#### Some Complexity Results for Stateful Network Verification



Yaron Velner

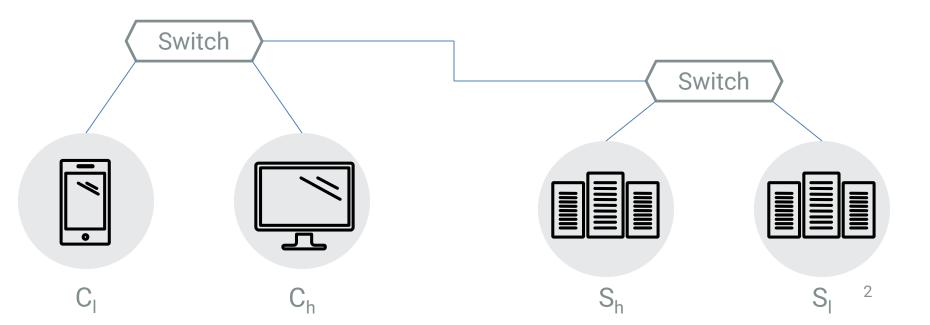
- Kalev Alpernas
  - Alexander Rabinovich
- Mooly Sagiv
- Sharon Shoham



Aurojit Panda Scott Shenker

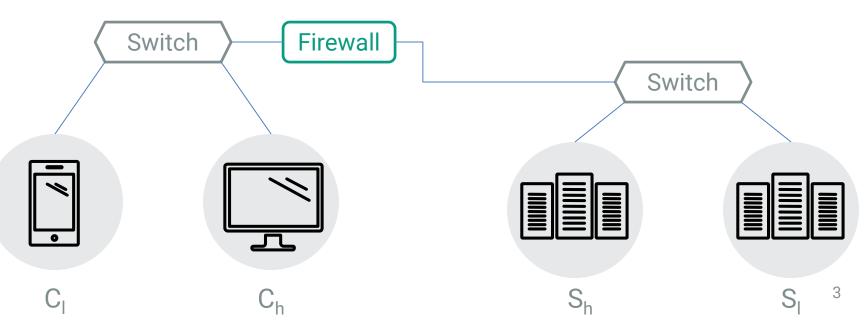
- Given a network topology
- Task: Verify the safety of the network

   Isolation

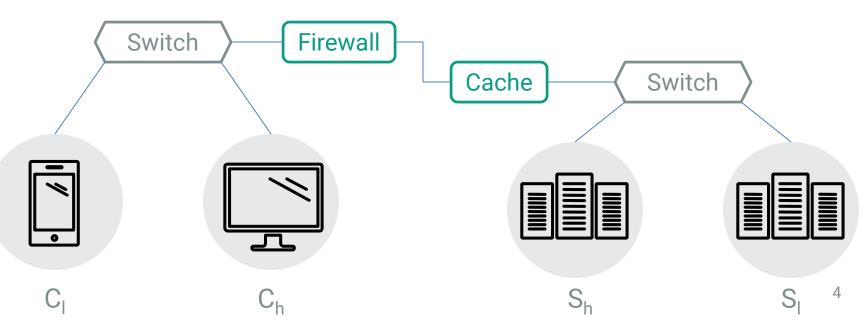


- Given a network topology
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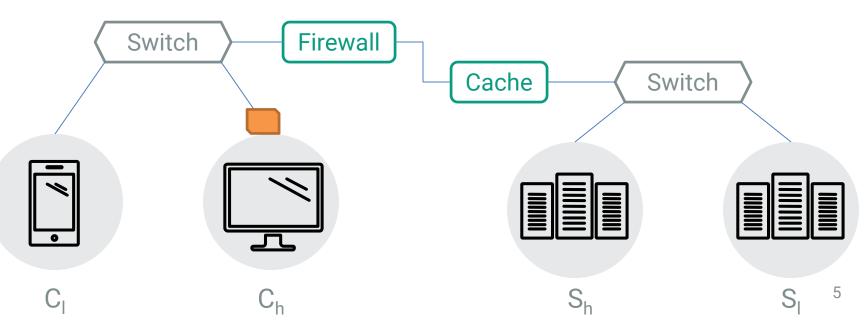
   Isolation
  - In the presence of Middleboxes



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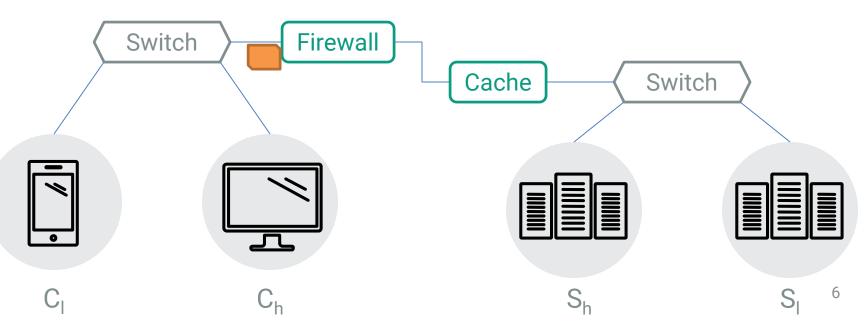


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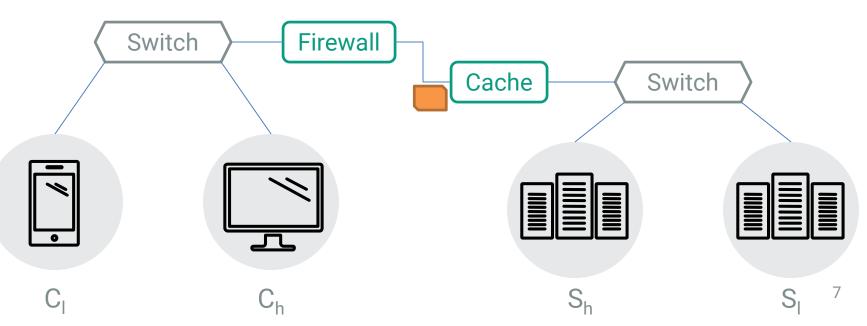


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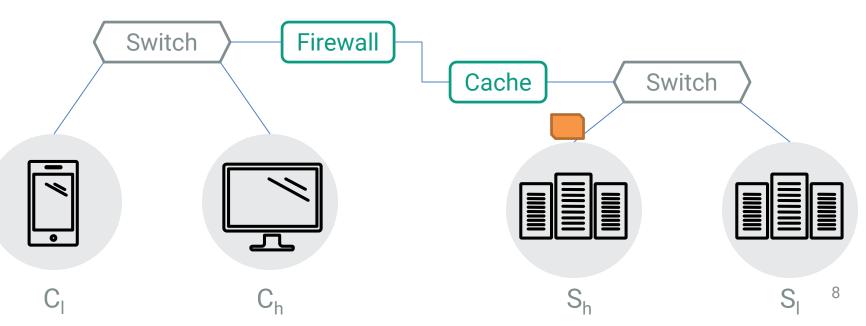
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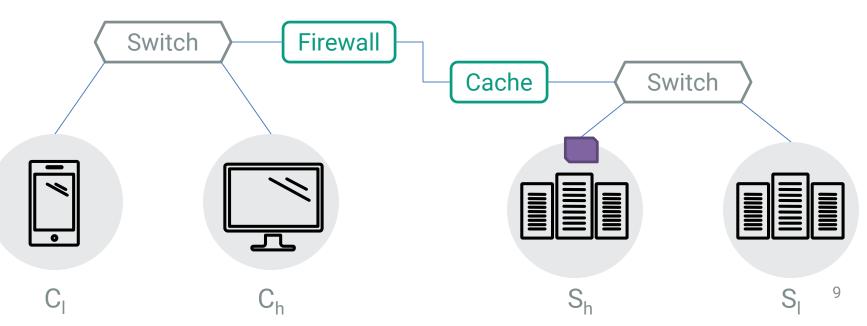
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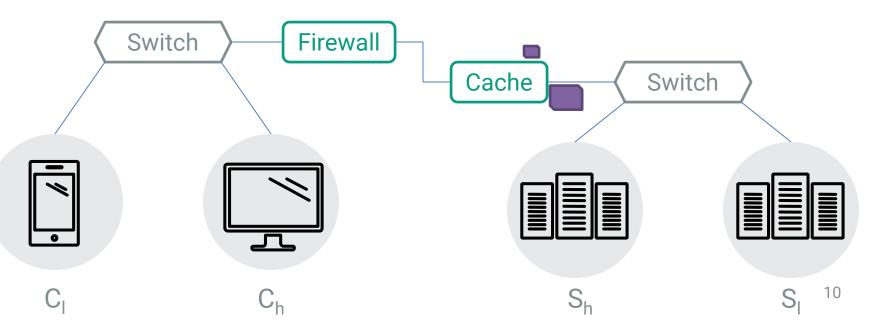
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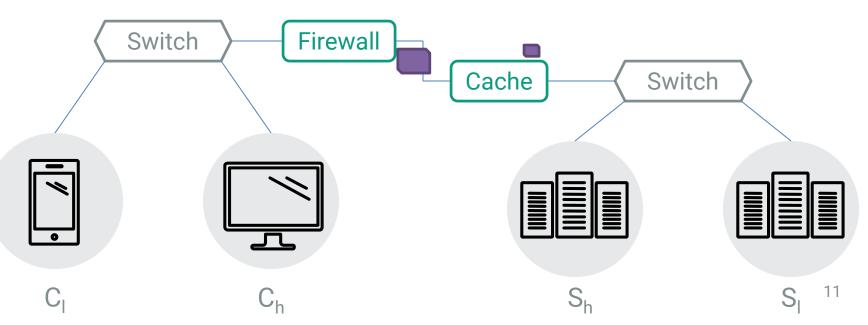


