

# Package ‘networkD3’

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**Type** Package

**Title** D3 JavaScript Network Graphs from R

**Description** Creates 'D3' 'JavaScript' network, tree, dendrogram, and Sankey graphs from 'R'.

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**License** GPL (>= 3)

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**Imports** htmlwidgets (>= 0.3.2), igraph, magrittr

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**Enhances** knitr, shiny

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**Author** J.J. Allaire [aut],  
Peter Ellis [ctb],  
Christopher Gandrud [aut, cre],  
Kevin Kuo [ctb],  
B.W. Lewis [ctb],  
Jonathan Owen [ctb],  
Kenton Russell [aut],  
Jennifer Rogers [ctb],  
Charles Sese [ctb],  
CJ Yetman [aut]

**Maintainer** Christopher Gandrud <[christopher.gandrud@gmail.com](mailto:christopher.gandrud@gmail.com)>

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networkD3-package	<i>Tools for Creating D3 Network Graphs from R</i>
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**Description**

Creates D3 JavaScript network, tree, dendrogram, and Sankey graphs from R.

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as.radialNetwork	<i>Convert an R hclust or dendrogram object into a radialNetwork list.</i>
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**Description**

as.radialNetwork converts an R hclust or dendrogram object into a list suitable for use by the radialNetwork function.

**Usage**

```
as.radialNetwork(d, root)
```

**Arguments**

d	An object of R class hclust or dendrogram.
root	An optional name for the root node. If missing, use the first argument variable name.

**Details**

as.radialNetwork converts R objects of class hclust or dendrogram into a list suitable for use with the radialNetwork function.

**Examples**

```
# Create a hierarchical cluster object and display with radialNetwork
## dontrun
hc <- hclust(dist(USArrests), "ave")
radialNetwork(as.radialNetwork(hc))
```

---

chordNetwork

---

*Create Reingold-Tilford Tree network diagrams.*


---

**Description**

Create Reingold-Tilford Tree network diagrams.

**Usage**

```
chordNetwork(Data, height = 500, width = 500, initialOpacity = 0.8,
  useTicks = 0, colourScale = c("#1f77b4", "#aec7e8", "#ff7f0e", "#ffbb78",
  "#2ca02c", "#98df8a", "#d62728", "#ff9896", "#9467bd", "#c5b0d5", "#8c564b",
  "#c49c94", "#e377c2", "#f7b6d2", "#7f7f7f", "#c7c7c7", "#bcbd22", "#dbdb8d",
  "#17becf", "#9edae5"), padding = 0.1, fontSize = 14,
  fontFamily = "sans-serif", labels = c(), labelDistance = 30)
```

**Arguments**

Data	A square matrix or data frame whose (n, m) entry represents the strength of the link from group n to group m
height	height for the network graph's frame area in pixels (if NULL then height is automatically determined based on context)
width	numeric width for the network graph's frame area in pixels (if NULL then width is automatically determined based on context)
initialOpacity	specify the opacity before the user mouses over the link
useTicks	integer number of ticks on the radial axis. The default is '0' which means no ticks will be drawn.
colourScale	specify the hexadecimal colours in which to display the different categories. If there are fewer colours than categories, the last colour is repeated as necessary (if NULL then defaults to D3 colour scale)
padding	specify the amount of space between adjacent categories on the outside of the graph
fontSize	numeric font size in pixels for the node text labels.

fontFamily      font family for the node text labels.  
 labels          vector containing labels of the categories  
 labelDistance   integer distance in pixels (px) between text labels and outer radius. The default is '30'.

### Source

Mike Bostock: <https://github.com/mbostock/d3/wiki/Chord-Layout>.

