

DVEC-001

Deterministic Verifiable Execution Contract

Production Gold

v1.3

Foundation

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Supersedes DVEC-001 v1.2

Depends on DVM-SPEC-001

Compliance [DO-178C](#) · [IEC 62304](#) · [ISO 26262](#)

Changelog [1 entry](#)

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Revision History

Version	Status	Notes
v1.0	Superseded	Initial draft
v1.1	Superseded	Fault propagation, memory totality, SRS traceability, CI gates, pre-commit guardrail, closure artifacts
v1.2	Superseded	Domain separation registry clarified — evidence type tags and chain tags formally separated
v1.3	Final	Terminology standardised to “non-conformant system”; arithmetic guardrail AST note; §2.5 terminal reset clarified

0. Governing Principle

If behaviour cannot be proven, it is non-conformant.

0.1 Contract Versioning

This contract is versioned. All code **MUST** declare its contract version in the module header:

```
// DVEC: v1.3
```

A contract upgrade requires:

- Explicit migration assessment
- Re-verification of affected modules
- Changelog entry in axiom registry
- No silent adoption of new constraints

1. Determinism Mandate (Class M)

1.1 Bit-Identity Requirement

$F(S, I) \rightarrow 0$

\forall platforms P_1, P_2 :

$F_{P_1}(S, I) = F_{P_2}(S, I)$

Violation = catastrophic integrity failure.

1.2 Forbidden Constructs

- ✗ float, double
- ✗ undefined behaviour (C UB of any kind)
- ✗ non-deterministic iteration (unordered collections)
- ✗ system clock access in domain logic
- ✗ hidden global state
- ✗ uncontrolled randomness

1.3 Mandatory Constructs

- ✓ fixed-point arithmetic (Q16.16 minimum)
- ✓ explicit ordering in all collections
- ✓ canonical encoding before hashing
- ✓ deterministic reduction topology

1.4 Determinism Classification (Required)

Every module MUST declare its determinism class at the top of its primary header:

```
// AXILOG DETERMINISM: D1 – Strict Deterministic
// AXILOG DETERMINISM: D2 – Constrained Deterministic (deps declared below)
// AXILOG DETERMINISM: D3 – Observed Non-Deterministic (oracle boundary)
```

- D1 → strict deterministic — bit-identical across all platforms
- D2 → constrained deterministic — deterministic given declared dependency set (§6)
- D3 → observed non-deterministic — routed through Oracle Boundary Contract (§3)

2. Totality Contract (Class M)

2.1 Total Function Requirement

```
∀ input ∈ Domain:
  ∃ output ∈ Codomain
```

No partial functions. No undefined branches. No implicit fallback.

2.2 Boundedness

All computation MUST be statically or provably bounded.

```
✗ unbounded recursion
✗ uncontrolled loops
✗ dynamic growth without constraint
```

2.3 State Machine Closure

- All transitions declared exhaustively
- All transitions enforced mechanically
- No undeclared state reachable

2.4 Fault Propagation Contract (Critical)

All functions MUST accept and propagate fault context:

```
int32_t dvm_add_q16(int32_t a, int32_t b, ct_fault_flags_t *faults);
```

Required:

- ✓ fault context mutation at every arithmetic operation
- ✓ explicit propagation at every call site
- ✓ fault checked at execution boundary

Forbidden:

- ✗ errno-based error handling
- ✗ silent failure (returning 0 without fault flag)
- ✗ unchecked return values
- ✗ ignorable error states

2.5 Fail-Closed Terminality (Closure Invariant)

Any fault flag set **MUST**:

- Trigger transition to **FAILED** state
- Halt further state mutation
- Require explicit system reset to resume

No fault may be cleared implicitly. No fault may be silently ignored.

Reset scope note: At the SRS layer, the definition of “explicit system reset” **MUST** be declared per deployment context — whether process restart, subsystem reinitialisation, or full system-level reset. The DVEC mandates that reset is explicit and declared; the specific reset boundary is a deployment-level SRS requirement. Undefined reset scope constitutes a non-conformant system.

