nxv

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CONTENTS

1	Installation	3	
	1.1 Dependencies	3	
2	Quickstart	5	
	2.1 Using nxv inside of Jupyter	5	
	2.2 Using nxv outside of Jupyter	6	
3	Reference	7	
	3.1 Rendering	7	
	3.2 Styling	8	
	3.3 Utilities	10	
	3.4 Errors	11	
4	4 License		
Ру	hon Module Index	17	
In	ex	19	

nxv renders NetworkX graphs using GraphViz.

```
import networkx as nx
import nxv

graph = nx.Graph()
graph.add_edge("A", "B")
graph.add_edge("B", "C")
graph.add_edge("C", "D")
graph.add_edge("B", "E")

style = nxv.Style(
    graph={"rankdir": "LR"},
    node=lambda u, d: {"shape": "circle" if u in "AEIOU" else "square"},
    edge=lambda u, v, d: {"style": "dashed", "label": u + v},
)

nxv.render(graph, style)
```

CONTENTS 1

2 CONTENTS

CHAPTER

ONE

INSTALLATION

The nxv package is available on PyPI.

To install nxv with pip:

pip install nxv

1.1 Dependencies

nxv requires a GraphViz installation. Instructions for how to download and install GraphViz can be found on the official GraphViz site.

CHAPTER

TWO

QUICKSTART

nxv renders NetworkX graphs using GraphViz.

- Using nxv inside of Jupyter is the easiest and recommended way to get started.
- Using nxv outside of Jupyter describes how to use nxv in other settings.

2.1 Using nxv inside of Jupyter

Start by importing networkx and nxv.

```
import networkx as nx
import nxv
```

Define a simple NetworkX graph.

```
graph = nx.Graph()
graph.add_edge("A", "B")
graph.add_edge("B", "C")
graph.add_edge("C", "D")
graph.add_edge("B", "E")
```

Render the graph with GraphViz using the render () function.

```
nxv.render(graph)
```

Use a Style to specify how to style the graph using GraphViz.

```
style = nxv.Style(
    graph={"rankdir": "LR"},
    node={"shape": "square"},
    edge={"style": "dashed"},
)
```

See the GraphViz attributes documentation for information on what attributes are available to use.

Render the graph with the Style by passing it to the render() function.

```
nxv.render(graph, style)
```

The Style parameters can be functions that map the parts of a graph to different styles.

```
style = nxv.Style(
   graph={"rankdir": "LR"},
   node=lambda u, d: {"shape": "circle" if u in "AEIOU" else "square"},
   edge=lambda u, v, d: {"style": "dashed", "label": u + v},
)
```

```
nxv.render(graph, style)
```

2.2 Using nxv outside of Jupyter

Outside of Jupyter, the format parameter of the render() function is required. When the format parameter is provided, the behavior of the render() function is to return the bytes of the result in the specified format.

```
data = nxv.render(graph, style, format="svg")
with open("graph.svg", "wb") as f:
    f.write(data)
```

REFERENCE

3.1 Rendering

nxv.render(graph, style=None, *, algorithm=None, format=None, graphviz_bin=None, subgraph_func=None)
Render a NetworkX graph using GraphViz.

In a Jupyter notebook, this will automatically display as an SVG.

Parameters

- graph (Union[Graph, DiGraph, MultiGraph, MultiDiGraph]) A NetworkX graph.
- **style** (Optional[Style]) A style specifying how graph nodes and edges should map to GraphViz attributes.
- **subgraph_func** An optional function f (u, d) that returns a subgraph key, where u is a NetworkX node and d is its attribute dict. If it returns None the node is not in any subgraph.
- algorithm (Optional[str]) The GraphViz layout algorithm. Valid options include "circo", "dot", "fdp", "neato", "osage", "sfdp", "twopi". Defaults to "dot".
- format (Optional[str]) The GraphViz output format. Valid options include "svg" and "raw". In a Jupyter notebook, prefixing the format with "ipython/" will automatically display the rendered output. When running in an interactive setting like a Jupyter notebook, the default is "ipython/svg". Otherwise, this parameter is required.
- graphviz_bin (Optional[str]) The bin directory of the GraphViz installation. Defaults to the GRAPHVIZ_BIN environment variable. If neither this parameter nor the GRAPHVIZ_BIN environment variable is set, then nxv will try to autodetect the bin directory of the GraphViz installation. This behavior is for convenience and should not be relied on in production settings.

