

PyGK: The Python Graph Kernel

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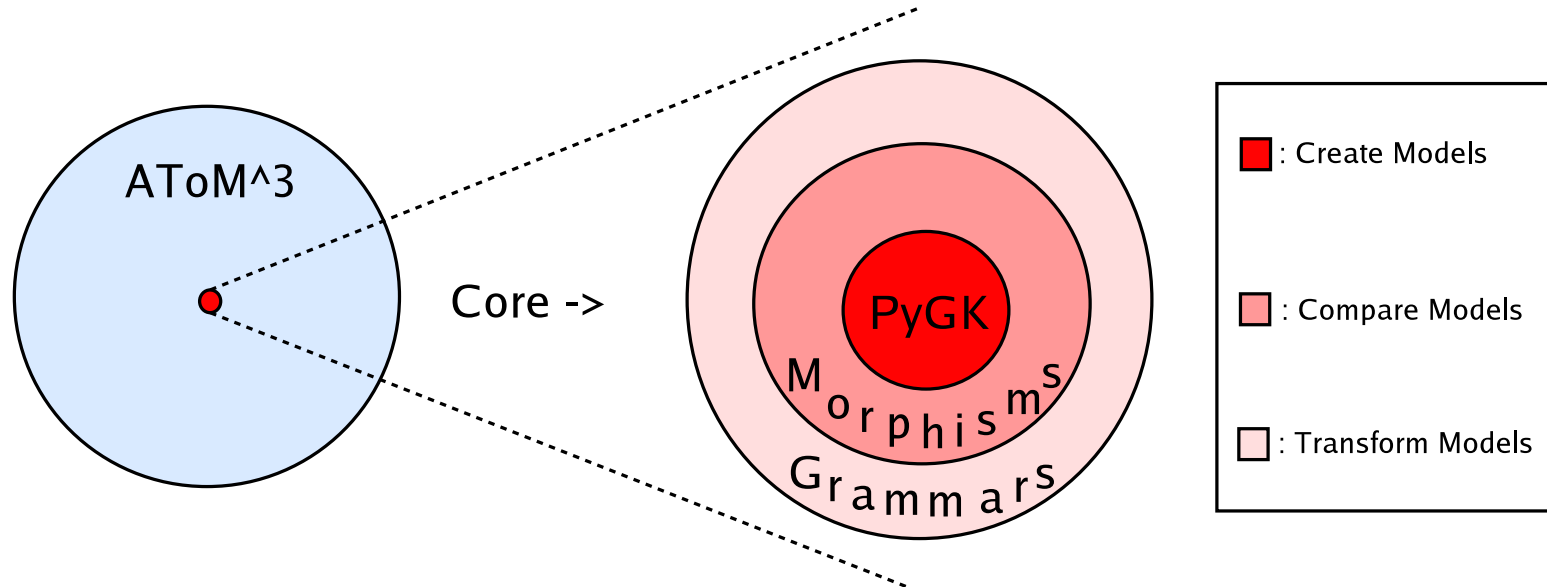
February 18, 2005

Abstract

This presentation introduces PyGK, the Python Graph Kernel, which will be the core component of the next generation of AToM³, the meta-modelling tool developed at McGill. PyGK is a package implementing *Labelled*, *Directed* and *Hierarchical* Graphs. We will go over its main features in details with several intuitive examples.

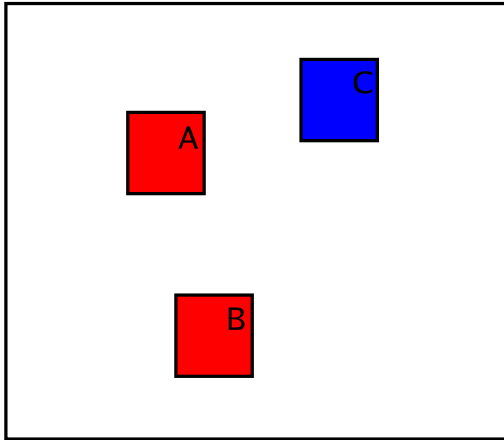
Presentation Overview

- Intro to AToM³ Structure
- Functional Features
- Examples
- Non-Functional Features
- Performance Analysis
- Q & A
- What's next?

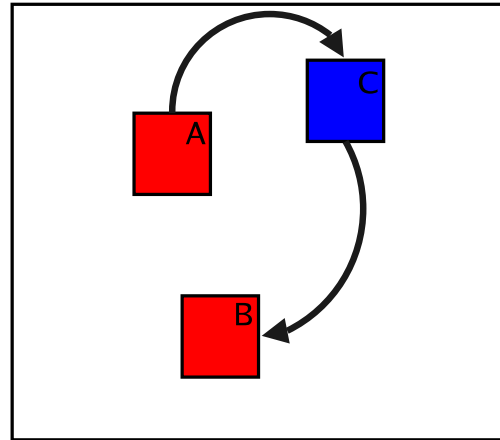
AToM³ Structure

Coarse Grained Functional Requirements

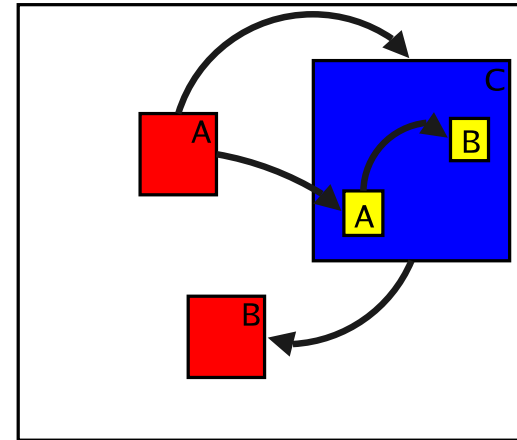
Labelled..



