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MODULE BinarySearch
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This module defines a binary search algorithm for finding an item in a sorted sequence, and contains a TLAPS-checked proof of its safety property. We assume a sorted sequence seq with elements in some set Values of integers and a number val in Values, it sets the value result to either a number i with seq[i] = val, or to 0 if there is no such i.

It is surprisingly difficult to get such a binary search algorithm correct without making errors that have to be caught by debugging. I suggest trying to write a correct *PlusCal* binary search algorithm yourself before looking at this one.

This algorithm is one of the examples in Section 7.3 of "Proving Safety Properties", which is at

http://lamport.azurewebsites.net/tla/proving-safety.pdf

EXTENDS Integers, Sequences, TLAPS

CONSTANT Values

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Assume ValAssump \triangleq Values \subseteq Int
```

SortedSeqs 
$$\stackrel{\triangle}{=} \{ ss \in Seq(Values) : \\ \forall i, j \in 1 ... Len(ss) : (i < j) \Rightarrow (ss[i] \leq ss[j]) \}$$

Lemma  $SortedLess \triangleq$ 

```
Assume new s \in SortedSeqs, new i \in 1 \dots Len(s), new j \in 1 \dots Len(s), s[i] < s[j]
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PROVE i < j

 $\langle 1 \rangle$ .SUFFICES ASSUME  $j \leq i$ PROVE FALSE OBVIOUS

 $\langle 1 \rangle$ .QED BY ValAssump DEF SortedSegs

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--fair algorithm BinarySearch\{ variables seq \in SortedSeqs, val \in Values, low = 1, high = Len(seq), result = 0; \{ a: \mathbf{while} \ ( low \leq high \wedge result = 0 \ ) \ \{ \\ \mathbf{with} \ ( mid = (low + high) \div 2, mval = seq[mid] \ ) \ \{ \\ \mathbf{if} \ ( mval = val \ ) \ \{ result := mid \ \} \\ \mathbf{else} \ \{ low := mid + 1 \ \} \ \} \ \} \ \}
```

## BEGIN TRANSLATION

Variables seq, val, low, high, result, pc

```
vars \triangleq \langle seq, val, low, high, result, pc \rangle
```

$$Init \stackrel{\triangle}{=} Global \ variables$$

$$\land seq \in SortedSeqs$$

$$\land val \in Values$$

$$\land low = 1$$

```
\wedge high = Len(seq)
            \wedge \ result = 0
            \wedge pc = "a"
a \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \wedge pc = "a"
        \land IF low \le high \land result = 0
                THEN \wedge LET mid \stackrel{\triangle}{=} (low + high) \div 2IN
                               LET mval \stackrel{\triangle}{=} seq[mid]IN
                                  If mval = val
                                       THEN \land result' = mid
                                                \land UNCHANGED \langle low, high \rangle
                                       Else \wedge if val < mval
                                                        THEN \wedge high' = mid - 1
                                                                  \wedge low' = low
                                                        ELSE \wedge low' = mid + 1
                                                                  \wedge high' = high
                                                ∧ UNCHANGED result
                         \wedge pc' = "a"
                ELSE \wedge pc' = "Done"
                         \land UNCHANGED \langle low, high, result \rangle
        \land UNCHANGED \langle seq, val \rangle
 Allow infinite stuttering to prevent deadlock on termination.
Terminating \stackrel{\Delta}{=} pc = \text{"Done"} \land \text{UNCHANGED } vars
```

$$Next \stackrel{\triangle}{=} a$$

 $\vee$  Terminating

$$Spec \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \wedge Init \wedge \Box [Next]_{vars} \\ \wedge \operatorname{WF}_{vars}(Next)$$

 $Termination \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \Diamond (pc = \text{``Done''})$ 

## END TRANSLATION

Partial correctness of the algorithm is expressed by invariance of formula resultCorrect. To get TLC to check this property, we use a model that overrides the definition of Seq so Seq(S) is the set of sequences of elements of S having at most some small length. For example,

$$Seq(S) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} UNION \{[1 ... i \rightarrow S] : i \in 0 ... 3\}$$

is the set of such sequences with length at most 3.

 $resultCorrect \triangleq$ 

$$(pc = \text{``Done''}) \Rightarrow \text{If } \exists \ i \in 1 \ .. \ Len(seq) : seq[i] = val$$
 
$$\text{THEN } seq[result] = val$$
 
$$\text{ELSE } result = 0$$

Proving the invariance of resultCorrect requires finding an inductive invariant that implies it. A suitable inductive invariant Inv is defined here. You can use TLC to check that Inv is an inductive invariant.

