

Networking - Assign static IP Address for a FileWave Appliance

For the Linux based FileWave Server, Booster, or IVS if you cannot use the port <https://server:10000> to change network setting please follow the instructions below:

Debian Linux

Changing the IP address in Debian 12, which uses `systemd-networkd` for network management, involves different steps compared to CentOS. The following guide is tailored for Debian 12 servers using `systemd-networkd` but you could also use [Webmin](#) on your server assuming the server comes online initially with DHCP.



For Webmin know that you will need to go to Webmin -> Webmin Configuration -> Operating System and Environment and make sure it's set to Debian 12.4 (Or whatever version we are at when you set up your system. You can see this with `cat /etc/debian_version` on the server.

1. Locate Network Interface:

First, identify the network interface you wish to configure. You can list all network interfaces using:

```
networkctl list
```

```
admin@ip-172-30-3-220:/etc/network$ networkctl list
IDX LINK TYPE      OPERATIONAL SETUP
  1 lo    loopback carrier    unmanaged
  2 ens5 ether    routable   configured

2 links listed.
```

2. Configure Network Settings:

`systemd-networkd` uses individual `.network` files for each network interface, located in `/etc/systemd/network/`. Create or edit the network configuration file for your interface, named like `10-eth0.network` (replace `eth0` with your interface name).

```
sudo nano /etc/systemd/network/10-eth0.network
```

3. Configure IP Address:

In the `.network` file, add or modify the following sections:

```
[Match]
Name=eth0

[Network]
Address=192.168.1.100/24
Gateway=192.168.1.1
DNS=8.8.8.8
DNS=8.8.4.4
LinkLocalAddressing=no
IPv6AcceptRA=no
```

Replace `eth0` with your actual network interface name.

Modify the `Address` with your new IP and subnet mask (e.g., `/24` for a 255.255.255.0 netmask).

Set the `Gateway` and `DNS` entries as per your network configuration.

You'll also want to edit `/etc/network/interfaces` because `ens192` is configured there for DHCP. That's how you might have gotten to it via Webmin for instance. Edit the file to put a `#` before the 2 lines that have `ens192` on them. Those 2 lines in the file will look like this after editing:

```
# The primary network interface
#allow-hotplug ens192
#iface ens192 inet dhcp
```

4. Reload and Restart systemd-networkd:

After making changes, enable the Networkd service so interfaces come up at boot time, and reload the daemon and restart the network:

```
sudo systemctl enable systemd-networkd
```

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl restart systemd-networkd
```

5. Verification:

Check the status of your network interface to ensure the new settings are active:

```
networkctl status eth0
```

You can also use `ip addr show eth0` to view the IP configuration.

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