

Appendix to the Article “On Time-Sensitive Control Dependencies”

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Appendix to the Article "On Time-Sensitive Control Dependencies" containing definitions and proofs for NTICD, NTSCD and TSCD.

In this theory, we use Isabelle's "theorem" command for results presented in the article, and the "lemma" command for all lemmas that are needed to prove the former.

```
theory NTXCD-Proofs
imports
  Slicing.Postdomination
  Coinductive.Coinductive-List
  Digraph-Basic
begin
```

The CFG locale gives us a graph structure. Loops are permitted, but multi-edges are not. Isolated nodes are not permitted (they are not interesting for us anyway). The graph is assumed to have an entry node (which does not have to be unique). There are no assumptions regarding exit nodes, reachability from the entry node or whether the graph is reducible.

There is no explicit node or edge set, instead there is a predicate *valid-edge* that describes whether an edge is valid. Nodes are valid if they are source or target node of a valid edge (this is the reason why isolated nodes are not permitted). Edges are labeled, but we do not use those labels in this theory. In the CFG locale, a graph can be infinite. In this theory, however, we assume graphs to be finite, and add this assumption to lemmas if needed.

```
context CFG
begin
```

1 Basic Definitions and Lemmas

successor set of a node

```
definition succs :: 'node  $\Rightarrow$  'node set
  where succs n == {targetnode e | e. valid-edge e  $\wedge$  sourcenode e = n}
```

edge relation

```
definition edge-rel  $\equiv$  {(n1, n2). n2  $\in$  succs n1}
```

Definitions of a path. Note that in the node list, the start node is included (for non-empty paths) but the end node is not.

```
abbreviation is-path :: 'node  $\Rightarrow$  'node list  $\Rightarrow$  'node  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where is-path n ns n' == Digraph-Basic.path edge-rel n ns n'  $\wedge$  valid-node n
```

Definitions of a path reachability

```
definition reaches :: 'node  $\Rightarrow$  'node  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where reaches n m ==  $\exists$  ns. path n ns m
```

Lemmas about Paths

lemma *succs-valid*: $y \in \text{succs } x \implies \text{valid-node } x \wedge \text{valid-node } y$
using *succs-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *is-path-valid-node*: $\text{is-path } n \text{ ns } m \implies \text{valid-node } m$
using *path-append-conv*[of *edge-rel*] *edge-rel-def succs-def* **by** (*cases ns rule: rev-cases*)
auto

lemma *succs-path*: $x \in \text{succs } p \implies \text{is-path } p [p] x$
using *edge-rel-def succs-def* **by** (*auto intro: path1*)

lemma *is-path-succs-empty*: **assumes** $\text{is-path } n \text{ ns } m$
 $\text{succs } n = \{\}$
shows $\text{ns} = [] \wedge n = m$

proof –

from *assms* **have** *Digraph-Basic.path edge-rel n ns m* **by** *simp*
from *this assms* **show** *?thesis unfolding edge-rel-def* **by** *cases auto*
qed

lemma *path-to-is-path*: **assumes** $\text{path } n \text{ es } n'$
shows $\text{is-path } n (\text{sourcenodes es}) n'$

using *assms*

proof (*induction rule: path.induct*)

case (*Cons-path n'' as n' a n*)

with *edge-rel-def succs-def sourcenodes-def* **show** *?case* **by** (*auto intro: Digraph-Basic.path.intros*)
qed (*auto simp add: sourcenodes-def*)

lemma *path-append*: $\text{is-path } n \text{ ns } n' \implies \text{is-path } n' \text{ ns}' n'' \implies \text{is-path } n (\text{ns} @ \text{ns}') n''$
using *path-conc* **by** *auto*

lemma *succs-path-extend*: $x \in \text{succs } p \implies \text{is-path } x \text{ ns } y \implies \text{is-path } p (p \# \text{ns}) y$
using *edge-rel-def succs-def* **by** (*auto intro: path-prepend*)

lemma *is-path-split*: **assumes** $\text{is-path } u (\text{ns1} @ n \# \text{ns2}) v$
shows $\text{is-path } u \text{ ns1 } n \text{ is-path } n (n \# \text{ns2}) v$

proof –

from *assms path-conc-conv*[of *- u*] **obtain** n'
where *path-gen: Digraph-Basic.path edge-rel u ns1 n'*
 $\text{Digraph-Basic.path edge-rel } n' (n \# \text{ns2}) v$ **by** *auto*
with *this[unfolded path-cons-conv]* *edge-rel-def succs-def assms*
show $\text{is-path } u \text{ ns1 } n \text{ is-path } n (n \# \text{ns2}) v$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *path-split-elem*: **assumes** $\text{is-path } n \text{ ns } n'$
 $m \in \text{set ns}$
obtains ns1 ns2 **where** $\text{ns} = \text{ns1} @ m \# \text{ns2}$ $\text{is-path } n \text{ ns1 } m$
 $\text{is-path } m (m \# \text{ns2}) n'$

proof –

from *split-list*[*OF assms*(2)] **obtain** *ns1 ns2* **where** $ns = ns1 @ m \# ns2$ **by** *auto*
with *that is-path-split*[*OF assms*(1)[*unfolded this*]] **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *path-split-elem2*: **assumes** *is-path* *n ns n'*
 $m \in \text{set } ns \cup \{n'\}$
obtains *ns1 ns2* **where** $ns = ns1 @ ns2$ *is-path* *n ns1 m is-path*
m ns2 n'
proof (*cases* $m \in \text{set } ns$)
case *True*
with *path-split-elem*[*OF assms*(1) *True*] **that** **show** *?thesis* **by** *metis*
next
case *False*
with *assms path0* **that** [*of ns []*] *is-path-valid-node* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *edge-rel-impl-path*:
 $(a, b) \in \text{edge-rel} \implies \text{is-path } a [a] b$
using *edge-rel-def succs-path* **by** *simp*

lemma *edge-impl-valid-target*: $(a,b) \in \text{edge-rel} \implies \text{valid-node } b$
unfolding *edge-rel-def succs-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *edge-rel-rtrancl-path*:
assumes $(a,b) \in \text{edge-rel}^*$ **and** *valid-node* *a* **shows** $\exists ns. \text{is-path } a ns b$
using *assms*
proof (*induction rule:rtrancl-induct*)
case *base*
with *path0* **show** *?case* **by** *metis*
next
case (*step* *y z*)
then **obtain** *ns* **where** *is-path* *a ns y* **by** *blast*
with *step path-append edge-rel-impl-path* **have** *is-path* *a (ns@[y]) z* **by** *auto*
thus *?case* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *reaches-intros*:
 $\text{valid-node } n \implies \text{reaches } n n$
 $\text{valid-edge } e \implies \text{sourcenode } e = n \implies \text{targetnode } e = m \implies \text{reaches } n m$
using *path.intros path-edge reaches-def* **by** *metis+*

lemma *reaches-trans*: $\text{reaches } n1 n2 \implies \text{reaches } n2 n3 \implies \text{reaches } n1 n3$
using *path-Append reaches-def* **by** *metis*

lemma *scc-path*:
assumes $n \in \text{scc-of } \text{edge-rel } m$ **and** *valid-node* *m*
obtains *ns* **where** *is-path* *m ns n*
using *assms node-in-scc-of-node scc-of-is-scc is-scc-connected edge-rel-rtrancl-path*
by *metis*

lemma *lset-split*: **assumes** $n \in \text{lset } ns$
obtains $ns1\ ns2$ **where** $ns = \text{lappend } (\text{lmap } ns1) (LCons\ n\ ns2)$
using *split-llist*[*OF assms, unfolded lfinite-eq-range-llist-of*] **by** *auto*

lemma *lset-split-first*: **assumes** $n \in \text{lset } ns$
obtains $ns1\ ns2$ **where** $ns = \text{lappend } (\text{lmap } ns1) (LCons\ n\ ns2)$
 $n \notin \text{set } ns1$
using *split-llist-first*[*OF assms, unfolded lfinite-eq-range-llist-of*] **by** *auto*

lemma *is-path-Cons*: $\text{is-path } n\ (n\#\!ns)\ m \implies n = n' \wedge (\exists x. x \in \text{succs } n \wedge \text{is-path } x\ ns\ m)$
using *path-cons-conv*[*of edge-rel*] *edge-rel-def succs-valid* **by** *auto*

lemma *is-path-snoc*: $\text{is-path } n\ (ns@\![n])\ m \implies m \in \text{succs } n' \wedge \text{is-path } n\ ns\ n'$
using *path-append-conv*[*of edge-rel*] *edge-rel-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *path-first*: **assumes** $\text{is-path } n\ ns\ m$
obtains $ns'\ ns''$ **where** $\text{is-path } n\ ns'\ m\ m \notin \text{set } ns'\ ns = ns'@\!ns''$
using *assms*
proof (*cases* $m \in \text{set } ns$)
case *True*
from *split-list-first*[*OF this*] **obtain** $ns'\ ns2$ **where** $ns = ns'@\!m\#\!ns2\ m \notin \text{set } ns'$ **by** *auto*
with *is-path-split*[*OF assms[unfolded this(1)]*] **that show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed *auto*

lemma *path-last*: **assumes** $\text{is-path } n\ ns\ m$
 $ns \neq []$
obtains $ns'\ ns''$ **where** $\text{is-path } n\ (n\#\!ns'')\ m\ n \notin \text{set } ns''\ ns = ns'@\!n\#\!ns''$
using *assms*
proof (*cases* ns)
case (*Cons* $n'\ ns2$)
with *is-path-Cons* *assms* **have** $n \in \text{set } ns$ **by** *auto*
with *split-list-last* **obtain** $ns3\ ns4$ **where** $ns = ns3@\!n\#\!ns4\ n \notin \text{set } ns4$ **by** *metis*
with *is-path-split* *assms* **that show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed *auto*

lemma *path-end-unique*: **assumes** $\exists ns. \text{is-path } n\ ns\ m$
 $n \neq m$
obtains ns' **where** $\text{is-path } n\ (n\#\!ns')\ m\ m \notin \text{set } ns'\ n \notin \text{set } ns'$

proof –
from *assms* **obtain** ns **where** $\text{path: is-path } n\ ns\ m\ ns \neq []$ **by** *force+*
with *path-last* *assms* **obtain** $ns1$ **where** $\text{is-path } n\ (n\#\!ns1)\ m\ n \notin \text{set } ns1$ **by** *metis*
with *path-first*[*OF this(1)*] **obtain** $ns3\ ns4$
where *second-split*: $\text{is-path } n\ ns3\ m\ m \notin \text{set } ns3\ n\#\!ns1 = ns3@\!ns4$ **by** *auto*

with *assms* **obtain** $n' ns3'$ **where** $ns3 = n' \# ns3'$ **by** (*cases ns3*) *auto*
with *second-split* **have** $ns1 = ns3' @ ns4$ $m \notin \text{set } ns3'$ **by** *auto*
with *second-split* ($n \notin \text{set } ns1$) **that show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *path-rev-last*: **assumes** *is-path p ns n*
shows $\text{last } (n \# \text{rev } ns) = p$

using *assms*

proof (*cases ns*)

case *Cons*

with *assms*[*unfolded this, unfolded path-cons-conv*] **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed *auto*

lemma *is-path-induct*[*consumes 1*]:

assumes *is-path n ns m*

valid-node m $\implies P m \ [] m$

$\bigwedge n x ns. \text{is-path } n (n \# ns) m \implies x \in \text{succs } n \implies \text{is-path } x ns m \implies P$

$x ns m$

$\implies P n (n \# ns) m$

shows $P n ns m$

proof –

from *assms* **have** *Digraph-Basic.path edge-rel n ns m valid-node n* **by** *auto*

from *this assms edge-rel-def assms succs-valid* **show** *?thesis* **by** *induction auto*

qed

end

2 Lemmas 1.1 and 1.2

2.1 Standard control dependency, Lemma 1.1

The assumption that there is a unique exit node reachable from all other nodes is given by the Postdomination locale.

context *Postdomination*

begin

lemma *Exit-is-path*: $\text{valid-node } n \implies \exists ns. \text{is-path } n ns (-\text{Exit-})$

using *Exit-path path-to-is-path* **by** *blast*

lemma *Exit-succs*: $\text{succs } (-\text{Exit-}) = \{\}$

using *succs-def Exit-source* **by** *auto*

The Postdomination framework does not allow the exit node to postdominate any node. However, in reality it postdominates every (valid) node. Therefore, this definition expresses the correct postdominance relation.

definition *postdom* :: $'node \implies 'node \implies \text{bool}$ (*- postdom - [51,50]*)

where $n' \text{ postdom } n \equiv n' = (-\text{Exit-}) \vee n' \text{ postdominates } n$

Definition of control dependence introduced by Wolfe [31]. This is the definition we use.

definition $cd :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool$
where $cd\ n\ m == (\exists x1 \in succs\ n. m\ postdom\ x1) \wedge (\exists x2 \in succs\ n. \neg m\ postdom\ x2)$

lemma *postdom-succs*: **assumes** $m\ postdom\ n$

$x \in succs\ n$

$n \neq m$

shows $m\ postdom\ x$

proof–

from *assms succs-def* **obtain** e

where $e\text{-gen}: valid\text{-edge}\ e\ source\ node\ e = n\ target\ node\ e = x$ **by** *auto*

{

fix es

assume $path\ x\ es\ (-Exit)\ m \neq (-Exit)$

with *path.intros e-gen assms postdominate-def postdom-def*

have $m \in set\ (source\ nodes\ (e\#es))$ **by** *auto*

with *source\ nodes-def e-gen assms* **have** $m \in set\ (source\ nodes\ es)$ **by** *auto*

}

with *assms postdominate-def e-gen postdom-def* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *postdom-refl*: $valid\text{-node}\ n \implies n\ postdom\ n$

using *postdominate-refl postdom-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *postdom-intro-all-succs*: **assumes** $succs\ n \neq \{\}$

$\bigwedge x. x \in succs\ n \implies m\ postdom\ x$

shows $m\ postdom\ n$

proof–

{

fix es

assume $path: path\ n\ es\ (-Exit)\ m \neq (-Exit)$

with *empty-path-nodes assms Exit-succs* **have** $es \neq []$ **by** *auto*

with *path path-split-Cons* **obtain** $e\ es'$ **where** *split: es = e#es'*

valid-edge e source\ node e = n path (target\ node e) es' (-Exit) **by** *metis*

with *assms succs-def postdom-def postdominate-def source\ nodes-def path*

have $m \in set\ (source\ nodes\ es)$ **by** *auto*

}

with *postdom-def postdominate-def assms succs-valid* **show** *?thesis* **by** *fastforce*

qed

Shows that for $n \neq m$, the definition of *cd* we use is equivalent to another often-used definition.

lemma *control-dependence-alt*: **assumes** $n \neq m$

shows $cd\ n\ m \longleftrightarrow (\exists x1 \in succs\ n. m\ postdom\ x1) \wedge \neg m\ postdom\ n$

proof–

{

fix x

```

assume not-postdom:  $\neg m \text{ postdom } n \text{ succs } n \neq \{\}$   $m \text{ postdom } x$ 
with succs-def postdominate-def postdom-def have valid-node  $n$  valid-node  $m$ 
by auto
with postdominate-def not-postdom postdom-def obtain  $es$ 
  where no-m-path:  $\text{path } n \text{ es } (-\text{Exit-}) \ m \notin \text{set } (\text{sourcenodes } es)$  by auto
from this Exit-succs not-postdom path.intros obtain  $e \text{ es}'$ 
  where valid-edge  $e$  sourcenode  $e = n$   $es = e \# es'$  path (targetnode  $e$ )  $es'$ 
(-Exit-)
  by cases auto
with succs-def postdominate-def postdom-def no-m-path sourcenodes-def not-postdom
  have  $\exists x2 \in \text{succs } n. \neg m \text{ postdom } x2$  by auto
}
with cd-def postdom-succs assms show ?thesis by fast
qed

```

```

lemma postdom-cd-variant: assumes  $n \neq m \neg m \text{ postdom } n$ 
shows ( $\exists x \in \text{succs } n. m \text{ postdom } x$ )
   $\longleftrightarrow (\exists ns. \text{is-path } n \ ns \ m \wedge (\forall z \in \text{set } ns - \{n, m\}. m \text{ postdom } z))$  (is ?L
 $\longleftrightarrow$  ?R)
proof -
{
  fix  $x$ 
  assume  $x\text{-assms}: x \in \text{succs } n \ m \text{ postdom } x$ 
  with postdominate-implies-path postdom-def assms path-to-is-path
  obtain  $ns1$  where  $\text{is-path } x \ ns1 \ m$  by metis
  with path-first obtain  $ns$  where  $ns\text{-gen}: \text{is-path } x \ ns \ m \ m \notin \text{set } ns$  by metis
  from this  $x\text{-assms}(2)$  have  $\forall z \in \text{set } ns - \{n, m\}. m \text{ postdom } z$ 
  proof (induction rule: is-path-induct)
    case (2  $x \ x' \ ns$ )
    with postdom-succs[of  $m \ x$ ] show ?case by auto
  qed auto
  with  $x\text{-assms}$   $ns\text{-gen}$  succs-path-extend have ?R by fastforce
}
note succs-postdom-to-path-postdom = this
{
  fix  $ns$ 
  assume  $\text{is-path } n \ ns \ m \ \forall z \in \text{set } ns - \{n, m\}. m \text{ postdom } z$ 
  from this  $\text{assms}$  have ?L
  proof (induction rule: is-path-induct)
    case (2  $n \ x \ ns$ )
    then show ?case
    proof (cases  $x \in \{n, m\}$ )
      case True
      from 2 postdom-def have valid-node  $x \ m \neq (-\text{Exit-})$  by auto
      with True 2 postdominate-refl postdom-def show ?thesis by auto
    next
    case False
    with 2(3) obtain  $x' \ ns'$  where  $ns = x' \# ns'$  by (cases  $ns$ ) auto
    with 2(3) is-path-Cons have  $ns = x \# ns'$  by auto

```



```

    with 2 False show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed auto
}
with succs-postdom-to-path-postdom show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

Lemma 1.1. The right side is the original definition of control dependence by Ferrante et al. [11].

```

theorem control-dependence-alt2: assumes  $n \neq m$ 
shows  $cd\ n\ m \longleftrightarrow (\exists\ ns.\ is\_path\ n\ ns\ m \wedge (\forall\ z \in set\ ns - \{n, m\}.\ m\ postdom\ z))$ 
     $\wedge \neg\ m\ postdom\ n$ 
using assms control-dependence-alt postdom-cd-variant by metis

end

```

2.2 Example from Fig. 1 right, Lemma 1.2

Edge relation for Fig. 1 right.

```

definition node-rel-example1 ::  $nat \times nat \Rightarrow bool$ 
where node-rel-example1  $e == e \in \{(1,2), (1,3), (2,3), (3,4), (1,5), (4,5)\}$ 

```

```

interpretation example1:
  CFG fst snd  $\lambda x.$  Predicate ( $\lambda s.$  False) node-rel-example1 1
proof unfold-locales qed (auto simp add: node-rel-example1-def)

```

```

interpretation example1:
  CFGExit fst snd  $\lambda x.$  Predicate ( $\lambda s.$  False) node-rel-example1 1 5
proof unfold-locales qed (auto simp add: node-rel-example1-def)

```

```

interpretation example1:
  Postdomination fst snd  $\lambda x.$  Predicate ( $\lambda s.$  False) node-rel-example1 1 5
proof unfold-locales
let ?path = example1.path
let ?valid-node = example1.valid-node
let ?reaches = example1.reaches
have Collect example1.valid-node =  $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$ 
using example1.valid-node-def node-rel-example1-def by auto
then have  $valids: \bigwedge n.\ example1.valid-node\ n \longleftrightarrow n \in \{1,2,3,4,5\}$ 
by auto
from valids example1.reaches-intros
have self: ?reaches 1 1 ?reaches 5 5 by auto
have node-rel-example1 (1,2)
  node-rel-example1 (1,3) node-rel-example1 (2,3)
  node-rel-example1 (3,4) node-rel-example1 (4,5)
unfolding node-rel-example1-def by auto
with example1.reaches-intros have step: ?reaches 1 2 ?reaches 1 3
  ?reaches 2 3 ?reaches 3 4 ?reaches 4 5 by auto

```

```

with example1.reaches-trans have ?reaches 1 4 ?reaches 1 5
  ?reaches 2 5 ?reaches 3 5 by metis+
with self step valids example1.reaches-def
show  $\bigwedge n. ?valid-node\ n \implies \exists ns. ?path\ 1\ ns\ n$ 
   $\bigwedge n. ?valid-node\ n \implies \exists ns. ?path\ n\ ns\ 5$  by auto
qed

```

Following are the proofs for Lemma 1.2. The different statements are separated into different Isabelle theorems.

Part of Lemma 1.2

```

theorem example1-y-postdom-n2: example1.postdom 4 3
proof –
  from node-rel-example1-def example1.succs-def
  have succs: example1.succs 3 = {4} by simp
  with example1.succs-valid example1.postdom-refl have example1.postdom 4 4
by auto
  with example1.postdom-intro-all-succs succs show ?thesis by fastforce
qed

```

Part of Lemma 1.2

```

theorem example1-y-postdom-n1: example1.postdom 4 2
proof –
  from node-rel-example1-def example1.succs-def have example1.succs 2 = {3}
by simp
  with example1.postdom-intro-all-succs example1-y-postdom-n2 show ?thesis by
fastforce
qed

```

Part of Lemma 1.2

```

theorem example1-y-not-postdom-Exit:  $\neg$  example1.postdom 4 5
proof
  assume example1.postdom 4 5
  with example1.postdominate-implies-path obtain ns where example1.path 5 ns
  4
  unfolding example1.postdom-def by auto
  with example1.path-Exit-source show False by auto
qed

```

Part of Lemma 1.2

