

# OpenWRT Netbird

version 15

Latest version:

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/egc112/OpenWRT-egc-add-on/main/notes/OpenWRT%20Netbird.pdf>

This is a WIP, I am working to make a real install guide, comment is welcome.

## Introduction

NetBird combines a WireGuard®-based overlay network with Zero Trust Network Access, providing a unified open source platform for reliable and secure connectivity

This sounds amazing and you can use it for remote access to your home network, to connect multiple routers and other clients (phone/PC/Mac etc.) and when setup as exit node as a remote VPN but you are using a commercial third party and although it is advertised as free and it is to some extent, they do have an incentive to pull you into a paid tier, besides they know your clients and routes but the traffic of course is still encrypted via the WireGuard encryption. But with Netbird you should be able to self host your control plane in which case none of the drawbacks should exist.

Usually you can do the same by setting up your own WireGuard server and clients.

[WireGuard Server Setup Guide](#)

[WireGuard Client Setup Guide](#)

But this only works if you have at least a public IP address on one side of the connection.

If you are behind CGNAT, so do not have a public IPv4 address and also do not have a public IPv6 address (check with: `ifstatus wan6`) or using IPv6 is not applicable then you have to involve a commercial third party as man-in-the-middle.

This can be a VPN provider which supports port forwarding (e.g. ProtonVPN), or you can rent a Virtual Private Server ( I have an Oracle VPS which can be had for free, see at the bottom of this guide), or use things like [Netbird](#), [Zerotier](#), [Cloudflare](#), [Tailscale](#) or [ngrok](#) and there are more.

I favor Netbird because it is open source and has some advantages over Tailscale, but all things mentioned will get the job done, using Netbird is just my personal choice.

## Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Make a free account on Netbird.....	2
Install Netbird on OpenWRT router.....	4
Network setup.....	5
Firewall setup.....	5
Check.....	7
Allow SSH access from Dashboard.....	7
Create Routes.....	10
Create Networks.....	13
DNS settings.....	17
Create Exit node.....	18
Support.....	21
Netbird log.....	21
Using PBR together with Netbird.....	21
Install on Oracle VPS with Ubuntu (24.04).....	21

Setup Oracle free OpenVPN cloud server.....	23
References.....	23
Netbird Releases.....	23

Start with viewing: <https://docs.netbird.io/how-to/getting-started>

All the docs can be found at: <https://docs.netbird.io/>

**Very useful OpenWRT thread for discussion and support:** <https://forum.openwrt.org/t/netbird-support-discussion-thread/237831>

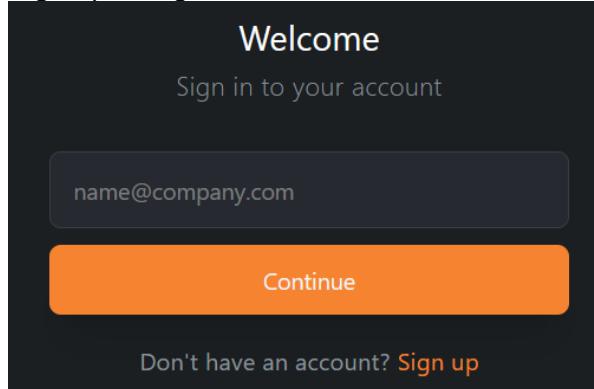
## Make a free account on Netbird

go to: <http://netbird.io>

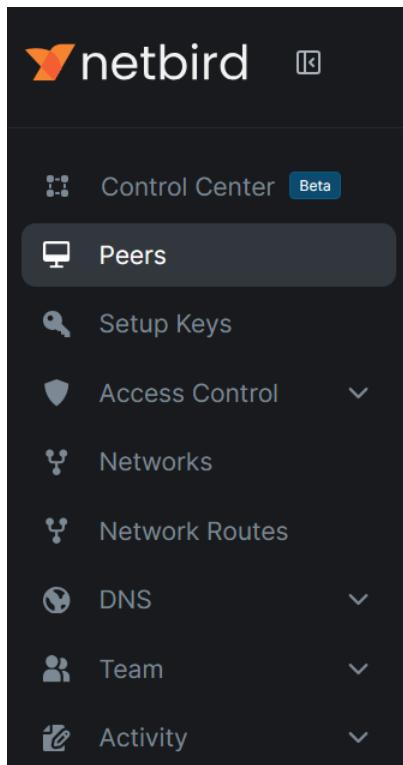
Click:

Get started - free

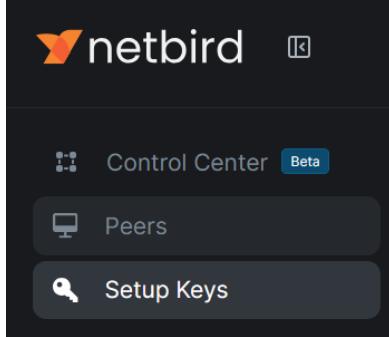
Sign up or login:



Now you are connected to your Netbird Dashboard the central administration:



Create a setup key for your OpenWRT router: **Netbird Dashboard > Setup Keys**:



Fill in the name of your router and change the other items, shown are my settings, when done Click *Create Setup Key*.

