

















Dashboard > Algorithms > Sorting > Correctness and the Loop Invariant

Badge Progress (Details)

Points: 417 Rank: 99971

# Correctness and the Loop Invariant



Problem Submissions Leaderboard Discussions

In the previous challenge, you wrote code to perform an *Insertion Sort* on an unsorted array. But how would you prove that the code is correct? I.e. how do you show that for any input your code will provide the right output?

#### **Loop Invariant**

In computer science, you could prove it formally with a loop invariant, where you state that a desired property is maintained in your loop. Such a proof is broken down into the following parts:

- Initialization: It is true (in a limited sense) before the loop runs.
- Maintenance: If it's true before an iteration of a loop, it remains true before the next iteration.
- Termination: It will terminate in a useful way once it is finished.

#### **Insertion Sort's Invariant**

Say, you have some InsertionSort code, where the outer loop goes through the whole array  $m{A}$ :

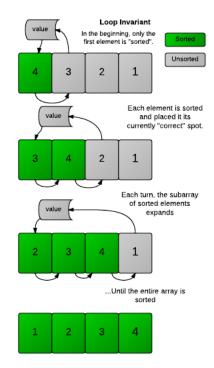
```
for(int i = 1; i < A.length; i++){
//insertion sort code</pre>
```

You could then state the following loop invariant:

At the start of every iteration of the outer loop (indexed with i), the subarray until ar[i] consists of the original elements that were there, but in sorted order.

To prove Insertion Sort is correct, you will then demonstrate it for the three stages:

- Initialization The subarray starts with the first element of the array, and it is (obviously) sorted to begin with.
- Maintenance Each iteration of the loop expands the subarray, but keeps the sorted property. An element V gets inserted into the array only when it is greater than the element to its left. Since the elements to its left have already been sorted, it means V is greater than all the elements to its left, so the array remains sorted. (In Insertion Sort 2 we saw this by printing the array each time an element was properly inserted.)
- Termination The code will terminate after *i* has reached the last element in the array, which means the sorted subarray has expanded to encompass the entire array. The array is now fully sorted.



You can often use a similar process to demonstrate the correctness of many algorithms. You can see these notes for more information.

## Challenge

In the InsertionSort code below, there is an error. Can you fix it? Print the array only once, when it is fully sorted.

# **Details**

The Input format and the constraints are the same as in the previous challenges and are presented below.

# **Input Format**

There will be two lines of input:

- s the size of the array
- ar the list of numbers that makes up the array

# **Output Format**

Output the numbers in order, space-separated.

## **Constraints**

 $1 \le s \le 1000$ 

 $-1500 \leq V \leq 1500, V \in ar$ 

# **Sample Input**

5

1 4 3 5 6 2

## **Sample Output**

1 2 3 4 5 6

Rate This Challenge:

Difficulty: Easy

More

```
Java 8
  Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) & 40
                                                                                                                                \Diamond
 1 ▼ import java.io.*;
 2 import java.util.*;
 3
 4 ▼ public class Solution {
 5
         public static void insertionSort(int[] A){
 6 ₹
 7 ▼
             for(int i = 1; i < A.length; i++){</pre>
 8 🔻
                 int value = A[i];
                 int j = i - 1;
 9
                 while(j > 0 && A[j] > value){
10 ▼
11 ▼
                      A[j + 1] = A[j];
12
                      j = j - 1;
13
14 ▼
                 A[j + 1] = value;
             }
15
16
17
             printArray(A);
18
         }
19
20
21 ▼
         static void printArray(int[] ar) {
22 ▼
             for(int n: ar){
                 System.out.print(n+" ");
23
24
25
         }
26 ▼
         public static void main(String[] args) {
27
             Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
28
             int n = in.nextInt();
             int[] ar = new int[n];
29 ₹
30 ▼
             for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
31 ▼
                 ar[i]=in.nextInt();
32
33
             insertionSort(ar);
34
         }
35
    }
36
                                                                                                                        Line: 1 Col: 1
                                                                                                           Run Code
                                                                                                                         Submit Code
                      Test against custom input
1 Upload Code as File
```