IPTables Tutorial

IP Tables works by using the packet filtering hooks in the Linux Kernel's Networking Stack. These kernel hooks are known as the *netfilter* framework. The packet filtering mechanism is divided into tables, chains, and targets.

Chains: There are 5 netfilter hooks.

- PREROUTING: Triggered by the NF_IP_PRE_ROUTING hook. Rules apply to incoming traffic
 coming from outside the system passing to the kernel networking stack. This is before a routing
 decision has been made.
- INPUT: Triggered by the NF_IP_LOCAL_IN hook. Rules apply to traffic destined to a local process after routing.
- FORWARD: Triggered by the NF_IP_FORWARD hook. Rules apply to incoming traffic that has been routed and if the packet is to be forwarded to another host
- OUTPUT: Triggered by the NF_IP_LOCAL_OUT hook. Rules apply to traffic initiated by a local process once it enters the networking stack.
- POSTROUTING: Triggered by the NF_IP_POST_ROUTING hook. Rules apply to traffic after it has been routed and before it is sent on the wire.

<u>Tables:</u> They allow you to do particular things with packets. There are 4 types of tables.

- 1) Filter: whether a packet should be allowed or dropped. (Applicable to: Input, Output, Forward Chains)
- 2) Mangle table: If a packet header needs to be altered. (Applicable to Prerouting, Postrouting, Forward, Input and Output Chains)
- 3) NAT table: To route packets to different hosts using NAT by changing the source or destination IP. (Applicable to Prerouting, Postrouting, Input and Output Chains)
- 4) Raw Table: Allows you to work with packets before the kernel starts tracking its state. (Applicable to Prerouting and Output Chains)

Targets:

To decide the action to be taken.

- Terminating
 - Accept Accept and process the packet
 - o Drop It would appear as if the system doesn't exist
 - o Reject A connection reset is sent

IP Tables is stateful

Demo:

1) To see your IPTables rules

iptables -L -v --line-numbers [-L -> Listing the rules -v -> verbose output]

Sample Output

```
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo iptables -L -v --line-numbers
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT 2355K packets, 6293M bytes)
   pkts bytes target prot opt in out source
destination
   18 1169 ACCEPT udp -- virbr0 any anywhere
           udp dpt:domain
anywhere
           0 ACCEPT tcp -- virbr0 any
2 0
                                           anywhere
anywhere
                 tcp dpt:domain
   52 17056 ACCEPT udp -- virbr0 any
                                         anywhere
                 udp dpt:bootps
anywhere
   0
           0 ACCEPT tcp -- virbr0 any anywhere
                 tcp dpt:bootps
anywhere
Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source
destination
   51199 77M ACCEPT all -- any virbr0 anywhere
192.168.122.0/24 ctstate RELATED, ESTABLISHED
   8716 489K ACCEPT all -- virbr0 any 192.168.122.0/24
anywhere
           0 ACCEPT all -- virbr0 virbr0 anywhere
anywhere
   0 0 REJECT all -- any virbr0 anywhere
anywhere
            reject-with icmp-port-unreachable
5 0 0 REJECT all -- virbr0 any anywhere
anywhere
                 reject-with icmp-port-unreachable
Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT 1557K packets, 3910M bytes)
num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source
destination
1 52 17056 ACCEPT udp -- any virbr0 anywhere
                udp dpt:bootpc
anywhere
```

2) Before we start the demo let us save the rules in a file

nirav@CIA:~\$ sudo iptables-save > ~/iptables-rules

3) Let us flush the rules

iptables -F

Sample Output:

nirav@CIA:~\$ sudo iptables -L -v --line-numbers Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT 232 packets, 4017K bytes) num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination

```
Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source
destination

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT 240 packets, 4018K bytes)
num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source
destination
```

4) To set default policy

```
iptables -P INPUT ACCEPT(DROP/REJECT)
iptables -P OUTPUT ACCEPT(DROP/REJECT)
iptables -P FORWARD ACCEPT(DROP/REJECT)
```

Sample output:

```
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo iptables -P INPUT DROP
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo iptables -P OUTPUT DROP
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo iptables -L
Chain INPUT (policy DROP)
target prot opt source destination

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT)
target prot opt source destination

Chain OUTPUT (policy DROP)
target prot opt source destination
```

Let us try pinging

```
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo iptables -P INPUT DROP
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo iptables -P OUTPUT DROP
nirav@CIA:~$ ping www.google.com
ping: unknown host www.google.com
nirav@CIA:~$ ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
ping: sendmsg: Operation not permitted
ping: sendmsg: Operation not permitted
ping: sendmsg: Operation not permitted
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 2032ms
```

As expected, we dont get any output.

