

## Configuring Filters to Permit Expected Traffic

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You must explicitly configure your firewall filter to permit expected traffic, such as DHCP traffic, to pass. Otherwise, the expected traffic is denied when the filter is applied to the interface. This requirement applies to both classic and fast update filters.

The following example shows a fast update filter that might be used to permit DHCP traffic. The actual filter you use depends on the expected traffic in your network.

In the example, the term `allow-dhcp` permits all DHCP traffic from all source addresses. The term also includes the `only-at-create` option to specify that the term is applied only when the filter is first applied. The term `sub-allow-dhcp` includes the JUNOS predefined variable `$junos-subscriber-ip-address`, which permits all subscriber-specific DHCP traffic.

The `match-order` statement configuration lists the conditions from most-specific to least-specific, as recommended in Configuring the Match Order for Fast Update Filters. Because this filter is designed to permit ingress DHCP traffic, the `source-address` condition is listed first.

```
firewall {
  family inet {
    fast-update-filter psf1 {
      interface-specific;
      match-order [ source-address destination-address protocol destination-port ];
      term allow-dhcp {
        only-at-create;
        from {
          source-address 0.0.0.0/32;
          destination-address 255.255.255.255/32;
          destination-port 67;
          protocol udp;
        }
        then accept;
      }
      term sub-allow-dhcp {
        from {
          source-address $junos-subscriber-ip-address;
          destination-address 192.168.1.2/32;
          destination-port 67;
          protocol udp;
        }
        then accept;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

**Related Topics** ■ Configuring the Match Order for Fast Update Filters

- Configuring Terms for Fast Update Filters

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