**Create New Setup Key**  
Use this key to register new machines in your network

**Name**  
Set an easily identifiable name for your key

**Make this key reusable**  
Use this type to enroll multiple peers

**Usage limit**  
For example, set to 30 if you want to enroll 30 peers  Peer(s)

**Expires in**  
Days until the key expires.  
Leave empty for no expiration.  Day(s)

**Ephemeral Peers**  
Peers that are offline for over 10 minutes will be removed automatically

**Allow Extra DNS Labels**  
Enable multiple subdomain labels when enrolling peers (e.g., host.dev.example.com).

**Auto-assigned groups**  
These groups will be automatically assigned to peers enrolled with this key

[Learn more about Setup Keys](#)

**Copy and store the setup key**

## Install Netbird on OpenWRT router

For opkg:

`opkg update`

`opkg install netbird`

or for apk:

`apk update`

`apk add netbird`

Netbird is a rather large package around 20 MB written in Go so make sure your storage is sufficient

The netbird executable is stored in `/usr/share/netbird`, or in later versions (>0.55) in `/usr/bin/netbird`.

The service is called from `/etc/init.d/netbird`

config file (>0.55) is stored in `/root/.config/netbird`, you might add this path to `/etc/sysupgrade.conf`, so that it is included in the backup

When installed you can setup with:

`netbird up --setup-key <key from previous step>`

After some time you will see:

```
root@R7800-2:~# netbird up --setup-key E20033F4-0XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

**Connected**

```
root@R7800-2:~#
```

You can use `netbird help` to see the available commands e,g.:

`netbird up/down/status etc`

but using e.g.:

`service netbird status/stop/start etc.` will also work (for complete list: `service netbird`)

In your Dashboard you can now see the installed peer

The screenshot shows a table titled "Peers" with one row of data. The columns are labeled: NAME, ADDRESS, GROUPS, LAST SEEN, and VERSION. The data row is as follows:

NAME	ADDRESS	GROUPS	LAST SEEN	VERSION
R7800-2	r7800-2.netbird.cloud	Routing Peers +1	just now	0.50.2

Below the table, there are buttons for "Connect" and "Routing Peers".

with ifconfig or ip address show on the router, you should see the new interface (device) `wt0`

If not reboot the router and check netbird status: `netbird status`

## Network setup

Create a new unmanaged interface via LuCI: **Network > Interfaces > Add new interface**

- Name: **netbird1**
- Protocol: **Unmanaged**
- Device: **wt0** #For compatibility e.g. with e.g. PBR always name your interface e.g. **wtx**

```
/etc/config/network:  
config interface 'netbird1'  
    option proto 'none'  
    option device 'wt0'
```

## Firewall setup

Create a new firewall zone via LuCI: **Network → Firewall → Zones → Add**

- Name: **netbird**
- Input: **ACCEPT** (default)
- Output: **ACCEPT** (default)
- Forward: **ACCEPT**
- Masquerading: **on** (might not be necessary)
- MSS Clamping: **on** (might not be necessary when using [0.59.12](#))
- Covered networks: **netbird1**
- Allow forward to destination zones: Select your **LAN** (and/or other internal zones or **WAN** if you plan on using this device as an exit node), as this is an exit node **WAN** is selected
- Allow forward from source zones: Select your **LAN** (and/or other internal zones or leave it blank if you do not want to route LAN traffic to other netbird hosts)

Click **Save & Apply**

## Firewall - Zone Settings

General Settings Advanced Settings Conntrack Settings

This section defines common properties of "netbird". The *input* and *output* options set the default policies for traffic entering and leaving the zone. The *forward* option describes the policy for forwarded traffic between different networks within the zone. *Covered networks* specifies the networks that this zone applies to.

Name	netbird
Input	accept
Output	accept
Intra zone forward	accept
IPv4 Masquerading	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable network address and port translation IPv4 (NAT44). This is typically enabled on the <i>wan</i> zone.
MSS clamping	<input type="checkbox"/>
Covered networks	netbird1:  

The options below control the forwarding policies between this zone (netbird) and other zones. *Destination zones* cover forwarded traffic from this zone. *Source zones* match forwarded traffic from other zones **targeted at netbird**. The forwarding rule is *unidirectional*, e.g. a forward rule from wan to lan does not give permission to forward from wan to lan as well.

Allow forward to *destination zones*:



Allow forward from *source zones*:



/etc/config/firewall:

```
config zone
    option name 'netbird'
    option input 'ACCEPT'
    option output 'ACCEPT'
    option forward 'ACCEPT'
    option masq '1'
    option mtu_fix '1'
    list network 'netbird1'

config forwarding
    option src 'netbird'
    option dest 'lan'

config forwarding
    option src 'lan'
    option dest 'netbird'

# As this is an exit node traffic from netbird to wan is allowed
config forwarding
    option src 'netbird'
    option dest 'wan'
```

In the end **reboot** the router or do service network restart, service firewall restart and service netbird restart.

## Check

Check with *ifconfig (ip a)* and *ip route* and *netbird status* that the interface (wt0) and route are present:

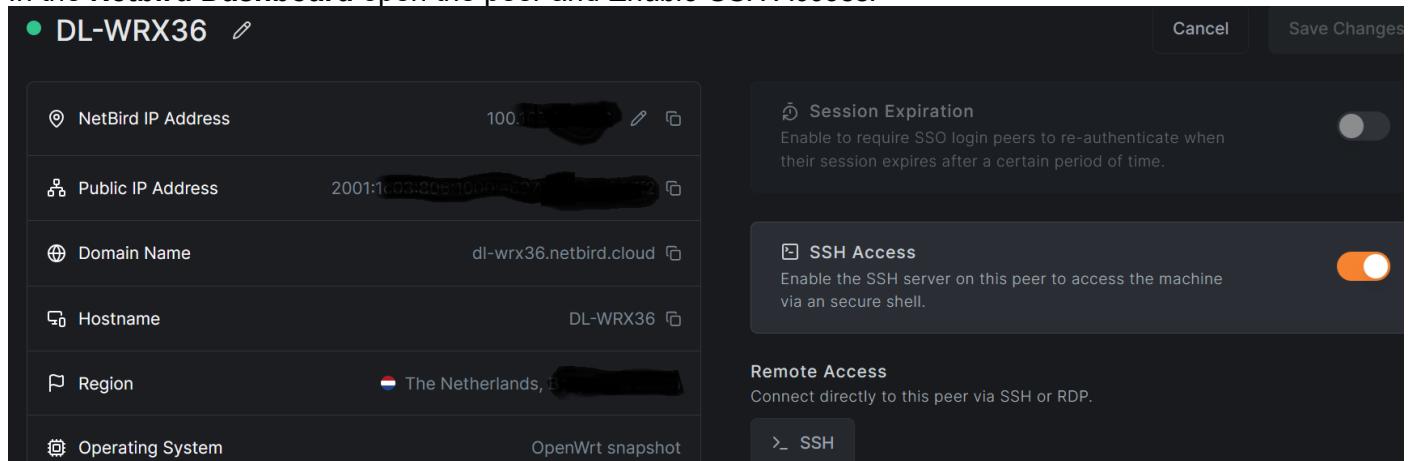
```
root@DL-WRX36:~# ip address show wt0
31: wt0: <POINTOPOINT,NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1280 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group
default qlen 1000
    link/none
    inet 100.105.224.116/16 brd 100.105.255.255 scope global wt0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

```
root@DL-WRX36:~# ip route
default via 192.168.0.1 dev wan proto static src 192.168.0.9
100.105.0.0/16 dev wt0 proto kernel scope link src 100.105.224.116
```

Check *netbird status --detail* to get a detailed status report which also will show if you have a fast P2P connection or a relayed connection.

## Allow SSH access from Dashboard

In the **Netbird Dashboard** open the peer and *Enable SSH Access*:



## On the router

Make sure SSH is allowed (<https://github.com/netbirdio/netbird/issues/2632>):

*netbird down*

*netbird up --allow-server-ssh*

On your Netbird dashboard you should now be able to SSH into your router:

Dashboard > Peers > Connect dropdown and click SSH:

Peers

Setup Keys

Access Control

Networks

Network Routes

DNS

Team

Activity

Settings

## 2 Peers

A list of all machines and devices connected to your private network. Use this Learn more about [Peers](#) in our documentation.

