

Verifying Robustness of Programs Under Structural Perturbations

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Motivation

- “Sanity Checks”
- 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

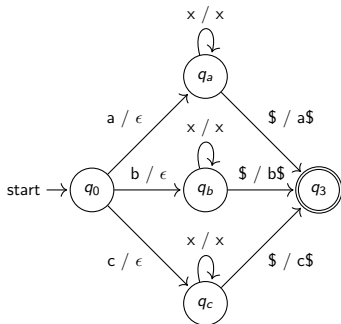
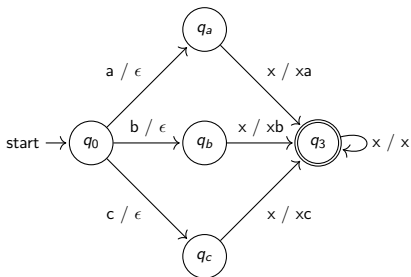
Given an array a

- 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

Automata – Invariance under order



Automata – Invariance under order

Theorem: Given a deterministic automata M , we can check if M is invariant under the order of its input in time $O(|\Sigma|^2|M|\log(|\Sigma||M|))$.

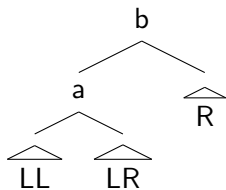
Proof:

- Construct the machines M_{swap} and M_{rot} by composing M with those machines
 - Requires $O(|\Sigma||M|)$ states
- Check if $L(M_{swap}) = L(M) = L(M_{rot})$
 - E.g. by state minimization in time $O(n|\Sigma|\log n)$

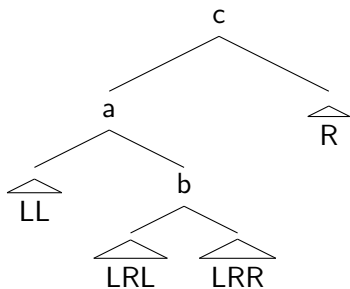
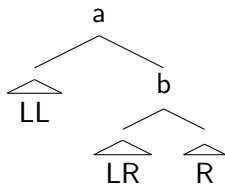
Binary Search Trees

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

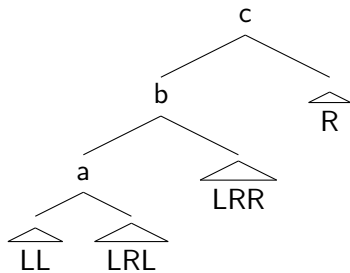
Binary Search Trees



rotate
→



flatten
→



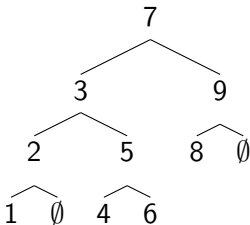
Binary Search Trees

It suffices to show

- Every tree can be transformed into a “normal form” (i.e. list)
- Every operation is reversible

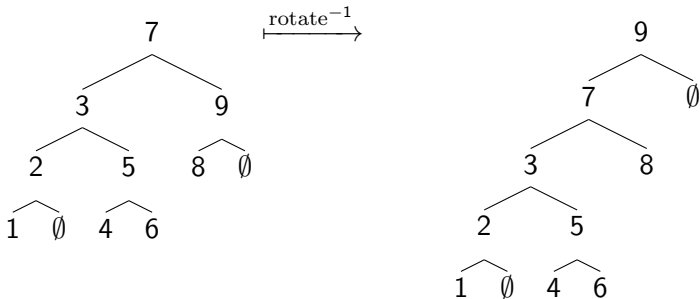
Binary Search Trees – Proof by example

- Every tree can be transformed into a “normal form” (i.e. list)



