When matching against a range, the compiler verifies that the range is non-empty. Range patterns include both endpoints, so this is equivalent to requiring the start of the range to be less than or equal to the end of the range.

Erroneous code example:

```
match 5u32 {
    // This range is ok, albeit pointless.
    1 ..= 1 => {}
    // This range is empty, and the compiler can tell.
    1000 ..= 5 => {}
}
```