

## Step 5 - How to Configure Your Network and Services

<https://campus.barracuda.com/doc/19333404/>

Before proceeding:

- If you are installing an appliance, complete [Step 3 - How to Activate and Update the Barracuda Load Balancer ADC](#).
- If you are installing a virtual system, complete [Barracuda Load Balancer ADC Vx Quick Start Guide](#).

This article applies to both virtual systems and appliances.

### Determine Your Deployment

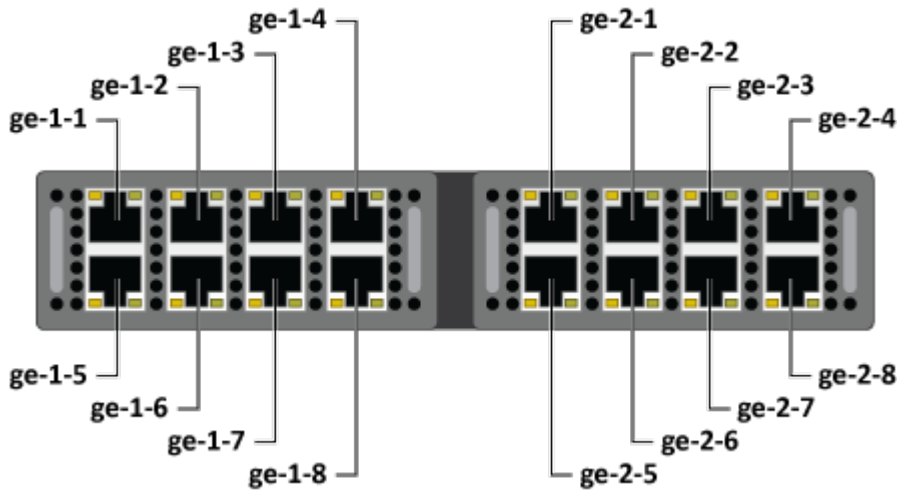
Read [Deployment](#) to assist you in deciding how to deploy your network. If you haven't already, make physical connections from the data ports on the Barracuda Load Balancer ADC appliance or from your virtual system's host machine to the relevant switches.

### Ports and Interfaces Mapping

In the web UI, the network interfaces that correspond to physical ports are referred to as *gt-x-y* where:

- *g* is gigabit
- *t* is the type of connection (e for Ethernet, f for fiber-optic)
- *x* is the number of the module of 8 ports, where the left-most module is number 1
- *y* is the number of the port within the module, where the top left port is number 1

On a Barracuda Load Balancer ADC appliance with 2 modules, the mapping from physical port to network interface would be:



On a Barracuda Load Balancer ADC Vx (virtual system), the network interfaces are numbered in the order you assigned the network interface cards to the virtual system.

## Configure Network Interfaces

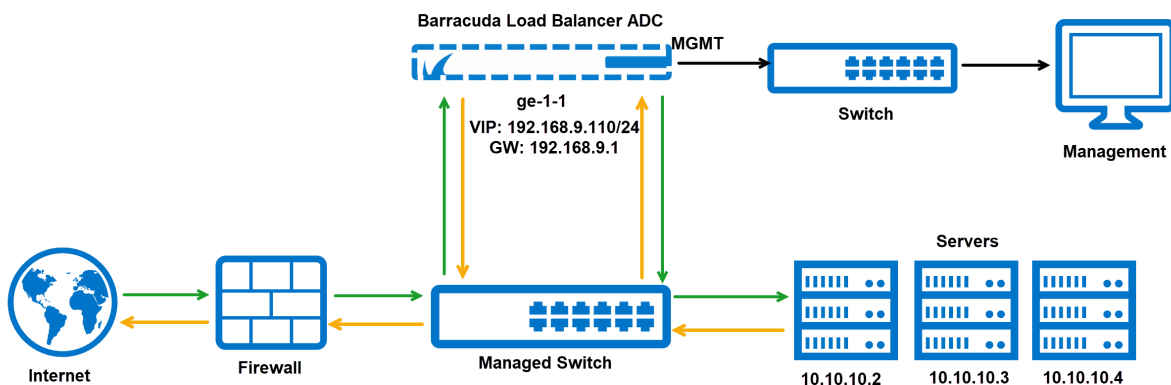
Earlier, you entered the management IP address (using the administrative console for appliances). Now you should configure your other network interfaces so that you can create services.

Configuring the default gateway for an interface ensures that return traffic exits the Barracuda Load Balancer ADC correctly. If the default gateway is not configured, the outgoing traffic uses the default gateway of the management interface.

If you have multiple networks, you must specify a default gateway on the **NETWORK > Routes** page for every interface that accepts incoming traffic.

