
CSE 331

Software Design & Implementation

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Lecture 3 – Reasoning about Loops

Quick Recap (5 min)

Full Correctness Toolkit

Correctness Toolkit

- Forward and backward reasoning for...
 - assignments
 - if statements
 - loops
 - (essentially) all code can be rewritten to use just these
- Forward / backward reasoning fill in post-/pre-condition
- Check places where assertions meet each other
 - top assertion must imply the bottom assertion

Checking Correctness of a Loop

Consider a while-loop (other loop forms not too different) with a loop invariant I .

$\{\{ P \}\}$

S1

$\{\{ \text{Inv: } I \}\}$

while (cond)

S2

S3

$\{\{ Q \}\}$

Informally, we need:

- I holds initially
- I holds each time around
- Q holds after we exit

Formally, we need validity of:

- $\{\{ P \}\} S1 \{\{ I \}\}$
- $\{\{ I \text{ and } \text{cond} \}\} S2 \{\{ I \}\}$
- $\{\{ I \text{ and not cond} \}\} S3 \{\{ Q \}\}$

Q & A

Another Example

Example: partition array

Consider the following code to put the negative values at the beginning of array `b`:

```
{{ 0 <= n <= b.length }}
i = k = 0;
while (i != n) {
    if (b[i] < 0) {
        swap b[i], b[k];
        k = k + 1;
    }
    i = i + 1;
}
{{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[n-1] }}
```

(Also: precondition is true throughout the code. I'll skip writing that to save space...)

(Also: `b` contains the same numbers since we use swaps.)

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        k = k + 1;
    }
    i = i + 1;
}
{{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[n-1] }}
```

- \mathbf{I} holds initially:
 - $b[0], \dots, b[-1]$ is empty

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{{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[n-1] }}

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    k = k + 1;
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  i = i + 1;
}
{{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[n-1] }}
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    swap b[i], b[k];
    k = k + 1;
  }
  {{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[i] }}
  i = i + 1;
}
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    if (b[i] < 0) {
        swap b[i], b[k];
        k = k + 1;
    } else {
    }
    {{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[i] }}
    i = i + 1;
}
{{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[n-1] }}

```

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i = k = 0;
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while (i != n) {
  if (b[i] < 0) {
    → {{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[i-1] and b[i] < 0 }}
    swap b[i], b[k];
    k = k + 1;
    → {{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[i] }}
  } else {
    → {{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[i-1] and b[i] >= 0 }}
    → {{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[i] }}
  }
  i = i + 1;
}

```

- \mathcal{I} holds initially
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    swap b[i], b[k];
    k = k + 1;
    {{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[i] }}
  } else {
    {{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[i-1] and b[i] >= 0 }}
    {{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[i] }}
  }
  i = i + 1;
}

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equivalent

Example: partition array

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    swap b[i], b[k];
    k = k + 1;
    {{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[i] }}
  }
  i = i + 1;
}
{{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[n-1] }}
```

- \mathcal{I} holds initially
- \mathcal{I} and $i = n$ implies postcondition
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Remain to check this...

Example: partition array

Consider the following code to put the negative values at the beginning of array b :

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i = k = 0;
{{ Inv: b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[i-1] }}
while (i != n) {
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    {{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[i-1] and b[i] < 0 }}
    swap b[i], b[k];
    k = k + 1;
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while (i != n) {
  if (b[i] < 0) {
    {{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[i-1] and b[i] < 0 }}
    swap b[i], b[k];
    {{ b[0], ..., b[k] < 0 <= b[k+1], ..., b[i] }}
    k = k + 1;
  }
  i = i + 1;
}
{{ b[0], ..., b[k-1] < 0 <= b[k], ..., b[n-1] }}
```

- \mathcal{I} holds initially
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This is a valid triple.
(Takes some thought.)

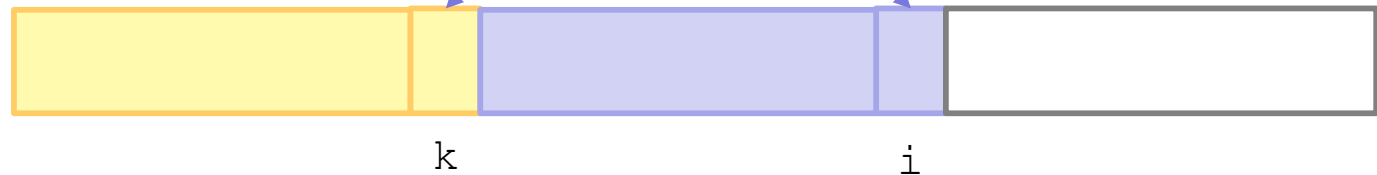
Example: partition array

$\{ \{ b[0], \dots, b[k-1] < 0 \leq b[k], \dots, b[i-1] \text{ and } b[i] < 0 \} \}$

yellow is < 0
purple is ≥ 0



`swap b[i], b[k];`



$\{ \{ b[0], \dots, b[k] < 0 \leq b[k+1], \dots, b[i] \} \}$

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