





# Formal Analysis of iptables Configurations

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#### Motivation

- Computer networks are increasingly complex
- More network functions are implemented in software
  - e.g. NFV, OpenStack (using iptables, Open vSwitch)

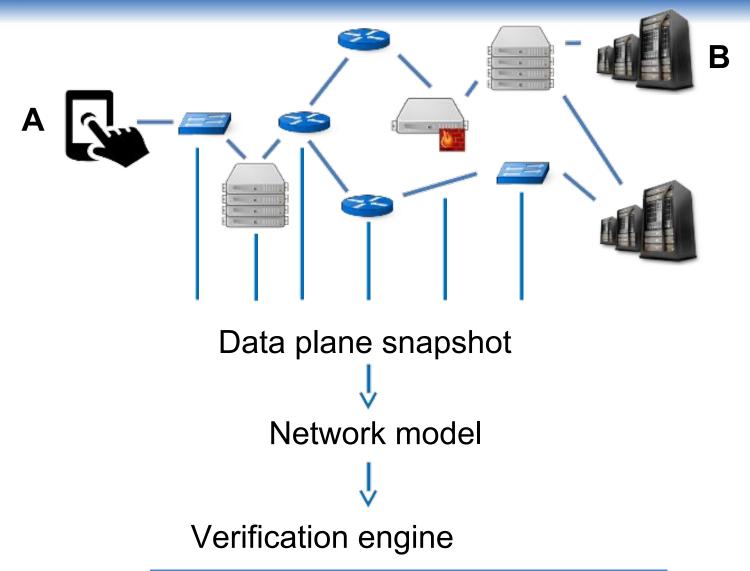


#### Motivation

- Computer networks are increasingly complex
- More network functions are implemented in software
  - e.g. NFV, OpenStack (using iptables, Open vSwitch)
- Formal methods developed for network verification
  - i.e. reachability, security policy violations, etc
- Objective: verify iptables-enabled networks

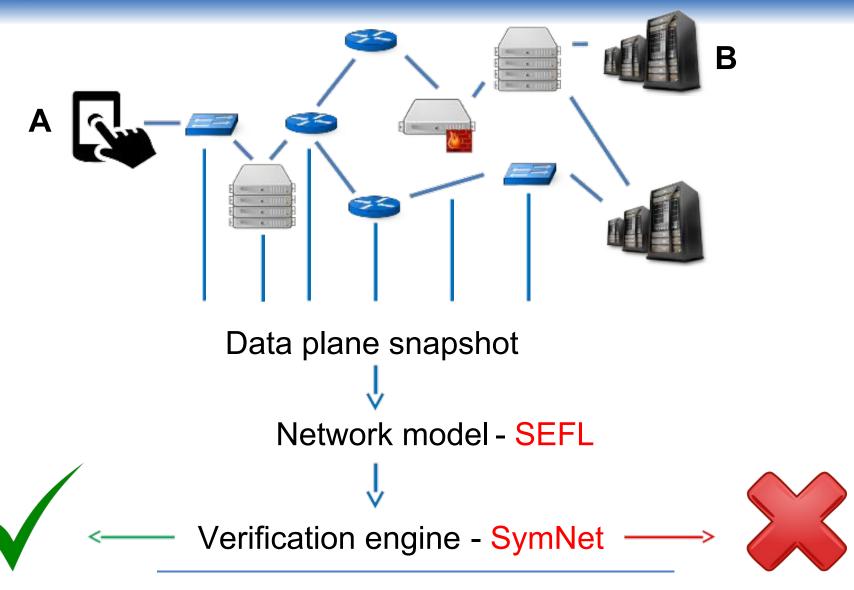


#### Static Verification - Overview





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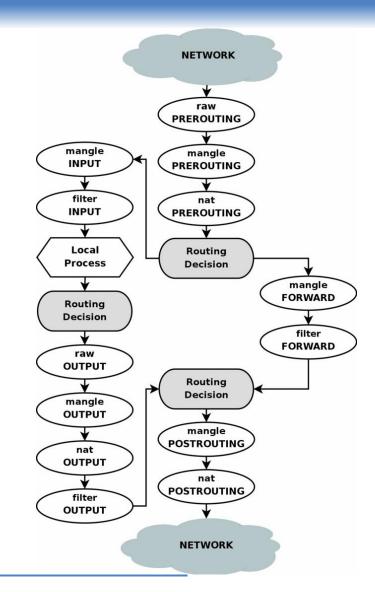
#### Static Verification - Framework

