

Iptables-Semantics

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Abstract

We present a big step semantics of the filtering behavior of the Linux/netfilter iptables firewall. We provide algorithms to simplify complex iptables rule sets to a simple firewall model (c.f. AFP entry `Simple_Firewall`) and to verify spoofing protection of a rule set. Internally, we embed our semantics into ternary logic, ultimately supporting every iptables match condition by abstracting over unknowns. Using this AFP entry and all entries it depends on, we created an easy-to-use, stand-alone haskell tool called *ffwu* (<http://iptables.isabelle.systems>). The tool does not require any input —except for the `iptables-save` dump of the analyzed firewall— and presents interesting results about the user’s rule set. Real-World firewall errors have been uncovered, as well as the correctness of rule sets has been proven with the help of our tool.

For a detailed description, see [2, 4, 3, 1].

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1 Repeat finitely Until it Stabilizes

```

theory Repeat-Stabilize
imports Main
begin

```

Repeating something a number of times

Iterating a function at most n times (first parameter) until it stabilizes.

```

fun repeat-stabilize :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  repeat-stabilize 0 - v = v |
  repeat-stabilize (Suc n) f v = (let v-new = f v in if v = v-new then v else repeat-stabilize n f v-new)

```

```

lemma repeat-stabilize-funpow: repeat-stabilize n f v = ( $\widetilde{f^n}$ ) v
  <proof>

```

lemma *repeat-stabilize-induct*: $(P\ m) \implies (\bigwedge m. P\ m \implies P\ (f\ m)) \implies P\ (\text{repeat-stabilize}\ n\ f\ m)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

2 Firewall Basic Syntax

theory *Firewall-Common*
imports *Main Simple-Firewall.Firewall-Common-Decision-State*
Common/Repeat-Stabilize
begin

Our firewall model supports the following actions.

datatype *action* = *Accept* | *Drop* | *Log* | *Reject* | *Call string* | *Return* | *Goto string*
 | *Empty* | *Unknown*

We support the following algebra over primitives of type *'a*. The type parameter *'a* denotes the primitive match condition. For example, matching on source IP address or on protocol. We lift the primitives to an algebra. Note that we do not have an Or expression.

datatype *'a match-expr* = *Match 'a*
 | *MatchNot 'a match-expr*
 | *MatchAnd 'a match-expr 'a match-expr*
 | *MatchAny*

definition *MatchOr* :: *'a match-expr* \Rightarrow *'a match-expr* \Rightarrow *'a match-expr* **where**
MatchOr m1 m2 = *MatchNot (MatchAnd (MatchNot m1) (MatchNot m2))*

A firewall rule consists of a match expression and an action.

datatype *'a rule* = *Rule (get-match: 'a match-expr) (get-action: action)*

lemma *rules-singleton-rev-E*:
 $[Rule\ m\ a] = rs_1 @ rs_2 \implies$
 $(rs_1 = [Rule\ m\ a] \implies rs_2 = [] \implies P\ m\ a) \implies$
 $(rs_1 = [] \implies rs_2 = [Rule\ m\ a] \implies P\ m\ a) \implies P\ m\ a$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

3 Basic Algorithms

These algorithms should be valid for all firewall semantics. The corresponding proofs follow once the semantics are defined.

The actions *Log* and *Empty* do not modify the packet processing in any way. They can be removed.

fun *rm-LogEmpty* :: 'a rule list \Rightarrow 'a rule list **where**
rm-LogEmpty [] = [] |
rm-LogEmpty ((Rule - Empty)#rs) = *rm-LogEmpty* rs |
rm-LogEmpty ((Rule - Log)#rs) = *rm-LogEmpty* rs |
rm-LogEmpty (r#rs) = r # *rm-LogEmpty* rs

lemma *rm-LogEmpty-filter*: *rm-LogEmpty* rs = filter ($\lambda r. \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Log} \wedge \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Empty}$) rs
 <proof>

lemma *rm-LogEmpty-seq*: *rm-LogEmpty* (rs1@rs2) = *rm-LogEmpty* rs1 @ *rm-LogEmpty* rs2
 <proof>

Optimize away MatchAny matches

fun *opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once* :: 'a match-expr \Rightarrow 'a match-expr **where**
opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once MatchAny = MatchAny |
opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once (Match a) = (Match a) |
opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once (MatchNot (MatchNot m)) = (*opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once* m) |
opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once (MatchNot m) = MatchNot (*opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once* m) |
opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once (MatchAnd MatchAny MatchAny) = MatchAny
 |
opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once (MatchAnd MatchAny m) = (*opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once* m) |

opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once (MatchAnd m MatchAny) = (*opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once* m) |
opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once (MatchAnd - (MatchNot MatchAny)) = (MatchNot MatchAny) |
opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once (MatchAnd (MatchNot MatchAny) -) = (MatchNot MatchAny) |
opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once (MatchAnd m1 m2) = MatchAnd (*opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once* m1) (*opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once* m2)

It is still a good idea to apply *opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once* multiple times.

Example:

lemma *MatchNot* (*opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once* (MatchAnd MatchAny (MatchNot MatchAny))) = *MatchNot* (MatchNot MatchAny) <proof>

lemma m = (MatchAnd (MatchAnd MatchAny MatchAny) (MatchAnd MatchAny MatchAny)) \implies
 (*opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once* $\sim\sim$ 2) m \neq *opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once* m <proof>

definition *opt-MatchAny-match-expr* :: 'a match-expr \Rightarrow 'a match-expr **where**
opt-MatchAny-match-expr m \equiv repeat-stabilize 2 *opt-MatchAny-match-expr-once* m

Rewrite *Reject* actions to *Drop* actions. If we just care about the filtering

decision (*FinalAllow* or *FinalDeny*), they should be equal.

fun *rw-Reject* :: 'a rule list \Rightarrow 'a rule list **where**
rw-Reject [] = [] |
rw-Reject ((Rule m Reject)#rs) = (Rule m Drop)#*rw-Reject* rs |
rw-Reject (r#rs) = r # *rw-Reject* rs

We call a ruleset simple iff the only actions are *Accept* and *Drop*

definition *simple-ruleset* :: 'a rule list \Rightarrow bool **where**
simple-ruleset rs $\equiv \forall r \in$ set rs. *get-action* r = *Accept* \vee *get-action* r = *Drop*

lemma *simple-ruleset-tail*: *simple-ruleset* (r#rs) \implies *simple-ruleset* rs \langle proof \rangle

lemma *simple-ruleset-append*: *simple-ruleset* (rs₁ @ rs₂) \longleftrightarrow *simple-ruleset* rs₁
 \wedge *simple-ruleset* rs₂
 \langle proof \rangle

Structural properties about match expressions

fun *has-primitive* :: 'a match-expr \Rightarrow bool **where**
has-primitive MatchAny = False |
has-primitive (Match a) = True |
has-primitive (MatchNot m) = *has-primitive* m |
has-primitive (MatchAnd m1 m2) = (*has-primitive* m1 \vee *has-primitive* m2)

Is a match expression equal to the *MatchAny* expression? Only applicable if no primitives are in the expression.

fun *matcheq-matchAny* :: 'a match-expr \Rightarrow bool **where**
matcheq-matchAny MatchAny \longleftrightarrow True |
matcheq-matchAny (MatchNot m) $\longleftrightarrow \neg$ (*matcheq-matchAny* m) |
matcheq-matchAny (MatchAnd m1 m2) \longleftrightarrow *matcheq-matchAny* m1 \wedge *matcheq-matchAny* m2 |
matcheq-matchAny (Match -) = undefined

fun *matcheq-matchNone* :: 'a match-expr \Rightarrow bool **where**
matcheq-matchNone MatchAny = False |
matcheq-matchNone (Match -) = False |
matcheq-matchNone (MatchNot MatchAny) = True |
matcheq-matchNone (MatchNot (Match -)) = False |
matcheq-matchNone (MatchNot (MatchNot m)) = *matcheq-matchNone* m |
matcheq-matchNone (MatchNot (MatchAnd m1 m2)) \longleftrightarrow *matcheq-matchNone*
(MatchNot m1) \wedge *matcheq-matchNone* (MatchNot m2) |
matcheq-matchNone (MatchAnd m1 m2) \longleftrightarrow *matcheq-matchNone* m1 \vee
matcheq-matchNone m2

lemma *matachAny-matchNone*: \neg *has-primitive* m \implies *matcheq-matchAny* m
 $\longleftrightarrow \neg$ *matcheq-matchNone* m
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *matcheq-matchNone-no-primitive*: \neg *has-primitive* m \implies *matcheq-matchNone*
(MatchNot m) $\longleftrightarrow \neg$ *matcheq-matchNone* m

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

optimizing match expressions

fun *optimize-matches-option* :: ('a match-expr \Rightarrow 'a match-expr option) \Rightarrow 'a rule list \Rightarrow 'a rule list **where**
 optimize-matches-option - [] = [] |
 optimize-matches-option f (Rule m a#rs) = (case f m of None \Rightarrow *optimize-matches-option* f rs | Some m \Rightarrow (Rule m a)#*optimize-matches-option* f rs)

lemma *optimize-matches-option-simple-ruleset*: simple-ruleset rs \Longrightarrow simple-ruleset (*optimize-matches-option* f rs)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *optimize-matches-option-preserves*:
(\bigwedge r m. r \in set rs \Longrightarrow f (get-match r) = Some m \Longrightarrow P m) \Longrightarrow
 \forall r \in set (*optimize-matches-option* f rs). P (get-match r)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *optimize-matches-option-append*: *optimize-matches-option* f (rs1@rs2) =
optimize-matches-option f rs1 @ *optimize-matches-option* f rs2
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *optimize-matches* :: ('a match-expr \Rightarrow 'a match-expr) \Rightarrow 'a rule list \Rightarrow 'a rule list **where**
 optimize-matches f rs = *optimize-matches-option* (λ m. (if matcheq-matchNone (f m) then None else Some (f m))) rs

lemma *optimize-matches-append*: *optimize-matches* f (rs1@rs2) = *optimize-matches* f rs1 @ *optimize-matches* f rs2
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *optimize-matches-fst*: *optimize-matches* f (r#rs) = *optimize-matches* f [r]@*optimize-matches* f rs
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *optimize-matches-preserves*: (\bigwedge r. r \in set rs \Longrightarrow P (f (get-match r))) \Longrightarrow
 \forall r \in set (*optimize-matches* f rs). P (get-match r)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *optimize-matches-simple-ruleset*: simple-ruleset rs \Longrightarrow simple-ruleset (*optimize-matches* f rs)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *optimize-matches-a* :: (action \Rightarrow 'a match-expr \Rightarrow 'a match-expr) \Rightarrow 'a rule list \Rightarrow 'a rule list **where**

$optimize_matches_a\ f\ rs = map\ (\lambda r. Rule\ (f\ (get_action\ r)\ (get_match\ r))\ (get_action\ r))\ rs$

lemma *optimize-matches-a-simple-ruleset*: $simple_ruleset\ rs \implies simple_ruleset\ (optimize_matches_a\ f\ rs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *optimize-matches-a-simple-ruleset-eq*:
 $simple_ruleset\ rs \implies (\bigwedge m\ a. a = Accept \vee a = Drop \implies f1\ a\ m = f2\ a\ m) \implies$
 $optimize_matches_a\ f1\ rs = optimize_matches_a\ f2\ rs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *optimize-matches-a-preserves*: $(\bigwedge r. r \in set\ rs \implies P\ (f\ (get_action\ r)\ (get_match\ r)))$
 $\implies \forall r \in set\ (optimize_matches_a\ f\ rs). P\ (get_match\ r)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

theory *Semantics*

imports *Main Firewall-Common Common/List-Misc HOL-Library.LaTeXsugar*

begin

4 Big Step Semantics

The assumption we apply in general is that the firewall does not alter any packets.

A firewall ruleset is a map of chain names (e.g., INPUT, OUTPUT, FORWARD, arbitrary-user-defined-chain) to a list of rules. The list of rules is processed sequentially.

type-synonym $'a\ ruleset = string \rightarrow 'a\ rule\ list$

A matcher (parameterized by the type of primitive $'a$ and packet $'p$) is a function which just tells whether a given primitive and packet matches.

type-synonym $('a, 'p)\ matcher = 'a \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow bool$

Example: Assume a network packet only has a destination street number (for simplicity, of type nat) and we only support the following match expression: Is the packet's street number within a certain range? The type for the primitive could then be $nat \times nat$ and a possible implementation for $(nat \times nat, nat)\ matcher$ could be $match_street_number\ (a, b)\ p = (p \in \{a..b\})$. Usually, the primitives are a datatype which supports interfaces, IP addresses, protocols, ports, payload, ...

Given an $('a, 'p)\ matcher$ and a match expression, does a packet of type $'p$ match the match expression?

fun *matches* :: ('a, 'p) *matcher* ⇒ 'a *match-expr* ⇒ 'p ⇒ *bool* **where**
matches γ (*MatchAnd* *e1 e2*) *p* \longleftrightarrow *matches* γ *e1 p* \wedge *matches* γ *e2 p* |
matches γ (*MatchNot* *me*) *p* \longleftrightarrow \neg *matches* γ *me p* |
matches γ (*Match* *e*) *p* \longleftrightarrow γ *e p* |
matches - *MatchAny* - \longleftrightarrow *True*

inductive *iptables-bigstep* :: 'a *ruleset* ⇒ ('a, 'p) *matcher* ⇒ 'p ⇒ 'a *rule list* ⇒
state ⇒ *state* ⇒ *bool*

($\langle -, - \rangle$, $\langle -, - \rangle$) ⇒ \rightarrow [60,60,60,20,98,98] 89)

for Γ **and** γ **and** *p* **where**

skip: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [], t \rangle \Rightarrow t$ |

accept: *matches* γ *m p* $\Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ Accept], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalAllow$ |

drop: *matches* γ *m p* $\Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ Drop], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalDeny$ |

reject: *matches* γ *m p* $\Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ Reject], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalDeny$ |

log: *matches* γ *m p* $\Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ Log], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided$ |

empty: *matches* γ *m p* $\Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ Empty], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided$ |

nomatch: \neg *matches* γ *m p* $\Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ a], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided$ |

decision: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Decision\ X \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ X$ |

seq: $\llbracket \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t; \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_2, t \rangle \Rightarrow t' \rrbracket \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1 @ rs_2, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t'$ |

call-return: $\llbracket matches\ \gamma\ m\ p; \Gamma\ chain = Some\ (rs_1 @ [Rule\ m'\ Return] @ rs_2); matches\ \gamma\ m'\ p; \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided \rrbracket \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ (Call\ chain)], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided$ |

call-result: $\llbracket matches\ \gamma\ m\ p; \Gamma\ chain = Some\ rs; \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t \rrbracket \Rightarrow$

$\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ (Call\ chain)], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t$

The semantic rules again in pretty format:

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [], t \rangle \Rightarrow t}{matches\ \gamma\ m\ p}}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ Accept], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalAllow}}{matches\ \gamma\ m\ p}}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ Drop], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalDeny}}{matches\ \gamma\ m\ p}}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ Reject], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalDeny}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule \ m \ Log], \ Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow \ Undecided} \\
\frac{\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule \ m \ Empty], \ Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow \ Undecided} \\
\frac{\neg \text{ matches } \gamma \ m \ p}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule \ m \ a], \ Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow \ Undecided} \\
\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \ Decision \ X \rangle \Rightarrow \ Decision \ X \\
\frac{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, \ Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t \quad \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_2, t \rangle \Rightarrow t'}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1 \ @ \ rs_2, \ Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t'} \\
\frac{\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \quad \Gamma \ chain = \ Some \ (rs_1 \ @ \ [Rule \ m' \ Return] \ @ \ rs_2) \quad \text{matches } \gamma \ m' \ p \quad \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, \ Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow \ Undecided}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule \ m \ (Call \ chain)], \ Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow \ Undecided} \\
\frac{\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \quad \Gamma \ chain = \ Some \ rs \quad \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \ Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule \ m \ (Call \ chain)], \ Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t}
\end{array}$$

lemma deny:

$\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies a = Drop \vee a = Reject \implies \text{iptables-bigstep } \Gamma \ \gamma \ p \ [Rule \ m \ a] \ Undecided \ (Decision \ FinalDeny)$
 <proof>

lemma seq-cons:

assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [r], \ Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t$ **and** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, t \rangle \Rightarrow t'$
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle r \# rs, \ Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t'$
 <proof>

lemma iptables-bigstep-induct

[case-names Skip Allow Deny Log Nomatch Decision Seq Call-return Call-result,
 induct pred: iptables-bigstep]:

$\llbracket \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t;$

$\bigwedge t. P \llbracket t t;$

$\bigwedge m \ a. \text{ matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies a = Accept \implies P \ [Rule \ m \ a] \ Undecided \ (Decision \ FinalAllow);$

$\bigwedge m \ a. \text{ matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies a = Drop \vee a = Reject \implies P \ [Rule \ m \ a] \ Undecided \ (Decision \ FinalDeny);$

$\bigwedge m \ a. \text{ matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies a = Log \vee a = Empty \implies P \ [Rule \ m \ a] \ Undecided \ Undecided;$

$\bigwedge m \ a. \neg \text{ matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies P \ [Rule \ m \ a] \ Undecided \ Undecided;$

$\bigwedge rs \ X. P \ rs \ (Decision \ X) \ (Decision \ X);$

$\bigwedge rs \ rs_1 \ rs_2 \ t \ t'. \ rs = rs_1 \ @ \ rs_2 \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, \ Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies P \ rs_1 \ Undecided \ t \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_2, t \rangle \Rightarrow t' \implies P \ rs_2 \ t \ t' \implies P \ rs \ Undecided \ t';$

$\bigwedge m \ a \ chain \ rs_1 \ m' \ rs_2. \text{ matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies a = Call \ chain \implies \Gamma \ chain = \ Some \ (rs_1 \ @ \ [Rule \ m' \ Return] \ @ \ rs_2) \implies \text{ matches } \gamma \ m' \ p \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, \ Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow \ Undecided \implies P \ rs_1 \ Undecided \ Undecided \implies P \ [Rule \ m \ a] \ Undecided \ Undecided;$

$\bigwedge m \ a \ chain \ rs \ t. \text{ matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies a = Call \ chain \implies \Gamma \ chain = \ Some \ rs$

$\implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies P \text{ rs Undecided } t \implies P [\text{Rule } m \ a] \text{ Undecided } t \implies$
 $P \text{ rs } s \ t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma skipD: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies r = [] \implies s = t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma decisionD: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies s = \text{Decision } X \implies t = \text{Decision } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context

notes $\text{skipD}[\text{dest}] \text{list-app-singletonE}[\text{elim}]$

begin

lemma acceptD: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies r = [\text{Rule } m \ \text{Accept}] \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies$
 $s = \text{Undecided} \implies t = \text{Decision } \text{FinalAllow}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma dropD: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies r = [\text{Rule } m \ \text{Drop}] \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies$
 $s = \text{Undecided} \implies t = \text{Decision } \text{FinalDeny}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma rejectD: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies r = [\text{Rule } m \ \text{Reject}] \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies$
 $s = \text{Undecided} \implies t = \text{Decision } \text{FinalDeny}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma logD: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies r = [\text{Rule } m \ \text{Log}] \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies s =$
 $\text{Undecided} \implies t = \text{Undecided}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma emptyD: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies r = [\text{Rule } m \ \text{Empty}] \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies$
 $s = \text{Undecided} \implies t = \text{Undecided}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma nomatchD: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies r = [\text{Rule } m \ a] \implies s = \text{Undecided} \implies$
 $\neg \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies t = \text{Undecided}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma callD:

assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \ r = [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call chain})] \ s = \text{Undecided} \ \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \ \Gamma \ \text{chain} = \text{Some } rs$

obtains $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$

$| \ rs_1 \ rs_2 \ m' \ \text{where } rs = rs_1 \ @ \ \text{Rule } m' \ \text{Return } \# \ rs_2 \ \text{matches } \gamma \ m' \ p \ \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided} \ t = \text{Undecided}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

lemmas *iptables-bigstepD = skipD acceptD dropD rejectD logD emptyD nomatchD decisionD callD*

lemma *seq'*:

assumes $rs = rs_1 @ rs_2$ $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$ $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_2, t \rangle \Rightarrow t'$

shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t'$

<proof>

lemma *seq'-cons*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [r], s \rangle \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, t \rangle \Rightarrow t' \Longrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle r \# rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t'$

<proof>

lemma *seq-split*:

assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$ $rs = rs_1 @ rs_2$

obtains t' **where** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow t'$ $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_2, t' \rangle \Rightarrow t$

<proof>

lemma *seqE*:

assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1 @ rs_2, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$

obtains ti **where** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow ti$ $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_2, ti \rangle \Rightarrow t$

<proof>

lemma *seqE-cons*:

assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle r \# rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$

obtains ti **where** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [r], s \rangle \Rightarrow ti$ $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, ti \rangle \Rightarrow t$

<proof>

lemma *nomatch'*:

assumes $\bigwedge r. r \in set\ rs \Longrightarrow \neg matches\ \gamma\ (get-match\ r)\ p$

shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow s$

<proof>

there are only two cases when there can be a Return on top-level:

- the firewall is in a Decision state
- the return does not match

In both cases, it is not applied!

lemma *no-free-return*: **assumes** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ Return], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t$ **and** $matches\ \gamma\ m\ p$ **shows** *False*

<proof>

lemma *seq-progress*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow rs = rs_1 @ rs_2 \Longrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow t' \Longrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_2, t' \rangle \Rightarrow t$

<proof>

theorem *iptables-bigstep-deterministic*: **assumes** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$ **and** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t'$ **shows** $t = t'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *iptables-bigstep-to-undecided*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided \Longrightarrow s = Undecided$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *iptables-bigstep-to-decision*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Decision\ Y \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ X \Longrightarrow Y = X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Rule-UndecidedE*:
assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ a], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided$
obtains $(nomatch) \neg matches\ \gamma\ m\ p$
 | $(log)\ a = Log \vee a = Empty$
 | $(call)\ c$ **where** $a = Call\ c\ matches\ \gamma\ m\ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Rule-DecisionE*:
assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ a], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ X$
obtains $(call)\ chain$ **where** $matches\ \gamma\ m\ p\ a = Call\ chain$
 | $(accept-reject)\ matches\ \gamma\ m\ p\ X = FinalAllow \Longrightarrow a = Accept\ X = FinalDeny \Longrightarrow a = Drop \vee a = Reject$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *log-remove*:
assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1 @ [Rule\ m\ Log] @ rs_2, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1 @ rs_2, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *empty-empty*:
assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1 @ [Rule\ m\ Empty] @ rs_2, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1 @ rs_2, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Unknown-actions-False*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle r \# rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow r = Rule\ m$
 $a \Longrightarrow matches\ \gamma\ m\ p \Longrightarrow a = Unknown \vee (\exists chain. a = Goto\ chain) \Longrightarrow False$
 ⟨proof⟩

The notation we prefer in the paper. The semantics are defined for fixed Γ and γ

locale *iptables-bigstep-fixedbackground* =
fixes $\Gamma::'a\ ruleset$
and $\gamma::('a, 'p)\ matcher$
begin

inductive *iptables-bigstep'* :: 'a rule list \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow bool
 ($\langle +'' \langle -, - \rangle \Rightarrow \rightarrow$ [60,20,98,98] 89)
for *p* **where**
skip: $p \vdash' \langle [], t \rangle \Rightarrow t$ |
accept: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Longrightarrow p \vdash' \langle [\text{Rule } m \ \text{Accept}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalAllow}$ |
drop: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Longrightarrow p \vdash' \langle [\text{Rule } m \ \text{Drop}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalDeny}$
 |
reject: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Longrightarrow p \vdash' \langle [\text{Rule } m \ \text{Reject}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalDeny}$ |
log: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Longrightarrow p \vdash' \langle [\text{Rule } m \ \text{Log}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$ |
empty: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Longrightarrow p \vdash' \langle [\text{Rule } m \ \text{Empty}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$ |
nomatch: $\neg \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Longrightarrow p \vdash' \langle [\text{Rule } m \ a], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$ |
decision: $p \vdash' \langle rs, \text{Decision } X \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision } X$ |
seq: $\llbracket p \vdash' \langle rs_1, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t; p \vdash' \langle rs_2, t \rangle \Rightarrow t' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow p \vdash' \langle rs_1 @ rs_2, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t'$ |
call-return: $\llbracket \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p; \Gamma \ \text{chain} = \text{Some } (rs_1 @ [\text{Rule } m' \ \text{Return}] @ rs_2); \text{matches } \gamma \ m' \ p; p \vdash' \langle rs_1, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow p \vdash' \langle [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call chain})], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$ |
call-result: $\llbracket \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p; p \vdash' \langle \text{the } (\Gamma \ \text{chain}), \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow p \vdash' \langle [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call chain})], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$

definition *wf- Γ* :: 'a rule list \Rightarrow bool **where**
wf- Γ *rs* $\equiv \forall \text{rsg} \in \text{ran } \Gamma \cup \{rs\}. (\forall r \in \text{set } \text{rsg}. \forall \text{chain}. \text{get-action } r = \text{Call chain} \longrightarrow \Gamma \ \text{chain} \neq \text{None})$

lemma *wf- Γ -append*: $wf\text{-}\Gamma \ (rs1 @ rs2) \longleftrightarrow wf\text{-}\Gamma \ rs1 \wedge wf\text{-}\Gamma \ rs2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *wf- Γ -tail*: $wf\text{-}\Gamma \ (r \# rs) \Longrightarrow wf\text{-}\Gamma \ rs$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *wf- Γ -Call*: $wf\text{-}\Gamma \ [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call chain})] \Longrightarrow wf\text{-}\Gamma \ (\text{the } (\Gamma \ \text{chain})) \wedge (\exists rs. \Gamma \ \text{chain} = \text{Some } rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf- Γ* $rs \Longrightarrow p \vdash' \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash' \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

Showing that semantics are defined. For rulesets which can be loaded by the Linux kernel. The kernel does not allow loops.

We call a ruleset well-formed (wf) iff all *Calls* are into actually existing chains.

definition *wf-chain* :: 'a ruleset \Rightarrow 'a rule list \Rightarrow bool **where**
wf-chain Γ *rs* $\equiv (\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \forall \text{chain}. \text{get-action } r = \text{Call chain} \longrightarrow \Gamma \ \text{chain} \neq \text{None})$
lemma *wf-chain-append*: $wf\text{-chain } \Gamma \ (rs1 @ rs2) \longleftrightarrow wf\text{-chain } \Gamma \ rs1 \wedge wf\text{-chain } \Gamma \ rs2$

<proof>

lemma *wf-chain-fst*: $wf-chain \Gamma (r \# rs) \implies wf-chain \Gamma (rs)$
<proof>

This is what our tool will check at runtime

definition *sanity-wf-ruleset* :: $(string \times 'a \text{ rule list}) list \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $sanity-wf-ruleset \Gamma \equiv distinct (map fst \Gamma) \wedge$
 $(\forall rs \in ran (map-of \Gamma). (\forall r \in set rs. case get-action r of Accept \Rightarrow True$
 $| Drop \Rightarrow True$
 $| Reject \Rightarrow True$
 $| Log \Rightarrow True$
 $| Empty \Rightarrow True$
 $| Call chain \Rightarrow chain \in dom$
 $| Goto chain \Rightarrow chain \in dom$
 $| Return \Rightarrow True$
 $| - \Rightarrow False))$

lemma *sanity-wf-ruleset-wf-chain*: $sanity-wf-ruleset \Gamma \implies rs \in ran (map-of \Gamma)$
 $\implies wf-chain (map-of \Gamma) rs$
<proof>

lemma *sanity-wf-ruleset-start*: $sanity-wf-ruleset \Gamma \implies chain-name \in dom (map-of \Gamma) \implies$
 $default-action = Accept \vee default-action = Drop \implies$
 $wf-chain (map-of \Gamma) [Rule MatchAny (Call chain-name), Rule MatchAny de-$
 $fault-action]$
<proof>

lemma [*code*]: $sanity-wf-ruleset \Gamma =$
 $(let dom = map fst \Gamma;$
 $ran = map snd \Gamma$
 $in distinct dom \wedge$
 $(\forall rs \in set ran. (\forall r \in set rs. case get-action r of Accept \Rightarrow True$
 $| Drop \Rightarrow True$
 $| Reject \Rightarrow True$
 $| Log \Rightarrow True$
 $| Empty \Rightarrow True$
 $| Call chain \Rightarrow chain \in set dom$
 $| Goto chain \Rightarrow chain \in set dom$
 $| Return \Rightarrow True$
 $| - \Rightarrow False)))$
<proof>

lemma *semantics-bigstep-defined1*: **assumes** $\forall rsg \in \text{ran } \Gamma \cup \{rs\}. \text{wf-chain } \Gamma \text{ rsg}$
and $\forall rsg \in \text{ran } \Gamma \cup \{rs\}. \forall r \in \text{set } rsg. (\forall \text{chain}. \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Goto chain}) \wedge$
 $\text{get-action } r \neq \text{Unknown}$
and $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Return}$
and $(\forall \text{name} \in \text{dom } \Gamma. \exists t. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{the } (\Gamma \text{ name}), \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t)$
shows $\exists t. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Showing the main theorem

context

begin

private lemma *iptables-bigstep-defined-if-singleton-rules*:

$\forall r \in \text{set } rs. (\exists t. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [r], s \rangle \Rightarrow t) \Longrightarrow \exists t. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

well founded relation.

definition *calls-chain* :: 'a ruleset \Rightarrow (string \times string) set **where**

$\text{calls-chain } \Gamma = \{(r, s). \text{case } \Gamma \text{ r of Some } rs \Rightarrow \exists m. \text{Rule } m \text{ (Call } s) \in \text{set } rs \mid$
 $\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{False}\}$

lemma *calls-chain-def2*: $\text{calls-chain } \Gamma = \{(caller, callee). \exists rs \ m. \Gamma \text{ caller} =$
 $\text{Some } rs \wedge \text{Rule } m \text{ (Call } callee) \in \text{set } rs\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

example

private lemma *calls-chain* [

$\text{"FORWARD"} \mapsto [(\text{Rule } m1 \text{ Log}), (\text{Rule } m2 \text{ (Call "foo")}), (\text{Rule } m3 \text{ Accept}),$
 $(\text{Rule } m' \text{ (Call "baz")})],$

$\text{"foo"} \mapsto [(\text{Rule } m4 \text{ Log}), (\text{Rule } m5 \text{ Return}), (\text{Rule } m6 \text{ (Call "bar")})],$

$\text{"bar"} \mapsto [],$

$\text{"baz"} \mapsto [] =$

$\{(\text{"FORWARD"}, \text{"foo"}), (\text{"FORWARD"}, \text{"baz"}), (\text{"foo"}, \text{"bar"})\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *wf* (*calls-chain* [

$\text{"FORWARD"} \mapsto [(\text{Rule } m1 \text{ Log}), (\text{Rule } m2 \text{ (Call "foo")}), (\text{Rule } m3 \text{ Accept}),$
 $(\text{Rule } m' \text{ (Call "baz")})],$

$\text{"foo"} \mapsto [(\text{Rule } m4 \text{ Log}), (\text{Rule } m5 \text{ Return}), (\text{Rule } m6 \text{ (Call "bar")})],$

$\text{"bar"} \mapsto [],$

$\text{"baz"} \mapsto []])$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

In our proof, we will need the reverse.

private definition *called-by-chain* :: 'a ruleset \Rightarrow (string \times string) set **where**

$\text{called-by-chain } \Gamma = \{(callee, caller). \text{case } \Gamma \text{ caller of Some } rs \Rightarrow \exists m. \text{Rule } m$
 $(\text{Call } callee) \in \text{set } rs \mid \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{False}\}$

private lemma *called-by-chain-converse*: $\text{calls-chain } \Gamma = \text{converse } (\text{called-by-chain } \Gamma)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *wf-called-by-chain*: $\text{finite } (\text{calls-chain } \Gamma) \Longrightarrow \text{wf } (\text{calls-chain } \Gamma)$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{wf } (\text{called-by-chain } \Gamma)$

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *helper-cases-call-subchain-defined-or-return*:
 $(\forall x \in \text{ran } \Gamma. \text{wf-chain } \Gamma x) \implies$
 $\forall \text{rsg} \in \text{ran } \Gamma. \forall r \in \text{set rsg}. (\forall \text{chain}. \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Goto chain}) \wedge \text{get-action}$
 $r \neq \text{Unknown} \implies$
 $\forall y m. \forall r \in \text{set rs-called}. r = \text{Rule } m (\text{Call } y) \longrightarrow (\exists t. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m$
 $(\text{Call } y)], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t) \implies$
 $\text{wf-chain } \Gamma \text{rs-called} \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set rs-called}. (\forall \text{chain}. \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Goto chain}) \wedge \text{get-action } r \neq$
 $\text{Unknown} \implies$
 $(\exists t. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{rs-called}, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t) \vee$
 $(\exists \text{rs-called1 rs-called2 } m'.$
 $\text{rs-called} = (\text{rs-called1} @ [\text{Rule } m' \text{Return}] @ \text{rs-called2}) \wedge$
 $\text{matches } \gamma m' p \wedge \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{rs-called1}, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *helper-defined-single*:
assumes $\text{wf} (\text{called-by-chain } \Gamma)$
and $\forall \text{rsg} \in \text{ran } \Gamma \cup \{[\text{Rule } m a]\}. \text{wf-chain } \Gamma \text{rsg}$
and $\forall \text{rsg} \in \text{ran } \Gamma \cup \{[\text{Rule } m a]\}. \forall r \in \text{set rsg}. (\neg(\exists \text{chain}. \text{get-action } r =$
 $\text{Goto chain})) \wedge \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Unknown}$
and $a \neq \text{Return}$
shows $\exists t. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m a], s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *helper-defined-ruleset-calledby*: $\text{wf} (\text{called-by-chain } \Gamma) \implies$
 $\forall \text{rsg} \in \text{ran } \Gamma \cup \{\text{rs}\}. \text{wf-chain } \Gamma \text{rsg} \implies$
 $\forall \text{rsg} \in \text{ran } \Gamma \cup \{\text{rs}\}. \forall r \in \text{set rsg}. (\neg(\exists \text{chain}. \text{get-action } r = \text{Goto chain})) \wedge$
 $\text{get-action } r \neq \text{Unknown} \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set rs}. \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Return} \implies$
 $\exists t. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{rs}, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *semantics-bigstep-defined*: $\text{finite} (\text{calls-chain } \Gamma) \implies \text{wf} (\text{calls-chain } \Gamma)$
 \implies — call relation finite and terminating
 $\forall \text{rsg} \in \text{ran } \Gamma \cup \{\text{rs}\}. \text{wf-chain } \Gamma \text{rsg} \implies$ — All calls to defined chains
 $\forall \text{rsg} \in \text{ran } \Gamma \cup \{\text{rs}\}. \forall r \in \text{set rsg}. (\forall x. \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Goto } x) \wedge \text{get-action}$
 $r \neq \text{Unknown} \implies$ — no bad actions
 $\forall r \in \text{set rs}. \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Return}$ — no toplevel return \implies
 $\exists t. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{rs}, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 ⟨proof⟩
end

Common Algorithms

lemma *iptables-bigstep-rm-LogEmpty*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{rm-LogEmpty } \text{rs}, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash$
 $\langle \text{rs}, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *iptables-bigstep-rw-Reject*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{rw-Reject } \text{rs}, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{rs}, s \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow t$
 ⟨proof⟩

```

end
theory Matching
imports Semantics
begin

```

4.1 Boolean Matcher Algebra

lemma *MatchOr*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchOr } m1 \ m2) \ p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma \ m1 \ p \vee \text{matches } \gamma \ m2 \ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *opt-MatchAny-match-expr-correct*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (opt-MatchAny-match-expr } m) = \text{matches } \gamma \ m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *matcheq-matchAny*: $\neg \text{has-primitive } m \implies \text{matcheq-matchAny } m \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *matcheq-matchNone*: $\neg \text{has-primitive } m \implies \text{matcheq-matchNone } m \longleftrightarrow \neg \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *matcheq-matchNone-not-matches*: $\text{matcheq-matchNone } m \implies \neg \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

Lemmas about matching in the *iptables-bigstep* semantics.

lemma *matches-rule-iptables-bigstep*:
 assumes $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma \ m' \ p$
 shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \ a], s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m' \ a], s \rangle \Rightarrow t$ (is ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *matches-rule-and-simp-help*:
 assumes $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p$
 shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } (\text{MatchAnd } m \ m') \ a], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m' \ a], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$ (is ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *matches-MatchNot-simp*:
 assumes $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p$
 shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } (\text{MatchNot } m) \ a], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$ (is ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *matches-MatchNotAnd-simp*:

assumes *matches* γ m p

shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule (MatchAnd (MatchNot m) m') a], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t$ (**is** $?l \longleftrightarrow ?r$)
<proof>

lemma *matches-rule-and-simp*:

assumes *matches* γ m p

shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule (MatchAnd m m') a], s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule m' a], s \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow t$
<proof>

lemma *iptables-bigstep-MatchAnd-comm*:

$\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule (MatchAnd m1 m2) a], s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule (MatchAnd m2$
 $m1) a], s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
<proof>

4.2 Add match

definition *add-match* :: 'a match-expr \Rightarrow 'a rule list \Rightarrow 'a rule list **where**

add-match m $rs = \text{map } (\lambda r. \text{case } r \text{ of } Rule m' a' \Rightarrow Rule (MatchAnd m m') a')$
 rs

lemma *add-match-split*: *add-match* m ($rs1 @ rs2$) = *add-match* m $rs1$ @ *add-match*
 m $rs2$

<proof>

lemma *add-match-split-fst*: *add-match* m ($Rule m' a' \# rs$) = *Rule* (*MatchAnd* m
 m') a' # *add-match* m rs

<proof>

lemma *add-match-distrib*:

$\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } m1 (\text{add-match } m2 rs), s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } m2$
 $(\text{add-match } m1 rs), s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
<proof>

lemma *add-match-split-fst'*: *add-match* m ($a \# rs$) = *add-match* m [a] @ *add-match*
 m rs

<proof>

lemma *matches-add-match-simp*:

assumes m : *matches* γ m p

shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } m rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$ (**is** $?l \longleftrightarrow ?r$)

<proof>

lemma *matches-add-match-MatchNot-simp*:

assumes m : *matches* γ m p
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } (\text{MatchNot } m) \text{ } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [], s \rangle \Rightarrow t$ (**is**
 $?l \text{ } s \longleftrightarrow ?r \text{ } s$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-matches-add-match-simp*:

assumes $\neg \text{matches } \gamma \text{ } m \text{ } p$
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } m \text{ } rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *iptables-bigstep-add-match-notnot-simp*:

$\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } (\text{MatchNot } (\text{MatchNot } m)) \text{ } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } m \text{ } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-match-match-not-cases*:

$\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } (\text{MatchNot } m) \text{ } rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided} \implies \text{matches } \gamma \text{ } m \text{ } p \vee \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-matches-add-matchNot-simp*:

$\neg \text{matches } \gamma \text{ } m \text{ } p \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } (\text{MatchNot } m) \text{ } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *iptables-bigstep-add-match-and*:

$\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } m1 \text{ } (\text{add-match } m2 \text{ } rs), s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } (\text{MatchAnd } m1 \text{ } m2) \text{ } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *optimize-matches-option-generic*:

assumes $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. P \text{ } (\text{get-match } r)$
and $(\bigwedge m \text{ } m'. P \text{ } m \implies f \text{ } m = \text{Some } m' \implies \text{matches } \gamma \text{ } m' \text{ } p = \text{matches } \gamma \text{ } m \text{ } p)$
and $(\bigwedge m. P \text{ } m \implies f \text{ } m = \text{None} \implies \neg \text{matches } \gamma \text{ } m \text{ } p)$
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{optimize-matches-option } f \text{ } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
(is $?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *optimize-matches-generic*: $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. P \text{ } (\text{get-match } r) \implies$

$(\bigwedge m. P \text{ } m \implies \text{matches } \gamma \text{ } (f \text{ } m) \text{ } p = \text{matches } \gamma \text{ } m \text{ } p) \implies$

$\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{optimize-matches } f \text{ } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

theory *Ruleset-Update*

imports *Matching*

begin

lemma *free-return-not-match*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ Return], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow \neg$
matches $\gamma\ m\ p$
<proof>

4.3 Background Ruleset Updating

lemma *update-Gamma-nomatch*:

assumes \neg *matches* $\gamma\ m\ p$
shows $\Gamma(chain \mapsto Rule\ m\ a \# rs), \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs', s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff \Gamma(chain \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash$
 $\langle rs', s \rangle \Rightarrow t$ (**is** $?l \iff ?r$)
<proof>

lemma *update-Gamma-log-empty*:

assumes $a = Log \vee a = Empty$
shows $\Gamma(chain \mapsto Rule\ m\ a \# rs), \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs', s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff$
 $\Gamma(chain \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs', s \rangle \Rightarrow t$ (**is** $?l \iff ?r$)
<proof>

lemma *map-update-chain-if*: $(\lambda b. \text{if } b = chain \text{ then } Some\ rs \text{ else } \Gamma\ b) = \Gamma(chain$
 $\mapsto rs)$
<proof>

lemma *no-recursive-calls-helper*:

assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ (Call\ chain)], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t$
and *matches* $\gamma\ m\ p$
and $\Gamma\ chain = Some\ [Rule\ m\ (Call\ chain)]$
shows *False*
<proof>

lemma *no-recursive-calls*:

$\Gamma(chain \mapsto [Rule\ m\ (Call\ chain)]), \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ (Call\ chain)], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 \Longrightarrow *matches* $\gamma\ m\ p \Longrightarrow$ *False*
<proof>

lemma *no-recursive-calls2*:

assumes $\Gamma(chain \mapsto (Rule\ m\ (Call\ chain)) \# rs''), \gamma, p \vdash \langle (Rule\ m\ (Call\ chain))$
 $\# rs', Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided$
and *matches* $\gamma\ m\ p$
shows *False*
<proof>

lemma *update-Gamma-nochange1*:

assumes $\Gamma(chain \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ m\ a], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided$
and $\Gamma(chain \mapsto Rule\ m\ a \# rs), \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs', s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
shows $\Gamma(chain \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs', s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
<proof>

lemma *update-gamme-remove-Undecidedpart:*

assumes $\Gamma(\text{chain} \mapsto rs'), \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs', \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
and $\Gamma(\text{chain} \mapsto rs1@rs'), \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
shows $\Gamma(\text{chain} \mapsto rs'), \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
<proof>

lemma *update-Gamma-nocall:*

assumes $\neg (\exists \text{chain}. a = \text{Call chain})$
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \ a], s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma', \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \ a], s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
<proof>

lemma *update-Gamma-call:*

assumes $\Gamma \text{ chain} = \text{Some } rs$ **and** $\Gamma' \text{ chain} = \text{Some } rs'$
assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$ **and** $\Gamma', \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs', \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call chain})], s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma', \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call chain})], s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
<proof>

lemma *update-Gamma-remove-call-undecided:*

assumes $\Gamma(\text{chain} \mapsto \text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call } foo) \# rs'), \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
and *matches* $\gamma \ m \ p$
shows $\Gamma(\text{chain} \mapsto rs'), \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
<proof>

lemma *all-return-subchain:*

assumes $a1: \Gamma \text{ chain} = \text{Some } rs$
and $a2: \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p$
and $a3: \forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{get-action } r = \text{Return}$
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call chain})], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
<proof>

lemma *get-action-case-simp:* *get-action (case r of Rule m' x \Rightarrow Rule (MatchAnd m m') x) = get-action r*
<proof>

lemma *updategamma-insert-new:* $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies \text{chain} \notin \text{dom } \Gamma \implies \Gamma(\text{chain} \mapsto rs'), \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
<proof>

end

theory *Call-Return-Unfolding*

imports *Matching Ruleset-Update*

Common/Repeat-Stabilize
begin

5 Call Return Unfolding

Remove *Returns*

fun *process-ret* :: 'a rule list \Rightarrow 'a rule list **where**
process-ret [] = [] |
process-ret (Rule m Return # rs) = add-match (MatchNot m) (process-ret rs) |
process-ret (r#rs) = r # process-ret rs

Remove *Calls*

fun *process-call* :: 'a ruleset \Rightarrow 'a rule list \Rightarrow 'a rule list **where**
process-call Γ [] = [] |
process-call Γ (Rule m (Call chain) # rs) = add-match m (process-ret (the (Γ chain))) @ process-call Γ rs |
process-call Γ (r#rs) = r # process-call Γ rs

lemma *process-ret-split-fst-Return*:

$a = \text{Return} \implies \text{process-ret (Rule m a \# rs)} = \text{add-match (MatchNot m) (process-ret rs)}$
 <proof>

lemma *process-ret-split-fst-NeqReturn*:

$a \neq \text{Return} \implies \text{process-ret}((\text{Rule m a}) \# \text{rs}) = (\text{Rule m a}) \# (\text{process-ret rs})$
 <proof>

lemma *add-match-simp*: $\text{add-match m} = \text{map } (\lambda r. \text{Rule (MatchAnd m (get-match r)) (get-action r)})$
 <proof>

definition *add-missing-ret-unfoldings* :: 'a rule list \Rightarrow 'a rule list \Rightarrow 'a rule list
where

add-missing-ret-unfoldings rs1 rs2 \equiv
 foldr ($\lambda r f \text{ acc. add-match (MatchNot (get-match rf)) } \circ \text{acc}$) [$r \leftarrow \text{rs1. get-action } r = \text{Return}$] id rs2

fun *MatchAnd-foldr* :: 'a match-expr list \Rightarrow 'a match-expr **where**

MatchAnd-foldr [] = undefined |
MatchAnd-foldr [e] = e |
MatchAnd-foldr (e # es) = MatchAnd e (MatchAnd-foldr es)

fun *add-match-MatchAnd-foldr* :: 'a match-expr list \Rightarrow ('a rule list \Rightarrow 'a rule list)
where

add-match-MatchAnd-foldr [] = id |
add-match-MatchAnd-foldr es = add-match (MatchAnd-foldr es)

lemma *add-match-add-match-MatchAnd-foldr*:

$\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } m \ (\text{add-match-MatchAnd-foldr } ms \ rs2), s \rangle \Rightarrow t = \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } (\text{MatchAnd-foldr } (m \# ms)) \ rs2, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-match-MatchAnd-foldr-empty-rs2*: $\text{add-match-MatchAnd-foldr } ms \ [] = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-missing-ret-unfoldings-alt*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-missing-ret-unfoldings } rs1 \ rs2, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle (\text{add-match-MatchAnd-foldr } (\text{map } (\lambda r. \text{MatchNot } (\text{get-match } r)) [r \leftarrow rs1. \text{get-action } r = \text{Return}]]) \ rs2, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-match-add-missing-ret-unfoldings-rot*:
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } m \ (\text{add-missing-ret-unfoldings } rs1 \ rs2), s \rangle \Rightarrow t = \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-missing-ret-unfoldings } (\text{Rule } (\text{MatchNot } m) \ \text{Return} \# rs1) \ rs2, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.1 Completeness

lemma *process-ret-split-obvious*: $\text{process-ret } (rs1 \ @ \ rs2) = (\text{process-ret } rs1) \ @ \ (\text{add-missing-ret-unfoldings } rs1 \ (\text{process-ret } rs2))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-missing-ret-unfoldings-empty-rs2*: $\text{add-missing-ret-unfoldings } rs1 \ [] = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *process-call-split*: $\text{process-call } \Gamma \ (rs1 \ @ \ rs2) = \text{process-call } \Gamma \ rs1 \ @ \ \text{process-call } \Gamma \ rs2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *process-call-split-fst*: $\text{process-call } \Gamma \ (a \ # \ rs) = \text{process-call } \Gamma \ [a] \ @ \ \text{process-call } \Gamma \ rs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *iptables-bigstep-process-ret-undecided*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{process-ret } rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-match-rot-add-missing-ret-unfoldings*:
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } m \ (\text{add-missing-ret-unfoldings } rs1 \ rs2), \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided} = \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-missing-ret-unfoldings } rs1 \ (\text{add-match } m \ rs2), \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Completeness

theorem *unfolding-complete*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{process-call } \Gamma \text{ } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *process-ret-cases*:

$\text{process-ret } rs = rs \vee (\exists rs_1 rs_2 m. rs = rs_1 @ [\text{Rule } m \text{ Return}] @ rs_2 \wedge (\text{process-ret } rs) = rs_1 @ (\text{process-ret } ([\text{Rule } m \text{ Return}] @ rs_2)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *process-ret-splitcases*:

obtains (*id*) $\text{process-ret } rs = rs$
| (*split*) $rs_1 rs_2 m$ **where** $rs = rs_1 @ [\text{Rule } m \text{ Return}] @ rs_2$ **and** $\text{process-ret } rs = rs_1 @ (\text{process-ret } ([\text{Rule } m \text{ Return}] @ rs_2))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *iptables-bigstep-process-ret-cases3*:

assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{process-ret } rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
obtains (*noreturn*) $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
| (*return*) $rs_1 rs_2 m$ **where** $rs = rs_1 @ [\text{Rule } m \text{ Return}] @ rs_2$ $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$ *matches* $\gamma \text{ } m \text{ } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *iptables-bigstep-process-ret-DecisionD*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{process-ret } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision } X \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.2 process-ret correctness

lemma *process-ret-add-match-dist1*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{process-ret } (\text{add-match } m \text{ } rs), s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } m \text{ } (\text{process-ret } rs), s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *process-ret-add-match-dist2*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } m \text{ } (\text{process-ret } rs), s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{process-ret } (\text{add-match } m \text{ } rs), s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *process-ret-add-match-dist*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{process-ret } (\text{add-match } m \text{ } rs), s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{add-match } m \text{ } (\text{process-ret } rs), s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *process-ret-Undecided-sound*:

assumes $\Gamma(\text{chain} \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{process-ret } (\text{add-match } m \text{ } rs), \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$

shows $\Gamma(\text{chain} \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ } (\text{Call } \text{chain})], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *process-ret-Decision-sound*:

assumes $\Gamma(\text{chain} \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{process-ret } (\text{add-match } m \text{ } rs), \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision } X$

shows $\Gamma(\text{chain} \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ } (\text{Call } \text{chain})], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *process-ret-result-empty*: $[] = \text{process-ret } rs \implies \forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{get-action } r = \text{Return}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *process-ret-sound'*:

assumes $\Gamma(\text{chain} \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{process-ret } (\text{add-match } m \text{ } rs), \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$

shows $\Gamma(\text{chain} \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ } (\text{Call } \text{chain})], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-chain-process-ret*: $\text{wf-chain } \Gamma \text{ } rs \implies \text{wf-chain } \Gamma \text{ } (\text{process-ret } rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-chain-add-match*: $\text{wf-chain } \Gamma \text{ } rs \implies \text{wf-chain } \Gamma \text{ } (\text{add-match } m \text{ } rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.3 Soundness

theorem *unfolding-sound*: $\text{wf-chain } \Gamma \text{ } rs \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{process-call } \Gamma \text{ } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *unfolding-sound-complete*: $\text{wf-chain } \Gamma \text{ } rs \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{process-call } \Gamma \text{ } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *unfolding-n-sound-complete*: $\forall rsg \in \text{ran } \Gamma \cup \{rs\}. \text{wf-chain } \Gamma \text{ } rsg \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle ((\text{process-call } \Gamma) \hat{\sim}^n) rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

loops in the linux kernel:

```
http://lxr.linux.no/linux+v3.2/net/ipv4/netfilter/ip_tables.c#L464
/* Figures out from what hook each rule can be called: returns 0 if
   there are loops. Puts hook bitmask in comefrom. */
static int mark_source_chains(const struct xt_table_info *newinfo,
                             unsigned int valid_hooks, void *entry0)
```

discussion: <http://marc.info/?l=netfilter-devel&m=105190848425334&w=2>

Example

lemma *process-call* ["X" \mapsto [Rule (Match b) Return, Rule (Match c) Accept]] [Rule (Match a) (Call "X")] =
 [Rule (MatchAnd (Match a) (MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match b)) (Match c)))
 Accept] \langle proof \rangle

This is how a firewall processes a ruleset. It starts at a certain chain, usually INPUT, FORWARD, or OUTPUT (called *chain-name* in the lemma). The firewall has a default action of accept or drop. We can check *sanity-wf-ruleset* and the other assumptions at runtime. Consequently, we can apply *repeat-stabilize* as often as we want.

theorem *repeat-stabilize-process-call*:

assumes *sanity-wf-ruleset* Γ **and** *chain-name* \in set (map fst Γ) **and** *default-action* = Accept \vee *default-action* = Drop
shows (map-of Γ), γ , $p \vdash$ \langle repeat-stabilize n (process-call (map-of Γ)) [Rule MatchAny (Call *chain-name*), Rule MatchAny *default-action*], $s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff$
 (map-of Γ), γ , $p \vdash$ \langle [Rule MatchAny (Call *chain-name*), Rule MatchAny *default-action*], $s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 \langle proof \rangle

definition *unfold-optimize-ruleset-CHAIN*

$::$ ('a match-expr \Rightarrow 'a match-expr) \Rightarrow string \Rightarrow action \Rightarrow 'a ruleset \Rightarrow 'a rule list option

where

unfold-optimize-ruleset-CHAIN optimize *chain-name* *default-action* $rs =$ (let $rs =$
 (repeat-stabilize 1000 (optimize-matches opt-MatchAny-match-expr)
 (optimize-matches optimize
 (rw-Reject (rm-LogEmpty (repeat-stabilize 10000 (process-call rs)
 [Rule MatchAny (Call *chain-name*), Rule MatchAny *default-action*]
))))
 in if simple-ruleset rs then Some rs else None)

lemma *unfold-optimize-ruleset-CHAIN*:

assumes *sanity-wf-ruleset* Γ **and** *chain-name* \in set (map fst Γ)
and *default-action* = Accept \vee *default-action* = Drop
and $\bigwedge m$. matches γ (optimize m) $p =$ matches γ m p
and *unfold-optimize-ruleset-CHAIN* optimize *chain-name* *default-action* (map-of Γ) = Some rs
shows (map-of Γ), γ , $p \vdash$ \langle rs , $s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff$
 (map-of Γ), γ , $p \vdash$ \langle [Rule MatchAny (Call *chain-name*), Rule MatchAny *default-action*], $s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 \langle proof \rangle

end

6 Ternary Logic

```
theory Ternary
imports Main
begin
```

Kleene logic

```
datatype ternaryvalue = TernaryTrue | TernaryFalse | TernaryUnknown
datatype ternaryformula = TernaryAnd ternaryformula ternaryformula
                        | TernaryOr ternaryformula ternaryformula
                        | TernaryNot ternaryformula
                        | TernaryValue ternaryvalue
```

```
fun ternary-to-bool :: ternaryvalue  $\Rightarrow$  bool option where
  ternary-to-bool TernaryTrue = Some True |
  ternary-to-bool TernaryFalse = Some False |
  ternary-to-bool TernaryUnknown = None
```

```
fun bool-to-ternary :: bool  $\Rightarrow$  ternaryvalue where
  bool-to-ternary True = TernaryTrue |
  bool-to-ternary False = TernaryFalse
```

```
lemma the  $\circ$  ternary-to-bool  $\circ$  bool-to-ternary = id
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 
```

```
lemma ternary-to-bool-bool-to-ternary: ternary-to-bool (bool-to-ternary X) = Some X
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 
```

```
lemma ternary-to-bool-None: ternary-to-bool t = None  $\longleftrightarrow$  t = TernaryUnknown
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 
```

```
lemma ternary-to-bool-SomeE: ternary-to-bool t = Some X  $\Longrightarrow$ 
  (t = TernaryTrue  $\Longrightarrow$  X = True  $\Longrightarrow$  P)  $\Longrightarrow$  (t = TernaryFalse  $\Longrightarrow$  X = False
 $\Longrightarrow$  P)  $\Longrightarrow$  P
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 
```

```
lemma ternary-to-bool-Some: ternary-to-bool t = Some X  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  (t = TernaryTrue  $\wedge$  X = True)  $\vee$  (t = TernaryFalse  $\wedge$  X = False)
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 
```

```
lemma bool-to-ternary-Unknown: bool-to-ternary t = TernaryUnknown  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 
```

```
fun eval-ternary-And :: ternaryvalue  $\Rightarrow$  ternaryvalue  $\Rightarrow$  ternaryvalue where
  eval-ternary-And TernaryTrue TernaryTrue = TernaryTrue |
  eval-ternary-And TernaryTrue TernaryFalse = TernaryFalse |
  eval-ternary-And TernaryFalse TernaryTrue = TernaryFalse |
  eval-ternary-And TernaryFalse TernaryFalse = TernaryFalse |
  eval-ternary-And TernaryFalse TernaryUnknown = TernaryFalse |
  eval-ternary-And TernaryTrue TernaryUnknown = TernaryUnknown |
  eval-ternary-And TernaryUnknown TernaryFalse = TernaryFalse |
```

eval-ternary-And TernaryUnknown TernaryTrue = TernaryUnknown |
eval-ternary-And TernaryUnknown TernaryUnknown = TernaryUnknown

lemma *eval-ternary-And-comm: eval-ternary-And t1 t2 = eval-ternary-And t2 t1*
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *eval-ternary-Or :: ternaryvalue ⇒ ternaryvalue ⇒ ternaryvalue where*
eval-ternary-Or TernaryTrue TernaryTrue = TernaryTrue |
eval-ternary-Or TernaryTrue TernaryFalse = TernaryTrue |
eval-ternary-Or TernaryFalse TernaryTrue = TernaryTrue |
eval-ternary-Or TernaryFalse TernaryFalse = TernaryFalse |
eval-ternary-Or TernaryTrue TernaryUnknown = TernaryTrue |
eval-ternary-Or TernaryFalse TernaryUnknown = TernaryUnknown |
eval-ternary-Or TernaryUnknown TernaryTrue = TernaryTrue |
eval-ternary-Or TernaryUnknown TernaryFalse = TernaryUnknown |
eval-ternary-Or TernaryUnknown TernaryUnknown = TernaryUnknown

fun *eval-ternary-Not :: ternaryvalue ⇒ ternaryvalue where*
eval-ternary-Not TernaryTrue = TernaryFalse |
eval-ternary-Not TernaryFalse = TernaryTrue |
eval-ternary-Not TernaryUnknown = TernaryUnknown

Just to hint that we did not make a typo, we add the truth table for the implication and show that it is compliant with $a \longrightarrow b = (\neg a \vee b)$

fun *eval-ternary-Imp :: ternaryvalue ⇒ ternaryvalue ⇒ ternaryvalue where*
eval-ternary-Imp TernaryTrue TernaryTrue = TernaryTrue |
eval-ternary-Imp TernaryTrue TernaryFalse = TernaryFalse |
eval-ternary-Imp TernaryFalse TernaryTrue = TernaryTrue |
eval-ternary-Imp TernaryFalse TernaryFalse = TernaryTrue |
eval-ternary-Imp TernaryTrue TernaryUnknown = TernaryUnknown |
eval-ternary-Imp TernaryFalse TernaryUnknown = TernaryTrue |
eval-ternary-Imp TernaryUnknown TernaryTrue = TernaryTrue |
eval-ternary-Imp TernaryUnknown TernaryFalse = TernaryUnknown |
eval-ternary-Imp TernaryUnknown TernaryUnknown = TernaryUnknown

lemma *eval-ternary-Imp a b = eval-ternary-Or (eval-ternary-Not a) b*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eval-ternary-Not-UnknownD: eval-ternary-Not t = TernaryUnknown ⇒*
t = TernaryUnknown
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eval-ternary-DeMorgan:*
eval-ternary-Not (eval-ternary-And a b) = eval-ternary-Or (eval-ternary-Not a)
(eval-ternary-Not b)
eval-ternary-Not (eval-ternary-Or a b) = eval-ternary-And (eval-ternary-Not a)
(eval-ternary-Not b)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eval-ternary-idempotence-Not*: *eval-ternary-Not (eval-ternary-Not a) = a*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *eval-ternary-simps-simple*:
eval-ternary-And TernaryTrue x = x
eval-ternary-And x TernaryTrue = x
eval-ternary-And TernaryFalse x = TernaryFalse
eval-ternary-And x TernaryFalse = TernaryFalse
⟨proof⟩

context

begin

private lemma *bool-to-ternary-simp1*: *bool-to-ternary X = TernaryTrue \longleftrightarrow X*
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *bool-to-ternary-simp2*: *bool-to-ternary Y = TernaryFalse \longleftrightarrow*
 \neg Y
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *bool-to-ternary-simp3*: *eval-ternary-Not (bool-to-ternary X) =*
TernaryTrue \longleftrightarrow \neg X
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *bool-to-ternary-simp4*: *eval-ternary-Not (bool-to-ternary X) =*
TernaryFalse \longleftrightarrow X
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *bool-to-ternary-simp5*: *\neg (eval-ternary-Not (bool-to-ternary X))*
= TernaryUnknown
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *bool-to-ternary-simp6*: *bool-to-ternary X \neq TernaryUnknown*
⟨proof⟩

lemmas *bool-to-ternary-simps = bool-to-ternary-simp1 bool-to-ternary-simp2*
bool-to-ternary-simp3 bool-to-ternary-simp4
bool-to-ternary-simp5 bool-to-ternary-simp6

end

context

begin

private lemma *bool-to-ternary-pullup1*:
eval-ternary-Not (bool-to-ternary X) = bool-to-ternary (\neg X)
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *bool-to-ternary-pullup2*:
eval-ternary-And (bool-to-ternary X1) (bool-to-ternary X2) = bool-to-ternary
(X1 \wedge X2)
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *bool-to-ternary-pullup3*:
eval-ternary-Imp (bool-to-ternary X1) (bool-to-ternary X2) = bool-to-ternary
(X1 \longrightarrow X2)
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *bool-to-ternary-pullup4*:
eval-ternary-Or (bool-to-ternary X1) (bool-to-ternary X2) = bool-to-ternary (X1
 \vee X2)
⟨proof⟩

lemmas *bool-to-ternary-pullup = bool-to-ternary-pullup1 bool-to-ternary-pullup2*
bool-to-ternary-pullup3 bool-to-ternary-pullup4

end

fun *ternary-ternary-eval* :: *ternaryformula* \Rightarrow *ternaryvalue* **where**
 ternary-ternary-eval (*TernaryAnd* *t1* *t2*) = *eval-ternary-And* (*ternary-ternary-eval* *t1*) (*ternary-ternary-eval* *t2*) |
 ternary-ternary-eval (*TernaryOr* *t1* *t2*) = *eval-ternary-Or* (*ternary-ternary-eval* *t1*) (*ternary-ternary-eval* *t2*) |
 ternary-ternary-eval (*TernaryNot* *t*) = *eval-ternary-Not* (*ternary-ternary-eval* *t*)
 |
 ternary-ternary-eval (*TernaryValue* *t*) = *t*

lemma *ternary-ternary-eval-DeMorgan*: *ternary-ternary-eval* (*TernaryNot* (*TernaryAnd* *a* *b*)) =
 ternary-ternary-eval (*TernaryOr* (*TernaryNot* *a*) (*TernaryNot* *b*))
{*proof*}

lemma *ternary-ternary-eval-idempotence-Not*:
 ternary-ternary-eval (*TernaryNot* (*TernaryNot* *a*)) = *ternary-ternary-eval* *a*
{*proof*}

lemma *ternary-ternary-eval-TernaryAnd-comm*:
 ternary-ternary-eval (*TernaryAnd* *t1* *t2*) = *ternary-ternary-eval* (*TernaryAnd* *t2* *t1*)
{*proof*}

lemma *eval-ternary-Not* (*ternary-ternary-eval* *t*) = (*ternary-ternary-eval* (*TernaryNot* *t*)) {*proof*}

context

begin

private lemma *eval-ternary-simps-2*:

eval-ternary-And (*bool-to-ternary* *P*) *T* = *TernaryTrue* \longleftrightarrow *P* \wedge *T* = *Ternary-True*

eval-ternary-And *T* (*bool-to-ternary* *P*) = *TernaryTrue* \longleftrightarrow *P* \wedge *T* = *Ternary-True*

 {*proof*} **lemma** *eval-ternary-simps-3*:

eval-ternary-And (*ternary-ternary-eval* *x*) *T* = *TernaryTrue* \longleftrightarrow

ternary-ternary-eval *x* = *TernaryTrue* \wedge *T* = *TernaryTrue*

eval-ternary-And *T* (*ternary-ternary-eval* *x*) = *TernaryTrue* \longleftrightarrow

ternary-ternary-eval *x* = *TernaryTrue* \wedge *T* = *TernaryTrue*

 {*proof*}

lemmas *eval-ternary-simps* = *eval-ternary-simps-simple* *eval-ternary-simps-2* *eval-ternary-simps-3*

end

definition *ternary-eval* :: *ternaryformula* \Rightarrow *bool option* **where**
ternary-eval *t* = *ternary-to-bool* (*ternary-ternary-eval* *t*)

6.1 Negation Normal Form

A formula is in Negation Normal Form (NNF) if negations only occur at the atoms (not before and/or)

inductive *NegationNormalForm* :: *ternaryformula* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
NegationNormalForm (*TernaryValue* *v*) |
NegationNormalForm (*TernaryNot* (*TernaryValue* *v*)) |
NegationNormalForm $\varphi \Longrightarrow$ *NegationNormalForm* $\psi \Longrightarrow$ *NegationNormalForm*
(*TernaryAnd* φ ψ) |
NegationNormalForm $\varphi \Longrightarrow$ *NegationNormalForm* $\psi \Longrightarrow$ *NegationNormalForm*
(*TernaryOr* φ ψ)

Convert a *ternaryformula* to a *ternaryformula* in NNF.

