Static routing

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This part of the article contains routing configuration scenarios for various tasks. In order to focus on the static routing topic, let's make the following assumptions, which are valid for all scenarios:

- the radio links are established between the wireless devices;
- at the endpoint devices (the PCs), the IP addresses of the wireless devices to which they are directly connected are set as gateway. After specifying the
 gateway, each endpoint device adds a default route to its routing table;
- switching is off on the devices of the InfiLINK 2x2, InfiMAN 2x2, InfiLINK Evolution, InfiMAN Evolution families;
- in the examples for the InfiLINK 2x2, InfiMAN 2x2, InfiLINK Evolution, InfiMAN Evolution families of devices, the IP addresses are assigned to the physical interfaces, however, virtual interfaces can be used instead, for example, vlan interfaces.

InfiLINK 2x2, InfiMAN 2x2, InfiLINK Evolution, InfiMAN Evolution families of devices

Routing configuration for the management traffic

Let's look at the task concerning the routing configuration for the management traffic (Figure 1). For this task, the Slave's device management interface must be accessible to the engineer working at the PC. Since the PC and the Slave devices belong to different subnets, routing must be used.

NOTE An configuration example is given for the InfiLINK 2x2, InfiMAN 2x2 families devices, pay attention to the name of the radio interface on your devices during the scheme implementation.



Figure 1 - Routing configuration for the management traffic using the InfiLINK 2x2, InfiMAN 2x2, InfiLINK Evolution, InfiMAN Evolution families of devices

Let's perform a step by step configuration for the Master and the Slave devices using the Web interface:

|--|

Master	Network Settings
	▶ eth0 192.168.1.1 Up: ☑ Description: DHCP: ☐ Mode: auto ✓
	▶ rf5.0 172.16.0.1 Up: Description: DHCP:
	Create PRF Create VLAN Create LAG Create SVI Create Tunnel Create Tap
Slave	Network Settings
	▶ eth0 192.168.2.2 Up: 2 Description: DHCP: Mode: auto ▼
	▶ rf5.0 172.16.0.2 Up: Description: DHCP: DHCP:
	Create PRF Create VLAN Create LAG Create SVI Create Tunnel Create Tap

Step 2

Description	Analyze the routing table: after adding the IP addresses to the device's interfaces, the routing table was filled up with entries for every new connect (marked as C).						
Master	Master#1> netstat Routing tables Destination 127.0.0.1 172.16.0.0/29 192.168.1.0/24 192.168.1.101 224.0.0.0/8	-r Gateway 127.0.0.1 link#3 link#2 00:0c:29:40:72:d0 127.0.0.1	Flags UH UC UC UHL UGS	Refs 0 0 0 1 0	Use 0 0 974 0	Interface lo0 rf5.0 eth0 eth0 lo0	
Slave	<pre>Slave#1> netstat Routing tables Destination 127.0.0.1 172.16.0.0/29 192.168.2.0/24 192.168.2.102 224.0.0.0/8</pre>	-r Gateway 127.0.0.1 link#3 link#2 00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad 127.0.0.1	Flags UH UC UC UHL UGS	Refs 0 0 1 0	Use 0 0 1244 0	Interface lo0 rf5.0 eth0 eth0 lo0	

Step 3

Description	Add static routes for the connection between the PC and the Slave.			
Master	The Master device is intermediate on the path of the packets between the PC and the Slave. Routes towards the PC and towards the Slave have been added to the Master's device routing table based on the configuration in the previous steps (see step 2), so there is no need to add static entries at the Master device.			
Slave	A static route must be added towards PC1's network:			
	Routing Parameters			
	Default Gateway			
	Network Gateway			
	192 .168 .1 .0 / 24 X 172 .16 .0 .1 X +			

Step 3a

Description	A default route can be configured on the Slave device instead of a static route towards the PC's network.				
Master	No changes required.				
Slave	Add the IP address of the Master's rf interface as default gateway, so that all the packets will be sent to it by default, if no other specific route is present:				
	Routing Parameters				
	Default Gateway				
	(172).(16).(1) X +				
	Network Gateway				

Description	Analyze the routing table: a static entry (marked as S) has been added to the Slave's routing table.							
Master	see step 2							
Slave	<pre>Slave#1> netstat Routing tables Destination 127.0.0.1 172.16.0.0/29 172.16.0.1 192.168.1.0/24 192.168.2.0/24 192.168.2.102 224.0.0.0/8</pre>	-r Gateway 127.0.0.1 link#3 link#3 172.16.0.1 link#2 00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad 127.0.0.1	Flags UH UC UHL UGS UC UHL UGS	Refs 0 1 0 0 0 0	Use 0 0 0 1266 0	Interface lo0 rf5.0 rf5.0 rf5.0 eth0 eth0 lo0		

