

egOS

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Contents

1 Introduction

Welotec egOS is our Linux-based operating system for Edge Gateway Series Products. During the design phase, we focused in particular on scalable edge applications and maximum IT security. We guarantee the constant reliability and security of our system through regular updates and upgrades. It is optimised for cloud connectivity and container deployment. As an open platform, our egOS is designed for your customised solutions and enables software-driven innovation.

This manual provides information on how to configure Welotec Edge Gateways running egOS. Please visit our [documentation homepage](#) for hardware manuals for specific devices.

2 Getting started

Please read the Chapter “Security Considerations” carefully before first use!

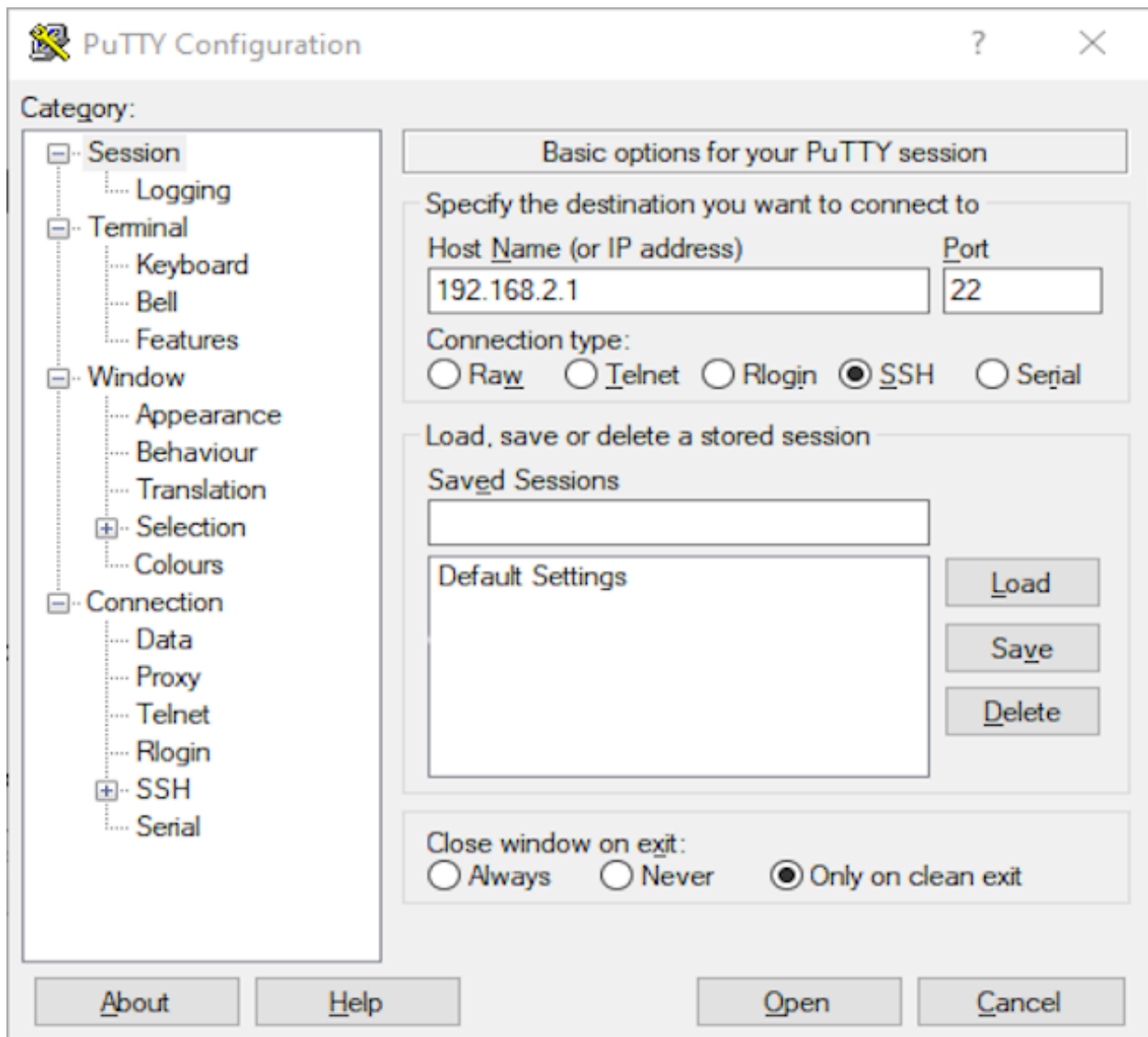
2.1 Connecting to the device

2.1.1 Power supply

Please check the hardware manual for your Edge Gateway model for power supply. Different hardware versions may use different voltages, connectors or pinouts. Connector for one hardware model, even if physically matching connector from other hardware model may be incompatible!

2.1.2 Access via ethernet using SSH


- Connect your computer to the Edge Gateway’s LAN1 port using an ethernet cable
- In factory default settings the Edge Gateway’s LAN1 is set to 192.168.2.1/24
- Configure your computer’s LAN port with an IP-configuration from 192.168.2.0/24 network (for example 192.168.2.2/24)
- Establish a connection using a terminal program (e.g. PuTTY) to 192.168.2.1 with port 22(SSH) Login with user-name “admin” and password “123456”
- Change password according to prompts



For security reasons it is crucial to perform first SSH connection using either direct cable connection between your computer and EG, or within secure network in which it is impossible for the attacker to perform man in the middle attack. During first connection EG will advertise to SSH client (e.g. PuTTY) its public key. Users shall ensure that during any future connections exactly the same key is being shown to their SSH client, otherwise it is possible there is man in the middle attack in progress.

2.1.3 Access via COM-port using serial CLI

- In factory default settings the CLI is accessible via COM1 on the EdgeGateway
- Connect your computer's COM port to EdgeGateway's COM1 using a RS232 null modem cable
- Establish a connection using a terminal program (e.g. PuTTY) with your local COM-port and baud rate of 115200
- Login with username "admin" and password "123456"
- Change password according to prompts

 PuTTY Configuration ? X

Category:

- Session
 - Logging
- Terminal
 - Keyboard
 - Bell
 - Features
- Window
 - Appearance
 - Behaviour
 - Translation
 - Selection
 - Colours
- Connection
 - Data
 - Proxy
 - Telnet
 - Rlogin
 - SSH
 - Serial

Basic options for your PuTTY session

Specify the destination you want to connect to

Serial line: Speed:

Connection type:
☐ Raw ☐ Telnet ☐ Rlogin ☐ SSH ☒ Serial

Load, save or delete a stored session

Saved Sessions:

Default Settings:

Load Save Delete

Close window on exit
☐ Always ☐ Never ☒ Only on clean exit

About Help Open Cancel

3 Security Considerations

This section provides detailed security recommendations to help you configure your Welotec IIoT Edge Gateway for optimal security in your IIoT deployment.

3.1 Exposed Interfaces and Services

In factory default the following interfaces and services are exposed and accessible:

Interface	Services Listen- ing	Factory Default Setting	Comment
LAN1	SSH-Server	Static IP address: 192.168.2.1/24	This is the only interface with preconfigured static IP address.
LAN2 ... n	SSH-Server, DHCP-client	DHCP client ready to obtain IP configuration	This is the only interface that uses DHCP out-of-the-box.
Local Console	CLI	CLI	With attached keyboard and display
COM1	CLI	CLI redirected to COM port	/

Then LAN interface can be configured individually to a static IP-configuration or to obtain IP configuration from a DHCP server. Access Local Console as well as Console Redirect to COM-ports can be deactivated in configuration.

3.2 Device Security Features

3.2.1 Secure Boot and Encrypted Storage

Edge Gateways provide Secure Boot and the system and user data storage is fully encrypted with help of the TPM of the device. Boot partition is plain text and all of the boot data is secured against tampering with strong cryptographic signatures. Check the release notes about models and versions supporting this feature.

3.2.2 Firewall

The firewall of the device allows to limit the communication of the device to the necessary minimum for your use case. Please refer to *Firewall* Section for further details.

3.2.3 Security updates and patch management

Welotec is providing updates for the egOS regularly. Please refer to *OS Updates* Section for further details.

3.3 Security Recommendations

3.3.1 Passwords

Strong passwords are the first line of defense against unauthorized access. You can disable Password based access to the device and only use SSH-host key authentication. If you want to use password based access it is recommended to:

- Change the factory default password on first login
- Use passwords with a minimum length of 12 characters or more
- Use a combination of uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters (e.g., !@#\$%^&*)
- Do not use easily guessable patterns, such as sequences (e.g., “123456”, “abcdef”), repeated characters (e.g., “aaaaaa”), or dictionary words

3.3.2 Network Segmentation

Network segmentation is a critical security practice that involves dividing a network into smaller, isolated subnets or zones. This approach limits the impact of a security breach by preventing an attacker from moving laterally through the network and accessing critical systems. In an IIoT environment, this is crucial for protecting sensitive industrial control systems (ICS) and other operational technology (OT) assets. Use the Welotec IIoT Edge Gateway's networking capabilities to create separate network segments. Methods for implementing segmentation:

- VLANs (Virtual LANs): Create VLANs to segment network traffic at Layer 2. This allows you to isolate devices on the same physical network.
- Subnets: Use IP subnets to divide the network at Layer 3. This provides logical separation and allows for different routing and firewall policies.
- Firewall Rules: Configure the gateway's firewall to control traffic flow between different segments. Implement strict rules to allow only necessary communication and block all other traffic.
- Routing: Use static routes or dynamic routing protocols to control how traffic is routed between segments. Ensure that routing is configured to enforce security policies.

3.3.3 Secure remote access

Welotec is providing a software solution to enable Secure Remote Access: VPN Security Suite Please visit our homepage for further information.

3.3.4 Physical security of the device

- Place the device in a locked cabinet or implement other physical security measures to avoid manipulation of the device
- Limit the access to the device by disabling local login using the device 'set_local_console'-command

3.4 Vulnerability Handling

Welotec has implemented a Coordinated Vulnerability Disclosure Policy - please visit the following site for further details: <https://welotec.com/pages/coordinated-vulnerability-disclosure-policy>

3.5 Secure Diposal

To securly dispose the device please reset it to factory defaults using the options provided here: *Factory reset*. This will delete all configuration, containers and user data on the device.

4 Configuration Management

The Edge Gateway provides the following options for device configuration:

- A Command Line Interface (CLI) including exporting and importing of full device configuration JSON
- Web Interface (disabled in factory default settings) for configuring device connectivity and supporting import of a full device configuration JSON
- Central device management solution SMART EMS - please visit [our homepage](#) for further information.

4.1 Command line interface

Following general commands are available:

device	generic configuration (not put into any of the specific commands or affecting multiple of the specific domains at the same time)
docker	container management
docker-config	global docker configuration related actions (like exporting config of all containers in EG)
nm	network management in general
fw	firewall configuration
ovpn	vpn tunnels management

Each of the commands has multiple subcommands and parameters described in this document.

4.1.1 Runtime help

Each command provides -h option which can be used at both: command level and subcommand level for quick refresh of what commands do and what parameters they take. Note that CLI command descriptions in this document are based mostly on runtime help system (so whenever you execute a CLI command with option -help the output will be identical to part of this document).

4.1.2 Autocompletion

For ease of working with parameters commands support bash autocompletion. To trigger autocompletion in bash use 'Tab' key. Note that bash autocompletion sometimes falls back to the file names even if file name is not really expected by the command syntax.

4.1.3 Argument globbing

Because of daemon based approach in some cases it is not trivial to provide autocompletion of dynamically changable values (like names of firewall rules), but globbing may be often used instead — when documentation of command says that globbing is allowed, patterns may be used instead of exact values. An asterisk (*) matches any string (including no characters at all), a question mark (?) matches any single character. Note that this is identical with shell globbing and shell may match a file name if a pattern is used. To prevent it, whole argument needs to be quoted or just special characters need to be prepended with backslash (\).

Compare below sequence of commands:

```
admin@eg ~> ls
admin@eg ~> fw preset list di*      # no files matching so di* is forwarded to daemon
{
  "saved": [
    "disabled"
  ],
  "being_edited": []
}
admin@eg ~> touch di.txt
admin@eg ~> fw preset list di*      # di* matches di.txt so daemon sees di.txt
{
  "saved": [],
  "being_edited": []
}
admin@eg ~> fw preset list 'di*'    # prevent file matching manually, daemon sees di*
{
  "saved": [
    "disabled"
  ],
  "being_edited": []
}
admin@eg ~>
```

4.2 Presets

Some of the commands deal with complicated sets of rules which work as intended only if they properly cooperate — good example of such area are firewall rules. Composing working firewall step by step, each applied immediately can easily lead to erratic and invalid behaviour of firewall. Additionally, potentially more than one person can have access rights allowing for management of EG and there needs to be a way to prevent one of them doing changes incompatible with other person's changes accidentally. For such areas preset system is provided, where each preset is independent working config, but only one of the presets can be applied to the whole device at the same time. Moreover, preset can be modified only when marked as being edited, which prevents accidental applying of non-finished preset.

4.2.1 Editing presets

- Subcommands “preset_edit” and “preset_create” leave preset in state of being edited
- Only preset being edited can be modified
- There are some factory prepared presets which cannot be put into edition state
- If there is more than one preset being edited at the same time then modification commands need to be given additional optional argument with name of preset intended for modification (usually ‘-n’).

4.3 Confirmation of connectivity

EG is intended to be managed remotely, but some of the configuration commands can easily break connectivity to the device. Such commands after being applied require additional verification if the person who executed them still can access the device. For CLI this verification is done by displaying message — if connectivity is not lost, user will see it and will be able to respond. If there is no confirmation, changes will be rolled back. Unfortunately, in some cases rollback may not be ideal — there are multiple subsystems, so user is encouraged to always verify that configuration is as expected after such automatic rollback.

4.4 Exporting and importing configuration

The whole device configuration (or specific parts) can be exported to a JSON-File.

This file can be imported into other devices or deployed via SMART EMS — see `get_config` and `set_config` subcommands of various commands.

5 CLI Commands

5.1 Network management

This command allows to configure and check network related settings except firewall and ovpn.

This command has following subcommands:

show	show network configuration
status	show current network status
cellular_turn_on	turn on cellular modem
cellular_turn_off	turn off cellular modem
cellular_configure	add configuration on the device for cellular modem
wifi	manage wifi1 interface
static_ip	set static ip for network interface
dhcp	set dhcp on network interface
ignore_default_route	enable/disable default route from DHCP
set_config	set network configuration from a json file
cellular_checklist	Run checks to fix cellular configuration
get_config	save network configuration in ./network_config.json
static_routing	Configure static routing
promiscuous_mode	enable/disable promiscuous mode on a given interface
ids	enable/disable IDS on a given interface

Examples:

To configure cellular1 interface

```
nm cellular_configure 1 --apn internet --pin 1234
```

To turn on cellular1

```
nm cellular_turn_on 1
```

To turn off cellular1

```
nm cellular_turn_off 1
```

Other examples:

```
nm static_ip --name lan1 --ip 10.0.0.2 --gateway 10.0.0.1 --subnet 24 --dns 9.8.8.8
nm static_ip --name lan1 --ip 10.0.0.2 --gateway 10.0.0.1 --subnet 24 --dns 1.1.1.1,2.2.2.2
nm static_ip --name lan1 --ip 10.0.0.2 --subnet 24
nm dhcp --name lan1
```

5.1.1 show

Print network related configurable values of EG to console. In case of configuration which may result in dynamically changing values it also shows them at the moment when command is executed. Commands `show`, `get_config` and `status` are related to checking network configuration. The difference is on their focus. `show` focuses on showing currently configured values to human. `get_config` focuses on whole configuration backup. `status` focuses on current actual values used by system and includes also things that are not configurable (like loopback interface).

Synopsis:

```
nm show [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
nm show
```

5.1.2 status

Same as executing classic Linux commands 'ifconfig' and 'route'. Commands `show`, `get_config` and `status` are related to checking network configuration. The difference is on their focus. `show` focuses on showing currently configured values to human. `get_config` focuses on whole configuration backup. `status` focuses on current actual values used by system and includes also things that are not configurable (like loopback interface).

Synopsis:

```
nm status [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

5.1.3 cellular_turn_on

Enable connection on mobile network interface. This connection should be configured before turning on with help of `cellular_configure` command.

Synopsis:

```
nm cellular_turn_on [-h] interface
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

```
interface  Cellular interface number
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

to enable cellular1 interface

```
nm cellular_turn_on 1
```

to enable cellular2 interface

```
nm cellular_turn_on 2
```

5.1.4 cellular_turn_off

Disconnect mobile network interface (connected because of earlier `cellular_turn_on` command). Any active network connections going through this interface will be dropped.

Synopsis:

```
nm cellular_turn_off [-h] interface
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

<code>interface</code>	Cellular interface name
------------------------	-------------------------

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
-------------------------	---------------------------------

Examples:

to disable cellular1 interface

```
nm cellular_turn_off 1
```

to disable cellular2 interface

```
nm cellular_turn_off 2
```

5.1.5 cellular_configure

Configures cellular connection parameters. Any previous configuration, will be removed, hence all of the parameters with non-default values should be provided each time this command is executed (otherwise default values will replace previously configured non-default ones). After configuration is done it can be checked with `show`, or exported with `get_config`.

Synopsis:

```
nm cellular_configure [-h] -a APN [-p PIN] [-A ACCESS_NUMBER] [-u USER]
                        [-P PASSWORD]
                        interface
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

<code>interface</code>	Cellular interface number (starting from 1)
------------------------	---

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
<code>-a APN, --apn APN</code>	APN name
<code>-p PIN, --pin PIN</code>	SIM card PIN, if not given means no PIN is configured on SIM card. PIN can only contains digits. To remove the PIN from the configuration, omit the "--pin" argument.

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```
-A ACCESS_NUMBER, --access_number ACCESS_NUMBER
    phone number of APN, if not given defaults to *99***1#
-u USER, --user USER    user name for APN (if not given empty user name will
    be used)
-P PASSWORD, --password PASSWORD
    password for APN (if not given empty password will be
    used)
```

Examples:

configure basic authentication using APN named 'internet' without PIN nor user/password authentication for cellular1 interface.

```
nm cellular_configure 1 --apn internet
```

configure authentication based on username 'USER' and password 'PASSWORD' with apn named 'welo.vzwent' but without PIN for SIM card for cellular2 interface

```
nm cellular_configure 2 --user USER --password PASSWORD --apn welo.vzwent
```

5.1.6 wifi

Manages wifi1 interface. Currently supported implementation is WiFi-Client role, which allows user to configure new connection, enable or disable it and scan for available networks.

