Fixing Ping MTU Issues

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The first thing you need to do to fix your OpenVPN MTU problem is to figure out what your largest MTU actually is. You can do this using the ping command. “**ping -f**” tells ping not to fragment the packet under any circumstances. “**ping -l**” tells ping the packet size to use.

```
ping -f 1.1.1.1 -l 1500
```

```
ping -f 1.1.1.1 -l 1422
```

```
C:\Users\mike>ping -f 192.168.100.1 -l 1500

Pinging 192.168.100.1 with 1500 bytes of data:
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.

Ping statistics for 192.168.100.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

```
C:\Users\mike>ping -f 192.168.100.1 -l 1450

Pinging 192.168.100.1 with 1450 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.100.1: bytes=1450 time=2ms TTL=63
Reply from 192.168.100.1: bytes=1450 time=3ms TTL=63
Reply from 192.168.100.1: bytes=1450 time=3ms TTL=63
Reply from 192.168.100.1: bytes=1450 time=3ms TTL=63

Ping statistics for 192.168.100.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 2ms
```

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