

# fn match\_group\_by\_truncation

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

Proves soundness of `match_group_by_truncation` in `mod.rs` at commit `f5bb719` (outdated<sup>1</sup>).

## 1 Hoare Triple

### Precondition

#### Compiler Verified

Types matching pseudocode.

### Precondition

None

### Function

```
1 def match_group_by_truncation(  
2     plan: DslPlan, identifier: Expr  
3 ) -> Optional[Tuple[DslPlan, Truncation, Bound]]:  
4     if not isinstance(plan, DslPlan.GroupBy): #  
5         return None  
6  
7     input = plan.input  
8     keys = plan.keys  
9     aggs = plan.aggs  
10    apply = plan.apply  
11    options = plan.options  
12  
13    if apply is not None or options != GroupbyOptions.default():  
14        return None #  
15  
16    ids, by = partition(lambda expr: expr == identifier, keys) #  
17  
18    if not ids: #  
19        return None  
20  
21    return (  
22        input,  
23        Truncation.GroupBy(keys, aggs),  
24        Bound(by=by, per_group=1, num_groups=None), #
```

<sup>1</sup>See new changes with git diff `f5bb719..fabf092` rust/src/transformations/make\_stable\_lazyframe/truncate/matching/mod.rs

```

25 )
26
27
28 # part of Rust's standard lib, included for readability, with hardcoded types
29 def partition(
30     predicate, iterable: Iterable[Expr]
31 ) -> Tuple[HashSet[Expr], HashSet[Expr]]:
32     true_set = set()
33     false_set = set()
34     for item in iterable:
35         if predicate(item):
36             true_set.add(item)
37         else:
38             false_set.add(item)
39     return true_set, false_set

```

## Postcondition

**Theorem 1.1** (Postcondition). For a given query plan and user identifier expression, if the query plan bounds row contributions per-identifier via a group by, returns a triple containing the input to the truncation, the truncation itself, and the per-id bound on user contribution.

*Proof.* Lines 4-14 check if the query plan is a simple group-by, and exits without a match if not.

A valid group by truncation is a group by where the grouping keys contain a user identifier. So line 16 splits the group by keys into two sets, and line 18 rejects the match if the user identifier is not in the group by keys.

The remaining grouping columns are then reflected in the bound on user contributions, on line 24.  $\square$