Search by name, IP, owner or group...  ⌘ K

All Online Offline

	NAME	ADDRESS
<input type="checkbox"/>	DL-WRX36	dl-wrx 100.105.224.116

Connect

> SSH

Connect with the default port 44338 to the in netbird included SSH server:

DL-WRX36

Connect to 100.105.224.116 via SSH

Username & Port

The username and port you will use to connect to the remote host.

	root	@100.105.224.116
	44338	<input type="button"/>

Learn more about [SSH](#)

Cancel Connect

Changes starting with 0.60: <https://docs.netbird.io/manage/peers/ssh>

<https://forum.netbird.io/t/upcoming-breaking-change-to-netbird-ssh/292>

You need to start Netbird with:

`netbird up --allow-server-ssh --disable-ssh-auth --enable-ssh-root`

Furthermore you need to add an Access policy for port 22 in the Netbird Dashboard:

Access Control > Policies > Add Policy:

The screenshot shows the 'Create New Access Control Policy' interface. At the top, there's a shield icon and the title 'Create New Access Control Policy'. Below it is a subtitle: 'Use this policy to restrict access to groups of resources.' There are three tabs at the top: 'Policy' (selected), 'Posture Checks', and 'Name & Description'.  
**Protocol**: A note says 'Allow only specified network protocols. To change traffic direction and ports, select TCP or UDP protocol.' A dropdown menu shows 'TCP' selected.  
**Source**: A list box contains 'Routing Peers' with an 'X' button. Between the source and destination are two green double-headed arrows.  
**Destination**: Another list box contains 'Routing Peers' with an 'X' button.  
**Ports**: A note says 'Allow network traffic and access only to specified ports. Select ports or port ranges between 1 and 65535.' A text input field shows '22' with an 'X' button. Below it is a note: 'Some destination groups contain resources. Resources only support incoming traffic and cannot initiate connections.'  
**Enable Policy**: A switch is turned on (orange).  
A note at the bottom says: 'If you have dropbear running instead of OpenSSH (sshd) then you need to use port 22022 and also make an Access Policy for port 22022'

Start the SSH with user root and port 22.

If you have dropbear running instead of OpenSSH (sshd) then you need to use port 22022 and also make an Access Policy for port 22022

The screenshot shows the 'Username & Port' configuration. It has a note: 'The username and port you will use to connect to the remote host.' A table with two rows: the first row has a user icon and 'root' in the first column, and '@192.168.1.5' in the second column; the second row has a port icon and '22' in the first column.

The screenshot shows the 'Username & Port' configuration. It has a note: 'The username and port you will use to connect to the remote host.' A table with two rows: the first row has a user icon and 'root' in the first column, and '@192.168.1.5' in the second column; the second row has a port icon and '22022' in the first column.

## Create Routes

See: <https://docs.netbird.io/how-to/routing-traffic-to-private-networks>

Note for routing between your peers it is imperative that all involved subnets are unique!

My DL-WRX36 has subnet 192.168.9.0/24.

I will create a routing rule to create a route for this 192.168.9.0/24 subnet to my DL-WRX36 and push that route to all peers.

Those pushed routes are pushed to an alternate routing table on all peers, this table is usually called netbird.

Lets go:

Netbird Dashboard > Network Routes > Add Route

Add the network range to my DL-WRX36:

**Create New Route**  
Access LANs and VPC by adding a network route.

**Route**   **Groups**   **Name & Description**   **Additional Settings**

**Route Type**  
Select your route type to add either a network range or a list of domains.

**Network Range**  
Add a private IPv4 address range

192.168.9.0/24

**Routing Peer**  
Assign a single peer as a routing peer for the network route.

DL-WRX36

Advertise this route to all my peers:

The screenshot shows the 'Create New Route' interface. At the top, there's a header with a gear icon and the title 'Create New Route'. Below it, a sub-header says 'Access LANs and VPC by adding a network route.' There are four tabs at the top: 'Route' (disabled), 'Groups' (selected, indicated by an orange underline), 'Name & Description', and 'Additional Settings'.  
  
The main content area starts with 'Distribution Groups' and a note: 'Advertise this route to peers that belong to the following groups'. A dropdown menu is open, showing 'Routing Peers' and an 'X' button. Below this is a section for 'Access Control Groups (optional)' with the note: 'These groups allow you to limit access to this route. Simply use these groups as a destination when creating access policies.' A dropdown menu is open, showing 'Add or select group(s)...'.  
  
At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Back' and 'Continue' (orange). To the left of the buttons, there's a link 'Learn more about Network Routes'.

Name and description:

The screenshot shows the 'Create New Route' interface with the 'Name & Description' tab selected (indicated by an orange underline).  
  
