

An Isabelle Correctness Proof for the Volpano/Smith Security Typing System

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Abstract

The Volpano/Smith/Irvine security type systems [2] requires that variables are annotated as high (secret) or low (public), and provides typing rules which guarantee that secret values cannot leak to public output ports. This property of a program is called confidentiality.

For a simple while-language without threads, our proof shows that typeability in the Volpano/Smith system guarantees noninterference. Noninterference means that if two initial states for program execution are low-equivalent, then the final states are low-equivalent as well. This indeed implies that secret values cannot leak to public ports. For more details on noninterference and security typing systems, see [1].

The proof defines an abstract syntax and operational semantics for programs, formalizes noninterference, and then proceeds by rule induction on the operational semantics. The mathematically most intricate part is the treatment of implicit flows. Note that the Volpano/Smith system is not flow-sensitive and thus quite unprecise, resulting in false alarms. However, due to the correctness property, all potential breaks of confidentiality are discovered.

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```

theory Semantics
imports Main
begin

```

1 The Language

1.1 Variables and Values

type-synonym $vname = string$ — names for variables

datatype val
 $= Bool \text{ bool}$ — Boolean value
 $| Intg \text{ int}$ — integer value

abbreviation $true == Bool True$
abbreviation $false == Bool False$

1.2 Expressions and Commands

datatype $bop = Eq | And | Less | Add | Sub$ — names of binary operations

datatype $expr$
 $= Val \text{ val}$ — value
 $| Var \text{ vname}$ — local variable
 $| BinOp \text{ expr } bop \text{ expr} \quad (\langle\!\langle \cdot \rightarrow [80,0,81] \cdot \rangle\!\rangle 80)$ — binary operation

Note: we assume that only type correct expressions are regarded as later proofs fail if expressions evaluate to None due to type errors. However there is [yet] no typing system

```

fun binop :: bop ⇒ val ⇒ val ⇒ val option
where binop Eq v1 v2 = Some(Bool(v1 = v2))
| binop And (Bool b1) (Bool b2) = Some(Bool(b1 ∧ b2))
| binop Less (Intg i1) (Intg i2) = Some(Bool(i1 < i2))
| binop Add (Intg i1) (Intg i2) = Some(Intg(i1 + i2))
| binop Sub (Intg i1) (Intg i2) = Some(Intg(i1 - i2))

| binop bop v1 v2 = Some(Intg(0))

```

datatype com
 $= Skip$
 $| LAss \text{ vname } expr \quad (\langle\!\langle := \rightarrow [70,70] \cdot \rangle\!\rangle 70)$ — local assignment
 $| Seq \text{ com } com \quad (\langle\!\langle ; / \rightarrow [61,60] \cdot \rangle\!\rangle 60)$
 $| Cond \text{ expr } com \text{ com} \quad (\langle\!\langle if '(-) \cdot / else \rightarrow [80,79,79] \cdot \rangle\!\rangle 70)$
 $| While \text{ expr } com \quad (\langle\!\langle while '(-) \rightarrow [80,79] \cdot \rangle\!\rangle 70)$

fun $fv :: expr \Rightarrow vname \text{ set}$ — free variables in an expression
where

```

FVc: fv (Val V) = {}
| FVv: fv (Var V) = {V}
| FVe: fv (e1 «bop» e2) = fv e1 ∪ fv e2

```

1.3 State

type-synonym $state = vname \rightharpoonup val$

interpret silently assumes type correct expressions, i.e. no expression evaluates to None

```

fun interpret :: expr ⇒ state ⇒ val option (⟨[ ]-⟩)
where Val: [Val v] s = Some v
  | Var: [Var V] s = s V
  | BinOp: [e1«bop»e2] s = (case [e1] s of None ⇒ None
    | Some v1 ⇒ (case [e2] s of None ⇒ None
      | Some v2 ⇒ binop bop v1 v2))

```

1.4 Small Step Semantics

```

inductive red :: com * state ⇒ com * state ⇒ bool
and red' :: com ⇒ state ⇒ com ⇒ state ⇒ bool
  (⟨((1⟨-,/-⟩) → / (1⟨-,/-⟩))⟩ [0,0,0,0] 81)
where
  ⟨c1,s1⟩ → ⟨c2,s2⟩ == red (c1,s1) (c2,s2) |
  RedLAss:
  ⟨V:=e,s⟩ → ⟨Skip,s(V:=(⟨e⟩ s))⟩

  | SeqRed:
  ⟨c1,s⟩ → ⟨c1',s'⟩ ⇒ ⟨c1;;c2,s⟩ → ⟨c1';c2,s'⟩

  | RedSeq:
  ⟨Skip;;c2,s⟩ → ⟨c2,s⟩

  | RedCondTrue:
  [b] s = Some true ⇒ ⟨if (b) c1 else c2,s⟩ → ⟨c1,s⟩

  | RedCondFalse:
  [b] s = Some false ⇒ ⟨if (b) c1 else c2,s⟩ → ⟨c2,s⟩

  | RedWhileTrue:
  [b] s = Some true ⇒ ⟨while (b) c,s⟩ → ⟨c;;while (b) c,s⟩

  | RedWhileFalse:
  [b] s = Some false ⇒ ⟨while (b) c,s⟩ → ⟨Skip,s⟩

```

lemmas $red\text{-induct} = red\text{.induct}[split\text{-format (complete)}]$

```

abbreviation reds :: com ⇒ state ⇒ com ⇒ state ⇒ bool
  (⟨((1⟨-,/-⟩) → */ (1⟨-,/-⟩))⟩ [0,0,0,0] 81) where
  ⟨c,s⟩ → * ⟨c',s'⟩ == red** (c,s) (c',s')

```

lemma Skip-reds:
 $\langle \text{Skip}, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle c', s' \rangle \implies s = s' \wedge c' = \text{Skip}$
by(blast elim:converse-rtranclpE red.cases)

lemma LAss-reds:
 $\langle V := e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s \rangle \implies s' = s(V := \llbracket e \rrbracket s)$
proof(induct V := e s rule:converse-rtranclp-induct2)
case (step s c'' s'')
hence c'' = Skip **and** s'' = s(V := (\llbracket e \rrbracket s)) **by**(auto elim:red.cases)
with <(c'', s'')> $\rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle$ **show** ?case **by**(auto dest:Skip-reds)
qed

lemma Seq2-reds:
 $\langle \text{Skip}; c_2, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s \rangle \implies \langle c_2, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s \rangle$
by(induct c == Skip; c2 s rule:converse-rtranclp-induct2)(auto elim:red.cases)

lemma Seq-reds:
assumes $\langle c_1; c_2, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s \rangle$
obtains s'' **where** $\langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle$ **and** $\langle c_2, s' \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s \rangle$
proof –
have $\exists s''. \langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s'' \rangle \wedge \langle c_2, s'' \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s \rangle$
proof –
{ fix c c'
assume $\langle c, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle c', s \rangle$ **and** c = c1;c2 **and** c' = Skip
hence $\exists s''. \langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s'' \rangle \wedge \langle c_2, s'' \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s \rangle$
proof(induct arbitrary:c1 rule:converse-rtranclp-induct2)
case refl **thus** ?case **by** simp
next
case (step c s c'' s'')
note IH = $\langle \bigwedge c_1. \llbracket c'' = c_1; c_2; c' = \text{Skip} \rrbracket \implies \exists sx. \langle c_1, s' \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, sx \rangle \wedge \langle c_2, sx \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s \rangle \rangle$
from step
have $\langle c_1; c_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c'', s'' \rangle$ **by** simp
hence $(c_1 = \text{Skip} \wedge c'' = c_2 \wedge s = s'') \vee (\exists c_1'. \langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c_1', s' \rangle \wedge c'' = c_1'; c_2)$
by(auto elim:red.cases)
thus ?case
proof
assume c1 = Skip **and** c'' = c2 **and** s = s''
with <(c'', s'')> $\rightarrow^* \langle c', s' \rangle$ <c' = Skip>
show ?thesis **by** auto
next
assume $\exists c_1'. \langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c_1', s' \rangle \wedge c'' = c_1'; c_2$
then obtain c1' **where** $\langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c_1', s' \rangle$ **and** c'' = c1'; c2 **by** blast
from IH[OF <c'' = c1'; c2> <c' = Skip>]
obtain sx **where** $\langle c_1', s' \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, sx \rangle$ **and** $\langle c_2, sx \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s \rangle$
by blast
from <(c1, s) → ⟨c1', s'⟩> <(c1', s') →^* ⟨Skip, sx⟩>

```

have ⟨c1,s⟩ →* ⟨Skip,sx⟩ by(auto intro:converse-rtranclp-into-rtranclp)
with ⟨c2,sx⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s'⟩ show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed }
with ⟨⟨c1;c2,s⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s'⟩⟩ show ?thesis by simp
qed
with that show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma Cond-True-or-False:

```

⟨if (b) c1 else c2,s⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s'⟩ ==> [b] s = Some true ∨ [b] s = Some false
by(induct c==if (b) c1 else c2 s rule:converse-rtranclp-induct2)(auto elim:red.cases)

