

fn make_scalar_integer_laplace_cks20

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

Proves soundness of `make_scalar_integer_laplace_cks20` in `mod.rs` at commit `f5bb719` (outdated¹). The function on the resulting measurement takes in a data set `x` (a single integer), and returns a sample from the Discrete Laplace Distribution centered at `x`, with a fixed noise scale.

PR History

- [Pull Request #490](#)

1 Hoare Triple

Preconditions

- Variable `input_domain`, of type `AtomDomain<T>`
- Variable `input_metric`, of type `AbsoluteDistance<T>`
- Variable `scale`, of type `Q0`
- Type `T` must have trait `Integer` and support saturating cast from `IBig` (for postprocessing a noisy big integer back to `T`)
- Type `Q0` must have trait `Float` and support casting with controlled rounding from `T` (for converting d_{in} to type `Q0`)
- Type `IBig` must be constructable from `T` (to convert the data into a big integer)
- Type `RBig` must be fallibly constructable from `Q0` (to convert scale into a rational)

Pseudocode

```
1 def make_scalar_integer_laplace_cks20(input_domain, input_metric, scale: Q0):
2     if scale.is_sign_negative():
3         raise ValueError("scale must not be negative")
4
5     # conversion to rational will fail if scale is null
6     r_scale = RBig.try_from(scale)
7
8     if scale.is_zero():
9         def function(x: T):
```

¹See new changes with `git diff f5bb719..0ede89a5 rust/src/measurements/laplace/discrete/cks20/mod.rs`

```

10         return x
11     else:
12         def function(x: T):
13             release = IBig(x) + sample_discrete_laplace(r_scale)
14             # postprocessing
15             return T.saturating_cast(release)
16
17     return Measurement(
18         input_domain,
19         function,
20         input_metric,
21         MaxDivergence(Q0),
22         privacy_map=laplace_map(scale, relaxation=0.)
23     )

```

Postcondition

For every setting of the input parameters (`input_domain`, `input_metric`, `scale`, `T`, `Q0`) to `make_scalar_integer_laplace_cks20` such that the given preconditions hold, `make_scalar_integer_laplace_cks20` raises an exception (at compile time or run time) or returns a valid measurement. A valid measurement has the following property:

1. (Privacy guarantee). For every pair of elements x, 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 exception, and `privacy_map(d_in) ≤ d_out`, then `function(x), function(x')` are d_{out} -close under `output_measure`.

2 Proof

Proof. (Privacy guarantee.)

The proof assumes the following lemma.

Lemma 2.1. `sample_integer_laplace` and `laplace_map` each satisfy their postcondition.

`sample_integer_laplace` can only fail due to lack of system entropy. This is usually related to the computer's physical environment and not the dataset. The rest of this proof is conditioned on the assumption that this function does not raise an exception.

Let x and x' be datasets that are d_{in} -close with respect to `input_metric`. Here, the metric is `AbsoluteDistance<T>`.

By the postcondition of `sample_integer_laplace`, the output of the function follows the Discrete Laplace Distribution with scale `scale`.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \max_{x \sim x'} D_\infty(M(x), M(x')) \\
&= \max_{x \sim x'} \max_{z \in \text{supp}(M(\cdot))} \ln \left(\frac{\Pr[M(x) = z]}{\Pr[M(x') = z]} \right) && \text{substitute } D_\infty \\
&= \max_{x \sim x'} \max_{z \in \mathbb{Z}} \ln \left(\frac{\Pr[\text{DLap}(x, b) = z]}{\Pr[\text{DLap}(x', b) = z]} \right) && \text{where } b \text{ is the noise scale} \\
&= \max_{x \sim x'} \max_{z \in \mathbb{Z}} \ln \left(\frac{\frac{\exp^{1/b} - 1}{\exp^{1/b} + 1} \exp\left(-\frac{|x-z|}{b}\right)}{\frac{\exp^{1/b} - 1}{\exp^{1/b} + 1} \exp\left(-\frac{|x'-z|}{b}\right)} \right) && \text{use pdf of Discrete Laplace} \\
&= \max_{x \sim x'} \max_{z \in \mathbb{Z}} \ln \left(\frac{\exp\left(-\frac{|x-z|}{b}\right)}{\exp\left(-\frac{|x'-z|}{b}\right)} \right) \\
&= \max_{x \sim x'} \max_{z \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{|x' - z| - |x - z|}{b} && \text{exp and ln cancel} \\
&\leq \frac{\max_{x \sim x'} |x - x'|}{b} && \text{by reverse triangle inequality} \\
&= \frac{d_{in}}{b} && \text{by definition of absolute distance}
\end{aligned}$$

This bound satisfies the postcondition of `laplace_map`. The saturating conversion to `T` is a post-processing step.

Therefore it has been shown that for every pair of elements $x, x' \in \text{input_domain}$ and every $d_{Abs}(x, x') \leq d_{in}$ with $d_{in} \geq 0$, if x, x' are d_{in} -close then $\text{function}(x), \text{function}(x')$ are $\text{privacy_map}(d_{in})$ -close under `output_measure` (the Max-Divergence). \square