

Configuring Multihome Networking on VM Hosts

WHAT?

This article explains how to configure multihome networking on a SUSE Linux Enterprise Server for SAP applications VM host using the strong host model.

WHY?

Switching from the default weak host model to the strong host model improves security and network reliability in multihome environments.

EFFORT

The setup takes about 20 minutes. Allow up to an hour to fully understand the VM host and multihome networking concepts.

GOAL

Gain a basic understanding of how to configure VM host networking and multihome settings.

REQUIREMENTS

- Access to a machine that serves as the VM host
- Basic understanding of networking and IP addresses

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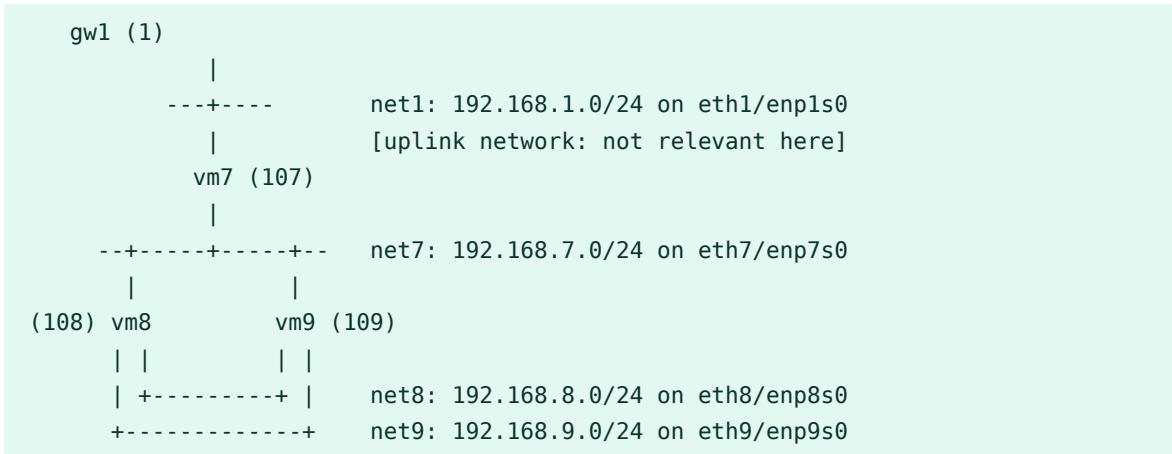
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1 Network topology

The network topology in this setup includes three virtual machines: vm7, vm8, vm9 and one uplink router gw1.

- The vm7 VM acts as a router between an uplink router gw1 and the external network (192.168.7.0/24) of vm8 and vm9. The configuration of the vm7 uplink is not relevant for this setup.
- The vm8 and vm9 have an uplink in the external network (192.168.7.0/24) with vm7 as a router and are connected to two private networks (192.168.8.0/24 and 192.168.9.0/24).



2 Checking the VM host network configuration

The following procedure outlines the steps for setting up a VM host.

The VM host has four bridges involved in the setup.

When the VM host is on a productive network with IP connectivity independent of the test networks, there is no IP configured on any of these bridges, including net1. However, you can use the same network service as the host, such as DHCP on net1.

The net1 bridge contains an uplink port eth1 providing access to an external test/LAN network for the vm7 router VM.

PROCEDURE 1: SETTING UP VM HOST

1. Check the configuration of the ifcfg-net1 bridge:

```
$ cat /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-net1  
STARTMODE='auto'
```

```
BOOTPROTO='none'
LINK_REQUIRED=no
BRIDGE='yes'
BRIDGE_STP='off'
BRIDGE_FORWARDDELAY='0'
BRIDGE_PORTS='eth1'
```

2. The net7, net8 and net9 are host-only bridges that have only dynamic VM ports, specific and relevant for this setup. To view the net7 network settings, run:

```
$ cat /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-net7

STARTMODE='auto'
BOOTPROTO='none'
LINK_REQUIRED=no
LLADDR=66:00:00:00:00:07
BRIDGE='yes'
BRIDGE_STP='off'
BRIDGE_FORWARDDELAY='0'
BRIDGE_PORTS=''
```

3. View the ifcfg-net8 network settings:

```
$ cat /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-net8

STARTMODE='auto'
BOOTPROTO='none'
LINK_REQUIRED=no
LLADDR=66:00:00:00:00:08
BRIDGE='yes'
BRIDGE_STP='off'
BRIDGE_FORWARDDELAY='0'
BRIDGE_PORTS=''
```

4. View the ifcfg-net9 network settings:

```
$ cat /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-net9

STARTMODE='auto'
BOOTPROTO='none'
LINK_REQUIRED=no
LLADDR=66:00:00:00:00:09
BRIDGE='yes'
BRIDGE_STP='off'
BRIDGE_FORWARDDELAY='0'
BRIDGE_PORTS=''
```

3 Checking the VM network configuration

The following procedure outlines how the network of a VM host must be configured.