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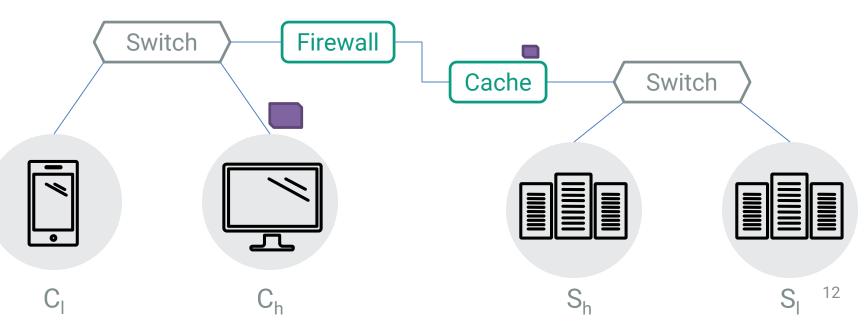


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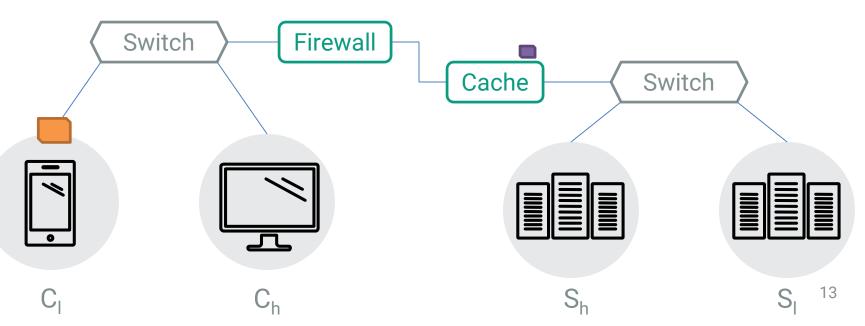


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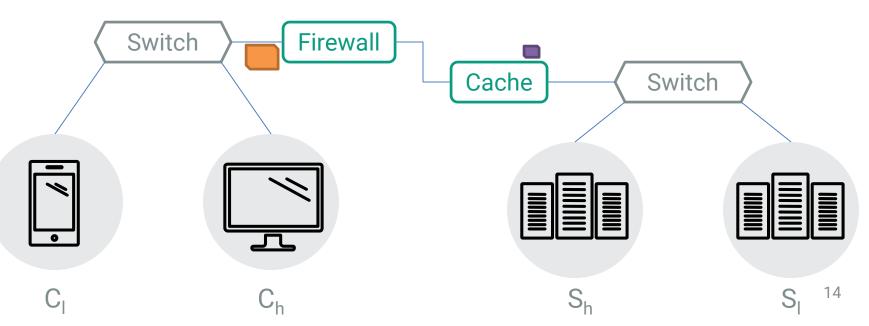
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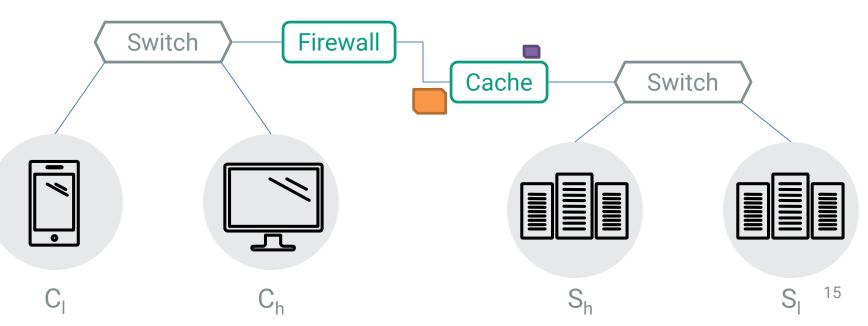


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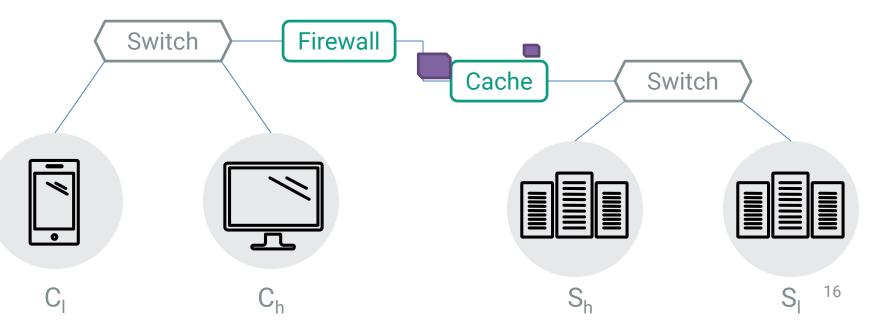
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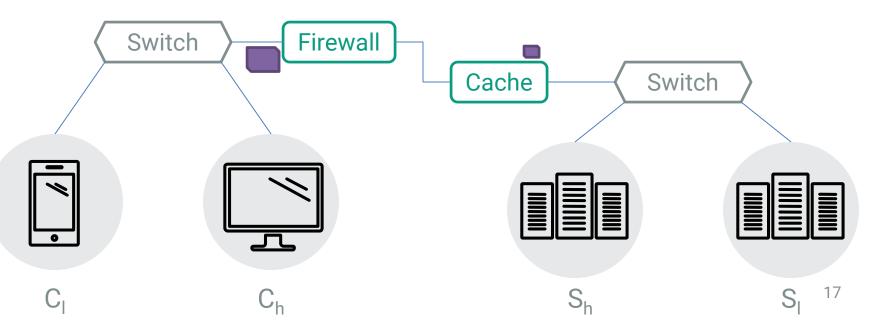


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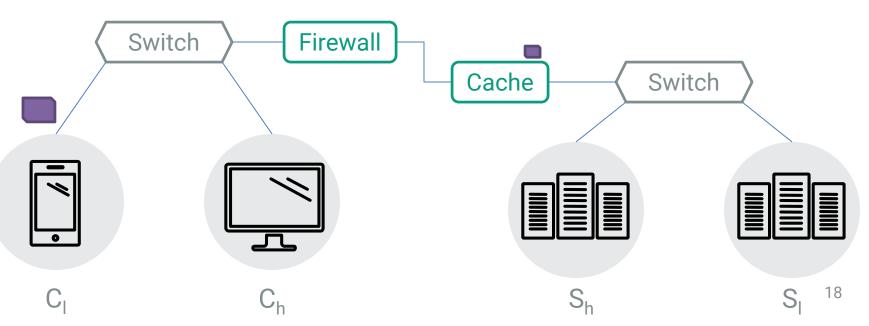


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# Examples of Middlebox

- Network address translators (NAT)
- Firewall
- Traffic shapers
- Intrusion detection systems (IDSs)
- Transparent web proxy caches
- Application accelerators

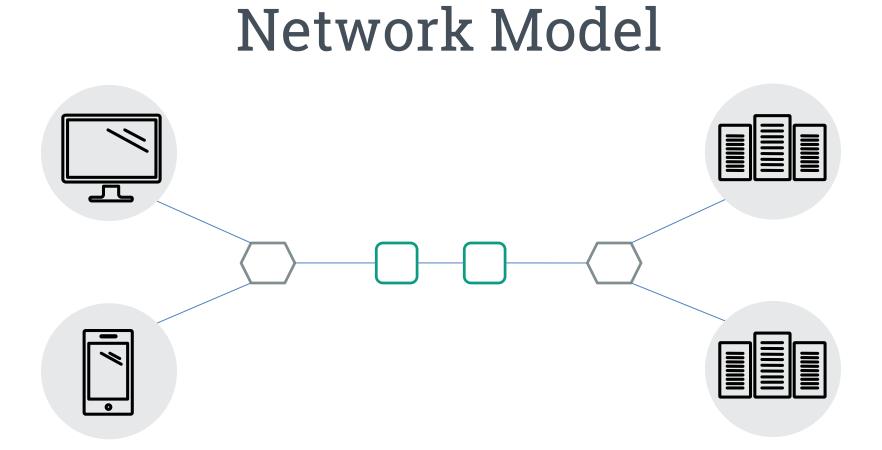
# Middlebox $\approx$ FSM

- For the purpose of proving safety, the behaviour of the middlebox is essentially a finite state machine
  - Reason about middlebox behaviour, not implementation

• Network ≈ Communicating FSMs

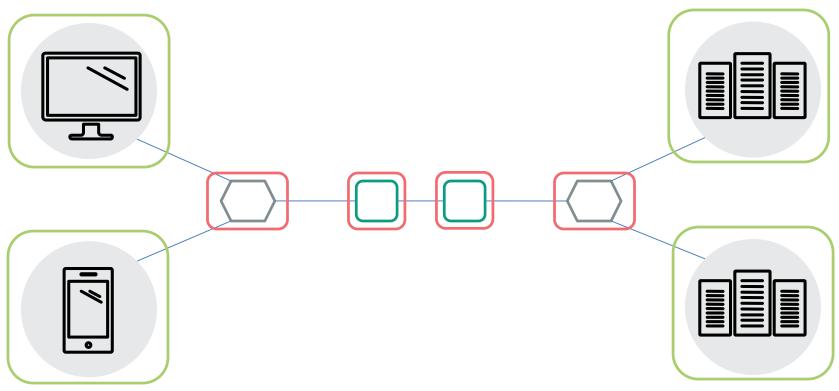
# Main Results

- Classify middleboxes according to the forwarding behaviour
  - Input/Output relation
  - Depends on state (history)
- Tight complexity Results for the different classes
- Compact symbolic representation preserves
   complexity results
  - Exponential saving in common cases

