

Verifying Robustness of Programs Under Structural Perturbations

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Motivation

- An attempt to synthesize the max function using PBE:
 - $(13, 15) \mapsto 15$
 - $(-23, 19) \mapsto 19$
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- Synthesized program: $P(a, b) := \text{return } b$
- Neither synthesized program, nor synthesizer are *robust*

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- $P(13, 15) \neq P(15, 13)$
- - $(15, 13) \mapsto 15$
 - $(-23, 19) \mapsto 19$
 - $(-13, -75) \mapsto -13$would synthesize very different program
- Synthesize a robust program or develop robust synthesizer

Robustness Properties

- Continuity: small change to input \Rightarrow small change to output

`Sort([1,4,3,6])=[1,3,4,6]`

`Sort([2,3,3,5])=[2,3,3,5]`

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- Permutation: permuting input permutes the output

`Find([1,4,3,6], 4)=1`

$\sigma = (0 \mapsto 2, 1 \mapsto 3, 2 \mapsto 1, 3 \mapsto 0)$

`Find([6,3,1,4], 4)=3`

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- Permutation: permuting input leaves output invariant

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Verifying Continuity

- Consider
 - 1: **if** $x \geq 0$ **then**
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- Proof rule:

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- Only applicable to numerical perturbations

If-Elsif-Elsif-Else Cost

-

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- Given if-elsif-elsif-else,
 - Reason about each branch (4 branches)
 - Check equivalence (3 comparisons)

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- Cartesian Hoare Triple examples:
 - Determinism:

$$\|\vec{x}_1 = \vec{x}_2\|f(\vec{x})\|ret_1 = ret_2\|$$

- Symmetry:

$$\|x_1 = y_2 \wedge x_2 = y_1\|f(x, y)\|ret_1 = ret_2\|$$

If-Elsif-Elsif-Else Cost

- Given if-elsif-elsif-else, must reason about product of each pair of branches (16 pairs):

$$P_1 \otimes P_1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$P_1 \otimes P_4$$

$$P_2 \otimes P_1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$P_4 \otimes P_4$$

Structural invariants – Motivation

- Sanity checks and bug finding
- Functions invariant under order of list
 - max, sum, sort
- Data structures with representing something else
- Invariance under value it represents
 - binary search trees, heaps, hash sets

Lists – Invariance under order

Given an array a

- Let a_{swap} be a with its first and second entry swapped
 - $[a[1], a[0], a[2], a[3], \dots, a[n]]$
- Let a_{rot} be a rotated by 1
 - $[a[1], a[2], a[3], \dots, a[n], a[0]]$

Lemma: If for any a , $P(a) = P(a_{\text{swap}}) = P(a_{\text{rot}})$, then for any permutation a' of a , we have $P(a) = P(a')$.

Proof: Math

Programs – Invariance under order

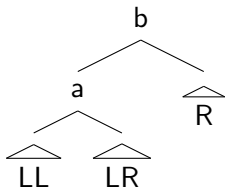
- $\text{maxList}([x]) = x$
- $\text{maxList}([x, \dots xs...]) = \text{max}(x, \text{maxList}(xs))$
- Verifying $\text{maxList}(a) = \text{maxList}(a_{\text{swap}})$ has one case:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{maxList}([x, y, \dots xs...]) & \stackrel{?}{=} & \text{maxList}([y, x, \dots xs...]) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \text{max}(x, \text{maxList}([y, \dots xs...])) & & \text{max}(y, \text{maxList}([x, \dots xs...])) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \text{max}(x, \text{max}(y, \text{maxList}(xs))) & & \text{max}(y, \text{max}(x, \text{maxList}(xs))) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \text{max}(x, \text{max}(y, z)) & & \text{max}(y, \text{max}(x, z)) \end{array}$$

