

Simple Firewall

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Abstract

We present a simple model of a firewall. The firewall can accept or drop a packet and can match on interfaces, IP addresses, protocol, and ports. It was designed to feature nice mathematical properties: The type of match expressions was carefully crafted such that the conjunction of two match expressions is only one match expression.

This model is too simplistic to mirror all aspects of the real world. In the upcoming entry “Iptables Semantics”, we will translate the Linux firewall iptables to this model.

For a fixed service (e.g. ssh, http), this entry provides an algorithm to compute an overview of the firewall’s filtering behavior. The algorithm computes minimal service matrices, i.e. graphs which partition the complete IPv4 and IPv6 address space and visualize the allowed accesses between partitions.

For a detailed description, see [1].

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1 Enum toString Functions

```

theory Lib-Enum-toString
imports Main IP-Addresses.Lib-List-toString
begin

```

```

fun bool-toString :: bool  $\Rightarrow$  string where
  bool-toString True = "True" |
  bool-toString False = "False"

```

1.1 Enum set to string

```

fun enum-set-get-one :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a option where
  enum-set-get-one [] S = None |
  enum-set-get-one (s#ss) S = (if s  $\in$  S then Some s else enum-set-get-one ss S)

```

```

lemma enum-set-get-one-empty: enum-set-get-one ss {} = None
by(induction ss) simp-all

```

```

lemma enum-set-get-one-None: S  $\subseteq$  set ss  $\Longrightarrow$  enum-set-get-one ss S = None
 $\longleftrightarrow$  S = {}
  apply(induction ss)
  apply(simp; fail)
  apply(simp)
  apply(intro conjI)
  apply blast
  by fast

```

```

lemma enum-set-get-one-Some: S  $\subseteq$  set ss  $\Longrightarrow$  enum-set-get-one ss S = Some
x  $\Longrightarrow$  x  $\in$  S
  apply(induction ss)
  apply(simp; fail)
  apply(simp split: if-split-asm)
  apply(blast)
  done

```

```

corollary enum-set-get-one-enum-Some: enum-set-get-one enum-class.enum S =
Some x  $\Longrightarrow$  x  $\in$  S
  using enum-set-get-one-Some[where ss=enum-class.enum, simplified enum-UNIV]
by auto

```

```

lemma enum-set-get-one-Ex-Some: S  $\subseteq$  set ss  $\Longrightarrow$  S  $\neq$  {}  $\Longrightarrow$   $\exists$  x. enum-set-get-one
ss S = Some x
  apply(induction ss)
  apply(simp; fail)
  apply(simp split: if-split-asm)
  apply(blast)
  done

```

```

corollary enum-set-get-one-enum-Ex-Some:
S  $\neq$  {}  $\Longrightarrow$   $\exists$  x. enum-set-get-one enum-class.enum S = Some x
  using enum-set-get-one-Ex-Some[where ss=enum-class.enum, simplified enum-UNIV]
by auto

```

```

function enum-set-to-list :: ('a::enum) set  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
  enum-set-to-list S = (if S = {} then [] else
  case enum-set-get-one Enum.enum S of None  $\Rightarrow$  []

```

```

| Some a ⇒ a#enum-set-to-list (S - {a}))
by(pat-completeness) auto

termination enum-set-to-list
  apply(relation measure (λ(S). card S))
  apply(simp-all add: card-gt-0-iff)
  apply(drule enum-set-get-one-enum-Some)
  apply(subgoal-tac finite S)
  prefer 2
  apply force
  apply (meson card-Diff1-less)
done

lemma enum-set-to-list-simps: enum-set-to-list S =
  (case enum-set-get-one (Enum.enum) S of None ⇒ []
    | Some a ⇒ a#enum-set-to-list (S - {a}))
  by(simp add: enum-set-get-one-empty)
declare enum-set-to-list.simps[simp del]

lemma enum-set-to-list: set (enum-set-to-list A) = A
  apply(induction A rule: enum-set-to-list.induct)
  apply(case-tac S = {})
  apply(simp add: enum-set-to-list.simps; fail)
  apply(simp)
  apply(subst enum-set-to-list-simps)
  apply(simp)
  apply(drule enum-set-get-one-enum-Ex-Some)
  apply(clarify)
  apply(simp)
  apply(drule enum-set-get-one-enum-Some)
  by blast

lemma list-toString bool-toString (enum-set-to-list {True, False}) = "[False, True]"
by eval

end
theory L4-Protocol
imports ../Common/Lib-Enum-toString HOL-Library.Word
begin

```

2 Transport Layer Protocols

```

type-synonym primitive-protocol = 8 word

definition ICMP ≡ 1 :: 8 word
definition TCP ≡ 6 :: 8 word
definition UDP ≡ 17 :: 8 word
context begin

```

qualified definition $SCTP \equiv 132 :: 8 \text{ word}$
qualified definition $IGMP \equiv 2 :: 8 \text{ word}$
qualified definition $GRE \equiv 47 :: 8 \text{ word}$
qualified definition $ESP \equiv 50 :: 8 \text{ word}$
qualified definition $AH \equiv 51 :: 8 \text{ word}$
qualified definition $IPv6ICMP \equiv 58 :: 8 \text{ word}$
end

datatype $protocol = ProtoAny \mid Proto \text{ primitive-protocol}$

fun $match\text{-}proto :: protocol \Rightarrow primitive\text{-}protocol \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $match\text{-}proto ProtoAny - \longleftrightarrow True \mid$
 $match\text{-}proto (Proto (p)) p\text{-}p \longleftrightarrow p\text{-}p = p$

fun $simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct :: protocol \Rightarrow protocol \Rightarrow protocol \text{ option}$ **where**
 $simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct ProtoAny proto = Some proto \mid$
 $simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct proto ProtoAny = Some proto \mid$
 $simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct (Proto p1) (Proto p2) = (if p1 = p2 then Some (Proto p1) else None)$

lemma $simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct\text{-}asimp[simp]: simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct proto ProtoAny = Some proto$
by(cases proto) simp-all

lemma $simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct\text{-}correct: match\text{-}proto p1 pkt \wedge match\text{-}proto p2 pkt \longleftrightarrow$
 $(case simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct p1 p2 of None \Rightarrow False \mid Some proto \Rightarrow match\text{-}proto proto pkt)$
apply(cases p1)
apply(simp-all)
apply(cases p2)
apply(simp-all)
done

lemma $simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct\text{-}Some: simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct p1 p2 = Some proto \implies$

$match\text{-}proto proto pkt \longleftrightarrow match\text{-}proto p1 pkt \wedge match\text{-}proto p2 pkt$
using $simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct\text{-}correct$ **by** simp

lemma $simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct\text{-}None: simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct p1 p2 = None \implies$
 $\neg (match\text{-}proto p1 pkt \wedge match\text{-}proto p2 pkt)$
using $simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct\text{-}correct$ **by** simp

lemma $conjunctProtoD:$

$simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct a (Proto b) = Some x \implies x = Proto b \wedge (a = ProtoAny \vee a = Proto b)$

by(cases a) (simp-all split: if-splits)

lemma $conjunctProtoD2:$

$simple\text{-}proto\text{-}conjunct (Proto b) a = Some x \implies x = Proto b \wedge (a = ProtoAny \vee a = Proto b)$

by(cases a) (simp-all split: if-splits)

Originally, there was a *nat* in the protocol definition, allowing infinitely many protocols This was intended behavior. We want to prevent things such as $TCP \neq UDP$. So be careful with what you prove...

lemma primitive-protocol-Ex-neq: $p = Proto\ pi \implies \exists p'. p' \neq pi$ **for** pi

proof

show $pi + 1 \neq pi$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma protocol-Ex-neq: $\exists p'. Proto\ p' \neq p$

by(cases p) (simp-all add: primitive-protocol-Ex-neq)

3 TCP flags

datatype *tcp-flag* = *TCP-SYN* | *TCP-ACK* | *TCP-FIN* | *TCP-RST* | *TCP-URG* | *TCP-PSH*

lemma *UNIV-tcp-flag*: $UNIV = \{TCP-SYN, TCP-ACK, TCP-FIN, TCP-RST, TCP-URG, TCP-PSH\}$ **using** *tcp-flag.exhaust* **by** *auto*

instance *tcp-flag* :: *finite*

proof

from *UNIV-tcp-flag* **show** *finite* (*UNIV*:: *tcp-flag set*) **using** *finite.simps* **by** *auto*

qed

instantiation *tcp-flag* :: *enum*

begin

definition *enum-tcp-flag* = [*TCP-SYN*, *TCP-ACK*, *TCP-FIN*, *TCP-RST*, *TCP-URG*, *TCP-PSH*]

definition *enum-all-tcp-flag* $P \longleftrightarrow P\ TCP-SYN \wedge P\ TCP-ACK \wedge P\ TCP-FIN \wedge P\ TCP-RST \wedge P\ TCP-URG \wedge P\ TCP-PSH$

definition *enum-ex-tcp-flag* $P \longleftrightarrow P\ TCP-SYN \vee P\ TCP-ACK \vee P\ TCP-FIN \vee P\ TCP-RST \vee P\ TCP-URG \vee P\ TCP-PSH$

instance **proof**

show $UNIV = set\ (enum-class.enum :: tcp-flag\ list)$

by(simp add: *UNIV-tcp-flag enum-tcp-flag-def*)

next

show *distinct* (*enum-class.enum* :: *tcp-flag list*)

by(simp add: *enum-tcp-flag-def*)

next

show $\bigwedge P. (enum-class.enum-all :: (tcp-flag \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool)\ P = Ball\ UNIV\ P$

by(simp add: *UNIV-tcp-flag enum-all-tcp-flag-def*)

next

show $\bigwedge P. (enum-class.enum-ex :: (tcp-flag \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool)\ P = Bex\ UNIV\ P$

by(simp add: *UNIV-tcp-flag enum-ex-tcp-flag-def*)

qed

end

3.1 TCP Flags to String

```
fun tcp-flag-toString :: tcp-flag ⇒ string where  
  tcp-flag-toString TCP-SYN = "TCP-SYN" |  
  tcp-flag-toString TCP-ACK = "TCP-ACK" |  
  tcp-flag-toString TCP-FIN = "TCP-FIN" |  
  tcp-flag-toString TCP-RST = "TCP-RST" |  
  tcp-flag-toString TCP-URG = "TCP-URG" |  
  tcp-flag-toString TCP-PSH = "TCP-PSH"
```

definition ipt-tcp-flags-toString :: tcp-flag set ⇒ char list **where**
 ipt-tcp-flags-toString flags ≡ list-toString tcp-flag-toString (enum-set-to-list flags)

lemma ipt-tcp-flags-toString {TCP-SYN, TCP-SYN, TCP-ACK} = "[TCP-SYN, TCP-ACK]" **by** eval

end

4 Simple Packet

```
theory Simple-Packet  
imports Primitives/L4-Protocol  
begin
```

Packet constants are prefixed with p

$'i$ word is an IP address of variable length. 32bit for IPv4, 128bit for IPv6

A simple packet with IP addresses and layer four ports. Also has the following phantom fields: Input and Output network interfaces

```
record (overloaded) 'i simple-packet = p-iiface :: string  
  p-oiface :: string  
  p-src :: 'i::len word  
  p-dst :: 'i::len word  
  p-proto :: primitive-protocol  
  p-sport :: 16 word  
  p-dport :: 16 word  
  p-tcp-flags :: tcp-flag set  
  p-payload :: string
```

```
value [nbe] ()  
  p-iiface = "eth1", p-oiface = "",  
  p-src = 0, p-dst = 0,
```

```

    p-proto = TCP, p-sport = 0, p-dport = 0,
    p-tcp-flags = {TCP-SYN},
    p-payload = "arbitrary payload"
  )

```

We suggest to use (*'i*, *'pkt-ext*) *simple-packet-scheme* instead of *'i simple-packet* because of its extensibility which naturally models any payload

definition *simple-packet-unext* :: (*'i::len*, *'a*) *simple-packet-scheme* \Rightarrow *'i simple-packet* **where**

```

  simple-packet-unext p  $\equiv$ 
  (p-iiface = p-iiface p, p-oiface = p-oiface p, p-src = p-src p, p-dst = p-dst p,
  p-proto = p-proto p,
  p-sport = p-sport p, p-dport = p-dport p, p-tcp-flags = p-tcp-flags p,
  p-payload = p-payload p)

```

An extended simple packet with MAC addresses and VLAN header

```

record (overloaded) 'i simple-packet-ext = 'i::len simple-packet +
  p-l2type :: 16 word
  p-l2src :: 48 word
  p-l2dst :: 48 word
  p-vlanid :: 16 word
  p-vlanprio :: 16 word

```

end

5 The state of a firewall, abstracted only to the packet filtering outcome

```

theory Firewall-Common-Decision-State
imports Main
begin

```

```

datatype final-decision = FinalAllow | FinalDeny

```

The state during packet processing. If undecided, there are some remaining rules to process. If decided, there is an action which applies to the packet

```

datatype state = Undecided | Decision final-decision

```

end

6 Network Interfaces

```

theory Iface
imports HOL-Library.Char-ord
begin

```

Network interfaces, e.g. `eth0`, `wlan1`, ...

iptables supports wildcard matching, e.g. `eth+` will match `eth`, `eth1`, `ethF00`, ... The character '+' is only a wildcard if it appears at the end.

datatype *iface* = *Iface* (*iface-sel*: *string*) — no negation supported, but wildcards

Just a normal lexicographical ordering on the interface strings. Used only for optimizing code. WARNING: not a semantic ordering.

instantiation *iface* :: *linorder*

begin

function (*sequential*) *less-eq-iface* :: *iface* \Rightarrow *iface* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

(*Iface* []) \leq (*Iface* -) \longleftrightarrow *True* |

(*Iface* -) \leq (*Iface* []) \longleftrightarrow *False* |

(*Iface* (*a#as*)) \leq (*Iface* (*b#bs*)) \longleftrightarrow (if *a* = *b* then *Iface as* \leq *Iface bs* else *a* \leq *b*)

by(*pat-completeness*) *auto*

termination *less-eq* :: *iface* \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow *bool*

apply(*relation measure* ($\lambda is. size (iface-sel (fst is)) + size (iface-sel (snd is))$))

apply(*rule wf-measure, unfold in-measure comp-def*)

apply(*simp*)

done

lemma *Iface-less-eq-empty*: *Iface x* \leq *Iface []* \Longrightarrow *x* = []

by(*induction Iface x Iface [] rule: less-eq-iface.induct*) *auto*

lemma *less-eq-empty*: *Iface []* \leq *q*

by(*induction Iface [] q rule: less-eq-iface.induct*) *auto*

lemma *iface-cons-less-eq-i*:

Iface (b # bs) \leq *i* \Longrightarrow $\exists q qs. i = Iface (q#qs) \wedge (b < q \vee (Iface bs) \leq (Iface qs))$

apply(*induction Iface (b # bs) i rule: less-eq-iface.induct*)

apply(*simp-all split: if-split-asm*)

apply(*clarify*)

apply(*simp*)

done

function (*sequential*) *less-iface* :: *iface* \Rightarrow *iface* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

(*Iface* []) $<$ (*Iface* []) \longleftrightarrow *False* |

(*Iface* []) $<$ (*Iface* -) \longleftrightarrow *True* |

(*Iface* -) $<$ (*Iface* []) \longleftrightarrow *False* |

(*Iface* (*a#as*)) $<$ (*Iface* (*b#bs*)) \longleftrightarrow (if *a* = *b* then *Iface as* $<$ *Iface bs* else *a* $<$ *b*)

by(*pat-completeness*) *auto*

termination *less* :: *iface* \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow *bool*

apply(*relation measure* ($\lambda is. size (iface-sel (fst is)) + size (iface-sel (snd is))$))

apply(*rule wf-measure, unfold in-measure comp-def*)

apply(*simp*)

done

instance

proof

fix *n m* :: *iface*

show *n* $<$ *m* \longleftrightarrow *n* \leq *m* \wedge \neg *m* \leq *n*

```

    proof(induction rule: less-iface.induct)
    case 4 thus ?case by simp fastforce
    qed(simp+)
next
fix n :: iface have n = m  $\implies$  n  $\leq$  m for m
  by(induction n m rule: less-eq-iface.induct) simp+
thus n  $\leq$  n by simp
next
fix n m :: iface
show n  $\leq$  m  $\implies$  m  $\leq$  n  $\implies$  n = m
  proof(induction n m rule: less-eq-iface.induct)
  case 1 thus ?case using Iface-less-eq-empty by blast
  next
  case 3 thus ?case by (simp split: if-split-asm)
  qed(simp)+
next
fix n m q :: iface show n  $\leq$  m  $\implies$  m  $\leq$  q  $\implies$  n  $\leq$  q
  proof(induction n q arbitrary: m rule: less-eq-iface.induct)
  case 1 thus ?case by simp
  next
  case 2 thus ?case
    apply simp
    apply (drule iface-cons-less-eq-i)
    apply (elim exE conjE disjE)
    apply (simp; fail)
    by fastforce
  next
  case 3 thus ?case
    apply simp
    apply (frule iface-cons-less-eq-i)
    by (auto split: if-split-asm)
  qed
next
fix n m :: iface show n  $\leq$  m  $\vee$  m  $\leq$  n
  apply (induction n m rule: less-eq-iface.induct)
  apply (simp-all)
  by fastforce
qed
end

```

definition *ifaceAny* :: *iface* **where**
ifaceAny \equiv *Iface* "+"

If the interface name ends in a "+", then any interface which begins with this name will match. (man iptables)

Here is how iptables handles this wildcard on my system. A packet for the loopback interface lo is matched by the following expressions

- lo

- lo+
- l+
- +

It is not matched by the following expressions

- lo++
- lo+++
- lo1+
- lo1

By the way: Warning: weird characters in interface ‘ ’ (‘/’ and ‘ ’ are not allowed by the kernel). However, happy snowman and shell colors are fine.

```
context
begin
```

6.1 Helpers for the interface name (*string*)

argument 1: interface as in firewall rule - Wildcard support argument 2: interface a packet came from - No wildcard support

```
fun internal-iface-name-match :: string => string => bool where
  internal-iface-name-match [] [] <-> True |
  internal-iface-name-match (i#is) [] <-> (i = CHR "+" & is = []) |
  internal-iface-name-match [] (-#-) <-> False |
  internal-iface-name-match (i#is) (p-i#p-is) <-> (if (i = CHR "+" & is =
[]) then True else (
  (p-i = i) & internal-iface-name-match is p-is
))
```

```
fun iface-name-is-wildcard :: string => bool where
  iface-name-is-wildcard [] <-> False |
  iface-name-is-wildcard [s] <-> s = CHR "+" |
  iface-name-is-wildcard (-#ss) <-> iface-name-is-wildcard ss
private lemma iface-name-is-wildcard-alt: iface-name-is-wildcard eth <-> eth
≠ [] & last eth = CHR "+"
proof(induction eth rule: iface-name-is-wildcard.induct)
qed(simp-all)
private lemma iface-name-is-wildcard-alt': iface-name-is-wildcard eth <-> eth
≠ [] & hd (rev eth) = CHR "+"
unfolding iface-name-is-wildcard-alt by (simp add: hd-rev)
```

```

private lemma iface-name-is-wildcard-fst: iface-name-is-wildcard (i # is)  $\implies$ 
is  $\neq$  []  $\implies$  iface-name-is-wildcard is
  by(simp add: iface-name-is-wildcard-alt)

private fun internal-iface-name-to-set :: string  $\Rightarrow$  string set where
  internal-iface-name-to-set i = (if  $\neg$  iface-name-is-wildcard i
    then
      {i}
    else
      {(butlast i)@cs | cs. True})
private lemma {(butlast i)@cs | cs. True} = ( $\lambda$ s. (butlast i)@s) ‘(UNIV::string
set) by fastforce
private lemma internal-iface-name-to-set: internal-iface-name-match i p-iface
 $\longleftrightarrow$  p-iface  $\in$  internal-iface-name-to-set i
proof(induction i p-iface rule: internal-iface-name-match.induct)
case 4 thus ?case
  apply(simp)
  apply(safe)
  apply(simp-all add: iface-name-is-wildcard-fst)
  apply (metis (full-types) iface-name-is-wildcard.simps(3) list.exhaust)
  by (metis append-butlast-last-id)
qed(simp-all)
private lemma internal-iface-name-to-set2: internal-iface-name-to-set iface =
{i. internal-iface-name-match iface i}
by (simp add: internal-iface-name-to-set)

```

```

private lemma internal-iface-name-match-refl: internal-iface-name-match i i
proof –
{ fix i j
  have i=j  $\implies$  internal-iface-name-match i j
  by(induction i j rule: internal-iface-name-match.induct)(simp-all)
} thus ?thesis by simp
qed

```

6.2 Matching

```

fun match-iface :: iface  $\Rightarrow$  string  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  match-iface (Iface i) p-iface  $\longleftrightarrow$  internal-iface-name-match i p-iface

```

— Examples

```

lemma match-iface (Iface "lo") "lo"
  match-iface (Iface "lo+") "lo"
  match-iface (Iface "l+") "lo"
  match-iface (Iface "+") "lo"
   $\neg$  match-iface (Iface "lo++") "lo"
   $\neg$  match-iface (Iface "lo+++") "lo"
   $\neg$  match-iface (Iface "lo1+") "lo"
   $\neg$  match-iface (Iface "lo1") "lo"

```

```

    match-iface (Iface "+")    "eth0"
    match-iface (Iface "+")    "eth0"
    match-iface (Iface "eth+") "eth0"
    ¬ match-iface (Iface "lo+") "eth0"
    match-iface (Iface "lo+") "loX"
    ¬ match-iface (Iface "'")  "loX"

```

lemma *match-ifaceAny*: *match-iface ifaceAny i*

by(*cases i, simp-all add: ifaceAny-def*)

lemma *match-IfaceFalse*: $\neg(\exists \text{IfaceFalse}. (\forall i. \neg \text{match-iface IfaceFalse } i))$

apply(*simp*)

apply(*intro allI, rename-tac IfaceFalse*)

apply(*case-tac IfaceFalse, rename-tac name*)

apply(*rule-tac x=name in exI*)

by(*simp add: internal-iface-name-match-refl*)

— *match-iface* explained by the individual cases

lemma *match-iface-case-nowildcard*: $\neg \text{iface-name-is-wildcard } i \implies \text{match-iface (Iface } i) \text{ } p\text{-}i \iff i = p\text{-}i$

proof(*induction i p-i rule: internal-iface-name-match.induct*)

qed(*auto simp add: iface-name-is-wildcard-alt split: if-split-asm*)

lemma *match-iface-case-wildcard-prefix*:

$\text{iface-name-is-wildcard } i \implies \text{match-iface (Iface } i) \text{ } p\text{-}i \iff \text{butlast } i = \text{take (length } i - 1) \text{ } p\text{-}i$

apply(*induction i p-i rule: internal-iface-name-match.induct*)

apply(*simp; fail*)

apply(*simp add: iface-name-is-wildcard-alt split: if-split-asm; fail*)

apply(*simp; fail*)

apply(*simp*)

apply(*intro conjI*)

apply(*simp add: iface-name-is-wildcard-alt split: if-split-asm; fail*)

apply(*simp add: iface-name-is-wildcard-fst*)

by (*metis One-nat-def length-0-conv list.sel(1) list.sel(3) take-Cons'*)

lemma *match-iface-case-wildcard-length*: $\text{iface-name-is-wildcard } i \implies \text{match-iface (Iface } i) \text{ } p\text{-}i \implies \text{length } p\text{-}i \geq (\text{length } i - 1)$

proof(*induction i p-i rule: internal-iface-name-match.induct*)

qed(*simp-all add: iface-name-is-wildcard-alt split: if-split-asm*)

corollary *match-iface-case-wildcard*:

$\text{iface-name-is-wildcard } i \implies \text{match-iface (Iface } i) \text{ } p\text{-}i \iff \text{butlast } i = \text{take (length } i - 1) \text{ } p\text{-}i \wedge \text{length } p\text{-}i \geq (\text{length } i - 1)$

using *match-iface-case-wildcard-length match-iface-case-wildcard-prefix* **by** *blast*

lemma *match-iface-set*: $\text{match-iface (Iface } i) \text{ } p\text{-}iface \iff p\text{-}iface \in \text{internal-iface-name-to-set } i$

using *internal-iface-name-to-set* **by** *simp*

private definition *internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest* :: string ⇒ string ⇒ string option **where**

internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest i1 i2 = (
 if
 take (min (length i1 - 1) (length i2 - 1)) i1 = take (min (length i1 - 1) (length i2 - 1)) i2
 then
 Some (if length i1 ≤ length i2 then i2 else i1)
 else
 None)

private lemma *internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest* "eth+" "eth3+" = Some "eth3+" **by** eval

private lemma *internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest* "eth+" "e+" = Some "eth+" **by** eval

private lemma *internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest* "eth+" "lo" = None **by** eval

private lemma *internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-commute: iface-name-is-wildcard* i1 ⇒ *iface-name-is-wildcard* i2 ⇒
internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest i1 i2 = *internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest* i2 i1
by (cases i1 rule: rev-cases; cases i2 rule: rev-cases)
(simp-all add: *internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-def* *iface-name-is-wildcard-alt*)

private lemma *internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-refl: internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest* i i = Some i
by(simp add: *internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-def*)

private lemma *internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-correct:*
iface-name-is-wildcard i1 ⇒ *iface-name-is-wildcard* i2 ⇒
match-iface (Iface i1) p-i ∧ *match-iface* (Iface i2) p-i ⇔
(case *internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest* i1 i2 of None ⇒ False | Some x ⇒
match-iface (Iface x) p-i)

proof –
assume *assm1: iface-name-is-wildcard* i1
and *assm2: iface-name-is-wildcard* i2
{ **assume** *assm3: internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest* i1 i2 = None
have ¬ (*internal-iface-name-match* i1 p-i ∧ *internal-iface-name-match* i2 p-i)

proof –
from *match-iface-case-wildcard-prefix*[OF *assm1*] **have** 1:
internal-iface-name-match i1 p-i = (take (length i1 - 1) i1 = take (length i1 - 1) p-i) **by**(simp add: butlast-conv-take)
from *match-iface-case-wildcard-prefix*[OF *assm2*] **have** 2:
internal-iface-name-match i2 p-i = (take (length i2 - 1) i2 = take (length i2 - 1) p-i) **by**(simp add: butlast-conv-take)
from *assm3* **have** 3: take (min (length i1 - 1) (length i2 - 1)) i1 ≠ take (min (length i1 - 1) (length i2 - 1)) i2

```

    by(simp add: internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-def split: if-split-asm)
    from 3 show ?thesis using 1 2 min.commute take-take by metis
  qed
} note internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-correct-None=this

{ fix X
  assume assm3: internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest i1 i2 = Some X
  have (internal-iface-name-match i1 p-i ∧ internal-iface-name-match i2 p-i)
  ←→ internal-iface-name-match X p-i
  proof -
    from assm3 have assm3': take (min (length i1 - 1) (length i2 - 1)) i1
  = take (min (length i1 - 1) (length i2 - 1)) i2
    unfolding internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-def by(simp split:
  if-split-asm)

    { fix i1 i2
      assume iw1: iface-name-is-wildcard i1 and iw2: iface-name-is-wildcard
  i2 and len: length i1 ≤ length i2 and
      take-i1i2: take (length i1 - 1) i1 = take (length i1 - 1) i2
      from len have len': length i1 - 1 ≤ length i2 - 1 by fastforce
      { fix x::string
        from len' have take (length i1 - 1) x = take (length i1 - 1) (take
  (length i2 - 1) x) by(simp add: min-def)
      } note takei1=this

      { fix m::nat and n::nat and a::string and b c
        have m ≤ n ⇒ take n a = take n b ⇒ take m a = take m c ⇒
  take m c = take m b by (metis min-absorb1 take-take)
      } note takesmaller=this

      from match-iface-case-wildcard-prefix[OF iw1, simplified] have 1:
        internal-iface-name-match i1 p-i ←→ take (length i1 - 1) i1 = take
  (length i1 - 1) p-i by(simp add: butlast-conv-take)
      also have ... ←→ take (length i1 - 1) (take (length i2 - 1) i1) = take
  (length i1 - 1) (take (length i2 - 1) p-i) using takei1 by simp
      finally have internal-iface-name-match i1 p-i = (take (length i1 - 1)
  (take (length i2 - 1) i1) = take (length i1 - 1) (take (length i2 - 1) p-i)) .
      from match-iface-case-wildcard-prefix[OF iw2, simplified] have 2:
        internal-iface-name-match i2 p-i ←→ take (length i2 - 1) i2 = take
  (length i2 - 1) p-i by(simp add: butlast-conv-take)

      have internal-iface-name-match i2 p-i ⇒ internal-iface-name-match i1
  p-i

      unfolding 1 2
      apply(rule takesmaller[of (length i1 - 1) (length i2 - 1) i2 p-i])
      using len' apply (simp; fail)
      apply (simp; fail)
      using take-i1i2 by simp
    } note longer-iface-imp-shorter=this

```

```

show ?thesis
proof(cases length i1 ≤ length i2)
  case True
    with assm3 have  $X = i2$  unfolding internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-def
by(simp split: if-split-asm)
  from True assm3' have take-i1i2:  $\text{take } (\text{length } i1 - 1) i1 = \text{take } (\text{length } i1 - 1) i2$  by linarith
  from longer-iface-imp-shorter[OF assm1 assm2 True take-i1i2]  $\langle X = i2 \rangle$ 
  show (internal-iface-name-match i1 p-i ∧ internal-iface-name-match i2 p-i)  $\longleftrightarrow$  internal-iface-name-match X p-i by fastforce
  next
  case False
    with assm3 have  $X = i1$  unfolding internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-def
by(simp split: if-split-asm)
  from False assm3' have take-i1i2:  $\text{take } (\text{length } i2 - 1) i2 = \text{take } (\text{length } i2 - 1) i1$  by (metis min-def min-diff)
  from longer-iface-imp-shorter[OF assm2 assm1 - take-i1i2] False  $\langle X = i1 \rangle$ 
  show (internal-iface-name-match i1 p-i ∧ internal-iface-name-match i2 p-i)  $\longleftrightarrow$  internal-iface-name-match X p-i by auto
  qed
qed
} note internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-correct-Some=this

