

# Graph and Path Searching Library

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# Introduction

- Create a library that supports Adjacency List (DAG, DG, DT) and Matrix graph representations
- Make it super easy for users to use their own Vertex and Edge data structures
  - The library handles everything else under the hood
- Provide path finding algorithms that integrate with the library, but also work in other domains

# Motivation

- Users want to create graphs and run algos on them with their own data types
- Idea: let's make it really user for users to use their own data types
- Handle all the annoying details under the hood
- Create some very generic path algorithm code

# Graph Library Implementation

- Choose between adjacency list and matrix
- Adjacency list: DAG, DG, DT
- Matrix: undirected
- All just structs

# Graph Library Implementation contd.

- User provides vertex/edge data type
- Lib wraps vertex/edge in vertex\_wrapper/edge\_wrapper
- e.g.

vertex\_wrapper



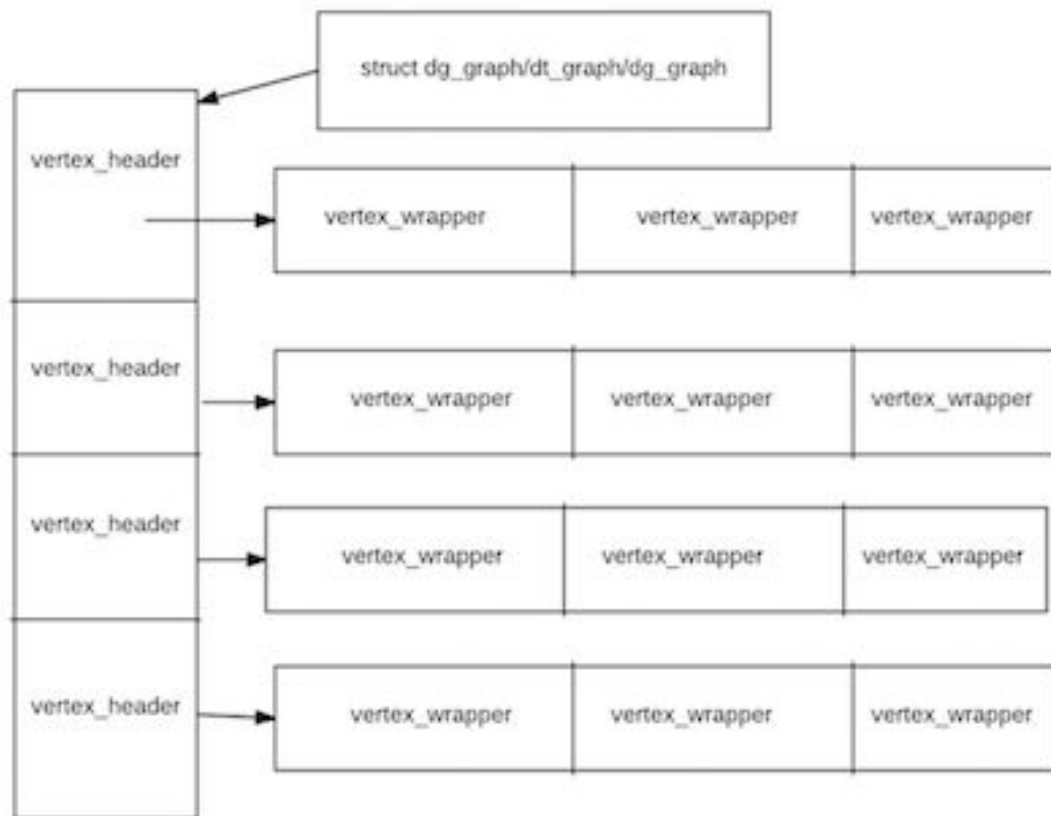
# Graph Library Implementation contd. (interface)

- Interface is a bunch of functions
- Always at least provide underlying graph
- Other parameters are user defined vertex/edge
- Everything is a `shared_ptr`

# Graph Library Implementation contd. (adjacency list)

- Adjacency List
  - Another data type `vertex_header`
  - `Vertex_header` points to a vector of `vertex_wrappers`
  - Also points to a vector of `edge_wrappers`