fun *NNF-ternary* :: *ternaryformula* \Rightarrow *ternaryformula* **where**
NNF-ternary (*TernaryValue* *v*) = *TernaryValue* *v* |
NNF-ternary (*TernaryAnd* *t1* *t2*) = *TernaryAnd* (*NNF-ternary* *t1*) (*NNF-ternary*
t2) |
NNF-ternary (*TernaryOr* *t1* *t2*) = *TernaryOr* (*NNF-ternary* *t1*) (*NNF-ternary*
t2) |
NNF-ternary (*TernaryNot* (*TernaryNot* *t*)) = *NNF-ternary* *t* |
NNF-ternary (*TernaryNot* (*TernaryValue* *v*)) = *TernaryValue* (*eval-ternary-Not*
v) |
NNF-ternary (*TernaryNot* (*TernaryAnd* *t1* *t2*)) = *TernaryOr* (*NNF-ternary*
(*TernaryNot* *t1*)) (*NNF-ternary* (*TernaryNot* *t2*)) |
NNF-ternary (*TernaryNot* (*TernaryOr* *t1* *t2*)) = *TernaryAnd* (*NNF-ternary*
(*TernaryNot* *t1*)) (*NNF-ternary* (*TernaryNot* *t2*))

lemma *NNF-ternary-correct*: *ternary-ternary-eval* (*NNF-ternary* *t*) = *ternary-ternary-eval*
t
<proof>

lemma *NNF-ternary-NegationNormalForm*: *NegationNormalForm* (*NNF-ternary*
t)
<proof>

context
begin

private lemma *ternary-lift1*: *eval-ternary-Not* *tv* \neq *TernaryFalse* \longleftrightarrow *tv* =
TernaryFalse \vee *tv* = *TernaryUnknown*
<proof> **lemma** *ternary-lift2*: *eval-ternary-Not* *tv* \neq *TernaryTrue* \longleftrightarrow *tv* =
TernaryTrue \vee *tv* = *TernaryUnknown*

```

    <proof> lemma ternary-lift3: eval-ternary-Not tv = TernaryFalse  $\longleftrightarrow$  tv =
TernaryTrue
    <proof> lemma ternary-lift4: eval-ternary-Not tv = TernaryTrue  $\longleftrightarrow$  tv =
TernaryFalse
    <proof> lemma ternary-lift5: eval-ternary-Not tv = TernaryUnknown  $\longleftrightarrow$  tv
= TernaryUnknown
    <proof> lemma ternary-lift6: eval-ternary-And t1 t2 = TernaryFalse  $\longleftrightarrow$  t1 =
TernaryFalse  $\vee$  t2 = TernaryFalse
    <proof> lemma ternary-lift7: eval-ternary-And t1 t2 = TernaryTrue  $\longleftrightarrow$  t1 =
TernaryTrue  $\wedge$  t2 = TernaryTrue
    <proof>

```

```

lemmas ternary-lift = ternary-lift1 ternary-lift2 ternary-lift3 ternary-lift4 ternary-lift5
ternary-lift6 ternary-lift7
end

```

```

context

```

```

begin

```

```

    private lemma l1: eval-ternary-Not tv = TernaryTrue  $\implies$  tv = TernaryFalse
    <proof> lemma l2: eval-ternary-And t1 t2 = TernaryFalse  $\implies$  t1 = Ternary-
False  $\vee$  t2 = TernaryFalse
    <proof>

```

```

lemmas eval-ternaryD = l1 l2
end

```

```

end

```

```

theory Matching-Ternary

```

```

imports ../Common/Ternary ../Firewall-Common

```

```

begin

```

7 Packet Matching in Ternary Logic

The matcher for a primitive match expression $'a$

```

type-synonym ('a, 'packet) exact-match-tac= $'a \Rightarrow 'packet \Rightarrow ternaryvalue$ 

```

If the matching is *TernaryUnknown*, it can be decided by the action whether this rule matches. E.g. in doubt, we allow packets

```

type-synonym 'packet unknown-match-tac= $action \Rightarrow 'packet \Rightarrow bool$ 

```

```

type-synonym ('a, 'packet) match-tac= $(('a, 'packet) exact-match-tac \times 'packet$ 
unknown-match-tac)

```

For a given packet, map a firewall $'a$ match-expr to a *ternaryformula* Evaluating the formula gives whether the packet/rule matches (or unknown).

```

fun map-match-tac :: ('a, 'packet) exact-match-tac  $\Rightarrow 'packet \Rightarrow 'a$  match-expr  $\Rightarrow$ 
ternaryformula where

```

```

    map-match-tac  $\beta$  p (MatchAnd m1 m2) = TernaryAnd (map-match-tac  $\beta$  p m1)
    (map-match-tac  $\beta$  p m2) |
    map-match-tac  $\beta$  p (MatchNot m) = TernaryNot (map-match-tac  $\beta$  p m) |
    map-match-tac  $\beta$  p (Match m) = TernaryValue ( $\beta$  m p) |
    map-match-tac - - MatchAny = TernaryValue TernaryTrue

```

context
begin

the *ternaryformulas* we construct never have Or expressions.

```

private fun ternary-has-or :: ternaryformula  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
    ternary-has-or (TernaryOr - -)  $\longleftrightarrow$  True |
    ternary-has-or (TernaryAnd t1 t2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ternary-has-or t1  $\vee$  ternary-has-or t2
|
    ternary-has-or (TernaryNot t)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ternary-has-or t |
    ternary-has-or (TernaryValue -)  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
private lemma map-match-tac--does-not-use-TernaryOr:  $\neg$  (ternary-has-or (map-match-tac
 $\beta$  p m))
    <proof>
declare ternary-has-or.simps[simp del]
end

```

```

fun ternary-to-bool-unknown-match-tac :: 'a packet unknown-match-tac  $\Rightarrow$  action  $\Rightarrow$ 
'packet  $\Rightarrow$  ternaryvalue  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
    ternary-to-bool-unknown-match-tac - - - TernaryTrue = True |
    ternary-to-bool-unknown-match-tac - - - TernaryFalse = False |
    ternary-to-bool-unknown-match-tac  $\alpha$  a p TernaryUnknown =  $\alpha$  a p

```

Matching a packet and a rule:

1. Translate '*a match-expr*' to ternary formula
2. Evaluate this formula
3. If *TernaryTrue/TernaryFalse*, return this value
4. If *TernaryUnknown*, apply the '*a unknown-match-tac*' to get a Boolean result

```

definition matches :: ('a, 'packet) match-tac  $\Rightarrow$  'a match-expr  $\Rightarrow$  action  $\Rightarrow$  'packet
 $\Rightarrow$  bool where
    matches  $\gamma$  m a p  $\equiv$  ternary-to-bool-unknown-match-tac (snd  $\gamma$ ) a p (ternary-ternary-eval
    (map-match-tac (fst  $\gamma$ ) p m))

```

Alternative matches definitions, some more or less convenient

```

lemma matches-tuple: matches ( $\beta$ ,  $\alpha$ ) m a p = ternary-to-bool-unknown-match-tac
 $\alpha$  a p (ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac  $\beta$  p m))

```

<proof>

lemma *matches-case*: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ a \ p \longleftrightarrow (\text{case ternary-eval } (\text{map-match-tac } (\text{fst } \gamma) \ p \ m) \ \text{of } \text{None} \Rightarrow (\text{snd } \gamma) \ a \ p \mid \text{Some } b \Rightarrow b)$
<proof>

lemma *matches-case-tuple*: $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) \ m \ a \ p \longleftrightarrow (\text{case ternary-eval } (\text{map-match-tac } \beta \ p \ m) \ \text{of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \alpha \ a \ p \mid \text{Some } b \Rightarrow b)$
<proof>

lemma *matches-case-ternaryvalue-tuple*: $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) \ m \ a \ p \longleftrightarrow (\text{case ternary-ternary-eval } (\text{map-match-tac } \beta \ p \ m) \ \text{of } \text{TernaryUnknown} \Rightarrow \alpha \ a \ p \mid \text{TernaryTrue} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{TernaryFalse} \Rightarrow \text{False})$
<proof>

lemma *matches-casesE*:
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) \ m \ a \ p \Longrightarrow (\text{ternary-ternary-eval } (\text{map-match-tac } \beta \ p \ m) = \text{TernaryUnknown} \Longrightarrow \alpha \ a \ p \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow (\text{ternary-ternary-eval } (\text{map-match-tac } \beta \ p \ m) = \text{TernaryTrue} \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P$
<proof>

Example: $\neg \text{Unknown}$ is as good as Unknown

lemma $\llbracket \text{ternary-ternary-eval } (\text{map-match-tac } \beta \ p \ \text{expr}) = \text{TernaryUnknown} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) \ \text{expr} \ a \ p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) \ (\text{MatchNot expr}) \ a \ p$
<proof>

lemma *bunch-of-lemmata-about-matches*:
 $\text{matches } \gamma \ (\text{MatchAnd } m1 \ m2) \ a \ p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma \ m1 \ a \ p \wedge \text{matches } \gamma \ m2 \ a \ p$
 $\text{matches } \gamma \ \text{MatchAny} \ a \ p$
 $\text{matches } \gamma \ (\text{MatchNot MatchAny}) \ a \ p \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$
 $\text{matches } \gamma \ (\text{MatchNot } (\text{MatchNot } m)) \ a \ p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ a \ p$
<proof>

lemma *match-raw-bool*:
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) \ (\text{Match expr}) \ a \ p = (\text{case ternary-to-bool } (\beta \ \text{expr} \ p) \ \text{of } \text{Some } r \Rightarrow r \mid \text{None} \Rightarrow (\alpha \ a \ p))$
<proof>

lemma *match-raw-ternary*:
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) \ (\text{Match expr}) \ a \ p = (\text{case } (\beta \ \text{expr} \ p) \ \text{of } \text{TernaryTrue} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{TernaryFalse} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{TernaryUnknown} \Rightarrow (\alpha \ a \ p))$
<proof>

lemma *matches-DeMorgan*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchNot (MatchAnd m1 m2)) } a \text{ } p \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchNot m1) } a \text{ } p) \vee (\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchNot m2) } a \text{ } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

7.1 Ternary Matcher Algebra

lemma *matches-and-comm*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchAnd m m') } a \text{ } p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma$
 $\text{(MatchAnd m' m) } a \text{ } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *matches-not-idem*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchNot (MatchNot m)) } a \text{ } p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches}$
 $\gamma \text{ m } a \text{ } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *MatchOr*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchOr m1 m2) } a \text{ } p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m1 } a \text{ } p \vee$
 $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ m2 } a \text{ } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *MatchOr-MatchNot*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchNot (MatchOr m1 m2)) } a \text{ } p \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchNot m1) } a \text{ } p \wedge \text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchNot m2) } a \text{ } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *(TernaryNot (map-match-tac β p (m))) = (map-match-tac β p (MatchNot*
 $m))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context

begin

private lemma *matches-simp1*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ m } a \text{ } p \implies \text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchAnd m}$
 $m') \text{ } a \text{ } p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m' } a \text{ } p$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *matches-simp11*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ m } a \text{ } p \implies \text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchAnd}$
 $m' m) \text{ } a \text{ } p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m' } a \text{ } p$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *matches-simp2*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchAnd m m') } a \text{ } p \implies \neg \text{matches}$
 $\gamma \text{ m } a \text{ } p \implies \text{False}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *matches-simp22*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchAnd m m') } a \text{ } p \implies \neg$
 $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ m' } a \text{ } p \implies \text{False}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *matches-simp3*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchNot m) } a \text{ } p \implies \text{matches } \gamma$
 $m \text{ } a \text{ } p \implies (\text{snd } \gamma) \text{ } a \text{ } p$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *matches* $\gamma \text{ (MatchNot m) } a \text{ } p \implies \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m } a \text{ } p \implies$
 $(\text{ternary-eval (map-match-tac (fst } \gamma) \text{ p m)}) = \text{None}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *matches-simps* = *matches-simp1 matches-simp11*

lemmas *matches-dest* = *matches-simp2 matches-simp22*

end

lemma *matches-iff-apply-f-generic: ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac β p (f (β, α) a m)) = ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac β p m) \implies matches (β, α) (f (β, α) a m) a p \iff matches (β, α) m a p*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *matches-iff-apply-f: ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac β p (f m)) = ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac β p m) \implies matches (β, α) (f m) a p \iff matches (β, α) m a p*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *opt-MatchAny-match-expr-correct: matches γ (opt-MatchAny-match-expr m) = matches γ m*
 ⟨proof⟩

An $'p$ *unknown-match-tac* is wf if it behaves equal for *Reject* and *Drop*

definition *wf-unknown-match-tac :: 'p unknown-match-tac \Rightarrow bool where*
wf-unknown-match-tac $\alpha \equiv (\alpha$ Drop = α Reject)

lemma *wf-unknown-match-tacD-False1: wf-unknown-match-tac $\alpha \implies \neg$ matches (β, α) m Reject $p \implies$ matches (β, α) m Drop $p \implies$ False*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wf-unknown-match-tacD-False2: wf-unknown-match-tac $\alpha \implies$ matches (β, α) m Reject $p \implies \neg$ matches (β, α) m Drop $p \implies$ False*
 ⟨proof⟩

7.2 Removing Unknown Primitives

definition *unknown-match-all :: 'a unknown-match-tac \Rightarrow action \Rightarrow bool where*
unknown-match-all α $a = (\forall p. \alpha$ a $p)$

definition *unknown-not-match-any :: 'a unknown-match-tac \Rightarrow action \Rightarrow bool where*
unknown-not-match-any α $a = (\forall p. \neg \alpha$ a $p)$

fun *remove-unknowns-generic :: ('a, 'packet) match-tac \Rightarrow action \Rightarrow 'a match-expr \Rightarrow 'a match-expr where*

remove-unknowns-generic - - MatchAny = MatchAny |
remove-unknowns-generic - - (MatchNot MatchAny) = MatchNot MatchAny |
remove-unknowns-generic (β, α) a (Match A) = (if
($\forall p. \text{ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac } \beta$ p (Match A)) = TernaryUnknown)
then
if unknown-match-all α a then MatchAny else if unknown-not-match-any α a
then MatchNot MatchAny else Match A
else (Match A)) |

```

remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a (MatchNot (Match A)) = (if
  ( $\forall p$ . ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac  $\beta$  p (Match A)) = TernaryUnknown)
  then
    if unknown-match-all  $\alpha$  a then MatchAny else if unknown-not-match-any  $\alpha$  a
  then MatchNot MatchAny else MatchNot (Match A)
  else MatchNot (Match A)) |
remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a (MatchNot (MatchNot m)) = remove-unknowns-generic
( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a m |
remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a (MatchAnd m1 m2) = MatchAnd
  (remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a m1)
  (remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a m2) |

—  $\neg (a \wedge b) = \neg b \vee \neg a$  and  $\neg \text{Unknown} = \text{Unknown}$ 
remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a (MatchNot (MatchAnd m1 m2)) =
  (if (remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a (MatchNot m1)) = MatchAny  $\vee$ 
    (remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a (MatchNot m2)) = MatchAny
  then MatchAny else
    (if (remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a (MatchNot m1)) = MatchNot
  MatchAny then
    remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a (MatchNot m2) else
    if (remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a (MatchNot m2)) = MatchNot
  MatchAny then
    remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a (MatchNot m1) else
    MatchNot (MatchAnd (MatchNot (remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a
  (MatchNot m1))) (MatchNot (remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta, \alpha$ ) a (MatchNot m2))))))
  )

```

declare *remove-unknowns-generic.simps(1–6)* [code]

lemma [code]: *remove-unknowns-generic* γ a (MatchNot (MatchAnd m1 m2)) =
 (let m1' = *remove-unknowns-generic* γ a (MatchNot m1); m2' = *remove-unknowns-generic*
 γ a (MatchNot m2) in
 (if m1' = MatchAny \vee m2' = MatchAny
 then MatchAny
 else
 if m1' = MatchNot MatchAny then m2' else
 if m2' = MatchNot MatchAny then m1'
 else
 MatchNot (MatchAnd (MatchNot m1') (MatchNot m2'))
)
)
 <proof>

lemma *remove-unknowns-generic-simp-3-4-unfolded*: *remove-unknowns-generic* (β ,
 α) a (Match A) = (if
 ($\forall p$. ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac β p (Match A)) = TernaryUnknown)
 then
 if ($\forall p$. α a p) then MatchAny else if ($\forall p$. $\neg \alpha$ a p) then MatchNot MatchAny
 else Match A

```

    else (Match A))
  remove-unknowns-generic ( $\beta$ ,  $\alpha$ ) a (MatchNot (Match A)) = (if
    ( $\forall p$ . ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac  $\beta$  p (Match A)) = TernaryUnknown)
    then
      if ( $\forall p$ .  $\alpha$  a p) then MatchAny else if ( $\forall p$ .  $\neg \alpha$  a p) then MatchNot MatchAny
    else MatchNot (Match A))
  else MatchNot (Match A))
  <proof>

```

declare *remove-unknowns-generic.simps*[simp del]

```

lemmas remove-unknowns-generic-simps2 = remove-unknowns-generic.simps(1)
remove-unknowns-generic.simps(2)
  remove-unknowns-generic-simp-3-4-unfolded
  remove-unknowns-generic.simps(5) remove-unknowns-generic.simps(6)
remove-unknowns-generic.simps(7)

```

lemma *matches* (β , α) (remove-unknowns-generic (β , α) a (MatchNot (Match A))) a p = *matches* (β , α) (MatchNot (Match A)) a p
 <proof>

lemma *remove-unknowns-generic: matches* γ (remove-unknowns-generic γ a m) a = *matches* γ m a
 <proof>

```

fun has-unknowns :: ('a, 'p) exact-match-tac  $\Rightarrow$  'a match-expr  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  has-unknowns  $\beta$  (Match A) = ( $\exists p$ . ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac  $\beta$  p
(Match A)) = TernaryUnknown) |
  has-unknowns  $\beta$  (MatchNot m) = has-unknowns  $\beta$  m |
  has-unknowns  $\beta$  MatchAny = False |
  has-unknowns  $\beta$  (MatchAnd m1 m2) = (has-unknowns  $\beta$  m1  $\vee$  has-unknowns  $\beta$ 
m2)

```

definition *packet-independent- α* :: 'p unknown-match-tac \Rightarrow bool **where**
packet-independent- α α = ($\forall a$ p1 p2. a = Accept \vee a = Drop \longrightarrow α a p1 \longleftrightarrow α a p2)

lemma *packet-independent-unknown-match: a = Accept \vee a = Drop \implies packet-independent- α $\alpha \implies \neg$ unknown-not-match-any α a \longleftrightarrow unknown-match-all α a*
 <proof>

If for some type the exact matcher returns unknown, then it returns unknown

for all these types

definition *packet-independent-β-unknown* :: ('a, 'packet) exact-match-tac ⇒ bool
where
packet-independent-β-unknown β ≡ ∀ A. (∃ p. β A p ≠ TernaryUnknown) →
(∀ p. β A p ≠ TernaryUnknown)

lemma *remove-unknowns-generic-specification*: a = Accept ∨ a = Drop ⇒ *packet-independent-α*
α ⇒
packet-independent-β-unknown β ⇒
¬ has-unknowns β (remove-unknowns-generic (β, α) a m)
⟨proof⟩

Checking is something matches unconditionally

context

begin

private lemma *no-primitives-no-unknown*: ¬ has-primitive m ⇒ (ternary-ternary-eval
(map-match-tac β p m)) ≠ TernaryUnknown
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *no-primitives-matchNot*: **assumes** ¬ has-primitive m **shows**
matches γ (MatchNot m) a p ↔ ¬ matches γ m a p
⟨proof⟩

lemma *matcheq-matchAny*: ¬ has-primitive m ⇒ matcheq-matchAny m ↔
matches γ m a p
⟨proof⟩

lemma *matcheq-matchNone*: ¬ has-primitive m ⇒ matcheq-matchNone m ↔
¬ matches γ m a p
⟨proof⟩

lemma *matcheq-matchNone-not-matches*: matcheq-matchNone m ⇒ ¬ matches
γ m a p
⟨proof⟩

end

Lemmas about *MatchNot* in ternary logic.

lemma *matches-MatchNot-no-unknowns*:
assumes ¬ has-unknowns β m
shows matches (β,α) (MatchNot m) a p ↔ ¬ matches (β,α) m a p
⟨proof⟩

lemma *MatchNot-ternary-ternary-eval*: (ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac β p
m')) = (ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac β p m)) ⇒
matches (β,α) (MatchNot m') a p = matches (β,α) (MatchNot m) a p
⟨proof⟩

For our 'p unknown-match-tacs *in-doubt-allow* and *in-doubt-deny*, when do-

ing an induction over some function that modifies m , we get the *MatchNot* case for free (if we can set arbitrary p). This does not hold for arbitrary ' p unknown-match-tacs.

lemma *matches-induction-case-MatchNot*:

assumes α Drop \neq α Accept **and** packet-independent- α α

and $\forall a. \text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) m' a p = \text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) m a p$

shows $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } m') a p = \text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } m) a$

p
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

theory *Semantics-Ternary*

imports *Matching-Ternary ../Common/List-Misc*

begin

8 Embedded Ternary-Matching Big Step Semantics

8.1 Ternary Semantics (Big Step)

inductive *approximating-bigstep* :: ('a, 'p) match-tac \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow 'a rule list \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow bool

$\langle \cdot, + \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \cdot \rangle$ [60,60,20,98,98] 89

for γ **and** p **where**

skip: $\gamma, p \vdash \langle [], t \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$ |

accept: $\llbracket \text{matches } \gamma m \text{ Accept } p \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ Accept}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow}$ |

drop: $\llbracket \text{matches } \gamma m \text{ Drop } p \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ Drop}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalDeny}$ |

reject: $\llbracket \text{matches } \gamma m \text{ Reject } p \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ Reject}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalDeny}$ |

log: $\llbracket \text{matches } \gamma m \text{ Log } p \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ Log}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Undecided}$ |

empty: $\llbracket \text{matches } \gamma m \text{ Empty } p \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ Empty}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Undecided}$ |

nomatch: $\llbracket \neg \text{matches } \gamma m a p \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m a], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Undecided}$ |

decision: $\gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Decision } X \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision } X$ |

seq: $\llbracket \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t; \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_2, t \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1 @ rs_2, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t'$

thm *approximating-bigstep.induct*[of γ p rs s t P]

lemma *approximating-bigstep-induct*[case-names *Skip Allow Deny Log Nomatch Decision Seq*, induct pred: *approximating-bigstep*] : $\gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \Longrightarrow$

$(\bigwedge t. P \square t) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge m a. \text{matches } \gamma m a p \implies a = \text{Accept} \implies P [\text{Rule } m a] \text{ Undecided } (\text{Decision FinalAllow})) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge m a. \text{matches } \gamma m a p \implies a = \text{Drop} \vee a = \text{Reject} \implies P [\text{Rule } m a] \text{ Undecided } (\text{Decision FinalDeny})) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge m a. \text{matches } \gamma m a p \implies a = \text{Log} \vee a = \text{Empty} \implies P [\text{Rule } m a] \text{ Undecided Undecided}) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge m a. \neg \text{matches } \gamma m a p \implies P [\text{Rule } m a] \text{ Undecided Undecided}) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge rs X. P rs (\text{Decision } X) (\text{Decision } X)) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge rs rs_1 rs_2 t t'. rs = rs_1 @ rs_2 \implies \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t \implies P rs_1 \text{ Undecided } t \implies \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_2, t \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t' \implies P rs_2 t t' \implies P rs \text{ Undecided } t') \implies P rs s t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma skipD: $\gamma, p \vdash \langle [], s \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t \implies s = t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma decisionD: $\gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Decision } X \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t \implies t = \text{Decision } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma acceptD: $\gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ Accept}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t \implies \text{matches } \gamma m \text{ Accept } p \implies t = \text{Decision FinalAllow}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma dropD: $\gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ Drop}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t \implies \text{matches } \gamma m \text{ Drop } p \implies t = \text{Decision FinalDeny}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma rejectD: $\gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ Reject}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t \implies \text{matches } \gamma m \text{ Reject } p \implies t = \text{Decision FinalDeny}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma logD: $\gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ Log}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t \implies t = \text{Undecided}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma emptyD: $\gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ Empty}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t \implies t = \text{Undecided}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma nomatchD: $\gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m a], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t \implies \neg \text{matches } \gamma m a p \implies t = \text{Undecided}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas approximating-bigstepD = skipD acceptD dropD rejectD logD emptyD nomatchD decisionD

lemma approximating-bigstep-to-undecided: $\gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha \text{Undecided} \implies s = \text{Undecided}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approximating-bigstep-to-decision1*: $\gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Decision } Y \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision } X \Rightarrow Y = X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nomatch-fst*: $\neg \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ a \ p \Rightarrow \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \Rightarrow \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{Rule } m \ a \ \# \ rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *seq'*:
assumes $rs = rs_1 \ @ \ rs_2 \ \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \ \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_2, t \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t'$
shows $\gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *seq-split*:
assumes $\gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \ rs = rs_1 \ @ \ rs_2$
obtains t' **where** $\gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t' \ \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_2, t' \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *seqE-fst*:
assumes $\gamma, p \vdash \langle r \ \# \ rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$
obtains t' **where** $\gamma, p \vdash \langle [r], s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t' \ \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, t' \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *seq-fst*: **assumes** $\gamma, p \vdash \langle [r], s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$ **and** $\gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, t \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t'$ **shows** $\gamma, p \vdash \langle r \ \# \ rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t'$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.2 wf ruleset

A 'a rule list here is well-formed (for a packet) if

- either the rules do not match
- or the action is not *Call*, not *Return*, not *Unknown*

definition *wf-ruleset* :: $('a, 'p) \text{ match-tac} \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow 'a \text{ rule list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ rs \equiv \forall r \in \text{set } rs.$
 $(\neg \text{matches } \gamma \ (\text{get-match } r) \ (\text{get-action } r) \ p) \vee$
 $(\neg(\exists \text{chain. } \text{get-action } r = \text{Call chain}) \wedge \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Return} \wedge \neg(\exists \text{chain.}$
 $\text{get-action } r = \text{Goto chain}) \wedge \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Unknown})$

lemma *wf-ruleset-append*: $wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ (rs1 \ @ \ rs2) \longleftrightarrow wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ rs1 \ \wedge \ wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ rs2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wf-rulesetD*: **assumes** $wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ (r \ \# \ rs)$ **shows** $wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ [r]$
and $wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ rs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wf-ruleset-fst*: $wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma p (Rule\ m\ a\ \# rs) \longleftrightarrow wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma p [Rule\ m\ a] \wedge wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma p rs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wf-ruleset-stripfst*: $wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma p (r\ \# rs) \implies wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma p (rs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *wf-ruleset-rest*: $wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma p (Rule\ m\ a\ \# rs) \implies wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma p [Rule\ m\ a]$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.3 Ternary Semantics (Function)

fun *approximating-bigstep-fun* :: ('a, 'p) *match-tac* \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow 'a *rule list* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *state* **where**

approximating-bigstep-fun $\gamma p [] s = s$ |
approximating-bigstep-fun $\gamma p rs (Decision\ X) = (Decision\ X)$ |
approximating-bigstep-fun $\gamma p ((Rule\ m\ a)\ \# rs)\ Undecided = (if$
 $\neg\ matches\ \gamma\ m\ a\ p$
 then
 approximating-bigstep-fun $\gamma p rs\ Undecided$
 else
 case a of *Accept* $\Rightarrow Decision\ FinalAllow$
 | *Drop* $\Rightarrow Decision\ FinalDeny$
 | *Reject* $\Rightarrow Decision\ FinalDeny$
 | *Log* $\Rightarrow approximating\text{-bigstep-fun } \gamma p rs\ Undecided$
 | *Empty* $\Rightarrow approximating\text{-bigstep-fun } \gamma p rs\ Undecided$
 — unhandled cases
)

lemma *approximating-bigstep-fun-induct*[*case-names Empty Decision Nomatch Match*]:

$(\bigwedge \gamma p s. P\ \gamma p [] s) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge \gamma p r rs X. P\ \gamma p (r\ \# rs) (Decision\ X)) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge \gamma p m a rs.$
 $\neg\ matches\ \gamma\ m\ a\ p \implies P\ \gamma p rs\ Undecided \implies P\ \gamma p (Rule\ m\ a\ \# rs)$
Undecided) \implies
 $(\bigwedge \gamma p m a rs.$
 $matches\ \gamma\ m\ a\ p \implies (a = Log \implies P\ \gamma p rs\ Undecided) \implies (a = Empty \implies$
 $P\ \gamma p rs\ Undecided) \implies P\ \gamma p (Rule\ m\ a\ \# rs)\ Undecided) \implies$
 $P\ \gamma p rs\ s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Decision-approximating-bigstep-fun*: $approximating\text{-bigstep-fun } \gamma p rs (Decision\ X) = Decision\ X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approximating-bigstep-fun-induct-wf*[*case-names Empty Decision Nomatch MatchAccept MatchDrop MatchReject MatchLog MatchEmpty, consumes 1*]:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{wf-ruleset } \gamma \text{ p rs} \implies \\
& (\bigwedge \gamma \text{ p s. } P \gamma \text{ p } \llbracket s \rrbracket) \implies \\
& (\bigwedge \gamma \text{ p r rs X. } P \gamma \text{ p } (r \# \text{rs}) \text{ (Decision X)}) \implies \\
& (\bigwedge \gamma \text{ p m a rs.} \\
& \quad \neg \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m a p} \implies P \gamma \text{ p rs Undecided} \implies P \gamma \text{ p (Rule m a \# rs)} \\
& \quad \text{Undecided}) \implies \\
& (\bigwedge \gamma \text{ p m a rs.} \\
& \quad \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m a p} \implies a = \text{Accept} \implies P \gamma \text{ p (Rule m a \# rs) Undecided}) \implies \\
& (\bigwedge \gamma \text{ p m a rs.} \\
& \quad \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m a p} \implies a = \text{Drop} \implies P \gamma \text{ p (Rule m a \# rs) Undecided}) \implies \\
& (\bigwedge \gamma \text{ p m a rs.} \\
& \quad \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m a p} \implies a = \text{Reject} \implies P \gamma \text{ p (Rule m a \# rs) Undecided}) \implies \\
& (\bigwedge \gamma \text{ p m a rs.} \\
& \quad \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m a p} \implies a = \text{Log} \implies P \gamma \text{ p rs Undecided} \implies P \gamma \text{ p (Rule m a} \\
& \quad \# \text{rs) Undecided}) \implies \\
& (\bigwedge \gamma \text{ p m a rs.} \\
& \quad \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m a p} \implies a = \text{Empty} \implies P \gamma \text{ p rs Undecided} \implies P \gamma \text{ p (Rule m} \\
& \quad a \# \text{rs) Undecided}) \implies \\
& P \gamma \text{ p rs s} \\
& \langle \text{proof} \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *just-show-all-approximating-bigstep-fun-equalities-with-start-Undecided*[*case-names Undecided*]:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{assumes } s = \text{Undecided} \implies \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \text{ p rs1 s} = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \text{ p rs2 s} \\
& \text{shows } \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \text{ p rs1 s} = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \text{ p rs2 s} \\
& \langle \text{proof} \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

8.3.1 Append, Prepend, Postpend, Composition

lemma *approximating-bigstep-fun-seq-wf*: $\llbracket \text{wf-ruleset } \gamma \text{ p rs}_1 \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \text{ p } (rs_1 @ rs_2) s = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \text{ p } rs_2$
 $(\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \text{ p } rs_1 s)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The state transitions from *Undecided* to *Undecided* if all intermediate states are *Undecided*

lemma *approximating-bigstep-fun-seq-Undecided-wf*: $\llbracket \text{wf-ruleset } \gamma \text{ p } (rs_1 @ rs_2) \rrbracket$
 \implies
 $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \text{ p } (rs_1 @ rs_2) \text{ Undecided} = \text{Undecided} \iff$
 $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \text{ p } rs_1 \text{ Undecided} = \text{Undecided} \wedge \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \text{ p } rs_2$
 $\text{ Undecided} = \text{Undecided}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approximating-bigstep-fun-seq-Undecided-t-wf*: $\llbracket \text{wf-ruleset } \gamma \text{ p } (rs_1 @ rs_2) \rrbracket$

\implies
 $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ (rs1@rs2) \ \text{Undecided} = t \iff$
 $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ rs1 \ \text{Undecided} = \text{Undecided} \wedge \text{approximating-bigstep-fun}$
 $\gamma \ p \ rs2 \ \text{Undecided} = t \vee$
 $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ rs1 \ \text{Undecided} = t \wedge t \neq \text{Undecided}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approximating-bigstep-fun-wf-postpend*: $\text{wf-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ rsA \implies \text{wf-ruleset}$
 $\gamma \ p \ rsB \implies$
 $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ rsA \ s = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ rsB \ s$
 \implies
 $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ (rsA@rsC) \ s = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p$
 $(rsB@rsC) \ s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approximating-bigstep-fun-singleton-prepend*:
assumes $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ rsB \ s = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p$
 $rsC \ s$
shows $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ (r\#rsB) \ s = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma$
 $p \ (r\#rsC) \ s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

8.4 Equality with $\gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t$ semantics

lemma *approximating-bigstep-wf*: $\gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha \text{Undecided} \implies \text{wf-ruleset}$
 $\gamma \ p \ rs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

only valid actions appear in this ruleset

definition *good-ruleset* :: 'a rule list \Rightarrow bool **where**
 $\text{good-ruleset } rs \equiv \forall r \in \text{set } rs. (\neg(\exists \text{chain. } \text{get-action } r = \text{Call chain}) \wedge \text{get-action}$
 $r \neq \text{Return} \wedge \neg(\exists \text{chain. } \text{get-action } r = \text{Goto chain}) \wedge \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Unknown})$

lemma[code]: $\text{good-ruleset } rs = (\forall r \in \text{set } rs. (\text{case } \text{get-action } r \text{ of } \text{Call chain} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{False} \mid \text{Return} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{Goto chain} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{Unknown} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid - \Rightarrow \text{True}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *good-ruleset-alt*: $\text{good-ruleset } rs = (\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{get-action } r = \text{Accept} \vee$
 $\text{get-action } r = \text{Drop} \vee$
 $\text{get-action } r = \text{Reject} \vee \text{get-action } r = \text{Log}$
 $\vee \text{get-action } r = \text{Empty})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *good-ruleset-append*: $\text{good-ruleset } (rs_1 \ @ \ rs_2) \iff \text{good-ruleset } rs_1 \wedge$
 $\text{good-ruleset } rs_2$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *good-ruleset-fst*: $\text{good-ruleset } (r\#rs) \implies \text{good-ruleset } [r]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *good-ruleset-tail*: $\text{good-ruleset } (r\#rs) \implies \text{good-ruleset } rs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

good-ruleset is stricter than *wf-ruleset*. It can be easily checked with running code!

lemma *good-imp-wf-ruleset*: $\text{good-ruleset } rs \implies \text{wf-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ rs$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simple-imp-good-ruleset*: $\text{simple-ruleset } rs \implies \text{good-ruleset } rs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approximating-bigstep-fun-seq-antics*: $\llbracket \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ (rs_1 \ @ \ rs_2) \ s = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p$
 $rs_2 \ t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approximating-semantics-imp-fun*: $\gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t \implies \text{approximating-bigstep-fun}$
 $\gamma \ p \ rs \ s = t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approximating-fun-imp-semantics*: **assumes** $\text{wf-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ rs$
shows $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ rs \ s = t \implies \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Henceforth, we will use the *approximating-bigstep-fun* semantics, because they are easier. We show that they are equal.

theorem *approximating-semantics-iff-fun*: $\text{wf-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ rs \implies$
 $\gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t \iff \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ rs \ s = t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *approximating-semantics-iff-fun-good-ruleset*: $\text{good-ruleset } rs \implies$
 $\gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t \iff \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ rs \ s = t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approximating-bigstep-deterministic*: $\llbracket \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha t; \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_\alpha$
 $t' \rrbracket \implies t = t'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rm-LogEmpty-fun-semantics*:
 $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ (\text{rm-LogEmpty } rs) \ s = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun}$
 $\gamma \ p \ rs \ s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{rm-LogEmpty } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \iff \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rm-LogEmpty-simple-but-Reject*:
good-ruleset $rs \implies \forall r \in \text{set } (rm\text{-LogEmpty } rs). \text{get-action } r = \text{Accept} \vee \text{get-action } r = \text{Reject} \vee \text{get-action } r = \text{Drop}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rw-Reject-fun-semantics*:
wf-unknown-match-tac $\alpha \implies$
 (*approximating-bigstep-fun* $(\beta, \alpha) p (rw\text{-Reject } rs) s = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } (\beta, \alpha) p rs s$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rmLogEmpty-rwReject-good-to-simple*: *good-ruleset* $rs \implies \text{simple-ruleset } (rw\text{-Reject } (rm\text{-LogEmpty } rs))$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.5 Matching

lemma *optimize-matches-option-generic*:
assumes $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. P (\text{get-match } r) (\text{get-action } r)$
and $(\bigwedge m m' a. P m a \implies f m = \text{Some } m' \implies \text{matches } \gamma m' a p = \text{matches } \gamma m a p)$
and $(\bigwedge m a. P m a \implies f m = \text{None} \implies \neg \text{matches } \gamma m a p)$
shows *approximating-bigstep-fun* $\gamma p (\text{optimize-matches-option } f rs) s = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma p rs s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *optimize-matches-generic*: $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. P (\text{get-match } r) (\text{get-action } r) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge m a. P m a \implies \text{matches } \gamma (f m) a p = \text{matches } \gamma m a p) \implies$
approximating-bigstep-fun $\gamma p (\text{optimize-matches } f rs) s = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma p rs s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *optimize-matches-matches-fst*: *matches* $\gamma (f m) a p \implies \text{optimize-matches } f (\text{Rule } m a \# rs) = (\text{Rule } (f m) a) \# \text{optimize-matches } f rs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *optimize-matches*: $\forall m a. \text{matches } \gamma (f m) a p = \text{matches } \gamma m a p \implies \text{ap-}$

approximating-bigstep-fun γ *p* (*optimize-matches* *f* *rs*) *s* = *approximating-bigstep-fun*
 γ *p* *rs* *s*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *optimize-matches-opt-MatchAny-match-expr*: *approximating-bigstep-fun* γ
p (*optimize-matches* *opt-MatchAny-match-expr* *rs*) *s* = *approximating-bigstep-fun*
 γ *p* *rs* *s*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *optimize-matches-a*: $\forall a m. \text{matches } \gamma m a = \text{matches } \gamma (f a m) a \implies$ *ap-*
proximating-bigstep-fun γ *p* (*optimize-matches-a* *f* *rs*) *s* = *approximating-bigstep-fun*
 γ *p* *rs* *s*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *optimize-matches-a-simplers*:
assumes *simple-ruleset* *rs* **and** $\forall a m. a = \text{Accept} \vee a = \text{Drop} \longrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma (f$
 $a m) a = \text{matches } \gamma m a$
shows *approximating-bigstep-fun* γ *p* (*optimize-matches-a* *f* *rs*) *s* = *approximat-*
ing-bigstep-fun γ *p* *rs* *s*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *not-matches-removeAll*: $\neg \text{matches } \gamma m a p \implies$
approximating-bigstep-fun γ *p* (*removeAll* (*Rule* *m* *a*) *rs*) *Undecided* = *approxim-*
ating-bigstep-fun γ *p* *rs* *Undecided*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end
theory *Datatype-Selectors*
imports *Main*
begin

Running Example: *datatype-new ipt-rule-match* = *is-Src*: *Src* (*src-range*: *ipt-iprange*)

A discriminator *disc* tells whether a value is of a certain constructor. Ex-
 ample: *is-Src*

A selector *sel* select the inner value. Example: *src-range*

A constructor *C* constructs a value Example: *Src*

The are well-formed if the belong together.

fun *wf-disc-sel* :: $((a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \times (a \Rightarrow b)) \Rightarrow (b \Rightarrow a) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
wf-disc-sel (*disc*, *sel*) *C* $\longleftrightarrow (\forall a. \text{disc } a \longrightarrow C (\text{sel } a) = a) \wedge (\forall a. \text{disc } a \longrightarrow$
 $\text{disc } (C a) = a)$

```

declare wf-disc-sel.simps[simp del]

end
theory IpAddresses
imports IP-Addresses.IP-Address-toString
         IP-Addresses.CIDR-Split
         ../Common/WordInterval-Lists
begin

```

— Misc

```

lemma ipset-from-cidr (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (0, 0, 0, 0)) 33 = {0}
  <proof>

```

```

definition all-but-those-ips :: ('i::len word × nat) list ⇒ ('i word × nat) list
where
  all-but-those-ips cidrips = cidr-split (wordinterval-invert (l2wi (map ipcidr-to-interval
cidrips)))

```

```

lemma all-but-those-ips:
  ipcidr-union-set (set (all-but-those-ips cidrips)) =
    UNIV − (⋃ (ip,n) ∈ set cidrips. ipset-from-cidr ip n)
  <proof>

```

9 IPv4 Addresses

9.1 IPv4 Addresses in IPTables Notation (how we parse it)

```

context
  notes [[typedef-overloaded]]
begin
  datatype 'i ipt-irange =
    — Singleton IP Address
    | IpAddr 'i::len word

    — CIDR notation: addr/xx
    | IpAddrNetmask 'i word nat

    — -m iprange -src-range a.b.c.d-e.f.g.h
    | IpAddrRange 'i word 'i word

end

```

```

fun ipt-iprange-to-set :: 'i::len ipt-iprange  $\Rightarrow$  'i word set where
  ipt-iprange-to-set (IpAddrNetmask base m) = ipset-from-cidr base m |
  ipt-iprange-to-set (IpAddr ip) = { ip } |
  ipt-iprange-to-set (IpAddrRange ip1 ip2) = { ip1 .. ip2 }

```

ipt-iprange-to-set can only represent an empty set if it is an empty range.

```

lemma ipt-iprange-to-set-nonempty: ipt-iprange-to-set ip = {}  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\exists$  ip1 ip2. ip = IpAddrRange ip1 ip2  $\wedge$  ip1 > ip2)
  <proof>

```

maybe this is necessary as code equation?

```

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

```

```

lemma element-ipt-iprange-to-set[code-unfold]: (addr::'i::len word)  $\in$  ipt-iprange-to-set
X = (
  case X of (IpAddrNetmask pre len)  $\Rightarrow$ 
    (pre AND ((mask len) << (len-of (TYPE('i)) - len)))  $\leq$  addr  $\wedge$ 
    addr  $\leq$  pre OR (mask (len-of (TYPE('i)) - len))
  | IpAddr ip  $\Rightarrow$  (addr = ip)
  | IpAddrRange ip1 ip2  $\Rightarrow$  ip1  $\leq$  addr  $\wedge$  ip2  $\geq$  addr)
  <proof>

```

end

```

lemma ipt-iprange-to-set-uncurry-IpAddrNetmask:
  ipt-iprange-to-set (uncurry IpAddrNetmask a) = uncurry ipset-from-cidr a
  <proof>

```

IP address ranges to (*start*, *end*) notation

```

fun ipt-iprange-to-interval :: 'i::len ipt-iprange  $\Rightarrow$  ('i word  $\times$  'i word) where
  ipt-iprange-to-interval (IpAddr addr) = (addr, addr) |
  ipt-iprange-to-interval (IpAddrNetmask pre len) = ipcidr-to-interval (pre, len) |
  ipt-iprange-to-interval (IpAddrRange ip1 ip2) = (ip1, ip2)

```

```

lemma ipt-iprange-to-interval: ipt-iprange-to-interval ip = (s,e)  $\Longrightarrow$  {s .. e} =
ipt-iprange-to-set ip
  <proof>

```

A list of IP address ranges to a '*i* wordinterval'. The nice thing is: the usual set operations are defined on this type. We can use the existing function *l2wi-intersect* if we want the intersection of the supplied list

```

lemma wordinterval-to-set (l2wi-intersect (map ipt-iprange-to-interval ips)) =
  ( $\bigcap$  ip  $\in$  set ips. ipt-iprange-to-set ip)
  <proof>

```

We can use *l2wi* if we want the union of the supplied list

lemma *wordinterval-to-set* ($l2wi$ (map *ipt-irange-to-interval* *ips*)) = $(\bigcup ip \in set\ ips. ipt-irange-to-set\ ip)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

A list of (negated) IP address to a *'i* *wordinterval*.

definition *ipt-irange-negation-type-to-br-intersect* ::
'i::len ipt-irange negation-type list \Rightarrow *'i wordinterval* **where**
ipt-irange-negation-type-to-br-intersect *l* = *l2wi-negation-type-intersect* (*NegPos-map*
ipt-irange-to-interval *l*)

lemma *ipt-irange-negation-type-to-br-intersect: wordinterval-to-set* (*ipt-irange-negation-type-to-br-intersect*
l) =
 $(\bigcap ip \in set\ (getPos\ l). ipt-irange-to-set\ ip) - (\bigcup ip \in set\ (getNeg\ l). ipt-irange-to-set\ ip)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

The *'i* *wordinterval* can be translated back into a list of IP ranges. If a list of intervals is enough, we can use *wi2l*. If we need it in *'i* *ipt-irange*, we can use this function.

definition *wi-2-cidr-ipt-irange-list* :: *'i::len wordinterval* \Rightarrow *'i ipt-irange list* **where**
wi-2-cidr-ipt-irange-list *r* = map (*uncurry IpAddrNetmask*) (*cidr-split* *r*)

lemma *wi-2-cidr-ipt-irange-list:*
 $(\bigcup ip \in set\ (wi-2-cidr-ipt-irange-list\ r). ipt-irange-to-set\ ip) = wordinterval-to-set\ r$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

For example, this allows the following transformation

definition *ipt-irange-compress* :: *'i::len ipt-irange negation-type list* \Rightarrow *'i ipt-irange list* **where**
ipt-irange-compress = *wi-2-cidr-ipt-irange-list* \circ *ipt-irange-negation-type-to-br-intersect*

lemma *ipt-irange-compress:* $(\bigcup ip \in set\ (ipt-irange-compress\ l). ipt-irange-to-set\ ip) =$
 $(\bigcap ip \in set\ (getPos\ l). ipt-irange-to-set\ ip) - (\bigcup ip \in set\ (getNeg\ l). ipt-irange-to-set\ ip)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *normalized-cidr-ip* :: *'i::len ipt-irange* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
normalized-cidr-ip *ip* $\equiv case\ ip\ of\ IpAddrNetmask\ -\ - \Rightarrow True\ | - \Rightarrow False$

lemma *wi-2-cidr-ipt-irange-list-normalized-IpAddrNetmask:*
 $\forall a' \in set\ (wi-2-cidr-ipt-irange-list\ as). normalized-cidr-ip\ a'$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ipt-irange-compress-normalized-IpAddrNetmask:*
 $\forall a' \in set\ (ipt-irange-compress\ as). normalized-cidr-ip\ a'$

$ipt-tcp-syn \equiv TCP-Flags \{TCP-SYN, TCP-RST, TCP-ACK, TCP-FIN\} \{TCP-SYN\}$

fun *match-tcp-flags* :: *ipt-tcp-flags* \Rightarrow *tcp-flag set* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
match-tcp-flags (*TCP-Flags* *fmask* *c*) *flags* \longleftrightarrow (*flags* \cap *fmask*) = *c*

lemma *match-tcp-flags ipt-tcp-syn* {*TCP-SYN*, *TCP-URG*, *TCP-PSH*} *<proof>*

lemma *match-tcp-flags-nomatch*: $\neg c \subseteq fmask \implies \neg match-tcp-flags (TCP-Flags fmask c) pkt$ *<proof>*

definition *ipt-tcp-flags-NoMatch* :: *ipt-tcp-flags* **where**

ipt-tcp-flags-NoMatch $\equiv TCP-Flags \{\} \{TCP-SYN\}$

lemma *ipt-tcp-flags-NoMatch*: $\neg match-tcp-flags ipt-tcp-flags-NoMatch pkt$ *<proof>*

definition *ipt-tcp-flags-Any* :: *ipt-tcp-flags* **where**

ipt-tcp-flags-Any $\equiv TCP-Flags \{\} \{\}$

lemma *ipt-tcp-flags-Any*: *match-tcp-flags ipt-tcp-flags-Any pkt* *<proof>*

lemma *ipt-tcp-flags-Any-isUNIV*: $fmask = \{\} \wedge c = \{\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall pkt. match-tcp-flags (TCP-Flags fmask c) pkt)$ *<proof>*

fun *match-tcp-flags-conjunct* :: *ipt-tcp-flags* \Rightarrow *ipt-tcp-flags* \Rightarrow *ipt-tcp-flags* **where**
match-tcp-flags-conjunct (*TCP-Flags* *fmask1* *c1*) (*TCP-Flags* *fmask2* *c2*) = (
 if $c1 \subseteq fmask1 \wedge c2 \subseteq fmask2 \wedge fmask1 \cap fmask2 \cap c1 = fmask1 \cap fmask2 \cap c2$
 then (*TCP-Flags* (*fmask1* \cup *fmask2*) (*c1* \cup *c2*))
 else *ipt-tcp-flags-NoMatch*)

lemma *match-tcp-flags-conjunct*: *match-tcp-flags (match-tcp-flags-conjunct f1 f2) pkt* \longleftrightarrow *match-tcp-flags f1 pkt* \wedge *match-tcp-flags f2 pkt* *<proof>*

declare *match-tcp-flags-conjunct.simps[simp del]*

Same as *match-tcp-flags-conjunct*, but returns *None* if result cannot match anyway

definition *match-tcp-flags-conjunct-option* :: *ipt-tcp-flags* \Rightarrow *ipt-tcp-flags* \Rightarrow *ipt-tcp-flags option* **where**

match-tcp-flags-conjunct-option *f1* *f2* = (case *match-tcp-flags-conjunct* *f1* *f2* of
(TCP-Flags *fmask* *c*) \Rightarrow if $c \subseteq fmask$ then *Some* (*TCP-Flags* *fmask* *c*) else *None*)

lemma *match-tcp-flags-conjunct-option ipt-tcp-syn* (*TCP-Flags* {*TCP-RST*, *TCP-ACK*} {*TCP-RST*}) = *None* *<proof>*

lemma *match-tcp-flags-conjunct-option-Some*: *match-tcp-flags-conjunct-option f1 f2 = Some f3* \implies

match-tcp-flags f1 pkt \wedge *match-tcp-flags f2 pkt* \longleftrightarrow *match-tcp-flags f3 pkt* *<proof>*

lemma *match-tcp-flags-conjunct-option-None*: *match-tcp-flags-conjunct-option f1*

```

f2 = None  $\implies$ 
   $\neg(\text{match-tcp-flags } f1 \text{ pkt} \wedge \text{match-tcp-flags } f2 \text{ pkt})$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma match-tcp-flags-conjunct-option: (case match-tcp-flags-conjunct-option f1
f2 of None  $\implies$  False | Some f3  $\implies$  match-tcp-flags f3 pkt)  $\longleftrightarrow$  match-tcp-flags f1
pkt  $\wedge$  match-tcp-flags f2 pkt
  <proof>

```

```

fun ipt-tcp-flags-equal :: ipt-tcp-flags  $\implies$  ipt-tcp-flags  $\implies$  bool where
  ipt-tcp-flags-equal (TCP-Flags fmask1 c1) (TCP-Flags fmask2 c2) = (
    if c1  $\subseteq$  fmask1  $\wedge$  c2  $\subseteq$  fmask2
    then c1 = c2  $\wedge$  fmask1 = fmask2
    else ( $\neg$  c1  $\subseteq$  fmask1)  $\wedge$  ( $\neg$  c2  $\subseteq$  fmask2))

```

```

context
begin

```

```

  private lemma funny-set-falg-fmask-helper: c2  $\subseteq$  fmask2  $\implies$  (c1 = c2  $\wedge$ 
fmask1 = fmask2) = ( $\forall$  pkt. (pkt  $\cap$  fmask1 = c1) = (pkt  $\cap$  fmask2 = c2))
  <proof>

```

```

  lemma ipt-tcp-flags-equal: ipt-tcp-flags-equal f1 f2  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall$  pkt. match-tcp-flags
f1 pkt = match-tcp-flags f2 pkt)
  <proof>

```

```

  end
  declare ipt-tcp-flags-equal.simps[simp del]

```

```

end

```

```

theory Ports

```

```

imports

```

```

  HOL-Library.Word
  ../Common/WordInterval-Lists
  L4-Protocol-Flags

```

```

begin

```

11 Ports (layer 4)

E.g. source and destination ports for TCP/UDP

list of (start, end) port ranges

```

type-synonym raw-ports = (16 word  $\times$  16 word) list

```

```

fun ports-to-set :: raw-ports  $\implies$  (16 word) set where
  ports-to-set [] = {} |
  ports-to-set ((s,e)#ps) = {s..e}  $\cup$  ports-to-set ps

```

```

lemma ports-to-set: ports-to-set pts =  $\bigcup$  {{s..e} | s e . (s,e)  $\in$  set pts}
  <proof>

```

We can reuse the wordinterval theory to reason about ports

lemma *ports-to-set-wordinterval*: $\text{ports-to-set } ps = \text{wordinterval-to-set } (l2wi \ ps)$
<proof>

inverting a raw listing of ports

definition *raw-ports-invert* :: $\text{raw-ports} \Rightarrow \text{raw-ports}$ **where**
 $\text{raw-ports-invert } ps = wi2l (\text{wordinterval-invert } (l2wi \ ps))$

lemma *raw-ports-invert*: $\text{ports-to-set } (\text{raw-ports-invert } ps) = \neg \text{ports-to-set } ps$
<proof>

A port always belongs to a protocol! We must not lose this information. You should never use *raw-ports* directly

datatype *ipt-l4-ports* = $L4Ports \ \text{primitive-protocol} \ \text{raw-ports}$

end

theory *Conntrack-State*

imports *../Common/Negation-Type Simple-Firewall.Lib-Enum-toString*

begin

datatype *ctstate* = $CT-New \mid CT-Established \mid CT-Related \mid CT-Untracked \mid CT-Invalid$

The state associated with a packet can be added as a tag to the packet. See *../Semantics_Stateful.thy*.

fun *match-ctstate* :: $\text{ctstate} \ \text{set} \Rightarrow \text{ctstate} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{match-ctstate } S \ s\text{-tag} \iff s\text{-tag} \in S$

fun *ctstate-conjunct* :: $\text{ctstate} \ \text{set} \Rightarrow \text{ctstate} \ \text{set} \Rightarrow \text{ctstate} \ \text{set} \ \text{option}$ **where**
 $\text{ctstate-conjunct } S1 \ S2 = (\text{if } S1 \cap S2 = \{\} \ \text{then } None \ \text{else } Some \ (S1 \cap S2))$

value[code] *ctstate-conjunct* {*CT-Established*, *CT-New*} {*CT-New*}

lemma *ctstate-conjunct-correct*: $\text{match-ctstate } S1 \ \text{pkt} \wedge \text{match-ctstate } S2 \ \text{pkt} \iff$

$(\text{case } \text{ctstate-conjunct } S1 \ S2 \ \text{of } None \Rightarrow False \mid Some \ S' \Rightarrow \text{match-ctstate } S' \ \text{pkt})$
<proof>

lemma *UNIV-ctstate*: $UNIV = \{CT-New, CT-Established, CT-Related, CT-Untracked, CT-Invalid\}$ *<proof>*

instance *ctstate* :: *finite*
<proof>

lemma *finite* ($S :: \text{ctstate} \ \text{set}$) *<proof>*

```

instantiation ctstate :: enum
begin
  definition enum-ctstate = [CT-New, CT-Established, CT-Related, CT-Untracked,
    CT-Invalid]

  definition enum-all-ctstate P  $\longleftrightarrow$  P CT-New  $\wedge$  P CT-Established  $\wedge$  P CT-Related
     $\wedge$  P CT-Untracked  $\wedge$  P CT-Invalid

  definition enum-ex-ctstate P  $\longleftrightarrow$  P CT-New  $\vee$  P CT-Established  $\vee$  P CT-Related
     $\vee$  P CT-Untracked  $\vee$  P CT-Invalid
instance <proof>
end

definition ctstate-is-UNIV :: ctstate set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  ctstate-is-UNIV c  $\equiv$  CT-New  $\in$  c  $\wedge$  CT-Established  $\in$  c  $\wedge$  CT-Related  $\in$  c  $\wedge$ 
    CT-Untracked  $\in$  c  $\wedge$  CT-Invalid  $\in$  c

lemma ctstate-is-UNIV: ctstate-is-UNIV c  $\longleftrightarrow$  c = UNIV
  <proof>

value[code] ctstate-is-UNIV {CT-Established}

fun ctstate-toString :: ctstate  $\Rightarrow$  string where
  ctstate-toString CT-New = "NEW" |
  ctstate-toString CT-Established = "ESTABLISHED" |
  ctstate-toString CT-Related = "RELATED" |
  ctstate-toString CT-Untracked = "UNTRACKED" |
  ctstate-toString CT-Invalid = "INVALID"

definition ctstate-set-toString :: ctstate set  $\Rightarrow$  string where
  ctstate-set-toString S = list-separated-toString "," ctstate-toString (enum-set-to-list
    S)

lemma ctstate-set-toString {CT-New, CT-New, CT-Established} = "NEW,ESTABLISHED"
  <proof>

end
theory Tagged-Packet
imports Simple-Firewall.Simple-Packet Conntrack-State
begin

```

12 Tagged Simple Packet

Packet constants are prefixed with p

A packet tagged with the following phantom fields: conntrack connection state

The idea to tag the connection state into the packet is sound. See `../Semantics_Stateful.thy`

```
record (overloaded) 'i tagged-packet = 'i::len simple-packet +
      p-tag-ctstate :: ctstate
```

```
value (
  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",
  p-tag-ctstate = CT-New
):: 32 tagged-packet
```

definition *simple-packet-tag*

```
:: ctstate  $\Rightarrow$  ('i::len, 'a) simple-packet-scheme  $\Rightarrow$  ('i::len, 'a) tagged-packet-scheme
```

where

```
simple-packet-tag ct-state 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,
  p-tag-ctstate = ct-state,
  ... = simple-packet.more p)
```

definition *tagged-packet-untag*

```
:: ('i::len, 'a) tagged-packet-scheme  $\Rightarrow$  ('i::len, 'a) simple-packet-scheme where
```

```
tagged-packet-untag 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,
  ... = tagged-packet.more p)
```

lemma *tagged-packet-untag (simple-packet-tag ct-state p) = p*

```
simple-packet-tag ct-state (tagged-packet-untag p) = p (p-tag-ctstate :=
ct-state)
<proof>
```

end

```

theory Common-Primitive-Syntax
imports ../Datatype-Selectors
         IpAddresses
         Simple-Firewall.Iface
         L4-Protocol-Flags Ports Tagged-Packet Conntrack-State
begin

```

13 Primitive Matchers: Interfaces, IP Space, Layer 4 Ports Matcher

Primitive Match Conditions which only support interfaces, IPv4 addresses, layer 4 protocols, and layer 4 ports.

```

context
  notes [[typedef-overloaded]]
begin
  datatype 'i common-primitive =
    is-Src: Src (src-sel: 'i::len ipt-iprange) |
    is-Dst: Dst (dst-sel: 'i::len ipt-iprange) |
    is-Iface: Iiface (iiface-sel: iface) |
    is-Oiface: Oiface (oiface-sel: iface) |
    is-Prot: Prot (prot-sel: protocol) |
    is-Src-Ports: Src-Ports (src-ports-sel: ipt-l4-ports) |
    is-Dst-Ports: Dst-Ports (dst-ports-sel: ipt-l4-ports) |
    is-MultiportPorts: MultiportPorts (multiportports-sel: ipt-l4-ports) |
    is-L4-Flags: L4-Flags (l4-flags-sel: ipt-tcp-flags) |
    is-CT-State: CT-State (ct-state-sel: ctstate set) |
    is-Extra: Extra (extra-sel: string)
end

```

```

lemma wf-disc-sel-common-primitive:
  wf-disc-sel (is-Src-Ports, src-ports-sel) Src-Ports
  wf-disc-sel (is-Dst-Ports, dst-ports-sel) Dst-Ports
  wf-disc-sel (is-Src, src-sel) Src
  wf-disc-sel (is-Dst, dst-sel) Dst
  wf-disc-sel (is-Iiface, iiface-sel) Iiface
  wf-disc-sel (is-Oiface, oiface-sel) Oiface
  wf-disc-sel (is-Prot, prot-sel) Prot
  wf-disc-sel (is-L4-Flags, l4-flags-sel) L4-Flags
  wf-disc-sel (is-CT-State, ct-state-sel) CT-State
  wf-disc-sel (is-Extra, extra-sel) Extra
  wf-disc-sel (is-MultiportPorts, multiportports-sel) MultiportPorts
  <proof>
  value (|p-iiface = "eth0", p-oiface = "eth1",
    p-src = ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (192,168,2,45), p-dst = ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
  (173,194,112,111),
    p-proto = TCP, p-sport = 2065, p-dport = 80, p-tcp-flags = {TCP-ACK},

```

```
p-payload = "GET / HTTP/1.0",
p-tag-ctstate = CT-Established) :: 32 tagged-packet
```

```
end
theory Unknown-Match-Tacs
imports Matching-Ternary
begin
```

14 Approximate Matching Tactics

in-doubt-tactics

```
fun in-doubt-allow :: 'packet unknown-match-tac where
  in-doubt-allow Accept - = True |
  in-doubt-allow Drop - = False |
  in-doubt-allow Reject - = False |
  in-doubt-allow - - = undefined
```

```
lemma wf-in-doubt-allow: wf-unknown-match-tac in-doubt-allow
  <proof>
```

```
fun in-doubt-deny :: 'packet unknown-match-tac where
  in-doubt-deny Accept - = False |
  in-doubt-deny Drop - = True |
  in-doubt-deny Reject - = True |
  in-doubt-deny - - = undefined
```

```
lemma wf-in-doubt-deny: wf-unknown-match-tac in-doubt-deny
  <proof>
```

```
lemma packet-independent-unknown-match-tacs:
  packet-independent- $\alpha$  in-doubt-allow
  packet-independent- $\alpha$  in-doubt-deny
  <proof>
```

```
lemma Drop-neq-Accept-unknown-match-tacs:
  in-doubt-allow Drop  $\neq$  in-doubt-allow Accept
```

in-doubt-deny Drop \neq *in-doubt-deny Accept*
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *matches-induction-case-MatchNot-in-doubt-allow:*

$\forall a. \text{matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}) m' a p = \text{matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}) m a p$
 \implies
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}) (\text{MatchNot } m') a p = \text{matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow})$
 $(\text{MatchNot } m) a p$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *matches-induction-case-MatchNot-in-doubt-deny:*

$\forall a. \text{matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny}) m' a p = \text{matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny}) m a p$
 \implies
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny}) (\text{MatchNot } m') a p = \text{matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny})$
 $(\text{MatchNot } m) a p$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

theory *Common-Primitive-Matcher-Generic*

imports *../Semantics-Ternary/Semantics-Ternary*

Common-Primitive-Syntax

../Semantics-Ternary/Unknown-Match-Tacs

begin

14.1 A Generic primitive matcher: Agnostic of IP Addresses

Generalized Definition agnostic of IP Addresses fro IPv4 and IPv6

locale *primitive-matcher-generic* =

fixes $\beta :: ('i::\text{len common-primitive}, ('i::\text{len}, 'a) \text{tagged-packet-scheme}) \text{exact-match-tac}$
assumes *IIface*: $\forall p i. \beta (\text{IIface } i) p = \text{bool-to-ternary } (\text{match-iface } i (p\text{-iiface } p))$

and *OIface*: $\forall p i. \beta (\text{OIface } i) p = \text{bool-to-ternary } (\text{match-iface } i (p\text{-oiface } p))$

and *Prot*: $\forall p \text{proto}. \beta (\text{Prot } \text{proto}) p = \text{bool-to-ternary } (\text{match-proto } \text{proto } (p\text{-proto } p))$

and *Src-Ports*: $\forall p \text{proto } ps. \beta (\text{Src-Ports } (L4Ports \text{proto } ps)) p = \text{bool-to-ternary } (p\text{-proto } p \wedge p\text{-sport } p \in \text{ports-to-set } ps)$

and *Dst-Ports*: $\forall p \text{proto } ps. \beta (\text{Dst-Ports } (L4Ports \text{proto } ps)) p = \text{bool-to-ternary } (p\text{-proto } p \wedge p\text{-dport } p \in \text{ports-to-set } ps)$

— *-m multiport -ports* matches source or destination port

and *MultiportsPorts*: $\forall p \text{proto } ps. \beta (\text{MultiportPorts } (L4Ports \text{proto } ps)) p = \text{bool-to-ternary } (p\text{-proto } p \wedge (p\text{-sport } p \in \text{ports-to-set } ps \vee p\text{-dport } p \in \text{ports-to-set } ps))$

and *L4-Flags*: $\forall p \text{flags}. \beta (L4-Flags \text{flags}) p = \text{bool-to-ternary } (\text{match-tcp-flags } \text{flags } (p\text{-tcp-flags } p))$

and *CT-State*: $\forall p S. \beta (\text{CT-State } S) p = \text{bool-to-ternary } (\text{match-ctstate } S (p\text{-tag-ctstate } p))$

and *Extra*: $\forall p \text{ str. } \beta (\text{Extra str}) p = \text{TernaryUnknown}$
begin

lemma *Iface-single*:

$\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Iface } X)) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{match-iface } X (p\text{-iface } p)$
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Oiface } X)) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{match-iface } X (p\text{-oiface } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Since matching on the iface cannot be *TernaryUnknown**, we can pull out negations.

lemma *Iface-single-not*:

