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IP TABLES
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The IP tables program is used to administrate packet filtering rules under the netfilter infrasture. In IP tables we have to give the polacies to the chains.

Syn: # /sbin/iptables -P chain-name target

ex : # /sbin/iptables -P input DENY

/sbin/iptables -P output REJECT

/sbin/iptables -P forward REJECT

(All The Above Polacies are cefault polacies)

- * Here all packets are denied (or) rejected by default.
- * All packets that all input to the firewall system are denied.
- * All packets that are to be forwarded through the system also are rejected. This is called deny everything by default polacy.

Note: Chain-name is not case sencitive. So we can use either capital (or) small letters in chain-name.

example :

To restrict system 192.168.0.2 to access 192.168.0.1 through ssh #iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.0.2 -p top --dport 22 -j REJECT

here -A : append, -s : source

To see the ip tables:

iptables -L

To flush the IP table

iptables -F

To stop entire inocoming trafic # iptables -A INPUT -j REJECT

To stop entire out going trafic # iptables -A OUTPUT -j REJECT

To stop the perticular servcie with port no. (incoming) # iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -j REJECT where 22 is the port no. of the service which you want to reject.

To stop the perticular servcie with port no. (outgoing) # iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp --dport 21 -j REJECT

To stop a perticular service to perticular network (incoming) # iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.0.0/24 -p tcp -dport 23 -j REJECT

To stop a perticular service to perticular network (outgoing) # iptables -A OUTPUT -d 192.168.0.0'24 -p tcp --dport 23 -j REJECT

To assign restriction except to perticular network # iptables -A INPUT -s ! 192 168 0.0/24 -j REJECT # iptables -A OUTPUT -d ! 192.168.0.0/24 -j REJECT

NOTE: After giving the rules we have to case the iptables # service iptables save

To restart the secrvice iptables # service iptables restart

To open the configuration file

vi /etc/sysconfig/iptables

To enable the iptables # setup