

A Machine-Checked Model for a Java-like Language, Virtual Machine and Compiler

Gerwin Klein Tobias Nipkow

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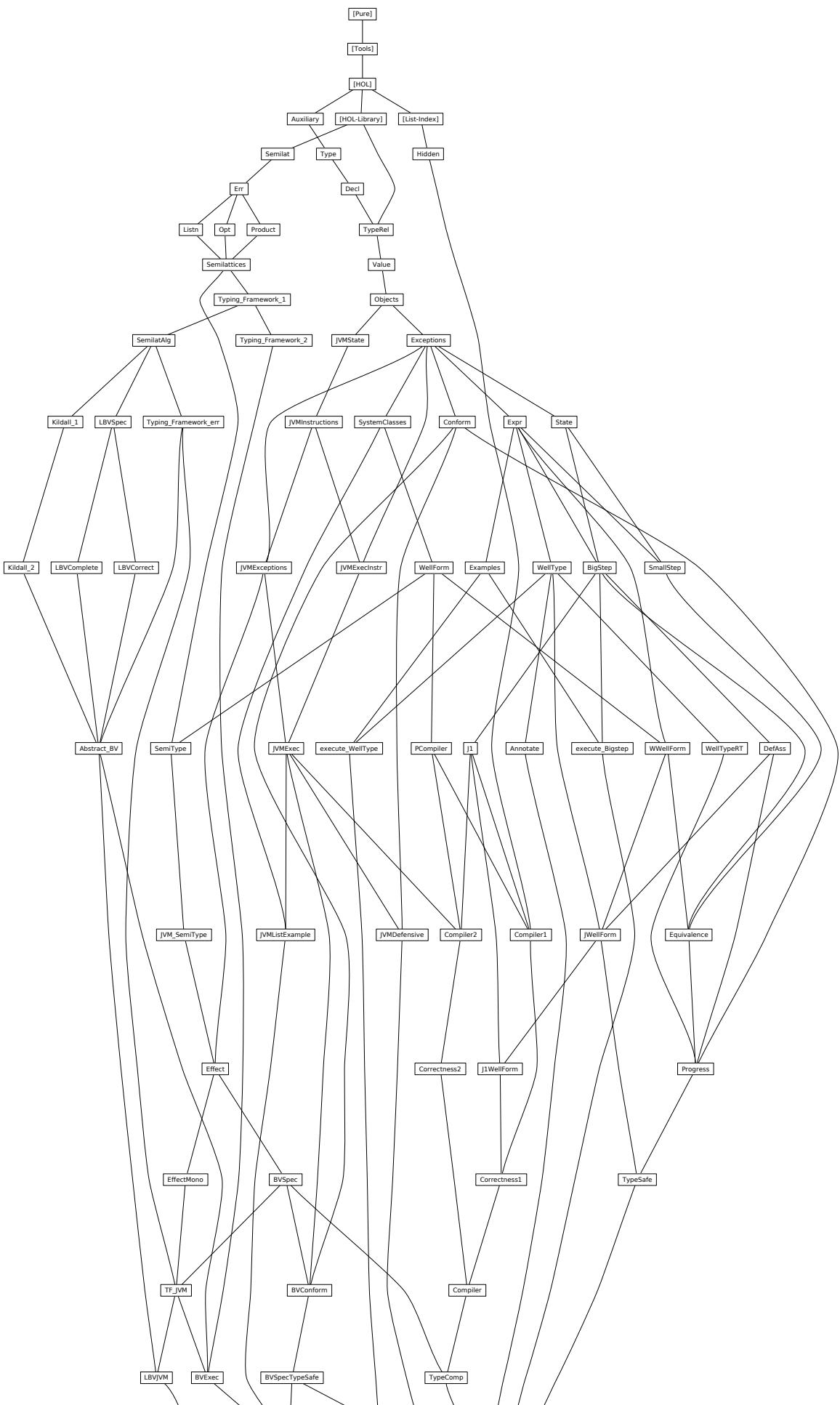
Chapter 1

Preface

This document contains the automatically generated listings of the Isabelle sources for the theories defining and analysing Ninja (a Java-like programming language), the Ninja Virtual Machine, and the compiler. To shorten the document, all proofs have been hidden. For a detailed exposition of these theories see the paper by Klein and Nipkow [1, 2].

1.1 Theory Dependencies

Figure 1.1 shows the dependencies between the Isabelle theories in the following sections.



Chapter 2

Jinja Source Language

2.1 Auxiliary Definitions

```
theory Auxiliary imports Main begin

lemma nat-add-max-le[simp]:
  ((n::nat) + max i j ≤ m) = (n + i ≤ m ∧ n + j ≤ m)

lemma Suc-add-max-le[simp]:
  (Suc(n + max i j) ≤ m) = (Suc(n + i) ≤ m ∧ Suc(n + j) ≤ m)

notation Some (⟨(−])⟩)
```

2.1.1 distinct-fst

```
definition distinct-fst :: ('a × 'b) list ⇒ bool
where
  distinct-fst ≡ distinct ∘ map fst

lemma distinct-fst-Nil [simp]:
  distinct-fst []
```



```
lemma distinct-fst-Cons [simp]:
  distinct-fst ((k,x) # kxs) = (distinct-fst kxs ∧ (∀ y. (k,y) ∉ set kxs))
```



```
lemma map-of-SomeI:
  [distinct-fst kxs; (k,x) ∈ set kxs] ⇒ map-of kxs k = Some x
```

2.1.2 Using list-all2 for relations

```
definition fun-of :: ('a × 'b) set ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool
where
  fun-of S ≡ λx y. (x,y) ∈ S
```

Convenience lemmas

```
lemma rel-list-all2-Cons [iff]:
  list-all2 (fun-of S) (x # xs) (y # ys) =
  ((x,y) ∈ S ∧ list-all2 (fun-of S) xs ys)
```

```

lemma rel-list-all2-Cons1:
  list-all2 (fun-of S) (x#xs) ys =
  ( $\exists z \in S. ys = z\#zs \wedge (x,z) \in S \wedge list-all2 (fun-of S) xs zs$ )

lemma rel-list-all2-Cons2:
  list-all2 (fun-of S) xs (y#ys) =
  ( $\exists z \in S. xs = z\#zs \wedge (z,y) \in S \wedge list-all2 (fun-of S) zs ys$ )

lemma rel-list-all2-refl:
  ( $\wedge x. (x,x) \in S \implies list-all2 (fun-of S) xs xs$ )

lemma rel-list-all2-antisym:
  [ $(\wedge x y. [(x,y) \in S; (y,x) \in T] \implies x = y)$ ;
   list-all2 (fun-of S) xs ys; list-all2 (fun-of T) ys xs]  $\implies xs = ys$ 

lemma rel-list-all2-trans:
  [ $\wedge a b c. [(a,b) \in R; (b,c) \in S] \implies (a,c) \in T$ ;
   list-all2 (fun-of R) as bs; list-all2 (fun-of S) bs cs]
   $\implies list-all2 (fun-of T) as cs$ 

lemma rel-list-all2-update-cong:
  [ $i < size xs; list-all2 (fun-of S) xs ys; (x,y) \in S$ ]
   $\implies list-all2 (fun-of S) (xs[i:=x]) (ys[i:=y])$ 

lemma rel-list-all2-nthD:
  [ $list-all2 (fun-of S) xs ys; p < size xs$ ]  $\implies (xs[p],ys[p]) \in S$ 

lemma rel-list-all2I:
  [ $length a = length b; \wedge n. n < length a \implies (a!n,b!n) \in S$ ]  $\implies list-all2 (fun-of S) a b$ 

end

```

2.2 Jinja types

```

theory Type imports Auxiliary begin

type-synonym cname = string — class names
type-synonym mname = string — method name
type-synonym vname = string — names for local/field variables

definition Object :: cname
where
  Object ≡ "Object"

definition this :: vname
where
  this ≡ "this"

— types
datatype ty
  = Void          — type of statements
  | Boolean
  | Integer

```

```
|  $NT$  — null type
|  $Class\ cname$  — class type
```

definition $is\text{-}refT :: ty \Rightarrow bool$
where

$$is\text{-}refT T \equiv T = NT \vee (\exists C. T = Class C)$$

lemma [iff]: $is\text{-}refT NT$
lemma [iff]: $is\text{-}refT(Class C)$
lemma $refTE$:
 $\llbracket is\text{-}refT T; T = NT \Rightarrow P; \bigwedge C. T = Class C \Rightarrow P \rrbracket \Rightarrow P$
lemma $not\text{-}refTE$:
 $\llbracket \neg is\text{-}refT T; T = Void \vee T = Boolean \vee T = Integer \Rightarrow P \rrbracket \Rightarrow P$
end

2.3 Class Declarations and Programs

theory $Decl$ **imports** $Type$ **begin**

type-synonym

$fdecl = vname \times ty$ — field declaration

type-synonym

$'m mdecl = mname \times ty\ list \times ty \times 'm$ — method = name, arg. types, return type, body

type-synonym

$'m class = cname \times fdecl\ list \times 'm mdecl\ list$ — class = superclass, fields, methods

type-synonym

$'m cdecl = cname \times 'm class$ — class declaration

type-synonym

$'m prog = 'm cdecl\ list$ — program

definition $class :: 'm prog \Rightarrow cname \rightarrow 'm class$

where

$$class \equiv map\text{-}of$$

definition $is\text{-}class :: 'm prog \Rightarrow cname \Rightarrow bool$

where

$$is\text{-}class P C \equiv class P C \neq None$$

lemma $finite\text{-}is\text{-}class$: $finite \{C. is\text{-}class P C\}$

definition $is\text{-}type :: 'm prog \Rightarrow ty \Rightarrow bool$

where

$$\begin{aligned} is\text{-}type P T &\equiv \\ &(\text{case } T \text{ of } Void \Rightarrow True \mid Boolean \Rightarrow True \mid Integer \Rightarrow True \mid NT \Rightarrow True \\ &\mid Class C \Rightarrow is\text{-}class P C) \end{aligned}$$

lemma $is\text{-}type\text{-}simps$ [$simp$]:

$$\begin{aligned} &is\text{-}type P Void \wedge is\text{-}type P Boolean \wedge is\text{-}type P Integer \wedge \\ &is\text{-}type P NT \wedge is\text{-}type P (Class C) = is\text{-}class P C \end{aligned}$$

abbreviation

$$types P == Collect (is\text{-}type P)$$

```
end
```

2.4 Relations between Jinja Types

```
theory TypeRel imports
  HOL-Library.Transitive-Closure-Table
  Decl
begin
```

2.4.1 The subclass relations

inductive-set

```
subcls1 :: 'm prog ⇒ (cname × cname) set
and subcls1' :: 'm prog ⇒ [cname, cname] ⇒ bool (⊣- ⊢ - ⊲¹ → [71,71,71] 70)
for P :: 'm prog
where
P ⊢ C ⊲¹ D ≡ (C,D) ∈ subcls1 P
| subcls1I: [| class P C = Some (D,rest); C ≠ Object |] ⇒ P ⊢ C ⊲¹ D
```

abbreviation

```
subcls :: 'm prog ⇒ [cname, cname] ⇒ bool (⊣- ⊢ - ⊲* → [71,71,71] 70)
where P ⊢ C ⊲* D ≡ (C,D) ∈ (subcls1 P)*
```

```
lemma subcls1D: P ⊢ C ⊲¹ D ⇒ C ≠ Object ∧ (Ǝ fs ms. class P C = Some (D,fs,ms))
lemma [iff]: ¬ P ⊢ Object ⊲¹ C
lemma [iff]: (P ⊢ Object ⊲* C) = (C = Object)
lemma subcls1-def2:
subcls1 P =
  (SIGMA C:{C. is-class P C}. {D. C ≠ Object ∧ fst (the (class P C)) = D})
lemma finite-subcls1: finite (subcls1 P)
```

2.4.2 The subtype relations

inductive

```
widen :: 'm prog ⇒ ty ⇒ ty ⇒ bool (⊣- ⊢ - ≤ → [71,71,71] 70)
for P :: 'm prog
where
widen-refl[iff]: P ⊢ T ≤ T
| widen-subcls: P ⊢ C ⊲* D ⇒ P ⊢ Class C ≤ Class D
| widen-null[iff]: P ⊢ NT ≤ Class C
```

abbreviation

```
widens :: 'm prog ⇒ ty list ⇒ ty list ⇒ bool
(⊣- ⊢ - [≤] → [71,71,71] 70) where
widens P Ts Ts' ≡ list-all2 (widen P) Ts Ts'
```

```
lemma [iff]: (P ⊢ T ≤ Void) = (T = Void)
lemma [iff]: (P ⊢ T ≤ Boolean) = (T = Boolean)
lemma [iff]: (P ⊢ T ≤ Integer) = (T = Integer)
lemma [iff]: (P ⊢ Void ≤ T) = (T = Void)
lemma [iff]: (P ⊢ Boolean ≤ T) = (T = Boolean)
lemma [iff]: (P ⊢ Integer ≤ T) = (T = Integer)
```

```
lemma Class-widen: P ⊢ Class C ≤ T ⇒ ∃ D. T = Class D
```

lemma [iff]: $(P \vdash T \leq NT) = (T = NT)$
lemma Class-widen-Class [iff]: $(P \vdash \text{Class } C \leq \text{Class } D) = (P \vdash C \preceq^* D)$
lemma widen-Class: $(P \vdash T \leq \text{Class } C) = (T = NT \vee (\exists D. T = \text{Class } D \wedge P \vdash D \preceq^* C))$

lemma widen-trans[trans]: $\llbracket P \vdash S \leq U; P \vdash U \leq T \rrbracket \implies P \vdash S \leq T$
lemma widens-trans [trans]: $\llbracket P \vdash Ss \leq Ts; P \vdash Ts \leq Us \rrbracket \implies P \vdash Ss \leq Us$

2.4.3 Method lookup

inductive

Methods :: $['m \text{ prog}, \text{cname}, \text{mname} \rightarrow (\text{ty list} \times \text{ty} \times 'm) \times \text{cname}] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\langle \cdot \vdash \cdot \text{ sees'-methods} \rangle \rightarrow [51,51,51] 50)$

for $P :: 'm \text{ prog}$

where

sees-methods-Object:

$\llbracket \text{class } P \text{ Object} = \text{Some}(D, fs, ms); Mm = \text{map-option } (\lambda m. (m, \text{Object})) \circ \text{map-of } ms \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash \text{Object sees-methods } Mm$

| *sees-methods-rec*:

$\llbracket \text{class } P C = \text{Some}(D, fs, ms); C \neq \text{Object}; P \vdash D \text{ sees-methods } Mm;$
 $Mm' = Mm ++ (\text{map-option } (\lambda m. (m, C)) \circ \text{map-of } ms) \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash C \text{ sees-methods } Mm'$

lemma *sees-methods-fun*:

assumes 1: $P \vdash C \text{ sees-methods } Mm$

shows $\bigwedge Mm'. P \vdash C \text{ sees-methods } Mm' \implies Mm' = Mm$

lemma *visible-methods-exist*:

$P \vdash C \text{ sees-methods } Mm \implies Mm M = \text{Some}(m, D) \implies$
 $(\exists D' fs ms. \text{class } P D = \text{Some}(D', fs, ms) \wedge \text{map-of } ms M = \text{Some } m)$

lemma *sees-methods-decl-above*:

assumes *Csees*: $P \vdash C \text{ sees-methods } Mm$

shows $Mm M = \text{Some}(m, D) \implies P \vdash C \preceq^* D$

lemma *sees-methods-idemp*:

assumes *Cmethods*: $P \vdash C \text{ sees-methods } Mm$

shows $\bigwedge m D. Mm M = \text{Some}(m, D) \implies$

$\exists Mm'. (P \vdash D \text{ sees-methods } Mm') \wedge Mm' M = \text{Some}(m, D)$

lemma *sees-methods-decl-mono*:

assumes *sub*: $P \vdash C' \preceq^* C$

shows $P \vdash C \text{ sees-methods } Mm \implies$

$\exists Mm' Mm_2. P \vdash C' \text{ sees-methods } Mm' \wedge Mm' = Mm ++ Mm_2 \wedge$
 $(\forall M m D. Mm_2 M = \text{Some}(m, D) \longrightarrow P \vdash D \preceq^* C)$

definition *Method* :: $'m \text{ prog} \Rightarrow \text{cname} \Rightarrow \text{mname} \Rightarrow \text{ty list} \Rightarrow \text{ty} \Rightarrow 'm \Rightarrow \text{cname} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\langle \cdot \vdash \cdot \text{ sees } \cdot \rightarrow \cdot = \cdot \text{ in } \cdot \rangle \rightarrow [51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51] 50)$

where

$P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D \equiv$

$\exists Mm. P \vdash C \text{ sees-methods } Mm \wedge Mm M = \text{Some}((Ts, T, m), D)$

definition *has-method* :: $'m \text{ prog} \Rightarrow \text{cname} \Rightarrow \text{mname} \Rightarrow \text{bool} (\langle \cdot \vdash \cdot \text{ has } \cdot \rangle \rightarrow [51, 0, 51] 50)$

where

$$P \vdash C \text{ has } M \equiv \exists Ts \ T \ m \ D. \ P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D$$

lemma sees-method-fun:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:TS \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D; P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:TS' \rightarrow T' = m' \text{ in } D' \rrbracket \\ & \implies TS' = TS \wedge T' = T \wedge m' = m \wedge D' = D \end{aligned}$$

lemma sees-method-decl-above:

$$P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D \implies P \vdash C \preceq^* D$$

lemma visible-method-exists:

$$\begin{aligned} & P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D \implies \\ & \exists D' fs ms. \text{ class } P D = \text{Some}(D',fs,ms) \wedge \text{map-of } ms M = \text{Some}(Ts,T,m) \end{aligned}$$

lemma sees-method-idemp:

$$P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D \implies P \vdash D \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D$$

lemma sees-method-decl-mono:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{assumes sub: } P \vdash C' \preceq^* C \text{ and} \\ & C\text{-sees: } P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D \text{ and} \\ & C'\text{-sees: } P \vdash C' \text{ sees } M:Ts' \rightarrow T' = m' \text{ in } D' \\ & \text{shows } P \vdash D' \preceq^* D \end{aligned}$$

lemma sees-method-is-class:

$$\llbracket P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D \rrbracket \implies \text{is-class } P C$$

2.4.4 Field lookup

inductive

$$\begin{aligned} Fields :: ['m prog, cname, ((vname \times cname) \times ty) list] \Rightarrow bool \\ (\langle - \vdash - \text{ has'-fields } \rangle \rightarrow [51,51,51] \ 50) \end{aligned}$$

for $P :: 'm prog$

where

has-fields-rec:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{class } P C = \text{Some}(D,fs,ms); C \neq \text{Object}; P \vdash D \text{ has-fields } FDTs; \\ & \quad FDTs' = \text{map } (\lambda(F,T). ((F,C),T)) fs @ FDTs \rrbracket \\ & \implies P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs' \end{aligned}$$

| has-fields-Object:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{class } P \text{ Object} = \text{Some}(D,fs,ms); FDTs = \text{map } (\lambda(F,T). ((F,\text{Object}),T)) fs \rrbracket \\ & \implies P \vdash \text{Object has-fields } FDTs \end{aligned}$$

lemma has-fields-fun:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{assumes 1: } P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs \\ & \text{shows } \bigwedge FDTs'. P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs' \implies FDTs' = FDTs \end{aligned}$$

lemma all-fields-in-has-fields:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{assumes sub: } P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs \\ & \text{shows } \llbracket P \vdash C \preceq^* D; \text{class } P D = \text{Some}(D',fs,ms); (F,T) \in \text{set } fs \rrbracket \\ & \implies ((F,D),T) \in \text{set } FDTs \end{aligned}$$

lemma has-fields-decl-above:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{assumes fields: } P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs \\ & \text{shows } ((F,D),T) \in \text{set } FDTs \implies P \vdash C \preceq^* D \end{aligned}$$

lemma *subcls-notin-has-fields*:
assumes *fields*: $P \vdash C$ has-fields FDTs
shows $((F,D),T) \in \text{set FDTs} \implies (D,C) \notin (\text{subcls1 } P)^+$

lemma *has-fields-mono-lem*:
assumes *sub*: $P \vdash D \preceq^* C$
shows $P \vdash C$ has-fields FDTs
 $\implies \exists \text{pre}. P \vdash D$ has-fields *pre*@FDTs $\wedge \text{dom}(\text{map-of pre}) \cap \text{dom}(\text{map-of FDTs}) = \{\}$

definition *has-field* :: ' m prog \Rightarrow cname \Rightarrow vname \Rightarrow ty \Rightarrow cname \Rightarrow bool
 $(\langle \cdot \vdash \cdot \text{ has } \cdot \text{ in } \cdot \rangle [51, 51, 51, 51, 51] 50)$

where
 $P \vdash C$ has $F:T$ in $D \equiv$
 $\exists \text{FDTs}. P \vdash C$ has-fields FDTs $\wedge \text{map-of FDTs } (F,D) = \text{Some } T$

lemma *has-field-mono*:
assumes *has*: $P \vdash C$ has $F:T$ in D **and** *sub*: $P \vdash C' \preceq^* C$
shows $P \vdash C'$ has $F:T$ in D

definition *sees-field* :: ' m prog \Rightarrow cname \Rightarrow vname \Rightarrow ty \Rightarrow cname \Rightarrow bool
 $(\langle \cdot \vdash \cdot \text{ sees } \cdot \text{ in } \cdot \rangle [51, 51, 51, 51, 51] 50)$

where
 $P \vdash C$ sees $F:T$ in $D \equiv$
 $\exists \text{FDTs}. P \vdash C$ has-fields FDTs \wedge
 $\text{map-of } (\text{map } (\lambda((F,D),T). (F,(D,T))) \text{ FDTs}) F = \text{Some}(D,T)$

lemma *map-of-remap-SomeD*:
 $\text{map-of } (\text{map } (\lambda((k,k'),x). (k,(k',x))) t) k = \text{Some } (k',x) \implies \text{map-of } t (k, k') = \text{Some } x$

lemma *has-visible-field*:
 $P \vdash C$ sees $F:T$ in $D \implies P \vdash C$ has $F:T$ in D

lemma *sees-field-fun*:
 $\llbracket P \vdash C$ sees $F:T$ in $D; P \vdash C$ sees $F:T'$ in $D \rrbracket \implies T' = T \wedge D' = D$

lemma *sees-field-decl-above*:
 $P \vdash C$ sees $F:T$ in $D \implies P \vdash C \preceq^* D$

lemma *sees-field-idemp*:
assumes *sees*: $P \vdash C$ sees $F:T$ in D
shows $P \vdash D$ sees $F:T$ in D

2.4.5 Functional lookup

definition *method* :: ' m prog \Rightarrow cname \Rightarrow mname \Rightarrow cname \times ty list \times ty \times ' m
where

$\text{method } P C M \equiv \text{THE } (D, Ts, T, m). P \vdash C$ sees $M:Ts \rightarrow T = m$ in D

definition *field* :: ' m prog \Rightarrow cname \Rightarrow vname \Rightarrow cname \times ty

where

$\text{field } P C F \equiv \text{THE } (D, T). P \vdash C$ sees $F:T$ in D

definition *fields* :: ' m prog \Rightarrow cname \Rightarrow ((vname \times cname) \times ty) list

where

$\text{fields } P C \equiv \text{THE FDTs}. P \vdash C$ has-fields FDTs

```

lemma fields-def2 [simp]:  $P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs \implies \text{fields } P C = FDTs$ 
lemma field-def2 [simp]:  $P \vdash C \text{ sees } F:T \text{ in } D \implies \text{field } P C F = (D, T)$ 
lemma method-def2 [simp]:  $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D \implies \text{method } P C M = (D, Ts, T, m)$ 

```

2.4.6 Code generator setup

```

code-pred
  (modes:  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ,  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ )
  subcls1p
  .
  declare subcls1-def [code-pred-def]

code-pred
  (modes:  $i \Rightarrow i \times o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ,  $i \Rightarrow i \times i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ )
  [inductify]
  subcls1
  .
  definition subcls' where subcls'  $G = (\text{subcls1p } G)^{\wedge *}$ 
code-pred
  (modes:  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ,  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ )
  [inductify]
  subcls'
  .

lemma subcls-conv-subcls' [code-unfold]:
  (subcls1 G) $^{\wedge *} = \{(C, D). \text{subcls}' G C D\}$ 
  by (simp add: subcls'-def subcls1-def rtrancl-def)

code-pred
  (modes:  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ )
  widen
  .
  code-pred
  (modes:  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ )
  Fields
  .

lemma has-field-code [code-pred-intro]:
   $\llbracket P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs; \text{map-of } FDTs (F, D) = \lfloor T \rfloor \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies P \vdash C \text{ has } F:T \text{ in } D$ 
  by(auto simp add: has-field-def)

code-pred
  (modes:  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ,  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ )
  has-field
  by(auto simp add: has-field-def)

lemma sees-field-code [code-pred-intro]:
   $\llbracket P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs; \text{map-of } (\text{map } (\lambda((F, D), T). (F, D, T)) FDTs) F = \lfloor (D, T) \rfloor \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies P \vdash C \text{ sees } F:T \text{ in } D$ 
  by(auto simp add: sees-field-def)

```

code-pred

(modes: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$, $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$,
 $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$, $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$)

sees-field

by(auto simp add: sees-field-def)

code-pred

(modes: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$)

Methods

.

lemma *Method-code* [code-pred-intro]:

$\llbracket P \vdash C \text{ sees-methods } Mm; Mm M = \lfloor ((Ts, T, m), D) \rfloor \rrbracket$

$\implies P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D$

by(auto simp add: Method-def)

code-pred

(modes: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$,
 $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$)

Method

by(auto simp add: Method-def)

lemma *eval-Method-i-i-i-o-o-o-o-conv*:

Predicate.eval (*Method-i-i-i-o-o-o-o P C M*) = ($\lambda(Ts, T, m, D). P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D$)

by(auto intro: *Method-i-i-i-o-o-o-oI elim: Method-i-i-i-o-o-o-oE intro!: ext*)

lemma *method-code* [code]:

method P C M =

Predicate.the (*Predicate.bind* (*Method-i-i-i-o-o-o-o P C M*) ($\lambda(Ts, T, m, D). Predicate.single(D, Ts, T, m))$)

apply (rule sym, rule the-eqI)

apply (simp add: *method-def eval-Method-i-i-i-o-o-o-conv*)

apply (rule arg-cong [**where** f=The])

apply (auto simp add: *Sup-fun-def Sup-bool-def fun-eq-iff*)

done

lemma *eval-Fields-conv*:

Predicate.eval (*Fields-i-i-o P C*) = ($\lambda FDTs. P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs$)

by(auto intro: *Fields-i-i-oI elim: Fields-i-i-oE intro!: ext*)

lemma *fields-code* [code]:

fields P C = *Predicate.the* (*Fields-i-i-o P C*)

by(simp add: *fields-def Predicate.the-def eval-Fields-conv*)

lemma *eval-sees-field-i-i-i-o-o-conv*:

Predicate.eval (*sees-field-i-i-i-o-o P C F*) = ($\lambda(T, D). P \vdash C \text{ sees } F: T \text{ in } D$)

by(auto intro!: ext intro: *sees-field-i-i-i-o-oI elim: sees-field-i-i-i-o-oE*)

lemma *eval-sees-field-i-i-i-o-i-conv*:

Predicate.eval (*sees-field-i-i-i-o-i P C F D*) = ($\lambda T. P \vdash C \text{ sees } F: T \text{ in } D$)

by(auto intro!: ext intro: *sees-field-i-i-i-o-iI elim: sees-field-i-i-i-o-iE*)

lemma *field-code* [code]:

field P C F = *Predicate.the* (*Predicate.bind* (*sees-field-i-i-i-o-o P C F*) ($\lambda(T, D). Predicate.single$

```
(D, T)))
apply (rule sym, rule the-eqI)
apply (simp add: field-def eval-sees-field-i-i-i-o-o-conv)
apply (rule arg-cong [where f=The])
apply (auto simp add: Sup-fun-def Sup-bool-def fun-eq-iff)
done
```

2.5 Jinja Values

```
theory Value imports TypeRel begin

type-synonym addr = nat

datatype val
= Unit      — dummy result value of void expressions
| Null      — null reference
| Bool bool — Boolean value
| Intg int  — integer value
| Addr addr — addresses of objects in the heap

primrec the-Intg :: val ⇒ int where
  the-Intg (Intg i) = i

primrec the-Addr :: val ⇒ addr where
  the-Addr (Addr a) = a

primrec default-val :: ty ⇒ val — default value for all types where
  default-val Void      = Unit
| default-val Boolean   = Bool False
| default-val Integer   = Intg 0
| default-val NT        = Null
| default-val (Class C) = Null

end
```

2.6 Objects and the Heap

```
theory Objects imports TypeRel Value begin
```

2.6.1 Objects

```
type-synonym
fields = vname × cname → val — field name, defining class, value
type-synonym
obj = cname × fields — class instance with class name and fields

definition obj-ty :: obj ⇒ ty
where
  obj-ty obj ≡ Class (fst obj)

definition init-fields :: ((vname × cname) × ty) list ⇒ fields
where
```

init-fields \equiv *map-of* \circ *map* ($\lambda(F,T). (F,\text{default-val } T)$)

— a new, blank object with default values in all fields:

definition *blank* :: '*m prog* \Rightarrow *cname* \Rightarrow *obj*

where

blank P C \equiv (*C,init-fields (fields P C)*)

lemma [*simp*]: *obj-ty (C,fs) = Class C*

2.6.2 Heap

type-synonym *heap* $=$ *addr* \rightarrow *obj*

abbreviation

cname-of :: *heap* \Rightarrow *addr* \Rightarrow *cname* **where**
cname-of hp a == fst (the (hp a))

definition *new-Addr* :: *heap* \Rightarrow *addr option*

where

new-Addr h \equiv if $\exists a. h a = \text{None}$ then *Some(LEAST a. h a = None)* else *None*

definition *cast-ok* :: '*m prog* \Rightarrow *cname* \Rightarrow *heap* \Rightarrow *val* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

cast-ok P C h v \equiv *v = Null* \vee *P ⊢ cname-of h (the-Addr v) ⊢* C*

definition *hext* :: *heap* \Rightarrow *heap* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\leftarrow \sqsubseteq \rightarrow [51,51] 50$)

where

h ⊑ h' ≡ ∀ a C fs. h a = Some(C,fs) → (exists fs'. h' a = Some(C,fs'))

primrec *typeof-h* :: *heap* \Rightarrow *val* \Rightarrow *ty option* ($\langle\text{typeof-}\rangle$)

where

typeof_h Unit = Some Void
 $|$ *typeof_h Null = Some NT*
 $|$ *typeof_h (Bool b) = Some Boolean*
 $|$ *typeof_h (Intg i) = Some Integer*
 $|$ *typeof_h (Addr a) = (case h a of None ⇒ None | Some(C,fs) ⇒ Some(Class C))*

lemma *new-Addr-SomeD*:

new-Addr h = Some a $\implies h a = \text{None}$

lemma [*simp*]: *(typeof_h v = Some Boolean) = (exists b. v = Bool b)*

lemma [*simp*]: *(typeof_h v = Some Integer) = (exists i. v = Intg i)*

lemma [*simp*]: *(typeof_h v = Some NT) = (v = Null)*

lemma [*simp*]: *(typeof_h v = Some(Class C)) = (exists a fs. v = Addr a ∧ h a = Some(C,fs))*

lemma [*simp*]: *h a = Some(C,fs) ⇒ typeof(h(a ↦ (C,fs'))) v = typeof_h v*

For literal values the first parameter of *typeof* can be set to $\lambda x. \text{None}$ because they do not contain addresses:

abbreviation

typeof :: *val* \Rightarrow *ty option* **where**

```

 $\text{typeof } v == \text{typeof-}h \text{ Map.empty } v$ 

lemma typeof-lit-typeof:
 $\text{typeof } v = \text{Some } T \implies \text{typeof}_h v = \text{Some } T$ 

lemma typeof-lit-is-type:
 $\text{typeof } v = \text{Some } T \implies \text{is-type } P \ T$ 

```

2.6.3 Heap extension \trianglelefteq

```

lemma hextI:  $\forall a \ C \ fs. \ h \ a = \text{Some}(C,fs) \implies (\exists fs'. \ h' \ a = \text{Some}(C,fs')) \implies h \trianglelefteq h'$ 
lemma hext-objD:  $\llbracket h \trianglelefteq h'; h \ a = \text{Some}(C,fs) \rrbracket \implies \exists fs'. \ h' \ a = \text{Some}(C,fs')$ 
lemma hext-refl [iff]:  $h \trianglelefteq h$ 
lemma hext-new [simp]:  $h \ a = \text{None} \implies h \trianglelefteq h(a \mapsto x)$ 
lemma hext-trans:  $\llbracket h \trianglelefteq h'; h' \trianglelefteq h'' \rrbracket \implies h \trianglelefteq h''$ 
lemma hext-upd-obj:  $h \ a = \text{Some}(C,fs) \implies h \trianglelefteq h(a \mapsto (C,fs))$ 
lemma hext-typeof-mono:  $\llbracket h \trianglelefteq h'; \text{typeof}_h v = \text{Some } T \rrbracket \implies \text{typeof}_{h'} v = \text{Some } T$ 

```

Code generator setup for *new-Addr*

```

definition gen-new-Addr :: heap  $\Rightarrow$  addr  $\Rightarrow$  addr option
where gen-new-Addr  $h \ n \equiv$  if  $\exists a. \ a \geq n \wedge h \ a = \text{None}$  then  $\text{Some}(\text{LEAST } a. \ a \geq n \wedge h \ a = \text{None})$ 
else  $\text{None}$ 

lemma new-Addr-code-code [code]:
 $\text{new-Addr } h = \text{gen-new-Addr } h \ 0$ 
by(simp add: new-Addr-def gen-new-Addr-def split del: if-split cong: if-cong)

lemma gen-new-Addr-code [code]:
 $\text{gen-new-Addr } h \ n = (\text{if } h \ n = \text{None} \text{ then } \text{Some } n \text{ else } \text{gen-new-Addr } h \ (\text{Suc } n))$ 
apply(simp add: gen-new-Addr-def)
apply(rule impI)
apply(rule conjI)
apply safe[1]
apply(fastforce intro: Least-equality)
apply(rule arg-cong[where  $f=\text{Least}$ ])
apply(rule ext)
apply(case-tac  $n = ac$ )
apply simp
apply(auto)[1]
apply clarify
apply(subgoal-tac  $a = n$ )
apply simp
apply(rule Least-equality)
apply auto[2]
apply(rule ccontr)
apply(erule-tac  $x=a$  in allE)
apply simp
done

end

```

2.7 Exceptions

```

theory Exceptions imports Objects begin

definition NullPointer :: cname
where
  NullPointer ≡ "NullPointer"

definition ClassCast :: cname
where
  ClassCast ≡ "ClassCast"

definition OutOfMemory :: cname
where
  OutOfMemory ≡ "OutOfMemory"

definition sys-xcpts :: cname set
where
  sys-xcpts ≡ {NullPointer, ClassCast, OutOfMemory}

definition addr-of-sys-xcpt :: cname ⇒ addr
where
  addr-of-sys-xcpt s ≡ if s = NullPointer then 0 else
    if s = ClassCast then 1 else
      if s = OutOfMemory then 2 else undefined

definition start-heap :: 'c prog ⇒ heap
where
  start-heap G ≡ Map.empty (addr-of-sys-xcpt NullPointer ↪ blank G NullPointer,
                            addr-of-sys-xcpt ClassCast ↪ blank G ClassCast,
                            addr-of-sys-xcpt OutOfMemory ↪ blank G OutOfMemory)

definition preallocated :: heap ⇒ bool
where
  preallocated h ≡ ∀ C ∈ sys-xcpts. ∃ fs. h(addr-of-sys-xcpt C) = Some (C, fs)

```

2.7.1 System exceptions

lemma [simp]: $\text{NullPointer} \in \text{sys-xcpts} \wedge \text{OutOfMemory} \in \text{sys-xcpts} \wedge \text{ClassCast} \in \text{sys-xcpts}$

lemma sys-xcpts-cases [consumes 1, cases set]:
 $\llbracket C \in \text{sys-xcpts}; P \text{ NullPointer}; P \text{ OutOfMemory}; P \text{ ClassCast} \rrbracket \implies P C$

2.7.2 preallocated

lemma preallocated-dom [simp]:
 $\llbracket \text{preallocated } h; C \in \text{sys-xcpts} \rrbracket \implies \text{addr-of-sys-xcpt } C \in \text{dom } h$

lemma preallocatedD:
 $\llbracket \text{preallocated } h; C \in \text{sys-xcpts} \rrbracket \implies \exists fs. h(\text{addr-of-sys-xcpt } C) = \text{Some } (C, fs)$

lemma preallocatedE [elim?]:
 $\llbracket \text{preallocated } h; C \in \text{sys-xcpts}; \bigwedge fs. h(\text{addr-of-sys-xcpt } C) = \text{Some } (C, fs) \implies P h C \rrbracket$
 $\implies P h C$

```

lemma cname-of-xcp [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{preallocated } h; C \in \text{sys-xcpts} \rrbracket \implies \text{cname-of } h (\text{addr-of-sys-xcpt } C) = C$ 

lemma typeof-ClassCast [simp]:
   $\text{preallocated } h \implies \text{typeof}_h (\text{Addr}(\text{addr-of-sys-xcpt ClassCast})) = \text{Some}(\text{Class ClassCast})$ 

lemma typeof-OutOfMemory [simp]:
   $\text{preallocated } h \implies \text{typeof}_h (\text{Addr}(\text{addr-of-sys-xcpt OutOfMemory})) = \text{Some}(\text{Class OutOfMemory})$ 

lemma typeof-NullPointer [simp]:
   $\text{preallocated } h \implies \text{typeof}_h (\text{Addr}(\text{addr-of-sys-xcpt NullPointer})) = \text{Some}(\text{Class NullPointer})$ 

lemma preallocated-hext:
   $\llbracket \text{preallocated } h; h \trianglelefteq h' \rrbracket \implies \text{preallocated } h'$ 

lemma preallocated-start:
   $\text{preallocated } (\text{start-heap } P)$ 

end

```

2.8 Expressions

```

theory Expr
imports .. / Common / Exceptions
begin

datatype bop = Eq | Add — names of binary operations

datatype 'a exp
  = new cname — class instance creation
  | Cast cname ('a exp) — type cast
  | Val val — value
  | BinOp ('a exp) bop ('a exp) ((<- «-> -> [80,0,81] 80)) — binary operation
    Var 'a — local variable (incl. parameter)
  | LAss 'a ('a exp) ((<-:=> [90,90] 90)) — local assignment
  | FAcc ('a exp) vname cname ((<---{-}> [10,90,99] 90)) — field access
  | FAss ('a exp) vname cname ('a exp) ((<--{-}> := -> [10,90,99,90] 90)) — field assignment
  | Call ('a exp) mname ('a exp list) ((<--'(-)> [90,99,0] 90)) — method call
  | Block 'a ty ('a exp) ((<'{-:-; -}>))
  | Seq ('a exp) ('a exp) ((<-;; / -> [61,60] 60))
  | Cond ('a exp) ('a exp) ('a exp) ((if '(-) -/ else -> [80,79,79] 70))
  | While ('a exp) ('a exp) ((while '(-) -> [80,79] 70))
  | throw ('a exp)
  | TryCatch ('a exp) cname 'a ('a exp) ((try -/ catch'(- -') -> [0,99,80,79] 70))

type-synonym
  expr = vname exp — Jinja expression

type-synonym
  J-mb = vname list × expr — Jinja method body: parameter names and expression

type-synonym
  J-prog = J-mb prog — Jinja program

  The semantics of binary operators:
fun binop :: bop × val × val ⇒ val option where

```

```

binop(Eq,v1,v2) = Some(Bool (v1 = v2))
| binop(Add,Intg i1,Intg i2) = Some(Intg(i1+i2))
| binop(bop,v1,v2) = None

```

lemma [*simp*]:

$$(binop(Add,v_1,v_2) = Some v) = (\exists i_1 i_2. v_1 = Intg i_1 \wedge v_2 = Intg i_2 \wedge v = Intg(i_1+i_2))$$

2.8.1 Syntactic sugar

abbreviation (*input*)

```

InitBlock:: 'a ⇒ ty ⇒ 'a exp ⇒ 'a exp ⇒ 'a exp ((1'{-:= -;/ -})) where
InitBlock V T e1 e2 == {V:T; V := e1;; e2}

```

abbreviation *unit* **where** *unit* == Val Unit

abbreviation *null* **where** *null* == Val Null

abbreviation *addr a* == Val(Addr a)

abbreviation *true* == Val(Bool True)

abbreviation *false* == Val(Bool False)

abbreviation

Throw :: addr ⇒ 'a exp **where**

Throw a == throw(Val(Addr a))

abbreviation

THROW :: cname ⇒ 'a exp **where**

THROW xc == Throw(addr-of-sys-xcpt xc)

2.8.2 Free Variables

primrec *fv* :: *expr* ⇒ *vname set* **and** *fvs* :: *expr list* ⇒ *vname set* **where**

```

fv(new C) = {}
| fv(Cast C e) = fv e
| fv(Val v) = {}
| fv(e1 «bop» e2) = fv e1 ∪ fv e2
| fv(Var V) = {V}
| fv(LAss V e) = {V} ∪ fv e
| fv(e•F{D}) = fv e
| fv(e1•F{D}:=e2) = fv e1 ∪ fv e2
| fv(e•M(es)) = fv e ∪ fvs es
| fv({V:T; e}) = fv e - {V}
| fv(e1;;e2) = fv e1 ∪ fv e2
| fv(if (b) e1 else e2) = fv b ∪ fv e1 ∪ fv e2
| fv(while (b) e) = fv b ∪ fv e
| fv(throw e) = fv e
| fv(try e1 catch(C V) e2) = fv e1 ∪ (fv e2 - {V})
| fvs([]) = {}
| fvs(e#es) = fv e ∪ fvs es

```

lemma [*simp*]: fvs(es₁ @ es₂) = fvs es₁ ∪ fvs es₂

lemma [*simp*]: fvs(map Val vs) = {}

end

2.9 Program State

```

theory State imports .. / Common / Exceptions begin

type-synonym
locals = vname → val      — local vars, incl. params and “this”
type-synonym
state = heap × locals

definition hp :: state ⇒ heap
where
hp ≡ fst
definition lcl :: state ⇒ locals
where
lcl ≡ snd
end

```

2.10 Big Step Semantics

```

theory BigStep imports Expr State begin

inductive
eval :: J-prog ⇒ expr ⇒ state ⇒ expr ⇒ state ⇒ bool
  ((- ⊢ ((1⟨-,/-⟩) ⇒ / (1⟨-,/-⟩)) [51,0,0,0,0] 81)
and evals :: J-prog ⇒ expr list ⇒ state ⇒ expr list ⇒ state ⇒ bool
  ((- ⊢ ((1⟨-,/-⟩) [⇒] / (1⟨-,/-⟩)) [51,0,0,0,0] 81)
for P :: J-prog
where

New:
[ new-Addr h = Some a; P ⊢ C has-fields FDTs; h' = h(a → (C, init-fields FDTs)) ]
⇒ P ⊢ ⟨new C, (h, l)⟩ ⇒ ⟨addr a, (h', l)⟩

| NewFail:
new-Addr h = None ⇒
P ⊢ ⟨new C, (h, l)⟩ ⇒ ⟨THROW OutOfMemory, (h, l)⟩

| Cast:
[ P ⊢ ⟨e, s0⟩ ⇒ ⟨addr a, (h, l)⟩; h a = Some(D, fs); P ⊢ D ⊑* C ]
⇒ P ⊢ ⟨Cast C e, s0⟩ ⇒ ⟨addr a, (h, l)⟩

| CastNull:
P ⊢ ⟨e, s0⟩ ⇒ ⟨null, s1⟩ ⇒
P ⊢ ⟨Cast C e, s0⟩ ⇒ ⟨null, s1⟩

| CastFail:
[ P ⊢ ⟨e, s0⟩ ⇒ ⟨addr a, (h, l)⟩; h a = Some(D, fs); ¬ P ⊢ D ⊑* C ]
⇒ P ⊢ ⟨Cast C e, s0⟩ ⇒ ⟨THROW ClassCast, (h, l)⟩

| CastThrow:
P ⊢ ⟨e, s0⟩ ⇒ ⟨throw e', s1⟩ ⇒
P ⊢ ⟨Cast C e, s0⟩ ⇒ ⟨throw e', s1⟩

| Val:

```

- $P \vdash \langle Val \ v, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle Val \ v, s \rangle$
- | BinOp:
- $$\begin{aligned} & [\![P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle Val \ v_1, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle Val \ v_2, s_2 \rangle; binop(bop, v_1, v_2) = Some \ v]\!] \\ & \implies P \vdash \langle e_1 \ll bop \gg e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle Val \ v, s_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$
- | BinOpThrow1:
- $$\begin{aligned} & P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle throw \ e, s_1 \rangle \implies \\ & P \vdash \langle e_1 \ll bop \gg e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle throw \ e, s_1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$
- | BinOpThrow2:
- $$\begin{aligned} & [\![P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle Val \ v_1, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle throw \ e, s_2 \rangle]\!] \\ & \implies P \vdash \langle e_1 \ll bop \gg e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle throw \ e, s_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$
- | Var:
- $$\begin{aligned} & l \ V = Some \ v \implies \\ & P \vdash \langle Var \ V, (h, l) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle Val \ v, (h, l) \rangle \end{aligned}$$
- | LAss:
- $$\begin{aligned} & [\![P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle Val \ v, (h, l) \rangle; l' = l(V \mapsto v)]\!] \\ & \implies P \vdash \langle V := e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle unit, (h, l') \rangle \end{aligned}$$
- | LAssThrow:
- $$\begin{aligned} & P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle throw \ e', s_1 \rangle \implies \\ & P \vdash \langle V := e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle throw \ e', s_1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$
- | FAcc:
- $$\begin{aligned} & [\![P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle addr \ a, (h, l) \rangle; h \ a = Some(C, fs); fs(F, D) = Some \ v]\!] \\ & \implies P \vdash \langle e \cdot F\{D\}, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle Val \ v, (h, l) \rangle \end{aligned}$$
- | FAccNull:
- $$\begin{aligned} & P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle null, s_1 \rangle \implies \\ & P \vdash \langle e \cdot F\{D\}, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle THROW \ NullPointer, s_1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$
- | FAccThrow:
- $$\begin{aligned} & P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle throw \ e', s_1 \rangle \implies \\ & P \vdash \langle e \cdot F\{D\}, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle throw \ e', s_1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$
- | FAss:
- $$\begin{aligned} & [\![P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle addr \ a, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle Val \ v, (h_2, l_2) \rangle; \\ & h_2 \ a = Some(C, fs); fs' = fs((F, D) \mapsto v); h_2' = h_2(a \mapsto (C, fs'))]\!] \\ & \implies P \vdash \langle e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle unit, (h_2', l_2) \rangle \end{aligned}$$
- | FAssNull:
- $$\begin{aligned} & [\![P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle null, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle Val \ v, s_2 \rangle]\!] \implies \\ & P \vdash \langle e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle THROW \ NullPointer, s_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$
- | FAssThrow1:
- $$\begin{aligned} & P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle throw \ e', s_1 \rangle \implies \\ & P \vdash \langle e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle throw \ e', s_1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$
- | FAssThrow2:
- $$\begin{aligned} & [\![P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle Val \ v, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle throw \ e', s_2 \rangle]\!] \\ & \implies P \vdash \langle e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle throw \ e', s_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

- | *CallObjThrow*:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e \cdot M(ps), s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle$
- | *CallParamsThrow*:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle es, s_1 \rangle [\Rightarrow] \langle \text{map Val } vs @ \text{throw } ex \# es', s_2 \rangle \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \langle e \cdot M(es), s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } ex, s_2 \rangle$
- | *CallNull*:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{null}, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle ps, s_1 \rangle [\Rightarrow] \langle \text{map Val } vs, s_2 \rangle \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \langle e \cdot M(ps), s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{THROW NullPointer}, s_2 \rangle$
- | *Call*:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{addr } a, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle ps, s_1 \rangle [\Rightarrow] \langle \text{map Val } vs, (h_2, l_2) \rangle; h_2 \ a = \text{Some}(C, fs); P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = (pns, body) \text{ in } D; \text{length } vs = \text{length } pns; l_2' = [\text{this} \mapsto \text{Addr } a, pns[\mapsto]vs]; P \vdash \langle body, (h_2, l_2') \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h_3, l_3) \rangle \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \langle e \cdot M(ps), s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h_3, l_2) \rangle$
- | *Block*:
 $P \vdash \langle e_0, (h_0, l_0(V := \text{None})) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_1, (h_1, l_1) \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle \{V: T\}; e_0 \}, (h_0, l_0) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_1, (h_1, l_1(V := l_0 \ V)) \rangle$
- | *Seq*:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e_0, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle e_1, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_2, s_2 \rangle \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \langle e_0;; e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_2, s_2 \rangle$
- | *SeqThrow*:
 $P \vdash \langle e_0, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s_1 \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e_0;; e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s_1 \rangle$
- | *CondT*:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{true}, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle e_1, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s_2 \rangle \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \langle \text{if } (e) \ e_1 \text{ else } e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s_2 \rangle$
- | *CondF*:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{false}, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s_2 \rangle \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \langle \text{if } (e) \ e_1 \text{ else } e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s_2 \rangle$
- | *CondThrow*:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle \text{if } (e) \ e_1 \text{ else } e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle$
- | *WhileF*:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{false}, s_1 \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle \text{while } (e) \ c, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{unit}, s_1 \rangle$
- | *WhileT*:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{true}, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle c, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v_1, s_2 \rangle; P \vdash \langle \text{while } (e) \ c, s_2 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_3, s_3 \rangle \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \langle \text{while } (e) \ c, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_3, s_3 \rangle$
- | *WhileCondThrow*:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \implies$

$P \vdash \langle \text{while } (e) \ c, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle$
| WhileBodyThrow:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{true}, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle c, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_2 \rangle \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash \langle \text{while } (e) \ c, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_2 \rangle$
| Throw:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{addr } a, s_1 \rangle \implies$
 $P \vdash \langle \text{throw } e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Throw } a, s_1 \rangle$
| ThrowNull:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{null}, s_1 \rangle \implies$
 $P \vdash \langle \text{throw } e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{THROW NullPointer}, s_1 \rangle$
| ThrowThrow:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \implies$
 $P \vdash \langle \text{throw } e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle$
| Try:
 $P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v_1, s_1 \rangle \implies$
 $P \vdash \langle \text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C \ V) \ e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v_1, s_1 \rangle$
| TryCatch:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Throw } a, (h_1, l_1) \rangle; h_1 \ a = \text{Some}(D, fs); P \vdash D \preceq^* C;$
 $P \vdash \langle e_2, (h_1, l_1(V \mapsto \text{Addr } a)) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_2', (h_2, l_2) \rangle \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash \langle \text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C \ V) \ e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_2', (h_2, l_2(V := l_1 \ V)) \rangle$
| TryThrow:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Throw } a, (h_1, l_1) \rangle; h_1 \ a = \text{Some}(D, fs); \neg P \vdash D \preceq^* C \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash \langle \text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C \ V) \ e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Throw } a, (h_1, l_1) \rangle$
| Nil:
 $P \vdash \langle \[], s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \[], s \rangle$
| Cons:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle es, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es', s_2 \rangle \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash \langle e \# es, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v \ # es', s_2 \rangle$
| ConsThrow:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \implies$
 $P \vdash \langle e \# es, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e' \ # es, s_1 \rangle$

2.10.1 Final expressions

definition $\text{final} :: 'a \text{ exp} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$$\text{final } e \equiv (\exists v. e = \text{Val } v) \vee (\exists a. e = \text{Throw } a)$$

definition $\text{finals} :: 'a \text{ exp list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$$\text{finals } es \equiv (\exists vs. es = \text{map Val } vs) \vee (\exists vs \ a \ es'. es = \text{map Val } vs @ \text{Throw } a \ # es')$$

lemma [simp]: $\text{final}(\text{Val } v)$

```

lemma [simp]: final(throw e) = ( $\exists a. e = \text{addr } a$ )
lemma finalE:  $\llbracket \text{final } e; \wedge v. e = \text{Val } v \Rightarrow R; \wedge a. e = \text{Throw } a \Rightarrow R \rrbracket \Rightarrow R$ 
lemma [iff]: finals []
lemma [iff]: finals (Val v # es) = finals es
lemma finals-app-map[iff]: finals (map Val vs @ es) = finals es
lemma [iff]: finals (map Val vs)
lemma [iff]: finals (throw e # es) = ( $\exists a. e = \text{addr } a$ )
lemma not-finals-ConsI:  $\neg \text{final } e \Rightarrow \neg \text{finals}(e \# es)$ 

```

```

lemma eval-final:  $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \Rightarrow \text{final } e'$ 
and evals-final:  $P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es', s' \rangle \Rightarrow \text{finals } es'$ 

```

```

lemma eval-lcl-incr:  $P \vdash \langle e, (h_0, l_0) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h_1, l_1) \rangle \Rightarrow \text{dom } l_0 \subseteq \text{dom } l_1$ 
and evals-lcl-incr:  $P \vdash \langle es, (h_0, l_0) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es', (h_1, l_1) \rangle \Rightarrow \text{dom } l_0 \subseteq \text{dom } l_1$ 

```

Only used later, in the small to big translation, but is already a good sanity check:

```

lemma eval-finalId:  $\text{final } e \Rightarrow P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e, s \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma eval-finalsId:
assumes finals es shows P ⊢ ⟨es, s⟩ [⇒] ⟨es, s⟩

```

```

theorem eval-hext:  $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \Rightarrow h \trianglelefteq h'$ 
and evals-hext:  $P \vdash \langle es, (h, l) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es', (h', l') \rangle \Rightarrow h \trianglelefteq h'$ 