```

theorem example1-cd-x-y: example1.cd 1 4
proof –
  from example1.succs-def node-rel-example1-def
  have  $2 \in example1.succs\ 1\ 5 \in example1.succs\ 1$  by auto
  with example1.cd-def example1-y-postdom-n1 example1-y-not-postdom-Exit show
?thesis by auto
qed

```

3 Control Dependence in Arbitrary Graphs

3.1 Definitions for maximal paths and sink paths

context *CFG*
begin

Definition of a maximal path

coinductive *max-path* :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node llist \Rightarrow bool
where *succs* $n' = \{\}$ \Longrightarrow *valid-node* $n' \Longrightarrow$ *max-path* $n' (l\text{list-of } [n'])$
 $| y \in \text{succs } x \Longrightarrow$ *max-path* $y \text{ ns} \Longrightarrow$ *max-path* $x (L\text{Cons } x \text{ ns})$

Nontermination-sensitive postdomination. *on-max-paths* $n \ m \longleftrightarrow m \sqsubseteq_{MAX} n$
 $n \longleftrightarrow m$ lies on all maximal paths starting in n . See Definition 2.1.

definition *on-max-paths* :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool
where *on-max-paths* $n \ m = (\forall \text{ ns. } \text{max-path } n \ \text{ns} \longrightarrow m \in \text{lset } \text{ns})$

on-max-paths-prev $n \ m1 \ m2 \longleftrightarrow$ on all maximal paths starting in n , $m1$ occurs before $m2$. Used to define \rightarrow_{dod} .

definition *on-max-paths-prev* :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool
where *on-max-paths-prev* $n \ m1 \ m2 = (\forall \text{ ns. } \text{max-path } n \ \text{ns} \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists \text{ ns1 } \text{ ns2. } \text{ns} = \text{lappend } (l\text{list-of } \text{ns1}) (L\text{Cons } m1 \ \text{ns2}) \wedge m2 \notin \text{set } \text{ns1}))$

Helper definitions to define sinks. We use the condensation graph, where every SCC is shrunk to a single node.

definition *cond-edges* $\equiv ((\lambda(n1, n2). (\text{scc-of } \text{edge-rel } n1, \text{scc-of } \text{edge-rel } n2)) \text{ 'edge-rel} - \text{Id}$

definition *cond-nodes* $\equiv \{\text{scc. } \exists n. \text{scc} = \text{scc-of } \text{edge-rel } n \wedge \text{valid-node } n\}$

lemma *cond-edges-no-self-loop*:

assumes $(s1, s2) \in \text{cond-edges}$ **shows** $s1 \neq s2$ **using** *assms* **unfolding** *cond-edges-def*
by *auto*

lemma *cond-nodes-scc*: $s \in \text{cond-nodes} \Longrightarrow n \in s \Longrightarrow s = \text{scc-of } \text{edge-rel } n$
using *scc-of-unique*[of n] *cond-nodes-def* **by** *auto*

Lemma to ensure our definition of condensation graphs is correct

lemma *cond-edges-alt*:

assumes $s1 \in \text{cond-nodes}$
and $s2 \in \text{cond-nodes}$
shows $(s1, s2) \in \text{cond-edges}$
 $\longleftrightarrow (\exists n1 \in s1. \exists n2 \in s2. (n1, n2) \in \text{edge-rel} \wedge \text{scc-of } \text{edge-rel } n1 \neq \text{scc-of } \text{edge-rel } n2)$
(is *?P* \longleftrightarrow *?right*)

proof

assume $(s1, s2) \in \text{cond-edges}$
then obtain $n1 \ n2$ **where**
 $(s1, s2) = (\text{scc-of } \text{edge-rel } n1, \text{scc-of } \text{edge-rel } n2)$

$(n1, n2) \in \text{edge-rel}$
 $(\text{scc-of edge-rel } n1, \text{scc-of edge-rel } n2) \in \text{cond-edges}$
unfolding *cond-edges-def*
by (*metis (no-types, lifting) Diff-iff case-prod-conv imageE old.prod.exhaust*)
thus *?right using cond-edges-no-self-loop*
by (*metis node-in-scc-of-node prod.inject*)
next
assume *?right*
then obtain $n1\ n2$ **where** $n\text{-props}: n1 \in s1\ n2 \in s2\ (n1, n2) \in \text{edge-rel}$
 $\text{scc-of edge-rel } n1 \neq \text{scc-of edge-rel } n2$ **by** *auto*
with *cond-nodes-scc assms* **have** $s1 = \text{scc-of edge-rel } n1\ s2 = \text{scc-of edge-rel } n2$
by *auto*
with *n-props assms* **show** *?P unfolding cond-nodes-def cond-edges-def by auto*
qed

Definition of sink nodes

definition *sink-node* $n \equiv \neg(\exists \text{scc}. (\text{scc-of edge-rel } n, \text{scc}) \in \text{cond-edges})$

Definition of sink paths

definition *sink-path* $:: 'node \Rightarrow 'node\ \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *sink-path* $n\ ns$
 $== \text{max-path } n\ ns \wedge$
 $(\exists n'. n' \in \text{lset } ns \wedge \text{sink-node } n'$
 $\wedge (\text{succs } n' \neq \{\})$
 $\longrightarrow (\forall n'' \in \text{scc-of edge-rel } n'. \neg \text{lfinite } (\text{lfilter } (\lambda x. x = n'')$
 $ns))))$

Nontermination-insensitive postdomination. $\text{on-sink-paths } n\ m \longleftrightarrow m \sqsubseteq_{\text{SINK}} n$
 $n \longleftrightarrow m$ lies on all sink paths starting in n . See Definition 2.1.

definition *on-sink-paths* $:: 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *on-sink-paths* $n\ m == \forall ns. \text{sink-path } n\ ns \longrightarrow m \in \text{lset } ns$

Definition that is equivalent to *on-sink-paths* but easier to work with

definition *on-ext-paths* $:: 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *on-ext-paths* $x\ n == \forall ns\ n'. \text{is-path } x\ ns\ n'$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists ns'\ n''. \text{is-path } n'\ ns'\ n''$
 $\wedge n \in \text{set } (ns @ ns' @ [n'']))$

lemma *subseq-mono*[*mono*]: $(\bigwedge x. P\ x \longrightarrow Q\ x) \Longrightarrow A \subseteq \{x. P\ x\} \longrightarrow A \subseteq \{x. Q\ x\}$

by *auto*

Definition of NTSCD (Definition 2.2)

definition *ntscd* $:: 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *ntscd* $p\ n == (\exists x1 \in \text{succs } p. \text{on-max-paths } x1\ n) \wedge (\exists x2 \in \text{succs } p. \neg$
 $\text{on-max-paths } x2\ n)$

Definition of NTICD (Definition 2.2)

definition *nticd* :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool
where *nticd* *p n* == ($\exists x1 \in \text{succs } p. \text{on-sink-paths } x1 \ n$) \wedge ($\exists x2 \in \text{succs } p. \neg \text{on-sink-paths } x2 \ n$)

Rule system defined in Theorem 2.1 (least fixed point).

inductive *Ds* :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool
where *Id*: *valid-node* *m* \Longrightarrow *Ds* *m m*
| *Succ*: *succs* *n* \subseteq {*x*. *Ds* *m x*} \Longrightarrow $\exists ns. \text{is-path } n \ ns \ m \Longrightarrow$ *Ds* *m n*

Rule system defined in Theorem 2.1 (greatest fixed point).

coinductive *Di* :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool
where *Id*: *valid-node* *m* \Longrightarrow *Di* *m m*
| *Succ*: *succs* *n* \subseteq {*x*. *Di* *m x*} \Longrightarrow $\exists ns. \text{is-path } n \ ns \ m \Longrightarrow$ *Di* *m n*

3.2 Lemmas about maximal paths

lemma *max-path-hd*: *max-path* *n* (*LCons* *n'* *ns*) \Longrightarrow *n* = *n'*
by (*cases* *rule*: *max-path.cases*) *auto*

lemma *max-path-LCons*: **assumes** *max-path* *n ns*
obtains *ns'* **where** *ns* = *LCons* *n ns'*

proof –

from *assms* **have** *ns* \neq *LNil* **by** (*cases* *rule*: *max-path.cases*) *auto*
then obtain *n'* *ns'* **where** *ns* = *LCons* *n'* *ns'* **by** (*cases* *ns*) *auto*
with *max-path-hd* *assms* **that show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *max-path-valid-node*: *max-path* *n ns* \Longrightarrow *valid-node* *n*
by (*cases* *rule*: *max-path.cases*) (*auto* *simp* *add*: *succs-def*)

lemma *max-path-no-succs*: **assumes** *max-path* *n ns*
succs *n* = {}
shows *ns* = *LCons* *n LNil*
using *assms* **by** *cases* *auto*

lemma *max-path-step*: **assumes** *max-path* *x ns*
succs *x* \neq {}
obtains *y ns'* **where** *ns* = *LCons* *x ns'* *max-path* *y ns'* *y* \in *succs* *x*
x
using *assms* **by** (*cases* *rule*: *max-path.cases*) *simp*

lemma *max-path-step-LCons*: **assumes** *max-path* *x* (*LCons* *x'* *ns*)
ns \neq *LNil*
obtains *y* **where** *x* = *x'* *max-path* *y ns* *y* \in *succs* *x*
using *assms* **by** (*cases* *rule*: *max-path.cases*) *auto*

lemma *max-path-append*: **assumes** *is-path* *n ns n'*
max-path *n'* *ns'*
shows *max-path* *n* (*lappend* (*l**list-of* *ns*) *ns'*)

proof–
from *assms* **have** *Digraph-Basic.path edge-rel n ns n'* **by** *auto*
from *this assms(2) edge-rel-def max-path.intros*
show *?thesis* **by** (*induction rule: Digraph-Basic.path.induct*) *auto*
qed

lemma *max-path-end*: **assumes** *is-path n ns n'*
 $succs\ n' = \{\}$
shows *max-path n (llist-of (ns@[n']))*

proof–
from *assms max-path.intros is-path-valid-node* **have** *max-path n' (llist-of [n'])*
by *auto*
from *max-path-append[OF assms(1) this, unfolded lappend-llist-of-llist-of]* **show**
?thesis .
qed

lemma *max-path-split*: **assumes** *max-path n (lappend (llist-of ns) (LCons n' ns'))*
shows *max-path n' (LCons n' ns') \wedge is-path n ns n'*

using *assms*
proof (*induction ns arbitrary: n*)
case *Nil*
with *max-path-hd[of n n'] max-path-valid-node* **show** *?case* **by** (*auto intro: max-path.intros*)
next
case (*Cons a ns n*)
with *max-path-hd* **have** $n = a$ **by** *auto*
have *lappend (llist-of ns) (LCons n' ns') \neq LNil* **by** (*cases ns*) *auto*
with *Cons(2) max-path-hd* **obtain** *n2* **where** $n2 \in succs\ n$
 $max-path\ n2\ (lappend\ (llist-of\ ns)\ (LCons\ n'\ ns'))$ **by** (*cases rule: max-path.cases*)
auto
with *succs-path-extend[of n2 n] Cons (n = a)* **show** *?case* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *max-path-split-elem*: **assumes** *max-path n ns*
 $m \in lset\ ns$
obtains *ns1 ns2* **where** *is-path n ns1 m max-path m (LCons m ns2)*
 $ns = lappend (llist-of ns1) (LCons m ns2)$
using *assms lset-split that max-path-split assms* **by** *metis*

Builds a cyclic repetition of the given list.

primcorec *cycle* :: $'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ llist$
where *cycle ys = (case ys of [] \Rightarrow LNil*
 $| (x\#\ xs) \Rightarrow LCons\ x\ (cycle\ (xs@[x]))$)

lemma *cycle-hd*: **assumes** *cycle xs = LCons x ys*
obtains *xs'* **where** $xs = x\#\ xs'$

proof (*cases xs*)
case *Nil*

```

with cycle.code have cycle xs = LNil by auto
with assms show ?thesis by auto
next
  case (Cons z zs)
  from cycle.code[of z#zs] Cons that assms show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma cycle-lset: lset (cycle xs) ⊆ set xs
proof
  fix x
  assume x ∈ lset (cycle xs)
  with lset-split obtain ns1 ns2
  where cycle xs = lappend (llist-of ns1) (LCons x ns2) .
  then show x ∈ set xs
  proof (induction ns1 arbitrary: xs)
    case (Nil xs)
    with cycle-hd[of xs] obtain xs' where xs = x#xs' by auto
    with cycle.code show ?case by auto
  next
    case (Cons y ys xs)
    hence cycle-LCons: cycle xs = LCons y (lappend (llist-of ys) (LCons x ns2))
  by auto
    with cycle-hd[of xs] obtain xs' where xs = y#xs' by auto
    with cycle.code[of y#xs'] cycle-LCons
    have cycle (xs'@[y]) = lappend (llist-of ys) (LCons x ns2) by auto
    with Cons(1)[OF this] xs = y#xs' show ?case by auto
  qed
qed

lemma cycle-infinite: assumes xs ≠ []
shows  $\neg$  lfinite (cycle xs)
proof
  assume lfinite (cycle xs)
  then obtain xs' where llist-of xs' = cycle xs by (auto simp add: lfinite-eq-range-llist-of)
  with assms show False
  proof (induction xs' arbitrary: xs)
    case Nil
    with cycle.code[of xs] show ?case by (cases xs) auto
  next
    case (Cons a xs')
    with cycle.code[of xs] show ?case by (cases xs) auto
  qed
qed

lemma cycle-lappend-unfold: cycle (xs@ys) = lappend (llist-of xs) (cycle (ys@xs))
proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys)
  case (Cons x xs)
  with cycle.code[of x#xs@ys] Cons[of ys@[x]] show ?case by auto
qed auto

```

```

lemma lfilter-cycle: lfilter P (cycle xs) = cycle (filter P xs)
proof (coinduction arbitrary: xs)
  case Eq-llist
  show ?case
  proof (cases  $\exists x \in \text{set } xs. P x$ )
    case True
    with split-list-first-prop obtain x xs1 xs2
      where split:  $xs = xs1 @ x \# xs2 \ \forall x' \in \text{set } xs1. \neg P x' P x$  by metis
      with cycle-lappend-unfold[of xs1] cycle.code[of x #-] show ?thesis by auto
    next
    case False
    with cycle-lset[of xs] lfilter-False filter-False show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed

lemma cycle-max-path:  $is\text{-path } n (n \# ns) n \implies max\text{-path } n (cycle (n \# ns))$ 
proof (coinduction arbitrary: n ns rule: max-path.coinduct)
  case (max-path n ns)
  from cycle.code[of n \# ns] have cycle-unfold:  $cycle (n \# ns) = LCons n (cycle (ns @ [n]))$  by auto
  show ?case
  proof (cases ns)
    case Nil
    with max-path path-append-conv[of - n []] edge-rel-def have  $n \in succs n$  by auto
  with max-path cycle-unfold Nil show ?thesis by auto
  next
  case (Cons y ys)
  with max-path is-path-split[of - [n] y]
  have paths:  $is\text{-path } y (y \# ys) n \ is\text{-path } n [n] y$  by auto
  with path-append-conv[of - n []] edge-rel-def have  $y \in succs n$  by auto
  from path-append[OF paths] have  $is\text{-path } y (y \# ys @ [n]) y$  by simp
  with Cons  $\langle y \in succs n \rangle$  cycle-unfold show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed

lemma cycle-max-path-neq-nil:  $is\text{-path } n ns n \implies ns \neq [] \implies max\text{-path } n (cycle ns)$ 
using path-cons-conv[of - n] cycle-max-path by (cases ns) auto

lemma lappend-split-eq: assumes  $lappend (l\text{list-of } ns1) (LCons n ns2) = lappend (l\text{list-of } ms1) (LCons m ms2)$ 
 $m \notin \text{set } ns1$ 
 $n \notin \text{set } ms1$ 
shows  $m = n$ 

using assms
proof (induction ns1 arbitrary: ms1)
  case (Nil ms1)

```



```

  then show ?case by (cases ms1) auto
next
  case (Cons a ns1 ms1)
  then show ?case by (cases ms1) auto
qed

```

Given a valid node, this function creates a maximal path starting in that node.

```

primcorec ext-max-path :: 'node  $\Rightarrow$  'node llist
  where ext-max-path x =
    (if succs x = {}
     then llist-of [x]
     else LCons x (ext-max-path (SOME y. y  $\in$  succs x)))

```

lemma max-path-ext: valid-node x \implies max-path x (ext-max-path x)

```

proof (coinduction arbitrary: x rule: max-path.coinduct)
  case max-path
  show ?case
  proof (cases succs x = {})
    let ?y = SOME y. y  $\in$  succs x
    case False
    with someI have y-props: ?y  $\in$  succs x by fast
    with ext-max-path.code have ext-max-path x = LCons x (ext-max-path ?y) by
  auto
    with y-props succs-valid show ?thesis by auto
  qed (auto simp add: max-path ext-max-path.code)
qed

```

lemma on-max-paths-prev-trivial: on-max-paths-prev n n m

```

  unfolding on-max-paths-prev-def
proof clarify
  fix ns
  assume max-path n ns
  with max-path-LCons obtain ns' where ns = LCons n ns' by auto
  then show ( $\exists$  ns1 ns2. ns = lappend (llist-of ns1) (LCons n ns2)  $\wedge$  m  $\notin$  set
  ns1)
    by (auto intro: exI[of - []])
  qed

```

lemma on-max-paths-not-prev: assumes on-max-paths n m1
 \neg on-max-paths-prev n m1 m2

obtains ns where is-path n ns m2 m1 \notin set ns

proof–

```

  from assms on-max-paths-prev-def obtain ns1 where ns1-gen: max-path n ns1
     $\forall$  ns2 ns3. ns1 = lappend (llist-of ns2) (LCons m1 ns3)  $\longrightarrow$  m2  $\in$  set ns2
  by auto
  with assms on-max-paths-def have m1  $\in$  lset ns1 by auto
  with lset-split-first obtain ns2 ns3
    where ns23-gen: ns1 = lappend (llist-of ns2) (LCons m1 ns3) m1  $\notin$  set ns2

```

by *metis*
with *ns1-gen split-list* **obtain** *ns2a ns2b* **where** $ns2 = ns2a@m2\#ns2b$ **by** *metis*
with *max-path-split ns1-gen ns23-gen* **have** *is-path n (ns2a@m2\#ns2b) m1* **by**
auto
with *that is-path-split[OF this] ns23-gen (ns2 = ns2a@m2\#ns2b)* **show** *?thesis*
by *simp*
qed

3.3 Proof of Theorem 2.1, \sqsubseteq_{MAX} part

First, we prove multiple lemmas that help us prove Theorem 2.1

Proof of the Reflexivity of *on-max-paths* (and therefore \sqsubseteq_{MAX}). Also will be part of Observation 5.1.

theorem *on-max-paths-refl: on-max-paths x x*
unfolding *on-max-paths-def* **by** *clarify (cases rule: max-path.cases, auto)*

Proof of the Transitivity of *on-max-paths* (and therefore \sqsubseteq_{MAX}). Also will be part of Observation 5.1.

theorem *on-max-paths-trans: assumes on-max-paths x y*
on-max-paths y z
shows *on-max-paths x z*

proof –
{
 fix *ns*
 assume *max-path x ns*
 with *assms on-max-paths-def max-path-split-elem (max-path x ns)* **obtain** *ns1*
ns2
 where $ns = lappend (l\text{list-of } ns1) (LCons\ y\ ns2)$ *max-path y (LCons y ns2)*
by *metis*
 with *assms on-max-paths-def* **have** $z \in lset\ ns$ **by** *auto*
}
with *assms on-max-paths-def* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *Ds-valid-node: assumes Ds m n*
shows *valid-node m valid-node n*
using *assms* **by** (*induction rule: Ds.cases*) (*auto simp add: is-path-valid-node*)

lemma *Ds-imp-max-paths: Ds m n \implies on-max-paths n m*

proof (*induction rule: Ds.induct*)

next

case (*Succ n m*)

then obtain *ns'* **where** *is-path: is-path n ns' m* **by** *auto*

show *?case* **unfolding** *on-max-paths-def*

proof *clarify*

fix *ns*

assume *max-path: max-path n ns*

show $m \in lset\ ns$

```

proof (cases succs n = {})
  case True
  with is-path-succs-empty is-path max-path-LCons max-path lset-intros(1)
  show ?thesis by metis
next
  case False
  with max-path-step max-path obtain x ns2
    where ns = LCons n ns2 max-path x ns2 x ∈ succs n by metis
  with Succ on-max-paths-def show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed
qed (simp add: on-max-paths-refl)

```

This function constructs a maximal path that starts in the node given as second argument and that doesn't contain the node given as first argument. Precondition: $\neg Ds\ n\ x$.

```

primcorec avoid-path :: 'node ⇒ 'node ⇒ 'node llist
  where avoid-path n x =
    (if succs x = {}
     then llist-of [x]
     else LCons x (avoid-path n (SOME y. y ∈ succs x ∧ ¬ Ds n y)))

```

lemma not-Ds-cont: $\neg Ds\ m\ n \implies succs\ n \neq \{\} \implies \exists x. x \in succs\ n \wedge \neg Ds\ m\ x$

proof –

```

have not-Ds-cont:  $\forall x. x \in succs\ n \longrightarrow Ds\ m\ x \implies succs\ n \neq \{\} \implies Ds\ m\ n$ 
proof
  assume  $\forall x. x \in succs\ n \longrightarrow Ds\ m\ x \implies succs\ n \neq \{\}$ 
  then obtain x where x-gen:  $Ds\ m\ x \wedge x \in succs\ n$  by auto
  from this path0[of edge-rel] obtain ns where is-path x ns m by cases blast+
  with x-gen succs-path-extend show  $\exists ns. is-path\ n\ ns\ m$  by blast
qed auto
then show  $\neg Ds\ m\ n \implies succs\ n \neq \{\} \implies \exists x. x \in succs\ n \wedge \neg Ds\ m\ x$  by
auto
qed

```

lemma not-Ds-max-path: $\neg Ds\ n\ x \implies valid-node\ x \implies max-path\ x\ (avoid-path\ n\ x)$

proof (coinduction arbitrary: x rule: max-path.coinduct)

```

case (max-path x)
  then show ?case
  proof (cases succs x = {})
    case True
    with max-path avoid-path.code show ?thesis by auto
  next
  let ?y = SOME y. y ∈ succs x ∧ ¬ Ds n y
  case False
  with avoid-path.code have path: avoid-path n x = LCons x (avoid-path n ?y)
by auto

```

from *max-path not-Ds-cont*[*THEN someI-ex*] *False* **have** $?y \in \text{succs } x \neg Ds \ n$
 $?y$ **by** *auto*
with *path succs-def* **show** $?thesis$ **by** *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *not-Ds-avoid-n*: $\neg Ds \ n \ x \implies \text{valid-node } x \implies n \notin \text{lset } (\text{avoid-path } n \ x)$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume *assm*: $\neg Ds \ n \ x \ \text{valid-node } x \ \neg n \notin \text{lset } (\text{avoid-path } n \ x)$
with *lset-split*[*of n avoid-path n x*] **obtain** *ns1 ns2*
where $\text{avoid-path } n \ x = \text{lappend } (\text{llist-of } ns1) (LCons \ n \ ns2)$ **by** *auto*
with *assm* **show** *False*
proof (*induction ns1 arbitrary: x*)
case (*Nil x*)
with *Ds.intros avoid-path.code* **show** $?case$ **by** (*cases succs x = {}*) *auto*
next
case (*Cons a ns1 x*)
hence *path*: $\text{avoid-path } n \ x = LCons \ a \ (\text{lappend } (\text{llist-of } ns1) (LCons \ n \ ns2))$
by *auto*
with *avoid-path.code* **have** *cont*: $\text{succs } x \neq \{\}$ **by** (*cases ns1*) *auto*
let $?y = SOME \ y. y \in \text{succs } x \wedge \neg Ds \ n \ y$
from *Cons avoid-path.code cont* **have** $\text{avoid-path } n \ x = LCons \ x \ (\text{avoid-path } n \ ?y)$ **by** *auto*
with *path* **have** *path'*: $\text{avoid-path } n \ ?y = \text{lappend } (\text{llist-of } ns1) (LCons \ n \ ns2)$
by *auto*
from *Cons not-Ds-cont*[*THEN someI-ex*] *cont* **have** $?y \in \text{succs } x \neg Ds \ n \ ?y$
by *auto*
with *succs-def Cons(1)*[*OF this(2)*] *path'* **show** $?thesis$ **by** *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *max-paths-imp-Ds*: $\text{on-max-paths } x \ n \implies \text{valid-node } x \implies Ds \ n \ x$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume *on-max-paths x n valid-node x $\neg Ds \ n \ x$*
with *not-Ds-max-path on-max-paths-def not-Ds-avoid-n* **show** *False* **by** *blast*
qed

Proof of the \sqsubseteq_{MAX} part of Theorem 2.1.

theorem *Ds-max-paths*: $Ds \ n \ x \longleftrightarrow \text{on-max-paths } x \ n \wedge \text{valid-node } x$
using *max-paths-imp-Ds Ds-imp-max-paths Ds-valid-node* **by** *auto*

lemma *on-max-paths-ex-path*: $\text{on-max-paths } n \ m \implies \text{valid-node } n \implies \exists ns. \text{is-path } n \ ns \ m$
using *Ds-max-paths Ds.cases path0* **by** *metis*

lemma *ntscd-cond-succ*: **assumes** $\neg \text{on-max-paths } p \ n$
 $x \in \text{succs } p$
 $\text{on-max-paths } x \ n$
shows *ntscd p n*

unfolding *ntscd-def*

proof

from *assms on-max-paths-def* **obtain** *ns* **where** *ns-gen: max-path p ns n* \notin *lset ns* **by** *auto*

with *assms max-path-step* **obtain** *x2 ns'*

where *max-path x2 ns' ns = LCons p ns' x2* \in *succs p* **by** *blast*

with *ns-gen on-max-paths-def* **show** $\exists x2 \in \text{succs } p. \neg \text{on-max-paths } x2 \ n$ **by** *auto*
qed (*insert assms, blast*)

This function itself is never used in this theory. It is only defined to use the resulting induction rule.

function *ntscd-steps* :: *'node* \Rightarrow *'node list* \Rightarrow *'node list*

where *ntscd-steps p (n#ns)* = (*if n = p* then (*n#ns*)

else *ntscd-steps p (dropWhile* ($\lambda m. \text{on-max-paths } m$

n) (n#ns))))

| *ntscd-steps p []* = []

proof –

fix *Q x*

assume ($\bigwedge p \ n \ ns. (x :: 'node \times 'node \text{list}) = (p, n \# ns) \implies Q$) ($\bigwedge p. x = (p,$

$[]) \implies Q$)

thus *Q* **by** (*cases x, cases snd x*) *auto*

qed *auto*

termination

proof (*relation measure (length o snd)*)

fix *p n ns*

from *on-max-paths-refl length-dropWhile-le*[of $\lambda m. \text{on-max-paths } m \ n \ ns$]

show ($((p :: 'node, \text{dropWhile } (\lambda m. \text{on-max-paths } m \ n) (n \# ns)), (p, n \# ns))$

\in *measure (length o snd)*) **by** *auto*

qed *auto*

lemma *ntscd-rtranclpI'*: **assumes** *is-path p ns n*

$\forall m \in \text{set } (n \# \text{rev } ns). p \neq m \longrightarrow \neg \text{on-max-paths } p \ m$

shows *ntscd** p n*

using *assms*

proof (*induction p n#rev ns arbitrary: n ns rule: ntscd-steps.induct*)

case (*1 p n ns*)

show *?case*

proof (*cases n = p*)

let *?ds = dropWhile* ($\lambda m. \text{on-max-paths } m \ n$) (*n#rev ns*)

let *?ts = takeWhile* ($\lambda m. \text{on-max-paths } m \ n$) (*n#rev ns*)

from *on-max-paths-refl* **have** *?ts* \neq [] **by** *auto*

then obtain *ts-h ts'* **where** *ts-split: ?ts = ts-h#ts'* **by** (*cases ?ts*) *auto*

case *False*

with *1* **have** *not-max: \neg on-max-paths p n* **by** *simp*

from *1(2) path-rev-last last-in-set*[of $n \# \text{rev } ns$] **have** $p \in \text{set } (n \# \text{rev } ns)$ **by** *auto*

with *1 dropWhile-eq-Nil-conv not-max* **have** *?ds* \neq [] **by** *auto*

then obtain *n' ns-r* **where** *?ds = n'#rev (rev ns-r)* **by** (*cases ?ds*) *auto*

then obtain *ns'* **where** *ds-split: ?ds = n'#rev ns'* **by** *blast*

with *takeWhile-dropWhile-id* **have** *split*: $n\#\text{rev } ns = ?ts@n'\#\text{rev } ns'$ **by** *metis*
with *ts-split* **have** $\text{rev } ns = ts'@n'\#\text{rev } ns'$ **by** *auto*
with *rev-rev-ident*[*of ns*] **have** $ns = ns'@n'\#\text{rev } ts'$ **by** *auto*
with $1(2)$ *is-path-split*[*of - ns'*]
have *split-path*: *is-path* $p \ ns' \ n' \ \text{is-path } n' \ (n'\#\text{rev } ts')$ n **by** *auto*
from *split* **have** $\text{set } (n'\#\text{rev } ns') \subseteq \text{set } (n\#\text{rev } ns)$ **by** *auto*
with 1 **have** $\forall m \in \text{set } (n'\#\text{rev } ns'). p \neq m \longrightarrow \neg \text{on-max-paths } p \ m$ **by** *auto*
with 1 *False ds-split split-path* **have** *ntscd*** $p \ n'$ **by** *auto*
from *ds-split*[*unfolded dropWhile-eq-Cons-conv*] **have** $\neg \text{on-max-paths } n' \ n$ **by**
auto
obtain $x2$ **where** $\text{on-max-paths } x2 \ n \ x2 \in \text{succs } n'$
proof (*cases rev ts'*)
 case *Nil*
 with *split-path path-last-is-edge*[*of - - [n']*] *edge-rel-def* **have** $n \in \text{succs } n'$ **by**
auto
 with *that on-max-paths-refl* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
next
 case (*Cons t' ts''*)
 with *split-path* **have** *is-path* $n' \ (n'\#t'\#ts'') \ n$ **by** *auto*
 with *is-path-split*[*of - [n']*] **have** *is-path* $n' \ [n'] \ t'$ **by** *auto*
 with *path-last-is-edge*[*of - - [n']*] *edge-rel-def* **have** $t' \in \text{succs } n'$ **by** *auto*
 from *ts-split Cons* **have** $t' \in \text{set } ?ts$ **by** *auto*
 hence $\text{on-max-paths } t' \ n$ **by** (*auto dest: set-takeWhileD*)
 with $\langle t' \in \text{succs } n' \rangle$ **that** **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
 qed
 with $\langle \neg \text{on-max-paths } n' \ n \rangle$ *ntscd-cond-succ* **have** *ntscd* $n' \ n$ **by** *auto*
 with $\langle \text{ntscd** } p \ n' \rangle$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
 qed *auto*
qed

lemma *ntscd-rtranclpI*: **assumes** *is-path* $p \ ns \ n$
 $\forall m \in \text{set } ns \cup \{n\}. p \neq m \longrightarrow \neg \text{on-max-paths } p \ m$
shows *ntscd*** $p \ n$
using *assms ntscd-rtranclpI'* **by** *auto*

3.4 Lemmas about sink paths

lemma *on-ext-pathsE*: $\text{on-ext-paths } x \ n \Longrightarrow \text{is-path } x \ ns \ n'$
 $\Longrightarrow (\exists ns' \ n''. \text{is-path } n' \ ns' \ n'' \wedge n \in \text{set } (ns@ns') \cup \{n''\})$
using *on-ext-paths-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *sink-node-reachable*:
assumes *sink-node* $n \ \text{is-path } n \ ns \ m$
shows $m \in \text{scc-of } \text{edge-rel } n$
using *assms*
proof (*induction ns arbitrary: m rule: rev-induct*)
 case (*snoc x xs m*)
 hence $x\text{-rel}: x \in \text{scc-of } \text{edge-rel } n \ (x, m) \in \text{edge-rel}$ **unfolding** *path-append-conv*
by *auto*

