

A Formal CHERI-C Memory Model

Seung Hoon Park

May 26, 2024

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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Acknowledgements

The author was funded by the UKRI programme on Digital Security by Design (Ref. EP/V000225/1, [SCorCH](#)).

```

theory Preliminary-Library
  imports Main HOL-Library.Word Word-Lib.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 cval corresponds to \mathcal{V}_C in the paper [6]. 'a in this instance must be countable.

```
datatype 'a cval =
  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 cval  $\Rightarrow$  cctype
where
  memval-type v = (case v of
    Uint8-v -  $\Rightarrow$  Uint8
  | Sint8-v -  $\Rightarrow$  Sint8
  | Uint16-v -  $\Rightarrow$  Uint16
  | Sint16-v -  $\Rightarrow$  Sint16
  | Uint32-v -  $\Rightarrow$  Uint32
  | Sint32-v -  $\Rightarrow$  Sint32
  | Uint64-v -  $\Rightarrow$  Uint64
  | Sint64-v -  $\Rightarrow$  Sint64
  | Cap-v -  $\Rightarrow$  Cap
  | Cap-v-frag - -  $\Rightarrow$  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  $\Rightarrow$  8 word
where
  encode-u8 x  $\equiv$  word-of-nat x
```

```
abbreviation decode-u8 :: 8 word  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  decode-u8 b  $\equiv$  unat b
```