3. Oracle Boundary Contract (Class M)

3.1 Entropy Admission Rule

No external input may influence system state unless it has been:

1. Captured
2. Canonicalised
3. Committed (AX:OBS:v1)
4. Referenced

3.2 Oracle Types

All of the following are oracle interactions governed by this section:

- LLM inference
- Time injection
- Vector retrieval
- Sensors / physical inputs
- External APIs

3.3 Time Rule

- ✗ System time forbidden in domain logic
- ✓ Time injected as immutable canonical input
- ✓ Committed as AX:OBS:v1 (oracle.type: TIME_INJECTION)

Within domain execution, time is immutable state data. There is no concept of “current time” inside domain execution.

3.4 Time Monotonicity (Closure Invariant)

Time inputs MUST be strictly non-decreasing.

- Any rollback = protocol violation = non-conformant system
- Non-monotonic time permitted only if declared at system initialisation and committed to the ledger
- A system that accepts a timestamp \leq the prior committed timestamp without declaration constitutes a non-conformant system

4. Evidence Mandate (Class M)

4.1 Evidence Completeness

```
cause → evidence → state transition
```

No state transition may occur without a prior committed cause. Retroactive evidence generation is non-conformant.

4.2 Canonicalisation

All evidence payloads MUST:

- Use RFC 8785 (JCS) canonicalisation
- Produce byte-identical output for identical inputs
- Be canonicalised BEFORE hashing

```
✗ hashing raw structs  
✗ non-canonical JSON serialisation  
✗ serialiser-dependent output
```

4.3 Commitment Function

```
commit(e) = SHA-256(tag || LE64(|payload|) || payload)
```

No variation permitted. Domain separation via tag is mandatory.

4.4 Domain Separation Registry (Closure Invariant — v1.2)

Clarified in v1.2: evidence type tags and chain tags are formally separated namespaces. No cross-namespace reuse permitted.

Evidence type tags — typed evidence records committed to the ledger:

Tag	Type	Description
AX:STATE:v1	State Commitment	Canonical DVM state hash
AX:TRANS:v1	Transition Commitment	State change witness
AX:OBS:v1	Observation Record	Oracle interaction record
AX:POLICY:v1	Policy Assertion	Governance rule evaluation
AX:PROOF:v1	Verification Proof	Replay or conformance proof

Chain tags — ledger protocol prefixes, not evidence types:

Tag	Protocol	Description
AX:LEDGER:v1	Axioma hash chain	Per §5.2 ledger chaining
DVM:LEDGER:v1	DVM computation chain	Per DVM-SPEC-001 §7
DVM:STATE:v1	DVM state commitment	Per DVM-SPEC-001 §7.1
DVM:INGRESS:v1	DVM ingress oracle	Per DVM-SPEC-001 §7.1

Rules:

- Evidence type tags MAY appear as payloads in the ledger chain
- Chain tags MAY NOT be used as evidence type identifiers
- No tag from either namespace may be reused in the other
- No ad hoc tags permitted outside this registry

4.5 Evidence Type Versioning

The evidence type set is closed within a major version.

New evidence types require:

- A new major version tag (e.g. AX:OBS:v2)
- A formal migration specification
- Backward compatibility proof for existing chains
- Registry update with explicit changelog entry

5. Ledger Contract (Class M)

5.1 Total Order Guarantee

```
∀ events A, B:  
  A < B XOR B < A
```

No two events share the same chain position. No concurrency ambiguity permitted. Enforced via per-organisation chain head lock (SELECT FOR UPDATE).

5.2 Hash Chain Integrity

```
L0 = SHA-256("AX:LEDGER:v1" || commit(e0))  
Ln = SHA-256("AX:LEDGER:v1" || Ln-1 || commit(en))
```

Any break invalidates the entire downstream chain.

5.3 Immutability

- ✓ Append-only
- ✗ No UPDATE on committed records
- ✗ No DELETE on committed records

6. Dependency Closure (Class M — D2 Components)

All D2 components MUST declare their complete dependency set in the module header:

Dependency	Requirement
Model version	Fully qualified identifier + version hash
Parameters	All runtime parameters — no defaults
Tool versions	External tool version identifiers
Configuration	All parameters influencing behaviour
Data snapshot	Index state hash, corpus hash

A missing dependency constitutes a non-conformant system — not a runtime surprise.

