

# SHELL 2HETT



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## Canine-Table



POSIX Nexus serves as a comprehensive cross-language reference hub that explores the implementation and behavior of POSIX-compliant functionality across a diverse set of programming environments. Built atop the foundational IEEE Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX) standards, this project emphasizes compatibility, portability, and interoperability between operating systems.

Abstract

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# I IP Module

## I Interface Classifier — The Net Glyph

nx\_ip\_net() — Classify Physical and Virtual Interfaces

```
1  nx_ip_net()
2  {
3      ls --color=never -l '/sys/class/net/' | ${AWK:-$(nx_cmd_awk)}
↪-v ex="$1" -F '/' '
4      BEGIN {
5          if (ex == "-e")
6              ex = "export "
7          else
8              ex = ""
9          virt = ""
10         phy = ""
11     }
12     /devices\/pci/{
13         phy = phy " " $NF
14     }
15     /devices\/virtual/{
16         virt = virt " " $NF
17     }
18     END {
19         ↪printf("%sG_NEX_NET_VIRT\x22=%s\x22\n%sG_NEX_NET_PHY=\x22%s\x22\n",
↪ex, substr(virt, 2), ex, substr(phy, 2));
20     }
21 }
22
```

### Interface Classifier — The Net Glyph

- ➔ **Purpose** ↪ Classifies network interfaces into virtual and physical sets using symlink lineage from /sys/class/net
- ➔ **Input** ↪ Optional flag -e to prefix output with export
- ➔ **Mechanism** ↪ AWK parses symlink targets for /devices/pci (physical) and /devices/virtual (virtual)
- ➔ **Output** ↪ Defines G\_NEX\_NET\_VIRT and G\_NEX\_NET\_PHY with space-separated interface names
- ➔ **Use Case** ↪ Used in overlay scripts, interface audits, routing logic, or symbolic network containment



### Classify interfaces and export results

- ❏ Initial State ~> System has lo, eth0, and virbr0
- ❏ Operation ~> Run `nx_ip_net -e` to classify and export
- ❏ Expected Result ~> Outputs `export G_NEX_NET_VIRT="lo virbr0"` and `export G_NEX_NET_PHY="eth0"`

```
1 nx_ip_net -e
```

### Classify interfaces without export prefix

- ❏ Initial State ~> System has wlan0 and docker0
- ❏ Operation ~> Run `nx_ip_net` without arguments
- ❏ Expected Result ~> Outputs `G_NEX_NET_VIRT="docker0"` and `G_NEX_NET_PHY="wlan0"`

```
1 nx_ip_net
```

## I Layer 2 Address Generator — The L2 Glyph

`nx_ip_l2()` — Generate Unique MAC-like Address

```
1 nx_ip_l2()
2 (
3     eval "${nx_str_optarg} :n: " "$@"
4     test -n "$n" && n="-n $n"
5     while ;; do
6         tmpa="$((${AWK:-$(nx_cmd_awk)} -v addr="$(nx_str_rand 12
↳xdigit)" '
7             BEGIN {
8                 l = split(tolower(addr), hex, "")
9                 do {
10                     s = s ":" hex[l] hex[l-1]
11                 } while ((l-=2) > 0)
12                 delete hex
13                 print substr(s, 2)
14             }
15         ')"
16         g_nx_ip_l2 $n -a | grep -q "$tmpa" || break
17     done
```



```
18     printf '%s\n' "$tmpa"  
19 )
```

### Layer 2 Address Generator — The L2 Glyph

- ➔ **Purpose** ~> Generates a unique MAC-like address not currently in use
- ➔ **Input** ~> Optional flag `-n` to namespace the lookup via `g_nx_ip_12`
- ➔ **Mechanism** ~> Generates 12 random hex digits, formats into colon-separated MAC form, checks for collision
- ➔ **Collision Check** ~> Uses `g_nx_ip_12 -a` to verify uniqueness before emitting
- ➔ **Use Case** ~> Used in virtual interface creation, container overlays, or symbolic L2 address staging