In the following examples, ge-1-1 refers to a physical port connected into the network so that it accepts incoming traffic.

### Option 1: One-Armed With Separate Management Network



In this case, incoming traffic is on the same subnet as the servers, and the management port is on a separate subnet. ge-1-1 is connected into the network so that it accepts incoming traffic.

1. Configure the IP address for ge-1-1 using the **NETWORK > Interfaces** page.
2. Configure the default gateway for ge-1-1 using the **NETWORK > Routes** page.

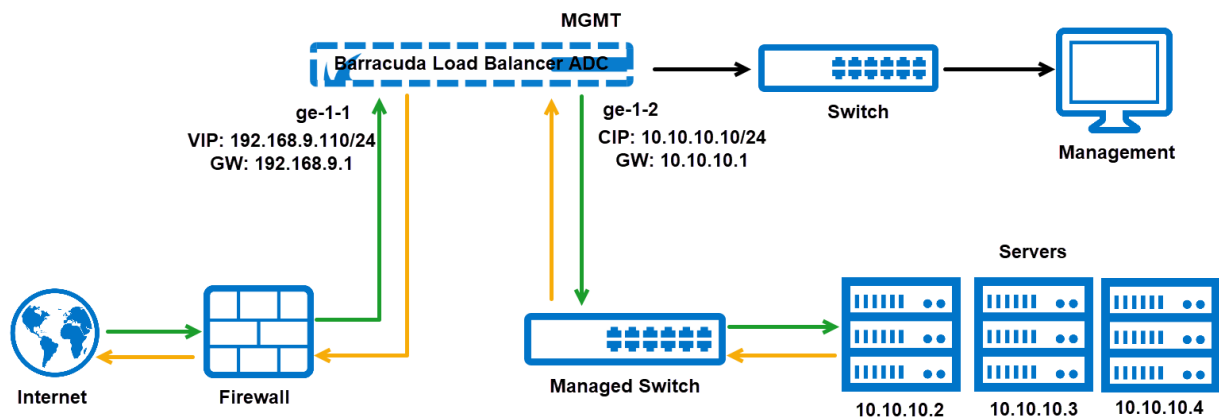
If you have both bonded interfaces and VLANs, configure the bonded interfaces first. For each bonded interface:

1. Configure bonded ports using the **NETWORK > Ports** page.
2. Configure the IP address for each bonded interface using the **NETWORK > Interfaces** page.
3. Configure the default gateway for each bonded interface using the **NETWORK > Routes** page.

For each VLAN:

1. Configure VLANs using the **NETWORK > VLANs** page.
2. Configure the IP address for each VLAN using the **NETWORK > Interfaces** page.
3. Configure the default gateway for each VLAN using the **NETWORK > Routes** page.

#### Option 2: Two-Armed With Separate Management Network



In this environment, incoming traffic is on a different subnet from the servers, and the management port is on a separate subnet. ge-1-1 is connected into the network so that it accepts incoming traffic, and ge-1-2 is connected to the servers.

1. Configure the IP address for ge-1-1, ge 1-2, etc. using the **NETWORK > Interfaces** page.
2. Configure the default gateway for ge-1-1 using the **NETWORK > Routes** page. If any other interfaces accept incoming traffic, create default gateways for those interfaces.

If you have both bonded interfaces and VLANs, configure the bonded interfaces first. For each bonded interface:

1. Configure bonded ports using the **NETWORK > Ports** page.
2. Configure the IP address for each bonded interface using the **NETWORK > Interfaces** page.
3. Configure the default gateway for each bonded interface using the **NETWORK > Routes** page.

For each VLAN:

1. Configure VLANs using the **NETWORK > VLANs** page.
2. Configure the IP address for each VLAN using the **NETWORK > Interfaces** page.
3. Configure the default gateway for each VLAN using the **NETWORK > Routes** page.

### Option 3: One-Armed Without Separate Management Network

In this case, incoming traffic is on the same subnet as the real servers, and the management port is on that same subnet. Generally, this describes a topology where all systems are on a flat network. No additional gateways need to be defined on the Barracuda Load Balancer ADC. It is more secure to segregate the production traffic from the management interface, as in Option 1.

- Configure the IP address for ge-1-1 using the **NETWORK > Interfaces** page.

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## Configure Services

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You are now ready to configure services and real servers.

- On the **BASIC > Services** page, create each service by identifying a VIP address, port, and associating one or more real servers with it.

If you have a two-armed network, you may need to create a static route for the real servers:

- On the **NETWORK > Routes** page, create a static route using the **Static Routes** table.

For more information about services, see [Services](#).

## Figures

1. module\_layout.png
2. One-Armed.png
3. Two-Armed.png

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