



*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 'ip6tables-save.8' command**

**\$ man ip6tables-save.8**

**IPTABLES-SAVE(8)          iptables 1.8.8          IPTABLES-SAVE(8)**

### **NAME**

iptables-save ? dump iptables rules

ip6tables-save ? dump iptables rules

### **SYNOPSIS**

iptables-save [-M modprobe] [-c] [-t table] [-f filename]

ip6tables-save [-M modprobe] [-c] [-t table] [-f filename]

### **DESCRIPTION**

These tools are deprecated in Red Hat Enterprise Linux. They are maintenance only and will not receive new features. New setups should use nft(8). Existing setups should migrate to nft(8) when possible. See [https://red.ht/nft\\_your\\_tables?](https://red.ht/nft_your_tables?) for details.

iptables-save and ip6tables-save are used to dump the contents of IP or IPv6 Table in easily parseable format either to STDOUT or to a specified file.

-M, --modprobe modprobe\_program

Specify the path to the modprobe program. By default, iptables-save will inspect /proc/sys/kernel/modprobe to determine the executable's path.

**-f, --file filename**

Specify a filename to log the output to. If not specified, iptables-save will log to STDOUT.

**-c, --counters**

include the current values of all packet and byte counters in the output

**-t, --table tablename**

restrict output to only one table. If the kernel is configured with automatic module loading, an attempt will be made to load the appropriate module for that table if it is not already there.

If not specified, output includes all available tables.

## BUGS

None known as of iptables-1.2.1 release

## AUTHORS

Harald Welte <laforge@gnumonks.org>

Rusty Russell <rusty@rustcorp.com.au>

Andras Kis-Szabo <kisza@sch.bme.hu> contributed ip6tables-save.

## SEE ALSO

iptables-apply(8), iptables-restore(8), iptables(8), nft(8)

The iptables-HOWTO, which details more iptables usage, the NAT-HOWTO, which details NAT, and the netfilter-hacking-HOWTO which details the internals.