Configuration of the VM network shown in this document uses a so-called tweaked assignment of the IP, MAC and interface names. Every packet uses identical VM identification, just like packet captures. The following list shows the IP addresses for VMs on each network:

- net1
 - vm7: no relevant uplink
- net7
 - vm7: 192.168.7.107 52:54:00:00:07:07 (eth7/enp7s0)
 - vm8: 192.168.7.108 52:54:00:00:07:08 (eth7/enp7s0)
 - vm9: 192.168.7.109 52:54:00:00:07:09 (eth7/enp7s0)
- net8
 - vm8: 192.168.8.108 52:54:00:00:08:08 (eth8/enp8s0)
 - vm9: 192.168.8.109 52:54:00:00:08:09 (eth8/enp8s0)
- net9
 - vm8: 192.168.9.108 52:54:00:00:09:08 (eth9/enp9s0)
 - vm9: 192.168.9.109 52:54:00:00:09:09 (eth9/enp9s0)

PROCEDURE 2: CONFIGURE VIRTUAL MACHINES

1. Set up vm7.

This setup uses SLES 15 SP7, with the VM acting as a router: it connects to the external network through the eth1 uplink (for example, assigned to an external firewalld zone for masquerading) and to the common test network net7, which serves as the uplink for the other VMs. vm7 has no connection to the private, net8 and net9 networks.

a. View the IP address:

```
ip a s
[...]
2: eth1: >BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP< mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP
    group default qlen 1000
```

```

link/ether 52:54:00:00:01:07 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
  altname enp1s0
    inet 192.168.1.107/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global eth1
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: eth7: >BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP< mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP
  group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:00:07:07 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp7s0
    inet 192.168.7.107/24 brd 192.168.7.255 scope global eth7
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

```

- b. View the routing table:

```

default via 192.168.1.1 dev eth1
192.168.1.0/24 dev eth1 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.1.107
192.168.7.0/24 dev eth7 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.7.107

```

- c. In /etc/sysctl.d/90-network.conf, set the following value to 1 to ensure this machine acts as a router:

```
net.ipv4.conf.all.forwarding = 1
```

2. Set up vm8.

This configuration runs on SLES 15 SP7, using eth7 as the network uplink and including interfaces for two private networks: net8 and net9.

- a. View the IP address:

```

>
ip a s
3: eth7: >BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP< mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP
  group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:00:07:08 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp7s0
    inet 192.168.7.108/24 brd 192.168.7.255 scope global eth7
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
4: eth8: >BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP< mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP
  group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:00:08:08 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp8s0
    inet 192.168.8.108/24 brd 192.168.8.255 scope global eth8
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
5: eth9: >BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP< mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP
  group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:00:09:08 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp9s0

```

```
inet 192.168.9.108/24 brd 192.168.9.255 scope global eth9
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

b. View the network routes

```
> ip r s
    default via 192.168.7.107 dev eth7
192.168.7.0/24 dev eth7 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.7.108
192.168.8.0/24 dev eth8 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.8.108
192.168.9.0/24 dev eth9 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.9.108
```

c. Set the following value in /etc/sysctl.d/90-network.conf to 0 to ensure that the machine acts as a host.

```
net.ipv4.conf.all.forwarding = 0
```

3. Set up vm9.

This configuration runs on SLES 16.0, using eth7 as the network uplink and connecting to two private networks: net8 and net9.

a. View the IP address:

```
> ip a s
3: enp7s0: >BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP< mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state
    UP group default qlen 1000
      link/ether 52:54:00:00:07:09 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
      altname enx525400a8076d
      inet 192.168.7.109/24 brd 192.168.7.255 scope global noprefixroute enp7s0
          valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
4: enp8s0: >BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP< mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state
    UP group default qlen 1000
      link/ether 52:54:00:00:08:09 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
      altname enx525400a8086d
      inet 192.168.8.109/24 brd 192.168.8.255 scope global noprefixroute enp8s0
          valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
5: enp9s0: >BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP< mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state
    UP group default qlen 1000
      link/ether 52:54:00:00:09:09 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
      altname enx525400a8096d
      inet 192.168.9.109/24 brd 192.168.9.255 scope global noprefixroute enp9s0
          valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

b. View the network routes:

```
>
```

```
ip r s

default via 192.168.7.107 dev enp7s0 proto static metric 100
192.168.7.0/24 dev enp7s0 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.7.109 metric
100
192.168.8.0/24 dev enp8s0 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.8.109 metric
101
192.168.9.0/24 dev enp9s0 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.9.109 metric 102
```

- c. Set the following value in `/etc/sysctl.d/90-network.conf` to `0` to ensure that the machine acts as a host.

```
net.ipv4.conf.all.forwarding = 0
```

4 IP **sysctl** settings for the multihome host

System-level networking parameters in Linux are stored in `/proc/sys/net/` and can be managed using the **sysctl** command or by modifying configuration files.

4.1 The **sysctl** command variables

The **sysctl** variables offered by the Linux kernel are documented [here \(<https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/networking/ip-sysctl.txt>\)](https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/networking/ip-sysctl.txt).

The following `net.ipv4.conf.all.arp_*` variables affect the `arp` behavior on a multihomed host.

`arp_announce = 0`

- Define different restriction levels for announcing the local source IP address from IP packets in ARP requests sent on the interface:
 1. `0` (default) Use any local address, configured on any interface.
 2. `1` Try to avoid local addresses that are not in the target's subnet for this interface. This mode is useful when target hosts reachable via this interface require the source IP address in ARP requests to be part of their logical network configured on the receiving interface. When gen-

erating the request, all subnets that include the target IP are checked. If such a subnet exists, the source address is preserved. Otherwise, the source address is selected according to the rules for level 2.

