filtering, Classification and Forwarding packets in a Router or Switch, you can configure Filters to classify packets by source address, and you can specify the forwarding path that packets follow for router or migration by configuring a filter on the input interface. For example, you can use this filter to distinguish traffic from two clients that have a common access layer (for example, a Layer 2 key) but are connected to different Internet service providers (ISP). When filtered, the router or switch can distinguish between two traffic flows and route each to the appropriate network. Depending on the type of media the client uses, the filter can use the source IP address to transmit traffic through a tunnel to that network. You can configure filters to classify packets by IP protocol type or IP priority bits. You can also pass packets based on output filters by configuring a filter on the Output Interfaces of Filtering Output Packets with Another Routing Table. In the case of port mirroring, the port mirrored packets it is useful to distribute to multiple tracking pics and aggregation PINs based on patterns. FBF on the port mirror output interface must be configured. Packages &lt;code>topology &lt;code> ; at least one route search was made to the output filter when an FBF filter was configured on the output interface. After the packet is classified by the fbf filter on the output interface, it is redirected to another routing table for further route search. Filter-Based Forwarding Application Restrictions A user of an interface resource class (SCU) configured with filter-based forwarding does not support filter mapping or resource class and target class usage (SCU/DCU) accounting. Accounting.

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