

# GOBLAN

A Graphical Object Language

Yunsung Kim, Sean Garvey, Sameer Lal, Jee Hyun Wang

# Table of Contents

---

- Graph Programming in Conventional Languages
- Graph Programming in GOBLAN
- What is “Message Passing?”
- Strength of GOBLAN
- Structure of GOBLAN
- Demo

# Graph Programming in Conventional Languages

- **Conventional Languages** implementation of graph programming
  - Can be tedious, time consuming
  - Usually try to manipulate the graph as a whole, by using lists and arrays, and many loops.

```
dijkstra(graph *g, int start)          /* WAS prim(g,start) */
{
    int i,j;                            /* counters */
    bool intree[MAXV];                  /* is vertex in the tree yet? */
    int distance[MAXV];                 /* vertex distance from start */
    int v;                              /* current vertex to process */
    int w;                              /* candidate next vertex */
    int weight;                         /* edge weight */
    int dist;                           /* shortest current distance */

    for (i=1; i<=g->nvertices; i++) {
        intree[i] = FALSE;
        distance[i] = MAXINT;
        parent[i] = -1;
    }
    distance[start] = 0;
    v = start;

    while (intree[v] == FALSE) {
        intree[v] = TRUE;
        for (i=0; i<g->degree[v]; i++) {
            w = g->edges[v][i].v;
            weight = g->edges[v][i].weight;
            /* CHANGED */ if (distance[w] > (distance[v]+weight)) {
            /* CHANGED */     distance[w] = distance[v]+weight;
                                parent[w] = v;
            }
        }
        v = 1;
        dist = MAXINT;
        for (i=2; i<=g->nvertices; i++)
            if ((intree[i]==FALSE) && (dist > distance[i])) {
                dist = distance[i];
                v = i;
            }
    }
}
```

# Graph Programming in GOBLAN

- Domain specific language for constructing and manipulating complex structured graphs
- Introduces a new paradigm of graph programming
  - **Message Passing**
- Enables the communication between individual nodes

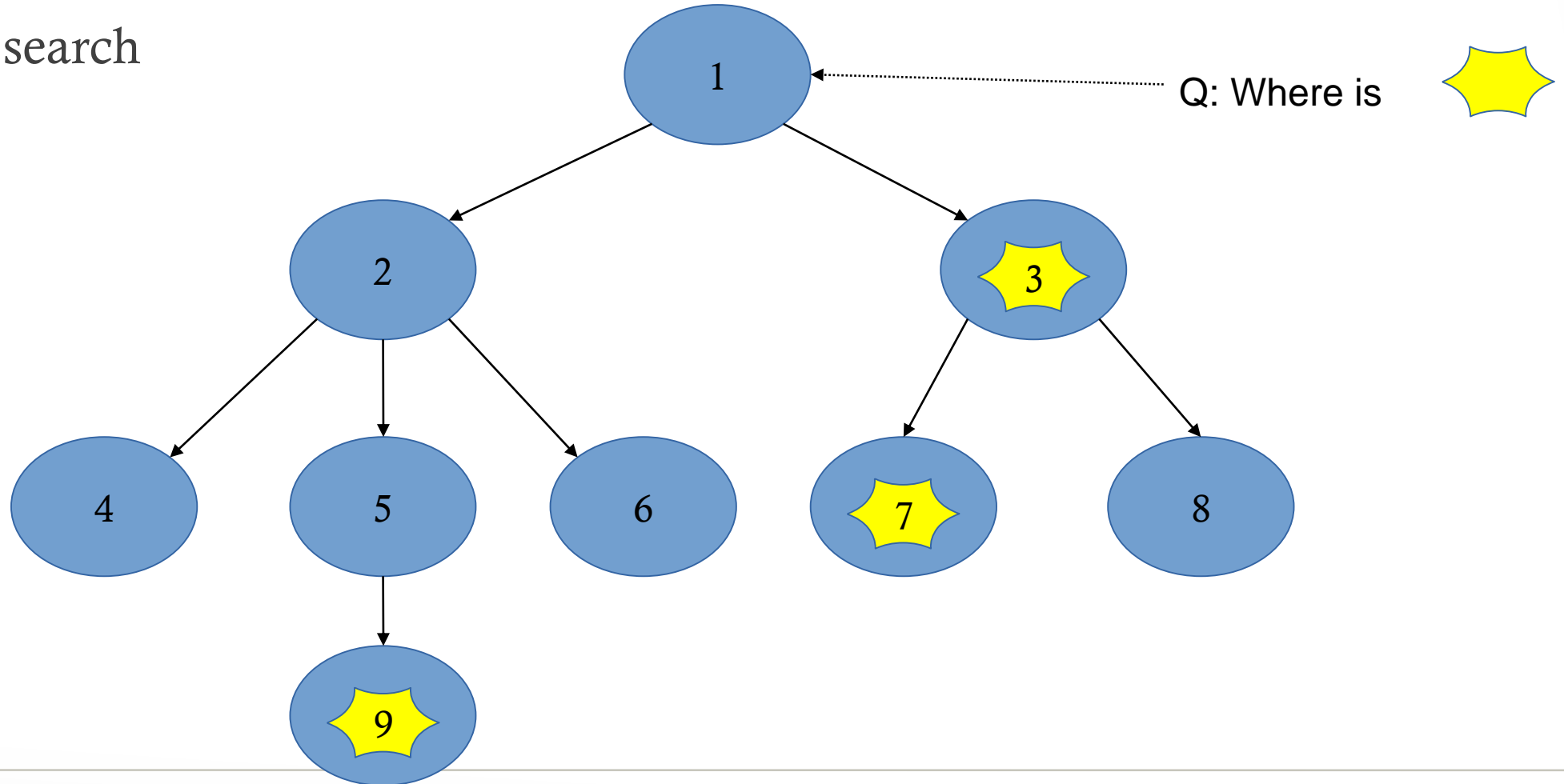
# Message Passing

- Algorithms consists of two parts
  - 1) Communicating data between nodes through messages
  - 2) Processing messages to update current node data
- Many graph algorithms fall into the paradigm of message passing



