

MakeNoise<AtomDomain<T>, AbsoluteDistance<QI>, M0> for FloatExpFamily<P>

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This proof resides in “**contrib**” because it has not completed the vetting process.

Proves soundness of the implementation of **MakeNoise** over scalars for **FloatExpFamily** in **mod.rs** at **commit f5bb719** (outdated¹).

The intuition of this implementation is that a vector-valued mechanism can be used to privatize a scalar-valued input, by transforming the input into a singleton vector, applying the vector mechanism, and then unpacking the resulting singleton vector.

This matches the code and proof for the integer case, **MakeNoise<AtomDomain<T>, AbsoluteDistance<QI>, M0> for IntExpFamily<P>**, except for elementary data type.

1 Hoare Triple

Precondition

Compiler-Verified

- Generic **T** implements trait **Float** and **SaturatingCast<IBig>** The saturating cast is for infallible postprocessing of big ints back to type **T**.
- Const-generic **P** is of type **usize**
- Generic **QI** implements trait **Integer**
- Generic **M0** implements trait **Measure**
- Type **IBig** implements trait **From<T>**. This infallible exact cast is for converting integers to big ints in the preprocessing transformation.
- Type **RBig** implements trait **TryFrom<QI>**. This is for fallible casting from input sensitivity of type **QI** to a rational in the privacy map.
- Type **ZExpFamily<P>** implements trait **NoisePrivacyMap<LpDistance<P, RBig>, M0>**. This bound requires that it must be possible to construct a privacy map for this combination of noise distribution, distance type and privacy measure.

User-Verified

None

¹See new changes with `git diff f5bb719..4850993 rust/src/measurements/noise/nature/float/mod.rs`

Pseudocode

```
1 class FloatExpFamily:
2     def make_noise(self, input_space) -> Measurement[AtomDomain[T], T, AbsoluteDistance[QI],
      MO]:
3         t_vec = make_vec(input_space) #
4         m_noise = self.make_noise(t_vec.output_space()) #
5
6         return t_vec >> m_noise >> then_index_or_default(0) #
```

Postcondition

Theorem 1.1. For every setting of the input parameters (`self`, `input_space`, `MO`, `T`, `P`, `QI`) to `make_noise` such that the given preconditions hold, `make_noise` raises an error (at compile time or run time) or returns a valid measurement. A valid measurement 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. (Privacy 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_measure`, if x, x' are d_{in} -close under `input_metric`, `privacy_map(d_in)` does not raise an error, and `privacy_map(d_in) = d_out`, then `function(x), function(x')` are d_{out} -close under `output_measure`.

Proof. Neither constructor `make_vec` nor `MakeNoise.make_noise` have manual preconditions, and the postconditions guarantee a valid transformation and valid measurement, respectively. `then_index_or_default` also does not have preconditions, and its postcondition guarantees that it returns a valid postprocessor.

The chain of a valid transformation, valid measurement and valid postprocessor is a valid measurement. \square