

# 問題解決

## Google Colaboratory を用い python と networkx で graph 描画

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# python, networkx でグラフを描画

- ▶ グラフ最適化の最適解をグラフ  $G = (V, E)$  で描画したい
  - ▶ Google の Colaboratory を利用し, python, networkx を使う
  - ▶ 利用方法(初回)
    - (1) google アカウントにログインし, google drive へ移動
    - (2) 「新規」-「その他」-「アプリを追加」を選択
    - (3) 「Google Colaboratory」を追加
  - ▶ 利用方法(2回目以降)
    - (1) google アカウントにログインし, google drive へ移動
    - (2) 「新規」-「その他」-「Google Colaboratory」を選択
- ※
- ▶ ファイルは Google Drive に保存. 一度作成したら, 2回目からは, google drive 内のファイル [\*\*\*.ipynb] を選択して, 開くことができる
- ▶ Jupyter Notebook と同様に使える
- ▶ networkx, matplotlib などの pythonライブラリは default で使用可能

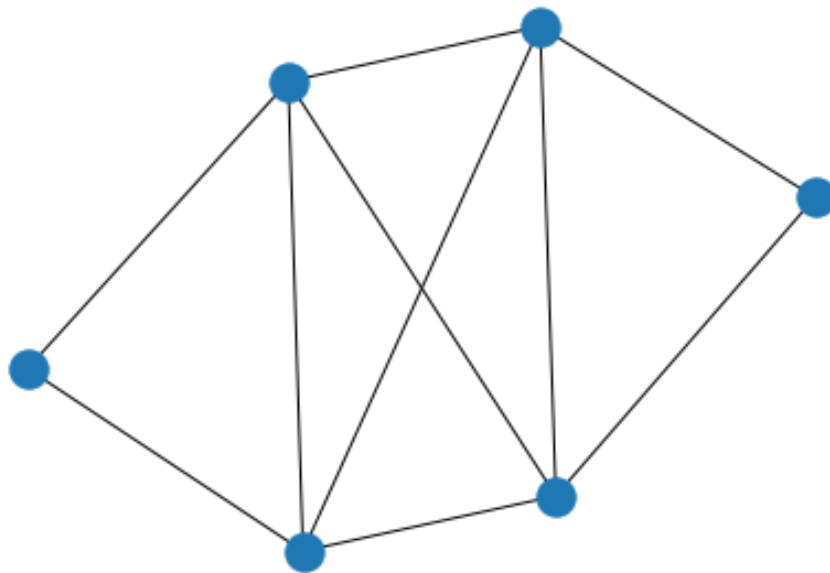
# python, networkx でグラフを描画

## ➤ 無向グラフ $G = (V, E)$ を描画

➤  $V = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  ※  $|V| = 6$

➤  $E = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (3, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6), (5, 6)\}$  ※  $|E| = 10$

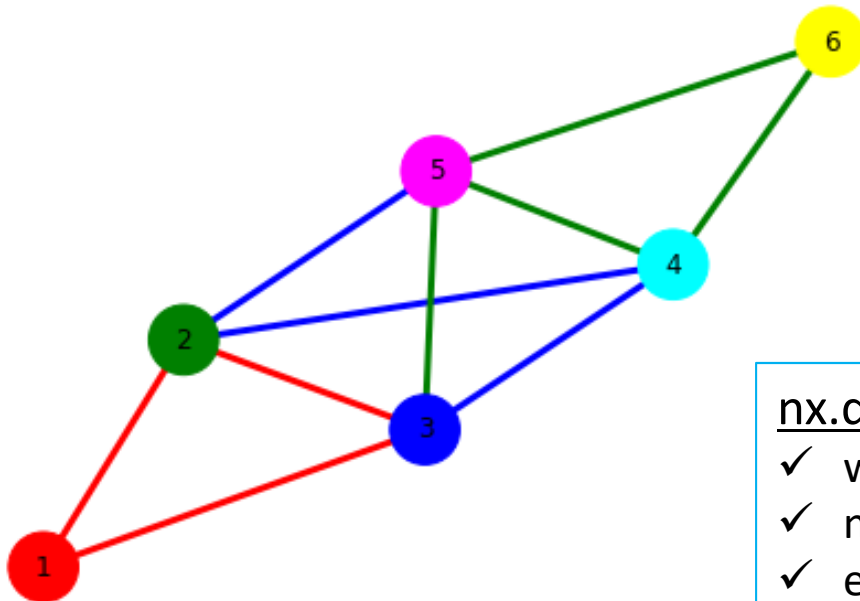
```
%matplotlib inline # マジックコマンド: ノート中でグラフ描画
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
G = nx.Graph() # Graphオブジェクト (無向グラフ) の作成
G.add_nodes_from([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) # node (点集合) 追加
G.add_edges_from([(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (3, 4), (3, 5), (4, 5), (4, 6), (5, 6)]) # edge (枝集合) 追加
nx.draw(G) # Graph G をdraw (描画)
```