Step 4a

Description	If a default route has been added as in step 3a, a corresponding entry (marked as S) will be added to the routing table.					
Master	see step 2					
Slave	Slave#1> netstat Routing tables	- r				
	Destination	Gateway	Flags	Refs	Use	Interface
	default	172.16.0.1	UGS	Θ	0	rf5.0
	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	UH	0	0	lo0
	172.16.0.0/29	link#3	UC	Θ	Θ	rf5.0
	172.16.0.1	link#3	UHL	1	Θ	rf5.0
	192.168.2.0/24	link#2	UC	Θ	Θ	eth0
	192.168.2.102	00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad	UHL	Θ	18	eth0
	224.0.0.0/8	127.0.0.1	UGS	0	0	loO

Description	Task accomplished: an engineer working on the PC has access to the management interface of the Slave device.	
-------------	--	--

```
How to perform the same task using CLI commands
         Master's device configuration:
         Step 1
         ifc eth0 192.168.1.1/24
         ifc rf5.0 172.16.0.1/29
         Step 2
         netstat -r
         Step 4
         netstat -r
         Slave's device configuration:
         Step 1
         ifc rf5.0 172.16.0.2/29
         Step 2
         netstat -r
         Step 3
         route add 192.168.1.0/24 172.16.0.1
         Step 3a
         route add default 172.16.0.1
         Step 4
         netstat -r
         Step 4a
         netstat -r
```

Routing configuration for the data traffic using a point-to-point scheme

Let's look at the task of performing the routing configuration for the data traffic using a PtP scheme (Figure 2). For this task, the connectivity between the PC-1 and the PC-2 devices should be established using routing, as PC-1 and PC-2 belong to different subnets.



Figure 2 - Routing configuration for the data traffic using the InfiLINK 2x2, InfiMAN 2x2, InfiLINK Evolution, InfiMAN Evolution families of devices

Let's look at the step-by-step configuration of the Master and Slave devices using the Web interface:

Description	Add the IP addresses to the interfaces of the devices according to the scheme.
Master	✓ Network Settings

Slave	▼ Network Settings
	▶ eth0 192.168.2.2 Up: ☑ Description: DHCP: Mode: auto ✓
	▶ rf5.0 172.16.0.2 Up: Description: DHCP: DHCP:
	Create PRF Create VLAN Create LAG Create SVI Create Tunnel Create Tap

Step 2

Description	Analyze the routing table: an networks (marked as C).	fter adding IP addresses to the de	evices' interfa	ces, the routing	g tables we	re filled up with entries specifying the dire	ectly
Master	Master#1> netstat Routing tables Destination	: -r Gatewav	Flags	Refs	Use	Interface	
	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	UH	0	0	100	
	172.16.0.0/29	link#3	UC	0	0	rf5.0	
	192.168.1.0/24	link#2	UC	Θ	Θ	eth0	
	192.168.1.101	00:0c:29:40:72:d0	UHL	1	974	eth0	
	224.0.0.0/8	127.0.0.1	UGS	Θ	Θ	lo0	
Slave	Slave#1> netstat	- r					
	Routing tables						
	Destination	Gateway	Flags	Refs	Use	Interface	
	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	UH	Θ	0	lo0	
	172.16.0.0/29	link#3	UC	Θ	0	rf5.0	
	192.168.2.0/24	link#2	UC	Θ	0	eth0	
	192.168.2.102	00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad	UHL	5	1125	eth0	
	224.0.0.0/8	127.0.0.1	UGS	0	0	lo0	

Step 3

Description	Add static routes for the connection between PC-1 and PC-2.
	There is no route towards the PC-2's subnet on the Master device, and no route towards the PC-1's subnet on the Slave. Let's add these routes.
Master	Routing Parameters
	Default Gateway
	Network Gateway 192 168 2 0 72 16 0 2 X 1
Slave	Routing Parameters
	Default Gateway
	Network Gateway
	(192),(168),(1),(0) / (24) X (172),(16),(0),(1) X +

Step 3a

Description	A default route can be configured on the Master and on the Slave devices instead of routes towards the networks of the PCs.	
-------------	---	--



