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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 \subset Int
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$$SortedSeqs \triangleq \{ss \in Seq(Values) : \}$$

$$\forall i, j \in 1 ... Len(ss) : (i < j) \Rightarrow (ss[i] \leq ss[j])$$

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--fair algorithm BinarySearchf
  variables seg \in SortedSegs, val \in Values,
            low = 1, high = Len(seq), result = 0;
  f a: while ( low \le high \land result = 0 ) f
        with ( mid = (low + high) \div 2, mval = seq[mid] ) f
          if ( mval = val ) f result := mid g
          else if ( val < mval ) f high := mid - 1 g
          else f low := mid + 1 g
                                                  g g g g
 **************
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BEGIN TRANSLATION

VARIABLES seq, val, low, high, result, pc

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vars \triangleq \langle seq, val, low, high, result, pc \rangle
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$$\begin{array}{ll} \textit{Init} & \triangleq & \textit{Global variables} \\ & \land \textit{seq} \in \textit{SortedSeqs} \\ & \land \textit{val} \in \textit{Values} \\ & \land \textit{low} = 1 \\ & \land \textit{high} = \textit{Len(seq)} \\ & \land \textit{result} = 0 \\ \end{array}$$

 $\wedge pc = \text{``a''}$

$$a \triangleq \land pc = \text{``a''}$$

 $\land \text{IF } low \leq high \land result = 0$
 $\text{THEN } \land \text{LET } mid \triangleq (low + high) \div 2\text{IN}$
 $\text{LET } mval \triangleq seq[mid]\text{IN}$

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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
Next \triangleq a
                V Disjunct to prevent deadlock on termination
                   (pc = "Done" \land UNCHANGED vars)
Spec \triangleq \land Init \land \Box [Next]_{vars}
            \wedge WF_{vars}(Next)
Termination \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \Diamond(pc = \text{``Done''})
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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,

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

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

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resultCorrect \triangleq (pc = "Done") \Rightarrow IF \exists i ∈ 1 . . Len(seq) : seq[i] = val 
THEN seq[result] = val 
ELSE result = 0
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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.

$$TypeOK \triangleq \land seq \in SortedSeqs \\ \land val \in Values \\ \land low \in 1 .. (Len(seq) + 1) \\ \land high \in 0 .. Len(seq) \\ \land result \in 0 .. Len(seq) \\ \land pc \in \{\text{"a", "Done"}\}$$

$$Inv \triangleq \land TypeOK \\ \land (result \neq 0) \Rightarrow (Len(seq) > 0) \land (seq[result] = val)$$

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\land (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
\land (pc = "Done") \Rightarrow (result \neq 0) \lor (\forall i \in 1 .. Len(seq) : seq[i] \neq val)
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Here is the invariance proof.
THEOREM Spec \Rightarrow \Box resultCorrect
\langle 1 \rangle 1. Init \Rightarrow Inv
   BY DEF Init, Inv, TypeOK
\langle 1 \rangle 2. Inv \wedge [Next]_{vars} \Rightarrow Inv'
   \langle 2 \rangle SUFFICES ASSUME Inv,
                                          [Next]<sub>vars</sub>
                           PROVE Inv'
      OBVIOUS
   \langle 2 \rangle 1.\text{CASE } a
      \langle 3 \rangle 1.CASE low \leq high \wedge result = 0
         \langle 4 \rangle DEFINE mid \stackrel{\Delta}{=} (low + high) \div 2
                              mval \triangleq seq[mid]
         \langle 4 \rangle (low \leq mid) \wedge (mid \leq high) \wedge (mid \in 1 ... Len(seq))
            BY \langle 3 \rangle 1, Z3 DEF Inv, TypeOK
          \langle 4 \rangle 1. TypeOK'
             \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
                   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 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
                \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
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\langle 6 \rangle 3. QED
        BY \langle 6 \rangle 1, \langle 6 \rangle 2
   \langle 5 \rangle 6. (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 seg[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 seg[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 (low \leq mid) \land (mid \leq high) \land (mid \in 1... Len(seq))
              \land Len(seq) > 0 \land Len(seq) \in Nat
              \land low \in 1 ... Len(seq)
              \land high \in 1 ... Len(seq)
         BY ValAssump DEF Inv, TypeOK
      \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. \land (low \leq mid) \land (mid \leq high) \land (mid \in 1.. Len(seq))
                 \land Len(seq) > 0 \land Len(seq) \in Nat
                 \land low \in 1 ... Len(seq)
                 \land high \in 1 ... Len(seq)
                 \wedge seq[i] = val
            BY ValAssump, \langle 6 \rangle 2, \langle 7 \rangle 1 DEF Inv, TypeOK
         \langle 7 \rangle 3. \ \forall j \in 1 \dots Len(seq) : seq[j] \in Int
            \langle 8 \rangle 1. \ seq \in Seq(Values)
               BY DEF Inv, TypeOK, SortedSeqs
            \langle 8 \rangle 2. seg \in Seg(Int)
               BY \langle 8 \rangle 1, ValAssump
            \langle 8 \rangle 3. QED
               BY \langle 8 \rangle2 DEF Inv, TypeOK, SortedSeqs
         \langle 7 \rangle 4. \ \forall j, k \in 1.. \ Len(seq) : j < k \Rightarrow seq[j] \leq seq[k]
               BY DEF Inv, TypeOK, SortedSeqs
         \langle 7 \rangle5.CASE val < seq[mid]
            \langle 8 \rangle 1. \ seq[i] < seq[mid]
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BY \langle 7 \rangle 2, \langle 7 \rangle 5 , \langle 8 \rangle 5
                           \langle 8 \rangle 2. i < mid
                               BY ValAssump, \langle 7 \rangle 2, \langle 8 \rangle 1, \langle 7 \rangle 4, \langle 7 \rangle 3, Z3
                           \langle 8 \rangle 3. \ i \in \mathit{low} \ldots \mathit{mid} - 1
                               BY ONLY \langle 7 \rangle 2, \langle 8 \rangle 1, \langle 8 \rangle 2, Z3
                            \langle 8 \rangle 4. \land (pc' = \text{``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 5 DEF a, mid
                            \langle 8 \rangle 5. QED
                             BY ONLY \langle 7 \rangle 2, \langle 8 \rangle 4, \langle 8 \rangle 3, \langle 8 \rangle 5
                        \langle 7 \rangle 6.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 6, \langle 5 \rangle 2, \langle 7 \rangle 3, Z3
                           \langle 8 \rangle 2. mid \langle i \rangle
                               BY ValAssump, \langle 7 \rangle 2, \langle 8 \rangle 1, \langle 8 \rangle a, \langle 9 \rangle 1, \langle 7 \rangle 3, \langle 7 \rangle 4, Z3
                           \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 6 DEF a, mid
                           \langle 8 \rangle 5. QED
                            BY ONLY \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 5, \langle 7 \rangle 6
                   \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
      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
\langle 1 \rangle 3. Inv \Rightarrow resultCorrect
     BY DEF resultCorrect, Inv, TypeOK
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 $\langle 1 \rangle 4.~{\rm QED}$ by $\langle 1 \rangle 1,~\langle 1 \rangle 2,~\langle 1 \rangle 3,~PTL~{\rm DEF}$ Spec