

# For a Few Dollars More

## Verified Fine-Grained Algorithm Analysis Down to LLVM

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## C++ Standard

### 25.4.1 Sorting

[alg.sort]

#### 25.4.1.1 sort

[sort]

```
template<class RandomAccessIterator>
    void sort(RandomAccessIterator first, RandomAccessIterator last);
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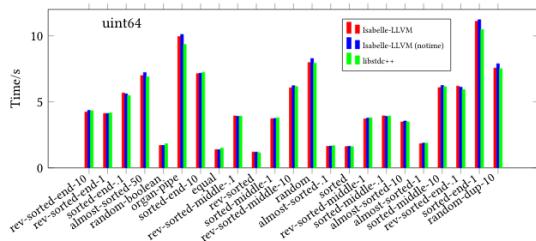
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*Effects:* Sorts the elements in the range [first,last).

*Requires:* RandomAccessIterator shall satisfy the requirements of ValueSwappable (17.6.3.2). The type of \*first shall satisfy the requirements of MoveConstructible (Table 20) and of MoveAssignable (Table 22).

*Complexity:*  $\mathcal{O}(N \log(N))$  (where  $N == \text{last} - \text{first}$ ) comparisons.

## Competitive



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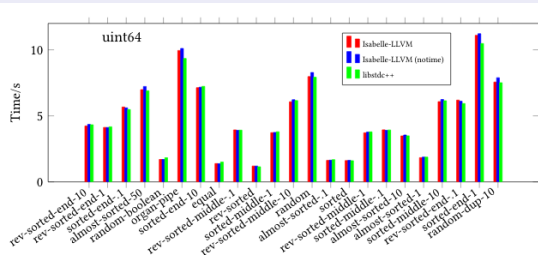
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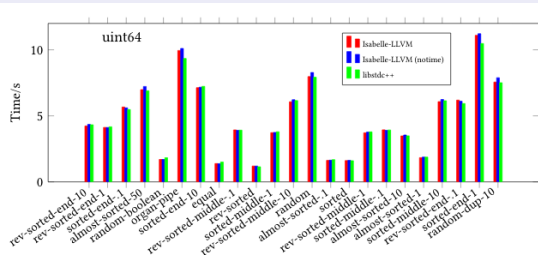
## Verified

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$$\text{introsort\_impl} \ p \ l_{\dagger} \ h_{\dagger}$$

$$\{ \lambda r. \exists A x s. \text{array}_A \ r \ x s \star \uparrow(\text{slice\_sort\_aux} \ x s_0 \mid h \ x s) \star \text{snat}_A \ l_{\dagger} \mid \star \text{snat}_A \ h_{\dagger} \mid h \}$$

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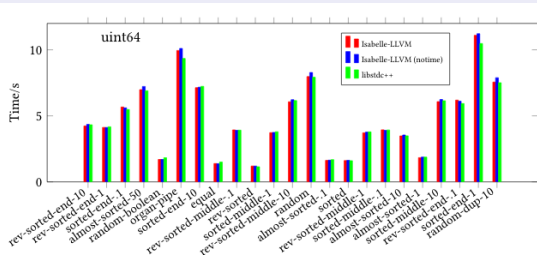
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$\text{introsort\_impl}_{\text{cost}} \in \mathcal{O}(n \log n)$

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$$\{array_A \ p \ x_{s0} \star snat_A \ l_{\dagger} \mid \star snat_A \ h_{\dagger} \ h \star \uparrow(l \leq h \wedge h < |x_{s0}|) \star \$ (introsort\_impl_{cost} \ (h-l))\}$$

$$introsort\_impl \ p \ l_{\dagger} \ h_{\dagger}$$

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$$(\lambda n. \Sigma c. introsort\_impl_{cost} \ n \ c) \in O(n \log n)$$

## Top-Down Approach

- First verification of a competitive implementation of INTROSORT with Time Bound
- Stepwise Refinement Calculus with Resource Currencies
- Correctness-and-Time-Bound-Preserving Synthesis Mechanism
- LLVM Semantics with Cost Model
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# Introsort

## Quicksort Scheme



# Introsort

## Musser's Pseudocode

Algorithm INTROSORT( $A, f, b$ )

Inputs:  $A$ , a random access data structure containing the sequence of data to be sorted, in positions  $A[f], \dots, A[b-1]$ ;

$f$ , the first position of the sequence

$b$ , the first position beyond the end of the sequence

Output:  $A$  is permuted so that  $A[f] \leq A[f+1] \leq \dots \leq A[b-1]$

INTROSORT\_LOOP( $A, f, b, 2 * \text{FLOOR\_LG}(b - f)$ )

INSERTION\_SORT( $A, f, b$ )

Algorithm INTROSORT\_LOOP( $A, f, b, \text{depth\_limit}$ )

Inputs:  $A, f, b$  as in INTROSORT;

$\text{depth\_limit}$ , a nonnegative integer

Output:  $A$  is permuted so that  $A[i] \leq A[j]$

for all  $i, j$ :  $f \leq i < j < b$  and  $\text{size\_threshold} < j - i$

while  $b - f > \text{size\_threshold}$

do if  $\text{depth\_limit} = 0$

then HEAPSORT( $A, f, b$ )

return

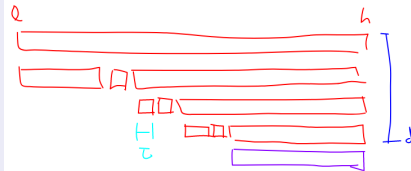
$\text{depth\_limit} := \text{depth\_limit} - 1$

$p := \text{PARTITION}(A, f, b, \text{MEDIAN\_OF\_3}(A[f], A[f+(b-f)/2], A[b-1]))$

INTROSORT\_LOOP( $A, p, b, \text{depth\_limit}$ )

$b := p$

## Quicksort Scheme