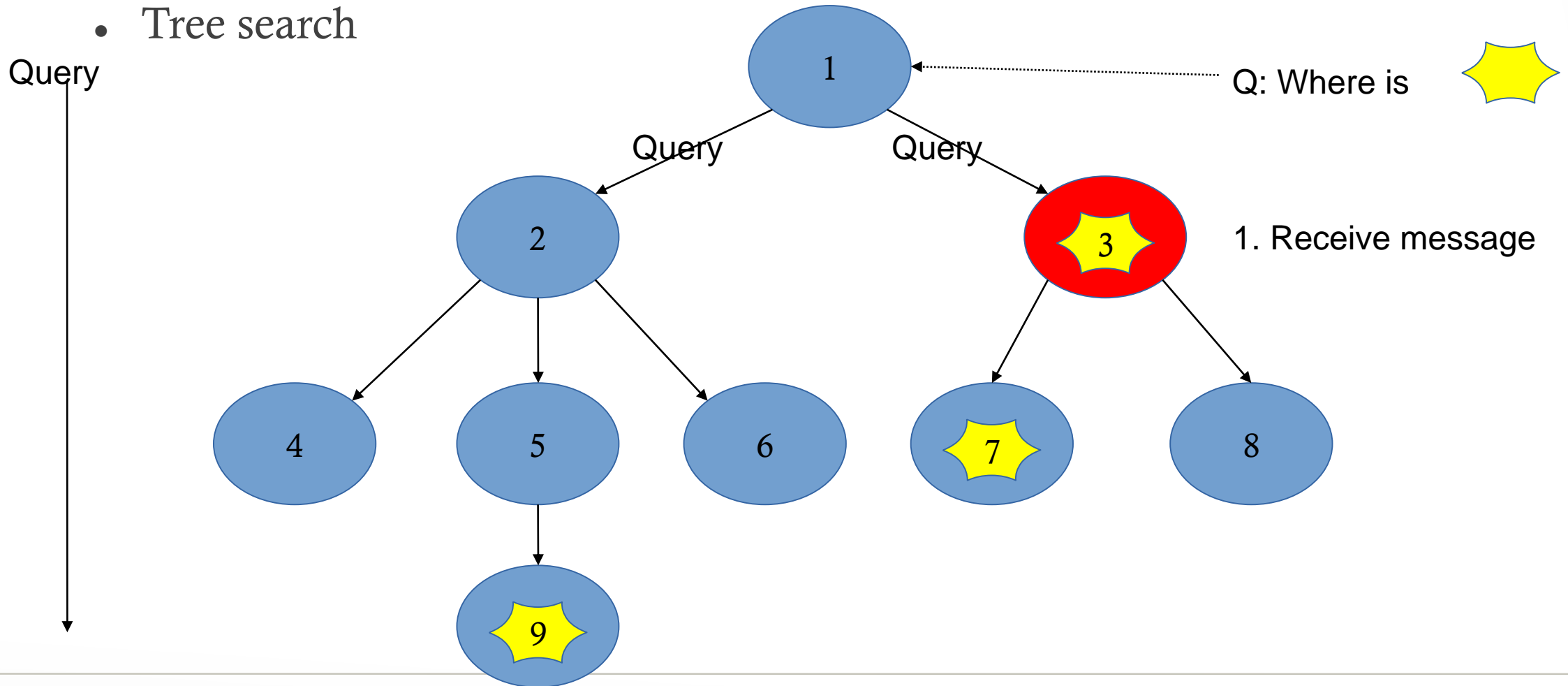
# Message Passing

- Tree search



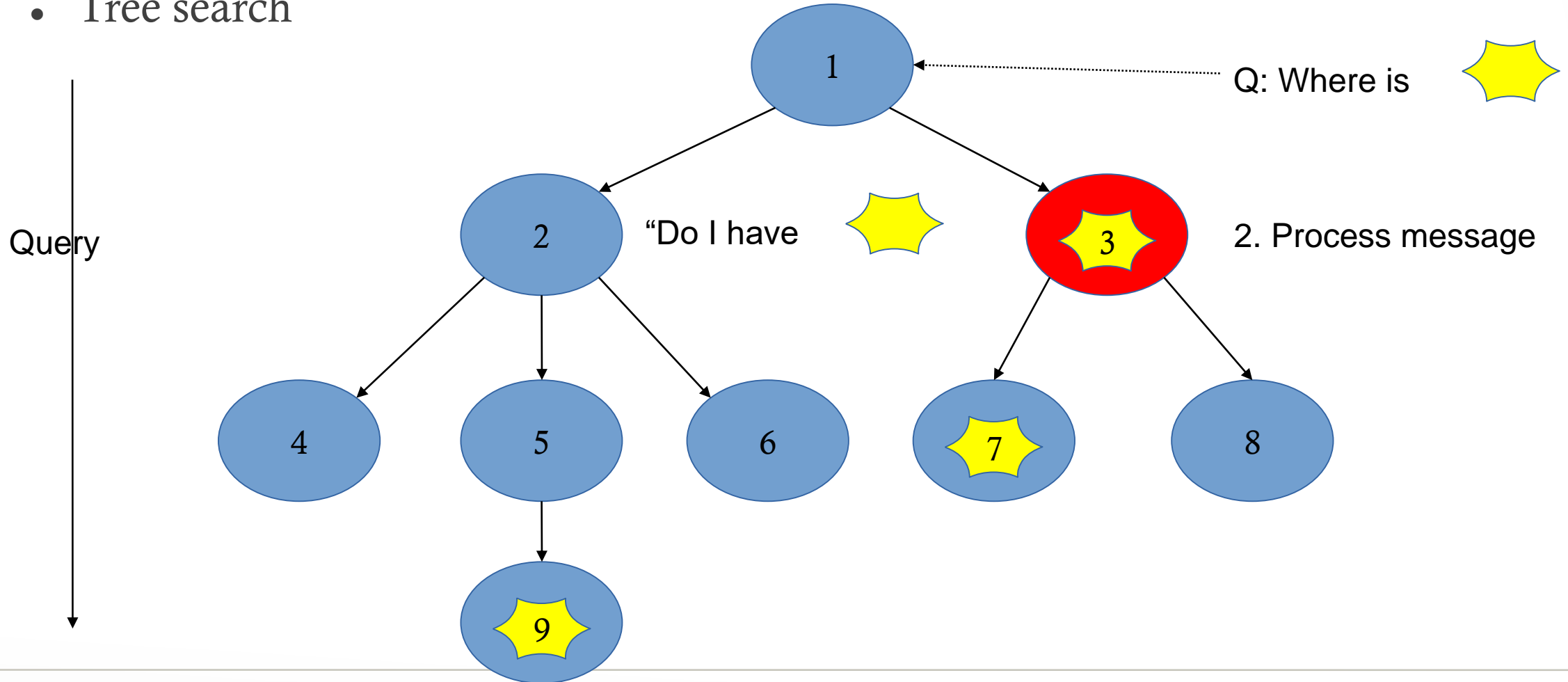
# Message Passing

- Tree search



# Message Passing

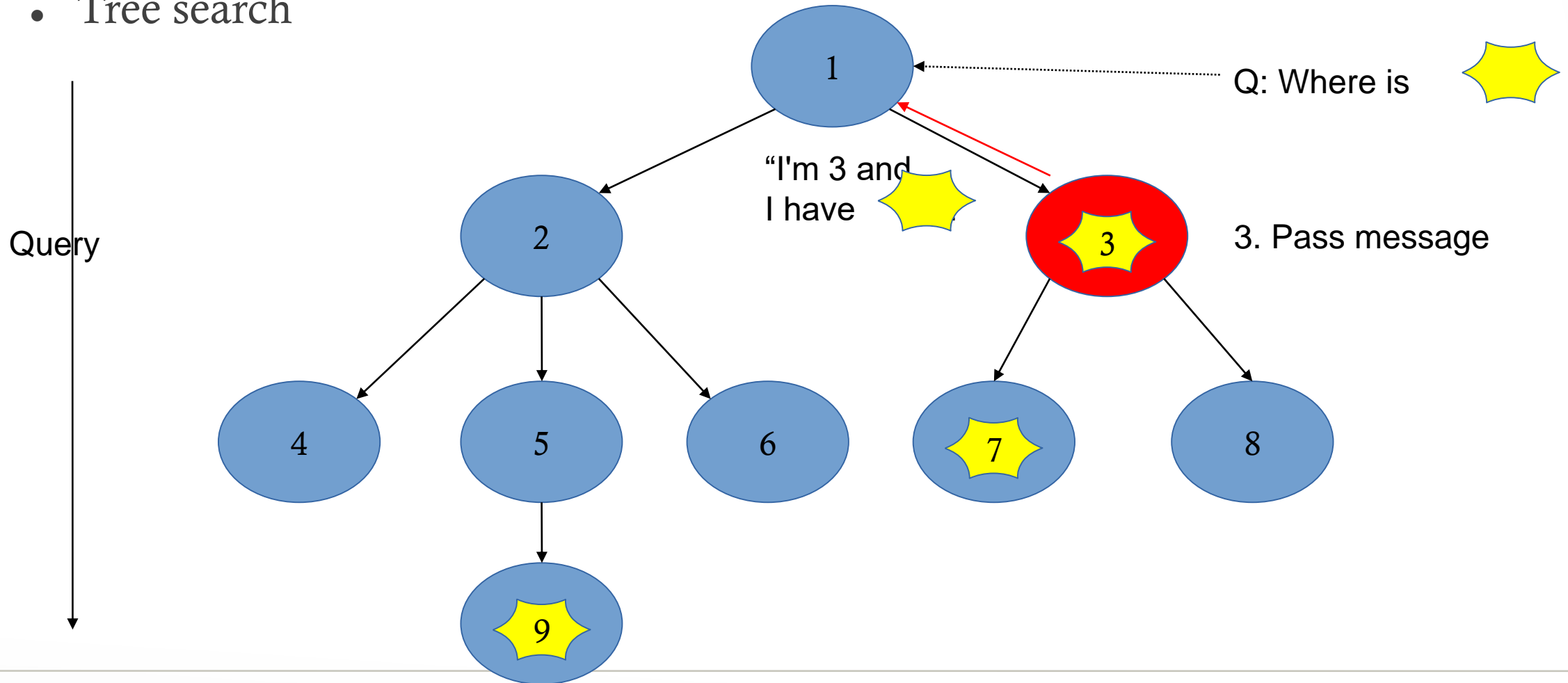
- Tree search





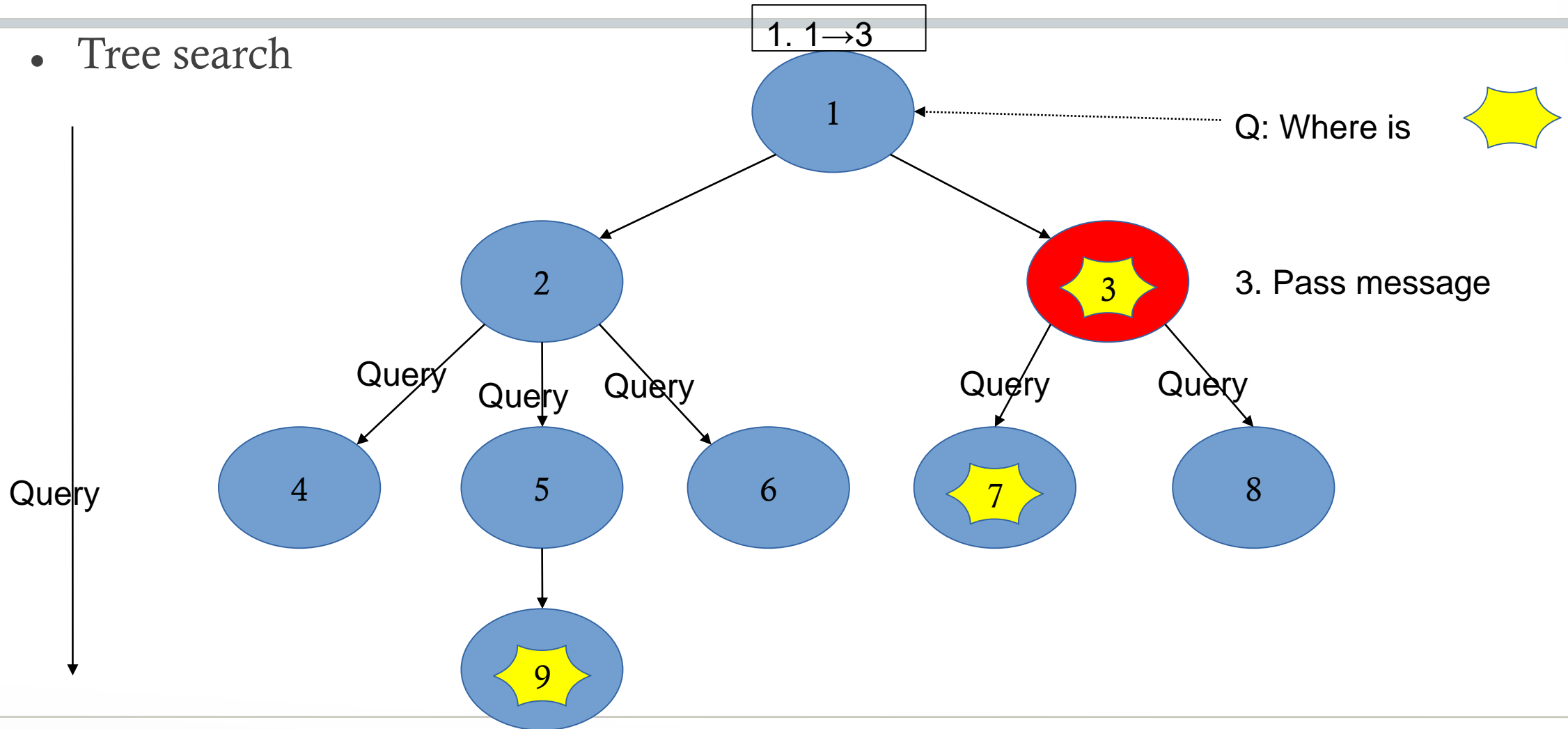
# Message Passing

- Tree search



