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Subject: Networking with OpenVz on Debian  
Posted by [ceduardo](#) on Thu, 09 Jul 2009 23:22:35 GMT  
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Hi every body, Tank you for your help (I am sorry but my english is very bad.)

Well, I have OpenVz mount at Debian lenny this work very good but now I made a change in my Internet configuration and my CT do not have internet access.

I have this on my OpenVzSERVER:

```
eth0    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0b:6a:94:54:88
        inet addr:192.168.2.15  Bcast:192.168.2.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
        inet6 addr: fe80::20b:6aff:fe94:5488/64  Scope:Link
        UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
        RX packets:2214523 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:2034759 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
        RX bytes:1189111524 (1.1 GiB)  TX bytes:998419042 (952.1 MiB)
        Interrupt:19 Base address:0xd400
```

```
eth1    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:21:91:90:8e:7d
        inet addr:192.168.150.2  Bcast:192.168.150.7  Mask:255.255.255.248
        UP BROADCAST MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
        RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
        RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)
        Interrupt:17 Base address:0xd000
```

```
eth2    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:08:54:27:1d:b8
        inet addr:190.145.2.YYY  Bcast:190.145.2.239  Mask:255.255.255.248
        inet6 addr: fe80::208:54ff:fe27:1db8/64  Scope:Link
        UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
        RX packets:5053 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:34116 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
        RX bytes:1046571 (1022.0 KiB)  TX bytes:9614680 (9.1 MiB)
        Interrupt:18 Base address:0xcc00
```

```
lo      Link encap:Local Loopback
        inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
        inet6 addr: ::1/128  Scope:Host
        UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
        RX packets:42897 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:42897 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
        RX bytes:4394719 (4.1 MiB)  TX bytes:4394719 (4.1 MiB)
```



```
ifconfig -a
```

```
ifconfig veth70.0 0  
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/veth70.0/forwarding  
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/veth70.0/proxy_arp  
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/eth0/forwarding  
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/eth0/proxy_arp
```

```
[On CT 70]
```

```
ifconfig eth0 0  
ip addr add 192.168.2.70 dev eth0  
ifconfig eth0 192.168.2.70 netmask 255.255.255.0 up  
ip route del default  
ip route add default dev eth0
```

```
[On OpenVzSERVER]
```

```
ip route add 192.168.2.70 dev veth70.0
```

The CT can do ping to the network 192.168.2.0 but do not have internet access

Note: On my OpenVz SERVER do this iptables´s script :

```
#!/bin/sh  
## SCRIPT de IPTABLES - ejemplo del manual de iptables  
## Ejemplo de script para firewall entre red-local e internet  
##  
## Pello Xabier Altadill Izura  
## www.pello.info - pello@pello.info
```

```
echo -n Aplicando Reglas de Firewall...
```

```
## FLUSH de reglas  
iptables -F  
iptables -X  
iptables -Z  
iptables -t nat -F
```

```
## Establecemos politica por defecto  
iptables -P INPUT ACCEPT  
iptables -P OUTPUT ACCEPT  
iptables -P FORWARD ACCEPT  
iptables -t nat -P PREROUTING ACCEPT  
iptables -t nat -P POSTROUTING ACCEPT
```

```
## Empezamos a filtrar
```

```
## Nota: eth0 es el interfaz conectado al router y eth1 a la LAN
# El localhost se deja (por ejemplo conexiones locales a mysql)
```

```
/sbin/iptables -A INPUT -i lo -j ACCEPT
```

```
# Al firewall tenemos acceso desde la red local
iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.2.0/24 -i eth0 -j ACCEPT
```

```
# Ahora hacemos enmascaramiento de la red local
# y activamos el BIT DE FORWARDING (imprescindible!!!!!!)
```

```
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 192.168.0.0/24 -o eth2 -j MASQUERADE
```

```
# Con esto permitimos hacer forward de paquetes en el firewall, o sea
# que otras máquinas puedan salir a través del firewall.
```

```
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
echo " OK . Verifique que lo que se aplica con: iptables -L -n"
```

Thanks again.

