## SHORTEST PATH Search on the Database



and more ...

"The various religions are like different roads converging on the same point.

What difference does it make if we follow different routes, provided we arrive at the same destination?"

Mahatma Gandhi

maganshi



## WHat IS pgRouting?

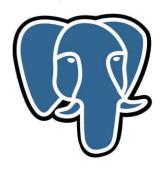
#### a LIBrary





#### An extension

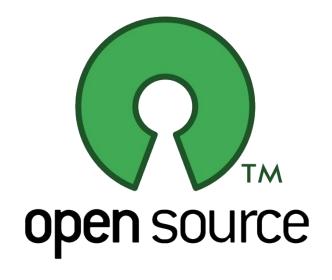
PostgreSQL







#### An open source project





#### A COMMUNITY PROJECT





#### NOT



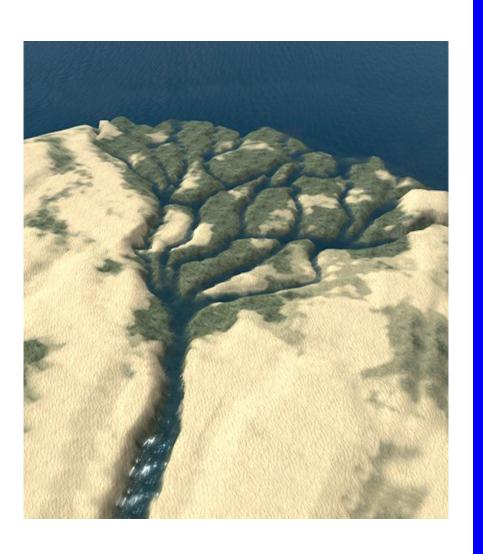
I am not a front end!

But, I can be used to create one.