```
TypeOK \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \land seq \in SortedSeqs
                    \land val \in Values
                    \wedge low \in 1 \dots (Len(seq) + 1)
                    \wedge high \in 0 \dots Len(seq)
                    \land result \in 0 ... Len(seq)
                    \land pc \in \{\text{"a"}, \text{"Done"}\}
Inv \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \wedge TypeOK
            \land (result \neq 0) \Rightarrow (Len(seq) > 0) \land (seq[result] = val)
            \land (pc = \text{``a"}) \Rightarrow
                   IF \exists i \in 1 ... Len(seq) : seq[i] = val
                       THEN \exists i \in low ... high : seq[i] = val
                        Else result = 0
            \land (pc = \text{``Done''}) \Rightarrow (result \neq 0) \lor (\forall i \in 1 ... Len(seq) : seq[i] \neq val)
Here is the invariance proof.
Theorem Spec \Rightarrow \Box resultCorrect
\langle 1 \rangle 1. Init \Rightarrow Inv
  BY DEF Init, Inv, TypeOK, SortedSeqs
\langle 1 \rangle 2. \ Inv \wedge [Next]_{vars} \Rightarrow Inv'
   \langle 2 \rangle suffices assume Inv,
```

OBVIOUS

```
\langle 2 \rangle 1.CASE a
   \langle 3 \rangle. Unchanged \langle seq, val \rangle
      BY \langle 2 \rangle 1 DEF a
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 $\langle 3 \rangle 1.$ CASE  $low \leq high \wedge result = 0$  $\langle 4 \rangle$  define  $mid \stackrel{\triangle}{=} (low + high) \div 2$  $mval \triangleq seq[mid]$ 

PROVE Inv'

 $\langle 4 \rangle \ (low \leq mid) \land (mid \leq high) \land (mid \in 1 .. Len(seq))$ BY  $\langle 3 \rangle 1$ , Z3 DEF Inv, TypeOK, SortedSeqs

 $[Next]_{vars}$ 

 $\langle 4 \rangle 1$ . Type OK'

 $\langle 5 \rangle 1. \ seg' \in SortedSegs$ BY  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$  DEF a, Inv, TypeOK $\langle 5 \rangle 2. \ val' \in Values$ BY  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$  DEF a, Inv, TypeOK

 $\langle 5 \rangle 3. (low \in 1...(Len(seq) + 1))'$  $\langle 6 \rangle 1.$ Case seq[mid] = val

 $\langle 6 \rangle 2.$ CASE  $seq[mid] \neq val$ 

BY  $\langle 6 \rangle 1$ ,  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$ ,  $\langle 3 \rangle 1$ , Z3 DEF Inv, TypeOK, a