- SEFL (Symbolic Execution Friendly Language)
  - used to describe **network elements** as *flow transformations*
- SymNet (Symbolic network analysis tool)
  - input: network model
  - output: all possible symbolic paths
- Properties: scalable, memory safe
- Ready-made network models:
  - router/switch forwarding table, CISCO ASA firewall, Click modular router, OpenStack's Neutron



#### iptables - Overview

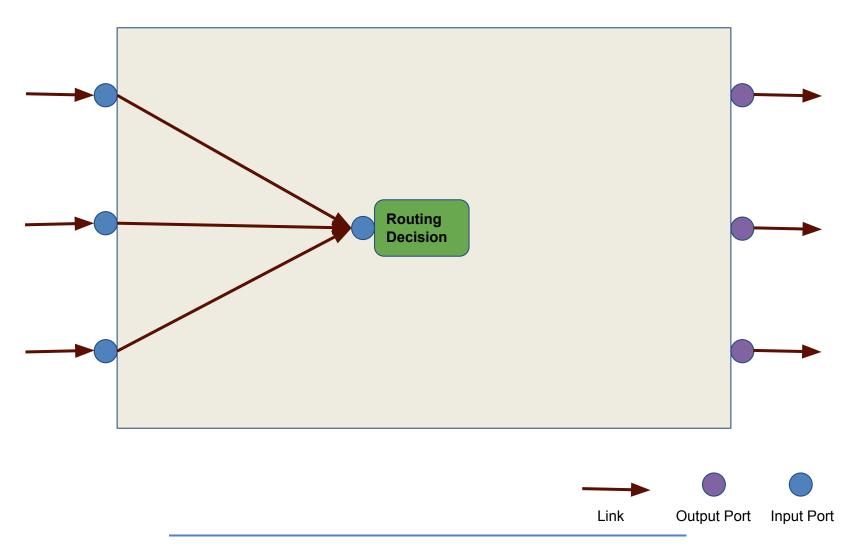
- Tool used for packet filtering, NAT, mangling
- Based on Netfilter (Linux kernel framework)
- Organization:
  - rules
  - chains
    - built-in
    - user-defined
  - tables