Step 4

Description	Analyze the routing table: a	static entry (marked as S) has be	en added to	the routing table	es of the M	aster and Slave devices.	
Master	Master#1> netstat	- r					
	Routing tables						
	Destination	Gateway	Flags	Refs	Use	Interface	
	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	UH	Θ	0	lo0	
	172.16.0.0/29	link#3	UC	Θ	0	rf5.0	
	172.16.0.2	link#3	UHL	1	0	rf5.0	
	192.168.1.0/24	link#2	UC	Θ	0	eth0	
	192.168.1.101	00:0c:29:40:72:d0	UHL	1	40	eth0	
	192.168.2.0/24	172.16.0.2	UGS	0	0	rf5.0	
	224.0.0.0/8	127.0.0.1	UGS	Θ	0	loO	
Classe	Clave#1> potetat	<i>ه</i>					
Slave	Slave#1> Hetstat	-1					
	Routing tables	Catavay		Dofo	llaa	Tatanfaca	
		Gateway	Flags	RETS	use	Interface	
			UH	0	0		
	1/2.16.0.0/29	l1nk#3	UC	0	0	rt5.0	
	172.16.0.1	00:04:35:13:72:41	UHL		0	<u>rf5.0</u>	
	192.168.1.0/24	172.16.0.1	UGS	0	2	rt5.0	
	192.108.2.0/24	L1NK#2	UC	U	U	etno	
	192.168.2.102	00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad	UHL	6	1097	eth0	
	224.0.0.0/8	127.0.0.1	UGS	Θ	0	lo0	

Step 4a

Description	If a default route has been a	dded in step 3a, a corresponding	gentry (marke	ed as S) will be ac	lded to th	e routing tables.
Master	Master#1> netstat Routing tables	- r				
	Destination	Gateway	Flags	Refs	Use	<u>Interface</u>
	default	172.16.0.2	UGS	1	13	rf5.0
	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	UH	0	0	lo0
	172.16.0.0/29	link#3	UC	Θ	0	rf5.0
	172.16.0.2	00:04:35:10:a2:89	UHL	1	0	rf5.0
	192.168.1.0/24	link#2	UC	Θ	Θ	eth0
	192.168.1.101	00:0c:29:40:72:d0	UHL	Θ	35	eth0
	224.0.0.0/8	127.0.0.1	UGS	Θ	Θ	lo0

Slave Slave#1> netstat -r Routing tables Destination Flags Refs Use Interface Gateway default 172.16.0.1 UGS 0 rf5.0 127.0.0.1 127.0.0.1 UH 0 0 lo0 172.16.0.0/29 link#3 UC rf5.0 0 0 172.16.0.1 link#3 UHL rf5.0 192.168.2.0/24 link#2 eth0 UC 192.168.2.102 00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad UHL 0 eth0 224.0.0.0/8 127.0.0.1 UGS lo0

Step 5

Description

The task has been solved: the connectivity between PC-1 and PC-2 was successfully established. Note that along with the data traffic routing, the management traffic routing was also configured.

How to solve the same task using CLI commands

```
Master's device configuration:
Step 1
ifc eth0 192.168.1.1/24
ifc rf5.0 172.16.0.1/29
Step 2
netstat -r
Step 3
route add 192.168.2.0/24 172.16.0.2
Step 3a
route add default 172.16.0.2
Step 4
netstat -r
Step 4a
netstat -r
Slave's device configuration:
Step 1
ifc eth0 192.168.2.2/24
ifc rf5.0 172.16.0.2/29
Step 2
netstat -r
Step 3
route add 192.168.1.0/24 172.16.0.1
Step 3a
route add default 172.16.0.1
Step 4
netstat -r
Step 4a
netstat -r
```

Routing configuration for the data traffic using a Point-to-Multipoint scheme

Let's look at the task of performing the routing configuration for the data traffic using a PtMP scheme (Figure 3). The connectivity between PC-1, PC-2, PC-3 and PC-4 should be established using routing, since all the PCs belong to different subnets.