```
abbreviation encode-u8-list :: 8 word  $\Rightarrow$  8 word list
where
```

$encode-u8-list\ w \equiv [w]$

abbreviation $decode-u8-list :: 8\ word\ list \Rightarrow 8\ word$

where

$decode-u8-list\ ls \equiv hd\ ls$

lemma $encode-decode-u8-list:$

$ls = [b] \implies ls = encode-u8-list\ (decode-u8-list\ ls)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $decode-encode-u8-list:$

$w = decode-u8-list\ (encode-u8-list\ w)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $encode-decode-u8:$

$w = encode-u8\ (decode-u8\ w)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $decode-encode-u8:$

assumes $i \leq 2 \wedge LENGTH(8) - 1$

shows $i = decode-u8\ (encode-u8\ i)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation $u64-split :: 64\ word \Rightarrow 32\ word\ list$

where

$u64-split\ x \equiv (word-rsplit :: 64\ word \Rightarrow 32\ word\ list)\ x$

abbreviation $u32-split :: 32\ word \Rightarrow 16\ word\ list$

where

$u32-split\ x \equiv (word-rsplit :: 32\ word \Rightarrow 16\ word\ list)\ x$

abbreviation $u16-split :: 16\ word \Rightarrow 8\ word\ list$

where

$u16-split\ x \equiv (word-rsplit :: 16\ word \Rightarrow 8\ word\ list)\ x$

abbreviation $cat-u16 :: 8\ word\ list \Rightarrow 16\ word$

where

$cat-u16\ x \equiv (word-rcat :: 8\ word\ list \Rightarrow 16\ word)\ x$

abbreviation $encode-u16 :: nat \Rightarrow 8\ word\ list$

where

$encode-u16\ x \equiv u16-split\ (word-of-nat\ x)$

abbreviation $decode-u16 :: 8\ word\ list \Rightarrow nat$

where

$decode-u16\ x \equiv unat\ (cat-u16\ x)$

lemma $flatten-u16-length:$

$length\ (u16-split\ vs) = 2$

<proof>

lemma *rsplit-rcat-eq*:

assumes $LENGTH('b::len) \bmod LENGTH('a::len) = 0$
and $length\ w = LENGTH('b) \div LENGTH('a)$
shows $(word\text{-}rsplit :: 'b\ word \Rightarrow 'a\ word\ list) ((word\text{-}rcat :: 'a\ word\ list \Rightarrow 'b\ word)\ w) = w$
<proof>

lemma *rsplit-rcat-u16-eq*:

assumes $w = [a1, a2]$
shows $(word\text{-}rsplit :: 16\ word \Rightarrow 8\ word\ list) ((word\text{-}rcat :: 8\ word\ list \Rightarrow 16\ word)\ w) = w$
<proof>

lemma *encode-decode-u16*:

assumes $w = [a, b]$
shows $w = encode\text{-}u16\ (decode\text{-}u16\ w)$
<proof>

lemma *cat-flatten-u16-eq*:

$cat\text{-}u16\ (u16\text{-}split\ w) = w$
<proof>

lemma *decode-encode-u16*:

assumes $i \leq 2 \wedge LENGTH(16) - 1$
shows $i = decode\text{-}u16\ (encode\text{-}u16\ i)$
<proof>

abbreviation *flatten-u32* :: $32\ word \Rightarrow 8\ word\ list$

where

$flatten\text{-}u32\ x \equiv (word\text{-}rsplit :: 32\ word \Rightarrow 8\ word\ list)\ x$

abbreviation *cat-u32* :: $8\ word\ list \Rightarrow 32\ word$

where

$cat\text{-}u32\ x \equiv (word\text{-}rcat :: 8\ word\ list \Rightarrow 32\ word)\ x$

abbreviation *encode-u32* :: $nat \Rightarrow 8\ word\ list$

where

$encode\text{-}u32\ x \equiv flatten\text{-}u32\ (word\text{-}of\text{-}nat\ x)$

abbreviation *decode-u32* :: $8\ word\ list \Rightarrow nat$

where

$decode\text{-}u32\ i \equiv unat\ (cat\text{-}u32\ i)$

lemma *flatten-u32-length*:

$length\ (flatten\text{-}u32\ vs) = 4$
<proof>

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

lemma *encode-decode-u32*:
assumes $w = [a1, a2, b1, b2]$
shows $w = \text{encode-u32} (\text{decode-u32 } w)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cat-flatten-u32-eq*:
 $\text{cat-u32} (\text{flatten-u32 } w) = w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *flatten-u64-length*:
 $\text{length} (\text{flatten-u64 } vs) = 8$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *cat-flatten-u64-eq*:
 $\text{cat-u64} (\text{flatten-u64 } w) = w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *decode-encode-u64*:
assumes $i \leq 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}(64) - 1$
shows $i = \text{decode-u64} (\text{encode-u64 } i)$
<proof>

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

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

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

lemma *encode-decode-s8-list*:
 $ls = [b] \Longrightarrow ls = \text{encode-s8-list} (\text{decode-s8-list } ls)$
<proof>

lemma *decode-encode-s8-list*:
 $w = \text{decode-s8-list} (\text{encode-s8-list } w)$
<proof>

lemma *encode-decode-s8*:
 $w = \text{encode-s8} (\text{decode-s8 } w)$
<proof>

lemma *decode-encode-s8*:
assumes $-(2^{\wedge} (\text{LENGTH}(8) - 1)) \leq i$
and $i < 2^{\wedge} (\text{LENGTH}(8) - 1)$
shows $i = \text{decode-s8} (\text{encode-s8 } i)$
<proof>

abbreviation *s64-split* :: $64 \text{ sword} \Rightarrow 32 \text{ word list}$
where
s64-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-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

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

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

where

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

abbreviation $\text{encode-s16} :: \text{int} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word list}$

where

$\text{encode-s16 } x \equiv s16\text{-split } (\text{word-of-int } x)$

abbreviation $\text{decode-s16} :: 8 \text{ word list} \Rightarrow \text{int}$

where

$\text{decode-s16 } x \equiv \text{sint } (\text{cat-s16 } x)$

lemma $\text{flatten-s16-length}$:

$\text{length } (s16\text{-split } vs) = 2$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{rsplit-rcat-s16-eq}$:

assumes $w = [a1, a2]$

shows $(\text{word-rsplit} :: 16 \text{ sword} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word list}) ((\text{word-rcat} :: 8 \text{ word list} \Rightarrow 16 \text{ sword}) w) = w$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma encode-decode-s16 :

assumes $w = [a, b]$

shows $w = \text{encode-s16 } (\text{decode-s16 } w)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{cat-flatten-s16-eq}$:

$\text{cat-s16 } (s16\text{-split } w) = w$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma decode-encode-s16 :

assumes $-(2 \wedge (\text{LENGTH}(16) - 1)) \leq i$

and $i < 2 \wedge (\text{LENGTH}(16) - 1)$

shows $i = \text{decode-s16 } (\text{encode-s16 } i)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{flatten-s32} :: 32 \text{ sword} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word list}$

where

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

abbreviation $\text{cat-s32} :: 8 \text{ word list} \Rightarrow 32 \text{ sword}$

where

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

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 $-(2 \wedge (\text{LENGTH}(32) - 1)) \leq i$

and $i < 2 \wedge (\text{LENGTH}(32) - 1)$

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 $w = \text{encode-s64} (\text{decode-s64 } w)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *decode-encode-s64*:
assumes $-(2 \wedge (\text{LENGTH}(64) - 1)) \leq i$
and $i < 2 \wedge (\text{LENGTH}(64) - 1)$
shows $i = \text{decode-s64} (\text{encode-s64 } i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *word-of-integer* :: $\text{integer} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{len word}$
where
 $\text{word-of-integer } x \equiv \text{word-of-int} (\text{int-of-integer } x)$

definition *sword-of-integer* :: $\text{integer} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{len sword}$
where
 $\text{sword-of-integer } x \equiv \text{word-of-int} (\text{int-of-integer } x)$

definition *integer-of-word* :: $'a::\text{len word} \Rightarrow \text{integer}$
where
 $\text{integer-of-word } x \equiv \text{integer-of-int} (\text{uint } x)$

definition *integer-of-sword* :: $'a::\text{len sword} \Rightarrow \text{integer}$
where
 $\text{integer-of-sword } x \equiv \text{integer-of-int} (\text{sint } x)$

lemma *word-integer-eq*:
 $\text{word-of-integer} (\text{integer-of-word } w) = w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sword-integer-eq*:
 $\text{sword-of-integer} (\text{integer-of-sword } w) = w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *integer-word-bounded-eq*:
assumes $0 \leq i$
assumes $i \leq 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a::\text{len}) - 1$
shows $\text{integer-of-word} ((\text{word-of-integer} :: \text{integer} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word}) i) = i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *integer-sword-bounded-eq*:
assumes $-(2 \wedge (\text{LENGTH}('a::\text{len}) - 1)) \leq i$
and $i < 2 \wedge (\text{LENGTH}('a) - 1)$
shows $\text{integer-of-sword} ((\text{sword-of-integer} :: \text{integer} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ sword}) i) = i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *word8-of-integer* :: $\text{integer} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ word}$
where

$word8\text{-of-integer} \equiv word\text{-of-integer}$

definition $word16\text{-of-integer} :: integer \Rightarrow 16\ word$
where
 $word16\text{-of-integer} \equiv word\text{-of-integer}$

definition $word32\text{-of-integer} :: integer \Rightarrow 32\ word$
where
 $word32\text{-of-integer} \equiv word\text{-of-integer}$

definition $word64\text{-of-integer} :: integer \Rightarrow 64\ word$
where