This command has following subcommands:

```
client    allows to use wifi1 interface in client role
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

configure and connect connection profile with AP based on ssid 'SSID', key 'KEY' with authentication 'wpa3-sae' for wifi1 interface

```
nm wifi client config --ssid SSID --key KEY --authentication wpa3-sae
```

enable and connect connection profile on wifi1 interface

```
nm wifi client enable
```

disable and disconnect connection profile on wifi1 interface

```
nm wifi client disable
```

scan for available wifi networks

```
nm wifi client scan
```


client

This command has following subcommands:

scan	scan for available access points
enable	enable and connect configured profile
disable	disable and disconnect configured profile
config	add and activate a new connection profile using the given details

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
------------	--

scan

Synopsis:

<code>nm wifi client scan [-h] [--rescan {auto,yes,no}]</code>
--

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
--rescan {auto,yes,no}	used to either force or disable the scan regardless of how fresh the access point list is

enable

Synopsis:

<code>nm wifi client enable [-h]</code>

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
------------	--

disable

Synopsis:

<code>nm wifi client disable [-h]</code>
--

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
------------	--

config

Synopsis:

```
nm wifi client config [-h] -s SSID -k KEY -a
                        {wpa-psk,wpa2-psk,wpa3-sae}
                        [-e {auto,ccmp,tkip} [{auto,ccmp,tkip} ...]]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help            show this help message and exit
-s SSID, --ssid SSID  ssid to connect to
-k KEY, --key KEY     wpaX-key for the connection
-a {wpa-psk,wpa2-psk,wpa3-sae}, --authentication {wpa-psk,wpa2-psk,wpa3-sae}
                        authentication method WPA-PSK / WPA2-PSK / WPA3-SAE
-e {auto,ccmp,tkip} [{auto,ccmp,tkip} ...], --encryption {auto,ccmp,tkip} [{auto,ccmp,tkip} ...]
                        encryption Mode CCMP and/or TKIP for WPA / WPA2
```

5.1.7 static_ip

Allows to configure static IP addresses on given network interface. Replaces any previous configuration of interface (for example to remove gateway execute this command with same `--ip` parameter as currently set, but without `--gateway` parameter)

Synopsis:

```
nm static_ip [-h] --name {} --ip IP [--mtu MTU] [--gateway GATEWAY]
              --subnet SUBNET [--dns DNS]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help            show this help message and exit
--name {}            network interface name
--ip IP              ip address
--mtu MTU            MTU
--gateway GATEWAY    gateway (if not given, gateway will be set to null)
--subnet SUBNET      subnet mask (number of bits, so use 24 instead of
255.255.255.0)
--dns DNS            DNS to be used when interface is up (if not given, DNS
will not be associated with this interface being up and
set to null). You can also add multiple DNS servers at
once (comma separated).
```

Examples:

configure static ip 10.0.0.1/8 on lan1 without gateway!

```
nm static_ip --name lan1 --ip 10.0.0.1 --subnet 8
```

configure static ip 192.168.1.2/24 with gateway 192.168.1.1

```
nm static_ip --name lan2 --ip 192.168.1.2 --gateway 192.168.1.1
```

5.1.8 dhcp

Causes given network interface to use DHCP for obtaining network configuration. Any static configuration will be forgotten. First DHCP request will be sent immediately. Command will wait up to 8 seconds for connection to be up. No error reporting is performed — always verify connection status if you want to be sure DHCP worked as expected (e.g. by executing `nm {SHOW}`)

Synopsis:

```
nm dhcp [-h] --name {}
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
--name {}   device name
```

Examples:

use DHCP for lan2

```
nm dhcp --name lan2
```

5.1.9 ignore_default_route

Allows to ignore default route provided by DHCP (this may be required in case another default route is preferred).

Synopsis:

```
nm ignore_default_route [-h] -n NAME -i IGNORE
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME device name
-i IGNORE, --ignore IGNORE
                    Yes to ignore route from DHCP
```

Examples:

default route provided by DHCP on lan2 will be ignored

```
nm ignore_default_route --name lan2 -i yes
```

default route provided by DHCP on lan1 will be added to routing table

```
nm ignore_default_route -n lan1 --ignore no
```

5.1.10 set_config

Replaces whole network configuration of EG with the one provided by json file. The file could have been generated on same or another device.

Synopsis:

```
nm set_config [-h] --filename FILENAME [--unconditionally]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
--filename FILENAME json filename
--unconditionally   Prevent connectivity checking after executing this
                    command (without this option user may be asked to
                    confirm that after command execution he has not lost
                    connection to the device, without such confirmation
                    command would be rolled back.)
```

Examples:

restore configuration from file 'network_config.json'

```
nm set_config --filename network_config.json
```

Example config file:

```
{
  "network": {
    "cellular1": {
      "access_number": "*99***1#",
      "apn": "",
      "password": "",
      "pin": "",
      "state": "off",
      "username": ""
    },
    "lan2": {
      "dhcp": true,
      "ignore_default_route": false
    },
    "lan1": {
      "dhcp": false,
      "ip": [
        "192.168.2.1"
      ],
      "subnet": [
        "24"
      ],
      "gateway": null,
      "dns": null
    }
  },
  "static_routing": {
    "enabled": false,
    "selected": "disabled",
    "saved": {
      "disabled": {}
    },
    "edited": {}
  }
}
```

5.1.11 cellular_checklist

Gather cellular state information

Synopsis:

```
nm cellular_checklist [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

5.1.12 get_config

Stores whole network related config for e.g. backup purposes into file `./network_config.json`. Commands `show`, `get_config` and `status` are related to checking network configuration. The difference is on their focus. `show` focuses on showing currently configured values to human. `get_config` focuses on whole configuration backup. `status` focuses on current actual values used by system and includes also things that are not configurable (like loopback interface).

Synopsis:

```
nm get_config [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
nm get_config
```

5.1.13 static_routing

Manages static routing rules, both global and interface specific. Because routing rules can become quite complicated and to allow quick changes of configuration routing rules are stored in presets.

This command has following subcommands:

<code>print</code>	<code>print</code> contents of preset being edited (whole or just a part)
<code>add</code>	add new routing rule to edited preset
<code>remove</code>	remove rule from global or interface config in edited preset
<code>order</code>	Change order of two elements
<code>enable</code>	Enable routing rules in selected preset
<code>disable</code>	Disable routing rules added by selected preset
<code>preset_create</code>	create new preset in being_edited state
<code>preset_delete</code>	delete preset currently being_edited
<code>preset_edit</code>	mark saved preset as being_edited (allows to change its contents, but prevents selecting it as current one)
<code>preset_save</code>	mark preset being_edited as saved
<code>preset_select</code>	select saved preset for use
<code>preset_list</code>	list existing presets (both saved and being_edited)
<code>preset_print</code>	print contents of preset(s) (whole or just a part)

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

enables static routing rules stored in currently selected preset

```
nm static_routing enable
```

add route to 192.168.0.0/24 via lan1 device

```
nm static_routing add -n 192.168.0.0 -s 24 -d lan1
```

change order of rules for lan1 device in edited preset

```
nm static_routing order -i 1 -I 2 -c lan1
```

remove rule from lan1 device in edited preset

```
nm static_routing remove -i 1 -c lan1
```

print

Similar to `preset_print` but intended to print only single currently edited preset. If there is only one preset being edited name of the preset can be skipped. If there is more than one preset being edited, name of the preset must be given and it shall match only one of them. `-part` argument allows to limit output, e.g. in case of huge preset.

Synopsis:

```
nm static_routing print [-h] [-n NAME] [-p PART]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME  Name of the preset being edited which will be
                        affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall
                        match exactly one preset. If skipped this param
                        defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset
                        is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
-p PART, --part PART  Part (at least container of rules) of preset which
                        shall be printed. Whole preset will be printed if not
                        given.
```

Examples:

print contents of the one and only currently being edited preset

```
nm static_routing print
```

add

Synopsis:

```
nm static_routing add [-h] [-m METRIC] -a NETWORK_ADDRESS -s SUBNET
                        [-v VIA] [-d DEV]
                        [-t {nat,local,unicast,broadcast,multicast,blackhole,unreachable,
                        ↪ throw,prohibit}]
                        [-b BIND] [-S {link,host,global}] [-n NAME] [-E]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```

-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-m METRIC, --metric METRIC
                    Metric of route, defaults to 100
-a NETWORK_ADDRESS, --network_address NETWORK_ADDRESS
                    Destination network address, eg. 192.168.0.1
-s SUBNET, --subnet SUBNET
                    Destination network subnet, eg. 24
-v VIA, --via VIA   Gateway address. Routing means that (almost)
                    unmodified IP packet is sent over selected physical
                    link within physical packet addressed to gateway ---
                    therefore gateway must be directly reachable using
                    physical (e.g. MAC for Ethernet) address on given
                    interface --- this is by default ensured by kernel by
                    refusing to add route if gateway address is not in
                    subnet configured on given interface. Note that if the
                    gateway address is same as one of configured ip
                    addresses of EG own interfaces the --bind option will
                    be implied for this rule)
-d DEV, --dev DEV   Device name (note that if this option is given --bind
                    is implied too), devices available in system {'eth0',
                    'lo'}
-t {nat,local,unicast,broadcast,multicast,blackhole,unreachable,throw,prohibit}, --type {nat,
local,unicast,broadcast,multicast,blackhole,unreachable,throw,prohibit}
                    Type of route, defaults to 'unicast'
-b BIND, --bind BIND Bind route to specific interface. If rule is bound to
                    a specific interface system will automatically add or
                    remove this rule depending on the interface status.
                    Note that even if this option is not given manually it
                    may be implied based on --dev or --via options. Rules
                    not bound to specific interfaces are global and will
                    be applied only on EG startup or full reload of all
                    static routes.
-S {link,host,global}, --scope {link,host,global}
                    Select rule scope
-n NAME, --name NAME Name of the preset being edited which will be
                    affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall
                    match exactly one preset. If skipped this param
                    defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset
                    is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
-E, --make_edited   Mark saved preset as being edited one before
                    performing other actions, giving this option is the
                    same as if separate command `preset_edit` was executed
                    by the user just before this command --- it may fail
                    if preset is already being edited, or if another user
                    tried to make preset edited at the same time

```

remove

Synopsis:

```
nm static_routing remove [-h] -c CONFIG -i ID [-n NAME] [-E]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```

-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-c CONFIG, --config CONFIG
                    Name of config to be affected in currently edited
                    preset eg `lan1`, `lan2`. Configs are visible after
                    executing preset_print within edited preset.

```

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```
-i ID, --id ID      ID of route to be deleted in currently edited preset
-n NAME, --name NAME  Name of the preset being edited which will be
                        affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall
                        match exactly one preset. If skipped this param
                        defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset
                        is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
-E, --make_edited    Mark saved preset as being edited one before
                        performing other actions, giving this option is the
                        same as if separate command `preset_edit` was executed
                        by the user just before this command --- it may fail
                        if preset is already being edited, or if another user
                        tried to make preset edited at the same time
```

order

Synopsis:

```
nm static_routing order [-h] -c CONFIG -i ID -I ID [-n NAME] [-E]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-c CONFIG, --config CONFIG
                        Name of config to be affected in currently edited
                        preset eg `lan1`, `lan2`. Configs are visible after
                        executing preset_print within edited preset.
-i ID, --id ID      ID of first rule
-I ID, --ID ID      ID of second rule
-n NAME, --name NAME  Name of the preset being edited which will be
                        affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall
                        match exactly one preset. If skipped this param
                        defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset
                        is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
-E, --make_edited    Mark saved preset as being edited one before
                        performing other actions, giving this option is the
                        same as if separate command `preset_edit` was executed
                        by the user just before this command --- it may fail
                        if preset is already being edited, or if another user
                        tried to make preset edited at the same time
```

enable

Synopsis:

```
nm static_routing enable [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```


disable

Synopsis:

```
nm static_routing disable [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

preset_create

This command creates a new preset in being_edited state. If --source option is given the new one will be a copy of the pointed source preset. This is atomic operation – even if more than one actor can access EG at the same time they will receive error if they try to perform conflicting atomic actions. Atomic operations are: preset selection, creating new preset, saving or making preset edited, reading all presets for backup or restoring all presets from backup.

Synopsis:

```
nm static_routing preset_create [-h] [-s SOURCE] name
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name	Name of the preset to create. No patterns allowed.
------	--

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-s SOURCE, --source SOURCE	Name of preset which shall be source of data for preset being_edited. Shell glob patterns may be used, but exactly one name must match pattern.

Examples:

create a new preset named better_foo as a copy of good_old_foo

```
nm static_routing preset_create better_foo --source good_old_foo
```

preset_delete

This command removes existing preset. Before removal preset must be in being_edited state (see option --make_edited). Removed preset cannot be restored — use backup instead.

Synopsis:

```
nm static_routing preset_delete [-h] [-E] [name]
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name	Name of the preset being_edited which will be affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall match exactly one preset. If skipped this param defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
------	--

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help      show this help message and exit
-E, --make_edited Mark saved preset as being edited one before performing
                  other actions, giving this option is the same as if
                  separate command `preset_edit` was executed by the user
                  just before this command --- it may fail if preset is
                  already being edited, or if another user tried to make
                  preset edited at the same time
```

Examples:

first make preset good_old_foo editable (this step may fail, which will prevent removal), then remove it

```
nm static_routing preset_delete good_old_foo --make_edited
```

remove better_foo – this will fail if it is not being_edited

```
nm static_routing preset_delete better_foo
```

remove preset which name ends with foo – this will fail if there is no such preset being edited already

```
nm static_routing preset_delete '*foo'
```

preset_edit

This command can be applied on saved preset to make it editable. Editable presets cannot be accidentally selected, and saved presets cannot be accidentally edited or removed. Because of this allowing to edit selected preset makes no sense — the whole idea is to prevent potentially incomplete preset from being selected. To modify selected preset you need to make a copy of it (see command `preset_create -s`), then make changes, then save and select the copy. This is atomic operation – even if more than one actor can access EG at the same time they will receive error if they try to perform conflicting atomic actions. Atomic operations are: preset selection, creating new preset, saving or making preset edited, reading all presets for backup or restoring all presets from backup. Note that after starting the edition of the preset following editions are not atomic and if more than one actor performs them at the same time result might be unexpected — it is user responsibility to ensure that second actor will not start modifying preset already in being_edited state before first actor finished his editions!

Synopsis:

```
nm static_routing preset_edit [-h] [name]
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name	Name of saved preset. Shell glob patterns may be used but pattern must match exactly one preset name. If omitted defaults to '*'
------	--

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

make preset good_old_foo editable

```
nm static_routing preset_edit good_old_foo
```

preset_save

This command can be applied on being_edited preset to make it saved. Optionally a new name can be given to the preset during this operation. Editable presets cannot be accidentally selected, and saved presets cannot be accidentally edited or removed. This is atomic operation – even if more than one actor can access EG at the same time they will receive error if they try to perform conflicting atomic actions. Atomic operations are: preset selection, creating new preset, saving or making preset edited, reading all presets for backup or restoring all presets from backup.

Synopsis:

```
nm static_routing preset_save [-h] [-d DESTINATION] [name]
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name	Name of the preset being_edited which will be affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall match exactly one preset. If skipped this param defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
-------------	--

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-d DESTINATION, --destination DESTINATION	Optional name under which currently being_edited preset shall be saved, if not given current name of preset being_edited will be used

Examples:

assuming only one preset is being edited currently save it under name new_name

```
nm static_routing preset_save -d new_name
```

save preset which name starts with my_ (there must be exactly one such preset in being edited state, but there may be other being edited presets whose names start differently)

```
nm static_routing preset_save 'my_*
```

save the only being edited preset

```
nm static_routing preset_save
```

preset_select

This command can be applied on saved preset to apply its contents as current configuration of EG. Any previously selected preset will cease to be selected anymore. This operation may require confirmation by the user after it is applied to prevent accidental loss of communication between user and EG. If such confirmation is not received it will be rolled back. If such confirmation is required, then operation starts at the moment of execution and ends at the moment it is rolled back or committed. Selected preset cannot be made editable. This is atomic operation – even if more than one actor can access EG at the same time they will receive error if they try to perform conflicting atomic actions. Atomic operations are: preset selection, creating new preset, saving or making preset edited, reading all presets for backup or restoring all presets from backup.

Synopsis:

```
nm static_routing preset_select [-h] [--unconditionally] [name]
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name	Optional shell glob pattern to limit names of presets to <code>print</code> (defaults to <code>'*'</code>)
------	---

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
<code>--unconditionally</code>	Prevent connectivity checking after executing this command (without this option user may be asked to confirm that after command execution he has not lost connection to the device, without such confirmation command would be rolled back.)

Examples:

select and apply configuration in preset `location2_config`

```
nm static_routing preset_select location2_config
```

preset_list

Lists existing presets (optionally limiting the result to presets matching glob pattern. Useful before executing commands to which concrete name is needed, or to check if preset is saved or being edited.

Synopsis:

```
nm static_routing preset_list [-h] [name]
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name	Optional shell glob pattern to limit names returned (defaults to <code>'*'</code>)
------	---

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
-------------------------	--

Examples:

list all presets

```
nm static_routing preset_list
```

list presets which names start with an 'a' and end with an 'x'

```
nm static_routing preset_list 'a*x'
```

preset_print

Prints contents of preset(s). For presets with multipart structure, if only one part is interesting output may be limited by giving the `-part` argument.