# python, networkx でグラフを描画

## ➤ 無向グラフ $G = (V, E)$ を描画し装飾

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
G = nx.Graph()
G.add_nodes_from([1,2,3,4,5,6])
G.add_edges_from([(1,2),(1,3),(2,3),(2,4),(2,5),(3,4),(3,5),(4,5),(4,6),(5,6)])
ncol = ["red","green","blue","cyan","magenta","yellow"] # 6つの点の色を表すベクトルを定義
ecol = ["red","red","red","blue","blue","blue","green","green","green","green"] # 10本の枝の色を表すベクトル定義
nx.draw(G, with_labels=True, node_color=ncol, edge_color=ecol, node_size=1000, width=3)
```



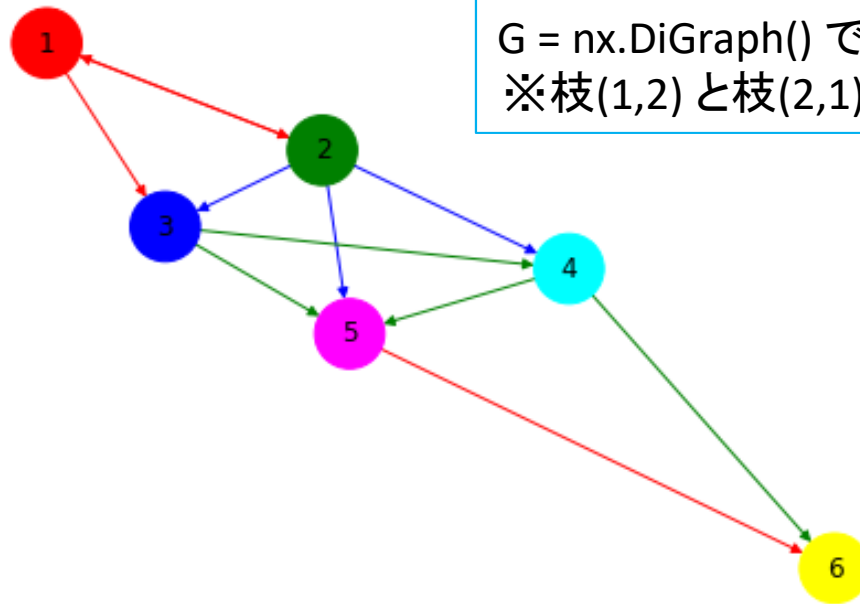
### nx.draw(G) のオプション設定

- ✓ with\_labels=True ... 各点のラベル表示
- ✓ node\_color=ncol ... 点の色をncolの色に設定
- ✓ edge\_color=ecol ... 枝の色をecolの色に設定
- ✓ node\_size=1000 ... 点のサイズを1000に設定
- ✓ width=3 ... 枝の太さ(幅)を3に設定

# python, networkx でグラフを描画

## ➤ 有向グラフ $G = (V, E)$ を描画し装飾

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
G = nx.DiGraph() # Graphオブジェクト (有向グラフ) の作成
G.add_nodes_from([1,2,3,4,5,6])
G.add_edges_from([(1,2),(2,1),(1,3),(2,3),(2,4),(2,5),(3,4),(3,5),(4,5),(4,6),(5,6)])
ncol = ["red","green","blue","cyan","magenta","yellow"]
ecol = ["red","red","red","blue","blue","blue","green","green","green","green"]
nx.draw(G, with_labels=True, node_color=ncol, edge_color=ecol, node_size=1000, width=1)
```



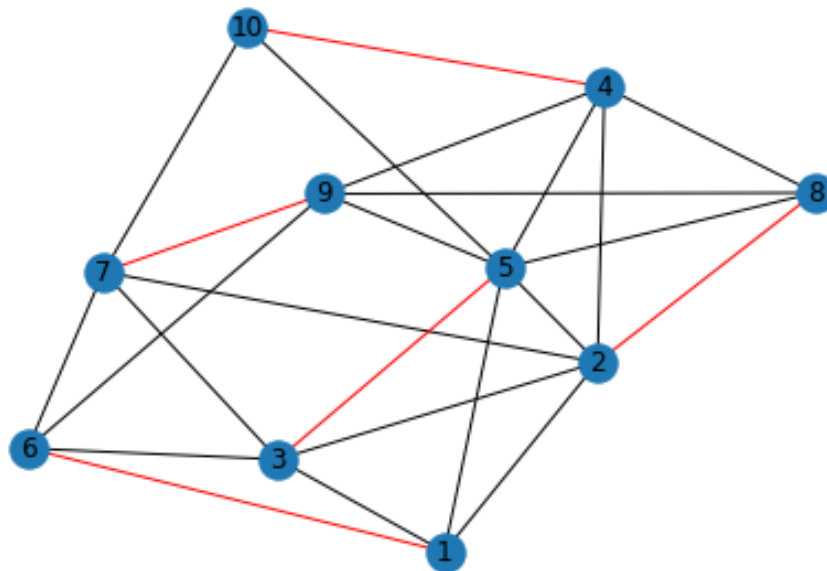
$G = nx.DiGraph()$  で有向グラフ(枝に向きがある)を作成  
※枝(1,2)と枝(2,1)があるので, (1,2)は両向き矢印 $\leftrightarrow$ に