Figure 3 - Routing configuration for the data traffic using the InfiMAN 2x2, InfiMAN Evolution families of devices

Let's look at the step-by-step configuration of the wireless devices using the Web interface:



CPE3	Network Settings
	▶ eth0 192.168.3.3 Up: ✓ Description: DHCP: ☐ Mode: auto ✓
	▶ rf5.0 172.16.0.3 Up: Description: DHCP:
	Create PRF Create VLAN Create LAG Create SVI Create Tunnel Create Tap
CPE4	Network Settings
	▶ eth0 192.168.4.4 Up: ♥ Description: DHCP: ☐ Mode: auto ♥
	▶ rf5.0 172.16.0.4 Up: ✔ Description: DHCP: □

Step 2

Description	Analyze the routing table: aft connected networks (marked	er adding the IP addresses to th d as C).	e devices' int	erfaces, the rou	ting tables	were filled up wit	h entries specifying th	ie dire
BS	Master#1> netstat Routing tables Destination 127.0.0.1 172.16.0.0/29 192.168.1.0/24 192.168.1.101 224.0.0.0/8	-r Gateway 127.0.0.1 link#3 link#2 00:0c:29:40:72:d0 127.0.0.1	Flags UH UC UC UHL UGS	Refs 0 0 0 1 0	Use 0 0 974 0	Interface lo0 rf5.0 eth0 eth0 lo0		
CPE2	<pre>Slave#1> netstat - Routing tables Destination 127.0.0.1 172.16.0.0/29 192.168.2.0/24 192.168.2.102 224.0.0.0/8</pre>	Gateway 127.0.0.1 link#3 link#2 00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad 127.0.0.1	Flags UH UC UC UHL UGS	Refs 0 0 0 5 0	Use 0 0 1125 0	Interface lo0 rf5.0 eth0 eth0 lo0		
CPE3	Slave_3#1> netstat Routing tables Destination 127.0.0.1 172.16.0.0/29 192.168.3.0/24 192.168.3.103 224.0.0.0/8	t -r Gateway 127.0.0.1 link#3 link#2 00:0c:29:15:29:b7 127.0.0.1	Flags UH UC UC UHL UGS	Refs 1 0 0 2 0	Use 0 0 1169 0	Interface lo0 rf5.0 eth0 eth0 lo0		
CPE4	Slave_4#1> netstat Routing tables Destination 127.0.0.1 172.16.0.0/29 192.168.4.0/24 192.168.4.104 224.0.0.0/8	t -r Gateway 127.0.0.1 link#3 link#2 00:0c:29:29:4b:b9 127.0.0.1	Flags UH UC UC UHL UGS	Refs 1 0 0 2 0	Use 0 0 1900 0	Interface lo0 rf5.0 eth0 eth0 lo0		

Description	Add static routes for the connectivity between the PCs.
	Three static routes should be added on each wireless device, for the other 3 PCs that are not directly connected.
BS	Routing Parameters
	Default Gateway
	Network Gateway
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	192 .168 .4 .0 / 24 X 172 .16 .0 .4 X +
CPE2	Routing Parameters
	Default Gateway
	Network Gateway
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	192 .168 .4 .0 / 24 X 172 .16 .0 .4 X +
CPE3	Routing Parameters
	Default Gateway
	Network Gateway 192 168 1 0 / 24 X 172 16 0 1 X +
	192 .(168 .(2 (0 / 24 X 172 .(16 .(0 (2 X +
	192 . (168 4 0 / 24 X 172 16 . 0 4 X +
0054	
CPE4	Routing Parameters
	Network Gateway
	192 .168 .1 .0 / 24 X 172 .16 .0 .1 X +
	192 .168 .2 .0 / 24 X 172 .16 .0 .2 X +
	192 . 168 . 3 . 0 / 24 X 172 . 16 . 0 . 3 X +

Step 3a

Description	Since the data from any CPE to the BS or to another CPE goes through the BS, the routing tables of the CPEs can be optimized. Instead of three static entries, one default route can be added.
BS	-



Description	Analyze the routing table: thre	e static entries (flag S) have be	en added to t	he routing table	of each de	evice.	
BS	BS#1> netstat -r Routing tables Destination 127.0.0.1 172.16.0.0/29 172.16.0.2	Gateway 127.0.0.1 link#3 link#3	Flags UH UC UHL	Refs 0 0 1	Use 0 0	Interface lo0 rf5.0 rf5.0	
	172.16.0.3 172.16.0.4 192.168.1.0/24 192.168.1.101 192.168.2.0/24	link#3 link#3 link#2 00:0c:29:40:72:d0 172.16.0.2	UHL UHL UC UHL UGS	1 1 0 1	0 0 62 0	rf5.0 rf5.0 eth0 eth0 rf5.0	
	192.168.3.0/24 192.168.4.0/24 224.0.0.0/8	172.16.0.3 172.16.0.4 127.0.0.1	UGS UGS UGS	0 0 0	0 0 0	rf5.0 rf5.0 lo0	