3. 2 Always use the best local address for this target. In this mode, the source address in the IP packet is ignored, and the preferred local address is selected from the outgoing interface that includes the target IP address. If no suitable address is found, the first local address on the outgoing interface or other interfaces is used, hoping to receive a reply.

The max value from `conf/{all,interface}/arp_announce` is used.

Increasing the restriction level gives a better chance of receiving an answer from the resolved target, while decreasing the level announces more valid sender information.

- aarp_ignore = 0

Define different modes for sending replies in response to received ARP requests that resolve local target IP addresses:

1. 0 (default) Reply to requests for any local target IP address, configured on any interface.
2. 1 Reply only if the target IP address is configured on the incoming interface.
3. 2 Reply only if the target IP address is configured on the incoming interface and both it and the sender's IP address are in the same subnet on this interface.
4. 3 Do not reply to requests for local addresses configured with scope host; only resolutions for global and link addresses are replied.
5. 4–7 Reserved.
6. 8 Do not reply to requests for any local address.

The max value from `conf/{all,interface}/arp_ignore` is used when ARP requests are received on the {interface}.

- arp_filter = 0

Controls ARP response behavior for interfaces on the same subnet:

1. 0 (default) The kernel can respond to ARP requests with addresses from other interfaces. This increases the chance of successful communication. IP addresses are owned by the complete host on Linux, not by particular interfaces. In more complex setups like load-balancing, this behavior can cause problems.
2. 1 Each interface responds only if the kernel would route the packet through it. Requires source-based routing and ensures ARP replies are interface-specific.

arp_filter for the interface will be enabled if at least one of conf/{all,interface}/arp_filter is set to TRUE; otherwise it is disabled.

Additionally, the net.ipv4.conf.all.rp_filter settings permit filtering of L3 / IPv4 packets using reverse routing table lookups:

- rp_filter = 0

Modes for source validation:

1. 0 No source validation.
2. 1 Strict mode (RFC3704). Each incoming packet is tested against the FIB. If the interface is not the best reverse path, the packet check fails, and the packet is discarded.
3. 2 Loose mode (RFC3704). Each incoming packet's source address is tested against the FIB, and if it is not reachable via any interface, the packet check fails.

Current recommended practice in RFC3704 is to enable strict mode to prevent IP spoofing from DDoS attacks. If using asymmetric routing or other complicated routing, loose mode is recommended.

The max value from conf/{all,interface}/rp_filter is used when doing source validation on the interface.

The default value is 0. Note that some distributions enable it in startup scripts.

On SUSE systems, net.ipv4.conf.all.rp_filter = 2 (RFC3704 Loose Reverse Path) is enabled by default instead of the kernel default to disable it (rp_filter = 0). Unlike the strict rp_filter = 1 mode, rp_filter = 2 permits asymmetric routing, using the same subnet on multiple interfaces (considers arp_announce=0, arp_ignore=0 and arp_filter=0 defaults).

The net.ipv4.conf.all.log_martians enables logging of packets filtered/dropped by rp_filter:

```
log_martians = 0
```

This logs packets with impossible addresses to the kernel log. The `log_martians` setting for an interface will be enabled if at least one of `conf/{all,interface}/log_martians` is set to `TRUE`. Otherwise, it will be disabled.

5 Default behavior

Linux uses a [weak host model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Host_model) (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Host_model) as default, configurable via IP-Sysctl settings offered by the kernel.

In this model, an IP address belongs to the machine and is not restricted to being used only on the interface it is assigned to. The machine can use/associate any interface MAC address with any IP address, regardless of the interface.

The following procedures describe the default behavior using vm7, vm8, and vm9.

PROCEDURE 3: DEFAULT BEHAVIOR

1. vm7

This VM acts as a router in `net7` and even though it is not connected to `net8` and `net9`, it is still involved in the ARP resolution process.

The following ping commands illustrate the default behavior:

```
vm7:~ ping -c 1 192.168.7.108: reply (regular)
```

Regular pinging of an IP on a directly connected network (network route) triggers a routing table lookup that selects the `eth7` interface and the preferred source from the route (src 192.168.7.107):

```
192.168.7.0/24 dev eth7 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.7.107
```

Output:

```
PING 192.168.7.108 (192.168.7.108) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 192.168.7.108: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.446 ms
```

```
--- 192.168.7.108 ping statistics ---  
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.446/0.446/0.446/0.000 ms
```

```
- capture (net7):
```

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol Length
Info				

```

1 0.000000000 52:54:00:00:07:07 Broadcast ARP 42
Who has 192.168.7.108? Tell 192.168.7.107
2 0.000178399 52:54:00:00:07:08 52:54:00:00:07:07 ARP 42
192.168.7.108 is at 52:54:00:00:07:08
3 0.000261527 192.168.7.107 192.168.7.108 ICMP 98
Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 4)
4 0.000334225 192.168.7.108 192.168.7.107 ICMP 98
Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 3)
5 5.180898743 52:54:00:00:07:08 52:54:00:00:07:07 ARP 42
Who has 192.168.7.107? Tell 192.168.7.108
6 5.181116066 52:54:00:00:07:07 52:54:00:00:07:08 ARP 42
192.168.7.107 is at 52:54:00:00:07:07