Synopsis:

```
nm static_routing preset_print [-h] [-p PART] [name]
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name	Optional shell glob pattern to limit names of presets to <code>print</code> (defaults to <code>'*'</code>)
------	---

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
<code>-p PART, --part PART</code>	Part (at least container of rules) of preset which shall be printed. Whole preset will printed if not given.

Examples:

print contents of part foo/bar/baz in all presets

```
nm static_routing preset_print --part foo/bar/baz
```

print contents of whole foobar preset

```
nm static_routing preset_print foobar
```

5.1.14 promiscuous_mode

Synopsis:

```
nm promiscuous_mode [-h] interface {on,off}
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

<code>interface</code>	name of the interface
<code>{on,off}</code>	turn on/off promiscuous mode on selected interface

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
-------------------------	--

Examples:

turn on promiscuous mode on lan1

```
nm promiscuous_mode lan1 on
```

turn off promiscuous mode on lan2

```
nm promiscuous_mode lan2 off
```

5.1.15 ids

Synopsis:

```
nm ids [-h] interface {enable,disable}
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

<code>interface</code>	name of the interface
<code>{enable,disable}</code>	turn on/off IDS on selected interface

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
-------------------------	--

Examples:

turn on IDS on lan1

```
nm ids lan1 enable
```

turn off IDS on lan2

```
nm ids lan2 disable
```

5.2 Device

This command has following subcommands:

<code>serial_console</code>	enable/disable control of EG via serial port
<code>serial_get_config</code>	get configuration of serial devices and stores it in a file
<code>tpm_get</code>	get registration_id and endorsement key from <code>tpm</code>
<code>user_password_hash</code>	get/set user password hashes from <code>/etc/shadow</code> file
<code>azure_set_config</code>	set Azure configuration
<code>azure_get_config</code>	get Azure configuration and store in a file
<code>azure_set_string</code>	set Azure configuration to use provided connection string
<code>azure_set_tpm</code>	set Azure configuration to use provided scope id and registration id (TPM mode)
<code>azure_set_dps_x509</code>	set Azure configuration to use provided scope id, identity cert and identity pk
<code>azure_set_certificate</code>	Add certificates for Iot Edge
<code>azure_configfile</code>	Manage Azure IoT Edge config.
<code>azure_set_option</code>	set Azure option
<code>motd_set</code>	set message-of-the-day
<code>motd_get</code>	get message-of-the-day
<code>get_config</code>	get configuration and store in a file
<code>set_config</code>	sets configuration and store in a file
<code>show</code>	show configuration
<code>oss</code>	print open source software licenses
<code>user</code>	Add, remove or list system users
<code>hostname</code>	Set device hostname
<code>erase</code>	Remove data from persistent storage
<code>logrotate</code>	Change logrotation configuration
<code>get_serialnumber</code>	get serial number of the device
<code>overcommit_memory</code>	Change memory overcommit configuration.
<code>set_local_console</code>	enable/disable login via local console
<code>get_local_console</code>	check state of local linux console
<code>sshauth</code>	Manage ssh authentication methods and public keys
<code>proxy</code>	Set http/https proxy on system level (for logged in users shells and for docker)
<code>login_timeout</code>	Set automatic logout after idle timeout.
<code>localcertstore</code>	Install certificate to local-device Trusted CA Store.
<code>get_logs</code>	Prepare archive with logs
<code>smartems</code>	Configure SmartEMS management service
<code>certificate</code>	Manage security certificate used by SmartEMS
<code>swupdate</code>	Perform software update
<code>datetime</code>	Configure date and time settings

5.2.1 serial_console

By enabling/disabling the console output one can change if (and if yes on which) serial port system will print console output and allow the user to use it with help of serial terminal emulator. Configuration of console output will be exported to global configuration file. Those changes can be permanent or temporary (regarding state after reboot). Hint: Enable or disable SysRq magic key functionality in the local_console settings for syskeys management.

Synopsis:

```
device serial_console [-h] {} {now,at_boot,both} {on,off}
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

<code>{}</code>	which serial device will be affected (if this is empty then the device is configured as not having serial devices or the configuration file is missing)
<code>{now,at_boot,both}</code>	if new state shall be immediate and/or applied also after reboot
<code>{on,off}</code>	turn the console on or off on selected device

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
-------------------------	---------------------------------

Examples:

after next (and later) reboots console will be active on serial port 1, current state will not be affected

```
device serial_console 1 at_boot on
```

turn off console on serial port 0 immediately and keep it that way after reboot

```
device serial_console 0 both off
```

turn on console at serial port 1 immediately, state after reboot will not be affected

```
device serial_console 1 now on
```

5.2.2 serial_get_config

Gets configuration of serial ports and store it in a file `serial_config.json` (e.g. for backup purposes).

Synopsis:

```
device serial_get_config [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
-------------------------	---------------------------------

Examples:

save serial config to file `serial_config.json` and print it to the screen

```
device serial_get_config ; cat ./serial_config.json
```

5.2.3 tpm_get

This function will get the endorsement key and registration id from built-in TPM module and print it out. Those keys can be used to provide provisioning configuration for Azure IoT Edge daemon. Note that TPM module may respond slowly.

Synopsis:

```
device tpm_get [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
device tpm_get
```

5.2.4 user_password_hash

This command will get the users and their password hashes from /etc/shadow file and print it out or set a new ones provided in a config file.

This command has following subcommands:

```
show          get user password hashes from /etc/shadow file
set_config    set user password hashes to /etc/shadow file
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

```
device user_password_hash
```

show

Synopsis:

```
device user_password_hash show [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

set_config

Synopsis:

```
device user_password_hash set_config [-h] [-f FILENAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
              path to a config file
```


5.2.5 azure_set_config

Restore Azure IoT Edge daemon configuration from a file. This is a permanent change (and will overwrite existing Azure configuration.)

Synopsis:

```
device azure_set_config [-h] [-f FILENAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
                    file with configuration data (default is
                    'azure_config.json')
```

Examples:

restore config from file azure_config.json

```
device azure_set_config azure_config.json
```

Example content of config file:

```
{
  "azure":{
    "source":"manual",
    "device_connection_string":"connectionString",
    "hostname":"<ADD HOSTNAME HERE>"
  }
}
```

5.2.6 azure_get_config

Azure configuration (provisioning data) will be saved to json file named azure_config.json.

Synopsis:

```
device azure_get_config [-h] [--export-private-keys]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
--export-private-keys
```

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
device azure_get_config
```

5.2.7 azure_set_string

Configures Azure IoT Edge daemon to use connection string as a manual provisioning. Remember to use quotation marks for provided string (see examples).

Synopsis:

```
device azure_set_string [-h] connection_string
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

```
connection_string  connection string to be used
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

set connection string value to Connection String

```
device azure_set_string 'Connection String'
```

5.2.8 azure_set_tpm

Configures Azure IoT Edge daemon to use TPM module for provisioning. This change is permanent (performing configuration backup is up to the user)

Synopsis:

```
device azure_set_tpm [-h] id_scope registration_id
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

```
id_scope           ID scope from DPS
registration_id    registration ID from TPM of the device
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

note that registrationIDFromTPMModule is device specific and can be obtained with command `device tpm_get`

```
device azure_set_tpm scopeIDFromIoTHub registrationIDFromTPMModule
```

5.2.9 azure_set_dps_x509

Configures Azure IoT Edge daemon to use X.509 certificates provisioning method. Three arguments are needed for configuration: id scope from IoT Hub, certificate file and private key file. You need read permissions for these files. This change is permanent (performing configuration backup is up to the user)

Synopsis:

```
device azure_set_dps_x509 [-h] -k IDENTITY_PK -p IDENTITY_CERT -i
                             ID_SCOPE
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-k IDENTITY_PK, --identity_pk IDENTITY_PK
-p IDENTITY_CERT, --identity_cert IDENTITY_CERT
-i ID_SCOPE, --id_scope ID_SCOPE
```

Examples:

```
device azure_set_dps_x509 -i scope_id_from_iot_hub -p /path/to/cert_file -k /path/to/private_key_
↪file
```

5.2.10 azure_set_certificate

Configures Azure IoT Edge daemon to use provided certificates. Device private key and device CA certificate will be used by device to prove its own identity. Device certificate needs to be signed by trust bundle certificate specific for IoT Edge scenario — public part of this trust bundle certificate is required on each device participating in the scenario too. Note that anyone knowing private key for device CA cert can impersonate this device in given IOT edge scenario

Synopsis:

```
device azure_set_certificate [-h] -t TRUST_BUNDLE_CERT -d
                             DEVICE_CA_CERT -p DEVICE_CA_PK
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-t TRUST_BUNDLE_CERT, --trust_bundle_cert TRUST_BUNDLE_CERT
-d DEVICE_CA_CERT, --device_ca_cert DEVICE_CA_CERT
-p DEVICE_CA_PK, --device_ca_pk DEVICE_CA_PK
```

Examples:

all 3 files must be readable for you

```
device azure_set_certificate -t path/to/trust_bundle_cert -d path/to/device_ca_cert -p path/to/
↪device_ca_private_key
```

5.2.11 azure_configfile

Get full Azure IoT Edge configuration in toml file or upload preconfigured file. Notice: Exported file contains all settings, but some of them are ignored during import (see the details in description of import)

This command has following subcommands:

export	Get toml with Azure configuration. All entries which are set in Azure config file are present, so user can use for analysis or to test it outside of Edge Gateway
import	Set Azure config based on given toml file.

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

```
device azure_configfile
```

export

Synopsis:

```
device azure_configfile export [-h] [-f FILENAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
                    file to write to (default is 'iotedge.toml')
```

import

This method is designed to allow import of Azure config prepared on machine other than Edge Gateway, therefore parameters which are handled specially for Edge Gateway will be ignored. This affects especially hostname and certificates, but also some paths which shall not be modified. Response to this command will inform user if any entries were ignored. To see exactly what was ignored you can run export and compare your input file with re-exported contents. If you want to export/import whole Azure configuration between Edge Gateways in simpler way use `azure_get_config/azure_set_config` commands instead of `azure_configfile export/import`.

Synopsis:

```
device azure_configfile import [-h] -f FILENAME
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
```

5.2.12 azure_set_option

Change selected entry in IoT Edge TOML config. This option takes a string as a `topic` parameter which indicates topic-key in TOML tree to be changed. If selected topic-key does not exist system will create it in config file but if it does exist this command will change its value to the one specified in `entry` parameter. The `entry` parameter can be used more than once. When `topic` is not given entries are treated as global key-value pairs. This command does not verify if topic-key name and entry is reasonable and understood by Azure, but some options are protected and cannot be changed this way if it would not make sense in Edge Gateway (for example certificate paths are predefined for Edge Gateways, instead of changing those paths in Azure config you shall use `azure_set_certificate` command).

Synopsis:

```
device azure_set_option [-h] [-t TOPIC] -e ENTRY [-d]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-t TOPIC, --topic TOPIC
                    topic to setup
-e ENTRY, --entry ENTRY
                    entry being key-value pair to be set, note that TOML
                    will NOT interpret its type. You need to use proper
                    quotation as in examples above.
-d, --dry_run      Do not set option, but show partial TOML which would
                    be added to config
```

Examples:

change attestation method to tpm

```
device azure_set_option -t provisioning.attestation -e 'method = "tpm"'
```

show partial TOML to add topic f.b.z with value being list of two strings

```
device azure_set_option -t f.b.z -e 'l = ["a", "1"]' -d
```

show partial TOML to add topic f.b.z with value being list of a string and a number

```
device azure_set_option -t f.b.z -e 'l = ["a", 1]' -d
```

add topic f.b.z with two entries

```
device azure_set_option -t f.b.z -e 'x = "a"' -e 'y = "b"'
```

5.2.13 motd_set

set new welcome-banner (MotD), shown after logging in

Synopsis:

```
device motd_set [-h] (-f FILE | -t TEXT)
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-f FILE, --file FILE set new MotD from file
-t TEXT, --text TEXT set new MotD from plain-text
```

5.2.14 motd_get

get current welcome-banner (MotD), shown after logging in

Synopsis:

```
device motd_get [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

5.2.15 get_config

Whole device configuration will be saved to json file named device_config.json.

Synopsis:

```
device get_config [-h] [--export-private-keys]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
--export-private-keys
                    Governs export of private keys and user password
                    hashes
```

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
device get_config
```

5.2.16 set_config

Whole device configuration will be restored from a file.

Synopsis:

```
device set_config [-h] [-f FILENAME] [--unconditionally]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
<code>-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME</code>	file with configuration data (default is ' <code>{}'</code>)
<code>--unconditionally</code>	Prevent connectivity checking after executing this command (without this option user may be asked to confirm that after command execution he has not lost connection to the device, without such confirmation command would be rolled back.)

Examples:

restore config from file device_config.json

```
device set_config --filename device_config.json
```

Example JSON file:

```
{
  "azure": {
    "source": "manual",
    "device_connection_string": "<ADD DEVICE CONNECTION STRING HERE>",
    "hostname": "<ADD HOSTNAME HERE>"
  },
  "serial": {
    "serial0": {
      "console_output": {
        "at_startup": true,
        "currently": true
      }
    },
    "serial1": {
      "console_output": {
        "at_startup": false,
        "currently": false
      }
    }
  },
  "network": {
    "lan2": {
      "dhcp": true,
      "ignore_default_route": false,
      "current_ip": "192.168.1.95",
      "current_subnet": "24",
      "current_gateway": "192.168.1.1",
      "current_dns": "1.1.1.1"
    },
    "lan1": {
```

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```

    "dhcp": false,
    "ip": [
      "192.168.2.1"
    ],
    "subnet": [
      "24"
    ],
    "gateway": null,
    "dns": null,
    "current_ip": "192.168.2.1",
    "current_subnet": "24",
    "current_gateway": null,
    "current_dns": null
  }
},
"static_routing": {
  "enabled": false,
  "selected": "disabled",
  "saved": {
    "disabled": {}
  },
  "edited": {}
},
"firewall": {
  "enabled": false,
  "selected": "allow_all",
  "edited": {},
  "saved": {
    "allow_all": {
      "inet": {
        "filter": {
          "output": {
            "policy": "accept"
          },
          "input": {
            "policy": "accept"
          },
          "forward": {
            "policy": "accept"
          }
        }
      }
    }
  },
  "ip": {
    "nat": {
      "postrouting": {
        "policy": "accept"
      },
      "prerouting": {
        "policy": "accept"
      }
    }
  },
  "notes": "This is the minimum configuration of firewall. This preset cannot be
↳ modified or removed.\n\nThis configuration does not drop or alter any packets."
},
  "disabled": {
    "inet": {
      "filter": {
        "output": {

```

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```

        "policy": "accept"
    },
    "input": {
        "policy": "accept"
    },
    "forward": {
        "policy": "accept"
    }
}
},
"ip": {
    "nat": {
        "postrouting": {
            "policy": "accept"
        },
        "prerouting": {
            "policy": "accept"
        }
    }
},
"notes": "This preset disables firewall. This preset cannot be modified or removed.
↪\n\nThere is special closure/disable part in this preset which totally flushes out\nfirewall_
↪tables. Effect is very similar to allow all, but conceptually the\ndifference is that here we_
↪ensure that firewall is really doing nothing\n(theoretically allow a ll could be doing actions_
↪like categorizing and counting\npackets).",
    "closure": {
        "disable": {
            "contents": "flush ruleset",
            "notes": "Removes all rules from firewall"
        }
    }
},
},
"ovpn": {}
}

```

5.2.17 Set datetime using date binary

It is possible to set a system time in the device locally using 'date' command. Please note that Edge Gateway is configured with NTP enabled in factory default which will overwrite manually set datetime values.

```

Usage: date [OPTION]... [+FORMAT]
  or:  date [-u|--utc|--universal] [MMDDhhmm[[CC]YY][.ss]]
Display date and time in the given FORMAT.
With -s, or with [MMDDhhmm[[CC]YY][.ss]], set the date and time.
Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
  -d, --date=STRING      display time described by STRING, not 'now'
                        --debug          annotate the parsed date,
                                    and warn about questionable usage to stderr
  -f, --file=DATEFILE    like --date; once for each line of DATEFILE
  -I[FMT], --iso-8601[=FMT] output date/time in ISO 8601 format.
                        FMT='date' for date only (the default),
                        'hours', 'minutes', 'seconds', or 'ns'
                        for date and time to the indicated precision.
                        Example: 2006-08-14T02:34:56-06:00
  --resolution            output the available resolution of timestamps
                        Example: 0.000000001

```

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```
-R, --rfc-email      output date and time in RFC 5322 format.
                    Example: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 02:34:56 -0600
--rfc-3339=FMT      output date/time in RFC 3339 format.
                    FMT='date', 'seconds', or 'ns'
                    for date and time to the indicated precision.
                    Example: 2006-08-14 02:34:56-06:00
-r, --reference=FILE display the last modification time of FILE
-s, --set=STRING     set time described by STRING
-u, --utc, --universal print or set Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
--help              display this help and exit
--version           output version information and exit
```

Example usage:

```
date -s '1984-01-04 09:33:00'
```

5.2.18 show

Whole device configuration will be printed out. Note that this is quite verbose.

