

2-iptables

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来源网站: [链滴](#)

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 <https://b3logfile.com/bing/20191211.jpg?imageView2/1/w/960/h/540/interlace/1/q/100>

3 iptables

3.1 iptables 规则说明

3.1.1 iptables 规则组成

规则 rule: 根据规则的匹配条件尝试匹配报文, 对匹配成功的报文根据规则定义的处理动作作出处理, 规则在链接上的次序即为其检查时的生效次序

匹配条件: 默认为与条件, 同时满足

基本匹配: IP, 端口, TCP 的 Flags (SYN,ACK 等)

扩展匹配: 通过复杂高级功能匹配

处理动作: 称为 target, 跳转目标

- 内建处理动作** ACCEPT (允许), DROP (抛弃), REJECT (拒绝), SNAT, DNAT, MASQUERADE, MARK, LOG...

- 自定义处理动作:** 自定义 chain, 利用分类管理复杂情形

规则要添加在链上, 才生效; 添加在自定义链上不会自动生效

白名单: 只有指定的特定主机可以访问, 其它全拒绝

黑名单: 只有指定的特定主机拒绝访问, 其它全允许, 默认方式

3.1.2 iptables 规则添加时考量点

- 要实现哪种功能:** 判断添加在哪张表上

- 报文流经的路径:** 判断添加在哪个链上

- 报文的流向:** 判断源和目的

- 匹配规则:** 业务需要

3.1.3 环境准备

```
Centos7, 8:
```

```
systemctl disable  
-now firewalld
```

```
Centos6:
```

```
service stop iptables
```

```
chkconfig iptables  
off
```

3.2 iptables 用法说明

帮助: man 8 iptables

格式:

```
iptables [-t table] {-A|-C|-D} chain rule-specification
```

```
iptables [-t table] -  
chain [rulenum] rule-specification
```

```
iptables [-t table]  
R chain rulenum rule-specification
```

```
iptables [-t table]  
D chain rulenum
```

```
iptables [-t table]  
S [chain [rulenum]]
```

```
iptables [-t table] {  
F|-L|-Z} [chain [rulenum]] [options...]
```

```
iptables [-t table]
```

N chain

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">iptables [-t table] X [chain]
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">iptables [-t table] P chain target
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">iptables [-t table] E old-chain-name new-chain-name
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">rule-specification = [matches...] [target]
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">match = -m match name [per-match-options]
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">target = -j targetname [per-target-options]
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>范例：Filter 表中 INPUT 规则</p>

<p></p>

<p>iptables 命令格式详解：</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">iptables [-t table] SUBCOMMAND chain [-m matchname [per-match-options]]
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-j targetname [per-target-options]
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>-t table: 指定表</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>raw, mangle, nat, [filter]默认</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<ol start="2">
```

```
<li>SUBCOMMAND: 子命令</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
<h3 id="3-2-1-链管理类-">3.2.1 链管理类：</h3>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-N: new, 自定义一条新的规则链
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-E: 重命名自定义；引用计数不为0的自定义链不能够被重命名，也不能被删除
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-X: delete, 删除定义的空的规则链
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-P: Policy, 设置默认策略；对filter表中的链而言，其默认策略有：ACCEPT: 接受, DROP: 丢弃
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>范例：自定义链的使用，正常很少使用</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:32:04 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -N web_chain #创建链，不写表名称默认filter表
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:35:43 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -N web_chain -t nat #把链关联到表
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:36:55 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -E web_chain WEB_CHAIN #修改链名称
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:38:02 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -A WEB_CHAIN -s 192.168.10.71 -p tcp -m multiport --dports 80,443,8080 -j REJECT
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:43:15 root@c
```

```
ntos8 ~]#iptables -vnL WEB_CHAIN
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:43:48 root@c
ntos8 ~]#iptables -AINPUT -j WEB_CHAIN
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:44:38 root@c
ntos8 ~]#iptables -X WEB_CHAIN
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:46:24 root@c
ntos8 ~]#iptables -F WEB_CHAIN
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:47:14 root@c
ntos8 ~]#iptables -X WEB_CHAIN
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:47:53 root@c
ntos8 ~]#iptables -D INPUT 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:48:17 root@c
ntos8 ~]#iptables -X WEB_CHAIN
</span></span></code></pre>
```

3.2.2 查看类

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">-L: list, 列出指定链上的所有规则, 本选项须置后
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-n: numeric,
数字格式显示地址和端口号
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-v: verbose, 详
信息
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-vv 更详细
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-x: exactly, 显示
计数器结果的精确值,而非单位转换后的易读值
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">--line-numbers:
示规则的序号
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-S selected,以iptab
es-save 命令格式显示链上规则
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>常用组合: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">[17:49:50 root@centos7 ~]#iptables -vnL
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[17:49:13 root@c
ntos7 ~]#iptables -vnL --line-numbers
</span></span></code></pre>
```

