



## Actions

[Wiki Home](#)  
[Pages and Files](#)  
[Members](#)  
[Recent Changes](#)  
[Manage Wiki](#)

## Navigation

[home](#)  
[debian](#)  
[wikispaces](#)  
[shell-script](#)  
[pbwiki](#)  
[linux](#)  
[comandos-linux](#)  
[myopenid](#)  
[python](#)  
[vim](#) ou [vimrc](#)  
[wallpapers](#)  
[funcet](#)  
[google](#)  
[squid](#)  
[ocs](#)  
[animais](#)

## ifconfig

### ifconfig

Configura a interface de rede no caso de ip fixo - veja também [ethtool](#)

```
ifconfig eth0 172.30.10.116 netmask 255.255.255.0 up
```

### configurar rede sem fio

```
auto wlan0
iface wlan0 inet static
    address 10.3.254.236
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    gateway 10.3.254.1
    wireless-essid nome-da-rede
    wireless-key s:senha
```

### ajustando o mtu em dhcp

To make this change permanent without having to redo this command after each reboot, we need to add a small script to be executed during the computer start-up when the network card become active. To do this, we must first create the script in the "/etc/network/if-up" folder.

You can use vim, kate or your favorite text editor like this:

```
sudo vim /etc/network/if-up.d/mtu
```

### conteúdo do script

```
#!/bin/sh
DEV=`netstat -i | awk '/eth/ {print $1}'`
ifconfig $DEV mtu 1480
```

### altere as permissões

```
sudo chmod 755 /etc/network/if-up.d/mtu
```

### como forçar a placa de rede para full duplex

```
# instale o programa ethtool
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
    #pre-up /usr/sbin/ethtool -s $IFACE speed 1000 duplex full autoneg off
pre-up ethtool -s eth0 autoneg off 100 duplex full
address 123.456.789.123
netmask 255.255.255.0
gateway 123.456.789.254
mtu 1492
```

### outro modo de deixar a placa de rede em modo full duplex

```
INTERFACE=`netstat -i | awk '/eth/ {print $1}`
post-up ethtool -s $INTERFACE speed 1000 duplex full autoneg off
```

## como fazer com que sua placa de rede sempre seja atrelada a um mesmo

- <http://brfedora.wordpress.com/2008/06/04/placa-de-rede-ordenacao/>

## listar interfaces ativas

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guest

```
ls -l /sys/class/net | awk '/eth/ {print $8}' #eth0 ou eth1?
```

## como colocar dois ips na mesma interface

```
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
address 10.0.0.5 #ip da rede
netmask 255.255.254.0 #mascara de rede
network 10.0.0.0 #endereço da rede
broadcast 10.0.1.255 #endereço de broadcast
gateway 10.0.0.1 #gateway da rede
```

```
auto eth0:1
iface eth0:1 inet static
name Ethernet alias LAN card
address 192.168.16.2
netmask 255.255.255.0
network 192.168.16.0
broadcast 192.168.16.255
```

```
gateway 192.168.16.1 #gateway da rede
```

## Fixing NetworkManager DNS issue in Ubuntu (Hardy Heron/Gutsy)

Using NetworkManager to change your DNS to custom servers, like OpenDNS, does not seem to stay between reboots. To fix this, you need to see a line similar to:

```
request subnet-mask, broadcast-address, time-offset, routers,
       domain-name, domain-name-servers, host-name,
       netbios-name-servers, netbios-scope;
```

First of all, Remove domain-name-servers from that list.

Second, add a line to set your custom DNS servers. For OpenDNS, you would do:

```
prepend domain-name-servers 208.67.222.222,208.67.220.220;
```

**Update:** That doesn't seem to always work. Easier way out would be to edit /etc/resolv.conf and add your DNS servers.

```
nameserver 208.67.222.222
nameserver 208.67.220.220
```

Then run `sudo chattr +i /etc/resolv.conf` to stop NetworkManager from overwriting the file.  
Your settings should now stay between restarts.

### [transferência de grandes arquivos no linux](#)

link: <http://under-linux.org/b1153-melhorando-performance-de-transferencia-de-grandes-arquivos-no-linux-jumb>

### [Delete a pppoe connection in Ubuntu](#)

I swapped from a bridge adsl modem setup (the connection is defined and terminates as ppp0 on my Linux box Router itself.

The problem was that my Linux box still had the pppoe connection defined and started on boot. I used pppoe once configured.

The fix is open `/etc/network/interfaces` and comment out the entry as shown

```
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback
#auto dsl-provider
#iface dsl-provider inet ppp
#pre-up /sbin/ifconfig eth0 up # line maintained by pppoeconf

#provider dsl-provider
iface eth0 inet static
address 10.244.139.25
netmask 255.255.255.0
gateway 10.244.139.253
auto eth0
```

### [Adicionando rotas permanentes no linux](#)

fonte: <http://ubuntuforums.org/showthread.php?p=217263>

```
<span class="kw2">sudo vi</span> <span class="sy0">/</span>etc<span class="sy0">/</span>
up route add <span class="re5">-net</span> 192.168.0.0 netmask 255.255.0.0 gw
<span class="kw2">sudo</span> <span class="sy0">/</span>etc<span class="sy0">/</span>
```

### adicionar rotas

no arquivo `/etc/network/interfaces` as seguintes linhas:

```
post-up route add -net 192.168.0.0/16 gw 192.168.10.1
post-up route add -net 10.100.0.0/16 gw 192.168.10.10

post-up route add -net 201.30.191.160 netmask 255.255.255.240 gw 172.16.1.25
```

