ESCOLA
POLITÉCNICA

# Using firewall iptables in CORE Emulator

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# Introduction

A firewall is a **network security device** that monitors incoming and outgoing network traffic and decides whether to allow or block specific traffic based on a defined set of security rules.

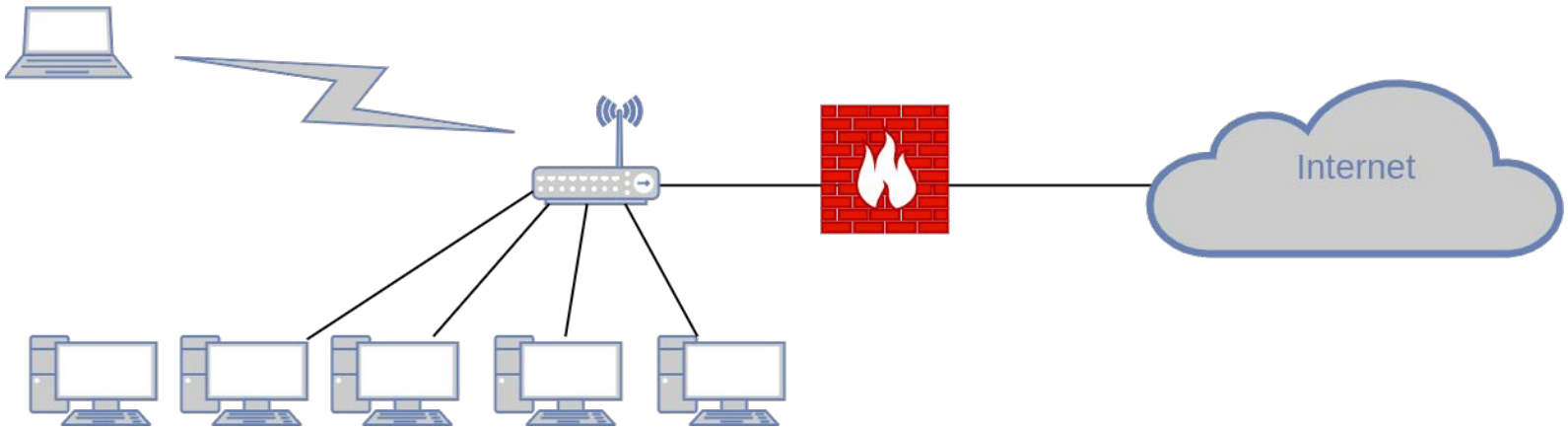
- Cisco

# Firewall

Firewalls establish a barrier between secured and controlled internal networks that can be trusted and untrusted outside networks, such as the Internet.

A firewall can be **hardware**, **software**, or **both**.

# Firewall



# Firewall

The Linux kernel has packet filter since version 1.1

- Ipfw
- Ipfwadm (Kernel 2.0)
- Ipchains (Kernel 2.2)
- iptables (Kernel 2.4)

# Iptables

Iptables/Ip6tables is an administration tool for IPv4/IPv6 packet filtering and NAT.

**Iptables** and **ip6tables** are used to set up, maintain, and inspect the tables of IPv4 and IPv6 packet filter rules in the Linux kernel.

# Iptables

Iptables organizes its rules into a structure that contains **tables** and **chains**. Tables are a grouping of chains at a higher level.

Several different tables may be defined.  Each table contains a number of built-in chains and may also contain user-defined chains.

# Iptables

**Structure**:

- **Tables**: Each table contains a number of built-in chains and may also contain user-defined chains.
  - **Chains**: Each chain is a list of rules which can match a set of packets.
    - **Rules**: Each rule specifies what to do with a packet that matches
      - **Targets**: Specifies what action is taken on packets matching the above rule.

# Iptables

There are currently five independent **tables** in iptables.

- **Filter**: This is the default table for handling network packets.
- **NAT**: This table is consulted when a packet that creates a new connection is encountered, and to redirect connections to NAT.
- **Mangle**: This table is used for specialized packet alteration, such as modifying a packet's IP header options.
- **Raw**: This table is used mainly for configuring exemptions from connection tracking.
- **Security**: This table is used for Mandatory Access Control (MAC) networking rules.

# Iptables

Existing **chains** currently in iptables.

- **INPUT**: Applies the rules to incoming network packets server.
- **OUTPUT**: Applies the rules to locally-generated network packets.
- **FORWARD**: Applies the rules for packets being routed through the firewall.
- **PREROUTING**: Chain for altering packets as soon as they come in.
- **POSTROUTING**: Chain for altering packets as they are about to go out.

# Iptables

**Tables** with their respective **chains**.

- **Filter**
  - INPUT, FORWARD, OUTPUT.
- **NAT**
  - PREROUTING, INPUT, OUTPUT, POSTROUTING.
- **Mangle**
  - PREROUTING, INPUT, OUTPUT, FORWARD, POSTROUTING.
- **Raw**
  - PREROUTING, OUTPUT.
- **Security**
  - INPUT, OUTPUT, FORWARD.

# Iptables

Some of the existing iptables **targets** .

- **ACCEPT:** Accepts the package
- **DROP:** Drops the package
- **REJECT:** Rejects the package
- **DNAT:** Rewrite destination address
- **SNAT:** Rewrite source address

# NAT

**N**etwork **A**ddress **T**ranslation is a method of rewrite one IP address that passes through a firewall or router, allowing a computer on a LAN to have the access to Internet.

# NAT

Since **N**etwork **A**ddress **T**ranslation is also configured from the packet filter ruleset, **iptables** is used for this, too.

# References


- Cisco
  - https://www.cisco.com
- Netfilter
  - https://netfilter.org
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4: Reference Guide
  - http://web.mit.edu/rhel-doc/4/RH-DOCS/rhel-rg-en-4/ch-iptables.html

# Thanks!

Does anyone have any questions?

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