

Authenticated Data Structures as Functors

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March 17, 2025

Abstract

Authenticated data structures allow several systems to convince each other that they are referring to the same data structure, even if each of them knows only a part of the data structure. Using inclusion proofs, knowledgeable systems can selectively share their knowledge with other systems and the latter can verify the authenticity of what is being shared.

In this paper, we show how to modularly define authenticated data structures, their inclusion proofs, and operations thereon as datatypes in Isabelle/HOL, using a shallow embedding. Modularity allows us to construct complicated trees from reusable building blocks, which we call Merkle functors. Merkle functors include sums, products, and function spaces and are closed under composition and least fixpoints.

As a practical application, we model the hierarchical transactions of Canton, a practical interoperability protocol for distributed ledgers, as authenticated data structures. This is a first step towards formalizing the Canton protocol and verifying its integrity and security guarantees.

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```

theory Merkle-Interface
imports
  Main
  HOL-Library.Conditional-Parametricity
  HOL-Library.Monad-Syntax
begin

  alias vimage2p = BNF-Def.vimage2p
  alias Grp = BNF-Def.Grp
  alias setl = Basic-BNFs.setl
  alias setr = Basic-BNFs.setr
  alias fst = Basic-BNFs.fst
  alias snd = Basic-BNFs.snd

  attribute-setup locale-witness = <Scan.succeed Locale.witness-add>

  lemma vimage2p-mono':  $R \leq S \implies vimage2p f g R \leq vimage2p f g S$ 
    by(auto simp add: vimage2p-def le-fun-def)

  lemma vimage2p-map-rel-prod:
    vimage2p (map-prod f g) (map-prod f' g') (rel-prod A B) = rel-prod (vimage2p f f' A) (vimage2p g g' B)
    by(simp add: vimage2p-def prod.rel-map)

  lemma vimage2p-map-list-all2:
    vimage2p (map f) (map g) (list-all2 A) = list-all2 (vimage2p f g A)

```

```

by(simp add: vimage2p-def list.rel-map)

lemma equivclp-least:
assumes le:  $r \leq s$  and s: equivp s
shows equivclp  $r \leq s$ 
apply(rule predicate2I)
subgoal by(induction rule: equivclp-induct)(auto 4 3 intro: equivp-reflp[OF s]
equivp-transp[OF s] equivp-symp[OF s] le[THEN predicate2D])
done

lemma reflp-eq-onp: reflp  $R \longleftrightarrow$  eq-onp  $(\lambda x. \text{True}) \leq R$ 
by(auto simp add: reflp-def eq-onp-def)

lemma eq-onpE:
assumes eq-onp P x y
obtains x = y P y
using assms by(auto simp add: eq-onp-def)

lemma case-unit-parametric [transfer-rule]: rel-fun A (rel-fun (=) A) case-unit
case-unit
by(simp add: rel-fun-def split: unit.split)

```

1 Authenticated Data Structures

1.1 Interface

1.1.1 Types

type-synonym $('a_m, 'a_h) \text{ hash} = 'a_m \Rightarrow 'a_h$ — Type of hash operation
type-synonym $'a_m \text{ blinding-of} = 'a_m \Rightarrow 'a_m \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
type-synonym $'a_m \text{ merge} = 'a_m \Rightarrow 'a_m \Rightarrow 'a_m \text{ option}$ — merging that can fail for values with different hashes

1.1.2 Properties

```

locale merkle-interface =
fixes h ::  $('a_m, 'a_h) \text{ hash}$ 
and bo ::  $'a_m \text{ blinding-of}$ 
and m ::  $'a_m \text{ merge}$ 
assumes merge-respects-hashes:  $h a = h b \longleftrightarrow (\exists ab. m a b = \text{Some } ab)$ 
and idem:  $m a a = \text{Some } a$ 
and commute:  $m a b = m b a$ 
and assoc:  $m a b \gg m c = m b c \gg m a$ 
and bo-def:  $bo a b \longleftrightarrow m a b = \text{Some } b$ 
begin

lemma reflp: reflp bo
  unfolding bo-def by(rule reflpI)(simp add: idem)

lemma antisymp: antisymp bo

```

```

unfolding bo-def by(rule antisymP)(simp add: commute)

lemma transp: transp bo
  apply(rule transpI)
  subgoal for x y z using assoc[of x y z] by(simp add: commute bo-def)
  done

lemma hash: bo ≤ vimage2p h h (=)
  unfolding bo-def by(auto simp add: vimage2p-def merge-respects-hashes)

lemma join: m a b = Some ab ←→ bo a ab ∧ bo b ab ∧ (∀ u. bo a u → bo b u
  → bo ab u)
  unfolding bo-def
  by (smt (verit) Option.bind-cong bind.bind-lunit commute idem merkle-interface.assoc
  merkle-interface-axioms)

The equivalence closure of the blinding relation are the equivalence classes
of the hash function (the kernel).

lemma equivclp-blinding-of: equivclp bo = vimage2p h h (=) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof(rule antisym)
  show ?lhs ≤ ?rhs by(rule equivclp-least[OF hash])(rule equivp-vimage2p[OF iden-
  tity-equivp])
  show ?rhs ≤ ?lhs unfolding vimage2p-def
  proof(rule predicate2I)
    fix x y
    assume h x = h y
    then obtain xy where m x y = Some xy unfolding merge-respects-hashes ..
    hence bo x xy bo y xy unfolding join by blast+
    hence equivclp bo x xy equivclp bo xy y by(blast)+
    thus equivclp bo x y by(rule equivclp-trans)
  qed
  qed

end

```

1.2 Auxiliary definitions

Directly proving that an interface satisfies the specification of a Merkle interface as given above is difficult. Instead, we provide several layers of auxiliary definitions that can easily be proved layer-by-layer.

In particular, proving that an interface on recursive datatypes is a Merkle interface requires induction. As the induction hypothesis only applies to a subset of values of a type, we add auxiliary definitions equipped with an explicit set A of values to which the definition applies. Once the induction proof is complete, we can typically instantiate A with UNIV . In particular, in the induction proof for a layer, we can assume that properties for the earlier layers hold for *all* values, not just those in the induction hypothesis.

1.2.1 Blinding

```

locale blinding-respects-hashes =
  fixes h :: ('am, 'ah) hash
  and bo :: 'am blinding-of
  assumes hash: bo ≤ vimage2p h h (=)
begin

lemma blinding-hash-eq: bo x y ⟹ h x = h y
  by(drule hash[THEN predicate2D])(simp add: vimage2p-def)

end

locale blinding-of-on =
  blinding-respects-hashes h bo
  for A :: 'am set
  and h :: ('am, 'ah) hash
  and bo :: 'am blinding-of
  + assumes refl: x ∈ A ⟹ bo x x
  and trans: [ bo x y; bo y z; x ∈ A ] ⟹ bo x z
  and antisym: [ bo x y; bo y x; x ∈ A ] ⟹ x = y
begin

lemma refl-pointfree: eq-onp (λx. x ∈ A) ≤ bo
  by(auto elim!: eq-onpE intro: refl)

lemma blinding-respects-hashes: blinding-respects-hashes h bo ..
lemmas hash = hash

lemma trans-pointfree: eq-onp (λx. x ∈ A) OO bo OO bo ≤ bo
  by(auto elim!: eq-onpE intro: trans)

lemma antisym-pointfree: inf (eq-onp (λx. x ∈ A) OO bo) bo-1-1 ≤ (=)
  by(auto elim!: eq-onpE dest: antisym)

end

```

1.2.2 Merging

In general, we prove the properties of blinding before the properties of merging. Thus, in the following definitions we assume that the blinding properties already hold on *UNIV*. The *Ball* restricts the argument of the merge operation on which induction will be done.

```

locale merge-on =
  blinding-of-on UNIV h bo
  for A :: 'am set
  and h :: ('am, 'an) hash
  and bo :: 'am blinding-of
  and m :: 'am merge +

```

```

assumes join:  $\llbracket h a = h b; a \in A \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \exists ab. m a b = \text{Some } ab \wedge bo a ab \wedge bo b ab \wedge (\forall u. bo a u \longrightarrow bo b u \longrightarrow bo ab u)$ 
and undefined:  $\llbracket h a \neq h b; a \in A \rrbracket \implies m a b = \text{None}$ 
begin

lemma same:  $a \in A \implies m a a = \text{Some } a$ 
using join[of a a] refl[of a] by(auto 4 3 intro: antisym)

lemma blinding-of-antisym-on: blinding-of-on UNIV h bo ..

lemma transp: transp bo
by(auto intro: transpI trans)

lemmas hash = hash
and refl = refl
and antisym = antisym[OF -- UNIV-I]

lemma respects-hashes:
 $a \in A \implies h a = h b \longleftrightarrow (\exists ab. m a b = \text{Some } ab)$ 
using join undefined
by fastforce

lemma join':
 $a \in A \implies \forall ab. m a b = \text{Some } ab \longleftrightarrow bo a ab \wedge bo b ab \wedge (\forall u. bo a u \longrightarrow bo b u \longrightarrow bo ab u)$ 
using join undefined
by (metis (full-types) hash local.antisym option.distinct(1) option.sel predicate2D vimage2p-def)

lemma merge-on-subset:
 $B \subseteq A \implies \text{merge-on } B h bo m$ 
by unfold-locales (auto dest: same join undefined)

end

```

1.3 Interface equality

Here, we prove that the auxiliary definitions specify the same interface as the original ones.

```

lemma merkle-interface-aux: merkle-interface h bo m = merge-on UNIV h bo m
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
show ?rhs if ?lhs
proof
interpret merkle-interface h bo m by(fact that)
show bo  $\leq$  vimage2p h h (=) by(fact hash)
show bo x x for x using reflp by(simp add: reflp-def)
show bo x z if bo x y bo y z for x y z using transp that by(rule transpD)

```

```

show x = y if bo x y bo y x for x y using antisymp that by(rule antisympD)
show ∃ ab. m a b = Some ab ∧ bo a ab ∧ bo b ab ∧ (∀ u. bo a u → bo b u →
bo ab u) if h a = h b for a b
    using that by(simp add: merge-respects-hashes join)
show m a b = None if h a ≠ h b for a b using that by(simp add: merge-respects-hashes)
qed

show ?lhs if ?rhs
proof
  interpret merge-on UNIV h bo m by(fact that)
  show eq: h a = h b ↔ (∃ ab. m a b = Some ab) for a b by(simp add:
respects-hashes)
  show idem: m a a = Some a for a by(simp add: same)
  show commute: m a b = m b a for a b
    using join[of a b] join[of b a] undefined antisym by(cases m a b) force+
  have undefined-partitioned: m a c = None if m a b = None m b c = Some bc
for a b c bc
  using that eq by (metis option.distinct(1) option.exhaust)
  have merge-twice: m a b = Some c ==> m a c = Some c for a b c by (simp
add: join')
  show m a b ≈ m c = m b c ≈ m a for a b c
  proof(simp split: Option.bind-split; safe)
    show None = m a d if m a b = None m b c = Some d for d using that
      by(metis undefined-partitioned merge-twice)
    show m c d = None if m a b = Some d m b c = None for d using that
      by(metis commute merge-twice undefined-partitioned)
  next
    fix ab bc
    assume assms: m a b = Some ab m b c = Some bc
    then obtain cab and abc where cab: m c ab = Some cab and abc: m a bc
= Some abc
      using eq[THEN iffD2, OF exI] eq[THEN iffD1] by (metis merge-twice)
      thus m c ab = m a bc using assms
        by(clarsimp simp add: join')(metis UNIV-I abc cab local.antisym local.trans)
    qed
    show bo a b ↔ m a b = Some b for a b using idem join' by auto
  qed
qed

lemma merkle-interfaceI [locale-witness]:
  assumes merge-on UNIV h bo m
  shows merkle-interface h bo m
  using assms unfolding merkle-interface-aux by auto

lemma (in merkle-interface) merkle-interfaceD: merge-on UNIV h bo m
  using merkle-interface-aux[of h bo m, symmetric]
  by simp unfold-locales

```

1.4 Parametricity rules

```

context includes lifting-syntax begin
parametric-constant le-fun-parametric[transfer-rule]: le-fun-def
parametric-constant vimage2p-parametric[transfer-rule]: vimage2p-def
parametric-constant blinding-respects-hashes-parametric-aux: blinding-respects-hashes-def

lemma blinding-respects-hashes-parametric [transfer-rule]:
((A1 ==> A2) ==> (A1 ==> A1 ==> (↔)) ==> (↔))
  blinding-respects-hashes blinding-respects-hashes
  if [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A2 bi-total A1
  by(rule blinding-respects-hashes-parametric-aux that le-fun-parametric | simp add:
  rel-fun-eq)+

parametric-constant blinding-of-on-axioms-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  blinding-of-on-axioms-def[folded Ball-def, unfolded le-fun-def le-bool-def eq-onp-def
  relcompp.simps, simplified]
parametric-constant blinding-of-on-parametric [transfer-rule]: blinding-of-on-def
parametric-constant antisymp-parametric[transfer-rule]: antisymp-def
parametric-constant transp-parametric[transfer-rule]: transp-def

parametric-constant merge-on-axioms-parametric [transfer-rule]: merge-on-axioms-def
parametric-constant merge-on-parametric[transfer-rule]: merge-on-def

parametric-constant merkle-interface-parametric[transfer-rule]: merkle-interface-def
end

end

theory ADS-Construction imports
  Merkle-Interface
  HOL-Library.Simps-Case-Conv
begin

```

2 Building blocks for authenticated data structures on datatypes

2.1 Building Block: Identity Functor

If nothing is blindable in a type, then the type itself is the hash and the ADS of itself.

abbreviation (*input*) *hash-discrete* :: ('a, 'a) *hash* **where** *hash-discrete* ≡ *id*

abbreviation (*input*) *blinding-of-discrete* :: 'a *blinding-of* **where**
blinding-of-discrete ≡ (=)

definition *merge-discrete* :: 'a *merge* **where**

```

merge-discrete  $x$   $y$  = (if  $x = y$  then Some  $y$  else None)

lemma blinding-of-discrete-hash:
  blinding-of-discrete  $\leq$  vimage2p hash-discrete hash-discrete (=)
  by(auto simp add: vimage2p-def)

lemma blinding-of-on-discrete [locale-witness]:
  blinding-of-on UNIV hash-discrete blinding-of-discrete
  by(unfold-locales)(simp-all add: OO-eq eq-onp-def blinding-of-discrete-hash)

lemma merge-on-discrete [locale-witness]:
  merge-on UNIV hash-discrete blinding-of-discrete merge-discrete
  by unfold-locales(auto simp add: merge-discrete-def)

lemma merkle-discrete [locale-witness]:
  merkle-interface hash-discrete blinding-of-discrete merge-discrete
  ..
  parametric-constant merge-discrete-parametric [transfer-rule]: merge-discrete-def

```

2.1.1 Example: instantiation for unit

```

abbreviation (input) hash-unit :: (unit, unit) hash where hash-unit ≡ hash-discrete

abbreviation blinding-of-unit :: unit blinding-of where
  blinding-of-unit ≡ blinding-of-discrete

abbreviation merge-unit :: unit merge where merge-unit ≡ merge-discrete

lemma blinding-of-unit-hash:
  blinding-of-unit  $\leq$  vimage2p hash-unit hash-unit (=)
  by(fact blinding-of-discrete-hash)

lemma blinding-of-on-unit:
  blinding-of-on UNIV hash-unit blinding-of-unit
  by(fact blinding-of-on-discrete)

lemma merge-on-unit:
  merge-on UNIV hash-unit blinding-of-unit merge-unit
  by(fact merge-on-discrete)

lemma merkle-interface-unit:
  merkle-interface hash-unit blinding-of-unit merge-unit
  by(intro merkle-interfaceI merge-on-unit)

```

2.2 Building Block: Blindable Position

type-synonym $'a$ blindable = $'a$

The following type represents the hashes of a datatype. We model hashes

as being injective, but not surjective; some hashes do not correspond to any values of the original datatypes. We model such values as "garbage" coming from a countable set (here, naturals).

```
type-synonym garbage = nat

datatype 'ah blindableh = Content 'ah | Garbage garbage

datatype ('am, 'ah) blindablem = Unblinded 'am | Blinded 'ah blindableh
```

2.2.1 Hashes

```
primrec hash-blindable' :: (('ah, 'ah) blindablem, 'ah blindableh) hash where
  hash-blindable' (Unblinded x) = Content x
  | hash-blindable' (Blinded x) = x

definition hash-blindable :: ('am, 'ah) hash => (('am, 'ah) blindablem, 'ah blindableh) hash where
  hash-blindable h = hash-blindable' o map-blindablem h id

lemma hash-blindable-simps [simp]:
  hash-blindable h (Unblinded x) = Content (h x)
  hash-blindable h (Blinded y) = y
  by(simp-all add: hash-blindable-def blindableh.map-id)

lemma hash-map-blindable-simp:
  hash-blindable f (map-blindablem f' id x) = hash-blindable (f o f') x
  by(cases x) (simp-all add: hash-blindable-def blindableh.map-comp)

parametric-constant hash-blindable'-parametric [transfer-rule]: hash-blindable'-def

parametric-constant hash-blindable-parametric [transfer-rule]: hash-blindable-def
```

2.2.2 Blinding

```
context
  fixes h :: ('am, 'ah) hash
  and bo :: 'am blinding-of
begin

inductive blinding-of-blindable :: ('am, 'ah) blindablem blinding-of where
  blinding-of-blindable (Unblinded x) (Unblinded y) if bo x y
  | blinding-of-blindable (Blinded x) t if hash-blindable h t = x

inductive-simps blinding-of-blindable-simps [simp]:
  blinding-of-blindable (Unblinded x) y
  blinding-of-blindable (Blinded x) y
  blinding-of-blindable z (Unblinded x)
  blinding-of-blindable z (Blinded x)
```

```

inductive-simps blinding-of-blindable-simps2:
  blinding-of-blindable (Unblinded x) (Unblinded y)
  blinding-of-blindable (Unblinded x) (Blinded y')
  blinding-of-blindable (Blinded x') (Unblinded y)
  blinding-of-blindable (Blinded x') (Blinded y')

end

lemma blinding-of-blindable-mono:
  assumes bo ≤ bo'
  shows blinding-of-blindable h bo ≤ blinding-of-blindable h bo'
  apply(rule predicate2I)
  apply(erule blinding-of-blindable.cases; hypsubst)
  subgoal by(rule blinding-of-blindable.intros)(rule assms[THEN predicate2D])
  subgoal by(rule blinding-of-blindable.intros) simp
  done

lemma blinding-of-blindable-hash:
  assumes bo ≤ vimage2p h h (=)
  shows blinding-of-blindable h bo ≤ vimage2p (hash-blindable h) (hash-blindable
h) (=)
  apply(rule predicate2I vimage2pI)+
  apply(erule blinding-of-blindable.cases; hypsubst)
  subgoal using assms[THEN predicate2D] by(simp add: vimage2p-def)
  subgoal by simp
  done

lemma blinding-of-on-blindable [locale-witness]:
  assumes blinding-of-on A h bo
  shows blinding-of-on {x. set1-blindablem x ⊆ A} (hash-blindable h) (blinding-of-blindable
h bo)
  (is blinding-of-on ?A ?h ?bo)
proof –
  interpret blinding-of-on A h bo by fact
  show ?thesis
proof
  show ?bo ≤ vimage2p ?h ?h (=)
  by(rule blinding-of-blindable-hash)(rule hash)
  show ?bo x x if x ∈ ?A for x using that by(cases x)(auto simp add: refl)
  show ?bo x z if ?bo x y ?bo y z x ∈ ?A for x y z using that
    by(auto elim!: blinding-of-blindable.cases dest: trans blinding-hash-eq)
  show x = y if ?bo x y ?bo y x x ∈ ?A for x y using that
    by(auto elim!: blinding-of-blindable.cases dest: antisym)
qed
qed

lemmas blinding-of-blindable [locale-witness] = blinding-of-on-blindable[of UNIV,
simplified]

```

```

case-of-simps blinding-of-blindable-alt-def: blinding-of-blindable-simps2
parametric-constant blinding-of-blindable-parametric [transfer-rule]: blinding-of-blindable-alt-def

```

2.2.3 Merging

```

context
  fixes  $h :: ('a_m, 'a_h)$  hash
  fixes  $m :: 'a_m$  merge
  begin

    fun  $\text{merge-blindable} :: ('a_m, 'a_h)$  blindablem merge where
       $\text{merge-blindable} (\text{Unblinded } x) (\text{Unblinded } y) = \text{map-option Unblinded} (m x y)$ 
      |  $\text{merge-blindable} (\text{Blinded } x) (\text{Unblinded } y) = (\text{if } x = \text{Content} (h y) \text{ then Some} (\text{Unblinded } y) \text{ else None})$ 
      |  $\text{merge-blindable} (\text{Unblinded } y) (\text{Blinded } x) = (\text{if } x = \text{Content} (h y) \text{ then Some} (\text{Unblinded } y) \text{ else None})$ 
      |  $\text{merge-blindable} (\text{Blinded } t) (\text{Blinded } u) = (\text{if } t = u \text{ then Some} (\text{Blinded } u) \text{ else None})$ 

    lemma merge-on-blindable [locale-witness]:
      assumes merge-on  $A h \text{ bo } m$ 
      shows merge-on  $\{x. \text{set1-blindable}_m x \subseteq A\}$  (hash-blindable  $h$ ) (blinding-of-blindable  $h \text{ bo}$ ) merge-blindable
        (is merge-on  $?A ?h ?bo ?m$ )
      proof –
        interpret merge-on  $A h \text{ bo } m$  by fact
        show  $?thesis$ 
        proof
          show  $\exists ab. ?m a b = \text{Some } ab \wedge ?bo a ab \wedge ?bo b ab \wedge (\forall u. ?bo a u \longrightarrow ?bo b u \longrightarrow ?bo ab u)$  if  $?h a = ?h b a \in ?A$  for  $a b$ 
            using that by(cases  $(a, b)$  rule: merge-blindable.cases)(auto simp add: refl dest!: join)
          show  $?m a b = \text{None}$  if  $?h a \neq ?h b a \in ?A$  for  $a b$ 
            using that by(cases  $(a, b)$  rule: merge-blindable.cases)(auto simp add: dest!: undefined)
          qed
        qed

    lemmas merge-blindable [locale-witness] =
      merge-on-blindable[of UNIV, simplified]

  end

  lemma merge-blindable-alt-def:
     $\text{merge-blindable } h m x y = (\text{case } (x, y) \text{ of}$ 
      |  $(\text{Unblinded } x, \text{Unblinded } y) \Rightarrow \text{map-option Unblinded} (m x y)$ 
      |  $(\text{Blinded } x, \text{Unblinded } y) \Rightarrow (\text{if Content} (h y) = x \text{ then Some} (\text{Unblinded } y) \text{ else None})$ 
      |  $(\text{Unblinded } y, \text{Blinded } x) \Rightarrow (\text{if Content} (h y) = x \text{ then Some} (\text{Unblinded } y) \text{ else None})$ 

```

```

None)
| (Blinded t, Blinded u) ⇒ (if t = u then Some (Blinded u) else None))
by(simp split: blindablem.split blindableh.split)

parametric-constant merge-blindable-parametric [transfer-rule]: merge-blindable-alt-def

lemma merge-blindable-cong [fundef-cong]:
assumes ⋀ a b. [| a ∈ set1-blindablem x; b ∈ set1-blindablem y |] ⇒ m a b = m'
a b
shows merge-blindable h m x y = merge-blindable h m' x y
by(auto simp add: merge-blindable-alt-def split: blindablem.split intro: assms intro!: arg-cong[where f=map-option -])

```

2.2.4 Merkle interface

```

lemma merkle-blindable [locale-witness]:
assumes merkle-interface h bo m
shows merkle-interface (hash-blindable h) (blinding-of-blindable h bo) (merge-blindable h m)
proof –
  interpret merge-on UNIV h bo m using assms by(simp add: merkle-interface-aux)
  show ?thesis unfolding merkle-interface-aux ..
qed

```

2.2.5 Non-recursive blindable positions

For a non-recursive data type ' a ', the type of hashes in blindable_m is fixed to be simply ' a ' blindable_h . We obtain this by instantiating the type variable with the identity building block.

type-synonym ' a nr-blindable' = (' a , ' a ') blindable_m

abbreviation hash-nr-blindable :: (' a nr-blindable, ' a blindable_h) hash **where**
 $\text{hash-nr-blindable} \equiv \text{hash-blindable hash-discrete}$

abbreviation blinding-of-nr-blindable :: ' a nr-blindable blinding-of' **where**
 $\text{blinding-of-nr-blindable} \equiv \text{blinding-of-blindable hash-discrete blinding-of-discrete}$

abbreviation merge-nr-blindable :: ' a nr-blindable merge' **where**
 $\text{merge-nr-blindable} \equiv \text{merge-blindable hash-discrete merge-discrete}$

lemma merge-on-nr-blindable:
 $\text{merge-on UNIV hash-nr-blindable blinding-of-nr-blindable merge-nr-blindable}$
 \dots

lemma merkle-nr-blindable:
 $\text{merkle-interface hash-nr-blindable blinding-of-nr-blindable merge-nr-blindable}$
 \dots

2.3 Building block: Sums

We prove that we can lift the ADS construction through sums.

```
type-synonym ('ah, 'bh) sumh = 'ah + 'bh
type-notation sumh (infixr <+h> 10)
```

```
type-synonym ('am, 'bm) summ = 'am + 'bm
```

— If a functor does not introduce bindable positions, then we don't need the type variable copies.

```
type-notation summ (infixr <+m> 10)
```

2.3.1 Hashes

```
abbreviation (input) hash-sum' :: ('ah +h 'bh, 'ah +h 'bh) hash where
  hash-sum' ≡ id
```

```
abbreviation (input) hash-sum :: ('am, 'ah) hash ⇒ ('bm, 'bh) hash ⇒ ('am +m 'bm, 'ah +h 'bh) hash
  where hash-sum ≡ map-sum
```

2.3.2 Blinding

```
abbreviation (input) blinding-of-sum :: 'am blinding-of ⇒ 'bm blinding-of ⇒ ('am +m 'bm) blinding-of where
  blinding-of-sum ≡ rel-sum
```

```
lemmas blinding-of-sum-mono = sum.rel-mono
```

```
lemma blinding-of-sum-hash:
  assumes boa ≤ vimage2p rha rha (=) bob ≤ vimage2p rhb rhb (=)
  shows blinding-of-sum boa bob ≤ vimage2p (hash-sum rha rhb) (hash-sum rha rhb) (=)
  using assms by(auto simp add: vimage2p-def elim!: rel-sum.cases)
```

```
lemma blinding-of-on-sum [locale-witness]:
```

```
  assumes blinding-of-on A rha boa blinding-of-on B rhb bob
  shows blinding-of-on {x. setl x ⊆ A ∧ setr x ⊆ B} (hash-sum rha rhb) (blinding-of-sum
    boa bob)
  (is blinding-of-on ?A ?h ?bo)
```

```
proof -
```

```
  interpret a: blinding-of-on A rha boa by fact
```

```
  interpret b: blinding-of-on B rhb bob by fact
```

```
  show ?thesis
```

```
  proof
```

```
    show ?bo x x if x ∈ ?A for x using that by(intro sum.rel-refl-strong)(auto
      intro: a.refl b.refl)
```

```
    show ?bo x z if ?bo x y ?bo y z x ∈ ?A for x y z
```

```
    using that by(auto elim!: rel-sum.cases dest: a.trans b.trans)
```

```
    show x = y if ?bo x y ?bo y x x ∈ ?A for x y
```

```

    using that by(auto elim!: rel-sum.cases dest: a.antisym b.antisym)
qed(rule blinding-of-sum-hash a.hash b.hash)+
qed

lemmas blinding-of-sum [locale-witness] = blinding-of-on-sum[of UNIV -- UNIV,
simplified]

```

2.3.3 Merging

```

context
  fixes ma :: ' $a_m$  merge'
  fixes mb :: ' $b_m$  merge'
begin

fun merge-sum :: (' $a_m +_m b_m$ ) merge where
  merge-sum (Inl x) (Inl y) = map-option Inl (ma x y)
  | merge-sum (Inr x) (Inr y) = map-option Inr (mb x y)
  | merge-sum - - = None

lemma merge-on-sum [locale-witness]:
  assumes merge-on A rha boa ma merge-on B rhb bob mb
  shows merge-on {x. setl x ⊆ A ∧ setr x ⊆ B} (hash-sum rha rhb) (blinding-of-sum
boa bob) merge-sum
  (is merge-on ?A ?h ?bo ?m)
proof -
  interpret a: merge-on A rha boa ma by fact
  interpret b: merge-on B rhb bob mb by fact
  show ?thesis
  proof
    show ∃ab. ?m a b = Some ab ∧ ?bo a ab ∧ ?bo b ab ∧ (∀u. ?bo a u → ?bo b
u → ?bo ab u)
    if ?h a = ?h b a ∈ ?A for a b using that
    by(cases (a, b) rule: merge-sum.cases)(auto dest!: a.join b.join elim!: rel-sum.cases)
    show ?m a b = None if ?h a ≠ ?h b a ∈ ?A for a b using that
    by(cases (a, b) rule: merge-sum.cases)(auto dest!: a.undefined b.undefined)
  qed
qed

lemmas merge-sum [locale-witness] = merge-on-sum[where A=UNIV and B=UNIV,
simplified]

lemma merge-sum-alt-def:
  merge-sum x y = (case (x, y) of
    (Inl x, Inl y) ⇒ map-option Inl (ma x y)
    | (Inr x, Inr y) ⇒ map-option Inr (mb x y)
    | - ⇒ None)
  by(simp add: split: sum.split)

end

```

```

lemma merge-sum-cong[fundef-cong]:
   $\llbracket x = x'; y = y' \rrbracket$ 
   $\wedge_{xl\;yl} \llbracket x = Inl\;xl; y = Inl\;yl \rrbracket \implies ma\;xl\;yl = ma'\;xl\;yl;$ 
   $\wedge_{xr\;yr} \llbracket x = Inr\;xr; y = Inr\;yr \rrbracket \implies mb\;xr\;yr = mb'\;xr\;yr \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $merge\text{-}sum\;ma\;mb\;x\;y = merge\text{-}sum\;ma'\;mb'\;x'\;y'$ 
by(cases x; simp-all; cases y; auto)

```

parametric-constant merge-sum-parametric [transfer-rule]: merge-sum-alt-def

2.3.4 Merkle interface

```

lemma merkle-sum [locale-witness]:
  assumes merkle-interface rha boa ma merkle-interface rhb bob mb
  shows merkle-interface (hash-sum rha rhb) (blinding-of-sum boa bob) (merge-sum
  ma mb)
  proof -
    interpret a: merge-on UNIV rha boa ma unfolding merkle-interface-aux[symmetric]
    by fact
    interpret b: merge-on UNIV rhb bob mb unfolding merkle-interface-aux[symmetric]
    by fact
    show ?thesis unfolding merkle-interface-aux[symmetric] ..
  qed

```

2.4 Building Block: Products

We prove that we can lift the ADS construction through products.

type-synonym (' a_h , ' b_h) $prod_h = 'a_h \times 'b_h$
type-notation $prod_h (\langle \cdot \times_h \cdot \rangle [21, 20] 20)$

type-synonym (' a_m , ' b_m) $prod_m = 'a_m \times 'b_m$

— If a functor does not introduce blindable positions, then we don't need the type variable copies.

type-notation $prod_m (\langle \cdot \times_m \cdot \rangle [21, 20] 20)$

2.4.1 Hashes

abbreviation (input) hash-prod' :: (' $a_h \times_h 'b_h$, ' $a_h \times_h 'b_h$) hash **where**
 $hash\text{-}prod' \equiv id$

abbreviation (input) hash-prod :: (' a_m , ' a_h) hash \Rightarrow (' b_m , ' b_h) hash \Rightarrow (' $a_m \times_m 'b_m$, ' $a_h \times_h 'b_h$) hash
where $hash\text{-}prod \equiv map\text{-}prod$

2.4.2 Blinding

abbreviation (input) blinding-of-prod :: ' a_m blinding-of \Rightarrow ' b_m blinding-of \Rightarrow
(' $a_m \times_m 'b_m$) blinding-of **where**
 $blinding\text{-}of\text{-}prod \equiv rel\text{-}prod$

```

lemmas blinding-of-prod-mono = prod.rel-mono

lemma blinding-of-prod-hash:
  assumes boa ≤ vimage2p rha rha (=) bob ≤ vimage2p rhb rhb (=)
  shows blinding-of-prod boa bob ≤ vimage2p (hash-prod rha rhb) (hash-prod rha
rhb) (=)
  using assms by(auto simp add: vimage2p-def)

lemma blinding-of-on-prod [locale-witness]:
  assumes blinding-of-on A rha boa blinding-of-on B rhb bob
  shows blinding-of-on {x. fst x ⊆ A ∧ snd x ⊆ B} (hash-prod rha rhb) (blinding-of-prod
boa bob)
  (is blinding-of-on ?A ?h ?bo)
proof -
  interpret a: blinding-of-on A rha boa by fact
  interpret b: blinding-of-on B rhb bob by fact
  show ?thesis
  proof
    show ?bo x x if x ∈ ?A for x using that by(cases x)(auto intro: a.refl b.refl)
    show ?bo x z if ?bo x y ?bo y z x ∈ ?A for x y z using that
      by(auto elim!: rel-prod.cases dest: a.trans b.trans)
    show x = y if ?bo x y ?bo y x x ∈ ?A for x y using that
      by(auto elim!: rel-prod.cases dest: a.antisym b.antisym)
    qed(rule blinding-of-prod-hash a.hash b.hash)+
  qed

```

lemmas blinding-of-prod [locale-witness] = blinding-of-on-prod[**where** A=UNIV
and B=UNIV, simplified]

2.4.3 Merging

```

context
  fixes ma :: 'a_m merge
  fixes mb :: 'b_m merge
begin

fun merge-prod :: ('a_m ×_m 'b_m) merge where
  merge-prod (x, y) (x', y') = Option.bind (ma x x') (λx''. map-option (Pair x'')
(mb y y'))

lemma merge-on-prod [locale-witness]:
  assumes merge-on A rha boa ma merge-on B rhb bob mb
  shows merge-on {x. fst x ⊆ A ∧ snd x ⊆ B} (hash-prod rha rhb) (blinding-of-prod
boa bob) merge-prod
  (is merge-on ?A ?h ?bo ?m)
proof -
  interpret a: merge-on A rha boa ma by fact
  interpret b: merge-on B rhb bob mb by fact

```

```

show ?thesis
proof
  show  $\exists ab. \ ?m a b = Some ab \wedge \ ?bo a ab \wedge \ ?bo b ab \wedge (\forall u. \ ?bo a u \longrightarrow \ ?bo b u \longrightarrow \ ?bo ab u)$ 
    if  $?h a = ?h b a \in ?A$  for  $a b$  using that
    by(cases (a, b) rule: merge-prod.cases)(auto dest!: a.join b.join)
    show  $?m a b = None$  if  $?h a \neq ?h b a \in ?A$  for  $a b$  using that
    by(cases (a, b) rule: merge-prod.cases)(auto dest!: a.undefined b.undefined)
  qed
qed

lemmas merge-prod [locale-witness] = merge-on-prod[where A=UNIV and B=UNIV,
  simplified]

lemma merge-prod-alt-def:
  merge-prod =  $(\lambda(x, y) (x', y'). Option.bind (ma x x') (\lambda x''. map-option (Pair x'') (mb y y')))$ 
  by(simp add: fun-eq-if)
end

lemma merge-prod-cong[fundef-cong]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge a b. [\![ a \in fst s p1; b \in fst s p2 ]\!] \implies ma a b = ma' a b$ 
  and  $\bigwedge a b. [\![ a \in snd s p1; b \in snd s p2 ]\!] \implies mb a b = mb' a b$ 
  shows merge-prod ma mb p1 p2 = merge-prod ma' mb' p1 p2
  using assms by(cases p1; cases p2) auto

parametric-constant merge-prod-parametric [transfer-rule]: merge-prod-alt-def

```

2.4.4 Merkle Interface

```

lemma merkle-product [locale-witness]:
  assumes merkle-interface rha boa ma merkle-interface rhb bob mb
  shows merkle-interface (hash-prod rha rhb) (blinding-of-prod boa bob) (merge-prod
  ma mb)
  proof -
    interpret a: merge-on UNIV rha boa ma unfolding merkle-interface-aux[symmetric]
    by fact
    interpret b: merge-on UNIV rhb bob mb unfolding merkle-interface-aux[symmetric]
    by fact
    show ?thesis unfolding merkle-interface-aux[symmetric] ..
  qed

```

2.5 Building Block: Lists

The ADS construction on lists is done the easiest through a separate isomorphic datatype that has only a single constructor. We hide this construction in a locale.

```
locale list-R1 begin
```

```

type-synonym ('a, 'b) list-F = unit + 'a × 'b

abbreviation (input) set-base-Fm ≡ λx. setr x ≫ fst
abbreviation (input) set-rec-Fm ≡ λA. setr A ≫ snd
abbreviation (input) map-F ≡ λfb fr. map-sum id (map-prod fb fr)

datatype 'a list-R1 = list-R1 (unR: ('a, 'a list-R1) list-F)

lemma list-R1-const-into-dest: list-R1 F = l ↔ F = unR l
  by auto

declare list-R1.split[split]

lemma list-R1-induct[case-names list-R1]:
  assumes ⋀F. [ ⋀l'. l' ∈ set-rec-Fm F ⇒ P l' ] ⇒ P (list-R1 F)
  shows P l
  apply(rule list-R1.induct)
  apply(auto intro!: assms)
  done

lemma set-list-R1-eq:
  {x. set-base-Fm x ⊆ A ∧ set-rec-Fm x ⊆ B} =
  {x. setl x ⊆ UNIV ∧ setr x ⊆ {x. fst x ⊆ A ∧ snd x ⊆ B}}
  by(auto simp add: bind-UNION)

```

2.5.1 The Isomorphism

```

primrec (transfer) list-R1-to-list :: 'a list-R1 ⇒ 'a list where
  list-R1-to-list (list-R1 l) = (case map-sum id (map-prod id list-R1-to-list) l of Inl
  () ⇒ [] | Inr (x, xs) ⇒ x # xs)

lemma list-R1-to-list-simps [simp]:
  list-R1-to-list (list-R1 (Inl ())) = []
  list-R1-to-list (list-R1 (Inr (x, xs))) = x # list-R1-to-list xs
  by(simp-all split: unit.split)

declare list-R1-to-list.simps [simp del]

primrec (transfer) list-to-list-R1 :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list-R1 where
  list-to-list-R1 [] = list-R1 (Inl ())
  | list-to-list-R1 (x#xs) = list-R1 (Inr (x, list-to-list-R1 xs))

lemma R1-of-list: list-R1-to-list (list-to-list-R1 x) = x
  by(induct x) (auto)

lemma list-of-R1: list-to-list-R1 (list-R1-to-list x) = x
  apply(induct x)
  subgoal for x

```

```

  by(cases x) (auto)
done

lemma list-R1-def: type-definition list-to-list-R1 list-R1-to-list UNIV
  by(unfold-locales)(auto intro: R1-of-list list-of-R1)

setup-lifting list-R1-def

lemma map-list-R1-list-to-list-R1: map-list-R1 f (list-to-list-R1 xs) = list-to-list-R1
  (map f xs)
  by(induction xs) auto

lemma list-R1-map-trans [transfer-rule]: includes lifting-syntax shows
  (((=) ==> (=)) ==> pcr-list (=) ==> pcr-list (=)) map-list-R1 map
  by(auto 4 3 simp add: list.pcr-cr-eq rel-fun-eq cr-list-def map-list-R1-list-to-list-R1)

lemma set-list-R1-list-to-list-R1: set-list-R1 (list-to-list-R1 xs) = set xs
  by(induction xs) auto

lemma list-R1-set-trans [transfer-rule]: includes lifting-syntax shows
  (pcr-list (=) ==> (=)) set-list-R1 set
  by(auto simp add: list.pcr-cr-eq cr-list-def set-list-R1-list-to-list-R1)

lemma rel-list-R1-list-to-list-R1:
  rel-list-R1 R (list-to-list-R1 xs) (list-to-list-R1 ys) <--> list-all2 R xs ys
  (is ?lhs <--> ?rhs)
proof
  define xs' and ys' where xs' = list-to-list-R1 xs and ys' = list-to-list-R1 ys
  assume rel-list-R1 R xs' ys'
  then have list-all2 R (list-R1-to-list xs') (list-R1-to-list ys')
    by induction(auto elim!: rel-sum.cases)
  thus ?rhs by(simp add: xs'-def ys'-def R1-of-list)
next
  show ?lhs if ?rhs using that by induction auto
qed

lemma list-R1-rel-trans[transfer-rule]: includes lifting-syntax shows
  (((=) ==> (=)) ==> pcr-list (=) ==> pcr-list (=) ==>
  (=)) rel-list-R1 list-all2
  by(auto 4 4 simp add: list.pcr-cr-eq rel-fun-eq cr-list-def rel-list-R1-list-to-list-R1)

```

2.5.2 Hashes

type-synonym (' a_h , ' b_h) list- F_h = unit + _{h} ' a_h × _{h} ' b_h

type-synonym (' a_m , ' b_m) list- F_m = unit + _{m} ' a_m × _{m} ' b_m

type-synonym ' a_h list- $R1_h$ = ' a_h list- $R1$

— In theory, we should define a separate datatype here of the functor (' a_h , -)

list- F_h . We take a shortcut because they're isomorphic.

type-synonym $'a_m \text{ list-}R1_m = 'a_m \text{ list-}R1$

— In theory, we should define a separate datatype here of the functor $('a_m, -)$ *list*- F_m . We take a shortcut because they're isomorphic.

definition $\text{hash-}F :: ('a_m, 'a_h) \text{ hash} \Rightarrow ('b_m, 'b_h) \text{ hash} \Rightarrow (('a_m, 'b_m) \text{ list-}F_m, ('a_h, 'b_h) \text{ list-}F_h) \text{ hash where}$
 $\text{hash-}F h rhL = \text{hash-sum hash-unit} (\text{hash-prod} h rhL)$

abbreviation (*input*) $\text{hash-}R1 :: ('a_m, 'a_h) \text{ hash} \Rightarrow ('a_m \text{ list-}R1_m, 'a_h \text{ list-}R1_h) \text{ hash where}$
 $\text{hash-}R1 \equiv \text{map-list-}R1$

parametric-constant $\text{hash-}F\text{-parametric}[\text{transfer-rule}]: \text{hash-}F\text{-def}$

2.5.3 Blinding

definition $\text{blinding-of-}F :: 'a_m \text{ blinding-of} \Rightarrow 'b_m \text{ blinding-of} \Rightarrow ('a_m, 'b_m) \text{ list-}F_m \text{ blinding-of where}$
 $\text{blinding-of-}F bo bL = \text{blinding-of-sum blinding-of-unit} (\text{blinding-of-prod} bo bL)$

abbreviation (*input*) $\text{blinding-of-}R1 :: 'a \text{ blinding-of} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list-}R1 \text{ blinding-of where}$
 $\text{blinding-of-}R1 \equiv \text{rel-list-}R1$

lemma $\text{blinding-of-hash-}R1:$
assumes $bo \leq \text{vimage2p } h h (=)$
shows $\text{blinding-of-}R1 bo \leq \text{vimage2p } (\text{hash-}R1 h) (\text{hash-}R1 h) (=)$
apply(rule predicate2I vimage2pI)+
apply(auto simp add: predicate2D-vimage2p[*OF assms*] elim!: list-*R1*.rel-induct
rel-sum.cases rel-prod.cases)
done

lemma $\text{blinding-of-on-}R1$ [*locale-witness*]:
assumes $\text{blinding-of-on } A h bo$
shows $\text{blinding-of-on } \{x. \text{set-list-}R1 x \subseteq A\} (\text{hash-}R1 h) (\text{blinding-of-}R1 bo)$
 $(\text{is blinding-of-on } ?A ?h ?bo)$
proof –
interpret $a: \text{blinding-of-on } A h bo$ **by** fact
show $?thesis$
proof
show $\text{hash}: ?bo \leq \text{vimage2p } ?h ?h (=)$ **using** $a.\text{hash}$ **by**(rule blinding-of-hash-*R1*)

have $?bo x x \wedge (?bo x y \longrightarrow ?bo y z \longrightarrow ?bo x z) \wedge (?bo x y \longrightarrow ?bo y x \longrightarrow x = y)$ **if** $x \in ?A$ **for** $x y z$ **using** that
proof(induction x arbitrary: y z)
case (*list*-*R1* x y' z')
from *list*-*R1*.prems **have** s1: $\text{set-base-}F_m x \subseteq A$ **by**(fastforce)

```

from list-R1.prem have s3: set-rec-Fm x ≈≈ set-list-R1 ⊆ A by(fastforce
intro: rev-bexI)

interpret F: blinding-of-on {y. set-base-Fm y ⊆ A ∧ set-rec-Fm y ⊆
set-rec-Fm x}
  hash-F h (hash-R1 h) blinding-of-F bo (blinding-of-R1 bo)
  unfolding hash-F-def blinding-of-F-def set-list-R1-eq

proof
  let ?A' = setr x ≈≈ snds and ?bo' = rel-list-R1 bo
  show ?bo' x x if x ∈ ?A' for x using that list-R1 by(force simp add:
eq-onp-def)
  show ?bo' x z if ?bo' x y ?bo' y z x ∈ ?A' for x y z
    using that list-R1.IH[of - x y z] list-R1.prem
    by(force simp add: bind-UNION prod-set-defs)
  show x = y if ?bo' x y ?bo' y x x ∈ ?A' for x y
    using that list-R1.IH[of - x y] list-R1.prem
    by(force simp add: prod-set-defs)
  qed(rule hash)
  show ?case using list-R1.prem
    apply(intro conjI)
    subgoal using F.refl[of x] s1 unfolding blinding-of-F-def by(auto intro:
list-R1.rel-intros)
    subgoal using s1 by(auto elim!: list-R1.rel-cases F.trans[unfolded blinding-of-F-def] intro: list-R1.rel-intros)
    subgoal using s1 by(auto elim!: list-R1.rel-cases dest: F.antisym[unfolded blinding-of-F-def])
    done
  qed
  then show x ∈ ?A ⇒ ?bo x x
    and [| ?bo x y; ?bo y z; x ∈ ?A |] ⇒ ?bo x z
    and [| ?bo x y; ?bo y x; x ∈ ?A |] ⇒ x = y
    for x y z by blast+
  qed
qed

```

lemmas blinding-of-R1 [locale-witness] = blinding-of-on-R1 [**where** A=UNIV, simplified]

parametric-constant blinding-of-F-parametric[transfer-rule]: blinding-of-F-def

2.5.4 Merging

definition merge-F :: 'a_m merge ⇒ 'b_m merge ⇒ ('a_m, 'b_m) list-F_m merge **where**

$$\text{merge-F } m \text{ mL} = \text{merge-sum merge-unit } (\text{merge-prod } m \text{ mL})$$

lemma merge-F-cong[fundef-cong]:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{assumes } \bigwedge a b. [| a \in \text{set-base-F}_m x; b \in \text{set-base-F}_m y |] \Rightarrow m a b = m' a b \\ &\text{and } \bigwedge a b. [| a \in \text{set-rec-F}_m x; b \in \text{set-rec-F}_m y |] \Rightarrow mL a b = mL' a b \end{aligned}$$

```

shows merge-F m mL x y = merge-F m' mL' x y
using assms
apply(cases x; cases y)
  apply(simp-all add: merge-F-def)
apply(rule arg-cong[where f=map-option -])
apply(blast intro: merge-prod-cong)
done

context
fixes m :: 'a_m merge
notes setr.simps[simp]
begin
fun merge-R1 :: 'a_m list-R1_m merge where
  merge-R1 (list-R1 l1) (list-R1 l2) = map-option list-R1 (merge-F m merge-R1
l1 l2)
end

case-of-simps merge-cases [simp]: merge-R1.simps

lemma merge-on-R1:
assumes merge-on A h bo m
shows merge-on {x. set-list-R1 x ⊆ A} (hash-R1 h) (blinding-of-R1 bo) (merge-R1
m)
(is merge-on ?A ?h ?bo ?m)
proof -
interpret a: merge-on A h bo m by fact
show ?thesis
proof
have (?h a = ?h b → (exists ab. ?m a b = Some ab ∧ ?bo a ab ∧ ?bo b ab ∧ (∀ u.
?bo a u → ?bo b u → ?bo ab u))) ∧
(?h a ≠ ?h b → ?m a b = None)
if a ∈ ?A for a b using that unfolding mem-Collect-eq
proof(induction a arbitrary: b rule: list-R1-induct)
case wfInd: (list-R1 l)
interpret merge-on {y. set-base-F_m y ⊆ A ∧ set-rec-F_m y ⊆ set-rec-F_m l}
hash-F h ?h blinding-of-F bo ?bo merge-F m ?m
unfolding set-list-R1-eq hash-F-def merge-F-def blinding-of-F-def
proof
fix a
assume a: a ∈ set-rec-F_m l
with wfInd.preds have a': set-list-R1 a ⊆ A
by fastforce

show hash-R1 h a = hash-R1 h b
Longrightarrow ∃ ab. ?m a b = Some ab ∧ ?bo a ab ∧ ?bo b ab ∧
(∀ u. ?bo a u → ?bo b u → ?bo ab u)
and ?h a ≠ ?h b ==> ?m a b = None for b
using wfInd.IH[OF a a', rule-format, of b]
by(auto dest: sym)

```

```

qed
show ?case using wfInd.prem
apply(intro conjI strip)
subgoal
  by(auto 4 4 dest!: join[unfolded hash-F-def]
      simp add: blinding-of-F-def UN-subset-iff list-R1.rel-sel)
subgoal by(auto 4 3 intro!: undefined[simplified hash-F-def])
  done
qed
then show
  ?h a = ?h b ==> ∃ ab. ?m a b = Some ab ∧ ?bo a ab ∧ ?bo b ab ∧ (∀ u. ?bo a
u → ?bo b u → ?bo ab u)
  ?h a ≠ ?h b ==> ?m a b = None
  if a ∈ ?A for a b using that by blast+
qed
qed

lemmas merge-R1 [locale-witness] = merge-on-R1[where A=UNIV, simplified]

lemma merkle-list-R1 [locale-witness]:
assumes merkle-interface h bo m
shows merkle-interface (hash-R1 h) (blinding-of-R1 bo) (merge-R1 m)
proof -
  interpret merge-on UNIV h bo m using assms by(unfold merkle-interface-aux)
  show ?thesis unfolding merkle-interface-aux[symmetric] ..
qed

lemma merge-R1-cong [fundef-cong]:
assumes ⋀ a b. [| a ∈ set-list-R1 x; b ∈ set-list-R1 y |] ==> m a b = m' a b
shows merge-R1 m x y = merge-R1 m' x y
using assms
apply(induction x y rule: merge-R1.induct)
apply(simp del: merge-cases)
apply(rule arg-cong[where f=map-option -])
apply(blast intro: merge-F-cong[unfolded bind-UNION])
done

parametric-constant merge-F-parametric[transfer-rule]: merge-F-def

lemma merge-R1-parametric [transfer-rule]:
includes lifting-syntax
notes [simp del] = merge-cases
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows ((A ==> A ==> rel-option A) ==> rel-list-R1 A ==> rel-list-R1
A ==> rel-option (rel-list-R1 A))
  merge-R1 merge-R1
apply(intro rel-funI)
subgoal premises prems [transfer-rule] for m1 m2 xs1 xs2 ys1 ys2 using
prems(2, 3)

```

```

apply(induction xs1 ys1 arbitrary: xs2 ys2 rule: merge-R1.induct)
  apply(elim list-R1.rel-cases rel-sum.cases; clar simp simp add: option.rel-map
merge-F-def merge-discrete-def)
    apply(elim meta-allE; (erule meta-impE, simp)+)
      subgoal premises [transfer-rule] by transfer-prover
      done
    done
done

end

```

2.5.5 Transferring the Constructions to Lists

```

type-synonym 'ah listh = 'ah list
type-synonym 'am listm = 'am list

```

```

context begin
interpretation list-R1 .

```

```

abbreviation (input) hash-list :: ('am, 'ah) hash  $\Rightarrow$  ('am listm, 'ah listh) hash
  where hash-list  $\equiv$  map
abbreviation (input) blinding-of-list :: 'am blinding-of  $\Rightarrow$  'am listm blinding-of
  where blinding-of-list  $\equiv$  list-all2
lift-definition merge-list :: 'am merge  $\Rightarrow$  'am listm merge is merge-R1 .

```

```

lemma blinding-of-list-mono:
   $\llbracket \bigwedge x y. bo x y \longrightarrow bo' x y \rrbracket \implies$ 
  blinding-of-list bo x y  $\longrightarrow$  blinding-of-list bo' x y
  by (transfer) (blast intro: list-R1.rel-mono-strong)

```

```

lemmas blinding-of-list-hash = blinding-of-hash-R1[Transfer.transferred]
  and blinding-of-on-list [locale-witness] = blinding-of-on-R1[Transfer.transferred]
  and blinding-of-list [locale-witness] = blinding-of-R1[Transfer.transferred]
  and merge-on-list [locale-witness] = merge-on-R1[Transfer.transferred]
  and merge-list [locale-witness] = merge-R1[Transfer.transferred]
  and merge-list-cong = merge-R1-cong[Transfer.transferred]

```

```

lemma blinding-of-list-mono-pred:
  R  $\leq$  R'  $\implies$  blinding-of-list R  $\leq$  blinding-of-list R'
  by(transfer) (rule list-R1.rel-mono)

```

```

lemma blinding-of-list-simp: blinding-of-list = list-all2
  by(transfer) (rule refl)

```

```

lemma merkle-list [locale-witness]:
  assumes [locale-witness]: merkle-interface h bo m
  shows merkle-interface (hash-list h) (blinding-of-list bo) (merge-list m)
  by(transfer fixing: h bo m) unfold-locales

```

```

parametric-constant merge-list-parametric [transfer-rule]: merge-list-def

```

```

lifting-update list.lifting
lifting-forget list.lifting

end

```

2.6 Building block: function space

We prove that we can lift the ADS construction through functions.

```

type-synonym ('a, 'bh) funh = 'a ⇒ 'bh
type-notation funh (infixr ‹⇒h› 0)

```

```

type-synonym ('a, 'bm) funm = 'a ⇒ 'bm
type-notation funm (infixr ‹⇒m› 0)

```

2.6.1 Hashes

Only the range is live, the domain is dead like for BNFs.

```

abbreviation (input) hash-fun' :: ('a ⇒m 'bh, 'a ⇒h 'bh) hash where
  hash-fun' ≡ id

```

```

abbreviation (input) hash-fun :: ('bm, 'bh) hash ⇒ ('a ⇒m 'bm, 'a ⇒h 'bh) hash
  where hash-fun ≡ comp

```

2.6.2 Blinding

```

abbreviation (input) blinding-of-fun :: 'bm blinding-of ⇒ ('a ⇒m 'bm) blinding-of
  where
    blinding-of-fun ≡ rel-fun (=)

```

```
lemmas blinding-of-fun-mono = fun.rel-mono
```

```

lemma blinding-of-fun-hash:
  assumes bo ≤ vimage2p rh rh (=)
  shows blinding-of-fun bo ≤ vimage2p (hash-fun rh) (hash-fun rh) (=)
  using assms by(auto simp add: vimage2p-def rel-fun-def le-fun-def)

```

```

lemma blinding-of-on-fun [locale-witness]:
  assumes blinding-of-on A rh bo
  shows blinding-of-on {x. range x ⊆ A} (hash-fun rh) (blinding-of-fun bo)
  (is blinding-of-on ?A ?h ?bo)
  proof -
    interpret a: blinding-of-on A rh bo by fact
    show ?thesis
    proof
      show ?bo x x if x ∈ ?A for x using that by(auto simp add: rel-fun-def intro: a.refl)
      show ?bo x z if ?bo x y ?bo y z x ∈ ?A for x y z using that
    qed
  qed

```

```

by(auto 4 3 simp add: rel-fun-def intro: a.trans)
show x = y if ?bo x y ?bo y x ∈ ?A for x y using that
  by(fastforce simp add: fun-eq-iff rel-fun-def intro: a.antisym)
qed(rule blinding-of-fun-hash a.hash) +
qed

lemmas blinding-of-fun [locale-witness] = blinding-of-on-fun[where A=UNIV, simplified]

```

2.6.3 Merging

```

context
fixes m :: 'bm merge
begin

definition merge-fun :: ('a ⇒m 'bm) merge where
  merge-fun f g = (if ∀x. m (f x) (g x) ≠ None then Some (λx. the (m (f x) (g x))) else None)

lemma merge-on-fun [locale-witness]:
  assumes merge-on A rh bo m
  shows merge-on {x. range x ⊆ A} (hash-fun rh) (blinding-of-fun bo) merge-fun
    (is merge-on ?A ?h ?bo ?m)
proof -
  interpret a: merge-on A rh bo m by fact
  show ?thesis
  proof
    show ∃ab. ?m a b = Some ab ∧ ?bo a ab ∧ ?bo b ab ∧ (∀u. ?bo a u → ?bo b u → ?bo ab u)
      if ?h a = ?h b a ∈ ?A for a b
      using that(1)[THEN fun-cong, unfolded o-apply, THEN a.join, OF that(2)[unfolded mem-Collect-eq, THEN subsetD, OF rangeI]]
        by atomize(subst (asm) choice-iff; auto simp add: merge-fun-def rel-fun-def)
      show ?m a b = None if ?h a ≠ ?h b a ∈ ?A for a b using that
        by(auto simp add: merge-fun-def fun-eq-iff dest: a.undefined)
    qed
  qed

lemmas merge-fun [locale-witness] = merge-on-fun[where A=UNIV, simplified]

end

lemma merge-fun-cong[fundef-cong]:
  assumes ⋀a b. [| a ∈ range f; b ∈ range g |] ⇒ m a b = m' a b
  shows merge-fun m f g = merge-fun m' f g
  using assms[OF rangeI rangeI] by(clarsimp simp add: merge-fun-def)

lemma is-none-alt-def: Option.is-none x ↔ (case x of None ⇒ True | Some _ ⇒ False)

```

```

by(auto simp add: Option.is-none-def split: option.splits)

parametric-constant is-none-parametric [transfer-rule]: is-none-alt-def

lemma merge-fun-parametric [transfer-rule]: includes lifting-syntax shows
  ((A ==> B ==> rel-option C) ==> ((=) ==> A) ==> ((=) ==>
  B) ==> rel-option ((=) ==> C))
    merge-fun merge-fun
proof(intro rel-funI)
  fix m :: 'a merge and m' :: 'b merge and f :: 'c => 'a and f' :: 'c => 'b and g :: 'c => 'a and g' :: 'c => 'b
  assume m: (A ==> B ==> rel-option C) m m'
    and f: ((=) ==> A) f f' and g: ((=) ==> B) g g'
  note [transfer-rule] = this
  have cond [unfolded Option.is-none-def]: ( $\forall x. \neg \text{Option.is-none}(m(fx)(gx))$ )
   $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x. \neg \text{Option.is-none}(m'(f'x)(g'x)))$ 
    by transfer-prover
  moreover
  have ((=) ==> C) ( $\lambda x. \text{the}(m(fx)(gx))$ ) ( $\lambda x. \text{the}(m'(f'x)(g'x))$ ) if *:
   $\forall x. \neg m(fx)(gx) = \text{None}$ 
  proof -
    obtain fg fg' where m: m(fx)(gx) = Some(fg x) and m': m'(f'x)(g'x)
    = Some(fg' x) for x
    using * *[simplified cond]
    by(simp)(subst(asm)(1 2) choice-iff; clarsimp)
    have rel-option C (Some(fg x)) (Some(fg' x)) for x unfolding m[symmetric]
    m'[symmetric] by transfer-prover
    then show ?thesis by(simp add: rel-fun-def m m')
  qed
  ultimately show rel-option ((=) ==> C) (merge-fun m f g) (merge-fun m' f' g')
    unfolding merge-fun-def by(simp)
qed

```

2.6.4 Merkle Interface

```

lemma merkle-fun [locale-witness]:
  assumes merkle-interface rh bo m
  shows merkle-interface (hash-fun rh) (blinding-of-fun bo) (merge-fun m)
proof -
  interpret a: merge-on UNIV rh bo m unfolding merkle-interface-aux[symmetric]
  by fact
  show ?thesis unfolding merkle-interface-aux[symmetric] ..
qed

```

2.7 Rose trees

We now define an ADS over rose trees, which is like a arbitrarily branching Merkle tree where each node in the tree can be blinded, including the root.

The number of children and the position of a child among its siblings cannot be hidden. The construction allows to plug in further blindable positions in the labels of the nodes.

```

type-synonym ('a, 'b) rose-tree-F = 'a × 'b list

abbreviation (input) map-rose-tree-F where
  map-rose-tree-F f1 f2 ≡ map-prod f1 (map f2)
definition map-rose-tree-F-const where
  map-rose-tree-F-const f1 f2 ≡ map-rose-tree-F f1 f2

datatype 'a rose-tree = Tree ('a, 'a rose-tree) rose-tree-F

type-synonym ('ah, 'bh) rose-tree-Fh = ('ah ×h 'bh listh) blindableh

datatype 'ah rose-treeh = Treeh ('ah, 'ah rose-treeh) rose-tree-Fh

type-synonym ('am, 'ah, 'bm, 'bh) rose-tree-Fm = ('am ×m 'bm listm, 'ah ×h 'bh listh) blindablem

datatype ('am, 'ah) rose-treem = Treem ('am, 'ah, ('am, 'ah) rose-treem, 'ah rose-treeh) rose-tree-Fm

abbreviation (input) map-rose-tree-Fm
  :: ('ma ⇒ 'a) ⇒ ('mr ⇒ 'r) ⇒ ('ma, 'ha, 'mr, 'hr) rose-tree-Fm ⇒ ('a, 'ha, 'r, 'hr) rose-tree-Fm
where
  map-rose-tree-Fm f g ≡ map-blindablem (map-prod f (map g)) id

```

2.7.1 Hashes

```

abbreviation (input) hash-rt-F'
  :: (('ah, 'ah, 'bh, 'bh) rose-tree-Fm, ('ah, 'bh) rose-tree-Fh) hash
where
  hash-rt-F' ≡ hash-blindable id

definition hash-rt-Fm
  :: ('am, 'ah) hash ⇒ ('bm, 'bh) hash ⇒
    (('am, 'ah, 'bm, 'bh) rose-tree-Fm, ('ah, 'bh) rose-tree-Fh) hash where
    hash-rt-Fm h rhm ≡ hash-rt-F' o map-rose-tree-Fm h rhm

lemma hash-rt-Fm-alt-def: hash-rt-Fm h rhm = hash-blindable (map-prod h (map rhm))
by(simp add: hash-rt-Fm-def fun-eq-iff hash-map-blindable-simp)

primrec (transfer) hash-rt-tree'
  :: (('ah, 'ah) rose-treem, 'ah rose-treeh) hash where
    hash-rt-tree' (Treem x) = Treeh (hash-rt-F' (map-rose-tree-Fm id hash-rt-tree' x))

```

```

definition hash-tree
:: ('am, 'ah) hash => (('am, 'ah) rose-treem, 'ah rose-treeh) hash where
hash-tree h = hash-rt-tree' o map-rose-treem h id

lemma blindablem-map-compositionality:
map-blindablem f g o map-blindablem f' g' = map-blindablem (f o f') (g o g')
by(rule ext) (simp add: blindablem.map-comp)

lemma hash-tree-simps [simp]:
hash-tree h (Treem x) = Treeh (hash-rt-Fm h (hash-tree h) x)
by(simp add: hash-tree-def hash-rt-Fm-def
map-prod.comp map-sum.comp rose-treeh.map-comp blindablem.map-comp
prod.map-id0 rose-treeh.map-id0)

parametric-constant hash-rt-Fm-parametric [transfer-rule]: hash-rt-Fm-alt-def

parametric-constant hash-tree-parametric [transfer-rule]: hash-tree-def

```

2.7.2 Blinding

```

abbreviation (input) blinding-of-rt-Fm
:: ('am, 'ah) hash => 'am blinding-of => ('bm, 'bh) hash => 'bm blinding-of
=> ('am, 'ah, 'bm, 'bh) rose-tree-Fm blinding-of where
blinding-of-rt-Fm ha boa hb bob ≡ blinding-of-blindable (hash-prod ha (map hb))
(blinding-of-prod boa (blinding-of-list bob))

lemma blinding-of-rt-Fm-mono:
[| boa ≤ boa'; bob ≤ bob'|] ==> blinding-of-rt-Fm ha boa hb bob ≤ blinding-of-rt-Fm
ha boa' hb bob'
by(intro blinding-of-blindable-mono prod.rel-mono list.rel-mono)

lemma blinding-of-rt-Fm-mono-inductive:
assumes ⋀x y. boa x y → boa' x y ⋀x y. bob x y → bob' x y
shows blinding-of-rt-Fm ha boa hb bob x y → blinding-of-rt-Fm ha boa' hb bob'
x y
apply(rule impI)
apply(erule blinding-of-rt-Fm-mono[THEN predicate2D, rotated -1])
using assms by blast+

context
fixes h :: ('am, 'ah) hash
and bo :: 'am blinding-of
begin

inductive blinding-of-tree :: ('am, 'ah) rose-treem blinding-of where
blinding-of-tree (Treem t1) (Treem t2)
if blinding-of-rt-Fm h bo (hash-tree h) blinding-of-tree t1 t2
monos blinding-of-rt-Fm-mono-inductive

```

```

end

inductive-simps blinding-of-tree-simps [simp]:
  blinding-of-tree h bo (Treem t1) (Treem t2)

lemma blinding-of-rt-Fm-hash:
  assumes boa ≤ vimage2p ha ha (=) bob ≤ vimage2p hb hb (=)
  shows blinding-of-rt-Fm ha boa hb bob ≤ vimage2p (hash-rt-Fm ha hb) (hash-rt-Fm ha hb) (=)
  apply(rule order-trans)
  apply(rule blinding-of-blindable-hash)
  apply(fold relator-eq)
  apply(unfold vimage2p-map-rel-prod vimage2p-map-list-all2)
  apply(rule prod.rel-mono assms list.rel-mono)+
  apply(simp only: hash-rt-Fm-def vimage2p-comp o-apply hash-blindable-def blindablem.map-id0 id-def[symmetric] vimage2p-id id-apply)
  done

lemma blinding-of-tree-hash:
  assumes bo ≤ vimage2p h h (=)
  shows blinding-of-tree h bo ≤ vimage2p (hash-tree h) (hash-tree h) (=)
  apply(rule predicate2I vimage2pI)+
  apply(erule blinding-of-tree.induct)
  apply(simp)
  apply(erule blinding-of-rt-Fm-hash[OF assms, THEN predicate2D-vimage2p, rotated 1])
  apply(blast intro: vimage2pI)
  done

abbreviation (input) set1-rt-Fm :: ('am, 'ah, 'bh, 'bm) rose-tree-Fm ⇒ 'am set
where
  set1-rt-Fm x ≡ set1-blindablem x ≈ fsts

abbreviation (input) set3-rt-Fm :: ('am, 'ah, 'bm, 'bh) rose-tree-Fm ⇒ 'bm set
where
  set3-rt-Fm x ≡ (set1-blindablem x ≈ snds) ≈ set

lemma set-rt-Fm-eq:
  {x. set1-rt-Fm x ⊆ A ∧ set3-rt-Fm x ⊆ B} =
  {x. set1-blindablem x ⊆ {x. fsts x ⊆ A ∧ snds x ⊆ {x. set x ⊆ B}}}
  by force

lemma hash-blindable-map: hash-blindable f ∘ map-blindablem g id = hash-blindable (f ∘ g)
  by(rule ext) (simp add: hash-blindable-def blindablem.map-comp)

lemma blinding-of-on-tree [locale-witness]:
  assumes blinding-of-on A h bo
  shows blinding-of-on {x. set1-rose-treem x ⊆ A} (hash-tree h) (blinding-of-tree h)

```

```

bo)
(is blinding-of-on ?A ?h ?bo)
proof -
interpret a: blinding-of-on A h bo by fact
show ?thesis
proof
show ?bo ≤ vimage2p ?h ?h (=) using a.hash by(rule blinding-of-tree-hash)
have ?bo x x ∧ (?bo x y → ?bo y z → ?bo x z) ∧ (?bo x y → ?bo y x →
x = y) if x ∈ ?A for x y z using that
proof(induction x arbitrary: y z)
case (Treem x)
have [locale-witness]: blinding-of-on (set3-rt-Fm x) (hash-tree h) (blinding-of-tree
h bo)
apply unfold-locales
subgoal by(rule blinding-of-tree-hash)(rule a.hash)
subgoal using Treem.IH Treem.prems by(fastforce simp add: eq-onp-def)
subgoal for x y z using Treem.IH[of -- x y z] Treem.prems by fastforce
subgoal for x y using Treem.IH[of -- x y] Treem.prems by fastforce
done
interpret blinding-of-on
{a. set1-rt-Fm a ⊆ A ∧ set3-rt-Fm a ⊆ set3-rt-Fm x}
hash-rt-Fm h ?h blinding-of-rt-Fm h bo ?h ?bo
unfolding set-rt-Fm-eq hash-rt-Fm-alt-def ..
from Treem.prems show ?case
apply(intro conjI)
subgoal by(fastforce intro!: blinding-of-tree.intros refl[unfolded hash-rt-Fm-alt-def])
subgoal by(fastforce elim!: blinding-of-tree.cases trans[unfolded hash-rt-Fm-alt-def]

intro!: blinding-of-tree.intros)
subgoal by(fastforce elim!: blinding-of-tree.cases antisym[unfolded hash-rt-Fm-alt-def])
done
qed
then show x ∈ ?A ⇒ ?bo x x
and [| ?bo x y; ?bo y z; x ∈ ?A |] ⇒ ?bo x z
and [| ?bo x y; ?bo y x; x ∈ ?A |] ⇒ x = y
for x y z by blast+
qed
qed

lemmas blinding-of-tree [locale-witness] = blinding-of-on-tree[where A=UNIV,
simplified]

lemma blinding-of-tree-mono:
bo ≤ bo' ⇒ blinding-of-tree h bo ≤ blinding-of-tree h bo'
apply(rule predicate2I)
apply(erule blinding-of-tree.induct)
apply(rule blinding-of-tree.intros)
apply(erule blinding-of-rt-Fm-mono[THEN predicate2D, rotated -1])
apply(blast)+
```

done

2.7.3 Merging

```

definition merge-rt-Fm
  :: ('am, 'ah) hash  $\Rightarrow$  'am merge  $\Rightarrow$  ('bm, 'bh) hash  $\Rightarrow$  'bm merge  $\Rightarrow$ 
    ('am, 'ah, 'bm, 'bh) rose-tree-Fm merge
  where
    merge-rt-Fm ha ma hr mr  $\equiv$  merge-blindable (hash-prod ha (hash-list hr)) (merge-prod
      ma (merge-list mr))

lemma merge-rt-Fm-cong [fundef-cong]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge a b. [\![ a \in set1\text{-}rt\text{-}F_m x; b \in set1\text{-}rt\text{-}F_m y ]\!] \Rightarrow ma a b = ma' a b$ 
  and  $\bigwedge a b. [\![ a \in set3\text{-}rt\text{-}F_m x; b \in set3\text{-}rt\text{-}F_m y ]\!] \Rightarrow mm a b = mm' a b$ 
  shows merge-rt-Fm ha ma hm mm x y = merge-rt-Fm ha ma' hm mm' x y
  using assms
  apply(cases x; cases y; simp add: merge-rt-Fm-def bind-UNION)
  apply(rule arg-cong[where f=map-option -])
  apply(blast intro: merge-prod-cong merge-list-cong)
  done

lemma in-set1-blindablem-iff:  $x \in set1\text{-}blindable_m y \longleftrightarrow y = Unblinded x$ 
  by(cases y) auto

context
  fixes h :: ('am, 'ah) hash
  and ma :: 'am merge
  notes in-set1-blindablem-iff[simp]
begin
fun merge-tree :: ('am, 'ah) rose-treem merge where
  merge-tree (Treem x) (Treem y) = map-option Treem (
    merge-rt-Fm h ma (hash-tree h) merge-tree x y)
end

lemma merge-on-tree [locale-witness]:
  assumes merge-on A h bo m
  shows merge-on {x. set1-rose-treem x  $\subseteq$  A} (hash-tree h) (blinding-of-tree h bo)
  (merge-tree h m)
  (is merge-on ?A ?h ?bo ?m)
proof -
  interpret a: merge-on A h bo m by fact
  show ?thesis
  proof
    have (?h a = ?h b  $\longrightarrow$  ( $\exists ab. ?m a b = Some ab \wedge ?bo a ab \wedge ?bo b ab \wedge (\forall u. ?bo a u \longrightarrow ?bo b u \longrightarrow ?bo ab u))$ )  $\wedge$ 
      (?h a  $\neq$  ?h b  $\longrightarrow$  ?m a b = None)
    if a  $\in$  ?A for a b using that unfolding mem-Collect-eq
    proof(induction a arbitrary: b rule: rose-treem.induct)
    case (Treem x y)

```

```

interpret merge-on
  {y. set1-rt-Fm y ⊆ A ∧ set3-rt-Fm y ⊆ set3-rt-Fm x}
  hash-rt-Fm h ?h
  blinding-of-rt-Fm h bo ?h ?bo
  merge-rt-Fm h m ?h ?m
  unfolding set-rt-Fm-eq hash-rt-Fm-alt-def merge-rt-Fm-def

proof
  fix a
  assume a: a ∈ set3-rt-Fm x
  with Treem.prems have a': set1-rose-treem a ⊆ A
    by(force simp add: bind-UNION)

  from a obtain l and ab where a'': ab ∈ set1-blindablem x l ∈ snds ab a
  ∈ set l
    by(clar simp simp add: bind-UNION)

  fix b
  from Treem.IH[OF a'' a', rule-format, of b]
  show hash-tree h a = hash-tree h b
     $\implies \exists ab. \text{merge-tree } h m a b = \text{Some } ab \wedge \text{blinding-of-tree } h bo a ab \wedge$ 
     $\text{blinding-of-tree } h bo b ab \wedge$ 
     $(\forall u. \text{blinding-of-tree } h bo a u \longrightarrow \text{blinding-of-tree } h bo b u \longrightarrow$ 
     $\text{blinding-of-tree } h bo ab u)$ 
    and hash-tree h a ≠ hash-tree h b  $\implies \text{merge-tree } h m a b = \text{None}$ 
    by(auto dest: sym)
  qed
  show ?case using Treem.prems
    apply(intro conjI strip)
    subgoal by(cases y)(fastforce dest!: join simp add: blinding-of-tree.simps)
    subgoal by (cases y) (fastforce dest!: undefined)
    done
  qed
  then show
    ?h a = ?h b  $\implies \exists ab. \text{?m a b = Some } ab \wedge \text{?bo a ab} \wedge \text{?bo b ab} \wedge (\forall u. \text{?bo a}$ 
    u  $\longrightarrow \text{?bo b u} \longrightarrow \text{?bo ab u})$ 
    ?h a ≠ ?h b  $\implies \text{?m a b = None}$ 
    if a ∈ ?A for a b using that by blast+
  qed
  qed

```

lemmas merge-tree [locale-witness] = merge-on-tree[**where** A=UNIV, simplified]

lemma option-bind-comm:

((x :: 'a option) ≈ (λy. c ≈ (λz. f y z))) = (c ≈ (λy. x ≈ (λz. f z y)))
 by(cases x; cases c; auto)

parametric-constant merge-rt-F_m-parametric [transfer-rule]: merge-rt-F_m-def

2.7.4 Merkle interface

```

lemma merkle-tree [locale-witness]:
  assumes merkle-interface h bo m
  shows merkle-interface (hash-tree h) (blinding-of-tree h bo) (merge-tree h m)
proof -
  interpret merge-on UNIV h bo m using assms unfolding merkle-interface-aux
  .
  show ?thesis unfolding merkle-interface-aux[symmetric] ..
qed

lemma merge-tree-cong [fundef-cong]:
  assumes ⋀ a b. [| a ∈ set1-rose-treem x; b ∈ set1-rose-treem y |] ⟹ m a b = m' a b
  shows merge-tree h m x y = merge-tree h m' x y
  using assms
  apply(induction x y rule: merge-tree.induct)
  apply(simp add: bind-UNION)
  apply(rule arg-cong[where f=map-option -])
  apply(rule merge-rt-Fm-cong; simp add: bind-UNION; blast)
done

end

theory Generic-ADS-Construction imports
  Merkle-Interface
  HOL-Library.BNF-Axiomatization
begin

```

3 Generic construction of authenticated data structures

3.1 Functors

3.1.1 Source functor

We want to allow ADSs of arbitrary ADTs, which we call "source trees". The ADTs we are interested in can in general be represented as the least fixpoints of some bounded natural (bi-)functor (BNF) $('a, 'b) F$, where $'a$ is the type of "source" data, and $'b$ is a recursion "handle". However, Isabelle's type system does not support higher kinds, necessary to parameterize our definitions over functors. Instead, we first develop a general theory of ADSs over an arbitrary, but fixed functor, and its least fixpoint. We show that the theory is compositional, in that the functor's least fixed point can then be reused as the "source" data of another functor.

We start by defining the arbitrary fixed functor, its fixpoints, and showing

how composition can be done. A higher-level explanation is found in the paper.

bnf-axiomatization $('a, 'b) F$ [*wits*: $'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) F$]

```
context notes [[typedef-overloaded]] begin
datatype 'a T = T ('a, 'a T) F
end
```

3.1.2 Base Merkle functor

This type captures the ADS hashes.

bnf-axiomatization $('a, 'b) F_h$ [*wits*: $'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) F_h$]

It intuitively contains mixed garbage and source values. The functor's recursive handle ' b ' might contain partial garbage.

This type captures the ADS inclusion proofs. The functor $('a, 'a', 'b, 'b')$ F_m has all type variables doubled. This type represents all values including the information which parts are blinded. The original type variable ' a ' now represents the source data, which for compositionality can contain blindable positions. The type ' b ' is a recursive handle to inclusion sub-proofs (which can be partially blinded). The type ' a' represents "hashes" of the source data in ' a ', i.e., a mix of source values and garbage. The type ' b' ' is a recursive handle to ADS hashes of subtrees.

The corresponding type of recursive authenticated trees is then a fixpoint of this functor.

bnf-axiomatization $('a_m, 'a_h, 'b_m, 'b_h) F_m$ [*wits*: $'a_m \Rightarrow 'a_h \Rightarrow 'b_h \Rightarrow ('a_m, 'a_h, 'b_m, 'b_h) F_m$]

3.1.3 Least fixpoint

```
context notes [[typedef-overloaded]] begin
datatype 'a_h T_h = T_h ('a_h, 'a_h T_h) F_h
end
```

```
context notes [[typedef-overloaded]] begin
datatype ('a_m, 'a_h) T_m = T_m (the-T_m: ('a_m, 'a_h, ('a_m, 'a_h) T_m, 'a_h T_h) F_m)
end
```

3.1.4 Composition

Finally, we show how to compose two Merkle functors. For simplicity, we reuse $('a, 'b) F$ and ' a T'.

context notes [[typedef-overloaded]] begin

```
datatype ('a, 'b) G = G ('a T, 'b) F
```

```

datatype ('ah, 'bh) Gh = Gh (the-Gh: ('ah Th, 'bh) Fh)
datatype ('am, 'ah, 'bm, 'bh) Gm = Gm (the-Gm: (('am, 'ah) Tm, 'ah Th, 'bm, 'bh) Fm)
end

```

3.2 Root hash

3.2.1 Base functor

The root hash of an authenticated value is modelled as a blindable value of type $('a', 'b') F_h$. (Actually, we want to use an abstract datatype for root hashes, but we omit this distinction here for simplicity.)

```
consts root-hash-F' :: (('ah, 'ah, 'bh, 'bh) Fm, ('ah, 'bh) Fh) hash
```

— Root hash operation where we assume that all atoms have already been replaced by root hashes. This assumption is reflected in the equality of the type parameters of F_m

```

type-synonym ('am, 'ah, 'bm, 'bh) hash-F = ('am, 'ah) hash => ('bm, 'bh) hash => (('am, 'ah, 'bm, 'bh) Fm, ('ah, 'bh) Fh) hash
definition root-hash-F :: ('am, 'ah, 'bm, 'bh) hash-F where
  root-hash-F rha rhb = root-hash-F' o map-Fm rha id rhb id

```

3.2.2 Least fixpoint

```
primrec root-hash-T' :: (('ah, 'ah) Tm, 'ah Th) hash where
  root-hash-T' (Tm x) = Th (root-hash-F' (map-Fm id id root-hash-T' id x))
```

```
definition root-hash-T :: ('am, 'ah) hash => (('am, 'ah) Tm, 'ah Th) hash where
  root-hash-T rha = root-hash-T' o map-Tm rha id
```

lemma root-hash-T-simps [simp]:

```
root-hash-T rha (Tm x) = Th (root-hash-F rha (root-hash-T rha) x)
by(simp add: root-hash-T-def Fm.map-comp root-hash-F-def Th.map-id0)
```

3.2.3 Composition

```
primrec root-hash-G' :: (('ah, 'ah, 'bh, 'bh) Gm, ('ah, 'bh) Gh) hash where
  root-hash-G' (Gm x) = Gh (root-hash-F' (map-Fm root-hash-T' id id x))
```

```
definition root-hash-G :: ('am, 'ah) hash => ('bm, 'bh) hash => (('am, 'ah, 'bm, 'bh) Gm, ('ah, 'bh) Gh) hash where
  root-hash-G rha rhb = root-hash-G' o map-Gm rha id rhb id
```

lemma root-hash-G-unfold:

```
root-hash-G rha rhb = Gh o root-hash-F (root-hash-T rha) rhb o the-Gm
```

```

apply(rule ext)
subgoal for x
by(cases x)(simp add: root-hash-G-def fun-eq-iff root-hash-F-def root-hash-T-def
Fm.map-comp Tm.map-comp o-def Th.map-id id-def[symmetric])
done

lemma root-hash-G-simps [simp]:
root-hash-G rha rhb (Gm x) = Gh (root-hash-F (root-hash-T rha) rhb x)
by(simp add: root-hash-G-def root-hash-T-def Fm.map-comp root-hash-F-def Th.map-id0)

```

3.3 Blinding relation

The blinding relation determines whether one ADS value is a blinding of another.

3.3.1 Blinding on the base functor (F_m)

type-synonym (' a_m , ' a_h , ' b_m , ' b_h) blinding-of- F =
('' a_m , ' a_h) hash \Rightarrow ' a_m blinding-of \Rightarrow ('' b_m , ' b_h) hash \Rightarrow ' b_m blinding-of \Rightarrow ('' a_m , ' a_h , ' b_m , ' b_h) F_m blinding-of

— Computes whether a partially blinded ADS is a blinding of another one

axiomatization blinding-of- F :: (' a_m , ' a_h , ' b_m , ' b_h) blinding-of- F **where**

blinding-of- F -mono: \llbracket boa \leq boa'; bob \leq bob' \rrbracket

\Rightarrow blinding-of- F rha boa rhb bob \leq blinding-of- F rha boa' rhb bob'

— Monotonicity must be unconditional (without the assumption blinding-of-on) such that we can justify the recursive definition for the least fixpoint.

and blinding-respects-hashes- F [locale-witness]:

\llbracket blinding-respects-hashes rha boa; blinding-respects-hashes rhb bob \rrbracket

\Rightarrow blinding-respects-hashes (root-hash- F rha rhb) (blinding-of- F rha boa rhb bob)

and blinding-of-on- F [locale-witness]:

\llbracket blinding-of-on A rha boa; blinding-of-on B rhb bob \rrbracket

\Rightarrow blinding-of-on {x. set1- F_m x \subseteq A \wedge set3- F_m x \subseteq B} (root-hash- F rha rhb)

(blinding-of- F rha boa rhb bob)

lemma blinding-of- F -mono-inductive:

assumes a: $\bigwedge x y$. boa x y \longrightarrow boa' x y

and b: $\bigwedge x y$. bob x y \longrightarrow bob' x y

shows blinding-of- F rha boa rhb bob x y \longrightarrow blinding-of- F rha boa' rhb bob' x y

using assms **by**(blast intro: blinding-of- F -mono[THEN predicate2D, OF predicate2I predicate2I])

3.3.2 Blinding on least fixpoints

context

fixes rh :: (' a_m , ' a_h) hash

and bo :: ' a_m blinding-of

begin

```

inductive blinding-of-T :: ('am, 'ah) Tm blinding-of where
  blinding-of-T (Tm x) (Tm y) if
    blinding-of-F rh bo (root-hash-T rh) blinding-of-T x y
  monos blinding-of-F-mono-inductive

end

lemma blinding-of-T-mono:
  assumes bo ≤ bo'
  shows blinding-of-T rh bo ≤ blinding-of-T rh bo'
  by(rule predicate2I; erule blinding-of-T.induct)
    (blast intro: blinding-of-T.intros blinding-of-F-mono[THEN predicate2D, OF
assms, rotated -1])

lemma blinding-of-T-root-hash:
  assumes bo ≤ vimage2p rh rh (=)
  shows blinding-of-T rh bo ≤ vimage2p (root-hash-T rh) (root-hash-T rh) (=)
  apply(rule predicate2I vimage2pI)+
  apply(erule blinding-of-T.induct)
  apply simp
  apply(drule blinding-respects-hashes-F[unfolded blinding-respects-hashes-def, THEN
predicate2D, rotated -1])
  apply(rule assms)
  apply(blast intro: vimage2pI)
  apply(simp add: vimage2p-def)
  done

lemma blinding-respects-hashes-T [locale-witness]:
  blinding-respects-hashes rh bo ==> blinding-respects-hashes (root-hash-T rh) (blinding-of-T
rh bo)
  unfolding blinding-respects-hashes-def by(rule blinding-of-T-root-hash)

lemma blinding-of-on-T [locale-witness]:
  assumes blinding-of-on A rh bo
  shows blinding-of-on {x. set1-Tm x ⊆ A} (root-hash-T rh) (blinding-of-T rh bo)
  (is blinding-of-on ?A ?h ?bo)
  proof -
    interpret a: blinding-of-on A rh bo by fact
    show ?thesis
    proof
      have ?bo x x ∧ (?bo x y → ?bo y z → ?bo x z) ∧ (?bo x y → ?bo y x →
x = y)
        if x ∈ ?A for x y z using that
      proof(induction x arbitrary: y z)
        case (Tm x)
        interpret blinding-of-on
          {a. set1-Fm a ⊆ A ∧ set3-Fm a ⊆ set3-Fm x}
          root-hash-F rh ?h
          blinding-of-F rh bo ?h ?bo

```

```

apply(rule blinding-of-on-F[OF assms])
apply unfold-locales
subgoal using Tm.IH Tm.prems by(force simp add: eq-onp-def)
subgoal for a b c using Tm.IH[of a b c] Tm.prems by auto
subgoal for a b using Tm.IH[of a b] Tm.prems by auto
done
show ?case using Tm.prems
apply(intro conjI)
subgoal by(auto intro: blinding-of-T.intros refl)
subgoal by(auto elim!: blinding-of-T.cases trans intro!: blinding-of-T.intros)
subgoal by(auto elim!: blinding-of-T.cases dest: antisym)
done
qed
then show x ∈ ?A ==> ?bo x x
and [| ?bo x y; ?bo y z; x ∈ ?A |] ==> ?bo x z
and [| ?bo x y; ?bo y x; x ∈ ?A |] ==> x = y
for x y z by blast+
qed
qed

```

lemmas *blinding-of-T [locale-witness]* = *blinding-of-on-T[where A=UNIV, simplified]*

3.3.3 Blinding on composition

```

context
fixes rha :: ('am, 'ah) hash
and boa :: 'am blinding-of
and rhb :: ('bm, 'bh) hash
and bob :: 'bm blinding-of
begin

inductive blinding-of-G :: ('am, 'ah, 'bm, 'bh) Gm blinding-of where
  blinding-of-G (Gm x) (Gm y) if
    blinding-of-F (root-hash-T rha) (blinding-of-T rha boa) rhb bob x y

lemma blinding-of-G-unfold:
  blinding-of-G = vimage2p the-Gm the-Gm (blinding-of-F (root-hash-T rha) (blinding-of-T
rha boa) rhb bob)
  apply(rule ext)+
  subgoal for x y by(cases x; cases y)(simp-all add: blinding-of-G.simps fun-eq-iff
vimage2p-def)
done

end

lemma blinding-of-G-mono:
assumes boa ≤ boa' bob ≤ bob'
shows blinding-of-G rha boa rhb bob ≤ blinding-of-G rha boa' rhb bob'

```

```

unfolding blinding-of-G-unfold
by(rule vimage2p-mono' blinding-of-F-mono blinding-of-T-mono assms)+

lemma blinding-of-G-root-hash:
  assumes boa ≤ vimage2p rha rha (=) and bob ≤ vimage2p rhb rhb (=)
  shows blinding-of-G rha boa rhb bob ≤ vimage2p (root-hash-G rha rhb) (root-hash-G
rha rhb) (=)
  unfolding blinding-of-G-unfold root-hash-G-unfold vimage2p-comp o-apply
  apply(rule vimage2p-mono')
  apply(rule order-trans)
  apply(rule blinding-respects-hashes-F[unfolded blinding-respects-hashes-def])
  apply(rule blinding-of-T-root-hash)
  apply(rule assms)+
  apply(rule vimage2p-mono')
  apply(simp add: vimage2p-def)
  done

lemma blinding-of-on-G [locale-witness]:
  assumes blinding-of-on A rha boa blinding-of-on B rhb bob
  shows blinding-of-on {x. set1-Gm x ⊆ A ∧ set3-Gm x ⊆ B} (root-hash-G rha
rhb) (blinding-of-G rha boa rhb bob)
  (is blinding-of-on ?A ?h ?bo)
  proof –
    interpret a: blinding-of-on A rha boa by fact
    interpret b: blinding-of-on B rhb bob by fact
    interpret FT: blinding-of-on
      {x. set1-Fm x ⊆ {x. set1-Tm x ⊆ A} ∧ set3-Fm x ⊆ B}
      root-hash-F (root-hash-T rha) rhb
      blinding-of-F (root-hash-T rha) (blinding-of-T rha boa) rhb bob
      ..
    show ?thesis
    proof
      show ?bo ≤ vimage2p ?h ?h (=)
        using a.hash b.hash
        by(rule blinding-of-G-root-hash)
      show ?bo x x if x ∈ ?A for x using that
        by(cases x; hypsubst)(rule blinding-of-G.intros; rule FT.refl; auto)
      show ?bo x z if ?bo x y ?bo y z x ∈ ?A for x y z using that
        by(fastforce elim!: blinding-of-G.cases intro!: blinding-of-G.intros elim!: FT.trans)
      show x = y if ?bo x y ?bo y x x ∈ ?A for x y using that
        by(clarsimp elim!: blinding-of-G.cases)(erule (1) FT.antisym; auto)
    qed
  qed

lemmas blinding-of-G [locale-witness] = blinding-of-on-G[where A=UNIV and
B=UNIV, simplified]

```

3.4 Merging

Two Merkle values with the same root hash can be merged into a less blinded Merkle value. The operation is unspecified for trees with different root hashes.

3.4.1 Merging on the base functor

```

axiomatization merge-F :: ('am, 'ah) hash  $\Rightarrow$  'am merge  $\Rightarrow$  ('bm, 'bh) hash  $\Rightarrow$ 
'bm merge
 $\Rightarrow$  ('am, 'ah, 'bm, 'bh) Fm merge where
merge-F-cong [fundef-cong]:
[ $\llbracket \bigwedge a b. a \in set1\text{-}F_m x \implies ma a b = ma' a b; \bigwedge a b. a \in set3\text{-}F_m x \implies mb a b = mb' a b \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{merge-}F rha ma rhb mb x y = \text{merge-}F rha ma' rhb mb' x y$ 
and
merge-on-F [locale-witness]:
[ $\llbracket \text{merge-on } A rha boa ma; \text{merge-on } B rhb bob mb \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{merge-on } \{x. set1\text{-}F_m x \subseteq A \wedge set3\text{-}F_m x \subseteq B\} (\text{root-}hash\text{-}F rha rhb)$ 
(blinding-of-F rha boa rhb bob) (merge-F rha ma rhb mb)]

```

lemmas merge-F [locale-witness] = merge-on-F [**where** A=UNIV **and** B=UNIV, simplified]

3.4.2 Merging on the least fixpoint

```

lemma wfP-subterm-T: wfP ( $\lambda x y. x \in set3\text{-}F_m (\text{the-}T_m y)$ )
  apply(rule wfpUNIVI)
  subgoal premises IH[rule-format] for P x
    by(induct x)(auto intro: IH)
  done

lemma irrefl-subterm-T: x  $\in$  set3-Fm y  $\implies$  y  $\neq$  the-Tm x
  using wfP-subterm-T by (auto simp: wfp-def elim!: wf-irrefl)

context
  fixes rh :: ('am, 'ah) hash
  fixes m :: 'am merge
begin

function merge-T :: ('am, 'ah) Tm merge where
  merge-T (Tm x) (Tm y) = map-option Tm (merge-F rh m (root-hash-T rh)
  merge-T x y)
  by pat-completeness auto
termination
  apply(relation {(x, y). x  $\in$  set3-Fm (the-Tm y)} <*lex*> {(x, y). x  $\in$  set3-Fm (the-Tm y)})
  apply(auto simp add: wfp-def[symmetric] wfP-subterm-T)
  done

```

```

lemma merge-on-T [locale-witness]:
  assumes merge-on A rh bo m
  shows merge-on {x. set1-Tm x ⊆ A} (root-hash-T rh) (blinding-of-T rh bo)
merge-T
  (is merge-on ?A ?h ?bo ?m)
proof -
  interpret a: merge-on A rh bo m by fact
  show ?thesis
  proof
    have (?h a = ?h b → (Ǝ ab. ?m a b = Some ab ∧ ?bo a ab ∧ ?bo b ab ∧ ( ∀ u.
    ?bo a u → ?bo b u → ?bo ab u))) ∧
      (?h a ≠ ?h b → ?m a b = None)
    if a ∈ ?A for a b using that unfolding mem-Collect-eq
  proof(induction a arbitrary: b)
    case (Tm x y)
    interpret merge-on {y. set1-Fm y ⊆ A ∧ set3-Fm y ⊆ set3-Fm x}
      root-hash-F rh ?h blinding-of-F rh bo ?h ?bo merge-F rh m ?h ?m
    proof
      fix a
      assume a: a ∈ set3-Fm x
      with Tm.prems have a': set1-Tm a ⊆ A by auto

      fix b
      from Tm.IH[OF a a', rule-format, of b]
      show root-hash-T rh a = root-hash-T rh b
        ⇒ Ǝ ab. merge-T a b = Some ab ∧ blinding-of-T rh bo a ab ∧ blinding-of-T
        rh bo b ab ∧
          ( ∀ u. blinding-of-T rh bo a u → blinding-of-T rh bo b u →
            blinding-of-T rh bo ab u)
        and root-hash-T rh a ≠ root-hash-T rh b ⇒ merge-T a b = None
        by(auto dest: sym)
    qed
    show ?case using Tm.prems
      apply(intro conjI strip)
      subgoal by(cases y)(auto dest!: join simp add: blinding-of-T.simps)
      subgoal by(cases y)(auto dest!: undefined)
      done
    qed
    then show
      ?h a = ?h b ⇒ Ǝ ab. ?m a b = Some ab ∧ ?bo a ab ∧ ?bo b ab ∧ ( ∀ u. ?bo a
      u → ?bo b u → ?bo ab u)
      ?h a ≠ ?h b ⇒ ?m a b = None
      if a ∈ ?A for a b using that by blast+
    qed
  qed
lemmas merge-T [locale-witness] = merge-on-T[where A=UNIV, simplified]

```

end

lemma *merge-T-cong* [*fundef-cong*]:
assumes $\bigwedge a b. a \in \text{set1-}T_m x \implies m a b = m' a b$
shows *merge-T* *rh m x y* = *merge-T* *rh m' x y*
using *assms*
apply(*induction* *x y rule: merge-T.induct*)
apply *simp*
apply(*rule arg-cong[where f=map-option -]*)
apply(*blast intro: merge-F-cong*)
done

3.4.3 Merging and composition

context

fixes *rha* :: $('a_m, 'a_h) \text{ hash}$
fixes *ma* :: $'a_m \text{ merge}$
fixes *rhb* :: $('b_m, 'b_h) \text{ hash}$
fixes *mb* :: $'b_m \text{ merge}$

begin

primrec *merge-G* :: $('a_m, 'a_h, 'b_m, 'b_h) G_m \text{ merge where}$
merge-G (*G_m x*) *y'* = (*case y' of G_m y* ⇒
map-option G_m (merge-F (root-hash-T rha) (merge-T rha ma) rhb mb x y))

lemma *merge-G-simps* [*simp*]:
merge-G (G_m x) (G_m y) = *map-option G_m (merge-F (root-hash-T rha) (merge-T rha ma) rhb mb x y)*
by(*simp*)

declare *merge-G.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *merge-on-G*:

assumes *a: merge-on A rha boa ma and b: merge-on B rhb bob mb*
shows *merge-on {x. set1-G_m x ⊆ A ∧ set3-G_m x ⊆ B} (root-hash-G rha rhb)*
(blinding-of-G rha boa rhb bob) merge-G
(is merge-on ?A ?h ?bo ?m)

proof –

interpret *a: merge-on A rha boa ma by fact*
interpret *b: merge-on B rhb bob mb by fact*
interpret *F: merge-on*
 $\{x. \text{set1-}F_m x \subseteq \{x. \text{set1-}T_m x \subseteq A\} \wedge \text{set3-}F_m x \subseteq B\}$
root-hash-F (root-hash-T rha) rhb
blinding-of-F (root-hash-T rha) (blinding-of-T rha boa) rhb bob
merge-F (root-hash-T rha) (merge-T rha ma) rhb mb

..

show *?thesis*

proof

show $\exists ab. ?m a b = \text{Some } ab \wedge ?bo a ab \wedge ?bo b ab \wedge (\forall u. ?bo a u \longrightarrow ?bo b u)$

```

 $u \longrightarrow ?bo\ ab\ u)$ 
  if  $?h\ a = ?h\ b$   $a \in ?A$  for  $a\ b$  using that
    by(cases  $a$ ; cases  $b$ )(auto dest!:  $F.join\ simp\ add:$  blinding-of- $G.simps$ )
    show  $?m\ a\ b = None$  if  $?h\ a \neq ?h\ b$   $a \in ?A$  for  $a\ b$  using that
      by(cases  $a$ ; cases  $b$ )(auto dest!:  $F.undefined$ )
  qed
qed

lemmas merge- $G$  [locale-witness] = merge-on- $G$ [where  $A=UNIV$  and  $B=UNIV$ , simplified]

end

lemma merge- $G$ -cong [fundef-cong]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge a\ b. a \in set1-G_m\ x \implies ma\ a\ b = ma'\ a\ b; \bigwedge a\ b. a \in set3-G_m\ x \implies mb\ a\ b = mb'\ a\ b \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{merge-}G\ rha\ ma\ rhb\ mb\ x\ y = \text{merge-}G\ rha\ ma'\ rhb\ mb'\ x\ y$ 
apply(cases  $x$ ; cases  $y$ ; simp)
apply(rule arg-cong[where  $f=\text{map-option }$  -])
apply(blast intro: merge- $F$ -cong merge- $T$ -cong)
done

end

theory Inclusion-Proof-Construction imports
  ADS-Construction
begin

primrec blind-blindable ::  $('a_m \Rightarrow 'a_h) \Rightarrow ('a_m, 'a_h)$  blindable $_m \Rightarrow ('a_m, 'a_h)$  blindable $_m$  where
  blind-blindable  $h$  ( $Blinded\ x$ ) =  $Blinded\ x$ 
  | blind-blindable  $h$  ( $Unblinded\ x$ ) =  $Blinded\ (\text{Content}\ (h\ x))$ 

lemma hash-blind-blindable [simp]: hash-blindable  $h$  (blind-blindable  $h\ x$ ) = hash-blindable  $h\ x$ 
  by(cases  $x$ ) simp-all

```

3.5 Inclusion proof construction for rose trees

3.5.1 Hashing, embedding and blinding source trees

```

context fixes  $h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a_h$  begin
fun hash-source-tree ::  $'a$  rose-tree  $\Rightarrow 'a_h$  rose-tree $_h$  where
  hash-source-tree ( $Tree\ (data, subtrees)$ ) =  $Tree_h\ (\text{Content}\ (h\ data, map\ hash-source-tree\ subtrees))$ 
end

context fixes  $e :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a_m$  begin
fun embed-source-tree ::  $'a$  rose-tree  $\Rightarrow ('a_m, 'a_h)$  rose-tree $_m$  where

```

```

embed-source-tree (Tree (data, subtrees)) =
  Treem (Unblinded (e data, map embed-source-tree subtrees))
end

context fixes h :: 'a ⇒ 'ah begin
fun blind-source-tree :: 'a rose-tree ⇒ ('am, 'ah) rose-treem where
  blind-source-tree (Tree (data, subtrees)) = Treem (Blinded (Content (h data, map
  (hash-source-tree h) subtrees)))
end

case-of-simps blind-source-tree-cases: blind-source-tree.simps

fun is-blinded :: ('am, 'ah) rose-treem ⇒ bool where
  is-blinded (Treem (Blinded -)) = True
  | is-blinded - = False

lemma hash-blinded-simp: hash-tree h' (blind-source-tree h st) = hash-source-tree
h st
  by(cases st rule: blind-source-tree.cases)(simp-all add: hash-rt-Fm-def)

lemma hash-embedded-simp:
  hash-tree h (embed-source-tree e st) = hash-source-tree (h ∘ e) st
  by(induction st rule: embed-source-tree.induct)(simp add: hash-rt-Fm-def)

lemma blinded-embedded-same-hash:
  hash-tree h'' (blind-source-tree (h ∘ e) st) = hash-tree h (embed-source-tree e st)
  by(simp add: hash-blinded-simp hash-embedded-simp)

lemma blinding-blinds [simp]:
  is-blinded (blind-source-tree h t)
  by(simp add: blind-source-tree-cases split: rose-tree.split)

lemma blinded-blinds-embedded:
  blinding-of-tree h bo (blind-source-tree (h ∘ e) st) (embed-source-tree e st)
  by(cases st rule: blind-source-tree.cases)(simp-all add: hash-embedded-simp)

fun embed-hash-tree :: 'ha rose-treeh ⇒ ('a, 'ha) rose-treem where
  embed-hash-tree (Treeh h) = Treem (Blinded h)

```

3.5.2 Auxiliary definitions: selectors and list splits

```

fun children :: 'a rose-tree ⇒ 'a rose-tree list where
  children (Tree (data, subtrees)) = subtrees

fun childrenm :: ('a, 'ah) rose-treem ⇒ ('a, 'ah) rose-treem list where
  childrenm (Treem (Unblinded (data, subtrees))) = subtrees
  | childrenm - = undefined

fun splits :: 'a list ⇒ ('a list × 'a × 'a list) list where

```

```

splits [] = []
| splits (x#xs) = ([] , x , xs) # map (λ(l , y , r) . (x # l , y , r)) (splits xs)

```

```

lemma splits-iff: (l , a , r) ∈ set (splits ll) = (ll = l @ a # r)
  by(induction ll arbitrary: l a r)(auto simp add: Cons-eq-append-conv)

```

3.5.3 Zippers

Zippers provide a neat representation of tree-like ADSs when they have only a single unblinded subtree. The zipper path provides the "inclusion proof" that the unblinded subtree is included in a larger structure.

```
type-synonym 'a path-elem = 'a × 'a rose-tree list × 'a rose-tree list
```

```
type-synonym 'a path = 'a path-elem list
```

```
type-synonym 'a zipper = 'a path × 'a rose-tree
```

```
definition zipper-of-tree :: 'a rose-tree ⇒ 'a zipper where
  zipper-of-tree t ≡ ([] , t)
```

```
fun tree-of-zipper :: 'a zipper ⇒ 'a rose-tree where
  tree-of-zipper ([] , t) = t
  | tree-of-zipper ((a , l , r) # z , t) = tree-of-zipper (z , (Tree (a , (l @ t # r))))
```

```
case-of-simps tree-of-zipper-cases: tree-of-zipper.simps
```

```
lemma tree-of-zipper-id[iff]: tree-of-zipper (zipper-of-tree t) = t
  by(simp add: zipper-of-tree-def)
```

```
fun zipper-children :: 'a zipper ⇒ 'a zipper list where
  zipper-children (p , Tree (a , ts)) = map (λ(l , t , r) . ((a , l , r) # p , t)) (splits ts)
```

```
lemma zipper-children-same-tree:
```

```
assumes z' ∈ set (zipper-children z)
```

```
shows tree-of-zipper z' = tree-of-zipper z
```

```
proof –
```

```
obtain p a ts where z: z = (p , Tree (a , ts))
```

```
using assms
```

```
by(cases z rule: zipper-children.cases) (simp-all)
```

```
then obtain l t r where ltr: z' = ((a , l , r) # p , t) and (l , t , r) ∈ set (splits ts)
```

```
using assms
```

```
by(auto)
```

```
with z show ?thesis
```

```
by(simp add: splits-iff)
```

```
qed
```

```
type-synonym ('am , 'ah) path-elemm = 'am × ('am , 'ah) rose-treem list × ('am , 'ah) rose-treem list
```

```
type-synonym ('am , 'ah) pathm = ('am , 'ah) path-elemm list
```

```

type-synonym ('am, 'ah) zipperm = ('am, 'ah) pathm × ('am, 'ah) rose-treem

definition zipper-of-treem :: ('am, 'ah) rose-treem ⇒ ('am, 'ah) zipperm where
  zipper-of-treem t ≡ ([] , t)

fun tree-of-zipperm :: ('am, 'ah) zipperm ⇒ ('am, 'ah) rose-treem where
  tree-of-zipperm ([] , t) = t
  | tree-of-zipperm ((m, l, r) # z, t) = tree-of-zipperm (z, Treem (Unblinded (m, l
    @ t # r)))

lemma tree-of-zipperm-append:
  tree-of-zipperm (p @ p', t) = tree-of-zipperm (p', tree-of-zipperm (p, t))
  by(induction p arbitrary: p' t) auto

fun zipper-childrenm :: ('am, 'ah) zipperm ⇒ ('am, 'ah) zipperm list where
  zipper-childrenm (p, Treem (Unblinded (a, ts))) = map (λ(l, t, r). ((a, l, r) # p,
  t)) (splits ts)
  | zipper-childrenm - = []

lemma zipper-children-same-treem:
  assumes z' ∈ set (zipper-childrenm z)
  shows tree-of-zipperm z' = tree-of-zipperm z
proof-
  obtain p a ts where z: z = (p, Treem (Unblinded (a, ts)))
  using assms
  by(cases z rule: zipper-childrenm.cases) (simp-all)

  then obtain l t r where ltr: z' = ((a, l, r) # p, t) and (l, t, r) ∈ set (splits ts)
  using assms
  by(auto)

  with z show ?thesis
  by(simp add: splits-iff)
qed

fun blind-path-elem :: ('a ⇒ 'am) ⇒ ('am ⇒ 'ah) ⇒ 'a path-elem ⇒ ('am, 'ah)
path-elemm where
  blind-path-elem e h (x, l, r) = (e x, map (blind-source-tree (h ∘ e)) l, map
(blind-source-tree (h ∘ e)) r)

case-of-simps blind-path-elem-cases: blind-path-elem.simps

definition blind-path :: ('a ⇒ 'am) ⇒ ('am ⇒ 'ah) ⇒ 'a path ⇒ ('am, 'ah) pathm
where
  blind-path e h ≡ map (blind-path-elem e h)

fun embed-path-elem :: ('a ⇒ 'am) ⇒ 'a path-elem ⇒ ('am, 'ah) path-elemm where
  embed-path-elem e (d, l, r) = (e d, map (embed-source-tree e) l, map (embed-source-tree
e) r)

```

```

definition embed-path :: ('a ⇒ 'am) ⇒ 'a path ⇒ ('am, 'ah) pathm where
  embed-path embed-elem ≡ map (embed-path-elem embed-elem)

lemma hash-tree-of-zipper-same-path:
  hash-tree h (tree-of-zipperm (p, v)) = hash-tree h (tree-of-zipperm (p, v'))
  ⟷ hash-tree h v = hash-tree h v'
  by(induction p arbitrary: v v')(auto simp add: hash-rt-Fm-def)

fun hash-path-elem :: ('am ⇒ 'ah) ⇒ ('am, 'ah) path-elemm ⇒ ('ah × 'ah rose-treeh
list × 'ah rose-treeh list) where
  hash-path-elem h (e, l, r) = (h e, map (hash-tree h) l, map (hash-tree h) r)

lemma hash-view-zipper-eqI:
  [ hash-list (hash-path-elem h) p = hash-list (hash-path-elem h') p';
    hash-tree h v = hash-tree h' v' ] ⟹
  hash-tree h (tree-of-zipperm (p, v)) = hash-tree h' (tree-of-zipperm (p', v'))
  by(induction p arbitrary: p' v v')(auto simp add: hash-rt-Fm-def)

lemma blind-embed-path-same-hash:
  hash-tree h (tree-of-zipperm (blind-path e h p, t)) = hash-tree h (tree-of-zipperm
(embed-path e p, t))
proof –
  have hash-path-elem h ∘ blind-path-elem e h = hash-path-elem h ∘ embed-path-elem
  e
  by(clar simp simp add: hash-blinded-simp hash-embedded-simp fun-eq-iff intro!
  arg-cong2[where f=hash-source-tree, OF - refl])
  then show ?thesis
  by(intro hash-view-zipper-eqI)(simp-all add: embed-path-def blind-path-def list.map-comp)
qed

lemma tree-of-embed-commute:
  tree-of-zipperm (embed-path e p, embed-source-tree e t) = embed-source-tree e
  (tree-of-zipper (p, t))
  by(induction (p, t) arbitrary: p t rule: tree-of-zipper.induct)(simp-all add: em-
  bed-path-def)

lemma childz-same-tree:
  (l, t, r) ∈ set (splits ts) ⟹
  tree-of-zipperm (embed-path e p, embed-source-tree e (Tree (d, ts)))
  = tree-of-zipperm (embed-path e ((d, l, r) # p), embed-source-tree e t)
  by(simp add: tree-of-embed-commute splits-iff del: embed-source-tree.simps)

lemma blinding-of-same-path:
  assumes bo: blinding-of-on UNIV h bo
  shows
  blinding-of-tree h bo (tree-of-zipperm (p, t)) (tree-of-zipperm (p, t'))
  ⟷ blinding-of-tree h bo t t'
proof –

```

```

interpret a: blinding-of-on UNIV h bo by fact
interpret tree: blinding-of-on UNIV hash-tree h blinding-of-tree h bo ..
show ?thesis
  by(induction p arbitrary: t t')(auto simp add: list-all2-append list.rel-refl a.refl
tree.refl)
qed

lemma zipper-children-size-change [termination-simp]: (a, b) ∈ set (zipper-children
(p, v))  $\implies$  size b < size v
  by(cases v)(clar simp simp add: splits-iff Set.image-iff)

```

3.6 All zippers of a rose tree

```

context fixes e :: 'a ⇒ 'am and h :: 'am ⇒ 'ah begin

fun zippers-rose-tree :: 'a zipper ⇒ ('am, 'ah) zipperm list where
  zippers-rose-tree (p, t) = (blind-path e h p, embed-source-tree e t) #
    concat (map zippers-rose-tree (zipper-children (p, t)))

end

lemmas [simp del] = zippers-rose-tree.simps zipper-children.simps

lemma zippers-rose-tree-same-hash':
  assumes z ∈ set (zippers-rose-tree e h (p, t))
  shows hash-tree h (tree-of-zipperm z) =
    hash-tree h (tree-of-zipperm (embed-path e p, embed-source-tree e t))
  using assms(1)
  proof(induction (p, t) arbitrary: p t rule: zippers-rose-tree.induct)
    case (1 p t)
    from 1.prem[unfolded zippers-rose-tree.simps]
    consider (find) z = (blind-path e h p, embed-source-tree e t)
    | (rec) x ts l t' r where t = Tree (x, ts) (l, t', r) ∈ set (splits ts) z ∈ set
      (zippers-rose-tree e h ((x, l, r) # p, t'))
      by(cases t)(auto simp add: zipper-children.simps)
    then show ?case
    proof cases
      case rec
      then show ?thesis
        apply(subst 1.hyps[of (x, l, r) # p t'])
        apply(simp-all add: rev-image-eqI zipper-children.simps)
        by (metis (no-types) childz-same-tree comp-apply embed-source-tree.simps
rec(2))
      qed(simp add: blind-embed-path-same-hash)
    qed

lemma zippers-rose-tree-blinding-of:
  assumes blinding-of-on UNIV h bo
  and z: z ∈ set (zippers-rose-tree e h (p, t))

```

```

shows blinding-of-tree h bo (tree-of-zipperm z) (tree-of-zipperm (blind-path e h p,
embed-source-tree e t))
using z
proof(induction (p, t) arbitrary: p t rule: zippers-rose-tree.induct)
case (1 p t)

interpret a: blinding-of-on UNIV h bo by fact
interpret rt: blinding-of-on UNIV hash-tree h blinding-of-tree h bo ..

from 1.prems[unfolded zippers-rose-tree.simps]
consider (find) z = (blind-path e h p, embed-source-tree e t)
| (rec) x ts l t' r where t = Tree (x, ts) (l, t', r) ∈ set (splits ts) z ∈ set
(zippers-rose-tree e h ((x, l, r) # p, t'))
by(cases t)(auto simp add: zipper-children.simps)
then show ?case
proof cases
case find
then show ?thesis by(simp add: rt.refl)
next
case rec
then have blinding-of-tree h bo
(tree-of-zipperm z)
(tree-of-zipperm (blind-path e h ((x, l, r) # p), embed-source-tree e t'))
by(intro 1)(simp add: rev-image-eqI zipper-children.simps)
also have blinding-of-tree h bo
(tree-of-zipperm (blind-path e h ((x, l, r) # p), embed-source-tree e t'))
(tree-of-zipperm (blind-path e h p, embed-source-tree e (Tree (x, ts))))
using rec
by(simp add: blind-path-def splits-iff blinding-of-same-path[OF assms(1)] a.refl
list-all2-append list-all2-same list.rel-map blinded-blinds-embedded rt.refl)
finally (rt.trans) show ?thesis using rec by simp
qed
qed

lemma zippers-rose-tree-neq-Nil: zippers-rose-tree e h (p, t) ≠ []
by(simp add: zippers-rose-tree.simps)

lemma (in comp-fun-idem) fold-set-union:
assumes finite A finite B
shows Finite-Set.fold f z (A ∪ B) = Finite-Set.fold f (Finite-Set.fold f z A) B
using assms(2,1) by induct simp-all

context merkle-interface begin

lemma comp-fun-idem-merge: comp-fun-idem (λx yo. yo ≈ m x)
apply(unfold-locales; clarsimp simp add: fun-eq-iff split: bind-split)
subgoal by (metis assoc bind.bind-lunit bind.bind-lzero idem option.distinct(1))
subgoal by (simp add: join)
done

```

```

interpretation merge: comp-fun-idem  $\lambda x yo. yo \gg= m x$  by(rule comp-fun-idem-merge)

definition Merge :: ' $a_m$  set  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a_m$  option where
  Merge A = (if A = {}  $\vee$  infinite A then None else Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda x yo. yo \gg= m x$ ) (Some (SOME x. x  $\in$  A)) A)

lemma Merge-empty [simp]: Merge {} = None
  by(simp add: Merge-def)

lemma Merge-infinite [simp]: infinite A  $\Longrightarrow$  Merge A = None
  by(simp add: Merge-def)

lemma Merge-cong-start:
  Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda x yo. yo \gg= m x$ ) (Some x) A = Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda x yo. yo \gg= m x$ ) (Some y) A (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
    if x  $\in$  A y  $\in$  A finite A
proof -
  have ?lhs = Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda x yo. yo \gg= m x$ ) (Some x) (insert y A) using
    that by(simp add: insert-absorb)
  also have ... = Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda x yo. yo \gg= m x$ ) (m x y) A using that
    by(simp only: merge.fold-insert-idem2)(simp add: commute)
  also have ... = Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda x yo. yo \gg= m x$ ) (Some y) (insert x A) using
    that
    by(simp only: merge.fold-insert-idem2)(simp)
  also have ... = ?rhs using that by(simp add: insert-absorb)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma Merge-insert [simp]: Merge (insert x A) = (if A = {} then Some x else
  Merge A  $\gg= m x$ ) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof(cases finite A  $\wedge$  A  $\neq$  {})
  case True
  then have ?lhs = Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda x yo. yo \gg= m x$ ) (Some (SOME x. x  $\in$  A))
    (insert x A)
    unfolding Merge-def by(subst Merge-cong-start[where y=SOME x. x  $\in$  A,
    OF someI])(auto intro: someI)
  also have ... = ?rhs using True by(simp add: Merge-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed(auto simp add: Merge-def idem)

lemma Merge-insert-alt:
  Merge (insert x A) = Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda x yo. yo \gg= m x$ ) (Some x) A (is ?lhs = ?rhs) if finite A
proof -
  have ?lhs = Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda x yo. yo \gg= m x$ ) (Some x) (insert x A) using
    that
    unfolding Merge-def by(subst Merge-cong-start[where y=x, OF someI]) auto
  also have ... = ?rhs using that by(simp only: merge.fold-insert-idem2)(simp

```

```

add: idem)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma Merge-None [simp]: Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda x yo. yo \gg m x$ ) None A = None
proof(cases finite A)
  case True
  then show ?thesis by(induction) auto
qed simp

lemma Merge-union:
  Merge (A  $\cup$  B) = (if A = {} then Merge B else if B = {} then Merge A else
  (Merge A  $\gg (\lambda a. Merge B \gg m a)$ ))
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof(cases finite (A  $\cup$  B)  $\wedge$  A  $\neq$  {}  $\wedge$  B  $\neq$  {})
  case True
  then have ?lhs = Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda x yo. yo \gg m x$ ) (Some (SOME x. x  $\in$  B))
  (B  $\cup$  A)
    unfolding Merge-def by(subst Merge-cong-start[where y=SOME x. x  $\in$  B,
  OF someI])(auto intro: someI simp add: Un-commute)
    also have ... = Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda x yo. yo \gg m x$ ) (Merge B) A using True
    by(simp add: Merge-def merge.fold-set-union)
    also have ... = Merge A  $\gg (\lambda a. Merge B \gg m a)$ 
  proof(cases Merge B)
    case (Some b)
    thus ?thesis using True
      by simp(subst Merge-insert-alt[symmetric]; simp add: commute; metis commute)
    qed simp
    finally show ?thesis using True by simp
  qed auto

lemma Merge-upper:
  assumes m: Merge A = Some x and y: y  $\in$  A
  shows bo y x
proof -
  have Merge A = Merge (insert y A) using y by(simp add: insert-absorb)
  also have ... = Merge A  $\gg m y$  using y by auto
  finally have m y x = Some x using m by simp
  thus ?thesis by(simp add: bo-def)
qed

lemma Merge-least:
  assumes m: Merge A = Some x and u[rule-format]:  $\forall a \in A. bo a u$ 
  shows bo x u
proof -
  define a where a ≡ SOME x. x  $\in$  A
  from m have A: finite A A  $\neq$  {}
  and *: Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda x yo. yo \gg m x$ ) (Some a) A = Some x

```

```

    by(auto simp add: Merge-def a-def split: if-splits)
from A have bo a u by(auto intro: someI u simp add: a-def)
with A * u show ?thesis
proof(induction A arbitrary: a)
  case (insert x A)
  then show ?case
    by(cases m x a; cases A = {}; simp only: merge.fold-insert-idem2; simp)(auto
      simp add: join)
    qed simp
qed

lemma Merge-defined:
assumes finite A A ≠ {} ∀ a ∈ A. ∀ b ∈ A. h a = h b
shows Merge A ≠ None
proof
  define a where a ≡ SOME a. a ∈ A
  have a: a ∈ A unfolding a-def using assms by(auto intro: someI)
  hence ha: ∀ b ∈ A. h b = h a using assms by blast

  assume m: Merge A = None
  hence Finite-Set.fold (λx yo. yo ≈ m x) (Some a) A = None
    using assms by(simp add: Merge-def a-def)
  with assms(1) show False using ha
  proof(induction arbitrary: a)
    case (insert x A)
    thus ?case
      apply(cases m x a; use nothing in ⟨simp only: merge.fold-insert-idem2⟩)
      apply(simp add: merge-respects-hashes)
      apply(fastforce simp add: join vimage2p-def dest: hash[THEN predicate2D])
      done
    qed simp
  qed
end

lemma Merge-hash:
assumes Merge A = Some x a ∈ A
shows h a = h x
using Merge-upper[OF assms] hash by(auto simp add: vimage2p-def)

end

end
theory Canton-Transaction-Tree imports
  Inclusion-Proof-Construction
begin

```

4 Canton's hierarchical transaction trees

```

typedecl view-data
typedecl view-metadata

```

```

typedecl common-metadata
typedecl participant-metadata

datatype view = View view-metadata view-data (subviews: view list)

datatype transaction = Transaction common-metadata participant-metadata (views:
view list)

```

4.1 Views as authenticated data structures

type-synonym view-metadata_h = view-metadata blindable_h
type-synonym view-data_h = view-data blindable_h

datatype view_h = View_h ((view-metadata_h ×_h view-data_h) ×_h view_h list_h) blindable_h

type-synonym view-metadata_m = (view-metadata, view-metadata) blindable_m
type-synonym view-data_m = (view-data, view-data) blindable_m

datatype view_m = View_m
((view-metadata_m ×_m view-data_m) ×_m view_m list_m,
 (view-metadata_h ×_h view-data_h) ×_h view_h list_h) blindable_m

abbreviation (input) hash-view-data :: (view-data_m, view-data_h) hash **where**
hash-view-data ≡ hash-blindable id
abbreviation (input) blinding-of-view-data :: view-data_m blinding-of **where**
blinding-of-view-data ≡ blinding-of-blindable id (=)
abbreviation (input) merge-view-data :: view-data_m merge **where**
merge-view-data ≡ merge-blindable id merge-discrete

lemma merkle-view-data:
merkle-interface hash-view-data blinding-of-view-data merge-view-data
by unfold-locales

abbreviation (input) hash-view-metadata :: (view-metadata_m, view-metadata_h)
hash **where**
hash-view-metadata ≡ hash-blindable id
abbreviation (input) blinding-of-view-metadata :: view-metadata_m blinding-of **where**
blinding-of-view-metadata ≡ blinding-of-blindable id (=)
abbreviation (input) merge-view-metadata :: view-metadata_m merge **where**
merge-view-metadata ≡ merge-blindable id merge-discrete

lemma merkle-view-metadata:
merkle-interface hash-view-metadata blinding-of-view-metadata merge-view-metadata
by unfold-locales

type-synonym view-content = view-metadata × view-data
type-synonym view-content_h = view-metadata_h ×_h view-data_h
type-synonym view-content_m = view-metadata_m ×_m view-data_m

```

locale view-merkle begin

type-synonym viewh' = view-contenth rose-treeh

primrec from-viewh :: viewh  $\Rightarrow$  viewh' where
  from-viewh (Viewh x) = Treeh (map-blindableh (map-prod id (map from-viewh)) x)

primrec to-viewh :: viewh'  $\Rightarrow$  viewh where
  to-viewh (Treeh x) = Viewh (map-blindableh (map-prod id (map to-viewh)) x)

lemma from-to-viewh [simp]: from-viewh (to-viewh x) = x
  apply(induction x)
  apply(simp add: blindableh.map-comp o-def prod.map-comp)
  apply(simp cong: blindableh.map-cong prod.map-cong list.map-cong add: blindableh.map-id[unfolded id-def])
  done

lemma to-from-viewh [simp]: to-viewh (from-viewh x) = x
  apply(induction x)
  apply(simp add: blindableh.map-comp o-def prod.map-comp)
  apply(simp cong: blindableh.map-cong prod.map-cong list.map-cong add: blindableh.map-id[unfolded id-def])
  done

lemma iso-viewh: type-definition from-viewh to-viewh UNIV
  by unfold-locales simp-all

setup-lifting iso-viewh

lemma cr-viewh-Grp: cr-viewh = Grp UNIV to-viewh
  by(simp add: cr-viewh-def Grp-def fun-eq-iff)(transfer, auto)

lemma Viewh-transfer [transfer-rule]: includes lifting-syntax shows
  (rel-blindableh (rel-prod (=) (list-all2 pcr-viewh))  $\implies$  pcr-viewh) Treeh Viewh
  by(simp add: rel-fun-def viewh.pcr-cr-eq cr-viewh-Grp list.rel-Grp eq-alt prod.rel-Grp
  blindableh.rel-Grp)
  (simp add: Grp-def)

type-synonym viewm' = (view-contentm, view-contenth) rose-treem

primrec from-viewm :: viewm  $\Rightarrow$  viewm' where
  from-viewm (Viewm x) = Treem (map-blindablem (map-prod id (map from-viewm)) (map-prod id (map from-viewh)) x)

primrec to-viewm :: viewm'  $\Rightarrow$  viewm where
  to-viewm (Treem x) = Viewm (map-blindablem (map-prod id (map to-viewm)) (map-prod id (map to-viewh)) x)

```

```

lemma from-to-viewm [simp]: from-viewm (to-viewm x) = x
  apply(induction x)
  apply(simp add: blindablem.map-comp o-def prod.map-comp)
  apply(simp cong: blindablem.map-cong prod.map-cong list.map-cong add: blind-
ablem.map-id[unfolded id-def])
  done

lemma to-from-viewm [simp]: to-viewm (from-viewm x) = x
  apply(induction x)
  apply(simp add: blindablem.map-comp o-def prod.map-comp)
  apply(simp cong: blindablem.map-cong prod.map-cong list.map-cong add: blind-
ablem.map-id[unfolded id-def])
  done

lemma iso-viewm: type-definition from-viewm to-viewm UNIV
  by unfold-locales simp-all

setup-lifting iso-viewm

lemma cr-viewm-Grp: cr-viewm = Grp UNIV to-viewm
  by(simp add: cr-viewm-def Grp-def fun-eq-iff)(transfer, auto)

lemma Viewm-transfer [transfer-rule]: includes lifting-syntax shows
  (rel-blindablem (rel-prod (=) (list-all2 pcr-viewm)) (rel-prod (=) (list-all2 pcr-viewh)))
  ===> pcr-viewm) Treem Viewm
  by(simp add: rel-fun-def viewh.pcr-cr-eq viewm.pcr-cr-eq cr-viewh-Grp cr-viewm-Grp
  list.rel-Grp eq-alt prod.rel-Grp blindablem.rel-Grp)
  (simp add: Grp-def)

end

code-datatype Viewh
code-datatype Viewm

context begin
interpretation view-merkle .

abbreviation (input) hash-view-content :: (view-contentm, view-contenth) hash
where
  hash-view-content ≡ hash-prod hash-view-metadata hash-view-data

abbreviation (input) blinding-of-view-content :: view-contentm blinding-of where
  blinding-of-view-content ≡ blinding-of-prod blinding-of-view-metadata blinding-of-view-data

abbreviation (input) merge-view-content :: view-contentm merge where
  merge-view-content ≡ merge-prod merge-view-metadata merge-view-data

lift-definition hash-view :: (viewm, viewh) hash is

```

```

hash-tree hash-view-content .

lift-definition blinding-of-view :: viewm blinding-of is
  blinding-of-tree hash-view-content blinding-of-view-content .

lift-definition merge-view :: viewm merge is
  merge-tree hash-view-content merge-view-content .

lemma merkle-view [locale-witness]: merkle-interface hash-view blinding-of-view
merge-view
by transfer unfold-locales

lemma hash-view-simps [simp]:
  hash-view (Viewm x) =
    Viewh (hash-blindable (hash-prod hash-view-content (hash-list hash-view)) x)
  by transfer(simp add: hash-rt-Fm-def prod.map-comp hash-blindable-def blind-
ablem.map-id)

lemma blinding-of-view-iff [simp]:
  blinding-of-view (Viewm x) (Viewm y)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  blinding-of-blindable (hash-prod hash-view-content (hash-list hash-view))
  (blinding-of-prod blinding-of-view-content (blinding-of-list blinding-of-view)) x
y
by transfer simp

lemma blinding-of-view-induct [consumes 1, induct pred: blinding-of-view]:
  assumes blinding-of-view x y
  and  $\bigwedge x y$ . blinding-of-blindable (hash-prod hash-view-content (hash-list hash-view))
  (blinding-of-prod blinding-of-view-content (blinding-of-list ( $\lambda x y$ . blind-
ing-of-view x y  $\wedge$  P x y))) x y
   $\implies$  P (Viewm x) (Viewm y)
  shows P x y
  using assms by transfer(rule blinding-of-tree.induct)

lemma merge-view-simps [simp]:
  merge-view (Viewm x) (Viewm y) =
    map-option Viewm (merge-rt-Fm hash-view-content merge-view-content hash-view
merge-view x y)
  by transfer simp

end

```

4.2 Transaction trees as authenticated data structures

type-synonym common-metadata_h = common-metadata blindable_h
type-synonym common-metadata_m = (common-metadata, common-metadata) blind-
able_m

type-synonym participant-metadata_h = participant-metadata blindable_h

```

type-synonym participant-metadatam = (participant-metadata, participant-metadata)
blindablem

datatype transactionh = Transactionh
  (the-Transactionh: ((common-metadatah ×h participant-metadatah) ×h viewh
listh) blindableh)

datatype transactionm = Transactionm
  (the-Transactionm: ((common-metadatam ×m participant-metadatam) ×m viewm
listm,
  (common-metadatah ×h participant-metadatah) ×h viewh listh) blindablem)

abbreviation (input) hash-common-metadata :: (common-metadatam, common-metadatah)
hash where
  hash-common-metadata ≡ hash-blindable id
abbreviation (input) blinding-of-common-metadata :: common-metadatam blinding-of where
  blinding-of-common-metadata ≡ blinding-of-blindable id (=)
abbreviation (input) merge-common-metadata :: common-metadatam merge where
  merge-common-metadata ≡ merge-blindable id merge-discrete

abbreviation (input) hash-participant-metadata :: (participant-metadatam, participant-metadatah)
hash where
  hash-participant-metadata ≡ hash-blindable id
abbreviation (input) blinding-of-participant-metadata :: participant-metadatam blinding-of where
  blinding-of-participant-metadata ≡ blinding-of-blindable id (=)
abbreviation (input) merge-participant-metadata :: participant-metadatam merge where
  merge-participant-metadata ≡ merge-blindable id merge-discrete

locale transaction-merkle begin

lemma iso-transactionh: type-definition the-Transactionh Transactionh UNIV
  by unfold-locales simp-all

setup-lifting iso-transactionh

lemma Transactionh-transfer [transfer-rule]: includes lifting-syntax shows
  ((=) ==> pcr-transactionh) id Transactionh
  by(simp add: transactionh.pcr-cr-eq cr-transactionh-def rel-fun-def)

lemma iso-transactionm: type-definition the-Transactionm Transactionm UNIV
  by unfold-locales simp-all

setup-lifting iso-transactionm

lemma Transactionm-transfer [transfer-rule]: includes lifting-syntax shows
  ((=) ==> pcr-transactionm) id Transactionm

```

```

by(simp add: transactionm.pcr-cr-eq cr-transactionm-def rel-fun-def)

end

code-datatype Transactionh
code-datatype Transactionm

context begin
interpretation transaction-merkle .

lift-definition hash-transaction :: (transactionm, transactionh) hash is
  hash-blindable (hash-prod (hash-prod hash-common-metadata hash-participant-metadata)
  (hash-list hash-view)) .

lift-definition blinding-of-transaction :: transactionm blinding-of is
  blinding-of-blindable
  (hash-prod (hash-prod hash-common-metadata hash-participant-metadata) (hash-list
  hash-view))
  (blinding-of-prod (blinding-of-prod blinding-of-common-metadata blinding-of-participant-metadata)
  (blinding-of-list blinding-of-view)) .

lift-definition merge-transaction :: transactionm merge is
  merge-blindable
  (hash-prod (hash-prod hash-common-metadata hash-participant-metadata) (hash-list
  hash-view))
  (merge-prod (merge-prod merge-common-metadata merge-participant-metadata)
  (merge-list merge-view)) .

lemma merkle-transaction [locale-witness]:
  merkle-interface hash-transaction blinding-of-transaction merge-transaction
  by transfer unfold-locales

lemmas hash-transaction-simps [simp] = hash-transaction.abs-eq
lemmas blinding-of-transaction-iff [simp] = blinding-of-transaction.abs-eq
lemmas merge-transaction-simps [simp] = merge-transaction.abs-eq

end

interpretation transaction:
  merkle-interface hash-transaction blinding-of-transaction merge-transaction
  by(rule merkle-transaction)

```

4.3 Constructing authenticated data structures for views

context view-merkle **begin**

```

type-synonym view' = (view-metadata × view-data) rose-tree
primrec from-view :: view ⇒ view' where

```

```

from-view (View vm vd vs) = Tree ((vm, vd), map from-view vs)

primrec to-view :: view'  $\Rightarrow$  view where
  to-view (Tree x) = View (fst (fst x)) (snd (fst x)) (snd (map-prod id (map to-view)
x))

lemma from-to-view [simp]: from-view (to-view x) = x
  by(induction x)(clar simp cong: map-cong)

lemma to-from-view [simp]: to-view (from-view x) = x
  by(induction x)(clar simp cong: map-cong)

lemma iso-view: type-definition from-view to-view UNIV
  by unfold-locales simp-all

setup-lifting iso-view

definition View' :: (view-metadata  $\times$  view-data)  $\times$  view list  $\Rightarrow$  view where
  View' = ( $\lambda$ ((vm, vd), vs). View vm vd vs)

lemma View-View': View = ( $\lambda$ vm vd vs. View' ((vm, vd), vs))
  by(simp add: View'-def)

lemma cr-view-Grp: cr-view = Grp UNIV to-view
  by(simp add: cr-view-def Grp-def fun-eq-iff)(transfer, auto)

lemma View'-transfer [transfer-rule]: includes lifting-syntax shows
  (rel-prod (=) (list-all2 pcr-view) ==> pcr-view) Tree View'
  by(simp add: view.pcr-cr-eq cr-view-Grp eq-alt prod.rel-Grp rose-tree.rel-Grp
list.rel-Grp)
  (auto simp add: Grp-def View'-def)

end

code-datatype View

context begin
interpretation view-merkle .

abbreviation embed-view-content :: view-metadata  $\times$  view-data  $\Rightarrow$  view-metadatam
 $\times$  view-datam where
  embed-view-content  $\equiv$  map-prod Unblinded Unblinded

lift-definition embed-view :: view  $\Rightarrow$  viewm is embed-source-tree embed-view-content
.

lemma embed-view-simps [simp]:
  embed-view (View vm vd vs) = Viewm (Unblinded ((Unblinded vm, Unblinded
vd), map embed-view vs))

```

```

unfolding View-View' by transfer simp

end

context transaction-merkle begin

primrec the-Transaction :: transaction  $\Rightarrow$  (common-metadata  $\times$  participant-metadata)
 $\times$  view list where
  the-Transaction (Transaction cm pm views) = ((cm, pm), views) for views

definition Transaction' :: (common-metadata  $\times$  participant-metadata)  $\times$  view list
 $\Rightarrow$  transaction where
  Transaction' = ( $\lambda$ ((cm, pm), views). Transaction cm pm views)

lemma Transaction-Transaction': Transaction = ( $\lambda$ cm pm views. Transaction'
((cm, pm), views))
by(simp add: Transaction'-def)

lemma the-Transaction-inverse [simp]: Transaction' (the-Transaction x) = x
by(cases x)(simp add: Transaction'-def)

lemma Transaction'-inverse [simp]: the-Transaction (Transaction' x) = x
by(simp add: Transaction'-def split-def)

lemma iso-transaction: type-definition the-Transaction Transaction' UNIV
by unfold-locales simp-all

setup-lifting iso-transaction

lemma Transaction'-transfer [transfer-rule]: includes lifting-syntax shows
((=)  $\Longrightarrow$  pcr-transaction) id Transaction'
by(simp add: transaction.pcr-cr-eq cr-transaction-def rel-fun-def)

end

code-datatype Transaction

context begin
interpretation transaction-merkle .

lift-definition embed-transaction :: transaction  $\Rightarrow$  transactionm is
  Unblinded  $\circ$  map-prod (map-prod Unblinded Unblinded) (map embed-view) .

lemma embed-transaction-simps [simp]:
  embed-transaction (Transaction cm pm views) =
    Transactionm (Unblinded ((Unblinded cm, Unblinded pm), map embed-view
views))
  for views unfolding Transaction-Transaction' by transfer simp

```

```
end
```

4.3.1 Inclusion proof for the mediator

```
primrec mediator-view :: view  $\Rightarrow$  viewm where
  mediator-view (View vm vd vs) =
    Viewm (Unblinded ((Unblinded vm, Blinded (Content vd)), map mediator-view
    vs))

primrec mediator-transaction-tree :: transaction  $\Rightarrow$  transactionm where
  mediator-transaction-tree (Transaction cm pm views) =
    Transactionm (Unblinded ((Unblinded cm, Blinded (Content pm)), map media-
    tor-view views))
  for views

lemma blinding-of-mediator-view [simp]: blinding-of-view (mediator-view view) (embed-view
view)
  by(induction view)(auto simp add: list.rel-map intro!: list.rel-refl-strong)

lemma blinding-of-mediator-transaction-tree:
  blinding-of-transaction (mediator-transaction-tree tt) (embed-transaction tt)
  by(cases tt)(auto simp add: list.rel-map intro: list.rel-refl-strong)
```

4.3.2 Inclusion proofs for participants

Next, we define a function for producing all transaction views from a given view, and prove its properties.

```
type-synonym view-path-elem = (view-metadata  $\times$  view-data) blindable  $\times$  view
list  $\times$  view list
type-synonym view-path = view-path-elem list
type-synonym view-zipper = view-path  $\times$  view

type-synonym view-path-elemm = (view-metadatam  $\times$ m view-datam)  $\times$  viewm
listm  $\times$  viewm listm
type-synonym view-pathm = view-path-elemm list
type-synonym view-zipperm = view-pathm  $\times$  viewm

context begin
interpretation view-merkle .

lift-definition zipper-of-view :: view  $\Rightarrow$  view-zipper is zipper-of-tree .
lift-definition view-of-zipper :: view-zipper  $\Rightarrow$  view is tree-of-zipper .

lift-definition zipper-of-viewm :: viewm  $\Rightarrow$  view-zipperm is zipper-of-treem .
lift-definition view-of-zipperm :: view-zipperm  $\Rightarrow$  viewm is tree-of-zipperm .

lemma view-of-zipperm-Nil [simp]: view-of-zipperm ([] , t) = t
  by transfer simp
```

```

lift-definition blind-view-path-elem :: view-path-elem  $\Rightarrow$  view-path-elemm is
  blind-path-elem embed-view-content hash-view-content .

lift-definition blind-view-path :: view-path  $\Rightarrow$  view-pathm is
  blind-path embed-view-content hash-view-content .

lift-definition embed-view-path-elem :: view-path-elem  $\Rightarrow$  view-path-elemm is
  embed-path-elem embed-view-content .

lift-definition embed-view-path :: view-path  $\Rightarrow$  view-pathm is
  embed-path embed-view-content .

lift-definition hash-view-path-elem :: view-path-elemm  $\Rightarrow$  (view-contenth  $\times$  viewh
list  $\times$  viewh list) is
  hash-path-elem hash-view-content .

lift-definition zippers-view :: view-zipper  $\Rightarrow$  view-zipperm list is
  zippers-rose-tree embed-view-content hash-view-content .

lemma embed-view-path-Nil [simp]: embed-view-path [] = []
  by transfer(simp add: embed-path-def)

lemma zippers-view-same-hash:
  assumes z  $\in$  set (zippers-view (p, t))
  shows hash-view (view-of-zipperm z) = hash-view (view-of-zipperm (embed-view-path
p, embed-view t))
  using assms by transfer(rule zippers-rose-tree-same-hash')

lemma zippers-view-blinding-of:
  assumes z  $\in$  set (zippers-view (p, t))
  shows blinding-of-view (view-of-zipperm z) (view-of-zipperm (blind-view-path p,
embed-view t))
  using assms by transfer(rule zippers-rose-tree-blinding-of, unfold-locales)

end

primrec blind-view :: view  $\Rightarrow$  viewm where
  blind-view (View vm vd subviews) =
    Viewm (Blinded (Content ((Content vm, Content vd), map (hash-view  $\circ$  em-
bed-view) subviews)))
  for subviews

lemma hash-blind-view: hash-view (blind-view view) = hash-view (embed-view view)
  by(cases view) simp

primrec blind-transaction :: transaction  $\Rightarrow$  transactionm where
  blind-transaction (Transaction cm pm views) =
    Transactionm (Blinded (Content ((Content cm, Content pm), map (hash-view  $\circ$  blind-
view) views)))

```

```

for views

lemma hash-blind-transaction:
  hash-transaction (blind-transaction transaction) = hash-transaction (embed-transaction
  transaction)
  by(cases transaction)(simp add: hash-blind-view)

typeddecl participant
consts recipients :: view-metadata  $\Rightarrow$  participant list

fun view-recipients :: viewm  $\Rightarrow$  participant set where
  view-recipients (Viewm (Unblinded ((Unblinded vm, vd), subviews))) = set (recipients
  vm) for subviews
  | view-recipients - = {} — Sane default case

context fixes participant :: participant begin

definition view-trees-for :: view  $\Rightarrow$  viewm list where
  view-trees-for view =
    map view-of-zipperm
    (filter ( $\lambda$ (-, t). participant  $\in$  view-recipients t)
     (zippers-view ([], view)))

primrec transaction-views-for :: transaction  $\Rightarrow$  transactionm list where
  transaction-views-for (Transaction cm pm views) =
    map ( $\lambda$ viewm. Transactionm (Unblinded ((Unblinded cm, Unblinded pm), viewm)))
    (concat (map ( $\lambda$ (l, v, r). map (map blind-view l @ [vm] @ map blind-view
    r) (view-trees-for v)) (splits views)))
  for views

lemma view-trees-for-same-hash:
  vt  $\in$  set (view-trees-for view)  $\Longrightarrow$  hash-view vt = hash-view (embed-view view)
  by(auto simp add: view-trees-for-def dest: zippers-view-same-hash)

lemma transaction-views-for-same-hash:
  tm  $\in$  set (transaction-views-for t)  $\Longrightarrow$  hash-transaction tm = hash-transaction
  (embed-transaction t)
  by(cases t)(clarify simp add: splits-iff hash-blind-view view-trees-for-same-hash)

definition transaction-projection-for :: transaction  $\Rightarrow$  transactionm where
  transaction-projection-for t =
    (let tvs = transaction-views-for t
     in if tvs = [] then blind-transaction t else the (transaction.Merge (set tvs)))

lemma transaction-projection-for-same-hash:
  hash-transaction (transaction-projection-for t) = hash-transaction (embed-transaction
  t)
  proof(cases transaction-views-for t = [])

```

```

case True thus ?thesis by(simp add: transaction-projection-for-def Let-def hash-blind-transaction)
next
  case False
    then have transaction.Merge (set (transaction-views-for t))  $\neq$  None
    by(intro transaction.Merge-defined)(auto simp add: transaction-views-for-same-hash)
    with False show ?thesis
      apply(clarsimp simp add: transaction-projection-for-def neq-Nil-conv simp del:
transaction.Merge-insert)
      apply(drule transaction.Merge-hash[symmetric], blast)
      apply(auto intro: transaction-views-for-same-hash)
      done
qed

lemma transaction-projection-for-upper:
  assumes  $t_m \in \text{set}(\text{transaction-views-for } t)$ 
  shows blinding-of-transaction  $t_m$  (transaction-projection-for t)
proof –
  from assms have transaction.Merge (set (transaction-views-for t))  $\neq$  None
  by(intro transaction.Merge-defined)(auto simp add: transaction-views-for-same-hash)
  with assms show ?thesis
  by(auto simp add: transaction-projection-for-def Let-def dest: transaction.Merge-upper)
qed

end

end

```