Diagrams using tikz

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1. Instructions and Information

This document uses a few packages and configurations:

- \usepackage{tikz}
- \usetikzlibrary{decorations.pathreplacing}
- \usepackage{forest}

The files ./sty/basic-article.sty and ./sty/math-commands contain all the packages and commands required to create this document. If you are trying to compile this file locally in your computer, you need to create a subfolder ./sty/ in the folder of the .tex file you are trying to compile, save both the file math-commands.sty and basic-article.sty on that subfolder, and include \usepackage{./sty/math-commands} in your main .tex file.

You can check the .tex file used to create this .pdf for details.

See documentation of TikZ here.

2. Nodes and Edges

2.1. Basic shapes

Some predefined nodes on math-commands.sty

- c name:const; constant node; Snippet: dagn or dagnr
- $\left(\begin{array}{c} U_1 \end{array}\right)$ name:latent; latent node; Snippet: dagn or dagnr (for relative position)
- U_2 name:latent2; latent node (notation 2); Snippet: dagn or dagnr (for relative position)
- \overbrace{X} name:obs; observed node; Snippet: dagn or dagnr (for relative position)
- X $x = \tilde{x}$ name:potential; potential variable node (for single world graphs); Snippet: dagn or dagnr (for relative position)
 - name:factor; factor node; Snippet: dagn or dagnr (for relative position)
 - \widetilde{x} name:manipulated; manipulated node ; Snippet: dagn or dagnr (for relative position)
 - $\widetilde{\chi}$ name:det; deterministic node ; Snippet: dagn or dagnr (for relative position)
 - $\|\cdot\|$ name:operation; operations node ; Snippet: dagn or dagnr (for relative position)

Figure 1: Some possible notation for types of nodes

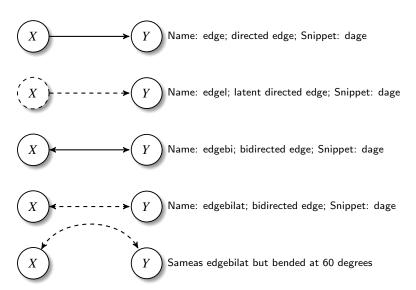


Figure 2: Some edge types

2.2. Template

2.3. Examples

```
\begin{figure}[ht]\centering
\begin{tikzpicture}
\node at (0, 0) [
 circle,
                             % rectangle/diamond
  draw
               = black,
                             % border
             = .5pt,
                             % border width
 line width
 minimum size = 20pt,
                             % minimum size of node
  inner sep
               = 1pt,
                             % sep b/w border and inner text
               = \normalsize, %
              = black,
                             % inner label color
 text
 fill
               = white,
  node distance = 1pt,
  (beta1)
  {\(\beta_{1}\\)};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{figure}
```



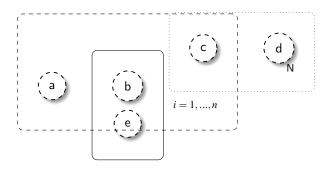
```
\begin{figure}[ht]\centering
\begin{tikzpicture}
\node at (0, 0) [
```

```
circle,
                            % rectangle/diamond
              = black,
                           % border
 draw
             = .5pt,
                            % border width
 line width
 minimum size = 20pt,
                            % minimum size of node
 inner sep
                            % sep b/w border and inner text
              = 1pt,
 font
              = \normalsize, %
              = black,
                           % inner label color
 text
              = white,
 node distance = 1pt,
 (beta1)
 {\(\beta_{1}\\)}; %
\node at (1, 0) [
 circle,
                            % rectangle/diamond
              = black,
                           % border
 draw
 ]
 ()
 {\(\Sigma\\)};
\node at (3, 0) [latent ] (id) {<label>} ; %
\node at (5, 0) [obs ] (mu) \{ ( \mu ) \} ; 
\node at (7, 0) [const ] (id-x) {X}; %
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{figure}
```