 $word64\text{-of-integer} \equiv word\text{-of-integer}$

definition $integer\text{-of-word8} :: 8\ word \Rightarrow integer$
where
 $integer\text{-of-word8} \equiv integer\text{-of-word}$

definition $integer\text{-of-word16} :: 16\ word \Rightarrow integer$
where
 $integer\text{-of-word16} \equiv integer\text{-of-word}$

definition $integer\text{-of-word32} :: 32\ word \Rightarrow integer$
where
 $integer\text{-of-word32} \equiv integer\text{-of-word}$

definition $integer\text{-of-word64} :: 64\ word \Rightarrow integer$
where
 $integer\text{-of-word64} \equiv integer\text{-of-word}$

lemma $word8\text{-integer-eq}$:
 $word8\text{-of-integer} (integer\text{-of-word8} w) = w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $word16\text{-integer-eq}$:
 $word16\text{-of-integer} (integer\text{-of-word16} w) = w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $word32\text{-integer-eq}$:
 $word32\text{-of-integer} (integer\text{-of-word32} w) = w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $word64\text{-integer-eq}$:
 $word64\text{-of-integer} (integer\text{-of-word64} w) = w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $integer\text{-word8-bounded-eq}$:
assumes $0 \leq i$
and $i \leq 2 \wedge LENGTH(8) - 1$

shows *integer-of-word8* (*word8-of-integer* i) = i
(*proof*)

lemma *integer-word16-bounded-eq*:
 assumes $0 \leq i$
 and $i \leq 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}(16) - 1$
shows *integer-of-word16* (*word16-of-integer* i) = i
(*proof*)

lemma *integer-word32-bounded-eq*:
 assumes $0 \leq i$
 and $i \leq 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}(32) - 1$
shows *integer-of-word32* (*word32-of-integer* i) = i
(*proof*)

lemma *integer-word64-bounded-eq*:
 assumes $0 \leq i$
 and $i \leq 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}(64) - 1$
shows *integer-of-word64* (*word64-of-integer* i) = i
(*proof*)

definition *word8-of-integer* :: *integer* \Rightarrow 8 *word*
where
 word8-of-integer \equiv *word-of-integer*

definition *word16-of-integer* :: *integer* \Rightarrow 16 *word*
where
 word16-of-integer \equiv *word-of-integer*

definition *word32-of-integer* :: *integer* \Rightarrow 32 *word*
where
 word32-of-integer \equiv *word-of-integer*

definition *word64-of-integer* :: *integer* \Rightarrow 64 *word*
where
 word64-of-integer \equiv *word-of-integer*

definition *integer-of-word8* :: 8 *word* \Rightarrow *integer*
where
 integer-of-word8 \equiv *integer-of-word*

definition *integer-of-word16* :: 16 *word* \Rightarrow *integer*
where
 integer-of-word16 \equiv *integer-of-word*

definition *integer-of-word32* :: 32 *word* \Rightarrow *integer*
where
 integer-of-word32 \equiv *integer-of-word*

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
<proof>

lemma *sword16-integer-eq*:
sword16-of-integer (integer-of-sword16 w) = w
<proof>

lemma *sword32-integer-eq*:
sword32-of-integer (integer-of-sword32 w) = w
<proof>

lemma *sword64-integer-eq*:
sword64-of-integer (integer-of-sword64 w) = w
<proof>

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*
<proof>

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*
<proof>

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*
<proof>

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*
<proof>

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 ⇒ integer ⇒ integer
  where
    cast-val s i ≡
      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-Numeral
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 *logicer-type*. 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 logicer-type =
  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 :: ctype ⇒ nat (|-)τ`

where

`sizeof τ ≡ case τ of`

`Uint8 ⇒ 1`

`| Sint8 ⇒ 1`

`| Uint16 ⇒ 2`

`| Sint16 ⇒ 2`

`| Uint32 ⇒ 4`

`| Sint32 ⇒ 4`

`| Uint64 ⇒ 8`

`| Sint64 ⇒ 8`

`| Cap ⇒ 32`

We provide some helper lemmas

lemma `size-type-align:`

assumes `|t|τ = x`

shows `∃ n. 2n = x`

`<proof>`

lemma `memval-size-u8:`

`|memval-type (Uint8-v v)|τ = 1`

`<proof>`

lemma `memval-size-s8:`

$|memval\text{-}type\ (Sint8\text{-}v\ v)|_\tau = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *memval-size-u16*:
 $|memval\text{-}type\ (Uint16\text{-}v\ v)|_\tau = 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *memval-size-s16*:
 $|memval\text{-}type\ (Sint16\text{-}v\ v)|_\tau = 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *memval-size-u32*:
 $|memval\text{-}type\ (Uint32\text{-}v\ v)|_\tau = 4$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *memval-size-s32*:
 $|memval\text{-}type\ (Sint32\text{-}v\ v)|_\tau = 4$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *memval-size-u64*:
 $|memval\text{-}type\ (Uint64\text{-}v\ v)|_\tau = 8$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *memval-size-s64*:
 $|memval\text{-}type\ (Sint64\text{-}v\ v)|_\tau = 8$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *memval-size-cap*:
 $|memval\text{-}type\ (Cap\text{-}v\ v)|_\tau = 32$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

corollary *memval-size-u16-eq-word-split-len*:
assumes $val = Uint16\text{-}v\ v$
shows $|memval\text{-}type\ val|_\tau = length\ (u16\text{-}split\ v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *memval-size-s16-eq-word-split-len*:
assumes $val = Sint16\text{-}v\ v$
shows $|memval\text{-}type\ val|_\tau = length\ (s16\text{-}split\ v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *memval-size-u32-eq-word-split-len*:
assumes $val = Uint32\text{-}v\ v$
shows $|memval\text{-}type\ val|_\tau = length\ (flatten\text{-}u32\ v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *memval-size-s32-eq-word-split-len:*

assumes $val = Sint32\text{-}v\ v$

shows $|memval\text{-}type\ val|_\tau = length\ (flatten\text{-}s32\ v)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *memval-size-u64-eq-word-split-len:*

assumes $val = Uint64\text{-}v\ v$

shows $|memval\text{-}type\ val|_\tau = length\ (flatten\text{-}u64\ v)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *memval-size-s64-eq-word-split-len:*

assumes $val = Sint64\text{-}v\ v$

shows $|memval\text{-}type\ val|_\tau = length\ (flatten\text{-}s64\ v)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sizeof-nonzero:*

$|t|_\tau > 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

We prove that integer is a countable type.

instance $int :: comp\text{-}countable\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *integer-encode-eq:* $(int\text{-}encode \circ int\text{-}of\text{-}integer)\ x = (int\text{-}encode \circ int\text{-}of\text{-}integer)\ y$

$y \longleftrightarrow x = y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

instance $integer :: countable$

$\langle proof \rangle$

instance $integer :: comp\text{-}countable\ \langle proof \rangle$

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*:
 $memval-is-cap\ m \implies \exists\ c\ n. m = ACap\ c\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

3.2 Properties

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

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

instantiation *nat* :: *cancellative-sep-algebra*
begin
definition $(n1::nat) \#\# n2 \equiv True$
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*: $0 \equiv Mapping.empty$
definition *plus-map-def*: $m1 + m2 \equiv Mapping ((Mapping.lookup\ m1) ++ (Mapping.lookup\ m2))$
definition *sep-disj-map-def*: $m1 \#\# m2 \equiv Mapping.keys\ m1 \cap Mapping.keys\ m2 = \{\}$
instance
 $\langle proof \rangle$
end

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

$heap\text{-}map = Mapping ((Mapping.lookup (heap\text{-}map\ m1)) ++$
 $(Mapping.lookup (heap\text{-}map\ m2))),$

$\dots = heap.more\ m1 + heap.more\ m2 \)$

definition $(m1 :: 'a\ heap\text{-}scheme) \#\# (m2 :: 'a\ heap\text{-}scheme) \equiv$
 $Mapping.keys (heap\text{-}map\ m1) \cap Mapping.keys (heap\text{-}map\ m2) = \{\}$
 $\wedge heap.more\ m1 \#\# heap.more\ m2$

instance

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

instantiation $mem\text{-}capability\text{-}ext :: (comp\text{-}countable, zero)\ zero$

begin

definition $0 :: ('a, 'b)\ mem\text{-}capability\text{-}scheme \equiv$

$(\ | \ block\text{-}id = 0,$
 $\ \ \ \ offset = 0,$
 $\ \ \ \ base = 0,$
 $\ \ \ \ len = 0,$
 $\ \ \ \ perm\text{-}load = False,$
 $\ \ \ \ perm\text{-}cap\text{-}load = False,$
 $\ \ \ \ perm\text{-}store = False,$
 $\ \ \ \ perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store = False,$
 $\ \ \ \ perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\text{-}local = False,$
 $\ \ \ \ perm\text{-}global = False,$
 $\ \ \ \ \dots = 0 \)$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

subclass (in $comp\text{-}countable$) $zero \langle proof \rangle$

instantiation $capability\text{-}ext :: (zero)\ zero$

begin

definition $0 \equiv (\ | \ tag = False, \dots = 0 \)$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

Section 4.5 of CHERI C/C++ Programming Guide defines what a NULL capability is [8].

definition $null\text{-}capability :: cap (NULL)$

where

$NULL \equiv 0$

context

notes $null\text{-}capability\text{-}def[simp]$

begin