### Generate a unique MAC-like address

- ⌘ **Initial State** ~> No arguments passed; default namespace lookup
- ⌘ **Operation** ~> Generates and emits a unique address like `fa:3c:9e:12:ab:77`
- ⌘ **Expected Result** ~> Returns a MAC-like string not found in `g_nx_ip_12 -a`

```
1 g_nx_ip_12
```

### Generate address with namespace constraint

- ⌘ **Initial State** ~> Namespace `veth` passed via `-n veth`
- ⌘ **Operation** ~> Ensures uniqueness within `g_nx_ip_12 -n veth -a`
- ⌘ **Expected Result** ~> Returns a MAC-like string not found in the `veth` namespace

```
1 g_nx_ip_12 -n veth
```



## I Layer 2 Address Inspector — The L2 Audit Glyph

g\_nx\_ip\_l2() — Inspect MAC Addresses Across Namespaces

```

1  g_nx_ip_l2()
2  (
3      eval "$(nx_str_optarg ':n:a' "$@")"
4      test -n "$n" && n="ip netns exec $n "
5      test -n "$a" && $n ip neighbor | ${AWK:-$(nx_cmd_awk)} '{ print
↪$(NF - 1) }'
6      tmpa="$(($n ip -json address show $NEX_OPT_RMDR 2> /dev/null)"
↪&& nx_data_jdump "$tmpa" | ${AWK:-$(nx_cmd_awk)} '/\..nx
7
8      \[[0-9]+\]
9
10     \.address =/{print $NF}'
11 )

```

### Layer 2 Address Inspector — The L2 Audit Glyph

- ➔ **Purpose** ~ Inspects and emits MAC-like addresses from interfaces and neighbors, optionally scoped to a namespace
- ➔ **Input** ~ -n for namespace; -a to emit neighbor MACs
- ➔ **Mechanism** ~ Uses `ip -json address show` and `ip neighbor` to extract Layer 2 addresses
- ➔ **Output** ~ Emits one MAC per line from either interface JSON or neighbor table
- ➔ **Use Case** ~ Used in collision checks, symbolic L2 audits, or overlay address validation

### Emit MAC addresses from current namespace

- ⌘ **Initial State** ~ System has interfaces with MACs like `fa:3c:9e:12:ab:77`
- ⌘ **Operation** ~ Run `g_nx_ip_l2` with no arguments
- ⌘ **Expected Result** ~ Emits MAC-like addresses from `ip -json address show`

```

1  g_nx_ip_l2

```



### Emit neighbor MACs from namespace

- ❏ Initial State ~> Namespace veth has active neighbors
- ❏ Operation ~> Run `g_nx_ip_l2 -n veth -a`
- ❏ Expected Result ~> Emits MACs from `ip netns exec veth ip neighbor`

```
1 g_nx_ip_l2 -n veth -a
```

## I ARP Table Parser — The ARP Glyph

`nx_ip_arp()` — Parse and Emit ARP Table as JSON

```
1 nx_ip_arp()
2 {
3     ${AWK:-$(nx_cmd_awk)} '
4         {
5             if (! header) {
6                 header = 1
7                 next
8             }
9             iface[$NF] = iface[$NF] "{\x22ip\x22:\x22"
10             ↪$1 "\x22,\x22type\x22:\x22" $2 "\x22,\x22flags\x22:\x22" $3
11             ↪"\x22,\x22hw\x22:\x22" $4 "\x22,\x22mask\x22:\x22" $5 "\x22},"
12             } END {
13                 for (face in iface) {
14                     sub(/,$/, "]", s)
15                     s = s "{\x22" face "\x22:["
16                     ↪iface[face]
17                     sub(/,$/, "]", s)
18                     print "[" s
19                     delete iface
20                 }
21             ' $(
22                 test -z "$1" && printf '%s' '/proc/self/net/arp' || {
23                     test -f "$1" && printf '%s'
24                     ↪"/proc/$1/net/arp" || printf '%s' '/proc/net/arp'
25                 }
26             )
27 }
```