```

```

end

```

2.11 Small Step Semantics

```

theory SmallStep
imports Expr State
begin

fun blocks :: vname list * ty list * val list * expr ⇒ expr
where
  blocks(V#Vs, T#Ts, v#vs, e) = { V:T := Val v; blocks(Vs, Ts, vs, e)}
  | blocks([],[],[],e) = e

lemmas blocks-induct = blocks.induct[split-format (complete)]

lemma [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{size } vs = \text{size } Vs; \text{size } Ts = \text{size } Vs \rrbracket \Rightarrow \text{fv}(\text{blocks}(Vs, Ts, vs, e)) = \text{fv } e - \text{set } Vs$ 

definition assigned :: vname ⇒ expr ⇒ bool
where
  assigned V e ≡ ∃ v e'. e = (V := Val v;; e')

inductive-set
  red :: J-prog ⇒ ((expr × state) × (expr × state)) set
  and reds :: J-prog ⇒ ((expr list × state) × (expr list × state)) set
  and red' :: J-prog ⇒ expr ⇒ state ⇒ expr ⇒ state ⇒ bool
     $(\langle \cdot \vdash ((1 \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) \rightarrow / (1 \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)) \rangle [51, 0, 0, 0, 0] 81)$ 
  and reds' :: J-prog ⇒ expr list ⇒ state ⇒ expr list ⇒ state ⇒ bool
     $(\langle \cdot \vdash ((1 \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) [\rightarrow] / (1 \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)) \rangle [51, 0, 0, 0, 0] 81)$ 
  for P :: J-prog

```

where

$$\begin{aligned} P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle &\equiv ((e, s), e', s') \in \text{red } P \\ | \quad P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle es', s' \rangle &\equiv ((es, s), es', s') \in \text{reds } P \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} | \quad \text{RedNew:} \\ &[\![\text{new-Addr } h = \text{Some } a; P \vdash C \text{ has-fields FDTs}; h' = h(a \mapsto (C, \text{init-fields FDTs}))]\!] \\ &\implies P \vdash \langle \text{new } C, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{addr } a, (h', l) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} | \quad \text{RedNewFail:} \\ &\text{new-Addr } h = \text{None} \implies \\ &P \vdash \langle \text{new } C, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{THROW OutOfMemory}, (h, l) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} | \quad \text{CastRed:} \\ &P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies \\ &P \vdash \langle \text{Cast } C e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{Cast } C e', s' \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} | \quad \text{RedCastNull:} \\ &P \vdash \langle \text{Cast } C \text{ null}, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{null}, s \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} | \quad \text{RedCast:} \\ &[\![hp s a = \text{Some}(D, fs); P \vdash D \preceq^* C]\!] \\ &\implies P \vdash \langle \text{Cast } C (\text{addr } a), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{addr } a, s \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} | \quad \text{RedCastFail:} \\ &[\![hp s a = \text{Some}(D, fs); \neg P \vdash D \preceq^* C]\!] \\ &\implies P \vdash \langle \text{Cast } C (\text{addr } a), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{THROW ClassCast}, s \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} | \quad \text{BinOpRed1:} \\ &P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies \\ &P \vdash \langle e \ll bop \gg e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e' \ll bop \gg e_2, s' \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} | \quad \text{BinOpRed2:} \\ &P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies \\ &P \vdash \langle (Val v_1) \ll bop \gg (Val v_2), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle (Val v_1) \ll bop \gg e', s' \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} | \quad \text{RedBinOp:} \\ &\text{binop}(bop, v_1, v_2) = \text{Some } v \implies \\ &P \vdash \langle (Val v_1) \ll bop \gg (Val v_2), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle Val v, s \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} | \quad \text{RedVar:} \\ &lcl s V = \text{Some } v \implies \\ &P \vdash \langle Var V, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle Val v, s \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} | \quad \text{LAssRed:} \\ &P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies \\ &P \vdash \langle V := e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle V := e', s' \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} | \quad \text{RedLAss:} \\ &P \vdash \langle V := (Val v), (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{unit}, (h, l(V \mapsto v)) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} | \quad \text{FAccRed:} \\ &P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies \\ &P \vdash \langle e \cdot F\{D\}, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e' \cdot F\{D\}, s' \rangle \end{aligned}$$

- | *RedFAcc:*
 $\llbracket hp\ s\ a = \text{Some}(C, fs); fs(F, D) = \text{Some } v \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash \langle (\text{addr } a) \cdot F\{D\}, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, s \rangle$
- | *RedFAccNull:*
 $P \vdash \langle \text{null} \cdot F\{D\}, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{THROW NullPointer}, s \rangle$
- | *FAssRed1:*
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies$
 $P \vdash \langle e \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e' \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s' \rangle$
- | *FAssRed2:*
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies$
 $P \vdash \langle \text{Val } v \cdot F\{D\} := e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v \cdot F\{D\} := e', s' \rangle$
- | *RedFAss:*
 $h\ a = \text{Some}(C, fs) \implies$
 $P \vdash \langle (\text{addr } a) \cdot F\{D\} := (\text{Val } v), (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{unit}, (h(a \mapsto (C, fs((F, D) \mapsto v))), l) \rangle$
- | *RedFAssNull:*
 $P \vdash \langle \text{null} \cdot F\{D\} := \text{Val } v, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{THROW NullPointer}, s \rangle$
- | *CallObj:*
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies$
 $P \vdash \langle e \cdot M(es), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e' \cdot M(es), s' \rangle$
- | *CallParams:*
 $P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle \xrightarrow{[\rightarrow]} \langle es', s' \rangle \implies$
 $P \vdash \langle (\text{Val } v) \cdot M(es), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle (\text{Val } v) \cdot M(es'), s' \rangle$
- | *RedCall:*
 $\llbracket hp\ s\ a = \text{Some}(C, fs); P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = (pns, body) \text{ in } D; \text{size } vs = \text{size } pns; \text{size } Ts = \text{size } pns \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash \langle (\text{addr } a) \cdot M(\text{map Val } vs), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{blocks(this}\#pns, \text{Class } D\#Ts, \text{Addr } a\#vs, \text{body}), s \rangle$
- | *RedCallNull:*
 $P \vdash \langle \text{null} \cdot M(\text{map Val } vs), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{THROW NullPointer}, s \rangle$
- | *BlockRedNone:*
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, (h, l(V := \text{None})) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle; l' V = \text{None}; \neg \text{assigned } V e \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash \langle \{V: T; e\}, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \{V: T; e'\}, (h', l'(V := l V)) \rangle$
- | *BlockRedSome:*
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, (h, l(V := \text{None})) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle; l' V = \text{Some } v; \neg \text{assigned } V e \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash \langle \{V: T; e\}, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \{V: T := \text{Val } v; e'\}, (h', l'(V := l V)) \rangle$
- | *InitBlockRed:*
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, (h, l(V \mapsto v)) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle; l' V = \text{Some } v' \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash \langle \{V: T := \text{Val } v; e\}, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \{V: T := \text{Val } v'; e'\}, (h', l'(V := l V)) \rangle$
- | *RedBlock:*
 $P \vdash \langle \{V: T; \text{Val } u\}, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{Val } u, s \rangle$

- | *RedInitBlock*:
 $P \vdash \langle \{V:T := Val\ v; Val\ u\}, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle Val\ u, s \rangle$
- | *SeqRed*:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e;;e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e';;e_2, s' \rangle$
- | *RedSeq*:
 $P \vdash \langle (Val\ v);;e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e_2, s \rangle$
- | *CondRed*:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle if\ (e)\ e_1\ else\ e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle if\ (e')\ e_1\ else\ e_2, s' \rangle$
- | *RedCondT*:
 $P \vdash \langle if\ (true)\ e_1\ else\ e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e_1, s \rangle$
- | *RedCondF*:
 $P \vdash \langle if\ (false)\ e_1\ else\ e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e_2, s \rangle$
- | *RedWhile*:
 $P \vdash \langle while(b)\ c, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle if(b)\ (c;;while(b)\ c)\ else\ unit, s \rangle$
- | *ThrowRed*:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle throw\ e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle throw\ e', s' \rangle$
- | *RedThrowNull*:
 $P \vdash \langle throw\ null, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle THROW\ NullPointer, s \rangle$
- | *TryRed*:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle try\ e\ catch(C\ V)\ e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle try\ e'\ catch(C\ V)\ e_2, s' \rangle$
- | *RedTry*:
 $P \vdash \langle try\ (Val\ v)\ catch(C\ V)\ e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle Val\ v, s \rangle$
- | *RedTryCatch*:
 $\llbracket hp\ s\ a = Some(D,fs); P \vdash D \preceq^* C \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \langle try\ (Throw\ a)\ catch(C\ V)\ e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \{V:Class\ C := addr\ a; e_2\}, s \rangle$
- | *RedTryFail*:
 $\llbracket hp\ s\ a = Some(D,fs); \neg P \vdash D \preceq^* C \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \langle try\ (Throw\ a)\ catch(C\ V)\ e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle Throw\ a, s \rangle$
- | *ListRed1*:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e \# es, s \rangle [\rightarrow] \langle e' \# es, s' \rangle$
- | *ListRed2*:
 $P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle [\rightarrow] \langle es', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle Val\ v \# es, s \rangle [\rightarrow] \langle Val\ v \# es', s' \rangle$

— Exception propagation

```

| CastThrow:  $P \vdash \langle \text{Cast } C \ (\text{throw } e), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle$ 
| BinOpThrow1:  $P \vdash \langle (\text{throw } e) \llcorner \text{bop} \gg e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle$ 
| BinOpThrow2:  $P \vdash \langle (\text{Val } v_1) \llcorner \text{bop} \gg (\text{throw } e), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle$ 
| LAssThrow:  $P \vdash \langle V:=\text{(throw } e), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle$ 
| FAccThrow:  $P \vdash \langle (\text{throw } e) \cdot F\{D\}, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle$ 
| FAssThrow1:  $P \vdash \langle (\text{throw } e) \cdot F\{D\}:=e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle$ 
| FAssThrow2:  $P \vdash \langle \text{Val } v \cdot F\{D\}:=\text{(throw } e), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle$ 
| CallThrowObj:  $P \vdash \langle (\text{throw } e) \cdot M(es), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle$ 
| CallThrowParams:  $\llbracket es = \text{map Val } vs @ \text{throw } e \# es' \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \langle (\text{Val } v) \cdot M(es), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle$ 
| BlockThrow:  $P \vdash \langle \{V:T; \text{Throw } a\}, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{Throw } a, s \rangle$ 
| InitBlockThrow:  $P \vdash \langle \{V:T := \text{Val } v; \text{Throw } a\}, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{Throw } a, s \rangle$ 
| SeqThrow:  $P \vdash \langle (\text{throw } e);; e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle$ 
| CondThrow:  $P \vdash \langle \text{if } (\text{throw } e) \ e_1 \ \text{else } e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle$ 
| ThrowThrow:  $P \vdash \langle \text{throw}(\text{throw } e), s \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle$ 

```

2.11.1 The reflexive transitive closure

abbreviation

Step :: $J\text{-prog} \Rightarrow \text{expr} \Rightarrow \text{state} \Rightarrow \text{expr} \Rightarrow \text{state} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\langle \cdot \vdash ((1 \langle \cdot, / \cdot \rangle) \rightarrow^*/ (1 \langle \cdot, / \cdot \rangle)) \ [51,0,0,0,0] 81)$
where $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \equiv ((e, s), e', s') \in (\text{red } P)^*$

abbreviation

Steps :: $J\text{-prog} \Rightarrow \text{expr list} \Rightarrow \text{state} \Rightarrow \text{expr list} \Rightarrow \text{state} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\langle \cdot \vdash ((1 \langle \cdot, / \cdot \rangle) [\rightarrow]^*/ (1 \langle \cdot, / \cdot \rangle)) \ [51,0,0,0,0] 81)$
where $P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle [\rightarrow]^* \langle es', s' \rangle \equiv ((es, s), es', s') \in (\text{reds } P)^*$

lemma converse-rtrancl-induct-red[consumes 1]:
assumes $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', (h', l') \rangle$
and $\bigwedge e h l. R \ e \ h \ l \ e \ h \ l$
and $\bigwedge e_0 h_0 l_0 e_1 h_1 l_1 e' h' l'$.
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e_0, (h_0, l_0) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e_1, (h_1, l_1) \rangle; R \ e_1 \ h_1 \ l_1 \ e' \ h' \ l' \rrbracket \implies R \ e_0 \ h_0 \ l_0 \ e' \ h' \ l'$
shows $R \ e \ h \ l \ e' \ h' \ l'$

2.11.2 Some easy lemmas

lemma [iff]: $\neg P \vdash \langle [], s \rangle \rightarrow \langle es', s' \rangle$
lemma [iff]: $\neg P \vdash \langle \text{Val } v, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle$
lemma [iff]: $\neg P \vdash \langle \text{Throw } a, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle$

lemma red-hext-incr: $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \implies h \sqsubseteq h'$
and reds-hext-incr: $P \vdash \langle es, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle es', (h', l') \rangle \implies h \sqsubseteq h'$

lemma red-lcl-incr: $P \vdash \langle e, (h_0, l_0) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', (h_1, l_1) \rangle \implies \text{dom } l_0 \subseteq \text{dom } l_1$
and $P \vdash \langle es, (h_0, l_0) \rangle \rightarrow \langle es', (h_1, l_1) \rangle \implies \text{dom } l_0 \subseteq \text{dom } l_1$

lemma red-lcl-add: $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \implies (\bigwedge l_0. P \vdash \langle e, (h, l_0 + + l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', (h', l_0 + + l') \rangle)$
and $P \vdash \langle es, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle es', (h', l') \rangle \implies (\bigwedge l_0. P \vdash \langle es, (h, l_0 + + l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle es', (h', l_0 + + l') \rangle)$

lemma Red-lcl-add:

assumes $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', (h', l') \rangle$ **shows** $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l_0 + + l) \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', (h', l_0 + + l') \rangle$

end

2.12 System Classes

```
theory SystemClasses
imports Decl Exceptions
begin

definition ObjectC :: 'm cdecl
where
ObjectC ≡ (Object, (undefined,[],[]))
```

```
definition NullPointerC :: 'm cdecl
where
NullPointerC ≡ (NullPointer, (Object,[],[]))

definition ClassCastC :: 'm cdecl
where
ClassCastC ≡ (ClassCast, (Object,[],[]))
```

```
definition OutOfMemoryC :: 'm cdecl
where
OutOfMemoryC ≡ (OutOfMemory, (Object,[],[]))
```

```
definition SystemClasses :: 'm cdecl list
where
SystemClasses ≡ [ObjectC, NullPointerC, ClassCastC, OutOfMemoryC]
```

end

2.13 Generic Well-formedness of programs

```
theory WellForm imports TypeRel SystemClasses begin
```

This theory defines global well-formedness conditions for programs but does not look inside method bodies. Hence it works for both Jinja and JVM programs. Well-typing of expressions is defined elsewhere (in theory *WellType*).

Because Jinja does not have method overloading, its policy for method overriding is the classical one: *covariant in the result type but contravariant in the argument types*. This means the result type of the overriding method becomes more specific, the argument types become more general.

```
type-synonym 'm wf-mdecl-test = 'm prog ⇒ cname ⇒ 'm mdecl ⇒ bool
```

```
definition wf-fdecl :: 'm prog ⇒ fdecl ⇒ bool
where
wf-fdecl P ≡ λ(F,T). is-type P T
```

```
definition wf-mdecl :: 'm wf-mdecl-test ⇒ 'm wf-mdecl-test
where
wf-mdecl wf-md P C ≡ λ(M,Ts,T,mb).
(∀ T ∈ set Ts. is-type P T) ∧ is-type P T ∧ wf-md P C (M,Ts,T,mb)
```

```
definition wf-cdecl :: 'm wf-mdecl-test ⇒ 'm prog ⇒ 'm cdecl ⇒ bool
where
```

$$\begin{aligned}
wf\text{-}cdecl\ wf\text{-}md P \equiv & \lambda(C, (D, fs, ms)). \\
(\forall f \in set\ fs.\ wf\text{-}fdecl\ P\ f) \wedge & \ distinct\text{-}fst\ fs \wedge \\
(\forall m \in set\ ms.\ wf\text{-}mdecl\ wf\text{-}md\ P\ C\ m) \wedge & \ distinct\text{-}fst\ ms \wedge \\
(C \neq Object \longrightarrow & \\
is\text{-}class\ P\ D \wedge \neg P \vdash D \preceq^* C \wedge & \\
(\forall (M, Ts, T, m) \in set\ ms.\ & \\
\forall D' Ts' T' m'. P \vdash D \ sees\ M : Ts' \rightarrow T' = m' \ in\ D' \longrightarrow & \\
P \vdash Ts' [\leq] Ts \wedge P \vdash T \leq T')) &
\end{aligned}$$

definition *wf-syscls* :: '*m prog* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

$$wf\text{-}syscls\ P \equiv \{Object\} \cup sys\text{-}xcpts \subseteq set(map\ fst\ P)$$

definition *wf-prog* :: '*m wf-mdecl-test* \Rightarrow '*m prog* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

$$wf\text{-}prog\ wf\text{-}md\ P \equiv wf\text{-}syscls\ P \wedge (\forall c \in set\ P.\ wf\text{-}cdecl\ wf\text{-}md\ P\ c) \wedge distinct\text{-}fst\ P$$

2.13.1 Well-formedness lemmas

lemma *class-wf*:

$$[\![class\ P\ C = Some\ c; wf\text{-}prog\ wf\text{-}md\ P]\!] \implies wf\text{-}cdecl\ wf\text{-}md\ P\ (C, c)$$

lemma *class-Object [simp]*:

$$wf\text{-}prog\ wf\text{-}md\ P \implies \exists C\ fs\ ms.\ class\ P\ Object = Some\ (C, fs, ms)$$

lemma *is-class-Object [simp]*:

$$wf\text{-}prog\ wf\text{-}md\ P \implies is\text{-}class\ P\ Object$$

lemma *is-class-xcpt*:

$$[\![C \in sys\text{-}xcpts; wf\text{-}prog\ wf\text{-}md\ P]\!] \implies is\text{-}class\ P\ C$$

lemma *subcls1-wfD*:

assumes *sub1*: $P \vdash C \prec^1 D$ **and** *wf*: *wf-prog wf-md P*

shows $D \neq C \wedge (D, C) \notin (subcls1\ P)^+$

lemma *wf-cdecl-supD*:

$$[\![wf\text{-}cdecl\ wf\text{-}md\ P\ (C, D, r); C \neq Object]\!] \implies is\text{-}class\ P\ D$$

lemma *subcls-asym*:

$$[\![wf\text{-}prog\ wf\text{-}md\ P; (C, D) \in (subcls1\ P)^+]\!] \implies (D, C) \notin (subcls1\ P)^+$$

lemma *subcls-irrefl*:

$$[\![wf\text{-}prog\ wf\text{-}md\ P; (C, D) \in (subcls1\ P)^+]\!] \implies C \neq D$$

lemma *acyclic-subcls1*:

$$wf\text{-}prog\ wf\text{-}md\ P \implies acyclic\ (subcls1\ P)$$

lemma *wf-subcls1*:

$$wf\text{-}prog\ wf\text{-}md\ P \implies wf\ ((subcls1\ P)^{-1})$$

lemma *single-valued-subcls1*:

$$wf\text{-}prog\ wf\text{-}md\ G \implies single\text{-}valued\ (subcls1\ G)$$

lemma *subcls-induct*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-prog wf-md } P; \bigwedge C. \forall D. (C,D) \in (\text{subcls1 } P)^+ \longrightarrow Q D \implies Q C \rrbracket \implies Q C$

lemma *subcls1-induct-aux*:

assumes *is-class P C* **and** *wf: wf-prog wf-md P* **and** *QObj: Q Object*

shows

$\llbracket \bigwedge C D fs ms.$
 $\llbracket C \neq \text{Object}; \text{is-class } P C; \text{class } P C = \text{Some } (D,fs,ms) \wedge$
 $\text{wf-cdecl wf-md } P (C,D,fs,ms) \wedge P \vdash C \prec^1 D \wedge \text{is-class } P D \wedge Q D \rrbracket \implies Q C \rrbracket$
 $\implies Q C$

lemma *subcls1-induct [consumes 2, case-names Object Subcls]*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-prog wf-md } P; \text{is-class } P C; Q \text{ Object};$
 $\bigwedge C D. \llbracket C \neq \text{Object}; P \vdash C \prec^1 D; \text{is-class } P D; Q D \rrbracket \implies Q C \rrbracket$
 $\implies Q C$

lemma *subcls-C-Object*:

assumes *class: is-class P C* **and** *wf: wf-prog wf-md P*
shows *P ⊢ C ⊑* Object*

lemma *is-type-pTs*:

assumes *wf-prog wf-md P* **and** *(C,S,fs,ms) ∈ set P* **and** *(M,Ts,T,m) ∈ set ms*
shows *set Ts ⊆ types P*

2.13.2 Well-formedness and method lookup

lemma *sees-wf-mdecl*:

assumes *wf: wf-prog wf-md P* **and** *sees: P ⊢ C sees M:Ts→T = m in D*
shows *wf-mdecl wf-md P D (M,Ts,T,m)*

lemma *sees-method-mono [rule-format (no-asm)]*:

assumes *sub: P ⊢ C' ⊑* C* **and** *wf: wf-prog wf-md P*
shows $\forall D Ts T m. P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists D' Ts' T' m'. P \vdash C' \text{ sees } M:Ts' \rightarrow T' = m' \text{ in } D' \wedge P \vdash Ts \leq Ts' \wedge P \vdash T' \leq T)$

lemma *sees-method-mono2*:

$\llbracket P \vdash C' \subseteq^* C; \text{wf-prog wf-md } P;$
 $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D; P \vdash C' \text{ sees } M:Ts' \rightarrow T' = m' \text{ in } D' \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash Ts \leq Ts' \wedge P \vdash T' \leq T$

lemma *mdecls-visible*:

assumes *wf: wf-prog wf-md P* **and** *class: is-class P C*
shows $\bigwedge D fs ms. \text{class } P C = \text{Some}(D,fs,ms)$
 $\implies \exists Mm. P \vdash C \text{ sees-methods } Mm \wedge (\forall (M,Ts,T,m) \in \text{set ms}. Mm M = \text{Some}((Ts,T,m),C))$

lemma *mdecl-visible*:

assumes *wf: wf-prog wf-md P* **and** *C: (C,S,fs,ms) ∈ set P* **and** *m: (M,Ts,T,m) ∈ set ms*
shows *P ⊢ C sees M:Ts→T = m in C*

lemma *Call-lemma*:

assumes *sees: P ⊢ C sees M:Ts→T = m in D* **and** *sub: P ⊢ C' ⊑* C* **and** *wf: wf-prog wf-md P*
shows $\exists D' Ts' T' m'.$
 $P \vdash C' \text{ sees } M:Ts' \rightarrow T' = m' \text{ in } D' \wedge P \vdash Ts \leq Ts' \wedge P \vdash T' \leq T \wedge P \vdash C' \subseteq^* D'$
 $\wedge \text{is-type } P T' \wedge (\forall T \in \text{set } Ts'. \text{is-type } P T) \wedge \text{wf-md } P D' (M,Ts',T',m')$

```

lemma wf-prog-lift:
  assumes wf: wf-prog ( $\lambda P\ C\ bd.\ A\ P\ C\ bd$ ) P
  and rule:
     $\wedge wf\text{-}md\ C\ M\ Ts\ C\ T\ m\ bd.$ 
    wf-prog wf-md P  $\implies$ 
     $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M : Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } C \implies$ 
    set Ts  $\subseteq$  types P  $\implies$ 
    bd = (M, Ts, T, m)  $\implies$ 
    A P C bd  $\implies$ 
    B P C bd
  shows wf-prog ( $\lambda P\ C\ bd.\ B\ P\ C\ bd$ ) P

```

2.13.3 Well-formedness and field lookup

```

lemma wf-Fields-Ex:
  assumes wf: wf-prog wf-md P and is-class P C
  shows  $\exists FDTs.\ P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs$ 

lemma has-fields-types:
   $\llbracket P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs; (FD, T) \in \text{set } FDTs; wf\text{-}prog wf\text{-}md P \rrbracket \implies \text{is-type } P\ T$ 

lemma sees-field-is-type:
   $\llbracket P \vdash C \text{ sees } F : T \text{ in } D; wf\text{-}prog wf\text{-}md P \rrbracket \implies \text{is-type } P\ T$ 
lemma wf-syscls:
  set SystemClasses  $\subseteq$  set P  $\implies$  wf-syscls P
end

```

2.14 Weak well-formedness of Jinja programs

```

theory WWellForm imports .. / Common / WellForm Expr begin

definition wwf-J-mdecl :: J-prog  $\Rightarrow$  cname  $\Rightarrow$  J-mb mdecl  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  wwf-J-mdecl P C  $\equiv$   $\lambda(M, Ts, T, (pns, body)).$ 
  length Ts = length pns  $\wedge$  distinct pns  $\wedge$  this  $\notin$  set pns  $\wedge$  fv body  $\subseteq$  {this}  $\cup$  set pns

lemma wwf-J-mdecl[simp]:
  wwf-J-mdecl P C (M, Ts, T, pns, body) =
  (length Ts = length pns  $\wedge$  distinct pns  $\wedge$  this  $\notin$  set pns  $\wedge$  fv body  $\subseteq$  {this}  $\cup$  set pns)
abbreviation
  wwf-J-prog :: J-prog  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  wwf-J-prog == wf-prog wwf-J-mdecl
end

```

2.15 Equivalence of Big Step and Small Step Semantics

```
theory Equivalence imports BigStep SmallStep WWellForm begin
```

2.15.1 Small steps simulate big step

Cast

```
lemma CastReds:
```

$P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle \text{Cast } C e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Cast } C e', s' \rangle$

lemma *CastRedsNull*:

$$P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{null}, s \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle \text{Cast } C e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{null}, s \rangle$$

lemma *CastRedsAddr*:

$$\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{addr } a, s \rangle; \text{hp } s' a = \text{Some}(D, fs); P \vdash D \preceq^* C \rrbracket \implies$$

$$P \vdash \langle \text{Cast } C e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{addr } a, s \rangle$$

lemma *CastRedsFail*:

$$\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{addr } a, s \rangle; \text{hp } s' a = \text{Some}(D, fs); \neg P \vdash D \preceq^* C \rrbracket \implies$$

$$P \vdash \langle \text{Cast } C e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{THROW ClassCast}, s \rangle$$

lemma *CastRedsThrow*:

$$\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } a, s \rangle \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \langle \text{Cast } C e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } a, s \rangle$$

LAss

lemma *LAssReds*:

$$P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle V := e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle V := e', s' \rangle$$

lemma *LAssRedsVal*:

$$\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v, (h', l') \rangle \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \langle V := e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{unit}, (h', l'(V \mapsto v)) \rangle$$

lemma *LAssRedsThrow*:

$$\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } a, s \rangle \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \langle V := e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } a, s \rangle$$

BinOp

lemma *BinOp1Reds*:

$$P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e \llcorner \text{bop} \lrcorner e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e' \llcorner \text{bop} \lrcorner e_2, s' \rangle$$

lemma *BinOp2Reds*:

$$P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle (\text{Val } v) \llcorner \text{bop} \lrcorner e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle (\text{Val } v) \llcorner \text{bop} \lrcorner e', s' \rangle$$

lemma *BinOpRedsVal*:

assumes e_1 -steps: $P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v_1, s_1 \rangle$
and e_2 -steps: $P \vdash \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v_2, s_2 \rangle$
and op: $\text{binop}(\text{bop}, v_1, v_2) = \text{Some } v$
shows $P \vdash \langle e_1 \llcorner \text{bop} \lrcorner e_2, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v, s_2 \rangle$

lemma *BinOpRedsThrow1*:

$$P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e \llcorner \text{bop} \lrcorner e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e', s' \rangle$$

lemma *BinOpRedsThrow2*:

assumes e_1 -steps: $P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v_1, s_1 \rangle$
and e_2 -steps: $P \vdash \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e, s_2 \rangle$
shows $P \vdash \langle e_1 \llcorner \text{bop} \lrcorner e_2, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e, s_2 \rangle$

FAcc

lemma *FAccReds*:

$$P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e \cdot F\{D\}, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e' \cdot F\{D\}, s' \rangle$$

lemma *FAccRedsVal*:

$$\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{addr } a, s \rangle; \text{hp } s' a = \text{Some}(C, fs); fs(F, D) = \text{Some } v \rrbracket \implies$$

$$P \vdash \langle e \cdot F\{D\}, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v, s' \rangle$$

lemma *FAccRedsNull*:

$$P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{null}, s \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e \cdot F\{D\}, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{THROW NullPointer}, s' \rangle$$

lemma *FAccRedsThrow*:

$$P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } a, s \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e \cdot F\{D\}, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } a, s' \rangle$$

FAss

lemma *FAssReds1*:

$$P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e' \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s' \rangle$$

```

lemma FAAssReds2:
   $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle \text{Val } v \cdot F\{D\} := e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v \cdot F\{D\} := e', s' \rangle$ 
lemma FAAssRedsVal:
  assumes  $e_1$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{addr } a, s_1 \rangle$ 
  and  $e_2$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v, (h_2, l_2) \rangle$ 
  and  $hC$ :  $\text{Some}(C, fs) = h_2 a$ 
  shows  $P \vdash \langle e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{unit}, (h_2(a \mapsto (C, fs((F, D) \mapsto v))), l_2) \rangle$ 
lemma FAAssRedsNull:
  assumes  $e_1$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{null}, s_1 \rangle$ 
  and  $e_2$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v, s_2 \rangle$ 
  shows  $P \vdash \langle e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{THROW NullPointer}, s_2 \rangle$ 
lemma FAAssRedsThrow1:
   $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e', s' \rangle$ 
lemma FAAssRedsThrow2:
  assumes  $e_1$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v, s_1 \rangle$ 
  and  $e_2$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e, s_2 \rangle$ 
  shows  $P \vdash \langle e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e, s_2 \rangle$ 

```

;;

```

lemma SeqReds:
   $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e; e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e'; e_2, s' \rangle$ 
lemma SeqRedsThrow:
   $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e; e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e', s' \rangle$ 
lemma SeqReds2:
  assumes  $e_1$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v_1, s_1 \rangle$ 
  and  $e_2$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e_2', s_2 \rangle$ 
  shows  $P \vdash \langle e_1; e_2, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e_2', s_2 \rangle$ 

```

If

```

lemma CondReds:
   $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle \text{if } (e) e_1 \text{ else } e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{if } (e') e_1 \text{ else } e_2, s' \rangle$ 
lemma CondRedsThrow:
   $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } a, s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle \text{if } (e) e_1 \text{ else } e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } a, s' \rangle$ 
lemma CondReds2T:
  assumes  $e$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{true}, s_1 \rangle$ 
  and  $e_1$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle e_1, s_1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s_2 \rangle$ 
  shows  $P \vdash \langle \text{if } (e) e_1 \text{ else } e_2, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s_2 \rangle$ 
lemma CondReds2F:
  assumes  $e$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{false}, s_1 \rangle$ 
  and  $e_2$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s_2 \rangle$ 
  shows  $P \vdash \langle \text{if } (e) e_1 \text{ else } e_2, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s_2 \rangle$ 

```

While

```

lemma WhileFReds:
  assumes  $b$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle b, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{false}, s' \rangle$ 
  shows  $P \vdash \langle \text{while } (b) c, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{unit}, s' \rangle$ 
lemma WhileRedsThrow:
  assumes  $b$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle b, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e, s' \rangle$ 
  shows  $P \vdash \langle \text{while } (b) c, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e, s' \rangle$ 
lemma WhileTReds:
  assumes  $b$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle b, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{true}, s_1 \rangle$ 
  and  $c$ -steps:  $P \vdash \langle c, s_1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v_1, s_2 \rangle$ 

```

```

and while-steps:  $P \vdash \langle \text{while } (b) c, s_2 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e, s_3 \rangle$ 
shows  $P \vdash \langle \text{while } (b) c, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e, s_3 \rangle$ 
lemma WhileTRedsThrow:
assumes  $b\text{-steps: } P \vdash \langle b, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{true}, s_1 \rangle$ 
and  $c\text{-steps: } P \vdash \langle c, s_1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e, s_2 \rangle$ 
shows  $P \vdash \langle \text{while } (b) c, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e, s_2 \rangle$ 

```

Throw

```

lemma ThrowReds:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } e', s' \rangle$ 
lemma ThrowRedsNull:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{null}, s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{THROW NullPointer}, s' \rangle$ 
lemma ThrowRedsThrow:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } a, s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle \text{throw } e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } a, s' \rangle$ 

```

InitBlock

```

lemma InitBlockReds-aux:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \implies$ 
 $\forall h \ l \ h' \ l' \ v. \ s = (h, l(V \mapsto v)) \longrightarrow s' = (h', l') \longrightarrow$ 
 $P \vdash \langle \{V: T := \text{Val } v; e\}, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \{V: T := \text{Val}(\text{the}(l' V)); e'\}, (h', l'(V := (l V))) \rangle$ 
lemma InitBlockReds:
 $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l(V \mapsto v)) \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \implies$ 
 $P \vdash \langle \{V: T := \text{Val } v; e\}, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \{V: T := \text{Val}(\text{the}(l' V)); e'\}, (h', l'(V := (l V))) \rangle$ 
lemma InitBlockRedsFinal:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, (h, l(V \mapsto v)) \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', (h', l') \rangle; \text{final } e' \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $P \vdash \langle \{V: T := \text{Val } v; e\}, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', (h', l'(V := l V)) \rangle$ 

```

Block

```

lemma BlockRedsFinal:
assumes  $\text{reds: } P \vdash \langle e_0, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e_2, (h_2, l_2) \rangle$  and  $\text{fin: final } e_2$ 
shows  $\bigwedge h_0 \ l_0. \ s_0 = (h_0, l_0(V := \text{None})) \implies P \vdash \langle \{V: T; e_0\}, (h_0, l_0) \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e_2, (h_2, l_2(V := l_0 V)) \rangle$ 

```

try-catch

```

lemma TryReds:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle \text{try } e \text{ catch}(C V) e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{try } e' \text{ catch}(C V) e_2, s' \rangle$ 
lemma TryRedsVal:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v, s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle \text{try } e \text{ catch}(C V) e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v, s' \rangle$ 
lemma TryCatchRedsFinal:
assumes  $e_1\text{-steps: } P \vdash \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Throw } a, (h_1, l_1) \rangle$ 
and  $h_1 a: h_1 a = \text{Some}(D, fs)$  and  $\text{sub: } P \vdash D \preceq^* C$ 
and  $e_2\text{-steps: } P \vdash \langle e_2, (h_1, l_1(V \mapsto \text{Addr } a)) \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e_2', (h_2, l_2) \rangle$ 
and  $\text{final: final } e_2'$ 
shows  $P \vdash \langle \text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C V) e_2, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e_2', (h_2, (l_2 :: \text{locals})(V := l_1 V)) \rangle$ 
lemma TryRedsFail:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e_1, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Throw } a, (h, l) \rangle; h a = \text{Some}(D, fs); \neg P \vdash D \preceq^* C \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies P \vdash \langle \text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C V) e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Throw } a, (h, l) \rangle$ 

```

List

```

lemma ListReds1:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e \# es, s \rangle [\rightarrow]^* \langle e' \# es, s' \rangle$ 

```

lemma *ListReds2*:

$$P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle es', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle Val v \# es, s \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle Val v \# es', s' \rangle$$

lemma *ListRedsVal*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle Val v, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash \langle es, s_1 \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle es', s_2 \rangle \rrbracket \\ & \implies P \vdash \langle e \# es, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle Val v \# es', s_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Call

First a few lemmas on what happens to free variables during reduction.

lemma assumes *wf*: *wwf-J-prog P*

shows *Red-fv*: $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \implies fv e' \subseteq fv e$

and $P \vdash \langle es, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow] \langle es', (h', l') \rangle \implies fvs es' \subseteq fvs es$

lemma *Red-dom-lcl*:

$$P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \implies dom l' \subseteq dom l \cup fv e \text{ and}$$

$$P \vdash \langle es, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow] \langle es', (h', l') \rangle \implies dom l' \subseteq dom l \cup fvs es$$

lemma *Reds-dom-lcl*:

assumes *wf*: *wwf-J-prog P*

shows $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \implies dom l' \subseteq dom l \cup fv e$

Now a few lemmas on the behaviour of blocks during reduction.

lemma *override-on-upd-lemma*:

$$(override-on f (g(a \mapsto b)) A)(a := g a) = override-on f g (insert a A)$$

lemma *blocksReds*:

$$\wedge l. \llbracket length Vs = length Ts; length vs = length Ts; distinct Vs;$$

$$P \vdash \langle e, (h, l(Vs \rightarrow] vs)) \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \rrbracket$$

$$\implies P \vdash \langle blocks(Vs, Ts, vs, e), (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle blocks(Vs, Ts, map (the \circ l') Vs, e'), (h', override-on l' l (set Vs)) \rangle$$

lemma *blocksFinal*:

$$\wedge l. \llbracket length Vs = length Ts; length vs = length Ts; final e \rrbracket \implies$$

$$P \vdash \langle blocks(Vs, Ts, vs, e), (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle e, (h, l) \rangle$$

lemma *blocksRedsFinal*:

assumes *wf*: $length Vs = length Ts$ $length vs = length Ts$ $distinct Vs$

and *reds*: $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l(Vs \rightarrow] vs)) \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle e', (h', l') \rangle$

and *fin*: $final e'$ **and** l'' : $l'' = override-on l' l (set Vs)$

shows $P \vdash \langle blocks(Vs, Ts, vs, e), (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle e', (h', l'') \rangle$

An now the actual method call reduction lemmas.

lemma *CallRedsObj*:

$$P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e \cdot M(es), s \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle e' \cdot M(es), s' \rangle$$

lemma *CallRedsParams*:

$$P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle es', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle (Val v) \cdot M(es), s \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle (Val v) \cdot M(es'), s' \rangle$$

lemma *CallRedsFinal*:

assumes *wwf*: *wwf-J-prog P*

and $P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle \text{addr } a, s_1 \rangle$

$$P \vdash \langle es, s_1 \rangle \rightarrow] * \langle map Val vs, (h_2, l_2) \rangle$$

$$h_2 a = Some(C, fs) P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = (pns, body) \text{ in } D$$

$$size vs = size pns$$

and $l_2': l_2' = [this \mapsto \text{Addr } a, pns \rightarrow] vs]$

and body: $P \vdash \langle \text{body}, (h_2, l_2') \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{ef}, (h_3, l_3) \rangle$
and final ef
shows $P \vdash \langle e \cdot M(es), s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{ef}, (h_3, l_2) \rangle$

lemma CallRedsThrowParams:
assumes $e\text{-steps: } P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Val } v, s_1 \rangle$
and es-steps: $P \vdash \langle es, s_1 \rangle [\rightarrow]^* \langle \text{map Val } vs_1 @ \text{throw } a \# es_2, s_2 \rangle$
shows $P \vdash \langle e \cdot M(es), s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } a, s_2 \rangle$

lemma CallRedsThrowObj:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } a, s_1 \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e \cdot M(es), s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{throw } a, s_1 \rangle$

lemma CallRedsNull:
assumes $e\text{-steps: } P \vdash \langle e, s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{null}, s_1 \rangle$
and es-steps: $P \vdash \langle es, s_1 \rangle [\rightarrow]^* \langle \text{map Val } vs, s_2 \rangle$
shows $P \vdash \langle e \cdot M(es), s_0 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{THROW NullPointer}, s_2 \rangle$

The main Theorem

lemma assumes wwf: $\text{wwf-J-prog } P$
shows big-by-small: $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle$
and bigs-by-smalls: $P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle [\Rightarrow] \langle es', s' \rangle \implies P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle [\rightarrow]^* \langle es', s' \rangle$

2.15.2 Big steps simulates small step

This direction was carried out by Norbert Schirmer and Daniel Wasserrab.

The big step equivalent of *RedWhile*:

lemma unfold-while:
 $P \vdash \langle \text{while}(b) c, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle = P \vdash \langle \text{if}(b) (c; \text{while}(b) c) \text{ else } (\text{unit}), s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle$

lemma blocksEval:
 $\begin{aligned} & \wedge Ts \text{ vs } l \text{ l'}. \text{size } ps = \text{size } Ts; \text{size } ps = \text{size } vs; P \vdash \langle \text{blocks}(ps, Ts, vs, e), (h, l) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \\ & \implies \exists l''. P \vdash \langle e, (h, l(ps[\rightarrow] vs)) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h', l'') \rangle \end{aligned}$

lemma
assumes wf: $\text{wwf-J-prog } P$
shows eval-restrict-lcl:
 $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \implies (\wedge W. \text{fv } e \subseteq W \implies P \vdash \langle e, (h, l|'W) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h', l|'W) \rangle)$
and $P \vdash \langle es, (h, l) \rangle [\Rightarrow] \langle es', (h', l') \rangle \implies (\wedge W. \text{fvs } es \subseteq W \implies P \vdash \langle es, (h, l|'W) \rangle [\Rightarrow] \langle es', (h', l|'W) \rangle)$

lemma eval-notfree-unchanged:
 $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \implies (\wedge V. V \notin \text{fv } e \implies l' V = l V)$
and $P \vdash \langle es, (h, l) \rangle [\Rightarrow] \langle es', (h', l') \rangle \implies (\wedge V. V \notin \text{fvs } es \implies l' V = l V)$

lemma eval-closed-lcl-unchanged:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle; \text{fv } e = \{\} \rrbracket \implies l' = l$

lemma list-eval-Throw:
assumes eval-e: $P \vdash \langle \text{throw } x, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle$
shows $P \vdash \langle \text{map Val } vs @ \text{throw } x \# es', s \rangle [\Rightarrow] \langle \text{map Val } vs @ e' \# es', s' \rangle$

The key lemma:

lemma

assumes $\text{wf: wwf-J-prog } P$
shows extend-1-eval:
 $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e'', s'' \rangle \implies (\bigwedge s' e'. P \vdash \langle e'', s'' \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle) \implies P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle)$
and extend-1-evals:
 $P \vdash \langle es, t \rangle \rightarrow \langle es'', t'' \rangle \implies (\bigwedge t' es'. P \vdash \langle es'', t'' \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es', t' \rangle) \implies P \vdash \langle es, t \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es', t' \rangle)$

Its extension to \rightarrow^* :

lemma extend-eval:
assumes $\text{wf: wwf-J-prog } P$
and $\text{reds: } P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e'', s'' \rangle$ **and** $\text{eval-rest: } P \vdash \langle e'', s'' \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle$
shows $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle$

lemma extend-evals:
assumes $\text{wf: wwf-J-prog } P$
and $\text{reds: } P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle es'', s'' \rangle$ **and** $\text{eval-rest: } P \vdash \langle es'', s'' \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es', s' \rangle$
shows $P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es', s' \rangle$

Finally, small step semantics can be simulated by big step semantics:

theorem
assumes $\text{wf: wwf-J-prog } P$
shows $\text{small-by-big: } [P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle; \text{final } e] \implies P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle$
and $[P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle es', s' \rangle; \text{finals } es] \implies P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es', s' \rangle$

2.15.3 Equivalence

And now, the crowning achievement:

corollary big-iff-small:
 $\text{wwf-J-prog } P \implies P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle = (P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle \wedge \text{final } e')$

end

2.16 Well-typedness of Jinja expressions

theory WellType
imports $\text{..}/\text{Common}/\text{Objects Expr}$
begin

type-synonym
 $\text{env} = \text{vname} \rightarrow \text{ty}$

inductive
 $\text{WT} :: [\text{J-prog}, \text{env}, \text{expr} \quad , \text{ty} \quad] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \vdash \cdot :: \cdot \rangle \rightarrow [51, 51, 51]50)$
and $\text{WTs} :: [\text{J-prog}, \text{env}, \text{expr list}, \text{ty list}] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \vdash \cdot :: \cdot \rangle \rightarrow [51, 51, 51]50)$
for $P :: \text{J-prog}$
where

WTNew:
 $\text{is-class } P \ C \implies$
 $P, E \vdash \text{new } C :: \text{Class } C$

- | $WTCast:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash e :: Class\ D; \ is\text{-}class\ P\ C; \ P \vdash C \preceq^* D \vee P \vdash D \preceq^* C \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash Cast\ C\ e :: Class\ C$
- | $WTVal:$
 $typeof\ v = Some\ T \implies$
 $P, E \vdash Val\ v :: T$
- | $WTVar:$
 $E\ V = Some\ T \implies$
 $P, E \vdash Var\ V :: T$
- | $WTBinOpEq:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash e_1 :: T_1; \ P, E \vdash e_2 :: T_2; \ P \vdash T_1 \leq T_2 \vee P \vdash T_2 \leq T_1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash e_1 \llcorner Eq \lrcorner e_2 :: Boolean$
- | $WTBinOpAdd:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash e_1 :: Integer; \ P, E \vdash e_2 :: Integer \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash e_1 \llcorner Add \lrcorner e_2 :: Integer$
- | $WTLAss:$
 $\llbracket E\ V = Some\ T; \ P, E \vdash e :: T'; \ P \vdash T' \leq T; \ V \neq this \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash V := e :: Void$
- | $WTFAcc:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash e :: Class\ C; \ P \vdash C\ sees\ F:T\ in\ D \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash e.F\{D\} :: T$
- | $WTFAss:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash e_1 :: Class\ C; \ P \vdash C\ sees\ F:T\ in\ D; \ P, E \vdash e_2 :: T'; \ P \vdash T' \leq T \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash e_1.F\{D\} := e_2 :: Void$
- | $WTCall:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash e :: Class\ C; \ P \vdash C\ sees\ M:Ts \rightarrow T = (pns, body)\ in\ D;$
 $P, E \vdash es :: Ts'; \ P \vdash Ts' \leq Ts \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash e.M(es) :: T$
- | $WTBlock:$
 $\llbracket is\text{-}type\ P\ T; \ P, E(V \mapsto T) \vdash e :: T' \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash \{V:T; e\} :: T'$
- | $WTSeq:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash e_1 :: T_1; \ P, E \vdash e_2 :: T_2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash e_1;; e_2 :: T_2$
- | $WTCond:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash e :: Boolean; \ P, E \vdash e_1 :: T_1; \ P, E \vdash e_2 :: T_2;$
 $P \vdash T_1 \leq T_2 \vee P \vdash T_2 \leq T_1; \ P \vdash T_1 \leq T_2 \longrightarrow T = T_2; \ P \vdash T_2 \leq T_1 \longrightarrow T = T_1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash if\ (e)\ e_1\ else\ e_2 :: T$
- | $WTWhile:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash e :: Boolean; \ P, E \vdash c :: T \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash while\ (e)\ c :: Void$
- | $WTThrow:$

$P, E \vdash e :: \text{Class } C \implies P, E \vdash \text{throw } e :: \text{Void}$
| $WT\text{Try}:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash e_1 :: T; P, E(V \mapsto \text{Class } C) \vdash e_2 :: T; \text{is-class } P \ C \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash \text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C \ V) \ e_2 :: T$
— well-typed expression lists
| $WT\text{Nil}:$
 $P, E \vdash [] :: []$
| $WT\text{Cons}:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash e :: T; P, E \vdash es :: Ts \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash e \# es :: T \# Ts$
lemma [iff]: $(P, E \vdash [] :: Ts) = (Ts = [])$
lemma [iff]: $(P, E \vdash e \# es :: T \# Ts) = (P, E \vdash e :: T \wedge P, E \vdash es :: Ts)$
lemma [iff]: $(P, E \vdash (e \# es) :: Ts) =$
 $(\exists U \ Us. Ts = U \# Us \wedge P, E \vdash e :: U \wedge P, E \vdash es :: Us)$
lemma [iff]: $(\bigwedge Ts. (P, E \vdash es_1 @ es_2 :: Ts)) =$
 $(\exists Ts_1 \ Ts_2. Ts = Ts_1 @ Ts_2 \wedge P, E \vdash es_1 :: Ts_1 \wedge P, E \vdash es_2 :: Ts_2)$
lemma [iff]: $P, E \vdash \text{Val } v :: T = (\text{typeof } v = \text{Some } T)$
lemma [iff]: $P, E \vdash \text{Var } V :: T = (E \ V = \text{Some } T)$
lemma [iff]: $P, E \vdash e_1;; e_2 :: T_2 = (\exists T_1. P, E \vdash e_1 :: T_1 \wedge P, E \vdash e_2 :: T_2)$
lemma [iff]: $(P, E \vdash \{V: T; e\} :: T') = (\text{is-type } P \ T \wedge P, E(V \mapsto T) \vdash e :: T')$
lemma wt-env-mono:
 $P, E \vdash e :: T \implies (\bigwedge E'. E \subseteq_m E' \implies P, E' \vdash e :: T)$ **and**
 $P, E \vdash es :: Ts \implies (\bigwedge E'. E \subseteq_m E' \implies P, E' \vdash es :: Ts)$
lemma WT-fv: $P, E \vdash e :: T \implies \text{fv } e \subseteq \text{dom } E$
and $P, E \vdash es :: Ts \implies \text{fvs } es \subseteq \text{dom } E$

2.17 Runtime Well-typedness

```

theory WellTypeRT
imports WellType
begin

inductive
WTrt :: J-prog ⇒ heap ⇒ env ⇒ expr ⇒ ty ⇒ bool
and WTrts :: J-prog ⇒ heap ⇒ env ⇒ expr list ⇒ ty list ⇒ bool
and WTrt2 :: [J-prog,env,heap,expr,ty] ⇒ bool
  (⟨-, -, - ⊢ - : -⟩ [51,51,51]50)
and WTrts2 :: [J-prog,env,heap,expr list, ty list] ⇒ bool
  (⟨-, -, - ⊢ - [:] -⟩ [51,51,51]50)
  for P :: J-prog and h :: heap
where

```

$P, E, h \vdash e : T \equiv WTrt P h E e T$
| $P, E, h \vdash es :: Ts \equiv WTrts P h E es Ts$

- | $WTrtNew:$
 $is\text{-}class P C \implies P,E,h \vdash new C : Class C$
- | $WTrtCast:$
 $\llbracket P,E,h \vdash e : T; is\text{-}refT T; is\text{-}class P C \rrbracket \implies P,E,h \vdash Cast C e : Class C$
- | $WTrtVal:$
 $typeof_h v = Some T \implies P,E,h \vdash Val v : T$
- | $WTrtVar:$
 $E V = Some T \implies P,E,h \vdash Var V : T$
- | $WTrtBinOpEq:$
 $\llbracket P,E,h \vdash e_1 : T_1; P,E,h \vdash e_2 : T_2 \rrbracket \implies P,E,h \vdash e_1 \llbracket Eq \rrbracket e_2 : Boolean$
- | $WTrtBinOpAdd:$
 $\llbracket P,E,h \vdash e_1 : Integer; P,E,h \vdash e_2 : Integer \rrbracket \implies P,E,h \vdash e_1 \llbracket Add \rrbracket e_2 : Integer$
- | $WTrtLAss:$
 $\llbracket E V = Some T; P,E,h \vdash e : T'; P \vdash T' \leq T \rrbracket \implies P,E,h \vdash V := e : Void$
- | $WTrtFAcc:$
 $\llbracket P,E,h \vdash e : Class C; P \vdash C \text{ has } F:T \text{ in } D \rrbracket \implies P,E,h \vdash e.F\{D\} : T$
- | $WTrtFAccNT:$
 $P,E,h \vdash e : NT \implies P,E,h \vdash e.F\{D\} : T$
- | $WTrtFAss:$
 $\llbracket P,E,h \vdash e_1 : Class C; P \vdash C \text{ has } F:T \text{ in } D; P,E,h \vdash e_2 : T_2; P \vdash T_2 \leq T \rrbracket \implies P,E,h \vdash e_1.F\{D\} := e_2 : Void$
- | $WTrtFAssNT:$
 $\llbracket P,E,h \vdash e_1 : NT; P,E,h \vdash e_2 : T_2 \rrbracket \implies P,E,h \vdash e_1.F\{D\} := e_2 : Void$
- | $WTrtCall:$
 $\llbracket P,E,h \vdash e : Class C; P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = (pns,body) \text{ in } D; P,E,h \vdash es[:] Ts'; P \vdash Ts' \leq Ts \rrbracket \implies P,E,h \vdash e.M(es) : T$
- | $WTrtCallNT:$
 $\llbracket P,E,h \vdash e : NT; P,E,h \vdash es[:] Ts \rrbracket \implies P,E,h \vdash e.M(es) : T$
- | $WTrtBlock:$

$P, E(V \mapsto T), h \vdash e : T' \implies P, E, h \vdash \{V:T; e\} : T'$
| $WTrtSeq:$
 $\llbracket P, E, h \vdash e_1 : T_1; P, E, h \vdash e_2 : T_2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E, h \vdash e_1;;e_2 : T_2$
| $WTrtCond:$
 $\llbracket P, E, h \vdash e : Boolean; P, E, h \vdash e_1 : T_1; P, E, h \vdash e_2 : T_2;$
 $P \vdash T_1 \leq T_2 \vee P \vdash T_2 \leq T_1; P \vdash T_1 \leq T_2 \longrightarrow T = T_2; P \vdash T_2 \leq T_1 \longrightarrow T = T_1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E, h \vdash if(e) e_1 else e_2 : T$
| $WTrtWhile:$
 $\llbracket P, E, h \vdash e : Boolean; P, E, h \vdash c : T \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E, h \vdash while(e) c : Void$
| $WTrtThrow:$
 $\llbracket P, E, h \vdash e : T_r; is-refT T_r \rrbracket \implies P, E, h \vdash throw e : T$
| $WTrtTry:$
 $\llbracket P, E, h \vdash e_1 : T_1; P, E(V \mapsto Class C), h \vdash e_2 : T_2; P \vdash T_1 \leq T_2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E, h \vdash try e_1 catch(C V) e_2 : T_2$
— well-typed expression lists
| $WTrtNil:$
 $P, E, h \vdash [] [:] []$
| $WTrtCons:$
 $\llbracket P, E, h \vdash e : T; P, E, h \vdash es [:] Ts \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E, h \vdash e\#es [:] T\#Ts$

2.17.1 Easy consequences

lemma [iff]: $(P, E, h \vdash [] [:] Ts) = (Ts = [])$
lemma [iff]: $(P, E, h \vdash e\#es [:] T\#Ts) = (P, E, h \vdash e : T \wedge P, E, h \vdash es [:] Ts)$
lemma [iff]: $(P, E, h \vdash (e\#es) [:] Ts) =$
 $(\exists U Us. Ts = U\#Us \wedge P, E, h \vdash e : U \wedge P, E, h \vdash es [:] Us)$
lemma [simp]: $\forall Ts. (P, E, h \vdash es_1 @ es_2 [:] Ts) =$
 $(\exists Ts_1 Ts_2. Ts = Ts_1 @ Ts_2 \wedge P, E, h \vdash es_1 [:] Ts_1 \wedge P, E, h \vdash es_2 [:] Ts_2)$
lemma [iff]: $P, E, h \vdash Val v : T = (\text{typeof}_h v = \text{Some } T)$
lemma [iff]: $P, E, h \vdash Var v : T = (E v = \text{Some } T)$
lemma [iff]: $P, E, h \vdash e_1;;e_2 : T_2 = (\exists T_1. P, E, h \vdash e_1 : T_1 \wedge P, E, h \vdash e_2 : T_2)$
lemma [iff]: $P, E, h \vdash \{V:T; e\} : T' = (P, E(V \mapsto T), h \vdash e : T')$

