

## Iptables Drop IP Address

Written by Admin

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### Block Incoming Request From IP 1.2.3.4

The following command will drop any packet coming from the IP address 1.2.3.4:

```
Â /sbin/iptables -I INPUT -s {IP-HERE} -j DROP /sbin/iptables -I INPUT -s 1.2.3.4 -j DROP
Â
```

You can also specify an interface such as eth1 via which a packet was received:

```
Â /sbin/iptables -I INPUT -i {INTERFACE-NAME-HERE} -s {IP-HERE} -j DROP
/sbin/iptables -I INPUT -i eth1 -s
1.2
.3
.4
-j DROP Â
```

Please note that when the "!" argument is used before the interface name, the sense is inverted:

```
Â /sbin/iptables -I INPUT !-i {INTERFACE-NAME-HERE} -s {IP-HERE} -j DROP
/sbin/iptables -I INPUT !-i eth1 -s
1.2
.3
.4
-j DROP Â
```

If the interface name ends in a "+", then any interface which begins with this name will match. If this option is omitted, any interface name will match:

```
Â /sbin/iptables -I INPUT -i {INTERFACE-NAME-HERE}+ -s {IP-HERE} -j DROP
/sbin/iptables -I INPUT -i br+ -s
1.2
.3
.4
-j DROP Â
```

You can replace -I INPUT (insert) with -A INPUT (append) rule as follows:

```
Â /sbin/iptables -A INPUT -s 1.2.3.4 -j DROP /sbin/iptables -i eth1 -A INPUT -s 1.2.3.4 -j
DROP Â
```

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### How Do I Block Subnet (xx.yy.zz.ww/ss)?

Use the following syntax to block 10.0.0.0/8 on eth1 public interface:

```
# /sbin/iptables -i eth1 -A INPUT -s 10.0.0.0/8 -j DROP
```

### How Do I Block and Log Dropped IP Address Information?

You can turn on kernel logging of matching packets with LOG target as follows:

```
# /sbin/iptables -i eth1 -A INPUT -s 10.0.0.0/8 -j LOG --log-prefix "IP DROP SPOOF A:"
```

The next rule will actually drop the ip / subnet:

```
# /sbin/iptables -i eth1 -A INPUT -s 10.0.0.0/8 -j DROP
```

### How Do I View Blocked IP Address?

Simply use the following command:

```
# /sbin/iptables -L -v
```

OR

```
# /sbin/iptables -L INPUT -v
```

OR

```
# /sbin/iptables -L INPUT -v -n
```

Sample outputs:

```
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT 3107K packets, 1847M bytes) pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination
anywhere 0 0 DROP all -- br+ any 1.2.3.4
all -- !eth1 any 1.2.3.4 anywhere
```

### How Do I Search For Blocked IP Address?

Use the [grep command](#) as follows:

```
# /sbin/iptables -L INPUT -v -n | grep 1.2.3.4
```

### How Do I Delete Blocked IP Address?

First, you [need to display blocked IP address along with line number](#) and other information, enter:

```
# iptables -L INPUT -n --line-numbers
```

```
# iptables -L INPUT -n --line-numbers | grep 1.2.3.4
```

Sample outputs:

```
num pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination 1 0 0 DROP
```

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```
0 -- * * 116.199.128.1 0.0.0.0/0 2 0 0 DROP 0 -- * *
116.199.128.10 0.0.0.0/0 3 0 0 DROP 0 -- * * 123.199.2.255
0.0.0.0/0
```

To delete line number 3 (123.199.2.255), enter:

```
# iptables -D INPUT 3
```

Verify the same, enter:

```
# iptables -L INPUT -v -n
```

You can also use the following syntax:

```
# iptables -D INPUT -s 1.2.3.4 -j DROP
```

## How Do I Save Blocked IP Address?

If you are using Redhat / RHEL / CentOS / Fedora Linux, type the following command:

```
# iptables -D INPUT -s 1.2.3.4 -j DROP
```

```
#####
```

```
##### command to save iptables #####
```

```
#####
```

```
# /sbin/service iptables save
```

```
# less /etc/sysconfig/iptables
```

```
# grep '1.2.3.4' /etc/sysconfig/iptables
```

For all **other Linux distributions** use [the iptables-save command to dump the contents of an IP Table](#) to a file:

```
# iptables-save > /root/myfirewall.conf
```

Please note that you need to run the 'iptables-save' or 'service iptables save' as soon as you add or delete the ip address.

### A Note About Restoring Firewall

To restore your firewall use the [iptables-restore command to restore IP Tables from a file called /root/myfirewall.conf](#), enter:

```
# iptables-restore
```

## How Do I Block Large Number Of IP Address or Subnets?

You need to write a shell script as follows:

```
#!/bin/bash _input="/root/blocked.ip.db" IPT=/sbin/iptables $IPT -N droplist egrep -v "^#|^$"
x |
while
IFS=
read
-r ip
```

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do

```
$IPT
```

```
-A droplist -i eth1 -s
```

```
$ip
```

```
-j LOG --log-prefix
```

```
"IP BlockList "
```

```
$IPT
```

```
-A droplist -i eth1 -s
```

```
$ip
```

```
-j DROP
```

```
done
```

```
"$_input"
```

```
# Drop it
```

```
$IPT
```

```
-I INPUT -j droplist
```

```
$IPT
```

```
-I OUTPUT -j droplist
```

```
$IPT
```

```
-I FORWARD -j droplist
```

See also: [iptables: Read a List of IP Address From File And Block](#)

## Block Outgoing Request From LAN IP 192.168.1.200?

Use the following syntax:

```
# /sbin/iptables -A OUTPUT -s 192.168.1.200 -j DROP
```

```
# /sbin/service iptables save
```

You can also use FORWARD default chains when packets send through another interface.

Usually FORWARD used when you setup Linux as a router:

```
# /sbin/iptables -A FORWARD -s 192.168.1.200 -j DROP
```

```
# /sbin/service iptables save
```