Synopsis:

```
device show [-h] [--export-private-keys]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
--export-private-keys
```

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
device show
```

5.2.19 oss

Retrieves information about installed packages and their licenses.

Synopsis:

```
device oss [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
device oss
```

5.2.20 user

Add, remove or list system users. User home directories are created automatically with paths specific for the group of a user. For the user group account path to home is `/home/ro_users/{usrnm}` where `{usrnm}` is the username. For the admin group account path to home is `/home/admins/{admmn}` where `{admmn}` is the username.

This command has following subcommands:

<code>add</code>	Add system users
<code>remove</code>	Remove system users
<code>list</code>	List system users

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
-------------------------	--

Examples:

adds read only user `user_ro` with password 12345

<code>device user add -g user -p 12345 -u user_ro</code>
--

adds admin user

<code>device user add -g admin -p 12345 -u admin</code>

remove user but leave his home directory on disk

<code>device user remove -u user_ro</code>
--

remove user and all of his home files

<code>device user remove -u admin -d</code>

add

Synopsis:

<code>device user add [-h] -u USERNAME -g {admin,user} -p PASSWORD</code>

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
<code>-u USERNAME, --username USERNAME</code>	Login name (which is a unique identifier in the system) of a user to be added.
<code>-g {admin,user}, --group {admin,user}</code>	Group of a user determines permissions in the system and is mandatory when adding new user. Users of group <code>`admin`</code> have full access configuration management, users of group <code>`user`</code> can only execute commands which do not change configuration. To choose account group, available options are <code>`user`</code> with read only access to CLI and <code>`admin`</code> with full access to CLI.
<code>-p PASSWORD, --password PASSWORD</code>	Password is mandatory when adding user.

remove

Synopsis:

```
device user remove [-h] -u USERNAME [-d]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-u USERNAME, --username USERNAME	Login name (which is a unique identifier in the system) of a user to be removed.
-d, --deletehome	Causes user home directory and its contents to be deleted.

list

Synopsis:

```
device user list [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
------------	---------------------------------

5.2.21 hostname

Sets device hostname, this will also set hostname in IoT Edge daemon config. Note that it may brake Azure configuration which could be depending on that name.

Synopsis:

```
device hostname [-h] name
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
------------	---------------------------------

Examples:

change own hostname to eg210 and check that it can be pinged

```
device hostname eg210; ping -c 1 eg210
```

5.2.22 erase

Allows to perform full factory reset of device. All files created after installation (including user files, dockers and config for services) will be removed.

Synopsis:

```
device erase [-h] {everything}
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

```
{everything} what to erase
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

perform factory reset

```
device erase everything
```

5.2.23 logrotate

Changes when log files will be renamed and removed

This command has following subcommands:

```
set      Change config for logrotate service
show     Show current config
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

new log file will be created after current grows above 100MB or new day starts, keep only last 7 log files on disk

```
device logrotate set --size 100 --rotate 7 --period daily
```

display current logrotate configuration

```
device logrotate show
```

set

Synopsis:

```
device logrotate set [-h] -p {hourly,daily,weekly,monthly} -r ROTATE -s
                        SIZE
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
-p {hourly,daily,weekly,monthly}, --period {hourly,daily,weekly,monthly}
    How often log files are rotated.
-r ROTATE, --rotate ROTATE
    Logrotate rotates the log files that many times before
    removal. If it's set to 0, old versions are removed
    rather than rotated.
-s SIZE, --size SIZE Maximum size of the log file in megabytes. Logrotate
    rotates the log at selected period, but when the log
    file reaches it's maximum size, logrotate rotates log
    despite the period.
```

show

Synopsis:

```
device logrotate show [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

5.2.24 get_serialnumber

Serial number of the device will be printed out.

Synopsis:

```
device get_serialnumber [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
device get_serialnumber
```

5.2.25 overcommit_memory

This enables or disables overcommitting of the memory. When disabled, the machine will not run programs that would exceed available memory. When enabled, OOM killer might kill programs that it finds suitable to kill.

Synopsis:

```
device overcommit_memory [-h] {enable,disable,default,status}
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

```
{enable,disable,default,status}
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

```
device overcommit_memory enable
device overcommit_memory disable
device overcommit_memory status
device overcommit_memory default
```

5.2.26 set_local_console

This enables or disables linux local console (TTY) *** IMPORTANT - this command, might lock you out.

Synopsis:

```
device set_local_console [-h] [-l {enable,disable}]
                        [-s {enable,disable}]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-l {enable,disable}, --login {enable,disable}
                    Enable or disable linux local login
-s {enable,disable}, --syskeys {enable,disable}
                    Enable or disable Ctrl-Alt-Del, SysRq keys action.
                    This option enables or disables SysRq to both
                    consoles: serial (COM1) and local (TTY)
```

5.2.27 get_local_console

Synopsis:

```
device get_local_console [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

5.2.28 sshauth

Allows to manage if password and public key based authentication is available for ssh connections. At least one method must be allowed. If password based authentication is going to be turned off, then at least admin account must have at least one valid public key present in "~/.ssh/authorized_keys".

This command has following subcommands:

set_config	Replace ssh config and user keys with new values
get_config	Return current ssh config
set	Change allowed types of ssh authentication
show	Show current ssh authentication configuration
list_publickeys	Display content of ~/.ssh/authorized_keys for currently logged in user
add_publickey	Adds a public key from a keypair for selected user to authorized_keys. If you want to update comment to already existing key first you have removed it with remove_key option.
remove_key	Remove key with given index for currently logged in user
maxsessions	Specifies the maximum number of open shell, login or subsystem (e.g. sftp) sessions permitted per network connection.
maxstartups	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent unauthenticated connections to the SSH daemon.

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

allow key based authentication but disable password based one

```
device sshauth set --public_key_auth on --password_auth off
```

disable password auth (leave key based auth in same state as it was before — this command will fail if key based authentication was turned off already)

```
device sshauth set -p off
```

display current ssh authentication configuration

```
device sshauth show
```

set_config

This will first validate that at least one authentication method is enabled in incoming config, if yes then proceed to replace users ssh public keys. In case of failure for any user, allowed authentication methods will be set as requested but password based authentication will be enabled always in case admin user authorized_keys will be empty, to prevent total lock out from device. Keys of users not listed in the json will not be modified — to remove keys of users they need to be present in json file with empty list of keys. Warning: in case of issues with keys in json file it may cause state where some users have changed keys, and some user have old keys — please analyze failures of this command carefully.

Synopsis:

```
device sshauth set_config [-h] [-f FILENAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
                    file with configuration data (default is
                    'ssh_config.json')
```

get_config

Synopsis:

```
device sshauth get_config [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

set

Synopsis:

```
device sshauth set [-h] [-k {on,off}] [-p {on,off}]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-k {on,off}, --public_key_auth {on,off}
-p {on,off}, --password_auth {on,off}
```

show

Synopsis:

```
device sshauth show [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

list_publickeys

Synopsis:

```
device sshauth list_publickeys [-h] [-u USERNAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit  
-u USERNAME, --username USERNAME
```

add_publickey

Synopsis:

```
device sshauth add_publickey [-h] -f FILENAME [-u USERNAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit  
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME  
-u USERNAME, --username USERNAME
```

remove_key

Synopsis:

```
device sshauth remove_key [-h] -i INDEX [-u USERNAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit  
-i INDEX, --index INDEX  
-u USERNAME, --username USERNAME
```

maxsessions

Synopsis:

```
device sshauth maxsessions [-h] sessions
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

```
sessions
```

Detailed description of named arguments:


```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

maxstartups

Synopsis:

```
device sshauth maxstartups [-h] startups
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

```
startups
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

5.2.29 proxy

This command has following subcommands:

add	Add or overwrite proxy or proxies
del	Delete proxies
set_config	Replace proxy config with new one
get_config	Return current proxy config (except for docker-compose)

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

add

You may give http and/or https proxy parameters. This command will add them (or overwrite if any is already configured) for azure daemons, docker and shell environment as well as for docker-compose (Note: docker-compose stores its proxy settings in separate physical location and this forces docker-compose proxy to be kept in separate subsection of EG global json config). If you give proxy only for one protocol (http/https) and the other is already configured, this other will not be removed. For individual users' environments, logging in again is needed to notice configuration change. Immediately after storing new proxy in the configurations response will be sent back to the user and daemons which use proxy (docker and containers) will be restarted. This restart of daemons can take considerable amount of time (and potentially disrupt processing done by containers).

Synopsis:

```
device proxy add [-h] [-p HTTP] [-s HTTPS] [-n]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
-p HTTP, --http HTTP set HTTP-Proxy to http://<SERVER>:<PORT> (e.g.
http://192.168.123.254:8080 )
-s HTTPS, --https HTTPS set HTTPS-Proxy to https://<SERVER>:<PORT> (e.g.
https://192.168.123.254:8080 )
-n, --no_reload Change configuration, but do not reload it immediately
in all daemons. If you give this option new proxy will
be used by docker containers after next reboot of the
system or next restart of docker subsystem (whichever
```

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```
comes first). To manually enforce restart of docker  
execute command `docker-config apply`.
```

del

Delete http and/or https proxies

Synopsis:

```
device proxy del [-h] [--http] [--https]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help    show this help message and exit  
--http        delete http proxy  
--https        delete https proxy
```

set_config

This will add/remove system and docker daemon proxies to match contents of given config. This will not change docker-compose proxy settings! Docker and containers will be restarted according to boolean entry 'reload_daemons' which can optionally be present next to the object proxy_servers in json file used with this command. If that entry is missing its value is assumed to be true.

Synopsis:

```
device proxy set_config [-h] [-f FILENAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit  
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME  
                    file with configuration data (default is  
                    'proxy_config.json')
```

get_config

This will return partial EG config for proxy only. Note that because docker-compose stores its proxy settings in separate place you would need to use command `docker-config compose get-config` to get partial config containing proxy of docker-compose.

Synopsis:

```
device proxy get_config [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help    show this help message and exit
```

5.2.30 login_timeout

This will set a system-wide auto-logout policy. Every user, after N-seconds of idle will be logged off.

This command has following subcommands:

set	Set the value for automatic idle logout
get	Get the value for automatic idle logout

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-------------------	--

set

Configure every user login to be closed after idle time

Synopsis:

device login_timeout set [-h] -s SECONDS

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-s SECONDS, --seconds SECONDS	Amount of idle seconds for automatic logout (0 means infinity, values 1 to 9 are rejected)

get

Read All-Users default idle logout time

Synopsis:

device login_timeout get [-h]

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-------------------	--

5.2.31 localcertstore

This command has following subcommands:

install	Install new CRT
----------------	-----------------

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-------------------	--

install

Synopsis:

```
device localcertstore install [-h] -f FILE
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-f FILE, --file FILE Path to CRT file
```

5.2.32 get_logs

Prepares archive logs.zip with currently existing logs.

Synopsis:

```
device get_logs [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
device get_logs
```

5.2.33 smartems

This command has following subcommands:

config	Change config for auto update service
set_config	Replace current Smart EMS configuration
show	Show current config
check	Trigger immediate check for new Smart EMS management commands

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

display current configuration

```
device smartems show
```

immediately connect to SmartEMS to check for any management commands

```
device smartems check
```

Other examples:

```
device smartems config --username user --password pass --url url
device smartems config --username user --password pass --url url --vcc_api_endpoint
```

config

Synopsis:

```
device smartems config [-h] -u USERNAME -p PASSWORD -U URL [-s]
                        [-i INTERVAL] [--vcc_api_endpoint]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help            show this help message and exit
-u USERNAME, --username USERNAME
                        Username for Smart EMS
-p PASSWORD, --password PASSWORD
                        Password for Smart EMS
-U URL, --url URL      URL for Smart EMS
-s, --skip            Skip checking SSL certificate for Smart EMS.DANGER!
                        This allows man-in-the-middle attacks.
-i INTERVAL, --interval INTERVAL
                        Period between two checks, in seconds. The minimum is
                        10s.
--vcc_api_endpoint    If present, this API endpoint will be set -
                        /api/edgegatewayvcc/configuration. Otherwise, this one
                        will be used - /api/edgegateway/configuration. If your
                        EdgeGateway is connected to VPN CC use this option.
```

set_config

Synopsis:

```
device smartems set_config [-h] [-f FILENAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help            show this help message and exit
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
                        file with configuration data (default is
                        'smart_ems.json')
```

show

Synopsis:

```
device smartems show [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help    show this help message and exit
```

check

This command will trigger an immediate connection to the SmartEMS and perform any updates requested by SmartEMS (it may be config and or software update) or provide information requested by SmartEMS (like current configuration). If software update is requested then EG will download package first — depending on connection speed this may consume bigger amount of time. This command times out after five minutes but even in such case download is still being performed in the background. The new firmware package is being stored in /tmp and has .swu extension, so you can check in that directory if it is growing. After firmware is downloaded it will be automatically installed and system will reboot.

Synopsis:

```
device smartems check [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

5.2.34 certificate

This command has following subcommands:

add	Add new certificate
delete	Remove current certificate
show	Display current certificate

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

add

Synopsis:

```
device certificate add [-h] -c CERTIFICATE
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
-c CERTIFICATE, --certificate CERTIFICATE
              Filename with certificate
```

delete

Synopsis:

```
device certificate delete [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

show

Synopsis:

```
device certificate show [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

5.2.35 swupdate

Synopsis:

```
device swupdate [-h] -f FILENAME
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
                    SWU file
```

Examples:

perform software update with selected .swu file

```
device swupdate -f/--filename
```

5.2.36 datetime

This command has following subcommands:

```
set_config          Replace ntp config with new one
get_config          Return current ntp and timezone config
show               Show current datetime status
set_ntp            Change NTP configuration
enable             Enable NTP service
disable            Enable NTP service
list_timezones     List all available timezones
set_timezone       List all available timezones
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

display current NTP status

```
device datetime show
```

enable NTP service

```
device datetime enable
```

disable NTP service

```
device datetime disable
```

list supported timezones

```
device datetime list_timezones
```

set timezone to Berlin time

```
device datetime set_timezone Europe/Berlin
```

set NTP to use provided servers

```
device datetime set_ntp --server "time1.ntp time2.ntp"
```

set primary and fallback servers for NTP

```
device datetime set_ntp --server "time1.ntp time2.ntp" --fallback- servers "time3.ntp time4.ntp"
```

set minimum and maximum intervals (in seconds) between two synchronization events

```
device datetime set_ntp --server time1.ntp --interval-minimum 16 --interval-maximum 32
```

set_config

This will set configuration of ntp and select timezone.

Synopsis:

```
device datetime set_config [-h] [-f FILENAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
                    file with configuration data (default is
                    'datetime_config.json')
```

get_config

Synopsis:

```
device datetime get_config [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

show

Synopsis:

```
device datetime show [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

set_ntp

Synopsis:

```
device datetime set_ntp [-h] -s SERVER [-f FALLBACK_SERVERS]
                        [-i INTERVAL_MINIMUM] [-I INTERVAL_MAXIMUM]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:


```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-s SERVER, --server SERVER
                    IP address or hostname for main NTP servers, this
                    paramter accept multiple servers separated by spaces.
                    If multiple servers are provided thay have to be
                    enclosed within quotation marks
-f FALLBACK_SERVERS, --fallback-servers FALLBACK_SERVERS
                    IP address or hostname for fallback server, this
                    paramter accepts multiple servers separated by spaces.
                    Those servers will be used to synchronize time when
                    main NTP server is inaccessible. Defaults to:
                    time1.google.com time2.google.com time3.google.com
                    time4.google.com. If multiple servers provided thay
                    have to be enclosed with quotation mark.
-i INTERVAL_MINIMUM, --interval-minimum INTERVAL_MINIMUM
                    Minimum time in seconds between two NTP messages.
                    Defaults to 32 Minimum value is 16, maximum value is
                    2048. Minimum value can not be grater then maximum
                    interval.
-I INTERVAL_MAXIMUM, --interval-maximum INTERVAL_MAXIMUM
                    Maximum time in seconds between two NTP messages.
                    Defaults to 2048. Minimum value is 16, maximum value
                    is 2048. Maximum time can not be lesser than minimum
                    time.
```

enable

Synopsis:

```
device datetime enable [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

disable

Synopsis:

```
device datetime disable [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

list_timezones

Synopsis:

```
device datetime list_timezones [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

set_timezone

Synopsis:

```
device datetime set_timezone [-h] {}
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

{}	Set timezone
----	--------------

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
------------	---------------------------------

5.3 Firewall

This command has following subcommands:

default	select and enable default firewall config (based on preset default)
enable	enable firewall using configuration selected earlier by preset_select or set_config
disable	disables firewall
set_config	restore firewall configuration from a json file
get_config	get configuration to firewall_config.json file
show	show firewall configuration in terse way
commit	affirm that current state of firewall is correct, '(prevents rollback of yet uncommitted actions)
cleanup	remove traces of uncommitted transaction without touching rest of the config
reload	reload configuration from scratch, as would be done after reboot
preset	Manage firewall preset states (e.g. mark preset as being edited)
modify	Modify preset in being edited state
print	print contents of preset being edited (whole or just a part)

Unrelated commands examples:

```
fw default
fw enable
fw disable
fw set_config --filename firewall.config
fw get_config
fw preset_create my_new_preset -s allow_all
fw modify set_policy -r -p inet drop
fw modify set_policy -p inet/filter/output accept
fw print
fw modify erase -p inet/filter/common/mgmt/cli_allow_null_22
fw modify erase -p inet/filter/input/mgmt/cli_allow_lan1_23
```

Multicommand example in which we create new preset (based on default one) with rule that presents virtual IP 192.168.2.202 visible on the lan1 side which is redirected to hidden private IP 192.168.1.102. We also disable any forwarding except the connections originating from the hidden private IP (for such connections traffic in both ways will be accepted thanks to preexisting connection tracking rule in default preset — we know about that rule because we have printed preset just after creating it). After we add our new rules we again print the modified part, then save, select and enable our preset:

```
fw preset create virt_ip_on_lan1 -s default
fw print
fw modify nat_n_on_n add from_lan1to2 --public_interface lan1 --ip_public 192.168.2.202 --ip_
private 192.168.1.102
fw modify set_policy -p inet/filter/forward drop
fw modify forward -s 192.168.1.102 -v accept
fw print -p ip
fw preset save
fw preset select virt_ip_on_lan1
fw enable
```

5.3.1 default

Select a default preset (currently allow_management) and enables it. All firewall rules that are currently set will be cleared. Also, the firewall will be enabled and set to automatically start on boot.

Synopsis:

```
fw default [-h] [--unconditionally]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
--unconditionally	Prevent connectivity checking after executing this command (without this option user may be asked to confirm that after command execution he has not lost connection to the device, without such confirmation command would be rolled back.)

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
fw default
```

5.3.2 enable

Loads firewall rules into the kernel immediately and after reboot. Before enabling firewall a preset must be selected (default preset is selectd initially after factory reset).

Synopsis:

```
fw enable [-h] [--unconditionally]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
--unconditionally	Prevent connectivity checking after executing this command (without this option user may be asked to confirm that after command execution he has not lost connection to the device, without such confirmation command would be rolled back.)