Directed..



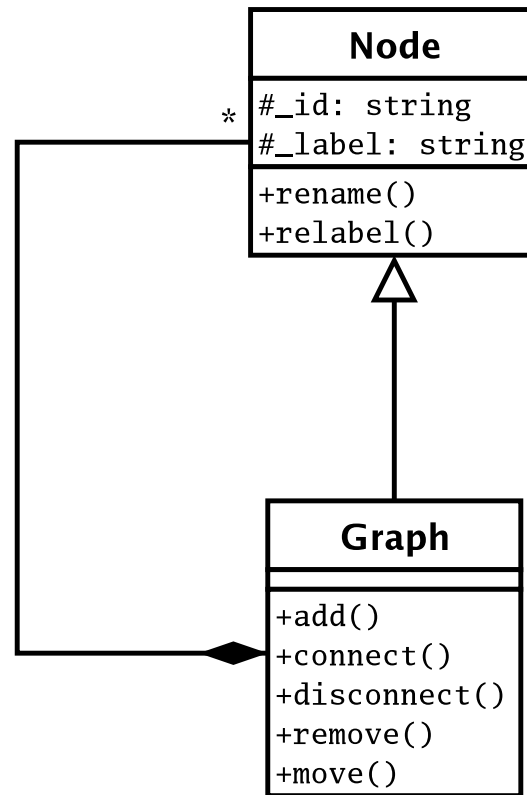
Hierarchical..



Fine Grained Functional Requirements

- Well-Defined set of operations
- High-level Iteration
- Simple Navigation language
- Primitive Types
- Import/Export to XML
- Undo/Redo
- Versioning

Well-Defined set of operations



Well-Defined set of operations

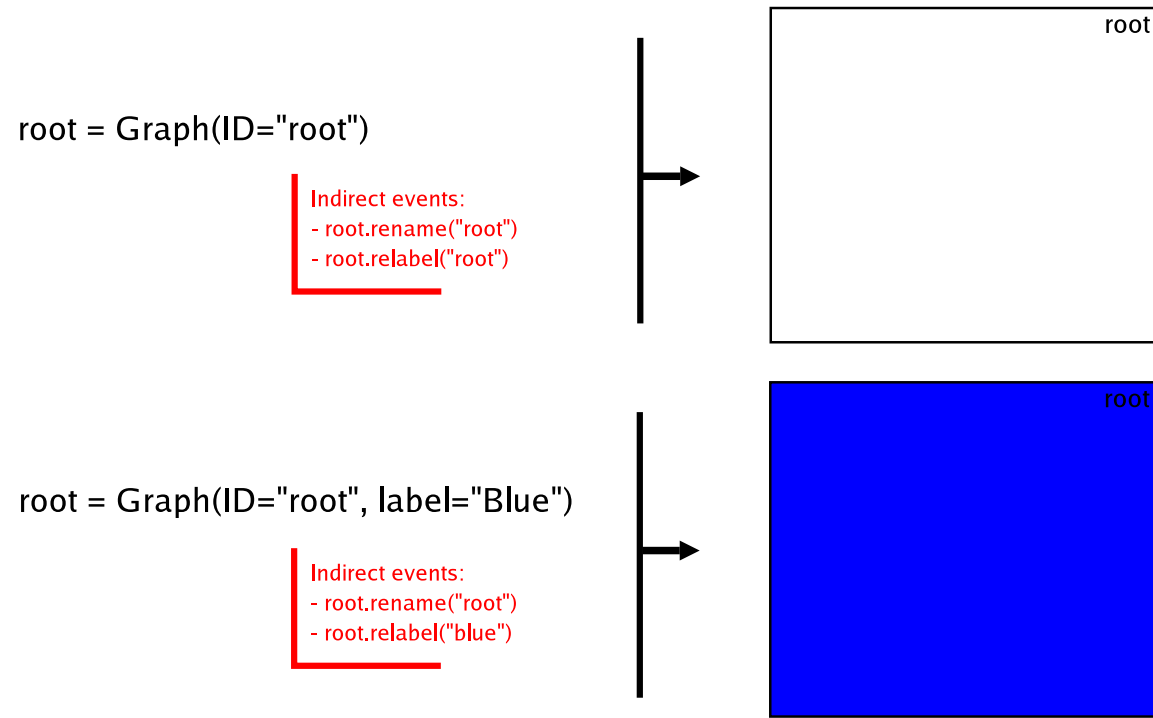


Figure 1: "CREATE", "RENAME", "RELABEL" Events

Well-Defined set of operations

```

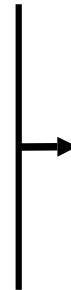
root = Graph(ID="root")
root.add(Node(ID="A", label="Red"))
root.add(Node(ID="B", label="Red"))
root.add(Graph(ID="C", label="Blue"))
root.add(Node(ID="B", label="Yellow", path="C"))
root.add(Node(ID="A", label="Yellow", path="C"))

