

fn make_clamp

Sílvia Casacuberta

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

Proves soundness of `fn make_clamp` in `mod.rs` at commit `0db9c6036` (outdated¹).

Vetting History

- Pull Request #512

1 Hoare Triple

Precondition

To ensure the correctness of the output, we require the following preconditions:

- Type `TA` must have trait `ProductOrd`.
- Type `M` must have trait `DatasetMetric`.

Pseudocode

```
1 def make_clamp(
2     input_domain: VectorDomain[AtomDomain[TA]] ,
3     input_metric: M,
4     bounds: tuple[TA, TA]
5 ): #
6     input_domain.element_domain.assert_non_null() #
7
8     # clone to make it explicit that we are not mutating the input domain
9     output_row_domain = input_domain.element_domain.clone()
10    output_row_domain.bounds = Bounds.new_closed(bounds)
11
12    def clamper(value: TA) -> TA: #
13        return value.total_clamp(bounds[0], bounds[1])
14
15    return make_row_by_row_fallible( #
16        input_domain,
17        input_metric,
18        output_row_domain,
19        clamper
20    )
```

Postconditions

Theorem 1.1. For every setting of the input parameters (`input_domain`, `input_metric`, `bounds`) to `make_clamp` such that the given preconditions hold, `make_clamp` raises an error (at compile time or run time) or returns a valid transformation. A valid transformation has the following properties:

¹See new changes with `git diff 0db9c6036..2cc14de rust/src/transformations/clamp/mod.rs`

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`.

2 Proof

Lemma 2.1. The invocation of `make_row_by_row_fallible` (line 15) satisfies its preconditions.

Proof. The preconditions of `make_clamp` and pseudocode definition (line 5) ensure that the type preconditions of `make_row_by_row_fallible` are satisfied. The remaining preconditions of `make_row_by_row_fallible` are:

- `row_function` has no side-effects.
- If the input to `row_function` is a member of `input_domain`'s row domain, then the output is a member of `output_row_domain`.

The first precondition is satisfied by the definition of `clammer` (line 12) in the pseudocode.

For the second precondition, assume the input is a member of `input_domain`'s row domain. Therefore, by 6, the input is non-null. In addition, since `Bounds.new_closed` did not raise an exception, then by the definition of `Bounds.new_closed`, the bounds are non-null. Thus, by the definition of `ProductOrd`, the preconditions of `total_clamp` are satisfied, so the output is within the bounds. Therefore, the output is a member of `output_row_domain`. \square

We now prove the postcondition of `make_clamp`.

Proof. By 2, the preconditions of `make_row_by_row_fallible` are satisfied. Thus, by the definition of `make_row_by_row_fallible`, the output is a valid transformation. \square