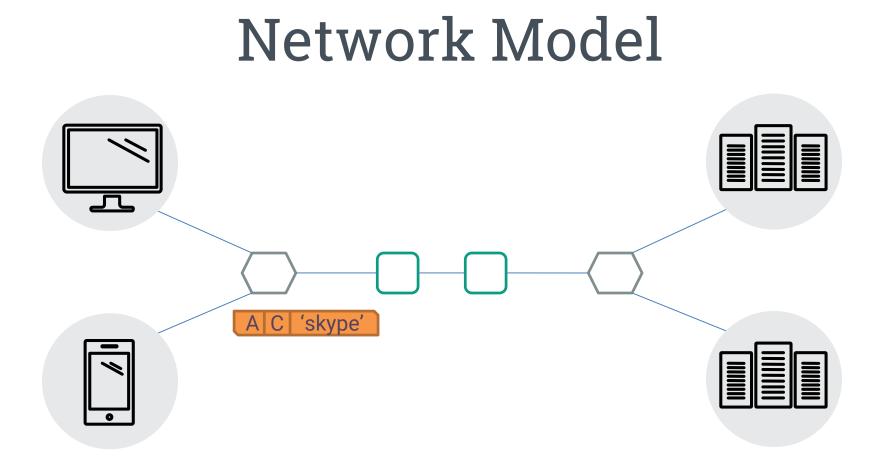


#### • An undirected graph

#### Network Model

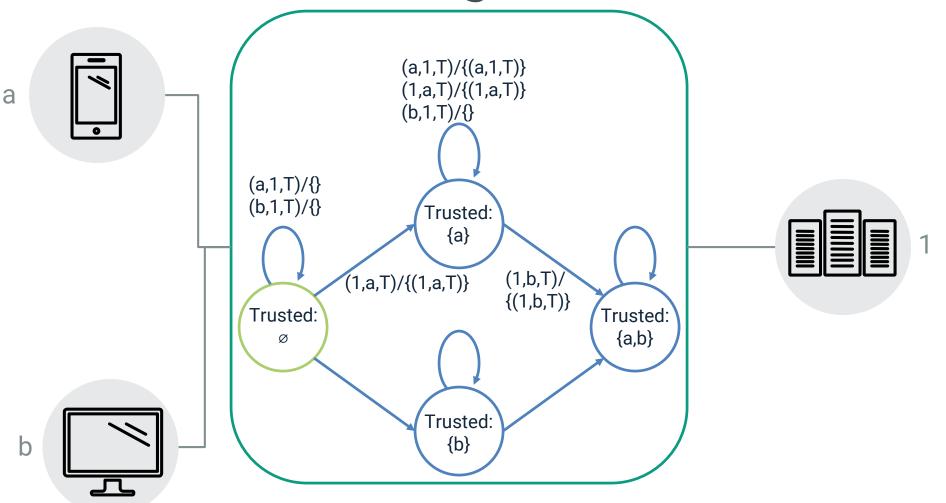


#### Vertices are hosts and Middleboxes



 Packets are <Source, Destination, Tag> tuples

# Transducer Middlebox – Hole Punching Firewall



#### Symbolic Representation Hole Punching Firewall

- input(src, dst, tag, prt):
  - prt = INTERN  $\Rightarrow$ 
    - // hosts within organization
    - trusted.insert dst;
    - output { (src, dst, tag, EXTERN) }
  - prt = EXTERN  $\Lambda$  src **in trusted**  $\Rightarrow$ 
    - // trusted hosts outside organization
    - output {(src, dst, tag, INTERN) }
  - prt = EXTERN  $\land \neg$  (src **in trusted**)  $\Rightarrow$ 
    - **output** Ø // untrusted hosts

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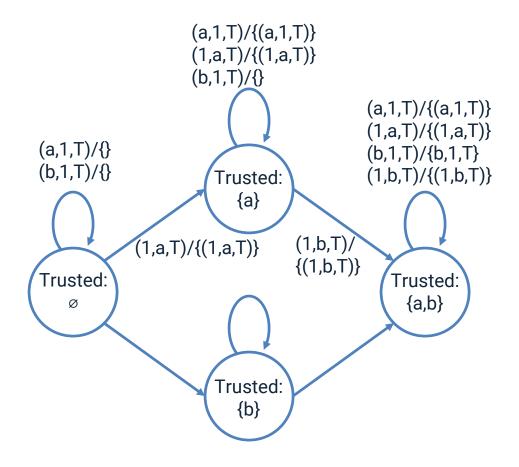
// trusted hosts outside organization

output {(src, dst, tag, INTERN) }

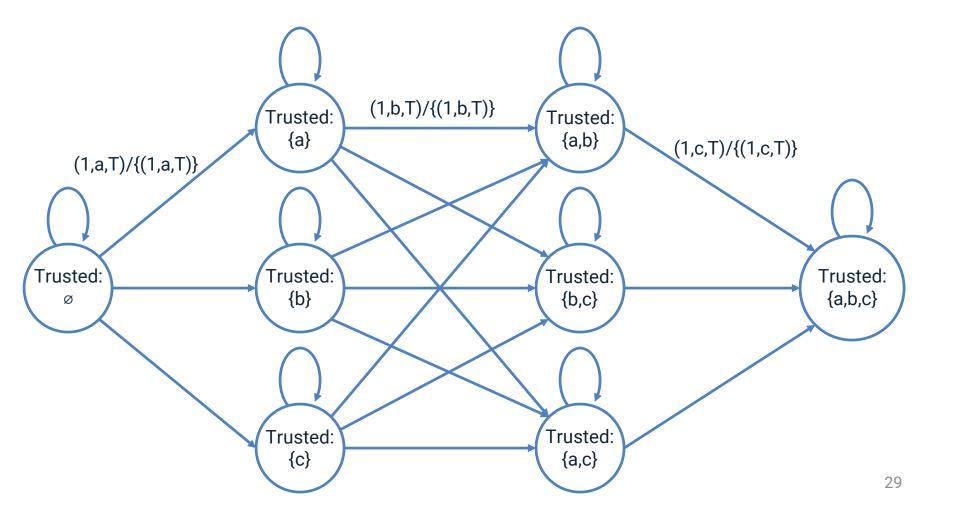
prt = EXTERN  $\land \neg$  (src **in trusted**)  $\Rightarrow$ 

**output** Ø // untrusted hosts

#### Explicit Representation – Hole Punching Firewall (2 Hosts)



#### Explicit Representation – Hole Punching Firewall (3 Hosts)



#### **Property Middleboxes - Isolation**

input(src, dst, tag, prt):

prt = HOST  $\Rightarrow$ 

// host for which isolation is checked

output {(src, dst, tag, NET) }

prt = NET  $\land \neg$  (src **in forbidden**)  $\Rightarrow$ 

// no isolation violation

output {(src, dst, tag, HOST) }

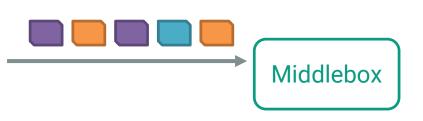
prt = NET  $\Lambda$  src **in forbidden** $\Rightarrow$ 

// isolation violation



#### **Network Semantics**



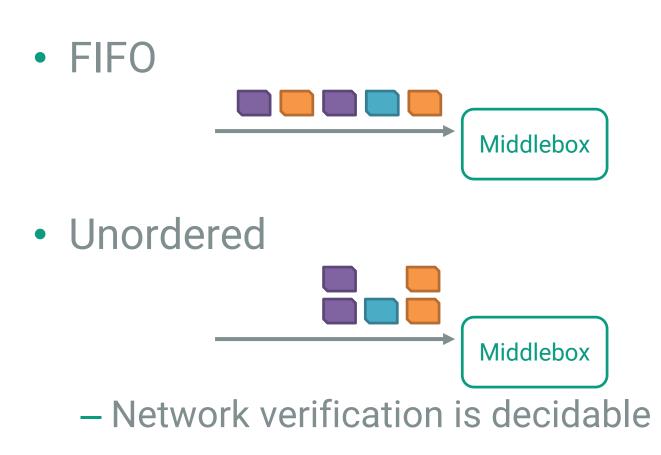


Network verification is undecidable

- Can simulate a Turing Machine
- Even without forwarding loops

[Daniel Brand, and Pitro Zafiropulo. JACM '83]

#### **Network Semantics**



[Abdulla et al. *LICS* '93] [Finkel, A., Schnoebelen, P. *Theoretical Computer Science* '01]

# Verification Complexity

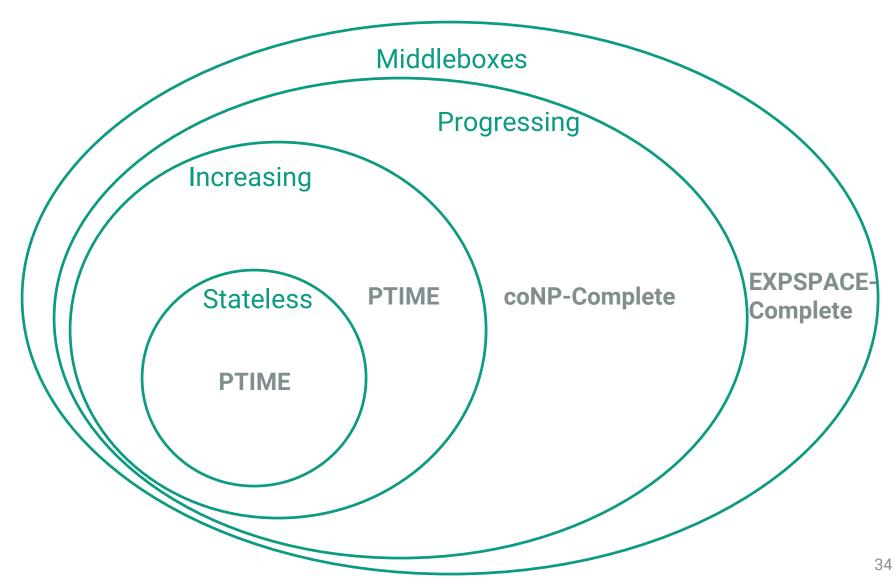
#### • EXPSPACE-Complete

- Equivalent to Petri Net coverability

• Can we do better?

- In practice very few middlebox types are used
  - Explore 'Good' middleboxes

#### Middlebox Classification



# Middlebox Classification

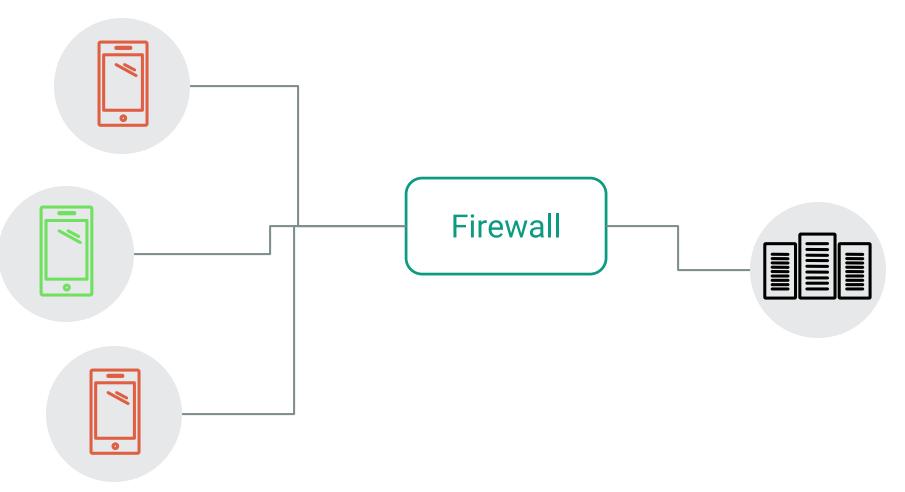
According to forwarding behaviour

 Effects of history on the forwarding behaviour

• Equivalently according to syntactic restrictions

Some Complexity Results for Stateful Network Verification

#### Stateless Middlebox – ACL Firewall

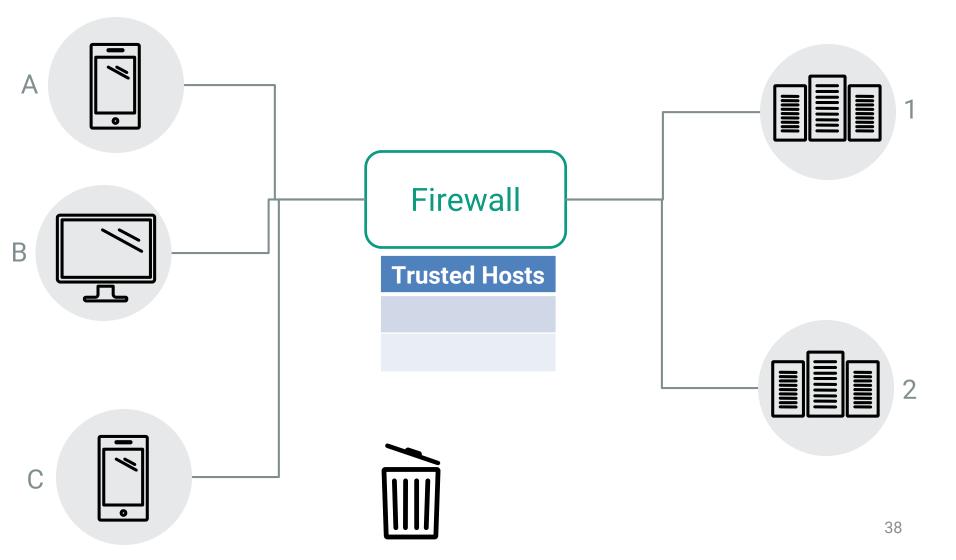


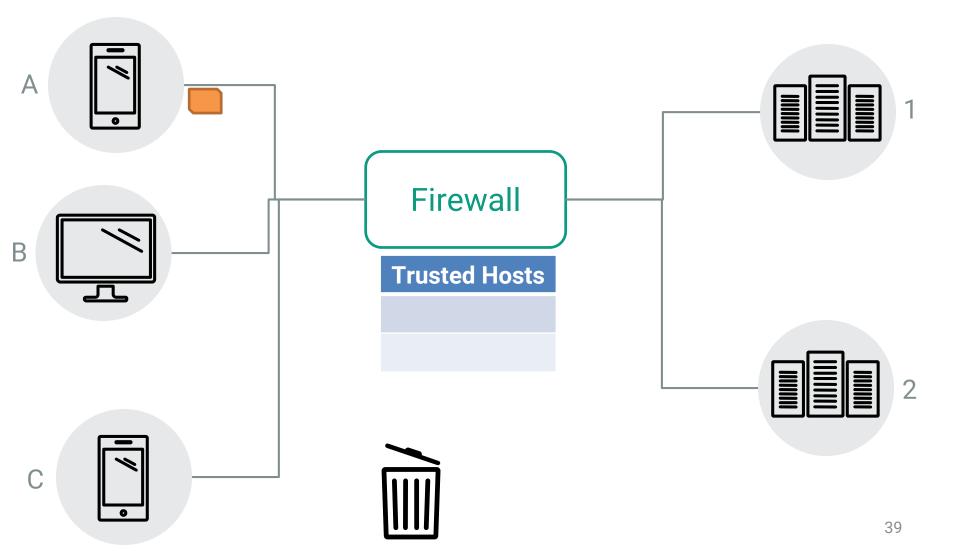
#### Stateless

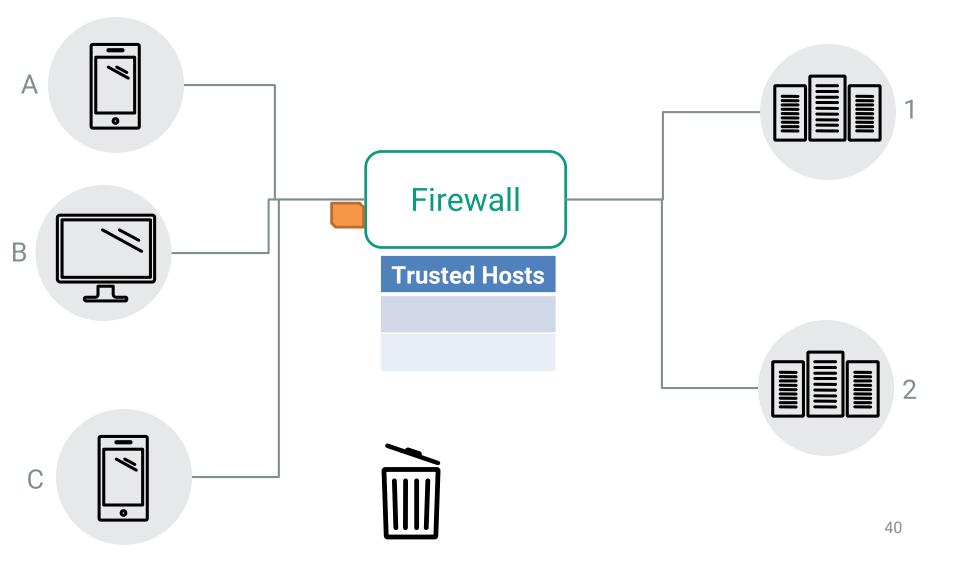
• Transducer has only a single state

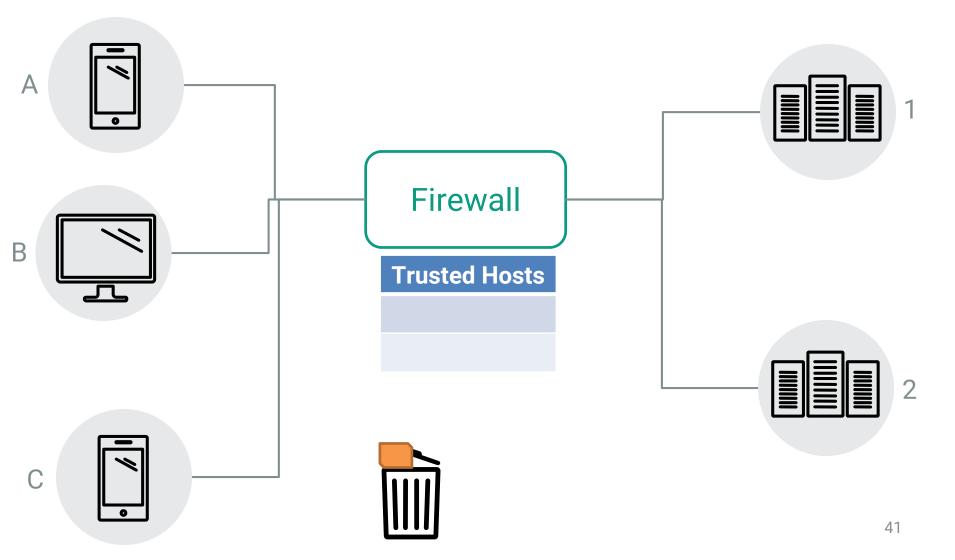
• Forwarding behaviour is history agnostic

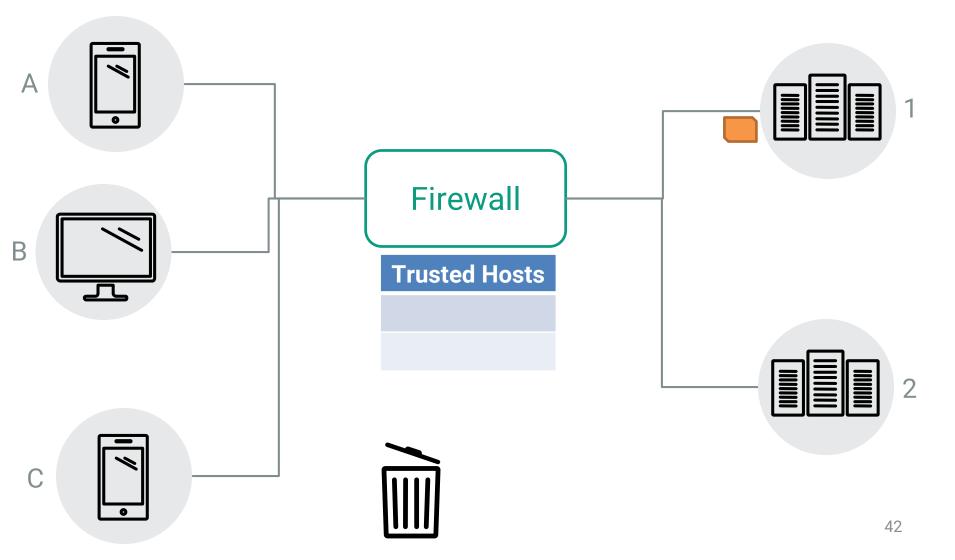
Syntactic restriction – no changes to the relations

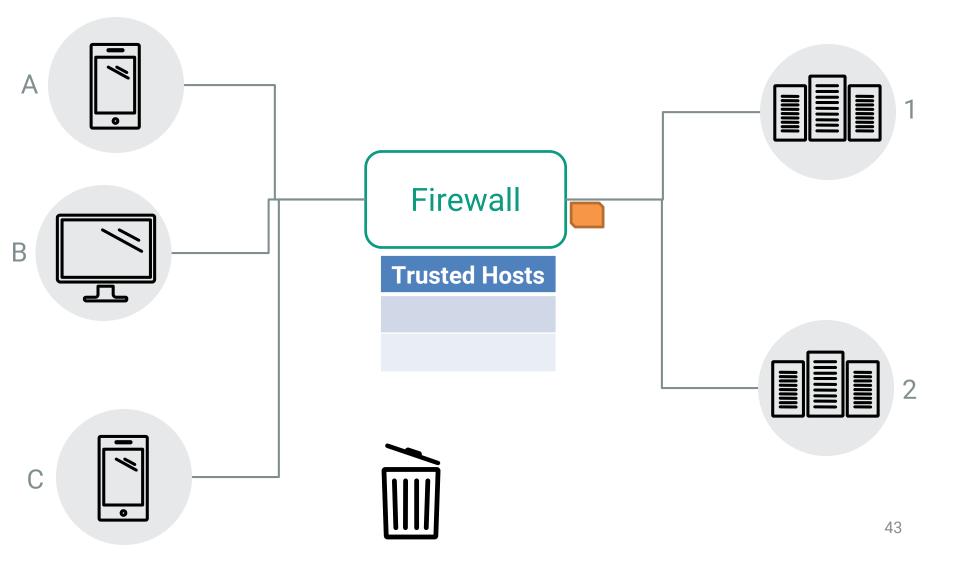


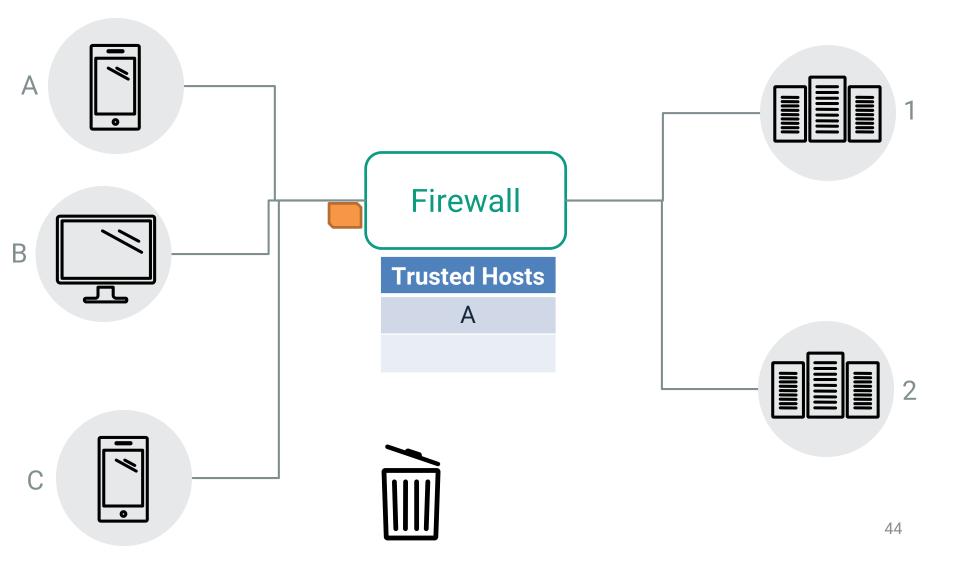


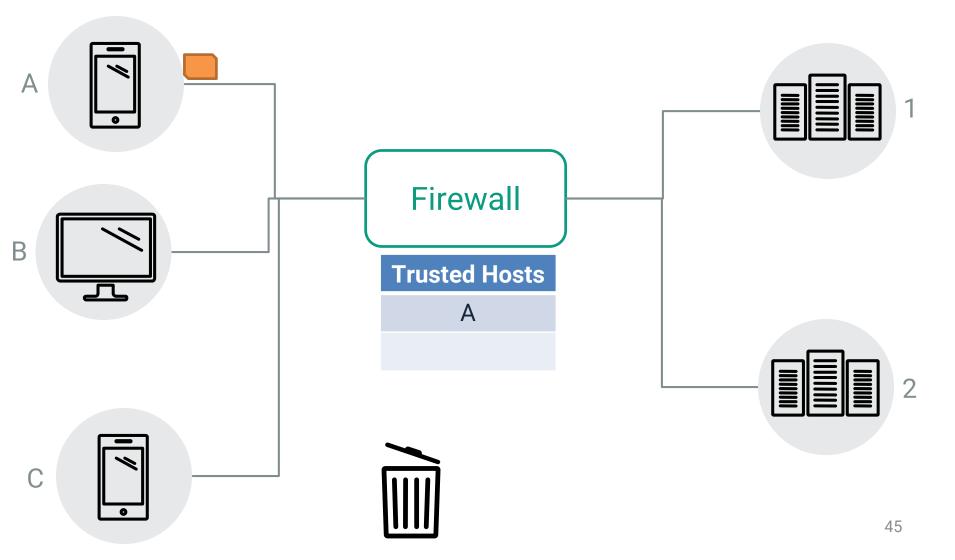


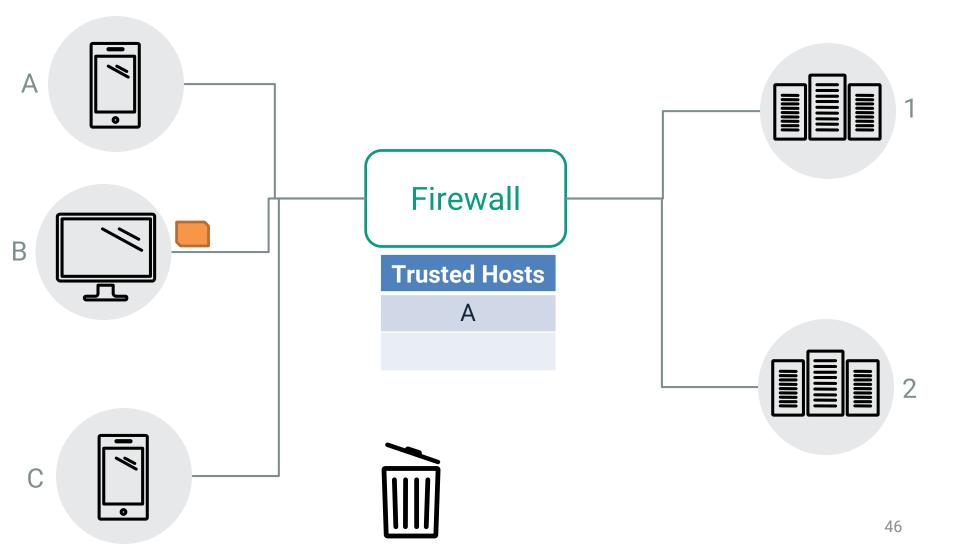


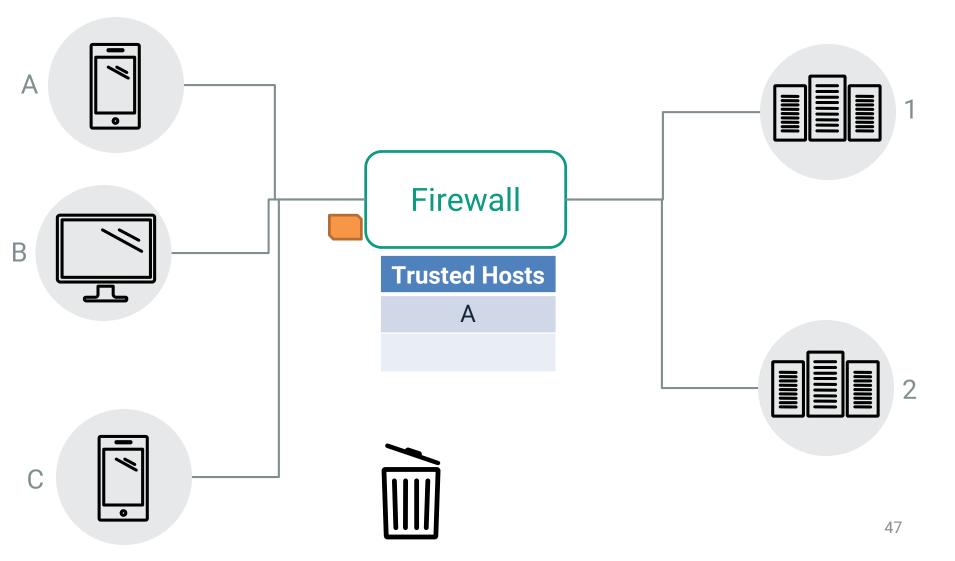


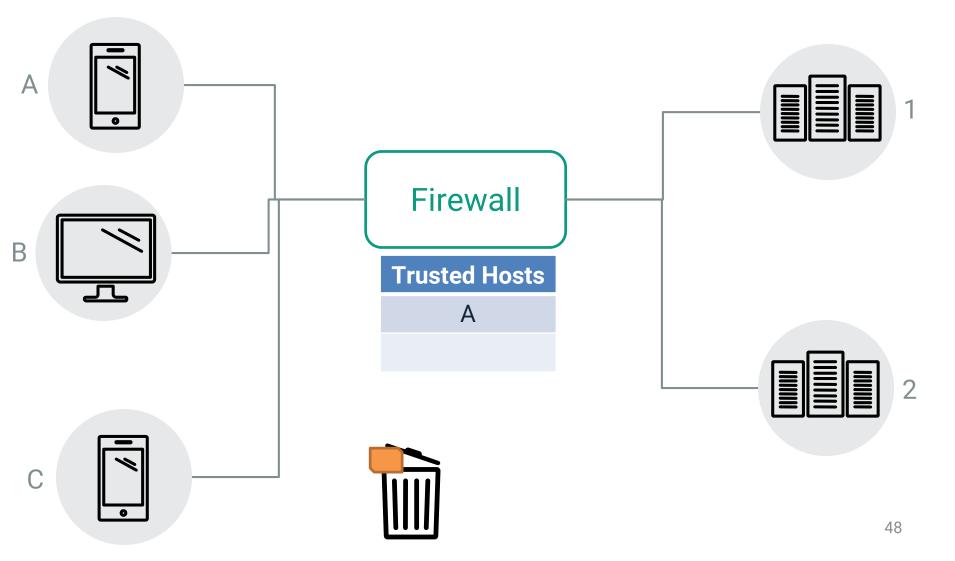


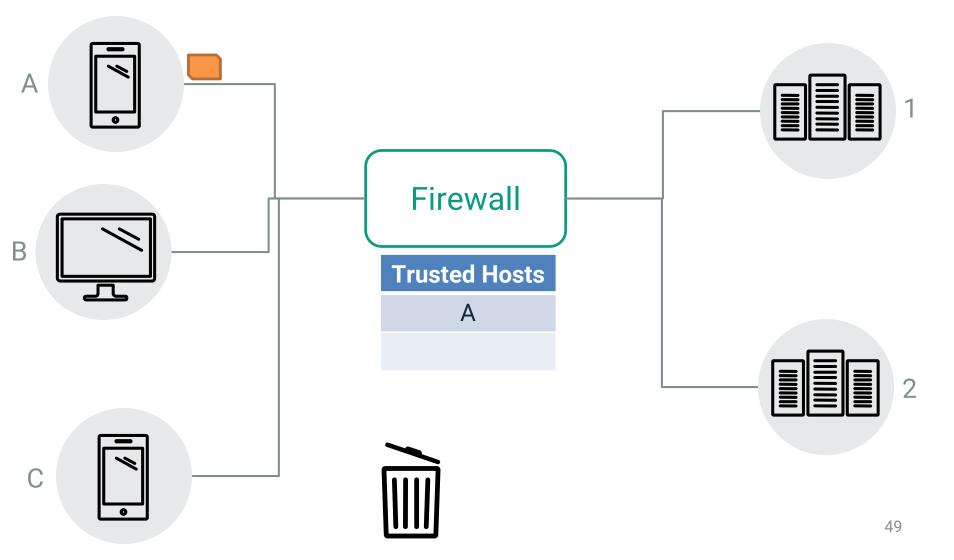


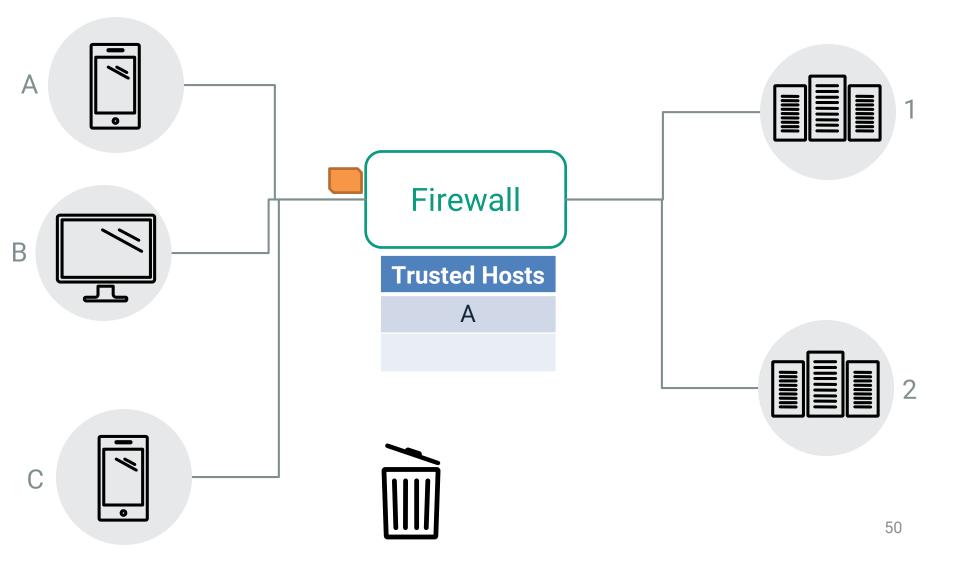


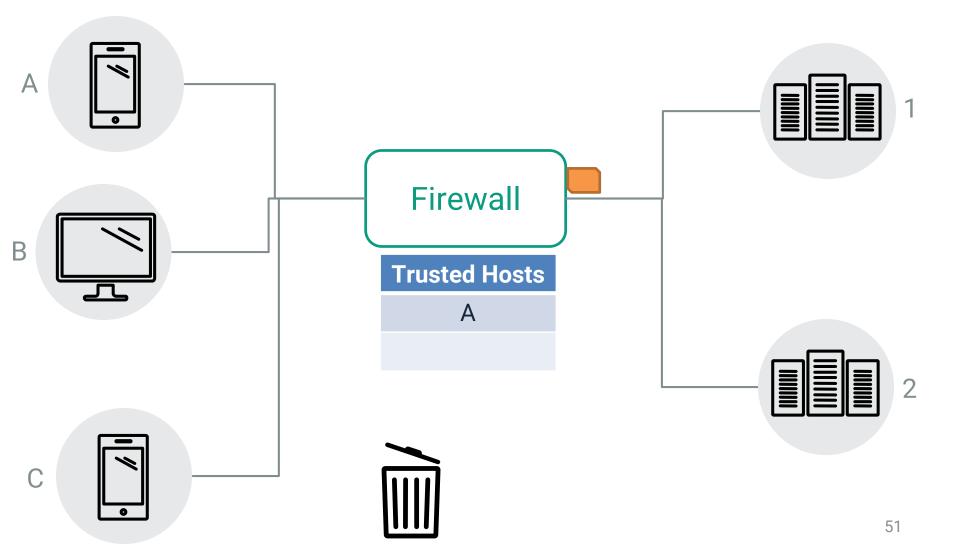


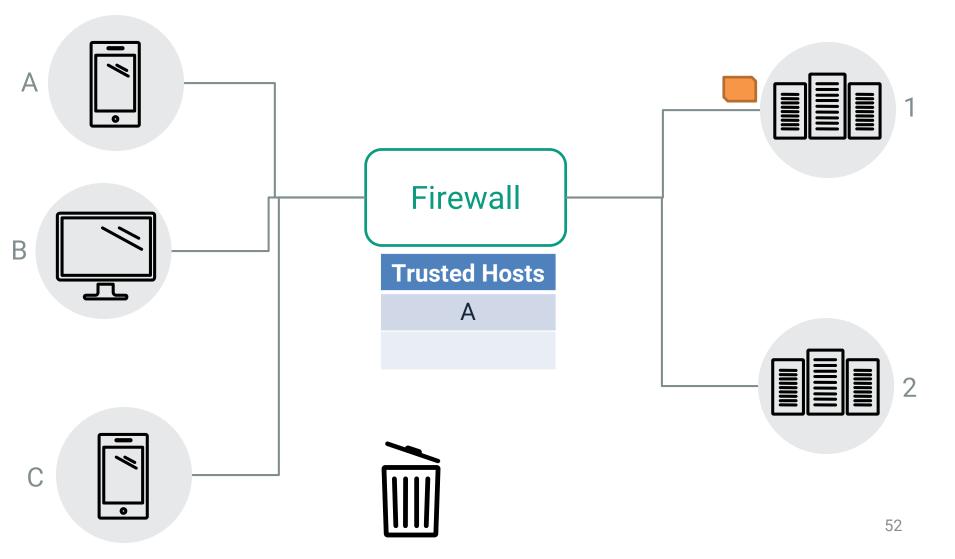












### Increasing

• Forwarding behaviour increases over time

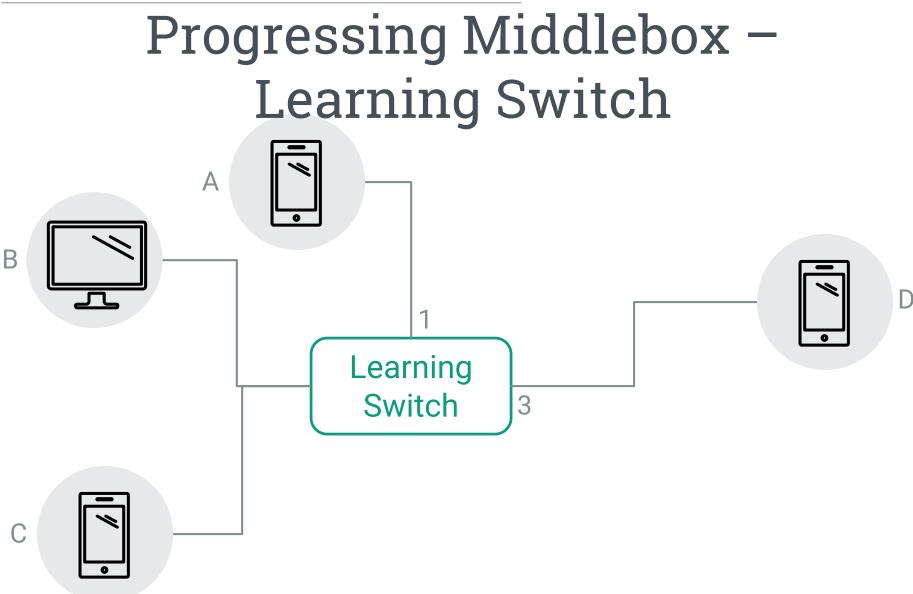
• Future instance increases the output

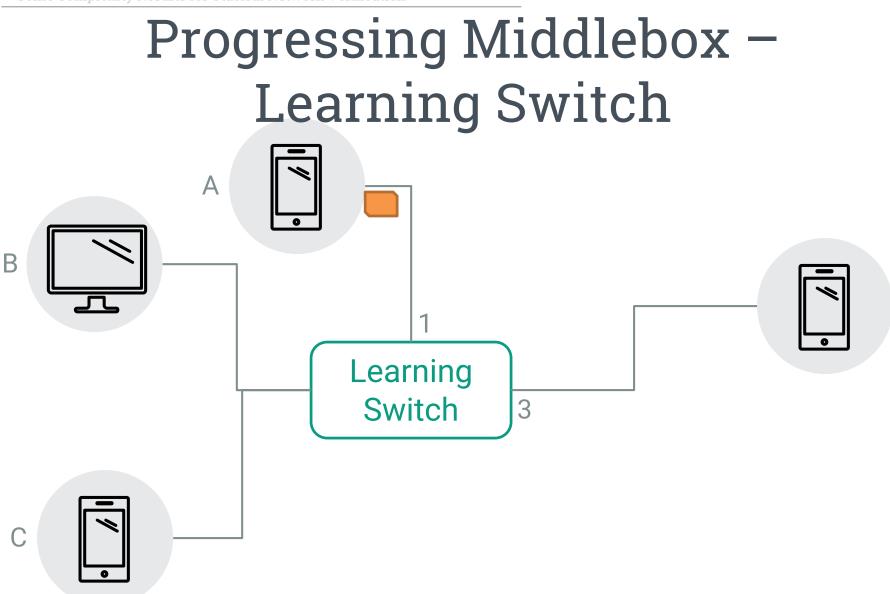
- Syntactic restriction no negative conditions or removals from relations
  - Monotonic guard 'truth state'
  - Monotonic middlebox state

#### Increasing

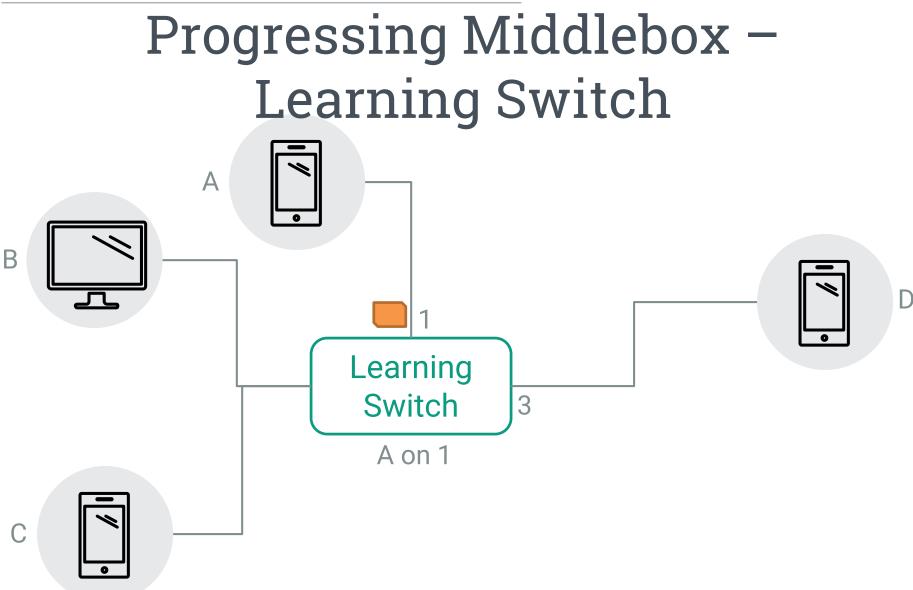
Theorem:

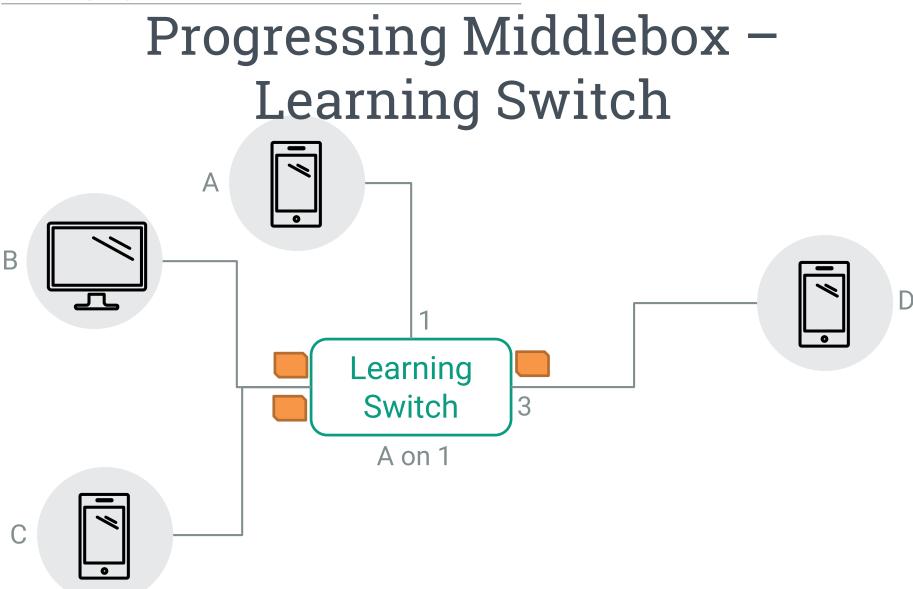
# Safety verification of Increasing networks is in **PTIME**