## ARP Table Parser — The ARP Glyph

- ➔ **Purpose** ~> Parses the system ARP table and emits structured JSON grouped by interface
- ➔ **Input** ~> Optional PID or file path to target a specific ARP table
- ➔ **Mechanism** ~> AWK parses fields from `/proc/* /net/arp` and groups entries by interface
- ➔ **Output** ~> Emits a JSON array of interface-keyed ARP entries with fields: `ip`, `type`, `flags`, `hw`, `mask`
- ➔ **Use Case** ~> Used in symbolic network audits, container overlays, or L2/L3 mapping rituals

### Parse current process ARP table

- ⌘ **Initial State** ~> System has ARP entries for `eth0` and `docker0`
- ⌘ **Operation** ~> Run `nx_ip_arp` with no arguments
- ⌘ **Expected Result** ~> Emits JSON with keys `"eth0"` and `"docker0"` containing ARP entries

```
1 nx_ip_arp
```

### Parse ARP table for specific PID

- ⌘ **Initial State** ~> PID `1234` has a net namespace with ARP entries
- ⌘ **Operation** ~> Run `nx_ip_arp 1234`
- ⌘ **Expected Result** ~> Emits JSON from `/proc/1234/net/arp` grouped by interface

```
1 nx_ip_arp 1234
```





## I Interface Name Resolver — The Name Glyph

`nx_ip_name()` — Resolve Unique Interface Name

```

1  nx_ip_name()
2  {
3      tmpa="$(
4          eval "$(nx_str_optarg ':n:b:v' "$@")"
5          test -n "$NEX_OPT_RMDR" || exit
6          test -n "$n" && tmpd="ip netns exec $n " || tmpd=""
7          tmpa="$({AWK:-$(nx_cmd_awk)} -v
↪name="$NEX_OPTSTR_RMDR" -v base="$b" 'BEGIN {
8              if (name !~ /^[0-9A-Za-z_-]{1,15}$/)
9                  exit 1
10             if (match(name, /[0-9]+$/)) {
11                 if ((cur = substr(name, 1, RSTART -
↪1)) == base)
12                     exit 3
13                 printf("tmpa=%s tmpb=\x22%s\x22",
↪substr(name, RSTART), cur)
14             } else {
15                 printf("tmpa=0 tmpb=\x22%s\x22", name)
16             }
17             }')" || {
18                 test $? -eq 3 && exit 3
19                 nx_io_printf -E "$NEX_OPT_STR_RMDR is an
↪invalid name, names must be 1 to 15 character of
↪'0-9,a-z,A-Z,-._'" 1>&2
20                 unset tmpa
21                 exit 1
22             }
23             eval "$tmpa"
24             while $tmpd ip link show "$tmpb$tmpa" 2>/dev/null
↪1>&2 || test "$tmpb$tmpa" = "$b"; do
25                 tmpa=$((tmpa+1))
26                 test "$(nx_str_len "$tmpb$tmpa")" -le 15 || {
27                     nx_io_printf -E "interface name
↪'$tmpb$tmpa' is too long, the maximum length is 15." 1>&2
28                     exit 2
29                 }
30             done
31             printf 'tmpa=\x22%s\x22 tmpc=\x22%s\x22\n'
↪"$tmpb$tmpa" "$v"
32         )" || return
33         eval "$tmpa"
34         test -n "$tmpc" && printf '%s\n' "$tmpa"
35         unset tmpc
36     }

```



## Interface Name Resolver – The Name Glyph

- ➔ **Purpose** ~> Resolves a unique interface name by incrementing suffixes and validating namespace collisions
- ➔ **Input** ~> -n for namespace, -b for base prefix, -v for optional tag
- ➔ **Validation** ~> Rejects names longer than 15 characters or invalid characters outside [0-9A-Za-z\_-]
- ➔ **Mechanism** ~> Splits numeric suffix, checks for collisions via `ip link show`, increments until unique
- ➔ **Output** ~> Emits `tmpa` as resolved name and `tmpc` as optional tag
- ➔ **Use Case** ~> Used in veth pair creation, container overlays, or symbolic interface staging

