DOT 语言 GUIDE

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第一部分 设置点和线的形状和颜色

//先来看一个例子,我们创建一个文档graph1.dot:

//digraph是有向图,graph是无向图,要注意,->用在有向图中,--用在无向图中表示一条边,不能混用。

1: digraph G {

第一行给出了图的类型和名字

2: main -> parse -> execute;

当一个点第一次出现,它就

被创建了

3: main -> init;

用->标示符创建一条边

4: main -> cleanup;

5: execute -> make string;

6: execute -> printf

7: init -> make string;

8: main -> printf;

9: execute -> compare;

10: }

//然后在cmd下用这个文件运行dot

dot -Tps graph1.dot -o graph1.ps

//这是ps格式,你也可以改成jpg等格式。 //-Tps选择了postscript output,

//就画出了这个图。

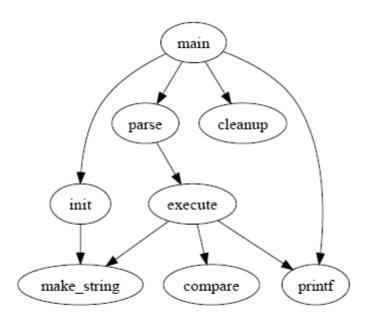


Figure 2: Drawing of small graph

//来看下一个稍微复杂点的例子,我们开始手动的设置一下图的属性。可以给点设置属性,也可以给边设置属性。先来讲讲怎么设置边的属性,<mark>在每条边后面的双括号里设置边的属性</mark>。也可以在用edge设置边的默认值。

边:直接在''一〉''语句的最后添加中括号即可; 点:需要单独把点拿出来,在后面用中括号描述点的性质。

//而<mark>给点设置属性就必须给每个点单独的设置一个属性,node表示点的默认值</mark>。 //点的默认参数是shape=ellipse, width=.75, height=.5 and labeled by the node name.

//一些点的形状在 appendix.h 中,一些常用的形状有 bos,circle,record,plaintext。

1: digraph G {

2: size ="4,4"; 把图的尺寸设为4 inch, 4

inch

3: main [shape=box]; /* this is a comment */ 把main点的形状设为方形

4: main -> parse [weight=8]; weight是设置了这条边

的重要程度,默认是1。

5: parse -> execute;

6: main -> init [style=dotted]; 让这条线是点状的

7: main -> cleanup;

8: execute -> { make string; printf} 这条语句一次连了两

条线

9: init -> make string;

10: edge [color=red]; // so is this 把边的默认颜色设为

了red

11: main -> printf [style=bold,label="100 times"]; label就是在边

上写了一行字

12: make_string [label="make a\nstring"]; 让make_string

变成了一个两行的字符串(注意那个\n)。

13: node [shape=box,style=filled,color=".7 .3 1.0"]; 设置了一下点的

默认参数,蓝色,这个被用在了compare中。

14: execute -> compare;

15: }

node和edge的属性对后续的所有语句有效,除非更新node或edge的内容,或者后续语句中有强制的属性定义。

画出以下图形:

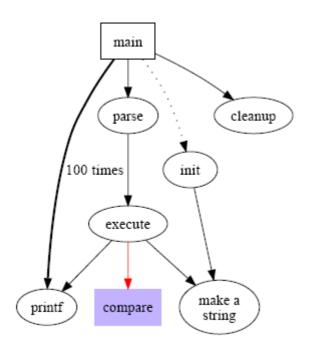
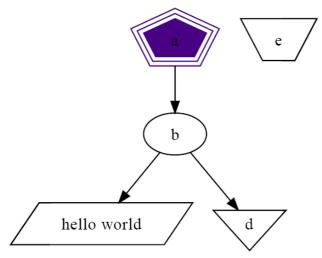


Figure 4: Drawing of fancy graph

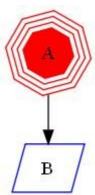
```
//可以设置每条边箭头的方向,用 dir,有 forward(default),back,both,none 四种。digraph html {
A -> B[dir = both];
B -> C[dir = none];
C -> D[dir = back];
D -> A[dir = forward];
}
```

//点的 shape 除了 record 和 Mrecord 这两种之外,其他的形状都是多边形,而我们可以对多边形进行一下属性上的设置,shape = polygon。Sides 用于设置它的边数,peripheries 用于设置多边形的外框的层数,regular = true 可以让你的多边形是一个规则的多边形,orientation = *,可以让你的多边形旋转一个角度,如 orientation = 15 就是转了 15 度。Skew 后面跟一个 $(-1.0\sim1.0)$ 的小数,能让你的图形斜切一个角度,distortion 是让你的图形产生透视效果。

```
1: digraph G {
2: a -> b -> c;
3: b -> d;
4: a [shape=polygon,sides=5,peripheries=3,color=lightblue,style=filled];
5: c [shape=polygon,sides=4,skew=.4,label="hello world"]
6: d [shape=invtriangle];
7: e [shape=polygon,sides=4,distortion=.7];
8: }
```