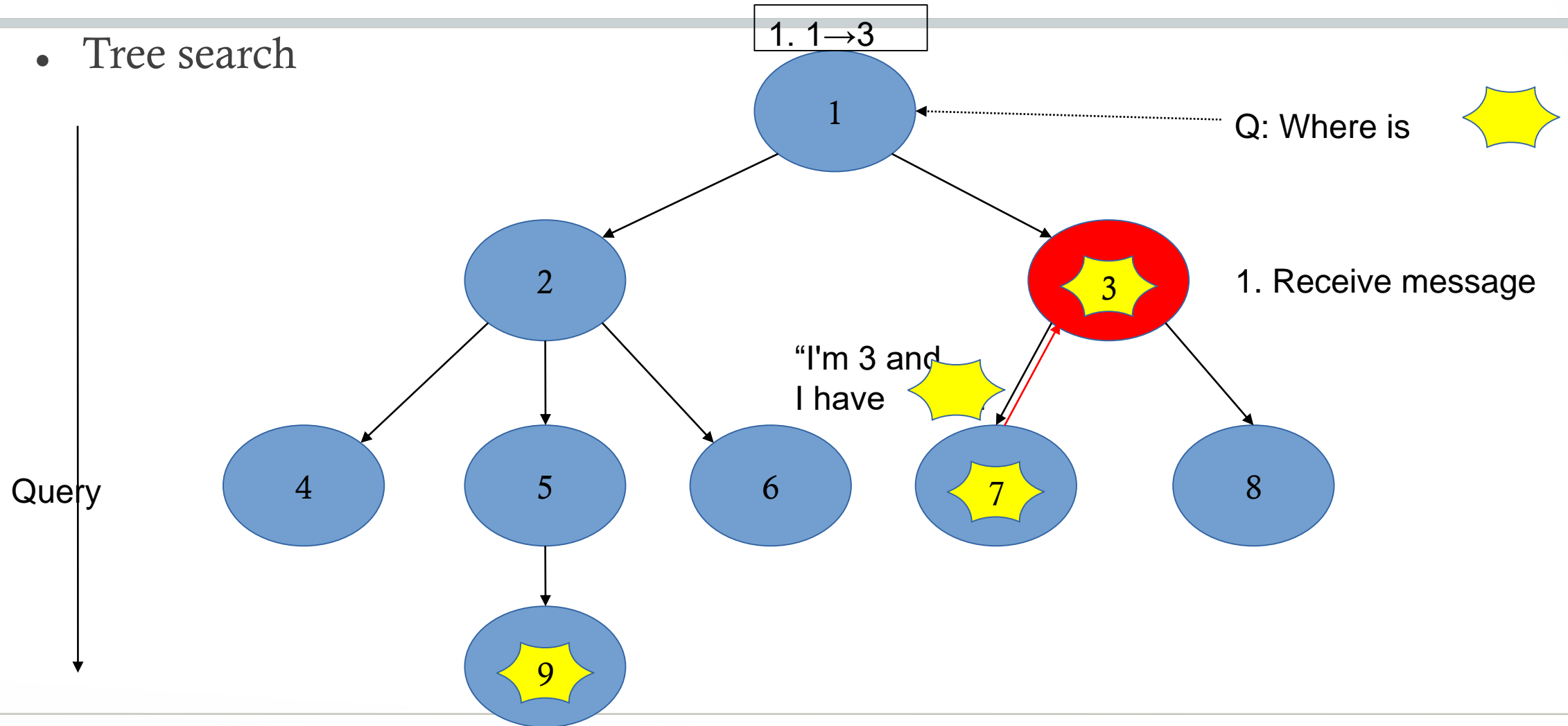
# Message Passing

- Tree search



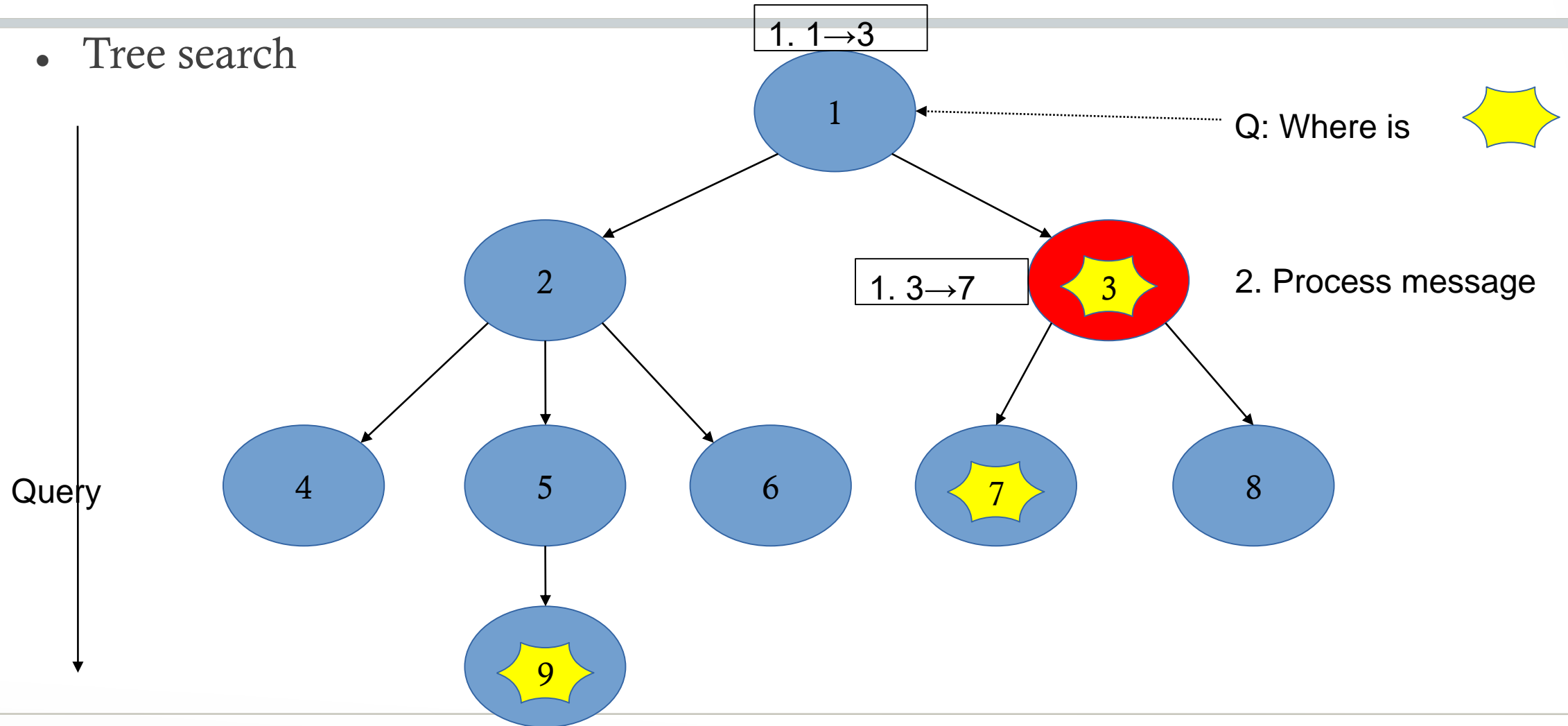
# Message Passing

- Tree search



# Message Passing

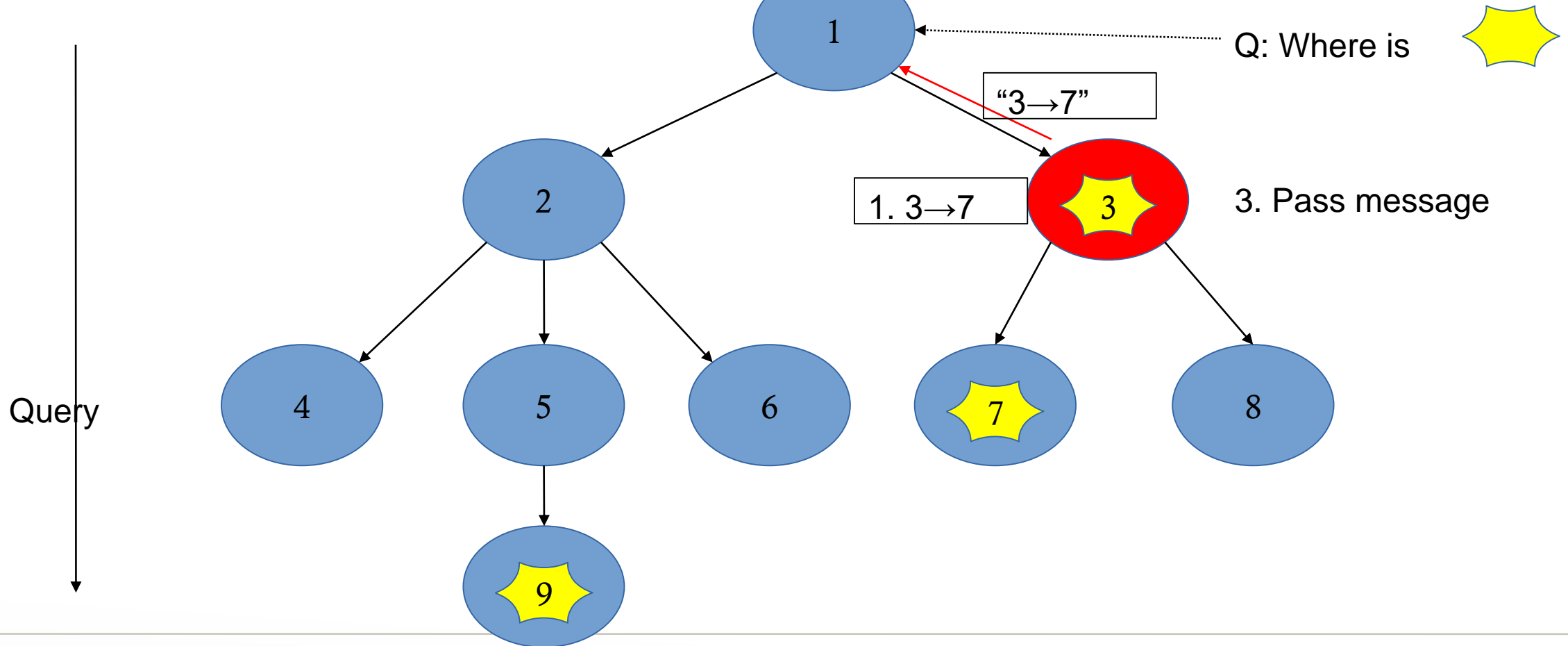
- Tree search



# Message Passing

- Tree search

1. 1→3  
2. 1→3→7



# Strength of GOBLAN

1. Intuitive node declaration

2. Object function:

```
run { node } ( arg1, arg2, .... )
```

3. Message passing:

```
pass pkt -> chld
```

4. Graph construction:

```
new graph(node:A)[|...|]
```

5. Compiles to LLVM

# Strength of GOBLAN

## 1. Intuitive node declaration

```
node:NodeType {
  data {
    /* data specification */
  }
  edge {
    /* edge attribute specification */
  }
  pack {
    /* message attribute specification */
  }
  type do (type arg1, type arg2, ...) {
    /* asynchronous function definition
    (Can be called anywhere in the program)
  */
  }
  catch {
    /* synchronous function definition
    (Invoked upon receiving a message) */
  }
}
```

# Strength of GOBLAN

2. Object function: `run { node } ( arg1, arg2, .... )`

- Asynchronous object function
- Allows simple invocation of graph algorithms
- Invoked anywhere in the program