### Resolve unique name with base prefix

- ⌘ **Initial State** ~> Base prefix `veth` and desired name `veth0`
- ⌘ **Operation** ~> Run `nx_ip_name -b veth veth0`
- ⌘ **Expected Result** ~> Emits `tmpa="veth1"` if `veth0` exists

```
1 nx_ip_name -b veth veth0
```

### Resolve name within namespace

- ⌘ **Initial State** ~> Namespace `ns1` contains `eth0`
- ⌘ **Operation** ~> Run `nx_ip_name -n ns1 eth0`
- ⌘ **Expected Result** ~> Emits `tmpa="eth1"` if `eth0` exists in `ns1`

```
1 nx_ip_name -n ns1 eth0
```

**Resolve name with optional tag via -v**

- </> Initial State** ~> Base prefix veth, desired name veth0, and tag uplink
- </> Operation** ~> Run `nx_ip_name -b veth -v uplink veth0`
- </> Expected Result** ~> Emits `tmpa="veth1"` and `tmpc="uplink"` if veth0 exists

```
1 nx_ip_name -b veth -v uplink veth0
```

**I Namespace Lifecycle Manager — The Netns Glyph****nx\_ip\_netns() — Create or Remove Network Namespace**

```
1 nx_ip_netns()
2 (
3     eval "$(nx_str_optarg 'r' "$@")"
4     eval "$(
5         test -n "$r" && {
6             nx_data_repeat '
7                 ip netns | grep -q "$NEX_ARG" && {
8                     kill "$(cat
9                         ↪/var/run/nex-$NEX_ARG.pid)" 2> /dev/null
10                     ip netns delete "$NEX_ARG"
11                     rm -f
12                     ↪"/var/run/netns/nex-$NEX_ARG.pid"
13                 }
14                 ' "$NEX_OPT_RMDR"
15             } || {
16                 nx_data_repeat '
17                     ip netns | grep -q "$NEX_ARG" || {
18                         ip netns add "$NEX_ARG" && {
19                             ip netns exec
20                             ↪"$NEX_ARG" sysctl --system 1> /dev/null 2>&1
21                             ip netns exec
22                             ↪"$NEX_ARG" ip link set lo up
23                             nohup setsid nsenter
24                             ↪--net="/var/run/netns/$NEX_ARG" sleep infinity 1> /dev/null 2>&1 &
25                             printf $! >
26                             ↪"/var/run/nex-$NEX_ARG.pid"
27                         }
28                     }
29                 ' "$NEX_OPT_RMDR"
30             }
31         )"
32     )
```



## Namespace Lifecycle Manager – The Netns Glyph

- ➔ **Purpose** ~> Creates or removes a Linux network namespace with optional persistent process
- ➔ **Input** ~> Namespace name via trailing argument; -r flag triggers removal
- ➔ **Mechanism** ~> Uses `ip netns` to create/delete; spawns persistent `sleep` via `nsenter` and stores PID
- ➔ **Output** ~> Creates or removes `/var/run/nex-$name.pid` and namespace entry in `/var/run/netns`
- ➔ **Use Case** ~> Used in container overlays, symbolic network isolation, or namespace lifecycle rituals

### Create a new network namespace

- ⌘ **Initial State** ~> No namespace named `ns1` exists
- ⌘ **Operation** ~> Run `nx_ip_netns ns1`
- ⌘ **Expected Result** ~> Creates `ns1`, brings up `lo`, spawns persistent `sleep`, stores PID

```
1 nx_ip_netns ns1
```