### ALL ABOUT THAT GRAPH

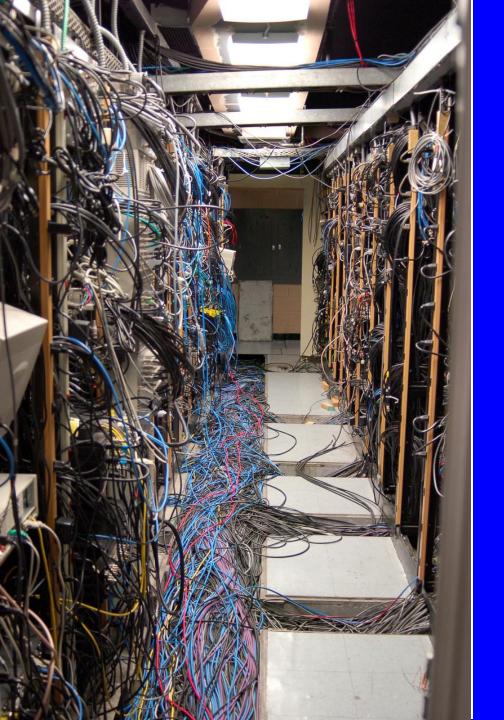


## **RIVERS**



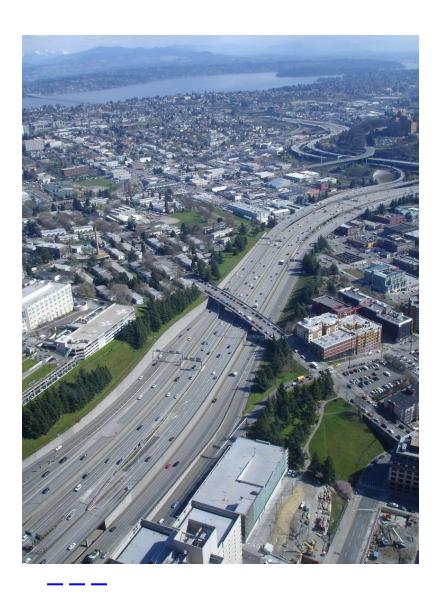
## RELATIONSHIPS



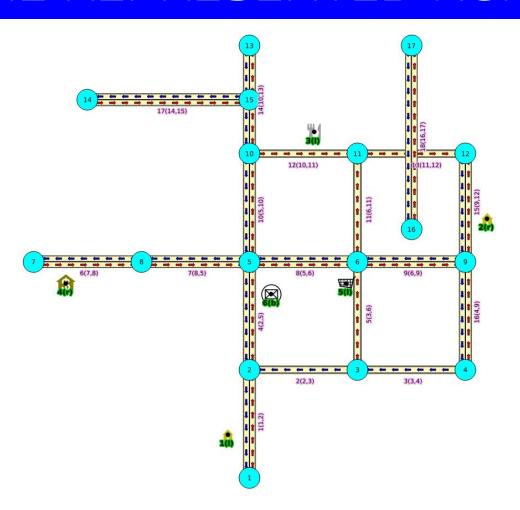


## **COMMUNICATIONS**

## ROADS



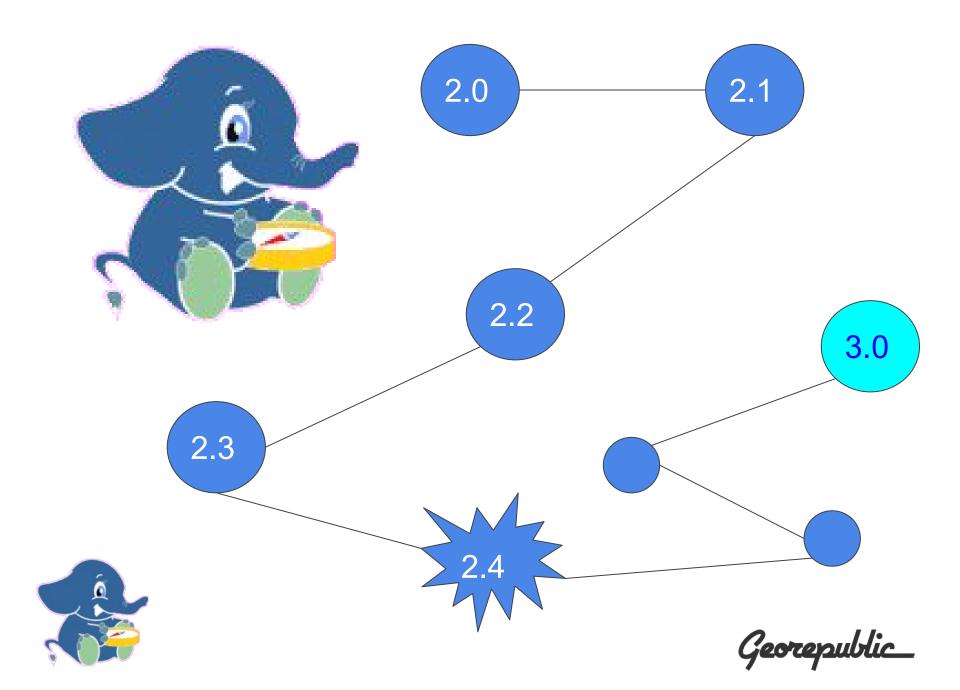
#### THE REPRESENTED ROADS







### EVOLUTION



#### 2013

- pgr\_dijkstra
- pgr\_drivingDistance
- pgr\_ksp
- pgr\_apspJohnson
- pgr\_apspWarshall
- pgr\_kDijkstra
- pgr\_astar
- pgr\_bdAstar
- pgr\_bdDijkstra
- pgr\_tsp
- pgr\_trsp
- pgr\_alphaShape
- pgr\_pointsAsPolygon



# 2.1 SEP-2015

- pgr\_dijkstra
- pgr\_drivingDistance
- pgr\_ksp
- pgr\_apspJohnson
- pgr\_apspWarshall
- pgr\_kDijkstra
- pgr\_astar
- pgr\_bdAstar
- pgr\_bdDijkstra
- pgr\_tsp
- pgr\_trsp
- pgr\_alphaShape
- pgr\_pointsAsPolygon

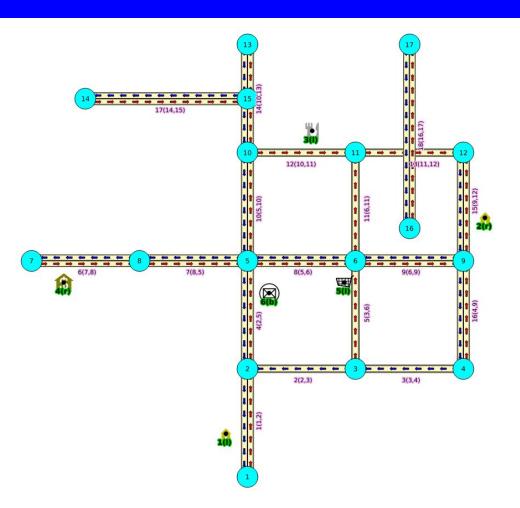
- pgr\_dijkstra
  - One to Many
  - Many to One
  - Many to Many
- pgr\_trspViaVertices
- pgr\_trspViaEdges
- pgr\_labelGraph
- pgr\_oneDepot
- pgr\_gsoc\_vrppdtw

GSoC Students 2013 - 2014 Thank you Razequl & Manikata!





