

# 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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- - $(15, 13) \mapsto 15$
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  - $(-13, -75) \mapsto -13$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]`

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

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

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- Permutation: permuting input leaves output invariant

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# Verifying Continuity

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- Proof rule:

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- Only applicable to numerical perturbations

## If-Elsif-Elsif-Else Cost

- 

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  - Reason about each branch (4 branches)

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  - 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):

$$P_1 \otimes P_1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$P_1 \otimes P_4$$

$$P_2 \otimes P_1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$P_4 \otimes P_4$$

# 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

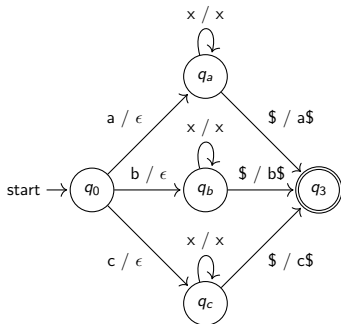
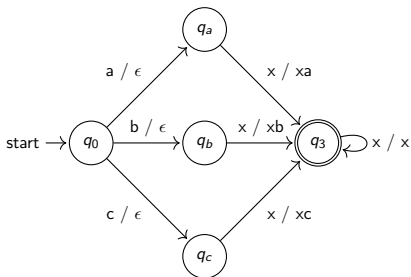
Given an array  $a$

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



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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:

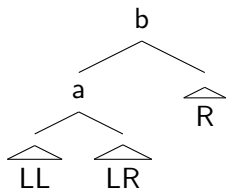
- Construct the machines  $M_{swap}$  and  $M_{rot}$  by composing  $M$  with those machines
  - Requires  $O(|\Sigma||M|)$  states
- Check if  $L(M_{swap}) = L(M) = L(M_{rot})$ 
  - E.g. by state minimization in time  $O(n|\Sigma|\log n)$

# Binary Search Trees

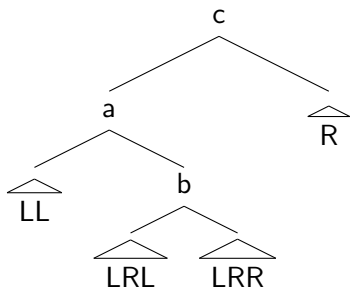
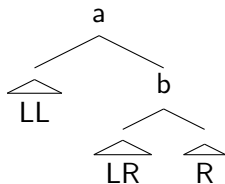
- For lists, two simple permutations generated all permutations
- Goal: similar permutations for BSTs