```

lemma CondTrue-reds:

```

⟨if (b) c1 else c2,s⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s'⟩ ==> [b] s = Some true ==> ⟨c1,s⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s'⟩
by(induct c==if (b) c1 else c2 s rule:converse-rtranclp-induct2)(auto elim:red.cases)

```

lemma CondFalse-reds:

```

⟨if (b) c1 else c2,s⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s'⟩ ==> [b] s = Some false ==> ⟨c2,s⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s'⟩
by(induct c==if (b) c1 else c2 s rule:converse-rtranclp-induct2)(auto elim:red.cases)

```

lemma WhileFalse-reds:

```

⟨while (b) cx,s⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s'⟩ ==> [b] s = Some false ==> s = s'
proof(induct while (b) cx s rule:converse-rtranclp-induct2)
  case step thus ?case by(auto elim:red.cases dest: Skip-reds)
qed

```

lemma WhileTrue-reds:

```

⟨while (b) cx,s⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s'⟩ ==> [b] s = Some true
  ==> ∃ sx. ⟨cx,s⟩ →* ⟨Skip,sx⟩ ∧ ⟨while (b) cx,sx⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s'⟩
proof(induct while (b) cx s rule:converse-rtranclp-induct2)
  case (step s c'' s'')
    hence c'' = cx;;while (b) cx ∧ s'' = s by(auto elim:red.cases)
    with ⟨⟨c'',s''⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s'⟩⟩ show ?case by(auto dest:Seq-reds)
qed

```

lemma While-True-or-False:

```

⟨while (b) com,s⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s'⟩ ==> [b] s = Some true ∨ [b] s = Some false
by(induct c==while (b) com s rule:converse-rtranclp-induct2)(auto elim:red.cases)

```

inductive red-n :: com ⇒ state ⇒ nat ⇒ com ⇒ state ⇒ bool

```

((1⟨-,/-⟩) →- (1⟨-,/-⟩)) [0,0,0,0,0,0] 81

```

where red-n-Base: ⟨c,s⟩ →⁰ ⟨c,s⟩

```

| red-n-Rec: [[⟨c,s⟩ → ⟨c'',s''⟩; ⟨c'',s''⟩ →n ⟨c',s'⟩]] ==> ⟨c,s⟩ →Suc n ⟨c',s'⟩

```

lemma Seq-red-nE: **assumes** ⟨c₁;c₂,s⟩ →ⁿ ⟨Skip,s'⟩

obtains $i j s''$ where $\langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow^i \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle$ and $\langle c_2, s'' \rangle \rightarrow^j \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle$
 and $n = i + j + 1$
proof –
from $\langle c_1;;c_2,s \rangle \rightarrow^n \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle$
have $\exists i j s''. \langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow^i \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle \wedge \langle c_2, s'' \rangle \rightarrow^j \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle \wedge n = i + j + 1$
proof(*induct c₁;c₂ s n Skip s' arbitrary:c₁ rule:red-n.induct*)
case (*red-n-Rec s c'' s'' n s'*)
note *IH* = $\langle \bigwedge c_1. c'' = c_1;;c_2$
 $\implies \exists i j sx. \langle c_1, s'' \rangle \rightarrow^i \langle \text{Skip}, sx \rangle \wedge \langle c_2, sx \rangle \rightarrow^j \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle \wedge n = i + j + 1$
from $\langle c_1;;c_2,s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c'', s'' \rangle$
have $(c_1 = \text{Skip} \wedge c'' = c_2 \wedge s = s'') \vee$
 $(\exists c_1'. c'' = c_1';;c_2 \wedge \langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c_1', s'' \rangle)$
by(*induct c₁;c₂ - - - rule:red-induct*) *auto*
thus ?case
proof
assume $c_1 = \text{Skip} \wedge c'' = c_2 \wedge s = s''$
hence $c_1 = \text{Skip}$ and $c'' = c_2$ and $s = s''$ by *simp-all*
from $\langle c_1 = \text{Skip} \rangle$ **have** $\langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow^0 \langle \text{Skip}, s \rangle$ **by**(*fastforce intro:red-n-Base*)
with $\langle c'', s'' \rangle \rightarrow^n \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle \langle c'' = c_2 \rangle \langle s = s'' \rangle$
show ?thesis **by**(*rule-tac x=0 in exI*) *auto*
next
assume $\exists c_1'. c'' = c_1';;c_2 \wedge \langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c_1', s'' \rangle$
then obtain c_1' **where** $c'' = c_1';;c_2$ and $\langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c_1', s'' \rangle$ **by** *blast*
from *IH*[*OF c'' = c₁';;c₂*] **obtain** $i j sx$
where $\langle c_1', s'' \rangle \rightarrow^i \langle \text{Skip}, sx \rangle$ and $\langle c_2, sx \rangle \rightarrow^j \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle$
and $n = i + j + 1$ **by** *blast*
from $\langle \langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c_1', s'' \rangle \rangle \langle \langle c_1', s'' \rangle \rightarrow^i \langle \text{Skip}, sx \rangle \rangle$
have $\langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow^{\text{Suc } i} \langle \text{Skip}, sx \rangle$ **by**(*rule red-n.red-n-Rec*)
with $\langle c_2, sx \rangle \rightarrow^j \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle \langle n = i + j + 1 \rangle$ **show** ?thesis
by(*rule-tac x=Suc i in exI*) *auto*
qed
qed
with that **show** ?thesis **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *while-red-nE*:
 $\langle \text{while } (b) cx, s \rangle \rightarrow^n \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle$
 $\implies (\llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some false} \wedge s = s' \wedge n = 1) \vee$
 $(\exists i j s''. \llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some true} \wedge \langle cx, s \rangle \rightarrow^i \langle \text{Skip}, s'' \rangle \wedge$
 $\langle \text{while } (b) cx, s'' \rangle \rightarrow^j \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle \wedge n = i + j + 2)$
proof(*induct while (b) cx s n Skip s' rule:red-n.induct*)
case (*red-n-Rec s c'' s'' n s'*)
from $\langle \langle \text{while } (b) cx, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c'', s'' \rangle \rangle$
have $(\llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some false} \wedge c'' = \text{Skip} \wedge s'' = s) \vee$
 $(\llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some true} \wedge c'' = cx; \text{while } (b) cx \wedge s'' = s)$
by(*induct while (b) cx - - - rule:red-induct*) *auto*
thus ?case
proof

```

assume  $\llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some false} \wedge c'' = \text{Skip} \wedge s'' = s$ 
hence  $\llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some false}$  and  $c'' = \text{Skip}$  and  $s'' = s$  by simp-all
with  $\langle c'', s' \rangle \rightarrow^n \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle$  have  $s = s'$  and  $n = 0$ 
by(induct -- Skip - rule:red-n.induct,auto elim:red.cases)
with  $\langle \llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some false} \rangle$  show ?thesis by fastforce
next
assume  $\llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some true} \wedge c'' = cx; \text{while } (b) cx \wedge s'' = s$ 
hence  $\llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some true}$  and  $c'' = cx; \text{while } (b) cx$ 
and  $s'' = s$  by simp-all
with  $\langle c'', s' \rangle \rightarrow^n \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle$ 
obtain  $i j sx$  where  $\langle cx, s \rangle \rightarrow^i \langle \text{Skip}, sx \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{while } (b) cx, sx \rangle \rightarrow^j \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle$ 
and  $n = i + j + 1$  by(fastforce elim:Seq-red-nE)
with  $\langle \llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some true} \rangle$  show ?thesis by fastforce
qed
qed