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
fw enable
```

5.3.3 disable

Makes firewall inactive (it will not touch any packets) immediately and after reboot

Synopsis:

```
fw disable [-h] [--unconditionally]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
<code>--unconditionally</code>	Prevent connectivity checking after executing this command (without this option user may be asked to confirm that after command execution he has not lost connection to the device, without such confirmation command would be rolled back.)

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
fw disable
```

5.3.4 set_config

Restores presets from json file. Note that factory presets cannot be modified with this command.

Synopsis:

```
fw set_config [-h] --filename FILENAME [--unconditionally]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
<code>--filename FILENAME</code>	json filename
<code>--unconditionally</code>	Prevent connectivity checking after executing this command (without this option user may be asked to confirm that after command execution he has not lost connection to the device, without such confirmation command would be rolled back.)

Examples:

```
fw set_config --filename firewall_config.json
```

5.3.5 get_config

Stores firewall config (including all presets) in file `firewall_config.json`

Synopsis:

```
fw get_config [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
-------------------------	--

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
fw get_config
```

5.3.6 show

Shows firewall configuration in terse way (i.e. notes will be hidden, use {SUBPARSER_PRESET} print with name of selected preset to see also notes

Synopsis:

```
fw show [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
fw show
```

5.3.7 commit

If transaction has been started and not rolled backed yet (currently transaction timeout is always 30 seconds, but it will be configurable in the future) this command can be executed to prevent rollback and finish transaction immediately.

Synopsis:

```
fw commit [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
fw commit
```

5.3.8 cleanup

If transaction was not finished by commit nor rollback and firewall configuration management daemon was restarted (e.g. due to power failure or crash) unclean state on disk may prevent any other transactions to be performed indefinitely. This command allows to recover from such state. Cleanup will first try to commit transaction, and if it fails it will remove leftovers. Restoring config from backup after using cleanup is recommended.

Synopsis:

```
fw cleanup [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
fw cleanup
```

5.3.9 reload

Reloads firewall configuration. If firewall has some state (e.g. is tracking existing connections) it will be reset.

Synopsis:

```
fw reload [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

the only way to call this command

```
fw reload
```

5.3.10 preset

Manages firewall presets — creation, marking as being edited, saving, and most importantly selecting the preset being used by EG for actual firewall configuration.

This command has following subcommands:

create	create new preset in being_edited state
delete	delete preset currently being_edited
edit	mark saved preset as being_edited (allows to change its contents, but prevents selecting it as current one)
save	mark preset being_edited as saved
select	select saved preset for use
list	list existing presets (both saved and being_edited)
print	print contents of preset(s) (whole or just a part)

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

selects allow_all preset for firewall configuration, if firewall was already enabled, new preset will be immediately applied

```
fw preset select allow_all
```

creates new being edited preset my_own as copy of allow_management preset

```
fw preset create my_own -s allow_management
```

create

This command creates a new preset in being_edited state. If --source option is given the new one will be a copy of the pointed source preset. This is atomic operation – even if more than one actor can access EG at the same time they will receive error if they try to perform conflicting atomic actions. Atomic operations are: preset selection, creating new preset, saving or making preset edited, reading all presets for backup or restoring all presets from backup.

Synopsis:

```
fw preset create [-h] [-s SOURCE] name
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name	Name of the preset to create. No patterns allowed.
------	--

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-s SOURCE, --source SOURCE	Name of preset which shall be source of data for preset being_edited. Shell glob patterns may be used, but exactly one name must match pattern.

Examples:

create a new preset named better_foo as a copy of good_old_foo

```
fw preset create better_foo --source good_old_foo
```

delete

This command removes existing preset. Before removal preset must be in being_edited state (see option --make_edited). Removed preset cannot be restored — use backup instead.

Synopsis:

```
fw preset delete [-h] [-E] [name]
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name	Name of the preset being_edited which will be affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall match exactly one preset. If skipped this param defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
------	--

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-E, --make_edited	Mark saved preset as being edited one before performing other actions, giving this option is the same as if separate command `edit` was executed by the user just before this command --- it may fail if preset is already being edited, or if another user tried to make preset edited at the same time

Examples:

first make preset good_old_foo editable (this step may fail, which will prevent removal), then remove it

```
fw preset delete good_old_foo --make_edited
```

remove better_foo – this will fail if it is not being_edited

```
fw preset delete better_foo
```

remove preset which name ends with foo – this will fail if there is no such preset being edited already

```
fw preset delete '*foo'
```

edit

This command can be applied on saved preset to make it editable. Editable presets cannot be accidentally selected, and saved presets cannot be accidentally edited or removed. Because of this allowing to edit selected preset makes no sense — the whole idea is to prevent potentially incomplete preset from being selected. To modify selected preset you need to make a copy of it (see command `create -s`), then make changes, then save and select the copy. This is atomic operation – even if more than one actor can access EG at the same time they will receive error if they try to perform conflicting atomic actions. Atomic operations are: preset selection, creating new preset, saving or making preset edited, reading all presets for backup or restoring all presets from backup. Note that after starting the edition of the preset following editions are not atomic and if more than one actor performs them at the same time result might be unexpected — it is user responsibility to ensure that second actor will not start modifying preset already in being_edited state before first actor finished his editions!

Synopsis:

```
fw preset edit [-h] [name]
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name	Name of saved preset. Shell glob patterns may be used but pattern must match exactly one preset name. If omitted defaults to '*'
------	--

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

make preset good_old_foo editable

```
fw preset edit good_old_foo
```

save

This command can be applied on being_edited preset to make it saved. Optionally a new name can be given to the preset during this operation. Editable presets cannot be accidentally selected, and saved presets cannot be accidentally edited or removed. This is atomic operation – even if more than one actor can access EG at the same time they will receive error if they try to perform conflicting atomic actions. Atomic operations are: preset selection, creating new preset, saving or making preset edited, reading all presets for backup or restoring all presets from backup.

Synopsis:

```
fw preset save [-h] [-d DESTINATION] [name]
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name	Name of the preset being_edited which will be affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall match exactly one preset. If skipped this param defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
------	--

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-d DESTINATION, --destination DESTINATION	Optional name under which currently being_edited preset shall be saved, if not given current name of preset being_edited will be used

Examples:

assuming only one preset is being edited currently save it under name new_name

```
fw preset save -d new_name
```

save preset which name starts with my_ (there must be exactly one such preset in being edited state, but there may be other being edited presets whose names start differently)

```
fw preset save 'my_*
```

save the only being edited preset

```
fw preset save
```

select

This command can be applied on saved preset to apply its contents as current configuration of EG. Any previously selected preset will cease to be selected anymore. This operation may require confirmation by the user after it is applied to prevent accidental loss of communication between user and EG. If such confirmation is not received it will be rolled back. If such confirmation is required, then operation starts at the moment of execution and ends at the moment it is rolled back or committed. Selected preset cannot be made editable. This is atomic operation – even if more than one actor can access EG at the same time they will receive error if they try to perform conflicting atomic actions. Atomic operations are: preset selection, creating new preset, saving or making preset edited, reading all presets for backup or restoring all presets from backup.

Synopsis:

```
fw preset select [-h] [--unconditionally] [name]
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name	Optional shell glob pattern to limit names of presets to print (defaults to '*')
------	---

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
--unconditionally	Prevent connectivity checking after executing this command (without this option user may be asked to confirm that after command execution he has not lost connection to the device, without such confirmation command would be rolled back.)

Examples:

select and apply configuration in preset location2_config

```
fw preset select location2_config
```

list

Lists existing presets (optionally limiting the result to presets matching glob pattern. Useful before executing commands to which concrete name is needed, or to check if preset is saved or being edited.

Synopsis:

```
fw preset list [-h] [name]
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name	Optional shell glob pattern to limit names returned (defaults to '*')
------	---

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
------------	---------------------------------

Examples:

list all presets

```
fw preset list
```

list presets which names start with an 'a' and end with an 'x'

```
fw preset list 'a*x'
```

print

Prints contents of preset(s). For presets with multipart structure, if only one part is interesting output may be limited by giving the -part argument.

Synopsis:

```
fw preset print [-h] [-p PART] [name]
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

name	Optional shell glob pattern to limit names of presets to <code>print</code> (defaults to '*')
------	---

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-p PART, --part PART	Part (at least container of rules) of preset which shall be printed. Whole preset will printed if not given.

Examples:

print contents of part foo/bar/baz in all presets

```
fw preset print --part foo/bar/baz
```

print contents of whole foobar preset

```
fw preset print foobar
```

5.3.11 modify

Modifies contents of preset. Before actual modification can happen preset has to be in being_edited state (see -E in subcommands of this command and commands `fw preset edit` and `fw preset create`).

This command has following subcommands:

<code>copy</code>	copy a part of another preset to preset being_edited
<code>erase</code>	erase a part of preset being_edited
<code>set_policy</code>	set a default treatment of packets if no other rule matches
<code>common</code>	modify common filtering rules (part <code>inet/filter/common/mgmd</code>)
<code>input</code>	modify filtering rules on packets targeted to EG (part <code>inet/filter/input/mgmd</code>)
<code>output</code>	modify filtering rules on packets created by EG (part <code>inet/filter/output/mgmd</code>)
<code>forward</code>	modify filtering rules on packets routed through EG (part <code>inet/filter/forward/mgmd</code>)
<code>ingress</code>	Modify rules on packets routed through EG (part <code>netdev/ingress</code>)
<code>create-chain-ingress</code>	Create a chain with ingress hook (part <code>netdev/ingress</code>).
<code>remove-chain-ingress</code>	Remove a chain with ingress hook (part <code>netdev/ingress</code>).
<code>nat_pre</code>	modify nat rules applied before routing and filtering (part <code>ip/nat/prerouting/mgmd</code>)
<code>nat_post</code>	modify nat rules applied after routing and filtering (part <code>ip/nat/postrouting/mgmd</code>)
<code>nat_n_on_n</code>	allow creation of n:n static NAT with public and private IP addresses
<code>masquerade</code>	allow hiding private subnet or interface behind public IP of another interface
<code>snat</code>	allow hiding private subnet or interface behind public IP of another interface
<code>port_forward</code>	allow keeping a service running on a private IP available through public IP

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
-------------------------	--

Examples:

copy part `inet/filter/common` from preset `foo` to currently being edited preset (we did not provide `--name` option, hence only one preset is currently being edited)

```
fw modify copy -s foo -p inet/filter/common
```

first tries to mark saved preset `bar` as being edited, if it succeeds adds new masquerade rule named `masq_lan1` which will cause interface `lan1` to be treated as public one

```
fw modify masquerade --name bar -E add masq_lan1 --public_interface lan1
```

allows any incoming packets to port 22

```
fw modify input add allow_incoming_ssh -p ssh -v accept
```

disallows any outgoing packets not allowed by a specific rule — in connection with previous example ssh will not work, because outgoing traffic will be blocked

```
fw modify set_policy -p inet/filter/output drop
```

allows any outgoing packets belonging to (or related to) existing connections — this rectifies issue created by the drop policy from previous example because incoming packets will be allowed to port 22 (so connection will be created) and any packets related to existing connection will be allowed on output

```
fw modify output add allow_related --related -v accept
```

copy

Copies a part of another preset to preset being_edited. Useful when building new preset from parts of other existing presets by copying and erasing.

Synopsis:

```
fw modify copy [-h] [-n NAME] -s SOURCE [-p PART] [-E]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
<code>-n NAME, --name NAME</code>	Name of the preset being_edited which will be affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall match exactly one preset. If skipped this param defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
<code>-s SOURCE, --source SOURCE</code>	Name of preset which shall be source of data for preset being_edited. Shell glob patterns may be used, but exactly one name must match pattern.
<code>-p PART, --part PART</code>	Part (at least container of rules) of preset which shall be copied. Whole source preset will be copied if not given.
<code>-E, --make_edited</code>	Mark saved preset as being edited one before performing other actions, giving this option is the same as if separate command `preset edit` was executed by the user just before this command --- it may fail if preset is already being edited, or if another user tried to make preset edited at the same time

Examples:

copy part inet/filter/common from preset foo to currently being edited preset (we did not provide --name option, hence only one preset is currently being edited)

```
fw modify copy -s foo -p inet/filter/common
```

erase

Erases a part of preset being edited. If the part is container for other parts erasing is equivalent to recreating erased part as copy from allow_all preset. Useful when building new preset from parts of other existing presets by copying and erasing.

Synopsis:

```
fw modify erase [-h] [-n NAME] [-p PART] [-E]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
<code>-n NAME, --name NAME</code>	Name of the preset being edited which will be affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall match exactly one preset. If skipped this param defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
<code>-p PART, --part PART</code>	Part of preset which shall be erased. Whole preset will be affected if this parameter is not given.
<code>-E, --make_edited</code>	Mark saved preset as being edited one before performing other actions, giving this option is the same as if separate command 'preset edit' was executed by the user just before this command --- it may fail if preset is already being edited, or if another user tried to make preset edited at the same time

Examples:

marks save preset foo as being edited and removes part inet/filter/common from it

```
fw modify erase -E -n foo -p inet/filter/common
```

set_policy

Synopsis:

```
fw modify set_policy [-h] [-n NAME] [-p PART] [-r] [-E] {accept,drop}
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

<code>{accept,drop}</code>	drop is definitive, accept means that later chains will see the packet and may drop it later
----------------------------	--

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
<code>-n NAME, --name NAME</code>	Name of the preset being edited which will be affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall match exactly one preset. If skipped this param defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
<code>-p PART, --part PART</code>	Part of preset which will be affected
<code>-r, --recursive</code>	If given policy will be set recursively in all subparts of part where applicable. If not given policy will be set only on the part selected (and the part must be having a policy)
<code>-E, --make_edited</code>	Mark saved preset as being edited one before performing other actions, giving this option is the same as if separate command 'preset edit' was executed

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```
by the user just before this command --- it may fail
if preset is already being edited, or if another user
tried to make preset edited at the same time
```

Sets policy which affects packets not matched by other specific rules. Option -r allows to set policy recursively in all subparts of part given by -p. Affected subparts list is returned by this command. Not matching any subpart is reported as error.

Examples

The following two commands will lead to dropping by default any externally generated packets, and accepting by default any packets originated from the Edge Gateway.

```
fw modify set_policy -r -p inet/filter drop
fw modify set_policy -p inet/filter/output accept
```

System behavior

Note that drops from rules are immediate, and drop from policy happens only after all rules in a part have been checked. Note that accept from rule or policy in one part is not final, because packet may be reevaluated but another part later. In general NAT prerouting rules are executed first, then filter rules are executed, finally NAT postrouting rules happen. If there is some more complicated preset, its ordering of rules shall be described in notes which accompany it.

common

Modifies single filtering rule common for packets incoming, outgoing and forwarded by EG (part inet/filter/common/mgmted). The mgmted indicates that rules are directly editable by the user. There might be other parts in factory prepared presets which can be copied with help of copy command, but which cannot be modified to avoid hard to detect inconsistencies in firewall rules.

Synopsis:

```
fw modify common [-h] [-n NAME] [-v {accept,drop}]
                    [-l {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}]
                    [-p DESTINATION_PORT] [-P SOURCE_PORT] [-s SOURCE_IP]
                    [-S SOURCE_IP6] [-t DESTINATION_IP]
                    [-T DESTINATION_IP6] [-r] [-i INPUT_INTERFACE]
                    [-o OUTPUT_INTERFACE] [-M RAW_MATCH] [-A RAW_ACTION]
                    [-d NOTES] [-E]
                    {add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment} rule_name
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

{add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment}	What to do with a rule
rule_name	Name of the rule to be affected

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME	Name of the preset being edited which will be affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall match exactly one preset. If skipped this param defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset

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```

        is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
-v {accept,drop}, --verdict {accept,drop}
        drop or accept packet, if not given will be inverse of
        policy at the time of rule addition, obviously if
        there is no policy it cannot be skipped
-l {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}, --protocol {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}
        match only packets of given protocol
-p DESTINATION_PORT, --destination_port DESTINATION_PORT
        match TCP and UDP packets with given destination port
        (use --protocol if you want to match only TCP or only
        UDP)
-P SOURCE_PORT, --source_port SOURCE_PORT
        match TCP and UDP packets with given source port (use
        --protocol if you want to match only TCp or only UDP)
-s SOURCE_IP, --source_ip SOURCE_IP
        match only IPv4 packets with given source address
        (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-S SOURCE_IP6, --source_ip6 SOURCE_IP6
        match only Ipv6 packets with given source address
        (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-t DESTINATION_IP, --destination_ip DESTINATION_IP
        match only IPv4 packets with given destination address
        (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-T DESTINATION_IP6, --destination_ip6 DESTINATION_IP6
        match only IPv6 packets with given destination address
        (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-r, --related
        match packets of (or related to) previously accepted
        connection --- note that to use --related you need
        another rule which will accept the initial packet of a
        connection, (for example you have a rule which accepts
        all outgoing packets and a rule which accepts related
        incoming packets)
-i INPUT_INTERFACE, --input_interface INPUT_INTERFACE
        match packets which entered via given interface
-o OUTPUT_INTERFACE, --output_interface OUTPUT_INTERFACE
        match packets which would exit via given interface
-M RAW_MATCH, --raw_match RAW_MATCH
        value will be used in raw form for matching; Warning
        --- in case of invalid contents error message will not
        point to exact place of error
-A RAW_ACTION, --raw_action RAW_ACTION
        value will be used in raw form as action to be
        executed on matched packets; Warning --- in case of
        invalid contents error message will not point to exact
        place of error
-d NOTES, --description NOTES, --notes NOTES
        additional notes about rule
-E, --make_edited
        Mark saved preset as being edited one before
        performing other actions, giving this option is the
        same as if separate command `preset edit` was executed
        by the user just before this command --- it may fail
        if preset is already being edited, or if another user
        tried to make preset edited at the same time

```

Examples:

add a new rule (with action not matching description!)

```
fw modify common add drop_smtp -l tcp -p 25 -v accept -d "This rule shall drop any SMTP packets"
```

correct previously created rule

```
fw modify common edit drop_smtp -l tcp -p 25 -v drop
```

input

Modifies single rule in part inet/filter/input/mgmgtd. The mgmgtd indicates that rules are directly editable by the user. There might be other parts in factory prepared presets which can be copied with help of copy command, but which cannot be modified to avoid hard to detect inconsistencies in firewall rules.