The main content area starts with 'Network Identifier' and the note: 'Add a unique network identifier that is assigned to each device.' A text input field contains 'DL-WRX36'.  
  
Below that is a section for 'Description (optional)' with the note: 'Write a short description to add more context to this route.' A text input field contains 'Route to DL-WRX36 192.168.9.0/24 subnet'.  
  
At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Back' and 'Continue' (orange).

Additional settings:

Create New Route

Access LANs and VPC by adding a network route.

Route Groups Name & Description Additional Settings

Enable Route (On)

Masquerade (On)

Metric: 9999

You might need to restart netbird on all peers

On my Oracle VPS I can now see the rules and the alternate routing table created by netbird:  
ubuntu@vps-egc:~\$ ip rule show

```
0: from all lookup local
105: from all lookup main suppress_prefixlength 0
110: not from all fwmark 0x1bd00 lookup netbird
32766: from all lookup main
32767: from all lookup default
ubuntu@vps-egc:~$
```

ubuntu@vps-egc:~\$ ip route show table netbird

```
192.168.9.0/24 dev wt0
ubuntu@vps-egc:~$
```

wg show should also show the 192.168.9.0/24 added to the correct peer:

```
ubuntu@vps-egc:~$ sudo wg show
peer: < peer key >
  endpoint: [XXXXXX:fedf]:33423
  allowed ips: 100.211.224.116/32, 192.168.9.0/24
  latest handshake: 42 seconds ago
  transfer: 1.41 KiB received, 2.00 KiB sent
  persistent keepalive: every 25 seconds
```

```
peer: < peer key >
  endpoint: [XXXX:1000:bea5:11ff:fe3e]:51555
  allowed ips: 192.168.5.0/24, 100.211.152.75/32
  latest handshake: 1 minute, 39 seconds ago
  transfer: 156 B received, 392 B sent
  persistent keepalive: every 25 seconds
```

So from my oracle VPS there now is a route to my DL-WRX36 subnet

## Create Networks

See: <https://docs.netbird.io/how-to/networks>

As I have just a few routers and a VPS to connect I use 'Network Routes' which is simpler then using Networks.

Networks is new and has finer grained control but needs more work to setup and lacks support for exit nodes so that has still to be done with [Network Routes](#).

For OpenWRT the networks are often simple, so basically a Network has one routing peer which is the router or appliance in that network which holds the Netbird connection. This connects Netbird with the resources of the routing peer so basically the subnet or an IP address of a server which is running on this subnet. In this case I have my subnet as resource.

The access is controlled by Access Policies more on that later.

Start with creating a new Network e.g. the Network of my DL-WRX36 router which has subnet 192.168.9.0/24 and I want everyone to have access to this subnet:

Add Network

Access internal resources in LANs and VPC by adding a network.

**Network Name**  
Provide a unique name for the network.  
DL-WRX36

**Description (optional)**  
Write a short description to add more context to this network.  
subnet 192.168.9.0/24

Note: Access to this network is controlled by Access Policies.

Proceed with making a **new Resource**:

Fill in name and address, under **Destination Groups** (these are the Access Control List > Groups) make a new group which later will hold our routing peer (added later to this the Access Control Destination group). Just enter the text for the new group e.g. DL-WRX36-group

The screenshot shows the 'Add Resource' interface. It includes fields for Name (subnet 192.168.9.0/24), Description (e.g., Production, Development), Address (192.168.9.0/24), and Destination Groups (search bar containing 'DL-WRX36-group').

**Add Resource**  
Add new resource to "DL-WRX36"

**Name**  
Provide a name for your resource  
subnet 192.168.9.0/24

**Description (optional)**  
Write a short description to add more context to this resource.  
e.g., Production, Development

**Address**  
Enter a single IP address, CIDR block or domain name  
192.168.9.0/24

**Destination Groups**  
Add this resource to groups and use them as destinations when creating policies  
Add or select group(s)...  
Q DL-WRX36-group  
DL-WRX36-group Add this group by pressing '**Enter**'