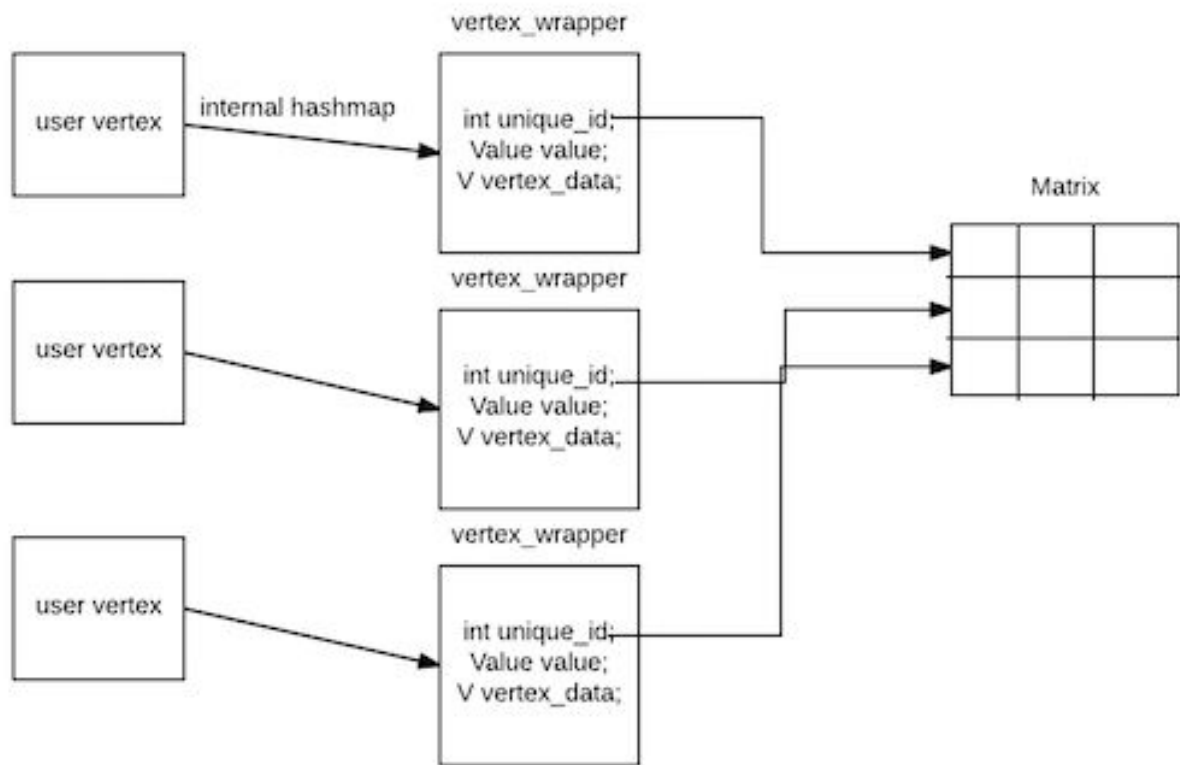
## Adjacency List Representation





# Graph Library Implementation contd. (matrix)

- Use an internal id to use as index for each vertex\_wrapper
- Maintain a hashmap from vertex to vertex\_wrapper
  - Quickly get internal id for a vertex -> use as index into matrix
- Use a vector of vector for underlying matrix



# Path Algorithms

- Support BFS, DFS, UCS, A\*, Dijkstra
- All run on the same code using templates
  - Inputs determine which algo is run
  - E.g. if the frontier set is a queue, we run bfs. If the frontier set is a stack, we run dfs

# Path Algorithms Interface

- Very general interface
- Simply need to provide a start state, and a goal state
- We use concepts to make sure the user provides types that can work with the algorithms
  - The state must be hashable
  - The state must be comparable
  - The state must have `expand()` function that returns a vector of its children
  - The state must have a pointer to parent
  - The state must have a cost that is numeric