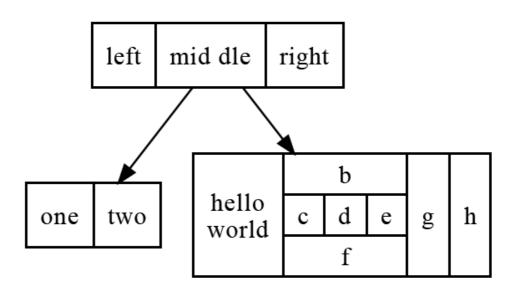
```
digraph A {
A -> B;
A[orientation = 15, regular = true, shape = polygon, sides = 8, peripheries = 4, color
= red style = filled];
B[shape = polygon, sides = 4, skew = 0.5, color = blue];
}
```



//record 和 Mrecord 的区别就是 Mrecord 的角是圆的。Record 就是由衡的和竖的矩形组成的

```
图形。
```

```
1: digraph structs {
2: node [shape=record];
3: struct1 [shape=record, label="<f0> left|<f1> mid\ dle|<f2> right"];
4: struct2 [shape=record, label="<f0> one|<f1> two"];
5: struct3 [shape=record, label="hello\nworld |{ b |{c|<here> d|e}| f}| g | h"];
6: struct1 -> struct2;
7: struct1 -> struct3;
8: }
```

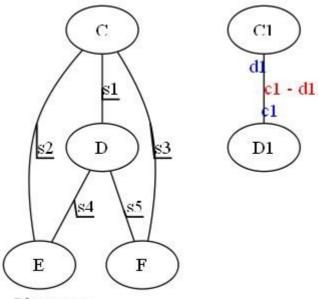


//当<mark>你的线和线 label 比较多时,可以给线的属性 decorate = true,使得每条线的 label 与所属线之间连线</mark>。你还可以给每条线加上 headlabel 和 taillabel,给每条线的起始点和终点加上 label,他们的颜色由 labelfontcolor 来决定,而 label 的颜色由 fontcolor 来决定。graph A {

```
label = "I love you";//给这幅图设置,名字labelloc = b;//图名字的位置在 bottom,也可以是 tlabeljust = l;//图名字的位置在 left,也可以是 r
```

edge[decorate = true];

```
C -- D[label = "s1"];
C -- E[label = "s2"];
C -- F[label = "s3"];
D -- E[label = "s4"];
D -- F[label = "s5"];
edge[decorate = false, labelfontcolor = blue, fontcolor = red];
C1 -- D1[headlabel = "c1", taillabel = "d1", label = "c1 - d1"];
}
```



I love you

//在 dot 中我们可以用 html 语言写一个 table。在 label 后用<>而不是" 就能引入 html 语

言。

1: digraph html {

2: abc [shape=none, margin=0, label=<

3: <TABLE BORDER="0" CELLBORDER="1" CELLSPACING="0" CELLPADDING="4">

4: <TR><TD ROWSPAN="3">hello
world</TD>

5: <TD COLSPAN="3">b</TD>

6: <TD ROWSPAN="3" BGCOLOR="lightgrey">g</TD>

7: <TD ROWSPAN="3">h</TD>

8: </TR>

9: <TR><TD>c</TD>

10: <TD PORT="here">d</TD>

11: <TD>e</TD>

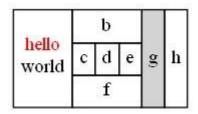
12: </TR>

13: <TR><TD COLSPAN="3">f</TD>

14: </TR>

15: </TABLE>>];

16: }



//这样创造了一个5行5列的表格,我们可以在表格中打字。

digraph html {

abc [shape=none, margin=0, label=<

<TABLE BORDER="0" CELLBORDER="1" CELLSPACING="0" CELLPADDING="4">

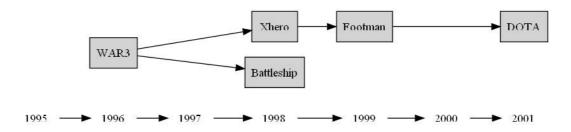
```
<TR><TD>0</TD><TD>1</TD><TD>2</TD><TD>3</TD><TD>4</TD>
</TR>
</TR>
<TR><TD>1</TD><TD></TD></TD></TD></TD></TD>
</TD>
```

第二部分 设置点和线的位置,子图的概念

```
//默认时图中的线都是从上到下的,我们可以将其改为从左到右,在文件的最上层打入rankdir=LR 就是从左到右,默认是 TB(top -> bottom),也可以是 RL,BT。
```