```

```
vm7:~ ping -c 1 192.168.7.109: reply (regular)
```

Same as `vm7:~ ping -c 1 192.168.7.108 (#vm7--ping--c-1-1921687108-reply)`.

```
vm7:~ ping -c 1 192.168.8.108: error (regular)
```

Regular pinging of an IP *outside* of a directly connected network causes the packet to be sent via the gateway (default) route. This uses the `eth1` interface with the source IP (`192.168.1.107`) from the preferred source in the route used to reach the gateway:

```
default via 192.168.1.1 dev eth1 192.168.1.0/24 dev eth1 proto kernel scope link src
192.168.1.107
```

The result depends on the configuration of the uplink routers. If there is a kind router sending an unreachable ICMP message, for example, because of an unreachable route (on Linux, to avoid routing the packets to the Internet):

```
ip r s type unreachable
unreachable 192.168.0.0/16
```

or dropping the packets (because of a blackhole route entry or a firewall).

Output:

```
PING 192.168.8.108 (192.168.8.108) 56(84) bytes of data.

--- 192.168.8.108 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 0ms
```

or:

```
PING 192.168.8.108 (192.168.8.108) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 192.168.1.1 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable
```

```

--- 192.168.8.108 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 0 received, +1 errors, 100% packet loss, time 0ms

- capture (net1):
  - packet capture on net1 incl. unreachable message (if any):

      No.      Time       Source        Destination      Protocol Length
Info

      131 1995.230774    192.168.1.107      192.168.8.108      ICMP      104
Echo (ping) request id=0x002a, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (no response found!)
      132 1995.231275    192.168.1.1      192.168.1.107      ICMP      132
Destination unreachable (Host unreachable)

```

```
vm7:~ ping -c 1 192.168.8.109: error (regular)
```

Same as [vm7:~ # ping -c 1 192.168.8.108 \(#vm7--ping--c-1-1921688108-error\).](#)

```
vm7:~ ping -c 1 192.168.9.108: error (regular)
```

Same as [vm7:~ # ping -c 1 192.168.8.108 \(#vm7--ping--c-1-1921688108-error\).](#)

```
vm7:~ ping -c 1 192.168.9.109: error (regular)
```

Same as [vm7:~ # ping -c 1 192.168.8.108 \(#vm7--ping--c-1-1921688108-error\).](#)

```
vm7:~ ping -I eth7 -c 1 192.168.8.108: reply (enforced)
```

Pinging an IP *outside* of a directly connected network, while enforcing the use of the specified eth7 interface, is done instead of looking up the destination in the routing table to select an interface and source IP address. In other words, it ignores the routing table.

This causes the machine to resolve the MAC address of the machine having the IP address via ARP on the eth7 interface and to use the primary IP address on this interface as the source IP. The destination machine has a route back to the source IP network and can deliver the reply.

Output:

```

PING 192.168.8.108 (192.168.8.108) from 192.168.7.107 eth7: 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.8.108: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.431 ms

--- 192.168.8.108 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.431/0.431/0.431/0.000 ms

```

```
- capture:
```

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length
Info					
55	1090.280252902	52:54:00:00:07:07	Broadcast	ARP	42
Who has	192.168.8.108?	Tell 192.168.7.107			
56	1090.280444897	52:54:00:00:07:08	52:54:00:00:07:07	ARP	42
192.168.8.108	is at	52:54:00:00:07:08			
57	1090.280492377	192.168.7.107	192.168.8.108	ICMP	98
Echo (ping)	request	id=0x000c, seq=1/256, ttl=64	(reply in 58)		
58	1090.280553072	192.168.8.108	192.168.7.107	ICMP	98
Echo (ping)	reply	id=0x000c, seq=1/256, ttl=64	(request in 57)		
59	1095.512647002	52:54:00:00:07:08	52:54:00:00:07:07	ARP	42
Who has	192.168.7.107?	Tell 192.168.7.108			
60	1095.512893801	52:54:00:00:07:07	52:54:00:00:07:08	ARP	42
192.168.7.107	is at	52:54:00:00:07:07			

```
- arp-cache:
```

```
192.168.8.108 dev eth7 lladdr 52:54:00:00:07:08 REACHABLE
192.168.7.108 dev eth7 lladdr 52:54:00:00:07:08 REACHABLE
```

```
- strace:
```

```
socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, IPPROTO_ICMP) = 3
setsockopt(3, SOL_SOCKET, SO_BINDTODEVICE, "eth7\0", 5) = 0
sendto(3, "\10\0\2\371\377\377\0\1J\274sh\0\0\0j\16\16\0\0\0\0\0\0\20\21\22\23\24\25\26\27"..., 64, 0, {sa_family=AF_INET, sin_port=htons(0), sin_addr=inet_addr("192.168.8.108")}, 16) = 64
recvmsg(3, {msg_name={sa_family=AF_INET, sin_port=htons(0), sin_addr=inet_addr("192.168.8.108")}, msg_namelen=128 => 16, msg_i
ov=[{iov_base="\0\0\n\346\0\23\0\1J\274sh\0\0\0j\16\16\0\0\0\0\0\20\21\22\23\24\25\26\27"..., iov_len=192}], msg_iovlen=1, m
sg_control=[{cmsg_len=32, cmsg_level=SOL_SOCKET, cmsg_type=SO_TIMESTAMP_OLD, cmsg_data={tv_sec=1752415306, tv_usec=921573}}, {
cmsg_len=20, cmsg_level=SOL_IP, cmsg_type=IP_TTL, cmsg_data=[64]}], msg_controllen=56, msg_flags=0}, 0) = 64
write(1, "64 bytes from 192.168.8.108: icmp"..., 61) = 61
```

```
vm7:~ ping -I eth7 -c 1 192.168.8.109: reply (enforced)
```