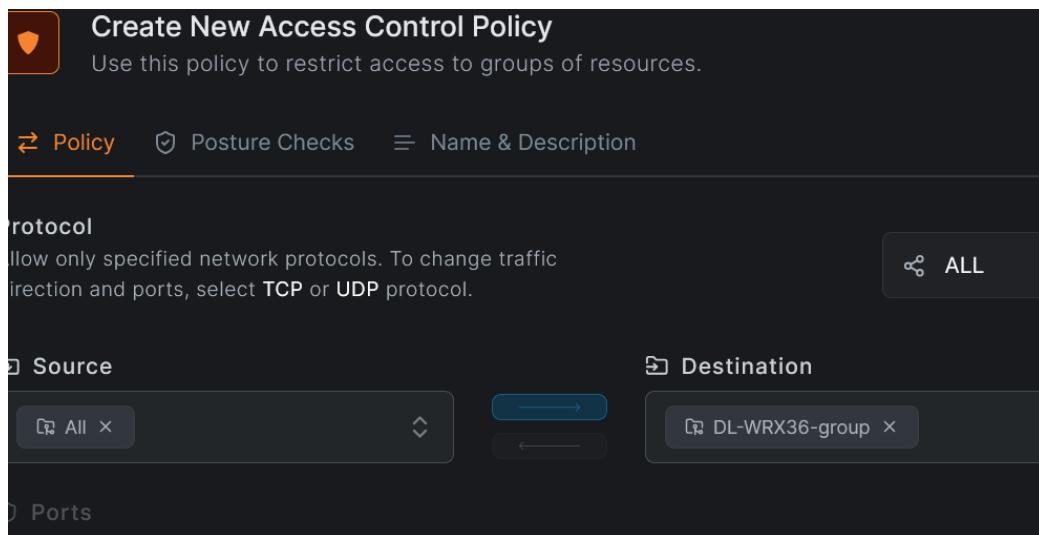
Proceed with making an Access Policy.

The destination is automatically your newly created Destination group (we will later add our peer to this Access group).

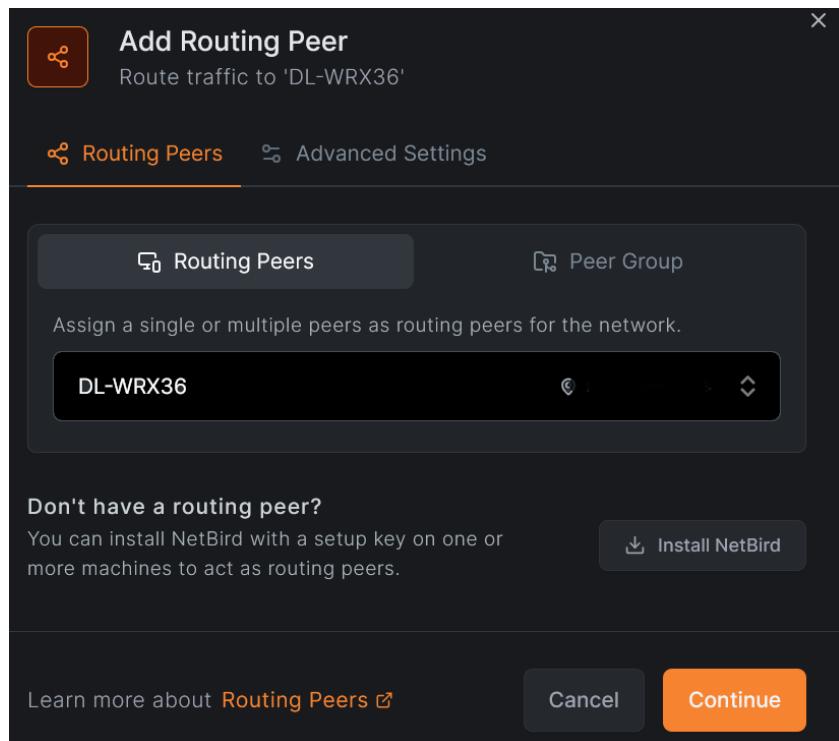
As Source I use 'All' as everything in my network can have access but you can restrict it to your liking.

Note:

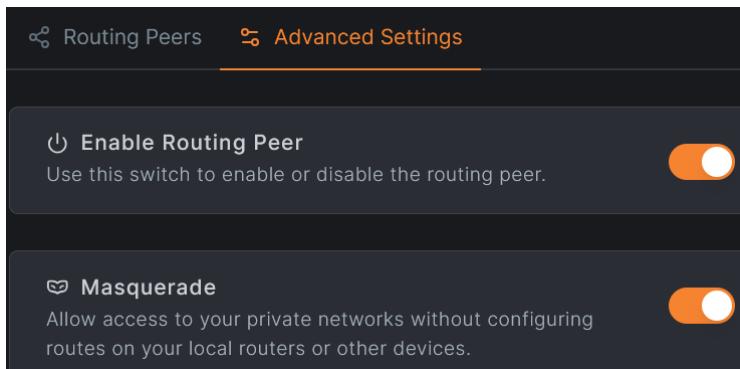
For every resource you have to make an Access Policy as the Destination Group you added is not automatically added to the 'All' group



Proceed with adding a Routing Peer which is of course my DL-WRX36 peer:



On Advanced settings enable Masquerading:



The last step is to add the DL-WRX36 peer to the Access Control Group DL-WRX36-group.