$\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Iface } X))) a p \longleftrightarrow \neg \text{match-iface } X (p\text{-iface } p)$
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Oiface } X))) a p \longleftrightarrow \neg \text{match-iface } X (p\text{-oiface } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Prot-single*:

$\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Prot } X)) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{match-proto } X (p\text{-proto } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Prot-single-not*:

$\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Prot } X))) a p \longleftrightarrow \neg \text{match-proto } X (p\text{-proto } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ports-single*:

$\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Src-Ports } (L4Ports \text{ proto } ps))) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{proto} = p\text{-proto}$
 $p \wedge p\text{-sport } p \in \text{ports-to-set } ps$
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Dst-Ports } (L4Ports \text{ proto } ps))) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{proto} = p\text{-proto}$
 $p \wedge p\text{-dport } p \in \text{ports-to-set } ps$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ports-single-not*:

$\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Src-Ports } (L4Ports \text{ proto } ps)))) a p \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{proto} \neq p\text{-proto } p \vee p\text{-sport } p \notin \text{ports-to-set } ps$
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Dst-Ports } (L4Ports \text{ proto } ps)))) a p \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{proto} \neq p\text{-proto } p \vee p\text{-dport } p \notin \text{ports-to-set } ps$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Ports are dependent matches. They always match on the protocol too

lemma *Ports-single-rewrite-Prot*:

$\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Src-Ports } (L4Ports \text{ proto } ps))) a p \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Prot } (\text{Proto } \text{proto}))) a p \wedge p\text{-sport } p \in \text{ports-to-set } ps$
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Src-Ports } (L4Ports \text{ proto } ps)))) a p \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Prot } (\text{Proto } \text{proto})))) a p \vee p\text{-sport } p \notin$
 $\text{ports-to-set } ps$
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Dst-Ports } (L4Ports \text{ proto } ps))) a p \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Prot } (\text{Proto } \text{proto}))) a p \wedge p\text{-dport } p \in \text{ports-to-set } ps$
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Dst-Ports } (L4Ports \text{ proto } ps)))) a p \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Prot } (\text{Proto } \text{proto})))) a p \vee p\text{-dport } p \notin$
 $\text{ports-to-set } ps$

<proof>

lemma *multiports-disjunction:*

$(\exists rg \in \text{set } spts. \text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Src-Ports } (L4Ports \text{ proto } [rg]))) a p)$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Src-Ports } (L4Ports \text{ proto } spts))) a p$
 $(\exists rg \in \text{set } dpts. \text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Dst-Ports } (L4Ports \text{ proto } [rg]))) a p)$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Dst-Ports } (L4Ports \text{ proto } dpts))) a p$
<proof>

lemma *MultiportPorts-single-rewrite:*

$\text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{MultiportPorts } ports)) a p \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Src-Ports } ports)) a p \vee \text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Dst-Ports } ports)) a p$
<proof>

lemma *MultiportPorts-single-rewrite-MatchOr:*

$\text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{MultiportPorts } ports)) a p \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchOr } (\text{Match } (\text{Src-Ports } ports)) (\text{Match } (\text{Dst-Ports } ports))) a p$
<proof>

lemma *MultiportPorts-single-not-rewrite-MatchAnd:*

$\text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{MultiportPorts } ports))) a p \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchAnd } (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Src-Ports } ports))) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Dst-Ports } ports)))) a p$
<proof>

lemma *MultiportPorts-single-not-rewrite:*

$\text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{MultiportPorts } ports))) a p \longleftrightarrow$
 $\neg \text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Src-Ports } ports)) a p \wedge \neg \text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Dst-Ports } ports)) a p$
<proof>

lemma *Extra-single:*

$\text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Extra } str)) a p \longleftrightarrow \alpha a p$
<proof>

lemma *Extra-single-not:* — ternary logic, $\neg \text{ unknown} = \text{ unknown}$

$\text{ matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Extra } str))) a p \longleftrightarrow \alpha a p$
<proof>

end

14.2 Basic optimisations

Compress many *Extra* expressions to one expression.

fun *compress-extra* :: 'i::len common-primitive match-expr \Rightarrow 'i common-primitive match-expr **where**

compress-extra (Match x) = Match x |

compress-extra (MatchNot (Match (Extra e))) = Match (Extra ("NOT ("@e@"))

|

```

compress-extra (MatchNot m) = (MatchNot (compress-extra m)) |

compress-extra (MatchAnd (Match (Extra e1)) m2) = (case compress-extra m2
of Match (Extra e2) ⇒ Match (Extra (e1@'' '@e2)) | MatchAny ⇒ Match (Extra
e1) | m2' ⇒ MatchAnd (Match (Extra e1)) m2') |
compress-extra (MatchAnd m1 m2) = MatchAnd (compress-extra m1) (compress-extra
m2) |

compress-extra MatchAny = MatchAny

thm compress-extra.simps

value [nbe] compress-extra (MatchAnd (Match (Extra "foo")) (Match (Extra
"bar")))
value [nbe] compress-extra (MatchAnd (Match (Extra "foo")) (MatchNot (Match
(Extra "bar"))))
value [nbe] compress-extra (MatchAnd (Match (Extra "--m")) (MatchAnd (Match
(Extra "addrtype")) (MatchAnd (Match (Extra "--dst-type")) (MatchAnd (Match
(Extra "BROADCAST")) MatchAny))))

lemma compress-extra-correct-matchexpr:
fixes β::('i::len common-primitive, ('i::len, 'a) tagged-packet-scheme) exact-match-tac
assumes generic: primitive-matcher-generic β
shows matches (β, α) m = matches (β, α) (compress-extra m)
<proof>

end
theory Common-Primitive-Matcher
imports Common-Primitive-Matcher-Generic
begin

```

14.3 Primitive Matchers: IP Port Iface Matcher

```

fun common-matcher :: ('i::len common-primitive, ('i, 'a) tagged-packet-scheme)
exact-match-tac where
common-matcher (Iiface i) p = bool-to-ternary (match-iface i (p-iface p)) |
common-matcher (Oiface i) p = bool-to-ternary (match-iface i (p-oiface p)) |

common-matcher (Src ip) p = bool-to-ternary (p-src p ∈ ipt-iprange-to-set ip) |
common-matcher (Dst ip) p = bool-to-ternary (p-dst p ∈ ipt-iprange-to-set ip) |

common-matcher (Prot proto) p = bool-to-ternary (match-proto proto (p-proto
p)) |

common-matcher (Src-Ports (L4Ports proto ps)) p = bool-to-ternary (proto =
p-proto p ∧ p-sport p ∈ ports-to-set ps) |
common-matcher (Dst-Ports (L4Ports proto ps)) p = bool-to-ternary (proto =
p-proto p ∧ p-dport p ∈ ports-to-set ps) |

```

common-matcher (MultiportPorts (L4Ports proto ps)) p = bool-to-ternary (proto = p-proto p ∧ (p-sport p ∈ ports-to-set ps ∨ p-dport p ∈ ports-to-set ps)) |

common-matcher (L4-Flags flags) p = bool-to-ternary (match-tcp-flags flags (p-tcp-flags p)) |

common-matcher (CT-State S) p = bool-to-ternary (match-ctstate S (p-tag-ctstate p)) |

common-matcher (Extra -) p = TernaryUnknown

lemma *packet-independent-β-unknown-common-matcher: packet-independent-β-unknown common-matcher*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *primitive-matcher-generic-common-matcher: primitive-matcher-generic common-matcher*
 ⟨proof⟩

Warning: beware of the sloppy term ‘empty’ portrange

An ‘empty’ port range means it can never match! Basically, *MatchNot (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports proto [(0, 65535)])))* is False

lemma *¬ matches (common-matcher, α) (MatchNot (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports TCP [(0,65535)]))) a*
 (p-iiface = "eth0", p-oiface = "eth1",
 p-src = ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (192,168,2,45), p-dst= ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (173,194,112,111),
 p-proto=TCP, p-sport=2065, p-dport=80, p-tcp-flags = {} ,
 p-payload = "", p-tag-ctstate = CT-New)
 ⟨proof⟩

An ‘empty’ port range means it always matches! Basically, *MatchNot (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports any [])))* is True. This corresponds to firewall behavior, but usually you cannot specify an empty portrange in firewalls, but omission of portrange means no-port-restrictions, i.e. every port matches.

lemma *matches (common-matcher, α) (MatchNot (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports any []))) a*
 (p-iiface = "eth0", p-oiface = "eth1",
 p-src = ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (192,168,2,45), p-dst= ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (173,194,112,111),
 p-proto=TCP, p-sport=2065, p-dport=80, p-tcp-flags = {} ,
 p-payload = "", p-tag-ctstate = CT-New)
 ⟨proof⟩

If not a corner case, portrange matching is straight forward.

lemma *matches* (*common-matcher*, α) (*Match* (*Src-Ports* (*L4Ports* *TCP* [(1024,4096), (9999, 65535)]))) *a*
 (*p-iiface* = "eth0", *p-oiface* = "eth1",
p-src = *ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal* (192,168,2,45), *p-dst* = *ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal*
 (173,194,112,111),
p-proto = *TCP*, *p-sport* = 2065, *p-dport* = 80, *p-tcp-flags* = {},
p-payload = "", *p-tag-ctstate* = *CT-New*)
 \neg *matches* (*common-matcher*, α) (*Match* (*Src-Ports* (*L4Ports* *TCP* [(1024,4096), (9999, 65535)]))) *a*
 (*p-iiface* = "eth0", *p-oiface* = "eth1",
p-src = *ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal* (192,168,2,45), *p-dst* = *ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal*
 (173,194,112,111),
p-proto = *TCP*, *p-sport* = 5000, *p-dport* = 80, *p-tcp-flags* = {},
p-payload = "", *p-tag-ctstate* = *CT-New*)
 \neg *matches* (*common-matcher*, α) (*MatchNot* (*Match* (*Src-Ports* (*L4Ports*
TCP [(1024,4096), (9999, 65535)])))) *a*
 (*p-iiface* = "eth0", *p-oiface* = "eth1",
p-src = *ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal* (192,168,2,45), *p-dst* = *ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal*
 (173,194,112,111),
p-proto = *TCP*, *p-sport* = 2065, *p-dport* = 80, *p-tcp-flags* = {},
p-payload = "", *p-tag-ctstate* = *CT-New*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Lemmas when matching on *Src* or *Dst*

lemma *common-matcher-SrcDst-defined*:
common-matcher (*Src* *m*) $p \neq$ *TernaryUnknown*
common-matcher (*Dst* *m*) $p \neq$ *TernaryUnknown*
common-matcher (*Src-Ports* *ps*) $p \neq$ *TernaryUnknown*
common-matcher (*Dst-Ports* *ps*) $p \neq$ *TernaryUnknown*
common-matcher (*MultiportPorts* *ps*) $p \neq$ *TernaryUnknown*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *common-matcher-SrcDst-defined-simp*:
common-matcher (*Src* *x*) $p \neq$ *TernaryFalse* \longleftrightarrow *common-matcher* (*Src* *x*) $p =$
TernaryTrue
common-matcher (*Dst* *x*) $p \neq$ *TernaryFalse* \longleftrightarrow *common-matcher* (*Dst* *x*) $p =$
TernaryTrue
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *match-simplematcher-SrcDst*:
matches (*common-matcher*, α) (*Match* (*Src* *X*)) a $p \longleftrightarrow$ *p-src* $p \in$ *ipt-iprange-to-set*
X
matches (*common-matcher*, α) (*Match* (*Dst* *X*)) a $p \longleftrightarrow$ *p-dst* $p \in$ *ipt-iprange-to-set*
X
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *match-simplematcher-SrcDst-not*:
matches (*common-matcher*, α) (*MatchNot* (*Match* (*Src* *X*))) a $p \longleftrightarrow$ *p-src* $p \notin$
ipt-iprange-to-set *X*
matches (*common-matcher*, α) (*MatchNot* (*Match* (*Dst* *X*))) a $p \longleftrightarrow$ *p-dst* $p \notin$

ipt-iprange-to-set X
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *common-matcher-SrcDst-Inter:*

($\forall m \in \text{set } X. \text{matches}(\text{common-matcher}, \alpha) (\text{Match}(\text{Src } m)) a p \longleftrightarrow p\text{-src } p \in$
 $(\bigcap x \in \text{set } X. \text{ipt-iprange-to-set } x)$
 $(\forall m \in \text{set } X. \text{matches}(\text{common-matcher}, \alpha) (\text{Match}(\text{Dst } m)) a p \longleftrightarrow p\text{-dst } p \in$
 $(\bigcap x \in \text{set } X. \text{ipt-iprange-to-set } x)$)
 ⟨proof⟩

14.4 Basic optimisations

Perform very basic optimization. Remove matches to primitives which are essentially *MatchAny*

fun *optimize-primitive-univ* :: 'i::len common-primitive match-expr \Rightarrow 'i common-primitive match-expr **where**

optimize-primitive-univ (*Match* (*Src* (*IpAddrNetmask* - 0))) = *MatchAny* |
optimize-primitive-univ (*Match* (*Dst* (*IpAddrNetmask* - 0))) = *MatchAny* |

optimize-primitive-univ (*Match* (*Iiface* *iface*)) = (if *iface* = *ifaceAny* then *MatchAny* else (*Match* (*Iiface* *iface*))) |

optimize-primitive-univ (*Match* (*Oiface* *iface*)) = (if *iface* = *ifaceAny* then *MatchAny* else (*Match* (*Oiface* *iface*))) |

optimize-primitive-univ (*Match* (*Prot* *ProtoAny*)) = *MatchAny* |

optimize-primitive-univ (*Match* (*L4-Flags* (*TCP-Flags* *m* *c*))) = (if *m* = {} \wedge
c = {} then *MatchAny* else (*Match* (*L4-Flags* (*TCP-Flags* *m* *c*)))) |

optimize-primitive-univ (*Match* (*CT-State* *ctstate*)) = (if *ctstate-is-UNIV* *ctstate* then *MatchAny* else *Match* (*CT-State* *ctstate*)) |

optimize-primitive-univ (*Match* *m*) = *Match* *m* |

optimize-primitive-univ (*MatchNot* *m*) = (*MatchNot* (*optimize-primitive-univ* *m*)) |

optimize-primitive-univ (*MatchAnd* *m1* *m2*) = *MatchAnd* (*optimize-primitive-univ* *m1*) (*optimize-primitive-univ* *m2*) |

optimize-primitive-univ *MatchAny* = *MatchAny*

lemma *optimize-primitive-univ-unchanged-primitives:*

optimize-primitive-univ (*Match* *a*) = (*Match* *a*) \vee *optimize-primitive-univ* (*Match* *a*) = *MatchAny*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *optimize-primitive-univ-correct-matchexpr:* **fixes** *m*::'i::len common-primitive match-expr

shows *matches* (*common-matcher*, α) *m* = *matches* (*common-matcher*, α) (*optimize-primitive-univ* *m*)
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *optimize-primitive-univ-correct: approximating-bigstep-fun (common-matcher, α) p (optimize-matches optimize-primitive-univ rs) s = approximating-bigstep-fun (common-matcher, α) p rs s*
 ⟨proof⟩

14.5 Abstracting over unknowns

remove *Extra* (i.e. *TernaryUnknown*) match expressions

fun *upper-closure-matchexpr* :: *action* \Rightarrow 'i::len *common-primitive match-expr* \Rightarrow 'i *common-primitive match-expr* **where**
upper-closure-matchexpr - *MatchAny* = *MatchAny* |
upper-closure-matchexpr *Accept* (*Match* (*Extra* -)) = *MatchAny* |
upper-closure-matchexpr *Reject* (*Match* (*Extra* -)) = *MatchNot MatchAny* |
upper-closure-matchexpr *Drop* (*Match* (*Extra* -)) = *MatchNot MatchAny* |
upper-closure-matchexpr - (*Match* *m*) = *Match* *m* |
upper-closure-matchexpr *Accept* (*MatchNot* (*Match* (*Extra* -))) = *MatchAny* |
upper-closure-matchexpr *Drop* (*MatchNot* (*Match* (*Extra* -))) = *MatchNot MatchAny* |
upper-closure-matchexpr *Reject* (*MatchNot* (*Match* (*Extra* -))) = *MatchNot MatchAny* |
upper-closure-matchexpr *a* (*MatchNot* (*MatchNot* *m*)) = *upper-closure-matchexpr* *a* *m* |
upper-closure-matchexpr *a* (*MatchNot* (*MatchAnd* *m1* *m2*)) =
 (*let* *m1'* = *upper-closure-matchexpr* *a* (*MatchNot* *m1*); *m2'* = *upper-closure-matchexpr* *a* (*MatchNot* *m2*) *in*
 (*if* *m1'* = *MatchAny* \vee *m2'* = *MatchAny*
then *MatchAny*
else
 if *m1'* = *MatchNot MatchAny* *then* *m2'* *else*
 if *m2'* = *MatchNot MatchAny* *then* *m1'*
else
 MatchNot (*MatchAnd* (*MatchNot* *m1'*) (*MatchNot* *m2'*)))
) |
upper-closure-matchexpr - (*MatchNot* *m*) = *MatchNot* *m* |
upper-closure-matchexpr *a* (*MatchAnd* *m1* *m2*) = *MatchAnd* (*upper-closure-matchexpr* *a* *m1*) (*upper-closure-matchexpr* *a* *m2*)

lemma *upper-closure-matchexpr-generic*:
a = *Accept* \vee *a* = *Drop* \implies *remove-unknowns-generic* (*common-matcher*, *in-doubt-allow*) *a* *m* = *upper-closure-matchexpr* *a* *m*
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *lower-closure-matchexpr* :: *action* \Rightarrow 'i::len *common-primitive match-expr* \Rightarrow 'i *common-primitive match-expr* **where**
lower-closure-matchexpr - *MatchAny* = *MatchAny* |
lower-closure-matchexpr *Accept* (*Match* (*Extra* -)) = *MatchNot MatchAny* |
lower-closure-matchexpr *Reject* (*Match* (*Extra* -)) = *MatchAny* |
lower-closure-matchexpr *Drop* (*Match* (*Extra* -)) = *MatchAny* |

```

lower-closure-matchexpr - (Match m) = Match m |
lower-closure-matchexpr Accept (MatchNot (Match (Extra -))) = MatchNot
MatchAny |
lower-closure-matchexpr Drop (MatchNot (Match (Extra -))) = MatchAny |
lower-closure-matchexpr Reject (MatchNot (Match (Extra -))) = MatchAny |
lower-closure-matchexpr a (MatchNot (MatchNot m)) = lower-closure-matchexpr
a m |
lower-closure-matchexpr a (MatchNot (MatchAnd m1 m2)) =
(let m1' = lower-closure-matchexpr a (MatchNot m1); m2' = lower-closure-matchexpr
a (MatchNot m2) in
(if m1' = MatchAny ∨ m2' = MatchAny
then MatchAny
else
if m1' = MatchNot MatchAny then m2' else
if m2' = MatchNot MatchAny then m1'
else
MatchNot (MatchAnd (MatchNot m1') (MatchNot m2'))
) |
lower-closure-matchexpr - (MatchNot m) = MatchNot m |
lower-closure-matchexpr a (MatchAnd m1 m2) = MatchAnd (lower-closure-matchexpr
a m1) (lower-closure-matchexpr a m2)

```

lemma *lower-closure-matchexpr-generic*:

$a = \text{Accept} \vee a = \text{Drop} \implies \text{remove-unknowns-generic (common-matcher, in-doubt-deny) } a \ m = \text{lower-closure-matchexpr } a \ m$
⟨proof⟩

end

theory *Example-Semantics*

imports *Call-Return-Unfolding Primitive-Matchers/Common-Primitive-Matcher*

begin

15 Examples Big Step Semantics

We use a primitive matcher which always applies. We don't care about matching in this example.

fun *applies-Yes* :: ('a, 'p) *matcher* **where**

applies-Yes *m* *p* = *True*

lemma_[simp]: *Semantics.matches applies-Yes MatchAny p* ⟨proof⟩

lemma_[simp]: *Semantics.matches applies-Yes (Match e) p* ⟨proof⟩

definition *m=Match (Src (IpAddr (0::ipv4addr)))*

lemma_[simp]: *Semantics.matches applies-Yes m p* ⟨proof⟩

lemma ["FORWARD" ↦ [(Rule m Log), (Rule m Accept), (Rule m Drop)], *applies-Yes, p* +
[Rule MatchAny (Call "FORWARD"), Undecided] ⇒ (Decision FinalAllow)

<proof>

lemma ["FORWARD" \mapsto [(Rule m Log), (Rule m (Call "foo")), (Rule m Accept)],
"foo" \mapsto [(Rule m Log), (Rule m Return)]]], *applies-Yes, p \vdash*
 \langle [Rule MatchAny (Call "FORWARD")], Undecided $\rangle \Rightarrow$ (Decision FinalAllow)
<proof>

lemma ["FORWARD" \mapsto [Rule m (Call "foo"), Rule m Drop], "foo" \mapsto []], *applies-Yes, p \vdash*
FinalDeny)
 \langle [Rule MatchAny (Call "FORWARD")], Undecided $\rangle \Rightarrow$ (Decision FinalDeny)
<proof>

lemma ((λ rs. process-call ["FORWARD" \mapsto [Rule m (Call "foo"), Rule m Drop],
"foo" \mapsto []] rs) \sim^2)
[Rule MatchAny (Call "FORWARD")]
= [Rule (MatchAnd MatchAny m) Drop] *<proof>*

hide-const m

definition pkt=(\langle p-iface="+", p-oiface="+", p-src=0, p-dst=0,
p-proto=TCP, p-sport=0, p-dport=0, p-tcp-flags = {TCP-SYN},
p-payload="", p-tag-ctstate= CT-New \rangle)

We tune the primitive matcher to support everything we need in the example. Note that the undefined cases cannot be handled with these exact semantics!

fun *applies-exampleMatchExact* :: (32 common-primitive, 32 tagged-packet) matcher
where

applies-exampleMatchExact (Src (IpAddr addr)) p \longleftrightarrow p-src p = addr |
applies-exampleMatchExact (Dst (IpAddr addr)) p \longleftrightarrow p-dst p = addr |
applies-exampleMatchExact (Prot ProtoAny) p \longleftrightarrow True |
applies-exampleMatchExact (Prot (Proto pr)) p \longleftrightarrow p-proto p = pr

lemma ["FORWARD" \mapsto [Rule (MatchAnd (Match (Src (IpAddr 0))) (Match (Dst (IpAddr 0)))) Reject,
Rule (Match (Dst (IpAddr 0))) Log,
Rule (Match (Prot (Proto TCP))) Accept,
Rule (Match (Prot (Proto TCP))) Drop]
], *applies-exampleMatchExact*, pkt(\langle p-src:=(ip_{v4}addr-of-dotdecimal (1,2,3,4)),
p-dst:=(ip_{v4}addr-of-dotdecimal (0,0,0,0)) \rangle)]
 \langle [Rule MatchAny (Call "FORWARD")], Undecided $\rangle \Rightarrow$ (Decision FinalAllow)
<proof>

end

theory *Alternative-Semantics*

imports *Semantics*

begin

context begin

private inductive *iptables-bigstep-ns* :: 'a ruleset \Rightarrow ('a, 'p) matcher \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow 'a rule list \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow bool

($\langle -, -, + \langle -, - \rangle \Rightarrow_s \rightarrow$ [60,60,60,20,98,98] 89)

for Γ **and** γ **and** p **where**

skip: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [], t \rangle \Rightarrow_s t$ |

accept: matches γ m $p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{Rule } m \text{ Accept } \# rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s \text{Decision FinalAllow}$ |

drop: matches γ m $p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{Rule } m \text{ Drop } \# rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s \text{Decision FinalDeny}$ |

reject: matches γ m $p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{Rule } m \text{ Reject } \# rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s \text{Decision FinalDeny}$ |

log: matches γ m $p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s t \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{Rule } m \text{ Log } \# rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s t$ |

empty: matches γ m $p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s t \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{Rule } m \text{ Empty } \# rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s t$ |

nms: \neg matches γ m $p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s t \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{Rule } m \text{ a } \# rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s t$ |

call-return: $\llbracket \text{matches } \gamma \text{ } m \text{ } p; \Gamma \text{ chain} = \text{Some } (rs_1 \text{ @ Rule } m' \text{ Return } \# rs_2); \text{matches } \gamma \text{ } m' \text{ } p; \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s \text{Undecided}; \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rrs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s t \rrbracket \Rightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{Rule } m \text{ (Call chain) } \# rrs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s t$ |

call-result: $\llbracket \text{matches } \gamma \text{ } m \text{ } p; \Gamma \text{ chain} = \text{Some } rs; \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s \text{Decision } X \rrbracket \Rightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{Rule } m \text{ (Call chain) } \# rrs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s \text{Decision } X$ |

call-no-result: $\llbracket \text{matches } \gamma \text{ } m \text{ } p; \Gamma \text{ chain} = \text{Some } rs; \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s \text{Undecided};$

$\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rrs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s t \rrbracket \Rightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{Rule } m \text{ (Call chain) } \# rrs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s t$

private lemma *a*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_s t \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$

(proof) **lemma** *empty-rs-stateD*: **assumes** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [], s \rangle \Rightarrow_s t$ **shows** $t = s$

(proof) **lemma** *decided*: $\llbracket \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s \text{Decision } X \rrbracket \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1 \text{ @ } rs_2, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s \text{Decision } X$

(proof) **lemma** *decided-determ*: $\llbracket \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow_s t; s = \text{Decision } X \rrbracket \Rightarrow t = \text{Decision } X$

(proof) **lemma** *seq-ns*:

$\llbracket \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s t; \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_2, t \rangle \Rightarrow_s t' \rrbracket \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs_1 \text{ @ } rs_2, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s t'$

(proof) **lemma** *b*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \Rightarrow s = \text{Undecided} \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_s t$

(proof) **inductive** *iptables-bigstep-nz* :: 'a ruleset \Rightarrow ('a, 'p) matcher \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow 'a rule list \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow bool

($\langle -, -, + - \Rightarrow_z \rightarrow$ [60,60,60,20,98] 89)

for Γ **and** γ **and** p **where**

skip: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash [] \Rightarrow_z \text{Undecided} \mid$
accept: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ \text{Accept} \ \# \ rs \Rightarrow_z \text{Decision } \text{FinalAllow} \mid$
drop: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ \text{Drop} \ \# \ rs \Rightarrow_z \text{Decision } \text{FinalDeny} \mid$
reject: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ \text{Reject} \ \# \ rs \Rightarrow_z \text{Decision } \text{FinalDeny} \mid$
log: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_z t \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ \text{Log} \ \# \ rs \Rightarrow_z t \mid$
empty: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_z t \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ \text{Empty} \ \# \ rs \Rightarrow_z t \mid$
nms: $\neg \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_z t \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ a \ \# \ rs \Rightarrow_z t \mid$
call-return: $\llbracket \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p; \Gamma \ \text{chain} = \text{Some } (rs_1 \ @ \ \text{Rule } m' \ \text{Return} \ \# \ rs_2);$
 $\text{matches } \gamma \ m' \ p; \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs_1 \Rightarrow_z \text{Undecided}; \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rrs \Rightarrow_z t \rrbracket \Rightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call chain}) \ \# \ rrs \Rightarrow_z t \mid$
call-result: $\llbracket \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p; \Gamma \ \text{chain} = \text{Some } rs; \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_z \text{Decision } X \rrbracket \Rightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call chain}) \ \# \ rrs \Rightarrow_z \text{Decision } X \mid$
call-no-result: $\llbracket \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p; \Gamma \ \text{chain} = \text{Some } rs; \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_z \text{Undecided};$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rrs \Rightarrow_z t \rrbracket \Rightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call chain}) \ \# \ rrs \Rightarrow_z t$

private lemma *c*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_z t \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_s t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *d*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_s t \Rightarrow s = \text{Undecided} \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_z t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

inductive *iptables-bigstep-r* :: $'a \ \text{ruleset} \Rightarrow ('a, 'p) \ \text{matcher} \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{rule list}$
 $\Rightarrow \text{state} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

$(\langle -, -, + \rangle - \Rightarrow_r -) \ [60, 60, 60, 20, 98] \ 89)$

for Γ **and** γ **and** p **where**

skip: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash [] \Rightarrow_r \text{Undecided} \mid$
accept: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ \text{Accept} \ \# \ rs \Rightarrow_r \text{Decision } \text{FinalAllow} \mid$
drop: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ \text{Drop} \ \# \ rs \Rightarrow_r \text{Decision } \text{FinalDeny} \mid$
reject: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ \text{Reject} \ \# \ rs \Rightarrow_r \text{Decision } \text{FinalDeny} \mid$
return: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ \text{Return} \ \# \ rs \Rightarrow_r \text{Undecided} \mid$
log: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_r t \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ \text{Log} \ \# \ rs \Rightarrow_r t \mid$
empty: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_r t \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ \text{Empty} \ \# \ rs \Rightarrow_r t \mid$
nms: $\neg \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_r t \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ a \ \# \ rs \Rightarrow_r t \mid$
call-result: $\llbracket \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p; \Gamma \ \text{chain} = \text{Some } rs; \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_r \text{Decision } X \rrbracket \Rightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call chain}) \ \# \ rrs \Rightarrow_r \text{Decision } X \mid$
call-no-result: $\llbracket \Gamma \ \text{chain} = \text{Some } rs; \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_r \text{Undecided};$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rrs \Rightarrow_r t \rrbracket \Rightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call chain}) \ \# \ rrs \Rightarrow_r t$

private lemma *returning*: $\llbracket \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs_1 \Rightarrow_r \text{Undecided}; \text{matches } \gamma \ m' \ p \rrbracket$
 $\Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs_1 \ @ \ \text{Rule } m' \ \text{Return} \ \# \ rs_2 \Rightarrow_r \text{Undecided}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *e*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_z t \Rightarrow s = \text{Undecided} \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_r t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *no-call-to c* $rs \equiv (\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{case } \text{get-action } r \ \text{of } \text{Call } c' \Rightarrow c \neq c' \mid$
 $- \Rightarrow \text{True})$

definition *all-chains p* $\Gamma \ rs \equiv (p \ rs \ \wedge \ (\forall l \ rs. \Gamma \ l = \text{Some } rs \longrightarrow p \ rs))$

private lemma *all-chains-no-call-upd*: $\text{all-chains } (\text{no-call-to } c) \ \Gamma \ rs \Rightarrow (\Gamma(c \mapsto$

$x)), \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_z t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_z t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *updated-call*: $\Gamma(c \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_z t \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies \Gamma(c \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call } c)] \Rightarrow_z t$

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *shows*

log-nz: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_z t \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ \text{Log } \# \ rs \Rightarrow_z t$

and *empty-nz*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_z t \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } m \ \text{Empty } \# \ rs \Rightarrow_z t$

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *nz-empty-rs-stateD*: **assumes** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash [] \Rightarrow_z t$ **shows** $t = \text{Undecided}$

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *upd-callD*: $\Gamma(c \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call } c)] \Rightarrow_z t \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p$

$\implies (\Gamma(c \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_z t \vee (\exists rs_1 \ rs_2 \ m'. rs = rs_1 \ @ \ \text{Rule } m' \ \text{Return } \# \ rs_2 \wedge \text{matches } \gamma \ m' \ p \wedge \Gamma(c \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash rs_1 \Rightarrow_z \text{Undecided} \wedge t = \text{Undecided}))$

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *partial-fun-upd*: $(f(x \mapsto y)) \ x = \text{Some } y$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *f*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_r t \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies \text{all-chains } (\text{no-call-to } c) \ \Gamma \ rs$
 \implies

$(\Gamma(c \mapsto rs), \gamma, p \vdash [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call } c)] \Rightarrow_z t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *r-skip-inv*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash [] \Rightarrow_r t \implies t = \text{Undecided}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *r-call-eq*: $\Gamma \ c = \text{Some } rs \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call } c)] \Rightarrow_r t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_r t$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *call-eq*: $\Gamma \ c = \text{Some } rs \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies \forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Return} \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call } c)], s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *r-eq-orig*: $\llbracket \text{all-chains } (\text{no-call-to } c) \ \Gamma \ rs; \Gamma \ c = \text{Some } rs \rrbracket \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_r t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } \text{MatchAny } (\text{Call } c)], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *r-no-call*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \text{Rule } \text{MatchAny } (\text{Call } c) \# rs \Rightarrow_r t \implies \Gamma \ c = \text{None} \implies \text{False}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *no-call*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies rs = [\text{Rule } \text{MatchAny } (\text{Call } c)] \implies s = \text{Undecided} \implies \Gamma \ c = \text{None} \implies \text{False}$

⟨proof⟩ **corollary** *r-eq-orig'*: **assumes** $\forall rs \in \text{ran } \Gamma. \text{no-call-to } c \ rs$

shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash [\text{Rule } \text{MatchAny } (\text{Call } c)] \Rightarrow_r t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle [\text{Rule } \text{MatchAny } (\text{Call } c)], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$

<proof>

lemma *r-tail*: **assumes** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs1 \Rightarrow_r$ *Decision X* **shows** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs1 @ rs2 \Rightarrow_r$
Decision X

<proof>

lemma *r-seq*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs1 \Rightarrow_r$ *Undecided* $\implies \forall r \in \text{set } rs1. \neg(\text{get-action } r = \text{Return}$
 $\wedge \text{matches } \gamma (\text{get-match } r) p)$

$\implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs2 \Rightarrow_r t \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs1 @ rs2 \Rightarrow_r t$

<proof>

lemma *r-appendD*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs1 @ rs2 \Rightarrow_r t \implies \exists s. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs1 \Rightarrow_r s$

<proof>

corollary *iptables-bigstep-r-eq*: **assumes** $\forall rs \in \text{ran } \Gamma. \text{no-call-to } c \text{ } rs \ A = \text{Accept}$
 $\vee A = \text{Drop}$

shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash [\text{Rule MatchAny } (\text{Call } c), \text{Rule MatchAny } A] \Rightarrow_r t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash$
 $[\text{Rule MatchAny } (\text{Call } c), \text{Rule MatchAny } A], \text{Undecided} \Rightarrow t$

<proof>

lemma *ex-no-call*: *finite S* $\implies \exists c. \forall (rs :: \text{'a rule list}) \in S. \text{no-call-to } c \text{ } rs$

<proof> **lemma** *ex-no-call'*: *finite (dom Γ)* $\implies \exists c. \Gamma \ c = \text{None} \wedge (\forall (rs :: \text{'a rule$
 $\text{list}) \in (\text{ran } \Gamma). \text{no-call-to } c \text{ } rs)$

<proof>

lemma *all-chains-no-call-upd-r*: *all-chains (no-call-to c) Γ rs* $\implies (\Gamma(c \mapsto x), \gamma, p \vdash$
 $rs \Rightarrow_r t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_r t$

<proof>

lemma *all-chains-no-call-upd-orig*: *all-chains (no-call-to c) Γ rs* $\implies (\Gamma(c \mapsto x), \gamma, p \vdash$
 $\langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$

<proof>

corollary *r-eq-orig''*: **assumes** *finite (ran Γ)* **and** $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{get-action } r \neq$
Return

shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash rs \Rightarrow_r t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$

<proof>

end

end

theory *Semantics-Stateful*

imports *Semantics*

begin

16 Semantics Stateful

16.1 Model 1 – Curried Stateful Matcher

Processing a packet with state can be modeled as follows: The state is σ . The primitive matcher γ_σ is a curried function where the first argument is the state and it returns a stateless primitive matcher, i.e. $\gamma = \gamma_\sigma \sigma$. With this stateless primitive matcher γ , the *iptables-bigstep* semantics are executed. As entry point, the iptables built-in chains "INPUT", "OUTPUT", and "FORWARD" with their default-policy (*Accept* or *Drop* are valid for iptables) are chosen. The semantics must yield a *Decision X*. Due to the default-policy, this is always the case if the ruleset is well-formed. When a decision is made, the state σ is updated.

inductive semantics-stateful ::

'a ruleset \Rightarrow
 (' $\sigma \Rightarrow$ ('a, 'p) matcher) \Rightarrow — matcher, first parameter is the state
 (' $\sigma \Rightarrow$ final-decision \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow ' σ) \Rightarrow — state update function after firewall has decision for a packet
 ' $\sigma \Rightarrow$ — Starting state. constant
 (string \times action) \Rightarrow — The chain and default policy the firewall evaluates. For example "FORWARD", Drop
 'p list \Rightarrow — packets to be processed
 ('p \times final-decision) list \Rightarrow — packets which have been processed and their decision. ordered the same as the firewall processed them. oldest packet first
 ' $\sigma \Rightarrow$ — final state
 bool for Γ and γ_σ and state-update and σ_0 where
 — A list of packets *ps* waiting to be processed. Nothing has happened, start and final state are the same, the list of processed packets is empty.
 semantics-stateful Γ γ_σ state-update σ_0 (built-in-chain, default-policy) *ps* [] σ_0 |

— Processing one packet
 semantics-stateful Γ γ_σ state-update σ_0 (built-in-chain, default-policy) (p#ps)
 ps-processed $\sigma' \Rightarrow$
 $\Gamma, (\gamma_\sigma \sigma'), p \vdash \langle [Rule MatchAny (Call built-in-chain), Rule MatchAny default-policy], Undecided \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow Decision X \Rightarrow$
 semantics-stateful Γ γ_σ state-update σ_0 (built-in-chain, default-policy) *ps* (ps-processed@[p, X]) (state-update $\sigma' X p$)

lemma semantics-stateful-intro-process-one: semantics-stateful Γ γ_σ state-upate σ_0 (built-in-chain, default-policy) (p#ps) ps-processed-old σ -old \Rightarrow

$\Gamma, \gamma_\sigma \sigma$ -old, $p \vdash \langle [Rule MatchAny (Call built-in-chain), Rule MatchAny default-policy], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision X \Rightarrow$
 $\sigma' = state-upate \sigma$ -old $X p \Rightarrow$
 ps-processed = ps-processed-old@[p, X] \Rightarrow

semantics-stateful $\Gamma \gamma_\sigma$ *state-upate* σ_0 (*built-in-chain*, *default-policy*) *ps*
ps-processed σ'
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *semantics-stateful-intro-start*: $\sigma_0 = \sigma' \implies \text{ps-processed} = [] \implies$
semantics-stateful $\Gamma \gamma_\sigma$ *state-upate* σ_0 (*built-in-chain*, *default-policy*) *ps*
ps-processed σ'
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Example below

16.2 Model 2 – Packets Tagged with State Information

In this model, the matcher is completely stateless but packets are previously tagged with (static) stateful information.

inductive *semantics-stateful-packet-tagging* ::

'*a* *ruleset* \Rightarrow
 ('*a*, '*ptagged*) *matcher* \Rightarrow
 (' $\sigma \Rightarrow$ '*p* \Rightarrow '*ptagged*) \Rightarrow — tags the packet accordig to the current state before
 processing by firewall
 (' $\sigma \Rightarrow$ *final-decision* \Rightarrow '*p* \Rightarrow ' σ) \Rightarrow — state updater
 ' $\sigma \Rightarrow$ — Starting state. constant
 (*string* \times *action*) \Rightarrow
 '*p list* \Rightarrow — packets to be processed
 ('*p* \times *final-decision*) *list* \Rightarrow — packets which have been processed
 ' $\sigma \Rightarrow$ — final state
bool for Γ and γ and packet-tagger and state-update and σ_0 where
semantics-stateful-packet-tagging $\Gamma \gamma$ *packet-tagger state-upate* σ_0 (*built-in-chain*,
default-policy) *ps* [] σ_0 |

semantics-stateful-packet-tagging $\Gamma \gamma$ *packet-tagger state-upate* σ_0 (*built-in-chain*,
default-policy) (*p#ps*) *ps-processed* $\sigma' \implies$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, (\text{packet-tagger } \sigma' p) \vdash \langle [Rule MatchAny (Call built-in-chain), Rule MatchAny$
*default-policy], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision X \implies
semantics-stateful-packet-tagging $\Gamma \gamma$ *packet-tagger state-upate* σ_0 (*built-in-chain*,
default-policy) *ps* (*ps-processed*@[(*p*, *X*)] (state-upate $\sigma' X p$)*

lemma *semantics-stateful-packet-tagging-intro-start*: $\sigma_0 = \sigma' \implies \text{ps-processed} =$
 [] \implies
semantics-stateful-packet-tagging $\Gamma \gamma$ *packet-tagger state-upate* σ_0 (*built-in-chain*,
default-policy) *ps ps-processed* σ'
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *semantics-stateful-packet-tagging-intro-process-one*:

semantics-stateful-packet-tagging $\Gamma \gamma$ *packet-tagger state-upate* σ_0 (*built-in-chain*,
default-policy) (*p#ps*) *ps-processed-old* $\sigma\text{-old} \implies$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, (\text{packet-tagger } \sigma\text{-old } p) \vdash \langle [Rule MatchAny (Call built-in-chain), Rule$
MatchAny default-policy], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision X \implies

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma' = \text{state-update } \sigma\text{-old } X \ p &\implies \\ \text{ps-processed} = \text{ps-processed-old}@[(p, X)] &\implies \\ \text{semantics-stateful-packet-tagging } \Gamma \ \gamma \ \text{packet-tagger} \ \text{state-update } \sigma_0 \ (\text{built-in-chain}, & \\ \text{default-policy}) \ \text{ps} \ \text{ps-processed} \ \sigma' & \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle & \end{aligned}$$

lemma *semantics-bigstep-state-vs-tagged:*

assumes $\forall m::'m. \text{stateful-matcher}' \ \sigma \ m \ p = \text{stateful-matcher-tagged}' \ m \ (\text{packet-tagger}' \ \sigma \ p)$
shows $\Gamma, \text{stateful-matcher}' \ \sigma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \text{stateful-matcher-tagged}', \text{packet-tagger}' \ \sigma \ p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Both semantics are equal

theorem *semantics-stateful-vs-tagged:*

assumes $\forall m \ \sigma \ p. \text{stateful-matcher}' \ \sigma \ m \ p = \text{stateful-matcher-tagged}' \ m \ (\text{packet-tagger}' \ \sigma \ p)$
shows $\text{semantics-stateful } rs \ \text{stateful-matcher}' \ \text{state-update}' \ \sigma_0 \ \text{start } ps \ \text{ps-processed} \ \sigma' = \text{semantics-stateful-packet-tagging } rs \ \text{stateful-matcher-tagged}' \ \text{packet-tagger}' \ \text{state-update}' \ \sigma_0 \ \text{start } ps \ \text{ps-processed} \ \sigma'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Examples

context

begin

16.3 Example: Conntrack with curried matcher

We illustrate stateful semantics with a simple example. We allow matching on the states *New* and *Established*. In addition, we introduce a primitive *match* to match on outgoing ssh packets (*dst port = 22*). The state is managed in a state table where accepted connections are remembered.

SomePacket with source and destination port or something we don't know about

```
private datatype packet = SomePacket nat × nat | OtherPacket
```

```
private datatype primitive-matches = New | Established | IsSSH
```

In the state, we remember the packets which belong to an established connection.

```
private datatype conntrack-state = State packet set
```

The stateful primitive matcher: It is given the current state table. If *match* on *Established*, the packet must be known in the state table. If *match* on

New, the packet must not be in the state table. If match on *IsSSH*, the dst port of the packet must be 22.

```

private fun stateful-matcher :: contrack-state ⇒ (primitive-matches, packet)
matcher where
  stateful-matcher (State state-table) = (λm p. m = Established ∧ p ∈ state-table
  ∨
    m = New ∧ p ∉ state-table ∨
    m = IsSSH ∧ (∃ dst-port. p = SomePacket (22,
dst-port)))

```

Connections are always bi-directional.

```

private fun reverse-direction :: packet ⇒ packet where
  reverse-direction OtherPacket = OtherPacket |
  reverse-direction (SomePacket (src, dst)) = SomePacket (dst,src)

```

If a packet is accepted, the state for its bi-directional connection is saved in the state table.

```

private fun state-update' :: contrack-state ⇒ final-decision ⇒ packet ⇒ con-
ntrack-state where
  state-update' (State state-table) FinalAllow p = State (state-table ∪ {p, re-
verse-direction p}) |
  state-update' (State state-table) FinalDeny p = State state-table

```

Allow everything that is established and allow new ssh connections. Drop everything else (default policy, see below)

```

private definition ruleset == ["INPUT" ↦ [Rule (Match Established) Accept,
Rule (MatchAnd (Match IsSSH) (Match New)) Accept]]

```

The *ruleset* does not allow *OtherPacket*

```

lemma semantics-stateful ruleset stateful-matcher state-update' (State {}) ("INPUT",
Drop) []
  [(OtherPacket, FinalDeny)] (State {})
  <proof>

```

The *ruleset* allows ssh packets, i.e. any packets with destination port 22 in the *New* rule. The state is updated such that everything which belongs to the connection will now be accepted.

```

lemma semantics-stateful ruleset stateful-matcher state-update' (State {}) ("INPUT",
Drop)
  []
  [(SomePacket (22, 1024), FinalAllow)]
  (State {SomePacket (1024, 22), SomePacket (22, 1024)})
  <proof>

```

If we continue with this state, answer packets are now allowed

```

lemma semantics-stateful ruleset stateful-matcher state-update' (State {}) ("INPUT",
Drop)

```

```

    []
    [(SomePacket (22, 1024), FinalAllow), (SomePacket (1024, 22), FinalAl-
low)]
    (State {SomePacket (1024, 22), SomePacket (22, 1024)})
    <proof>

```

In contrast, without having previously established a state, answer packets are prohibited

If we continue with this state, answer packets are now allowed

lemma *semantics-stateful ruleset stateful-matcher state-update'* (State {}) ("INPUT", Drop)

```

    []
    [(SomePacket (1024, 22), FinalDeny), (SomePacket (22, 1024), FinalAl-
low), (SomePacket (1024, 22), FinalAllow)]
    (State {SomePacket (1024, 22), SomePacket (22, 1024)})
    <proof>

```

16.4 Example: Contrack with packet tagging

datatype *packet-tag* = TagNew | TagEstablished

datatype *packet-tagged* = SomePacket-tagged nat × nat × packet-tag | OtherPacket-tagged packet-tag

fun *get-packet-tag* :: packet-tagged ⇒ packet-tag **where**

```

  get-packet-tag (SomePacket-tagged (-,-, tag)) = tag |
  get-packet-tag (OtherPacket-tagged tag) = tag

```

definition *stateful-matcher-tagged* :: (primitive-matches, packet-tagged) matcher **where**

stateful-matcher-tagged ≡ λm p. m = Established ∧ (get-packet-tag p = TagEstablished) ∨

$$m = New \wedge (get-packet-tag p = TagNew) \vee$$

$$m = IsSSH \wedge (\exists dst-port tag. p = SomePacket-tagged$$

(22, dst-port, tag))

fun *calculate-packet-tag* :: contrack-state ⇒ packet ⇒ packet-tag **where**

calculate-packet-tag (State state-table) p = (if p ∈ state-table then TagEstablished else TagNew)

fun *packet-tagger* :: contrack-state ⇒ packet ⇒ packet-tagged **where**

```

  packet-tagger σ (SomePacket (s,d)) = (SomePacket-tagged (s,d, calculate-packet-tag
σ (SomePacket (s,d)))) |
  packet-tagger σ OtherPacket = (OtherPacket-tagged (calculate-packet-tag σ
OtherPacket))

```

If a packet is accepted, the state for its bi-directional connection is saved in the state table.

fun *state-update-tagged* :: contrack-state ⇒ final-decision ⇒ packet ⇒ contrack-state **where**

```

    state-update-tagged (State state-table) FinalAllow p = State (state-table  $\cup$  {p,
reverse-direction p}) |
    state-update-tagged (State state-table) FinalDeny p = State state-table

```

Both semantics are equal

```

lemma semantics-stateful rs stateful-matcher state-update'  $\sigma_0$  start ps ps-processed
 $\sigma' =$ 
    semantics-stateful-packet-tagging rs stateful-matcher-tagged packet-tagger state-update'
 $\sigma_0$  start ps ps-processed  $\sigma'$ 
    <proof>
end

```

end

theory Semantics-Goto

imports Main Firewall-Common Common/List-Misc HOL-Library.LaTeXsugar

begin

17 Big Step Semantics with Goto

We extend the iptables semantics to support the goto action. A goto directly continues processing at the start of the called chain. It does not change the call stack. In contrast to calls, goto does not return. Consequently, everything behind a matching goto cannot be reached.

This theory is structured as follows. First, the goto semantics are introduced. Then, we show that those semantics are deterministic. Finally, we present two methods to remove gotos. The first unfolds goto. The second replaces gotos with calls. Finally, since the goto rules makes all proofs quite ugly, we never mention the goto semantics again. As we have shown, we can get rid of the gotos easily, thus, we stick to the nicer iptables semantics without goto.

context

begin

17.1 Semantics

```

private type-synonym 'a ruleset = string  $\rightarrow$  'a rule list

```

```

private type-synonym ('a, 'p) matcher = 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'p  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

```

qualified fun matches :: ('a, 'p) matcher  $\Rightarrow$  'a match-expr  $\Rightarrow$  'p  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
    matches  $\gamma$  (MatchAnd e1 e2) p  $\longleftrightarrow$  matches  $\gamma$  e1 p  $\wedge$  matches  $\gamma$  e2 p |
    matches  $\gamma$  (MatchNot me) p  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg$  matches  $\gamma$  me p |
    matches  $\gamma$  (Match e) p  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\gamma$  e p |
    matches - MatchAny -  $\longleftrightarrow$  True

```


$$\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle (Rule\ m\ (Goto\ chain)) \# rest, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided$$

The semantic rules again in pretty format:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [], t \rangle \Rightarrow t} \\
\frac{matches\ \gamma\ m\ p}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule\ m\ Accept], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalAllow} \\
\frac{matches\ \gamma\ m\ p}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule\ m\ Drop], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalDeny} \\
\frac{matches\ \gamma\ m\ p}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule\ m\ Reject], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalDeny} \\
\frac{matches\ \gamma\ m\ p}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule\ m\ Log], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided} \\
\frac{\neg\ matches\ \gamma\ m\ p}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule\ m\ Empty], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided} \\
\frac{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, Decision\ X \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ X}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule\ m\ a], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided} \\
\frac{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t \quad \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_2, t \rangle \Rightarrow t' \quad no\text{-}matching\text{-}Goto\ \gamma\ p\ rs_1}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1 @ rs_2, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t'} \\
\frac{matches\ \gamma\ m\ p \quad \Gamma\ chain = Some\ (rs_1 @ [Rule\ m' Return] @ rs_2) \quad matches\ \gamma\ m' p}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided \quad no\text{-}matching\text{-}Goto\ \gamma\ p\ rs_1} \\
\frac{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule\ m\ (Call\ chain)], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided}{matches\ \gamma\ m\ p \quad \Gamma\ chain = Some\ rs \quad \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t} \\
\frac{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule\ m\ (Call\ chain)], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t}{matches\ \gamma\ m\ p} \\
\frac{\Gamma\ chain = Some\ rs \quad \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ X}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle Rule\ m\ (Goto\ chain) \cdot rest, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ X} \\
\frac{matches\ \gamma\ m\ p \quad \Gamma\ chain = Some\ rs \quad \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle Rule\ m\ (Goto\ chain) \cdot rest, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided}
\end{array}$$

private lemma deny:

$$matches\ \gamma\ m\ p \Longrightarrow a = Drop \vee a = Reject \Longrightarrow iptables\ goto\ bigstep\ \Gamma\ \gamma\ p\ [Rule\ m\ a]\ Undecided\ (Decision\ FinalDeny)$$

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *iptables-goto-bigstep-induct*
 [case-names
 Skip Allow Deny Log Nomatch Decision Seq Call-return Call-result Goto-Decision
 Goto-no-Decision,
 induct pred: *iptables-goto-bigstep*]:
 $\llbracket \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t;$
 $\bigwedge t. P \llbracket t t;$
 $\bigwedge m a. \text{matches } \gamma m p \Rightarrow a = \text{Accept} \Rightarrow P [\text{Rule } m a] \text{ Undecided (Decision FinalAllow)};$
 $\bigwedge m a. \text{matches } \gamma m p \Rightarrow a = \text{Drop} \vee a = \text{Reject} \Rightarrow P [\text{Rule } m a] \text{ Undecided (Decision FinalDeny)};$
 $\bigwedge m a. \text{matches } \gamma m p \Rightarrow a = \text{Log} \vee a = \text{Empty} \Rightarrow P [\text{Rule } m a] \text{ Undecided Undecided};$
 $\bigwedge m a. \neg \text{matches } \gamma m p \Rightarrow P [\text{Rule } m a] \text{ Undecided Undecided};$
 $\bigwedge rs X. P rs (\text{Decision } X) (\text{Decision } X);$
 $\bigwedge rs rs_1 rs_2 t t'. rs = rs_1 @ rs_2 \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \Rightarrow P rs_1 \text{ Undecided } t \Rightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_2, t \rangle \Rightarrow t' \Rightarrow P rs_2 t t' \Rightarrow \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma p$
 $rs_1 \Rightarrow$
 $P rs \text{ Undecided } t';$
 $\bigwedge m a \text{ chain } rs_1 m' rs_2. \text{matches } \gamma m p \Rightarrow a = \text{Call chain} \Rightarrow$
 $\Gamma \text{ chain} = \text{Some } (rs_1 @ [\text{Rule } m' \text{Return}] @ rs_2) \Rightarrow$
 $\text{matches } \gamma m' p \Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
 \Rightarrow
 $\text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma p rs_1 \Rightarrow P rs_1 \text{ Undecided Undecided}$
 \Rightarrow
 $P [\text{Rule } m a] \text{ Undecided Undecided};$
 $\bigwedge m a \text{ chain } rs t. \text{matches } \gamma m p \Rightarrow a = \text{Call chain} \Rightarrow \Gamma \text{ chain} = \text{Some}$
 $rs \Rightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \Rightarrow P rs \text{ Undecided } t \Rightarrow P [\text{Rule}$
 $m a] \text{ Undecided } t;$
 $\bigwedge m a \text{ chain } rs \text{ rest } X. \text{matches } \gamma m p \Rightarrow a = \text{Goto chain} \Rightarrow \Gamma \text{ chain} =$
 $\text{Some } rs \Rightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow (\text{Decision } X) \Rightarrow P rs \text{ Undecided}$
 $(\text{Decision } X) \Rightarrow$
 $P (\text{Rule } m a \# \text{rest}) \text{ Undecided } (\text{Decision } X);$
 $\bigwedge m a \text{ chain } rs \text{ rest}. \text{matches } \gamma m p \Rightarrow a = \text{Goto chain} \Rightarrow \Gamma \text{ chain} = \text{Some}$
 $rs \Rightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided} \Rightarrow P rs \text{ Undecided}$
 $\text{Undecided} \Rightarrow$
 $P (\text{Rule } m a \# \text{rest}) \text{ Undecided Undecided} \rrbracket \Rightarrow$
 $P rs s t$
 ⟨proof⟩

17.1.1 Forward reasoning

private lemma *decisionD*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \Rightarrow s = \text{Decision } X \Rightarrow t = \text{Decision } X$

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *iptables-goto-bigstep-to-undecided*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$

$\implies s = \text{Undecided}$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *iptables-goto-bigstep-to-decision*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, \text{Decision } Y \rangle \Rightarrow$
Decision $X \implies Y = X$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *skipD*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies r = [] \implies s = t$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *gotoD*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies r = [\text{Rule } m \text{ (Goto chain)}]$
 $\implies s = \text{Undecided} \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies$
 $\exists rs. \Gamma \ \text{chain} = \text{Some } rs \wedge \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *not-no-matching-Goto-singleton-cases*: $\neg \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p$
 $[\text{Rule } m \ a] \longleftrightarrow (\exists \text{chain}. a = (\text{Goto chain})) \wedge \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *no-matching-Goto-Cons*: $\text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ [r] \implies$
 $\text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ rs \implies \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ (r \# rs)$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *no-matching-Goto-head*: $\text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ (r \# rs) \implies$
 $\text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ [r]$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *no-matching-Goto-tail*: $\text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ (r \# rs) \implies$
 $\text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ rs$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *not-no-matching-Goto-cases*:
assumes $\neg \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ rs \ rs \neq []$
shows $\exists rs1 \ m \ \text{chain} \ rs2. rs = rs1 @ (\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Goto chain})) \# rs2 \wedge \text{no-matching-Goto}$
 $\gamma \ p \ rs1 \wedge \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *seq-cons-Goto-Undecided*:
assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Goto chain})], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
and $\neg \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle \text{Rule } m \ (\text{Goto chain}) \# rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *seq-cons-Goto-t*:
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Goto chain})], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle \text{Rule } m \ (\text{Goto chain}) \# rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *no-matching-Goto-append*: $\text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ (rs1 @ rs2)$
 $\longleftrightarrow \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ rs1 \wedge \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ rs2$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *no-matching-Goto-append1*: $\text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ (rs1 @ rs2)$
 $\implies \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ rs1$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *no-matching-Goto-append2*: $\text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ (rs1 @ rs2)$
 $\implies \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ rs2$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *seq-cons*:
assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [r], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$ **and** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, t \rangle \Rightarrow t'$ **and** no-matching-Goto
 $\gamma \ p \ [r]$
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r \# rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t'$
 ⟨proof⟩

context
notes *skipD*[*dest*] *list-app-singletonE*[*elim*]
begin
lemma *acceptD*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies r = [\text{Rule } m \ \text{Accept}] \implies \text{matches } \gamma$
 $m \ p \implies s = \text{Undecided} \implies t = \text{Decision } \text{FinalAllow}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dropD*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies r = [\text{Rule } m \ \text{Drop}] \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ m$
 $p \implies s = \text{Undecided} \implies t = \text{Decision } \text{FinalDeny}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma rejectD: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow r = [\text{Rule } m \text{ Reject}] \Longrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma$
 $m \ p \Longrightarrow s = \text{Undecided} \Longrightarrow t = \text{Decision FinalDeny}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma logD: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow r = [\text{Rule } m \text{ Log}] \Longrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p$
 $\Longrightarrow s = \text{Undecided} \Longrightarrow t = \text{Undecided}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma emptyD: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow r = [\text{Rule } m \text{ Empty}] \Longrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma$
 $m \ p \Longrightarrow s = \text{Undecided} \Longrightarrow t = \text{Undecided}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma nomatchD: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow r = [\text{Rule } m \ a] \Longrightarrow s = \text{Undecided}$
 $\Longrightarrow \neg \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ p \Longrightarrow t = \text{Undecided}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma callD:
assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \ r = [\text{Rule } m \ (\text{Call chain})] \ s = \text{Undecided}$
matches $\gamma \ m \ p \ \Gamma \ \text{chain} = \text{Some } rs$
obtains $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 | $rs_1 \ rs_2 \ m' \ \text{where } rs = rs_1 \ @ \ \text{Rule } m' \ \text{Return } \# \ rs_2 \ \text{matches } \gamma \ m' \ p$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ rs_1 \ t = \text{Undecided}$
 ⟨proof⟩
end

private lemmas *iptables-goto-bigstepD* = *skipD* *acceptD* *dropD* *rejectD* *logD*
emptyD *nomatchD* *decisionD* *callD* *gotoD*

private lemma seq':
assumes $rs = rs_1 \ @ \ rs_2 \ \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \ \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_2, t \rangle \Rightarrow t'$ **and**
no-matching-Goto $\gamma \ p \ rs_1$
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t'$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma seq'-cons:** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [r], s \rangle \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, t \rangle \Rightarrow t' \Longrightarrow$
no-matching-Goto $\gamma \ p \ [r] \Longrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r \# rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t'$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma no-matching-Goto-take:** *no-matching-Goto* $\gamma \ p \ rs \Longrightarrow \text{no-matching-Goto}$
 $\gamma \ p \ (\text{take } n \ rs)$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma seq-split:**
assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \ rs = rs_1 \ @ \ rs_2$
obtains (*no-matching-Goto*) t' **where** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow t' \ \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_2, t' \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow t \ \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ rs_1$
 | (*matching-Goto*) $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \ \neg \ \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ rs_1$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma seqE:**
assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1 \ @ \ rs_2, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
obtains (*no-matching-Goto*) ti **where** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow ti \ \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_2, ti \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow t \ \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ rs_1$
 | (*matching-Goto*) $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \ \neg \ \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ rs_1$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma seqE-cons:**
assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r \# rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
obtains (*no-matching-Goto*) ti **where** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [r], s \rangle \Rightarrow ti \ \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, ti \rangle \Rightarrow$

t *no-matching-Goto* γ p $[r]$
 $|$ (*matching-Goto*) $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [r], s \rangle \Rightarrow t \neg$ *no-matching-Goto* γ p $[r]$
 \langle proof \rangle **lemma** *seqE-cons-Undecided*:
assumes $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r \# rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$
obtains (*no-matching-Goto*) ti **where** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [r], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow ti$ **and**
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, ti \rangle \Rightarrow t$ **and** *no-matching-Goto* γ p $[r]$
 $|$ (*matching-Goto*) m *chain* rs' **where** $r = \text{Rule } m$ (*Goto chain*) **and**
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [\text{Rule } m$ (*Goto chain*)], $\text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$ **and** *matches* γ m p Γ *chain* =
Some rs'
 \langle proof \rangle **lemma** *nomatch'*:
assumes $\bigwedge r. r \in \text{set } rs \Longrightarrow \neg$ *matches* γ (*get-match* r) p
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow s$
 \langle proof \rangle **lemma** *no-free-return*: **assumes** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [\text{Rule } m$ *Return*], $\text{Undecided} \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow t$ **and** *matches* γ m p **shows** *False*
 \langle proof \rangle

17.2 Determinism

private lemma *iptables-goto-bigstep-Undecided-Undecided-deterministic*:
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided} \Longrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow$
 $t = \text{Undecided}$
 \langle proof \rangle **lemma** *iptables-goto-bigstep-Undecided-deterministic*:
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t' \Longrightarrow t' = t$
 \langle proof \rangle **theorem** *iptables-goto-bigstep-deterministic*: **assumes** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, s \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow t$ **and** $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t'$ **shows** $t = t'$
 \langle proof \rangle

17.3 Matching

private lemma *matches-rule-and-simp-help*:
assumes *matches* γ m p
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [\text{Rule}$ (*MatchAnd* m m') a'], $s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [\text{Rule } m'$
 a'], $s \rangle \Rightarrow t$ (**is** $?l \longleftrightarrow ?r$)
 \langle proof \rangle **lemma** *matches-MatchNot-simp*:
assumes *matches* γ m p
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [\text{Rule}$ (*MatchNot* m) a], $\text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [],$
 $\text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$ (**is** $?l \longleftrightarrow ?r$)
 \langle proof \rangle **lemma** *matches-MatchNotAnd-simp*:
assumes *matches* γ m p
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [\text{Rule}$ (*MatchAnd* (*MatchNot* m) m') a], $\text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$ (**is** $?l \longleftrightarrow ?r$)
 \langle proof \rangle **lemma** *matches-rule-and-simp*:
assumes *matches* γ m p
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [\text{Rule}$ (*MatchAnd* m m') a'], $s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [\text{Rule } m'$
 a'], $s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 \langle proof \rangle **definition** *add-match* $:: 'a$ *match-expr* $\Rightarrow 'a$ *rule list* $\Rightarrow 'a$ *rule list*
where
 $\text{add-match } m$ $rs = \text{map } (\lambda r. \text{case } r \text{ of Rule } m' a' \Rightarrow \text{Rule} (\text{MatchAnd } m m') a') rs$

private lemma *add-match-split*: $\text{add-match } m \text{ (rs1@rs2)} = \text{add-match } m \text{ rs1}$
@ *add-match m rs2*
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *add-match-split-fst*: $\text{add-match } m \text{ (Rule } m' \text{ a' \# rs)} = \text{Rule}$
(*MatchAnd m m'*) *a' \# add-match m rs*
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *matches-add-match-no-matching-Goto-simp*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ m p}$
 $\implies \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \text{ p (add-match m rs)} \implies \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \text{ p rs}$
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *matches-add-match-no-matching-Goto-simp2*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ m p}$
 $\implies \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \text{ p rs} \implies \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \text{ p (add-match m rs)}$
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *matches-add-match-MatchNot-no-matching-Goto-simp*: \neg
 $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ m p} \implies \text{no-matching-Goto } \gamma \text{ p (add-match m rs)}$
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *not-matches-add-match-simp*:
assumes $\neg \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m p}$
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle \text{add-match } m \text{ rs, Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle [], \text{Undecided} \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow t$
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *matches-add-match-MatchNot-simp*:
assumes $m: \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m p}$
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle \text{add-match (MatchNot m) rs, s} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle [], s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
(is ?l s \longleftrightarrow ?r s)
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *just-show-all-bigstep-semantic-equalities-with-start-Undecided*:
 $\Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle \text{rs1, Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle \text{rs2, Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \implies$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle \text{rs1, s} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle \text{rs2, s} \rangle \Rightarrow t$
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *matches-add-match-simp-helper*:
assumes $m: \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m p}$
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle \text{add-match } m \text{ rs, Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle \text{rs, Undecided} \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow t$ **(is ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)**
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *matches-add-match-simp*:
 $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ m p} \implies \Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle \text{add-match } m \text{ rs, s} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle \text{rs, s} \rangle \Rightarrow t$
⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *not-matches-add-matchNot-simp*:
 $\neg \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m p} \implies \Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle \text{add-match (MatchNot m) rs, s} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle \text{rs, s} \rangle \Rightarrow t$
⟨proof⟩

17.4 Goto Unfolding

private lemma *unfold-Goto-Undecided*:
assumes *chain-defined*: $\Gamma \text{ chain} = \text{Some rs and no-matching-Goto-rs}$
no-matching-Goto γ p rs
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle (\text{Rule } m \text{ (Goto chain)})\# \text{rest, Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g$
 $\langle \text{add-match } m \text{ rs @ add-match (MatchNot m) rest, Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$
(is ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)
⟨proof⟩ **theorem** *unfold-Goto*:
assumes *chain-defined*: $\Gamma \text{ chain} = \text{Some rs and no-matching-Goto-rs}$
no-matching-Goto γ p rs
shows $\Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle (\text{Rule } m \text{ (Goto chain)})\# \text{rest, s} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, \text{pl}_g \langle \text{add-match}$
 $m \text{ rs @ add-match (MatchNot m) rest, s} \rangle \Rightarrow t$
⟨proof⟩

A chain that will definitely come to a direct decision

qualified fun *terminal-chain* :: 'a rule list \Rightarrow bool **where**

terminal-chain [] = False |
terminal-chain [Rule MatchAny Accept] = True |
terminal-chain [Rule MatchAny Drop] = True |
terminal-chain [Rule MatchAny Reject] = True |
terminal-chain ((Rule - (Goto -))#rs) = False |
terminal-chain ((Rule - (Call -))#rs) = False |
terminal-chain ((Rule - Return)#rs) = False |
terminal-chain ((Rule - Unknown)#rs) = False |
terminal-chain (-#rs) = *terminal-chain* rs

private lemma *terminal-chain-no-matching-Goto*: *terminal-chain* rs \Longrightarrow *no-matching-Goto*
 γ p rs
 (proof)

A terminal chain means (if the semantics are actually defined) that the chain will ultimately yield a final filtering decision, for all packets.

qualified lemma *terminal-chain* rs \Longrightarrow $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow \exists X. t = \text{Decision } X$

(proof) **lemma** *replace-Goto-with-Call-in-terminal-chain-Undecided*:

assumes *chain-defined*: Γ chain = Some rs **and** *terminal-chain*: *terminal-chain* rs

shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule\ m\ (Goto\ chain)], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule\ m\ (Call\ chain)], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow t$

(is ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)

(proof) **theorem** *replace-Goto-with-Call-in-terminal-chain*:

assumes *chain-defined*: Γ chain = Some rs **and** *terminal-chain*: *terminal-chain* rs

shows $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule\ m\ (Goto\ chain)], s \rangle \Rightarrow t \longleftrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule\ m\ (Call\ chain)], s \rangle \Rightarrow t$

(proof) **fun** *rewrite-Goto-chain-safe* :: (string \rightarrow 'a rule list) \Rightarrow 'a rule list \Rightarrow

('a rule list) option **where**

rewrite-Goto-chain-safe - [] = Some [] |

rewrite-Goto-chain-safe Γ ((Rule m (Goto chain))#rs) =

(case (Γ chain) of None \Rightarrow None

| Some rs' \Rightarrow (if

\neg *terminal-chain* rs'

then

None

else

map-option ($\lambda rs. Rule\ m\ (Call\ chain)\ \#\ rs$)

(*rewrite-Goto-chain-safe* Γ rs)

)

) |

rewrite-Goto-chain-safe Γ (r#rs) = map-option ($\lambda rs. r\ \#\ rs$) (*rewrite-Goto-chain-safe* Γ rs)

private fun *rewrite-Goto-safe-internal*

:: (string \times 'a rule list) list \Rightarrow (string \times 'a rule list) list \Rightarrow (string \times 'a rule

list) list option where
 rewrite-Goto-safe-internal - [] = Some [] |
 rewrite-Goto-safe-internal Γ ((chain-name, rs)#cs) =
 (case rewrite-Goto-chain-safe (map-of Γ) rs of
 None \Rightarrow None
 | Some rs' \Rightarrow map-option (λ rst. (chain-name, rs')#rst)
 (rewrite-Goto-safe-internal Γ cs)
)

qualified fun rewrite-Goto-safe :: (string \times 'a rule list) list \Rightarrow (string \times 'a rule list) list option where
 rewrite-Goto-safe cs = rewrite-Goto-safe-internal cs cs

qualified definition rewrite-Goto :: (string \times 'a rule list) list \Rightarrow (string \times 'a rule list) list where
 rewrite-Goto cs = the (rewrite-Goto-safe cs)

private lemma step-IH-cong: (\bigwedge s. $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs1, s \rangle \Rightarrow t = \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs2, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$) \Rightarrow
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r\#rs1, s \rangle \Rightarrow t = \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle r\#rs2, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 (proof) **lemma** terminal-chain-decision:
 terminal-chain rs $\Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t \Rightarrow \exists X. t = Decision X$
 (proof) **lemma** terminal-chain-Goto-decision: Γ chain = Some rs \Rightarrow terminal-chain rs \Rightarrow matches γ m p \Rightarrow
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule\ m\ (Goto\ chain)], s \rangle \Rightarrow t \Rightarrow \exists X. t = Decision X$
 (proof) **theorem** rewrite-Goto-chain-safe:
 rewrite-Goto-chain-safe Γ rs = Some rs' $\Rightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs', s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 (proof)

Example: The semantics are actually defined (for this example).

lemma defines $\gamma \equiv (\lambda - . True)$ and $m \equiv MatchAny$
shows ["FORWARD" \mapsto [Rule m Log, Rule m (Call "foo"), Rule m Drop],
 "foo" \mapsto [Rule m Log, Rule m (Goto "bar"), Rule m Reject],
 "bar" \mapsto [Rule m (Goto "baz"), Rule m Reject],
 "baz" \mapsto [(Rule m Accept)]],
 $\gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule\ MatchAny\ (Call\ "FORWARD")], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow (Decision\ FinalAllow)$
 (proof)

end

end

18 Negation Type DNF