BY  $\langle 6 \rangle 2$ ,  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$ ,  $\langle 3 \rangle 1$ , Z3 DEF Inv, TypeOK, a, SortedSeqs

```
\langle 6 \rangle 3. QED
         BY \langle 6 \rangle 1, \langle 6 \rangle 2
   \langle 5 \rangle 4. (high \in 0 ... Len(seq))'
      \langle 6 \rangle 1.Case seq[mid] = val
         BY \langle 6 \rangle 1, \langle 2 \rangle 1, \langle 3 \rangle 1, Z3 DEF Inv, TypeOK, a
      \langle 6 \rangle 2.CASE seq[mid] \neq val
          BY \langle 6 \rangle 2, \langle 2 \rangle 1, \langle 3 \rangle 1, Z3 DEF Inv, TypeOK, a, SortedSeqs
       \langle 6 \rangle 3. QED
         BY \langle 6 \rangle 1, \langle 6 \rangle 2
   \langle 5 \rangle 5. (result \in 0 ... Len(seq))'
      \langle 6 \rangle 1.CASE seq[mid] = val
         BY \langle 6 \rangle 1, \langle 2 \rangle 1, \langle 3 \rangle 1, Z3 DEF Inv, TypeOK, a
      \langle 6 \rangle 2.CASE seq[mid] \neq val
         BY \langle 6 \rangle 2, \langle 2 \rangle 1, \langle 3 \rangle 1, Z3 DEF Inv, TypeOK, a
      \langle 6 \rangle 3. QED
          BY \langle 6 \rangle 1, \langle 6 \rangle 2
   \langle 5 \rangle 6. \; (\mathit{pc} \in \{\, \text{``a"}, \,\, \text{``Done"} \,\})'
      BY \langle 2 \rangle 1, \langle 3 \rangle 1 DEF Inv, TypeOK, a
   \langle 5 \rangle 7. QED
      BY \langle 5 \rangle 1, \langle 5 \rangle 2, \langle 5 \rangle 3, \langle 5 \rangle 4, \langle 5 \rangle 5, \langle 5 \rangle 6 DEF TypeOK
\langle 4 \rangle 2. ((result \neq 0) \Rightarrow (Len(seq) > 0) \land (seq[result] = val))'
   \langle 5 \rangle 1.CASE seq[mid] = val
      BY \langle 5 \rangle 1, \langle 2 \rangle 1, \langle 3 \rangle 1 DEF Inv, TypeOK, a
   \langle 5 \rangle 2.CASE seq[mid] \neq val
      BY \langle 5 \rangle 2, \langle 2 \rangle 1, \langle 3 \rangle 1 DEF Inv, TypeOK, a
   \langle 5 \rangle 3. QED
      BY \langle 5 \rangle 1, \langle 5 \rangle 2
\langle 4 \rangle 3. ((pc = "a") \Rightarrow
              IF \exists i \in 1 ... Len(seq) : seq[i] = val
                   Then \exists i \in low ... high : seq[i] = val
                   ELSE result = 0)'
   \langle 5 \rangle 1.CASE seq[mid] = val
      BY \langle 5 \rangle 1, \langle 2 \rangle 1, \langle 3 \rangle 1 DEF Inv, TypeOK, a
   \langle 5 \rangle 2.CASE seq[mid] \neq val
      \langle 6 \rangle 1. \land Len(seq) > 0 \land Len(seq) \in Nat
                \land low \in 1 \dots Len(seq)
                \land high \in 1 \dots Len(seq)
          BY ValAssump Def Inv, TypeOK, SortedSeqs
      \langle 6 \rangle 2.CASE \exists i \in 1 ... Len(seq) : seq[i] = val
          \langle 7 \rangle 1. PICK i \in low ... high : seq[i] = val
           BY \langle 6 \rangle 2, \langle 2 \rangle 1 DEF a, Inv
          \langle 7 \rangle 2. \wedge Len(seq) > 0 \wedge Len(seq) \in Nat
                   \wedge low \in 1 \dots Len(seq)
                   \land high \in 1 \dots Len(seq)
                   \wedge seq[i] = val
```

```
BY ValAssump, \langle 6 \rangle 2, \langle 7 \rangle 1 DEF Inv, TypeOK, SortedSeqs
                  \langle 7 \rangle 3. \ \forall j \in 1 ... Len(seq) : seq[j] \in Int
                     BY ValAssump DEF Inv, TypeOK, SortedSeqs
                  \langle 7 \rangle 4.CASE val < seq[mid]
                      \langle 8 \rangle 1. \ seq[i] \ < seq[mid]
                       BY \langle 7 \rangle 2, \langle 7 \rangle 4
                      \langle 8 \rangle 2. i < mid