lemma $null\text{-}capability\text{-}block\text{-}id[simp]:$

$block\text{-}id\ NULL = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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 $\equiv 0$ (| *next-block* := 1)

abbreviation *cap-offset* :: nat \Rightarrow nat
where
cap-offset $p \equiv$ if $p \bmod |Cap|_\tau = 0$ then p else $p - p \bmod |Cap|_\tau$

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

definition *wellformed* :: (block, t) mapping \Rightarrow bool ($\mathcal{W}_f/(-/)$)

where

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

lemma *init-heap-empty*:

$\text{Mapping.keys } (\text{heap-map } \text{init-heap}) = \{\}$
<proof>

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

lemma *init-wellformed*:

$\mathcal{W}_f(\text{heap-map } \text{init-heap})$
<proof>

lemma *mapping-lookup-disj1*:

$m1 \ \#\# \ m2 \implies \text{Mapping.lookup } m1 \ n = \text{Some } x \implies \text{Mapping.lookup } (m1 + m2) \ n = \text{Some } x$
<proof>

lemma *mapping-lookup-disj2*:

$m1 \ \#\# \ m2 \implies \text{Mapping.lookup } m2 \ n = \text{Some } x \implies \text{Mapping.lookup } (m1 + m2) \ n = \text{Some } x$
<proof>

Below shows that well-formedness is composition-compatible

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

4 Helper functions and lemmas

primrec *is-memval-defined* $:: (\text{nat}, \text{memval}) \text{ mapping} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

is-memval-defined - - 0 = True
 $| \text{is-memval-defined } m \ \text{off } (\text{Suc } \text{siz}) = ((\text{off} \in \text{Mapping.keys } m) \wedge \text{is-memval-defined } m \ (\text{Suc } \text{off}) \ \text{siz})$

primrec *is-contiguous-bytes* $:: (\text{nat}, \text{memval}) \text{ mapping} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

is-contiguous-bytes - - 0 = True
 $| \text{is-contiguous-bytes } m \ \text{off } (\text{Suc } \text{siz}) = ((\text{off} \in \text{Mapping.keys } m)$
 $\wedge \text{memval-is-byte } (\text{the } (\text{Mapping.lookup } m \ \text{off})))$
 $\wedge \text{is-contiguous-bytes } m \ (\text{Suc } \text{off}) \ \text{siz})$

definition *get-cap* $:: (\text{nat}, \text{memval}) \text{ mapping} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{memcap}$

where

get-cap $m \ \text{off} = \text{of-cap } (\text{the } (\text{Mapping.lookup } m \ \text{off}))$

fun *is-cap* :: (nat, memval) mapping ⇒ nat ⇒ bool
where
is-cap m off = (off ∈ Mapping.keys m ∧ memval-is-cap (the (Mapping.lookup m off)))

primrec *is-contiguous-cap* :: (nat, memval) mapping ⇒ memcap ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool

where
is-contiguous-cap - - - 0 = True
| *is-contiguous-cap* m c off (Suc siz) = ((off ∈ Mapping.keys m)
∧ memval-is-cap (the (Mapping.lookup m off))
∧ of-cap (the (Mapping.lookup m off)) = c
∧ of-nth (the (Mapping.lookup m off)) = siz
∧ *is-contiguous-cap* m c (Suc off) siz)

primrec *is-contiguous-zeros-prim* :: (nat, memval) mapping ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool

where
is-contiguous-zeros-prim - - 0 = True
| *is-contiguous-zeros-prim* m off (Suc siz) = (Mapping.lookup m off = Some (Byte 0)
∧ *is-contiguous-zeros-prim* m (Suc off) siz)

definition *is-contiguous-zeros* :: (nat, memval) mapping ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool

where
is-contiguous-zeros m off siz ≡ ∀ ofs ≥ off. ofs < off + siz → 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 ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 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 ⇒ memcap ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool

where
is-same-cap - - - 0 = True
| *is-same-cap* m c off (Suc siz) = (of-cap (the (Mapping.lookup m off)) = c ∧ *is-same-cap* m c (Suc off) siz)

definition *retrieve-tval* :: object ⇒ nat ⇒ cctype ⇒ bool ⇒ block cval

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 cval ⇒ object

where
store-tval obj off val ≡
case val of Uint8-v v ⇒ obj (| content := store-bytes (content obj) off

$(\text{encode-u8-list } v),$
 $\quad | \text{Sint8-v } v \quad \text{tags} := \text{store-tag } (tags \text{ obj}) \text{ (cap-offset off) False } \rangle$
 $(\text{encode-s8-list } v),$
 $\quad | \text{Uint16-v } v \quad \text{tags} := \text{store-tag } (tags \text{ obj}) \text{ (cap-offset off) False } \rangle$
 $(\text{u16-split } v),$
 $\quad | \text{Sint16-v } v \quad \text{tags} := \text{store-tag } (tags \text{ obj}) \text{ (cap-offset off) False } \rangle$
 $v),$
 $\quad | \text{Uint32-v } v \quad \text{tags} := \text{store-tag } (tags \text{ obj}) \text{ (cap-offset off) False } \rangle$
 $(\text{flatten-u32 } v),$
 $\quad | \text{Sint32-v } v \quad \text{tags} := \text{store-tag } (tags \text{ obj}) \text{ (cap-offset off) False } \rangle$
 $(\text{flatten-s32 } v),$
 $\quad | \text{Uint64-v } v \quad \text{tags} := \text{store-tag } (tags \text{ obj}) \text{ (cap-offset off) False } \rangle$
 $(\text{flatten-u64 } v),$
 $\quad | \text{Sint64-v } v \quad \text{tags} := \text{store-tag } (tags \text{ obj}) \text{ (cap-offset off) False } \rangle$
 $(\text{flatten-s64 } v),$
 $\quad | \text{Cap-v } c \quad \text{tags} := \text{store-tag } (tags \text{ obj}) \text{ (cap-offset off) False } \rangle$
 $\quad \quad \text{tags} := \text{store-tag } (tags \text{ obj}) \text{ (cap-offset off) (tag c) } \rangle,$
 $\quad | \text{Cap-v-frag } c \ n \Rightarrow \text{obj } \langle \text{content} := \text{Mapping.update off (ACap}$
 $(\text{mem-capability.truncate } c) \ n) \text{ (content obj),}$
 $\quad \quad \text{tags} := \text{store-tag } (tags \text{ obj}) \text{ (cap-offset off) False} \rangle$

lemma *stored-bytes-prev:*

assumes $x < \text{off}$

shows $\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{store-bytes obj off vs}) \ x = \text{Mapping.lookup obj } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stored-tags-prev:*

assumes $x < \text{off}$

shows $\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{store-tag obj off vs}) \ x = \text{Mapping.lookup obj } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stored-cap-prev:*

assumes $x < \text{off}$

shows $\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{store-cap obj off cap siz}) \ x = \text{Mapping.lookup obj } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stored-bytes-instant-correctness:*

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

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

lemma *store-bytes-s16*:

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

lemma *store-bytes-u32*:

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

lemma *store-bytes-s32*:

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

and $\exists b2. \text{Mapping.lookup (store-bytes m off (flatten-s32 v)) (Suc (Suc off))}$
 $= \text{Some (Byte b2)}$
and $\exists b3. \text{Mapping.lookup (store-bytes m off (flatten-s32 v)) (Suc (Suc (Suc off)))}$
 $= \text{Some (Byte b3)}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma store-bytes-u64:

shows $\text{off} \in \text{Mapping.keys (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))}$
and $\text{Suc off} \in \text{Mapping.keys (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))}$
and $\text{Suc (Suc off)} \in \text{Mapping.keys (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))}$
and $\text{Suc (Suc (Suc off))} \in \text{Mapping.keys (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))}$
and $\text{Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off)))} \in \text{Mapping.keys (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))}$
and $\text{Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off))))} \in \text{Mapping.keys (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))}$
and $\text{Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off)))))} \in \text{Mapping.keys (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v))}$
and $\exists b0. \text{Mapping.lookup (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) off} = \text{Some (Byte b0)}$
and $\exists b1. \text{Mapping.lookup (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) (Suc off)} = \text{Some (Byte b1)}$
and $\exists b2. \text{Mapping.lookup (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) (Suc (Suc off))}$
 $= \text{Some (Byte b2)}$
and $\exists b3. \text{Mapping.lookup (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) (Suc (Suc (Suc off)))}$
 $= \text{Some (Byte b3)}$
and $\exists b0. \text{Mapping.lookup (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off))))}$
 $= \text{Some (Byte b0)}$
and $\exists b1. \text{Mapping.lookup (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off))))}$
 $= \text{Some (Byte b1)}$
and $\exists b2. \text{Mapping.lookup (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off))))}$
 $= \text{Some (Byte b2)}$
and $\exists b3. \text{Mapping.lookup (store-bytes m off (flatten-u64 v)) (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc off))))}$
 $= \text{Some (Byte b3)}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma store-bytes-s64:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *suc-of-32*:

$32 = \text{Suc } 31$

<proof>