Same as vm7:~ # ping -I eth7 -c 1 192.168.8.108 (#vm7--ping--i-eth7--c-1-1921688108-reply).

```
vm7:~ ping -I eth7 -c 1 192.168.9.108: reply (enforced)
```

Same as `vm7:~ # ping -I eth7 -c 1 192.168.8.108 (#vm7--ping--i-eth7--c-1-1921688108-reply)`.

```
vm7:~ # ping -I eth7 -c 1 192.168.9.109: reply (enforced)
```

Same as `vm7:~ # ping -I eth7 -c 1 192.168.8.108 (#vm7--ping--i-eth7--c-1-1921688108-reply)`.

2. vm8

In our setup, `vm8` and `vm9` behave the same way. See `vm9 (#vm9)` for more details.

3. vm9

```
vm9:~ ping -c 1 192.168.7.107: reply (regular)
```

Regular pinging of an IP on a directly connected network (network route) triggers a routing table lookup that selects the `enp7s0` interface and the preferred source from the route (src 192.168.7.109):

```
192.168.7.0/24 dev enp7s0 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.7.109 metric 100
```

Output:

```
PING 192.168.7.107 (192.168.7.107) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 192.168.7.107: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.567 ms  
  
--- 192.168.7.107 ping statistics ---  
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.567/0.567/0.567/0.000 ms  
  
- capture:  
  
No. Time Source Destination Protocol Length  
Info  
1 0.000000000 52:54:00:00:07:09 Broadcast ARP 42  
Who has 192.168.7.109? Tell 192.168.7.109  
2 0.000356939 52:54:00:00:07:07 52:54:00:00:07:09 ARP 42  
192.168.7.107 is at 52:54:00:00:07:07  
3 0.000453833 192.168.7.109 192.168.7.107 ICMP 98  
Echo (ping) request id=0x0006, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 4)  
4 0.000512905 192.168.7.107 192.168.7.109 ICMP 98  
Echo (ping) reply id=0x0006, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 3)  
5 23.564217607 52:54:00:00:07:07 52:54:00:00:07:09 ARP 42  
Who has 192.168.7.109? Tell 192.168.7.107  
6 23.564482951 52:54:00:00:07:09 52:54:00:00:07:07 ARP 42  
192.168.7.109 is at 52:54:00:00:07:09
```

```
- arp-cache:
```

```
192.168.7.107 dev enp7s0 lladdr 52:54:00:00:07:07 REACHABLE
```

```
vm9:~ ping -c 1 192.168.7.108: reply (regular)
```

Same as [vm9:~ # ping -c 1 192.168.7.107 \(#vm9--ping--c-1-1921687107-reply\)](#).

```
vm9:~ ping -c 1 192.168.8.108: reply (regular)
```

Regular pinging of an IP on a directly connected network (network route) triggers a routing table lookup that selects the enp8s0 interface and the preferred source from the route (src 192.168.8.109):

```
192.168.8.0/24 dev enp8s0 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.8.109 metric 101
```

Output:

```
PING 192.168.8.108 (192.168.8.108) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 192.168.8.108: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.460 ms  
  
--- 192.168.8.108 ping statistics ---  
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.460/0.460/0.460/0.000 ms
```

```
- capture:
```

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length
Info					
1	0.000000000	52:54:00:00:08:09	Broadcast	ARP	42
Who has 192.168.8.108? Tell 192.168.8.109					
2	0.000155876	52:54:00:00:08:08	52:54:00:00:08:09	ARP	42
192.168.8.108 is at 52:54:00:00:08:08					
3	0.000268681	192.168.8.109	192.168.8.108	ICMP	98
Echo (ping) request id=0x0008, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 4)					
4	0.000336540	192.168.8.108	192.168.8.109	ICMP	98
Echo (ping) reply id=0x0008, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 3)					
5	5.109132370	52:54:00:00:08:08	52:54:00:00:08:09	ARP	42
Who has 192.168.8.109? Tell 192.168.8.108					
6	5.109320257	52:54:00:00:08:09	52:54:00:00:08:08	ARP	42
192.168.8.109 is at 52:54:00:00:08:09					

```
- arp-cache:
```

```
192.168.8.108 dev enp8s0 lladdr 52:54:00:00:08:08 REACHABLE
```

```
vm9:~ ping -c 1 192.168.9.108: reply (regular)
```

Regular pinging of an IP on a directly connected network (network route) and using a lookup of the destination IP via routing table causing to select the `enp9s0` interface and the preferred source from the route (src `192.168.9.109`):