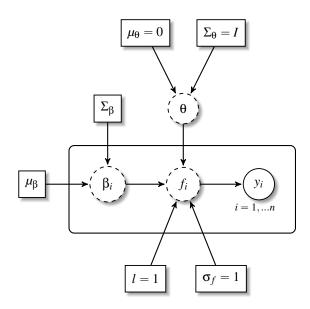
3. Plate and Parametric Models

3.1. Basic shapes

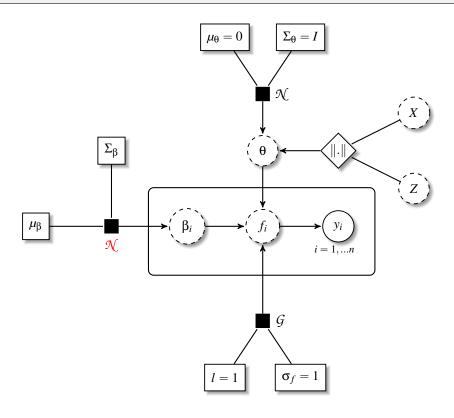


3.2. Examples

```
\begin{figure}[ht]\centering
\begin{tikzpicture}[thick,scale=1, every node/.style={transform shape}]
%% Nodes
\node at (2, 0) [obs
                           ] (yi)
                                          {\( y_i \)} ; %
\node at (0, 0) [latent
                           ] (fi)
                                          {\(f_i\)}; %
\node at (-2, 0) [latent
                           ] (betai)
                                          {\(\beta_ {i} \)}; %
\node at (-2, 2) [const
                          [ ] (Sigmabeta) {\(\Sigma_{\beta}\)}; %
\node at (-4, 0) [const
                                         {\(\mu_ {\beta } \)}; %
                          ] (mubeta)
\node at (0, 2) [latent
                          ] (theta)
                                          {\(\theta\)}; %
\node at (-1, 4) [const
                           ] (mutheta)
                                          {\( \mu_ {\theta } =0 \)} ; %
\node at (1, 4) [const
                           [ ] (Sigmatheta) {\(\Sigma_{\theta}=I\)\); %
\node at (-1, -2.5) [const ] (1)
                                          {\( 1=1 \)} ; %
\node at (1, -2.5) [const ] (sigmaf)
                                          {\(\sigma_{f} =1 \)}; %
%% plate
\plate {plate1} {(betai) (fi) (yi)} {\( i=1,...n \)};
%% arrows
\edgesimple {fi} {yi}
\edgesimple {betai} {fi}
\edgesimple {mubeta} {betai}
\edgesimple {1} {fi}
\edgesimple {sigmaf} {fi}
\edgesimple {Sigmabeta} {betai}
\edgesimple {mutheta} {theta}
\edgesimple {Sigmatheta} {theta}
\edgesimple {theta} {fi}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{figure}
\begin{figure}[ht]\centering
\begin{tikzpicture}[thick,scale=1, every node/.style={transform shape}, on grid, auto]
%% Nodes
\node at (-6, 0) [const
                                                      {\(\mu_ {\beta } \)}; %
\node at (-4, 2) [const
                                      [ ] (Sigmabeta) {\(\Sigma_{\beta}\)\) ; *
```

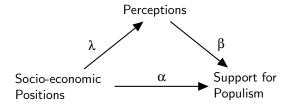


```
\node at (-4, 0) [dist, label={[red
                                 \node at (2, 0) [obs
                                  ] (yi)
                                               {\( y_i \)} ; %
\node at (0, 0) [latent
                                  ] (fi)
                                               {\(f_i\)}; %
\node at (-2, 0) [latent
                                 ] (betai)
                                               {\(\beta_ {i} \)}; %
\node at (0, 2) [latent
                                 ] (theta)
                                               {\(\theta\)}; %
\node at (-1, 5) [const
                                  ] (mutheta)
                                               \node at ( 1, 5) [const
                                  [ ] (Sigmatheta) {\(\Sigma_{\theta} = I \)}; %
\node at (-1, -4) [const
                                ] (1)
                                             {\(1
                                                              =1 \)}; %
\node at (1, -4) [const
                                ] (sigmaf)
                                             {\(\sigma_{f}}
                                                              =1 \)}; %
\node at (2, 2) [operation
                                 ] (dot) {\(\norm{.}}
                                                     \node at (4, 3) [latent
                                 ] (x) {\( X \)}; %
\node at (4, 1) [latent
                                 ] (z) {\( Z \)}; %
\node at (0, 3.5) [dist, label={[black]right:\normalsize\( \No \)} ] (normaltheta) {}
   ; 용
%% arrows
\edgesimple [-] {mubeta} {normal}
\edgesimple [-] {Sigmabeta} {normal}
\edgesimple {normal} {betai} ;
\edgesimple {fi} {yi}
\edgesimple {betai} {fi}
\edgesimple [-] {1} {g}
\edgesimple [-] {sigmaf} {g}
\edgesimple {g} {fi} ;
\edgesimple [-] {mutheta} {normaltheta}
\edgesimple [-] {Sigmatheta} {normaltheta}
\edgesimple {normaltheta} {theta} ;
\edgesimple {theta} {fi}
\edgesimple [-] {x} {dot} ;
\edgesimple [-] {z} {dot} ;
\edgesimple {dot} {theta} ;
%% plate
\plate {plate1} {(betai) (fi) (yi)} {\( i=1,...n \)};
\end{tikzpicture}
```

