



Device or Subnet	IP Address / CIDR / MAC	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway	DHCP Range
pfSense Firewall	LAN: 192.168.1.1 WAN: DHCP	255.255.255.0	WAN - DHCP	N/A
LAN Switch	MAC: 23:6A:B7:4C:3A:1B	N/A	N/A	N/A
VLAN_01	192.168.1.0/25	255.255.255.128	192.168.1.0	192.168.1.1 - 192.168.1.126
VLAN_02	192.168.1.128/26	255.255.255.192	192.168.1.128	192.168.1.129 - 192.168.1.190
VLAN_03	192.168.1.192/26	255.255.255.192	192.168.1.192	192.168.1.193 - 192.168.1.254
Domain Controller Windows Server 2019	STATIC: 192.168.1.193	255.255.255.192	192.168.1.192	N/A
Network Attached Storage	STATIC: 192.168.1.194	255.255.255.192	192.168.1.192	N/A
Laser Printer	STATIC: 192.168.1.195	255.255.255.192	192.168.1.192	N/A

- **We created a VLAN trunking topology:**

- pfSense firewall acts as a router between all VLANs
 - Connected to LAN switch by single physical interface (trunk) that carries traffic for all VLANs
- LAN switch forwards traffic for each VLAN to the appropriate ports

- **Why VLAN trunking:**

- Network Segmentation – logical network segments allow for easier scalability
- Cost – requires less physical hardware
- Configuration – can reconfigure logical network segments without having to physically reconfigure network
- Traffic Control – can provide additional bandwidth for critical traffic (presentations)

- **VLAN selection:**

- Chose to create three VLANs and assigned 1st (largest) to support the most hosts
 - VLAN1 – 126 hosts (Operations, Project Management, Consulting)
 - VLAN2 – 62 hosts (Sales, Marketing)
 - VLAN3 – 62 hosts (Switch – Static IPs)
- Reserved the range 192.168.1.193 – 199 for future shared resources

- **Firewall rules for VLAN to VLAN communications:**

- Configured multiple Firewall > Rules in pfSense to allow communications between VLANs
- Enabled VLANs on our switch and assigned switch ports to VLAN interfaces on pfSense