#### GO From Vertex 2 to Vertex 3





#### THE QUERY

```
SELECT * FROM pgr_dijkstra('
      SELECT id,
              source,
              target,
              cost,
              reverse_cost,
        FROM edge_table',
    2, 3);
```



#### THE RESULT

seq	path_seq	node	edge	cost	agg_cost
1	1	   2	4	   1	0
2	2	5	8	1	1
3	3	6	9	1	2
4	4	9	16	1	3
5	5	4	3	1	4
6	6	3	-1	0	5
(6 rows	s)				



# 2.2 MAR-2016

- pgr\_dijkstra(group)
- pgr\_drivingDistance
- pgr\_ksp
- pgr\_apspsohnson
- pgr\_äpsøWarshall
- pgr\_klDijktstr@ost (group)
- pgr\_astar
- pgr\_bdAstar
- pgr\_bdDijkstra
- pgr\_tsp
- pgr\_trsp(group)
- pgr\_alphaShape
- pgr\_pointsAsPolygon

- pgr\_labelGraph
- pgr\_oneDepot
- pgr\_gsoc\_vrppdtw
- pgr\_withPoints(group)
- pgr\_withPointsCost(group)
- pgr\_withPointsDD
- pgr\_withPointsKSP
- pgr\_dijkstraVia





# 2.3

#### **SEP-2016**

- pgr\_dijkstra
- pgr\_drivingDistance
- pgr\_ksp
- pgr\_Johnson
- pgr\_floydWarshall
- pgr\_dijkstraCost
- pgr\_tspP
- pgr\_astaideanTSP
- pgr\_astar
- pgr\_bdAstar
- pgr\_bdDijkstra
- pgr\_trsp
- pgr\_alphaShape
  - pgr\_pointsAsPolygon

- pgr\_labelGraph
- pgr\_oneDepot
- pgr\_gsoc\_vrppdtw
- pgr\_withPoints(group)
- pgr\_withPointsCost(group)
- pgr\_withPointsDD
- pgr\_withPointsKSP
- pgr\_dijkstraVia
- pgr\_dijkstraCostMatrix
- pgr\_withPointsCostMatrix



# 2.3

#### **GSoC Students**

- pgr\_maxFlowPushRelabel(group)
- pgr\_maxFlowEdmondsKarp(group)
- pgr\_maxFlowBoykovKolmogorov(group)
- pgr\_maximumCardinalityMatching
- pgr\_edgeDisjointPaths
- pgr\_contractGraph





### CONTRACTION

#### CONTRACTION

- Graph Contraction, when working on big graphs:
  - road graphs,
  - electric networks
- Speeds up some graph algorithms.
- The current implementation:
  - Flexible Framework
    - "Easy" to add a new operation.
  - Dead end contraction
  - Linear contraction





#### THE CONTRACTION SKELETON

- An initial set up that may involve analyzing the graph given as input and setting the non contractible nodes or edges.
- A cycle that will go and perform a contraction operation until/while possible, and then move to the next contraction operation.
- Adding a new operation then becomes an "easy" task:
  - Add new contraction operation class.
  - Add some interaction between contractions.
- Currently, there are two implemented operation for contracting a graph
  - Dead End contraction
  - Linear contraction

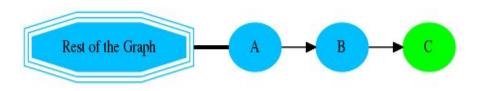




#### DEAD END

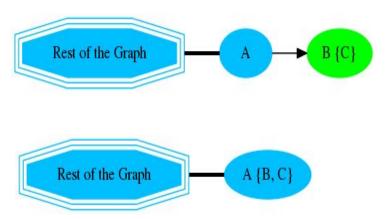
#### Undirected Graph

 The number of adjacent vertices is one.



#### Directed Graph

- Case 1
  - No outgoing edges
  - At least one incoming edge.
- Case 2
  - One incoming edge
  - One outgoing edge
  - Same identifier on the edges.



