

# Practical Verification of QuadTrees

Jonathan Brouwer (jtbrouwer@student.tudelft.nl)

Delft University of Technology

## 1. Introduction

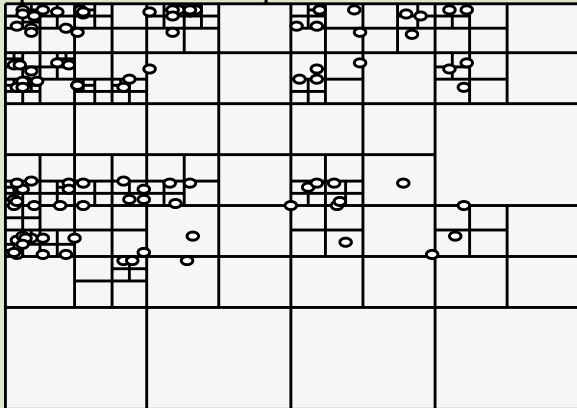
QuadTree is a Haskell library. This paper aims to rewrite this in Agda, so it can be formally verified using Curry Howard. It can then be compiled back to Haskell using Agda2hs.

```
takesGtFive : (n : Nat)
             -> IsTrue (n > 5) -> ?
```

Can agda2hs be used to produce a verified implementation of the QuadTree library?

## 2. QuadTrees

QuadTrees are used for storing two-dimensional information in a functional style. They consist of a size and a root quadrant. Each quadrant is either a Leaf, or a



## 3. Invariants

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```
data VQuadrant (t : Set) {dep : Nat} : Set where
  CVQuadrant : (qd : Quadrant t)
               -> {.(IsTrue (depth qd <= dep && isCompressed qd))}
               -> VQuadrant t {dep}
```

## 4. Preconditions

Preconditions are proven by adding the proofs as implicit arguments to the function. To verify that the location given to getLocation is in the QuadTree, one can use:

```
getLocation : (loc : Nat × Nat) -> {dep : Nat}
             -> (qt : QuadTree t)
             -> {.( IsTrue (isInsideQuadTree loc qt) )} -> t
```

Alternatively, we can pass in a datatype with an invariant. This verifies that the input of lensLeaf is depth 0 and that the depth of the input of lensA is greater than 0.

```
lensLeaf : Lens (VQuadrant t {0}) t
lensA : {dep : Nat}
       -> Lens (VQuadrant t {S dep}) (VQuadrant t {dep})
```

Postconditions are proven by adding the proof as an implicit argument to the function. For example, this is the proof that one of the lens laws holds for lensLeaf.

## 5. Postconditions

```
ValidLens-Leaf-ViewSet :
  -> (v : t) (s : VQuadrant t {0})
  -> view (lensLeaf {t}) (set (lensLeaf {t}) v s) ≡ v
ValidLens-Leaf-ViewSet v (CVQuadrant (Leaf x)) = refl
```