2.17.2 Some interesting lemmas

lemma $WTrts\text{-Val[simp]}:$
 $\wedge Ts. (P, E, h \vdash map Val vs [:] Ts) = (\text{map } (\text{typeof}_h) vs = \text{map Some } Ts)$
lemma $WTrts\text{-same-length}:$ $\wedge Ts. P, E, h \vdash es [:] Ts \implies \text{length } es = \text{length } Ts$

lemma *WTrt-env-mono*:

$$\begin{aligned} P, E, h \vdash e : T &\implies (\bigwedge E'. E \subseteq_m E' \implies P, E', h \vdash e : T) \text{ and} \\ P, E, h \vdash es [:] Ts &\implies (\bigwedge E'. E \subseteq_m E' \implies P, E', h \vdash es [:] Ts) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *WTrt-hext-mono*: $P, E, h \vdash e : T \implies h \trianglelefteq h' \implies P, E, h' \vdash e : T$
and *WTrts-hext-mono*: $P, E, h \vdash es [:] Ts \implies h \trianglelefteq h' \implies P, E, h' \vdash es [:] Ts$

lemma *WT-implies-WTrt*: $P, E \vdash e :: T \implies P, E, h \vdash e : T$
and *WTs-implies-WTrts*: $P, E \vdash es [:] Ts \implies P, E, h \vdash es [:] Ts$

end

2.18 Definite assignment

theory *DefAss* imports *BigStep* begin

2.18.1 Hypersets

type-synonym $'a \text{ hyperset} = 'a \text{ set option}$

definition *hyperUn* :: $'a \text{ hyperset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hyperset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hyperset}$ (infixl \sqcup 65)
where

$$\begin{aligned} A \sqcup B &\equiv \text{case } A \text{ of } None \Rightarrow None \\ &\quad | [A] \Rightarrow (\text{case } B \text{ of } None \Rightarrow None | [B] \Rightarrow [A \cup B]) \end{aligned}$$

definition *hyperInt* :: $'a \text{ hyperset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hyperset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hyperset}$ (infixl \sqcap 70)
where

$$\begin{aligned} A \sqcap B &\equiv \text{case } A \text{ of } None \Rightarrow B \\ &\quad | [A] \Rightarrow (\text{case } B \text{ of } None \Rightarrow [A] | [B] \Rightarrow [A \cap B]) \end{aligned}$$

definition *hyperDiff1* :: $'a \text{ hyperset} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hyperset}$ (infixl \ominus 65)
where

$$A \ominus a \equiv \text{case } A \text{ of } None \Rightarrow None | [A] \Rightarrow [A - \{a\}]$$

definition *hyper-isin* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hyperset} \Rightarrow bool$ (infix \in 50)
where

$$a \in A \equiv \text{case } A \text{ of } None \Rightarrow True | [A] \Rightarrow a \in A$$

definition *hyper-subset* :: $'a \text{ hyperset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hyperset} \Rightarrow bool$ (infix \sqsubseteq 50)
where

$$\begin{aligned} A \sqsubseteq B &\equiv \text{case } B \text{ of } None \Rightarrow True \\ &\quad | [B] \Rightarrow (\text{case } A \text{ of } None \Rightarrow False | [A] \Rightarrow A \subseteq B) \end{aligned}$$

lemmas *hyperset-defs* =
hyperUn-def *hyperInt-def* *hyperDiff1-def* *hyper-isin-def* *hyper-subset-def*

lemma [*simp*]: $[\{\}] \sqcup A = A \wedge A \sqcup [\{\}] = A$

lemma [*simp*]: $[A] \sqcup [B] = [A \cup B] \wedge [A] \ominus a = [A - \{a\}]$

lemma [*simp*]: $None \sqcup A = None \wedge A \sqcup None = None$

lemma [*simp*]: $a \in \text{None} \wedge \text{None} \ominus a = \text{None}$

lemma *hyperUn-assoc*: $(A \sqcup B) \sqcup C = A \sqcup (B \sqcup C)$

lemma *hyper-insert-comm*: $A \sqcup [\{a\}] = [\{a\}] \sqcup A \wedge A \sqcup ([\{a\}] \sqcup B) = [\{a\}] \sqcup (A \sqcup B)$

2.18.2 Definite assignment

primrec

$\mathcal{A} :: 'a \text{ exp} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hyperset}$
and $\mathcal{As} :: 'a \text{ exp list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hyperset}$

where

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{A} (\text{new } C) = [\{\}] \\ | \quad & \mathcal{A} (\text{Cast } C e) = \mathcal{A} e \\ | \quad & \mathcal{A} (\text{Val } v) = [\{\}] \\ | \quad & \mathcal{A} (e_1 \llcorner \text{bop} \lrcorner e_2) = \mathcal{A} e_1 \sqcup \mathcal{A} e_2 \\ | \quad & \mathcal{A} (\text{Var } V) = [\{\}] \\ | \quad & \mathcal{A} (\text{LAss } V e) = [\{V\}] \sqcup \mathcal{A} e \\ | \quad & \mathcal{A} (e \cdot F\{D\}) = \mathcal{A} e \\ | \quad & \mathcal{A} (e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2) = \mathcal{A} e_1 \sqcup \mathcal{A} e_2 \\ | \quad & \mathcal{A} (e \cdot M(es)) = \mathcal{A} e \sqcup \mathcal{As} es \\ | \quad & \mathcal{A} (\{V:T; e\}) = \mathcal{A} e \ominus V \\ | \quad & \mathcal{A} (e_1;; e_2) = \mathcal{A} e_1 \sqcup \mathcal{A} e_2 \\ | \quad & \mathcal{A} (\text{if } (e) e_1 \text{ else } e_2) = \mathcal{A} e \sqcup (\mathcal{A} e_1 \sqcap \mathcal{A} e_2) \\ | \quad & \mathcal{A} (\text{while } (b) e) = \mathcal{A} b \\ | \quad & \mathcal{A} (\text{throw } e) = \text{None} \\ | \quad & \mathcal{A} (\text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C V) e_2) = \mathcal{A} e_1 \sqcap (\mathcal{A} e_2 \ominus V) \\ \\ | \quad & \mathcal{As} ([]) = [\{\}] \\ | \quad & \mathcal{As} (e \# es) = \mathcal{A} e \sqcup \mathcal{As} es \end{aligned}$$

primrec

$\mathcal{D} :: 'a \text{ exp} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hyperset} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
and $\mathcal{Ds} :: 'a \text{ exp list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hyperset} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{D} (\text{new } C) A = \text{True} \\ | \quad & \mathcal{D} (\text{Cast } C e) A = \mathcal{D} e A \\ | \quad & \mathcal{D} (\text{Val } v) A = \text{True} \\ | \quad & \mathcal{D} (e_1 \llcorner \text{bop} \lrcorner e_2) A = (\mathcal{D} e_1 A \wedge \mathcal{D} e_2 (A \sqcup \mathcal{A} e_1)) \\ | \quad & \mathcal{D} (\text{Var } V) A = (V \in \in A) \\ | \quad & \mathcal{D} (\text{LAss } V e) A = \mathcal{D} e A \\ | \quad & \mathcal{D} (e \cdot F\{D\}) A = \mathcal{D} e A \\ | \quad & \mathcal{D} (e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2) A = (\mathcal{D} e_1 A \wedge \mathcal{D} e_2 (A \sqcup \mathcal{A} e_1)) \\ | \quad & \mathcal{D} (e \cdot M(es)) A = (\mathcal{D} e A \wedge \mathcal{Ds} es (A \sqcup \mathcal{A} e)) \\ | \quad & \mathcal{D} (\{V:T; e\}) A = \mathcal{D} e (A \ominus V) \\ | \quad & \mathcal{D} (e_1;; e_2) A = (\mathcal{D} e_1 A \wedge \mathcal{D} e_2 (A \sqcup \mathcal{A} e_1)) \\ | \quad & \mathcal{D} (\text{if } (e) e_1 \text{ else } e_2) A = \\ & \quad (\mathcal{D} e A \wedge \mathcal{D} e_1 (A \sqcup \mathcal{A} e) \wedge \mathcal{D} e_2 (A \sqcup \mathcal{A} e)) \\ | \quad & \mathcal{D} (\text{while } (e) c) A = (\mathcal{D} e A \wedge \mathcal{D} c (A \sqcup \mathcal{A} e)) \\ | \quad & \mathcal{D} (\text{throw } e) A = \mathcal{D} e A \\ | \quad & \mathcal{D} (\text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C V) e_2) A = (\mathcal{D} e_1 A \wedge \mathcal{D} e_2 (A \sqcup [\{V\}])) \\ \\ | \quad & \mathcal{Ds} ([]) A = \text{True} \\ | \quad & \mathcal{Ds} (e \# es) A = (\mathcal{D} e A \wedge \mathcal{Ds} es (A \sqcup \mathcal{A} e)) \end{aligned}$$

lemma $\mathcal{As}\text{-map-Val[simp]}: \mathcal{As} (\text{map } \text{Val } vs) = [\{\}]$

lemma $\mathcal{D}\text{-append}[iff]: \bigwedge A. \mathcal{Ds} (es @ es') A = (\mathcal{Ds} es A \wedge \mathcal{Ds} es' (A \sqcup \mathcal{As} es))$

lemma $A\text{-fv}: \bigwedge A. \mathcal{A} e = [A] \implies A \subseteq \text{fv } e$
and $\bigwedge A. \mathcal{As} es = [A] \implies A \subseteq \text{fvs } es$

```

lemma sqUn-lem:  $A \sqsubseteq A' \Rightarrow A \sqcup B \sqsubseteq A' \sqcup B$ 
lemma diff-lem:  $A \sqsubseteq A' \Rightarrow A \ominus b \sqsubseteq A' \ominus b$ 

lemma D-mono:  $\bigwedge A A'. A \sqsubseteq A' \Rightarrow \mathcal{D} e A \Rightarrow \mathcal{D} (e::'a exp) A'$ 
and Ds-mono:  $\bigwedge A A'. A \sqsubseteq A' \Rightarrow \mathcal{D}s es A \Rightarrow \mathcal{D}s (es::'a exp list) A'$ 

lemma D-mono':  $\mathcal{D} e A \Rightarrow A \sqsubseteq A' \Rightarrow \mathcal{D} e A'$ 
and Ds-mono':  $\mathcal{D}s es A \Rightarrow A \sqsubseteq A' \Rightarrow \mathcal{D}s es A'$ 

end

```

2.19 Conformance Relations for Type Soundness Proofs

```

theory Conform
imports Exceptions
begin

definition conf :: ' $m$  prog  $\Rightarrow$  heap  $\Rightarrow$  val  $\Rightarrow$  ty  $\Rightarrow$  bool' ( $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle \vdash \cdot : \leq \rightarrow [51,51,51,51] 50$ )
where
 $P,h \vdash v : \leq T \equiv$ 
 $\exists T'. \text{typeof}_h v = \text{Some } T' \wedge P \vdash T' \leq T$ 

definition oconf :: ' $m$  prog  $\Rightarrow$  heap  $\Rightarrow$  obj  $\Rightarrow$  bool' ( $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle \vdash \cdot \vee [51,51,51] 50$ )
where
 $P,h \vdash obj \vee \equiv$ 
 $\text{let } (C,fs) = obj \text{ in } \forall F D T. P \vdash C \text{ has } F:T \text{ in } D \longrightarrow$ 
 $(\exists v. fs(F,D) = \text{Some } v \wedge P,h \vdash v : \leq T)$ 

```

```

definition hconf :: ' $m$  prog  $\Rightarrow$  heap  $\Rightarrow$  bool' ( $\langle\cdot \vdash \cdot \vee [51,51] 50$ )
where
 $P \vdash h \vee \equiv$ 
 $(\forall a obj. h a = \text{Some } obj \longrightarrow P,h \vdash obj \vee) \wedge \text{preallocated } h$ 

```

```

definition lconf :: ' $m$  prog  $\Rightarrow$  heap  $\Rightarrow$  (vname  $\rightarrow$  val)  $\Rightarrow$  (vname  $\rightarrow$  ty)  $\Rightarrow$  bool' ( $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle \vdash \cdot '(:\leq') \rightarrow [51,51,51,51] 50$ )
where
 $P,h \vdash l (: \leq) E \equiv$ 
 $\forall V v. l V = \text{Some } v \longrightarrow (\exists T. E V = \text{Some } T \wedge P,h \vdash v : \leq T)$ 

```

```

abbreviation
confs :: ' $m$  prog  $\Rightarrow$  heap  $\Rightarrow$  val list  $\Rightarrow$  ty list  $\Rightarrow$  bool'
 $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle \vdash \cdot [: \leq] \rightarrow [51,51,51,51] 50$  where
 $P,h \vdash vs [: \leq] Ts \equiv \text{list-all2 } (conf P h) vs Ts$ 

```

2.19.1 Value conformance \leq

```

lemma conf-Null [simp]:  $P,h \vdash \text{Null} : \leq T = P \vdash NT \leq T$ 
lemma typeof-conf[simp]:  $\text{typeof}_h v = \text{Some } T \Rightarrow P,h \vdash v : \leq T$ 
lemma typeof-lit-conf[simp]:  $\text{typeof } v = \text{Some } T \Rightarrow P,h \vdash v : \leq T$ 
lemma defval-conf[simp]:  $P,h \vdash \text{default-val } T : \leq T$ 
lemma conf-upd-obj:  $h a = \text{Some}(C,fs) \Rightarrow (P,h(a \mapsto (C,fs')) \vdash x : \leq T) = (P,h \vdash x : \leq T)$ 
lemma conf-widen:  $P,h \vdash v : \leq T \Rightarrow P \vdash T \leq T' \Rightarrow P,h \vdash v : \leq T'$ 
lemma conf-hext:  $h \trianglelefteq h' \Rightarrow P,h \vdash v : \leq T \Rightarrow P,h' \vdash v : \leq T$ 

```

```

lemma conf-ClassD:  $P,h \vdash v : \leq \text{Class } C \implies$   

 $v = \text{Null} \vee (\exists a \text{ obj } T. v = \text{Addr } a \wedge h a = \text{Some } obj \wedge \text{obj-ty } obj = T \wedge P \vdash T \leq \text{Class } C)$   

lemma conf-NT [iff]:  $P,h \vdash v : \leq NT = (v = \text{Null})$   

lemma non-npd:  $\llbracket v \neq \text{Null}; P,h \vdash v : \leq \text{Class } C \rrbracket$   

 $\implies \exists a \text{ } C' \text{ } fs. v = \text{Addr } a \wedge h a = \text{Some}(C',fs) \wedge P \vdash C' \preceq^* C$ 

```

2.19.2 Value list conformance $[\leq]$

```

lemma confs-widens [trans]:  $\llbracket P,h \vdash vs : \leq Ts; P \vdash Ts \leq Ts' \rrbracket \implies P,h \vdash vs : \leq Ts'$   

lemma confs-rev:  $P,h \vdash rev s : \leq t \implies (P,h \vdash s : \leq rev t)$   

lemma confs-conv-map:  

 $\wedge Ts'. P,h \vdash vs : \leq Ts' = (\exists Ts. \text{map } \text{typeof}_h vs = \text{map } \text{Some } Ts \wedge P \vdash Ts \leq Ts')$   

lemma confs-hext:  $P,h \vdash vs : \leq Ts \implies h \trianglelefteq h' \implies P,h' \vdash vs : \leq Ts$   

lemma confs-Cons2:  $P,h \vdash xs : \leq y\#ys = (\exists z \text{ zs}. xs = z\#zs \wedge P,h \vdash z : \leq y \wedge P,h \vdash zs : \leq ys)$ 

```

2.19.3 Object conformance

```

lemma oconf-hext:  $P,h \vdash obj \checkmark \implies h \trianglelefteq h' \implies P,h' \vdash obj \checkmark$   

lemma oconf-init-fields:  

 $P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs \implies P,h \vdash (C, \text{init-fields } FDTs) \checkmark$   

by(fastforce simp add: has-field-def oconf-def init-fields-def map-of-map dest: has-fields-fun)

```

```

lemma oconf-fupd [intro?]:  

 $\llbracket P \vdash C \text{ has } F:T \text{ in } D; P,h \vdash v : \leq T; P,h \vdash (C,fs) \checkmark \rrbracket$   

 $\implies P,h \vdash (C, fs((F,D)\mapsto v)) \checkmark$ 

```

2.19.4 Heap conformance

```

lemma hconfD:  $\llbracket P \vdash h \checkmark; h a = \text{Some } obj \rrbracket \implies P,h \vdash obj \checkmark$   

lemma hconf-new:  $\llbracket P \vdash h \checkmark; h a = \text{None}; P,h \vdash obj \checkmark \rrbracket \implies P \vdash h(a \mapsto obj) \checkmark$   

lemma hconf-upd-obj:  $\llbracket P \vdash h \checkmark; h a = \text{Some}(C,fs); P,h \vdash (C,fs') \checkmark \rrbracket \implies P \vdash h(a \mapsto (C,fs')) \checkmark$ 

```

2.19.5 Local variable conformance

```

lemma lconf-hext:  $\llbracket P,h \vdash l : \leq E; h \trianglelefteq h' \rrbracket \implies P,h' \vdash l : \leq E$   

lemma lconf-upd:  

 $\llbracket P,h \vdash l : \leq E; P,h \vdash v : \leq T; E \ V = \text{Some } T \rrbracket \implies P,h \vdash l(V \mapsto v) : \leq E$   

lemma lconf-empty [iff]:  $P,h \vdash \text{Map.empty} : \leq E$   

lemma lconf-upd2:  $\llbracket P,h \vdash l : \leq E; P,h \vdash v : \leq T \rrbracket \implies P,h \vdash l(V \mapsto v) : \leq E(V \mapsto T)$   

end

```

2.20 Progress of Small Step Semantics

```

theory Progress  

imports Equivalence WellTypeRT DefAss .. / Common / Conform  

begin

```

```

lemma final-addrE:  

 $\llbracket P,E,h \vdash e : \text{Class } C; \text{final } e;$   

 $\wedge a. e = \text{addr } a \implies R;$   

 $\wedge a. e = \text{Throw } a \implies R \rrbracket \implies R$ 

```

lemma *finalRefE*:

- ¶ $P, E, h \vdash e : T; \text{is-ref}T T; \text{final } e;$
- $e = \text{null} \implies R;$
- $\bigwedge a C. [\![e = \text{addr } a; T = \text{Class } C]\!] \implies R;$
- $\bigwedge a. [e = \text{Throw } a \implies R] \implies R$

Derivation of new induction scheme for well typing:

inductive

$WTrt' :: [J\text{-prog}, \text{heap}, \text{env}, \text{expr}, \text{ty}] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
and $WTrts' :: [J\text{-prog}, \text{heap}, \text{env}, \text{expr list}, \text{ty list}] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
and $WTrt2' :: [J\text{-prog}, \text{env}, \text{heap}, \text{expr}, \text{ty}] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\langle\langle \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \rangle\rangle \vdash \cdot :'' \rightarrow [51, 51, 51]50)$
and $WTrts2' :: [J\text{-prog}, \text{env}, \text{heap}, \text{expr list}, \text{ty list}] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\langle\langle \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \rangle\rangle \vdash \cdot :'' \rightarrow [51, 51, 51]50)$
for $P :: J\text{-prog}$ **and** $h :: \text{heap}$

where

$P, E, h \vdash e :' T \equiv WTrt' P h E e T$
 $| P, E, h \vdash es [:'] Ts \equiv WTrts' P h E es Ts$

| $\text{is-class } P C \implies P, E, h \vdash \text{new } C :' \text{Class } C$
| $[\![P, E, h \vdash e :' T; \text{is-ref}T T; \text{is-class } P C]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash \text{Cast } C e :' \text{Class } C$
| $\text{typeof}_h v = \text{Some } T \implies P, E, h \vdash \text{Val } v :' T$
| $E v = \text{Some } T \implies P, E, h \vdash \text{Var } v :' T$
| $[\![P, E, h \vdash e_1 :' T_1; P, E, h \vdash e_2 :' T_2]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash e_1 \llcorner \text{Eq} \lrcorner e_2 :' \text{Boolean}$
| $[\![P, E, h \vdash e_1 :' \text{Integer}; P, E, h \vdash e_2 :' \text{Integer}]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash e_1 \llcorner \text{Add} \lrcorner e_2 :' \text{Integer}$
| $[\![P, E, h \vdash \text{Var } V :' T; P, E, h \vdash e :' T'; P \vdash T' \leq T]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash V := e :' \text{Void}$
| $[\![P, E, h \vdash e :' \text{Class } C; P \vdash C \text{ has } F:T \text{ in } D]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash e \cdot F\{D\} :' T$
| $P, E, h \vdash e :' \text{NT} \implies P, E, h \vdash e \cdot F\{D\} :' T$
| $[\![P, E, h \vdash e_1 :' \text{Class } C; P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = (\text{pns}, \text{body}) \text{ in } D; P, E, h \vdash e_2 :' T_2; P \vdash T_2 \leq T]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2 :' \text{Void}$
| $[\![P, E, h \vdash e_1 :' \text{NT}; P, E, h \vdash e_2 :' T_2]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2 :' \text{Void}$
| $[\![P, E, h \vdash e :' \text{Class } C; P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = (\text{pns}, \text{body}) \text{ in } D; P, E, h \vdash es [:'] Ts'; P \vdash Ts' [\leq] Ts]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash e \cdot M(es) :' T$
| $[\![P, E, h \vdash e :' \text{NT}; P, E, h \vdash es [:'] Ts]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash e \cdot M(es) :' T$
| $P, E, h \vdash [] [:'] []$
| $[\![P, E, h \vdash e :' T; P, E, h \vdash es [:'] Ts]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash e \# es [:'] T \# Ts$
| $[\![\text{typeof}_h v = \text{Some } T_1; P \vdash T_1 \leq T; P, E(V \mapsto T), h \vdash e_2 :' T_2]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash \{V:T := \text{Val } v; e_2\} :' T_2$
| $[\![P, E(V \mapsto T), h \vdash e :' T'; \neg \text{assigned } V e]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash \{V:T; e\} :' T'$
| $[\![P, E, h \vdash e_1 :' T_1; P, E, h \vdash e_2 :' T_2]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash e_1 ; e_2 :' T_2$
| $[\![P, E, h \vdash e :' \text{Boolean}; P, E, h \vdash e_1 :' T_1; P, E, h \vdash e_2 :' T_2; P \vdash T_1 \leq T_2 \vee P \vdash T_2 \leq T_1; P \vdash T_1 \leq T_2 \longrightarrow T = T_2; P \vdash T_2 \leq T_1 \longrightarrow T = T_1]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash \text{if } (e) e_1 \text{ else } e_2 :' T$
| $[\![P, E, h \vdash e :' \text{Boolean}; P, E, h \vdash c :' T]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash \text{while}(e) c :' \text{Void}$
| $[\![P, E, h \vdash e :' T_r; \text{is-ref}T T_r]\!] \implies P, E, h \vdash \text{throw } e :' T$

$\| [P, E, h \vdash e_1 :' T_1; P, E(V \mapsto \text{Class } C), h \vdash e_2 :' T_2; P \vdash T_1 \leq T_2] \|$
 $\implies P, E, h \vdash \text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C V) e_2 :' T_2$

lemma [iff]: $P, E, h \vdash e_1;; e_2 :' T_2 = (\exists T_1. P, E, h \vdash e_1 :' T_1 \wedge P, E, h \vdash e_2 :' T_2)$
lemma [iff]: $P, E, h \vdash \text{Val } v :' T = (\text{typeof}_h v = \text{Some } T)$
lemma [iff]: $P, E, h \vdash \text{Var } v :' T = (E v = \text{Some } T)$

lemma wt-wt': $P, E, h \vdash e : T \implies P, E, h \vdash e :' T$
and wts-wts': $P, E, h \vdash es [:] Ts \implies P, E, h \vdash es [:'] Ts$

lemma wt'-wt: $P, E, h \vdash e :' T \implies P, E, h \vdash e : T$
and wts'-wts: $P, E, h \vdash es [:'] Ts \implies P, E, h \vdash es [:] Ts$

corollary wt'-iff-wt: $(P, E, h \vdash e :' T) = (P, E, h \vdash e : T)$

corollary wts'-iff-wts: $(P, E, h \vdash es [:'] Ts) = (P, E, h \vdash es [:] Ts)$
theorem assumes wf: *wwf-J-prog P* **and** hconf: $P \vdash h \checkmark$
shows progress: $P, E, h \vdash e : T \implies$
 $(\bigwedge l. [\mathcal{D} e \mid \text{dom } l]; \neg \text{final } e) \implies \exists e' s'. P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle)$
and $P, E, h \vdash es [:] Ts \implies$
 $(\bigwedge l. [\mathcal{D} s \mid \text{dom } l]; \neg \text{finals } es) \implies \exists es' s'. P \vdash \langle es, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle es', s' \rangle)$

end

2.21 Well-formedness Constraints

theory JWellForm
imports ..//Common/WellForm WWellForm WellType DefAss
begin

definition wf-J-mdecl :: J-prog \Rightarrow cname \Rightarrow J-mb mdecl \Rightarrow bool
where
 $\text{wf-J-mdecl } P C \equiv \lambda(M, Ts, T, (pns, body)).$
 $\text{length } Ts = \text{length } pns \wedge$
 $\text{distinct } pns \wedge$
 $this \notin \text{set } pns \wedge$
 $(\exists T'. P, [this \mapsto \text{Class } C, pns \mapsto] Ts \vdash body :: T' \wedge P \vdash T' \leq T) \wedge$
 $\mathcal{D} \text{ body } \{this\} \cup \text{set } pns]$

lemma wf-J-mdecl[simp]:
 $\text{wf-J-mdecl } P C (M, Ts, T, pns, body) \equiv$
 $(\text{length } Ts = \text{length } pns \wedge$
 $\text{distinct } pns \wedge$
 $this \notin \text{set } pns \wedge$
 $(\exists T'. P, [this \mapsto \text{Class } C, pns \mapsto] Ts \vdash body :: T' \wedge P \vdash T' \leq T) \wedge$
 $\mathcal{D} \text{ body } \{this\} \cup \text{set } pns)$

abbreviation

$\text{wf-J-prog} :: J\text{-prog} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{wf-J-prog} == \text{wf-prog } \text{wf-J-mdecl}$

lemma wf-J-prog-wf-J-mdecl:
 $\| \text{wf-J-prog } P; (C, D, fds, mths) \in \text{set } P; jmdcl \in \text{set } mths \|$

```

 $\implies wf\text{-}J\text{-}mdecl P C jmdcl$ 

lemma wf-mdecl-wwf-mdecl:  $wf\text{-}J\text{-}mdecl P C Md \implies wwf\text{-}J\text{-}mdecl P C Md$ 

lemma wf-prog-wwf-prog:  $wf\text{-}J\text{-}prog P \implies wwf\text{-}J\text{-}prog P$ 

end

```

2.22 Type Safety Proof

```

theory TypeSafe
imports Progress JWellForm
begin

```

2.22.1 Basic preservation lemmas

First two easy preservation lemmas.

theorem *red-preserves-hconf*:
 $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \implies (\bigwedge T E. \llbracket P, E, h \vdash e : T; P \vdash h \checkmark \rrbracket \implies P \vdash h' \checkmark)$
and *reds-preserves-hconf*:
 $P \vdash \langle es, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle es', (h', l') \rangle \implies (\bigwedge Ts E. \llbracket P, E, h \vdash es[:] Ts; P \vdash h \checkmark \rrbracket \implies P \vdash h' \checkmark)$

theorem *red-preserves-lconf*:
 $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \implies (\bigwedge T E. \llbracket P, E, h \vdash e : T; P, h \vdash l (: \leq) E \rrbracket \implies P, h' \vdash l' (: \leq) E)$
and *reds-preserves-lconf*:
 $P \vdash \langle es, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle es', (h', l') \rangle \implies (\bigwedge Ts E. \llbracket P, E, h \vdash es[:] Ts; P, h \vdash l (: \leq) E \rrbracket \implies P, h' \vdash l' (: \leq) E)$

Preservation of definite assignment more complex and requires a few lemmas first.

lemma [*iff*]: $\bigwedge A. \llbracket length Vs = length Ts; length vs = length Ts \rrbracket \implies \mathcal{D}(\text{blocks}(Vs, Ts, vs, e)) A = \mathcal{D}e(A \sqcup [\text{set } Vs])$

lemma *red-lA-incr*: $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \implies \lfloor \text{dom } l \rfloor \sqcup \mathcal{A}e \sqsubseteq \lfloor \text{dom } l' \rfloor \sqcup \mathcal{A}e'$
and *reds-lA-incr*: $P \vdash \langle es, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle es', (h', l') \rangle \implies \lfloor \text{dom } l \rfloor \sqcup \mathcal{As}es \sqsubseteq \lfloor \text{dom } l' \rfloor \sqcup \mathcal{As}es'$

Now preservation of definite assignment.

lemma assumes *wf*: $wf\text{-}J\text{-}prog P$
shows *red-preserves-defass*:
 $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \implies \mathcal{D}e \lfloor \text{dom } l \rfloor \implies \mathcal{D}e' \lfloor \text{dom } l' \rfloor$
and $P \vdash \langle es, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle es', (h', l') \rangle \implies \mathcal{Ds}es \lfloor \text{dom } l \rfloor \implies \mathcal{Ds}es' \lfloor \text{dom } l' \rfloor$

Combining conformance of heap and local variables:

definition *sconf* :: $J\text{-}prog \Rightarrow env \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow bool \quad (\langle \cdot, \cdot \vdash \cdot \checkmark \rangle \quad [51, 51, 51] 50)$
where

$$P, E \vdash s \checkmark \equiv \text{let } (h, l) = s \text{ in } P \vdash h \checkmark \wedge P, h \vdash l (: \leq) E$$

lemma *red-preserves-sconf*:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle; P, E, hp \vdash s \vdash e : T; P, E \vdash s \checkmark \rrbracket \implies P, E \vdash s' \checkmark$
lemma *reds-preserves-sconf*:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle es', s' \rangle; P, E, hp \vdash es \vdash es' : Ts; P, E \vdash s \checkmark \rrbracket \implies P, E \vdash s' \checkmark$

2.22.2 Subject reduction

lemma *wt-blocks*:

$$\begin{aligned} \wedge E. [\ length\ Vs = length\ Ts; length\ vs = length\ Ts] \implies \\ (P, E, h \vdash blocks(Vs, Ts, vs, e) : T) = \\ (P, E(Vs[\mapsto] Ts), h \vdash e:T \wedge (\exists Ts'. map (typeof_h) vs = map Some Ts' \wedge P \vdash Ts' [\leq] Ts)) \end{aligned}$$

theorem assumes *wf*: *wf-J-prog P*

shows *subject-reduction2*: $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle \implies$

$$\begin{aligned} (\wedge E T. [P, E \vdash (h, l) \checkmark; P, E, h \vdash e:T] \implies \\ \exists T'. P, E, h' \vdash e':T' \wedge P \vdash T' \leq T) \end{aligned}$$

and *subjects-reduction2*: $P \vdash \langle es, (h, l) \rangle \rightarrow \langle es', (h', l') \rangle \implies$

$$\begin{aligned} (\wedge E Ts. [P, E \vdash (h, l) \checkmark; P, E, h \vdash es [:] Ts] \implies \\ \exists Ts'. P, E, h' \vdash es' [:] Ts' \wedge P \vdash Ts' [\leq] Ts) \end{aligned}$$

corollary *subject-reduction*:

$$\begin{aligned} [wf-J-prog P; P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle; P, E \vdash s \checkmark; P, E, hp s \vdash e:T] \implies \\ \exists T'. P, E, hp s' \vdash e':T' \wedge P \vdash T' \leq T \end{aligned}$$

corollary *subjects-reduction*:

$$\begin{aligned} [wf-J-prog P; P \vdash \langle es, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle es', s' \rangle; P, E \vdash s \checkmark; P, E, hp s \vdash es[:] Ts] \implies \\ \exists Ts'. P, E, hp s' \vdash es'[:] Ts' \wedge P \vdash Ts' [\leq] Ts \end{aligned}$$

2.22.3 Lifting to \rightarrow^*

Now all these preservation lemmas are first lifted to the transitive closure . . .

lemma *Red-preserves-sconf*:

assumes *wf*: *wf-J-prog P* **and** *Red*: $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle$

shows $\wedge T. [P, E, hp s \vdash e : T; P, E \vdash s \checkmark] \implies P, E \vdash s' \checkmark$

lemma *Red-preserves-defass*:

assumes *wf*: *wf-J-prog P* **and** *reds*: $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle$

shows $\mathcal{D} e \lfloor \text{dom}(\text{lcl } s) \rfloor \implies \mathcal{D} e' \lfloor \text{dom}(\text{lcl } s') \rfloor$

using *reds*

proof (*induct rule:converse-rtrancl-induct2*)

case *refl* **thus** ?*case* .

next

case (*step e s e' s'*) **thus** ?*case*

by(*cases s,cases s'*)(*auto dest:red-preserves-defass[OF wf]*)

qed

lemma *Red-preserves-type*:

assumes *wf*: *wf-J-prog P* **and** *Red*: $P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle$

shows $\wedge T. [P, E \vdash s \checkmark; P, E, hp s \vdash e:T] \implies$

$$\exists T'. P \vdash T' \leq T \wedge P, E, hp s' \vdash e':T'$$

2.22.4 Lifting to \Rightarrow

. . . and now to the big step semantics, just for fun.

lemma *eval-preserves-sconf*:

$$[wf-J-prog P; P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle; P, E \vdash e::T; P, E \vdash s \checkmark] \implies P, E \vdash s' \checkmark$$

lemma *eval-preserves-type*: **assumes** *wf*: *wf-J-prog P*

shows $[P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle; P, E \vdash s \checkmark; P, E \vdash e::T]$

$$\implies \exists T'. P \vdash T' \leq T \wedge P, E, hp \ s' \vdash e': T'$$

2.22.5 The final polish

The above preservation lemmas are now combined and packed nicely.

definition *wf-config* :: *J-prog* \Rightarrow *env* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *expr* \Rightarrow *ty* \Rightarrow *bool* $(\langle \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \rangle \rightarrow [51, 0, 0, 0, 0] 50)$
where

$$P, E, s \vdash e : T \vee \equiv P, E \vdash s \vee \wedge P, E, hp \ s \vdash e : T$$

theorem *Subject-reduction: assumes wf: wf-J-prog P*

$$\text{shows } P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies P, E, s \vdash e : T \vee \\ \implies \exists T'. P, E, s' \vdash e' : T' \vee \wedge P \vdash T' \leq T$$

theorem *Subject-reductions:*

assumes *wf: wf-J-prog P and reds: P $\vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle$*

$$\text{shows } \bigwedge T. P, E, s \vdash e : T \vee \implies \exists T'. P, E, s' \vdash e' : T' \vee \wedge P \vdash T' \leq T$$

corollary *Progress: assumes wf: wf-J-prog P*

$$\text{shows } \llbracket P, E, s \vdash e : T \vee; \mathcal{D} e \lfloor \text{dom}(\text{lcl } s) \rfloor; \neg \text{final } e \rrbracket \implies \exists e' s'. P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle$$

corollary *TypeSafety:*

fixes *s::state*

assumes *wf: wf-J-prog P and sconf: P, E $\vdash s \vee$ and wt: P, E $\vdash e : T$*

$$\text{and } \mathcal{D}: \mathcal{D} e \lfloor \text{dom}(\text{lcl } s) \rfloor$$

$$\text{and steps: } P \vdash \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle$$

$$\text{and nstep: } \neg (\exists e'' s''. P \vdash \langle e', s' \rangle \rightarrow \langle e'', s'' \rangle)$$

shows $(\exists v. e' = \text{Val } v \wedge P, hp \ s' \vdash v : \leq T) \vee$

$$(\exists a. e' = \text{Throw } a \wedge a \in \text{dom}(hp \ s'))$$

end

2.23 Program annotation

theory *Annotate imports WellType begin*

inductive

$$\text{Anno} :: [\text{J-prog}, \text{env}, \text{expr}, \text{expr}] \Rightarrow \text{bool} \\ (\langle \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \rangle \rightarrow [51, 0, 0, 51] 50)$$

$$\text{and Annos} :: [\text{J-prog}, \text{env}, \text{expr list}, \text{expr list}] \Rightarrow \text{bool} \\ (\langle \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \rangle \rightarrow [51, 0, 0, 51] 50)$$

for *P :: J-prog*

where

$$\text{AnnoNew: } P, E \vdash \text{new } C \rightsquigarrow \text{new } C$$

$$\mid \text{AnnoCast: } P, E \vdash e \rightsquigarrow e' \implies P, E \vdash \text{Cast } C e \rightsquigarrow \text{Cast } C e'$$

$$\mid \text{AnnoVal: } P, E \vdash \text{Val } v \rightsquigarrow \text{Val } v$$

$$\mid \text{AnnoVarVar: } E V = \lfloor T \rfloor \implies P, E \vdash \text{Var } V \rightsquigarrow \text{Var } V$$

$$\mid \text{AnnoVarField: } \llbracket E V = \text{None}; E \text{ this} = \lfloor \text{Class } C \rfloor; P \vdash C \text{ sees } V : T \text{ in } D \rrbracket \\ \implies P, E \vdash \text{Var } V \rightsquigarrow \text{Var this} \cdot V \{ D \}$$

| AnnoBinOp:

$$\llbracket P, E \vdash e1 \rightsquigarrow e1'; P, E \vdash e2 \rightsquigarrow e2' \rrbracket \\ \implies P, E \vdash e1 \llcorner \text{bop} \llcorner e2 \rightsquigarrow e1' \llcorner \text{bop} \llcorner e2'$$

| AnnoLAssVar:

```

|  $\llbracket E V = \lfloor T \rfloor; P, E \vdash e \rightsquigarrow e' \rrbracket \implies P, E \vdash V := e \rightsquigarrow V := e'$ 
| AnnoLAssField:
|  $\llbracket E V = \text{None}; E \text{ this} = \lfloor \text{Class } C \rfloor; P \vdash C \text{ sees } V:T \text{ in } D; P, E \vdash e \rightsquigarrow e' \rrbracket$ 
|  $\implies P, E \vdash V := e \rightsquigarrow \text{Var this} \cdot V\{D\} := e'$ 
| AnnoFAcc:
|  $\llbracket P, E \vdash e \rightsquigarrow e'; P, E \vdash e' :: \text{Class } C; P \vdash C \text{ sees } F:T \text{ in } D \rrbracket$ 
|  $\implies P, E \vdash e \cdot F\{\emptyset\} \rightsquigarrow e' \cdot F\{D\}$ 
| AnnoFAss:  $\llbracket P, E \vdash e_1 \rightsquigarrow e_1'; P, E \vdash e_2 \rightsquigarrow e_2' ;$ 
|  $P, E \vdash e_1' :: \text{Class } C; P \vdash C \text{ sees } F:T \text{ in } D \rrbracket$ 
|  $\implies P, E \vdash e_1 \cdot F\{\emptyset\} := e_2 \rightsquigarrow e_1' \cdot F\{D\} := e_2'$ 
| AnnoCall:
|  $\llbracket P, E \vdash e \rightsquigarrow e'; P, E \vdash es \rightsquigarrow es' \rrbracket$ 
|  $\implies P, E \vdash \text{Call } e M es \rightsquigarrow \text{Call } e' M es'$ 
| AnnoBlock:
|  $P, E(V \mapsto T) \vdash e \rightsquigarrow e' \implies P, E \vdash \{V:T; e\} \rightsquigarrow \{V:T; e'\}$ 
| AnnoComp:  $\llbracket P, E \vdash e_1 \rightsquigarrow e_1'; P, E \vdash e_2 \rightsquigarrow e_2' \rrbracket$ 
|  $\implies P, E \vdash e_1; e_2 \rightsquigarrow e_1'; e_2'$ 
| AnnoCond:  $\llbracket P, E \vdash e \rightsquigarrow e'; P, E \vdash e_1 \rightsquigarrow e_1'; P, E \vdash e_2 \rightsquigarrow e_2' \rrbracket$ 
|  $\implies P, E \vdash \text{if (e) } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \rightsquigarrow \text{if (e') } e_1' \text{ else } e_2'$ 
| AnnoLoop:  $\llbracket P, E \vdash e \rightsquigarrow e'; P, E \vdash c \rightsquigarrow c' \rrbracket$ 
|  $\implies P, E \vdash \text{while (e) } c \rightsquigarrow \text{while (e') } c'$ 
| AnnoThrow:  $P, E \vdash e \rightsquigarrow e' \implies P, E \vdash \text{throw } e \rightsquigarrow \text{throw } e'$ 
| AnnoTry:  $\llbracket P, E \vdash e_1 \rightsquigarrow e_1'; P, E(V \mapsto \text{Class } C) \vdash e_2 \rightsquigarrow e_2' \rrbracket$ 
|  $\implies P, E \vdash \text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C V) e_2 \rightsquigarrow \text{try } e_1' \text{ catch}(C V) e_2'$ 
| AnnoNil:  $P, E \vdash \emptyset \rightsquigarrow \emptyset$ 
| AnnoCons:  $\llbracket P, E \vdash e \rightsquigarrow e'; P, E \vdash es \rightsquigarrow es' \rrbracket$ 
|  $\implies P, E \vdash e \# es \rightsquigarrow e' \# es'$ 

```

end

2.24 Example Expressions

theory Examples imports Expr begin

definition classObject::J-mb cdecl

where

classObject == ("Object", "", [], [])

definition classI :: J-mb cdecl

where

```

classI ==
("I", Object,
[], 
[("mult", [Integer, Integer], Integer, ["i", "j"],
  if (Var "i" «Eq» Val(Intg 0)) (Val(Intg 0))
  else Var "j" «Add»
    Var this · "mult"([Var "i" «Add» Val(Intg (- 1)), Var "j"])
  )])

```

definition classL :: J-mb cdecl

where

```

classL ==
("L", Object,
[("F", Integer), ("N", Class "L")],
[("app", [Class "L"], Void, ["l"]),
 if (Var this · "N"{"L"} «Eq» null)
    (Var this · "N"{"L"} := Var "l")
 else (Var this · "N"{"L"}) · "app"([Var "l"]))
])

```

definition testExpr-*BuildList* :: expr

where

```

testExpr-BuildList ==
{"l1":Class "L" := new "L";
 Var "l1"·"F"{"L"} := Val(Intg 1);
 {"l2":Class "L" := new "L";
  Var "l2"·"F"{"L"} := Val(Intg 2);
 {"l3":Class "L" := new "L";
  Var "l3"·"F"{"L"} := Val(Intg 3);
 {"l4":Class "L" := new "L";
  Var "l4"·"F"{"L"} := Val(Intg 4);
  Var "l1"·"app"([Var "l2"]);
  Var "l1"·"app"([Var "l3"]);
  Var "l1"·"app"([Var "l4"])}}
}
```

definition testExpr1 ::expr

where

```
testExpr1 == Val(Intg 5)
```

definition testExpr2 ::expr

where

```
testExpr2 == BinOp (Val(Intg 5)) Add (Val(Intg 6))
```

definition testExpr3 ::expr

where

```
testExpr3 == BinOp (Var "V") Add (Val(Intg 6))
```

definition testExpr4 ::expr

where

```
testExpr4 == "V" := Val(Intg 6)
```

definition testExpr5 ::expr

where

```
testExpr5 == new "Object"; {"V":(Class "C") := new "C"; Var "V"·"F"{"C"} := Val(Intg 4)}
```

definition testExpr6 ::expr

where

```
testExpr6 == {"V":(Class "I") := new "I"; Var "V"·"mult"([Val(Intg 40), Val(Intg 4)])}
```

definition mb-isNull:: expr

where

```
mb-isNull == Var this · "test"{"A"} «Eq» null
```

definition mb-add:: expr

where

```
mb-add == (Var this · "int"{"A"} :=( Var this · "int"{"A"} «Add» Var "i"); (Var this · "int"{"A"}))
```

```

definition mb-mult-cond:: expr
where
  mb-mult-cond == (Var "j" «Eq» Val (Intg 0)) «Eq» Val (Bool False)

definition mb-mult-block:: expr
where
  mb-mult-block == "temp":=(Var "temp" «Add» Var "i");"j":=(Var "j" «Add» Val (Intg (- 1)))

definition mb-mult:: expr
where
  mb-mult == {"temp":Integer:=Val (Intg 0); While (mb-mult-cond) mb-mult-block;; (Var this .
  "int"{"A"} := Var "temp"; Var "temp")}

definition classA:: J-mb cdecl
where
  classA ==
  ("A", Object,
  [("int", Integer),
  ("test", Class "A"),
  [("isNull", [], Boolean, [], mb-isNull),
  ("add", [Integer], Integer, ["i"], mb-add),
  ("mult", [Integer, Integer], Integer, ["i", "j"], mb-mult)])

```

definition testExpr-ClassA:: expr
where
 testExpr-ClassA ==
 {"A1":Class "A":= new "A";
 {"A2":Class "A":= new "A";
 {"testint":Integer:= Val (Intg 5);
 (Var "A2". "int"{"A"} := (Var "A1". "add"([Var "testint"]));;
 (Var "A2". "int"{"A"} := (Var "A1". "add"([Var "testint"]));;
 Var "A2". "mult"([Var "A2". "int"{"A"}, Var "testint"]))}}

end

2.25 Code Generation For BigStep

```

theory execute-Bigstep
imports
  BigStep_Examples
  HOL-Library.Code-Target-Numerical
begin

inductive map-val :: expr list ⇒ val list ⇒ bool
where
  Nil: map-val [] []
  | Cons: map-val xs ys ==> map-val (Val y # xs) (y # ys)

inductive map-val2 :: expr list ⇒ val list ⇒ expr list ⇒ bool
where
  Nil: map-val2 [] [] []

```

```
| Cons: map-val2 xs ys zs ==> map-val2 (Val y # xs) (y # ys) zs
| Throw: map-val2 (throw e # xs) [] (throw e # xs)
```

theorem map-val-conv: $(xs = map\ Val\ ys) = map\ -val\ xs\ ys$

theorem map-val2-conv:

$(xs = map\ Val\ ys @ throw\ e\ #\ zs) = map\ -val2\ xs\ ys\ (throw\ e\ #\ zs)$

lemma CallNull2:

```
〔 P ⊢ ⟨e,s0⟩ ⇒ ⟨null,s1⟩; P ⊢ ⟨ps,s1⟩ [⇒] ⟨evs,s2⟩; map-val evs vs 〕  
⇒ P ⊢ ⟨e·M(ps),s0⟩ ⇒ ⟨THROW NullPointer,s2⟩
```

apply(rule CallNull, assumption+)

apply(simp add: map-val-conv[symmetric])

done

lemma CallParamsThrow2:

```
〔 P ⊢ ⟨e,s0⟩ ⇒ ⟨Val v,s1⟩; P ⊢ ⟨es,s1⟩ [⇒] ⟨evs,s2⟩;  
map-val2 evs vs (throw ex # es'') 〕  
⇒ P ⊢ ⟨e·M(es),s0⟩ ⇒ ⟨throw ex,s2⟩
```

apply(rule eval-evals.CallParamsThrow, assumption+)

apply(simp add: map-val2-conv[symmetric])

done

lemma Call2:

```
〔 P ⊢ ⟨e,s0⟩ ⇒ ⟨addr a,s1⟩; P ⊢ ⟨ps,s1⟩ [⇒] ⟨evs,(h2,l2)⟩;  
map-val evs vs;  
h2 a = Some(C,fs); P ⊢ C sees M:Ts→T = (pns,body) in D;  
length vs = length pns; l2' = [this→Addr a, pns[→]vs];  
P ⊢ ⟨body,(h2,l2')⟩ ⇒ ⟨e',(h3,l3)⟩ 〕  
⇒ P ⊢ ⟨e·M(ps),s0⟩ ⇒ ⟨e',(h3,l2)⟩
```

apply(rule Call, assumption+)

apply(simp add: map-val-conv[symmetric])

apply assumption+

done

code-pred

(modes: $i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$)
map-val

.

code-pred

(modes: $i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$)
map-val2

.

lemmas [code-pred-intro] =
eval-evals.New eval-evals.NewFail
eval-evals.Cast eval-evals.CastNull eval-evals.CastFail eval-evals.CastThrow
eval-evals.Val eval-evals.Var
eval-evals.BinOp eval-evals.BinOpThrow1 eval-evals.BinOpThrow2
eval-evals.LAss eval-evals.LAssThrow
eval-evals.FAcc eval-evals.FAccNull eval-evals.FAccThrow
eval-evals.FAss eval-evals.FAssNull
eval-evals.FAssThrow1 eval-evals.FAssThrow2
eval-evals.CallObjThrow

```

declare CallNull2 [code-pred-intro CallNull2]
declare CallParamsThrow2 [code-pred-intro CallParamsThrow2]
declare Call2 [code-pred-intro Call2]

lemmas [code-pred-intro] =
eval-evals.Block
eval-evals.Seq eval-evals.SeqThrow
eval-evals.CondT eval-evals.CondF eval-evals.CondThrow
eval-evals.WhileF eval-evals.WhileT
eval-evals.WhileCondThrow

declare eval-evals.WhileBodyThrow [code-pred-intro WhileBodyThrow2]

lemmas [code-pred-intro] =
eval-evals.Throw eval-evals.ThrowNull
eval-evals.ThrowThrow
eval-evals.Try eval-evals.TryCatch eval-evals.TryThrow
eval-evals.Nil eval-evals.Cons eval-evals.ConsThrow

code-pred
(modes: i ⇒ i ⇒ i ⇒ o ⇒ o ⇒ bool as execute)
eval
proof –
  case eval
  from eval.preds show thesis
  proof(cases (no-simp))
    case CallNull thus ?thesis
      by(rule eval.CallNull2[OF refl])(simp add: map-val-conv[symmetric])
  next
    case CallParamsThrow thus ?thesis
      by(rule eval.CallParamsThrow2[OF refl])(simp add: map-val2-conv[symmetric])
  next
    case Call thus ?thesis
      by -(rule eval.Call2[OF refl], simp-all add: map-val-conv[symmetric])
  next
    case WhileBodyThrow thus ?thesis by(rule eval.WhileBodyThrow2[OF refl])
    qed(assumption|erule (4) eval.that[OF refl]|erule (3) eval.that[OF refl])+  

next
  case evals
  from evals.preds show thesis
  by(cases (no-simp))(assumption|erule (3) evals.that[OF refl])+  

qed

notation execute (⟨- ⊢ ((1⟨-, -⟩) ⇒ / ⟨-, -⟩)⟩ [51,0,0] 81)

definition test1 = [] ⊢ ⟨testExpr1,(Map.empty,Map.empty)⟩ ⇒ ⟨-, -⟩
definition test2 = [] ⊢ ⟨testExpr2,(Map.empty,Map.empty)⟩ ⇒ ⟨-, -⟩
definition test3 = [] ⊢ ⟨testExpr3,(Map.empty,Map.empty("V" ↦ Intg 77))⟩ ⇒ ⟨-, -⟩
definition test4 = [] ⊢ ⟨testExpr4,(Map.empty,Map.empty)⟩ ⇒ ⟨-, -⟩
definition test5 = [("Object",("","",[],[])),("C",("Object",[("F",Integer)],[]))] ⊢ ⟨testExpr5,(Map.empty,Map.empty)⟩ ⇒ ⟨-, -⟩
definition test6 = [("Object",("","",[],[])), classI] ⊢ ⟨testExpr6,(Map.empty,Map.empty)⟩ ⇒ ⟨-, -⟩

```

```

definition V = "V"
definition C = "C"
definition F = "F"

ML-val ‹
  val SOME ((@{code Val} (@{code Intg} (@{code int-of-integer} 5)), -), -) = Predicate.yield @{code
test1};
  val SOME ((@{code Val} (@{code Intg} (@{code int-of-integer} 11)), -), -) = Predicate.yield @{code
test2};
  val SOME ((@{code Val} (@{code Intg} (@{code int-of-integer} 83)), -), -) = Predicate.yield @{code
test3};

  val SOME ((-, (-, l)), -) = Predicate.yield @{code test4};
  val SOME (@{code Intg} (@{code int-of-integer} 6)) = l @{code V};

  val SOME ((-, (h, -)), -) = Predicate.yield @{code test5};
  val SOME (c, fs) = h (@{code nat-of-integer} 1);
  val SOME (obj, -) = h (@{code nat-of-integer} 0);
  val SOME (@{code Intg} i) = fs (@{code F}, @{code C});
  @{assert} (c = @{code C} andalso obj = @{code Object} andalso i = @{code int-of-integer} 42);

  val SOME ((@{code Val} (@{code Intg} (@{code int-of-integer} 160)), -), -) = Predicate.yield @{code
test6};
›

definition test7 = [classObject, classL] ⊢ ⟨testExpr-BuildList, (Map.empty, Map.empty)⟩ ⇒ ⟨-, -⟩

definition L = "L"
definition N = "N"

ML-val ‹
  val SOME ((-, (h, -)), -) = Predicate.yield @{code test7};
  val SOME (-, fs1) = h (@{code nat-of-integer} 0);
  val SOME (-, fs2) = h (@{code nat-of-integer} 1);
  val SOME (-, fs3) = h (@{code nat-of-integer} 2);
  val SOME (-, fs4) = h (@{code nat-of-integer} 3);

  val F = @{code F};
  val L = @{code L};
  val N = @{code N};

  @{assert} (fs1 (F, L) = SOME (@{code Intg} (@{code int-of-integer} 1)) andalso
    fs1 (N, L) = SOME (@{code Addr} (@{code nat-of-integer} 1)) andalso
    fs2 (F, L) = SOME (@{code Intg} (@{code int-of-integer} 2)) andalso
    fs2 (N, L) = SOME (@{code Addr} (@{code nat-of-integer} 2)) andalso
    fs3 (F, L) = SOME (@{code Intg} (@{code int-of-integer} 3)) andalso
    fs3 (N, L) = SOME (@{code Addr} (@{code nat-of-integer} 3)) andalso
    fs4 (F, L) = SOME (@{code Intg} (@{code int-of-integer} 4)) andalso
    fs4 (N, L) = SOME (@{code Null}));
›

definition test8 = [classObject, classA] ⊢ ⟨testExpr-ClassA, (Map.empty, Map.empty)⟩ ⇒ ⟨-, -⟩
definition i = 'int'
definition t = "test"