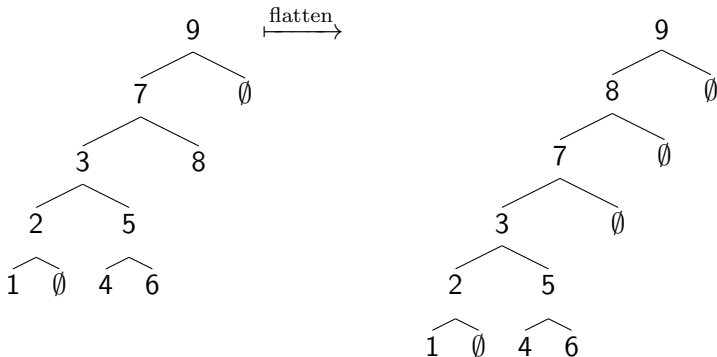
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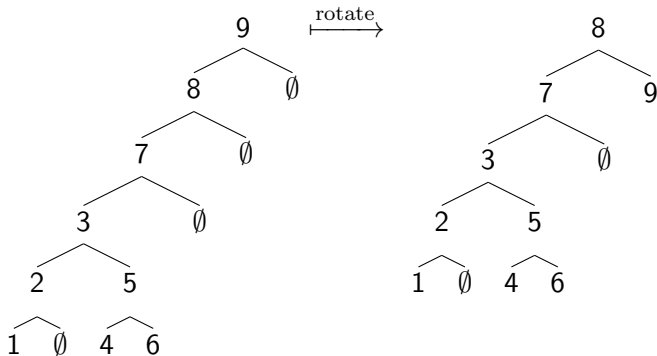
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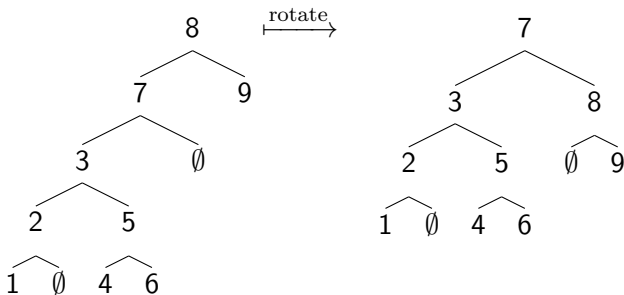
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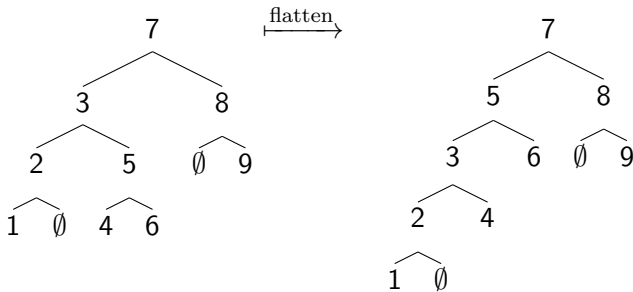
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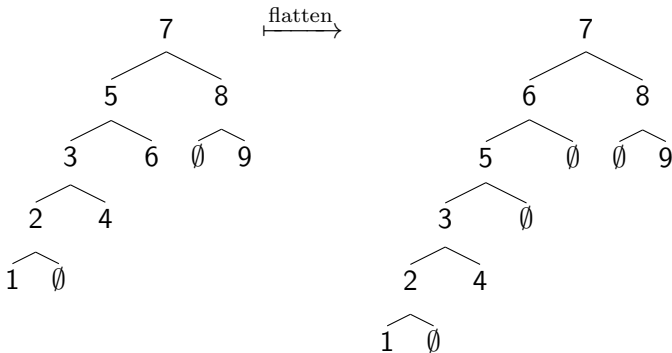
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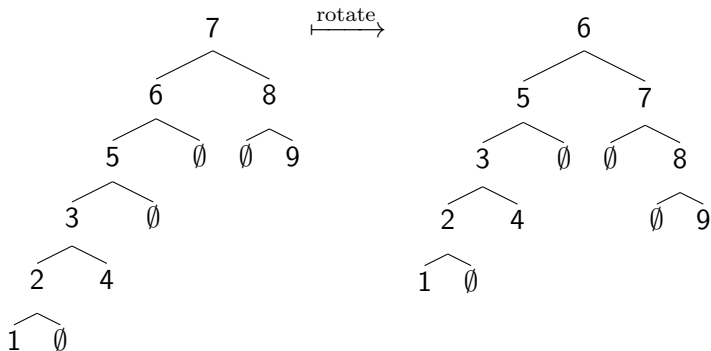
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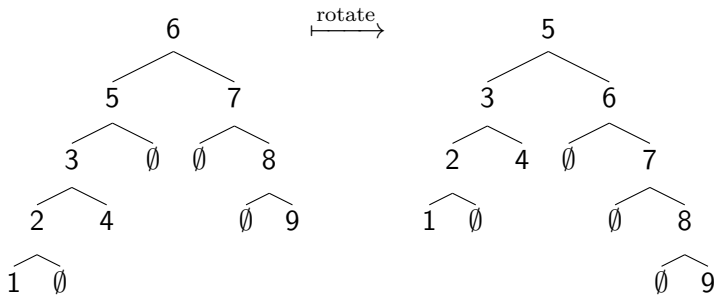