# Path Algorithms (integration with Graph Library)

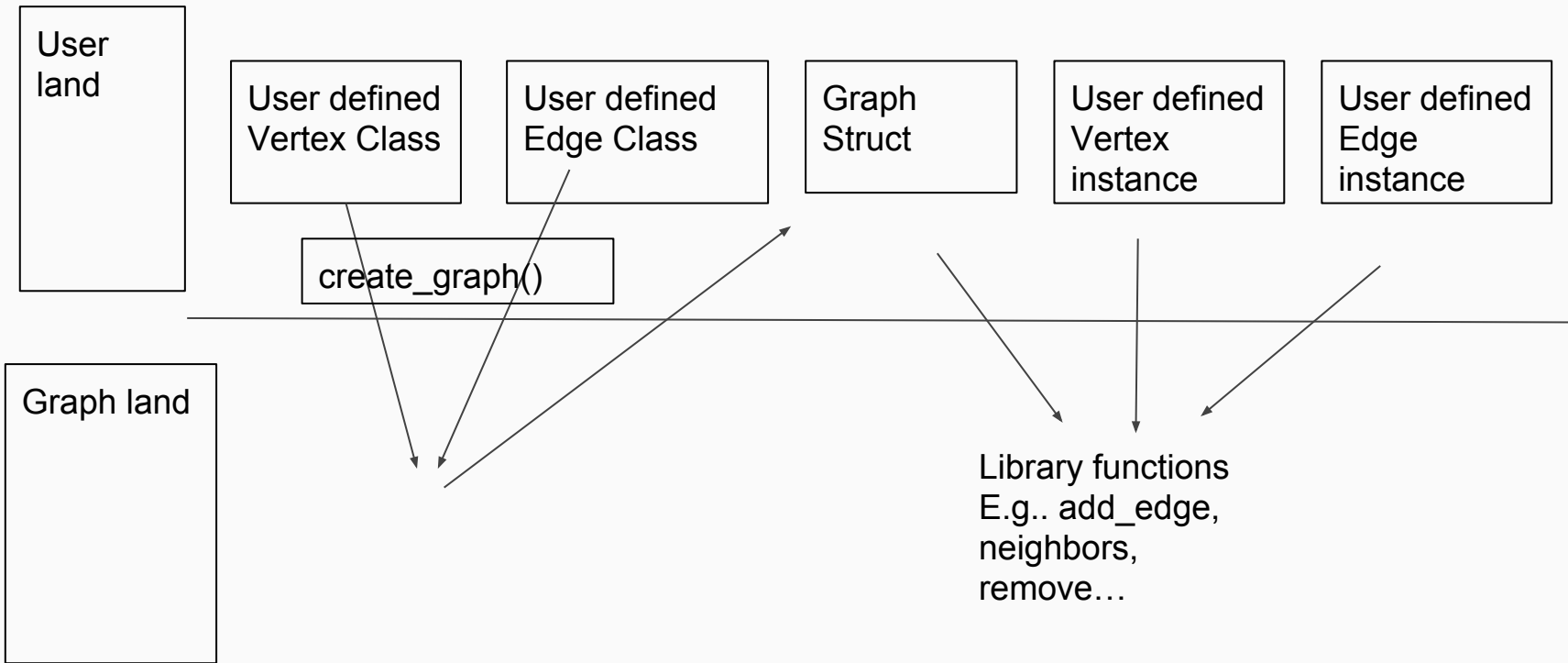
- The graph library doesn't know anything about states
- But we still want the user to run the code we wrote for the path algos
- Create a wrapper under the hood

# Using the Library

- The user simply must provide the library with his/her Vertex and Edges types
- Everything else is handled by the library
- Helper functions to create graphs

# Using the Library contd.

- To create a graph
  - Select one of `dt_graph`, `dag_graph`, `dg_graph`, `matrix_graph`. Provide it with user defined vertex/edge data type
- API requires you send it graph pointer and user defined instances





# Concepts

- We use concepts for two main reasons
- Reason 1: make debugging easier
  - Vertex/edge/state must adhere to certain properties
- Reason 2: function overloading
  - The same function name is used whether the user is working with a matrix or adjacency list
  - E.g. `add_edge(g, e)` can be used where `g` is a matrix or adjacency list

# Memory Management

- Library works with smart pointers to avoid memory leaks
- Never uses new/delete
- Don't allow user to point into underlying graph

# Demo Time!

- 8 puzzle game
- (<https://pravj.github.io/blog/development-story-of-puzzl/>)

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8 | 2 |
|   | 4 | 3 |
| 7 | 6 | 5 |

initial state



|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 |   |

goal state