```

theory Negation-Type-DNF
imports Negation-Type
begin

```

```

type-synonym 'a dnf = (('a negation-type) list) list

```

```

fun cnf-to-bool :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a negation-type list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  cnf-to-bool - []  $\longleftrightarrow$  True |
  cnf-to-bool f (Pos a#as)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (f a)  $\wedge$  cnf-to-bool f as |
  cnf-to-bool f (Neg a#as)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\neg$  f a)  $\wedge$  cnf-to-bool f as

```

```

fun dnf-to-bool :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a dnf  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  dnf-to-bool - []  $\longleftrightarrow$  False |
  dnf-to-bool f (as#ass)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (cnf-to-bool f as)  $\vee$  (dnf-to-bool f ass)

```

representing *True*

```

definition dnf-True :: 'a dnf where

```

```

  dnf-True  $\equiv$  [[]]

```

```

lemma dnf-True: dnf-to-bool f dnf-True
  <proof>

```

representing *False*

```

definition dnf-False :: 'a dnf where

```

```

  dnf-False  $\equiv$  []

```

```

lemma dnf-False:  $\neg$  dnf-to-bool f dnf-False
  <proof>

```

```

lemma cnf-to-bool-append: cnf-to-bool  $\gamma$  (a1 @ a2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  cnf-to-bool  $\gamma$  a1  $\wedge$  cnf-to-bool
 $\gamma$  a2
  <proof>

```

```

lemma dnf-to-bool-append: dnf-to-bool  $\gamma$  (a1 @ a2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  dnf-to-bool  $\gamma$  a1  $\vee$  dnf-to-bool
 $\gamma$  a2
  <proof>

```

```

definition dnf-and :: 'a dnf  $\Rightarrow$  'a dnf  $\Rightarrow$  'a dnf where

```

```

  dnf-and cnf1 cnf2 = [andlist1 @ andlist2. andlist1 <- cnf1, andlist2 <- cnf2]

```

```

value dnf-and ([[a,b], [c,d]]) ([[v,w], [x,y]])

```

```

lemma cnf-to-bool-set: cnf-to-bool f cnf  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall$  c  $\in$  set cnf. (case c of Pos a  $\Rightarrow$  f
a | Neg a  $\Rightarrow$   $\neg$  f a))
  <proof>

```

```

lemma dnf-to-bool-set: dnf-to-bool  $\gamma$  dnf  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  d  $\in$  set dnf. cnf-to-bool  $\gamma$  d)
  <proof>

```

lemma *dnf-to-bool-seteq*: $set \text{ ` } set \ d1 = set \text{ ` } set \ d2 \implies dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ d1 \longleftrightarrow dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ d2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dnf-and-correct*: $dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ (dnf\text{-and } d1 \ d2) \longleftrightarrow dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ d1 \wedge dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ d2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dnf-and-symmetric*: $dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ (dnf\text{-and } d1 \ d2) \longleftrightarrow dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ (dnf\text{-and } d2 \ d1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

18.0.1 inverting a DNF

Example

lemma $(\neg ((a1 \wedge a2) \vee b \vee c)) = ((\neg a1 \wedge \neg b \wedge \neg c) \vee (\neg a2 \wedge \neg b \wedge \neg c))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $(\neg ((a1 \wedge a2) \vee (b1 \wedge b2) \vee c)) = ((\neg a1 \wedge \neg b1 \wedge \neg c) \vee (\neg a2 \wedge \neg b1 \wedge \neg c) \vee (\neg a1 \wedge \neg b2 \wedge \neg c) \vee (\neg a2 \wedge \neg b2 \wedge \neg c))$ ⟨proof⟩

fun *listprepend* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list list \Rightarrow 'a list list **where**
listprepend [] ns = [] |
listprepend (a#as) ns = (map (λ xs. a#xs) ns) @ (*listprepend* as ns)

lemma *listprepend* [a,b] [as, bs] = [a#as, a#bs, b#as, b#bs] ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-a-and*: $dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ (map \ ((\#) \ a) \ ds) \longleftrightarrow dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ [[a]] \wedge dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ ds$
 ⟨proof⟩

this is how *listprepend* works:

lemma $\neg \ dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ (listprepend \ [] \ ds)$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma $dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ (listprepend \ [a] \ ds) \longleftrightarrow dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ [[a]] \wedge dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ ds$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma $dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ (listprepend \ [a, b] \ ds) \longleftrightarrow (dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ [[a]] \wedge dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ ds) \vee (dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ [[b]] \wedge dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ ds)$
 ⟨proof⟩

We use \exists to model the big \vee operation

lemma *listprepend-correct*: $dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ (listprepend \ as \ ds) \longleftrightarrow (\exists a \in set \ as. dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ [[a]] \wedge dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ ds)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *listprepend-correct'*: $dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ (listprepend \ as \ ds) \longleftrightarrow (dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ (map \ (\lambda a. [a]) \ as) \wedge dnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ ds)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cnf-invert-singelton*: $cnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ [invert \ a] \longleftrightarrow \neg \ cnf\text{-to-bool } \gamma \ [a]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cnf-singleton-false*: $(\exists a' \in \text{set } as. \neg \text{cnf-to-bool } \gamma [a']) \longleftrightarrow \neg \text{cnf-to-bool } \gamma as$
 <proof>

fun *dnf-not* :: 'a dnf \Rightarrow 'a dnf **where**
dnf-not [] = [] |
dnf-not (ns#nss) = listprepend (map invert ns) (dnf-not nss)

lemma *dnf-not*: $\text{dnf-to-bool } \gamma (\text{dnf-not } d) \longleftrightarrow \neg \text{dnf-to-bool } \gamma d$
 <proof>

18.0.2 Optimizing

definition *optimize-dfn* :: 'a dnf \Rightarrow 'a dnf **where**
optimize-dfn dnf = map remdups (remdups dnf)

lemma *dnf-to-bool f* (*optimize-dfn* dnf) = *dnf-to-bool f* dnf
 <proof>

end

theory *Matching-Embeddings*

imports *Semantics-Ternary/Matching-Ternary Matching Semantics-Ternary/Unknown-Match-Tacs*
begin

19 Boolean Matching vs. Ternary Matching

term *Semantics.matches*

term *Matching-Ternary.matches*

The two matching semantics are related. However, due to the ternary logic, we cannot directly translate one to the other. The problem are *MatchNot* expressions which evaluate to *TernaryUnknown* because *MatchNot TernaryUnknown* and *TernaryUnknown* are semantically equal!

lemma $\exists m \beta \alpha a. \text{Matching-Ternary.matches } (\beta, \alpha) m a p \neq$
Semantics.matches ($\lambda atm p. \text{case } \beta atm p \text{ of TernaryTrue} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{TernaryFalse} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{TernaryUnknown} \Rightarrow \alpha a p$) *m p*
 <proof>

the *the* in the next definition is always defined

lemma $\forall m \in \{m. \text{approx } m p \neq \text{TernaryUnknown}\}. \text{ternary-to-bool } (\text{approx } m p) \neq \text{None}$
 <proof>

The Boolean and the ternary matcher agree (where the ternary matcher is defined)

definition *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches* :: ('a, 'p) matcher \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow ternaryvalue) \Rightarrow bool **where**

matcher-agree-on-exact-matches exact approx $\equiv \forall p m. \text{approx } m p \neq \text{TernaryUnknown} \longrightarrow \text{exact } m p = \text{the } (\text{ternary-to-bool } (\text{approx } m p))$

We say the Boolean and ternary matchers agree iff they return the same result or the ternary matcher returns *TernaryUnknown*.

lemma *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches exact approx* $\longleftrightarrow (\forall p m. \text{exact } m p = \text{the } (\text{ternary-to-bool } (\text{approx } m p)) \vee \text{approx } m p = \text{TernaryUnknown})$

<proof>

lemma *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches-alt:*

matcher-agree-on-exact-matches exact approx $\longleftrightarrow (\forall p m. \text{approx } m p \neq \text{TernaryUnknown} \longrightarrow \text{bool-to-ternary } (\text{exact } m p) = \text{approx } m p)$

<proof>

lemma *eval-ternary-Not-TrueD:* *eval-ternary-Not* $m = \text{TernaryTrue} \implies m = \text{TernaryFalse}$

<proof>

lemma *matches-comply-exact: ternary-ternary-eval* $(\text{map-match-tac } \beta p m) \neq \text{TernaryUnknown} \implies$

matcher-agree-on-exact-matches $\gamma \beta \implies$

Semantics.matches $\gamma m p = \text{Matching-Ternary.matches } (\beta, \alpha) m a p$

<proof>

lemma *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches-gammaE:*

matcher-agree-on-exact-matches $\gamma \beta \implies \beta X p = \text{TernaryTrue} \implies \gamma X p$

<proof>

lemma *in-doubt-allow-allows-Accept:* $a = \text{Accept} \implies \text{matcher-agree-on-exact-matches } \gamma \beta \implies$

Semantics.matches $\gamma m p \implies \text{Matching-Ternary.matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow})$

$m a p$

<proof>

lemma *not-exact-match-in-doubt-allow-approx-match:* *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches* $\gamma \beta \implies a = \text{Accept} \vee a = \text{Reject} \vee a = \text{Drop} \implies$

$\neg \text{Semantics.matches } \gamma m p \implies$

$(a = \text{Accept} \wedge \text{Matching-Ternary.matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}) m a p) \vee \neg \text{Matching-Ternary.matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}) m a p$

<proof>

lemma *in-doubt-deny-denies-DropReject:* $a = \text{Drop} \vee a = \text{Reject} \implies \text{matcher-agree-on-exact-matches}$

$\gamma \beta \implies$
 $\text{Semantics.matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies \text{Matching-Ternary.matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny})$
 $m \ a \ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-exact-match-in-doubt-deny-approx-match: matcher-agree-on-exact-matches*
 $\gamma \beta \implies a = \text{Accept} \vee a = \text{Reject} \vee a = \text{Drop} \implies$
 $\neg \text{Semantics.matches } \gamma \ m \ p \implies$
 $((a = \text{Drop} \vee a = \text{Reject}) \wedge \text{Matching-Ternary.matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny}) \ m \ a$
 $p) \vee \neg \text{Matching-Ternary.matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny}) \ m \ a \ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The ternary primitive matcher can return exactly the result of the Boolean primitive matcher

definition $\beta_{\text{magic}} :: ('a, 'p) \text{ matcher} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow \text{ternaryvalue})$ **where**
 $\beta_{\text{magic}} \ \gamma \equiv (\lambda \ a \ p. \text{if } \gamma \ a \ p \text{ then TernaryTrue else TernaryFalse})$

lemma *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches* $\gamma \ (\beta_{\text{magic}} \ \gamma)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *β_{magic} -not-Unknown: ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac ($\beta_{\text{magic}} \ \gamma$) p m) \neq TernaryUnknown*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *β_{magic} -matching: Matching-Ternary.matches (($\beta_{\text{magic}} \ \gamma$), α) $m \ a \ p \longleftrightarrow$ Semantics.matches $\gamma \ m \ p$*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end
theory *Fixed-Action*
imports *Semantics-Ternary*
begin

20 Fixed Action

If firewall rules have the same action, we can focus on the matching only.

Applying a rule once or several times makes no difference.

lemma *approximating-bigstep-fun-prepend-replicate:*
 $n > 0 \implies \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ (r\#rs) \ \text{Undecided} = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma \ p \ ((\text{replicate } n \ r)\@rs) \ \text{Undecided}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

utility lemmas

context
begin

private lemma *fixedaction-Log*: *approximating-bigstep-fun* γ p (*map* (λm . *Rule m Log*) ms) *Undecided* = *Undecided*
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *fixedaction-Empty:approximating-bigstep-fun* γ p (*map* (λm . *Rule m Empty*) ms) *Undecided* = *Undecided*
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *helperX1-Log*: *matches* γ m' *Log* $p \implies$
approximating-bigstep-fun γ p (*map* ($(\lambda m$. *Rule m Log*) \circ *MatchAnd* m') $m2' @ rs2$) *Undecided* =
approximating-bigstep-fun γ p $rs2$ *Undecided*
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *helperX1-Empty*: *matches* γ m' *Empty* $p \implies$
approximating-bigstep-fun γ p (*map* ($(\lambda m$. *Rule m Empty*) \circ *MatchAnd* m') $m2' @ rs2$) *Undecided* =
approximating-bigstep-fun γ p $rs2$ *Undecided*
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *helperX3*: *matches* γ m' a $p \implies$
approximating-bigstep-fun γ p (*map* ($(\lambda m$. *Rule m a*) \circ *MatchAnd* m') $m2' @ rs2$) *Undecided* =
approximating-bigstep-fun γ p (*map* (λm . *Rule m a*) $m2' @ rs2$) *Undecided*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *fixed-action-simps* = *fixedaction-Log fixedaction-Empty helperX1-Log helperX1-Empty helperX3*
end

lemma *fixedaction-swap*:

approximating-bigstep-fun γ p (*map* (λm . *Rule m a*) ($m1@m2$)) s = *approximating-bigstep-fun* γ p (*map* (λm . *Rule m a*) ($m2@m1$)) s
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *fixedaction-reorder*: *approximating-bigstep-fun* γ p (*map* (λm . *Rule m a*) ($m1 @ m2 @ m3$)) s = *approximating-bigstep-fun* γ p (*map* (λm . *Rule m a*) ($m2 @ m1 @ m3$)) s
 ⟨*proof*⟩

If the actions are equal, the *set* (position and replication independent) of the match expressions can be considered.

lemma *approximating-bigstep-fun-fixaction-matchseteq*: *set* $m1$ = *set* $m2 \implies$
approximating-bigstep-fun γ p (*map* (λm . *Rule m a*) $m1$) s =
approximating-bigstep-fun γ p (*map* (λm . *Rule m a*) $m2$) s
 ⟨*proof*⟩

20.1 match-list

Reducing the firewall semantics to short-circuit matching evaluation

fun *match-list* :: ('a, 'packet) *match-tac* \Rightarrow 'a *match-expr list* \Rightarrow *action* \Rightarrow 'packet \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
match-list γ [] a p = *False* |
match-list γ ($m\#ms$) a p = (*if matches* γ m a p then *True* else *match-list* γ ms a p)

lemma *match-list-matches*: $match\text{-}list\ \gamma\ ms\ a\ p \longleftrightarrow (\exists m \in set\ ms.\ matches\ \gamma\ m\ a\ p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *match-list-True*: $match\text{-}list\ \gamma\ ms\ a\ p \implies approximating\text{-}bigstep\text{-}fun\ \gamma\ p$
 $(map\ (\lambda m.\ Rule\ m\ a)\ ms)\ Undecided = (case\ a\ of\ Accept \implies Decision\ FinalAllow$
 | $Drop \implies Decision\ FinalDeny$
 | $Reject \implies Decision\ FinalDeny$
 | $Log \implies Undecided$
 | $Empty \implies Undecided$
 — unhandled cases
)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *match-list-False*: $\neg match\text{-}list\ \gamma\ ms\ a\ p \implies approximating\text{-}bigstep\text{-}fun\ \gamma\ p$
 $(map\ (\lambda m.\ Rule\ m\ a)\ ms)\ Undecided = Undecided$
 ⟨proof⟩

The key idea behind *match-list*: Reducing semantics to match list

lemma *match-list-semantics*: $match\text{-}list\ \gamma\ ms1\ a\ p \longleftrightarrow match\text{-}list\ \gamma\ ms2\ a\ p \implies$
 $approximating\text{-}bigstep\text{-}fun\ \gamma\ p\ (map\ (\lambda m.\ Rule\ m\ a)\ ms1)\ s = approximating\text{-}bigstep\text{-}fun\ \gamma\ p\ (map\ (\lambda m.\ Rule\ m\ a)\ ms2)\ s$
 ⟨proof⟩

We can exploit de-morgan to get a disjunction in the match expression!

fun *match-list-to-match-expr* :: 'a match-expr list \implies 'a match-expr **where**
match-list-to-match-expr [] = MatchNot MatchAny |
match-list-to-match-expr (m#ms) = MatchOr m (*match-list-to-match-expr* ms)

match-list-to-match-expr constructs a unwieldy 'a match-expr from a list. The semantics of the resulting match expression is the disjunction of the elements of the list. This is handy because the normal match expressions do not directly support disjunction. Use this function with care because the resulting match expression is very ugly!

lemma *match-list-to-match-expr-disjunction*: $match\text{-}list\ \gamma\ ms\ a\ p \longleftrightarrow matches\ \gamma\ (match\text{-}list\text{-}to\text{-}match\text{-}expr\ ms)\ a\ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *match-list-singleton*: $match\text{-}list\ \gamma\ [m]\ a\ p \longleftrightarrow matches\ \gamma\ m\ a\ p$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *match-list-append*: $match\text{-}list\ \gamma\ (m1@m2)\ a\ p \longleftrightarrow (\neg match\text{-}list\ \gamma\ m1\ a\ p \longrightarrow match\text{-}list\ \gamma\ m2\ a\ p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *match-list-helper1*: $\neg matches\ \gamma\ m2\ a\ p \implies match\text{-}list\ \gamma\ (map\ (\lambda x.\ MatchAnd\ x\ m2)\ m1')\ a\ p \implies False$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *match-list-helper2*: $\neg matches\ \gamma\ m\ a\ p \implies \neg match\text{-}list\ \gamma\ (map\ (MatchAnd\ m)\ m2')\ a\ p$

<proof>

lemma *match-list-helper3*: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m \ a \ p \implies \text{match-list } \gamma \ m2' \ a \ p \implies \text{match-list } \gamma \ (\text{map } (\text{MatchAnd } m) \ m2') \ a \ p$

<proof>

lemma *match-list-helper4*: $\neg \text{match-list } \gamma \ m2' \ a \ p \implies \neg \text{match-list } \gamma \ (\text{map } (\text{MatchAnd } aa) \ m2') \ a \ p$

<proof>

lemma *match-list-helper5*: $\neg \text{match-list } \gamma \ m2' \ a \ p \implies \neg \text{match-list } \gamma \ (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{map } (\text{MatchAnd } x) \ m2') \ m1')) \ a \ p$

<proof>

lemma *match-list-helper6*: $\neg \text{match-list } \gamma \ m1' \ a \ p \implies \neg \text{match-list } \gamma \ (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{map } (\text{MatchAnd } x) \ m2') \ m1')) \ a \ p$

<proof>

lemmas *match-list-helper* = *match-list-helper1 match-list-helper2 match-list-helper3 match-list-helper4 match-list-helper5 match-list-helper6*

hide-fact *match-list-helper1 match-list-helper2 match-list-helper3 match-list-helper4 match-list-helper5 match-list-helper6*

lemma *match-list-map-And1*: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m1 \ a \ p = \text{match-list } \gamma \ m1' \ a \ p \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ (\text{MatchAnd } m1 \ m2) \ a \ p \iff \text{match-list } \gamma \ (\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{MatchAnd } x \ m2) \ m1') \ a \ p$

<proof>

lemma *matches-list-And-concat*: $\text{matches } \gamma \ m1 \ a \ p = \text{match-list } \gamma \ m1' \ a \ p \implies \text{matches } \gamma \ m2 \ a \ p = \text{match-list } \gamma \ m2' \ a \ p \implies$

$\text{matches } \gamma \ (\text{MatchAnd } m1 \ m2) \ a \ p \iff \text{match-list } \gamma \ [\text{MatchAnd } x \ y. \ x \leftarrow m1', \ y \leftarrow m2'] \ a \ p$

<proof>

lemma *match-list-concat*: $\text{match-list } \gamma \ (\text{concat } lss) \ a \ p \iff (\exists ls \in \text{set } lss. \text{match-list } \gamma \ ls \ a \ p)$

<proof>

lemma *fixedaction-wf-ruleset*: $\text{wf-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ (\text{map } (\lambda m. \text{Rule } m \ a) \ ms) \iff$

$\neg \text{match-list } \gamma \ ms \ a \ p \vee \neg (\exists \text{chain}. a = \text{Call chain}) \wedge a \neq \text{Return} \wedge \neg (\exists \text{chain}. a = \text{Goto chain}) \wedge a \neq \text{Unknown}$

<proof>

lemma *wf-ruleset-singleton*: $\text{wf-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ [\text{Rule } m \ a] \iff \neg \text{matches } \gamma \ m \ a \ p \vee$

$\neg (\exists \text{chain}. a = \text{Call chain}) \wedge a \neq \text{Return} \wedge \neg (\exists \text{chain}. a = \text{Goto chain}) \wedge a \neq \text{Unknown}$

<proof>

end

```

theory Normalized-Matches
imports Fixed-Action
begin

```

21 Normalized (DNF) matches

simplify a match expression. The output is a list of match expressions, the semantics is \vee of the list elements.

```

fun normalize-match :: 'a match-expr  $\Rightarrow$  'a match-expr list where
  normalize-match (MatchAny) = [MatchAny] |
  normalize-match (Match m) = [Match m] |
  normalize-match (MatchAnd m1 m2) = [MatchAnd x y. x <- normalize-match
m1, y <- normalize-match m2] |
  normalize-match (MatchNot (MatchAnd m1 m2)) = normalize-match (MatchNot
m1) @ normalize-match (MatchNot m2) |
  normalize-match (MatchNot (MatchNot m)) = normalize-match m |
  normalize-match (MatchNot (MatchAny)) = [] |
  normalize-match (MatchNot (Match m)) = [MatchNot (Match m)]

```

lemma *normalize-match-not-matcheq-matchNone*: $\forall m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } m).$
 $\neg \text{matcheq-matchNone } m'$
<proof>

lemma *normalize-match-empty-iff-matcheq-matchNone*: $\text{normalize-match } m = []$
 $\iff \text{matcheq-matchNone } m$
<proof>

lemma *match-list-normalize-match*: $\text{match-list } \gamma [m] a p \iff \text{match-list } \gamma (\text{normalize-match } m) a p$
<proof>

thm *match-list-normalize-match[simplified match-list-singleton]*

theorem *normalize-match-correct*: $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma p (\text{map } (\lambda m. \text{Rule } m a) (\text{normalize-match } m)) s = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma p [\text{Rule } m a] s$
<proof>

lemma *normalize-match-empty*: $\text{normalize-match } m = [] \implies \neg \text{matches } \gamma m a p$
<proof>

lemma *matches-to-match-list-normalize*: $\text{matches } \gamma m a p = \text{match-list } \gamma (\text{normalize-match } m) a p$
<proof>

lemma *wf-ruleset-normalize-match*: $wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ [(Rule \ m \ a)] \implies wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ (map \ (\lambda m. \ Rule \ m \ a) \ (normalize\text{-match } m))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *normalize-match-wf-ruleset*: $wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ (map \ (\lambda m. \ Rule \ m \ a) \ (normalize\text{-match } m)) \implies wf\text{-ruleset } \gamma \ p \ [Rule \ m \ a]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *good-ruleset-normalize-match*: $good\text{-ruleset } [(Rule \ m \ a)] \implies good\text{-ruleset } (map \ (\lambda m. \ Rule \ m \ a) \ (normalize\text{-match } m))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

22 Normalizing rules instead of only match expressions

fun *normalize-rules* :: ('a match-expr \Rightarrow 'a match-expr list) \Rightarrow 'a rule list \Rightarrow 'a rule list **where**
 $normalize\text{-rules} \ - \ [] = [] \ |$
 $normalize\text{-rules} \ f \ ((Rule \ m \ a)\#rs) = (map \ (\lambda m. \ Rule \ m \ a) \ (f \ m))\@(normalize\text{-rules} \ f \ rs)$

lemma *normalize-rules-singleton*: $normalize\text{-rules} \ f \ [Rule \ m \ a] = map \ (\lambda m. \ Rule \ m \ a) \ (f \ m)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *normalize-rules-fst*: $(normalize\text{-rules} \ f \ (r \ \# \ rs)) = (normalize\text{-rules} \ f \ [r])\@(normalize\text{-rules} \ f \ rs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *normalize-rules-concat-map*:
 $normalize\text{-rules} \ f \ rs = concat \ (map \ (\lambda r. \ map \ (\lambda m. \ Rule \ m \ (get\text{-action } r)) \ (f \ (get\text{-match } r))) \ rs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *good-ruleset-normalize-rules*: $good\text{-ruleset } rs \implies good\text{-ruleset } (normalize\text{-rules} \ f \ rs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *simple-ruleset-normalize-rules*: $simple\text{-ruleset } rs \implies simple\text{-ruleset } (normalize\text{-rules} \ f \ rs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *normalize-rules-match-list-semantic-3*:

assumes $\forall m \ a. \ P \ m \ \longrightarrow \ match\text{-list } \gamma \ (f \ m) \ a \ p = matches \ \gamma \ m \ a \ p$

and *simple-ruleset* rs

and P : $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \ P \ (get\text{-match } r)$

shows *approximating-bigstep-fun* γ p (*normalize-rules* f rs) s = *approximating-bigstep-fun* γ p rs s
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *normalize-rules-match-list-semantic*:
 ($\forall m a$. *match-list* γ (f m) a p = *matches* γ m a p) \implies *simple-ruleset* rs \implies
approximating-bigstep-fun γ p (*normalize-rules* f rs) s = *approximating-bigstep-fun*
 γ p rs s
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *in-normalized-matches*: $ls \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } m) \wedge \text{matches } \gamma$ ls a p
 $\implies \text{matches } \gamma$ m a p
 ⟨*proof*⟩

applying a function (with a prerequisite Q) to all rules

lemma *normalize-rules-property*:
assumes $\forall r \in \text{set } rs$. P (*get-match* r)
and $\forall m$. P $m \longrightarrow (\forall m' \in \text{set } (f$ $m)$. Q m')
shows $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-rules } f$ $rs)$. Q (*get-match* r)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

If a function f preserves some property of the match expressions, then this property is preserved when applying *normalize-rules*

lemma *normalize-rules-preserves*: **assumes** $\forall r \in \text{set } rs$. P (*get-match* r)
and $\forall m$. P $m \longrightarrow (\forall m' \in \text{set } (f$ $m)$. P m')
shows $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-rules } f$ $rs)$. P (*get-match* r)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

fun *normalize-rules-dnf* :: 'a rule list \Rightarrow 'a rule list **where**
normalize-rules-dnf [] = [] |
normalize-rules-dnf ((*Rule* m a)# rs) = (*map* (λm . *Rule* m a) (*normalize-match*
 m))@(*normalize-rules-dnf* rs)

lemma *normalize-rules-dnf-append*: *normalize-rules-dnf* ($rs1$ @ $rs2$) = *normalize-rules-dnf*
 $rs1$ @ *normalize-rules-dnf* $rs2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-rules-dnf-def2*: *normalize-rules-dnf* = *normalize-rules* *normalize-match*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wf-ruleset-normalize-rules-dnf*: *wf-ruleset* γ p $rs \implies \text{wf-ruleset } \gamma$ p (*normalize-rules-dnf*
 rs)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *good-ruleset-normalize-rules-dnf*: *good-ruleset* $rs \implies \text{good-ruleset } (\text{normalize-rules-dnf}$
 $rs)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *simple-ruleset-normalize-rules-dnf*: *simple-ruleset* *rs* \implies *simple-ruleset* (*normalize-rules-dnf* *rs*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *simple-ruleset* *rs* \implies
approximating-bigstep-fun γ *p* (*normalize-rules-dnf* *rs*) *s* = *approximating-bigstep-fun*
 γ *p* *rs* *s*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-rules-dnf-correct*: *wf-ruleset* γ *p* *rs* \implies
approximating-bigstep-fun γ *p* (*normalize-rules-dnf* *rs*) *s* = *approximating-bigstep-fun*
 γ *p* *rs* *s*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

fun *normalized-nnf-match* :: 'a *match-expr* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
normalized-nnf-match *MatchAny* = *True* |
normalized-nnf-match (*Match* -) = *True* |
normalized-nnf-match (*MatchNot* (*Match* -)) = *True* |
normalized-nnf-match (*MatchAnd* *m1* *m2*) = ((*normalized-nnf-match* *m1*) \wedge
(*normalized-nnf-match* *m2*)) |
normalized-nnf-match - = *False*

Essentially, *normalized-nnf-match* checks for a negation normal form: Only AND is at toplevel, negation only occurs in front of literals. Since 'a *match-expr* does not support OR, the result is in conjunction normal form. Applying *normalize-match*, the result is a list. Essentially, this is the disjunctive normal form.

lemma *normalize-match-already-normalized*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m* \implies *normalize-match* *m* = [*m*]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalized-nnf-match-normalize-match*: \forall *m'* \in *set* (*normalize-match* *m*).
normalized-nnf-match *m'*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalized-nnf-match-MatchNot-D*: *normalized-nnf-match* (*MatchNot* *m*)
 \implies *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Example

lemma *normalize-match* (*MatchNot* (*MatchAnd* (*Match* *ip-src*) (*Match* *tcp*))) =
 [*MatchNot* (*Match* *ip-src*), *MatchNot* (*Match* *tcp*)] ⟨*proof*⟩

22.1 Functions which preserve *normalized-nnf-match*

lemma *optimize-matches-option-normalized-nnf-match*: $(\bigwedge r. r \in \text{set } rs \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r)) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge m m'. \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies f m = \text{Some } m' \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m')$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{optimize-matches-option } f rs). \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *optimize-matches-normalized-nnf-match*: $\llbracket \forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r); \forall m. \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \longrightarrow \text{normalized-nnf-match } (f m) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{optimize-matches } f rs). \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalize-rules-dnf-normalized-nnf-match*: $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-rules-dnf } rs). \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

theory *Negation-Type-Matching*

imports *../Common/Negation-Type-Matching-Ternary ../Datatype-Selectors Normalized-Matches*

begin

23 Negation Type Matching

Transform a '*a negation-type list*' to a '*a match-expr*' via conjunction.

fun *alist-and* :: '*a negation-type list* \Rightarrow '*a match-expr*' **where**
alist-and [] = *MatchAny* |
alist-and ((*Pos e*)#*es*) = *MatchAnd* (*Match e*) (*alist-and es*) |
alist-and ((*Neg e*)#*es*) = *MatchAnd* (*MatchNot* (*Match e*)) (*alist-and es*)

lemma *normalized-nnf-match-alist-and*: *normalized-nnf-match* (*alist-and as*)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *alist-and-append*: *matches* γ (*alist-and* (*l1 @ l2*)) *a p* \longleftrightarrow *matches* γ
(*MatchAnd* (*alist-and l1*) (*alist-and l2*)) *a p*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

This version of *alist-and* avoids the trailing *MatchAny*. Only intended for code.

fun *alist-and'* :: '*a negation-type list* \Rightarrow '*a match-expr*' **where**
alist-and' [] = *MatchAny* |
alist-and' [*Pos e*] = *Match e* |
alist-and' [*Neg e*] = *MatchNot* (*Match e*)

$alist\text{-}and' ((Pos\ e)\#es) = MatchAnd (Match\ e) (alist\text{-}and'\ es) \mid$
 $alist\text{-}and' ((Neg\ e)\#es) = MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match\ e)) (alist\text{-}and'\ es)$

lemma *alist-and'*: $matches\ \gamma,\ \alpha\ (alist\text{-}and'\ as) = matches\ \gamma,\ \alpha\ (alist\text{-}and\ as)$
 <proof>

lemma *normalized-nnf-match-alist-and'*: $normalized\text{-}nnf\text{-}match\ (alist\text{-}and'\ as)$
 <proof>

lemma *matches-alist-and-alist-and'*:
 $matches\ \gamma\ (alist\text{-}and'\ ls)\ a\ p \longleftrightarrow matches\ \gamma\ (alist\text{-}and\ ls)\ a\ p$
 <proof>

lemma *alist-and'-append*: $matches\ \gamma\ (alist\text{-}and'\ (l1\ @\ l2))\ a\ p \longleftrightarrow matches\ \gamma\ (MatchAnd\ (alist\text{-}and'\ l1)\ (alist\text{-}and'\ l2))\ a\ p$
 <proof>

lemma *alist-and-NegPos-map-getNeg-getPos-matches*:
 $(\forall m \in set\ (getNeg\ spts). matches\ \gamma\ (MatchNot\ (Match\ (C\ m)))\ a\ p) \wedge$
 $(\forall m \in set\ (getPos\ spts). matches\ \gamma\ (Match\ (C\ m))\ a\ p)$
 \longleftrightarrow
 $matches\ \gamma\ (alist\text{-}and\ (NegPos\text{-}map\ C\ spts))\ a\ p$
 <proof>

fun *negation-type-to-match-expr-f* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a\ negation\text{-}type \Rightarrow 'b\ match\text{-}expr$
where

$negation\text{-}type\text{-}to\text{-}match\text{-}expr\text{-}f\ f\ (Pos\ a) = Match\ (f\ a) \mid$
 $negation\text{-}type\text{-}to\text{-}match\text{-}expr\text{-}f\ f\ (Neg\ a) = MatchNot\ (Match\ (f\ a))$

lemma *alist-and-negation-type-to-match-expr-f-matches*:
 $matches\ \gamma\ (alist\text{-}and\ (NegPos\text{-}map\ C\ spts))\ a\ p \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall m \in set\ spts. matches\ \gamma\ (negation\text{-}type\text{-}to\text{-}match\text{-}expr\text{-}f\ C\ m)\ a\ p)$
 <proof>

definition *negation-type-to-match-expr* :: $'a\ negation\text{-}type \Rightarrow 'a\ match\text{-}expr$ **where**
 $negation\text{-}type\text{-}to\text{-}match\text{-}expr\ m \equiv negation\text{-}type\text{-}to\text{-}match\text{-}expr\text{-}f\ id\ m$

lemma *negation-type-to-match-expr-simps*:
 $negation\text{-}type\text{-}to\text{-}match\text{-}expr\ (Pos\ e) = (Match\ e)$
 $negation\text{-}type\text{-}to\text{-}match\text{-}expr\ (Neg\ e) = (MatchNot\ (Match\ e))$
 <proof>

lemma *alist-and-negation-type-to-match-expr*: $alist\text{-}and\ (n\#es) = MatchAnd\ (negation\text{-}type\text{-}to\text{-}match\text{-}expr\ n)\ (alist\text{-}and\ es)$
 <proof>

fun *to-negation-type-nnf* :: $'a\ match\text{-}expr \Rightarrow 'a\ negation\text{-}type\ list$ **where**

```

to-negation-type-nnf MatchAny = [] |
to-negation-type-nnf (Match a) = [Pos a] |
to-negation-type-nnf (MatchNot (Match a)) = [Neg a] |
to-negation-type-nnf (MatchAnd a b) = (to-negation-type-nnf a) @ (to-negation-type-nnf
b) |
to-negation-type-nnf - = undefined

```

lemma *normalized-nnf-match* $m \implies \text{matches } \gamma \text{ (alist-and (to-negation-type-nnf } m)) \text{ a } p = \text{matches } \gamma \text{ m a } p$
 ⟨proof⟩

Isolating the matching semantics

```

fun nt-match-list :: ('a, 'packet) match-tac  $\Rightarrow$  action  $\Rightarrow$  'packet  $\Rightarrow$  'a negation-type
list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  nt-match-list - - - [] = True |
  nt-match-list  $\gamma$  a p ((Pos x)#xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  matches  $\gamma$  (Match x) a p  $\wedge$  nt-match-list
 $\gamma$  a p xs |
  nt-match-list  $\gamma$  a p ((Neg x)#xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  matches  $\gamma$  (MatchNot (Match x)) a p  $\wedge$ 
nt-match-list  $\gamma$  a p xs

```

lemma *nt-match-list-matches*: $\text{nt-match-list } \gamma \text{ a } p \text{ l} \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma \text{ (alist-and l) a } p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nt-match-list-simp*: $\text{nt-match-list } \gamma \text{ a } p \text{ ms} \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall m \in \text{set (getPos ms)}. \text{matches } \gamma \text{ (Match m) a } p) \wedge (\forall m \in \text{set (getNeg ms)}. \text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchNot (Match m)) a } p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *matches-alist-and*: $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (alist-and l) a } p \longleftrightarrow (\forall m \in \text{set (getPos l)}. \text{matches } \gamma \text{ (Match m) a } p) \wedge (\forall m \in \text{set (getNeg l)}. \text{matches } \gamma \text{ (MatchNot (Match m)) a } p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

```

end
theory Primitive-Normalization
imports Negation-Type-Matching
begin

```

24 Primitive Normalization

24.1 Normalized Primitives

Test if a *disc* is in the match expression. For example, it call tell whether there are some matches for *Src ip*.

```
fun has-disc :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a match-expr ⇒ bool where
  has-disc - MatchAny = False |
  has-disc disc (Match a) = disc a |
  has-disc disc (MatchNot m) = has-disc disc m |
  has-disc disc (MatchAnd m1 m2) = (has-disc disc m1 ∨ has-disc disc m2)
```

```
fun has-disc-negated :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool ⇒ 'a match-expr ⇒ bool where
  has-disc-negated - - MatchAny = False |
  has-disc-negated disc neg (Match a) = (if disc a then neg else False) |
  has-disc-negated disc neg (MatchNot m) = has-disc-negated disc (¬ neg) m |
  has-disc-negated disc neg (MatchAnd m1 m2) = (has-disc-negated disc neg m1 ∨
  has-disc-negated disc neg m2)
```

```
lemma ¬ has-disc-negated (λx::nat. x = 0) False (MatchAnd (Match 0) (MatchNot
(Match 1))) ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma has-disc-negated (λx::nat. x = 0) False (MatchAnd (Match 0) (MatchNot
(Match 0))) ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma has-disc-negated (λx::nat. x = 0) True (MatchAnd (Match 0) (MatchNot
(Match 1))) ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma ¬ has-disc-negated (λx::nat. x = 0) True (MatchAnd (Match 1) (MatchNot
(Match 0))) ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma has-disc-negated (λx::nat. x = 0) True (MatchAnd (Match 0) (MatchNot
(Match 0))) ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma has-disc-negated-MatchNot:
```

```
  has-disc-negated disc True (MatchNot m) ⟷ has-disc-negated disc False m
```

```
  has-disc-negated disc True m ⟷ has-disc-negated disc False (MatchNot m)
```

```
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma has-disc-negated-has-disc: has-disc-negated disc neg m ⟹ has-disc disc m
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma has-disc-negated-positiv-has-disc: has-disc-negated disc neg m ∨ has-disc-negated
disc (¬ neg) m ⟷ has-disc disc m
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma has-disc-negated-disj-split:
```

```
  has-disc-negated (λa. P a ∨ Q a) neg m ⟷ has-disc-negated P neg m ∨
```

```
  has-disc-negated Q neg m
```

```
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma has-disc-alist-and: has-disc disc (alist-and as) ⟷ (∃ a ∈ set as. has-disc
disc (negation-type-to-match-expr a))
```

<proof>
lemma *has-disc-negated-alist-and: has-disc-negated disc neg (alist-and as) \longleftrightarrow ($\exists a \in \text{set as. has-disc-negated disc neg (negation-type-to-match-expr a)$)*
 <proof>

lemma *has-disc-alist-and': has-disc disc (alist-and' as) \longleftrightarrow ($\exists a \in \text{set as. has-disc disc (negation-type-to-match-expr a)$)*
 <proof>

lemma *has-disc-negated-alist-and': has-disc-negated disc neg (alist-and' as) \longleftrightarrow ($\exists a \in \text{set as. has-disc-negated disc neg (negation-type-to-match-expr a)$)*
 <proof>

lemma *has-disc-alist-and'-append:*
has-disc disc' (alist-and' (ls1 @ ls2)) \longleftrightarrow
has-disc disc' (alist-and' ls1) \vee has-disc disc' (alist-and' ls2)
 <proof>

lemma *has-disc-negated-alist-and'-append:*
has-disc-negated disc' neg (alist-and' (ls1 @ ls2)) \longleftrightarrow
has-disc-negated disc' neg (alist-and' ls1) \vee has-disc-negated disc' neg (alist-and' ls2)
 <proof>

lemma *match-list-to-match-expr-not-has-disc:*
 $\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (X a) \implies \neg \text{has-disc disc (match-list-to-match-expr (map (Match \circ X) ls))}$
 <proof>

lemma *matches (($\lambda x . \text{bool-to-ternary (disc x)$), ($\lambda - . \text{False}$)) (Match x) a p \longleftrightarrow has-disc disc (Match x)*
 <proof>

fun *normalized-n-primitive* :: (*'a \Rightarrow bool*) \times (*'a \Rightarrow 'b*) \Rightarrow (*'b \Rightarrow bool*) \Rightarrow *'a match-expr \Rightarrow bool* **where**
normalized-n-primitive - - MatchAny = True |
normalized-n-primitive (disc, sel) n (Match P) = (if disc P then n (sel P) else True) |
normalized-n-primitive (disc, sel) n (MatchNot (Match P)) = (if disc P then False else True) |
normalized-n-primitive (disc, sel) n (MatchAnd m1 m2) = (normalized-n-primitive (disc, sel) n m1 \wedge normalized-n-primitive (disc, sel) n m2) |
normalized-n-primitive - - (MatchNot (MatchAnd - -)) = False |

normalized-n-primitive - - (MatchNot (MatchNot -)) = False |
normalized-n-primitive - - (MatchNot MatchAny) = True

lemma *normalized-nnf-match-opt-MatchAny-match-expr:*
 $normalized\text{-}nnf\text{-}match\ m \implies normalized\text{-}nnf\text{-}match\ (opt\text{-}MatchAny\text{-}match\text{-}expr\ m)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalized-n-primitive-opt-MatchAny-match-expr:*
 $normalized\text{-}n\text{-}primitive\ disc\text{-}sel\ f\ m \implies normalized\text{-}n\text{-}primitive\ disc\text{-}sel\ f\ (opt\text{-}MatchAny\text{-}match\text{-}expr\ m)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalized-n-primitive-imp-not-disc-negated:*
 $wf\text{-}disc\text{-}sel\ (disc, sel)\ C \implies normalized\text{-}n\text{-}primitive\ (disc, sel)\ f\ m \implies \neg\ has\text{-}disc\text{-}negated\ disc\ False\ m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalized-n-primitive-alist-and:* $normalized\text{-}n\text{-}primitive\ disc\text{-}sel\ P\ (alist\text{-}and\ as) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall a \in set\ as.\ normalized\text{-}n\text{-}primitive\ disc\text{-}sel\ P\ (negation\text{-}type\text{-}to\text{-}match\text{-}expr\ a))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalized-n-primitive-alist-and':* $normalized\text{-}n\text{-}primitive\ disc\text{-}sel\ P\ (alist\text{-}and'\ as) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall a \in set\ as.\ normalized\text{-}n\text{-}primitive\ disc\text{-}sel\ P\ (negation\text{-}type\text{-}to\text{-}match\text{-}expr\ a))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *not-has-disc-NegPos-map:* $\forall a.\ \neg\ disc\ (C\ a) \implies \forall a \in set\ (NegPos\text{-}map\ C\ ls).$
 $\neg\ has\text{-}disc\ disc\ (negation\text{-}type\text{-}to\text{-}match\text{-}expr\ a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *not-has-disc-negated-NegPos-map:* $\forall a.\ \neg\ disc\ (C\ a) \implies \forall a \in set\ (NegPos\text{-}map\ C\ ls).$
 $\neg\ has\text{-}disc\text{-}negated\ disc\ False\ (negation\text{-}type\text{-}to\text{-}match\text{-}expr\ a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalized-n-primitive-impossible-map:* $\forall a.\ \neg\ disc\ (C\ a) \implies$
 $\forall m \in set\ (map\ (Match\ o\ (C\ o\ x))\ ls).$
 $normalized\text{-}n\text{-}primitive\ (disc, sel)\ f\ m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalized-n-primitive-alist-and'-append:*
 $normalized\text{-}n\text{-}primitive\ (disc, sel)\ f\ (alist\text{-}and'\ (ls1\ @\ ls2)) \longleftrightarrow$
 $normalized\text{-}n\text{-}primitive\ (disc, sel)\ f\ (alist\text{-}and'\ ls1) \wedge normalized\text{-}n\text{-}primitive\ (disc, sel)\ f\ (alist\text{-}and'\ ls2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalized-n-primitive-if-no-primitive*: $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc } \text{disc } m \implies$
 $\text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) f m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalized-n-primitive-false-eq-notdisc*: $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$
 $\text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) (\lambda_. \text{False}) m \iff \neg \text{has-disc } \text{disc } m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalized-n-primitive-MatchAnd-combine-map*: $\text{normalized-n-primitive } \text{disc-sel } f \text{ rst} \implies$
 $\forall m' \in (\lambda \text{spt}. \text{Match } (C \text{ spt})) \text{ ' set pts. } \text{normalized-n-primitive } \text{disc-sel } f m'$
 \implies
 $m' \in (\lambda \text{spt}. \text{MatchAnd } (\text{Match } (C \text{ spt})) \text{ rst}) \text{ ' set pts} \implies \text{normalized-n-primitive } \text{disc-sel } f m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

24.2 Primitive Extractor

The following function takes a tuple of functions $((a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \times (a \Rightarrow b))$ and a *'a match-expr*. The passed function tuple must be the discriminator and selector of the datatype package. *primitive-extractor* filters the *'a match-expr* and returns a tuple. The first element of the returned tuple is the filtered primitive matches, the second element is the remaining match expression.

It requires a *normalized-nnf-match*.

fun *primitive-extractor* :: $((a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \times (a \Rightarrow b)) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ match-expr} \Rightarrow ('b \text{ negation-type list} \times 'a \text{ match-expr})$ **where**
primitive-extractor - *MatchAny* = $([], \text{MatchAny})$ |
primitive-extractor (*disc*, *sel*) (*Match a*) = $(\text{if } \text{disc } a \text{ then } ([\text{Pos } (\text{sel } a)], \text{MatchAny}) \text{ else } ([], \text{Match } a))$ |
primitive-extractor (*disc*, *sel*) (*MatchNot (Match a)*) = $(\text{if } \text{disc } a \text{ then } ([\text{Neg } (\text{sel } a)], \text{MatchAny}) \text{ else } ([], \text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } a)))$ |
primitive-extractor *C* (*MatchAnd ms1 ms2*) = $($
 $\text{let } (a1', ms1') = \text{primitive-extractor } C \text{ ms1};$
 $(a2', ms2') = \text{primitive-extractor } C \text{ ms2}$
 $\text{in } (a1' @ a2', \text{MatchAnd } ms1' \text{ ms2}'))$ |
primitive-extractor - - = *undefined*

The first part returned by *primitive-extractor*, here *as*: A list of primitive match expressions. For example, let $m = \text{MatchAnd } (\text{Src } ip1) (\text{Dst } ip2)$ then, using the src (*disc*, *sel*), the result is $[ip1]$. Note that *Src* is stripped from the result.

The second part, here *ms* is the match expression which was not extracted. Together, the first and second part match iff *m* matches.

lemma *primitive-extractor-fst-simp2*:

fixes $m'::'a \text{ match-expr} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ match-expr} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ match-expr}$
shows $\text{fst} (\text{case primitive-extractor } (disc, sel) m1 \text{ of } (a1', ms1') \Rightarrow \text{case primitive-extractor } (disc, sel) m2 \text{ of } (a2', ms2') \Rightarrow (a1' @ a2', m' ms1' ms2')) =$
 $\text{fst} (\text{primitive-extractor } (disc, sel) m1) @ \text{fst} (\text{primitive-extractor } (disc, sel) m2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem primitive-extractor-correct: assumes
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \text{ and } wf\text{-disc-sel } (disc, sel) C \text{ and primitive-extractor } (disc, sel) m = (as, ms)$
shows $\text{matches } \gamma (\text{alist-and } (NegPos\text{-map } C as)) a p \wedge \text{matches } \gamma ms a p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma m a p$
and $\text{normalized-nnf-match } ms$
and $\neg \text{has-disc } disc ms$
and $\forall disc2. \neg \text{has-disc } disc2 m \longrightarrow \neg \text{has-disc } disc2 ms$
and $\forall disc2 sel2. \text{normalized-n-primitive } (disc2, sel2) P m \longrightarrow \text{normalized-n-primitive } (disc2, sel2) P ms$
and $\forall disc2. \neg \text{has-disc-negated } disc2 neg m \longrightarrow \neg \text{has-disc-negated } disc2 neg ms$
and $\neg \text{has-disc } disc m \longleftrightarrow as = [] \wedge ms = m$
and $\neg \text{has-disc-negated } disc False m \longleftrightarrow \text{getNeg } as = []$
and $\text{has-disc } disc m \implies as \neq []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma has-disc-negated-primitive-extractor:
assumes $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m$
shows $\text{has-disc-negated } disc False m \longleftrightarrow (\exists a. Neg a \in \text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{primitive-extractor } (disc, sel) m)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma primitive-extractor-reassemble-preserves:
 $wf\text{-disc-sel } (disc, sel) C \implies$
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$
 $P m \implies$
 $P \text{ MatchAny} \implies$
 $\text{primitive-extractor } (disc, sel) m = (as, ms) \implies$ — turn equality around to simplify
 proof
 $(\bigwedge m1 m2. P (\text{MatchAnd } m1 m2) \longleftrightarrow P m1 \wedge P m2) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge ls1 ls2. P (\text{alist-and}' (ls1 @ ls2)) \longleftrightarrow P (\text{alist-and}' ls1) \wedge P (\text{alist-and}' ls2))$
 \implies
 $P (\text{alist-and}' (NegPos\text{-map } C as))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma primitive-extractor-reassemble-not-has-disc:
 $wf\text{-disc-sel } (disc, sel) C \implies$
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc } disc' m \implies$

$primitive_extractor (disc, sel) m = (as, ms) \implies$
 $\neg has_disc\ disc' (alist_and' (NegPos_map\ C\ as))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *primitive-extractor-reassemble-not-has-disc-negated:*

$wf_disc_sel (disc, sel) C \implies$
 $normalized_nnf_match\ m \implies \neg has_disc_negated\ disc'\ neg\ m \implies$
 $primitive_extractor (disc, sel) m = (as, ms) \implies$
 $\neg has_disc_negated\ disc'\ neg (alist_and' (NegPos_map\ C\ as))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *primitive-extractor-reassemble-normalized-n-primitive:*

$wf_disc_sel (disc, sel) C \implies$
 $normalized_nnf_match\ m \implies normalized_n_primitive (disc1, sel1) f\ m \implies$
 $primitive_extractor (disc, sel) m = (as, ms) \implies$
 $normalized_n_primitive (disc1, sel1) f (alist_and' (NegPos_map\ C\ as))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *primitive-extractor-matchesE:* $wf_disc_sel (disc, sel) C \implies normalized_nnf_match$

$m \implies primitive_extractor (disc, sel) m = (as, ms)$
 \implies
 $(normalized_nnf_match\ ms \implies \neg has_disc\ disc\ ms \implies (\forall disc2. \neg has_disc\ disc2$
 $m \longrightarrow \neg has_disc\ disc2\ ms) \implies matches_other \longleftrightarrow matches\ \gamma\ ms\ a\ p)$
 \implies
 $matches\ \gamma (alist_and (NegPos_map\ C\ as))\ a\ p \wedge matches_other \longleftrightarrow matches\ \gamma$
 $m\ a\ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *primitive-extractor-matches-lastE:* $wf_disc_sel (disc, sel) C \implies normalized_nnf_match$

$m \implies primitive_extractor (disc, sel) m = (as, ms)$
 \implies
 $(normalized_nnf_match\ ms \implies \neg has_disc\ disc\ ms \implies (\forall disc2. \neg has_disc\ disc2$
 $m \longrightarrow \neg has_disc\ disc2\ ms) \implies matches\ \gamma\ ms\ a\ p)$
 \implies
 $matches\ \gamma (alist_and (NegPos_map\ C\ as))\ a\ p \longleftrightarrow matches\ \gamma\ m\ a\ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

The lemmas $\llbracket wf_disc_sel\ (?disc, ?sel)\ ?C; normalized_nnf_match\ ?m; primitive_extractor\ (?disc, ?sel)\ ?m = (?as, ?ms); \llbracket normalized_nnf_match\ ?ms; \neg has_disc\ ?disc\ ?ms; \forall disc2. \neg has_disc\ disc2\ ?m \longrightarrow \neg has_disc\ disc2\ ?ms \rrbracket \implies ?matches_other = matches\ ?\gamma\ ?ms\ ?a\ ?p \rrbracket \implies (matches\ ?\gamma (alist_and (NegPos_map\ ?C\ ?as))\ ?a\ ?p \wedge ?matches_other) = matches\ ?\gamma\ ?m\ ?a\ ?p$ and $\llbracket wf_disc_sel\ (?disc, ?sel)\ ?C; normalized_nnf_match\ ?m; primitive_extractor\ (?disc, ?sel)\ ?m = (?as, ?ms); \llbracket normalized_nnf_match\ ?ms; \neg has_disc\ ?disc\ ?ms; \forall disc2. \neg has_disc\ disc2\ ?m \longrightarrow \neg has_disc\ disc2\ ?ms \rrbracket \implies matches\ ?\gamma\ ?ms\ ?a\ ?p \rrbracket \implies matches\ ?\gamma (alist_and (NegPos_map\ ?C\ ?as))\ ?a\ ?p$

$= \text{matches } ?\gamma ?m ?a ?p$ can be used as erule to solve goals about consecutive application of *primitive-extractor*. They should be used as *primitive-extractor-matchesE[OF wf-disc-sel-for-first-extracted-thing]*.

24.3 Normalizing and Optimizing Primitives

Normalize primitives by a function f with type $'b \text{ negation-type list} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ list}$. $'b$ is a primitive type, e.g. `ipt-ipv4range`. f takes a conjunction list of negated primitives and must compress them such that:

1. no negation occurs in the output
2. the output is a disjunction of the primitives, i.e. multiple primitives in one rule are compressed to at most one primitive (leading to multiple rules)

Example with IP addresses:

```
f [10.8.0.0/16, 10.0.0.0/8] = [10.0.0.0/8]  f compresses to one range
f [10.0.0.0, 192.168.0.01] = []           range is empty, rule can be dropped
f [Neg 41] = [{0..40}, {42..ipv4max}]     one rule is translated into multiple
f [Neg 41, {20..50}, {30..50}] = [{30..40}, {42..50}]  input: conjunction li
```

definition *normalize-primitive-extract* :: $(('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \times ('a \Rightarrow 'b)) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('b \text{ negation-type list} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ list}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ match-expr} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ match-expr list}$ **where**

$\text{normalize-primitive-extract } (\text{disc-sel}) C f m \equiv (\text{case primitive-extractor } (\text{disc-sel}) m \text{ of } (spts, rst) \Rightarrow \text{map } (\lambda spt. (\text{MatchAnd } (\text{Match } (C spt))) rst) (f spts))$

If f has the properties described above, then *normalize-primitive-extract* is a valid transformation of a match expression

lemma *normalize-primitive-extract*: **assumes** *normalized-nnf-match* m **and** *wf-disc-sel* $\text{disc-sel } C$ **and**

$\forall ml. (\text{match-list } \gamma (\text{map } (\text{Match} \circ C) (f ml)) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma (\text{alist-and } (\text{NegPos-map } C ml)) a p)$

shows $\text{match-list } \gamma (\text{normalize-primitive-extract } \text{disc-sel } C f m) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma m a p$
 <proof>

thm *match-list-semantics*[$\text{of } \gamma (\text{map } (\text{Match} \circ C) (f ml)) a p [(\text{alist-and } (\text{NegPos-map } C ml))]$]

corollary *normalize-primitive-extract-semantic*: **assumes** *normalized-nnf-match* *m* **and** *wf-disc-sel* *disc-sel* *C* **and**
 $\forall ml. (\text{match-list } \gamma (\text{map } (\text{Match} \circ C) (f \text{ ml})) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma (\text{alist-and} (\text{NegPos-map } C \text{ ml})) a p)$
shows *approximating-bigstep-fun* $\gamma p (\text{map } (\lambda m. \text{Rule } m a) (\text{normalize-primitive-extract } \text{disc-sel } C f m)) s =$
approximating-bigstep-fun $\gamma p [\text{Rule } m a] s$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-primitive-extract-preserves-nnf-normalized*:
assumes *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *wf-disc-sel* (*disc*, *sel*) *C*
shows $\forall mn \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-primitive-extract } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C f m). \text{normalized-nnf-match } mn$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-rules-primitive-extract-preserves-nnf-normalized*:
 $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r) \implies \text{wf-disc-sel } \text{disc-sel } C \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-rules } (\text{normalize-primitive-extract } \text{disc-sel } C f) rs). \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

If something is normalized for *disc2* and *disc2* \neq *disc1* and we do something on *disc1*, then *disc2* remains normalized

lemma *normalize-primitive-extract-preserves-unrelated-normalized-n-primitive*:
assumes *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *normalized-n-primitive* (*disc2*, *sel2*) *P* *m*
and *wf-disc-sel* (*disc1*, *sel1*) *C*
and $\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (C a) \text{ — } \text{disc1 and disc2 match for different stuff. e.g. Src-Ports and Dst-Ports}$
shows $\forall mn \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-primitive-extract } (\text{disc1}, \text{sel1}) C f m). \text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) P mn$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-primitive-extract-normalizes-n-primitive*:
fixes *disc*::('a \Rightarrow bool) **and** *sel*::('a \Rightarrow 'b) **and** *f*::('b negation-type list \Rightarrow 'b list)
assumes *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *wf-disc-sel* (*disc*, *sel*) *C*
and *np*: $\forall as. (\forall a' \in \text{set } (f as). P a')$
shows $\forall m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-primitive-extract } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C f m). \text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) P m'$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *primitive-extractor-negation-type-matching1*:
assumes *wf*: *wf-disc-sel* (*disc*, *sel*) *C*
and *normalized*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *a1*: *primitive-extractor* (*disc*, *sel*) *m* = (*as*, *rest*)

and *a2: matches γ m a p*
shows $(\forall m \in \text{set } (\text{map } C \ (\text{getPos } \text{as})). \text{matches } \gamma \ (\text{Match } m) \ a \ p) \wedge$
 $(\forall m \in \text{set } (\text{map } C \ (\text{getNeg } \text{as})). \text{matches } \gamma \ (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } m)) \ a \ p)$
<proof>

normalized-n-primitive does NOT imply *normalized-nnf-match*

lemma $\exists m. \text{normalized-n-primitive } \text{disc-sel } f \ m \longrightarrow \neg \text{normalized-nnf-match } m$
<proof>

lemma *remove-unknowns-generic-not-has-disc: $\neg \text{has-disc } C \ m \implies \neg \text{has-disc } C$*
(remove-unknowns-generic γ a m)
<proof>

lemma *remove-unknowns-generic-not-has-disc-negated: $\neg \text{has-disc-negated } C \ \text{neg } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated } C \ \text{neg } (\text{remove-unknowns-generic } \gamma \ a \ m)$*
<proof>

lemma *remove-unknowns-generic-normalized-n-primitive: normalized-n-primitive*
disc-sel f $m \implies$
normalized-n-primitive disc-sel f (remove-unknowns-generic γ a m)
<proof>

lemma *normalize-match-preserves-disc-negated:*
shows $(\exists m\text{-DNF} \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } m). \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc } \text{neg } m\text{-DNF})$
 $\implies \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc } \text{neg } m$
<proof>

has-disc-negated is a structural property and *normalize-match* is a semantical property. *normalize-match* removes subexpressions which cannot match. Thus, we cannot show (without complicated assumptions) the opposite direction of $\exists m\text{-DNF} \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } ?m). \text{has-disc-negated } ?\text{disc } ?\text{neg } m\text{-DNF} \implies \text{has-disc-negated } ?\text{disc } ?\text{neg } ?m$, because a negated primitive might occur in a subexpression which will be optimized away.

corollary *i-m-giving-this-a-funny-name-so-i-can-thank-my-future-me-when-sledgehammer-will-find-this-one-does-not*
 $\neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc } \text{neg } m \implies \forall m\text{-DNF} \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } m). \neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc } \text{neg } m\text{-DNF}$
<proof>

lemma *not-has-disc-opt-MatchAny-match-expr:*
 $\neg \text{has-disc } \text{disc } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc } \text{disc } (\text{opt-MatchAny-match-expr } m)$
<proof>

lemma *not-has-disc-negated-opt-MatchAny-match-expr:*
 $\neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc } \text{neg } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc } \text{neg } (\text{opt-MatchAny-match-expr } m)$

<proof>

lemma *normalize-match-preserves-nodisc:*

$\neg \text{has-disc disc } m \implies m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } m) \implies \neg \text{has-disc disc } m'$
<proof>

lemma *not-has-disc-normalize-match:*

$\neg \text{has-disc-negated disc neg } m \implies m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } m) \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc neg } m'$
<proof>

lemma *normalize-match-preserves-normalized-n-primitive:*

$\text{normalized-n-primitive disc-sel } f \text{ rst} \implies$
 $\forall m \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } \text{rst}). \text{normalized-n-primitive disc-sel } f \text{ } m$
<proof>

24.4 Optimizing a match expression

Optimizes a match expression with a function that takes *'b negation-type list* and returns *('b list × 'b list) option*. The function should return *None* if the match expression cannot match. It returns *Some (as-pos, as-neg)* where *as-pos* and *as-neg* are lists of primitives. Positive and Negated. The result is one match expression.

In contrast *normalize-primitive-extract* returns a list of match expression, to be read as their disjunction.

definition *compress-normalize-primitive* :: $((\text{'a} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \times (\text{'a} \Rightarrow \text{'b})) \Rightarrow (\text{'b} \Rightarrow \text{'a}) \Rightarrow$

$(\text{'b negation-type list} \Rightarrow (\text{'b list} \times \text{'b list})$
option) \Rightarrow

$\text{'a match-expr} \Rightarrow \text{'a match-expr option}$ **where**
compress-normalize-primitive disc-sel C f m $\equiv (\text{case primitive-extractor disc-sel } m \text{ of } (as, rst) \Rightarrow$

$(\text{map-option } (\lambda(as\text{-pos}, as\text{-neg}). \text{MatchAnd}$
 $(\text{alist-and}' (\text{NegPos-map } C ((\text{map Pos } as\text{-pos})@(\text{map}$
Neg as-neg))))

rst

$) (f as)))$

lemma *compress-normalize-primitive-nnf: wf-disc-sel disc-sel C* \implies

normalized-nnf-match m $\implies \text{compress-normalize-primitive disc-sel } C \text{ } f \text{ } m =$
Some m' \implies

normalized-nnf-match m'
<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-primitive-not-introduces-C:*

assumes *notdisc*: \neg *has-disc* *disc* *m*
and *wf*: *wf-disc-sel* (*disc*,*sel*) *C'*
and *nm*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *some*: *compress-normalize-primitive* (*disc*,*sel*) *C* *f* *m* = *Some* *m'*
and *f-preserves*: \bigwedge *as-pos* *as-neg*. *f* [] = *Some* (*as-pos*, *as-neg*) \implies *as-pos* =
[] \wedge *as-neg* = []
shows \neg *has-disc* *disc* *m'*
<*proof*>

lemma *compress-normalize-primitive-not-introduces-C-negated*:
assumes *notdisc*: \neg *has-disc-negated* *disc* *False* *m*
and *wf*: *wf-disc-sel* (*disc*,*sel*) *C*
and *nm*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *some*: *compress-normalize-primitive* (*disc*,*sel*) *C* *f* *m* = *Some* *m'*
and *f-preserves*: \bigwedge *as* *as-pos* *as-neg*. *f* *as* = *Some* (*as-pos*, *as-neg*) \implies *getNeg*
as = [] \implies *as-neg* = []
shows \neg *has-disc-negated* *disc* *False* *m'*
<*proof*>

lemma *compress-normalize-primitive-Some*:
assumes *normalized*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *wf*: *wf-disc-sel* (*disc*,*sel*) *C*
and *some*: *compress-normalize-primitive* (*disc*,*sel*) *C* *f* *m* = *Some* *m'*
and *f-correct*: \bigwedge *as* *as-pos* *as-neg*. *f* *as* = *Some* (*as-pos*, *as-neg*) \implies
matches γ (*alist-and* (*NegPos-map* *C* ((*map* *Pos* *as-pos*)@(*map* *Neg*
as-neg)))) *a* *p* \longleftrightarrow
matches γ (*alist-and* (*NegPos-map* *C* *as*)) *a* *p*
shows *matches* γ *m'* *a* *p* \longleftrightarrow *matches* γ *m* *a* *p*
<*proof*>

lemma *compress-normalize-primitive-None*:
assumes *normalized*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *wf*: *wf-disc-sel* (*disc*,*sel*) *C*
and *none*: *compress-normalize-primitive* (*disc*,*sel*) *C* *f* *m* = *None*
and *f-correct*: \bigwedge *as*. *f* *as* = *None* \implies \neg *matches* γ (*alist-and* (*NegPos-map* *C*
as)) *a* *p*
shows \neg *matches* γ *m* *a* *p*
<*proof*>

lemma *compress-normalize-primitive-hasdisc*:
assumes *am*: \neg *has-disc* *disc2* *m*
and *wf*: *wf-disc-sel* (*disc*,*sel*) *C*

and *disc*: $(\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (C a))$
and *nm*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *some*: *compress-normalize-primitive* (*disc*,*sel*) *C f m = Some m'*
shows *normalized-nnf-match* *m' \wedge \neg has-disc disc2 m'*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *compress-normalize-primitive-hasdisc-negated*:

assumes *am*: $\neg \text{has-disc-negated disc2 neg } m$
and *wf*: *wf-disc-sel* (*disc*,*sel*) *C*
and *disc*: $(\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (C a))$
and *nm*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *some*: *compress-normalize-primitive* (*disc*,*sel*) *C f m = Some m'*
shows *normalized-nnf-match* *m' \wedge \neg has-disc-negated disc2 neg m'*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

thm *normalize-primitive-extract-preserves-unrelated-normalized-n-primitive*

lemma *compress-normalize-primitive-preserves-normalized-n-primitive*:

assumes *am*: *normalized-n-primitive* (*disc2*, *sel2*) *P m*
and *wf*: *wf-disc-sel* (*disc*,*sel*) *C*
and *disc*: $(\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (C a))$
and *nm*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *some*: *compress-normalize-primitive* (*disc*,*sel*) *C f m = Some m'*
shows *normalized-nnf-match* *m' \wedge normalized-n-primitive (disc2, sel2) P m'*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

24.5 Processing a list of normalization functions

fun *compress-normalize-primitive-monad* :: (*'a match-expr \Rightarrow 'a match-expr option*) *list \Rightarrow 'a match-expr \Rightarrow 'a match-expr option* **where**
compress-normalize-primitive-monad [] *m = Some m* |
compress-normalize-primitive-monad (*f#fs*) *m = (case f m of None \Rightarrow None*
| Some m' \Rightarrow
compress-normalize-primitive-monad fs m')

lemma *compress-normalize-primitive-monad*:

assumes $\bigwedge m m' f. f \in \text{set } fs \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies f m = \text{Some } m' \implies \text{matches } \gamma m' a p \iff \text{matches } \gamma m a p$
and $\bigwedge m m' f. f \in \text{set } fs \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies f m = \text{Some } m' \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m'$
and *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and (*compress-normalize-primitive-monad* *fs m*) = *Some m'*
shows *matches* $\gamma m' a p \iff \text{matches } \gamma m a p$ (**is** *?goal1*)
and *normalized-nnf-match* *m'* (**is** *?goal2*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *compress-normalize-primitive-monad-None*:

assumes $\bigwedge m m' f. f \in \text{set } fs \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies f m = \text{Some } m' \implies \text{matches } \gamma m' a p \iff \text{matches } \gamma m a p$

```

    and  $\bigwedge m f. f \in \text{set } fs \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies f m = \text{None} \implies$ 
 $\neg \text{matches } \gamma m a p$ 
    and  $\bigwedge m m' f. f \in \text{set } fs \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies f m = \text{Some}$ 
 $m' \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m'$ 
    and  $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m$ 
    and  $(\text{compress-normalize-primitive-monad } fs m) = \text{None}$ 
  shows  $\neg \text{matches } \gamma m a p$ 
  <proof>

```

lemma *compress-normalize-primitive-monad-preserves:*

```

  assumes  $\bigwedge m m' f. f \in \text{set } fs \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies f m = \text{Some}$ 
 $m' \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m'$ 
  and  $\bigwedge m m' f. f \in \text{set } fs \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies P m \implies f m$ 
 $= \text{Some } m' \implies P m'$ 
  and  $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m$ 
  and  $P m$ 
  and  $(\text{compress-normalize-primitive-monad } fs m) = \text{Some } m'$ 
  shows  $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m' \wedge P m'$ 
  <proof>

```

```

datatype 'a match-compress = CannotMatch | MatchesAll | MatchExpr 'a

```

```

end

```

25 Combine Match Expressions

```

theory MatchExpr-Fold

```

```

imports Primitive-Normalization

```

```

begin

```

```

fun andfold-MatchExp :: 'a match-expr list  $\Rightarrow$  'a match-expr where

```

```

  andfold-MatchExp [] = MatchAny |

```

```

  andfold-MatchExp [e] = e |

```

```

  andfold-MatchExp (e#es) = MatchAnd e (andfold-MatchExp es)

```

```

lemma andfold-MatchExp-alist-and: alist-and' (map Pos ls) = andfold-MatchExp
(map Match ls)

```

```

  <proof>

```

```

lemma andfold-MatchExp-matches:

```

```

  matches  $\gamma$  (andfold-MatchExp ms) a p  $\longleftrightarrow$   $(\forall m \in \text{set } ms. \text{matches } \gamma m a p)$ 

```

```

  <proof>

```

lemma *andfold-MatchExp-not-discI*:
 $\forall m \in \text{set } ms. \neg \text{has-disc } disc\ m \implies \neg \text{has-disc } disc\ (\text{andfold-MatchExp } ms)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *andfold-MatchExp-not-disc-negatedI*:
 $\forall m \in \text{set } ms. \neg \text{has-disc-negated } disc\ neg\ m \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated } disc\ neg\ (\text{andfold-MatchExp } ms)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *andfold-MatchExp-not-disc-negated-mapMatch*:
 $\neg \text{has-disc-negated } disc\ False\ (\text{andfold-MatchExp } (\text{map } (Match \circ C)\ ls))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *andfold-MatchExp-not-disc-mapMatch*:
 $\forall a. \neg disc\ (C\ a) \implies \neg \text{has-disc } disc\ (\text{andfold-MatchExp } (\text{map } (Match \circ C)\ ls))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *andfold-MatchExp-normalized-nnf*: $\forall m \in \text{set } ms. \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{andfold-MatchExp } ms)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *andfold-MatchExp-normalized-n-primitive*: $\forall m \in \text{set } ms. \text{normalized-n-primitive } (disc, sel)\ f\ m \implies \text{normalized-n-primitive } (disc, sel)\ f\ (\text{andfold-MatchExp } ms)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *andfold-MatchExp-normalized-normalized-n-primitive-single*:
 $\forall a. \neg disc\ (C\ a) \implies s \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } (\text{andfold-MatchExp } (\text{map } (Match \circ C)\ xs))) \implies \text{normalized-n-primitive } (disc, sel)\ f\ s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalize-andfold-MatchExp-normalized-n-primitive*:
 $\forall m \in \text{set } ms. \forall s' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } m). \text{normalized-n-primitive } (disc, sel)\ f\ s' \implies s \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } (\text{andfold-MatchExp } ms)) \implies \text{normalized-n-primitive } (disc, sel)\ f\ s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

theory *Common-Primitive-Lemmas*

imports *Common-Primitive-Matcher*
../Semantics-Ternary/Primitive-Normalization
../Semantics-Ternary/MatchExpr-Fold

begin

26 Further Lemmas about the Common Matcher

lemma *has-unknowns-common-matcher*: **fixes** $m::'i::\text{len } common\text{-primitive } match\text{-expr}$

shows *has-unknowns common-matcher m* \longleftrightarrow *has-disc is-Extra m*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end
theory *Ports-Normalize*
imports *Common-Primitive-Lemmas*
begin

27 Normalizing L4 Ports

27.1 Defining Normalized Ports

fun *normalized-src-ports* :: '*i::len common-primitive match-expr* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
normalized-src-ports MatchAny = *True* |
normalized-src-ports (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports - []))) = *True* |
normalized-src-ports (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports - [-]))) = *True* |
normalized-src-ports (Match (Src-Ports -)) = *False* |
normalized-src-ports (Match -) = *True* |
normalized-src-ports (MatchNot (Match (Src-Ports -))) = *False* |
normalized-src-ports (MatchNot (Match -)) = *True* |
normalized-src-ports (MatchAnd m1 m2) = (*normalized-src-ports m1* \wedge *normalized-src-ports m2*) |
normalized-src-ports (MatchNot (MatchAnd - -)) = *False* |
normalized-src-ports (MatchNot (MatchNot -)) = *False* |
normalized-src-ports (MatchNot MatchAny) = *True*

fun *normalized-dst-ports* :: '*i::len common-primitive match-expr* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
normalized-dst-ports MatchAny = *True* |
normalized-dst-ports (Match (Dst-Ports (L4Ports - []))) = *True* |
normalized-dst-ports (Match (Dst-Ports (L4Ports - [-]))) = *True* |
normalized-dst-ports (Match (Dst-Ports -)) = *False* |
normalized-dst-ports (Match -) = *True* |
normalized-dst-ports (MatchNot (Match (Dst-Ports -))) = *False* |
normalized-dst-ports (MatchNot (Match -)) = *True* |
normalized-dst-ports (MatchAnd m1 m2) = (*normalized-dst-ports m1* \wedge *normalized-dst-ports m2*) |
normalized-dst-ports (MatchNot (MatchAnd - -)) = *False* |
normalized-dst-ports (MatchNot (MatchNot -)) = *False* |
normalized-dst-ports (MatchNot MatchAny) = *True*

lemma *normalized-src-ports-def2*: *normalized-src-ports ms* = *normalized-n-primitive (is-Src-Ports, src-ports-sel) ($\lambda ps.$ case *ps* of L4Ports - *pts* \Rightarrow length *pts* \leq 1) ms*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalized-dst-ports-def2*: *normalized-dst-ports ms* = *normalized-n-primitive (is-Dst-Ports, dst-ports-sel) ($\lambda ps.$ case *ps* of L4Ports - *pts* \Rightarrow length *pts* \leq 1) ms*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Idea: first, remove all negated matches, then *normalize-match*, then only work with *primitive-extractor* on *Pos* ones. They only need an intersect and split later on.

This is not very efficient because normalizing nnf will blow up a lot. but we can tune performance later on go for correctness first! Anything with *MatchOr* and *normalize-match* later is a bit inefficient.

27.2 Compressing Positive Matches on Ports into a Single Match

```

fun l4-ports-compress :: ipt-l4-ports list  $\Rightarrow$  ipt-l4-ports match-compress where
  l4-ports-compress [] = MatchesAll |
  l4-ports-compress [L4Ports proto ps] = MatchExpr (L4Ports proto (wi2l (wordinterval-compress
(l2wi ps)))) |
  l4-ports-compress (L4Ports proto1 ps1 # L4Ports proto2 ps2 # pss) =
    (if
      proto1  $\neq$  proto2
    then
      CannotMatch
    else
      l4-ports-compress (L4Ports proto1 (wi2l (wordinterval-intersection (l2wi
ps1) (l2wi ps2)))) # pss
    )

value[code] l4-ports-compress [L4Ports TCP [(22,22), (23,23)]]

```

```

lemma raw-ports-compress-src-CannotMatch:
fixes p :: ('i::len, 'a) tagged-packet-scheme
assumes generic: primitive-matcher-generic  $\beta$ 
and c: l4-ports-compress pss = CannotMatch
shows  $\neg$  matches ( $\beta$ ,  $\alpha$ ) (alist-and (map (Pos  $\circ$  Src-Ports) pss)) a p
<proof>

```

```

lemma raw-ports-compress-dst-CannotMatch:
fixes p :: ('i::len, 'a) tagged-packet-scheme
assumes generic: primitive-matcher-generic  $\beta$ 
and c: l4-ports-compress pss = CannotMatch
shows  $\neg$  matches ( $\beta$ ,  $\alpha$ ) (alist-and (map (Pos  $\circ$  Dst-Ports) pss)) a p
<proof>

```

```

lemma l4-ports-compress-length-Matchall: length pss > 0  $\implies$  l4-ports-compress
pss  $\neq$  MatchesAll
<proof>

```

```

lemma raw-ports-compress-MatchesAll:
fixes p :: ('i::len, 'a) tagged-packet-scheme
assumes generic: primitive-matcher-generic  $\beta$ 

```

and $c: l_4\text{-ports-compress } pss = \text{MatchesAll}$
shows $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{alist-and } (\text{map } (\text{Pos} \circ \text{Src-Ports}) pss)) a p$
and $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{alist-and } (\text{map } (\text{Pos} \circ \text{Dst-Ports}) pss)) a p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{raw-ports-compress-src-MatchExpr}$:
fixes $p :: ('i::\text{len}, 'a) \text{tagged-packet-scheme}$
assumes $\text{generic: primitive-matcher-generic } \beta$
and $c: l_4\text{-ports-compress } pss = \text{MatchExpr } m$
shows $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Src-Ports } m)) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{alist-and } (\text{map } (\text{Pos} \circ \text{Src-Ports}) pss)) a p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{raw-ports-compress-dst-MatchExpr}$:
fixes $p :: ('i::\text{len}, 'a) \text{tagged-packet-scheme}$
assumes $\text{generic: primitive-matcher-generic } \beta$
and $c: l_4\text{-ports-compress } pss = \text{MatchExpr } m$
shows $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{Match } (\text{Dst-Ports } m)) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{alist-and } (\text{map } (\text{Pos} \circ \text{Dst-Ports}) pss)) a p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

27.3 Rewriting Negated Matches on Ports

fun $l_4\text{-ports-negate-one}$
 $:: (\text{ipt-}l_4\text{-ports} \Rightarrow 'i \text{common-primitive}) \Rightarrow \text{ipt-}l_4\text{-ports} \Rightarrow ('i::\text{len} \text{common-primitive})$
 match-expr
where
 $l_4\text{-ports-negate-one } C (\text{L4Ports } \text{proto } \text{pts}) = \text{MatchOr}$
 $(\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Prot } (\text{Proto } \text{proto}))))$
 $(\text{Match } (C (\text{L4Ports } \text{proto } (\text{raw-ports-invert } \text{pts}))))$

lemma $l_4\text{-ports-negate-one}$:
fixes $p :: ('i::\text{len}, 'a) \text{tagged-packet-scheme}$
assumes $\text{generic: primitive-matcher-generic } \beta$
shows $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (l_4\text{-ports-negate-one } \text{Src-Ports } \text{ports}) a p \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Src-Ports } \text{ports}))) a p$
and $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (l_4\text{-ports-negate-one } \text{Dst-Ports } \text{ports}) a p \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Dst-Ports } \text{ports}))) a p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $l_4\text{-ports-negate-one-nodisc}$:
 $\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (C a) \implies \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Prot } a) \implies \neg \text{has-disc disc } (l_4\text{-ports-negate-one } C \text{ pt})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $l_4\text{-ports-negate-one-not-has-disc-negated-generic}$:
assumes $\text{noProt: } \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Prot } a)$
shows $\neg \text{has-disc-negated disc False } (l_4\text{-ports-negate-one } C \text{ ports})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l4-ports-negate-one-not-has-disc-negated*:
 $\neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Src-Ports False (l4-ports-negate-one Src-Ports ports)}$
 $\neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Dst-Ports False (l4-ports-negate-one Dst-Ports ports)}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *negated-normalized-folded-ports-nodisc*:
 $\forall a. \neg \text{disc (C a)} \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc (Prot a)}) \vee \text{pts} = [] \implies$
 $m \in \text{set (normalize-match (andfold-MatchExp (map (l4-ports-negate-one C)$
 $\text{pts})))} \implies$
 $\neg \text{has-disc disc m}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *negated-normalized-folded-ports-normalized-n-primitive*:
 $\forall a. \neg \text{disc (C a)} \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc (Prot a)}) \vee \text{pts} = [] \implies$
 $x \in \text{set (normalize-match (andfold-MatchExp (map (l4-ports-negate-one C)$
 $\text{pts})))} \implies$
 $\text{normalized-n-primitive (disc, sel) f x}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

beware, the result is not nnf normalized!

lemma $\neg \text{normalized-nnf-match (l4-ports-negate-one C ports)}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Warning: does not preserve negated primitive property in general. Might be violated for *Prot*. We will nnf normalize after applying the function.

lemma $\forall a. \neg \text{disc (C a)} \implies \neg \text{normalized-n-primitive (disc, sel) f (l4-ports-negate-one C a)}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *l4-ports-negate-one.simps[simp del]*

lemma $((\text{normalize-match (l4-ports-negate-one Src-Ports (L4Ports TCP [(22,22),(80,90)]))})::$
 $32 \text{ common-primitive match-expr list})$
 $=$
 $[\text{MatchNot (Match (Prot (Proto TCP)))}$
 $, \text{Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports 6 [(0, 21), (23, 79), (91, 0xFFFF)]))}] \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *rewrite-negated-primitives*
 $:: ((a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \times (a \Rightarrow 'b)) \Rightarrow (b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{— disc-sel C}$
 $((b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \text{ match-expr}) \Rightarrow \text{— negate-one function}$
 $'a \text{ match-expr} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ match-expr}$ **where**
 $\text{rewrite-negated-primitives disc-sel C negate m} \equiv$
 $\text{let (spts, rst) = primitive-extractor disc-sel m}$
 $\text{in if getNeg spts} = [] \text{ then m else}$
 MatchAnd
 $(\text{andfold-MatchExp (map (negate C) (getNeg spts))})$

$(MatchAnd$
 $(andfold-MatchExp (map (Match \circ C) (getPos\ pts))))$ — TODO:
 compress all the positive ports into one?
 $rst)$

It does nothing if there is not even a negated primitive in it

lemma *rewrite-negated-primitives-unchanged-if-not-has-disc-negated:*
assumes n : *normalized-nnf-match* m
and $wf-disc-sel$: *wf-disc-sel* $(disc, sel)$ C
and $noDisc$: \neg *has-disc-negated* $disc$ *False* m
shows *rewrite-negated-primitives* $(disc, sel)$ C *negate-f* $m = m$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rewrite-negated-primitives-normalized-no-modification:*
assumes $wf-disc-sel$: *wf-disc-sel* $(disc, sel)$ C
and $disc-p$: \neg *has-disc-negated* $disc$ *False* m
and n : *normalized-nnf-match* m
and a : $a \in set$ (*normalize-match* (*rewrite-negated-primitives* $(disc, sel)$ C
 \mathcal{L}_4 -ports-negate-one m))
shows $a = m$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rewrite-negated-primitives-preserves-not-has-disc:*
assumes n : *normalized-nnf-match* m
and $wf-disc-sel$: *wf-disc-sel* $(disc, sel)$ C
and $nodisc$: \neg *has-disc* $disc2$ m
and $noNeg$: \neg *has-disc-negated* $disc$ *False* m
and $disc2-noC$: $\forall a. \neg disc2 (C a)$
shows \neg *has-disc* $disc2$ (*rewrite-negated-primitives* $(disc, sel)$ C \mathcal{L}_4 -ports-negate-one
 m)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rewrite-negated-primitives:*
assumes n : *normalized-nnf-match* m **and** $wf-disc-sel$: *wf-disc-sel* $disc-sel$ C
and $negate-f$: $\forall pts. matches\ \gamma$ (*negate-f* C pts) $a\ p \iff matches\ \gamma$ (*MatchNot*
 $(Match (C\ pts)))\ a\ p$
shows $matches\ \gamma$ (*rewrite-negated-primitives* $disc-sel$ C *negate-f* m) $a\ p \iff$
 $matches\ \gamma\ m\ a\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rewrite-negated-primitives-not-has-disc:*
assumes n : *normalized-nnf-match* m **and** $wf-disc-sel$: *wf-disc-sel* $(disc, sel)$ C
and $nodisc$: \neg *has-disc* $disc2$ m
and $negate-f$: *has-disc-negated* $disc$ *False* $m \implies \forall pts. \neg$ *has-disc* $disc2$ (*negate-f*
 C pts)
and $no-disc$: $\forall a. \neg disc2 (C a)$
shows \neg *has-disc* $disc2$ (*rewrite-negated-primitives* $(disc, sel)$ C *negate-f* m)

<proof>

lemma *rewrite-negated-primitives-not-has-disc-negated:*

assumes *n: normalized-nnf-match m and wf-disc-sel: wf-disc-sel (disc,sel) C*

and *negate-f: has-disc-negated disc False m $\implies \forall pts. \neg has-disc-negated disc False (negate-f C pts)$*

shows *$\neg has-disc-negated disc False (rewrite-negated-primitives (disc,sel) C negate-f m)$*

<proof>

lemma *rewrite-negated-primitives-preserves-not-has-disc-negated:*

assumes *n: normalized-nnf-match m and wf-disc-sel: wf-disc-sel (disc,sel) C*

and *negate-f: has-disc-negated disc False m $\implies \forall pts. \neg has-disc-negated disc2 False (negate-f C pts)$*

and *no-disc: $\neg has-disc-negated disc2 False m$*

shows *$\neg has-disc-negated disc2 False (rewrite-negated-primitives (disc,sel) C negate-f m)$*

<proof>

lemma *rewrite-negated-primitives-normalized-preserves-unrelated-helper:*

assumes *wf-disc-sel: wf-disc-sel (disc, sel) C*

and *disc: $\forall a. \neg disc2 (C a)$*

and *disc-p: $(\forall a. \neg disc2 (Prot a)) \vee \neg has-disc-negated disc False m$*

shows *normalized-nnf-match m \implies*

normalized-n-primitive (disc2, sel2) f m \implies

$a \in set (normalize-match (rewrite-negated-primitives (disc, sel) C l4-ports-negate-one m)) \implies$

normalized-n-primitive (disc2, sel2) f a

<proof>

definition *rewrite-negated-src-ports*

:: 'i::len common-primitive match-expr \Rightarrow 'i common-primitive match-expr

where

rewrite-negated-src-ports m \equiv

rewrite-negated-primitives (is-Src-Ports, src-ports-sel) Src-Ports l4-ports-negate-one m

definition *rewrite-negated-dst-ports*

:: 'i::len common-primitive match-expr \Rightarrow 'i common-primitive match-expr

where

rewrite-negated-dst-ports m \equiv

rewrite-negated-primitives (is-Dst-Ports, dst-ports-sel) Dst-Ports l4-ports-negate-one m

value *rewrite-negated-src-ports (MatchAnd (Match (Dst (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (127, 0, 0, 0)) 8)))*

(MatchAnd (Match (Prot (Proto TCP))))

```

    (MatchNot (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports UDP [(80,80)]))))
  ))
  value rewrite-negated-src-ports (MatchAnd (Match (Dst (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
(127, 0, 0, 0)) 8)))
    (MatchAnd (Match (Prot (Proto TCP)))
      (MatchNot (Match (Extra "foobar"))))
  ))

```

lemma *rewrite-negated-src-ports:*

assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β **and** *n: normalized-nnf-match* m

shows *matches* (β, α) (*rewrite-negated-src-ports* m) a $p \longleftrightarrow$ *matches* (β, α) m

a p

<proof>

lemma *rewrite-negated-dst-ports:*

assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β **and** *n: normalized-nnf-match* m

shows *matches* (β, α) (*rewrite-negated-dst-ports* m) a $p \longleftrightarrow$ *matches* (β, α) m

a p

<proof>

lemma *rewrite-negated-src-ports-not-has-disc-negated:*

assumes *n: normalized-nnf-match* m

shows \neg *has-disc-negated is-Src-Ports False* (*rewrite-negated-src-ports* m)

<proof>

lemma *rewrite-negated-dst-ports-not-has-disc-negated:*

assumes *n: normalized-nnf-match* m

shows \neg *has-disc-negated is-Dst-Ports False* (*rewrite-negated-dst-ports* m)

<proof>

lemma \neg *has-disc-negated disc t m* $\implies \forall m' \in$ *set (normalize-match m)*. \neg *has-disc-negated disc t m'*

<proof>

corollary *normalize-rewrite-negated-src-ports-not-has-disc-negated:*

assumes *n: normalized-nnf-match* m

shows $\forall m' \in$ *set (normalize-match (rewrite-negated-src-ports m))*. \neg *has-disc-negated is-Src-Ports False m'*

<proof>

27.4 Normalizing Positive Matches on Ports

fun *singletonize-L4Ports* :: *ipt-l4-ports* \Rightarrow *ipt-l4-ports list* **where**

singletonize-L4Ports (*L4Ports proto pts*) = *map* ($\lambda p.$ *L4Ports proto [p]*) *pts*

lemma *singletonize-L4Ports-src: assumes generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β

shows *match-list* (β, α) (*map* (*Match* \circ *Src-Ports*) (*singletonize-L4Ports pts*))

$a\ p \longleftrightarrow$
matches (β, α) (*Match* (*Src-Ports pts*)) $a\ p$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *singletonize-L4Ports-dst: assumes generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β
shows *match-list* (β, α) (*map* (*Match* \circ *Dst-Ports*) (*singletonize-L4Ports pts*))

$a\ p \longleftrightarrow$
matches (β, α) (*Match* (*Dst-Ports pts*)) $a\ p$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *singletonize-L4Ports-normalized-generic:*

assumes *wf-disc-sel: wf-disc-sel* (*disc, sel*) C

and $m' \in (\lambda spt. \text{Match } (C\ spt)) \text{ 'set } (\text{singletonize-L4Ports } pt)$

shows *normalized-n-primitive* (*disc, sel*) (*case-ipt-l4-ports* ($\lambda x\ pts. \text{length } pts \leq 1$)) m'
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *singletonize-L4Ports-normalized-src-ports:*

$m' \in (\lambda spt. \text{Match } (\text{Src-Ports } spt)) \text{ 'set } (\text{singletonize-L4Ports } pt) \implies \text{normalized-src-ports } m'$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *singletonize-L4Ports-normalized-dst-ports:*

$m' \in (\lambda spt. \text{Match } (\text{Dst-Ports } spt)) \text{ 'set } (\text{singletonize-L4Ports } pt) \implies \text{normalized-dst-ports } m'$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

declare *singletonize-L4Ports.simps*[*simp del*]

lemma *normalized-ports-singletonize-combine-rst:*

assumes *wf-disc-sel: wf-disc-sel* (*disc, sel*) C

shows *normalized-n-primitive* (*disc, sel*) (*case-ipt-l4-ports* ($\lambda x\ pts. \text{length } pts \leq 1$)) $\text{rst} \implies$
 $m' \in (\lambda spt. \text{MatchAnd } (\text{Match } (C\ spt))\ \text{rst}) \text{ 'set } (\text{singletonize-L4Ports } pt) \implies$
normalized-n-primitive (*disc, sel*) (*case-ipt-l4-ports* ($\lambda x\ pts. \text{length } pts \leq 1$)) m'
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Normalizing match expressions such that at most one port will exist in it.
 Returns a list of match expressions (splits one firewall rule into several rules).

definition *normalize-positive-ports-step*

$:: ((i::\text{len } \text{common-primitive} \implies \text{bool}) \times (i\ \text{common-primitive} \implies \text{ipt-l4-ports}))$
 \implies
 $(\text{ipt-l4-ports} \implies i\ \text{common-primitive}) \implies$
 $i\ \text{common-primitive } \text{match-expr} \implies i\ \text{common-primitive } \text{match-expr list}$

where

normalize-positive-ports-step disc-sel C m \equiv

let (*spts, rst*) = *primitive-extractor disc-sel m in*
case (*getPos spts, getNeg spts*)

and n : *normalized-nnf-match* m
and *noneg*: \neg *has-disc-negated is-Dst-Ports False* m
shows *match-list* (β, α) (*normalize-positive-dst-ports* m) $a p \longleftrightarrow$ *matches* $(\beta,$
 $\alpha)$ $m a p$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *normalize-positive-src-ports-nnf*:
assumes n : *normalized-nnf-match* m
and *noneg*: \neg *has-disc-negated is-Src-Ports False* m
shows $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-positive-src-ports } m) \implies$ *normalized-nnf-match* m'
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *normalize-positive-dst-ports-nnf*:
assumes n : *normalized-nnf-match* m
and *noneg*: \neg *has-disc-negated is-Dst-Ports False* m
shows $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-positive-dst-ports } m) \implies$ *normalized-nnf-match* m'
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *normalize-positive-src-ports-normalized-n-primitive*:
assumes n : *normalized-nnf-match* m
and *noneg*: \neg *has-disc-negated is-Src-Ports False* m
shows $\forall m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-positive-src-ports } m).$ *normalized-src-ports* m'
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *normalize-positive-dst-ports-normalized-n-primitive*:
assumes n : *normalized-nnf-match* m
and *noneg*: \neg *has-disc-negated is-Dst-Ports False* m
shows $\forall m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-positive-dst-ports } m).$ *normalized-dst-ports* m'
 \langle *proof* \rangle

27.5 Complete Normalization

definition *normalize-ports-generic*
 $:: ('i \text{ common-primitive match-expr} \Rightarrow 'i \text{ common-primitive match-expr list}) \Rightarrow$
 $('i \text{ common-primitive match-expr} \Rightarrow 'i \text{ common-primitive match-expr}) \Rightarrow$
 $'i::\text{len common-primitive match-expr} \Rightarrow 'i \text{ common-primitive match-expr list}$

where

$\text{normalize-ports-generic normalize-pos rewrite-neg } m = \text{concat } (\text{map normalize-pos } (\text{normalize-match } (\text{rewrite-neg } m)))$

lemma *normalize-ports-generic-nnf*:
assumes n : *normalized-nnf-match* m
and *inset*: $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-ports-generic normalize-pos rewrite-neg } m)$
and *noNeg*: \neg *has-disc-negated disc False* $(\text{rewrite-neg } m)$
and *normalize-nnf-pos*: $\bigwedge m m'.$
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc False } m \implies$
 $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-pos } m) \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m'$

shows *normalized-nnf-match* m'
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-ports-generic*:

assumes n : *normalized-nnf-match* m

and *normalize-pos*: $\bigwedge m. \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc False } m \implies$

$\text{match-list } \gamma (\text{normalize-pos } m) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma m a p$

and *rewrite-neg*: $\bigwedge m. \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$

$\text{matches } \gamma (\text{rewrite-neg } m) a p = \text{matches } \gamma m a p$

and *noNeg*: $\bigwedge m. \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc False } (\text{rewrite-neg } m)$

shows

$\text{match-list } \gamma (\text{normalize-ports-generic } \text{normalize-pos } \text{rewrite-neg } m) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } \gamma m a p$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-ports-generic-normalized-n-primitive*:

assumes n : *normalized-nnf-match* m **and** *wf-disc-sel*: *wf-disc-sel* (disc , sel) C

and *noNeg*: $\bigwedge m. \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc False } (\text{rewrite-neg } m)$

and *normalize-nnf-pos*: $\bigwedge m m'.$

$\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc False } m \implies$

$m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-pos } m) \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m'$

and *normalize-pos*: $\bigwedge m m'.$

$\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc False } m \implies$

$\forall m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-pos } m).$

$\text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) (\lambda ps. \text{case } ps \text{ of } L4Ports - pts \Rightarrow \text{length } pts \leq 1) m'$

shows $\forall m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-ports-generic } \text{normalize-pos } \text{rewrite-neg } m).$

$\text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) (\lambda ps. \text{case } ps \text{ of } L4Ports - pts \Rightarrow \text{length } pts \leq 1) m'$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-ports-generic-normalize-positive-ports-step-erule*:

assumes n : *normalized-nnf-match* m

and *wf-disc-sel*: *wf-disc-sel* (disc , sel) C

and *noProt*: $\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Prot } a)$

and P : $P (\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) m$

and $P1$: $\bigwedge a. \text{normalized-nnf-match } a \implies$

$a \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } (\text{rewrite-negated-primitives } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C \text{ l4-ports-negate-one } m)) \implies$

$P (\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) a$

and $P2$: $\bigwedge a \text{ dpts } \text{rst}. \text{normalized-nnf-match } a \implies$

$\text{primitive-extractor } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) a = (\text{dpts}, \text{rst}) \implies$

$\text{getNeg } \text{dpts} = [] \implies P (\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) a \implies P (\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) \text{rst}$

and $P3$: $\bigwedge a \text{ spt } \text{rst}. P (\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) \text{rst} \implies P (\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) (\text{MatchAnd } (\text{Match } (C \text{ spt})) \text{rst})$

shows $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-ports-generic } (\text{normalize-positive-ports-step } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C) (\text{rewrite-negated-primitives } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C \text{ l}_4\text{-ports-negate-one}) m) \implies$
 $P (\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-ports-generic-preserves-normalized-n-primitive:*

assumes $n: \text{normalized-nnf-match } m$
and $\text{wf-disc-sel}: \text{wf-disc-sel } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C$
and $\text{noProt}: \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Prot } a)$
and $\text{disc2-noC}: \forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (C a)$
and $\text{disc2-noProt}: (\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (\text{Prot } a)) \vee \neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc } \text{False } m$
shows $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-ports-generic } (\text{normalize-positive-ports-step } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C) (\text{rewrite-negated-primitives } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C \text{ l}_4\text{-ports-negate-one}) m) \implies$
 $\text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) f m \implies$
 $\text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) f m'$
thm *normalize-ports-generic-normalize-positive-ports-step-erule*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-ports-generic-preserves-normalized-not-has-disc:*

assumes $n: \text{normalized-nnf-match } m$ **and** $\text{nodisc}: \neg \text{has-disc } \text{disc2 } m$
and $\text{wf-disc-sel}: \text{wf-disc-sel } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C$
and $\text{noProt}: \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Prot } a)$
and $\text{disc2-noC}: \forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (C a)$
and $\text{disc2-noProt}: (\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (\text{Prot } a)) \vee \neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc } \text{False } m$
shows $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-ports-generic } (\text{normalize-positive-ports-step } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C) (\text{rewrite-negated-primitives } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C \text{ l}_4\text{-ports-negate-one}) m) \implies$
 $\neg \text{has-disc } \text{disc2 } m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-ports-generic-preserves-normalized-not-has-disc-negated:*

assumes $n: \text{normalized-nnf-match } m$ **and** $\text{nodisc}: \neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc2 } \text{False } m$
and $\text{wf-disc-sel}: \text{wf-disc-sel } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C$
and $\text{noProt}: \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Prot } a)$
and $\text{disc2-noProt}: (\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (\text{Prot } a)) \vee \neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc } \text{False } m$
shows $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-ports-generic } (\text{normalize-positive-ports-step } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C) (\text{rewrite-negated-primitives } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C \text{ l}_4\text{-ports-negate-one}) m) \implies$
 $\neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc2 } \text{False } m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *normalize-src-ports*

$:: 'i::\text{len } \text{common-primitive } \text{match-expr} \Rightarrow 'i \text{ common-primitive } \text{match-expr } \text{list}$

where

$\text{normalize-src-ports } m = \text{normalize-ports-generic } \text{normalize-positive-src-ports } \text{rewrite-negated-src-ports } m$

definition *normalize-dst-ports*

$:: 'i::\text{len } \text{common-primitive } \text{match-expr} \Rightarrow 'i \text{ common-primitive } \text{match-expr } \text{list}$

where

$normalize_dst_ports\ m = normalize_ports_generic\ normalize_positive_dst_ports$
 $rewrite_negated_dst_ports\ m$

lemma *normalize-src-ports:*

assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β

and *n: normalized-nnf-match* m

shows *match-list* (β, α) $(normalize_src_ports\ m)$ $a\ p \longleftrightarrow matches\ (\beta, \alpha)\ m\ a\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *normalize-dst-ports:*

assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β

and *n: normalized-nnf-match* m

shows *match-list* (β, α) $(normalize_dst_ports\ m)$ $a\ p \longleftrightarrow matches\ (\beta, \alpha)\ m\ a\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *normalize-src-ports-normalized-n-primitive:*

assumes *n: normalized-nnf-match* m

shows $\forall m' \in set\ (normalize_src_ports\ m). normalized_src_ports\ m'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *normalize-dst-ports-normalized-n-primitive:*

assumes *n: normalized-nnf-match* m

shows $\forall m' \in set\ (normalize_dst_ports\ m). normalized_dst_ports\ m'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *normalize-src-ports-nnf:*

assumes *n: normalized-nnf-match* m

shows $m' \in set\ (normalize_src_ports\ m) \implies normalized_nnf_match\ m'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *normalize-dst-ports-nnf:*

assumes *n: normalized-nnf-match* m

shows $m' \in set\ (normalize_dst_ports\ m) \implies normalized_nnf_match\ m'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *normalize-src-ports-preserves-normalized-n-primitive:*

assumes *n: normalized-nnf-match* m

and *disc2-noC: $\forall a. \neg disc2\ (Src\ Ports\ a)$*

and *disc2-noProt: $(\forall a. \neg disc2\ (Prot\ a)) \vee \neg has_disc_negated\ is_Src\ Ports$*

False m

shows $m' \in set\ (normalize_src_ports\ m) \implies$
 $normalized_n_primitive\ (disc2, sel2)\ f\ m \implies$
 $normalized_n_primitive\ (disc2, sel2)\ f\ m'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *normalize-dst-ports-preserves-normalized-n-primitive:*

assumes *n: normalized-nnf-match* m

and *disc2-noC*: $\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (\text{Dst-Ports } a)$
and *disc2-noProt*: $(\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (\text{Prot } a)) \vee \neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Dst-Ports}$
False m
shows $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-dst-ports } m) \implies$
 $\text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) f m \implies$
 $\text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) f m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-src-ports-preserves-normalized-not-has-disc*:
assumes *n*: *normalized-nnf-match m* **and** *nodisc*: $\neg \text{has-disc disc2 } m$
and *disc2-noC*: $\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (\text{Src-Ports } a)$
and *disc2-noProt*: $(\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (\text{Prot } a)) \vee \neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Src-Ports}$
False m
shows $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-src-ports } m)$
 $\implies \neg \text{has-disc disc2 } m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-dst-ports-preserves-normalized-not-has-disc*:
assumes *n*: *normalized-nnf-match m* **and** *nodisc*: $\neg \text{has-disc disc2 } m$
and *disc2-noC*: $\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (\text{Dst-Ports } a)$
and *disc2-noProt*: $(\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (\text{Prot } a)) \vee \neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Dst-Ports}$
False m
shows $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-dst-ports } m)$
 $\implies \neg \text{has-disc disc2 } m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-src-ports-preserves-normalized-not-has-disc-negated*:
assumes *n*: *normalized-nnf-match m* **and** *nodisc*: $\neg \text{has-disc-negated disc2 } \text{False } m$
and *disc2-noProt*: $(\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (\text{Prot } a)) \vee \neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Src-Ports}$
False m
shows $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-src-ports } m)$
 $\implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc2 } \text{False } m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-dst-ports-preserves-normalized-not-has-disc-negated*:
assumes *n*: *normalized-nnf-match m* **and** *nodisc*: $\neg \text{has-disc-negated disc2 } \text{False } m$
and *disc2-noProt*: $(\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (\text{Prot } a)) \vee \neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Dst-Ports}$
False m
shows $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-dst-ports } m)$
 $\implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc2 } \text{False } m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

value[code] *normalize-src-ports*
 $(\text{MatchAnd } (\text{Match } (\text{Dst } (\text{IpAddrNetmask } (\text{ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal } (127, 0, 0, 0)) 8)))$
 $(\text{MatchAnd } (\text{Match } (\text{Prot } (\text{Proto } \text{TCP})))$
 $(\text{MatchNot } (\text{Match } (\text{Src-Ports } (\text{L4Ports } \text{UDP } [(80, 80)]))))))$

)

lemma *map opt-MatchAny-match-expr (normalize-src-ports*
 (MatchAnd (Match (Dst (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
(127, 0, 0, 0)) 8)))
 (MatchAnd (Match (Prot (Proto TCP)))
 (MatchNot (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports UDP [(80,80)]))))
))) =
 [MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match (Prot (Proto UDP))) (MatchAnd (Match (Dst
(IpAddrNetmask 0x7F000000 8))) (Match (Prot (Proto TCP))))],
 MatchAnd (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports UDP [(0, 79)])) (MatchAnd (Match (Dst
(IpAddrNetmask 0x7F000000 8))) (Match (Prot (Proto TCP))))],
 MatchAnd (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports UDP [(81, 0xFFFF)])) (MatchAnd (Match
(Dst (IpAddrNetmask 0x7F000000 8))) (Match (Prot (Proto TCP)))))] <proof>

lemma *map opt-MatchAny-match-expr (normalize-src-ports*
 (MatchAnd (Match (Dst (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
(127, 0, 0, 0)) 8)))
 (MatchAnd (Match (Prot (Proto ICMP)))
 (MatchAnd (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports TCP [(22,22)]))
 (MatchNot (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports UDP [(80,80)]))))
)))
 =
 [MatchAnd (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports TCP [(22, 22)]))
 (MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match (Prot (Proto UDP))) (MatchAnd (Match (Dst
(IpAddrNetmask 0x7F000000 8))) (Match (Prot (Proto ICMP)))))] <proof>

lemma *map opt-MatchAny-match-expr (normalize-src-ports*
 (MatchAnd (Match ((Src-Ports (L4Ports UDP [(21,21), (22,22)])) ::
32 common-primitive))
 (Match (Prot (Proto UDP))))
 =
 [MatchAnd (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports UDP [(21, 22)])) (Match (Prot (Proto
UDP))))] <proof>

lemma *normalize-match (andfold-MatchExp (map (l4-ports-negate-one C) [])) =*
[MatchAny] <proof>

definition *replace-primitive-matchexpr*
 :: (('a ⇒ bool) × ('a ⇒ 'b)) ⇒ — disc-sel
 ('b negation-type ⇒ 'a match-expr) ⇒ — replace function

```

'a match-expr ⇒ 'a match-expr where
replace-primitive-matchexpr disc-sel replace-f m ≡
  let (as, rst) = primitive-extractor disc-sel m
  in if as = [] then m else
    MatchAnd
      (andfold-MatchExp (map replace-f as))
      rst

```

It does nothing of there is not even a primitive in it

```

lemma replace-primitive-matchexpr-unchanged-if-not-has-disc:
assumes n: normalized-nnf-match m
and wf-disc-sel: wf-disc-sel (disc,sel) C
and noDisc: ¬ has-disc disc m
shows replace-primitive-matchexpr (disc,sel) replace-f m = m
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma replace-primitive-matchexpr:
assumes n: normalized-nnf-match m and wf-disc-sel: wf-disc-sel disc-sel C
and replace-f: ∀ pt. matches γ (replace-f pt) a p ↔
  matches γ (negation-type-to-match-expr-f C pt) a p
shows matches γ (replace-primitive-matchexpr disc-sel replace-f m) a p ↔
matches γ m a p
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma replace-primitive-matchexpr-replaces-disc:
assumes n: normalized-nnf-match m and wf-disc-sel: wf-disc-sel (disc, sel) C
and replace-f: ∀ a. ¬ has-disc disc (replace-f a)
shows ¬ has-disc disc (replace-primitive-matchexpr (disc, sel) replace-f m)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma replace-primitive-matchexpr-preserves-not-has-disc:
assumes n: normalized-nnf-match m and wf-disc-sel: wf-disc-sel (disc,sel) C
and nodisc: ¬ has-disc disc2 m
and replace-f: has-disc disc m ⇒ ∀ pts. ¬ has-disc disc2 (replace-f pts)
shows ¬ has-disc disc2 (replace-primitive-matchexpr (disc,sel) replace-f m)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma normalize-replace-primitive-matchexpr-preserves-normalized-n-primitive:
assumes n: normalized-nnf-match m
and wf-disc-sel: wf-disc-sel (disc, sel) C
and replace-f:
  ∧ a m'. m' ∈ set (normalize-match (replace-f a)) ⇒ normalized-n-primitive
(disc2, sel2) f m'
and nprim: normalized-n-primitive (disc2, sel2) f m
and m': m' ∈ set (normalize-match (replace-primitive-matchexpr (disc,sel)
replace-f m))

```

shows *normalized-n-primitive* (*disc2*, *sel2*) *f m'*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-replace-primitive-matchexpr-preserves-normalized-not-has-disc:*

assumes *n*: *normalized-nnf-match m*
and *wf-disc-sel*: *wf-disc-sel (disc, sel) C*
and *nodisc*: \neg *has-disc disc2 m*
and *replace-f*: $\bigwedge a. \neg$ *has-disc disc2 (replace-f a)*
shows $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } (\text{replace-primitive-matchexpr } (\text{disc,sel}) \text{ replace-f } m))$
 $\implies \neg$ *has-disc disc2 m'*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *normalize-replace-primitive-matchexpr-preserves-normalized-not-has-disc-negated:*

assumes *n*: *normalized-nnf-match m*
and *wf-disc-sel*: *wf-disc-sel (disc, sel) C*
and *nodisc*: \neg *has-disc-negated disc2 neg m*
and *replace-f*: $\bigwedge a. \neg$ *has-disc-negated disc2 neg (replace-f a)*
shows $m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } (\text{replace-primitive-matchexpr } (\text{disc,sel}) \text{ replace-f } m))$
 $\implies \neg$ *has-disc-negated disc2 neg m'*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *normalize-replace-primitive-matchexpr:*

assumes *n*: *normalized-nnf-match m*
and *replace-f*:
 $\bigwedge m. \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$
 $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ (replace-primitive-matchexpr disc-sel replace-f } m) \text{ a p} \iff \text{matches}$
 $\gamma \text{ m a p}$
shows
 $\text{match-list } \gamma \text{ (normalize-match (replace-primitive-matchexpr disc-sel replace-f$
 $m)) \text{ a p} \iff$
 $\text{matches } \gamma \text{ m a p}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

fun *rewrite-MultiportPorts-one*

$:: \text{ipt-l4-ports negation-type} \Rightarrow 'i::\text{len common-primitive match-expr}$ **where**
 $\text{rewrite-MultiportPorts-one (Pos pts) =}$
 $\text{MatchOr (Match (Src-Ports pts)) (Match (Dst-Ports pts)) |}$
 $\text{rewrite-MultiportPorts-one (Neg pts) =}$
 $\text{MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match (Src-Ports pts))) (MatchNot (Match (Dst-Ports$
 pts)))

lemma *rewrite-MultiportPorts-one:*

assumes *generic*: *primitive-matcher-generic β* **and** *n*: *normalized-nnf-match m*
shows
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) \text{ (replace-primitive-matchexpr (is-MultiportPorts, multiportports-sel)}$
 $\text{rewrite-MultiportPorts-one } m) \text{ a p} \iff$

matches (β, α) *m a p*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma $\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Src-Ports } a) \implies \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Dst-Ports } a) \implies$
 $\text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) f m \implies$
 $\forall m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-match } (\text{rewrite-MultiportPorts-one } a)).$
 $\text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) f m'$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rewrite-MultiportPorts-one-nodisc*:
 $\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Src-Ports } a) \implies \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Dst-Ports } a) \implies$
 $\neg \text{has-disc disc } (\text{rewrite-MultiportPorts-one } a)$
 $\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Src-Ports } a) \implies \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Dst-Ports } a) \implies$
 $\neg \text{has-disc-negated disc neg } (\text{rewrite-MultiportPorts-one } a)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *rewrite-MultiportPorts*
 $:: 'i::\text{len common-primitive match-expr} \Rightarrow 'i \text{ common-primitive match-expr list}$
where
 $\text{rewrite-MultiportPorts } m \equiv \text{normalize-match}$
 $(\text{replace-primitive-matchexpr } (\text{is-MultiportPorts}, \text{multiportports-sel}) \text{rewrite-MultiportPorts-one}$
m)

lemma *rewrite-MultiportPorts*:
assumes *generic*: *primitive-matcher-generic* β
and *n*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
shows
 $\text{match-list } (\beta, \alpha) (\text{rewrite-MultiportPorts } m) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) m a p$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rewrite-MultiportPorts-normalized-nnf-match*:
 $m' \in \text{set } (\text{rewrite-MultiportPorts } m) \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m'$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

It does nothing of there is not even the primitive in it

lemma *rewrite-MultiportPorts-unchanged-if-not-has-disc*:
assumes *n*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *noDisc*: $\neg \text{has-disc is-MultiportPorts } m$
shows $\text{rewrite-MultiportPorts } m = [m]$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rewrite-MultiportPorts-preserves-normalized-n-primitive*:
assumes *n*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *disc2-noSrcPorts*: $\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (\text{Src-Ports } a)$
and *disc2-noDstPorts*: $\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (\text{Dst-Ports } a)$
shows $m' \in \text{set } (\text{rewrite-MultiportPorts } m) \implies$
 $\text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) f m \implies$

normalized-n-primitive (disc2, sel2) f m'
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rewrite-MultiportPorts-preserves-normalized-not-has-disc:*

assumes *n: normalized-nnf-match m*
and *nodisc: ¬ has-disc disc2 m*
and *disc2-noSrcPorts: ∀ a. ¬ disc2 (Src-Ports a)*
and *disc2-noDstPorts: ∀ a. ¬ disc2 (Dst-Ports a)*
shows *m' ∈ set (rewrite-MultiportPorts m)*
 $\implies \neg \text{has-disc disc2 } m'$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *rewrite-MultiportPorts-preserves-normalized-not-has-disc-negated:*

assumes *n: normalized-nnf-match m*
and *nodisc: ¬ has-disc-negated disc2 neg m*
and *disc2-noSrcPorts: ∀ a. ¬ disc2 (Src-Ports a)*
and *disc2-noDstPorts: ∀ a. ¬ disc2 (Dst-Ports a)*
shows *m' ∈ set (rewrite-MultiportPorts m)*
 $\implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc2 neg } m'$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *rewrite-MultiportPorts-removes-MultiportsPorts:*

assumes *n: normalized-nnf-match m*
shows *m' ∈ set (rewrite-MultiportPorts m) $\implies \neg \text{has-disc is-MultiportPorts } m'$*

⟨proof⟩

end

theory *IpAddresses-Normalize*

imports *Common-Primitive-Lemmas*

begin

27.6 Normalizing IP Addresses

fun *normalized-src-ips :: 'i::len common-primitive match-expr \Rightarrow bool* **where**
normalized-src-ips MatchAny = True |
normalized-src-ips (Match (Src (IpAddrRange - -))) = False |
normalized-src-ips (Match (Src (IpAddr -))) = False |
normalized-src-ips (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask - -))) = True |
normalized-src-ips (Match -) = True |
normalized-src-ips (MatchNot (Match (Src -))) = False |
normalized-src-ips (MatchNot (Match -)) = True |
normalized-src-ips (MatchAnd m1 m2) = (normalized-src-ips m1 \wedge normal-
ized-src-ips m2) |
normalized-src-ips (MatchNot (MatchAnd - -)) = False |
normalized-src-ips (MatchNot (MatchNot -)) = False |
normalized-src-ips (MatchNot (MatchAny)) = True

lemma *normalized-src-ips-def2*: *normalized-src-ips ms = normalized-n-primitive (is-Src, src-sel) normalized-cidr-ip ms*
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *normalized-dst-ips* :: 'i::len *common-primitive match-expr* ⇒ *bool* **where**
normalized-dst-ips MatchAny = True |
normalized-dst-ips (Match (Dst (IpAddrRange - -))) = False |
normalized-dst-ips (Match (Dst (IpAddr -))) = False |
normalized-dst-ips (Match (Dst (IpAddrNetmask - -))) = True |
normalized-dst-ips (Match -) = True |
normalized-dst-ips (MatchNot (Match (Dst -))) = False |
normalized-dst-ips (MatchNot (Match -)) = True |
normalized-dst-ips (MatchAnd m1 m2) = (normalized-dst-ips m1 ∧ normal-
ized-dst-ips m2) |
normalized-dst-ips (MatchNot (MatchAnd - -)) = False |
normalized-dst-ips (MatchNot (MatchNot -)) = False |
normalized-dst-ips (MatchNot MatchAny) = True

lemma *normalized-dst-ips-def2*: *normalized-dst-ips ms = normalized-n-primitive (is-Dst, dst-sel) normalized-cidr-ip ms*
 ⟨proof⟩

value *normalize-primitive-extract (is-Src, src-sel) Src ipt-iprange-compress*
 (*MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match ((Src-Ports (L4Ports TCP [(1,2)])):: 32 com-*
mon-primitive))) (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports TCP [(1,2)])))))
value *normalize-primitive-extract (is-Src, src-sel) Src ipt-iprange-compress*
 (*MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (10::ipv4addr) 2)))*
 (*Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports TCP [(1,2)]))))*)
value *normalize-primitive-extract (is-Src, src-sel) Src ipt-iprange-compress*
 (*MatchAnd (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (10::ipv4addr) 2))) (MatchAnd*
 (*Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask 10 8)) (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports TCP [(1,2)]))))*)
value *normalize-primitive-extract (is-Src, src-sel) Src ipt-iprange-compress*
 (*MatchAnd (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (10::ipv4addr) 2))) (MatchAnd*
 (*Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask 192 8)) (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports TCP [(1,2)]))))*)

definition *normalize-src-ips* :: 'i::len *common-primitive match-expr* ⇒ 'i *com-*
mon-primitive match-expr list **where**
normalize-src-ips = normalize-primitive-extract (common-primitive.is-Src, src-sel)
common-primitive.Src ipt-iprange-compress

lemma *ipt-iprange-compress-src-matching*: *match-list (common-matcher, α) (map*
 (*Match* ∘ *Src*) (*ipt-iprange-compress ml*)) *a p* ⇔
matches (common-matcher, α) (alist-and (NegPos-map Src ml)) a p
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalize-src-ips*: *normalized-nnf-match m* ⇒

$match-list (common-matcher, \alpha) (normalize-src-ips m) a p = matches (common-matcher, \alpha) m a p$
 <proof>

lemma *normalize-src-ips-normalized-n-primitive: normalized-nnf-match m \implies*
 $\forall m' \in set (normalize-src-ips m). normalized-src-ips m'$
 <proof>

definition *normalize-dst-ips :: 'i::len common-primitive match-expr \Rightarrow 'i common-primitive match-expr list where*
 $normalize-dst-ips = normalize-primitive-extract (common-primitive.is-Dst, dst-sel)$
 $common-primitive.Dst ipt-iprange-compress$

lemma *ipt-iprange-compress-dst-matching: match-list (common-matcher, \alpha) (map*
 $(Match \circ Dst) (ipt-iprange-compress ml)) a p \longleftrightarrow$
 $matches (common-matcher, \alpha) (alist-and (NegPos-map Dst ml)) a p$
 <proof>

lemma *normalize-dst-ips: normalized-nnf-match m \implies*
 $match-list (common-matcher, \alpha) (normalize-dst-ips m) a p = matches (common-matcher, \alpha) m a p$
 <proof>

Normalizing the dst ips preserves the normalized src ips

lemma *normalized-nnf-match m \implies normalized-src-ips m \implies $\forall mn \in set (normalize-dst-ips$*
 $m). normalized-src-ips mn$
 <proof>

lemma *normalize-dst-ips-normalized-n-primitive: normalized-nnf-match m \implies*
 $\forall m' \in set (normalize-dst-ips m). normalized-dst-ips m'$
 <proof>

end

theory *Interfaces-Normalize*

imports *Common-Primitive-Lemmas*

begin

27.7 Optimizing interfaces in match expressions

definition *compress-interfaces :: iface negation-type list \Rightarrow (iface list \times iface list)*
option where

$compress-interfaces ifces \equiv case (compress-pos-interfaces (getPos ifces))$
 $of None \Rightarrow None$
 $| Some i \Rightarrow if$
 $\quad \exists negated-ifce \in set (getNeg ifces). iface-subset i negated-ifce$
 $then$
 $\quad None$

```

else if
  ¬ iface-is-wildcard i
then
  Some ([i], [])
else
  Some ((if i = ifaceAny then [] else [i]), getNeg ifces)

```

context

begin

private lemma *compress-interfaces-None:*

assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β

shows

compress-interfaces ifces = None \implies \neg *matches* (β , α) (*alist-and* (*NegPos-map* *IIface ifces*)) *a p*

compress-interfaces ifces = None \implies \neg *matches* (β , α) (*alist-and* (*NegPos-map* *OIface ifces*)) *a p*

<proof> **lemma** *compress-interfaces-Some:*

assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β

shows

compress-interfaces ifces = Some (i-pos, i-neg) \implies

matches (β , α) (*alist-and* (*NegPos-map* *IIface* ((*map Pos i-pos*)@(map *Neg i-neg*)))) *a p* \longleftrightarrow

matches (β , α) (*alist-and* (*NegPos-map* *IIface ifces*)) *a p*

compress-interfaces ifces = Some (i-pos, i-neg) \implies

matches (β , α) (*alist-and* (*NegPos-map* *OIface* ((*map Pos i-pos*)@(map *Neg i-neg*)))) *a p* \longleftrightarrow

matches (β , α) (*alist-and* (*NegPos-map* *OIface ifces*)) *a p*

<proof>

definition *compress-normalize-input-interfaces* :: *'i::len common-primitive match-expr*
 \Rightarrow *'i common-primitive match-expr option* **where**

compress-normalize-input-interfaces m \equiv *compress-normalize-primitive (is-Iiface, iiface-sel) IIface compress-interfaces m*

lemma *compress-normalize-input-interfaces-Some:*

assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β

and *normalized-nnf-match m* **and** *compress-normalize-input-interfaces m = Some m'*

shows *matches* (β , α) *m' a p* \longleftrightarrow *matches* (β , α) *m a p*

<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-input-interfaces-None:*

assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β

and *normalized-nnf-match m* **and** *compress-normalize-input-interfaces m = None*

shows \neg *matches* (β , α) *m a p*

<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-input-interfaces-nnf*: *normalized-nnf-match* $m \implies$
compress-normalize-input-interfaces $m = \text{Some } m' \implies$
normalized-nnf-match m'
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compress-normalize-input-interfaces-not-introduces-Iiface*:
 $\neg \text{has-disc is-Iiface } m \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{compress-normalize-input-interfaces}$
 $m = \text{Some } m' \implies$
 $\neg \text{has-disc is-Iiface } m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compress-normalize-input-interfaces-not-introduces-Iiface-negated*:
assumes *notdisc*: $\neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Iiface False } m$
and *nm*: *normalized-nnf-match* m
and *some*: *compress-normalize-input-interfaces* $m = \text{Some } m'$
shows $\neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Iiface False } m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compress-normalize-input-interfaces-hasdisc*:
 $\neg \text{has-disc disc } m \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc (Iiface } a)) \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$
compress-normalize-input-interfaces $m = \text{Some } m' \implies$
normalized-nnf-match $m' \wedge \neg \text{has-disc disc } m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compress-normalize-input-interfaces-hasdisc-negated*:
 $\neg \text{has-disc-negated disc neg } m \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc (Iiface } a)) \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match}$
 $m \implies \text{compress-normalize-input-interfaces } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$
normalized-nnf-match $m' \wedge \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc neg } m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compress-normalize-input-interfaces-preserves-normalized-n-primitive*:
normalized-n-primitive (*disc*, *sel*) $P m \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc (Iiface } a)) \implies \text{normal-}$
ized-nnf-match $m \implies \text{compress-normalize-input-interfaces } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$
normalized-nnf-match $m' \wedge \text{normalized-n-primitive (disc, sel) } P m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

value[code] *compress-normalize-input-interfaces*
 (*MatchAnd* (*MatchAnd* (*MatchAnd* (*Match* ((*Iiface* (*Iface* "eth+"))::32 *com-*
mon-primitive))) (*MatchNot* (*Match* (*Iiface* (*Iface* "eth4"))))) (*Match* (*Iiface* (*Iface*
 "eth1"))))
 (*Match* (*Prot* (*Proto* *TCP*))))

value[code] *compress-normalize-input-interfaces* (*MatchAny*:: 32 *common-primitive*

match-expr)

definition *compress-normalize-output-interfaces* :: 'i::len *common-primitive match-expr*
 \Rightarrow 'i *common-primitive match-expr option* **where**
compress-normalize-output-interfaces *m* \equiv *compress-normalize-primitive* (*is-Oiface*,
oiface-sel) *Oiface* *compress-interfaces* *m*

lemma *compress-normalize-output-interfaces-Some*:
assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β
and *normalized-nnf-match* *m* **and** *compress-normalize-output-interfaces* *m* =
Some *m'*
shows *matches* (β , α) *m'* *a* *p* \longleftrightarrow *matches* (β , α) *m* *a* *p*
<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-output-interfaces-None*:
assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β
and *normalized-nnf-match* *m* **and** *compress-normalize-output-interfaces* *m* =
None
shows \neg *matches* (β , α) *m* *a* *p*
<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-output-interfaces-nnf*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m* \Longrightarrow
compress-normalize-output-interfaces *m* = *Some* *m'* \Longrightarrow
normalized-nnf-match *m'*
<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-output-interfaces-not-introduces-Oiface*:
 \neg *has-disc is-Oiface* *m* \Longrightarrow *normalized-nnf-match* *m* \Longrightarrow *compress-normalize-output-interfaces*
m = *Some* *m'* \Longrightarrow
 \neg *has-disc is-Oiface* *m'*
<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-output-interfaces-not-introduces-Oiface-negated*:
assumes *notdisc*: \neg *has-disc-negated is-Oiface* *False* *m*
and *nm*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *some*: *compress-normalize-output-interfaces* *m* = *Some* *m'*
shows \neg *has-disc-negated is-Oiface* *False* *m'*
<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-output-interfaces-hasdisc*:
 \neg *has-disc disc* *m* \Longrightarrow ($\forall a. \neg$ *disc* (*Oiface* *a*)) \Longrightarrow *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
 \Longrightarrow *compress-normalize-output-interfaces* *m* = *Some* *m'* \Longrightarrow
normalized-nnf-match *m'* \wedge \neg *has-disc disc* *m'*
<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-output-interfaces-hasdisc-negated*:
 $\neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc } \text{neg } m \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{OIface } a)) \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{compress-normalize-output-interfaces } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m' \wedge \neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc } \text{neg } m'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compress-normalize-output-interfaces-preserves-normalized-n-primitive*:
 $\text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) P m \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{OIface } a)) \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{compress-normalize-output-interfaces } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m' \wedge \text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) P m'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

end

28 Word Upto

theory *Word-Upto*
imports *Main*
IP-Addresses.Hs-Compat
Word-Lib.Word-Lemmas
begin

definition *word-range* :: $\langle 'a::\text{len } \text{word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word list} \rangle$
where $\langle \text{word-range } v w = \text{sorted-list-of-set } \{v..w\} \rangle$

lemma *word-range-code* [*code*]:
 $\langle \text{word-range } v w = (\text{if } v = w \text{ then } [v] \text{ else if } v < w \text{ then } v \# \text{word-range } (v + 1) w \text{ else } []) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *word-interval-eq-set-word-range* [*code-unfold*]:
 $\langle \{v..w\} = \text{set } (\text{word-range } v w) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Enumerate a range of machine words.

enumerate from the back (inefficient)

function *word-upto* :: $\langle 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow ('a::\text{len}) \text{ word list} \rangle$ **where**
 $\text{word-upto } a b = (\text{if } a = b \text{ then } [a] \text{ else } \text{word-upto } a (b - 1) @ [b])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

termination *word-upto*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *word-upto.simps*[*simp del*]

enumerate from the front (more inefficient)

function *word-upto'* :: 'a word \Rightarrow 'a word \Rightarrow ('a::len) word list **where**
word-upto' a b = (if a = b then [a] else a # *word-upto'* (a + 1) b)
<proof>

termination *word-upto'*
<proof>

declare *word-upto'.simps*[*simp del*]

lemma *word-upto-cons-front*[*code*]:
word-upto a b = *word-upto'* a b
<proof>

lemma *word-upto-set-eq*: $a \leq b \implies x \in \text{set } (\text{word-upto } a \ b) \iff a \leq x \wedge x \leq b$
<proof>

lemma *word-upto-distinct-hlp*: $a \leq b \implies a \neq b \implies b \notin \text{set } (\text{word-upto } a \ (b - 1))$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-word-upto*: $a \leq b \implies \text{distinct } (\text{word-upto } a \ b)$
<proof>

lemma *word-upto-eq-upto*: $s \leq e \implies e \leq \text{unat } (\text{max-word} :: 'l \ \text{word}) \implies$
 $\text{word-upto } ((\text{of-nat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('l :: \text{len}) \ \text{word}) \ s) \ (\text{of-nat } e) = \text{map of-nat } (\text{upt}$
 $s \ (\text{Suc } e))$
<proof>

lemma *word-upto-alt*: $(a :: ('l :: \text{len}) \ \text{word}) \leq b \implies$
 $\text{word-upto } a \ b = \text{map of-nat } (\text{upt } (\text{unat } a) \ (\text{Suc } (\text{unat } b)))$
<proof>

lemma *word-upto-upt*:
 $\text{word-upto } a \ b = (\text{if } a \leq b \text{ then } \text{map of-nat } (\text{upt } (\text{unat } a) \ (\text{Suc } (\text{unat } b)))) \ \text{else}$
 $\text{word-upto } a \ b)$
<proof>

lemma *sorted-word-upto*:
fixes a b :: ('l :: len) word
assumes $a \leq b$
shows *sorted* (*word-upto* a b)

<proof>