Output:

```
PING 192.168.9.108 (192.168.9.108) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 192.168.9.108: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.488 ms  
  
--- 192.168.9.108 ping statistics ---  
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.488/0.488/0.488/0.000 ms  
  
- capture:  
  
No. Time Source Destination Protocol Length  
Info  
1 0.000000000 52:54:00:00:09:09 Broadcast ARP 42  
Who has 192.168.9.108? Tell 192.168.9.109  
2 0.000212864 52:54:00:00:09:08 52:54:00:00:09:09 ARP 42  
192.168.9.108 is at 52:54:00:00:09:08  
3 0.000302044 192.168.9.109 192.168.9.108 ICMP 98  
Echo (ping) request id=0x0009, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 4)  
4 0.000364673 192.168.9.108 192.168.9.109 ICMP 98  
Echo (ping) reply id=0x0009, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 3)  
5 5.157113256 52:54:00:00:09:08 52:54:00:00:09:09 ARP 42  
Who has 192.168.9.109? Tell 192.168.9.108  
6 5.157392878 52:54:00:00:09:09 52:54:00:00:09:08 ARP 42  
192.168.9.109 is at 52:54:00:00:09:09  
  
- arp-cache:  
  
192.168.9.108 dev enp9s0 lladdr 52:54:00:00:09:08 REACHABLE
```

```
vm9:~ # ping -I enp9s0 -c 1 192.168.8.108: reply (enforced)
```

Pinging an IP address while *binding* the ping to the specified `enp9s0` interface is done instead of looking up the destination in the routing table. In other words, it ignores the routing table. This causes the machine to resolve the MAC address of the machine having the IP address via ARP on the `enp9s0` interface and to use the primary IP address (`192.168.9.109`) as the source.

The destination machine answers with the MAC address of `enp8s0` on `enp9s0`, causing an additional MAC and IP ARP association in caches, and sends the ICMP echo reply using the same interface as in the request.

Output:

```
PING 192.168.8.108 (192.168.8.108) from 192.168.9.109 enp9s0: 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.8.108: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.895 ms

--- 192.168.8.108 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.895/0.895/0.895/0.000 ms

- capture (net9):

      No.      Time       Source        Destination      Protocol
Length Info
      13 2139.146557619 52:54:00:00:09:09      Broadcast      ARP      42
Who has 192.168.8.108? Tell 192.168.9.109
      14 2139.146934545 52:54:00:00:09:08      52:54:00:00:09:09      ARP      42
192.168.8.108 is at 52:54:00:00:09:08
      15 2139.146993788 192.168.9.109          192.168.8.108      ICMP     98
Echo (ping) request id=0x0015, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 16)
      16 2139.147062178 192.168.8.108          192.168.9.109      ICMP     98
Echo (ping) reply id=0x0015, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 15)
      17 2144.347165844 52:54:00:00:09:08      52:54:00:00:09:09      ARP      42
Who has 192.168.9.109? Tell 192.168.9.108
      18 2144.347432020 52:54:00:00:09:09      52:54:00:00:09:08      ARP      42
192.168.9.109 is at 52:54:00:00:09:09

- arp-cache:
  (when used ping with/without interface binding multiple times)

  192.168.8.108 dev enp9s0 lladdr 52:54:00:00:09:08 REACHABLE
  192.168.8.108 dev enp8s0 lladdr 52:54:00:00:08:08 REACHABLE
```

```
vm9:~ ping -I enp8s0 -c 1 192.168.9.108: reply (enforced)
```

Same as `vm9:~ # ping -I enp9s0 -c 1 192.168.8.108 (#vm9--ping--i-enp9s0--c-1-1921688108-reply)`.

just binding the `enp8s0` interface to ping IP on `enp9s0`.

```
vm9:~ ping -I enp7s0 -c 1 192.168.9.108: error (regular)
```

Pinging an IP address bound/enforced to the specified `enp7s0` interface is done instead of looking up the destination in the routing table. In other words, it ignores the routing table.

Similar to `vm7:~ # ping -c 1 192.168.8.108 (#vm7--ping--c-1-1921688108-error)`, failing *regardless* of the interface binding because the router on the `enp7s0` interface does not have routing to the 192.168.9.0/24 network and routes the packet to the uplink.

Output (incl. unreachable error):

```
PING 192.168.9.108 (192.168.9.108) from 192.168.7.109 enp7s0: 56(84) bytes of data.
  From 192.168.1.1 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable

  --- 192.168.9.108 ping statistics ---
  1 packets transmitted, 0 received, +1 errors, 100% packet loss, time 0ms

  - capture (net7):

    No.      Time        Source          Destination       Protocol Length
Info
            35 468.566259392 192.168.7.109      192.168.9.108      ICMP      98
Echo (ping) request id=0x000c, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (no response found!)
            36 471.671403634 192.168.1.1      192.168.7.109      ICMP     126
Destination unreachable (Host unreachable)

  - arp-cache: no entry (on enp7s0)
```

```
vm9:~ # ping -I enp7s0 -c 1 192.168.8.108: error (regular)
```

Same as `vm9:~ # ping -I enp7s0 -c 1 192.168.9.108 (#vm9--ping--i-enp7s0--c-1-1921689108-error)`.

6 Multihome setup

This section shows how to configure a multihome system using kernel ARP and reverse path filtering settings to control network traffic.

