Boost.Graph tutorial

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Contents

1 Introduction

I needed this tutorial in 2006, when I started experimenting with Boost.Graph. More specifically, I needed a tutorial that:

- Orders concepts chronologically
- Increases complexity gradually
- Shows complete pieces of code

What I had were the book [1] and the Boost.Graph website, both did not satisfy these requirements.

1.1 Coding style used

I use the coding style from the Core C++ Guidelines.

I prefer not to use the keyword auto, but to explicitly mention the type instead. I think this is beneficial to beginners. When using Boost.Graph in production code, I do prefer to use auto.

OTOH, while writing this tutorial, I use auto when I loose too much time figuring out the type

All coding snippets are taken from compiled C++ code.

1.2 Pitfalls

The choice between 'boost::get', 'std::get' and 'get'. AFAIKS, when in doubt, use 'get'.

2 Building graphs

Boost.Graph is about creating graphs. In this chapter we create graphs, starting from simple to more complex.

2.1 Creating an empty graph

Let's create a trivial empty graph:

Algorithm 1 Creating an empty graph

```
#include "create_empty_graph.h"

boost::adjacency_list<>
create_empty_graph() noexcept
{
  return boost::adjacency_list<>();
}
```

Congratulations, you've just created a boost::adjacency_list in which:

- The out edges are stored in a std::vector
- The vertices are stored in a std::vector
- The graph is directed
- Vertices, edges and graph have no properties
- Edges are stored in a std::list

The boost::adjacency_list is the most commonly used graph type, the other is the boost::adjacency_matrix.

2.2 Add a vertex

To add a vertex to a graph, the boost::add_vertex function is used as such:

Algorithm 2 Adding a vertex to a graph

```
#include <boost/graph/adjacency_list.hpp>

template <typename graph>
void add_vertex(graph& g)
{
  boost::add_vertex(g);
}
```

Note that boost::add_vertex returns a vertex descriptor, which is ignored for now. A vertex descriptor can be used to, for example, connect two vertices by an edge

2.3 Add an edge

To add an edge to a graph, two vertex descriptors are needed. A vertex descriptor is a handle to the vertex with in graph. Algorithm 3 adds two vertices to a graph, and connects these two using boost::add_edge:

Algorithm 3 Adding (two vertices and) an edge to a graph

```
#include <boost/graph/adjacency_list.hpp>

#include <cassert>

template <typename graph>
void add_edge(graph& g)
{
  using boost::graph_traits;
  using vertex_descriptor
    = typename graph_traits<graph>::vertex_descriptor;
  using edge_descriptor
    = typename graph_traits<graph>::edge_descriptor;
  using edge_insertion_result
    = std::pair<edge_descriptor,bool>;

  const vertex_descriptor va = boost::add_vertex(g);
  const vertex_descriptor vb = boost::add_vertex(g);
  const edge_insertion_result ea
    = boost::add_edge(va, vb, g);

  assert(ea.second);
}
```

Note that half of the code consists out of using statements. This algorithm only shows how to add an isolated edge to a graph, instead of allowing for graphs with higher connectivities. The function boost::add_edge returns a std::pair, consisting of an edge descriptor and a boolean success indicator. In algorithm 3 we assert that this insertion was successfull. Insertion can fail if an edge is already present and duplicates are not allowed.

2.4 Creating K_2, a fully connected graph with two vertices

To create a fully connected graph with two vertices (also called K_2), one needs two vertices and one (undirected) edge, as depicted in figure 1.