```

```

lemma while-red-n-induct [consumes 1, case-names false true]:
assumes major:  $\langle \text{while } (b) cx, s \rangle \rightarrow^n \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle$ 
and IHfalse: $\bigwedge s. \llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some false} \implies P s s$ 
and IHtrue: $\bigwedge s i j s''. \llbracket \llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some true}; \langle cx, s \rangle \rightarrow^i \langle \text{Skip}, s'' \rangle; \langle \text{while } (b) cx, s'' \rangle \rightarrow^j \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle; P s'' s \rrbracket \implies P s s'$ 
shows  $P s s'$ 
using major
proof(induct n arbitrary:s rule:nat-less-induct)
fix n s
assume IHall: $\forall m < n. \forall x. \langle \text{while } (b) cx, x \rangle \rightarrow^m \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle \longrightarrow P x s'$ 
and  $\langle \text{while } (b) cx, s \rangle \rightarrow^n \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle$ 
from  $\langle \langle \text{while } (b) cx, s \rangle \rightarrow^n \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle \rangle$ 
have  $(\llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some false} \wedge s = s' \wedge n = 1) \vee$ 
 $(\exists i j s''. \llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some true} \wedge \langle cx, s \rangle \rightarrow^i \langle \text{Skip}, s'' \rangle \wedge$ 
 $\langle \text{while } (b) cx, s'' \rangle \rightarrow^j \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle \wedge n = i + j + 2)$ 
by(rule while-red-nE)
thus  $P s s'$ 
proof
assume  $\llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some false} \wedge s = s' \wedge n = 1$ 
hence  $\llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some false}$  and  $s = s'$  by auto
from IHfalse[OF  $\langle \llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some false} \rangle$ ] have  $P s s$ .
with  $\langle s = s' \rangle$  show ?thesis by simp
next
assume  $\exists i j s''. \llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some true} \wedge \langle cx, s \rangle \rightarrow^i \langle \text{Skip}, s'' \rangle \wedge$ 
 $\langle \text{while } (b) cx, s'' \rangle \rightarrow^j \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle \wedge n = i + j + 2$ 
then obtain  $i j s''$  where  $\llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some true}$ 
and  $\langle cx, s \rangle \rightarrow^i \langle \text{Skip}, s'' \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{while } (b) cx, s'' \rangle \rightarrow^j \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle$ 
and  $n = i + j + 2$  by blast
with IHall have  $P s'' s'$ 
apply(erule-tac x=j in allE) apply clarsimp done
from IHtrue[OF  $\langle \llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some true} \rangle$   $\langle \langle cx, s \rangle \rightarrow^i \langle \text{Skip}, s'' \rangle \rangle$ 
 $\langle \langle \text{while } (b) cx, s'' \rangle \rightarrow^j \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle \rangle$  this] show ?thesis .

```

```
qed
qed
```

lemma *reds-to-red-n*: $\langle c,s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle c',s' \rangle \implies \exists n. \langle c,s \rangle \rightarrow^n \langle c',s' \rangle$
by(*induct rule:converse-rtranclp-induct2,auto intro:red-n.intros*)

lemma *red-n-to-reds*: $\langle c,s \rangle \rightarrow^n \langle c',s' \rangle \implies \langle c,s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle c',s' \rangle$
by(*induct rule:red-n.induct,auto intro:converse-rtranclp-into-rtranclp*)

lemma *while-reds-induct*[*consumes 1, case-names false true*]:
 $\llbracket \langle \text{while } (b) \text{ } cx, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle; \bigwedge s. \llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some false} \implies P s s; \bigwedge s s''. \llbracket \llbracket b \rrbracket s = \text{Some true}; \langle cx, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s'' \rangle; \langle \text{while } (b) \text{ } cx, s'' \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s' \rangle; P s'' s \rrbracket \implies P s s'' \implies P s s' \text{ apply(drule reds-to-red-n,clar simp)} \text{ apply(erule while-red-n-induct,clar simp)} \text{ by(auto dest:red-n-to-reds)}$

lemma *red-det*:
 $\llbracket \langle c,s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c_1, s_1 \rangle; \langle c,s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c_2, s_2 \rangle \rrbracket \implies c_1 = c_2 \wedge s_1 = s_2$
proof(*induct arbitrary:c2 rule:red-induct*)
 case (*SeqRed c1 s c1' s' c2*)
 note *IH* = $\langle \bigwedge c_2. \langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c_2, s_2 \rangle \implies c_1' = c_2 \wedge s' = s_2 \rangle$
 from $\langle \langle c_1;; c_2', s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c_2, s_2 \rangle \rangle$ have $c_1 = \text{Skip} \vee (\exists cx. c_2 = cx;; c_2' \wedge \langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle cx, s_2 \rangle)$
 by(*fastforce elim:red.cases*)
 thus ?case
 proof
 assume $c_1 = \text{Skip}$
 with $\langle \langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle c_1', s' \rangle \rangle$ have *False* by(*fastforce elim:red.cases*)
 thus ?thesis by *simp*
 next
 assume $\exists cx. c_2 = cx;; c_2' \wedge \langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle cx, s_2 \rangle$
 then obtain *cx* where $c_2 = cx;; c_2'$ and $\langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle cx, s_2 \rangle$ by *blast*
 from *IH*[*OF* $\langle \langle c_1, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle cx, s_2 \rangle \rangle$] have $c_1' = cx \wedge s' = s_2$.
 with $\langle c_2 = cx;; c_2' \rangle$ show ?thesis by *simp*
 qed
 qed (*fastforce elim:red.cases*)+

theorem *reds-det*:
 $\llbracket \langle c,s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s_1 \rangle; \langle c,s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s_2 \rangle \rrbracket \implies s_1 = s_2$
proof(*induct rule:converse-rtranclp-induct2*)
 case *refl*
 from $\langle \langle \text{Skip}, s_1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s_2 \rangle \rangle$ show ?case

```

    by -(erule converse-rtranclpE,auto elim:red.cases)
next
  case (step c'' s'' c' s')
  note IH = <(c',s') →* (Skip,s2) ⇒ s1 = s2>
  from step have <c'',s''> → <c',s'>
    by simp
  from <(c'',s'') →* (Skip,s2)> this have <c',s'> →* <Skip,s2>
    by -(erule converse-rtranclpE,auto elim:red.cases dest:red-det)
  from IH[OF this] show ?thesis .
qed

end
theory sectTypes
imports Semantics
begin

```

2 Security types

2.1 Security definitions

datatype secLevel = Low | High

type-synonym typeEnv = vname → secLevel

inductive secExprTyping :: typeEnv ⇒ expr ⇒ secLevel ⇒ bool (↔- ⊢ - : →)
where typeVal: $\Gamma \vdash V : lev$

| typeVar: $\Gamma \ Vn = Some \ lev \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash Var \ Vn : lev$
| typeBinOp1: $[\Gamma \vdash e1 : Low; \Gamma \vdash e2 : Low] \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash e1 \llbracket bop \rrbracket e2 : Low$
| typeBinOp2: $[\Gamma \vdash e1 : High; \Gamma \vdash e2 : lev] \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash e1 \llbracket bop \rrbracket e2 : High$
| typeBinOp3: $[\Gamma \vdash e1 : lev; \Gamma \vdash e2 : High] \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash e1 \llbracket bop \rrbracket e2 : High$

inductive secComTyping :: typeEnv ⇒ secLevel ⇒ com ⇒ bool (↔,- ⊢ - : →)
where typeSkip: $\Gamma, T \vdash Skip$

| typeAssH: $\Gamma \ V = Some \ High \Rightarrow \Gamma, T \vdash V := e$
| typeAssL: $[\Gamma \vdash e : Low; \Gamma \ V = Some \ Low] \Rightarrow \Gamma, Low \vdash V := e$
| typeSeq: $[\Gamma, T \vdash c1; \Gamma, T \vdash c2] \Rightarrow \Gamma, T \vdash c1;; c2$
| typeWhile: $[\Gamma \vdash b : T; \Gamma, T \vdash c] \Rightarrow \Gamma, T \vdash while \ (b) \ c$

```

| typeIf:     $\llbracket \Gamma \vdash b : T; \Gamma, T \vdash c_1; \Gamma, T \vdash c_2 \rrbracket \implies \Gamma, T \vdash \text{if } (b) \ c_1 \text{ else } c_2$ 
| typeConvert:  $\Gamma, \text{High} \vdash c \implies \Gamma, \text{Low} \vdash c$ 

```

2.2 Lemmas concerning expressions

```

lemma exprTypeable:
assumes fv e ⊆ dom Γ obtains T where Γ ⊢ e : T
proof -
  from ⟨fv e ⊆ dom Γ⟩ have ∃ T. Γ ⊢ e : T
  proof(induct e)
    case (Val V)
    have Γ ⊢ Val V : Low by(rule typeVal)
    thus ?case by (rule exI)
  next
    case (Var V)
    have V ∈ fv (Var V) by simp
    with ⟨fv (Var V) ⊆ dom Γ⟩ have V ∈ dom Γ by simp
    then obtain T where Γ V = Some T by auto
    hence Γ ⊢ Var V : T by (rule typeVar)
    thus ?case by (rule exI)
  next
    case (BinOp e1 bop e2)
    note IH1 = ⟨fv e1 ⊆ dom Γ ⟹ ∃ T. Γ ⊢ e1 : T⟩
    note IH2 = ⟨fv e2 ⊆ dom Γ ⟹ ∃ T. Γ ⊢ e2 : T⟩
    from ⟨fv (e1 «bop» e2) ⊆ dom Γ⟩
    have fv e1 ⊆ dom Γ and fv e2 ⊆ dom Γ by auto
    from IH1[OF ⟨fv e1 ⊆ dom Γ⟩] obtain T1 where Γ ⊢ e1 : T1 by auto
    from IH2[OF ⟨fv e2 ⊆ dom Γ⟩] obtain T2 where Γ ⊢ e2 : T2 by auto
    show ?case
    proof (cases T1)
      case Low
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases T2)
        case Low
        with ⟨Γ ⊢ e1 : T1⟩ ⟨Γ ⊢ e2 : T2⟩ ⟨T1 = Low⟩
        have Γ ⊢ e1 «bop» e2 : Low by(simp add:typeBinOp1)
        thus ?thesis by(rule exI)
      next
        case High
        with ⟨Γ ⊢ e1 : T1⟩ ⟨Γ ⊢ e2 : T2⟩ ⟨T1 = Low⟩
        have Γ ⊢ e1 «bop» e2 : High by(simp add:typeBinOp3)
        thus ?thesis by(rule exI)
      qed
    next
      case High
      with ⟨Γ ⊢ e1 : T1⟩ ⟨Γ ⊢ e2 : T2⟩
      have Γ ⊢ e1 «bop» e2 : High by (simp add: typeBinOp2)
      thus ?thesis by (rule exI)
  qed
next

