Package: gretel (via r-universe)

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Title Generalized Path Analysis for Social Networks

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Description The social network literature features numerous methods for assigning value to paths as a function of their ties. 'gretel' systemizes these approaches, casting them as instances of a generalized path value function indexed by a penalty parameter. The package also calculates probabilistic path value and identifies optimal paths in either value framework. Finally, proximity matrices can be generated in these frameworks that capture high-order connections overlooked in primitive adjacency sociomatrices. Novel methods are described in Buch (2019) <https://davidbuch.github.io/analyzing-networks-with-gretel.html>. More traditional methods are also implemented, as described in Yang, Knoke (2001) <doi:10.1016/S0378-8733(01)00043-0>.

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URL https://github.com/davidbuch/gretel

BugReports https://github.com/davidbuch/gretel/issues

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Depends R (>= 3.0)

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VignetteBuilder knitr

LazyData true

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Repository https://davidbuch.r-universe.dev

RemoteUrl https://github.com/davidbuch/gretel

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Contents

`all_opt_gpv` *Optimize All Generalized Path Values*

Description

Identify the path of optimal generalized path value from every source to every target in `sociomatrix`.

Usage

```
all_opt_gpv(sociomatrix, p = Inf, node_costs = NULL)
```

Arguments

`sociomatrix`	a nonnegative, real valued sociomatrix.
`p`	a nonnegative real number that sets the 'p-norm' parameter for generalized path value calculation.
`node_costs`	a list of costs, in order, of all nodes represented in the sociomatrix, all are assumed 0 if unspecified

Value

All optimal paths from source to target nodes in `sociomatrix`. To minimize memory usage, paths are returned as a list of trees in Dijkstra's format. Specific paths can be unpacked with `unpack` as described in the example below.

See Also

gpv to calculate the value of a user-specified path, opt_gpv to identify the optimal path from a single source node to a single target node

---

`all_opt_ppv` *Optimize All Probabilistic Path Values*

Description

Identify the path of optimal probabilistic path value from every source to every target in `sociomatrix`.

Usage

```
all_opt_ppv(sociomatrix, odds_scale = 1, odds_scale_by_node = NULL)
```

Arguments

`sociomatrix`	a nonnegative, real valued sociomatrix.
`odds_scale`	a nonnegative real number indicating the observed tie strength value that corresponds to 1-1 transmission odds
`odds_scale_by_node`	sets a transfer odds scale for each node in a probabilistic path value calculation.

Value

All optimal paths from source to target nodes in `sociomatrix`. To minimize memory usage, paths are returned as a list of trees in Dijkstra's format. Specific paths can be unpacked with `unpack` as described in the example below.

See Also

ppv to calculate the value of a user-specified path, opt_ppv to identify the optimal path from a single source node to a single target node

---

`binary_distance` *Binary Distance of a Network Path*

Description

Calculates the binary distance of a user-specified network path through a network, if all edges exist. Otherwise, returns `Inf` to signify infinite distance.

Usage

```
binary_distance(sociomatrix, path)
```

Arguments

sociomatrix	a nonnegative, real valued sociomatrix.
path	an integer vector of node indices from sociomatrix.

Examples

```
## Calculate binary distance along a path in a sociomatrix
binary_distance(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,5))

## This path doesn't exist
binary_distance(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,4,5))
```

BuchDarrah19 *Example data for gretel*

Description

A sociomatrix encoding tie strengths among five nodes

Usage

```
BuchDarrah19
```

Format

a numeric matrix with 5 rows and 5 columns

Source

<DOI:10.1016/j.socnet.2010.03.006>

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dijkstra_inf *Find the shortest L-Inf norm paths to other vertices*

Description

Find the shortest L-Inf norm paths to other vertices

Usage

```
dijkstra_inf(dist, src)
```

Arguments

dist	A matrix of distances between nodes
src	An integer vertex ID

Value

A numeric vector, entry *i* of which is the vertex immediately preceeding vertex *i* in the shortest path leading to *i*. Full paths must be constructed recursively.