```

```

from internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-correct-None internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-correct-Some
show ?thesis
  by(simp split:option.split)
qed

```

```

fun iface-conjunct :: iface ⇒ iface ⇒ iface option where
  iface-conjunct (Iface i1) (Iface i2) = (case (iface-name-is-wildcard i1, iface-name-is-wildcard i2) of
    (True, True) ⇒ map-option Iface (internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest i1 i2) |
    (True, False) ⇒ (if match-iface (Iface i1) i2 then Some (Iface i2) else None)
  |
    (False, True) ⇒ (if match-iface (Iface i2) i1 then Some (Iface i1) else None)
  |
    (False, False) ⇒ (if  $i1 = i2$  then Some (Iface i1) else None))

```

```

lemma iface-conjunct-Some: iface-conjunct i1 i2 = Some x  $\implies$ 
  match-iface x p-i  $\longleftrightarrow$  match-iface i1 p-i ∧ match-iface i2 p-i
apply(cases i1, cases i2, rename-tac i1name i2name)
apply(simp)
apply(case-tac iface-name-is-wildcard i1name)
apply(case-tac [!] iface-name-is-wildcard i2name)
apply(simp-all)

```

```

    using internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-correct apply auto[1]
    apply (metis match-iface.simps match-iface-case-nowildcard option.distinct(1)
option.sel)
    apply (metis match-iface.simps match-iface-case-nowildcard option.distinct(1)
option.sel)
    by (metis match-iface.simps option.distinct(1) option.inject)
    lemma iface-conjunct-None:  $\text{iface-conjunct } i1 \ i2 = \text{None} \implies \neg (\text{match-iface } i1 \ p-i \wedge \text{match-iface } i2 \ p-i)$ 
    apply(cases i1, cases i2, rename-tac i1name i2name)
    apply(simp split: bool.split-asm if-split-asm)
    using internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-correct apply fastforce
    apply (metis match-iface.simps match-iface-case-nowildcard)+
    done
lemma iface-conjunct:  $\text{match-iface } i1 \ p-i \wedge \text{match-iface } i2 \ p-i \iff$ 
    (case  $\text{iface-conjunct } i1 \ i2$  of  $\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{Some } x \Rightarrow \text{match-iface } x \ p-i$ )
apply(simp split: option.split)
by(blast dest: iface-conjunct-Some iface-conjunct-None)

lemma match-iface-refl:  $\text{match-iface } (\text{Iface } x) \ x$  by (simp add: internal-iface-name-match-refl)
lemma match-iface-eqI: assumes  $x = \text{Iface } y$  shows  $\text{match-iface } x \ y$ 
    unfolding assms using match-iface-refl .

lemma iface-conjunct-ifaceAny:  $\text{iface-conjunct } \text{ifaceAny } i = \text{Some } i$ 
    apply(simp add: ifaceAny-def)
    apply(case-tac i, rename-tac iname)
    apply(simp)
    apply(case-tac iface-name-is-wildcard iname)
    apply(simp add: internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-def iface-name-is-wildcard-alt
Suc-leI; fail)
    apply(simp)
    using internal-iface-name-match.elims(3) by fastforce

lemma iface-conjunct-commute:  $\text{iface-conjunct } i1 \ i2 = \text{iface-conjunct } i2 \ i1$ 
apply(induction i1 i2 rule: iface-conjunct.induct)
apply(rename-tac i1 i2, simp)
apply(case-tac iface-name-is-wildcard i1)
apply(case-tac [!] iface-name-is-wildcard i2)
apply(simp-all)
by (simp add: internal-iface-name-wildcard-longest-commute)

private definition internal-iface-name-subset ::  $\text{string} \Rightarrow \text{string} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
    internal-iface-name-subset i1 i2 = (case (iface-name-is-wildcard i1, iface-name-is-wildcard
i2) of
    (True, True)  $\Rightarrow \text{length } i1 \geq \text{length } i2 \wedge \text{take } ((\text{length } i2) - 1) \ i1 = \text{butlast}$ 
i2 |
    (True, False)  $\Rightarrow \text{False}$  |
    (False, True)  $\Rightarrow \text{take } (\text{length } i2 - 1) \ i1 = \text{butlast } i2$  |

```

```

    (False, False) ⇒ i1 = i2
  )

private lemma butlast-take-length-helper:
  fixes x :: char list
  assumes a1: length i2 ≤ length i1
  assumes a2: take (length i2 - Suc 0) i1 = butlast i2
  assumes a3: butlast i1 = take (length i1 - Suc 0) x
  shows butlast i2 = take (length i2 - Suc 0) x
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) One-nat-def a1 a2 a3 diff-less leI length-take
length-tl
less-numeral-extra(1) take0 take-all take-butlast take-take tl-take)

private lemma internal-iface-name-subset: internal-iface-name-subset i1 i2
⟷
  {i. internal-iface-name-match i1 i} ⊆ {i. internal-iface-name-match i2 i}
  unfolding internal-iface-name-subset-def
  proof (cases iface-name-is-wildcard i1, case-tac [!] iface-name-is-wildcard i2,
simp-all)
    assume a1: iface-name-is-wildcard i1
    assume a2: iface-name-is-wildcard i2
    show (length i2 ≤ length i1 ∧ take (length i2 - Suc 0) i1 = butlast i2)
  ⟷
    ({i. internal-iface-name-match i1 i} ⊆ {i. internal-iface-name-match i2
i}) (is ?l ⟷ ?r)
    proof (rule iffI)
      assume ?l with a1 a2 show ?r
      apply (clarify, rename-tac x)
      apply (drule-tac p-i=x in match-iface-case-wildcard-prefix)+
      apply (simp)
      using butlast-take-length-helper by blast
    next
      assume ?r hence r': internal-iface-name-to-set i1 ⊆ internal-iface-name-to-set
i2
      apply -
      apply (subst(asm) internal-iface-name-to-set2[symmetric])+
      by assumption
      have hlp1: ∧ i1 i2. {x. ∃ cs. x = i1 @ cs} ⊆ {x. ∃ cs. x = i2 @ cs} ⇒
length i2 ≤ length i1
      apply (simp add: Set.Collect-mono-iff)
      by force
      have hlp2: ∧ i1 i2. {x. ∃ cs. x = i1 @ cs} ⊆ {x. ∃ cs. x = i2 @ cs} ⇒
take (length i2) i1 = i2
      apply (simp add: Set.Collect-mono-iff)
      by force
      from r' a1 a2 show ?l
      apply (simp add: internal-iface-name-to-set)
      apply (safe)
      apply (drule hlp1)

```

```

      apply(simp)
      apply (metis One-nat-def Suc-pred diff-Suc-eq-diff-pred diff-is-0-eq
iface-name-is-wildcard.simps(1) length-greater-0-conv)
      apply(drule hlp2)
      apply(simp)
      by (metis One-nat-def butlast-conv-take length-butlast length-take
take-take)
    qed
  next
  show iface-name-is-wildcard i1  $\implies$   $\neg$  iface-name-is-wildcard i2  $\implies$ 
     $\neg$  Collect (internal-iface-name-match i1)  $\subseteq$  Collect (internal-iface-name-match
i2)
  using internal-iface-name-match-refl match-iface-case-nowildcard by fastforce
  next
  show  $\neg$  iface-name-is-wildcard i1  $\implies$  iface-name-is-wildcard i2  $\implies$ 
    (take (length i2 - Suc 0) i1 = butlast i2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\{i. \text{internal-iface-name-match}$ 
i1 i $\} \subseteq \{i. \text{internal-iface-name-match}$  i2 i $\}$ )
  using match-iface-case-nowildcard match-iface-case-wildcard-prefix by force
  next
  show  $\neg$  iface-name-is-wildcard i1  $\implies$   $\neg$  iface-name-is-wildcard i2  $\implies$ 
    (i1 = i2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\{i. \text{internal-iface-name-match}$  i1 i $\} \subseteq \{i. \text{internal-iface-name-match}$ 
i2 i $\}$ )
  using match-iface-case-nowildcard by force
  qed

```

definition *iface-subset* :: *iface* \Rightarrow *iface* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
iface-subset i1 i2 \longleftrightarrow *internal-iface-name-subset* (*iface-sel* i1) (*iface-sel* i2)

lemma *iface-subset*: *iface-subset* i1 i2 \longleftrightarrow $\{i. \text{match-iface}$ i1 i $\} \subseteq \{i. \text{match-iface}$ i2 i $\}$

```

  unfolding iface-subset-def
  apply(cases i1, cases i2)
  by(simp add: internal-iface-name-subset)

```

definition *iface-is-wildcard* :: *iface* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
iface-is-wildcard ifce \equiv *iface-name-is-wildcard* (*iface-sel* ifce)

lemma *iface-is-wildcard-ifaceAny*: *iface-is-wildcard* *ifaceAny*
 by(simp add: *iface-is-wildcard-def* *ifaceAny-def*)

6.3 Enumerating Interfaces

private definition *all-chars* :: *char list* **where**
all-chars \equiv *Enum.enum*

private lemma *all-chars*: *set* *all-chars* = (*UNIV*::*char set*)
 by(simp add: *all-chars-def* *enum-UNIV*)

we can compute this, but its horribly inefficient!

```

private lemma strings-of-length-n: set (List.n-lists n all-chars) = {s::string.
length s = n}
  apply(induction n)
  apply(simp; fail)
  apply(simp add: all-chars)
  apply(safe)
  apply(simp; fail)
  apply(simp)
  apply(rename-tac n x)
  apply(rule-tac x=drop 1 x in exI)
  apply(simp)
  apply(case-tac x)
  apply(simp-all)
done

```

Non-wildcard interfaces of length n

```

private definition non-wildcard-ifaces :: nat => string list where
  non-wildcard-ifaces n ≡ filter (λi. ¬ iface-name-is-wildcard i) (List.n-lists n
all-chars)

```

Example: (any number higher than zero are probably too inefficient)

```

private lemma non-wildcard-ifaces 0 = ["" ] by eval

```

```

private lemma non-wildcard-ifaces: set (non-wildcard-ifaces n) = {s::string.
length s = n ∧ ¬ iface-name-is-wildcard s}
  using strings-of-length-n non-wildcard-ifaces-def by auto

```

```

private lemma (⋃ i ∈ set (non-wildcard-ifaces n). internal-iface-name-to-set
i) = {s::string. length s = n ∧ ¬ iface-name-is-wildcard s}
  by(simp add: non-wildcard-ifaces)

```

Non-wildcard interfaces up to length n

```

private fun non-wildcard-ifaces-upto :: nat => string list where
  non-wildcard-ifaces-upto 0 = [ [] ] |
  non-wildcard-ifaces-upto (Suc n) = (non-wildcard-ifaces (Suc n)) @ non-wildcard-ifaces-upto
n
private lemma non-wildcard-ifaces-upto: set (non-wildcard-ifaces-upto n) =
{s::string. length s ≤ n ∧ ¬ iface-name-is-wildcard s}
  apply(induction n)
  apply fastforce
  using non-wildcard-ifaces by fastforce

```

6.4 Negating Interfaces

```

private lemma inv-iface-name-set: ¬ (internal-iface-name-to-set i) = (
  if iface-name-is-wildcard i
  then

```

```

    {c | c.length c < length (butlast i)} ∪ {c @ cs | c cs.length c = length (butlast
i) ∧ c ≠ butlast i}
  else
    {c | c.length c < length i} ∪ {c@cs | c cs.length c ≥ length i ∧ c ≠ i}
)
proof -
  { fix i::string
    have inv-i-wildcard: - {i@cs | cs. True} = {c | c.length c < length i} ∪
{c@cs | c cs.length c = length i ∧ c ≠ i}
    apply(rule Set.equalityI)
    prefer 2
    apply(safe)[1]
    apply(simp;fail)
    apply(simp;fail)
    apply(simp)
    apply(rule Compl-anti-mono[where B={i @ cs | cs. True} and A=- ({c
| c.length c < length i} ∪ {c@cs | c cs.length c = length i ∧ c ≠ i}), simplified])
    apply(safe)
    apply(simp)
    apply(case-tac (length i) = length x)
    apply(erule-tac x=x in allE, simp)
    apply(erule-tac x=take (length i) x in allE)
    apply(simp add: min-def)
    by (metis append-take-drop-id)
  } note inv-i-wildcard=this
  { fix i::string
    have inv-i-nowildcard: - {i::string} = {c | c.length c < length i} ∪ {c@cs
| c cs.length c ≥ length i ∧ c ≠ i}
    proof -
      have x: {c | c.length c = length i ∧ c ≠ i} ∪ {c | c.length c > length
i} = {c@cs | c cs.length c ≥ length i ∧ c ≠ i}
      apply(safe)
      apply force+
      done
      have - {i::string} = {c | c . c ≠ i}
      by(safe, simp)
      also have ... = {c | c.length c < length i} ∪ {c | c.length c = length i
∧ c ≠ i} ∪ {c | c.length c > length i}
      by(auto)
      finally show ?thesis using x by auto
    qed
  } note inv-i-nowildcard=this
show ?thesis
proof(cases iface-name-is-wildcard i)
case True with inv-i-wildcard show ?thesis by force
next
case False with inv-i-nowildcard show ?thesis by force
qed
qed

```

Negating is really not intuitive. The Interface `"et"` is in the negated set of `"eth+"`. And the Interface `"et+"` is also in this set! This is because `"+"` is a normal interface character and not a wildcard here! In contrast, the set described by `"et+"` (with `"+"` a wildcard) is not a subset of the previously negated set.

```

lemma "et" ∈ - (internal-iface-name-to-set "eth+") by (simp)
lemma "et+" ∈ - (internal-iface-name-to-set "eth+") by (simp)
lemma "+" ∈ - (internal-iface-name-to-set "eth+") by (simp)
lemma ¬ {i. match-iface (Iface "et+") i} ⊆ - (internal-iface-name-to-set
"eth+") by force

```

Because `"+"` can appear as interface wildcard and normal interface character, we cannot take negate an `Iface i` such that we get back `iface list` which describe the negated interface.

```

lemma "+" ∈ - (internal-iface-name-to-set "eth+") by (simp)

```

```

fun compress-pos-interfaces :: iface list ⇒ iface option where
  compress-pos-interfaces [] = Some ifaceAny |
  compress-pos-interfaces [i] = Some i |
  compress-pos-interfaces (i1#i2#is) = (case iface-conjunct i1 i2 of None ⇒
None | Some i ⇒ compress-pos-interfaces (i#is))

```

```

lemma compress-pos-interfaces-Some: compress-pos-interfaces ifces = Some ifce
⇒

```

```

  match-iface ifce p-i ↔ (∀ i ∈ set ifces. match-iface i p-i)

```

```

proof (induction ifces rule: compress-pos-interfaces.induct)

```

```

  case 1 thus ?case by (simp add: match-ifaceAny)

```

```

  next

```

```

  case 2 thus ?case by simp

```

```

  next

```

```

  case (3 i1 i2) thus ?case

```

```

  apply (simp)

```

```

  apply (case-tac iface-conjunct i1 i2)

```

```

  apply (simp; fail)

```

```

  apply (simp)

```

```

  using iface-conjunct-Some by presburger

```

```

qed

```

```

lemma compress-pos-interfaces-None: compress-pos-interfaces ifces = None ⇒

```

```

  ¬ (∀ i ∈ set ifces. match-iface i p-i)

```

```

proof (induction ifces rule: compress-pos-interfaces.induct)

```

```

  case 1 thus ?case by (simp add: match-ifaceAny)

```

```

  next

```

```

  case 2 thus ?case by simp

```

```

next
case (3 i1 i2) thus ?case
  apply(cases iface-conjunct i1 i2, simp-all)
  apply (blast dest: iface-conjunct-None)
  by (blast dest: iface-conjunct-Some)
qed
end

end

```

7 Simple Firewall Syntax

```

theory SimpleFw-Syntax
imports IP-Addresses.Hs-Compat
        Firewall-Common-Decision-State
        Primitives/Iface
        Primitives/L4-Protocol
        Simple-Packet
begin

```

For for IP addresses of arbitrary length

```

datatype simple-action = Accept | Drop

```

Simple match expressions do not allow negated expressions. However, Most match expressions can still be transformed into simple match expressions.

A negated IP address range can be represented as a set of non-negated IP ranges. For example $!s = \{0..7\} \cup \{8 .. ipv4max\}$. Using CIDR notation (i.e. the $a.b.c.d/n$ notation), we can represent negated IP ranges as a set of non-negated IP ranges with only fair blowup. Another handy result is that the conjunction of two IP ranges in CIDR notation is either the smaller of the two ranges or the empty set. An empty IP range cannot be represented. If one wants to represent the empty range, then the complete rule needs to be removed.

The same holds for layer 4 ports. In addition, there exists an empty port range, e.g. $(1,0)$. The conjunction of two port ranges is again just one port range.

But negation of interfaces is not supported. Since interfaces support a wild-card character, transforming a negated interface would either result in an infeasible blowup or requires knowledge about the existing interfaces (e.g. there only is eth0, eth1, wlan3, and vbox42) An empirical test shows that negated interfaces do not occur in our data sets. Negated interfaces can also be considered bad style: What is !eth0? Everything that is not eth0, experience shows that interfaces may come up randomly, in particular in combination with virtual machines, so !eth0 might not be the desired match. At the moment, if an negated interface occurs which prevents translation to a

simple match, we recommend to abstract the negated interface to unknown and remove it (upper or lower closure rule set) before translating to a simple match. The same discussion holds for negated protocols.

Noteworthy, simple match expressions are both expressive and support conjunction: $simple-match1 \wedge simple-match2 = simple-match3$

```

record (overloaded) 'i simple-match =
  iface :: iface — in-interface

  oiface :: iface — out-interface
  src :: ('i::len word × nat) — source IP address
  dst :: ('i::len word × nat) — destination
  proto :: protocol
  sports :: (16 word × 16 word) — source-port first:last
  dports :: (16 word × 16 word) — destination-port first:last

context
  notes [[typedef-overloaded]]
begin
  datatype 'a simple-rule = SimpleRule (match-sel: 'i simple-match) (action-sel:
  simple-action)
end

```

Simple rule destructor. Removes the 'a simple-rule type, returns a tuple with the match and action.

definition $simple-rule-dtor :: 'a simple-rule \Rightarrow 'a simple-match \times simple-action$
where

$simple-rule-dtor\ r \equiv (case\ r\ of\ SimpleRule\ m\ a \Rightarrow (m,a))$

lemma *simple-rule-dtor-ids*:

$uncurry\ SimpleRule \circ simple-rule-dtor = id$

$simple-rule-dtor \circ uncurry\ SimpleRule = id$

unfolding *simple-rule-dtor-def comp-def fun-eq-iff*

by(*simp-all split: simple-rule.splits*)

end

8 Simple Firewall Semantics

theory *SimpleFw-Semantics*

imports *SimpleFw-Syntax*

IP-Addresses.IP-Address

IP-Addresses.Prefix-Match

begin

fun *simple-match-ip* :: ('i::len word × nat) ⇒ 'i::len word ⇒ bool **where**
simple-match-ip (base, len) p-ip ↔ p-ip ∈ ipset-from-cidr base len

lemma *wordinterval-to-set-ipcidr-tuple-to-wordinterval-simple-match-ip-set*:
wordinterval-to-set (ipcidr-tuple-to-wordinterval ip) = {d. *simple-match-ip* ip d}

proof –

{ **fix** s **and** d :: 'a::len word × nat
from *wordinterval-to-set-ipcidr-tuple-to-wordinterval* **have**
s ∈ *wordinterval-to-set* (ipcidr-tuple-to-wordinterval d) ↔ *simple-match-ip*

d s

by(cases d) auto
} **thus** ?thesis by blast
qed

— by the way, the words do not wrap around

lemma {(253::8 word) .. 8} = {} **by** *simp*

fun *simple-match-port* :: (16 word × 16 word) ⇒ 16 word ⇒ bool **where**
simple-match-port (s,e) p-p ↔ p-p ∈ {s..e}

fun *simple-matches* :: 'i::len simple-match ⇒ ('i, 'a) simple-packet-scheme ⇒ bool **where**

simple-matches m p ↔
(match-iface (iiface m) (p-iiface p)) ∧
(match-iface (oiface m) (p-oiface p)) ∧
(simple-match-ip (src m) (p-src p)) ∧
(simple-match-ip (dst m) (p-dst p)) ∧
(match-proto (proto m) (p-proto p)) ∧
(simple-match-port (sports m) (p-sport p)) ∧
(simple-match-port (dports m) (p-dport p))

The semantics of a simple firewall: just iterate over the rules sequentially

fun *simple-fw* :: 'i::len simple-rule list ⇒ ('i, 'a) simple-packet-scheme ⇒ state **where**

simple-fw [] - = Undecided |
simple-fw ((SimpleRule m Accept)#rs) p = (if *simple-matches* m p then Decision
FinalAllow else *simple-fw* rs p) |
simple-fw ((SimpleRule m Drop)#rs) p = (if *simple-matches* m p then Decision
FinalDeny else *simple-fw* rs p)

fun *simple-fw-alt* **where**

simple-fw-alt [] - = Undecided |
simple-fw-alt (r#rs) p = (if *simple-matches* (match-sel r) p then
(case action-sel r of Accept ⇒ Decision FinalAllow | Drop ⇒ Decision Fi-
nalDeny) else *simple-fw-alt* rs p)

lemma *simple-fw-alt*: *simple-fw* r p = *simple-fw-alt* r p **by**(induction rule: *simple-fw.induct*) *simp-all*

```

definition simple-match-any :: 'i::len simple-match where
  simple-match-any ≡ (iiface=iifaceAny, oiface=iifaceAny, src=(0,0), dst=(0,0),
  proto=ProtoAny, sports=(0,65535), dports=(0,65535) )
lemma simple-match-any: simple-matches simple-match-any p
proof -
  have *: (65535::16 word) = - 1
  by simp
  show ?thesis
  by (simp add: simple-match-any-def ipset-from-cidr-0 match-iifaceAny *)
qed

```

we specify only one empty port range

```

definition simple-match-none :: 'i::len simple-match where
  simple-match-none ≡
  (iiface=iifaceAny, oiface=iifaceAny, src=(1,0), dst=(0,0),
  proto=ProtoAny, sports=(1,0), dports=(0,65535) )
lemma simple-match-none: ¬ simple-matches simple-match-none p
proof -
  show ?thesis by(simp add: simple-match-none-def)
qed

```

```

fun empty-match :: 'i::len simple-match ⇒ bool where
  empty-match (iiface=-, oiface=-, src=-, dst=-, proto=-,
  sports=(sps1, sps2), dports=(dps1, dps2) ) ⇔ (sps1 > sps2) ∨
  (dps1 > dps2)

```

```

lemma empty-match: empty-match m ⇔ (∀ (p::('i::len, 'a) simple-packet-scheme).
  ¬ simple-matches m p)

```

```

proof
  assume empty-match m
  thus ∀ p. ¬ simple-matches m p by(cases m) fastforce
next
  assume assm: ∀ (p::('i::len, 'a) simple-packet-scheme). ¬ simple-matches m p
  obtain iif oif sip dip protocol sps1 sps2 dps1 dps2 where m:
    m = (iiface = iif, oiface = oif, src = sip, dst = dip, proto = protocol, sports
    = (sps1, sps2), dports = (dps1, dps2))
    by(cases m) force

  show empty-match m
  proof(simp add: m)
    let ?x=λp. dps1 ≤ p-dport p → p-sport p ≤ sps2 → sps1 ≤ p-sport p
    →
      match-proto protocol (p-proto p) → simple-match-ip dip (p-dst p) →
      simple-match-ip sip (p-src p) →
      match-iiface oif (p-oiface p) → match-iiface iif (p-iiface p) → ¬
      p-dport p ≤ dps2
    from assm have nomatch: ∀ (p::('i::len, 'a) simple-packet-scheme). ?x p
  by(simp add: m)
  { fix ips::'i::len word × nat

```

```

      have a ∈ ipset-from-cidr a n for a::'i::len word and n
        using ipset-from-cidr-lowest by auto
      hence simple-match-ip ips (fst ips) by(cases ips) simp
    } note ips=this
    have proto: match-protocol protocol (case protocol of ProtoAny ⇒ TCP |
Proto p ⇒ p)
      by(simp split: protocol.split)
    { fix ifce
      have match-iface ifce (iface-sel ifce)
        by (simp add: match-iface-eqI)
      } note ifaces=this
    { fix p::('i, 'a) simple-packet-scheme
      from nomatch have ?x p by blast
    } note pkt1=this
    obtain p::('i, 'a) simple-packet-scheme where [simp]:
p-iiface p = iface-sel iif
p-oiface p = iface-sel oif
p-src p = fst sip
p-dst p = fst dip
p-protocol p = (case protocol of ProtoAny ⇒ TCP | Proto p ⇒ p)
p-sport p = sps1
p-dport p = dps1
    by (meson simple-packet.select-conv)
      note pkt=pkt1[of p, simplified]
      from pkt ips proto ifaces have sps1 ≤ sps2 ⟶ ¬ dps1 ≤ dps2 by blast
      thus sps2 < sps1 ∨ dps2 < dps1 by fastforce
    qed
  qed

```

lemma *nomatch*: \neg simple-matches m $p \implies$ simple-fw (SimpleRule m a # rs) p
 $=$ simple-fw rs p
 by(cases a , simp-all del: simple-matches.simps)

8.1 Simple Ports

fun *simpl-ports-conjunct* :: (16 word × 16 word) ⇒ (16 word × 16 word) ⇒ (16 word × 16 word) **where**
simpl-ports-conjunct ($p1s$, $p1e$) ($p2s$, $p2e$) = (max $p1s$ $p2s$, min $p1e$ $p2e$)

lemma $\{(p1s::16\ word) .. p1e\} \cap \{p2s .. p2e\} = \{max\ p1s\ p2s .. min\ p1e\ p2e\}$
 by(*simp*)

lemma *simple-ports-conjunct-correct*:
 simple-match-port $p1$ $pkt \wedge$ simple-match-port $p2$ $pkt \iff$ simple-match-port
 (*simpl-ports-conjunct* $p1$ $p2$) pkt
 apply(cases $p1$, cases $p2$, *simp*)
 by *blast*

lemma *simple-match-port-code*[code] : *simple-match-port* (s,e) p-p = (s ≤ p-p ∧ p-p ≤ e) **by** *simp*

lemma *simple-match-port-UNIV*: {p. *simple-match-port* (s,e) p} = *UNIV* \longleftrightarrow (s = 0 ∧ e = - 1)
apply(*simp*)
apply(*rule*)
apply(*case-tac* s = 0)
using *antisym-conv* **apply** *blast*
using *word-le-0-iff* **apply** *blast*
using *word-zero-le* **by** *blast*

8.2 Simple IPs

lemma *simple-match-ip-conjunct*:
fixes *ip1* :: 'i::len word × nat
shows *simple-match-ip* *ip1* p-ip ∧ *simple-match-ip* *ip2* p-ip \longleftrightarrow
(case *ipcidr-conjunct* *ip1* *ip2* of None ⇒ False | Some *ipx* ⇒ *simple-match-ip* *ipx* p-ip)
proof –
{
fix *b1* *m1* *b2* *m2*
have *simple-match-ip* (*b1*, *m1*) p-ip ∧ *simple-match-ip* (*b2*, *m2*) p-ip \longleftrightarrow
p-ip ∈ *ipset-from-cidr* *b1* *m1* ∩ *ipset-from-cidr* *b2* *m2*
by *simp*
also have ... \longleftrightarrow p-ip ∈ (case *ipcidr-conjunct* (*b1*, *m1*) (*b2*, *m2*) of None ⇒
{} | Some (*bx*, *mx*) ⇒ *ipset-from-cidr* *bx* *mx*)
using *ipcidr-conjunct-correct* **by** *blast*
also have ... \longleftrightarrow (case *ipcidr-conjunct* (*b1*, *m1*) (*b2*, *m2*) of None ⇒ False |
Some *ipx* ⇒ *simple-match-ip* *ipx* p-ip)
by(*simp* *split*: *option.split*)
finally have *simple-match-ip* (*b1*, *m1*) p-ip ∧ *simple-match-ip* (*b2*, *m2*) p-ip
 \longleftrightarrow
(case *ipcidr-conjunct* (*b1*, *m1*) (*b2*, *m2*) of None ⇒ False | Some *ipx* ⇒
simple-match-ip *ipx* p-ip) .
} **thus** ?thesis **by**(*cases* *ip1*, *cases* *ip2*, *simp*)
qed

declare *simple-matches.simps*[*simp del*]