Now let us allow packets which are going out of our device.

```
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo iptables -P OUTPUT ACCEPT
```

```
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo ping 8.8.8.8

PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.

^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
9 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 8177ms
```

Since the ICMP replies are blocked by the input chain, we arent getting any reply

```
Now let us add a rule which makes all traffic originated by our machine to be accepted by the input chain.
```

```
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo iptables -A INPUT -m state --state NEW,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp seq=1 ttl=45 time=35.7 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp seq=2 ttl=45 time=37.8 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp seq=3 ttl=45 time=32.6 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2003ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 32.694/35.441/37.893/2.138 ms
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo iptables -L -v --line-numbers
Chain INPUT (policy DROP 0 packets, 0 bytes)
num pkts bytes target prot opt in
                                      out
                                                source
destination
    821 113K ACCEPT
                         all -- any
                                          any
                                                 anywhere
anywhere
                  state NEW, ESTABLISHED
Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
    pkts bytes target prot opt in out
                                                source
destination
Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT 711 packets, 75683 bytes)
num pkts bytes target prot opt in out
                                                 source
destination
```

5) Adding Rules

```
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp -j DROP
nirav@CIA:~$
nirav@CIA:~$
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo iptables -L --line-numbers
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)
num target prot opt source destination

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT)
num target prot opt source destination
```

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)

nirav@CIA:~\$ sudo iptables -L --line-numbers

Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)

num target prot opt source destination

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT)

num target prot opt source destination

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)

numtargetprot opt sourcedestination1DROPicmp -- anywhereanywhere2DROPtcp -- anywhereanywhere

nirav@CIA:~\$

6) To delete a rule

iptables -D INPUT 4

7)To see NAT Table

iptables -t nat -L

Sample Output:

nirav@CIA:~\$ sudo iptables -t nat -L -v --line-numbers Chain PREROUTING (policy ACCEPT 378 packets, 37709 bytes) num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination

Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT 137 packets, 18231 bytes)
num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source
destination

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT 17982 packets, 1166K bytes) num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination

Chain POSTROUTING (policy ACCEPT 17321 packets, 1106K bytes) num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination

1 7 873 RETURN all -- any any 192.168.122.0/24

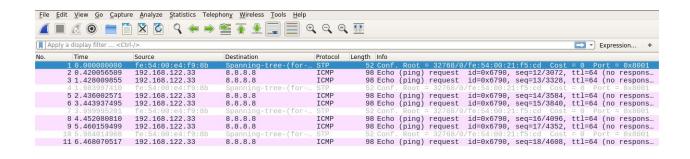
base-address.mcast.net/24

Let us add a NAT rule

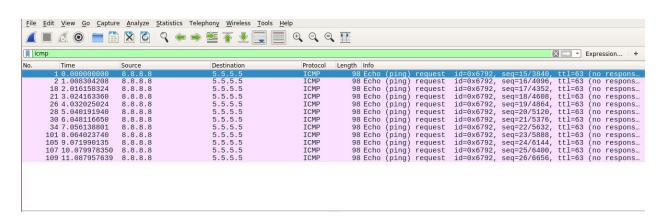
```
Any packet coming from 192.168.122.0/24 is destination natted to 5.5.5.5 and source natted to 8.8.8.8
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo iptables -t nat -I PREROUTING 1 -s 192.168.122.0/24 -j DNAT
--to 5.5.5.5
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo iptables -t nat -I POSTROUTING 1 -s 192.168.122.0/24 -j SNAT
--to-source 8.8.8.8
nirav@CIA:~$ sudo iptables -t nat -L -v --line-numbers
Chain PREROUTING (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
    pkts bytes target prot opt in out source
destination
   14 2580 DNAT all -- any any 192.168.122.0/24
         to:5.5.5.5
anywhere
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
    pkts bytes target prot opt in out
num
                                            source
destination
Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT 3 packets, 186 bytes)
num pkts bytes target prot opt in out
                                              source
destination
Chain POSTROUTING (policy ACCEPT 3 packets, 186 bytes)
    pkts bytes target prot opt in out source
num
destination
     14 2580 SNAT all -- any any
                                            192.168.122.0/24
anywhere to:8.8.8.8
      8 1042 RETURN all -- any any 192.168.122.0/24
base-address.mcast.net/24
       Ω
           0 RETURN all -- any any 192.168.122.0/24
255.255.255.255
       0
            0 MASQUERADE tcp -- any any 192.168.122.0/24
!192.168.122.0/24
                  masq ports: 1024-65535
     134 26800 MASQUERADE udp -- any any
                                              192.168.122.0/24
!192.168.122.0/24 masq ports: 1024-65535
       2 168 MASQUERADE all -- any any 192.168.122.0/24
```

At the output interface of the VM

!192.168.122.0/24



At the WLAN interface



8) Mangle Table

You can change TOS and TTL.

nirav@CIA:~\$ sudo iptables -t mangle -L -v --line-numbers

Chain PREROUTING (policy ACCEPT 488K packets, 7742M bytes)

num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination

Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT 484K packets, 7742M bytes)

num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT 4004 packets, 357K bytes)

num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT 396K packets, 7462M bytes)

num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination

Chain POSTROUTING (policy ACCEPT 400K packets, 7462M bytes)

num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination

1 22 7216 CHECKSUM udp -- any virbr0 anywhere anywhere udp dpt:bootpc

CHECKSUM fill

Let's add a rule.

