Route Subnet Through Wireguard Interface

Funneling all traffic from an Ethernet interface through a *Wireguard* interface is relatively easy once I became familar with how packets flow through *Linux*. I mostly just needed to modify my *Wireguard* `*.conf` file to add the `Table`, `PostUp`, and `PreDown` parameters.

> I also needed to setup IP masquerading of outgoing traffic on my *Wireguard* interface. See below for instructions.

Create Interface

Creating the configuration file is a bit out of the scope of this document. A VPN provider that supports *Wireguard* will likely just provide a pre-built configuration file. But I also have a brief overview of how you'd make one.

```
# /etc/wireguard/warp.conf
[Interface]
PrivateKey = ****
Address = 10.10.20.59/19, 2a03:4012:4021:80af::1f3c/64
DNS = 10.10.0.1, 2a03:4012:4021:80af::1
Table = 9
PostUp = ip rule add iif eth1.9 lookup 9; ip -6 rule add iif eth1.9 lookup 9
PreDown = ip rule del iif eth1.9 lookup 9; ip -6 rule del iif eth1.9 lookup 9

[Peer]
PublicKey = T28Qn5VFzT4wiwEPd7DscwcP3Rsmq23QcnjH1N5G/wc=
Endpoint = wireguard.vpn-provider.example:51820
AllowedIPs = 0.0.0.0/0, ::0/0...
```

Line 5: All rules/routes should be applied to a custom route table `9`. I could have also named my custom route table by running `echo "9 warp" > /etc/iproute2/rt_tables` and then say `Table = warp` for improved readability.

Line 6: Adds rules for IPv4 and IPv6 that all traffic coming in interface `eth1.9` should use custom route table `9`. Because I defined a peer with `AllowedIPs = 0.0.0.0/0, ::0/0` a default route will be setup on custom route table `9` that redirects all traffic to the *Wireguard* interface. If I named my custom route like shown above I could have said `lookup warp` inplace of `lookup 9`.

Line 7: Just the inverse of line 5 to clean up after myself when taking down the *Wireguard* interface.

Setup IP Masquerading

> IP Masquerading is a technique that hides an entire IP address space, usually consisting of private IP addresses, behind a single IP address in another, usually public address space.

Source: Wikipedia

Configuration

The easiest way to set this up are to append some *netfilter* rules to the `PostUp` and `PreDown` parameters.

```
...
PostUp = ...; iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o wg0 -j MASQUERADE
PreDown = ...; iptables -t nat -D POSTROUTING -o wg0 -j MASQUERADE

[Peer]
...
```

Although this works fine there is a risk of the *iptables/netfilter* rules getting squashed by *Shorewall* if it is restarted while the *Wireguard* interface exists. It is best to have *Shorewall* setup the masquerading by making a simple declaration in `/etc/shorewall/snat`. I've included the other *Shorewall* configuration files that would be necessary to make this setup work.

First I define the `wg` zone...

```
# /etc/shorewall/zones
 #ZONE   TYPE    OPTIONS             IN                  OUT
 #                                   OPTIONS             OPTIONS
```

```
  warp    ipv4
+ wg      ipv4
```

Then I define the interface `WG_IF` and put it in the `wg` zone...

```
# /etc/shorewall/interfaces
  #ZONE□INTERFACE□OPTIONS
  warp□WARP_IF□□tcpflags,nosmurfs,routefilter=2,logmartians,physical=eth1.9
+ wg□WG_IF□□physical=wg0
```

This tells Shorwall to masquerade all IPs going out on `WG_IF`...

```
# /etc/shorewall/snat
  #ACTION□□SOURCE□□DEST
+ MASQUERADE□0.0.0.0/0□WG_IF
```

Then I allow the `warp` zone to send packets to the `wg` zone. The `warp` zone isn't allowed to send packets to any other subnet or the `wan`. This prevents any data/privacy spills from happening if the *Wireguard* interface ever goes down. It is always best to fail into a state that protects security and privacy.

```
# /etc/shorewall/policy
  #SOURCE□DEST□□POLICY         LOGLEVEL        RATE    CONNLIMIT
- warp□□$FW□□□ACCEPT          $LOG_LEVEL
+ warp□□$FW,wg□□ACCEPT         $LOG_LEVEL
```

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