7. Cross-Platform Identity (Class M)

7.1 DVM Contract

All D1 execution MUST be:

- Integer-only arithmetic
- Saturating on overflow
- Defined overflow behaviour
- Identical reduction topology

7.2 Widen-Then-Operate (Closure Invariant)

All fixed-point arithmetic MUST follow:

1. Widen operands (e.g. `int32_t` → `int64_t`)
2. Operate
3. Saturate to target width
4. Record fault flag if saturated

No raw operator arithmetic on fixed-point types.

7.3 Golden Reference Requirement

All D1 systems MUST:

- Produce a certifiable-harness compatible 368-byte golden reference
- Match bit-identically across x86_64, ARM64, and (future) RISC-V
- Fail CI if golden reference diverges between architectures

Failure = non-conformant system.

8. No Boilerplate Rule

8.1 The Three-Part Test

Every line of code must satisfy at least one of:

1. Enforces an invariant
2. Implements a contract
3. Contributes to a proof

If none apply — delete it.

8.2 Prohibition

- ✗ wrapper abstractions without invariants
- ✗ generic helpers without proof value
- ✗ duplicated patterns without formal reason
- ✗ defensive code masking invariant failure

8.3 Deferred Correctness Prohibition (Critical)

Forbidden in all production code:

- ✗ TODO
- ✗ FIXME
- ✗ OPTIMIZE
- ✗ HACK
- ✗ commented-out code blocks
- ✗ placeholder returns (0, NULL without fault)
- ✗ incomplete switch arms with silent fallthrough
- ✗ stub implementations

A TODO is an undeclared invariant failure.

If a proof obligation cannot be satisfied now, it MUST be registered as an explicit open axiom in the registry — not hidden in a comment.

9. Proof & Traceability

9.1 CI Gate (Mandatory)

CI MUST execute and pass ALL of the following:

- ✓ verify-axiom-coverage (all Class M axioms dual-layer anchored)
- ✓ cross-platform bit-identity test (D1 components)
- ✓ hash stability test (commitment reproducibility)
- ✓ property test suite (all registered tests)
- ✓ static analysis – zero warnings (clang-tidy, cppcheck)
- ✓ forbidden pattern scan (§16)
- ✓ TODO/FIXME/HACK scan
- ✓ missing SRS anchor detection
- ✓ raw arithmetic on fixed-point types detection

A merge that fails any gate constitutes a non-conformant system regardless of review approval.

9.2 SRS Traceability (Critical)

Every public function MUST include a requirements anchor:

```
// SRS-042-SHALL: Deterministic addition must saturate on overflow
int32_t dvm_add_q16(int32_t a, int32_t b, ct_fault_flags_t *faults);
```

- 1:1 mapping: function ↔ requirement
- No orphan code permitted
- No orphan requirements permitted

10. Testing = Proof

10.1 Required Test Classes

- ✓ Property-based tests (all inputs, not happy path)
- ✓ Cross-platform identity tests
- ✓ Replay equivalence tests
- ✓ Hash stability tests
- ✓ Fault injection tests (all fault paths exercised)

10.2 Forbidden Test Patterns

- ✗ Example-based happy path tests only
- ✗ Non-deterministic mocks (random output, time-dependent)
- ✗ Mocks bypassing oracle contract
- ✗ Unverified snapshot tests without canonicalisation
- ✗ Tests that pass on one platform but are not verified on others

11. Performance Contract

Performance optimisations **MUST NOT**:

- Break determinism
- Introduce non-deterministic ordering
- Alter reduction topology
- Change observable fault behaviour

Correctness > Performance. Always.

A performance optimisation that alters any of the above is a correctness regression, not an improvement.

12. Code Standards (C99)

12.1 Memory Totality (Critical)

- ✗ malloc / free / realloc in runtime paths
- ✓ Static allocation at initialisation
- ✓ Caller-provided buffers

All buffer ownership MUST be explicit:

```
/* Correct pattern – caller owns all memory */
void dvm_matmul(
    int32_t      *out,          /* caller-allocated output */
    const int32_t *a,          /* caller-owned input */
    const int32_t *b,          /* caller-owned input */
    size_t       n,
    ct_fault_flags_t *faults
);
```

No hidden allocation. No implicit ownership transfer.