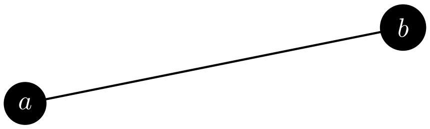

Figure 1: K_2: a fully connected graph with two vertices named a and b

To create K_2, the following code can be used:

Algorithm 4 Creating K_2 as depicted in figure 1

```
#include "create_k2_graph.h"

boost::adjacency_list<
  boost::vecS,
  boost::vecS,
  boost::undirectedS
>
create_k2_graph() noexcept
{
  using boost::graph_traits;

  using graph = boost::adjacency_list<
    boost::vecS,
    boost::vecS,
    boost::undirectedS
  >;

  using vertex_descriptor
    = typename graph_traits<graph>::vertex_descriptor;
  using edge_descriptor
    = typename graph_traits<graph>::edge_descriptor;
  using edge_insertion_result
    = std::pair<edge_descriptor,bool>;

  graph g;
  const vertex_descriptor va = boost::add_vertex(g);
  const vertex_descriptor vb = boost::add_vertex(g);
  const edge_insertion_result ea
    = boost::add_edge(va, vb, g);
  assert(ea.second);
  return g;
}
```

Note that this code has more lines of using statements than actual code! In this code, the third template argument of boost::adjacency_list is boost::undirectedS, to select (that is what the S means) for an undirected graph. Adding a vertex with boost::add_vertex results in a vertex descriptor, which is a handle to the vertex added to the graph. Two vertex descriptors are then used to add an edge to the graph. Adding an edge using boost::add_edge returns two things: an edge descriptor and a boolean indicating success. In the code example, we assume insertion is successfull.

Note that the graph lacks all properties: nodes do not have names, nor do edges.

2.5 Creating an empty graph with named vertices

Let's create a trivial empty graph, in which the vertices can have a name:

Algorithm 5 Creating an empty graph with named vertices

```cpp
#include <boost/graph/adjacency_list.hpp>

boost::adjacency_list<
  boost::vecS,
  boost::vecS,
  boost::undirectedS,
  boost::property<
    boost::vertex_name_t,std::string
  >
>
create_empty_named_vertices_graph() noexcept
{
  using graph = boost::adjacency_list<
    boost::vecS,
    boost::vecS,
    boost::undirectedS,
    boost::property<
      boost::vertex_name_t,std::string
    >
  >;

  graph g;
  return g;
}
```

This graph:

- has its out edges stored in a std::vector (due to the first boost::vecS)
- has its vertices stored in a std::vector (due to the second boost::vecS)

- is undirected (due to the boost::undirectedS)
- The vertices have one property: they have a name, that is of data type std::string (due to the boost::property< boost::vertex_name_t,std::string>’)
- Edges and graph have no properties
- Edges are stored in a std::list

The boost::adjacency_list has a new, fourth template argument ’boost::property< boost::vertex_name_t,std::string>’. This can be read as: “vertices have the property ’boost::vertex_name_t’, that is of data type ’std::string”’. Or simply: “vertices have a name that is stored as a std::string”.

2.6 Add a vertex with a name

Adding a vertex without a name was trivially easy (see chapter 2). Adding a vertex with a name is less easy:

Algorithm 6 Add a vertex with a name

```
#include <boost/graph/adjacency_list.hpp>

template <typename graph>
void add_named_vertex(graph& g, const std::string& name)
{
  using boost::graph_traits;
  using boost::property_map;
  using boost::vertex_name_t;
  using vertex_descriptor
    = typename boost::graph_traits<graph>::
        vertex_descriptor;
  using name_map_t
    = typename property_map<graph,vertex_name_t>::type;

  const vertex_descriptor vd{
    boost::add_vertex(g)
  };

  name_map_t name_map{boost::get(boost::vertex_name,g)};
  name_map[vd] = name;
}
```

Instead of calling ’boost::add_vertex’ with an additional argument containing the name of the vertex, multiple things need to be done. When adding a new vertex to the graph, the vertex descriptor is stored. After obtaining the name map from the graph (using 'boost::get(boost::vertex_name,g)'), the name of the vertex is set using that vertex descriptor.