Return type Optional[bytes]

Returns If format is not an "ipython/*" format, the render output; otherwise, None.

Raises

- GraphVizInstallationNotFoundError If nxv cannot find a GraphViz installation
- *GraphVizAlgorithmNotFoundError* If nxv cannot find the specified algorithm in a GraphViz installation.

• *GraphVizError* – If GraphViz failed to run on the given inputs.

3.2 Styling

class nxv.**Style** (*, graph=None, node=None, edge=None, subgraph=None)
A specification for how to style a NetworkX graph using GraphViz.

See the GraphViz attributes documentation for information on what attributes are available to use with the graph, node, edge, and subgraph parameters.

Parameters

- **graph** An optional dict of GraphViz graph attributes, or a function f (g, d) that returns it, in which g is the NetworkX graph and d is its attribute dict.
- node An optional dict of GraphViz node attributes, or a function f (u, d) that returns it, in which u is a NetworkX node and d is its attribute dict.
- edge An optional dict of GraphViz edge attributes, or a function f(u, v, d) that returns it, in which (u, v) is a NetworkX edge and d is its attribute dict. If styling a graph with multi-edges, the signature should be f(u, v, k, d) instead, where k is the edge key.
- **subgraph** An optional dict of GraphViz subgraph attributes, or a function f(s) that returns it, in which s is a subgraph key. This only applies when calling nxv.render with a subgraph_func.

nxv.compose (styles)

Compose a sequence of Style objects as a single Style.

Parameters styles (Iterable[Optional[Style]]) - An iterable of Style objects.

Return type Style

Returns The composed *Style*.

nxv.chain (funcs)

Chain a sequence of dict-returning functions together to form a new dict-returning function.

```
The result is a function f(*args, **kwargs) that returns {**apply(funcs[0], *args, **kwargs), **apply(funcs[1], *args, **kwargs), ...}.
```

Parameters funcs – An iterable of functions that return dicts.

```
Returns A function f(*args, **kwargs) that returns {**apply(funcs[0], *args, **kwargs), **apply(funcs[1], *args, **kwargs), ...}.
```

nxv.switch(key, funcs, *, default=None)

Combine a dict of keyed functions to form a new function.

```
The result is a function f(*args, **kwargs) that returns apply(funcs[key(*args, **kwargs)], *args, **kwargs).
```

If key(*args, **kwargs) is not in funcs but default is present, apply(default, *args, **kwargs) will be returned instead.

Parameters

- **key** The key selector function.
- **funcs** The mapping from keys to functions.
- default An optional default function for keys that do not appear in funcs.

```
Returns The function f(*args, **kwargs) that returns apply(funcs[key(*args, **kwargs)], *args, **kwargs).

nxv.styles.verbose()
Get a verbose Style that shows all of the data in a graph.

Return type Style
Returns A verbose Style.

nxv.styles.font(fontname=None, fontsize=None)
Styles text in a graph using the given font.
```

Parameters

- **fontname** (Optional[str]) Optional font name.
- fontsize (Union[int, float, None]) Optional font size.

Return type Style

Returns A *Style* object that applies this font.

3.2.1 HTML-Like Labels

The nxv.html_like subpackage provides functions for building GraphViz HTML-like labels.

The idiomatic import for this subpackage is:

```
import nxv.html_like as H
nxv.html_like.join(children)
nxv.html_like.line_break(attributes=None)
nxv.html like.font(content, attributes=None)
nxv.html_like.italic(content)
nxv.html like.bold(content)
nxv.html_like.underline(content)
nxv.html_like.overline(content)
nxv.html_like.subscript (content)
nxv.html_like.superscript (content)
nxv.html_like.strikethrough(content)
nxv.html_like.table(rows, attributes=None)
nxv.html_like.table_row(cells)
nxv.html_like.horizontal_rule()
nxv.html_like.table_cell(content, attributes=None)
nxv.html_like.vertical_rule()
nxv.html_like.image(attributes=None)
```

3.2. Styling 9

3.3 Utilities

nxv.neighborhood(graph, nodes, *, radius=None, cost=None)

Get the subgraph in the neighborhood of the specified nodes.