### Remove an existing network namespace

- ⌘ **Initial State** ~> Namespace `ns1` exists with PID file
- ⌘ **Operation** ~> Run `nx_ip_netns -r ns1`
- ⌘ **Expected Result** ~> Kills persistent process, deletes namespace, removes PID file

```
1 nx_ip_netns -r ns1
```



## I Namespace Executor — The Exec Glyph

`__nx_ip_exec()` — Emit Namespace Execution Prefix

```
1  __nx_ip_exec()
2  {
3      test -n "$1" && {
4          nx_ip_netns "$1"
5          printf '%s ' "${1:+ip netns exec $1}"
6      }
7  }
```

### Namespace Executor — The Exec Glyph

- ➔ **Purpose** ~> Emits a namespace-prefixed command string for use in subshells or command substitution
- ➔ **Input** ~> Namespace name as first argument
- ➔ **Mechanism** ~> Ensures namespace exists via `nx_ip_netns`, then emits `ip netns exec $name`
- ➔ **Output** ~> Prints `ip netns exec $name` if namespace is provided; empty string otherwise
- ➔ **Use Case** ~> Used to prefix commands with namespace context in symbolic overlays or interface rituals

### Emit namespace exec prefix for a given namespace

- </> **Initial State** ~> Namespace `ns1` may or may not exist
- </> **Operation** ~> Run `__nx_ip_exec ns1`
- </> **Expected Result** ~> Ensures `ns1` exists, emits `ip netns exec ns1`

```
1  __nx_ip_exec ns1
```



## I Altname Remover — The Alt Glyph

`d_nx_ip_alt()` — Remove Alternate Interface Name

```

1  d_nx_ip_alt()
2  {
3      g_nx_ip_alt $2 | grep -q '^"$1"$' || return 1
4      $__nx_ip_exec "$2" ip link property del dev
↪ $(g_nx_ip_ifname "$1" "$2") altname "$1"
5  }
```

### Altname Remover — The Alt Glyph

- ➔ **Purpose** ~~~ Removes an alternate name from a network interface, scoped optionally to a namespace
- ➔ **Input** ~~~ \$1: altname to remove; \$2: optional namespace
- ➔ **Validation** ~~~ Checks if altname exists via `g_nx_ip_alt`; aborts if not present
- ➔ **Mechanism** ~~~ Uses `ip link property del` to remove altname from resolved interface name
- ➔ **Use Case** ~~~ Used in symbolic interface cleanup, altname mutation, or namespace-scoped interface audits

### Remove altname from interface in namespace

- ⌘ **Initial State** ~~~ Interface `eth0` in namespace `ns1` has altname `uplink`
- ⌘ **Operation** ~~~ Run `d_nx_ip_alt uplink ns1`
- ⌘ **Expected Result** ~~~ Removes altname `uplink` from `eth0` in `ns1`

```

1  d_nx_ip_alt uplink ns1
```



## I Layer 2 Address Inspector — The L2 Glyph

`g_nx_ip_l2()` — Emit MAC-like Addresses from Namespace

```
1  g_nx_ip_l2()
2  (
3      eval "$(nx_str_optarg ':n:a' "$@")"
4      test -n "$n" && n="ip netns exec $n "
5      test -n "$a" && $n ip neighbor | ${AWK:-$(nx_cmd_awk)} '{
↪ print $(NF - 1) }'
6      tmpa="$( $n ip -json address show $NEX_OPT_RMDR 2>
↪ /dev/null)" && nx_data_jdump "$tmpa" | ${AWK:-$(nx_cmd_awk)}
↪ '/\.\nx
7
8      \[[0-9]+\]
9
10     \.address =/{print $NF}'
11 )
```

### Layer 2 Address Inspector — The L2 Glyph

- ➔ **Purpose** ~> Emits MAC-like addresses from interfaces and neighbors, optionally scoped to a namespace
- ➔ **Input** ~> `-n` for namespace; `-a` to emit neighbor MACs
- ➔ **Mechanism** ~> Uses `ip -json address show` and `ip neighbor` to extract Layer 2 addresses
- ➔ **Output** ~> Emits one MAC per line from either interface JSON or neighbor table
- ➔ **Use Case** ~> Used in collision checks, symbolic L2 audits, or overlay address validation

