

How-To Alpine Wall

From Alpine Linux

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General

Purpose of this doc is to illustrate Alpine Wall (AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall)) by examples.

We will explain AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall) from the viewpoint of a Shorewall user.

AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall) is available since Alpine v2.4.

Please see [Alpine_Wall_User's_Guide](#) for details about the syntax.

Some of the below features and examples assumes that you are running AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall) version 0.2.12 or later. Make sure you are running latest version by running the following commands:

```
apk update
apk add -u awall
apk version awall
```

Structure

Your AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall) firewall configuration file(s) goes to `/etc/awall/optional`
Each such file is called *Policy*.

Note: AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall) versions prior 0.2.12 will only look for *Policy* files in `/usr/share/awall/optional`.
From version 0.2.12 and higher, AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall) will look for *Policy* files in both `/etc/awall/optional` and `/usr/share/awall/optional`

You may have multiple *Policy* files (*it is useful to have separate files for eg. HTTP,FTP and other roles*).
The *Policy(s)* can be enabled or disabled by using the "awall [enable|disable]" command.

Note: AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall)'s *Policy* files are not equivalent to Shorewalls `/etc/shorewall/policy` file.

An AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall) *Policy* can contain definitions of:

- variables (*like* `/etc/shorewall/params`)
- zones (*like* `/etc/shorewall/zones`)
- interfaces (*like* `/etc/shorewall/interfaces`)
- policies (*like* `/etc/shorewall/policy`)
- filters and NAT rules (*like* `/etc/shorewall/rules`)
- services (*like* `/usr/share/shorewall/macro.HTTP`)

Prerequisites

After installing AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall), you need to load the following iptables modules:

```
modprobe ip_tables
modprobe iptable_nat    #if NAT is used
```

This is needed only the first time, after AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall) installation.

Make the firewall autostart at boot and autoload the needed modules:

```
rc-update add iptables
```

A Basic Home Firewall

We will give an example on how you can convert a "Basic home firewall" from Shorewall to AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall).

Example firewall using Shorewall

Let's suppose you have the following Shorewall configuration:

/etc/shorewall/zones

```
inet  ipv4
loc   ipv4
```

/etc/shorewall/interfaces

```
inet  eth0
loc   eth1
```

/etc/shorewall/policy

```
fw  all  ACCEPT
loc  inet ACCEPT
all  all  DROP
```

/etc/shorewall/masq

```
eth0  0.0.0.0/0
```

Example firewall using AWall

Now we will configure AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall) to do the same thing as we just did with the above Shorewall example.

Create a new file called `/etc/awall/optional/test-policy.json` and add the following content to the file.

Tip: You could call it something else as long as you save it in `/etc/awall/optional/`

and name it `???.json`)

```
{
  "description": "Home firewall",
  "zone": {
    "inet": { "iface": "eth0" },
    "loc": { "iface": "eth1" }
  },
  "policy": [
    { "in": "_fw", "action": "accept" },
    { "in": "loc", "out": "inet", "action": "accept" }
  ],
  "snat": [
    { "out": "inet" }
  ]
}
```

The above configuration will:

- Create a description of your *Policy*
- Define *zones*
- Define *policy*
- Define *snat* (to masquerade the outgoing traffic)

Note: *snat* means "source NAT". It does not mean "static NAT".

Tip: AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall) has a built-in zone named "_fw" which is the "firewall itself". This corresponds to the Shorewall "fw" zone.

Activating/Applying a Policy

After saving the *Policy* you can run the following commands to activate your firewall settings:

```
awall list           # Listing available 'Policy(s)' (This step is optional)
awall enable test-policy # Enables the 'Policy'
awall activate       # Generates firewall configuration from the 'Policy'
```

If you have multiple policies, after enabling or disabling them, you need to always run *awall activate* in order to update the iptables rules.

Advanced Firewall settings

Assuming you have your `/etc/awall/optional/test-policy.json` with your "Basic

home firewall" settings, you could choose to modify that file to test the below examples.

Tip: You could create new files in `/etc/awall/optional/` for testing some of the below examples

Logging

AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall) will (since v0.2.7) automatically log dropped packets.

You could add the following row to the "policy" section in your *Policy* file in order to see the dropped packets.

```
{ "in": "inet", "out": "loc", "action": "drop" }
```

Note: If you are using Alpine 2.4 repository (AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall) v0.2.5 or below), you should use "action": "logdrop" in order to log dropped packets .

Note: If you are adding the above content to an already existing file, then make sure you add "," signs where they are needed!

Port-Forwarding

Let's suppose you have a local web server (192.168.1.10) that you want to make accessible from the "inet".

With Shorewall you would have a rule like this in your `/etc/shorewall/rules`:

```
#ACTION  SOURCE  DEST          PROTO  DEST  SOURCE  ORIGINAL
#        PORT(S) PORT(S)      DEST
DNAT      inet    loc:192.168.1.10 tcp    80
```

Lets configure our AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall) *Policy* file likewise by adding the following content.

```
"variable": {
  "APACHE": "192.168.1.10",
  "STATIC_IP": "1.2.3.4"
},
"filter": [
  { "in": "inet",
    "dest": "$STATIC_IP",
    "service": "http",
    "action": "accept",
```

```

    "dnat": "$APACHE"
  }
]

```

As you can see in the above example, we create a

- "variable" section where we specify some IP-addresses
- "filter" section where we do the actual port-forwarding (using the variables we just created and using some preexisting "services" definitions)

Note: If you are adding the above content to a already existing file, then make sure you add "," signs where they are needed!

Tip: AWall (https://pkgs.alpinelinux.org/package/main/x86_64/AWall) already has a "service" definition list for several services like HTTP, FTP, SNMP, etc. (see </usr/share/awall/mandatory/services.json>)

If you need to forward to a different port (e.g. 8080) you can do:

```

"dnat": [
  { "in": "inet", "dest": "$STATIC_IP", "to-addr": "$APACHE", "service": "http", "to-port": 8080 }
]

```

Create your own service definitions

You can add your own service definitions into your *Policy* files:

```

"service": {
  "openvpn": { "proto": "udp", "port": 1194 }
}

```

Note: You can not override a "service" definition that comes from </usr/share/awall/mandatory/services.json>

Note: If you are adding the above content to a already existing file, then make sure you add "," signs where they are needed!

Inherit services or variables

You can import a *Policy* into other *Policy* files for inheriting services or variables definitions:

```

"import": "myfirewall"

```

Specify load order

By default policies are loaded on alphabetical order.

You can change the load order with the keywords "before" and "after":

```
"before": "myfirewall"  
"after": "someotherpolicy"
```

Other

Help and debugging

If you end up in some kind of trouble, you might find some commands useful when debugging:

```
awall                # (With no parameters) Shows some basic help about awall app  
awall dump           # Dump definitions like zones and variables  
iptables -L -n       # Show what's in iptables
```

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