Synopsis:

```
fw modify input [-h] [-n NAME] [-v {accept,drop}]
                [-l {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}]
                [-p DESTINATION_PORT] [-P SOURCE_PORT] [-s SOURCE_IP]
                [-S SOURCE_IP6] [-t DESTINATION_IP]
                [-T DESTINATION_IP6] [-r] [-i INPUT_INTERFACE]
                [-o OUTPUT_INTERFACE] [-M RAW_MATCH] [-A RAW_ACTION]
                [-d NOTES] [-E]
                {add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment} rule_name
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

{add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment}	What to do with a rule
rule_name	Name of the rule to be affected

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME Name of the preset being edited which will be
                    affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall
                    match exactly one preset. If skipped this param
                    defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset
                    is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
-v {accept,drop}, --verdict {accept,drop}
                    drop or accept packet, if not given will be inverse of
                    policy at the time of rule addition, obviously if
                    there is no policy it cannot be skipped
-l {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}, --protocol {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}
                    match only packets of given protocol
-p DESTINATION_PORT, --destination_port DESTINATION_PORT
                    match TCP and UDP packets with given destination port
                    (use --protocol if you want to match only TCP or only
                    UDP)
-P SOURCE_PORT, --source_port SOURCE_PORT
                    match TCP and UDP packets with given source port (use
                    --protocol if you want to match only TCP or only UDP)
-s SOURCE_IP, --source_ip SOURCE_IP
                    match only IPv4 packets with given source address
                    (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-S SOURCE_IP6, --source_ip6 SOURCE_IP6
                    match only Ipv6 packets with given source address
                    (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-t DESTINATION_IP, --destination_ip DESTINATION_IP
                    match only IPv4 packets with given destination address
                    (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-T DESTINATION_IP6, --destination_ip6 DESTINATION_IP6
                    match only IPv6 packets with given destination address
                    (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
```

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```

-r, --related      match packets of (or related to) previously accepted
                   connection --- note that to use --related you need
                   another rule which will accept the initial packet of a
                   connection, (for example you have a rule which accepts
                   all outgoing packets and a rule which accepts related
                   incoming packets)
-i INPUT_INTERFACE, --input_interface INPUT_INTERFACE
                   match packets which entered via given interface
-o OUTPUT_INTERFACE, --output_interface OUTPUT_INTERFACE
                   match packets which would exit via given interface
-M RAW_MATCH, --raw_match RAW_MATCH
                   value will be used in raw form for matching; Warning
                   --- in case of invalid contents error message will not
                   point to exact place of error
-A RAW_ACTION, --raw_action RAW_ACTION
                   value will be used in raw form as action to be
                   executed on matched packets; Warning --- in case of
                   invalid contents error message will not point to exact
                   place of error
-d NOTES, --description NOTES, --notes NOTES
                   additional notes about rule
-E, --make_edited  Mark saved preset as being edited one before
                   performing other actions, giving this option is the
                   same as if separate command `preset edit` was executed
                   by the user just before this command --- it may fail
                   if preset is already being edited, or if another user
                   tried to make preset edited at the same time
  
```

Examples:

add a new rule (with action not matching description!)

```
fw modify input add drop_smtp -l tcp -p 25 -v accept -d "This rule shall drop any SMTP packets"
```

correct previously created rule

```
fw modify input edit drop_smtp -l tcp -p 25 -v drop
```

output

Modifies single rule on packets created by EG (part inet/filter/output/mgmt). The `mgmt` indicates that rules are directly editable by the user. There might be other parts in factory prepared presets which can be copied with help of copy command, but which cannot be modified to avoid hard to detect inconsistencies in firewall rules.

Synopsis:

```

fw modify output [-h] [-n NAME] [-v {accept,drop}]
                  [-l {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}]
                  [-p DESTINATION_PORT] [-P SOURCE_PORT] [-s SOURCE_IP]
                  [-S SOURCE_IP6] [-t DESTINATION_IP]
                  [-T DESTINATION_IP6] [-r] [-i INPUT_INTERFACE]
                  [-o OUTPUT_INTERFACE] [-M RAW_MATCH] [-A RAW_ACTION]
                  [-d NOTES] [-E]
                  {add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment} rule_name
  
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

```

{add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment}
    What to do with a rule
rule_name
    Name of the rule to be affected
  
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```

-h, --help                show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME      Name of the preset being edited which will be
                           affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall
                           match exactly one preset. If skipped this param
                           defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset
                           is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
-v {accept,drop}, --verdict {accept,drop}
                           drop or accept packet, if not given will be inverse of
                           policy at the time of rule addition, obviously if
                           there is no policy it cannot be skipped
-l {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}, --protocol {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}
                           match only packets of given protocol
-p DESTINATION_PORT, --destination_port DESTINATION_PORT
                           match TCP and UDP packets with given destination port
                           (use --protocol if you want to match only TCP or only
                           UDP)
-P SOURCE_PORT, --source_port SOURCE_PORT
                           match TCP and UDP packets with given source port (use
                           --protocol if you want to match only TCp or only UDP)
-s SOURCE_IP, --source_ip SOURCE_IP
                           match only IPv4 packets with given source address
                           (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-S SOURCE_IP6, --source_ip6 SOURCE_IP6
                           match only Ipv6 packets with given source address
                           (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-t DESTINATION_IP, --destination_ip DESTINATION_IP
                           match only IPv4 packets with given destination address
                           (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-T DESTINATION_IP6, --destination_ip6 DESTINATION_IP6
                           match only IPv6 packets with given destination address
                           (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-r, --related              match packets of (or related to) previously accepted
                           connection --- note that to use --related you need
                           another rule which will accept the initial packet of a
                           connection, (for example you have a rule which accepts
                           all outgoing packets and a rule which accepts related
                           incoming packets)
-i INPUT_INTERFACE, --input_interface INPUT_INTERFACE
                           match packets which entered via given interface
-o OUTPUT_INTERFACE, --output_interface OUTPUT_INTERFACE
                           match packets which would exit via given interface
-M RAW_MATCH, --raw_match RAW_MATCH
                           value will be used in raw form for matching; Warning
                           --- in case of invalid contents error message will not
                           point to exact place of error
-A RAW_ACTION, --raw_action RAW_ACTION
                           value will be used in raw form as action to be
                           executed on matched packets; Warning --- in case of
                           invalid contents error message will not point to exact
                           place of error
-d NOTES, --description NOTES, --notes NOTES
                           additional notes about rule
-E, --make_edited          Mark saved preset as being edited one before
                           performing other actions, giving this option is the
                           same as if separate command `preset edit` was executed
                           by the user just before this command --- it may fail
                           if preset is already being edited, or if another user
                           tried to make preset edited at the same time

```

Examples:

add a new rule (with action not matching description!)

```
fw modify output add drop_smtp -l tcp -p 25 -v accept -d "This rule shall drop any SMTP packets"
```

correct previously created rule

```
fw modify output edit drop_smtp -l tcp -p 25 -v drop
```

forward

Modifies single rule on packets routed through EG (part inet/ filter/forward/mgmt). The `mgmt` indicates that rules are directly editable by the user. There might be other parts in factory prepared presets which can be copied with help of copy command, but which cannot be modified to avoid hard to detect inconsistencies in firewall rules.

Synopsis:

```
fw modify forward [-h] [-n NAME] [-v {accept,drop}]
                    [-l {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}]
                    [-p DESTINATION_PORT] [-P SOURCE_PORT] [-s SOURCE_IP]
                    [-S SOURCE_IP6] [-t DESTINATION_IP]
                    [-T DESTINATION_IP6] [-r] [-i INPUT_INTERFACE]
                    [-o OUTPUT_INTERFACE] [-M RAW_MATCH] [-A RAW_ACTION]
                    [-d NOTES] [-E]
                    {add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment} rule_name
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

<code>{add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment}</code>	What to do with a rule
<code>rule_name</code>	Name of the rule to be affected

Detailed description of named arguments:

<code>-h, --help</code>	show this help message and exit
<code>-n NAME, --name NAME</code>	Name of the preset being edited which will be affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall match exactly one preset. If skipped this param defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
<code>-v {accept,drop}, --verdict {accept,drop}</code>	drop or accept packet, if not given will be inverse of policy at the time of rule addition, obviously if there is no policy it cannot be skipped
<code>-l {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}, --protocol {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}</code>	match only packets of given protocol
<code>-p DESTINATION_PORT, --destination_port DESTINATION_PORT</code>	match TCP and UDP packets with given destination port (use <code>--protocol</code> if you want to match only TCP or only UDP)
<code>-P SOURCE_PORT, --source_port SOURCE_PORT</code>	match TCP and UDP packets with given source port (use <code>--protocol</code> if you want to match only TCP or only UDP)
<code>-s SOURCE_IP, --source_ip SOURCE_IP</code>	match only IPv4 packets with given source address (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
<code>-S SOURCE_IP6, --source_ip6 SOURCE_IP6</code>	match only IPv6 packets with given source address (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)

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```
-t DESTINATION_IP, --destination_ip DESTINATION_IP
    match only IPv4 packets with given destination address
    (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-T DESTINATION_IP6, --destination_ip6 DESTINATION_IP6
    match only IPv6 packets with given destination address
    (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-r, --related
    match packets of (or related to) previously accepted
    connection --- note that to use --related you need
    another rule which will accept the initial packet of a
    connection, (for example you have a rule which accepts
    all outgoing packets and a rule which accepts related
    incoming packets)
-i INPUT_INTERFACE, --input_interface INPUT_INTERFACE
    match packets which entered via given interface
-o OUTPUT_INTERFACE, --output_interface OUTPUT_INTERFACE
    match packets which would exit via given interface
-M RAW_MATCH, --raw_match RAW_MATCH
    value will be used in raw form for matching; Warning
    --- in case of invalid contents error message will not
    point to exact place of error
-A RAW_ACTION, --raw_action RAW_ACTION
    value will be used in raw form as action to be
    executed on matched packets; Warning --- in case of
    invalid contents error message will not point to exact
    place of error
-d NOTES, --description NOTES, --notes NOTES
    additional notes about rule
-E, --make_edited
    Mark saved preset as being edited one before
    performing other actions, giving this option is the
    same as if separate command `preset edit` was executed
    by the user just before this command --- it may fail
    if preset is already being edited, or if another user
    tried to make preset edited at the same time
```

Examples:

add a new rule (with action not matching description!)

```
fw modify forward add drop_smtp -l tcp -p 25 -v accept -d "This rule shall drop any SMTP packets"
```

correct previously created rule

```
fw modify forward edit drop_smtp -l tcp -p 25 -v drop
```

ingress

Modifies single rule on packets routed through EG (part netdev/ingress). The `mgmt` indicates that rules are directly editable by the user. There might be other parts in factory prepared presets which can be copied with help of copy command, but which cannot be modified to avoid hard to detect inconsistencies in firewall rules.

Synopsis:

```
fw modify ingress [-h] [-n NAME] [-v {accept,drop}]
    [-l {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,smtp,icmp,icmpv6}]
    [-p DESTINATION_PORT] [-P SOURCE_PORT] [-s SOURCE_IP]
    [-S SOURCE_IP6] [-t DESTINATION_IP]
    [-T DESTINATION_IP6] [-r] [-i INPUT_INTERFACE]
    [-o OUTPUT_INTERFACE] [-M RAW_MATCH] [-A RAW_ACTION]
    [-d NOTES] [-E]
```

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```
chain_name {add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment}
rule_name
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

chain_name	name of the chain to modify
{add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment}	
	What to do with a rule
rule_name	Name of the rule to be affected

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME Name of the preset being edited which will be
                    affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall
                    match exactly one preset. If skipped this param
                    defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset
                    is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
-v {accept,drop}, --verdict {accept,drop}
                    drop or accept packet, if not given will be inverse of
                    policy at the time of rule addition, obviously if
                    there is no policy it cannot be skipped
-l {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}, --protocol {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}
                    match only packets of given protocol
-p DESTINATION_PORT, --destination_port DESTINATION_PORT
                    match TCP and UDP packets with given destination port
                    (use --protocol if you want to match only TCP or only
                    UDP)
-P SOURCE_PORT, --source_port SOURCE_PORT
                    match TCP and UDP packets with given source port (use
                    --protocol if you want to match only TCP or only UDP)
-s SOURCE_IP, --source_ip SOURCE_IP
                    match only IPv4 packets with given source address
                    (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-S SOURCE_IP6, --source_ip6 SOURCE_IP6
                    match only IPv6 packets with given source address
                    (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-t DESTINATION_IP, --destination_ip DESTINATION_IP
                    match only IPv4 packets with given destination address
                    (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-T DESTINATION_IP6, --destination_ip6 DESTINATION_IP6
                    match only IPv6 packets with given destination address
                    (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-r, --related       match packets of (or related to) previously accepted
                    connection --- note that to use --related you need
                    another rule which will accept the initial packet of a
                    connection, (for example you have a rule which accepts
                    all outgoing packets and a rule which accepts related
                    incoming packets)
-i INPUT_INTERFACE, --input_interface INPUT_INTERFACE
                    match packets which entered via given interface
-o OUTPUT_INTERFACE, --output_interface OUTPUT_INTERFACE
                    match packets which would exit via given interface
-M RAW_MATCH, --raw_match RAW_MATCH
                    value will be used in raw form for matching; Warning
                    --- in case of invalid contents error message will not
                    point to exact place of error
-A RAW_ACTION, --raw_action RAW_ACTION
                    value will be used in raw form as action to be
```

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```

        executed on matched packets; Warning --- in case of
        invalid contents error message will not point to exact
        place of error
-d NOTES, --description NOTES, --notes NOTES
    additional notes about rule
-E, --make_edited
    Mark saved preset as being edited one before
    performing other actions, giving this option is the
    same as if separate command `preset edit` was executed
    by the user just before this command --- it may fail
    if preset is already being edited, or if another user
    tried to make preset edited at the same time

```

Examples:

add a new rule (with action not matching description!)

```
fw modify ingress add drop_smtp -l tcp -p 25 -v accept -d "This rule shall drop any SMTP packets"
```

correct previously created rule

```
fw modify ingress edit drop_smtp -l tcp -p 25 -v drop
```

create-chain-ingress

Create a new chain with ingress hook for specified devices.

Synopsis:

```
fw modify create-chain-ingress [-h] [--chain-name CHAIN_NAME]
                                [--device {} [{} ...]] [-n NAME] [-E]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```

-h, --help            show this help message and exit
--chain-name CHAIN_NAME
    Name of the chain (default is name of the
    device/devices joined by '_').
--device {} [{} ...] LAN devices.
-n NAME, --name NAME  Name of the preset being_edited which will be
    affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall
    match exactly one preset. If skipped this param
    defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset
    is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
-E, --make_edited     Mark saved preset as being edited one before
    performing other actions, giving this option is the
    same as if separate command `preset edit` was executed
    by the user just before this command --- it may fail
    if preset is already being edited, or if another user
    tried to make preset edited at the same time

```

remove-chain-ingress

Synopsis:

```
fw modify remove-chain-ingress [-h] [-n NAME] [-E] chain_name
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

chain_name	Name of the chain.
------------	--------------------

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME	Name of the preset being edited which will be affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall match exactly one preset. If skipped this param defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
-E, --make_edited	Mark saved preset as being edited one before performing other actions, giving this option is the same as if separate command 'preset edit' was executed by the user just before this command --- it may fail if preset is already being edited, or if another user tried to make preset edited at the same time

nat_pre

Modifies single prerouting nat rule (part ip/nat/prerouting/mgmd). Note that there are also specialized nat related commands (nat_n_on_n, masquerade, snat, port_forward). The mgmd indicates that rules are directly editable by the user. There might be other parts in factory prepared presets which can be copied with help of copy command, but which cannot be modified to avoid hard to detect inconsistencies in firewall rules.

Synopsis:

```
fw modify nat_pre [-h] [-n NAME] [-v {accept,drop}]
                  [-l {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}]
                  [-p DESTINATION_PORT] [-P SOURCE_PORT] [-s SOURCE_IP]
                  [-S SOURCE_IP6] [-t DESTINATION_IP]
                  [-T DESTINATION_IP6] [-r] [-i INPUT_INTERFACE]
                  [-o OUTPUT_INTERFACE] [-M RAW_MATCH] [-A RAW_ACTION]
                  [-d NOTES] [-E]
                  {add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment} rule_name
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

{add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment}	What to do with a rule
rule_name	Name of the rule to be affected

Detailed description of named arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME	Name of the preset being edited which will be affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall match exactly one preset. If skipped this param defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
-v {accept,drop}, --verdict {accept,drop}	drop or accept packet, if not given will be inverse of policy at the time of rule addition, obviously if

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```

      there is no policy it cannot be skipped
-l {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}, --protocol {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}
      match only packets of given protocol
-p DESTINATION_PORT, --destination_port DESTINATION_PORT
      match TCP and UDP packets with given destination port
      (use --protocol if you want to match only TCP or only
      UDP)
-P SOURCE_PORT, --source_port SOURCE_PORT
      match TCP and UDP packets with given source port (use
      --protocol if you want to match only TCP or only UDP)
-s SOURCE_IP, --source_ip SOURCE_IP
      match only IPv4 packets with given source address
      (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-S SOURCE_IP6, --source_ip6 SOURCE_IP6
      match only IPv6 packets with given source address
      (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-t DESTINATION_IP, --destination_ip DESTINATION_IP
      match only IPv4 packets with given destination address
      (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-T DESTINATION_IP6, --destination_ip6 DESTINATION_IP6
      match only IPv6 packets with given destination address
      (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-r, --related
      match packets of (or related to) previously accepted
      connection --- note that to use --related you need
      another rule which will accept the initial packet of a
      connection, (for example you have a rule which accepts
      all outgoing packets and a rule which accepts related
      incoming packets)
-i INPUT_INTERFACE, --input_interface INPUT_INTERFACE
      match packets which entered via given interface
-o OUTPUT_INTERFACE, --output_interface OUTPUT_INTERFACE
      match packets which would exit via given interface
-M RAW_MATCH, --raw_match RAW_MATCH
      value will be used in raw form for matching; Warning
      --- in case of invalid contents error message will not
      point to exact place of error
-A RAW_ACTION, --raw_action RAW_ACTION
      value will be used in raw form as action to be
      executed on matched packets; Warning --- in case of
      invalid contents error message will not point to exact
      place of error
-d NOTES, --description NOTES, --notes NOTES
      additional notes about rule
-E, --make_edited
      Mark saved preset as being edited one before
      performing other actions, giving this option is the
      same as if separate command `preset edit` was executed
      by the user just before this command --- it may fail
      if preset is already being edited, or if another user
      tried to make preset edited at the same time

```

Examples:

add a new rule (with action not matching description!)