`dijkstra_nodes` *Find the shortest paths to other vertices*

Description

Find the shortest paths to other vertices

Usage

```
dijkstra_nodes(dist, src, node_costs)
```

Arguments

`dist`	A matrix of distances between nodes
`src`	An integer vertex ID
`node_costs`	a list of costs, in order, of all nodes represented in the sociomatrix, all are assumed 0 if unspecified

Value

A numeric vector, entry *i* of which is the vertex immediately preceeding vertex *i* in the shortest path leading to *i*. Full paths must be constructed recursively.

`flament_average_path_length`
Yang and Knoke's Average Path Length

Description

Calculates 'APL' (Average Path Length) as defined in Yang, Knoke (2001). Called `flament_average_path_length` in homage to A.C. Flament, who defined path length in 1963.

Usage

```
flament_average_path_length(sociomatrix, path)
```

Arguments

`sociomatrix`	a nonnegative, real valued sociomatrix.
`path`	an integer vector of node indices from `sociomatrix`.

See Also

flament_path_length

Examples

```
## Calculate 'APL' of a path in a sociomatrix
flament_average_path_length(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,5))

## This path doesn't exist
flament_average_path_length(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,4,5))
```

---

flament_path_length *Flament's Path Length Measure*

Description

Calculates path length as defined in Flament (1963). That is, sums the values of each edge in the path, if all edges exist. Otherwise, returns NA.

Usage

```
flament_path_length(sociomatrix, path)
```

Arguments

sociomatrix	a nonnegative, real valued sociomatrix.
path	an integer vector of node indices from sociomatrix.

See Also

flament_average_path_length

Examples

```
## Calculate Flament's Path Length along a path in a sociomatrix
flament_path_length(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,5))

## This path doesn't exist
flament_path_length(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,4,5))
```

generate_proximities *Generate a Proximity Matrix*

Description

Generates a proximity matrix in one of three modes:

`'ogpv'` Optimal Generalized Path Value. Entry `i,j` of the proximity matrix will equal the optimal 'gpv' among all paths connecting node `i` to node `j`.

`'oppv'` Optimal Probabilistic Path Value. Entry `i,j` of the proximity matrix will equal the optimal 'ppv' among all paths connecting node `i` to node `j`.

`'sconductivity'` Social Conductivity (Random Walk Probability). If each tie strength recorded in `sociomatrix` is taken to be analogous to the conductivity of an electrical component, `i,j` of the proximity matrix will equal total conductivity of all paths from node `i` to node `j`.

Usage

```
generate_proximities(sociomatrix, mode = c("ogpv", "oppv",
  "sconductivity"), p = Inf, node_costs = NULL, odds_scale = 1,
  odds_scale_by_node = NULL)
```

Arguments

`sociomatrix`	a nonnegative, real valued sociomatrix.
`mode`	a selection of `'ogpv'`, `'oppv'`, or `'sconductivity'`
`p`	if `mode` is `'ogpv'`, determines 'p-norm' parameter for generalized path value calculation.
`node_costs`	if `mode` is `'ogpv'`, assigns transmission costs to vertices within the sociomatrix.
`odds_scale`	if `mode` is `'oppv'`, sets a global transfer odds scale for probabilistic path value calculation.
`odds_scale_by_node`	if `mode` is `'oppv'`, sets a transfer odds scale for each node in a probabilistic path value calculation.

See Also

gpv, ppv

Examples

```
## Generate a proximity matrix in each mode
## Optimal Generalized Path Value
generate_proximities(YangKnoke01, mode = "ogpv", p = Inf, node_costs = c(1,3,3,2,1))

## Optimal Probabilistic Path Value
generate_proximities(YangKnoke01, mode = "oppv", odds_scale = 2)
```

```
## Sconductivity
generate_proximities(YangKnoke01, mode = "sconductivity")
```

---

gpv *Generalized Path Value*

Description

Calculates the generalized path value of a user-specified path through `sociomatrix`. Parameter `p` sets the p-norm used in calculation.