# python, networkx でグラフを描画

➤ 無向グラフ  $G = (V, E)$  の最大マッチングを描画

➤ 最大マッチング  $M = \{(1,6), (2,8), (3,5), (4,10), (7,9)\}$  ※ $|M|=5$  赤色の枝

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
G = nx.Graph()
G.add_nodes_from([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10])
G.add_edges_from([(1,2),(1,3),(1,5),(1,6),(2,3),(2,4),(2,5),(2,7),(2,8),(3,5),(3,6),(3,7),
                  (4,5),(4,8),(4,9),(4,10),(5,8),(5,9),(5,10),(6,7),(6,9),(7,9),(7,10),(8,9)])
ecol = ["black","black","black","red","black","black","black","black","red","red","black","black",
        "black","black","black","red","black","black","black","black","red","black","black"]
nx.draw(G, with_labels=True, edge_color=ecol)
```



# python, networkx でグラフを描画

- グラフ  $G = (V, E)$  オブジェクトを生成後, 各種情報を取得し表示

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
G = nx.DiGraph()
G.add_nodes_from([1,2,3,4,5,6])
G.add_edges_from([(1,2),(2,1),(1,3),(2,3),(2,4),(2,5),(3,4),(3,5),(4,5),(4,6),(5,6)])
print("Info of Graph:", nx.info(G))           # Graphオブジェクトの[情報]を表示
print("number of nodes:", G.number_of_nodes()) # Graphオブジェクトの[点数]を表示
print("nodes:", G.nodes())                   # Graphオブジェクトの[点集合]を表示
print("degrees:", G.degree())                # Graphオブジェクトの[各点の次数]を表示
print("number of edges:", G.number_of_edges()) # Graphオブジェクトの[枝数]を表示
print("edges:", G.edges())                   # Graphオブジェクトの[枝集合]を表示

Info of Graph: DiGraph with 6 nodes and 11 edges
number of nodes: 6
nodes: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
degrees: [(1, 3), (2, 5), (3, 4), (4, 4), (5, 4), (6, 2)]
number of edges: 11
edges: [(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 1), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (3, 4), (3, 5), (4, 5), (4, 6), (5, 6)]
```

print() 関数は, python の命令文で, 括弧内()のものを画面に表示する

- ✓ ダブル・クォーテーション(" ")で囲まれた部分は「文字列」で, そのまま画面に表示
- ✓ 複数のもを表示する場合は, コンマ(,)で区切る
- ✓ 例えば, nx.info(G) は, グラフオブジェクト G の情報(6点11枝の有向グラフ)を取得  
※print() 文の内部に書かれているので取得した情報を画面に表示
- ✓ 例えば, degrees: [(1,3), (2,5),...] は「点1の次数が3で, 点2の次数が5で, ...」という意味

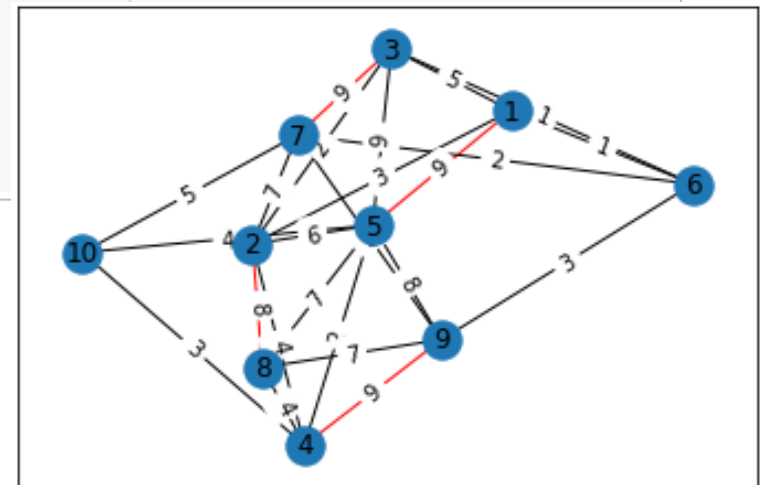
# python, networkx でグラフを描画

## ➤ 枝に重みがあるグラフ(最大重みマッチング)の描画

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
G = nx.Graph()
G.add_nodes_from([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10])
G.add_weighted_edges_from([(1,2,3),(1,3,5),(1,5,9),(1,6,1),(2,3,2),(2,4,4),(2,5,6),(2,7,7),(2,8,8),(3,5,9),(3,6,1),
                           (3,7,9),(4,5,2),(4,8,4),(4,9,9),(4,10,3),(5,8,7),(5,9,8),(5,10,4),(6,7,2),(6,9,3),(7,9,5),(7,10,5),(8,9,7)])

ecol = [] # colors of edges
for i in range(G.number_of_edges()):
    ecol.append("black") # default color of edges: "black"
for i in [2,8,11,14]:
    ecol[i] = "red" # color of matching edges: "red"
#print(ecol)