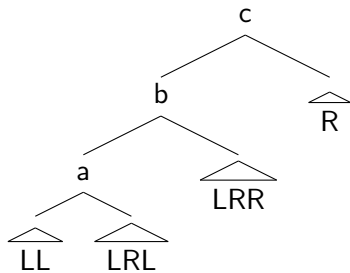
# Binary Search Trees



rotate  
→



flatten  
→



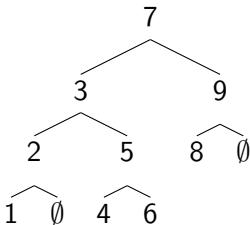
# Binary Search Trees

It suffices to show

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

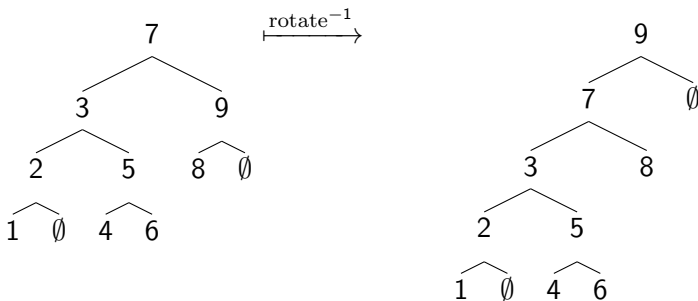
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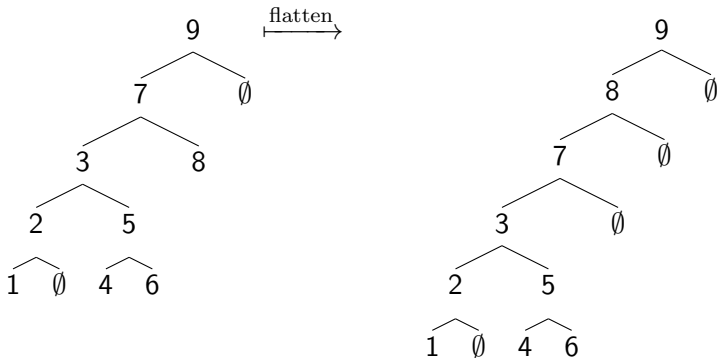
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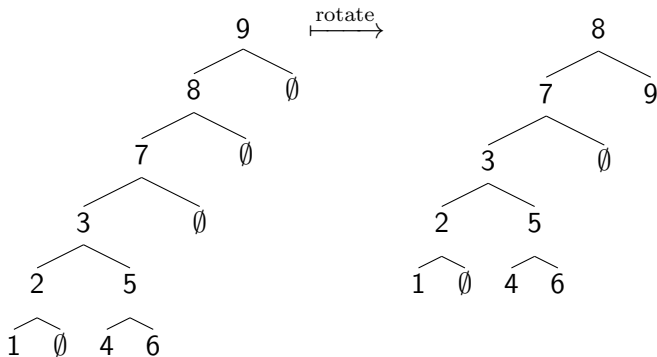
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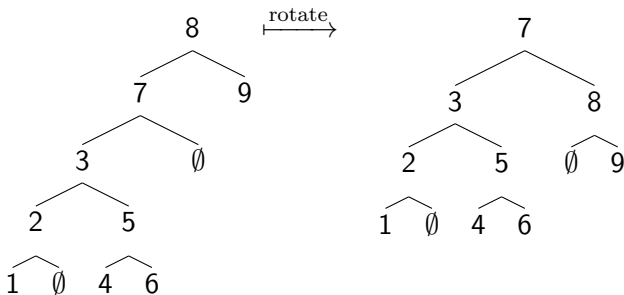
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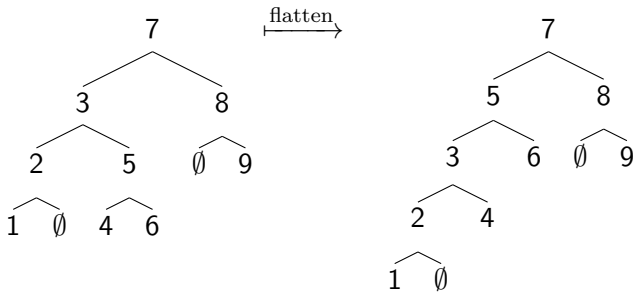
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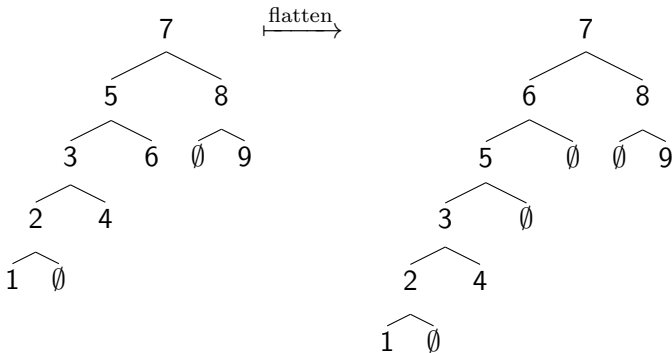
