

# Networking With Hetzner

## - With and Without additional MAC's configured

IP's have been redacted in this configuration but you can evaluate based on your operations.

With doing this in debian, reverting over to netplan and disabling networking has been so much easier. ChatGPT and other help articles from stack overflow has been a major help in understanding networking as a whole. **systemctl stop networking && systemctl disable networking**. Install netplan.io with **apt install netplan.io**.

Configure it then **reboot** the system. **Do not** presume it will work unless you restart.

If you just need the netplan configuration:

```
network:
  version: 2
  renderer: networkd
  ethernets:
    enp41s0: # Network interface name from "ip a".
      dhcp4: no # Turn off DHCP.
      addresses:
        - 148.x.x.242/29 # IP Address 1 with subnet.
        - 144.x.x.121/27 # IP Address 2 with subnet.
```

```

gateway4: 148.x.x.241 # The gateway of the first subnet.
nameservers:
  addresses:
    - 8.8.4.4 # Obvious enough.
    - 8.8.8.8 # Obvious enough.
routes:
  - to: 144.x.x.96/27 # The "Identifier IP" for the subnet. The one before the gateway
and two before the first usable.
    via: 144.x.x.97 # The gateway of this subnet.
    metric: 100 # The higher the metric, the lower it is in priority (Yes, stupid) - It
means if 240 fails, it will make 144 prioritized.

```

If you need to specify MAC addresses:

```

network:
  version: 2
  renderer: networkd
ethernets:
  enp41s0: # Network interface name from "ip a".
    dhcp4: no # Turn off DHCP.
    addresses:
      - 148.x.x.242/29 # IP Address 1 with subnet.
      - 144.x.x.121/27 # IP Address 2 with subnet.
    macaddress: xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx # Specify the MAC address for 148.x.x.242 ONLY (It has to
route somewhere for remaining traffic).
    routes:
      - to: 144.x.x.96/27 # The "Identifier IP" for the subnet. The one before the gateway
and two before the first usable.
        via: 144.x.x.97 # The gateway of this subnet.
        metric: 100 # The higher the metric, the lower it is in priority (Yes, stupid) - It
means if 240 fails, it will make 144 prioritized.
      - to: 148.x.x.240/29 # The "Identifier IP" for the subnet. The one before the gateway
and two before the first usable.
        via: 148.x.x.241 # The gateway of this subnet.
        metric: 0 # The higher the metric, the lower it is in priority (Yes, stupid) - Not
applicable here - 0 meaning normal priority.

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# If using multiple interfaces, add them here with their respective MAC addresses

```

enp41s0:1:

dhcp4: no

addresses:

- 144.x.x.121/27

macaddress: yy:yy:yy:yy:yy:yy # MAC address for 144.x.x.121

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