pos = nx.spring_layout(G) # positions for all nodes, spring=バネ
nx.draw_networkx_nodes(G, pos) # nodes
nx.draw_networkx_edges(G, pos, edge_color=ecol) # edges
nx.draw_networkx_labels(G, pos) # nodes labels
edge_labels = nx.get_edge_attributes(G, "weight")
nx.draw_networkx_edge_labels(G, pos, edge_labels) # edges weight labels
plt.show()
```





# python, networkx でグラフを描画

`.todense()` は、疎行列ではなく密行列にする

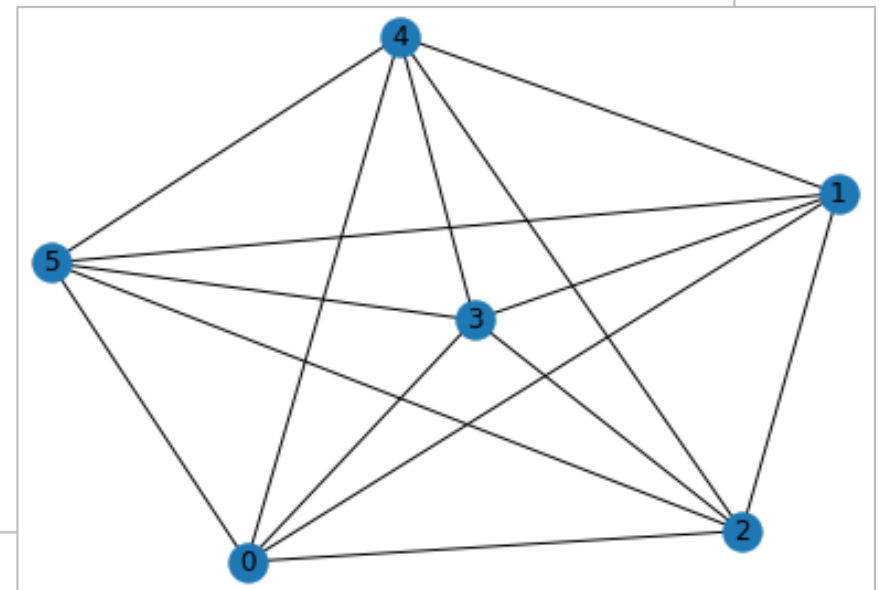
➤ ランダムグラフの生成から、隣接行列/接続行列の取得まで

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
G = nx.fast_gnp_random_graph(6,0.8) # random graph: n=6, p=0.8
V = G.nodes()
E = G.edges()
AM = nx.adjacency_matrix(G).todense()
IM = nx.incidence_matrix(G).todense().astype(int)
print("nodes: ", V)
print("edges: ", E)
print("adjacency matrix: %n", AM)
print("incidence matrix: %n", IM)
nx.draw_spring(G, with_labels=True)
```

`.astype(int)` は、接続行列の値を有理数(0.0, 1.0)でなく整数(0, 1)表記にする

行列を転置したい場合は `.transpose()` を付記すればよい

```
nodes: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
edges: [(0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (0, 4), (0, 5), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (3, 4), (3, 5), (4, 5)]
adjacency matrix:
[[0 1 1 1 1 1]
 [1 0 1 1 1 1]
 [1 1 0 1 1 1]
 [1 1 1 0 1 1]
 [1 1 1 1 0 1]
 [1 1 1 1 1 0]]
incidence matrix:
[[1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
 [1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
 [0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0]
 [0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0]
 [0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1]
 [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1]]
```



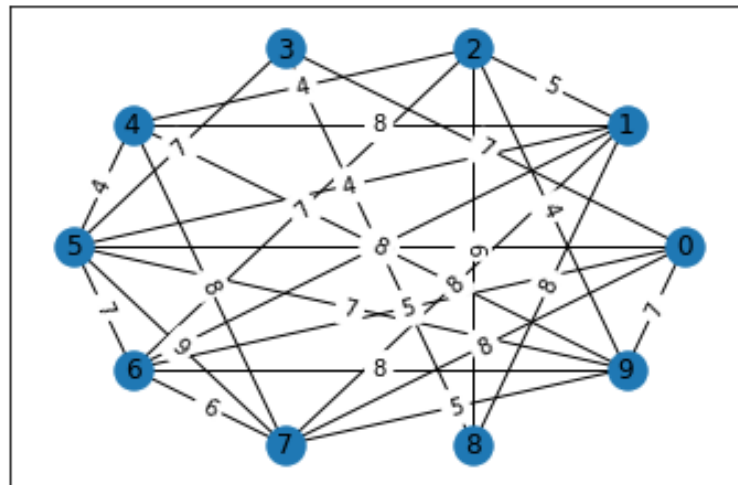
# python, networkx でグラフを描画

## ➤ 重み付きランダムグラフの生成

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
import numpy as np
G = nx.fast_gnp_random_graph(10,0.6) # random graph

for i,j in G.edges():
    G.adj[i][j]['weight'] = np.random.randint(4, 10)