```

show ?case
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $m \notin \text{scc-of edge-rel } n$ 
  with scc-of-unique have scc-change:  $\text{scc-of edge-rel } m \neq \text{scc-of edge-rel } n$  by
auto
  from x-rel have (scc-of edge-rel  $x$ , scc-of edge-rel  $m$ )
     $\in (\lambda(n1, n2). (\text{scc-of edge-rel } n1, \text{scc-of edge-rel } n2))$  ‘edge-rel’ by auto
  with x-rel scc-change cond-edges-def
  have (scc-of edge-rel  $n$ , scc-of edge-rel  $m$ )  $\in$  cond-edges by (auto dest!: scc-of-unique)
  with assms sink-node-def show False by auto
qed
qed simp

```

```

lemma sink-node-path: assumes sink-node  $n$ 
  is-path  $n$   $ns$   $y$ 
  shows  $\forall m \in \text{set } (ns@[y]). m \in \text{scc-of edge-rel } n$ 

```

```

proof
  fix  $m$ 
  assume in-set:  $m \in \text{set } (ns@[y])$ 
  show  $m \in \text{scc-of edge-rel } n$ 
  proof (cases  $m = y$ )
    case True
      with assms sink-node-reachable show ?thesis by blast
    next
      case False
      with in-set have  $m \in \text{set } ns$  by auto
      with path-split-elem assms sink-node-reachable show ?thesis by blast
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma cond-nodes-edges: cond-edges  $\subseteq$  cond-nodes  $\times$  cond-nodes
  unfolding cond-edges-def cond-nodes-def edge-rel-def succs-def by auto

```

```

lemma cond-edge-impl-path:
assumes  $(a, b) \in \text{cond-edges}$ 
assumes  $(\varphi_a \in a)$ 
assumes  $(\varphi_b \in b)$ 
shows  $(\varphi_a, \varphi_b) \in \text{edge-rel}^*$ 
unfolding cond-edges-def
proof –
  from assms(1)
  obtain  $x$   $y$  where x-y-props:
     $(x, y) \in \text{edge-rel}$ 
     $a = \text{scc-of edge-rel } x$ 
     $b = \text{scc-of edge-rel } y$ 
  unfolding cond-edges-def by auto
  hence  $x \in a$   $y \in b$  by auto

  with assms(2) x-y-props(2)

```

have $(\varphi_a, x) \in \text{edge-rel}^*$ **by** (*meson is-scc-connected scc-of-is-scc*)
moreover with *assms(3) x-y-props(3) (y ∈ b)*
have $(y, \varphi_b) \in \text{edge-rel}^*$ **by** (*meson is-scc-connected scc-of-is-scc*)
ultimately
show $(\varphi_a, \varphi_b) \in \text{edge-rel}^*$ **using** *x-y-props(1)*
by (*meson rtrancl.rtrancl-into-rtrancl rtrancl-trans*)
qed

lemma *path-in-cond-impl-path:*
assumes $(a, b) \in \text{cond-edges}^+$
assumes $(\varphi_a \in a)$
assumes $(\varphi_b \in b)$
shows $(\varphi_a, \varphi_b) \in \text{edge-rel}^*$
using *assms*
proof (*induction arbitrary: φ_b rule:trancl-induct*)
case *step*
fix $y z \varphi_b$
assume $(y, z) \in \text{cond-edges}$

hence *is-scc edge-rel y unfolding cond-edges-def by auto*
hence $\exists \varphi_y. \varphi_y \in y$ **using** *scc-non-empty' by auto*
then obtain φ_y **where** $\varphi_y \text{-in-} y: \varphi_y \in y$ **by** *auto*

assume $\varphi_b \text{-elem}: \varphi_b \in z$
assume $\bigwedge \varphi_b. \varphi_a \in a \implies \varphi_b \in y \implies (\varphi_a, \varphi_b) \in \text{edge-rel}^*$
with *assms(2) $\varphi_y \text{-in-} y$*
have $\varphi_a \text{-to-} \varphi_y: (\varphi_a, \varphi_y) \in \text{edge-rel}^*$ **using** *cond-edge-impl-path by auto*

from $\varphi_b \text{-elem} \varphi_y \text{-in-} y ((y, z) \in \text{cond-edges})$
have $(\varphi_y, \varphi_b) \in \text{edge-rel}^*$ **using** *cond-edge-impl-path by auto*
with $\varphi_a \text{-to-} \varphi_y$
show $(\varphi_a, \varphi_b) \in \text{edge-rel}^*$ **by** *auto*

next
case (*base $\varphi_b y$*)
thus *?case*
using *assms(2) cond-edge-impl-path by blast*
qed

lemma *cond-edges-acyclic: acyclic cond-edges*
proof (*rule acyclicI, rule allI, rule ccontr, clarify*)
fix x

Assume there is a cycle in the condensation graph.

assume *cyclic: $(x, x) \in \text{cond-edges}^+$*
have *nonrefl: $(x, x) \notin \text{cond-edges}$* **unfolding** *cond-edges-def by auto*

from *this cyclic*
obtain b **where** *b-on-path: $(x, b) \in \text{cond-edges} (b, x) \in \text{cond-edges}^+$*
by (*meson converse-tranclE*)

hence $x \in \text{cond-nodes}$ $b \in \text{cond-nodes}$ **using** cond-nodes-edges **by** *auto*
hence nodes-are-scc : $\text{is-scc edge-rel } x$ $\text{is-scc edge-rel } b$
using scc-of-is-scc **unfolding** cond-nodes-def **by** *auto*

have $\exists \varphi_x. \varphi_x \in x \exists \varphi_b. \varphi_b \in b$ **using** nodes-are-scc scc-non-empty' ex-in-conv
by *auto*
then obtain $\varphi_x \varphi_b$ **where** $\varphi_x b\text{-elem}$: $\varphi_x \in x \varphi_b \in b$ **by** *metis*
with $\text{nodes-are-scc}(1)$ $b\text{-on-path}$ $\text{path-in-cond-impl-path}$ $\text{cond-edge-impl-path}$ $\varphi_x b\text{-elem}(2)$
have $\varphi_b \in x$
by $-$ (*rule is-scc-closed*)

with nodes-are-scc $\varphi_x b\text{-elem}$
have $x = b$ **using** is-scc-unique [*of edge-rel*] **by** *simp*
hence $(x, x) \in \text{cond-edges}$ **using** $b\text{-on-path}$ **by** *simp*
with *nonrefl*
show *False* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma $\text{finite-CFG-impl-finite-condensation}$: **assumes** finite (*Collect valid-node*)
shows finite cond-edges

proof $-$
from $\text{edge-rel-def succs-valid}$ **have** $\text{edge-rel} \subseteq \text{Collect valid-node} \times \text{Collect valid-node}$
by *auto*
with $\text{assms finite-subset}$ **have** finite edge-rel **by** *auto*
with finite-Diff finite-imageI cond-edges-def **show** $?thesis$ **by** *auto*

qed

For each node, we can find a sink that is reachable from it.

lemma leafE :
assumes $\text{valid-node } n$ **and** finite cond-edges
shows $\exists \text{sink}. (\text{scc-of edge-rel } n, \text{sink}) \in \text{cond-edges}^* \wedge \neg(\exists \text{out}. (\text{sink}, \text{out}) \in \text{cond-edges})$

proof $-$
define reachable-cond **where** [*simp*]:
 $\text{reachable-cond} \equiv \{(m2, m1). (\text{scc-of edge-rel } n, m1) \in \text{cond-edges}^* \wedge (m1, m2) \in \text{cond-edges}^+\}$
show $?thesis$
proof (*rule wfE-min*[*of reachable-cond - fst 'reachable-cond* $\cup \{\text{scc-of edge-rel } n\}$])
have subset : $\text{reachable-cond} \subseteq \text{converse}(\text{cond-edges}^+)$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{finite reachable-cond}$ **using** assms **by** (*simp add: finite-subset*)
thus $\text{wf}(\text{reachable-cond})$
by (*meson assms acyclic-converse cond-edges-acyclic cyclic-subset finite-acyclic-wf subset wf-acyclic wf-trancl*)

next
from $\text{assms}(1)$
show $\text{scc-of edge-rel } n \in \text{fst 'reachable-cond} \cup \{\text{scc-of edge-rel } n\}$ **by** *auto*

next

```

fix sink
assume sink1: sink ∈ fst ‘ reachable-cond ∪ {scc-of edge-rel n}
assume sink2: scc ∉ fst ‘ reachable-cond ∪ {scc-of edge-rel n}
      if (scc, sink) ∈ reachable-cond for scc
have left: (scc-of edge-rel n, sink) ∈ cond-edges* using sink1 by auto
{
  fix out
  have (sink, out) ∉ cond-edges
  proof (rule ccontr, simp)
    assume (sink, out) ∈ cond-edges
    with left
    have (out, sink) ∈ reachable-cond
      by auto
    with sink2
    show False by auto
  qed
}
hence right: ¬(∃ out. (sink, out) ∈ cond-edges) by auto
with left show ?thesis by ¬(rule exI, rule conjI)
qed
qed

lemma path-sink-path-append:
  assumes is-path n ns n' and sink-path n' ns'
  shows sink-path n (lappend (llist-of ns) ns')
using assms sink-path-def max-path-append by auto

lemma sink-path-exists: assumes valid-node n and finite (Collect valid-node)
  obtains ns where sink-path n ns
proof –
  from assms finite-CFG-impl-finite-condensation obtain sink
    where sink: (scc-of edge-rel n, sink) ∈ cond-edges* ¬(∃ out. (sink, out) ∈
cond-edges)
    by (auto dest: leafE)
  with assms(1) have sink-scc: sink ∈ cond-nodes unfolding cond-nodes-def
cond-edges-def
  proof (cases sink = scc-of edge-rel n)
    case False
    with assms(1) sink(1)
    have (scc-of edge-rel n, sink) ∈ cond-edges+
      unfolding cond-edges-def by (metis rtranclD)
    from this edge-impl-valid-target cond-edges-def
    show sink ∈ {scc-of edge-rel n | n. valid-node n} by cases auto
  qed auto

with node-in-scc-of-node obtain n' where n': n' ∈ sink unfolding cond-nodes-def
by fastforce
  have n: n ∈ scc-of edge-rel n by (rule node-in-scc-of-node)

```

```

obtain ns where ns: is-path n ns n'
proof ( $-, \text{cases } (\text{scc-of edge-rel } n) = \text{sink}$ )
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using scc-path that n' assms(1) by metis
next
  case False
  thus ?thesis using n n' edge-rel-rtrancl-path path-in-cond-impl-path sink(1)
assms(1) that
    by (metis rtrancl-eq-or-trancl)
qed

from ns n' sink-scc
have scc: scc-of edge-rel n' = sink using scc-of-unique unfolding cond-nodes-def
by fast
with sink ns have sink-node: sink-node n' unfolding sink-path-def sink-node-def
by fast
show ?thesis
proof ( $\text{cases } \text{succs } n' = \{\}$ )
  case True
  with max-path-end[OF ns] sink-node sink-path-def that show ?thesis by fastforce
next
  case False
from scc-path is-path-valid-node scc ns have sink  $\subseteq$  Collect valid-node by blast
with assms finite-subset scc have finite sink sink  $\subseteq$  scc-of edge-rel n' by auto
then obtain ns2 where ns2-gen: is-path n' ns2 n'  $\forall m \in \text{sink} - \{n'\}. m \in$ 
set ns2
proof (induction arbitrary: thesis rule: finite-subset-induct)
  case empty
  with ns is-path-valid-node path0 show ?case by fast
next
  case (insert m F)
  with scc-path is-path-valid-node ns obtain ns1 where path1: is-path n' ns1
m by blast
  with insert scc-of-unique have n' \in scc-of edge-rel m by fastforce
  with scc-path is-path-valid-node path1 obtain ns2 where path2: is-path m
ns2 n' by blast
  from insert obtain ns3 where path3: is-path n' ns3 n'  $\forall m \in F - \{n'\}. m \in$ 
set ns3 by auto
  with path1 path2 path-append have cycle-path: is-path n' (ns1@ns2@ns3) n'
by auto
  {
    assume m  $\neq n'$ 
    with path2 is-path-Cons have m  $\in$  set ns2 by (cases ns2) auto
  }
  with path3 insert cycle-path show ?case by fastforce
qed
from False obtain n2 where n2-gen: n2  $\in$  succs n' by auto
with succs-path sink-node-reachable sink-node scc-of-unique

```

```

    have  $n' \in \text{scc-of edge-rel } n2$  by fastforce
    with  $\text{scc-path } n2\text{-gen succs-valid}$  obtain  $ns3$  where  $\text{is-path } n2\ ns3\ n'$  by blast
    with  $ns2\text{-gen succs-path-extend path-append } n2\text{-gen}$ 
    have  $\text{full-path: is-path } n' (n'\#ns3@ns2) n' \forall m \in \text{sink. } m \in \text{set } (n'\#ns3@ns2)$ 
  by auto
    with  $\text{cycle-max-path-neq-nil}$  have  $\text{max-path: max-path } n' (\text{cycle } (n'\#ns3@ns2))$ 
  by auto
    from  $\text{cycle.code[of } n'\#-]$  have  $\text{cycle-}n': n' \in \text{lset } (\text{cycle } (n'\#ns3@ns2))$  by
  auto
    {
      fix  $n''$ 
      assume  $n'' \in \text{scc-of edge-rel } n'$ 
      with  $\text{scc full-path}$ 
      have  $\text{filter } (\lambda x. x = n'') (n'\#ns3@ns2) \neq []$  by (auto simp add: filter-empty-conv)
      with  $\text{lfilter-cycle cycle-infinite}$ 
      have  $\neg \text{lfinite } (\text{lfilter } (\lambda x. x = n'') (\text{cycle } (n'\#ns3@ns2)))$  by metis
    }
    with  $\text{max-path sink-node } ns\ \text{cycle-}n'\ \text{sink-path-def path-sink-path-append}$  that
    show  $?thesis$  by blast
  qed
qed

```

Equivalence of *on-ext-paths* and *on-sink-paths*. This allows us to use the easier to handle *on-ext-paths* in proofs and then convert them to *on-sink-paths*.

lemma *on-sink-ext-paths-equiv*: assumes *finite* (*Collect valid-node*)
 shows $\text{on-ext-paths } x\ n \longleftrightarrow \text{on-sink-paths } x\ n$

```

proof
  assume  $\text{ext-paths: on-ext-paths } x\ n$ 
  {
    fix  $ns\ m$ 
    assume  $\text{assm: sink-path } x\ ns$ 
    with  $\text{sink-path-def}$  obtain  $n'$  where  $n'\text{-gen: max-path } x\ ns\ n' \in \text{lset } ns$ 
     $\text{sink-node } n'$ 
     $\text{succs } n' \neq \{\}$   $\longrightarrow (\forall n'' \in \text{scc-of edge-rel } n'. \neg \text{lfinite } (\text{lfilter } (\lambda x. x = n'')$ 
     $ns))$  by auto
    with  $\text{max-path-split-elim}$  obtain  $ns1\ ns2$ 
    where  $\text{ns-split: } ns = \text{lappend } (\text{llist-of } ns1) (\text{LCons } n'\ ns2)$   $\text{is-path } x\ ns1\ n'$ 
  by metis
    have  $n \in \text{lset } ns$ 
    proof (cases  $n \in \text{scc-of edge-rel } n'$ )
      case True
      show  $?thesis$ 
      proof (cases  $\text{succs } n' = \{\}$ )
        case True
        with  $(n \in \text{scc-of edge-rel } n')$   $\text{scc-path ns-split is-path-valid-node}$ 
        obtain  $ns'$  where  $\text{is-path } n'\ ns'\ n$  by blast
        with  $\text{is-path-succs-empty True } n'\text{-gen}$  show  $?thesis$  by auto
      next
        case False

```

```

      with n'-gen ⟨n ∈ scc-of edge-rel n'⟩ have (lfilter (λx. x = n) ns) ≠ LNil
by auto
  with lfilter-eq-LNil show ?thesis by auto
qed
next
  case False
  with ext-paths on-ext-paths-def ns-split obtain ns' n''
  where is-path n' ns' n'' n ∈ set (ns1@ns'@[n'']) by blast
  with sink-node-path n'-gen False ns-split show ?thesis by auto
qed
}
with on-sink-paths-def show on-sink-paths x n by auto
next
  assume sink-paths: on-sink-paths x n
  show on-ext-paths x n unfolding on-ext-paths-def
  proof (clarify del: conjE)
    fix ns n'
    assume path1: is-path x ns n'
    with sink-path-exists assms finite-CFG-impl-finite-condensation is-path-valid-node[OF
this]
    obtain ns1 where sink-ext: sink-path n' ns1 by auto
    with path-sink-path-append[OF path1] have sink-path x (lappend (llist-of ns)
ns1) by auto
    with sink-paths on-sink-paths-def have n-elem: n ∈ lset (lappend (llist-of ns)
ns1) by auto
    show ∃ ns' n''. is-path n' ns' n'' ∧ n ∈ set (ns @ ns' @ [n''])
    proof (cases n ∈ set ns)
      case True
      with is-path-valid-node path1 path0 show ?thesis by fastforce
    next
      case False
      with n-elem have n ∈ lset ns1 by auto
      with sink-ext sink-path-def max-path-split lset-split
      obtain ns2 where n-ext: is-path n' ns2 n by metis
      then show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  qed
qed

```

3.5 Proof of Theorem 2.1, \sqsubseteq_{SINK} part

First, we prove multiple lemmas that help us prove Theorem 2.1

lemma *on-ext-paths-ex*: $on-ext-paths\ x\ n \implies valid-node\ x \implies \exists ns. is-path\ x\ ns\ n$
using *path0 on-ext-pathsE path-split-elem2* **by** (*metis append-Nil*)

Proof of the Reflexivity of *on-sink-paths* (and therefore \sqsubseteq_{SINK}). Part of Observation 5.1.

theorem *on-sink-paths-refl*: $on-sink-paths\ x\ x$

```

proof –
  {
    fix ns
    assume sink-path x ns
    with sink-path-def max-path-LCons obtain ns' where ns = LCons x ns' by
    blast
    then have x ∈ lset ns by auto
  }
  with on-sink-paths-def show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma on-ext-paths-trans: assumes on-ext-paths x y
  on-ext-paths y z
  shows on-ext-paths x z
unfolding on-ext-paths-def
proof (clarify del: conjE)
  fix ns n'
  assume path: is-path x ns n'
  with assms on-ext-paths-def obtain ns1 n1'
  where ext1: is-path n' ns1 n1' y ∈ set (ns@ns1@[n1']) by blast
  show  $\exists ns' n''. is-path n' ns' n'' \wedge z \in set (ns @ ns' @ [n'])$ 
  proof (cases y = n1')
    case True
    with on-ext-paths-ex[OF assms(2)] ext1 is-path-valid-node obtain ns2
    where is-path y ns2 z by auto
    with ext1 True path-append have is-path n' (ns1@ns2) z z ∈ set (ns@ns1@ns2@[z])
  by auto
  thus ?thesis by auto
  next
  case False
  with ext1 have y ∈ set (ns@ns1) by auto
  with path-split-elim path-append[OF path ext1(1)] obtain ys1 ys2
  where y-split: ns@ns1 = ys1@y#ys2 is-path y (y#ys2) n1' by blast
  from on-ext-pathsE[OF assms(2) this(2)] obtain ns2 n2'
  where is-path n1' ns2 n2' z ∈ set ((y#ys2)@ns2@[n2']) by auto
  with ext1 path-append y-split
  have path2: is-path n' (ns1@ns2) n2' z ∈ set ((ys1@y#ys2)@ns2@[n2']) by
  auto
  from this[folded y-split(1)] have z ∈ set (ns@(ns1@ns2)@[n2']) by auto
  with path2 show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

```

Proof of the Transitivity of *on-sink-paths* (and therefore \sqsubseteq_{SINK}). Also will be part of Observation 5.1.