---

Subject: Re: Networking with OpenVz on Debian  
Posted by [irontowngeek](#) on Fri, 10 Jul 2009 15:18:35 GMT  
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In using VETH adapters non bridged you must make the VETH adapter for a container its gateway and each container must be subnetted  
For simplicity I use nothing but static configurations  
As an example

In VE

```
DEVICE eth0
TYPE Ethernet
IPADDR 192 168 254 1
PREFIXLEN 30
GATEWAY 192 168 254 2
```

MTU 1500  
ONBOOT yes

You can still leave the

```
ip route add default dev eth0
```

as this is mainly a fall back

If you type

```
ip route list
```

in the VE you will find the VETH adapter is listed as the default gateway device  
Using my example the VETH adapter becomes

```
DEVICE veth254 0  
TYPE Ethernet  
IPADDR 192 168 254 2  
PREFIXLEN 30  
MTU 1500  
ONBOOT yes
```

If routing is proper on the your networks gateway router then you should have no problems reaching the global Net

In other words has the VE containers subnet in its table

Remember that routing on the HN is handled via the kernel at the interface level

I use a 16 prefix on a gateway router if I do not use a routing protocol

My Node servers curently run OSPF so routing is dynamic

I use a 30 prefix length as this is more than enough in using non bridged VETH interfaces

I hope you can read this okay as my keyboard is flaking out on one side

Reading your explanation of your problem I do not think you need any help beyond this explanation

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Subject: Re: Networking with OpenVz on Debian  
Posted by [vijay\\_361](#) on Fri, 10 Jul 2009 18:47:33 GMT  
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Can you please post the /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0  
for both container and physical machine

also output for iptables -L

---

Subject: Re: Networking with OpenVz on Debian

```
Hi everybody tanks for your help
On my CT id 70 i have this:
/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=192.168.2.70
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
BROADCAST=0.0.0.0
```

```
iptables -L
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target    prot opt source                destination
```

```
Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT)
target    prot opt source                destination
```

```
Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target    prot opt source                destination
```

```
netstat -nr
Kernel IP routing table
Destination  Gateway      Genmask      Flags  MSS Window  irtt Iface
192.168.2.0  0.0.0.0     255.255.255.0 U      0 0      0 eth0
192.0.2.0    0.0.0.0     255.255.255.0 U      0 0      0 venet0
169.254.0.0 0.0.0.0     255.255.0.0  U      0 0      0 venet0
0.0.0.0     0.0.0.0     0.0.0.0     U      0 0      0 eth0
```

Well, on my OpenVZ Server i have this:

```
iptables -L
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target    prot opt source                destination
ACCEPT    all  --  anywhere             anywhere
ACCEPT    all  --  192.168.2.0/24      anywhere
```

```
Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT)
target    prot opt source                destination
```

```
Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target    prot opt source                destination
```

```
netstat -nr
Kernel IP routing table
Destination  Gateway      Genmask      Flags  MSS Window  irtt Iface
```

```
10.8.75.ZZZ 192.168.150.1 255.255.255.255 UGH 0 0 0 eth1
192.168.2.72 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 UH 0 0 0 venet0
192.168.2.70 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 UH 0 0 0 veth70.0
190.145.2.WWW 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 UH 0 0 0 veth72.2
192.168.150.3 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 UH 0 0 0 venet0
192.168.150.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.248 U 0 0 0 eth1
190.145.2.XXX 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.248 U 0 0 0 eth2
192.168.2.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 0 0 0 eth0
0.0.0.0 190.145.2.YYY 0.0.0.0 UG 0 0 0 eth2
```

Thanks for you help.

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Subject: Re: Networking with OpenVz on Debian  
Posted by [ceduardo](#) on Mon, 13 Jul 2009 14:40:50 GMT  
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Hi thank for you answer,

I have this line for the redirection from internal LAN to eth2  
# Al firewall tenemos acceso desde la red local  
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 192.168.0.0/24 -o eth2 -j MASQUERADE

But this line have a problem, because my internal LAN is 192.168.2.0/24 and not 192.168.0.0/24

I can solve this problem making this change on the same line. Where be 192.168.0.0/24 change to 192.168.2.0/24

# Al firewall tenemos acceso desde la red local  
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 192.168.2.0/24 -o eth2 -j MASQUERADE

Thanks every body!!!

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Subject: Re: Networking with OpenVz on Debian  
Posted by [irontowngeek](#) on Mon, 13 Jul 2009 15:00:53 GMT  
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If you are networking a DEBIAN container, the network configuration file, differs from that of REDHAT.

Also, all VE container ID numbers, should start with 100, as 0-99 is reserved by OpenVZ.  
Let's go back to square one.

If you are running a REDHAT distribution on the Node server,(i.e Centos 5,as the default Node server OS),your VETH device configuration as an example,using a VE ID of 100.