### Emit MAC addresses from current namespace

- ⌕ **Initial State** ~> System has interfaces with MACs like `fa:3c:9e:12:ab:77`
- ⌕ **Operation** ~> Run `g_nx_ip_l2` with no arguments
- ⌕ **Expected Result** ~> Emits MAC-like addresses from `ip -json address show`

```
1  g_nx_ip_l2
```



### Emit neighbor MACs from namespace

- ❏ Initial State ~> Namespace ns1 has active neighbors
- ❏ Operation ~> Run `g_nx_ip_l2 -n ns1 -a`
- ❏ Expected Result ~> Emits MACs from `ip netns exec ns1 ip neighbor`

```
1 g_nx_ip_l2 -n ns1 -a
```

## I Interface Name Resolver — The Ifname Glyph

### g\_nx\_ip\_ifname() — Resolve Kernel Interface Name

```
1 g_nx_ip_ifname()
2 (
3     tmpa="$($(__nx_ip_exec "$2") ip -json link show $1 2>
4     ↪/dev/null)" && nx_data_jdump "$tmpa" | ${AWK:-$(nx_cmd_awk)} ' /\.nx
5     \[[0-9]+\]
6     \.ifname/{print $NF}
7     '
8 )
9
```

### Interface Name Resolver — The Ifname Glyph

- ➔ Purpose ~> Resolves the kernel-assigned interface name for a given link index or identifier
- ➔ Input ~> \$1: link index or name; \$2: optional namespace
- ➔ Mechanism ~> Uses `ip -json link show` and parses `ifname` field via `nx_data_jdump`
- ➔ Output ~> Emits the resolved interface name as seen by the kernel
- ➔ Use Case ~> Used in `altname` mutation, symbolic interface mapping, or namespace-scoped link audits





### Resolve interface name from link index in namespace

- ❏ Initial State ~> Link index 3 exists in namespace ns1
- ❏ Operation ~> Run `g_nx_ip_ifname 3 ns1`
- ❏ Expected Result ~> Emits interface name like `eth0` or `veth3`

```
1 g_nx_ip_ifname 3 ns1
```

## I Altname Auditor — The Alt Audit Glyph

### `g_nx_ip_alt()` — Emit Alternate Interface Names

```
1 g_nx_ip_alt()
2 (
3     eval "$(nx_str_optarg ':n:' "$@")"
4     test -n "$n" && n="ip netns exec $n "
5     $n ip -json link show $NEX_OPT_RMDR 2> /dev/null |
→ nx_data_jdump | ${AWK:-$(nx_cmd_awk)} '/\.altname/{print $NF}'
6 )
```

### Altname Auditor — The Alt Audit Glyph

- ➔ Purpose ~> Emits alternate names assigned to a given interface, optionally scoped to a namespace
- ➔ Input ~> `-n` for namespace; trailing argument is interface name or index
- ➔ Mechanism ~> Uses `ip -json link show` and parses `altname` fields via `nx_data_jdump`
- ➔ Output ~> Emits one `altname` per line
- ➔ Use Case ~> Used in symbolic interface audits, `altname` mutation, or namespace-scoped link overlays



### Emit altnames from interface in current namespace

❏ Initial State ~> Interface eth0 has altnames uplink and primary

❏ Operation ~> Run `g_nx_ip_alt eth0`

❏ Expected Result ~> Emits uplink and primary on separate lines

```
1 g_nx_ip_alt eth0
```

### Emit altnames from interface in namespace

❏ Initial State ~> Interface veth0 in namespace ns1 has altname peer

❏ Operation ~> Run `g_nx_ip_alt -n ns1 veth0`

❏ Expected Result ~> Emits peer

```
1 g_nx_ip_alt -n ns1 veth0
```