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How can I setup the MTU for my network interface?

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<u>MTU</u> $^{[1]}$ (Maximum Transmission Unit) is related to TCP/IP networking in Linux/BSD/UNIX oses. It refers to the size (in bytes) of the largest datagram that a given layer of a communications protocol can pass at a time.

You can see current MTU setting with ifconfig command under Linux:

/sbin/ifconfig

Output:

```
Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:0F:EA:91:04:07
inet addr:192.168.1.2 Bcast:192.168.1.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
inet6 addr: fe80::20f:eaff:fe91:407/64 Scope:Link
UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
RX packets:141567 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:141306 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
RX bytes:101087512 (96.4 MiB) TX bytes:32695783 (31.1 MiB)
Interrupt:18 Base address:0xc000
```

A better way is to use ip command:

\$ ip link list

Output:

```
1: lo: mtu 16436 qdisc noqueue
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
2: eth0: mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0f:ea:91:04:07 brd ff:ff:ff:ff
3: sit0: mtu 1480 qdisc noop
    link/sit 0.0.0.0 brd 0.0.0.0
```

As you see, MTU set to 1500 for eth0. Let us say you want this to 1400 then you can use any one of the following command to setup MTU:

ifconfig eth0 mtu 1400

OR

ip link set dev eth0 mtu 1400

Verify that new mtu is setup with following command:

\$ ip link list

OR

\$ /sbin/ifconfig

To make the setting permanent for eth0, edit the configuration file: /etc/network/interfaces (Debian Linux file)

auto lo iface lo inet loopback

auto eth0 iface eth0 inet static name Ethernet LAN card Table Of Contents 3/3

address 192.168.1.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255 network 192.168.1.0 gateway 192.168.1.254 mtu 1400 post-up /etc/fw.start post-down /etc/fw.stop

/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 (Red Hat Linux)

DEVICE=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
BROADCAST=192.168.1.255
HWADDR=00:0F:EA:91:04:07
IPADDR=192.168.1.111
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
NETWORK=192.168.1.0
MTU=1400
ONBOOT=yes
TYPE=Ethernet

Save the file and restart network service

If you are using Redhat:

service network restart

If you are using Debian:

/etc/init.d/networking restart

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[1] MTU: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MTU_%28networking%29

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