3.2.3 规则管理类

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">-A: append, 追加
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-I: insert, 插入,
指明插入至的规则编号, 默认为第一条
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-D: delete, 删除
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">(1) 指明规则序号
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">(2) 指明规则本身
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-R: replace, 替
指定链上的指定规则编号
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-F: flush, 清空指
的规则链
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">-Z: zero, 置零
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">iptables的每条规
都有两个计数器
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">(1) 匹配到的报文
个数
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">(2) 匹配到的所有
文的大小之和
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
<p><strong>范例: </strong></p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">[17:53:31 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -F OUTPUT
</span></span></code></pre>
<ol start="3">
<li>chain (链) </li>
</ol>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">PREROUTING, INPUT, FORWARD, OUTPUT, POSTROUTING
</span></span></code></pre>
<ol start="4">
<li>匹配条件</li>
</ol>
<ul>
<li>基本: 通用的, PARAMETERS</li>
<li>扩展: 需加载模块, MATCH EXTENTIONS</li>
</ul>
<ol start="5">
<li>处理动作</li>
</ol>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">-j targetname [per-target-options]
</span></span></code></pre>
<p><strong>简单动作: </strong></p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">ACCEPT  拒绝, 会给对方发送回应拒绝包
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">DROP    丢弃,
会给对方返回任何包
</span></span></code></pre>
<p><strong>扩展动作: </strong></p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">REJECT: --reject-with:icmp-port-unreachable默认
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">RETURN: 返回调
链
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">REDIRECT: 端口
定向
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">LOG: 记录日志,
mesg
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">MARK: 做防火墙
记
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">DNAT: 目标地址
换
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">SNAT: 源地址转换
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">MASQUERADE:
址伪装
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">自定义链
</span></span></code></pre>
<h2 id="3-3-iptables-基本匹配条件">3.3 iptables 基本匹配条件</h2>
<p><strong>基本匹配条件: 无需加载模块, 由 iptables/netfilter 自行提供</strong></p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">[!] -s, --source address[/mask][...]: 源IP地址或者不连续的IP地址
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] -d, --destinatio
address[/mask][...]: 目标IP地址或者不连续的IP地址
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] -p, --protocol p
otocol: 指定协议, 可使用数字如0 (all)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">protocol: tcp, udp,
icmp, icmpv6, udplite, esp, ah, sctp, mh or "all "
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">参看: /etc/protoc
ls
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] -i, --in-interface
name: 报文流入的接口; 只能应用于数据报文流入环节, 只应用于INPUT、FORWARD、PREROUT
NG链
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] -o, --out-interf
ace name: 报文流出的接口; 只能应用于数据报文流出的环节, 只应用于FORWARD、OUTPUT、PO
TROUTING链
</span></span></code></pre>
<p><strong>范例: </strong></p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">[18:18:02 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -AINPUT -s 192.168.10.81 -j REJECT
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[18:18:38 root@c
entos8 ~]#iptables -IINPUT -i lo -j ACCEPT
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[18:20:27 root@c
entos8 ~]#curl 127.0.0.1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">zhangzhuo.org
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[18:20:50 root@c
entos8 ~]#curl 192.168.10.81
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">zhangzhuo.org
</span></span></code></pre>
<h2 id="3-4-iptables-扩展匹配条件">3.4 iptables 扩展匹配条件</h2>
<p>扩展匹配条件: 需要加载扩展模块 (/usr/lib64/xtables/*.so) , 方可生效</p>
<p>扩展模块的查看帮助: man iptables-extensions</p>
<p>扩展匹配条件: </p>
<ul>
<li>隐式扩展</li>
<li>显式扩展</li>
</ul>
<h3 id="3-4-1-隐式扩展">3.4.1 隐式扩展</h3>
<p>iptables 在使用-p 选项指明了特定的协议时, 无需再用-m 选项指明扩展模块的扩展机制, 不需
手动加</p>
<p>载扩展模块</p>
<p><strong>tcp 协议的扩展选项</strong></p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">[!] --source-port, --sport port[:port]: 匹配报文源端口, 可为端口连续范围
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] --destination-p
rt, --dport port[:port]: 匹配报文目标端口, 可为连续范围
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] --tcp-flags mas
comp
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">mask 需检查的标
位列表, 用,分隔, 例如 SYN,ACK,FIN,RST
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">comp 在mask列
中必须为1的标志位列表, 无指定则必须为0, 用,分隔tcp协议的扩展选项
</span></span></code></pre>
<p><strong>范例:</strong></p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">--tcp-flags SYN,ACK,FIN,RST SYN 表示要检查的标志位为SYN,ACK,FIN,RST四个, 其中SYN必
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">须为1, 余下的必
为0, 第一次握手
```