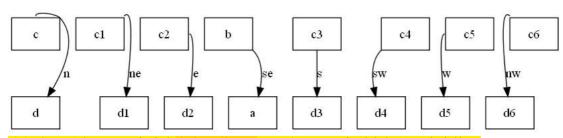
//当图中时间表之类的东西时,我们会需要点能排在一行(列),这时要用到 rank,用花括号把 rank=same,然后把需要并排的点一次输入。

```
digraph html {
rankdir = LR;
{
    node[shape = plaintext];
    1995 -> 1996 -> 1997 -> 1998 -> 1999 -> 2000 -> 2001;
}
{
    node[shape = box, style = filled];
    WAR3 -> Xhero -> Footman -> DOTA;
    WAR3 -> Battleship;
}
{rank = same; 1996; WAR3;}
{rank = same; 1998; Xhero; Battleship;}
{rank = same; 1999; Footman;}
{rank = same; 2001; DOTA;}
}
```



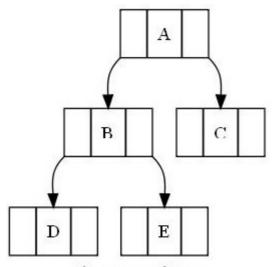
设立一条边时,我们可以制定这条边从起点的那个位置射出和从哪个位置结束。控制符有"n", "ne","e", "se", "s", "sw", "w" 和 "nw", 具体效果见下:

```
digraph html {
node[shape = box];
c:n -> d[label = n];
c1:ne -> d1[label = ne];
c2:e -> d2[label = e];
b:se -> a[label = se];
c3:s -> d3[label = s];
c4:sw -> d4[label = sw];
c5:w -> d5[label = w];
```



我们也可以在 record 中给点定义一些 port, 因为 record 类型中都是一个个格子。

```
digraph html {
label = "Binary search tree":
node[shape = record];
A[label = "\leftafformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformalformal
```



Binary search tree

```
//构造一个 HASH 表
1: digraph G {
2: nodesep=.05;
3: rankdir=LR;
4: node [shape=record,width=.1,height=.1];
6: node0 [label = "<f0> |<f1> |<f2> |<f3> |<f4> |<f5> |<f6> | ",height=2.5];
7: node [width = 1.5];
8: node1 [label = {<n> n14 | 719 |  }"];
9: node2 [label = "{<n> a1 | 805 | }"];
10: node3 [label = {<n> i9 | 718 |  }"];
11: node4 [label = {<n> e5 | 989 |  }"];
12: node5 [label = {<n> t20 | 959 |  }"];
13: node6 [label = {<n> o15 | 794 |  }"];
14: node7 [label = "{<n> s19 | 659 |  }"];
15:
16: node0:f0 -> node1:n;
17: node0:f1 -> node2:n;
18: node0:f2 -> node3:n;
19: node0:f5 -> node4:n;
20: node0:f6 -> node5:n;
21: node2:p -> node6:n;
22: node4:p -> node7:n;
23: }
Figure 17: Hash table graph file
n14 719
a1 805
i9 718
e5 989
t20 959
```

Figure 18: Drawing of hash table

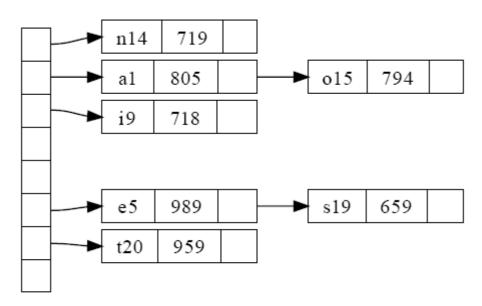


Figure 18: Drawing of hash table

画一个子图就是 subgraph cluster#,必须有 cluster 前缀。

```
digraph G {
    subgraph cluster0 {
                                                    start
        node [style=filled,color=white];
        style=filled;
                                          process #1,
                                                         process #2
        color=lightgrey;
        a0 -> a1 -> a2 -> a3;
                                               a0
                                                            ъ0
        label = "process #1";
    }
    subgraph cluster1 {
                                                            ъ1
                                               a1
        node [style=filled];
        b0 -> b1 -> b2 -> b3;
        label = "process #2";
        color=blue
                                               a2
                                                            ъ2
    start -> a0;
    start -> b0;
    a1 -> b3;
                                                           ь3
                                               a3
    b2 -> a3;
    a3 -> a0;
    a3 -> end;
    b3 -> end;
                                                    end
    start [shape=Mdiamond];
    end [shape=Msquare];
}
```