```

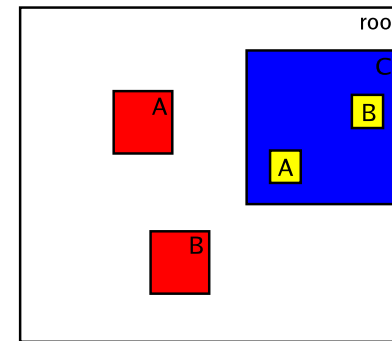
```

# Alternate syntax
#root["C"] = Node(ID="B", label="Yellow")
#root["C"] = Node(ID="A", label="Yellow")

```



Concrete Syntax



Abstract Syntax

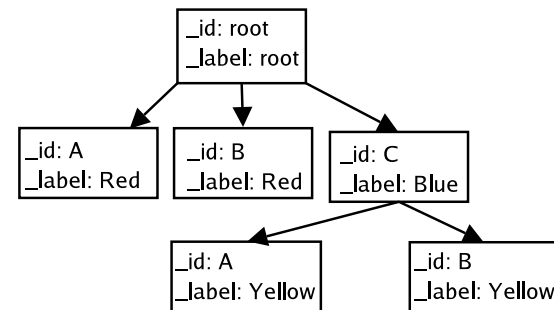


Figure 2: "ADD" Event

Well-Defined set of operations

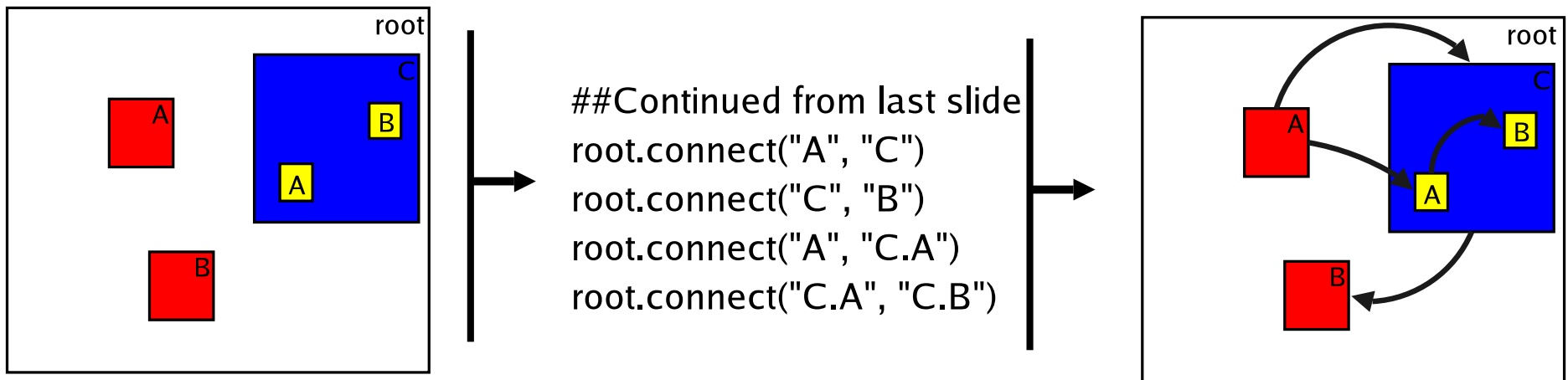


Figure 3: "CONNECT" Event

Well-Defined set of operations

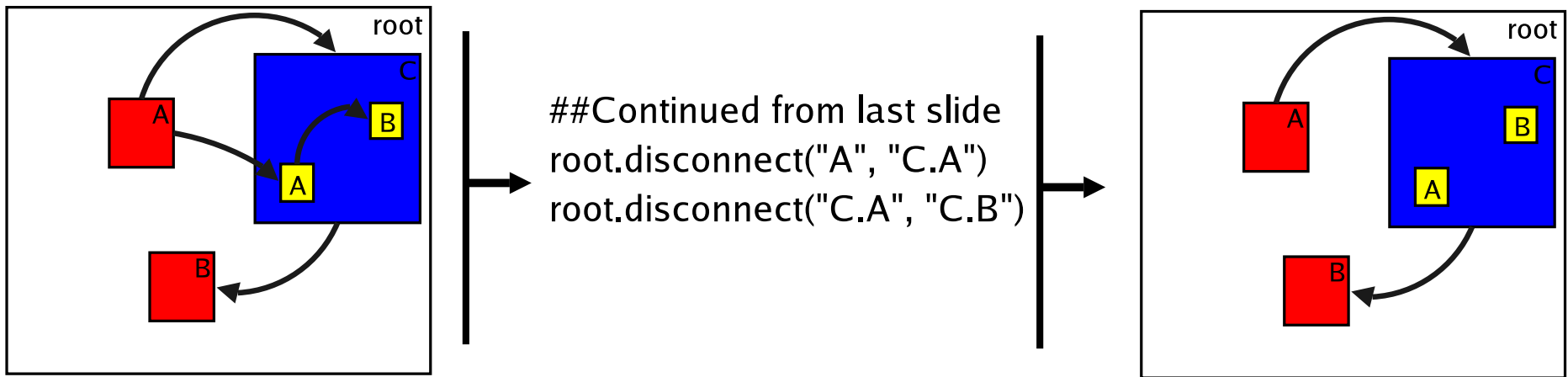


Figure 4: "DISCONNECT" Event