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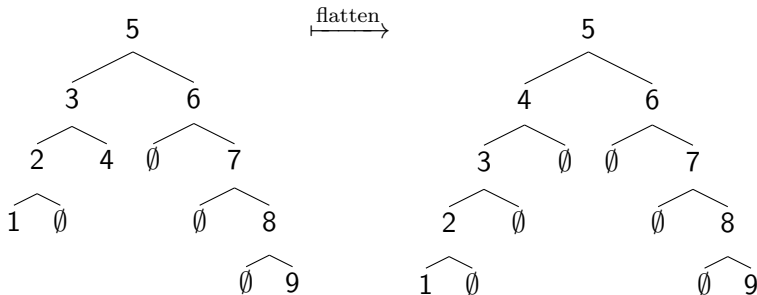
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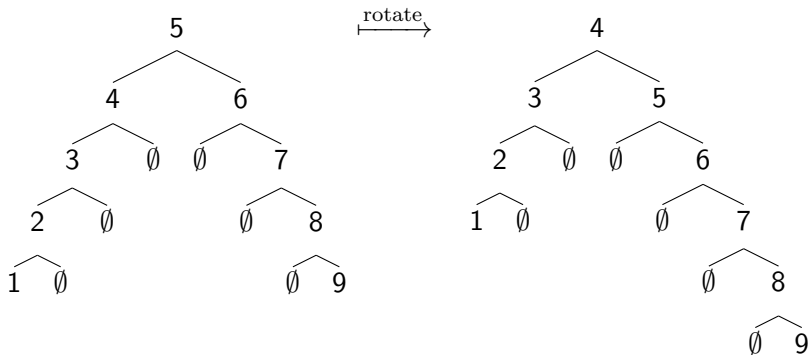
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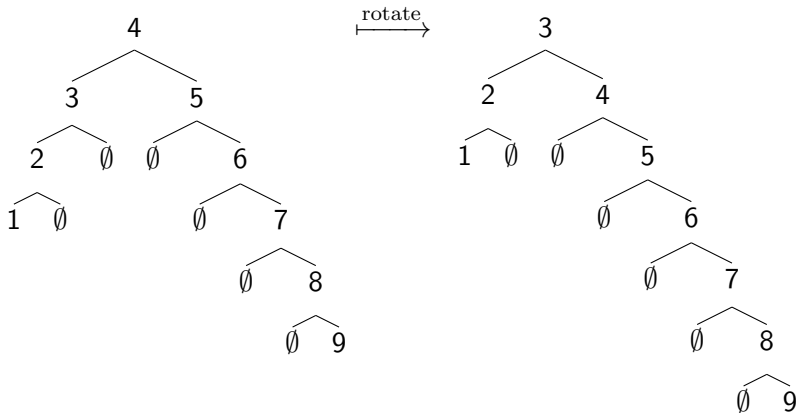
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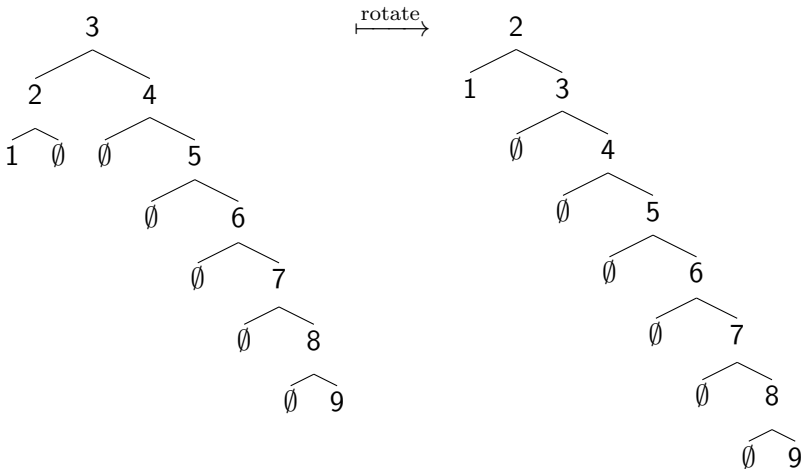
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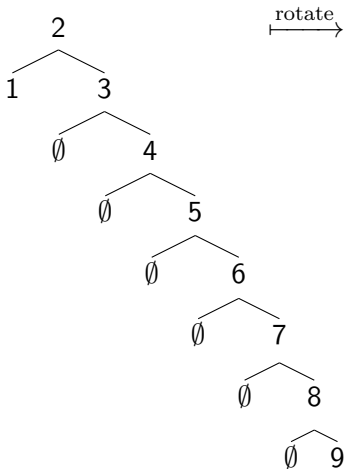
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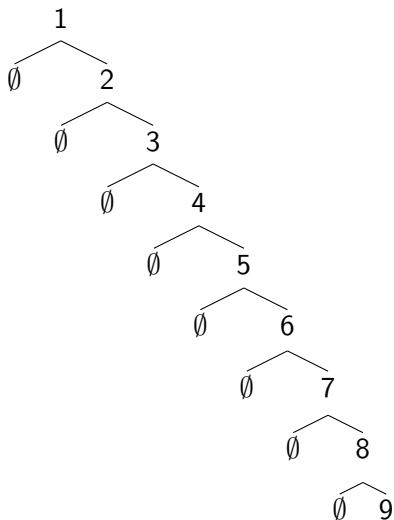