```

definition $A = "A"$

ML-val :

```

val SOME ((-, (h, l)), -) = Predicate.yield @{code test8};
val SOME (-, fs1) = h (@{code nat-of-integer} 0);
val SOME (-, fs2) = h (@{code nat-of-integer} 1);

val i = @{code i};
val t = @{code t};
val A = @{code A};

@{assert} (fs1 (i, A) = SOME (@{code Intg} (@{code int-of-integer} 10)) andalso
  fs1 (t, A) = SOME @{code Null} andalso
  fs2 (i, A) = SOME (@{code Intg} (@{code int-of-integer} 50)) andalso
  fs2 (t, A) = SOME @{code Null});
>

end

```

2.26 Code Generation For WellType

theory *execute-WellType*

imports

WellType_Examples

begin

lemma *WTCond1*:

```

[P,E ⊢ e :: Boolean; P,E ⊢ e1::T1; P,E ⊢ e2::T2; P ⊢ T1 ≤ T2;
 P ⊢ T2 ≤ T1 → T2 = T1] ⇒ P,E ⊢ if (e) e1 else e2 :: T2
by (fastforce)

```

lemma *WTCond2*:

```

[P,E ⊢ e :: Boolean; P,E ⊢ e1::T1; P,E ⊢ e2::T2; P ⊢ T2 ≤ T1;
 P ⊢ T1 ≤ T2 → T1 = T2] ⇒ P,E ⊢ if (e) e1 else e2 :: T1
by (fastforce)

```

lemmas [*code-pred-intro*] =

```

WT-WTs.WTNew
WT-WTs.WTCast
WT-WTs.WTVal
WT-WTs.WTVar
WT-WTs.WTBinOpEq
WT-WTs.WTBinOpAdd
WT-WTs.WTЛАss
WT-WTs.WTFAcc
WT-WTs.WTFAss
WT-WTs.WTCall
WT-WTs.WTBlock
WT-WTs.WTSeq

```

declare

```

WTCond1 [code-pred-intro WTCond1]
WTCond2 [code-pred-intro WTCond2]

lemmas [code-pred-intro] =
  WT-WTs.WTWhile
  WT-WTs.WTThrow
  WT-WTs.WTTry
  WT-WTs.WTNil
  WT-WTs.WTC cons

code-pred
  (modes:  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  as type-check,  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  as infer-type)
   $WT$ 

proof -
  case  $WT$ 
  from  $WT.\text{prems}$  show thesis
  proof(cases (no-simp))
    case ( $WT\text{Cond } E e e1 T1 e2 T2 T$ )
    from  $\langle x \vdash T1 \leq T2 \vee x \vdash T2 \leq T1 \rangle$  show thesis
    proof
      assume  $x \vdash T1 \leq T2$ 
      with  $\langle x \vdash T1 \leq T2 \longrightarrow T = T2 \rangle$  have  $T = T2 ..$ 
      from  $\langle xa = E \rangle \langle xb = \text{if } (e) e1 \text{ else } e2 \rangle \langle xc = T \rangle \langle x, E \vdash e :: \text{Boolean} \rangle$ 
         $\langle x, E \vdash e1 :: T1 \rangle \langle x, E \vdash e2 :: T2 \rangle \langle x \vdash T1 \leq T2 \rangle \langle x \vdash T2 \leq T1 \longrightarrow T = T1 \rangle$ 
      show ?thesis unfolding  $\langle T = T2 \rangle$  by(rule  $WT.WT\text{Cond1}[OF \text{ refl}]$ )
    next
      assume  $x \vdash T2 \leq T1$ 
      with  $\langle x \vdash T2 \leq T1 \longrightarrow T = T1 \rangle$  have  $T = T1 ..$ 
      from  $\langle xa = E \rangle \langle xb = \text{if } (e) e1 \text{ else } e2 \rangle \langle xc = T \rangle \langle x, E \vdash e :: \text{Boolean} \rangle$ 
         $\langle x, E \vdash e1 :: T1 \rangle \langle x, E \vdash e2 :: T2 \rangle \langle x \vdash T2 \leq T1 \rangle \langle x \vdash T1 \leq T2 \longrightarrow T = T2 \rangle$ 
      show ?thesis unfolding  $\langle T = T1 \rangle$  by(rule  $WT.WT\text{Cond2}[OF \text{ refl}]$ )
    qed
    qed(assumption|erule (2)  $WT.\text{that}[OF \text{ refl}]$ )+
  next
  case  $WTs$ 
  from  $WTs.\text{prems}$  show thesis
  by(cases (no-simp))(assumption|erule (2)  $WTs.\text{that}[OF \text{ refl}]$ )+
  qed

notation infer-type ( $\langle \cdot, \cdot \vdash \cdot :: \cdot \rangle$  [51,51,51]100)

definition test1 where test1 =  $\langle \cdot, \text{Map.empty} \vdash \text{testExpr1} :: \cdot \rangle$ 
definition test2 where test2 =  $\langle \cdot, \text{Map.empty} \vdash \text{testExpr2} :: \cdot \rangle$ 
definition test3 where test3 =  $\langle \cdot, \text{Map.empty}("V" \mapsto \text{Integer}) \vdash \text{testExpr3} :: \cdot \rangle$ 
definition test4 where test4 =  $\langle \cdot, \text{Map.empty}("V" \mapsto \text{Integer}) \vdash \text{testExpr4} :: \cdot \rangle$ 
definition test5 where test5 =  $[\text{classObject}, ("C", ("Object", [("F", \text{Integer}), []]))], \text{Map.empty} \vdash \text{testExpr5} :: \cdot$ 
definition test6 where test6 =  $[\text{classObject}, \text{classI}], \text{Map.empty} \vdash \text{testExpr6} :: \cdot$ 

ML-val :
  val SOME(@{code Integer}, -) = Predicate.yield @{code test1};
  val SOME(@{code Integer}, -) = Predicate.yield @{code test2};
  val SOME(@{code Integer}, -) = Predicate.yield @{code test3};
  val SOME(@{code Void}, -) = Predicate.yield @{code test4};

```

```

val SOME(@{code Void}, -) = Predicate.yield @{code test5};
val SOME(@{code Integer}, -) = Predicate.yield @{code test6};
>

definition testmb-isNull where testmb-isNull = [classObject, classA], Map.empty([this] [→] [Class "A'"]) ⊢ mb-isNull :: -
definition testmb-add where testmb-add = [classObject, classA], Map.empty([this,"i"] [→] [Class "A",Integer]) ⊢ mb-add :: -
definition testmb-mult-cond where testmb-mult-cond = [classObject, classA], Map.empty([this,"j"] [→] [Class "A",Integer]) ⊢ mb-mult-cond :: -
definition testmb-mult-block where testmb-mult-block = [classObject, classA], Map.empty([this,"i","j","temp"] [→] [Class "A",Integer,Integer,Integer]) ⊢ mb-mult-block :: -
definition testmb-mult where testmb-mult = [classObject, classA], Map.empty([this,"i","j"] [→] [Class "A",Integer,Integer]) ⊢ mb-mult :: -

ML-val ‹
  val SOME(@{code Boolean}, -) = Predicate.yield @{code testmb-isNull};
  val SOME(@{code Integer}, -) = Predicate.yield @{code testmb-add};
  val SOME(@{code Boolean}, -) = Predicate.yield @{code testmb-mult-cond};
  val SOME(@{code Void}, -) = Predicate.yield @{code testmb-mult-block};
  val SOME(@{code Integer}, -) = Predicate.yield @{code testmb-mult};
›

definition test where test = [classObject, classA], Map.empty ⊢ testExpr-ClassA :: -
ML-val ‹
  val SOME(@{code Integer}, -) = Predicate.yield @{code test};
›

end

```

Chapter 3

Jinja Virtual Machine

3.1 State of the JVM

```
theory JVMState imports ..;/Common/Objects begin
```

3.1.1 Frame Stack

type-synonym

$pc = nat$

type-synonym

$frame = val\ list \times val\ list \times cname \times mname \times pc$

— operand stack

— registers (including this pointer, method parameters, and local variables)

— name of class where current method is defined

— parameter types

— program counter within frame

3.1.2 Runtime State

type-synonym

$jvm-state = addr\ option \times heap \times frame\ list$

— exception flag, heap, frames

end

3.2 Instructions of the JVM

```
theory JVMInstructions imports JVMState begin
```

datatype

$instr = Load\ nat$	— load from local variable
$Store\ nat$	— store into local variable
$Push\ val$	— push a value (constant)
$New\ cname$	— create object
$Getfield\ vname\ cname$	— Fetch field from object
$Putfield\ vname\ cname$	— Set field in object
$Checkcast\ cname$	— Check whether object is of given type
$Invoke\ mname\ nat$	— inv. instance meth of an object

<i>Return</i>	— return from method
<i>Pop</i>	— pop top element from opstack
<i>IAdd</i>	— integer addition
<i>Goto int</i>	— goto relative address
<i>CmpEq</i>	— equality comparison
<i>IfFalse int</i>	— branch if top of stack false
<i>Throw</i>	— throw top of stack as exception

type-synonym*bytecode* = *instr list***type-synonym***ex-entry* = *pc* × *pc* × *cname* × *pc* × *nat*

— start-pc, end-pc, exception type, handler-pc, remaining stack depth

type-synonym*ex-table* = *ex-entry list***type-synonym***jvm-method* = *nat* × *nat* × *bytecode* × *ex-table*

— max stacksize

— number of local variables. Add 1 + no. of parameters to get no. of registers

— instruction sequence

— exception handler table

type-synonym*jvm-prog* = *jvm-method prog***end**

3.3 JVM Instruction Semantics

theory *JVMEexecInstr*
imports *JVMInstructions JVMState .. / Common / Exceptions*
begin

primrec

exec-instr :: [*instr*, *jvm-prog*, *heap*, *val list*, *val list*,
cname, *mname*, *pc*, *frame list*] => *jvm-state*

where*exec-instr-Load:*

exec-instr (*Load n*) *P h stk loc C*₀ *M*₀ *pc frs* =
(*None*, *h*, ((*loc ! n*) # *stk*, *loc*, *C*₀, *M*₀, *pc+1*)#*frs*)

| *exec-instr* (*Store n*) *P h stk loc C*₀ *M*₀ *pc frs* =
(*None*, *h*, (*tl stk*, *loc[n:=hd stk]*, *C*₀, *M*₀, *pc+1*)#*frs*)

| *exec-instr-Push:*

exec-instr (*Push v*) *P h stk loc C*₀ *M*₀ *pc frs* =
(*None*, *h*, (*v # stk*, *loc*, *C*₀, *M*₀, *pc+1*)#*frs*)

| *exec-instr-New:*

exec-instr (*New C*) *P h stk loc C*₀ *M*₀ *pc frs* =

```

(case new-Addr h of
  None ⇒ (Some (addr-of-sys-xcpt OutOfMemory), h, (stk, loc, C0, M0, pc)♯frs)
  | Some a ⇒ (None, h(a ↦ blank P C), (Addr a♯stk, loc, C0, M0, pc+1)♯frs))

| exec-instr (Getfield F C) P h stk loc C0 M0 pc frs =
  (let v = hd stk;
   xp' = if v=Null then [addr-of-sys-xcpt NullPointer] else None;
   (D,fs) = the(h(the-Addr v))
   in (xp', h, (the(fs(F,C))♯(tl stk), loc, C0, M0, pc+1)♯frs))

| exec-instr (Putfield F C) P h stk loc C0 M0 pc frs =
  (let v = hd stk;
   r = hd (tl stk);
   xp' = if r=Null then [addr-of-sys-xcpt NullPointer] else None;
   a = the-Addr r;
   (D,fs) = the (h a);
   h' = h(a ↦ (D, fs((F,C) ↦ v)))
   in (xp', h', (tl (tl stk), loc, C0, M0, pc+1)♯frs))

| exec-instr (Checkcast C) P h stk loc C0 M0 pc frs =
  (let v = hd stk;
   xp' = if ¬cast-ok P C h v then [addr-of-sys-xcpt ClassCast] else None
   in (xp', h, (stk, loc, C0, M0, pc+1)♯frs))

| exec-instr-Invoke:
exec-instr (Invoke M n) P h stk loc C0 M0 pc frs =
  (let ps = take n stk;
   r = stk!n;
   xp' = if r=Null then [addr-of-sys-xcpt NullPointer] else None;
   C = fst(the(h(the-Addr r)));
   (D,M',Ts,mxs,mxl0,ins,xt)= method P C M;
   f' = ([], [r]@([rev ps]@([replicate mxl0 undefined]), D, M, 0)
  in (xp', h, f'♯(stk, loc, C0, M0, pc)♯frs))

| exec-instr Return P h stk0 loc0 C0 M0 pc frs =
  (if frs=[] then (None, h, []) else
  let v = hd stk0;
   (stk,loc,C,m,pc) = hd frs;
   n = length (fst (snd (method P C0 M0)))
  in (None, h, (v#(drop (n+1) stk), loc, C, m, pc+1)♯tl frs))

| exec-instr Pop P h stk loc C0 M0 pc frs =
  (None, h, (tl stk, loc, C0, M0, pc+1)♯frs)

| exec-instr IAdd P h stk loc C0 M0 pc frs =
  (let i2 = the-Intg (hd stk);
   i1 = the-Intg (hd (tl stk))
  in (None, h, (Intg (i1+i2)♯(tl (tl stk)), loc, C0, M0, pc+1)♯frs))

| exec-instr (IfFalse i) P h stk loc C0 M0 pc frs =
  (let pc' = if hd stk = Bool False then nat(int pc+i) else pc+1
  in (None, h, (tl stk, loc, C0, M0, pc')♯frs))

| exec-instr CmpEq P h stk loc C0 M0 pc frs =

```

```

(let v2 = hd stk;
 v1 = hd (tl stk)
 in (None, h, (Bool (v1=v2) # tl (tl stk), loc, C0, M0, pc+1)#frs))

| exec-instr-Goto:
exec-instr (Goto i) P h stk loc C0 M0 pc frs =
 (None, h, (stk, loc, C0, M0, nat(int pc+i))#frs)

| exec-instr Throw P h stk loc C0 M0 pc frs =
 (let xp' = if hd stk = Null then [addr-of-sys-xcpt NullPointer] else [the-Addr(hd stk)]
 in (xp', h, (stk, loc, C0, M0, pc)#frs))

lemma exec-instr-Store:
exec-instr (Store n) P h (v#stk) loc C0 M0 pc frs =
 (None, h, (stk, loc[n:=v], C0, M0, pc+1)#frs)
by simp

lemma exec-instr-Getfield:
exec-instr (Getfield F C) P h (v#stk) loc C0 M0 pc frs =
 (let xp' = if v=Null then [addr-of-sys-xcpt NullPointer] else None;
 (D,fs) = the(h(the-Addr v))
 in (xp', h, (the(fs(F,C))#stk, loc, C0, M0, pc+1)#frs))
by simp

lemma exec-instr-Putfield:
exec-instr (Putfield F C) P h (v#r#stk) loc C0 M0 pc frs =
 (let xp' = if r=Null then [addr-of-sys-xcpt NullPointer] else None;
 a = the-Addr r;
 (D,fs) = the (h a);
 h' = h(a ↦ (D, fs((F,C) ↦ v)))
 in (xp', h', (stk, loc, C0, M0, pc+1)#frs))
by simp

lemma exec-instr-Checkcast:
exec-instr (Checkcast C) P h (v#stk) loc C0 M0 pc frs =
 (let xp' = if ¬cast-ok P C h v then [addr-of-sys-xcpt ClassCast] else None
 in (xp', h, (v#stk, loc, C0, M0, pc+1)#frs))
by simp

lemma exec-instr-Return:
exec-instr Return P h (v#stk0) loc0 C0 M0 pc frs =
 (if frs=[] then (None, h, []) else
 let (stk,loc,C,m,pc) = hd frs;
 n = length (fst (snd (method P C0 M0)))
 in (None, h, (v#(drop (n+1) stk), loc, C, m, pc+1)#tl frs))
by simp

lemma exec-instr-IPop:
exec-instr Pop P h (v#stk) loc C0 M0 pc frs =
 (None, h, (stk, loc, C0, M0, pc+1)#frs)
by simp

lemma exec-instr-IAdd:

```

```

exec-instr IAdd P h (Intg i2 # Intg i1 # stk) loc C0 M0 pc frs =
  (None, h, (Intg (i1+i2)#stk, loc, C0, M0, pc+1)#frs)
by simp

lemma exec-instr-IfFalse:
exec-instr (IfFalse i) P h (v#stk) loc C0 M0 pc frs =
  (let pc' = if v = Bool False then nat(int pc+i) else pc+1
   in (None, h, (stk, loc, C0, M0, pc')#frs))
by simp

lemma exec-instr-CmpEq:
exec-instr CmpEq P h (v2#v1#stk) loc C0 M0 pc frs =
  (None, h, (Bool (v1=v2) # stk, loc, C0, M0, pc+1)#frs)
by simp

lemma exec-instr-Throw:
exec-instr Throw P h (v#stk) loc C0 M0 pc frs =
  (let xp' = if v = Null then [addr-of-sys-xcpt NullPointer] else [the-Addr v]
   in (xp', h, (v#stk, loc, C0, M0, pc)#frs))
by simp

end

```

3.4 Exception handling in the JVM

```
theory JVMExceptions imports JVMInstructions .. /Common/Exceptions begin
```

```

definition matches-ex-entry :: 'm prog ⇒ cname ⇒ pc ⇒ ex-entry ⇒ bool
where
  matches-ex-entry P C pc xcp ≡
    let (s, e, C', h, d) = xcp in
      s ≤ pc ∧ pc < e ∧ P ⊢ C ⊑* C'
```

```

primrec match-ex-table :: 'm prog ⇒ cname ⇒ pc ⇒ ex-table ⇒ (pc × nat) option
where
  match-ex-table P C pc [] = None
  | match-ex-table P C pc (e#es) = (if matches-ex-entry P C pc e
    then Some (snd(snd(snd e)))
    else match-ex-table P C pc es)
```

abbreviation

```

ex-table-of :: jvm-prog ⇒ cname ⇒ mname ⇒ ex-table where
  ex-table-of P C M == snd (snd (snd (snd (snd(method P C M)))))
```

```

primrec find-handler :: jvm-prog ⇒ addr ⇒ heap ⇒ frame list ⇒ jvm-state
where
  find-handler P a h [] = (Some a, h, [])
  | find-handler P a h (fr#frs) =
    (let (stk, loc, C, M, pc) = fr in
     case match-ex-table P (cname-of h a) pc (ex-table-of P C M) of
       None ⇒ find-handler P a h frs
```

| Some $pc\text{-}d \Rightarrow (\text{None}, h, (\text{Addr } a \# \text{drop}(\text{size } stk - \text{snd } pc\text{-}d) \text{ } stk, loc, C, M, \text{fst } pc\text{-}d)\#frs))$

end

3.5 Program Execution in the JVM

theory *JVMExec*

imports *JVMExecInstr JVMExceptions*
begin

abbreviation

instrs-of :: *jvm-prog* \Rightarrow *cname* \Rightarrow *mname* \Rightarrow *instr list* **where**

$$\text{instrs-of } P \text{ } C \text{ } M == \text{fst}(\text{snd}(\text{snd}(\text{snd}(\text{snd}(\text{method } P \text{ } C \text{ } M))))))$$

fun *exec* :: *jvm-prog* \times *jvm-state* \Rightarrow *jvm-state option* **where** — single step execution

$$\text{exec } (P, xp, h, []) = \text{None}$$

| $\text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#frs) =$

$$(\text{let } i = \text{instrs-of } P \text{ } C \text{ } M ! pc;$$

$$(xcpt', h', frs') = \text{exec-instr } i \text{ } P \text{ } h \text{ } \text{stk} \text{ } \text{loc} \text{ } C \text{ } M \text{ } pc \text{ } frs$$

$$\text{in Some}(\text{case } xcpt' \text{ of}$$

$$\text{None} \Rightarrow (\text{None}, h', frs')$$

$$\text{Some } a \Rightarrow \text{find-handler } P \text{ } a \text{ } h \text{ } ((\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#frs)))$$

| $\text{exec } (P, \text{Some } xa, h, frs) = \text{None}$

— relational view

inductive-set

exec-1 :: *jvm-prog* \Rightarrow (*jvm-state* \times *jvm-state*) set
and *exec-1'* :: *jvm-prog* \Rightarrow *jvm-state* \Rightarrow *jvm-state* \Rightarrow bool

$$((\leftarrow \vdash / - jvm \rightarrow_1 / \rightarrow) [61, 61, 61] 60)$$

for *P* :: *jvm-prog*

where

$P \vdash \sigma - jvm \rightarrow_1 \sigma' \equiv (\sigma, \sigma') \in \text{exec-1 } P$

| *exec-II*: $\text{exec } (P, \sigma) = \text{Some } \sigma' \Rightarrow P \vdash \sigma - jvm \rightarrow_1 \sigma'$

— reflexive transitive closure:

definition *exec-all* :: *jvm-prog* \Rightarrow *jvm-state* \Rightarrow *jvm-state* \Rightarrow bool

$$((\leftarrow \vdash / - jvm \rightarrow / \rightarrow) [61, 61, 61] 60)$$
 where

exec-all-def1: $P \vdash \sigma - jvm \rightarrow \sigma' \longleftrightarrow (\sigma, \sigma') \in (\text{exec-1 } P)^*$

notation (ASCII)

exec-all $((\leftarrow | - / - jvm \rightarrow | \rightarrow) [61, 61, 61] 60)$

lemma *exec-1-eq*:

$\text{exec-1 } P = \{(\sigma, \sigma'). \text{exec } (P, \sigma) = \text{Some } \sigma'\}$

lemma *exec-1-iff*:

$P \vdash \sigma - jvm \rightarrow_1 \sigma' = (\text{exec } (P, \sigma) = \text{Some } \sigma')$

lemma *exec-all-def*:

$P \vdash \sigma - jvm \rightarrow \sigma' = ((\sigma, \sigma') \in \{(\sigma, \sigma'). \text{exec } (P, \sigma) = \text{Some } \sigma'\}^*)$

```

lemma jvm-refl[iff]:  $P \vdash \sigma \dashv_{jvm} \sigma$ 
lemma jvm-trans[trans]:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \sigma \dashv_{jvm} \sigma'; P \vdash \sigma' \dashv_{jvm} \sigma'' \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \sigma \dashv_{jvm} \sigma''$ 
lemma jvm-one-step1[trans]:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \sigma \dashv_{jvm} \sigma'; P \vdash \sigma' \dashv_{jvm} \sigma'' \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \sigma \dashv_{jvm} \sigma''$ 
lemma jvm-one-step2[trans]:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \sigma \dashv_{jvm} \sigma'; P \vdash \sigma' \dashv_{jvm} \sigma'' \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \sigma \dashv_{jvm} \sigma''$ 
lemma exec-all-conf:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \sigma \dashv_{jvm} \sigma'; P \vdash \sigma \dashv_{jvm} \sigma'' \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies P \vdash \sigma' \dashv_{jvm} \sigma'' \vee P \vdash \sigma'' \dashv_{jvm} \sigma'$ 

lemma exec-all-finalD:  $P \vdash (x, h, \emptyset) \dashv_{jvm} \sigma \implies \sigma = (x, h, \emptyset)$ 
lemma exec-all-deterministic:
 $\llbracket P \vdash \sigma \dashv_{jvm} (x, h, \emptyset); P \vdash \sigma \dashv_{jvm} \sigma' \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \sigma' \dashv_{jvm} (x, h, \emptyset)$ 

```

The start configuration of the JVM: in the start heap, we call a method m of class C in program P . The *this* pointer of the frame is set to *Null* to simulate a static method invocation.

```

definition start-state :: jvm-prog  $\Rightarrow$  cname  $\Rightarrow$  mname  $\Rightarrow$  jvm-state where
  start-state  $P C M =$ 
  (let  $(D, Ts, T, mxs, mxl_0, b) = \text{method } P C M \text{ in}$ 
    $(\text{None}, \text{start-heap } P, [(\emptyset, \text{Null} \# \text{replicate } mxl_0 \text{ undefined}, C, M, 0)])$ )

```

end

3.6 A Defensive JVM

```

theory JVMDefensive
imports JVMExec .. / Common / Conform
begin

```

Extend the state space by one element indicating a type error (or other abnormal termination)

```
datatype 'a type-error = TypeError | Normal 'a
```

```

fun is-Addr :: val  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  is-Addr (Addr  $a$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  | is-Addr  $v$   $\longleftrightarrow$  False

```

```

fun is-Intg :: val  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  is-Intg (Intg  $i$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  | is-Intg  $v$   $\longleftrightarrow$  False

```

```

fun is-Bool :: val  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  is-Bool (Bool  $b$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  | is-Bool  $v$   $\longleftrightarrow$  False

```

```

definition is-Ref :: val  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  is-Ref  $v \longleftrightarrow v = \text{Null} \vee \text{is-Addr } v$ 

```

```

primrec check-instr :: [instr, jvm-prog, heap, val list, val list,
  cname, mname, pc, frame list]  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  check-instr-Load:
    check-instr (Load  $n$ )  $P h stk loc C M_0 pc frs =$ 

```

($n < \text{length } loc$)

- | *check-instr-Store*:
 $\text{check-instr} (\text{Store } n) P h \text{stk loc } C_0 M_0 \text{pc frs} =$
 $(0 < \text{length } \text{stk} \wedge n < \text{length } loc)$
- | *check-instr-Push*:
 $\text{check-instr} (\text{Push } v) P h \text{stk loc } C_0 M_0 \text{pc frs} =$
 $(\neg \text{is-Addr } v)$
- | *check-instr-New*:
 $\text{check-instr} (\text{New } C) P h \text{stk loc } C_0 M_0 \text{pc frs} =$
 $\text{is-class } P C$
- | *check-instr-Getfield*:
 $\text{check-instr} (\text{Getfield } F C) P h \text{stk loc } C_0 M_0 \text{pc frs} =$
 $(0 < \text{length } \text{stk} \wedge (\exists C' T. P \vdash C \text{ sees } F:T \text{ in } C') \wedge$
 $(\text{let } (C', T) = \text{field } P C F; \text{ref} = \text{hd } \text{stk} \text{ in}$
 $C' = C \wedge \text{is-Ref } \text{ref} \wedge (\text{ref} \neq \text{Null} \longrightarrow$
 $h (\text{the-Addr } \text{ref}) \neq \text{None} \wedge$
 $(\text{let } (D, vs) = \text{the } (h (\text{the-Addr } \text{ref})) \text{ in}$
 $P \vdash D \preceq^* C \wedge vs (F, C) \neq \text{None} \wedge P, h \vdash \text{the } (vs (F, C)) : \leq T)))$
- | *check-instr-Putfield*:
 $\text{check-instr} (\text{Putfield } F C) P h \text{stk loc } C_0 M_0 \text{pc frs} =$
 $(1 < \text{length } \text{stk} \wedge (\exists C' T. P \vdash C \text{ sees } F:T \text{ in } C') \wedge$
 $(\text{let } (C', T) = \text{field } P C F; v = \text{hd } \text{stk}; \text{ref} = \text{hd } (\text{tl } \text{stk}) \text{ in}$
 $C' = C \wedge \text{is-Ref } \text{ref} \wedge (\text{ref} \neq \text{Null} \longrightarrow$
 $h (\text{the-Addr } \text{ref}) \neq \text{None} \wedge$
 $(\text{let } D = \text{fst } (\text{the } (h (\text{the-Addr } \text{ref}))) \text{ in}$
 $P \vdash D \preceq^* C \wedge P, h \vdash v : \leq T)))$
- | *check-instr-Checkcast*:
 $\text{check-instr} (\text{Checkcast } C) P h \text{stk loc } C_0 M_0 \text{pc frs} =$
 $(0 < \text{length } \text{stk} \wedge \text{is-class } P C \wedge \text{is-Ref } (\text{hd } \text{stk}))$
- | *check-instr-Invoke*:
 $\text{check-instr} (\text{Invoke } M n) P h \text{stk loc } C_0 M_0 \text{pc frs} =$
 $(n < \text{length } \text{stk} \wedge \text{is-Ref } (\text{stk!n}) \wedge$
 $(\text{stk!n} \neq \text{Null} \longrightarrow$
 $(\text{let } a = \text{the-Addr } (\text{stk!n});$
 $C = \text{cname-of } h a;$
 $Ts = \text{fst } (\text{snd } (\text{method } P C M))$
 $\text{in } h a \neq \text{None} \wedge P \vdash C \text{ has } M \wedge$
 $P, h \vdash \text{rev } (\text{take } n \text{ stk}) [: \leq] Ts)))$
- | *check-instr-Return*:
 $\text{check-instr Return } P h \text{stk loc } C_0 M_0 \text{pc frs} =$
 $(0 < \text{length } \text{stk} \wedge ((0 < \text{length } \text{frs}) \longrightarrow$
 $(P \vdash C_0 \text{ has } M_0) \wedge$
 $(\text{let } v = \text{hd } \text{stk};$
 $T = \text{fst } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } (\text{method } P C_0 M_0)))$
 $\text{in } P, h \vdash v : \leq T)))$

- | *check-instr-Pop*:
 $\text{check-instr Pop } P \ h \ stk \ loc \ C_0 \ M_0 \ pc \ frs =$
 $(0 < \text{length } stk)$
- | *check-instr-IAdd*:
 $\text{check-instr IAdd } P \ h \ stk \ loc \ C_0 \ M_0 \ pc \ frs =$
 $(1 < \text{length } stk \wedge \text{is-Intg } (\text{hd } stk) \wedge \text{is-Intg } (\text{hd } (\text{tl } stk)))$
- | *check-instr-IfFalse*:
 $\text{check-instr (IfFalse } b) \ P \ h \ stk \ loc \ C_0 \ M_0 \ pc \ frs =$
 $(0 < \text{length } stk \wedge \text{is-Bool } (\text{hd } stk) \wedge 0 \leq \text{int } pc + b)$
- | *check-instr-CmpEq*:
 $\text{check-instr CmpEq } P \ h \ stk \ loc \ C_0 \ M_0 \ pc \ frs =$
 $(1 < \text{length } stk)$
- | *check-instr-Goto*:
 $\text{check-instr (Goto } b) \ P \ h \ stk \ loc \ C_0 \ M_0 \ pc \ frs =$
 $(0 \leq \text{int } pc + b)$
- | *check-instr-Throw*:
 $\text{check-instr Throw } P \ h \ stk \ loc \ C_0 \ M_0 \ pc \ frs =$
 $(0 < \text{length } stk \wedge \text{is-Ref } (\text{hd } stk))$

definition $\text{check} :: \text{jvm-prog} \Rightarrow \text{jvm-state} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{check } P \ \sigma = (\text{let } (\text{xcpt}, h, frs) = \sigma \text{ in}$
 $\quad (\text{case } frs \text{ of } [] \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#frs' \Rightarrow$
 $\quad \quad P \vdash C \text{ has } M \wedge$
 $\quad \quad (\text{let } (C', Ts, T, mxs, mxl_0, ins, xt) = \text{method } P \ C \ M; i = \text{ins!pc} \text{ in}$
 $\quad \quad \quad pc < \text{size } ins \wedge \text{size } stk \leq mxs \wedge$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{check-instr } i \ P \ h \ stk \ loc \ C \ M \ pc \ frs')))$

definition $\text{exec-d} :: \text{jvm-prog} \Rightarrow \text{jvm-state} \Rightarrow \text{jvm-state option type-error}$ **where**
 $\text{exec-d } P \ \sigma = (\text{if } \text{check } P \ \sigma \text{ then } \text{Normal } (\text{exec } (P, \sigma)) \text{ else } \text{TypeError})$

inductive-set

$\text{exec-1-d} :: \text{jvm-prog} \Rightarrow (\text{jvm-state type-error} \times \text{jvm-state type-error})$ set
and $\text{exec-1-d}' :: \text{jvm-prog} \Rightarrow \text{jvm-state type-error} \Rightarrow \text{jvm-state type-error} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\langle - \vdash - \text{-jvmd} \rightarrow_1 \rightarrow [61, 61, 61] 60)$
for $P :: \text{jvm-prog}$
where
 $P \vdash \sigma \text{-jvmd} \rightarrow_1 \sigma' \equiv (\sigma, \sigma') \in \text{exec-1-d } P$

- | $\text{exec-1-d-ErrorI}: \text{exec-d } P \ \sigma = \text{TypeError} \implies P \vdash \text{Normal } \sigma \text{-jvmd} \rightarrow_1 \text{TypeError}$
- | $\text{exec-1-d-NormalI}: \text{exec-d } P \ \sigma = \text{Normal } (\text{Some } \sigma') \implies P \vdash \text{Normal } \sigma \text{-jvmd} \rightarrow_1 \text{Normal } \sigma'$

— reflexive transitive closure:

definition $\text{exec-all-d} :: \text{jvm-prog} \Rightarrow \text{jvm-state type-error} \Rightarrow \text{jvm-state type-error} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\langle - \vdash - \text{-jvmd} \rightarrow \rightarrow [61, 61, 61] 60)$ **where**
 $\text{exec-all-d-def1}: P \vdash \sigma \text{-jvmd} \rightarrow \sigma' \longleftrightarrow (\sigma, \sigma') \in (\text{exec-1-d } P)^*$

notation (ASCII)

$\text{exec-all-d} \ (\langle - \vdash - \text{-jvmd} \rightarrow \rightarrow [61, 61, 61] 60)$

```

lemma exec-1-d-eq:
  exec-1-d P = {(s,t).  $\exists \sigma. s = \text{Normal } \sigma \wedge t = \text{TypeError} \wedge \text{exec-}d P \sigma = \text{TypeError}\} \cup$ 
    {(s,t).  $\exists \sigma \sigma'. s = \text{Normal } \sigma \wedge t = \text{Normal } \sigma' \wedge \text{exec-}d P \sigma = \text{Normal } (\text{Some } \sigma')\}$ 
by (auto elim!: exec-1-d.cases intro!: exec-1-d.intros)

declare split-paired-All [simp del]
declare split-paired-Ex [simp del]

lemma if-neq [dest!]:
  (if P then A else B)  $\neq B \implies P$ 
by (cases P, auto)

lemma exec-d-no-errorI [intro]:
  check P  $\sigma \implies \text{exec-}d P \sigma \neq \text{TypeError}$ 
by (unfold exec-d-def) simp

theorem no-type-error-commutes:
  exec-d P  $\sigma \neq \text{TypeError} \implies \text{exec-}d P \sigma = \text{Normal } (\text{exec } (P, \sigma))$ 
by (unfold exec-d-def, auto)

```

```

lemma defensive-imp-aggressive:
   $P \vdash (\text{Normal } \sigma) \dashv \text{jvmd} \rightarrow (\text{Normal } \sigma') \implies P \vdash \sigma \dashv \text{jvm} \rightarrow \sigma'$ 
end

```

3.7 Example for generating executable code from JVM semantics

```

theory JVMListExample
imports
  ..../Common/SystemClasses
  JVMExec
  HOL-Library.Code-Target-Numerical
begin

definition list-name :: string
where
  list-name == "list"

definition test-name :: string
where
  test-name == "test"

definition val-name :: string
where
  val-name == "val"

definition next-name :: string
where
  next-name == "next"

```

definition *append-name* :: *string*

where

append-name == "append"

definition *makelist-name* :: *string*

where

makelist-name == "makelist"

definition *append-ins* :: *bytecode*

where

append-ins ==

[*Load* 0,
Getfield *next-name* *list-name*,
Load 0,
Getfield *next-name* *list-name*,
Push *Null*,
CmpEq,
IfFalse 7,
Pop,
Load 0,
Load 1,
Putfield *next-name* *list-name*,
Push *Unit*,
Return,
Load 1,
Invoke *append-name* 1,
Return]

definition *list-class* :: *jvm-method class*

where

list-class ==

(*Object*,
[*(val-name*, *Integer*), (*next-name*, *Class list-name*)],
[*(append-name*, [*Class list-name*], *Void*,
(3, 0, *append-ins*, [(1, 2, *NullPointer*, 7, 0)]))])

definition *make-list-ins* :: *bytecode*

where

make-list-ins ==

[*New* *list-name*,
Store 0,
Load 0,
Push (*Intg* 1),
Putfield *val-name* *list-name*,
New *list-name*,
Store 1,
Load 1,
Push (*Intg* 2),
Putfield *val-name* *list-name*,
New *list-name*,
Store 2,
Load 2,
Push (*Intg* 3),
Putfield *val-name* *list-name*,

>

end

Chapter 4

Bytecode Verifier

4.1 Semilattices

```

theory Semilat
imports Main HOL-Library.While-Combinator
begin

type-synonym 'a ord    = 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
type-synonym 'a binop = 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
type-synonym 'a sl     = 'a set × 'a ord × 'a binop

definition lesub :: 'a ⇒ 'a ord ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
  where lesub x r y ⟷ r x y

definition lesssub :: 'a ⇒ 'a ord ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
  where lesssub x r y ⟷ lesub x r y ∧ x ≠ y

definition plussub :: 'a ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c) ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c
  where plussub x f y = f x y

notation (ASCII)
  lesub (⟨⟨- /<=-- -⟩⟩ [50, 1000, 51] 50) and
  lesssub (⟨⟨- /<-- -⟩⟩ [50, 1000, 51] 50) and
  plussub (⟨⟨- /+-- -⟩⟩ [65, 1000, 66] 65)

notation
  lesub (⟨⟨- /≤- -⟩⟩ [50, 0, 51] 50) and
  lesssub (⟨⟨- /□- -⟩⟩ [50, 0, 51] 50) and
  plussub (⟨⟨- /□- -⟩⟩ [65, 0, 66] 65)

abbreviation (input)
  lesub1 :: 'a ⇒ 'a ord ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool (⟨⟨- /≤- -⟩⟩ [50, 1000, 51] 50)
  where x ≤r y == x ≤r y

abbreviation (input)
  lesssub1 :: 'a ⇒ 'a ord ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool (⟨⟨- /□- -⟩⟩ [50, 1000, 51] 50)
  where x □r y == x □r y

abbreviation (input)

```

plussub1 :: ' $a \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c$ ($\langle (- / \sqcup -) \rangle$ [65, 1000, 66] 65)
where $x \sqcup_f y == x \sqcup_f y$

definition $ord :: ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow 'a ord$

where

$$ord\ r = (\lambda x\ y.\ (x,y) \in r)$$

definition $order :: 'a ord \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow bool$

where

$$order\ r\ A \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in A. x \sqsubseteq_r x) \wedge (\forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq_r y \wedge y \sqsubseteq_r x \longrightarrow x = y) \wedge (\forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq_r y \wedge y \sqsubseteq_r z \longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq_r z)$$

definition $top :: 'a ord \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$

where

$$top\ r\ T \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. x \sqsubseteq_r T)$$

definition $acc :: 'a ord \Rightarrow bool$

where

$$acc\ r \longleftrightarrow wf\ \{(y,x). x \sqsubset_r y\}$$

definition $closed :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a binop \Rightarrow bool$

where

$$closed\ A\ f \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqcup_f y \in A)$$

definition $semilat :: 'a sl \Rightarrow bool$

where

$$\begin{aligned} semilat = & (\lambda(A,r,f). order\ r\ A \wedge closed\ A\ f \wedge \\ & (\forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq_r x \sqcup_f y) \wedge \\ & (\forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. y \sqsubseteq_r x \sqcup_f y) \wedge \\ & (\forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. \forall z \in A. x \sqsubseteq_r z \wedge y \sqsubseteq_r z \longrightarrow x \sqcup_f y \sqsubseteq_r z)) \end{aligned}$$

definition $is-ub :: ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$

where

$$is-ub\ r\ x\ y\ u \longleftrightarrow (x,u) \in r \wedge (y,u) \in r$$

definition $is-lub :: ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$

where

$$is-lub\ r\ x\ y\ u \longleftrightarrow is-ub\ r\ x\ y\ u \wedge (\forall z. is-ub\ r\ x\ y\ z \longrightarrow (u,z) \in r)$$

definition $some-lub :: ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$

where

$$some-lub\ r\ x\ y = (SOME\ z. is-lub\ r\ x\ y\ z)$$

locale $Semilat =$

fixes $A :: 'a set$

fixes $r :: 'a ord$

fixes $f :: 'a binop$

assumes $semilat: semilat(A, r, f)$

lemma $order-refl$ [*simp, intro*]: $order\ r\ A \implies x \in A \implies x \sqsubseteq_r x$

lemma $order-antisym$: $\llbracket order\ r\ A; x \sqsubseteq_r y; y \sqsubseteq_r x; x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \implies x = y$

lemma $order-trans$: $\llbracket order\ r\ A; x \sqsubseteq_r y; y \sqsubseteq_r z; x \in A; y \in A; z \in A \rrbracket \implies x \sqsubseteq_r z$

lemma *order-less-irrefl* [*intro, simp*]: $\text{order } r \ A \implies x \in A \implies \neg x \sqsubset_r x$

lemma *order-less-trans*: $\llbracket \text{order } r \ A; x \sqsubset_r y; y \sqsubset_r z; x \in A; y \in A; z \in A \rrbracket \implies x \sqsubset_r z$

lemma *topD* [*simp, intro*]: $\text{top } r \ T \implies x \sqsubseteq_r T$

lemma *top-le-conv* [*simp*]: $\llbracket \text{order } r \ A; \text{top } r \ T; x \in A; T \in A \rrbracket \implies (T \sqsubseteq_r x) = (x = T)$

lemma *semilat-Def*:

semilat(A, r, f) \longleftrightarrow $\text{order } r \ A \wedge \text{closed } A \ f \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. x \sqsubseteq_r x \sqcup_f y) \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. y \sqsubseteq_r x \sqcup_f y) \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. \forall z \in A. x \sqsubseteq_r z \wedge y \sqsubseteq_r z \longrightarrow x \sqcup_f y \sqsubseteq_r z)$

lemma (in Semilat) *orderI* [*simp, intro*]: $\text{order } r \ A$

lemma (in Semilat) *closedI* [*simp, intro*]: $\text{closed } A \ f$

lemma *closedD*: $\llbracket \text{closed } A \ f; x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \implies x \sqcup_f y \in A$

lemma *closed-UNIV* [*simp*]: $\text{closed } \text{UNIV} \ f$

lemma (in Semilat) *closed-f* [*simp, intro*]: $\llbracket x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \implies x \sqcup_f y \in A$

lemma (in Semilat) *refl-r* [*intro, simp*]: $x \in A \implies x \sqsubseteq_r x$ **by auto**

lemma (in Semilat) *antisym-r* [*intro?*]: $\llbracket x \sqsubseteq_r y; y \sqsubseteq_r x; x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \implies x = y$

lemma (in Semilat) *trans-r* [*trans, intro?*]: $\llbracket x \sqsubseteq_r y; y \sqsubseteq_r z; x \in A; y \in A; z \in A \rrbracket \implies x \sqsubseteq_r z$

lemma (in Semilat) *ub1* [*simp, intro?*]: $\llbracket x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \implies x \sqsubseteq_r x \sqcup_f y$

lemma (in Semilat) *ub2* [*simp, intro?*]: $\llbracket x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \implies y \sqsubseteq_r x \sqcup_f y$

lemma (in Semilat) *lub* [*simp, intro?*]:

$\llbracket x \sqsubseteq_r z; y \sqsubseteq_r z; x \in A; y \in A; z \in A \rrbracket \implies x \sqcup_f y \sqsubseteq_r z$

lemma (in Semilat) *plus-le-conv* [*simp*]:

$\llbracket x \in A; y \in A; z \in A \rrbracket \implies (x \sqcup_f y \sqsubseteq_r z) = (x \sqsubseteq_r z \wedge y \sqsubseteq_r z)$

lemma (in Semilat) *le-iff-plus-unchanged*:

assumes $x \in A$ **and** $y \in A$

shows $x \sqsubseteq_r y \longleftrightarrow x \sqcup_f y = y$ (**is** $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$)

lemma (in Semilat) *le-iff-plus-unchanged2*:

assumes $x \in A$ **and** $y \in A$

shows $x \sqsubseteq_r y \longleftrightarrow y \sqcup_f x = y$ (**is** $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$)

lemma (in Semilat) *plus-assoc* [*simp*]:

assumes $a: a \in A$ **and** $b: b \in A$ **and** $c: c \in A$

shows $a \sqcup_f (b \sqcup_f c) = a \sqcup_f b \sqcup_f c$

lemma (in Semilat) *plus-com-lemma*:

$\llbracket a \in A; b \in A \rrbracket \implies a \sqcup_f b \sqsubseteq_r b \sqcup_f a$

lemma (in Semilat) *plus-commutative*:

$\llbracket a \in A; b \in A \rrbracket \implies a \sqcup_f b = b \sqcup_f a$

```

lemma is-lubD:
  is-lub r x y u  $\implies$  is-ub r x y u  $\wedge$  ( $\forall z$ . is-ub r x y z  $\longrightarrow$   $(u,z) \in r$ )

lemma is-ubI:
   $\llbracket (x,u) \in r; (y,u) \in r \rrbracket \implies \text{is-ub } r \ x \ y \ u$ 

lemma is-ubD:
  is-ub r x y u  $\implies$   $(x,u) \in r \wedge (y,u) \in r$ 

lemma is-lub-bigger1 [iff]:
  is-lub (r*) x y y =  $((x,y) \in r^*)$ 
lemma is-lub-bigger2 [iff]:
  is-lub (r*) x y x =  $((y,x) \in r^*)$ 
lemma extend-lub:
   $\llbracket \text{single-valued } r; \text{is-lub } (r^*) \ x \ y \ u; (x',x) \in r \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \exists v. \text{is-lub } (r^*) \ x' \ y \ v$ 
lemma single-valued-has-lubs [rule-format]:
   $\llbracket \text{single-valued } r; (x,u) \in r^* \rrbracket \implies (\forall y. (y,u) \in r^* \longrightarrow$ 
   $(\exists z. \text{is-lub } (r^*) \ x \ y \ z))$ 
lemma some-lub-conv:
   $\llbracket \text{acyclic } r; \text{is-lub } (r^*) \ x \ y \ u \rrbracket \implies \text{some-lub } (r^*) \ x \ y = u$ 
lemma is-lub-some-lub:
   $\llbracket \text{single-valued } r; \text{acyclic } r; (x,u) \in r^*; (y,u) \in r^* \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{is-lub } (r^*) \ x \ y \ (\text{some-lub } (r^*) \ x \ y)$ 

```

4.1.1 An executable lub-finder

```

definition exec-lub :: ('a * 'a) set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a binop
where
  exec-lub r f x y = while  $(\lambda z. (x,z) \notin r^*) f y$ 

lemma exec-lub-refl: exec-lub r f T T = T
by (simp add: exec-lub-def while-unfold)

lemma acyclic-single-valued-finite:
   $\llbracket \text{acyclic } r; \text{single-valued } r; (x,y) \in r^* \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{finite } (r \cap \{a. (x, a) \in r^*\} \times \{b. (b, y) \in r^*\})$ 

lemma exec-lub-conv:
   $\llbracket \text{acyclic } r; \forall x \ y. (x,y) \in r \longrightarrow f x = y; \text{is-lub } (r^*) \ x \ y \ u \rrbracket \implies$ 
  exec-lub r f x y = u
lemma is-lub-exec-lub:
   $\llbracket \text{single-valued } r; \text{acyclic } r; (x,u):r^*; (y,u):r^*; \forall x \ y. (x,y) \in r \longrightarrow f x = y \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{is-lub } (r^*) \ x \ y \ (\text{exec-lub } r f x y)$ 

end

```

4.2 The Error Type

```

theory Err
imports Semilat

```

begin

datatype '*a err* = *Err* | *OK* '*a*

type-synonym '*a ebinop* = '*a* \Rightarrow '*a err*

type-synonym '*a esl* = '*a set* \times '*a ord* \times '*a ebinop*

primrec *ok-val* :: '*a err* \Rightarrow '*a*

where

ok-val (*OK* *x*) = *x*

definition *lift* :: ('*a* \Rightarrow '*b err*) \Rightarrow ('*a err* \Rightarrow '*b err*)

where

lift f e = (*case e of Err* \Rightarrow *Err* | *OK x* \Rightarrow *f x*)

definition *lift2* :: ('*a* \Rightarrow '*b* \Rightarrow '*c err*) \Rightarrow '*a err* \Rightarrow '*b err* \Rightarrow '*c err*

where

lift2 f e1 e2 =

(*case e1 of Err* \Rightarrow *Err* | *OK x* \Rightarrow (*case e2 of Err* \Rightarrow *Err* | *OK y* \Rightarrow *f x y*))

definition *le* :: '*a ord* \Rightarrow '*a err ord*

where

le r e1 e2 =

(*case e2 of Err* \Rightarrow *True* | *OK y* \Rightarrow (*case e1 of Err* \Rightarrow *False* | *OK x* \Rightarrow *x* \sqsubseteq_r *y*))

definition *sup* :: ('*a* \Rightarrow '*b* \Rightarrow '*c*) \Rightarrow ('*a err* \Rightarrow '*b err* \Rightarrow '*c err*)

where

sup f = *lift2* ($\lambda x y.$ *OK* (*x* \sqcup_f *y*))

definition *err* :: '*a set* \Rightarrow '*a err set*

where

err A = *insert Err* {*OK x* | *x* \in *A*}

definition *esl* :: '*a sl* \Rightarrow '*a esl*

where

esl = ($\lambda(A,r,f).$ (*A*, *r*, $\lambda x y.$ *OK(f x y)*))

definition *sl* :: '*a esl* \Rightarrow '*a err sl*

where

sl = ($\lambda(A,r,f).$ (*err A*, *le r*, *lift2 f*))

abbreviation

err-semilat :: '*a esl* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

err-semilat L == *semilat(sl L)*

primrec *strict* :: ('*a* \Rightarrow '*b err*) \Rightarrow ('*a err* \Rightarrow '*b err*)

where

strict f Err = *Err*

| *strict f (OK x)* = *f x*

lemma *err-def'*:

err A = *insert Err* {*x*. $\exists y \in A.$ *x* = *OK y*}

lemma *strict-Some [simp]*:

(*strict f x* = *OK y*) = ($\exists z.$ *x* = *OK z* \wedge *f z* = *OK y*)

```

lemma not-Err-eq:  $(x \neq Err) = (\exists a. x = OK a)$ 
lemma not-OK-eq:  $(\forall y. x \neq OK y) = (x = Err)$ 
lemma unfold-lesub-err:  $e1 \sqsubseteq_{le} r e2 = le r e1 e2$ 
lemma le-err-refl:  $\forall x. x \sqsubseteq_r x \implies e \sqsubseteq_{le} r e$ 
lemma le-err-refl':  $(\forall x \in A. x \sqsubseteq_r x) \implies e \in err A \implies e \sqsubseteq_{le} r e$ 

```

4.3 More about Options

```

theory Opt imports Err begin

definition le :: ' $a$  ord  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  option ord'
where
   $le r o_1 o_2 =$ 
   $(\text{case } o_2 \text{ of } None \Rightarrow o_1 = None \mid Some y \Rightarrow (\text{case } o_1 \text{ of } None \Rightarrow True \mid Some x \Rightarrow x \sqsubseteq_r y))$ 

definition opt :: ' $a$  set  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  option set'
where
   $opt A = insert None \{Some y \mid y \in A\}$ 

definition sup :: ' $a$  ebinop  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  option ebinop'
where
   $sup f o_1 o_2 =$ 
   $(\text{case } o_1 \text{ of } None \Rightarrow OK o_2$ 
   $\mid Some x \Rightarrow (\text{case } o_2 \text{ of } None \Rightarrow OK o_1$ 
   $\mid Some y \Rightarrow (\text{case } f x y \text{ of } Err \Rightarrow Err \mid OK z \Rightarrow OK (Some z))))$ 

definition esl :: ' $a$  esl  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  option esl'
where
   $esl = (\lambda(A, r, f). (opt A, le r, sup f))$ 

```

```

lemma unfold-le-opt:
   $o_1 \sqsubseteq_{le} r o_2 =$ 
   $(\text{case } o_2 \text{ of } None \Rightarrow o_1 = None \mid$ 
   $\quad Some y \Rightarrow (\text{case } o_1 \text{ of } None \Rightarrow True \mid Some x \Rightarrow x \sqsubseteq_r y))$ 
lemma le-opt-refl:  $order r A \implies x \in opt A \implies x \sqsubseteq_{le} r x$ 

```

4.4 Products as Semilattices

```

theory Product
imports Err
begin

definition le :: ' $a$  ord  $\Rightarrow$  ' $b$  ord  $\Rightarrow$  (' $a \times b$ ) ord'
where
   $le r_A r_B = (\lambda(a_1, b_1)(a_2, b_2). a_1 \sqsubseteq_{r_A} a_2 \wedge b_1 \sqsubseteq_{r_B} b_2)$ 

definition sup :: ' $a$  ebinop  $\Rightarrow$  ' $b$  ebinop  $\Rightarrow$  (' $a \times b$ ) ebinop
where
   $sup f g = (\lambda(a_1, b_1)(a_2, b_2). Err.sup Pair (a_1 \sqcup_f a_2) (b_1 \sqcup_g b_2))$ 

definition esl :: ' $a$  esl  $\Rightarrow$  ' $b$  esl  $\Rightarrow$  (' $a \times b$ ) esl
where

```

$esl = (\lambda(A,r_A,f_A) (B,r_B,f_B). (A \times B, le r_A r_B, sup f_A f_B))$

abbreviation

$lesubprod :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow bool$

$(\langle (- / \sqsubseteq'(-,-)) \rangle [50, 0, 0, 51] 50) \text{ where}$

$p \sqsubseteq(rA,rB) q == p \sqsubseteq_{Product.le} rA rB q$

lemma *unfold-lesub-prod*: $x \sqsubseteq(r_A,r_B) y = le r_A r_B x y$

lemma *le-prod-Pair-conv* [*iff*]: $((a_1,b_1) \sqsubseteq(r_A,r_B) (a_2,b_2)) = (a_1 \sqsubseteq_{r_A} a_2 \& b_1 \sqsubseteq_{r_B} b_2)$

lemma *less-prod-Pair-conv*:

$((a_1,b_1) \sqsubset_{Product.le} r_A r_B (a_2,b_2)) =$

$(a_1 \sqsubset_{r_A} a_2 \& b_1 \sqsubseteq_{r_B} b_2 \mid a_1 \sqsubseteq_{r_A} a_2 \& b_1 \sqsubset_{r_B} b_2)$

lemma *order-le-prodI* [*iff*]: $(order r_A A \& order r_B B) \implies order (Product.le r_A r_B) (A \times B)$

apply (*unfold order-def*)

apply *safe*

apply *blast+*

done

lemma *order-le-prodE*: $A \neq \{\} \implies B \neq \{\} \implies order (Product.le r_A r_B) (A \times B) \implies (order r_A A \& order r_B B)$

apply (*unfold order-def*)

apply *simp*

apply *safe*

apply *blast+*

done

lemma *order-le-prod* [*iff*]: $A \neq \{\} \implies B \neq \{\} \implies order (Product.le r_A r_B) (A \times B) = (order r_A A \& order r_B B)$

lemma *acc-le-prodI* [*intro!*]:

$\llbracket acc r_A; acc r_B \rrbracket \implies acc (Product.le r_A r_B)$

lemma *closed-lift2-sup*:

$\llbracket closed (err A) (lift2 f); closed (err B) (lift2 g) \rrbracket \implies$

$closed (err(A \times B)) (lift2(sup f g))$

lemma *unfold-plussub-lift2*: $e_1 \sqcup_{lift2 f} e_2 = lift2 f e_1 e_2$

lemma *plus-eq-Err-conv* [*simp*]:

assumes $x \in A \ y \in A \ semilat(err A, Err.le r, lift2 f)$

shows $(x \sqcup_f y = Err) = (\neg(\exists z \in A. x \sqsubseteq_r z \wedge y \sqsubseteq_r z))$

lemma *err-semilat-Product-esl*:

$\bigwedge L_1 L_2. \llbracket err-semilat L_1; err-semilat L_2 \rrbracket \implies err-semilat(Product.esl L_1 L_2)$

end

4.5 Fixed Length Lists

theory Listn

imports Err HOL-Library.NList

begin

definition *le* :: '*a ord* \Rightarrow ('*a list)ord*

where

$le r = list-all2 (\lambda x y. x \sqsubseteq_r y)$

abbreviation

```
lesublist :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a ord  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $(\langle(\cdot / [\sqsubseteq_r] \cdot) \rangle [50, 0, 51] 50)$  where  

 $x [\sqsubseteq_r] y == x <=-(Listn.le r) y$ 
```

abbreviation

```
lesssublist :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a ord  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $(\langle(\cdot / [\sqsubset_r] \cdot) \rangle [50, 0, 51] 50)$  where  

 $x [\sqsubset_r] y == x <-(Listn.le r) y$ 
```

abbreviation

```
plussublist :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  'b list  $\Rightarrow$  'c list  

 $(\langle(\cdot / [\sqcup_r] \cdot) \rangle [65, 0, 66] 65)$  where  

 $x [\sqcup_f] y == x \sqcup_{map2 f} y$ 
```

primrec *coalesce* :: 'a err list \Rightarrow 'a list err**where**

```
coalesce [] = OK[]  

| coalesce (ex#exs) = Err.sup (#) ex (coalesce exs)
```

definition *sl* :: nat \Rightarrow 'a sl \Rightarrow 'a list sl**where**

```
sl n =  $(\lambda(A,r,f). (nlists n A, le r, map2 f))$ 
```

definition *sup* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c err) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'b list \Rightarrow 'c list err**where**

```
sup f =  $(\lambda xs ys. if size xs = size ys then coalesce(xs \sqcup_f ys) else Err)$ 
```

definition *upto-esl* :: nat \Rightarrow 'a esl \Rightarrow 'a list esl**where**

```
upto-esl m =  $(\lambda(A,r,f). (Union\{nlists n A | n. n \leq m\}, le r, sup f))$ 
```

lemmas [*simp*] = set-update-subsetI

```
lemma unfold-lesub-list: xs  $[\sqsubseteq_r]$  ys = Listn.le r xs ys
```

```
lemma Nil-le-conv [iff]: ([]  $[\sqsubseteq_r]$  ys) = (ys = [])
```

```
lemma Cons-notle-Nil [iff]:  $\neg x \# xs$   $[\sqsubseteq_r]$  []
```

```
lemma Cons-le-Cons [iff]:  $x \# xs$   $[\sqsubseteq_r]$   $y \# ys$  =  $(x \sqsubseteq_r y \wedge xs$   $[\sqsubseteq_r]$  ys)
```

```
lemma list-update-le-cong:
```

```
 $\llbracket i < size xs; xs$   $[\sqsubseteq_r]$  ys;  $x \sqsubseteq_r y \rrbracket \implies xs[i:=x]$   $[\sqsubseteq_r]$  ys[i:=y]
```

```
lemma le-listD:  $\llbracket xs$   $[\sqsubseteq_r]$  ys;  $p < size xs \rrbracket \implies xs!p$   $\sqsubseteq_r$  ys!p
```

```
lemma le-list-refl:  $\forall x. x$   $\sqsubseteq_r$  x  $\implies xs$   $[\sqsubseteq_r]$  xs
```

```
lemma le-list-trans:
```

```
assumes ord: order r A
```

```
and xs: xs  $\in$  nlists n A and ys: ys  $\in$  nlists n A and zs: zs  $\in$  nlists n A
```

```
and xs  $[\sqsubseteq_r]$  ys and ys  $[\sqsubseteq_r]$  zs
```

```
shows xs  $[\sqsubseteq_r]$  zs
```

4.6 Typing and Dataflow Analysis Framework

```
theory Typing-Framework-1 imports Semilattices begin
```

The relationship between dataflow analysis and a welltyped-instruction predicate.

type-synonym

$'s \text{ step-type} = \text{nat} \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \times 's) \text{ list}$

definition $\text{stable} :: 's \text{ ord} \Rightarrow 's \text{ step-type} \Rightarrow 's \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{stable } r \text{ step } \tau s p \longleftrightarrow (\forall (q, \tau) \in \text{set}(\text{step } p (\tau s!p)). \tau \sqsubseteq_r \tau s!q)$

definition $\text{stables} :: 's \text{ ord} \Rightarrow 's \text{ step-type} \Rightarrow 's \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{stables } r \text{ step } \tau s \longleftrightarrow (\forall p < \text{size } \tau s. \text{stable } r \text{ step } \tau s p)$

definition $\text{wt-step} :: 's \text{ ord} \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 's \text{ step-type} \Rightarrow 's \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{wt-step } r T \text{ step } \tau s \longleftrightarrow (\forall p < \text{size } \tau s. \tau s!p \neq T \wedge \text{stable } r \text{ step } \tau s p)$

end

4.7 More on Semilattices

theory SemilatAlg

imports Typing-Framework-1

begin

definition $\text{lesubstep-type} :: (\text{nat} \times 's) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 's \text{ ord} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \times 's) \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

$(\langle (- / \{\sqsubseteq_r\}) - \rangle [50, 0, 51] 50)$

where $A \{\sqsubseteq_r\} B \equiv \forall (p, \tau) \in A. \exists \tau'. (p, \tau') \in B \wedge \tau \sqsubseteq_r \tau'$

notation (ASCII)

$\text{lesubstep-type} (\langle (- / \{\leq'\}) - \rangle [50, 0, 51] 50)$

primrec $\text{pluslussub} :: 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ (\langle (- / \sqcup) - \rangle [65, 0, 66] 65)$

where

$\text{pluslussub} [] f y = y$

$| \text{pluslussub} (x \# xs) f y = \text{pluslussub} xs f (x \sqcup_f y)$

definition $\text{bounded} :: 's \text{ step-type} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{bounded step } n \longleftrightarrow (\forall p < n. \forall \tau. \forall (q, \tau') \in \text{set}(\text{step } p \tau). q < n)$

definition $\text{pres-type} :: 's \text{ step-type} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 's \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{pres-type step } n A \longleftrightarrow (\forall \tau \in A. \forall p < n. \forall (q, \tau') \in \text{set}(\text{step } p \tau). \tau' \in A)$

definition $\text{mono} :: 's \text{ ord} \Rightarrow 's \text{ step-type} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 's \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{mono } r \text{ step } n A \longleftrightarrow$

$(\forall \tau p \tau'. \tau \in A \wedge p < n \wedge \tau \sqsubseteq_r \tau' \longrightarrow \text{set}(\text{step } p \tau) \{\sqsubseteq_r\} \text{set}(\text{step } p \tau'))$

lemma [iff]: $\{\} \{\sqsubseteq_r\} B$

lemma [iff]: $(A \{\sqsubseteq_r\} \{\}) = (A = \{\})$

lemma lesubstep-union:

```

 $\llbracket A_1 \{ \sqsubseteq_r \} B_1; A_2 \{ \sqsubseteq_r \} B_2 \rrbracket \implies A_1 \cup A_2 \{ \sqsubseteq_r \} B_1 \cup B_2$ 

lemma pres-typeD:
 $\llbracket \text{pres-type step } n A; s \in A; p < n; (q, s') \in \text{set} (\text{step } p s) \rrbracket \implies s' \in A$ 
lemma monoD:
 $\llbracket \text{mono } r \text{ step } n A; p < n; s \in A; s \sqsubseteq_r t \rrbracket \implies \text{set} (\text{step } p s) \{ \sqsubseteq_r \} \text{set} (\text{step } p t)$ 
lemma boundedD:
 $\llbracket \text{bounded step } n; p < n; (q, t) \in \text{set} (\text{step } p xs) \rrbracket \implies q < n$ 
lemma lesubstep-type-refl [simp, intro]:
 $(\bigwedge x. x \sqsubseteq_r x) \implies A \{ \sqsubseteq_r \} A$ 
lemma lesub-step-typeD:
 $A \{ \sqsubseteq_r \} B \implies (x, y) \in A \implies \exists y'. (x, y') \in B \wedge y \sqsubseteq_r y'$ 

lemma list-update-le-listI [rule-format]:
 $\begin{aligned} \text{set } xs \subseteq A &\longrightarrow \text{set } ys \subseteq A \longrightarrow xs \llbracket \sqsubseteq_r \rrbracket ys \longrightarrow p < \text{size } xs \longrightarrow \\ x \sqsubseteq_r ys!p &\longrightarrow \text{semilat}(A, r, f) \longrightarrow x \in A \longrightarrow \\ xs[p := x \sqcup_f xs!p] \llbracket \sqsubseteq_r \rrbracket ys \end{aligned}$ 
lemma plusplus-closed: assumes Semilat A r f shows
 $\bigwedge y. \llbracket \text{set } x \subseteq A; y \in A \rrbracket \implies x \sqcup_f y \in A$ 

lemma (in Semilat) pp-ub2:
 $\bigwedge y. \llbracket \text{set } x \subseteq A; y \in A \rrbracket \implies y \sqsubseteq_r x \sqcup_f y$ 

lemma (in Semilat) pp-ub1:
shows  $\bigwedge y. \llbracket \text{set } ls \subseteq A; y \in A; x \in \text{set } ls \rrbracket \implies x \sqsubseteq_r ls \sqcup_f y$ 

lemma (in Semilat) pp-lub:
assumes  $z: z \in A$ 
shows
 $\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies \text{set } xs \subseteq A \implies \forall x \in \text{set } xs. x \sqsubseteq_r z \implies y \sqsubseteq_r z \implies xs \sqcup_f y \sqsubseteq_r z$ 

lemma ub1': assumes Semilat A r f
shows  $\begin{aligned} \forall (p, s) \in \text{set } S. s \in A; y \in A; (a, b) \in \text{set } S \\ \implies b \sqsubseteq_r \text{map snd} [(p', t') \leftarrow S. p' = a] \sqcup_f y \end{aligned}$ 

lemma plusplus-empty:
 $\begin{aligned} \forall s'. (q, s') \in \text{set } S &\longrightarrow s' \sqcup_f ss ! q = ss ! q \implies \\ (\text{map snd} [(p', t') \leftarrow S. p' = q] \sqcup_f ss ! q) &= ss ! q \end{aligned}$ 

end

```

4.8 Lifting the Typing Framework to err, app, and eff

```

theory Typing-Framework-err imports SemilatAlg begin

definition wt-err-step :: 's ord  $\Rightarrow$  's err step-type  $\Rightarrow$  's err list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
 $\text{wt-err-step } r \text{ step } \tau s \longleftrightarrow \text{wt-step } (\text{Err.le } r) \text{ Err step } \tau s$ 

definition wt-app-eff :: 's ord  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  's step-type  $\Rightarrow$  's list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
 $\begin{aligned} \text{wt-app-eff } r \text{ app step } \tau s &\longleftrightarrow \\ (\forall p < \text{size } \tau s. \text{app } p (\tau s!p) \wedge (\forall (q, \tau) \in \text{set} (\text{step } p (\tau s!p)). \tau \leqslant_r \tau s!q)) \end{aligned}$ 

```

definition *map-snd* :: $('b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'c) \text{ list}$
where

$$\text{map-snd } f = \text{map } (\lambda(x,y). (x, f y))$$

definition *error* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \times 'a \text{ err}) \text{ list}$

where

$$\text{error } n = \text{map } (\lambda x. (x, \text{Err})) [0..<n]$$

definition *err-step* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 's \text{ step-type} \Rightarrow 's \text{ err step-type}$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{err-step } n \text{ app step } p \text{ t} = \\ (\text{case } t \text{ of} \\ \text{ Err} \Rightarrow \text{error } n \\ | \text{ OK } \tau \Rightarrow \text{if app } p \text{ t} \text{ then map-snd OK (step } p \text{ t)} \text{ else error } n) \end{aligned}$$

definition *app-mono* :: $'s \text{ ord} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 's \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{app-mono } r \text{ app } n \text{ A} \longleftrightarrow \\ (\forall s \text{ p t. } s \in A \wedge p < n \wedge s \sqsubseteq_r t \longrightarrow \text{app } p \text{ t} \longrightarrow \text{app } p \text{ s}) \end{aligned}$$

lemmas *err-step-defs* = *err-step-def* *map-snd-def* *error-def*

lemma *bounded-err-stepD*:

$$\begin{aligned} [\![\text{bounded } (\text{err-step } n \text{ app step}) \text{ n}; \\ p < n; \text{app } p \text{ a}; (q,b) \in \text{set } (\text{step } p \text{ a})]\!] \implies q < n \end{aligned}$$

lemma *in-map-sndD*: $(a,b) \in \text{set } (\text{map-snd } f \text{ xs}) \implies \exists b'. (a,b') \in \text{set } \text{xs}$

lemma *bounded-err-stepI*:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall p. p < n \longrightarrow (\forall s. \text{app } p \text{ s} \longrightarrow (\forall (q,s') \in \text{set } (\text{step } p \text{ s}). q < n)) \\ \implies \text{bounded } (\text{err-step } n \text{ app step}) \text{ n} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *bounded-lift*:

$$\text{bounded step } n \implies \text{bounded } (\text{err-step } n \text{ app step}) \text{ n}$$

lemma *le-list-map-OK* [*simp*]:

$$\wedge b. (\text{map OK } a [\sqsubseteq_{\text{Err.le } r}] \text{ map OK } b) = (a [\sqsubseteq_r] b)$$

lemma *map-snd-lessI*:

$$\text{set } \text{xs} \{ \sqsubseteq_r \} \text{ set } \text{ys} \implies \text{set } (\text{map-snd OK } \text{xs}) \{ \sqsubseteq_{\text{Err.le } r} \} \text{ set } (\text{map-snd OK } \text{ys})$$

lemma *mono-lift*:

$$\begin{aligned} [\![\text{order } r \text{ A}; \text{app-mono } r \text{ app } n \text{ A}; \text{bounded } (\text{err-step } n \text{ app step}) \text{ n}; \\ \forall s \text{ p t. } s \in A \wedge p < n \wedge s \sqsubseteq_r t \longrightarrow \text{app } p \text{ t} \longrightarrow \text{set } (\text{step } p \text{ s}) \{ \sqsubseteq_r \} \text{ set } (\text{step } p \text{ t})]\!] \\ \implies \text{mono } (\text{Err.le } r) (\text{err-step } n \text{ app step}) \text{ n } (\text{err } A) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *in-errorD*: $(x,y) \in \text{set } (\text{error } n) \implies y = \text{Err}$

lemma *pres-type-lift*:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall s \in A. \forall p. p < n \longrightarrow \text{app } p \text{ s} \longrightarrow (\forall (q, s') \in \text{set } (\text{step } p \text{ s}). s' \in A) \\ \implies \text{pres-type } (\text{err-step } n \text{ app step}) \text{ n } (\text{err } A) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *wt-err-imp-wt-app-eff*:

```

assumes wt: wt-err-step r (err-step (size ts) app step) ts
assumes b: bounded (err-step (size ts) app step) (size ts)
shows wt-app-eff r app step (map ok-val ts)

lemma wt-app-eff-imp-wt-err:
assumes app-eff: wt-app-eff r app step ts
assumes bounded: bounded (err-step (size ts) app step) (size ts)
shows wt-err-step r (err-step (size ts) app step) (map OK ts)
end

```

4.9 Kildall's Algorithm

```

theory Kildall-1
imports SemilatAlg
begin

primrec merges :: 's binop  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  's) list  $\Rightarrow$  's list  $\Rightarrow$  's list
where
  merges f []  $\tau s = \tau s$ 
  | merges f (p' # ps)  $\tau s = (\text{let } (p, \tau) = p' \text{ in merges } f ps (\tau s[p := \tau \sqcup_f \tau s!p]))$ 

```

lemmas [simp] = Let-def Semilat.le-iff-plus-unchanged [OF Semilat.intro, symmetric]

```

lemma (in Semilat) nth-merges:
 $\bigwedge ss. \llbracket p < \text{length } ss; ss \in nlists n A; \forall (p, t) \in \text{set } ps. p < n \wedge t \in A \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $(\text{merges } f ps ss)!p = \text{map snd } [(p', t') \leftarrow ps. p' = p] \sqcup_f ss!p$ 
(is  $\bigwedge ss. \llbracket \text{-; -; ?steptype } ps \rrbracket \implies ?P ss ps$ )

```

```

lemma length-merges [simp]:
 $\bigwedge ss. \text{size}(\text{merges } f ps ss) = \text{size } ss$ 
lemma (in Semilat) merges-preserves-type-lemma:
shows  $\forall xs. xs \in nlists n A \implies (\forall (p, x) \in \text{set } ps. p < n \wedge x \in A)$ 
 $\implies \text{merges } f ps xs \in nlists n A$ 
lemma (in Semilat) merges-preserves-type [simp]:
 $\llbracket xs \in nlists n A; \forall (p, x) \in \text{set } ps. p < n \wedge x \in A \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{merges } f ps xs \in nlists n A$ 
by (simp add: merges-preserves-type-lemma)

```

```

lemma (in Semilat) list-update-le-listI [rule-format]:
 $\text{set } xs \subseteq A \implies \text{set } ys \subseteq A \implies xs[\sqsubseteq_r] ys \implies p < \text{size } xs \implies$ 
 $x \sqsubseteq_r ys!p \implies x \in A \implies xs[p := x \sqcup_f xs!p][\sqsubseteq_r] ys$ 
lemma (in Semilat) merges-pres-le-ub:
assumes set ts  $\subseteq A$  set ss  $\subseteq A$ 
 $\forall (p, t) \in \text{set } ps. t \sqsubseteq_r ts!p \wedge t \in A \wedge p < \text{size } ts \text{ ss } [\sqsubseteq_r] ts$ 
shows merges f ps ss  $[\sqsubseteq_r] ts$ 

```

end

4.10 Kildall's Algorithm

```

theory Kildall-2
imports SemilatAlg Kildall-1
begin

primrec propa :: 's binop  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  's) list  $\Rightarrow$  's list  $\Rightarrow$  nat set  $\Rightarrow$  's list * nat set
where
  propa f []  $\tau s w = (\tau s, w)$ 
  | propa f (q' # qs)  $\tau s w = (\text{let } (q, \tau) = q';$ 
     $u = \tau \sqcup_f \tau s! q;$ 
     $w' = (\text{if } u = \tau s! q \text{ then } w \text{ else insert } q w)$ 
     $\text{in propa } f \text{ qs } (\tau s[q := u]) w')$ 
```

```

definition iter :: 's binop  $\Rightarrow$  's step-type  $\Rightarrow$ 
  's list  $\Rightarrow$  nat set  $\Rightarrow$  's list  $\times$  nat set
```

where

```

  iter f step  $\tau s w =$ 
  while ( $\lambda(\tau s, w). w \neq \{\}$ )
    ( $\lambda(\tau s, w). \text{let } p = \text{some-elem } w$ 
      $\text{in propa } f (\text{step } p (\tau s! p)) \tau s (w - \{p\})$ )
  ( $\tau s, w$ )
```

```

definition unstables :: 's ord  $\Rightarrow$  's step-type  $\Rightarrow$  's list  $\Rightarrow$  nat set
```

where

```
unstables r step  $\tau s = \{p. p < \text{size } \tau s \wedge \neg \text{stable } r \text{ step } \tau s p\}$ 
```

```

definition kildall :: 's ord  $\Rightarrow$  's binop  $\Rightarrow$  's step-type  $\Rightarrow$  's list  $\Rightarrow$  's list
```

where

```
kildall r f step  $\tau s = \text{fst}(\text{iter } f \text{ step } \tau s (\text{unstables } r \text{ step } \tau s))$ 
```

lemma (in Semilat) merges-incr-lemma:

```

 $\forall xs. xs \in nlists n A \longrightarrow (\forall (p, x) \in \text{set } ps. p < \text{size } xs \wedge x \in A) \longrightarrow xs [\sqsubseteq_r] \text{ merges } f ps xs$ 
apply (induct ps)
```

```
apply auto[1]
```

```
apply simp
```

```
apply clarify
```

```
apply (rule order-trans [OF - list-update-incr])
```

```
  apply force
```

```
  apply simp+
```

done

lemma (in Semilat) merges-incr:

```

 $\llbracket xs \in nlists n A; \forall (p, x) \in \text{set } ps. p < \text{size } xs \wedge x \in A \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies xs [\sqsubseteq_r] \text{ merges } f ps xs$ 

```

by (simp add: merges-incr-lemma)

lemma (in Semilat) merges-same-conv [rule-format]:
 $(\forall xs. xs \in nlists n A \rightarrow (\forall (p,x) \in set ps. p < size xs \wedge x \in A) \rightarrow$
 $(merges f ps xs = xs) = (\forall (p,x) \in set ps. x \sqsubseteq_r xs!p))$

lemma decomp-propa:
 $\bigwedge ss w. (\forall (q,t) \in set qs. q < size ss) \Rightarrow$
 $propa f qs ss w =$
 $(merges f qs ss, \{q. \exists t. (q,t) \in set qs \wedge t \sqcup_f ss!q \neq ss!q\} \cup w)$

lemma (in Semilat) stable-pres-lemma:
shows \llbracket pres-type step n A; bounded step n;
 $ss \in nlists n A; p \in w; \forall q \in w. q < n;$
 $\forall q. q < n \rightarrow q \notin w \rightarrow stable r step ss q; q < n;$
 $\forall s'. (q,s') \in set (step p (ss!p)) \rightarrow s' \sqcup_f ss!q = ss!q;$
 $q \notin w \vee q = p \rrbracket$
 $\Rightarrow stable r step (merges f (step p (ss!p)) ss) q$

lemma (in Semilat) merges-bounded-lemma:
 \llbracket mono r step n A; bounded step n; pres-type step n A;
 $\forall (p',s') \in set (step p (ss!p)). s' \in A; ss \in nlists n A; ts \in nlists n A; p < n;$
 $ss [\sqsubseteq_r] ts; \forall p. p < n \rightarrow stable r step ts p \rrbracket$
 $\Rightarrow merges f (step p (ss!p)) ss [\sqsubseteq_r] ts$

lemma termination-lemma: assumes Semilat A r f
shows $\llbracket ss \in nlists n A; \forall (q,t) \in set qs. q < n \wedge t \in A; p \in w \rrbracket \Rightarrow$
 $ss [\sqsubseteq_r] merges f qs ss \vee$
 $merges f qs ss = ss \wedge \{q. \exists t. (q,t) \in set qs \wedge t \sqcup_f ss!q \neq ss!q\} \cup (w - \{p\}) \subset w$
end

4.11 The Lightweight Bytecode Verifier

```
theory LBVSpec
imports SemilatAlg Opt
begin

type-synonym
's certificate = 's list

primrec merge :: 's certificate ⇒ 's binop ⇒ 's ord ⇒ 's ⇒ nat ⇒ (nat × 's) list ⇒ 's ⇒ 's
where
  merge cert f r T pc []      x = x
| merge cert f r T pc (s#ss) x = merge cert f r T pc ss (let (pc',s') = s in
  if pc'=pc+1 then s' ∪_f x
  else if s' ⊑_r cert!pc' then x
  else T)

definition wtl-inst :: 's certificate ⇒ 's binop ⇒ 's ord ⇒ 's ⇒
's step-type ⇒ nat ⇒ 's ⇒ 's
where
wtl-inst cert f r T step pc s = merge cert f r T pc (step pc s) (cert!(pc+1))

definition wtl-cert :: 's certificate ⇒ 's binop ⇒ 's ord ⇒ 's ⇒ 's ⇒
's step-type ⇒ nat ⇒ 's ⇒ 's
```

where

```
wtl-cert cert f r T B step pc s =
(if cert!pc = B then
  wtl-inst cert f r T step pc s
else
  if s ⊑_r cert!pc then wtl-inst cert f r T step pc (cert!pc) else T)
```

```
primrec wtl-inst-list :: 'a list ⇒ 's certificate ⇒ 's binop ⇒ 's ord ⇒ 's ⇒ 's ⇒
's step-type ⇒ nat ⇒ 's ⇒ 's
```

where

```
wtl-inst-list [] cert f r T B step pc s = s
| wtl-inst-list (i#is) cert f r T B step pc s =
(let s' = wtl-cert cert f r T B step pc s in
  if s' = T ∨ s = T then T else wtl-inst-list is cert f r T B step (pc+1) s')
```

definition cert-ok :: 's certificate ⇒ nat ⇒ 's ⇒ 's set ⇒ bool

where

```
cert-ok cert n T B A ←→ (∀ i < n. cert!i ∈ A ∧ cert!i ≠ T) ∧ (cert!n = B)
```

definition bottom :: 'a ord ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool

where

```
bottom r B ←→ (∀ x. B ⊑_r x)
```

locale lbv = Semilat +

```
fixes T :: 'a (⊤)
fixes B :: 'a (⊥)
fixes step :: 'a step-type
assumes top: top r ⊤
assumes T-A: ⊤ ∈ A
assumes bot: bottom r ⊥
assumes B-A: ⊥ ∈ A
```

```
fixes merge :: 'a certificate ⇒ nat ⇒ (nat × 'a) list ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
defines mrg-def: merge cert ≡ LBVSpec.merge cert f r ⊤
```

```
fixes wti :: 'a certificate ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
defines wti-def: wti cert ≡ wtl-inst cert f r ⊤ step
```

```
fixes wtc :: 'a certificate ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
defines wtc-def: wtc cert ≡ wtl-cert cert f r ⊥ step
```

```
fixes wtl :: 'b list ⇒ 'a certificate ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
defines wtl-def: wtl ins cert ≡ wtl-inst-list ins cert f r ⊥ step
```

lemma (in lbv) wti:

```
wti c pc s = merge c pc (step pc s) (c!(pc+1))
```

lemma (in lbv) wtc:

```
wtc c pc s = (if c!pc = ⊥ then wti c pc s else if s ⊑_r c!pc then wti c pc (c!pc) else ⊤)
```

lemma cert-okD1 [intro?]:

```
cert-ok c n T B A ⇒ pc < n ⇒ c!pc ∈ A
```

```

lemma cert-okD2 [intro?]:
  cert-ok c n T B A  $\implies$  c!n = B

lemma cert-okD3 [intro?]:
  cert-ok c n T B A  $\implies$  B  $\in$  A  $\implies$  pc < n  $\implies$  c!Suc pc  $\in$  A

lemma cert-okD4 [intro?]:
  cert-ok c n T B A  $\implies$  pc < n  $\implies$  c!pc  $\neq$  T

declare Let-def [simp]

```

4.11.1 more semilattice lemmas

```

lemma (in lbv) sup-top [simp, elim]:
  assumes x: x  $\in$  A
  shows x  $\sqcup_f$  T = T
lemma (in lbv) plusplusup-top [simp, elim]:
  set xs  $\subseteq$  A  $\implies$  xs  $\sqcup_f$  T = T
  by (induct xs) auto

lemma (in Semilat) pp-ub1':
  assumes S: snd'set S  $\subseteq$  A
  assumes y: y  $\in$  A and ab: (a, b)  $\in$  set S
  shows b  $\sqsubseteq_r$  map snd [(p', t')  $\leftarrow$  S . p' = a]  $\sqcup_f$  y
lemma (in lbv) bottom-le [simp, intro!]:  $\perp \sqsubseteq_r x$ 
  by (insert bot) (simp add: bottom-def)

lemma (in lbv) le-bottom [simp]: x  $\in$  A  $\implies$  x  $\sqsubseteq_r$   $\perp$  = (x =  $\perp$ )
  using B-A by (blast intro: antisym-r)

```

4.11.2 merge

```

lemma (in lbv) merge-Nil [simp]:
  merge c pc [] x = x by (simp add: mrg-def)

lemma (in lbv) merge-Cons [simp]:
  merge c pc (l#ls) x = merge c pc ls (if fst l=pc+1 then snd l +-f x
                                         else if snd l  $\sqsubseteq_r$  c!fst l then x
                                         else T)
  by (simp add: mrg-def split-beta)

lemma (in lbv) merge-Err [simp]:
  snd'set ss  $\subseteq$  A  $\implies$  merge c pc ss T = T
  by (induct ss) auto

lemma (in lbv) merge-not-top:
   $\bigwedge x. \text{snd}'\text{set ss} \subseteq A \implies \text{merge } c \text{ pc ss } x \neq T \implies$ 
   $\forall (pc', s') \in \text{set ss}. (pc' \neq pc+1 \longrightarrow s' \sqsubseteq_r c!pc')$ 
  (is  $\bigwedge x. ?\text{set ss} \implies ?\text{merge ss } x \implies ?P ss$ )

lemma (in lbv) merge-def:
  shows

```

```

 $\wedge x. x \in A \implies \text{snd}\text{'set } ss \subseteq A \implies$ 
 $\text{merge } c \text{ pc } ss \text{ } x =$ 
 $(\text{if } \forall (pc', s') \in \text{set } ss. pc' \neq pc + 1 \longrightarrow s' \sqsubseteq_r c!pc' \text{ then}$ 
 $\quad \text{map } \text{snd} [(p', t') \leftarrow ss. p' = pc + 1] \sqcup_f x$ 
 $\text{else } \top)$ 
 $(\text{is } \wedge x. - \implies - \implies ?\text{merge } ss \text{ } x = ?\text{if } ss \text{ } x \text{ is } \wedge x. - \implies - \implies ?P \text{ } ss \text{ } x)$ 
lemma (in lbv) merge-not-top-s:
assumes  $x: x \in A$  and  $ss: \text{snd}\text{'set } ss \subseteq A$ 
assumes  $m: \text{merge } c \text{ pc } ss \text{ } x \neq \top$ 
shows  $\text{merge } c \text{ pc } ss \text{ } x = (\text{map } \text{snd} [(p', t') \leftarrow ss. p' = pc + 1] \sqcup_f x)$ 

```

4.11.3 wtl-inst-list

lemmas [iff] = not-Err-eq

lemma (in lbv) wtl-Nil [simp]: $\text{wtl } [] \text{ } c \text{ pc } s = s$
by (simp add: wtl-def)

lemma (in lbv) wtl-Cons [simp]:
 $\text{wtl } (i \# is) \text{ } c \text{ pc } s =$
 $(\text{let } s' = \text{wtc } c \text{ pc } s \text{ in if } s' = \top \vee s = \top \text{ then } \top \text{ else } \text{wtl } is \text{ } c \text{ } (pc + 1) \text{ } s')$
by (simp add: wtl-def wtc-def)

lemma (in lbv) wtl-Cons-not-top:
 $\text{wtl } (i \# is) \text{ } c \text{ pc } s \neq \top =$
 $(\text{wtc } c \text{ pc } s \neq \top \wedge s \neq \top \wedge \text{wtl } is \text{ } c \text{ } (pc + 1) \text{ } (\text{wtc } c \text{ pc } s) \neq \top)$
by (auto simp del: split-paired-Ex)

lemma (in lbv) wtl-top [simp]: $\text{wtl } ls \text{ } c \text{ pc } \top = \top$
by (cases ls) auto

lemma (in lbv) wtl-not-top:
 $\text{wtl } ls \text{ } c \text{ pc } s \neq \top \implies s \neq \top$
by (cases s=TOP) auto

lemma (in lbv) wtl-append [simp]:
 $\wedge pc \text{ } s. \text{wtl } (a @ b) \text{ } c \text{ pc } s = \text{wtl } b \text{ } c \text{ } (pc + \text{length } a) \text{ } (\text{wtl } a \text{ } c \text{ pc } s)$
by (induct a) auto

lemma (in lbv) wtl-take:
 $\text{wtl } is \text{ } c \text{ pc } s \neq \top \implies \text{wtl } (\text{take } pc' \text{ } is) \text{ } c \text{ pc } s \neq \top$
(is ?wtl is ≠ - **implies** -)

lemma take-Suc:
 $\forall n. n < \text{length } l \longrightarrow \text{take } (\text{Suc } n) \text{ } l = (\text{take } n \text{ } l) @ [l!n]$ (**is** ?P l)

lemma (in lbv) wtl-Suc:
assumes $suc: pc + 1 < \text{length } is$
assumes $wtl: \text{wtl } (\text{take } pc \text{ } is) \text{ } c \text{ } 0 \text{ } s \neq \top$
shows $\text{wtl } (\text{take } (pc + 1) \text{ } is) \text{ } c \text{ } 0 \text{ } s = \text{wtc } c \text{ pc } (\text{wtl } (\text{take } pc \text{ } is) \text{ } c \text{ } 0 \text{ } s)$

lemma (in lbv) wtl-all:
assumes $all: \text{wtl } is \text{ } c \text{ } 0 \text{ } s \neq \top$ (**is** ?wtl is ≠ -)
assumes $pc: pc < \text{length } is$
shows $\text{wtc } c \text{ pc } (\text{wtl } (\text{take } pc \text{ } is) \text{ } c \text{ } 0 \text{ } s) \neq \top$

4.11.4 preserves-type

```

lemma (in lbv) merge-pres:
  assumes s0: snd'set ss  $\subseteq A$  and x: x  $\in A$ 
  shows merge c pc ss x  $\in A$ 
lemma pres-typeD2:
  pres-type step n A  $\implies s \in A \implies p < n \implies \text{snd}'\text{set}(\text{step } p \ s) \subseteq A$ 
  by auto (drule pres-typeD)
lemma (in lbv) wti-pres [intro?]:
  assumes pres: pres-type step n A
  assumes cert: c!(pc+1)  $\in A$ 
  assumes s-pc: s  $\in A$  pc  $< n$ 
  shows wti c pc s  $\in A$ 
lemma (in lbv) wtc-pres:
  assumes pres-type step n A
  assumes c!pc  $\in A$  and c!(pc+1)  $\in A$ 
  assumes s  $\in A$  and pc  $< n$ 
  shows wtc c pc s  $\in A$ 
lemma (in lbv) wtl-pres:
  assumes pres: pres-type step (length is) A
  assumes cert: cert-ok c (length is)  $\top \perp A$ 
  assumes s: s  $\in A$ 
  assumes all: wtl is c 0 s  $\neq \top$ 
  shows pc < length is  $\implies \text{wtl}(\text{take pc is}) \ c \ 0 \ s \in A$ 
  (is ?len pc  $\implies$  ?wtl pc  $\in A$ )
end

```

4.12 Correctness of the LBV

```

theory LBVCorrect
imports LBVSpec Typing-Framework-1
begin

locale lbvs = lbv +
  fixes s0 :: 'a
  fixes c :: 'a list
  fixes ins :: 'b list
  fixes τs :: 'a list
  defines phi-def:
    τs  $\equiv$  map (λpc. if c!pc  $= \perp$  then wtl (take pc ins) c 0 s0 else c!pc)
      [0..<size ins]
  assumes bounded: bounded step (size ins)
  assumes cert: cert-ok c (size ins)  $\top \perp A$ 
  assumes pres: pres-type step (size ins) A

lemma (in lbvs) phi-None [intro?]:
   $\llbracket pc < size ins; c!pc = \perp \rrbracket \implies \tau s!pc = \text{wtl}(\text{take pc ins}) \ c \ 0 \ s_0$ 
lemma (in lbvs) phi-Some [intro?]:
   $\llbracket pc < size ins; c!pc \neq \perp \rrbracket \implies \tau s!pc = c!pc$ 
lemma (in lbvs) phi-len [simp]: size τs = size ins
lemma (in lbvs) wtl-suc-pc:
  assumes all: wtl ins c 0 s0  $\neq \top$ 

```

```

assumes pc: pc+1 < size ins
assumes sA: s0 ∈ A
shows wtl (take (pc+1) ins) c 0 s0 ⊑r τs!(pc+1)
lemma (in lbvs) wtl-stable:
assumes wtl: wtl ins c 0 s0 ≠ ⊤
assumes s0: s0 ∈ A and pc: pc < size ins
shows stable r step τs pc
lemma (in lbvs) phi-not-top:
assumes wtl: wtl ins c 0 s0 ≠ ⊤ and pc: pc < size ins
shows τs!pc ≠ ⊤
lemma (in lbvs) phi-in-A:
assumes wtl: wtl ins c 0 s0 ≠ ⊤ and s0: s0 ∈ A
shows τs ∈ nlists (size ins) A
lemma (in lbvs) phi0:
assumes wtl: wtl ins c 0 s0 ≠ ⊤ and 0: 0 < size ins and s0: s0 ∈ A
shows s0 ⊑r τs!0

theorem (in lbvs) wtl-sound:
assumes wtl: wtl ins c 0 s0 ≠ ⊤ and s0: s0 ∈ A
shows ∃τs. wt-step r ⊤ step τs

theorem (in lbvs) wtl-sound-strong:
assumes wtl: wtl ins c 0 s0 ≠ ⊤
assumes s0: s0 ∈ A and ins: 0 < size ins
shows ∃τs ∈ nlists (size ins) A. wt-step r ⊤ step τs ∧ s0 ⊑r τs!0
end

```

4.13 Completeness of the LBV

```

theory LBVComplete
imports LBVSpec Typing-Framework-1
begin

definition is-target :: 's step-type ⇒ 's list ⇒ nat ⇒ bool where
  is-target step τs pc' ←→ (∃pc s'. pc' ≠ pc+1 ∧ pc < size τs ∧ (pc',s') ∈ set (step pc (τs!pc)))

definition make-cert :: 's step-type ⇒ 's list ⇒ 's ⇒ 's certificate where
  make-cert step τs B = map (λpc. if is-target step τs pc then τs!pc else B) [0..<size τs] @ [B]

lemma [code]:
  is-target step τs pc' =
    list-ex (λpc. pc' ≠ pc+1 ∧ List.member (map fst (step pc (τs!pc))) pc') [0..<size τs]
locale lbvc = lbv +
  fixes τs :: 'a list
  fixes c :: 'a list
  defines cert-def: c ≡ make-cert step τs ⊥

  assumes mono: mono r step (size τs) A
  assumes pres: pres-type step (size τs) A
  assumes τs: ∀pc < size τs. τs!pc ∈ A ∧ τs!pc ≠ ⊤
  assumes bounded: bounded step (size τs)

  assumes B-neq-T: ⊥ ≠ ⊤

```

```

lemma (in lbvc) cert: cert-ok c (size τs) ⊤ ⊥ A
lemmas [simp del] = split-paired-Ex

lemma (in lbvc) cert-target [intro?]:
  [(pc',s') ∈ set (step pc (τs!pc));
   pc' ≠ pc+1; pc < size τs; pc' < size τs]
  ==> c!pc' = τs!pc'

lemma (in lbvc) cert-approx [intro?]:
  [ pc < size τs; c!pc ≠ ⊥ ] ==> c!pc = τs!pc
lemma (in lbv) le-top [simp, intro]: x <=r ⊤
lemma (in lbv) merge-mono:
  assumes less: set ss2 {≤r} set ss1
  assumes x: x ∈ A
  assumes ss1: snd'set ss1 ⊆ A
  assumes ss2: snd'set ss2 ⊆ A
  assumes boun: ∀ x ∈ (fst'set ss1). x < size τs
  assumes cert: cert-ok c (size τs) T B A
  shows merge c pc ss2 x ≤r merge c pc ss1 x (is ?ss2 ≤r ?ss1)
lemma (in lbvc) wti-mono:
  assumes less: s2 ≤r s1
  assumes pc: pc < size τs and s1: s1 ∈ A and s2: s2 ∈ A
  shows wti c pc s2 ≤r wti c pc s1 (is ?s2' ≤r ?s1')
lemma (in lbvc) wtc-mono:
  assumes less: s2 ≤r s1
  assumes pc: pc < size τs and s1: s1 ∈ A and s2: s2 ∈ A
  shows wtc c pc s2 ≤r wtc c pc s1 (is ?s2' ≤r ?s1')
lemma (in lbv) top-le-conv [simp]: x ∈ A ==> ⊤ ≤r x = (x = ⊤)
lemma (in lbv) neq-top [simp, elim]: [ x ≤r y; y ≠ ⊤; y ∈ A ] ==> x ≠ ⊤
lemma (in lbvc) stable-wti:
  assumes stable: stable r step τs pc and pc: pc < size τs
  shows wti c pc (τs!pc) ≠ ⊤
lemma (in lbvc) wti-less:
  assumes stable: stable r step τs pc and suc-pc: Suc pc < size τs
  shows wti c pc (τs!pc) ≤r τs!Suc pc (is ?wti ≤r -)
lemma (in lbvc) stable-wtc:
  assumes stable: stable r step τs pc and pc: pc < size τs
  shows wtc c pc (τs!pc) ≠ ⊤
lemma (in lbvc) wtc-less:
  assumes stable: stable r step τs pc and suc-pc: Suc pc < size τs
  shows wtc c pc (τs!pc) ≤r τs!Suc pc (is ?wtc ≤r -)
lemma (in lbvc) wt-step-wtl-lemma:
  assumes wt-step: wt-step r ⊤ step τs
  shows ∧pc s. pc + size ls = size τs ==> s ≤r τs!pc ==> s ∈ A ==> s ≠ ⊤ ==>
    wtl ls c pc s ≠ ⊤
  (is ∧pc s. - ==> - ==> - ==> - ==> ?wtl ls pc s ≠ -)
theorem (in lbvc) wtl-complete:
  assumes wt: wt-step r ⊤ step τs
  assumes s: s ≤r τs!0 s ∈ A s ≠ ⊤ and eq: size ins = size τs
  shows wtl ins c 0 s ≠ ⊤
end

```

4.14 The Ninja Type System as a Semilattice

```

theory SemiType
imports ..//Common//WellForm ..//DFA//Semilattices
begin

definition super :: 'a prog ⇒ cname ⇒ cname
where super P C ≡ fst (the (class P C))

lemma superI:
  (C,D) ∈ subcls1 P ⇒ super P C = D
  by (unfold super-def) (auto dest: subcls1D)

primrec the-Class :: ty ⇒ cname
where
  the-Class (Class C) = C

definition sup :: 'c prog ⇒ ty ⇒ ty ⇒ ty err
where
  sup P T1 T2 ≡
    if is-refT T1 ∧ is-refT T2 then
      OK (if T1 = NT then T2 else
        if T2 = NT then T1 else
          (Class (exec-lub (subcls1 P) (super P) (the-Class T1) (the-Class T2))))
    else
      (if T1 = T2 then OK T1 else Err)

lemma sup-def':
  sup P = (λ T1 T2.
    if is-refT T1 ∧ is-refT T2 then
      OK (if T1 = NT then T2 else
        if T2 = NT then T1 else
          (Class (exec-lub (subcls1 P) (super P) (the-Class T1) (the-Class T2))))
    else
      (if T1 = T2 then OK T1 else Err))
  by (simp add: sup-def fun-eq-iff)

abbreviation
  subtype :: 'c prog ⇒ ty ⇒ ty ⇒ bool
  where subtype P ≡ widen P

definition esl :: 'c prog ⇒ ty esl
where
  esl P ≡ (types P, subtype P, sup P)

lemma is-class-is-subcls:
  wf-prog m P ⇒ is-class P C = P ⊢ C ⊢* Object

lemma subcls-antisym:
  [wf-prog m P; P ⊢ C ⊢* D; P ⊢ D ⊢* C] ⇒ C = D

```

```

lemma widen-antisym:
   $\llbracket \text{wf-prog } m P; P \vdash T \leq U; P \vdash U \leq T \rrbracket \implies T = U$ 
lemma order-widen [intro,simp]:
   $\text{wf-prog } m P \implies \text{order} (\text{subtype } P) (\text{types } P)$ 

lemma NT-widen:
   $P \vdash NT \leq T = (T = NT \vee (\exists C. T = \text{Class } C))$ 

lemma Class-widen2:  $P \vdash \text{Class } C \leq T = (\exists D. T = \text{Class } D \wedge P \vdash C \preceq^* D)$ 
lemma wf-converse-subcls1-impl-acc-subtype:
   $\text{wf} ((\text{subcls1 } P) \hat{\wedge} -1) \implies \text{acc} (\text{subtype } P)$ 
lemma wf-subtype-acc [intro, simp]:
   $\text{wf-prog wf-mb } P \implies \text{acc} (\text{subtype } P)$ 
lemma exec-lub-refl [simp]:  $\text{exec-lub } r f T T = T$ 
lemma closed-err-types:
   $\text{wf-prog wf-mb } P \implies \text{closed} (\text{err} (\text{types } P)) (\text{lift2} (\text{sup } P))$ 

lemma sup-subtype-greater:
   $\llbracket \text{wf-prog wf-mb } P; \text{is-type } P t1; \text{is-type } P t2; \text{sup } P t1 t2 = OK s \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{subtype } P t1 s \wedge \text{subtype } P t2 s$ 
lemma sup-subtype-smallest:
   $\llbracket \text{wf-prog wf-mb } P; \text{is-type } P a; \text{is-type } P b; \text{is-type } P c;$ 
   $\text{subtype } P a c; \text{subtype } P b c; \text{sup } P a b = OK d \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{subtype } P d c$ 
lemma sup-exists:
   $\llbracket \text{subtype } P a c; \text{subtype } P b c \rrbracket \implies \exists T. \text{sup } P a b = OK T$ 
lemma err-semilat-JType-esl:
   $\text{wf-prog wf-mb } P \implies \text{err-semilat} (\text{esl } P)$ 

end

```

4.15 The JVM Type System as Semilattice

```

theory JVM-SemiType imports SemiType begin

type-synonym  $ty_l = ty \text{ err list}$ 
type-synonym  $ty_s = ty \text{ list}$ 
type-synonym  $ty_i = ty_s \times ty_l$ 
type-synonym  $ty_i' = ty_i \text{ option}$ 
type-synonym  $ty_m = ty_i' \text{ list}$ 
type-synonym  $ty_P = mname \Rightarrow cname \Rightarrow ty_m$ 

definition  $stk-esl :: 'c \text{ prog} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ty_s \text{ esl}$ 
where
   $stk-esl P mxs \equiv \text{upto-esl } mxs (\text{SemiType.esl } P)$ 

definition  $loc-sl :: 'c \text{ prog} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ty_l \text{ sl}$ 
where
   $loc-sl P mxl \equiv \text{Listn.sl } mxl (\text{Err.sl } (\text{SemiType.esl } P))$ 

```

definition $sl :: 'c\ prog \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ty_i' \ err\ sl$
where
 $sl\ P\ mxs\ mxl \equiv Err.sl(Opt.esl(Product.esl(stk-esl\ P\ mxs)\ (Err.esl(loc-sl\ P\ mxl))))$

definition $states :: 'c\ prog \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ty_i' \ err\ set$
where $states\ P\ mxs\ mxl \equiv fst(sl\ P\ mxs\ mxl)$

definition $le :: 'c\ prog \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ty_i' \ err\ ord$
where

$$le\ P\ mxs\ mxl \equiv fst(snd(sl\ P\ mxs\ mxl))$$

definition $sup :: 'c\ prog \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ty_i' \ err\ binop$
where

$$sup\ P\ mxs\ mxl \equiv snd(snd(sl\ P\ mxs\ mxl))$$

definition $sup-ty-opt :: ['c\ prog, ty\ err, ty\ err] \Rightarrow bool$
 $(\langle - \vdash - \leq_{\top} \rightarrow [71, 71, 71] \ 70)$

where
 $sup-ty-opt\ P \equiv Err.le(subtype\ P)$

definition $sup-state :: ['c\ prog, ty_i, ty_i] \Rightarrow bool$
 $(\langle - \vdash - \leq_i \rightarrow [71, 71, 71] \ 70)$

where
 $sup-state\ P \equiv Product.le(Listn.le(subtype\ P))\ (Listn.le(sup-ty-opt\ P))$

definition $sup-state-opt :: ['c\ prog, ty_i, ty_i] \Rightarrow bool$
 $(\langle - \vdash - \leq'' \rightarrow [71, 71, 71] \ 70)$

where
 $sup-state-opt\ P \equiv Opt.le(sup-state\ P)$

abbreviation

$sup-loc :: ['c\ prog, ty_l, ty_l] \Rightarrow bool$ $(\langle - \vdash - [\leq_{\top}] \rightarrow [71, 71, 71] \ 70)$
where $P \vdash LT \ [\leq_{\top}] LT' \equiv list-all2(sup-ty-opt\ P) \ LT \ LT'$

notation (ASCII)

$sup-ty-opt \ (\langle - | - <= T \rightarrow [71, 71, 71] \ 70) \text{ and}$
 $sup-state \ (\langle - | - <= i \rightarrow [71, 71, 71] \ 70) \text{ and}$
 $sup-state-opt \ (\langle - | - <= ' \rightarrow [71, 71, 71] \ 70) \text{ and}$
 $sup-loc \ (\langle - | - <= T \rightarrow [71, 71, 71] \ 70)$

4.15.1 Unfolding

lemma JVM-states-unfold:

$states\ P\ mxs\ mxl \equiv err(opt((Union\ \{nlists\ n\ (types\ P)\ |\ n.\ n \leq mxs\}) \times$
 $nlists\ mxl\ (err(types\ P))))$

lemma JVM-le-unfold:

$le\ P\ m\ n \equiv Err.le(Opt.le(Product.le(Listn.le(subtype\ P))(Listn.le(Err.le(subtype\ P)))))$

lemma sl-def2:

$JVM\text{-SemiType}.sl\ P\ mxs\ mxl \equiv$
 $(states\ P\ mxs\ mxl, JVM\text{-SemiType}.le\ P\ mxs\ mxl, JVM\text{-SemiType}.sup\ P\ mxs\ mxl)$

```

lemma JVM-le-conv:
  le P m n (OK t1) (OK t2) = P ⊢ t1 ≤' t2

lemma JVM-le-Err-conv:
  le P m n = Err.le (sup-state-opt P)

lemma err-le-unfold [iff]:
  Err.le r (OK a) (OK b) = r a b

```

4.15.2 Semilattice

```

lemma order-sup-state-opt' [intro, simp]:
  wf-prog wf-mb P  $\implies$ 
    order (sup-state-opt P) (opt ((\bigcup \{nlists n (types P) | n. n \leq mxs\}) \times nlists (Suc (length Ts + mxl_0)) (err (types P))))

```

4.16 Effect of Instructions on the State Type

```

theory Effect
imports JVM-SemiType .. /JVM /JVMExceptions
begin

```

```

— FIXME
locale prog =
  fixes P :: 'a prog

locale jvm-method = prog +
  fixes mxs :: nat
  fixes mxl_0 :: nat
  fixes Ts :: ty list
  fixes T_r :: ty
  fixes is :: instr list
  fixes xt :: ex-table

  fixes mxl :: nat
  defines mxl-def: mxl ≡ 1 + size Ts + mxl_0

```

Program counter of successor instructions:

```

primrec succs :: instr ⇒ ty_i ⇒ pc ⇒ pc list where
  succs (Load idx) τ pc = [pc + 1]
  | succs (Store idx) τ pc = [pc + 1]
  | succs (Push v) τ pc = [pc + 1]
  | succs (Getfield F C) τ pc = [pc + 1]
  | succs (Putfield F C) τ pc = [pc + 1]
  | succs (New C) τ pc = [pc + 1]
  | succs (Checkcast C) τ pc = [pc + 1]
  | succs Pop τ pc = [pc + 1]
  | succs IAdd τ pc = [pc + 1]
  | succs CmpEq τ pc = [pc + 1]
  | succs-IfFalse:
      succs (IfFalse b) τ pc = [pc + 1, nat (int pc + b)]
  | succs-Goto:
      succs (Goto b) τ pc = [nat (int pc + b)]
  | succs-Return:
      succs Return τ pc = []

```

```

| succs-Invoke:
  succs (Invoke M n)  $\tau$  pc = (if (fst  $\tau$ )!n = NT then [] else [pc+1])
| succs-Throw:
  succs Throw  $\tau$  pc = []