```

theorem on-sink-paths-trans: assumes finite (Collect valid-node)
  on-sink-paths x y
  on-sink-paths y z
  shows on-sink-paths x z

```

```

using assms on-sink-ext-paths-equiv on-ext-paths-trans by blast

lemma Di-ex-path:  $Di\ n\ x \implies \exists ns. is-path\ x\ ns\ n$ 
by (cases rule: Di.cases) (auto intro: path0)

lemma Di-imp-ext-paths: assumes  $Di\ m\ n$ 
shows on-ext-paths  $n\ m$ 
unfolding on-ext-paths-def
proof (clarify del: conjE)
  fix  $ns\ n'$ 
  assume is-path:  $is-path\ n\ ns\ n'$ 
  from this assms show  $\exists ns'\ n''. is-path\ n'\ ns'\ n'' \wedge m \in set\ (ns\ @\ ns'\ @\ [n'])$ 
  proof (induction ns arbitrary: n)
    case (Nil n)
    with Di-ex-path[of m n] path0 show ?case by auto
  next
    case (Cons a ns n)
    with is-path-Cons obtain x where x-gen:  $n = a\ x \in succs\ n\ is-path\ x\ ns\ n'$ 
  by blast
  from Cons(3) show ?case
  proof cases
    case Id
    with x-gen path0[of edge-rel n] is-path-valid-node[of x] show ?thesis by
fastforce
  next
    case Succ
    with x-gen Cons(1)[of x] show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  qed
  qed
qed

lemma ext-paths-imp-Di:  $on-ext-paths\ x\ n \implies valid-node\ x \implies Di\ n\ x$ 
proof (coinduction arbitrary: x rule: Di.coinduct)
  case (Di x)
  show ?case
  proof (cases  $n = x$ )
    case False
    from Di on-ext-paths-ex have path-ex:  $\exists ns. is-path\ x\ ns\ n$  by auto
    have  $\bigwedge y. y \in succs\ x \implies on-ext-paths\ y\ n$  unfolding on-ext-paths-def
    proof (clarify del: conjE)
      fix  $y\ ns\ n'$ 
      assume  $y \in succs\ x\ is-path\ y\ ns\ n'$ 
      with succs-path-extend have is-path  $x\ (x\#\ ns)\ n'$  by auto
      from Di on-ext-pathsE[OF Di(1) this] False
      show  $\exists ns'\ n''. is-path\ n'\ ns'\ n'' \wedge n \in set\ (ns\ @\ ns'\ @\ [n'])$  by auto
    qed
  with succs-def path-ex Di show ?thesis by auto
  qed (simp add: Di)
  qed
qed

```

lemma *Di-ext-paths*: **assumes** *valid-node x*
shows $Di\ n\ x \longleftrightarrow on_ext_paths\ x\ n$
using *Di-imp-ext-paths ext-paths-imp-Di assms* **by auto**

Proof of the \sqsubseteq_{SINK} part of Theorem 2.1.

theorem *Di-sink-paths*: **assumes** *valid-node x*
finite (Collect valid-node)
shows $Di\ n\ x \longleftrightarrow on_sink_paths\ x\ n$
using *Di-ext-paths on-sink-ext-paths-equiv assms* **by auto**

Noted in Section 2.2 directly after Definition 2.1.

theorem *on-max-paths-implies-on-sink-paths*: **assumes** *on-max-paths n m*
shows *on-sink-paths n m*
using *on-max-paths-def on-sink-paths-def sink-path-def assms* **by auto**

Definition 2.3.

definition *dod* :: $'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool$
where $dod\ n\ m1\ m2 == m1 \neq m2 \wedge n \neq m1 \wedge n \neq m2 \wedge on_max_paths\ n\ m1$
 $\wedge on_max_paths\ n\ m2$
 $\wedge (\exists x1 \in succs\ n. on_max_paths_prev\ x1\ m1\ m2)$
 $\wedge (\exists x2 \in succs\ n. on_max_paths_prev\ x2\ m2\ m1)$

4 Timing Sensitive Control Dependence

4.1 Basic Properties of Timing Sensitive Control Dependence

Part of Definition 3.1: $at_pos\ k\ ns\ n = m \in^k ns$

definition *at-pos* :: $nat \Rightarrow 'node\ llist \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool$
where $at_pos\ k\ ns\ n == llength\ ns > k \wedge lnth\ ns\ k = n$

Part of Definition 3.1: $at_pos_first\ k\ ns\ n = m \in^k_{FIRST}\ ns$

definition *at-pos-first* :: $nat \Rightarrow 'node\ llist \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool$
where $at_pos_first\ k\ ns\ n == llength\ ns > k \wedge lnth\ ns\ k = n \wedge (\forall k' < k. lnth\ ns\ k' \neq n)$

Part of Definition 3.2 ($\sqsubseteq^k_{TIME[FIRST]}$)

definition *on-max-paths-pos-k-first* :: $'node \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool$
where $on_max_paths_pos_k_first\ n\ k\ m == \forall ns. max_path\ n\ ns \longrightarrow at_pos_first\ k\ ns\ m$

Part of Definition 3.2 ($\sqsubseteq_{TIME[FIRST]}$)

definition *on-max-paths-pos-first* :: $'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool$
where $on_max_paths_pos_first\ n\ m == \exists k. on_max_paths_pos_k_first\ n\ k\ m$

lemma *at-pos-succ*: $at_pos\ (k+1)\ (LCons\ n\ ns)\ m \longleftrightarrow at_pos\ k\ ns\ m$

using *at-pos-def Suc-ile-eq* by *auto*

lemma *not-at-pos-first-to-at-pos*: **assumes** \neg *at-pos-first* *k ns m*
shows \neg *at-pos* *k ns m* \vee $(\exists k' < k. \textit{at-pos } k' ns m)$
using *assms at-pos-first-def at-pos-def*
proof (*cases enat k < llength ns \wedge lnth ns k = m*)
case *True*
with *assms at-pos-first-def* **obtain** *k'* **where** *k'-gen: lnth ns k' = m k' < k* **by**
auto
with *True enat-ord-simps less-trans* **have** *enat k' < llength ns* **by** *metis*
with *k'-gen at-pos-def* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
with *assms at-pos-first-def at-pos-def* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

Lemma 3.1.

theorem *on-max-paths-pos-k-first-k-unique*: **assumes** *valid-node n*
on-max-paths-pos-k-first n k1 m
on-max-paths-pos-k-first n k2 m
shows *k1 = k2*

proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume *k1 \neq k2*
with *assms* **obtain** *k k'*
where *k-gen: on-max-paths-pos-k-first n k m on-max-paths-pos-k-first n k' m k*
 $< k'$
by (*cases k1 < k2*) *auto*
from *assms max-path-ext* **obtain** *ns* **where** *max-path n ns* **by** *auto*
with *k-gen on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def at-pos-first-def* **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *on-max-paths-pos-k-first-m-unique*: **assumes** *valid-node n*
on-max-paths-pos-k-first n k m1
on-max-paths-pos-k-first n k m2
shows *m1 = m2*

proof –
from *assms max-path-ext* **obtain** *ns* **where** *max-path n ns* **by** *auto*
with *assms on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def at-pos-first-def* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

Definition 3.3.

definition *tscd* :: *'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool*
where *tscd n m == $\exists k. (\exists x1 \in \textit{succs } n. \textit{on-max-paths-pos-k-first } x1 k m)$*
 $\wedge (\exists x2 \in \textit{succs } n. \neg \textit{on-max-paths-pos-k-first } x2 k m)$

Rule System from Theorem 3.1.

inductive *Tfirst* :: *'node \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool*
where *Tfirst n 0 n*

$\mid \forall x \in \text{succs } n. T\text{first } x \ k \ m \implies m \neq n \implies \text{is-path } n \ ns \ m \implies ns \neq [] \implies T\text{first } n \ (k+1) \ m$

lemma *on-max-paths-pos-k-first-refl*: *on-max-paths-pos-k-first* $n \ 0 \ n$

proof –

```
{
  fix ns
  assume max-path n ns
  with max-path-LCons obtain ns' where ns = LCons n ns' by auto
  with at-pos-first-def zero-enat-def have at-pos-first 0 ns n by auto
}
with on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def show ?thesis by auto
qed
```

lemma *on-max-path-pos-first-0*: *valid-node* $n \implies \text{on-max-paths-pos-k-first } n \ 0 \ m \implies n = m$

using *on-max-paths-pos-k-first-m-unique on-max-paths-pos-k-first-refl* **by** *metis*

lemma *on-max-paths-pos-first-refl*: *on-max-paths-pos-first* $n \ n$

using *on-max-paths-pos-first-def on-max-paths-pos-k-first-refl* **by** *metis*

lemma *on-max-paths-pos-k-first-0*: *valid-node* $n \implies \text{on-max-paths-pos-k-first } n \ 0 \ m \implies n = m$

using *on-max-paths-pos-k-first-m-unique on-max-paths-pos-k-first-refl* **by** *metis*

lemma *at-pos-first-step*: **assumes** $n \neq m$

at-pos-first $k \ ns \ m$

shows *at-pos-first* $(k+1) \ (LCons \ n \ ns) \ m$

proof –

```
{
  fix k'
  assume k' < k+1
  with assms at-pos-first-def have lnth (LCons n ns) k' ≠ m by (cases k') auto
}
with assms at-pos-first-def Suc-ile-eq show at-pos-first (k+1) (LCons n ns) m
by auto
qed
```

lemma *at-pos-first-succ-Suc*: **assumes** *at-pos-first* $(k+1) \ (LCons \ n \ ns) \ m$

shows *at-pos-first* $k \ ns \ m$

using *assms at-pos-first-def Suc-ile-eq* **by** *auto*

lemma *at-pos-first-succ-neq*: **assumes** $n \neq m$

at-pos-first $k \ (LCons \ n \ ns) \ m$

shows $k > 0$ *at-pos-first* $(k-1) \ ns \ m$

proof –

```
from assms at-pos-first-def show k > 0 by force
with at-pos-first-succ-Suc assms show at-pos-first (k-1) ns m by (cases k) auto
qed
```


with *Suc on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def at-pos-first-def*
have $\text{length } (LCons\ n\ ns) > Suc\ k\ \forall k' < k+1. \text{ lnth } (LCons\ n\ ns)\ k' \neq m$ **by**
auto
with *max-path enat-0-iff* **obtain** x **where** $x\text{-gen}: x \in \text{succs } n$ **by** *cases auto*
from $(\forall k' < k+1. \text{ lnth } (LCons\ n\ ns)\ k' \neq m)$ **have** $n \neq m$ **by** *auto*
{
 fix $x1$
 assume $\text{succ}: x1 \in \text{succs } n$
 {
 fix ns
 assume *max-path* $x1\ ns$
 with *succ max-path.intros* **have** *max-path* $n\ (LCons\ n\ ns)$ **by** *auto*
 with *at-pos-first-succ-Suc on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def Suc(3)*
 have *at-pos-first* $k\ ns\ m$ **by** *fastforce*
 }
 with *Suc succ succs-valid on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def* **have** *Tfirst* $x1\ k\ m$ **by**
auto
}
}
note $\text{succs-Tfirst} = \text{this}$
with $x\text{-gen}\ \text{succs-valid}[\text{of } x\ n]\ \text{Tfirst-path}\ \text{succs-path-extend}$ **obtain** ns
 where *is-path* $n\ (n\#ns)\ m$ **by** *metis*
with $\text{succs-Tfirst}\ \text{Tfirst.intros}\ (n \neq m)$ **show** *?case* **by** *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *lset-at-pos-first*: **assumes** $m \in \text{lset } ns$
obtains k **where** *at-pos-first* $k\ ns\ m$

proof –

from *assms lset-split-first* **obtain** $ns1\ ns2$
 where $ns = \text{lappend } (\text{llist-of } ns1)\ (LCons\ m\ ns2)$ $m \notin \text{set } ns1$ **by** *metis*
then **have** *at-pos-first* $(\text{length } ns1)\ ns\ m$
proof (*induction ns1 arbitrary: ns*)
 case *Nil*
 with *at-pos-first-def enat-0* **show** *?case* **by** *auto*
 next
 case $(Cons\ n\ ns1)$
 with *at-pos-first-step* **show** *?case* **by** *auto*
 qed
 with *that* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *on-max-paths-prev-at-pos-first*: **assumes** *on-max-paths-prev* $n\ m1\ m2$
 max-path $n\ ns$
 at-pos-first $k1\ ns\ m1$
 at-pos-first $k2\ ns\ m2$
 $m1 \neq m2$
shows $k1 < k2$

proof –

from *assms on-max-paths-prev-def* **obtain** $ns1\ ns2$

```

  where ns = lappend (llist-of ns1) (LCons m1 ns2) m2 ∉ set ns1 by auto
with assms(2-5) show ?thesis
proof (induction ns1 arbitrary: n k1 k2 ns)
  case Nil
  with at-pos-first-def show ?case by fastforce
next
  case (Cons n' ns1)
  then show ?case
  proof (cases n' = m1)
    case True
    with Cons at-pos-first-def show ?thesis by (cases k2 = 0) auto
  next
    case False
    let ?ns' = lappend (llist-of ns1) (LCons m1 ns2)
    have ?ns' ≠ LNil by (cases ns1) auto
    with Cons(2,6) max-path-step-LCons[of n n'] obtain x
      where x-gen: x ∈ succs n max-path x ?ns' n = n' by auto
    with Cons at-pos-first-succ-neq False
    have at-post-first-m1: at-pos-first (k1-1) ?ns' m1 by auto
    from Cons have n' ≠ m2 by auto
    with Cons at-pos-first-succ-neq x-gen have at-pos-first (k2-1) ?ns' m2 by
auto
    with at-post-first-m1 Cons x-gen have k1 - 1 < k2 - 1 by auto
    then show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *on-max-paths-pos-k-first-step*: **assumes** *on-max-paths-pos-k-first* n k m
 $n \neq m$
 $x \in \text{succs } n$
shows *on-max-paths-pos-k-first* x (k-1) m

proof–
from *on-max-path-pos-first-0* *assms succs-valid* **have** $k = (k-1)+1$ **by** (cases k) auto
{
fix ns
assume *max-path* x ns
with *max-path.intros on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def at-pos-first-succ-neq assms*
have *at-pos-first* (k-1) ns m **by** *metis*
}
with *on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def* **show** ?thesis **by** auto
qed

lemma *on-max-paths-pos-first-chain*: **assumes** *on-max-paths-pos-k-first* x k1 y
on-max-paths-pos-k-first y k2 z
max-path x ns
at-pos-first k ns z
shows $k < k1 \vee k = k1 + k2$

```

using assms
proof (induction k1 arbitrary: x ns k)
  case (0 x ns k)
    with on-max-paths-pos-k-first-0 max-path-valid-node have valid-node x x = y by
auto
    with 0 on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def have at-pos-first k2 ns z by auto
    with at-pos-first-def 0 show ?case by (cases rule: linorder-cases) auto
  next
    case (Suc k1 x ns k)
    with max-path-LCons obtain ns' where ns-split: ns = LCons x ns' by auto
    from on-max-paths-pos-k-first-refl have on-max-paths-pos-k-first x 0 x by auto
    with on-max-paths-pos-k-first-k-unique Suc max-path-valid-node have x ≠ y by
blast
    show ?case
    proof (cases x = z)
      case True
        with ns-split Suc at-pos-first-def show ?thesis by auto
      next
        case False
          with Suc ns-split at-pos-first-def obtain k' where k = k' + 1 by (cases k)
          auto
          with at-pos-first-succ-Suc Suc ns-split have pos-k': at-pos-first k' ns' z by blast
          with at-pos-first-def have ns' ≠ LNil by auto
          from Suc(4) ns-split Suc this obtain x2 where max-path x2 ns' x2 ∈ succs x
          by cases auto
          with pos-k' Suc on-max-paths-pos-k-first-step[OF Suc(2)] (x ≠ y) (k = k' + 1)
          show ?thesis by auto
        qed
      qed

```

```

lemma on-max-paths-pos-first-step: assumes on-max-paths-pos-first n m
  n ≠ m
  x ∈ succs n
  shows on-max-paths-pos-first x m
using on-max-paths-pos-first-def on-max-paths-pos-k-first-step assms by metis

```

```

lemma on-max-paths-pos-k-first-Suc: assumes on-max-paths-pos-k-first n (k+1)
m
  x ∈ succs n
  shows on-max-paths-pos-k-first x k m

```

```

proof –
  from on-max-paths-pos-k-first-refl assms succs-valid on-max-paths-pos-k-first-k-unique
  have n ≠ m by fastforce
  with assms on-max-paths-pos-k-first-step show ?thesis by fastforce
qed

```

```

lemma on-max-paths-pos-k-implies-on-max-paths: assumes on-max-paths-pos-k-first
n k m
  shows on-max-paths n m

```

```

proof –
  {
    fix ns
    assume max-path n ns
    with assms on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def have at-pos-first k ns m by auto
    with lset-conv-lnth at-pos-first-def have  $m \in \text{lset } ns$  by fastforce
  }
  with on-max-paths-def show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma on-max-paths-pos-k-first-diff: assumes max-path n ns
  at-pos-first k1 ns m1
  on-max-paths-pos-k-first n k2 m2
   $k1 \leq k2$ 
  shows on-max-paths-pos-k-first m1 (k2-k1) m2

  using assms
proof (induction k1 arbitrary: n ns k2)
  case 0
  with max-path-LCons obtain ns' where  $ns = LCons\ n\ ns'$  by auto
  with 0 at-pos-first-def show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc k1)
  with max-path-LCons obtain ns' where ns-split: ns = LCons n ns' by auto
  with Suc at-pos-first-def enat-0-iff have  $ns' \neq LNil$  by auto
  with max-path-step-LCons ns-split Suc(2) obtain x
  where x-gen: max-path x ns' x \in succs n by blast
  with at-pos-first-succ-Suc Suc(3) ns-split have at-pos: at-pos-first k1 ns' m1 by
auto
  from x-gen Suc on-max-paths-pos-k-first-Suc have on-max-paths-pos-k-first x
( $k2-1$ ) m2 by auto
  with at-pos Suc x-gen show ?case by fastforce
qed

lemma tscd-cond-succ-k: assumes  $\neg \text{on-max-paths-pos-k-first } n\ (k+1)\ m$ 
   $x \in \text{succs } n$ 
  on-max-paths-pos-k-first x k m
   $n \neq m$ 
  shows tscd n m

proof –
  from assms on-max-paths-pos-first-Tfirst-equiv succs-valid have Tfirst x k m by
auto
  with assms succs-valid Tfirst-path succs-path-extend obtain ns
  where path: is-path n (n\#ns) m by metis
  {
    assume  $\forall x2 \in \text{succs } n. \text{on-max-paths-pos-k-first } x2\ k\ m$ 
    with on-max-paths-pos-first-Tfirst-equiv assms succs-valid
    have  $\forall x2 \in \text{succs } n. Tfirst\ x2\ k\ m$  by auto
    with path Tfirst.intros on-max-paths-pos-first-Tfirst-equiv assms have False by
blast
  }

```

```

}
with assms tscd-def show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma tscd-cond-succ: assumes  $\neg$  on-max-paths-pos-first n m
      x  $\in$  succs n
      on-max-paths-pos-first x m
  shows tscd n m

```

```

using assms on-max-paths-pos-first-def on-max-paths-pos-first-refl tscd-cond-succ-k
by metis

```

4.2 Timing Sensitive Slicing

Definition of the combined slice of a binary and ternary relation. Used in Theorem 3.2 as \cup . See Definition 3.4.

inductive-set *combined-slice*

```

:: ('node  $\Rightarrow$  'node  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('node  $\Rightarrow$  'node  $\Rightarrow$  'node  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('node set)
 $\Rightarrow$  'node set

```

```

for cd :: 'node  $\Rightarrow$  'node  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

```

and od :: 'node  $\Rightarrow$  'node  $\Rightarrow$  'node  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

```

and M :: 'node set

```

```

where  $m \in M \implies m \in$  combined-slice cd od M

```

```

| cd n m  $\implies m \in$  combined-slice cd od M  $\implies n \in$  combined-slice cd od M

```

```

| od n m1 m2  $\implies m1 \in$  combined-slice cd od M  $\implies m2 \in$  combined-slice
cd od M

```

```

 $\implies n \in$  combined-slice cd od M

```

Definition 3.4: The backward slice of a binary relation.

abbreviation *backward-slice* :: ('node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('node set) \Rightarrow 'node set

```

where backward-slice cd M == combined-slice cd ( $\lambda n m1 m2. False$ ) M

```

lemma *combined-slice-cd-rtranclp*: $cd^{**} n m \implies m \in$ *combined-slice* *cd od M*
 $\implies n \in$ *combined-slice* *cd od M*

```

by (induction rule: rtranclp.induct) (auto intro: combined-slice.intros)

```

This function itself is never used in this theory. It is only defined to use the resulting induction rule.

function *tscd-steps* :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node list \Rightarrow 'node list

```

where tscd-steps p (n#ns) =

```

```

  (if n = p then (n#ns)

```

```

    else tscd-steps p (dropWhile ( $\lambda m. on-max-paths-pos-first m n$ )

```

```

(n#ns)))

```

```

  | tscd-steps p [] = []

```

proof–

```

fix Q x

```

```

assume ( $\bigwedge p n ns. (x::'node \times 'node list) = (p, n \# ns) \implies Q$ ) ( $\bigwedge p. x = (p,$ 
[])  $\implies Q$ )

```



```

    thus Q by (cases x, cases snd x) auto
qed auto
termination
proof (relation measure (length o snd))
  fix p n ns
  from on-max-paths-pos-first-refl length-dropWhile-le[of  $\lambda m. on-max-paths-pos-first$ 
m n ns]
  show ((p::'node, dropWhile ( $\lambda m. on-max-paths-pos-first$  m n) (n # ns)), (p, n
# ns))
     $\in$  measure (length o snd) by auto
qed auto

lemma tscd-rtranclpI': assumes is-path p ns n
     $\forall m \in set (n \# rev ns). p \neq m \longrightarrow \neg on-max-paths-pos-first$ 
p m
  shows tscd** p n
using assms
proof (induction p n # rev ns arbitrary: n ns rule: tscd-steps.induct)
  case (1 p n ns)
  show ?case
  proof (cases n = p)
    let ?ds = dropWhile ( $\lambda m. on-max-paths-pos-first$  m n) (n # rev ns)
    let ?ts = takeWhile ( $\lambda m. on-max-paths-pos-first$  m n) (n # rev ns)
    from on-max-paths-pos-first-refl have ?ts  $\neq []$  by auto
    then obtain ts-h ts' where ts-split: ?ts = ts-h # ts' by (cases ?ts) auto
    case False
    with 1 have not-max:  $\neg on-max-paths-pos-first$  p n by simp
    from 1(2) path-rev-last last-in-set[of n # rev ns] have p  $\in set (n \# rev ns)$  by
auto
    with 1 dropWhile-eq-Nil-conv not-max have ?ds  $\neq []$  by auto
    then obtain n' ns-r where ?ds = n' # rev (rev ns-r) by (cases ?ds) auto
    then obtain ns' where ds-split: ?ds = n' # rev ns' by blast
    with takeWhile-dropWhile-id have split: n # rev ns = ?ts @ n' # rev ns' by metis
    with ts-split have rev ns = ts' @ n' # rev ns' by auto
    with rev-rev-ident[of ns] have ns = ns' @ n' # rev ts' by auto
    with 1(2) is-path-split[of - ns']
    have split-path: is-path p ns' n' is-path n' (n' # rev ts') n by auto
    from split have set (n' # rev ns')  $\subseteq set (n \# rev ns)$  by auto
    with 1 have  $\forall m \in set (n' \# rev ns'). p \neq m \longrightarrow \neg on-max-paths-pos-first$  p m
by auto
    with 1 False ds-split split-path have tscd** p n' by auto
    from ds-split[unfolded dropWhile-eq-Cons-conv] have  $\neg on-max-paths-pos-first$ 
n' n by auto
    obtain x2 where on-max-paths-pos-first x2 n x2  $\in succs$  n'
    proof (cases rev ts')
      case Nil
        with split-path path-last-is-edge[of - - [n]] edge-rel-def have n  $\in succs$  n' by
auto
        with that on-max-paths-pos-first-refl show ?thesis by auto