Well-Defined set of operations

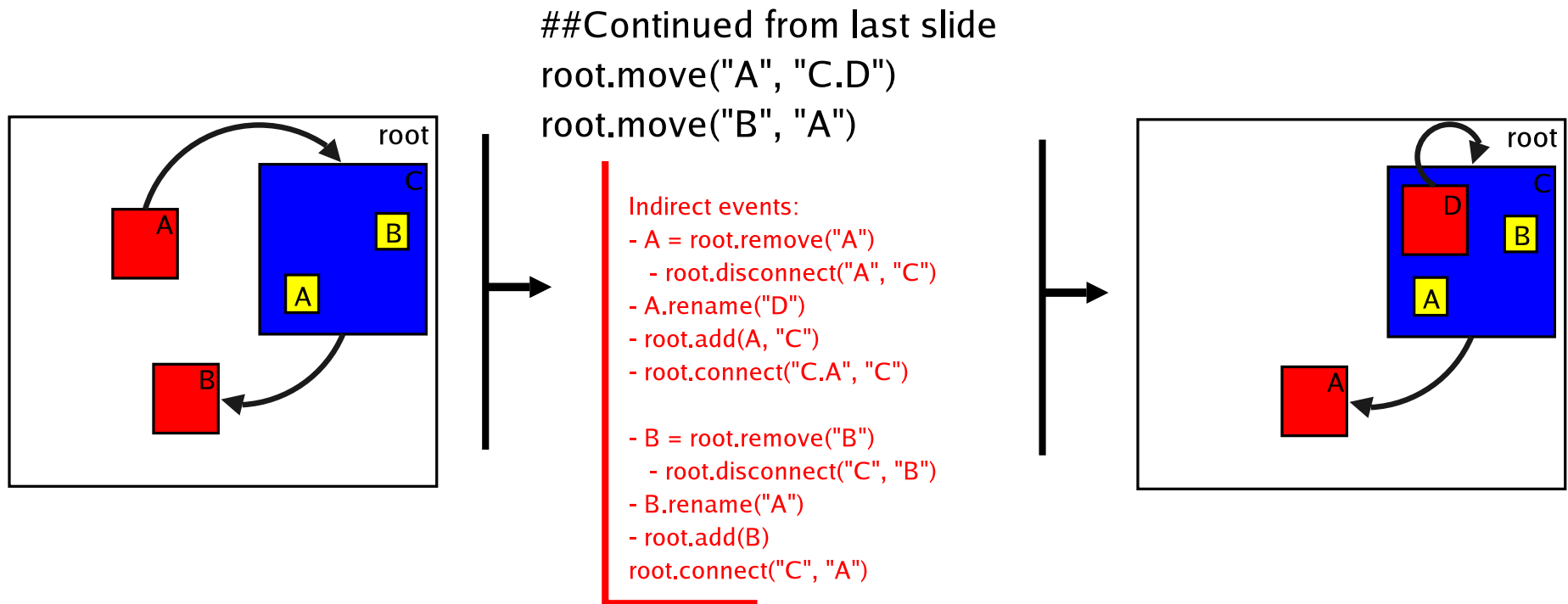


Figure 5: "MOVE" Event

Well-Defined set of operations

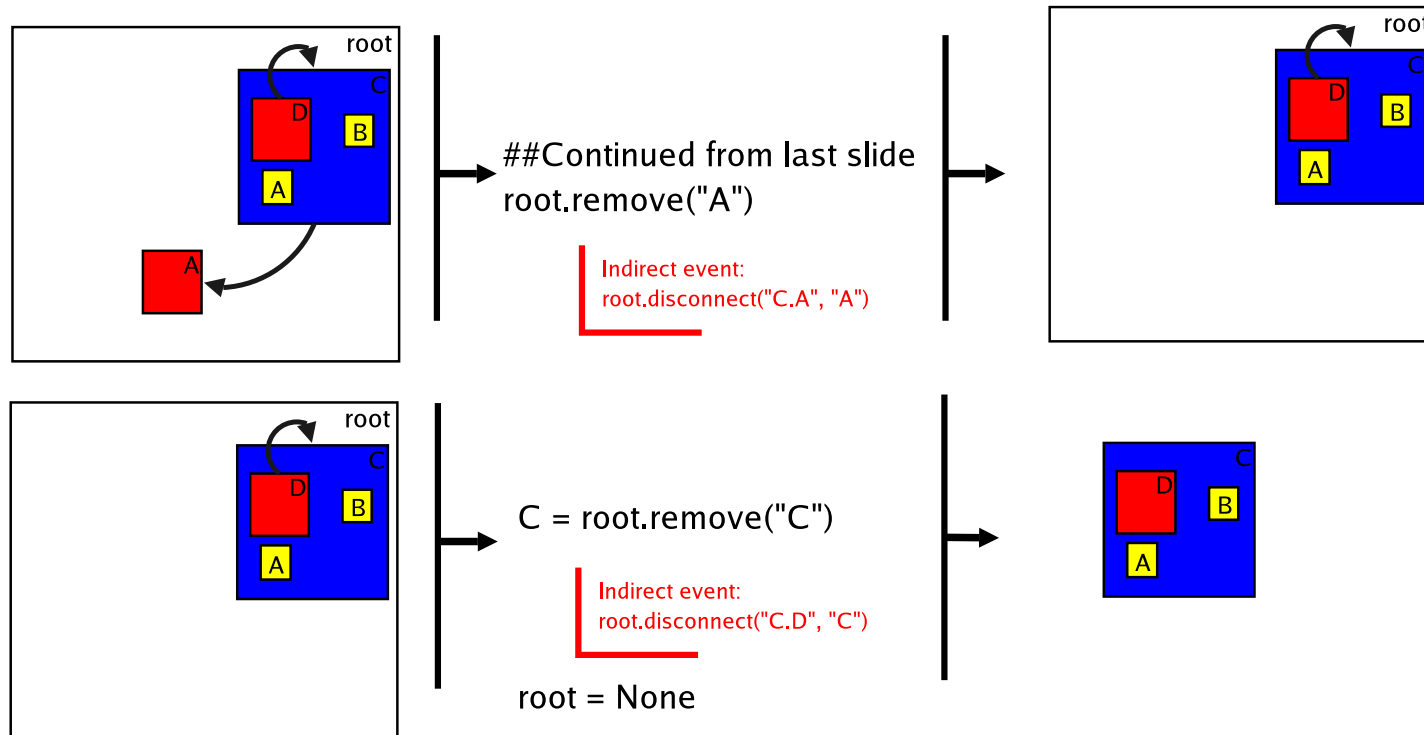
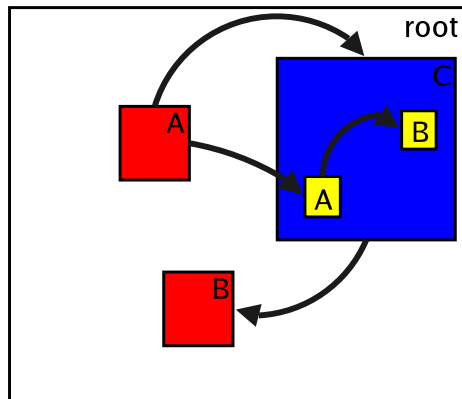


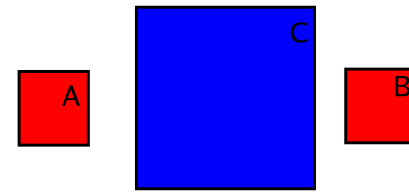
Figure 6: "REMOVE" Event

High Level Iteration

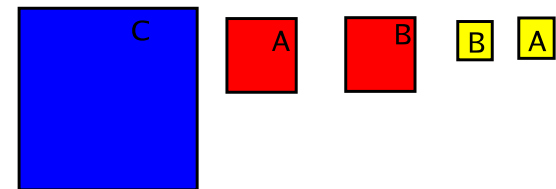
IMPORTANT: The elements inside a graph are NOT ordered. They are iterated in an undefined order.
 Note: This could easily be changed if needed in the future.