lemma *store-cap-correct-dom*:

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

<proof>

lemma *store-cap-correct-val*:

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

and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 4*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 27)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 5*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 26)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 6*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 25)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 7*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 24)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 8*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 23)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 9*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 22)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 10*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 21)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 11*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 20)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 12*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 19)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 13*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 18)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 14*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 17)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 15*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 16)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 16*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 15)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 17*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 14)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 18*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 13)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 19*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 12)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 20*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 11)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 21*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 10)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 22*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 9)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 23*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 8)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 24*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 7)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 25*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 6)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 26*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 5)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 27*) =
Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 4)
and *Mapping.lookup* (*store-cap m off cap 32*) (*off + 28*) =

$\text{Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 3)}$
and $\text{Mapping.lookup (store-cap m off cap 32) (off + 29) =}$
 $\text{Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 2)}$
and $\text{Mapping.lookup (store-cap m off cap 32) (off + 30) =}$
 $\text{Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 1)}$
and $\text{Mapping.lookup (store-cap m off cap 32) (off + 31) =}$
 $\text{Some (ACap (mem-capability.truncate cap) 0)}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *store-cap-imp-is-contiguous-cap:*
 $\text{is-contiguous-cap (store-cap m off cap 32) (mem-capability.truncate cap) off 32}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stored-tval-is-cap:*
assumes val = Cap-v v
shows $\text{is-cap (content (store-tval obj off val)) off}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *stored-tval-contiguous-cap:*
assumes val = Cap-v cap
shows $\text{is-contiguous-cap (content (store-tval obj off val)) (mem-capability.truncate cap) off |memval-type val|}_{\tau}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *decode-encoded-u16-in-mem:*
 $\text{cat-u16 (retrieve-bytes (content (store-tval obj off (Uint16-v x))) off |Uint16|}_{\tau})}$
 $= x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *decode-encoded-s16-in-mem:*
 $\text{cat-s16 (retrieve-bytes (content (store-tval obj off (Sint16-v x))) off |Sint16|}_{\tau})}$
 $= x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *decode-encoded-u32-in-mem:*
 $\text{cat-u32 (retrieve-bytes (content (store-tval obj off (Uint32-v x))) off |Uint32|}_{\tau})}$
 $= x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *decode-encoded-s32-in-mem:*
 $\text{cat-s32 (retrieve-bytes (content (store-tval obj off (Sint32-v x))) off |Sint32|}_{\tau})}$
 $= x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cat-flatten-u64-contents-eq:*
 $\text{cat-u64 [flatten-u64 vs ! 0, flatten-u64 vs ! 1, flatten-u64 vs ! 2, flatten-u64 vs ! 3, flatten-u64 vs ! 4, flatten-u64 vs ! 5, flatten-u64 vs ! 6, flatten-u64 vs ! 7] = vs}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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>

lemma *retrieve-stored-tval-s32*:

assumes $val = \text{Sint32-}v\ v$

shows $\text{retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) } b = val$

<proof>

lemma *retrieve-stored-tval-u64*:

assumes $val = \text{Uint64-}v\ v$

shows $\text{retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) } b = val$

<proof>

lemma *retrieve-stored-tval-s64*:

assumes $val = \text{Sint64-}v\ v$

shows $\text{retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) } b = val$

<proof>

lemma *memcap-truncate-extend-equiv*:

$\text{mem-capability.extend (mem-capability.truncate } c \text{) } (\text{tag} = \text{tag } c \text{)} = c$

<proof>

corollary *Acap-truncate-extend-equiv*:

$\text{mem-capability.extend (of-cap (ACap (mem-capability.truncate } c \text{) } n)) (\text{tag} = \text{tag } c \text{)} = c$

<proof>

lemma *memcap-truncate-extend-gen*:

$\text{mem-capability.extend (mem-capability.truncate } c \text{) } (\text{tag} = b \text{)} = c \text{ } (\text{tag} := b \text{)}$

<proof>

corollary *Acap-truncate-extend-gen*:

$\text{mem-capability.extend (of-cap (ACap (mem-capability.truncate } c \text{) } n)) (\text{tag} = b \text{)} = c \text{ } (\text{tag} := b \text{)}$

<proof>

lemma *retrieve-stored-tval-cap-frag*:

assumes $val = \text{Cap-}v\text{-frag } c\ n$

shows $\text{retrieve-tval (store-tval obj off val) off (memval-type val) } b =$

$\text{Cap-}v\text{-frag } (c \text{ } (\text{tag} := \text{False} \text{)})\ n$

<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 $val \neq \text{Undef}$

and $\forall v. val \neq \text{Cap-}v\ v$

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 $val \neq Undefined$
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 $\text{Mapping.lookup (store-tag m n b) } x = \text{Mapping.lookup m } x$
<proof>

lemma *store-tags-domain-2*:

assumes $n < x$

shows $\text{Mapping.lookup (store-tag m n b) } x = \text{Mapping.lookup m } x$
<proof>

lemma *store-tags-keys-1*:

$\text{Set.filter } (\lambda x. x < n) (\text{Mapping.keys } m) =$

$\text{Set.filter } (\lambda x. x < n) (\text{Mapping.keys (store-tag m n b)})$
<proof>

lemma *store-tags-keys-2*:

$\text{Set.filter } (\lambda x. n < x) (\text{Mapping.keys } m) =$

$\text{Set.filter } (\lambda x. n < x) (\text{Mapping.keys (store-tag m n b)})$
<proof>

lemma *cap-offset-aligned*:

$(\text{cap-offset } n) \bmod |\text{Cap}|_\tau = 0$

<proof>

lemma *store-tags-offset*:

assumes $\text{Set.filter } (\lambda x. x \bmod |\text{Cap}|_\tau \neq 0) (\text{Mapping.keys } m) = \{\}$

shows $\text{Set.filter } (\lambda x. x \bmod |\text{Cap}|_\tau \neq 0) (\text{Mapping.keys (store-tag m (cap-offset } n) b)) = \{\}$

<proof>

lemma *store-tval-disjoint-bounds*:

assumes $\text{store-tval obj off val} = \text{obj}'$

and $\text{val} \neq \text{Undef}$

shows $\text{bounds obj} = \text{bounds obj}'$

<proof>

lemma *store-tval-disjoint-1-content*:

assumes $\text{store-tval obj off val} = \text{obj}'$

and $\text{val} \neq \text{Undef}$

and $\text{off}' < \text{off}$

shows $\text{Mapping.lookup (content obj) off}' = \text{Mapping.lookup (content obj)' off}'$

<proof>

lemma *store-tval-disjoint-1-content-bytes*:

assumes $\text{store-tval obj off val} = \text{obj}'$

and $\text{val} \neq \text{Undef}$

and $\text{off}' + n \leq \text{off}$

shows $\text{retrieve-bytes (content obj) off}' n = \text{retrieve-bytes (content obj)' off}' n$

<proof>

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*
<proof>

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*
<proof>

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'*
<proof>

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'*
<proof>

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*
<proof>

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*
<proof>

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 $\exists x n. ret = Cap\text{-}v\text{-}frag\ x\ n$
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 ⇒ cap ⇒ (heap × cap) result

where

free h c ≡