8.3 Merging Simple Matches

'i *simple-match* ∧ 'i *simple-match*

fun *simple-match-and* :: 'i::len *simple-match* ⇒ 'i *simple-match* ⇒ 'i *simple-match*
option **where**
simple-match-and (|*iiface*=*iif1*, *oiface*=*oif1*, *src*=*sip1*, *dst*=*dip1*, *proto*=*p1*,
sports=*sps1*, *dports*=*dps1* |)
(|*iiface*=*iif2*, *oiface*=*oif2*, *src*=*sip2*, *dst*=*dip2*, *proto*=*p2*,
sports=*sps2*, *dports*=*dps2* |) =

```

(case ipcidr-conjunct sip1 sip2 of None  $\Rightarrow$  None | Some sip  $\Rightarrow$ 
(case ipcidr-conjunct dip1 dip2 of None  $\Rightarrow$  None | Some dip  $\Rightarrow$ 
(case iface-conjunct iif1 iif2 of None  $\Rightarrow$  None | Some iif  $\Rightarrow$ 
(case iface-conjunct oif1 oif2 of None  $\Rightarrow$  None | Some oif  $\Rightarrow$ 
(case simple-proto-conjunct p1 p2 of None  $\Rightarrow$  None | Some p  $\Rightarrow$ 
Some (iiface=iif, oiface=oif, src=sip, dst=dip, proto=p,
sports=simpl-ports-conjunct sps1 sps2, dports=simpl-ports-conjunct dps1
dps2 ))))))

```

lemma *simple-match-and-correct*: *simple-matches m1 p \wedge simple-matches m2 p*
 \longleftrightarrow
(case simple-match-and m1 m2 of None \Rightarrow False | Some m \Rightarrow simple-matches m p)

proof –

obtain *iif1 oif1 sip1 dip1 p1 sps1 dps1* **where** *m1*:

m1 = (iiface=iif1, oiface=oif1, src=sip1, dst=dip1, proto=p1, sports=sps1, dports=dps1) **by** *(cases m1, blast)*

obtain *iif2 oif2 sip2 dip2 p2 sps2 dps2* **where** *m2*:

m2 = (iiface=iif2, oiface=oif2, src=sip2, dst=dip2, proto=p2, sports=sps2, dports=dps2) **by** *(cases m2, blast)*

have *sip-None*: *ipcidr-conjunct sip1 sip2 = None \implies \neg simple-match-ip sip1 (p-src p) \vee \neg simple-match-ip sip2 (p-src p)*

using *simple-match-ip-conjunct[of sip1 p-src p sip2]* **by** *simp*

have *dip-None*: *ipcidr-conjunct dip1 dip2 = None \implies \neg simple-match-ip dip1 (p-dst p) \vee \neg simple-match-ip dip2 (p-dst p)*

using *simple-match-ip-conjunct[of dip1 p-dst p dip2]* **by** *simp*

have *sip-Some*: $\bigwedge ip. ipcidr-conjunct sip1 sip2 = Some ip \implies$

simple-match-ip ip (p-src p) \longleftrightarrow simple-match-ip sip1 (p-src p) \wedge simple-match-ip sip2 (p-src p)

using *simple-match-ip-conjunct[of sip1 p-src p sip2]* **by** *simp*

have *dip-Some*: $\bigwedge ip. ipcidr-conjunct dip1 dip2 = Some ip \implies$

simple-match-ip ip (p-dst p) \longleftrightarrow simple-match-ip dip1 (p-dst p) \wedge simple-match-ip dip2 (p-dst p)

using *simple-match-ip-conjunct[of dip1 p-dst p dip2]* **by** *simp*

have *iiface-None*: *iface-conjunct iif1 iif2 = None \implies \neg match-iface iif1 (p-iiface p) \vee \neg match-iface iif2 (p-iiface p)*

using *iface-conjunct[of iif1 (p-iiface p) iif2]* **by** *simp*

have *oiface-None*: *iface-conjunct oif1 oif2 = None \implies \neg match-iface oif1 (p-oiface p) \vee \neg match-iface oif2 (p-oiface p)*

using *iface-conjunct[of oif1 (p-oiface p) oif2]* **by** *simp*

have *iiface-Some*: $\bigwedge iface. iface-conjunct iif1 iif2 = Some iface \implies$

match-iface iface (p-iiface p) \longleftrightarrow match-iface iif1 (p-iiface p) \wedge match-iface iif2 (p-iiface p)

using *iface-conjunct[of iif1 (p-iiface p) iif2]* **by** *simp*

have *oiface-Some*: $\bigwedge iface. iface-conjunct oif1 oif2 = Some iface \implies$

match-iface iface (p-oiface p) \longleftrightarrow match-iface oif1 (p-oiface p) \wedge match-iface oif2 (p-oiface p)

```

using iface-conjunct[of oif1 (p-oiface p) oif2] by simp

have proto-None: simple-proto-conjunct p1 p2 = None  $\implies \neg \text{match-proto } p1$ 
(p-proto p)  $\vee \neg \text{match-proto } p2$  (p-proto p)
using simple-proto-conjunct-correct[of p1 (p-proto p) p2] by simp
have proto-Some:  $\bigwedge$ proto. simple-proto-conjunct p1 p2 = Some proto  $\implies$ 
match-proto proto (p-proto p)  $\longleftrightarrow$  match-proto p1 (p-proto p)  $\wedge$  match-proto
p2 (p-proto p)
using simple-proto-conjunct-correct[of p1 (p-proto p) p2] by simp

have case-Some:  $\bigwedge$ m. Some m = simple-match-and m1 m2  $\implies$ 
(simple-matches m1 p  $\wedge$  simple-matches m2 p)  $\longleftrightarrow$  simple-matches m p
apply(simp add: m1 m2 simple-matches.simps split: option.split-asm)
using simple-ports-conjunct-correct by(blast dest: sip-Some dip-Some iiface-Some
oiface-Some proto-Some)
have case-None: simple-match-and m1 m2 = None  $\implies \neg$  (simple-matches
m1 p  $\wedge$  simple-matches m2 p)
apply(simp add: m1 m2 simple-matches.simps split: option.split-asm)
apply(blast dest: sip-None dip-None iiface-None oiface-None proto-None)+
done
from case-Some case-None show ?thesis by(cases simple-match-and m1 m2)
simp-all
qed

lemma simple-match-and-SomeD: simple-match-and m1 m2 = Some m  $\implies$ 
simple-matches m p  $\longleftrightarrow$  (simple-matches m1 p  $\wedge$  simple-matches m2 p)
by(simp add: simple-match-and-correct)
lemma simple-match-and-NoneD: simple-match-and m1 m2 = None  $\implies$ 
 $\neg$ (simple-matches m1 p  $\wedge$  simple-matches m2 p)
by(simp add: simple-match-and-correct)
lemma simple-matches-andD: simple-matches m1 p  $\implies$  simple-matches m2 p
 $\implies$ 
 $\exists m. \text{simple-match-and } m1 m2 = \text{Some } m \wedge \text{simple-matches } m p$ 
by (meson option.exhaust-sel simple-match-and-NoneD simple-match-and-SomeD)

```

8.4 Further Properties of a Simple Firewall

```

fun has-default-policy :: 'i::len simple-rule list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  has-default-policy [] = False |
  has-default-policy [(SimpleRule m -)] = (m = simple-match-any) |
  has-default-policy (-#rs) = has-default-policy rs

lemma has-default-policy: has-default-policy rs  $\implies$ 
simple-fw rs p = Decision FinalAllow  $\vee$  simple-fw rs p = Decision FinalDeny
proof(induction rs rule: has-default-policy.induct)
case 1 thus ?case by (simp)
next
case (2 m a) thus ?case by(cases a) (simp-all add: simple-match-any)
next

```

```

case ( $\exists$   $r1$   $r2$   $rs$ )
  from  $\exists$  obtain  $a$   $m$  where  $r1 = SimpleRule$   $m$   $a$  by (cases  $r1$ ) simp
  with  $\exists$  show ?case by (cases  $a$ ) simp-all
qed

```

```

lemma has-default-policy-fst: has-default-policy  $rs \implies has-default-policy$  ( $r\#rs$ )
apply(cases  $r$ , rename-tac  $m$   $a$ , simp)
apply(cases  $rs$ )
by(simp-all)

```

We can stop after a default rule (a rule which matches anything) is observed.

```

fun cut-off-after-match-any :: ' $i::len$  simple-rule list  $\Rightarrow$  ' $i$  simple-rule list where
  cut-off-after-match-any [] = [] |
  cut-off-after-match-any (SimpleRule  $m$   $a$  #  $rs$ ) =
    (if  $m = simple-match-any$  then [SimpleRule  $m$   $a$ ] else SimpleRule  $m$   $a$  #
cut-off-after-match-any  $rs$ )

```

```

lemma cut-off-after-match-any: simple-fw (cut-off-after-match-any  $rs$ )  $p = simple-fw$   $rs$   $p$ 
apply(induction  $rs$   $p$  rule: simple-fw.induct)
by(simp add: simple-match-any)+

```

```

lemma simple-fw-not-matches-removeAll:  $\neg simple-matches$   $m$   $p \implies$ 
simple-fw (removeAll (SimpleRule  $m$   $a$ )  $rs$ )  $p = simple-fw$   $rs$   $p$ 
apply(induction  $rs$   $p$  rule: simple-fw.induct)
apply(simp)
apply(simp-all)
apply blast+
done

```

8.5 Reality check: Validity of Simple Matches

While it is possible to construct a *simple-fw* expression that only matches a source or destination port, such a match is not meaningful, as the presence of the port information is dependent on the protocol. Thus, a match for a port should always include the match for a protocol. Additionally, prefixes should be zero on bits beyond the prefix length.

```

definition valid-prefix-fw  $m = valid-prefix$  (uncurry PrefixMatch  $m$ )

```

```

lemma ipcidr-conjunct-valid:
   $\llbracket valid-prefix-fw$   $p1$ ; valid-prefix-fw  $p2$ ; ipcidr-conjunct  $p1$   $p2 = Some$   $p \rrbracket \implies$ 
valid-prefix-fw  $p$ 
unfolding valid-prefix-fw-def
by(cases  $p$ ; cases  $p1$ ; cases  $p2$ ) (simp add: ipcidr-conjunct.simps split: if-splits)

```

```

definition simple-match-valid :: (' $i::len$ , ' $a$ ) simple-match-scheme  $\Rightarrow bool$  where
  simple-match-valid  $m \equiv$ 

```

$\{p. \text{simple-match-port } (\text{sports } m) p\} \neq \text{UNIV} \vee \{p. \text{simple-match-port } (\text{dports } m) p\} \neq \text{UNIV} \longrightarrow$
 $\text{proto } m \in \text{Proto } \{TCP, UDP, L4-Protocol.SCTP\} \wedge$
 $\text{valid-prefix-fw } (\text{src } m) \wedge \text{valid-prefix-fw } (\text{dst } m)$

lemma *simple-match-valid-alt*[code-unfold]: *simple-match-valid* = $(\lambda m.$
 $(\text{let } c = (\lambda(s,e). (s \neq 0 \vee e \neq -1)) \text{ in } ($
 $\text{if } c (\text{sports } m) \vee c (\text{dports } m) \text{ then } \text{proto } m = \text{Proto } TCP \vee \text{proto } m = \text{Proto } UDP \vee \text{proto } m = \text{Proto } L4-Protocol.SCTP \text{ else } \text{True})) \wedge$
 $\text{valid-prefix-fw } (\text{src } m) \wedge \text{valid-prefix-fw } (\text{dst } m))$

proof –
have *simple-match-valid-alt-hlp1*: $\{p. \text{simple-match-port } x p\} \neq \text{UNIV} \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\text{case } x \text{ of } (s,e) \Rightarrow s \neq 0 \vee e \neq -1)$
for x **using** *simple-match-port-UNIV* **by** *auto*
have *simple-match-valid-alt-hlp2*: $\{p. \text{simple-match-port } x p\} \neq \{\}$ $\longleftrightarrow (\text{case } x$
 $\text{of } (s,e) \Rightarrow s \leq e)$ **for** x **by** *auto*
show *?thesis*
unfolding *fun-eq-iff*
unfolding *simple-match-valid-def* *Let-def*
unfolding *simple-match-valid-alt-hlp1* *simple-match-valid-alt-hlp2*
apply(*clarify*, *rename-tac* m , *case-tac* $\text{sports } m$; *case-tac* $\text{dports } m$; *case-tac* $\text{proto } m$)
by *auto*
qed

Example:

context
begin
private definition *example-simple-match1* \equiv
 $(\text{iiface} = \text{Iface } "+", \text{oiface} = \text{Iface } "+", \text{src} = (0::32 \text{ word}, 0), \text{dst} = (0, 0),$
 $\text{proto} = \text{Proto } TCP, \text{sports} = (0, 1024), \text{dports} = (0, 1024))$

lemma *simple-fw* [*SimpleRule* *example-simple-match1* *Drop*]
 $(\text{p-iiface} = ""', \text{p-oiface} = ""', \text{p-src} = (1::32 \text{ word}), \text{p-dst} = 2, \text{p-proto} =$
 $TCP, \text{p-sport} = 8,$
 $\text{p-dport} = 9, \text{p-tcp-flags} = \{\}, \text{p-payload} = ""') =$
 $\text{Decision } \text{FinalDeny}$ **by** *eval*

private definition *example-simple-match2* $\equiv \text{example-simple-match1 } (\text{ proto } := \text{ProtoAny })$

Thus, *example-simple-match1* is valid, but if we set its protocol match to any, it isn't anymore

private lemma *simple-match-valid* *example-simple-match1* **by** *eval*
private lemma \neg *simple-match-valid* *example-simple-match2* **by** *eval*
end

lemma *simple-match-and-valid*:

```

fixes m1 :: 'i::len simple-match
assumes mv: simple-match-valid m1 simple-match-valid m2
assumes mj: simple-match-and m1 m2 = Some m
shows simple-match-valid m
proof -
  have simpl-ports-conjunct-not-UNIV:
    Collect (simple-match-port x) ≠ UNIV ⇒
      x = simpl-ports-conjunct p1 p2 ⇒
        Collect (simple-match-port p1) ≠ UNIV ∨ Collect (simple-match-port p2) ≠
UNIV
  for x p1 p2 by (metis Collect-cong mem-Collect-eq simple-ports-conjunct-correct)

  have valid-prefix-fw (src m1) valid-prefix-fw (src m2) valid-prefix-fw (dst m1)
valid-prefix-fw (dst m2)
  using mv unfolding simple-match-valid-alt by simp-all
  moreover have ipcidr-conjunct (src m1) (src m2) = Some (src m)
ipcidr-conjunct (dst m1) (dst m2) = Some (dst m)
  using mj by(cases m1; cases m2; cases m; simp split: option.splits)+
  ultimately have pv: valid-prefix-fw (src m) valid-prefix-fw (dst m)
  using ipcidr-conjunct-valid by blast+

  define nmu where nmu ps ↔ {p. simple-match-port ps p} ≠ UNIV for ps
have simpl-ports-conjunct (sports m1) (sports m2) = (sports m) (is ?ph1 sports)
  using mj by(cases m1; cases m2; cases m; simp split: option.splits)
hence sp: nmu (sports m) → nmu (sports m1) ∨ nmu (sports m2)
(is ?ph2 sports)
  unfolding nmu-def using simpl-ports-conjunct-not-UNIV by metis

  have ?ph1 dports using mj by(cases m1; cases m2; cases m; simp split:
option.splits)
  hence dp: ?ph2 dports unfolding nmu-def using simpl-ports-conjunct-not-UNIV
by metis

define php where php mr ↔ proto mr ∈ Proto ‘ {TCP, UDP, L4-Protocol.SCTP}
  for mr :: 'i simple-match
  have pcj: simple-proto-conjunct (proto m1) (proto m2) = Some (proto m)
  using mj by(cases m1; cases m2; cases m; simp split: option.splits)
  hence p: php m1 ⇒ php m
  php m2 ⇒ php m
  using conjunctProtoD conjunctProtoD2 pcj unfolding php-def by auto

  have ∧mx. simple-match-valid mx ⇒ nmu (sports mx) ∨ nmu (dports mx)
⇒ php mx
  unfolding nmu-def php-def simple-match-valid-def by blast

```

```

    hence mps: nm_u (sports m1) ==> php m1 nm_u (dports m1) ==> php m1
           nm_u (sports m2) ==> php m2 nm_u (dports m2) ==> php m2 using mv
by blast+

    have pa: nm_u (sports m) ∨ nm_u (dports m) -> php m

    using sp dp mps p by fast

    show ?thesis
    unfolding simple-match-valid-def
    using pv pa[unfolded nm_u-def php-def] by blast
qed

```

definition *simple-fw-valid* ≡ *list-all* (*simple-match-valid* ∘ *match-sel*)

The simple firewall does not care about tcp flags, payload, or any other packet extensions.

lemma *simple-matches-extended-packet*:

```

simple-matches m
  (|p-iiface = iifce,
   oiface = oifce,
   p-src = s, dst = d,
   p-prot = prot,
   p-sport = sport, p-dport = dport,
   tcp-flags = tcp-flags, p-payload = payload1)
<—>
simple-matches m
  (|p-iiface = iifce,
   oiface = oifce,
   p-src = s, p-dst = d,
   p-prot = prot,
   p-sport = sport, p-dport = dport,
   p-tcp-flags = tcp-flags2, p-payload = payload2, ... = aux)

```

```

by(simp add: simple-matches.simps)
end

```

9 List Product Helpers

```

theory List-Product-More
imports Main
begin

```

```

lemma List-product-concat-map: List.product xs ys = concat (map (λx. map (λy.
(x,y)) ys) xs)
by(induction xs) (simp)+

```

definition *all-pairs* :: 'a list \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) list **where**
all-pairs xs \equiv concat (map (λx . map (λy . (x,y)) xs) xs)

lemma *all-pairs-list-product*: *all-pairs* xs = List.product xs xs
by(simp add: *all-pairs-def List-product-concat-map*)

lemma *all-pairs*: $\forall (x,y) \in (\text{set } xs \times \text{set } xs)$. (x,y) \in set (*all-pairs* xs)
by(simp add: *all-pairs-list-product*)

lemma *all-pairs-set*: set (*all-pairs* xs) = set xs \times set xs
by(simp add: *all-pairs-list-product*)

end

10 Option to List and Option to Set

theory *Option-Helpers*
imports *Main*
begin

Those are just syntactic helpers.

definition *option2set* :: 'a option \Rightarrow 'a set **where**
option2set n \equiv (case n of None \Rightarrow {} | Some s \Rightarrow {s})

definition *option2list* :: 'a option \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
option2list n \equiv (case n of None \Rightarrow [] | Some s \Rightarrow [s])

lemma *set-option2list*[simp]: set (*option2list* k) = *option2set* k
unfolding *option2list-def option2set-def* **by** (simp split: *option.splits*)

lemma *option2list-simps*[simp]: *option2list* (Some x) = [x] *option2list* (None) = []
unfolding *option2list-def option.simps* **by**(fact refl)+

lemma *option2set-None*: *option2set* None = {}
by(simp add: *option2set-def*)

lemma *option2list-map*: *option2list* (map-option f n) = map f (*option2list* n)
by(simp add: *option2list-def split: option.split*)

lemma *option2set-map*: *option2set* (map-option f n) = f ` *option2set* n
by(simp add: *option2set-def split: option.split*)

end

11 Generalize Simple Firewall

theory *Generic-SimpleFw*

imports *SimpleFw-Semantics Common/List-Product-More Common/Option-Helpers*
begin

11.1 Semantics

The semantics of the *simple-fw* is quite close to *find*. The idea of the generalized *simple-fw* semantics is that you can have anything as the resulting action, not only a *simple-action*.

definition *generalized-sfw*
 $:: ('i::len\ simple-match \times 'a)\ list \Rightarrow ('i,\ 'pkt-ext)\ simple-packet-scheme \Rightarrow ('i\ simple-match \times 'a)\ option$
where
 $generalized-sfw\ l\ p \equiv find\ (\lambda(m,a).\ simple-matches\ m\ p)\ l$

11.2 Lemmas

lemma *generalized-sfw-simps*:
 $generalized-sfw\ []\ p = None$
 $generalized-sfw\ (a\ \#\ as)\ p = (if\ (case\ a\ of\ (m,-) \Rightarrow simple-matches\ m\ p)\ then\ Some\ a\ else\ generalized-sfw\ as\ p)$
unfolding *generalized-sfw-def* **by** *simp-all*

lemma *generalized-sfw-append*:
 $generalized-sfw\ (a\ @\ b)\ p = (case\ generalized-sfw\ a\ p\ of\ Some\ x \Rightarrow Some\ x$
 $\quad\quad\quad | None \Rightarrow generalized-sfw\ b\ p)$
by(*induction a*) (*simp-all add: generalized-sfw-simps*)

lemma *simple-generalized-undecided*:
 $simple-fw\ fw\ p \neq Undecided \Longrightarrow generalized-sfw\ (map\ simple-rule-dtor\ fw)\ p \neq None$
by(*induction fw*)
(*clarsimp simp add: generalized-sfw-def simple-fw-alt simple-rule-dtor-def split: prod.splits if-splits simple-action.splits simple-rule.splits*) $+$

lemma *generalized-sfwSomeD*: $generalized-sfw\ fw\ p = Some\ (r,d) \Longrightarrow (r,d) \in set\ fw \wedge simple-matches\ r\ p$
unfolding *generalized-sfw-def*
by(*induction fw*) (*simp split: if-split-asm*) $+$

lemma *generalized-sfw-NoneD*: $generalized-sfw\ fw\ p = None \Longrightarrow \forall(a,b) \in set\ fw.\ \neg simple-matches\ a\ p$
by(*induction fw*) (*clarsimp simp add: generalized-sfw-simps split: if-splits*) $+$

lemma *generalized-fw-split*: $generalized-sfw\ fw\ p = Some\ r \Longrightarrow \exists fw1\ fw3.\ fw = fw1\ @\ r\ \#\ fw3 \wedge generalized-sfw\ fw1\ p = None$
apply(*induction fw rule: rev-induct*)
apply(*simp add: generalized-sfw-simps generalized-sfw-append split: option.splits;fail*)
apply(*clarsimp simp add: generalized-sfw-simps generalized-sfw-append split: option.splits if-splits*)

apply *blast+*
done

lemma *generalized-sfw-filterD*:

generalized-sfw (filter f fw) p = Some (r,d) \implies simple-matches r p \wedge f (r,d)

by(*induction fw*) (*simp-all add: generalized-sfw-simps split: if-splits*)

lemma *generalized-sfw-apsnd*:

generalized-sfw (map (apsnd f) fw) p = map-option (apsnd f) (generalized-sfw fw p)

by(*induction fw*) (*simp add: generalized-sfw-simps split: prod.splits*)**+**

11.3 Equality with the Simple Firewall

A matching action of the simple firewall directly corresponds to a filtering decision

definition *simple-action-to-decision* :: *simple-action* \Rightarrow *state* **where**

simple-action-to-decision a \equiv *case a of Accept* \Rightarrow *Decision FinalAllow*

| *Drop* \Rightarrow *Decision FinalDeny*

The *simple-fw* and the *generalized-sfw* are equal, if the state is translated appropriately.

lemma *simple-fw-iff-generalized-fw*:

*simple-fw fw p = simple-action-to-decision a \longleftrightarrow ($\exists r$. *generalized-sfw (map simple-rule-dtor fw) p = Some (r,a)*)*

by(*induction fw*)

(*clarsimp simp add: generalized-sfw-simps simple-rule-dtor-def simple-fw-alt simple-action-to-decision-def*

split: simple-rule.splits if-splits simple-action.splits)**+**

lemma *simple-fw-iff-generalized-fw-accept*:

*simple-fw fw p = Decision FinalAllow \longleftrightarrow ($\exists r$. *generalized-sfw (map simple-rule-dtor fw) p = Some (r, Accept)*)*

by(*fact simple-fw-iff-generalized-fw*[**where** *a = simple-action.Accept*,

unfolded simple-action-to-decision-def

simple-action.simps])

lemma *simple-fw-iff-generalized-fw-drop*:

*simple-fw fw p = Decision FinalDeny \longleftrightarrow ($\exists r$. *generalized-sfw (map simple-rule-dtor fw) p = Some (r, Drop)*)*

by(*fact simple-fw-iff-generalized-fw*[**where** *a = simple-action.Drop*,

unfolded simple-action-to-decision-def

simple-action.simps])

11.4 Joining two firewalls, i.e. a packet is send through both sequentially.

definition *generalized-fw-join*

:: (*'i::len simple-match* \times *'a*) *list* \Rightarrow (*'i simple-match* \times *'b*) *list* \Rightarrow (*'i simple-match* \times *'a* \times *'b*) *list*

where
 $generalized\text{-}fw\text{-}join\ l1\ l2 \equiv [(u,(a,b)). (m1,a) \leftarrow l1, (m2,b) \leftarrow l2, u \leftarrow option2list\ (simple\text{-}match\text{-}and\ m1\ m2)]$

lemma *generalized-fw-join-1-Nil*[simp]: $generalized\text{-}fw\text{-}join\ []\ f2 = []$
unfolding *generalized-fw-join-def* **by**(*induction f2*) *simp+*

lemma *generalized-fw-join-2-Nil*[simp]: $generalized\text{-}fw\text{-}join\ f1\ [] = []$
unfolding *generalized-fw-join-def* **by**(*induction f1*) *simp+*

lemma *generalized-fw-join-cons-1*:
 $generalized\text{-}fw\text{-}join\ ((am,ad) \# l1)\ l2 =$
 $[(u,(ad,b)). (m2,b) \leftarrow l2, u \leftarrow option2list\ (simple\text{-}match\text{-}and\ am\ m2)]\ @$
 $generalized\text{-}fw\text{-}join\ l1\ l2$
unfolding *generalized-fw-join-def* **by**(*simp*)

lemma *generalized-fw-join-1-nomatch*:
 $\neg\ simple\text{-}matches\ am\ p \implies$
 $generalized\text{-}sfw\ [(u,(ad,b)). (m2,b) \leftarrow l2, u \leftarrow option2list\ (simple\text{-}match\text{-}and\ am\ m2)]\ p = None$
by(*induction l2*)
(*clarsimp simp add: generalized-sfw-simps generalized-sfw-append option2list-def simple-match-and-SomeD*)
split: prod.splits option.splits+

lemma *generalized-fw-join-2-nomatch*:
 $\neg\ simple\text{-}matches\ bm\ p \implies$
 $generalized\text{-}sfw\ (generalized\text{-}fw\text{-}join\ as\ ((bm, bd) \# bs))\ p = generalized\text{-}sfw$
 $(generalized\text{-}fw\text{-}join\ as\ bs)\ p$
proof(*induction as*)
case (*Cons a as*)
note *mIH = Cons.IH[OF Cons.prem]*
obtain *am ad where a*[simp]: $a = (am, ad)$ **by**(*cases a*)
have *: $generalized\text{-}sfw\ (concat\ (map\ (\lambda(m2, b). map\ (\lambda u. (u, ad, b))\ (option2list\ (simple\text{-}match\text{-}and\ am\ m2))))\ ((bm, bd) \# bs))\ p =$
 $generalized\text{-}sfw\ (concat\ (map\ (\lambda(m2, b). map\ (\lambda u. (u, ad, b))\ (option2list\ (simple\text{-}match\text{-}and\ am\ m2))))\ bs)\ p$
unfolding *list.map prod.simps*
apply(*cases simple-match-and am bm*)
apply(*simp add: option2list-def; fail*)
apply(*frule simple-match-and-SomeD[of - - - p]*)
apply(*subst option2list-def*)
apply(*unfold concat.simps*)
apply(*simp add: generalized-sfw-simps Cons.prem*)
done
show *?case*
unfolding *a*
unfolding *generalized-fw-join-cons-1*
unfolding *generalized-sfw-append*

```

unfolding mIH
unfolding *
..
qed(simp add: generalized-fw-join-def)

lemma generalized-fw-joinI:
  [[generalized-sfw f1 p = Some (r1,d1); generalized-sfw f2 p = Some (r2,d2)]
  =>
    generalized-sfw (generalized-fw-join f1 f2) p = Some (the (simple-match-and
r1 r2), d1,d2)
  proof(induction f1)
    case (Cons a as)
      obtain am ad where a[simp]: a = Pair am ad by(cases a)
      show ?case proof(cases simple-matches am p)
        case True
          hence dra: d1 = ad r1 = am using Cons.premis by(simp-all add: general-
ized-sfw-simps)
          from Cons.premis(2) show ?thesis unfolding a dra
          proof(induction f2)
            case (Cons b bs)
              obtain bm bd where b[simp]: b = Pair bm bd by(cases b)
              thus ?case
              proof(cases simple-matches bm p)
                case True
                  hence drb: d2 = bd r2 = bm using Cons.premis by(simp-all add:
generalized-sfw-simps)
                  from True <simple-matches am p> obtain ruc where sma[simp]:
                    simple-match-and am bm = Some ruc simple-matches ruc p
                  using simple-match-and-correct[of am p bm]
                  by(simp split: option.splits)
                  show ?thesis unfolding b
                  by(simp add: generalized-fw-join-def option2list-def generalized-sfw-simps
drb)
                case False
                  with Cons.premis have bd:
                    generalized-sfw (b # bs) p = generalized-sfw bs p
                    generalized-sfw (b # bs) p = Some (r2, d2)
                  by(simp-all add: generalized-sfw-simps)
                  note mIH = Cons.IH[OF bd(2)][unfolded bd(1)]
                  show ?thesis
                    unfolding mIH[symmetric] b
                    using generalized-fw-join-2-nomatch[OF False, of (am, ad) # as bd bs]
                .
              qed
            qed(simp add: generalized-sfw-simps generalized-fw-join-def)

  next
    case False

```

```

with Cons.prems have generalized-sfw (a # as) p = generalized-sfw as p
  by(simp add: generalized-sfw-simps)
with Cons.prems have generalized-sfw as p = Some (r1, d1) by simp
note mIH = Cons.IH[OF this Cons.prems(2)]
show ?thesis
  unfolding mIH[symmetric] a
  unfolding generalized-fw-join-cons-1
  unfolding generalized-sfw-append
  unfolding generalized-fw-join-1-nomatch[OF False, of ad f2]
  by simp
qed
qed(simp add: generalized-fw-join-def generalized-sfw-simps;fail)

