

**NAME**

**tftp-proxy** - Internet Trivial File Transfer Protocol proxy

**SYNOPSIS**

**tftp-proxy** [-v] [-w *transwait*]

**DESCRIPTION**

**tftp-proxy** is a proxy for the Internet Trivial File Transfer Protocol invoked by the `inetd(8)` internet server. TFTP connections should be redirected to the proxy using the `pf(4)` *rdr* command, after which the proxy connects to the server on behalf of the client.

The proxy establishes a `pf(4)` *rdr* rule using the *anchor* facility to rewrite packets between the client and the server. Once the rule is established, **tftp-proxy** forwards the initial request from the client to the server to begin the transfer. After *transwait* seconds, the `pf(4)` NAT state is assumed to have been established and the *rdr* rule is deleted and the program exits. Once the transfer between the client and the server is completed, the NAT state will naturally expire.

Assuming the TFTP command request is from \$client to \$server, the proxy connected to the server using the \$proxy source address, and \$port is negotiated, **tftp-proxy** adds the following rule to the anchor:

```
rdr proto udp from $server to $proxy port $port -> $client
```

The options are as follows:

**-v**      Log the connection and request information to `syslogd(8)`.

**-w *transwait***

Number of seconds to wait for the data transmission to begin before removing the `pf(4)` *rdr* rule.  
The default is 2 seconds.

**CONFIGURATION**

To make use of the proxy, `pf.conf(5)` needs the following rules. The anchors are mandatory. Adjust the rules as needed for your configuration.

In the NAT section:

```
nat on $ext_if from $int_if -> ($ext_if:0)
```

```
no nat on $ext_if to port tftp
```

```
rdr-anchor "tftp-proxy/*"  
rdr on $int_if proto udp from $lan to any port tftp -> \  
127.0.0.1 port 6969
```

In the filter section, an anchor must be added to hold the pass rules:

```
anchor "tftp-proxy/*"
```

inetd(8) must be configured to spawn the proxy on the port that packets are being forwarded to by pf(4).  
An example inetd.conf(5) entry follows:

```
127.0.0.1:6969    dgram    udp      wait     root \  
                /usr/libexec/tftp-proxy    tftp-proxy
```

## SEE ALSO

tftp(1), pf(4), pf.conf(5), ftp-proxy(8), inetd(8), syslogd(8), tftpd(8)

## CAVEATS

**tftp-proxy** chroots to */var/empty* and changes to user "proxy" to drop privileges.