2.7 Creating K_2 with named vertices

We extend K_2 of chapter 2.4 by naming the vertices 'from' and 'to', as depicted in figure 2:

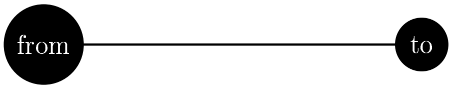

Figure 2: K_2: a fully connected graph with two vertices with the text 'from' and 'to'

To create K_2, the following code can be used:

Algorithm 7 Creating K_2 as depicted in figure 2

```
#include "create_named_vertices_k2_graph.h"

boost::adjacency_list<
  boost::vecS,
  boost::vecS,
  boost::undirectedS,
  boost::property<boost::vertex_name_t,std::string>
>
create_named_vertices_k2_graph() noexcept
{
  using graph = boost::adjacency_list<
    boost::vecS,
    boost::vecS,
    boost::undirectedS,
    boost::property<
      boost::vertex_name_t,std::string
    >
  >;
  using vertex_descriptor
    = typename boost::graph_traits<graph>::
        vertex_descriptor;
  using edge_descriptor
    = typename boost::graph_traits<graph>::
        edge_descriptor;
  using edge_insertion_result
    = std::pair<edge_descriptor,bool>;
  using name_map_t
    = boost::property_map<graph,boost::vertex_name_t>::
        type;

  graph g;
  const vertex_descriptor va = boost::add_vertex(g);
  const vertex_descriptor vb = boost::add_vertex(g);
  const edge_insertion_result ea
    = boost::add_edge(va, vb, g);
  assert(ea.second);

  //Add names
  name_map_t name_map{boost::get(boost::vertex_name,g)};
  name_map[va] = "from";
  name_map[vb] = "to";

  return g;
}
```

Most of the code is a repeat of algorithm 4. In the end, the names are obtained as a boost::property_map and set.

2.8 Creating an empty graph with named edges and vertices

Let's create a trivial empty graph, in which the both the edges and vertices can have a name:

Algorithm 8 Creating an empty graph with named edges and vertices

```
#include <string>
#include <boost/graph/adjacency_list.hpp>

boost::adjacency_list<
  boost::vecS,
  boost::vecS,
  boost::undirectedS,
  boost::property<boost::vertex_name_t,std::string >,
  boost::property<boost::edge_name_t,std::string>
>
create_empty_named_edges_and_vertices_graph() noexcept
{
  using graph = boost::adjacency_list<
    boost::vecS,
    boost::vecS,
    boost::undirectedS,
    boost::property<
      boost::vertex_name_t,std::string
    >,
    boost::property<
      boost::edge_name_t,std::string
    >
  >;

  graph g;
  return g;
}
```

This graph:

- has its out edges stored in a std::vector (due to the first boost::vecS)
- has its vertices stored in a std::vector (due to the second boost::vecS)
- is undirected (due to the boost::undirectedS)

- The vertices have one property: they have a name, that is of data type std::string (due to the boost::property< boost::vertex_name_t,std::string>')
- The edges have one property: they have a name, that is of data type std::string (due to the boost::property< boost::edge_name_t,std::string>')
- The graph has no properties
- Edges are stored in a std::list

The boost::adjacency_list has a new, fifth template argument 'boost::property< boost::edge_name_t,std::string>'. This can be read as: "edges have the property 'boost::edge_name_t', that is of data type 'std::string"'. Or simply: "edges have a name that is stored as a std::string".

2.9 Add an edge with a name

Adding an edge with a name:

Algorithm 9 Add a vertex with a name

```
#include <boost/graph/adjacency_list.hpp>

#include <cassert>

template <typename graph>
void add_named_edge(graph& g, const std::string&
    edge_name)
{
  using boost::edge_name_t;
  using boost::graph_traits;
  using boost::property_map;
  using vertex_descriptor
    = typename graph_traits<graph>::vertex_descriptor;
  using edge_descriptor
    = typename graph_traits<graph>::edge_descriptor;
  using edge_insertion_result
    = std::pair<edge_descriptor,bool>;
  using name_map_t
    = typename property_map<graph,edge_name_t>::type;

  const vertex_descriptor va = boost::add_vertex(g);
  const vertex_descriptor vb = boost::add_vertex(g);
  const edge_insertion_result ea
    = boost::add_edge(va, vb, g);

  assert(ea.second);

  name_map_t name_map{
    boost::get(boost::edge_name,g)
  };
  name_map[ea.first] = edge_name;

}
```

In this code snippet, the edge descriptor when using 'boost::add_edge' is used as a key to change the edge name map.