                         BY \langle 7 \rangle 2, \langle 8 \rangle 1, SortedLess DEF Inv, TypeOK
                      \langle 8 \rangle 3. \ i \in low \dots mid - 1
                         BY ONLY \langle 7 \rangle 2, \langle 8 \rangle 1, \langle 8 \rangle 2, Z3
                      \langle 8 \rangle 4. \land (pc' = "a") \land (low' = low) \land (high' = mid - 1)
                                \land \exists j \in 1 .. Len(seq) : seq[j] = val
                         BY \langle 2 \rangle 1, \langle 3 \rangle 1, \langle 5 \rangle 2, \langle 6 \rangle 2, \langle 7 \rangle 4 DEF a, mid
                      \langle 8 \rangle.QED
                       BY \langle 7 \rangle 2, \langle 8 \rangle 4, \langle 8 \rangle 3
                  \langle 7 \rangle5.CASE \neg (val < seq[mid])
                      \langle 8 \rangle hide def mid
                      \langle 8 \rangle 1. \ seq[mid] < seq[i]
                             BY ValAssump, \langle 7 \rangle 2, \langle 7 \rangle 5, \langle 5 \rangle 2, \langle 7 \rangle 3, Z3
                      \langle 8 \rangle 2. \ mid < i
                         by \langle 7 \rangle 2, \langle 8 \rangle 1, SortedLess def Inv, TypeOK
                      \langle 8 \rangle 3. \ i \in mid + 1 ... \ high
                         BY \langle 7 \rangle 2, \langle 8 \rangle 1, \langle 8 \rangle 2, Z3
                      \langle 8 \rangle 4. \land (pc' = \text{``a''}) \land (low' = mid + 1) \land (high' = high)
                                \land \exists j \in 1 ... Len(seq) : seq[j] = val
                         BY \langle 2 \rangle 1, \langle 3 \rangle 1, \langle 5 \rangle 2, \langle 6 \rangle 2, \langle 7 \rangle 5 DEF a, mid
                      \langle 8 \rangle 5. QED
                       BY \langle 7 \rangle 2, \langle 8 \rangle 4, \langle 8 \rangle 3 , \langle 8 \rangle 5
                  \langle 7 \rangle 7. QED
                     BY \langle 7 \rangle 4, \langle 7 \rangle 5
              \langle 6 \rangle 3.CASE \neg \exists i \in 1 ... Len(seq) : seq[i] = val
                 BY \langle 6 \rangle 3, \langle 5 \rangle 2, \langle 2 \rangle 1, \langle 3 \rangle 1 DEF Inv, TypeOK, a
               \langle 6 \rangle 4. QED
                 BY \langle 6 \rangle 2, \langle 6 \rangle 3
           \langle 5 \rangle 3. QED
              BY \langle 5 \rangle 1, \langle 5 \rangle 2
       \langle 4 \rangle 4. ((pc = "Done") \Rightarrow (result \neq 0) \lor (\forall i \in 1 ... Len(seq) : seq[i] \neq val))'
          BY \langle 3 \rangle 1, \langle 2 \rangle 1 DEF Inv, TypeOK, a
       \langle 4 \rangle 5. QED
          BY \langle 4 \rangle 1, \langle 4 \rangle 2, \langle 4 \rangle 3, \langle 4 \rangle 4 DEF Inv
   \langle 3 \rangle 2.CASE \neg (low \leq high \land result = 0)
      BY \langle 3 \rangle 2, \langle 2 \rangle 1 DEF Inv, TypeOK, a
   \langle 3 \rangle 3. QED
      BY \langle 3 \rangle 1, \langle 3 \rangle 2
\langle 2 \rangle 2.case unchanged vars
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```
BY \langle 2 \rangle 2 DEF Inv, TypeOK, vars \langle 2 \rangle 3. QED
BY \langle 2 \rangle 1, \langle 2 \rangle 2 DEF Next, Terminating \langle 1 \rangle 3. Inv \Rightarrow resultCorrect
BY DEF resultCorrect, Inv, TypeOK \langle 1 \rangle 4. QED
BY \langle 1 \rangle 1, \langle 1 \rangle 2, \langle 1 \rangle 3, PTL DEF Spec
```