Figure 19: Process diagram with clusters

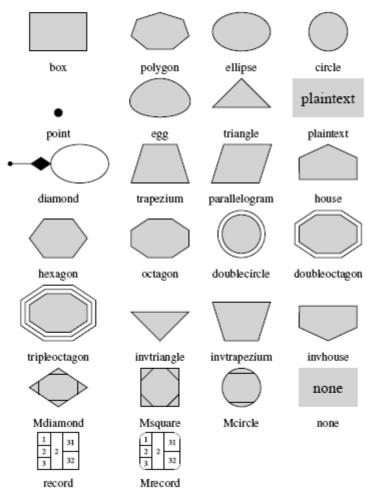
当你想把一条边连到一个子图的边界上,先输入 compound = true, 然后就能用 lhead 和 ltail 来设置连接的子图了。

```
digraph G {
    compound=true;
    subgraph cluster0 {
     a -> b;
     a -> c;
     b -> d;
     c -> d;
   subgraph cluster1 {
     e -> g;
     e -> f;
    }
   b -> f [lhead=cluster1];
                                 h
   d -> e;
   c -> g [ltail=cluster0,
             lhead=cluster1];
   c -> e [ltail=cluster0];
   d -> h;
}
```

H Node Shapes

These are the principal node shapes. A more complete description of node shapes can be found at the web site

www.graphviz.org/doc/info/shapes.html



J Color Names

Here are some basic color names. More information about colors can be found at

www.graphviz.org/doc/info/colors.html
www.graphviz.org/doc/info/attrs.html#k:color

| Whites antiquewhite[1-4] | Reds coral[1-4] | Yellows darkgoldenrod[1-4] | turquoise[1-4] |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| azure[1-4] | crimson | gold[1-4] | Blues |
| bisque[1-4] | darksalmon | goldenrod[1-4] | aliceblue |
| blanchedalmond | deeppink[1-4] | greenyellow | blue[1-4] |
| cornsilk[1-4] | firebrick[1-4] | lightgoldenrod[1-4] | blueviolet |
| floralwhite | hotpink[1-4] | lightgoldenrodyellow | cadetblue[1-4] |
| gainsboro | indianred[1-4] | lightyellow[1-4] | cornflowerblue |
| ghostwhite | lightpink[1-4] | palegoldenrod | darkslateblue |
| honeydew[1-4] | lightsalmon[1-4] | yellow[1-4] | deepskyblue[1-4] |
| ivory[1-4] | maroon[1-4] | yellowgreen | dodgerblue[1-4] |
| lavender | mediumvioletred | , | indigo |
| lavenderblush[1-4] | orangered[1-4] | Greens | lightblue[1-4] |
| lemonchiffon[1-4] | palevioletred[1-4] | chartre use[1-4] | lightskyblue[1-4] |
| linen | pink[1-4] | darkgreen | lightslateblue[1-4] |
| mintcream | red[1-4] | darkolive green[1-4] | mediumblue |
| mistyrose[1-4] | salmon[1-4] | darkseagreen[1-4] | mediumslateblue |
| moccasin | tomato[1-4] | forestgreen | midnightblue |
| navajowhite[1-4] | violetred[1-4] | green[1-4] | navy |
| oldlace | | greenyellow | navyblue |
| papayaw hip | Browns | lawngreen | powderblue |
| peachpuff[1-4] | beige | lightseagreen | royalblue[1-4] |
| seashell[1-4] | brown[1-4] | limegreen | skyblue[1-4] |
| snow[1-4] | burlywood[1-4] | mediumseagreen | slateblue[1-4] |
| thistle[1-4] | chocolate[1-4] | mediumspringgreen | steelblue[1-4] |
| wheat[1-4] | darkkhaki | mintcream | |
| white | khaki[1-4] | olivedrab[1-4] | Magentas |
| whitesmoke | peru | palegreen[1-4] | blueviolet |
| | rosybrown[1-4] | seagreen[1-4] | darkorchid[1-4] |
| Greys | saddlebrown | springgreen[1-4] | darkviolet |
| darkslategray[1-4] | sandybrown | yellowgreen | magenta[1-4] |
| dimgray | sienna[1-4] | | mediumorchid[1-4] |
| gray | tan[1-4] | Cyans | mediumpurple[1-4] |
| gray[0-100] | Ononoos | aquamarine[1-4] | mediumvioletred |
| lightgray | Oranges darkorange[1-4] | cyan[1-4] darkturquoise | orchid[1-4] palevioletred[1-4] |
| lightslategray slategray[1-4] | orange[1-4] | lightcyan[1-4] | plum[1-4] |
| stategray[1-4] | orangered[1-4] | mediumaquamarine | purple[1-4] |
| Blacks | orangered[1-4] | mediumturquoise | violet |
| black | | paleturquoise[1-4] | violetred[1-4] |
| west the | | Parameter 41 | |