

FM Chapter 5 – Language Based Security – Exercise 5.10

Lemma If $\langle q; \sigma \rangle \Longrightarrow_1^* \langle q'; \sigma' \rangle$ then we also have $\langle q; \sigma \rangle \Longrightarrow_0^* \langle q'; \sigma' \rangle$.

Proof. By induction on the size of the trace $\langle q; \sigma \rangle \Longrightarrow_1^* \langle q'; \sigma' \rangle$.

- **Base case:** Holds vacuously, as there is no successor of $\langle q; \sigma \rangle$.
- **Induction Hypothesis:** Assume that if $\langle q; \sigma \rangle \Longrightarrow_1^n \langle q'; \sigma' \rangle$ then we also have $\langle q; \sigma \rangle \Longrightarrow_0^n \langle q'; \sigma' \rangle$.
- **Induction Step:** We need to show that if $\langle q; \sigma \rangle \Longrightarrow_1^{n+1} \langle q''; \sigma'' \rangle$ then we can construct $\langle q; \sigma \rangle \Longrightarrow_0^{n+1} \langle q''; \sigma'' \rangle$.

With this we have that $\langle q; \sigma \rangle \Longrightarrow_1^n \langle q'; \sigma' \rangle \xrightarrow{act}_1 \langle q''; \sigma'' \rangle$. First notice that by IH on $\langle q; \sigma \rangle \Longrightarrow_1^n \langle q'; \sigma' \rangle$ we get $\langle q; \sigma \rangle \Longrightarrow_0^n \langle q'; \sigma' \rangle$.

It now remains to show that if $\langle q'; \sigma' \rangle \xrightarrow{act}_1 \langle q''; \sigma'' \rangle$ then $\langle q'; \sigma' \rangle \xrightarrow{act}_0 \langle q''; \sigma'' \rangle$. We now have three cases for act :

- Case $act = \text{skip}$. Because $\langle q'; \sigma' \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{skip}}_1 \langle q''; \sigma'' \rangle$, then we must have that $\mathcal{S}_1[\text{skip}](\sigma') = \sigma'$, so $\sigma' = \sigma''$. Furthermore $\mathcal{S}_0[\text{skip}](\sigma') = \sigma' = \sigma''$, and we now get that $\langle q'; \sigma' \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{skip}}_0 \langle q''; \sigma'' \rangle$.
- Case $act = x := a\{X\}$. Because $\langle q'; \sigma' \rangle \xrightarrow{x:=a\{X\}}_1 \langle q''; \sigma'' \rangle$, then we must have that $\mathcal{A}[a](\sigma')$ is defined and that $X \cup \text{fv}(a) \Rightarrow \{X\}$, which gives that $\mathcal{S}_1[x := a\{X\}](\sigma') = \sigma'[x \mapsto \mathcal{A}[a](\sigma')]$. So $\sigma'' = \sigma'[x \mapsto \mathcal{A}[a](\sigma')]$.
Because $\mathcal{A}[a](\sigma')$ is defined and $0 = 0$, then we also have that $\mathcal{S}_0[x := a\{X\}](\sigma') = \sigma''$, and we now get that $\langle q'; \sigma' \rangle \xrightarrow{x:=a\{X\}}_0 \langle q''; \sigma'' \rangle$.
- Case $act = b$. Because $\langle q'; \sigma' \rangle \xrightarrow{b}_1 \langle q''; \sigma'' \rangle$ then we must have that $\mathcal{B}[b](\sigma')$ is defined and holds, and we get that $\mathcal{S}_1[b](\sigma') = \sigma'$. So $\sigma'' = \sigma'$.
Because $\mathcal{B}[b](\sigma')$ is defined and holds, then we get that $\mathcal{S}_0[b](\sigma') = \sigma''$, and we now get that $\langle q'; \sigma' \rangle \xrightarrow{b}_0 \langle q''; \sigma'' \rangle$. \square

The program in Try It Out 5.9 with $x \not\Rightarrow y$ would be allowed to progress by the reference-monitor semantics \Longrightarrow_0 , but is halted by the reference-monitor semantics \Longrightarrow_1 . This will therefore give us that $\langle q; \sigma \rangle \Longrightarrow_0^* \langle q'; \sigma' \rangle$ but where $\langle q; \sigma \rangle \not\Longrightarrow_1^* \langle q'; \sigma' \rangle$.