### Examples

```
## Not run:
#### Data about hair colour preferences, from
## https://github.com/mbostock/d3/wiki/Chord-Layout

hairColourData <- matrix(c(11975, 1951, 8010, 1013,
                           5871, 10048, 16145, 990,
                           8916, 2060, 8090, 940,
                           2868, 6171, 8045, 6907),
                          nrow = 4)

chordNetwork(Data = hairColourData,
             width = 500,
             height = 500,
             colourScale = c("#000000",
                              "#FFDD89",
                              "#957244",
                              "#F26223"),
             labels = c("red", "brown", "blond", "gray"))

## End(Not run)
```

---

chordNetworkOutput      *Shiny bindings for networkD3 widgets*

---

### Description

Output and render functions for using networkD3 widgets within Shiny applications and interactive Rmd documents.

### Usage

```
chordNetworkOutput(outputId, width = "100%", height = "500px")

renderchordNetwork(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)

dendroNetworkOutput(outputId, width = "100%", height = "800px")
```

```

renderDendroNetwork(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)
diagonalNetworkOutput(outputId, width = "100%", height = "800px")
renderDiagonalNetwork(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)
forceNetworkOutput(outputId, width = "100%", height = "500px")
renderForceNetwork(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)
radialNetworkOutput(outputId, width = "100%", height = "800px")
renderRadialNetwork(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)
sankeyNetworkOutput(outputId, width = "100%", height = "500px")
renderSankeyNetwork(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)
simpleNetworkOutput(outputId, width = "100%", height = "500px")
renderSimpleNetwork(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)

```

### Arguments

outputId	output variable to read from
width, height	Must be a valid CSS unit (like "100%", "400px", "auto") or a number, which will be coerced to a string and have "px" appended.
expr	An expression that generates a networkD3 graph
env	The environment in which to evaluate expr.
quoted	Is expr a quoted expression (with quote())? This is useful if you want to save an expression in a variable.

---

dendroNetwork

*Create hierarchical cluster network diagrams.*


---

### Description

Create hierarchical cluster network diagrams.

### Usage

```

dendroNetwork(hc, height = 500, width = 800, fontSize = 10,
  linkColour = "#ccc", nodeColour = "#fff", nodeStroke = "steelblue",
  textColour = "#111", textOpacity = 0.9, textRotate = NULL,
  opacity = 0.9, margins = NULL, linkType = c("elbow", "diagonal"),
  treeOrientation = c("horizontal", "vertical"), zoom = FALSE)

```

**Arguments**

hc	a hierarchical (hclust) cluster object.
height	height for the network graph's frame area in pixels
width	numeric width for the network graph's frame area in pixels
fontSize	numeric font size in pixels for the node text labels.
linkColour	character string specifying the colour you want the link lines to be. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).
nodeColour	character string specifying the colour you want the node circles to be. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).
nodeStroke	character string specifying the colour you want the node perimeter to be. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).
textColour	character vector or scalar specifying the colour you want the text to be before they are clicked. Order should match the order of hclust\$labels. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).
textOpacity	numeric vector or scalar of the proportion opaque you would like the text to be before they are clicked. rder should match the order of hclust\$labels.
textRotate	numeric degrees to rotate text for node text. Default is 0 for horizontal and 65 degrees for vertical.
opacity	numeric value of the proportion opaque you would like the graph elements to be.
margins	numeric value or named list of plot margins (top, right, bottom, left). Set the margin appropriately to accomodate long text labels.
linkType	character specifying the link type between points. Options are 'elbow' and 'diagonal'.
treeOrientation	character specifying the tree orientation, Options are 'vertical' and 'horizontal'.
zoom	logical enabling plot zoom and pan

**Source**

Mike Bostock: <http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4063570>.

Fabio Nelli: <http://www.meccanismocomplesso.org/en/dendrogramma-d3-parte1/>

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
hc <- hclust(dist(USArrests), "ave")

dendroNetwork(hc, height = 600)
dendroNetwork(hc, treeOrientation = "vertical")

dendroNetwork(hc, height = 600, linkType = "diagonal")
dendroNetwork(hc, treeOrientation = "vertical", linkType = "diagonal")

dendroNetwork(hc, textColour = c("red", "green", "orange")[cutree(hc, 3)],
```

```

      height = 600)
dendroNetwork(hc, textColour = c("red", "green", "orange")[cutree(hc, 3)],
              treeOrientation = "vertical")