```

next
case (*Cons t' ts''*)
with *split-path* **have** *is-path n' (n'#t'#ts'')* **by** *auto*
with *is-path-split*[*of - [n']*] **have** *is-path n' [n'] t'* **by** *auto*
with *path-last-is-edge*[*of - - [n']*] *edge-rel-def* **have** $t' \in \text{succs } n'$ **by** *auto*
from *ts-split Cons* **have** $t' \in \text{set } ?ts$ **by** *auto*
hence *on-max-paths-pos-first t' n* **by** (*auto dest: set-takeWhileD*)
with $\langle t' \in \text{succs } n' \rangle$ **that** **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
with $\langle \neg \text{on-max-paths-pos-first } n' n \rangle$ *tscd-cond-succ* **have** *tscd n' n* **by** *auto*
with $\langle \text{tscd}^{**} p n' \rangle$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed *auto*
qed

lemma *tscd-rtrancplI*: **assumes** *is-path p ns n*
 $\forall m \in \text{set } ns \cup \{n\}. p \neq m \longrightarrow \neg \text{on-max-paths-pos-first } p m$
shows $\text{tscd}^{**} p n$
using *assms tscd-rtrancplI'* **by** *auto*

lemma *on-max-paths-pos-k-first-less-eq*: **assumes** *on-max-paths-pos-k-first n k1 m1*

on-max-paths-pos-k-first n k2 m2
 $k1 \leq k2$
max-path n (lappend ns1 ns2)
 $m2 \in \text{lset } ns1$
shows $m1 \in \text{lset } ns1$

proof –
from *assms in-lset-conv-lnth* **obtain** k **where** *k-gen: m2 = lnth ns1 k k < llength ns1* **by** *metis*
with *lnth-lappend1* **have** $m2 = \text{lnth } (\text{lappend } ns1 \text{ } ns2) k$ **by** *metis*
with *assms on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def at-pos-first-def not-less* **have** $k \geq k2$ **by** *metis*
with *assms k-gen enat-ord-simps less-le-trans not-less* **have** $k1 < \text{llength } ns1$ **by** *metis*
with *assms on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def at-pos-first-def lnth-lappend1 in-lset-conv-lnth*
show *?thesis* **by** *metis*
qed

lemma *on-max-paths-prev-contr*: **assumes** *on-max-paths-prev x n m*
 $n \neq m$
is-path x ms m
 $n \notin \text{set } ms$
shows *False*

proof –
from *assms is-path-valid-node max-path-ext* **have** *max-path m (ext-max-path m)*
by *auto*
with *max-path-LCons* **obtain** ems' **where** *ext-eq: ext-max-path m = LCons m*
 ems' **by** *auto*
let $?ms' = \text{lappend } (\text{llist-of } ms) (LCons m \text{ } ems')$

from $\langle \text{max-path } m \text{ (ext-max-path } m) \rangle \text{ ext-eq assms max-path-append}$ **have** $\text{max-path } x \text{ ?ms'}$ **by** *auto*
with *assms on-max-paths-prev-def* **obtain** $ms1 \ ms2$ **where** $m \notin \text{set } ms1$
 $\text{?ms'} = \text{lappend (llist-of } ms1) (LCons \ n \ ms2)$ **by** *auto*
with *assms lappend-split-eq[OF this(2)]* **show** ?thesis **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *on-max-paths-prev-split:*

assumes *on-max-paths-prev* $n \ m1 \ m2$
 $\text{valid-node } n$

obtains $ns1 \ ns2$ **where** $\text{is-path } n \ ns1 \ m1 \ \text{max-path } m1 \ (LCons \ m1 \ ns2)$
 $m1 \notin \text{set } ns1 \ m2 \notin \text{set } ns1$

proof –

from *max-path-ext* *assms* **have** $\text{max-path } n \ (\text{ext-max-path } n)$ **by** *simp*

with *assms on-max-paths-prev-def* **obtain** $ns1' \ ns2$

where $ns\text{-gen: } \text{max-path } n \ (\text{lappend (llist-of } ns1') (LCons \ m1 \ ns2)) \ m2 \notin \text{set } ns1'$ **by** *auto*

with *max-path-split* **have** $\text{split1: } \text{is-path } n \ ns1' \ m1 \ \text{max-path } m1 \ (LCons \ m1 \ ns2)$ **by** *auto*

with *path-first* **obtain** $ns1 \ nsx$ **where** $\text{is-path } n \ ns1 \ m1 \ m1 \notin \text{set } ns1 \ ns1' = ns1@nsx$ **by** *metis*

with *ns-gen split1* **that** **show** *thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

Proof of Theorem 3.2.

theorem *tscd-slice-includes-ntscd-dod:*

$\text{combined-slice } ntscd \ dod \ M \subseteq \text{backward-slice } tscd \ M$

proof

fix x

assume $x \in \text{combined-slice } ntscd \ dod \ M$

then show $x \in \text{backward-slice } tscd \ M$

proof *induction*

case $(2 \ n \ m)$

with *ntscd-def* **obtain** $x1 \ x2$ **where** $\text{succs: } x1 \in \text{succs } n \ \text{on-max-paths } x1 \ m$
 $x2 \in \text{succs } n \ \neg \text{on-max-paths } x2 \ m$ **by** *auto*

with *on-max-paths-ex-path succs-valid* **obtain** ns' **where** $\text{is-path } x1 \ ns' \ m$ **by** *blast*

with *path-first* **obtain** ns **where** $\text{path1: } \text{is-path } x1 \ ns \ m \ m \notin \text{set } ns$ **by** *metis*

with *succs succs-path-extend* **have** $\text{path2: } \text{is-path } n \ (n\#ns) \ m$ **by** *blast*

{

fix m'

assume $m'\text{-gen: } m' \in \text{set } ns \cup \{m\} \ n \neq m' \ \text{on-max-paths-pos-first } n \ m'$

with *path-split-elem2 path1* **obtain** $ns1 \ ns2$

where $ns\text{-split: } \text{is-path } x1 \ ns1 \ m' \ ns = ns1@ns2$ **by** *metis*

with path1 **have** $m \notin \text{set } ns1$ **by** *auto*

from *succs on-max-paths-def* **obtain** ms **where** $ms\text{-gen: } \text{max-path } x2 \ ms \ m \notin \text{lset } ms$ **by** *auto*

from $m'\text{-gen on-max-paths-pos-first-step succs}$ **have** $\text{on-max-paths-pos-first } x2 \ m'$ **by** *auto*

```

with on-max-paths-pos-first-def on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def ms-gen obtain k
  where at-pos-first k ms m' by auto
with at-pos-first-def lset-conv-lnth have m' ∈ lset ms by fastforce
with max-path-split-elem ms-gen obtain ms1 ms2
  where ms-split: max-path m' ms2 ms = lappend (llist-of ms1) ms2 by metis
with ns-split max-path-append have max-path x1 (lappend (llist-of ns1) ms2)
by auto
with on-max-paths-def succs ms-gen ms-split ns-split path1 lset-lappend-lfinite
  have False by auto
}
with path2 tscd-rtranclpI have tscd** n m by fastforce
with combined-slice-cd-rtranclp 2 show ?case by auto
next
case (3 n m1 m2)
with dod-def obtain x1 x2 where succs: x1 ∈ succs n on-max-paths-prev x1
m1 m2
  x2 ∈ succs n on-max-paths-prev x2 m2 m1 m1 ≠ m2 by auto
with succs-valid on-max-paths-prev-split obtain ns11 ns12
  where path1: is-path x1 ns11 m1 max-path m1 (LCons m1 ns12)
    m1 ∉ set ns11 m2 ∉ set ns11 by metis
have tscd** n m1 ∨ tscd** n m2
proof (cases ∀ m1' ∈ set ns11 ∪ {m1}. n ≠ m1' → ¬ on-max-paths-pos-first
n m1')
  case True
  from succs succs-path-extend path1 have is-path n (n#ns11) m1 by auto
  with True tscd-rtranclpI show ?thesis by auto
next
  case False
  then obtain m1'
    where m1'-gen: m1' ∈ set ns11 ∪ {m1} n ≠ m1' on-max-paths-pos-first n
m1' by auto
  from succs succs-valid on-max-paths-prev-split obtain ns21 ns22
    where path2: is-path x2 ns21 m2 max-path m2 (LCons m2 ns22)
      m1 ∉ set ns21 m2 ∉ set ns21 by metis
  with succs succs-path-extend have path3: is-path n (n#ns21) m2 by auto
  {
  fix m2'
  assume m2'-gen: m2' ∈ set ns21 ∪ {m2} n ≠ m2' on-max-paths-pos-first n
m2'
  with m1'-gen on-max-paths-pos-first-def obtain k1 k2
    where k-gen: on-max-paths-pos-k-first n k1 m1'
      on-max-paths-pos-k-first n k2 m2' by auto
  obtain m' where m' ∈ set ns11 ∪ {m1} m' ∈ set ns21 ∪ {m2}
  proof (cases k1 ≤ k2)
    case True
    from max-path-append[OF path2(1,2)] succs max-path.intros
    have max-path n (lappend (llist-of (n#ns21@[m2])) ns22)
      by (auto simp: lappend-llist-of-LCons)
    with on-max-paths-pos-k-first-less-eq[OF k-gen - this] True m2'-gen m1'-gen

```

```

that
  show ?thesis by fastforce
next
  case False
  from max-path-append[OF path1(1,2)] succs max-path.intros
  have max-path n (lappend (llist-of (n#ns11@[m1])) ns12)
    by (auto simp: lappend-llist-of-LCons)
  with on-max-paths-pos-k-first-less-eq[OF k-gen(2,1) - this] False m2'-gen
m1'-gen that
  show ?thesis by fastforce
qed
with path-split-elem2 path1 path2 m1'-gen m2'-gen obtain ns1a ns1b ns2a
ns2b
  where split: ns11 = ns1a@ns1b is-path x1 ns1a m'
             ns21 = ns2a@ns2b is-path m' ns2b m2 by metis
  with path-append path2 have is-path x1 (ns1a@ns2b) m2 by metis
  with split on-max-paths-prev-ccontr succs path1 path2 have False by fastforce
}
with path3 tsed-rtranclpI show ?thesis by fastforce
qed
with combined-slice-cd-rtranclp 3 show ?case by auto
qed (auto intro: combined-slice.intros)
qed

```

4.3 Soundness and Minimality of Timing Sensitive Control Dependence

4.3.1 Definition of (clocked) Traces and Time-Sensitive Non-Interference

Definition of the set of input nodes (nodes with more than one successor).

definition *input-nodes* :: 'node set
where *input-nodes* = {*n* . $\exists x y. x \in \text{succs } n \wedge y \in \text{succs } n \wedge x \neq y$ }

A trace (unclocked) is a (potentially infinite) list of partial edges.

type-synonym 'a trace = ('a × 'a option) llist

An input is a map from nodes to a (potentially infinite) list of nodes. The *k*-th element of the list for a node *n* gives the successor chosen at the *k*-th visit of *n*.

To guarantee that valid maximal traces are produced when using an input *i*, we require that for each *n*, each element of the list *i n* has to be a successor of *n*. Also, if *n* is not an exit node, the list *i n* has to be infinite.

definition *is-input* :: ('node ⇒ 'node llist) ⇒ bool
where *is-input* *i* == $\forall n. (\forall m \in \text{lset } (i n). m \in \text{succs } n) \wedge (\text{succs } n \neq \{\} \longrightarrow \neg \text{lfinite } (i n))$

Definition of the next node of the trace, which is read from input. If we

choose a node m as a successor, this function returns *Some m*. If the current node is an exit node, we return *None*, resulting in a partial edge.

```
fun read :: ('node ⇒ 'node llist) ⇒ 'node ⇒ 'node option
  where read i n = (if succs n = {} then None else Some (lhd (i n)))
```

Constructs the trace with given start node according to the given input. Ends in a partial edge if we reach an exit node, otherwise produces an infinite trace.

```
primcorec exec :: 'node ⇒ ('node ⇒ 'node llist) ⇒ 'node trace
  where exec n i = LCons (n, read i n)
    (if succs n = {} then LNil else exec (lhd (i n)) (i(n:=lhl (i
n))))
```

Definition of Observational equivalence of inputs given an observable node set. Inputs are equivalent with regards to a given set if the input lists are equal for each node of the observable set (i.e. if the chosen successors are the same at observable nodes).

```
definition input-obs-equiv :: 'node set ⇒ ('node ⇒ 'node llist) ⇒ ('node ⇒ 'node
llist) ⇒ bool
  where input-obs-equiv S i1 i2 == ∀ n ∈ S. i1 n = i2 n
```

A clocked trace is a (potentially infinite) list of partial edges annotated with the time at which it is executed.

```
type-synonym 'a t-trace = (nat × 'a × 'a option) llist
```

Definition of the timed observable sub-trace, given an observable node set and a starting time. We take a given trace, annotate it with timing information (starting at the given time), and then filter out every non-observable node. Helper definition to describe suffixes of timed observable sub-traces.

```
fun trace-time-obs' :: 'node set ⇒ nat ⇒ 'node trace ⇒ 'node t-trace
  where trace-time-obs' S k ns = lfilter (λp. fst (snd p) ∈ S) (lzip (iterates Suc
k) ns)
```

Definition 3.7: Definition of the timed observable sub-trace, given an observable node set, starting at time 0.

```
fun trace-time-obs :: 'node set ⇒ 'node trace ⇒ 'node t-trace
  where trace-time-obs S ns = trace-time-obs' S 0 ns
```

Definition 3.7: Definition of Observational equivalence of timed traces given an observable node set.

```
definition trace-time-obs-equiv :: 'node set ⇒ 'node trace ⇒ 'node trace ⇒ bool
  where trace-time-obs-equiv S ns1 ns2 == trace-time-obs S ns1 = trace-time-obs
S ns2
```

Definition 3.8: Time-sensitive Noninterference. If it holds, an attacker gains no information about choices made at non-observable nodes by observing

the resulting trace at observable nodes. This is true even if they have a clock.

definition *noninterferent-time* :: 'node set \Rightarrow bool
where *noninterferent-time* $S == \forall i1\ i2\ n. \text{input-obs-equiv } S\ i1\ i2$
 $\longrightarrow \text{valid-node } n \longrightarrow \text{is-input } i1 \longrightarrow \text{is-input } i2$
 $\longrightarrow \text{trace-time-obs-equiv } S\ (\text{exec } n\ i1)\ (\text{exec } n\ i2)$

4.3.2 Soundness of Timing Sensitive Control Dependence

Alternate definition of equality for potentially infinite lists, which is sometimes easier to work with in proofs.

coinductive *llist-eq* :: 'a llist \Rightarrow 'a llist \Rightarrow bool
where *llist-eq* $LNil\ LNil$
 $| \text{llist-eq } xs\ ys \Longrightarrow \text{llist-eq } (LCons\ x\ xs)\ (LCons\ x\ ys)$

Proof that the alternate definition of equality for potentially infinite lists is correct.

lemma *llist-eq-is-eq*: *llist-eq* $xs\ ys \longleftrightarrow xs = ys$

proof

assume *llist-eq* $xs\ ys$

then show $xs = ys$ **by** (*coinduction arbitrary: xs ys*) (*auto elim: llist-eq.cases*)

next

assume $xs = ys$

then show *llist-eq* $xs\ ys$

proof (*coinduction arbitrary: xs ys*)

case (*llist-eq xs ys*)

then show *?case* **by** (*cases xs; cases ys*) *auto*

qed

qed

Next observable node (annotated with a time). Might not be unique if the program is not non-interferent. Includes the "non-observation" (no more observable events) as an explicit observation. Helper definition for the proof of Theorem 3.3.

inductive *next-obs-t* :: 'node set \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow ('node \times nat) option \Rightarrow bool
where *is-path* $n\ ns\ m \Longrightarrow \text{length } ns = k \Longrightarrow \forall n' \in \text{set } ns. n' \notin S \Longrightarrow m \in S$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{next-obs-t } S\ n\ (\text{Some } (m, k))$
 $| \text{max-path } n\ ns \Longrightarrow \forall n' \in \text{lset } ns. n' \notin S \Longrightarrow \text{next-obs-t } S\ n\ \text{None}$

lemma *next-obs-t-in-S*: **assumes** *valid-node* n

$n \in S$

shows *next-obs-t* $S\ n\ (\text{Some } (n, 0))$

using *assms next-obs-t.intros(1)[of n []]* **by** *auto*

lemma *next-obs-t-prev-Some*: **assumes** *next-obs-t* $S\ x\ (\text{Some } (m, k))$

$x \in \text{succs } n$

$n \notin S$

shows *next-obs-t* S n (*Some* ($m, k+1$))
using *assms succs-path-extend* **by** *cases* (*auto intro!*: *next-obs-t.intros*)

Helper definition for the proof of Theorem 3.3. *tcc* S holds if all nodes have only one possible next observation.

definition *tcc* :: 'node set \Rightarrow bool
where *tcc* S == $\forall n$ $o1$ $o2$. *valid-node* $n \wedge$ *next-obs-t* S n $o1 \wedge$ *next-obs-t* S n $o2 \longrightarrow o1 = o2$

lemma *is-input-step*: **assumes** *is-input* i
shows *is-input* ($i(n := \text{ltl } (i \ n))$) *succs* $n \neq \{\}$ \longrightarrow *lhd* ($i \ n$) \in *succs* n
proof –
from *assms is-input-def lset-ltl*[*of* $i \ n$] **show** *is-input*: *is-input* ($i(n := \text{ltl } (i \ n))$)
by *auto*
from *assms is-input-def* **show** *succs* $n \neq \{\}$ \longrightarrow *lhd* ($i \ n$) \in *succs* n **by** (*cases* $i \ n$) *auto*
qed

lemma *is-input-max-path*: **assumes** *valid-node* n
is-input i
shows *max-path* n (*lmap fst* (*exec* $n \ i$))

using *assms*
proof (*coinduction arbitrary*: $n \ i$)
case (*max-path* $n \ i$)
show ?*case*
proof (*cases* *succs* $n = \{\}$)
case *True*
with *max-path exec.code* **show** ?*thesis* **by** *auto*
next
let ? $n' = \text{lhd } (i \ n)$
let ? $i' = i(n := \text{ltl } (i \ n))$
case *False*
with *exec.code*[*of* $n \ i$]
have *lmap fst* (*exec* $n \ i$) = *LCons* n (*lmap fst* (*exec* ? $n' \ ?i'$)) **by** *auto*
with *max-path is-input-step False exec.code*[*of* $n \ i$] *succs-valid* **show** ?*thesis* **by**
blast
qed
qed

lemma *tscd-slice-sound*: **shows** *tcc* (*backward-slice* *tscd* M) (**is** *tcc* ? S)
proof –
 $\{$
fix $n \ m \ k$
assume *next-obs-t* ? $S \ n$ (*Some* (m, k))
then obtain ns
where *is-path* $n \ ns \ m \ \forall n' \in \text{set } ns. n' \notin ?S \ \text{length } ns = k \ m \in ?S$ **by** *cases*
auto
then have *on-max-paths-pos-k-first* $n \ k \ m$
proof (*induction ns arbitrary*: $n \ k$)


```

    case Nil
  with on-max-paths-pos-k-first-refl show ?case by auto
next
case (Cons n' ns n k)
with is-path-Cons obtain n''
  where split: n = n' n'' ∈ succs n is-path n'' ns m by metis
{
  assume ¬ on-max-paths-pos-k-first n k m
  with Cons tscd-cond-succ-k split have tscd n m by fastforce
  with Cons split have False by (auto intro: combined-slice.intros)
}
then show ?case by auto
qed
}
note next-obs-Some = this
{
  fix n m k
  assume assm1: next-obs-t ?S n (Some (m, k))
  then have m ∈ ?S by cases auto
  from assm1 next-obs-Some have pos-k: on-max-paths-pos-k-first n k m by auto
  assume next-obs-t ?S n None
  then obtain ns where max-path n ns ∀ n' ∈ lset ns. n' ∉ ?S by cases auto
  with pos-k on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def at-pos-first-def lset-conv-lnth ⟨m ∈ ?S⟩
  have False by fastforce
}
note not-Some-None = this
{
  fix n m1 k1 m2 k2
  assume obs: next-obs-t ?S n (Some (m1, k1)) next-obs-t ?S n (Some (m2,
k2)) k1 < k2
  with next-obs-t.cases next-obs-Some
  have m1-obs-pos: m1 ∈ ?S on-max-paths-pos-k-first n k1 m1 by blast+
  from obs(2) obtain ns
  where ns-gen: m2 ∈ ?S ∀ n' ∈ set ns. n' ∉ ?S length ns = k2 is-path n ns m2
  by cases auto
  with is-path-valid-node max-path-ext obtain ns' where max-path m2 ns' by
blast
  with ns-gen max-path-append have max-path n (lappend (llist-of ns) ns') by
auto
  with m1-obs-pos on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def at-pos-first-def
  have lnth (lappend (llist-of ns) ns') k1 = m1 by auto
  with m1-obs-pos ns-gen obs have False by (auto simp add: lnth-lappend-llist-of)
}
note not-Some-Some-unequal-k = this
{
  fix n obs1 obs2
  assume obs: next-obs-t ?S n obs1 next-obs-t ?S n obs2 valid-node n
  have obs1 = obs2
  proof (cases obs1)

```

```

    case None
  with obs not-Some-None show ?thesis by (cases obs2) auto
next
case (Some o1)
then obtain m1 k1 where obs1: obs1 = Some (m1, k1) by fastforce
with obs not-Some-None show ?thesis
proof (cases obs2)
  case (Some o2)
  then obtain m2 k2 where obs2: obs2 = Some (m2, k2) by fastforce
  with obs1 obs not-Some-Some-unequal-k have k1 = k2 by (cases rule:
linorder-cases) auto
  with obs1 obs2 obs on-max-paths-pos-k-first-m-unique
  show ?thesis by (auto dest!: next-obs-Some)
qed auto
qed
}
with tcc-def show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma trace-time-obs-LNil: **assumes** *trace-time-obs' S k (exec n i) = LNil*
is-input i
valid-node n
shows *next-obs-t S n None*

```

proof-
{
  fix m
  assume m ∈ lset (lmap fst (exec n i))
  then obtain obs1 where obs1-gen: obs1 ∈ lset (exec n i) fst obs1 = m by
auto
  with in-lset-conv-lnth obtain k1
  where lnth (exec n i) k1 = obs1 k1 < llength (exec n i) by metis
  with lset-lzip llength-iterates
  have (k+k1, obs1) ∈ lset (lzip (iterates Suc k) (exec n i)) by force
  with assms obs1-gen have m ∉ S by (auto simp add: lfilter-eq-LNil)
}
with is-input-max-path assms next-obs-t.intros show ?thesis by metis
qed

```

lemma trace-time-obs-LCons: **assumes** *trace-time-obs' S k (exec n i) = LCons*
(k', m, m') ns'

```

    is-input i
    valid-node n
shows m ∈ S
    next-obs-t S n (Some (m, k'-k))
    k' ≥ k
    m' = read i m
    succs m = {} → ns' = LNil
    succs m ≠ {} →
      (∃ i'. ns' = trace-time-obs' S (k'+1) (exec (lhd (i

```

$m)) i')$

$$\wedge \text{is-input } i'$$

$$\wedge \text{input-obs-equiv } S \ i' \ (i(m:=\text{ttl } (i \ m)))$$

$$\wedge \text{lhd } (i \ m) \in \text{succs } m$$
(is - \longrightarrow ?cont)

proof -

from *assms lfilter-eq-LConsD*[of $\lambda \text{obs. fst (snd obs)} \in S$ *lzip (iterates Suc k)* (*exec n i*)]

obtain $ns1' \ ns2$

where *split*: $\text{lzip (iterates Suc k) (exec n i) = lappend ns1' (LCons (k', m, m') ns2)}$

$\text{lfinite } ns1' \ \forall m' \in \text{lset } ns1'. \text{fst (snd } m') \notin S \ m \in S$

$ns' = \text{lfilter } (\lambda \text{obs. fst (snd obs)} \in S) \ ns2$

by *fastforce*

with *lfinite-eq-range-llist-of* **obtain** $ns1$ **where** *ns1-gen*: $ns1' = \text{llist-of } ns1$ **by** *auto*

with *split*

have $\text{lzip (iterates Suc k) (exec n i) = lappend (llist-of } ns1) (LCons (k', m, m') ns2)$

$\forall m' \in \text{set } ns1. \text{fst (snd } m') \notin S$ **by** *auto*

with *assms(2,3) split(4,5)* **have** *next-obs-t* $S \ n \ (\text{Some } (m, k'-k)) \wedge k' \geq k \wedge m' = \text{read } i \ m$

$\wedge (\text{succs } m = \{\} \longrightarrow ns' = \text{LNil}) \wedge (\text{succs } m \neq \{\} \longrightarrow \text{?cont})$

proof (*induction ns1 arbitrary: n i k*)

case (*Nil n i k*)

let $?i' = i(m:=\text{ttl } (i \ m))$

let $?n' = \text{lhd } (i \ n)$

from *Nil* **obtain** $ks \ ns''$

where *dezip*: $\text{iterates Suc k} = \text{LCons } k' \ ks \ \text{exec } n \ i = \text{LCons } (m, m') \ ns''$

$ns2 = \text{lzip } ks \ ns''$ **by** (*auto simp add: lzip-eq-LCons-conv*)

with *exec.code*[of $n \ i$] **have** $\text{exec: } n = m \ m' = \text{read } i \ m$

$ns'' = (\text{if succs } n = \{\} \text{ then } \text{LNil} \text{ else } \text{exec } ?n' \ ?i')$ **by** *auto*

with *next-obs-t-in-S Nil* **have** *obs*: *next-obs-t* $S \ n \ (\text{Some } (m, 0))$ **by** *auto*

from *dezip iterates.code*[of $\text{Suc } k$] **have** *iterate*: $k = k' \ ks = \text{iterates Suc } (k+1)$

by *auto*

with *exec unzip obs Nil* **show** *?case*

proof (*cases succs m = \{\}*)

case *False*

with *iterate Nil exec unzip*

have $ns': ns' = \text{trace-time-obs}' S \ (k'+1) \ (\text{exec } (\text{lhd } (i \ m)) \ ?i')$ **by** *auto*

from *Nil False is-input-step* **have** *input-step*: $\text{is-input } ?i' \ \text{lhd } (i \ m) \in \text{succs } m$

by *auto*

from *input-obs-equiv-def*

have *input-obs-equiv* $S \ ?i' \ (i(m:=\text{ttl } (i \ m)))$ **by** *auto*

with ns' *input-step exec obs iterate* **show** *?thesis* **by** *fastforce*

qed *auto*

next

case (*Cons obs ns1 n i k*)

let $?kx = \text{fst } \text{obs}$