2.10 Creating K_3 with named edges and vertices

We extend the graph K_2 with named vertices of chapter 2.7 by adding names to the edges, as depicted in figure 3:

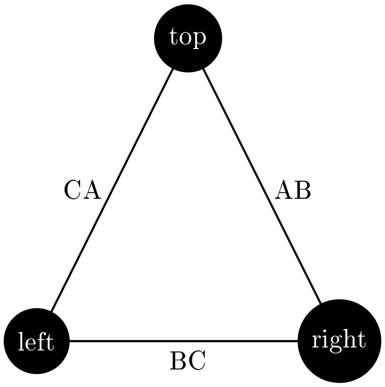

Figure 3: K_3: a fully connected graph with three named edges and vertices

To create K_3, the following code can be used:

Algorithm 10 Creating K_3 as depicted in figure 3

```
#include "create_named_edges_and_vertices_k3_graph.h"

boost::adjacency_list<
  boost::vecS,
  boost::vecS,
  boost::undirectedS,
  boost::property<boost::vertex_name_t,std::string>,
  boost::property<boost::edge_name_t,std::string>
>
create_named_edges_and_vertices_k3_graph() noexcept
{
  using graph = boost::adjacency_list<
    boost::vecS,
    boost::vecS,
    boost::undirectedS,
    boost::property<
      boost::vertex_name_t,std::string
    >,
    boost::property<
      boost::edge_name_t,std::string
    >
  >;
  using vertex_descriptor
    = typename boost::graph_traits<graph>::
       vertex_descriptor;
  using edge_descriptor
    = typename boost::graph_traits<graph>::
       edge_descriptor;
  using edge_insertion_result
    = std::pair<edge_descriptor,bool>;
  using vertex_name_map_t
    = boost::property_map<graph,boost::vertex_name_t>::
       type;
  using edge_name_map_t
    = boost::property_map<graph,boost::edge_name_t>::type
       ;

  graph g;
  const vertex_descriptor va = boost::add_vertex(g);
  const vertex_descriptor vb = boost::add_vertex(g);
  const vertex_descriptor vc = boost::add_vertex(g);
  const edge_insertion_result eab
    = boost::add_edge(va, vb, g);
  assert(eab.second);
  const edge_insertion_result ebc
    = boost::add_edge(vb, vc, g);
  assert(ebc.second);
  const edge_insertion_result eca
    = boost::add_edge(vc, va, g);
  assert(eca.second);

  //Add vertex names
  vertex_name_map_t vertex_name_map{boost::get(boost::
     vertex_name,g)};
```

Most of the code is a repeat of algorithm 7. In the end, the edge names are obtained as a boost::property_map and set.

2.11 Create an empty graph with custom vertices

2.12 Add a custom vertex

2.13 Creating K_2 with custom vertices

Instead of using vertices with a name, or other properties, here we use a custom vertex class called 'my_vertex'. A 'my_vertex' has an x coordinat, y coordinat, a name and a description.

2.14 Add a custom edge

2.15 Creating K_2 with custom edges and vertices

Instead of using edges with a name, or other properties, here we use a custom edge class called 'my_edge'.

3 Measuring simple graphs traits

Measuring simple traits of the graphs created allows you to debug your code.

3.1 Getting the vertices

You can use boost::vertices to obtain an iterator pair. The first iterator points to the first vertex, the second points to beyond the last vertex.

3.2 Getting the edges

You can use boost::edges to obtain an iterator pair. The first iterator points to the first edge, the second points to beyond the last edge.