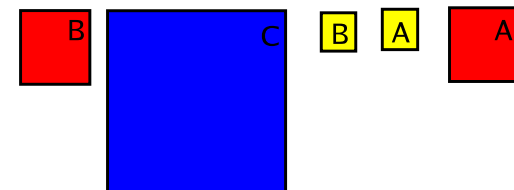
for elem in root.iterate()



for elem in root.iterateAll(traversal="BreadthFirst")

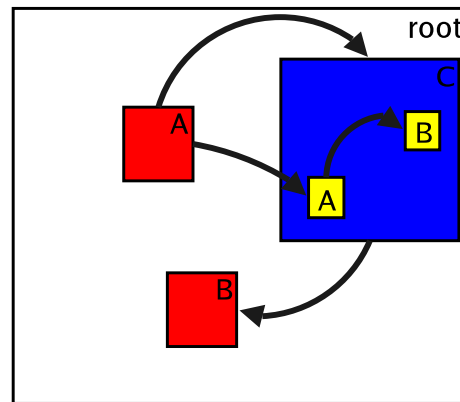


for elem in root.iterateAll(traversal="DepthFirst")



Simple Navigation Language

- Every operation acting on a graph takes one or multiple *path* arguments. A path is used to locate the elements concerned by the operation. A path is simply a string "X.Y.Z" navigating through the graph hierarchy.