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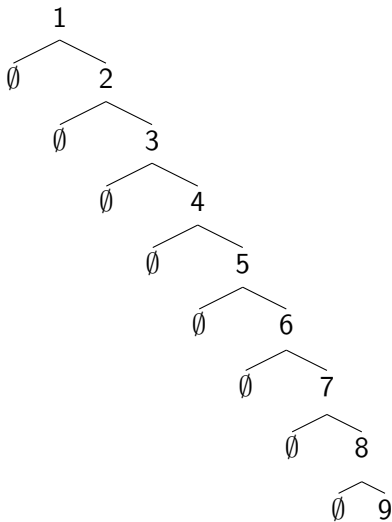


rotate \longrightarrow



Binary Search Trees – Proof by example

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Checking BST code

- One case of checking invariance under rotation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{secondSmallest} \left(\begin{array}{c} b \\ / \quad \backslash \\ a \quad \triangle \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \uparrow \\ \emptyset \quad \emptyset \quad R \end{array} \right) &= \text{secondSmallest} \left(\begin{array}{c} a \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \emptyset \quad b \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \uparrow \\ \emptyset \quad \triangle \quad R \end{array} \right) \\ b &= \text{smallest} \left(\begin{array}{c} b \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \emptyset \quad \triangle \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \uparrow \\ \emptyset \quad \quad R \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

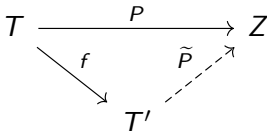
More General Procedure

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

- E.g. $f : BST \rightarrow List$

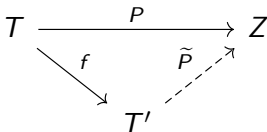
Observation: The following are equivalent:

- $f(x) = f(y) \implies P(x) = P(y)$
- There exists a program $\tilde{P} : T' \rightarrow Z$ such that $P = \tilde{P} \circ f$

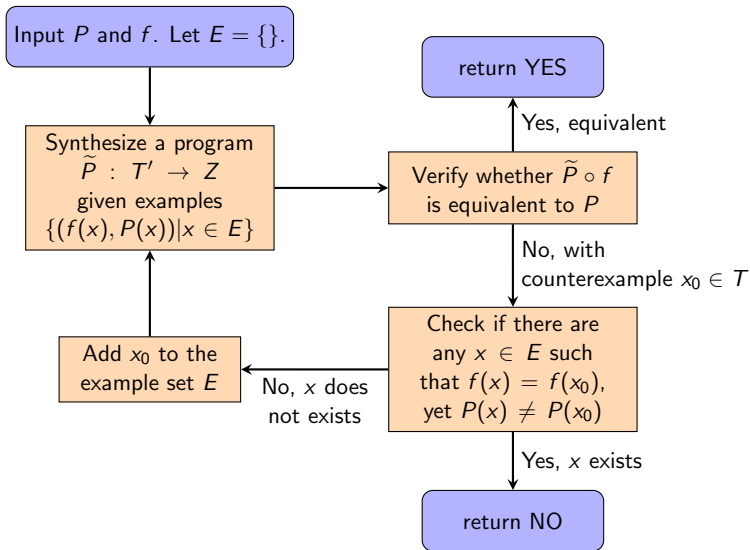


More General Procedure

- Idea: Synthesize a witness to the invariance
 - A function $\tilde{P} : T' \rightarrow Z$
- P and f provide a *full specification* of \tilde{P}
- Counterexample guided inductive synthesis



More General Procedure



More General Procedure

asdf