Usage

```
gpv(sociomatrix, path, p = Inf, node_costs = NULL)
```

Arguments

`sociomatrix`	a nonnegative, real valued sociomatrix.
`path`	an integer vector of node indices from `sociomatrix`.
`p`	a nonnegative real number that sets the 'p-norm' parameter for generalized path value calculation.
`node_costs`	a list of costs, in order, of all nodes represented in the sociomatrix, all are assumed 0 if unspecified

Details

As a rule of thumb, p close to 0 will downweight the impact of particular tie strengths and upweight the impact of binary path length. p equal to infinity will recapitulate the traditional path value measure of Peay (1980) and is therefore the default. In other words, the value of a path under `p = Inf` will be the value of the weakest tie. The value of the same path under `p = 0` will be the inverse of its binary length.

See Also

`opt_gpv` to identify the path of optimal 'gpv' between two nodes and `all_opt_gpv` to identify the optimal paths between all pairs of nodes. Calling `generate_proximities` with `mode = 'gpv'` returns a matrix 'gpv' values for the optimal paths between all pairs of nodes.

Examples

```
## Calculate gpv along a path in a sociomatrix
gpv(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,5), p = 1)

## The same calculation, with nonzero node costs
gpv(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,5), p = 1, node_costs = c(1,3,3,2,1))
```

```
## This path doesn't exist
gpv(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,4,5), p = 0)
```

`gretel` *gretel: Generalized Path Analysis for Social Networks*

Description

This package contains two categories of functions. The first category is concerned with assigning values to user specified paths, while the second identifies paths of optimal value.

Details

Key functions in the path value calculation category are - `gpv`, which calculates Generalized Path Value - `ppv`, which calculates Probabilistic Path Value - `binary_distance`, `peay_path_value`, `flament_path_length`, `peay_average_path_value`, and `flament_average_path_length`, which calculate path value measures described in *Yang, Knoke* (2001). - `generate_proximities`, which generates a matrix of values representing the measures of optimal paths from each source node (row index) to each target node (column index).

Key functions in the optimal path identification category are - `opt_gpv`, which identifies the path of optimal Generalized Path Value from a particular source node to a particular target node - `opt_ppv`, which identifies the path of optimal Probabilistic Path Value from a particular source node to a particular target node - `all_opt_gpv`, which identifies the 'gpv'-optimal paths from every source node to every target node - `all_opt_ppv`, which identifies the 'ppv'-optimal paths from every source node to every target node - `unpack`, which unpacks the Dijkstra-format encoded shortest paths returned by `all_opt_gpv` and `all_opt_ppv`. See their help pages for details.

`OpsahlEtAl10` *Example data from Opsahl, Agneessens, Skvoretz (2010)*

Description

A sociomatrix encoding tie strengths among five nodes, used for examples in Opsahl, Agneessens, Skvoretz (2010) Social Networks 32(2010):245-251

Usage

```
OpsahlEtAl10
```

Format

a numeric matrix with 5 rows and 5 columns

Source

<DOI:10.1016/j.socnet.2010.03.006>

opt_gpv *Optimize Generalized Path Value*

Description

Identify the path of optimal generalized path value from a source node to a target node.

Usage

```
opt_gpv(sociomatrix, source, target, p = Inf, node_costs = NULL)
```

Arguments

sociomatrix	a nonnegative, real valued sociomatrix.
source	an integer index corresponding to a node in sociomatrix
target	an integer index corresponding to a node in sociomatrix
p	a nonnegative real number that sets the 'p-norm' parameter for generalized path value calculation.
node_costs	a list of costs, in order, of all nodes represented in the sociomatrix, all are assumed 0 if unspecified

See Also

gpv to calculate the value of a user-specified path, all_opt_gpv to simultaneously identify the optimal paths from any source node to any target node.

opt_ppv *Optimize Probabilistic Path Value*

Description

Identify the path of optimal probabilistic path value from a source node to a target node.