```

```

qed
qed
with that show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma exprBinopTypeable:
assumes "Γ ⊢ e1 «bop» e2 : T"
shows "(∃ T1. Γ ⊢ e1 : T1) ∧ (∃ T2. Γ ⊢ e2 : T2)"
using assms by(auto elim:secExprTyping.cases)

lemma exprTypingHigh:
assumes "Γ ⊢ e : T and x ∈ fv e and Γ x = Some High"
shows "Γ ⊢ e : High"
using assms
proof (induct e arbitrary:T)
case (Val V) show ?case by (rule typeVal)
next
case (Var V)
from ⟨x ∈ fv (Var V)⟩ have x = V by simp
with ⟨Γ x = Some High⟩ show ?case by(simp add:typeVar)
next
case (BinOp e1 bop e2)
note IH1 = ⟨A T. [Γ ⊢ e1 : T; x ∈ fv e1; Γ x = Some High] ⟹ Γ ⊢ e1 : High⟩
note IH2 = ⟨A T. [Γ ⊢ e2 : T; x ∈ fv e2; Γ x = Some High] ⟹ Γ ⊢ e2 : High⟩
from ⟨Γ ⊢ e1 «bop» e2 : T⟩
have T:(∃ T1. Γ ⊢ e1 : T1) ∧ (∃ T2. Γ ⊢ e2 : T2) by (auto intro!:exprBinopTypeable)
then obtain T1 where Γ ⊢ e1 : T1 by auto
from T obtain T2 where Γ ⊢ e2 : T2 by auto
from ⟨x ∈ fv (e1 «bop» e2)⟩ have x ∈ (fv e1 ∪ fv e2) by simp
hence x ∈ fv e1 ∨ x ∈ fv e2 by auto
thus ?case
proof
assume x ∈ fv e1
from IH1[OF ⟨Γ ⊢ e1 : T1⟩ this ⟨Γ x = Some High⟩] have Γ ⊢ e1 : High .
with ⟨Γ ⊢ e2 : T2⟩ show ?thesis by(simp add:typeBinOp2)
next
assume x ∈ fv e2
from IH2[OF ⟨Γ ⊢ e2 : T2⟩ this ⟨Γ x = Some High⟩] have Γ ⊢ e2 : High .
with ⟨Γ ⊢ e1 : T1⟩ show ?thesis by(simp add:typeBinOp3)
qed
qed

lemma exprTypingLow:
assumes "Γ ⊢ e : Low and x ∈ fv e shows Γ x = Some Low"
using assms

```

```

proof (induct e)
  case (Val V)
    have fv (Val V) = {} by (rule FVc)
    with ⟨x ∈ fv (Val V)⟩ have False by auto
    thus ?thesis by simp
  next
    case (Var V)
      from ⟨x ∈ fv (Var V)⟩ have xV: x = V by simp
      from ⟨Γ ⊢ Var V : Low⟩ have Γ V = Some Low by (auto elim:secExprTyping.cases)
      with xV show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case (BinOp e1 bop e2)
      note IH1 = ⟨[Γ ⊢ e1 : Low; x ∈ fv e1] ⟹ Γ x = Some Low⟩
      note IH2 = ⟨[Γ ⊢ e2 : Low; x ∈ fv e2] ⟹ Γ x = Some Low⟩
      from ⟨Γ ⊢ e1 «bop» e2 : Low⟩ have Γ ⊢ e1 : Low and Γ ⊢ e2 : Low
        by (auto elim:secExprTyping.cases)
      from ⟨x ∈ fv (e1 «bop» e2)⟩ have x ∈ fv e1 ∪ fv e2 by (simp add:FVe)
      hence x ∈ fv e1 ∨ x ∈ fv e2 by auto
      thus ?case
      proof
        assume x ∈ fv e1
        with IH1[OF ⟨Γ ⊢ e1 : Low⟩] show ?thesis by auto
    next
      assume x ∈ fv e2
      with IH2[OF ⟨Γ ⊢ e2 : Low⟩] show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma typeableFreevars:
  assumes Γ ⊢ e : T shows fv e ⊆ dom Γ
  using assms
proof(induct e arbitrary:T)
  case (Val V)
    have fv (Val V) = {} by (rule FVc)
    thus ?case by simp
  next
    case (Var V)
      show ?case
      proof
        fix x assume x ∈ fv (Var V)
        hence x = V by simp
        from ⟨Γ ⊢ Var V : T⟩ have Γ V = Some T by (auto elim:secExprTyping.cases)
        with ⟨x = V⟩ show x ∈ dom Γ by auto
      qed
  next
    case (BinOp e1 bop e2)
    note IH1 = ⟨ $\bigwedge T. \Gamma \vdash e1 : T \implies fv e1 \subseteq dom \Gamma$ ⟩
    note IH2 = ⟨ $\bigwedge T. \Gamma \vdash e2 : T \implies fv e2 \subseteq dom \Gamma$ ⟩

```

```

show ?case
proof
fix x assume x ∈ fv (e1 «bop» e2)
from ⟨Γ ⊢ e1 «bop» e2 : T⟩
have Q:(∃ T1. Γ ⊢ e1 : T1) ∧ (∃ T2. Γ ⊢ e2 : T2)
by(rule exprBinopTypeable)
then obtain T1 where Γ ⊢ e1 : T1 by blast
from Q obtain T2 where Γ ⊢ e2 : T2 by blast
from IH1[OF ⟨Γ ⊢ e1 : T1⟩] have fv e1 ⊆ dom Γ .
moreover
from IH2[OF ⟨Γ ⊢ e2 : T2⟩] have fv e2 ⊆ dom Γ .
ultimately have (fv e1) ∪ (fv e2) ⊆ dom Γ by auto
hence fv (e1 «bop» e2) ⊆ dom Γ by(simp add:FVe)
with ⟨x ∈ fv (e1 «bop» e2)⟩ show x ∈ dom Γ by auto
qed
qed

```

```

lemma exprNotNone:
assumes Γ ⊢ e : T and fv e ⊆ dom s
shows ⟦e⟧ s ≠ None
using assms
proof (induct e arbitrary: Γ T s)
case (Val v)
show ?case by(simp add:Val)
next
case (Var V)
have ⟦Var V⟧ s = s V by (simp add:Var)
have V ∈ fv (Var V) by (auto simp add:FVv)
with ⟨fv (Var V) ⊆ dom s⟩ have V ∈ dom s by simp
thus ?case by auto
next
case (BinOp e1 bop e2)
note IH1 = ⟨⋀ T. [Γ ⊢ e1 : T; fv e1 ⊆ dom s] ⟹ ⟦e1⟧ s ≠ None⟩
note IH2 = ⟨⋀ T. [Γ ⊢ e2 : T; fv e2 ⊆ dom s] ⟹ ⟦e2⟧ s ≠ None⟩
from ⟨Γ ⊢ e1 «bop» e2 : T⟩ have (∃ T1. Γ ⊢ e1 : T1) ∧ (∃ T2. Γ ⊢ e2 : T2)
by(rule exprBinopTypeable)
then obtain T1 T2 where Γ ⊢ e1 : T1 and Γ ⊢ e2 : T2 by blast
from ⟨fv (e1 «bop» e2) ⊆ dom s⟩ have fv e1 ∪ fv e2 ⊆ dom s by(simp add:FVe)
hence fv e1 ⊆ dom s and fv e2 ⊆ dom s by auto
from IH1[OF ⟨Γ ⊢ e1 : T1⟩ ⟨fv e1 ⊆ dom s⟩] have ⟦e1⟧ s ≠ None .
moreover from IH2[OF ⟨Γ ⊢ e2 : T2⟩ ⟨fv e2 ⊆ dom s⟩] have ⟦e2⟧ s ≠ None .
ultimately show ?case
apply(cases bop) apply auto
apply(case-tac y,auto,case-tac ya,auto) +
done
qed

```

2.3 Noninterference definitions

2.3.1 Low Equivalence

Low Equivalence is reflexive even if the involved states are undefined. But in non-reflexive situations low variables must be initialized (i.e. $\in \text{dom state}$), otherwise the proof will not work. This is not a restriction, but a natural requirement, and could be formalized as part of a standard type system.