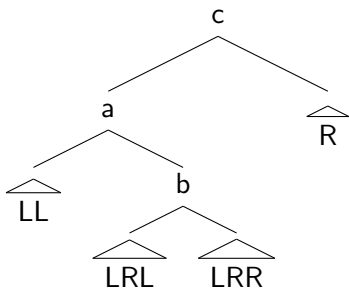
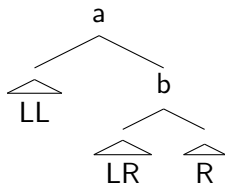
Binary Search Trees

- For lists, two simple permutations generated all permutations
- Goal: similar permutations for BSTs

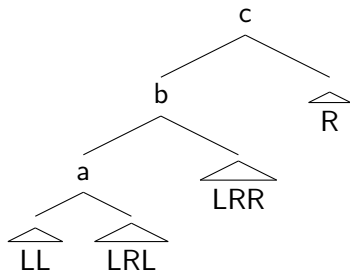
Binary Search Trees



rotate
→



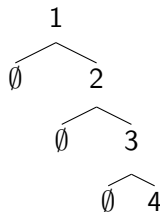
flatten
→



Binary Search Trees

It suffices to show

- Every tree can be transformed into a “normal form” (i.e. list)
 - “flatten” straightens out the tree
 - “rotate” lets you straighten all the parts
- Every operation is reversible



Lists and Binary Search Trees

- Can check robustness under ALL permutations by checking just TWO permutations

More General Procedure

- Sets of permutations are case-by-case
- Goal: formulation of invariance
 - Useful
 - Easy to code/express
 - Checkable

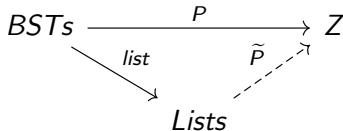
More General Procedure

Invariance of a program $P : T \rightarrow Z$ relative to a function $f : T \rightarrow T'$

- $f(t)$ gives a “canonical representative” of t
- For concreteness, $f = \text{list} : BST \rightarrow List$

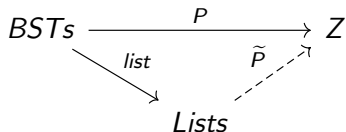
Observation: The following are equivalent:

- $\text{list}(x) = \text{list}(y) \implies P(x) = P(y)$
- There exists a program $\tilde{P} : Lists \rightarrow Z$ such that $P(t) = \tilde{P}(\text{list}(t))$

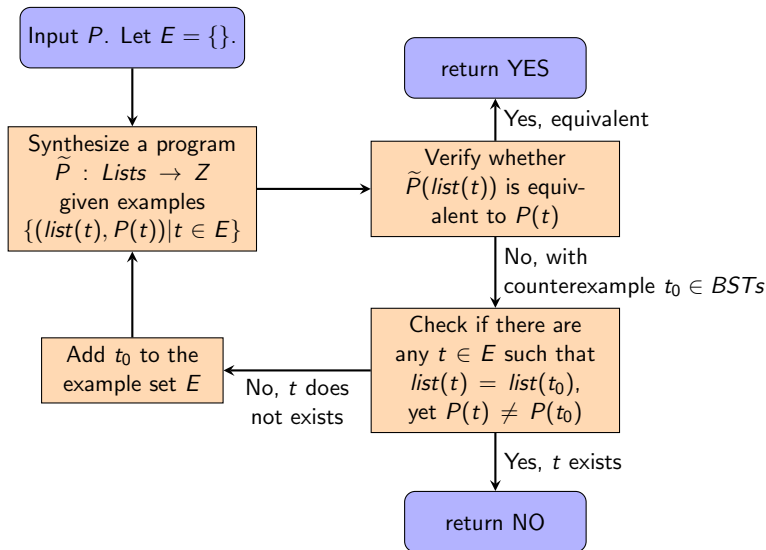


More General Procedure

- Idea: Synthesize a witness to the invariance
 - A function $\tilde{P} : Lists \rightarrow Z$
- P and $list$ provide a *full specification* of \tilde{P}
- Counterexample guided inductive synthesis



More General Procedure



Future Directions

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