## End(Not run)

```

---

diagonalNetwork	<i>Create Reingold-Tilford Tree network diagrams.</i>
-----------------	---

---

### Description

Create Reingold-Tilford Tree network diagrams.

### Usage

```

diagonalNetwork(List, height = NULL, width = NULL, fontSize = 10,
                fontFamily = "serif", linkColour = "#ccc", nodeColour = "#fff",
                nodeStroke = "steelblue", textColour = "#111", opacity = 0.9,
                margin = NULL)

```

### Arguments

List	a hierarchical list object with a root node and children.
height	height for the network graph's frame area in pixels (if NULL then height is automatically determined based on context)
width	numeric width for the network graph's frame area in pixels (if NULL then width is automatically determined based on context)
fontSize	numeric font size in pixels for the node text labels.
fontFamily	font family for the node text labels.
linkColour	character string specifying the colour you want the link lines to be. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).
nodeColour	character string specifying the colour you want the node circles to be. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).
nodeStroke	character string specifying the colour you want the node perimeter to be. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).
textColour	character string specifying the colour you want the text to be before they are clicked. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).
opacity	numeric value of the proportion opaque you would like the graph elements to be.
margin	an integer or a named list/vector of integers for the plot margins. If using a named list/vector, the positions top, right, bottom, left are valid. If a single integer is provided, then the value will be assigned to the right margin. Set the margin appropriately to accomodate long text labels.

**Source**

Reingold. E. M., and Tilford, J. S. (1981). Tidier Drawings of Trees. IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, SE-7(2), 223-228.

Mike Bostock: <http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4339083>.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
#### Create tree from JSON formatted data
## Download JSON data
# Create URL. paste0 used purely to keep within line width.
URL <- paste0("https://cdn.rawgit.com/christophergandrud/networkD3/",
             "master/JSONdata//flare.json")

## Convert to list format
Flare <- jsonlite::fromJSON(URL, simplifyDataFrame = FALSE)

## Recreate Bostock example from http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4063550
diagonalNetwork(List = Flare, fontSize = 10, opacity = 0.9)

#### Create a tree dendrogram from an R hclust object
hc <- hclust(dist(USArrests), "ave")
diagonalNetwork(as.radialNetwork(hc))
diagonalNetwork(as.radialNetwork(hc), fontFamily = "cursive")

#### Create tree from a hierarchical R list
For an alternative structure see: http://stackoverflow.com/a/30747323/1705044
CanadaPC <- list(name = "Canada", children = list(list(name = "Newfoundland",
  children = list(list(name = "St. John's")),
  list(name = "PEI",
    children = list(list(name = "Charlottetown"))),
  list(name = "Nova Scotia",
    children = list(list(name = "Halifax"))),
  list(name = "New Brunswick",
    children = list(list(name = "Fredericton"))),
  list(name = "Quebec",
    children = list(list(name = "Montreal",
      list(name = "Quebec City"))),
  list(name = "Ontario",
    children = list(list(name = "Toronto",
      list(name = "Ottawa"))),
  list(name = "Manitoba",
    children = list(list(name = "Winnipeg"))),
  list(name = "Saskatchewan",
    children = list(list(name = "Regina"))),
  list(name = "Nunavuet",
    children = list(list(name = "Iqaluit"))),
  list(name = "NWT",
    children = list(list(name = "Yellowknife"))),
  list(name = "Alberta",
    children = list(list(name = "Edmonton"))),
  list(name = "British Columbia",
```



```

        children = list(list(name = "Victoria"),
                        list(name = "Vancouver")),
list(name = "Yukon",
      children = list(list(name = "Whitehorse")))
))

diagonalNetwork(List = CanadaPC, fontSize = 10)

## End(Not run)

```

---

forceNetwork

---

*Create a D3 JavaScript force directed network graph.*


---

## Description

Create a D3 JavaScript force directed network graph.