nirav@CIA:~\$ sudo iptables -t mangle -A PREROUTING -s 192.168.122.0/24 -j TOS --set-tos 0x04 nirav@CIA:~\$ sudo iptables -t mangle -L -v --line-numbers

Chain PREROUTING (policy ACCEPT 10713 packets, 247M bytes)

num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination

1 63 6756 TOS all -- any any 192.168.122.0/24 anywhere TOS set 0x04/0xff

Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT 10594 packets, 247M bytes)

num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT 119 packets, 11460 bytes)

num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT 8561 packets, 242M bytes)

num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination

Chain POSTROUTING (policy ACCEPT 8680 packets, 242M bytes)

num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination

1 22 7216 CHECKSUM udp -- any virbr0 anywhere anywhere udp dpt:bootpc CHECKSUM fill

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
→	5 0.598398840	192.168.0.5	8.8.8.8	ICMP	98 Echo (p.	ing)	request		seq=215/55040,		
-	7 0.635306904	8.8.8.8	192.168.0.5	ICMP	98 Echo (p.	ing)	reply	id=0x6794,	seq=215/55040,	ttl=45	(request
Syst	em Settings 95853	192.168.0.5	8.8.8.8	ICMP	98 Echo (p.	ing)	request	id=0x6794,	seq=216/55296,	ttl=63	(reply in
3,3	12 1.037 310586	8.8.8.8	192.168.0.5	ICMP	98 Echo (p.	ing)	reply		seq=216/55296,		
	16 2.601138675	192.168.0.5	8.8.8.8	ICMP	98 Echo (p.	ing)	request	id=0x6794,	seq=217/55552,	ttl=63	(reply in
	17 2.637163572	8.8.8.8	192.168.0.5	ICMP	98 Echo (p.	ing)	reply	id=0x6794,	seq=217/55552,	ttl=45	(request
	19 3.602734869	192.168.0.5	8.8.8.8	ICMP	98 Echo (p.	ing)	request	id=0x6794,	seq=218/55808,	ttl=63	(reply in
	20 3.639158186	8.8.8.8	192.168.0.5	ICMP	98 Echo (p.	ing)	reply	id=0x6794,	seq=218/55808,	ttl=45	(request
	27 4.604765466	192.168.0.5	8.8.8.8	ICMP	98 Echo (p.	ing)	request	id=0x6794,	seq=219/56064,	ttl=63	(reply in
	28 4.639195738	8.8.8.8	192.168.0.5	ICMP	98 Echo (p.	ing)	reply		seq=219/56064,		
	29 5.605867980	192.168.0.5	8.8.8.8	ICMP	98 Echo (p.	ing)	request	id=0x6794,	seq=220/56320,	ttl=63	(reply in
	31 5.647322092	8.8.8.8	192.168.0.5	ICMP	98 Echo (p.	ing)	reply	id=0x6794,	seq=220/56320,	tt1=45	(request
	32 6.606936814	192.168.0.5	8.8.8.8	ICMP	98 Echo (p.	ing)	request	id=0x6794,	seq=221/56576,	tt1=63	(reply in
	34 6.642732642	8.8.8.8	192.168.0.5	ICMP	98 Echo (p.	ing)	reply	id=0x6794,	seq=221/56576,	ttl=45	(request

```
[Protocols in frame: eth:ethertype:ip:icmp:data]
[Coloring Rule Name: ICMP]
[Coloring Rule String: icmp || icmpv6]

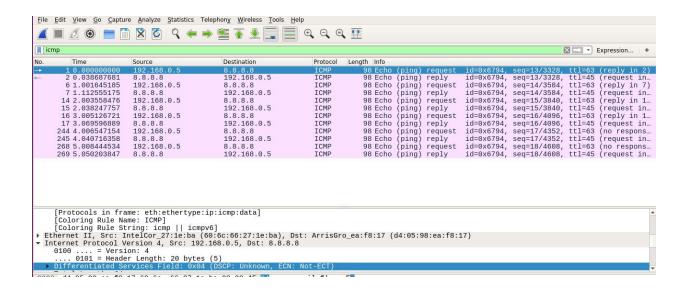
Fethernet II, Src: IntelCor_27:ie:ba (60:60:66:27:1e:ba), Dst: ArrisGro_ea:f8:17 (d4:05:98:ea:f8:17)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.5, Dst: 8.8.8.8

0100 ... = Version: 4
... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)

DIfferentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
```

After the mangle operation is done



Now let us restore the initial rules nirav@CIA:~\$ sudo iptables-restore < ~/iptables-rules

References:

https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/a-deep-dive-into-iptables-and-netfilter-architecture http://www.iptables.info/en/structure-of-iptables.html https://www.booleanworld.com/depth-guide-iptables-linux-firewall/