# Strength of GOBLAN

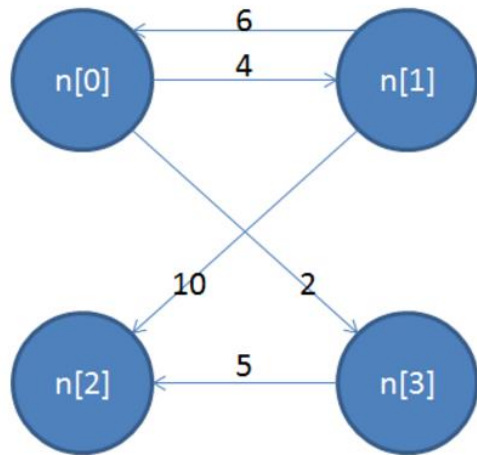
3. Message passing: pass pkt -> chld

- Simple keyword : chld | prnt | prnt\_chld | chld\_prnt
- High level encapsulation of intricate recursion

# Strength of GOBLAN

## 4. Graph construction: `new graph(node:A)[|...|]`

- Interconnecting nodes through statements that are easy to understand



```
list node:A n;  
int i;  
  
n = new node:A[| |];  
for (i = 0; i < 4; i = i + 1)  
    n += new node:A(...);  
  
new graph (node:A) [|  
    edge[n[0]->n[1]] (4);  
    edge[n[0]->n[3]] (2);  
    edge[n[1]->n[0]] (6);  
    edge[n[1]->n[2]] (10);  
    edge[n[3]->n[2]] (5);  
|];
```

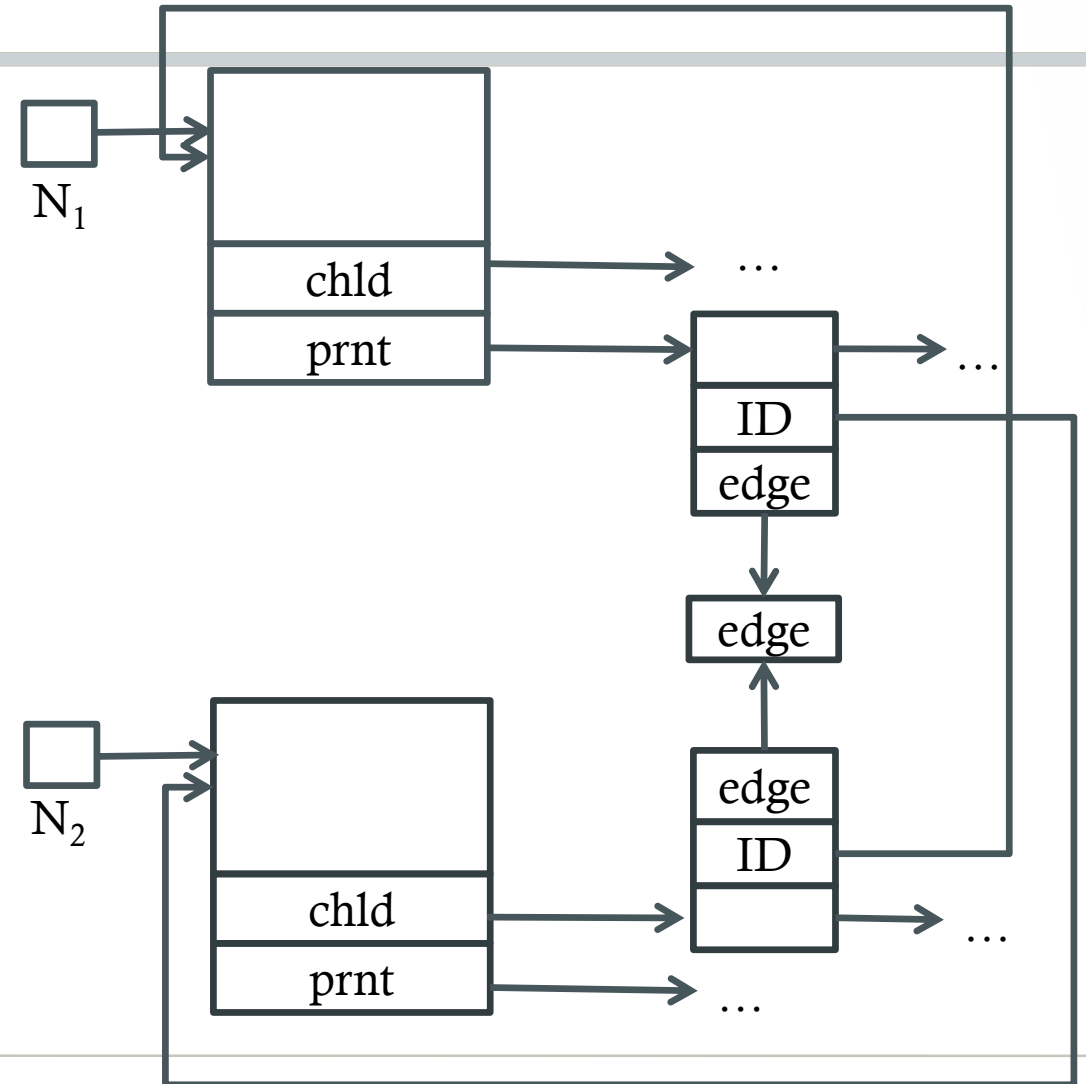
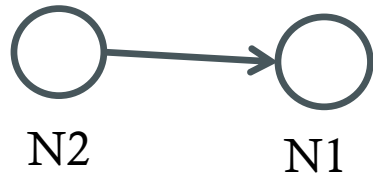
# Strength of GOBLAN