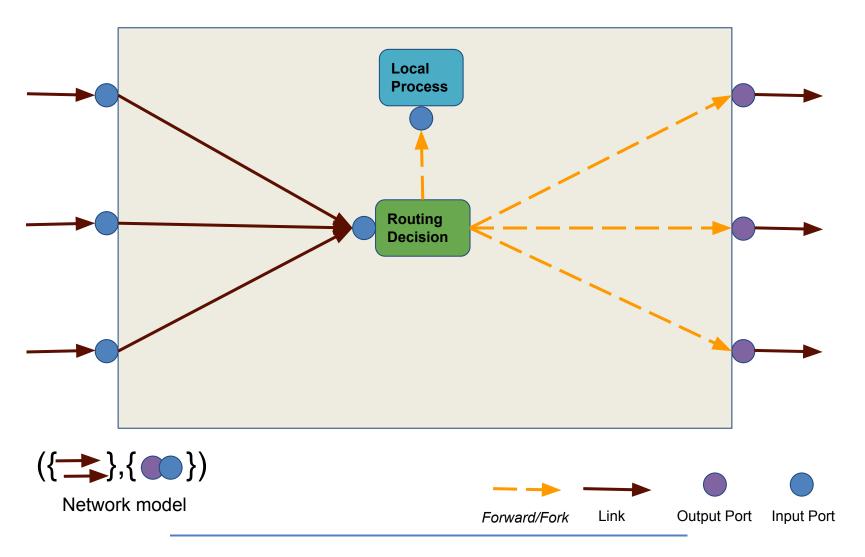




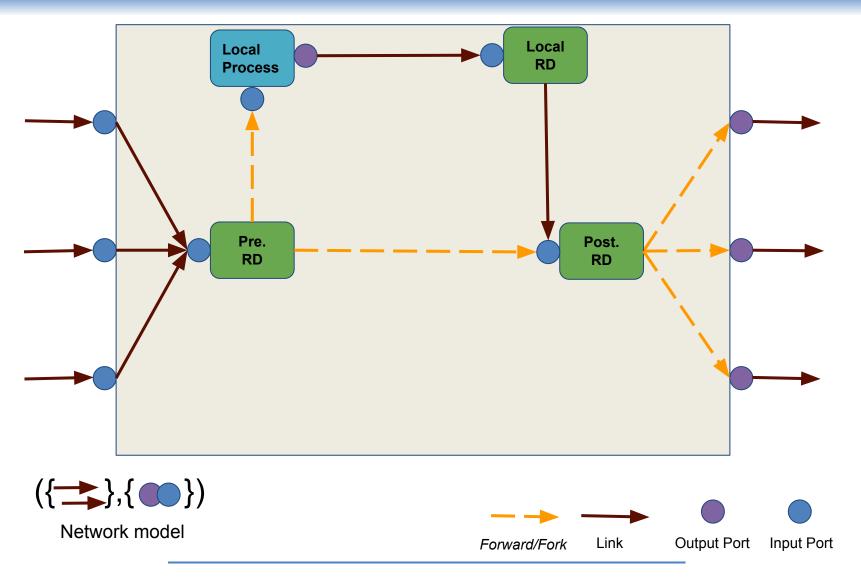




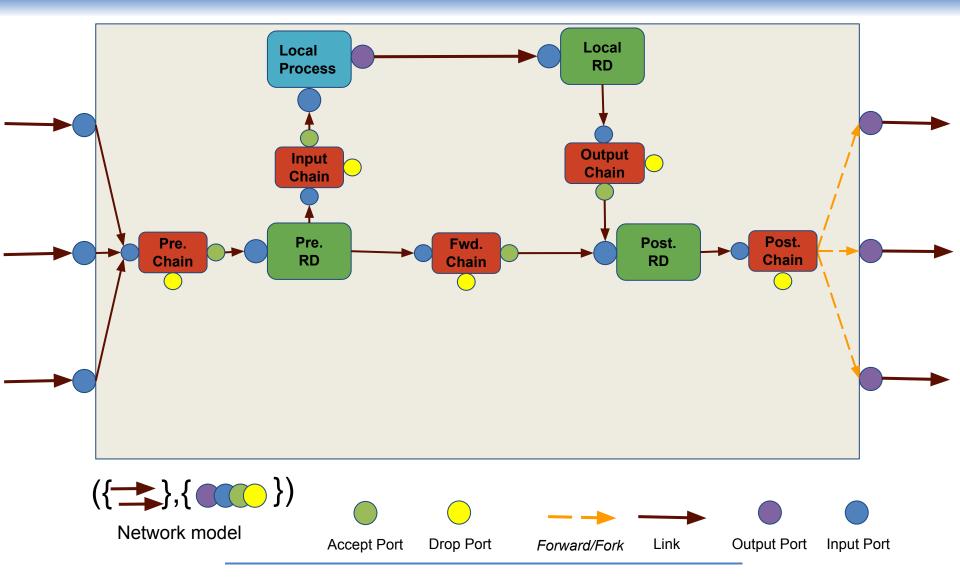




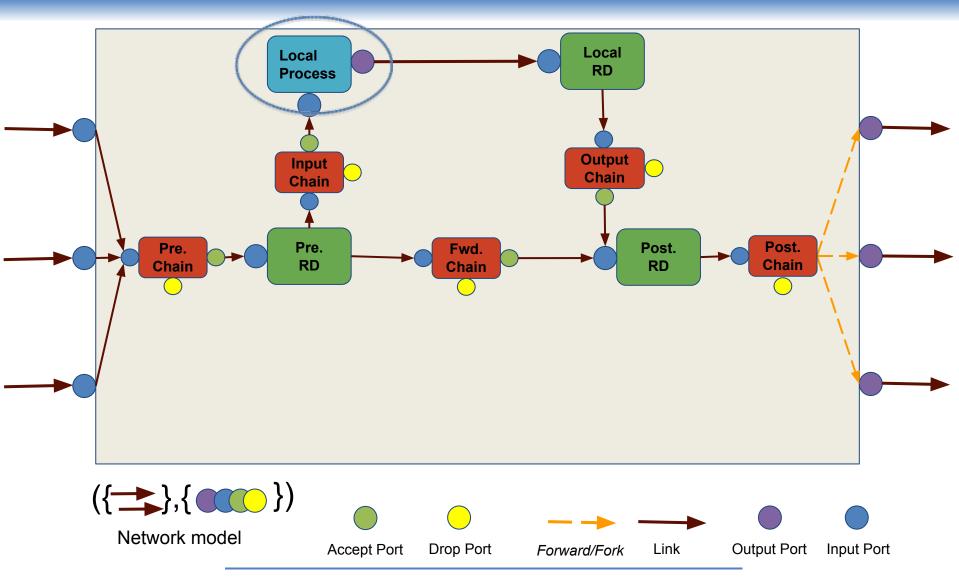




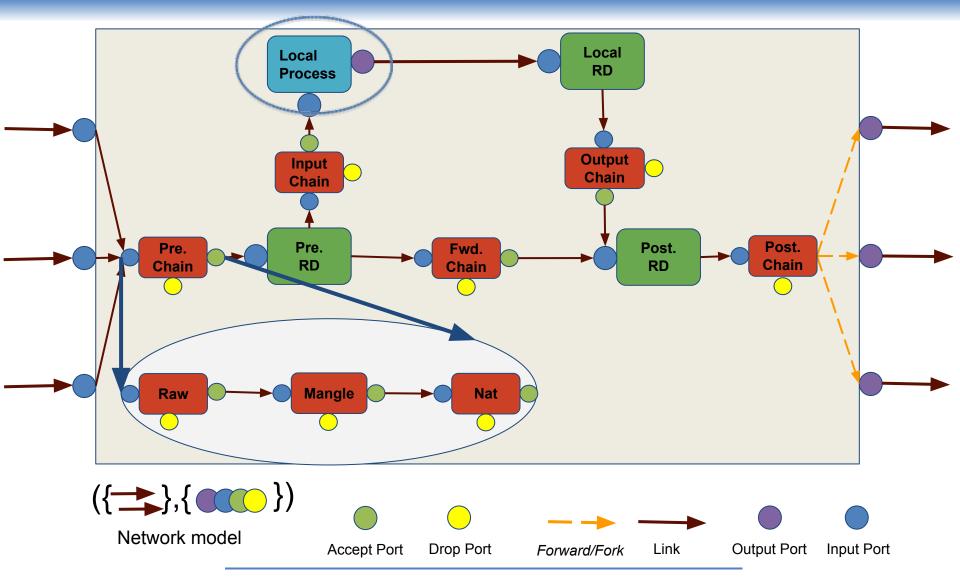














### iptables - Example

```
test("rl lecture - unreachable example") {
// Define the POSTROUTING chain.
 val postroutingChain = buildChain(
   toRule("-s 192.168.1.0/24 -j SNAT --to-source 141.85.200.2-141.85.200.6"),
   toRule("-s 192.168.1.100 -j SNAT --to-source 141.85.200.1")
 // Run symbolic execution starting with a (symbolic) packet injected on this
 // chain's input port and a non-symbolic (exact) source IP address.
 val (success, _) =
   SymnetMisc.symExec(
     postroutingChain,
     postroutingChain.inputPort,
     Assign(IPSrc, ConstantValue(Ipv4(192, 168, 1, 100).host))
 // Constraint that we expect to be imposed on this packet.
 val srcIpConstraint =
   Constrain(IPSrc, :==:(ConstantValue(Ipv4(141, 85, 200, 1).host)))
 // State what we expect.
 success should containConstrain srcIpConstraint // FAILS
```

# 5 Implementation & Future Work

- Compiler-like design
  - parsing, validation, (SEFL) code generation
  - easy to augment with new extensions
- Features implemented:
  - filter & NAT (SNAT/DNAT)
  - support for user-defined chains
  - apx. 4k Scala LOC
- Future work:
  - optimize SEFL code for chain traversal
  - connection tracking
  - further testing



#### References

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- Stoenescu, Radu, et al. "In-Net: in-network processing for the masses."
   Proceedings of the Tenth European Conference on Computer Systems. ACM, 2015.
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- http://www.iptables.info/
- netfilter Linux Kernel implementation -<a href="http://elixir.free-electrons.com/linux/latest/source/net/ipv4/netfilter">http://elixir.free-electrons.com/linux/latest/source/net/ipv4/netfilter</a>