## Usage

```

forceNetwork(Links, Nodes, Source, Target, Value, NodeID, Nodesize, Group,
             height = NULL, width = NULL,
             colourScale = JS("d3.scaleOrdinal(d3.schemeCategory20);"), fontSize = 7,
             fontFamily = "serif", linkDistance = 50,
             linkWidth = JS("function(d) { return Math.sqrt(d.value); }"),
             radiusCalculation = JS(" Math.sqrt(d.nodesize)+6"), charge = -30,
             linkColour = "#666", opacity = 0.6, zoom = FALSE, legend = FALSE,
             arrows = FALSE, bounded = FALSE, opacityNoHover = 0,
             clickAction = NULL)

```

## Arguments

Links	a data frame object with the links between the nodes. It should include the Source and Target for each link. These should be numbered starting from 0. An optional Value variable can be included to specify how close the nodes are to one another.
Nodes	a data frame containing the node id and properties of the nodes. If no ID is specified then the nodes must be in the same order as the Source variable column in the Links data frame. Currently only a grouping variable is allowed.
Source	character string naming the network source variable in the Links data frame.
Target	character string naming the network target variable in the Links data frame.
Value	character string naming the variable in the Links data frame for how wide the links are.
NodeID	character string specifying the node IDs in the Nodes data frame.
Nodesize	character string specifying the a column in the Nodes data frame with some value to vary the node radius's with. See also radiusCalculation.

Group	character string specifying the group of each node in the Nodes data frame.
height	numeric height for the network graph's frame area in pixels.
width	numeric width for the network graph's frame area in pixels.
colourScale	character string specifying the categorical colour scale for the nodes. See <a href="https://github.com/d3/d3/blob/master/API.md#ordinal-scales">https://github.com/d3/d3/blob/master/API.md#ordinal-scales</a> .
fontSize	numeric font size in pixels for the node text labels.
fontFamily	font family for the node text labels.
linkDistance	numeric or character string. Either numeric fixed distance between the links in pixels (actually arbitrary relative to the diagram's size). Or a JavaScript function, possibly to weight by Value. For example: <code>linkDistance = JS("function(d){return d.value * 10}").</code>
linkWidth	numeric or character string. Can be a numeric fixed width in pixels (arbitrary relative to the diagram's size). Or a JavaScript function, possibly to weight by Value. The default is <code>linkWidth = JS("function(d) { return Math.sqrt(d.value); }").</code>
radiusCalculation	character string. A javascript mathematical expression, to weight the radius by Nodesize. The default value is <code>radiusCalculation = JS("Math.sqrt(d.nodesize)+6").</code>
charge	numeric value indicating either the strength of the node repulsion (negative value) or attraction (positive value).
linkColour	character vector specifying the colour(s) you want the link lines to be. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).
opacity	numeric value of the proportion opaque you would like the graph elements to be.
zoom	logical value to enable (TRUE) or disable (FALSE) zooming.
legend	logical value to enable node colour legends.
arrows	logical value to enable directional link arrows.
bounded	logical value to enable (TRUE) or disable (FALSE) the bounding box limiting the graph's extent. See <a href="http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/1129492">http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/1129492</a> .
opacityNoHover	numeric value of the opacity proportion for node labels text when the mouse is not hovering over them.
clickAction	character string with a JavaScript expression to evaluate when a node is clicked.

### Source

D3.js was created by Michael Bostock. See <http://d3js.org/> and, more specifically for force directed networks <https://github.com/d3/d3/blob/master/API.md#forces-d3-force>.

### See Also

[JS](#).