```

let ?x = fst (snd obs)
let ?x' = snd (snd obs)
let ?i' = i(n:=ltl (i n))
let ?n' = lhd (i n)
from Cons obtain ks ns''
  where dezip: iterates Suc k = LCons ?kx ks exec n i = LCons (?x, ?x') ns''
    lzip ks ns'' = lappend (llist-of ns1) (LCons (k', m, m') ns2)
  by (auto simp add: lzip-eq-LCons-conv)
then have ns'' ≠ LNil by (cases ns1) auto
with exec.code[of n i] dezip have succs n ≠ {} by auto
with exec.code[of n i] have exec n i = LCons (n, read i n) (exec ?n' ?i') by
auto
from this dezip(2)
have exec: ?x = n ?x' = read i n ns'' = exec ?n' ?i' by auto
from Cons is-input-step ⟨succs n ≠ {}⟩ succs-valid
have valid: is-input ?i' ?n' ∈ succs n valid-node ?n' by metis+
from Cons have ns': ns' = lfilter (λobs. fst (snd obs) ∈ S) ns2
  ∀ m' ∈ set ns1. fst (snd m') ∉ S by auto
from dezip exec iterates.code[of Suc k]
have lzip (iterates Suc (k+1)) (exec ?n' ?i') = lappend (llist-of ns1) (LCons
(k',m,m') ns2)
  by auto
with Cons valid ns'
have step: next-obs-t S ?n' (Some (m, k' - (k+1))) ∧ (k+1) ≤ k'
  ∧ m' = read ?i' m
  ∧ (succs m = {} → ns' = LNil)
  ∧ (succs m ≠ {}
    → (∃ i'. ns' = trace-time-obs' S (k' + 1) (exec (lhd (?i' m)) i')
      ∧ is-input i'
      ∧ input-obs-equiv S i' (?i'(m := ltl (?i' m)))
      ∧ lhd (?i' m) ∈ succs m))

  by blast
with step add-diff-assoc2 diff-cancel2 have k-diff: k' - (k+1) + 1 = k' - k by
metis
from Cons exec have n ∉ S by auto
with next-obs-t-prev-Some[where ?k=k' - (k+1)] k-diff step valid
have obs-step: next-obs-t S n (Some (m, k' - k)) ∧ k ≤ k' by auto
from step ⟨n ∉ S⟩ ⟨m ∈ S⟩ have read: ?i' m = i m m' = read i m by auto
with step obs-step show ?case
proof (cases succs m = {})
case False
  with step obtain i' where i'-gen: ns' = trace-time-obs' S (k' + 1) (exec
(lhd (?i' m)) i')
    is-input i' input-obs-equiv S i' (?i'(m := ltl (?i' m)))
    lhd (?i' m) ∈ succs m by auto
  with read input-obs-equiv-def ⟨n ∉ S⟩
  have ns' = trace-time-obs' S (k' + 1) (exec (lhd (i m)) i')
    input-obs-equiv S i' (i(m := ltl (i m)))
    lhd (i m) ∈ succs m by auto

```

with *False obs-step read i'-gen* **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed *auto*
qed
with $\langle m \in S \rangle$ **show** $m \in S \text{ next-obs-t } S \ n \ (Some \ (m, \ k'-k)) \ k' \geq k \ m' = \text{read}$
i m
 $\text{succs } m = \{\} \longrightarrow ns' = LNil \ \text{succs } m \neq \{\} \longrightarrow ?cont$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *trace-time-obs-equiv-subset*: **assumes** $S1 \subseteq S2$
 $\text{trace-time-obs-equiv } S2 \ ns1 \ ns2$
shows $\text{trace-time-obs-equiv } S1 \ ns1 \ ns2$

proof –
 $\{$
fix $ns :: 'node \ t\text{-trace}$
from *assms* **have** $(\lambda p. \text{fst } (snd \ p) \in S1) = (\lambda p. \text{fst } (snd \ p) \in S1 \wedge \text{fst } (snd \ p) \in S2)$ **by** *auto*
then **have** $\text{lfilter } (\lambda p. \text{fst } (snd \ p) \in S1) \ ns$
 $= \text{lfilter } (\lambda p. \text{fst } (snd \ p) \in S1 \wedge \text{fst } (snd \ p) \in S2) \ ns$ **by** *metis*
with *lfilter-lfilter[symmetric]* **have** $\text{lfilter } (\lambda p. \text{fst } (snd \ p) \in S1) \ ns$
 $= \text{lfilter } (\lambda p. \text{fst } (snd \ p) \in S1) \ (\text{lfilter } (\lambda p. \text{fst } (snd \ p) \in S2) \ ns)$ **by** *metis*
 $\}$
from *assms* $\text{this}[of \ \text{lzip} \ - \ ns1] \ \text{this}[of \ \text{lzip} \ - \ ns2]$ *trace-time-obs-equiv-def*
show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *singleton-repeat*: **assumes** $\forall m \in \text{lset } ns. \ m \in \{x\}$
 $\neg \text{lfinite } ns$
shows $ns = \text{repeat } x$

using *assms*
proof (*coinduction arbitrary: ns*)
case *Eq-llist*
then **obtain** $n \ ns'$ **where** $ns = LCons \ n \ ns'$ **by** (*cases ns*) *auto*
with *Eq-llist* **show** *?case* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *is-input-linear-repeat*: **assumes** *is-input i*
 $\text{succs } n \neq \{\}$
 $n \notin \text{input-nodes}$
shows $i \ n = \text{repeat } (THE \ x. \ x \in \text{succs } n)$

proof –
from *assms* *input-nodes-def* **obtain** x **where** $\text{succs } n = \{x\}$ **by** *auto*
with *assms* *is-input-def* *singleton-repeat* **show** *?thesis* **by** *fastforce*
qed

lemma *input-obs-equiv-input-nodes*: **assumes** *input-obs-equiv (S \cap input-nodes)*
i1 i2

$\text{is-input } i1$
 $\text{is-input } i2$
shows $\text{input-obs-equiv } S \ i1 \ i2$

```

proof –
  {
    fix  $n$ 
    assume  $n\text{-gen}: n \in S \ n \notin \text{input-nodes}$ 
    have  $i1 \ n = i2 \ n$ 
    proof ( $\text{cases succs } n = \{\}$ )
      case  $True$ 
      with  $\text{assms is-input-def}$  have  $\forall m \in \text{lset } (i1 \ n). \text{False} \ \forall m \in \text{lset } (i2 \ n). \text{False}$ 
    by  $\text{blast+}$ 
      then show  $?thesis$  by ( $\text{cases } i1 \ n; \text{cases } i2 \ n$ )  $\text{auto}$ 
    next
      case  $False$ 
      with  $\text{assms } n\text{-gen is-input-linear-repeat}$  show  $?thesis$  by  $\text{metis}$ 
    qed
  }
  with  $\text{input-obs-equiv-def assms}$  show  $?thesis$  by  $\text{fastforce}$ 
qed

```

lemma $tcc\text{-noninterferent-time}$: **assumes** $tcc \ S$
shows $\text{noninterferent-time } S$

```

proof –
  {
    obtain  $k :: \text{nat}$  where  $k = 0$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
    fix  $n \ i1 \ i2$ 
    assume  $\text{valid}: \text{valid-node } n \ \text{is-input } i1 \ \text{is-input } i2$ 
    assume  $\text{input-obs-equiv } S \ i1 \ i2$ 
    with  $\text{valid}$ 
    have  $\text{llist-eq } (\text{trace-time-obs}' \ S \ k \ (\text{exec } n \ i1)) \ (\text{trace-time-obs}' \ S \ k \ (\text{exec } n \ i2))$ 
    proof ( $\text{coinduction arbitrary}: k \ n \ i1 \ i2$ )
      case ( $\text{llist-eq } k \ n \ i1 \ i2$ )
      show  $?case$ 
      proof ( $\text{cases trace-time-obs}' \ S \ k \ (\text{exec } n \ i1)$ )
        case  $LNil$ 
        then show  $?thesis$ 
        proof ( $\text{cases trace-time-obs}' \ S \ k \ (\text{exec } n \ i2)$ )
          case ( $LCons \ x21 \ x22$ )
          with  $\text{trace-time-obs-LCons}$  [where  $?m = \text{fst } (\text{snd } x21)$ ]  $\text{llist-eq}$ 
          have  $\text{Some-obs}: \text{next-obs-t } S \ n \ (\text{Some } ((\text{fst } (\text{snd } x21)), \text{fst } x21 - k))$  by
            ( $\text{cases } x21$ )  $\text{auto}$ 
          from  $LNil \ \text{llist-eq } \text{trace-time-obs-LNil}$  have  $\text{next-obs-t } S \ n \ \text{None}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
          with  $\text{Some-obs assms } tcc\text{-def } \text{llist-eq}$  show  $?thesis$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
        qed  $\text{auto}$ 
      next
      case  $\text{split1}: (LCons \ p1 \ ns1)$ 
      obtain  $k1' \ n1 \ n1'$  where  $p1\text{-split}: p1 = (k1', \ n1, \ n1')$  by ( $\text{cases } p1$ )
      with  $\text{trace-time-obs-LCons}$  [where  $?m = n1$ ]  $\text{llist-eq } \text{split1}$ 
      have  $\text{obs1}: \text{next-obs-t } S \ n \ (\text{Some } (n1, \ k1' - k)) \wedge n1 \in S \ k1' \geq k$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
      show  $?thesis$ 
      proof ( $\text{cases trace-time-obs}' \ S \ k \ (\text{exec } n \ i2)$ )

```

```

case LNil
with llist-eq trace-time-obs-LNil have next-obs-t S n None by auto
with obs1 assms tcc-def llist-eq show ?thesis by auto
next
case split2: (LCons p2 ns2)
obtain k2' n2 n2' where p2-split: p2 = (k2', n2, n2') by (cases p2)
with trace-time-obs-LCons[where ?m=n2] llist-eq split2
have next-obs-t S n (Some (n2, k2'-k)) k2' ≥ k by auto
with obs1 tcc-def llist-eq assms eq-diff-iff[of k k1' k2']
have n-eq: n1 = n2 k1' = k2' by auto
note splits = split1 split2 p1-split p2-split
from llist-eq splits trace-time-obs-LCons
have n'-reads: n1' = read i1 n1 n2' = read i2 n2 by metis+
show ?thesis
proof (cases succs n1 = {})
  case True
    with n-eq have read i1 n1 = read i2 n2 by auto
    with True llist-eq splits trace-time-obs-LCons n-eq llist-eq.intros(1)
    show ?thesis by metis
  next
    case False
      let ?n1' = lhd (i1 n1)
      let ?n2' = lhd (i2 n2)
      from llist-eq splits n-eq trace-time-obs-LCons(6) False
      obtain i1' i2' where cont: ns1 = trace-time-obs' S (k1'+1) (exec ?n1'
i1')
        is-input i1'
        input-obs-equiv S i1' (i1(n1:=ltl (i1 n1)))
        ?n1' ∈ succs n1
        ns2 = trace-time-obs' S (k2'+1) (exec ?n2' i2')
        is-input i2'
        input-obs-equiv S i2' (i2(n2:=ltl (i2 n2)))
        ?n2' ∈ succs n2

        by metis
        with input-obs-equiv-def llist-eq n-eq
        have input-equiv: input-obs-equiv S i1' i2' by auto
        from llist-eq cont n-eq input-obs-equiv-def obs1 input-nodes-def
        have n'-gen: ?n1' = ?n2' by (cases n1 ∈ input-nodes) auto
        with llist-eq splits n-eq n'-reads cont input-equiv succs-valid[of ?n2' n2]
        show ?thesis by auto
      qed
    qed
  qed
with trace-time-obs-equiv-def llist-eq-is-eq ⟨k = 0⟩
have trace-time-obs-equiv S (exec n i1) (exec n i2) by fastforce
}
with noninterferent-time-def show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

Proof of Theorem 3.3 (Soundness of Time-Sensitive Control Dependence).

theorem *tscd-slice-noninterferent-time*: **assumes** $S = \text{backward-slice tscd } M$
shows *noninterferent-time* S

proof –

from *assms tscd-slice-sound combined-slice.intros* **have** *tcc S* **by** *auto*
with *tcc-noninterferent-time* **show** *noninterferent-time S* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *M-subset-slice*: $M \subseteq \text{combined-slice cd od } M$
using *combined-slice.intros* **by** *blast*

Proof of Corollary 3.1 Note that since $S \subseteq \text{backward-slice tscd } S$, the premise is equivalent to $\text{backward-slice tscd } S = S$.

theorem *tscd-slice-noninterferent-time'*: **assumes** $\text{backward-slice tscd } S \subseteq S$
shows *noninterferent-time* S

proof –

from *assms M-subset-slice* **have** $\text{backward-slice tscd } S = S$ **by** *blast*
with *tscd-slice-noninterferent-time* **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

4.3.3 Minimality of Timing Sensitive Control Dependence

lemma *is-input-prepend*: **assumes** *is-input* i
 $x \in \text{succs } n$
shows *is-input* $(i(n:=LCons\ x\ (i\ n)))$
using *assms is-input-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *trace-time-obs-shift*: $\text{trace-time-obs}'\ S\ (k+k')\ ns$
 $= \text{lmap } (\lambda(k, n). (k+k', n))\ (\text{trace-time-obs}'\ S\ k\ ns)$

proof –

have *pred-f*: $(\lambda p. \text{fst } (\text{snd } p) \in S) \circ (\lambda(k, n). (k+k', n)) = (\lambda p. \text{fst } (\text{snd } p) \in S)$ **by** *auto*

have *iterates Suc* $(k+k') = \text{lmap } (\lambda k. k+k')\ (\text{iterates } \text{Suc } k)$ **by** (*coinduction arbitrary: k*) *force*

with *lzip-lmap1*[*of* $\lambda k. k+k'$ *iterates Suc k ns*]
lfilter-lmap[*of* $\lambda p. \text{fst } (\text{snd } p) \in S\ \lambda(k, n). (k+k', n)$, *unfolded pred-f*]

show *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *trace-time-obs-equiv-LCons*:

assumes *trace-time-obs-equiv* $S\ (LCons\ (n, n1)\ ns1)\ (LCons\ (n, n2)\ ns2)$

shows *trace-time-obs-equiv* $S\ ns1\ ns2$

proof –

let $?f = (\lambda(k, n). (k+(1::nat), n))$

from *assms trace-time-obs-equiv-def*

have $\text{trace-time-obs}'\ S\ 0\ (LCons\ (n, n1)\ ns1) = \text{trace-time-obs}'\ S\ 0\ (LCons\ (n, n2)\ ns2)$ **by** *auto*

with *iterates.code*[*of* $\text{Suc } 0$] **have** $\text{trace-time-obs}'\ S\ 1\ ns1 = \text{trace-time-obs}'\ S\ 1\ ns2$


```

    by (cases n ∈ S) auto
  with trace-time-obs-shift[of S 0 1] llist.inj-map-strong[of - - ?f ?f]
  have trace-time-obs' S 0 ns1 = trace-time-obs' S 0 ns2 by auto
  with trace-time-obs-equiv-def show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

Helper function to generate a valid input.

```

fun arbitrary-input :: 'node ⇒ 'node llist
  where arbitrary-input n = (if succs n = {} then LNil else repeat (SOME x. x ∈
succs n))

```

```

lemma arbitrary-input-succs-infinite: succs n ≠ {} ⇒ ¬ lfinite (arbitrary-input
n)
  using lfinite-iterates by auto

```

```

lemma arbitrary-input-in-succs: n' ∈ lset (arbitrary-input n) ⇒ n' ∈ succs n
  using someI[of λx. x ∈ succs n] by (cases succs n = {}) auto

```

Given a maximal path, generates a valid input whose execution results in that path.

```

primcorec max-path-to-input :: 'node llist ⇒ 'node ⇒ 'node llist
  where max-path-to-input ns n =
    (case ldropWhile (λn'. n' ≠ n) ns of
      LNil ⇒ arbitrary-input n
    | LCons n1 LNil ⇒ arbitrary-input n
    | LCons n1 (LCons n2 ns') ⇒ LCons n2 (max-path-to-input (LCons n2
ns') n))

```

```

lemma max-path-to-input-cases:

```

```

  assumes max-path-to-input ns n = ms
    ldropWhile (λn'. n' ≠ n) ns = LNil ⇒ ms = arbitrary-input n ⇒ P
    ∧ n1. ldropWhile (λn'. n' ≠ n) ns = LCons n1 LNil ⇒ ms =
arbitrary-input n ⇒ P
    ∧ n1 n2 ns'. ldropWhile (λn'. n' ≠ n) ns = LCons n1 (LCons n2 ns')
    ⇒ ms = LCons n2 (max-path-to-input (LCons n2 ns') n)
    ⇒ P

```

```

  shows P

```

```

proof -

```

```

  show ?thesis

```

```

  proof (cases ldropWhile (λn'. n' ≠ n) ns)

```

```

    case LNil

```

```

    with assms max-path-to-input.code show ?thesis by auto

```

```

  next

```

```

    case (LCons m1 ms')

```

```

    with assms max-path-to-input.code show ?thesis by (cases ms') auto

```

```

  qed

```

```

qed

```

```

lemma ldropWhile-LCons:

```

assumes $ldropWhile\ P\ xs = LCons\ x\ xs'$
obtains $xs1$ **where** $xs = lappend\ (l\text{list-of}\ xs1)\ (LCons\ x\ xs') \neg P\ x$
proof –
from $assms\ ldropWhile\ eq\ LNil\ iff$ **have** $ex\ not\ P: \exists x \in lset\ xs. \neg P\ x$ **by** $fastforce$
with $lfinite\ ltake\ While\ [of\ P]\ lfinite\ eq\ range\ llist\ of$ **obtain** $xs1$
where $ltake\ While\ P\ xs = llist\ of\ xs1$ **by** $auto$
from $this[symmetric]$ **have** $xs = lappend\ (l\text{list-of}\ xs1)\ (ldropWhile\ P\ xs)$ **by** $auto$
with $assms\ lhd\ ldropWhile\ [OF\ ex\ not\ P]$ **that** **show** $?thesis$ **by** $auto$
qed

lemma $max\ path\ input$: **assumes** $max\ path\ n\ ns$
shows $is\ input\ (max\ path\ to\ input\ ns)$

proof –
{
fix $m\ m'$
assume $m' \in lset\ (max\ path\ to\ input\ ns\ m)$
with $lset\ split$ **obtain** $ns1\ ns2$
where $max\ path\ to\ input\ ns\ m = lappend\ (l\text{list-of}\ ns1)\ (LCons\ m'\ ns2)$ **by**
 $metis$
with $assms$ **have** $m' \in succs\ m$
proof ($induction\ ns1\ arbitrary: n\ ns$)
case ($Nil\ n\ ns$)
show $?thesis$
proof ($cases\ rule: max\ path\ to\ input\ cases\ [OF\ Nil(2)]$)
case 1
have $m' \in lset\ (LCons\ m'\ ns2)$ **by** $auto$
with $arbitrary\ input\ in\ succs\ 1$ **show** $?thesis$ **by** $auto$
next
case ($2\ n1$)
have $m' \in lset\ (LCons\ m'\ ns2)$ **by** $auto$
with $arbitrary\ input\ in\ succs\ 2$ **show** $?thesis$ **by** $auto$
next
case ($3\ n1\ n2\ ns'$)
from $ldropWhile\ LCons\ [OF\ 3(1)]$ **obtain** $ns1$
where $ns\ split: ns = lappend\ (l\text{list-of}\ ns1)\ (LCons\ n1\ (LCons\ n2\ ns'))$
 $n1 = m$ **by** $metis$
with $3\ Nil\ max\ path\ split$ **have** $max\ path\ m\ (LCons\ m\ (LCons\ m'\ ns'))$ **by**
 $auto$
from $this\ Nil\ max\ path\ hd$ **show** $?thesis$ **by** $cases\ auto$
qed
next
case ($Cons\ x\ ns1\ n\ ns$)
show $?thesis$
proof ($cases\ rule: max\ path\ to\ input\ cases\ [OF\ Cons(3)]$)
case 1
have $m' \in lset\ (lappend\ (l\text{list-of}\ (x\ \# \ ns1))\ (LCons\ m'\ ns2))$ **by** $auto$
with $arbitrary\ input\ in\ succs\ 1$ **show** $?thesis$ **by** $auto$
next
case ($2\ n1$)

```

    have  $m' \in \text{lset} (\text{lappend} (\text{llist-of} (x \# ns1)) (\text{LCons} m' ns2))$  by auto
    with arbitrary-input-in-succs 2 show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case ( $3\ n1\ n2\ ns'$ )
    from ldropWhile-LCons[OF 3(1)] obtain  $ns1'$ 
      where ns-split:  $ns = \text{lappend} (\text{llist-of } ns1') (\text{LCons } n1 (\text{LCons } n2\ ns'))$ 
by metis
    with lappend-llist-of-LCons
    have  $ns = \text{lappend} (\text{llist-of} (ns1'@[n1])) (\text{LCons } n2\ ns')$  by auto
    with  $3\ \text{Cons}\ \text{max-path-split}$  have max-path  $n2 (\text{LCons } n2\ ns')$  by auto
    with Cons 3 show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  qed
}
note set-succs = this
{
  fix  $n$ 
  assume  $\text{succs } n \neq \{\}$ 
  assume lfinite (max-path-to-input ns n)
  with lfinite-eq-range-llist-of obtain  $ns1$ 
    where max-path-to-input ns n = llist-of ns1 by auto
  then have False
  proof (induction ns1 arbitrary: ns)
    case (Nil ns)
    from  $\langle \text{succs } n \neq \{\} \rangle$  iterates.code[of  $\lambda x. x\ \text{SOME } x. x \in \text{succs } n$ ]
    show ?thesis by (cases rule: max-path-to-input-cases[OF Nil]) auto
  next
    case (Cons n' ns1)
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases rule: max-path-to-input-cases[OF Cons(2)])
      case 1
      with  $\langle \text{succs } n \neq \{\} \rangle$  arbitrary-input-succs-infinite lfinite-llist-of show ?thesis
by metis
    next
      case ( $2\ n1$ )
      with  $\langle \text{succs } n \neq \{\} \rangle$  arbitrary-input-succs-infinite lfinite-llist-of show ?thesis
by metis
    next
      case ( $3\ n1\ n2\ ns'$ )
      with Cons show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  qed
}
with set-succs is-input-def show ?thesis by metis
qed

lemma max-path-exec: assumes max-path n ns
  shows  $ns = \text{lmap } \text{fst} (\text{exec } n (\text{max-path-to-input } ns))$ 
proof–

```

```

from assms have llist-eq ns (lmap fst (exec n (max-path-to-input ns)))
proof (coinduction arbitrary: n ns)
  case (llist-eq n ns)
  show ?case
  proof (cases succs n = {})
    case True
    with llist-eq max-path-no-succs have ns = LCons n LNil by auto
    from True exec.code have lmap fst (exec n (max-path-to-input ns)) = LCons
n LNil by auto
    with llist-eq-is-eq (ns = LCons n LNil) show ?thesis by auto
  next
  case False
  with llist-eq max-path-step obtain n' ns'
    where ns-split: ns = LCons n ns' max-path n' ns' by metis
  let ?i = max-path-to-input ns
  let ?i' = ?i(n:=ltl (?i n))
  from ns-split max-path-LCons obtain ns'' where ns'-split: ns' = LCons n'
ns'' by auto
  with ns-split have ldropWhile (λn'. n' ≠ n) ns = LCons n (LCons n' ns'')
by auto
  with max-path-to-input.code[of ns n] ns'-split
  have input-n: ?i n = LCons n' (max-path-to-input ns' n) by auto
  {
    fix n2
    have ?i' n2 = max-path-to-input ns' n2
    proof (cases n2 = n)
      case True
      with input-n show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case False
      with ns-split max-path-to-input.code show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  }
  then have ?i' = max-path-to-input ns' by auto
  with input-n False exec.code[of n ?i]
  have lmap fst (exec n (max-path-to-input ns))
    = LCons n (lmap fst (exec n' (max-path-to-input ns'))) by auto
  with ns-split show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed
with llist-eq-is-eq show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma at-pos-obs-lset: assumes at-pos k (lmap fst ns) m
  obtains m' where (k,m,m') ∈ lset (lzip (iterates Suc 0) ns)
proof –
  obtain k' :: nat where k' = 0 by simp
  from assms obtain m' where (k+k',m,m') ∈ lset (lzip (iterates Suc k') ns)
  proof (induction k arbitrary: k' ns thesis)

```

