Subject: solution

Posted by jiadar on Thu, 24 Jul 2008 19:23:10 GMT

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I've solved this. Apparently, red hat insists that you follow their convention for creating the bridge. Creating the bridge by using brctl directly does not work. The following configurations solve the problem.

1. Create a file /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-br0

Put in the IP information that was in your primary physical ethernet device. Change the device from "eth0" to "br0" and type from "ether" to "Bridge".

2. Modify the /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

Modify your primary ethernet interface to be a member of the bridge with no IP information. Set it to use the bridge.

3. Add a file for each of your veth devices. For instance, for vethX.0, add a file /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-vethX.0.

This file is almost the same as eth0. You will add the vethX.0 device to the bridge.

My actual configuration files are below:

========ifcfg-eth0=========

DEVICE=eth0 TYPE=ether BRIDGE=br0 ONBOOT=yes

========ifcfg-veth109.0========== DEVICE=veth109.0 ONBOOT=yes STARTMODE=onboot BRIDGE=br0 ========brctl show br0=========== bridge id STP enabled interfaces bridge name 8000.0018510bd235 veth109.0 br0 no eth0 =========route -n===== Flags Metric Ref Destination Gateway Genmask Use Iface 10.0.129.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 0 0 0 br0 169.254.0.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 U 0 0 0 br0 0.0.0.0 10.0.129.1 0.0.0.0 UG 0 0 0 br0