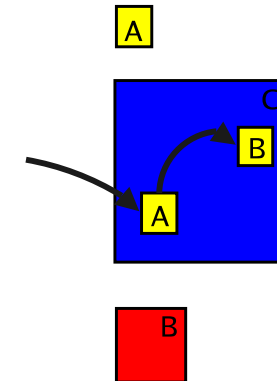


A = root.get("C.A")

C = root.get("C")

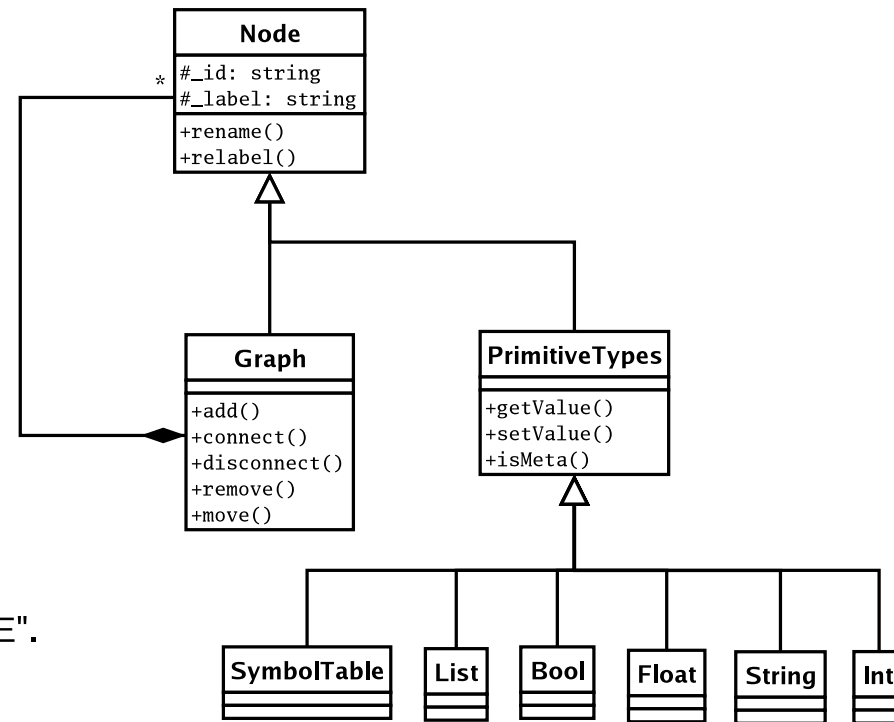
B = C.get("root.B")

#maybe in the future:
CA = root.get("A>C.A")



Primitive Types

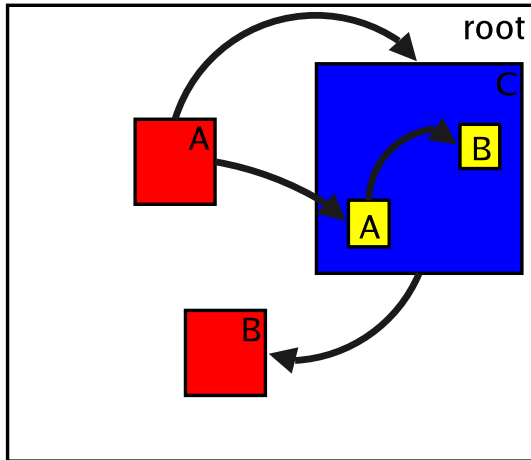
A node contains only an id and a label. In order to support complex models, the graph kernel supports generalized nodes containing values. A graph will use them as if they were generic nodes. At some point in the future, AToM3 will understand the meaning of an "Int" node in a given model. Right now, the kernel itself cannot tell the difference. Note that a new event is added for the primitive types: "SETVALUE".



Import/Export to XML

- A simple XML graph language (AGL) was designed to export graphs to stable storage.
- To ease reuse, one AGL file is generated for each children graph contained in a the exported graph.
- Now very simple to use..