12.2 Arithmetic Enforcement (Critical)

- ✗ Raw operators on fixed-point types (+, -, *, /)
- ✓ dvm_add_q16()
- ✓ dvm_mul_q16()
- ✓ dvm_div_q16()
- ✓ Saturating operations with fault propagation

12.3 Compiler Contract

- ✓ Strict C99 only
- ✓ -Wall -Wextra -Werror
- ✓ No implicit casts
- ✓ Explicit integer sizes (uint32_t, int64_t, etc.)
- ✓ Must compile identically: GCC, Clang, MSVC
- ✗ No compiler-specific extensions
- ✗ No UB (validated by static analysis)
- ✗ No uninitialised memory
- ✗ No pointer aliasing ambiguity

13. Concurrency Contract

Where parallel execution is used:

- ✓ Fixed tree reduction topology
- ✓ Identical reduction order across runs
- ✓ Deterministic scheduling
- ✗ Race conditions
- ✗ Unordered reduction
- ✗ Shared mutable state without explicit control

A parallel implementation is conformant if and only if it produces bit-identical canonical state to sequential execution.

14. Verification Checklist (Mandatory Before Merge)

Determinism

- Determinism class declared in module header
- No forbidden constructs present
- Bit-identical across platforms (D1)

Totality

- All inputs mapped to outputs
- No undefined states reachable
- All fault paths exercised

Evidence

- All state transitions have prior evidence
- RFC 8785 canonicalisation applied
- Correct tag from domain separation registry (§4.4)

Ledger

- Total order preserved
- No UPDATE or DELETE

Oracle

- All external inputs committed before use
- Time injected via Time Oracle

Memory

- No heap allocation in runtime paths
- All buffer ownership declared

Proof

- SRS anchor present on every public function
- No TODO / FIXME / HACK
- Golden reference match (D1 systems)

CI

- All CI gates will pass

15. Code Review Contract

A review is verification, not approval.

A reviewer **MUST** explicitly confirm:

- Determinism class declared and correct
- No forbidden constructs present
- Fault propagation complete at every call site
- SRS traceability complete
- Memory ownership declared
- Domain separation tags correct (§4.4)
- CI gates will pass

Approval without verification constitutes a non-conformant system. A review that does not confirm the above is invalid and non-conformant.

16. Pre-Commit Guardrail

Automatic rejection if any of the following are detected:

Memory violations:

```
malloc free realloc
```

Floating-point violations:

```
float double
```

Deferred correctness:

```
TODO FIXME HACK ??? OPTIMIZE
```

Time violations:

```
time( clock( gettimeofday( clock_gettime(
```

Traceability violations:

```
public function without SRS anchor
```

Arithmetic violations:

```
raw + - * / on fixed-point types without dvm_* wrapper
```

Implementation note: Raw arithmetic detection MUST use AST-level analysis (clang-tidy plugin or equivalent) — not grep. Token-level scanning cannot distinguish operator context. A grep-based scan is insufficient and constitutes a non-conformant system.

Tag violations:

```
evidence tag not in §4.4 registry  
chain tag used as evidence type
```

17. Closure Artifacts (Required)

The system MUST include and maintain:

Artifact	Purpose
Mechanised RTM	SRS ↔ code 1:1 traceability map
Golden verifier	Cross-platform bit-identity validation
JCS linter	RFC 8785 canonicalisation verification
Static WCET gate	Worst-case execution time bound proof
Domain tag linter	§4.4 registry conformance check

18. Closing Principle

A system is not correct because it passes tests. It is correct because it cannot be incorrect without detection.

Final Statement

This contract enforces not just correctness — but the inevitability of correctness.

Ecosystem Alignment

Layer	Document	Status
Computation	DVM-SPEC-001 v1.0-rc1	Complete
Framework	Axioma v0.4	Complete
Development	DVEC-001 v1.3	Final
Substrate	axilog.io	Registered
Proven patterns	SpeyBooks Kernel (M1-M7)	Production Gold
Existing assets	certifiable-* (9 repos)	Production Gold

[DVEC-001](#) v1.3 — Final William Murray · SpeyTech · March 2026 Patent GB2521625.0

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