**Examples**

```

# Load data
data(MisLinks)
data(MisNodes)
# Create graph
forceNetwork(Links = MisLinks, Nodes = MisNodes, Source = "source",
             Target = "target", Value = "value", NodeID = "name",
             Group = "group", opacity = 0.4, zoom = TRUE)

# Create graph with legend and varying node radius
forceNetwork(Links = MisLinks, Nodes = MisNodes, Source = "source",
             Target = "target", Value = "value", NodeID = "name",
             Nodesize = "size",
             radiusCalculation = "Math.sqrt(d.nodesize)+6",
             Group = "group", opacity = 0.4, legend = TRUE)

# Create graph directed arrows
forceNetwork(Links = MisLinks, Nodes = MisNodes, Source = "source",
             Target = "target", Value = "value", NodeID = "name",
             Group = "group", opacity = 0.4, arrows = TRUE)

## Not run:
#### JSON Data Example
# Load data JSON formatted data into two R data frames
# Create URL. paste0 used purely to keep within line width.
URL <- paste0("https://cdn.rawgit.com/christophergandrud/networkD3/",
             "master/JSONdata/miserables.json")

MisJson <- jsonlite::fromJSON(URL)

# Create graph
forceNetwork(Links = MisJson$links, Nodes = MisJson$nodes, Source = "source",
             Target = "target", Value = "value", NodeID = "name",
             Group = "group", opacity = 0.4)

# Create graph with zooming
forceNetwork(Links = MisJson$links, Nodes = MisJson$nodes, Source = "source",
             Target = "target", Value = "value", NodeID = "name",
             Group = "group", opacity = 0.4, zoom = TRUE)

# Create a bounded graph
forceNetwork(Links = MisJson$links, Nodes = MisJson$nodes, Source = "source",
             Target = "target", Value = "value", NodeID = "name",
             Group = "group", opacity = 0.4, bounded = TRUE)

# Create graph with node text faintly visible when no hovering
forceNetwork(Links = MisJson$links, Nodes = MisJson$nodes, Source = "source",
             Target = "target", Value = "value", NodeID = "name",
             Group = "group", opacity = 0.4, bounded = TRUE,
             opacityNoHover = TRUE)

```

```

## Specify colours for specific edges
# Find links to Valjean (11)
which(MisNodes == "Valjean", arr = TRUE)[1] - 1
ValjeanInds = which(MisLinks == 11, arr = TRUE)[, 1]

# Create a colour vector
ValjeanCols = ifelse(1:nrow(MisLinks) %in% ValjeanInds, "#bf3eff", "#6666")

forceNetwork(Links = MisLinks, Nodes = MisNodes, Source = "source",
             Target = "target", Value = "value", NodeID = "name",
             Group = "group", opacity = 0.8, linkColour = ValjeanCols)

## Create graph with alert pop-up when a node is clicked. You're
# unlikely to want to do exactly this, but you might use
# Shiny.onInputChange() to allocate d.XXX to an element of input
# for use in a Shiny app.

MyClickScript <- 'alert("You clicked " + d.name + " which is in row " +
                    (d.index + 1) + " of your original R data frame");'

forceNetwork(Links = MisLinks, Nodes = MisNodes, Source = "source",
             Target = "target", Value = "value", NodeID = "name",
             Group = "group", opacity = 1, zoom = FALSE,
             bounded = TRUE, clickAction = MyClickScript)

## End(Not run)

```

---

igraph\_to\_networkD3     *Function to convert igraph graph to a list suitable for networkD3*

---

## Description

Function to convert igraph graph to a list suitable for networkD3

## Usage

```
igraph_to_networkD3(g, group, what = "both")
```

## Arguments

g	an igraph class graph object
group	an object that contains node group values, for example, those created with igraph's <a href="#">membership</a> function.
what	a character string specifying what to return. If what = 'links' or what = 'nodes' only the links or nodes are returned as data frames, respectively. If what = 'both' then both data frames will be return in a list.

**Value**

A list of link and node data frames or only the link or node data frames.