3.3 Counting the number of vertices

Use boost::num_vertices, as shown here:

Algorithm 11 Count the numbe of vertices

```
#ifndef GET_N_VERTICES_H
#define GET_N_VERTICES_H

#include <utility>
#include <boost/graph/adjacency_list.hpp>

///Get the number of vertices a graph has
template <class graph>
int get_n_vertices(const graph& g)
{
  return static_cast<int>(boost::num_vertices(g));
}

void get_n_vertices_test() noexcept;

#endif // GET_N_VERTICES_H
```

3.4 Counting the number of edges

Use boost::num_edges, as show here:

Algorithm 12 Count the number of edges

```
#ifndef GET_N_EDGES_H
#define GET_N_EDGES_H

#include <utility>
#include <boost/graph/adjacency_list.hpp>

///Get the number of edges a graph has
template <class graph>
int get_n_edges(const graph& g)
{
  return static_cast<int>(boost::num_edges(g));
}

void get_n_edges_test() noexcept;

#endif // GET_N_EDGES_H
```

3.5 Getting the vertices' names

When the vertices of a graph have named vertices, one can extract them as such:

Algorithm 13 Get the vertices' names

```
#ifndef GET_VERTEX_NAMES_H
#define GET_VERTEX_NAMES_H

#include <string>
#include <vector>
#include <boost/graph/graph_traits.hpp>
#include <boost/graph/properties.hpp>

//TODO: generalize to return any type
template <typename graph>
std::vector<std::string> get_vertex_names(const graph& g)
{
  using vertex_iterator
    = typename boost::graph_traits<graph>::
        vertex_iterator;
  using vertex_iterators
    = std::pair<vertex_iterator,vertex_iterator>;

  std::vector<std::string> v;

  //TODO: remove auto
  const auto name_map = get(boost::vertex_name,g);

  for (vertex_iterators p = vertices(g);
    p.first != p.second;
    ++p.first)
  {
    v.emplace_back(get(name_map, *p.first));
  }
  return v;
}

//TODO: generalize to return any type
template <typename graph>
std::vector<std::string> get_vertex_names_DOESNOTWORK(
   const graph& g)
{
  using vertex_iterator
    = typename boost::graph_traits<graph>::
        vertex_iterator;
  using vertex_iterators
    = std::pair<vertex_iterator,vertex_iterator>;
  using name_map_t
    = typename boost::property_map<graph,boost::
        vertex_name_t>::type;

  std::vector<std::string> v;

  const name_map_t name_map = get(boost::vertex_name,g);

  for (vertex_iterators p = vertices(g);
    p.first != p.second;
    ++p.first)
  {
```

The names of the vertices are obtained from a boost::property_map and then put into a std::vector.

When trying to get the vertices' names from a graph without vertices with names, you will get the error 'formed reference to void' (for example, with the code 'get_vertex_names(create_k2_graph());').

3.6 Getting the edges' names

When the edges of a graph have named vertices, one can extract them as such:

Algorithm 14 Get the edges' names

```
#ifndef GET_EDGE_NAMES_H
#define GET_EDGE_NAMES_H

#include <string>
#include <vector>
#include <boost/graph/adjacency_list.hpp>
#include <boost/graph/graph_traits.hpp>
#include <boost/graph/properties.hpp>

//TODO: generalize to return any type
template <typename graph>
std::vector<std::string> get_edge_names(const graph& g)
{
  using boost::graph_traits;
  using edge_iterator
    = typename graph_traits<graph>::edge_iterator;
  using edge_iterators
    = std::pair<edge_iterator,edge_iterator>;

  std::vector<std::string> v;

  //TODO: remove auto
  const auto name_map = get(boost::edge_name,g);

  for (edge_iterators p = boost::edges(g);
    p.first != p.second;
    ++p.first)
  {
    v.emplace_back(get(name_map, *p.first));
  }
  return v;
}

void get_edge_names_test() noexcept;

#endif // GET_EDGE_NAMES_H
```

The names of the edges are obtained from a boost::property_map and then put into a std::vector.

When trying to get the edges' names from a graph without vertices with names, you will get the error 'formed reference to void' (for example, with the code 'get_vertex_names(create_k2_graph());').

3.7 Find a vertex by its name

3.8 Replace a vertex its name

4 Modifying simple graphs traits

It is useful to be able to modify every aspect of a graph. Adding nodes and edges are found in earlier chapters.