Import/Export to XML

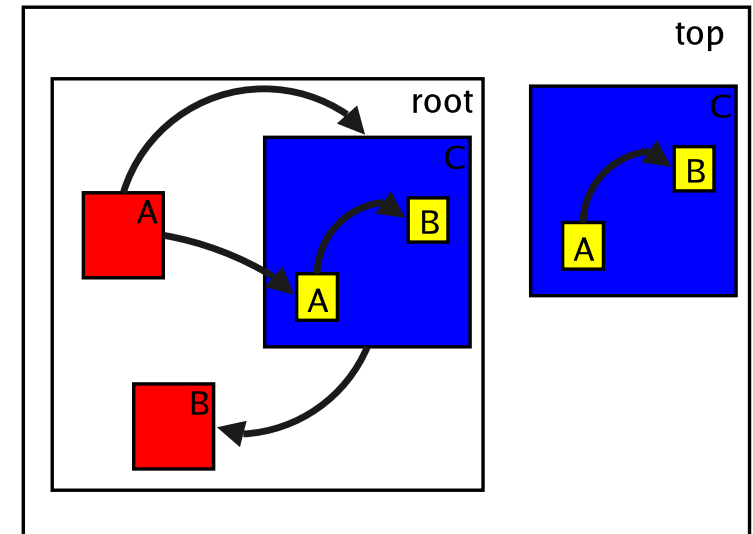


```
gen = AGLGenerator(root, directory=".")
gen.genCode()
```

```
loader = AGLLoader(directory=".")
root = AGLLoader.load("root")
```

```
C = AGLLoader.load("root.C")
```

```
top = Graph(ID="top")
top.add(C)
top.add(root)
```



Undo / Redo

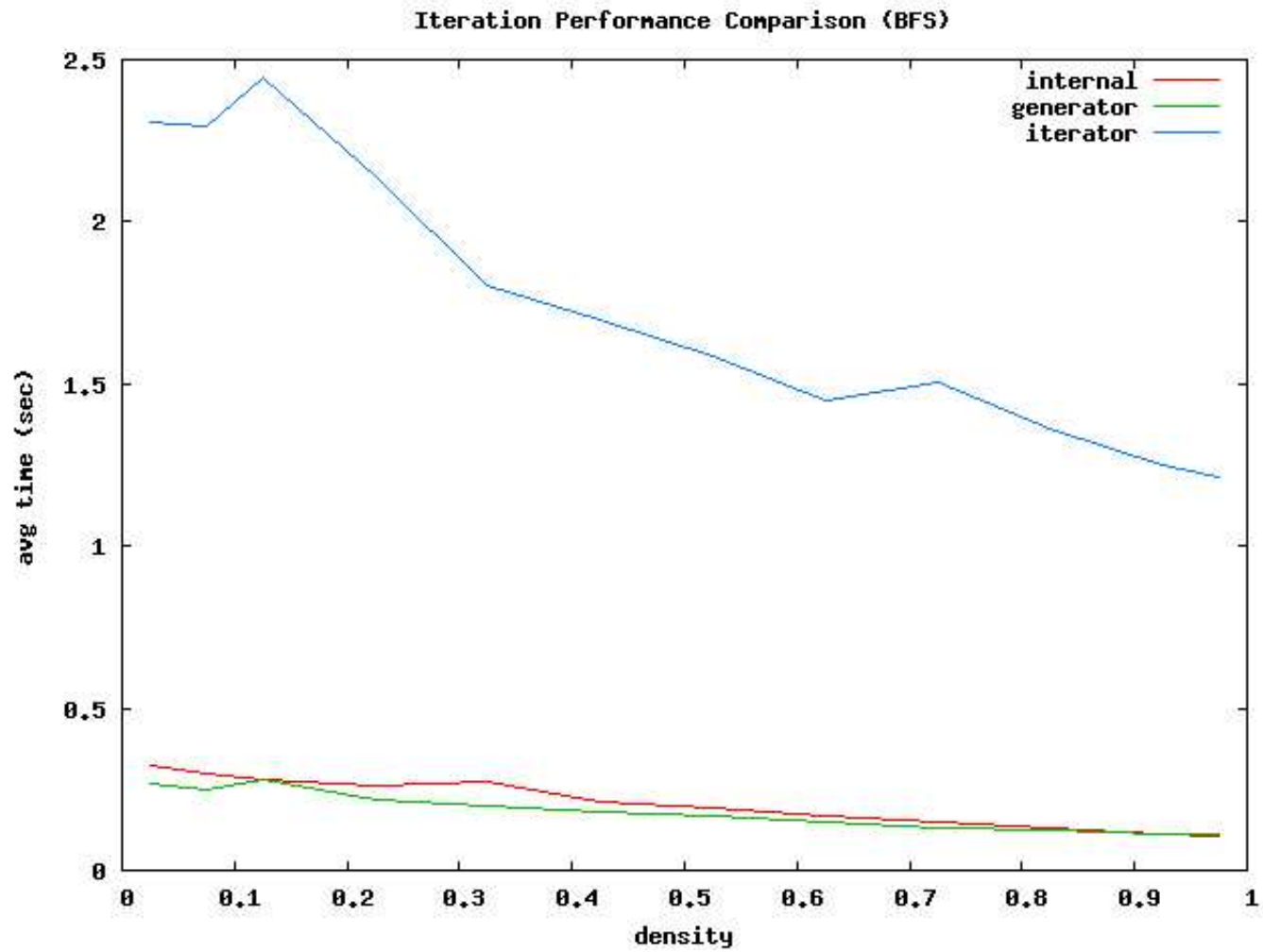
- Still in development :)
- Is based on the notion of events presented previously
- When executed, an event will be pushed on a stack with the necessary information to perform the inverse operation.
- Each Graph will remember the performed operations that concerns it.
- I am now explaining this on the board :)