```

--tcp-flags SYN,ACK,FIN,RST SYN 第二次握手
#错误包
--tcp-flags ALL ALL
--tcp-flags ALL NONE

```

[!] --syn: 用于匹配第一次握手, 相当于: --tcp-flags SYN,ACK,FIN,RST SYN

udp 协议的扩展选项

```

--source-port, --sport port[:port]: 匹配报文的源端口或端口范围
--destination-port, --dport port[:port]: 匹配报文的目标端口或端口范围

```

icmp 协议的扩展选项

```

--icmp-type {type|typename}
type/code
0/0  echo-reply 应答
8/0  echo-request 请求

```

范例: 禁止到本机访问 http 服务 80 端口

```

[18:35:42 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -A INPUT -d 192.168.10.81 -p tcp --dport 80 -j REJECT

```

```

[18:36:19 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -vnL --line-numbers
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
num  pkts bytes target prot opt in  out  source          destination
1    1    60 REJECT tcp -- *    *    0.0.0.0/0      192.168.10.81  tcp dpt:80 reject-with icmp-port-unreachable
Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
num  pkts bytes target prot opt in  out  source          destination
Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
num  pkts bytes target prot opt in  out  source          destination

```

范例: 匹配第一次握手的请求拒绝

```

[18:39:23 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --syn -j REJECT

```

范例: 拒绝 ICMP 的请求包

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[18:40:45 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -AINPUT -s 192.168.10.71 -p icmp --icmp-type 8 -j RJECT
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<h3 id="3-4-2-显示扩展及相关模块">3.4.2 显示扩展及相关模块</h3>

<p>显示扩展即必须使用-m 选项指明要调用的扩展模块名称，需要手动加载扩展模块</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[-m matchname [per-match-options]]
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>扩展模块的使用帮助：</p>

- CentOS 7,8: man iptables-extensions
- CentOS 6: man iptables

<h4 id="3-4-2-1-multiport扩展">3.4.2.1 multiport 扩展</h4>

<p>以离散方式定义多端口匹配,最多指定 15 个端口</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#指定多个源端口
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] --source-ports,
-sports port[,port|,port:port]...
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"># 指定多个目标端
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] --destination-p
rts,--dports port[,port|,port:port]...
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#多个源或目标端
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] --ports port[,po
rt|,port:port]
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>范例：禁止多个端口访问</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[18:44:47 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.10.0/24 -d 192.168.10.1 -p tcp
-m multiport --dports 20:22,80 -j REJECT
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[18:46:27 root@c
entos8 ~]#iptables -AINPUT -s 192.168.10.71 -p tcp -m multiport --dports 445,139 -j REJECT
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<h4 id="3-4-2-2-iprange扩展">3.4.2.2 iprange 扩展</h4>

<p>指明连续的（但一般不是整个网络）ip 地址范围</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] --src-range from[-to] 源IP地址范围
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] --dst-range fr
m[-to] 目标IP地址范围
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>范例：禁止 192.168.10.71-192.168.10.72 访问本机的 80 端口</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[18:50:13 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -AINPUT -d 192.168.10.81 -p tcp --dport 80 -m ipran
e --src-range 192.168.10.71-192.168.10.75 -j DROP
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<h4 id="3-4-2-3-mac扩展">3.4.2.3 mac 扩展</h4>

<p>mac 模块可以指明源 MAC 地址，适用于：PREROUTING, FORWARD, INPUT chains</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] --mac-source XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>范例：禁止地址为 192.168.10.71 且 mac 地址为 00:0c:29:c1:8a:39 访问本机

> </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[18:52:25 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -AINPUT -s 192.168.10.71 -m mac --mac-source 00:0:29:c1:8a:39 -j RE
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">JECT
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

3.4.2.4 string 扩展

对报文中的应用层数据做字符串模式匹配检测

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">--algo {bm|kmp} 字符串匹配检测算法
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">bm: Boyer-Moor
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kmp: Knuth-Pratt  
Morris
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">--from offset 开  
偏移
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">--to offset 结束  
移
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] --string pattern  
要检测的字符串模式
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] --hex-string pat  
ern要检测字符串模式, 16进制格式
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>范例: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[18:59:35 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -AOUTPUT -ptcp --sport 80 -m string --algo bm --fr  
m 62 --string "zhangzhuo" -j REJECT
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

3.4.2.5 time 扩展

<p>注意: CentOS 8 此模块有问题</p>

<p>根据将报文到达的时间与指定的时间范围进行匹配</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">--datestart YYYY[-MM[-DD[Thh[:mm[:ss]]]]] 日期
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">--datestop YYYY[  
MM[-DD[Thh[:mm[:ss]]]]]
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">--timestart hh:mm  
:ss] 时间
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">--timestop hh:mm  
:ss]
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] --monthdays d  
y[,day...] 每个月的几号
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] --weekdays day  
,day...] 星期几, 1-7 分别表示星期一到星期日
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">--kerneltz: 内核  
区(当地时间), 不建议使用, CentOS 7版本以上系统默认为 UTC
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">注意: centos6  
支持kerneltz, --localtz指定本地时区(默认)
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>范例: CentOS 8 的 time 模块问题</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@centos8 ~]#rpm -ql iptables |grep time
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">/usr/lib64/xtables/  
ibxt_time.so
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@centos8 ~]
```

```
iptables -A INPUT -m time --timestart 12:30 --timestop 13:30 -j
ACCEPT
iptables v1.8.4 (nf_
ables): Couldn't load match `time':No such file or
directory