**Examples**

```
# Load igraph
library(igraph)

# Use igraph to make the graph and find membership
karate <- make_graph("Zachary")
wc <- cluster_walktrap(karate)
members <- membership(wc)

# Convert to object suitable for networkD3
karate_d3 <- igraph_to_networkD3(karate, group = members)

# Create force directed network plot
forceNetwork(Links = karate_d3$links, Nodes = karate_d3$nodes,
             Source = 'source', Target = 'target', NodeID = 'name',
             Group = 'group')

## Not run:
# Example with data from data frame
# Load data
## Original data from http://results.ref.ac.uk/DownloadSubmissions/ByUoa/21
data('SchoolsJournals')

# Convert to igraph
SchoolsJournals <- graph.data.frame(SchoolsJournals, directed = FALSE)

# Remove duplicate edges
SchoolsJournals <- simplify(SchoolsJournals)

# Find group membership
wt <- cluster_walktrap(SchoolsJournals, steps = 6)
members <- membership(wt)

# Convert igraph to list for networkD3
sj_list <- igraph_to_networkD3(SchoolsJournals, group = members)

# Plot as a forceDirected Network
forceNetwork(Links = sj_list$links, Nodes = sj_list$nodes, Source = 'source',
             Target = 'target', NodeID = 'name', Group = 'group',
             zoom = TRUE, linkDistance = 200)

## End(Not run)
```

**Description**

Create character strings that will be evaluated as JavaScript

**Usage**

```
JS(...)
```

**Arguments**

... character string to evaluate

**Source**

A direct import of JS from Ramnath Vaidyanathan, Yihui Xie, JJ Allaire, Joe Cheng and Kenton Russell (2015). [htmlwidgets](#): HTML Widgets for R. R package version 0.4.

---

MisLinks

*Les Miserables character links*

---

**Description**

A data file of links from Knuth's Les Miserables characters data base.

**Usage**

```
MisLinks
```

**Format**

A data set with 254 observations of 3 variables.

**Source**

See Mike Bostock <http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4062045>.

---

MisNodes	<i>Les Miserables character nodes</i>
----------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

A data file of nodes from Knuth's Les Miserables characters data base.

**Usage**

MisNodes

**Format**

A data set with 77 observations of 2 variables, plus made up node size variable.

**Source**

See Mike Bostock <http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4062045>.

---

radialNetwork	<i>Create Reingold-Tilford Tree network diagrams.</i>
---------------	---

---

**Description**

Create Reingold-Tilford Tree network diagrams.

**Usage**

```
radialNetwork(List, height = NULL, width = NULL, fontSize = 10,
  fontFamily = "serif", linkColour = "#ccc", nodeColour = "#fff",
  nodeStroke = "steelblue", textColour = "#111", opacity = 0.9,
  margin = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

List	a hierarchical list object with a root node and children.
height	height for the network graph's frame area in pixels (if NULL then height is automatically determined based on context)
width	numeric width for the network graph's frame area in pixels (if NULL then width is automatically determined based on context)
fontSize	numeric font size in pixels for the node text labels.
fontFamily	font family for the node text labels.
linkColour	character string specifying the colour you want the link lines to be. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).

nodeColour	character string specifying the colour you want the node circles to be. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).
nodeStroke	character string specifying the colour you want the node perimeter to be. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).
textColour	character string specifying the colour you want the text to be before they are clicked. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).
opacity	numeric value of the proportion opaque you would like the graph elements to be.
margin	an integer or a named list/vector of integers for the plot margins. If using a named list/vector, the positions top, right, bottom, left are valid. If a single integer is provided, then the value will be assigned to the right margin. Set the margin appropriately to accomodate long text labels.

### Source

Reingold. E. M., and Tilford, J. S. (1981). Tidier Drawings of Trees. IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, SE-7(2), 223-228.

Mike Bostock: <http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4063550>.

### Examples

```
## Not run:
#### Create tree from JSON formatted data
## Download JSON data
# Create URL. paste0 used purely to keep within line width.
URL <- paste0("https://cdn.rawgit.com/christophergandrud/networkD3/",
             "master/JSONdata//flare.json")

## Convert to list format
Flare <- jsonlite::fromJSON(URL, simplifyDataFrame = FALSE)

## Recreate Bostock example from http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4063550
radialNetwork(List = Flare, fontSize = 10, opacity = 0.9)

#### Create a tree dendrogram from an R hclust object
hc <- hclust(dist(USArrests), "ave")
radialNetwork(as.radialNetwork(hc))
radialNetwork(as.radialNetwork(hc), fontFamily = "cursive")