```

case 0
  with at-pos-def obtain  $n\ ns'$  where split:  $ns = LCons\ n\ ns'$  fst  $n = m$  by
(cases ns) auto
  then obtain  $m'$  where  $n = (m, m')$  by (cases n) simp
  with 0 iterates.code[of Suc k'] split show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc k k' ns thesis)
  with at-pos-def obtain  $n\ ns'$  where split:  $ns = LCons\ n\ ns'$  by (cases ns)
auto
  with at-pos-succ Suc have at-pos k (lmap fst ns')  $m$  by auto
  with Suc(1)[of k'+1] obtain  $m'$ 
    where  $(k+k'+1, m, m') \in lset\ (lzip\ (iterates\ Suc\ (k'+1))\ ns')$  by auto
  with Suc iterates.code[of Suc k'] split show ?case by auto
qed
with  $\langle k' = 0 \rangle$  that show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma *no-obs-after-k*: **assumes** $(k, m, m') \in lset\ (lzip\ (iterates\ Suc\ k')\ ns)$
 $k < k'$
shows *False*

proof–

```

from assms lset-split obtain  $ns1\ ns2$ 
  where  $lzip\ (iterates\ Suc\ k')\ ns = lappend\ (l\ list\ of\ ns1)\ (LCons\ (k, m, m')\ ns2)$ 
by metis
  with assms(2) show ?thesis
  proof (induction ns1 arbitrary: ns k')
    case Nil
      with iterates.code[of Suc k'] show ?case by (cases ns) auto
    next
      case (Cons n ns1)
        with iterates.code[of Suc k'] Cons(1)[of k'+1] show ?case by (cases ns) auto
  qed
qed

```

lemma *lset-obs-at-pos*: **assumes** $(k, m, m') \in lset\ (lzip\ (iterates\ Suc\ 0)\ ns)$
shows *at-pos k* (*lmap fst ns*) m

proof–

```

from assms obtain  $k'$  where  $(k+k', m, m') \in lset\ (lzip\ (iterates\ Suc\ k')\ ns)$   $k' = 0$  by auto
from this(1) show ?thesis
proof (induction k arbitrary: k' ns)
  case (0 k' ns)
    then obtain  $n\ ns'$  where ns-split:  $ns = LCons\ n\ ns'$  by (cases ns) auto
    with 0 no-obs-after-k[of k' m m'] iterates.code[of Suc k'] at-pos-def ns-split
enat-0
      show ?case by auto
  next
    case (Suc k k' ns)
      then obtain  $n\ ns'$  where ns-split:  $ns = LCons\ n\ ns'$  by (cases ns) auto

```

with *iterates.code*[of *Suc k*[∧] *Suc*
have $(k+k'+1, m, m') \in \text{lset } (\text{lzip } (\text{iterates } \text{Suc } (k'+1)) \text{ ns}')$ **by** *auto*
with *at-pos-succ* *Suc(1)*[of *k'+1*] *ns-split* **show** *?case* **by** *auto*
qed
qed

Proof of Theorem 3.4 (Minimality of Time-Sensitive Control Dependence).
In this version, the trace showing the violation of the non-interference criterion might start at any node of the graph.

theorem *tscd-minimal*: **assumes** $\neg (S' \supseteq \text{backward-slice } \text{tscd } M)$ (**is** $\neg (- \supseteq ?S)$)
 $M \subseteq S'$
shows $\neg \text{noninterferent-time } S'$

proof –

from *assms* **obtain** $n' \text{ where } n' \in ?S \ n' \notin S'$ **by** *auto*
from *this assms* **obtain** $n \ m \ \text{where } \text{nm-gen}: n \notin S' \ m \in S' \ \text{tscd } n \ m$ **by**
induction auto
with *tscd-def* **obtain** $k \ x1 \ x2 \ \text{where } \text{x-gen}: x1 \in \text{succs } n \ \neg \text{on-max-paths-pos-k-first}$
 $x1 \ k \ m$

$x2 \in \text{succs } n \ \text{on-max-paths-pos-k-first } x2 \ k \ m$

by *auto*

with *succs-valid* **have** *valid: valid-node n valid-node x2* **by** *auto*
from *on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def* *x-gen* **obtain** *ns*
where *ns-gen: max-path x1 ns* \neg *at-pos-first k ns m* **by** *auto*
with *max-path-input max-path-exec* **obtain** *i*
where *i-gen: is-input i ns = lmap fst (exec x1 i)* **by** *metis*
from *i-gen is-input-max-path valid* **have** *max-path x2 (lmap fst (exec x2 i))* **by**
auto
with *at-pos-def at-pos-first-def x-gen on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def*
have *at-pos-x2: at-pos k (lmap fst (exec x2 i)) m*
 $\forall k' < k. \neg \text{at-pos } k' \ (\text{lmap } \text{fst } (\text{exec } x2 \ i)) \ m$ **by** *auto*
from *ns-gen not-at-pos-first-to-at-pos* **have** $\neg \text{at-pos } k \ ns \ m \vee (\exists k' < k. \text{at-pos } k' \ ns \ m)$ **by** *auto*
then have *trace-time-obs S' (exec x1 i) ≠ trace-time-obs S' (exec x2 i)*

proof

assume $\neg \text{at-pos } k \ ns \ m$
from $\langle m \in S' \rangle \text{at-pos-obs-lset}[OF \ \text{at-pos-x2}(1)]$ **obtain** m'
where $m'\text{-gen}: (k, m, m') \in \text{lset } (\text{trace-time-obs } S' \ (\text{exec } x2 \ i))$ **by** *auto*
from *lset-obs-at-pos*[of $k \ m \ m'$] $\langle \neg \text{at-pos } k \ ns \ m \rangle \langle m \in S' \rangle \text{i-gen}$
have $(k, m, m') \notin \text{lset } (\text{trace-time-obs } S' \ (\text{exec } x1 \ i))$ **by** *auto*
with $m'\text{-gen}$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *metis*

next

assume $\exists k' < k. \text{at-pos } k' \ ns \ m$
then obtain $k' \ \text{where } \text{at-pos } k' \ ns \ m \ k' < k$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle m \in S' \rangle \text{at-pos-obs-lset}$ [of k'] *i-gen* **obtain** m'
where $m'\text{-gen}: (k', m, m') \in \text{lset } (\text{trace-time-obs } S' \ (\text{exec } x1 \ i))$ **by** *auto*
from *lset-obs-at-pos*[of $k' \ m \ m'$] *at-pos-x2* $\langle m \in S' \rangle \langle k' < k \rangle$
have $(k', m, m') \notin \text{lset } (\text{trace-time-obs } S' \ (\text{exec } x2 \ i))$ **by** *auto*
with $m'\text{-gen}$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *metis*

qed

5 Proofs for the Algorithm section

5.1 Postdominance Frontiers

Definition 5.2, part 1. $spdom = 1 - \sqsubseteq$ -Postdominance.

abbreviation $spdom\ pdrel\ n\ m == \exists m' \neq m. pdrel\ n\ m' \wedge pdrel\ m'\ m$

Definition 5.2, part 2.

abbreviation $ipdom\ pdrel\ n == \{m. spdom\ pdrel\ n\ m \wedge (\forall m'. spdom\ pdrel\ n\ m' \longrightarrow pdrel\ m\ m')\}$

Definition 5.3.

abbreviation $pdf\ pdrel\ m == \{n. \neg spdom\ pdrel\ n\ m \wedge (\exists x \in succs\ n. pdrel\ x\ m)\}$

lemma *on-max-paths-step*: **assumes** *on-max-paths* $n\ m$

$n \neq m$

$x \in succs\ n$

shows *on-max-paths* $x\ m$

proof –

{

fix ns

assume *max-path* $x\ ns$

with *assms max-path.intros on-max-paths-def* **have** $m \in lset\ ns$ **by** *fastforce*

}

with *on-max-paths-def* **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *on-sink-paths-step*: **assumes** *on-sink-paths* $n\ m$

$n \neq m$

$x \in succs\ n$

shows *on-sink-paths* $x\ m$

proof –

{

fix ns

assume *sink-path* $x\ ns$

with *assms succs-path path-sink-path-append on-sink-paths-def* **have** $m \in lset\ ns$ **by** *fastforce*

}

with *on-sink-paths-def* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

Ntscd part of Lemma 5.1

theorem *ntscd-on-max-paths-frontier*:

assumes $n \neq m$

shows $n \in pdf\ on-max-paths\ m \longleftrightarrow ntscd\ n\ m$

proof

assume $n \in pdf\ on-max-paths\ m$

with *assms on-max-paths-refl ntscd-cond-succ* **show** $ntscd\ n\ m$ **by** *fast*

next
assume *ntscd n m*
with *ntscd-def* **obtain** $x1\ x2$ **where** $x1 \in \text{succs } n\ x2 \in \text{succs } n$
on-max-paths x1 m \neg *on-max-paths x2 m* **by** *auto*
with *on-max-paths-step* *assms on-max-paths-trans* **show** $n \in \text{pdf } \text{on-max-paths } m$ **by** *fast*
qed

lemma *nticd-cond-succ*: **assumes** *finite (Collect valid-node)*
 \neg *on-sink-paths p n*
 $x \in \text{succs } p$
on-sink-paths x n
shows *nticd p n*

proof –
from *assms on-sink-ext-paths-equiv on-ext-paths-def* **obtain** $ns\ n'$
where *ext*: *is-path p ns n' \forall ns' n''*. *is-path n' ns' n''* $\longrightarrow n \notin \text{set } (ns @ ns' @ [n'])$
by *metis*
have $\exists x2 \in \text{succs } p.$ \neg *on-ext-paths x2 n*
proof (*cases ns*)
case *Nil*
from *assms on-sink-ext-paths-equiv on-ext-paths-ex succs-valid* **obtain** ns'
where *is-path x ns' n* **by** *metis*
with *Nil* *assms succs-path-extend ext* **show** *?thesis* **by** *fastforce*
next
case (*Cons p' ns2*)
with *ext is-path-Cons* **obtain** $x2$
where *x2-gen*: $p' = p\ x2 \in \text{succs } p\ \text{is-path } x2\ ns2\ n'$ **by** *blast*
from *ext Cons* **have** $\forall ns' n''.$ *is-path n' ns' n''* $\longrightarrow n \notin \text{set } (ns2 @ ns' @ [n'])$
by *auto*
with *x2-gen on-ext-paths-def* **show** *?thesis* **by** *metis*
qed
with *assms on-sink-ext-paths-equiv nticd-def* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

Nticd part of Lemma 5.1

theorem *nticd-on-max-paths-frontier*:
assumes *finite (Collect valid-node)*
 $n \neq m$
shows $n \in \text{pdf } \text{on-sink-paths } m \iff \text{nticd } n\ m$
proof
assume $n \in \text{pdf } \text{on-sink-paths } m$
with *assms on-sink-paths-refl nticd-cond-succ* **show** *nticd n m* **by** *fast*
next
assume *nticd n m*
with *nticd-def* **obtain** $x1\ x2$ **where** $x1 \in \text{succs } n\ x2 \in \text{succs } n$
on-sink-paths x1 m \neg *on-sink-paths x2 m* **by** *auto*
with *on-sink-paths-step* *assms on-sink-paths-trans* **show** $n \in \text{pdf } \text{on-sink-paths } m$ **by** *fast*
qed

Definition 5.5, part 1.

abbreviation $closedG\ pdrel == \forall n\ x\ m. x \in succs\ n \wedge pdrel\ n\ m \wedge n \neq m \longrightarrow pdrel\ x\ m$

Definition 5.5, part 2.

abbreviation $noJoin\ pdrel == \forall n\ m1\ m2\ m12. (m12 \in ipdom\ pdrel\ m1 \wedge m12 \in ipdom\ pdrel\ m2$

$\wedge pdrel\ n\ m1 \wedge pdrel\ n\ m2 \wedge m1 \neq m2 \wedge$
 $valid-node\ n)$
 $\longrightarrow m1 \in ipdom\ pdrel\ m2 \vee m2 \in ipdom\ pdrel\ m1$

Part of Lemma 5.2: \sqsubseteq_{MAX} is closed under \rightarrow_G .

theorem $on-max-paths-closedG$: $closedG\ on-max-paths$
using $on-max-paths-step$ **by** $auto$

Part of Lemma 5.2: \sqsubseteq_{SINK} is closed under \rightarrow_G .

theorem $on-sink-paths-closedG$: $closedG\ on-sink-paths$
using $on-sink-paths-step$ **by** $auto$

abbreviation $linearizable\ pdrel == \forall n\ m1\ m2. valid-node\ n \wedge pdrel\ n\ m1 \wedge pdrel\ n\ m2$

$\longrightarrow pdrel\ m1\ m2 \vee pdrel\ m2\ m1$

”linearize” lemma to be instantiated with \sqsubseteq_{MAX} and \sqsubseteq_{SINK} .

lemma $on-all-paths-linearize$: **assumes** $closedG\ P$
 $\bigwedge n\ m. P\ n\ m \implies valid-node\ n \implies \exists ns. is-path\ n$
 $ns\ m$

shows $linearizable\ P$

proof–

{
 $fix\ n\ m1\ m2$
assume $assms2$: $valid-node\ n\ P\ n\ m1\ P\ n\ m2$
with $assms$ **obtain** ns **where** $is-path\ n\ ns\ m2$ **by** $metis$
with $assms\ assms2$ **have** $P\ m1\ m2 \vee P\ m2\ m1$
proof ($induction\ ns\ arbitrary$: n)
 $case\ (Cons\ a\ ns\ n)$
with $is-path-Cons\ Cons$ **show** $?case$ **by** $blast$
 $qed\ auto$

}
then show $?thesis$ **by** $auto$

qed

lemma $linearizable-noJoin$: **assumes** $linearizable\ P$

$\bigwedge n\ m1\ m2. P\ n\ m1 \implies P\ m1\ m2 \implies P\ n\ m2$
 $\bigwedge n. P\ n\ n$

shows $noJoin\ P$

proof–

```

{
  fix n m1 m2 m12
  assume assms2: m12 ∈ ipdom P m1 m12 ∈ ipdom P m2 P n m1 P n m2 m1
  ≠ m2 valid-node n
  with assms have P m1 m2 ∨ P m2 m1 by blast
  with assms2 obtain m1' m2'
  where m'-gens: m12 ∈ ipdom P m1' m12 ∈ ipdom P m2' P n m1' P n m2'
    m1' ≠ m2' P m1' m2' m1' ∈ {m1, m2} m2' ∈ {m1, m2}
  by blast
  {
    fix m'
    assume spdom P m1' m'
    with m'-gens assms have P m12 m' ∧ P m2' m12 by blast
    with assms have P m2' m' by blast
  }
  with assms m'-gens(5,6) have m2' ∈ ipdom P m1' by blast
  with m'-gens have m1 ∈ ipdom P m2 ∨ m2 ∈ ipdom P m1 by auto
}
then show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

”linearize” lemma for \sqsubseteq_{MAX} .

lemma *on-max-paths-linearize*: *linearizable on-max-paths*
 using *on-all-paths-linearize on-max-paths-step on-max-paths-ex-path* by *blast*

Part of Lemma 5.2: \sqsubseteq_{MAX} lacks joins.

theorem *on-max-path-noJoin*: *noJoin on-max-paths*
 using *on-max-paths-refl on-max-paths-trans linearizable-noJoin[OF on-max-paths-linearize]*
 by *blast*

”linearize” lemma for \sqsubseteq_{SINK} .

lemma *on-sink-paths-linearize*: **assumes** *finite* (*Collect valid-node*)
shows *linearizable on-sink-paths*

proof–

```

from assms on-ext-paths-ex on-sink-ext-paths-equiv
have  $\bigwedge n m. \text{on-sink-paths } n m \implies \text{valid-node } n \implies \exists ns. \text{is-path } n ns m$  by
blast
with assms on-all-paths-linearize on-sink-paths-step show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

Part of Lemma 5.2: \sqsubseteq_{SINK} lacks joins.

theorem *on-sink-path-noJoin*: **assumes** *finite* (*Collect valid-node*)
shows *noJoin on-sink-paths*

proof–

```

from assms on-sink-paths-linearize have linearizable on-sink-paths by simp
from on-sink-paths-refl on-sink-paths-trans[OF assms] linearizable-noJoin[OF
this]
show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

5.2 Transitive Reductions and Pseudo-forests

Theorems for the properties of the transitive, reflexive reductions (see Observation 5.1).

We will not give a full mechanized proof here due to the complexity of formalizing transitive, reflexive reductions.

We will however prove lemmas here and give a pen-and-paper proof on why they imply those properties.

For $\sqsubseteq \in \{\sqsubseteq_{MAX}, \sqsubseteq_{SINK}\}$, we will need linearizable: $m1 \sqsubseteq n \implies m2 \sqsubseteq n \implies m2 \sqsubseteq m1 \vee m1 \sqsubseteq m2$ and $scc: n \neq m1 \implies m1 \sqsubseteq n \implies m2 \sqsubseteq n \implies n \sqsubseteq m1 \implies n \sqsubseteq m2$. The linearizable part has already been proved in the previous section, the scc part will be proved in this section.

Now, assume we have $m1 < n$ and $m2 < n$. (with $<$ being the corresponding transitive, reflexive reduction of \sqsubseteq (*)). Then from (*) we have $m1 \sqsubseteq n$ and $m2 \sqsubseteq n$. With "linearize", we have $m2 \sqsubseteq m1 \vee m1 \sqsubseteq m2$ (w.l.o.g. let $m2 \sqsubseteq m1$ be true). This means we have (via (*), $m1 \sqsubseteq n$ and $m2 \sqsubseteq m1$) a path in the " $<$ -graph" from n to $m2$. But since $m2 < n$ and (*), this path must contain the $m2 < n$ edge. But then $n \sqsubseteq m1$, and "scc" gives us $n \sqsubseteq m2$ (note $m1 < n$ and (*) gives us $n \neq m1$). Thus, n , $m1$ and $m2$ belong to the same SCC of the "i-graph". In any transitive, reflexive reduction, the nodes of an SCC in the original graph form a cycle without other edges between them (Theorem 2 of "The Transitive Reduction of a Directed Graph" by Aho, Alfred and R. Garey, M and Ullman, Jeffrey (doi 10.1137/0201008)). But then $m1 = m2$.

"scc" lemma to be instantiated with \sqsubseteq_{MAX} and \sqsubseteq_{SINK} .

lemma *on-all-paths-scc*: **assumes** *closedG P*

$$\begin{aligned} & \bigwedge n m. P n m \implies \text{valid-node } n \implies \exists ns. \text{is-path } n \ ns \ m \\ & \bigwedge n m1 m2. P n m1 \implies P m1 m2 \implies P n m2 \\ & \bigwedge n. P n n \\ & \text{valid-node } n \ n \neq m1 \ P n m1 \ P n m2 \ P m1 n \end{aligned}$$

shows $P m2 n$

proof –

from *assms* **obtain** *ns* **where** *path: is-path n ns m2* **by** *metis*

show *?thesis*

proof (*cases ns*)

case *Nil*

with *path assms(4)* **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

next

case *Cons*

with *path is-path-Cons* **have** $n \in \text{set } ns$ **by** *auto*

with *split-list-last* **obtain** $ns1 \ ns2$ **where** *ns-split: ns = ns1@n#ns2* $n \notin \text{set } ns2$ **by** *metis*

with *path is-path-split* **have** *is-path n (n#ns2) m2* **by** *blast*

with *is-path-Cons* **obtain** x **where** *x-gen: x \in succs n is-path x ns2 m2* **by** *blast*

```

with assms have  $P\ x\ n$  by blast
with  $x\text{-gen}(2)\ ns\text{-split}(2)$  show ?thesis
proof (induction ns2 arbitrary: x)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case ( $Cons\ a\ ns2\ x$ )
  with is-path-Cons obtain  $y$  where  $a = x\ y \in succs\ x\ is\text{-path}\ y\ ns2\ m2$  by
blast
  with assms(1) Cons show ?case by auto
qed
qed
qed

```

”scc” lemma for \sqsubseteq_{MAX} .

```

lemma on-max-paths-scc: assumes valid-node n
   $n \neq m1$ 
  on-max-paths n m1
  on-max-paths n m2
  on-max-paths m1 n
  shows on-max-paths m2 n
using assms on-all-paths-scc[of on-max-paths n m1 m2] on-max-paths-step on-max-paths-ex-path
  on-max-paths-refl on-max-paths-trans by blast

```

”scc” lemma for \sqsubseteq_{SINK} .

```

lemma on-sink-paths-scc: assumes finite (Collect valid-node)
  valid-node n
   $n \neq m1$ 
  on-sink-paths n m1
  on-sink-paths n m2
  on-sink-paths m1 n
  shows on-sink-paths m2 n

```

proof–

```

from assms on-ext-paths-ex on-sink-ext-paths-equiv
have  $\bigwedge n\ m. on\text{-sink-paths}\ n\ m \implies valid\text{-node}\ n \implies \exists ns. is\text{-path}\ n\ ns\ m$  by
blast
with assms on-all-paths-scc[of on-sink-paths n m1 m2] on-sink-paths-step on-sink-paths-refl
  on-sink-paths-trans show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

5.3 Transitivity results

5.3.1 Reducible Graphs

To define reducibility, we need an additional assumption that every node is reachable from the entry node.

context

```

assumes Entry-path:  $\bigwedge n. valid\text{-node}\ n \implies \exists ns. is\text{-path}\ (-Entry)\ ns\ n$ 

```

assumes *reducible*: $\bigwedge n \text{ ns. is-path } n \text{ ns } n \wedge \text{ns} \neq []$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists m \in \text{set ns. } \forall m' \in \text{set ns. } \forall \text{ns}'. \text{is-path } (-\text{Entry-})$
ns' m' $\longrightarrow m \in \text{set } (\text{ns}'@[m'])$

begin

Definition of Weak Order Dependency. Not used in any results given in the article, but an important definition to make proofs about reducible graphs easier.

definition *wod* :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool
where *wod* *n* *m1* *m2* == *m1* \neq *m2*
 $\wedge (\exists \text{ms1. is-path } n \text{ ms1 } m1 \wedge m2 \notin \text{set ms1})$
 $\wedge (\exists \text{ms2. is-path } n \text{ ms2 } m2 \wedge m1 \notin \text{set ms2})$
 $\wedge (\exists x \in \text{succs } n. \text{on-max-paths-prev } x \text{ } m1 \text{ } m2 \vee \text{on-max-paths-prev}$
x *m2* *m1*)

lemma *on-max-path-prev-non-step-wod*: **assumes** *on-max-paths* *n* *m1*
 $x \in \text{succs } n$
on-max-paths-prev *x* *m1* *m2*
 $\neg \text{on-max-paths-prev } n \text{ } m1 \text{ } m2$
 $n \neq m2$
 $m1 \neq m2$
shows *wod* *n* *m1* *m2*

proof –

from *assms succs-valid on-max-paths-prev-split* **obtain** *ns11*
where *ns1-split*: *is-path* *x* *ns11* *m1* *m2* \notin *set ns11* **by** *metis*
with *succs-path-extend* *assms* **have** *path1*: *is-path* *n* (*n*#*ns11*) *m1* **by** *blast*
from *assms on-max-paths-not-prev* **obtain** *ns2* **where** *is-path* *n* *ns2* *m2* *m1* \notin
set ns2 **by** *metis*
with *path1 ns1-split assms wod-def* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *paths-order-ntscd-tranclp*: **assumes** *is-path* *p* *pns* *n*
 $m \notin \text{set pns}$
is-path *p* *pms* *m*
 $n \notin \text{set pms}$
 $x \in \text{succs } p$
 $n \neq m$
on-max-paths-prev *x* *n* *m*
shows *ntscd*** *p* *m* \vee *ntscd*** *p* *n*

proof (*clarify*)

assume $\neg \text{ntscd** } p \text{ } n$
from *max-path-ext* *assms succs-valid* **have** *max-ext-x*: *max-path* *x* (*ext-max-path*
x) **by** *auto*
from *assms on-max-paths-prev-split succs-valid* **obtain** *xns*
where *xns-gen*: *is-path* *x* *xns* *n* $n \notin \text{set xns}$ $m \notin \text{set xns}$ **by** *metis*
from *path-first[OF assms(1)]* **obtain** *ns* *ns'*
where *pn-path*: *is-path* *p* *ns* *n* *pns* = *ns*@*ns'* **by** *blast*
with *assms* **have** $m \notin \text{set ns}$ **by** *auto*

```

from path-first[OF assms(3)] obtain ms ms'
where pm-path: is-path p ms m m  $\notin$  set ms pms = ms@ms' by auto
with assms have n  $\notin$  set ms by auto
have ms  $\neq$  []
proof
  assume ms = []
  with path-empty-conv pm-path have p = m by auto
  with path-empty-conv assms pn-path have ns  $\neq$  [] by auto
  with  $\langle m \notin \text{set } ns \rangle$  path-cons-conv[of - p]  $\langle p = m \rangle$  pn-path show False by (cases
ns) auto
  qed
from assms on-max-paths-def on-max-paths-prev-def have on-max-paths x n by
auto
  with assms ntscd-cond-succ  $\langle \neg \text{ntscd}^{**} p n \rangle$  have max-paths: on-max-paths p n
by auto
  from is-path-valid-node[OF pm-path(1)] max-path-ext
  have max-ext-m: max-path m (ext-max-path m) by auto
  with pm-path max-path-append have max-path p (lappend (llist-of ms) (ext-max-path
m)) by auto
  with  $\langle n \notin \text{set } ms \rangle$  max-paths on-max-paths-def have n  $\in$  lset (ext-max-path m)
by auto
  from lset-split[OF this] obtain ens1 ens2
  where ext-max-path m = lappend (llist-of ens1) (LCons n ens2) by auto
  with max-ext-m max-path-split have path-mns:  $\exists$  mns. is-path m mns n by simp
blast
  show ntscd** p m
  proof (cases  $\exists$  nms. is-path n nms m)
    case False
      {
        fix m'
        assume m'-gen: m'  $\in$  set (m# rev ms) m'  $\neq$  p on-max-paths p m'
        with on-max-paths-step assms have on-max-paths x m' by auto
        with max-ext-x on-max-paths-def have m'  $\in$  lset (ext-max-path x) by auto
        with max-path-split-elem max-ext-x obtain ms1' where path-xm': is-path x
ms1' m' by metis
        obtain ms3' where is-path m' ms3' m
        proof (cases m=m')
          case True
            with path0 is-path-valid-node[OF path-xm'] that[of []] show ?thesis by auto
          next
            case False
              with m'-gen have m'  $\in$  set ms by auto
              with path-split-elem pm-path(1) that show ?thesis by blast
            qed
          with path-xm' path-append have is-path x (ms1'@ms3') m by auto
          with on-max-paths-prev-contr[OF assms(7,6) this] have n  $\in$  set (ms1'@ms3')
by auto
          with path-split-elem  $\langle \text{is-path } x (ms1'@ms3') m \rangle$  False have False by blast
        }
  }