4.1 Setting all vertices' names

When the vertices of a graph have named vertices, one set their names as such:

Algorithm 15 Setting the vertices’ names

```
#ifndef SET_VERTEX_NAMES_H
#define SET_VERTEX_NAMES_H


#include <string>
#include <vector>

#include <boost/graph/graph_traits.hpp>
#include <boost/graph/properties.hpp>

//TODO: generalize ’names’
template <typename graph>
void set_vertex_names(
  graph& g,
  const std::vector<std::string>& names
)
{
  using vertex_iterator
    = typename boost::graph_traits<graph>::
        vertex_iterator;
  using vertex_iterators
    = std::pair<vertex_iterator,vertex_iterator>;

  const auto name_map = get(boost::vertex_name,g);

  auto names_begin = std::begin(names);
  const auto names_end = std::end(names);
  for (vertex_iterators vi = vertices(g);
    vi.first != vi.second;
    ++vi.first, ++names_begin)
  {
    assert(names_begin != names_end);
    put(name_map, *vi.first,*names_begin);
  }
}

void set_vertex_names_test() noexcept;


#endif // SET_VERTEX_NAMES_H
```

An impressive feature is that getting the property map holding the graph its names is not a copy, but a reference. Otherwise, modifying ’name_map’ (obtained by non-reference) would only modify a copy.

5 Visualizing graphs

Before graphs are visualized, they are stored as a file first. Here, I use the .dot file format.

5.1 Storing a graph as a .dot

Graph are easily saved to a .dot file:

Algorithm 16 Storing a graph as a .dot file

```
#ifndef SAVE_GRAPH_TO_DOT_H
#define SAVE_GRAPH_TO_DOT_H

#include <fstream>
#include <boost/graph/graphviz.hpp>

///Save a graph to a .dot file
template <typename graph>
void save_graph_to_dot(const graph& g, const std::string&
    filename)
{
  std::ofstream f(filename);
  boost::write_graphviz(f,g);
}

void save_graph_to_dot_test() noexcept;

#endif // SAVE_GRAPH_TO_DOT_H
```

Using the create_k2_graph function (algorithm 4) to create a K_2 graph, the .dot file created is displayed in algorithm 17:

Algorithm 17 .dot file created from the create_k2_graph function (algorithm 4)

```
graph G {
0;
1;
0--1 ;
}
```

This .dot file corresponds to figure 4:

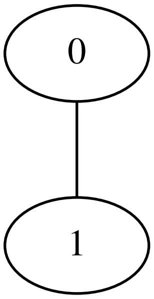

Figure 4: .svg file created from the create_k2_graph function (algorithm 4)

If you used the create_named_vertices_k2_graph function (algorithm 7) to produce a K_2 graph with named vertices, you see that the .dot file does not have stored the vertex names:

Algorithm 18 .dot file created from the create_named_vertices_k2_graph function (algorithm 7)

```
graph G {
0;
1;
0--1 ;
}
```

So, the 'save_graph_to_dot' function (algorithm 16) saves the structure of the graph.

5.2 Storing a graph with named vertices as a .dot

If you used the create_named_vertices_k2_graph function (algorithm 7) to produce a K_2 graph with named vertices, you can store these names additionally with algorithm 19:

Algorithm 19 Storing a graph with named vertices as a .dot file

```
#ifndef SAVE_NAMED_VERTICES_GRAPH_TO_DOT_H
#define SAVE_NAMED_VERTICES_GRAPH_TO_DOT_H

#include <string>
#include <fstream>
#include <boost/graph/graphviz.hpp>
#include <boost/graph/properties.hpp>

#include "get_vertex_names.h"

///Save a graph with named vertices to a .dot file
template <typename graph>
void save_named_vertices_graph_to_dot(const graph& g,
    const std::string& filename)
{
  std::ofstream f(filename);
  const auto names = get_vertex_names(g);
  boost::write_graphviz(f,g,boost::make_label_writer(&
      names[0]));
}

void save_named_vertices_graph_to_dot_test() noexcept;


#endif // SAVE_NAMED_VERTICES_GRAPH_TO_DOT_H
```

The .dot file created is displayed in algorithm 20:

Algorithm 20 .dot file created from the create_named_vertices_k2_graph function (algorithm 7)

```
graph G {
0[label=from];
1[label=to];
0--1 ;
}
```