pos = nx.circular_layout(G) # positions for all nodes
nx.draw_networkx_nodes(G, pos) # nodes
nx.draw_networkx_edges(G, pos) # edges
nx.draw_networkx_labels(G, pos) # nodes labels
edge_labels = nx.get_edge_attributes(G, "weight")
nx.draw_networkx_edge_labels(G, pos, edge_labels) # edges weight labels
plt.show()
```



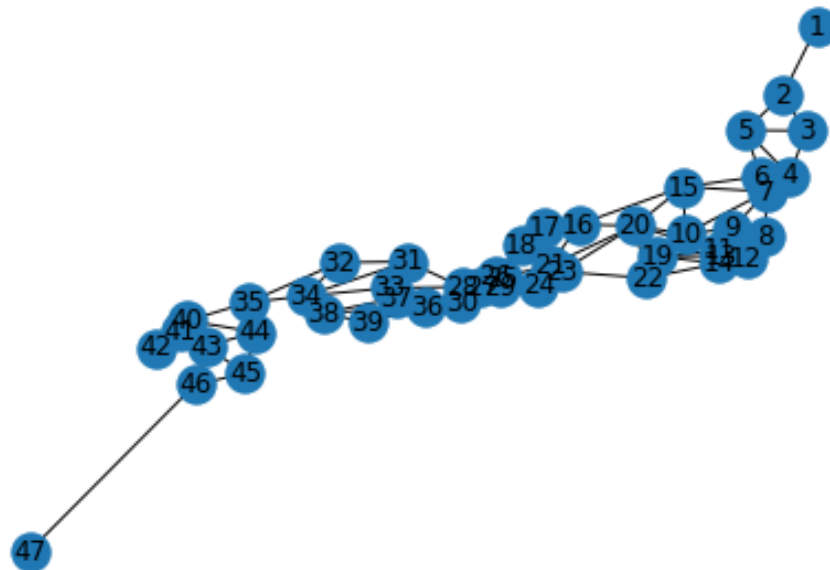
# python, networkx でグラフを描画

- ▶ 位置情報((x, y)座標)付きグラフの描画

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx

# nodes [ name : (x, y)]
pos = {
    1 : ( 141.34694, 43.06417 ),
    2 : ( 140.74, 40.82444 ),
    ...
    47 : ( 127.68111, 26.2125 ),
}

G = nx.Graph()
G.add_nodes_from(pos)
G.add_edges_from([(1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 3), (2, 5), (3, 2), (3, 4), (3, 5), (4, 3), (4, 5), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4), (5, 6), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 7), (7, 4), (7, 5), (7, 6), (7, 8), (8, 7), (8, 9), (9, 7), (9, 8), (9, 10), (10, 7), (10, 8), (10, 9), (10, 11), (11, 8), (11, 9), (11, 10), (11, 12), (12, 9), (12, 10), (12, 11), (12, 13), (13, 10), (13, 11), (13, 12), (13, 14), (14, 11), (14, 12), (14, 13), (14, 15), (15, 12), (15, 13), (15, 14), (15, 16), (16, 13), (16, 14), (16, 15), (16, 17), (17, 14), (17, 15), (17, 16), (17, 18), (18, 15), (18, 16), (18, 17), (18, 19), (19, 16), (19, 17), (19, 18), (19, 20), (20, 17), (20, 18), (20, 19), (20, 21), (21, 18), (21, 19), (21, 20), (21, 22), (22, 19), (22, 20), (22, 21), (22, 23), (23, 20), (23, 21), (23, 22), (23, 24), (24, 21), (24, 22), (24, 23), (24, 25), (25, 22), (25, 23), (25, 24), (25, 26), (26, 23), (26, 24), (26, 25), (26, 27), (27, 24), (27, 25), (27, 26), (27, 28), (28, 25), (28, 26), (28, 27), (28, 29), (29, 26), (29, 27), (29, 28), (29, 30), (30, 27), (30, 28), (30, 29), (30, 31), (31, 28), (31, 29), (31, 30), (31, 32), (32, 29), (32, 30), (32, 31), (32, 33), (33, 30), (33, 31), (33, 32), (33, 34), (34, 31), (34, 32), (34, 33), (34, 35), (35, 32), (35, 33), (35, 34), (35, 36), (36, 33), (36, 34), (36, 35), (36, 37), (37, 34), (37, 35), (37, 36), (37, 38), (38, 35), (38, 36), (38, 37), (38, 39), (39, 36), (39, 37), (39, 38), (39, 40), (40, 37), (40, 38), (40, 39), (40, 41), (41, 38), (41, 39), (41, 40), (41, 42), (42, 39), (42, 40), (42, 41), (42, 43), (43, 40), (43, 41), (43, 42), (43, 44), (44, 41), (44, 42), (44, 43), (44, 45), (45, 42), (45, 43), (45, 44), (45, 46), (46, 43), (46, 44), (46, 45), (46, 47), (47, 44), (47, 45), (47, 46), (47, 47)])
nx.draw(G, pos, with_labels=True)
```



# python, networkx でグラフを描画

## ➤ 無向グラフと補グラフの生成, 左右に並べて描画

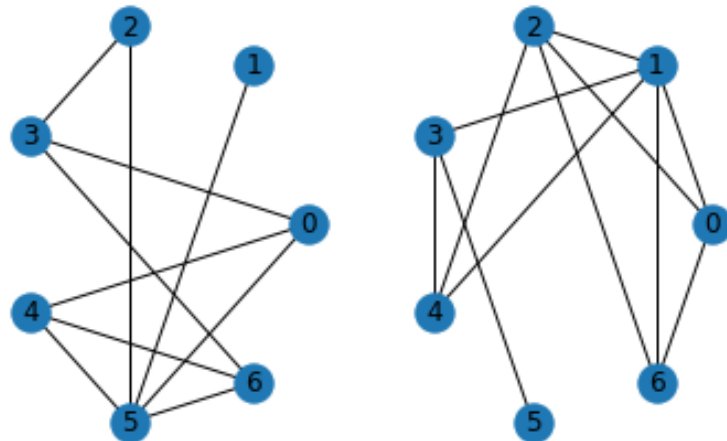
```
▶ %matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx

G = nx.fast_gnp_random_graph(7, 0.5) # ランダムにグラフを作成し, Gに代入
compG = nx.complement(G)           # グラフG の補グラフを生成し, compGに代入

pos = nx.circular_layout(G)         # 点の配置が左右で同じになるレイアウト設定にする

plt.subplot(1,2,1)                  # subplot(1,2,1) = 1行 2列 の1番目の位置
nx.draw(G, pos, with_labels=True)   # グラフG を描画

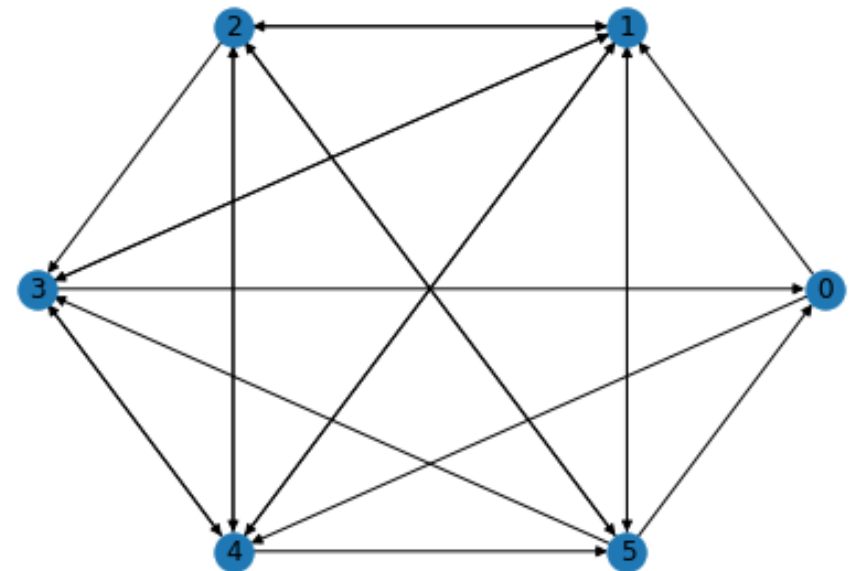
plt.subplot(1,2,2)                  # subplot(1,2,2) = 1行 2列 の2番目の位置
nx.draw(compG, pos, with_labels=True) # 補グラフcompG を描画
```



