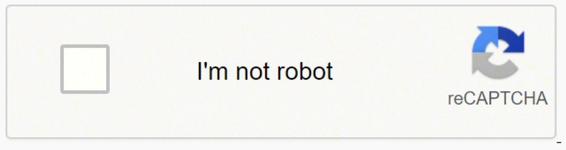
Netplan el error fatal no puede atar



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So, with regards to the specific error you're getting, you've failed basic YAML syntax and indentation, which is one of the reasons netplan is complaining. YAML is extremely indentation-oriented for how it interprets commands, config arguments, etc. You need to have proper indentation for YAML configs to be parsed. Surprise, you aren't doing that at all, and breaking YAML syntax. That's why netplan is complaining because you aren't providing proper YAML. But even more importantly than the YAML syntax which will make Netplan work, you have some critical failures with your network configuration, and you really need to fix these regardless. These failures are, specifically: 10.0.2.15/64 is not a valid IPv4 CIDR range. The acceptable CIDR ranges are between /0 (for all IPv4) and /32 (for a single address) for IPv4. Most networks are /24 for the CIDR range (with this IP range, that would encompass 10.0.2.1 - 10.0.2.255 as usable address space, though I would assume the .1 is the Gateway and the .255 is the Broadcast, but that might differ in your network so double check all the values!). The proper CIDR range is needed so the system knows what its netmask and reachable IP space is. 10.0.2.0 isn't a proper gateway address. The .0 address is not a usable address in IP subnetting, as it's usually held by the network prefix alone. And since your netowrk config attempts to do a /24 but horrendously fails, this gateway should probably be 10.0.2.1 - but again, double check these values with your network admin first. So, fixing your indentation and fixing the network to assume it's a /24 based on the attempted IP and gateway you specified, your YAML should look like the below, with the proper indentations. And compared to your existing one, you really need to learn how indentation works. network: version: 2 ethernets: enp0s3: dhcp4: no dhcp6: no addresses: [10.0.2.15/24] gateway4: 10.0.2.1 nameservers: addresses: [8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4] Ubuntu 18.04 LTS has switched to Netplan for configuring network interfaces. Netplan is based on YAML based configuration system that makes configuration process very simple. Netplan has replaced the old configuration file /etc/network/interfaces that we previously used for configuring network interfaces in Ubuntu.In this article, we will learn how to configure networking in Ubuntu using Netplan. We will see both static and dynamic IP configuration. I will use Ubuntu 18.04 LTS to describe the procedure mentioned in this article.Network configuration using NetplanYou can find the new configuration files at /etc/netplan/*.yaml. Ubuntu server generates Netplan configuration file for system-networkd named 01-netcfg.yaml, while Ubuntu desktop generates a Netplan configuration file for Network-Manager named 01-network-manager-all.yaml.As I am working on Ubuntu desktop, I have 01-network-manager-all.yaml file in my /etc/netplan directory for network configuration. 01-network-manager-all.yaml is used to configure the first interface. If you have multiple interfaces, use 02-network-manager-all.yaml for the second interface. Netplan applies the configuration in the numerical order. That means 01 file will be applied before the 02 file.Now let’s move towards network configuration. Follow the steps below to configure static or dynamic IP addressing in Ubuntu:1. First, find the name of the active network interfaces that you want to configure. To do so run the following command:$ ip aNote the interface name that you want to configure using Netplan.2. The Netplan default configuration file is under the directory /etc/netplan. You can find that using the following command:$ ls /etc/netplan/3. To view the content of Netplan network configuration file, run the following command:$ cat /etc/netplan/*.yaml4. Now you will need to open the configuration file in any editor: As I am using Nano editor to edit the configuration file, so I will run:$ sudo nano /etc/netplan/*.yaml5. Update the configuration file as per your networking needs. For static IP addressing, add the IP address, Gateway, DNS information while for dynamic IP addressing, there is no need to add this information as it will get this information from DHCP server. Use the following syntax to edit the configuration file.network: Version: 2 Renderer: NetworkManager/ networkd ethernets: DEVICE_NAME: Dhcp4: yes/no Addresses: [IP_ADDRESS/NETMASK] Gateway: GATEWAY Nameservers: Addresses: [NAMESERVER_1, NAMESERVER_2]WhereDEVICE_NAME: Name of the interface.Dhcp4: yes or no depending upon dynamic or static IP addressingAddresses: IP address of the device in prefix notation. Do not use netmask.Gateway: Gateway IP address to connect to an outside networkNameservers: Address of DNS name serversNote that Yaml files are rather strict in the indentation. Make use of spaces for indentation, not tabs. Otherwise, you will encounter an error.Configure static IP address in UbuntuTo manually configure an IP address, use the above configuration file syntax and add the IP address, Gateway, and DNS server information. Here you can see my configuration file for static IP addressing:Configure Dynamic IP address in UbuntuTo obtain IP addressing from the DHCP server, use the same above configuration file syntax. But do not add the IP address, Gateway, and DNS server information.Here you can see my configuration file for dynamic IP addressing:Once you have done with the static or dynamic IP configuration, save, and exit the configuration file.Testing configurationBefore applying any changes, we will test the configuration file. Run the following command as sudo to test configurations:$ sudo netplan tryIf there is no issue, it will return the configuration accepted message. If the configuration file fails the test, it will be reverted to a previous working configuration.Apply configurationNow apply the new configurations by running the following command as sudo:$ sudo netplan applyIn case you see any error, try debugging to investigate the problem. To run debug, use the following command as sudo:$ sudo netplan –d applyRestart the network serviceOnce all the configurations are successfully applied, restart the Network-Manager service by running the following command:$ sudo systemctl restart network-managerIf you are using a Ubuntu Server, instead use the following command:$sudo systemctl restart system-networkdVerify IP addressNow to verify if the new configurations are successfully applied, run the following command to verify the IP address:$ ip aWhether you have an Ubuntu server or desktop, you can simply use Netplan to configure static or dynamic IP addressing without needing any complex configuration.How to configure networking with Netplan on Ubuntu The network configuration abstraction renderer Netplan is a utility for easily configuring networking on a linux system. You simply create a YAML description of the required network interfaces and what each should be configured to do. From this description Netplan will generate all the necessary configuration for your chosen renderer tool. Obviously, without configuration, netplan will not do anything. The most useful configuration snippet (to bring up things via dhcp) is as follows: network: version: 2 renderer: NetworkManager This will make NetworkManager manage all devices (and by default, any ethernet device will come up with DHCP once carrier is detected). Using networkd as a renderer does not let devices automatically come up using DHCP; each interface needs to be specified in a file in /etc/netplan for its configuration to be written and for it to be used in networkd. Netplan uses a set of subcommands to drive its behavior: netplan generate: Use /etc/netplan to generate the required configuration for the renderers. netplan apply: Apply all configuration for the renderers, restarting them as necessary. netplan try: Apply configuration and wait for user confirmation; will roll back if network is broken or no confirmation is given.

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