```

范例:
[19:06:48 root@centos7 ~]#iptables -IINPUT -s 192.168.10.0/24 -p icmp --icmp-type 8 -m
time --timestart 11:00 --timestop 20:00 -j DROP

```



#### 3.4.2.6 connlimit 扩展



根据每客户端 IP 做并发连接数数量匹配



可防止 Dos(Denial of Service, 拒绝服务)攻击



```

--connlimit-upto N #连接的数量小于等于N时匹配
--connlimit-above N #连接的数量大于N时匹配

```



范例:



```

[13:43:54 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -A INPUT -d 192.168.10.81 -p tcp --dport 22 -m conn
limit --connlimit-above 2 -j REJECT

```



#### 3.4.2.7 limit 扩展



基于收发报文的速率做匹配, 令牌桶过滤器



```

--limit-burst number #前多少个包不限制
--limit #[/second
秒) [/minute (分) [/hour (时) [/day (天)] #前面加数字表示每多少过多少个包

```



范例:



```

[13:46:19 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -A INPUT -p icmp -m limit --limit-burst 10 --limit 20
minute -j ACCEPT
[13:48:22 root@c
entos8 ~]#iptables -AINPUT -p icmp -j REJECT
[13:48:34 root@c
entos8 ~]#ping 192.168.10.81

```



#### 3.4.2.8 state 扩展 (重点)



state 扩展模块, 可以根据“连接追踪机制”去检查连接的状态, 较耗资源



conntrack 机制: 追踪本机上的请求和响应之间的关系



状态类型



- NEW: 新发出请求; 连接追踪信息库中不存在此连接的相关信息条目, 因此, 将其识为第一次发出的请求
- ESTABLISHED: NEW 状态之后, 连接追踪信息库中为其建立的条目失效之前期间内进行的通信状态
- RELATED: 新发起的但与已有连接相关联的连接, 如: ftp 协议中的数据连接与命令接之间的关系
- INVALID: 无效的连接, 如 flag 标记不正确
- UNTRACKED: 未进行追踪的连接, 如: raw 表中关闭追踪

```

<p>已经追踪到的并记录下来的连接信息库</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:12:14 root@centos8 ~]#cat /proc/net/nf_contrack</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">ipv4 2 tcp 6</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">6 CLOSE_WAIT src=192.168.10.81 dst=192.168.10.82 sport=22 dport=49282 src=192.168.10.2 dst=192.168.10.81 sport=49282 dport=22 [ASSURED] mark=0 zone=0 use=2</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">ipv4 2 tcp 6</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">99 ESTABLISHED src=192.168.10.81 dst=192.168.10.1 sport=22 dport=57028 src=192.168.10.81 dst=192.168.10.81 sport=57028 dport=22 [ASSURED] mark=0 zone=0 use=2</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>调整连接追踪功能所能容纳的最大连接数量</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:12:36 root@centos8 ~]#cat /proc/sys/net/netfilter/nf_contrack_max</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">30720</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:13:42 root@centos8 ~]#cat /proc/sys/net/nf_contrack_max</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">30720</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>查看连接跟踪有多少条目</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:13:54 root@centos8 ~]#cat /proc/sys/net/netfilter/nf_contrack_count</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">1</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>不同的协议连接跟踪时长</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:15:16 root@centos8 ~]#ll /proc/sys/net/netfilter/</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>说明:</p>

连接跟踪, 需要加载模块: modprobe nf_contrack_ipv4

当服务器连接多于最大连接数时 dmesg 可以观察到: kernel: ip_contrack: table full, dropping packet 错误, 并且导致建立 TCP 连接很慢。