```
fw modify nat_pre add drop_smtp -l tcp -p 25 -v accept -d "This rule shall drop any SMTP packets"
```

correct previously created rule

```
fw modify nat_pre edit drop_smtp -l tcp -p 25 -v drop
```


nat_post

Modifies single postrouting nat rule (part ip/nat/postrouting/mgntd). Note that there are also specialized nat related commands (nat_n_on_n, masquerade, snat, port_forward). The mgntd indicates that rules are directly editable by the user. There might be other parts in factory prepared presets which can be copied with help of copy command, but which cannot be modified to avoid hard to detect inconsistencies in firewall rules.

Synopsis:

```
fw modify nat_post [-h] [-n NAME] [-v {accept,drop}]
                    [-l {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}]
                    [-p DESTINATION_PORT] [-P SOURCE_PORT]
                    [-s SOURCE_IP] [-S SOURCE_IP6] [-t DESTINATION_IP]
                    [-T DESTINATION_IP6] [-r] [-i INPUT_INTERFACE]
                    [-o OUTPUT_INTERFACE] [-M RAW_MATCH] [-A RAW_ACTION]
                    [-d NOTES] [-E]
                    {add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment} rule_name
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

{add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment}	What to do with a rule
rule_name	Name of the rule to be affected

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME  Name of the preset being edited which will be
                      affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall
                      match exactly one preset. If skipped this param
                      defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset
                      is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
-v {accept,drop}, --verdict {accept,drop}
                      drop or accept packet, if not given will be inverse of
                      policy at the time of rule addition, obviously if
                      there is no policy it cannot be skipped
-l {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}, --protocol {ip,ip6,tcp,udp,sctp,icmp,icmpv6}
                      match only packets of given protocol
-p DESTINATION_PORT, --destination_port DESTINATION_PORT
                      match TCP and UDP packets with given destination port
                      (use --protocol if you want to match only TCP or only
                      UDP)
-P SOURCE_PORT, --source_port SOURCE_PORT
                      match TCP and UDP packets with given source port (use
                      --protocol if you want to match only Tcp or only UDP)
-s SOURCE_IP, --source_ip SOURCE_IP
                      match only IPv4 packets with given source address
                      (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-S SOURCE_IP6, --source_ip6 SOURCE_IP6
                      match only Ipv6 packets with given source address
                      (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-t DESTINATION_IP, --destination_ip DESTINATION_IP
                      match only IPv4 packets with given destination address
                      (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-T DESTINATION_IP6, --destination_ip6 DESTINATION_IP6
                      match only IPv6 packets with given destination address
                      (accepts also: IP_ADDRESS/subnet)
-r, --related        match packets of (or related to) previously accepted
                      connection --- note that to use --related you need
                      another rule which will accept the initial packet of a
                      connection, (for example you have a rule which accepts
```

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```

all outgoing packets and a rule which accepts related
incoming packets)
-i INPUT_INTERFACE, --input_interface INPUT_INTERFACE
    match packets which entered via given interface
-o OUTPUT_INTERFACE, --output_interface OUTPUT_INTERFACE
    match packets which would exit via given interface
-M RAW_MATCH, --raw_match RAW_MATCH
    value will be used in raw form for matching; Warning
    --- in case of invalid contents error message will not
    point to exact place of error
-A RAW_ACTION, --raw_action RAW_ACTION
    value will be used in raw form as action to be
    executed on matched packets; Warning --- in case of
    invalid contents error message will not point to exact
    place of error
-d NOTES, --description NOTES, --notes NOTES
    additional notes about rule
-E, --make_edited
    Mark saved preset as being edited one before
    performing other actions, giving this option is the
    same as if separate command `preset edit` was executed
    by the user just before this command --- it may fail
    if preset is already being edited, or if another user
    tried to make preset edited at the same time

```

Examples:

add a new rule (with action not matching description!)

```

fw modify nat_post add drop_smtp -l tcp -p 25 -v accept -d "This rule shall drop any SMTP packets
→"

```

correct previously created rule

```

fw modify nat_post edit drop_smtp -l tcp -p 25 -v drop

```

nat_n_on_n

Allows creation of n:n static NAT with public and private IP addresses. Traffic to public addresses will be redirected to private addresses, and traffic from private addresses will appear as if it originated from public addresses

Synopsis:

```

fw modify nat_n_on_n [-h] [-n NAME]
                        [--public_interface PUBLIC_INTERFACE]
                        [--ip_public IP_PUBLIC] [--ip_private IP_PRIVATE]
                        [--mask MASK] [-d NOTES] [-E]
                        {add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment} rule_name

```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

```

{add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment}
    What to do with a rule
rule_name
    Name of the rule to be affected

```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```

-h, --help
    show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME
    Name of the preset being edited which will be
    affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall

```

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```

match exactly one preset. If skipped this param
defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset
is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
--public_interface PUBLIC_INTERFACE
optional interface name on which ip_public will be
visible
--ip_public IP_PUBLIC
IP address --- traffic to ip_public will be redirected
to ip_private, and traffic from ip_private will appear
as if it originated from ip_public
--ip_private IP_PRIVATE
IP address --- see ip_public option
--mask MASK
optional netmask --- if not given 1:1 NAT will be
done, if given only netmask bits of ip_a and ip_b will
be translated (i.e. N:N nat will be performed)
-d NOTES, --description NOTES, --notes NOTES
additional notes about rule
-E, --make_edited
Mark saved preset as being edited one before
performing other actions, giving this option is the
same as if separate command `preset edit` was executed
by the user just before this command --- it may fail
if preset is already being edited, or if another user
tried to make preset edited at the same time

```

Examples:

```

fw modify nat_n_on_n add from_lan1to2 --public_interface lan1 --ip_public 192.168.2.202 --ip_
private 192.168.1.102

```

masquerade

Allows hiding private subnet or interface behind public IP of another interface. To allow all needed traffic back fire-wall needs to track connections and protocols used by hidden machines. Automatically uses public IP of interface (which may be dynamic) and all connections are forgotten when interface goes down (difference from SNAT)

Synopsis:

```

fw modify masquerade [-h] [-n NAME]
                        [--public_interface PUBLIC_INTERFACE]
                        [--private_interface PRIVATE_INTERFACE]
                        [--ip_private IP_PRIVATE]
                        [--mask_private MASK_PRIVATE] [-d NOTES] [-E]
                        {add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment} rule_name

```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

```

{add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment}
What to do with a rule
rule_name
Name of the rule to be affected

```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```

-h, --help
show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME
Name of the preset being edited which will be
affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall
match exactly one preset. If skipped this param
defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset
is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
--public_interface PUBLIC_INTERFACE

```

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```

        interface with public IP
--private_interface PRIVATE_INTERFACE
        optional, interface behind which private subnets exist
--ip_private IP_PRIVATE
        optional, private IP address or subnet (if
        mask_private is also given)
--mask_private MASK_PRIVATE
        optional netmask (may be given only if ip_private is
        also given)
-d NOTES, --description NOTES, --notes NOTES
        additional notes about rule
-E, --make_edited
        Mark saved preset as being edited one before
        performing other actions, giving this option is the
        same as if separate command `preset edit` was executed
        by the user just before this command --- it may fail
        if preset is already being edited, or if another user
        tried to make preset edited at the same time

```

Examples:

simplest masquerade where lan2 has public dynamically assigned IP

```
fw modify masquerade add masq_lan2 --public_interface lan2
```

snat

Allows hiding private subnet or interface behind public IP of another interface. To allow all needed traffic back fire-wall needs to track connections and protocols used by hidden machines. Public IP must be static, and connections may survive interface going down temporarily

Synopsis:

```

fw modify snat [-h] [-n NAME] [--ip_public IP_PUBLIC]
                [--public_interface PUBLIC_INTERFACE]
                [--private_interface PRIVATE_INTERFACE]
                [--ip_private IP_PRIVATE] [--mask_private MASK_PRIVATE]
                [-d NOTES] [-E]
                {add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment} rule_name

```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

```

{add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment}
        What to do with a rule
rule_name
        Name of the rule to be affected

```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```

-h, --help
        show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME
        Name of the preset being edited which will be
        affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall
        match exactly one preset. If skipped this param
        defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset
        is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
--ip_public IP_PUBLIC
        Public IP address used as disguise for outgoing
        traffic of private network
--public_interface PUBLIC_INTERFACE
        interface with public IP
--private_interface PRIVATE_INTERFACE

```

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```

optional, interface behind which private subnets exist
--ip_private IP_PRIVATE
optional, private IP address or subnet (if
mask_private is also given)
--mask_private MASK_PRIVATE
optional netmask (may be given only if ip_private is
also given)
-d NOTES, --description NOTES, --notes NOTES
additional notes about rule
-E, --make_edited Mark saved preset as being edited one before
performing other actions, giving this option is the
same as if separate command `preset edit` was executed
by the user just before this command --- it may fail
if preset is already being edited, or if another user
tried to make preset edited at the same time

```

Examples:

simplest SNAT with public ip 43.21.35.17 on lan2

```
fw modify snat add masq_lan2 --public_interface lan2 --public_ip 43.21.35.17
```

port_forward

Allows keeping a service running on a private IP available through public IP. 'Only TCP and UDP services are supported.

Synopsis:

```
fw modify port_forward [-h] [-n NAME]
                        [--public_interface PUBLIC_INTERFACE]
                        [--ip_public IP_PUBLIC]
                        [--port_public PORT_PUBLIC]
                        [--ip_private IP_PRIVATE]
                        [--port_private PORT_PRIVATE]
                        [--protocol PROTOCOL] [-d NOTES] [-E]
                        {add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment} rule_name

```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

```

{add,remove,edit,comment,uncomment}
    What to do with a rule
rule_name
    Name of the rule to be affected

```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```

-h, --help            show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME  Name of the preset being edited which will be
                        affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall
                        match exactly one preset. If skipped this param
                        defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset
                        is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
--public_interface PUBLIC_INTERFACE
                        optional, interface with public IP (to be used if
                        public IP is not known), if given only traffic
                        entering through this interface will be affected
--ip_public IP_PUBLIC
                        optional, public IP address (shall always be used if
                        known, if not given public_interface becomes

```

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```

mandatory)
--port_public PORT_PUBLIC
mandatory, port to which traffic will be forwarded
--ip_private IP_PRIVATE
mandatory, private IP address to which traffic will be
forwarded
--port_private PORT_PRIVATE
optional, allowed only if single protocol is being
used in rule, modifies port in forwarded packets
--protocol PROTOCOL optional, "tcp", or "udp", or "both", if not given
"tcp" will be assumed
-d NOTES, --description NOTES, --notes NOTES
additional notes about rule
-E, --make_edited Mark saved preset as being edited one before
performing other actions, giving this option is the
same as if separate command `preset edit` was executed
by the user just before this command --- it may fail
if preset is already being edited, or if another user
tried to make preset edited at the same time

```

Examples:

```

fw modify port_forward add foo --public_interface lan1 --port_public 4321 --ip_private 192.168.2.
↪20 --port_private 1234 --protocol udp

```

5.3.12 print

Similar to `preset print` but intended to print only single currently edited preset. If there is only one preset being edited name of the preset can be skipped. If there is more than one preset being edited, name of the preset must be given and it shall match only one of them. `-part` argument allows to limit output, e.g. in case of huge preset.

Synopsis:

```
fw print [-h] [-n NAME] [-p PART]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```

-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME Name of the preset being edited which will be
affected. Shell glob patterns may be used but shall
match exactly one preset. If skipped this param
defaults to '*' and because normally only one preset
is being edited, so this argument is usually skipped.
-p PART, --part PART Part (at least container of rules) of preset which
shall be printed. Whole preset will printed if not
given.

```

Examples:

print contents of the one and only currently being edited preset

```
fw print
```

5.4 Container management

FORMAT controls the output. Interpreted sequences are:

Usage: docker [OPTIONS] COMMAND

A self-sufficient runtime for containers

Common Commands:

run	Create and run a new container from an image
exec	Execute a command in a running container
ps	List containers
build	Build an image from a Dockerfile
pull	Download an image from a registry
push	Upload an image to a registry
images	List images
login	Authenticate to a registry
logout	Log out from a registry
search	Search Docker Hub for images
version	Show the Docker version information
info	Display system-wide information

Management Commands:

builder	Manage builds
buildx*	Docker Buildx
checkpoint	Manage checkpoints
compose*	Docker Compose
container	Manage containers
context	Manage contexts
image	Manage images
manifest	Manage Docker image manifests and manifest lists
network	Manage networks
plugin	Manage plugins
system	Manage Docker
trust	Manage trust on Docker images
volume	Manage volumes

Swarm Commands:

config	Manage Swarm configs
node	Manage Swarm nodes
secret	Manage Swarm secrets
service	Manage Swarm services
stack	Manage Swarm stacks
swarm	Manage Swarm

Commands:

attach	Attach local standard input, output, and error streams to a running container
commit	Create a new image from a container's changes
cp	Copy files/folders between a container and the local filesystem
create	Create a new container
diff	Inspect changes to files or directories on a container's filesystem
events	Get real time events from the server
export	Export a container's filesystem as a tar archive
history	Show the history of an image
import	Import the contents from a tarball to create a filesystem image
inspect	Return low-level information on Docker objects
kill	Kill one or more running containers
load	Load an image from a tar archive or STDIN
logs	Fetch the logs of a container
pause	Pause all processes within one or more containers
port	List port mappings or a specific mapping for the container
rename	Rename a container
restart	Restart one or more containers
rm	Remove one or more containers
rmi	Remove one or more images
save	Save one or more images to a tar archive (streamed to STDOUT by default)

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start	Start one or more stopped containers
stats	Display a live stream of container(s) resource usage statistics
stop	Stop one or more running containers
tag	Create a tag TARGET_IMAGE that refers to SOURCE_IMAGE
top	Display the running processes of a container
unpause	Unpause all processes within one or more containers
update	Update configuration of one or more containers
wait	Block until one or more containers stop, then print their exit codes
Global Options:	
--config string	Location of client config files (default "/root/.docker")
-c, --context string	Name of the context to use to connect to the daemon (overrides DOCKER_HOST env var and default context set with "docker context use")
-D, --debug	Enable debug mode
-H, --host list	Daemon socket to connect to
-l, --log-level string	Set the logging level ("debug", "info", "warn", "error", "fatal") (default "info")
--tls	Use TLS; implied by --tlsverify
--tlscacert string	Trust certs signed only by this CA (default "/root/.docker/ca.pem")
--tlscert string	Path to TLS certificate file (default "/root/.docker/cert.pem")
--tlskey string	Path to TLS key file (default "/root/.docker/key.pem")
--tlsverify	Use TLS and verify the remote
-v, --version	Print version information and quit

```
docker pull yoctobuild/yocto:first
docker images
docker ps
docker run -it -v yoctobuild/yocto:latest /bin/bash
```

5.5 Docker configuration

This command has following subcommands:

apply	Restart docker service to apply changes docker DNS configuration
compose	Manage docker compose files to be started automatically
dns	Add/remove docker DNS servers
params	Configure docker daemon with parameters {REQUIRES_APPLY}
auth	Authenticate to private repositories

get_config option will generate docker-compose file for each currently running docker image that **was** created by the user. This application will ignore docker created via Azure Edge.

```
docker-config get_config
```

```
docker-config load_compose --filename [docker-compose yml file]
```


5.5.1 apply

Some of the CLI commands allow to change the docker config in small increments. Restarting whole docker service after each of such small increments would take long time and could unnecessarily disrupt continuity of work of the containers. Therefore documentation of such CLI commands notes, that you need to additionally trigger 'apply' command to restart docker service and apply all of your small incremental changes at convenient time.

Synopsis:

```
docker-config apply [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

5.5.2 compose

Containers defined by docker compose files can be automatically started after each reboot of Edge Gateway. Admin users can provide multiple compose files, which will be stored in centrally managed location and started by special user named 'composed'.

This command has following subcommands:

recreate	force recreation of selected or all composed containers
get	get contents of single docker-compose file
status	saves artificial compose of all currently running containers
load	load docker-compose config file into system
del	remove docker-compose config from system
set_config	replaces current compose files with new set
get_config	get docker compose configuration and store it in a file

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

load contents of compose.yml in current directory under the name 'pump_regulator'

```
docker-config compose load -f ./compose.yml -n pump_regulator
```

delete compose file added by above example

```
docker-config compose del -n pump_regulator
```

get all compose files configured

```
docker-config compose get_config
```

show yaml of currently running containers

```
docker-config compose status
```

recreate

Example reason for recreation can be long lived container which holds some internal invalid state and is not working properly anymore. Another common case is need to change configuration values (e.g. proxy setting) embedded into container during its creation time — their subsequent change outside container will not be reflected unless recreation is forced.

Synopsis:

```
docker-config compose recreate [-h] [-n NAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME pattern for names to be recreated
```

get

Synopsis:

```
docker-config compose get [-h] -n NAME
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME name under which this compose file shall be stored
```

status

Synopsis:

```
docker-config compose status [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

This option can be used to save currently running docker containers to one docker-compose file which can be later used to start same set of containers manually (for example outside Edge Gateway). This option will only export docker containers spawned by the user. Docker containers used by Azure IoTEdge daemon will not be exported. Data will be saved to a file named `docker-compose.yml`.

