

OPNsense Interface

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Interfaces > Settings

Option	Value
Hardware CRC	Check "Disable hardware checksum offload" (if not already checked)
Hardware TSO	Check "Disable hardware TCP segmentation offload" (if not already checked)
Hardware LRO	Check "Disable hardware large receive offload" (if not already checked)
VLAN Hardware Filtering	Choose the "Disable VLAN Hardware Filtering" option

Interfaces > Other Types: VLAN

For the purposes of this guide, the following VLANs will be created along with some of the reasons why We may want such a VLAN on your network:

VLAN Tag	VLAN Description	Purpose
10	Office	For PCs, laptops, Printer
20	Train	For HA, Tracksensor, Leddriver
30	IPCAM	Isolated network for IP cameras (for local access only)

Interfaces > Other Types > VLAN

Create the VLANs by navigating to the "Interfaces > Other Types > VLAN" page. To minimize the length of this guide, repeat the following configuration below for each VLAN in the table above:

Option	VLAN10	VLAN20	VLAN30
Device			
Parent	re1 (ac:15:a2:60:df:06)	re1 (ac:15:a2:60:df:06)	re1 (ac:15:a2:60:df:06)
VLAN tag	10	20	30
VLAN priority	Best Effort (0, default)	Best Effort (0, default)	Best Effort (0, default)
Description	Office	Train	IPCam

Press: **[Save]** Press: **[Apply]**

Interfaces > Assignments

After the VLANs are created, you will be able to assign them to interfaces. You can think of an “interface” as not only the address of the physical port itself but also an entirely separate network. That concept may seem confusing to new users, but creating a new interface assignment is how you create separate physical or logical networks in OPNsense (and other router platforms). When creating an interface you can specify the size of the network, which limits the total number of devices that can be connected to each network. The interface acts as the gateway for each network where traffic may enter or exit.

On the “Interfaces > Assignments” page, you can create a new interface by clicking on the “+” button in the “New interface” section of the page. The dropdown box only shows unassigned physical/logical interfaces. Once you assign the interface, it will no longer be included in the dropdown.

The WAN and LAN interfaces should already be assigned from the OPNsense installation so I will only mention setting up the VLAN interface assignments.

Select each VLAN listed in the table below in the “Network port” dropdown box and add the appropriate “Description”. The “Description” is displayed on the “Interfaces” section in the left side menu so it is important to use a short name to indicate the purpose of each network. Otherwise, they will show up as “OPT1”, “OPT2”, etc., which will be very confusing when you have multiple networks to manage.

Interface (ID)	Network port
WAN (wan)	em0 (2c:41:38:8d:26:f9)
LAN (lan)	re0 (ac:15:a2:02:e4:a9)
Office (opt1)	vlan01 Office (Parent: re1, Tag: 10)
Train (opt2)	vlan02 Train (Parent: re1, Tag: 20)
IPCAM (opt3)	vlan03 IPCAM (Parent: re1, Tag: 30)

Click the “Save” button when you are finished.

Interfaces > [Page]

Each interface has its own page under the “Interfaces” menu on the left side of the OPNsense user interface. They will appear as [WAN], [LAN], etc. Go to the appropriate interface pages below to modify the configuration described below.

Option	WAN	LAN	Office	Train	IPCam
Enable	Enable Interface	Enable Interface	Enable Interface	Enable Interface	Enable Interface
Lock	Check	Check	Check	Check	Check
Description	WAN	LAN	Office	Train	IPCam
Block private networks	Unchecked	Unchecked	Unchecked	Unchecked	Unchecked
Block bogon networks	Unchecked	Unchecked	Unchecked	Unchecked	Unchecked

Option	WAN	LAN	Office	Train	IPCam
IPv4 Configuration Type	DHCP	Static IPv4	Static IPv4	Static IPv4	Static IPv4
IPv6 Configuration Type		None	None	None	None
Static IPv4 configuration					
IPv4 address		192.168.101.1/24	192.168.110.1/24	192.168.120.1/24	192.168.130.1/24