```

  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 ⇒ Error (LogicErr (MissingResource))
   | Some cobj ⇒
   (case cobj of Freed ⇒ Error (LogicErr (UseAfterFree))
    | Map m ⇒
    if offset c ≠ 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 ≠ 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 ⇒ cap ⇒ cctype ⇒ block ccval result

where

load h c t ≡

```

  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 cval ⇒ 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

```

```

      (block-id c)
    (Map (store-tval m (nat (offset c)) v)
      (heap-map h) )))

```

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 subsection.

5.1.1 Correctness Properties

lemma *alloc-always-success*:
 $\exists! \text{res. } \text{alloc } h \ c \ s = \text{Success } \text{res}$
 ⟨proof⟩

schematic-goal *alloc-updated-heap-and-cap*:
 $\text{alloc } h \ c \ s = \text{Success } (?h', ?cap)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *alloc-never-fails*:
 $\text{alloc } h \ c \ s = \text{Error } e \implies \text{False}$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

lemma *alloc-no-null-ret*:
assumes $\text{alloc } h \ c \ s = \text{Success } (h', \text{cap})$
shows $\text{cap} \neq \text{NULL}$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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-nonexistent-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 $c \neq \text{NULL}$
and $\text{tag } c = \text{True}$
and $\text{perm-global } c = \text{False}$
and $\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h) (\text{block-id } c) = \text{Some } (\text{Map } m)$
and $\text{offset } c = 0$
and $\text{bounds } m \neq (\text{base } c, \text{base } c + \text{len } c)$
shows $\text{free } h \ c = \text{Error } (\text{LogicErr } (\text{Unhandled } 0))$
<proof>

lemma *free-non-null-correct*:

assumes $c \neq \text{NULL}$
and *valid-tag*: $\text{tag } c = \text{True}$
and $\text{perm-global } c = \text{False}$
and *map-has-contents*: $\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h) (\text{block-id } c) = \text{Some } (\text{Map } m)$
and *offset-correct*: $\text{offset } c = 0$
and *bounds-correct*: $\text{bounds } m = (\text{base } c, \text{base } c + \text{len } c)$
shows $\text{free } h \ c = \text{Success } (h \ (\!| \text{heap-map} := \text{Mapping.update } (\text{block-id } c) \ \text{Freed } (\text{heap-map } h) \ |),$
 $\quad c \ (\!| \text{tag} := \text{False} \ |))$
<proof>

lemma *free-cond*:

assumes $\text{free } h \ c = \text{Success } (h', \text{cap})$
shows $c \neq \text{NULL} \implies \text{tag } c = \text{True}$
and $c \neq \text{NULL} \implies \text{perm-global } c = \text{False}$
and $c \neq \text{NULL} \implies \text{offset } c = 0$
and $c \neq \text{NULL} \implies \exists m. \text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h) (\text{block-id } c) = \text{Some } (\text{Map } m) \wedge$
 $\quad \text{bounds } m = (\text{base } c, \text{base } c + \text{len } c)$
and $c \neq \text{NULL} \implies \text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h') (\text{block-id } c) = \text{Some } \text{Freed}$
and $c \neq \text{NULL} \implies \text{cap} = c \ (\!| \text{tag} := \text{False} \ |)$
and $c = \text{NULL} \implies (h, c) = (h', \text{cap})$
<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 $\text{free } h \ c = \text{Success } (h', \text{cap})$
and $\text{cap} \neq \text{NULL}$
shows $\text{free } h' \ \text{cap} = \text{Error } (\text{C2Err } \text{TagViolation})$
<proof>

lemma *free-next-block*:

assumes $\text{free } h \ \text{cap} = \text{Success } (h', \text{cap}')$
shows $\text{next-block } h = \text{next-block } h'$

<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-nonexistent-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 *is-contiguous-zeros* (*content m*) (*nat (offset c)*) $|t|_\tau$
and *offset c* \geq *fst (bounds m)*
and *offset c* + $|t|_\tau \leq$ *snd (bounds m)*
shows *load h c t = Success Undef*
<proof>

lemma *load-null-cap-on-membytes:*

assumes *tag c = True*
and *perm-load c = True*
and *offset c* + $|t|_\tau \leq$ *base c + len c*
and *offset c* \geq *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 *offset c* \geq *fst (bounds m)*
and *offset c* + $|t|_\tau \leq$ *snd (bounds m)*
and *is-contiguous-zeros (content m) (nat (offset c)) |t|_τ*
shows *load h c t = Success (Cap-v NULL)*
<proof>

lemma *load-u8-on-membytes:*

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

lemma *load-s8-on-membytes:*

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

<proof>

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* $c = \text{True}$
and *offset* $c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{base } c + \text{len } c$
and *offset* $c \geq \text{base } c$
and *offset* $c \bmod |t|_\tau = 0$
and *Mapping.lookup* (*heap-map* h) (*block-id* c) = *Some* (*Map* m)
and *offset* $c \geq \text{fst}$ (*bounds* m)
and *offset* $c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{snd}$ (*bounds* m)
and *is-contiguous-bytes* (*content* m) (*nat* (*offset* c)) $|t|_\tau$
and $t = \text{Sint32}$
shows *load* h c $t = \text{Success}$ (*Sint32-v* (*cat-s32* (*retrieve-bytes* (*content* m) (*nat* (*offset* c)) $|t|_\tau$)))
<proof>

lemma *load-u64-on-membytes*:

assumes *tag* $c = \text{True}$
and *perm-load* $c = \text{True}$
and *offset* $c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{base } c + \text{len } c$
and *offset* $c \geq \text{base } c$
and *offset* $c \bmod |t|_\tau = 0$
and *Mapping.lookup* (*heap-map* h) (*block-id* c) = *Some* (*Map* m)
and *offset* $c \geq \text{fst}$ (*bounds* m)
and *offset* $c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{snd}$ (*bounds* m)
and *is-contiguous-bytes* (*content* m) (*nat* (*offset* c)) $|t|_\tau$
and $t = \text{Uint64}$
shows *load* h c $t = \text{Success}$ (*Uint64-v* (*cat-u64* (*retrieve-bytes* (*content* m) (*nat* (*offset* c)) $|t|_\tau$)))
<proof>

lemma *load-s64-on-membytes*:

assumes *tag* $c = \text{True}$
and *perm-load* $c = \text{True}$
and *offset* $c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{base } c + \text{len } c$
and *offset* $c \geq \text{base } c$
and *offset* $c \bmod |t|_\tau = 0$
and *Mapping.lookup* (*heap-map* h) (*block-id* c) = *Some* (*Map* m)
and *offset* $c \geq \text{fst}$ (*bounds* m)
and *offset* $c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{snd}$ (*bounds* m)
and *is-contiguous-bytes* (*content* m) (*nat* (*offset* c)) $|t|_\tau$
and $t = \text{Sint64}$
shows *load* h c $t = \text{Success}$ (*Sint64-v* (*cat-s64* (*retrieve-bytes* (*content* m) (*nat* (*offset* c)) $|t|_\tau$)))
<proof>

lemma *load-not-cap-in-mem*:

assumes *tag* $c = \text{True}$
and *perm-load* $c = \text{True}$
and *offset* $c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{base } c + \text{len } c$
and *offset* $c \geq \text{base } c$
and *offset* $c \bmod |t|_\tau = 0$

and *Mapping.lookup* (*heap-map h*) (*block-id c*) = *Some (Map m)*
and *offset c* ≥ *fst (bounds m)*
and *offset c* + $|t|_\tau$ ≤ *snd (bounds m)*
and \neg *is-contiguous-bytes* (*content m*) (*nat (offset c)*) $|t|_\tau$
and \neg *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* + $|t|_\tau$ ≤ *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* + $|t|_\tau$ ≤ *snd (bounds m)*
and \neg *is-contiguous-bytes* (*content m*) (*nat (offset c)*) $|t|_\tau$
and *is-cap* (*content m*) (*nat (offset c)*)
and *mc* = *get-cap* (*content m*) (*nat (offset c)*)
and \neg *is-contiguous-cap* (*content m*) *mc* (*nat (offset c)*) $|t|_\tau$
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* + $|t|_\tau$ ≤ *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* + $|t|_\tau$ ≤ *snd (bounds m)*
and \neg *is-contiguous-bytes* (*content m*) (*nat (offset c)*) $|t|_\tau$
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  $c = \text{True}$ 
and offset  $c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{base } c + \text{len } c$ 
and offset  $c \geq \text{base } c$ 
and offset  $c \bmod |t|_\tau = 0$ 
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map  $h$ ) (block-id  $c$ ) = Some (Map  $m$ )
and offset  $c \geq \text{fst } (\text{bounds } m)$ 
and offset  $c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{snd } (\text{bounds } m)$ 
and  $\neg$  is-contiguous-bytes (content  $m$ ) (nat (offset  $c$ ))  $|t|_\tau$ 
and is-cap (content  $m$ ) (nat (offset  $c$ ))
and  $mc = \text{get-cap } (\text{content } m) (\text{nat } (\text{offset } c))$ 
and  $\neg$  is-contiguous-cap (content  $m$ )  $mc$  (nat (offset  $c$ ))  $|t|_\tau$ 
and  $t = \text{Sint8}$ 
and tagval = the (Mapping.lookup (tags  $m$ ) (cap-offset (nat (offset  $c$ ))))
and  $tg = (\text{case } \text{perm-cap-load } c \text{ of } \text{False} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{True} \Rightarrow \text{tagval})$ 
and nth-frag = of-nth (the (Mapping.lookup (content  $m$ ) (nat (offset  $c$ ))))
shows load  $h$   $c$   $t = \text{Success } (\text{Cap-v-frag } (\text{mem-capability.extend } mc \ (\! \text{tag} = \text{False} \!))$ 
   $\text{nth-frag})$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

lemma load-bytes-on-capbytes-fail:

```

assumes tag  $c = \text{True}$ 
and perm-load  $c = \text{True}$ 
and offset  $c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{base } c + \text{len } c$ 
and offset  $c \geq \text{base } c$ 
and offset  $c \bmod |t|_\tau = 0$ 
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map  $h$ ) (block-id  $c$ ) = Some (Map  $m$ )
and offset  $c \geq \text{fst } (\text{bounds } m)$ 
and offset  $c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{snd } (\text{bounds } m)$ 
and  $\neg$  is-contiguous-bytes (content  $m$ ) (nat (offset  $c$ ))  $|t|_\tau$ 
and is-cap (content  $m$ ) (nat (offset  $c$ ))
and  $mc = \text{get-cap } (\text{content } m) (\text{nat } (\text{offset } c))$ 
and is-contiguous-cap (content  $m$ )  $mc$  (nat (offset  $c$ ))  $|t|_\tau$ 
and  $t \neq \text{Cap}$ 
and  $t \neq \text{Uint8}$ 
and  $t \neq \text{Sint8}$ 
shows load  $h$   $c$   $t = \text{Success } \text{Undef}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

lemma load-cap-on-capbytes:

```

assumes tag  $c = \text{True}$ 
and perm-load  $c = \text{True}$ 
and offset  $c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{base } c + \text{len } c$ 
and offset  $c \geq \text{base } c$ 
and offset  $c \bmod |t|_\tau = 0$ 
and Mapping.lookup (heap-map  $h$ ) (block-id  $c$ ) = Some (Map  $m$ )
and offset  $c \geq \text{fst } (\text{bounds } m)$ 
and offset  $c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{snd } (\text{bounds } m)$ 
and  $\neg$  is-contiguous-bytes (content  $m$ ) (nat (offset  $c$ ))  $|t|_\tau$ 
and is-cap (content  $m$ ) (nat (offset  $c$ ))

```

and $mc = \text{get-cap } (\text{content } m) (\text{nat } (\text{offset } c))$
and $\text{is-contiguous-cap } (\text{content } m) mc (\text{nat } (\text{offset } c)) |t|_\tau$
and $t = \text{Cap}$
and $\text{tagval} = \text{the } (\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{tags } m) (\text{nat } (\text{offset } c)))$
and $tg = (\text{case perm-cap-load } c \text{ of } \text{False} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{True} \Rightarrow \text{tagval})$
shows $\text{load } h \ c \ t = \text{Success } (\text{Cap-v } (\text{mem-capability.extend } mc \ (\!| \ \text{tag} = tg \ !\!)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *load-cond-hard-cap*:
assumes $\text{load } h \ c \ t = \text{Success } ret$
shows $tag \ c = \text{True}$
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 $\text{offset } c \bmod |t|_\tau = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *load-cond-bytes*:
assumes $\text{load } h \ c \ t = \text{Success } ret$
and $ret \neq \text{Undef}$
and $\forall x. ret \neq \text{Cap-v } x$
and $\forall x \ n. ret \neq \text{Cap-v-frag } x \ n$
shows $\exists m. \text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h) (\text{block-id } c) = \text{Some } (\text{Map } m)$
 $\wedge \text{offset } c \geq \text{fst } (\text{bounds } m)$
 $\wedge \text{offset } c + |t|_\tau \leq \text{snd } (\text{bounds } m)$
 $\wedge \text{is-contiguous-bytes } (\text{content } m) (\text{nat } (\text{offset } c)) |t|_\tau$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *load-cond-cap-frag*:

assumes $load\ h\ c\ t = Success\ ret$
and $\exists\ x\ n. ret = Cap\text{-}v\text{-}frag\ x\ n$
shows $\exists\ m\ mc\ tagval\ tg\ nth\text{-}frag.$
 $Mapping.lookup\ (heap\text{-}map\ h)\ (block\text{-}id\ c) = Some\ (Map\ m) \wedge$
 $offset\ c \geq fst\ (bounds\ m) \wedge$
 $offset\ c + |t|_\tau \leq snd\ (bounds\ m) \wedge$
 $(is\text{-}contiguous\text{-}bytes\ (content\ m)\ (nat\ (offset\ c))\ |t|_\tau \longrightarrow$
 $is\text{-}contiguous\text{-}zeros\ (content\ m)\ (nat\ (offset\ c))\ |t|_\tau \wedge$
 $ret = Cap\text{-}v\ NULL) \wedge$
 $(\neg\ is\text{-}contiguous\text{-}bytes\ (content\ m)\ (nat\ (offset\ c))\ |t|_\tau \longrightarrow$
 $is\text{-}cap\ (content\ m)\ (nat\ (offset\ c)) \wedge$
 $mc = get\text{-}cap\ (content\ m)\ (nat\ (offset\ c)) \wedge$
 $(t = UInt8 \vee t = Sint8) \wedge$
 $tagval = the\ (Mapping.lookup\ (tags\ m)\ (nat\ (offset\ c))) \wedge$
 $tg = (case\ perm\text{-}cap\text{-}load\ c\ of\ False \Rightarrow False\ |\ True \Rightarrow tagval) \wedge$
 $nth\text{-}frag = of\text{-}nth\ (the\ (Mapping.lookup\ (content\ m)\ (nat\ (offset\ c))))$
<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 $perm\text{-}store\ c = False$
shows $store\ h\ c\ v = Error\ (C2Err\ PermitStoreViolation)$
<proof>

lemma *store-cap-false-perm-cap-store:*
assumes $tag\ c = True$
and $perm\text{-}store\ c = True$
and $perm\text{-}cap\text{-}store\ c = False$
and $\exists\ cv. v = Cap\text{-}v\ cv \wedge tag\ cv = True$
shows $store\ h\ c\ v = Error\ (C2Err\ PermitStoreCapViolation)$
<proof>

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

<proof>

lemma *store-bound-over:*

assumes $tag\ c = True$
and $perm-store\ c = True$
and $\bigwedge cv. \llbracket v = Cap-v\ cv; tag\ cv \rrbracket \implies perm-cap-store\ c \wedge (perm-cap-store-local\ c \vee perm-global\ cv)$
and $offset\ c + |memval-type\ v|_\tau > base\ c + len\ c$
shows $store\ h\ c\ v = Error\ (C2Err\ LengthViolation)$
<proof>

lemma *store-bound-under:*

assumes $tag\ c = True$
and $perm-store\ c = True$
and $\bigwedge cv. \llbracket v = Cap-v\ cv; tag\ cv \rrbracket \implies perm-cap-store\ c \wedge (perm-cap-store-local\ c \vee perm-global\ cv)$
and $offset\ c + |memval-type\ v|_\tau \leq base\ c + len\ c$
and $offset\ c < base\ c$
shows $store\ h\ c\ v = Error\ (C2Err\ LengthViolation)$
<proof>

lemma *store-misaligned:*

assumes $tag\ c = True$
and $perm-store\ c = True$
and $\bigwedge cv. \llbracket v = Cap-v\ cv; tag\ cv \rrbracket \implies perm-cap-store\ c \wedge (perm-cap-store-local\ c \vee perm-global\ cv)$
and $offset\ c + |memval-type\ v|_\tau \leq base\ c + len\ c$
and $offset\ c \geq base\ c$
and $offset\ c \bmod |memval-type\ v|_\tau \neq 0$
shows $store\ h\ c\ v = Error\ (C2Err\ BadAddressViolation)$
<proof>

lemma *store-undef-val:*

assumes $tag\ c = True$
and $perm-store\ c = True$
and $\bigwedge cv. \llbracket v = Cap-v\ cv; tag\ cv \rrbracket \implies perm-cap-store\ c \wedge (perm-cap-store-local\ c \vee perm-global\ cv)$
and $offset\ c + |memval-type\ v|_\tau \leq base\ c + len\ c$
and $offset\ c \geq base\ c$
and $offset\ c \bmod |memval-type\ v|_\tau = 0$
and $v = Undef$
shows $store\ h\ c\ v = Error\ (LogicErr\ (Unhandled\ 0))$
<proof>

lemma *store-nonexistent-obj:*

assumes $tag\ c = True$
and $perm-store\ c = True$
and $\bigwedge cv. \llbracket v = Cap-v\ cv; tag\ cv \rrbracket \implies perm-cap-store\ c \wedge (perm-cap-store-local\ c \vee perm-global\ cv)$

and $\text{offset } c + |\text{memval-type } v|_\tau \leq \text{base } c + \text{len } c$
and $\text{offset } c \geq \text{base } c$
and $\text{offset } c \bmod |\text{memval-type } v|_\tau = 0$
and $v \neq \text{Undef}$
and $\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h) (\text{block-id } c) = \text{None}$
shows $\text{store } h \ c \ v = \text{Error } (\text{LogicErr } \text{MissingResource})$
<proof>

lemma *store-store-after-free:*

assumes $\text{tag } c = \text{True}$
and $\text{perm-store } c = \text{True}$
and $\bigwedge cv. \llbracket v = \text{Cap-}v \ cv; \text{tag } cv \rrbracket \implies \text{perm-cap-store } c \wedge (\text{perm-cap-store-local } c \vee \text{perm-global } cv)$
and $\text{offset } c + |\text{memval-type } v|_\tau \leq \text{base } c + \text{len } c$
and $\text{offset } c \geq \text{base } c$
and $\text{offset } c \bmod |\text{memval-type } v|_\tau = 0$
and $v \neq \text{Undef}$
and $\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h) (\text{block-id } c) = \text{Some } \text{Freed}$
shows $\text{store } h \ c \ v = \text{Error } (\text{LogicErr } \text{UseAfterFree})$
<proof>

lemma *store-bound-violated-1:*

assumes $\text{tag } c = \text{True}$
and $\text{perm-store } c = \text{True}$
and $\bigwedge cv. \llbracket v = \text{Cap-}v \ cv; \text{tag } cv \rrbracket \implies \text{perm-cap-store } c \wedge (\text{perm-cap-store-local } c \vee \text{perm-global } cv)$
and $\text{offset } c + |\text{memval-type } v|_\tau \leq \text{base } c + \text{len } c$
and $\text{offset } c \geq \text{base } c$
and $\text{offset } c \bmod |\text{memval-type } v|_\tau = 0$
and $v \neq \text{Undef}$
and $\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h) (\text{block-id } c) = \text{Some } (\text{Map } m)$
and $\text{offset } c < \text{fst } (\text{bounds } m)$
shows $\text{store } h \ c \ v = \text{Error } (\text{LogicErr } \text{BufferOverrun})$
<proof>

lemma *store-bound-violated-2:*

assumes $\text{tag } c = \text{True}$
and $\text{perm-store } c = \text{True}$
and $\bigwedge cv. \llbracket v = \text{Cap-}v \ cv; \text{tag } cv \rrbracket \implies \text{perm-cap-store } c \wedge (\text{perm-cap-store-local } c \vee \text{perm-global } cv)$
and $\text{offset } c + |\text{memval-type } v|_\tau \leq \text{base } c + \text{len } c$
and $\text{offset } c \geq \text{base } c$
and $\text{offset } c \bmod |\text{memval-type } v|_\tau = 0$
and $v \neq \text{Undef}$
and $\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h) (\text{block-id } c) = \text{Some } (\text{Map } m)$
and $\text{offset } c + |\text{memval-type } v|_\tau > \text{snd } (\text{bounds } m)$
shows $\text{store } h \ c \ v = \text{Error } (\text{LogicErr } \text{BufferOverrun})$
<proof>

lemma *store-success*:

assumes $tag\ c = True$
and $perm\text{-}store\ c = True$
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 $offset\ c + |memval\text{-}type\ v|_{\tau} \leq base\ c + len\ c$
and $offset\ c \geq base\ c$
and $offset\ c \bmod |memval\text{-}type\ v|_{\tau} = 0$
and $v \neq Undef$
and $Mapping.lookup\ (heap\text{-}map\ h)\ (block\text{-}id\ c) = Some\ (Map\ m)$
and $offset\ c \geq fst\ (bounds\ m)$
and $offset\ c + |memval\text{-}type\ v|_{\tau} \leq snd\ (bounds\ m)$
shows $\exists ret. store\ h\ c\ v = Success\ ret \wedge$
 $next\text{-}block\ ret = next\text{-}block\ h \wedge$
 $heap\text{-}map\ ret = Mapping.update\ (block\text{-}id\ c)\ (Map\ (store\text{-}tval\ m\ (nat\ (offset\ c))\ v))\ (heap\text{-}map\ h)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-cond-hard-cap*:

assumes $store\ h\ c\ v = Success\ ret$
shows $tag\ c = True$
and $perm\text{-}store\ c = True$
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 $offset\ c + |memval\text{-}type\ v|_{\tau} \leq base\ c + len\ c$
and $offset\ c \geq base\ c$
and $offset\ c \bmod |memval\text{-}type\ v|_{\tau} = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *store-cond-bytes-bounds*:

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

lemma *store-cond-bytes*:

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

lemma *store-cond-cap-bounds*:

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

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

lemma *store-cond-cap*:

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

lemma *store-cond*:

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

lemma *store-bounds-preserved*:

assumes $\text{store } h \ c \ v = \text{Success } h'$
and $\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h) \ (\text{block-id } c) = \text{Some } (\text{Map } m)$
and $\text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h') \ (\text{block-id } c) = \text{Some } (\text{Map } m')$
shows $\text{bounds } m = \text{bounds } m'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *store-cond-cap-frag*:

assumes $\text{store } h \ c \ \text{val} = \text{Success } h'$
and $\text{val} = \text{Cap-v-frag } v \ n$
shows $\exists m. \text{Mapping.lookup } (\text{heap-map } h') \ (\text{block-id } c) = \text{Some } (\text{Map } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *store-undef-false*:

assumes $\text{store } h \ c \ \text{Undef} = \text{Success } \text{ret}$
shows False
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *load-after-alloc-size-fail*:

assumes $\text{alloc } h \ c \ s = \text{Success } (h', \text{cap})$
and $|t|_{\tau} > s$
shows $\text{load } h' \ \text{cap } t = \text{Error } (\text{C2Err } \text{LengthViolation})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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|τ ≤ s`
shows `load h' cap t = Success Undef`
<proof>

theorem *load-after-alloc-2:*
assumes `alloc h c s = Success (h', cap)`
and `|t|τ ≤ s`
and `block-id cap ≠ block-id cap'`
shows `load h' cap' t = load h cap' t`
<proof>

theorem *load-after-free-1:*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.1.3 Miscellaneous Laws

lemma *free-after-alloc*:

assumes $alloc\ h\ c\ s = Success\ (h',\ cap)$
shows $\exists! ret. free\ h'\ cap = Success\ ret$
<proof>

lemma *store-after-alloc*:

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

lemma *store-after-alloc-gen*:

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

5.2 Well-formedness of actions

lemma *alloc-wellformed*:

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

lemma *free-wellformed*:

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

lemma *load-wellformed*:

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

lemma *store-wellformed*:

assumes $\mathcal{W}_f(heap\text{-}map\ h)$
and $store\ h\ c\ v = Success\ h'$
shows $\mathcal{W}_f(heap\text{-}map\ h')$
<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  $\ll$  offset := (offset dst + 1)  $\gg$ ) (src  $\ll$  offset := (offset src)
+ 1)  $\gg$ ) 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  $\ll$  offset := (offset dst + |Cap| $_{\tau}$ )  $\gg$ ) (src  $\ll$  offset := (offset
src + |Cap| $_{\tau}$ )  $\gg$ ) (Suc n - |Cap| $_{\tau}$ ))
     $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

```

We prove that the mutually recursive function terminates.

```

context
  notes sizeof-def[simp]
begin
termination  $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 
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 $\longrightarrow \neg$ (*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*)))

<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

$None \Rightarrow 0$
 $| Some\ n \Rightarrow n)$

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'*) (\downarrow *perm-global* := *True* \downarrow))

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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