Examples

```
docker-config compose status
```

System behavior

This option will not affect the system behavior.

load

Contents of docker compose yaml config will be loaded under name provided by `-name` option, and respective containers will be started immediately, and then after each reboot.

Synopsis:

```
docker-config compose load [-h] -f FILENAME -n NAME
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
                    path of the file with compose yaml config
-n NAME, --name NAME name under which this compose file shall be stored
```

Note that compose file will be stored in director of special user, which adds some limitations. For example relative paths will probably not work.

Examples

```
docker-config compose load --name flow_monitor --filename docker-compose.yml
```

System behavior

This option will change the list of currently running docker containers. In addition, docker-engine will create additional network interfaces, add firewall configuration to iptables.

del

Respective containers will be stopped and compose file removed.

Synopsis:

```
docker-config compose del [-h] -n NAME
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-n NAME, --name NAME name of compose file to be removed
```

set_config

Restore docker compose files from file. This is a permanent change (and will remove previously present compose files (if any)) If containers are not running they will be started using new configuration. If you want to restart those which are running use `recreate` command.

Synopsis:

```
docker-config compose set_config [-h] [-f FILENAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
                    file with configuration data
```

get_config

All currently present docker compose files will be stored in to file named `compose_config.json`.

Synopsis:

```
docker-config compose get_config [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

5.5.3 dns

Add and remove DNS servers from your docker configuration.

This command has following subcommands:

<code>add</code>	Add DNS to current configuration (this command requires executing 'apply' afterwards)
<code>del</code>	Delete DNS from current configuration (this command requires executing 'apply' afterwards)
<code>set_config</code>	Replace current docker DNS configuration
<code>get_config</code>	Store current docker DNS configuration in file <code>dockerdns_config.json</code>
<code>show</code>	Show current docker DNS configuration

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

Examples:

add <IP_ADDR> as DNS for docker

```
docker-config dns add <IP_ADDR>
```

remove <IP_ADDR> from list of DNS's of docker

```
docker-config dns del <IP_ADDR>
```

replace current DNS list with one from file

```
docker-config dns set_config -f <FILENAME>
```

store current configuration in file `./dockerdns_config.json`

```
docker-config dns get_config
```

display current nameservers from docker configuration

```
docker-config dns show
```

add

Synopsis:

```
docker-config dns add [-h] ip_address
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

```
ip_address
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

del

Synopsis:

```
docker-config dns del [-h] ip_address
```

Detailed description of positional arguments:

```
ip_address
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

set_config

Synopsis:

```
docker-config dns set_config [-h] [-f FILENAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
                    file with configuration data
```

get_config

Synopsis:

```
docker-config dns get_config [-h] [-f FILENAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
```

show

Synopsis:

```
docker-config dns show [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

5.5.4 params

Configuration of docker daemon

This command has following subcommands:

show	Show all configured docker daemon parameters
set_config	Set config for docker daemon.json

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-M MTU, --mtu MTU  Set MTU on docker network interface
-D, --debug         Enable docker debug
```

Examples:

sets given MTU for docker network interface (null for removal)

```
docker-config params --mtu <MTU>
```

enable docker debug mode

```
docker-config params --debug
```

show

Synopsis:

```
docker-config params show [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

set_config

Synopsis:

```
docker-config params set_config [-h] [-f FILENAME]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
                    file with configuration data
```

5.5.5 auth

Add or remove authentication to different repositories.

This command has following subcommands:

add	Authenticate to private repositories
remove	Remove url to private repositories

Detailed description of named arguments:

`-h, --help` show this help message and exit

add

Add authentication to different repositories.

Synopsis:

```
docker-config auth add [-h] [-u USER] [-p PASSWORD] [-U URL]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

`-h, --help` show this help message and exit
`-u USER, --user USER` name of the user
`-p PASSWORD, --password PASSWORD` password of the user
`-U URL, --url URL` url to the private repository (default is `'https://index.docker.io/v1/'`)

Examples:

```
docker-config auth add -u <user> -p <password> -U <url>
```

remove

Remove authentication to the repositories by providing the url.

Synopsis:

```
docker-config auth remove [-h] -U URL
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

`-h, --help` show this help message and exit
`-U URL, --url URL` url to the private repository to remove

Examples:

```
docker-config auth remove -U <url>
```

5.6 OVPN

This command has following subcommands:

<code>add</code>	Add new OpenVPN tunnel
<code>remove</code>	Remove OpenVPN tunnel
<code>autostart</code>	Disable/enable OpenVPN tunnel autostart
<code>connection</code>	Disable/enable OpenVPN tunnel connection.
<code>get_config</code>	Get configuration of OpenVPN tunnel and save it to JSON file.
<code>set_config</code>	Restore OpenVPN tunnel configuration from file
<code>show</code>	Display OpenVPN tunnel configuration
<code>status</code>	Display OpenVPN tunnel status

5.6.1 add

Synopsis:

```
ovpn add [-h] -f FILENAME -a {yes,no}
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
-a {yes,no}, --autostart {yes,no}
```

This option can create a new tunnel configuration with an existing file. Function takes file with `.ovpn` extension for `-f/--filename` and `yes` or `no` for `-a/--autostart` as arguments. The autostart option defines whether the tunnel is automatically created during boot.

Examples

To create a new configuration based on the configuration file `tunnel.ovpn` with autostart enabled.

```
ovpn add -f tunnel.ovpn -a yes
```

```
ovpn add --filename tunnel.ovpn --autostart yes
```

System behaviour

This option will create a new tunnel configuration. If there is already a tunnel with the same name, CLI will ask to override the existing one.

5.6.2 remove

Synopsis:

```
ovpn remove [-h] -t {}
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-t {}, --tunnel {}
```

This option can remove existing tunnel. The tunnel must be the same as the configuration file name without the `.ovpn` extension.

Examples

To remove configuration for tunnel ovpnTunnel.

```
ovpn remove -t ovpnTunnel
```

System behaviour

This option will stop selected tunnel and remove its configuration file from /etc/openvpn.

5.6.3 autostart

Synopsis:

```
ovpn autostart [-h] -t {} -a {enable,disable,status}
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-t {}, --tunnel {}   Tunnel config name
-a {enable,disable,status}, --action {enable,disable,status}
                    To check current autostart option select status.
```

This option can be used to control the autostart behavior. One can also check the current status with `-a/--action` set to `status`. The tunnel must be the same as the configuration file name without the `.ovpn` extension.

Examples

To check current autostart for tunnel ovpnTunnel.

```
ovpn autostart -t ovpnTunnel -a status
```

To enable autostart for tunnel ovpnTunnel.

```
ovpn autostart -t ovpnTunnel -a enable
```

System behaviour

This option will change the behavior of the tunnel during the boot process.

5.6.4 connection

Synopsis:

```
ovpn connection [-h] -t {} -a {enable,disable,status}
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-t {}, --tunnel {}   Tunnel config name
-a {enable,disable,status}, --action {enable,disable,status}
                    This will only enable/disable the tunnel for current
                    session. If you want to have this connection on boot
                    please check autostart option.
```

This option can be used to control the tunnel during system operation. One can also check the current status with `-a/--action` set to `status`. The tunnel must be the same as the configuration file name without the `.ovpn` extension.

Examples

To check current connection status for tunnel ovpnTunnel.

```
ovpn connection -t ovpnTunnel -a status
```

To enable tunnel ovpnTunnel.

```
ovpn connection -t ovpnTunnel -a enable
```

System behaviour

This option will change the behavior of the tunnel during current system operation.

5.6.5 get_config

Synopsis:

```
ovpn get_config [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

This option can be used to save current openvpn tunnels configuration to json file.

Examples

```
ovpn get_config
```

System behaviour

This option does not alter the system behavior or configuration.

5.6.6 set_config

Synopsis:

```
ovpn set_config [-h] -f FILENAME
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit  
-f FILENAME, --filename FILENAME
```

This option can be used to restore openvpn tunnels configuration from json file.

Examples

```
ovpn set_config --filename vpn.json
```

System behaviour

This option will change the current openvpn tunnels configuration. If there is already a configuration with the same name as in the configuration file, the existing one will be overwritten.

5.6.7 show

Synopsis:

```
ovpn show [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

This option can be used to print current openvpn configuration to console.

Examples

```
ovpn show
```

System behaviour

This option does not alter the system behavior or configuration.

5.6.8 status

Synopsis:

```
ovpn status [-h]
```

Detailed description of named arguments:

```
-h, --help show this help message and exit
```

This option can be used to print current openvpn tunnels status like IP address or device interface name.

Examples

```
ovpn status
```

System behaviour

This option does not alter the system behavior or configuration.

5.7 Azure modules access to a device's local storage

One can use dedicated storage on the device in order to improve reliability, especially when operating offline.

5.8 Link module storage to device storage

Edge Gateway has dedicated storage place `/iotedge` that one can use to store module data. To enable module local storage one has to set environmental variable `storageFolder` in module configuration. That variable has to point to a catalog inside module's container. The module catalog has to be configured to use host directory `/iotedge` in order to keep data between the device reboot or system update.

Runtime Settings



Edge Hub

Schema Version ⓘ

1.1



Image * ⓘ

mcr.microsoft.com/azureiotedge-hub:1.0

Image Pull Policy ⓘ



Store and forward configuration – time to live (seconds) ⓘ

7200

Create Options ⓘ

```
{
  "HostConfig": {
    "Binds": [
      "/iotedge/:/iotedge/storage"
    ],
    "PortBindings": {
      "443/tcp": [
        {
          "HostPort": "443"
        }
      ],
      "5671/tcp": [
        {
          "HostPort": "5671"
        }
      ],
      "8883/tcp": [
        {
          "HostPort": "8883"
        }
      ]
    ]
  }
}
```

Environment Variables ⓘ

Name

Value

storageFolder

/iotedge/storage



5.8.1 See more

For more information please check Microsoft Documentation available here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-edge/how-to-access-host-storage-from-module?view=iotedge-2018-06#link-module-storage-to-device-storage>

5.9 iotedge command

The iotedge tool is used to manage the IoT Edge runtime.

USAGE:

```
iotedge [OPTIONS] <SUBCOMMAND>
```

OPTIONS:

-h, --help	Print help information
-H, --host <HOST>	Daemon socket to connect to [env: IOTEDGE_HOST=] [default:unix:///var/run/iotedge/mgmt.sock]
-V, --version	Print version information

SUBCOMMANDS:

check	Check for common config and deployment issues
check-list	List the checks that are run for 'iotedge check'
help	Print this message or the help of the given subcommand(s)
list	List modules
logs	Fetch the logs of a module
restart	Restart a module
support-bundle	Bundles troubleshooting information
version	Show the version information

5.9.1 iotedge check

Check for common config and deployment issues

USAGE:

```
iotedge check [OPTIONS]
```

OPTIONS:

```
-c, --config-file <FILE>
    Sets daemon configuration file [default: /etc/iotedge/config.yaml]

--container-engine-config-file <FILE>
    Sets the path of the container engine configuration file [default:/etc/docker/daemon.
    json]

--diagnostics-image-name <IMAGE_NAME>
    Sets the name of the azureiotedge-diagnostics image. [default:mcr.microsoft.com/
    azureiotedge-diagnostics:1.1.13]

--dont-run <DONT_RUN>...
    Space-separated list of check IDs. The checks listed here will not be run. See
    'iotedge check-list' for details of all checks.
    [possible values: certificates-quickstart, config-yaml-well-formed, connect-management-
    uri, connection-string, container-connect-iot-hub-amqp, container-connect-iot-hub-https, container-
    connect-iot-hub-mqtt, container-default-connect-iot-hub-amqp, container-default-
    connect-iot-hub-https, container-default-connect-iot-hub-mqtt, container-engine-dns, container-
    engine-ipv6, container-engine-logrotate, container-engine-uri, container-local-time, edge-agent-
    storage-mounted-from-host, edge-hub-storage-mounted-from-host, host-connect-dps-endpoint, host-
    connect-iot-hub-amqp, host-connect-iot-hub-https, host-connect-iot-hub-mqtt, host-local-time,
    host-storage, identity-certificate-expiry, iotedge-version, windows-host-version]
```

(continued from previous page)

```

--expected-iotedge-version <VERSION>
    Sets the expected version of the iotedge binary. Defaults to the value contained in
↪<http://aka.ms/latest-iotedge-stable>

-h, --help
    Print help information

-H, --host <HOST>
    Daemon socket to connect to [env: IOTEDGE_HOST=] [default:unix:///var/run/iotedge/mgmt.
↪sock]

--iotedge <PATH_TO_IOTEDGE>
    Sets the path of the iotedge binary. [default: /usr/bin/iotedge]

--iothub-hostname <IOTHUB_HOSTNAME>
    Sets the hostname of the Azure IoT Hub that this device would connect to. If using
↪manual provisioning, this does not need to be specified.

--ntp-server <NTP_SERVER>
    Sets the NTP server to use when checking host local time. [default: pool.ntp.org:123]

-o, --output <FORMAT>
    Output format. Note that JSON output contains some additional information like OS name,
↪ OS version, disk space, etc. [default: text] [possible values: json, text]

--verbose
    Increases verbosity of output.

--warnings-as-errors
    Treats warnings as errors. Thus 'iotedge check' will exit with non-zero code if it
↪encounters warnings.

```

5.9.2 iotedge check-list

List the checks that are run for 'iotedge check'

USAGE:

```
iotedge check-list [OPTIONS]
```

OPTIONS:

```

-h, --help          Print help information
-H, --host <HOST>   Daemon socket to connect to [env: IOTEDGE_HOST=] [default:unix:///var/run/
↪iotedge/mgmt.sock]

```

5.9.3 iotedge list

List modules

USAGE:

```
iotedge list [OPTIONS]
```

OPTIONS:

```
-h, --help          Print help information
-H, --host <HOST>   Daemon socket to connect to [env: IOTEDGE_HOST=] [default:unix:///var/run/
↳ iotedg/mgmt.sock]
```

5.9.4 iotedge logs

Fetch the logs of a module

USAGE:

```
iotedge logs [OPTIONS] <MODULE>
```

ARGS:

```
<MODULE>    Sets the module identity to get logs
```

OPTIONS:

```
-f, --follow          Follow output log

-h, --help            Print help information

-H, --host <HOST>     Daemon socket to connect to [env: IOTEDGE_HOST=] [default:unix:///var/run/iotedg/mgmt.
↳ sock]

--since <DURATION or TIMESTAMP>
    Only return logs since this time, as a duration (1 day, 90 minutes, 2 days 3 hours 2
↳ minutes), rfc3339 timestamp, or UNIX timestamp [default: "1 day"]

--tail <NUM>          Number of lines to show from the end of the log [default: all]

--until <DURATION or TIMESTAMP>
    Only return logs up to this time, as a duration (1 day, 90 minutes, 2 days 3 hours 2
↳ minutes), rfc3339 timestamp, or UNIX timestamp. For example, 0d would not truncate any logs,
↳ while 2h would return logs up to 2 hours ago
```

5.9.5 iotedge restart

Restart a module

USAGE:

```
iotedge restart [OPTIONS] <MODULE>
```

ARGS:

```
<MODULE>    Sets the module identity to restart
```

OPTIONS:

```
-h, --help          Print help information
-H, --host <HOST>   Daemon socket to connect to [env: IOTEDGE_HOST=] [default:unix:///var/run/
↳ iotedg/mgmt.sock]
```


5.9.6 iotedge support-bundle

Bundles troubleshooting information

USAGE:

```
iotedge support-bundle [OPTIONS]
```

OPTIONS:

```
-e, --include-edge-runtime-only
    Only include logs from Microsoft-owned Edge modules

-h, --help
    Print help information

-H, --host <HOST>
    Daemon socket to connect to [env: IOTEDGE_HOST=] [default:unix:///var/run/iotedge/mgmt.
↪sock]

    --iothub-hostname <IOTHUB_HOSTNAME>
    Sets the hostname of the Azure IoT Hub that this device would connect to. If
↪using manual provisioning, this does not need to be specified.

-o, --output <FILENAME>
    Location to output file. Use - for stdout [default: support_bundle.zip]

-q, --quiet
    Suppress status output

    --since <DURATION or TIMESTAMP>
    Only return logs since this time, as a duration (1d, 90m, 2h30m), rfc3339 timestamp,
↪or UNIX timestamp [default: "1 day"]

    --until <DURATION or TIMESTAMP>
    Only return logs up to this time, as a duration (1 day, 90 minutes, 2 days 3 hours 2
↪minutes), rfc3339 timestamp, or UNIX timestamp. For example, 0d would not truncate any logs,
↪while 2h would return logs up to 2 hours ago
```

5.9.7 iotedge version

Show the version information

USAGE:

```
iotedge version [OPTIONS]
```

OPTIONS:

```
-h, --help          Print help information
-H, --host <HOST>   Daemon socket to connect to [env: IOTEDGE_HOST=] [default:unix:///var/run/
↪iotedge/mgmt.sock]
```

6 EdgeGateway WebUI Documentation

This document walks you through enabling, configuring, and using the EdgeGateway (eG-OS) WebUI to monitor and manage your device.

1. Getting Started

- Enabling the WebUI Service
- Accessing the WebUI

2. Home Dashboard

3. Device Configuration

4. Network Settings

5. Cellular Settings

6. System Update

7. System Logs

8. Logging Out

6.1 Getting Started

6.1.1 Enabling the WebUI Service

Use the CLI to enable and start the WebUI service:

```
device webgui enable
device webgui status
```

A successful status response looks like:

```
{
  "webgui": {
    "is_running": true,
    "is_enabled": true,
    "http_redirect": true,
    "subservice_status": "OK",
    "port": 48366
  }
}
```

Additional commands:

Command	Description
device webgui disable	Disable WebUI
device webgui config --port <port>	Change listening port
device webgui redirect --enable	Enable HTTP→HTTPS redirection
device webgui redirect --disable	Disable HTTP→HTTPS redirection