Goto Access Control > Groups and open the DL-WRX36 -group > Peers and assign you peer (the router or appliance Netbird runs on in that Network):

The screenshot shows the 'Groups' section of the Access Control interface. A group named 'DL-WRX36-group' is selected. The 'Peers' tab is active, showing a message: 'This group has no assigned peers'. Below this message are two buttons: 'Install NetBird' and 'Assign Peers'.

What I found confusing is that when making a resource you have to add the destination group. The Destination group is an Access List group to control access and it is only possible to control access by group and not by individual peer so you have to make a new Access control group and add your peer later to that group.

## DNS settings

See: <https://docs.netbird.io/how-to/manage-dns-in-your-network>

Netbird by default runs its own DNS server on the peers, this is included in the Netbird executable and is used by default.

So make sure you set a Nameserver under DNS settings:

**Dashboard > DNS > Nameservers:**

The screenshot shows the 'Nameservers' section of the Netbird dashboard. On the left sidebar, 'Nameservers' is selected under the 'DNS' category. The main area has a heading 'Nameservers' with a sub-instruction: 'Add nameservers for domain name resolution in your NetBird network.' Below this is a search bar and filters for 'Enabled' and 'All'. A table lists one entry: 'DNS0.EU' with 'DNS0.EU DNS Servers' and an 'Enabled' toggle switch (which is turned on). There is also a 'Match Domains' button.

I have chosen the DNS0.EU nameserver but you can choose others from a list or add your own.

If you do not want to use the Netbird DNS on your peers than you can disable it:

**Dashboard > DNS > DNS Settings:**

The screenshot shows the 'DNS Settings' section of the Netbird dashboard. The left sidebar has 'DNS Settings' selected. The main area has a heading 'DNS Settings' with a sub-instruction: 'Manage your account's DNS settings.' Below this is another sub-instruction: 'Learn more about DNS in our documentation.' A large callout box contains the text 'Disable DNS management for these groups' with the note 'Peers in these groups will require manual domain name resolution.' A button labeled 'All' is shown within the callout box.

In this example I have disabled it for all peers, so all peers are using their own DNS settings and servers.

If you have one central DNS server you can set the netbird name (e.g. mywrx36.netbird.cloud) of that server as Nameserver

## Create Exit node

An exit node is a peer which acts as a VPN server other designated peers route all their traffic via the exit node.

On the exit node it is important that the firewall allows forwarding from **netbird** to **wan**, see paragraph about [firewall](#).

Netbird documentation: <https://netbird.io/knowledge-hub/netbird-network-routes>, scroll down to the bottom.

Login in the Netbird dashboard

**Peers** > Click on the peer you want to be the exit node > On the overview page scroll to the bottom and click **Setup Exit node**

DL-WRX36

NetBird IP Address: 100.10.10.10

Public IP Address: 2001:100:10::10

Domain Name: dl-wrx36.netbird.cloud

Hostname: DL-WRX36

Region: The Netherlands

Operating System: OpenWrt snapshot

Registered on: 8 October, 2025 at 6:53 PM (2 days ago)

Last seen: just now

Agent Version: 0.58.2

Session Expiration: Enable to require SSO login peers to re-authenticate when their session expires after a certain period of time. (Disabled)

SSH Access: Enable the SSH server on this peer to access the machine via an secure shell. (Enabled)

Remote Access: Connect directly to this peer via SSH or RDP.

Assigned Groups: Use groups to control what this peer can access.

All, Routing Peers

Network Routes

Accessible Peers

Traffic Events

Set Up Exit Node

Add Route

NAME	NETWORK	DISTRIBUTION GROUPS	ACTIVE
DL-WRX36	192.168.9.0/24	Routing Peers	ON

Delete

Under **Groups** add the peers you want to use the exit node, I had created a group **Routing Peers** and I want all those peers to use this router as exit node

**Set Up Exit Node**  
Route all traffic through the peer 'DL-WRX36'

Groups    Name & Description    Additional Settings

**Distribution Groups**  
Route all internet traffic through this peer for the following groups

Routing Peers

**Access Control Groups (optional)**  
These groups allow you to limit access to this route. Simply use these groups as a destination when creating access policies.

Add or select group(s)...

