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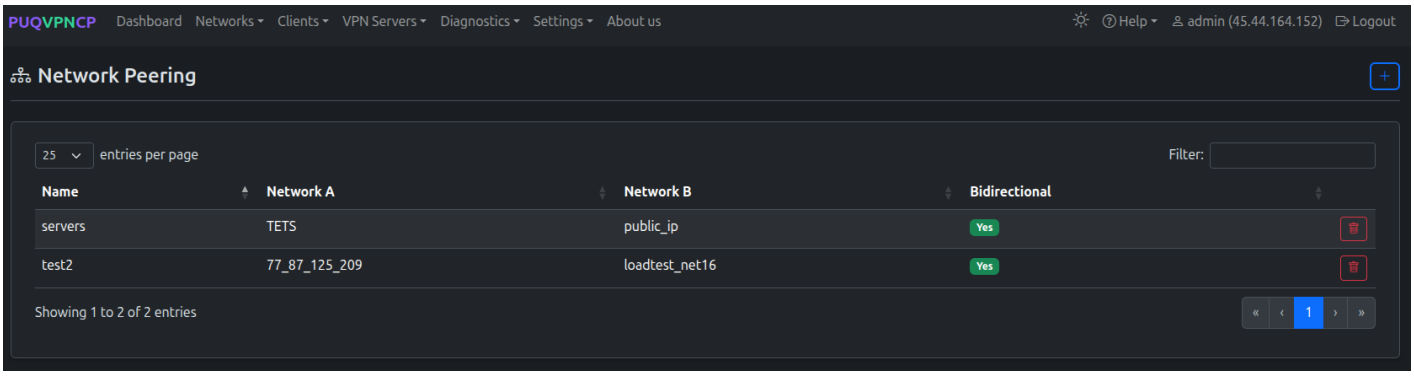
11. Network Peering

Overview

Network Peering allows VPN clients from different networks to communicate with each other. By default, networks are isolated — clients in Network A cannot reach clients in Network B. Peering rules create explicit exceptions.

Peering List

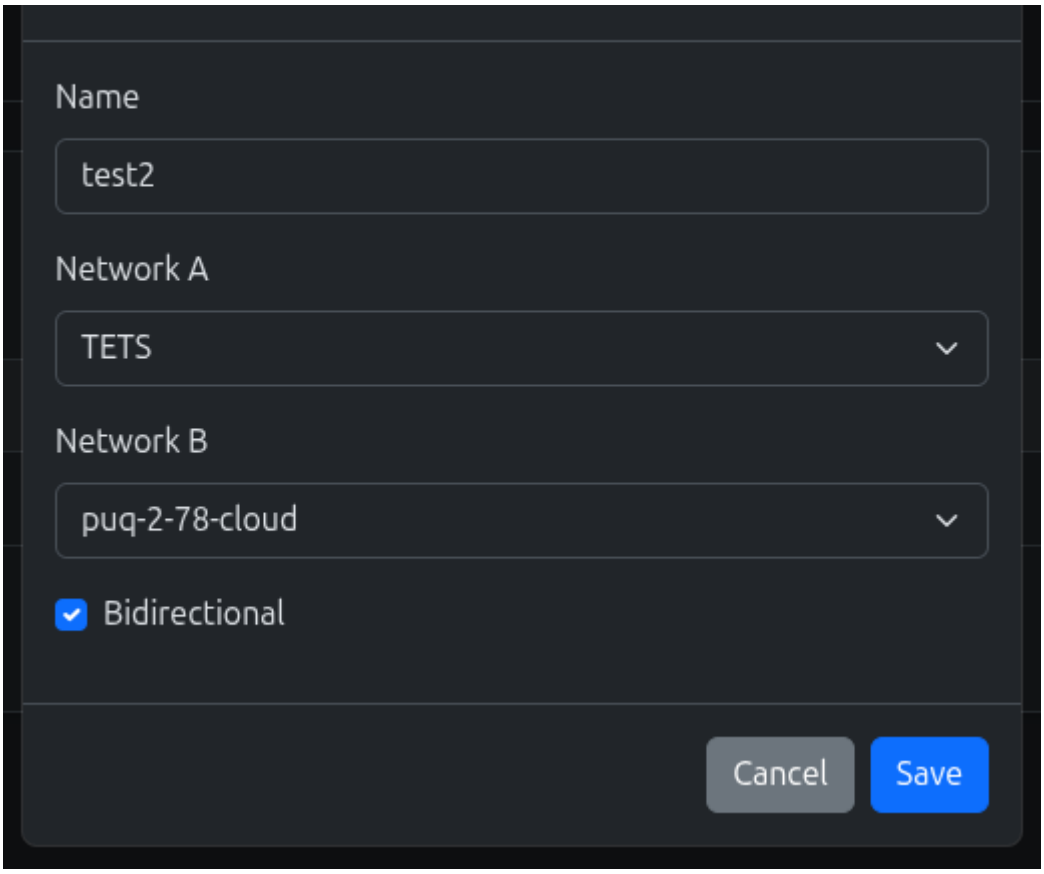
Navigate to **Networks > Peering**.