Low equivalence is also symmetric and transitive (see lemmas) hence an equivalence relation.

definition $lowEquiv :: typeEnv \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow bool (\cdot \leftarrow \cdot \approx_L \cdot)$
where $\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2 \equiv \forall v \in \text{dom } \Gamma. \Gamma v = \text{Some Low} \longrightarrow (s1 v = s2 v)$

lemma *lowEquivReflexive*: $\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s1$
by(*simp add:lowEquiv-def*)

lemma *lowEquivSymmetric*:
 $\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2 \implies \Gamma \vdash s2 \approx_L s1$
by(*simp add:lowEquiv-def*)

lemma *lowEquivTransitive*:
 $\llbracket \Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2; \Gamma \vdash s2 \approx_L s3 \rrbracket \implies \Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s3$
by (*simp add:lowEquiv-def*)

2.3.2 Non Interference

definition $\text{nonInterference} :: \text{typeEnv} \Rightarrow \text{com} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $\text{nonInterference } \Gamma c \equiv$
 $(\forall s1\ s2\ s1'\ s2'. (\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2 \wedge \langle c, s1 \rangle \rightarrow* \langle \text{Skip}, s1' \rangle \wedge \langle c, s2 \rangle \rightarrow* \langle \text{Skip}, s2' \rangle))$
 $\longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash s1' \approx_L s2')$

lemma *nonInterferenceI*:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge s1\;s2\;s1'\;s2'. [\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2; \langle c, s1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s1' \rangle; \langle c, s2 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s2' \rangle] \implies \Gamma \vdash s1' \approx_L s2' \rrbracket \implies \text{nonInterference } \Gamma\;c$
by (auto simp:nonInterference-def)

```

lemma interpretLow:
  assumes  $\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2$  and all: $\forall V \in fv\ e. \Gamma \ V = Some\ Low$ 
  shows  $\llbracket e \rrbracket\ s1 = \llbracket e \rrbracket\ s2$ 
using all
proof (induct e)
  case (Val v)
  show ?case by (simp add: Val)
next
  case (Var V)
  have  $\llbracket Var\ V \rrbracket\ s1 = s1$  V and  $\llbracket Var\ V \rrbracket\ s2 = s2$  V by (auto s)
  have  $V \in fv(Var\ V)$  by (simp add: FVv)

```

```

from < $V \in fv (Var V)$ > < $\forall X \in fv (Var V). \Gamma X = Some Low$ > have  $\Gamma V = Some Low$  by simp
  with assms have  $s1 V = s2 V$  by(auto simp add:lowEquiv-def)
    thus ?case by auto
next
  case (BinOp e1 bop e2)
  note  $IH1 = \forall V \in fv e1. \Gamma V = Some Low \implies \llbracket e1 \rrbracket s1 = \llbracket e1 \rrbracket s2$ 
  note  $IH2 = \forall V \in fv e2. \Gamma V = Some Low \implies \llbracket e2 \rrbracket s1 = \llbracket e2 \rrbracket s2$ 
  from < $\forall V \in fv (e1 \llbracket bop \rrbracket e2)$ .  $\Gamma V = Some Low$ > have  $\forall V \in fv e1. \Gamma V = Some Low$ 
    and  $\forall V \in fv e2. \Gamma V = Some Low$  by auto
  from  $IH1[OF \forall V \in fv e1. \Gamma V = Some Low]$  have  $\llbracket e1 \rrbracket s1 = \llbracket e1 \rrbracket s2$  .
  moreover
  from  $IH2[OF \forall V \in fv e2. \Gamma V = Some Low]$  have  $\llbracket e2 \rrbracket s1 = \llbracket e2 \rrbracket s2$  .
  ultimately show ?case by(cases  $\llbracket e1 \rrbracket s2, auto$ )
qed

```

```

lemma interpretLow2:
  assumes  $\Gamma \vdash e : Low$  and  $\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2$  shows  $\llbracket e \rrbracket s1 = \llbracket e \rrbracket s2$ 
proof –
  from < $\Gamma \vdash e : Low$ > have  $fv e \subseteq dom \Gamma$  by(auto dest:typeableFreevars)
  have  $\forall x \in fv e. \Gamma x = Some Low$ 
proof
  fix  $x$  assume  $x \in fv e$ 
  with < $\Gamma \vdash e : Low$ > show  $\Gamma x = Some Low$  by(auto intro:exprTypingLow)
qed
with < $\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2$ > show ?thesis by(rule interpretLow)
qed

```

```

lemma assignNIhighlemma:
  assumes  $\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2$  and  $\Gamma V = Some High$  and  $s1' = s1(V := \llbracket e \rrbracket s1)$ 
  and  $s2' = s2(V := \llbracket e \rrbracket s2)$ 
  shows  $\Gamma \vdash s1' \approx_L s2'$ 
proof –
  { fix  $V'$  assume  $V' \in dom \Gamma$  and  $\Gamma V' = Some Low$ 
    from < $\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2$ > < $\Gamma V' = Some Low$ > have  $s1 V' = s2 V'$ 
      by(auto simp add:lowEquiv-def)
    have  $s1' V' = s2' V'$ 
    proof(cases  $V' = V$ )
      case True
      with < $\Gamma V' = Some Low$ > < $\Gamma V = Some High$ > have False by simp
      thus ?thesis by simp
    next
      case False
      with < $s1' = s1(V := \llbracket e \rrbracket s1)$ > < $s2' = s2(V := \llbracket e \rrbracket s2)$ >
        have  $s1 V' = s1' V'$  and  $s2 V' = s2' V'$  by auto
        with < $s1 V' = s2 V'$ > show ?thesis by simp
  }

```

```

qed
}
thus ?thesis by(auto simp add:lowEquiv-def)
qed

lemma assignNIlowlemma:
assumes "Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2" and "Γ V = Some Low" and "Γ ⊢ e : Low"
and "s1' = s1(V := [e] s1)" and "s2' = s2(V := [e] s2)"
shows "Γ ⊢ s1' ≈L s2'"
proof -
  fix V' assume "V' ∈ dom Γ" and "Γ V' = Some Low"
  from ⟨Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2⟩ ⟨Γ V' = Some Low⟩
  have "s1 V' = s2 V'" by(auto simp add:lowEquiv-def)
  have "s1' V' = s2' V'"
  proof(cases "V' = V")
    case True
    with ⟨s1' = s1(V := [e] s1)⟩ ⟨s2' = s2(V := [e] s2)⟩
    have "s1' V' = [e] s1" and "s2' V' = [e] s2" by auto
    from ⟨Γ ⊢ e : Low⟩ ⟨Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2⟩ have "[e] s1 = [e] s2"
      by(auto intro:interpretLow2)
    with ⟨s1' V' = [e] s1⟩ ⟨s2' V' = [e] s2⟩ show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    with ⟨s1' = s1(V := [e] s1)⟩ ⟨s2' = s2(V := [e] s2)⟩
    have "s1' V' = s1 V'" and "s2' V' = s2 V'" by auto
    with ⟨s1 V' = s2 V'⟩ have "s1' V' = s2' V'" by simp
    with False ⟨s1' V' = s1 V'⟩ ⟨s2' V' = s2 V'⟩
    show ?thesis by auto
  qed
}
thus ?thesis by(simp add:lowEquiv-def)
qed

```

Sequential Compositionality is given the status of a theorem because compositionality is no longer valid in case of concurrency

```

theorem SeqCompositionality:
assumes "nonInterference Γ c1" and "nonInterference Γ c2"
shows "nonInterference Γ (c1;;c2)"
proof(rule nonInterferenceI)
  fix s1 s2 s1' s2'
  assume "Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2" and "⟨c1;;c2,s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1'⟩"
  and "⟨c1;;c2,s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2'⟩"
  from ⟨⟨c1;;c2,s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1'⟩⟩ obtain s1'' where "⟨c1,s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1''⟩"
  and "⟨c2,s1''⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1'⟩" by(auto dest:Seq-reds)
  from ⟨⟨c1;;c2,s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2'⟩⟩ obtain s2'' where "⟨c1,s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2''⟩"
  and "⟨c2,s2''⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2'⟩" by(auto dest:Seq-reds)
  from ⟨Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2⟩ ⟨⟨c1,s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1''⟩⟩ ⟨⟨c1,s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2''⟩⟩

```

```

⟨nonInterference Γ c1⟩
have Γ ⊢ s1'' ≈L s2'' by(auto simp:nonInterference-def)
with ⟨c2,s1''⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1⟩ ⟨c2,s2''⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2'⟩ ⟨nonInterference Γ c2⟩

show Γ ⊢ s1' ≈L s2' by(auto simp:nonInterference-def)
qed

```

```

lemma WhileStepInduct:
assumes while:⟨while (b) c,s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2⟩
and body:Λs1 s2. ⟨c,s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2⟩ ==> Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2 and Γ,High ⊢ c
shows Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2
using while
proof(induct rule:while-reduces-induct)
case (false s) thus ?case by(auto simp add:lowEquiv-def)
next
case (true s1 s3)
from body[OF ⟨c,s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s3⟩] have Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s3 by simp
with ⟨Γ ⊢ s3 ≈L s2⟩ show ?case by(auto intro:lowEquivTransitive)
qed

