fn make_int_to_bigint_threshold

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This proof resides in "contrib" because it has not completed the vetting process.

Proves soundness of the implementation of make_int_to_bigint_threshold in mod.rs at commit f5bb719 (outdated1).

1 Hoare Triple

Precondition

Compiler-Verified

- Generic TK implements trait Hashable
- Generic TV implements trait Integer and SaturatingCast<IBig>
- Const-generic P is of type usize
- Generic QI implements trait Number

User-Verified

None

Pseudocode

```
def make_int_to_bigint_threshold(
      input_space: tuple[
          MapDomain[AtomDomain[TK], AtomDomain[TV]], LOPInfDistance[P, AbsoluteDistance[QI]]
  ) -> Transformation[
      MapDomain[AtomDomain[TK], AtomDomain[TV]],
      MapDomain[AtomDomain[TK], AtomDomain[IBig]],
      LOPInfDistance[P, AbsoluteDistance[QI]],
      LOPInfDistance[P, AbsoluteDistance[RBig]],
9
10 ]:
      input_domain, input_metric = input_space
11
12
      def stability_map(d_in):
13
          10, lp, li = d_in
14
          lp = UBig.try_from(lp)
          li = UBig.try_from(li)
16
17
          return 10, lp, li
18
      return Transformation.new(
19
          input_domain,
```

¹See new changes with git diff f5bb719..feffa72 rust/src/measurements/noise_threshold/nature/integer/mod.rs

Postcondition

Theorem 1.1.

Theorem 1.2. For every setting of the input parameters (input_space, TK, TV, P, QI) to make_int_to_bigint_threshold such that the given preconditions hold, make_int_to_bigint_threshold raises an error (at compile time or run time) or returns a valid transformation. A valid transformation has the following properties:

- 1. (Data-independent runtime errors). For every pair of members x and x' in input_domain, invoke(x) and invoke(x') either both return the same error or neither return an error.
- 2. (Appropriate output domain). For every member x in input_domain, function(x) is in output_domain or raises a data-independent runtime error.
- 3. (Stability guarantee). For every pair of members x and x' in input_domain and for every pair (d_{in}, d_{out}) , where d_{in} has the associated type for input_metric and d_{out} has the associated type for output_metric, if x, x' are d_{in} -close under input_metric, stability_map (d_{in}) does not raise an error, and stability_map (d_{in}) = d_{out} , then function(x), function(x') are d_{out} -close under output_metric.

Proof. By the definition of the function on line 25, and since IBig.from is infallible, the function is infallible, meaning that the function cannot raise data-dependent errors. The function also always returns a hashmap whose keys are un-changed, and values are IBigs, meaning the output of the function is always a member of the output domain, as defined on line 21. Finally, the function is 1-stable, because the real values of the numbers remain un-changed, meaning the distance between adjacent inputs always remains the same, satisfying the stability property.