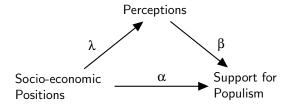


4. DAG

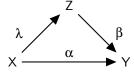
4.1. Nodes as Text and box



4.2. Nodes as text



4.3. Nodes as variables (relative position)



4.4. Nodes as variables and circles

```
\node at (5, 0) [latent, ] (out) {Y}; %

%% edges

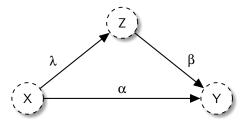
\path[->] (ind) edge node[el,left,rotate=0] {\(\lambda \quad \\)} (med);

\path[->] (med) edge node[el,right,rotate=0] {\(\quad \beta \\)} (out);

\path[->] (ind) edge node[el,above,rotate=0] {\(\alpha \\)} (out);

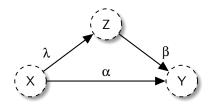
\end{tikzpicture}

\end{figure}
```



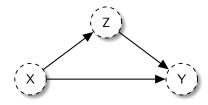
4.5. Nodes as variables and circles (closer)

```
\begin{figure}[ht]\centering
\begin{tikzpicture}[thick,scale=1, every node/.style={transform shape}, on grid, auto]
\node at (0, 0)
                            ] (ind) {X}; %
                 [latent
\node at (2, 1.5) [latent,
                             ] (med) {Z} ; %
\node at (4, 0)
                 [latent,
                             ] (out) {Y}; %
%% edges
\path[->] (ind) edge node[el,left,rotate=0] {\(\lambda \quad \\) }
                                                                    (med);
\path[->] (med) edge node[el,right,rotate=0] {\(\quad \beta \)}
\path[->] (ind) edge node[el,above,rotate=0] {\(\alpha\\)}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{figure}
```



4.6. Nodes as variables and circles (closer, no edge labels)

```
\path[->] (ind) edge node[el,above,rotate=0] {} (out);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{figure}
```



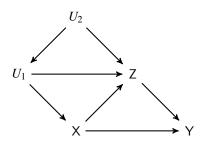
4.7. Nodes as variables and circles (closer, no edge labels, and subfigures)

```
\begin{figure}[ht]
\begin{subfigure}{.5\textwidth}
  \centering
  \begin{tikzpicture}[thick,scale=1, every node/.style={transform shape}, on grid, auto]
  \node at (0, 0) [latent ] (ind) \{X\}; %
  \node at (2, 1.5) [latent, ] (med) \{Z\}; %
  \node at (4, 0) [latent, ] (out) {Y}; %
  %% edges
  \path[->] (ind) edge node[el,left,rotate=0] {}
                                                    (med);
  \path[->] (med) edge node[el,right,rotate=0] {}
                                                    (out);
  \path[->] (ind) edge node[el,above,rotate=0] {}
                                                    (out);
  \end{tikzpicture}
  \caption{Put your sub-caption here}
  \label{fig:sub-first}
\end{subfigure}
\begin{subfigure}{.5\textwidth}
  \centering
  \begin{tikzpicture}[thick,scale=.7, every node/.style={transform shape}, on grid,
                             ] (ind) {X}; %
  \node at (0, 0) [latent
  \node at (2, 1.5) [latent, ] (med) \{Z\}; %
  \node at (4, 0) [latent,
                             ] (out) {Y} ; %
  %% edges
  \path[->] (ind) edge node[el,left,rotate=0] {}
                                                    (med);
  \path[<-] (med) edge node[el,right,rotate=0] {}</pre>
                                                    (out);
  \path[->] (ind) edge node[el,above,rotate=0] {}
                                                    (out);
  \end{tikzpicture}
  \caption{Put your sub-caption here}
  \label{fig:sub-second}
\end{subfigure}
\caption{Put your caption here}
\label{fig:fig}
\end{figure}
```

