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

Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'network_namespaces.7' command

$ man network_namespaces.7

NETWORK_NAMESPACES(7) Linux Programmer's Manual NETWORK_NAMESPACES(7)

NAME

network_namespaces - overview of Linux network namespaces

DESCRIPTION

Network namespaces provide isolation of the system resources associated with networking: network devices, IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks, IP routing tables, firewall rules, the /proc/net directory (which is a symbolic link to /proc/PID/net), the /sys/class/net directory, various files under /proc/sys/net, port numbers (sockets), and so on. In addi? tion, network namespaces isolate the UNIX domain abstract socket name? space (see unix(7)).

A physical network device can live in exactly one network namespace. When a network namespace is freed (i.e., when the last process in the namespace terminates), its physical network devices are moved back to the initial network namespace (not to the parent of the process).

A virtual network (veth(4)) device pair provides a pipe-like abstrac? tion that can be used to create tunnels between network namespaces, and can be used to create a bridge to a physical network device in another namespace. When a namespace is freed, the veth(4) devices that it con? tains are destroyed.

Use of network namespaces requires a kernel that is configured with the CONFIG_NET_NS option.

SEE ALSO

nsenter(1), unshare(1), clone(2), veth(4), proc(5), sysfs(5), name?spaces(7), user_namespaces(7), brctl(8), ip(8), ip-address(8), ip-link(8), ip-netns(8), iptables(8), ovs-vsctl(8)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/.