```

```

lemma generalized-fw-joinD:
  generalized-sfw (generalized-fw-join f1 f2) p = Some (u, d1, d2)  $\implies$ 
     $\exists r1 r2. \text{generalized-sfw } f1 \text{ } p = \text{Some } (r1, d1) \wedge \text{generalized-sfw } f2 \text{ } p = \text{Some}$ 
     $(r2, d2) \wedge \text{Some } u = \text{simple-match-and } r1 \text{ } r2$ 
  proof(induction f1)
    case (Cons a as)
      obtain am ad where a[simp]: a = Pair am ad by(cases a)
      show ?case proof(cases simple-matches am p, rule exI)
        case True
          show  $\exists r2. \text{generalized-sfw } (a \# as) \text{ } p = \text{Some } (am, d1) \wedge \text{generalized-sfw } f2$ 
           $p = \text{Some } (r2, d2) \wedge \text{Some } u = \text{simple-match-and } am \text{ } r2$ 
          using Cons.prems
          proof(induction f2)
            case (Cons b bs)
              obtain bm bd where b[simp]: b = Pair bm bd by(cases b)
              show ?case
              proof(cases simple-matches bm p, rule exI)
                case True
                  with  $\langle \text{simple-matches } am \text{ } p \rangle$  obtain u'
                    where sma: simple-match-and am bm = Some u' \wedge simple-matches u' p
                    using simple-match-and-correct[of am p bm] by(simp split: option.splits)
                  show generalized-sfw (a # as) p = Some (am, d1) \wedge generalized-sfw (b #
                  bs) p = Some (bm, d2) \wedge Some u = simple-match-and am bm
                  using Cons.prems True \langle simple-matches am p \rangle
                  by(simp add: generalized-fw-join-def generalized-sfw-append sma general-
                  ized-sfw-simps)
                next
                  case False
                    have generalized-sfw (generalized-fw-join (a # as) bs) p = Some (u, d1,
                    d2)
                    using Cons.prems unfolding b unfolding generalized-fw-join-2-nomatch[OF
                    False] .
                    note Cons.IH[OF this]

```

```

    moreover have generalized-sfw (b # bs) p = generalized-sfw bs p using
False by(simp add: generalized-sfw-simps)
    ultimately show ?thesis by presburger
    qed
  qed(simp add: generalized-sfw-simps)
next
  case False
  with Cons.prem1 have generalized-sfw (generalized-fw-join as f2) p = Some
(u, d1, d2) by(simp add: generalized-fw-join-cons-1 generalized-sfw-append gener-
alized-fw-join-1-nomatch)
  note Cons.IH[OF this]
  moreover have generalized-sfw (a # as) p = generalized-sfw as p using False
by(simp add: generalized-sfw-simps)
  ultimately show ?thesis by presburger
  qed
qed(simp add: generalized-fw-join-def generalized-sfw-simps)

```

We imagine two firewalls are positioned directly after each other. The first one has ruleset rs1 installed, the second one has ruleset rs2 installed. A packet needs to pass both firewalls.

```

theorem simple-fw-join:
  defines rule-translate ≡
    map (λ(u,a,b). SimpleRule u (if a = Accept ∧ b = Accept then Accept else
Drop))
  shows
    simple-fw rs1 p = Decision FinalAllow ∧ simple-fw rs2 p = Decision FinalAllow
←→
    simple-fw (rule-translate (generalized-fw-join (map simple-rule-dtor rs1) (map
simple-rule-dtor rs2))) p = Decision FinalAllow
  proof –
  have hlp1:
    simple-rule-dtor ∘ (λ(u, a, b). SimpleRule u (if a = Accept ∧ b = Accept then
Accept else Drop)) =
    apsnd (λ(a, b). if a = Accept ∧ b = Accept then Accept else Drop)
  unfolding fun-eq-iff comp-def by(simp add: simple-rule-dtor-def)
  show ?thesis
  unfolding simple-fw-iff-generalized-fw-accept
  apply(rule)
  apply(clarify)
  apply(drule (1) generalized-fw-joinI)
  apply(simp add: hlp1 rule-translate-def generalized-sfw-mapsnd ;fail)
  apply(clarsimp simp add: hlp1 generalized-sfw-mapsnd rule-translate-def)
  apply(drule generalized-fw-joinD)
  apply(clarsimp split: if-splits)
  done
qed

```

theorem *simple-fw-join2*:

— translates a $(match, action1, action2)$ tuple of the joined generalized firewall to a 'i simple-rule list. The two actions are translated such that you only get *Accept* if both actions are *Accept*

defines *to-simple-rule-list* $\equiv map (apsnd (\lambda(a,b) \Rightarrow (case\ a\ of\ Accept \Rightarrow b$
 $| Drop \Rightarrow Drop)))$

shows *simple-fw rs1 p = Decision FinalAllow* \wedge *simple-fw rs2 p = Decision FinalAllow* \longleftrightarrow

$(\exists m. (generalized-sfw (to-simple-rule-list$
 $(generalized-fw-join (map\ simple-rule-dtor\ rs1) (map\ simple-rule-dtor$
 $rs2)))\ p) = Some\ (m, Accept))$

unfolding *simple-fw-iff-generalized-fw-accept*

apply(*rule*)

apply(*clarify*)

apply(*drule (1) generalized-fw-joinI*)

apply(*clarsimp simp add: to-simple-rule-list-def generalized-sfw-mapsnd; fail*)

apply(*clarsimp simp add: to-simple-rule-list-def generalized-sfw-mapsnd*)

apply(*drule generalized-fw-joinD*)

apply(*clarsimp split: if-splits simple-action.splits*)

done

lemma *generalized-fw-join-1-1*:

generalized-fw-join [(m1,d1)] fw2 = foldr ($\lambda(m2,d2). (@) (case\ simple-match-and$
 $m1\ m2\ of\ None \Rightarrow []\ | Some\ mu \Rightarrow [(mu,d1,d2)]))\ fw2\ []$

proof —

have *concat-map-foldr: concat (map ($\lambda x. f\ x$) l) = foldr ($\lambda x. (@) (f\ x)$) l []* **for**
 $f :: 'x \Rightarrow 'y\ list\ and\ l$

by(*induction l*) *simp-all*

show *?thesis*

apply(*simp add: generalized-fw-join-cons-1 option2list-def*)

apply(*simp add: concat-map-foldr*)

apply(*unfold list.map prod.case-distrib option.case-distrib*)

by *simp*

qed

lemma *generalized-sfw-2-join-None*:

generalized-sfw fw2 p = None \implies *generalized-sfw (generalized-fw-join fw1 fw2)*
 $p = None$

by(*induction fw2*) (*simp-all add: generalized-sfw-simps generalized-sfw-append*
generalized-fw-join-2-nomatch split: if-splits option.splits prod.splits)

lemma *generalized-sfw-1-join-None*:

generalized-sfw fw1 p = None \implies *generalized-sfw (generalized-fw-join fw1 fw2)*
 $p = None$

by(*induction fw1*) (*simp-all add: generalized-sfw-simps generalized-fw-join-cons-1*
generalized-sfw-append generalized-fw-join-1-nomatch split: if-splits option.splits prod.splits)

lemma *generalized-sfw-join-set*: $(a, b1, b2) \in set (generalized-fw-join\ f1\ f2) \longleftrightarrow$

```

    (∃ a1 a2. (a1, b1) ∈ set f1 ∧ (a2, b2) ∈ set f2 ∧ simple-match-and a1 a2 =
Some a)
unfolding generalized-fw-join-def
apply(rule iffI)
  subgoal unfolding generalized-fw-join-def by(clarsimp simp: option2set-def
split: option.splits) blast
by(clarsimp simp: option2set-def split: option.splits) fastforce

```

11.5 Validity

There's validity of matches on *generalized-sfw*, too, even on the join.

```

definition gsfw-valid :: ('i::len simple-match × 'c) list ⇒ bool where
  gsfw-valid ≡ list-all (simple-match-valid ∘ fst)

```

```

lemma gsfw-join-valid: gsfw-valid f1 ⇒ gsfw-valid f2 ⇒ gsfw-valid (generalized-fw-join
f1 f2)

```

```

unfolding gsfw-valid-def
apply(induction f1)
  apply(simp;fail)
apply(simp)
apply(rename-tac a f1)
apply(case-tac a)
apply(simp add: generalized-fw-join-cons-1)
apply(clarify)
apply(thin-tac list-all - f1)
apply(thin-tac list-all - (generalized-fw-join - -))
apply(induction f2)
  apply(simp;fail)
apply(simp)
apply(clarsimp simp add: option2list-def list-all-iff)
using simple-match-and-valid apply metis
done

```

```

lemma gsfw-validI: simple-fw-valid fw ⇒ gsfw-valid (map simple-rule-dtor fw)
unfolding gsfw-valid-def simple-fw-valid-def
  by(clarsimp simp add: simple-rule-dtor-def list-all-iff split: simple-rule.splits)
fastforce

```

end

12 Shadowed Rules

```

theory Shadowed
imports SimpleFw-Semantics
begin

```

12.1 Removing Shadowed Rules

Testing, not executable

Assumes: *simple-ruleset*

```

fun rmshadow :: 'i::len simple-rule list  $\Rightarrow$  'i simple-packet set  $\Rightarrow$  'i simple-rule list
where
  rmshadow [] - = [] |
  rmshadow ((SimpleRule m a)#rs) P = (if ( $\forall p \in P. \neg$  simple-matches m p)
    then
      rmshadow rs P
    else
      (SimpleRule m a) # (rmshadow rs {p  $\in$  P.  $\neg$  simple-matches m p}))

```

12.1.1 Soundness

lemma *rmshadow-sound*:

$p \in P \implies$ simple-fw (rmshadow rs P) p = simple-fw rs p

proof(*induction rs arbitrary: P*)

case Nil thus ?case by simp

next

case (Cons r rs)

from Cons.IH Cons.prem **have** IH1: simple-fw (rmshadow rs P) p = simple-fw rs p **by** (simp)

let ?P'={p \in P. \neg simple-matches (match-sel r) p}

from Cons.IH Cons.prem **have** IH2: $\bigwedge m. p \in ?P' \implies$ simple-fw (rmshadow rs ?P') p = simple-fw rs p **by** simp

from Cons.prem **show** ?case

apply(cases r, rename-tac m a)

apply(simp)

apply(case-tac $\forall p \in P. \neg$ simple-matches m p)

apply(simp add: IH1 nomatch)

apply(case-tac p \in ?P')

apply(frule IH2)

apply(simp add: nomatch IH1)

apply(simp)

apply(case-tac a)

apply(simp-all)

by fast+

qed

corollary *rmshadow*:

fixes p :: 'i::len simple-packet

shows simple-fw (rmshadow rs UNIV) p = simple-fw rs p

using rmshadow-sound[of p] **by** simp

A different approach where we start with the empty set of packets and collect packets which are already “matched-away”.

```

fun rmshadow' :: 'i::len simple-rule list  $\Rightarrow$  'i simple-packet set  $\Rightarrow$  'i simple-rule list

```

where

```

rmshadow' [] - = [] |
rmshadow' ((SimpleRule m a)#rs) P = (if {p. simple-matches m p} ⊆ P
  then
    rmshadow' rs P
  else
    (SimpleRule m a) # (rmshadow' rs (P ∪ {p. simple-matches m p})))

```

lemma *rmshadow'-sound*:

$p \notin P \implies \text{simple-fw } (\text{rmshadow}' \text{ rs } P) \text{ } p = \text{simple-fw } \text{rs } p$

proof(*induction rs arbitrary: P*)

case Nil thus ?case by simp

next

case (*Cons r rs*)

from *Cons.IH Cons.prem*s **have** *IH1*: $\text{simple-fw } (\text{rmshadow}' \text{ rs } P) \text{ } p = \text{simple-fw } \text{rs } p$
rs p by (simp)

let $?P' = \{p. \text{simple-matches } (\text{match-sel } r) \text{ } p\}$

from *Cons.IH Cons.prem*s **have** *IH2*: $\bigwedge m. p \notin (\text{Collect } (\text{simple-matches } m))$
 $\implies \text{simple-fw } (\text{rmshadow}' \text{ rs } (P \cup \text{Collect } (\text{simple-matches } m))) \text{ } p = \text{simple-fw } \text{rs } p$
by simp

have *nomatch-m*: $\bigwedge m. p \notin P \implies \{p. \text{simple-matches } m \text{ } p\} \subseteq P \implies \neg \text{simple-matches } m \text{ } p$
by blast

from *Cons.prem*s **show** ?case

apply(*cases r, rename-tac m a*)

apply(*simp*)

apply(*case-tac {p. simple-matches m p} ⊆ P*)

apply(*simp add: IH1*)

apply(*drule nomatch-m*)

apply(*assumption*)

apply(*simp add: nomatch*)

apply(*simp*)

apply(*case-tac a*)

apply(*simp-all*)

apply(*simp-all add: IH2*)

done

qed

corollary

fixes $p :: 'i::\text{len simple-packet}$

shows $\text{simple-fw } (\text{rmshadow } \text{rs } \text{UNIV}) \text{ } p = \text{simple-fw } (\text{rmshadow}' \text{ rs } \{\}) \text{ } p$

using *rmshadow'-sound*[of *p*] *rmshadow-sound*[of *p*] **by** *simp*

Previous algorithm is not executable because we have no code for '*i simple-packet set*'. To get some code, some efficient set operations would be necessary. We either need union and subset or intersection and negation. Both subset and negation are complicated. Probably the BDDs which related work uses is really necessary.

context

begin

private type-synonym *'i simple-packet-set = 'i simple-match list*

private definition *simple-packet-set-toSet :: 'i::len simple-packet-set \Rightarrow 'i simple-packet set* **where**

simple-packet-set-toSet ms = {p. $\exists m \in \text{set } ms. \text{simple-matches } m p$ }

private lemma *simple-packet-set-toSet-alt: simple-packet-set-toSet ms = ($\bigcup m \in \text{set } ms. \{p. \text{simple-matches } m p\}$)*

unfolding *simple-packet-set-toSet-def* **by** *blast*

private definition *simple-packet-set-union :: 'i::len simple-packet-set \Rightarrow 'i simple-match \Rightarrow 'i simple-packet-set* **where**

simple-packet-set-union ps m = m # ps

private lemma *simple-packet-set-toSet (simple-packet-set-union ps m) = simple-packet-set-toSet ps \cup {p. simple-matches m p}*

unfolding *simple-packet-set-toSet-def simple-packet-set-union-def* **by** *simp blast*

private lemma ($\exists m' \in \text{set } ms.$

{i. match-iface iif i} \subseteq {i. match-iface (iiface m') i} \wedge

{i. match-iface oif i} \subseteq {i. match-iface (oiface m') i} \wedge

{ip. simple-match-ip sip ip} \subseteq {ip. simple-match-ip (src m') ip} \wedge

{ip. simple-match-ip dip ip} \subseteq {ip. simple-match-ip (dst m') ip} \wedge

{p. match-protocol protocol p} \subseteq {p. match-protocol (proto m') p} \wedge

{p. simple-match-port sps p} \subseteq {p. simple-match-port (sports m') p} \wedge

{p. simple-match-port dps p} \subseteq {p. simple-match-port (dports m') p}

)

\Rightarrow *{p. simple-matches (|iiface=iif, oiface=oif, src=sip, dst=dip, proto=protocol, sports=sps, dports=dps |) p} \subseteq (simple-packet-set-toSet ms)*

unfolding *simple-packet-set-toSet-def simple-packet-set-union-def*

apply (*simp add: simple-matches.simps*)

apply (*simp add: Set.Collect-mono-iff*)

apply *clarify*

apply *meson*

done

subset or negation ... One efficient implementation would suffice.

private lemma *{p:: 'i::len simple-packet. simple-matches m p} \subseteq (simple-packet-set-toSet ms) \longleftrightarrow*

{p:: 'i::len simple-packet. simple-matches m p} \cap ($\bigcap m \in \text{set } ms. \{p. \neg \text{simple-matches } m p\}$) = {} (is ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)

proof –

have *?l \longleftrightarrow {p. simple-matches m p} – (simple-packet-set-toSet ms) = {}*
by *blast*

also have *... \longleftrightarrow {p. simple-matches m p} – ($\bigcup m \in \text{set } ms. \{p:: 'i::len \text{simple-packet. simple-matches } m p\}$) = {}*

using *simple-packet-set-toSet-alt* **by** *blast*

also have *... \longleftrightarrow ?r* **by** *blast*

```

    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

end
end

```

13 Partition a Set by a Specific Constraint

```

theory IP-Partition-Preliminaries
imports Main
begin

```

Will be used for the IP address space partition of a firewall. However, this file is completely generic in terms of sets, it only imports Main.

It will be used in `../Service_Matrix.thy`. Core idea: This file partitions *'a set set* by some magic condition. Later, we will show that this magic condition implies that all IPs that have been grouped by the magic condition show the same behaviour for a simple firewall.

```

definition disjoint :: 'a set set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  disjoint ts  $\equiv \forall A \in ts. \forall B \in ts. A \neq B \longrightarrow A \cap B = \{\}$ 
We will call two partitioned sets complete iff  $\bigcup ss = \bigcup ts$ .

```

The condition we use to partition a set. If this holds and A is the set of IP addresses in each rule in a firewall, then B is a partition of $\bigcup A$ where each member has the same behavior w.r.t the firewall ruleset.

A is the carrier set and B^* should be a partition of $\bigcup A$ which fulfills the following condition:

```

definition ipPartition :: 'a set set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  ipPartition A B  $\equiv \forall a \in A. \forall b \in B. a \cap b = \{\} \vee b \subseteq a$ 

```

```

definition disjoint-list :: 'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  disjoint-list ls  $\equiv distinct\ ls \wedge disjoint\ (set\ ls)$ 

```

```

context begin

```

```

  private fun disjoint-list-rec :: 'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
    disjoint-list-rec [] = True |
    disjoint-list-rec (x#xs) = (x  $\cap \bigcup (set\ xs) = \{\}$ )  $\wedge$  disjoint-list-rec xs

```

```

  private lemma disjoint-equi: disjoint-list-rec ts  $\Longrightarrow$  disjoint (set ts)
  apply(induction ts)
  apply(simp-all add: disjoint-def)
  by fast

```

```

  private lemma disjoint-list-disjoint-list-rec: disjoint-list ts  $\Longrightarrow$  disjoint-list-rec ts

```

```

apply(induction ts)
apply(simp-all add: disjoint-list-def disjoint-def)
by fast

```

```

private definition addSubsetSet :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set set where
  addSubsetSet s ts = insert (s -  $\bigcup$  ts) ((( $\cap$ ) s) ' ts)  $\cup$  (( $\lambda x.$  x - s) ' ts)

```

```

private fun partitioning :: 'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set set where
  partitioning [] ts = ts |
  partitioning (s#ss) ts = partitioning ss (addSubsetSet s ts)

```

simple examples

```

lemma partitioning [{1::nat,2},{3,4},{5,6,7},{6},{10}] {} = {{10}, {6}, {5,
7}, {}, {3, 4}, {1, 2}} by eval

```

```

lemma  $\bigcup$  [{1::nat,2},{3,4},{5,6,7},{6},{10}] =  $\bigcup$  (partitioning [{1,2},{3,4},{5,6,7},{6},{10}]
{}) by eval

```

```

lemma disjoint (partitioning [{1::nat,2},{3,4},{5,6,7},{6},{10}] {}) by eval

```

```

lemma ipPartition [{1::nat,2},{3,4},{5,6,7},{6},{10}] (partitioning [{1::nat,2},{3,4},{5,6,7},{6},{10}]
{}) by eval

```

```

lemma ipPartition A {} by(simp add: ipPartition-def)

```

```

lemma ipPartitionUnion: ipPartition As Cs  $\wedge$  ipPartition Bs Cs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ipPartition
(As  $\cup$  Bs) Cs

```

```

unfolding ipPartition-def by fast

```

```

private lemma disjointAddSubset: disjoint ts  $\implies$  disjoint (addSubsetSet a ts)
by (auto simp add: disjoint-def addSubsetSet-def)

```

```

private lemma coversallAddSubset:  $\bigcup$  (insert a ts) =  $\bigcup$  (addSubsetSet a ts)
by (auto simp add: addSubsetSet-def)

```

```

private lemma ipPartitioningAddSubset0: disjoint ts  $\implies$  ipPartition ts (addSubsetSet
a ts)

```

```

apply(simp add: addSubsetSet-def ipPartition-def)

```

```

apply(safe)

```

```

apply blast

```

```

apply(simp-all add: disjoint-def)

```

```

apply blast+

```

```

done

```

```

private lemma ipPartitioningAddSubset1: disjoint ts  $\implies$  ipPartition (insert a
ts) (addSubsetSet a ts)

```

```

apply(simp add: addSubsetSet-def ipPartition-def)

```

```

apply(safe)

```

```

apply blast

```

```

apply(simp-all add: disjoint-def)

```

```

apply blast+

```

```

done

```

private lemma *addSubsetSetI*:
 $s - \bigcup ts \in \text{addSubsetSet } s \ ts$
 $t \in ts \implies s \cap t \in \text{addSubsetSet } s \ ts$
 $t \in ts \implies t - s \in \text{addSubsetSet } s \ ts$
unfolding *addSubsetSet-def* **by** *blast+*

private lemma *addSubsetSetE*:
assumes $A \in \text{addSubsetSet } s \ ts$
obtains $A = s - \bigcup ts \mid T$ **where** $T \in ts \ A = s \cap T \mid T$ **where** $T \in ts \ A = T - s$
using *assms* **unfolding** *addSubsetSet-def* **by** *blast*

private lemma *Union-addSubsetSet*: $\bigcup(\text{addSubsetSet } b \ As) = b \cup \bigcup As$
unfolding *addSubsetSet-def* **by** *auto*

private lemma *addSubsetSetCom*: $\text{addSubsetSet } a \ (\text{addSubsetSet } b \ As) = \text{addSubsetSet } b \ (\text{addSubsetSet } a \ As)$

proof –
{
 fix $A \ a \ b$ **assume** $A \in \text{addSubsetSet } a \ (\text{addSubsetSet } b \ As)$
 hence $A \in \text{addSubsetSet } b \ (\text{addSubsetSet } a \ As)$
 apply (*rule addSubsetSetE*)
 proof(*goal-cases*)
 case 1
 assume $A = a - \bigcup(\text{addSubsetSet } b \ As)$
 hence $A = (a - \bigcup As) - b$ **by** (*auto simp add: Union-addSubsetSet*)
 thus *?thesis* **by** (*auto intro: addSubsetSetI*)
 next
 case (2 T)
 have $A = b \cap (a - \bigcup As) \vee (\exists S \in As. A = b \cap (a \cap S)) \vee (\exists S \in As. A = (a \cap S) - b)$
 by (*rule addSubsetSetE[OF 2(1)] (auto simp: 2(2))*)
 thus *?thesis* **by** (*blast intro: addSubsetSetI*)
 next
 case (3 T)
 have $A = b - \bigcup(\text{addSubsetSet } a \ As) \vee (\exists S \in As. A = b \cap (S - a)) \vee (\exists S \in As. A = (S - a) - b)$
 by (*rule addSubsetSetE[OF 3(1)] (auto simp: 3(2) Union-addSubsetSet)*)
 thus *?thesis* **by** (*blast intro: addSubsetSetI*)
 qed
}
thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

private lemma *ipPartitioningAddSubset2*: $\text{ipPartition } \{a\} \ (\text{addSubsetSet } a \ ts)$
apply(*simp add: addSubsetSet-def ipPartition-def*)
by *blast*

```

private lemma disjointPartitioning-helper : disjoint As  $\implies$  disjoint (partitioning
ss As)
proof (induction ss arbitrary: As)
case Nil thus ?case by (simp)
next
case (Cons s ss)
from Cons.prem1 disjointAddSubset have d: disjoint (addSubsetSet s As) by
fast
from Cons.IH d have disjoint (partitioning ss (addSubsetSet s As)) .
thus ?case by simp
qed

```

```

private lemma disjointPartitioning: disjoint (partitioning ss {})
proof -
have disjoint {} by (simp add: disjoint-def)
from this disjointPartitioning-helper show ?thesis by fast
qed

```

```

private lemma coversallPartitioning:  $\bigcup$  (set ts) =  $\bigcup$  (partitioning ts {})
proof -
have  $\bigcup$  (set ts  $\cup$  As) =  $\bigcup$  (partitioning ts As) for As
apply (induction ts arbitrary: As)
apply (simp-all)
by (metis Union-addSubsetSet sup-left-commute)
thus ?thesis by (metis sup-bot.right-neutral)
qed

```

```

private lemma  $\bigcup$  As =  $\bigcup$  Bs  $\implies$  ipPartition As Bs  $\implies$  ipPartition As
(addSubsetSet a Bs)
by (auto simp add: ipPartition-def addSubsetSet-def)

```

```

private lemma ipPartitionSingleSet: ipPartition {t} (addSubsetSet t Bs)
 $\implies$  ipPartition {t} (partitioning ts (addSubsetSet t Bs))
apply (induction ts arbitrary: Bs t)
apply (simp-all)
by (metis addSubsetSetCom ipPartitioningAddSubset2)

```

```

private lemma ipPartitioning-helper: disjoint As  $\implies$  ipPartition (set ts) (partitioning
ts As)
proof (induction ts arbitrary: As)
case Nil thus ?case by (simp add: ipPartition-def)
next
case (Cons t ts)
from Cons.prem1 ipPartitioningAddSubset0 have d: ipPartition As (addSubsetSet
t As) by blast
from Cons.prem1 Cons.IH d disjointAddSubset ipPartitioningAddSubset1
have e: ipPartition (set ts) (partitioning ts (addSubsetSet t As)) by blast
from ipPartitioningAddSubset2 Cons.prem1
have ipPartition {t} (addSubsetSet t As) by blast

```

```

from this Cons.premis ipPartitionSingleSet
have f: ipPartition {t} (partitioning ts (addSubsetSet t As)) by fast
have set (t#ts) = insert t (set ts) by auto
from ipPartitionUnion have  $\bigwedge$  As Bs Cs. ipPartition As Cs  $\implies$  ipPartition
Bs Cs  $\implies$  ipPartition (As  $\cup$  Bs) Cs by fast
with this e f
have ipPartition (set (t # ts)) (partitioning ts (addSubsetSet t As)) by
fastforce
thus ?case by simp
qed

```

```

private lemma ipPartitioning: ipPartition (set ts) (partitioning ts {})
proof -
have disjoint {} by (simp add: disjoint-def)
from this ipPartitioning-helper show ?thesis by fast
qed

```

```

private lemma inter-dif-help-lemma:  $A \cap B = \{\}$   $\implies$   $B - S = B - (S - A)$ 
by blast

```

```

private lemma disjoint-list-lem: disjoint-list ls  $\implies$   $\forall s \in \text{set}(ls). \forall t \in \text{set}(ls). s$ 
 $\neq t \longrightarrow s \cap t = \{\}$ 
proof (induction ls)
qed (simp-all add: disjoint-list-def disjoint-def)

```

```

private lemma disjoint-list-empty: disjoint-list []
by (simp add: disjoint-list-def disjoint-def)

```

```

private lemma disjoint-sublist: disjoint-list (t#ts)  $\implies$  disjoint-list ts
proof (induction ts arbitrary: t)
qed (simp-all add: disjoint-list-empty disjoint-list-def disjoint-def)

```

```

private fun intersection-list :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list where
intersection-list - [] = [] |
intersection-list s (t#ts) = (s  $\cap$  t)#(intersection-list s ts)

```

```

private fun intersection-list-opt :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list where
intersection-list-opt - [] = [] |
intersection-list-opt s (t#ts) = (s  $\cap$  t)#(intersection-list-opt (s - t) ts)

```

```

private lemma disjoint-subset: disjoint A  $\implies$   $a \in A \implies b \subseteq a \implies$  disjoint
((A - {a})  $\cup$  {b})
apply (simp add: disjoint-def)
by blast

```

```

private lemma disjoint-intersection: disjoint A  $\implies$   $a \in A \implies$  disjoint ({a  $\cap$ 
b}  $\cup$  (A - {a}))

```

```

apply(simp add: disjoint-def)
by(blast)

private lemma intList-equi: disjoint-list-rec ts  $\implies$  intersection-list s ts = inter-
section-list-opt s ts
proof(induction ts)
case Nil thus ?case by simp
next
case (Cons t ts)
from Cons.prem1 have intersection-list-opt s ts = intersection-list-opt (s - t)
ts
proof(induction ts arbitrary: s t)
case Nil thus ?case by simp
next
case Cons
have  $\forall t \in \text{set } ts. u \cap t = \{\} \implies \text{intersection-list-opt } s \text{ } ts = \text{intersection-list-opt}$ 
(s - u) ts
for u
apply(induction ts arbitrary: s u)
apply(simp-all)
by (metis Diff-Int-distrib2 Diff-empty Diff-eq Un-Diff-Int sup-bot.right-neutral)
with Cons show ?case
apply(simp)
by (metis Diff-Int-distrib2 Diff-empty Un-empty inf-sup-distrib1)
qed
with Cons show ?case by simp
qed

private fun difference-list :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list where
difference-list - [] = [] |
difference-list s (t#ts) = (t - s)#(difference-list s ts)

private fun difference-list-opt :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list where
difference-list-opt - [] = [] |
difference-list-opt s (t#ts) = (t - s)#(difference-list-opt (s - t) ts)

private lemma difList-equi: disjoint-list-rec ts  $\implies$  difference-list s ts = differ-
ence-list-opt s ts
proof(induction ts arbitrary: s)
case Nil thus ?case by simp
next
case (Cons t ts)
have difference-list-opt-lem0:  $\forall t \in \text{set}(ts). u \cap t = \{\} \implies$ 
difference-list-opt s ts = difference-list-opt (s - u) ts
for u proof(induction ts arbitrary: s u)
case Cons thus ?case
apply(simp-all add: inter-dif-help-lemma)
by (metis Diff-Int-distrib2 Diff-eq Un-Diff-Int sup-bot.right-neutral)