# python, networkx でグラフを描画

## ➤ 有向グラフと接続行列, テキストファイルへの書き出し

```
[[ 1  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 -1  0  0  0  0  0  0 -1  0  0  0]
 [-1  0  1  1  1  1 -1  0  0  0  0 -1  0 -1  0  0  0  0 -1  0  0]
 [ 0  0 -1  0  0  0  1  1  1  1  0  0  0  0 -1  0  0  0  0 -1  0]
 [ 0  0  0 -1  0  0  0 -1  0  0  1  1  1  0  0 -1  0  0  0  0 -1]
 [ 0 -1  0  0 -1  0  0  0 -1  0  0  0 -1  1  1  1  1  0  0  0  0]
 [ 0  0  0  0  0 -1  0  0  0 -1  0  0  0  0  0  0 -1  1  1  1  1]]
```



有向グラフを指定

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
import numpy as np

G = nx.fast_gnp_random_graph(6, 0.6, directed='True') # ランダム
pos = nx.circular_layout(G)
nx.draw(G, pos, with_labels=True) # グラフG 描画
inciA = -nx.incidence_matrix(G, oriented=True).todense().astype(int) # 接続行列
print(inciA)

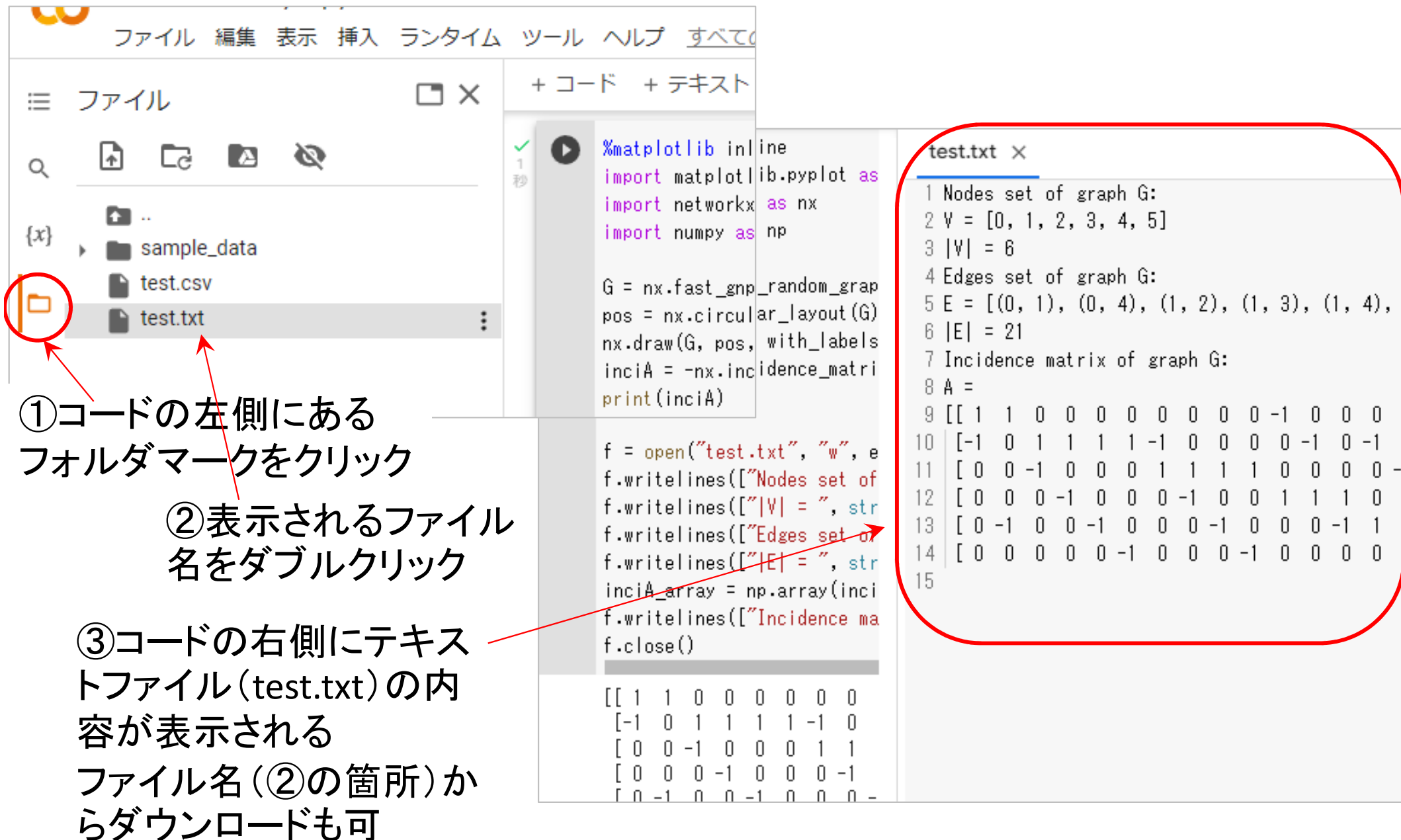
f = open("test.txt", "w", encoding="Shift-JIS")
f.writelines(["Nodes set of graph G:%nV = ", str(G.nodes()), "%n"])
f.writelines(["|V| = ", str(G.number_of_nodes()), "%n"])
f.writelines(["Edges set of graph G:%nE = ", str(G.edges()), "%n"])
f.writelines(["|E| = ", str(G.number_of_edges()), "%n"])
inciA_array = np.array(inciA)
f.writelines(["Incidence matrix of graph G:%nA = %n", str(inciA_array), "%n"])
f.close()
```

接続行列を有向グラフ用に設定  
最初に**負の符号(-)**も忘れずに  
※(-1)倍しないと通常と逆になる

numpy も利用

# python, networkx でグラフを描画

## 書き出したテキストファイル(test.txt)の確認



①コードの左側にあるフォルダマークをクリック

②表示されるファイル名をダブルクリック

③コードの右側にテキストファイル(test.txt)の内容が表示される  