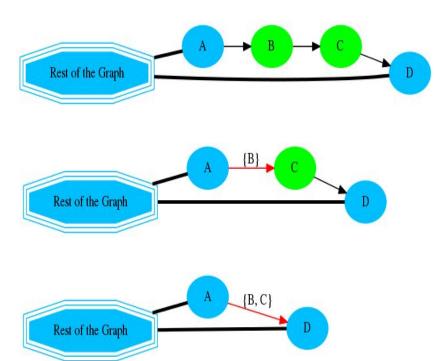


#### LINEAR

#### **Linear Node**

- Two adjacent vertices.
- At least one incoming edge and one outgoing edge.

#### **Linear Contraction**



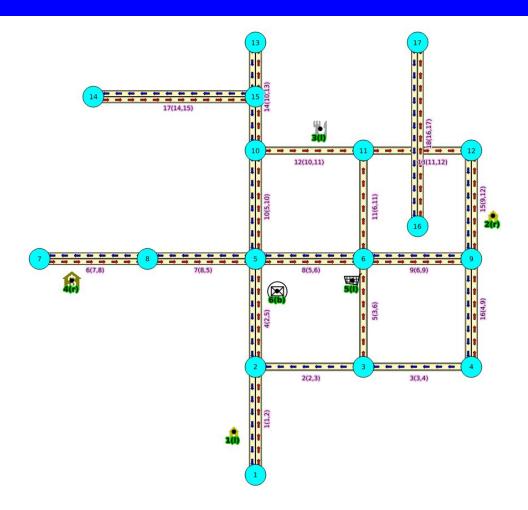






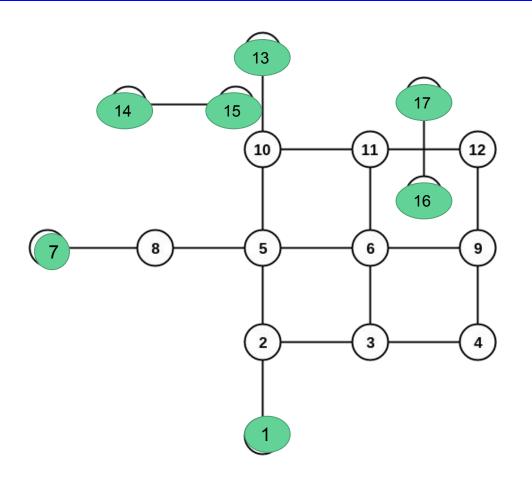
### EXAMPLE

#### THE REPRESENTED ROADS



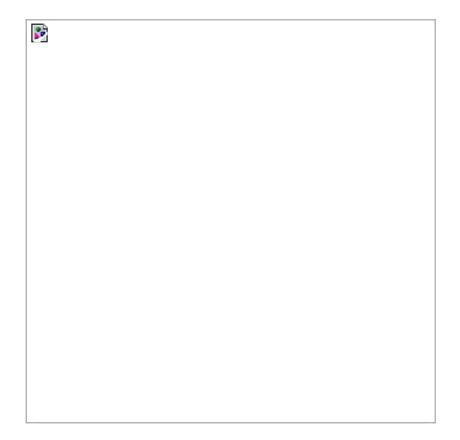


#### DEAD END



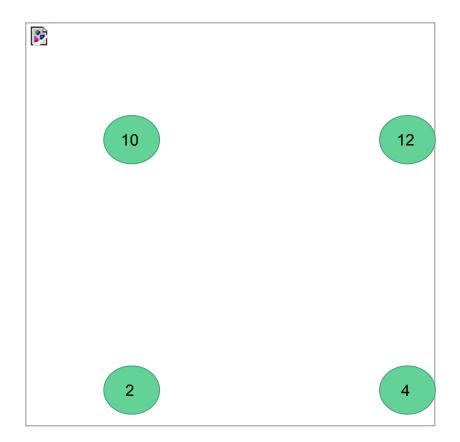


#### AFTER CONTRACTION





#### LINEAR





#### AFTER CONTRACTION



#### THE QUERY

```
SELECT *
FROM pgr contractGraph(
    'SELECT id,
        source,
        target,
        cost,
        reverse cost
     FROM edge table',
     ARRAY[1, 2]);
```



### THE RESULTS

```
seq | type | id | contracted_vertices | source | target | cost
          2 | {1}
            5 |
                {7,8}
                                      -1 | -1 |
       | 15 |
                {14}
                                      -1 | -1 |
    | v | 17 | {16}
  5 | e | -1 | {4}
                                      9 | 3 |
  6 | e | -2 | {10,13}
                                   5 | 11 |
  7 | e | -3 | {12}
                                      11 |
(7 rows)
```





# FLOW

## Maximum Flow

Maximum flow algorithms route the maximum amount of one commodity from one source S to one sink T.