```

Effect of instruction on the state type:

```

fun the-class:: ty  $\Rightarrow$  cname where
  the-class (Class C) = C

fun effi :: instr  $\times$  'm prog  $\times$  tyi  $\Rightarrow$  tyi where
  effi-Load:
    effi (Load n, P, (ST, LT)) = (ok-val (LT ! n) # ST, LT)
  | effi-Store:
    effi (Store n, P, (T#ST, LT)) = (ST, LT[n:= OK T])
  | effi-Push:
    effi (Push v, P, (ST, LT)) = (the (typeof v) # ST, LT)
  | effi-Getfield:
    effi (Getfield F C, P, (T#ST, LT)) = (snd (field P C F) # ST, LT)
  | effi-Putfield:
    effi (Putfield F C, P, (T1#T2#ST, LT)) = (ST, LT)
  | effi-New:
    effi (New C, P, (ST, LT)) = (Class C # ST, LT)
  | effi-Checkcast:
    effi (Checkcast C, P, (T#ST, LT)) = (Class C # ST, LT)
  | effi-Pop:
    effi (Pop, P, (T#ST, LT)) = (ST, LT)
  | effi-IAdd:
    effi (IAdd, P, (T1#T2#ST, LT)) = (Integer#ST, LT)
  | effi-CmpEq:
    effi (CmpEq, P, (T1#T2#ST, LT)) = (Boolean#ST, LT)
  | effi-IfFalse:
    effi (IfFalse b, P, (T1#ST, LT)) = (ST, LT)
  | effi-Invoke:
    effi (Invoke M n, P, (ST, LT)) =
      (let C = the-class (ST!n); (D, Ts, Tr, b) = method P C M
       in (Tr # drop (n+1) ST, LT))
  | effi-Goto:
    effi (Goto n, P, s) = s

```

```

fun is-relevant-class :: instr  $\Rightarrow$  'm prog  $\Rightarrow$  cname  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  rel-Getfield:
    is-relevant-class (Getfield F D) = ( $\lambda P C. P \vdash \text{NullPointer} \preceq^* C$ )
  | rel-Putfield:
    is-relevant-class (Putfield F D) = ( $\lambda P C. P \vdash \text{NullPointer} \preceq^* C$ )
  | rel-Checcast:
    is-relevant-class (Checkcast D) = ( $\lambda P C. P \vdash \text{ClassCast} \preceq^* C$ )
  | rel-New:
    is-relevant-class (New D) = ( $\lambda P C. P \vdash \text{OutOfMemory} \preceq^* C$ )
  | rel-Throw:
    is-relevant-class Throw = ( $\lambda P C. \text{True}$ )
  | rel-Invoke:
    is-relevant-class (Invoke M n) = ( $\lambda P C. \text{True}$ )
  | rel-default:
    is-relevant-class i = ( $\lambda P C. \text{False}$ )

```

```

definition is-relevant-entry :: 'm prog ⇒ instr ⇒ pc ⇒ ex-entry ⇒ bool where
  is-relevant-entry P i pc e ←→ (let (f,t,C,h,d) = e in is-relevant-class i P C ∧ pc ∈ {f..<t} }

definition relevant-entries :: 'm prog ⇒ instr ⇒ pc ⇒ ex-table ⇒ ex-table where
  relevant-entries P i pc = filter (is-relevant-entry P i pc)

definition xcpt-eff :: instr ⇒ 'm prog ⇒ pc ⇒ tyi
  ⇒ ex-table ⇒ (pc × tyi) list where
  xcpt-eff i P pc τ et = (let (ST,LT) = τ in
    map (λ(f,t,C,h,d). (h, Some (Class C#drop (size ST - d) ST, LT))) (relevant-entries P i pc et))

definition norm-eff :: instr ⇒ 'm prog ⇒ nat ⇒ tyi ⇒ (pc × tyi) list where
  norm-eff i P pc τ = map (λpc'. (pc', Some (effi (i,P,τ)))) (succs i τ pc)

definition eff :: instr ⇒ 'm prog ⇒ pc ⇒ ex-table ⇒ tyi ⇒ (pc × tyi) list where
  eff i P pc et t = (case t of
    None ⇒ []
  | Some τ ⇒ (norm-eff i P pc τ) @ (xcpt-eff i P pc τ et))

lemma eff-None:
  eff i P pc xt None = []
by (simp add: eff-def)

lemma eff-Some:
  eff i P pc xt (Some τ) = norm-eff i P pc τ @ xcpt-eff i P pc τ xt
by (simp add: eff-def)

  Conditions under which eff is applicable:

fun appi :: instr × 'm prog × pc × nat × ty × tyi ⇒ bool where
  appi-Load:
    appi (Load n, P, pc, mxs, Tr, (ST,LT)) =
      (n < length LT ∧ LT ! n ≠ Err ∧ length ST < mxs)
  | appi-Store:
    appi (Store n, P, pc, mxs, Tr, (T#ST, LT)) =
      (n < length LT)
  | appi-Push:
    appi (Push v, P, pc, mxs, Tr, (ST,LT)) =
      (length ST < mxs ∧ typeof v ≠ None)
  | appi-Getfield:
    appi (Getfield F C, P, pc, mxs, Tr, (T#ST, LT)) =
      (∃ Tf. P ⊢ C sees F:Tf in C ∧ P ⊢ T ≤ Class C)
  | appi-Putfield:
    appi (Putfield F C, P, pc, mxs, Tr, (T1#T2#ST, LT)) =
      (∃ Tf. P ⊢ C sees F:Tf in C ∧ P ⊢ T2 ≤ (Class C) ∧ P ⊢ T1 ≤ Tf)
  | appi-New:
    appi (New C, P, pc, mxs, Tr, (ST,LT)) =
      (is-class P C ∧ length ST < mxs)
  | appi-Checkcast:
    appi (Checkcast C, P, pc, mxs, Tr, (T#ST,LT)) =
      (is-class P C ∧ is-refT T)
  | appi-Pop:
    appi (Pop, P, pc, mxs, Tr, (T#ST,LT)) =

```

```

 $\text{True}$ 
|  $\text{app}_i\text{-IAdd}:$ 
   $\text{app}_i(\text{IAdd}, P, pc, mxs, T_r, (T_1 \# T_2 \# ST, LT)) = (T_1 = T_2 \wedge T_1 = \text{Integer})$ 
|  $\text{app}_i\text{-CmpEq}:$ 
   $\text{app}_i(\text{CmpEq}, P, pc, mxs, T_r, (T_1 \# T_2 \# ST, LT)) =$ 
   $(T_1 = T_2 \vee \text{is-refT } T_1 \wedge \text{is-refT } T_2)$ 
|  $\text{app}_i\text{-IfFalse}:$ 
   $\text{app}_i(\text{IfFalse } b, P, pc, mxs, T_r, (\text{Boolean} \# ST, LT)) =$ 
   $(0 \leq \text{int } pc + b)$ 
|  $\text{app}_i\text{-Goto}:$ 
   $\text{app}_i(\text{Goto } b, P, pc, mxs, T_r, s) =$ 
   $(0 \leq \text{int } pc + b)$ 
|  $\text{app}_i\text{-Return}:$ 
   $\text{app}_i(\text{Return}, P, pc, mxs, T_r, (T \# ST, LT)) =$ 
   $(P \vdash T \leq T_r)$ 
|  $\text{app}_i\text{-Throw}:$ 
   $\text{app}_i(\text{Throw}, P, pc, mxs, T_r, (T \# ST, LT)) =$ 
   $\text{is-refT } T$ 
|  $\text{app}_i\text{-Invoke}:$ 
   $\text{app}_i(\text{Invoke } M n, P, pc, mxs, T_r, (ST, LT)) =$ 
   $(n < \text{length } ST \wedge$ 
   $(ST!n \neq NT \longrightarrow$ 
   $(\exists C D Ts T m. ST!n = \text{Class } C \wedge P \vdash C \text{ sees } M : Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D \wedge$ 
   $P \vdash \text{rev } (\text{take } n ST) [\leq] Ts))$ 

|  $\text{app}_i\text{-default}:$ 
   $\text{app}_i(i, P, pc, mxs, T_r, s) = \text{False}$ 

```

definition $xcpt\text{-app} :: \text{instr} \Rightarrow 'm \text{ prog} \Rightarrow pc \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ex\text{-table} \Rightarrow ty_i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $xcpt\text{-app } i P pc mxs xt \tau \longleftrightarrow (\forall (f, t, C, h, d) \in \text{set } (\text{relevant-entries } P i pc xt). \text{ is-class } P C \wedge d \leq \text{size } (fst \tau) \wedge d < mxs)$

definition $app :: \text{instr} \Rightarrow 'm \text{ prog} \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ty \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ex\text{-table} \Rightarrow ty_i' \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $app i P mxs T_r pc mpc xt t = (\text{case } t \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{Some } \tau \Rightarrow$
 $\text{app}_i(i, P, pc, mxs, T_r, \tau) \wedge xcpt\text{-app } i P pc mxs xt \tau \wedge$
 $(\forall (pc', \tau') \in \text{set } (\text{eff } i P pc xt t). pc' < mpc))$

lemma $app\text{-Some}:$

```

 $app i P mxs T_r pc mpc xt (\text{Some } \tau) =$ 
 $(\text{app}_i(i, P, pc, mxs, T_r, \tau) \wedge xcpt\text{-app } i P pc mxs xt \tau \wedge$ 
 $(\forall (pc', \tau') \in \text{set } (\text{eff } i P pc xt (\text{Some } \tau)). pc' < mpc))$ 
by ( $\text{simp add: app-def}$ )

```

```

locale eff = jvm-method +
  fixes effi and appi and eff and app
  fixes norm-eff and xcpt-app and xcpt-eff

  fixes mpc
  defines mpc ≡ size is

```

```

defines effi i τ ≡ Effect.effi(i, P, τ)
notes effi-simps [simp] = Effect.effi.simps [where P = P, folded effi-def]

```

```

defines appi i pc τ ≡ Effect.appi (i, P, pc, mxs, Tr, τ)
notes appi-simp [simp] = Effect.appi.simp [where P=P and mxs=mxs and Tr=Tr, folded appi-def]

defines xcpt-eff i pc τ ≡ Effect.xcpt-eff i P pc τ xt
notes xcpt-eff = Effect.xcpt-eff-def [of - P - - xt, folded xcpt-eff-def]

defines norm-eff i pc τ ≡ Effect.norm-eff i P pc τ
notes norm-eff = Effect.norm-eff-def [of - P, folded norm-eff-def effi-def]

defines eff i pc ≡ Effect.eff i P pc xt
notes eff = Effect.eff-def [of - P - xt, folded eff-def norm-eff-def xcpt-eff-def]

defines xcpt-app i pc τ ≡ Effect.xcpt-app i P pc mxs xt τ
notes xcpt-app = Effect.xcpt-app-def [of - P - mxs xt, folded xcpt-app-def]

defines app i pc ≡ Effect.app i P mxs Tr pc mpc xt
notes app = Effect.app-def [of - P mxs Tr - mpc xt, folded app-def xcpt-app-def appi-def eff-def]

lemma length-cases2:
assumes ⋀ LT. P ([] , LT)
assumes ⋀ l ST LT. P (l#ST , LT)
shows P s
by (cases s, cases fst s) (auto intro!: assms)

lemma length-cases3:
assumes ⋀ LT. P ([] , LT)
assumes ⋀ l LT. P ([l] , LT)
assumes ⋀ l ST LT. P (l#ST , LT)
shows P s
lemma length-cases4:
assumes ⋀ LT. P ([] , LT)
assumes ⋀ l LT. P ([l] , LT)
assumes ⋀ l l' LT. P ([l,l'] , LT)
assumes ⋀ l l' ST LT. P (l#l'#ST , LT)
shows P s

simp rules for app
lemma appNone[simp]: app i P mxs Tr pc mpc et None = True
by (simp add: app-def)

lemma appLoad[simp]:
appi (Load idx, P, Tr, mxs, pc, s) = (exists ST LT. s = (ST,LT) ∧ idx < length LT ∧ LT!idx ≠ Err ∧
length ST < mxs)
by (cases s, simp)

lemma appStore[simp]:
appi (Store idx, P, pc, mxs, Tr, s) = (exists ts ST LT. s = (ts#ST,LT) ∧ idx < length LT)
by (rule length-cases2, auto)

```

lemma $\text{appPush}[\text{simp}]$:

$$\text{app}_i (\text{Push } v, P, \text{pc}, \text{mxs}, T_r, s) = (\exists ST LT. s = (ST, LT) \wedge \text{length } ST < \text{mxs} \wedge \text{typeof } v \neq \text{None})$$

by (cases s , simp)

lemma $\text{appGetField}[\text{simp}]$:

$$\text{app}_i (\text{Getfield } F C, P, \text{pc}, \text{mxs}, T_r, s) = (\exists oT vT ST LT. s = (oT \# ST, LT) \wedge P \vdash C \text{ sees } F : vT \text{ in } C \wedge P \vdash oT \leq (\text{Class } C))$$

by (rule length-cases2 [of - s]) auto

lemma $\text{appPutField}[\text{simp}]$:

$$\text{app}_i (\text{Putfield } F C, P, \text{pc}, \text{mxs}, T_r, s) = (\exists vT vT' oT ST LT. s = (vT \# oT \# ST, LT) \wedge P \vdash C \text{ sees } F : vT' \text{ in } C \wedge P \vdash oT \leq (\text{Class } C) \wedge P \vdash vT \leq vT')$$

by (rule length-cases4 [of - s], auto)

lemma $\text{appNew}[\text{simp}]$:

$$\text{app}_i (\text{New } C, P, \text{pc}, \text{mxs}, T_r, s) = (\exists ST LT. s = (ST, LT) \wedge \text{is-class } P C \wedge \text{length } ST < \text{mxs})$$

by (cases s , simp)

lemma $\text{appCheckcast}[\text{simp}]$:

$$\text{app}_i (\text{Checkcast } C, P, \text{pc}, \text{mxs}, T_r, s) = (\exists T ST LT. s = (T \# ST, LT) \wedge \text{is-class } P C \wedge \text{is-refT } T)$$

by (cases s , cases $\text{fst } s$, simp add: app-def) (cases $\text{hd } (\text{fst } s)$, auto)

lemma $\text{app}_i \text{Pop}[\text{simp}]$:

$$\text{app}_i (\text{Pop}, P, \text{pc}, \text{mxs}, T_r, s) = (\exists ts ST LT. s = (ts \# ST, LT))$$

by (rule length-cases2, auto)

lemma $\text{appIAdd}[\text{simp}]$:

$$\text{app}_i (\text{IAdd}, P, \text{pc}, \text{mxs}, T_r, s) = (\exists ST LT. s = (\text{Integer} \# \text{Integer} \# ST, LT))$$

lemma $\text{appIfFalse}[\text{simp}]$:

$$\text{app}_i (\text{IfFalse } b, P, \text{pc}, \text{mxs}, T_r, s) = (\exists ST LT. s = (\text{Boolean} \# ST, LT) \wedge 0 \leq \text{int pc} + b)$$

lemma $\text{appCmpEq}[\text{simp}]$:

$$\text{app}_i (\text{CmpEq}, P, \text{pc}, \text{mxs}, T_r, s) = (\exists T_1 T_2 ST LT. s = (T_1 \# T_2 \# ST, LT) \wedge (\neg \text{is-refT } T_1 \wedge T_2 = T_1 \vee \text{is-refT } T_1 \wedge \text{is-refT } T_2))$$

by (rule length-cases4, auto)

lemma $\text{appReturn}[\text{simp}]$:

$$\text{app}_i (\text{Return}, P, \text{pc}, \text{mxs}, T_r, s) = (\exists T ST LT. s = (T \# ST, LT) \wedge P \vdash T \leq T_r)$$

by (rule length-cases2, auto)

lemma $\text{appThrow}[\text{simp}]$:

$$\text{app}_i (\text{Throw}, P, \text{pc}, \text{mxs}, T_r, s) = (\exists T ST LT. s = (T \# ST, LT) \wedge \text{is-refT } T)$$

by (rule length-cases2, auto)

lemma effNone :

$$(pc', s') \in \text{set } (\text{eff } i P \text{ pc et None}) \implies s' = \text{None}$$

by (auto simp add: eff-def xcpt-eff-def norm-eff-def)

some helpers to make the specification directly executable:

```

lemma relevant-entries-append [simp]:
  relevant-entries  $P i pc (xt @ xt')$  = relevant-entries  $P i pc xt @ relevant-entries P i pc xt'$ 
  by (unfold relevant-entries-def) simp

lemma xcpt-app-append [iff]:
  xcpt-app  $i P pc mxs (xt @ xt')$   $\tau$  = (xcpt-app  $i P pc mxs xt \tau \wedge$  xcpt-app  $i P pc mxs xt' \tau$ )
  by (unfold xcpt-app-def) fastforce

lemma xcpt-eff-append [simp]:
  xcpt-eff  $i P pc \tau (xt @ xt')$  = xcpt-eff  $i P pc \tau xt @ xcpt-eff i P pc \tau xt'$ 
  by (unfold xcpt-eff-def, cases \tau) simp

lemma app-append [simp]:
  app  $i P pc T mxs mpc (xt @ xt')$   $\tau$  = (app  $i P pc T mxs mpc xt \tau \wedge$  app  $i P pc T mxs mpc xt' \tau$ )
  by (unfold app-def eff-def) auto

end

```

4.17 Monotonicity of eff and app

```

theory EffectMono imports Effect begin

declare not-Err-eq [iff]

lemma appi-mono:
  assumes wf: wf-prog  $p P$ 
  assumes less:  $P \vdash \tau \leq_i \tau'$ 
  shows appi  $(i, P, mxs, mpc, rT, \tau')$   $\Longrightarrow$  appi  $(i, P, mxs, mpc, rT, \tau)$ 
lemma succs-mono:
  assumes wf: wf-prog  $p P$  and appi: appi  $(i, P, mxs, mpc, rT, \tau')$ 
  shows  $P \vdash \tau \leq_i \tau' \Longrightarrow \text{set}(\text{succs } i \tau pc) \subseteq \text{set}(\text{succs } i \tau' pc)$ 

lemma app-mono:
  assumes wf: wf-prog  $p P$ 
  assumes less':  $P \vdash \tau \leq' \tau'$ 
  shows app  $i P m rT pc mpc xt \tau' \Longrightarrow$  app  $i P m rT pc mpc xt \tau$ 

lemma effi-mono:
  assumes wf: wf-prog  $p P$ 
  assumes less:  $P \vdash \tau \leq_i \tau'$ 
  assumes appi: app  $i P m rT pc mpc xt$  (Some  $\tau'$ )
  assumes succs: succs  $i \tau pc \neq []$  succs  $i \tau' pc \neq []$ 
  shows  $P \vdash \text{eff}_i (i, P, \tau) \leq_i \text{eff}_i (i, P, \tau')$ 
end

```

4.18 The Bytecode Verifier

```

theory BVSpec
imports Effect
begin

```

This theory contains a specification of the BV. The specification describes correct typings of method bodies; it corresponds to type *checking*.

definition

— The method type only contains declared classes:

$\text{check-types} :: 'm \text{ prog} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ty}_i' \text{ err list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{check-types } P \text{ mxs m xl } \tau s \equiv \text{set } \tau s \subseteq \text{states } P \text{ mxs m xl}$

- An instruction is welltyped if it is applicable and its effect
- is compatible with the type at all successor instructions:

definition

$\text{wt-instr} :: ['m \text{ prog}, \text{ty}, \text{nat}, \text{pc}, \text{ex-table}, \text{instr}, \text{pc}, \text{ty}_m] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

$(\langle \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \rangle \vdash \cdot, \cdot : \rightarrow [60, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 61] \ 60)$

where

$P, T, \text{mxs}, \text{mpc}, \text{xt} \vdash i, \text{pc} :: \tau s \equiv$
 $\text{app } i \ P \ \text{mxs } T \ \text{pc } \text{mpc } \text{xt } (\tau s! \text{pc}) \wedge$
 $(\forall (pc', \tau') \in \text{set } (\text{eff } i \ P \ \text{pc } \text{xt } (\tau s! \text{pc})). \ P \vdash \tau' \leq' \tau s! \text{pc}')$

- The type at $pc=0$ conforms to the method calling convention:

definition $\text{wt-start} :: ['m \text{ prog}, \text{cname}, \text{ty list}, \text{nat}, \text{ty}_m] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{wt-start } P \ C \ Ts \ \text{mxl}_0 \ \tau s \equiv$
 $P \vdash \text{Some } ([] \text{,OK } (\text{Class } C) \# \text{map OK } Ts @ \text{replicate mxl}_0 \ \text{Err}) \leq' \tau s! 0$

- A method is welltyped if the body is not empty,
- if the method type covers all instructions and mentions
- declared classes only, if the method calling convention is respected, and
- if all instructions are welltyped.

definition $\text{wt-method} :: ['m \text{ prog}, \text{cname}, \text{ty list}, \text{ty}, \text{nat}, \text{nat}, \text{instr list}, \text{ex-table}, \text{ty}_m] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{wt-method } P \ C \ Ts \ T_r \ \text{mxs mxl}_0 \ \text{is xt } \tau s \equiv$
 $0 < \text{size is} \wedge \text{size } \tau s = \text{size is} \wedge$
 $\text{check-types } P \ \text{mxs } (1 + \text{size } Ts + \text{size } mxl_0) \ (\text{map OK } \tau s) \wedge$
 $\text{wt-start } P \ C \ Ts \ \text{mxl}_0 \ \tau s \wedge$
 $(\forall pc < \text{size is}. \ P, T_r, \text{mxs}, \text{size is}, \text{xt} \vdash \text{is!pc, pc} :: \tau s)$

- A program is welltyped if it is wellformed and all methods are welltyped

definition $\text{wf-jvm-prog-phi} :: \text{ty}_P \Rightarrow \text{jvm-prog} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \ (\langle \text{wf'-jvm'-prog-} \rangle)$

where

$\text{wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi \equiv$
 $\text{wf-prog } (\lambda P \ C \ (M, Ts, T_r, (mxs, mxl_0, is, xt))).$
 $\text{wt-method } P \ C \ Ts \ T_r \ \text{mxs mxl}_0 \ \text{is xt } (\Phi \ C \ M))$

definition $\text{wf-jvm-prog} :: \text{jvm-prog} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{wf-jvm-prog } P \equiv \exists \Phi. \ \text{wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi \ P$

lemma $\text{wt-jvm-progD}:$

$\text{wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi \ P \implies \exists \text{wt. wf-prog wt } P$

lemma $\text{wt-jvm-prog-impl-wt-instr}:$

assumes $\text{wf: wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi \ P$ **and**

sees: $P \vdash C \ \text{sees } M : Ts \rightarrow T = (mxs, mxl_0, ins, xt) \ \text{in } C$ **and**
 $\text{pc: pc} < \text{size ins}$

shows $P, T, \text{mxs}, \text{size ins}, \text{xt} \vdash \text{ins!pc, pc} :: \Phi \ C \ M$

lemma $\text{wt-jvm-prog-impl-wt-start}:$

```

assumes wf: wf-jvm-prog $\Phi$  P and
  sees:  $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M : Ts \rightarrow T = (mxs, mxl_0, ins, xt) \text{ in } C$ 
shows  $0 < \text{size } ins \wedge \text{wt-start } P C Ts mxl_0 (\Phi C M)$ 

```

4.19 The Typing Framework for the JVM

```

theory TF-JVM
imports ..../DFA/Typing-Framework-err EffectMono BVSpec
begin

definition exec :: jvm-prog  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ty  $\Rightarrow$  ex-table  $\Rightarrow$  instr list  $\Rightarrow$  ty $_i'$  err step-type
where
  exec G maxs rT et bs  $\equiv$ 
    err-step (size bs) ( $\lambda pc.$  app (bs!pc) G maxs rT pc (size bs) et)
      ( $\lambda pc.$  eff (bs!pc) G pc et)

locale JVM-sl =
  fixes P :: jvm-prog and mxs and mxl $_0$  and n
  fixes Ts :: ty list and is and xt and Tr

  fixes mxl and A and r and f and app and eff and step
  defines [simp]: mxl  $\equiv$  1 + size Ts + m xl $_0$ 
  defines [simp]: A  $\equiv$  states P mxs mxl
  defines [simp]: r  $\equiv$  JVM-SemiType.le P mxs mxl
  defines [simp]: f  $\equiv$  JVM-SemiType.sup P mxs mxl

  defines [simp]: app  $\equiv$   $\lambda pc.$  Effect.app (is!pc) P mxs Tr pc (size is) xt
  defines [simp]: eff  $\equiv$   $\lambda pc.$  Effect.eff (is!pc) P pc xt
  defines [simp]: step  $\equiv$  err-step (size is) app eff

  defines [simp]: n  $\equiv$  size is

locale start-context = JVM-sl +
  fixes p and C
  assumes wf: wf-prog p P
  assumes C: is-class P C
  assumes Ts: set Ts  $\subseteq$  types P

  fixes first :: ty $_i'$  and start
  defines [simp]:
    first  $\equiv$  Some ([]), OK (Class C) # map OK Ts @ replicate m xl $_0$  Err
  defines [simp]:
    start  $\equiv$  OK first # replicate (size is - 1) (OK None)

```

4.19.1 Connecting JVM and Framework

```

lemma (in start-context) semi: semilat (A, r, f)
  using semilat-JVM[OF wf]
  by (auto simp: JVM-SemiType.le-def JVM-SemiType.sup-def states-def)

lemma (in JVM-sl) step-def-exec: step  $\equiv$  exec P mxs Tr xt is
  by (simp add: exec-def)

lemma special-ex-swap-lemma [iff]:

```

$(? X. (? n. X = A n \& P n) \& Q X) = (? n. Q(A n) \& P n)$
by blast

lemma *ex-in-nlists [iff]*:

$(\exists n. ST \in nlists n A \wedge n \leq mxs) = (\text{set } ST \subseteq A \wedge \text{size } ST \leq mxs)$
by (unfold nlists-def) auto

lemma *singleton-nlists*:

$(\exists n. [\text{Class } C] \in nlists n (\text{types } P) \wedge n \leq mxs) = (\text{is-class } P C \wedge 0 < mxs)$
by auto

lemma *set-drop-subset*:

$\text{set } xs \subseteq A \implies \text{set } (\text{drop } n xs) \subseteq A$
by (auto dest: in-set-dropD)

lemma *Suc-minus-minus-le*:

$n < mxs \implies \text{Suc } (n - (n - b)) \leq mxs$
by arith

lemma *in-nlistsE*:

$\llbracket xs \in nlists n A; \llbracket \text{size } xs = n; \text{set } xs \subseteq A \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$
by (unfold nlists-def) blast

declare *is-relevant-entry-def [simp]*
declare *set-drop-subset [simp]*

theorem (in start-context) exec-pres-type:

pres-type step (size is) A

declare *is-relevant-entry-def [simp del]*
declare *set-drop-subset [simp del]*

lemma *lesubstep-type-simple*:

$xs \sqsubseteq_{\text{Product.le}} (=) r ys \implies \text{set } xs \{\sqsubseteq_r\} \text{set } ys$

declare *is-relevant-entry-def [simp del]*

lemma *conjI2*: $\llbracket A; A \implies B \rrbracket \implies A \wedge B$ **by blast**

lemma (in JVM-sl) eff-mono:

$\llbracket \text{wf-prog } p P; pc < \text{length } is; s \sqsubseteq_{\text{sup-state-opt}} P t; \text{app } pc t \rrbracket \implies \text{set } (\text{eff } pc s) \{\sqsubseteq_{\text{sup-state-opt}} P\} \text{set } (\text{eff } pc t)$

lemma (in JVM-sl) bounded-step: bounded step (size is)

theorem (in JVM-sl) step-mono:

$\text{wf-prog wf-mb } P \implies \text{mono } r \text{step (size is) } A$

lemma (in start-context) first-in-A [iff]: OK first $\in A$

using *Ts C by (force intro!: nlists-appendI simp add: JVM-states-unfold)*

lemma (in JVM-sl) wt-method-def2:

wt-method P C' Ts T_r mxs mxl₀ is xt τs =

(is ≠ [] \wedge

size τs = size is \wedge

OK ‘ set τs ⊆ states P mxs mxl \wedge

```

wt-start P C' Ts mxl0 τs ∧
wt-app-eff (sup-state-opt P) app eff τs)

end

```

4.20 Typing and Dataflow Analysis Framework

```
theory Typing-Framework-2 imports Typing-Framework-1 begin
```

The relationship between dataflow analysis and a welltyped-instruction predicate.

```

definition is-bcv :: 's ord ⇒ 's ⇒ 's step-type ⇒ nat ⇒ 's set ⇒ ('s list ⇒ 's list) ⇒ bool
where
  is-bcv r T step n A bcv ←→ (forall τs0 ∈ nlists n A.
  (forall p < n. (bcv τs0)!p ≠ T) = (exists τs ∈ nlists n A. τs0 [≤r] τs ∧ wt-step r T step τs))

end

```

4.21 Kildall for the JVM

```
theory BVExec
imports ..../DFA/Abstract-BV TF-JVM ..../DFA/Typing-Framework-2
begin
```

```

definition kiljvm :: jvm-prog ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ ty ⇒
  instr list ⇒ ex-table ⇒ tyi' err list ⇒ tyi' err list
where
  kiljvm P mxs mxl Tr is xt ≡
    kildall (JVM-SemiType.le P mxs mxl) (JVM-SemiType.sup P mxs mxl)
    (exec P mxs Tr xt is)

```

```

definition wt-kildall :: jvm-prog ⇒ cname ⇒ ty list ⇒ ty ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒
  instr list ⇒ ex-table ⇒ bool

```

where

```

  wt-kildall P C' Ts Tr mxs mxl0 is xt ≡
    0 < size is ∧
    (let first = Some ([],[OK (Class C')])@(map OK Ts)@(replicate mxl0 Err));
     start = OK first#(replicate (size is - 1) (OK None));
     result = kiljvm P mxs (1+size Ts+mxl0) Tr is xt start
     in ∀ n < size is. result!n ≠ Err)

```

```

definition wf-jvm-progk :: jvm-prog ⇒ bool

```

where

```

  wf-jvm-progk P ≡
  wf-prog (λP C' (M,Ts,Tr,(mxs,mxl0,is,xt)). wt-kildall P C' Ts Tr mxs mxl0 is xt) P

```

context start-context

begin

lemma Cons-less-Conss3 [simp]:

$x \# xs \sqsubseteq_r y \# ys = (x \sqsubseteq_r y \wedge xs \sqsubseteq_r ys \vee x = y \wedge xs \sqsubseteq_r ys)$

unfolding lesssub-def r-def

by (metis JVM-le-Err-conv lesub-def sup-state-opt-err Cons-le-Cons list.inject)

```

lemma acc-le-listI3 [intro!]:
  acc r  $\implies$  acc (Listn.le r)
  apply (unfold acc-def)
  apply (subgoal-tac
    wf(UN n. {(ys,xs). size xs = n  $\wedge$  size ys = n  $\wedge$  xs <-(Listn.le r) ys}))
  apply (erule wf-subset)
  apply (blast intro: lesssub-lengthD)
  apply (rule wf-UN)
  prefer 2
  apply fastforce
  apply (rename-tac n)
  apply (induct-tac n)
  apply (simp add: lesssub-def cong: conj-cong)
  apply (rename-tac k)
  apply (simp add: wf-eq-minimal del: r-def f-def step-def A-def)
  apply (simp (no-asm) add: length-Suc-conv cong: conj-cong del: r-def f-def step-def A-def)
  apply clarify
  apply (rename-tac M m)
  apply (case-tac  $\exists$  x xs. size xs = k  $\wedge$  x#xs  $\in$  M)
  prefer 2
  apply metis
  apply (erule-tac x = {a.  $\exists$  xs. size xs = k  $\wedge$  a#xs:M} in allE)
  apply (erule impE)
  apply blast
  apply (thin-tac  $\exists$  x xs. P x xs for P)
  apply clarify
  apply (rename-tac maxA xs)
  apply (erule-tac x = {ys. size ys = size xs  $\wedge$  maxA#ys  $\in$  M} in allE)
  apply (erule impE)
  apply blast
  apply clarify
  using Cons-less-Conss3 by blast

lemma wf-jvm: wf {(ss', ss). ss [≤_r] ss'}
  using Semilat.acc-def acc-le-listI3 local.wf r-def by blast

lemma iter-properties-bv[rule-format]:
  shows [  $\forall p \in w0. p < n; ss0 \in nlists n A; \forall p < n. p \notin w0 \longrightarrow stable r step ss0 p$  ]  $\implies$ 
    iter f step ss0 w0 = (ss', w')  $\longrightarrow$ 
    ss'  $\in$  nlists n A  $\wedge$  stables r step ss'  $\wedge$  ss0 [≤_r] ss'  $\wedge$ 
    ( $\forall ts \in nlists n A. ss0 [≤_r] ts \wedge stables r step ts \longrightarrow ss' [≤_r] ts$ )
  
```



```

lemma kildall-properties-bv:
  shows [ ss0  $\in$  nlists n A ]  $\implies$ 
    kildall r f step ss0  $\in$  nlists n A  $\wedge$ 
    stables r step (kildall r f step ss0)  $\wedge$ 
    ss0 [≤_r] kildall r f step ss0  $\wedge$ 
    ( $\forall ts \in nlists n A. ss0 [≤_r] ts \wedge stables r step ts \longrightarrow kildall r f step ss0 [≤_r] ts$ )
  
```

4.22 LBV for the JVM

```

theory LBVJVM
imports ..../DFA/Abstract-BV TF-JVM
begin

type-synonym prog-cert = cname ⇒ mname ⇒ tyi' err list

definition check-cert :: jvm-prog ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ tyi' err list ⇒ bool
where
  check-cert P mxs mxl n cert ≡ check-types P mxs mxl cert ∧ size cert = n+1 ∧
    (∀ i < n. cert!i ≠ Err) ∧ cert!n = OK None

definition lbvjvm :: jvm-prog ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ ty ⇒ ex-table ⇒
  tyi' err list ⇒ instr list ⇒ tyi' err ⇒ tyi' err
where
  lbvjvm P mxs maxr Tr et cert bs ≡
    wtl-inst-list bs cert (JVM-SemiType.sup P mxs maxr) (JVM-SemiType.le P mxs maxr) Err (OK None)
    (exec P mxs Tr et bs) 0

definition wt-lbv :: jvm-prog ⇒ cname ⇒ ty list ⇒ ty ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒
  ex-table ⇒ tyi' err list ⇒ instr list ⇒ bool
where
  wt-lbv P C Ts Tr mxs mxl0 et cert ins ≡
    check-cert P mxs (1 + size Ts + mxl0) (size ins) cert ∧
    0 < size ins ∧
    (let start = Some ([](OK (Class C))#((map OK Ts))@((replicate mxl0 Err)));
     result = lbvjvm P mxs (1 + size Ts + mxl0) Tr et cert ins (OK start)
     in result ≠ Err)

definition wt-jvm-prog-lbv :: jvm-prog ⇒ prog-cert ⇒ bool
where
  wt-jvm-prog-lbv P cert ≡
    wf-prog (λP C (mn, Ts, Tr, (mxs, mxl0, b, et)). wt-lbv P C Ts Tr mxs mxl0 et (cert C mn) b) P

definition mk-cert :: jvm-prog ⇒ nat ⇒ ty ⇒ ex-table ⇒ instr list
  ⇒ tym ⇒ tyi' err list
where
  mk-cert P mxs Tr et bs phi ≡ make-cert (exec P mxs Tr et bs) (map OK phi) (OK None)

definition prg-cert :: jvm-prog ⇒ typ ⇒ prog-cert
where
  prg-cert P phi C mn ≡ let (C, Ts, Tr, (mxs, mxl0, ins, et)) = method P C mn
    in mk-cert P mxs Tr et ins (phi C mn)

lemma check-certD [intro?]:
  check-cert P mxs mxl n cert ==> cert-ok cert n Err (OK None) (states P mxs mxl)
  by (unfold cert-ok-def check-cert-def check-types-def) auto

lemma (in start-context) wt-lbv-wt-step:
  assumes lbv: wt-lbv P C Ts Tr mxs mxl0 xt cert is
  shows ∃ τs ∈ nlists (size is) A. wt-step r Err step τs ∧ OK first ⊑r τs!0

```

```

lemma (in start-context) wt-lbv-wt-method:
  assumes lbv: wt-lbv P C Ts Tr mxs mxl0 xt cert is
  shows  $\exists \tau s.$  wt-method P C Ts Tr mxs mxl0 is xt  $\tau s$ 

lemma (in start-context) wt-method-wt-lbv:
  assumes wt: wt-method P C Ts Tr mxs mxl0 is xt  $\tau s$ 
  defines [simp]: cert  $\equiv$  mk-cert P mxs Tr xt is  $\tau s$ 

  shows wt-lbv P C Ts Tr mxs mxl0 xt cert is

theorem jvm-lbv-correct:
  wt-jvm-prog-lbv P Cert  $\implies$  wf-jvm-prog P

theorem jvm-lbv-complete:
  assumes wt: wf-jvm-prog $\Phi$  P
  shows wt-jvm-prog-lbv P (prg-cert P  $\Phi$ )
end

```

4.23 BV Type Safety Invariant

```

theory BVConform
imports BVSpec ..;/JVM/JVMExec ..;/Common/Conform
begin

definition confT :: 'c prog  $\Rightarrow$  heap  $\Rightarrow$  val  $\Rightarrow$  ty err  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  ( $\langle \cdot, \cdot \vdash \cdot : \leq_{\top} \rightarrow [51, 51, 51, 51] \cdot 50$ )
where
   $P, h \vdash v : \leq_{\top} E \equiv \text{case } E \text{ of Err} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{OK } T \Rightarrow P, h \vdash v : \leq T$ 

notation (ASCII)
  confT ( $\langle \cdot, \cdot \mid - : \leq = T \rightarrow [51, 51, 51, 51] \cdot 50$ )

abbreviation
  confTs :: 'c prog  $\Rightarrow$  heap  $\Rightarrow$  val list  $\Rightarrow$  tyi  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  ( $\langle \cdot, \cdot \vdash \cdot : \leq_{\top} \rightarrow [51, 51, 51, 51] \cdot 50$ ) where
     $P, h \vdash vs : \leq_{\top} Ts \equiv \text{list-all2 (confT P h) vs Ts}$ 

notation (ASCII)
  confTs ( $\langle \cdot, \cdot \mid - : \leq = T \rightarrow [51, 51, 51, 51] \cdot 50$ )

definition conf-f :: jvm-prog  $\Rightarrow$  heap  $\Rightarrow$  tyi  $\Rightarrow$  bytecode  $\Rightarrow$  frame  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  conf-f P h  $\equiv$   $\lambda(ST, LT).$  is (stk, loc, C, M, pc).
   $P, h \vdash stk : \leq ST \wedge P, h \vdash loc : \leq_{\top} LT \wedge pc < \text{size}$  is

lemma conf-f-def2:
  conf-f P h (ST, LT) is (stk, loc, C, M, pc)  $\equiv$ 
   $P, h \vdash stk : \leq ST \wedge P, h \vdash loc : \leq_{\top} LT \wedge pc < \text{size}$  is
  by (simp add: conf-f-def)

```

```

primrec conf-fs :: [jvm-prog, heap, tyP, mname, nat, ty, frame list]  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where

```

```

conf-fs P h Φ M₀ n₀ T₀ [] = True
| conf-fs P h Φ M₀ n₀ T₀ (f#frs) =
  (let (stk,loc,C,M,pc) = f in
    (exists ST LT Ts T mxs mxl₀ is xt.
      Φ C M ! pc = Some (ST,LT) ∧
      (P ⊢ C sees M:Ts → T = (mxs,mxl₀,is,xt) in C) ∧
      (exists D Ts' T' m D'.
        is!pc = (Invoke M₀ n₀) ∧ ST!n₀ = Class D ∧
        P ⊢ D sees M₀:Ts' → T' = m in D' ∧ P ⊢ T₀ ≤ T') ∧
        conf-f P h (ST, LT) is f ∧ conf-fs P h Φ M (size Ts) T frs))

```

definition *correct-state* :: [jvm-prog,typ,jvm-state] ⇒ bool (⟨-, - ⊢ - √⟩ [61,0,0] 61)

where

```

correct-state P Φ ≡ λ(xp,h,frs).
  case xp of
    None ⇒ (case frs of
      [] ⇒ True
      | (f#fs) ⇒ P ⊢ h √ ∧
        (let (stk,loc,C,M,pc) = f
          in ∃ Ts T mxs mxl₀ is xt τ.
            (P ⊢ C sees M:Ts → T = (mxs,mxl₀,is,xt) in C) ∧
            Φ C M ! pc = Some τ ∧
            conf-f P h τ is f ∧ conf-fs P h Φ M (size Ts) T fs))
    | Some x ⇒ frs = []

```

notation

correct-state (⟨-, - |- - [ok]⟩ [61,0,0] 61)

4.23.1 Values and \top

lemma *confT-Err* [iff]: $P,h \vdash x : \leq_{\top} Err$
by (simp add: *confT-def*)

lemma *confT-OK* [iff]: $P,h \vdash x : \leq_{\top} OK T = (P,h \vdash x : \leq T)$
by (simp add: *confT-def*)

lemma *confT-cases*:
 $P,h \vdash x : \leq_{\top} X = (X = Err \vee (\exists T. X = OK T \wedge P,h \vdash x : \leq T))$
by (cases X) auto

lemma *confT-hext* [intro?, trans]:
 $\llbracket P,h \vdash x : \leq_{\top} T; h \trianglelefteq h' \rrbracket \implies P,h' \vdash x : \leq_{\top} T$
by (cases T) (blast intro: *conf-hext*) +

lemma *confT-widen* [intro?, trans]:
 $\llbracket P,h \vdash x : \leq_{\top} T; P \vdash T \leq_{\top} T' \rrbracket \implies P,h \vdash x : \leq_{\top} T'$
by (cases T', auto intro: *conf-widen*)

4.23.2 Stack and Registers

lemmas *confTs-Cons1* [iff] = list-all2-*Cons1* [of *confT P h*] **for** *P h*

lemma *confTs-confT-sup*:

```

 $\llbracket P, h \vdash loc [:\leq_{\top}] LT; n < size LT; LT!n = OK T; P \vdash T \leq T' \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies P, h \vdash (loc!n) : \leq T'$ 

```

lemma *confTs-hext* [*intro?*]:

```

 $P, h \vdash loc [:\leq_{\top}] LT \implies h \trianglelefteq h' \implies P, h' \vdash loc [:\leq_{\top}] LT$ 
by (fast elim: list-all2-mono confT-hext)

```

lemma *confTs-widen* [*intro?, trans*]:

```

 $P, h \vdash loc [:\leq_{\top}] LT \implies P \vdash LT [:\leq_{\top}] LT' \implies P, h \vdash loc [:\leq_{\top}] LT'$ 
by (rule list-all2-trans, rule confT-widen)

```

lemma *confTs-map* [*iff*]:

```

 $\bigwedge vs. (P, h \vdash vs [:\leq_{\top}] map OK Ts) = (P, h \vdash vs [:\leq] Ts)$ 
by (induct Ts) (auto simp add: list-all2-Cons2)

```

lemma *reg-widen-Err* [*iff*]:

```

 $\bigwedge LT. (P \vdash replicate n Err [:\leq_{\top}] LT) = (LT = replicate n Err)$ 
by (induct n) (auto simp add: list-all2-Cons1)

```

lemma *confTs-Err* [*iff*]:

```

 $P, h \vdash replicate n v [:\leq_{\top}] replicate n Err$ 
by (induct n) auto

```

4.23.3 correct-frames

lemmas [*simp del*] = *fun-upd-apply*

lemma *conf-fs-hext*:

```

 $\bigwedge M n T_r.$ 
 $\llbracket conf-fs P h \Phi M n T_r frs; h \trianglelefteq h' \rrbracket \implies conf-fs P h' \Phi M n T_r frs$ 
end

```

4.24 BV Type Safety Proof

```

theory BVSpecTypeSafe
imports BVConform
begin

```

This theory contains proof that the specification of the bytecode verifier only admits type safe programs.

4.24.1 Preliminaries

Simp and intro setup for the type safety proof:

lemmas *defs1* = *correct-state-def conf-f-def wt-instr-def eff-def norm-eff-def app-def xcpt-app-def*

lemmas *widen-rules* [*intro*] = *conf-widen confT-widen confs-widens confTs-widen*

4.24.2 Exception Handling

For the *Invoke* instruction the BV has checked all handlers that guard the current *pc*.

lemma *Invoke-handlers*:

```

match-ex-table P C pc xt = Some (pc', d')  $\implies$ 
 $\exists (f, t, D, h, d) \in set (relevant-entries P (Invoke n M) pc xt).$ 

```

```

 $P \vdash C \preceq^* D \wedge pc \in \{f..<t\} \wedge pc' = h \wedge d' = d$ 
by (induct xt) (auto simp add: relevant-entries-def matches-ex-entry-def
                           is-relevant-entry-def split: if-split-asm)

```

We can prove separately that the recursive search for exception handlers (*find-handler*) in the frame stack results in a conforming state (if there was no matching exception handler in the current frame). We require that the exception is a valid heap address, and that the state before the exception occurred conforms.

```

term find-handler
lemma uncaught-xcpt-correct:
  assumes wt: wf-jvm-prog $\Phi$  P
  assumes h: h xcp = Some obj
  shows  $\bigwedge f. P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, f\#frs) \checkmark \implies P, \Phi \vdash (\text{find-handler } P \text{ xcp } h \text{ frs}) \checkmark$ 
  (is  $\bigwedge f. ?\text{correct } (\text{None}, h, f\#frs) \implies ?\text{correct } (?\text{find frs})$ )

```

The requirement of lemma *uncaught-xcpt-correct* (that the exception is a valid reference on the heap) is always met for welltyped instructions and conformant states:

```

lemma exec-instr-xcpt-h:
   $\llbracket \text{fst } (\text{exec-instr } (\text{ins!pc}) P h \text{ stk vars } Cl M pc \text{ frs}) = \text{Some xcp};$ 
   $P, T, mxs, size \text{ ins,xt} \vdash \text{ins!pc,pc} :: \Phi C M;$ 
   $P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk,loc,C,M,pc})\#\text{frs}) \checkmark \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \exists \text{ obj}. h \text{ xcp} = \text{Some obj}$ 
  (is  $\llbracket ?\text{xcpt}; ?\text{wt}; ?\text{correct} \rrbracket \implies ?\text{thesis}$ )
lemma conf-sys-xcpt:
   $\llbracket \text{preallocated } h; C \in \text{sys-xcpts} \rrbracket \implies P, h \vdash \text{Addr } (\text{addr-of-sys-xcpt } C) : \leq \text{Class } C$ 
  by (auto elim: preallocatedE)

lemma match-ex-table-SomeD:
   $\text{match-ex-table } P C pc xt = \text{Some } (pc', d') \implies$ 
   $\exists (f, t, D, h, d) \in \text{set } xt. \text{matches-ex-entry } P C pc (f, t, D, h, d) \wedge h = pc' \wedge d = d'$ 
  by (induct xt) (auto split: if-split-asm)

```

Finally we can state that, whenever an exception occurs, the next state always conforms:

```

lemma xcpt-correct:
  fixes  $\sigma' :: \text{jvm-state}$ 
  assumes wtp: wf-jvm-prog $\Phi$  P
  assumes meth:  $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M : Ts \rightarrow T = (mxs, mxl_0, \text{ins,xt}) \text{ in } C$ 
  assumes wt:  $P, T, mxs, size \text{ ins,xt} \vdash \text{ins!pc,pc} :: \Phi C M$ 
  assumes xp:  $\text{fst } (\text{exec-instr } (\text{ins!pc}) P h \text{ stk loc } C M pc \text{ frs}) = \text{Some xcp}$ 
  assumes s':  $\text{Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (\text{stk,loc,C,M,pc})\#\text{frs})$ 
  assumes correct:  $P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk,loc,C,M,pc})\#\text{frs}) \checkmark$ 
  shows  $P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \checkmark$ 

```

4.24.3 Single Instructions

In this section we prove for each single (welltyped) instruction that the state after execution of the instruction still conforms. Since we have already handled exceptions above, we can now assume that no exception occurs in this step.

```

declare defs1 [simp]

```

```

lemma Invoke-correct:
  fixes  $\sigma' :: \text{jvm-state}$ 
  assumes wtp: wf-jvm-prog $\Phi$  P

```

```

assumes meth-C:  $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = (m_{xs}, m_{xl_0}, ins, xt) \text{ in } C$ 
assumes ins:  $ins ! pc = \text{Invoke } M' n$ 
assumes wt:  $P, T, m_{xs}, \text{size } ins, xt \vdash ins ! pc, pc :: \Phi C M$ 
assumes  $\sigma'': \text{Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc) \# frs)$ 
assumes approx:  $P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc) \# frs) \vee$ 
assumes no-xcp:  $\text{fst} (\text{exec-instr } (ins ! pc) P h \text{ stk loc } C M pc frs) = \text{None}$ 
shows  $P, \Phi \vdash \sigma'' \vee$ 
declare list-all2-Cons2 [iff]

```

lemma Return-correct:

```

fixes  $\sigma' :: jvm\text{-state}$ 
assumes wt-prog: wf-jvm-prog $_{\Phi}$   $P$ 
assumes meth:  $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = (m_{xs}, m_{xl_0}, ins, xt) \text{ in } C$ 
assumes ins:  $ins ! pc = \text{Return}$ 
assumes wt:  $P, T, m_{xs}, \text{size } ins, xt \vdash ins ! pc, pc :: \Phi C M$ 
assumes  $\sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc) \# frs)$ 
assumes correct:  $P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc) \# frs) \vee$ 

```

shows $P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee$

```

declare sup-state-opt-any-Some [iff]
declare not-Err-eq [iff]

```

lemma Load-correct:

```

 $\llbracket$  wf-prog wt  $P$ ;
 $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = (m_{xs}, m_{xl_0}, ins, xt) \text{ in } C;$ 
 $ins ! pc = \text{Load } idx;$ 
 $P, T, m_{xs}, \text{size } ins, xt \vdash ins ! pc, pc :: \Phi C M;$ 
 $\text{Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc) \# frs);$ 
 $P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc) \# frs) \vee \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee$ 
by (fastforce dest: sees-method-fun [of - C] elim!: confTs-confT-sup)

```

```

declare [[simproc del: list-to-set-comprehension]]

```

lemma Store-correct:

```

 $\llbracket$  wf-prog wt  $P$ ;
 $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = (m_{xs}, m_{xl_0}, ins, xt) \text{ in } C;$ 
 $ins ! pc = \text{Store } idx;$ 
 $P, T, m_{xs}, \text{size } ins, xt \vdash ins ! pc, pc :: \Phi C M;$ 
 $\text{Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc) \# frs);$ 
 $P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc) \# frs) \vee \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee$ 

```

lemma Push-correct:

```

 $\llbracket$  wf-prog wt  $P$ ;
 $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = (m_{xs}, m_{xl_0}, ins, xt) \text{ in } C;$ 
 $ins ! pc = \text{Push } v;$ 
 $P, T, m_{xs}, \text{size } ins, xt \vdash ins ! pc, pc :: \Phi C M;$ 
 $\text{Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc) \# frs);$ 
 $P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc) \# frs) \vee \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee$ 

```

lemma Cast-conf2:

```

 $\llbracket$  wf-prog ok  $P; P, h \vdash v : \leq T; \text{is-refT } T; \text{cast-ok } P C h v;$ 

```

```


$$\begin{aligned}
& P \vdash \text{Class } C \leq T'; \text{is-class } P \ C ] \\
\implies & P, h \vdash v : \leq T'
\end{aligned}$$


lemma Checkcast-correct:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \llbracket \text{wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi P; \\
& \quad P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = (m_{xs}, m_{xl_0}, ins, xt) \text{ in } C; \\
& \quad ins!pc = \text{Checkcast } D; \\
& \quad P, T, m_{xs}, \text{size } ins, xt \vdash ins!pc, pc :: \Phi \ C \ M; \\
& \quad \text{Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (stk, loc, C, M, pc)\#frs); \\
& \quad P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (stk, loc, C, M, pc)\#frs) \checkmark; \\
& \quad \text{fst } (\text{exec-instr } (ins!pc) \ P \ h \ stk \ loc \ C \ M \ pc \ frs) = \text{None} \ ] \\
\implies & P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \checkmark
\end{aligned}$$

declare split-paired-All [simp del]

lemmas widens-Cons [iff] = list-all2-Cons1 [of widen P] for P

lemma Getfield-correct:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{fixes } \sigma' :: \text{jvm-state} \\
& \text{assumes wf: wf-prog wt } P \\
& \text{assumes mC: } P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = (m_{xs}, m_{xl_0}, ins, xt) \text{ in } C \\
& \text{assumes i: } ins!pc = \text{Getfield } F \ D \\
& \text{assumes wt: } P, T, m_{xs}, \text{size } ins, xt \vdash ins!pc, pc :: \Phi \ C \ M \\
& \text{assumes s': Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (stk, loc, C, M, pc)\#frs) \\
& \text{assumes cf: } P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (stk, loc, C, M, pc)\#frs) \checkmark \\
& \text{assumes xc: fst } (\text{exec-instr } (ins!pc) \ P \ h \ stk \ loc \ C \ M \ pc \ frs) = \text{None}
\end{aligned}$$

shows  $P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \checkmark$ 
lemma Putfield-correct:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{fixes } \sigma' :: \text{jvm-state} \\
& \text{assumes wf: wf-prog wt } P \\
& \text{assumes mC: } P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = (m_{xs}, m_{xl_0}, ins, xt) \text{ in } C \\
& \text{assumes i: } ins!pc = \text{Putfield } F \ D \\
& \text{assumes wt: } P, T, m_{xs}, \text{size } ins, xt \vdash ins!pc, pc :: \Phi \ C \ M \\
& \text{assumes s': Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (stk, loc, C, M, pc)\#frs) \\
& \text{assumes cf: } P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (stk, loc, C, M, pc)\#frs) \checkmark \\
& \text{assumes xc: fst } (\text{exec-instr } (ins!pc) \ P \ h \ stk \ loc \ C \ M \ pc \ frs) = \text{None}
\end{aligned}$$

shows  $P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \checkmark$ 

lemma has-fields-b-fields:

$$P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs \implies \text{fields } P \ C = FDTs$$


lemma oconf-blank [intro, simp]:

$$\llbracket \text{is-class } P \ C; \text{wf-prog wt } P \rrbracket \implies P, h \vdash \text{blank } P \ C \ \checkmark$$

lemma obj-ty-blank [iff]:  $\text{obj-ty } (\text{blank } P \ C) = \text{Class } C$ 
by (simp add: blank-def)

lemma New-correct:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{fixes } \sigma' :: \text{jvm-state} \\
& \text{assumes wf: wf-prog wt } P \\
& \text{assumes meth: } P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = (m_{xs}, m_{xl_0}, ins, xt) \text{ in } C \\
& \text{assumes ins: } ins!pc = \text{New } X \\
& \text{assumes wt: } P, T, m_{xs}, \text{size } ins, xt \vdash ins!pc, pc :: \Phi \ C \ M \\
& \text{assumes exec: Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (stk, loc, C, M, pc)\#frs)
\end{aligned}$$