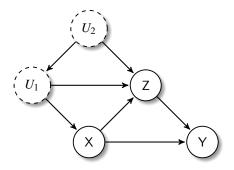


Figure 3: Put your caption here

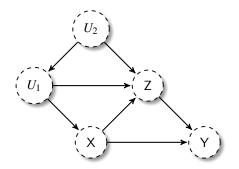
4.8. Large DAG



4.9. Large DAG (using latent var notation)



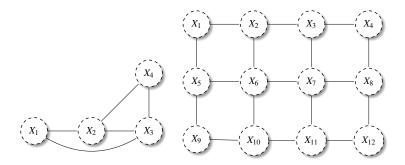
4.10. Large DAG (using latent var notation alternative)



5. Undirected Graphs

```
\begin{figure}[ht]
\scalebox{.75}{ % to reduce the size of the figure (package graphix)
% nodes: latent, obs, det, const, factor, plate, gate
\centering
\tikz{ %
\label{eq:latent} $$ \node[latent] (x1) {\( X_1 \) } ; $$
\label{latent} $$ \node[latent, right=of x1] (x2) {\(X_2 \)} ; $$
\label{latent} $$ \ \ (x_3 \ ) ; $$
\node[latent, above=of x3] (x4) {\( X_4 \) } ; %
\edgesimple [-] \{x1\} \{x2\}; %
\edgesimple [-] {x2} {x3} ; %
\edgesimple [-] \{x3\} \{x4\} ; %
\edgesimple [-] \{x2\} \{x4\}; %
\edgesimple[bend right, -] {x1} {x3} ; %
\tikz{ %
\label{eq:latent} $$ \node[latent] (x1) {\( X_1 \) } ; $$
\label{latent} $$ \node[latent, right=of x1] (x2) {\( X_2 \) } ; $$
\node[latent, right=of x2] (x3) {\( X_3 \)}; %
\node[latent, right=of x3] (x4) {\( X_4 \)}; %
% second row
\node[latent, below=of x1] (x5) {\( X_5 \)} ; %
\node[latent, below=of x2] (x6) {\( X_6 \)} ; %
\label{latent} $$ \ \end{area} $$ \ \end{area} \ \ \end{area} \ \end{area} \ \end{area} $$ \
\label{lambda} $$ \ \end{area} $$ \ \end{area} \ \end{area} \ \end{area} \ \end{area} $$ \ \end{area} \ \end{area} $$ \end{area} $$ \end{area} $$ \end{area} $$ \end{area} $$ \end{area} $$ \end{area} $$\en
  % third row
\node[latent, below=of x5] (x9) {\( X_9 \)} ; %
\label{latent} $$ \ \end{area} $$ \end{area} $$ \end{area} $$ \end{area} $$ \end{area} $$ \end{area} $$ \end
\node[latent, below=of x7] (x11) \{\ (X_{11} \ )\}; %
\node[latent, below=of x8] (x12) \{\ (X_{12} \ )\}; %
\edgesimple [-] {x1} {x2} ; %
\edgesimple [-] \{x2\} \{x3\}; %
\edgesimple [-] {x3} {x4} ; %
\edgesimple [-] {x1} {x5} ; %
\edgesimple [-] \{x2\} \{x6\} ; %
\edgesimple [-] \{x3\} \{x7\} ; %
\edgesimple [-] {x4} {x8} ; %
\edgesimple [-] \{x5\} \{x6\} ; %
\edgesimple [-] \{x6\} \{x7\}; %
\edgesimple [-] \{x7\} \{x8\} ; \$
```

```
\edgesimple [-] {x5} {x9}; %
\edgesimple [-] {x6} {x10}; %
\edgesimple [-] {x7} {x11}; %
\edgesimple [-] {x8} {x12}; %
\edgesimple [-] {x9} {x10}; %
\edgesimple [-] {x10} {x11}; %
\edgesimple [-] {x11} {x12}; %
\edgesimple [-] {x12} {x12}; %
\edgesimple [-] {x12} {x12}; %
\edgesimple [-] {x12} {x12}; %
\
```



6. Tree

It uses the package forest, so you need to include \usepackage{forest} in the latex header. Snippet: dagtree

```
left left ··· right

lleft lright lleft rleft rright

leaf left leaf right
```

```
[root
    [left node[ another left][ another right]]
    [right node]
]
\end{forest}
\end{figure}
```

