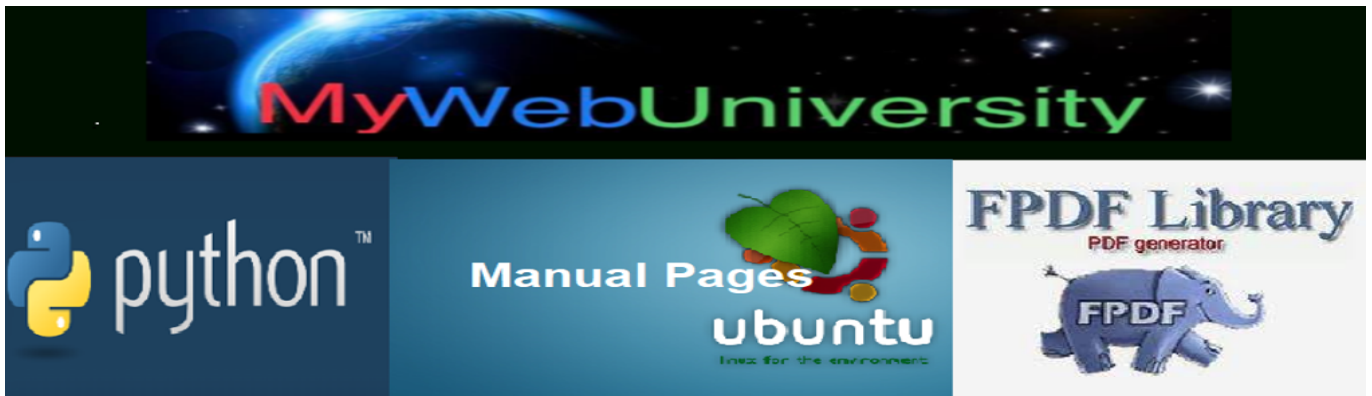




Full credit is given to the above companies including the Operating System (OS) that this PDF file was generated!

Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'iptables-nft.8'

\$ man iptables-nft.8

XTABLES-NFT(8) System Manager's Manual XTABLES-NFT(8)

NAME

iptables-nft ? iptables using nftables kernel api

DESCRIPTION

iptables-nft are versions of iptables that use the nftables API. This is a set of tools to help the system administrator migrate the ruleset from iptables(8), ip6tables(8), arptables(8), and ebtables(8) to nftables(8).

The xtables-nft set is composed of several commands:

- ? iptables-nft
- ? iptables-nft-save
- ? iptables-nft-restore
- ? ip6tables-nft
- ? ip6tables-nft-save
- ? ip6tables-nft-restore
- ? arptables-nft
- ? ebtables-nft

These tools use the libxtables framework extensions and hook to the nf_tables kernel subsystem using the nft_compat module.

USAGE

The xtables-nft tools allow you to manage the nf_tables backend using the native syntax of iptables(8), ip6tables(8), arptables(8), and ebtables(8).

You should use the xtables-nft tools exactly the same way as you would use the corresponding original tools.

Adding a rule will result in that rule being added to the `nf_tables` kernel subsystem instead. Listing the ruleset will use the `nf_tables` backend as well.

When these tools were designed, the main idea was to replace each legacy binary with a symlink to the `xtables-nft` program, for example:

```
/sbin/iptables -> /usr/sbin/iptables-nft-multi
/sbin/ip6tables -> /usr/sbin/ip6tables-nft-multi
/sbin/arptables -> /usr/sbin/arptables-nft-multi
/sbin/ebtables -> /usr/sbin/ebtables-nft-multi
```

The `iptables` version string will indicate whether the legacy API (`get/setsockopt`) or the new `nf_tables` api is used:

```
iptables -V
iptables v1.7 (nf_tables)
```

DIFFERENCES TO LEGACY IPTABLES

Because the `xtables-nft` tools use the `nf_tables` kernel API, rule additions and deletions are always atomic. Unlike `iptables-legacy`, `iptables-nft -A ..` will NOT need to retrieve the current ruleset from the kernel, change it, and re-load the altered ruleset. Instead, `iptables-nft` will tell the kernel to add one rule. For this reason, the `iptables-legacy --wait` option is a no-op in `iptables-nft`.

Use of the `xtables-nft` tools allow monitoring ruleset changes using the `xtables-monitor(8)` command.

When using `-j TRACE` to debug packet traversal to the ruleset, note that you will need to use `xtables-monitor(8)` in `--trace` mode to obtain monitoring trace events.

EXAMPLES

One basic example is creating the skeleton ruleset in `nf_tables` from the `xtables-nft` tools, in a fresh machine:

```
root@machine:~# iptables-nft -L
[...]
root@machine:~# ip6tables-nft -L
[...]
root@machine:~# arptables-nft -L
[...]
root@machine:~# ebtables-nft -L
[...]
```

```
root@machine:~# nft list ruleset
```

```
table ip filter {  
    chain INPUT {  
        type filter hook input priority 0; policy accept;  
    }  
    chain FORWARD {  
        type filter hook forward priority 0; policy accept;  
    }  
    chain OUTPUT {  
        type filter hook output priority 0; policy accept;  
    }  
}  
  
table ip6 filter {  
    chain INPUT {  
        type filter hook input priority 0; policy accept;  
    }  
    chain FORWARD {  
        type filter hook forward priority 0; policy accept;  
    }  
    chain OUTPUT {  
        type filter hook output priority 0; policy accept;  
    }  
}  
  
table bridge filter {  
    chain INPUT {  
        type filter hook input priority -200; policy accept;  
    }  
    chain FORWARD {  
        type filter hook forward priority -200; policy accept;  
    }  
    chain OUTPUT {  
        type filter hook output priority -200; policy accept;  
    }  
}
```

```

}
table arp filter {
    chain INPUT {
        type filter hook input priority 0; policy accept;
    }
    chain FORWARD {
        type filter hook forward priority 0; policy accept;
    }
    chain OUTPUT {
        type filter hook output priority 0; policy accept;
    }
}

```

(please note that in fresh machines, listing the ruleset for the first time results in all tables and chain being created).

To migrate your complete filter ruleset, in the case of iptables(8), you would use:

```
root@machine:~# iptables-legacy-save > myruleset # reads from x_tables
```

```
root@machine:~# iptables-nft-restore myruleset # writes to nf_tables
```

or

```
root@machine:~# iptables-legacy-save | iptables-translate-restore | less
```

to see how rules would look like in the nft nft(8) syntax.

LIMITATIONS

You should use Linux kernel ≥ 4.17 .

The CLUSTERIP target is not supported.

To get up-to-date information about this, please head to <http://wiki.nftables.org/>.

SEE ALSO

nft(8), xtables-translate(8), xtables-monitor(8)

AUTHORS

The nftables framework is written by the Netfilter project (<https://www.netfilter.org>).

This manual page was written by Arturo Borrero Gonzalez <arturo@debian.org> for the Debian project, but may be used by others.

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