

# fn permute\_and\_flip

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

This document proves soundness of `permute_and_flip` [2] in `mod.rs` at commit `e62b0aa2` (outdated<sup>1</sup>). `permute_and_flip` noisily selects the index of the greatest score from a vector of input scores.

## 1 Hoare Triple

### Preconditions

*Types consistent with pseudocode.*

### Pseudocode

```
1 def permute_and_flip(x: list[RBig], scale: RBig):
2     if scale.is_zero(): #
3         return max(range(x.len()), key=lambda i: x[i])
4
5     # begin nonzero scale
6     x_max = max(x)
7     permutation = list(range(x.len()))
8
9     for left in range(x.len()):
10        right = left + sample_uniform_uint_below(x.len() - left)
11        permutation.swap(left, right) # fisher-yates shuffle up to left
12
13        candidate = permutation[left]
14        if sample_bernoulli_exp((x_max - x[candidate]) / scale):
15            return candidate
16
17    raise "at least one x[candidate] is equal to x_max"
```

### Postcondition

**Theorem 1.1.** Returns the index of the max element  $z_i$ , where each  $z_i \sim \text{Exp}(\text{shift} = x_i, \text{scale} = \text{scale})$ .

**Lemma 1.2.** The permute-and-flip mechanism is equivalent to the report-noisy-max with exponential noise mechanism.

See [1] for proof of Lemma 1.2.

**Lemma 1.3.** The pseudocode starting from line 5 equivalent to Algorithm 1 in [2], where  $\text{scale} = \frac{2\Delta}{\epsilon}$ .

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<sup>1</sup>See new changes with `git diff e62b0aa2..10307ed rust/src/measurements/noisy_top_k/exponential/mod.rs`

*Proof.* By swapping elements on line 11, an online Fisher-Yates shuffle is applied up to and including index `left`.

Substituting `scale` =  $\frac{2\Delta}{\epsilon}$ , the argument to `sample_bernoulli_exp` is then  $\frac{\epsilon}{2\Delta}(q_* - q_r)$ , which is non-negative, satisfying the precondition of `sample_bernoulli_exp`. Therefore by the postcondition of `sample_bernoulli_exp`, the response is a sample from  $\text{Bern}(\exp(-x))$ , where  $x = \frac{\epsilon}{2\Delta}(q_* - q_r)$ . Therefore the response is a sample from  $\text{Bern}(\exp(\frac{\epsilon}{2\Delta}(q_r - q_*)))$ , which is equivalent to Algorithm 1 in [2].  $\square$

*Proof of Theorem 1.1.* Consider two cases: zero scale and nonzero scale. When scale is zero on line 2, each  $z_i = x_i$ , so the argmax is returned. Otherwise, by Lemma 1.3 the pseudocode is equivalent to Algorithm 1 in [2], which is in turn equivalent to the postcondition by Lemma 1.2. In all two cases, the postcondition holds.  $\square$

## References

- [1] Zeyu Ding, Daniel Kifer, Thomas Steinke, Yuxin Wang, Yingtai Xiao, Danfeng Zhang, et al. The permute-and-flip mechanism is identical to report-noisy-max with exponential noise. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2105.07260*, 2021.
- [2] Ryan McKenna and Daniel R Sheldon. Permute-and-flip: A new mechanism for differentially private selection. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 33:193–203, 2020.