Learn more about [Exit Nodes](#) ⤵

Cancel    Continue

## Continue

Fill in names and Description:

**Set Up Exit Node**  
Route all traffic through the peer 'DL-WRX36'

Groups    **Name & Description**    Additional Settings

**Network Identifier**  
Add a unique network identifier that is assigned to each device.

Exit Node (DL-WRX36)

**Description (optional)**  
Write a short description to add more context to this route.

Route all traffic from the Routing Peers via DL-WRX36

Learn more about [Exit Nodes](#) ⤵

Back    Continue

## Continue

Enable Route and Auto Apply Route

**Set Up Exit Node**  
Route all traffic through the peer 'DL-WRX36'

Groups Name & Description Additional Settings

**Enable Route**  
Use this switch to enable or disable the route.

**Auto Apply Route**  
Automatically apply this exit node to your distribution groups. This requires NetBird client v0.55.0 or higher.

**Metric**  
A lower metric indicates higher priority routes. Metric: 9999

Learn more about Exit Nodes Back Add Exit Node

## Add Exit Node

My DL-WRX36 is running Snapshot with Netbird 0.58 (you can see it on the overview page if you click on the Peer) so all routes are applied automatically.

My DL-WRX36 now has set a route to its own subnet (which is 192.168.9.0/24), pushed to all the Routing peers en an Exit node which pushes a default route to all the routing peers.

Network Routes Accessible Peers Traffic Events

**2 Network Routes**  
Access other networks without installing NetBird on every resource.

NAME	NETWORK	DISTRIBUTION GROUPS	ACTIVE
Exit Node (DL-WRX36)	Exit Node	Routing Peers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DL-WRX36	192.168.9.0/24	Routing Peers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

You can check on one of the other routing peers e.g. my R7800-2 where you can see the pushed default route and the pushed route to reach the DL-WRX36:

```
root@R7800-2:~# ip route show table netbird
default dev wt0
192.168.9.0/24 dev wt0
root@R7800-2:~#
```

Now all traffic from the R7800-2 (and all its clients are routed) via Netbird, Netbird internally routes this traffic to the exit node.

## Support

For support and questions see the Netbird support thread:

<https://forum.openwrt.org/t/netbird-support-discussion-thread/237831/8>

## Netbird log

Showing netbird log:

`cat /tmp/log/netbird/client.log`

## Using PBR together with Netbird

To work together with [PBR](#) add to the PBR config (**version 1.2.X** and higher), `/etc/config/pbr`:

`option uplink_ip_rules_priority '99'`

or from command line:

```
uci set pbr.config.uplink_ip_rules_priority ="99"  
uci commit pbr  
service pbr restart
```

This will make sure the PBR ip rules will come before the netbird rules (>100).

## Install on Oracle VPS with Ubuntu (24.04)

```
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt install ca-certificates curl gnupg -y  
curl -sSL https://pkgs.netbird.io/debian/public.key | sudo gpg --dearmor --output /usr/share/keyrings/netbird-archive-keyring.gpg  
echo 'deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/netbird-archive-keyring.gpg] https://pkgs.netbird.io/debian stable main' | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/netbird.list
```

```
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install netbird  
# only for the GUI  
#sudo apt-get install netbird-ui
```

`netbird up --setup-key <setup-key made on dashboard> --allow-server-ssh`

Log on Ubuntu: `cat /var/log/netbird/client.log`

SSH access note that the user name is usually: `ubuntu`

For (SSH) Access add thes firewall rules

```
sudo iptables -I INPUT 3 -p udp --dport 3478 -j ACCEPT # NetBird TURN  
sudo iptables -I INPUT 4 -p tcp --dport 44338 -j ACCEPT # SSH service port from netbird
```

```
sudo iptables -I INPUT 5 -p udp --dport 51820 -j ACCEPT # NetBird WireGuard  
#sudo iptables -t nat -I POSTROUTING -o ens3 -j MASQUERADE #To Masquerade traffic
```

Make persistent:

`sudo netfilter-persistent save`

`vcn-XXX > Security > Default Security List for vcn-XXX > Security rules:`

<input type="checkbox"/>	No	0.0.0.0/0	UDP	All	3478
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	0.0.0.0/0	TCP	All	44338
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	0.0.0.0/0	UDP	All	51820

## Setup Oracle free OpenVPN cloud server

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E-CLtExRzX8>

<https://mateo.cogeanu.com/2020/wireguard-vpn-pihole-on-free-oracle-cloud/>

## References

Netbird support thread: <https://forum.openwrt.org/t/netbird-support-discussion-thread/237831/8>

Upgrade from 0.50 to 0.58: <https://github.com/netbirdio/netbird/issues/4322>

## Netbird Releases

<https://github.com/netbirdio/netbird/releases>