ファイル名(②の箇所)からダウンロードも可

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
import numpy as np

G = nx.fast_gnp_random_graph(6, 0.33)
pos = nx.circular_layout(G)
nx.draw(G, pos, with_labels=True)
inciA = -nx.incidence_matrix(G)
print(inciA)

f = open("test.txt", "w", encoding="utf-8")
f.writelines(["Nodes set of graph G:\n"])
f.writelines(["|V| = ", str(len(G.nodes))])
f.writelines(["Edges set of graph G:\n"])
f.writelines(["|E| = ", str(len(G.edges))])
f.writelines(["Incidence matrix of graph G:\n"])
f.writelines(["A =\n"])
f.writelines(["[" + str(inciA) + "]\n"])
f.close()
```

```
test.txt x
1 Nodes set of graph G:
2 V = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
3 |V| = 6
4 Edges set of graph G:
5 E = [(0, 1), (0, 4), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4),
6 |E| = 21
7 Incidence matrix of graph G:
8 A =
9 [[ 1  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 -1  0  0  0
10 [-1  0  1  1  1  1 -1  0  0  0  0 -1  0 -1
11 [ 0  0 -1  0  0  0  1  1  1  1  0  0  0  0
12 [ 0  0  0 -1  0  0  0 -1  0  0  1  1  1  0
13 [ 0 -1  0  0 -1  0  0  0 -1  0  0  0 -1  1
14 [ 0  0  0  0  0 -1  0  0  0 -1  0  0  0  0
15
```

# python, networkx でグラフを描画

## ➤ 無向グラフと隣接行列, csvファイルへの書き出し

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
import numpy as np
import csv

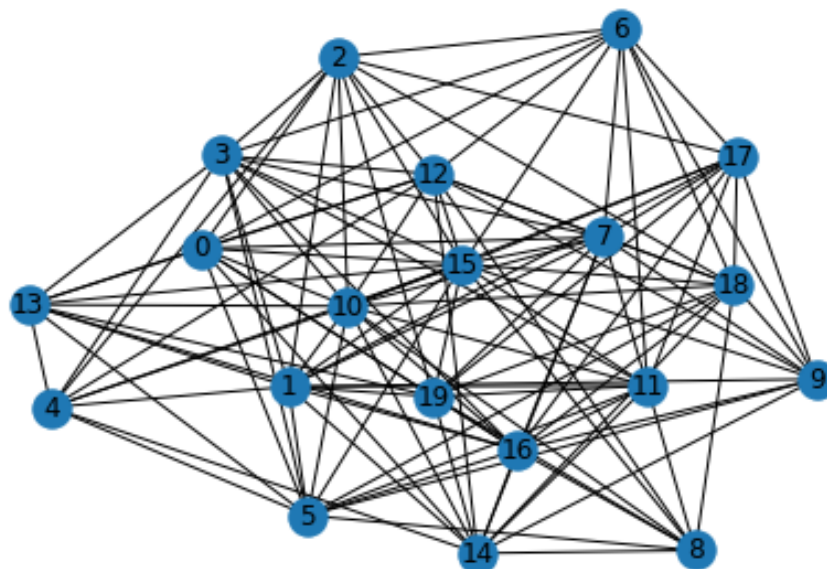
G = nx.fast_gnp_random_graph(20, 0.6) # ランダムにグラフを作成し, Gに代入
nx.draw(G, with_labels=True)        # グラフG を描画