```
end  
theory Protocols-Normalize  
imports Common-Primitive-Lemmas  
  ../Common/Word-Upto  
begin
```

29 Optimizing Protocols

30 Optimizing protocols in match expressions

```
fun compress-pos-protocols :: protocol list  $\Rightarrow$  protocol option where  
  compress-pos-protocols [] = Some ProtoAny |  
  compress-pos-protocols [p] = Some p |  
  compress-pos-protocols (p1#p2#ps) = (case simple-proto-conjunct p1 p2 of  
  None  $\Rightarrow$  None | Some p  $\Rightarrow$  compress-pos-protocols (p#ps))
```

```
lemma compress-pos-protocols-Some: compress-pos-protocols ps = Some proto  
 $\implies$ 
```

```
  match-proto proto p-prot  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall p \in \text{set } ps. \text{match-proto } p \text{ p-prot}$ )  
<proof>
```

```
lemma compress-pos-protocols-None: compress-pos-protocols ps = None  $\implies$   
   $\neg (\forall \text{proto} \in \text{set } ps. \text{match-proto proto p-prot})$   
<proof>
```

```
lemma simple-proto-conjunct (Proto p1) (Proto p2)  $\neq$  None  $\implies \forall \text{pkt}. \text{match-proto}$   
(Proto p1) pkt  $\longleftrightarrow$  match-proto (Proto p2) pkt  
<proof>
```

```
lemma simple-proto-conjunct p1 (Proto p2)  $\neq$  None  $\implies \forall \text{pkt}. \text{match-proto}$  (Proto  
p2) pkt  $\longrightarrow$  match-proto p1 pkt  
<proof>
```

```
definition compress-protocols :: protocol negation-type list  $\Rightarrow$  (protocol list  $\times$   
protocol list) option where
```

```
  compress-protocols ps  $\equiv$  case (compress-pos-protocols (getPos ps))  
  of None  $\Rightarrow$  None  
  | Some proto  $\Rightarrow$  if ProtoAny  $\in$  set (getNeg ps)  $\vee$  ( $\forall p \in \{0..- 1\}. \text{Proto } p$   
 $\in$  set (getNeg ps)) then
```

```
  None  
  else if proto = ProtoAny then  
    Some ([], getNeg ps)  
  else if ( $\exists p \in \text{set } (\text{getNeg } ps). \text{simple-proto-conjunct } \text{proto } p \neq$ 
```

```
None) then
```

```
  None  
  else
```

match, e.g. — *proto* is a *primitive-protocol* here. This is strict equality
 matches! — protocol must be TCP. Thus, we can remove all negative
 matches!
 $Some ([proto], [])$

lemma *all-proto-hlp2*: $ProtoAny \in a \vee (\forall p \in \{0..- 1\}. Proto p \in a) \longleftrightarrow$
 $ProtoAny \in a \vee a = \{p. p \neq ProtoAny\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-word8-word-upto*: $\{0..(- 1 :: 8 word)\} = set (word-upto 0 255)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $(\forall p \in \{0..- 1\}. Proto p \in set (getNeg ps)) \longleftrightarrow$
 $((\forall p \in set (word-upto 0 255). Proto p \in set (getNeg ps)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *compress-protocols-code*[code]:
 $compress-protocols ps = (case (compress-pos-protocols (getPos ps))$
 $of None \Rightarrow None$
 $| Some proto \Rightarrow if ProtoAny \in set (getNeg ps) \vee (\forall p \in set (word-upto 0$
 $255). Proto p \in set (getNeg ps)) then$
 $None$
 $else if proto = ProtoAny then$
 $Some ([], getNeg ps)$
 $else if (\exists p \in set (getNeg ps). simple-proto-conjunct proto p \neq$
 $None) then$
 $None$
 $else$
 $Some ([proto], [])$
 $)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *compress-protocols ps = Some (ps-pos, ps-neg) \implies*
 $\exists p. ((\forall m \in set ps-pos. match-proto m p) \wedge (\forall m \in set ps-neg. \neg match-proto m$
 $p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *compress-normalize-protocols-step* :: $'i::len$ *common-primitive match-expr*
 $\Rightarrow 'i$ *common-primitive match-expr option where*
 $compress-normalize-protocols-step m \equiv compress-normalize-primitive (is-Prot,$
 $prot-sel) Prot compress-protocols m$

lemma (*in primitive-matcher-generic*) *compress-normalize-protocols-step-Some:*
assumes *normalized-nnf-match m and compress-normalize-protocols-step m =*
 $Some m'$
shows $matches (\beta, \alpha) m' a p \longleftrightarrow matches (\beta, \alpha) m a p$

<proof>

lemma (in *primitive-matcher-generic*) *compress-normalize-protocols-step-None*:
assumes *normalized-nnf-match m* **and** *compress-normalize-protocols-step m = None*

shows $\neg \text{matches } (\beta, \alpha) m a p$

<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-protocols-step-nnf*:

normalized-nnf-match m \implies *compress-normalize-protocols-step m = Some m'*

\implies

normalized-nnf-match m'

<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-protocols-step-not-introduces-Prot*:

$\neg \text{has-disc is-Prot } m \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{compress-normalize-protocols-step } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$

$\neg \text{has-disc is-Prot } m'$

<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-protocols-step-not-introduces-Prot-negated*:

assumes *notdisc: $\neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Prot False } m$*

and *nm: normalized-nnf-match m*

and *some: compress-normalize-protocols-step m = Some m'*

shows $\neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Prot False } m'$

<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-protocols-step-hasdisc*:

$\neg \text{has-disc disc } m \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc (Prot } a)) \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$
compress-normalize-protocols-step m = Some m' \implies

normalized-nnf-match m' \wedge $\neg \text{has-disc disc } m'$

<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-protocols-step-hasdisc-negated*:

$\neg \text{has-disc-negated disc neg } m \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc (Prot } a)) \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$
compress-normalize-protocols-step m = Some m' \implies

normalized-nnf-match m' \wedge $\neg \text{has-disc-negated disc neg } m'$

<proof>

lemma *compress-normalize-protocols-step-preserves-normalized-n-primitive*:

normalized-n-primitive (disc, sel) P m \implies $(\forall a. \neg \text{disc (Prot } a)) \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$
compress-normalize-protocols-step m = Some m' \implies

*normalized-nnf-match m' \wedge *normalized-n-primitive (disc, sel) P m'**

<proof>

lemma *case compress-normalize-protocols-step*
 (MatchAnd (MatchAnd (MatchAnd (Match ((Prot (Proto TCP)):: 32 common-primitive)) (MatchNot (Match (Prot (Proto UDP)))) (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth1"))))) (Match (Prot (Proto TCP)))) of Some ps ⇒ opt-MatchAny-match-expr ps
 = MatchAnd (Match (Prot (Proto 6))) (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth1"))) ⟨proof⟩

value[code] *compress-normalize-protocols-step* (MatchAny:: 32 common-primitive match-expr)

30.1 Importing the matches on primitive-protocol from L4Ports

definition *import-protocols-from-ports*
 :: 'i::len common-primitive match-expr ⇒ 'i common-primitive match-expr
where
 import-protocols-from-ports m ≡
 (case primitive-extractor (is-Src-Ports, src-ports-sel) m of (srcpts, rst1) ⇒
 case primitive-extractor (is-Dst-Ports, dst-ports-sel) rst1 of (dstpts, rst2) ⇒
 MatchAnd
 (MatchAnd
 (MatchAnd
 (andfold-MatchExp (map (Match ∘ (Prot ∘ (case-ipt-l4-ports (λproto x. Proto proto)))) (getPos srcpts)))
 (andfold-MatchExp (map (Match ∘ (Prot ∘ (case-ipt-l4-ports (λproto x. Proto proto)))) (getPos dstpts)))
)
 (alist-and' (NegPos-map Src-Ports srcpts @ NegPos-map Dst-Ports dstpts))
)
 rst2
)

The *Proto* and *L4Ports* match make the following match impossible:

lemma *compress-normalize-protocols-step* (import-protocols-from-ports
 (MatchAnd (MatchAnd (Match (Prot (Proto TCP)):: 32 common-primitive))
 (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports UDP [(22,22)]))) (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth1")))))
 = None
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *import-protocols-from-ports-erule: normalized-nnf-match m ⇒ P m ⇒*
 (∧ srcpts rst1 dstpts rst2.
 normalized-nnf-match m ⇒
 — P m ⇒ erule consumes only first argument
 primitive-extractor (is-Src-Ports, src-ports-sel) m = (srcpts, rst1) ⇒
 primitive-extractor (is-Dst-Ports, dst-ports-sel) rst1 = (dstpts, rst2) ⇒
 normalized-nnf-match rst1 ⇒
 normalized-nnf-match rst2 ⇒

$$\begin{aligned}
& P \text{ (MatchAnd} \\
& \quad \text{(MatchAnd} \\
& \quad \quad \text{(MatchAnd} \\
& \quad \quad \quad \text{(andfold-MatchExp} \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \text{(map (Match } \circ \text{ (Prot } \circ \text{ (case-ipt-l4-ports (\lambda proto x. Proto proto))))} \\
& \text{(getPos srcpts))} \\
& \quad \quad \quad \text{(andfold-MatchExp} \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \text{(map (Match } \circ \text{ (Prot } \circ \text{ (case-ipt-l4-ports (\lambda proto x. Proto proto))))} \\
& \text{(getPos dstpts))} \\
& \quad \quad \quad \text{(alist-and' (NegPos-map Src-Ports srcpts @ NegPos-map Dst-Ports} \\
& \text{dstpts))} \\
& \quad \text{rst2))} \implies \\
& P \text{ (import-protocols-from-ports m)} \\
& \langle \text{proof} \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *(in primitive-matcher-generic) import-protocols-from-ports:*
assumes *normalized: normalized-nnf-match m*
shows *matches (β , α) (import-protocols-from-ports m) a p \longleftrightarrow matches (β , α) m a p*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *import-protocols-from-ports-nnf:*
normalized-nnf-match m \implies normalized-nnf-match (import-protocols-from-ports m)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *import-protocols-from-ports-not-introduces-Prot-negated:*
normalized-nnf-match m \implies \neg has-disc-negated is-Prot False m \implies
 \neg has-disc-negated is-Prot False (import-protocols-from-ports m)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *import-protocols-from-ports-hasdisc:*
normalized-nnf-match m \implies \neg has-disc disc m \implies ($\forall a. \neg$ disc (Prot a)) \implies
normalized-nnf-match (import-protocols-from-ports m) \wedge \neg has-disc disc (import-protocols-from-ports m)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *import-protocols-from-ports-hasdisc-negated:*
 \neg has-disc-negated disc False m \implies ($\forall a. \neg$ disc (Prot a)) \implies normalized-nnf-match m \implies
normalized-nnf-match (import-protocols-from-ports m) \wedge
 \neg has-disc-negated disc False (import-protocols-from-ports m)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *import-protocols-from-ports-preserves-normalized-n-primitive:*
normalized-n-primitive (*disc*, *sel*) *f* *m* \implies ($\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Prot } a)$) \implies *normalized-nnf-match* *m* \implies
normalized-nnf-match (*import-protocols-from-ports* *m*) \wedge *normalized-n-primitive*
(*disc*, *sel*) *f* (*import-protocols-from-ports* *m*)
⟨*proof*⟩

30.2 Putting things together

definition *compress-normalize-protocols*
 $:: 'i::\text{len}$ *common-primitive match-expr* \Rightarrow $'i$ *common-primitive match-expr option* **where**
compress-normalize-protocols *m* \equiv *compress-normalize-protocols-step* (*import-protocols-from-ports* *m*)

lemma (*in primitive-matcher-generic*) *compress-normalize-protocols-Some:*
assumes *normalized-nnf-match* *m* **and** *compress-normalize-protocols* *m* = *Some* *m'*
shows *matches* (β , α) *m'* *a* *p* \longleftrightarrow *matches* (β , α) *m* *a* *p*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (*in primitive-matcher-generic*) *compress-normalize-protocols-None:*
assumes *normalized-nnf-match* *m* **and** *compress-normalize-protocols* *m* = *None*
shows \neg *matches* (β , α) *m* *a* *p*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compress-normalize-protocols-nnf:*
normalized-nnf-match *m* \implies *compress-normalize-protocols* *m* = *Some* *m'* \implies
normalized-nnf-match *m'*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compress-normalize-protocols-not-introduces-Prot-negated:*
assumes *notdisc*: \neg *has-disc-negated is-Prot False* *m*
and *nm*: *normalized-nnf-match* *m*
and *some*: *compress-normalize-protocols* *m* = *Some* *m'*
shows \neg *has-disc-negated is-Prot False* *m'*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compress-normalize-protocols-hasdisc:*
 \neg *has-disc* *disc* *m* \implies ($\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Prot } a)$) \implies *normalized-nnf-match* *m* \implies
compress-normalize-protocols *m* = *Some* *m'* \implies
normalized-nnf-match *m'* \wedge \neg *has-disc* *disc* *m'*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compress-normalize-protocols-hasdisc-negated:*
 \neg *has-disc-negated* *disc* *False* *m* \implies ($\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Prot } a)$) \implies

normalized-nnf-match $m \implies \text{compress-normalize-protocols } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$
normalized-nnf-match $m' \wedge \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc False } m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compress-normalize-protocols-preserves-normalized-n-primitive:*
normalized-n-primitive $(\text{disc, sel}) P m \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Prot } a)) \implies \text{normal-}$
ized-nnf-match $m \implies \text{compress-normalize-protocols } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$
normalized-nnf-match $m' \wedge \text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc, sel}) P m'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *case compress-normalize-protocols*
 (*MatchAnd* (*MatchAnd* (*MatchAnd* (*Match* ((*Prot* (*Proto* *TCP*)):: 32 *com-*
mon-primitive)) (*MatchNot* (*Match* (*Prot* (*Proto* *UDP*)))))) (*Match* (*Iiface* (*Iface*
 "eth1"))))
 (*Match* (*Prot* (*Proto* *TCP*)))) of *Some ps* \Rightarrow *opt-MatchAny-match-expr*
ps
 =
MatchAnd (*Match* (*Prot* (*Proto* 6))) (*Match* (*Iiface* (*Iface* "eth1"))) ⟨proof⟩

value[code] *compress-normalize-protocols* (*MatchAny*:: 32 *common-primitive match-expr*)

end

31 Reverse Remdups

theory *Remdups-Rev*
imports *Main*
begin

definition *remdups-rev* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
remdups-rev $rs \equiv \text{rev } (\text{remdups } (\text{rev } rs))$

lemma *remdups-append:* *remdups* $(rs @ rs2) = \text{remdups } [r \leftarrow rs . r \notin \text{set } rs2] @$
remdups $rs2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *remdups-rev-append:* *remdups-rev* $(rs @ rs2) = \text{remdups-rev } rs @ \text{remdups-rev}$
 $[r \leftarrow rs2 . r \notin \text{set } rs]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *remdups-rev-fst:*
remdups-rev $(r \# rs) = (\text{if } r \in \text{set } rs \text{ then } r \# \text{remdups-rev } (\text{removeAll } r \text{ } rs) \text{ else}$
 $r \# \text{remdups-rev } rs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *remdups-rev-set:* *set* $(\text{remdups-rev } rs) = \text{set } rs$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *remdups-rev-removeAll*: *remdups-rev (removeAll r rs) = removeAll r (remdups-rev rs)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Faster code equations

fun *remdups-rev-code* :: *'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list where*
remdups-rev-code - [] = [] |
remdups-rev-code ps (r#rs) = (if r ∈ set ps then remdups-rev-code ps rs else
r#remdups-rev-code (r#ps) rs)

lemma *remdups-rev-code[code]*: *remdups-rev rs = remdups-rev-code [] rs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

theory *Ipassmt*

imports *Common-Primitive-Syntax*

../Semantics-Ternary/Primitive-Normalization

Simple-Firewall.Iface

Simple-Firewall.IP-Addr-WordInterval-toString

Automatic-Refinement.Misc

begin

hide-const *Misc.uncurry*

hide-fact *Misc.uncurry-def*

A mapping from an interface to its assigned ip addresses in CIDR notation

type-synonym *'i ipassignment=iface → ('i word × nat) list*

31.1 Sanity checking for an *'i ipassignment*.

warning if interface map has wildcards

definition *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards* :: *'i ipassignment ⇒ bool where*
ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards ipassmt ≡ ∀ iface ∈ dom ipassmt. ¬ iface-is-wildcard
iface

Executable of the *'i ipassignment* is given as a list.

lemma[*code-unfold*]: *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards (map-of ipassmt) ↔ (∀ iface*
∈ fst' set ipassmt. ¬ iface-is-wildcard iface)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards-match-iface*:

ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards ipassmt ⇒

ipassmt (Iface ifce2) = None ⇒

ipassmt ifce = Some a ⇒

¬ match-iface ifce ifce2

⟨*proof*⟩

definition *map-of-ipassmt* :: (iface × ('i word × nat) list) list ⇒ iface → ('i word × nat) list **where**
map-of-ipassmt ipassmt = (
 if
 distinct (map fst ipassmt) ∧ ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards (map-of ipassmt)
 then
 map-of ipassmt
 else undefined ~~undefined ipassmt must be distinct and don't have wildcard interfaces~~)

some additional (optional) sanity checks

sanity check that there are no zone-spanning interfaces

definition *ipassmt-sanity-disjoint* :: 'i::len ipassignment ⇒ bool **where**
ipassmt-sanity-disjoint ipassmt ≡ ∀ i1 ∈ dom ipassmt. ∀ i2 ∈ dom ipassmt. i1 ≠ i2 →
 ipcidr-union-set (set (the (ipassmt i1))) ∩ ipcidr-union-set (set (the (ipassmt i2))) = {}

lemma[code-unfold]: *ipassmt-sanity-disjoint (map-of ipassmt)* ↔
 (let Is = fst' set ipassmt in
 (∀ i1 ∈ Is. ∀ i2 ∈ Is. i1 ≠ i2 → wordinterval-empty (wordinterval-intersection
 (l2wi (map ipcidr-to-interval (the ((map-of ipassmt) i1)))) (l2wi (map ipcidr-to-interval
 (the ((map-of ipassmt) i2)))))))
 ⟨proof⟩

Checking that the ipassmt covers the complete ipv4 address space.

definition *ipassmt-sanity-complete* :: (iface × ('i::len word × nat) list) list ⇒ bool **where**
ipassmt-sanity-complete ipassmt ≡ distinct (map fst ipassmt) ∧ (∪ (ipcidr-union-set
 ' set ' (ran (map-of ipassmt)))) = UNIV

lemma[code]: *ipassmt-sanity-complete ipassmt* ↔ distinct (map fst ipassmt)
 ∧ (let range = map snd ipassmt in
 wordinterval-eq (wordinterval-Union (map (l2wi ∘ (map ipcidr-to-interval))
 range)) wordinterval-UNIV
)
 ⟨proof⟩

value[code] *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards (map-of [(Iface "eth1.1017", [(ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
 (131,159,14,240), 28)]))]*

fun *collect-ifaces'* :: 'i::len common-primitive rule list ⇒ iface list **where**
collect-ifaces' [] = [] |
collect-ifaces' ((Rule m a)#rs) = filter (λiface. iface ≠ ifaceAny) (
 (map (λx. case x of Pos i ⇒ i | Neg i ⇒ i) (fst
 (primitive-extractor (is-Iiface, iiface-sel) m))) @

(map (λx. case x of Pos i ⇒ i | Neg i ⇒ i) (fst (primitive-extractor (is-Oiface, oiface-sel) m))) @ collect-ifaces' rs)

definition *collect-ifaces* :: 'i::len common-primitive rule list ⇒ iface list **where**
collect-ifaces rs ≡ mergesort-remdups (collect-ifaces' rs)

lemma set (collect-ifaces rs) = set (collect-ifaces' rs)
 ⟨proof⟩

sanity check that all interfaces mentioned in the ruleset are also listed in the ipassmt. May fail for wildcard interfaces in the ruleset.

definition *ipassmt-sanity-defined* :: 'i::len common-primitive rule list ⇒ 'i ipassignment ⇒ bool **where**

ipassmt-sanity-defined rs ipassmt ≡ ∀ iface ∈ set (collect-ifaces rs). iface ∈ dom ipassmt

lemma[code]: *ipassmt-sanity-defined* rs ipassmt ⟷ (∀ iface ∈ set (collect-ifaces rs). ipassmt iface ≠ None)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ipassmt-sanity-defined* [
 Rule (MatchAnd (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (192,168,0,0)) 24))) (Match (IIface (Iface "eth1.1017")))) action.Accept,
 Rule (MatchAnd (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (192,168,0,0)) 24))) (Match (IIface (ifaceAny)))) action.Accept,
 Rule MatchAny action.Drop]
 (map-of [(Iface "eth1.1017", [(ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (131,159,14,240), 28)])))] ⟨proof⟩

definition *ipassmt-ignore-wildcard* :: 'i::len ipassignment ⇒ 'i ipassignment **where**
ipassmt-ignore-wildcard ipassmt ≡ λk. case ipassmt k of None ⇒ None
 | Some ips ⇒ if ipcidr-union-set (set ips) = UNIV then None else Some ips

lemma *ipassmt-ignore-wildcard-le*: *ipassmt-ignore-wildcard* ipassmt ⊆_m ipassmt
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *ipassmt-ignore-wildcard-list*:: (iface × ('i::len word × nat) list) list ⇒ (iface × ('i word × nat) list) list **where**
ipassmt-ignore-wildcard-list ipassmt = filter (λ(-,ips). ¬ wordinterval-eq (l2wi (map ipcidr-to-interval ips)) wordinterval-UNIV) ipassmt

lemma distinct (map fst ipassmt) ⇒ map-of (ipassmt-ignore-wildcard-list ipassmt) = ipassmt-ignore-wildcard (map-of ipassmt)
 ⟨proof⟩

Debug algorithm with human-readable output

```

definition debug-ipassmt-generic
  :: ('i::len wordinterval  $\Rightarrow$  string)  $\Rightarrow$ 
    (iface  $\times$  ('i word  $\times$  nat) list) list  $\Rightarrow$  'i common-primitive rule list  $\Rightarrow$  string
  list where
    debug-ipassmt-generic toStr ipassmt rs  $\equiv$  let ifaces = (map fst ipassmt) in [
      "distinct: " @ (if distinct ifaces then "passed" else "FAIL!")
      , "ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards: " @
        (if ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards (map-of ipassmt)
          then "passed" else "fail: "@list-toString iface-sel (filter iface-is-wildcard
            ifaces))
      , "ipassmt-sanity-defined (interfaces defined in the ruleset are also in ipassmt):
      " @
        (if ipassmt-sanity-defined rs (map-of ipassmt)
          then "passed" else "fail: "@list-toString iface-sel [i  $\leftarrow$  (collect-ifaces rs).
            i  $\notin$  set ifaces])
      , "ipassmt-sanity-disjoint (no zone-spanning interfaces): " @
        (if ipassmt-sanity-disjoint (map-of ipassmt)
          then "passed" else "fail: "@list-toString ( $\lambda$ (i1,i2). "(" @ iface-sel i1 @
            "," @ iface-sel i2 @ ")")
            [(i1,i2)  $\leftarrow$  List.product ifaces ifaces. i1  $\neq$  i2  $\wedge$ 
               $\neg$  wordinterval-empty (wordinterval-intersection
                (l2wi (map ipcidr-to-interval (the ((map-of ipassmt)
                  i1))))
                (l2wi (map ipcidr-to-interval (the ((map-of ipassmt)
                  i2))))))
            ])
      , "ipassmt-sanity-disjoint excluding UNIV interfaces: " @
        (let ipassmt = ipassmt-ignore-wildcard-list ipassmt;
          ifaces = (map fst ipassmt)
          in
          (if ipassmt-sanity-disjoint (map-of ipassmt)
            then "passed" else "fail: "@list-toString ( $\lambda$ (i1,i2). "(" @ iface-sel i1 @
              "," @ iface-sel i2 @ ")")
              [(i1,i2)  $\leftarrow$  List.product ifaces ifaces. i1  $\neq$  i2  $\wedge$ 
                 $\neg$  wordinterval-empty (wordinterval-intersection
                  (l2wi (map ipcidr-to-interval (the ((map-of ipassmt)
                    i1))))
                  (l2wi (map ipcidr-to-interval (the ((map-of ipassmt)
                    i2))))))
              ])
          , "ipassmt-sanity-complete: " @
            (if ipassmt-sanity-complete ipassmt
              then "passed"
              else "the following is not covered: " @
                toStr (wordinterval-setminus wordinterval-UNIV (wordinterval-Union
                  (map (l2wi  $\circ$  (map ipcidr-to-interval)) (map snd ipassmt))))))
          , "ipassmt-sanity-complete excluding UNIV interfaces: " @
            (let ipassmt = ipassmt-ignore-wildcard-list ipassmt

```

```

    in
    (if ipassmt-sanity-complete ipassmt
     then "passed"
     else "the following is not covered: " @
       toStr (wordinterval-setminus wordinterval-UNIV (wordinterval-Union
 (map (l2wi ∘ (map ipcidr-to-interval)) (map snd ipassmt))))))
  ]

```

definition *debug-ipassmt-ipv4* ≡ *debug-ipassmt-generic ipv4addr-wordinterval-toString*

definition *debug-ipassmt-ipv6* ≡ *debug-ipassmt-generic ipv6addr-wordinterval-toString*

lemma *dom-ipassmt-ignore-wildcard*:

$i \in \text{dom } (\text{ipassmt-ignore-wildcard } \text{ipassmt}) \iff i \in \text{dom } \text{ipassmt} \wedge \text{ipcidr-union-set} \\ (\text{set } (\text{the } (\text{ipassmt } i))) \neq \text{UNIV}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ipassmt-ignore-wildcard-the*:

$\text{ipassmt } i = \text{Some } \text{ips} \implies \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } \text{ips}) \neq \text{UNIV} \implies (\text{the } (\text{ipassmt-ignore-wildcard} \\ \text{ipassmt } i)) = \text{ips}$
 $\text{ipassmt-ignore-wildcard } \text{ipassmt } i = \text{Some } \text{ips} \implies \text{the } (\text{ipassmt } i) = \text{ips}$
 $\text{ipassmt-ignore-wildcard } \text{ipassmt } i = \text{Some } \text{ips} \implies \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } \text{ips}) \neq \\ \text{UNIV}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ipassmt-sanity-disjoint-ignore-wildcards*:

$\text{ipassmt-sanity-disjoint } (\text{ipassmt-ignore-wildcard } \text{ipassmt}) \iff \\ (\forall i1 \in \text{dom } \text{ipassmt}. \\ \forall i2 \in \text{dom } \text{ipassmt}. \\ \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } (\text{the } (\text{ipassmt } i1))) \neq \text{UNIV} \wedge \\ \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } (\text{the } (\text{ipassmt } i2))) \neq \text{UNIV} \wedge \\ i1 \neq i2 \\ \implies \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } (\text{the } (\text{ipassmt } i1))) \cap \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } (\text{the} \\ (\text{ipassmt } i2))) = \{\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

Confusing names: *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards* refers to wildcard interfaces.
ipassmt-ignore-wildcard refers to the UNIV ip range.

lemma *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards-ignore-wildcardD*:

$\text{ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards } \text{ipassmt} \implies \text{ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards } (\text{ipassmt-ignore-wildcard} \\ \text{ipassmt})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ipassmt-disjoint-nonempty-inj*:

assumes *ipassmt-disjoint*: *ipassmt-sanity-disjoint ipassmt*
and *ifce*: *ipassmt ifce = Some i-ips*
and *a*: *ipcidr-union-set (set i-ips) ≠ {}*

and $k: \text{ipassmt } k = \text{Some } i\text{-ips}$
shows $k = \text{ifce}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ipassmt-ignore-wildcard-None-Some*:
 $\text{ipassmt-ignore-wildcard } \text{ipassmt } \text{ifce} = \text{None} \implies \text{ipassmt } \text{ifce} = \text{Some } \text{ips} \implies$
 $\text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } \text{ips}) = \text{UNIV}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ipassmt-disjoint-ignore-wildcard-nonempty-inj*:
assumes *ipassmt-disjoint: ipassmt-sanity-disjoint* (*ipassmt-ignore-wildcard*
ipassmt)
and $\text{ifce}: \text{ipassmt } \text{ifce} = \text{Some } i\text{-ips}$
and $a: \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } i\text{-ips}) \neq \{\}$
and $k: (\text{ipassmt-ignore-wildcard } \text{ipassmt}) k = \text{Some } i\text{-ips}$
shows $k = \text{ifce}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ipassmt-disjoint-inj-k*:
assumes *ipassmt-disjoint: ipassmt-sanity-disjoint* *ipassmt*
and $\text{ifce}: \text{ipassmt } \text{ifce} = \text{Some } \text{ips}$
and $k: \text{ipassmt } k = \text{Some } \text{ips}'$
and $a: p \in \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } \text{ips})$
and $b: p \in \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } \text{ips}')$
shows $k = \text{ifce}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ipassmt-disjoint-matcheq-iiface-srcip*:
assumes *ipassmt-nowild: ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards* *ipassmt*
and *ipassmt-disjoint: ipassmt-sanity-disjoint* *ipassmt*
and $\text{ifce}: \text{ipassmt } \text{ifce} = \text{Some } i\text{-ips}$
and $p\text{-iface}: \text{ipassmt } (\text{Iface } (p\text{-iiface } p)) = \text{Some } p\text{-ips} \wedge p\text{-src } p \in$
 $\text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } p\text{-ips})$
shows $\text{match-iface } \text{ifce } (p\text{-iiface } p) \longleftrightarrow p\text{-src } p \in \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set}$
 $i\text{-ips})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *ipassmt-generic-ipv4* :: (*iface* \times (32 word \times nat) list) list **where**
 $\text{ipassmt-generic-ipv4} = [(\text{Iface } \text{"lo"}, [(\text{ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal } (127,0,0,0),8))]]$

definition *ipassmt-generic-ipv6* :: (*iface* \times (128 word \times nat) list) list **where**
 $\text{ipassmt-generic-ipv6} = [(\text{Iface } \text{"lo"}, [(1,128)])]$

31.2 IP Assignment difference

Compare two ipassmts. Returns a list of tuples. First entry of the tuple: things which are in the left ipassmt but not in the right. Second entry of the tuples: things which are in the right ipassmt but not in the left.

definition *ipassmt-diff*

$:: (iface \times ('i::len \text{ word} \times nat) \text{ list}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow (iface \times ('i::len \text{ word} \times nat) \text{ list}) \text{ list}$

$\Rightarrow (iface \times ('i \text{ word} \times nat) \text{ list} \times ('i \text{ word} \times nat) \text{ list}) \text{ list}$

where

ipassmt-diff *a b* \equiv *let*

$t = \lambda s. (\text{case } s \text{ of } None \Rightarrow \text{Empty-WordInterval}$
 $| \text{Some } s \Rightarrow \text{wordinterval-Union } (\text{map } \text{ipcidr-tuple-to-wordinterval}$

s));

$k = \lambda x \ y \ d. \text{cidr-split } (\text{wordinterval-setminus } (t \ (\text{map-of } x \ d)) \ (t \ (\text{map-of } y$

d))

in

$[(d, (k \ a \ b \ d, k \ b \ a \ d)). \ d \leftarrow \text{remdups } (\text{map } \text{fst } (a \ @ \ b))]$

If an interface is defined in both ipassignments and there is no difference then the two ipassignments describe the same IP range for this interface.

lemma *ipassmt-diff-ifce-equal*: $(ifce, [], []) \in \text{set } (\text{ipassmt-diff } ipassmt1 \ ipassmt2)$

\Rightarrow

$ifce \in \text{dom } (\text{map-of } ipassmt1) \Rightarrow ifce \in \text{dom } (\text{map-of } ipassmt2) \Rightarrow$

$\text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } (\text{the } ((\text{map-of } ipassmt1) \ ifce))) =$

$\text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } (\text{the } ((\text{map-of } ipassmt2) \ ifce)))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ipcidr-union-cidr-split[simp]*: $\text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } (\text{cidr-split } a)) = \text{wordinterval-to-set } a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma

defines *assmt as ifce* $\equiv \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } (\text{the } ((\text{map-of } as \ ifce))))$

assumes *diffs*: $(ifce, d1, d2) \in \text{set } (\text{ipassmt-diff } ipassmt1 \ ipassmt2)$

and *doms*: $ifce \in \text{dom } (\text{map-of } ipassmt1) \ ifce \in \text{dom } (\text{map-of } ipassmt2)$

shows $\text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } d1) = \text{assmt } ipassmt1 \ ifce - \text{assmt } ipassmt2 \ ifce$

$\text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } d2) = \text{assmt } ipassmt2 \ ifce - \text{assmt } ipassmt1 \ ifce$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Explanation for interface *Iface "a"*: Left ipassmt: The IP range 4/30 contains the addresses 4,5,6,7 Diff: right ipassmt contains 6/32, so 4,5,7 is only in the left ipassmt. IP addresses 4,5 correspond to subnet 4/30.

lemma *ipassmt-diff* $(ipassmt-generic-ipv4 \ @ \ [(Iface \ "a", \ [(4,30)])])$

$(ipassmt-generic-ipv4 \ @ \ [(Iface \ "a", \ [(6,32), \ (0,30)]), \ (Iface$

"b", \ [(4,32)])]) =

$[(Iface \ "lo", \ [], \ []),$

$(Iface \ "a", \ [(4, \ 31), \ (7, \ 32)],$

```

      [(0, 30)]
    ),
    (Iface "b", [], [(42, 32)])] <proof>

end
theory No-Spoof
imports Common-Primitive-Lemmas
        Ipassmt
begin

```

32 No Spoofing

assumes: *simple-ruleset*

32.1 Spoofing Protection

No spoofing means: Every packet that is (potentially) allowed by the firewall and comes from an interface *iface* must have a Source IP Address in the assigned range *iface*.

“potentially allowed” means we use the upper closure. The definition states: For all interfaces which are configured, every packet that comes from this interface and is allowed by the firewall must be in the IP range of that interface.

We add *'pkt-ext itself* as a parameter to have the type of a generic, extensible packet in the definition.

definition *no-spoofing* :: *'pkt-ext itself* \Rightarrow *'i::len ipassignment* \Rightarrow *'i::len common-primitive rule list* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
no-spoofing TYPE(*'pkt-ext*) *ipassmt* *rs* \equiv \forall *iface* \in *dom ipassmt*. \forall *p* :: (*'i, 'pkt-ext*) *tagged-packet-scheme*.
 $((\text{common-matcher}, \text{in-doubt-allow}), p(\text{p-iface} := \text{iface-sel } \text{iface})) \vdash \langle \text{rs}, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow} \longrightarrow$
 $\text{p-src } p \in (\text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } (\text{the } (\text{ipassmt } \text{iface}))))$

This is how it looks like for an IPv4 simple packet: We add *unit* because a *32 tagged-packet* does not have any additional fields.

lemma *no-spoofing* TYPE(*unit*) *ipassmt* *rs* \longleftrightarrow
 $(\forall$ *iface* \in *dom ipassmt*. \forall *p* :: *32 tagged-packet*.
 $((\text{common-matcher}, \text{in-doubt-allow}), p(\text{p-iface} := \text{iface-sel } \text{iface})) \vdash \langle \text{rs}, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow} \longrightarrow$
 $\text{p-src } p \in (\text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } (\text{the } (\text{ipassmt } \text{iface}))))$)
<proof>

The definition is sound (if that can be said about a definition): if *no-spoofing* certifies your ruleset, then your ruleset prohibits spoofing. The definition may not be complete: *no-spoofing* may return *False* even though your ruleset

prevents spoofing (should only occur if some strange and unknown primitives occur)

Technical note: The definition can be thought of as protection from OUTGOING spoofing. OUTGOING means: I define my interfaces and their IP addresses. For all interfaces, only the assigned IP addresses may pass the firewall. This definition is simple for e.g. local sub-networks. Example: $[Iface\ "eth0" \mapsto \{(ip\ v4\ addr\ of\ dot\ decimal\ (192,\ 168,\ 0,\ 0),\ 24::'a)\}]$

If I want spoofing protection from the Internet, I need to specify the range of the Internet IP addresses. Example: $[Iface\ "evil-internet" \mapsto \{everything\ that\ does\ not\ belong\ to\ me\}]$
 This is also a good opportunity to exclude the private IP space, link local, and probably multicast space. See *all-but-those-ips* to easily specify these ranges.

See examples below. Check Example 3 why it can be thought of as OUTGOING spoofing.

context
begin

The set of any ip addresses which may match for a fixed *iface* (overapproximation)

private definition *get-exists-matching-src-ips* :: *iface* \Rightarrow *'i::len* *common-primitive* *match-expr* \Rightarrow *'i* *word* *set* **where**

get-exists-matching-src-ips *iface* *m* \equiv *let* (*i-matches*, *-*) = (*primitive-extractor* (*is-Iiface*, *iiface-sel*) *m*) *in*

if (\forall *is* \in *set* *i-matches*. (*case is of Pos i* \Rightarrow *match-iface i* (*iface-sel* *iface*)))

| *Neg i* \Rightarrow \neg *match-iface i* (*iface-sel* *iface*))

then

(*let* (*ip-matches*, *-*) = (*primitive-extractor* (*is-Src*, *src-sel*) *m*) *in*

if *ip-matches* = \square

then

UNIV

else

\bigcap *ips* \in *set* (*ip-matches*). (*case ips of Pos ip* \Rightarrow *ipt-iprange-to-set ip* | *Neg ip* \Rightarrow \neg *ipt-iprange-to-set ip*))

else

$\{\}$

lemma *primitive-extractor* (*is-Src*, *src-sel*)

(*MatchAnd* (*Match* (*Src* (*IpAddrNetmask* ($0::ip\ v4\ addr$) 30))) (*Match* (*Iiface* (*Iface* "eth0")))) =

(*[Pos* (*IpAddrNetmask* 0 30), *MatchAnd* *MatchAny* (*Match* (*Iiface* (*Iface* "eth0")))) *\{proof\}* **lemma** *get-exists-matching-src-ips-subset*:

assumes *normalized-nnf-match* *m*

shows $\{ip.\ (\exists p :: ('i::len,\ 'a)\ tagged\ packet\ scheme.\ matches\ (common\ matcher,\ in\ doubt\ allow)\ m\ a\ (p\ \backslash\ p\ iiface :=\ iface\ sel\ iface,\ p\ src :=\ ip))\} \subseteq$

get-exists-matching-src-ips iface m
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *common-primitive-not-has-primitive-expand:*

\neg *has-primitive* (m::'i::len common-primitive match-expr) \longleftrightarrow
 \neg *has-disc is-Dst* m \wedge
 \neg *has-disc is-Src* m \wedge
 \neg *has-disc is-Iiface* m \wedge
 \neg *has-disc is-Oiface* m \wedge
 \neg *has-disc is-Prot* m \wedge
 \neg *has-disc is-Src-Ports* m \wedge
 \neg *has-disc is-Dst-Ports* m \wedge
 \neg *has-disc is-MultiportPorts* m \wedge
 \neg *has-disc is-L4-Flags* m \wedge
 \neg *has-disc is-CT-State* m \wedge
 \neg *has-disc is-Extra* m

⟨proof⟩

lemma \neg *has-primitive* m \wedge *matcheq-matchAny* m \longleftrightarrow (if \neg *has-primitive* m then *matcheq-matchAny* m else *False*)

⟨proof⟩

The set of ip addresses which definitely match for a fixed *iface* (underapproximation)

private definition *get-all-matching-src-ips* :: *iface* \Rightarrow 'i::len common-primitive match-expr \Rightarrow 'i word set **where**

get-all-matching-src-ips *iface* m \equiv let (i-matches, rest1) = (*primitive-extractor* (is-Iiface, iiface-sel) m) in

if (\forall is \in set i-matches. (case is of Pos i \Rightarrow *match-iface* i (iiface-sel iiface)
 | Neg i \Rightarrow \neg *match-iface* i (iiface-sel iiface)))

then

(let (ip-matches, rest2) = (*primitive-extractor* (is-Src, src-sel) rest1)

in

if \neg *has-primitive* rest2 \wedge *matcheq-matchAny* rest2

then

if ip-matches = []

then

UNIV

else

\bigcap ips \in set (ip-matches). (case ips of Pos ip \Rightarrow *ipt-iprange-to-set* ip | Neg ip \Rightarrow \neg *ipt-iprange-to-set* ip)

else

{}

else

{}

private lemma *get-all-matching-src-ips*:
assumes *normalized-nnf-match m*
shows *get-all-matching-src-ips iface m* \subseteq
 $\{ip. (\forall p::('i::len, 'a) \text{ tagged-packet-scheme. matches } (common-matcher,$
*in-doubt-allow) m a (p(p-iface:= iface-sel iface, p-src:= ip)))\}
 $\langle proof \rangle$ **definition** *get-exists-matching-src-ips-executable*
 $:: iface \Rightarrow 'i::len \text{ common-primitive match-expr} \Rightarrow 'i \text{ wordinterval}$ **where**
get-exists-matching-src-ips-executable iface m $\equiv let (i-matches, -) = (primitive-extractor$
 $(is-Iiface, iiface-sel) m) in$
 $if (\forall is \in set i-matches. (case is of Pos i \Rightarrow match-iface i (iface-sel$
 $iface)$
 $| Neg i \Rightarrow \neg match-iface i (iface-sel iface)))$
then
 $(let (ip-matches, -) = (primitive-extractor (is-Src, src-sel) m) in$
 $if ip-matches = []$
then
 $wordinterval-UNIV$
else
 $l2wi-negation-type-intersect (NegPos-map ipt-iprange-to-interval$
 $ip-matches))$
else
 $Empty-WordInterval$*

lemma *get-exists-matching-src-ips-executable*:
 $wordinterval-to-set (get-exists-matching-src-ips-executable iface m) = get-exists-matching-src-ips$
 $iface m$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (*get-exists-matching-src-ips-executable (Iface "eth0")*
 $(MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal$
 $(192,168,0,0) 24)))) (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth0"))))) =$
 $RangeUnion (WordInterval 0 0xC0A7FFFF) (WordInterval 0xC0A80100$
 $0xFFFFFFFF))$ $\langle proof \rangle$ **definition** *get-all-matching-src-ips-executable*
 $:: iface \Rightarrow 'i::len \text{ common-primitive match-expr} \Rightarrow 'i \text{ wordinterval}$ **where**
get-all-matching-src-ips-executable iface m $\equiv let (i-matches, rest1) = (primitive-extractor$
 $(is-Iiface, iiface-sel) m) in$
 $if (\forall is \in set i-matches. (case is of Pos i \Rightarrow match-iface i (iface-sel$
 $iface)$
 $| Neg i \Rightarrow \neg match-iface i (iface-sel iface)))$
then
 $(let (ip-matches, rest2) = (primitive-extractor (is-Src, src-sel) rest1)$
in
 $if \neg has-primitive rest2 \wedge matcheq-matchAny rest2$
then
 $if ip-matches = []$
then

```

        wordinterval-UNIV
      else
        l2wi-negation-type-intersect (NegPos-map ipt-iprange-to-interval
ip-matches)
      else
        Empty-WordInterval)
    else
      Empty-WordInterval

```

lemma *get-all-matching-src-ips-executable*:

```

wordinterval-to-set (get-all-matching-src-ips-executable iface m) = get-all-matching-src-ips
iface m

```

<proof>

lemma *(get-all-matching-src-ips-executable (Iface "eth0"))*

```

(MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
(192,168,0,0) 24)))) (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth0"))))) =

```

```

RangeUnion (WordInterval 0 0xC0A7FFFF) (WordInterval 0xC0A80100
0xFFFFFFFF) <proof>

```

The following algorithm sound but not complete.

private fun *no-spoofing-algorithm*

```

:: iface => 'i::len ipassignment => 'i common-primitive rule list => 'i word set
=> 'i word set => bool where

```

```

no-spoofing-algorithm iface ipassmt [] allowed denied1 <->

```

```

(allowed - denied1) ⊆ ipcidr-union-set (set (the (ipassmt iface))) |

```

```

no-spoofing-algorithm iface ipassmt ((Rule m Accept)#rs) allowed denied1 =
no-spoofing-algorithm iface ipassmt rs

```

```

(allowed ∪ get-exists-matching-src-ips iface m) denied1 |

```

```

no-spoofing-algorithm iface ipassmt ((Rule m Drop)#rs) allowed denied1 =
no-spoofing-algorithm iface ipassmt rs

```

```

allowed (denied1 ∪ (get-all-matching-src-ips iface m - allowed)) |

```

```

no-spoofing-algorithm - - - - = undefined

```

private fun *no-spoofing-algorithm-executable*

```

:: iface => (iface → ('i::len word × nat) list) => 'i common-primitive rule list

```

```

=> 'i wordinterval => 'i wordinterval => bool where

```

```

no-spoofing-algorithm-executable iface ipassmt [] allowed denied1 <->

```

```

wordinterval-subset (wordinterval-setminus allowed denied1) (l2wi (map ip-
cidr-to-interval (the (ipassmt iface)))) |

```

```

no-spoofing-algorithm-executable iface ipassmt ((Rule m Accept)#rs) allowed
denied1 = no-spoofing-algorithm-executable iface ipassmt rs

```

```

(wordinterval-union allowed (get-exists-matching-src-ips-executable iface m))
denied1 |

```

```

no-spoofing-algorithm-executable iface ipassmt ((Rule m Drop)#rs) allowed de-
nied1 = no-spoofing-algorithm-executable iface ipassmt rs

```

```

allowed (wordinterval-union denied1 (wordinterval-setminus (get-all-matching-src-ips-executable
iface m) allowed)) |

```

no-spoofing-algorithm-executable - - - - = *undefined*

lemma *no-spoofing-algorithm-executable*: *no-spoofing-algorithm-executable iface ipassmt rs allowed denied* \longleftrightarrow
no-spoofing-algorithm iface ipassmt rs (wordinterval-to-set allowed) (wordinterval-to-set denied)

\langle proof \rangle **definition** *nospoof TYPE('pkt-ext) iface ipassmt rs = ($\forall p :: ('i::len, 'pkt-ext)$ tagged-packet-scheme.*

(approximating-bigstep-fun (common-matcher, in-doubt-allow) (p(p-iface:=iface-sel iface))) rs Undecided = Decision FinalAllow \longrightarrow

p-src p \in (ipcidr-union-set (set (the (ipassmt iface))))

private definition *setbydecision TYPE('pkt-ext) iface rs dec = {ip. $\exists p :: ('i::len, 'pkt-ext)$ tagged-packet-scheme. approximating-bigstep-fun (common-matcher, in-doubt-allow)*

(p(p-iface:=iface-sel iface, p-src := ip)) rs Undecided = Decision dec}

private lemma *nospoof-setbydecision*:

fixes *rs :: 'i::len common-primitive rule list*

shows *nospoof TYPE('pkt-ext) iface ipassmt rs* \longleftrightarrow

setbydecision TYPE('pkt-ext) iface rs FinalAllow \subseteq (ipcidr-union-set (set (the (ipassmt iface))))

\langle proof \rangle **definition** *setbydecision-all TYPE('pkt-ext) iface rs dec = {ip. $\forall p :: ('i::len, 'pkt-ext)$ tagged-packet-scheme.*

approximating-bigstep-fun (common-matcher, in-doubt-allow) (p(p-iface:=iface-sel iface, p-src := ip)) rs Undecided = Decision dec}

private lemma *setbydecision-setbydecision-all-Allow*:

(setbydecision TYPE('pkt-ext) iface rs FinalAllow – setbydecision-all TYPE('pkt-ext) iface rs FinalDeny) =

setbydecision TYPE('pkt-ext) iface rs FinalAllow

\langle proof \rangle **lemma** *setbydecision-setbydecision-all-Deny*:

(setbydecision TYPE('pkt-ext) iface rs FinalDeny – setbydecision-all TYPE('pkt-ext) iface rs FinalAllow) =

setbydecision TYPE('pkt-ext) iface rs FinalDeny

\langle proof \rangle **lemma** *setbydecision-append*:

simple-ruleset (rs1 @ rs2) \implies

setbydecision TYPE('pkt-ext) iface (rs1 @ rs2) FinalAllow =

setbydecision TYPE('pkt-ext) iface rs1 FinalAllow \cup {ip. $\exists p :: ('i::len, 'pkt-ext)$

tagged-packet-scheme. approximating-bigstep-fun (common-matcher, in-doubt-allow)

(p(p-iface:=iface-sel iface, p-src := ip)) rs2 Undecided = Decision FinalAllow \wedge

approximating-bigstep-fun (common-matcher, in-doubt-allow) (p(p-iface:=iface-sel iface, p-src := ip)) rs1 Undecided = Undecided}

\langle proof \rangle **lemma** *not-FinalAllow*: *foo \neq Decision FinalAllow \longleftrightarrow foo = Decision FinalDeny \vee foo = Undecided*

\langle proof \rangle **lemma** *setbydecision-all-appendAccept*: *simple-ruleset (rs @ [Rule r Accept]) \implies*

$setbydecision-all\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ rs\ FinalDeny = setbydecision-all\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\$
 $iface\ (rs\ @\ [Rule\ r\ Accept])\ FinalDeny$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** $setbydecision-all-append-subset: simple-ruleset\ (rs1\ @\ rs2)$
 \implies
 $setbydecision-all\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ rs1\ FinalDeny \cup \{ip.\ \forall p ::$
 $('i::len, 'pkt-ext)\ tagged-packet-scheme.$
 $approximating-bigstep-fun\ (common-matcher,\ in-doubt-allow)\ (p\ (p-iface:=iface-sel$
 $iface,\ p-src := ip))\ rs2\ Undecided = Decision\ FinalDeny \wedge$
 $approximating-bigstep-fun\ (common-matcher,\ in-doubt-allow)\ (p\ (p-iface:=iface-sel$
 $iface,\ p-src := ip))\ rs1\ Undecided = Undecided\}$
 \subseteq
 $setbydecision-all\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ (rs1\ @\ rs2)\ FinalDeny$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** $setbydecision-all\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ rs1\ FinalDeny \cup$
 $\{ip.\ \forall p :: ('i::len, 'pkt-ext)\ tagged-packet-scheme.$
 $approximating-bigstep-fun\ (common-matcher,\ in-doubt-allow)\ (p\ (p-iface$
 $:=\ iface-sel\ iface,\ p-src := ip))\ rs1\ Undecided = Undecided\}$
 \subseteq
 $setbydecision\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ rs1\ FinalAllow$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** $Collect-minus-eq: \{x.\ P\ x\} - \{x.\ Q\ x\} = \{x.\ P\ x \wedge \neg Q\ x\}$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** $setbydecision-all-append-subset2:$
 $simple-ruleset\ (rs1\ @\ rs2) \implies$
 $setbydecision-all\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ rs1\ FinalDeny \cup$
 $(setbydecision-all\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ rs2\ FinalDeny -$
 $setbydecision\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ rs1\ FinalAllow)$
 $\subseteq setbydecision-all\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ (rs1\ @\ rs2)\ FinalDeny$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** $setbydecision-all\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ rs\ FinalDeny \subseteq -$
 $setbydecision\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ rs\ FinalAllow$
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemma** $no-spoofing-algorithm-sound-generalized:$
fixes $rs1 :: 'i::len\ common-primitive\ rule\ list$
shows $simple-ruleset\ rs1 \implies simple-ruleset\ rs2 \implies$
 $(\forall r \in set\ rs2.\ normalized-nnf-match\ (get-match\ r)) \implies$
 $setbydecision\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ rs1\ FinalAllow \subseteq allowed \implies$
 $denied1 \subseteq setbydecision-all\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ rs1\ FinalDeny \implies$
 $no-spoofing-algorithm\ iface\ ipassmt\ rs2\ allowed\ denied1 \implies$
 $nospoof\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ ipassmt\ (rs1@rs2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition $no-spoofing-iface :: iface \Rightarrow 'i::len\ ipassignment \Rightarrow 'i\ common-primitive$
 $rule\ list \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$no-spoofing-iface\ iface\ ipassmt\ rs \equiv no-spoofing-algorithm\ iface\ ipassmt\ rs\ \{\}\ \{\}$

lemma[code]: $no-spoofing-iface\ iface\ ipassmt\ rs =$

$no-spoofing-algorithm-executable\ iface\ ipassmt\ rs\ Empty-WordInterval\ Empty-WordInterval$

⟨proof⟩ **corollary** $no-spoofing-algorithm-sound: simple-ruleset\ rs \implies \forall r \in set$
 $rs.\ normalized-nnf-match\ (get-match\ r) \implies$

$no-spoofing-iface\ iface\ ipassmt\ rs \implies nospoof\ TYPE('pkt-ext)\ iface\ ipassmt$

rs

⟨proof⟩

The *nospoof* definition used throughout the proofs corresponds to checking

no-spoofing for all interfaces

private lemma *nospoof*: *simple-ruleset* $rs \implies (\forall \text{iface} \in \text{dom } \text{ipassmt}. \text{nospoof } \text{TYPE}('pkt\text{-ext}) \text{ iface } \text{ipassmt } rs) \iff \text{no-spoofing } \text{TYPE}('pkt\text{-ext}) \text{ ipassmt } rs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *no-spoofing-iface*: *simple-ruleset* $rs \implies \forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r) \implies$
 $\forall \text{iface} \in \text{dom } \text{ipassmt}. \text{no-spoofing-iface } \text{iface } \text{ipassmt } rs \implies \text{no-spoofing } \text{TYPE}('pkt\text{-ext}) \text{ ipassmt } rs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Examples

Example 1: Ruleset: Accept all non-spoofed packets, drop rest.

lemma *no-spoofing-iface*
 (*Iface* "eth0")
 [*Iface* "eth0" $\mapsto [(\text{ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal } (192,168,0,0), 24)]$]
 [Rule (*MatchAnd* (*Match* (*Src* (*IpAddrNetmask* (*ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal* (192,168,0,0) 24))) (*Match* (*Iiface* (*Iface* "eth0")))) *action.Accept*,
 Rule *MatchAny* *action.Drop*] ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *no-spoofing TYPE('pkt-ext)*
 [*Iface* "eth0" $\mapsto [(\text{ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal } (192,168,0,0), 24)]$]
 [Rule (*MatchAnd* (*Match* (*Src* (*IpAddrNetmask* (*ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal* (192,168,0,0) 24))) (*Match* (*Iiface* (*Iface* "eth0")))) *action.Accept*,
 Rule *MatchAny* *action.Drop*]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Example 2: Ruleset: Drop packets from a spoofed IP range, allow rest. Handles negated interfaces correctly.

lemma *no-spoofing TYPE('pkt-ext)*
 [*Iface* "eth0" $\mapsto [(\text{ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal } (192,168,0,0), 24)]$]
 [Rule (*MatchAnd* (*Match* (*Iiface* (*Iface* "wlan+")) (*Match* (*Extra* "no idea what this is")) *action.Accept*, — not interesting for spoofing
 Rule (*MatchNot* (*Match* (*Iiface* (*Iface* "eth0+")))) *action.Accept*, — not interesting for spoofing
 Rule (*MatchAnd* (*MatchNot* (*Match* (*Src* (*IpAddrNetmask* (*ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal* (192,168,0,0) 24)))) (*Match* (*Iiface* (*Iface* "eth0")))) *action.Drop*, — spoof-protect here
 Rule *MatchAny* *action.Accept*]

⟨*proof*⟩

Example 3: Accidentally, matching on wlan+, spoofed packets for eth0 are allowed. First, we prove that there actually is no spoofing protection. Then we show that our algorithm finds out.

lemma $\neg \text{no-spoofing } \text{TYPE}('pkt\text{-ext})$
 [*Iface* "eth0" $\mapsto [(\text{ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal } (192,168,0,0), 24)]$]

[Rule (MatchNot (Match (Iiface (Iface "wlan+")))) action.Accept, —
 accidentally allow everything for eth0
 Rule (MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
 (192,168,0,0)) 24)))) (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth0")))) action.Drop,
 Rule MatchAny action.Accept]

⟨proof⟩

lemma \neg no-spoofing-iface

(Iface "eth0")

[Iface "eth0" \mapsto [(ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (192,168,0,0), 24)]]

[Rule (MatchNot (Match (Iiface (Iface "wlan+")))) action.Accept, —
 accidentally allow everything for eth0

Rule (MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
 (192,168,0,0)) 24)))) (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth0")))) action.Drop,

Rule MatchAny action.Accept]

⟨proof⟩

Example 4: Ruleset: Drop packets coming from the wrong interface, allow the rest. Warning: this does not prevent spoofing for eth0! Explanation: someone on eth0 can send a packet e.g. with source IP 8.8.8.8 The ruleset only prevents spoofing of 192.168.0.0/24 for other interfaces

lemma \neg no-spoofing TYPE('pkt-ext) [Iface "eth0" \mapsto [(ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
 (192,168,0,0), 24)]]

[Rule (MatchAnd (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
 (192,168,0,0)) 24))) (MatchNot (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth0")))))] action.Drop,

Rule MatchAny action.Accept]

⟨proof⟩

Our algorithm detects it.

lemma \neg no-spoofing-iface

(Iface "eth0")

[Iface "eth0" \mapsto [(ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (192,168,0,0), 24)]]

[Rule (MatchAnd (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
 (192,168,0,0)) 24))) (MatchNot (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth0")))))] action.Drop,

Rule MatchAny action.Accept] ⟨proof⟩

Example 5: Spoofing protection but the algorithm fails. The algorithm *no-spoofing-iface* is only sound, not complete. The ruleset first drops spoofed packets for TCP and then drops spoofed packets for \neg TCP. The algorithm cannot detect that $TCP \cup \neg TCP$ together will match all spoofed packets.

lemma no-spoofing TYPE('pkt-ext) [Iface "eth0" \mapsto [(ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
 (192,168,0,0), 24)]]

[Rule (MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
 (192,168,0,0)) 24))))

(MatchAnd (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth0")))

(Match (Prot (Proto TCP)))))] action.Drop,

```

      Rule (MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
(192,168,0,0)) 24))))
        (MatchAnd (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth0"))
          (MatchNot (Match (Prot (Proto TCP)))))) action.Drop,
      Rule MatchAny action.Accept] (is no-spoofing TYPE('pkt-ext) ?ipassmt
?rs)
  <proof>

```

Spoofing protection but the algorithm cannot certify spoofing protection.

```

lemma  $\neg$  no-spoofing-iface
  (Iface "eth0")
  [Iface "eth0"  $\mapsto$  [(ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (192,168,0,0), 24)]]
  [Rule (MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
(192,168,0,0)) 24))))
    (MatchAnd (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth0"))
      (Match (Prot (Proto TCP)))))) action.Drop,
  Rule (MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
(192,168,0,0)) 24))))
    (MatchAnd (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth0"))
      (MatchNot (Match (Prot (Proto TCP)))))) action.Drop,
  Rule MatchAny action.Accept] <proof>

```

end

```

lemma no-spoofing-iface (Iface "eth1.1011")
  ([Iface "eth1.1011"  $\mapsto$  [(ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (131,159,14,0),
24)]]:: 32 ipassignment)
  [Rule (MatchNot (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth1.1011+")))) action.Accept,
  Rule (MatchAnd (MatchNot (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
(131,159,14,0)) 24)))) (Match (Iiface (Iface "eth1.1011")))) action.Drop,
  Rule MatchAny action.Accept] <proof>

```

We only check accepted packets. If there is no default rule (this will never happen if parsed from iptables!), the result is unfinished.