```

```

    qed(simp)
  have disjoint-list-rec (t # ts)  $\implies$  difference-list-opt s ts = difference-list-opt
(s - t) ts
  proof(induction ts arbitrary: s t)
  case Cons thus ?case
    apply(simp-all add: difference-list-opt-lem0)
    by (metis Un-empty inf-sup-distrib1 inter-dif-help-lemma)
  qed(simp)
  with Cons show ?case by simp
qed

```

```

private fun partList0 :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list where
  partList0 s [] = [] |
  partList0 s (t#ts) = (s  $\cap$  t)#((t - s)#(partList0 s ts))

```

```

private lemma partList0-set-equi: set(partList0 s ts) = ((( $\cap$ ) s) ' (set ts))  $\cup$ 
(( $\lambda$ x. x - s) ' (set ts))
  by(induction ts arbitrary: s) auto

```

```

private lemma partList-sub-equi0: set(partList0 s ts) =
  set(difference-list s ts)  $\cup$  set(intersection-list s ts)
  by(induction ts arbitrary: s) simp+

```

```

private fun partList1 :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list where
  partList1 s [] = [] |
  partList1 s (t#ts) = (s  $\cap$  t)#((t - s)#(partList1 (s - t) ts))

```

```

private lemma partList-sub-equi: set(partList1 s ts) =
  set(difference-list-opt s ts)  $\cup$  set(intersection-list-opt s ts)
  by(induction ts arbitrary: s) (simp-all)

```

```

private lemma partList0-partList1-equi: disjoint-list-rec ts  $\implies$  set (partList0 s
ts) = set (partList1 s ts)
  by (simp add: partList-sub-equi partList-sub-equi0 intList-equi difList-equi)

```

```

private fun partList2 :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list where
  partList2 s [] = [] |
  partList2 s (t#ts) = (if s  $\cap$  t = {} then (t#(partList2 (s - t) ts))
    else (s  $\cap$  t)#((t - s)#(partList2 (s - t) ts)))

```

```

private lemma partList2-empty: partList2 {} ts = ts
  by(induction ts) (simp-all)

```

```

private lemma partList1-partList2-equi: set(partList1 s ts) - {{}} = set(partList2
s ts) - {{{}}
  by(induction ts arbitrary: s) (auto)

```

```

private fun partList3 :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list where
  partList3 s [] = [] |

```

```

partList3 s (t#ts) = (if s = {} then (t#ts) else
  (if s ∩ t = {} then (t#(partList3 (s - t) ts))
    else
      (if t - s = {} then (t#(partList3 (s - t) ts))
        else (t ∩ s)#((t - s)#(partList3 (s - t) ts))))))

```

```

private lemma partList2-partList3-equi: set(partList2 s ts) - {{{}} = set(partList3
s ts) - {{{}}
apply(induction ts arbitrary: s)
apply(simp; fail)
apply(simp add: partList2-empty)
by blast

```

```

fun partList4 :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set list ⇒ 'a set list where
partList4 s [] = [] |
partList4 s (t#ts) = (if s = {} then (t#ts) else
  (if s ∩ t = {} then (t#(partList4 s ts))
    else
      (if t - s = {} then (t#(partList4 (s - t) ts))
        else (t ∩ s)#((t - s)#(partList4 (s - t) ts))))))

```

```

private lemma partList4: partList4 s ts = partList3 s ts
apply(induction ts arbitrary: s)
apply(simp; fail)
apply (simp add: Diff-triv)
done

```

```

private lemma partList0-addSubsetSet-equi: s ⊆ ∪(set ts) ⇒
  addSubsetSet s (set ts) - {{{}} = set(partList0 s ts)
- {{{}}
by(simp add: addSubsetSet-def partList0-set-equi)

```

```

private fun partitioning-nontail :: 'a set list ⇒ 'a set set ⇒ 'a set set where
partitioning-nontail [] ts = ts |
partitioning-nontail (s#ss) ts = addSubsetSet s (partitioning-nontail ss ts)

```

```

private lemma partitioningCom: addSubsetSet a (partitioning ss ts) = parti-
tioning ss (addSubsetSet a ts)
apply(induction ss arbitrary: a ts)
apply(simp; fail)
apply(simp add: addSubsetSetCom)
done

```

```

private lemma partitioning-nottail-equi: partitioning-nontail ss ts = partitioning
ss ts
apply(induction ss arbitrary: ts)
apply(simp; fail)
apply(simp add: addSubsetSetCom partitioningCom)
done

```

```

fun partitioning1 :: 'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  'a set list where
  partitioning1 [] ts = ts |
  partitioning1 (s#ss) ts = partList4 s (partitioning1 ss ts)

lemma partList4-empty: {}  $\notin$  set ts  $\Longrightarrow$  {}  $\notin$  set (partList4 s ts)
  apply(induction ts arbitrary: s)
  apply(simp; fail)
  by auto

lemma partitioning1-empty0: {}  $\notin$  set ts  $\Longrightarrow$  {}  $\notin$  set (partitioning1 ss ts)
  apply(induction ss arbitrary: ts)
  apply(simp; fail)
  apply(simp add: partList4-empty)
  done

lemma partitioning1-empty1: {}  $\notin$  set ts  $\Longrightarrow$ 
  set(partitioning1 ss ts) - {{}} = set(partitioning1 ss ts)
  by(simp add: partitioning1-empty0)

lemma partList4-subset:  $a \subseteq \bigcup(\text{set } ts) \Longrightarrow a \subseteq \bigcup(\text{set } (\text{partList4 } b \text{ } ts))$ 
  apply(simp add: partList4)
  apply(induction ts arbitrary: a b)
  apply(simp; fail)
  apply(simp)
  by fast

private lemma a  $\neq$  {}  $\Longrightarrow$  disjoint-list-rec (a # ts)  $\longleftrightarrow$  disjoint-list-rec ts  $\wedge$  a
 $\cap \bigcup(\text{set } ts) = \{\}$  by auto

lemma partList4-complete0:  $s \subseteq \bigcup(\text{set } ts) \Longrightarrow \bigcup(\text{set } (\text{partList4 } s \text{ } ts)) = \bigcup(\text{set } ts)$ 
unfolding partList4
proof(induction ts arbitrary: s)
  case Nil thus ?case by(simp)
  next
  case Cons thus ?case by (simp add: Diff-subset-conv Un-Diff-Int inf-sup-aci(7)
sup commute)
qed

private lemma partList4-disjoint:  $s \subseteq \bigcup(\text{set } ts) \Longrightarrow$  disjoint-list-rec ts  $\Longrightarrow$ 
disjoint-list-rec (partList4 s ts)
apply(induction ts arbitrary: s)
apply(simp; fail)
apply(simp add: Diff-subset-conv)
apply(rule conjI)
apply(metis Diff-subset-conv Int-absorb1 Int-lower2 Un-absorb1 partList4-complete0)
apply(safe)
using partList4-complete0 apply (metis Diff-subset-conv Diff-triv IntI

```

UnionI)
apply (*metis Diff-subset-conv Diff-triv*)
using *partList4-complete0* **by** (*metis Diff-subset-conv IntI UnionI*)+

lemma *union-set-partList4*: $\bigcup(\text{set}(\text{partList4 } s \ ts)) = \bigcup(\text{set } ts)$
by (*induction ts arbitrary: s, auto*)

private lemma *partList4-distinct-hlp*: **assumes** $a \neq \{\}$ $a \notin \text{set } ts$ *disjoint (insert*
a (set ts))
shows $a \notin \text{set}(\text{partList4 } s \ ts)$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\neg a \subseteq \bigcup(\text{set } ts)$ **unfolding** *disjoint-def* **by** *fastforce*
hence $\neg a \subseteq \bigcup(\text{set}(\text{partList4 } s \ ts))$ **using** *union-set-partList4* **by** *metis*
thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

private lemma *partList4-distinct*: $\{\} \notin \text{set } ts \implies \text{disjoint-list } ts \implies \text{distinct}$
(partList4 s ts)
proof(*induction ts arbitrary: s*)
case *Nil* **thus** *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case(*Cons t ts*)
have $x1: \bigwedge x \ xa \ xb \ xc.$
 $t \notin \text{set } ts \implies$
 $\text{disjoint}(\text{insert } t(\text{set } ts)) \implies$
 $xa \in t \implies$
 $xb \in s \implies$
 $xb \in t \implies$
 $xb \notin \{\} \implies$
 $xc \in s \implies$
 $xc \notin \{\} \implies$
 $t \cap s \in \text{set}(\text{partList4 } (s - t) \ ts) \implies$
 $\neg t \cap s \subseteq \bigcup(\text{set}(\text{partList4 } (s - t) \ ts))$
by(*simp add: union-set-partList4 disjoint-def, force*)
have $x2: \bigwedge x \ xa \ xb \ xc.$
 $t \notin \text{set } ts \implies$
 $\text{disjoint}(\text{insert } t(\text{set } ts)) \implies$
 $x \in t \implies$
 $xa \in t \implies$
 $xa \notin s \implies$
 $xb \in s \implies$
 $xc \in s \implies$
 $\neg t - s \subseteq \bigcup(\text{set}(\text{partList4 } (s - t) \ ts))$
by(*simp add: union-set-partList4 disjoint-def, force*)
from *Cons* **have** *IH*: *distinct (partList4 s ts)* **for** s
using *disjoint-sublist list.set-intros(2)* **by** *auto*
from *Cons.premis(1,2)* *IH* **show** *?case*
unfolding *disjoint-list-def*

```

apply(simp)
apply(safe)
  apply(metis partList4-distinct-hlp)
  apply(metis partList4-distinct-hlp)
  apply(metis partList4-distinct-hlp)
  apply blast
  using x1 apply blast
  using x2 by blast
qed

```

```

lemma partList4-disjoint-list: assumes  $s \subseteq \bigcup (\text{set } ts)$  disjoint-list  $ts$   $\{\}$   $\notin$  set  $ts$ 
shows disjoint-list (partList4  $s$   $ts$ )
unfolding disjoint-list-def
proof
  from assms(2,3) show distinct (partList4  $s$   $ts$ )
  using partList4-distinct disjoint-list-def by auto
  show disjoint (set (partList4  $s$   $ts$ ))
  proof -
    have disjoint-list-disjoint-list-rec: disjoint-list  $ts \implies$  disjoint-list-rec  $ts$ 
    proof(induction  $ts$ )
    case Cons thus ?case by(auto simp add: disjoint-list-def disjoint-def)
    qed(simp)
    with partList4-disjoint disjoint-equi assms(1,2) show ?thesis by blast
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma partitioning1-subset:  $a \subseteq \bigcup (\text{set } ts) \implies a \subseteq \bigcup (\text{set } (\text{partitioning1 } ss$ 
 $ts))$ 
  apply(induction  $ss$  arbitrary:  $ts$   $a$ )
  apply(simp)
  apply(simp add: partList4-subset)
  done

```

```

lemma partitioning1-disjoint-list:  $\{\}$   $\notin$  (set  $ts$ )  $\implies \bigcup (\text{set } ss) \subseteq \bigcup (\text{set } ts) \implies$ 
disjoint-list  $ts \implies$  disjoint-list (partitioning1  $ss$   $ts$ )
proof(induction  $ss$ )
case Nil thus ?case by simp
next
case(Cons  $t$   $ts$ ) thus ?case
  apply(clarsimp)
  apply(rule partList4-disjoint-list)
  using partitioning1-subset apply(metis)
  apply(blast)
  using partitioning1-empty0 apply(metis)
  done
qed

```

```

private lemma partitioning1-disjoint:  $\bigcup (\text{set } ss) \subseteq \bigcup (\text{set } ts) \implies$ 
disjoint-list-rec  $ts \implies$  disjoint-list-rec (partitioning1  $ss$   $ts$ )

```

```

proof(induction ss arbitrary: ts)
qed(simp-all add: partList4-disjoint partitioning1-subset)

private lemma partitioning-equi:  $\{\} \notin \text{set } ts \implies \text{disjoint-list-rec } ts \implies \bigcup (\text{set } ss) \subseteq \bigcup (\text{set } ts) \implies$ 
   $\text{set}(\text{partitioning1 } ss \ ts) = \text{partitioning-nontail } ss \ (\text{set } ts) - \{\{\}\}$ 
proof(induction ss)
case Nil thus ?case by simp
next
case (Cons s ss)
  have addSubsetSet-empty:  $\text{addSubsetSet } s \ (ts - \{\{\}\}) - \{\{\}\} = \text{addSubsetSet } s \ ts - \{\{\}\}$ 
    for s and ts::'a set set
    unfolding addSubsetSet-def by blast
    have r:  $\text{disjoint-list-rec } ts \implies s \subseteq \bigcup (\text{set } ts) \implies$ 
       $\text{addSubsetSet } s \ (\text{set } ts) - \{\{\}\} = \text{set} (\text{partList4 } s$ 
ts) -  $\{\{\}\}$ 
      for ts::'a set list
      unfolding partList4
    by(simp add: partList0-addSubsetSet-equi partList0-partList1-equi partList1-partList2-equi partList2-partList3-equi)
    have 1: disjoint-list-rec (partitioning1 ss ts)
      using partitioning1-disjoint Cons.prems by auto
    from Cons.prems have 2:  $s \subseteq \bigcup (\text{set} (\text{partitioning1 } ss \ ts))$ 
      by (meson Sup-upper dual-order.trans list.set-intros(1) partitioning1-subset)
    from Cons have IH:  $\text{set} (\text{partitioning1 } ss \ ts) = \text{partitioning-nontail } ss \ (\text{set } ts) - \{\{\}\}$  by auto
    with r[OF 1 2] show ?case by (simp add: partList4-empty addSubsetSet-empty)
  qed

lemma ipPartitioning-helper-opt:  $\{\} \notin \text{set } ts \implies \text{disjoint-list } ts \implies \bigcup (\text{set } ss) \subseteq \bigcup (\text{set } ts)$ 
   $\implies \text{ipPartition} (\text{set } ss) (\text{set} (\text{partitioning1 } ss \ ts))$ 
  apply(drule disjoint-list-disjoint-list-rec)
  apply(simp add: partitioning-equi partitioning-nottail-equi)
  by (meson Diff-subset disjoint-equi ipPartition-def ipPartitioning-helper subsetCE)

lemma complete-helper:  $\{\} \notin \text{set } ts \implies \bigcup (\text{set } ss) \subseteq \bigcup (\text{set } ts) \implies$ 
   $\bigcup (\text{set } ts) = \bigcup (\text{set} (\text{partitioning1 } ss \ ts))$ 
  apply(induction ss arbitrary: ts)
  apply(simp-all)
  by (metis partList4-complete0)

lemma partitioning1  $[\{1::\text{nat}\},\{2\},\{\}] [\{1\},\{\},\{2\},\{3\}] = [\{1\}, \{\}, \{2\}, \{3\}]$ 
by eval

lemma partitioning-foldr:  $\text{partitioning } X \ B = \text{foldr } \text{addSubsetSet } X \ B$ 

```

```

apply(induction X)
apply(simp; fail)
apply(simp)
by (metis partitioningCom)

lemma ipPartition (set X) (foldr addSubsetSet X {})
apply(subst partitioning-foldr[symmetric])
using ipPartitioning by auto

lemma  $\bigcup$  (set X) =  $\bigcup$  (foldr addSubsetSet X {})
apply(subst partitioning-foldr[symmetric])
by (simp add: coversallPartitioning)

lemma partitioning1 X B = foldr partList4 X B
by(induction X)(simp-all)

lemma ipPartition (set X) (set (partitioning1 X [UNIV]))
apply(rule ipPartitioning-helper-opt)
by(simp-all add: disjoint-list-def disjoint-def)

lemma ( $\bigcup$  (set (partitioning1 X [UNIV]))) = UNIV
apply(subgoal-tac UNIV =  $\bigcup$  (set (partitioning1 X [UNIV])))
prefer 2
apply(rule complete-helper[where ts=[UNIV], simplified])
apply(simp)
done

end
end

```

14 Group by Function

```

theory GroupF
imports Main
begin

```

Grouping elements of a list according to a function.

```

fun groupF :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list list where
  groupF f [] = [] |
  groupF f (x#xs) = (x#(filter ( $\lambda y. f x = f y$ ) xs))#(groupF f (filter ( $\lambda y. f x \neq f$ 
  y) xs))

```

trying a more efficient implementation of *groupF*

```

context
begin
  private fun select-p-tuple :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a list  $\times$  'a list)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a list  $\times$ 
  'a list)
  where

```

$select\text{-}p\text{-tuple } p x (ts,fs) = (if\ p\ x\ then\ (x\#\!ts,\ fs)\ else\ (ts,\ x\#\!fs))$

private definition $partition\text{-}tailrec :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow ('a\ list \times 'a\ list)$
where
 $partition\text{-}tailrec\ p\ xs = foldr\ (select\text{-}p\text{-tuple}\ p)\ xs\ ([],[])$

private lemma $partition\text{-}tailrec$: $partition\text{-}tailrec\ f\ as = (filter\ f\ as,\ filter\ (\lambda x.\ \neg f\ x)\ as)$

proof –
 {**fix** $ts\text{-}accu\ fs\text{-}accu$
have $foldr\ (select\text{-}p\text{-tuple}\ f)\ as\ (ts\text{-}accu,\ fs\text{-}accu) =$
 $(filter\ f\ as\ @\ ts\text{-}accu,\ filter\ (\lambda x.\ \neg f\ x)\ as\ @\ fs\text{-}accu)$
by($induction\ as\ arbitrary$: $ts\text{-}accu\ fs\text{-}accu$) $simp\text{-}all$
 } **thus** $?thesis$ **unfolding** $partition\text{-}tailrec\text{-}def$ **by** $simp$
qed

private lemma

$groupF\ f\ (x\#\!xs) = (let\ (ts,\ fs) = partition\text{-}tailrec\ (\lambda y.\ f\ x = f\ y)\ xs\ in$
 $(x\#\!ts)\#\!(groupF\ f\ fs))$
by($simp\ add$: $partition\text{-}tailrec$)

private function $groupF\text{-}code :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list\ list$ **where**

$groupF\text{-}code\ f\ [] = []\ |$
 $groupF\text{-}code\ f\ (x\#\!xs) = (let$
 $(ts,\ fs) = partition\text{-}tailrec\ (\lambda y.\ f\ x = f\ y)\ xs$
 in
 $(x\#\!ts)\#\!(groupF\text{-}code\ f\ fs))$

by($pat\text{-}completeness$) $auto$

private termination $groupF\text{-}code$

apply($relation\ measure\ (\lambda(f,as).\ length\ (filter\ (\lambda x.\ (\lambda y.\ f\ x = f\ y)\ x)\ as))$)
apply($simp$; $fail$)
apply($simp\ add$: $partition\text{-}tailrec$)
using $le\text{-}imp\text{-}less\text{-}Suc\ length\text{-}filter\text{-}le$ **by** $blast$

lemma $groupF\text{-}code[code]$: $groupF\ f\ as = groupF\text{-}code\ f\ as$

by($induction\ f\ as\ rule$: $groupF\text{-}code.induct$) ($simp\text{-}all\ add$: $partition\text{-}tailrec$)

export-code $groupF$ **checking** SML

end

lemma $groupF\text{-}concat\text{-}set$: $set\ (concat\ (groupF\ f\ xs)) = set\ xs$

proof($induction\ f\ xs\ rule$: $groupF.induct$)

case 2 **thus** $?case$ **by** ($simp$) $blast$

qed($simp$)

lemma $groupF\text{-}Union\text{-}set$: $(\bigcup x \in set\ (groupF\ f\ xs).\ set\ x) = set\ xs$

proof($induction\ f\ xs\ rule$: $groupF.induct$)

```

case 2 thus ?case by (simp) blast
qed (simp)

lemma groupF-set:  $\forall X \in \text{set } (\text{groupF } f \text{ } xs). \forall x \in \text{set } X. x \in \text{set } xs$ 
using groupF-concat-set by fastforce

lemma groupF-equality:
defines same f A  $\equiv \forall a1 \in \text{set } A. \forall a2 \in \text{set } A. f \ a1 = f \ a2$ 
shows  $\forall A \in \text{set } (\text{groupF } f \text{ } xs). \text{same } f \ A$ 
proof (induction f xs rule: groupF.induct)
  case 1 thus ?case by simp
next
  case (2 f x xs)
    have groupF-fst:
       $\text{groupF } f \ (x \# \text{xs}) = (x \# [y \leftarrow \text{xs} . f \ x = f \ y]) \# \text{groupF } f \ [y \leftarrow \text{xs} . f \ x \neq f \ y]$ 
by force
    have step:  $\forall A \in \text{set } [x \# [y \leftarrow \text{xs} . f \ x = f \ y]]. \text{same } f \ A$  unfolding same-def
by fastforce
    with 2 show ?case unfolding groupF-fst by fastforce
qed

lemma groupF-inequality:  $A \in \text{set } (\text{groupF } f \text{ } xs) \implies B \in \text{set } (\text{groupF } f \text{ } xs) \implies A \neq B \implies$ 
   $\forall a \in \text{set } A. \forall b \in \text{set } B. f \ a \neq f \ b$ 
proof (induction f xs rule: groupF.induct)
  case 1 thus ?case by simp
next
  case 2 thus ?case
    apply -
    apply (subst (asm) groupF.simps)+
    using groupF-set by fastforce
qed

lemma groupF-cong: fixes  $xs::'a \text{ list}$  and  $f1::'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $f2::'a \Rightarrow 'c$ 
assumes  $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \forall y \in \text{set } xs. (f1 \ x = f1 \ y \longleftrightarrow f2 \ x = f2 \ y)$ 
shows  $\text{groupF } f1 \ xs = \text{groupF } f2 \ xs$ 
using assms proof (induction f1 xs rule: groupF.induct)
  case (2 f x xs) thus ?case using filter-cong[of xs xs  $\lambda y. f \ x = f \ y \ \lambda y. f2 \ x = f2 \ y$ ]
 $\text{filter-cong}[of \ xs \ xs \ \lambda y. f \ x \neq f \ y \ \lambda y. f2 \ x \neq f2 \ y]$  by
auto
qed (simp)

lemma groupF-empty:  $\text{groupF } f \ xs \neq [] \longleftrightarrow xs \neq []$ 
by (induction f xs rule: groupF.induct) auto
lemma groupF-empty-elem:  $x \in \text{set } (\text{groupF } f \text{ } xs) \implies x \neq []$ 
by (induction f xs rule: groupF.induct) auto

lemma groupF-distinct:  $\text{distinct } xs \implies \text{distinct } (\text{concat } (\text{groupF } f \text{ } xs))$ 

```

by (*induction f xs rule: groupF.induct*) (*auto simp add: groupF-Union-set*)

It is possible to use `map (map fst) (groupF snd (map ($\lambda x. (x, f x)$) P))` instead of `groupF f P` for the following reasons: `groupF` executes its compare function (first parameter) very often; it always tests for $f x = f y$. The function f may be really expensive. At least polyML does not share the result of f but (probably) always recomputes (part of) it. The optimization pre-computes f and tells `groupF` to use a really cheap function (`snd`) to compare. The following lemma tells that those are equal.

lemma *groupF-tuple*: `groupF f xs = map (map fst) (groupF snd (map ($\lambda x. (x, f x)$) xs))`

```

proof(induction f xs rule: groupF.induct)
  case (1 f) thus ?case by simp
  next
  case (2 f x xs)
    have g1: [ $y \leftarrow xs . f x = f y$ ] = map fst [y ← map ( $\lambda x. (x, f x)$ ) xs . f x = snd y]
    proof(induction xs arbitrary: f x)
      case Cons thus ?case by fastforce
    qed(simp)
    have g2: (map ( $\lambda x. (x, f x)$ ) [y ← xs . f x ≠ f y]) = [ $y \leftarrow map (\lambda x. (x, f x)) xs . f x \neq snd y$ ]
    proof(induction xs)
      case Cons thus ?case by fastforce
    qed(simp)
    from 2 g1 g2 show ?case by simp
  qed
end

```

15 Helper: Pretty Printing Word Intervals which correspond to IP address Ranges

```

theory IP-Addr-WordInterval-toString
imports IP-Addresses.IP-Address-toString
begin

```

```

fun ipv4addr-wordinterval-toString :: 32 wordinterval ⇒ string where
  ipv4addr-wordinterval-toString (WordInterval s e) =
    (if s = e then ipv4addr-toString s else "{ "@ipv4addr-toString s@" .. "@ipv4addr-toString
e@"}") |
  ipv4addr-wordinterval-toString (RangeUnion a b) =
    ipv4addr-wordinterval-toString a @ " u " @ipv4addr-wordinterval-toString b

```

```

fun ipv6addr-wordinterval-toString :: 128 wordinterval ⇒ string where
  ipv6addr-wordinterval-toString (WordInterval s e) =
    (if s = e then ipv6addr-toString s else "{ "@ipv6addr-toString s@" .. "@ipv6addr-toString
e@"}")

```

```

e@'}') |
  ipv6addr-wordinterval-toString (RangeUnion a b) =
    ipv6addr-wordinterval-toString a @ " u "@ipv6addr-wordinterval-toString b
end

```

16 toString Functions for Primitives

```

theory Primitives-toString
imports ../Common/Lib-Enum-toString
          IP-Addresses.IP-Address-toString
          Iface
          L4-Protocol
begin

```

```

definition ipv4-cidr-toString :: (ipv4addr × nat) ⇒ string where
  ipv4-cidr-toString ip-n = (case ip-n of (base, n) ⇒ (ipv4addr-toString base
    @"/"@ string-of-nat n))

```

```

lemma ipv4-cidr-toString (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (192,168,0,1), 22) = "192.168.0.1/22"
by eval

```

```

definition ipv6-cidr-toString :: (ipv6addr × nat) ⇒ string where
  ipv6-cidr-toString ip-n = (case ip-n of (base, n) ⇒ (ipv6addr-toString base
    @"/"@ string-of-nat n))

```

```

lemma ipv6-cidr-toString (42540766411282592856906245548098208122, 64) = "2001:db8::8:800:200c:417a/"
by eval

```

```

definition primitive-protocol-toString :: primitive-protocol ⇒ string where
  primitive-protocol-toString protid ≡ (
    if protid = TCP then "tcp" else
    if protid = UDP then "udp" else
    if protid = ICMP then "icmp" else
    if protid = L4-Protocol.SCTP then "sctp" else
    if protid = L4-Protocol.IGMP then "igmp" else
    if protid = L4-Protocol.GRE then "gre" else
    if protid = L4-Protocol.ESP then "esp" else
    if protid = L4-Protocol.AH then "ah" else
    if protid = L4-Protocol.IPv6ICMP then "ipv6-icmp" else
    "protocolid:"@dec-string-of-word0 protid)

```

```

fun protocol-toString :: protocol ⇒ string where
  protocol-toString (ProtoAny) = "all" |
  protocol-toString (Proto protid) = primitive-protocol-toString protid

```

```

definition iface-toString :: string ⇒ iface ⇒ string where
  iface-toString descr iface = (if iface = ifaceAny then "" else
    (case iface of (Iface name) ⇒ descr@name))

```

```

lemma iface-toString "in: " (Iface "+") = "" by eval

```

lemma *iface-toString* "in: " (Iface "eth0") = "in: eth0" **by** eval

definition *port-toString* :: 16 word \Rightarrow string **where**
port-toString p \equiv dec-string-of-word0 p

fun *ports-toString* :: string \Rightarrow (16 word \times 16 word) \Rightarrow string **where**
ports-toString descr (s,e) = (if s = 0 \wedge e = - 1 then "" else descr @ (if s=e
then *port-toString* s else *port-toString* s@":"@*port-toString* e))

lemma *ports-toString* "spt: " (0,65535) = "" **by** eval

lemma *ports-toString* "spt: " (1024,2048) = "spt: 1024:2048" **by** eval

lemma *ports-toString* "spt: " (1024,1024) = "spt: 1024" **by** eval

definition *ipv4-cidr-opt-toString* :: string \Rightarrow ipv4addr \times nat \Rightarrow string **where**
ipv4-cidr-opt-toString descr ip = (if ip = (0,0) then "" else
descr@*ipv4-cidr-toString* ip)

definition *protocol-opt-toString* :: string \Rightarrow protocol \Rightarrow string **where**
protocol-opt-toString descr prot = (if prot = ProtoAny then "" else
descr@*protocol-toString* prot)

end

17 Service Matrices

theory *Service-Matrix*

imports *Common/List-Product-More*

Common/IP-Partition-Preliminaries

Common/GroupF

Common/IP-Addr-WordInterval-toString

Primitives/Primitives-toString

SimpleFw-Semantics

IP-Addresses.WordInterval-Sorted

begin

17.1 IP Address Space Partition

fun *extract-IPSets-generic0*

:: ('i::len simple-match \Rightarrow 'i word \times nat) \Rightarrow 'i simple-rule list \Rightarrow ('i wordinterval)
list

where

extract-IPSets-generic0 - [] = [] |

extract-IPSets-generic0 sel ((SimpleRule m -)#ss) = (*ipcidr-tuple-to-wordinterval*
(sel m)) #