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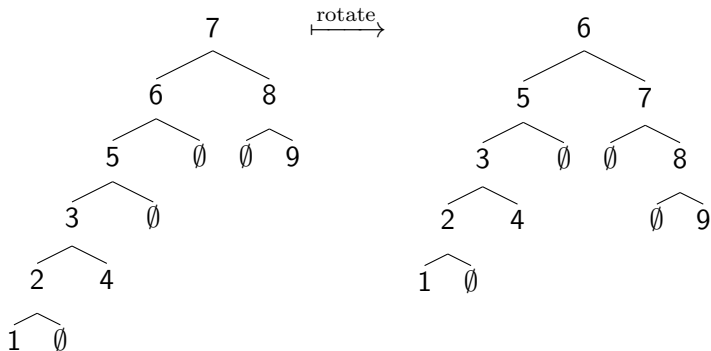
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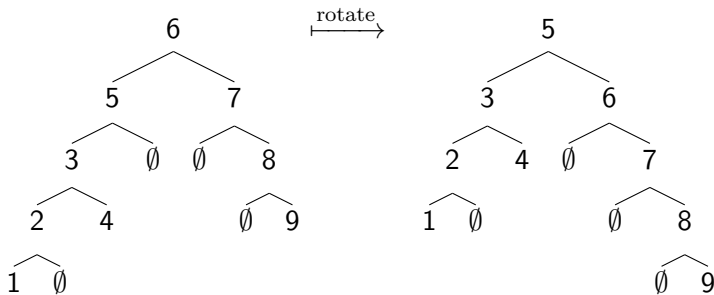
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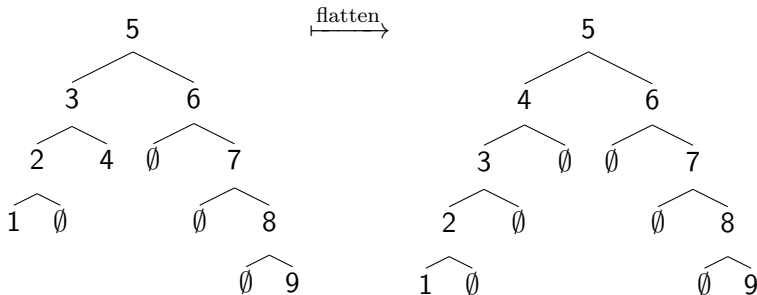
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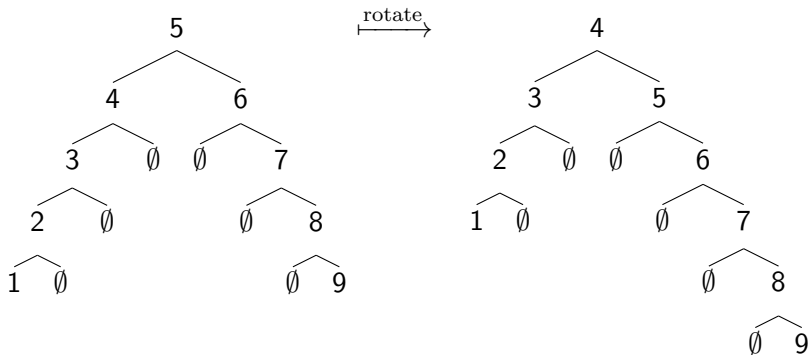
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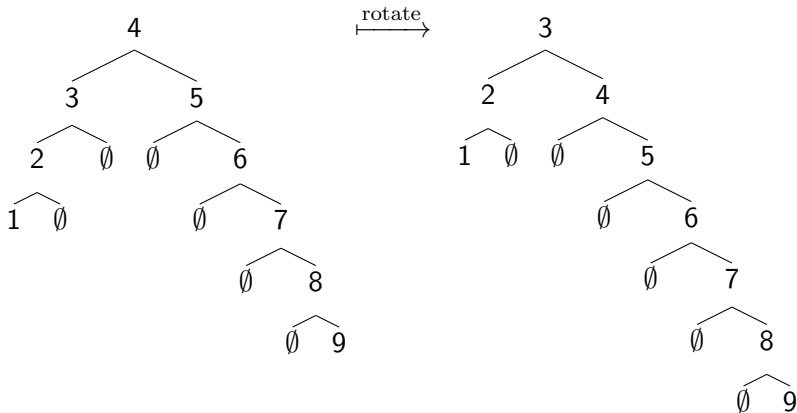
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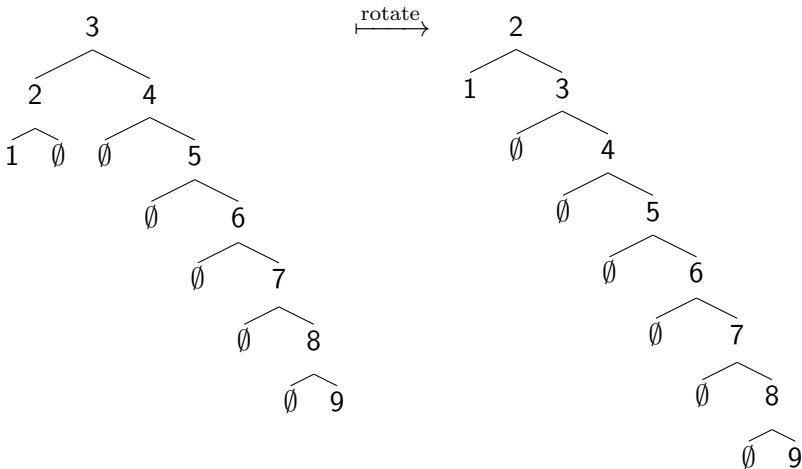
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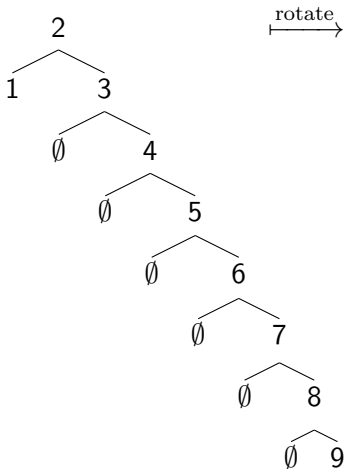
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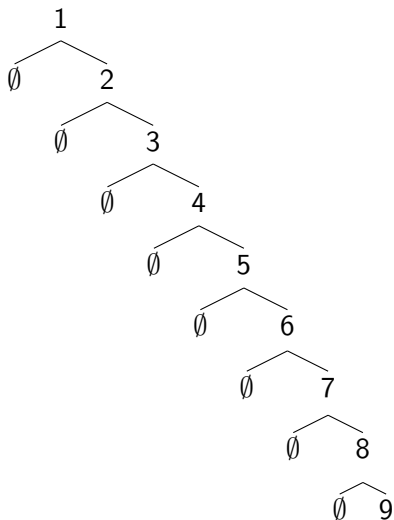