```

lemma no-spoofing-iface (Iface "eth1.1011")
  ([Iface "eth1.1011"  $\mapsto$  [(ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (131,159,14,0),
24)]]:: 32 ipassignment)
  [Rule (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (127, 0, 0, 0)) 8)))
Drop] <proof>

```

end

```

theory Common-Primitive-toString
imports Simple-Firewall.Primitives-toString
  Common-Primitive-Matcher
begin

```

33 Firewall toString Functions

```

fun ipt-ipv4range-toString :: 32 ipt-irange  $\Rightarrow$  string where

```

```

    ipt-ipv4range-toString (IpAddr ip) = ipv4addr-toString ip |
    ipt-ipv4range-toString (IpAddrNetmask ip n) = ipv4addr-toString ip@"/"@string-of-nat
n |
    ipt-ipv4range-toString (IpAddrRange ip1 ip2) = ipv4addr-toString ip1@"-@"ipv4addr-toString
ip2

```

```

fun ipt-ipv6range-toString :: 128 ipt-iprange => string where
    ipt-ipv6range-toString (IpAddr ip) = ipv6addr-toString ip |
    ipt-ipv6range-toString (IpAddrNetmask ip n) = ipv6addr-toString ip@"/"@string-of-nat
n |
    ipt-ipv6range-toString (IpAddrRange ip1 ip2) = ipv6addr-toString ip1@"-@"ipv6addr-toString
ip2

```

```

definition ipv4addr-wordinterval-pretty-toString :: 32 wordinterval => string where
    ipv4addr-wordinterval-pretty-toString wi = list-toString ipt-ipv4range-toString (wi-to-ipt-iprange
wi)

```

```

lemma ipv4addr-wordinterval-pretty-toString
    (RangeUnion (RangeUnion (WordInterval 0x7F000000 0x7FFFFFFF) (WordInterval
0x1020304 0x1020306))
    (WordInterval 0x8080808 0x8080808)) = "[127.0.0.0/8, 1.2.3.4-1.2.3.6,
8.8.8.8]" <proof>

```

```

fun action-toString :: action => string where
    action-toString action.Accept = "-j ACCEPT" |
    action-toString action.Drop = "-j DROP" |
    action-toString action.Reject = "-j REJECT" |
    action-toString (action.Call target) = "-j "@target@" (call)" |
    action-toString (action.Goto target) = "-g "@target" |
    action-toString action.Empty = "" |
    action-toString action.Log = "-j LOG" |
    action-toString action.Return = "-j RETURN" |
    action-toString action.Unknown = "!!!!!!!!!! UNKNOWN !!!!!!!!!!"

```

```

fun common-primitive-toString :: ('i::len word => string) => 'i common-primitive
=> string where

```

```

    common-primitive-toString ipToStr (Src (IpAddr ip)) = "-s "@ipToStr ip |
    common-primitive-toString ipToStr (Dst (IpAddr ip)) = "-d "@ipToStr ip |
    common-primitive-toString ipToStr (Src (IpAddrNetmask ip n)) = "-s "@ipToStr
ip@"@string-of-nat n |
    common-primitive-toString ipToStr (Dst (IpAddrNetmask ip n)) = "-d "@ipToStr
ip@"@string-of-nat n |
    common-primitive-toString ipToStr (Src (IpAddrRange ip1 ip2)) = "-m iprange
--src-range "@ipToStr ip1@"-@"ipToStr ip2 |
    common-primitive-toString ipToStr (Dst (IpAddrRange ip1 ip2)) = "-m iprange
--dst-range "@ipToStr ip1@"-@"ipToStr ip2 |

```

```

common-primitive-toString - (Iface ifce) = iface-toString "-i " ifce |
common-primitive-toString - (Oiface ifce) = iface-toString "-o " ifce |
common-primitive-toString - (Prot prot) = "-p "@protocol-toString prot |
common-primitive-toString - (Src-Ports (L4Ports prot pts)) = "-m "@primitive-protocol-toString
prot@" --spts " @ list-toString (ports-toString "'") pts |
common-primitive-toString - (Dst-Ports (L4Ports prot pts)) = "-m "@primitive-protocol-toString
prot@" --dpts " @ list-toString (ports-toString "'") pts |
common-primitive-toString - (MultiportPorts (L4Ports prot pts)) = "-p "@primitive-protocol-toString
prot@" -m multiport --ports " @ list-toString (ports-toString "'") pts |
common-primitive-toString - (CT-State S) = "-m state --state "@ctstate-set-toString
S |
common-primitive-toString - (L4-Flags (TCP-Flags c m)) = "--tcp-flags "@ipt-tcp-flags-toString
c@" "@ipt-tcp-flags-toString m |
common-primitive-toString - (Extra e) = "~"@e@"~"

```

definition *common-primitive-ipv4-toString* :: 32 *common-primitive* ⇒ *string* **where**
common-primitive-ipv4-toString ≡ *common-primitive-toString* *ipv4addr-toString*

definition *common-primitive-ipv6-toString* :: 128 *common-primitive* ⇒ *string* **where**
common-primitive-ipv6-toString ≡ *common-primitive-toString* *ipv6addr-toString*

fun *common-primitive-match-expr-toString*

:: ('i *common-primitive* ⇒ *string*) ⇒ 'i *common-primitive match-expr* ⇒ *string*

where

```

common-primitive-match-expr-toString toStr MatchAny = "" |
common-primitive-match-expr-toString toStr (Match m) = toStr m |
common-primitive-match-expr-toString toStr (MatchAnd m1 m2) =
common-primitive-match-expr-toString toStr m1 @"" @ common-primitive-match-expr-toString
toStr m2 |
common-primitive-match-expr-toString toStr (MatchNot (Match m)) = "! "@toStr
m |
common-primitive-match-expr-toString toStr (MatchNot m) = "NOT ("@common-primitive-match-expr-toStr
toStr m@')"

```

definition *common-primitive-match-expr-ipv4-toString* :: 32 *common-primitive match-expr*
⇒ *string* **where**

common-primitive-match-expr-ipv4-toString ≡ *common-primitive-match-expr-toString*
common-primitive-ipv4-toString

definition *common-primitive-match-expr-ipv6-toString* :: 128 *common-primitive*
match-expr ⇒ *string* **where**

common-primitive-match-expr-ipv6-toString ≡ *common-primitive-match-expr-toString*
common-primitive-ipv6-toString

fun *common-primitive-rule-toString* :: 32 *common-primitive rule* ⇒ *string* **where**

common-primitive-rule-toString (Rule m a) = *common-primitive-match-expr-ipv4-toString*
m @"" "@action-toString a

end

34 Routing and IP Assignments

```
theory Routing-IPAssmt
imports IpAssmt
      Routing.Routing-Table
begin
context
begin
```

34.1 Routing IP Assignment

Up to now, the definitions were all still on word intervals because those are much more convenient to work with.

definition *routing-ipassmt* :: $'i::\text{len}$ routing-rule list \Rightarrow (iface \times ('i word \times nat) list) list

where

routing-ipassmt rt \equiv map (apfst Iface \circ apsnd cidr-split) (routing-ipassmt-wi rt)

private lemma *ipcidr-union-cidr-split[simp]*: ipcidr-union-set (set (cidr-split x)) = wordinterval-to-set x

<proof> **lemma** *map-of-map-Iface*: map-of (map ($\lambda x.$ (Iface (fst x), f (snd x)))) xs (Iface ifce) =

map-option f ((map-of xs) ifce)

<proof>

lemma *routing-ipassmt-wi* ($[]::32$ prefix-routing) = [(output-iface (routing-action (undefined :: 32 routing-rule)), WordInterval 0 0xFFFFFFFF)]

<proof>

lemma *routing-ipassmt*:

valid-prefixes rt \implies

output-iface (routing-table-antics rt (p-dst p)) = *p-oiface* p \implies

\exists *p-ips*. map-of (routing-ipassmt rt) (Iface (p-oiface p)) = Some *p-ips* \wedge *p-dst*

p \in ipcidr-union-set (set *p-ips*)

<proof>

lemma *routing-ipassmt-ipassmt-sanity-disjoint*: *valid-prefixes* (rt::('i::len) prefix-routing) \implies

ipassmt-sanity-disjoint (map-of (routing-ipassmt rt))

<proof>

lemma *routing-ipassmt-distinct*: *distinct* (map fst (routing-ipassmt rtbl))

<proof>

```

end

end
theory Output-Interface-Replace
imports
  Ipassmt
  Routing-IpAssmt
  Common-Primitive-toString
begin

```

35 Replacing output interfaces by their IP ranges according to Routing

Copy of `Interface_Replace.thy`

```

definition ipassmt-iface-replace-dstip-mexpr
  :: 'i::len ipassignment  $\Rightarrow$  iface  $\Rightarrow$  'i common-primitive match-expr where
  ipassmt-iface-replace-dstip-mexpr ipassmt ifce  $\equiv$  case ipassmt ifce of
    None  $\Rightarrow$  Match (OIface ifce)
  | Some ips  $\Rightarrow$  (match-list-to-match-expr (map (Match  $\circ$  Dst) (map (uncurry
    IpAddrNetmask) ips)))

```

```

lemma matches-ipassmt-iface-replace-dstip-mexpr:
  matches (common-matcher,  $\alpha$ ) (ipassmt-iface-replace-dstip-mexpr ipassmt ifce)
  a p  $\longleftrightarrow$  (case ipassmt ifce of
    None  $\Rightarrow$  match-iface ifce (p-oiface p)
  | Some ips  $\Rightarrow$  p-dst p  $\in$  ipcidr-union-set (set ips)
  )
  <proof>

```

```

fun oiface-rewrite
  :: 'i::len ipassignment  $\Rightarrow$  'i common-primitive match-expr  $\Rightarrow$  'i common-primitive
  match-expr
where
  oiface-rewrite - MatchAny = MatchAny |
  oiface-rewrite ipassmt (Match (OIface ifce)) = ipassmt-iface-replace-dstip-mexpr
  ipassmt ifce |
  oiface-rewrite - (Match a) = Match a |
  oiface-rewrite ipassmt (MatchNot m) = MatchNot (oiface-rewrite ipassmt m) |
  oiface-rewrite ipassmt (MatchAnd m1 m2) = MatchAnd (oiface-rewrite ipassmt
  m1) (oiface-rewrite ipassmt m2)

```

```

context
begin

```

```

  private lemma oiface-rewrite-matches-Primitive:

```

$\text{matches}(\text{common-matcher}, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot} (\text{oiface-rewrite ipassmt} (\text{Match } x))) a p = \text{matches}(\text{common-matcher}, \alpha) (\text{MatchNot} (\text{Match } x)) a p \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{matches}(\text{common-matcher}, \alpha) (\text{oiface-rewrite ipassmt} (\text{Match } x)) a p =$
 $\text{matches}(\text{common-matcher}, \alpha) (\text{Match } x) a p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ipassmt-disjoint-matcheq-ifce-dstip:*

assumes *ipassmt-nowild: ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards ipassmt*
and *ipassmt-disjoint: ipassmt-sanity-disjoint ipassmt*
and *ifce: ipassmt ifce = Some i-ips*
and *p-ifce: ipassmt (Iface (p-oiface p)) = Some p-ips \wedge p-dst p \in ipcidr-union-set (set p-ips)*
shows *match-iface ifce (p-oiface p) \longleftrightarrow p-dst p \in ipcidr-union-set (set i-ips)*

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *matches-ipassmt-iface-replace-dstip-mexpr-case-Iface:*

fixes *ifce::iface*
assumes *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards ipassmt*
and *ipassmt-sanity-disjoint ipassmt*
and *ipassmt (Iface (p-oiface p)) = Some p-ips \wedge p-dst p \in ipcidr-union-set (set p-ips)*
shows *matches (common-matcher, α) (ipassmt-iface-replace-dstip-mexpr ipassmt ifce) a p \longleftrightarrow*
 $\text{matches}(\text{common-matcher}, \alpha) (\text{Match} (\text{OIface } \text{ifce})) a p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *matches-oiface-rewrite-ipassmt:*

$\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards ipassmt} \implies \text{ipassmt-sanity-disjoint ipassmt} \implies$
 $(\exists p\text{-ips. ipassmt (Iface (p-oiface p)) = Some p-ips \wedge p-dst p \in ipcidr-union-set (set p-ips)) \implies$
 $\text{matches}(\text{common-matcher}, \alpha) (\text{oiface-rewrite ipassmt } m) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches}(\text{common-matcher}, \alpha) m a p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *matches-oiface-rewrite:*

$\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards ipassmt} \text{ — TODO: check?} \implies$
 $\text{correct-routing } rt \implies$
 $\text{ipassmt} = \text{map-of} (\text{routing-ipassmt } rt) \implies$
 $\text{output-iface} (\text{routing-table-semantics } rt (p\text{-dst } p)) = p\text{-oiface } p \implies$
 $\text{matches}(\text{common-matcher}, \alpha) (\text{oiface-rewrite ipassmt } m) a p \longleftrightarrow \text{matches}(\text{common-matcher}, \alpha) m a p$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma *oiface-rewrite-preserved-nodisc:*

$\forall a. \neg \text{disc} (\text{Dst } a) \implies \neg \text{has-disc disc } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc disc} (\text{oiface-rewrite}$

```

ipassmt m)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

end
theory Interface-Replace
imports
  No-Spoof
  Common-Primitive-toString
  Output-Interface-Replace
begin

```

36 Trying to connect inbound interfaces by their IP ranges

36.1 Constraining Interfaces

We keep the match on the interface but add the corresponding IP address range.

definition *ipassmt-iface-constrain-srcip-mexpr*
 $:: 'i::len\ ipassignment \Rightarrow iface \Rightarrow 'i\ common\ primitive\ match\ expr$

where

```

ipassmt-iface-constrain-srcip-mexpr ipassmt ifce = (case ipassmt ifce of
  None  $\Rightarrow Match (IIface ifce)$ 
| Some ips  $\Rightarrow MatchAnd$ 
  (Match (IIface ifce))
  (match-list-to-match-expr (map (Match  $\circ$  Src) (map (uncurry IpAddr-
Netmask) ips)))
)

```

lemma *matches-ipassmt-iface-constrain-srcip-mexpr*:

$matches (common\ matcher, \alpha) (ipassmt\ iface\ constrain\ srcip\ mexpr\ ipassmt\ ifce) a\ p \iff$

```

(case ipassmt ifce of
  None  $\Rightarrow match\ iface\ ifce (p\ iiface\ p)$ 
| Some ips  $\Rightarrow match\ iface\ ifce (p\ iiface\ p) \wedge p\ src\ p \in ipcidr\ union\ set (set\ ips)$ 
)

```

⟨proof⟩

fun *iiface-constrain* $:: 'i::len\ ipassignment \Rightarrow 'i\ common\ primitive\ match\ expr \Rightarrow 'i\ common\ primitive\ match\ expr$ **where**

```

iiface-constrain - MatchAny = MatchAny |
iiface-constrain ipassmt (Match (IIface ifce)) = ipassmt-iface-constrain-srcip-mexpr ipassmt ifce |
iiface-constrain ipassmt (Match a) = Match a |
iiface-constrain ipassmt (MatchNot m) = MatchNot (iiface-constrain ipassmt m)

```

|
iiface-constrain ipassmt (MatchAnd m1 m2) = MatchAnd (iiface-constrain ipassmt m1) (iiface-constrain ipassmt m2)

context
begin

private lemma *iiface-constrain-matches-Primitive:*
matches (common-matcher, α) (MatchNot (iiface-constrain ipassmt (Match x))) a p = matches (common-matcher, α) (MatchNot (Match x)) a p \longleftrightarrow
matches (common-matcher, α) (iiface-constrain ipassmt (Match x)) a p
= matches (common-matcher, α) (Match x) a p
 ⟨*proof*⟩ **lemma** *matches-ipassmt-iiface-constrain-srcip-mexpr-case-Iface:*
fixes *iface::iiface*
assumes *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards ipassmt*
and $\bigwedge ips. ipassmt (Iface (p-iiface p)) = Some ips \implies p\text{-src } p \in ip\text{-cidr-union-set (set ips)}$
shows *matches (common-matcher, α) (ipassmt-iiface-constrain-srcip-mexpr ipassmt iface) a p \longleftrightarrow*
matches (common-matcher, α) (Match (Iiface iface)) a p
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *matches-iiface-constrain:*
normalized-nnf-match m $\implies ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards ipassmt \implies$
 $(\bigwedge ips. ipassmt (Iface (p-iiface p)) = Some ips \implies p\text{-src } p \in ip\text{-cidr-union-set (set ips)}) \implies$
matches (common-matcher, α) (iiface-constrain ipassmt m) a p \longleftrightarrow matches (common-matcher, α) m a p
 ⟨*proof*⟩
end

36.2 Sanity checking the assumption

lemma $(\exists ips. ipassmt (Iface (p-iiface p)) = Some ips \wedge p\text{-src } p \in ip\text{-cidr-union-set (set ips)}) \implies$
 $(case ipassmt (Iface (p-iiface p)) of Some ips \Rightarrow p\text{-src } p \in ip\text{-cidr-union-set (set ips)})$
 $(case ipassmt (Iface (p-iiface p)) of Some ips \Rightarrow p\text{-src } p \in ip\text{-cidr-union-set (set ips)}) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge ips. ipassmt (Iface (p-iiface p)) = Some ips \implies p\text{-src } p \in ip\text{-cidr-union-set (set ips)})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Sanity check: If we assume that there are no spoofed packets, spoofing protection is trivially fulfilled.

lemma $\forall p::('i::len, 'pkt\text{-ext}) \text{ tagged-packet-scheme.}$
 $Iface (p-iiface p) \in dom ipassmt \longrightarrow p\text{-src } p \in ip\text{-cidr-union-set (set (the$

(*ipassmt (Iface (p-iiface p))))* \implies
no-spoofing TYPE('pkt-ext) ipassmt rs
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Sanity check: If the firewall features spoofing protection and we look at a packet which was allowed by the firewall. Then the packet's src ip must be according to *ipassmt*. (case *Some*) We don't case about packets from an interface which are not defined in *ipassmt*. (case *None*)

lemma

fixes *p :: ('i::len,'pkt-ext) tagged-packet-scheme*
shows *no-spoofing TYPE('pkt-ext) ipassmt rs* \implies
 (*common-matcher, in-doubt-allow*), *p* \vdash (*rs, Undecided*) \Rightarrow_α *Decision FinalAllow*
 \implies
case ipassmt (Iface (p-iiface p)) of Some ips \Rightarrow p-src p \in ipcidr-union-set
 (*set ips*) | *None* \Rightarrow *True*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

36.3 Replacing Interfaces Completely

This is a stricter, true rewriting since it removes the interface match completely. However, it requires *ipassmt-sanity-disjoint*

thm *ipassmt-sanity-disjoint-def*

definition *ipassmt-iface-replace-srcip-mexpr*

$:: 'i::len$ *ipassignment* \Rightarrow *iface* \Rightarrow $'i$ *common-primitive match-expr* **where**
ipassmt-iface-replace-srcip-mexpr ipassmt ifce \equiv *case ipassmt ifce of*
None \Rightarrow *Match (IIface ifce)*
 | *Some ips* \Rightarrow (*match-list-to-match-expr (map (Match \circ Src) (map (uncurry*
IpAddrNetmask) ips)))

lemma *matches-ipassmt-iface-replace-srcip-mexpr:*

matches (common-matcher, α) (ipassmt-iface-replace-srcip-mexpr ipassmt ifce)
a p \longleftrightarrow (*case ipassmt ifce of*
None \Rightarrow *match-iface ifce (p-iiface p)*
 | *Some ips* \Rightarrow *p-src p \in ipcidr-union-set (set ips)*
)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

fun *iiface-rewrite*

$:: 'i::len$ *ipassignment* \Rightarrow $'i$ *common-primitive match-expr* \Rightarrow $'i$ *common-primitive match-expr*

where

iiface-rewrite - *MatchAny* = *MatchAny* |
iiface-rewrite ipassmt (Match (IIface ifce)) = *ipassmt-iface-replace-srcip-mexpr*
ipassmt ifce |
iiface-rewrite ipassmt (Match a) = *Match a* |

$iiface\text{-rewrite } ipassmt (MatchNot\ m) = MatchNot (iiface\text{-rewrite } ipassmt\ m) \mid$
 $iiface\text{-rewrite } ipassmt (MatchAnd\ m1\ m2) = MatchAnd (iiface\text{-rewrite } ipassmt\ m1) (iiface\text{-rewrite } ipassmt\ m2)$

context
begin

private lemma *iiface-rewrite-matches-Primitive:*
 $matches (common\text{-matcher}, \alpha) (MatchNot (iiface\text{-rewrite } ipassmt (Match\ x)))\ a\ p = matches (common\text{-matcher}, \alpha) (MatchNot (Match\ x))\ a\ p \longleftrightarrow$
 $matches (common\text{-matcher}, \alpha) (iiface\text{-rewrite } ipassmt (Match\ x))\ a\ p =$
 $matches (common\text{-matcher}, \alpha) (Match\ x)\ a\ p$
 <proof> **lemma** *matches-ipassmt-iface-replace-srcip-mexpr-case-Iface:*
fixes *ifce::iface*
assumes *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards ipassmt*
and *ipassmt-sanity-disjoint ipassmt*
and $ipassmt (Iface (p\text{-}iiface\ p)) = Some\ p\text{-}ips \wedge p\text{-}src\ p \in ipcidr\text{-union}\text{-set}$
 (*set p-ips*)
shows $matches (common\text{-matcher}, \alpha) (ipassmt\text{-iface}\text{-replace}\text{-srcip}\text{-mexpr } ipassmt\ ifce)\ a\ p \longleftrightarrow$
 $matches (common\text{-matcher}, \alpha) (Match (IIface\ ifce))\ a\ p$
 <proof>

lemma *matches-iiface-rewrite:*
 $normalized\text{-nnf}\text{-match } m \implies ipassmt\text{-sanity}\text{-nowildcards } ipassmt \implies ipassmt\text{-sanity}\text{-disjoint } ipassmt \implies$
 $(\exists\ p\text{-}ips. ipassmt (Iface (p\text{-}iiface\ p)) = Some\ p\text{-}ips \wedge p\text{-}src\ p \in ipcidr\text{-union}\text{-set}$
 (*set p-ips*)) \implies
 $matches (common\text{-matcher}, \alpha) (iiface\text{-rewrite } ipassmt\ m)\ a\ p \longleftrightarrow matches (common\text{-matcher}, \alpha)\ m\ a\ p$
 <proof>

end

Finally, we show that *ipassmt-sanity-disjoint* is really needed.

lemma *iface-replace-needs-ipassmt-disjoint:*
assumes *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards ipassmt*
and *iface-replace: \wedge ifce p:: 'i::len tagged-packet.*
 $(matches (common\text{-matcher}, \alpha) (ipassmt\text{-iface}\text{-replace}\text{-srcip}\text{-mexpr } ipassmt\ ifce)\ a\ p \longleftrightarrow matches (common\text{-matcher}, \alpha) (Match (IIface\ ifce))\ a\ p)$
shows *ipassmt-sanity-disjoint ipassmt*
 <proof>

end

theory *Optimizing*
imports *Semantics-Ternary*

begin

37 Optimizing

37.1 Removing Shadowed Rules

Note: there is no executable code for `rmshadow` at the moment

Assumes: *simple-ruleset*

```
fun rmshadow :: ('a, 'p) match-tac  $\Rightarrow$  'a rule list  $\Rightarrow$  'p set  $\Rightarrow$  'a rule list where
  rmshadow - [] - = [] |
  rmshadow  $\gamma$  ((Rule m a)#rs) P = (if ( $\forall p \in P. \neg$  matches  $\gamma$  m a p)
    then
      rmshadow  $\gamma$  rs P
    else
      (Rule m a) # (rmshadow  $\gamma$  rs {p  $\in$  P.  $\neg$  matches  $\gamma$  m a p}))
```

37.1.1 Soundness

lemma *rmshadow-sound*:

```
simple-ruleset rs  $\Longrightarrow$  p  $\in$  P  $\Longrightarrow$  approximating-bigstep-fun  $\gamma$  p (rmshadow  $\gamma$  rs
P) = approximating-bigstep-fun  $\gamma$  p rs
<proof>
```

37.2 Removing rules which cannot apply

```
fun rmMatchFalse :: 'a rule list  $\Rightarrow$  'a rule list where
  rmMatchFalse [] = [] |
  rmMatchFalse ((Rule (MatchNot MatchAny) -)#rs) = rmMatchFalse rs |
  rmMatchFalse (r#rs) = r # rmMatchFalse rs
```

lemma *rmMatchFalse-correct*: approximating-bigstep-fun γ p (rmMatchFalse rs) s
= approximating-bigstep-fun γ p rs s
<proof>

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

```
fun cut-off-after-match-any :: 'a rule list  $\Rightarrow$  'a rule list where
  cut-off-after-match-any [] = [] |
  cut-off-after-match-any (Rule m a # rs) =
    (if m = MatchAny  $\wedge$  (a = Accept  $\vee$  a = Drop  $\vee$  a = Reject)
     then [Rule m a] else Rule m a # cut-off-after-match-any rs)
```

lemma *cut-off-after-match-any*:

```
approximating-bigstep-fun  $\gamma$  p (cut-off-after-match-any rs) s = approximating-bigstep-fun
 $\gamma$  p rs s
<proof>
```

lemma *cut-off-after-match-any-simplers*: simple-ruleset rs \Longrightarrow simple-ruleset (cut-off-after-match-any rs)

<proof>

lemma *cut-off-after-match-any-preserve-matches:*

$\forall r \in \text{set } rs. P (\text{get-match } r) \implies \forall r \in \text{set } (\text{cut-off-after-match-any } rs). P$
(get-match r)

<proof>

end

38 Optimizing and Normalizing Primitives

theory *Transform*

imports *Common-Primitive-Lemmas*

../Semantics-Ternary/Semantics-Ternary

../Semantics-Ternary/Negation-Type-Matching

Ports-Normalize

IpAddresses-Normalize

Interfaces-Normalize

Protocols-Normalize

../Common/Remdups-Rev

Interface-Replace

../Semantics-Ternary/Optimizing

begin

This transform theory plugs a lot of stuff together. We perform several normalization and optimization steps on complete firewall rulesets. We show that it preserves the semantics and also, that structural properties are preserved. For example, if you normalize interfaces and afterwards normalize protocols, the interfaces remain normalized and no new interfaces are added when doing the protocol normalization.

definition *compress-normalize-besteffort*

$:: 'i::\text{len } \text{common-primitive match-expr} \Rightarrow 'i \text{ common-primitive match-expr option}$

where

$\text{compress-normalize-besteffort } m \equiv \text{compress-normalize-primitive-monad}$

$[\text{compress-normalize-protocols},$

$\text{compress-normalize-input-interfaces},$

$\text{compress-normalize-output-interfaces}] m$

context begin

private lemma *compress-normalize-besteffort-normalized:*

$f \in \text{set } [\text{compress-normalize-protocols},$
 $\text{compress-normalize-input-interfaces},$
 $\text{compress-normalize-output-interfaces}] \implies$

$\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies f m = \text{Some } m' \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m'$

<proof> **lemma** *compress-normalize-besteffort-matches:*

assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β

shows $f \in \text{set } [\text{compress-normalize-protocols},$
 $\text{compress-normalize-input-interfaces},$

$\text{compress-normalize-output-interfaces}] \implies$
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$
 $f\ m = \text{Some } m' \implies$
 $\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha)\ m' a\ p = \text{matches } (\beta, \alpha)\ m a\ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compress-normalize-besteffect-Some:*

assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β

shows $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$

$\text{compress-normalize-besteffect } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$

$\text{matches } (\beta, \alpha)\ m' a\ p = \text{matches } (\beta, \alpha)\ m a\ p$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compress-normalize-besteffect-None:*

assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β

shows $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$

$\text{compress-normalize-besteffect } m = \text{None} \implies$

$\neg \text{matches } (\beta, \alpha)\ m a\ p$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compress-normalize-besteffect-nnf:*

$\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$

$\text{compress-normalize-besteffect } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$

$\text{normalized-nnf-match } m'$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compress-normalize-besteffect-not-introduces-Iiface:*

$\neg \text{has-disc is-Iiface } m \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{compress-normalize-besteffect } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$

$\neg \text{has-disc is-Iiface } m'$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compress-normalize-besteffect-not-introduces-Oiface:*

$\neg \text{has-disc is-Oiface } m \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{compress-normalize-besteffect } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$

$\neg \text{has-disc is-Oiface } m'$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compress-normalize-besteffect-not-introduces-Iiface-negated:*

$\neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Iiface False } m \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{compress-normalize-besteffect } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$

$\neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Iiface False } m'$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compress-normalize-besteffect-not-introduces-Oiface-negated:*

$\neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Oiface False } m \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{compress-normalize-besteffect } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$

$\neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Oiface False } m'$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *compress-normalize-besteffect-not-introduces-Prot-negated:*

$\neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Prot False } m \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{compress-normalize-besteffect } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$

$\neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Prot False } m'$
 <proof>
lemma *compress-normalize-besteffort-hasdisc:*
 $\neg \text{has-disc disc } m \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc (Iface } a)) \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc (OIface } a)) \implies$
 $(\forall a. \neg \text{disc (Prot } a)) \implies$
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{compress-normalize-besteffort } m = \text{Some } m'$
 \implies
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m' \wedge \neg \text{has-disc disc } m'$
 <proof>
lemma *compress-normalize-besteffort-hasdisc-negated:*
 $\neg \text{has-disc-negated disc False } m \implies$
 $(\forall a. \neg \text{disc (Iface } a)) \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc (OIface } a)) \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc (Prot } a)) \implies$
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{compress-normalize-besteffort } m = \text{Some } m'$
 \implies
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m' \wedge \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc False } m'$
 <proof>
lemma *compress-normalize-besteffort-preserves-normalized-n-primitive:*
 $\text{normalized-n-primitive (disc, sel) } P m \implies$
 $(\forall a. \neg \text{disc (Iface } a)) \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc (OIface } a)) \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc (Prot } a))$
 \implies
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \text{compress-normalize-besteffort } m = \text{Some } m' \implies$
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m' \wedge \text{normalized-n-primitive (disc, sel) } P m'$
 <proof>
end

39 Transforming rulesets

39.1 Optimizations

lemma *approximating-bigstep-fun-remdups-rev:*
 $\text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma p (\text{remdups-rev } rs) s = \text{approximating-bigstep-fun } \gamma$
 $p rs s$
 <proof>

lemma *remdups-rev-simplers:* $\text{simple-ruleset } rs \implies \text{simple-ruleset } (\text{remdups-rev } rs)$
 <proof>

lemma *remdups-rev-preserve-matches:*
 $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. P (\text{get-match } r) \implies \forall r \in \text{set } (\text{remdups-rev } rs). P (\text{get-match } r)$
 <proof>

39.2 Optimize and Normalize to NNF form

definition *transform-optimize-dnf-strict* :: $'i::\text{len common-primitive rule list} \Rightarrow 'i$
 $\text{common-primitive rule list}$ **where**
 $\text{transform-optimize-dnf-strict} = \text{cut-off-after-match-any} \circ$

(*optimize-matches* *opt-MatchAny-match-expr* \circ
normalize-rules-dnf \circ (*optimize-matches* (*opt-MatchAny-match-expr* \circ *optimize-primitive-univ*)))

theorem *transform-optimize-dnf-strict-structure*:

assumes *simplers*: *simple-ruleset* *rs* **and** *wf* α : *wf-unknown-match-tac* α
shows *simple-ruleset* (*transform-optimize-dnf-strict* *rs*)
and $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \neg \text{has-disc } \text{disc } (\text{get-match } r) \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{transform-optimize-dnf-strict } rs). \neg \text{has-disc } \text{disc } (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{transform-optimize-dnf-strict } rs). \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-n-primitive } \text{disc-sel } f (\text{get-match } r) \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{transform-optimize-dnf-strict } rs). \text{normalized-n-primitive } \text{disc-sel } f (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc } \text{neg } (\text{get-match } r) \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{transform-optimize-dnf-strict } rs). \neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc } \text{neg } (\text{get-match } r)$
<proof>

theorem *transform-optimize-dnf-strict*:

assumes *simplers*: *simple-ruleset* *rs* **and** *wf* α : *wf-unknown-match-tac* α
shows (*common-matcher*, α), *p* \vdash $\langle \text{transform-optimize-dnf-strict } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \iff$
(*common-matcher*, α), *p* \vdash $\langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$
<proof>

39.3 Abstracting over unknowns

definition *transform-remove-unknowns-generic*

$:: ('a, 'packet) \text{match-tac} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ rule list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ rule list}$

where

transform-remove-unknowns-generic $\gamma = \text{optimize-matches-a } (\text{remove-unknowns-generic } \gamma)$

theorem *transform-remove-unknowns-generic*:

assumes *simplers*: *simple-ruleset* *rs*
and *wf* α : *wf-unknown-match-tac* α **and** *packet-independent- α* : *packet-independent- α* α
and *wf* β : *packet-independent- β -unknown* β
shows (β , α), *p* \vdash $\langle \text{transform-remove-unknowns-generic } (\beta, \alpha) rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \iff$
(β , α), *p* \vdash $\langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$
and *simple-ruleset* (*transform-remove-unknowns-generic* (β , α) *rs*)
and $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \neg \text{has-disc } \text{disc } (\text{get-match } r) \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{transform-remove-unknowns-generic } (\beta, \alpha) rs). \neg \text{has-disc } \text{disc } (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{transform-remove-unknowns-generic } (\beta, \alpha) rs). \neg \text{has-unknowns } \beta (\text{get-match } r)$

and $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-n-primitive } \text{disc-sel } f (\text{get-match } r) \implies$

$\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{transform-remove-unknowns-generic } (\beta, \alpha) \text{ } rs). \text{ normalized-n-primitive disc-sel f } (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \neg \text{ has-disc-negated disc neg } (\text{get-match } r) \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{transform-remove-unknowns-generic } (\beta, \alpha) \text{ } rs). \neg \text{ has-disc-negated disc neg } (\text{get-match } r)$
 {proof}
thm *transform-remove-unknowns-generic*[OF - - - packet-independent- β -unknown-common-matcher]

corollary *transform-remove-unknowns-upper*: **defines** *upper* \equiv *optimize-matches-a upper-closure-matchexpr*
assumes *simplers*: *simple-ruleset rs*
shows *(common-matcher, in-doubt-allow)*, $\text{p} \vdash \langle \text{upper } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \iff (\text{common-matcher, in-doubt-allow})$, $\text{p} \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$
and *simple-ruleset (upper rs)*
and $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \neg \text{ has-disc disc } (\text{get-match } r) \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{upper } rs). \neg \text{ has-disc disc } (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{upper } rs). \neg \text{ has-disc is-Extra } (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{ normalized-n-primitive disc-sel f } (\text{get-match } r) \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{upper } rs). \text{ normalized-n-primitive disc-sel f } (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \neg \text{ has-disc-negated disc neg } (\text{get-match } r) \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{upper } rs). \neg \text{ has-disc-negated disc neg } (\text{get-match } r)$
 {proof}

corollary *transform-remove-unknowns-lower*: **defines** *lower* \equiv *optimize-matches-a lower-closure-matchexpr*
assumes *simplers*: *simple-ruleset rs*
shows *(common-matcher, in-doubt-deny)*, $\text{p} \vdash \langle \text{lower } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \iff (\text{common-matcher, in-doubt-deny})$, $\text{p} \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$
and *simple-ruleset (lower rs)*
and $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \neg \text{ has-disc disc } (\text{get-match } r) \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{lower } rs). \neg \text{ has-disc disc } (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{lower } rs). \neg \text{ has-disc is-Extra } (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{ normalized-n-primitive disc-sel f } (\text{get-match } r) \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{lower } rs). \text{ normalized-n-primitive disc-sel f } (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \neg \text{ has-disc-negated disc neg } (\text{get-match } r) \implies$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{lower } rs). \neg \text{ has-disc-negated disc neg } (\text{get-match } r)$
 {proof}

39.4 Normalizing and Transforming Primitives

Rewrite the primitives IPs and Ports such that can be used by the simple firewall.

definition *transform-normalize-primitives* :: '*i*::len *common-primitive rule list* \Rightarrow '*i* *common-primitive rule list* **where**
transform-normalize-primitives =

optimize-matches-option compress-normalize-besteffectort \circ — normalizes protocols, needs to go last
normalize-rules normalize-dst-ips \circ
normalize-rules normalize-src-ips \circ
normalize-rules normalize-dst-ports \circ — may introduce new matches on protocols
normalize-rules normalize-src-ports \circ — may introduce new matches in protocols
normalize-rules rewrite-MultiportPorts — introduces *Src-Ports* and *Dst-Ports* matches

thm *normalize-primitive-extract-preserves-unrelated-normalized-n-primitive*
lemma *normalize-rules-preserves-unrelated-normalized-n-primitive:*
assumes $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r) \wedge \text{normalized-n-primitive}$
 $(\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) P (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\text{wf-disc-sel } (\text{disc1}, \text{sel1}) C$
and $\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (C a)$
shows $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-rules } (\text{normalize-primitive-extract } (\text{disc1}, \text{sel1}) C$
 $f) rs).$
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r) \wedge \text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc2},$
 $\text{sel2}) P (\text{get-match } r)$
thm *normalize-rules-preserves* **where** $P = \lambda m. \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \wedge \text{normalized-n-primitive}$
 $(\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) P m$
and $f = \text{normalize-primitive-extract } (\text{disc1}, \text{sel1}) C f]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalize-rules-normalized-n-primitive:*
assumes $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\forall m. \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall m' \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-primitive-extract } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C f m). \text{normalized-n-primitive}$
 $(\text{disc}, \text{sel}) P m')$
shows $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{normalize-rules } (\text{normalize-primitive-extract } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) C f)$
 $rs).$
 $\text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc}, \text{sel}) P (\text{get-match } r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *optimize-matches-option-compress-normalize-besteffectort-preserves-unrelated-normalized-n-primitive:*
assumes $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r) \wedge \text{normalized-n-primitive}$
 $(\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) P (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (I\text{face } a)$ **and** $\forall a. \neg \text{disc2 } (O\text{face } a)$ **and** $\forall a. \neg \text{disc2}$
 $(\text{Prot } a)$
shows $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{optimize-matches-option compress-normalize-besteffectort } rs).$
 $\text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r) \wedge \text{normalized-n-primitive } (\text{disc2},$
 $\text{sel2}) P (\text{get-match } r)$
thm *optimize-matches-option-preserves*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *transform-normalize-primitives:*

— all discriminators which will not be normalized remain unchanged

defines *unchanged disc* $\equiv (\forall a. \neg \text{disc} (\text{Src-Ports } a)) \wedge (\forall a. \neg \text{disc} (\text{Dst-Ports } a)) \wedge$

$$(\forall a. \neg \text{disc} (\text{Src } a)) \wedge (\forall a. \neg \text{disc} (\text{Dst } a))$$

— also holds for these discriminators, but not for *Prot*, which might be changed

and *changeddisc disc* $\equiv ((\forall a. \neg \text{disc} (\text{Iiface } a)) \vee \text{disc} = \text{is-Iiface}) \wedge$
 $((\forall a. \neg \text{disc} (\text{Oiface } a)) \vee \text{disc} = \text{is-Oiface})$

assumes *simplers: simple-ruleset* (*rs* :: 'i::len *common-primitive rule list*)

and *wf α : wf-unknown-match-tac* α

and *normalized: $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match} (\text{get-match } r)$*

shows (*common-matcher*, α), $p \vdash \langle \text{transform-normalize-primitives } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \longleftrightarrow$
 (*common-matcher*, α), $p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$

and *simple-ruleset* (*transform-normalize-primitives* *rs*)

and *unchanged disc1* \implies *changeddisc disc1* $\implies \forall a. \neg \text{disc1} (\text{Prot } a) \implies$

$\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \neg \text{has-disc } \text{disc1} (\text{get-match } r) \implies$

$\forall r \in \text{set} (\text{transform-normalize-primitives } rs). \neg \text{has-disc } \text{disc1} (\text{get-match}$

r)

and $\forall r \in \text{set} (\text{transform-normalize-primitives } rs). \text{normalized-nnf-match}$
 (*get-match* *r*)

and $\forall r \in \text{set} (\text{transform-normalize-primitives } rs).$

normalized-src-ports (*get-match* *r*) \wedge *normalized-dst-ports* (*get-match* *r*) \wedge

normalized-src-ips (*get-match* *r*) \wedge *normalized-dst-ips* (*get-match* *r*) \wedge

$\neg \text{has-disc } \text{is-MultiportPorts} (\text{get-match } r)$

and *unchanged disc2* $\implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc2} (\text{Iiface } a)) \implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc2} (\text{Oiface}$
a) $\implies (\forall a. \neg \text{disc2} (\text{Prot } a)) \implies$

$\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-n-primitive} (\text{disc2}, \text{sel2}) f (\text{get-match } r) \implies$

$\forall r \in \text{set} (\text{transform-normalize-primitives } rs). \text{normalized-n-primitive}$
 (*disc2*, *sel2*) *f* (*get-match* *r*)

— For *disc3*, we do not allow ports and ips, because these are changed. Here is the complicated part: (It is only complicated if, basically *disc3* is *is-Prot*) In addition, either it must not be protocol or (complicated case) there must be no negated port matches in the ruleset. Note that negated *Src-Ports* or *Dst-Ports* can also be introduced by rewriting *MultiportPorts*

and *unchanged disc3* \implies *changeddisc disc3* \implies

$(\forall a. \neg \text{disc3} (\text{Prot } a)) \vee$

$(\text{disc3} = \text{is-Prot} \wedge (\forall r \in \text{set } rs.$

$\neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{is-Src-Ports } \text{False} (\text{get-match } r) \wedge$

$\neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{is-Dst-Ports } \text{False} (\text{get-match } r) \wedge$

$\neg \text{has-disc } \text{is-MultiportPorts} (\text{get-match } r))) \implies$

$\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc3 } \text{False} (\text{get-match } r) \implies$

$\forall r \in \text{set} (\text{transform-normalize-primitives } rs). \neg \text{has-disc-negated } \text{disc3}$

False (*get-match* *r*)

<proof>

theorem *iiface-constrain:*

assumes *simplers*: *simple-ruleset* *rs*
and *normalized*: $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r)$
and *wf-ipassmt*: *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards* *ipassmt*
and *nospoofing*: $\bigwedge ips. ipassmt (\text{Iface } (p\text{-iface } p)) = \text{Some } ips \implies p\text{-src } p \in \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } ips)$
shows $(\text{common-matcher}, \alpha), p \vdash \langle \text{optimize-matches } (\text{iface-constrain } ipassmt) rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \iff (\text{common-matcher}, \alpha), p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$
and *simple-ruleset* $(\text{optimize-matches } (\text{iface-constrain } ipassmt) rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

In contrast to $\llbracket \text{simple-ruleset } ?rs; \forall r \in \text{set } ?rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r); ipassmt\text{-sanity-nowildcards } ?ipassmt; \bigwedge ips. ?ipassmt (\text{Iface } (p\text{-iface } ?p)) = \text{Some } ips \implies p\text{-src } ?p \in \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } ips) \rrbracket \implies (\text{common-matcher}, ?\alpha), ?p \vdash \langle \text{optimize-matches } (\text{iface-constrain } ?ipassmt) ?rs, ?s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} ?t = (\text{common-matcher}, ?\alpha), ?p \vdash \langle ?rs, ?s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} ?t$

$\llbracket \text{simple-ruleset } ?rs; \forall r \in \text{set } ?rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r); ipassmt\text{-sanity-nowildcards } ?ipassmt; \bigwedge ips. ?ipassmt (\text{Iface } (p\text{-iface } ?p)) = \text{Some } ips \implies p\text{-src } ?p \in \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } ips) \rrbracket \implies \text{simple-ruleset } (\text{optimize-matches } (\text{iface-constrain } ?ipassmt) ?rs)$, this requires *ipassmt-sanity-disjoint* and as much stronger nospoof assumption: This assumption requires that the packet is actually in *ipassmt*!

theorem *iface-rewrite*:

assumes *simplers*: *simple-ruleset* *rs*
and *normalized*: $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r)$
and *wf-ipassmt*: *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards* *ipassmt*
and *disjoint-ipassmt*: *ipassmt-sanity-disjoint* *ipassmt*
and *nospoofing*: $\exists ips. ipassmt (\text{Iface } (p\text{-iface } p)) = \text{Some } ips \wedge p\text{-src } p \in \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } ips)$
shows $(\text{common-matcher}, \alpha), p \vdash \langle \text{optimize-matches } (\text{iface-rewrite } ipassmt) rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \iff (\text{common-matcher}, \alpha), p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$
and *simple-ruleset* $(\text{optimize-matches } (\text{iface-rewrite } ipassmt) rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *oiface-rewrite*:

assumes *simplers*: *simple-ruleset* *rs*
and *normalized*: $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r)$
and *wf-ipassmt*: *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards* *ipassmt*
and *ipassmt-from-rt*: *ipassmt* = *map-of* $(\text{routing-ipassmt } rt)$
and *correct-routing*: *correct-routing* *rt*
and *rtbl-decided*: *output-iface* $(\text{routing-table-semantics } rt (p\text{-dst } p)) = p\text{-oiface } p$
shows $(\text{common-matcher}, \alpha), p \vdash \langle \text{optimize-matches } (\text{oiface-rewrite } ipassmt) rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \iff (\text{common-matcher}, \alpha), p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$
and *simple-ruleset* $(\text{optimize-matches } (\text{oiface-rewrite } ipassmt) rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *upper-closure* :: 'i::len common-primitive rule list \Rightarrow 'i common-primitive rule list **where**

upper-closure rs == remdups-rev (transform-optimize-dnf-strict
(transform-normalize-primitives (transform-optimize-dnf-strict (optimize-matches-a
upper-closure-matchexpr rs))))

definition *lower-closure* :: 'i::len common-primitive rule list \Rightarrow 'i common-primitive rule list **where**

lower-closure rs == remdups-rev (transform-optimize-dnf-strict
(transform-normalize-primitives (transform-optimize-dnf-strict (optimize-matches-a
lower-closure-matchexpr rs))))

putting it all together

lemma *transform-upper-closure*:

assumes *simplers*: simple-ruleset rs

— semantics are preserved

shows (common-matcher, in-doubt-allow), p \vdash (upper-closure rs, s) \Rightarrow_{α} t \longleftrightarrow
(common-matcher, in-doubt-allow), p \vdash (rs, s) \Rightarrow_{α} t

and simple-ruleset (upper-closure rs)

— simple, normalized rules without unknowns

and $\forall r \in \text{set (upper-closure rs)}$. normalized-nnf-match (get-match r) \wedge
normalized-src-ports (get-match r) \wedge
normalized-dst-ports (get-match r) \wedge
normalized-src-ips (get-match r) \wedge
normalized-dst-ips (get-match r) \wedge
 \neg has-disc is-MultiportPorts (get-match r) \wedge
 \neg has-disc is-Extra (get-match r)

— no new primitives are introduced

and $\forall a$. \neg disc (Src-Ports a) $\implies \forall a$. \neg disc (Dst-Ports a) $\implies \forall a$. \neg disc (Src
a) $\implies \forall a$. \neg disc (Dst a) \implies

$\forall a$. \neg disc (Iiface a) \vee disc = is-Iiface $\implies \forall a$. \neg disc (Oiface a) \vee disc =
is-Oiface \implies

$\forall a$. \neg disc (Prot a) \implies

$\forall r \in \text{set rs}$. \neg has-disc disc (get-match r) $\implies \forall r \in \text{set (upper-closure rs)}$.
 \neg has-disc disc (get-match r)

and $\forall a$. \neg disc (Src-Ports a) $\implies \forall a$. \neg disc (Dst-Ports a) $\implies \forall a$. \neg disc (Src
a) $\implies \forall a$. \neg disc (Dst a) \implies

$\forall a$. \neg disc (Iiface a) \vee disc = is-Iiface $\implies \forall a$. \neg disc (Oiface a) \vee disc =
is-Oiface \implies

($\forall a$. \neg disc (Prot a)) \vee

disc = is-Prot \wedge — if it is prot, there must not be negated matches on ports

($\forall r \in \text{set rs}$. \neg has-disc-negated is-Src-Ports False (get-match r) \wedge

\neg has-disc-negated is-Dst-Ports False (get-match r) \wedge

\neg has-disc is-MultiportPorts (get-match r)) \implies

$\forall r \in \text{set rs}$. \neg has-disc-negated disc False (get-match r) \implies

$\forall r \in \text{set (upper-closure rs)}$. \neg has-disc-negated disc False (get-match r)

{proof}

lemma *transform-lower-closure*:

assumes *simplers: simple-ruleset rs*
 — semantics are preserved
shows $(\text{common-matcher}, \text{in-doubt-deny}), p \vdash \langle \text{lower-closure } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\text{common-matcher}, \text{in-doubt-deny}), p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$
and *simple-ruleset (lower-closure rs)*
 — simple, normalized rules without unknowns
and $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{lower-closure } rs). \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r) \wedge$
 $\text{normalized-src-ports } (\text{get-match } r) \wedge$
 $\text{normalized-dst-ports } (\text{get-match } r) \wedge$
 $\text{normalized-src-ips } (\text{get-match } r) \wedge$
 $\text{normalized-dst-ips } (\text{get-match } r) \wedge$
 $\neg \text{has-disc is-MultiportPorts } (\text{get-match } r) \wedge$
 $\neg \text{has-disc is-Extra } (\text{get-match } r)$
 — no new primitives are introduced
and $\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Src-Ports } a) \Longrightarrow \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Dst-Ports } a) \Longrightarrow \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Src}$
 $a) \Longrightarrow \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Dst } a) \Longrightarrow$
 $\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Iiface } a) \vee \text{disc} = \text{is-Iiface} \Longrightarrow \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Oiface } a) \vee \text{disc} =$
 $\text{is-Oiface} \Longrightarrow$
 $\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Prot } a) \Longrightarrow$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \neg \text{has-disc disc } (\text{get-match } r) \Longrightarrow$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{lower-closure } rs). \neg \text{has-disc disc } (\text{get-match } r)$
and $\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Src-Ports } a) \Longrightarrow \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Dst-Ports } a) \Longrightarrow \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Src}$
 $a) \Longrightarrow \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Dst } a) \Longrightarrow$
 $\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Iiface } a) \vee \text{disc} = \text{is-Iiface} \Longrightarrow \forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Oiface } a) \vee \text{disc} =$
 $\text{is-Oiface} \Longrightarrow$
 $(\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Prot } a)) \vee \text{disc} = \text{is-Prot} \wedge$
 $(\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Src-Ports False } (\text{get-match } r) \wedge$
 $\neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Dst-Ports False } (\text{get-match } r) \wedge$
 $\neg \text{has-disc is-MultiportPorts } (\text{get-match } r)) \Longrightarrow$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc False } (\text{get-match } r) \Longrightarrow$
 $\forall r \in \text{set } (\text{lower-closure } rs). \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc False } (\text{get-match } r)$
 (proof)

definition *iface-try-rewrite*

$:: (\text{iface} \times ('i::\text{len word} \times \text{nat}) \text{ list}) \text{ list}$
 $\Rightarrow 'i \text{ prefix-routing option}$
 $\Rightarrow 'i \text{ common-primitive rule list}$
 $\Rightarrow 'i \text{ common-primitive rule list}$

where

iface-try-rewrite ipassmt rtblo rs \equiv
 let *o-rewrite* = $(\text{case } \text{rtblo} \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{id} \mid \text{Some } \text{rtbl} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{transform-optimize-dnf-strict} \circ \text{optimize-matches } (\text{oiface-rewrite } (\text{map-of-ipassmt}$
 $(\text{routing-ipassmt } \text{rtbl}))))$ in
 if *ipassmt-sanity-disjoint* $(\text{map-of } \text{ipassmt}) \wedge \text{ipassmt-sanity-defined } rs$ $(\text{map-of}$
 $\text{ipassmt})$ then
 $\text{optimize-matches } (\text{iiface-rewrite } (\text{map-of-ipassmt } \text{ipassmt}))$ $(\text{o-rewrite } rs)$
 else

optimize-matches (iiface-constrain (map-of-ipassmt ipassmt)) (o-rewrite rs)

Where $(iiface \times ('i \text{ word} \times nat) \text{ list}) \text{ list}$ is *map-of'i ipassignment*. The sanity checkers need to iterate over the interfaces, hence we don't pass a map but a list of tuples.

In **Transform.thy** there should be the final correctness theorem for *iiface-try-rewrite*. Here are some structural properties.

lemma *iiface-try-rewrite-simplers: simple-ruleset rs \implies simple-ruleset (iiface-try-rewrite ipassmt rtblo rs)*
 <proof>

lemma *iiface-rewrite-preserved-nodisc:*
 $\forall a. \neg disc (Src a) \implies \neg has-disc disc m \implies \neg has-disc disc (iiface-rewrite ipassmt m)$
 <proof>

lemma *iiface-constrain-preserved-nodisc:*
 $\forall a. \neg disc (Src a) \implies \neg has-disc disc m \implies \neg has-disc disc (iiface-constrain ipassmt m)$
 <proof>

lemma *iiface-try-rewrite-preserved-nodisc:*
 $simple-ruleset rs \implies$
 $\forall a. \neg disc (Src a) \implies \forall a. \neg disc (Dst a) \implies$
 $\forall r \in set rs. \neg has-disc disc (get-match r) \implies$
 $\forall r \in set (iiface-try-rewrite ipassmt rtblo rs). \neg has-disc disc (get-match r)$
 <proof>

theorem *iiface-try-rewrite-no-rtbl:*
assumes *simplers: simple-ruleset rs*
and *normalized: $\forall r \in set rs. normalized-nnf-match (get-match r)$*
and *wf-ipassmt1: ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards (map-of ipassmt) and wf-ipassmt2: distinct (map fst ipassmt)*
and *nospoofing: $\exists ips. (map-of ipassmt) (Iface (p-iiface p)) = Some ips \wedge p-src p \in ipcidr-union-set (set ips)$*
shows $(common-matcher, \alpha), p \vdash \langle iiface-try-rewrite ipassmt None rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \longleftrightarrow (common-matcher, \alpha), p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t$
 <proof>

lemma *optimize-matches-comp:*
assumes *mono: $\bigwedge m. matcheq-matchNone m \implies matcheq-matchNone (g m)$*
shows $optimize-matches (g \circ f) rs = optimize-matches g ((optimize-matches f) rs)$
 <proof>

context begin

private lemma *iiface-rewrite-monoNone*: *matcheq-matchNone* *m* \implies *matcheq-matchNone*
(*iiface-rewrite ipassmt m*)

<proof> **lemma** *iiface-constrain-monoNone*: *matcheq-matchNone* *m* \implies *matcheq-matchNone*
(*iiface-constrain ipassmt m*)

<proof> **lemmas** *optimize-matches-iiface-comp* = *optimize-matches-comp*[*OF iiface-rewrite-monoNone*]

optimize-matches-comp[*OF iiface-constrain-monoNone*]

end

theorem *iiface-try-rewrite-rtbl*:

assumes *simplers*: *simple-ruleset* *rs*

and *normalized*: $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r)$

and *wf-ipassmt*: *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards* (*map-of ipassmt*) *distinct* (*map fst ipassmt*)

and *nospoofing*: $\exists ips. (\text{map-of } ipassmt) (\text{Iface } (p\text{-iiface } p)) = \text{Some } ips \wedge p\text{-src } p \in \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } ips)$

and *routing-decided*: *output-iiface* (*routing-table-semantics* *rtbl* (*p-dst* *p*)) = *p-oiface* *p*

and *correct-routing*: *correct-routing* *rtbl*

and *wf-ipassmt-o*: *ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards* (*map-of* (*routing-ipassmt* *rtbl*))

and *wf-match-tac*: *wf-unknown-match-tac* α

shows (*common-matcher*, α), *p* \vdash *iiface-try-rewrite ipassmt* (*Some* *rtbl*) *rs*, *s* \Rightarrow_{α} *t* \longleftrightarrow (*common-matcher*, α), *p* \vdash *<rs, s>* \Rightarrow_{α} *t*

<proof>

end

theory *Conntrack-State-Transform*

imports *Common-Primitive-Matcher*

../Semantics-Ternary/Semantics-Ternary

begin

The following function assumes that the packet is in a certain state.

fun *ctstate-assume-state* :: *ctstate* \Rightarrow *'i::len common-primitive match-expr* \Rightarrow *'i common-primitive match-expr* **where**

ctstate-assume-state *s* (*Match* (*CT-State* *x*)) = (*if* *s* \in *x* *then MatchAny* *else MatchNot MatchAny*) |

ctstate-assume-state *s* (*Match* *m*) = *Match* *m* |

ctstate-assume-state *s* (*MatchNot* *m*) = *MatchNot* (*ctstate-assume-state* *s* *m*) |

ctstate-assume-state - *MatchAny* = *MatchAny* |

ctstate-assume-state *s* (*MatchAnd* *m1* *m2*) = *MatchAnd* (*ctstate-assume-state* *s* *m1*) (*ctstate-assume-state* *s* *m2*)

lemma *ctstate-assume-state*: *p-tag-ctstate* *p* = *s* \implies

matches (*common-matcher*, α) (*ctstate-assume-state* *s* *m*) *a* *p* \longleftrightarrow *matches* (*common-matcher*, α) *m* *a* *p*

<proof>

definition *ctstate-assume-new* :: 'i::len common-primitive rule list \Rightarrow 'i common-primitive rule list **where**

ctstate-assume-new \equiv *optimize-matches* (*ctstate-assume-state* *CT-New*)

lemma *ctstate-assume-new-simple-ruleset*: *simple-ruleset* *rs* \Longrightarrow *simple-ruleset* (*ctstate-assume-new* *rs*)

<proof>

Usually, the interesting part of a firewall is only about the rules for setting up connections. That means, we mostly only care about packets in state *CT-New*. Use the function *ctstate-assume-new* to remove all state matching and just care about the connection setup.

corollary *ctstate-assume-new*: *p-tag-ctstate* *p* = *CT-New* \Longrightarrow

approximating-bigstep-fun (*common-matcher*, α) *p* (*ctstate-assume-new* *rs*) *s* = *approximating-bigstep-fun* (*common-matcher*, α) *p* *rs* *s*

<proof>

If we assume the CT State is *CT-New*, we can also assume that the TCP SYN flag (*ipt-tcp-syn*) is set.

fun *ipt-tcp-flags-assume-flag* :: *ipt-tcp-flags* \Rightarrow 'i::len common-primitive match-expr \Rightarrow 'i common-primitive match-expr **where**

ipt-tcp-flags-assume-flag *flg* (*Match* (*L4-Flags* *x*)) = (*if* *ipt-tcp-flags-equal* *x* *flg* *then* *MatchAny* *else* (*case* *match-tcp-flags-conjunct-option* *x* *flg* *of* *None* \Rightarrow *MatchNot* *MatchAny* | *Some* *f3* \Rightarrow *Match* (*L4-Flags* *f3*))) |

ipt-tcp-flags-assume-flag *flg* (*Match* *m*) = *Match* *m* |

ipt-tcp-flags-assume-flag *flg* (*MatchNot* *m*) = *MatchNot* (*ipt-tcp-flags-assume-flag* *flg* *m*) |

ipt-tcp-flags-assume-flag - *MatchAny* = *MatchAny* |

ipt-tcp-flags-assume-flag *flg* (*MatchAnd* *m1* *m2*) = *MatchAnd* (*ipt-tcp-flags-assume-flag* *flg* *m1*) (*ipt-tcp-flags-assume-flag* *flg* *m2*)

lemma *ipt-tcp-flags-assume-flag*: **assumes** *match-tcp-flags* *flg* (*p-tcp-flags* *p*)

shows *matches* (*common-matcher*, α) (*ipt-tcp-flags-assume-flag* *flg* *m*) *a* *p* \longleftrightarrow *matches* (*common-matcher*, α) *m* *a* *p*

<proof>

definition *ipt-tcp-flags-assume-syn* :: 'i::len common-primitive rule list \Rightarrow 'i common-primitive rule list **where**

ipt-tcp-flags-assume-syn \equiv *optimize-matches* (*ipt-tcp-flags-assume-flag* *ipt-tcp-syn*)

lemma *ipt-tcp-flags-assume-syn-simple-ruleset*: *simple-ruleset* *rs* \Longrightarrow *simple-ruleset* (*ipt-tcp-flags-assume-syn* *rs*)

<proof>

corollary *ipt-tcp-flags-assume-syn*: *match-tcp-flags* *ipt-tcp-syn* (*p-tcp-flags* *p*) \Longrightarrow

```

    approximating-bigstep-fun (common-matcher,  $\alpha$ ) p (ipt-tcp-flags-assume-syn rs)
s = approximating-bigstep-fun (common-matcher,  $\alpha$ ) p rs s
⟨proof⟩

```

definition *packet-assume-new* :: 'i::len common-primitive rule list \Rightarrow 'i common-primitive rule list **where**
packet-assume-new \equiv *ctstate-assume-new* \circ *ipt-tcp-flags-assume-syn*

lemma *packet-assume-new-simple-ruleset*: simple-ruleset rs \Longrightarrow simple-ruleset (*packet-assume-new* rs)
⟨proof⟩

corollary *packet-assume-new: match-tcp-flags ipt-tcp-syn (p-tcp-flags p) \Longrightarrow p-tag-ctstate*
p = CT-New \Longrightarrow
approximating-bigstep-fun (common-matcher, α) p (packet-assume-new rs) s =
approximating-bigstep-fun (common-matcher, α) p rs s
⟨proof⟩

```

end
theory Primitive-Abstract
imports
  Common-Primitive-toString
  Transform
  Conntrack-State-Transform
begin

```

40 Abstracting over Primitives

Abstract over certain primitives. The first parameter is a function 'i *common-primitive negation-type* \Rightarrow *bool* to select the primitives to be abstracted over. The 'i *common-primitive* is wrapped in a 'i *common-primitive negation-type* to let the function selectively abstract only over negated, non-negated, or both kinds of primitives. This functions requires a *normalized-nnf-match*.