```

In case control conditions from if/while are high, the body of an if/while must not change low variables in order to prevent implicit flow. That is, start and end state of any if/while body must be low equivalent.

```

theorem highBodies:
assumes Γ,High ⊢ c and ⟨c,s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2⟩
shows Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2
— all intermediate states must be well formed, otherwise the proof does not work
for uninitialized variables. Thus it is propagated through the theorem conclusion
using assms
proof(induct c arbitrary:s1 s2 rule:com.induct)
case Skip
from ⟨⟨Skip,s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2⟩⟩ have s1 = s2 by (auto dest:Skip-reduces)
thus ?case by(simp add:lowEquiv-def)
next
case (LAss V e)
from ⟨Γ,High ⊢ V := e⟩ have Γ V = Some High by(auto elim:secComTyping.cases)
from ⟨⟨V := e,s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2⟩⟩ have s2 = s1(V := [e]s1) by (auto intro:LAss-reduces)
{ fix V' assume V' ∈ dom Γ and Γ V' = Some Low
have s1 V' = s2 V'
proof(cases V' = V)
case True
with ⟨Γ V' = Some Low⟩ ⟨Γ V = Some High⟩ have False by simp
thus ?thesis by simp
next
case False
with ⟨s2 = s1(V := [e]s1)⟩ show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

}

thus ?case by(auto simp add:lowEquiv-def)
next
  case (Seq c1 c2)
    note IH1 = ‹⋀s1 s2. [Γ, High ⊢ c1; ⟨c1, s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩] ⟹ Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2›
    note IH2 = ‹⋀s1 s2. [Γ, High ⊢ c2; ⟨c2, s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩] ⟹ Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2›
    from ‹Γ, High ⊢ c1;;c2› have Γ, High ⊢ c1 and Γ, High ⊢ c2
      by(auto elim:secComTyping.cases)
    from ‹⟨c1;;c2, s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩›
    have ∃s3. ⟨c1, s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s3⟩ ∧ ⟨c2, s3⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩ by(auto intro:Seq-reds)
    then obtain s3 where ⟨c1, s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s3⟩ and ⟨c2, s3⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩ by auto
    from IH1[OF ‹Γ, High ⊢ c1› ‹⟨c1, s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s3⟩›]
    have Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s3 by simp
    from IH2[OF ‹Γ, High ⊢ c2› ‹⟨c2, s3⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩›]
    have Γ ⊢ s3 ≈L s2 by simp
    from ‹Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s3› ‹Γ ⊢ s3 ≈L s2› show ?case
      by(auto intro:lowEquivTransitive)
next
  case (Cond b c1 c2)
    note IH1 = ‹⋀s1 s2. [Γ, High ⊢ c1; ⟨c1, s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩] ⟹ Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2›
    note IH2 = ‹⋀s1 s2. [Γ, High ⊢ c2; ⟨c2, s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩] ⟹ Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2›
    from ‹Γ, High ⊢ if (b) c1 else c2› have Γ, High ⊢ c1 and Γ, High ⊢ c2
      by(auto elim:secComTyping.cases)
    from ‹⟨if (b) c1 else c2, s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩›
    have ‹[b] s1 = Some true ∨ [b] s1 = Some false› by(auto dest:Cond-True-or-False)
    thus ?case
      proof
        assume ‹[b] s1 = Some true›
        with ‹⟨if (b) c1 else c2, s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩› have ⟨c1, s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩
          by (auto intro:CondTrue-reds)
        from IH1[OF ‹Γ, High ⊢ c1› this] show ?thesis .
      next
        assume ‹[b] s1 = Some false›
        with ‹⟨if (b) c1 else c2, s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩› have ⟨c2, s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩
          by (auto intro:CondFalse-reds)
        from IH2[OF ‹Γ, High ⊢ c2› this] show ?thesis .
      qed
    qed
  next
  case (While b c')
    note IH = ‹⋀s1 s2. [Γ, High ⊢ c'; ⟨c', s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩] ⟹ Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2›
    from ‹Γ, High ⊢ while (b) c'› have Γ, High ⊢ c' by(auto elim:secComTyping.cases)
    from IH[OF this]
    have ‹[c', s1] →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩› ⟹ Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2 .
    with ‹⟨while (b) c', s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip, s2⟩› ‹Γ, High ⊢ c'›
    show ?case by(auto dest:WhileStepInduct)
qed

```

```

lemma CondHighCompositionality:
  assumes  $\Gamma, High \vdash \text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2$ 
  shows nonInterference  $\Gamma (\text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2)$ 
  proof(rule nonInterferenceI)
    fix  $s1 s2 s1' s2'$ 
    assume  $\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2$  and  $\langle \text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2, s1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s1' \rangle$ 
    and  $\langle \text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2, s2 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s2' \rangle$ 
    show  $\Gamma \vdash s1' \approx_L s2'$ 
    proof –
      from  $\langle \Gamma, High \vdash \text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2 \rangle \langle \text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2, s1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s1' \rangle$ 
      have  $\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s1'$  by(auto dest:highBodies)
      from  $\langle \Gamma, High \vdash \text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2 \rangle \langle \text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2, s2 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s2' \rangle$ 
      have  $\Gamma \vdash s2 \approx_L s2'$  by(auto dest:highBodies)
      with  $\langle \Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2 \rangle$  have  $\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2'$  by(auto intro:lowEquivTransitive)
      from  $\langle \Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s1' \rangle$  have  $\Gamma \vdash s1' \approx_L s1$  by(auto intro:lowEquivSymmetric)
      with  $\langle \Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2' \rangle$  show ?thesis by(auto intro:lowEquivTransitive)
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma CondLowCompositionality:
  assumes nonInterference  $\Gamma c1$  and nonInterference  $\Gamma c2$  and  $\Gamma \vdash b : Low$ 
  shows nonInterference  $\Gamma (\text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2)$ 
  proof(rule nonInterferenceI)
    fix  $s1 s2 s1' s2'$ 
    assume  $\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2$  and  $\langle \text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2, s1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s1' \rangle$ 
    and  $\langle \text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2, s2 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s2' \rangle$ 
    from  $\langle \Gamma \vdash b : Low \rangle \langle \Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2 \rangle$  have  $\llbracket b \rrbracket s1 = \llbracket b \rrbracket s2$ 
    by(auto intro:interpretLow2)
    from  $\langle \text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2, s1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s1' \rangle$ 
    have  $\llbracket b \rrbracket s1 = \text{Some true} \vee \llbracket b \rrbracket s1 = \text{Some false}$  by(auto dest:Cond-True-or-False)
    thus  $\Gamma \vdash s1' \approx_L s2'$ 
    proof
      assume  $\llbracket b \rrbracket s1 = \text{Some true}$ 
      with  $\langle \llbracket b \rrbracket s1 = \llbracket b \rrbracket s2 \rangle$  have  $\llbracket b \rrbracket s2 = \text{Some true}$  by(auto intro:CondTrue-reds)
      from  $\langle \llbracket b \rrbracket s1 = \text{Some true} \rangle \langle \text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2, s1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s1' \rangle$ 
      have  $\langle c1, s1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s1' \rangle$  by(auto intro:CondTrue-reds)
      from  $\langle \llbracket b \rrbracket s2 = \text{Some true} \rangle \langle \text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2, s2 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s2' \rangle$ 
      have  $\langle c1, s2 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s2' \rangle$  by(auto intro:CondTrue-reds)
      with  $\langle c1, s1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s1' \rangle$   $\langle \Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2 \rangle$   $\langle \text{nonInterference } \Gamma c1 \rangle$ 
      show ?thesis by(auto simp:nonInterference-def)
    next
      assume  $\llbracket b \rrbracket s1 = \text{Some false}$ 
      with  $\langle \llbracket b \rrbracket s1 = \llbracket b \rrbracket s2 \rangle$  have  $\llbracket b \rrbracket s2 = \text{Some false}$  by(auto intro:CondTrue-reds)
      from  $\langle \llbracket b \rrbracket s1 = \text{Some false} \rangle \langle \text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2, s1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s1' \rangle$ 
      have  $\langle c2, s1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s1' \rangle$  by(auto intro:CondFalse-reds)
      from  $\langle \llbracket b \rrbracket s2 = \text{Some false} \rangle \langle \text{if } (b) c1 \text{ else } c2, s2 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s2' \rangle$ 
      have  $\langle c2, s2 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \text{Skip}, s2' \rangle$  by(auto intro:CondFalse-reds)