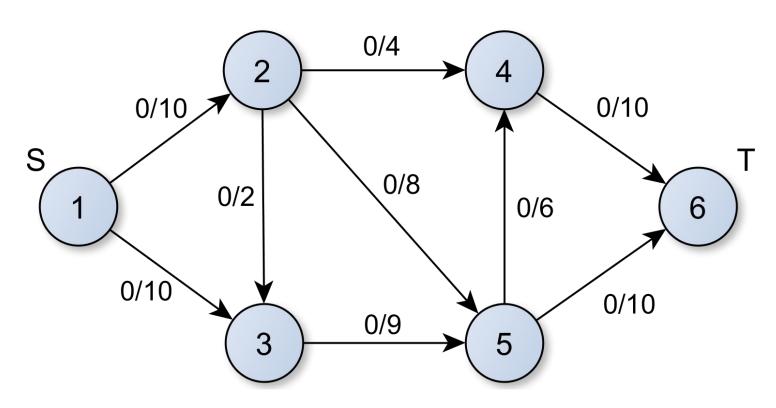
This functionality was added to the library, in addition to some example applications:

- Edge disjoint paths
- Multiple source/sink flow
- Maximum cardinality matching





# Maximum FLOW





## Maximum Flow

```
CREATE TABLE flow example (
    id SERIAL,
    source INTEGER,
    target INTEGER,
    capacity INTEGER
);
INSERT INTO flow example (source, target, capacity) VALUES
 (1, 2, 10),
 (1, 3, 10);
                                                    4/4
 (2, 3, 2),
 (2, 4, 4);
                                                               9/10
                                       10/10
 (2, 5, 8);
 (3, 5, 9);
                                                    6/8
                                                        5/6
 (4, 6, 10);
 (5, 4, 6);
                                                               10/10
 (5, 6, 10);
                                                    9/9
```



## THE QUERY

```
SELECT * FROM pgr_maxFlowEdmondsKarp(
   'SELECT id,
        source,
        target,
        capacity
    FROM flow_example',
        1, 6
```

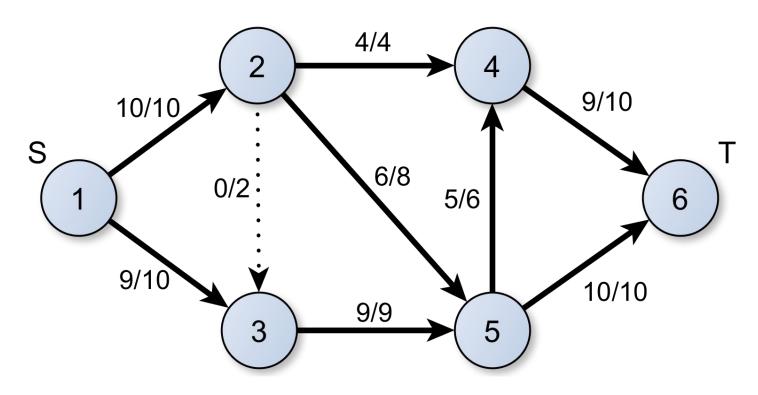


# THE results

seq	edge_id	source	target	flow	residual_capacity
1	1	1	2	10	0
2	2	1	3	9	1
3	4	2	4	4	0
4	5	2	5	6	2
5	6	3	5	9	0
6	7	4	6	9	1
7	8	5	4	5	1
8	9	5	6	10	0
(8 row	vs)				











# osm2pgrouting





# **MAR-2017**

#### **PLAN**

- pgr\_astar
  - One to Many
  - Many to One
  - Many to Many



Fork me on Cithub

# Sithub Social coding

https://github.com/pgRouting





## Thank you!





## More Information

Website: <u>pgrouting.org</u>

Documentation: <u>docs.pgrouting.org</u>

Workshop: <u>workshop.pgrouting.org</u>

Support: <u>pgrouting.org/support.html</u>

## ... or talk to me during FOSS4G 2017 ASIA:

→ Vicky <u>vicky@georepublic.de</u>