This is useful for viewing a small portion of a large graph.

Parameters

- graph A graph.
- nodes An iterable of nodes.
- radius The size of the neighborhood.
- cost A function f (u, v) specifying the cost of traversing from u to v.

Returns The neighborhood subgraph.

nxv.boundary(graph, subgraph)

Get the nodes in the subgraph that have neighbors in the graph but not in the subgraph.

This is useful for conditionally styling nodes at the boundary of a subgraph. For example:

```
boundary = nxv.boundary(graph, subgraph)
style = nxv.Style(node=lambda u, d: {
    'style': 'dashed' if u in boundary else 'solid',
})
nxv.render(subgraph, style)
```

Parameters

- graph A graph.
- **subgraph** A subgraph of the graph.

Returns The nodes in the subgraph that have neighbors in the graph but not in the subgraph.

```
nxv.to_ordered_graph (graph, node_key=None, edge_key=None, attr_key=None)
```

Create an ordered copy of the specified graph, with nodes and edges ordered by the specified key functions.

Parameters

- graph The graph to order.
- node_key The node key function, node_key (u, d). Defaults to the identity function.
- edge_key The edge key function, edge_key(u, v, d). If the graph has multi-edges, the signature should be edge_key(u, v, k, d) instead, where k is the edge key. Defaults to the identity function.
- attr_key The attribute key function, attr_key(k, v). Defaults to the identity function.

Returns A copy of the graph with the nodes and edges ordered by the specified key functions.

```
nxv.contrasting_color(channels, *, options=None)
```

Get a color that most contrasts with a specified color.

Parameters

• **channels** – The RGB or RGBA color channels. Values should be in the range [0, 1].

• options – The possible contrasting colors. Defaults to black and white.

Returns The color option that most contrasts the input color.

3.4 Errors

${\tt class} \ \, {\tt nxv}. {\tt GraphVizInstallationNotFoundError}$

Raised when a GraphViz installation is not found.

class nxv.GraphVizAlgorithmNotFoundError

Raised when a GraphViz algorithm is not found.

class nxv.GraphVizError

Raised when a GraphViz run fails.

3.4. Errors 11

CHAPTER

FOUR

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14

(continued from previous page)

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16 Chapter 4. License

PYTHON MODULE INDEX

n

nxv.html_like,9

18 Python Module Index

INDEX

В	0		
bold() (in module nxv.html_like), 9	overline() (in module nxv.html_like), 9		
boundary() (in module nxv), 10	R		
C	render() (in module nxv), 7		
<pre>chain() (in module nxv), 8 compose() (in module nxv), 8 contrasting_color() (in module nxv), 10 F font() (in module nxv.html_like), 9 font() (in module nxv.styles), 9</pre>	S strikethrough() (in module nxv.html_like), 9 Style (class in nxv), 8 subscript() (in module nxv.html_like), 9 superscript() (in module nxv.html_like), 9 switch() (in module nxv), 8		
G	Т		
GraphVizAlgorithmNotFoundError (class in nxv), 11 GraphVizError (class in nxv), 11 GraphVizInstallationNotFoundError (class in nxv), 11	table() (in module nxv.html_like), 9 table_cell() (in module nxv.html_like), 9 table_row() (in module nxv.html_like), 9 to_ordered_graph() (in module nxv), 10		
Н	underline() (in module nxv.html_like), 9		
horizontal_rule() (in module nxv.html_like), 9			
1	V		
<pre>image() (in module nxv.html_like), 9 italic() (in module nxv.html_like), 9</pre>	<pre>verbose() (in module nxv.styles), 9 vertical_rule() (in module nxv.html_like), 9</pre>		
J			
join() (in module nxv.html_like), 9			
L			
line_break() (in module nxv.html_like), 9			
M			
<pre>module nxv.html_like,9</pre>			
N			
<pre>neighborhood() (in module nxv), 10 nxv.html_like module, 9</pre>			