```

assumes $\text{conf}: P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#\text{frs}) \vee \sqrt{}$
assumes $\text{no-}x: \text{fst}(\text{exec-instr}(ins!pc) P h \text{ stk loc } C M pc \text{ frs}) = \text{None}$
shows $P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee \sqrt{}$

lemma *Goto-correct*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-prog wt } P;$
 $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = (mxs, mxl_0, ins, xt) \text{ in } C;$
 $ins ! pc = \text{Goto branch};$
 $P, T, mxs, \text{size } ins, xt \vdash ins!pc, pc :: \Phi C M;$
 $\text{Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#\text{frs}) ;$
 $P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#\text{frs}) \vee \sqrt{}$
 $\implies P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee \sqrt{}$

lemma *IfFalse-correct*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-prog wt } P;$
 $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = (mxs, mxl_0, ins, xt) \text{ in } C;$
 $ins ! pc = \text{IfFalse branch};$
 $P, T, mxs, \text{size } ins, xt \vdash ins!pc, pc :: \Phi C M;$
 $\text{Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#\text{frs}) ;$
 $P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#\text{frs}) \vee \sqrt{}$
 $\implies P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee \sqrt{}$

lemma *CmpEq-correct*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-prog wt } P;$
 $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = (mxs, mxl_0, ins, xt) \text{ in } C;$
 $ins ! pc = \text{CmpEq};$
 $P, T, mxs, \text{size } ins, xt \vdash ins!pc, pc :: \Phi C M;$
 $\text{Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#\text{frs}) ;$
 $P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#\text{frs}) \vee \sqrt{}$
 $\implies P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee \sqrt{}$

lemma *Pop-correct*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-prog wt } P;$
 $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = (mxs, mxl_0, ins, xt) \text{ in } C;$
 $ins ! pc = \text{Pop};$
 $P, T, mxs, \text{size } ins, xt \vdash ins!pc, pc :: \Phi C M;$
 $\text{Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#\text{frs}) ;$
 $P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#\text{frs}) \vee \sqrt{}$
 $\implies P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee \sqrt{}$

lemma *IAdd-correct*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-prog wt } P;$
 $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = (mxs, mxl_0, ins, xt) \text{ in } C;$
 $ins ! pc = \text{IAdd};$
 $P, T, mxs, \text{size } ins, xt \vdash ins!pc, pc :: \Phi C M;$
 $\text{Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#\text{frs}) ;$
 $P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#\text{frs}) \vee \sqrt{}$
 $\implies P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee \sqrt{}$

lemma *Throw-correct*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-prog wt } P;$
 $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = (mxs, mxl_0, ins, xt) \text{ in } C;$
 $ins ! pc = \text{Throw};$
 $\text{Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#\text{frs}) ;$
 $P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc)\#\text{frs}) \vee \sqrt{}$
 $\text{fst}(\text{exec-instr}(ins!pc) P h \text{ stk loc } C M pc \text{ frs}) = \text{None}$
 $\implies P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee \sqrt{}$

$\implies P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee$
by *simp*

The next theorem collects the results of the sections above, i.e. exception handling and the execution step for each instruction. It states type safety for single step execution: in welltyped programs, a conforming state is transformed into another conforming state when one instruction is executed.

theorem *instr-correct*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi P;$
 $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M : Ts \rightarrow T = (m_{xs}, m_{xl_0}, ins, xt) \text{ in } C;$
 $\text{Some } \sigma' = \text{exec } (P, \text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc) \# frs);$
 $P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc) \# frs) \vee$
 $\implies P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee$

4.24.4 Main

lemma *correct-state-impl-Some-method*:

$P, \Phi \vdash (\text{None}, h, (\text{stk}, \text{loc}, C, M, pc) \# frs) \vee$
 $\implies \exists m \ Ts \ T. P \vdash C \text{ sees } M : Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } C$
by *fastforce*

lemma *BV-correct-1* [rule-format]:

$\wedge \sigma. \llbracket \text{wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi P; P, \Phi \vdash \sigma \vee \rrbracket \implies P \vdash \sigma - jvm \rightarrow_1 \sigma' \longrightarrow P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee$

theorem *progress*:

$\llbracket xp = \text{None}; frs \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \exists \sigma'. P \vdash (xp, h, frs) - jvm \rightarrow_1 \sigma'$
by (*clar simp simp add: exec-1-iff neq-Nil-conv split-beta*
simp del: split-paired-Ex)

lemma *progress-conform*:

$\llbracket \text{wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi P; P, \Phi \vdash (xp, h, frs) \vee; xp = \text{None}; frs \neq [] \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists \sigma'. P \vdash (xp, h, frs) - jvm \rightarrow_1 \sigma' \wedge P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee$

theorem *BV-correct* [rule-format]:

$\llbracket \text{wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi P; P \vdash \sigma - jvm \rightarrow \sigma' \rrbracket \implies P, \Phi \vdash \sigma \vee \longrightarrow P, \Phi \vdash \sigma' \vee$

lemma *hconf-start*:

assumes *wf: wf-prog wf-mb P*
shows $P \vdash (\text{start-heap } P) \vee$

lemma *BV-correct-initial*:

shows $\llbracket \text{wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi P; P \vdash C \text{ sees } M : [] \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } C \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, \Phi \vdash \text{start-state } P \ C \ M \ \vee$

theorem *typesafe*:

assumes *welltyped: wf-jvm-prog_Φ P*
assumes *main-method: P ⊢ C sees M : [] → T = m in C*
shows $P \vdash \text{start-state } P \ C \ M - jvm \rightarrow \sigma \implies P, \Phi \vdash \sigma \vee$

end

4.25 Welltyped Programs produce no Type Errors

theory *BVNoTypeError*
imports .. / *JVM/JVMDefensive BVSpecTypeSafe*
begin

lemma *has-methodI*:

$P \vdash C \text{ sees } M : Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D \implies P \vdash C \text{ has } M$
by (unfold has-method-def) blast

Some simple lemmas about the type testing functions of the defensive JVM:

lemma typeof-NoneD [simp, dest]: $\text{typeof } v = \text{Some } x \implies \neg \text{is-Addr } v$
by (cases v) auto

lemma is-Ref-def2:

$\text{is-Ref } v = (v = \text{Null} \vee (\exists a. v = \text{Addr } a))$
by (cases v) (auto simp add: is-Ref-def)

lemma [iff]: is-Ref Null **by** (simp add: is-Ref-def2)

lemma is-RefI [intro, simp]: $P, h \vdash v : \leq T \implies \text{is-refT } T \implies \text{is-Ref } v$

lemma is-IntgI [intro, simp]: $P, h \vdash v : \leq \text{Integer} \implies \text{is-Intg } v$

lemma is-BoolI [intro, simp]: $P, h \vdash v : \leq \text{Boolean} \implies \text{is-Bool } v$

declare defs1 [simp del]

lemma wt-jvm-prog-states:

$\llbracket \text{wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi P; P \vdash C \text{ sees } M : Ts \rightarrow T = (m_{xs}, m_{xl}, ins, et) \text{ in } C;$
 $\Phi C M ! pc = \tau; pc < \text{size } ins \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{OK } \tau \in \text{states } P \ m_{xs} (1 + \text{size } Ts + m_{xl})$

The main theorem: welltyped programs do not produce type errors if they are started in a conformant state.

theorem no-type-error:

fixes $\sigma :: \text{jvm-state}$
assumes welltyped: $\text{wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi P$ **and** conforms: $P, \Phi \vdash \sigma \checkmark$
shows exec-d $P \sigma \neq \text{TypeError}$

The theorem above tells us that, in welltyped programs, the defensive machine reaches the same result as the aggressive one (after arbitrarily many steps).

theorem welltyped-aggressive-imp-defensive:

$\text{wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi P \implies P, \Phi \vdash \sigma \checkmark \implies P \vdash \sigma - \text{jvm} \rightarrow \sigma'$
 $\implies P \vdash (\text{Normal } \sigma) - \text{jvmd} \rightarrow (\text{Normal } \sigma')$

As corollary we get that the aggressive and the defensive machine are equivalent for well-typed programs (if started in a conformant state or in the canonical start state)

corollary welltyped-commutes:

fixes $\sigma :: \text{jvm-state}$
assumes wf: $\text{wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi P$ **and** conforms: $P, \Phi \vdash \sigma \checkmark$
shows $P \vdash (\text{Normal } \sigma) - \text{jvmd} \rightarrow (\text{Normal } \sigma') = P \vdash \sigma - \text{jvm} \rightarrow \sigma'$
apply rule
apply (erule defensive-imp-aggressive)
apply (erule welltyped-aggressive-imp-defensive [OF wf conforms])
done

corollary welltyped-initial-commutes:

assumes wf: $\text{wf-jvm-prog } P$
assumes meth: $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M : [] \rightarrow T = b \text{ in } C$
defines start: $\sigma \equiv \text{start-state } P C M$
shows $P \vdash (\text{Normal } \sigma) - \text{jvmd} \rightarrow (\text{Normal } \sigma') = P \vdash \sigma - \text{jvm} \rightarrow \sigma'$
proof –
from wf obtain Φ where wf': $\text{wf-jvm-prog}_\Phi P$ **by** (auto simp: wf-jvm-prog-def)

```

from this meth have  $P, \Phi \vdash \sigma \vee \text{unfolding start by (rule BV-correct-initial)}$ 
with  $\text{wf}'$  show ?thesis by (rule welltyped-commutes)
qed

lemma not-TypeError-eq [iff]:
   $x \neq \text{TypeError} = (\exists t. x = \text{Normal } t)$ 
  by (cases x) auto

locale cnf =
  fixes P and  $\Phi$  and  $\sigma$ 
  assumes wf: wf-jvm-prog $_{\Phi}$  P
  assumes cnf: correct-state P  $\Phi$   $\sigma$ 

theorem (in cnf) no-type-errors:
   $P \vdash (\text{Normal } \sigma) \dashv \text{jvmd} \rightarrow \sigma' \implies \sigma' \neq \text{TypeError}$ 
  apply (unfold exec-all-d-def1)
  apply (erule rtrancl-induct)
  apply simp
  apply (fold exec-all-d-def1)
  apply (insert cnf wf)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (drule defensive-imp-aggressive)
  apply (frule (2) BV-correct)
  apply (drule (1) no-type-error) back
  apply (auto simp add: exec-1-d-eq)
done

locale start =
  fixes P and C and M and  $\sigma$  and T and b
  assumes wf: wf-jvm-prog P
  assumes sees:  $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M : [] \rightarrow T = b \text{ in } C$ 
  defines  $\sigma \equiv \text{Normal} (\text{start-state } P C M)$ 

corollary (in start) bv-no-type-error:
  shows  $P \vdash \sigma \dashv \text{jvmd} \rightarrow \sigma' \implies \sigma' \neq \text{TypeError}$ 
proof -
  from wf obtain  $\Phi$  where wf-jvm-prog $_{\Phi}$  P by (auto simp: wf-jvm-prog-def)
  moreover
  with sees have correct-state P  $\Phi$  (start-state P C M)
    by - (rule BV-correct-initial)
  ultimately have cnf P  $\Phi$  (start-state P C M) by (rule cnf.intro)
  moreover assume  $P \vdash \sigma \dashv \text{jvmd} \rightarrow \sigma'$ 
  ultimately show ?thesis by (unfold  $\sigma$ -def) (rule cnf.no-type-errors)
qed

end

```

4.26 Example Welltypings

```

theory BVExample
imports ..//JVM/JVMListExample BVSpecTypeSafe BVExec

```

```
HOL-Library.Code-Target-Numeral
begin
```

This theory shows type correctness of the example program in section 3.7 (p. 72) by explicitly providing a welltyping. It also shows that the start state of the program conforms to the welltyping; hence type safe execution is guaranteed.

4.26.1 Setup

```
lemma distinct-classes':
list-name ≠ test-name
list-name ≠ Object
list-name ≠ ClassCast
list-name ≠ OutOfMemory
list-name ≠ NullPointer
test-name ≠ Object
test-name ≠ OutOfMemory
test-name ≠ ClassCast
test-name ≠ NullPointer
ClassCast ≠ NullPointer
ClassCast ≠ Object
NullPointer ≠ Object
OutOfMemory ≠ ClassCast
OutOfMemory ≠ NullPointer
OutOfMemory ≠ Object
by (simp-all add: list-name-def test-name-def Object-def NullPointer-def
      OutOfMemory-def ClassCast-def)
```

```
lemmas distinct-classes = distinct-classes' distinct-classes' [symmetric]
```

```
lemma distinct-fields:
val-name ≠ next-name
next-name ≠ val-name
by (simp-all add: val-name-def next-name-def)
```

Abbreviations for definitions we will have to use often in the proofs below:

```
lemmas system-defs = SystemClasses-def ObjectC-def NullPointerC-def
                  OutOfMemoryC-def ClassCastC-def
lemmas class-defs = list-class-def test-class-def
```

These auxiliary proofs are for efficiency: class lookup, subclass relation, method and field lookup are computed only once:

```
lemma class-Object [simp]:
class E Object = Some (undefined, [], [])
by (simp add: class-def system-defs E-def)
```

```
lemma class-NullPointer [simp]:
class E NullPointer = Some (Object, [], [])
by (simp add: class-def system-defs E-def distinct-classes)
```

```
lemma class-OutOfMemory [simp]:
class E OutOfMemory = Some (Object, [], [])
by (simp add: class-def system-defs E-def distinct-classes)
```

```

lemma class-ClassCast [simp]:
  class E ClassCast = Some (Object, [], [])
  by (simp add: class-def system-defs E-def distinct-classes)

lemma class-list [simp]:
  class E list-name = Some list-class
  by (simp add: class-def system-defs E-def distinct-classes)

lemma class-test [simp]:
  class E test-name = Some test-class
  by (simp add: class-def system-defs E-def distinct-classes)

lemma E-classes [simp]:
  {C. is-class E C} = {list-name, test-name, NullPointer,
                        ClassCast, OutOfMemory, Object}
  by (auto simp add: is-class-def class-def system-defs E-def class-defs)

```

The subclass relation spelled out:

```

lemma subcls1:
  subcls1 E = {(list-name, Object), (test-name, Object), (NullPointer, Object),
                (ClassCast, Object), (OutOfMemory, Object)}

```

The subclass relation is acyclic; hence its converse is well founded:

```

lemma notin-rtrancl:
  (a,b) ∈ r* ⇒ a ≠ b ⇒ (∀y. (a,y) ∉ r) ⇒ False
  by (auto elim: converse-rtranclE)

```

```

lemma acyclic-subcls1-E: acyclic (subcls1 E)
lemma wf-subcls1-E: wf ((subcls1 E)-1)

```

Method and field lookup:

```

lemma method-append [simp]:
  method E list-name append-name =
    (list-name, [Class list-name], Void, 3, 0, append-ins, [(1, 2, NullPointer, 7, 0)])
lemma method-makelist [simp]:
  method E test-name makelist-name =
    (test-name, [], Void, 3, 2, make-list-ins, [])
lemma field-val [simp]:
  field E list-name val-name = (list-name, Integer)
lemma field-next [simp]:
  field E list-name next-name = (list-name, Class list-name)
lemma [simp]: fields E Object = []
  by (fastforce intro: fields-def2 Fields.intros)

lemma [simp]: fields E NullPointer = []
  by (fastforce simp add: distinct-classes intro: fields-def2 Fields.intros)

lemma [simp]: fields E ClassCast = []
  by (fastforce simp add: distinct-classes intro: fields-def2 Fields.intros)

lemma [simp]: fields E OutOfMemory = []
  by (fastforce simp add: distinct-classes intro: fields-def2 Fields.intros)

lemma [simp]: fields E test-name = []
lemmas [simp] = is-class-def

```

4.26.2 Program structure

The program is structurally wellformed:

lemma *wf-struct*:

wf-prog ($\lambda G C mb. \ True$) *E* (**is** *wf-prog* ?*mb E*)

4.26.3 Well typings

We show well typings of the methods *append-name* in class *list-name*, and *makelist-name* in class *test-name*:

lemmas *eff-simps* [*simp*] = *eff-def* *norm-eff-def* *xcpt-eff-def*

definition *phi-append* :: *ty_m* ($\langle \varphi_a \rangle$)

where

```

 $\varphi_a \equiv map (\lambda(x,y). Some (x, map OK y)) [$ 
 $([], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 
 $([Class list-name], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 
 $([Class list-name], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 
 $([Class list-name, Class list-name], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 
 $([Class list-name, Class list-name], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 
 $([NT, Class list-name, Class list-name], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 
 $([Boolean, Class list-name], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 

 $([Class Object], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 
 $([], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 
 $([Class list-name], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 
 $([Class list-name, Class list-name], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 
 $([], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 
 $([Void], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 

 $([Class list-name], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 
 $([Class list-name, Class list-name], [Class list-name, Class list-name]),$ 
 $([Void], [Class list-name, Class list-name])]$ 

```

The next definition and three proof rules implement an algorithm to enumarate natural numbers. The command *apply* (*elim pc-end pc-next pc-0*) transforms a goal of the form

pc < n $\implies P \ pc$

into a series of goals

P 0

P (Suc 0)

...

P n

definition *intervall* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle \cdot \in [a, b] \rangle$)

where

$x \in [a, b] \equiv a \leq x \wedge x < b$

```

lemma pc-0:  $x < n \Rightarrow (x \in [0, n) \Rightarrow P x) \Rightarrow P x$ 
  by (simp add: intervall-def)

lemma pc-next:  $x \in [n0, n) \Rightarrow P n0 \Rightarrow (x \in [Suc\ n0, n) \Rightarrow P x) \Rightarrow P x$ 
lemma pc-end:  $x \in [n, n) \Rightarrow P x$ 
  by (unfold intervall-def) arith

```

```

lemma types-append [simp]: check-types E 3 (Suc (Suc 0)) (map OK  $\varphi_a$ )
lemma wt-append [simp]:
  wt-method E list-name [Class list-name] Void 3 0 append-ins
    [(Suc 0, 2, NullPointer, 7, 0)]  $\varphi_a$ 

```

Some abbreviations for readability

```

abbreviation Clist == Class list-name
abbreviation Ctest == Class test-name

```

```

definition phi-makelist :: tym ( $\langle \varphi_m \rangle$ )

```

where

```

 $\varphi_m \equiv \text{map } (\lambda(x,y). \text{ Some } (x, y)) [$ 
  (               [], [OK Ctest, Err , Err ]),  

  (               [Clst], [OK Ctest, Err , Err ]),  

  (               [], [OK Clst, Err , Err ]),  

  (               [Clst], [OK Clst, Err , Err ]),  

  (               [Integer, Clst], [OK Clst, Err , Err ]),  

  (               [], [OK Clst, Err , Err ]),  

  (               [Clst], [OK Clst, Err , Err ]),  

  (               [], [OK Clst, OK Clst, Err ]),  

  (               [Clst], [OK Clst, OK Clst, Err ]),  

  (               [Integer, Clst], [OK Clst, OK Clst, Err ]),  

  (               [], [OK Clst, OK Clst, Err ]),  

  (               [Clst], [OK Clst, OK Clst, Err ]),  

  (               [], [OK Clst, OK Clst, OK Clst]),  

  (               [Clst], [OK Clst, OK Clst, OK Clst]),  

  (               [Integer, Clst], [OK Clst, OK Clst, OK Clst]),  

  (               [], [OK Clst, OK Clst, OK Clst]),  

  (               [Clst], [OK Clst, OK Clst, OK Clst]),  

  (               [Clst, Clst], [OK Clst, OK Clst, OK Clst]),  

  (               [Void], [OK Clst, OK Clst, OK Clst]),  

  (               [], [OK Clst, OK Clst, OK Clst]),  

  (               [Clst], [OK Clst, OK Clst, OK Clst]),  

  (               [Clst, Clst], [OK Clst, OK Clst, OK Clst]),  

  (               [Void], [OK Clst, OK Clst, OK Clst])]
```

```

lemma types-makelist [simp]: check-types E 3 (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))) (map OK  $\varphi_m$ )

```

```

lemma wt-makelist [simp]:

```

```

  wt-method E test-name [] Void 3 2 make-list-ins []  $\varphi_m$ 

```

```

lemma wf-md'E:

```

```

  [] wf-prog wf-md P;

```

```

   $\wedge C\ S\ fs\ ms\ m. \llbracket (C, S, fs, ms) \in \text{set } P; m \in \text{set } ms \rrbracket \Rightarrow \text{wf-md}' P\ C\ m$ 
   $\Rightarrow \text{wf-prog wf-md}' P$ 

```

The whole program is welltyped:

```
definition Phi :: tyP ( $\langle \Phi \rangle$ )
where
 $\Phi C mn \equiv \text{if } C = \text{test-name} \wedge mn = \text{makelist-name} \text{ then } \varphi_m \text{ else}$ 
 $\quad \text{if } C = \text{list-name} \wedge mn = \text{append-name} \text{ then } \varphi_a \text{ else } []$ 

lemma wf-prog:
wf-jvm-progΦ E
```

4.26.4 Conformance

Execution of the program will be typesafe, because its start state conforms to the welltyping:

```
lemma E,Φ ⊢ start-state E test-name makelist-name ✓
```

4.26.5 Example for code generation: inferring method types

```
definition test-kil :: jvm-prog ⇒ cname ⇒ ty list ⇒ ty ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒
ex-table ⇒ instr list ⇒ tyi' err list
```

where

```
test-kil G C pTs rT mxs mxl et instr ≡
(let first = Some ([],(OK (Class C))#(map OK pTs)@(replicate mxl Err));
 start = OK first#(replicate (size instr - 1) (OK None))
 in kiljvm G mxs (1+size pTs+mxl) rT instr et start)
```

lemma [code]:

```
unstables r step ss =
fold ( $\lambda p A.$  if  $\neg\text{stable } r \text{ step } ss \text{ } p$  then insert p A else A) [ $0..<\text{size ss}$ ] {}
```

proof –

```
have unstables r step ss = (UN p:{..<size ss}. if  $\neg\text{stable } r \text{ step } ss \text{ } p$  then {p} else {})
 by (auto simp: unstables-def)
```

```
also have  $\bigwedge f.$  (UN p:{..<size ss}. f p) = Union (set (map f [0..<size ss])) by auto
```

```
also note Sup-set-fold also note fold-map
```

```
also have ( $\cup$ )  $\circ$  ( $\lambda p.$  if  $\neg\text{stable } r \text{ step } ss \text{ } p$  then {p} else {}) =
 $\quad (\lambda p A.$  if  $\neg\text{stable } r \text{ step } ss \text{ } p$  then insert p A else A)
```

```
by(auto simp add: fun-eq-iff)
```

```
finally show ?thesis .
```

qed

```
declare some-elem-def [code del]
```

code-printing

```
constant some-elem → (SML) (case/ - of/ Set/ xs/ =>/ hd/ xs)
```

This code setup is just a demonstration and *not* sound!

notepad begin

```
have some-elem (set [False, True]) = False by eval
moreover have some-elem (set [True, False]) = True by eval
ultimately have False by (simp add: some-elem-def)
```

end

lemma [code]:

```
iter f step ss w = while ( $\lambda(ss, w).$   $\neg \text{Set.is-empty } w$ )
 $\quad (\lambda(ss, w).$ 
```

```

let p = some-elem w in propa f (step p (ss ! p)) ss (w - {p}))  

(ss, w)  

unfolding iter-def Set.is-empty-def some-elem-def ..

lemma JVM-sup-unfold [code]:  

JVM-SemiType.sup S m n = lift2 (Opt.sup  

(Product.sup (Listn.sup (SemiType.sup S)))  

(λx y. OK (map2 (lift2 (SemiType.sup S)) x y)))  

by (auto simp: JVM-SemiType.sup-def JVM-SemiType.sl-def Opt.esl-def Err.sl-def  

stk-esl-def loc-sl-def Product.esl-def  

Listn.sl-def upto-esl-def SemiType.esl-def Err.esl-def)

lemmas [code] = SemiType.sup-def [unfolded exec-lub-def] JVM-le-unfold

lemmas [code] = lesub-def plussub-def

lemma [code]:  

is-refT T = (case T of NT ⇒ True | Class C ⇒ True | - ⇒ False)  

by (simp add: is-refT-def split: ty.split)

declare appi.simps [code]

lemma [code]:  

appi (Getfield F C, P, pc, mxs, Tr, (T#ST, LT)) =  

Predicate.holds (Predicate.bind (sees-field-i-i-i-o-i P C F C) (λTf. if P ⊢ T ≤ Class C then  

Predicate.single () else bot))  

by (auto simp add: Predicate.holds-eq intro: sees-field-i-i-i-o-iI elim: sees-field-i-i-i-o-iE)

lemma [code]:  

appi (Putfield F C, P, pc, mxs, Tr, (T1#T2#ST, LT)) =  

Predicate.holds (Predicate.bind (sees-field-i-i-i-o-i P C F C) (λTf. if P ⊢ T2 ≤ (Class C) ∧ P ⊢  

T1 ≤ Tf then Predicate.single () else bot))  

by (auto simp add: Predicate.holds-eq simp del: eval-bind split: if-split-asm elim!: sees-field-i-i-i-o-iE  

Predicate.bindE intro: Predicate.bindI sees-field-i-i-i-o-iI)

lemma [code]:  

appi (Invoke M n, P, pc, mxs, Tr, (ST, LT)) =  

(n < length ST ∧  

(ST!n ≠ NT →  

(case ST!n of  

Class C ⇒ Predicate.holds (Predicate.bind (Method-i-i-i-o-o-o-o P C M) (λ(Ts, T, m, D). if  

P ⊢ rev (take n ST) [≤] Ts then Predicate.single () else bot))  

| - ⇒ False)))  

by (fastforce simp add: Predicate.holds-eq simp del: eval-bind split: ty.split-asm if-split-asm intro: bindI  

Method-i-i-i-o-o-o-oI elim!: bindE Method-i-i-i-o-o-o-oE)

lemmas [code] =  

SemiType.sup-def [unfolded exec-lub-def]  

widen.equation  

is-relevant-class.simps

definition test1 where  

test1 = test-kil E list-name [Class list-name] Void 3 0  

[(Suc 0, 2, NullPointer, 7, 0)] append-ins

```

```
definition test2 where
  test2 = test-kil E test-name [] Void 3 2 [] make-list-ins
definition test3 where test3 =  $\varphi_a$ 
definition test4 where test4 =  $\varphi_m$ 

ML-val <
  if @{code test1} = @{code map} @{code OK} @{code test3} then () else error wrong result;
  if @{code test2} = @{code map} @{code OK} @{code test4} then () else error wrong result
>

end
```


Chapter 5

Compilation

5.1 An Intermediate Language

```

theory J1 imports ..//J/BigStep begin

type-synonym expr1 = nat exp
type-synonym J1-prog = expr1 prog
type-synonym state1 = heap × (val list)

primrec
  max-vars :: 'a exp ⇒ nat
  and max-varss :: 'a exp list ⇒ nat
where
  max-vars(new C) = 0
  | max-vars(Cast C e) = max-vars e
  | max-vars(Val v) = 0
  | max-vars(e1 «bop» e2) = max(max-vars e1) (max-vars e2)
  | max-vars(Var V) = 0
  | max-vars(V:=e) = max-vars e
  | max-vars(e·F{D}) = max-vars e
  | max-vars(FAss e1 F D e2) = max(max-vars e1) (max-vars e2)
  | max-vars(e·M(es)) = max(max-vars e) (max-varss es)
  | max-vars({V:T; e}) = max-vars e + 1
  | max-vars(e1;; e2) = max(max-vars e1) (max-vars e2)
  | max-vars(if (e) e1 else e2) =
    max(max-vars e) (max(max-vars e1) (max-vars e2))
  | max-vars(while (b) e) = max(max-vars b) (max-vars e)
  | max-vars(throw e) = max-vars e
  | max-vars(try e1 catch(C V) e2) = max(max-vars e1) (max-vars e2 + 1)

  | max-varss [] = 0
  | max-varss (e#es) = max(max-vars e) (max-varss es)

inductive
  eval1 :: J1-prog ⇒ expr1 ⇒ state1 ⇒ expr1 ⇒ state1 ⇒ bool
    (← ⊢1 ((1⟨-,/-⟩) ⇒ / (1⟨-,/-⟩))› [51,0,0,0,0] 81)
  and evals1 :: J1-prog ⇒ expr1 list ⇒ state1 ⇒ expr1 list ⇒ state1 ⇒ bool
    (← ⊢1 ((1⟨-,/-⟩) [⇒]/ (1⟨-,/-⟩))› [51,0,0,0,0] 81)
  for P :: J1-prog
where

```

New₁:

$$\llbracket \text{new-Addr } h = \text{Some } a; P \vdash C \text{ has-fields FDTs}; h' = h(a \mapsto (C, \text{init-fields FDTs})) \rrbracket$$

$$\implies P \vdash_1 \langle \text{new } C, (h, l) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{addr } a, (h', l) \rangle$$

| *NewFail₁:*

$$\text{new-Addr } h = \text{None} \implies$$

$$P \vdash_1 \langle \text{new } C, (h, l) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{THROW OutOfMemory}, (h, l) \rangle$$

| *Cast₁:*

$$\llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{addr } a, (h, l) \rangle; h a = \text{Some}(D, fs); P \vdash D \preceq^* C \rrbracket$$

$$\implies P \vdash_1 \langle \text{Cast } C e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{addr } a, (h, l) \rangle$$

| *CastNull₁:*

$$P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{null}, s_1 \rangle \implies$$

$$P \vdash_1 \langle \text{Cast } C e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{null}, s_1 \rangle$$

| *CastFail₁:*

$$\llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{addr } a, (h, l) \rangle; h a = \text{Some}(D, fs); \neg P \vdash D \preceq^* C \rrbracket$$

$$\implies P \vdash_1 \langle \text{Cast } C e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{THROW ClassCast}, (h, l) \rangle$$

| *CastThrow₁:*

$$P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \implies$$

$$P \vdash_1 \langle \text{Cast } C e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle$$

| *Val₁:*

$$P \vdash_1 \langle \text{Val } v, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, s \rangle$$

| *BinOp₁:*

$$\llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v_1, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash_1 \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v_2, s_2 \rangle; \text{binop}(bop, v_1, v_2) = \text{Some } v \rrbracket$$

$$\implies P \vdash_1 \langle e_1 \llcorner bop \lrcorner e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, s_2 \rangle$$

| *BinOpThrow₁₁:*

$$P \vdash_1 \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s_1 \rangle \implies$$

$$P \vdash_1 \langle e_1 \llcorner bop \lrcorner e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s_1 \rangle$$

| *BinOpThrow₂₁:*

$$\llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v_1, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash_1 \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s_2 \rangle \rrbracket$$

$$\implies P \vdash_1 \langle e_1 \llcorner bop \lrcorner e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s_2 \rangle$$

| *Var₁:*

$$\llbracket ls!i = v; i < \text{size } ls \rrbracket \implies$$

$$P \vdash_1 \langle \text{Var } i, (h, ls) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, (h, ls) \rangle$$

| *LAss₁:*

$$\llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, (h, ls) \rangle; i < \text{size } ls; ls' = ls[i := v] \rrbracket$$

$$\implies P \vdash_1 \langle i := e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{unit}, (h, ls') \rangle$$

| *LAssThrow₁:*

$$P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \implies$$

$$P \vdash_1 \langle i := e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle$$

| *FAcc₁:*

$$\llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{addr } a, (h, ls) \rangle; h a = \text{Some}(C, fs); fs(F, D) = \text{Some } v \rrbracket$$

$$\implies P \vdash_1 \langle e \cdot F\{D\}, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, (h, ls) \rangle$$

| *FAccNull₁:*

$$P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{null}, s_1 \rangle \implies$$

$$P \vdash_1 \langle e \cdot F\{D\}, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{THROW NullPointer}, s_1 \rangle$$

| *FAccThrow₁:*

$$P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \implies$$

$$P \vdash_1 \langle e \cdot F\{D\}, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle$$

| $FAss_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{addr } a, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash_1 \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, (h_2, l_2) \rangle; \\ & h_2 \ a = \text{Some}(C, fs); fs' = fs((F, D) \mapsto v); h_2' = h_2(a \mapsto (C, fs')) \rrbracket \\ & \implies P \vdash_1 \langle e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{unit}, (h_2', l_2) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

| $FAssNull_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{null}, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash_1 \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, s_2 \rangle \rrbracket \\ & \implies P \vdash_1 \langle e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{THROW NullPointer}, s_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

| $FAssThrow_{11}$:

$$\begin{aligned} & P \vdash_1 \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \implies \\ & P \vdash_1 \langle e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

| $FAssThrow_{21}$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash_1 \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_2 \rangle \rrbracket \\ & \implies P \vdash_1 \langle e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

| $CallObjThrow_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} & P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \implies \\ & P \vdash_1 \langle e \cdot M(es), s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

| $CallNull_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{null}, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash_1 \langle es, s_1 \rangle [\Rightarrow] \langle \text{map Val } vs, s_2 \rangle \rrbracket \\ & \implies P \vdash_1 \langle e \cdot M(es), s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{THROW NullPointer}, s_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

| $Call_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{addr } a, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash_1 \langle es, s_1 \rangle [\Rightarrow] \langle \text{map Val } vs, (h_2, ls_2) \rangle; \\ & h_2 \ a = \text{Some}(C, fs); P \vdash C \text{ sees } M : Ts \rightarrow T = \text{body in } D; \\ & \text{size } vs = \text{size } Ts; ls_2' = (\text{Addr } a) \# vs @ \text{replicate } (\text{max-vars body}) \text{ undefined}; \\ & P \vdash_1 \langle \text{body}, (h_2, ls_2') \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h_3, ls_3) \rangle \rrbracket \\ & \implies P \vdash_1 \langle e \cdot M(es), s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h_3, ls_2) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

| $CallParamsThrow_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash_1 \langle es, s_1 \rangle [\Rightarrow] \langle es', s_2 \rangle; \\ & es' = \text{map Val } vs @ \text{throw } ex \# es_2 \rrbracket \\ & \implies P \vdash_1 \langle e \cdot M(es), s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } ex, s_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

| $Block_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} & P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s_1 \rangle \implies P \vdash_1 \langle \text{Block } i \ T \ e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s_1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

| Seq_1 :

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e_0, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash_1 \langle e_1, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_2, s_2 \rangle \rrbracket \\ & \implies P \vdash_1 \langle e_0 ; e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_2, s_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

| $SeqThrow_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} & P \vdash_1 \langle e_0, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s_1 \rangle \implies \\ & P \vdash_1 \langle e_0 ; e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e, s_1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

| $CondT_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{true}, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash_1 \langle e_1, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s_2 \rangle \rrbracket \\ & \implies P \vdash_1 \langle \text{if } (e) \ e_1 \ \text{else } e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

| $CondF_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{false}, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash_1 \langle e_2, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s_2 \rangle \rrbracket \\ & \implies P \vdash_1 \langle \text{if } (e) \ e_1 \ \text{else } e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

| $CondThrow_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} & P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \implies \\ & P \vdash_1 \langle \text{if } (e) \ e_1 \ \text{else } e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

| $WhileF_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} & P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{false}, s_1 \rangle \implies \end{aligned}$$

```

 $P \vdash_1 \langle \text{while } (e) c, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{unit}, s_1 \rangle$ 
| WhileT1:
   $\llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{true}, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash_1 \langle c, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v_1, s_2 \rangle;$ 
   $P \vdash_1 \langle \text{while } (e) c, s_2 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_3, s_3 \rangle \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies P \vdash_1 \langle \text{while } (e) c, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_3, s_3 \rangle$ 
| WhileCondThrow1:
   $P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \implies$ 
   $P \vdash_1 \langle \text{while } (e) c, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle$ 
| WhileBodyThrow1:
   $\llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{true}, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash_1 \langle c, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_2 \rangle \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies P \vdash_1 \langle \text{while } (e) c, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_2 \rangle$ 

| Throw1:
   $P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{addr } a, s_1 \rangle \implies$ 
   $P \vdash_1 \langle \text{throw } e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Throw } a, s_1 \rangle$ 
| ThrowNull1:
   $P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{null}, s_1 \rangle \implies$ 
   $P \vdash_1 \langle \text{throw } e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{THROW NullPointer}, s_1 \rangle$ 
| ThrowThrow1:
   $P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \implies$ 
   $P \vdash_1 \langle \text{throw } e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle$ 

| Try1:
   $P \vdash_1 \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v_1, s_1 \rangle \implies$ 
   $P \vdash_1 \langle \text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C i) e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v_1, s_1 \rangle$ 
| TryCatch1:
   $\llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Throw } a, (h_1, ls_1) \rangle;$ 
   $h_1 a = \text{Some}(D, fs); P \vdash D \preceq^* C; i < \text{length } ls_1;$ 
   $P \vdash_1 \langle e_2, (h_1, ls_1[i:=\text{Addr } a]) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_2', (h_2, ls_2) \rangle \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies P \vdash_1 \langle \text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C i) e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_2', (h_2, ls_2) \rangle$ 
| TryThrow1:
   $\llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e_1, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Throw } a, (h_1, ls_1) \rangle; h_1 a = \text{Some}(D, fs); \neg P \vdash D \preceq^* C \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies P \vdash_1 \langle \text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C i) e_2, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Throw } a, (h_1, ls_1) \rangle$ 

| Nil1:
   $P \vdash_1 \langle \[], s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \[], s \rangle$ 

| Cons1:
   $\llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v, s_1 \rangle; P \vdash_1 \langle es, s_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es', s_2 \rangle \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies P \vdash_1 \langle e \# es, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{Val } v \# es', s_2 \rangle$ 
| ConsThrow1:
   $P \vdash_1 \langle e, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e', s_1 \rangle \implies$ 
   $P \vdash_1 \langle e \# es, s_0 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{throw } e' \# es, s_1 \rangle$ 

lemma eval1-preserves-len:
 $P \vdash_1 \langle e_0, (h_0, ls_0) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e_1, (h_1, ls_1) \rangle \implies \text{length } ls_0 = \text{length } ls_1$ 
and evals1-preserves-len:
 $P \vdash_1 \langle es_0, (h_0, ls_0) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es_1, (h_1, ls_1) \rangle \implies \text{length } ls_0 = \text{length } ls_1$ 

lemma evals1-preserves-elen:
 $\wedge es' s s'. P \vdash_1 \langle es, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es', s' \rangle \implies \text{length } es = \text{length } es'$ 

lemma eval1-final:  $P \vdash_1 \langle e, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle \implies \text{final } e'$ 
and evals1-final:  $P \vdash_1 \langle es, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es', s' \rangle \implies \text{finals } es'$ 

```

end

5.2 Well-Formedness of Intermediate Language

```
theory J1WellForm
imports ..//J/JWellForm J1
begin
```

5.2.1 Well-Typedness

type-synonym

$env_1 = ty \ list$ — type environment indexed by variable number

inductive

$WT_1 :: [J_1\text{-}prog, env_1, expr_1, ty] \Rightarrow bool$
 $((\cdot, \cdot \vdash_1 / \cdot :: \cdot) \rightarrow [51, 51, 51] 50)$

and $WTs_1 :: [J_1\text{-}prog, env_1, expr_1 \ list, ty \ list] \Rightarrow bool$
 $((\cdot, \cdot \vdash_1 / \cdot :: \cdot) \rightarrow [51, 51, 51] 50)$

for $P :: J_1\text{-}prog$

where

$WTNew_1:$
 $is\text{-}class P C \implies$
 $P, E \vdash_1 new C :: Class C$

| $WTCast_1:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash_1 e :: Class D; is\text{-}class P C; P \vdash C \preceq^* D \vee P \vdash D \preceq^* C \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash_1 Cast C e :: Class C$

| $WTVal_1:$
 $typeof v = Some T \implies$
 $P, E \vdash_1 Val v :: T$

| $WTVar_1:$
 $\llbracket E!i = T; i < size E \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash_1 Var i :: T$

| $WTBinOp_1:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash_1 e_1 :: T_1; P, E \vdash_1 e_2 :: T_2;$
 $case bop of Eq \Rightarrow (P \vdash T_1 \leq T_2 \vee P \vdash T_2 \leq T_1) \wedge T = Boolean$
 $| Add \Rightarrow T_1 = Integer \wedge T_2 = Integer \wedge T = Integer \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash_1 e_1 \llbracket bop \rrbracket e_2 :: T$

| $WTЛАss_1:$
 $\llbracket E!i = T; i < size E; P, E \vdash_1 e :: T'; P \vdash T' \leq T \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash_1 i := e :: Void$

| $WTFAcc_1:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash_1 e :: Class C; P \vdash C \ sees F:T \ in D \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash_1 e \cdot F\{D\} :: T$

| $WTFAss_1:$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash_1 e_1 :: Class C; P \vdash C \ sees F:T \ in D; P, E \vdash_1 e_2 :: T'; P \vdash T' \leq T \rrbracket$

$\implies P, E \vdash_1 e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2 :: \text{Void}$

| $WTCall_1$:
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash_1 e :: \text{Class } C; P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts' \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D;$
 $P, E \vdash_1 es [::] Ts; P \vdash Ts [\leq] Ts'$
 $\implies P, E \vdash_1 e \cdot M(es) :: T$

| $WTBlock_1$:
 $\llbracket \text{is-type } P \ T; P, E @ [T] \vdash_1 e :: T' \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash_1 \{i:T; e\} :: T'$

| $WTSeq_1$:
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash_1 e_1 :: T_1; P, E \vdash_1 e_2 :: T_2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash_1 e_1 ; e_2 :: T_2$

| $WTCond_1$:
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash_1 e :: \text{Boolean}; P, E \vdash_1 e_1 :: T_1; P, E \vdash_1 e_2 :: T_2;$
 $P \vdash T_1 \leq T_2 \vee P \vdash T_2 \leq T_1; P \vdash T_1 \leq T_2 \longrightarrow T = T_2; P \vdash T_2 \leq T_1 \longrightarrow T = T_1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash_1 \text{if } (e) \ e_1 \text{ else } e_2 :: T$

| $WTWhile_1$:
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash_1 e :: \text{Boolean}; P, E \vdash_1 c :: T \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash_1 \text{while } (e) \ c :: \text{Void}$

| $WTThrow_1$:
 $P, E \vdash_1 e :: \text{Class } C \implies$
 $P, E \vdash_1 \text{throw } e :: \text{Void}$

| $WTTry_1$:
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash_1 e_1 :: T; P, E @ [\text{Class } C] \vdash_1 e_2 :: T; \text{is-class } P \ C \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash_1 \text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C i) \ e_2 :: T$

| $WTNil_1$:
 $P, E \vdash_1 [] [::] []$

| $WTCons_1$:
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash_1 e :: T; P, E \vdash_1 es [::] Ts \rrbracket$
 $\implies P, E \vdash_1 e \# es [::] T \# Ts$

lemma $WTs_1\text{-same-size}: \bigwedge Ts. P, E \vdash_1 es [::] Ts \implies \text{size } es = \text{size } Ts$

lemma $WT_1\text{-unique}$:
 $P, E \vdash_1 e :: T_1 \implies (\bigwedge T_2. P, E \vdash_1 e :: T_2 \implies T_1 = T_2)$ **and**
 $P, E \vdash_1 es [::] Ts_1 \implies (\bigwedge Ts_2. P, E \vdash_1 es [::] Ts_2 \implies Ts_1 = Ts_2)$

lemma assumes wf : $wf\text{-prog } p \ P$
shows $WT_1\text{-is-type}$: $P, E \vdash_1 e :: T \implies \text{set } E \subseteq \text{types } P \implies \text{is-type } P \ T$
and $P, E \vdash_1 es [::] Ts \implies \text{True}$

5.2.2 Well-formedness

primrec $\mathcal{B} :: expr_1 \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$
and $\mathcal{B}s :: expr_1 \ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $\mathcal{B} (\text{new } C) \ i = \text{True} \mid$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B} (\text{Cast } C e) i &= \mathcal{B} e i \mid \\
\mathcal{B} (\text{Val } v) i &= \text{True} \mid \\
\mathcal{B} (e_1 \llcorner \text{bop} \lrcorner e_2) i &= (\mathcal{B} e_1 i \wedge \mathcal{B} e_2 i) \mid \\
\mathcal{B} (\text{Var } j) i &= \text{True} \mid \\
\mathcal{B} (e \cdot F\{D\}) i &= \mathcal{B} e i \mid \\
\mathcal{B} (j := e) i &= \mathcal{B} e i \mid \\
\mathcal{B} (e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2) i &= (\mathcal{B} e_1 i \wedge \mathcal{B} e_2 i) \mid \\
\mathcal{B} (e \cdot M(es)) i &= (\mathcal{B} e i \wedge \mathcal{B} s es i) \mid \\
\mathcal{B} (\{j:T ; e\}) i &= (i = j \wedge \mathcal{B} e (i+1)) \mid \\
\mathcal{B} (e_1;;e_2) i &= (\mathcal{B} e_1 i \wedge \mathcal{B} e_2 i) \mid \\
\mathcal{B} (\text{if } (e) e_1 \text{ else } e_2) i &= (\mathcal{B} e i \wedge \mathcal{B} e_1 i \wedge \mathcal{B} e_2 i) \mid \\
\mathcal{B} (\text{throw } e) i &= \mathcal{B} e i \mid \\
\mathcal{B} (\text{while } (e) c) i &= (\mathcal{B} e i \wedge \mathcal{B} c i) \mid \\
\mathcal{B} (\text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C j) e_2) i &= (\mathcal{B} e_1 i \wedge i=j \wedge \mathcal{B} e_2 (i+1)) \mid \\
\\
\mathcal{B}s [] i &= \text{True} \mid \\
\mathcal{B}s (e \# es) i &= (\mathcal{B} e i \wedge \mathcal{B}s es i)
\end{aligned}$$

definition *wf-J₁-mdecl* :: *J₁-prog* \Rightarrow *cname* \Rightarrow *expr₁* *mdecl* \Rightarrow *bool*
where

wf-J₁-mdecl P C \equiv $\lambda(M, Ts, T, body).$
 $(\exists T'. P, Class C \# Ts \vdash_1 body :: T' \wedge P \vdash T' \leq T) \wedge$
 $D body \lfloor \{..size Ts\} \rfloor \wedge \mathcal{B} body (size Ts + 1)$

lemma *wf-J₁-mdecl[simp]*:
wf-J₁-mdecl P C (M, Ts, T, body) \equiv
 $((\exists T'. P, Class C \# Ts \vdash_1 body :: T' \wedge P \vdash T' \leq T) \wedge$
 $D body \lfloor \{..size Ts\} \rfloor \wedge \mathcal{B} body (size Ts + 1))$

abbreviation *wf-J₁-prog* == *wf-prog* *wf-J₁-mdecl*

end

5.3 Program Compilation

theory *PCompiler*
imports ..//Common/ WellForm
begin

definition *compM* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a *mdecl* \Rightarrow 'b *mdecl*
where

compM f \equiv $\lambda(M, Ts, T, m). (M, Ts, T, f m)$

definition *compC* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a *cdecl* \Rightarrow 'b *cdecl*
where

compC f \equiv $\lambda(C, D, Fdecls, Mdecls). (C, D, Fdecls, map (compM f) Mdecls)$

definition *compP* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a *prog* \Rightarrow 'b *prog*
where

compP f \equiv *map (compC f)*

Compilation preserves the program structure. Therfore lookup functions either commute with compilation (like method lookup) or are preserved by it (like the subclass relation).

lemma *map-of-map4*:

$\text{map-of} (\text{map } (\lambda(x,a,b,c).(x,a,b,f c)) \text{ ts}) =$
 $\text{map-option } (\lambda(a,b,c).(a,b,f c)) \circ (\text{map-of ts})$

lemma *class-compP*:

$\text{class } P \ C = \text{Some } (D, fs, ms)$
 $\implies \text{class } (\text{compP } f \ P) \ C = \text{Some } (D, fs, \text{map } (\text{compM } f) \ ms)$

lemma *class-compPD*:

$\text{class } (\text{compP } f \ P) \ C = \text{Some } (D, fs, cms)$
 $\implies \exists ms. \text{class } P \ C = \text{Some}(D,fs,ms) \wedge cms = \text{map } (\text{compM } f) \ ms$

lemma [*simp*]: *is-class* ($\text{compP } f \ P$) $C = \text{is-class } P \ C$

lemma [*simp*]: $\text{class } (\text{compP } f \ P) \ C = \text{map-option } (\lambda c. \text{snd}(\text{compC } f \ (C, c))) \ (\text{class } P \ C)$

lemma *sees-methods-compP*:

$P \vdash C \text{ sees-methods } Mm \implies$
 $\text{compP } f \ P \vdash C \text{ sees-methods } (\text{map-option } (\lambda((Ts, T, m), D). ((Ts, T, f m), D)) \circ Mm)$

lemma *sees-method-compP*:

$P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D \implies$
 $\text{compP } f \ P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = (f m) \text{ in } D$

lemma [*simp*]:

$P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D \implies$
 $\text{method } (\text{compP } f \ P) \ C \ M = (D, Ts, T, f m)$

lemma *sees-methods-compPD*:

$\llbracket cP \vdash C \text{ sees-methods } Mm'; cP = \text{compP } f \ P \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists Mm. P \vdash C \text{ sees-methods } Mm \wedge$
 $Mm' = (\text{map-option } (\lambda((Ts, T, m), D). ((Ts, T, f m), D)) \circ Mm)$

lemma *sees-method-compPD*:

$\text{compP } f \ P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = fm \text{ in } D \implies$
 $\exists m. P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } D \wedge f m = fm$

lemma [*simp*]: $\text{subcls1 } (\text{compP } f \ P) = \text{subcls1 } P$

lemma *compP-widen* [*simp*]: $(\text{compP } f \ P \vdash T \leq T') = (P \vdash T \leq T')$

lemma [*simp*]: $(\text{compP } f \ P \vdash Ts \leq Ts') = (P \vdash Ts \leq Ts')$

lemma [*simp*]: *is-type* ($\text{compP } f \ P$) $T = \text{is-type } P \ T$

lemma [*simp*]: $(\text{compP } (f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b) \ P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs) = (P \vdash C \text{ has-fields } FDTs)$

lemma [*simp*]: *fields* ($\text{compP } f \ P$) $C = \text{fields } P \ C$

lemma [*simp*]: $(\text{compP } f \ P \vdash C \text{ sees } F:T \text{ in } D) = (P \vdash C \text{ sees } F:T \text{ in } D)$

lemma [*simp*]: *field* ($\text{compP } f \ P$) $F D = \text{field } P \ F D$

5.3.1 Invariance of *wf-prog* under compilation

lemma [iff]: *distinct-fst* (*compP f P*) = *distinct-fst* *P*

lemma [iff]: *distinct-fst* (*map (compM f) ms*) = *distinct-fst* *ms*

lemma [iff]: *wf-syscls* (*compP f P*) = *wf-syscls* *P*

lemma [iff]: *wf-fdecl* (*compP f P*) = *wf-fdecl* *P*

lemma *set-compP*:

$$\begin{aligned} ((C,D,fs,ms') \in set(\text{compP } f \text{ } P)) &= \\ (\exists ms. (C,D,fs,ms) \in set \text{ } P \wedge ms' = \text{map } (\text{compM } f) \text{ } ms) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *wf-cdecl-compPI*:

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \bigwedge C M Ts T m. & \\ \llbracket \text{wf-mdecl wf}_1 \text{ } P \text{ } C \text{ } (M,Ts,T,m); P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } C \rrbracket \\ \implies \text{wf-mdecl wf}_2 \text{ } (\text{compP } f \text{ } P) \text{ } C \text{ } (M,Ts,T, f m); \\ \forall x \in set \text{ } P. \text{ wf-cdecl wf}_1 \text{ } P \text{ } x; x \in set \text{ } (\text{compP } f \text{ } P); \text{ wf-prog p } P \rrbracket \\ \implies \text{wf-cdecl wf}_2 \text{ } (\text{compP } f \text{ } P) \text{ } x \end{aligned}$$

lemma *wf-prog-compPI*:

assumes *lift*:

$$\begin{aligned} \bigwedge C M Ts T m. & \\ \llbracket P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = m \text{ in } C; \text{wf-mdecl wf}_1 \text{ } P \text{ } C \text{ } (M,Ts,T,m) \rrbracket \\ \implies \text{wf-mdecl wf}_2 \text{ } (\text{compP } f \text{ } P) \text{ } C \text{ } (M,Ts,T, f m) \end{aligned}$$

and *wf*: *wf-prog wf*₁ *P*

shows *wf-prog wf*₂ (*compP f P*)

end

theory *Hidden*

imports *List-Index.List-Index*

begin

definition *hidden* :: 'a list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\text{hidden } xs \text{ } i \equiv i < \text{size } xs \wedge xs!i \in \text{set}(\text{drop } (i+1) \text{ } xs)$$

lemma *hidden-last-index*: *x* \in *set xs* \implies *hidden* (*xs @ [x]*) (*last-index xs x*)

by(*auto simp add: hidden-def nth-append rev-nth[symmetric]*

dest: last-index-less[OF - le-refl])

lemma *hidden-inacc*: *hidden xs i* \implies *last-index xs x* \neq *i*

by(*auto simp add: hidden-def last-index-drop last-index-less-size-conv*)

lemma [*simp*]: *hidden xs i* \implies *hidden* (*xs@[x]*) *i*

by(*auto simp add: hidden-def nth-append*)

lemma *fun-upds-apply*:

$$\begin{aligned} (m(xs[\mapsto]ys)) \text{ } x &= \\ (\text{let } xs' = \text{take } (\text{size } ys) \text{ } xs \\ \text{in if } x \in \text{set } xs' \text{ then } \text{Some}(ys ! \text{last-index } xs' \text{ } x) \text{ else } m \text{ } x) \end{aligned}$$

```

proof(induct xs arbitrary: m ys)
  case Nil then show ?case by(simp add: Let-def)
next
  case Cons show ?case
  proof(cases ys)
    case Nil
    then show ?thesis by(simp add:Let-def)
next
  case Cons': Cons
  then show ?thesis using Cons by(simp add: Let-def last-index-Cons)
qed
qed

lemma map-upds-apply-eq-Some:
  ((m(xs[ $\mapsto$ ]ys)) x = Some y) =
  (let xs' = take (size ys) xs
   in if x ∈ set xs' then ys ! last-index xs' x = y else m x = Some y)
by(simp add:fun-upds-apply Let-def)

