

# Configure IPv4 IPs & Subnets

If you've purchased any additional IPv4 addresses for your service, Fixed or Failover. These will need to be configured **inside your server**. We only configure the main server IPv4 on our side.

The correct method for adding extra IPs or subnets depends on the operating system you're using, as each distribution handles network configuration differently.

## Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL / AlmaLinux / RockyLinux)

Do not use eth0-x files to configure additional IPs or Subnets in your server. No support is provided for servers using eth0-x files.

On the First2Host network, your primary network interface is usually **eth0**, as shown below.

NAME	UUID	TYPE	DEVICE
System eth0	5fb06bd0-0bb0-7ffb-45f1-d6edd65f3e03	ethernet	eth0
lo	685f8dda-b226-401f-b3d3-0fc642947260	loopback	lo
ens18	59918f29-c0ec-3dbf-85de-4df5a48b9ab2	ethernet	--
ens19	c0944219-a6b2-3b09-8d18-919985a8651f	ethernet	--

Copy the **UUID** of the interface, then run the command below, replacing the example UUID with your own.

```
nmcli connection edit 5fb06bd0-0bb0-7ffb-45f1-d6edd65f3e03
```

You can view the currently assigned IPv4 addresses using the **print** command. In most cases, you'll only see your virtual server's main IPv4 address.

```
print ipv4.address
```

To configure additional **IPv4** or **IPv6** addresses, you can use the `set ipv4.address` and `set ipv6.address` commands.

```
set ipv4.address
```

In the console, specify all of the IPv4 addresses you want to configure on the server. Make sure each IPv4 address is separated by a comma.

```
51.xXx.149.x, 91.xXx.173.172, 137.xx.49.2X2, 198.xXx.4.8
```

Once you've added all of your IPv4 or IPv6 addresses, run **save** and then **quit**. After that, reboot the server to ensure the configuration is fully applied.

## Ubuntu / Debian

In **Ubuntu** and **Debian** servers, you use **Netplan** to configure any additional IPs and subnets. It's very important to maintain the correct indentation in the file — if the spacing is incorrect, your network configuration will fail.

For that reason, always run `netplan try` before applying the changes. This allows you to confirm the configuration is valid and automatically rolls back if something is wrong.

The Netplan configuration file is located at `/etc/netplan/50-cloud-init.yaml`. Its default form is below.

```
network:
  version: 2
  ethernets:
    eth0:
      match:
        macaddress: "bc:24:11:42:df:88"
      addresses:
        - "5.175.67.192/27"
        - "2001:41d0:203:5ca7::14/117"
      nameservers:
        addresses:
          - 213.186.33.99
          - 8.8.8.8
          - 2001:4860:4860::8888
        search:
          - f2hdns.com
      set-name: "eth0"
      routes:
        - on-link: true
          to: "default"
          via: "51.198.88.215"
        - to: "default"
          via: "2001:41d0:209:5ca7::2"
```

To configure further IPv4 on your server. Just add further IPs to the `addresses` section.

```
network:
  version: 2
  ethernets:
    eth0:
      match:
        macaddress: "bc:24:11:42:df:88"
      addresses:
        - "5.175.67.192/27"
        - "149.209.35.24/32"
        - "5.135.4.231/32"
        - "2001:41d0:203:5ca7::14/117"
      nameservers:
        addresses:
          - 213.186.33.99
          - 8.8.8.8
          - 2001:4860:4860::8888
        search:
          - f2hdns.com
      set-name: "eth0"
      routes:
        - on-link: true
          to: "default"
          via: "51.198.88.215"
        - to: "default"
          via: "2001:41d0:209:5ca7::2"
```

Once finished, issue **netplan try** and **netplan apply** to apply the network configuration to your servers.

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Revision #2

Created 2026-05-02 08:40:31 UTC by F2HCloud

Updated 2026-05-02 10:01:21 UTC by F2HCloud