CPE2	CPE 2#1> netstat	-r				
	Routing tables					
	Destination	Gateway	Flags	Refs	Use	Interface
	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	UH	Θ	0	loO
	172.16.0.0/29	link#3	UC	Θ	0	rf5.0
	172.16.0.1	link#3	UHL	1	Θ	rf5.0
	172.16.0.3	link#3	UHL	1	0	rf5.0
	172.16.0.4	link#3	UHL	1	0	rf5.0
	192.168.1.0/24	172.16.0.1	UGS	Θ	0	rf5.0
	192.168.2.0/24	link#2	UC	Θ	0	eth0
	192.168.2.102	00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad	UHL	1	92	eth0
	192.168.3.0/24	172.16.0.3	UGS	Θ	0	rf5.0
	192.168.4.0/24	172.16.0.4	UGS	Θ	0	rf5.0
	224.0.0.0/8	127.0.0.1	UGS	Θ	0	lo0
CPE3	CPF 3#1> netstat	- r				
	Routing tables					
	Destination	Gateway	Flags	Refs	Use	Interface
	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	UH	1	0	100
	172.16.0.0/29	link#3	UC	ē O	õ	rf5.0
	172.16.0.1	link#3	UHL	1	0	rf5.0
	172.16.0.2	link#3	UHL	1	0	rf5.0
	172.16.0.4	link#3	UHL	1	Õ	rf5.0
	192.168.1.0/24	172.16.0.1	UGS	0	0	rf5.0
	192.168.2.0/24	172.16.0.2	UGS	0	0	rf5.0
	192.168.3.0/24	link#2	UC	0	0	eth0
	192.168.3.103	00:0c:29:15:29:b7	UHL	1	89	eth0
	192.168.4.0/24	172.16.0.4	UGS	0	0	rf5.0
	224.0.0.0/8	127.0.0.1	UGS	Θ	0	loO
CPE4	CPF 4#1> netstat	- r				
	Routing tables					
	Destination	Gatewav	Flags	Refs	Use	Interface
	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	UH	1	0	loO
	172.16.0.0/29	link#3	UC	Ō	Ō	rf5.0
	172.16.0.1	link#3	UHL	1	0	rf5.0
	172.16.0.2	link#3	UHL	1	0	rf5.0
	172.16.0.3	link#3	UHL	1	0	rf5.0
	192.168.1.0/24	172.16.0.1	UGS	0	0	rf5.0
	192.168.2.0/24	172.16.0.2	UGS	Θ	0	rf5.0
	192.168.3.0/24	172.16.0.3	UGS	Θ	0	rf5.0
	192.168.4.0/24	link#2	UC	Θ	0	eth0
	192.168.4.104	00:0c:29:29:4b:b9	UHL	1	62	eth0
	224.0.0.0/8	127.0.0.1	UGS	0	0	lo0

Step 4a

Description	If a default route was added in step 3a, a corresponding entry (flag S) will be added to the routing table.
BS	Changes are not required on the BS.

CPE2	CPE_2#1> netstat Routing tables Destination default 127.0.0.1 172.16.0.0/29 172.16.0.1 192.168.2.0/24 192.168.2.102 224.0.0.0/8	-r Gateway 172.16.0.1 127.0.0.1 link#3 00:04:35:13:72:4f link#2 00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad 127.0.0.1	Flags UGS UH UC UHL UC UHL UGS	Refs 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	Use 327 0 0 0 0 644 0	Interface rf5.0 lo0 rf5.0 rf5.0 eth0 eth0 lo0	
CPE3	CPE_3#1> netstat Routing tables Destination default 127.0.0.1 172.16.0.0/29 172.16.0.1 192.168.3.0/24 192.168.3.103 224.0.0.0/8	-r Gateway 172.16.0.1 127.0.0.1 link#3 00:04:35:13:72:4f link#2 00:0c:29:15:29:b7 127.0.0.1	Flags UGS UH UC UHL UC UHL UGS	Refs 1 0 1 0 0 0	Use 7 0 0 0 568 0	Interface rf5.0 lo0 rf5.0 rf5.0 eth0 eth0 lo0	
CPE4	CPE 4#1> netstat Routing tables Destination default 127.0.0.1 172.16.0.0/29 172.16.0.1 192.168.4.0/24 192.168.4.104 224.0.0.0/8	-r Gateway 172.16.0.1 127.0.0.1 link#3 00:04:35:13:72:4f link#2 00:0c:29:29:4b:b9 127.0.0.1	Flags UGS UH UC UHL UC UHL UGS	Refs 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	Use 11 0 0 0 81 0	Interface rf5.0 lo0 rf5.0 rf5.0 eth0 eth0 lo0	

