# fn make_laplace_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Proves soundness of the implementation of `make_laplace_threshold` in `mod.rs` at commit f5bb719 (outdated[1]).

Thresholded noise mechanisms may be parameterized along many different axes:

- key dtype: i8, i16, i32, i64, u8, u16, u32, u64, f32, f64, UBig, IBig, RBig

- metric dtype: i8, i16, i32, i64, u8, u16, u32, u64, f32, f64, UBig, IBig, RBig

- measure: max divergence, zero concentrated divergence

- distribution: laplace, gaussian

All parameterizations reduce to a single core mechanism that perturbs a signed big integers with noise sampled from the appropriate discrete distribution, and then thresholds and shuffles the result.

The implementation of this function constructs a random variable denoting the noise distribution to add, and then dispatches to the `MakeNoiseThreshold<DI, MI, MO>` trait which constructs the core mechanism and wraps it in pre-processing transformations and post-processors to match the desired parameterization.

# 1 Hoare Triple

## Precondition

### Compiler-Verified

- generic DI implements trait `NoiseDomain`

- generic MI implements trait `Metric`

- generic MO implements trait `Measure`

- generic DiscreteLaplace implements trait `MakeNoiseThreshold`

- type (DI, MI) implements trait `MetricSpace`

### User-Verified

None

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[1] See new changes with `git diff f5bb719..df372a8 rust/src/measurements/noise_threshold/distribution/laplace/mod.rs`

## Pseudocode

```
def make_laplace_threshold(
    input_domain: DI,
    input_metric: MI,
    scale: f64,
    threshold: DI_Atom,
    k: Option[i32],
) -> Measurement[DI, DI_Carrier, MI, MO]:
    return DiscreteLaplace(scale, k).make_noise_threshold(
        (input_domain, input_metric), threshold
    )
```

## Postcondition

**Theorem 1.1.** For every setting of the input parameters (`input_domain, input_metric, scale, threshold, k, DI, MI, MO`) to `make_laplace_threshold` such that the given preconditions hold, `make_laplace_threshold` raises an exception (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 elements $x, x'$ in `input_domain`, `function(x)` returns an error if and only if `function(x')` returns an error.

2. (Privacy guarantee). For every pair of elements $x, x'$ in `input_domain` and for every pair $(\texttt{d\_in}, \texttt{d\_out})$, 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 $\texttt{privacy\_map}(\texttt{d\_in}) \leq \texttt{d\_out}$, then `function(x), function(x')` are `d_out`-close under `output_measure`.

*Proof.* We first construct a random variable `DiscreteLaplace` representing the desired noise distribution. Since `MakeNoiseThreshold.make_noise_threshold` has no preconditions, the postcondition follows, which matches the postcondition for this function. □