各种状态的超时时, 链接会从表中删除

<p>范例: 面试题</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:17:21 root@centos8 ~]#echo 1 &gt;/proc/sys/net/netfilter/nf_contrack_max</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:17:51 root@centos8 ~]#tail -f /var/log/messages</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">Jan 24 14:18:05 centos8 kernel: nf_contrack: nf_contrack: table full, dropping packet</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@centos6 ~] tail /var/log/messages</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">Jul 8 09:51:16 centos6 kernel: nf_contrack: table full, dropping packet.</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>连接过多的解决方法两个:</p>

<p>(1) 加大 nf_contrack_max 值</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">vi /etc/sysctl.conf</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">net.nf_contrack_max = 393216</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">net.netfilter.nf_contrack_max = 393216</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>(2) 降低 nf_conntrack timeout 时间</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">vi /etc/sysctl.conf
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">net.netfilter.nf_co
ntrack_tcp_timeout_established = 300
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">net.netfilter.nf_co
ntrack_tcp_timeout_time_wait = 120
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">net.netfilter.nf_co
ntrack_tcp_timeout_close_wait = 60
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">net.netfilter.nf_co
ntrack_tcp_timeout_fin_wait = 120
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">iptables -t nat -L -
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
<p><strong>格式:</strong></p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[!] --state state
</span></span></code></pre>
<p><strong>范例: 不允许 192.168.82 访问本机,但本机可以访问 192.168.10.82</strong></p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:59:13 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -AINPUT -m state --state ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j A
CEPT
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[14:59:13 root@c
entos8 ~]#iptables -RINPUT 2 -s 192.168.10.82 -j REJECT
</span></span></code></pre>
```

3.5 target

target 包括以下类型:

```
<code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">自定义链, ACCEPT, DROP, REJECT, RETURN,LOG, SNAT, DNAT, REDIRECT, MASQU
RADE
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">LOG: 非中断target
本身不拒绝和允许,放在拒绝和允许规则前, 并将日志记录在/var/log/messages系
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">统日志中
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">--log-level level
级别: debug, info, notice, warning, error, crit, alert,emerg
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">--log-prefix prefix
日志前缀, 用于区别不同的日志, 最多29个字符
</span></span></code></pre>
```

范例:访问记录日志

```
<code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[15:07:37 root@centos8 ~]#iptables -AINPUT -s192.168.10.0/24 -p tcp --dport 80 -m stat
--state NEW -j LOG --log-prefix "new connections:"
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[15:07:50 root@c
entos8 ~]#tail -1 /var/log/messages
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">Jan 24 15:07:20 c
entos8 kernel: new connections:IN=eth0 OUT= MAC=00:0c:29:62:36:f5:00:0c:29:1a:4b:7f:08:00
RC=192.168.10.82 DST=192.168.10.81 LEN=60 TOS=0x00 PREC=0x00 TTL=64 ID=61055 DF P
OTO=TCP SPT=32886 DPT=80 WINDOW=29200 RES=0x00 SYN URGP=0
</span></span></code></pre>
```

3.6 规则优化最佳实践

- 安全放行所有入站和出站的状态为 ESTABLISHED 状态连接,建议放在第一条, 效率更高
- 谨慎放行入站的新请求

- 有特殊目的限制访问功能，要在放行规则之前加以拒绝
- 同类规则（访问同一应用，比如：http），匹配范围小的放在前面，用于特殊处理
- 不同类的规则（访问不同应用，一个是http，另一个是mysql），匹配范围大的放在前面，效率更高

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> -s 10.0.0.6 -p tcp --dport 3306 -j REJECT
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> -s 172.16.0.0/16 -p
tcp --dport 80 -j REJECT
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
```

- <ol start="6">
- 应该将那些可由一条规则能够描述的多个规则合并为一条,减少规则数量,提高检查效率
- 设置默认策略，建议白名单（只放行特定连接）