Description The task has been solved: the connectivity between PC-1, PC-2, PC-3 and PC-4 was successfully established. Note that along with the data traffic routing, the routing for the management traffic was also established.

```
BS's device configuration:
Step 1
ifc eth0 192.168.1.1/24
ifc rf5.0 172.16.0.1/29
Step 2
netstat -r
Step 3
route add 192.168.2.0/24 172.16.0.2
route add 192.168.3.0/24 172.16.0.3
route add 192.168.4.0/24 172.16.0.4
Step 4
netstat -r
CPE-2's device configuration:
Step 1
ifc eth0 192.168.2.2/24
ifc rf5.0 172.16.0.2/29
Step 2
netstat -r
Step 3
route add 192.168.1.0/24 172.16.0.1
route add 192.168.3.0/24 172.16.0.3
route add 192.168.4.0/24 172.16.0.4
Step 3a
route add default 172.16.0.1
Step 4
netstat -r
Step 4a
netstat -r
CPE-3's device configuration:
Step 1
ifc eth0 192.168.3.3/24
ifc rf5.0 172.16.0.3/29
Step 2
netstat -r
Step 3
route add 192.168.1.0/24 172.16.0.1
route add 192.168.2.0/24 172.16.0.2
route add 192.168.4.0/24 172.16.0.4
Step 3a
route add default 172.16.0.1
Step 4
netstat -r
Step 4a
netstat -r
CPE-4 device configuration
Step 1
ifc eth0 192.168.4.4/24
ifc rf5.0 172.16.0.4/29
Step 2
netstat -r
Step 3
route add 192.168.1.0/24 172.16.0.1
route add 192.168.2.0/24 172.16.0.2
route add 192.168.3.0/24 172.16.0.3
Step 3a
route add default 172.16.0.1
Step 4
netstat -r
Step 4a
netstat -r
```

How to solve the same task using CLI commands

InfiLINK XG, InfiLINK XG 1000 families of devices

Routing configuration for the management traffic

Let's look at the task of performing the routing configuration for the management traffic (Figure 4). The Slave's device management interface should be accessible to the engineer working at the PC. Since the PC and the Slave devices belong to different subnets routing must be used.



Figure 4 - Routing configuration for the management traffic using the InfiLINK XG / InfiLINK XG 1000 families of devices

Let's perform a step by step configuration for the Master and Slave devices using the Web interface:

Step 1 Add the IP addresses to the interfaces of the devices according to the scheme. Description Unlike the devices of the InfiLINK 2x2 / InfiMAN 2x2 families, the IP address is not assigned to the physical interfaces, but to the virtual management interface (see the Switch section). Master **Network Settings** IP Address Vlan Vlan ID DHCP 192 168 1 1 24 🗶 🗄 \Box 0 29 **X** ⊞ 172 16 1 \square \Box Slave **Network Settings** DHCP IP Address Vlan Vlan ID 10 10 1 1 24 \Box 0 2 172 16 29 €E \square

Step 2

Description Analyze the routing table: after adding IP addresses to the device's interfaces, the routing table was filled up with entries specifying the directly co networks (flag C).

Vlaster	#1> netstat -r					
	Routing tables					
	Destination	Gateway	Flags	Refs	Use	Interface
	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	UH	0	0	loO
	172.16.0.0/29	link#2	UC	0	0	mgmt
	192.168.1.0/24	link#2	UC	0	0	mgmt
	192.168.1.101	00:0c:29:40:/2:d0	UHL	/	3196	mgmt
	224.0.0.0/8	127.0.0.1	UGS	Θ	0	loO
Slave	#1> netstat _r					
Slave	#1> netstat -r Routing tables Destination	Gateway	Flags	Refs	Use	Interface
Slave	<pre>#1> netstat -r Routing tables Destination 10.10.10.0/24</pre>	Gateway link#2	Flags UC	Refs 0	Use 0	Interface mgmt
Slave	<pre>#1> netstat -r Routing tables Destination 10.10.10.0/24 10.10.10.102</pre>	Gateway link#2 00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad	Flags UC UHL	Refs 0 1	Use 0 3637	Interface mgmt mgmt
Slave	#1> netstat -r Routing tables Destination 10.10.10.0/24 10.10.10.102 127.0.0.1	Gateway link#2 00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad 127.0.0.1	Flags UC UHL UHL	Refs 0 1 0	Use 0 3637 0	Interface mgmt mgmt lo0
Slave	#1> netstat -r Routing tables Destination 10.10.10.0/24 10.10.10.102 127.0.0.1 172.16.0.0/29	Gateway link#2 00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad 127.0.0.1 link#2	Flags UC UHL UH UC	Refs 0 1 0	Use 0 3637 0 0	Interface mgmt mgmt lo0 mgmt