6.1 Setting up multihoming

The kernel's multihome ARP filtering is controlled by the following `sysctl` settings, which are typically placed in `/etc/sysctl.d/90-network.conf` config:

PROCEDURE 4: MULTIHOME SETUP

1. Mode for announcing local IP in requests:

```
net.ipv4.conf.all.arp_announce = 2
```

2. Mode for sending replies to ARP requests:

```
net.ipv4.conf.all.arp_ignore = 1
```

or higher filtering levels (`arp_ignore = 2` if desired) on all involved machines `vm7`, `vm8`, `vm9`. The `rp_filter = 2` filtering of IP packets according to the route table matches is already set by SUSE by default to `rp_filter = 2`. When desired, it can be “increased” to stricter filtering using `rp_filter = 1`, but please note that this may cause packet drops, for example, in an asymmetric routing setup.

3. The following ping commands illustrate the multihome behavior and difference to the default behavior:

- a. `vm7`

```
vm7:~ ping -c 1 192.168.7.108`: reply (regular)
```

Same as default behavior (#`vm7--ping--c-1-1921687108-reply`).

```
vm7:~ ping -c 1 192.168.7.109`: reply (regular)
```

Same as default behavior (#`vm7--ping--c-1-1921687108-reply`).

```
vm7:~ # ping -c 1 192.168.8.108`: error (regular)
```

Same as default behavior (#`vm7--ping--c-1-1921688108-error`).

```
vm7:~ # ping -c 1 192.168.8.109`: error (regular)
```

Same as default behavior (#`vm7--ping--c-1-1921688108-error`).

```
vm7:~ # ping -c 1 192.168.9.108`: error (regular)
```

Same as default behavior (#vm7--ping--c-1-1921688108-error).

```
vm7:~ # ping -c 1 192.168.9.109`: error (regular)
```

Same as default behavior (#vm7--ping--c-1-1921688108-error).

```
vm7:~ # ping -I eth7 -c 1 192.168.8.108`: error (filtered)
```

The multihome ARP settings cause the system to ignore ARP requests due to a subnet mismatch, and as a result, the enforcement via the -I interface binding no longer works.

Output:

```
PING 192.168.8.108 (192.168.8.108) from 192.168.7.107 eth7: 56(84) bytes of
data.
From 192.168.7.107 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable

--- 192.168.8.108 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 0 received, +1 errors, 100% packet loss, time 0ms

- capture:

No.      Time          Source           Destination        Protocol
Length Info
56 461.814511760  52:54:00:00:07:07    Broadcast          ARP      42
Who has 192.168.8.108? Tell 192.168.7.107
57 462.819873108  52:54:00:00:07:07    Broadcast          ARP      42
Who has 192.168.8.108? Tell 192.168.7.107
58 463.844043402  52:54:00:00:07:07    Broadcast          ARP      42
Who has 192.168.8.108? Tell 192.168.7.107
```

```
vm7:~ # ping -I eth7 -c 1 192.168.8.109`: error (filtered)
```

The multihome ARP settings cause the system to ignore ARP requests due to a subnet mismatch, and as a result, the enforcement via the -I interface binding no longer works.

Output:

```
PING 192.168.8.109 (192.168.8.109) from 192.168.7.107 eth7: 56(84) bytes of
data.
From 192.168.7.107 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable

--- 192.168.8.109 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 0 received, +1 errors, 100% packet loss, time 0ms

- capture:
```

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	
Length	Info				
74	623.897407366	52:54:00:00:07:07	Broadcast	ARP	42
	Who has 192.168.8.109? Tell 192.168.7.107				
75	624.903906694	52:54:00:00:07:07	Broadcast	ARP	42
	Who has 192.168.8.109? Tell 192.168.7.107				
76	625.928060996	52:54:00:00:07:07	Broadcast	ARP	42
	Who has 192.168.8.109? Tell 192.168.7.107				

```
vm7:~ ping -I eth7 -c 1 192.168.9.108: error (filtered)
```

The multihome ARP settings cause the system to ignore ARP requests due to a subnet mismatch, and as a result, the enforcement via the -I interface binding no longer works.

Output:

```
PING 192.168.9.108 (192.168.9.108) from 192.168.7.107 eth7: 56(84) bytes of
data.
From 192.168.7.107 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable

--- 192.168.9.108 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 0 received, +1 errors, 100% packet loss, time 0ms

- capture:
```

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	
Length	Info				
81	726.553781184	52:54:00:00:07:07	Broadcast	ARP	42
	Who has 192.168.9.108? Tell 192.168.7.107				
82	727.562690381	52:54:00:00:07:07	Broadcast	ARP	42
	Who has 192.168.9.108? Tell 192.168.7.107				
83	728.586537241	52:54:00:00:07:07	Broadcast	ARP	42
	Who has 192.168.9.108? Tell 192.168.7.107				

```
vm7:~ ping -I eth7 -c 1 192.168.9.109: error (filtered)
```

The multihome ARP settings cause the system to ignore ARP requests due to a subnet mismatch, and as a result, the enforcement via the -I interface binding no longer works.