ary = nx.to_numpy_array(G, dtype=int) # 隣接行列を生成 (値を小数ではなく0,1整数に)
with open('test.csv', 'w') as f:
    writer = csv.writer(f)
    writer.writerows(ary)
```

csv へ書き込み

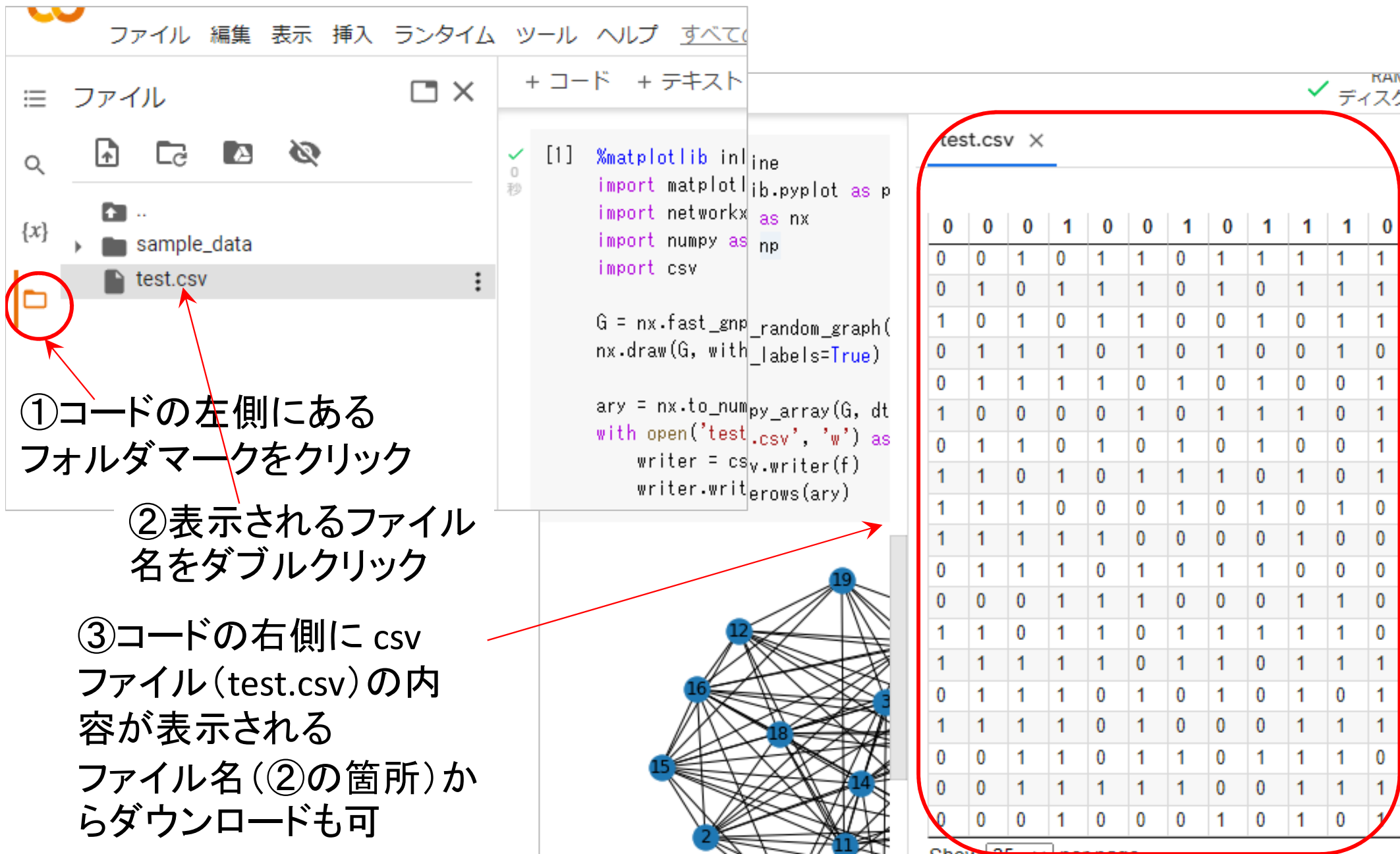
numpy も利用

**dtype=int** は、  
隣接行列の値を  
有理数(0.0, 1.0)でなく  
整数(0, 1)表記にする



# python, networkx でグラフを描画

## 書き出した csvファイル(test.csv)の確認



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with three main panels:

- File Explorer (Left):** Shows a folder named 'sample\_data' containing a file named 'test.csv'. A red circle highlights the folder icon, and a red arrow points to it from the first instruction.
- Code Editor (Middle):** Contains Python code for generating a graph and writing it to a CSV file. The code is as follows:

```
[1] %matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
import numpy as np
import csv

G = nx.fast_gnp_random_graph(
nx.draw(G, with_labels=True)

ary = nx.to_numpy_array(G, dt
with open('test.csv', 'w') as
writer = csv.writer(f)
writer.writerows(ary)
```
- File Preview (Right):** Shows the contents of 'test.csv' as a 15x15 grid of 0s and 1s. A red circle highlights this panel, and a red arrow points to it from the third instruction.

Below the code editor, a network graph is displayed with nodes labeled 2, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, and 19. A red arrow points from the graph to the CSV file preview, indicating that the graph's adjacency matrix is saved in the CSV file.

- ①コードの左側にあるフォルダマークをクリック
- ②表示されるファイル名をダブルクリック
- ③コードの右側に csv ファイル(test.csv)の内容が表示される  
ファイル名(②の箇所)からダウンロードも可