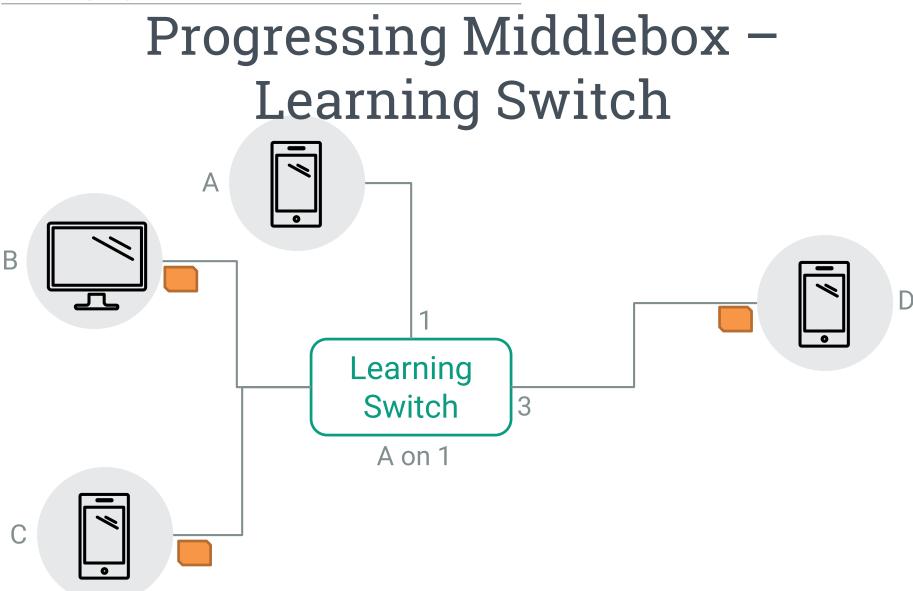


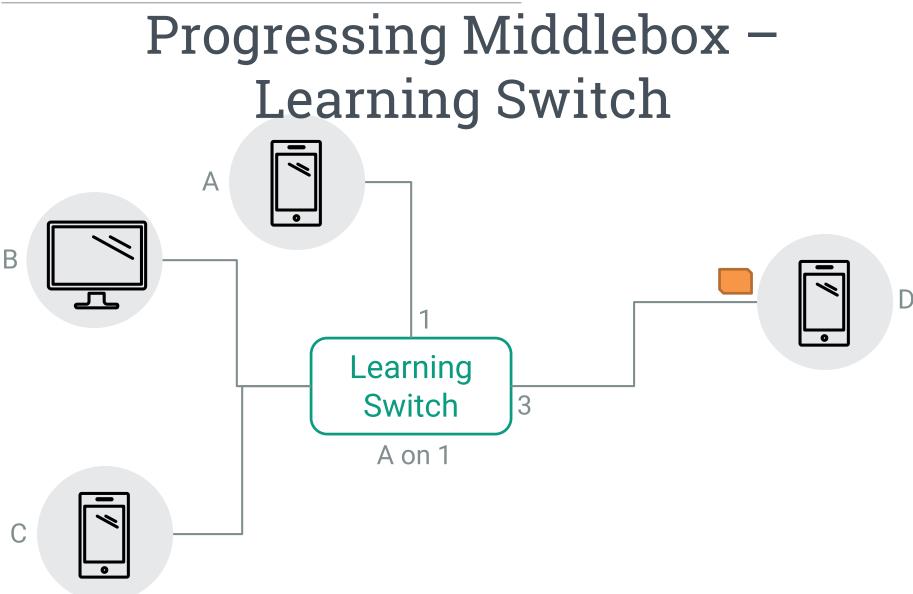


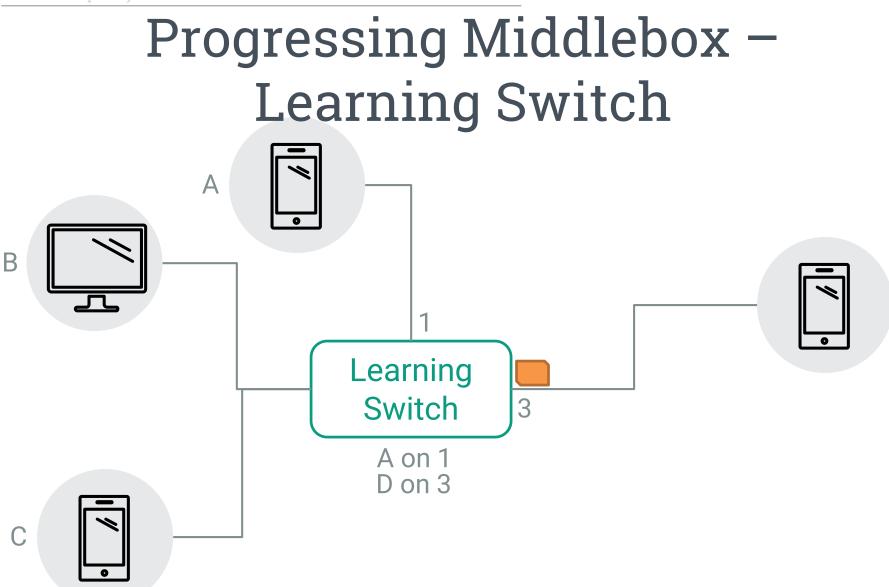
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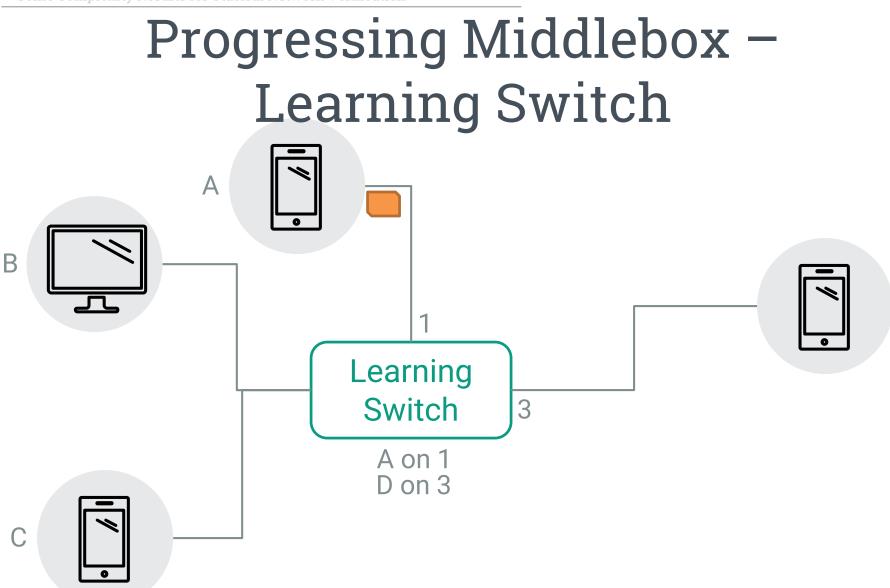




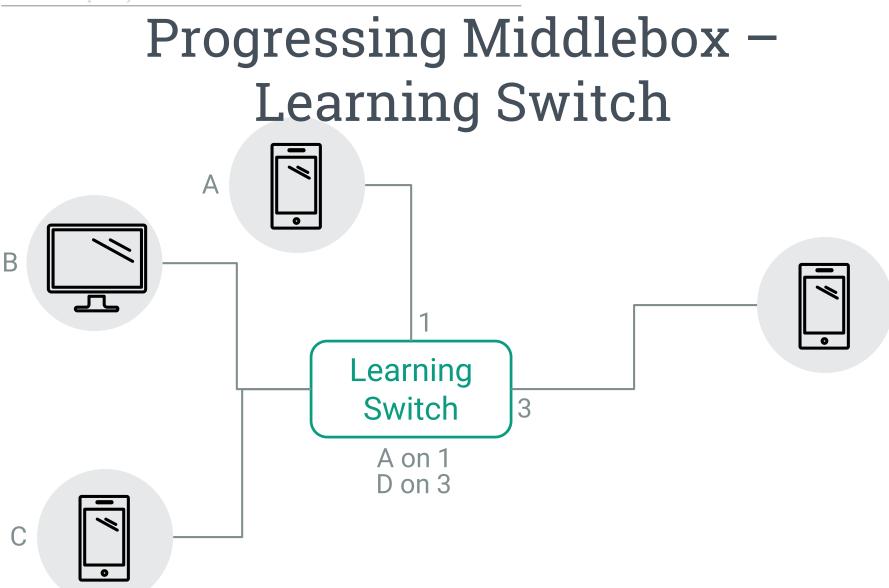




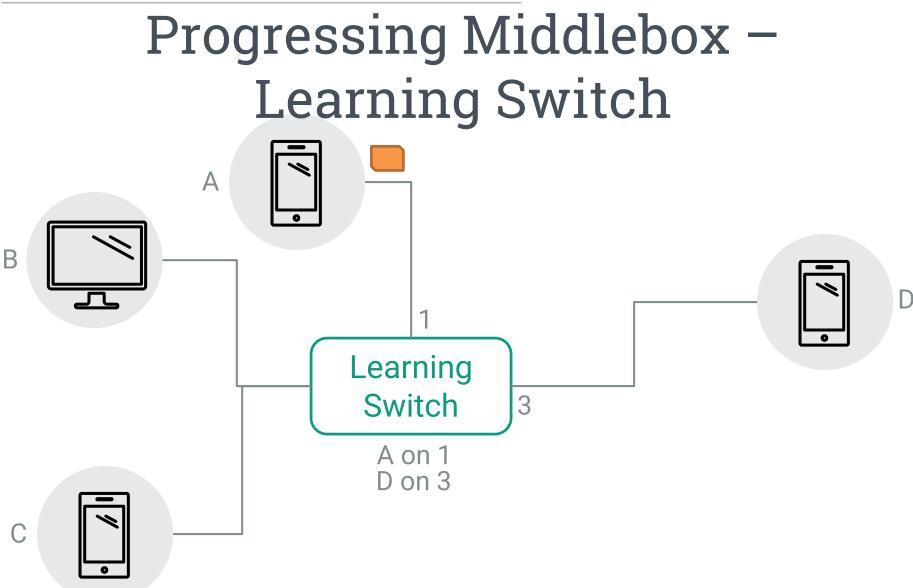
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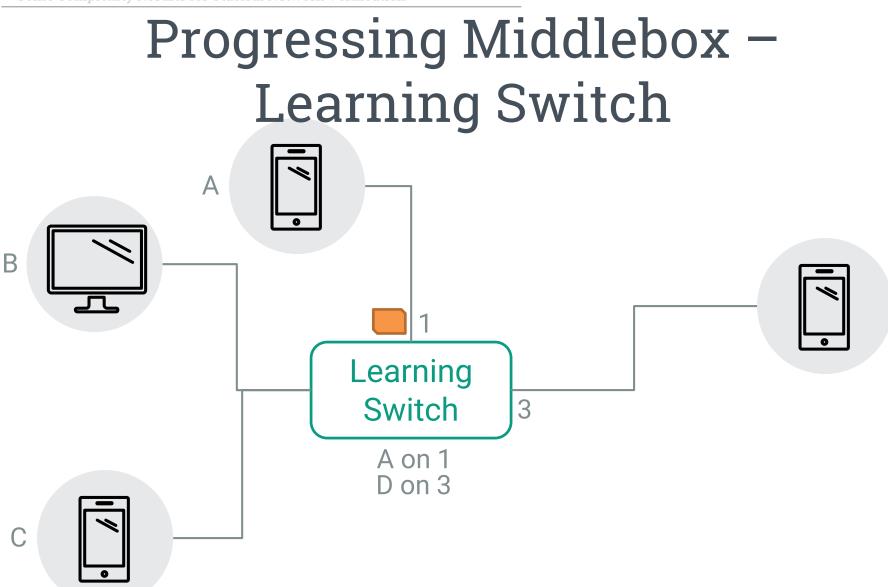


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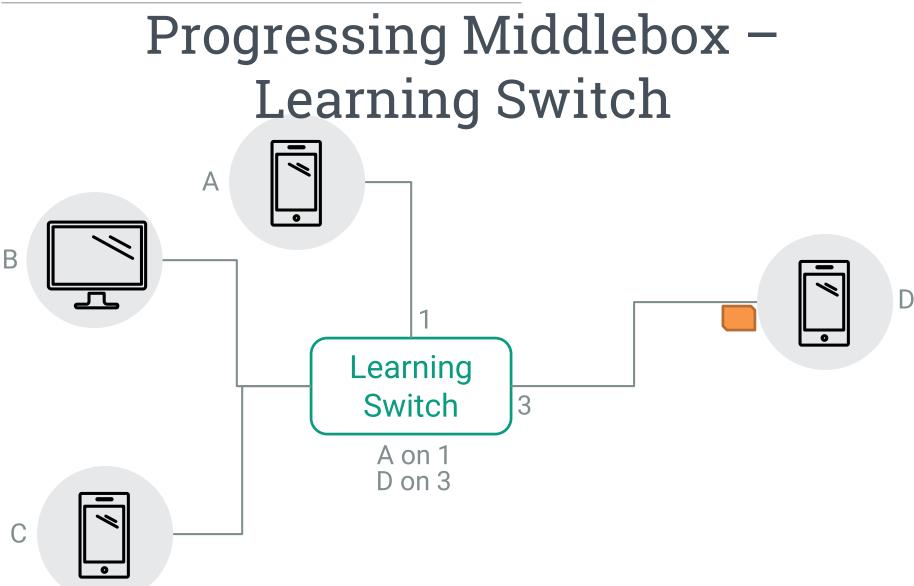


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## Progressing

 Forwarding behaviour 'progresses' over time

• The transducer state graph is a DAG

- Syntactic restriction no removals from relations
  - Monotonic middlebox state

### Progressing

Theorem:

# Safety verification of Progressing networks is **coNP-Complete**

## **Complexity Result Summary**

Class	Unordered	FIFO
Stateless	PTIME	PTIME
Increasing	PTIME	PTIME
Progressing	coNP-Complete	?
Arbitrary	EXPSPACE	Undecidable

#### Summary

- Classify middleboxes according to the forwarding behaviour

   Dependence on history
- Tight complexity Results for the different classes
- Compact symbolic representation preserves complexity results
  - Exponential saving in common cases