This .dot file corresponds to figure 5:

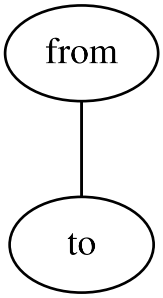

Figure 5: .svg file created from the create_k2_graph function (algorithm 7)

If you used the create_named_edges_and_vertices_k3_graph function (algorithm 10) to produce a K_3 graph with named edges and vertices, you see that the .dot file does not have stored the edge names:

Algorithm 21 .dot file created from the create_named_edges_and_vertices_k3_graph function (algorithm 10)

```
graph G {
0[label=top];
1[label=right];
2[label=left];
0--1 ;
1--2 ;
2--0 ;
}
```

So, the 'save_named_vertices_graph_to_dot' function (algorithm 16) saves only the structure of the graph and its vertex names.

5.3 Storing a graph with named vertices and edges as a .dot

If you used the create_named_edges_and_vertices_k3_graph function (algorithm 10) to produce a K_3 graph with named edges and vertices, you can store these names additionally with algorithm 22:

Algorithm 22 Storing a graph with named edges and vertices as a .dot file

```
#ifndef SAVE_NAMED_EDGES_AND_VERTICES_GRAPH_TO_DOT
#define SAVE_NAMED_EDGES_AND_VERTICES_GRAPH_TO_DOT

#include <string>
#include <fstream>
#include <boost/graph/graphviz.hpp>
#include <boost/graph/properties.hpp>

#include "get_edge_names.h"
#include "get_vertex_names.h"

///Save a graph with named vertices to a .dot file
template <typename graph>
void save_named_edges_and_vertices_graph_to_dot(const
    graph& g, const std::string& filename)
{
  std::ofstream f(filename);
  const auto vertex_names = get_vertex_names(g);
  const auto edge_name_map = boost::get(boost::edge_name,
      g);
  boost::write_graphviz(
    f,
    g,
    boost::make_label_writer(&vertex_names[0]),
    [edge_name_map](std::ostream& out, const auto& e) {
      out << "[label=\"" << edge_name_map[e] << "\"]";
    }
  );
}

void save_named_edges_and_vertices_graph_to_dot_test()
    noexcept;

#endif // SAVE_NAMED_EDGES_AND_VERTICES_GRAPH_TO_DOT
```

The .dot file created is displayed in algorithm 23:

Algorithm 23 .dot file created from the create_named_edges_and_vertices_k3_graph function (algorithm 7)

```
graph G {
0[label=top];
1[label=right];
2[label=left];
0--1 [label="AB"];
1--2 [label="BC"];
2--0 [label="CA"];
}
```

This .dot file corresponds to figure 6:

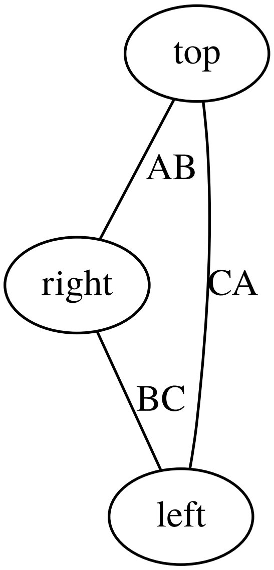

Figure 6: .svg file created from the create_named_edges_and_vertices_k3_graph function (algorithm 7)

If you used the MORE_COMPLEX_create_named_edges_and_vertices_k3_graph function (algorithm 10) to produce a K_3 graph with named edges and vertices, you see that the .dot file does not have stored the edge names:

Algorithm 24 .dot file created from the MORE_COMPLEX_create_named_edges_and_vertices_k3_graph function (algorithm 10)

```
graph G {
0[label=top];
1[label=right];
2[label=left];
0--1 [label="AB"];
1--2 [label="BC"];
2--0 [label="CA"];
}
```

So, the 'save_named_edges_and_vertices_graph_to_dot' function (algorithm 16) saves only the structure of the graph and its edge and vertex names.

6 TODO's in general

6.1 Personal experciences with Boost.Graph

I have been experimenting with Boost.Graph since 2006 and I both use the documentation on the Boost website [1] and the book [1].