```

```

lemma map-upds-upd-conv-last-index:
  [| x ∈ set xs; size xs ≤ size ys |]
  ==> m(xs[ $\mapsto$ ]ys, x $\mapsto$ y) = m(xs[ $\mapsto$ ]ys[last-index xs x := y])
by(rule ext) (simp add:fun-upds-apply eq-sym-conv Let-def)

```

end

5.4 Compilation Stage 1

theory Compiler1 **imports** PCompiler J1 Hidden **begin**

Replacing variable names by indices.

```

primrec compE1 :: vname list  $\Rightarrow$  expr  $\Rightarrow$  expr1
  and compEs1 :: vname list  $\Rightarrow$  expr list  $\Rightarrow$  expr1 list where
    compE1 Vs (new C) = new C
  | compE1 Vs (Cast C e) = Cast C (compE1 Vs e)
  | compE1 Vs (Val v) = Val v
  | compE1 Vs (e1 «bop» e2) = (compE1 Vs e1) «bop» (compE1 Vs e2)
  | compE1 Vs (Var V) = Var(last-index Vs V)
  | compE1 Vs (V:=e) = (last-index Vs V):= (compE1 Vs e)
  | compE1 Vs (e.F{D}) = (compE1 Vs e).F{D}
  | compE1 Vs (e1.F{D}:=e2) = (compE1 Vs e1).F{D} := (compE1 Vs e2)
  | compE1 Vs (e.M(es)) = (compE1 Vs e).M(compEs1 Vs es)
  | compE1 Vs {V:T; e} = {(size Vs):T; compE1 (Vs@[V]) e}
  | compE1 Vs (e1;;e2) = (compE1 Vs e1);;(compE1 Vs e2)
  | compE1 Vs (if (e) e1 else e2) = if (compE1 Vs e) (compE1 Vs e1) else (compE1 Vs e2)
  | compE1 Vs (while (e) c) = while (compE1 Vs e) (compE1 Vs c)
  | compE1 Vs (throw e) = throw (compE1 Vs e)
  | compE1 Vs (try e1 catch(C V) e2) =
    try(compE1 Vs e1) catch(C (size Vs)) (compE1 (Vs@[V]) e2)

  | compEs1 Vs [] = []
  | compEs1 Vs (e#es) = compE1 Vs e # compEs1 Vs es

```

lemma [simp]: $\text{compEs}_1 \text{ Vs } es = \text{map} (\text{compE}_1 \text{ Vs}) es$

primrec $fin_1 :: expr \Rightarrow expr_1$ **where**
 $fin_1(\text{Val } v) = \text{Val } v$
 $| fin_1(\text{throw } e) = \text{throw}(fin_1 e)$

lemma comp-final: $\text{final } e \implies \text{compE}_1 \text{ Vs } e = fin_1 e$

lemma [simp]:
 $\wedge \text{Vs. max-vars} (\text{compE}_1 \text{ Vs } e) = \text{max-vars } e$
and $\wedge \text{Vs. max-varss} (\text{compEs}_1 \text{ Vs } es) = \text{max-varss } es$

Compiling programs:

definition $\text{compP}_1 :: J\text{-prog} \Rightarrow J_1\text{-prog}$
where
 $\text{compP}_1 \equiv \text{compP} (\lambda(pns, body). \text{compE}_1 (\text{this}\#pns) body)$
end

5.5 Correctness of Stage 1

theory Correctness1
imports J1WellForm Compiler1
begin

5.5.1 Correctness of program compilation

primrec $unmod :: expr_1 \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$
and $unmods :: expr_1 list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $unmod(\text{new } C) i = True$ |
 $unmod(\text{Cast } C e) i = unmod e i$ |
 $unmod(\text{Val } v) i = True$ |
 $unmod(e_1 \llcorner bop \lrcorner e_2) i = (unmod e_1 i \wedge unmod e_2 i)$ |
 $unmod(\text{Var } i) j = True$ |
 $unmod(i := e) j = (i \neq j \wedge unmod e j)$ |
 $unmod(e \cdot F\{D\}) i = unmod e i$ |
 $unmod(e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2) i = (unmod e_1 i \wedge unmod e_2 i)$ |
 $unmod(e \cdot M(es)) i = (unmod e i \wedge unmods es i)$ |
 $unmod\{j:T; e\} i = unmod e i$ |
 $unmod(e_1;;e_2) i = (unmod e_1 i \wedge unmod e_2 i)$ |
 $unmod(\text{if } (e) e_1 \text{ else } e_2) i = (unmod e i \wedge unmod e_1 i \wedge unmod e_2 i)$ |
 $unmod(\text{while } (e) c) i = (unmod e i \wedge unmod c i)$ |
 $unmod(\text{throw } e) i = unmod e i$ |
 $unmod(\text{try } e_1 \text{ catch}(C i) e_2) j = (unmod e_1 j \wedge (\text{if } i=j \text{ then } False \text{ else } unmod e_2 j))$ |

$unmods([]) i = True$ |
 $unmods(e \# es) i = (unmod e i \wedge unmods es i)$

lemma hidden-unmod: $\wedge \text{Vs. hidden } Vs i \implies unmod(\text{compE}_1 \text{ Vs } e) i$ **and**
 $\wedge \text{Vs. hidden } Vs i \implies unmods(\text{compEs}_1 \text{ Vs } es) i$

lemma eval1-preserves-unmod:
 $\llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle e, (h, ls) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h', ls') \rangle; unmod e i; i < \text{size } ls \rrbracket$

$\implies ls ! i = ls' ! i$
and $\llbracket P \vdash_1 \langle es, (h, ls) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es', (h', ls') \rangle; \text{unmods } es \ i; i < \text{size } ls \rrbracket$
 $\implies ls ! i = ls' ! i$

lemma *LAss-lem*:

$\llbracket x \in \text{set } xs; \text{size } xs \leq \text{size } ys \rrbracket$
 $\implies m_1 \subseteq_m m_2(xs[\mapsto]ys) \implies m_1(x \mapsto y) \subseteq_m m_2(xs[\mapsto]ys[\text{last-index } xs \ x := y])$
lemma *Block-lem*:
fixes $l :: 'a \rightarrow 'b$
assumes $0: l \subseteq_m [Vs \mapsto] ls$
and $1: l' \subseteq_m [Vs \mapsto] ls', V \mapsto v$
and hidden: $V \in \text{set } Vs \implies ls ! \text{last-index } Vs \ V = ls' ! \text{last-index } Vs \ V$
and size: $\text{size } ls = \text{size } ls' \quad \text{size } Vs < \text{size } ls'$
shows $l'(V := l \ V) \subseteq_m [Vs \mapsto] ls'$

The main theorem:

theorem assumes *wf*: *wwf-J-prog* P
shows eval₁-eval: $P \vdash \langle e, (h, l) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle$
 $\implies (\bigwedge Vs \ ls. \llbracket \text{fv } e \subseteq \text{set } Vs; \ l \subseteq_m [Vs \mapsto] ls; \ \text{size } Vs + \text{max-vars } e \leq \text{size } ls \rrbracket)$
 $\implies \exists ls'. \text{comp}P_1 \ P \vdash_1 \langle \text{comp}E_1 \ Vs \ e, (h, ls) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{fin}_1 \ e', (h', ls') \rangle \wedge l' \subseteq_m [Vs \mapsto] ls')$
and evals₁-evals: $P \vdash \langle es, (h, l) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle es', (h', l') \rangle$
 $\implies (\bigwedge Vs \ ls. \llbracket \text{fvs } es \subseteq \text{set } Vs; \ l \subseteq_m [Vs \mapsto] ls; \ \text{size } Vs + \text{max-varss } es \leq \text{size } ls \rrbracket)$
 $\implies \exists ls'. \text{comp}P_1 \ P \vdash_1 \langle \text{comp}Es_1 \ Vs \ es, (h, ls) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{comp}Es_1 \ Vs \ es', (h', ls') \rangle \wedge l' \subseteq_m [Vs \mapsto] ls')$

5.5.2 Preservation of well-formedness

The compiler preserves well-formedness. Is less trivial than it may appear. We start with two simple properties: preservation of well-typedness

lemma *compE₁-pres-wt*: $\bigwedge Vs \ Ts \ U$.
 $\llbracket P, [Vs \mapsto] Ts \vdash e :: U; \ \text{size } Ts = \text{size } Vs \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{comp}P f P, Ts \vdash_1 \text{comp}E_1 \ Vs \ e :: U$
and $\bigwedge Vs \ Ts \ Us$.
 $\llbracket P, [Vs \mapsto] Ts \vdash es :: Us; \ \text{size } Ts = \text{size } Vs \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{comp}P f P, Ts \vdash_1 \text{comp}Es_1 \ Vs \ es :: Us$

and the correct block numbering:

lemma \mathcal{B} : $\bigwedge Vs \ n. \ \text{size } Vs = n \implies \mathcal{B}(\text{comp}E_1 \ Vs \ e) \ n$
and $\mathcal{B}s$: $\bigwedge Vs \ n. \ \text{size } Vs = n \implies \mathcal{B}s(\text{comp}Es_1 \ Vs \ es) \ n$

The main complication is preservation of definite assignment \mathcal{D} .

lemma *image-last-index*: $A \subseteq \text{set}(xs @ [x]) \implies \text{last-index } (xs @ [x]) ` A =$
 $(\text{if } x \in A \text{ then insert } (\text{size } xs) (\text{last-index } xs ` (A - \{x\})) \text{ else last-index } xs ` A)$

lemma *A-compE₁-None*[simp]:
 $\bigwedge Vs. \mathcal{A} \ e = \text{None} \implies \mathcal{A}(\text{comp}E_1 \ Vs \ e) = \text{None}$
and $\bigwedge Vs. \mathcal{A}s \ es = \text{None} \implies \mathcal{A}s(\text{comp}Es_1 \ Vs \ es) = \text{None}$

lemma *A-compE₁*:
 $\bigwedge A \ Vs. \llbracket \mathcal{A} \ e = \lfloor A \rfloor; \ \text{fv } e \subseteq \text{set } Vs \rrbracket \implies \mathcal{A}(\text{comp}E_1 \ Vs \ e) = \lfloor \text{last-index } Vs ` A \rfloor$
and $\bigwedge A \ Vs. \llbracket \mathcal{A}s \ es = \lfloor A \rfloor; \ \text{fvs } es \subseteq \text{set } Vs \rrbracket \implies \mathcal{A}s(\text{comp}Es_1 \ Vs \ es) = \lfloor \text{last-index } Vs ` A \rfloor$

lemma *D-None*[iff]: $\mathcal{D}(e :: 'a \ exp) \text{ None and [iff]}: \mathcal{D}s(es :: 'a \ exp \ list) \text{ None}$

lemma *D-last-index-compE₁*:

$$\wedge A \text{ Vs. } [\![A \subseteq \text{set Vs}; fv e \subseteq \text{set Vs}]\!] \implies \mathcal{D} e [A] \implies \mathcal{D} (\text{compE}_1 \text{ Vs } e) [\text{last-index Vs} ' A]$$

and $\wedge A \text{ Vs. } [\![A \subseteq \text{set Vs}; fvs es \subseteq \text{set Vs}]\!] \implies \mathcal{D}s es [A] \implies \mathcal{D}s (\text{compEs}_1 \text{ Vs } es) [\text{last-index Vs} ' A]$

lemma *last-index-image-set*: $\text{distinct xs} \implies \text{last-index xs} ' \text{set xs} = \{\dots < \text{size xs}\}$

lemma *D-compE₁*:

$$[\![\mathcal{D} e [\text{set Vs}]; fv e \subseteq \text{set Vs}; \text{distinct Vs}]\!] \implies \mathcal{D} (\text{compE}_1 \text{ Vs } e) [\{\dots < \text{length Vs}\}]$$

lemma *D-compE₁'*:

assumes $\mathcal{D} e [\text{set}(V \# Vs)]$ **and** $fv e \subseteq \text{set}(V \# Vs)$ **and** $\text{distinct}(V \# Vs)$

shows $\mathcal{D} (\text{compE}_1 (V \# Vs) e) [\{\dots < \text{length Vs}\}]$

lemma *compP₁-pres-wf*: $wf\text{-J-prog } P \implies wf\text{-J}_1\text{-prog } (\text{compP}_1 P)$

end

5.6 Compilation Stage 2

theory *Compiler2*
imports *PCompiler J1 .. / JVM / JVMSexec*
begin

primrec *compE₂* :: $expr_1 \Rightarrow instr\ list$

and *compEs₂* :: $expr_1\ list \Rightarrow instr\ list$ **where**

- $compE_2 (\text{new } C) = [\text{New } C]$
- $| compE_2 (\text{Cast } C e) = compE_2 e @ [\text{Checkcast } C]$
- $| compE_2 (\text{Val } v) = [\text{Push } v]$
- $| compE_2 (e_1 \llcorner \text{bop} \lrcorner e_2) = compE_2 e_1 @ compE_2 e_2 @$
 $(\text{case bop of Eq} \Rightarrow [\text{CmpEq}]$
 $| \text{Add} \Rightarrow [\text{IAdd}])$
- $| compE_2 (\text{Var } i) = [\text{Load } i]$
- $| compE_2 (i := e) = compE_2 e @ [\text{Store } i, \text{Push Unit}]$
- $| compE_2 (e \cdot F\{D\}) = compE_2 e @ [\text{Getfield } F D]$
- $| compE_2 (e_1 \cdot F\{D\} := e_2) =$
 $compE_2 e_1 @ compE_2 e_2 @ [\text{Putfield } F D, \text{Push Unit}]$
- $| compE_2 (e \cdot M(es)) = compE_2 e @ compEs_2 es @ [\text{Invoke } M (\text{size } es)]$
- $| compE_2 (\{i:T; e\}) = compE_2 e$
- $| compE_2 (e_1;; e_2) = compE_2 e_1 @ [\text{Pop}] @ compE_2 e_2$
- $| compE_2 (\text{if } (e) e_1 \text{ else } e_2) =$
 $(\text{let } cnd = compE_2 e;$
 $\text{thn} = compE_2 e_1;$
 $\text{els} = compE_2 e_2;$
 $\text{test} = \text{IfFalse} (\text{int}(\text{size thn} + 2));$
 $\text{thnex} = \text{Goto} (\text{int}(\text{size els} + 1))$
 $\text{in } cnd @ [\text{test}] @ \text{thn} @ [\text{thnex}] @ \text{els})$
- $| compE_2 (\text{while } (e) c) =$
 $(\text{let } cnd = compE_2 e;$
 $\text{bdy} = compE_2 c;$
 $\text{test} = \text{IfFalse} (\text{int}(\text{size bdy} + 3));$
 $\text{loop} = \text{Goto} (-\text{int}(\text{size bdy} + \text{size cnd} + 2))$

```

    in cnd @ [test] @ bdy @ [Pop] @ [loop] @ [Push Unit])
| compE2 (throw e) = compE2 e @ [instr.Throw]
| compE2 (try e1 catch(C i) e2) =
  (let catch = compE2 e2
   in compE2 e1 @ [Goto (int(size catch)+2), Store i] @ catch)

| compEs2 [] = []
| compEs2 (e#es) = compE2 e @ compEs2 es

```

Compilation of exception table. Is given start address of code to compute absolute addresses necessary in exception table.

```

primrec compxE2 :: expr1       $\Rightarrow$  pc  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ex-table
and compxEs2 :: expr1 list  $\Rightarrow$  pc  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ex-table where
  compxE2 (new C) pc d = []
| compxE2 (Cast C e) pc d = compxE2 e pc d
| compxE2 (Val v) pc d = []
| compxE2 (e1 «bop» e2) pc d =
  compxE2 e1 pc d @ compxE2 e2 (pc + size(compE2 e1)) (d+1)
| compxE2 (Var i) pc d = []
| compxE2 (i:=e) pc d = compxE2 e pc d
| compxE2 (e·F{D}) pc d = compxE2 e pc d
| compxE2 (e1·F{D} := e2) pc d =
  compxE2 e1 pc d @ compxE2 e2 (pc + size(compE2 e1)) (d+1)
| compxE2 (e·M(es)) pc d =
  compxE2 e pc d @ compxEs2 es (pc + size(compE2 e)) (d+1)
| compxE2 ({i:T; e}) pc d = compxE2 e pc d
| compxE2 (e1;;e2) pc d =
  compxE2 e1 pc d @ compxE2 e2 (pc+size(compE2 e1)+1) d
| compxE2 (if (e) e1 else e2) pc d =
  (let pc1 = pc + size(compE2 e) + 1;
   pc2 = pc1 + size(compE2 e1) + 1
   in compxE2 e pc d @ compxE2 e1 pc1 d @ compxE2 e2 pc2 d)
| compxE2 (while (b) e) pc d =
  compxE2 b pc d @ compxE2 e (pc+size(compE2 b)+1) d
| compxE2 (throw e) pc d = compxE2 e pc d
| compxE2 (try e1 catch(C i) e2) pc d =
  (let pc1 = pc + size(compE2 e1)
   in compxE2 e1 pc d @ compxE2 e2 (pc1+2) d @ [(pc,pc1,C,pc1+1,d)])
| compxEs2 [] pc d = []
| compxEs2 (e#es) pc d = compxE2 e pc d @ compxEs2 es (pc+size(compE2 e)) (d+1)

```

```

primrec max-stack :: expr1  $\Rightarrow$  nat
and max-stacks :: expr1 list  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  max-stack (new C) = 1
| max-stack (Cast C e) = max-stack e
| max-stack (Val v) = 1
| max-stack (e1 «bop» e2) = max (max-stack e1) (max-stack e2) + 1
| max-stack (Var i) = 1
| max-stack (i:=e) = max-stack e
| max-stack (e·F{D}) = max-stack e
| max-stack (e1·F{D} := e2) = max (max-stack e1) (max-stack e2) + 1
| max-stack (e·M(es)) = max (max-stack e) (max-stacks es) + 1
| max-stack ({i:T; e}) = max-stack e

```

```

| max-stack (e1;e2) = max (max-stack e1) (max-stack e2)
| max-stack (if (e) e1 else e2) =
  max (max-stack e) (max (max-stack e1) (max-stack e2))
| max-stack (while (e) c) = max (max-stack e) (max-stack c)
| max-stack (throw e) = max-stack e
| max-stack (try e1 catch(C i) e2) = max (max-stack e1) (max-stack e2)

| max-stacks [] = 0
| max-stacks (e#es) = max (max-stack e) (1 + max-stacks es)

```

lemma max-stack1: $1 \leq \text{max-stack } e$

definition compMb₂ :: expr₁ \Rightarrow jvm-method

where

```

compMb2 ≡ λbody.
let ins = compE2 body @ [Return];
  xt = compxE2 body 0 0
in (max-stack body, max-vars body, ins, xt)

```

definition compP₂ :: J₁-prog \Rightarrow jvm-prog

where

```
compP2 ≡ compP compMb2
```

lemma compMb₂ [simp]:

```
compMb2 e = (max-stack e, max-vars e, compE2 e @ [Return], compxE2 e 0 0)
```

end

5.7 Correctness of Stage 2

theory Correctness2

imports HOL-Library.Sublist Compiler2

begin

5.7.1 Instruction sequences

How to select individual instructions and subsequences of instructions from a program given the class, method and program counter.

definition before :: jvm-prog \Rightarrow cname \Rightarrow mname \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow instr list \Rightarrow bool

```
(⟨(−, −, −, −/ −)⟩ [51, 0, 0, 0, 51] 50) where
```

```
P, C, M, pc ▷ is  $\longleftrightarrow$  prefix is (drop pc (instrs-of P C M))
```

definition at :: jvm-prog \Rightarrow cname \Rightarrow mname \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow instr \Rightarrow bool

```
(⟨(−, −, −, −/ −)⟩ [51, 0, 0, 0, 51] 50) where
```

```
P, C, M, pc ▷ i  $\longleftrightarrow$  (∃ is. drop pc (instrs-of P C M) = i#is)
```

lemma [simp]: P, C, M, pc ▷ []

lemma [simp]: P, C, M, pc ▷ (i#is) = (P, C, M, pc ▷ i \wedge P, C, M, pc + 1 ▷ is)

lemma [simp]: P, C, M, pc ▷ (is₁ @ is₂) = (P, C, M, pc ▷ is₁ \wedge P, C, M, pc + size is₁ ▷ is₂)

lemma [simp]: $P, C, M, pc \triangleright i \implies \text{instrs-of } P \ C \ M ! \ pc = i$

lemma beforeM:

$P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = \text{body in } D \implies$
 $\text{compP}_2 \ P, D, M, 0 \triangleright \text{compE}_2 \ \text{body} @ [\text{Return}]$

This lemma executes a single instruction by rewriting:

lemma [simp]:

$P, C, M, pc \triangleright \text{instr} \implies$
 $(P \vdash (\text{None}, h, (vs, ls, C, M, pc) \# frs) - jvm \rightarrow \sigma') =$
 $((\text{None}, h, (vs, ls, C, M, pc) \# frs) = \sigma' \vee$
 $(\exists \sigma. \text{exec}(P, (\text{None}, h, (vs, ls, C, M, pc) \# frs)) = \text{Some } \sigma \wedge P \vdash \sigma - jvm \rightarrow \sigma'))$

5.7.2 Exception tables

definition $pcs :: ex\text{-table} \Rightarrow \text{nat set}$

where

$pcs \ xt \equiv \bigcup \{f, t, C, h, d) \in \text{set } xt. \{f .. < t\}$

lemma $pcs\text{-subset}:$

shows $\bigwedge pc \ d. \ pcs(\text{compxE}_2 \ e \ pc \ d) \subseteq \{pc.. < pc + \text{size}(\text{compxE}_2 \ e)\}$
and $\bigwedge pc \ d. \ pcs(\text{compxEs}_2 \ es \ pc \ d) \subseteq \{pc.. < pc + \text{size}(\text{compxEs}_2 \ es)\}$

lemma [simp]: $pcs [] = \{\}$

lemma [simp]: $pcs (x \# xt) = \{fst \ x .. < fst(snd \ x)\} \cup \ pcs \ xt$

lemma [simp]: $pcs(xt_1 @ xt_2) = \ pcs \ xt_1 \cup \ pcs \ xt_2$

lemma [simp]: $pc < pc_0 \vee pc_0 + \text{size}(\text{compxE}_2 \ e) \leq pc \implies pc \notin \ pcs(\text{compxE}_2 \ e \ pc_0 \ d)$

lemma [simp]: $pc < pc_0 \vee pc_0 + \text{size}(\text{compxEs}_2 \ es) \leq pc \implies pc \notin \ pcs(\text{compxEs}_2 \ es \ pc_0 \ d)$

lemma [simp]: $pc_1 + \text{size}(\text{compxE}_2 \ e_1) \leq pc_2 \implies \ pcs(\text{compxE}_2 \ e_1 \ pc_1 \ d_1) \cap \ pcs(\text{compxE}_2 \ e_2 \ pc_2 \ d_2) = \{\}$

lemma [simp]: $pc_1 + \text{size}(\text{compxE}_2 \ e) \leq pc_2 \implies \ pcs(\text{compxE}_2 \ e \ pc_1 \ d_1) \cap \ pcs(\text{compxEs}_2 \ es \ pc_2 \ d_2) = \{\}$

lemma [simp]:

$pc \notin \ pcs \ xt_0 \implies \text{match-ex-table } P \ C \ pc \ (xt_0 @ xt_1) = \text{match-ex-table } P \ C \ pc \ xt_1$

lemma [simp]: $\llbracket x \in \text{set } xt; pc \notin \ pcs \ xt \rrbracket \implies \neg \text{matches-ex-entry } P \ D \ pc \ x$

lemma [simp]:

assumes $xe: xe \in \text{set}(\text{compxE}_2 \ e \ pc \ d)$ **and** $\text{outside}: pc' < pc \vee pc + \text{size}(\text{compxE}_2 \ e) \leq pc'$
shows $\neg \text{matches-ex-entry } P \ C \ pc' \ xe$

lemma [simp]:

assumes $xe: xe \in \text{set}(\text{compxEs}_2 \ es \ pc \ d)$ **and** $\text{outside}: pc' < pc \vee pc + \text{size}(\text{compxEs}_2 \ es) \leq pc'$
shows $\neg \text{matches-ex-entry } P \ C \ pc' \ xe$

lemma $\text{match-ex-table-app}[\text{simp}]:$

$\forall xte \in \text{set } xt_1. \neg \text{matches-ex-entry } P \ D \ pc \ xte \implies$

match-ex-table P D pc (xt₁ @ xt) = match-ex-table P D pc xt

lemma [simp]:

$$\forall x \in \text{set } xtab. \neg \text{matches-ex-entry } P C pc x \implies \text{match-ex-table } P C pc xtab = \text{None}$$

lemma *match-ex-entry*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{matches-ex-entry } P C pc (\text{start}, \text{end}, \text{catch-type}, \text{handler}) = \\ (\text{start} \leq pc \wedge pc < \text{end} \wedge P \vdash C \preceq^* \text{catch-type}) \end{aligned}$$

definition *caught* :: *jvm-prog* \Rightarrow *pc* \Rightarrow *heap* \Rightarrow *addr* \Rightarrow *ex-table* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{caught } P pc h a xt \longleftrightarrow \\ (\exists \text{entry} \in \text{set } xt. \text{matches-ex-entry } P (\text{cname-of } h a) pc \text{ entry}) \end{aligned}$$

definition *beforex* :: *jvm-prog* \Rightarrow *cname* \Rightarrow *mname* \Rightarrow *ex-table* \Rightarrow *nat set* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool*

$$\begin{aligned} & ((2,-,-,-,\triangleright / - /' -,/-) \cdot [51,0,0,0,0,51] 50) \text{ where} \\ & P,C,M \triangleright xt / I,d \longleftrightarrow \\ & (\exists xt_0 xt_1. \text{ex-table-of } P C M = xt_0 @ xt @ xt_1 \wedge \text{pcs } xt_0 \cap I = \{\} \wedge \text{pcs } xt \subseteq I \wedge \\ & (\forall pc \in I. \forall C pc' d'. \text{match-ex-table } P C pc xt_1 = \lfloor (pc',d') \rfloor \longrightarrow d' \leq d)) \end{aligned}$$

definition *dummyx* :: *jvm-prog* \Rightarrow *cname* \Rightarrow *mname* \Rightarrow *ex-table* \Rightarrow *nat set* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool* $((2,-,-,-,\triangleright / - /' -,/-) \cdot [51,0,0,0,0,51] 50)$ **where**

$$P,C,M \triangleright xt / I,d \longleftrightarrow P,C,M \triangleright xt / I,d$$

abbreviation

$$\begin{aligned} \text{before}_{x_0} P C M d I xt xt_0 xt_1 \\ \equiv \text{ex-table-of } P C M = xt_0 @ xt @ xt_1 \wedge \text{pcs } xt_0 \cap I = \{\} \\ \wedge \text{pcs } xt \subseteq I \wedge (\forall pc \in I. \forall C pc' d'. \text{match-ex-table } P C pc xt_1 = \lfloor (pc',d') \rfloor \longrightarrow d' \leq d) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *beforex-beforex₀-eq*:

$$P,C,M \triangleright xt / I,d \equiv \exists xt_0 xt_1. \text{before}_{x_0} P C M d I xt xt_0 xt_1$$

using *beforex-def* by auto

lemma *beforexD1*: $P,C,M \triangleright xt / I,d \implies \text{pcs } xt \subseteq I$

lemma *beforex-mono*: $\llbracket P,C,M \triangleright xt / I,d'; d' \leq d \rrbracket \implies P,C,M \triangleright xt / I,d$

lemma [simp]: $P,C,M \triangleright xt / I,d \implies P,C,M \triangleright xt / I, \text{Suc } d$

lemma *beforex-append*[simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pcs } xt_1 \cap \text{pcs } xt_2 = \{\} \implies \\ P,C,M \triangleright xt_1 @ xt_2 / I,d = \\ (P,C,M \triangleright xt_1 / \neg \text{pcs } xt_2, d \wedge P,C,M \triangleright xt_2 / \neg \text{pcs } xt_1, d \wedge P,C,M \triangleright xt_1 @ xt_2 / I,d) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *beforex-appendD1*:

assumes *bx*: $P,C,M \triangleright xt_1 @ xt_2 @ [(f,t,D,h,d)] / I,d$
and *pcs*: $\text{pcs } xt_1 \subseteq J$ **and** *JI*: $J \subseteq I$ **and** *Jpcs*: $J \cap \text{pcs } xt_2 = \{\}$
shows $P,C,M \triangleright xt_1 / J,d$

lemma *beforex-appendD2*:

assumes *bx*: $P,C,M \triangleright xt_1 @ xt_2 @ [(f,t,D,h,d)] / I,d$
and *pcs*: $\text{pcs } xt_2 \subseteq J$ **and** *JI*: $J \subseteq I$ **and** *Jpcs*: $J \cap \text{pcs } xt_1 = \{\}$
shows $P,C,M \triangleright xt_2 / J,d$

lemma *beforexM*:

$P \vdash C \text{ sees } M: Ts \rightarrow T = \text{body in } D \implies \text{comp}P_2 P, D, M \triangleright \text{compx}E_2 \text{ body } 0 \ 0 / \{\dots < \text{size}(\text{comp}E_2 \text{ body})\}, 0$

lemma *match-ex-table-SomeD2*:

assumes *met*: $\text{match-ex-table } P \ D \ pc \ (\text{ex-table-of } P \ C \ M) = \lfloor (pc', d') \rfloor$
and *bx*: $P, C, M \triangleright xt/I, d$
and *nmet*: $\forall x \in \text{set } xt. \neg \text{matches-ex-entry } P \ D \ pc \ x$ **and** *pcI*: $pc \in I$
shows $d' \leq d$

lemma *match-ex-table-SomeD1*:

$\llbracket \text{match-ex-table } P \ D \ pc \ (\text{ex-table-of } P \ C \ M) = \lfloor (pc', d') \rfloor; P, C, M \triangleright xt / I, d; pc \in I; pc \notin \text{pcs } xt \rrbracket \implies d' \leq d$

5.7.3 The correctness proof

definition

$\text{handle} :: \text{jvm-prog} \Rightarrow \text{cname} \Rightarrow \text{mname} \Rightarrow \text{addr} \Rightarrow \text{heap} \Rightarrow \text{val list} \Rightarrow \text{val list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{frame list}$
 $\Rightarrow \text{jvm-state where}$
 $\text{handle } P \ C \ M \ a \ h \ vs \ ls \ pc \ frs = \text{find-handler } P \ a \ h ((vs, ls, C, M, pc) \ # \ frs)$

lemma *handle-Cons*:

$\llbracket P, C, M \triangleright xt/I, d; d \leq \text{size } vs; pc \in I; \forall x \in \text{set } xt. \neg \text{matches-ex-entry } P \ (\text{cname-of } h \ xa) \ pc \ x \rrbracket \implies \text{handle } P \ C \ M \ xa \ h \ (v \ # \ vs) \ ls \ pc \ frs = \text{handle } P \ C \ M \ xa \ h \ vs \ ls \ pc \ frs$

lemma *handle-append*:

assumes *bx*: $P, C, M \triangleright xt/I, d$ **and** *d*: $d \leq \text{size } vs$
and *pcI*: $pc \in I$ **and** *pc-not*: $pc \notin \text{pcs } xt$
shows $\text{handle } P \ C \ M \ xa \ h \ (ws @ vs) \ ls \ pc \ frs = \text{handle } P \ C \ M \ xa \ h \ vs \ ls \ pc \ frs$

lemma *aux-isin[simp]*: $\llbracket B \subseteq A; a \in B \rrbracket \implies a \in A$

lemma *fixes P1 defines [simp]*: $P \equiv \text{comp}P_2 \ P_1$

shows *Jcc*:

$P_1 \vdash_1 \langle e, (h_0, ls_0) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle ef, (h_1, ls_1) \rangle \implies (\wedge C \ M \ pc \ v \ xa \ vs \ frs \ I)$
 $\llbracket P, C, M, pc \triangleright \text{comp}E_2 \ e; P, C, M \triangleright \text{compx}E_2 \ e \ pc \ (\text{size } vs)/I, \text{size } vs; \{pc.. < pc + \text{size}(\text{comp}E_2 \ e)\} \subseteq I \rrbracket \implies$
 $(ef = Val \ v \longrightarrow P \vdash (None, h_0, (vs, ls_0, C, M, pc) \# frs) \ -jvm \rightarrow (None, h_1, (v \# vs, ls_1, C, M, pc + \text{size}(\text{comp}E_2 \ e)) \# frs))$
 \wedge
 $(ef = Throw \ xa \longrightarrow (\exists pc_1. pc \leq pc_1 \wedge pc_1 < pc + \text{size}(\text{comp}E_2 \ e) \wedge \neg \text{caught } P \ pc_1 \ h_1 \ xa \ (\text{compx}E_2 \ e \ pc \ (\text{size } vs)) \wedge P \vdash (None, h_0, (vs, ls_0, C, M, pc) \# frs) \ -jvm \rightarrow \text{handle } P \ C \ M \ xa \ h_1 \ vs \ ls_1 \ pc_1 \ frs))$
and $P_1 \vdash_1 \langle es, (h_0, ls_0) \rangle \ [\Rightarrow] \ \langle fs, (h_1, ls_1) \rangle \implies (\wedge C \ M \ pc \ ws \ xa \ es' \ vs \ frs \ I)$
 $\llbracket P, C, M, pc \triangleright \text{comp}Es_2 \ es; P, C, M \triangleright \text{compx}Es_2 \ es \ pc \ (\text{size } vs)/I, \text{size } vs; \{pc.. < pc + \text{size}(\text{comp}Es_2 \ es)\} \subseteq I \rrbracket \implies$
 $(fs = map \ Val \ ws \longrightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
P \vdash (\text{None}, h_0, (vs, ls_0, C, M, pc)\#frs) \rightarrow_{jvm} & \\
& (\text{None}, h_1, (\text{rev } ws @ vs, ls_1, C, M, pc + \text{size}(\text{compEs}_2 es))\#frs)) \\
\wedge & \\
(fs = \text{map } Val ws @ \text{Throw } xa \# es' \rightarrow & \\
\exists pc_1. pc \leq pc_1 \wedge pc_1 < pc + \text{size}(\text{compEs}_2 es) \wedge & \\
\neg \text{caught } P pc_1 h_1 xa (\text{compxEs}_2 es pc (\text{size } vs)) \wedge & \\
P \vdash (\text{None}, h_0, (vs, ls_0, C, M, pc)\#frs) \rightarrow_{jvm} \text{handle } P C M xa h_1 vs ls_1 pc_1 frs))) \\
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *atLeast0AtMost*[simp]: $\{0::nat..n\} = \{..n\}$
by auto

lemma *atLeast0LessThan*[simp]: $\{0::nat..<n\} = \{..<n\}$
by auto

fun *exception* :: 'a exp \Rightarrow addr option **where**
exception (*Throw* a) = Some a
| *exception* e = None

lemma *comp2-correct*:
assumes *method*: $P_1 \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = \text{body in } C$
and eval: $P_1 \vdash_1 \langle \text{body}, (h, ls) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h', ls') \rangle$
shows *compP2* $P_1 \vdash (\text{None}, h, [([], ls, C, M, 0)]) \rightarrow_{jvm} (\text{exception } e', h', [])$
end

5.8 Combining Stages 1 and 2

theory *Compiler*
imports *Correctness1* *Correctness2*
begin

definition *J2JVM* :: *J-prog* \Rightarrow *jvm-prog*
where
 $J2JVM \equiv compP_2 \circ compP_1$

theorem *comp-correct*:
assumes *wwf*: *wwf-J-prog* P
and method: $P \vdash C \text{ sees } M:Ts \rightarrow T = (pns, body) \text{ in } C$
and eval: $P \vdash \langle \text{body}, (h, [\text{this}\#pns \mapsto vs]) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle e', (h', l') \rangle$
and sizes: *size* vs = *size* pns + 1 *size* rest = *max-vars* body
shows *J2JVM* P $\vdash (\text{None}, h, [([], vs @ rest, C, M, 0)]) \rightarrow_{jvm} (\text{exception } e', h', [])$

end

5.9 Preservation of Well-Typedness

theory *TypeComp*
imports *Compiler .. / BV / BVSpec*
begin

locale *TC0* =
fixes P :: *J1-prog* **and** *mxl* :: nat

begin

definition $ty E e = (\text{THE } T. P, E \vdash_1 e :: T)$

definition $ty_l E A' = \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{ if } i \in A' \wedge i < \text{size } E \text{ then } OK(E!i) \text{ else Err}) [0..<\text{mxl}]$

definition $ty_i' ST E A = (\text{case } A \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None} \mid \lfloor A' \rfloor \Rightarrow \text{Some}(ST, ty_l E A'))$

definition $\text{after } E A ST e = ty_i' (ty E e \# ST) E (A \sqcup \mathcal{A} e)$

end

lemma (in TC0) $ty\text{-def2 [simp]}: P, E \vdash_1 e :: T \implies ty E e = T$

lemma (in TC0) $[\text{simp}]: ty_i' ST E \text{None} = \text{None}$

lemma (in TC0) $ty_l\text{-app-diff}[\text{simp}]:$

$ty_l (E@[T]) (A - \{\text{size } E\}) = ty_l E A$

lemma (in TC0) $ty_i'\text{-app-diff}[\text{simp}]:$

$ty_i' ST (E @ [T]) (A \ominus \text{size } E) = ty_i' ST E A$

lemma (in TC0) $ty_l\text{-antimono}:$

$A \subseteq A' \implies P \vdash ty_l E A' [\leq_{\top}] ty_l E A$

lemma (in TC0) $ty_i'\text{-antimono}:$

$A \subseteq A' \implies P \vdash ty_i' ST E \lfloor A' \rfloor \leq' ty_i' ST E \lfloor A \rfloor$

lemma (in TC0) $ty_l\text{-env-antimono}:$

$P \vdash ty_l (E@[T]) A [\leq_{\top}] ty_l E A$

lemma (in TC0) $ty_i'\text{-env-antimono}:$

$P \vdash ty_i' ST (E@[T]) A \leq' ty_i' ST E A$

lemma (in TC0) $ty_i'\text{-incr}:$

$P \vdash ty_i' ST (E @ [T]) \lfloor \text{insert}(\text{size } E) A \rfloor \leq' ty_i' ST E \lfloor A \rfloor$

lemma (in TC0) $ty_l\text{-incr}:$

$P \vdash ty_l (E @ [T]) (\text{insert}(\text{size } E) A) [\leq_{\top}] ty_l E A$

lemma (in TC0) $ty_l\text{-in-types}:$

$\text{set } E \subseteq \text{types } P \implies ty_l E A \in \text{nlists m xl} (\text{err} (\text{types } P))$

locale $TC1 = TC0$

begin

primrec $compT :: ty \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat hyperset} \Rightarrow ty \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{expr}_1 \Rightarrow ty_i' \text{ list and}$

$compTs :: ty \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat hyperset} \Rightarrow ty \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{expr}_1 \text{ list} \Rightarrow ty_i' \text{ list where}$

$compT E A ST (\text{new } C) = []$

$| compT E A ST (\text{Cast } C e) =$

$compT E A ST e @ [\text{after } E A ST e]$

$| compT E A ST (\text{Val } v) = []$

$| compT E A ST (e_1 \ll bop \gg e_2) =$

$(\text{let } ST_1 = ty E e_1 \# ST; A_1 = A \sqcup \mathcal{A} e_1 \text{ in}$

$compT E A ST e_1 @ [\text{after } E A ST e_1] @$

$compT E A_1 ST_1 e_2 @ [\text{after } E A_1 ST_1 e_2])$

$| compT E A ST (\text{Var } i) = []$

```

| compT E A ST (i := e) = compT E A ST e @
  [after E A ST e, tyi' ST E (A ⊔ A e ⊔ [{}])]
| compT E A ST (e · F{D}) =
  compT E A ST e @ [after E A ST e]
| compT E A ST (e1 · F{D} := e2) =
  (let ST1 = tyi E e1 # ST; A1 = A ⊔ A e1; A2 = A1 ⊔ A e2 in
    compT E A ST e1 @ [after E A ST e1] @
    compT E A1 ST1 e2 @ [after E A1 ST1 e2] @
    [tyi' ST E A2])
| compT E A ST {i:T; e} = compT (E@[T]) (A ⊖ i) ST e
| compT E A ST (e1;; e2) =
  (let A1 = A ⊔ A e1 in
    compT E A ST e1 @ [after E A ST e1, tyi' ST E A1] @
    compT E A1 ST e2)
| compT E A ST (if (e) e1 else e2) =
  (let A0 = A ⊔ A e; τ = tyi' ST E A0 in
    compT E A ST e @ [after E A ST e, τ] @
    compT E A0 ST e1 @ [after E A0 ST e1, τ] @
    compT E A0 ST e2)
| compT E A ST (while (e) c) =
  (let A0 = A ⊔ A e; A1 = A0 ⊔ A c; τ = tyi' ST E A0 in
    compT E A ST e @ [after E A ST e, τ] @
    compT E A0 ST c @ [after E A0 ST c, tyi' ST E A1, tyi' ST E A0])
| compT E A ST (throw e) = compT E A ST e @ [after E A ST e]
| compT E A ST (e · M(es)) =
  compT E A ST e @ [after E A ST e] @
  compTs E (A ⊔ A e) (tyi E e # ST) es
| compT E A ST (try e1 catch(C i) e2) =
  compT E A ST e1 @ [after E A ST e1] @
  [tyi' (Class C#ST) E A, tyi' ST (E@[Class C]) (A ⊔ [{}])] @
  compT (E@[Class C]) (A ⊔ [{}]) ST e2
| compTs E A ST [] = []
| compTs E A ST (e#es) = compT E A ST e @ [after E A ST e] @
  compTs E (A ⊔ (A e)) (tyi E e # ST) es

```

definition compT_a :: ty list ⇒ nat hyperset ⇒ ty list ⇒ expr₁ ⇒ ty_i' list **where**
compT_a E A ST e = compT E A ST e @ [after E A ST e]

end

lemma compE₂-not-Nil[simp]: compE₂ e ≠ []
lemma (in TC1) compT-sizes[simp]:
shows ⋀ E A ST. size(compT E A ST e) = size(compE₂ e) - 1
and ⋀ E A ST. size(compTs E A ST es) = size(compEs₂ es)

lemma (in TC1) [simp]: ⋀ ST E. ⌊τ⌋ ∉ set (compT E None ST e)
and [simp]: ⋀ ST E. ⌊τ⌋ ∉ set (compTs E None ST es)

lemma (in TC0) pair-eq-ty_i'-conv:
⌊(ST, LT)⌋ = ty_i' ST₀ E A =
(case A of None ⇒ False | Some A ⇒ (ST = ST₀ ∧ LT = ty_i E A))

lemma (in TC0) pair-conv-ty_i:

⌊(ST, ty_i E A)⌋ = ty_i' ST E ⌊A⌋

lemma (in TC1) compT-LT-prefix:
 $\wedge E A ST_0. \llbracket \lfloor (ST, LT) \rfloor \in set(compT E A ST_0 e); \mathcal{B} e (size E) \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash \lfloor (ST, LT) \rfloor \leq' ty_i' ST E A$

and

$\wedge E A ST_0. \llbracket \lfloor (ST, LT) \rfloor \in set(compTs E A ST_0 es); \mathcal{B}s es (size E) \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash \lfloor (ST, LT) \rfloor \leq' ty_i' ST E A$

lemma [iff]: $OK \text{ None} \in states P mxs mxl$
lemma (in TC0) after-in-states:
assumes $wf: wf\text{-prog } p P$ **and** $wt: P, E \vdash_1 e :: T$
and $Etypes: set E \subseteq types P$ **and** $STtypes: set ST \subseteq types P$
and $stack: size ST + max\text{-stack } e \leq mxs$
shows $OK \text{ (after } E A ST e) \in states P mxs mxl$

lemma (in TC0) OK-ty_i'-in-statesI[simp]:
 $\llbracket set E \subseteq types P; set ST \subseteq types P; size ST \leq mxs \rrbracket$
 $\implies OK \text{ (ty}_i' ST E A) \in states P mxs mxl$

lemma is-class-type-aux: is-class P C \implies is-type P (Class C)
theorem (in TC1) compT-states:
assumes $wf: wf\text{-prog } p P$
shows $\wedge E T A ST.$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash_1 e :: T; set E \subseteq types P; set ST \subseteq types P;$
 $size ST + max\text{-stack } e \leq mxs; size E + max\text{-vars } e \leq mxl \rrbracket$
 $\implies OK \text{ 'set(compT E A ST e)} \subseteq states P mxs mxl$

and $\wedge E Ts A ST.$
 $\llbracket P, E \vdash_1 es[::] Ts; set E \subseteq types P; set ST \subseteq types P;$
 $size ST + max\text{-stacks } es \leq mxs; size E + max\text{-varss } es \leq mxl \rrbracket$
 $\implies OK \text{ 'set(compTs E A ST es)} \subseteq states P mxs mxl$

definition shift :: nat \Rightarrow ex-table \Rightarrow ex-table
where
 $shift n xt \equiv map (\lambda(from,to,C,handler,depth). (from+n,to+n,C,handler+n,depth)) xt$

lemma [simp]: $shift 0 xt = xt$
lemma [simp]: $shift n [] = []$
lemma [simp]: $shift n (xt_1 @ xt_2) = shift n xt_1 @ shift n xt_2$
lemma [simp]: $shift m (shift n xt) = shift (m+n) xt$
lemma [simp]: $pcs (shift n xt) = \{pc+n | pc. pc \in pcs xt\}$

lemma shift-compxE₂:
shows $\wedge pc pc' d. shift pc (compxE_2 e pc' d) = compxE_2 e (pc' + pc) d$
and $\wedge pc pc' d. shift pc (compxEs_2 es pc' d) = compxEs_2 es (pc' + pc) d$

lemma compxE₂-size-convs[simp]:
shows $n \neq 0 \implies compxE_2 e n d = shift n (compxE_2 e 0 d)$
and $n \neq 0 \implies compxEs_2 es n d = shift n (compxEs_2 es 0 d)$
locale $TC2 = TC1 +$
fixes $T_r :: ty$ **and** $mxs :: pc$
begin

definition

```

wt-instrs :: instr list ⇒ ex-table ⇒ tyi' list ⇒ bool
  ((⊤ -, - /[:] / -) [0,0,51] 50) where
    ⊢ is,xt [:] τs ⇔ size is < size τs ∧ pcs xt ⊆ {0..<size is} ∧
    (∀ pc < size is. P, Tr, mxs, size τs, xt ⊢ is!pc, pc :: τs)

end

notation TC2.wt-instrs ((⊤ -, - /[:] / -) [50,50,50,50,50,51] 50)

lemma (in TC2) [simp]: τs ≠ [] ⇒ ⊢ [], [] [:] τs
lemma [simp]: eff i P pc et None = []
lemma wt-instr-appR:
  [ P, T, m, mpc, xt ⊢ is!pc, pc :: τs;
    pc < size is; size is < size τs; mpc ≤ size τs; mpc ≤ mpc' ]
  ⇒ P, T, m, mpc', xt ⊢ is!pc, pc :: τs@τs'

lemma relevant-entries-shift [simp]:
  relevant-entries P i (pc+n) (shift n xt) = shift n (relevant-entries P i pc xt)

lemma [simp]:
  xcpt-eff i P (pc+n) τ (shift n xt) =
  map (λ(pc,τ). (pc + n, τ)) (xcpt-eff i P pc τ xt)

lemma [simp]:
  appi (i, P, pc, m, T, τ) ⇒
  eff i P (pc+n) (shift n xt) (Some τ) =
  map (λ(pc,τ). (pc+n, τ)) (eff i P pc xt (Some τ))

lemma [simp]:
  xcpt-app i P (pc+n) mxs (shift n xt) τ = xcpt-app i P pc mxs xt τ

lemma wt-instr-appL:
assumes P, T, m, mpc, xt ⊢ i, pc :: τs and pc < size τs and mpc ≤ size τs
shows P, T, m, mpc + size τs', shift (size τs') xt ⊢ i, pc + size τs' :: τs'@τs

lemma wt-instr-Cons:
assumes wti: P, T, m, mpc - 1, [] ⊢ i, pc - 1 :: τs
  and pcl: 0 < pc and mpcl: 0 < mpc
  and pcu: pc < size τs + 1 and mpcu: mpc ≤ size τs + 1
shows P, T, m, mpc, [] ⊢ i, pc :: τ#τs

lemma wt-instr-append:
assumes wti: P, T, m, mpc - size τs', [] ⊢ i, pc - size τs' :: τs
  and pcl: size τs' ≤ pc and mpcl: size τs' ≤ mpc
  and pcu: pc < size τs + size τs' and mpcu: mpc ≤ size τs + size τs'
shows P, T, m, mpc, [] ⊢ i, pc :: τs'@τs

lemma xcpt-app-pcs:
  pc ∉ pcs xt ⇒ xcpt-app i P pc mxs xt τ

lemma xcpt-eff-pcs:
  pc ∉ pcs xt ⇒ xcpt-eff i P pc τ xt = []

lemma pcs-shift:

```

$pc < n \implies pc \notin pcs(\text{shift } n \ xt)$

lemma *wt-instr-appRx*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket P, T, m, mpc, xt \vdash is!pc, pc :: \tau s; pc < \text{size } is; \text{size } is < \text{size } \tau s; mpc \leq \text{size } \tau s \rrbracket \\ & \implies P, T, m, mpc, xt @ \text{shift } (\text{size } is) \ xt' \vdash is!pc, pc :: \tau s \end{aligned}$$

lemma *wt-instr-appLx*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket P, T, m, mpc, xt \vdash i, pc :: \tau s; pc \notin pcs \ xt' \rrbracket \\ & \implies P, T, m, mpc, xt' @ xt \vdash i, pc :: \tau s \end{aligned}$$

lemma (in TC2) wt-instrs-extR:

$$\vdash is, xt :: \tau s \implies \vdash is, xt :: \tau s @ \tau s'$$

lemma (in TC2) wt-instrs-ext:

assumes $wt_1: \vdash is_1, xt_1 :: \tau s_1 @ \tau s_2$ **and** $wt_2: \vdash is_2, xt_2 :: \tau s_2$
and $\tau s\text{-size: size } \tau s_1 = \text{size } is_1$

shows $\vdash is_1 @ is_2, xt_1 @ \text{shift } (\text{size } is_1) \ xt_2 :: \tau s_1 @ \tau s_2$

corollary (in TC2) wt-instrs-ext2:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \vdash is_2, xt_2 :: \tau s_2; \vdash is_1, xt_1 :: \tau s_1 @ \tau s_2; \text{size } \tau s_1 = \text{size } is_1 \rrbracket \\ & \implies \vdash is_1 @ is_2, xt_1 @ \text{shift } (\text{size } is_1) \ xt_2 :: \tau s_1 @ \tau s_2 \end{aligned}$$

corollary (in TC2) wt-instrs-ext-prefix [trans]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \vdash is_1, xt_1 :: \tau s_1 @ \tau s_2; \vdash is_2, xt_2 :: \tau s_2; \\ & \quad \text{size } \tau s_1 = \text{size } is_1; \text{prefix } \tau s_3 \ \tau s_2 \rrbracket \\ & \implies \vdash is_1 @ is_2, xt_1 @ \text{shift } (\text{size } is_1) \ xt_2 :: \tau s_1 @ \tau s_2 \end{aligned}$$

corollary (in TC2) wt-instrs-app:

assumes $is_1: \vdash is_1, xt_1 :: \tau s_1 @ [\tau]$

assumes $is_2: \vdash is_2, xt_2 :: \tau \# \tau s_2$

assumes $s: \text{size } \tau s_1 = \text{size } is_1$

shows $\vdash is_1 @ is_2, xt_1 @ \text{shift } (\text{size } is_1) \ xt_2 :: \tau s_1 @ \tau \# \tau s_2$

corollary (in TC2) wt-instrs-app-last[trans]:

assumes $\vdash is_2, xt_2 :: \tau \# \tau s_2 \vdash is_1, xt_1 :: \tau s_1$

$\text{last } \tau s_1 = \tau$ $\text{size } \tau s_1 = \text{size } is_1 + 1$

shows $\vdash is_1 @ is_2, xt_1 @ \text{shift } (\text{size } is_1) \ xt_2 :: \tau s_1 @ \tau s_2$

corollary (in TC2) wt-instrs-append-last[trans]:

assumes $wtis: \vdash is, xt :: \tau s$ **and** $wti: P, T_r, mxs, mpc, [] \vdash i, pc :: \tau s$

and $pc: pc = \text{size } is$ **and** $mpc: mpc = \text{size } \tau s$ **and** $is\text{-}\tau s: \text{size } is + 1 < \text{size } \tau s$

shows $\vdash is @ [i], xt :: \tau s$

corollary (in TC2) wt-instrs-app2:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \vdash is_2, xt_2 :: \tau \# \tau s_2; \vdash is_1, xt_1 :: \tau \# \tau s_1 @ [\tau']; \\ & \quad xt' = xt_1 @ \text{shift } (\text{size } is_1) \ xt_2; \text{size } \tau s_1 + 1 = \text{size } is_1 \rrbracket \\ & \implies \vdash is_1 @ is_2, xt' :: \tau \# \tau s_1 @ \tau' \# \tau s_2 \end{aligned}$$

corollary (in TC2) wt-instrs-app2-simp[trans,simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \vdash is_2, xt_2 :: \tau \# \tau s_2; \vdash is_1, xt_1 :: \tau \# \tau s_1 @ [\tau']; \text{size } \tau s_1 + 1 = \text{size } is_1 \rrbracket \\ & \implies \vdash is_1 @ is_2, xt_1 @ \text{shift } (\text{size } is_1) \ xt_2 :: \tau \# \tau s_1 @ \tau' \# \tau s_2 \end{aligned}$$

corollary (in TC2) wt-instrs-Cons[simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \tau s \neq []; \vdash [i], [] :: [\tau, \tau']; \vdash is, xt :: \tau' \# \tau s \rrbracket \\ & \implies \vdash i \# is, shift 1 xt :: \tau \# \tau' \# \tau s \end{aligned}$$

```
theory Jinja
imports
  J/TypeSafe
  J/Annotate
  J/execute-Bigstep
  J/execute-WellType
  JVM/JVMDefensive
  JVM/JVMListExample
  BV/BVExec
  BV/LBVJVM
  BV/BVNoTypeError
  BV/BVExample
  Compiler/TypeComp
begin
end
```


Bibliography

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