#### Create tree from a hierarchical R list
For an alternative structure see: http://stackoverflow.com/a/30747323/1705044
CanadaPC <- list(name = "Canada", children = list(list(name = "Newfoundland",
  children = list(list(name = "St. John's")),
  list(name = "PEI",
  children = list(list(name = "Charlottetown"))),
  list(name = "Nova Scotia",
  children = list(list(name = "Halifax"))),
  list(name = "New Brunswick",
  children = list(list(name = "Fredericton"))),
  list(name = "Quebec",
```



```

        children = list(list(name = "Montreal"),
                        list(name = "Quebec City")),
list(name = "Ontario",
      children = list(list(name = "Toronto"),
                      list(name = "Ottawa")),
list(name = "Manitoba",
      children = list(list(name = "Winnipeg"))),
list(name = "Saskatchewan",
      children = list(list(name = "Regina"))),
list(name = "Nunavuet",
      children = list(list(name = "Iqaluit"))),
list(name = "NWT",
      children = list(list(name = "Yellowknife")),
list(name = "Alberta",
      children = list(list(name = "Edmonton")),
list(name = "British Columbia",
      children = list(list(name = "Victoria"),
                      list(name = "Vancouver"))),
list(name = "Yukon",
      children = list(list(name = "Whitehorse")))
))

radialNetwork(List = CanadaPC, fontSize = 10)

## End(Not run)

```

---

sankeyNetwork

*Create a D3 JavaScript Sankey diagram*


---

## Description

Create a D3 JavaScript Sankey diagram

## Usage

```

sankeyNetwork(Links, Nodes, Source, Target, Value, NodeID, NodeGroup = NodeID,
              LinkGroup = NULL, units = "",
              colourScale = JS("d3.scaleOrdinal(d3.schemeCategory20);"), fontSize = 7,
              fontFamily = NULL, nodeWidth = 15, nodePadding = 10, margin = NULL,
              height = NULL, width = NULL, iterations = 32, sinksRight = TRUE)

```

## Arguments

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| Links | a data frame object with the links between the nodes. It should have include the Source and Target for each link. An optional Value variable can be included to specify how close the nodes are to one another.                     |
| Nodes | a data frame containing the node id and properties of the nodes. If no ID is specified then the nodes must be in the same order as the Source variable column in the Links data frame. Currently only grouping variable is allowed. |

Source	character string naming the network source variable in the Links data frame.
Target	character string naming the network target variable in the Links data frame.
Value	character string naming the variable in the Links data frame for how far away the nodes are from one another.
NodeID	character string specifying the node IDs in the Nodes. data frame. Must be 0-indexed.
NodeGroup	character string specifying the node groups in the Nodes. Used to color the nodes in the network.
LinkGroup	character string specifying the groups in the Links. Used to color the links in the network.
units	character string describing physical units (if any) for Value
colourScale	character string specifying the categorical colour scale for the nodes. See <a href="https://github.com/d3/d3/blob/master/API.md#ordinal-scales">https://github.com/d3/d3/blob/master/API.md#ordinal-scales</a> .
fontSize	numeric font size in pixels for the node text labels.
fontFamily	font family for the node text labels.
nodeWidth	numeric width of each node.
nodePadding	numeric essentially influences the width height.
margin	an integer or a named list/vector of integers for the plot margins. If using a named list/vector, the positions top, right, bottom, left are valid. If a single integer is provided, then the value will be assigned to the right margin. Set the margin appropriately to accomodate long text labels.
height	numeric height for the network graph's frame area in pixels.
width	numeric width for the network graph's frame area in pixels.
iterations	numeric. Number of iterations in the diagramm layout for computation of the depth (y-position) of each node. Note: this runs in the browser on the client so don't push it too high.
sinksRight	boolean. If TRUE, the last nodes are moved to the right border of the plot.

### Source

D3.js was created by Michael Bostock. See <http://d3js.org/> and, more specifically for Sankey diagrams <http://bost.ocks.org/mike/sankey/>.

### See Also

[JS](#)

### Examples