### adicionar rotas II

fonte: [linux.debian.user.portuguese](http://linux.debian.user.portuguese)

Eu costumo configurar minhas rotas estáticas em arquivos separados por cada interface, que são "chamados" durante a inicialização de cada interface que necessite de rota(s) estática(s). Por exemplo, digamos que seja necessário adicionar uma rota para a rede 10.0.0.0/8 cujo gateway é o host 192.168.30.234, e minha interface conectada à rede 192.168.30 é a eth0:

```
---- CORTE AQUI ----
# cd /etc/network/
# mkdir routes; cd routes
# touch eth0; chmod +x eth0
# vi eth0
```

```
--
#!/bin/bash
/sbin/route add -net 10.0.0.0 netmask 255.0.0.0 gw 192.168.30.234
--

# vi /etc/network/interfaces
==> INSIRA A SEGUINTE LINHA NA CONFIGURAÇÃO DA INTERFACE eth0 <==
up /etc/network/routes/eth0

# /etc/init.d/networking restart

---- CORTE AQUI ----

Quando a interface eth0 "subir", o script /etc/network/routes/eth0 será
acionado, adicionando a rota no sistema. Não é necessário (neste caso)
adicionar um script para remover as regras, pois quando a própria
interface é "derrubada", o kernel cuida de remover as rotas.

--
Marcos S. Trazzini <mstrazzini - gm
```

## Dns Velox

Edite o arquivo /etc/resolv.conf

```
nameserver 200.165.132.155
nameserver 200.165.132.148
```

```
ifconfig eth0:0 172.16.0.1
```

criará uma nova interface chamada eth0:0 que passará a responder pelo IP 172.6.0.1. É permitido o uso de nomes para especificar a interface virtual, como: eth0:redes1, eth0:redes2, eth0:escritório.

Adicionando o segundo endereço:

```
# ifconfig eth0:1 10.0.0.5 netmask 255.255.255.0 up
```

Q. I am using Ubuntu Linux and I would like to know how to create alias for eth0 so that I can have multiple IP address?

A. To create alias for eth0 use ifconfig command. It is use to configure a network interface and aliases.

Assuming that your eth0 IP is 192.168.1.10 and you would like to create an alias eth0:0 with IP 192.168.1.11. Type the following command:

```
sudo ifconfig eth0:0 192.168.1.11 up
```

OR

```
sudo /sbin/ifconfig eth0:0 192.168.1.11 up
```

Verify that alias is up and running using following two command(s):

```
/sbin/ifconfig  
ping 192.168.1.11  
ping your-getway-ip  
Permanent configuration
```

Your ethernet configuration is located in a file called `/etc/network/interfaces`. If you reboot system you will lost your alias. To make it permanent you need to add it network configuration file:

```
gksudo gedit /etc/network/interfaces
```

OR

```
sudo vi /etc/network/interfaces
```

Append the following configuration:

```
auto eth0:0  
iface eth0:0 inet static  
name Ethernet alias LAN card  
address 192.168.1.11  
netmask 255.255.255.0  
broadcast 192.168.1.255  
network 192.168.1.0
```

Save the file and restart system or restart the network:

```
sudo /etc/init.d/networking restart
```

## get external ip

```
curl ifconfig.me
```

## como pegar seu ip atual

```
ifconfig eth0 | awk '/inet addr/ {print $2}'
```

Please note that you can also use graphical tools located at System > Administration > Networking menu. Or use the following GUI tool to setup aliases, hostname, dns settings etc:

```
sudo network-admin
```

If you want more network aliases, use `eth0:1`, `eth0:2`, `eth0:N` (max upto 254).

## forjando o mac address

```
ifconfig wlan0 hw ether 00:11:D8:76:59:2E
```

## eth0 virou eth1?!

[fixando as placas de rede](#)

/etc/udev/udev.d/XXpersistent-net.rules este arquivo seta a placa pelo mac

**veja também como pegar seu ip externo usando o html2text combinado com o [html2text](#)**

## calculando subredes no linux

- <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/linux-subnet-calculator-cidr/>

## =Fixar nome da placa de rede Debian

fonte: <http://zonebin.blogspot.com/2010/09/fixar-nome-da-placa-de-rede-debian.html>

Quando vamos configurar um servidor, é muito comum utilizarmos mais de uma placa de rede :), isso facilita derivadas, que apos o reset do sistema, as placas trocam de nome , ou seja, a eth0 vira a eth1, e a eth1 a eth0 foram para lugares diferentes

Como resolver?

existe um aplicativo que se chama ifrename voce pode fazer o download dele aqui

<http://packages.debian.org/unstable/net/ifrename>

ou instala-lo por linha de comando

```
# apt-get install ifrename
```

após a instalação edite o arquivo de configuração do aplicativo

```
# vi /etc/iftab
```

para configura-lo é bem simples

exemplo:

```
eth0 mac endereço-mac-da-placa  
eth1 mac endereço-mac-da-placa
```

pronto, não ira mais ocorrer essa troca de nomes...so uma observação :mrgreen:

Esse bug afeta apenas algumas distribuições, então, nao se preocupe ate perceber que esta usando uma distro afetada 8)

## gerar um mac address randomico

```
openssl rand -hex 6 | sed 's/\(..\) /\1:/g; s/.$//'
```

## Referências

- <http://www.guiadohardware.net/artigos/compartilhar-placa/>
- <http://www.cyberciti.biz/tips/ubuntu-linux-creating-ethernet-alias-for-eth0-network-device.html>
- <http://www.gdhpress.com.br/redeseservidores/leia/index.php?p=cap4-8>

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