Usage

```
opt_ppv(sociomatrix, source, target, odds_scale = 1,
  odds_scale_by_node = NULL)
```

Arguments

sociomatrix	a nonnegative, real valued sociomatrix.
source	an integer index corresponding to a node in sociomatrix
target	an integer index corresponding to a node in sociomatrix
odds_scale	a nonnegative real number indicating the observed tie strength value that corresponds to 1-1 transmission odds
odds_scale_by_node	sets a transfer odds scale for each node in a probabilistic path value calculation.

See Also

ppv to calculate the value of a user-specified path, all_opt_ppv to simultaneously identify the optimal paths from any source node to any target node.

---

peay_average_path_value *Yang and Knoke's Average Path Value*

Description

Calculates 'APV' (Average Path Value) as defined in Yang, Knoke (2001) Called peay_average_path_value in homage to E.R. Peay, who defined path length in 1980.

Usage

```
peay_average_path_value(sociomatrix, path)
```

Arguments

sociomatrix	a nonnegative, real valued sociomatrix.
path	an integer vector of node indices from sociomatrix.

See Also

peay_path_value

Examples

```
## Calculate 'APV' of a path in a sociomatrix
peay_average_path_value(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,5))

## This path doesn't exist
peay_average_path_value(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,4,5))
```

---

peay_path_value *Peay's Path Value Measure*

Description

Calculates path value as defined in Peay (1980). That is, returns the value of the weakest connection in the path, if all edges exist. Otherwise, returns 0.

Usage

```
peay_path_value(sociomatrix, path)
```

Arguments

sociomatrix	a nonnegative, real valued sociomatrix.
path	an integer vector of node indices from sociomatrix.

See Also

peay_average_path_value

Examples

```
## Calculate Peay's Path Value along a path in a sociomatrix
peay_path_value(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,5))

## This path doesn't exist
peay_path_value(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,4,5))
```

---

ppv *Calculate probabilistic path value*

Description

Given a real valued sociomatrix, a path, and an optional odds_scale, ppv calculates the transmission odds for the path and returns the transmission odds times odds_scale so the result can be directly compared with observed tie strenghts.

Usage

```
ppv(sociomatrix, path, odds_scale = 1, odds_scale_by_node = NULL)
```

Arguments

sociomatrix	a nonnegative, real valued sociomatrix.
path	an integer vector of node indices from sociomatrix.
odds_scale	a nonnegative real number indicating the observed tie strength value that corresponds to 1-1 transmission odds
odds_scale_by_node	sets a transfer odds scale for each node in a probabilistic path value calculation.

Details

We assume that observed tie strengths in sociomatrix are linearly proportional to transmission odds. That is, if the transmission odds for a strength 1 tie are 1 to 1, the transmission odds for a strength 5 tie are 1 to 5.

See Also

opt_ppv to identify the path of optimal 'ppv' between two nodes and all_opt_ppv to identify the optimal paths between all pairs of nodes. Calling generate_proximities with mode = 'ppv' returns a matrix 'ppv' values for the optimal paths between all pairs of nodes.

Examples

```
## Calculate ppv along a path in a sociomatrix
ppv(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,5), odds_scale = 3)

## This path doesn't exist
gpv(YangKnoke01, path = c(1,2,4,5))
```

---

unpack *Unpacks a Path from a Dijkstra-Format Spanning Tree*

Description

Used with all_opt_gpv and all_opt_ppv to unpack individual paths from the Dijkstra-format trees that those functions return.

Usage

```
unpack(tree, source, target)
```

Arguments

tree	a Dijkstra-format tree returned by all_opt_gpv or all_opt_ppv
source	an integer index corresponding to a node in sociomatrix
target	an integer index corresponding to a node in sociomatrix

Details

Returns NA if a path does not exist

YangKnoke01 *Example data from Yang, Knoke (2001)*

Description

A sociomatrix encoding tie strengths among five nodes, used for examples in Yang, S., Knoke, D. (2001) Social Networks 23(4):285-295

Usage

```
YangKnoke01
```

Format

a numeric matrix with 5 rows and 5 columns

Source

<DOI: 10.1016/S0378-8733(01)00043-0>

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