```
## Not run:
# Recreate Bostock Sankey diagram: http://bost.ocks.org/mike/sankey/
# Load energy projection data
URL <- paste0('https://cdn.rawgit.com/christophergandrud/networkD3/',
             'master/JSONdata/energy.json')
energy <- jsonlite::fromJSON(URL)
```

```

# Plot
sankeyNetwork(Links = energy$links, Nodes = energy$nodes, Source = 'source',
              Target = 'target', Value = 'value', NodeID = 'name',
              units = 'TWh', fontSize = 12, nodeWidth = 30)

# Colour links
energy$links$energy_type <- sub(' .*', '',
                               energy$nodes[energy$links$source + 1, 'name'])

sankeyNetwork(Links = energy$links, Nodes = energy$nodes, Source = 'source',
              Target = 'target', Value = 'value', NodeID = 'name',
              LinkGroup = 'energy_type', NodeGroup = NULL)

## End(Not run)

```

---

saveNetwork

*Save a network graph to an HTML file*


---

### Description

Save a networkD3 graph to an HTML file for sharing with others. The HTML can include its dependencies in an adjacent directory or can bundle all dependencies into the HTML file (via base64 encoding).

### Usage

```
saveNetwork(network, file, selfcontained = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

network	Network to save (e.g. result of calling the function simpleNetwork).
file	File to save HTML into
selfcontained	Whether to save the HTML as a single self-contained file (with external resources base64 encoded) or a file with external resources placed in an adjacent directory.

---

SchoolsJournals

*Edge list of REF (2014) journal submissions for Politics and International Relations*


---

### Description

Edge list of REF (2014) journal submissions for Politics and International Relations

**Usage**

SchoolsJournals

**Format**

A data set with 2732 rows and 3 variables.

**Source**

See REF 2014 <http://results.ref.ac.uk/DownloadSubmissions/ByUoa/21>.

---

simpleNetwork	<i>Function for creating simple D3 JavaScript force directed network graphs.</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

simpleNetwork creates simple D3 JavaScript force directed network graphs.

**Usage**

```
simpleNetwork(Data, Source = 1, Target = 2, height = NULL, width = NULL,
  linkDistance = 50, charge = -30, fontSize = 7, fontFamily = "serif",
  linkColour = "#666", nodeColour = "#3182bd", opacity = 0.6, zoom = F)
```

**Arguments**

Data	a data frame object with three columns. The first two are the names of the linked units. The third records an edge value. (Currently the third column doesn't affect the graph.)
Source	character string naming the network source variable in the data frame. If Source = NULL then the first column of the data frame is treated as the source.
Target	character string naming the network target variable in the data frame. If Target = NULL then the second column of the data frame is treated as the target.
height	height for the network graph's frame area in pixels (if NULL then height is automatically determined based on context)
width	numeric width for the network graph's frame area in pixels (if NULL then width is automatically determined based on context)
linkDistance	numeric distance between the links in pixels (actually arbitrary relative to the diagram's size).
charge	numeric value indicating either the strength of the node repulsion (negative value) or attraction (positive value).
fontSize	numeric font size in pixels for the node text labels.
fontFamily	font family for the node text labels.

linkColour	character string specifying the colour you want the link lines to be. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).
nodeColour	character string specifying the colour you want the node circles to be. Multiple formats supported (e.g. hexadecimal).
opacity	numeric value of the proportion opaque you would like the graph elements to be.
zoom	logical value to enable (TRUE) or disable (FALSE) zooming

### Source

D3.js was created by Michael Bostock. See <http://d3js.org/> and, more specifically for directed networks <https://github.com/d3/d3/blob/master/API.md#forces-d3-force>

### Examples

```
# Fake data
Source <- c("A", "A", "A", "A", "B", "B", "C", "C", "D")
Target <- c("B", "C", "D", "J", "E", "F", "G", "H", "I")
NetworkData <- data.frame(Source, Target)

# Create graph
simpleNetwork(NetworkData)
simpleNetwork(NetworkData, fontFamily = "sans-serif")
```

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