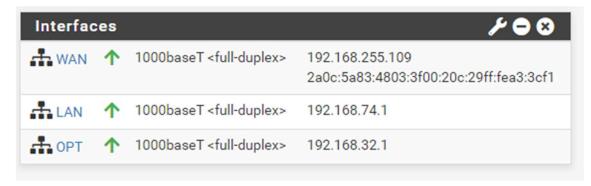
# Diseño general de pfSense sobre Proxmox

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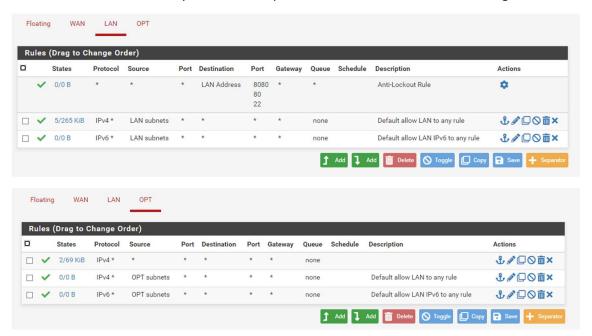
### 1. Instalación pfSense

La instalación que seguiremos es la común, solo que añadiremos la interfaz OPT para poder acceder al servidor de máquinas virtuales.

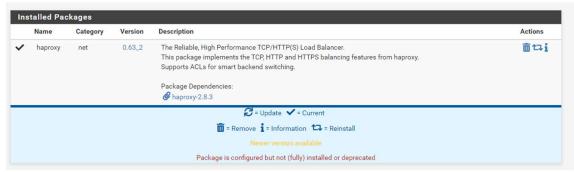


### 2. Configuración Firewall

Para que las máquinas puedan acceder a internet para actualización de paquetes permitimos el tráfico en las interfaces LAN y OPT, cuando queramos securizar se cambiarán las reglas.



## 3. Instalación HAProxy



Activamos el paquete y establecemos un número máximo de conexiones.

	☑ Enable HAProxy			
Installed version	2.8.3-86e043a			
Maximum connections	10000	per process.	Connections Memory usage	
	Sets the maximum per-process number of concurrent connections to X.  NOTE: setting this value too high will result in HAProxy not being able to allocate enough memory.  Current memory usage: 38704 kB.  Current "System Tunables" settings.  'kern.maxfiles': 63835  'kern.maxfilesperproc': 57177  Full memory usage will only show after all connections have actually been used.  When setting a high amount of allowed simultaneous connections you will kern.maxfiles and kern.maxfilesperproc. For HAProxy alone set these to at connections these need to be 200.031 or more to avoid trouble, take into a kern.maxfiles.	ved connections * 2 + 31. So for 100.000		
Number of threads to start per process	1 Defaults to 1 if left blank (8 CPU core(s) detected). FOR NOW, THREADS SUPPORT IN HAPROXY 1.8 IS HIGHLY EXPERIMENTAL AND IT MUST BE ENABLED WITH CAUTION AND AT YOUR OWN RISK.			
1000100000000	☐ Force immediate stop of old process on reload. (closes existing connections)			
Reload behaviour	Note: when this option is selected, connections will be closed when haproxy is restarted. Otherwise the existing connections will be served by the old haproxy process until they are closed. Checking this option will interrupt existing connections on a restart (which happens when the configuration is applied, but possibly also when pfSense detects an interface coming up or a change in its ip-address.)			
Reload behaviour	haproxy process until they are closed. Checking this option will interrupt e			
Reload behaviour	haproxy process until they are closed. Checking this option will interrupt e			
	haproxy process until they are closed. Checking this option will interrupt e applied, but possibly also when pfSense detects an interface coming up o	r a change in its ip-addres	is.)	
	haproxy process until they are closed. Checking this option will interrupt e applied, but possibly also when pfSense detects an interface coming up o 15m  Defines the maximum time allowed to perform a clean soft-stop. Defaults	r a change in its ip-addres	is.)	

#### 3.1. Backend

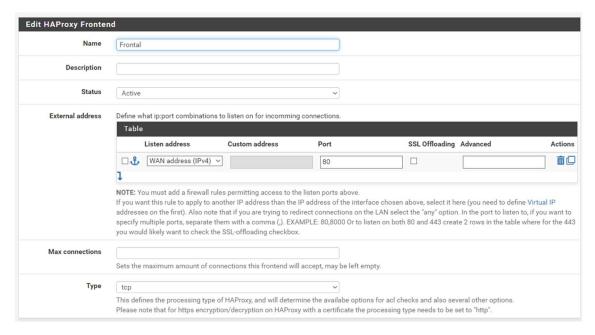
Creamos un nuevo backend que apunte al servidor de MVs, con IP 192.168.32.5.



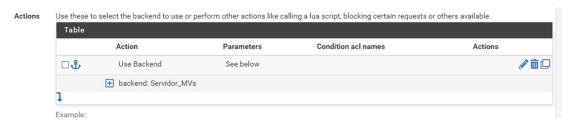
Establecemos un nombre a la pool de servers, el nombre del servidor en modo activo, la dirección y puerto.

#### 3.2. Frontend

Creamos el frontend, que apuntará a la interfaz WAN por el puerto 80.



Importante seleccionar el tipo de frontend, en este caso tcp, ya que si no, no funcionará. Y en acciones, elegir USE BACKEND, y seleccionamos el servidor backend.

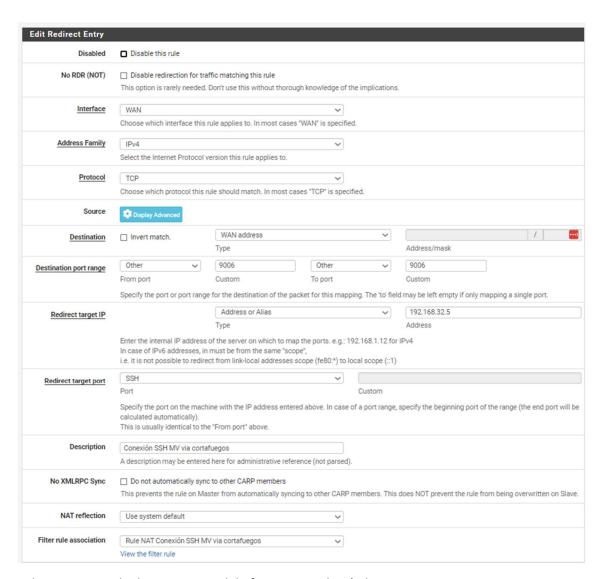


## 4. Redirección puerto pfSense

Para la redirección de puertos basta con acceder al apartado port forward en la configuración NAT, en firewall.



En este caso he configurado la regla para que desde el puerto 9006 de la WAN acceda al 22 de la máquina de red de MVs.



#### Si hacemos un ssh al puerto 9006 del pfsense, nos abrirá el acceso: