

A Formal CHERI-C Memory Model

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Abstract

In this work, we present a formal memory model that provides a memory semantics for CHERI-C programs with uncompressed capabilities in a ‘purecap’ environment. We present a CHERI-C memory model theory with properties suitable for verification and potentially other types of analyses. Our theory generates an OCaml executable instance of the memory model, which is then used to instantiate the parametric *Gillian* program analysis framework, enabling concrete execution of CHERI-C programs. The tool can run a CHERI-C test suite, demonstrating the correctness of our tool, and catch a good class of safety violations that the CHERI hardware might miss.

The proof is accompanied by a paper [6] that explains the Gillian framework instantiation that uses the OCaml code generated by this work.

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```

theory Preliminary-Library
  imports Main HOL-Library.Word Word-Lib.Sumo HOL-Library.Countable
  begin

```

1 Preliminary Theories

In this subsection, we provide the type and value system used by the CHERI-C Memory Model. We also provide proofs for the conversion between large words (i.e. bits) and a list of bytes. For primitive bytes that are not $U8_\tau$ or $S8_\tau$, we need to be able to convert between their normal representation and list of bytes so that storing values work as intended. The high-level detail is given in the paper [6].

1.1 Types and Values

We first formalise the capability type. We first define *memory capabilities* as a record, then we define *tagged capabilities* by extending the record. We state the class comp_countable for future work, but countable is sufficient for the block_id type. For the permissions, we present only those used by the memory model.

```

class comp-countable = countable + zero + ord

record ('a :: comp-countable) mem-capability =
  block-id :: 'a
  offset :: int
  base :: nat
  len :: nat
  perm-load :: bool
  perm-cap-load :: bool
  perm-store :: bool
  perm-cap-store :: bool
  perm-cap-store-local :: bool
  perm-global :: bool

record ('a :: comp-countable) capability = 'a mem-capability +
  tag :: bool

```

cctype corresponds to τ in the paper [6], where τ is the type system.

```

datatype cctype =
  Uint8
  | Sint8
  | Uint16
  | Sint16
  | Uint32
  | Sint32
  | Uint64

```

```

| Sint64
| Cap

```

$'a\ ccval$ corresponds to \mathcal{V}_C in the paper [6]. $'a$ in this instance must be countable.

```

datatype 'a ccval =
  Uint8-v    8 word
  | Sint8-v   8 sword
  | Uint16-v  16 word
  | Sint16-v  16 sword
  | Uint32-v  32 word
  | Sint32-v  32 sword
  | Uint64-v  64 word
  | Sint64-v  64 sword
  | Cap-v     'a capability
  | Cap-v-frag 'a capability nat
  | Undef

```

memval_type infers the type of a value.

```

fun memval-type :: 'a ccval ⇒ cctype
where
  memval-type v = (case v of
    Uint8-v - ⇒ Uint8
    | Sint8-v - ⇒ Sint8
    | Uint16-v - ⇒ Uint16
    | Sint16-v - ⇒ Sint16
    | Uint32-v - ⇒ Uint32
    | Sint32-v - ⇒ Sint32
    | Uint64-v - ⇒ Uint64
    | Sint64-v - ⇒ Sint64
    | Cap-v - ⇒ Cap
    | Cap-v-frag - - ⇒ Uint8)

```

1.2 Primitive Value Conversion and Cast Proof

In this subsection, we provide proofs for the conversion between words and list of words. We also provide proofs that casting primitive values is correct. These will be used by the `load` and `store` operations in the memory model.

```

abbreviation encode-u8 :: nat ⇒ 8 word
where
  encode-u8 x ≡ word-of-nat x

```

```

abbreviation decode-u8 :: 8 word ⇒ nat
where
  decode-u8 b ≡ unat b

```

```

abbreviation encode-u8-list :: 8 word ⇒ 8 word list
where

```

```

 $encode\text{-}u8\text{-}list w \equiv [w]$ 

abbreviation  $decode\text{-}u8\text{-}list :: 8 \text{ word list} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word}$ 
  where
     $decode\text{-}u8\text{-}list ls \equiv hd ls$ 

lemma  $encode\text{-}decode\text{-}u8\text{-}list:$ 
 $ls = [b] \implies ls = encode\text{-}u8\text{-}list (decode\text{-}u8\text{-}list ls)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $decode\text{-}encode\text{-}u8\text{-}list:$ 
 $w = decode\text{-}u8\text{-}list (encode\text{-}u8\text{-}list w)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $encode\text{-}decode\text{-}u8:$ 
 $w = encode\text{-}u8 (decode\text{-}u8 w)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $decode\text{-}encode\text{-}u8:$ 
  assumes  $i \leq 2 \wedge LENGTH(8) - 1$ 
  shows  $i = decode\text{-}u8 (encode\text{-}u8 i)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

abbreviation  $u64\text{-}split :: 64 \text{ word} \Rightarrow 32 \text{ word list}$ 
  where
     $u64\text{-}split x \equiv (word\text{-}rsplit :: 64 \text{ word} \Rightarrow 32 \text{ word list}) x$ 

abbreviation  $u32\text{-}split :: 32 \text{ word} \Rightarrow 16 \text{ word list}$ 
  where
     $u32\text{-}split x \equiv (word\text{-}rsplit :: 32 \text{ word} \Rightarrow 16 \text{ word list}) x$ 

abbreviation  $u16\text{-}split :: 16 \text{ word} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word list}$ 
  where
     $u16\text{-}split x \equiv (word\text{-}rsplit :: 16 \text{ word} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word list}) x$ 

abbreviation  $cat\text{-}u16 :: 8 \text{ word list} \Rightarrow 16 \text{ word}$ 
  where
     $cat\text{-}u16 x \equiv (word\text{-}rcat :: 8 \text{ word list} \Rightarrow 16 \text{ word}) x$ 

abbreviation  $encode\text{-}u16 :: nat \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word list}$ 
  where
     $encode\text{-}u16 x \equiv u16\text{-}split (word\text{-}of\text{-}nat x)$ 

abbreviation  $decode\text{-}u16 :: 8 \text{ word list} \Rightarrow nat$ 
  where
     $decode\text{-}u16 x \equiv unat (cat\text{-}u16 x)$ 

lemma  $flatten\text{-}u16\text{-}length:$ 
 $length (u16\text{-}split vs) = 2$ 

```

⟨proof⟩

```
lemma rsplit-rcat-eq:  
  assumes LENGTH('b::len) mod LENGTH('a::len) = 0  
  and length w = LENGTH('b) div LENGTH('a)  
  shows (word-rsplit :: 'b word ⇒ 'a word list) ((word-rcat :: 'a word list ⇒ 'b  
word) w) = w  
  ⟨proof⟩  
  
lemma rsplit-rcat-u16-eq:  
  assumes w = [a1, a2]  
  shows (word-rsplit :: 16 word ⇒ 8 word list) ((word-rcat :: 8 word list ⇒ 16  
word) w) = w  
  ⟨proof⟩  
  
lemma encode-decode-u16:  
  assumes w = [a, b]  
  shows w = encode-u16 (decode-u16 w)  
  ⟨proof⟩  
  
lemma cat-flatten-u16-eq:  
  cat-u16 (u16-split w) = w  
  ⟨proof⟩  
  
lemma decode-encode-u16:  
  assumes i ≤ 2 ^ LENGTH(16) − 1  
  shows i = decode-u16 (encode-u16 i)  
  ⟨proof⟩  
  
abbreviation flatten-u32 :: 32 word ⇒ 8 word list  
where  
  flatten-u32 x ≡ (word-rsplit :: 32 word ⇒ 8 word list) x  
  
abbreviation cat-u32 :: 8 word list ⇒ 32 word  
where  
  cat-u32 x ≡ (word-rcat :: 8 word list ⇒ 32 word) x  
  
abbreviation encode-u32 :: nat ⇒ 8 word list  
where  
  encode-u32 x ≡ flatten-u32 (word-of-nat x)  
  
abbreviation decode-u32 :: 8 word list ⇒ nat  
where  
  decode-u32 i ≡ unat (cat-u32 i)  
  
lemma flatten-u32-length:  
  length (flatten-u32 vs) = 4  
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma rsplit-rcat-u32-eq:
  assumes w = [a1, a2, b1, b2]
  shows (word-rsplit :: 32 word  $\Rightarrow$  8 word list) ((word-rcat :: 8 word list  $\Rightarrow$  32 word) w) = w
  {proof}

lemma encode-decode-u32:
  assumes w = [a1, a2, b1, b2]
  shows w = encode-u32 (decode-u32 w)
  {proof}

lemma cat-flatten-u32-eq:
  assumes cat-u32 (flatten-u32 w) = w
  {proof}

lemma decode-encode-u32:
  assumes i  $\leq$  2  $\wedge$  LENGTH(32) - 1
  shows i = decode-u32 (encode-u32 i)
  {proof}

abbreviation flatten-u64 :: 64 word  $\Rightarrow$  8 word list
  where
    flatten-u64 x  $\equiv$  (word-rsplit :: 64 word  $\Rightarrow$  8 word list) x

abbreviation cat-u64 :: 8 word list  $\Rightarrow$  64 word
  where
    cat-u64 x  $\equiv$  word-rcat x

abbreviation encode-u64 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  8 word list
  where
    encode-u64 x  $\equiv$  flatten-u64 (word-of-nat x)

abbreviation decode-u64 :: 8 word list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where
    decode-u64 x  $\equiv$  unat (cat-u64 x)

lemma flatten-u64-length:
  length (flatten-u64 vs) = 8
  {proof}

lemma encode-decode-u64:
  assumes w = [a1, a2, b1, b2, c1, c2, d1, d2]
  shows w = encode-u64 (decode-u64 w)
  {proof}

lemma cat-flatten-u64-eq:
  cat-u64 (flatten-u64 w) = w
  {proof}

```

```

lemma decode-encode-u64:
  assumes  $i \leq 2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}(64) - 1 \rceil}$ 
  shows  $i = \text{decode-u64}(\text{encode-u64 } i)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

abbreviation encode-s8 ::  $\text{int} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ sword}$ 
  where
     $\text{encode-s8 } x \equiv \text{word-of-int } x$ 

abbreviation decode-s8 ::  $8 \text{ sword} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ 
  where
     $\text{decode-s8 } b \equiv \text{sint } b$ 

abbreviation encode-s8-list ::  $8 \text{ sword} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word list}$ 
  where
     $\text{encode-s8-list } w \equiv [\text{SCAST}(8 \text{ signed} \rightarrow 8)] w$ 

abbreviation decode-s8-list ::  $8 \text{ word list} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ sword}$ 
  where
     $\text{decode-s8-list } ls \equiv \text{UCAST}(8 \rightarrow 8 \text{ signed})(\text{hd } ls)$ 

lemma encode-decode-s8-list:
   $ls = [b] \implies ls = \text{encode-s8-list}(\text{decode-s8-list } ls)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma decode-encode-s8-list:
   $w = \text{decode-s8-list}(\text{encode-s8-list } w)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma encode-decode-s8:
   $w = \text{encode-s8}(\text{decode-s8 } w)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma decode-encode-s8:
  assumes  $- (2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}(8) - 1 \rceil}) \leq i$ 
  and  $i < 2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}(8) - 1 \rceil}$ 
  shows  $i = \text{decode-s8}(\text{encode-s8 } i)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

abbreviation s64-split ::  $64 \text{ sword} \Rightarrow 32 \text{ word list}$ 
  where
     $s64\text{-split } x \equiv (\text{word-rsplit} :: 64 \text{ sword} \Rightarrow 32 \text{ word list}) x$ 

abbreviation s32-split ::  $32 \text{ sword} \Rightarrow 16 \text{ word list}$ 
  where
     $s32\text{-split } x \equiv (\text{word-rsplit} :: 32 \text{ sword} \Rightarrow 16 \text{ word list}) x$ 

abbreviation s16-split ::  $16 \text{ sword} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word list}$ 

```

```

where
s16-split  $x \equiv (\text{word-rsplit} :: 16 \text{ sword} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word list}) x$ 

abbreviation cat-s16 ::  $8 \text{ word list} \Rightarrow 16 \text{ sword}$ 
where
cat-s16  $x \equiv (\text{word-rcat} :: 8 \text{ word list} \Rightarrow 16 \text{ sword}) x$ 

abbreviation encode-s16 ::  $\text{int} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word list}$ 
where
encode-s16  $x \equiv \text{s16-split} (\text{word-of-int} x)$ 

abbreviation decode-s16 ::  $8 \text{ word list} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ 
where
decode-s16  $x \equiv \text{sint} (\text{cat-s16} x)$ 

lemma flatten-s16-length:
length ( $\text{s16-split} vs$ ) = 2
⟨proof⟩

lemma rsplit-rcat-s16-eq:
assumes  $w = [a_1, a_2]$ 
shows  $(\text{word-rsplit} :: 16 \text{ sword} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word list}) ((\text{word-rcat} :: 8 \text{ word list} \Rightarrow 16 \text{ sword}) w) = w$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma encode-decode-s16:
assumes  $w = [a, b]$ 
shows  $w = \text{encode-s16} (\text{decode-s16} w)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma cat-flatten-s16-eq:
cat-s16 ( $\text{s16-split} w$ ) =  $w$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma decode-encode-s16:
assumes  $- (2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}(16) - 1 \rceil}) \leq i$ 
and  $i < 2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}(16) - 1 \rceil}$ 
shows  $i = \text{decode-s16} (\text{encode-s16} i)$ 
⟨proof⟩

abbreviation flatten-s32 ::  $32 \text{ sword} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word list}$ 
where
flatten-s32  $x \equiv (\text{word-rsplit} :: 32 \text{ sword} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word list}) x$ 

abbreviation cat-s32 ::  $8 \text{ word list} \Rightarrow 32 \text{ sword}$ 
where
cat-s32  $x \equiv (\text{word-rcat} :: 8 \text{ word list} \Rightarrow 32 \text{ sword}) x$ 

```

```

abbreviation encode-s32 :: int  $\Rightarrow$  8 word list
  where
    encode-s32 x  $\equiv$  flatten-s32 (word-of-int x)

abbreviation decode-s32 :: 8 word list  $\Rightarrow$  int
  where
    decode-s32 i  $\equiv$  sint (cat-s32 i)

lemma flatten-s32-length:
  length (flatten-s32 vs) = 4
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma rsplit-rcat-s32-eq:
  assumes w = [a1, a2, b1, b2]
  shows (word-rsplit :: 32 sword  $\Rightarrow$  8 word list) ((word-rcat :: 8 word list  $\Rightarrow$  32
  sword) w) = w
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma encode-decode-s32:
  assumes w = [a1, a2, b1, b2]
  shows w = encode-s32 (decode-s32 w)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma decode-encode-s32:
  assumes  $- (2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}(32) - 1 \rceil}) \leq i$ 
  and  $i < 2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}(32) - 1 \rceil}$ 
  shows i = decode-s32 (encode-s32 i)
  ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation flatten-s64 :: 64 sword  $\Rightarrow$  8 word list
  where
    flatten-s64 x  $\equiv$  (word-rsplit :: 64 sword  $\Rightarrow$  8 word list) x

lemma flatten-s64-length:
  length (flatten-s64 vs) = 8
  ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation cat-s64 :: 8 word list  $\Rightarrow$  64 sword
  where
    cat-s64 x  $\equiv$  word-rcat x

abbreviation encode-s64 :: int  $\Rightarrow$  8 word list
  where
    encode-s64 x  $\equiv$  flatten-s64 (word-of-int x)

abbreviation decode-s64 :: 8 word list  $\Rightarrow$  int
  where
    decode-s64 x  $\equiv$  sint (cat-s64 x)

```

```

lemma encode-decode-s64:
  assumes w = [a1, a2, b1, b2, c1, c2, d1, d2]
  shows w = encode-s64 (decode-s64 w)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma decode-encode-s64:
  assumes – (2 ^ (LENGTH(64) – 1)) ≤ i
  and i < 2 ^ (LENGTH(64) – 1)
  shows i = decode-s64 (encode-s64 i)
  ⟨proof⟩

definition word-of-integer :: integer ⇒ 'a::len word
  where
    word-of-integer x ≡ word-of-int (int-of-integer x)

definition sword-of-integer :: integer ⇒ 'a::len sword
  where
    sword-of-integer x ≡ word-of-int (int-of-integer x)

definition integer-of-word :: 'a::len word ⇒ integer
  where
    integer-of-word x ≡ integer-of-int (uint x)

definition integer-of-sword :: 'a::len sword ⇒ integer
  where
    integer-of-sword x ≡ integer-of-int (sint x)

lemma word-integer-eq:
  word-of-integer (integer-of-word w) = w
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sword-integer-eq:
  sword-of-integer (integer-of-sword w) = w
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma integer-word-bounded-eq:
  assumes 0 ≤ i
  assumes i ≤ 2 ^ LENGTH('a::len) – 1
  shows integer-of-word ((word-of-integer :: integer ⇒ 'a word) i) = i
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma integer-sword-bounded-eq:
  assumes – (2 ^ (LENGTH('a::len) – 1)) ≤ i
  and i < 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) – 1)
  shows integer-of-sword ((sword-of-integer :: integer ⇒ 'a sword) i) = i
  ⟨proof⟩

definition word8-of-integer :: integer ⇒ 8 word
  where

```

```

word8-of-integer ≡ word-of-integer

definition word16-of-integer :: integer ⇒ 16 word
  where
    word16-of-integer ≡ word-of-integer

definition word32-of-integer :: integer ⇒ 32 word
  where
    word32-of-integer ≡ word-of-integer

definition word64-of-integer :: integer ⇒ 64 word
  where
    word64-of-integer ≡ word-of-integer

definition integer-of-word8 :: 8 word ⇒ integer
  where
    integer-of-word8 ≡ integer-of-word

definition integer-of-word16 :: 16 word ⇒ integer
  where
    integer-of-word16 ≡ integer-of-word

definition integer-of-word32 :: 32 word ⇒ integer
  where
    integer-of-word32 ≡ integer-of-word

definition integer-of-word64 :: 64 word ⇒ integer
  where
    integer-of-word64 ≡ integer-of-word

lemma word8-integer-eq:
  word8-of-integer (integer-of-word8 w) = w
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma word16-integer-eq:
  word16-of-integer (integer-of-word16 w) = w
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma word32-integer-eq:
  word32-of-integer (integer-of-word32 w) = w
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma word64-integer-eq:
  word64-of-integer (integer-of-word64 w) = w
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma integer-word8-bounded-eq:
  assumes 0 ≤ i
  and i ≤ 2 ^ LENGTH(8) - 1

```

```

shows integer-of-word8 (word8-of-integer i) = i
⟨proof⟩

lemma integer-word16-bounded-eq:
assumes 0 ≤ i
and i ≤ 2 ^ LENGTH(16) - 1
shows integer-of-word16 (word16-of-integer i) = i
⟨proof⟩

lemma integer-word32-bounded-eq:
assumes 0 ≤ i
and i ≤ 2 ^ LENGTH(32) - 1
shows integer-of-word32 (word32-of-integer i) = i
⟨proof⟩

lemma integer-word64-bounded-eq:
assumes 0 ≤ i
and i ≤ 2 ^ LENGTH(64) - 1
shows integer-of-word64 (word64-of-integer i) = i
⟨proof⟩

definition sword8-of-integer :: integer ⇒ 8 sword
where
sword8-of-integer ≡ sword-of-integer

definition sword16-of-integer :: integer ⇒ 16 sword
where
sword16-of-integer ≡ sword-of-integer

definition sword32-of-integer :: integer ⇒ 32 sword
where
sword32-of-integer ≡ sword-of-integer

definition sword64-of-integer :: integer ⇒ 64 sword
where
sword64-of-integer ≡ sword-of-integer

definition integer-of-sword8 :: 8 sword ⇒ integer
where
integer-of-sword8 ≡ integer-of-sword

definition integer-of-sword16 :: 16 sword ⇒ integer
where
integer-of-sword16 ≡ integer-of-sword

definition integer-of-sword32 :: 32 sword ⇒ integer
where
integer-of-sword32 ≡ integer-of-sword

```

```

definition integer-of-sword64 :: 64 sword  $\Rightarrow$  integer
  where
    integer-of-sword64  $\equiv$  integer-of-sword

lemma sword8-integer-eq:
  sword8-of-integer (integer-of-sword8 w) = w
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma sword16-integer-eq:
  sword16-of-integer (integer-of-sword16 w) = w
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma sword32-integer-eq:
  sword32-of-integer (integer-of-sword32 w) = w
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma sword64-integer-eq:
  sword64-of-integer (integer-of-sword64 w) = w
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma integer-sword8-bounded-eq:
  assumes  $- (2^{\wedge}(\text{LENGTH}(8) - 1)) \leq i$ 
  and  $i < 2^{\wedge}(\text{LENGTH}(8) - 1)$ 
  shows integer-of-sword8 (sword8-of-integer i) = i
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma integer-sword16-bounded-eq:
  assumes  $- (2^{\wedge}(\text{LENGTH}(16) - 1)) \leq i$ 
  and  $i < 2^{\wedge}(\text{LENGTH}(16) - 1)$ 
  shows integer-of-sword16 (sword16-of-integer i) = i
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma integer-sword32-bounded-eq:
  assumes  $- (2^{\wedge}(\text{LENGTH}(32) - 1)) \leq i$ 
  and  $i < 2^{\wedge}(\text{LENGTH}(32) - 1)$ 
  shows integer-of-sword32 (sword32-of-integer i) = i
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma integer-sword64-bounded-eq:
  assumes  $- (2^{\wedge}(\text{LENGTH}(64) - 1)) \leq i$ 
  and  $i < 2^{\wedge}(\text{LENGTH}(64) - 1)$ 
  shows integer-of-sword64 (sword64-of-integer i) = i
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemmas flatten-types-length = flatten-u16-length flatten-s16-length flatten-u32-length
  flatten-s32-length flatten-u64-length flatten-s64-length

```

cast_val is an executable code that ensures easy casting of values. This value cast function is used within the Gillian framework [7, 5, 4, 1].

```

definition cast-val :: String.literal  $\Rightarrow$  integer  $\Rightarrow$  integer
where
  cast-val s i  $\equiv$ 
    if s = STR "uint8" then integer-of-word8 (word8-of-integer i)
    else if s = STR "int8" then integer-of-sword8 (sword8-of-integer i)
    else if s = STR "uint16" then integer-of-word16 (word16-of-integer i)
    else if s = STR "int16" then integer-of-sword16 (sword16-of-integer i)
    else if s = STR "uint32" then integer-of-word32 (word32-of-integer i)
    else if s = STR "int32" then integer-of-sword32 (sword32-of-integer i)
    else if s = STR "uint64" then integer-of-word64 (word64-of-integer i)
    else if s = STR "int64" then integer-of-sword64 (sword64-of-integer i)
    else i

end
theory CHERI-C-Concrete-Memory-Model
imports Preliminary-Library
  Separation-Algebra.Separation-Algebra
  Containers.Containers
  HOL-Library.Mapping
  HOL-Library.Code-Target-Numerical
begin

```

2 CHERI-C Error System

In this section, we formalise the error system used by the memory model.

Below are coprocessor 2 excessptions thrown by the hardware. BadAddressViolation is not a coprocessor 2 exception but remains one given by the hardware. This corresponds to CapErr in the paper [6].

```

datatype c2errtype =
  TagViolation
  | PermitLoadViolation
  | PermitStoreViolation
  | PermitStoreCapViolation
  | PermitStoreLocalCapViolation
  | LengthViolation
  | BadAddressViolation

```

These are logical errors produced by the language. In practice, Some of these errors would never be caught due to the inherent spatial safety guarantees given by capabilities. This corresponds to LogicErr in the paper [6].

NOTE: Unhandled corresponds to a custom error not mentioned in *logicerrtype*. One can provide the custom error as a string, but here, for custom errors, we leave it empty to simplify the proof. Ultimately, the important point is that the memory model can still catch custom errors.

```

datatype logicerrtype =
  UseAfterFree

```

```

| BufferOverrun
| MissingResource
| WrongMemVal
| MemoryNotFreed
| Unhandled String.literal

```

We make the distinction between the error types. This corresponds to Err in the paper [6].

```
datatype errtype =
  C2Err c2errtype
  | LogicErr logicerrtype
```

Finally, we have the ‘return’ type $\mathcal{R} \rho$ in the paper [6].

```
datatype 'a result =
  Success (res: 'a)
  | Error (err: errtype)
```

In this theory, we concretise the notion of blocks

```
type-synonym block = integer
type-synonym memcap = block mem-capability
type-synonym cap = block capability
```

Because `sizeof` depends on the architecture, it shall be given via the memory model. We also use uncompressed capabilities.

```
definition sizeof :: cctype  $\Rightarrow$  nat ( $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle_\tau$ )
  where
    sizeof  $\tau$   $\equiv$  case  $\tau$  of
      Uint8  $\Rightarrow$  1
      | Sint8  $\Rightarrow$  1
      | Uint16  $\Rightarrow$  2
      | Sint16  $\Rightarrow$  2
      | Uint32  $\Rightarrow$  4
      | Sint32  $\Rightarrow$  4
      | Uint64  $\Rightarrow$  8
      | Sint64  $\Rightarrow$  8
      | Cap  $\Rightarrow$  32
```

We provide some helper lemmas

```
lemma size-type-align:
  assumes  $|t|_\tau = x$ 
  shows  $\exists n. 2^{\lceil n \rceil} = x$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma memval-size-u8:
  |memval-type (Uint8-v v)| $_\tau = 1$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma memval-size-s8:
```

```

|memval-type (Sint8-v v)|τ = 1
⟨proof⟩

lemma memval-size-u16:
|memval-type (Uint16-v v)|τ = 2
⟨proof⟩

lemma memval-size-s16:
|memval-type (Sint16-v v)|τ = 2
⟨proof⟩

lemma memval-size-u32:
|memval-type (Uint32-v v)|τ = 4
⟨proof⟩

lemma memval-size-s32:
|memval-type (Sint32-v v)|τ = 4
⟨proof⟩

lemma memval-size-u64:
|memval-type (Uint64-v v)|τ = 8
⟨proof⟩

lemma memval-size-s64:
|memval-type (Sint64-v v)|τ = 8
⟨proof⟩

lemma memval-size-cap:
|memval-type (Cap-v v)|τ = 32
⟨proof⟩

lemmas memval-size-types = memval-size-u8 memval-size-s8 memval-size-u16 mem-
val-size-s16 memval-size-u32 memval-size-s32 memval-size-u64 memval-size-s64 mem-
val-size-cap

corollary memval-size-u16-eq-word-split-len:
assumes val = Uint16-v v
shows |memval-type val|τ = length (u16-split v)
⟨proof⟩

corollary memval-size-s16-eq-word-split-len:
assumes val = Sint16-v v
shows |memval-type val|τ = length (s16-split v)
⟨proof⟩

corollary memval-size-u32-eq-word-split-len:
assumes val = Uint32-v v
shows |memval-type val|τ = length (flatten-u32 v)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary memval-size-s32-eq-word-split-len:
  assumes val = Sint32-v v
  shows |memval-type val|τ = length (flatten-s32 v)
  ⟨proof⟩

corollary memval-size-u64-eq-word-split-len:
  assumes val = Uint64-v v
  shows |memval-type val|τ = length (flatten-u64 v)
  ⟨proof⟩

corollary memval-size-s64-eq-word-split-len:
  assumes val = Sint64-v v
  shows |memval-type val|τ = length (flatten-s64 v)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sizeof-nonzero:
  |t|τ > 0
  ⟨proof⟩

```

We prove that integer is a countable type.

```
instance int :: comp-countable ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma integer-encode-eq: (int-encode ∘ int-of-integer) x = (int-encode ∘ int-of-integer)
y ↔ x = y
⟨proof⟩
```

```
instance integer :: countable
⟨proof⟩
```

```
instance integer :: comp-countable ⟨proof⟩
```

3 Memory

In this section, we formalise the heap and prove some initial properties.

3.1 Definitions

First, we provide \mathcal{V}_M —refer to [6] for the definition. We note that this representation allows us to make the distinction between what is a capability and what is a primitive value stored in memory. We can define a tag-preserving `memcpy` by checking ahead whether there are valid capabilities stored in memory or whether there are simply bytes. The downside to this approach is that overwriting primitive values to where capabilities were stored—and vice versa—will lead to an undefined load operation. However, this tends not to be a big problem, as (1) overwritten capabilities are tag-invalidated anyway, so the capabilities cannot be dereferenced even if the

user obtained the capability somehow, and (2) for legacy C programs that do not have access to CHERI library functions, there is no way to access the metadata of the invalidated capabilities. For compatibility purposes, this imposes hardly any problems.

```
datatype memval =
  Byte (of-byte: 8 word)
  | ACap (of-cap: memcap) (of-nth: nat)
```

In general, the bound is irrelevant, as capability bound ensures spatial safety. We add bounds in the heap so that we can incorporate *hybrid* CHERI C programs in the future, where pointers and capabilities co-exist, but strictly speaking, this is not required in *purecap* CHERI C programs, which is what this memory model is based on. Ultimately, this is the pair of mapping defined in the paper [6].

```
record object =
  bounds :: nat × nat
  content :: (nat, memval) mapping
  tags :: (nat, bool) mapping
```

t is the datatype that allows us to make the distinction between blocks that are freed and blocks that are valid.

```
datatype t =
  Freed
  | Map (the-map: object)
```

heap_map in heap is essentially \mathcal{H} defined in the paper [6]. We extend the structure and keep track of the next block for the allocator for efficiency—much like how CompCert’s C memory model does this [3].

```
record heap =
  next-block :: block
  heap-map :: (block, t) mapping

definition memval-is-byte :: memval ⇒ bool
  where
    memval-is-byte m ≡ case m of Byte - ⇒ True | ACap - - ⇒ False

abbreviation memval-is-cap :: memval ⇒ bool
  where
    memval-is-cap m ≡ ¬ memval-is-byte m

lemma memval-byte:
  memval-is-byte m ⇒ ∃ b. m = Byte b
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma memval-byte-not-memcap:
  memval-is-byte m ⇒ m ≠ ACap c n
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma memval-memcap:
  memval-is-cap m  $\implies \exists c n. m = A\text{Cap } c n$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma memval-memcap-not-byte:
  memval-is-cap m  $\implies m \neq \text{Byte } b$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

3.2 Properties

We prove that the heap is an instance of separation algebra.

```

instantiation unit :: cancellative-sep-algebra
begin
definition 0  $\equiv ()$ 
definition u1 + u2  $\equiv ()$ 
definition (u1::unit) ## u2  $\equiv \text{True}$ 
instance
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
end

instantiation nat :: cancellative-sep-algebra
begin
definition (n1::nat) ## n2  $\equiv \text{True}$ 
instance
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
end

```

This proof ultimately shows that heap_map forms a separation algebra.

```

instantiation mapping :: (type, type) cancellative-sep-algebra
begin

definition zero-map-def: 0  $\equiv \text{Mapping.empty}$ 
definition plus-map-def: m1 + m2  $\equiv \text{Mapping}((\text{Mapping.lookup } m1) ++ (\text{Mapping.lookup } m2))$ 
definition sep-disj-map-def: m1 ## m2  $\equiv \text{Mapping.keys } m1 \cap \text{Mapping.keys } m2$ 
= {}

instance
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
end

instantiation heap-ext :: (cancellative-sep-algebra) cancellative-sep-algebra
begin
definition 0 :: 'a heap-scheme  $\equiv ()$  next-block = 0, heap-map = Mapping.empty,
... = 0 []
definition (m1 :: 'a heap-scheme) + (m2 :: 'a heap-scheme)  $\equiv$ 
  () next-block = next-block m1 + next-block m2,

```

```

heap-map = Mapping ((Mapping.lookup (heap-map m1)) ++
(Mapping.lookup (heap-map m2))),
... = heap.more m1 + heap.more m2 )
definition (m1 :: 'a heap-scheme) ### (m2 :: 'a heap-scheme) ≡
Mapping.keys (heap-map m1) ∩ Mapping.keys (heap-map m2) = {}
∧ heap.more m1 ### heap.more m2
instance
⟨proof⟩
end

instantiation mem-capability-ext :: (comp-countable, zero) zero
begin
definition 0 :: ('a, 'b) mem-capability-scheme ≡
⟨ block-id = 0,
offset = 0,
base = 0,
len = 0,
perm-load = False,
perm-cap-load = False,
perm-store = False,
perm-cap-store = False,
perm-cap-store-local = False,
perm-global = False,
... = 0⟩
instance ⟨proof⟩
end

subclass (in comp-countable) zero ⟨proof⟩

instantiation capability-ext :: (zero) zero
begin
definition 0 ≡ ⟨ tag = False, ... = 0⟩
instance ⟨proof⟩
end

Section 4.5 of CHERI C/C++ Programming Guide defines what a NULL
capability is [8].
definition null-capability :: cap (<NULL>)
where
NULL ≡ 0

context
notes null-capability-def[simp]
begin

lemma null-capability-block-id[simp]:
block-id NULL = 0
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma null-capability-offset[simp]:
  offset NULL = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma null-capability-base[simp]:
  base NULL = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma null-capability-len[simp]:
  len NULL = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma null-capability-perm-load[simp]:
  perm-load NULL = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma null-capability-perm-cap-load[simp]:
  perm-cap-load NULL = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma null-capability-perm-store[simp]:
  perm-store NULL = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma null-capability-perm-cap-store[simp]:
  perm-cap-store NULL = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma null-capability-perm-cap-store-local[simp]:
  perm-cap-store-local NULL = False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma null-capability-tag[simp]:
  tag NULL = False
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

Here, we define the initial heap.

```

definition init-heap :: heap
  where
    init-heap ≡ 0 () next-block := 1 ()

abbreviation cap-offset :: nat ⇒ nat
  where
    cap-offset p ≡ if p mod |Cap|τ = 0 then p else p - p mod |Cap|τ

```

We state the well-formedness property \mathcal{W}_f^C stated in the paper [6].

```
definition wellformed :: (block, t) mapping ⇒ bool (⟨mathcal{W}_f/(-)⟩)
```

where
 $\mathcal{W}_f(h) \equiv$
 $\forall b \ obj. \ Mapping.lookup \ h \ b = Some \ (Map \ obj)$
 $\longrightarrow Set.filter \ (\lambda x. \ x \ mod \ |Cap|_\tau \neq 0) \ (Mapping.keys \ (tags \ obj)) = \{\}$

lemma *init-heap-empty*:
 $Mapping.keys \ (heap-map \ init-heap) = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Below shows $\mathcal{W}_f^C(\mu_0)$

lemma *init-wellformed*:
 $\mathcal{W}_f(heap-map \ init-heap)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mapping-lookup-disj1*:
 $m1 \ \#\# \ m2 \implies Mapping.lookup \ m1 \ n = Some \ x \implies Mapping.lookup \ (m1 + m2) \ n = Some \ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mapping-lookup-disj2*:
 $m1 \ \#\# \ m2 \implies Mapping.lookup \ m2 \ n = Some \ x \implies Mapping.lookup \ (m1 + m2) \ n = Some \ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Below shows that well-formedness is composition-compatible

lemma *heap-map h1 \#\# heap-map h2 \implies \mathcal{W}_f(heap-map h1 + heap-map h2)*
 $\implies \mathcal{W}_f(heap-map h1) \wedge \mathcal{W}_f(heap-map h2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4 Helper functions and lemmas

primrec *is-memval-defined* :: $(nat, memval) \ mapping \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $is\text{-}memval\text{-}defined \ - \ 0 = True$
 $| \ is\text{-}memval\text{-}defined \ m \ off \ (Suc \ siz) = ((off \in Mapping.keys \ m) \wedge is\text{-}memval\text{-}defined \ m \ (Suc \ off) \ siz)$

primrec *is-contiguous-bytes* :: $(nat, memval) \ mapping \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $is\text{-}contiguous\text{-}bytes \ - \ 0 = True$
 $| \ is\text{-}contiguous\text{-}bytes \ m \ off \ (Suc \ siz) = ((off \in Mapping.keys \ m) \wedge memval\text{-}is\text{-}byte \ (the \ (Mapping.lookup \ m \ off)) \wedge is\text{-}contiguous\text{-}bytes \ m \ (Suc \ off) \ siz)$

definition *get-cap* :: $(nat, memval) \ mapping \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow memcap$
where
 $get\text{-}cap \ m \ off = of\text{-}cap \ (the \ (Mapping.lookup \ m \ off))$

```

fun is-cap :: (nat, memval) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where
    is-cap m off = (off  $\in$  Mapping.keys m  $\wedge$  memval-is-cap (the (Mapping.lookup m off)))

```

```

primrec is-contiguous-cap :: (nat, memval) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  memcap  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where
    is-contiguous-cap - - - 0 = True
    | is-contiguous-cap m c off (Suc siz) = ((off  $\in$  Mapping.keys m)
       $\wedge$  memval-is-cap (the (Mapping.lookup m off)))
       $\wedge$  of-cap (the (Mapping.lookup m off)) = c
       $\wedge$  of-nth (the (Mapping.lookup m off)) = siz
       $\wedge$  is-contiguous-cap m c (Suc off) siz)

```

```

primrec is-contiguous-zeros-prim :: (nat, memval) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where
    is-contiguous-zeros-prim - - 0 = True
    | is-contiguous-zeros-prim m off (Suc siz) = (Mapping.lookup m off = Some (Byte 0)
       $\wedge$  is-contiguous-zeros-prim m (Suc off) siz)

```

```

definition is-contiguous-zeros :: (nat, memval) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where
    is-contiguous-zeros m off siz  $\equiv$   $\forall$  ofs  $\geq$  off. ofs  $<$  off + siz  $\longrightarrow$  Mapping.lookup m ofs = Some (Byte 0)

```

```

lemma is-contiguous-zeros-code[code]:
  is-contiguous-zeros m off siz = is-contiguous-zeros-prim m off siz
  {proof}

```

```

primrec retrieve-bytes :: (nat, memval) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  8 word list
  where
    retrieve-bytes m - 0 = []
    | retrieve-bytes m off (Suc siz) = of-byte (the (Mapping.lookup m off)) # retrieve-bytes m (Suc off) siz

```

```

primrec is-same-cap :: (nat, memval) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  memcap  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where
    is-same-cap - - - 0 = True
    | is-same-cap m c off (Suc siz) = (of-cap (the (Mapping.lookup m off))) = c  $\wedge$ 
      is-same-cap m c (Suc off) siz

```

```

definition retrieve-tval :: object  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  cctype  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  block ccval
  where
    retrieve-tval obj off typ pcl =

```

```

if is-contiguous-bytes (content obj) off |typ|τ then
  (case typ of
    Uint8 ⇒ Uint8-v (decode-u8-list (retrieve-bytes (content obj) off |typ|τ))
    | Sint8 ⇒ Sint8-v (decode-s8-list (retrieve-bytes (content obj) off |typ|τ))
    | Uint16 ⇒ Uint16-v (cat-u16 (retrieve-bytes (content obj) off |typ|τ))
    | Sint16 ⇒ Sint16-v (cat-s16 (retrieve-bytes (content obj) off |typ|τ))
    | Uint32 ⇒ Uint32-v (cat-u32 (retrieve-bytes (content obj) off |typ|τ))
    | Sint32 ⇒ Sint32-v (cat-s32 (retrieve-bytes (content obj) off |typ|τ))
    | Uint64 ⇒ Uint64-v (cat-u64 (retrieve-bytes (content obj) off |typ|τ))
    | Sint64 ⇒ Sint64-v (cat-s64 (retrieve-bytes (content obj) off |typ|τ))
    | Cap ⇒ if is-contiguous-zeros (content obj) off |typ|τ then Cap-v NULL
  else Undef)
  else if is-cap (content obj) off then
    let cap = get-cap (content obj) off in
    let tv = the (Mapping.lookup (tags obj) (cap-offset off)) in
    let t = (case pcl of False ⇒ False | True ⇒ tv) in
    let cv = mem-capability.extend cap () tag = t () in
    let nth-frag = of-nth (the (Mapping.lookup (content obj) off)) in
    (case typ of
      Uint8 ⇒ Cap-v-frag (mem-capability.extend cap () tag = False ()) nth-frag
      | Sint8 ⇒ Cap-v-frag (mem-capability.extend cap () tag = False ()) nth-frag
      | Cap ⇒ if is-contiguous-cap (content obj) cap off |typ|τ then Cap-v cv else
        Undef
      | - ⇒ Undef)
    else Undef

primrec store-bytes :: (nat, memval) mapping ⇒ nat ⇒ 8 word list ⇒ (nat, memval) mapping
where
  store-bytes obj - [] = obj
  | store-bytes obj off (v # vs) = store-bytes (Mapping.update off (Byte v) obj) (Suc off) vs

primrec store-cap :: (nat, memval) mapping ⇒ nat ⇒ cap ⇒ nat ⇒ (nat, memval) mapping
where
  store-cap obj -- 0 = obj
  | store-cap obj off cap (Suc n) = store-cap (Mapping.update off (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) n) obj) (Suc off) cap n

abbreviation store-tag :: (nat, bool) mapping ⇒ nat ⇒ bool ⇒ (nat, bool) mapping
where
  store-tag obj off tg ≡ Mapping.update off tg obj

definition store-tval :: object ⇒ nat ⇒ block ccval ⇒ object
where
  store-tval obj off val ≡
    case val of Uint8-v v ⇒ obj () content := store-bytes (content obj) off

```

```

(encode-u8-list v),
| Sint8-v v      tags := store-tag (tags obj) (cap-offset off) False []
  ⇒ obj () content := store-bytes (content obj) off
(encode-s8-list v),
| Uint16-v v      tags := store-tag (tags obj) (cap-offset off) False []
  ⇒ obj () content := store-bytes (content obj) off
(u16-split v),
| Sint16-v v      tags := store-tag (tags obj) (cap-offset off) False []
  ⇒ obj () content := store-bytes (content obj) off (s16-split
v),
| Uint32-v v      tags := store-tag (tags obj) (cap-offset off) False []
  ⇒ obj () content := store-bytes (content obj) off
(flatten-u32 v),
| Sint32-v v      tags := store-tag (tags obj) (cap-offset off) False []
  ⇒ obj () content := store-bytes (content obj) off
(flatten-s32 v),
| Uint64-v v      tags := store-tag (tags obj) (cap-offset off) False []
  ⇒ obj () content := store-bytes (content obj) off
(flatten-u64 v),
| Sint64-v v      tags := store-tag (tags obj) (cap-offset off) False []
  ⇒ obj () content := store-bytes (content obj) off
(flatten-s64 v),
| Cap-v c         tags := store-tag (tags obj) (cap-offset off) False []
  ⇒ obj () content := store-cap (content obj) off c | Cap|τ,
  tags := store-tag (tags obj) (cap-offset off) (tag c) []
| Cap-v-frag c n ⇒ obj () content := Mapping.update off (ACap
(mem-capability.truncate c) n) (content obj),
  tags := store-tag (tags obj) (cap-offset off) False []

```

lemma stored-bytes-prev:

assumes $x < off$
shows $Mapping.lookup (store-bytes obj off vs) x = Mapping.lookup obj x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma stored-tags-prev:

assumes $x < off$
shows $Mapping.lookup (store-tag obj off vs) x = Mapping.lookup obj x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma stored-cap-prev:

assumes $x < off$
shows $Mapping.lookup (store-cap obj off cap siz) x = Mapping.lookup obj x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma stored-bytes-instant-correctness:

$Mapping.lookup (store-bytes obj off (v \# vs)) off = Some (Byte v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma stored-cap-instant-correctness:

Mapping.lookup (store-cap obj off cap (Suc siz)) off = Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) siz)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *numeral-4-eq-4*: $4 = \text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc} 0)))$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *numeral-5-eq-5*: $5 = \text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc} 0))))$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *numeral-6-eq-6*: $6 = \text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc} 0)))))$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *numeral-7-eq-7*: $7 = \text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc} 0))))))$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *numeral-8-eq-8*: $8 = \text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc}(\text{Suc} 0)))))))$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-length-2-realise*:
 $\text{length } ls = 2 \implies \exists n0\ n1. ls = [n0, n1]$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-length-4-realise*:
 $\text{length } ls = 4 \implies \exists n0\ n1\ n2\ n3. ls = [n0, n1, n2, n3]$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-length-8-realise*:
 $\text{length } ls = 8 \implies \exists n0\ n1\ n2\ n3\ n4\ n5\ n6\ n7. ls = [n0, n1, n2, n3, n4, n5, n6, n7]$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *u16-split-realise*:
 $\exists b0\ b1. u16\text{-split } v = [b0, b1]$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *s16-split-realise*:
 $\exists b0\ b1. s16\text{-split } v = [b0, b1]$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *u32-split-realise*:
 $\exists b0\ b1\ b2\ b3. \text{flatten-}u32\ v = [b0, b1, b2, b3]$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *s32-split-realise*:
 $\exists b0\ b1\ b2\ b3. \text{flatten-}s32\ v = [b0, b1, b2, b3]$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *u64-split-realise*:

$\exists b0\ b1\ b2\ b3\ b4\ b5\ b6\ b7. \text{flatten-u64 } v = [b0, b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *s64-split-realise*:

$\exists b0\ b1\ b2\ b3\ b4\ b5\ b6\ b7. \text{flatten-s64 } v = [b0, b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *store-bytes-u16*:

shows $off \in \text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{u16-split } v))$
and $Suc \text{ } off \in \text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{u16-split } v))$
and $\exists b0. \text{Mapping.lookup}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{u16-split } v)) \text{ off} = \text{Some } (\text{Byte } b0)$
and $\exists b1. \text{Mapping.lookup}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{u16-split } v)) \text{ } (Suc \text{ } off) = \text{Some } (\text{Byte } b1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *store-bytes-s16*:

shows $off \in \text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{s16-split } v))$
and $Suc \text{ } off \in \text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{s16-split } v))$
and $\exists b0. \text{Mapping.lookup}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{s16-split } v)) \text{ off} = \text{Some } (\text{Byte } b0)$
and $\exists b1. \text{Mapping.lookup}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{s16-split } v)) \text{ } (Suc \text{ } off) = \text{Some } (\text{Byte } b1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *store-bytes-u32*:

shows $off \in \text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-u32 } v))$
and $Suc \text{ } off \in \text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-u32 } v))$
and $Suc \text{ } (Suc \text{ } off) \in \text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-u32 } v))$
and $Suc \text{ } (Suc \text{ } (Suc \text{ } off)) \in \text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-u32 } v))$
and $\exists b0. \text{Mapping.lookup}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-u32 } v)) \text{ off} = \text{Some } (\text{Byte } b0)$
and $\exists b1. \text{Mapping.lookup}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-u32 } v)) \text{ } (Suc \text{ } off) = \text{Some } (\text{Byte } b1)$
and $\exists b2. \text{Mapping.lookup}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-u32 } v)) \text{ } (Suc \text{ } (Suc \text{ } off)) = \text{Some } (\text{Byte } b2)$
and $\exists b3. \text{Mapping.lookup}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-u32 } v)) \text{ } (Suc \text{ } (Suc \text{ } (Suc \text{ } off))) = \text{Some } (\text{Byte } b3)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *store-bytes-s32*:

shows $off \in \text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-s32 } v))$
and $Suc \text{ } off \in \text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-s32 } v))$
and $Suc \text{ } (Suc \text{ } off) \in \text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-s32 } v))$
and $Suc \text{ } (Suc \text{ } (Suc \text{ } off)) \in \text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-s32 } v))$
and $\exists b0. \text{Mapping.lookup}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-s32 } v)) \text{ off} = \text{Some } (\text{Byte } b0)$
and $\exists b1. \text{Mapping.lookup}(\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-s32 } v)) \text{ } (Suc \text{ } off) = \text{Some } (\text{Byte } b1)$

```

and  $\exists b2.$   $Mapping.lookup(store-bytes m off (flatten-s32 v)) (Suc (Suc off))$   

 $= Some (Byte b2)$   

and  $\exists b3.$   $Mapping.lookup(store-bytes m off (flatten-s32 v)) (Suc (Suc (Suc off)))$   

 $= Some (Byte b3)$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $store-bytes-u64:$   

shows  $off \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))$   

and  $Suc off \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))$   

and  $Suc (Suc off) \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))$   

and  $Suc (Suc (Suc off)) \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))$   

and  $Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off))) \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))$   

and  $Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off)))) \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))$   

and  $Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off)))))) \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))$   

and  $Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off))))))) \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))$   

and  $Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off))))))) \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))$   

and  $\exists b0.$   $Mapping.lookup(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) off = Some (Byte b0)$   

and  $\exists b1.$   $Mapping.lookup(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) (Suc off) = Some (Byte b1)$   

and  $\exists b2.$   $Mapping.lookup(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) (Suc (Suc off))$   

 $= Some (Byte b2)$   

and  $\exists b3.$   $Mapping.lookup(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) (Suc (Suc (Suc off)))$   

 $= Some (Byte b3)$   

and  $\exists b0.$   $Mapping.lookup(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off))))$   

 $= Some (Byte b0)$   

and  $\exists b1.$   $Mapping.lookup(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off))))$   

 $= Some (Byte b1)$   

and  $\exists b2.$   $Mapping.lookup(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off)))))$   

 $= Some (Byte b2)$   

and  $\exists b3.$   $Mapping.lookup(store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off)))))))$   

 $= Some (Byte b3)$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $store-bytes-s64:$   

shows  $off \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-s64 v))$   

and  $Suc off \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-s64 v))$   

and  $Suc (Suc off) \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-s64 v))$   

and  $Suc (Suc (Suc off)) \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-s64 v))$   

and  $Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off))) \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-s64 v))$   

and  $Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off)))) \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-s64 v))$   

and  $Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off)))))) \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-s64 v))$   

and  $Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off))))))) \in Mapping.keys(store-bytes m off (flatten-s64 v))$ 

```

```

 $m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-}s64 \ v)$ 
and  $\exists \ b0. \text{Mapping.lookup} \ (\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-}s64 \ v)) \text{ off} = \text{Some} \ (\text{Byte } b0)$ 
and  $\exists \ b1. \text{Mapping.lookup} \ (\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-}s64 \ v)) \ (\text{Suc off}) = \text{Some} \ (\text{Byte } b1)$ 
and  $\exists \ b2. \text{Mapping.lookup} \ (\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-}s64 \ v)) \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc off})) = \text{Some} \ (\text{Byte } b2)$ 
and  $\exists \ b3. \text{Mapping.lookup} \ (\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-}s64 \ v)) \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc off}))) = \text{Some} \ (\text{Byte } b3)$ 
and  $\exists \ b0. \text{Mapping.lookup} \ (\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-}s64 \ v)) \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc off})))) = \text{Some} \ (\text{Byte } b0)$ 
and  $\exists \ b1. \text{Mapping.lookup} \ (\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-}s64 \ v)) \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc off})))) = \text{Some} \ (\text{Byte } b1)$ 
and  $\exists \ b2. \text{Mapping.lookup} \ (\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-}s64 \ v)) \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc off})))))) = \text{Some} \ (\text{Byte } b2)$ 
and  $\exists \ b3. \text{Mapping.lookup} \ (\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-}s64 \ v)) \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc} \ (\text{Suc off}))))))) = \text{Some} \ (\text{Byte } b3)$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

corollary $u16\text{-store-bytes-imp-is-contiguous-bytes}$:
 $\text{is-contiguous-bytes} \ (\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{u16-split } v)) \text{ off } 2$
⟨proof⟩

corollary $s16\text{-store-bytes-imp-is-contiguous-bytes}$:
 $\text{is-contiguous-bytes} \ (\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{s16-split } v)) \text{ off } 2$
⟨proof⟩

corollary $u32\text{-store-bytes-imp-is-contiguous-bytes}$:
 $\text{is-contiguous-bytes} \ (\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-}u32 \ v)) \text{ off } 4$
⟨proof⟩

corollary $s32\text{-store-bytes-imp-is-contiguous-bytes}$:
 $\text{is-contiguous-bytes} \ (\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-}s32 \ v)) \text{ off } 4$
⟨proof⟩

corollary $u64\text{-store-bytes-imp-is-contiguous-bytes}$:
 $\text{is-contiguous-bytes} \ (\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-}u64 \ v)) \text{ off } 8$
⟨proof⟩

corollary $s64\text{-store-bytes-imp-is-contiguous-bytes}$:
 $\text{is-contiguous-bytes} \ (\text{store-bytes } m \text{ off } (\text{flatten-}s64 \ v)) \text{ off } 8$
⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{stored-tval-contiguous-bytes}$:
assumes $\text{val} \neq \text{Undef}$
and $\forall \ v. \text{val} \neq \text{Cap-}v$
and $\forall \ v \ n. \text{val} \neq \text{Cap-}v\text{-frag } v \ n$
shows $\text{is-contiguous-bytes} \ (\text{content} \ (\text{store-tval } \text{obj off val})) \text{ off } |\text{memval-type val}|_\tau$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *suc-of-32*:

$32 = Suc\ 31$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-cap-correct-dom*:

shows $off \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 1 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 2 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 3 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 4 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 5 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 6 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 7 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 8 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 9 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 10 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 11 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 12 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 13 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 14 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 15 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 16 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 17 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 18 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 19 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 20 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 21 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 22 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 23 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 24 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 25 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 26 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 27 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 28 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 29 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 30 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$
and $off + 31 \in Mapping.keys(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-cap-correct-val*:

shows $Mapping.lookup(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)\ off =$
 $Some(ACap(mem-capability.truncate\ cap)\ 31)$
and $Mapping.lookup(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)(off + 1) =$
 $Some(ACap(mem-capability.truncate\ cap)\ 30)$
and $Mapping.lookup(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)(off + 2) =$
 $Some(ACap(mem-capability.truncate\ cap)\ 29)$
and $Mapping.lookup(store-cap\ m\ off\ cap\ 32)(off + 3) =$
 $Some(ACap(mem-capability.truncate\ cap)\ 28)$


```

Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 3)
and Mapping.lookup (store-cap m off cap 32) (off + 29) =
    Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 2)
and Mapping.lookup (store-cap m off cap 32) (off + 30) =
    Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 1)
and Mapping.lookup (store-cap m off cap 32) (off + 31) =
    Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 0)
⟨proof⟩

corollary store-cap-imp-is-contiguous-cap:
    is-contiguous-cap (store-cap m off cap 32) (mem-capability.truncate cap) off 32
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma stored-tval-is-cap:
    assumes val = Cap-v v
    shows is-cap (content (store-tval obj off val)) off
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma stored-tval-contiguous-cap:
    assumes val = Cap-v cap
    shows is-contiguous-cap (content (store-tval obj off val)) (mem-capability.truncate
    cap) off |memval-type val|τ
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma decode-encoded-u16-in-mem:
    cat-u16 (retrieve-bytes (content (store-tval obj off (Uint16-v x))) off |Uint16|τ)
    = x
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma decode-encoded-s16-in-mem:
    cat-s16 (retrieve-bytes (content (store-tval obj off (Sint16-v x))) off |Sint16|τ) =
    x
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma decode-encoded-u32-in-mem:
    cat-u32 (retrieve-bytes (content (store-tval obj off (Uint32-v x))) off |Uint32|τ)
    = x
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma decode-encoded-s32-in-mem:
    cat-s32 (retrieve-bytes (content (store-tval obj off (Sint32-v x))) off |Sint32|τ) =
    x
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma cat-flatten-u64-contents-eq:
    cat-u64 [flatten-u64 vs ! 0, flatten-u64 vs ! 1, flatten-u64 vs ! 2, flatten-u64 vs !
    3, flatten-u64 vs ! 4, flatten-u64 vs ! 5, flatten-u64 vs ! 6, flatten-u64 vs ! 7] = vs
    ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma cat-flatten-s64-contents-eq:
  cat-s64 [flatten-s64 vs ! 0, flatten-s64 vs ! 1, flatten-s64 vs ! 2, flatten-s64 vs !
  3, flatten-s64 vs ! 4, flatten-s64 vs ! 5, flatten-s64 vs ! 6, flatten-s64 vs ! 7] = vs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma decode-encoded-u64-in-mem:
  cat-u64 (retrieve-bytes (content (store-tval obj off (Uint64-v x))) off | Uint64|τ)
  = x
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma decode-encoded-s64-in-mem:
  cat-s64 (retrieve-bytes (content (store-tval obj off (Sint64-v x))) off | Sint64|τ) =
  x
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma retrieve-stored-tval-cap:
  assumes val = Cap-v v
  shows retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) True = val
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma retrieve-stored-tval-cap-no-perm-cap-load:
  assumes val = Cap-v v
  shows retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) False = (Cap-v
  (v () tag := False))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma retrieve-stored-tval-u8:
  assumes val = Uint8-v v
  shows retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) b = val
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma retrieve-stored-tval-s8:
  assumes val = Sint8-v v
  shows retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) b = val
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma retrieve-stored-tval-u16:
  assumes val = Uint16-v v
  shows retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) b = val
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma retrieve-stored-tval-s16:
  assumes val = Sint16-v v
  shows retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) b = val
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma retrieve-stored-tval-u32:
  assumes val = Uint32-v v
  shows retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) b = val
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma retrieve-stored-tval-s32:
  assumes val = Sint32-v v
  shows retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) b = val
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma retrieve-stored-tval-u64:
  assumes val = Uint64-v v
  shows retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) b = val
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma retrieve-stored-tval-s64:
  assumes val = Sint64-v v
  shows retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) b = val
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma memcap-truncate-extend-equiv:
  mem-capability.extend (mem-capability.truncate c) (tag = tag c) = c
  ⟨proof⟩

corollary Acap-truncate-extend-equiv:
  mem-capability.extend (of-cap (ACap (mem-capability.truncate c) n)) (tag = tag
  c) = c
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma memcap-truncate-extend-gen:
  mem-capability.extend (mem-capability.truncate c) (tag = b) = c (tag := b)
  ⟨proof⟩

corollary Acap-truncate-extend-gen:
  mem-capability.extend (of-cap (ACap (mem-capability.truncate c) n)) (tag = b
  ) = c (tag := b)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma retrieve-stored-tval-cap-frag:
  assumes val = Cap-v-frag c n
  shows retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) b =
    Cap-v-frag (c (tag := False)) n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas retrieve-stored-tval-prim = retrieve-stored-tval-u8 retrieve-stored-tval-s8
retrieve-stored-tval-u16 retrieve-stored-tval-s16
retrieve-stored-tval-u32 retrieve-stored-tval-s32
retrieve-stored-tval-u64 retrieve-stored-tval-s64

lemma retrieve-stored-tval-any-perm:
  assumes val ≠ Undef
  and ∀ v. val ≠ Cap-v v

```

and $\forall v n. val \neq Cap\text{-}v\text{-frag } v n$
shows $retrieve\text{-}tval (store\text{-}tval obj off val) off (memval\text{-}type val) b = val$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *retrieve-stored-tval-with-perm-cap-load*:
assumes $val \neq Undef$
and $\forall v n. val \neq Cap\text{-}v\text{-frag } v n$
shows $retrieve\text{-}tval (store\text{-}tval obj off val) off (memval\text{-}type val) True = val$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-bytes-domain-1*:
assumes $x + length vs \leq n$
shows $Mapping.lookup (store\text{-}bytes m n vs) x = Mapping.lookup m x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-bytes-domain-2*:
assumes $n + length vs \leq x$
shows $Mapping.lookup (store\text{-}bytes m n vs) x = Mapping.lookup m x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-bytes-keys-1*:
 $Set.filter (\lambda x. x + length vs \leq n) (Mapping.keys m) =$
 $Set.filter (\lambda x. x + length vs \leq n) (Mapping.keys (store\text{-}bytes m n vs))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-bytes-keys-2*:
 $Set.filter (\lambda x. n + length vs \leq x) (Mapping.keys m) =$
 $Set.filter (\lambda x. n + length vs \leq x) (Mapping.keys (store\text{-}bytes m n vs))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-cap-domain-1*:
assumes $x + n \leq p$
shows $Mapping.lookup (store\text{-}cap m p c n) x = Mapping.lookup m x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-cap-domain-2*:
assumes $p + n \leq x$
shows $Mapping.lookup (store\text{-}cap m p c n) x = Mapping.lookup m x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-cap-keys-1*:
 $Set.filter (\lambda x. x + n \leq p) (Mapping.keys m) =$
 $Set.filter (\lambda x. x + n \leq p) (Mapping.keys (store\text{-}cap m p c n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-cap-keys-2*:
 $Set.filter (\lambda x. p + n \leq x) (Mapping.keys m) =$
 $Set.filter (\lambda x. p + n \leq x) (Mapping.keys (store\text{-}cap m p c n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma store-tags-domain-1:
  assumes  $x < n$ 
  shows  $\text{Mapping.lookup}(\text{store-tag } m \ n \ b) \ x = \text{Mapping.lookup } m \ x$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma store-tags-domain-2:
  assumes  $n < x$ 
  shows  $\text{Mapping.lookup}(\text{store-tag } m \ n \ b) \ x = \text{Mapping.lookup } m \ x$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma store-tags-keys-1:
   $\text{Set.filter}(\lambda x. x < n)(\text{Mapping.keys } m) =$ 
   $\text{Set.filter}(\lambda x. x < n)(\text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-tag } m \ n \ b))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma store-tags-keys-2:
   $\text{Set.filter}(\lambda x. n < x)(\text{Mapping.keys } m) =$ 
   $\text{Set.filter}(\lambda x. n < x)(\text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-tag } m \ n \ b))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma cap-offset-aligned:
   $(\text{cap-offset } n) \ \text{mod} \ |\text{Cap}|_\tau = 0$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma store-tags-offset:
  assumes  $\text{Set.filter}(\lambda x. x \ \text{mod} \ |\text{Cap}|_\tau \neq 0)(\text{Mapping.keys } m) = \{\}$ 
  shows  $\text{Set.filter}(\lambda x. x \ \text{mod} \ |\text{Cap}|_\tau \neq 0)(\text{Mapping.keys}(\text{store-tag } m \ (\text{cap-offset } n) \ b)) = \{\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma store-tval-disjoint-bounds:
  assumes  $\text{store-tval } obj \ off \ val = obj'$ 
  and  $val \neq \text{Undef}$ 
  shows  $\text{bounds } obj = \text{bounds } obj'$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma store-tval-disjoint-1-content:
  assumes  $\text{store-tval } obj \ off \ val = obj'$ 
  and  $val \neq \text{Undef}$ 
  and  $off' < off$ 
  shows  $\text{Mapping.lookup}(\text{content } obj) \ off' = \text{Mapping.lookup}(\text{content } obj') \ off'$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma store-tval-disjoint-1-content-bytes:
  assumes  $\text{store-tval } obj \ off \ val = obj'$ 
  and  $val \neq \text{Undef}$ 
  and  $off' + n \leq off$ 
  shows  $\text{retrieve-bytes}(\text{content } obj) \ off' \ n = \text{retrieve-bytes}(\text{content } obj') \ off' \ n$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-tval-disjoint-1-content-contiguous-bytes*:
 assumes *store-tval obj off val = obj'*
 and *val ≠ Undef*
 and *off' + n ≤ off*
 shows *is-contiguous-bytes (content obj) off' n = is-contiguous-bytes (content obj') off' n*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-tval-disjoint-1-content-contiguous-caps*:
 assumes *store-tval obj off val = obj'*
 and *val ≠ Undef*
 and *off' + n ≤ off*
 shows *is-contiguous-cap (content obj) cap off' n = is-contiguous-cap (content obj') cap off' n*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-tval-disjoint-1-tags*:
 assumes *store-tval obj off val = obj'*
 and *val ≠ Undef*
 and *off' + |Cap|_τ ≤ off*
 shows *Mapping.lookup (tags obj) off' = Mapping.lookup (tags obj') off'*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-tval-disjoint-2-content*:
 assumes *store-tval obj off val = obj'*
 and *val ≠ Undef*
 and *off + |memval-type val|_τ ≤ off'*
 shows *Mapping.lookup (content obj) off' = Mapping.lookup (content obj') off'*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-tval-disjoint-2-content-bytes*:
 assumes *store-tval obj off val = obj'*
 and *val ≠ Undef*
 and *off + |memval-type val|_τ ≤ off'*
 shows *retrieve-bytes (content obj) off' n = retrieve-bytes (content obj') off' n*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-tval-disjoint-2-content-contiguous-bytes*:
 assumes *store-tval obj off val = obj'*
 and *val ≠ Undef*
 and *off + |memval-type val|_τ ≤ off'*
 shows *is-contiguous-bytes (content obj) off' n = is-contiguous-bytes (content obj') off' n*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma store-tval-disjoint-2-content-contiguous-caps:
  assumes store-tval obj off val = obj'
  and val ≠ Undef
  and off + |memval-type val|τ ≤ off'
  shows is-contiguous-cap (content obj) cap off' n = is-contiguous-cap (content
obj') cap off' n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma store-tval-disjoint-2-tags:
  assumes store-tval obj off val = obj'
  and val ≠ Undef
  and off + |memval-type val|τ ≤ off'
  shows Mapping.lookup (tags obj) off' = Mapping.lookup (tags obj') off'
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma zero-imp-bytes:
  is-contiguous-zeros obj off n ⇒ ¬ is-contiguous-bytes obj off n ⇒ False
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma retrieve-stored-tval-disjoint-1:
  assumes store-tval obj off val = obj'
  and val ≠ Undef
  and off' + |t|τ ≤ off
  shows retrieve-tval obj off' t b = retrieve-tval obj' off' t b
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma retrieve-stored-tval-disjoint-2:
  assumes store-tval obj off val = obj'
  and val ≠ Undef
  and off + |memval-type val|τ ≤ off'
  and t = Cap ⇒ off' mod |Cap|τ = 0
  shows retrieve-tval obj off' t b = retrieve-tval obj' off' t b
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma type-uniq:
  assumes ∃ x n. ret = Cap-v-frag x n
  shows ret ≠ Uint8-v v1 ret ≠ Sint8-v v2 ret ≠ Uint16-v v3 ret ≠ Sint16-v v4
  ret ≠ Uint32-v v5 ret ≠ Sint32-v v6 ret ≠ Uint64-v v7 ret ≠ Sint64-v v8
  ret ≠ Cap-v v9
  ⟨proof⟩

```

5 Memory Actions / Operations

```

definition alloc :: heap ⇒ bool ⇒ nat ⇒ (heap × cap) result
where
alloc h c s ≡
  let cap = () block-id = (next-block h),
  offset = 0,

```

```

base = 0,
len = s,
perm-load = True,
perm-cap-load = c,
perm-store = True,
perm-cap-store = c,
perm-cap-store-local = c,
perm-global = False,
tag = True
) in
let h' = h () next-block := (next-block h) + 1,
heap-map := Mapping.update
(next-block h)
(Map () bounds = (0, s),
content = Mapping.empty,
tags = Mapping.empty
)
) (heap-map h)
) in
Success (h', cap)

definition free :: heap  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  (heap  $\times$  cap) result
where
free h c  $\equiv$ 
if c = NULL then Success (h, c) else
if tag c = False then Error (C2Err (TagViolation)) else
if perm-global c = True then Error (LogicErr (Unhandled 0)) else
let obj = Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) in
(case obj of None  $\Rightarrow$  Error (LogicErr (MissingResource))
| Some cobj  $\Rightarrow$ 
(case cobj of Freed  $\Rightarrow$  Error (LogicErr (UseAfterFree))
| Map m  $\Rightarrow$ 
if offset c  $\neq$  0 then Error (LogicErr (Unhandled 0))
else if offset c > base c + len c then Error (LogicErr (Unhandled 0)) else
let cap-bound = (base c, base c + len c) in
if cap-bound  $\neq$  bounds m then Error (LogicErr (Unhandled 0)) else
let h' = h () heap-map := Mapping.update (block-id c) Freed (heap-map h) ()
in
let cap = c () tag := False () in
Success (h', cap)))

```

How load works: The hardware would perform a CL[C] operation on the given capability first. An invalid capability for load would be caught by the hardware. Once all the hardware checks are performed, we then proceed to the logical checks.

```

definition load :: heap  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  cctype  $\Rightarrow$  block ccval result
where
load h c t  $\equiv$ 
if tag c = False then

```

```

    Error (C2Err TagViolation)
else if perm-load c = False then
    Error (C2Err PermitLoadViolation)
else if offset c + |t|τ > base c + len c then
    Error (C2Err LengthViolation)
else if offset c < base c then
    Error (C2Err LengthViolation)
else if offset c mod |t|τ ≠ 0 then
    Error (C2Err BadAddressViolation)
else
    let obj = Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) in
    (case obj of None ⇒ Error (LogicErr (MissingResource))
     | Some cobj ⇒
        (case cobj of Freed ⇒ Error (LogicErr (UseAfterFree))
         | Map m ⇒ if offset c < fst (bounds m) ∨ offset c + |t|τ > snd
                    (bounds m) then
                     Error (LogicErr BufferOverrun) else
                     Success (retrieve-tval m (nat (offset c)) t (perm-cap-load
                     c))))
```

definition store :: heap ⇒ cap ⇒ block ccval ⇒ heap result

where

```

store h c v ≡
if tag c = False then
    Error (C2Err TagViolation)
else if perm-store c = False then
    Error (C2Err PermitStoreViolation)
else if (case v of Cap-v cv ⇒ ¬ perm-cap-store c ∧ tag cv | - ⇒ False) then
    Error (C2Err PermitStoreCapViolation)
else if (case v of Cap-v cv ⇒ ¬ perm-cap-store-local c ∧ tag cv ∧ ¬ perm-global
cv | - ⇒ False) then
    Error (C2Err PermitStoreLocalCapViolation)
else if offset c + |memval-type v|τ > base c + len c then
    Error (C2Err LengthViolation)
else if offset c < base c then
    Error (C2Err LengthViolation)
else if offset c mod |memval-type v|τ ≠ 0 then
    Error (C2Err BadAddressViolation)
else if v = Undef then
    Error (LogicErr (Unhandled 0))
else
    let obj = Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) in
    (case obj of None ⇒ Error (LogicErr (MissingResource))
     | Some cobj ⇒
        (case cobj of Freed ⇒ Error (LogicErr (UseAfterFree))
         | Map m ⇒ if offset c < fst (bounds m) ∨ offset c + |memval-type
                     v|τ > snd (bounds m) then
                     Error (LogicErr BufferOverrun) else
                     Success (h () heap-map := Mapping.update
```

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (block_id\ c) \\
 & (Map\ (store-tval\ m\ (nat\ (offset\ c))\ v)) \\
 & (heap-map\ h)\ \emptyset
 \end{aligned}$$

5.1 Properties of the operations

Here we provide all the properties the operations satisfy. In general, you may find the following forms of proofs:

- If we have valid input, the operation will succeed
- If we have invalid inputs, the operations will return the appropriate error
- If the operation succeeds, we have a valid input

good variable laws are also proven at the next subsubsection.

5.1.1 Correctness Properties

lemma *alloc-always-success*:
 $\exists! res. alloc\ h\ c\ s = Success\ res$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

schematic-goal *alloc-updated-heap-and-cap*:
 $alloc\ h\ c\ s = Success\ (?h', ?cap)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *alloc-never-fails*:
 $alloc\ h\ c\ s = Error\ e \implies False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

In practice, malloc may actually return NULL when allocation fails. However, this still complies with The C Standard.

lemma *alloc-no-null-ret*:
assumes $alloc\ h\ c\ s = Success\ (h', cap)$
shows $cap \neq NULL$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *alloc-correct*:
assumes $alloc\ h\ c\ s = Success\ (h', cap)$
shows $next-block\ h' = next-block\ h + 1$
and $Mapping.lookup\ (heap-map\ h')\ (next-block\ h)$
 $= Some\ (Map\ \emptyset\ bounds = (0, s), content = Mapping.empty, tags = Mapping.empty))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Section 7.20.3.2 of The C Standard states $free(NULL)$ results in no action occurring [2].

```

lemma free-null:
  free h NULL = Success (h, NULL)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma free-false-tag:
  assumes c ≠ NULL
  and tag c = False
  shows free h c = Error (C2Err (TagViolation))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma free-global-cap:
  assumes c ≠ NULL
  and tag c = True
  and perm-global c = True
  shows free h c = Error (LogicErr (Unhandled 0))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma free-nonexistant-obj:
  assumes c ≠ NULL
  and tag c = True
  and perm-global c = False
  and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = None
  shows free h c = Error (LogicErr (MissingResource))
  ⟨proof⟩

```

This case may arise if there are copies of the same capability, where only one was freed. It is worth noting that due to this, temporal safety is not guaranteed by the CHERI hardware.

```

lemma free-double-free:
  assumes c ≠ NULL
  and tag c = True
  and perm-global c = False
  and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some Freed
  shows free h c = Error (LogicErr (UseAfterFree))
  ⟨proof⟩

```

An incorrect offset implies the actual ptr value is not that returned by alloc. Section 7.20.3.2 of The C Standard states this leads to undefined behaviour [2]. Clang, in practice, however, terminates the C program with an invalid pointer error.

```

lemma free-incorrect-cap-offset:
  assumes c ≠ NULL
  and tag c = True
  and perm-global c = False
  and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
  and offset c ≠ 0
  shows free h c = Error (LogicErr (Unhandled 0))
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma free-incorrect-bounds:
  assumes c ≠ NULL
  and tag c = True
  and perm-global c = False
  and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
  and offset c = 0
  and bounds m ≠ (base c, base c + len c)
  shows free h c = Error (LogicErr (Unhandled 0))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma free-non-null-correct:
  assumes c ≠ NULL
  and valid-tag: tag c = True
  and perm-global c = False
  and map-has-contents: Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
  and offset-correct: offset c = 0
  and bounds-correct: bounds m = (base c, base c + len c)
  shows free h c = Success (h () heap-map := Mapping.update (block-id c) Freed (heap-map h)),
  c () tag := False ()
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma free-cond:
  assumes free h c = Success (h', cap)
  shows c ≠ NULL ⇒ tag c = True
  and c ≠ NULL ⇒ perm-global c = False
  and c ≠ NULL ⇒ offset c = 0
  and c ≠ NULL ⇒ ∃ m. Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m) ∧
    bounds m = (base c, base c + len c)
  and c ≠ NULL ⇒ Mapping.lookup (heap-map h') (block-id c) = Some Freed
  and c ≠ NULL ⇒ cap = c () tag := False ()
  and c = NULL ⇒ (h, c) = (h', cap)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas free-cond-non-null = free-cond(1) free-cond(2) free-cond(3) free-cond(4)
free-cond(5) free-cond(6)

lemma double-free:
  assumes free h c = Success (h', cap)
  and cap ≠ NULL
  shows free h' cap = Error (C2Err TagViolation)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma free-next-block:
  assumes free h cap = Success (h', cap')
  shows next-block h = next-block h'

```

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma load-null-error:
  load h NULL t = Error (C2Err TagViolation)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma load-false-tag:
  assumes tag c = False
  shows load h c t = Error (C2Err TagViolation)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma load-false-perm-load:
  assumes tag c = True
  and perm-load c = False
  shows load h c t = Error (C2Err PermitLoadViolation)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma load-bound-over:
  assumes tag c = True
  and perm-load c = True
  and offset c + |t|τ > base c + len c
  shows load h c t = Error (C2Err LengthViolation)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma load-bound-under:
  assumes tag c = True
  and perm-load c = True
  and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
  and offset c < base c
  shows load h c t = Error (C2Err LengthViolation)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma load-misaligned:
  assumes tag c = True
  and perm-load c = True
  and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
  and offset c ≥ base c
  and offset c mod |t|τ ≠ 0
  shows load h c t = Error (C2Err BadAddressViolation)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma load-nonexistant-obj:
  assumes tag c = True
  and perm-load c = True
  and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
  and offset c ≥ base c
  and offset c mod |t|τ = 0
  and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = None
  shows load h c t = Error (LogicErr MissingResource)

```

(proof)

```
lemma load-load-after-free:  
  assumes tag c = True  
    and perm-load c = True  
    and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c  
    and offset c ≥ base c  
    and offset c mod |t|τ = 0  
    and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some Freed  
  shows load h c t = Error (LogicErr UseAfterFree)  
(proof)
```

```
lemma load-cap-on-heap-bounds-fail-1:  
  assumes tag c = True  
    and perm-load c = True  
    and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c  
    and offset c ≥ base c  
    and offset c mod |t|τ = 0  
    and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)  
    and is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ  
    and t = Cap  
    and ¬ is-contiguous-zeros (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ  
    and offset c < fst (bounds m)  
  shows load h c t = Error (LogicErr BufferOverrun)  
(proof)
```

```
lemma load-cap-on-heap-bounds-fail-2:  
  assumes tag c = True  
    and perm-load c = True  
    and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c  
    and offset c ≥ base c  
    and offset c mod |t|τ = 0  
    and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)  
    and is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ  
    and t = Cap  
    and ¬ is-contiguous-zeros (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ  
    and offset c + |t|τ > snd (bounds m)  
  shows load h c t = Error (LogicErr BufferOverrun)  
(proof)
```

```
lemma load-cap-on-membytes-fail:  
  assumes tag c = True  
    and perm-load c = True  
    and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c  
    and offset c ≥ base c  
    and offset c mod |t|τ = 0  
    and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)  
    and is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ  
    and t = Cap
```

```

and  $\neg \text{is-contiguous-zeros}(\text{content } m) (\text{nat } (\text{offset } c)) |t|_\tau$ 
and  $\text{offset } c \geq \text{fst } (\text{bounds } m)$ 
and  $\text{offset } c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{snd } (\text{bounds } m)$ 
shows  $\text{load } h \ c \ t = \text{Success } \text{Undef}$ 
{proof}

lemma load-null-cap-on-membytes:
assumes  $\text{tag } c = \text{True}$ 
and  $\text{perm-load } c = \text{True}$ 
and  $\text{offset } c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{base } c + \text{len } c$ 
and  $\text{offset } c \geq \text{base } c$ 
and  $\text{offset } c \bmod |t|_\tau = 0$ 
and  $\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h) (\text{block-id } c) = \text{Some } (\text{Map } m)$ 
and  $\text{is-contiguous-bytes}(\text{content } m) (\text{nat } (\text{offset } c)) |t|_\tau$ 
and  $t = \text{Cap}$ 
and  $\text{offset } c \geq \text{fst } (\text{bounds } m)$ 
and  $\text{offset } c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{snd } (\text{bounds } m)$ 
and  $\text{is-contiguous-zeros}(\text{content } m) (\text{nat } (\text{offset } c)) |t|_\tau$ 
shows  $\text{load } h \ c \ t = \text{Success } (\text{Cap-v } \text{NULL})$ 
{proof}

lemma load-u8-on-membytes:
assumes  $\text{tag } c = \text{True}$ 
and  $\text{perm-load } c = \text{True}$ 
and  $\text{offset } c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{base } c + \text{len } c$ 
and  $\text{offset } c \geq \text{base } c$ 
and  $\text{offset } c \bmod |t|_\tau = 0$ 
and  $\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h) (\text{block-id } c) = \text{Some } (\text{Map } m)$ 
and  $\text{offset } c \geq \text{fst } (\text{bounds } m)$ 
and  $\text{offset } c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{snd } (\text{bounds } m)$ 
and  $\text{is-contiguous-bytes}(\text{content } m) (\text{nat } (\text{offset } c)) |t|_\tau$ 
and  $t = \text{Uint8}$ 
shows  $\text{load } h \ c \ t = \text{Success } (\text{Uint8-v } (\text{decode-u8-list } (\text{retrieve-bytes } (\text{content } m) (\text{nat } (\text{offset } c)) |t|_\tau)))$ 
{proof}

lemma load-s8-on-membytes:
assumes  $\text{tag } c = \text{True}$ 
and  $\text{perm-load } c = \text{True}$ 
and  $\text{offset } c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{base } c + \text{len } c$ 
and  $\text{offset } c \geq \text{base } c$ 
and  $\text{offset } c \bmod |t|_\tau = 0$ 
and  $\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h) (\text{block-id } c) = \text{Some } (\text{Map } m)$ 
and  $\text{offset } c \geq \text{fst } (\text{bounds } m)$ 
and  $\text{offset } c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{snd } (\text{bounds } m)$ 
and  $\text{is-contiguous-bytes}(\text{content } m) (\text{nat } (\text{offset } c)) |t|_\tau$ 
and  $t = \text{Sint8}$ 
shows  $\text{load } h \ c \ t = \text{Success } (\text{Sint8-v } (\text{decode-s8-list } (\text{retrieve-bytes } (\text{content } m) (\text{nat } (\text{offset } c)) |t|_\tau)))$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma load-u16-on-membytes:
  assumes tag c = True
    and perm-load c = True
    and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
    and offset c ≥ base c
    and offset c mod |t|τ = 0
    and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
    and offset c ≥ fst (bounds m)
    and offset c + |t|τ ≤ snd (bounds m)
    and is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
    and t = UInt16
  shows load h c t = Success (UInt16-v (cat-u16 (retrieve-bytes (content m) (nat
  (offset c)) |t|τ)))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma load-s16-on-membytes:
  assumes tag c = True
    and perm-load c = True
    and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
    and offset c ≥ base c
    and offset c mod |t|τ = 0
    and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
    and offset c ≥ fst (bounds m)
    and offset c + |t|τ ≤ snd (bounds m)
    and is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
    and t = Sint16
  shows load h c t = Success (Sint16-v (cat-s16 (retrieve-bytes (content m) (nat
  (offset c)) |t|τ)))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma load-u32-on-membytes:
  assumes tag c = True
    and perm-load c = True
    and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
    and offset c ≥ base c
    and offset c mod |t|τ = 0
    and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
    and offset c ≥ fst (bounds m)
    and offset c + |t|τ ≤ snd (bounds m)
    and is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
    and t = UInt32
  shows load h c t = Success (UInt32-v (cat-u32 (retrieve-bytes (content m) (nat
  (offset c)) |t|τ)))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma load-s32-on-membytes:
  assumes tag c = True
```

```

and perm-load c = True
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
and offset c ≥ base c
and offset c mod |t|τ = 0
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
and offset c ≥ fst (bounds m)
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ snd (bounds m)
and is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
and t = Sint32
shows load h c t = Success (Sint32-v (cat-s32 (retrieve-bytes (content m) (nat
(offset c)) |t|τ)))
⟨proof⟩

lemma load-u64-on-membytes:
assumes tag c = True
and perm-load c = True
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
and offset c ≥ base c
and offset c mod |t|τ = 0
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
and offset c ≥ fst (bounds m)
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ snd (bounds m)
and is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
and t = Uint64
shows load h c t = Success (Uint64-v (cat-u64 (retrieve-bytes (content m) (nat
(offset c)) |t|τ)))
⟨proof⟩

lemma load-s64-on-membytes:
assumes tag c = True
and perm-load c = True
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
and offset c ≥ base c
and offset c mod |t|τ = 0
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
and offset c ≥ fst (bounds m)
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ snd (bounds m)
and is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
and t = Sint64
shows load h c t = Success (Sint64-v (cat-s64 (retrieve-bytes (content m) (nat
(offset c)) |t|τ)))
⟨proof⟩

lemma load-not-cap-in-mem:
assumes tag c = True
and perm-load c = True
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
and offset c ≥ base c
and offset c mod |t|τ = 0

```

```

and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
and offset c ≥ fst (bounds m)
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ snd (bounds m)
and ¬ is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
and ¬ is-cap (content m) (nat (offset c))
shows load h c t = Success Undef
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma load-not-contiguous-cap-in-mem:
assumes tag c = True
and perm-load c = True
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
and offset c ≥ base c
and offset c mod |t|τ = 0
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
and offset c ≥ fst (bounds m)
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ snd (bounds m)
and ¬ is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
and is-cap (content m) (nat (offset c))
and mc = get-cap (content m) (nat (offset c))
and ¬ is-contiguous-cap (content m) mc (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
and t ≠ Uint8
and t ≠ Sint8
shows load h c t = Success Undef
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma load-cap-frag-u8:
assumes tag c = True
and perm-load c = True
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
and offset c ≥ base c
and offset c mod |t|τ = 0
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
and offset c ≥ fst (bounds m)
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ snd (bounds m)
and ¬ is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
and is-cap (content m) (nat (offset c))
and mc = get-cap (content m) (nat (offset c))
and t = Uint8
and tagval = the (Mapping.lookup (tags m) (cap-offset (nat (offset c))))
and tg = (case perm-cap-load c of False ⇒ False | True ⇒ tagval)
and nth-frag = of-nth (the (Mapping.lookup (content m) (nat (offset c))))
shows load h c t = Success (Cap-v-frag (mem-capability.extend mc () tag = False
)) nth-frag)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma load-cap-frag-s8:
assumes tag c = True

```

```

and perm-load c = True
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
and offset c ≥ base c
and offset c mod |t|τ = 0
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
and offset c ≥ fst (bounds m)
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ snd (bounds m)
and ¬ is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
and is-cap (content m) (nat (offset c))
and mc = get-cap (content m) (nat (offset c))
and ¬ is-contiguous-cap (content m) mc (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
and t = Sint8
and tagval = the (Mapping.lookup (tags m) (cap-offset (nat (offset c))))
and tg = (case perm-cap-load c of False ⇒ False | True ⇒ tagval)
    and nth-frag = of-nth (the (Mapping.lookup (content m) (nat (offset c))))
shows load h c t = Success (Cap-v-frag (mem-capability.extend mc () tag = False
)) nth-frag
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma load-bytes-on-capbytes-fail:
assumes tag c = True
and perm-load c = True
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
and offset c ≥ base c
and offset c mod |t|τ = 0
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
and offset c ≥ fst (bounds m)
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ snd (bounds m)
and ¬ is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
and is-cap (content m) (nat (offset c))
and mc = get-cap (content m) (nat (offset c))
and is-contiguous-cap (content m) mc (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
and t ≠ Cap
and t ≠ Uint8
and t ≠ Sint8
shows load h c t = Success Undef
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma load-cap-on-capbytes:
assumes tag c = True
and perm-load c = True
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
and offset c ≥ base c
and offset c mod |t|τ = 0
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
and offset c ≥ fst (bounds m)
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ snd (bounds m)
and ¬ is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
and is-cap (content m) (nat (offset c))

```

```

and mc = get-cap (content m) (nat (offset c))
and is-contiguous-cap (content m) mc (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
and t = Cap
and tagval = the (Mapping.lookup (tags m) (nat (offset c)))
and tg = (case perm-cap-load c of False ⇒ False | True ⇒ tagval)
shows load h c t = Success (Cap-v (mem-capability.extend mc ([] tag = tg [])))
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma load-cond-hard-cap:
assumes load h c t = Success ret
shows tag c = True
and perm-load c = True
and offset c + |t|τ ≤ base c + len c
and offset c ≥ base c
and offset c mod |t|τ = 0
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma load-cond-bytes:
assumes load h c t = Success ret
and ret ≠ Undef
and ∀ x. ret ≠ Cap-v x
and ∀ x n . ret ≠ Cap-v-frag x n
shows ∃ m. Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
      ∧ offset c ≥ fst (bounds m)
      ∧ offset c + |t|τ ≤ snd (bounds m)
      ∧ is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma load-cond-cap:
assumes load h c t = Success ret
and ∃ x. ret = Cap-v x
shows ∃ m mc tagval tg.
      Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m) ∧
      offset c ≥ fst (bounds m) ∧
      offset c + |t|τ ≤ snd (bounds m) ∧
      (is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ) →
      (is-contiguous-zeros (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ) ∧
      ret = Cap-v NULL) ∧
      (¬ is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|τ) →
      is-cap (content m) (nat (offset c)) ∧
      mc = get-cap (content m) (nat (offset c)) ∧
      is-contiguous-cap (content m) mc (nat (offset c)) |t|τ ∧
      t = Cap ∧
      tagval = the (Mapping.lookup (tags m) (nat (offset c))) ∧
      tg = (case perm-cap-load c of False ⇒ False | True ⇒ tagval))
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma load-cond-cap-frag:

```

```

assumes load h c t = Success ret
and  $\exists x n.$  ret = Cap-v-frag x n
shows  $\exists m mc tagval tg nth\text{-}frag.$ 
  Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)  $\wedge$ 
  offset c  $\geq$  fst (bounds m)  $\wedge$ 
  offset c + |t| $_{\tau}$   $\leq$  snd (bounds m)  $\wedge$ 
  (is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t| $_{\tau}$ )  $\longrightarrow$ 
  (is-contiguous-zeros (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t| $_{\tau}$ )  $\wedge$ 
  ret = Cap-v NULL)  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\neg$  is-contiguous-bytes (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t| $_{\tau}$ )  $\longrightarrow$ 
  is-cap (content m) (nat (offset c))  $\wedge$ 
  mc = get-cap (content m) (nat (offset c))  $\wedge$ 
  (t = Uint8  $\vee$  t = Sint8)  $\wedge$ 
  tagval = the (Mapping.lookup (tags m) (nat (offset c)))  $\wedge$ 
  tg = (case perm-cap-load c of False  $\Rightarrow$  False | True  $\Rightarrow$  tagval)  $\wedge$ 
  nth-frag = of-nth (the (Mapping.lookup (content m) (nat (offset c)))))

⟨proof⟩

```

lemma store-null-error:
 store h NULL v = Error (C2Err TagViolation)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma store-false-tag:
 assumes tag c = False
 shows store h c v = Error (C2Err TagViolation)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma store-false-perm-store:
 assumes tag c = True
 and perm-store c = False
 shows store h c v = Error (C2Err PermitStoreViolation)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma store-cap-false-perm-cap-store:
 assumes tag c = True
 and perm-store c = True
 and perm-cap-store c = False
 and $\exists cv.$ v = Cap-v cv \wedge tag cv = True
 shows store h c v = Error (C2Err PermitStoreCapViolation)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma store-cap-false-perm-cap-store-local:
 assumes tag c = True
 and perm-store c = True
 and perm-cap-store c = True
 and perm-cap-store-local c = False
 and $\exists cv.$ v = Cap-v cv \wedge tag cv = True \wedge perm-global cv = False
 shows store h c v = Error (C2Err PermitStoreLocalCapViolation)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-bound-over*:

assumes *tag c = True*

and *perm-store c = True*

and $\wedge cv. [v = Cap\text{-}v\ cv; tag\ cv] \implies perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\ c \wedge (perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\text{-}local\ c \vee perm\text{-}global\ cv)$

and *offset c + |memval-type v|_τ > base c + len c*

shows *store h c v = Error (C2Err LengthViolation)*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-bound-under*:

assumes *tag c = True*

and *perm-store c = True*

and $\wedge cv. [v = Cap\text{-}v\ cv; tag\ cv] \implies perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\ c \wedge (perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\text{-}local\ c \vee perm\text{-}global\ cv)$

and *offset c + |memval-type v|_τ ≤ base c + len c*

and *offset c < base c*

shows *store h c v = Error (C2Err LengthViolation)*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-misaligned*:

assumes *tag c = True*

and *perm-store c = True*

and $\wedge cv. [v = Cap\text{-}v\ cv; tag\ cv] \implies perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\ c \wedge (perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\text{-}local\ c \vee perm\text{-}global\ cv)$

and *offset c + |memval-type v|_τ ≤ base c + len c*

and *offset c ≥ base c*

and *offset c mod |memval-type v|_τ ≠ 0*

shows *store h c v = Error (C2Err BadAddressViolation)*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-undef-val*:

assumes *tag c = True*

and *perm-store c = True*

and $\wedge cv. [v = Cap\text{-}v\ cv; tag\ cv] \implies perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\ c \wedge (perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\text{-}local\ c \vee perm\text{-}global\ cv)$

and *offset c + |memval-type v|_τ ≤ base c + len c*

and *offset c ≥ base c*

and *offset c mod |memval-type v|_τ = 0*

and *v = Undef*

shows *store h c v = Error (LogicErr (Unhandled 0))*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-nonexistant-obj*:

assumes *tag c = True*

and *perm-store c = True*

and $\wedge cv. [v = Cap\text{-}v\ cv; tag\ cv] \implies perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\ c \wedge (perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\text{-}local\ c \vee perm\text{-}global\ cv)$

```

and offset c + |memval-type v|τ ≤ base c + len c
and offset c ≥ base c
and offset c mod |memval-type v|τ = 0
and v ≠ Undef
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = None
shows store h c v = Error (LogicErr MissingResource)
⟨proof⟩

lemma store-store-after-free:
assumes tag c = True
and perm-store c = True
and ⋀ cv. [v = Cap-v cv; tag cv] ⇒ perm-cap-store c ∧ (perm-cap-store-local
c ∨ perm-global cv)
and offset c + |memval-type v|τ ≤ base c + len c
and offset c ≥ base c
and offset c mod |memval-type v|τ = 0
and v ≠ Undef
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some Freed
shows store h c v = Error (LogicErr UseAfterFree)
⟨proof⟩

lemma store-bound-violated-1:
assumes tag c = True
and perm-store c = True
and ⋀ cv. [v = Cap-v cv; tag cv] ⇒ perm-cap-store c ∧ (perm-cap-store-local
c ∨ perm-global cv)
and offset c + |memval-type v|τ ≤ base c + len c
and offset c ≥ base c
and offset c mod |memval-type v|τ = 0
and v ≠ Undef
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
and offset c < fst (bounds m)
shows store h c v = Error (LogicErr BufferOverrun)
⟨proof⟩

lemma store-bound-violated-2:
assumes tag c = True
and perm-store c = True
and ⋀ cv. [v = Cap-v cv; tag cv] ⇒ perm-cap-store c ∧ (perm-cap-store-local
c ∨ perm-global cv)
and offset c + |memval-type v|τ ≤ base c + len c
and offset c ≥ base c
and offset c mod |memval-type v|τ = 0
and v ≠ Undef
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
and offset c + |memval-type v|τ > snd (bounds m)
shows store h c v = Error (LogicErr BufferOverrun)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma store-success:
  assumes tag c = True
    and perm-store c = True
    and  $\bigwedge cv. \llbracket v = Cap\text{-}v\ cv; tag\ cv \rrbracket \implies perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\ c \wedge (perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\text{-}local\ c \vee perm\text{-}global\ cv)$ 
    and offset c + |memval-type v| $_{\tau}$   $\leq$  base c + len c
    and offset c  $\geq$  base c
    and offset c mod |memval-type v| $_{\tau}$  = 0
    and v  $\neq$  Undef
    and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
    and offset c  $\geq$  fst (bounds m)
    and offset c + |memval-type v| $_{\tau}$   $\leq$  snd (bounds m)
  shows  $\exists ret. store\ h\ c\ v = Success\ ret \wedge$ 
    next-block ret = next-block h  $\wedge$ 
    heap-map ret = Mapping.update (block-id c) (Map (store-tval m (nat (offset c)) v)) (heap-map h))
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma store-cond-hard-cap:
  assumes store h c v = Success ret
  shows tag c = True
    and perm-store c = True
    and  $\bigwedge cv. \llbracket v = Cap\text{-}v\ cv; tag\ cv \rrbracket \implies perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\ c \wedge (perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\text{-}local\ c \vee perm\text{-}global\ cv)$ 
    and offset c + |memval-type v| $_{\tau}$   $\leq$  base c + len c
    and offset c  $\geq$  base c
    and offset c mod |memval-type v| $_{\tau}$  = 0
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma store-cond-bytes-bounds:
  assumes store h c val = Success h'
    and  $\forall x. val \neq Cap\text{-}v\ x$ 
  shows  $\exists m. Mapping.\text{lookup}\ (heap\text{-}map\ h)\ (block\text{-}id\ c) = Some\ (Map\ m)$ 
     $\wedge$  offset c  $\geq$  fst (bounds m)
     $\wedge$  offset c + |memval-type val| $_{\tau}$   $\leq$  snd (bounds m)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma store-cond-bytes:
  assumes store h c val = Success h'
    and  $\forall x. val \neq Cap\text{-}v\ x$ 
  shows  $\exists m. Mapping.\text{lookup}\ (heap\text{-}map\ h')\ (block\text{-}id\ c) = Some\ (Map\ m)$ 
     $\wedge$  offset c  $\geq$  fst (bounds m)
     $\wedge$  offset c + |memval-type val| $_{\tau}$   $\leq$  snd (bounds m)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma store-cond-cap-bounds:
  assumes store h c val = Success h'
    and val = Cap-v x
  shows  $\exists m. Mapping.\text{lookup}\ (heap\text{-}map\ h)\ (block\text{-}id\ c) = Some\ (Map\ m)$ 

```

```

 $\wedge \text{offset } c \geq \text{fst}(\text{bounds } m)$ 
 $\wedge \text{offset } c + |\text{memval-type } val|_\tau \leq \text{snd}(\text{bounds } m)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma store-cond-cap:
assumes store h c val = Success h'
and val = Cap-v v
shows ∃ m. Mapping.lookup (heap-map h') (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
 $\wedge \text{offset } c \geq \text{fst}(\text{bounds } m)$ 
 $\wedge \text{offset } c + |\text{memval-type } val|_\tau \leq \text{snd}(\text{bounds } m)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma store-cond:
assumes store h c val = Success h'
shows ∃ m. Mapping.lookup (heap-map h') (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
 $\wedge \text{offset } c \geq \text{fst}(\text{bounds } m)$ 
 $\wedge \text{offset } c + |\text{memval-type } val|_\tau \leq \text{snd}(\text{bounds } m)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma store-bounds-preserved:
assumes store h c v = Success h'
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map h') (block-id c) = Some (Map m')
shows bounds m = bounds m'
⟨proof⟩

lemma store-cond-cap-frag:
assumes store h c val = Success h'
and val = Cap-v-frag v n
shows ∃ m. Mapping.lookup (heap-map h') (block-id c) = Some (Map m)
⟨proof⟩

lemma store-undef-false:
assumes store h c Undef = Success ret
shows False
⟨proof⟩

lemma load-after-alloc-size-fail:
assumes alloc h c s = Success (h', cap)
and |t|_τ > s
shows load h' cap t = Error (C2Err LengthViolation)
⟨proof⟩

```

5.1.2 Good Variable Laws

The properties defined above are intermediate results. Properties that govern the correctness while executing are the *good variable* laws. The most important ones are:

- load after alloc
- load after free
- load after store

The *load after store* case requires particular attention. For disjoint cases within the same block (refer to `load_after_store_disjoint_2` and `load_after_store_disjoint_3`), extra attention must be paid to the tagged memory, where the updated tag may occur at a location specified *before* whatever was given by the capability offset. This is why the lemma `retrieve_stored_tval_disjoint_2` requires an additional constraint where capability values are aligned. Of course, this is not a problem for `load_after_store_disjoint_3` since the capability conditions state that offsets must be aligned.