- iptables -P，不建议，容易出现“自杀现象”
- 规则的最后定义规则做为默认策略，推荐使用，放在最后一条

<p>使用 iptables 命令定义的规则，手动删除之前，其生效期限为 kernel 存活期限</p> <p>持久保存规则：</p> <p>CentOS 7,8</p><pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> iptables-save > /PATH/TO/SOME_RULES_FILE </code> </pre> <p>CentOS 6</p><pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> #将规则覆盖保存至/etc/sysconfig/iptables文件中 service iptables sa e </code> </pre> <p>加载规则</p> <p>CentOS 7,8 重新载入预存规则文件中规则：</p><pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> iptables-restore < /PATH/FROM/SOME_RULES_FILE </code> </pre> <p>iptables-restore 选项</p><pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> -n, --noflush：不清除原有规则 -t, --test：仅分析 成规则集，但不提交 </code> </pre> <p>CentOS 6：</p><pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> #会自动从/etc/sysconfig/iptables 重新载入规则 service iptables r start </code> </pre> <p>开机自动重载规则</p> - 用脚本保存各 iptables 命令；让此脚本开机后自动运行 /etc/rc.d/rc.local 文件中添加脚本路径 / PATH/TO/SOME_SCRIPT_FILE - 用规则文件保存各规则，开机时自动载入此规则文件中的规则在/etc/rc.d/rc.local 文件添加




```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">iptables-restore &lt; /PATH/FROM/IPTABLES_RULES_FILE
</span></span></code></pre>
<h2 id="3-8-网络防火墙">3.8 网络防火墙</h2>
<p>iptables/netfilter 利用 filter 表的 FORWARD 链,可以充当网络防火墙: </p>
<p>注意的问题: </p>
<p>(1) 请求-响应报文均会经由 FORWARD 链, 要注意规则的方向性</p>
<p>(2) 如果要启用 contrack 机制, 建议将双方向的状态为 ESTABLISHED 的报文直接放行</p>
<h3 id="3-8-1-FORWARD-链实现内外网络的流量控制">3.8.1 FORWARD 链实现内外网络的流量制</h3>
<p><strong>范例: 实现内网访问可以访问外网,反之禁止</strong> </p>
<p></p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#环境准备
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[15:59:55 root@c
ntos8 ~]#hostname -l
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">172.16.10.71
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[16:01:41 root@c
ntos8 ~]#route -n
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">Kernel IP routing t
ble
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">Destination  Gat
way  Genmask  Flags Metric Ref  Use Iface
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">0.0.0.0      172.16
10.81  0.0.0.0    UG    100  0    0 eth0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">172.16.10.0  0.0.
.0      255.255.255.0 U    100  0    0 eth0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[15:57:40 root@c
ntos8 ~]#hostname -l
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">192.168.10.81 172
16.10.81
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[16:02:29 root@c
ntos8 ~]#echo 1 &lt;/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[15:59:23 root@c
ntos7 ~]#hostname -l
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">192.168.10.71
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[16:02:59 root@c
ntos7 ~]#route -n
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">Kernel IP routing t
ble
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">Destination  Gat
way  Genmask  Flags Metric Ref  Use Iface
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">0.0.0.0      192.1
8.10.81  0.0.0.0    UG    100  0    0 eth0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">192.168.10.0  0.0
0.0      255.255.255.0 U    100  0    0 eth0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[15:59:07 root@c
ntos7 ~]#hostname -l
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```

192.168.10.72
[16:03:07 root@centos7 ~]#route -n
Kernel IP routing table
Destination    Gateway         Genmask         Flags Metric Ref    Use Iface
0.0.0.0        192.168.10.81  0.0.0.0         UG    100    0     0 eth0
192.168.10.0   0.0.0.0        255.255.255.0  U     100    0     0 eth0
#方法1 通过标准块实现内网访问外网特定服务http和icmp,反之禁止
[16:15:31 root@firewall ~]#iptables -A FORWARD -j REJECT
[16:15:58 root@firewall ~]#iptables -I FORWARD -s 192.168.10.0/24 -p tcp --sport 80 -j ACCEPT
[16:16:46 root@firewall ~]#iptables -I FORWARD -d 192.168.10.0/24 -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
[16:17:04 root@firewall ~]#iptables -I FORWARD -s 192.168.10.0/24 -p icmp --icmp-type 8 -j ACCEPT
[16:20:46 root@firewall ~]#iptables -I FORWARD -d 192.168.10.0/24 -p icmp --icmp-type 0 -j ACCEPT
[16:21:52 root@firewall ~]#iptables -vnL --line-numbers
Chain FORWARD policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes
num  pkts bytes target prot opt in  out source destination
1    2 168 ACCEPT icmp -- * * 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.10.0/24 icmp-type 0
2    2 168 ACCEPT icmp -- * * 192.168.10.0/24 0.0.0.0/0 icmp-type 8
3    18 1191 ACCEPT tcp -- * * 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.10.0/24 tcp dpt:80
4    12 1431 ACCEPT tcp -- * * 192.168.10.0/24 0.0.0.0/0 tcp spt:80
5    2 168 REJECT all -- * * 0.0.0.0/0 0.0.0.0/0 reject-with icmp-port-unreachable
#方法2 利用state块实现内网访问可以访问外网,反之禁止,但是外网可以访问内网特定服务http服务
[16:58:48 root@firewall ~]#iptables -A FORWARD ! -s 192.168.10.0/24 -d 192.168.10.0/24 -j REJECT
[16:59:29 root@firewall ~]#iptables -I FORWARD ! -s 192.168.10.0/24 -m state --state ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j ACCEPT
[17:03:22 root@firewall ~]#iptables -I FORWARD 2 ! -s 192.168.10.0/24 -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT

```

3.8.2 NAT 表 (重点)

 <https://ld246.com/images/img-loading.svg>  <https://b3logfile.com/file/2021/01/clipboard-fd54c3ec.png?imageView2/2/interlace/1/format/jpg>

<p>NAT: network address translation, 支持 PREROUTING, INPUT, OUTPUT, POSTROUTING 四个链</p>

<p>请求报文: 修改源/目标 IP, 由定义如何修改</p>

<p>响应报文: 修改源/目标 IP, 根据跟踪机制自动实现</p>

<p>NAT 的实现分为下面类型: </p>

SNAT: source NAT, 支持 POSTROUTING, INPUT, 让本地网络中的主机通过某一特定地址访问外部网络, 实现地址伪装, 请求报文: 修改源 IP

DNAT: destination NAT 支持 PREROUTING, OUTPUT, 把本地网络中的主机上的某服务开放给外部网络访问(发布服务和端口映射), 但隐藏真实 IP, 请求报文: 修改目标 IP

PNAT: port nat, 端口和 IP 都进行修改

<h3 id="3-8-3-SNAT">3.8.3 SNAT</h3>

<p>SNAT: 基于 nat 表的 target, 适用于固定的公网 IP</p>

<p>SNAT 选项: </p>

--to-source [ipaddr[-ipaddr]][:port[-port]]

--random


```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s LocalNET ! -d LocalNet -j SNAT --to-source ExtIP</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>注意: 需要开启 ip_forward</p>

<p>范例: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 10.0.1.0/24 ! -d 10.0.1.0/24 -j SNAT --to-source 172.18.1.6-172.18.1.9</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>MASQUERADE: 基于 nat 表的 target, 适用于动态的公网 IP, 如: 拨号网络, 就是卡的公网 IP 不固定是动态获取的</p>

<p>MASQUERADE 选项: </p>

--to-ports port[-port]

--random


```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s LocalNET ! -d LocalNet -j MASQUERADE</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>范例: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 10.0.1.0/24 ! -d 10.0.1.0/24 -j MASQUERADE</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>范例: 查看本地主机访问公网时使用的 IP</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[17:05:09 root@firewall ~]#curl ip.sb</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">110.17.5.83</span></span></code></pre>
```

<h4 id="3-8-2-1-范例-SNAT-重点-">3.8.2.1 范例: SNAT (重点)</h4>

<p></p>

<p>跟上面环境差不多, 但是外部网络主机没有网关</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">一定要启用路由转发</span></span></code></pre>
```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#针对专线静态公共
P
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[17:14:20 root@fr
wall ~]#iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 192.168.10.0/24 -j SNAT --to-source 172.16.10.81
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#针对拨号网络和
线静态公共IP
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[17:26:12 root@fr
wall ~]#iptables -t nat -APOSTROUTING -s 192.168.10.0/24 -j MASQUERADE
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#查看监听端口
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[17:26:52 root@fr
wall ~]#ss -ntl
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">State      Recv-Q
  Send-Q      Local Address:Port      Peer Address:Port
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">LISTEN      0
128          0.0.0.0:111             0.0.0.0:*
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">LISTEN      0
128          0.0.0.0:22             0.0.0.0:*
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">LISTEN      0
128          [::]:111               [::]:*
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">LISTEN      0
128          [::]:22                [::]:*
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#内网可以访问外网
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[17:31:36 root@c
ntos7 ~]#curl 172.16.10.71
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">internet
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#外网不可以访问
网
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[17:31:42 root@c
ntos8 ~]#curl 192.168.10.71
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">curl: (7) Couldn't
onnect to server
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#在外网服务器查
到是firewalld的地址在访问
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[17:32:34 root@c
ntos8 ~]#tail /var/log/httpd/access_log
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">172.16.10.81 - - [2
/Jan/2021:17:31:46 +0800] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 9 "-" "curl/7.29.0"
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#查看转换状态信息
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[17:34:06 root@fr
wall ~]#cat /proc/net/nf_conntrack
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">ipv4  2 tcp  6
17 TIME_WAIT src=192.168.10.71 dst=172.16.10.71 sport=52598 dport=80 src=172.16.10.71
st=172.16.10.81 sport=80 dport=52598 [ASSURED] mark=0 zone=0 use=2
</span></span></code></pre>
<h3 id="3-8-4-DNAT">3.8.4 DNAT</h3>
<p>DNAT: nat 表的 target, 适用于端口映射, 即可重定向到本机, 也可以支持重定向至不同主机
不同端口, 但不支持多目标, 即不支持负载均衡功能</p>
<p><strong>DNAT 选项:</strong></p>
<ul>
<li>--to-destination [ipaddr[-ipaddr]][:port[-port]]</li>
</ul>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">帮助查看
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[17:34:12 root@fr

```


wall ~]#man iptables-extensions

