Full credit is given to the above companies including the OS that this PDF file was generated!

Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'veth.4' command

$ man veth.4

VETH(4) Linux Programmer's Manual VETH(4)

NAME

veth - Virtual Ethernet Device

DESCRIPTION

The veth devices are virtual Ethernet devices. They can act as tunnels between network namespaces to create a bridge to a physical network de? vice in another namespace, but can also be used as standalone network devices.

veth devices are always created in interconnected pairs. A pair can be created using the command:

ip link add <p1-name> type veth peer name <p2-name>

In the above, p1-name and p2-name are the names assigned to the two connected end points.

Packets transmitted on one device in the pair are immediately received on the other device. When either devices is down the link state of the pair is down.

veth device pairs are useful for combining the network facilities of the kernel together in interesting ways. A particularly interesting use case is to place one end of a veth pair in one network namespace and the other end in another network namespace, thus allowing communi? cation between network namespaces. To do this, one can provide the netns parameter when creating the interfaces:

ip link add <p1-name> netns <p1-ns> type veth peer <p2-name> netns <p2-ns>

or, for an existing veth pair, move one side to the other namespace:

```
# ip link set <p2-name> netns <p2-ns>
```

ethtool(8) can be used to find the peer of a veth network interface, using commands something like:

```
# ip link add ve_A type veth peer name ve_B   # Create veth pair
# ethtool -S ve_A         # Discover interface index of peer
NIC statistics:
     peer_ifindex: 16
# ip link | grep '^16:'   # Look up interface
16: ve_B@ve_A: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,M-DOWN> mtu 1500 qdisc ...
```

SEE ALSO

clone(2), network_namespaces(7), ip(8), ip-link(8), ip-netns(8)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/.