- Boost.Graph seems like the most type-safe extendable graph library around: learning it will pay off!
- Boost.Graph requires a good compiler, like GCC
- The book [2] will not help a beginner: all code snippets are written 'too smart', where a beginner might prefer four easy-to-understand lines, instead of one using magic. Most code snippets are scattered as part of a complete project, where a beginner might prefer simple short projects
- The website [1] will not help a beginner, for the same reasons as above
- I have never found Boost.Graph documentation or code snippets a beginner would understand (except for (hopefully) at my website), as if nobody understands Boost.Graph and/or everybody that understands Boost.Graph cannot explain simply anymore
- I learned most of Boost.Graph from my IDE (the helpful Qt Creator): by viewing the code that failed, I could understand what was expected for me. I would never have understood Boost.Graph if I would have used a text editor for programming

6.2 To add

Code snippets show include guards , use header_impl instead.

- std::pair<edge_iterator, edge_iterator> edges(const adjacency_list& g) . Returns an iterator pair corresponding to the edges in graph g
- vertex_descriptor source(edge_descriptor e, const adjacency_list& g) . Returns the source vertex of an edge
- vertex_descriptor target(edge_descriptor e, const adjacency_list& g) . Returns the target vertex of an edge
- degree_size_type in_degree(vertex_descriptor u, const adjacency_list& g) . Returns the in-degree of a vertex
- degree_size_type out_degree(vertex_descriptor u, const adjacency_list& g) . Returns the out-degree of a vertex
- void remove_edge(vertex_descriptor u, vertex_descriptor v, adjacency_list& g) . Removes an edge from g
- void remove_edge(edge_descriptor e, adjacency_list& g) . Removes an edge from g
- void clear_vertex(vertex_descriptor u, adjacency_list& g) . Removes all edges to and from u
- void clear_out_edges(vertex_descriptor u, adjacency_list& g) . Removes all outgoing edges from vertex u in the directed graph g (not applicable for undirected graphs)
- void clear_in_edges(vertex_descriptor u, adjacency_list& g) . Removes all incoming edges from vertex u in the directed graph g (not applicable for undirected graphs)
- void remove_vertex(vertex_descriptor u, adjacency_list& g) . Removes a vertex from graph g (It is expected that all edges associated with this vertex have already been removed using clear_vertex or another appropriate function.)

7 Graph of this tutorial

This tutorial would not be complete with a graph that connects all chapter chronologically:

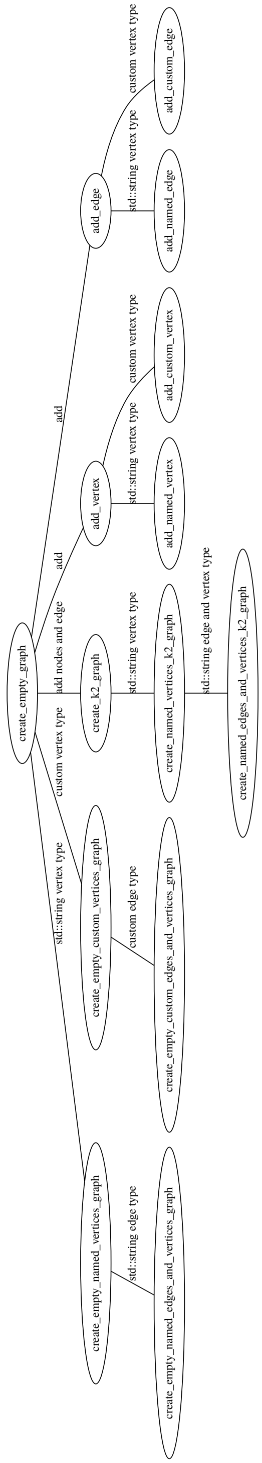

Figure 7: .svg file created from the create_tutorial_chapters_graph function

References

[1] Jeremy G Siek, Lie-Quan Lee, and Andrew Lumsdaine. *Boost Graph Library: User Guide and Reference Manual, The.* Pearson Education, 2001.

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