(*extract-IPSets-generic0* sel ss)

lemma *extract-IPSets-generic0-length*: length (*extract-IPSets-generic0* sel rs) =
length rs

by(*induction* rs rule: *extract-IPSets-generic0.induct*) (*simp-all*)

lemma *mergesort-remdups* [(1::ipv4addr, 2::nat), (8,0), (8,1), (2,2), (2,4), (1,2), (2,2)] = [(1, 2), (2, 2), (2, 4), (8, 0), (8, 1)] **by** *eval*

fun *extract-src-dst-ips*
 :: 'i::len *simple-rule list* \Rightarrow ('i *word* \times *nat*) *list* \Rightarrow ('i *word* \times *nat*) *list* **where**
extract-src-dst-ips [] *ts* = *ts* |
extract-src-dst-ips ((*SimpleRule m -*)#*ss*) *ts* = *extract-src-dst-ips ss (src m # dst m # ts)*

lemma *extract-src-dst-ips-length*: *length (extract-src-dst-ips rs acc) = 2*length rs + length acc*
proof(*induction rs arbitrary: acc*)
case (*Cons r rs*) **thus** ?*case* **by**(*cases r, simp*)
qed(*simp*)

definition *extract-IPSets*
 :: 'i::len *simple-rule list* \Rightarrow ('i *wordinterval*) *list* **where**
extract-IPSets rs \equiv *map ipcidr-tuple-to-wordinterval (mergesort-remdups (extract-src-dst-ips rs []))*

lemma *extract-IPSets*:
set (extract-IPSets rs) = set (extract-IPSets-generic0 src rs) \cup set (extract-IPSets-generic0 dst rs)

proof –
 { **fix** *acc*
have *ipcidr-tuple-to-wordinterval ' set (extract-src-dst-ips rs acc) = ipcidr-tuple-to-wordinterval ' set acc \cup set (extract-IPSets-generic0 src rs) \cup set (extract-IPSets-generic0 dst rs)*
proof(*induction rs arbitrary: acc*)
case (*Cons r rs*) **thus** ?*case*
apply(*cases r*)
apply(*simp*)
by *fast*
qed(*simp*)
} **thus** ?*thesis* **unfolding** *extract-IPSets-def* **by**(*simp-all add: extract-IPSets-def mergesort-remdups-correct*)
qed

lemma (*a::nat*) *div 2 + a mod 2 \leq a* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *merge-length*: *length (merge l1 l2) \leq length l1 + length l2*
by(*induction l1 l2 rule: merge.induct*) *auto*

```

lemma merge-list-length: length (merge-list as ls) ≤ length (concat (as @ ls))
proof(induction as ls rule: merge-list.induct)
case (5 l1 l2 acc2 ls)
  have length (merge l2 acc2) ≤ length l2 + length acc2 using merge-length by
  blast
  with 5 show ?case by simp
qed(simp-all)

```

```

lemma mergesort-remdups-length: length (mergesort-remdups as) ≤ length as
unfolding mergesort-remdups-def
proof –
  have concat ([] @ (map (λx. [x]) as)) = as by simp
  with merge-list-length show length (merge-list [] (map (λx. [x]) as)) ≤ length as
by metis
qed

```

```

lemma extract-IPSets-length: length (extract-IPSets rs) ≤ 2 * length rs
apply(simp add: extract-IPSets-def)
using extract-src-dst-ips-length mergesort-remdups-length by (metis add.right-neutral
list.size(3))

```

```

lemma extract-equi0:
  set (map wordinterval-to-set (extract-IPSets-generic0 sel rs)) =
  (λ(base,len). ipset-from-cidr base len) ‘ sel ‘ match-sel ‘ set rs
proof(induction rs)
case (Cons r rs) thus ?case
  apply(cases r, simp)
  using wordinterval-to-set-ipcidr-tuple-to-wordinterval by fastforce
qed(simp)

```

```

lemma src-ipPart-motivation:
fixes rs
defines X ≡ (λ(base,len). ipset-from-cidr base len) ‘ src ‘ match-sel ‘ set rs
assumes ∀ A ∈ X. B ⊆ A ∨ B ∩ A = {} and s1 ∈ B and s2 ∈ B
shows simple-fw rs (p(|p-src:=s1|)) = simple-fw rs (p(|p-src:=s2|))
proof –
  have ∀ A ∈ (λ(base,len). ipset-from-cidr base len) ‘ src ‘ match-sel ‘ set rs. B ⊆
  A ∨ B ∩ A = {} ⇒ ?thesis
proof(induction rs)
  case Nil thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons r rs)
  { fix m
    from ⟨s1 ∈ B⟩ ⟨s2 ∈ B⟩ have

```

```

      B ⊆ (case src m of (x, xa) ⇒ ipset-from-cidr x xa) ∨ B ∩ (case src m of
(x, xa)
      ⇒ ipset-from-cidr x xa) = {} ⇒
      simple-matches m (p(p-src := s1)) ↔ simple-matches m (p(p-src :=
s2))
    apply(cases m)
    apply(rename-tac iface oiface srca dst proto sports dports)
    apply(case-tac srca)
    apply(simp add: simple-matches.simps)
    by blast
  } note helper=this
from Cons[simplified] show ?case
apply(cases r, rename-tac m a)
apply(simp)
apply(case-tac a)
  using helper apply force+
done
qed
with assms show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma *src-ipPart*:

```

  assumes ipPartition (set (map wordinterval-to-set (extract-IPSets-generic0 src
rs))) A
      B ∈ A s1 ∈ B s2 ∈ B
  shows simple-fw rs (p(p-src:=s1)) = simple-fw rs (p(p-src:=s2))
proof –
  from src-ipPart-motivation[OF - assms(3) assms(4)]
  have ∀ A ∈ (λ(base,len). ipset-from-cidr base len) ‘ src ‘ match-sel ‘ set rs. B ⊆
A ∨ B ∩ A = {} ⇒
      simple-fw rs (p(p-src:=s1)) = simple-fw rs (p(p-src:=s2)) by fast
  thus ?thesis using assms(1) assms(2)
  unfolding ipPartition-def
  by (metis (full-types) Int-commute extract-equi0)
qed

```

lemma *dst-ipPart*:

```

  assumes ipPartition (set (map wordinterval-to-set (extract-IPSets-generic0 dst
rs))) A
      B ∈ A s1 ∈ B s2 ∈ B
  shows simple-fw rs (p(p-dst:=s1)) = simple-fw rs (p(p-dst:=s2))
proof –
  have ∀ A ∈ (λ(base,len). ipset-from-cidr base len) ‘ dst ‘ match-sel ‘ set rs. B ⊆
A ∨ B ∩ A = {} ⇒
      simple-fw rs (p(p-dst:=s1)) = simple-fw rs (p(p-dst:=s2))
  proof(induction rs)
  case Nil thus ?case by simp

```



```

      (if wordinterval-empty (wordinterval-setminus t s)
       then (t#(partIps (wordinterval-setminus s t) ts))
       else (wordinterval-intersection t s)#((wordinterval-setminus
t s)#
      (partIps (wordinterval-setminus s t) ts))))

```

lemma *partIps (WordInterval (1::ipv4addr) 1) [WordInterval 0 1] = [WordInterval 1 1, WordInterval 0 0]* **by** *eval*

lemma *partIps-length: length (partIps s ts) ≤ (length ts) * 2*
proof(*induction ts arbitrary: s*)
case *Cons thus ?case*
apply(*simp*)
using *le-Suc-eq* **by** *blast*
qed(*simp*)

fun *partitioningIps* :: '*a*::len wordinterval list ⇒ '*a*::len wordinterval list ⇒
 '*a*::len wordinterval list **where**
partitioningIps [] *ts* = *ts* |
partitioningIps (*s*#*ss*) *ts* = *partIps s (partitioningIps ss ts)*

lemma *partitioningIps-length: length (partitioningIps ss ts) ≤ (2^{length ss}) * length ts*
proof(*induction ss*)
case *Nil thus ?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Cons s ss*)
have *length (partIps s (partitioningIps ss ts)) ≤ length (partitioningIps ss ts) * 2*
using *partIps-length* **by** *fast*
with *Cons* **show** *?case* **by** *force*
qed

lemma *partIps-equi: map wordinterval-to-set (partIps s ts) = partList4 (wordinterval-to-set s) (map wordinterval-to-set ts)*
proof(*induction ts arbitrary: s*)
qed(*simp-all*)

lemma *partitioningIps-equi: map wordinterval-to-set (partitioningIps ss ts) = (partitioning1 (map wordinterval-to-set ss) (map wordinterval-to-set ts))*
apply(*induction ss arbitrary: ts*)
apply(*simp; fail*)
apply(*simp add: partIps-equi*)
done

definition *getParts* :: '*i*::len simple-rule list ⇒ '*i* wordinterval list **where**
getParts *rs* = *partitioningIps (extract-IPSets rs) [wordinterval-UNIV]*

lemma *partitioningIps-foldr*: $\text{partitioningIps } ss \ ts = \text{foldr } \text{partIps } ss \ ts$
by(*induction ss*) (*simp-all*)

lemma *getParts-foldr*: $\text{getParts } rs = \text{foldr } \text{partIps } (\text{extract-IPSets } rs) \ [\text{wordinterval-UNIV}]$
by(*simp add: getParts-def partitioningIps-foldr*)

lemma *getParts-length*: $\text{length } (\text{getParts } rs) \leq 2^{(2 * \text{length } rs)}$

proof –

from *partitioningIps-length*[**where** $ss = \text{extract-IPSets } rs$ **and** $ts = [\text{wordinterval-UNIV}]$]
have

1: $\text{length } (\text{partitioningIps } (\text{extract-IPSets } rs) \ [\text{wordinterval-UNIV}]) \leq 2^{\text{length } (\text{extract-IPSets } rs)}$ **by** *simp*

from *extract-IPSets-length* **have** $(2::\text{nat})^{\text{length } (\text{extract-IPSets } rs)} \leq 2^{(2 * \text{length } rs)}$ **by** *simp*

with 1 **have** $\text{length } (\text{partitioningIps } (\text{extract-IPSets } rs) \ [\text{wordinterval-UNIV}]) \leq 2^{(2 * \text{length } rs)}$ **by** *linarith*

thus *?thesis* **by**(*simp add: getParts-def*)

qed

lemma *getParts-ipPartition*: $\text{ipPartition } (\text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } (\text{extract-IPSets } rs)))$

$(\text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } (\text{getParts } rs)))$

proof –

have *hlp-rule*: $\{\} \notin \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } ts) \implies \text{disjoint-list } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } ts) \implies$

$(\text{wordinterval-list-to-set } ss) \subseteq (\text{wordinterval-list-to-set } ts) \implies$

$\text{ipPartition } (\text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } ss))$

$(\text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } (\text{partitioningIps } ss \ ts)))$ **for** $ts \ ss::'a$

wordinterval list

by (*metis ipPartitioning-helper-opt partitioningIps-equi wordinterval-list-to-set-def*)

have *disjoint-list* [UNIV] **by**(*simp add: disjoint-list-def disjoint-def*)

have *ipPartition* ($\text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } ss)$)

$(\text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } (\text{partitioningIps } ss \ [\text{wordinterval-UNIV}])))$

for $ss::'a$ *wordinterval list*

apply(*rule hlp-rule*)

apply(*simp-all add: wordinterval-list-to-set-def disjoint-list* [UNIV])

done

thus *?thesis*

unfolding *getParts-def* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *getParts-complete*: $\text{wordinterval-list-to-set } (\text{getParts } rs) = \text{UNIV}$

proof –

have $\{\} \notin \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } ts) \implies$

$(\text{wordinterval-list-to-set } ss) \subseteq (\text{wordinterval-list-to-set } ts) \implies$

$\text{wordinterval-list-to-set } (\text{partitioningIps } ss \ ts) = (\text{wordinterval-list-to-set } ts)$

for $ss \ ts::'a$ *wordinterval list*

```

using complete-helper by (metis partitioningIps-equi wordinterval-list-to-set-def)
hence wordinterval-list-to-set (getParts rs) = wordinterval-list-to-set [wordinterval-UNIV]
  unfolding getParts-def by(simp add: wordinterval-list-to-set-def)
also have ... = UNIV by (simp add: wordinterval-list-to-set-def)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

theorem getParts-samefw:
  assumes A ∈ set (map wordinterval-to-set (getParts rs)) s1 ∈ A s2 ∈ A
  shows simple-fw rs (p(p-src:=s1)) = simple-fw rs (p(p-src:=s2)) ∧
    simple-fw rs (p(p-dst:=s1)) = simple-fw rs (p(p-dst:=s2))
proof –
  let ?X=(set (map wordinterval-to-set (getParts rs)))
  from getParts-ipPartition have ipPartition (set (map wordinterval-to-set (extract-IPSets
rs))) ?X .
  hence ipPartition (set (map wordinterval-to-set (extract-IPSets-generic0 src rs)))
?X ∧
    ipPartition (set (map wordinterval-to-set (extract-IPSets-generic0 dst rs)))
?X
  by(simp add: extract-IPSets ipPartitionUnion image-Un)
  thus ?thesis using assms dst-ipPart src-ipPart by blast
qed

```

```

lemma partIps-nonempty: ts ≠ [] ⇒ partIps s ts ≠ []
  by(induction ts arbitrary: s) simp-all
lemma partitioningIps-nonempty: ts ≠ [] ⇒ partitioningIps ss ts ≠ []
proof(induction ss arbitrary: ts)
  case Nil thus ?case by simp
  next
  case (Cons s ss) thus ?case
    apply(cases ts)
    apply(simp; fail)
    apply(simp)
  using partIps-nonempty by blast
qed

```

```

lemma getParts-nonempty: getParts rs ≠ [] by(simp add: getParts-def partitioningIps-nonempty)
lemma getParts-nonempty-elems: ∀ w∈set (getParts rs). ¬ wordinterval-empty w
  unfolding getParts-def
proof –
  have partitioning-nonempty: ∀ t ∈ set ts. ¬ wordinterval-empty t ⇒
    {} ∉ set (map wordinterval-to-set (partitioningIps ss ts))
  for ts ss::'a wordinterval list
  proof(induction ss arbitrary: ts)
    case Nil thus ?case by auto
    case Cons thus ?case by (simp add: partIps-equi partList4-empty)

```

```

qed
have  $\forall t \in \text{set } [\text{wordinterval-UNIV}]. \neg \text{wordinterval-empty } t$  by (simp)
with partitioning-nonempty have
   $\{\} \notin \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } (\text{partitioningIps } (\text{extract-IPSets } rs) [\text{wordinterval-UNIV}])))$ 

  by blast
thus  $\forall w \in \text{set } (\text{partitioningIps } (\text{extract-IPSets } rs) [\text{wordinterval-UNIV}]). \neg \text{wordinterval-empty } w$  by auto
qed

```

```

fun getOneIp :: 'a::len wordinterval  $\Rightarrow$  'a::len word where
  getOneIp (WordInterval b _) = b |
  getOneIp (RangeUnion r1 r2) = (if wordinterval-empty r1 then getOneIp r2
                                   else getOneIp r1)

```

```

lemma getOneIp-elem:  $\neg \text{wordinterval-empty } W \Longrightarrow \text{wordinterval-element } (\text{getOneIp } W) W$ 
by (induction W) simp-all

```

```

record parts-connection = pc-iiface :: string
  pc-oiface :: string
  pc-proto :: primitive-protocol
  pc-sport :: 16 word
  pc-dport :: 16 word

```

```

definition same-fw-behaviour :: 'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'i word  $\Rightarrow$  'i simple-rule list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  same-fw-behaviour TYPED PKT a b rs  $\equiv$ 
     $\forall (p :: 'i::len \text{simple-packet}).$ 
       $\text{simple-fw } rs (p(|p\text{-src}=a|)) = \text{simple-fw } rs (p(|p\text{-src}=b|)) \wedge$ 
       $\text{simple-fw } rs (p(|p\text{-dst}=a|)) = \text{simple-fw } rs (p(|p\text{-dst}=b|))$ 

```

```

lemma getParts-same-fw-behaviour:
   $A \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } (\text{getParts } rs)) \Longrightarrow s1 \in A \Longrightarrow s2 \in A \Longrightarrow$ 
   $\text{same-fw-behaviour } s1 s2 rs$ 
unfolding same-fw-behaviour-def
using getParts-samefw by blast

```

```

definition runFw s d c rs = simple-fw rs ( $|p\text{-iiface}=pc\text{-iiface } c, p\text{-oiface}=pc\text{-oiface } c,$ 
   $p\text{-src}=s, p\text{-dst}=d,$ 

```

```

    p-proto=pc-pc-proto c,
    p-sport=pc-pc-sport c,p-dport=pc-pc-dport c,
    p-tcp-flags={TCP-SYN},
    p-payload=""')

```

We use *runFw* for executable code, but in general, everything applies to generic packets

definition *runFw-scheme* :: 'i::len word ⇒ 'i word ⇒ 'b parts-connection-scheme ⇒

⇒ ('i, 'a) simple-packet-scheme ⇒ 'i simple-rule list ⇒ state

where

```

runFw-scheme s d c p rs = simple-fw rs
  (p(p-iiface:=pc-iiface c,
    p-oiface:=pc-oiface c,
    p-src:=s,
    p-dst:=d,
    p-proto:=pc-pc-proto c,
    p-sport:=pc-pc-sport c,
    p-dport:=pc-pc-dport c))

```

lemma *runFw-scheme*: *runFw s d c rs = runFw-scheme s d c p rs*

apply(*simp add: runFw-def runFw-scheme-def*)

apply(*case-tac p*)

apply(*simp*)

apply(*thin-tac -, simp*)

proof(*induction rs*)

case Nil thus ?*case* **by**(*simp; fail*)

next

case(*Cons r rs*)

obtain *m a* **where** *r*: *r = SimpleRule m a* **by**(*cases r*) *simp*

from *simple-matches-extended-packet[symmetric, of - pc-iiface c pc-oiface c*
*s d pc-*pc-*proto* c* pc-*pc-sport c* pc-*pc-dport c* - - - {TCP-SYN}*

□□

have *pext: simple-matches m*

(p-iiface = pc-iiface c, p-oiface = pc-oiface c, p-src = s, p-dst = d, p-proto = pc-*pc-*proto* c*, p-sport = pc-*pc-sport c*, p-dport = pc-*pc-dport c*,

p-tcp-flags = tcp-flags2, p-payload = payload2, ... = aux) =

simple-matches m

(p-iiface = pc-iiface c, p-oiface = pc-oiface c, p-src = s, p-dst = d, p-proto = pc-*pc-*proto* c*, p-sport = pc-*pc-sport c*, p-dport = pc-*pc-dport c*,

p-tcp-flags = {TCP-SYN}, p-payload = □) **for** tcp-flags2 payload2 **and** aux::'c

by *fast*

show ?*case*

apply(*simp add: r, cases a, simp*)

using *Cons.IH* **by**(*simp add: pext*)+

qed

lemma *has-default-policy-runFw*: *has-default-policy rs ⇒ runFw s d c rs = De-*

cision $FinalAllow \vee runFw\ s\ d\ c\ rs = Decision\ FinalDeny$
by(*simp add: runFw-def has-default-policy*)

definition *same-fw-behaviour-one* :: 'i::len word \Rightarrow 'i word \Rightarrow 'a parts-connection-scheme
 \Rightarrow 'i simple-rule list \Rightarrow bool **where**
same-fw-behaviour-one ip1 ip2 c rs \equiv
 $\forall d\ s.\ runFw\ ip1\ d\ c\ rs = runFw\ ip2\ d\ c\ rs \wedge runFw\ s\ ip1\ c\ rs = runFw\ s\ ip2\ c\ rs$

lemma *same-fw-spec: same-fw-behaviour ip1 ip2 rs \implies same-fw-behaviour-one ip1 ip2 c rs*

apply(*simp add: same-fw-behaviour-def same-fw-behaviour-one-def runFw-def*)
apply(*rule conjI*)
apply(*clarify*)
apply(*erule-tac x=(p-iiface = pc-iiface c, p-oiface = pc-oiface c, p-src = ip1, p-dst= d,*
 $p\text{-proto} = pc\text{-proto } c, p\text{-sport} = pc\text{-sport } c, p\text{-dport} = pc\text{-dport } c,$
 $p\text{-tcp-flags} = \{TCP\text{-SYN}\},$
 $p\text{-payload} = ''''$) **in** *allE*)
apply(*simp;fail*)
apply(*clarify*)
apply(*erule-tac x=(p-iiface = pc-iiface c, p-oiface = pc-oiface c, p-src = s, p-dst= ip1,*
 $p\text{-proto} = pc\text{-proto } c, p\text{-sport} = pc\text{-sport } c, p\text{-dport} = pc\text{-dport } c,$
 $p\text{-tcp-flags} = \{TCP\text{-SYN}\},$
 $p\text{-payload} = ''''$) **in** *allE*)
apply(*simp*)
done

Is an equivalence relation

lemma *same-fw-behaviour-one-equi:*

same-fw-behaviour-one x x c rs
same-fw-behaviour-one x y c rs = *same-fw-behaviour-one* y x c rs
same-fw-behaviour-one x y c rs \wedge *same-fw-behaviour-one* y z c rs \implies *same-fw-behaviour-one* x z c rs

unfolding *same-fw-behaviour-one-def* **by** *metis+*

lemma *same-fw-behaviour-equi:*

same-fw-behaviour x x rs
same-fw-behaviour x y rs = *same-fw-behaviour* y x rs
same-fw-behaviour x y rs \wedge *same-fw-behaviour* y z rs \implies *same-fw-behaviour* x z rs

unfolding *same-fw-behaviour-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *runFw-sameFw-behave:*

fixes W :: 'i::len word set set
shows
 $\forall A \in W. \forall a1 \in A. \forall a2 \in A. same\text{-fw-behaviour-one } a1\ a2\ c\ rs \implies \bigcup W = UNIV \implies$

$\forall B \in W. \exists b \in B. \text{runFw } ip1 \ b \ c \ rs = \text{runFw } ip2 \ b \ c \ rs \implies$
 $\forall B \in W. \exists b \in B. \text{runFw } b \ ip1 \ c \ rs = \text{runFw } b \ ip2 \ c \ rs \implies$
same-fw-behaviour-one ip1 ip2 c rs

proof –

assume $a1: \forall A \in W. \forall a1 \in A. \forall a2 \in A. \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a1 \ a2 \ c \ rs$
and $a2: \bigcup W = UNIV$
and $a3: \forall B \in W. \exists b \in B. \text{runFw } ip1 \ b \ c \ rs = \text{runFw } ip2 \ b \ c \ rs$
and $a4: \forall B \in W. \exists b \in B. \text{runFw } b \ ip1 \ c \ rs = \text{runFw } b \ ip2 \ c \ rs$

have *relation-lem*: $\forall D \in W. \forall d1 \in D. \forall d2 \in D. \forall s. f \ s \ d1 = f \ s \ d2 \implies \bigcup W = UNIV \implies$

$\forall B \in W. \exists b \in B. f \ s1 \ b = f \ s2 \ b \implies$
 $f \ s1 \ d = f \ s2 \ d$ **for** W **and** $f::'c \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'd$ **and** $s1 \ d \ s2$

by (*metis UNIV-I Union-iff*)

from $a1$ **have** $a1': \forall A \in W. \forall a1 \in A. \forall a2 \in A. \forall s. \text{runFw } s \ a1 \ c \ rs = \text{runFw } s \ a2 \ c \ rs$

unfolding *same-fw-behaviour-one-def* **by** *fast*

from *relation-lem*[*OF* $a1' \ a2 \ a3$] **have** $s1: \bigwedge d. \text{runFw } ip1 \ d \ c \ rs = \text{runFw } ip2 \ d \ c \ rs$ **by** *simp*

from $a1$ **have** $a1'': \forall A \in W. \forall a1 \in A. \forall a2 \in A. \forall d. \text{runFw } a1 \ d \ c \ rs = \text{runFw } a2 \ d \ c \ rs$

unfolding *same-fw-behaviour-one-def* **by** *fast*

from *relation-lem*[*OF* $a1'' \ a2 \ a4$] **have** $s2: \bigwedge s. \text{runFw } s \ ip1 \ c \ rs = \text{runFw } s \ ip2 \ c \ rs$ **by** *simp*

from $s1 \ s2$ **show** *same-fw-behaviour-one ip1 ip2 c rs*

unfolding *same-fw-behaviour-one-def* **by** *fast*

qed

lemma *sameFw-behave-sets*:

$\forall w \in \text{set } A. \forall a1 \in w. \forall a2 \in w. \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a1 \ a2 \ c \ rs \implies$

$\forall w1 \in \text{set } A. \forall w2 \in \text{set } A. \exists a1 \in w1. \exists a2 \in w2. \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a1 \ a2 \ c \ rs \implies$

$\forall w1 \in \text{set } A. \forall w2 \in \text{set } A.$

$\forall a1 \in w1. \forall a2 \in w2. \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a1 \ a2 \ c \ rs$

proof –

assume $a1: \forall w \in \text{set } A. \forall a1 \in w. \forall a2 \in w. \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a1 \ a2 \ c \ rs$

and

$\forall w1 \in \text{set } A. \forall w2 \in \text{set } A. \exists a1 \in w1. \exists a2 \in w2. \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a1 \ a2 \ c \ rs$

from *this* **have** $\forall w1 \in \text{set } A. \forall w2 \in \text{set } A. \exists a1 \in w1. \forall a2 \in w2. \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a1 \ a2 \ c \ rs$

using *same-fw-behaviour-one-equi(3)* **by** *metis*

from $a1$ **this** **show** $\forall w1 \in \text{set } A. \forall w2 \in \text{set } A. \forall a1 \in w1. \forall a2 \in w2. \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a1 \ a2 \ c \ rs$

using *same-fw-behaviour-one-equi(3)* **by** *metis*

qed

lemma *groupWIs-same-fw-not*: $A \in \text{set } (\text{groupWIs } c \text{ rs}) \implies B \in \text{set } (\text{groupWIs } c \text{ rs}) \implies$

$$\begin{aligned} & A \neq B \implies \\ & \forall aw \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } A). \\ & \forall bw \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } B). \\ & \forall a \in aw. \forall b \in bw. \neg \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a \ b \ c \ \text{rs} \end{aligned}$$

proof –

assume *asm*: $A \in \text{set } (\text{groupWIs } c \text{ rs}) \ B \in \text{set } (\text{groupWIs } c \text{ rs}) \ A \neq B$
from *this* **have** *b1*: $\forall aw \in \text{set } A. \forall bw \in \text{set } B.$
 $(\text{map } (\lambda d. \text{runFw } (\text{getOneIp } aw) \ d \ c \ \text{rs}) \ (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } (\text{getParts } \text{rs})),$
 $\text{map } (\lambda s. \text{runFw } s \ (\text{getOneIp } aw) \ c \ \text{rs}) \ (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } (\text{getParts } \text{rs}))) \neq$
 $(\text{map } (\lambda d. \text{runFw } (\text{getOneIp } bw) \ d \ c \ \text{rs}) \ (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } (\text{getParts } \text{rs})),$
 $\text{map } (\lambda s. \text{runFw } s \ (\text{getOneIp } bw) \ c \ \text{rs}) \ (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } (\text{getParts } \text{rs})))$
apply (*simp add: groupWIs-def Let-def*)
using *groupF-inequality by fastforce*
have *same-behave-runFw-not*:
 $(\text{map } (\lambda d. \text{runFw } x1 \ d \ c \ \text{rs}) \ W, \text{map } (\lambda s. \text{runFw } s \ x1 \ c \ \text{rs}) \ W) \neq$
 $(\text{map } (\lambda d. \text{runFw } x2 \ d \ c \ \text{rs}) \ W, \text{map } (\lambda s. \text{runFw } s \ x2 \ c \ \text{rs}) \ W) \implies$
 $\neg \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } x1 \ x2 \ c \ \text{rs} \ \text{for } x1 \ x2 \ W$
by (*simp add: same-fw-behaviour-one-def*) (*blast*)
have $\forall C \in \text{set } (\text{groupWIs } c \ \text{rs}). \forall c \in \text{set } C. \text{getOneIp } c \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } c$
apply (*simp add: groupWIs-def Let-def*)
using *getParts-nonempty-elems groupF-set getOneIp-elem by fastforce*
from *this* *b1* **asm** **have**
 $\forall aw \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } A). \forall bw \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } B).$
 $\exists a \in aw. \exists b \in bw. (\text{map } (\lambda d. \text{runFw } a \ d \ c \ \text{rs}) \ (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } (\text{getParts } \text{rs})),$
 $\text{map } (\lambda s. \text{runFw } s \ a \ c \ \text{rs}) \ (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } (\text{getParts } \text{rs}))) \neq$
 $(\text{map } (\lambda d. \text{runFw } b \ d \ c \ \text{rs}) \ (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } (\text{getParts } \text{rs})), \text{map } (\lambda s. \text{runFw } s \ b$
 $c \ \text{rs}) \ (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } (\text{getParts } \text{rs})))$
by (*simp*) (*blast*)
from *this* *same-behave-runFw-not asm*
have $\forall aw \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } A). \forall bw \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } B).$
 $\exists a \in aw. \exists b \in bw. \neg \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a \ b \ c \ \text{rs} \ \text{by fast}$
from *this* *groupParts-same-fw-wi0*[of *A c rs*] *groupParts-same-fw-wi0*[of *B c rs*]
asm
have $\forall aw \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } A).$
 $\forall bw \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } B).$
 $\forall a \in aw. \exists b \in bw. \neg \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a \ b \ c \ \text{rs}$
apply (*simp*) **using** *same-fw-behaviour-one-equi(3)* **by** *blast*
from *this* *groupParts-same-fw-wi0*[of *A c rs*] *groupParts-same-fw-wi0*[of *B c rs*]
asm
show $\forall aw \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } A).$
 $\forall bw \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } B).$

$\forall a \in aw. \forall b \in bw. \neg \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a \ b \ c \ rs$
apply(simp) **using** same-fw-behaviour-one-equi(3) **by** fast
qed

lemma groupParts-same-fw-wi1:

$V \in \text{set } (\text{groupWIs } c \ rs) \implies \forall w1 \in \text{set } V. \forall w2 \in \text{set } V.$

$\forall a1 \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } w1. \forall a2 \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } w2. \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a1 \ a2 \ c \ rs$

proof –

assume asm: $V \in \text{set } (\text{groupWIs } c \ rs)$

from getParts-same-fw-behaviour same-fw-spec

have b1: $\forall A \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } (\text{getParts } rs)) . \forall a1 \in A. \forall a2 \in A.$

$\text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a1 \ a2 \ c \ rs$ **by** fast

from getParts-complete **have** complete: $\bigcup (\text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } (\text{getParts } rs))) = \text{UNIV}$

by(simp add: wordinterval-list-to-set-def)

from getParts-nonempty-elems **have** nonempty: $\forall w \in \text{set } (\text{getParts } rs). \neg \text{wordinterval-empty } w$ **by** simp

{ **fix** $W \ x1 \ x2$

assume a1: $\forall A \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } W). \forall a1 \in A. \forall a2 \in A. \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } a1 \ a2 \ c \ rs$

and a2: $\text{wordinterval-list-to-set } W = \text{UNIV}$

and a3: $\forall w \in \text{set } W. \neg \text{wordinterval-empty } w$

and a4: $(\text{map } (\lambda d. \text{runFw } x1 \ d \ c \ rs) (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } W), \text{map } (\lambda s. \text{runFw } s \ x1 \ c \ rs) (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } W)) =$

$(\text{map } (\lambda d. \text{runFw } x2 \ d \ c \ rs) (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } W), \text{map } (\lambda s. \text{runFw } s \ x2 \ c \ rs) (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } W))$

from a3 a4 getOneIp-elem

have b1: $\forall B \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } W). \exists b \in B. \text{runFw } x1 \ b \ c \ rs = \text{runFw } x2 \ b \ c \ rs$

by fastforce

from a3 a4 getOneIp-elem

have b2: $\forall B \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } W). \exists b \in B. \text{runFw } b \ x1 \ c \ rs = \text{runFw } b \ x2 \ c \ rs$

by fastforce

from runFw-sameFw-behave[OF a1 - b1 b2] a2[unfolded wordinterval-list-to-set-def] **have**

$\text{same-fw-behaviour-one } x1 \ x2 \ c \ rs$ **by** simp

} **note** same-behave-runFw=this

from same-behave-runFw[OF b1 getParts-complete nonempty]

$\text{groupF-equality[of } (\lambda wi. (\text{map } (\lambda d. \text{runFw } (\text{getOneIp } wi) \ d \ c \ rs) (\text{map}$

$getOneIp (getParts rs)),$
 $map (\lambda s. runFw s (getOneIp wi) c rs) (map getOneIp$
 $(getParts rs))))$
 $(getParts rs)] asm$
have $b2: \forall a1 \in set V. \forall a2 \in set V. same-fw-behaviour-one (getOneIp a1) (getOneIp$
 $a2) c rs$
apply $(subst (asm) groupWIs-def)$
apply $(subst (asm) Let-def)+$
by fast
from $groupWIs-not-empty-elems asm$ **have** $\forall w \in set V. \neg wordinterval-empty$
 w **by blast**
from $this b2 getOneIp-elim$
have $b3: \forall w1 \in set (map wordinterval-to-set V). \forall w2 \in set (map wordinter-$
 $val-to-set V).$
 $\exists ip1 \in w1. \exists ip2 \in w2.$
 $same-fw-behaviour-one ip1 ip2 c rs$ **by** $(simp) (blast)$
from $groupParts-same-fw-wi0 asm$
have $\forall A \in set (map wordinterval-to-set V). \forall a1 \in A. \forall a2 \in A. same-fw-behaviour-one$
 $a1 a2 c rs$
by metis
from $sameFw-behave-sets[OF this b3]$
show $\forall w1 \in set V. \forall w2 \in set V.$
 $\forall a1 \in wordinterval-to-set w1. \forall a2 \in wordinterval-to-set w2. same-fw-behaviour-one$
 $a1 a2 c rs$
by force
qed

lemma $groupParts-same-fw-wi2: V \in set (groupWIs c rs) \implies$
 $\forall ip1 \in wordinterval-list-to-set V.$
 $\forall ip2 \in wordinterval-list-to-set V.$
 $same-fw-behaviour-one ip1 ip2 c rs$
using $groupParts-same-fw-wi0 groupParts-same-fw-wi1$
apply $(simp add: wordinterval-list-to-set-def)$
by fast

lemma $groupWIs-same-fw-not2: A \in set (groupWIs c rs) \implies B \in set (groupWIs$
 $c rs) \implies$
 $A \neq B \implies$
 $\forall ip1 \in wordinterval-list-to-set A.$
 $\forall ip2 \in wordinterval-list-to-set B.$
 $\neg same-fw-behaviour-one ip1 ip2 c rs$
apply $(simp add: wordinterval-list-to-set-def)$
using $groupWIs-same-fw-not$ **by fastforce**

lemma $A \in set (groupWIs c rs) \implies B \in set (groupWIs c rs) \implies$
 $\exists ip1 \in wordinterval-list-to-set A.$
 $\exists ip2 \in wordinterval-list-to-set B. same-fw-behaviour-one ip1 ip2 c rs$
 $\implies A = B$

using *groupWIs-same-fw-not2* **by** *blast*

lemma *groupWIs-complete*: $(\bigcup x \in \text{set } (\text{groupWIs } c \text{ } rs). \text{wordinterval-list-to-set } x) = (\text{UNIV}::'i::\text{len word set})$

proof –
have $(\bigcup y \in (\bigcup x \in \text{set } (\text{groupWIs } c \text{ } rs). \text{set } x). \text{wordinterval-to-set } y) = (\text{UNIV}::'i \text{ word set})$
apply (*simp add: groupWIs-def Let-def groupF-Union-set*)
using *getParts-complete wordinterval-list-to-set-def* **by** *fastforce*
thus *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: wordinterval-list-to-set-def*)
qed

definition *groupWIs1* :: *'a parts-connection-scheme* \Rightarrow *'i::len simple-rule list* \Rightarrow *'i wordinterval list list* **where**

groupWIs1 *c rs* = (let *P* = *getParts rs* in
 (let *W* = *map getOneIp P* in
 (let *f* = $(\lambda wi. (\text{map } (\lambda d. \text{runFw } (\text{getOneIp } wi) \text{ } d \text{ } c \text{ } rs) \text{ } W, \text{map } (\lambda s. \text{runFw } s \text{ } (\text{getOneIp } wi) \text{ } c \text{ } rs) \text{ } W))$ in
*map (map fst) (groupF snd (map ($\lambda x. (x, f x)$) *P*))))))*

lemma *groupWIs-groupWIs1-equi*: *groupWIs1 c rs* = *groupWIs c rs*

apply (*subst groupWIs1-def*)
apply (*subst groupWIs-def*)
using *groupF-tuple* **by** *metis*

definition *simple-conn-matches* :: *'i::len simple-match* \Rightarrow *parts-connection* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

simple-conn-matches *m c* \longleftrightarrow
 (*match-iface (iface m) (pc-iface c)*) \wedge
 (*match-iface (oiface m) (pc-oiface c)*) \wedge
 (*match-proto (proto m) (pc-proto c)*) \wedge
 (*simple-match-port (sports m) (pc-sport c)*) \wedge
 (*simple-match-port (dports m) (pc-dport c)*)

lemma *simple-conn-matches-simple-match-any*: *simple-conn-matches simple-match-any c*

apply (*simp add: simple-conn-matches-def simple-match-any-def match-ifaceAny*)
apply (*subgoal-tac (65535::16 word) = - 1*)
apply (*simp only:*)
apply *simp-all*
done

lemma *has-default-policy-simple-conn-matches*:

has-default-policy rs \Longrightarrow *has-default-policy [r←rs . simple-conn-matches (match-sel r) c]*
apply (*induction rs rule: has-default-policy.induct*)