Network peering rules

Column	Description
Name	Rule identifier
Network A	First network
Network B	Second network
Bidirectional	Whether traffic flows both ways

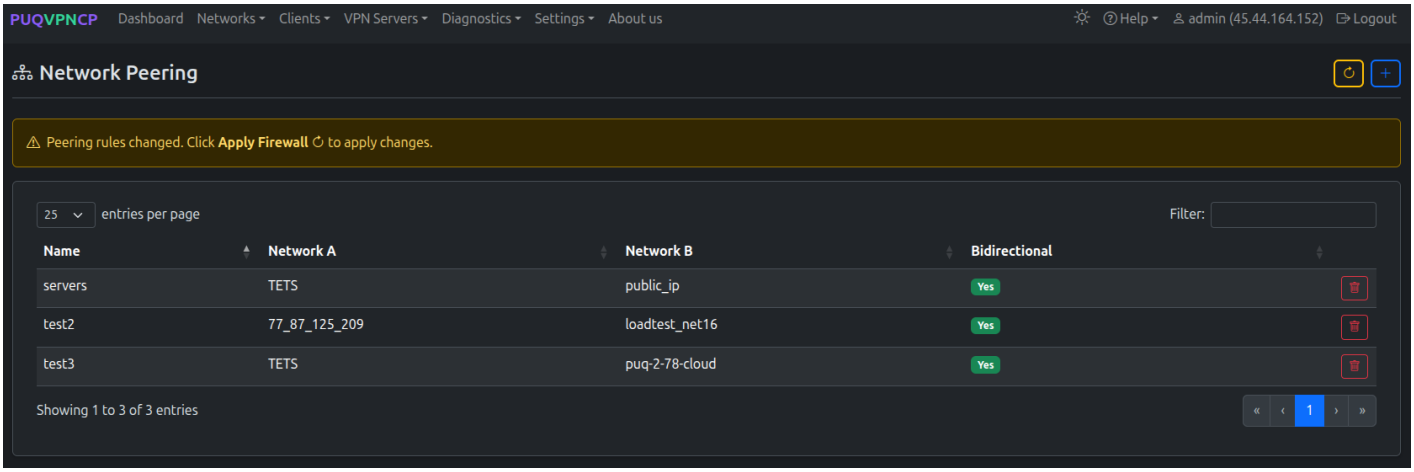
Adding a Peering Rule



Add a new peering rule

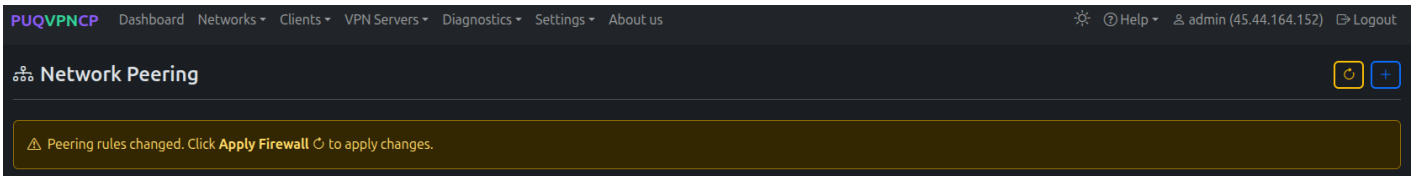
Field	Description
Name	Rule name
Network A	First network
Network B	Second network
Bidirectional	If enabled, both networks can reach each other. If disabled, only A can reach B.

After adding a rule, the panel shows a warning to apply the firewall.

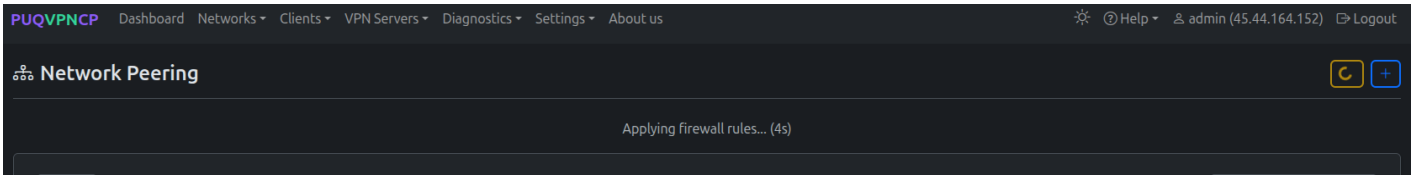


Peering rules updated — 3 rules configured

Click **Apply Firewall** to activate the new rules.



Warning: Peering rules changed, click Apply Firewall to apply



Applying firewall rules with countdown

Use Cases

Office-to-Office Communication

Connect clients from two office networks:

- `office_us` (10.0.1.0/24) ↔ `office_eu` (10.0.2.0/24)
- Bidirectional: Yes

Server Access from VPN

Allow VPN clients to access a management network:

- `vpn_clients` (10.100.1.0/24) → `servers` (10.0.0.0/24)
- Bidirectional: No (clients access servers, but not vice versa)

IoT Monitoring

Allow monitoring network to reach IoT devices:

- `monitoring` (10.0.3.0/24) → `iot_devices` (10.0.4.0/24)
- Bidirectional: No

How It Works

Peering rules create `iptables FORWARD` rules that allow traffic between the specified network subnets. Without peering, the default `auto_isolation_ipset` rule in Pre-Network Rules drops inter-network traffic.

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