```

```

with ntscd-rtranclpI[OF pm-path(1)] show ?thesis by auto
next
case True
with assms path-end-unique obtain nms
where cycle1: is-path n (n#nms) m n ∉ set nms m ∉ set nms by blast
from path-end-unique path-mns assms obtain mns
where cycle2: is-path m (m#mns) n m ∉ set mns n ∉ set mns by blast
let ?cs = n#nms@m#mns
from path-append[OF cycle1(1) cycle2(1)] have is-path n ?cs n by auto
with reducible[of n ?cs] obtain d where dom: d ∈ set ?cs
  ∨ m' ∈ set ?cs. ∨ ns. is-path (-Entry-) ns m' → d ∈ set (ns @ [m']) by auto
from Entry-path assms obtain ps where entry-p-path: is-path (-Entry-) ps p
by auto
have dom-path: d ∈ set (ps@[p])
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume d ∉ set (ps@[p])
  from pm-path entry-p-path path-append succs-path-extend assms xns-gen(1)
  have is-path (-Entry-) (ps@ms) m is-path (-Entry-) (ps@p#xns) n by auto
  with dom ⟨d ∉ set (ps@[p])⟩ have d ∈ set (ms@[m]) d ∈ set (xns@[n]) by
auto
  with ⟨m ∉ set xns⟩ ⟨n ∉ set ms⟩ assms(6) have d-elem: d ∈ set ms d ∈ set
xns by auto
  with path-split-elem xns-gen obtain ns1 ns2
  where xns-d-split: xns = ns1@d#ns2 is-path x ns1 d by blast
  from d-elem path-split-elem pm-path obtain ms1 ms2
  where ms = ms1@d#ms2 is-path d (d#ms2) m by blast
  with xns-d-split ⟨n ∉ set xns⟩ ⟨n ∉ set ms⟩ path-append
  have is-path x (ns1@d#ms2) m n ∉ set (ns1@d#ms2) by auto
  from on-max-paths-prev-contr[OF assms(7,6) this] show False .
qed
obtain dps where dps-gen: is-path d dps p
proof (cases d ∈ set ps)
  case True
  with path-split-elem entry-p-path that show ?thesis by blast
next
  case False
  with dom-path assms path0[of - p] that[of []] show ?thesis by auto
qed
obtain c cs where c-gen: is-path c cs p c ∈ set ?cs ∨ c' ∈ set (tl cs). c' ∉ set
?cs
proof (cases dps)
  case Nil
  with dom that[OF dps-gen] show ?thesis by auto
next
  case (Cons d' dps')
  with path-cons-conv[of - d] dps-gen dom have ∃ c ∈ set dps. c ∈ set ?cs by
auto
  from split-list-last-propE[OF this] obtain cs1 c cs2
  where cs-gen: dps = cs1@c#cs2 c ∈ set ?cs ∨ c' ∈ set cs2. c' ∉ set ?cs by

```



```

auto
  with is-path-split[OF dps-gen[unfolded this(1)]] that show ?thesis by auto
qed
with path-cons-conv[of - c] have n-set-cs:  $n \neq c \implies n \notin \text{set } cs$  by (cases cs)
auto
{
  fix pps
  assume pcs-gen:  $n \notin \text{set } pps$  is-path p pps p pps  $\neq []$ 
  with pcs-gen cycle-max-path-neq-nil have max-path p (cycle pps) by auto
  with max-paths on-max-paths-def cycle-lset[of pps] pcs-gen have False by
auto
}
note cycle-ccontr = this
show ?thesis
proof (cases  $c \in \text{set } (m\#mns)$ )
  case True
  with path-split-elem cycle2 obtain mcs cns
  where mns-split: is-path m mcs c  $m\#mns = mcs@c\#cns$  by blast
  have False
  proof (rule cycle-ccontr)
    from mns-split path-append pm-path c-gen show is-path p (ms@mcs@cs) p
by auto
    from assms cycle2 True have  $n \notin \text{set } (m\#mns)$  by auto
    with mns-split  $\langle ms \neq [] \rangle$  n-set-cs  $\langle n \notin \text{set } ms \rangle$ 
    show  $ms@mcs@cs \neq []$   $n \notin \text{set } (ms@mcs@cs)$  by auto
  qed
  thus ?thesis ..
next
  case False
  with c-gen have  $c \in \text{set } (n\#nms)$  by simp
  with path-split-elem cycle1 obtain ncs cms
  where nms-split: is-path n ncs c  $n\#nms = ncs@c\#cms$  by blast
  {
    fix m'
    assume m'-gen:  $m' \in \text{set } (m\#\text{rev } ms)$   $m' \neq p$  on-max-paths p m'
    with on-max-paths-step assms have on-max-paths x m' by auto
    from m'-gen assms  $\langle n \notin \text{set } ms \rangle$  have  $m' \neq n$  by auto
    obtain mms' pms'
    where ms-split: is-path m' mms' m  $n \notin \text{set } mms'$  is-path p pms'  $m' n \notin$ 
set pms'
    proof (cases  $m=m'$ )
      case True
      with path0 is-path-valid-node[OF assms(3)] that[of []] pm-path  $\langle n \notin \text{set }
ms \rangle$ 
      show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case False
      with m'-gen have  $m' \in \text{set } ms$  by auto
      with path-split-elem pm-path(1) obtain ms1 ms2

```

```

      where  $ms = ms1@m'\#ms2$  is-path  $m'$  ( $m'\#ms2$ )  $m$  is-path  $p$   $ms1$   $m'$  by
blast
      with that  $\langle n \notin \text{set } ms \rangle$  show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  from  $xns$ -gen  $nms$ -split  $c$ -gen  $\text{succs-path}[OF \text{assms}(5)]$  path-append
  have is-path  $x$  ( $xns@ncs@cs@[p]$ )  $x$  by auto
  with cycle-max-path-neq-nil have max-path  $x$  (cycle ( $xns@ncs@cs@[p]$ )) by
auto
  with  $\langle \text{on-max-paths } x \ m' \rangle$  on-max-paths-def cycle-lset[ $of \ xns@ncs@cs@[p]$ ]
  have  $m' \in \text{set} \ (xns@ncs@cs@[p])$  by auto
  have False
  proof (cases  $m' \in \text{set } xns$ )
    case True
      with path-split-elem  $xns$ -gen obtain  $xms'$   $xms''$ 
      where is-path  $x$   $xms'$   $m'$   $xns = xms'@m'\#xms''$  by blast
      with path-append  $ms$ -split  $xns$ -gen
      have is-path  $x$  ( $xms'@mms'$ )  $m$   $n \notin \text{set} \ (xms'@mms')$  by auto
      with on-max-paths-prev-contr[ $OF \ \text{assms}(7,6)$ ] show ?thesis by blast
    next
      case False
        with  $\langle m' \in \text{set} \ (xns@ncs@cs@[p]) \rangle$   $m'$ -gen have  $m' \in \text{set} \ (ncs@cs)$  by
auto
        then obtain  $n'$   $nps'$  where  $nps'$ -gen:  $ncs@cs = n'\#nps'$  by (cases
 $ncs@cs$ ) auto
        with path-append[ $OF \ nms$ -split(1)  $c$ -gen(1)] have is-path  $n$  ( $n'\#nps'$ )  $p$ 
by auto
        with  $nps'$ -gen path-cons-conv[ $of \ \text{edge-rel } n \ n'$ ] edge-rel-def  $\text{succs-valid}$ 
obtain  $n2$ 
        where  $nps'$ -path:  $n=n'$  is-path  $n2$   $nps'$   $p$  by blast
        with  $\langle m' \in \text{set} \ (ncs@cs) \rangle$   $nps'$ -gen  $\langle m' \neq n \rangle$  have  $m' \in \text{set} \ nps'$  by auto
        with path-split-elem  $nps'$ -path obtain  $nps1$   $nps2$ 
        where  $nps'$ -split:  $nps' = nps1@m'\#nps2$  is-path  $m'$  ( $m'\#nps2$ )  $p$  by blast
        have  $n \notin \text{set} \ nps'$ 
        proof (cases  $ncs$ )
          case Nil
            with  $nps'$ -gen  $c$ -gen(3) show ?thesis by auto
          next
            case (Cons a list)
              with  $nms$ -split(2) cycle1(2)  $nps'$ -gen  $n$ -set- $cs$  show ?thesis by force
        qed
        with  $\langle nps' = nps1@m'\#nps2 \rangle$  have  $n$ -not-elem:  $n \notin \text{set} \ (m'\#nps')$  by
auto
        show ?thesis
        proof (rule cycle-contr)
          from  $n$ -not-elem  $nps'$ -split  $ms$ -split path-append
          show  $n \notin \text{set} \ (pms'@m'\#nps2)$  is-path  $p$  ( $pms'@m'\#nps2$ )  $p$   $pms'@m'\#nps2$ 
 $\neq []$  by auto
        qed
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

    }
    with ntscd-rtranclpI[OF pm-path(1)] show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *reducible-wod-imp-ntscd-tranclp*: **assumes** *wod n m1 m2*
shows $ntscd^{**} n m1 \vee ntscd^{**} n m2$

proof –

```

from assms wod-def obtain ms1 ms2
where order-paths: is-path n ms1 m1 m2  $\notin$  set ms1 is-path n ms2 m2 m1  $\notin$  set
ms2 by auto
from assms wod-def obtain x
where  $m1 \neq m2$   $x \in succs n$  on-max-paths-prev x m1 m2  $\vee$  on-max-paths-prev
x m2 m1 by auto
with paths-order-ntscd-tranclp order-paths show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma *ntscd-not-on-max-paths*: **assumes** *ntscd n m*
 $n \neq m$
shows $\neg on-max-paths n m$
using *assms ntscd-def on-max-paths-step* **by** *blast*

lemma *ntscd-rtrancl-not-on-max-paths*: **assumes** $ntscd^{**} n m$
 $n \neq m$
shows $\neg on-max-paths n m$

proof

```

assume on-max-paths n m
with assms show False
proof (induction rule: converse-rtranclp-induct)
  case (step x y)
  show ?case
  proof (cases y = m)
    case True
    with step ntscd-not-on-max-paths show ?thesis by auto
  next
  case False
  with step have  $\neg on-max-paths y m$   $x \neq y$  by auto
  with on-max-paths-def obtain ns where ns-gen: max-path y ns m  $\notin$  lset ns
by auto
  from step ntscd-def obtain x1 where x1-gen: on-max-paths x1 y  $x1 \in succs$ 
x by auto
  with on-max-paths-ex-path succs-valid path-first obtain ns1
  where ns1-gen: is-path x1 ns1 y  $y \notin set ns1$  by metis
  with succs-path-extend x1-gen max-path-append ns-gen
  have max-path x (lappend (llist-of (x#ns1)) ns) by blast
  with step on-max-paths-def ns1-gen ns-gen have  $m \in set ns1$  by auto
  with ns1-gen path-split-elem obtain ns1' ns1''
  where ns1-split: is-path x1 ns1' m ns1 = ns1'@m#ns1'' by metis

```

from *step ntscd-def* **obtain** $x2$ **where** $x2 \in \text{succs } x \neg \text{on-max-paths } x2 \ y$ **by**
auto
with *on-max-paths-def* **obtain** $ns2$
where $ns2\text{-gen}: \text{max-path } x2 \ ns2 \ y \notin \text{lset } ns2$ **by** *auto*
with *max-path.intros(2)* $\langle x2 \in \text{succs } x \rangle \text{step}(4,5)$ *on-max-paths-def*
have $m \in \text{lset } ns2$ **by** *fastforce*
with *ns2-gen max-path-split-elem* **obtain** $ns2' \ ns2''$
where $ns2\text{-split}: \text{max-path } m \ (LCons \ m \ ns2'')$
 $ns2 = \text{lappend} \ (\text{llist-of } ns2') \ (LCons \ m \ ns2'')$ **by** *metis*
with *ns1-split ns1-gen ns2-gen max-path-append*
have $\text{max-path } x1 \ (\text{lappend} \ (\text{llist-of } ns1') \ (LCons \ m \ ns2''))$
 $y \notin \text{lset} \ (\text{lappend} \ (\text{llist-of } ns1') \ (LCons \ m \ ns2''))$ **by** *auto*
with *x1-gen on-max-paths-def* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
qed *simp*
qed

lemma *reducible-on-max-paths-order*: **assumes** *on-max-paths* $n \ m1$
 $\text{on-max-paths } n \ m2$
 $m1 \neq m2$
shows $\text{on-max-paths-prev } n \ m1 \ m2 \vee \text{on-max-paths-prev}$

$n \ m2 \ m1$
proof (*cases valid-node n*)
case *True*
with *max-path-ext* **obtain** ns **where** $\text{max-path } n \ ns$ **by** *auto*
with *assms on-max-paths-def max-path-split-elem* **obtain** $ns1$
where $\text{is-path } n \ ns1 \ m1$ **by** *metis*
with *assms* **show** *?thesis*
proof (*induction ns1 arbitrary: n*)
case *Nil*
with *path-empty-conv on-max-paths-prev-trivial* **show** *?case* **by** *auto*
next
case (*Cons n' ns1 n*)
show *?case*
proof ($\text{cases } n = m2 \vee n = m1$)
case *False*
from *Cons is-path-Cons* **obtain** x
where $x\text{-gen}: x \in \text{succs } n \ \text{is-path } x \ ns1 \ m1 \ n = n'$ **by** *metis*
with *on-max-paths-step False Cons*
have $\text{max-paths}: \text{on-max-paths } x \ m1 \ \text{on-max-paths } x \ m2$ **by** *metis+*
with *Cons x-gen* **have** $x\text{-prev}: \text{on-max-paths-prev } x \ m1 \ m2 \vee \text{on-max-paths-prev}$
 $x \ m2 \ m1$ **by** *auto*
from *Cons ntscd-rtrancl-not-on-max-paths False* **have** $\neg \text{ntscd}^{**} \ n \ m1 \ \neg$
 $\text{ntscd}^{**} \ n \ m2$ **by** *auto*
with *reducible-wod-imp-ntscd-tranclp* **have** $\neg \text{wod } n \ m1 \ m2 \ \neg \text{wod } n \ m2 \ m1$
by *auto*
with *on-max-path-prev-non-step-wod x-prev Cons x-gen False* **show** *?thesis*
by *blast*
qed (*auto simp add: on-max-paths-prev-trivial*)

qed
qed (*auto simp add: on-max-paths-prev-def max-path-valid-node*)

Proof of Theorem 5.1. The assumption of a reducible graph is given by the context, so it is an implicit assumption of this theorem.

theorem *reducible-on-max-paths-first-pos-trans*: **assumes** *on-max-paths-pos-first x y*

on-max-paths-pos-first y z
shows *on-max-paths-pos-first x z*

proof (*cases valid-node x \wedge y \neq z*)
case *non-trivial*: *True*
from *assms on-max-paths-pos-first-def* **obtain** *k1 k2*
where *k-gen: on-max-paths-pos-k-first x k1 y on-max-paths-pos-k-first y k2 z* **by** *auto*
from *on-max-paths-pos-k-implies-on-max-paths on-max-paths-trans k-gen*
have *on-max-paths: on-max-paths x y on-max-paths y z on-max-paths x z* **by** *blast+*
show *?thesis*
proof (*cases on-max-paths-prev x y z*)
case *True*
{
fix *ns*
assume *max-path: max-path x ns*
with *on-max-paths on-max-paths-def lset-at-pos-first* **obtain** *k*
where *z-pos: at-pos-first k ns z* **by** *blast*
from *max-path k-gen on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def* **have** *at-pos-first k1 ns y*
by *auto*
with *k-gen max-path on-max-paths-pos-first-chain z-pos on-max-paths-prev-at-pos-first*
True
have *at-pos-first (k1+k2) ns z* **by** *fastforce*
}
with *on-max-paths-pos-first-def on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
with *on-max-paths reducible-on-max-paths-order non-trivial*
have *z-prev-y: on-max-paths-prev x z y* **by** *auto*
from *on-max-paths max-path-ext non-trivial* **obtain** *ns* **where** *max-path: max-path x ns* **by** *auto*
with *on-max-paths on-max-paths-def lset-at-pos-first lset-at-pos-first* **obtain** *k*
where *z-pos: at-pos-first k ns z* **by** *blast*
from *max-path k-gen on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def* **have** *at-pos-first k1 ns y* **by** *auto*
with *k-gen max-path z-pos on-max-paths-prev-at-pos-first z-prev-y non-trivial*
have *less1: k < k1* **by** *fastforce*
with *on-max-paths-pos-k-first-diff k-gen z-pos max-path*
have *z-y: on-max-paths-pos-k-first z (k1-k) y* **by** *auto*
from *on-max-paths-prev-split z-prev-y non-trivial max-path-valid-node*
have *valid-node z* **by** *metis*

```

{
  fix ns2
  assume max-path2: max-path x ns2
  with on-max-paths on-max-paths-def lset-at-pos-first lset-at-pos-first obtain
k'
  where z-pos2: at-pos-first k' ns2 z by blast
  from max-path2 k-gen on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def have at-pos-first k1 ns2 y
by auto
  with k-gen max-path2 z-pos2 on-max-paths-prev-at-pos-first z-prev-y non-trivial
  have less2: k' < k1 by fastforce
  with on-max-paths-pos-k-first-diff k-gen z-pos2 max-path2
  have on-max-paths-pos-k-first z (k1-k') y by auto
  with z-y on-max-paths-pos-k-first-k-unique ⟨valid-node z⟩ have k1-k' = k1-k
by auto
  with less1 less2 have k' = k by auto
  with less1 less2 z-pos2 have at-pos-first k ns2 z by auto
}
with on-max-paths-pos-first-def on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def show ?thesis by
auto
qed
next
case False
with assms on-max-paths-pos-first-def on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def max-path-valid-node
show ?thesis by auto
qed

end

end

```

5.3.2 Graphs with unique exit node

The assumption that there is a unique exit node reachable from all other nodes is given by the Postdomination locale.

context *Postdomination*
begin

lemma *unique-exit-on-max-paths-first-pos-k-trans*: **assumes** *on-max-paths-pos-k-first*
x k1 y

on-max-paths-pos-k-first y k2 z
shows *on-max-paths-pos-k-first x (k1+k2)*

z
proof (*cases valid-node x*)
case *x-valid: True*

```

{
  fix ns
  assume max-path x ns
  with assms x-valid have at-pos-first (k1+k2) ns z
  proof (induction k1 arbitrary: x ns)

```

```

case 0
with on-max-paths-pos-k-first-0 have  $x = y$  by auto
with 0 on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def show ?case by auto
next
case (Suc k1 x ns)
then show ?case
proof (cases x = z)
  case True
    with Suc on-max-paths-pos-k-first-refl on-max-paths-pos-k-first-k-unique
    have  $z \neq y$  by blast
    with Suc True on-max-paths-pos-k-first-end-node Exit-sucCs have  $z \neq$ 
(-Exit-) by auto
    {
      fix ns'
      assume is-path y ns' (-Exit-)
      with Exit-sucCs max-path-end have max-path y (llist-of (ns'@[(-Exit-)]))
by auto
      with Suc on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def at-pos-first-def in-lset-conv-lnth
      have  $z \in \text{lset } (\text{llist-of } (ns'@[(-Exit-)]))$  by metis
      with ( $z \neq (-Exit-)$ ) have  $z \in \text{set } ns'$  by simp
    }
    note exit-path-z = this
    with path0 have  $y \neq (-Exit-)$  by fastforce
    from Suc on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def at-pos-first-def
    have at-pos-first (Suc k1) ns y by auto
    with at-pos-first-def in-lset-conv-lnth have  $y \in \text{lset } ns$  by metis
    with Suc max-path-split-elem max-path-valid-node have valid-node y by
metis
    with Exit-is-path obtain ns2 where ns2-gen: is-path y ns2 (-Exit-) by
auto
    with exit-path-z have  $ns2 \neq []$  by fastforce
    with path-last ns2-gen obtain ns3
      where ns3-gen: is-path y (y#ns3) (-Exit-)  $y \notin \text{set } ns3$  by metis
    with ( $z \neq y$ ) exit-path-z split-list obtain ns4 ns5
      where  $ns3 = ns4 \# z \# ns5$  by fastforce
    with ns3-gen is-path-split[of - y#ns4]
    have ns3-split: is-path z (z#ns5) (-Exit-)  $y \notin \text{set } (z\#ns5)$  by auto
    with Exit-sucCs max-path-end[of - z#ns5]
    have max-path z (llist-of (z#ns5@[(-Exit-)])) by auto
    with True Suc on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def at-pos-first-def in-lset-conv-lnth
    have  $y \in \text{lset } (\text{llist-of } (z\#ns5@[(-Exit-)]))$  by metis
    with ns3-split ( $y \neq (-Exit-)$ ) show ?thesis by auto
  next
  case False
    from Suc on-max-paths-pos-k-first-end-node have sucCs x  $\neq \{\}$  by blast
    with Suc max-path-step obtain x' ns'
      where step: ns = LCons x ns' max-path x' ns' x' \in sucCs x by metis
    with on-max-paths-pos-k-first-Suc Suc(2) have on-max-paths-pos-k-first x'
k1 y by force

```

```

    with step Suc succs-valid have at-pos-first (k1 + k2) ns' z by fastforce
    with at-pos-first-step step False show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed
}
with on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def show ?thesis by auto
qed (auto simp add: on-max-paths-pos-k-first-def max-path-valid-node)

```

Proof of Theorem 5.2. The assumption of a unique exit node is given by the locale context, so it is an implicit assumption of this theorem.

theorem *unique-exit-on-max-paths-first-pos-trans*: **assumes** *on-max-paths-pos-first* $x\ y$

```

    on-max-paths-pos-first y z
  shows on-max-paths-pos-first x z
  using assms on-max-paths-pos-first-def unique-exit-on-max-paths-first-pos-k-trans
  by metis

```

end

5.4 Timing Sensitive Postdominance Frontiers

```

context CFG
begin

```

Definition 5.7, redefinition of $1-\sqsubseteq$ -Postdominance.

abbreviation *spdom'* $pdrel\ n\ m == pdrel\ n\ m \wedge (\exists m' \neq m. pdrel\ n\ m' \wedge pdrel\ m'\ m)$

Redefinition of the Postdominance Frontier, which uses the redefined $1-\sqsubseteq$ -Postdominance from Definition 5.7.

abbreviation *pdf'* $pdrel\ m == \{n. \neg spdom'\ pdrel\ n\ m \wedge (\exists x \in succs\ n. pdrel\ x\ m)\}$

Proof of Theorem 5.3.

theorem *tscd-on-max-paths-pos-first-frontier*:

assumes $n \neq m$

shows $n \in pdf'\ on-max-paths-pos-first\ m \longleftrightarrow tscd\ n\ m$

proof

assume $pdf: n \in pdf'\ on-max-paths-pos-first\ m$

with *assms on-max-paths-pos-first-refl* **have** $\neg on-max-paths-pos-first\ n\ m$ **by** *auto*

with *pdf tscd-cond-succ* **show** $tscd\ n\ m$ **by** *auto*

next

assume $tscd\ n\ m$

with *tscd-def* **obtain** $k\ x1\ x2$ **where** $succs: x1 \in succs\ n\ x2 \in succs\ n$

$on-max-paths-pos-k-first\ x1\ k\ m \neg on-max-paths-pos-k-first\ x2\ k\ m$ **by** *auto*

with *on-max-paths-pos-first-def on-max-paths-pos-k-first-step assms*

$on-max-paths-pos-k-first-k-unique\ succs-valid$ **have** $\neg on-max-paths-pos-first\ n\ m$ **by** *metis*


```
with succs assms on-max-paths-pos-first-def show  $n \in pdf'$  on-max-paths-pos-first  
m by auto  
qed  
  
end  
  
end
```