```

```

with ⟨⟨c2,s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1⟩⟩ ⟨Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2⟩ ⟨nonInterference Γ c2⟩
show ?thesis by(auto simp:nonInterference-def)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma WhileHighCompositionality:
assumes Γ,High ⊢ while (b) c'
shows nonInterference Γ (while (b) c')
proof(rule nonInterferenceI)
  fix s1 s2 s1' s2'
  assume Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2 and ⟨while (b) c',s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1⟩
    and ⟨while (b) c',s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2⟩
  show Γ ⊢ s1' ≈L s2'
  proof –
    from ⟨Γ,High ⊢ while (b) c'⟩ ⟨⟨while (b) c',s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1⟩⟩
    have Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s1' by(auto dest:highBodies)
    from ⟨Γ,High ⊢ while (b) c'⟩ ⟨⟨while (b) c',s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2⟩⟩
    have Γ ⊢ s2 ≈L s2' by(auto dest:highBodies)
    with ⟨Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2⟩ have Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2' by(auto intro:lowEquivTransitive)
    from ⟨Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s1'⟩ have Γ ⊢ s1' ≈L s1 by(auto intro:lowEquivSymmetric)
      with ⟨Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2'⟩ show ?thesis by(auto intro:lowEquivTransitive)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma WhileLowStepInduct:
assumes while1: ⟨while (b) c',s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1⟩
and while2: ⟨while (b) c',s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2⟩
and Γ ⊢ b : Low
and body: ∧s1 s1' s2 s2'. [[⟨c',s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1⟩]; ⟨c',s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2⟩];
  Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2] ⟹ Γ ⊢ s1' ≈L s2'
and le: Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2
shows Γ ⊢ s1' ≈L s2'
using while1 le while2
proof (induct arbitrary:s2 rule:while-reds-induct)
  case (false s1)
  from ⟨Γ ⊢ b : Low⟩ ⟨Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2⟩ have [[b]] s1 = [[b]] s2 by(auto intro:interpretLow2)
  with ⟨[[b]] s1 = Some false⟩ have [[b]] s2 = Some false by simp
  with ⟨⟨while (b) c',s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2⟩⟩ have s2 = s2' by(auto intro:WhileFalse-reds)
  with ⟨Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2⟩ show ?case by auto
next
  case (true s1 s1'')
  note IH = ⟨∧s2''. [[Γ ⊢ s1'' ≈L s2''; ⟨while (b) c',s2''⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2''⟩]] ⟹ Γ ⊢ s1' ≈L s2'⟩
  from ⟨Γ ⊢ b : Low⟩ ⟨Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2⟩ have [[b]] s1 = [[b]] s2 by(auto intro:interpretLow2)
  with ⟨[[b]] s1 = Some true⟩ have [[b]] s2 = Some true by simp
  with ⟨⟨while (b) c',s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2⟩⟩ obtain s2'' where ⟨c',s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2''⟩

```

```

and ⟨while (b) c',s2''⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2'⟩ by(auto dest:WhileTrue-reds)
from body[OF ⟨c',s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1''⟩] ⟨c',s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2''⟩] ⟨Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2⟩]
have Γ ⊢ s1'' ≈L s2'' .
from IH[OF this ⟨while (b) c',s2''⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2''⟩] show ?case .
qed

```

lemma *WhileLowCompositionality*:

```

assumes nonInterference Γ c' and Γ ⊢ b : Low and Γ,Low ⊢ c'
shows nonInterference Γ (while (b) c')
proof(rule nonInterferenceI)
fix s1 s2 s1' s2'
assume Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2 and ⟨while (b) c',s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1'⟩
and ⟨while (b) c',s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2'⟩
{ fix s1 s2 s1'' s2''
assume ⟨c',s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1''⟩ and ⟨c',s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2''⟩
and Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2
with ⟨nonInterference Γ c'⟩ have Γ ⊢ s1'' ≈L s2'' by(auto simp:nonInterference-def)
}
hence ∧s1 s1'' s2 s2''. [[⟨c',s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1''⟩; ⟨c',s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2''⟩;
Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2]] ⇒ Γ ⊢ s1'' ≈L s2'' by auto
with ⟨⟨while (b) c',s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1'⟩⟩ ⟨⟨while (b) c',s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2'⟩⟩
⟨Γ ⊢ b : Low⟩ ⟨Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2⟩ show Γ ⊢ s1' ≈L s2'
by(auto intro:WhileLowStepInduct)
qed

```

and now: the main theorem:

```

theorem secTypeImpliesNonInterference:
Γ, T ⊢ c ⇒ nonInterference Γ c
proof (induct c arbitrary:T rule:com.induct)
case Skip
show ?case
proof(rule nonInterferenceI)
fix s1 s2 s1' s2'
assume Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2 and ⟨Skip,s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1'⟩ and ⟨Skip,s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2'⟩
from ⟨⟨Skip,s1⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s1'⟩⟩ have s1 = s1' by(auto dest:Skip-reds)
from ⟨⟨Skip,s2⟩ →* ⟨Skip,s2'⟩⟩ have s2 = s2' by(auto dest:Skip-reds)
from ⟨Γ ⊢ s1 ≈L s2⟩ and ⟨s1 = s1'⟩ and ⟨s2 = s2'⟩
show Γ ⊢ s1' ≈L s2' by simp
qed
next
case (LAss V e)
from ⟨Γ, T ⊢ V := e⟩
have varprem:(Γ V = Some High) ∨ (Γ V = Some Low ∧ Γ ⊢ e : Low ∧ T = Low)
by (auto elim:secComTyping.cases)
show ?case

```

```

proof(rule nonInterferenceI)
  fix s1 s2 s1' s2'
  assume  $\Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2$  and  $\langle V:=e,s1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle Skip,s1 \rangle$  and  $\langle V:=e,s2 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle Skip,s2 \rangle$ 
    from  $\langle V:=e,s1 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle Skip,s1 \rangle$  have  $s1' = s1(V:=\llbracket e \rrbracket s1)$  by(auto intro:LAss-reds)
    from  $\langle V:=e,s2 \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle Skip,s2 \rangle$  have  $s2' = s2(V:=\llbracket e \rrbracket s2)$  by(auto intro:LAss-reds)
    from varprem show  $\Gamma \vdash s1' \approx_L s2'$ 
  proof
    assume  $\Gamma V = Some\ High$ 
    with  $\langle \Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2 \rangle \langle s1' = s1(V:=\llbracket e \rrbracket s1) \rangle \langle s2' = s2(V:=\llbracket e \rrbracket s2) \rangle$ 
    show ?thesis by(auto intro:assignNIhighlemma)
  next
    assume  $\Gamma V = Some\ Low \wedge \Gamma \vdash e : Low \wedge T = Low$ 
    with  $\langle \Gamma \vdash s1 \approx_L s2 \rangle \langle s1' = s1(V:=\llbracket e \rrbracket s1) \rangle \langle s2' = s2(V:=\llbracket e \rrbracket s2) \rangle$ 
    show ?thesis by(auto intro:assignNIlowlemma)
  qed
  qed
  next
    case (Seq c1 c2)
    note IH1 =  $\langle \bigwedge T. \Gamma, T \vdash c1 \implies \text{nonInterference } \Gamma c1 \rangle$ 
    note IH2 =  $\langle \bigwedge T. \Gamma, T \vdash c2 \implies \text{nonInterference } \Gamma c2 \rangle$ 
    show ?case
    proof (cases T)
      case High
      with  $\langle \Gamma, T \vdash c1;;c2 \rangle$  have  $\Gamma, High \vdash c1$  and  $\Gamma, High \vdash c2$ 
        by(auto elim:secComTyping.cases)
      from IH1[OF  $\langle \Gamma, High \vdash c1 \rangle$ ] have nonInterference  $\Gamma c1$  .
      moreover
      from IH2[OF  $\langle \Gamma, High \vdash c2 \rangle$ ] have nonInterference  $\Gamma c2$  .
      ultimately show ?thesis by (auto intro:SeqCompositionality)
    next
      case Low
      with  $\langle \Gamma, T \vdash c1;;c2 \rangle$ 
      have  $(\Gamma, Low \vdash c1 \wedge \Gamma, Low \vdash c2) \vee \Gamma, High \vdash c1;;c2$ 
        by(auto elim:secComTyping.cases)
      thus ?thesis
      proof
        assume  $\Gamma, Low \vdash c1 \wedge \Gamma, Low \vdash c2$ 
        hence  $\Gamma, Low \vdash c1$  and  $\Gamma, Low \vdash c2$  by simp-all
        from IH1[OF  $\langle \Gamma, Low \vdash c1 \rangle$ ] have nonInterference  $\Gamma c1$  .
        moreover
        from IH2[OF  $\langle \Gamma, Low \vdash c2 \rangle$ ] have nonInterference  $\Gamma c2$  .
        ultimately show ?thesis by(auto intro:SeqCompositionality)
      next
        assume  $\Gamma, High \vdash c1;;c2$ 
        hence  $\Gamma, High \vdash c1$  and  $\Gamma, High \vdash c2$  by(auto elim:secComTyping.cases)
        from IH1[OF  $\langle \Gamma, High \vdash c1 \rangle$ ] have nonInterference  $\Gamma c1$  .