```

fun abstract-primitive
  :: ('i::len common-primitive negation-type  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'i common-primitive match-expr
   $\Rightarrow$  'i common-primitive match-expr
where
  abstract-primitive - MatchAny = MatchAny |

```

```

abstract-primitive disc (Match a) =
  (if
    disc (Pos a)
  then
    Match (Extra (common-primitive-toString ipaddr-generic-toString a))
  else
    (Match a)) |
abstract-primitive disc (MatchNot (Match a)) =
  (if
    disc (Neg a)
  then
    Match (Extra (" "@common-primitive-toString ipaddr-generic-toString a))
  else
    (MatchNot (Match a))) |
abstract-primitive disc (MatchNot m) = MatchNot (abstract-primitive disc m) |
abstract-primitive disc (MatchAnd m1 m2) = MatchAnd (abstract-primitive disc
m1) (abstract-primitive disc m2)

```

For example, a simple firewall requires that no negated interfaces and protocols occur in the expression.

definition *abstract-for-simple-firewall* :: 'i::len common-primitive match-expr ⇒ 'i common-primitive match-expr

where *abstract-for-simple-firewall* ≡ *abstract-primitive* (λr. case r
of Pos a ⇒ is-CT-State a ∨ is-L4-Flags a
| Neg a ⇒ is-Iiface a ∨ is-Oiface a ∨ is-Prot a ∨ is-CT-State a ∨
is-L4-Flags a)

lemma *abstract-primitive-preserves-normalized*:

```

normalized-src-ports m ⇒ normalized-src-ports (abstract-primitive disc m)
normalized-dst-ports m ⇒ normalized-dst-ports (abstract-primitive disc m)
normalized-src-ips m ⇒ normalized-src-ips (abstract-primitive disc m)
normalized-dst-ips m ⇒ normalized-dst-ips (abstract-primitive disc m)
normalized-nnf-match m ⇒ normalized-nnf-match (abstract-primitive disc m)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *abstract-primitive-preserves-nodisc*:

```

¬ has-disc disc' m ⇒ (∀ str. ¬ disc' (Extra str)) ⇒ ¬ has-disc disc' (abstract-primitive
disc m)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *abstract-primitive-preserves-nodisc-nedgated*:

```

¬ has-disc-negated disc' neg m ⇒ (∀ str. ¬ disc' (Extra str)) ⇒ ¬ has-disc-negated
disc' neg (abstract-primitive disc m)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *abstract-primitive-nodisc*:

```

∀ x. disc' x ⇒ disc (Pos x) ∧ disc (Neg x) ⇒ (∀ str. ¬ disc' (Extra str)) ⇒
¬ has-disc disc' (abstract-primitive disc m)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *abstract-primitive-preserves-not-has-disc-negated:*

$\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Extra } a) \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc neg } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc neg } (\text{abstract-primitive sel-f } m)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abstract-for-simple-firewall-preserves-nodisc-negated:*

$\forall a. \neg \text{disc } (\text{Extra } a) \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc False } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated disc False } (\text{abstract-for-simple-firewall } m)$
 ⟨proof⟩

The function *ctstate-assume-state* can be used to fix a state and hence remove all state matches from the ruleset. It is therefore advisable to create a simple firewall for a fixed state, e.g. with *ctstate-assume-new* before calling to *abstract-for-simple-firewall*.

lemma *not-hasdisc-ctstate-assume-state:* $\neg \text{has-disc is-CT-State } (\text{ctstate-assume-state } s \ m)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *abstract-for-simple-firewall-hasdisc:* **fixes** $m :: 'i::\text{len common-primitive match-expr}$

shows $\neg \text{has-disc is-CT-State } (\text{abstract-for-simple-firewall } m)$

and $\neg \text{has-disc is-L4-Flags } (\text{abstract-for-simple-firewall } m)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *abstract-for-simple-firewall-negated-ifaces-prot:* **fixes** $m :: 'i::\text{len common-primitive match-expr}$

shows $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated } (\lambda a. \text{is-Iiface } a \vee \text{is-Oiface } a) \text{ False } (\text{abstract-for-simple-firewall } m)$

and $\text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies \neg \text{has-disc-negated is-Prot False } (\text{abstract-for-simple-firewall } m)$

⟨proof⟩

context

begin

private lemma *abstract-primitive-in-doubt-allow-Allow:*

$\text{primitive-matcher-generic } \beta \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$

$\text{matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}) \ m \ \text{action.Accept } p \implies$

$\text{matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}) \ (\text{abstract-primitive disc } m) \ \text{action.Accept } p$

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *abstract-primitive-in-doubt-allow-Allow2:*

$\text{primitive-matcher-generic } \beta \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$

$\neg \text{matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}) \ m \ \text{action.Drop } p \implies$

$\neg \text{matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}) \ (\text{abstract-primitive disc } m) \ \text{action.Drop } p$

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *abstract-primitive-in-doubt-allow-Deny:*

$\text{primitive-matcher-generic } \beta \implies \text{normalized-nnf-match } m \implies$

$\text{matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}) \ (\text{abstract-primitive disc } m) \ \text{action.Drop } p \implies$

$\text{matches } (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}) \ m \ \text{action.Drop } p$

⟨proof⟩ **lemma** *abstract-primitive-in-doubt-allow-Deny2:*

primitive-matcher-generic $\beta \implies$ *normalized-nnf-match* $m \implies$
 \neg *matches* $(\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow})$ (*abstract-primitive disc* m) *action.Accept* $p \implies$
 \neg *matches* $(\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow})$ m *action.Accept* p
 <proof>

theorem *abstract-primitive-in-doubt-allow-generic:*

fixes $\beta::('i::\text{len common-primitive}, ('i, 'a) \text{tagged-packet-scheme})$ *exact-match-tac*

assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β

and $n: \forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r)$

and *simple: simple-ruleset* rs

defines $\gamma \equiv (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow})$ **and** *abstract disc* \equiv *optimize-matches* (*abstract-primitive disc*)

shows $\{p. \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{abstract disc } rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalDeny}\} \subseteq \{p. \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalDeny}\}$

(**is** ?deny)

and $\{p. \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow}\} \subseteq \{p. \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{abstract disc } rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow}\}$

(**is** ?allow)

<proof>

corollary *abstract-primitive-in-doubt-allow:*

assumes $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{normalized-nnf-match } (\text{get-match } r)$ **and** *simple-ruleset* rs

defines $\gamma \equiv (\text{common-matcher}, \text{in-doubt-allow})$ **and** *abstract disc* \equiv *optimize-matches* (*abstract-primitive disc*)

shows $\{p. \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{abstract disc } rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalDeny}\} \subseteq \{p. \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalDeny}\}$

and $\{p. \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow}\} \subseteq \{p. \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{abstract disc } rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow}\}$

<proof>

end

context

begin

private lemma *abstract-primitive-in-doubt-deny-Deny:*

primitive-matcher-generic $\beta \implies$ *normalized-nnf-match* $m \implies$

matches $(\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny})$ m *action.Drop* $p \implies$

matches $(\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny})$ (*abstract-primitive disc* m) *action.Drop* p

<proof> **lemma** *abstract-primitive-in-doubt-deny-Deny2:*

primitive-matcher-generic $\beta \implies$ *normalized-nnf-match* $m \implies$

\neg *matches* $(\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny})$ m *action.Accept* $p \implies$

\neg *matches* $(\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny})$ (*abstract-primitive disc* m) *action.Accept* p

<proof> **lemma** *abstract-primitive-in-doubt-deny-Allow:*

primitive-matcher-generic $\beta \implies$ *normalized-nnf-match* $m \implies$

matches $(\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny})$ (*abstract-primitive disc* m) *action.Accept* $p \implies$

matches $(\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny})$ m *action.Accept* p

<proof> **lemma** *abstract-primitive-in-doubt-deny-Allow2:*

primitive-matcher-generic $\beta \implies$ *normalized-nnf-match* $m \implies$

\neg *matches* $(\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny})$ (*abstract-primitive disc* m) *action.Drop* $p \implies$

\neg matches (β , in-doubt-deny) m action.Drop p
 <proof>

theorem *abstract-primitive-in-doubt-deny-generic*:
fixes $\beta::('i::len$ common-primitive, ('i, 'a) tagged-packet-scheme) exact-match-tac
assumes *generic: primitive-matcher-generic* β
and $n::\forall r \in$ set rs. normalized-nnf-match (get-match r)
and *simple: simple-ruleset* rs
defines $\gamma \equiv (\beta, in-doubt-deny)$ **and** *abstract disc* $\equiv optimize-matches$ (*abstract-primitive disc*)
shows $\{p. \gamma, p \vdash \langle abstract\ disc\ rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} Decision\ FinalAllow\} \subseteq \{p. \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} Decision\ FinalAllow\}$
 (is ?allow)
and $\{p. \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} Decision\ FinalDeny\} \subseteq \{p. \gamma, p \vdash \langle abstract\ disc\ rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} Decision\ FinalDeny\}$
 (is ?deny)
 <proof>
end

end

41 Iptables to Simple Firewall and Vice Versa

theory *SimpleFw-Compliance*
imports *Simple-Firewall.SimpleFw-Semantics*
 ../Primitive-Matchers/Transform
 ../Primitive-Matchers/Primitive-Abstract
begin

41.1 Simple Match to MatchExpr

fun *simple-match-to-ipportiface-match* :: 'i::len simple-match \Rightarrow 'i common-primitive match-expr **where**
simple-match-to-ipportiface-match ($\{iiface=iif, oiface=oif, src=sip, dst=dip, proto=p, sports=sps, dports=dps\}$) =
 MatchAnd (Match (Iiface iif)) (MatchAnd (Match (Oiface oif))
 (MatchAnd (Match (Src (uncurry IpAddrNetmask sip))))
 (MatchAnd (Match (Dst (uncurry IpAddrNetmask dip))))
 (case p of ProtoAny \Rightarrow MatchAny
 | Proto prim-p \Rightarrow
 (MatchAnd (Match (Prot p))
 (MatchAnd (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports prim-p [sps])))
 (Match (Dst-Ports (L4Ports prim-p [dps])))
)))
))))

lemma *ports-to-set-singleton-simple-match-port*: $p \in$ ports-to-set [a] \longleftrightarrow simple-match-port

$a \ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *simple-match-to-ipportiface-match-correct:*

assumes *valid: simple-match-valid sm*

shows *matches (common-matcher, α) (simple-match-to-ipportiface-match sm) a*
 $p \longleftrightarrow \text{simple-matches sm } p$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

41.2 MatchExpr to Simple Match

fun *common-primitive-match-to-simple-match* :: *'i::len common-primitive match-expr*
 \Rightarrow *'i simple-match option* **where**

common-primitive-match-to-simple-match MatchAny = Some (simple-match-any)

|
common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchNot MatchAny) = None |
common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Iiface iif)) = Some (simple-match-any(|
iiface := iif |)) |

common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Oiface oif)) = Some (simple-match-any(|
oiface := oif |)) |

common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask pre len)))

= Some (simple-match-any(| src := (pre, len) |)) |

common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Dst (IpAddrNetmask pre len)))

= Some (simple-match-any(| dst := (pre, len) |)) |

common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Prot p)) = Some (simple-match-any(|
proto := p |)) |

common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports p []))) =
None |

common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports p [(s,e)])))

= Some (simple-match-any(| proto := Proto p, sports := (s,e) |)) |

common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Dst-Ports (L4Ports p []))) =

None |

common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Dst-Ports (L4Ports p [(s,e)])))

= Some (simple-match-any(| proto := Proto p, dports := (s,e) |)) |

common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchNot (Match (Prot ProtoAny)))

= None |

common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchAnd m1 m2) = (case (common-primitive-match-to-simple-m
m1, common-primitive-match-to-simple-match m2) of

(None, -) \Rightarrow None

| *(-, None) \Rightarrow None*

| *(Some m1', Some m2') \Rightarrow simple-match-and m1' m2')* |

— *undefined cases, normalize before!*

common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Src (IpAddr -))) = undefined

|
common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Src (IpAddrRange - -))) =
undefined |

common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Dst (IpAddr -))) = undefined

|
common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Dst (IpAddrRange - -))) =

```

undefined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchNot (Match (Prot -))) = unde-
  fined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchNot (Match (Iiface -))) = unde-
  fined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchNot (Match (Oiface -))) = unde-
  fined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchNot (Match (Src -))) = unde-
  fined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchNot (Match (Dst -))) = unde-
  fined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchNot (MatchAnd - -)) = unde-
  fined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchNot (MatchNot -)) = undefined
|
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Src-Ports -)) = undefined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Dst-Ports -)) = undefined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchNot (Match (Src-Ports -))) =
  undefined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchNot (Match (Dst-Ports -))) =
  undefined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (CT-State -)) = undefined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (L4-Flags -)) = undefined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchNot (Match (L4-Flags -))) =
  undefined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (Match (Extra -)) = undefined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchNot (Match (Extra -))) = unde-
  fined |
  common-primitive-match-to-simple-match (MatchNot (Match (CT-State -))) =
  undefined

```

41.2.1 Normalizing Interfaces

As for now, negated interfaces are simply not allowed

definition *normalized-ifaces* :: 'i::len common-primitive match-expr ⇒ bool **where**
normalized-ifaces m ≡ ¬ has-disc-negated (λa. is-Iiface a ∨ is-Oiface a) False m

41.2.2 Normalizing Protocols

As for now, negated protocols are simply not allowed

definition *normalized-protocols* :: 'i::len common-primitive match-expr ⇒ bool **where**
normalized-protocols m ≡ ¬ has-disc-negated is-Prot False m

lemma *match-iface-simple-match-any-simps*:

```

match-iface (iface simple-match-any) (p-iface p)
match-iface (oiface simple-match-any) (p-oiface p)
simple-match-ip (src simple-match-any) (p-src p)
simple-match-ip (dst simple-match-any) (p-dst p)
match-proto (proto simple-match-any) (p-proto p)
simple-match-port (sports simple-match-any) (p-sport p)
simple-match-port (dports simple-match-any) (p-dport p)
⟨proof⟩

```

theorem *common-primitive-match-to-simple-match*:

```

assumes normalized-src-ports m
and normalized-dst-ports m
and normalized-src-ips m
and normalized-dst-ips m
and normalized-ifaces m
and normalized-protocols m
and ¬ has-disc is-L4-Flags m
and ¬ has-disc is-CT-State m
and ¬ has-disc is-MultiportPorts m
and ¬ has-disc is-Extra m
shows (Some sm = common-primitive-match-to-simple-match m → matches
(common-matcher, α) m a p ↔ simple-matches sm p) ∧
(common-primitive-match-to-simple-match m = None → ¬ matches
(common-matcher, α) m a p)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *simple-fw-remdups-Rev*: $\text{simple-fw (remdups-rev rs) } p = \text{simple-fw rs } p$
⟨proof⟩

```

fun action-to-simple-action :: action ⇒ simple-action where
action-to-simple-action action.Accept = simple-action.Accept |
action-to-simple-action action.Drop = simple-action.Drop |
action-to-simple-action - = undefined

```

definition *check-simple-fw-preconditions* :: 'i::len common-primitive rule list ⇒
bool **where**

```

check-simple-fw-preconditions rs ≡ ∀ r ∈ set rs. (case r of (Rule m a) ⇒
normalized-src-ports m ∧
normalized-dst-ports m ∧
normalized-src-ips m ∧
normalized-dst-ips m ∧
normalized-ifaces m ∧
normalized-protocols m ∧
¬ has-disc is-L4-Flags m ∧
¬ has-disc is-CT-State m ∧
¬ has-disc is-MultiportPorts m ∧
¬ has-disc is-Extra m ∧
(a = action.Accept ∨ a = action.Drop))

```

lemma *normalized-src-ports* $m \implies$ *normalized-nnf-match* m

<proof>

lemma \neg *matcheq-matchNone* $m \implies$ *normalized-src-ports* $m \implies$ *normalized-nnf-match* m

<proof>

value *check-simple-fw-preconditions* [Rule (MatchNot (MatchNot (MatchNot (Match (Src a)))))) action.Accept]

definition *to-simple-firewall* :: 'i::len *common-primitive rule list* \Rightarrow 'i *simple-rule list* **where**

to-simple-firewall $rs \equiv$ if *check-simple-fw-preconditions* rs then

List.map-filter (λr . case r of Rule m $a \Rightarrow$

(case (*common-primitive-match-to-simple-match* m) of None \Rightarrow None |

Some $sm \Rightarrow$ Some (*SimpleRule* sm (*action-to-simple-action* a)))) rs

else *undefined*

lemma *to-simple-firewall-simps*:

to-simple-firewall [] = []

check-simple-fw-preconditions ((Rule m a)# rs) \implies *to-simple-firewall* ((Rule m a)# rs) = (case *common-primitive-match-to-simple-match* m of

None \Rightarrow *to-simple-firewall* rs

| Some $sm \Rightarrow$ (*SimpleRule* sm (*action-to-simple-action* a)) # *to-simple-firewall* rs)

\neg *check-simple-fw-preconditions* $rs' \implies$ *to-simple-firewall* $rs' =$ *undefined*

<proof>

lemma *check-simple-fw-preconditions*

[Rule (MatchAnd (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (127, 0, 0, 0)) 8)))

(MatchAnd (Match (Dst-Ports (L4Ports TCP [(0, 65535)]))))

(Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports TCP [(0, 65535)]))))

Drop] *<proof>*

lemma *to-simple-firewall*

[Rule (MatchAnd (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (127, 0, 0, 0)) 8)))

(MatchAnd (Match (Dst-Ports (L4Ports TCP [(0, 65535)]))))

(Match (Src-Ports (L4Ports TCP [(0, 65535)]))))

Drop] =

[*SimpleRule*

(*iiface* = *Iface* "+", *oiface* = *Iface* "+", *src* = (0x7F000000, 8), *dst* = (0, 0),

proto = *Proto* 6, *sports* = (0, 0xFFFF),

dports = (0, 0xFFFF))

simple-action.Drop] *<proof>*

lemma *check-simple-fw-preconditions* [Rule (MatchAnd MatchAny MatchAny) Drop]

<proof>

lemma *to-simple-firewall* [Rule (MatchAnd MatchAny (MatchAny::32 common-primitive match-expr)) Drop] =

[SimpleRule
 (|iface = Iface "+", oiface = Iface "+", src = (0, 0), dst = (0, 0), proto = ProtoAny, sports = (0, 0xFFFF),
 dports = (0, 0xFFFF)|)
 simple-action.Drop] <proof>

lemma *to-simple-firewall* [Rule (Match (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (127, 0, 0, 0)) 8))) Drop] =

[SimpleRule
 (|iface = Iface "+", oiface = Iface "+", src = (0x7F000000, 8), dst = (0, 0),
 proto = ProtoAny, sports = (0, 0xFFFF),
 dports = (0, 0xFFFF)|)
 simple-action.Drop] <proof>

theorem *to-simple-firewall: check-simple-fw-preconditions rs* \implies *approximating-bigstep-fun (common-matcher, α) p rs Undecided = simple-fw (to-simple-firewall rs) p*
 <proof>

lemma *ctstate-assume-new-not-has-CT-State:*

$r \in \text{set } (\text{ctstate-assume-new } rs) \implies \neg \text{has-disc is-CT-State } (\text{get-match } r)$
 <proof>

The precondition for the simple firewall can be easily fulfilled. The subset relation is due to abstracting over some primitives (e.g., negated primitives, 14 flags)

theorem *transform-simple-fw-upper:*

defines *preprocess rs* \equiv *upper-closure (optimize-matches abstract-for-simple-firewall (upper-closure (packet-assume-new rs)))*

and *newpkt p* \equiv *match-tcp-flags ipt-tcp-syn (p-tcp-flags p) \wedge p-tag-ctstate p = CT-New*

assumes *simplers: simple-ruleset (rs:: 'i::len common-primitive rule list)*

— the preconditions for the simple firewall are fulfilled, definitely no runtime failure

shows *check-simple-fw-preconditions (preprocess rs)*

— the set of new packets, which are accepted is an overapproximations

and $\{p. (\text{common-matcher, in-doubt-allow}), p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow} \wedge \text{newpkt } p\} \subseteq$

$\{p. \text{simple-fw } (\text{to-simple-firewall } (\text{preprocess } rs)) p = \text{Decision FinalAllow} \wedge \text{newpkt } p\}$

— Fun fact: The theorem holds for a tagged packet. The simple firewall just ignores the tag. You may explicitly untag, if you wish to, but a *'i tagged-packet* is just an extension of the *'i simple-packet* used by the simple firewall

<proof>

theorem *transform-simple-fw-lower*:

defines *preprocess rs* \equiv *lower-closure* (*optimize-matches abstract-for-simple-firewall* (*lower-closure* (*packet-assume-new rs*)))

and *newpkt p* \equiv *match-tcp-flags ipt-tcp-syn* (*p-tcp-flags p*) \wedge *p-tag-ctstate p* = *CT-New*

assumes *simplers: simple-ruleset* (*rs:: 'i::len common-primitive rule list*)

— the preconditions for the simple firewall are fulfilled, definitely no runtime failure

shows *check-simple-fw-preconditions* (*preprocess rs*)

— the set of new packets, which are accepted is an underapproximation

and $\{p. \text{simple-fw } (to\text{-simple-firewall } (preprocess\ rs))\ p = Decision\ FinalAllow \wedge newpkt\ p\} \subseteq$

$\{p. (common\ matcher, in\ doubt\ deny), p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} Decision\ FinalAllow \wedge newpkt\ p\}$

<proof>

definition *to-simple-firewall-without-interfaces ipassmt rtblo rs* \equiv

to-simple-firewall

(*upper-closure*

(*optimize-matches* (*abstract-primitive* ($\lambda r. case\ r\ of\ Pos\ a \Rightarrow is\ Iiface\ a \vee is\ Oiface\ a \mid Neg\ a \Rightarrow is\ Iiface\ a \vee is\ Oiface\ a$))

(*optimize-matches abstract-for-simple-firewall*

(*upper-closure*

(*iface-try-rewrite ipassmt rtblo*

(*upper-closure*

(*packet-assume-new rs*))))))

theorem *to-simple-firewall-without-interfaces*:

defines *newpkt p* \equiv *match-tcp-flags ipt-tcp-syn* (*p-tcp-flags p*) \wedge *p-tag-ctstate p* = *CT-New*

assumes *simplers: simple-ruleset* (*rs:: 'i::len common-primitive rule list*)

— well-formed ipassmt

and *wf-ipassmt1: ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards* (*map-of ipassmt*) **and** *wf-ipassmt2: distinct* (*map fst ipassmt*)

— There are no spoofed packets (probably by kernel's reverse path filter or our checker). This assumption implies that ipassmt lists ALL interfaces (!!).

and *nospoofing*: $\forall (p::('i::len, 'a)\ tagged\ packet\ scheme).$

$\exists ips. (map\ of\ ipassmt)\ (Iface\ (p\ iiface\ p)) = Some\ ips \wedge p\ src\ p \in ipcidr\ union\ set\ (set\ ips)$

— If a routing table was passed, the output interface for any packet we consider is decided based on it.

and *routing-decided*: $\bigwedge rtbl\ (p::('i, 'a)\ tagged\ packet\ scheme). rtblo = Some\ rtbl \Rightarrow output\ iface\ (routing\ table\ semantics\ rtbl\ (p\ dst\ p)) = p\ oiface\ p$

— A passed routing table is wellformed
and *correct-routing*: $\bigwedge rtbl. rtblo = \text{Some } rtbl \implies \text{correct-routing } rtbl$
 — A passed routing table contains no interfaces with wildcard names
and *routing-no-wildcards*: $\bigwedge rtbl. rtblo = \text{Some } rtbl \implies \text{ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards}$
 (*map-of (routing-ipassmt rtbl)*)

— the set of new packets, which are accepted is an overapproximations
shows $\{p::('i, 'a) \text{ tagged-packet-scheme. (common-matcher, in-doubt-allow), } p \vdash$
 $\langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow} \wedge \text{newpkt } p\} \subseteq$
 $\{p::('i, 'a) \text{ tagged-packet-scheme. simple-fw (to-simple-firewall-without-interfaces}$
 $\text{ipassmt } rtblo \text{ } rs) \text{ } p = \text{Decision FinalAllow} \wedge \text{newpkt } p\}$

and $\forall r \in \text{set (to-simple-firewall-without-interfaces ipassmt } rtblo \text{ } rs).$
 $\text{iiface (match-sel } r) = \text{ifaceAny} \wedge \text{oiface (match-sel } r) = \text{ifaceAny}$
 (*proof*)

end
theory *Semantics-Embeddings*
imports *Simple-Firewall/SimpleFw-Compliance Matching-Embeddings Semantics*
Semantics-Ternary/Semantics-Ternary
begin

42 Semantics Embedding

42.1 Tactic *in-doubt-allow*

lemma *iptables-bigstep-undecided-to-undecided-in-doubt-allow-approx*:
assumes *agree*: *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches* $\gamma \beta$
and *good*: *good-ruleset* *rs* **and** *semantics*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}$
shows $(\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}), p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Undecided} \vee (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}), p \vdash$
 $\langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow}$
 (*proof*)

lemma *FinalAllow-approximating-in-doubt-allow*:
assumes *agree*: *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches* $\gamma \beta$
and *good*: *good-ruleset* *rs* **and** *semantics*: $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision}$
FinalAllow
shows $(\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}), p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow}$
 (*proof*)

corollary *FinalAllows-subseteq-in-doubt-allow*: *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches* γ
 $\beta \implies \text{good-ruleset } rs \implies$
 $\{p. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalAllow}\} \subseteq \{p. (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}), p \vdash$
 $\langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow}\}$
 (*proof*)

corollary *new-packets-to-simple-firewall-overapproximation:*

defines $preprocess\ rs \equiv upper-closure\ (optimize-matches\ abstract-for-simple-firewall\ (upper-closure\ (packet-assume-new\ rs)))$

and $newpkt\ p \equiv match-tcp-flags\ ipt-tcp-syn\ (p-tcp-flags\ p) \wedge p-tag-ctstate\ p = CT-New$

fixes $p :: ('i::len, 'pkt-ext)\ tagged-packet-scheme$

assumes $matcher-agree-on-exact-matches\ \gamma\ common-matcher$ **and** $simple-ruleset\ rs$

shows $\{p.\ \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalAllow \wedge newpkt\ p\} \subseteq \{p.\ simple-fw\ (to-simple-firewall\ (preprocess\ rs))\ p = Decision\ FinalAllow \wedge newpkt\ p\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approximating-bigstep-undecided-to-undecided-in-doubt-allow-approx: matcher-agree-on-exact-matches*

$\gamma\ \beta \Longrightarrow$

$good-ruleset\ rs \Longrightarrow$

$(\beta, in-doubt-allow), p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} Undecided \Longrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided \vee \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalDeny$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *FinalDeny-approximating-in-doubt-allow: matcher-agree-on-exact-matches*

$\gamma\ \beta \Longrightarrow$

$good-ruleset\ rs \Longrightarrow$

$(\beta, in-doubt-allow), p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} Decision\ FinalDeny \Longrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalDeny$

$\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *FinalDenys-subseteq-in-doubt-allow: matcher-agree-on-exact-matches*

$\gamma\ \beta \Longrightarrow good-ruleset\ rs \Longrightarrow$

$\{p.\ (\beta, in-doubt-allow), p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} Decision\ FinalDeny\} \subseteq \{p.\ \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalDeny\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

If our approximating firewall (the executable version) concludes that we deny a packet, the exact semantic agrees that this packet is definitely denied!

corollary *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches* $\gamma\ \beta \Longrightarrow good-ruleset\ rs \Longrightarrow$

$approximating-bigstep-fun\ (\beta, in-doubt-allow)\ p\ rs\ Undecided = (Decision\ FinalDeny) \Longrightarrow \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalDeny$

$\langle proof \rangle$

42.2 Tactic *in-doubt-deny*

lemma *iptables-bigstep-undecided-to-undecided-in-doubt-deny-approx: matcher-agree-on-exact-matches*

$\gamma\ \beta \Longrightarrow$

$good\text{-ruleset } rs \implies$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided \implies$
 $(\beta, in\text{-doubt-deny}), p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} Undecided \vee (\beta, in\text{-doubt-deny}), p \vdash$
 $\langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} Decision\ FinalDeny$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *FinalDeny-approximating-in-doubt-deny: matcher-agree-on-exact-matches*
 $\gamma \beta \implies$
 $good\text{-ruleset } rs \implies$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalDeny \implies (\beta, in\text{-doubt-deny}), p \vdash \langle rs,$
 $Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} Decision\ FinalDeny$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approximating-bigstep-undecided-to-undecided-in-doubt-deny-approx: matcher-agree-on-exact-matches*
 $\gamma \beta \implies$
 $good\text{-ruleset } rs \implies$
 $(\beta, in\text{-doubt-deny}), p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} Undecided \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Unde-$
 $cided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided \vee \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalAllow$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *FinalAllow-approximating-in-doubt-deny: matcher-agree-on-exact-matches*
 $\gamma \beta \implies$
 $good\text{-ruleset } rs \implies$
 $(\beta, in\text{-doubt-deny}), p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} Decision\ FinalAllow \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs,$
 $Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalAllow$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *FinalAllows-subseteq-in-doubt-deny: matcher-agree-on-exact-matches* γ
 $\beta \implies good\text{-ruleset } rs \implies$
 $\{p. (\beta, in\text{-doubt-deny}), p \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} Decision\ FinalAllow\} \subseteq \{p. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash$
 $\langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalAllow\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *new-packets-to-simple-firewall-underapproximation:*

defines $preprocess\ rs \equiv lower\text{-closure } (optimize\text{-matches } abstract\text{-for-simple-firewall } (lower\text{-closure } (packet\text{-assume-new } rs)))$

and $newpkt\ p \equiv match\text{-tcp-flags } ipt\text{-tcp-syn } (p\text{-tcp-flags } p) \wedge p\text{-tag-ctstate } p = CT\text{-New}$

fixes $p :: ('i::len, 'pkt\text{-ext})\ tagged\text{-packet-scheme}$

assumes *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches* γ *common-matcher* **and** *simple-ruleset* rs

shows $\{p. simple\text{-fw } (to\text{-simple-firewall } (preprocess\ rs))\ p = Decision\ FinalAllow$

$\wedge \text{newpkt } p\} \subseteq \{p. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalAllow} \wedge \text{newpkt } p\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

42.3 Approximating Closures

theorem *FinalAllowClosure*:

assumes *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches* γ β **and** *good-ruleset* rs
shows $\{p. (\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny}), p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow}\} \subseteq$
 $\{p. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalAllow}\}$
and $\{p. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalAllow}\} \subseteq \{p. (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}), p \vdash$
 $\langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow}\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *FinalDenyClosure*:

assumes *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches* γ β **and** *good-ruleset* rs
shows $\{p. (\beta, \text{in-doubt-allow}), p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalDeny}\} \subseteq$
 $\{p. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalDeny}\}$
and $\{p. \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalDeny}\} \subseteq \{p. (\beta, \text{in-doubt-deny}), p \vdash$
 $\langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalDeny}\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

42.4 Exact Embedding

lemma *LukassLemma*: **assumes** *agree*: *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches* γ β
and *noUnknown*: $(\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{ternary-ternary-eval } (\text{map-match-tac } \beta \ p$
 $(\text{get-match } r)) \neq \text{TernaryUnknown})$
and *good*: *good-ruleset* rs
shows $(\beta, \alpha), p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

For rulesets without *Calls*, the approximating ternary semantics can perfectly simulate the Boolean semantics.

theorem *β_{magic} -approximating-bigstep-iff-iptables-bigstep*:

assumes $\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \forall c. \text{get-action } r \neq \text{Call } c$
shows $((\beta_{\text{magic}} \ \gamma), \alpha), p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *β_{magic} -approximating-bigstep-fun-iff-iptables-bigstep*:

assumes *good-ruleset* rs
shows *approximating-bigstep-fun* $(\beta_{\text{magic}} \ \gamma, \alpha) \ p \ rs \ s = t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow$
 t
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The function *optimize-primitive-univ* was only applied to the ternary semantics. It is, in fact, also correct for the Boolean semantics, assuming the *common-matcher*.

lemma *Semantics-optimize-primitive-univ-common-matcher*:

assumes *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches* γ *common-matcher*

```

    shows Semantics.matches  $\gamma$  (optimize-primitive-univ m) p = Semantics.matches
 $\gamma$  m p
  <proof>

end
theory Iptables-Semantics
imports Semantics-Embeddings Semantics-Ternary/Normalized-Matches
begin

```

43 Normalizing Rulesets in the Boolean Big Step Semantics

```

corollary normalize-rules-dnf-correct-BooleanSemantics:
  assumes good-ruleset rs
  shows  $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle \text{normalize-rules-dnf } rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$ 
  <proof>

end
theory Code-Interface
imports
  Common-Primitive-toString
  IP-Addresses.IP-Address-Parser
  ../Call-Return-Unfolding
  Transform
  No-Spoof
  ../Simple-Firewall/SimpleFw-Compliance
  Simple-Firewall.SimpleFw-toString
  Simple-Firewall.Service-Matrix
  ../Semantics-Ternary/Optimizing
  ../Semantics-Goto
  HOL-Library.Code-Target-Numeral
  HOL-Library.Code-Bit-Shifts-for-Arithmetic
begin

```

44 Code Interface

HACK: rewrite quotes such that they are better printable by Isabelle

```

definition quote-rewrite :: string  $\Rightarrow$  string where
  quote-rewrite  $\equiv$  map ( $\lambda c$ . if c = char-of-nat 34 then CHR "~" else c)

```

```

lemma quote-rewrite ("foo"@[char-of-nat 34]) = "foo~" <proof>

```

The parser returns the 'i common-primitive ruleset not as a map but as an association list. This function converts it

```

definition map-of-string-ipv4
  :: (string  $\times$  32 common-primitive rule list) list  $\Rightarrow$  string  $\rightarrow$  32 common-primitive
  rule list where

```

$map\text{-of}\text{-string}\text{-ipv4}\ rs = map\text{-of}\ rs$
definition $map\text{-of}\text{-string}\text{-ipv6}$
 $:: (string \times 128\ common\text{-primitive}\ rule\ list)\ list \Rightarrow string \rightarrow 128\ common\text{-primitive}$
 $rule\ list$ **where**
 $map\text{-of}\text{-string}\text{-ipv6}\ rs = map\text{-of}\ rs$
definition $map\text{-of}\text{-string}$
 $:: (string \times 'i\ common\text{-primitive}\ rule\ list)\ list \Rightarrow string \rightarrow 'i\ common\text{-primitive}$
 $rule\ list$ **where**
 $map\text{-of}\text{-string}\ rs = map\text{-of}\ rs$

definition $unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-CHAIN}\text{-safe} :: string \Rightarrow action \Rightarrow 'i::len\ common\text{-primitive}$
 $ruleset \Rightarrow 'i\ common\text{-primitive}\ rule\ list\ option$ **where**
 $unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-CHAIN}\text{-safe} = unfold\text{-optimize}\text{-ruleset}\text{-CHAIN}\ optimize\text{-primitive}\text{-univ}$

lemma $(unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-CHAIN}\text{-safe}\ chain\ a\ rs = Some\ rs') \Longrightarrow simple\text{-ruleset}\ rs'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-CHAIN} :: string \Rightarrow action \Rightarrow 'i::len\ common\text{-primitive}$
 $ruleset \Rightarrow 'i\ common\text{-primitive}\ rule\ list$ **where**
 $unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-CHAIN}\ chain\ default\text{-action}\ rs = the\ (unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-CHAIN}\text{-safe}\ chain\ default\text{-action}\ rs)$

definition $unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-FORWARD} :: action \Rightarrow 'i::len\ common\text{-primitive}\ ruleset$
 $\Rightarrow 'i::len\ common\text{-primitive}\ rule\ list$ **where**
 $unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-FORWARD} = unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-CHAIN}\ "FORWARD"$

definition $unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-INPUT} :: action \Rightarrow 'i::len\ common\text{-primitive}\ ruleset \Rightarrow$
 $'i::len\ common\text{-primitive}\ rule\ list$ **where**
 $unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-INPUT} = unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-CHAIN}\ "INPUT"$

definition $unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-OUTPUT} :: action \Rightarrow 'i::len\ common\text{-primitive}\ ruleset$
 $\Rightarrow 'i::len\ common\text{-primitive}\ rule\ list$ **where**
 $unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-OUTPUT} \equiv unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-CHAIN}\ "OUTPUT"$

lemma $let\ fw = ["FORWARD" \mapsto []]$ *in*
 $unfold\text{-ruleset}\text{-FORWARD}\ action.\ Drop\ fw$
 $= [Rule\ (MatchAny :: 32\ common\text{-primitive}\ match\text{-expr})\ action.\ Drop] \langle proof \rangle$

definition $nat\text{-to}\text{-8word} :: nat \Rightarrow 8\ word$ **where**
 $nat\text{-to}\text{-8word}\ i \equiv of\text{-nat}\ i$

definition $nat\text{-to}\text{-16word} :: nat \Rightarrow 16\ word$ **where**
 $nat\text{-to}\text{-16word}\ i \equiv of\text{-nat}\ i$

definition *integer-to-16word* :: integer ⇒ 16 word **where**
integer-to-16word i ≡ *nat-to-16word* (nat-of-integer i)

context

begin

private definition *is-pos-Extra* :: 'i::len common-primitive negation-type ⇒ bool
where

is-pos-Extra a ≡ (case a of Pos (Extra -) ⇒ True | - ⇒ False)

private definition *get-pos-Extra* :: 'i::len common-primitive negation-type ⇒ string **where**

get-pos-Extra a ≡ (case a of Pos (Extra e) ⇒ e | - ⇒ undefined)

fun *compress-parsed-extra*

:: 'i::len common-primitive negation-type list ⇒ 'i common-primitive negation-type list **where**

compress-parsed-extra [] = [] |

compress-parsed-extra (a1#a2#as) = (if *is-pos-Extra* a1 ∧ *is-pos-Extra* a2
then *compress-parsed-extra* (Pos (Extra (get-pos-Extra a1@''@get-pos-Extra
a2))#as)

else a1#*compress-parsed-extra* (a2#as)
)|

compress-parsed-extra (a#as) = a#*compress-parsed-extra* as

lemma *compress-parsed-extra*

(map Pos [Extra "--m", (Extra "recent" :: 32 common-primitive),

Extra "--update", Extra "--seconds", Extra "60",

Iface (Iface "foobar"),

Extra "--name", Extra "DEFAULT", Extra "--resource"]) =

map Pos [Extra "--m recent --update --seconds 60",

Iface (Iface "foobar"),

Extra "--name DEFAULT --resource"] <proof> **lemma** *eval-ternary-And-Unknown-Unknown:*

eval-ternary-And TernaryUnknown (eval-ternary-And TernaryUnknown tv) =

eval-ternary-And TernaryUnknown tv

<proof> **lemma** *is-pos-Extra-alist-and:*

is-pos-Extra a ⇒ *alist-and* (a#as) = *MatchAnd* (*Match* (Extra (get-pos-Extra
a))) (*alist-and* as)

<proof> **lemma** *compress-parsed-extra-matchexpr-helper:*

ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac common-matcher p (*alist-and* (*compress-parsed-extra*
as))) =

ternary-ternary-eval (map-match-tac common-matcher p (*alist-and* as))

<proof>

This lemma justifies that it is okay to fold together the parsed unknown tokens

lemma *compress-parsed-extra-matchexpr:*

```

    matches (common-matcher,  $\alpha$ ) (alist-and (compress-parsed-extra as)) =
      matches (common-matcher,  $\alpha$ ) (alist-and as)
  <proof>
end

```

44.1 L4 Ports Parser Helper

```

context
begin

```

Replace all matches on ports with the unspecified 0 protocol with the given *primitive-protocol*.

```

private definition fill-l4-protocol-raw
  :: primitive-protocol  $\Rightarrow$  'i::len common-primitive negation-type list  $\Rightarrow$  'i com-
  mon-primitive negation-type list
  where
    fill-l4-protocol-raw protocol  $\equiv$  NegPos-map
      ( $\lambda$  m. case m of Src-Ports (L4Ports x pts)  $\Rightarrow$  if x  $\neq$  0 then undefined else
      Src-Ports (L4Ports protocol pts)
        | Dst-Ports (L4Ports x pts)  $\Rightarrow$  if x  $\neq$  0 then undefined else Dst-Ports
      (L4Ports protocol pts)
        | MultiportPorts (L4Ports x pts)  $\Rightarrow$  if x  $\neq$  0 then undefined else
      MultiportPorts (L4Ports protocol pts)
        | Prot -  $\Rightarrow$  undefined — there should be no more match on the
      protocol if it was parsed from an iptables-save line
        | m  $\Rightarrow$  m
      )

```

```

lemma fill-l4-protocol-raw TCP [Neg (Dst (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
(127, 0, 0, 0)) 8)), Pos (Src-Ports (L4Ports 0 [(22,22)]))] =
  [Neg (Dst (IpAddrNetmask 0x7F000000 8)), Pos (Src-Ports (L4Ports 6
[(0x16, 0x16)]))] <proof>

```

```

fun fill-l4-protocol
  :: 'i::len common-primitive negation-type list  $\Rightarrow$  'i::len common-primitive nega-
  tion-type list
  where
    fill-l4-protocol [] = [] |
    fill-l4-protocol (Pos (Prot (Proto protocol)) # ms) = Pos (Prot (Proto protocol))
  # fill-l4-protocol-raw protocol ms |
    fill-l4-protocol (Pos (Src-Ports -) # -) = undefined |
    fill-l4-protocol (Pos (Dst-Ports -) # -) = undefined |
    fill-l4-protocol (Pos (MultiportPorts -) # -) = undefined |
    fill-l4-protocol (Neg (Src-Ports -) # -) = undefined |
    fill-l4-protocol (Neg (Dst-Ports -) # -) = undefined |
    fill-l4-protocol (Neg (MultiportPorts -) # -) = undefined |
    fill-l4-protocol (m # ms) = m # fill-l4-protocol ms

```

```

lemma fill-l4-protocol [ Neg (Dst (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (127,

```

```

0, 0, 0)) 8))
    , Neg (Prot (Proto UDP))
    , Pos (Src (IpAddrNetmask (ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal (127,
0, 0, 0)) 8))
    , Pos (Prot (Proto TCP))
    , Pos (Extra "foo")
    , Pos (Src-Ports (L4Ports 0 [(22,22)]))
    , Neg (Extra "Bar")] =
[ Neg (Dst (IpAddrNetmask 0x7F000000 8))
, Neg (Prot (Proto UDP))
, Pos (Src (IpAddrNetmask 0x7F000000 8))
, Pos (Prot (Proto TCP))
, Pos (Extra "foo")
, Pos (Src-Ports (L4Ports TCP [(0x16, 0x16)]))
, Neg (Extra "Bar")] <proof>
end

```

definition *prefix-to-strange-inverse-cisco-mask*:: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \times \text{nat} \times \text{nat} \times \text{nat})$
where
prefix-to-strange-inverse-cisco-mask $n \equiv \text{dotdecimal-of-ipv4addr } (\text{Bit-Operations.not } (\text{mask } n \lll 32 - n))$

lemma *prefix-to-strange-inverse-cisco-mask* 8 = (0, 255, 255, 255) <proof>
lemma *prefix-to-strange-inverse-cisco-mask* 16 = (0, 0, 255, 255) <proof>
lemma *prefix-to-strange-inverse-cisco-mask* 24 = (0, 0, 0, 255) <proof>
lemma *prefix-to-strange-inverse-cisco-mask* 32 = (0, 0, 0, 0) <proof>

end

45 Parser for iptables-save

```

theory Parser6
imports Code-Interface
keywords parse-ip6tables-save :: thy-decl
begin

```

<ML>

46 An SML Parser for iptables-save

Work in Progress

<ML>

```

end
theory No-Spoof-Embeddings
imports Semantics-Embeddings
        Primitive-Matchers/No-Spoof
begin

```

47 Spoofing protection in Ternary Semantics implies Spoofing protection Boolean Semantics

If *no-spoofing* is shown in the ternary semantics, it implies that no spoofing is possible in the Boolean semantics with magic oracle. We only assume that the oracle agrees with the *common-matcher* on the not-unknown parts.

```

lemma approximating-imp-boolean-semantics-nospoofing:
  assumes matcher-agree-on-exact-matches  $\gamma$  common-matcher
  and simple-ruleset rs
  and no-spoofing: no-spoofing TYPE('pkt-ext) ipassmt rs
  shows  $\forall$  iface  $\in$  dom ipassmt.  $\forall$  p::('i::len,'pkt-ext) tagged-packet-scheme.
     $(\Gamma, \gamma, p \langle p\text{-iface} := \text{iface-sel } \text{iface} \rangle) \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalAllow}$ 
 $\longrightarrow$ 
    p-src p  $\in$  (ipcidr-union-set (set (the (ipassmt iface))))
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

```

```

corollary
  assumes matcher-agree-on-exact-matches  $\gamma$  common-matcher and simple-ruleset rs
  and no-spoofing: no-spoofing TYPE('pkt-ext) ipassmt rs and iface  $\in$  dom ipassmt
  shows  $\{p\text{-src } p \mid p :: ('i::len,'pkt-ext) \text{ tagged-packet-scheme. } (\Gamma, \gamma, p \langle p\text{-iface} := \text{iface-sel } \text{iface} \rangle) \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalAllow}\} \subseteq$ 
    ipcidr-union-set (set (the (ipassmt iface)))
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

```

```

corollary no-spoofing-executable-set:
  assumes matcher-agree-on-exact-matches  $\gamma$  common-matcher
  and simple-ruleset rs
  and  $\forall r \in$  set rs. normalized-nnf-match (get-match r)
  and no-spoofing-executable:  $\forall$  iface  $\in$  dom ipassmt. no-spoofing-iface iface
  ipassmt rs
  and iface  $\in$  dom ipassmt
  shows  $\{p\text{-src } p \mid p :: ('i::len,'pkt-ext) \text{ tagged-packet-scheme. } (\Gamma, \gamma, p \langle p\text{-iface} := \text{iface-sel } \text{iface} \rangle) \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalAllow}\} \subseteq$ 
    ipcidr-union-set (set (the (ipassmt iface)))

```

<proof>

corollary *no-spoofing-executable-set-preprocessed:*
 fixes *ipassmt* :: 'i::len *ipassignment*
 defines *preprocess rs* \equiv *upper-closure (packet-assume-new rs)*
 and *newpkt p* \equiv *match-tcp-flags ipt-tcp-syn (p-tcp-flags p) \wedge p-tag-ctstate*
p = CT-New
 assumes *matcher-agree-on-exact-matches γ common-matcher*
 and *simplers: simple-ruleset rs*
 and *no-spoofing-executable: \forall iface \in dom ipassmt. no-spoofing-iface iface*
ipassmt (preprocess rs)
 and *iface \in dom ipassmt*
 shows $\{p\text{-src } p \mid p :: ('i::len, 'pkt\text{-ext}) \text{ tagged-packet-scheme. newpkt } p \wedge$
 $\Gamma, \gamma, p \{p\text{-iface} := \text{iface-sel } \text{iface}\} \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalAllow}\} \subseteq$
 ipcidr-union-set (set (the (ipassmt iface)))
<proof>

end

48 Parser for iptables-save

theory *Parser*
imports *Code-Interface*
 keywords *parse-iptables-save* :: *thy-decl*
begin

<ML>

49 An SML Parser for iptables-save

Work in Progress

<ML>

end

theory *Code-haskell*
imports
 Routing.IpRoute-Parser
 Primitive-Matchers/Parser
begin

definition *word-less-eq* :: ('a::len) *word* \Rightarrow ('a::len) *word* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 word-less-eq a b \equiv $a \leq b$

definition *word-to-nat* :: ('a::len) *word* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**

word-to-nat = *Word.unat*

definition *mk-Set* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a set **where**
mk-Set = *set*

Assumes that you call *fill-l4-protocol* after parsing!

definition *mk-L4Ports-pre* :: raw-ports ⇒ ipt-l4-ports **where**
mk-L4Ports-pre ports-raw = *L4Ports 0* ports-raw

fun *ipassmt-iprange-translate* :: 'i::len ipt-iprange list negation-type ⇒ ('i word × nat) list **where**
ipassmt-iprange-translate (Pos ips) = *concat* (*map ipt-iprange-to-cidr* ips) |
ipassmt-iprange-translate (Neg ips) = *all-but-those-ips* (*concat* (*map ipt-iprange-to-cidr* ips))

definition *to-ipassmt*
:: (iface × 'i::len ipt-iprange list negation-type) list ⇒ (iface × ('i word × nat) list) list **where**
to-ipassmt assmt = *map* (λ(ifce, ips). (*ifce*, *ipassmt-iprange-translate* ips)) *assmt*

definition *zero-word* ≡ 0 :: ('a :: len) word

export-code *Rule*

Match MatchNot MatchAnd MatchAny
Src Dst Iiface Oiface Prot Src-Ports Dst-Ports CT-State Extra
mk-L4Ports-pre
ProtoAny Proto TCP UDP ICMP L4-Protocol.IPv6ICMP L4-Protocol.SCTP
L4-Protocol.GRE
L4-Protocol.ESP L4-Protocol.AH
Iiface
integer-to-16word nat-to-16word nat-of-integer integer-of-nat word-less-eq word-to-nat

nat-to-8word
IpAddrNetmask IpAddrRange IpAddr
CT-New CT-Established CT-Related CT-Untracked CT-Invalid
TCP-Flags TCP-SYN TCP-ACK TCP-FIN TCP-RST TCP-URG TCP-PSH
Accept Drop Log Reject Call Return Goto Empty Unknown
action-toString

ipv4addr-of-dotdecimal
ipt-ipv4range-toString
common-primitive-ipv4-toString
common-primitive-match-expr-ipv4-toString
simple-rule-ipv4-toString

mk-ipv6addr IPv6AddrPreferred ipv6preferred-to-int int-to-ipv6preferred
ipt-ipv6range-toString

```

common-primitive-ipv6-toString
common-primitive-match-expr-ipv6-toString
simple-rule-ipv6-toString

Semantics-Goto.rewrite-Goto-safe
alist-and' compress-parsed-extra fill-l4-protocol Pos Neg mk-Set
unfold-ruleset-CHAIN-safe map-of-string
upper-closure
abstract-for-simple-firewall optimize-matches
packet-assume-new
to-simple-firewall
to-simple-firewall-without-interfaces
sanity-wf-ruleset
has-default-policy
ipassmt-generic-ipv4 ipassmt-generic-ipv6
no-spoofing-iface ipassmt-sanity-defined map-of-ipassmt to-ipassmt ipassmt-diff
Pos Neg

simple-fw-valid
debug-ipassmt-ipv4 debug-ipassmt-ipv6

access-matrix-pretty-ipv4 access-matrix-pretty-ipv6
mk-parts-connection-TCP

PrefixMatch routing-rule-ext routing-action-ext
routing-action-oiface-update metric-update routing-action-next-hop-update empty-rr-hlp
sort-rtbl
prefix-match-32-toString routing-rule-32-toString prefix-match-128-toString routing-rule-128-toString
default-prefix sanity-ip-route ipassmt-diff routing-ipassmt
checking SML Haskell?

end
theory Access-Matrix-Embeddings
imports Semantics-Embeddings
        Primitive-Matchers/No-Spoof
        Simple-Firewall.Service-Matrix
begin

```

50 Applying the Access Matrix to the Bigstep Semantics

If the real iptables firewall (*iptables-bigstep*) accepts a packet, we have a corresponding edge in the *access-matrix*.

corollary *access-matrix-and-bigstep-semantics*:

defines *preprocess rs* \equiv *upper-closure (optimize-matches abstract-for-simple-firewall (upper-closure (packet-assume-new rs)))*

and $newpkt\ p \equiv match\text{-}tcp\text{-}flags\ ipt\text{-}tcp\text{-}syn\ (p\text{-}tcp\text{-}flags\ p) \wedge p\text{-}tag\text{-}ctstate\ p = CT\text{-}New$
fixes $\gamma :: 'i::len\ common\text{-}primitive \Rightarrow ('i,\ 'pkt\text{-}ext)\ tagged\text{-}packet\text{-}scheme \Rightarrow bool$
and $p :: ('i::len,\ 'pkt\text{-}ext)\ tagged\text{-}packet\text{-}scheme$
assumes $agree:matcher\text{-}agree\text{-}on\text{-}exact\text{-}matches\ \gamma\ common\text{-}matcher$
and $simple: simple\text{-}ruleset\ rs$
and $new: newpkt\ p$
and $matrix: (V,E) = access\text{-}matrix\ (\backslash pc\text{-}iface = p\text{-}iface\ p,\ pc\text{-}oiface = p\text{-}oiface\ p,\ pc\text{-}proto = p\text{-}proto\ p,\ pc\text{-}sport = p\text{-}sport\ p,\ pc\text{-}dport = p\text{-}dport\ p)\ (to\text{-}simple\text{-}firewall\ (preprocess\ rs))$
and $accept: \Gamma,\ \gamma,\ p \vdash \langle rs,\ Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalAllow$
shows $\exists s\text{-repr}\ d\text{-repr}\ s\text{-range}\ d\text{-range}.\ (s\text{-repr},\ d\text{-repr}) \in set\ E \wedge$
 $(map\text{-}of\ V)\ s\text{-repr} = Some\ s\text{-range} \wedge (p\text{-}src\ p) \in wordinterval\text{-}to\text{-}set\ s\text{-range} \wedge$
 $(map\text{-}of\ V)\ d\text{-repr} = Some\ d\text{-range} \wedge (p\text{-}dst\ p) \in wordinterval\text{-}to\text{-}set\ d\text{-range}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *access-matrix-no-interfaces-and-bigstep-semantics:*

defines $newpkt\ p \equiv match\text{-}tcp\text{-}flags\ ipt\text{-}tcp\text{-}syn\ (p\text{-}tcp\text{-}flags\ p) \wedge p\text{-}tag\text{-}ctstate\ p = CT\text{-}New$
fixes $\gamma :: 'i::len\ common\text{-}primitive \Rightarrow ('i,\ 'pkt\text{-}ext)\ tagged\text{-}packet\text{-}scheme \Rightarrow bool$
and $p :: ('i::len,\ 'pkt\text{-}ext)\ tagged\text{-}packet\text{-}scheme$
assumes $agree:matcher\text{-}agree\text{-}on\text{-}exact\text{-}matches\ \gamma\ common\text{-}matcher$
and $simple: simple\text{-}ruleset\ rs$
— To get the best results, we want to rewrite all interfaces, which needs some preconditions

— well-formed ipassmt

and $wf\text{-}ipassmt1: ipassmt\text{-}sanity\text{-}nowildcards\ (map\text{-}of\ ipassmt)$ **and** $wf\text{-}ipassmt2: distinct\ (map\ fst\ ipassmt)$

— There are no spoofed packets (probably by kernel's reverse path filter or our checker). This assumption implies that ipassmt lists ALL interfaces (!!).

and $nospoofing: \forall (p::('i::len,\ 'pkt\text{-}ext)\ tagged\text{-}packet\text{-}scheme).$

$\exists ips.\ (map\text{-}of\ ipassmt)\ (Iface\ (p\text{-}iface\ p)) = Some\ ips \wedge p\text{-}src\ p \in ipcidr\text{-}union\text{-}set\ (set\ ips)$

— If a routing table was passed, the output interface for any packet we consider is decided based on it.

and $routing\text{-}decided: \bigwedge rtbl\ (p::('i,\ 'pkt\text{-}ext)\ tagged\text{-}packet\text{-}scheme).\ rtblo = Some\ rtbl \Longrightarrow output\text{-}iface\ (routing\text{-}table\text{-}semantics\ rtbl\ (p\text{-}dst\ p)) = p\text{-}oiface\ p$

— A passed routing table is wellformed

and $correct\text{-}routing: \bigwedge rtbl.\ rtblo = Some\ rtbl \Longrightarrow correct\text{-}routing\ rtbl$

— A passed routing table contains no interfaces with wildcard names

and $routing\text{-}no\text{-}wildcards: \bigwedge rtbl.\ rtblo = Some\ rtbl \Longrightarrow ipassmt\text{-}sanity\text{-}nowildcards\ (map\text{-}of\ (routing\text{-}ipassmt\ rtbl))$

and $new: newpkt\ p$

— building the matrix over ANY interfaces, not mentioned anywhere. That means, we don't care about interfaces!

```

and    matrix: (V,E) = access-matrix (|pc-iiface = anyI, pc-oiface = anyO,
pc-proto = p-proto p, pc-sport = p-sport p, pc-dport = p-dport p)
        (to-simple-firewall-without-interfaces ipassmt rtblo rs)
and    accept:  $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalAllow}$ 
shows  $\exists s\text{-repr } d\text{-repr } s\text{-range } d\text{-range. } (s\text{-repr}, d\text{-repr}) \in \text{set } E \wedge$ 
        (map-of V) s-repr = Some s-range  $\wedge$  (p-src p)  $\in$  wordinterval-to-set
s-range  $\wedge$ 
        (map-of V) d-repr = Some d-range  $\wedge$  (p-dst p)  $\in$  wordinterval-to-set
d-range
<proof>

end
theory Documentation
imports Semantics-Embeddings
        Call-Return-Unfolding
        No-Spoof-Embeddings
        Access-Matrix-Embeddings
        Primitive-Matchers/Code-Interface
begin

```

51 Documentation

51.1 General Model

The semantics of the filtering behavior of iptables is expressed by *iptables-bigstep*. The notation $\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$ reads as follows: Γ is the background ruleset (user-defined rules). γ is a function (*'a, 'p*) *matcher* which is called the primitive matcher (i.e. the matching features supported by iptables). p is the packet inspected by the firewall. rs is the ruleset. s and t are the start state and final state.

The semantics:

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [], t \rangle \Rightarrow t}}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ action.Accept}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalAllow}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Semantics-Goto.matches } \gamma \ m \ p}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ action.Drop}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalDeny}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Semantics-Goto.matches } \gamma \ m \ p}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ Reject}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalDeny}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Semantics-Goto.matches } \gamma \ m \ p}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [\text{Rule } m \text{ Log}], \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Undecided}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\text{Semantics-Goto.matches } \gamma \ m \ p}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule \ m \ Empty], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided} \\
\frac{\neg \text{Semantics-Goto.matches } \gamma \ m \ p}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule \ m \ a], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided} \\
\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, Decision \ X \rangle \Rightarrow Decision \ X \\
\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t \\
\frac{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_2, t \rangle \Rightarrow t' \quad \text{Semantics-Goto.no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ rs_1}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1 @ rs_2, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t'} \\
\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Semantics-Goto.matches } \gamma \ m \ p \\ \Gamma \ chain = Some (rs_1 @ [Rule \ m' \ Return] @ rs_2) \\ \text{Semantics-Goto.matches } \gamma \ m' \ p \\ \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs_1, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided \\ \text{Semantics-Goto.no-matching-Goto } \gamma \ p \ rs_1 \end{array}}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule \ m \ (Call \ chain)], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Undecided} \\
\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Semantics-Goto.matches } \gamma \ m \ p \\ \Gamma \ chain = Some \ rs \quad \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t \end{array}}{\Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle [Rule \ m \ (Call \ chain)], Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow t}
\end{array}$$

51.2 Unfolding the Ruleset

We can replace all *Gotos* to terminal chains (chains that ultimately yield a final decision for every packet) with *Calls*. Otherwise we don't have as rich goto semantics as iptables has, but this rewriting is safe.

Semantics-Goto.rewrite-Goto-chain-safe $\Gamma \ rs = Some \ rs' \implies \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs', s \rangle \Rightarrow t = \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash_g \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t$

The iptables firewall starts as follows: [*Rule MatchAny (Call chain-name), Rule MatchAny default-action*] We call to a built-in chain *chain-name*, usually INPUT, OUTPUT, or FORWARD. If we don't get a decision, iptables uses the default policy (-P) *default-action*.

We can call *unfold-optimize-ruleset-CHAIN* to remove all calls to user-defined chains and other unpleasant actions. We get back a *simple-ruleset* which has exactly the same behaviour. As a bonus, this *simple-ruleset* already has some match conditions optimized.

For example, if the parser does not find a source IP in a rule, it is okay to specify -s 0.0.0.0/0, the unfolding will optimize away these things for you. Or if you parse iptables -L -n which always has these annoying 0.0.0.0/0 fields. May make the parser easier. The following lemma shows that this does not change the semantics.

lemma *unfold-optimize-common-matcher-univ-ruleset-CHAIN*:

— for IPv4 and IPv6 packets
fixes $\gamma :: 'i::len\ common\ primitive \Rightarrow ('i, 'pkt\ ext)\ tagged\ packet\ scheme \Rightarrow bool$
and $p :: ('i::len, 'pkt\ ext)\ tagged\ packet\ scheme$
assumes *sanity-wf-ruleset* Γ **and** $chain\ name \in set\ (map\ fst\ \Gamma)$
and $default\ action = action.Accept \vee default\ action = action.Drop$
and $matcher\ agree\ on\ exact\ matches\ \gamma\ common\ matcher$
and $unfold\ ruleset\ CHAIN\ safe\ chain\ name\ default\ action\ (map\ of\ \Gamma) = Some\ rs$
rs
shows $(map\ of\ \Gamma), \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, s \rangle \Rightarrow t \iff$
 $(map\ of\ \Gamma), \gamma, p \vdash \langle [Rule\ MatchAny\ (Call\ chain\ name), Rule\ MatchAny\ default\ action], s \rangle \Rightarrow t$
and *simple-ruleset* rs
 $\langle proof \rangle$

51.3 Spoofing protection

We provide an executable algorithm *no-spoofing-iface* which checks that a ruleset provides spoofing protection:

$\llbracket matcher\ agree\ on\ exact\ matches\ \gamma\ common\ matcher; simple\ ruleset\ rs; \forall r \in set\ rs.\ normalized\ nnf\ match\ (get\ match\ r); \forall iface \in dom\ ipassmt.\ no\ spoofing\ iface\ iface\ ipassmt\ rs; iface \in dom\ ipassmt \rrbracket \implies \{p\ src\ p \mid \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash (p\ iiface := iface\ sel\ iface) \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalAllow\} \subseteq ipcidr\ union\ set\ (set\ (the\ (ipassmt\ iface)))$

Text the firewall needs normalized match conditions, this is a good way to preprocess the firewall before checking spoofing protection:

$\llbracket matcher\ agree\ on\ exact\ matches\ \gamma\ common\ matcher; simple\ ruleset\ rs; \forall iface \in dom\ ipassmt.\ no\ spoofing\ iface\ iface\ ipassmt\ (upper\ closure\ (packet\ assume\ new\ rs)); iface \in dom\ ipassmt \rrbracket \implies \{p\ src\ p \mid (match\ tcp\ flags\ ipt\ tcp\ syn\ (p\ tcp\ flags\ p) \wedge p\ tag\ ctstate\ p = CT\ New) \wedge \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash (p\ iiface := iface\ sel\ iface) \vdash \langle rs, Undecided \rangle \Rightarrow Decision\ FinalAllow\} \subseteq ipcidr\ union\ set\ (set\ (the\ (ipassmt\ iface)))$

51.4 Simple Firewall Model

The simple firewall supports the following match conditions: *i* *simple-match*.

The *simple-fw* model is remarkably simple: $simple\ fw \ []\ uu = Undecided$
 $simple\ fw\ (SimpleRule\ m\ simple\ action.Accept \cdot rs)\ p = (if\ simple\ matches\ m\ p\ then\ Decision\ FinalAllow\ else\ simple\ fw\ rs\ p)$

$simple\ fw\ (SimpleRule\ m\ simple\ action.Drop \cdot rs)\ p = (if\ simple\ matches\ m\ p\ then\ Decision\ FinalDeny\ else\ simple\ fw\ rs\ p)$

We support translating to a stricter version (a version that accepts less packets):

$\llbracket matcher\ agree\ on\ exact\ matches\ \gamma\ common\ matcher; simple\ ruleset\ rs \rrbracket \implies \{p \mid simple\ fw\ (to\ simple\ firewall\ (lower\ closure\ (optimize\ matches\ abstract\ for\ simple\ firewall\$

(*lower-closure (packet-assume-new rs)*)) $p = \text{Decision FinalAllow} \wedge \text{match-tcp-flags ipt-tcp-syn } (p\text{-tcp-flags } p) \wedge p\text{-tag-ctstate } p = \text{CT-New} \subseteq \{p \mid \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalAllow} \wedge \text{match-tcp-flags ipt-tcp-syn } (p\text{-tcp-flags } p) \wedge p\text{-tag-ctstate } p = \text{CT-New}\}$

We support translating to a more permissive version (a version that accepts more packets):

$\llbracket \text{matcher-agree-on-exact-matches } \gamma \text{ common-matcher; simple-ruleset } rs \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \{p \mid \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision FinalAllow} \wedge \text{match-tcp-flags ipt-tcp-syn } (p\text{-tcp-flags } p) \wedge p\text{-tag-ctstate } p = \text{CT-New}\} \subseteq \{p \mid \text{simple-fw (to-simple-firewall (upper-closure (optimize-matches abstract-for-simple-firewall (upper-closure (packet-assume-new rs)))))) } p = \text{Decision FinalAllow} \wedge \text{match-tcp-flags ipt-tcp-syn } (p\text{-tcp-flags } p) \wedge p\text{-tag-ctstate } p = \text{CT-New}\}$

There is also a different approach to translate to the simple firewall which removes all matches on interfaces:

$\llbracket \text{simple-ruleset } rs; \text{ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards (map-of ipassmt); distinct (map fst ipassmt); } \forall p. \exists ips. \text{map-of ipassmt (Iface (p-iface p))} = \text{Some ips} \wedge p\text{-src } p \in \text{ipcidr-union-set (set ips)}; \bigwedge \text{rtbl } p. \text{rtblo} = \text{Some rtbl} \Longrightarrow \text{output-iface (routing-table-semantics rtbl (p-dst p))} = p\text{-oiface } p; \bigwedge \text{rtbl. rtblo} = \text{Some rtbl} \Longrightarrow \text{correct-routing rtbl}; \bigwedge \text{rtbl. rtblo} = \text{Some rtbl} \Longrightarrow \text{ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards (map-of (routing-ipassmt rtbl))} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \{p \mid (\text{common-matcher, in-doubt-allow}), p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow_{\alpha} \text{Decision FinalAllow} \wedge \text{match-tcp-flags ipt-tcp-syn } (p\text{-tcp-flags } p) \wedge p\text{-tag-ctstate } p = \text{CT-New}\} \subseteq \{p \mid \text{simple-fw (to-simple-firewall-without-interfaces ipassmt rtblo rs)} p = \text{Decision FinalAllow} \wedge \text{match-tcp-flags ipt-tcp-syn } (p\text{-tcp-flags } p) \wedge p\text{-tag-ctstate } p = \text{CT-New}\}$

$\llbracket \text{simple-ruleset } rs; \text{ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards (map-of ipassmt); distinct (map fst ipassmt); } \forall p. \exists ips. \text{map-of ipassmt (Iface (p-iface p))} = \text{Some ips} \wedge p\text{-src } p \in \text{ipcidr-union-set (set ips)}; \bigwedge \text{rtbl } p. \text{rtblo} = \text{Some rtbl} \Longrightarrow \text{output-iface (routing-table-semantics rtbl (p-dst p))} = p\text{-oiface } p; \bigwedge \text{rtbl. rtblo} = \text{Some rtbl} \Longrightarrow \text{correct-routing rtbl}; \bigwedge \text{rtbl. rtblo} = \text{Some rtbl} \Longrightarrow \text{ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards (map-of (routing-ipassmt rtbl))} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \forall r \in \text{set (to-simple-firewall-without-interfaces ipassmt rtblo rs)}. \text{iface (match-sel } r) = \text{ifaceAny} \wedge \text{oiface (match-sel } r) = \text{ifaceAny}$

51.5 Service Matrices

For a *'i simple-rule list* and a fixed *parts-connection*, we support to partition the IPv4 address space the following.

All members of a partition have the same access rights: $V \in \text{set (build-ip-partition } c \text{ rs)} \Longrightarrow \forall ip1 \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } V. \forall ip2 \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } V. \text{same-fw-behaviour-one } ip1 \text{ } ip2 \text{ } c \text{ } rs$

Minimal: $\llbracket A \in \text{set (build-ip-partition } c \text{ rs)}; B \in \text{set (build-ip-partition } c \text{ rs)}; A \neq B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \forall ip1 \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } A. \forall ip2 \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } B.$

\neg *same-fw-behaviour-one ip1 ip2 c rs*

The resulting access control matrix is sound and complete:

$(V, E) = \text{access-matrix } c \text{ rs} \implies (\exists s\text{-repr } d\text{-repr } s\text{-range } d\text{-range. } (s\text{-repr, } d\text{-repr}) \in \text{set } E \wedge \text{map-of } V \text{ } s\text{-repr} = \text{Some } s\text{-range} \wedge s \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } s\text{-range} \wedge \text{map-of } V \text{ } d\text{-repr} = \text{Some } d\text{-range} \wedge d \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } d\text{-range}) = (\text{runFw } s \text{ } d \text{ } c \text{ } rs = \text{Decision } \text{FinalAllow})$

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; $\text{dom } V$ is the label for each node which will also be referenced in the edges, $\text{ran } V$ 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.

A final theorem which does not mention the simple firewall at all. If the real iptables firewall (*iptables-bigstep*) accepts a packet, we have a corresponding edge in the *access-matrix*:

$\llbracket \text{matcher-agree-on-exact-matches } \gamma \text{ common-matcher; simple-ruleset } rs; \text{match-tcp-flags } \text{ipt-tcp-syn } (p\text{-tcp-flags } p) \wedge p\text{-tag-ctstate } p = \text{CT-New; } (V, E) = \text{access-matrix } (\text{pc-iiface} = p\text{-iiface } p, \text{pc-oiface} = p\text{-oiface } p, \text{pc-proto} = p\text{-proto } p, \text{pc-sport} = p\text{-sport } p, \text{pc-dport} = p\text{-dport } p) (\text{to-simple-firewall } (\text{upper-closure } (\text{optimize-matches } \text{abstract-for-simple-firewall } (\text{upper-closure } (\text{packet-assume-new } rs))))); \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision } \text{FinalAllow} \rrbracket \implies \exists s\text{-repr } d\text{-repr } s\text{-range } d\text{-range. } (s\text{-repr, } d\text{-repr}) \in \text{set } E \wedge \text{map-of } V \text{ } s\text{-repr} = \text{Some } s\text{-range} \wedge p\text{-src } p \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } s\text{-range} \wedge \text{map-of } V \text{ } d\text{-repr} = \text{Some } d\text{-range} \wedge p\text{-dst } p \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } d\text{-range}$

Actually, we want to ignore all interfaces for a service matrix. This is done in $\llbracket \text{matcher-agree-on-exact-matches } \gamma \text{ common-matcher; simple-ruleset } rs; \text{ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards } (\text{map-of } \text{ipassmt}); \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{ipassmt}); \forall p. \exists \text{ips. } \text{map-of } \text{ipassmt } (\text{Iface } (p\text{-iiface } p)) = \text{Some } \text{ips} \wedge p\text{-src } p \in \text{ipcidr-union-set } (\text{set } \text{ips}); \bigwedge \text{rtbl } p. \text{rtblo} = \text{Some } \text{rtbl} \implies \text{output-iface } (\text{routing-table-semantic } \text{rtbl } (p\text{-dst } p)) = p\text{-oiface } p; \bigwedge \text{rtbl. } \text{rtblo} = \text{Some } \text{rtbl} \implies \text{correct-routing } \text{rtbl}; \bigwedge \text{rtbl. } \text{rtblo} = \text{Some } \text{rtbl} \implies \text{ipassmt-sanity-nowildcards } (\text{map-of } (\text{routing-ipassmt } \text{rtbl})); \text{match-tcp-flags } \text{ipt-tcp-syn } (p\text{-tcp-flags } p) \wedge p\text{-tag-ctstate } p = \text{CT-New; } (V, E) = \text{access-matrix } (\text{pc-iiface} = \text{anyI}, \text{pc-oiface} = \text{anyO}, \text{pc-proto} = p\text{-proto } p, \text{pc-sport} = p\text{-sport } p, \text{pc-dport} = p\text{-dport } p) (\text{to-simple-firewall-without-interfaces } \text{ipassmt } \text{rtblo } rs); \Gamma, \gamma, p \vdash \langle rs, \text{Undecided} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{Decision } \text{FinalAllow} \rrbracket \implies \exists s\text{-repr } d\text{-repr } s\text{-range } d\text{-range. } (s\text{-repr, } d\text{-repr}) \in \text{set } E \wedge \text{map-of } V \text{ } s\text{-repr} = \text{Some } s\text{-range} \wedge p\text{-src } p \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } s\text{-range} \wedge \text{map-of } V \text{ } d\text{-repr} = \text{Some } d\text{-range} \wedge p\text{-dst } p \in \text{wordinterval-to-set } d\text{-range.}$ The theorem reads a bit

ugly because we need well-formedness assumptions if we rewrite interfaces. Internally, it uses *iface-try-rewrite* which is pretty safe to use, even if you don't have an *ipassmt* or routing tables.

end

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