```
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
```

<p> DNAT 格式: </p>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -d ExtIP -p tcp|udp --dport PORT -j DNAT --to-destination InterSeverIP[:PORT]
```

```
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
```

<p> 注意需要开启 ip_forward </p>

<p> 范例: DNAT

 /p>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> [17:41:04 root@firewall ~]#iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -d 172.16.10.81 -p tcp --dport 0 -j DNAT --to-destination 192.168.10.71:80
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> [17:41:12 root@firewall ~]#ss -ntl
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> State      Recv-Q
```

```
  Send-Q      Local Address:Port      Peer Address:Port
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> LISTEN      0
```

```
128          0.0.0.0:111             0.0.0.0:*
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> LISTEN      0
```

```
128          0.0.0.0:22             0.0.0.0:*
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> LISTEN      0
```

```
128          [::]:111              [::]:*
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> LISTEN      0
```

```
128          [::]:22               [::]:*
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> [17:33:03 root@cntos8 ~]#curl 172.16.10.81
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> 192.168.10.71 httpd
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> [17:34:10 root@cntos7 ~]#tail /var/log/httpd/access_log
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> 172.16.10.71 - - [2/Jan/2021:16:10:29 +0800] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 20 "-" "curl/7.61.1"
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> [17:43:49 root@firewall ~]#cat /proc/net/nf_conntrack
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> ip v4    2  udp    1
```

```
27 src=192.168.10.71 dst=192.168.10.81 sport=45053 dport=123 src=192.168.10.81 dst=192.168.10.71 sport=123 dport=45053 mark=0 zone=0 use=2
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> ip v4    2  tcp    6
```

```
17 TIME_WAIT src=172.16.10.71 dst=172.16.10.81 sport=57170 dport=80 src=192.168.10.71 st=172.16.10.71 sport=80 dport=57170 [ASSURED] mark=0 zone=0 use=2
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> ip v4    2  tcp    6
```

```
99 ESTABLISHED src=192.168.10.81 dst=192.168.10.1 sport=22 dport=59552 src=192.168.10. dst=192.168.10.81 sport=59552 dport=22 [ASSURED] mark=0 zone=0 use=2
```

```
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
```

<p> 范例: </p>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> 如果目标访问的端口和自己主机的端口一致最后可以不写
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> [17:48:02 root@firewall ~]#iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -s 0/0 -d 172.16.10.81 -p tcp --dport 80 -j DNAT --to-destination 192.168.10.71
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> 也可以把原本的端
```


代理到其他端口

```
[17:49:22 root@fr wall ~]#iptables -t nat -R PREROUTING 2 -s 0/0 -d 172.16.10.81 -p tcp --dport 80 -j DNAT --t-destination 192.168.10.72:8080
```

注意代理端口的话用ss命令是看不到端口监听的只要应用或者进程才可以打开监听端口，iptables是内核中的操作

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

3.8.5 REDIRECT 转发

REDIRECT，是 NAT 表的 target，通过改变目标 IP 和端口，将接受的包转发至同一个主机的不端口，可用于 PREROUTING OUTPUT 链

REDIRECT 选项：

-

- to-ports port[-port]

注意：无需开启 ip_forward，一般用于本机端口转发

范例：

```
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -d 172.16.100.10 -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-ports 8080
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

范例：

```
[17:42:27 root@centos7 ~]#ss -ntl
```

State	Recv-Q	end-Q	Local Address:Port	Peer Address:Port
-------	--------	-------	--------------------	-------------------

LISTEN	0	12	*:111	*.*
--------	---	----	-------	-----

LISTEN	0	12	*:22	*.*
--------	---	----	------	-----

LISTEN	0	10	127.0.0.1:25	*.*
--------	---	----	--------------	-----

LISTEN	0	12	:::111	:::*
--------	---	----	--------	------

LISTEN	0	12	:::80	:::*
--------	---	----	-------	------

LISTEN	0	12	:::22	:::*
--------	---	----	-------	------

LISTEN	0	10	:::1:25	:::*
--------	---	----	---------	------

```
[18:06:02 root@centos7 ~]#iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 8000 -j REDIRECT --to-ports 80
```

```
[17:45:54 root@centos7 ~]#curl 192.168.10.71:8000
```

```
192.168.10.71 httpd
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```