

Formal specification of a generic separation kernel

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D31.1

Formal Specification of a Generic Separation Kernel

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Keywords:	separation kernel with control, formal model, instantiation, IPC, events, Isabelle/HOL

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Executive Summary

Intransitive noninterference has been a widely studied topic in the last few decades. Several well-established methodologies apply interactive theorem proving to formulate a noninterference theorem over abstract academic models. In joint work with several industrial and academic partners throughout Europe, we are helping in the certification process of PikeOS, an industrial separation kernel developed at SYSGO. In this process, established theories could not be applied. We present a new generic model of separation kernels and a new theory of intransitive noninterference. The model is rich in detail, making it suitable for formal verification of realistic and industrial systems such as PikeOS. Using a refinement-based theorem proving approach, we ensure that proofs remain manageable.

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1 Introduction

Separation kernels are at the heart of many modern security-critical systems [23]. With next generation technology in cars, aircrafts and medical devices becoming more and more interconnected, a platform that offers secure decomposition of embedded systems becomes crucial for safe and secure performance. PikeOS, a separation kernel developed at SYSGO, is an operating system providing such an environment [12, 2]. A consortium of several European partners from industry and academia works on the certification of PikeOS up to at least Common Criteria EAL5+, with ”+” being applying formal methods compliant to EAL7. Our aim is to derive a precise model of PikeOS and a precise formulation of the PikeOS security policy.

A crucial security property of separation kernels is *intransitive noninterference*. This property is typically required for systems with multiple independent levels of security (MILS) such as PikeOS. It ensures that a given security policy over different subjects of the system is obeyed. Such a security policy dictates which subjects may flow information to which other subjects.

Intransitive noninterference has been an active research field for the last three decades. Several papers have been published on defining intransitive noninterference and on unwinding methodologies that enable the proof of intransitive noninterference from local proof obligations. However, in the certification process of PikeOS these existing methodologies could not be directly applied. Generally, the methodologies are based on highly abstract generic models of computation. The gap between such an abstract model and the reality of PikeOS is large, making application of the methodologies tedious and cumbersome.

This paper presents a new generic model for separation kernels called CISK (for: Controlled Interruptible Separation Kernel). This model is richer in details and contains several facets present in many separation kernels, such as *interrupts*, *context switches* between domains and a notion of *control*. Regarding the latter, this concerns the fact that the kernel exercises control over the executions as performed by the domains. The kernel can, e.g., decide to skip actions of the domains, or abort them halfway. We prove that any instantiation of the model provides intransitive noninterference. The model and proofs have been formalized in Isabelle/HOL [21] which are included in the subsequent sections of this document.

We have adopted Rushby’s definition of intransitive noninterference [24]. We first present an overview of our approach and then discuss the relation between our approach and existing methodologies in the next section.

Overview

Generally, there are two conflicting interests when using a generic model. On the one hand the model must be sufficiently abstract to ensure that theorems and proofs remain manageable. On the other hand, the model must be rich enough and must contain sufficient domain-knowledge to allow easy instantiation. Rushby’s model, for example, is on one end of the spectrum: it is basically a Mealy machine, which is a highly abstract notion of computation, consisting only of state, inputs and outputs [24]. The model and its proofs are manageable, but making a realistic instantiation is tedious and requires complicated proofs.

We aim at the other side of the spectrum by having a generic model that is rich in detail. As a result, instantiating the model with, e.g., a model of PikeOS can be done easily. To ensure maintainability of the theorems and proofs, we have applied a highly modularized theorem proving technique.

Figure 1 shows an overview. The initial module “Kernel” is close to a Mealy machine, but has several facets added, including interrupts, context switches and control. New modules are added in such a way that each new module basically inserts an adjective before “Kernel”. The use of modules allows us to prove, e.g., a separation theorem in module “Separation Kernel” and subsequently to reuse this theorem later on when details on control or interrupts are added.

The second module adds a notion of separation, yielding a module of a Separation Kernel (SK). A security policy is added that dictates which domains may flow information to each other. Local proof

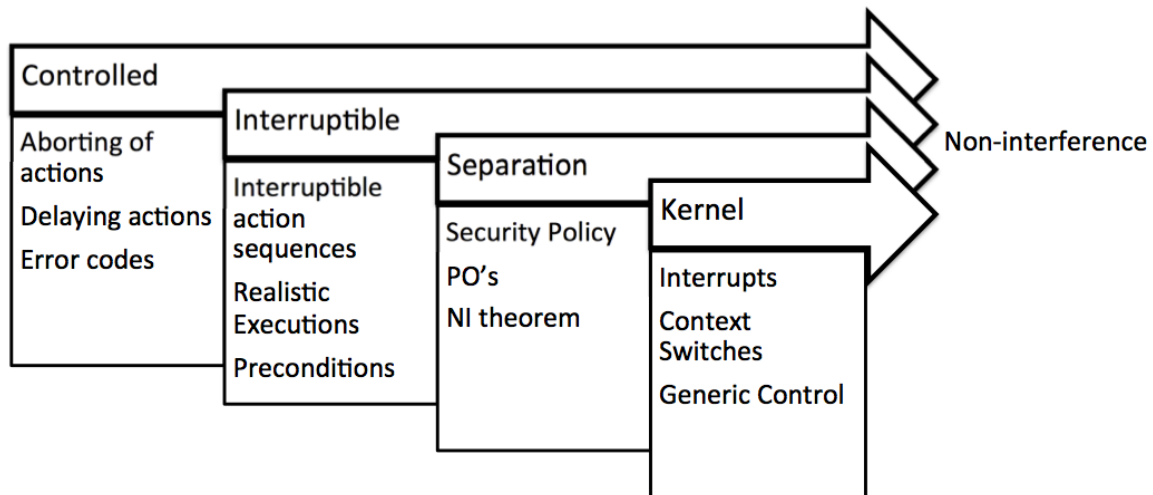


Figure 1: Overview of CISK modular structure

obligations are added from which a global theorem of noninterference is proven. This global theorem is the *unwinding* of the local proof obligations.

In the third module calls to the kernel are no longer considered atomic, yielding an Interruptible Separation Kernel (ISK). In this model, one call to the kernel is represented by an *action sequence*. Consider, for example, an IPC call (for: Inter Process Communication). From the point of view of the programmer this is one kernel call. From the point of view of the kernel it is an action sequence consisting of three stages `IPC_PREP`, `IPC_WAIT`, and `IPC_SEND`. During the `PREP` stage, it is checked whether the IPC is allowed by the security policy. The `WAIT` stage is entered if a thread needs to wait for its communication partner. The `SEND` stage is data transmission. After each stage, an interrupt may occur that switches the current context. A consequence of allowing interruptible action sequences is that it is no longer the case that any execution, i.e., any combination of atomic kernel actions, is realistic. We formulate a definition of *realistic execution* and weaken the proof obligations of the model to apply only to realistic executions.

The final module provides an interpretation of control that allows atomic kernel actions to be aborted or delayed. Additional proof obligations are required to ensure that noninterference is still provided. This yields a Controlled Interruptible Separation Kernel (CISK). When sequences of kernel actions are aborted, error codes can be transmitted to other domains. Revisiting our IPC example, after the `PREP` stage the kernel can decide to abort the action. The IPC action sequence will not be continued and error codes may be sent out. At the `WAIT` stage, the kernel can delay the action sequence until the communication partner of the IPC call is ready to receive.

In Section 3 we introduce a theory of intransitive non-interference for separation kernels with control, based on [31]. We show that it can be instantiated for a simple API consisting of IPC and events (Section 4). The rest of *this* section gives some auxiliary theories used for Section 3.

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Binders for the option type

```
theory Option-Binders
  imports Option
begin
```

The following functions are used as binders in the theorems that are proven. At all times, when a

result is None, the theorem becomes vacuously true. The expression “ $m \rightarrow \alpha$ ” means “First compute m , if it is None then return True, otherwise pass the result to α ”. B2 is a short hand for sequentially doing two independent computations. The following syntax is associated to B2: “ $m_1 || m_2 \rightarrow \alpha$ ” represents “First compute m_1 and m_2 , if one of them is None then return True, otherwise pass the result to α ”.

definition $B :: 'a \text{ option} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infixl** \rightarrow 65)
where $B \ m \ \alpha \equiv \text{case } m \text{ of None} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid (\text{Some } a) \Rightarrow \alpha \ a$

definition $B2 :: 'a \text{ option} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ option} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $B2 \ m1 \ m2 \ \alpha \equiv m1 \rightarrow (\lambda a . m2 \rightarrow (\lambda b . \alpha \ a \ b))$

syntax $B2 :: ['a \text{ option}, 'a \text{ option}, ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool})] \Rightarrow \text{bool} \ ((- \ || \ - \ \rightarrow \ -) \ [0, 0, 10] \ 10)$

Some rewriting rules for the binders

lemma *rewrite-B2-to-cases*[simp]:

shows $B2 \ s \ t \ f = (\text{case } s \text{ of None} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid (\text{Some } s1) \Rightarrow (\text{case } t \text{ of None} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid (\text{Some } t1) \Rightarrow f \ s1 \ t1))$

using *assms* **unfolding** *B2-def B-def* **by** (*cases s,cases t,simp+*)

lemma *rewrite-B-None*[simp]:

shows $\text{None} \rightarrow \alpha = \text{True}$

unfolding *B-def* **by** (*auto*)

lemma *rewrite-B-m-True*[simp]:

shows $m \rightarrow (\lambda a . \text{True}) = \text{True}$

unfolding *B-def* **by** (*cases m,simp+*)

lemma *rewrite-B2-cases*:

shows $(\text{case } a \text{ of None} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid (\text{Some } s) \Rightarrow (\text{case } b \text{ of None} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid (\text{Some } t) \Rightarrow f \ s \ t))$

$= (\forall \ s \ t . a = (\text{Some } s) \wedge b = (\text{Some } t) \longrightarrow f \ s \ t)$

by (*cases a,simp,cases b,simp+*)

definition *strict-equal* :: $'a \text{ option} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *strict-equal* $m \ a \equiv \text{case } m \text{ of None} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid (\text{Some } a') \Rightarrow a' = a$

end

2.2 Theorems on lists

theory *List-Theorems*

imports *List*

begin

definition *lastn* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$

where $\text{lastn } n \ x = \text{drop } ((\text{length } x) - n) \ x$

definition *is-sub-seq* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where $\text{is-sub-seq } a \ b \ x \equiv \exists \ n . \text{Suc } n < \text{length } x \wedge x!n = a \wedge x!(\text{Suc } n) = b$

definition *prefixes* :: $'a \text{ list set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list set}$

where $\text{prefixes } s \equiv \{x . \exists \ n \ y . n > 0 \wedge y \in s \wedge \text{take } n \ y = x\}$

lemma *drop-one*[simp]:

shows $\text{drop } (\text{Suc } 0) \ x = \text{tl } x$ **by** (*induct x,auto*)

lemma *length-ge-one*:

shows $x \neq [] \longrightarrow \text{length } x \geq 1$ **by** (*induct x,auto*)

lemma *take-but-one*[simp]:

shows $x \neq [] \longrightarrow \text{lastn } ((\text{length } x) - 1) \ x = \text{tl } x$ **unfolding** *lastn-def*

using *length-ge-one* [**where** $x=x$] **by** *auto*

lemma *Suc-m-minus-n*[simp]:

shows $m \geq n \longrightarrow \text{Suc } m - n = \text{Suc } (m - n)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *lastn-one-less*:

shows $n > 0 \wedge n \leq \text{length } x \wedge \text{lastn } n \ x = (a \# y) \longrightarrow \text{lastn } (n - 1) \ x = y$ **unfolding** *lastn-def*

using *drop-Suc* [**where** $n = \text{length } x - n$ **and** $xs = x$] *drop-tl* [**where** $n = \text{length } x - n$ **and** $xs = x$]

by (*auto*)

lemma *list-sub-implies-member*:

shows $\forall a \ x . \text{set } (a \# x) \subseteq Z \longrightarrow a \in Z$ **by** *auto*

lemma *subset-smaller-list*:

shows $\forall a \ x . \text{set } (a \# x) \subseteq Z \longrightarrow \text{set } x \subseteq Z$ **by** *auto*

lemma *second-elt-is-hd-tl*:

shows $\text{tl } x = (a \# x') \longrightarrow a = x \ ! \ 1$

by (*cases x, auto*)

lemma *length-ge-2-implies-tl-not-empty*:

shows $\text{length } x \geq 2 \longrightarrow \text{tl } x \neq []$

by (*cases x, auto*)

lemma *length-lt-2-implies-tl-empty*:

shows $\text{length } x < 2 \longrightarrow \text{tl } x = []$

by (*cases x, auto*)

lemma *first-second-is-sub-seq*:

shows $\text{length } x \geq 2 \implies \text{is-sub-seq } (\text{hd } x) \ (x \ ! \ 1) \ x$

proof–

assume $\text{length } x \geq 2$

hence $1: (\text{Suc } 0) < \text{length } x$ **by** *auto*

hence $x \ ! \ 0 = \text{hd } x$ **by** (*cases x, auto*)

from this 1 show $\text{is-sub-seq } (\text{hd } x) \ (x \ ! \ 1) \ x$ **unfolding** *is-sub-seq-def* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *hd-drop-is-nth*:

shows $n < \text{length } x \implies \text{hd } (\text{drop } n \ x) = x \ ! \ n$

proof (*induct x arbitrary: n*)

case *Nil*

thus *?case* **by** *simp*

next

case (*Cons a x*)

{

have $\text{hd } (\text{drop } n \ (a \# x)) = (a \# x) \ ! \ n$

proof (*cases n*)

case *0*

thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*

next

case (*Suc m*)

from *Suc Cons* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

}

thus *?case* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *def-of-hd*:

shows $y = a \# x \longrightarrow \text{hd } y = a$ **by** *simp*

lemma *def-of-tl*:

shows $y = a \# x \longrightarrow \text{tl } y = x$ **by** *simp*

lemma *drop-yields-results-implies-nbound*:

shows $\text{drop } n \ x \neq [] \longrightarrow n < \text{length } x$

by (*induct x, auto*)

lemma *hd-take* [*simp*]:

shows $n > 0 \implies \text{hd } (\text{take } n \ x) = \text{hd } x$

by (*cases x, simp, cases n, auto*)

lemma *consecutive-is-sub-seq*:

shows $a \# (b \# x) = \text{lastn } n \ y \implies \text{is-sub-seq } a \ b \ y$

proof-

assume $1: a \# (b \# x) = \text{lastn } n \ y$
from $1 \ \text{drop-Suc}[\text{where } n=(\text{length } y) - n \ \text{and } xs=y]$
 $\text{drop-tl}[\text{where } n=(\text{length } y) - n \ \text{and } xs=y]$
 $\text{def-of-tl}[\text{where } y=\text{lastn } n \ y \ \text{and } a=a \ \text{and } x=b\#x]$
 $\text{drop-yields-results-implies-nbound}[\text{where } n=\text{Suc } (\text{length } y - n) \ \text{and } x=y]$
have $3: \text{Suc } (\text{length } y - n) < \text{length } y$ **unfolding** lastn-def **by** auto
from $3 \ 1 \ \text{hd-drop-is-nth}[\text{where } n=(\text{length } y) - n \ \text{and } x=y]$ $\text{def-of-hd}[\text{where } y=\text{drop } (\text{length } y - n) \ y \ \text{and } x=b\#x]$
and $a=a]$
have $4: y!(\text{length } y - n) = a$ **unfolding** lastn-def **by** auto
from $3 \ 1 \ \text{hd-drop-is-nth}[\text{where } n=\text{Suc } ((\text{length } y) - n) \ \text{and } x=y]$ $\text{def-of-hd}[\text{where } y=\text{drop } (\text{Suc } (\text{length } y - n))$
 $y \ \text{and } x=x \ \text{and } a=b]$
 $\text{drop-Suc}[\text{where } n=(\text{length } y) - n \ \text{and } xs=y]$
 $\text{drop-tl}[\text{where } n=(\text{length } y) - n \ \text{and } xs=y]$
 $\text{def-of-tl}[\text{where } y=\text{lastn } n \ y \ \text{and } a=a \ \text{and } x=b\#x]$
have $5: y!\text{Suc } (\text{length } y - n) = b$ **unfolding** lastn-def **by** auto
from $3 \ 4 \ 5$ **show** $?thesis$
unfolding is-sub-seq-def **by** auto
qed

lemma $\text{sub-seq-in-prefixes}$:

assumes $\exists y \in \text{prefixes } X. \text{is-sub-seq } a \ a' \ y$
shows $\exists y \in X. \text{is-sub-seq } a \ a' \ y$
proof-
from assms **obtain** y **where** $y: y \in \text{prefixes } X \wedge \text{is-sub-seq } a \ a' \ y$ **by** auto
then obtain $n \ x$ **where** $x: n > 0 \wedge x \in X \wedge \text{take } n \ x = y$
unfolding prefixes-def **by** auto
from y **obtain** i **where** $\text{sub-seq-index}: \text{Suc } i < \text{length } y \wedge y ! i = a \wedge y ! \text{Suc } i = a'$
unfolding is-sub-seq-def **by** auto
from $\text{sub-seq-index } x$ **have** $\text{is-sub-seq } a \ a' \ x$
unfolding is-sub-seq-def **using** nth-take **by** auto
from $\text{this } x$ **show** $?thesis$ **by** metis
qed

lemma set-tl-is-subset :

shows $\text{set } (\text{tl } x) \subseteq \text{set } x$ **by** $(\text{induct } x, \text{auto})$
lemma $x\text{-is-hd-snd-tl}$:
shows $\text{length } x \geq 2 \longrightarrow x = (\text{hd } x) \# x!1 \# \text{tl}(\text{tl } x)$
proof $(\text{induct } x)$
case Nil
show $?case$ **by** auto
case $(\text{Cons } a \ xs)$
show $?case$ **by** $(\text{induct } xs, \text{auto})$
qed

lemma tl-x-not-x :

shows $x \neq [] \longrightarrow \text{tl } x \neq x$ **by** $(\text{induct } x, \text{auto})$
lemma tl-hd-x-not-tl-x :
shows $x \neq [] \wedge \text{hd } x \neq [] \longrightarrow \text{tl } (\text{hd } x) \neq \text{tl } x \neq x$ **using** tl-x-not-x **by** $(\text{induct } x, \text{simp}, \text{auto})$

end

3 A generic model for separation kernels

This section defines a detailed generic model of separation kernels called CISK (Controlled Interruptible Separation Kernel). It contains a generic functional model of the behaviour of a separation kernel as a transition system,

definitions of the security property and proofs that the functional model satisfies security properties. It is based on Rushby's approach [25] for noninterference. For an explanation of the model, its structure and an overview of the proofs, we refer to the document entitled "A New Theory of Intransitive Noninterference for Separation Kernels with Control" [31].

The structure of the model is based on locales and refinement:

- locale "Kernel" defines a highly generic model for a kernel, with execution semantics. It defines a state transition system with some extensions to the one used in [25]. The transition system defined here stores the currently active domain in the state, and has transitions for explicit context switches and interrupts and provides a notion of control. As each operation of the system will be split into atomic actions in our model, only certain sequences of actions will correspond to a run on a real system. Therefore, the function *run*, which applies an execution on a state and computes the resulting new state, is partial and defined for realistic traces only. Later, but not in this locale, we will define a predicate to distinguish realistic traces from other traces. Security properties are also not part of this locale, but will be introduced in the locales to be described next.
- locale "Separation_Kernel" extends "Kernel" with constraints concerning non-interference. The theorem is only sensical for realistic traces; for unrealistic trace it will hold vacuously.
- locale "Interruptible_Separation_Kernel" refines "Separation_Kernel" with interruptible action sequences. It defines function "realistic_trace" based on these action sequences. Therefore, we can formulate a total run function.
- locale "Controlled_Interruptible_Separation_Kernel" refines "Interruptible_Separation_Kernel" with abortable action sequences. It refines function "control" which now uses a generic predicate "aborting" and a generic function "set_error_code" to manage aborting of action sequences.

3.1 K (Kernel)

theory *K*

imports *Main List Set Transitive-Closure List-Theorems Option-Binders*

begin

The model makes use of the following types:

'state.t A state contains information about the resources of the system, as well as which domain is currently active. We decided that a state does *not* need to include a program stack, as in this model the actions that are executed are modelled separately.

'dom.t A domain is an entity executing actions and making calls to the kernel. This type represents the names of all domains. Later on, we define security policies in terms of domains.

'action.t Actions of type 'action.t represent atomic instructions that are executed by the kernel. As kernel actions are assumed to be atomic, we assume that after each kernel action an interrupt point can occur.

'action.t execution An execution of some domain is the code or the program that is executed by the domain. One call from a domain to the kernel will typically trigger a succession of one or more kernel actions. Therefore, an execution is represented as a list of *sequences* of kernel actions. Non-kernel actions are not take into account.

'output.t Given the current state and an action an output can be computed deterministically.

time.t Time is modelled using natural numbers. Each atomic kernel action can be executed within one time unit.

type-synonym (*'action-t*) *execution* = *'action-t list list*

type-synonym *time-t* = *nat*

Function *kstep* (for kernel step) computes the next state based on the current state *s* and a given action *a*. It may assume that it makes sense to perform this action, i.e., that any precondition that is necessary for execution of action *a* in state *s* is met. If not, it may return any result. This precondition is represented by generic predicate *kprecondition* (for kernel precondition). Only realistic traces are considered. Predicate *realistic_execution* decides whether a given execution is realistic.

Function *current* returns given the state the domain that is currently executing actions. The model assumes a single-core setting, i.e., at all times only one domain is active. Interrupt behavior is modelled using functions *interrupt* and *cswitch* (for context switch) that dictate respectively when interrupts occur and how interrupts occur. Interrupts are solely time-based, meaning that there is an at beforehand fixed schedule dictating which domain is active at which time.

Finally, we add function *control*. This function represents control of the kernel over the execution as performed by the domains. Given the current state *s*, the currently active domain *d* and the execution α of that domain, it returns three objects. First, it returns the next action that domain *d* will perform. Commonly, this is the next action in execution α . It may also return None, indicating that no action is done. Secondly, it returns the updated execution. When executing action *a*, typically, this action will be removed from the current execution (i.e., updating the program stack). Thirdly, it can update the state to set, e.g., error codes.

```

locale Kernel =
  fixes kstep :: 'state-t  $\Rightarrow$  'action-t  $\Rightarrow$  'state-t
  and output-f :: 'state-t  $\Rightarrow$  'action-t  $\Rightarrow$  'output-t
  and s0 :: 'state-t
  and current :: 'state-t  $\Rightarrow$  'dom-t
  and cswitch :: time-t  $\Rightarrow$  'state-t  $\Rightarrow$  'state-t
  and interrupt :: time-t  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  and kprecondition :: 'state-t  $\Rightarrow$  'action-t  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  and realistic-execution :: 'action-t execution  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  and control :: 'state-t  $\Rightarrow$  'dom-t  $\Rightarrow$  'action-t execution  $\Rightarrow$ 
    (('action-t option)  $\times$  'action-t execution  $\times$  'state-t)
  and kinvolved :: 'action-t  $\Rightarrow$  'dom-t set
begin

```

3.1.1 Execution semantics

Short hand notations for using function control.

```

definition next-action::'state-t  $\Rightarrow$  ('dom-t  $\Rightarrow$  'action-t execution)  $\Rightarrow$  'action-t option
where next-action s execs = fst (control s (current s) (execs (current s)))
definition next-exec::'state-t  $\Rightarrow$  ('dom-t  $\Rightarrow$  'action-t execution)  $\Rightarrow$  ('dom-t  $\Rightarrow$  'action-t execution)
where next-exec s execs = (fun-upd execs (current s) (fst (snd (control s (current s) (execs (current s))))))
definition next-state::'state-t  $\Rightarrow$  ('dom-t  $\Rightarrow$  'action-t execution)  $\Rightarrow$  'state-t
where next-state s execs = snd (snd (control s (current s) (execs (current s))))

```

A thread is empty iff either it has no further action sequences to execute, or when the current action sequence is finished and there are no further action sequences to execute.

```

abbreviation thread-empty::'action-t execution  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where thread-empty exec  $\equiv$  exec = []  $\vee$  exec = [[]]

```

Wrappers for function *kstep* and *kprecondition* that deal with the case where the given action is None.

```

definition step where step s oa  $\equiv$  case oa of None  $\Rightarrow$  s | (Some a)  $\Rightarrow$  kstep s a
definition precondition :: 'state-t  $\Rightarrow$  'action-t option  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where precondition s a  $\equiv$  a  $\rightarrow$  kprecondition s
definition involved
where involved oa  $\equiv$  case oa of None  $\Rightarrow$  {} | (Some a)  $\Rightarrow$  kinvolved a

```

Execution semantics are defined as follows: a run consists of consecutively running sequences of actions. These sequences are interruptable. Run first checks whether an interrupt occurs. When this

happens, function `cswitch` may switch the context. Otherwise, function control is used to determine the next action a , which also yields a new state s' . Action a is executed by executing (step $s' a$). The current execution of the current domain is updated.

Note that `run` is a partial function, i.e., it computes results only when at all times the preconditions hold. Such runs are the realistic ones. For other runs, we do not need to – and cannot – prove security. All the theorems are formulated in such a way that they hold vacuously for unrealistic runs.

```
function run :: time-t ⇒ 'state-t option ⇒ ('dom-t ⇒ 'action-t execution) ⇒ 'state-t option
where run 0 s execs = s
| run (Suc n) None execs = None
| interrupt (Suc n) ⇒⇒ run (Suc n) (Some s) execs = run n (Some (cswitch (Suc n) s)) execs
| ¬interrupt (Suc n) ⇒⇒ thread-empty(execs (current s)) ⇒⇒ run (Suc n) (Some s) execs = run n (Some s) execs
| ¬interrupt (Suc n) ⇒⇒ ¬thread-empty(execs (current s)) ⇒⇒ ¬precondition (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs) ⇒⇒ run (Suc n) (Some s) execs = None
| ¬interrupt (Suc n) ⇒⇒ ¬thread-empty(execs (current s)) ⇒⇒ precondition (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs) ⇒⇒
  run (Suc n) (Some s) execs = run n (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (next-exec s execs)
using not0-implies-Suc by (metis option.exhaust prod-cases3,auto)
termination by lexicographic-order
end
```

end

3.2 SK (Separation Kernel)

```
theory SK
imports K
begin
```

Locale Kernel is now refined to a generic model of a separation kernel. The security policy is represented using function ia . Function $vpeq$ is adopted from Rushby and is an equivalence relation representing whether two states are equivalent from the point of view of the given domain.

We assume constraints similar to Rushby, i.e., weak step consistency, locally respects, and output consistency. Additional assumptions are:

Step Atomicity Each atomic kernel step can be executed within one time slot. Therefore, the domain that is currently active does not change by executing one action.

Time-based Interrupts As interrupts occur according to a prefixed time-based schedule, the domain that is active after a call of `switch` depends on the currently active domain only (`cswitch_consistency`). Also, `cswitch` can *only* change which domain is currently active (`cswitch_consistency`).

Control Consistency States that are equivalent yield the same control. That is, the next action and the updated execution depend on the currently active domain only (`next_action_consistent`, `next_execs_consistent`), the state as updated by the control function remains in $vpeq$ (`next_state_consistent`, `locally_respects_next_state`). Finally, function control cannot change which domain is active (`current_next_state`).

```
definition actions-in-execution :: 'action-t execution ⇒ 'action-t set
where actions-in-execution exec ≡ { a . ∃ aseq ∈ set exec . a ∈ set aseq }
```

```
locale Separation-Kernel = Kernel kstep output-f s0 current cswitch interrupt kprecondition realistic-execution
control kinvolved
```

```
for kstep :: 'state-t ⇒ 'action-t ⇒ 'state-t
and output-f :: 'state-t ⇒ 'action-t ⇒ 'output-t
```

and $s0 :: 'state-t$
and $current :: 'state-t \Rightarrow 'dom-t$ — Returns the currently active domain
and $cswitch :: time-t \Rightarrow 'state-t \Rightarrow 'state-t$ — Switches the current domain
and $interrupt :: time-t \Rightarrow bool$ — Returns t iff an interrupt occurs in the given state at the given time
and $kprecondition :: 'state-t \Rightarrow 'action-t \Rightarrow bool$ — Returns t if an precondition holds that relates the current action to the state
and $realistic-execution :: 'action-t \text{ execution} \Rightarrow bool$ — In this locale, this function is completely unconstrained.
and $control :: 'state-t \Rightarrow 'dom-t \Rightarrow 'action-t \text{ execution} \Rightarrow (('action-t \text{ option}) \times 'action-t \text{ execution} \times 'state-t)$
and $kinvolved :: 'action-t \Rightarrow 'dom-t \text{ set}$
 $+$
fixes $ifp :: 'dom-t \Rightarrow 'dom-t \Rightarrow bool$
and $vpeq :: 'dom-t \Rightarrow 'state-t \Rightarrow 'state-t \Rightarrow bool$
assumes $vpeq-transitive: \forall a b c u. (vpeq u a b \wedge vpeq u b c) \longrightarrow vpeq u a c$
and $vpeq-symmetric: \forall a b u. vpeq u a b \longrightarrow vpeq u b a$
and $vpeq-reflexive: \forall a u. vpeq u a a$
and $ifp-reflexive: \forall u. ifp u u$
and $weakly-step-consistent: \forall s t u a. vpeq u s t \wedge vpeq (current s) s t \wedge kprecondition s a \wedge kprecondition t a$
 $\wedge current s = current t \longrightarrow vpeq u (kstep s a) (kstep t a)$
and $locally-respects: \forall a s u. \neg ifp (current s) u \wedge kprecondition s a \longrightarrow vpeq u s (kstep s a)$
and $output-consistent: \forall a s t. vpeq (current s) s t \wedge current s = current t \longrightarrow (output-f s a) = (output-f t a)$
and $step-atomicity: \forall s a. current (kstep s a) = current s$
and $cswitch-independent-of-state: \forall n s t. current s = current t \longrightarrow current (cswitch n s) = current (cswitch n t)$
and $cswitch-consistency: \forall u s t n. vpeq u s t \longrightarrow vpeq u (cswitch n s) (cswitch n t)$
and $next-action-consistent: \forall s t execs. vpeq (current s) s t \wedge (\forall d \in involved (next-action s execs). vpeq d s t) \wedge current s = current t \longrightarrow next-action s execs = next-action t execs$
and $next-execs-consistent: \forall s t execs. vpeq (current s) s t \wedge (\forall d \in involved (next-action s execs). vpeq d s t) \wedge current s = current t \longrightarrow fst (snd (control s (current s) (execs (current s)))) = fst (snd (control t (current s) (execs (current s))))$
and $next-state-consistent: \forall s t u execs. vpeq (current s) s t \wedge vpeq u s t \wedge current s = current t \longrightarrow vpeq u (next-state s execs) (next-state t execs)$
and $current-next-state: \forall s execs. current (next-state s execs) = current s$
and $locally-respects-next-state: \forall s u execs. \neg ifp (current s) u \longrightarrow vpeq u s (next-state s execs)$
and $involved-ifp: \forall s a. \forall d \in (involved a). kprecondition s (the a) \longrightarrow ifp d (current s)$
and $next-action-from-execs: \forall s execs. next-action s execs \rightarrow (\lambda a. a \in actions-in-execution (execs (current s)))$
and $next-execs-subset: \forall s execs u. actions-in-execution (next-execs s execs u) \subseteq actions-in-execution (execs u)$
begin

Note that there are no proof obligations on function “interrupt”. Its typing enforces the assumptions that switching is based on time and not on state. This assumption is sufficient for these proofs, i.e., no further assumptions are required.

3.2.1 Security for non-interfering domains

We define security for domains that are completely non-interfering. That is, for all domains u and v such that v may not interfere in any way with domain u , we prove that the behavior of domain u is independent of the actions performed by v . In other words, the output of domain u in some run is at all times equivalent to the output of domain u when the actions of domain v are replaced by some other set actions.

A domain is unrelated to u if and only if the security policy dictates that there is no path from the domain to u .

abbreviation $unrelated :: 'dom-t \Rightarrow 'dom-t \Rightarrow bool$
where $unrelated d u \equiv \neg ifp^{**} d u$

To formulate the new theorem to prove, we redefine purging: all domains that may not influence domain u are replaced by arbitrary action sequences.

definition *purge* ::

$(\text{'dom-}t \Rightarrow \text{'action-}t \text{ execution}) \Rightarrow \text{'dom-}t \Rightarrow (\text{'dom-}t \Rightarrow \text{'action-}t \text{ execution})$

where *purge execs* $u \equiv \lambda d . (\text{if unrelated } d \text{ } u \text{ then}$
 $(\text{SOME } \alpha . \text{realistic-execution } \alpha)$
 $\text{else execs } d)$

A normal run from initial state s_0 ending in state s_f is equivalent to a run purged for domain $(\text{currents-}f)$.

definition *NI-unrelated where NI-unrelated*

$\equiv \forall \text{ execs } a \ n . \text{run } n \ (\text{Some } s_0) \ \text{execs } \rightarrow$
 $(\lambda s\text{-}f . \text{run } n \ (\text{Some } s_0) \ (\text{purge execs } (\text{current } s\text{-}f))) \rightarrow$
 $(\lambda s\text{-}f_2 . \text{output-}f \ s\text{-}f \ a = \text{output-}f \ s\text{-}f_2 \ a \wedge \text{current } s\text{-}f = \text{current } s\text{-}f_2))$

The following properties are proven inductive over states s and t :

1. Invariably, states s and t are equivalent for any domain v that may influence the purged domain u . This is more general than proving that “ $\text{vpeq } u \ s \ t$ ” is inductive. The reason we need to prove equivalence over all domains v is so that we can use *weak* step consistency.
2. Invariably, states s and t have the same active domain.

abbreviation *equivalent-states* :: $\text{'state-}t \ \text{option} \Rightarrow \text{'state-}t \ \text{option} \Rightarrow \text{'dom-}t \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *equivalent-states* $s \ t \ u \equiv s \parallel t \rightarrow (\lambda s \ t . (\forall v . \text{ifp}^{\ast\ast} \ v \ u \rightarrow \text{vpeq } v \ s \ t) \wedge \text{current } s = \text{current } t)$

Rushby’s view partitioning is redefined. Two states that are initially u -equivalent are u -equivalent after performing respectively a realistic run and a realistic purged run.

definition *view-partitioned::bool where view-partitioned*

$\equiv \forall \text{ execs } ms \ mt \ n \ u . \text{equivalent-states } ms \ mt \ u \rightarrow$
 $(\text{run } n \ ms \ \text{execs} \parallel$
 $\text{run } n \ mt \ (\text{purge execs } u) \rightarrow$
 $(\lambda rs \ rt . \text{vpeq } u \ rs \ rt \wedge \text{current } rs = \text{current } rt))$

We formulate a version of predicate *view_partitioned* that is on one hand more general, but on the other hand easier to prove inductive over function *run*. Instead of reasoning over *execs* and $(\text{purge execs } u)$, we reason over any two executions *execs1* and *execs2* for which the following relation holds:

definition *purged-relation* :: $\text{'dom-}t \Rightarrow (\text{'dom-}t \Rightarrow \text{'action-}t \ \text{execution}) \Rightarrow (\text{'dom-}t \Rightarrow \text{'action-}t \ \text{execution}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *purged-relation* $u \ \text{execs1} \ \text{execs2} \equiv \forall d . \text{ifp}^{\ast\ast} \ d \ u \rightarrow \text{execs1 } d = \text{execs2 } d$

The inductive version of view partitioning says that runs on two states that are u -equivalent and on two executions that are *purged-related* yield u -equivalent states.

definition *view-partitioned-ind::bool where view-partitioned-ind*

$\equiv \forall \text{ execs1} \ \text{execs2} \ s \ t \ n \ u . \text{equivalent-states } s \ t \ u \wedge \text{purged-relation } u \ \text{execs1} \ \text{execs2} \rightarrow \text{equivalent-states } (\text{run } n \ s \ \text{execs1}) \ (\text{run } n \ t \ \text{execs2}) \ u$

A proof that when state t performs a step but state s not, the states remain equivalent for any domain v that may interfere with u .

lemma *vpeq-s-nt:*

assumes *prec-t: precondition* $(\text{next-state } t \ \text{execs2}) \ (\text{next-action } t \ \text{execs2})$

assumes *not-ifp-curr-u:* $\neg \text{ifp}^{\ast\ast} \ (\text{current } t) \ u$

assumes *vpeq-s-t:* $\forall v . \text{ifp}^{\ast\ast} \ v \ u \rightarrow \text{vpeq } v \ s \ t$

shows $(\forall v . \text{ifp}^{\ast\ast} \ v \ u \rightarrow \text{vpeq } v \ s \ (\text{step } (\text{next-state } t \ \text{execs2}) \ (\text{next-action } t \ \text{execs2})))$

proof-

{
fix v

assume $ifp\text{-}v\text{-}u: ifp^{**} v u$

from $ifp\text{-}v\text{-}u$ **not- $ifp\text{-}curr\text{-}u$** **have** $unrelated: \neg ifp^{**} (current\ t) v$ **using** $rtranclp\text{-}trans$ **by** $metis$

from $this\ current\text{-}next\text{-}state[THEN\ spec, THEN\ spec, where\ x1=t]$

$locally\text{-}respects[THEN\ spec, THEN\ spec, THEN\ spec, where\ x1=next\text{-}state\ t\ execs2]$ $vpeq\text{-}reflexive$

$prec\text{-}t$ **have** $vpeq\ v (next\text{-}state\ t\ execs2) (step\ (next\text{-}state\ t\ execs2) (next\text{-}action\ t\ execs2))$

unfolding $step\text{-}def\ precondition\text{-}def\ B\text{-}def$

by $(cases\ next\text{-}action\ t\ execs2, auto)$

from $unrelated\ this\ locally\text{-}respects\text{-}next\text{-}state\ vpeq\text{-}transitive$ **have** $vpeq\ v\ t (step\ (next\text{-}state\ t\ execs2) (next\text{-}action\ t\ execs2))$ **by** $blast$

from $this$ **and** $ifp\text{-}v\text{-}u$ **and** $vpeq\text{-}s\text{-}t$ **and** $vpeq\text{-}symmetric$ **and** $vpeq\text{-}transitive$ **have** $vpeq\ v\ s (step\ (next\text{-}state\ t\ execs2) (next\text{-}action\ t\ execs2))$ **by** $metis$

}

thus $?thesis$ **by** $auto$

qed

A proof that when state s performs a step but state t not, the states remain equivalent for any domain v that may interfere with u .

lemma $vpeq\text{-}ns\text{-}t$:

assumes $prec\text{-}s: precondition\ (next\text{-}state\ s\ execs) (next\text{-}action\ s\ execs)$

assumes $not\text{-}ifp\text{-}curr\text{-}u: \neg ifp^{**} (current\ s) u$

assumes $vpeq\text{-}s\text{-}t: \forall v. ifp^{**} v u \longrightarrow vpeq\ v\ s\ t$

shows $\forall v. ifp^{**} v u \longrightarrow vpeq\ v (step\ (next\text{-}state\ s\ execs) (next\text{-}action\ s\ execs))\ t$

proof-

{

fix v

assume $ifp\text{-}v\text{-}u: ifp^{**} v u$

from $ifp\text{-}v\text{-}u$ **and** $not\text{-}ifp\text{-}curr\text{-}u$ **have** $unrelated: \neg ifp^{**} (current\ s) v$ **using** $rtranclp\text{-}trans$ **by** $metis$

from $this\ current\text{-}next\text{-}state[THEN\ spec, THEN\ spec, where\ x1=s]$ $vpeq\text{-}reflexive$

$unrelated\ locally\text{-}respects[THEN\ spec, THEN\ spec, THEN\ spec, where\ x1=next\text{-}state\ s\ execs\ and\ x=v\ and\ x2=the\ (next\text{-}action\ s\ execs)]\ prec\text{-}s$

have $vpeq\ v (next\text{-}state\ s\ execs) (step\ (next\text{-}state\ s\ execs) (next\text{-}action\ s\ execs))$

unfolding $step\text{-}def\ precondition\text{-}def\ B\text{-}def$

by $(cases\ next\text{-}action\ s\ execs, auto)$

from $unrelated\ this\ locally\text{-}respects\text{-}next\text{-}state\ vpeq\text{-}transitive$ **have** $vpeq\ v\ s (step\ (next\text{-}state\ s\ execs) (next\text{-}action\ s\ execs))$ **by** $blast$

from $this$ **and** $ifp\text{-}v\text{-}u$ **and** $vpeq\text{-}s\text{-}t$ **and** $vpeq\text{-}symmetric$ **and** $vpeq\text{-}transitive$ **have** $vpeq\ v (step\ (next\text{-}state\ s\ execs) (next\text{-}action\ s\ execs))\ t$ **by** $metis$

}

thus $?thesis$ **by** $auto$

qed

A proof that when both states s and t perform a step, the states remain equivalent for any domain v that may interfere with u . It assumes that the current domain *can* interact with u (the domain for which is purged).

lemma $vpeq\text{-}ns\text{-}nt\text{-}ifp\text{-}u$:

assumes $vpeq\text{-}s\text{-}t: \forall v. ifp^{**} v u \longrightarrow vpeq\ v\ s\ t'$

and $current\text{-}s\text{-}t: current\ s = current\ t'$

shows $precondition\ (next\text{-}state\ s\ execs)\ a \wedge precondition\ (next\text{-}state\ t'\ execs)\ a \implies (ifp^{**} (current\ s)\ u \implies (\forall v. ifp^{**} v u \longrightarrow vpeq\ v (step\ (next\text{-}state\ s\ execs)\ a) (step\ (next\text{-}state\ t'\ execs)\ a)))$

proof-

fix a

assume $prec\text{-}s: precondition\ (next\text{-}state\ s\ execs)\ a \wedge precondition\ (next\text{-}state\ t'\ execs)\ a$

assume $ifp\text{-}curr: ifp^{**} (current\ s)\ u$

from $vpeq\text{-}s\text{-}t$ **have** $vpeq\text{-}curr\text{-}s\text{-}t: ifp^{**} (current\ s)\ u \longrightarrow vpeq\ (current\ s)\ s\ t'$ **by** $auto$

from $ifp\text{-}curr\ prec\text{-}s$

next-state-consistent[*THEN spec, THEN spec, where* $x1=s$ **and** $x=t'$] *vpeq-curr-s-t vpeq-s-t*
current-next-state current-s-t weakly-step-consistent[*THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where*
 $x3=next-state\ s\ execs$ **and** $x2=next-state\ t'\ execs$ **and** $x=the\ a$]
show $\forall v . ifp^{***}\ v\ u \longrightarrow vpeq\ v\ (step\ (next-state\ s\ execs)\ a)\ (step\ (next-state\ t'\ execs)\ a)$
unfolding *step-def precondition-def B-def*
by (*cases a, auto*)
qed

A proof that when both states s and t perform a step, the states remain equivalent for any domain v that may interfere with u . It assumes that the current domain *cannot* interact with u (the domain for which is purged).

lemma *vpeq-ns-nt-not-ifp-u*:

assumes *purged-a-a2: purged-relation u execs execs2*

and *prec-s: precondition (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)*

and *current-s-t: current s = current t'*

and *vpeq-s-t: $\forall v . ifp^{***}\ v\ u \longrightarrow vpeq\ v\ s\ t'$*

shows $\neg ifp^{***}\ (current\ s)\ u \wedge precondition\ (next-state\ t'\ execs2)\ (next-action\ t'\ execs2) \longrightarrow (\forall v . ifp^{***}\ v\ u \longrightarrow vpeq\ v\ (step\ (next-state\ s\ execs)\ (next-action\ s\ execs))\ (step\ (next-state\ t'\ execs2)\ (next-action\ t'\ execs2)))$

proof–

{
assume *not-ifp: $\neg ifp^{***}\ (current\ s)\ u$*
assume *prec-t: precondition (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2)*
fix $a\ a'\ v$
assume *ifp-v-u: $ifp^{***}\ v\ u$*
from *not-ifp and purged-a-a2 have $\neg ifp^{***}\ (current\ s)\ u$ unfolding purged-relation-def by auto*
from *this and ifp-v-u have not-ifp-curr-v: $\neg ifp^{***}\ (current\ s)\ v$ using rtranclp-trans by metis*
from *this current-next-state[THEN spec, THEN spec, where* $x1=s$ **and** $x=execs$] *prec-s vpeq-reflexive*
locally-respects[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where $x1=next-state\ s\ execs$ **and** $x2=the\ (next-action\ s\ execs)$ **and** $x=v$]
have *vpeq v (next-state s execs) (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))*
unfolding *step-def precondition-def B-def*
by (*cases next-action s execs, auto*)
from *not-ifp-curr-v this locally-respects-next-state vpeq-transitive*
have *vpeq-s-ns: vpeq v s (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))*
by *blast*
from *not-ifp-curr-v current-s-t current-next-state[THEN spec, THEN spec, where* $x1=t'$ **and** $x=execs2$] *prec-t*
locally-respects[THEN spec, THEN spec, where $x=next-state\ t'\ execs2$] *vpeq-reflexive*
have *0: vpeq v (next-state t' execs2) (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))*
unfolding *step-def precondition-def B-def*
by (*cases next-action t' execs2, auto*)
from *not-ifp-curr-v current-s-t current-next-state have 1: $\neg ifp^{***}\ (current\ t')\ v$*
using *rtranclp-trans by auto*
from *0 1 locally-respects-next-state vpeq-transitive*
have *vpeq-t-nt: vpeq v t' (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))*
by *blast*
from *vpeq-s-ns and vpeq-t-nt and vpeq-s-t and ifp-v-u and vpeq-symmetric and vpeq-transitive*
have *vpeq-ns-nt: vpeq v (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)) (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))*
by *blast*
}
thus *?thesis by auto*
qed

A run with a purged list of actions appears identical to a run without purging, when starting from two states that appear identical.

lemma *unwinding-implies-view-partitioned-ind*:

shows *view-partitioned-ind*

```

proof-
{
  fix execs execs2 s t n u
  have equivalent-states s t u ∧ purged-relation u execs execs2  $\longrightarrow$  equivalent-states (run n s execs) (run n t execs2) u
  proof (induct n s execs arbitrary: t u execs2 rule: run.induct)
  case (1 s execs t u execs2)
    show ?case by auto
  next
  case (2 n execs t u execs2)
    show ?case by simp
  next
  case (3 n s execs t u execs2)
  assume interrupt-s: interrupt (Suc n)
  assume IH: (∧ t u execs2.
    equivalent-states (Some (cswitch (Suc n) s)) t u ∧ purged-relation u execs execs2  $\longrightarrow$ 
    equivalent-states (run n (Some (cswitch (Suc n) s)) execs) (run n t execs2) u)
  {
    fix t'
    assume t = Some t'
    fix rs
    assume rs: run (Suc n) (Some s) execs = Some rs
    fix rt
    assume rt: run (Suc n) (Some t') execs2 = Some rt

    assume vpeq-s-t: ∃ v . ifp*** v u  $\longrightarrow$  vpeq v s t'
    assume current-s-t: current s = current t'
    assume purged-a-a2: purged-relation u execs execs2

    — The following terminology is used: states rs and rt (for: run-s and run-t) are the states after a run. States ns
    and nt (for: next-s and next-t) are the states after one step.
    — We prove two properties: the states rs and rt have equal active domains (current-rs-rt) and are vpeq for all
    domains v that may influence u (vpeq-rs-rt). Both are proven using the IH. To use the IH, we have to prove that the
    properties hold for the next step (in this case, a context switch). Statement current-ns-nt states that after one step
    states ns and nt have the same active domain. Statement vpeq-ns-nt states that after one step states ns and nt are
    vpeq for all domains v that may influence u (vpeq-rs-rt).
    from current-s-t cswitch-independent-of-state
    have current-ns-nt: current (cswitch (Suc n) s) = current (cswitch (Suc n) t') by blast
    from cswitch-consistency vpeq-s-t
    have vpeq-ns-nt: ∃ v . ifp*** v u  $\longrightarrow$  vpeq v (cswitch (Suc n) s) (cswitch (Suc n) t') by auto
    from current-ns-nt vpeq-ns-nt interrupt-s vpeq-reflexive purged-a-a2 current-s-t IH[where u=u and t=Some
    (cswitch (Suc n) t') and ?execs2.0=execs2]
    have current-rs-rt: current rs = current rt using rs rt by(auto)
    {
      fix v
      assume ia: ifp*** v u
      from current-ns-nt vpeq-ns-nt ia interrupt-s vpeq-reflexive purged-a-a2 IH[where u=u and t=Some (cswitch
      (Suc n) t') and ?execs2.0=execs2]
      have vpeq-rs-rt: vpeq v rs rt using rs rt by(auto)
    }
    from current-rs-rt and this have equivalent-states (Some rs) (Some rt) u by auto
  }
  }
  thus ?case by(simp add:option.splits,cases t,simp+)
  next
  case (4 n execs s t u execs2)
  assume not-interrupt: ¬interrupt (Suc n)
  assume thread-empty-s: thread-empty(execs (current s))

```

assume IH: $(\wedge t u \text{ execs2. equivalent-states } (Some\ s)\ t\ u \wedge \text{purged-relation } u\ \text{execs}\ \text{execs2} \longrightarrow \text{equivalent-states } (\text{run } n\ (Some\ s)\ \text{execs})\ (\text{run } n\ t\ \text{execs2})\ u)$

{

fix t'

assume $t: t = Some\ t'$

fix rs

assume $rs: \text{run } (Suc\ n)\ (Some\ s)\ \text{execs} = Some\ rs$

fix rt

assume $rt: \text{run } (Suc\ n)\ (Some\ t')\ \text{execs2} = Some\ rt$

assume $\text{vpeq-s-t}: \forall v. \text{ifp}^{**}\ v\ u \longrightarrow \text{vpeq}\ v\ s\ t'$

assume $\text{current-s-t}: \text{current } s = \text{current } t'$

assume $\text{purged-a-a2}: \text{purged-relation } u\ \text{execs}\ \text{execs2}$

— The following terminology is used: states rs and rt (for: run-s and run-t) are the states after a run. States ns and nt (for: next-s and next-t) are the states after one step.

— We prove two properties: the states rs and rt have equal active domains (current-rs-rt) and are vpeq for all domains v that may influence u (vpeq-rs-rt). Both are proven using the IH. To use the IH, we have to prove that the properties hold for the next step (in this case, nothing happens in s as the thread is empty). Statement current-ns-nt states that after one step states ns and nt have the same active domain. Statement vpeq-ns-nt states that after one step states ns and nt are vpeq for all domains v that may influence u (vpeq-rs-rt).

from ifp-reflexive **and** vpeq-s-t **have** $\text{vpeq-s-t-u}: \text{vpeq}\ u\ s\ t'$ **by** auto

from thread-empty-s **and** purged-a-a2 **and** current-s-t **have** $\text{purged-a-na2}: \neg \text{ifp}^{**}\ (\text{current } t')\ u \longrightarrow \text{purged-relation } u\ \text{execs}\ (\text{next-exec}\ t'\ \text{execs2})$

by $(\text{unfold } \text{next-exec-def}, \text{unfold } \text{purged-relation-def}, \text{auto})$

from step-atomicity $\text{current-next-state}$ current-s-t **have** $\text{current-s-nt}: \text{current } s = \text{current } (\text{step } (\text{next-state } t'\ \text{execs2})\ (\text{next-action } t'\ \text{execs2}))$

unfolding step-def

by $(\text{cases } \text{next-action } t'\ \text{execs2}, \text{auto})$

— The proof is by case distinction. If the current thread is empty in state t as well (case t -empty), then nothing happens and the proof is trivial. Otherwise (case t -not-empty), since the current thread has different executions in states s and t , we now show that it cannot influence u (statement not-ifp-curr-t). If in state t the precondition holds (case t -prec), locally respects shows that the states remain vpeq . Otherwise, (case t -not-prec), everything holds vacuously.

have $\text{current-rs-rt}: \text{current } rs = \text{current } rt$

proof $(\text{cases } \text{thread-empty}(\text{execs2 } (\text{current } t')))\ \text{rule} : \text{case-split}[\text{case-names } t\text{-empty } t\text{-not-empty}]$

case $t\text{-empty}$

from purged-a-a2 **and** vpeq-s-t **and** current-s-t **IH** **[where** $t = Some\ t'$ **and** $u = u$ **and** $? \text{execs2}.0 = \text{execs2}$ **]**

have $\text{equivalent-states } (\text{run } n\ (Some\ s)\ \text{execs})\ (\text{run } n\ (Some\ t')\ \text{execs2})\ u$ **using** $rs\ rt$ **by** (auto)

from $\text{this not-interrupt } t\text{-empty } \text{thread-empty-s}$

show $? \text{thesis}$ **using** $rs\ rt$ **by** (auto)

next

case $t\text{-not-empty}$

from $t\text{-not-empty}$ $\text{current-next-state}$ **and** vpeq-s-t-u **and** thread-empty-s **and** purged-a-a2 **and** current-s-t

have $\text{not-ifp-curr-t}: \neg \text{ifp}^{**}\ (\text{current } (\text{next-state } t'\ \text{execs2}))\ u$ **unfolding** $\text{purged-relation-def}$ **by** auto

show $? \text{thesis}$

proof $(\text{cases } \text{precondition } (\text{next-state } t'\ \text{execs2})\ (\text{next-action } t'\ \text{execs2}))\ \text{rule} : \text{case-split}[\text{case-names } t\text{-prec } t\text{-not-prec}]$

case $t\text{-prec}$

from $\text{locally-respects-next-state}$ $\text{current-next-state}$ $t\text{-prec}$ not-ifp-curr-t vpeq-s-t locally-respects vpeq-s-nt

have $\text{vpeq-s-nt}: (\forall v. \text{ifp}^{**}\ v\ u \longrightarrow \text{vpeq}\ v\ s\ (\text{step } (\text{next-state } t'\ \text{execs2})\ (\text{next-action } t'\ \text{execs2})))$ **by** auto

from vpeq-s-nt purged-a-na2 this current-s-nt not-ifp-curr-t $\text{current-next-state}$

IH **[where** $t = Some\ (\text{step } (\text{next-state } t'\ \text{execs2})\ (\text{next-action } t'\ \text{execs2}))$ **and** $u = u$ **and** $? \text{execs2}.0 = \text{next-exec}\ t'\ \text{execs2}$ **]**

have $\text{equivalent-states } (\text{run } n\ (Some\ s)\ \text{execs})\ (\text{run } n\ (Some\ (\text{step } (\text{next-state } t'\ \text{execs2})\ (\text{next-action } t'$

```

execs2))) (next-execs t' execs2)) u
  using rs rt by auto
  from t-not-empty t-prec vpeq-s-nt this thread-empty-s not-interrupt
  show ?thesis using rs rt by auto
next
case t-not-prec
  thus ?thesis using rt t-not-empty not-interrupt by(auto)
qed
qed
{
  fix v
  assume ia: ifp** v u
  have vpeq v rs rt
  proof (cases thread-empty(execs2 (current t^)) rule :case-split[case-names t-empty t-not-empty])
  case t-empty
    from purged-a-a2 and vpeq-s-t and current-s-t IH[where t=Some t' and u=u and ?execs2.0=execs2]
    have equivalent-states (run n (Some s) execs) (run n (Some t') execs2) u using rs rt by(auto)
    from ia this not-interrupt t-empty thread-empty-s
    show ?thesis using rs rt by(auto)
  next
  case t-not-empty
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases precondition (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2) rule :case-split[case-names t-prec
t-not-prec])
    case t-prec
      from t-not-empty current-next-state and vpeq-s-t-u and thread-empty-s and purged-a-a2 and current-s-t
      have not-ifp-curr-t:  $\neg$ ifp** (current (next-state t' execs2)) u unfolding purged-relation-def
      by auto
      from t-prec current-next-state locally-respects-next-state this and vpeq-s-t and locally-respects and
vpeq-s-nt
      have vpeq-s-nt:  $(\forall v . \text{ifp}^{\ast\ast} v u \longrightarrow \text{vpeq } v s (\text{step } (\text{next-state } t' \text{ execs2}) (\text{next-action } t' \text{ execs2})))$  by
auto
      from purged-a-na2 this current-s-nt not-ifp-curr-t current-next-state
      IH[where t=Some (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2)) and u=u and ?execs2.0=next-execs
t' execs2]
      have equivalent-states (run n (Some s) execs) (run n (Some (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t'
execs2)))) (next-execs t' execs2)) u
      using rs rt by(auto)
      from ia t-not-empty t-prec vpeq-s-nt this thread-empty-s not-interrupt
      show ?thesis using rs rt by auto
    next
    case t-not-prec
      thus ?thesis using rt t-not-empty not-interrupt by(auto)
    qed
  qed
}
from current-rs-rt and this have equivalent-states (Some rs) (Some rt) u by auto
}
thus ?case by(simp add:option.splits,cases t,simp+)
next
case (5 n execs s t u execs2)
assume not-interrupt:  $\neg$ interrupt (Suc n)
assume thread-not-empty-s:  $\neg$ thread-empty(execs (current s))
assume not-prec-s:  $\neg$ precondition (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)
— Whenever the precondition does not hold, the entire theorem flattens to True and everything holds vacuously.

hence run (Suc n) (Some s) execs = None using not-interrupt thread-not-empty-s by simp

```

```

thus ?case by(simp add:option.splits)
next
case (6 n execs s t u execs2)
assume not-interrupt:  $\neg$ interrupt (Suc n)
assume thread-not-empty-s:  $\neg$ thread-empty(execs (current s))
assume prec-s: precondition (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)
assume IH: ( $\wedge$ t u execs2.
  equivalent-states (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) t u  $\wedge$ 
  purged-relation u (next-exec s execs) execs2  $\longrightarrow$ 
  equivalent-states
  (run n (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (next-exec s execs))
  (run n t execs2) u)
{
  fix t'
  assume t: t = Some t'
  fix rs
  assume rs: run (Suc n) (Some s) execs = Some rs
  fix rt
  assume rt: run (Suc n) (Some t') execs2 = Some rt

  assume vpeq-s-t:  $\forall v . \text{ifp}^{**} v u \longrightarrow \text{vpeq } v s t'$ 
  assume current-s-t: current s = current t'
  assume purged-a-a2: purged-relation u execs execs2

```

— The following terminology is used: states rs and rt (for: run-s and run-t) are the states after a run. States ns and nt (for: next-s and next-t) are the states after one step.

— We prove two properties: the states rs and rt have equal active domains (current-rs-rt) and are vpeq for all domains v that may influence u (vpeq-rs-rt). Both are proven using the IH. To use the IH, we have to prove that the properties hold for the next step (in this case, state s executes an action). Statement current-ns-nt states that after one step states ns and nt have the same active domain. Statement vpeq-ns-nt states that after one step states ns and nt are vpeq for all domains v that may influence u (vpeq-rs-rt).

— Some lemma's used in the remainder of this case.

```

from ifp-reflexive and vpeq-s-t have vpeq-s-t-u: vpeq u s t' by auto
from step-atomicity and current-s-t current-next-state
  have current-ns-nt: current (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)) = current (step (next-state t'
execs2) (next-action t' execs2))
  unfolding step-def
  by (cases next-action s execs, cases next-action t' execs2, simp, simp, cases next-action t' execs2, simp, simp)
from vpeq-s-t have vpeq-curr-s-t:  $\text{ifp}^{**} (\text{current } s) u \longrightarrow \text{vpeq } (\text{current } s) s t'$  by auto
from prec-s involved-ifp[THEN spec, THEN spec, where x1=next-state s execs and x=next-action s execs]
vpeq-s-t have vpeq-involved:  $\text{ifp}^{**} (\text{current } s) u \longrightarrow (\forall d \in \text{involved } (\text{next-action } s \text{ execs}) . \text{vpeq } d s t')$ 
  using current-next-state
  unfolding involved-def precondition-def B-def
  by(cases next-action s execs, simp, auto,metis converse-rtranclp-into-rtranclp)
from current-s-t next-exec-consistent vpeq-curr-s-t vpeq-involved
  have next-exec-t:  $\text{ifp}^{**} (\text{current } s) u \longrightarrow \text{next-exec } t' \text{ execs} = \text{next-exec } s \text{ execs}$ 
  unfolding next-exec-def
  by(auto)
from current-s-t purged-a-a2 thread-not-empty-s next-action-consistent[THEN spec, THEN spec, where x1=s
and x=t'] vpeq-curr-s-t vpeq-involved
  have next-action-s-t:  $\text{ifp}^{**} (\text{current } s) u \longrightarrow \text{next-action } t' \text{ execs2} = \text{next-action } s \text{ execs}$ 
  by(unfold next-action-def, unfold purged-relation-def, auto)
from purged-a-a2 current-s-t next-exec-consistent[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where x2=s and x1=t'
and x=execs]
  vpeq-curr-s-t vpeq-involved
  have purged-na-na2: purged-relation u (next-exec s execs) (next-exec t' execs2)

```

```

unfolding next-execs-def purged-relation-def
by(auto)
from purged-a-a2 and purged-relation-def and thread-not-empty-s and current-s-t have thread-not-empty-t:
ifp** (current s) u  $\longrightarrow$   $\neg$ thread-empty(execs2 (current t')) by auto
from step-atomicity current-s-t current-next-state have current-ns-t: current (step (next-state s execs) (next-action
s execs)) = current t'
unfolding step-def
by (cases next-action s execs,auto)
from step-atomicity and current-s-t have current-s-nt: current s = current (step t' (next-action t' execs2))
unfolding step-def
by (cases next-action t' execs2,auto)
from purged-a-a2 have purged-na-a:  $\neg$ ifp** (current s) u  $\longrightarrow$  purged-relation u (next-execs s execs) execs2
by(unfold next-execs-def,unfold purged-relation-def,auto)

```

— The proof is by case distinction. If the current domain can interact with u (case curr-ifp-u), then either in state t the precondition holds (case t-prec) or not. If it holds, then lemma vpeq-ns-nt-ifp-u applies. Otherwise, the proof is trivial as the theorem holds vacuously. If the domain cannot interact with u, (case curr-not-ifp-u), then lemma vpeq-ns-nt-not-ifp-u applies.

```

have current-rs-rt: current rs = current rt
proof (cases ifp** (current s) u rule :case-split[case-names curr-ifp-u curr-not-ifp-u])
case curr-ifp-u
show ?thesis
proof (cases precondition (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2) rule :case-split[case-names prec-t
prec-not-t])
case prec-t
have thread-not-empty-t:  $\neg$ thread-empty(execs2 (current t')) using thread-not-empty-t curr-ifp-u by auto
from
current-ns-nt next-execs-t next-action-s-t purged-a-a2
curr-ifp-u prec-t prec-s vpeq-ns-nt-ifp-u[where a=(next-action s execs)] vpeq-s-t current-s-t
have equivalent-states (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (Some (step (next-state t'
execs2) (next-action t' execs2))) u
unfolding purged-relation-def next-state-def
by auto
from this
IH[where u=u and ?execs2.0=(next-execs t' execs2) and t=Some (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action
t' execs2))]]
current-ns-nt purged-na-na2
have equivalent-states (run n (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (next-execs s execs))
(run n (Some (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))) (next-execs t' execs2)) u
by auto
from prec-t thread-not-empty-t prec-s and this and not-interrupt and thread-not-empty-s and next-action-s-t
show ?thesis using rs rt by auto
next
case prec-not-t
from curr-ifp-u prec-not-t thread-not-empty-t not-interrupt show ?thesis using rt by simp
qed
next
case curr-not-ifp-u
show ?thesis
proof (cases thread-empty(execs2 (current t')) rule :case-split[case-names t-empty t-not-empty])
case t-not-empty
show ?thesis
proof (cases precondition (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2) rule :case-split[case-names t-prec
t-not-prec])
case t-prec
from curr-not-ifp-u t-prec IH[where u=u and ?execs2.0=(next-execs t' execs2) and t=Some (step
(next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))]]

```

```

    current-ns-nt next-execs-t purged-na-na2 vpeq-ns-nt-not-ifp-u current-s-t vpeq-s-t prec-s purged-a-a2
    have equivalent-states (run n (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (next-execs s
execs))
        (run n (Some (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))) (next-execs t' execs2))
u by auto
    from this t-prec curr-not-ifp-u t-not-empty prec-s not-interrupt thread-not-empty-s show ?thesis using rs
rt by auto
    next
    case t-not-prec
    from t-not-prec t-not-empty not-interrupt show ?thesis using rt by simp
    qed
    next
    case t-empty
    from curr-not-ifp-u and prec-s and vpeq-s-t and locally-respects and vpeq-ns-t current-next-state
locally-respects-next-state
    have vpeq-ns-t: ( $\forall v . \text{ifp}^{**} v u \longrightarrow \text{vpeq } v (\text{step } (\text{next-state } s \text{ execs}) (\text{next-action } s \text{ execs})) t')$ 
    by blast
    from curr-not-ifp-u IH[where t=Some t' and u=u and ?execs2.0=execs2] and current-ns-t and next-execs-t
and purged-na-a and vpeq-ns-t and this
    have equivalent-states (run n (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (next-execs s execs))
        (run n (Some t') execs2) u by auto
    from this not-interrupt thread-not-empty-s t-empty prec-s show ?thesis using rs rt by auto
    qed
    qed
    {
    fix v
    assume ia:  $\text{ifp}^{**} v u$ 

    have vpeq v rs rt
    proof (cases  $\text{ifp}^{**} (\text{current } s) u$  rule :case-split[case-names curr-ifp-u curr-not-ifp-u])
    case curr-ifp-u
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases precondition (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2) rule :case-split[case-names t-prec
t-not-prec])
    case t-prec
    have thread-not-empty-t:  $\neg \text{thread-empty}(\text{execs2 } (\text{current } t'))$  using thread-not-empty-t curr-ifp-u by auto
    from
    current-ns-nt next-execs-t next-action-s-t purged-a-a2
    curr-ifp-u t-prec prec-s vpeq-ns-nt-ifp-u[where a=(next-action s execs)] vpeq-s-t current-s-t
    have equivalent-states (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (Some (step (next-state t'
execs2) (next-action t' execs2))) u
    unfolding purged-relation-def next-state-def
    by auto
    from this
    IH[where u=u and ?execs2.0=(next-execs t' execs2) and t=Some (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action
t' execs2)))]
    current-ns-nt purged-na-na2
    have equivalent-states (run n (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (next-execs s
execs))
        (run n (Some (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))) (next-execs t' execs2)) u
    by auto
    from ia curr-ifp-u t-prec thread-not-empty-t prec-s and this and not-interrupt and thread-not-empty-s
and next-action-s-t
    show ?thesis using rs rt by auto
    next
    case t-not-prec

```



```

    from curr-ifp-u t-not-prec thread-not-empty-t not-interrupt show ?thesis using rt by simp
  qed
next
case curr-not-ifp-u
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases thread-empty(execs2 (current t'))) rule :case-split[case-names t-empty t-not-empty])
  case t-not-empty
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases precondition (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2) rule :case-split[case-names t-prec
t-not-prec])
      case t-prec
        from curr-not-ifp-u t-prec IH[where u=u and ?execs2.0=(next-execs t' execs2) and t=Some (step
(next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))]
          current-ns-nt next-execs-t purged-na-na2 vpeq-ns-nt-not-ifp-u current-s-t vpeq-s-t prec-s purged-a-a2
          have equivalent-states (run n (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (next-execs s
execs))
            (run n (Some (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))) (next-execs t' execs2))
        u by auto
        from ia this t-prec curr-not-ifp-u t-not-empty prec-s not-interrupt thread-not-empty-s show ?thesis using
rs rt by auto
      next
      case t-not-prec
        from t-not-prec t-not-empty not-interrupt show ?thesis using rt by simp
      qed
    next
    case t-empty
      from curr-not-ifp-u prec-s and vpeq-s-t and locally-respects and vpeq-ns-t current-next-state locally-respects-next-state
        have vpeq-ns-t: ( $\forall v . \text{ifp}^{**} v u \longrightarrow vpeq v (\text{step } (\text{next-state } s \text{ execs}) (\text{next-action } s \text{ execs})) t'$ )
        by blast
      from curr-not-ifp-u IH[where t=Some t' and u=u and ?execs2.0=execs2] and current-ns-t and next-execs-t
and purged-na-a and vpeq-ns-t and this
        have equivalent-states (run n (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (next-execs s execs))
          (run n (Some t') execs2) u by auto
      from ia this not-interrupt thread-not-empty-s t-empty prec-s show ?thesis using rs rt by auto
    qed
  qed
}
}
from current-rs-rt and this have equivalent-states (Some rs) (Some rt) u by auto
}
}
thus ?case by(simp add:option.splits,cases t,simp+)
qed
}
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding view-partitioned-ind-def by auto
qed

```

From the previous lemma, we can prove that the system is view partitioned. The previous lemma was inductive, this lemma just instantiates the previous lemma replacing s and t by the initial state.

lemma *unwinding-implies-view-partitioned:*

shows *view-partitioned*

proof–

from *assms unwinding-implies-view-partitioned-ind* **have** *view-partitioned-inductive: view-partitioned-ind*
by *blast*

have *purged-relation: $\forall u \text{ execs } . \text{purged-relation } u \text{ execs } (\text{purge } \text{execs } u)$*

by (*unfold purged-relation-def, unfold purge-def, auto*)

{
fix *execs s t n u*

```

assume  $I$ : equivalent-states  $s\ t\ u$ 
from this view-partitioned-inductive purged-relation
  have equivalent-states ( $\text{run } n\ s\ \text{execs}$ ) ( $\text{run } n\ t\ (\text{purge } \text{execs } u)$ )  $u$ 
  unfolding view-partitioned-ind-def by auto
from this ifp-reflexive
  have  $\text{run } n\ s\ \text{execs} \parallel \text{run } n\ t\ (\text{purge } \text{execs } u) \rightarrow (\lambda rs\ rt. \text{vpeq } u\ rs\ rt \wedge \text{current } rs = \text{current } rt)$ 
  using r-into-rtranclp unfolding B-def
  by(cases run n s execs,simp,cases run n t (purge execs u),simp,auto)
}
thus ?thesis unfolding view-partitioned-def Let-def by auto
qed

```

Domains that many not interfere with each other, do not interfere with each other.

theorem *unwinding-implies-NI-unrelated*:

shows *NI-unrelated*

proof–

```

{
  fix  $\text{execs } a\ n$ 
  from assms unwinding-implies-view-partitioned
  have  $vp$ : view-partitioned by blast
  from  $vp$  and vpeq-reflexive
  have  $I$ :  $\forall u. (\text{run } n\ (\text{Some } s0)\ \text{execs} \parallel \text{run } n\ (\text{Some } s0)\ (\text{purge } \text{execs } u) \rightarrow (\lambda rs\ rt. \text{vpeq } u\ rs\ rt \wedge \text{current } rs = \text{current } rt))$ 
  unfolding view-partitioned-def by auto
  have  $\text{run } n\ (\text{Some } s0)\ \text{execs} \rightarrow (\lambda s\ f. \text{run } n\ (\text{Some } s0)\ (\text{purge } \text{execs } (\text{current } s\ f)) \rightarrow (\lambda s\ f2. \text{output-f } s\ f\ a = \text{output-f } s\ f2\ a \wedge \text{current } s\ f = \text{current } s\ f2))$ 
  proof(cases run n (Some s0) execs)
  case None
    thus ?thesis unfolding B-def by simp
  next
  case (Some rs)
    thus ?thesis
    proof(cases run n (Some s0) (purge execs (current rs)))
    case None
      from Some this show ?thesis unfolding B-def by simp
    next
    case (Some rt)
      from ( $\text{run } n\ (\text{Some } s0)\ \text{execs} = \text{Some } rs$ ) Some I [THEN spec,where x=current rs]
      have  $\text{vpeq}: \text{vpeq } (\text{current } rs)\ rs\ rt \wedge \text{current } rs = \text{current } rt$ 
      unfolding B-def by auto
      from this output-consistent have  $\text{output-f } rs\ a = \text{output-f } rt\ a$ 
      by auto
      from this vpeq (run n (Some s0) execs = Some rs) Some
      show ?thesis unfolding B-def by auto
    qed
  qed
}
thus ?thesis unfolding NI-unrelated-def by auto
qed

```

3.2.2 Security for indirectly interfering domains

Consider the following security policy over three domains A , B and C : $A \rightsquigarrow B \rightsquigarrow C$, but $A \not\rightsquigarrow C$. The semantics of this policy is that A may communicate with C , but *only* via B . No direct communication from A to C is allowed. We formalize these semantics as follows: without intermediate domain B , domain A cannot flow information to C . In other words, from the point of view of domain C the run

where domain B is inactive must be equivalent to the run where domain B is inactive and domain A is replaced by an attacker. Domain C must be independent of domain A , when domain B is inactive.

The aim of this subsection is to formalize the semantics where A can write to C via B only. We define to two ipurge functions. The first purges all domains d that are *intermediary* for some other domain v . An intermediary for u is defined as a domain d for which there exists an information flow from some domain v to u via d , but no direct information flow from v to u is allowed.

definition *intermediary* :: 'dom-t ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ bool

where *intermediary* $d u \equiv \exists v . \text{ifp}^{**} v d \wedge \text{ifp} d u \wedge \neg \text{ifp} v u \wedge d \neq u$

primrec *remove-gateway-communications* :: 'dom-t ⇒ 'action-t execution ⇒ 'action-t execution

where *remove-gateway-communications* $u [] = []$

$| \text{remove-gateway-communications } u (\text{aseq}\#\text{exec}) = (\text{if } \exists a \in \text{set } \text{aseq} . \exists v . \text{intermediary } v u \wedge v \in \text{involved } (\text{Some } a) \text{ then } [] \text{ else } \text{aseq})\#(\text{remove-gateway-communications } u \text{ exec})$

definition *ipurge-l* ::

('dom-t ⇒ 'action-t execution) ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ ('dom-t ⇒ 'action-t execution) **where**

ipurge-l $\text{execs } u \equiv \lambda d . \text{if } \text{intermediary } d u \text{ then}$

$[]$

$\text{else if } d = u \text{ then}$

$\text{remove-gateway-communications } u (\text{execs } u)$

$\text{else } \text{execs } d$

The second ipurge removes both the intermediaries and the *indirect sources*. An indirect source for u is defined as a domain that may indirectly flow information to u , but not directly.

abbreviation *ind-source* :: 'dom-t ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ bool

where *ind-source* $d u \equiv \text{ifp}^{**} d u \wedge \neg \text{ifp} d u$

definition *ipurge-r* ::

('dom-t ⇒ 'action-t execution) ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ ('dom-t ⇒ 'action-t execution) **where**

ipurge-r $\text{execs } u \equiv \lambda d . \text{if } \text{intermediary } d u \text{ then}$

$[]$

$\text{else if } \text{ind-source } d u \text{ then}$

$\text{SOME } \alpha . \text{realistic-execution } \alpha$

$\text{else if } d = u \text{ then}$

$\text{remove-gateway-communications } u (\text{execs } u)$

else

$\text{execs } d$

For a system with an intransitive policy to be called secure for domain u any indirect source may not flow information towards u when the intermediaries are purged out. This definition of security allows the information flow $A \rightsquigarrow B \rightsquigarrow C$, but prohibits $A \rightsquigarrow C$.

definition *NI-indirect-sources* :: bool

where *NI-indirect-sources*

$\equiv \forall \text{execs } a n . \text{run } n (\text{Some } s0) \text{execs } \rightarrow$
 $(\lambda s-f . (\text{run } n (\text{Some } s0) (\text{ipurge-l } \text{execs } (\text{current } s-f))) \parallel$
 $\text{run } n (\text{Some } s0) (\text{ipurge-r } \text{execs } (\text{current } s-f))) \rightarrow$
 $(\lambda s-l s-r . \text{output-f } s-l a = \text{output-f } s-r a))$

This definition concerns indirect sources only. It does not enforce that an *unrelated* domain may not flow information to u . This is expressed by “secure”.

This allows us to define security over intransitive policies.

definition *isecure*::bool

where *isecure* $\equiv \text{NI-indirect-sources} \wedge \text{NI-unrelated}$

abbreviation *iequivalent-states* :: 'state-t option ⇒ 'state-t option ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ bool

where *iequivalent-states* $s t u \equiv s \parallel t \rightarrow (\lambda s t . (\forall v . \text{ifp } v u \wedge \neg \text{intermediary } v u \rightarrow \text{vpeq } v s t) \wedge \text{current } s = \text{current } t)$

definition *does-not-communicate-with-gateway*

where *does-not-communicate-with-gateway* u *execs* $\equiv \forall a . a \in \text{actions-in-execution } (execs\ u) \longrightarrow (\forall v . \text{intermediary } v\ u \longrightarrow v \notin \text{involved } (Some\ a))$

definition *iview-partitioned::bool* **where** *iview-partitioned*

$\equiv \forall execs\ ms\ mt\ n\ u . \text{iequivalent-states } ms\ mt\ u \longrightarrow$
 $(\text{run } n\ ms\ (\text{ipurge-l } execs\ u) \parallel$
 $\text{run } n\ mt\ (\text{ipurge-r } execs\ u) \rightarrow$
 $(\lambda rs\ rt . \text{vpeq } u\ rs\ rt \wedge \text{current } rs = \text{current } rt))$

definition *ipurged-relation1* $:: 'dom-t \Rightarrow ('dom-t \Rightarrow 'action-t\ \text{execution}) \Rightarrow ('dom-t \Rightarrow 'action-t\ \text{execution}) \Rightarrow bool$
where *ipurged-relation1* $u\ execs1\ execs2 \equiv \forall d . (\text{ifp } d\ u \longrightarrow execs1\ d = execs2\ d) \wedge (\text{intermediary } d\ u \longrightarrow execs1\ d = [])$

Proof that if the current is not an intermediary for u , then all domains involved in the next action are $vpeq$.

lemma *vpeq-involved-domains*:

assumes *ifp-curr*: *ifp* (*current* s) u

and *not-intermediary-curr*: $\neg \text{intermediary } (current\ s)\ u$

and *no-gateway-comm*: *does-not-communicate-with-gateway* $u\ execs$

and *vpeq-s-t*: $\forall v . \text{ifp } v\ u \wedge \neg \text{intermediary } v\ u \longrightarrow \text{vpeq } v\ s\ t'$

and *prec-s*: *precondition* (*next-state* $s\ execs$) (*next-action* $s\ execs$)

shows $\forall d \in \text{involved } (next-action\ s\ execs) . \text{vpeq } d\ s\ t'$

proof-

{

fix v

assume *involved*: $v \in \text{involved } (next-action\ s\ execs)$

from *this* *prec-s* *involved-ifp* [*THEN spec*, *THEN spec*, **where** $x1 = next-state\ s\ execs$ **and** $x = next-action\ s\ execs$]

have *ifp-v-curr*: *ifp* v (*current* s)

using *current-next-state*

unfolding *involved-def* *precondition-def* *B-def*

by (*cases next-action s execs, auto*)

have *vpeq v s t'*

proof-

{

assume *ifp v u* $\wedge \neg \text{intermediary } v\ u$

from *this* *vpeq-s-t*

have *vpeq v s t'* **by** (*auto*)

}

moreover

{

assume *not-intermediary-v*: *intermediary* $v\ u$

from *ifp-curr* *not-intermediary-curr* *ifp-v-curr* *not-intermediary-v* **have** *curr-is-u*: *current* $s = u$

using *rtranclp-trans* *r-into-rtranclp*

by (*metis intermediary-def*)

from *curr-is-u* *next-action-from-exec*s [*THEN spec*, *THEN spec*, **where** $x = execs$ **and** $x1 = s$] *not-intermediary-v*

involved

no-gateway-comm [*unfolded does-not-communicate-with-gateway-def*, *THEN spec*, **where** $x = the\ (next-action\ s\ execs)$]

have *False*

unfolding *involved-def* *B-def*

by (*cases next-action s execs, auto*)

hence *vpeq v s t'* **by** *auto*

}

moreover

{

```

assume intermediary-v:  $\neg \text{ifp } v \ u$ 
from ifp-curr not-intermediary-curr ifp-v-curr intermediary-v
  have False unfolding intermediary-def by auto
  hence vpeq v s t' by auto
}
ultimately
show vpeq v s t' unfolding intermediary-def by auto
qed
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed

```

Proof that purging removes communications of the gateway to domain u .

lemma *ipurge-l-removes-gateway-communications*:

shows *does-not-communicate-with-gateway u (ipurge-l execs u)*

proof–

```

{
  fix aseq u execs a v
  assume 1: aseq  $\in$  set (remove-gateway-communications u (execs u))
  assume 2: a  $\in$  set aseq
  assume 3: intermediary v u
  have 4: v  $\notin$  involved (Some a)
  proof–
  {
    fix a::'action-t
    fix aseq u exec v
    have aseq  $\in$  set (remove-gateway-communications u exec)  $\wedge$  a  $\in$  set aseq  $\wedge$  intermediary v u  $\longrightarrow$  v  $\notin$  involved
    (Some a)
    by(induct exec,auto)
  }
  from 1 2 3 this show ?thesis by metis
  qed
}
from this
show ?thesis
  unfolding does-not-communicate-with-gateway-def ipurge-l-def actions-in-execution-def
  by auto
qed

```

Proof of view partitioning. The lemma is structured exactly as lemma `unwinding_implies_view_partitioned_ind` and uses the same convention for naming.

lemma *iunwinding-implies-view-partitioned1*:

shows *iview-partitioned*

proof–

```

{
  fix u execs execs2 s t n
  have does-not-communicate-with-gateway u execs  $\wedge$  iequivalent-states s t u  $\wedge$  ipurged-relation1 u execs execs2
   $\longrightarrow$  iequivalent-states (run n s execs) (run n t execs2) u
  proof (induct n s execs arbitrary: t u execs2 rule: run.induct)
  case (1 s execs t u execs2)
    show ?case by auto
  next
  case (2 n execs t u execs2)
    show ?case by simp
  next
  case (3 n s execs t u execs2)
    assume interrupt-s: interrupt (Suc n)
    assume IH: ( $\wedge t u execs2. \text{does-not-communicate-with-gateway } u \ \text{execs} \ \wedge$ 

```

```

    iequivalent-states (Some (cswitch (Suc n) s)) t u  $\wedge$  ipurged-relation1 u execs execs2  $\longrightarrow$ 
    iequivalent-states (run n (Some (cswitch (Suc n) s)) execs) (run n t execs2) u
  {
    fix t' :: 'state-t
    assume t = Some t'
    fix rs
    assume rs: run (Suc n) (Some s) execs = Some rs
    fix rt
    assume rt: run (Suc n) (Some t') execs2 = Some rt

    assume no-gateway-comm: does-not-communicate-with-gateway u execs
    assume vpeq-s-t:  $\forall v . \text{ifp } v \ u \ \wedge \ \neg \text{intermediary } v \ u \ \longrightarrow \ \text{vpeq } v \ s \ t'$ 
    assume current-s-t: current s = current t'
    assume purged-a-a2: ipurged-relation1 u execs execs2

    from current-s-t cswitch-independent-of-state
    have current-ns-nt: current (cswitch (Suc n) s) = current (cswitch (Suc n) t')
    by blast
    from cswitch-consistency vpeq-s-t
    have vpeq-ns-nt:  $\forall v . \text{ifp } v \ u \ \wedge \ \neg \text{intermediary } v \ u \ \longrightarrow \ \text{vpeq } v \ (\text{cswitch } (Suc \ n) \ s) \ (\text{cswitch } (Suc \ n) \ t')$ 
    by auto
    from no-gateway-comm current-ns-nt vpeq-ns-nt interrupt-s vpeq-reflexive current-s-t purged-a-a2 IH[where
    u=u and t=Some (cswitch (Suc n) t') and ?execs2.0=execs2]
    have current-rs-rt: current rs = current rt using rs rt by(auto)
    {
      fix v
      assume ia:  $\text{ifp } v \ u \ \wedge \ \neg \text{intermediary } v \ u$ 
      from no-gateway-comm interrupt-s current-ns-nt vpeq-ns-nt vpeq-reflexive ia current-s-t purged-a-a2
      IH[where u=u and t=Some (cswitch (Suc n) t') and ?execs2.0=execs2]
      have vpeq v rs rt using rs rt by(auto)
    }
    from current-rs-rt and this have iequivalent-states (Some rs) (Some rt) u by auto
  }
  thus ?case by(simp add:option.splits,cases t,simp+)
next
case (4 n execs s t u execs2)
  assume not-interrupt:  $\neg \text{interrupt } (Suc \ n)$ 
  assume thread-empty-s: thread-empty(execs (current s))

  assume IH: ( $\wedge t \ u \ \text{execs2} . \text{does-not-communicate-with-gateway } u \ \text{execs} \ \wedge \ \text{iequivalent-states } (Some \ s) \ t \ u \ \wedge$ 
  ipurged-relation1 u execs execs2  $\longrightarrow$  iequivalent-states (run n (Some s) execs) (run n t execs2) u)
  {
    fix t'

    assume t: t = Some t'
    fix rs
    assume rs: run (Suc n) (Some s) execs = Some rs
    fix rt
    assume rt: run (Suc n) (Some t') execs2 = Some rt

    assume no-gateway-comm: does-not-communicate-with-gateway u execs
    assume vpeq-s-t:  $\forall v . \text{ifp } v \ u \ \wedge \ \neg \text{intermediary } v \ u \ \longrightarrow \ \text{vpeq } v \ s \ t'$ 
    assume current-s-t: current s = current t'
    assume purged-a-a2: ipurged-relation1 u execs execs2

    from ifp-reflexive vpeq-s-t have vpeq-u-s-t:  $\text{vpeq } u \ s \ t'$  unfolding intermediary-def by auto
    from step-atomicity current-next-state current-s-t have current-s-nt: current s = current (step (next-state t'

```

```

execs2) (next-action t' execs2))
  unfolding step-def
  by (cases next-action s execs,cases next-action t' execs2,simp,simp,cases next-action t' execs2,simp,simp)
  from vpeq-s-t have vpeq-curr-s-t: ifp (current s) u  $\wedge$   $\neg$ intermediary (current s) u  $\longrightarrow$  vpeq (current s) s t' by
  auto
  have iequivalent-states (run (Suc n) (Some s) execs) (run (Suc n) (Some t') execs2) u
  proof(cases thread-empty(execs2 (current t'))))
  case True
    from purged-a-a2 and vpeq-s-t and current-s-t IH[where t=Some t' and u=u and ?execs2.0=execs2]
  no-gateway-comm
    have iequivalent-states (run n (Some s) execs) (run n (Some t') execs2) u using rs rt by(auto)
    from this not-interrupt True thread-empty-s
    show ?thesis using rs rt by(auto)
  next
  case False
  have prec-t: precondition (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2)
  proof-
  {
    assume not-prec-t:  $\neg$ precondition (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2)
    hence run (Suc n) (Some t') execs2 = None using not-interrupt False not-prec-t by (simp)
    from this have False using rt by(simp add:option.splits)
  }
  thus ?thesis by auto
  qed

  from False purged-a-a2 thread-empty-s current-s-t
  have I: ind-source (current t') u  $\vee$  unrelated (current t') u unfolding ipurged-relation1-def intermediary-def
  by auto
  {
    fix v
    assume ifp-v: ifp v u
    assume v-not-intermediary:  $\neg$ intermediary v u

    from I ifp-v v-not-intermediary have not-ifp-curr-v:  $\neg$ ifp (current t') v unfolding intermediary-def by auto
    from not-ifp-curr-v prec-t locally-respects[THEN spec,THEN spec,THEN spec,where x1=next-state t'
  execs2 and x=v and x2=the (next-action t' execs2)]
    current-next-state vpeq-reflexive
    have vpeq v (next-state t' execs2) (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))
    unfolding step-def precondition-def B-def
    by (cases next-action t' execs2,auto)
    from this vpeq-transitive not-ifp-curr-v locally-respects-next-state
    have vpeq-t-nt: vpeq v t' (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))
    by blast
    from vpeq-s-t ifp-v v-not-intermediary vpeq-t-nt vpeq-transitive vpeq-symmetric vpeq-reflexive
    have vpeq v s (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))
    by (metis)
  }
  hence vpeq-ns-nt:  $\forall v .$  ifp v u  $\wedge$   $\neg$ intermediary v u  $\longrightarrow$  vpeq v s (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t'
  execs2)) by auto
  from False purged-a-a2 current-s-t thread-empty-s have purged-a-na2: ipurged-relation1 u execs (next-exec
  t' execs2)
  unfolding ipurged-relation1-def next-exec-def by(auto)
  from vpeq-ns-nt no-gateway-comm
  and IH[where t=Some (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2)) and ?execs2.0=(next-exec
  t' execs2) and u=u]
  and current-s-nt purged-a-na2
  have eq-ns-nt: iequivalent-states (run n (Some s) execs)

```

```

      (run n (Some (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))) (next-execs t'
execs2)) u by auto
    from prec-t eq-ns-nt not-interrupt False thread-empty-s
    show ?thesis using t rs rt by(auto)
  qed
}
thus ?case by(simp add:option.splits,cases t,simp+)
next
case (5 n execs s t u execs2)
  assume not-interrupt: ¬interrupt (Suc n)
  assume thread-not-empty-s: ¬thread-empty(execs (current s))
  assume not-prec-s: ¬precondition (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)
  hence run (Suc n) (Some s) execs = None using not-interrupt thread-not-empty-s by simp
  thus ?case by(simp add:option.splits)
next
case (6 n execs s t u execs2)
  assume not-interrupt: ¬interrupt (Suc n)
  assume thread-not-empty-s: ¬thread-empty(execs (current s))
  assume prec-s: precondition (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)
  assume IH: (∧t u execs2. does-not-communicate-with-gateway u (next-execs s execs) ∧
    iequivalent-states (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) t u ∧
    ipurged-relation1 u (next-execs s execs) execs2 →
    iequivalent-states
      (run n (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (next-execs s execs))
      (run n t execs2) u)
  {
    fix t'
    assume t: t = Some t'
    fix rs
    assume rs: run (Suc n) (Some s) execs = Some rs
    fix rt
    assume rt: run (Suc n) (Some t') execs2 = Some rt

    assume no-gateway-comm: does-not-communicate-with-gateway u execs
    assume vpeq-s-t: ∀ v . ifp v u ∧ ¬intermediary v u → vpeq v s t'
    assume current-s-t: current s = current t'
    assume purged-a-a2: ipurged-relation1 u execs execs2

    from ifp-reflexive vpeq-s-t have vpeq-u-s-t: vpeq u s t' unfolding intermediary-def by auto
    from step-atomicity and current-s-t current-next-state
      have current-ns-nt: current (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)) = current (step (next-state t'
execs2) (next-action t' execs2))
    unfolding step-def
      by (cases next-action s execs,cases next-action t' execs2,simp,simp,cases next-action t' execs2,simp,simp)

    from step-atomicity current-next-state current-s-t have current-ns-t: current (step (next-state s execs) (next-action
s execs)) = current t'
    unfolding step-def
      by (cases next-action s execs,auto)
    from vpeq-s-t have vpeq-curr-s-t: ifp (current s) u ∧ ¬intermediary (current s) u → vpeq (current s) s t'
  }
unfolding intermediary-def by auto
  from current-s-t purged-a-a2
    have eq-execs: ifp (current s) u ∧ ¬intermediary (current s) u → execs (current s) = execs2 (current s)
    by(auto simp add: ipurged-relation1-def)
  from vpeq-involved-domains no-gateway-comm vpeq-s-t vpeq-involved-domains prec-s
    have vpeq-involved: ifp (current s) u ∧ ¬intermediary (current s) u → (∀ d ∈ involved (next-action s execs)
. vpeq d s t')

```


by *blast*
from *current-s-t next-execs-consistent*[*THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where* $x2=s$ **and** $x1=t'$ **and** $x=execs$]
vpeq-curr-s-t vpeq-involved
have *next-execs-t*: $ifp (current\ s)\ u \wedge \neg intermediary (current\ s)\ u \longrightarrow next\ execs\ t'\ execs = next\ execs\ s\ execs$
by(*auto simp add: next-execs-def*)
from *current-s-t and purged-a-a2 and thread-not-empty-s next-action-consistent*[*THEN spec, THEN spec, where* $x1=s$ **and** $x=t'$]
vpeq-curr-s-t vpeq-involved
have *next-action-s-t*: $ifp (current\ s)\ u \wedge \neg intermediary (current\ s)\ u \longrightarrow next\ action\ t'\ execs2 = next\ action\ s\ execs$
by(*unfold next-action-def, unfold ipurged-relation1-def, auto*)
from *purged-a-a2 and thread-not-empty-s and current-s-t*
have *thread-not-empty-t*: $ifp (current\ s)\ u \wedge \neg intermediary (current\ s)\ u \longrightarrow \neg thread\ empty(execs2 (current\ t'))$
unfolding *ipurged-relation1-def by auto*
have *vpeq-ns-nt-1*: $\wedge a . precondition (next\ state\ s\ execs)\ a \wedge precondition (next\ state\ t'\ execs)\ a \implies ifp (current\ s)\ u \wedge \neg intermediary (current\ s)\ u \implies (\forall v . ifp\ v\ u \wedge \neg intermediary\ v\ u \longrightarrow vpeq\ v (step (next\ state\ s\ execs)\ a) (step (next\ state\ t'\ execs)\ a))$
proof–
fix *a*
assume *precs*: $precondition (next\ state\ s\ execs)\ a \wedge precondition (next\ state\ t'\ execs)\ a$
assume *ifp-curr*: $ifp (current\ s)\ u \wedge \neg intermediary (current\ s)\ u$
from *ifp-curr precs*
next-state-consistent[*THEN spec, THEN spec, where* $x1=s$ **and** $x=t'$]
vpeq-curr-s-t vpeq-s-t
current-next-state current-s-t weakly-step-consistent[*THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where* $x3=next\ state\ s\ execs$ **and** $x2=next\ state\ t'\ execs$ **and** $x=the\ a$]
show $\forall v . ifp\ v\ u \wedge \neg intermediary\ v\ u \longrightarrow vpeq\ v (step (next\ state\ s\ execs)\ a) (step (next\ state\ t'\ execs)\ a)$
unfolding *step-def precondition-def B-def*
by (*cases a, auto*)
qed
have *no-gateway-comm-na*: *does-not-communicate-with-gateway* *u* (*next-execs* *s* *execs*)
proof–
{
fix *a*
assume $a \in actions\ in\ execution (next\ execs\ s\ execs\ u)$
from *this no-gateway-comm*[*unfolded does-not-communicate-with-gateway-def, THEN spec, where* $x=a$]
next-execs-subset[*THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where* $x2=s$ **and** $x1=execs$ **and** $x0=u$]
have $\forall v . intermediary\ v\ u \longrightarrow v \notin involved (Some\ a)$
unfolding *actions-in-execution-def*
by(*auto*)
}
thus *?thesis unfolding does-not-communicate-with-gateway-def by auto*
qed
have *iequivalent-states* (*run* (*Suc* *n*) (*Some* *s*) *execs*) (*run* (*Suc* *n*) (*Some* *t'*) *execs2*) *u*
proof (*cases ifp (current s) u and not intermediary (current s) u rule :case-split[case-names T F]*)
case *T*
show *?thesis*
proof (*cases thread-empty(execs2 (current t')) rule :case-split[case-names T2 F2]*)
case *F2*
show *?thesis*
proof (*cases precondition (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2) rule :case-split[case-names T3 F3]*)
case *T3*
from *T purged-a-a2 current-s-t*
next-execs-consistent[*THEN spec, THEN spec, where* $x1=s$ **and** $x=t'$]
vpeq-curr-s-t vpeq-involved
have *purged-na-na2*: *ipurged-relation1* *u* (*next-execs* *s* *execs*) (*next-execs* *t'* *execs2*)
unfolding *ipurged-relation1-def next-execs-def*
by *auto*

```

from IH[where  $t = \text{Some}(\text{step}(\text{next-state } t' \text{ execs2}) (\text{next-action } t' \text{ execs2}))$  and  $?execs2.0 = \text{next-exec } t'$ 
execs2 and  $u = u$ ]
  purged-na-na2 current-ns-nt vpeq-ns-nt-1 [where  $a = (\text{next-action } s \text{ execs})$ ] T T3 prec-s
  next-action-s-t eq-exec current-s-t no-gateway-comm-na
  have eq-ns-nt: iequivalent-states ( $\text{run } n (\text{Some}(\text{step}(\text{next-state } s \text{ execs}) (\text{next-action } s \text{ execs}))) (\text{next-exec } s \text{ execs})$ )
    ( $\text{run } n (\text{Some}(\text{step}(\text{next-state } t' \text{ execs2}) (\text{next-action } t' \text{ execs2})) (\text{next-exec } t'$ 
execs2))  $u$ 
  unfolding next-state-def
  by (auto,metis)
from this not-interrupt thread-not-empty-s prec-s F2 T3
  have current-rs-rt: current rs = current rt using rs rt by auto
  {
  fix  $v$ 
  assume ia: ifp  $v \ u \wedge \neg \text{intermediary } v \ u$ 
  from this eq-ns-nt not-interrupt thread-not-empty-s prec-s F2 T3
  have vpeq  $v \ rs \ rt$  using rs rt by auto
  }
from this and current-rs-rt show ?thesis using rs rt by auto
next
case F3
  from F3 F2 not-interrupt show ?thesis using rt by simp
qed
next
case T2
  from T2 T purged-a-a2 thread-not-empty-s current-s-t prec-s next-action-s-t vpeq-u-s-t
  have ind-source: False unfolding ipurged-relation1-def by auto
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed
next
case F
  hence 1: ind-source ( $\text{current } s$ )  $u \vee \text{unrelated}(\text{current } s) \ u \vee \text{intermediary}(\text{current } s) \ u$ 
  unfolding intermediary-def
  by auto
  from purged-a-a2 and thread-not-empty-s
  have 2:  $\neg \text{intermediary}(\text{current } s) \ u$  unfolding ipurged-relation1-def by auto

  let  $?nt = \text{if } \text{thread-empty}(\text{execs2}(\text{current } t')) \ \text{then } t' \ \text{else } \text{step}(\text{next-state } t' \text{ execs2}) (\text{next-action } t' \text{ execs2})$ 
  let  $?na2 = \text{if } \text{thread-empty}(\text{execs2}(\text{current } t')) \ \text{then } \text{execs2} \ \text{else } \text{next-exec } t' \ \text{execs2}$ 

  have prec-t:  $\neg \text{thread-empty}(\text{execs2}(\text{current } t')) \implies \text{precondition}(\text{next-state } t' \text{ execs2}) (\text{next-action } t'$ 
execs2)
  proof-
  assume thread-not-empty-t:  $\neg \text{thread-empty}(\text{execs2}(\text{current } t'))$ 
  {
  assume not-prec-t:  $\neg \text{precondition}(\text{next-state } t' \text{ execs2}) (\text{next-action } t' \text{ execs2})$ 
  hence  $\text{run}(\text{Suc } n) (\text{Some } t') \ \text{execs2} = \text{None}$  using not-interrupt thread-not-empty-t not-prec-t by (simp)
  from this have False using rt by (simp add: option.splits)
  }
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed

  show ?thesis
  proof-
  {
  fix  $v$ 
  assume ifp-v: ifp  $v \ u$ 

```

```

assume v-not-intermediary:  $\neg$ intermediary v u

have not-ifp-curr-v:  $\neg$ ifp (current s) v
proof
  assume ifp-curr-v: ifp (current s) v
  thus False
  proof-
    {
      assume ind-source (current s) u
      from this ifp-curr-v ifp-v have intermediary v u unfolding intermediary-def by auto
      from this v-not-intermediary have False unfolding intermediary-def by auto
    }
  moreover
    {
      assume unrelated: unrelated (current s) u
      from this ifp-v ifp-curr-v have False using rtranclp-trans r-into-rtranclp by metis
    }
  ultimately show ?thesis using 1 2 by auto
qed
qed
from this current-next-state[THEN spec, THEN spec, where x1=s and x=execs] prec-s
  locally-respects[THEN spec, THEN spec, where x=next-state s execs] vpeq-reflexive
  have vpeq v (next-state s execs) (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))
  unfolding step-def precondition-def B-def
  by (cases next-action s execs, auto)
from not-ifp-curr-v this locally-respects-next-state vpeq-transitive
  have vpeq-s-ns: vpeq v s (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))
  by blast
from not-ifp-curr-v current-s-t current-next-state[THEN spec, THEN spec, where x1=t' and x=execs2] prec-t
  locally-respects[THEN spec, THEN spec, where x=next-state t' execs2]
  F vpeq-reflexive
  have 0:  $\neg$  thread-empty (execs2 (current t'))  $\longrightarrow$  vpeq v (next-state t' execs2) (step (next-state t' execs2)
(next-action t' execs2))
  unfolding step-def precondition-def B-def
  by (cases next-action t' execs2, auto)
  from 0 not-ifp-curr-v current-s-t locally-respects-next-state[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where
x2=t' and x1=v and x=execs2]
  vpeq-transitive
  have vpeq-t-nt:  $\neg$  thread-empty (execs2 (current t'))  $\longrightarrow$  vpeq v t' (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action
t' execs2)) by metis
  from this vpeq-reflexive
  have vpeq-t-nt: vpeq v t' ?nt
  by auto
from vpeq-s-t ifp-v v-not-intermediary
  have vpeq v s t' by auto
from this vpeq-s-ns vpeq-t-nt vpeq-transitive vpeq-symmetric vpeq-reflexive
  have vpeq v (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)) ?nt
  by (metis (hide-lams, no-types))
}
hence vpeq-ns-nt:  $\forall v . ifp v u \wedge \neg$  intermediary v u  $\longrightarrow$  vpeq v (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s
execs)) ?nt by auto
from vpeq-s-t 2 F purged-a-a2 current-s-t thread-not-empty-s have purged-na-na2: ipurged-relation1 u
(next-exec s execs) ?na2
  unfolding ipurged-relation1-def next-exec-def intermediary-def by (auto)
from current-ns-nt current-ns-t current-next-state have current-ns-nt:
current (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)) = current ?nt
  by auto

```

```

from prec-s vpeq-ns-nt no-gateway-comm-na
  and IH[where t=Some ?nt and ?execs2.0=?na2 and u=u]
  and current-ns-nt purged-na-na2
  have eq-ns-nt: iequivalent-states (run n (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (next-exec
s execs))
    (run n (Some ?nt) ?na2) u by auto

from this not-interrupt thread-not-empty-s prec-t prec-s
  have current-rs-rt: current rs = current rt using rs rt by (cases thread-empty (execs2 (current
t'),simp,simp)
  {
    fix v
    assume ia: ifp v u ∧ ¬intermediary v u
    from this eq-ns-nt not-interrupt thread-not-empty-s prec-s prec-t
    have vpeq v rs rt
    using rs rt by (cases thread-empty(execs2 (current t'),simp,simp)
  }
from current-rs-rt and this show ?thesis using rs rt by auto
qed
qed
}
thus ?case by(simp add:option.splits,cases t,simp+)
qed
}
hence iview-partitioned-inductive: ∀ u s t execs execs2 n. does-not-communicate-with-gateway u execs ∧ iequivalent-states
s t u ∧ ipurged-relation1 u execs execs2 → iequivalent-states (run n s execs) (run n t execs2) u
by blast
have ipurged-relation: ∀ u execs . ipurged-relation1 u (ipurge-l execs u) (ipurge-r execs u)
by(unfold ipurged-relation1-def,unfold ipurge-l-def,unfold ipurge-r-def,auto)
{
  fix execs s t n u
  assume I: iequivalent-states s t u
  from ifp-reflexive
  have dir-source: ∀ u . ifp u u ∧ ¬intermediary u u unfolding intermediary-def by auto
  from ipurge-l-removes-gateway-communications
  have does-not-communicate-with-gateway u (ipurge-l execs u)
  by auto
  from I this iview-partitioned-inductive ipurged-relation
  have iequivalent-states (run n s (ipurge-l execs u)) (run n t (ipurge-r execs u)) u by auto
  from this dir-source
  have run n s (ipurge-l execs u) || run n t (ipurge-r execs u) → (λrs rt. vpeq u rs rt ∧ current rs = current rt)
  using r-into-rtranclp unfolding B-def
  by(cases run n s (ipurge-l execs u),simp,cases run n t (ipurge-r execs u),simp,auto)
}
thus ?thesis unfolding iview-partitioned-def Let-def by auto
qed

```

Returns True iff and only if the two states have the same active domain, *or* if one of the states is None.

definition *mcurrents* :: '*state-t option ⇒ 'state-t option ⇒ bool*
where *mcurrents m1 m2 ≡ m1 || m2 → (λ s t . current s = current t)*

Proof that switching/interrupts are purely time-based and happen independent of the actions done by the domains. As all theorems in this locale, it holds vacuously whenever one of the states is None, i.e., whenever at some point a precondition does not hold.

lemma *current-independent-of-domain-actions:*
assumes *current-s-t: mcurrents s t*

```

shows mcurrents (run n s execs) (run n t execs2)
proof-
{
  fix n s execs t execs2
  have mcurrents s t  $\longrightarrow$  mcurrents (run n s execs) (run n t execs2)
  proof (induct n s execs arbitrary: t execs2 rule: run.induct)
  case (1 s execs t execs2)
    from this show ?case using current-s-t unfolding B-def by auto
  next
  case (2 n execs t execs2)
    show ?case unfolding mcurrents-def by(auto)
  next
  case (3 n s execs t execs2)
    assume interrupt: interrupt (Suc n)
    assume IH: ( $\wedge t execs2. mcurrents$  (Some (cswitch (Suc n) s)) t  $\longrightarrow$  mcurrents (run n (Some (cswitch (Suc n) s)) execs) (run n t execs2)))
    {
      fix t'
      assume t: t = (Some t')
      assume curr: mcurrents (Some s) t
      from t curr cswitch-independent-of-state[THEN spec,THEN spec,THEN spec,where x1=s] have current-ns-nt: current (cswitch (Suc n) s) = current (cswitch (Suc n) t')
      unfolding mcurrents-def by simp
      from current-ns-nt IH[where t=Some (cswitch (Suc n) t') and ?execs2.0=execs2]
      have mcurrents-ns-nt: mcurrents (run n (Some (cswitch (Suc n) s)) execs) (run n (Some (cswitch (Suc n) t')) execs2)
      unfolding mcurrents-def by(auto)
      from mcurrents-ns-nt interrupt t
      have mcurrents (run (Suc n) (Some s) execs) (run (Suc n) t execs2)
      unfolding mcurrents-def B2-def B-def by(cases run n (Some (cswitch (Suc n) s)) execs, cases run (Suc n) t execs2,auto)
    }
    thus ?case unfolding mcurrents-def B2-def by(cases t,auto)
  next
  case (4 n execs s t execs2)
    assume not-interrupt:  $\neg$ interrupt (Suc n)
    assume thread-empty-s: thread-empty(execs (current s))
    assume IH: ( $\wedge t execs2. mcurrents$  (Some s) t  $\longrightarrow$  mcurrents (run n (Some s) execs) (run n t execs2))
    {
      fix t'
      assume t: t = (Some t')
      assume curr: mcurrents (Some s) t
      {
        assume thread-empty-t: thread-empty(execs2 (current t'))
        from t curr not-interrupt thread-empty-s this IH[where ?execs2.0=execs2 and t=Some t']
        have mcurrents (run (Suc n) (Some s) execs) (run (Suc n) t execs2)
        by auto
      }
    }
    moreover
    {
      assume not-prec-t:  $\neg$ thread-empty(execs2 (current t'))  $\wedge$   $\neg$ precondition (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2)
      from t this not-interrupt
      have mcurrents (run (Suc n) (Some s) execs) (run (Suc n) t execs2)
      unfolding mcurrents-def by (simp add: rewrite-B2-cases)
    }
    moreover

```

```

{
  assume step-t:  $\neg$ thread-empty(execs2 (current t'))  $\wedge$  precondition (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t'
execs2)
  have mcurrents (Some s) (Some (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2)))
  using step-atomicity curr t current-next-state unfolding mcurrents-def
  unfolding step-def
  by (cases next-action t' execs2,auto)
  from t step-t curr not-interrupt thread-empty-s this IH[where ?execs2.0=next-exec t' execs2 and t=Some
(step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))]
  have mcurrents (run (Suc n) (Some s) execs) (run (Suc n) t execs2)
  by auto
}
ultimately have mcurrents (run (Suc n) (Some s) execs) (run (Suc n) t execs2) by blast
}
thus ?case unfolding mcurrents-def B2-def by(cases t,auto)
next
case (5 n execs s t execs2)
  assume not-interrupt-s:  $\neg$ interrupt (Suc n)
  assume thread-not-empty-s:  $\neg$ thread-empty(execs (current s))
  assume not-prec-s:  $\neg$  precondition (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)
  hence run (Suc n) (Some s) execs = None using not-interrupt-s thread-not-empty-s by simp
  thus ?case unfolding mcurrents-def by(simp add:option.splits)
next
case (6 n execs s t execs2)
  assume not-interrupt:  $\neg$ interrupt (Suc n)
  assume thread-not-empty-s:  $\neg$ thread-empty(execs (current s))
  assume prec-s: precondition (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)
  assume IH: ( $\wedge t$  execs2.
    mcurrents (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) t  $\longrightarrow$ 
    mcurrents (run n (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (next-exec s execs)) (run n t
execs2))
  {
    fix t'
    assume t: t = (Some t')
    assume curr: mcurrents (Some s) t
    {
      assume thread-empty-t: thread-empty(execs2 (current t'))
      have mcurrents (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (Some t')
      using step-atomicity curr t current-next-state unfolding mcurrents-def
      unfolding step-def
      by (cases next-action s execs,auto)
      from t curr not-interrupt thread-not-empty-s prec-s thread-empty-t this IH[where ?execs2.0=execs2 and
t=Some t']
      have mcurrents (run (Suc n) (Some s) execs) (run (Suc n) t execs2)
      by auto
    }
  }
  moreover
  {
    assume not-prec-t:  $\neg$ thread-empty(execs2 (current t'))  $\wedge$   $\neg$ precondition (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t'
execs2)
    from t this not-interrupt
    have mcurrents (run (Suc n) (Some s) execs) (run (Suc n) t execs2)
    unfolding mcurrents-def B2-def by (auto)
  }
  moreover
  {
    assume step-t:  $\neg$ thread-empty(execs2 (current t'))  $\wedge$  precondition (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t'

```

```

execs2)
  have mcurrents (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (Some (step (next-state t' execs2)
(next-action t' execs2)))
    using step-atomicity curr t current-next-state unfolding mcurrents-def
    unfolding step-def
    by (cases next-action s execs,simp,cases next-action t' execs2,simp,simp,cases next-action t' execs2,simp,simp)
    from current-next-state t step-t curr not-interrupt thread-not-empty-s prec-s this IH[where ?execs2.0=next-exec
t' execs2 and t=Some (step (next-state t' execs2) (next-action t' execs2))]
    have mcurrents (run (Suc n) (Some s) execs) (run (Suc n) t execs2)
    by auto
  }
  ultimately have mcurrents (run (Suc n) (Some s) execs) (run (Suc n) t execs2) by blast
}
thus ?case unfolding mcurrents-def B2-def by(cases t,auto)
qed
}
thus ?thesis using current-s-t by auto
qed

```

theorem *unwinding-implies-NI-indirect-sources:*

shows *NI-indirect-sources*

proof-

```

{
  fix execs a n
  from assms iunwinding-implies-view-partitioned1
  have vp: iview-partitioned by blast
  from vp and vpeq-reflexive
  have I:  $\forall u . \text{run } n \text{ (Some } s0 \text{) (ipurge-l execs } u \text{) } \parallel \text{run } n \text{ (Some } s0 \text{) (ipurge-r execs } u \text{) } \rightarrow (\lambda rs \text{ rt. } vpeq \text{ } u \text{ } rs \text{ } rt$ 
 $\wedge \text{current } rs = \text{current } rt)$ 
  unfolding iview-partitioned-def by auto

  have  $\text{run } n \text{ (Some } s0 \text{) execs } \rightarrow (\lambda s\text{-f. } \text{run } n \text{ (Some } s0 \text{) (ipurge-l execs (current } s\text{-f)) } \parallel$ 
 $\text{run } n \text{ (Some } s0 \text{) (ipurge-r execs (current } s\text{-f)) } \rightarrow$ 
 $(\lambda s\text{-l } s\text{-r. } \text{output-f } s\text{-l } a = \text{output-f } s\text{-r } a)$ 

  proof(cases run n (Some s0) execs)
  case None
    thus ?thesis unfolding B-def by simp
  next
  case (Some s-f)
    thus ?thesis
    proof(cases run n (Some s0) (ipurge-l execs (current s-f)))
    case None
      from Some this show ?thesis unfolding B-def by simp
    next
    case (Some s-ipurge-l)
      show ?thesis
      proof(cases run n (Some s0) (ipurge-r execs (current s-f)))
      case None
        from (run n (Some s0) execs = Some s-f) Some this show ?thesis unfolding B-def by simp
      next
      case (Some s-ipurge-r)
        from cswitch-independent-of-state
        (run n (Some s0) execs = Some s-f) (run n (Some s0) (ipurge-l execs (current s-f)) = Some s-ipurge-l)
        current-independent-of-domain-actions[where n=n and s=Some s0 and t=Some s0 and execs=execs and
?execs2.0=(ipurge-l execs (current s-f))]
        have 2: current s-ipurge-l = current s-f
        unfolding mcurrents-def B-def by auto

```

```

from (run n (Some s0) execs = Some s-f) (run n (Some s0) (ipurge-l execs (current s-f)) = Some s-ipurge-l)
  Some I[THEN spec,where x=current s-f]
have vpeq (current s-f) s-ipurge-l s-ipurge-r  $\wedge$  current s-ipurge-l = current s-ipurge-r
unfolding B-def by auto
from this 2 have output-f s-ipurge-l a = output-f s-ipurge-r a
using output-consistent by auto
from (run n (Some s0) execs = Some s-f) (run n (Some s0) (ipurge-l execs (current s-f)) = Some s-ipurge-l)
  this Some
show ?thesis unfolding B-def by auto
qed
qed
qed
}
thus ?thesis unfolding NI-indirect-sources-def by auto
qed

```

theorem *unwinding-implies-isecure*:

shows *isecure*

using *unwinding-implies-NI-indirect-sources* *unwinding-implies-NI-unrelated* *assms* **unfolding** *isecure-def* **by** (*auto*)

end

end

3.3 ISK (Interruptible Separation Kernel)

theory *ISK*

imports *SK*

begin

At this point, the precondition linking action to state is generic and highly unconstrained. We refine the previous locale by given generic functions “precondition” and “realistic_trace” a definiton. This yields a total run function, instead of the partial one of locale *Separation_Kernel*.

This definition is based on a set of valid action sequences *AS_set*. Consider for example the following action sequence:

$$\gamma = [COPY_INIT, COPY_CHECK, COPY_COPY]$$

If action sequence γ is a member of *AS_set*, this means that the attack surface contains an action *COPY*, which consists of three consecutive atomic kernel actions. Interrupts can occur anywhere between these atomic actions.

Given a set of valid action sequences such as γ , generic function precondition can be defined. It now consists of 1.) a generic invariant and 2.) more refined preconditions for the current action.

These preconditions need to be proven inductive only according to action sequences. Assume, e.g., that $\gamma \in AS_set$ and that d is the currently active domain in state s . The following constraints are assumed and must therefore be proven for the instantiation:

- “AS_precondition s d COPY_INIT”
since *COPY_INIT* is the start of an action sequence.
- “AS_precondition (step s COPY_INIT) d COPY_CHECK”
since (*COPY_INIT*, *COPY_CHECK*) is a sub sequence.
- “AS_precondition (step s COPY_CHECK) d COPY_COPY”
since (*COPY_CHECK*, *COPY_COPY*) is a sub sequence.

Additionally, the precondition for domain d must be consistent when a context switch occurs, or when ever some other domain d' performs an action.

Locale `Interruptible_Separation_Kernel` refines locale `Separation_Kernel` in two ways. First, there is a definition of realistic executions. A realistic trace consists of action sequences from `AS_set`.

Secondly, the generic `control` function has been refined by additional assumptions. It is now assumed that control conforms to one of four possibilities:

1. The execution of the currently active domain is empty and the control function returns no action.
2. The currently active domain is executing the action sequence at the head of the execution. It returns the next kernel action of this sequence and updates the execution accordingly.
3. The action sequence is delayed.
4. The action sequence that is at the head of the execution is skipped and the execution is updated accordingly.

As for the state update, this is still completely unconstrained and generic as long as it respects the generic invariant and the precondition.

locale *Interruptible-Separation-Kernel* = *Separation-Kernel* *kstep* *output-f* *s0* *current* *cswitch* *interrupt* *kprecondition* *realistic-execution* *control* *kinvolved* *ifp* *vpeq*

for *kstep* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'action-t ⇒ 'state-t

and *output-f* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'action-t ⇒ 'output-t

and *s0* :: 'state-t

and *current* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'dom-t — Returns the currently active domain

and *cswitch* :: time-t ⇒ 'state-t ⇒ 'state-t — Switches the current domain

and *interrupt* :: time-t ⇒ bool — Returns t iff an interrupt occurs in the given state at the given time

and *kprecondition* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'action-t ⇒ bool — Returns t if a precondition holds that relates the current action to the state

and *realistic-execution* :: 'action-t execution ⇒ bool — In this locale, this function is completely unconstrained.

and *control* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ 'action-t execution ⇒ (('action-t option) × 'action-t execution × 'state-t)

and *kinvolved* :: 'action-t ⇒ 'dom-t set

and *ifp* :: 'dom-t ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ bool

and *vpeq* :: 'dom-t ⇒ 'state-t ⇒ 'state-t ⇒ bool

+

fixes *AS-set* :: ('action-t list) set — Returns a set of valid action sequences, i.e., the attack surface

and *invariant* :: 'state-t ⇒ bool

and *AS-precondition* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ 'action-t ⇒ bool

and *aborting* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ 'action-t ⇒ bool

and *waiting* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ 'action-t ⇒ bool

assumes *empty-in-AS-set*: [] ∈ *AS-set*

and *invariant-s0*: *invariant* *s0*

and *invariant-after-cswitch*: ∀ *s n* . *invariant* *s* → *invariant* (*cswitch* *n* *s*)

and *precondition-after-cswitch*: ∀ *s d n a* . *AS-precondition* *s d a* → *AS-precondition* (*cswitch* *n* *s*) *d a*

and *AS-prec-first-action*: ∀ *s d aseq* . *invariant* *s* ∧ *aseq* ∈ *AS-set* ∧ *aseq* ≠ [] → *AS-precondition* *s d* (*hd* *aseq*)

and *AS-prec-after-step*: ∀ *s a a'* . (∃ *aseq* ∈ *AS-set* . *is-sub-seq* *a a' aseq*) ∧ *invariant* *s* ∧ *AS-precondition* *s* (*current* *s*) *a* ∧ ¬ *aborting* *s* (*current* *s*) *a* ∧ ¬ *waiting* *s* (*current* *s*) *a* → *AS-precondition* (*kstep* *s a*) (*current* *s*) *a'*

and *AS-prec-dom-independent*: ∀ *s d a a'* . *current* *s* ≠ *d* ∧ *AS-precondition* *s d a* → *AS-precondition* (*kstep* *s a'*) *d a*

and *spec-of-invariant*: ∀ *s a* . *invariant* *s* → *invariant* (*kstep* *s a*)

and *kprecondition-def*: *kprecondition* *s a* ≡ *invariant* *s* ∧ *AS-precondition* *s* (*current* *s*) *a*

and *realistic-execution-def*: *realistic-execution* *aseq* ≡ *set* *aseq* ⊆ *AS-set*

and *control-spec*: ∀ *s d aseqs* . *case* *control* *s d aseqs* of (*a,aseqs',s'*) ⇒

(*thread-empty* *aseqs* ∧ (*a,aseqs'*) = (*None*, [])) ∨ (* *Nothing happens* *)

(*aseqs* ≠ [] ∧ *hd* *aseqs* ≠ [] ∧ ¬ *aborting* *s'* *d* (*the* *a*) ∧ ¬ *waiting* *s'* *d* (*the* *a*) ∧ (*a,aseqs'*) = (*Some* (*hd* (*hd* *aseqs*)), (*tl* (*hd* *aseqs*))#(*tl* *aseqs*))) ∨ (* *Execute the first action of the current action sequence* *)

$$(aseqs \neq [] \wedge hd\ aseqs \neq [] \wedge waiting\ s'\ d\ (the\ a) \wedge (a,aseqs',s') = (Some\ (hd\ (hd\ aseqs)),aseqs,s)) \vee (*\ Nothing\ happens,\ waiting\ to\ execute\ the\ next\ action\ *)$$

$$(a,aseqs') = (None,tl\ aseqs)$$

and *next-action-after-cswitch*: $\forall\ s\ n\ d\ aseqs . fst\ (control\ (cswitch\ n\ s)\ d\ aseqs) = fst\ (control\ s\ d\ aseqs)$

and *next-action-after-next-state*: $\forall\ s\ execs\ d . current\ s \neq d \longrightarrow fst\ (control\ (next-state\ s\ execs)\ d\ (execs\ d)) = None \vee fst\ (control\ (next-state\ s\ execs)\ d\ (execs\ d)) = fst\ (control\ s\ d\ (execs\ d))$

and *next-action-after-step*: $\forall\ s\ a\ d\ aseqs . current\ s \neq d \longrightarrow fst\ (control\ (step\ s\ a)\ d\ aseqs) = fst\ (control\ s\ d\ aseqs)$

and *next-state-precondition*: $\forall\ s\ d\ a\ execs . AS-precondition\ s\ d\ a \longrightarrow AS-precondition\ (next-state\ s\ execs)\ d\ a$

and *next-state-invariant*: $\forall\ s\ execs . invariant\ s \longrightarrow invariant\ (next-state\ s\ execs)$

and *spec-of-waiting*: $\forall\ s\ a . waiting\ s\ (current\ s)\ a \longrightarrow kstep\ s\ a = s$

begin

We can now formulate a total run function, since based on the new assumptions the case where the precondition does not hold, will never occur.

function *run-total* :: $time-t \Rightarrow 'state-t \Rightarrow ('dom-t \Rightarrow 'action-t\ execution) \Rightarrow 'state-t$

where *run-total* $0\ s\ execs = s$

| *interrupt* $(Suc\ n) \Longrightarrow run-total\ (Suc\ n)\ s\ execs = run-total\ n\ (cswitch\ (Suc\ n)\ s)\ execs$

| $\neg interrupt\ (Suc\ n) \Longrightarrow thread-empty(execs\ (current\ s)) \Longrightarrow run-total\ (Suc\ n)\ s\ execs = run-total\ n\ s\ execs$

| $\neg interrupt\ (Suc\ n) \Longrightarrow \neg thread-empty(execs\ (current\ s)) \Longrightarrow$

$run-total\ (Suc\ n)\ s\ execs = run-total\ n\ (step\ (next-state\ s\ execs)\ (next-action\ s\ execs))\ (next-exec\ s\ execs)$

using *not0-implies-Suc* **by** $(metis\ prod-cases3,auto)$

termination **by** *lexicographic-order*

The major part of the proofs in this locale consist of proving that function *run_total* is equivalent to function *run*, i.e., that the precondition does always hold. This assumes that the executions are *realistic*. This means that the execution of each domain contains action sequences that are from *AS_set*. This ensures, e.g., that a *COPY_CHECK* is always preceded by a *COPY_INIT*.

definition *realistic-executions* :: $('dom-t \Rightarrow 'action-t\ execution) \Rightarrow bool$

where *realistic-executions* $execs \equiv \forall\ d . realistic-execution\ (execs\ d)$

Lemma *run_total_equals_run* is proven by doing induction. It is however not inductive and can therefore not be proven directly: a realistic execution is not necessarily realistic after performing one action. We generalize to do induction. Predicate *realistic_executions_ind* is the inductive version of *realistic_executions*. All action sequences in the tail of the executions must be complete action sequences (i.e., they must be from *AS_set*). The first action sequence, however, is being executed and is therefore not necessarily an action sequence from *AS_set*, but it is *the last part* of some action sequence from *AS_set*.

definition *realistic-AS-partial* :: $'action-t\ list \Rightarrow bool$

where *realistic-AS-partial* $aseq \equiv \exists\ n\ aseq' . n \leq length\ aseq' \wedge aseq' \in AS-set \wedge aseq = lastn\ n\ aseq'$

definition *realistic-executions-ind* :: $('dom-t \Rightarrow 'action-t\ execution) \Rightarrow bool$

where *realistic-executions-ind* $execs \equiv \forall\ d . (case\ execs\ d\ of\ [] \Rightarrow True \mid (aseq\ \# aseqs) \Rightarrow realistic-AS-partial\ aseq \wedge set\ aseqs \subseteq AS-set)$

We need to know that invariably, the precondition holds. As this precondition consists of 1.) a generic invariant and 2.) more refined preconditions for the current action, we have to know that these two are invariably true.

definition *precondition-ind* :: $'state-t \Rightarrow ('dom-t \Rightarrow 'action-t\ execution) \Rightarrow bool$

where *precondition-ind* $s\ execs \equiv invariant\ s \wedge (\forall\ d . fst(control\ s\ d\ (execs\ d)) \rightarrow AS-precondition\ s\ d)$

Proof that “execution is realistic” is inductive, i.e., assuming the current execution is realistic, the execution returned by the control mechanism is realistic.

lemma *next-execution-is-realistic-partial*:

assumes *na-def*: $next-exec\ s\ execs\ d = aseq\ \# aseqs$

and *d-is-curr*: $d = current\ s$

and *realistic*: *realistic-executions-ind* $execs$

and *thread-not-empty*: $\neg thread-empty(execs\ (current\ s))$

shows *realistic-AS-partial aseq* \wedge *set aseqs* \subseteq *AS-set*

proof–

let $?c = \text{control } s \text{ (current } s \text{) (execs (current } s \text{))}$

{
assume *c-empty*: $\text{let } (a, \text{aseqs}', s') = ?c \text{ in}$
 $(a, \text{aseqs}') = (\text{None}, [])$
from *na-def d-is-curr c-empty*
have *?thesis*
unfolding *realistic-executions-ind-def next-exec-def* **by** (*auto*)
}

moreover

{
let $?ct = \text{execs (current } s \text{)}$
let $?execs' = (\text{tl (hd ?ct)}) \# (\text{tl ?ct})$
let $?a' = \text{Some (hd (hd ?ct))}$
assume *hd-thread-not-empty*: $\text{hd (execs (current } s \text{))} \neq []$
assume *c-executing*: $\text{let } (a, \text{aseqs}', s') = ?c \text{ in}$
 $(a, \text{aseqs}') = (?a', ?execs')$
from *na-def c-executing d-is-curr*
have *as-defs*: $\text{aseq} = \text{tl (hd ?ct)} \wedge \text{aseqs} = \text{tl ?ct}$
unfolding *next-exec-def* **by** (*auto*)
from *realistic[unfolded realistic-executions-ind-def, THEN spec, where x=d] d-is-curr*
have *subset*: $\text{set (tl ?execs')} \subseteq \text{AS-set}$
unfolding *Let-def realistic-AS-partial-def*
by (*cases execs d, auto*)
from *d-is-curr thread-not-empty hd-thread-not-empty realistic[unfolded realistic-executions-ind-def, THEN spec, where x=d]*
obtain $n \text{ aseq' where } n\text{-aseq': } n \leq \text{length aseq'} \wedge \text{aseq}' \in \text{AS-set} \wedge \text{hd ?ct} = \text{lastn } n \text{ aseq'}$
unfolding *realistic-AS-partial-def*
by (*cases execs d, auto*)
from *this hd-thread-not-empty* **have** $n > 0$ **unfolding** *lastn-def* **by** (*cases n, auto*)
from *this n-aseq' lastn-one-less[where n=n and x=aseq' and a=hd (hd ?ct) and y=tl (hd ?ct)] hd-thread-not-empty*
have $n - 1 \leq \text{length aseq}' \wedge \text{aseq}' \in \text{AS-set} \wedge \text{tl (hd ?ct)} = \text{lastn } (n - 1) \text{ aseq'}$
by *auto*
from *this as-defs subset* **have** *?thesis*
unfolding *realistic-AS-partial-def*
by *auto*
}

moreover

{
let $?ct = \text{execs (current } s \text{)}$
let $?execs' = ?ct$
let $?a' = \text{Some (hd (hd ?ct))}$
assume *c-waiting*: $\text{let } (a, \text{aseqs}', s') = ?c \text{ in}$
 $(a, \text{aseqs}') = (?a', ?execs')$
from *na-def c-waiting d-is-curr*
have *as-defs*: $\text{aseq} = \text{hd ?execs}' \wedge \text{aseqs} = \text{tl ?execs}'$
unfolding *next-exec-def* **by** (*auto*)
from *realistic[unfolded realistic-executions-ind-def, THEN spec, where x=d] d-is-curr set-tl-is-subset[where x=?execs']*
have *subset*: $\text{set (tl ?execs')} \subseteq \text{AS-set}$
unfolding *Let-def realistic-AS-partial-def*
by (*cases execs d, auto*)
from *na-def c-waiting d-is-curr*
have $?execs' \neq []$ **unfolding** *next-exec-def* **by** *auto*
from *realistic[unfolded realistic-executions-ind-def, THEN spec, where x=d] d-is-curr thread-not-empty*
obtain $n \text{ aseq' where witness: } n \leq \text{length aseq}' \wedge \text{aseq}' \in \text{AS-set} \wedge \text{hd (execs } d \text{)} = \text{lastn } n \text{ aseq'}$
}

```

  unfolding realistic-AS-partial-def by (cases execs d,auto)
from d-is-curr this subset as-defs have ?thesis
  unfolding realistic-AS-partial-def
  by auto
}
moreover
{
  let ?ct= execs (current s)
  let ?execs' = tl ?ct
  let ?a' = None
  assume c-aborting: let (a,aseqs',s') = ?c in
    (a,aseqs') = (?a', ?execs')
  from na-def c-aborting d-is-curr
  have as-defs: aseq = hd ?execs'  $\wedge$  aseqs = tl ?execs'
  unfolding next-exec-def by (auto)
  from realistic[unfolded realistic-executions-ind-def,THEN spec,where x=d] d-is-curr set-tl-is-subset[where
x=?execs']
  have subset: set (tl ?execs')  $\subseteq$  AS-set
  unfolding Let-def realistic-AS-partial-def
  by (cases execs d,auto)
  from na-def c-aborting d-is-curr
  have ?execs'  $\neq$  [] unfolding next-exec-def by auto
  from empty-in-AS-set this
  realistic[unfolded realistic-executions-ind-def,THEN spec,where x=d] d-is-curr
  have length (hd ?execs')  $\leq$  length (hd ?execs')  $\wedge$  (hd ?execs')  $\in$  AS-set  $\wedge$  hd ?execs' = lastn (length (hd
?execs')) (hd ?execs')
  unfolding lastn-def
  by (cases execs (current s),auto)
  from this subset as-defs have ?thesis
  unfolding realistic-AS-partial-def
  by auto
}
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using control-spec[THEN spec,THEN spec,THEN spec,where x2=s and x1=current s and x=execs (current s)]
  d-is-curr thread-not-empty
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
qed

```

The lemma that proves that the total run function is equivalent to the partial run function, i.e., that in this refinement the case of the run function where the precondition is False will never occur.

lemma *run-total-equals-run:*

```

  assumes realistic-exec: realistic-executions execs
  and invariant: invariant s
  shows strict-equal (run n (Some s) execs) (run-total n s execs)

```

proof-

```

{
  fix n ms s execs
  have strict-equal ms s  $\wedge$  realistic-executions-ind execs  $\wedge$  precondition-ind s execs  $\longrightarrow$  strict-equal (run n ms
execs) (run-total n s execs)
  proof (induct n ms execs arbitrary: s rule: run.induct)
  case (1 s execs sa)
  show ?case by auto
  next
  case (2 n execs s)
  show ?case unfolding strict-equal-def by auto
  next
  case (3 n s execs sa)

```

```

assume interrupt: interrupt (Suc n)
assume IH: ( $\wedge sa$ . strict-equal (Some (cswitch (Suc n) s)) sa  $\wedge$  realistic-executions-ind execs  $\wedge$  precondition-ind
sa execs  $\longrightarrow$ 
    strict-equal (run n (Some (cswitch (Suc n) s)) execs) (run-total n sa execs))
{
assume equal-s-sa: strict-equal (Some s) sa
assume realistic: realistic-executions-ind execs
assume inv-sa: precondition-ind sa execs
have inv-nsa: precondition-ind (cswitch (Suc n) sa) execs
proof-
{
fix d
have fst (control (cswitch (Suc n) sa) d (execs d))  $\rightarrow$  AS-precondition (cswitch (Suc n) sa) d
using next-action-after-cswitch inv-sa[unfolded precondition-ind-def,THEN conjunct2,THEN spec,where
x=d]
    precondition-after-cswitch
unfolding Let-def B-def precondition-ind-def
by(cases fst (control (cswitch (Suc n) sa) d (execs d)),auto)
}
thus ?thesis using inv-sa invariant-after-cswitch unfolding precondition-ind-def by auto
qed
from equal-s-sa realistic inv-nsa inv-sa IH[where sa=cswitch (Suc n) sa]
have equal-ns-nt: strict-equal (run n (Some (cswitch (Suc n) s)) execs) (run-total n (cswitch (Suc n) sa)
execs)
unfolding strict-equal-def by(auto)
}
from this interrupt show ?case by auto
next
case (4 n execs s sa)
assume not-interrupt:  $\neg$ interrupt (Suc n)
assume thread-empty: thread-empty(execs (current s))
assume IH: ( $\wedge sa$ . strict-equal (Some s) sa  $\wedge$  realistic-executions-ind execs  $\wedge$  precondition-ind sa execs  $\longrightarrow$ 
strict-equal (run n (Some s) execs) (run-total n sa execs))
have current-s-sa: strict-equal (Some s) sa  $\longrightarrow$  current s = current sa unfolding strict-equal-def by auto
{
assume equal-s-sa: strict-equal (Some s) sa
assume realistic: realistic-executions-ind execs
assume inv-sa: precondition-ind sa execs
from equal-s-sa realistic inv-sa IH[where sa=sa]
have equal-ns-nt: strict-equal (run n (Some s) execs) (run-total n sa execs)
unfolding strict-equal-def by(auto)
}
from this current-s-sa thread-empty not-interrupt show ?case by auto
next
case (5 n execs s sa)
assume not-interrupt:  $\neg$ interrupt (Suc n)
assume thread-not-empty:  $\neg$ thread-empty(execs (current s))
assume not-prec:  $\neg$  precondition (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)
— In locale ISK, the precondition can be proven to hold at all times. This case cannot happen, and we can prove
False.
{
assume equal-s-sa: strict-equal (Some s) sa
assume realistic: realistic-executions-ind execs
assume inv-sa: precondition-ind sa execs
from equal-s-sa have s-sa: s = sa unfolding strict-equal-def by auto
from inv-sa have
    next-action sa execs  $\rightarrow$  AS-precondition sa (current sa)

```

```

unfolding precondition-ind-def B-def next-action-def
by (cases next-action sa execs,auto)
from this next-state-precondition
have next-action sa execs  $\rightarrow$  AS-precondition (next-state sa execs) (current sa)
unfolding precondition-ind-def B-def
by (cases next-action sa execs,auto)
from inv-sa this s-sa next-state-invariant current-next-state
have prec-s: precondition (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)
unfolding precondition-ind-def kprecondition-def precondition-def B-def
by (cases next-action sa execs,auto)
from this not-prec have False by auto
}
thus ?case by auto
next
case (6 n execs s sa)
assume not-interrupt:  $\neg$ interrupt (Suc n)
assume thread-not-empty:  $\neg$ thread-empty(execs (current s))
assume prec: precondition (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs)
assume IH: ( $\wedge$ sa. strict-equal (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) sa  $\wedge$ 
  realistic-executions-ind (next-exec s execs)  $\wedge$  precondition-ind sa (next-exec s execs)  $\rightarrow$ 
  strict-equal (run n (Some (step (next-state s execs) (next-action s execs))) (next-exec s execs)) (run-total
n sa (next-exec s execs)))
have current-s-sa: strict-equal (Some s) sa  $\rightarrow$  current s = current sa unfolding strict-equal-def by auto
{
assume equal-s-sa: strict-equal (Some s) sa
assume realistic: realistic-executions-ind execs
assume inv-sa: precondition-ind sa execs

from equal-s-sa have s-sa: s = sa unfolding strict-equal-def by auto

let ?a = next-action s execs
let ?ns = step (next-state s execs) ?a
let ?na = next-exec s execs
let ?c = control s (current s) (execs (current s))

have equal-ns-nsa: strict-equal (Some ?ns) ?ns unfolding strict-equal-def by auto
from inv-sa equal-s-sa have inv-s: invariant s unfolding strict-equal-def precondition-ind-def by auto

```

— Two things are proven inductive. First, the assumptions that the execution is realistic (statement realistic-na). This proof uses lemma next-execution-is-realistic-partial. Secondly, the precondition: if the precondition holds for the current action, then it holds for the next action (statement invariant-na).

```

have realistic-na: realistic-executions-ind ?na
proof-
{
fix d
have case ?na d of []  $\Rightarrow$  True | aseq # aseqs  $\Rightarrow$  realistic-AS-partial aseq  $\wedge$  set aseqs  $\subseteq$  AS-set
proof(cases ?na d,simp,rename-tac aseq aseqs,simp,cases d = current s)
case False
fix aseq aseqs
assume next-exec s execs d = aseq # aseqs
from False this realistic[unfolded realistic-executions-ind-def,THEN spec,where x=d]
show realistic-AS-partial aseq  $\wedge$  set aseqs  $\subseteq$  AS-set
unfolding next-exec-def by simp
next
case True
fix aseq aseqs
assume na-def: next-exec s execs d = aseq # aseqs

```

```

from next-execution-is-realistic-partial na-def True realistic thread-not-empty
show realistic-AS-partial aseq  $\wedge$  set aseqs  $\subseteq$  AS-set by blast
qed
}
thus ?thesis unfolding realistic-executions-ind-def by auto
qed
have invariant-na: precondition-ind ?ns ?na
proof-
from spec-of-invariant inv-sa next-state-invariant s-sa have inv-ns: invariant ?ns
unfolding precondition-ind-def step-def
by (cases next-action sa execs,auto)
have  $\forall d. \text{fst}(\text{control } ?ns \ d \ (\text{?na } d)) \rightarrow \text{AS-precondition } ?ns \ d$ 
proof-
{
fix d
{
let ?a' = fst (control ?ns d (?na d))
assume snd-action-not-none: ?a'  $\neq$  None
have AS-precondition ?ns d (the ?a')
proof (cases d = current s)
case True
{
have ?thesis
proof (cases ?a)
case (Some a)
— Assuming that the current domain executes some action a, and assuming that the action a' after that is
not None (statement snd-action-not-none), we prove that the precondition is inductive, i.e., it will hold for a'. Two
cases arise: either action a is delayed (case waiting) or not (case executing).
show ?thesis
proof (cases ?na d = execs (current s) rule :case-split[case-names waiting executing])
case executing — The kernel is executing two consecutive actions a and a'. We show that [a,a'] is a
subsequence in some action in AS-set. The PO's ensure that the precondition is inductive.
from executing True Some control-spec[THEN spec,THEN spec,THEN spec,where x2=s and x1=d and
x=execs d]
have a-def: a = hd (hd (execs (current s)))  $\wedge$  ?na d = (tl (hd (execs (current s))))#(tl (execs
(current s)))
unfolding next-action-def next-execs-def Let-def
by (auto)
from a-def True snd-action-not-none control-spec[THEN spec,THEN spec,THEN spec,where x2=?ns
and x1=d and x=?na d]
second-elt-is-hd-tl[where x= hd (execs (current s)) and a=hd(tl(hd (execs (current s)))) and x'=tl
(tl(hd (execs (current s))))]
have na-def: the ?a' = (hd (execs (current s)))!1
unfolding next-execs-def
by (auto)
from Some realistic[unfolded realistic-executions-ind-def,THEN spec,where x=d] True thread-not-empty
obtain n aseq' where witness: n  $\leq$  length aseq'  $\wedge$  aseq'  $\in$  AS-set  $\wedge$  hd(execs d) = lastn n aseq'
unfolding realistic-AS-partial-def by (cases execs d,auto)
from True executing length-lt-2-implies-tl-empty[where x=hd (execs (current s))]
Some control-spec[THEN spec,THEN spec,THEN spec,where x2=s and x1=d and x=execs d]
snd-action-not-none control-spec[THEN spec,THEN spec,THEN spec,where x2=?ns and x1=d and
x=?na d]
have in-action-sequence: length (hd (execs (current s)))  $\geq$  2
unfolding next-action-def next-execs-def
by auto
from this witness consecutive-is-sub-seq[where a=a and b=the ?a' and n=n and y=aseq' and x=tl (tl
(hd (execs (current s))))]

```

a-def na-def True in-action-sequence
*x-is-hd-snd-tl[**where** $x=hd$ ($execs$ ($current$ s))]*
have $I: \exists aseq' \in AS\text{-set} . is\text{-sub-seq } a$ (*the ?a'*) *aseq'*
by(*auto*)
from *True Some inv-sa[unfolded precondition-ind-def, THEN conjunct2, THEN spec, where $x=current$*
s] s-sa
have $2: AS\text{-precondition } s$ (*current* s) *a*
unfolding *strict-equal-def next-action-def B-def* **by** *auto*
from *executing True Some control-spec[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where $x2=s$ and $x1=d$ and*
 $x=execs$ d]
have *not-aborting: \neg aborting* (*next-state* s *execs*) (*current* s) (*the ?a*)
unfolding *next-action-def next-state-def next-execs-def*
by *auto*
from *executing True Some control-spec[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where $x2=s$ and $x1=d$ and*
 $x=execs$ d]
have *not-waiting: \neg waiting* (*next-state* s *execs*) (*current* s) (*the ?a*)
unfolding *next-action-def next-state-def next-execs-def*
by *auto*
from *True this*
 I 2 *inv-s*
*sub-seq-in-prefixes[**where** $X=AS\text{-set}$] Some next-state-invariant*
current-next-state[THEN spec, THEN spec, where $x1=s$ and $x=execs$]
*AS-prec-after-step[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where $x2=next\text{-state } s$ *execs* and $x1=a$ and*
 $x=the$ $?a'$]
next-state-precondition not-aborting not-waiting
show *?thesis*
unfolding *step-def*
by *auto*
next
case *waiting* — The kernel is delaying action a . Thus the action after a , which is a' , is equal to a .
from *tl-hd-x-not-tl-x[**where** $x=execs$ d] True waiting control-spec[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN*
spec, where $x2=s$ and $x1=d$ and $x=execs$ d] Some
have *a-def: $?na$ $d = execs$ ($current$ s) \wedge next-state s *execs* = $s \wedge$ waiting s d (*the ?a*)*
unfolding *next-action-def next-execs-def next-state-def*
by(*auto*)
from *Some waiting a-def True snd-action-not-none control-spec[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN*
spec, where $x2=?ns$ and $x1=d$ and $x=?na$ d]
have *na-def: the ?a' = hd* (hd (*execs* ($current$ s)))
unfolding *next-action-def next-execs-def*
by(*auto*)
from *spec-of-waiting a-def True*
have *no-step: step* s *?a = s* **unfolding** *step-def* **by** (*cases next-action* s *execs, auto*)
from *no-step Some True a-def*
inv-sa[unfolded precondition-ind-def, THEN conjunct2, THEN spec, where $x=current$ s] s-sa
have $2: AS\text{-precondition } s$ (*current* s) (*the ?a'*)
unfolding *next-action-def B-def*
by(*auto*)
from *a-def na-def this True Some no-step*
show *?thesis*
unfolding *step-def*
by(*auto*)
qed
next
case *None*

— Assuming that the current domain does not execute an action, and assuming that the action a' after that is not None (statement *snd-action-not-none*), we prove that the precondition is inductive, i.e., it will hold for a' . This holds, since the control mechanism will ensure that action a' is the start of a new action sequence in *AS-set*.


```

from None snd-action-not-none control-spec[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where  $x2=?ns$ 
and  $x1=d$  and  $x=?na\ d$ ]
  control-spec[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where  $x2=s$  and  $x1=d$  and  $x=execs\ d$ ]
  have na-def: the  $?a' = hd\ (hd\ (tl\ (execs\ (current\ s)))) \wedge ?na\ d = tl\ (execs\ (current\ s))$ 
  unfolding next-action-def next-execs-def
  by(auto)
  from True None snd-action-not-none control-spec[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where  $x2=?ns$ 
and  $x1=d$  and  $x=?na\ d$ ]
    this
    have  $I: tl\ (execs\ (current\ s)) \neq [] \wedge hd\ (tl\ (execs\ (current\ s))) \neq []$ 
    by auto
    from this realistic[unfolded realistic-executions-ind-def, THEN spec, where  $x=d$ ] True thread-not-empty
    have  $hd\ (tl\ (execs\ (current\ s))) \in AS\text{-set}$ 
    by (cases execs\ d, auto)
    from True snd-action-not-none this
    inv-ns this na-def I
    AS-prec-first-action[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where  $x2=?ns$  and  $x=hd\ (tl\ (execs\ (current\ s)))$ 
and  $x1=d$ ]
    show ?thesis by auto
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
  using control-spec[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where  $x2=?ns$  and  $x1=current\ s$  and  $x=?na$ 
(current\ s)]
  thread-not-empty True snd-action-not-none
  by (auto simp add: Let-def)
next
case False
  from False have equal-na-a:  $?na\ d = execs\ d$ 
  unfolding next-execs-def by auto
  from this False current-next-state next-action-after-step
  have  $?a' = fst\ (control\ (next\ state\ s\ execs)\ d\ (next\ execs\ s\ execs\ d))$ 
  unfolding next-action-def by auto
  from inv-sa[unfolded precondition-ind-def, THEN conjunct2, THEN spec, where  $x=d$ ] s-sa equal-na-a this
  next-action-after-next-state[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where  $x=d$  and  $x2=s$  and  $x1=execs$ ]
  snd-action-not-none False
  have AS-precondition  $s\ d\ (the\ ?a')$ 
  unfolding precondition-ind-def next-action-def B-def by (cases fst\ (control\ sa\ d\ (execs\ d)), auto)
  from equal-na-a False this next-state-precondition current-next-state
  AS-prec-dom-independent[THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where  $x3=next\ state\ s\ execs$ 
and  $x2=d$  and  $x=the\ ?a$  and  $x1=the\ ?a$ ]
  show ?thesis
  unfolding step-def
  by (cases next-action\ s\ execs, auto)
  qed
}
hence  $fst\ (control\ ?ns\ d\ (?na\ d)) \rightarrow AS\text{-precondition}\ ?ns\ d$  unfolding B-def
  by (cases fst\ (control\ ?ns\ d\ (?na\ d)), auto)
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed
from this inv-ns show ?thesis
  unfolding precondition-ind-def B-def Let-def
  by (auto)
qed
from equal-ns-nsa realistic-na invariant-na s-sa IH[where  $sa=?ns$ ]

```

```

    have equal-ns-nt: strict-equal (run n (Some ?ns) ?na) (run-total n (step (next-state sa execs) (next-action sa execs))) (next-execs sa execs))
    by(auto)
  }
  from this current-s-sa thread-not-empty not-interrupt prec show ?case by auto
qed
}
hence thm-inductive:  $\forall m s \text{ execs } n . \text{strict-equal } m s \wedge \text{realistic-executions-ind } \text{execs} \wedge \text{precondition-ind } s \text{ execs} \longrightarrow \text{strict-equal } (\text{run } n m \text{ execs}) (\text{run-total } n s \text{ execs})$  by blast
have 1: strict-equal (Some s) s unfolding strict-equal-def by simp
have 2: realistic-executions-ind execs
proof-
{
  fix d
  have case execs d of []  $\Rightarrow$  True | aseq # aseqs  $\Rightarrow$  realistic-AS-partial aseq  $\wedge$  set aseqs  $\subseteq$  AS-set
  proof(cases execs d,simp)
  case (Cons aseq aseqs)
  from Cons realistic-exec[unfolded realistic-executions-def,THEN spec,where x=d]
  have 0: length aseq  $\leq$  length aseq  $\wedge$  aseq  $\in$  AS-set  $\wedge$  aseq = lastn (length aseq) aseq
  unfolding lastn-def realistic-execution-def by auto
  hence 1: realistic-AS-partial aseq unfolding realistic-AS-partial-def by auto
  from Cons realistic-exec[unfolded realistic-executions-def,THEN spec,where x=d]
  have 2: set aseqs  $\subseteq$  AS-set
  unfolding realistic-execution-def by auto
  from Cons 1 2 show ?thesis by auto
  qed
}
thus ?thesis unfolding realistic-executions-ind-def by auto
qed
have 3: precondition-ind s execs
proof-
{
  fix d
  {
    assume not-empty: fst (control s d (execs d))  $\neq$  None
    from not-empty realistic-exec[unfolded realistic-executions-def,THEN spec,where x=d]
    have current-aseq-is-realistic: hd (execs d)  $\in$  AS-set
    using control-spec[THEN spec,THEN spec,THEN spec,where x=execs d and x1=d and x2=s]
    unfolding realistic-execution-def by(cases execs d,auto)
    from not-empty current-aseq-is-realistic invariant AS-prec-first-action[THEN spec,THEN spec,THEN spec,
  where x2=s and x1=d and x=hd (execs d)]
    have AS-precondition s d (the (fst (control s d (execs d))))
    using control-spec[THEN spec,THEN spec,THEN spec,where x=execs d and x1=d and x2=s]
    by auto
  }
  hence fst (control s d (execs d))  $\rightarrow$  AS-precondition s d
  unfolding B-def
  by (cases fst (control s d (execs d)),auto)
}
from this invariant show ?thesis unfolding precondition-ind-def by auto
qed
from thm-inductive 1 2 3 show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

Theorem `unwinding_implies_isecure` gives security for all realistic executions. For unrealistic executions, it holds vacuously and therefore does not tell us anything. In order to prove security for this refinement (i.e., for function `run_total`), we have to prove that purging yields realistic runs.

lemma *realistic-purge*:

shows $\forall \text{execs } d . \text{realistic-executions } \text{execs} \longrightarrow \text{realistic-executions } (\text{purge } \text{execs } d)$

proof–

```
{
  fix execs d
  assume realistic-executions execs
  hence realistic-executions (purge execs d)
  using someI[where P=realistic-execution and x=execs d]
  unfolding realistic-executions-def purge-def by(simp)
}
```

thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *remove-gateway-comm-subset*:

shows $\text{set } (\text{remove-gateway-communications } d \text{ exec}) \subseteq \text{set } \text{exec} \cup \{\{\}\}$

by(*induct exec,auto*)

lemma *realistic-ipurge-l*:

shows $\forall \text{execs } d . \text{realistic-executions } \text{execs} \longrightarrow \text{realistic-executions } (\text{ipurge-l } \text{execs } d)$

proof–

```
{
  fix execs d
  assume I: realistic-executions execs
  from empty-in-AS-set remove-gateway-comm-subset[where d=d and exec=execs d] I have realistic-executions
  (ipurge-l execs d)
  unfolding realistic-execution-def realistic-executions-def ipurge-l-def by(auto)
}
```

thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *realistic-ipurge-r*:

shows $\forall \text{execs } d . \text{realistic-executions } \text{execs} \longrightarrow \text{realistic-executions } (\text{ipurge-r } \text{execs } d)$

proof–

```
{
  fix execs d
  assume I: realistic-executions execs
  from empty-in-AS-set remove-gateway-comm-subset[where d=d and exec=execs d] I have realistic-executions
  (ipurge-r execs d)
  using someI[where P= $\lambda x . \text{realistic-execution } x$  and  $x=\text{execs } d$ ]
  unfolding realistic-execution-def realistic-executions-def ipurge-r-def by(auto)
}
```

thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

We now have sufficient lemma's to prove security for `run_total`. The definition of security is similar to that in Section 3.2. It now assumes that the executions are realistic and concerns function `run_total` instead of function `run`.

definition *NI-unrelated-total::bool*

where *NI-unrelated-total*

$$\equiv \forall \text{execs } a \ n . \text{realistic-executions } \text{execs} \longrightarrow$$

$$\quad (\text{let } s\text{-f} = \text{run-total } n \ s0 \ \text{execs } \text{in}$$

$$\quad \text{output-f } s\text{-f } a = \text{output-f } (\text{run-total } n \ s0 \ (\text{purge } \text{execs } (\text{current } s\text{-f}))) \ a$$

$$\quad \wedge \text{current } s\text{-f} = \text{current } (\text{run-total } n \ s0 \ (\text{purge } \text{execs } (\text{current } s\text{-f}))))$$

definition *NI-indirect-sources-total::bool*

where *NI-indirect-sources-total*

$$\equiv \forall \text{execs } a \ n . \text{realistic-executions } \text{execs} \longrightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{let } s\text{-}f = \text{run-total } n \text{ } s0 \text{ } \text{execs in} \\ & \text{output-f } (\text{run-total } n \text{ } s0 \text{ } (\text{ipurge-l } \text{execs } (\text{current } s\text{-}f))) \text{ } a = \\ & \text{output-f } (\text{run-total } n \text{ } s0 \text{ } (\text{ipurge-r } \text{execs } (\text{current } s\text{-}f))) \text{ } a \end{aligned}$$

definition *isecure-total*:*bool*

where *isecure-total* \equiv *NI-unrelated-total* \wedge *NI-indirect-sources-total*

theorem *unwinding-implies-isecure-total*:

shows *isecure-total*

proof–

from *assms unwinding-implies-isecure* **have** *secure-partial*:*NI-unrelated* **unfolding** *isecure-def* **by** *blast*

from *assms unwinding-implies-isecure* **have** *isecure-l-partial*:*NI-indirect-sources* **unfolding** *isecure-def* **by** *blast*

have *NI-unrelated-total*:*NI-unrelated-total*

proof–

{

fix *execs a n*

assume *realistic*:*realistic-executions execs*

from *assms invariant-s0 realistic run-total-equals-run* [**where** *n=n* **and** *s=s0* **and** *execs=execs*]

have *1*: *strict-equal* (*run n* (*Some s0*) *execs*) (*run-total n s0 execs*) **by** *auto*

have *let s-f = run-total n s0 execs in output-f s-f a = output-f (run-total n s0 (purge execs (current s-f))) a* \wedge
current s-f = current (run-total n s0 (purge execs (current s-f)))

proof (*cases run n (Some s0) execs*)

case *None*

thus *?thesis using 1 unfolding NI-unrelated-total-def strict-equal-def* **by** *auto*

next

case (*Some s-f*)

from *realistic-purge assms invariant-s0 realistic run-total-equals-run* [**where** *n=n* **and** *s=s0* **and** *execs=purge*
execs (current s-f)]

have *2*: *strict-equal* (*run n (Some s0) (purge execs (current s-f))*) (*run-total n s0 (purge execs (current*
s-f)))

by *auto*

show *?thesis proof(cases run n (Some s0) (purge execs (current s-f)))*

case *None*

from *2 None show ?thesis using 2 unfolding NI-unrelated-total-def strict-equal-def* **by** *auto*

next

case (*Some s-f2*)

from (*run n (Some s0) execs = Some s-f*) *Some 1 2 secure-partial[unfolded NI-unrelated-def, THEN*
spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where x=n and x2=execs]

show *?thesis*

unfolding *strict-equal-def NI-unrelated-def*

by (*simp add: Let-def B-def B2-def*)

qed

qed

}

thus *?thesis unfolding NI-unrelated-total-def* **by** *auto*

qed

have *NI-indirect-sources-total*:*NI-indirect-sources-total*

proof–

{

fix *execs a n*

assume *realistic*:*realistic-executions execs*

from *assms invariant-s0 realistic run-total-equals-run* [**where** *n=n* **and** *s=s0* **and** *execs=execs*]

have *1*: *strict-equal* (*run n (Some s0) execs*) (*run-total n s0 execs*) **by** *auto*

have *let s-f = run-total n s0 execs in output-f (run-total n s0 (ipurge-l execs (current s-f))) a = output-f*

```

(run-total n s0 (ipurge-r execs (current s-f))) a
  proof (cases run n (Some s0) execs)
  case None
    thus ?thesis using 1 unfolding NI-unrelated-total-def strict-equal-def by auto
  next
  case (Some s-f)
    from realistic-ipurge-l assms invariant-s0 realistic run-total-equals-run[where n=n and s=s0 and execs=ipurge-l
execs (current s-f)]
    have 2: strict-equal (run n (Some s0) (ipurge-l execs (current s-f))) (run-total n s0 (ipurge-l execs (current
s-f)))
    by auto
    from realistic-ipurge-r assms invariant-s0 realistic run-total-equals-run[where n=n and s=s0 and execs=ipurge-r
execs (current s-f)]
    have 3: strict-equal (run n (Some s0) (ipurge-r execs (current s-f))) (run-total n s0 (ipurge-r execs (current
s-f)))
    by auto

  show ?thesis proof(cases run n (Some s0) (ipurge-l execs (current s-f)))
  case None
    from 2 None show ?thesis using 2 unfolding NI-unrelated-total-def strict-equal-def by auto
  next
  case (Some s-ipurge-l)
    show ?thesis
    proof(cases run n (Some s0) (ipurge-r execs (current s-f)))
    case None
      from 3 None show ?thesis using 2 unfolding NI-unrelated-total-def strict-equal-def by auto
    next
    case (Some s-ipurge-r)
      from ⟨run n (Some s0) execs = Some s-f⟩ ⟨run n (Some s0) (ipurge-l execs (current s-f)) = Some s-ipurge-l
Some 1 2 3 isecure1-partial[unfolded NI-indirect-sources-def, THEN spec, THEN spec, THEN spec, where
x=n and x2=execs]
      show ?thesis
      unfolding strict-equal-def NI-unrelated-def
      by(simp add: Let-def B-def B2-def)
    qed
  qed
  qed
  }
  thus ?thesis unfolding NI-indirect-sources-total-def by auto
  qed
from NI-unrelated-total NI-indirect-sources-total show ?thesis unfolding isecure-total-def by auto
qed

end
end

```

3.4 CISK (Controlled Interruptible Separation Kernel)

```

theory CISK
  imports ISK
begin

```

This section presents a generic model of a Controlled Interruptible Separation Kernel (CISK). It formulates security, i.e., intransitive noninterference. For a presentation of this model, see Section 2 of [31].

First, a locale is defined that defines all generic functions and all proof obligations (see Section 2.3 of [31]).

locale *Controllable-Interruptible-Separation-Kernel* = — CISK

fixes *kstep* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'action-t ⇒ 'state-t — Executes one atomic kernel action

and *output-f* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'action-t ⇒ 'output-t — Returns the observable behavior

and *s0* :: 'state-t — The initial state

and *current* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'dom-t — Returns the currently active domain

and *cswitch* :: time-t ⇒ 'state-t ⇒ 'state-t — Performs a context switch

and *interrupt* :: time-t ⇒ bool — Returns t iff an interrupt occurs in the given state at the given time

and *kinvolved* :: 'action-t ⇒ 'dom-t set — Returns the set of domains that are involved in the given action

and *ifp* :: 'dom-t ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ bool — The security policy.

and *vpeq* :: 'dom-t ⇒ 'state-t ⇒ 'state-t ⇒ bool — View partitioning equivalence

and *AS-set* :: ('action-t list) set — Returns a set of valid action sequences, i.e., the attack surface

and *invariant* :: 'state-t ⇒ bool — Returns an inductive state-invariant

and *AS-precondition* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ 'action-t ⇒ bool — Returns the preconditions under which the given action can be executed.

and *aborting* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ 'action-t ⇒ bool — Returns true iff the action is aborted.

and *waiting* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ 'action-t ⇒ bool — Returns true iff execution of the given action is delayed.

and *set-error-code* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'action-t ⇒ 'state-t — Sets an error code when actions are aborted.

assumes *vpeq-transitive*: $\forall a b c u. (vpeq u a b \wedge vpeq u b c) \longrightarrow vpeq u a c$

and *vpeq-symmetric*: $\forall a b u. vpeq u a b \longrightarrow vpeq u b a$

and *vpeq-reflexive*: $\forall a u. vpeq u a a$

and *ifp-reflexive*: $\forall u. ifp u u$

and *weakly-step-consistent*: $\forall s t u a. vpeq u s t \wedge vpeq (current s) s t \wedge invariant s \wedge AS-precondition s (current s) a \wedge invariant t \wedge AS-precondition t (current t) a \wedge current s = current t \longrightarrow vpeq u (kstep s a) (kstep t a)$

and *locally-respects*: $\forall a s u. \neg ifp (current s) u \wedge invariant s \wedge AS-precondition s (current s) a \longrightarrow vpeq u s (kstep s a)$

and *output-consistent*: $\forall a s t. vpeq (current s) s t \wedge current s = current t \longrightarrow (output-f s a) = (output-f t a)$

and *step-atomicity*: $\forall s a. current (kstep s a) = current s$

and *cswitch-independent-of-state*: $\forall n s t. current s = current t \longrightarrow current (cswitch n s) = current (cswitch n t)$

and *cswitch-consistency*: $\forall u s t n. vpeq u s t \longrightarrow vpeq u (cswitch n s) (cswitch n t)$

and *empty-in-AS-set*: $[\] \in AS-set$

and *invariant-s0*: *invariant s0*

and *invariant-after-cswitch*: $\forall s n. invariant s \longrightarrow invariant (cswitch n s)$

and *precondition-after-cswitch*: $\forall s d n a. AS-precondition s d a \longrightarrow AS-precondition (cswitch n s) d a$

and *AS-prec-first-action*: $\forall s d aseq. invariant s \wedge aseq \in AS-set \wedge aseq \neq [\] \longrightarrow AS-precondition s d (hd aseq)$

and *AS-prec-after-step*: $\forall s a a'. (\exists aseq \in AS-set. is-sub-seq a a' aseq) \wedge invariant s \wedge AS-precondition s (current s) a \wedge \neg aborting s (current s) a \wedge \neg waiting s (current s) a \longrightarrow AS-precondition (kstep s a) (current s) a'$

and *AS-prec-dom-independent*: $\forall s d a a'. current s \neq d \wedge AS-precondition s d a \longrightarrow AS-precondition (kstep s a') d a$

and *spec-of-invariant*: $\forall s a. invariant s \longrightarrow invariant (kstep s a)$

and *aborting-switch-independent*: $\forall n s. aborting (cswitch n s) = aborting s$

and *aborting-error-update*: $\forall s d a' a. current s \neq d \wedge aborting s d a \longrightarrow aborting (set-error-code s a') d a$

and *aborting-after-step*: $\forall s a d. current s \neq d \longrightarrow aborting (kstep s a) d = aborting s d$

and *aborting-consistent*: $\forall s t u. vpeq u s t \longrightarrow aborting s u = aborting t u$

and *waiting-switch-independent*: $\forall n s. waiting (cswitch n s) = waiting s$

and *waiting-error-update*: $\forall s d a' a. current s \neq d \wedge waiting s d a \longrightarrow waiting (set-error-code s a') d a$

and *waiting-consistent*: $\forall s t u a. vpeq (current s) s t \wedge (\forall d \in kinvolved a. vpeq d s t) \wedge vpeq u s t \longrightarrow waiting s u a = waiting t u a$

and *spec-of-waiting*: $\forall s a. waiting s (current s) a \longrightarrow kstep s a = s$

and *set-error-consistent*: $\forall s t u a. vpeq u s t \longrightarrow vpeq u (set-error-code s a) (set-error-code t a)$

and *set-error-locally-respects*: $\forall s u a. \neg ifp (current s) u \longrightarrow vpeq u s (set-error-code s a)$

and *current-set-error-code*: $\forall s a. current (set-error-code s a) = current s$

and *precondition-after-set-error-code*: $\forall s d a a'. AS-precondition s d a \wedge aborting s (current s) a' \longrightarrow AS-precondition (set-error-code s a') d a$

and *invariant-after-set-error-code*: $\forall s a. invariant s \longrightarrow invariant (set-error-code s a)$

and *involved-ifp*: $\forall s a. \forall d \in (kinvolved a). AS-precondition s (current s) a \longrightarrow ifp d (current s)$

begin

3.4.1 Execution semantics

Control is based on generic functions *aborting*, *waiting* and *set_error_code*. Function *aborting* decides whether a certain action is aborting, given its domain and the state. If so, then function *set_error_code* will be used to update the state, possibly communicating to other domains that an action has been aborted. Function *waiting* can delay the execution of an action. This behavior is implemented in function *CISK_control*.

function *CISK-control* :: 'state-t ⇒ 'dom-t ⇒ 'action-t execution ⇒ ('action-t option × 'action-t execution × 'state-t)
where *CISK-control* *s d* [] = (*None*, [], *s*) — The thread is empty
| *CISK-control* *s d* ([]#[]) = (*None*, [], *s*) — The current action sequence has been finished and the thread has no next action sequences to execute
| *CISK-control* *s d* ([]#(*as*'#*execs*')) = (*None*, *as*'#*execs*', *s*) — The current action sequence has been finished. Skip to the next sequence
| *CISK-control* *s d* ((*a*#*as*)#*execs*') = (if *aborting* *s d a* then
(*None*, *execs*', *set-error-code* *s a*)
else if *waiting* *s d a* then
(*Some a*, (*a*#*as*)#*execs*', *s*)
else
(*Some a*, *as*#*execs*', *s*)) — Executing an action sequence

by *pat-completeness auto*

termination by *lexicographic-order*

Function *run* defines the execution semantics. This function is presented in [31] by pseudo code (see Algorithm 1). Before defining the *run* function, we define accessor functions for the control mechanism. Functions *next_action*, *next_execs* and *next_state* correspond to “control.a”, “control.x” and “control.s” in [31].

abbreviation *next-action*::'state-t ⇒ ('dom-t ⇒ 'action-t execution) ⇒ 'action-t option
where *next-action* ≡ *Kernel.next-action* *current CISK-control*
abbreviation *next-exec*::'state-t ⇒ ('dom-t ⇒ 'action-t execution) ⇒ ('dom-t ⇒ 'action-t execution)
where *next-exec* ≡ *Kernel.next-exec* *current CISK-control*
abbreviation *next-state*::'state-t ⇒ ('dom-t ⇒ 'action-t execution) ⇒ 'state-t
where *next-state* ≡ *Kernel.next-state* *current CISK-control*

A thread is empty iff either it has no further action sequences to execute, or when the current action sequence is finished and there are no further action sequences to execute.

abbreviation *thread-empty*::'action-t execution ⇒ *bool*
where *thread-empty* *exec* ≡ *exec* = [] ∨ *exec* = [[]]

The following function defines the execution semantics of CISK, using function *CISK_control*.

function *run* :: *time-t* ⇒ 'state-t ⇒ ('dom-t ⇒ 'action-t execution) ⇒ 'state-t
where *run* 0 *s* *execs* = *s*
| *interrupt* (*Suc n*) ⇒ *run* (*Suc n*) *s* *execs* = *run n* (*cswitch* (*Suc n*) *s*) *execs*
| *-interrupt* (*Suc n*) ⇒ *thread-empty*(*execs* (*current s*)) ⇒ *run* (*Suc n*) *s* *execs* = *run n s* *execs*
| *-interrupt* (*Suc n*) ⇒ *-thread-empty*(*execs* (*current s*)) ⇒
run (*Suc n*) *s* *execs* = (let *control-a* = *next-action* *s* *execs*;
control-s = *next-state* *s* *execs*;
control-x = *next-exec* *s* *execs* in
case *control-a* of *None* ⇒ *run n* *control-s* *control-x*
| (*Some a*) ⇒ *run n* (*kstep* *control-s* *a*) *control-x*)
using *not0-implies-Suc* **by** (*metis prod-cases3, auto*)
termination by *lexicographic-order*

3.4.2 Formulations of security

The definitions of security as presented in Section 2.2 of [31].

abbreviation *kprecondition*

where *kprecondition* $s\ a \equiv \text{invariant } s \wedge \text{AS-precondition } s\ (\text{current } s)\ a$

definition *realistic-execution*

where *realistic-execution* $\text{aseq} \equiv \text{set } \text{aseq} \subseteq \text{AS-set}$

definition *realistic-executions* $:: ('\text{dom-t} \Rightarrow '\text{action-t execution}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *realistic-executions* $\text{execs} \equiv \forall d. \text{realistic-execution } (\text{execs } d)$

abbreviation *involved* **where** *involved* $\equiv \text{Kernel.involved } \text{kinvolved}$

abbreviation *step* **where** *step* $\equiv \text{Kernel.step } \text{kstep}$

abbreviation *purge* **where** *purge* $\equiv \text{Separation-Kernel.purge } \text{realistic-execution ifp}$

abbreviation *ipurge-l* **where** *ipurge-l* $\equiv \text{Separation-Kernel.ipurge-l } \text{kinvolved ifp}$

abbreviation *ipurge-r* **where** *ipurge-r* $\equiv \text{Separation-Kernel.ipurge-r } \text{realistic-execution } \text{kinvolved ifp}$

definition *NI-unrelated::bool*

where *NI-unrelated*

$\equiv \forall \text{execs } a\ n. \text{realistic-executions } \text{execs} \longrightarrow$

$(\text{let } s\text{-f} = \text{run } n\ s0\ \text{execs in}$
 $\text{output-f } s\text{-f } a = \text{output-f } (\text{run } n\ s0\ (\text{purge } \text{execs } (\text{current } s\text{-f})))\ a)$

definition *NI-indirect-sources::bool*

where *NI-indirect-sources*

$\equiv \forall \text{execs } a\ n. \text{realistic-executions } \text{execs} \longrightarrow$

$(\text{let } s\text{-f} = \text{run } n\ s0\ \text{execs in}$
 $\text{output-f } (\text{run } n\ s0\ (\text{ipurge-l } \text{execs } (\text{current } s\text{-f})))\ a =$
 $\text{output-f } (\text{run } n\ s0\ (\text{ipurge-r } \text{execs } (\text{current } s\text{-f})))\ a)$

definition *isecure::bool*

where *isecure* $\equiv \text{NI-unrelated} \wedge \text{NI-indirect-sources}$

3.4.3 Proofs

The final theorem is `unwinding_implies_isecure_CISK`. This theorem shows that any interpretation of locale CISK is secure.

To prove this theorem, the refinement framework is used. CISK is a refinement of ISK, as the only idfference is the control function. In ISK, this function is a generic function called *control*, in CISK it is interpreted in function *CISK_control*. It is proven that function *CISK_control* satisfies all the proof obligations concerning generic function *control*. In other words, *CISK_control* is proven to be an interpretation of *control*. Therefore, all theorems on `run_total` apply to the `run` function of CISK as well.

lemma *next-action-consistent*:

shows $\forall s\ t\ \text{execs}. \text{vpeq } (\text{current } s)\ s\ t \wedge (\forall d \in \text{involved } (\text{next-action } s\ \text{execs}). \text{vpeq } d\ s\ t) \wedge \text{current } s = \text{current } t \longrightarrow \text{next-action } s\ \text{execs} = \text{next-action } t\ \text{execs}$

proof–

{

fix $s\ t\ \text{execs}$

assume $\text{vpeq}: \text{vpeq } (\text{current } s)\ s\ t$

assume $\text{vpeq-involved}: \forall d \in \text{involved } (\text{next-action } s\ \text{execs}). \text{vpeq } d\ s\ t$

assume $\text{current-s-t}: \text{current } s = \text{current } t$

from *aborting-consistent* $\text{current-s-t } \text{vpeq}$

have $\text{aborting } t\ (\text{current } s) = \text{aborting } s\ (\text{current } s)$ **by** *auto*

from *current-s-t* *this* *waiting-consistent* vpeq-involved

have $\text{next-action } s\ \text{execs} = \text{next-action } t\ \text{execs}$

unfolding *Kernel.next-action-def*

by $(\text{cases } (s, (\text{current } s), \text{execs } (\text{current } s))) \text{ rule: } \text{CISK-control.cases,auto}$

}

thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *next-execs-consistent*:

shows $\forall s t \text{ execs} . \text{vpeq} (\text{current } s) s t \wedge (\forall d \in \text{involved} (\text{next-action } s \text{ execs}) . \text{vpeq } d s t) \wedge \text{current } s = \text{current } t \longrightarrow \text{fst} (\text{snd} (\text{CISK-control } s (\text{current } s) (\text{execs} (\text{current } s)))) = \text{fst} (\text{snd} (\text{CISK-control } t (\text{current } s) (\text{execs} (\text{current } s))))$

proof–

```
{
  fix s t execs
  assume vpeq: vpeq (current s) s t
  assume vpeq-involved:  $\forall d \in \text{involved} (\text{next-action } s \text{ execs}) . \text{vpeq } d s t$ 
  assume current-s-t: current s = current t
  from aborting-consistent current-s-t vpeq
  have I: aborting t (current s) = aborting s (current s) by auto
  from I vpeq current-s-t vpeq-involved waiting-consistent[THEN spec,THEN spec,THEN spec,THEN spec,where
x3=s and x2=t and x1=current s and x=the (next-action s execs)]
  have fst (snd (CISK-control s (current s) (execs (current s)))) = fst (snd (CISK-control t (current s) (execs
(current s))))
  unfolding Kernel.next-action-def Kernel.involved-def
  by(cases (s,(current s),execs (current s)) rule: CISK-control.cases,auto split add: split-if-asm)
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed
```

lemma *next-state-consistent*:

shows $\forall s t u \text{ execs} . \text{vpeq} (\text{current } s) s t \wedge \text{vpeq } u s t \wedge \text{current } s = \text{current } t \longrightarrow \text{vpeq } u (\text{next-state } s \text{ execs}) (\text{next-state } t \text{ execs})$

proof–

```
{
  fix s t u execs
  assume vpeq-s-t: vpeq (current s) s t  $\wedge$  vpeq u s t
  assume current-s-t: current s = current t
  from vpeq-s-t current-s-t
  have vpeq u (next-state s execs) (next-state t execs)
  unfolding Kernel.next-state-def
  using aborting-consistent set-error-consistent
  by(cases (s,(current s),execs (current s)) rule: CISK-control.cases,auto)
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed
```

lemma *current-next-state*:

shows $\forall s \text{ execs} . \text{current} (\text{next-state } s \text{ execs}) = \text{current } s$

proof–

```
{
  fix s execs
  have current (next-state s execs) = current s
  unfolding Kernel.next-state-def
  using current-set-error-code
  by(cases (s,(current s),execs (current s)) rule: CISK-control.cases,auto)
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed
```

lemma *locally-respects-next-state*:

shows $\forall s u \text{ execs} . \neg \text{ifp} (\text{current } s) u \longrightarrow \text{vpeq } u s (\text{next-state } s \text{ execs})$

proof–

```
{
```

```

fix  $s\ u\ execs$ 
assume  $\neg ifp\ (current\ s)\ u$ 
hence  $vpeq\ u\ s\ (next\text{-}state\ s\ execs)$ 
unfolding  $Kernel.next\text{-}state\text{-}def$ 
using  $vpeq\text{-}reflexive\ set\text{-}error\text{-}locally\text{-}respects$ 
by( $cases\ (s,(current\ s),execs\ (current\ s))\ rule:\ CISK\text{-}control.cases,auto$ )
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma *CISK-control-spec*:

shows $\forall s\ d\ aseqs.$

```

  case  $CISK\text{-}control\ s\ d\ aseqs$  of
  ( $a,\ aseqs',\ s'$ )  $\Rightarrow$ 
    thread-empty  $aseqs \wedge (a,\ aseqs') = (None,\ []) \vee$ 
     $aseqs \neq [] \wedge hd\ aseqs \neq [] \wedge \neg aborting\ s'\ d\ (the\ a) \wedge \neg waiting\ s'\ d\ (the\ a) \wedge (a,\ aseqs') = (Some\ (hd\ (hd\ aseqs)),\ tl\ (hd\ aseqs)) \# tl\ aseqs) \vee$ 
     $aseqs \neq [] \wedge hd\ aseqs \neq [] \wedge waiting\ s'\ d\ (the\ a) \wedge (a,\ aseqs',\ s') = (Some\ (hd\ (hd\ aseqs)),\ aseqs,\ s) \vee (a,\ aseqs') = (None,\ tl\ aseqs)$ 

```

proof-

```

{
  fix  $s\ d\ aseqs$ 
  have case  $CISK\text{-}control\ s\ d\ aseqs$  of
  ( $a,\ aseqs',\ s'$ )  $\Rightarrow$ 
    thread-empty  $aseqs \wedge (a,\ aseqs') = (None,\ []) \vee$ 
     $aseqs \neq [] \wedge hd\ aseqs \neq [] \wedge \neg aborting\ s'\ d\ (the\ a) \wedge \neg waiting\ s'\ d\ (the\ a) \wedge (a,\ aseqs') = (Some\ (hd\ (hd\ aseqs)),\ tl\ (hd\ aseqs)) \# tl\ aseqs) \vee$ 
     $aseqs \neq [] \wedge hd\ aseqs \neq [] \wedge waiting\ s'\ d\ (the\ a) \wedge (a,\ aseqs',\ s') = (Some\ (hd\ (hd\ aseqs)),\ aseqs,\ s) \vee (a,\ aseqs') = (None,\ tl\ aseqs)$ 
    by( $cases\ (s,d,aseqs)\ rule:\ CISK\text{-}control.cases,auto$ )
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma *next-action-after-cswitch*:

shows $\forall s\ n\ d\ aseqs.\ fst\ (CISK\text{-}control\ (cswitch\ n\ s)\ d\ aseqs) = fst\ (CISK\text{-}control\ s\ d\ aseqs)$

proof-

```

{
  fix  $s\ n\ d\ aseqs$ 
  have  $fst\ (CISK\text{-}control\ (cswitch\ n\ s)\ d\ aseqs) = fst\ (CISK\text{-}control\ s\ d\ aseqs)$ 
  using  $aborting\text{-}switch\text{-}independent\ waiting\text{-}switch\text{-}independent$ 
  by( $cases\ (s,d,aseqs)\ rule:\ CISK\text{-}control.cases,auto$ )
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma *next-action-after-next-state*:

shows $\forall s\ execs\ d.\ current\ s \neq d \longrightarrow fst\ (CISK\text{-}control\ (next\text{-}state\ s\ execs)\ d\ (execs\ d)) = None \vee fst\ (CISK\text{-}control\ (next\text{-}state\ s\ execs)\ d\ (execs\ d)) = fst\ (CISK\text{-}control\ s\ d\ (execs\ d))$

proof-

```

{
  fix  $s\ execs\ d\ aseqs$ 
  assume  $1:\ current\ s \neq d$ 
  have  $fst\ (CISK\text{-}control\ (next\text{-}state\ s\ execs)\ d\ aseqs) = None \vee fst\ (CISK\text{-}control\ (next\text{-}state\ s\ execs)\ d\ aseqs) = fst\ (CISK\text{-}control\ s\ d\ aseqs)$ 
  proof( $cases\ (s,d,aseqs)\ rule:\ CISK\text{-}control.cases,simp,simp,simp$ )

```

```

case (4 sa da a as execs')
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding Kernel.next-state-def
    using aborting-error-update waiting-error-update 1
    by(cases (sa,current sa,execs (current sa)) rule: CISK-control.cases,auto split: split-if-asm)
  qed
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma next-action-after-step:
shows  $\forall s a d aseqs . \text{current } s \neq d \longrightarrow \text{fst } (CISK\text{-control } (step\ s\ a)\ d\ aseqs) = \text{fst } (CISK\text{-control } s\ d\ aseqs)$ 
proof-
{
  fix s a d aseqs
  assume I: current s ≠ d
  from this aborting-after-step
  have  $\text{fst } (CISK\text{-control } (step\ s\ a)\ d\ aseqs) = \text{fst } (CISK\text{-control } s\ d\ aseqs)$ 
  unfolding Kernel.step-def
  by(cases (s,d,aseqs) rule: CISK-control.cases,simp,simp,simp,cases a,auto)
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma next-state-precondition:
shows  $\forall s d a \text{ execs} . AS\text{-precondition } s\ d\ a \longrightarrow AS\text{-precondition } (next\text{-state } s\ \text{execs})\ d\ a$ 
proof-
{
  fix s a d execs
  assume AS-precondition s d a
  hence AS-precondition (next-state s execs) d a
  unfolding Kernel.next-state-def
  using precondition-after-set-error-code
  by(cases (s,(current s),execs (current s)) rule: CISK-control.cases,auto)
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma next-state-invariant:
shows  $\forall s \text{ execs} . \text{invariant } s \longrightarrow \text{invariant } (next\text{-state } s\ \text{execs})$ 
proof-
{
  fix s execs
  assume invariant s
  hence invariant (next-state s execs)
  unfolding Kernel.next-state-def
  using invariant-after-set-error-code
  by(cases (s,(current s),execs (current s)) rule: CISK-control.cases,auto)
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma next-action-from-execs:
shows  $\forall s \text{ execs} . \text{next-action } s\ \text{execs} \rightarrow (\lambda a . a \in \text{actions-in-execution } (\text{execs } (\text{current } s)))$ 
proof-
{
  fix s execs

```

```

{
  fix a
  assume I: next-action s execs = Some a
  from I have a ∈ actions-in-execution (execs (current s))
  unfolding Kernel.next-action-def actions-in-execution-def
  by (cases (s,(current s),execs (current s)) rule: CISK-control.cases,auto split add: split-if-asm)
}
hence next-action s execs → (λ a . a ∈ actions-in-execution (execs (current s)))
unfolding B-def
by (cases next-action s execs,auto)
}
thus ?thesis unfolding B-def by (auto)
qed

```

lemma *next-exec-subset*:

shows $\forall s \text{ execs } u . \text{actions-in-execution (next-exec s execs } u) \subseteq \text{actions-in-execution (execs } u)$

proof-

```

{
  fix s execs u
  have actions-in-execution (next-exec s execs u) ⊆ actions-in-execution (execs u)
  unfolding Kernel.next-exec-def actions-in-execution-def
  by (cases (s,(current s),execs (current s)) rule: CISK-control.cases,auto split add: split-if-asm)
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed

```

theorem *unwinding-implies-isecure-CISK*:

shows *isecure*

proof-

interpret *int: Interruptible-Separation-Kernel kstep output-f s0 current cswitch interrupt kprecondition realistic-execution CISK-control kinvolved ifp vpeq AS-set invariant AS-precondition aborting waiting*

proof (*unfold-locals*)

```

show  $\forall a b c u . vpeq u a b \wedge vpeq u b c \longrightarrow vpeq u a c$ 
  using vpeq-transitive by blast
show  $\forall a b u . vpeq u a b \longrightarrow vpeq u b a$ 
  using vpeq-symmetric by blast
show  $\forall a u . vpeq u a a$ 
  using vpeq-reflexive by blast
show  $\forall u . ifp u u$ 
  using ifp-reflexive by blast
show  $\forall s t u a . vpeq u s t \wedge vpeq (current s) s t \wedge kprecondition s a \wedge kprecondition t a \wedge current s = current t$ 
 $\longrightarrow vpeq u (kstep s a) (kstep t a)$ 
  using weakly-step-consistent by blast
show  $\forall a s u . \neg ifp (current s) u \wedge kprecondition s a \longrightarrow vpeq u s (kstep s a)$ 
  using locally-respects by blast
show  $\forall a s t . vpeq (current s) s t \wedge current s = current t \longrightarrow (output-f s a) = (output-f t a)$ 
  using output-consistent by blast
show  $\forall s a . current (kstep s a) = current s$ 
  using step-atomicity by blast
show  $\forall n s t . current s = current t \longrightarrow current (cswitch n s) = current (cswitch n t)$ 
  using cswitch-independent-of-state by blast
show  $\forall u s t n . vpeq u s t \longrightarrow vpeq u (cswitch n s) (cswitch n t)$ 
  using cswitch-consistency by blast
show  $\forall s t \text{ execs} . vpeq (current s) s t \wedge (\forall d \in \text{involved (next-action s execs)} . vpeq d s t) \wedge current s = current t$ 
 $\longrightarrow \text{next-action s execs} = \text{next-action t execs}$ 
  using next-action-consistent by blast

```

show $\forall s t \text{ execs.}$
 $vpeq (\text{current } s) s t \wedge (\forall d \in \text{involved } (\text{next-action } s \text{ execs}) . vpeq d s t) \wedge \text{current } s = \text{current } t \longrightarrow$
 $fst (\text{snd } (\text{CISK-control } s (\text{current } s)) (\text{execs } (\text{current } s)))) = fst (\text{snd } (\text{CISK-control } t (\text{current } s)) (\text{execs}$
 $(\text{current } s))))$
using *next-execs-consistent* **by** *blast*
show $\forall s t u \text{ execs. } vpeq (\text{current } s) s t \wedge vpeq u s t \wedge \text{current } s = \text{current } t \longrightarrow vpeq u (\text{next-state } s \text{ execs})$
 $(\text{next-state } t \text{ execs})$
using *next-state-consistent* **by** *auto*
show $\forall s \text{ execs. } \text{current } (\text{next-state } s \text{ execs}) = \text{current } s$
using *current-next-state* **by** *auto*
show $\forall s u \text{ execs. } \neg \text{ifp } (\text{current } s) u \longrightarrow vpeq u s (\text{next-state } s \text{ execs})$
using *locally-respects-next-state* **by** *auto*
show $[] \in \text{AS-set}$
using *empty-in-AS-set* **by** *blast*
show $\forall s n . \text{invariant } s \longrightarrow \text{invariant } (\text{cswitch } n s)$
using *invariant-after-cswitch* **by** *blast*
show $\forall s d n a . \text{AS-precondition } s d a \longrightarrow \text{AS-precondition } (\text{cswitch } n s) d a$
using *precondition-after-cswitch* **by** *blast*
show *invariant s0*
using *invariant-s0* **by** *blast*
show $\forall s d \text{ aseq} . \text{invariant } s \wedge \text{aseq} \in \text{AS-set} \wedge \text{aseq} \neq [] \longrightarrow \text{AS-precondition } s d (\text{hd } \text{aseq})$
using *AS-prec-first-action* **by** *blast*
show $\forall s a a' . (\exists \text{aseq} \in \text{AS-set} . \text{is-sub-seq } a a' \text{ aseq}) \wedge \text{invariant } s \wedge \text{AS-precondition } s (\text{current } s) a \wedge \neg$
 $\text{aborting } s (\text{current } s) a \wedge \neg \text{waiting } s (\text{current } s) a \longrightarrow$
 $\text{AS-precondition } (\text{kstep } s a) (\text{current } s) a'$
using *AS-prec-after-step* **by** *blast*
show $\forall s d a a' . \text{current } s \neq d \wedge \text{AS-precondition } s d a \longrightarrow \text{AS-precondition } (\text{kstep } s a') d a$
using *AS-prec-dom-independent* **by** *blast*
show $\forall s a . \text{invariant } s \longrightarrow \text{invariant } (\text{kstep } s a)$
using *spec-of-invariant* **by** *blast*
show $\wedge s a . \text{kprecondition } s a \equiv \text{kprecondition } s a$
by *auto*
show $\wedge \text{aseq} . \text{realistic-execution } \text{aseq} \equiv \text{set } \text{aseq} \subseteq \text{AS-set}$
unfolding *realistic-execution-def*
by *auto*
show $\forall s a . \forall d \in \text{involved } a . \text{kprecondition } s (\text{the } a) \longrightarrow \text{ifp } d (\text{current } s)$
using *involved-ifp* **unfolding** *Kernel.involved-def* **by** *(auto split: option.splits)*
show $\forall s \text{ execs. } \text{next-action } s \text{ execs} \rightarrow (\lambda a . a \in \text{actions-in-execution } (\text{execs } (\text{current } s)))$
using *next-action-from-execs* **by** *blast*
show $\forall s \text{ execs } u . \text{actions-in-execution } (\text{next-execs } s \text{ execs } u) \subseteq \text{actions-in-execution } (\text{execs } u)$
using *next-execs-subset* **by** *blast*
show $\forall s d \text{ aseqs.}$
case *CISK-control* *s d aseqs of*
 $(a, \text{aseqs}', s') \Rightarrow$
 $\text{thread-empty } \text{aseqs} \wedge (a, \text{aseqs}') = (\text{None}, []) \vee$
 $\text{aseqs} \neq [] \wedge \text{hd } \text{aseqs} \neq [] \wedge \neg \text{aborting } s' d (\text{the } a) \wedge \neg \text{waiting } s' d (\text{the } a) \wedge (a, \text{aseqs}') = (\text{Some } (\text{hd } (\text{hd}$
 $\text{aseqs})), \text{tl } (\text{hd } \text{aseqs})) \# \text{tl } \text{aseqs} \vee$
 $\text{aseqs} \neq [] \wedge \text{hd } \text{aseqs} \neq [] \wedge \text{waiting } s' d (\text{the } a) \wedge (a, \text{aseqs}', s') = (\text{Some } (\text{hd } (\text{hd } \text{aseqs})), \text{aseqs}, s) \vee (a,$
 $\text{aseqs}') = (\text{None}, \text{tl } \text{aseqs})$
using *CISK-control-spec* **by** *blast*
show $\forall s n d \text{ aseqs. } fst (\text{CISK-control } (\text{cswitch } n s) d \text{ aseqs}) = fst (\text{CISK-control } s d \text{ aseqs})$
using *next-action-after-cswitch* **by** *auto*
show $\forall s \text{ execs } d .$
 $\text{current } s \neq d \longrightarrow$
 $fst (\text{CISK-control } (\text{next-state } s \text{ execs}) d (\text{execs } d)) = \text{None} \vee fst (\text{CISK-control } (\text{next-state } s \text{ execs}) d (\text{execs}$
 $d)) = fst (\text{CISK-control } s d (\text{execs } d))$
using *next-action-after-next-state* **by** *auto*

```

show  $\forall s a d \text{ aseqs. current } s \neq d \longrightarrow \text{fst} (\text{CISK-control } (\text{step } s a) d \text{ aseqs}) = \text{fst} (\text{CISK-control } s d \text{ aseqs})$ 
using next-action-after-step by auto
show  $\forall s d a \text{ execs. AS-precondition } s d a \longrightarrow \text{AS-precondition } (\text{next-state } s \text{ execs}) d a$ 
using next-state-precondition by auto
show  $\forall s \text{ execs. invariant } s \longrightarrow \text{invariant } (\text{next-state } s \text{ execs})$ 
using next-state-invariant by auto
show  $\forall s a. \text{waiting } s (\text{current } s) a \longrightarrow \text{kstep } s a = s$ 
using spec-of-waiting by blast
qed

note interpreted=Interruptible-Separation-Kernel kstep output-f s0 current cswitch kprecondition realistic-execution
CISK-control kinvolved ifp vpeq AS-set invariant AS-precondition aborting waiting
note run-total-induct = Interruptible-Separation-Kernel.run-total.induct[of kstep output-f s0 current cswitch
kprecondition realistic-execution
CISK-control kinvolved ifp vpeq AS-set invariant AS-precondition
aborting waiting - interrupt]
have run-equals-run-total:
 $\wedge n s \text{ execs. run } n s \text{ execs} \equiv \text{Interruptible-Separation-Kernel.run-total kstep current cswitch interrupt}$ 
CISK-control n s execs
proof-
fix n s execs
show  $\text{run } n s \text{ execs} \equiv \text{Interruptible-Separation-Kernel.run-total kstep current cswitch interrupt CISK-control}$ 
n s execs
using interpreted int.step-def
by (induct n s execs rule: run-total-induct, auto split: option.splits)
qed
from interpreted
have 0: Interruptible-Separation-Kernel.isecure-total kstep output-f s0 current cswitch interrupt realistic-execution
CISK-control kinvolved ifp
by (metis int.unwinding-implies-isecure-total)
from 0 run-equals-run-total
have 1: NI-unrelated
by (metis realistic-executions-def int.isecure-total-def int.realistic-executions-def int.NI-unrelated-total-def
NI-unrelated-def)
from 0 run-equals-run-total
have 2: NI-indirect-sources
by (metis realistic-executions-def int.NI-indirect-sources-total-def int.isecure-total-def int.realistic-executions-def
NI-indirect-sources-def)
from 1 2 show ?thesis unfolding isecure-def by auto
qed

end
end

```

4 Instantiation by a separation kernel with concrete actions

In the previous section, no concrete actions for the step function were given. The foremost point we want to make by this instantiation is to show that we can instantiate the CISK model of the previous section with an implementation that, for the step function, as actions, provides events and interprocess communication (IPC). System call invocations that can be interrupted at certain interrupt points are split into several atomic steps. A communication interface of events and IPC is less “trivial” than it may seem it at a first glance, for example the L4 microkernel API *only* provided IPC as communication primitive [16]. In particular, the concrete actions illustrate how an application of the CISK framework can be used to separate policy enforcement from other computations unrelated to policy enforcement.

Our separation kernel instantiation also has a notion of *partitions*. A *partition* is a logical unit that serves to encapsulate a group of CISK threads by, amongst others, enforcing a static per-partition access control policy to system resources. In the following instantiation, while the subjects of the step function are individual threads, the

information flow policy ifp is defined at the granularity of partitions, which is realistic for many separation kernel implementations.

Lastly, as a limited manipulation of an access control policy is often needed, we also provide an invariant for having a dynamic access control policy whose maximal closure is bounded by the static per-partition access control policy. That the dynamic access control policy is a subset of a static access control policy is expressed by the invariant `sp_subset`. A use case for this is when you have statically configured access to files by subjects, but whether a file can be read/written also depends on whether the file has been dynamically opened or not. The instantiation provides infrastructure for such an invariant on the relation of a dynamic policy to a static policy, and shows how the invariant is maintained, without modeling any API for an open/close operation.

4.1 Model of a separation kernel configuration

theory *Step-configuration*

imports *Main*

begin

4.1.1 Type definitions

The separation kernel partitions are considered to be the “subjects” of the information flow policy ifp . A file provider is a partition that, via a file API (read/write), provides files to other partitions. The configuration statically defines which partitions can act as a file provider and also the access rights (right/write) of other partitions to the files provided by the file provider. Some separation kernels include a management for address spaces (tasks), that may be hierachically structured. Such a task hierarchy is not part of this model.

typedef *partition-id-t*

typedef *thread-id-t*

typedef *page-t* — physical address of a memory page

typedef *filep-t* — name of file provider

datatype *obj-id-t* =

| *PAGE* *page-t*

| *FILEP* *filep-t*

datatype *mode-t* =

| *READ* — The subject has right to read from the memory page, from the files served by a file provider.

| *WRITE* — The subject has right to write to the memory page, from the files served by a file provider.

| *PROVIDE* — The subject has right serve as the file provider. This mode is not used for memory pages or ports.

4.1.2 Configuration

The information flow policy is implicitly specified by the configuration. The configuration does not contain the communication rights between partitions (subjects). However, the rights can be derived from the configuration. For example, if two partitions p and p' can access a file f , then p and p' can communicate. See below.

consts

configured-subj-obj :: *partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *obj-id-t* \Rightarrow *mode-t* \Rightarrow *bool*

Each user thread belongs to a partition. The relation is fixed at system startup. The configuration specifies how many threads a partition can create, but this limit is not part of the model.

consts

partition :: *thread-id-t* \Rightarrow *partition-id-t*

end

4.2 Formulation of a subject-subject communication policy and an information flow policy, and showing both can be derived from subject-object configuration data

```
theory Step-policies
  imports Step-configuration
begin
```

4.2.1 Specification

In order to use CISK, we need an information flow policy *ifp* relation. We also express a static subject-subject *sp-spec-subj-obj* and subject-object *sp-spec-subj-subj* access control policy for the implementation of the model. The following locale summarizes all properties we need.

```
locale policy-axioms =
  fixes sp-spec-subj-obj :: 'a ⇒ obj-id-t ⇒ mode-t ⇒ bool
    and sp-spec-subj-subj :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
    and ifp :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool

  assumes sp-spec-file-provider: ∀ p1 p2 f m1 m2 .
    sp-spec-subj-obj p1 (FILEP f) m1 ∧
    sp-spec-subj-obj p2 (FILEP f) m2 ⟶ sp-spec-subj-subj p1 p2

  and sp-spec-no-wronly-pages:
    ∀ p x . sp-spec-subj-obj p (PAGE x) WRITE ⟶ sp-spec-subj-obj p (PAGE x) READ

  and ifp-reflexive:
    ∀ p . ifp p p

  and ifp-compatible-with-sp-spec:
    ∀ a b . sp-spec-subj-subj a b ⟶ ifp a b ∧ ifp b a

  and ifp-compatible-with-ipc:
    ∀ a b c x . (sp-spec-subj-subj a b
      ∧ sp-spec-subj-obj b (PAGE x) WRITE ∧ sp-spec-subj-obj c (PAGE x) READ)
      ⟶ ifp a c
begin end
```

4.2.2 Derivation

The configuration data only consists of a subject-object policy. We derive the subject-subject policy and the information flow policy from the configuration data and prove that properties we specified in Section 4.2.1 are satisfied.

```
locale abstract-policy-derivation =
  fixes configuration-subj-obj :: 'a ⇒ obj-id-t ⇒ mode-t ⇒ bool
begin

  definition sp-spec-subj-obj a x m ≡
    configuration-subj-obj a x m ∨ (∃ y . x = PAGE y ∧ m = READ ∧ configuration-subj-obj a x WRITE)

  definition sp-spec-subj-subj a b ≡
    ∃ f m1 m2 . sp-spec-subj-obj a (FILEP f) m1 ∧ sp-spec-subj-obj b (FILEP f) m2

  definition ifp a b ≡
    sp-spec-subj-subj a b
  ∨ sp-spec-subj-subj b a
  ∨ (∃ c y . sp-spec-subj-subj a c
    ∧ sp-spec-subj-obj c (PAGE y) WRITE)
```


$$\wedge \text{sp-spec-subj-obj } b \text{ (PAGE } y \text{) READ}$$

$$\vee (a = b)$$

Show that the policies specified in Section 4.2.1 can be derived from the configuration and their definitions.

lemma correct:

shows *policy-axioms* *sp-spec-subj-obj* *sp-spec-subj-subj* *ifp*

proof (*unfold-locales*)

show *sp-spec-file-provider:*

$$\forall p1 p2 f m1 m2 .$$

$$\text{sp-spec-subj-obj } p1 \text{ (FILEP } f \text{) } m1 \wedge$$

$$\text{sp-spec-subj-obj } p2 \text{ (FILEP } f \text{) } m2 \longrightarrow \text{sp-spec-subj-subj } p1 p2$$

unfolding *sp-spec-subj-subj-def* **by** *auto*

show *sp-spec-no-wronly-pages:*

$$\forall p x . \text{sp-spec-subj-obj } p \text{ (PAGE } x \text{) WRITE} \longrightarrow \text{sp-spec-subj-obj } p \text{ (PAGE } x \text{) READ}$$

unfolding *sp-spec-subj-obj-def* **by** *auto*

show *ifp-reflexive:*

$$\forall p . \text{ifp } p p$$

unfolding *ifp-def* **by** *auto*

show *ifp-compatible-with-sp-spec:*

$$\forall a b . \text{sp-spec-subj-subj } a b \longrightarrow \text{ifp } a b \wedge \text{ifp } b a$$

unfolding *ifp-def* **by** *auto*

show *ifp-compatible-with-ipc:*

$$\forall a b c x . (\text{sp-spec-subj-subj } a b$$

$$\wedge \text{sp-spec-subj-obj } b \text{ (PAGE } x \text{) WRITE} \wedge \text{sp-spec-subj-obj } c \text{ (PAGE } x \text{) READ})$$

$$\longrightarrow \text{ifp } a c$$

unfolding *ifp-def* **by** *auto*

qed

end

type-synonym *sp-subj-subj-t* = *partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *bool*

type-synonym *sp-subj-obj-t* = *partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *obj-id-t* \Rightarrow *mode-t* \Rightarrow *bool*

interpretation *Policy: abstract-policy-derivation configured-subj-obj.*

interpretation *Policy-properties: policy-axioms Policy.sp-spec-subj-obj Policy.sp-spec-subj-subj Policy.ifp*

using *Policy.correct* **by** *auto*

lemma *example-how-to-use-properties-in-proofs:*

shows $\forall p . \text{Policy.ifp } p p$

using *Policy-properties.ifp-reflexive* **by** *auto*

end

4.3 Separation kernel state and atomic step function

theory *Step*

imports *Step-policies*

begin

4.3.1 Interrupt points

To model concurrency, each system call is split into several atomic steps, while allowing interrupts between the steps. The state of a thread is represented by an “interrupt point” (which corresponds to the value of the program counter saved by the system when a thread is interrupted).

datatype *ipc-direction-t* = *SEND* | *RECV*

datatype *ipc-stage-t* = *PREP* | *WAIT* | *BUF* *page-t*

datatype *ev-consume-t* = *EV-CONSUME-ALL* | *EV-CONSUME-ONE*

datatype *ev-wait-stage-t* = *EV-PREP* | *EV-WAIT* | *EV-FINISH*

datatype *ev-signal-stage-t* = *EV-SIGNAL-PREP* | *EV-SIGNAL-FINISH*

datatype *int-point-t* =

SK-IPC ipc-direction-t ipc-stage-t thread-id-t page-t — The thread is executing a sending / receiving IPC.
 | *SK-EV-WAIT ev-wait-stage-t ev-consume-t* — The thread is waiting for an event.
 | *SK-EV-SIGNAL ev-signal-stage-t thread-id-t* — The thread is sending an event.
 | *NONE* — The thread is not executing any system call.

4.3.2 System state

typeddecl *obj-t* — value of an object

Each thread belongs to a partition. The relation is fixed (in this instantiation of a separation kernel).

consts

partition :: *thread-id-t* \Rightarrow *partition-id-t*

The state contains the dynamic policy (the communication rights in the current state of the system, for example).

record *thread-t* =

ev-counter :: *nat* — event counter

record *state-t* =

sp-impl-subj-subj :: *sp-subj-subj-t* — current subject-subject policy
sp-impl-subj-obj :: *sp-subj-obj-t* — current subject-object policy
current :: *thread-id-t* — current thread
obj :: *obj-id-t* \Rightarrow *obj-t* — values of all objects
thread :: *thread-id-t* \Rightarrow *thread-t* — internal state of threads

Later (Section 4.4), the system invariant *sp-subset* will be used to ensure that the dynamic policies (*sp_impl....*) are a subset of the corresponding static policies (*sp_spec....*).

4.3.3 Atomic step

Helper functions Set new value for an object.

definition *set-object-value* :: *obj-id-t* \Rightarrow *obj-t* \Rightarrow *state-t* \Rightarrow *state-t* **where**

set-object-value obj-id val s =
s (\lfloor *obj* := *fun-upd* (*obj s*) *obj-id val* \rfloor)

Return a representation of the opposite direction of IPC communication.

definition *opposite-ipc-direction* :: *ipc-direction-t* \Rightarrow *ipc-direction-t* **where**

opposite-ipc-direction dir \equiv *case dir of SEND* \Rightarrow *RECV* | *RECV* \Rightarrow *SEND*

Add an access right from one partition to an object. In this model, not available from the API, but shows how dynamic changes of access rights could be implemented.

definition *add-access-right* :: *partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *obj-id-t* \Rightarrow *mode-t* \Rightarrow *state-t* \Rightarrow *state-t* **where**

add-access-right part-id obj-id m s =
s (\lfloor *sp-impl-subj-obj* := $\lambda q q' q''$. (*part-id* = *q* \wedge *obj-id* = *q'* \wedge *m* = *q''*)
 \vee *sp-impl-subj-obj s q q' q'' \rfloor)*

Add a communication right from one partition to another. In this model, not available from the API.

definition *add-comm-right* :: *partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *state-t* \Rightarrow *state-t* **where**

add-comm-right p p' s \equiv
s (\lfloor *sp-impl-subj-subj* := $\lambda q q'$. (*p* = *q* \wedge *p'* = *q'*) \vee *sp-impl-subj-subj s q q'* \rfloor)

Model of IPC system call We model IPC with the following simplifications:

1. The model contains the system calls for sending an IPC (SEND) and receiving an IPC (RECV), often implementations have a richer API (e.g. combining SEND and RECV in one invocation).
2. We model only a copying (“BUF”) mode, not a memory-mapping mode.
3. The model always copies one page per syscall.

definition *ipc-precondition* :: $thread-id-t \Rightarrow ipc-direction-t \Rightarrow thread-id-t \Rightarrow page-t \Rightarrow state-t \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

ipc-precondition *tid dir partner page s* \equiv
let sender = (case *dir* of *SEND* \Rightarrow *tid* | *RECV* \Rightarrow *partner*) in
let receiver = (case *dir* of *SEND* \Rightarrow *partner* | *RECV* \Rightarrow *tid*) in
let local-access-mode = (case *dir* of *SEND* \Rightarrow *READ* | *RECV* \Rightarrow *WRITE*) in
(sp-impl-subj-subj *s* (partition *sender*) (partition *receiver*)
 \wedge sp-impl-subj-obj *s* (partition *tid*) (PAGE *page*) *local-access-mode*)

definition *atomic-step-ipc* :: $thread-id-t \Rightarrow ipc-direction-t \Rightarrow ipc-stage-t \Rightarrow thread-id-t \Rightarrow page-t \Rightarrow state-t \Rightarrow state-t$ **where**

atomic-step-ipc *tid dir stage partner page s* \equiv
case *stage* of
PREP \Rightarrow
s
| *WAIT* \Rightarrow
s
| *BUF* *page'* \Rightarrow
(case *dir* of
SEND \Rightarrow
(set-object-value (PAGE *page'*) (obj *s* (PAGE *page*)) *s*)
| *RECV* \Rightarrow *s*)

Model of event syscalls **definition** *ev-signal-precondition* :: $thread-id-t \Rightarrow thread-id-t \Rightarrow state-t \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

ev-signal-precondition *tid partner s* \equiv
(sp-impl-subj-subj *s* (partition *tid*) (partition *partner*))

definition *atomic-step-ev-signal* :: $thread-id-t \Rightarrow thread-id-t \Rightarrow state-t \Rightarrow state-t$ **where**

atomic-step-ev-signal *tid partner s* =
s (λ *thread* := fun-upd (thread *s*) *partner* (thread *s* *partner* (λ *ev-counter* := Suc (*ev-counter* (thread *s* *partner*))
)))

definition *atomic-step-ev-wait-one* :: $thread-id-t \Rightarrow state-t \Rightarrow state-t$ **where**

atomic-step-ev-wait-one *tid s* =
s (λ *thread* := fun-upd (thread *s*) *tid* (thread *s* *tid* (λ *ev-counter* := (*ev-counter* (thread *s* *tid*) - 1))))

definition *atomic-step-ev-wait-all* :: $thread-id-t \Rightarrow state-t \Rightarrow state-t$ **where**

atomic-step-ev-wait-all *tid s* =
s (λ *thread* := fun-upd (thread *s*) *tid* (thread *s* *tid* (λ *ev-counter* := 0)))

Instantiation of CISK aborting and waiting In this instantiation of CISK, the *aborting* function is used to indicate security policy enforcement. An IPC call aborts in its *PREP* stage if the precondition for the calling thread does not hold. An event signal call aborts in its *EV-SIGNAL-PREP* stage if the precondition for the calling thread does not hold.

definition *aborting* :: $state-t \Rightarrow thread-id-t \Rightarrow int-point-t \Rightarrow bool$
where *aborting* *s tid a* \equiv case *a* of *SK-IPC* *dir PREP* *partner page* \Rightarrow

```

    -ipc-precondition tid dir partner page s
  | SK-EV-SIGNAL EV-SIGNAL-PREP partner =>
    -ev-signal-precondition tid partner s
  | - => False

```

The *waiting* function is used to indicate synchronization. An IPC call waits in its *WAIT* stage while the precondition for the partner thread does not hold. An *EV_WAIT* call waits until the event counter is not zero.

definition *waiting* :: *state-t* => *thread-id-t* => *int-point-t* => *bool*

where *waiting s tid a* ≡

```

    case a of SK-IPC dir WAIT partner page =>
      -ipc-precondition partner (opposite-ipc-direction dir) tid (SOME page' . True) s
    | SK-EV-WAIT EV-PREP - => False
    | SK-EV-WAIT EV-WAIT - => ev-counter (thread s tid) = 0
    | SK-EV-WAIT EV-FINISH - => False
    | - => False

```

The atomic step function. In the definition of *atomic-step* the arguments to an interrupt point are not taken from the thread state – the argument given to *atomic-step* could have an arbitrary value. So, seen in isolation, *atomic-step* allows more transitions than actually occur in the separation kernel. However, the CISK framework (1) restricts the atomic step function by the *waiting* and *aborting* functions as well (2) the set of realistic traces as attack sequences *rAS-set* (Section 4.8). An additional condition is that (3) the dynamic policy used in *aborting* is a subset of the static policy. This is ensured by the invariant *sp-subset*.

definition *atomic-step* :: *state-t* => *int-point-t* => *state-t* **where**

atomic-step s ipt ≡

case *ipt* of

```

    SK-IPC dir stage partner page =>
      atomic-step-ipc (current s) dir stage partner page s
    | SK-EV-WAIT EV-PREP consume => s
    | SK-EV-WAIT EV-WAIT consume => s
    | SK-EV-WAIT EV-FINISH consume =>
      case consume of
        EV-CONSUME-ONE => atomic-step-ev-wait-one (current s) s
      | EV-CONSUME-ALL => atomic-step-ev-wait-all (current s) s
    | SK-EV-SIGNAL EV-SIGNAL-PREP partner => s
    | SK-EV-SIGNAL EV-SIGNAL-FINISH partner =>
      atomic-step-ev-signal (current s) partner s
    | NONE => s

```

end

4.4 Preconditions and invariants for the atomic step

theory *Step-invariants*

imports *Step*

begin

The dynamic/implementation policies have to be compatible with the static configuration.

definition *sp-subset s* ≡

```

(∀ p1 p2 . sp-impl-subj-subj s p1 p2 → Policy.sp-spec-subj-subj p1 p2)
∧ (∀ p1 p2 m . sp-impl-subj-obj s p1 p2 m → Policy.sp-spec-subj-obj p1 p2 m)

```

The following predicate expresses the precondition for the atomic step. The precondition depends on the type of the atomic action.

definition *atomic-step-precondition* :: *state-t* \Rightarrow *thread-id-t* \Rightarrow *int-point-t* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
atomic-step-precondition *s* *tid* *ipt* \equiv
case *ipt* *of*
 SK-IPC *dir* *WAIT* *partner* *page* \Rightarrow
 (* the thread managed it past PREP stage *)
 ipc-precondition *tid* *dir* *partner* *page* *s*
 | *SK-IPC* *dir* (*BUF* *page'*) *partner* *page* \Rightarrow
 (* both the calling thread and its communication partner
 managed it past PREP and WAIT stages *)
 ipc-precondition *tid* *dir* *partner* *page* *s*
 \wedge *ipc-precondition* *partner* (*opposite-ipc-direction* *dir*) *tid* *page'* *s*
 | *SK-EV-SIGNAL* *EV-SIGNAL-FINISH* *partner* \Rightarrow
 ev-signal-precondition *tid* *partner* *s*
 | - \Rightarrow
 (* No precondition for other interrupt points. *)
 True

The invariant to be preserved by the atomic step function. The invariant is independent from the type of the atomic action.

definition *atomic-step-invariant* :: *state-t* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
atomic-step-invariant *s* \equiv
sp-subset *s*

4.4.1 Atomic steps of SK_IPC preserve invariants

lemma *set-object-value-invariant*:

shows *atomic-step-invariant* *s* = *atomic-step-invariant* (*set-object-value* *ob* *va* *s*)

proof –

show ?thesis **using** *assms*

unfolding *atomic-step-invariant-def* *atomic-step-precondition-def* *ipc-precondition-def*
sp-subset-def *set-object-value-def* *Let-def*

by (*simp* *split* *add*: *int-point-t.splits* *ipc-stage-t.splits* *ipc-direction-t.splits*)

qed

lemma *set-thread-value-invariant*:

shows *atomic-step-invariant* *s* = *atomic-step-invariant* (*s* (\setminus *thread* := *thrst* \setminus))

proof –

show ?thesis **using** *assms*

unfolding *atomic-step-invariant-def* *atomic-step-precondition-def* *ipc-precondition-def*
sp-subset-def *set-object-value-def* *Let-def*

by (*simp* *split* *add*: *int-point-t.splits* *ipc-stage-t.splits* *ipc-direction-t.splits*)

qed

lemma *atomic-ipc-preserves-invariants*:

fixes *s* :: *state-t*

and *tid* :: *thread-id-t*

assumes *atomic-step-invariant* *s*

shows *atomic-step-invariant* (*atomic-step-ipc* *tid* *dir* *stage* *partner* *page* *s*)

proof –

show ?thesis

proof (*cases* *stage*)

case *PREP*

from *this* *assms* **show** ?thesis

unfolding *atomic-step-ipc-def* *atomic-step-invariant-def* **by** *auto*

next

case *WAIT*

from *this* *assms* **show** ?thesis

unfolding *atomic-step-ipc-def* *atomic-step-invariant-def* **by** *auto*

```

next
case BUF
  show ?thesis
    using assms BUF set-object-value-invariant
    unfolding atomic-step-ipc-def
    by (simp split add: ipc-direction-t.splits)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma atomic-ev-wait-one-preserves-invariants:
  fixes s :: state-t
  and tid :: thread-id-t
  assumes atomic-step-invariant s
  shows atomic-step-invariant (atomic-step-ev-wait-one tid s)
  proof –
  from assms show ?thesis
  unfolding atomic-step-ev-wait-one-def atomic-step-invariant-def sp-subset-def
  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma atomic-ev-wait-all-preserves-invariants:
  fixes s :: state-t
  and tid :: thread-id-t
  assumes atomic-step-invariant s
  shows atomic-step-invariant (atomic-step-ev-wait-all tid s)
  proof –
  from assms show ?thesis
  unfolding atomic-step-ev-wait-all-def atomic-step-invariant-def sp-subset-def
  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma atomic-ev-signal-preserves-invariants:
  fixes s :: state-t
  and tid :: thread-id-t
  assumes atomic-step-invariant s
  shows atomic-step-invariant (atomic-step-ev-signal tid partner s)
  proof –
  from assms show ?thesis
  unfolding atomic-step-ev-signal-def atomic-step-invariant-def sp-subset-def
  by auto
qed

```

4.4.2 Summary theorems on atomic step invariants

Now we are ready to show that an atomic step from the current interrupt point in any thread preserves invariants.

```

theorem atomic-step-preserves-invariants:
  fixes s :: state-t
  and tid :: thread-id-t
  assumes atomic-step-invariant s
  shows atomic-step-invariant (atomic-step s a)
proof (cases a)
  case SK-IPC
    then show ?thesis unfolding atomic-step-def
    using assms atomic-ipc-preserves-invariants
    by simp
  next case (SK-EV-WAIT ev-wait-stage consume)

```

```

then show ?thesis
proof (cases consume)
  case EV-CONSUME-ALL
    then show ?thesis unfolding atomic-step-def
    using SK-EV-WAIT assms atomic-ev-wait-all-preserves-invariants
    by (simp split: ev-wait-stage-t.splits)
  next case EV-CONSUME-ONE
    then show ?thesis unfolding atomic-step-def
    using SK-EV-WAIT assms atomic-ev-wait-one-preserves-invariants
    by (simp split: ev-wait-stage-t.splits)
  qed
next case SK-EV-SIGNAL
  then show ?thesis unfolding atomic-step-def
  using assms atomic-ev-signal-preserves-invariants
  by (simp add: ev-signal-stage-t.splits)
next case NONE
  then show ?thesis unfolding atomic-step-def
  using assms
  by auto
qed

```

Finally, the invariants do not depend on the current thread. That is, the context switch preserves the invariants, and an atomic step that is not a context switch does not change the current thread.

```

theorem cswitch-preserves-invariants:
  fixes s :: state-t
  and new-current :: thread-id-t
  assumes atomic-step-invariant s
  shows atomic-step-invariant (s (| current := new-current |))
proof –
  let ?s1 = s (| current := new-current |)
  have sp-subset s = sp-subset ?s1
  unfolding sp-subset-def by auto
  from assms this show ?thesis
  unfolding atomic-step-invariant-def by metis
qed

```

```

theorem atomic-step-does-not-change-current-thread:
  shows current (atomic-step s ipt) = current s
proof –
  show ?thesis
  unfolding atomic-step-def
  and atomic-step-ipc-def
  and set-object-value-def Let-def
  and atomic-step-ev-wait-one-def atomic-step-ev-wait-all-def
  and atomic-step-ev-signal-def
  by (simp split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ipc-direction-t.splits
    ev-consume-t.splits ev-wait-stage-t.splits ev-signal-stage-t.splits)
qed
end

```

4.5 The view-partitioning equivalence relation

```

theory Step-vpeq
  imports Step Step-invariants
begin

```

The view consists of

1. View of object values.
2. View of subject-subject dynamic policy. The threads can discover the policy at runtime, e.g. by calling `ipc()` and observing success or failure.
3. View of subject-object dynamic policy. The threads can discover the policy at runtime, e.g. by calling `open()` and observing success or failure.

definition $vpeq\text{-}obj :: partition\text{-}id\text{-}t \Rightarrow state\text{-}t \Rightarrow state\text{-}t \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $vpeq\text{-}obj\ u\ s\ t \equiv \forall\ obj\text{-}id . Policy.sp\text{-}spec\text{-}subj\text{-}obj\ u\ obj\text{-}id\ READ \longrightarrow (obj\ s)\ obj\text{-}id = (obj\ t)\ obj\text{-}id$

definition $vpeq\text{-}subj\text{-}subj :: partition\text{-}id\text{-}t \Rightarrow state\text{-}t \Rightarrow state\text{-}t \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $vpeq\text{-}subj\text{-}subj\ u\ s\ t \equiv$
 $\forall\ v . ((Policy.sp\text{-}spec\text{-}subj\text{-}subj\ u\ v \longrightarrow sp\text{-}impl\text{-}subj\text{-}subj\ s\ u\ v = sp\text{-}impl\text{-}subj\text{-}subj\ t\ u\ v)$
 $\wedge (Policy.sp\text{-}spec\text{-}subj\text{-}subj\ v\ u \longrightarrow sp\text{-}impl\text{-}subj\text{-}subj\ s\ v\ u = sp\text{-}impl\text{-}subj\text{-}subj\ t\ v\ u))$

definition $vpeq\text{-}subj\text{-}obj :: partition\text{-}id\text{-}t \Rightarrow state\text{-}t \Rightarrow state\text{-}t \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $vpeq\text{-}subj\text{-}obj\ u\ s\ t \equiv$
 $\forall\ ob\ m\ p1 .$
 $(Policy.sp\text{-}spec\text{-}subj\text{-}obj\ u\ ob\ m \longrightarrow sp\text{-}impl\text{-}subj\text{-}obj\ s\ u\ ob\ m = sp\text{-}impl\text{-}subj\text{-}obj\ t\ u\ ob\ m)$
 $\wedge (Policy.sp\text{-}spec\text{-}subj\text{-}obj\ p1\ ob\ PROVIDE \wedge (Policy.sp\text{-}spec\text{-}subj\text{-}obj\ u\ ob\ READ \vee Policy.sp\text{-}spec\text{-}subj\text{-}obj\ u\ ob\ WRITE) \longrightarrow$
 $sp\text{-}impl\text{-}subj\text{-}obj\ s\ p1\ ob\ PROVIDE = sp\text{-}impl\text{-}subj\text{-}obj\ t\ p1\ ob\ PROVIDE)$

definition $vpeq\text{-}local :: partition\text{-}id\text{-}t \Rightarrow state\text{-}t \Rightarrow state\text{-}t \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $vpeq\text{-}local\ u\ s\ t \equiv$
 $\forall\ tid . (partition\ tid) = u \longrightarrow (thread\ s\ tid) = (thread\ t\ tid)$

definition $vpeq\ u\ s\ t \equiv$
 $vpeq\text{-}obj\ u\ s\ t \wedge vpeq\text{-}subj\text{-}subj\ u\ s\ t \wedge vpeq\text{-}subj\text{-}obj\ u\ s\ t \wedge vpeq\text{-}local\ u\ s\ t$

4.5.1 Elementary properties

lemma $vpeq\text{-}rel$:
shows $vpeq\text{-}refl$: $vpeq\ u\ s\ s$
and $vpeq\text{-}sym$ [sym]: $vpeq\ u\ s\ t \Longrightarrow vpeq\ u\ t\ s$
and $vpeq\text{-}trans$ [$trans$]: $[[vpeq\ u\ s1\ s2 ; vpeq\ u\ s2\ s3]] \Longrightarrow vpeq\ u\ s1\ s3$
unfolding $vpeq\text{-}def\ vpeq\text{-}obj\text{-}def\ vpeq\text{-}subj\text{-}subj\text{-}def\ vpeq\text{-}subj\text{-}obj\text{-}def\ vpeq\text{-}local\text{-}def$
by *auto*

Auxiliary equivalence relation.

lemma $set\text{-}object\text{-}value\text{-}ign$:
assumes $eq\text{-}obs$: $\sim Policy.sp\text{-}spec\text{-}subj\text{-}obj\ u\ x\ READ$
shows $vpeq\ u\ s\ (set\text{-}object\text{-}value\ x\ y\ s)$
proof –
from $assms$ **show** $?thesis$
unfolding $vpeq\text{-}def\ vpeq\text{-}obj\text{-}def\ vpeq\text{-}subj\text{-}subj\text{-}def\ vpeq\text{-}subj\text{-}obj\text{-}def\ set\text{-}object\text{-}value\text{-}def$
 $vpeq\text{-}local\text{-}def$
by *auto*
qed

Context-switch and fetch operations are also consistent with `vpeq` and locally respect everything.

theorem $cswitch\text{-}consistency\text{-}and\text{-}respect$:
fixes $u :: partition\text{-}id\text{-}t$
and $s :: state\text{-}t$
and $new\text{-}current :: thread\text{-}id\text{-}t$


```

assumes atomic-step-invariant s
shows vpeq u s (s (| current := new-current |))
proof –
  show ?thesis
  unfolding vpeq-def vpeq-obj-def vpeq-subj-subj-def vpeq-subj-obj-def vpeq-local-def
  by auto
qed

end

```

4.6 Atomic step locally respects the information flow policy

```

theory Step-vpeq-locally-respects
imports Step Step-invariants Step-vpeq
begin

```

The notion of locally respects is common usage. We augment it by assuming that the *atomic-step-invariant* holds (see [31]).

4.6.1 Locally respects of atomic step functions

```

lemma ipc-respects-policy:
assumes no: ¬ Policy.ifp (partition tid) u
  and inv: atomic-step-invariant s
  and prec: atomic-step-precondition s tid (SK-IPC dir stage partner pag)
  and ipt-case: ipt = SK-IPC dir stage partner page
shows vpeq u s (atomic-step-ipc tid dir stage partner page s)
proof(cases stage)
case PREP
  thus ?thesis
  unfolding atomic-step-ipc-def
  using vpeq-refl by simp
next
case WAIT
  thus ?thesis
  unfolding atomic-step-ipc-def
  using vpeq-refl by simp
next case (BUF mypage)
  show ?thesis
  proof(cases dir)
  case RECV
    thus ?thesis
    unfolding atomic-step-ipc-def
    using vpeq-refl BUF by simp
  next
  case SEND
    have Policy.sp-spec-subj-subj (partition tid) (partition partner)
    and Policy.sp-spec-subj-obj (partition partner) (PAGE mypage) WRITE
    using BUF SEND inv prec ipt-case
    unfolding atomic-step-invariant-def sp-subset-def
    unfolding atomic-step-precondition-def ipc-precondition-def opposite-ipc-direction-def
    by auto
    hence ¬ Policy.sp-spec-subj-obj u (PAGE mypage) READ
    using no Policy-properties.ifp-compatible-with-ipc
    by auto

```

thus *?thesis*
using *BUF SEND assms*
unfolding *atomic-step-ipc-def set-object-value-def*
unfolding *vpeq-def vpeq-obj-def vpeq-subj-obj-def vpeq-subj-subj-def vpeq-local-def*
by *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *ev-signal-respects-policy:*

assumes *no: \neg Policy.ifp (partition tid) u*
and *inv: atomic-step-invariant s*
and *prec: atomic-step-precondition s tid (SK-EV-SIGNAL EV-SIGNAL-FINISH partner)*
and *ipt-case: ipt = SK-EV-SIGNAL EV-SIGNAL-FINISH partner*
shows *vpeq u s (atomic-step-ev-signal tid partner s)*
proof –
from *inv no have \neg sp-impl-subj-subj s (partition tid) u*
unfolding *Policy.ifp-def atomic-step-invariant-def sp-subset-def*
by *auto*
with *prec have 1:(partition partner) \neq u*
unfolding *atomic-step-precondition-def ev-signal-precondition-def*
by *(auto simp add: ev-signal-stage-t.splits)*
then *have 2:vpeq-local u s (atomic-step-ev-signal tid partner s)*
unfolding *vpeq-local-def atomic-step-ev-signal-def*
by *simp*
have *3:vpeq-obj u s (atomic-step-ev-signal tid partner s)*
unfolding *vpeq-obj-def atomic-step-ev-signal-def*
by *simp*
have *4:vpeq-subj-subj u s (atomic-step-ev-signal tid partner s)*
unfolding *vpeq-subj-subj-def atomic-step-ev-signal-def*
by *simp*
have *5:vpeq-subj-obj u s (atomic-step-ev-signal tid partner s)*
unfolding *vpeq-subj-obj-def atomic-step-ev-signal-def*
by *simp*
with *2 3 4 5 show ?thesis*
unfolding *vpeq-def*
by *simp*
qed

lemma *ev-wait-all-respects-policy:*

assumes *no: \neg Policy.ifp (partition tid) u*
and *inv: atomic-step-invariant s*
and *prec: atomic-step-precondition s tid ipt*
and *ipt-case: ipt = SK-EV-WAIT ev-wait-stage EV-CONSUME-ALL*
shows *vpeq u s (atomic-step-ev-wait-all tid s)*
proof –
from *assms have 1:(partition tid) \neq u*
unfolding *Policy.ifp-def*
by *simp*
then *have 2:vpeq-local u s (atomic-step-ev-wait-all tid s)*
unfolding *vpeq-local-def atomic-step-ev-wait-all-def*
by *simp*
have *3:vpeq-obj u s (atomic-step-ev-wait-all tid s)*
unfolding *vpeq-obj-def atomic-step-ev-wait-all-def*
by *simp*
have *4:vpeq-subj-subj u s (atomic-step-ev-wait-all tid s)*
unfolding *vpeq-subj-subj-def atomic-step-ev-wait-all-def*
by *simp*

```

have 5:vpeq-subj-obj u s (atomic-step-ev-wait-all tid s)
unfolding vpeq-subj-obj-def atomic-step-ev-wait-all-def
by simp
with 2 3 4 5 show ?thesis
unfolding vpeq-def
by simp
qed

```

```

lemma ev-wait-one-respects-policy:
assumes no:  $\neg$  Policy.ifp (partition tid) u
and inv: atomic-step-invariant s
and prec: atomic-step-precondition s tid ipt
and ipt-case: ipt = SK-EV-WAIT ev-wait-stage EV-CONSUME-ONE
shows vpeq u s (atomic-step-ev-wait-one tid s)
proof –
from assms have 1:(partition tid)  $\neq$  u
unfolding Policy.ifp-def
by simp
then have 2:vpeq-local u s (atomic-step-ev-wait-one tid s)
unfolding vpeq-local-def atomic-step-ev-wait-one-def
by simp
have 3:vpeq-obj u s (atomic-step-ev-wait-one tid s)
unfolding vpeq-obj-def atomic-step-ev-wait-one-def
by simp
have 4:vpeq-subj-subj u s (atomic-step-ev-wait-one tid s)
unfolding vpeq-subj-subj-def atomic-step-ev-wait-one-def
by simp
have 5:vpeq-subj-obj u s (atomic-step-ev-wait-one tid s)
unfolding vpeq-subj-obj-def atomic-step-ev-wait-one-def
by simp
with 2 3 4 5 show ?thesis
unfolding vpeq-def
by simp
qed

```

4.6.2 Summary theorems on view-partitioning locally respects

Atomic step locally respects the information flow policy (ifp). The policy ifp is not necessarily the same as `sp_spec_subj_subj`.

```

theorem atomic-step-respects-policy:
assumes no:  $\neg$  Policy.ifp (partition (current s)) u
and inv: atomic-step-invariant s
and prec: atomic-step-precondition s (current s) ipt
shows vpeq u s (atomic-step s ipt)
proof –
show ?thesis
using assms ipc-respects-policy vpeq-refl
ev-signal-respects-policy ev-wait-one-respects-policy
ev-wait-all-respects-policy
unfolding atomic-step-def
by (auto split add: int-point-t.splits ev-consume-t.splits ev-wait-stage-t.splits ev-signal-stage-t.splits)
qed

end

```

4.7 Weak step consistency

theory *Step-vpeq-weakly-step-consistent*
imports *Step Step-invariants Step-vpeq*
begin

The notion of weak step consistency is common usage. We augment it by assuming that the *atomic-step-invariant* holds (see [31]).

4.7.1 Weak step consistency of auxiliary functions

lemma *ipc-precondition-weakly-step-consistent*:

assumes *eq-tid: vpeq (partition tid) s1 s2*
and *inv1: atomic-step-invariant s1*
and *inv2: atomic-step-invariant s2*
shows *ipc-precondition tid dir partner page s1 = ipc-precondition tid dir partner page s2*

proof –

let *?sender = case dir of SEND ⇒ tid | RECV ⇒ partner*
let *?receiver = case dir of SEND ⇒ partner | RECV ⇒ tid*
let *?local-access-mode = case dir of SEND ⇒ READ | RECV ⇒ WRITE*
let *?A = sp-impl-subj-subj s1 (partition ?sender) (partition ?receiver)*
= sp-impl-subj-subj s2 (partition ?sender) (partition ?receiver)
let *?B = sp-impl-subj-obj s1 (partition tid) (PAGE page) ?local-access-mode*
= sp-impl-subj-obj s2 (partition tid) (PAGE page) ?local-access-mode

have *A: ?A*

proof (*cases Policy.sp-spec-subj-subj (partition ?sender) (partition ?receiver)*)

case *True*

thus *?A*

using *eq-tid unfolding vpeq-def vpeq-subj-subj-def*

by (*simp split add: ipc-direction-t.splits*)

next case *False*

have *sp-subset s1 and sp-subset s2*

using *inv1 inv2 unfolding atomic-step-invariant-def sp-subset-def by auto*

hence \neg *sp-impl-subj-subj s1 (partition ?sender) (partition ?receiver)*

and \neg *sp-impl-subj-subj s2 (partition ?sender) (partition ?receiver)*

using *False unfolding sp-subset-def by auto*

thus *?A by auto*

qed

have *B: ?B*

proof (*cases Policy.sp-spec-subj-obj (partition tid) (PAGE page) ?local-access-mode*)

case *True*

thus *?B*

using *eq-tid unfolding vpeq-def vpeq-subj-obj-def*

by (*simp split add: ipc-direction-t.splits*)

next case *False*

have *sp-subset s1 and sp-subset s2*

using *inv1 inv2 unfolding atomic-step-invariant-def sp-subset-def by auto*

hence \neg *sp-impl-subj-obj s1 (partition tid) (PAGE page) ?local-access-mode*

and \neg *sp-impl-subj-obj s2 (partition tid) (PAGE page) ?local-access-mode*

using *False unfolding sp-subset-def by auto*

thus *?B by auto*

qed

show *?thesis using A B unfolding ipc-precondition-def by auto*

qed

lemma *ev-signal-precondition-weakly-step-consistent*:

assumes *eq-tid: vpeq (partition tid) s1 s2*

```

and inv1: atomic-step-invariant s1
and inv2: atomic-step-invariant s2
shows ev-signal-precondition tid partner s1 = ev-signal-precondition tid partner s2
proof –
let ?A = sp-impl-subj-subj s1 (partition tid) (partition partner)
         = sp-impl-subj-subj s2 (partition tid) (partition partner)
have A: ?A
proof (cases Policy.sp-spec-subj-subj (partition tid) (partition partner))
case True
  thus ?A
  using eq-tid unfolding vpeq-def vpeq-subj-subj-def
  by (simp split add: ipc-direction-t.splits)
next case False
  have sp-subset s1 and sp-subset s2
  using inv1 inv2 unfolding atomic-step-invariant-def sp-subset-def by auto
  hence  $\neg$  sp-impl-subj-subj s1 (partition tid) (partition partner)
  and  $\neg$  sp-impl-subj-subj s2 (partition tid) (partition partner)
  using False unfolding sp-subset-def by auto
  thus ?A by auto
qed
show ?thesis using A unfolding ev-signal-precondition-def by auto
qed

```

lemma *set-object-value-consistent*:

```

assumes eq-obs: vpeq u s1 s2
shows vpeq u (set-object-value x y s1) (set-object-value x y s2)
proof –
let ?s1' = set-object-value x y s1 and ?s2' = set-object-value x y s2
have E1: vpeq-obj u ?s1' ?s2'
proof –
  { fix x'
    assume 1: Policy.sp-spec-subj-obj u x' READ
    have obj ?s1' x' = obj ?s2' x' proof (cases x = x')
    case True
      thus obj ?s1' x' = obj ?s2' x' unfolding set-object-value-def by auto
    next case False
      hence 2: obj ?s1' x' = obj s1 x'
      and 3: obj ?s2' x' = obj s2 x'
      unfolding set-object-value-def by auto
      have 4: obj s1 x' = obj s2 x'
      using 1 eq-obs unfolding vpeq-def vpeq-obj-def by auto
      from 2 3 4 show obj ?s1' x' = obj ?s2' x'
      by simp
    qed }
  thus vpeq-obj u ?s1' ?s2' unfolding vpeq-obj-def by auto
qed
have E4: vpeq-subj-subj u ?s1' ?s2'
proof –
  have sp-impl-subj-subj ?s1' = sp-impl-subj-subj s1
  and sp-impl-subj-subj ?s2' = sp-impl-subj-subj s2
  unfolding set-object-value-def by auto
  thus vpeq-subj-subj u ?s1' ?s2'
  using eq-obs unfolding vpeq-def vpeq-subj-subj-def by auto
qed
have E5: vpeq-subj-obj u ?s1' ?s2'
proof –

```

```

have sp-impl-subj-obj ?s1' = sp-impl-subj-obj s1
and sp-impl-subj-obj ?s2' = sp-impl-subj-obj s2
unfolding set-object-value-def by auto
thus vpeq-subj-obj u ?s1' ?s2'
using eq-obs unfolding vpeq-def vpeq-subj-obj-def by auto
qed
from eq-obs have E6: vpeq-local u ?s1' ?s2'
unfolding vpeq-def vpeq-local-def set-object-value-def
by simp
from E1 E4 E5 E6
show ?thesis unfolding vpeq-def
by auto
qed

```

4.7.2 Weak step consistency of atomic step functions

lemma *ipc-weakly-step-consistent*:

```

assumes eq-obs: vpeq u s1 s2
and eq-act: vpeq (partition tid) s1 s2
and inv1: atomic-step-invariant s1
and inv2: atomic-step-invariant s2
and prec1: atomic-step-precondition s1 tid ipt
and prec2: atomic-step-precondition s1 tid ipt
and ipt-case: ipt = SK-IPC dir stage partner page
shows vpeq u
      (atomic-step-ipc tid dir stage partner page s1)
      (atomic-step-ipc tid dir stage partner page s2)

```

proof –

```

have  $\wedge$  mypage .  $\llbracket$  dir = SEND; stage = BUF mypage  $\rrbracket \implies$  ?thesis

```

proof –

```

fix mypage
assume dir-send: dir = SEND
assume stage-buf: stage = BUF mypage
have Policy.sp-spec-subj-obj (partition tid) (PAGE page) READ
using inv1 prec1 dir-send stage-buf ipt-case
unfolding atomic-step-invariant-def sp-subset-def
unfolding atomic-step-precondition-def ipc-precondition-def opposite-ipc-direction-def
by auto
hence obj s1 (PAGE page) = obj s2 (PAGE page)
using eq-act unfolding vpeq-def vpeq-obj-def vpeq-local-def
by auto
thus vpeq u
      (atomic-step-ipc tid dir stage partner page s1)
      (atomic-step-ipc tid dir stage partner page s2)
using dir-send stage-buf eq-obs set-object-value-consistent
unfolding atomic-step-ipc-def
by auto
qed
thus ?thesis
using eq-obs unfolding atomic-step-ipc-def
by (cases stage, auto, cases dir, auto)
qed

```

lemma *ev-wait-one-weakly-step-consistent*:

```

assumes eq-obs: vpeq u s1 s2
and eq-act: vpeq (partition tid) s1 s2
and inv1: atomic-step-invariant s1
and inv2: atomic-step-invariant s2

```

and *prec1*: *atomic-step-precondition s1 (current s1) ipt*
and *prec2*: *atomic-step-precondition s1 (current s1) ipt*
shows *vpeq u*
 (*atomic-step-ev-wait-one tid s1*)
 (*atomic-step-ev-wait-one tid s2*)
using *assms*
unfolding *vpeq-def vpeq-subj-subj-def vpeq-obj-def vpeq-subj-obj-def vpeq-local-def*
 atomic-step-ev-wait-one-def
by *simp*

lemma *ev-wait-all-weakly-step-consistent*:

assumes *eq-obs: vpeq u s1 s2*
and *eq-act: vpeq (partition tid) s1 s2*
and *inv1: atomic-step-invariant s1*
and *inv2: atomic-step-invariant s2*
and *prec1: atomic-step-precondition s1 (current s1) ipt*
and *prec2: atomic-step-precondition s1 (current s1) ipt*
shows *vpeq u*
 (*atomic-step-ev-wait-all tid s1*)
 (*atomic-step-ev-wait-all tid s2*)
using *assms*
unfolding *vpeq-def vpeq-subj-subj-def vpeq-obj-def vpeq-subj-obj-def vpeq-local-def*
 atomic-step-ev-wait-all-def
by *simp*

lemma *ev-signal-weakly-step-consistent*:

assumes *eq-obs: vpeq u s1 s2*
and *eq-act: vpeq (partition tid) s1 s2*
and *inv1: atomic-step-invariant s1*
and *inv2: atomic-step-invariant s2*
and *prec1: atomic-step-precondition s1 (current s1) ipt*
and *prec2: atomic-step-precondition s1 (current s1) ipt*
shows *vpeq u*
 (*atomic-step-ev-signal tid partner s1*)
 (*atomic-step-ev-signal tid partner s2*)
using *assms*
unfolding *vpeq-def vpeq-subj-subj-def vpeq-obj-def vpeq-subj-obj-def vpeq-local-def*
 atomic-step-ev-signal-def
by *simp*

The use of *extend-f* is to provide infrastructure to support use in dynamic policies, currently not used.

definition *extend-f* :: (*partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow (*partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow
 (*partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *bool*) **where**
extend-ff g \equiv λ *p1 p2 . f p1 p2* \vee *g p1 p2*

definition *extend-subj-subj* :: (*partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow *state-t* \Rightarrow *state-t* **where**
extend-subj-subj f s \equiv *s* (\mid *sp-impl-subj-subj := extend-ff (sp-impl-subj-subj s)* \mid)

lemma *extend-subj-subj-consistent*:

fixes *f* :: *partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *partition-id-t* \Rightarrow *bool*
assumes *vpeq u s1 s2*
shows *vpeq u (extend-subj-subj f s1) (extend-subj-subj f s2)*
proof –
let *?g1* = *sp-impl-subj-subj s1* **and** *?g2* = *sp-impl-subj-subj s2*
have $\forall v . \text{Policy.sp-spec-subj-subj } u \ v \longrightarrow ?g1 \ u \ v = ?g2 \ u \ v$
and $\forall v . \text{Policy.sp-spec-subj-subj } v \ u \longrightarrow ?g1 \ v \ u = ?g2 \ v \ u$
using *assms unfolding vpeq-def vpeq-subj-subj-def* **by** *auto*

```

hence  $\forall v . Policy.sp-spec-subj-subj\ u\ v \longrightarrow extend-ff\ ?g1\ u\ v = extend-ff\ ?g2\ u\ v$ 
and  $\forall v . Policy.sp-spec-subj-subj\ v\ u \longrightarrow extend-ff\ ?g1\ v\ u = extend-ff\ ?g2\ v\ u$ 
unfolding extend-f-def by auto
hence 1: vpeq-subj-subj\ u\ (extend-subj-subj\ f\ s1)\ (extend-subj-subj\ f\ s2)
unfolding vpeq-subj-subj-def\ extend-subj-subj-def
by auto
have 2: vpeq-obj\ u\ (extend-subj-subj\ f\ s1)\ (extend-subj-subj\ f\ s2)
using assms unfolding vpeq-def\ vpeq-obj-def\ extend-subj-subj-def by fastforce
have 3: vpeq-subj-obj\ u\ (extend-subj-subj\ f\ s1)\ (extend-subj-subj\ f\ s2)
using assms unfolding vpeq-def\ vpeq-subj-obj-def\ extend-subj-subj-def by fastforce
have 4: vpeq-local\ u\ (extend-subj-subj\ f\ s1)\ (extend-subj-subj\ f\ s2)
using assms unfolding vpeq-def\ vpeq-local-def\ extend-subj-subj-def by fastforce
from 1 2 3 4 show ?thesis
using assms unfolding vpeq-def by fast
qed

```

4.7.3 Summary theorems on view-partitioning weak step consistency

The atomic step is weakly step consistent with view partitioning. Here, the “weakness” is that we assume that the two states are vp-equivalent not only w.r.t. the observer domain u , but also w.r.t. the caller domain $Step.partition\ tid$).

```

theorem atomic-step-weakly-step-consistent:
assumes eq-obs: vpeq\ u\ s1\ s2
and eq-act: vpeq\ (partition\ (current\ s1))\ s1\ s2
and inv1: atomic-step-invariant\ s1
and inv2: atomic-step-invariant\ s2
and prec1: atomic-step-precondition\ s1\ (current\ s1)\ ipt
and prec2: atomic-step-precondition\ s2\ (current\ s2)\ ipt
and eq-curr: current\ s1 = current\ s2
shows vpeq\ u\ (atomic-step\ s1\ ipt)\ (atomic-step\ s2\ ipt)
proof –
show ?thesis
using assms
ipc-weakly-step-consistent
ev-wait-all-weakly-step-consistent
ev-wait-one-weakly-step-consistent
ev-signal-weakly-step-consistent
vpeq-refl\ ev-signal-stage-t.exhaust
unfolding atomic-step-def
apply (cases\ ipt, auto)
apply (simp\ split\ add: ev-consume-t.splits\ ev-wait-stage-t.splits)
by (simp\ split\ add: ev-signal-stage-t.splits)
qed
end

```

4.8 Separation kernel model

```

theory Separation-kernel-model
imports ../step/Step
../step/Step-invariants
../step/Step-vpeq
../step/Step-vpeq-locally-respects
../step/Step-vpeq-weakly-step-consistent
CISK
begin

```

First (Section 4.8.1) we instantiate the CISK generic model. Functions that instantiate a generic

function of the CISK model are prefixed with an ‘r’, ‘r’ standing for “Rushby”; as CISK is derived originally from a model by Rushby [31]. For example, ‘rifp’ is the instantiation of the generic ‘ifp’.

Later (Section 4.8.5) all CISK proof obligations are discharged, e.g., weak step consistency, output consistency, etc. These will be used in Section 4.9.

4.8.1 Initial state of separation kernel model

We assume that the initial state of threads and memory is given. The initial state of threads is arbitrary, but the threads are not executing the system call. The purpose of the following definitions is to obtain the initial state without potentially dangerous axioms. The only axioms we admit without proof are formulated using the “consts” syntax and thus safe.

consts

initial-current :: *thread-id-t*
initial-obj :: *obj-id-t* \Rightarrow *obj-t*

definition *s0* :: *state-t* **where**

s0 \equiv (\lfloor *sp-impl-subj-subj* = *Policy.sp-spec-subj-subj*,
sp-impl-subj-obj = *Policy.sp-spec-subj-obj*,
current = *initial-current*,
obj = *initial-obj*,
thread = λ - . (\lfloor *ev-counter* = 0 \rfloor)
 \rfloor)

lemma *initial-invariant*:

shows *atomic-step-invariant s0*

proof –

have *sp-subset s0*

unfolding *sp-subset-def s0-def* **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis*

unfolding *atomic-step-invariant-def* **by** *auto*

qed

4.8.2 Types for instantiation of the generic model

To simplify formulations, we include the state invariant *atomic-step-invariant* in the state data type. The initial state *s0* serves as witness that *rstate-t* is non-empty.

typedef *rstate-t* = { *s* . *atomic-step-invariant s* }
using *initial-invariant* **by** *auto*

definition *abs* :: *state-t* \Rightarrow *rstate-t* (\uparrow -) **where** *abs* = *Abs-rstate-t*

definition *rep* :: *rstate-t* \Rightarrow *state-t* (\downarrow -) **where** *rep* = *Rep-rstate-t*

lemma *rstate-invariant*:

shows *atomic-step-invariant* (\downarrow *s*)

unfolding *rep-def* **by** (*metis Rep-rstate-t mem-Collect-eq*)

lemma *rstate-down-up[simp]*:

shows (\uparrow \downarrow *s*) = *s*

unfolding *rep-def abs-def* **using** *Rep-rstate-t-inverse* **by** *auto*

lemma *rstate-up-down[simp]*:

assumes *atomic-step-invariant s*

shows (\downarrow \uparrow *s*) = *s*

using *assms Abs-rstate-t-inverse* **unfolding** *rep-def abs-def* **by** *auto*

A CISK action is identified with an interrupt point.

type-synonym $raction-t = int-point-t$

definition $rcurrent :: rstate-t \Rightarrow thread-id-t$ **where**
 $rcurrent\ s = current\ \downarrow s$

definition $rstep :: rstate-t \Rightarrow raction-t \Rightarrow rstate-t$ **where**
 $rstep\ s\ a \equiv \uparrow(atomic-step\ (\downarrow s)\ a)$

Each CISK domain is identified with a thread id.

type-synonym $rdom-t = thread-id-t$

The output function returns the contents of all memory accessible to the subject. The action argument of the output function is ignored.

datatype $visible-obj-t = VALUE\ obj-t \mid EXCEPTION$

type-synonym $routput-t = page-t \Rightarrow visible-obj-t$

definition $routput-f :: rstate-t \Rightarrow raction-t \Rightarrow routput-t$ **where**
 $routput-f\ s\ a\ p \equiv$
 if $sp-impl-subj-obj\ (\downarrow s)\ (partition\ (rcurrent\ s))\ (PAGE\ p)$ READ then
 $VALUE\ (obj\ (\downarrow s)\ (PAGE\ p))$
 else
 $EXCEPTION$

The precondition for the generic model. Note that *atomic-step-invariant* is already part of the state.

definition $rprecondition :: rstate-t \Rightarrow rdom-t \Rightarrow raction-t \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $rprecondition\ s\ d\ a \equiv atomic-step-precondition\ (\downarrow s)\ d\ a$

abbreviation $rinvariant$

where $rinvariant\ s \equiv True$ — The invariant is already in the state type.

Translate view-partitioning and interaction-allowed relations.

definition $rvpeq :: rdom-t \Rightarrow rstate-t \Rightarrow rstate-t \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $rvpeq\ u\ s1\ s2 \equiv vpeq\ (partition\ u)\ (\downarrow s1)\ (\downarrow s2)$

definition $rifp :: rdom-t \Rightarrow rdom-t \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $rifp\ u\ v = Policy.ifp\ (partition\ u)\ (partition\ v)$

Context Switches

definition $rcswitch :: nat \Rightarrow rstate-t \Rightarrow rstate-t$ **where**
 $rcswitch\ n\ s \equiv \uparrow((\downarrow s)\ (\downarrow current := (SOME\ t . True)\ \downarrow))$

4.8.3 Possible action sequences

An *SK-IPC* consists of three atomic actions *PREP*, *WAIT* and *BUF* with the same parameters.

definition $is-SK-IPC :: raction-t\ list \Rightarrow bool$

where $is-SK-IPC\ aseq \equiv \exists\ dir\ partner\ page .$

$aseq = [SK-IPC\ dir\ PREP\ partner\ page, SK-IPC\ dir\ WAIT\ partner\ page, SK-IPC\ dir\ (BUF\ (SOME\ page' . True))\ partner\ page]$

An *SK-EV-WAIT* consists of three atomic actions, one for each of the stages *EV-PREP*, *EV-WAIT* and *EV-FINISH* with the same parameters.

definition $is-SK-EV-WAIT :: raction-t\ list \Rightarrow bool$

where $is-SK-EV-WAIT\ aseq \equiv \exists\ consume .$

$aseq = [SK-EV-WAIT\ EV-PREP\ consume ,$
 $SK-EV-WAIT\ EV-WAIT\ consume ,$
 $SK-EV-WAIT\ EV-FINISH\ consume]$

An *SK-EV-SIGNAL* consists of two atomic actions, one for each of the stages *EV-SIGNAL-PREP* and *EV-SIGNAL-FINISH* with the same parameters.

definition *is-SK-EV-SIGNAL* :: *reaction-t list* \Rightarrow *bool*

where *is-SK-EV-SIGNAL aseq* $\equiv \exists$ *partner* .

$$aseq = [SK-EV-SIGNAL\ EV-SIGNAL-PREP\ partner, \\ SK-EV-SIGNAL\ EV-SIGNAL-FINISH\ partner]$$

The complete attack surface consists of IPC calls, events, and noops.

definition *rAS-set* :: *reaction-t list set*

where *rAS-set* $\equiv \{ aseq . is-SK-IPC\ aseq \vee is-SK-EV-WAIT\ aseq \vee is-SK-EV-SIGNAL\ aseq \} \cup \{ [] \}$

4.8.4 Control

When are actions aborting, and when are actions waiting. We do not currently use the *set-error-code* function yet.

abbreviation *raborting*

where *raborting s* $\equiv aborting (\downarrow s)$

abbreviation *rwaiting*

where *rwaiting s* $\equiv waiting (\downarrow s)$

definition *rset-error-code* :: *rstate-t* \Rightarrow *reaction-t* \Rightarrow *rstate-t*

where *rset-error-code s a* $\equiv s$

Returns the set of threads that are involved in a certain action. For example, for an IPC call, the *WAIT* stage synchronizes with the partner. This partner is involved in that action.

definition *rkinvolved* :: *int-point-t* \Rightarrow *rdom-t set*

where *rkinvolved a* \equiv

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{case } a \text{ of } SK-IPC\ dir\ WAIT\ partner\ page \Rightarrow \{partner\} \\ & | SK-EV-SIGNAL\ EV-SIGNAL-FINISH\ partner \Rightarrow \{partner\} \\ & | - \Rightarrow \{ \} \end{aligned}$$

abbreviation *rinvolved* :: *int-point-t option* \Rightarrow *rdom-t set*

where *rinvolved* $\equiv Kernel.involved\ rkinvolved$

4.8.5 Discharging the proof obligations

lemma *inst-vpeq-rel*:

shows *rvpeq-refl*: *rvpeq u s s*

and *rvpeq-sym*: *rvpeq u s1 s2* \implies *rvpeq u s2 s1*

and *rvpeq-trans*: $[[\ i\ rvpeq\ u\ s1\ s2; \ i\ rvpeq\ u\ s2\ s3 \]]$ \implies *rvpeq u s1 s3*

unfolding *rvpeq-def* **using** *vpeq-rel* **by** *metis+*

lemma *inst-ifp-refl*:

shows \forall *u* . *rifp u u*

unfolding *rifp-def* **using** *Policy-properties.ifp-reflexive* **by** *fast*

lemma *inst-step-atomicity* [*simp*]:

shows \forall *s a* . *rcurrent (rstep s a) = rcurrent s*

unfolding *rstep-def* *rcurrent-def*

using *atomic-step-does-not-change-current-thread* *rstate-up-down* *rstate-invariant* *atomic-step-preserves-invariants* **by** *auto*

lemma *inst-weakly-step-consistent*:

assumes *rvpeq u s t*

```

and  $rvpeq (rcurrent\ s)\ s\ t$ 
and  $rcurrent\ s = rcurrent\ t$ 
and  $rprecondition\ s (rcurrent\ s)\ a$ 
and  $rprecondition\ t (rcurrent\ t)\ a$ 
shows  $rvpeq\ u (rstep\ s\ a)\ (rstep\ t\ a)$ 
using assms atomic-step-weakly-step-consistent rstate-invariant atomic-step-preserves-invariants
unfolding rcurrent-def rstep-def rvpeq-def rprecondition-def
by auto

```

```

lemma inst-local-respect:
assumes not-ifp:  $\neg rifp (rcurrent\ s)\ u$ 
and prec:  $rprecondition\ s (rcurrent\ s)\ a$ 
shows  $rvpeq\ u\ s (rstep\ s\ a)$ 
using assms atomic-step-respects-policy rstate-invariant atomic-step-preserves-invariants
unfolding rifp-def rprecondition-def rvpeq-def rstep-def rcurrent-def
by auto

```

```

lemma inst-output-consistency:
assumes  $rvpeq: rvpeq (rcurrent\ s)\ s\ t$ 
and  $current\ eq: rcurrent\ s = rcurrent\ t$ 
shows  $routput\ f\ s\ a = routput\ f\ t\ a$ 
proof-
have  $\forall a\ s\ t. rvpeq (rcurrent\ s)\ s\ t \wedge rcurrent\ s = rcurrent\ t \longrightarrow routput\ f\ s\ a = routput\ f\ t\ a$ 
proof-
  { fix  $a :: raction\ t$ 
    fix  $s\ t :: rstate\ t$ 
    fix  $p :: page\ t$ 
    assume  $1: rvpeq (rcurrent\ s)\ s\ t$ 
      and  $2: rcurrent\ s = rcurrent\ t$ 
    let  $?part = partition (rcurrent\ s)$ 
    have  $routput\ f\ s\ a\ p = routput\ f\ t\ a\ p$ 
    proof (cases Policy.sp-spec-subj-obj ?part (PAGE p) READ
      rule: case-split [case-names Allowed Denied])
      case Allowed
        have  $5: obj (\downarrow s)\ (PAGE\ p) = obj (\downarrow t)\ (PAGE\ p)$ 
          using  $1\ Allowed$  unfolding rvpeq-def vpeq-def vpeq-obj-def by auto
        have  $6: sp\ impl\ subj\ obj (\downarrow s)\ ?part\ (PAGE\ p)\ READ = sp\ impl\ subj\ obj (\downarrow t)\ ?part\ (PAGE\ p)\ READ$ 
          using  $1\ 2\ Allowed$  unfolding rvpeq-def vpeq-def vpeq-subj-obj-def by auto
        show  $routput\ f\ s\ a\ p = routput\ f\ t\ a\ p$ 
          unfolding routput-f-def using  $2\ 5\ 6$  by auto
      next case Denied
        hence  $sp\ impl\ subj\ obj (\downarrow s)\ ?part\ (PAGE\ p)\ READ = False$ 
          and  $sp\ impl\ subj\ obj (\downarrow t)\ ?part\ (PAGE\ p)\ READ = False$ 
          using rstate-invariant unfolding atomic-step-invariant-def sp-subset-def
          by auto
        thus  $routput\ f\ s\ a\ p = routput\ f\ t\ a\ p$ 
          using  $2$  unfolding routput-f-def by simp
      qed }
    thus  $\forall a\ s\ t. rvpeq (rcurrent\ s)\ s\ t \wedge rcurrent\ s = rcurrent\ t \longrightarrow routput\ f\ s\ a = routput\ f\ t\ a$ 
by auto
qed
thus ?thesis using assms by auto

```

qed

lemma *inst-cswitch-independent-of-state*:

assumes *rcurrent s = rcurrent t*

shows *rcurrent (rcswitch n s) = rcurrent (rcswitch n t)*

using *rstate-invariant cswitch-preserves-invariants unfolding rcurrent-def rcswitch-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *inst-cswitch-consistency*:

assumes *rvpeq u s t*

shows *rvpeq u (rcswitch n s) (rcswitch n t)*

proof–

have 1: *vpeq (partition u) (↓s) ↓(rcswitch n s)*

using *rstate-invariant cswitch-consistency-and-respect cswitch-preserves-invariants*

unfolding *rcswitch-def*

by *auto*

have 2: *vpeq (partition u) (↓t) ↓(rcswitch n t)*

using *rstate-invariant cswitch-consistency-and-respect cswitch-preserves-invariants*

unfolding *rcswitch-def*

by *auto*

from 1 2 *assms* **show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *rvpeq-def* **using** *vpeq-rel* **by** *metis*

qed

For the *PREP* stage (the first stage of the IPC action sequence) the precondition is True.

lemma *prec-first-IPC-action*:

assumes *is-SK-IPC aseq*

shows *rprecondition s d (hd aseq)*

using *assms*

unfolding *is-SK-IPC-def rprecondition-def atomic-step-precondition-def*

by *auto*

For the the first stage of the *EV-WAIT* action sequence the precondition is True.

lemma *prec-first-EV-WAIT-action*:

assumes *is-SK-EV-WAIT aseq*

shows *rprecondition s d (hd aseq)*

using *assms*

unfolding *is-SK-EV-WAIT-def rprecondition-def atomic-step-precondition-def*

by *auto*

For the first stage of the *EV-SIGNAL* action sequence the precondition is True.

lemma *prec-first-EV-SIGNAL-action*:

assumes *is-SK-EV-SIGNAL aseq*

shows *rprecondition s d (hd aseq)*

using *assms*

unfolding *is-SK-EV-SIGNAL-def rprecondition-def atomic-step-precondition-def*
ev-signal-precondition-def

by *auto*

When not waiting or aborting, the precondition is “1-step inductive”, that is at all times the precondition holds initially (for the first step of an action sequence) and after doing one step.

lemma *prec-after-IPC-step*:

assumes *prec: rprecondition s (rcurrent s) (aseq ! n)*

and *n-bound: Suc n < length aseq*

and *IPC: is-SK-IPC aseq*

and *not-aborting: ¬raborting s (rcurrent s) (aseq ! n)*

and *not-waiting: ¬rwaiting s (rcurrent s) (aseq ! n)*

shows $rprecondition (rstep\ s\ (aseq\ !\ n))\ (rcurrent\ s)\ (aseq\ !\ Suc\ n)$
proof–
{
 fix $dir\ partner\ page$
 let $?page' = (SOME\ page' . True)$
 assume $IPC: aseq = [SK-IPC\ dir\ PREP\ partner\ page, SK-IPC\ dir\ WAIT\ partner\ page, SK-IPC\ dir\ (BUF\ ?page')\ partner\ page]$
 {
 assume $0: n=0$
 from $0\ IPC\ prec\ not-aborting$
 have $?thesis$
 unfolding $rprecondition-def\ atomic-step-precondition-def\ rstep-def\ rcurrent-def\ atomic-step-def\ atomic-step-ipc-def\ aborting-def$
 by $(auto)$
 }
 moreover
 {
 assume $1: n=1$
 from $1\ IPC\ prec\ not-waiting$
 have $?thesis$
 unfolding $rprecondition-def\ atomic-step-precondition-def\ rstep-def\ rcurrent-def\ atomic-step-def\ atomic-step-ipc-def\ waiting-def$
 by $(auto)$
 }
 moreover
 from IPC
 have $length\ aseq = 3$
 by $auto$
 ultimately
 have $?thesis$
 using $n-bound$
 by $arith$
}
thus $?thesis$
using IPC
unfolding $is-SK-IPC-def$
by $(auto)$
qed

When not waiting or aborting, the precondition is 1-step inductive.

lemma $prec-after-EV-WAIT-step:$
assumes $prec: rprecondition\ s\ (rcurrent\ s)\ (aseq\ !\ n)$
 and $n-bound: Suc\ n < length\ aseq$
 and $IPC: is-SK-EV-WAIT\ aseq$
 and $not-aborting: \neg raborting\ s\ (rcurrent\ s)\ (aseq\ !\ n)$
 and $not-waiting: \neg rwaiting\ s\ (rcurrent\ s)\ (aseq\ !\ n)$
shows $rprecondition (rstep\ s\ (aseq\ !\ n))\ (rcurrent\ s)\ (aseq\ !\ Suc\ n)$
proof–
{
 fix $consume$

 assume $WAIT: aseq = [SK-EV-WAIT\ EV-PREP\ consume,$
 $SK-EV-WAIT\ EV-WAIT\ consume,$
 $SK-EV-WAIT\ EV-FINISH\ consume]$
 {
 assume $0: n=0$
 from $0\ WAIT\ prec\ not-aborting$
 have $?thesis$
 }

```

    unfolding rprecondition-def atomic-step-precondition-def
    by(auto)
  }
moreover
{
  assume 1: n=1
  from 1 WAIT prec not-waiting
  have ?thesis
  unfolding rprecondition-def atomic-step-precondition-def
  by(auto)
}
moreover
from WAIT
  have length aseq = 3
  by auto
ultimately
  have ?thesis
  using n-bound
  by arith
}
thus ?thesis
  using assms
  unfolding is-SK-EV-WAIT-def
  by auto
qed

```

When not waiting or aborting, the precondition is 1-step inductive.

```

lemma prec-after-EV-SIGNAL-step:
assumes prec: rprecondition s (rcurrent s) (aseq ! n)
  and n-bound: Suc n < length aseq
  and SIGNAL: is-SK-EV-SIGNAL aseq
  and not-aborting: ¬raborting s (rcurrent s) (aseq ! n)
  and not-waiting: ¬rwaiting s (rcurrent s) (aseq ! n)
shows rprecondition (rstep s (aseq ! n)) (rcurrent s) (aseq ! Suc n)
proof-
{ fix partner
  assume SIGNAL1: aseq = [SK-EV-SIGNAL EV-SIGNAL-PREP partner,
    SK-EV-SIGNAL EV-SIGNAL-FINISH partner]
  {
    assume 0: n=0
    from 0 SIGNAL1 prec not-aborting
    have ?thesis
    unfolding rprecondition-def atomic-step-precondition-def ev-signal-precondition-def
      aborting-def rstep-def atomic-step-def
    by auto
  }
moreover
from SIGNAL1
  have length aseq = 2
  by auto
ultimately
  have ?thesis
  using n-bound
  by arith
}
thus ?thesis
  using assms
  unfolding is-SK-EV-SIGNAL-def

```

by *auto*
qed

lemma *on-set-object-value*:

shows $sp\text{-impl}\text{-subj}\text{-subj} (set\text{-object}\text{-value} ob\ val\ s) = sp\text{-impl}\text{-subj}\text{-subj} s$
and $sp\text{-impl}\text{-subj}\text{-obj} (set\text{-object}\text{-value} ob\ val\ s) = sp\text{-impl}\text{-subj}\text{-obj} s$
unfolding *set-object-value-def* **apply** *simp+* **done**

lemma *prec-IPC-dom-independent*:

assumes $current\ s \neq d$
and *atomic-step-invariant* s
and *atomic-step-precondition* $s\ d\ a$
shows *atomic-step-precondition* (*atomic-step-ipc* ($current\ s$) *dir stage partner page* s) $d\ a$
using *assms on-set-object-value*
unfolding *atomic-step-precondition-def atomic-step-ipc-def ipc-precondition-def*
ev-signal-precondition-def set-object-value-def
by (*auto split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ipc-direction-t.splits*
ev-consume-t.splits ev-wait-stage-t.splits ev-signal-stage-t.splits)

lemma *prec-ev-signal-dom-independent*:

assumes $current\ s \neq d$
and *atomic-step-invariant* s
and *atomic-step-precondition* $s\ d\ a$
shows *atomic-step-precondition* (*atomic-step-ev-signal* ($current\ s$) *partner* s) $d\ a$
using *assms on-set-object-value*
unfolding *atomic-step-precondition-def atomic-step-ev-signal-def ipc-precondition-def*
ev-signal-precondition-def set-object-value-def
by (*auto split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ipc-direction-t.splits*
ev-consume-t.splits ev-wait-stage-t.splits ev-signal-stage-t.splits)

lemma *prec-ev-wait-one-dom-independent*:

assumes $current\ s \neq d$
and *atomic-step-invariant* s
and *atomic-step-precondition* $s\ d\ a$
shows *atomic-step-precondition* (*atomic-step-ev-wait-one* ($current\ s$) s) $d\ a$
using *assms on-set-object-value*
unfolding *atomic-step-precondition-def atomic-step-ev-wait-one-def ipc-precondition-def*
ev-signal-precondition-def set-object-value-def
by (*auto split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ipc-direction-t.splits*
ev-consume-t.splits ev-wait-stage-t.splits ev-signal-stage-t.splits)

lemma *prec-ev-wait-all-dom-independent*:

assumes $current\ s \neq d$
and *atomic-step-invariant* s
and *atomic-step-precondition* $s\ d\ a$
shows *atomic-step-precondition* (*atomic-step-ev-wait-all* ($current\ s$) s) $d\ a$
using *assms on-set-object-value*
unfolding *atomic-step-precondition-def atomic-step-ev-wait-all-def ipc-precondition-def*
ev-signal-precondition-def set-object-value-def
by (*auto split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ipc-direction-t.splits*
ev-consume-t.splits ev-wait-stage-t.splits ev-signal-stage-t.splits)

lemma *prec-dom-independent*:

shows $\forall s\ d\ a\ a'. rcurrent\ s \neq d \wedge rprecondition\ s\ d\ a \longrightarrow rprecondition\ (rstep\ s\ a')\ d\ a$
using *atomic-step-preserved-invariants*
rstate-invariant prec-IPC-dom-independent prec-ev-signal-dom-independent
prec-ev-wait-all-dom-independent prec-ev-wait-one-dom-independent

unfolding *rcurrent-def rprecondition-def rstep-def atomic-step-def*
by (*auto split add: int-point-t.splits ev-consume-t.splits ev-wait-stage-t.splits ev-signal-stage-t.splits*)

lemma *ipc-precondition-after-cswitch[simp]*:
shows *ipc-precondition d dir partner page ((\downarrow s)(current := new-current))*
 $=$ *ipc-precondition d dir partner page (\downarrow s)*
using *assms*
unfolding *ipc-precondition-def*
by (*auto split add: ipc-direction-t.splits*)

lemma *precondition-after-cswitch*:
shows $\forall s d n a. rprecondition s d a \longrightarrow rprecondition (rcswitch n s) d a$
using *cswitch-preserves-invariants rstate-invariant*
unfolding *rprecondition-def rcswitch-def atomic-step-precondition-def*
ev-signal-precondition-def
by (*auto split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ev-signal-stage-t.splits*)

lemma *aborting-switch-independent*:
shows $\forall n s. raborting (rcswitch n s) = raborting s$
proof-
{
 fix *n s*
 {
 fix *tid a*
 have *raborting (rcswitch n s) tid a = raborting s tid a*
 using *rstate-invariant cswitch-preserves-invariants ev-signal-precondition-weakly-step-consistent*
 cswitch-consistency-and-respect
 unfolding *aborting-def rcswitch-def*
 apply (*auto split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits*
 ev-wait-stage-t.splits ev-signal-stage-t.splits)
 apply (*metis (full-types)*)
 by *blast*
 }
 hence *raborting (rcswitch n s) = raborting s by auto*
}

thus *?thesis by auto*
qed
lemma *waiting-switch-independent*:
shows $\forall n s. rwaiting (rcswitch n s) = rwaiting s$
proof-
{
 fix *n s*
 {
 fix *tid a*
 have *rwaiting (rcswitch n s) tid a = rwaiting s tid a*
 using *rstate-invariant cswitch-preserves-invariants*
 unfolding *waiting-def rcswitch-def*
 by (*auto split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ev-wait-stage-t.splits*)
 }
 hence *rwaiting (rcswitch n s) = rwaiting s by auto*
}

lemma *aborting-after-IPC-step*:
assumes $d1 \neq d2$
shows *aborting (atomic-step-ipc d1 dir stage partner page s) d2 a = aborting s d2 a*

unfolding *atomic-step-ipc-def aborting-def set-object-value-def ipc-precondition-def ev-signal-precondition-def*
by (*auto split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ipc-direction-t.splits ev-signal-stage-t.splits*)

lemma *waiting-after-IPC-step:*

assumes $d1 \neq d2$

shows *waiting (atomic-step-ipc d1 dir stage partner page s) d2 a = waiting s d2 a*

unfolding *atomic-step-ipc-def waiting-def set-object-value-def ipc-precondition-def*

by (*auto split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ipc-direction-t.splits ev-wait-stage-t.splits*)

lemma *aborting-consistent:*

shows $\forall s t u. rvpeq u s t \longrightarrow raborting s u = raborting t u$

proof–

```
{
  fix s t u
  assume vpeq: rvpeq u s t
  {
    fix a
    from vpeq ipc-precondition-weakly-step-consistent rstate-invariant
    have  $\wedge tid dir partner page . ipc-precondition u dir partner page (\downarrow s)$ 
      =  $ipc-precondition u dir partner page (\downarrow t)$ 
    unfolding rvpeq-def
    by auto
    with vpeq rstate-invariant have raborting s u a = raborting t u a
    unfolding aborting-def rvpeq-def vpeq-def vpeq-local-def ev-signal-precondition-def
      vpeq-subj-subj-def atomic-step-invariant-def sp-subset-def rep-def
    apply (auto split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ev-signal-stage-t.splits)
    by blast
  }
  hence raborting s u = raborting t u by auto
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed
```

lemma *aborting-dom-independent:*

assumes $rcurrent s \neq d$

shows $raborting (rstep s a) d a' = raborting s d a'$

proof –

have $\wedge tid dir partner page s . ipc-precondition tid dir partner page s = ipc-precondition tid dir partner page (atomic-step s a)$
 $\wedge ev-signal-precondition tid partner s = ev-signal-precondition tid partner (atomic-step s a)$

proof –

fix *tid dir partner page s*

let $?s = atomic-step s a$

have $(\forall p q . sp-impl-subj-subj s p q = sp-impl-subj-subj ?s p q)$
 $\wedge (\forall p x m . sp-impl-subj-obj s p x m = sp-impl-subj-obj ?s p x m)$

unfolding *atomic-step-def atomic-step-ipc-def atomic-step-ev-wait-all-def atomic-step-ev-wait-one-def atomic-step-ev-signal-def set-object-value-def*

by (*auto split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ipc-direction-t.splits ev-wait-stage-t.splits ev-consume-t.splits ev-signal-stage-t.splits*)

thus $ipc-precondition tid dir partner page s = ipc-precondition tid dir partner page (atomic-step s a)$

\wedge *ev-signal-precondition tid partner s* = *ev-signal-precondition tid partner (atomic-step s a)*
unfolding *ipc-precondition-def ev-signal-precondition-def* **by** *simp*
qed
moreover have $\wedge b . (\downarrow(\uparrow(\text{atomic-step } (\downarrow s) b))) = \text{atomic-step } (\downarrow s) b$
using *rstate-invariant atomic-step-preserves-invariants rstate-up-down* **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis*
unfolding *aborting-def rstep-def ev-signal-precondition-def*
by (*simp split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ev-wait-stage-t.splits*
ev-signal-stage-t.splits)

qed

lemma *ipc-precondition-of-partner-consistent:*

assumes *vpeq: $\forall d \in \text{rkinvolved } (SK\text{-IPC } \text{dir } \text{WAIT } \text{partner } \text{page}) . \text{rvpeq } d \text{ s } t$*

shows *ipc-precondition partner dir' u page' $(\downarrow s) = \text{ipc-precondition partner dir' u page' } \downarrow t$*

proof-

from *assms ipc-precondition-weakly-step-consistent rstate-invariant*

show *?thesis*

unfolding *rvpeq-def rkinvolved-def*

by *auto*

qed

lemma *ev-signal-precondition-of-partner-consistent:*

assumes *vpeq: $\forall d \in \text{rkinvolved } (SK\text{-EV-SIGNAL } \text{EV-SIGNAL-FINISH } \text{partner}) . \text{rvpeq } d \text{ s } t$*

shows *ev-signal-precondition partner u $(\downarrow s) = \text{ev-signal-precondition partner u } (\downarrow t)$*

proof-

from *assms ev-signal-precondition-weakly-step-consistent rstate-invariant*

show *?thesis*

unfolding *rvpeq-def rkinvolved-def*

by *auto*

qed

lemma *waiting-consistent:*

shows $\forall s \ t \ u \ a . \text{rvpeq } (\text{rcurrent } s) \ s \ t \wedge (\forall d \in \text{rkinvolved } a . \text{rvpeq } d \ s \ t)$

$\wedge \text{rvpeq } u \ s \ t$

$\longrightarrow \text{rwaiting } s \ u \ a = \text{rwaiting } t \ u \ a$

proof-

{

fix *s t u a*

assume *vpeq: rvpeq (rcurrent s) s t*

assume *vpeq-involved: $\forall d \in \text{rkinvolved } a . \text{rvpeq } d \ s \ t$*

assume *vpeq-u: rvpeq u s t*

have *rwaiting s u a = rwaiting t u a* **proof** (*cases a*)

case *SK-IPC*

thus *rwaiting s u a = rwaiting t u a*

using *ipc-precondition-of-partner-consistent vpeq-involved*

unfolding *waiting-def* **by** (*auto split add: ipc-stage-t.splits*)

next case *SK-EV-WAIT*

thus *rwaiting s u a = rwaiting t u a*

using *ev-signal-precondition-of-partner-consistent*

vpeq-involved vpeq vpeq-u

unfolding *waiting-def rkinvolved-def ev-signal-precondition-def*

rvpeq-def vpeq-def vpeq-local-def

by (*auto split add: ipc-stage-t.splits ev-wait-stage-t.splits ev-consume-t.splits*)

qed (*simp add: waiting-def, simp add: waiting-def*)

}

thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *ipc-precondition-ensures-ifp*:

assumes *ipc-precondition* (*current s*) *dir partner page s*

and *atomic-step-invariant s*

shows *rifp partner* (*current s*)

proof –

let $?sp = \lambda t1\ t2 . \text{Policy.sp-spec-subj-subj } (partition\ t1) (partition\ t2)$

have $?sp (current\ s) partner \vee ?sp partner (current\ s)$

using *assms unfolding ipc-precondition-def atomic-step-invariant-def sp-subset-def*

by (*cases dir, auto*)

thus *?thesis*

unfolding *rifp-def using Policy-properties.ifp-compatible-with-sp-spec by auto*

qed

lemma *ev-signal-precondition-ensures-ifp*:

assumes *ev-signal-precondition* (*current s*) *partner s*

and *atomic-step-invariant s*

shows *rifp partner* (*current s*)

proof –

let $?sp = \lambda t1\ t2 . \text{Policy.sp-spec-subj-subj } (partition\ t1) (partition\ t2)$

have $?sp (current\ s) partner \vee ?sp partner (current\ s)$

using *assms unfolding ev-signal-precondition-def atomic-step-invariant-def sp-subset-def*

by (*auto*)

thus *?thesis*

unfolding *rifp-def using Policy-properties.ifp-compatible-with-sp-spec by auto*

qed

lemma *involved-ifp*:

shows $\forall s\ a . \forall d \in rkinvolved\ a . rprecondition\ s (rcurrent\ s) a \longrightarrow rifp\ d (rcurrent\ s)$

proof–

{

fix *s a d*

assume *d-involved: d ∈ rkinvolved a*

assume *prec: rprecondition s (rcurrent s) a*

from *d-involved prec have rifp d (rcurrent s)*

using *ipc-precondition-ensures-ifp ev-signal-precondition-ensures-ifp rstate-invariant*

unfolding *rkinvolved-def rprecondition-def atomic-step-precondition-def rcurrent-def Kernel.involved-def*

by (*cases a,simp,auto split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ev-signal-stage-t.splits*)

}

thus *?thesis by auto*

qed

lemma *spec-of-waiting-ev*:

shows $\forall s\ a . rwaiting\ s (rcurrent\ s) (SK-EV-WAIT\ EV-FINISH\ EV-CONSUME-ALL)$

$\longrightarrow rstep\ s\ a = s$

unfolding *waiting-def*

by *auto*

lemma *spec-of-waiting-ev-w*:

shows $\forall s\ a . rwaiting\ s (rcurrent\ s) (SK-EV-WAIT\ EV-WAIT\ EV-CONSUME-ALL)$

$\longrightarrow rstep\ s (SK-EV-WAIT\ EV-WAIT\ EV-CONSUME-ALL) = s$

unfolding *rstep-def atomic-step-def*

by (*auto split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ev-wait-stage-t.splits*)

lemma *spec-of-waiting*:

shows $\forall s\ a . rwaiting\ s (rcurrent\ s) a \longrightarrow rstep\ s\ a = s$

```

unfolding waiting-def rstep-def atomic-step-def atomic-step-ipc-def
  atomic-step-ev-signal-def atomic-step-ev-wait-all-def
  atomic-step-ev-wait-one-def
by(auto split add: int-point-t.splits ipc-stage-t.splits ev-wait-stage-t.splits)
end

```

4.9 Link implementation to CISK: the specific separation kernel is an interpretation of the generic model.

```

theory Link-separation-kernel-model-to-CISK
imports Separation-kernel-model
begin

```

We show that the separation kernel instantiation satisfies the specification of CISK.

theorem *CISK-proof-obligations-satisfied:*

shows

Controllable-Interruptible-Separation-Kernel

rstep
routput-f
 $(\uparrow s0)$
rcurrent
rcswitch
rkinvolved
rifp
rvpeq
rAS-set
rinvariant
rprecondition
raborting
rwaiting
rset-error-code

proof (*unfold-locales*)

— show that *rvpeq* is equivalence relation

show $\forall a b c u. (rvpeq u a b \wedge rvpeq u b c) \longrightarrow rvpeq u a c$

and $\forall a b u. rvpeq u a b \longrightarrow rvpeq u b a$

and $\forall a u. rvpeq u a a$

using *inst-vpeq-rel* **by** *metis+*

— show output consistency

show $\forall a s t. rvpeq (rcurrent s) s t \wedge rcurrent s = rcurrent t \longrightarrow routput-f s a = routput-f t a$

using *inst-output-consistency* **by** *metis*

— show reflexivity of *ifp*

show $\forall u. rifp u u$

using *inst-ifp-refl* **by** *metis*

— show step consistency

show $\forall s t u a. rvpeq u s t \wedge rvpeq (rcurrent s) s t \wedge True \wedge rprecondition s (rcurrent s) a \wedge True \wedge rprecondition t (rcurrent t) a \wedge rcurrent s = rcurrent t \longrightarrow$
 $rvpeq u (rstep s a) (rstep t a)$

using *inst-weakly-step-consistent* **by** *blast*

— show step atomicity

show $\forall s a. rcurrent (rstep s a) = rcurrent s$

using *inst-step-atomicity* **by** *metis*

show $\forall a s u. \neg rifp (rcurrent s) u \wedge True \wedge rprecondition s (rcurrent s) a \longrightarrow rvpeq u s (rstep s a)$

using *inst-local-respect* **by** *blast*

— show *cswitch* is independent of state

show $\forall n s t. rcurrent s = rcurrent t \longrightarrow rcurrent (rcswitch n s) = rcurrent (rcswitch n t)$

using *inst-cswitch-independent-of-state* **by** *metis*

— show *cswitch* consistency

show $\forall u s t n. \text{rvpeq } u s t \longrightarrow \text{rvpeq } u (\text{rcswitch } n s) (\text{rcswitch } n t)$
using *inst-switch-consistency* **by** *metis*
— Show the empty action sequence is in *AS-set*

show $[] \in \text{rAS-set}$
unfolding *rAS-set-def*
by *auto*
— The invariant for the initial state, already encoded in *rstate-t*

show *True*
by *auto*
— Step function of the invariant, already encoded in *rstate-t*

show $\forall s n. \text{True} \longrightarrow \text{True}$
by *auto*
— The precondition does not change with a context switch

show $\forall s d n a. \text{rprecondition } s d a \longrightarrow \text{rprecondition } (\text{rcswitch } n s) d a$
using *precondition-after-cswitch* **by** *blast*
— The precondition holds for the first action of each action sequence

show $\forall s d \text{aseq}. \text{True} \wedge \text{aseq} \in \text{rAS-set} \wedge \text{aseq} \neq [] \longrightarrow \text{rprecondition } s d (\text{hd } \text{aseq})$
using *prec-first-IPC-action prec-first-EV-WAIT-action prec-first-EV-SIGNAL-action*
unfolding *rAS-set-def is-sub-seq-def*
by *auto*
— The precondition holds for the next action in an action sequence, assuming the sequence is not aborted or delayed

show $\forall s a a'. (\exists \text{aseq} \in \text{rAS-set}. \text{is-sub-seq } a a' \text{aseq}) \wedge \text{True} \wedge \text{rprecondition } s (\text{rcurrent } s) a \wedge \neg \text{raborting } s (\text{rcurrent } s) a \wedge \neg \text{rwaiting } s (\text{rcurrent } s) a \longrightarrow$
 $\text{rprecondition } (\text{rstep } s a) (\text{rcurrent } s) a'$
using *prec-after-IPC-step prec-after-EV-SIGNAL-step prec-after-EV-WAIT-step*
unfolding *rAS-set-def is-sub-seq-def*
by *auto*
— Steps of other domains do not influence the precondition

show $\forall s d a a'. \text{rcurrent } s \neq d \wedge \text{rprecondition } s d a \longrightarrow \text{rprecondition } (\text{rstep } s a) d a$
using *prec-dom-independent* **by** *blast*
— The invariant

show $\forall s a. \text{True} \longrightarrow \text{True}$
by *auto*
— Aborting does not depend on a context switch

show $\forall n s. \text{raborting } (\text{rcswitch } n s) = \text{raborting } s$
using *aborting-switch-independent* **by** *auto*
— Aborting does not depend on actions of other domains

show $\forall s a d. \text{rcurrent } s \neq d \longrightarrow \text{raborting } (\text{rstep } s a) d = \text{raborting } s d$
using *aborting-dom-independent* **by** *auto*
— Aborting is consistent

show $\forall s t u. \text{rvpeq } u s t \longrightarrow \text{raborting } s u = \text{raborting } t u$
using *raborting-consistent* **by** *auto*
— Waiting does not depend on a context switch

show $\forall n s. \text{rwaiting } (\text{rcswitch } n s) = \text{rwaiting } s$
using *waiting-switch-independent* **by** *auto*
— Waiting is consistent

show $\forall s t u a. \text{rvpeq } (\text{rcurrent } s) s t \wedge (\forall d \in \text{rkinvolved } a. \text{rvpeq } d s t) \wedge \text{rvpeq } u s t \longrightarrow$
 $\text{rwaiting } s u a = \text{rwaiting } t u a$
unfolding *Kernel.involved-def*
using *waiting-consistent* **by** *auto*
— Domains that are involved in an action may influence the domain of the action

show $\forall s a. \forall d \in \text{rkinvolved } a. \text{rprecondition } s (\text{rcurrent } s) a \longrightarrow \text{rifp } d (\text{rcurrent } s)$
using *involved-ifp* **by** *blast*
— An action that is waiting does not change the state

show $\forall s a. \text{rwaiting } s (\text{rcurrent } s) a \longrightarrow \text{rstep } s a = s$

```

using spec-of-waiting by blast
— Proof obligations for set-error-code. Right now, they are all trivial
show  $\forall s d a' a. rcurrent\ s \neq d \wedge raborting\ s\ d\ a \longrightarrow raborting\ (rset-error-code\ s\ a')\ d\ a$ 
  unfolding rset-error-code-def
  by auto
show  $\forall s t u a. rvpeq\ u\ s\ t \longrightarrow rvpeq\ u\ (rset-error-code\ s\ a)\ (rset-error-code\ t\ a)$ 
  unfolding rset-error-code-def
  by auto
show  $\forall s u a. \neg rifp\ (rcurrent\ s)\ u \longrightarrow rvpeq\ u\ s\ (rset-error-code\ s\ a)$ 
  unfolding rset-error-code-def
  by (metis  $\langle \forall a u. rvpeq\ u\ a \rangle$ )
show  $\forall s a. rcurrent\ (rset-error-code\ s\ a) = rcurrent\ s$ 
  unfolding rset-error-code-def
  by auto
show  $\forall s d a a'. rprecondition\ s\ d\ a \wedge raborting\ s\ (rcurrent\ s)\ a' \longrightarrow rprecondition\ (rset-error-code\ s\ a')\ d\ a$ 
  unfolding rset-error-code-def
  by auto
show  $\forall s d a' a. rcurrent\ s \neq d \wedge rwaiting\ s\ d\ a \longrightarrow rwaiting\ (rset-error-code\ s\ a')\ d\ a$ 
  unfolding rset-error-code-def
  by auto
qed

```

Now we can instantiate CISK with some initial state, interrupt function, etc.

interpretation *Inst*:

Controllable-Interruptible-Separation-Kernel

rstep — step function, without program stack

routput-f — output function

$\uparrow s0$ — initial state

rcurrent — returns the currently active domain

rcswitch — switches the currently active domain

$(op =) 42$ — interrupt function (yet unspecified)

rkinvolved — returns a set of threads involved in the give action

rifp — information flow policy

rvpeq — view partitioning

rAS-set — the set of valid action sequences

rinvariant — the state invariant

rprecondition — the precondition for doing an action

raborting — condition under which an action is aborted

rwaiting — condition under which an action is delayed

rset-error-code — updates the state. Has no meaning in the current model.

using *CISK-proof-obligations-satisfied* **by** *auto*

The main theorem: the instantiation implements the information flow policy *ifp*.

theorem *risecure*:

Inst.isecure

using *Inst.unwinding-implies-isecure-CISK*

by *blast*

end

5 Related Work

We consider various definitions of intransitive (I) noninterference (NI). This overview is by no means intended to be complete. We first prune the field by focusing on INI with as granularity the domains: if the security policy states the act “ $v \rightsquigarrow u$ ”, this means domain v is permitted to flow any information it has at its disposal to u . We do not consider language-based approaches to noninterference [26], which allow

finer granularity mechanisms (i.e., flowing just a subset of the available information). Secondly, several formal verification efforts have been conducted concerning properties similar and related to INI such as no-exfiltration and no-infiltration [9]. Heitmeyer et al. prove these properties for a separation kernel in a Common Criteria certification process [11] (which kernel and which EAL is not clear). Martin et al. proved separation properties over the MASK kernel [18] and Shapiro and Weber verified correctness of the EROS confinement mechanism [28]. Klein provides an excellent overview of OSs for which such properties have been verified [13]. Thirdly, INI definitions can be built upon either state-based automata, trace-based models, or process algebraic models [30]. We do not focus on the latter, as our approach is not based on process algebra.

Transitive NI was first introduced by Goguen and Meseguer in 1982 [7] and has been the topic of heavy research since. Goguen and Meseguer tried to extend their definition with an unless construct to allow such policies [8]. This construct, however, did not capture the notion of INI [17]. The first commonly accepted definition of INI is Rushbys purging-based definition IP-secure [24]. IP- security has been applied to, e.g., smartcards [27] and OS kernel extensions [?]. To the best of our knowledge, Rushbys definition has not been applied in a certification context. Rushbys definition has been subject to heavy scrutiny [22], [29] and a vast array of modifications have been proposed.

Roscoe and Goldsmith provide CSP-based definitions of NI for the transitive and the intransitive case, here dubbed as lazy and mixed independence. The latter one is more restrictive than Rushbys IP-security. Their critique on IP-secure, however, is not universally accepted [?]. Greve et al. provided the GWV framework developed in ACL2 [9]. Their definition is a non-inductive version of noninterference similar to Rushbys step consistency. GWV has been used on various industrial systems. The exact relation between GWV and (I)P-secure, i.e., whether they are of equal strength, is still open. The second property, Declassification, means whether the definition allows assignments in the form of $l := \text{declassify}(h)$ (where we use Sabelfelds [26] notation for high and low variables). Information flows from h to l , but only after it has been declassified. In general, NI is coarser than declassification. It allows where downgrading can occur, but now what may be downgraded [17]. Mantel provides a definition of transitive NI where exceptions can be added to allow de-classification by adding intransitive exceptions to the security policy [17].

To deal with concurrency, definitions of NI have been proposed for Non-Deterministic automata. Von Oheimb defined noninfluence for such systems. His definition can be regarded as a “non-deterministic version” of IP-secure. Engelhardt et al. defined nTA-secure, the non-deterministic version of TA-security. Finally, some notions of INI consider models that are in a sense richer than similar counterparts. Leslie extends Rushbys notion of IP-security for a model in which the security policy is Dynamic. Eggert et al. defined i-secure, an extension of IP-secure. Their model extends Rushbys model (Mealy machines) with Local security policies. Murray et al. extends Von Oheimb definition of noninfluence to apply to a model that does not assume a static mapping of actions to domains. This makes it applicable to OSs, as in such a setting such a mapping does not exist [20]. NI-OS has been applied to the seL4 separation kernel [20], [14].

Most definitions have an associated methodology. Various methodologies are based on unwinding [8]. This breaks down the proof of NI into smaller proof obligations (POs). These POs can be checked by some manual proof [24], [10], model checking [32] or dedicated algorithms [5]. The methodology of Murray et al. is a combination of unwinding, automated deduction and manual proofs. Some definitions are undecidable and have no suitable unwinding.

We are aiming to provide a methodology for INI based on a model that is richer in detail than Mealy machines. This places our contribution next to other works that aim to extend IP-security [15], [4] in Figure 2. Similar to those approaches, we take IP-security as a starting point. We add kernel control mechanisms, interrupts and context switches. Ideally, we would simply prove IP-security over CISK. We argue that this is impossible and that a rephrasing is necessary.

Our ultimate goal — certification of PikeOS — is very similar to the work done on seL4 [20][19]. There are two reasons why their approach is not directly applicable to PikeOS. First, seL4 has been developed from scratch. A Haskell specification serves as the medium for the implementation as well

as the system model for the kernel [6]. C code is derived from a high level specification. PikeOS, in contrast, is an established industrial OS. Secondly, interrupts are mostly disabled in seL4. Klein et al. side-step dealing with the verification complexity of interrupts by using a mostly atomic API [14]. In contrast, we aim to fully address interrupts.

With respect to attempts to formal operating system verifications, notable works are also the Verisoft I project [1] where also a weak form of a separation property, namely fairness of execution was addressed [3].

6 Conclusion

We have introduced a generic theory of intransitive non-interference for separation kernels with control as a series of locales and extensible record definitions in order to achieve a modular organization. Moreover, we have shown that it can be instantiated for a simplistic API consisting of IPC and events.

In the ongoing EURO-MILS project, we will extend this generic theory in order to make it sufficiently rich to be instantiated with a realistic functional model of PikeOS.

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