

iptables command

Basic usage:

iptables [-t table_name] -COMMAND CHAIN_NAME matches -j TARGET

| Table | Command | CHAIN | matches | Target/Jump |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| filter (default) nat mangle raw | -A (append) -I (insert) -D (delete) -R (replace) -F (flush) -Z (zero) -L (list) -S (show) -N -X | INPUT OUTPUT FORWARD PREROUTING POSTROUTING USER_DEFINED | -s source_ip -d desti_ipo -p protocol --sport source_p --dport dest_p -i incoming_int -o outgoint_int -m mac -m time -m quota -m limit -m recent | ACCEPT DROP REJECT LOG SNAT DNAT MASQUERADE LIMIT RETURN TEE TOS TTL |

iptables options (commands)

These options specify the desired action to perform.

- A: Append the rule to the end of the selected chain
- I: Insert one or more rules in the selected chain on a specific position, by default on top (position 1)
- L: List all rules in the selected chain. If no chain is selected, all chains are listed
- F: Flush the selected chain (all the chains in the table if none is given)
- Z: Zero the packet and byte counters in all chains, or only the given chain
- N: Create a new user-defined chain by the given name
- X: Delete the user-defined chain specified
- P: Set the policy for the built-in chain (INPUT, OUTPUT or FORWARD)

iptables options (commands)

- D: Delete one or more rules from the selected chain.
- R: Replace a rule in the selected chain.