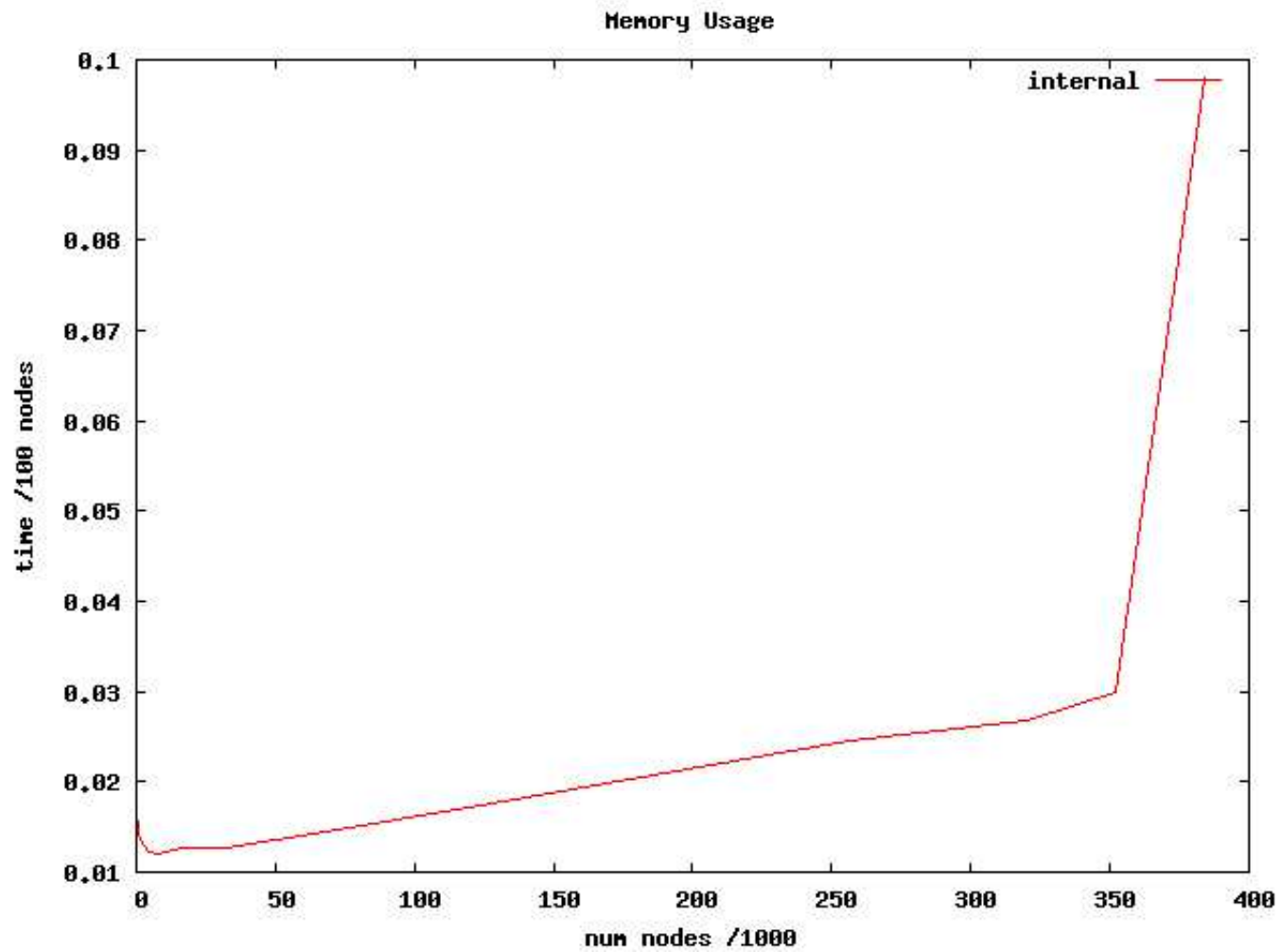
Versioning

- Generalizes Undo/Redo
- Basically, a version groups a set of events that were performed on a model.
- A user can modify a model and at any point in time define a particular state to be a version X. At this point, a new Undo/Redo stack is initialized.
- When exporting the models to stable storage, all the Undo/Redo information for each version is also saved.
- When importing a model, a particular version could be imported, or even more than one version.

Non-Functionnal Features

- Fast, but consumes a lot of memory. (Partly due to python)
- Simple Design, minimal
- Easy to use (I Hope!)
- Heavily tested (I am still creating new test cases)
- Optimized for meta-modelling:
 - Hashtables were used in combination with lists: fast element retrieval, fast iteration.
Good for simulators, code generators.





Q & A

- Why no labelled edges?
- Dangling edges?
- Why no hyper edges?
- What about ports?
- What about cyclic hierarchy?
- Any other questions?

What's Next

- Undo, Redo, Versioning
- Tests, Tests, Tests..
- Higraph morphisms (already have graph morphisms)
- Higraph Transformation!