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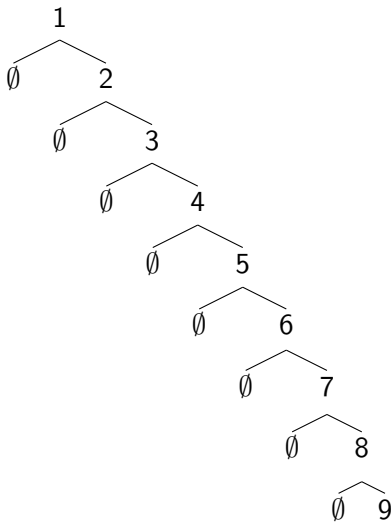
rotate  $\longrightarrow$





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## Checking BST code

- One case of checking invariance under rotation:

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

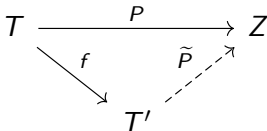
## More General Procedure

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

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

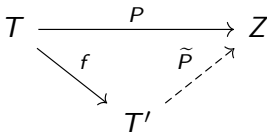
Observation: The following are equivalent:

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

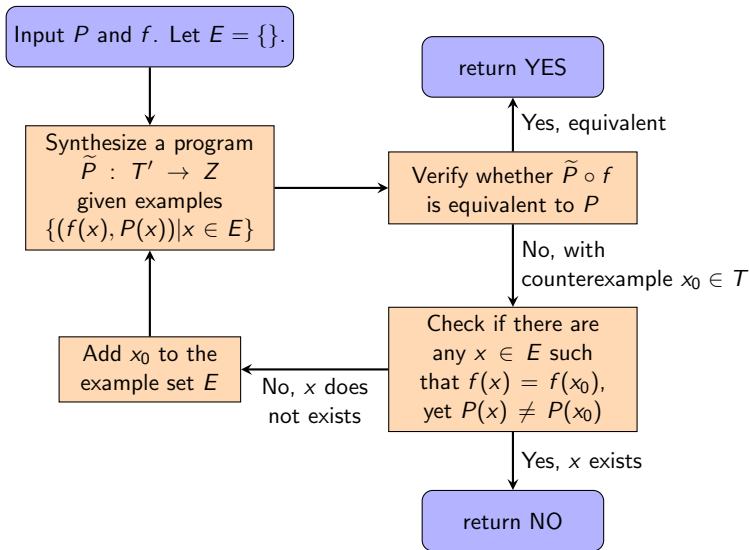


## More General Procedure

- 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



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asdf

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