---

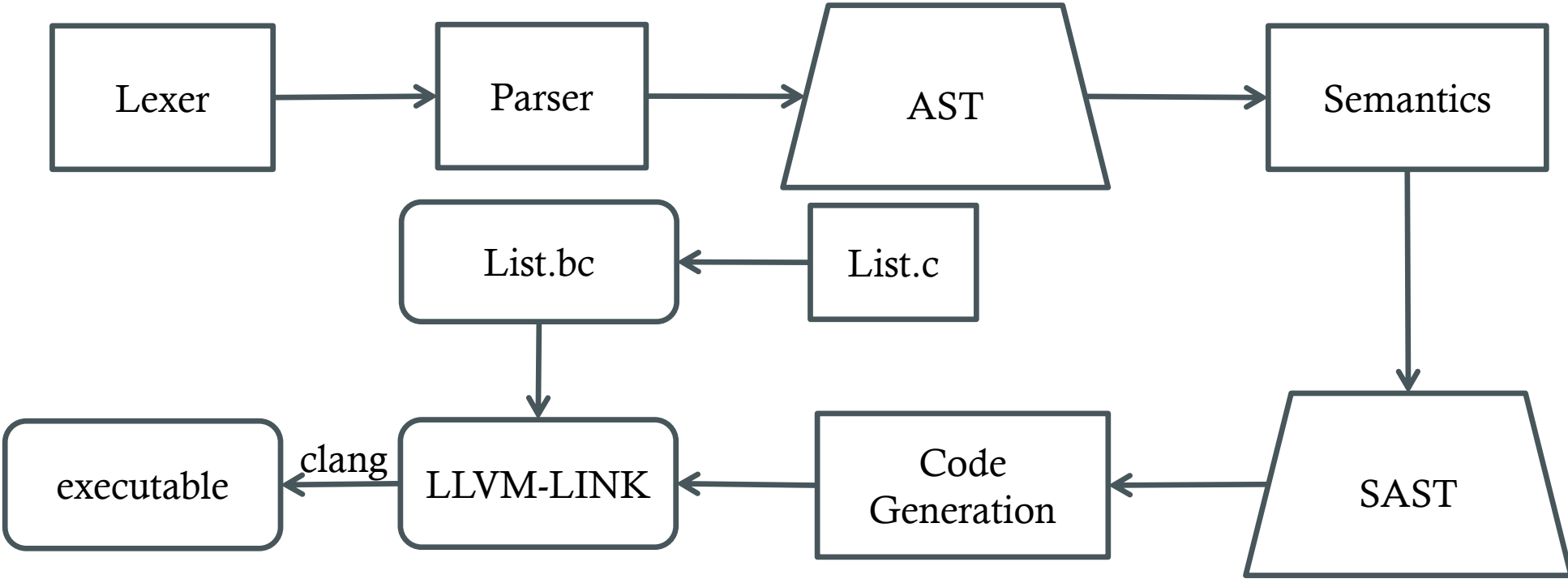
5. Compiles to LLVM

# Structure of GOBLAN

- How graphs are represented



# Structure of GOBLAN (compiling)

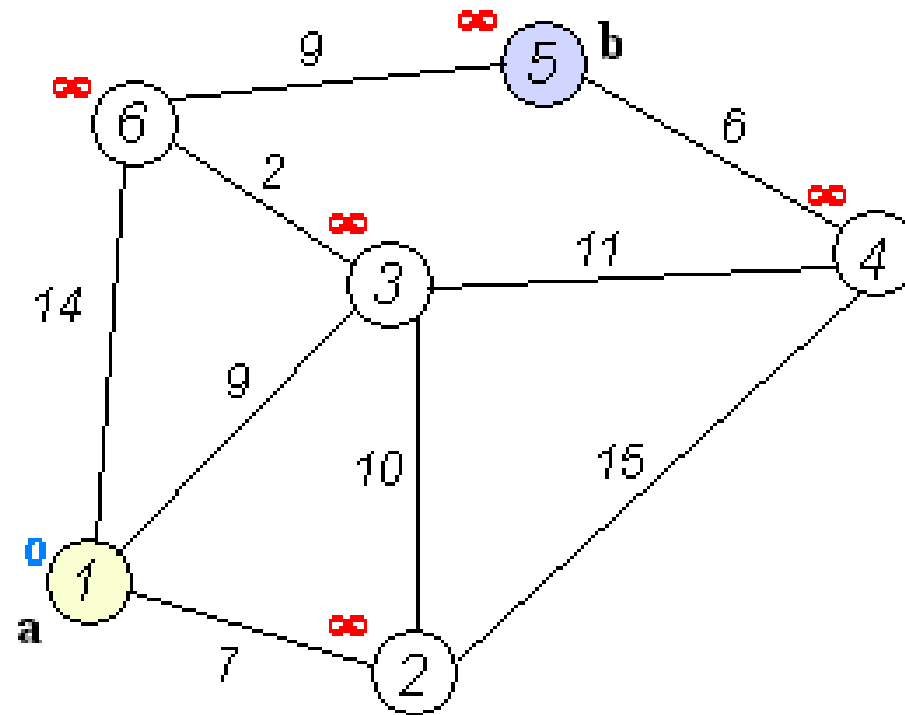


# DEMO

- Dijkstra's algorithm
- Tree Search

# DEMO

- Dijkstra's algorithm



# DEMO

- **Tree Search**