```

1  introsort xs l h =
2    n ← return h-l;           ($sub)
3    ifc n > 1 then             ($lt)
4      xs ← almost_sortspec xs l h; ($almost_sort)
5      xs ← final_sortspec xs l h;  ($final_sort)
6      return xs
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•  $\text{introsort} \leq \text{slice\_sort}_{\text{spec}} \$\text{slice\_sort}$

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- $introsort \leq \Downarrow_C E_1 (slice\_sort_{spec} \$_{slice\_sort})$
- $E_1 :: currency \rightarrow currency \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

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2	n ← return h-l;	(\$_{sub})	
3	if <sub>c</sub> n > 1 then	(\$_{lt})	• $E_1 :: currency \rightarrow currency \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$
4	xs ← almost_sort <sub>spec</sub> xs l h;	(\$_{almost\_sort})	• $E_1 slice\_sort = \$_{sub} + \$_{lt} + \$_{if}$
5	xs ← final_sort <sub>spec</sub> xs l h	(\$_{final\_sort})	$+ \$_{almost\_sort} + \$_{final\_sort}$
6	return xs		
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```

1  introsort_rec xs l h d =
2    assert ( $l \leq h$ );
3     $n \leftarrow h - l$ ;                                ( $\$_{sub}$ )
4    ifc  $n > \tau$  then                               ( $\$_{lt}$ )
5      ifc  $d = 0$  then                                ( $\$_{eq}$ )
6        slice_sortspec xs l h                      ( $\$_{sort_c} (\mu (h-l))$ )
7      else
8         $(xs, m) \leftarrow$  partitionspec xs l h;      ( $\$_{partition_c} (h-l)$ )
9         $d' \leftarrow d - 1$ ;                          ( $\$_{sub}$ )
10        $xs \leftarrow$  introsort_rec xs l m  $d'$ ;
11        $xs \leftarrow$  introsort_rec xs m h  $d'$ ;
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5      ifc d = 0 then                             ($eq)
6        slice_sortspec xs l h                 ($sortc (μ (h-l)))
7      else
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9        d' ← d - 1;                             ($sub)
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•  $\mu n = n \log n$



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- $introsort\_rec \leq \Downarrow_C E_2 (almost\_sort_{spec} \$_{almost\_sort})$
- $introsort\_rec_{cost} (n, d) =$   
 $\$_{sort_c} (\mu n) + \$_{partition_c} d * n$   
 $+ ((d+1)*n)*(\$_{if} 2 + \$_{call} 2 + \$_{eq} + \$_{lt} + \$_{sub} 2)$

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- $E_2 almost\_sort = introsort\_rec_{cost} (h - l, d)$

## Stepwise Refinement

- Refine  $slice\_sort_{spec}$  with HEAPSORT in  $O(n \log n)$
- Refine  $partition_{spec}$  in  $O(n)$
- Refine  $final\_sort_{spec}$  with INSERTIONSORT in  $O(\tau n)$ 
  - Unguarded Optimization
- Synthesis to LLVM Code

## Final result

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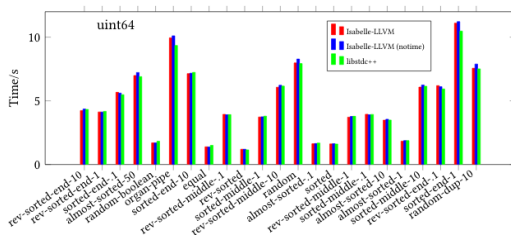
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## In the Paper

- Nondeterministic Result Monad with Time (NREST)
- Refinement Patterns + Automation
- Synthesis Mechanism (Connecting NREST with LLVM Monad)
- LLVM Semantics + Cost Model
  - Basic Reasoning Infrastructure

# Conclusion

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  - Stepwise Refinement with Resource Analysis
- Future Work
  - Improved Tooling
  - Further Case Studies
  - Other Resources: e.g. Stack Size

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Formalization & Benchmarks & More:

<https://www21.in.tum.de/~haslbema/llvm-time/>



Thank you!