For the compatible case, as stated in the paper [6], extra care has to be put in the cases where we load capabilities and capability fragments. For this, we have three cases:

- `load_after_store_prim`
- `load_after_store_cap`
- `load_after_store_cap_frag`

The `load_after_store_prim` case returns the exact value that was stored. The `load_after_store_cap` case returns the stored capability with the tag bit dependent on the permissions of the capability provided to load. Finally, the `load_after_store_cap_frag` case returns the capability fragment with the tag bit falsified.

Finally, we note that there are slight differences to the CompCert version of the Good Variable Law due to the differences in the type and value system. Thus, there are cases in the CompCert version that are trivial in our case.

theorem `load-after-alloc-1`:
assumes `alloc h c s = Success (h', cap)`
and $|t|_\tau \leq s$
shows `load h' cap t = Success Undef`
`(proof)`

theorem `load-after-alloc-2`:
assumes `alloc h c s = Success (h', cap)`
and $|t|_\tau \leq s$
and `block-id cap \neq block-id cap'`
shows `load h' cap' t = load h cap' t`
`(proof)`

theorem `load-after-free-1`:

assumes $\text{free } h \ c = \text{Success } (h', \ cap)$
shows $\text{load } h \ cap \ t = \text{Error } (\text{C2Err TagViolation})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $\text{load-after-free-2}:$
assumes $\text{free } h \ c = \text{Success } (h', \ cap)$
and $\text{block-id } cap \neq \text{block-id } cap'$
shows $\text{load } h \ cap' \ t = \text{load } h' \ cap' \ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $\text{load-after-store-disjoint-1}:$
assumes $\text{store } h \ c \ val = \text{Success } h'$
and $\text{block-id } c \neq \text{block-id } c'$
shows $\text{load } h \ c' \ t = \text{load } h' \ c' \ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $\text{load-after-store-disjoint-2}:$
assumes $\text{store } h \ c \ v = \text{Success } h'$
and $\text{offset } c' + |t|_\tau \leq \text{offset } c$
shows $\text{load } h' \ c' \ t = \text{load } h \ c' \ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $\text{load-after-store-disjoint-3}:$
assumes $\text{store } h \ c \ v = \text{Success } h'$
and $\text{offset } c + |\text{memval-type } v|_\tau \leq \text{offset } c'$
shows $\text{load } h' \ c' \ t = \text{load } h \ c' \ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $\text{load-after-store-prim}:$
assumes $\text{store } h \ c \ val = \text{Success } h'$
and $\forall v. \ val \neq \text{Cap-v } v$
and $\forall v \ n. \ val \neq \text{Cap-v-frag } v \ n$
and $\text{perm-load } c = \text{True}$
shows $\text{load } h' \ c \ (\text{memval-type } val) = \text{Success } val$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $\text{load-after-store-cap}:$
assumes $\text{store } h \ c \ (\text{Cap-v } v) = \text{Success } h'$
and $\text{perm-load } c = \text{True}$
shows $\text{load } h' \ c \ (\text{memval-type } (\text{Cap-v } v)) = \text{Success } (\text{Cap-v } (v \ \emptyset \ tag := \text{case } \text{perm-cap-load } c \ \text{of } \text{False} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{True} \Rightarrow \text{tag } v \ \emptyset))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $\text{load-after-store-cap-frag}:$
assumes $\text{store } h \ c \ (\text{Cap-v-frag } c' \ n) = \text{Success } h'$
and $\text{perm-load } c$
shows $\text{load } h' \ c \ (\text{memval-type } (\text{Cap-v-frag } c' \ n)) = \text{Success } (\text{Cap-v-frag } (c' \ \emptyset \ tag := \text{False} \ \emptyset) \ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

5.1.3 Miscellaneous Laws

lemma *free-after-alloc*:
assumes *alloc h c s = Success (h', cap)*
shows $\exists! \text{ ret. free } h' \text{ cap} = \text{Success ret}$
(proof)

lemma *store-after-alloc*:
assumes *alloc h True s = Success (h', cap)*
and $|memval\text{-type } v|_\tau \leq s$
and $v \neq \text{Undef}$
shows $\exists h''. \text{ store } h' \text{ cap } v = \text{Success } h''$
(proof)

lemma *store-after-alloc-gen*:
assumes *alloc h True s = Success (h', cap)*
and $|memval\text{-type } v|_\tau \leq s$
and $v \neq \text{Undef}$
and $n \bmod |memval\text{-type } v|_\tau = 0$
and $\text{offset cap} + n + |memval\text{-type } v|_\tau \leq \text{base cap} + \text{len cap}$
shows $\exists h''. \text{ store } h' (\text{cap} \langle \text{offset} := \text{offset cap} + n \rangle) v = \text{Success } h''$
(proof)

5.2 Well-formedness of actions

lemma *alloc-wellformed*:
assumes $\mathcal{W}_f(\text{heap-map } h)$
and *alloc h True s = Success (h', cap)*
shows $\mathcal{W}_f(\text{heap-map } h')$
(proof)

lemma *free-wellformed*:
assumes $\mathcal{W}_f(\text{heap-map } h)$
and *free h cap = Success (h', cap')*
shows $\mathcal{W}_f(\text{heap-map } h')$
(proof)

lemma *load-wellformed*:
assumes $\mathcal{W}_f(\text{heap-map } h)$
and *load h c t = Success v*
shows $\mathcal{W}_f(\text{heap-map } h)$
(proof)

lemma *store-wellformed*:
assumes $\mathcal{W}_f(\text{heap-map } h)$
and *store h c v = Success h'*
shows $\mathcal{W}_f(\text{heap-map } h')$
(proof)

5.3 memcpy formalisation

We also formalise memcpy in Isabelle/HOL. While other higher level operations are defined in the GIL level, we formalise memcpy here and prove basic properties. memcpy works as follows: we define a mutually recursive function `memcpy_prim` and `memcpy_cap`. `memcpy_prim` attempts byte copies, where tags are invalidated, and `memcpy_cap` attempts capability copies. memcpy initially calls `memcpy_cap`. If either load or store fails, perhaps due to misalignment or other issues, `memcpy_prim` will be called instead. If `memcpy_prim` also fails from load or store, the operation will fail.

```

function memcpy-prim :: heap  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  heap result
and memcpy-cap :: heap  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  heap result
where
memcpy-prim h - - 0 = Success h
| memcpy-cap h - - 0 = Success h
| memcpy-prim h dst src (Suc n) =
  (let x = load h src Uint8 in
   if  $\neg$  is-Success x then Error (err x) else
   let xs = res x in
   if xs = Undef then Error (LogicErr (Unhandled 0)) else
   let y = store h dst xs in
   if  $\neg$  is-Success y then Error (err y) else
   let ys = res y in
   memcpy-cap ys (dst () offset := (offset dst + 1)) (src () offset := (offset src)
+ 1)) n)
| memcpy-cap h dst src (Suc n) =
  (if (Suc n) < |Cap| $_{\tau}$  then memcpy-prim h dst src (Suc n)
  else
  let x = load h src Cap in
  if  $\neg$  is-Success x then memcpy-prim h dst src (Suc n) else
  let xs = res x in
  if xs = Undef then memcpy-prim h dst src (Suc n) else
  let y = store h dst xs in
  if  $\neg$  is-Success y then memcpy-prim h dst src (Suc n) else
  let ys = res y in
  memcpy-cap ys (dst () offset := (offset dst + |Cap| $_{\tau}$ )) (src () offset := (offset
src + |Cap| $_{\tau}$ )) (Suc n - |Cap| $_{\tau}$ ))
  {proof})

```

We prove that the mutually recursive function terminates.

```

context
notes sizeof-def[simp]
begin
termination {proof}
end

```

This is the definition of memcpy. We also check that src and dst do not

overlap.

```
definition memcpy :: heap  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  heap result
where
memcpy h dst src n  $\equiv$ 
  if n = 0 then
    Success h
  else if block-id dst = block-id src  $\wedge$ 
    ((offset src  $\geq$  offset dst  $\wedge$  offset src < offset dst + n)  $\vee$ 
     (offset dst  $\geq$  offset src  $\wedge$  offset dst < offset src + n)) then
    Error (LogicErr (Unhandled 0))
  else memcpy-cap h dst src n

lemma memcpy-rec-wellformed:
assumes  $\mathcal{W}_f(\text{heap-map } h)$ 
shows memcpy-prim h dst src n = Success h'  $\implies \mathcal{W}_f(\text{heap-map } h')$ 
and memcpy-cap h dst src n = Success h'  $\implies \mathcal{W}_f(\text{heap-map } h')$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

We also prove that memcpy preserves well-formedness.

```
lemma memcpy-wellformed:
assumes  $\mathcal{W}_f(\text{heap-map } h)$ 
and memcpy h dst src n = Success h'
shows  $\mathcal{W}_f(\text{heap-map } h')$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma memcpy-cond:
assumes memcpy h dst src n = Success h'
shows n > 0  $\longrightarrow \neg (\text{block-id dst} = \text{block-id src} \wedge$ 
  ((offset src  $\geq$  offset dst  $\wedge$  offset src < offset dst + n)  $\vee$ 
   (offset dst  $\geq$  offset src  $\wedge$  offset dst < offset src + n)))
⟨proof⟩
```

6 Miscellaneous Definitions

The following are used for catching memory leaks in Gillian.

```
definition get-block-size :: heap  $\Rightarrow$  block  $\Rightarrow$  nat option
where
get-block-size h b  $\equiv$ 
  let ex = Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) b in
  (case ex of None  $\Rightarrow$  None | Some m  $\Rightarrow$ 
   (case m of Freed  $\Rightarrow$  None | -  $\Rightarrow$  Some (snd (bounds (the-map m)))))

primrec get-memory-leak-size :: heap  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
get-memory-leak-size - 0 = 0
| get-memory-leak-size h (Suc n) = get-memory-leak-size h n +
  (case get-block-size h (integer-of-nat (Suc n)) of
```

```


$$\begin{aligned} & \text{None} \Rightarrow 0 \\ | \quad & \text{Some } n \Rightarrow n \end{aligned}$$


primrec get-unfreed-blocks :: heap  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  block list
where
get-unfreed-blocks - 0 = []
| get-unfreed-blocks h (Suc n) =
  (let ex = Mapping.lookup (heap-map h) (integer-of-nat (Suc n)) in
  (case ex of None  $\Rightarrow$  get-unfreed-blocks h n | Some m  $\Rightarrow$ 
    (case m of Freed  $\Rightarrow$  get-unfreed-blocks h n | -  $\Rightarrow$  integer-of-nat (Suc n) # get-unfreed-blocks h n)))
end
theory CHERI-C-Global-Environment
imports CHERI-C-Concrete-Memory-Model
begin
```

Here, we define the global environment. The Global Environment does the following:

1. Creates a mapping from variables to locations (or rather, the capabilities)
2. Sets global variables by invoking alloc. These variables cannot be freed by design

```

type-synonym genv = (String.literal, cap) mapping

definition alloc-glob-var :: heap  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  (heap  $\times$  cap) result
where
alloc-glob-var h c s  $\equiv$ 
  let h' = alloc h c s in
  Success (fst (res h'), snd (res h') () perm-global := True))

definition set-glob-var :: heap  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  String.literal  $\Rightarrow$  genv  $\Rightarrow$  (heap  $\times$  cap  $\times$  genv) result
where
set-glob-var h c s v g  $\equiv$ 
  let (h', cap) = res (alloc-glob-var h c s) in
  let g' = Mapping.update v cap g in
  Success (h', cap, g')

lemma set-glob-var-glob-bit:
assumes alloc-glob-var h c s = Success (h', cap)
shows perm-global cap
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma set-glob-var-glob-bit-lift:
assumes set-glob-var h c s v g = Success (h', cap, g')
```

```
shows perm-global cap
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma free-fails-on-glob-var:
assumes alloc-glob-var h c s = Success (h', cap)
shows free h' cap = Error (LogicErr (Unhandled 0))
⟨proof⟩

lemma free-fails-on-glob-lift:
assumes set-glob-var h c s v g = Success (h', cap, g')
shows free h' cap = Error (LogicErr (Unhandled 0))
⟨proof⟩
```

7 Code Generation

Here we generate an OCaml instance of the memory model that will be used for Gillian.

```
export-code
    null-capability init-heap next-block get-memory-leak-size get-unfreed-blocks

    alloc free load store
    memcpy
    set-glob-var
    word8-of-integer word16-of-integer word32-of-integer word64-of-integer

    integer-of-word8 integer-of-word16 integer-of-word32 integer-of-word64
    sword8-of-integer sword16-of-integer sword32-of-integer sword64-of-integer
    integer-of-sword8 integer-of-sword16 integer-of-sword32 integer-of-sword64
    integer-of-nat cast-val
    C2Err LogicErr
    TagViolation PermitLoadViolation PermitStoreViolation PermitStore-
CapViolation
    PermitStoreLocalCapViolation LengthViolation BadAddressViolation
    UseAfterFree BufferOverrun MissingResource WrongMemVal MemoryNot-
Freed Unhandled
    in OCaml
    file-prefix CHERI-C-Memory-Model

end
```

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