The "/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-veth100.0" file is;

```
DEVICE=veth100.0
TYPE=Ethernet
IPADDR=192.168.100.2
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
MTU=1500
ONBOOT=yes
```

I went ahead and used the standard "/24" prefix length,or "255.255.255.0".  
Make sure,routing is proper on the Node,that you can reach the LAN gateway router.  
If using Centos-5 on the Node,place this directive in;

```
/etc/sysconfig/network
```

```
GATEWAY=your_edge_router
GATEWAYDEV=your_source_route_interface
```

An example is;

```
GATEWAY=192.168.99.1
GATEWAYDEV=eth1
```

It is much simpler,than using "iproute2".  
If you use a REDHAT based VE container,its network configuration is;

```
DEVICE=eth0
TYPE=Ethernet
IPADDR=192.168.100.1
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
GATEWAY=192.168.100.2
MTU=1500
ONBOOT=yes
```

If you are using DEBIAN as the OpenVZ Node server's OS,this goes beyond the default supported OS,and the location and syntax of the configuration,differs from REDHAT.  
Its located in;

```
/etc/network/interfaces
```

Nevertheless,the VETH interface configuration should be;

```
iface veth100.0 inet static
address 192.168.100.2
```



```
netmask 255.255.255.0
broadcast 192.168.100.255
```

Using a DEBIAN VE, your network configuration is;

```
iface eth0 inet static
address 192.168.100.1
netmask 255.255.255.0
broadcast 192.168.100.255
gateway 192.168.100.2
dns-mydomain
dns-nameservers 192.168.11.1
```

as a minimum.

Regardless of whether you use a REDHAT or DEBIAN based VE, you have to define a "gateway" route, that points to the VE container's VETH adapter interface, if you are not using bridged Ethernet.

As long as you can do a;

```
ip route list
```

and you see a line, that defines the VETH adapter's IP address, as the default route for the VE, then you are good to go.

As I stated earlier, routing on a Node server is a moot issue, as it will always have its routing table updated, via any interface that is added.

Just make sure, the edge router, has the VE container's subnet, in its routing table. (this is the router that faces the Internet.

Generally, all you need is, if using a Class C subnet;

```
ip route add 192.0.0.0/16 via 192.168.99.1
```

(replace 192.168.99.1 with your LAN gateway IP)

As far as IPTABLES syntax, I use the SHOREWALL firewall program on my Node server, that eliminates knowing specific IPTABLES syntax.

Remember, you need to NAT the private IP address, you use for the VE container. (this of course, is self-explanatory)

Maybe, somebody that may be reading this thread, can fill in that blank for you, using IPTABLES manually.

Cheers and good luck.

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Subject: Re: Networking with OpenVz on Debian

Posted by [irontowngeek](#) on Mon, 13 Jul 2009 15:08:21 GMT

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PS;

I was looking in your;

netstat -nr

you are using a netmask of

255.255.255.255

for your VETH adapters.

This makes it a "point to point" connection.

Use a different prefix length, unless you are trying to create a VPN type setup.

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Subject: Re: Networking with OpenVz on Debian

Posted by [irontowngeek](#) on Mon, 13 Jul 2009 15:27:23 GMT

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I'm going to repost this reply, as I'm not sure that it took.

First, let's go back to square one.

I'm assuming you use a REDHAT OS on the Node, and you want to network a DEBIAN VE.

\* Issue number 1.

No IP address for VETH interface.

```
veth70.0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:18:51:39:c7:e7
  inet6 addr: fe80::218:51ff:fe39:c7e7/64 Scope:Link
  UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
  RX packets:26 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
  TX packets:18 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
  collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
  RX bytes:1750 (1.7 KiB) TX bytes:1312 (1.2 KiB)
```

If you are not bridging a VETH adapter interface, you must assign an IP address to the VETH adapter.

\* Issue number 2

VE containers ID numbers must start at 100. Whether this makes a difference, I have not tested.

Assuming what I have wrote;

On the Node server for REDHAT based distributions;

```
DEVICE=veth100.0  
TYPE=Ethernet  
IPADDR=192.168.100.2  
NETMASK=255.255.255.0  
ONBOOT=yes
```

On the VE container,for REDHAT based distributions;

```
DEVICE=eth0  
TYPE=Ethernet  
IPADDR=192.168.100.1  
NETMASK=255.255.255.0  
GATEWAY=192.168.100.2  
ONBOOT=yes
```

If you are using DEBIAN,as the Node server OS;

```
iface veth100.0 inet static  
address 192.168.100.2  
netmask 255.255.255.0  
broadcast 192.168.100.255  
gateway 192.168.11.1
```

If you are using DEBIAN,as the VE container;

```
iface eth0 inet static  
address 192.168.100.1  
netmask 255.255.255.0  
broadcast 192.168.100.255  
gateway 192.168.100.2  
dns-nameserver x.x.x.x
```

As far as specific IPTABLES syntax,I use SHOREWALL firewall,as it uses configuration files that you can edit.