```

```

moreover
from IH2[ $\text{OF } \langle \Gamma, \text{High} \vdash c_2 \rangle$ ] have nonInterference  $\Gamma c_2$  .
ultimately show ?thesis by(auto intro:SeqCompositionality)
qed
qed
next
case (Cond b c1 c2)
note IH1 =  $\langle \bigwedge T. \Gamma, T \vdash c_1 \implies \text{nonInterference } \Gamma c_1 \rangle$ 
note IH2 =  $\langle \bigwedge T. \Gamma, T \vdash c_2 \implies \text{nonInterference } \Gamma c_2 \rangle$ 
show ?case
proof (cases T)
  case High
  with  $\langle \Gamma, T \vdash \text{if } (b) c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \rangle$  show ?thesis
    by(auto intro:CondHighCompositionality)
next
case Low
with  $\langle \Gamma, T \vdash \text{if } (b) c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \rangle$ 
have  $(\Gamma \vdash b : \text{Low} \wedge \Gamma, \text{Low} \vdash c_1 \wedge \Gamma, \text{Low} \vdash c_2) \vee \Gamma, \text{High} \vdash \text{if } (b) c_1 \text{ else } c_2$ 
  by(auto elim:secComTyping.cases)
thus ?thesis
proof
  assume  $\Gamma \vdash b : \text{Low} \wedge \Gamma, \text{Low} \vdash c_1 \wedge \Gamma, \text{Low} \vdash c_2$ 
  hence  $\Gamma \vdash b : \text{Low}$  and  $\Gamma, \text{Low} \vdash c_1$  and  $\Gamma, \text{Low} \vdash c_2$  by simp-all
  from IH1[ $\text{OF } \langle \Gamma, \text{Low} \vdash c_1 \rangle$ ] have nonInterference  $\Gamma c_1$  .
  moreover
  from IH2[ $\text{OF } \langle \Gamma, \text{Low} \vdash c_2 \rangle$ ] have nonInterference  $\Gamma c_2$  .
  ultimately show ?thesis using  $\langle \Gamma \vdash b : \text{Low} \rangle$ 
    by(auto intro:CondLowCompositionality)
next
assume  $\Gamma, \text{High} \vdash \text{if } (b) c_1 \text{ else } c_2$ 
thus ?thesis by(auto intro:CondHighCompositionality)
qed
qed
next
case (While b c')
note IH =  $\langle \bigwedge T. \Gamma, T \vdash c' \implies \text{nonInterference } \Gamma c' \rangle$ 
show ?case
proof(cases T)
  case High
  with  $\langle \Gamma, T \vdash \text{while } (b) c' \rangle$  show ?thesis by(auto intro:WhileHighCompositionality)
next
case Low
with  $\langle \Gamma, T \vdash \text{while } (b) c' \rangle$ 
have  $(\Gamma \vdash b : \text{Low} \wedge \Gamma, \text{Low} \vdash c') \vee \Gamma, \text{High} \vdash \text{while } (b) c'$ 
  by(auto elim:secComTyping.cases)
thus ?thesis
proof
  assume  $\Gamma \vdash b : \text{Low} \wedge \Gamma, \text{Low} \vdash c'$ 
  hence  $\Gamma \vdash b : \text{Low}$  and  $\Gamma, \text{Low} \vdash c'$  by simp-all

```

```

moreover
from IH[ $OF \langle \Gamma, Low \vdash c' \rangle$ ] have nonInterference  $\Gamma c'$  .
ultimately show ?thesis by(auto intro:WhileLowCompositionality)
next
  assume  $\Gamma, High \vdash \text{while } (b) c'$ 
  thus ?thesis by(auto intro:WhileHighCompositionality)
qed
qed
qed

end

```

```

theory Execute
imports secTypes
begin

```

3 Executing the small step semantics

```

code-pred (modes:  $i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  as exec-red,  $i \Rightarrow i * o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ,  $i \Rightarrow o * i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ,  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ) red .
thm red.equation

```

```

definition [code]: one-step  $x = \text{Predicate.the } (\text{exec-red } x)$ 

```

```

lemmas [code-pred-intro] = typeVal[where lev = Low] typeVal[where lev = High]
typeVar
typeBinOp1 typeBinOp2[where lev = Low] typeBinOp2[where lev = High] type-
BinOp3[where lev = Low]

```

```

code-pred (modes:  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  as compute-secExprTyping,
 $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  as check-secExprTyping) secExprTyping

```

```

proof -

```

```

  case secExprTyping
  from secExprTyping.preds show thesis

```

```

proof

```

```

  fix  $\Gamma V lev$  assume  $x = \Gamma xa = \text{Val } V xb = lev$ 
  from secExprTyping(1-2) this show thesis by (cases lev) auto

```

```

next

```

```

  fix  $\Gamma Vn lev$ 

```

```

  assume  $x = \Gamma xa = \text{Var } Vn xb = lev \Gamma Vn = \text{Some } lev$ 

```

```

  from secExprTyping(3) this show thesis by (auto simp add: Predicate.eq-is-eq)

```

```

next

```

```

  fix  $\Gamma e1 e2 bop$ 

```

```

  assume  $x = \Gamma xa = e1 \llcorner bop \rrcorner e2 xb = Low$ 

```

```

   $\Gamma \vdash e1 : Low \Gamma \vdash e2 : Low$ 

```

```

  from secExprTyping(4) this show thesis by auto

```

```

next

```

```

  fix  $\Gamma e1 e2 lev bop$ 

```

```

assume  $x = \Gamma xa = e1 \llcorner bop \rrcorner e2 xb = High$ 
 $\Gamma \vdash e1 : High$   $\Gamma \vdash e2 : lev$ 
from secExprTyping(5–6) this show thesis by (cases lev) (auto)
next
  fix  $\Gamma e1 e2 lev bop$ 
  assume  $x = \Gamma xa = e1 \llcorner bop \rrcorner e2 xb = High$ 
   $\Gamma \vdash e1 : lev$   $\Gamma \vdash e2 : High$ 
  from secExprTyping(6–7) this show thesis by (cases lev) (auto)
qed
qed

lemmas [code-pred-intro] = typeSkip[where T=Low] typeSkip[where T=High]
typeAssH[where T = Low] typeAssH[where T=High]
typeAssL typeSeq typeWhile typeIf typeConvert

code-pred (modes:  $i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow bool$  as compute-secComTyping,
 $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow bool$  as check-secComTyping) secComTyping
proof –
  case secComTyping
  from secComTyping.prem show thesis
    proof
      fix  $\Gamma T$  assume  $x = \Gamma xa = T xb = Skip$ 
      from secComTyping(1–2) this show thesis by (cases T) auto
    next
      fix  $\Gamma V T e$  assume  $x = \Gamma xa = T xb = V := e$   $\Gamma V = Some\ High$ 
      from secComTyping(3–4) this show thesis by (cases T) (auto)
    next
      fix  $\Gamma e V$ 
      assume  $x = \Gamma xa = Low\ xb = V := e$   $\Gamma \vdash e : Low$   $\Gamma V = Some\ Low$ 
      from secComTyping(5) this show thesis by auto
    next
      fix  $\Gamma T c1 c2$ 
      assume  $x = \Gamma xa = T xb = Seq\ c1\ c2$   $\Gamma, T \vdash c1$   $\Gamma, T \vdash c2$ 
      from secComTyping(6) this show thesis by auto
    next
      fix  $\Gamma b T c$ 
      assume  $x = \Gamma xa = T xb = while\ (b)\ c$   $\Gamma \vdash b : T$   $\Gamma, T \vdash c$ 
      from secComTyping(7) this show thesis by auto
    next
      fix  $\Gamma b T c1 c2$ 
      assume  $x = \Gamma xa = T xb = if\ (b)\ c1\ else\ c2$   $\Gamma \vdash b : T$   $\Gamma, T \vdash c1$   $\Gamma, T \vdash c2$ 
      from secComTyping(8) this show thesis by blast
    next
      fix  $\Gamma c$ 
      assume  $x = \Gamma xa = Low\ xb = c$   $\Gamma, High \vdash c$ 
      from secComTyping(9) this show thesis by blast
    qed
qed

```

thm *secComTyping.equation*

3.1 An example taken from Volpano, Smith, Irvine

```
definition com = if (Var "x" «Eq» Val (Intg 1)) ("y" := Val (Intg 1)) else ("y" := Val (Intg 0))  
definition Env = map-of [("x", High), ("y", High)]
```

```
values {T. Env ⊢ (Var "x" «Eq» Val (Intg 1)): T}  
value Env, High ⊢ com  
value Env, Low ⊢ com  
values 1 {T. Env, T ⊢ com}
```

```
definition Env' = map-of [("x", Low), ("y", High)]
```

```
value Env', Low ⊢ com  
value Env', High ⊢ com  
values 1 {T. Env, T ⊢ com}
```

end

References

- [1] Andrei Sabelfeld and Andrew C. Myers. Language-based information-flow security. *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications*, 21(1):5–19, 2003.
- [2] Dennis Volpano, Cynthia Irvine, and Geoffrey Smith. A sound type system for secure flow analysis. *Journal of Computer Security*, 4(2–3):167–187, 1996.