Description	Add static routes for establishing the communication between the PC and the Slave devices.									
Master	The Master device is intermediate on the path of the packets between the PC and the Slave. Routes towards the PC and towards the Slave have been added to the Master's device routing table during the previous steps using the directly connected networks (see step 2), so there is no need to add static entries.									
Slave	Configure a static route on the Slave device towards the PC's network:									
	Static Routes									
	Network Gateway 192 168 1 0 / 24 172 16 0 1 Image:									

Step 3a

Description	A default route can be configured on the slave device instead of a route towards the PC's network.									
Master	Changes are not required.									
Slave	Routing Settings Default Gateway 172 16 0 1 🛚 🛛 🗠									

Description	Analyze the routing table: a static entry (flag S) has been added to the Slave's routing table.
Master	See step 2

Slave	#1> netstat -r Routing tables					
	Destination	Gateway	Flags	Refs	Use	Interface
	10.10.10.0/24	link#2	UC	Θ	0	mgmt
	10.10.10.102	00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad	UHL	7	4279	mgmt
	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	UH	Θ	Θ	lo0
	172.16.0.0/29	link#2	UC	Θ	0	mgmt
	172.16.0.1	00:04:35:07:a8:3a	UHL	1	4	mgmt
	192.168.1.0/24	172.16.0.1	UGS	Θ	115	mamt
	224.0.0.0/8	127.0.0.1	UGS	Θ	0	lo0

Step 4a

Description	If a default route has been added in step 3a, a corresponding entry (flag S) will be added to the routing table.								
Master	See step 2								
Slave	#1> netstat -r Routing tables	Cotaria	5]	Defe	llee	T			
	Destination	Gateway	Flags	<u> </u>	Use	Interface			
	default	1/2.16.0.1	UGS	0	88	mgmt			
	10.10.10.0/24	link#2	UC	Θ	0	mgmt			
	10.10.10.102	00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad	UHL	1	4603	mgmt			
	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	UH	Θ	0	loO			
	172.16.0.0/29	link#2	UC	Θ	0	mgmt			
	172.16.0.1	00:04:35:07:a8:3a	UHL	1	4	mgmt			
	224.0.0.0/8	127.0.0.1	UGS	Θ	0	lõ0			

Step 5

Description

The task has been solved: an engineer working on the PC has access to the Slave's device management interface.

How to solve the same task using CLI commands

```
Master's device configuration:
Step 1
ifc mgmt 192.168.1.1/24
ifc mgmt 172.16.0.1/29
Step 2
netstat -r
Step 4
netstat -r
Slave's device configuration:
Step 1
ifc mgmt 192.168.2.2/24
ifc mgmt 172.16.0.2/29
Step 2
netstat -r
Step 3
route add 192.168.1.0/24 172.16.0.1
Step 3a
route add default 172.16.0.1
Step 4
netstat -r
Step 4a
netstat -r
```

Quanta 5, Quanta 6, Quanta 70 families of devices

Routing configuration for the management traffic

Let's look at the task of performing the routing configuration for the management traffic (Figure 5). The Slave's device management interface should be accessible to the engineer working at the PC. Since the PC and the Slave devices belong to different subnets routing will be used.



Figure 5 - Routing configuration for the management traffic using the Quanta 5, Quanta 6, Quanta 70 families of devices

Let's perform the step by step configuration of the Master and Slave devices using the Web interface:

Step 1

Description	Add the IP addresses to the interfaces of the devices according to the scheme.									
	Unlike the devices of the InfiLINK 2x2 / InfiMAN 2x2 families, the IP address is not assigned to the physical interfaces, but to the virtual management interface (see "Switch settings" section).									
Master	Network inter	face								
	IP address	Subnet mask	VLAN ID	DHCP						
	172.16.0.1	/ 29	Disabled	Disabled	/ ×					
	192.168.1.1	/ 24	Disabled	Disabled	/ ×					
			+ Add IP address							
	L									
Slave	Network inter	face								
	IP address	Subnet mask	VLAN ID	DHCP						
	10.10.10.2	/ 24	Disabled	Disabled	e ×					
	172.16.0.2	/ 29	Disabled	Disabled	/ ×					
			+ Add IP address							
	í									

Step 2

Description Analyze the routing table: after adding IP addresses to the device's interfaces, the routing table was filled up with entries specifying the directly content of the device's interfaces and the device's interfaces.