Output:

```
PING 192.168.9.109 (192.168.9.109) from 192.168.7.107 eth7: 56(84) bytes of
data.
From 192.168.7.107 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable

--- 192.168.9.109 ping statistics ---
```

```

1 packets transmitted, 0 received, +1 errors, 100% packet loss, time 0ms

- capture:

No.      Time        Source          Destination       Protocol
Length Info
92 817.265392026 52:54:00:00:07:07 Broadcast        ARP      42
Who has 192.168.9.109? Tell 192.168.7.107
93 818.284912731 52:54:00:00:07:07 Broadcast        ARP      42
Who has 192.168.9.109? Tell 192.168.7.107
94 819.309070330 52:54:00:00:07:07 Broadcast        ARP      42
Who has 192.168.9.109? Tell 192.168.7.107

```

b. vm8

In our setup, vm8 and vm9 behave the same way. See vm9 (#vm9-1) for more details.

c. vm9

```
vm9:~ # ping -c 1 192.168.7.107: reply (regular)
```

Same as default behavior (#vm9--ping--c-1-1921687107-reply-regular).

```
vm9:~ # ping -c 1 192.168.7.108: reply (regular)
```

Same as default behavior (#vm9--ping--c-1-1921687107-reply-regular).

```
vm9:~ # ping -c 1 192.168.8.108 : reply (regular)
```

Same as default behavior (#vm9--ping--c-1-1921688108-reply-regular).

```
vm9:~ # ping -c 1 192.168.9.108 : reply (regular)
```

Same as default behavior (#vm9--ping--c-1-1921689108-reply-regular).

```
vm9:~ # ping -I enp9s0 -c 1 192.168.8.108 : error (filtered)
```

The multihome ARP settings cause the system to ignore ARP requests due to a subnet mismatch, and as a result, the enforcement via the -I interface binding no longer works.

Output:

```

PING 192.168.8.108 (192.168.8.108) from 192.168.9.109 enp9s0: 56(84) bytes of
data.
From 192.168.9.109 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable
--- 192.168.8.108 ping statistics ---

```

```
1 packets transmitted, 0 received, +1 errors, 100% packet loss, time 0ms
```

```
- capture:
```

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	
Length	Info				
1	0.000000000	52:54:00:00:09:09	Broadcast	ARP	42
	Who has 192.168.8.108? Tell 192.168.9.109				
2	1.053440783	52:54:00:00:09:09	Broadcast	ARP	42
	Who has 192.168.8.108? Tell 192.168.9.109				
3	2.077406483	52:54:00:00:09:09	Broadcast	ARP	42
	Who has 192.168.8.108? Tell 192.168.9.109				

```
vm9:~ ping -I enp8s0 -c 1 192.168.9.108 : error (filtered)
```

The multihome ARP settings cause the system to ignore ARP requests due to a subnet mismatch, and as a result, the enforcement via the —I interface binding no longer works.

Output:

```
PING 192.168.9.108 (192.168.9.108) from 192.168.8.109 enp8s0: 56(84) bytes of data.
```

```
From 192.168.8.109 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable
```

```
--- 192.168.9.108 ping statistics ---
```

```
1 packets transmitted, 0 received, +1 errors, 100% packet loss, time 0ms
```

```
- capture:
```

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	
Length	Info				
1	0.000000000	52:54:00:00:08:09	Broadcast	ARP	42
	Who has 192.168.9.108? Tell 192.168.8.109				
2	1.030989481	52:54:00:00:08:09	Broadcast	ARP	42
	Who has 192.168.9.108? Tell 192.168.8.109				
3	2.054972421	52:54:00:00:08:09	Broadcast	ARP	42
	Who has 192.168.9.108? Tell 192.168.8.109				

```
vm9:~ ping -I enp7s0 -c 1 192.168.9.108: error (regular)
```

Same as default behavior (#vm9--ping--c-1-1921689108-reply-regular).

```
vm9:~ ping -I enp7s0 -c 1 192.168.8.108: error (regular)
```

Same as default behavior (#vm9--ping--c-1-1921689108-reply-regular).

6.2 Policy routing

By default, all unicast routing entries are placed in the `main` table (and local/broadcast routes `local` table) and the lookups use the destination only.

The direct routes (without a gateway) are created automatically by the kernel while adding the address to the interface, e.g. (on `vm7`). `ip addr add 192.168.7.107/24 dev eth7` causes to create the following routes.

```
ip route show table main dev eth7
192.168.7.0/24 dev eth7 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.7.107
```

```
ip route show table local dev eth7

local 192.168.7.107 proto kernel scope host src 192.168.7.107
broadcast 192.168.7.255 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.7.107
```

Using a `/32` IP address prefix length `ip addr add 192.168.7.107/32` causes the kernel to avoid adding routes automatically in favor of own routes.

In complex setups involving asynchronous routing or the use of multiple interfaces in the same subnet, `arp_filter=1` may not work properly due to the filtering, especially in the strict `rp_filter=1` mode.

Policy routing permits adding a rule that matches the source IP and then using a different routing table (for example, one for each interface) that has different direct and gateway routes than the standard `main` table, such as its own unique default gateway.

For more information, see also [LARTC HOWTO \(<https://lartc.org/lartc.html#AEN267>\)](https://lartc.org/lartc.html#AEN267), the `man 5 ifrule`, `man 8 ip-rule`, `man 5 ifroute`, `man 8 ip-route` man pages and the `/etc/iproute2/rt_tables` file, which is used to define names for custom tables.

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