```

  apply(simp; fail)
  apply(simp add: simple-conn-matches-simple-match-any; fail)
  apply(simp)
  apply(intro conjI)
  apply(simp split: if-split-asm; fail)
  apply(simp add: has-default-policy-fst split: if-split-asm)
done

```

lemma *filter-conn-fw-lem:*

```

runFw s d c (filter (λr. simple-conn-matches (match-sel r) c) rs) = runFw s d
c rs
  apply(simp add: runFw-def simple-conn-matches-def match-sel-def)
  apply(induction rs (λp-iiface = pc-iiface c, p-oiface = pc-oiface c,
    p-src = s, p-dst = d, p-proto = pc-proto c,
    p-sport = pc-sport c, p-dport = pc-dport c,
    p-tcp-flags = {TCP-SYN}, p-payload=""')
    rule: simple-fw.induct)
  apply(simp add: simple-matches.simps)+
done

```

definition *groupWIs2 :: parts-connection ⇒ 'i::len simple-rule list ⇒ 'i wordinterval list list* **where**

```

groupWIs2 c rs = (let P = getParts rs in
  (let W = map getOneIp P in
    (let filterW = (filter (λr. simple-conn-matches (match-sel r)
c) rs) in
      (let f = (λwi. (map (λd. runFw (getOneIp wi) d c filterW)
W,
        map (λs. runFw s (getOneIp wi) c filterW) W))
in
        map (map fst) (groupF snd (map (λx. (x, f x)) P))))))

```

lemma *groupWIs1-groupWIs2-equi:* $groupWIs2\ c\ rs = groupWIs1\ c\ rs$

by(simp add: groupWIs2-def groupWIs1-def filter-conn-fw-lem)

lemma *groupWIs-code[code]:* $groupWIs\ c\ rs = groupWIs2\ c\ rs$

using groupWIs1-groupWIs2-equi groupWIs-groupWIs1-equi **by** metis

fun *matching-dsts :: 'i::len word ⇒ 'i simple-rule list ⇒ 'i wordinterval ⇒ 'i wordinterval* **where**

```

matching-dsts - [] - = Empty-WordInterval |
matching-dsts s ((SimpleRule m Accept)#rs) acc-dropped =

```

```

      (if simple-match-ip (src m) s then
        wordinterval-union (wordinterval-setminus (ipcidr-tuple-to-wordinterval
(dst m)) acc-dropped) (matching-dsts s rs acc-dropped)
      else
        matching-dsts s rs acc-dropped) |
    matching-dsts s ((SimpleRule m Drop)#rs) acc-dropped =
      (if simple-match-ip (src m) s then
        matching-dsts s rs (wordinterval-union (ipcidr-tuple-to-wordinterval (dst
m)) acc-dropped)
      else
        matching-dsts s rs acc-dropped)

```

lemma *matching-dsts-pull-out-accu:*

```

wordinterval-to-set (matching-dsts s rs (wordinterval-union a1 a2)) = wordinter-
val-to-set (matching-dsts s rs a2) - wordinterval-to-set a1
apply(induction s rs a2 arbitrary: a1 a2 rule: matching-dsts.induct)
apply(simp-all)
by blast+

```

fun *matching-srcs* :: 'i::len word \Rightarrow 'i simple-rule list \Rightarrow 'i wordinterval \Rightarrow 'i wordinterval **where**

```

  matching-srcs - [] - = Empty-WordInterval |
  matching-srcs d ((SimpleRule m Accept)#rs) acc-dropped =
    (if simple-match-ip (dst m) d then
      wordinterval-union (wordinterval-setminus (ipcidr-tuple-to-wordinterval
(src m)) acc-dropped) (matching-srcs d rs acc-dropped)
    else
      matching-srcs d rs acc-dropped) |
  matching-srcs d ((SimpleRule m Drop)#rs) acc-dropped =
    (if simple-match-ip (dst m) d then
      matching-srcs d rs (wordinterval-union (ipcidr-tuple-to-wordinterval (src
m)) acc-dropped)
    else
      matching-srcs d rs acc-dropped)

```

lemma *matching-srcs-pull-out-accu:*

```

wordinterval-to-set (matching-srcs d rs (wordinterval-union a1 a2)) = wordinter-
val-to-set (matching-srcs d rs a2) - wordinterval-to-set a1
apply(induction d rs a2 arbitrary: a1 a2 rule: matching-srcs.induct)
apply(simp-all)
by blast+

```

lemma *matching-dsts*: $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{simple-conn-matches (match-sel } r) c \implies$

```

wordinterval-to-set (matching-dsts s rs Empty-WordInterval) = {d. runFw
s d c rs = Decision FinalAllow}

```

proof (induction rs)

case Nil thus ?case **by** (simp add: runFw-def)

```

next
case (Cons r rs)
  obtain m a where r: r = SimpleRule m a by(cases r, blast)

  from Cons.premis r have simple-match-ip-Accept:  $\bigwedge d. \text{simple-match-ip (src m) s} \implies$ 
    runFw s d c (SimpleRule m Accept # rs) = Decision FinalAllow  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    simple-match-ip (dst m) d  $\vee$  runFw s d c rs = Decision FinalAllow
    by(simp add: simple-conn-matches-def runFw-def simple-matches.simps)

  { fix d a
    have  $\neg \text{simple-match-ip (src m) s} \implies$ 
      runFw s d c (SimpleRule m a # rs) = Decision FinalAllow  $\longleftrightarrow$  runFw s
      d c rs = Decision FinalAllow
      apply(cases a)
      by(simp add: simple-conn-matches-def runFw-def simple-matches.simps)+
    } note not-simple-match-ip=this

  from Cons.premis r have simple-match-ip-Drop:  $\bigwedge d. \text{simple-match-ip (src m) s} \implies$ 
    runFw s d c (SimpleRule m Drop # rs) = Decision FinalAllow  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg$ 
    simple-match-ip (dst m) d  $\wedge$  runFw s d c rs = Decision FinalAllow
    by(simp add: simple-conn-matches-def runFw-def simple-matches.simps)

show ?case
proof(cases a)
case Accept with r Cons show ?thesis
  apply(simp, intro conjI impI)
  apply(simp add: simple-match-ip-Accept wordinterval-to-set-ipcldr-tuple-to-wordinterval-simple-match-ip)
  apply blast
  apply(simp add: not-simple-match-ip; fail)
done
next
case Drop with r Cons show ?thesis
  apply(simp, intro conjI impI)
  apply(simp add: simple-match-ip-Drop matching-dsts-pull-out-accu
wordinterval-to-set-ipcldr-tuple-to-wordinterval-simple-match-ip-set)
  apply blast
  apply(simp add: not-simple-match-ip; fail)
done
qed
lemma matching-srcs:  $\forall r \in \text{set rs. simple-conn-matches (match-sel r) c} \implies$ 
  wordinterval-to-set (matching-srcs d rs Empty-WordInterval) = {s. runFw
s d c rs = Decision FinalAllow}
proof(induction rs)
case Nil thus ?case by (simp add: runFw-def)
next
case (Cons r rs)

```

```

obtain m a where r: r = SimpleRule m a by(cases r, blast)

from Cons.prems r have simple-match-ip-Accept:  $\bigwedge s. \text{simple-match-ip } (dst\ m) \ d \implies$ 
  runFw s d c (SimpleRule m Accept # rs) = Decision FinalAllow  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  simple-match-ip (src m) s  $\vee$  runFw s d c rs = Decision FinalAllow
by(simp add: simple-conn-matches-def runFw-def simple-matches.simps)

{ fix s a
  have  $\neg \text{simple-match-ip } (dst\ m) \ d \implies$ 
    runFw s d c (SimpleRule m a # rs) = Decision FinalAllow  $\longleftrightarrow$  runFw s
d c rs = Decision FinalAllow
  apply(cases a)
  by(simp add: simple-conn-matches-def runFw-def simple-matches.simps)+
} note not-simple-match-ip=this

from Cons.prems r have simple-match-ip-Drop:  $\bigwedge s. \text{simple-match-ip } (dst\ m) \ d \implies$ 
  runFw s d c (SimpleRule m Drop # rs) = Decision FinalAllow  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
   $\neg \text{simple-match-ip } (src\ m) \ s \wedge$  runFw s d c rs = Decision FinalAllow
by(simp add: simple-conn-matches-def runFw-def simple-matches.simps)

show ?case
proof(cases a)
case Accept with r Cons show ?thesis
  apply(simp, intro conjI impI)
apply(simp add: simple-match-ip-Accept wordinterval-to-set-ipcldr-tuple-to-wordinterval-simple-match-ip)
  apply blast
  apply(simp add: not-simple-match-ip; fail)
  done
next
case Drop with r Cons show ?thesis
  apply(simp, intro conjI impI)
  apply(simp add: simple-match-ip-Drop matching-srcs-pull-out-accu
wordinterval-to-set-ipcldr-tuple-to-wordinterval-simple-match-ip-set)
  apply blast
  apply(simp add: not-simple-match-ip; fail)
  done
qed
qed

```

```

definition groupWIs3-default-policy :: parts-connection  $\Rightarrow$  'i::len simple-rule list
 $\Rightarrow$  'i wordinterval list list where
  groupWIs3-default-policy c rs = (let P = getParts rs in
    (let W = map getOneIp P in
      (let filterW = (filter ( $\lambda r. \text{simple-conn-matches } (match\ sel\ r)$ 

```

```

c) rs) in
      (let f = (λwi. let mtch-dsts = (matching-dsts (getOneIp wi)
filterW Empty-WordInterval);
      mtch-srcs = (matching-srcs (getOneIp wi)
filterW Empty-WordInterval) in
      (map (λd. wordinterval-element d mtch-dsts) W,
      map (λs. wordinterval-element s mtch-srcs) W))
in
      map (map fst) (groupF snd (map (λx. (x, f x)) P))))

```

```

lemma groupWIs3-default-policy-groupWIs2:
fixes rs :: 'i::len simple-rule list
assumes has-default-policy rs
shows groupWIs2 c rs = groupWIs3-default-policy c rs
proof -
  { fix filterW s d
    from matching-dsts[where c=c] have filterW = filter (λr. simple-conn-matches
(match-sel r) c) rs  $\implies$ 
      wordinterval-element d (matching-dsts s filterW Empty-WordInterval)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
runFw s d c filterW = Decision FinalAllow
    by force
  } note matching-dsts-filterW=this[simplified]

  { fix filterW s d
    from matching-srcs[where c=c] have filterW = filter (λr. simple-conn-matches
(match-sel r) c) rs  $\implies$ 
      wordinterval-element s (matching-srcs d filterW Empty-WordInterval)
 $\longleftrightarrow$  runFw s d c filterW = Decision FinalAllow
    by force
  } note matching-srcs-filterW=this[simplified]

  { fix W and rs :: 'i::len simple-rule list
    assume asms': has-default-policy rs
    have groupF (λwi. (map (λd. runFw (getOneIp wi) d c rs = Decision
FinalAllow) (map getOneIp W),
      map (λs. runFw s (getOneIp wi) c rs = Decision FinalAllow)
(map getOneIp W))) W =
      groupF (λwi. (map (λd. runFw (getOneIp wi) d c rs) (map getOneIp
W),
      map (λs. runFw s (getOneIp wi) c rs) (map getOneIp W)))
W
  } proof -
  {
    fix f1::'w  $\Rightarrow$  'u  $\Rightarrow$  'v and f2:: 'w  $\Rightarrow$  'u  $\Rightarrow$  'x and x and y and g1::'w  $\Rightarrow$ 
'u  $\Rightarrow$  'y and g2::'w  $\Rightarrow$  'u  $\Rightarrow$  'z and W::'u list
    assume 1:  $\forall w \in \text{set } W. (f1\ x)\ w = (f1\ y)\ w \longleftrightarrow (f2\ x)\ w = (f2\ y)\ w$ 
and 2:  $\forall w \in \text{set } W. (g1\ x)\ w = (g1\ y)\ w \longleftrightarrow (g2\ x)\ w = (g2\ y)\ w$ 
    have

```

```

      ((map (f1 x) W, map (g1 x) W) = (map (f1 y) W, map (g1 y) W))
      ↔
      ((map (f2 x) W, map (g2 x) W) = (map (f2 y) W, map (g2 y) W))
proof -
  from 1 have p1: (map (f1 x) W = map (f1 y) W ↔ map (f2 x) W
= map (f2 y) W) by(induction W)(simp-all)
  from 2 have p2: (map (g1 x) W = map (g1 y) W ↔ map (g2 x) W
= map (g2 y) W) by(induction W)(simp-all)
  from p1 p2 show ?thesis by fast
  qed
} note map-over-tuples-equal-helper=this

show ?thesis
apply(rule groupF-cong)
apply(intro ballI)
apply(rule map-over-tuples-equal-helper)
  using has-default-policy-runFw[OF assms] by metis+
qed
} note has-default-policy-groupF=this[simplified]

from assms show ?thesis
apply(simp add: groupWIs3-default-policy-def groupWIs-code[symmetric])
apply(subst groupF-tuple[symmetric])
apply(simp add: Let-def)
apply(simp add: matching-srcs-filterW matching-dsts-filterW)
apply(subst has-default-policy-groupF)
  apply(simp add: has-default-policy-simple-conn-matches; fail)
apply(simp add: groupWIs-def Let-def filter-conn-fw-lem)
done
qed

```

definition groupWIs3 :: parts-connection ⇒ 'i::len simple-rule list ⇒ 'i wordinterval list **where**
 groupWIs3 c rs = (if has-default-policy rs then groupWIs3-default-policy c rs
 else groupWIs2 c rs)

lemma groupWIs3: groupWIs3 = groupWIs
by(simp add: fun-eq-iff groupWIs3-def groupWIs-code groupWIs3-default-policy-groupWIs2)

definition build-ip-partition :: parts-connection ⇒ 'i::len simple-rule list ⇒ 'i wordinterval list **where**
 build-ip-partition c rs = map
 (λxs. wordinterval-sort (wordinterval-compress (foldr wordinterval-union xs
 Empty-WordInterval)))

(*groupWIs3 c rs*)

theorem *build-ip-partition-same-fw*: $V \in \text{set } (\text{build-ip-partition } c \text{ rs}) \implies$
 $\forall ip1::'i::\text{len } \text{word} \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } V.$
 $\forall ip2::'i::\text{len } \text{word} \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } V.$
same-fw-behaviour-one ip1 ip2 c rs
apply(*simp add: build-ip-partition-def groupWIs3*)
using *wordinterval-list-to-set-compressed groupParts-same-fw-wi2 wordinterval-sort*
by *blast*

theorem *build-ip-partition-same-fw-min*: $A \in \text{set } (\text{build-ip-partition } c \text{ rs}) \implies B$
 $\in \text{set } (\text{build-ip-partition } c \text{ rs}) \implies$
 $A \neq B \implies$
 $\forall ip1::'i::\text{len } \text{word} \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } A.$
 $\forall ip2::'i::\text{len } \text{word} \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } B.$
 $\neg \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } ip1 \text{ ip2 } c \text{ rs}$
apply(*simp add: build-ip-partition-def groupWIs3*)
using *groupWIs-same-fw-not2 wordinterval-list-to-set-compressed wordinterval-sort*
by *blast*

theorem *build-ip-partition-complete*: $(\bigcup x \in \text{set } (\text{build-ip-partition } c \text{ rs}). \text{wordinterval-to-set } x) = (\text{UNIV} :: 'i::\text{len } \text{word } \text{set})$
proof –
have *wordinterval-to-set (foldr wordinterval-union x Empty-WordInterval) =*
 $\bigcup (\text{set } (\text{map } \text{wordinterval-to-set } x))$
for $x::'i \text{ wordinterval list}$
by(*induction x*) *simp-all*
thus *?thesis*
apply(*simp add: build-ip-partition-def groupWIs3 wordinterval-compress wordinterval-sort*)
using *groupWIs-complete[simplified wordinterval-list-to-set-def]* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *build-ip-partition-no-empty-elems*: $wi \in \text{set } (\text{build-ip-partition } c \text{ rs}) \implies \neg$
wordinterval-empty wi
proof –
assume $wi \in \text{set } (\text{build-ip-partition } c \text{ rs})$
hence *assm*: $wi \in (\lambda xs. \text{wordinterval-sort } (\text{wordinterval-compress } (\text{foldr } \text{wordinterval-union } xs \text{ Empty-WordInterval}))) \text{ 'set } (\text{groupWIs } c \text{ rs})$
by(*simp add: build-ip-partition-def groupWIs3*)
from *assm* **obtain** *wi-orig* **where** $1: wi\text{-orig} \in \text{set } (\text{groupWIs } c \text{ rs})$ **and**
 $2: wi = \text{wordinterval-sort } (\text{wordinterval-compress } (\text{foldr } \text{wordinterval-union } wi\text{-orig } \text{ Empty-WordInterval}))$ **by** *blast*
from 1 *groupWIs-not-empty-elem* **have** $i1: wi\text{-orig} \neq []$ **by** *blast*
from 1 *groupWIs-not-empty-elems* **have** $i2: \bigwedge w. w \in \text{set } wi\text{-orig} \implies \neg$
wordinterval-empty w **by** *simp*

```

from i1 i2 have wordinterval-to-set (foldr wordinterval-union wi-orig Empty-WordInterval)
≠ {}
  by(induction wi-orig simp-all)
  with 2 show ?thesis by(simp add: wordinterval-compress wordinterval-sort)
qed

```

lemma *build-ip-partition-disjoint:*

```

V1 ∈ set (build-ip-partition c rs) ⇒ V2 ∈ set (build-ip-partition c rs) ⇒
V1 ≠ V2 ⇒
wordinterval-to-set V1 ∩ wordinterval-to-set V2 = {}

```

by (*metis build-ip-partition-same-fw build-ip-partition-same-fw-min disjoint-iff*)

lemma *map-wordinterval-to-set-distinct:*

assumes *distinct: distinct xs*

and *disjoint: (∀ x1 ∈ set xs. ∀ x2 ∈ set xs. x1 ≠ x2 → wordinterval-to-set x1*
 \cap *wordinterval-to-set x2 = {})*

and *notempty: ∀ x ∈ set xs. ¬ wordinterval-empty x*

shows *distinct (map wordinterval-to-set xs)*

proof –

have \neg *wordinterval-empty x1* \implies

wordinterval-to-set x1 \cap *wordinterval-to-set x2 = {}* \implies

wordinterval-to-set x1 \neq *wordinterval-to-set x2* **for** *x1::('b::len) wordinterval*

and *x2*

by *auto*

with *disjoint notempty* **have** $(\forall x1 \in \text{set } xs. \forall x2 \in \text{set } xs. x1 \neq x2 \rightarrow$
wordinterval-to-set x1 \neq *wordinterval-to-set x2)*

by *force*

with *distinct* **show** *distinct (map wordinterval-to-set xs)*

proof(*induction xs*)

case *Cons* **thus** *?case* **by** *simp fast*

qed(*simp*)

qed

lemma *map-getOneIp-distinct: assumes*

distinct: distinct xs

and *disjoint: (∀ x1 ∈ set xs. ∀ x2 ∈ set xs. x1 ≠ x2 → wordinterval-to-set x1*
 \cap *wordinterval-to-set x2 = {})*

and *notempty: ∀ x ∈ set xs. ¬ wordinterval-empty x*

shows *distinct (map getOneIp xs)*

proof –

have \neg *wordinterval-empty x* \implies \neg *wordinterval-empty xa* \implies

wordinterval-to-set x \cap *wordinterval-to-set xa = {}* \implies *getOneIp x* \neq

getOneIp xa

for *x xa::'b::len wordinterval*

by(*fastforce dest: getOneIp-elem*)

with *disjoint notempty* **have** $(\forall x1 \in \text{set } xs. \forall x2 \in \text{set } xs. x1 \neq x2 \rightarrow$
getOneIp x1 \neq *getOneIp x2)*

```

    by metis
  with distinct show ?thesis
  proof(induction xs)
  case Cons thus ?case by simp fast
  qed(simp)
qed

```

```

lemma getParts-disjoint-list: disjoint-list (map wordinterval-to-set (getParts rs))
proof -
  have disjoint-list-partitioningIps:
    {}  $\notin$  set (map wordinterval-to-set ts)  $\implies$  disjoint-list (map wordinterval-to-set
ts)  $\implies$ 
    (wordinterval-list-to-set ss)  $\subseteq$  (wordinterval-list-to-set ts)  $\implies$ 
    disjoint-list (map wordinterval-to-set (partitioningIps ss ts))
  for ts::'a::len wordinterval list and ss
  by (simp add: partitioning1-disjoint-list partitioningIps-equi wordinterval-list-to-set-def)
  have {}  $\notin$  set (map wordinterval-to-set [wordinterval-UNIV])
  and disjoint-list (map wordinterval-to-set [wordinterval-UNIV])
  and wordinterval-list-to-set (extract-IPSets rs)  $\subseteq$  wordinterval-list-to-set [wordinterval-UNIV]
  by (simp add: wordinterval-list-to-set-def disjoint-list-def disjoint-def)+
  thus ?thesis
  unfolding getParts-def by (rule disjoint-list-partitioningIps)
qed

```

```

lemma build-ip-partition-distinct: distinct (map wordinterval-to-set (build-ip-partition
c rs))
proof -
  have
    (wordinterval-to-set  $\circ$  ( $\lambda$ xs. wordinterval-sort (wordinterval-compress (foldr wordinter-
val-union xs Empty-WordInterval)))) ws
    =  $\bigcup$  (set (map wordinterval-to-set ws)) for ws::'a::len wordinterval list
  proof(induction ws)
  qed(simp-all add: wordinterval-compress wordinterval-sort)
  hence hlp1: map wordinterval-to-set (build-ip-partition c rs) =
    map ( $\lambda$ x.  $\bigcup$  (set (map wordinterval-to-set x))) (groupWIs c rs)
  unfolding build-ip-partition-def groupWIs3 by auto

```

— generic rule