Master	<pre>#1> netstat -r Routing tables Destination 127.0.0.1 172.16.0.0/29 192.168.1.0/24 192.168.1.101 224.0.0.0/8</pre>	Gateway 127.0.0.1 link#2 link#2 00:0c:29:40:72:d0 127.0.0.1	Flags UH UC UC UHL UGS	Refs 0 0 13 0	Use 0 0 6705 0	Interface lo0 eth0 eth0 eth0 lo0
Slave	<pre>#1> netstat -r Routing tables Destination default 10.10.10.10.0/24 10.10.10.101 10.10.10.102 127.0.0.1 172.16.0.0/29 172.16.0.1 224.0.0.0/8</pre>	Gateway 172.16.0.1 link#2 00:0c:29:40:72:d0 00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad 127.0.0.1 link#2 00:04:35:0a:b1:67 127.0.0.1	Flags UGS UC UHL UHL UH UC UHL UGS	Refs 0 10 5 0 1 0	Use 0 10752 9876 0 0 0	Interface eth0 eth0 eth0 eth0 lo0 eth0 lo0 eth0 lo0

Description	Add static routes for establishing the communication between the PC and Slave devices.									
	The Quanta 5, Quanta 6 and the Quanta 70 families of devices allow to configure only the default route.									
Master	The Master device is intermediate on the path of the packets between the PC and the Slave. Routes towards the PC and towards the Slave have been added to the Master's device routing table (see step 2), so there is no need to add static entries.									
Slave	Network inter	face								
	IP address		Subnet mask	VLAN ID	DHCP					
	10.10.10.2	/	24	Disabled	Disabled	1	\times			
	172.16.0.2		29	Disabled	Disabled	1	\times			
				+ Add IP address						
	i									
	Default gateway:				172.16.0.	1				

Description	Analyze the routing table: a static entry (flag S) has been added to the Slave's routing table.
Master	See step 2

Slave	#1> netstat -r Routing tables					
	Destination	Gateway	Flags	Refs	Use	Interface
	default	172.16.0.1	UGS	0	56	eth0
	10.10.10.0/24	link#2	UC	0	0	eth0
	10.10.10.101	00:0c:29:40:72:d0	UHL	7	13277	eth0
	10.10.10.102	00:0c:29:6c:b8:ad	UHL	8	12871	eth0
	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	UH	Θ	Θ	lo0
	172.16.0.0/29	link#2	UC	Θ	Θ	eth0
	172.16.0.1	00:04:35:0a:b1:67	UHL	1	1	eth0
	224.0.0.0/8	127.0.0.1	UGS	Θ	Θ	lo0

Step 5

Description

The task has been solved: an engineer working on the PC has access to the Slave's device management interface.

How to solve the same task using CLI commands

```
Master's device configuration:
Step 1
ifc eth0 192.168.1.1/24
ifc eth0 172.16.0.1/29
Step 2
netstat -r
Step 4
netstat -r
Slave's device configuration:
Step 1
ifc eth0 172.16.0.2/29
Step 2
netstat -r
Step 3
route add default 172.16.0.1
Step 4
netstat -r
```

🧭 See also

The article continues with: Dynamic routing.

Additional materials

Online courses

- 1. Quanta 5 / Quanta 6: Installation and Configuration.
- 2. InfiLINK XG Family Product.
- 3. InfiLINK 2x2 / InfiMAN 2x2: Initial Link Configuration and Installation.

Webinars

1. Typical scenario of routing setting using Infinet Wireless devices. Part I.

Other

- 1. Quanta 5 / Quanta 6 device configuration.
- 2. InfiLINK XG, InfiLINK XG 1000 devices configuration.
- 3. Network configuration via Web interface for InfiLINK 2x2, InfiMAN 2x2 families devices.
- 4. Network configuration via Web interface for InfiLINK Evolution, InfiMAN Evolution families devices.

- 5. if config command (interfaces configuration)
- 6. route command (static routes configuration)