

WireGuard

L2 tunnel

Wireguard je L3 tunnel. Pokud se pres wireguard potrebuju dostat do vzdaleny site na L2 vrstve, musim pouzit dalsi tunnel ktery pobezi pres wireguardove ip adresy. Tento druhy L2 tunelu ma proti klasicke centralizovane L2 VPN nevyhodu, ze jde jen o p2p spojeni. Samozrejme je mozne na centralnim serveru dat vsechny tunely do bridge. Zalezi na use case.

WireGuard+SSH

Nasledujici prikaz lze pouzit pro L2 tunnel na ssh server za wireguardem. Na vzdalenem serveru alokuje prvni volny tap interface a prida ho do bridge vmbr0, ktera musi na serveru jiz existovat. Lokalne vytvori tap7, na kterem si mohu pak lokalne pustit treba dhcp klienta. Funguje jen pokud na obou stranach ssh spojeni je uzivatel root a v sshd_config je PermitTunnel yes.

```
ssh -o Tunnel=ethernet -w 7:any root@wg_ip_adresa 'brctl addif vmbr0
$SSH_TUNNEL; ip link set dev $SSH_TUNNEL up'
```

WireGuard+Geneve

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generic_Network_Virtualization_Encapsulation

Server

```
[Interface]
Address = 10.11.17.123/24
...
PostUp = ip link add gnv0 type geneve id 1234 remote 10.11.17.124
PostUp = ip link set gnv0 up
#PostUp = ip addr add 10.100.200.35/24 dev gnv0
PostUp = brctl addif vmbr0 gnv0
PreDown = ip link delete gnv0

[Peer]
...
```

Pozor! gnv tunel bude mit male MTU coz muze nepriznive ovlivnit dalsi interfacy v bridgi, protoze budou donuceny ho prevzit. To muze byt problem treba u veth interfacu.

Klient

```
[Interface]
Address = 10.11.17.124/24
...
PostUp = ip link add gnv0 type geneve id 1234 remote 10.11.17.123
PostUp = ip link set gnv0 up
PostUp = dhcpcd gnv0
#PostUp = ip addr add 10.100.200.32/24 dev gnv0
#PostUp = ip route add 10.10.0.0/16 via 10.10.160.1 dev gnv0
PreDown = dhcpcd --exit gnv0
PreDown = ip link delete gnv0

[Peer]
...
```

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