```

have  $\forall x \in$  set xs.  $\neg$  wordinterval-empty x  $\implies$ 
  disjoint-list (map wordinterval-to-set xs)  $\implies$ 
  distinct (map ( $\lambda$ x.  $\bigcup$  (set (map wordinterval-to-set x))) (groupF f xs))
  for f::'x::len wordinterval  $\Rightarrow$  'y and xs::'x::len wordinterval list
proof(induction f xs rule: groupF.induct)
case 1 thus ?case by simp
next
case (2 f x xs)
  have hlp-internal:
     $\bigcup$  (set (map ( $\lambda$ x.  $\bigcup$  (set (map wordinterval-to-set x))) (groupF f xs))) =

```

\bigcup (set (map wordinterval-to-set xs)) for $f::'x$ wordinterval \Rightarrow 'y and xs
 by(induction f xs rule: groupF.induct) (auto)

from 2(2,3) **have** wordinterval-to-set $x \cap \bigcup$ (wordinterval-to-set ' set xs) =
 {}
by(auto simp add: disjoint-def disjoint-list-def)
hence \neg (wordinterval-to-set $x \subseteq \bigcup$ (wordinterval-to-set ' set xs) **using** 2(2)
by auto
hence \neg wordinterval-to-set $x \subseteq \bigcup$ (set (map wordinterval-to-set [y←xs . f x
 \neq f y])) **by** auto
hence \neg wordinterval-to-set $x \cup (\bigcup_{x \in \{xa \in \text{set } xs. f x = f xa\}}.$
 wordinterval-to-set $x) \subseteq \bigcup$ (set (map ($\lambda x. \bigcup$ (set (map wordinterval-to-set
 $x))))$ (groupF f [y←xs . f x \neq f y]))
unfolding hlp-internal **by** blast
hence g1: wordinterval-to-set $x \cup (\bigcup_{x \in \{xa \in \text{set } xs. f x = f xa\}}.$ wordinter-
 val-to-set $x)$
 $\not\subseteq (\lambda x. \bigcup_{x \in \text{set } x. \text{wordinterval-to-set } x) ' \text{set (groupF f [y←xs . f x } \neq$ f y])
by force

from 2(3) **have** distinct (map wordinterval-to-set [y←xs . f x \neq f y])
by (simp add: disjoint-list-def distinct-map-filter)
moreover from 2 **have** disjoint (wordinterval-to-set ' {xa \in set xs. f x \neq f
 xa })
by(simp add: disjoint-def disjoint-list-def)
ultimately have g2: distinct (map ($\lambda x. \bigcup_{x \in \text{set } x. \text{wordinterval-to-set } x)$
 (groupF f [y←xs . f x \neq f y]))
using 2(1,2) **unfolding** disjoint-list-def **by**(simp)

from g1 g2 **show** ?case **by** simp
qed
with getParts-disjoint-list getParts-nonempty-elems **have**
 distinct
 (map ($\lambda x. \bigcup$ (set (map wordinterval-to-set $x))))$
 (groupF ($\lambda wi. (\text{map } (\lambda d. \text{runFw } (\text{getOneIp } wi) d c rs) (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } (\text{getParts}$
 $rs))))$,
 map ($\lambda s. \text{runFw } s (\text{getOneIp } wi) c rs) (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } (\text{getParts}$
 $rs))))$
 (getParts rs))) **by** blast

thus ?thesis **unfolding** hlp1 groupWIs-def Let-def **by** presburger
qed

lemma build-ip-partition-distinct': distinct (build-ip-partition c rs)
using build-ip-partition-distinct distinct-mapI **by** blast

17.2 Service Matrix over an IP Address Space Partition

definition simple-firewall-without-interfaces :: 'i::len simple-rule list \Rightarrow bool **where**
 simple-firewall-without-interfaces rs $\equiv \forall m \in \text{match-sel ' set } rs. \text{iiface } m =$

$ifaceAny \wedge oiface\ m = ifaceAny$

lemma *simple-fw-no-interfaces*:

assumes *no-ifaces*: *simple-firewall-without-interfaces* *rs*

shows *simple-fw* *rs* *p* = *simple-fw* *rs* ($p \mid p\text{-iface} := x, p\text{-oiface} := y$)

proof –

from *no-ifaces* **have** $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{iface} (\text{match-sel } r) = \text{ifaceAny} \wedge \text{oiface} (\text{match-sel } r) = \text{ifaceAny}$

by (*simp* *add*: *simple-firewall-without-interfaces-def*)

thus *?thesis* **apply** (*induction* *rs* *p* *rule*: *simple-fw.induct*)

by (*simp-all* *add*: *simple-matches.simps* *match-ifaceAny*)

qed

lemma *runFw-no-interfaces*:

assumes *no-ifaces*: *simple-firewall-without-interfaces* *rs*

shows *runFw* *s* *d* *c* *rs* = *runFw* *s* *d* ($c \mid pc\text{-iface} := x, pc\text{-oiface} := y$) *rs*

apply (*simp* *add*: *runFw-def*)

apply (*subst* *simple-fw-no-interfaces* [*OF* *no-ifaces*])

by (*simp*)

lemma [*code-unfold*]: *simple-firewall-without-interfaces* *rs* \equiv

$\forall m \in \text{set } rs. \text{iface} (\text{match-sel } m) = \text{ifaceAny} \wedge \text{oiface} (\text{match-sel } m) = \text{ifaceAny}$

by (*simp* *add*: *simple-firewall-without-interfaces-def*)

definition *access-matrix*

$:: \text{parts-connection} \Rightarrow 'i::\text{len}$ *simple-rule* *list* $\Rightarrow ('i$ *word* $\times 'i$ *wordinterval*) *list* $\times ('i$ *word* $\times 'i$ *word*) *list*

where

access-matrix *c* *rs* \equiv

(*let* *W* = *build-ip-partition* *c* *rs*;

R = *map* *getOneIp* *W*

in

(*zip* *R* *W*, [(*s*, *d*) \leftarrow *all-pairs* *R*. *runFw* *s* *d* *c* *rs* = *Decision* *FinalAllow*]))

lemma *access-matrix-nodes-defined*:

(*V*, *E*) = *access-matrix* *c* *rs* $\implies (s, d) \in \text{set } E \implies s \in \text{dom} (\text{map-of } V)$ **and**

(*V*, *E*) = *access-matrix* *c* *rs* $\implies (s, d) \in \text{set } E \implies d \in \text{dom} (\text{map-of } V)$

by (*auto* *simp* *add*: *access-matrix-def* *Let-def* *all-pairs-def*)

For all the entries *E* of the matrix, the access is allowed

lemma (*V*, *E*) = *access-matrix* *c* *rs* $\implies (s, d) \in \text{set } E \implies \text{runFw}$ *s* *d* *c* *rs* = *Decision* *FinalAllow*

by (*auto* *simp* *add*: *access-matrix-def* *Let-def*)

However, the entries are only a representation of a whole set of IP addresses.

For all IP addresses which the entries represent, the access must be allowed.

lemma *map-of-zip-map*: *map-of* (*zip* (*map* *f* *rs*) *rs*) *k* = *Some* *v* $\implies k = f$ *v*

apply (*induction* *rs*)

```

apply(simp)
apply(simp split: if-split-asm)
done

```

```

lemma access-matrix-sound: assumes matrix: (V,E) = access-matrix c rs and
  repr: (s-repr, d-repr) ∈ set E and
  s-range: (map-of V) s-repr = Some s-range and s: s ∈ wordinterval-to-set
s-range and
  d-range: (map-of V) d-repr = Some d-range and d: d ∈ wordinterval-to-set
d-range
shows runFw s d c rs = Decision FinalAllow
proof –
let ?part=(build-ip-partition c rs)
have V: V = (zip (map getOneIp ?part) ?part)
using matrix by(simp add: access-matrix-def Let-def)

```

```

from matrix repr have repr-Allow: runFw s-repr d-repr c rs = Decision Fi-
nalAllow
by(auto simp add: access-matrix-def Let-def)

```

```

have s-range-in-part: s-range ∈ set ?part using V s-range by (fastforce elim:
in-set-zipE dest: map-of-SomeD)
with build-ip-partition-no-empty-elems have ¬ wordinterval-empty s-range by
simp

```

```

have d-range-in-part: d-range ∈ set ?part using V d-range by (fastforce elim:
in-set-zipE dest: map-of-SomeD)
with build-ip-partition-no-empty-elems have ¬ wordinterval-empty d-range by
simp

```

```

from map-of-zip-map V s-range have s-repr = getOneIp s-range by fast
with ⟨¬ wordinterval-empty s-range⟩ getOneIp-elem wordinterval-element-set-eq

```

```

have s-repr ∈ wordinterval-to-set s-range by blast

```

```

from map-of-zip-map V d-range have d-repr = getOneIp d-range by fast
with ⟨¬ wordinterval-empty d-range⟩ getOneIp-elem wordinterval-element-set-eq

```

```

have d-repr ∈ wordinterval-to-set d-range by blast

```

```

from s-range-in-part have s-range-in-part': s-range ∈ set (build-ip-partition c
rs) by simp

```

```

from d-range-in-part have d-range-in-part': d-range ∈ set (build-ip-partition c
rs) by simp

```

```

from build-ip-partition-same-fw[OF s-range-in-part', unfolded same-fw-behaviour-one-def]
s

```

$\langle s\text{-repr} \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } s\text{-range} \rangle$

have
 $\forall d. \text{runFw } s\text{-repr } d \ c \ rs = \text{runFw } s \ d \ c \ rs$ **by** *blast*
with *repr-Allow* **have** 1: $\text{runFw } s \ d\text{-repr } c \ rs = \text{Decision FinalAllow}$ **by** *simp*

from *build-ip-partition-same-fw[OF d-range-in-part', unfolded same-fw-behaviour-one-def]*
d

$\langle d\text{-repr} \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } d\text{-range} \rangle$

have
 $\forall s. \text{runFw } s \ d\text{-repr } c \ rs = \text{runFw } s \ d \ c \ rs$ **by** *blast*
with 1 **have** 2: $\text{runFw } s \ d \ c \ rs = \text{Decision FinalAllow}$ **by** *simp*
thus *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *distinct-map-getOneIp-obtain*: $v \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } xs)$

\implies
 $\exists s\text{-repr}. \text{map-of } (\text{zip } (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } xs) \ xs) \ s\text{-repr} = \text{Some } v$
proof(*induction xs*)
case *Nil* **thus** *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Cons x xs*)
consider $v = x \mid v \in \text{set } xs$ **using** *Cons.prem1* **by** *fastforce*
thus *?case*
proof(*cases*)
case 1 **thus** *?thesis* **by** *simp blast*
next
case 2 **with** *Cons.IH Cons.prem2* **obtain** *s-repr* **where**
 $s\text{-repr}: \text{map-of } (\text{zip } (\text{map } \text{getOneIp } xs) \ xs) \ s\text{-repr} = \text{Some } v$ **by** *force*
show *?thesis*
proof(*cases s-repr \neq getOneIp x*)
case *True* **with** *Cons.prem1 s-repr* **show** *?thesis* **by**(*rule-tac x=s-repr in exI, simp*)
next
case *False* **with** *Cons.prem1 s-repr* **show** *?thesis* **by**(*fastforce elim: in-set-zipE*)
qed
qed
qed

lemma *access-matrix-complete*:

fixes $rs :: 'i::\text{len}$ *simple-rule list*
assumes *matrix*: $(V, E) = \text{access-matrix } c \ rs$ **and**
 $\text{allow}: \text{runFw } s \ d \ c \ rs = \text{Decision FinalAllow}$
shows $\exists s\text{-repr } d\text{-repr } s\text{-range } d\text{-range}. (s\text{-repr}, d\text{-repr}) \in \text{set } E \wedge$
 $(\text{map-of } V) \ s\text{-repr} = \text{Some } s\text{-range} \wedge s \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } s\text{-range} \wedge$
 $(\text{map-of } V) \ d\text{-repr} = \text{Some } d\text{-range} \wedge d \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } d\text{-range}$
proof –
let *?part*=(*build-ip-partition c rs*)

```

have V: V = zip (map getOneIp ?part) ?part
  using matrix by(simp add: access-matrix-def Let-def)
have E: E = [(s, d)←all-pairs (map getOneIp ?part). runFw s d c rs = Decision
FinalAllow]
  using matrix by(simp add: access-matrix-def Let-def)

have build-ip-partition-obtain:
  ∃ V. V ∈ set (build-ip-partition c rs) ∧ s ∈ wordinterval-to-set V for s
  using build-ip-partition-complete by blast

have distinct-map-getOneIp-build-ip-partition-obtain:
  v ∈ set (build-ip-partition c rs) ⇒
  ∃ s-repr. map-of (zip (map getOneIp (build-ip-partition c rs)) (build-ip-partition
c rs)) s-repr = Some v
  for v and rs :: 'i::len simple-rule list
proof(erule distinct-map-getOneIp-obtain)
  show distinct (map getOneIp (build-ip-partition c rs))
  apply(rule map-getOneIp-distinct)
  subgoal using build-ip-partition-distinct' by blast
  subgoal using build-ip-partition-disjoint build-ip-partition-distinct' by blast
  subgoal using build-ip-partition-no-empty-elems[simplified] by auto
  done
qed

from build-ip-partition-obtain obtain s-range where
  s-range ∈ set ?part and s ∈ wordinterval-to-set s-range by blast
from this distinct-map-getOneIp-build-ip-partition-obtain V obtain s-repr where
  ex-s1: (map-of V) s-repr = Some s-range and ex-s2: s ∈ wordinterval-to-set
s-range
  by blast

from build-ip-partition-obtain obtain d-range where
  d-range ∈ set ?part and d ∈ wordinterval-to-set d-range by blast
from this distinct-map-getOneIp-build-ip-partition-obtain V obtain d-repr
where
  ex-d1: (map-of V) d-repr = Some d-range and ex-d2: d ∈ wordinterval-to-set
d-range
  by blast

have 1: s-repr ∈ getOneIp ' set (build-ip-partition c rs)
  using V ⟨map-of V s-repr = Some s-range⟩ by (fastforce elim: in-set-zipE
dest: map-of-SomeD)
have 2: d-repr ∈ getOneIp ' set (build-ip-partition c rs)
  using V ⟨map-of V d-repr = Some d-range⟩ by (fastforce elim: in-set-zipE
dest: map-of-SomeD)

have runFw s-repr d-repr c rs = Decision FinalAllow
proof –

```

have $f1: (\forall w wa p ss. \neg \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } w wa (p::\text{parts-connection}) ss$
 \vee
 $(\forall wb wc. \text{runFw } w wb p ss = \text{runFw } wa wb p ss \wedge \text{runFw } wc w p ss =$
 $\text{runFw } wc wa p ss)) \wedge$
 $(\forall w wa p ss. (\exists wb wc. \text{runFw } w wb (p::\text{parts-connection}) ss \neq \text{runFw}$
 $wa wb p ss \vee \text{runFw } wc w p ss \neq \text{runFw } wc wa p ss) \vee$
 $\text{same-fw-behaviour-one } w wa p ss)$
unfolding *same-fw-behaviour-one-def* **by** *blast*
from $\langle s\text{-range} \in \text{set } (\text{build-ip-partition } c rs) \rangle$ **have** $f2: \text{same-fw-behaviour-one}$
 $s\text{-repr } c rs$
by $(\text{metis } (\text{no-types}) \text{map-of-zip-map } V \text{build-ip-partition-no-empty-elems}$
 $\text{build-ip-partition-same-fw } ex\text{-s1 } ex\text{-s2 } \text{getOneIp-elem } \text{wordinterval-element-set-eq})$
from $\langle d\text{-range} \in \text{set } (\text{build-ip-partition } c rs) \rangle$ **have** *same-fw-behaviour-one*
 $d\text{-repr } d c rs$
by $(\text{metis } (\text{no-types}) \text{map-of-zip-map } V \text{build-ip-partition-no-empty-elems}$
 $\text{build-ip-partition-same-fw } ex\text{-d1 } ex\text{-d2 } \text{getOneIp-elem } \text{wordinterval-element-set-eq})$
with $f1 f2$ **show** *?thesis*
using *allow* **by** *metis*
qed

hence $ex1: (s\text{-repr}, d\text{-repr}) \in \text{set } E$ **by** $(\text{simp add: } E \text{ all-pairs-set } 1 2)$

thus *?thesis* **using** $ex1 ex\text{-s1 } ex\text{-s2 } ex\text{-d1 } ex\text{-d2}$ **by** *blast*
qed

theorem *access-matrix:*

fixes $rs :: 'i::\text{len}$ *simple-rule list*

assumes $\text{matrix}: (V, E) = \text{access-matrix } c rs$

shows $(\exists s\text{-repr } d\text{-repr } s\text{-range } d\text{-range}. (s\text{-repr}, d\text{-repr}) \in \text{set } E \wedge$

$(\text{map-of } V) s\text{-repr} = \text{Some } s\text{-range} \wedge s \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } s\text{-range} \wedge$

$(\text{map-of } V) d\text{-repr} = \text{Some } d\text{-range} \wedge d \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } d\text{-range})$

\longleftrightarrow

$\text{runFw } s d c rs = \text{Decision FinalAllow}$

using *matrix access-matrix-sound access-matrix-complete* **by** *blast*

For a *'i* *simple-rule list* and a fixed *parts-connection*, we support to partition the IP address space; for IP addresses of arbitrary length (eg., IPv4, IPv6).

All members of a partition have the same access rights: $V \in \text{set } (\text{build-ip-partition } c rs) \implies \forall ip1 \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } V. \forall ip2 \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } V. \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } ip1 ip2 c rs$

Minimal: $\llbracket A \in \text{set } (\text{build-ip-partition } c rs); B \in \text{set } (\text{build-ip-partition } c rs); A \neq B \rrbracket \implies \forall ip1 \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } A. \forall ip2 \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } B. \neg \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } ip1 ip2 c rs$

The resulting access control matrix is sound and complete:

$(V, E) = \text{access-matrix } c rs \implies (\exists s\text{-repr } d\text{-repr } s\text{-range } d\text{-range}. (s\text{-repr}, d\text{-repr}) \in \text{set } E \wedge \text{map-of } V s\text{-repr} = \text{Some } s\text{-range} \wedge s \in \text{wordinter-}$

$val\text{-to-set } s\text{-range} \wedge map\text{-of } V \text{ } d\text{-repr} = Some \text{ } d\text{-range} \wedge d \in word\text{interval}\text{-to-set } d\text{-range} = (runFw \text{ } s \text{ } d \text{ } c \text{ } rs = Decision \text{ } FinalAllow)$

Theorem reads: For a fixed connection, you can look up IP addresses (source and destination pairs) in the matrix if and only if the firewall accepts this src,dst IP address pair for the fixed connection. Note: The matrix is actually a graph (nice visualization!), you need to look up IP addresses in the Vertices and check the access of the representants in the edges. If you want to visualize the graph (e.g. with Graphviz or tkiz): The vertices are the node description (i.e. header; $dom \text{ } V$ is the label for each node which will also be referenced in the edges, $ran \text{ } V$ is the human-readable description for each node (i.e. the full IP range it represents)), the edges are the edges. Result looks nice. Theorem also tells us that this visualization is correct.

Only defined for *simple-firewall-without-interfaces*

definition *access-matrix-pretty-ipv4*

$:: parts\text{-connection} \Rightarrow 32 \text{ simple-rule list} \Rightarrow (string \times string) \text{ list} \times (string \times string) \text{ list}$

where

$access\text{-matrix-pretty-ipv4 } c \text{ } rs \equiv$
 $if \neg simple\text{-firewall-without-interfaces } rs \text{ then undefined else}$
 $(let (V,E) = (access\text{-matrix } c \text{ } rs);$
 $formatted\text{-nodes} =$
 $map (\lambda(v\text{-repr}, v\text{-range}). (ipv4\text{addr-toString } v\text{-repr}, ipv4\text{addr-wordinterval-toString } v\text{-range})) V;$
 $formatted\text{-edges} =$
 $map (\lambda(s,d). (ipv4\text{addr-toString } s, ipv4\text{addr-toString } d)) E$
 in
 $(formatted\text{-nodes}, formatted\text{-edges})$
 $)$

definition *access-matrix-pretty-ipv4-code*

$:: parts\text{-connection} \Rightarrow 32 \text{ simple-rule list} \Rightarrow (string \times string) \text{ list} \times (string \times string) \text{ list}$

where

$access\text{-matrix-pretty-ipv4-code } c \text{ } rs \equiv$
 $if \neg simple\text{-firewall-without-interfaces } rs \text{ then undefined else}$
 $(let W = build\text{-ip-partition } c \text{ } rs;$
 $R = map \text{ } getOneIp \text{ } W;$
 $U = all\text{-pairs } R$
 in
 $(zip (map \text{ } ipv4\text{addr-toString } R) (map \text{ } ipv4\text{addr-wordinterval-toString } W),$
 $map (\lambda(x,y). (ipv4\text{addr-toString } x, ipv4\text{addr-toString } y)) [(s, d) \leftarrow all\text{-pairs } R.$
 $runFw \text{ } s \text{ } d \text{ } c \text{ } rs = Decision \text{ } FinalAllow]))$

lemma *access-matrix-pretty-ipv4-code[code]: access-matrix-pretty-ipv4 = access-matrix-pretty-ipv4-code*
by (*simp add: fun-eq-iff access-matrix-pretty-ipv4-def access-matrix-pretty-ipv4-code-def*
Let-def access-matrix-def map-prod-fun-zip)

definition *access-matrix-pretty-ipv6*

:: parts-connection \Rightarrow 128 simple-rule list \Rightarrow (string \times string) list \times (string \times string) list

where

access-matrix-pretty-ipv6 *c rs* \equiv

if \neg *simple-firewall-without-interfaces* *rs* *then undefined else*

(*let* (*V,E*) = (*access-matrix* *c rs*);

formatted-nodes =

map ($\lambda(v\text{-repr}, v\text{-range}).$ (*ipv6addr-toString* *v-repr*, *ipv6addr-wordinterval-toString* *v-range*)) *V*;

formatted-edges =

map ($\lambda(s,d).$ (*ipv6addr-toString* *s*, *ipv6addr-toString* *d*)) *E*

in

(*formatted-nodes*, *formatted-edges*)

)

definition *access-matrix-pretty-ipv6-code*

:: parts-connection \Rightarrow 128 simple-rule list \Rightarrow (string \times string) list \times (string \times string) list

where

access-matrix-pretty-ipv6-code *c rs* \equiv

if \neg *simple-firewall-without-interfaces* *rs* *then undefined else*

(*let* *W* = *build-ip-partition* *c rs*;

R = *map* *getOneIp* *W*;

U = *all-pairs* *R*

in

(*zip* (*map* *ipv6addr-toString* *R*) (*map* *ipv6addr-wordinterval-toString* *W*),

map ($\lambda(x,y).$ (*ipv6addr-toString* *x*, *ipv6addr-toString* *y*)) [(*s*, *d*) \leftarrow *all-pairs* *R*].

runFw *s d c rs* = *Decision FinalAllow*])

lemma *access-matrix-pretty-ipv6-code*[*code*]: *access-matrix-pretty-ipv6* = *access-matrix-pretty-ipv6-code*

by(*simp* *add*: *fun-eq-iff* *access-matrix-pretty-ipv6-def* *access-matrix-pretty-ipv6-code-def*

Let-def *access-matrix-def* *map-prod-fun-zip*)

definition *parts-connection-ssh* **where**

parts-connection-ssh \equiv (*pc-iiface*="1", *pc-oiface*="1", *pc-proto*=*TCP*, *pc-sport*=10000, *pc-dport*=22)

definition *parts-connection-http* **where**

parts-connection-http \equiv (*pc-iiface*="1", *pc-oiface*="1", *pc-proto*=*TCP*, *pc-sport*=10000, *pc-dport*=80)

definition *mk-parts-connection-TCP* *:: 16 word* \Rightarrow 16 word \Rightarrow *parts-connection*

where

mk-parts-connection-TCP *sport dport* = (*pc-iiface*="1", *pc-oiface*="1", *pc-proto*=*TCP*,

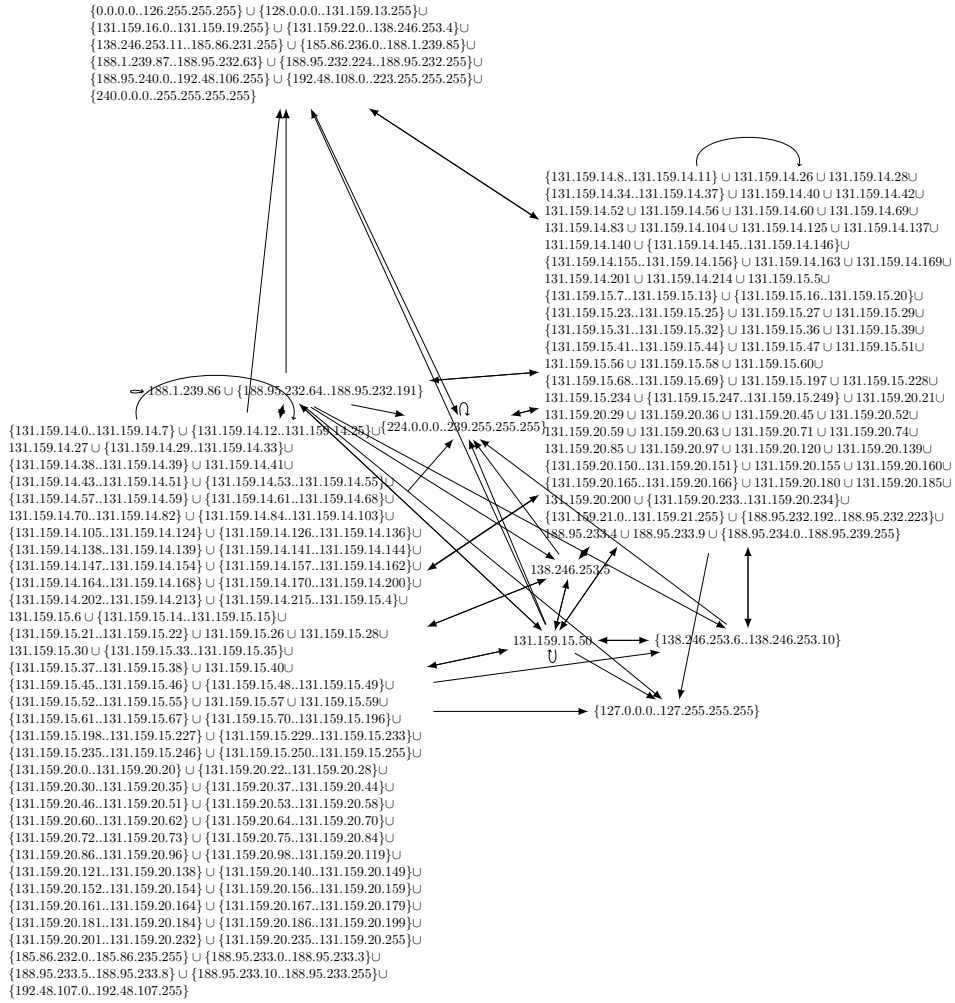


Figure 1: TUM ssh Service Matrix

$pc\text{-}sport=sport, pc\text{-}dport=dport)$

lemma $mk\text{-}parts\text{-}connection\text{-}TCP\ 10000\ 22 = parts\text{-}connection\text{-}ssh$

$mk\text{-}parts\text{-}connection\text{-}TCP\ 10000\ 80 = parts\text{-}connection\text{-}http$

by($simp\text{-}all\ add: mk\text{-}parts\text{-}connection\text{-}TCP\text{-}def\ parts\text{-}connection\text{-}ssh\text{-}def\ parts\text{-}connection\text{-}http\text{-}def$)

value[$code$] $partitioningIps\ [WordInterval\ (0::ip\ v4\ addr)\ 0]\ [WordInterval\ 0\ 2, WordInterval\ 0\ 2]$ Here is an example of a really large and complicated firewall:

end

18 Simple Firewall toString Functions

```

theory SimpleFw-toString
imports Primitives/Primitives-toString
        SimpleFw-Syntax
begin

fun simple-action-toString :: simple-action ⇒ string where
  simple-action-toString Accept = "ACCEPT" |
  simple-action-toString Drop = "DROP"

fun simple-rule-ipv4-toString :: 32 simple-rule ⇒ string where
  simple-rule-ipv4-toString (SimpleRule (iiface=iif, oiface=oif, src=sip, dst=dip,
  proto=p, sports=sps, dports=dps ) a) =
    simple-action-toString a @ " " @
    protocol-toString p @ " -- " @
    ipv4-cidr-toString sip @ " " @
    ipv4-cidr-toString dip @ " " @
    iface-toString "in: " iif @ " " @
    iface-toString "out: " oif @ " " @
    ports-toString "sports: " sps @ " " @
    ports-toString "dports: " dps

fun simple-rule-ipv6-toString :: 128 simple-rule ⇒ string where
  simple-rule-ipv6-toString
  (SimpleRule (iiface=iif, oiface=oif, src=sip, dst=dip, proto=p, sports=sps,
  dports=dps ) a) =
    simple-action-toString a @ " " @
    protocol-toString p @ " -- " @
    ipv6-cidr-toString sip @ " " @
    ipv6-cidr-toString dip @ " " @
    iface-toString "in: " iif @ " " @
    iface-toString "out: " oif @ " " @
    ports-toString "sports: " sps @ " " @
    ports-toString "dports: " dps

fun simple-rule-iptables-save-toString :: string ⇒ 32 simple-rule ⇒ string where
  simple-rule-iptables-save-toString chain (SimpleRule (iiface=iif, oiface=oif, src=sip,
  dst=dip, proto=p, sports=sps, dports=dps ) a) =
    "-A "@chain@iface-toString "-i " iif @
    iface-toString "-o " oif @
    ipv4-cidr-opt-toString "-s " sip @
    ipv4-cidr-opt-toString "-d " dip @
    protocol-opt-toString "-p " p @
    ports-toString "--sport " sps @
    ports-toString "--dport " dps @
    "-j " @ simple-action-toString a

```

end

References

- [1] C. Diekmann, J. Michaelis, M. Haslbeck, and G. Carle. Verified iptables Firewall Analysis. In *IFIP Networking 2016*, Vienna, Austria, may 2016.