

Package: bigergm (via r-universe)

September 12, 2024

Title Fit, Simulate, and Diagnose Hierarchical Exponential-Family Models for Big Networks

Version 1.2.1

Description A toolbox for analyzing and simulating large networks based on hierarchical exponential-family random graph models (HERGMs). 'bigergm' implements the estimation for large networks efficiently building on the 'lighthergm' and 'hergm' packages. Moreover, the package contains tools for simulating networks with local dependence to assess the goodness-of-fit.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.3.1

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), ergm (>= 4.5.0), Rcpp

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo (>= 0.10.5)

Imports RcppArmadillo (>= 0.10.5), network (>= 1.16.0), Matrix, cachem, tidyr, statnet.common, methods, stringr, intergraph, igraph, parallel, magrittr, purrr, dplyr, glue, readr, foreach, rlang, memoise, reticulate, ergm.multi

Suggests rmarkdown, knitr, testthat, sna, tibble

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation yes

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Date/Publication 2024-06-13 21:50:13 UTC

Repository <https://corneliusfritz.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/cran/bigergm>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 7772e737a270abf4f4d364736dc137906ffa2ab2

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ari	<i>Compute the adjusted rand index (ARI) between two clusterings</i>
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Description

This function computes the adjusted rand index (ARI) of the true and estimated block membership (its definition can be found here https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rand_index). The adjusted rand index is used as a measure of association between two group membership vectors. The more similar the two partitions z_star and z are, the closer the ARI is to 1.

Usage

```
ari(z_star, z)
```

Arguments

<code>z_star</code>	The true block membership
<code>z</code>	The estimated block membership

Value

The adjusted rand index

Examples

```
data(toyNet)
set.seed(123)
ari(z_star = toyNet%v% "block",
z = sample(c(1:4),size = 200,replace = TRUE))
```

bali

*Bali terrorist network***Description**

The network corresponds to the contacts between the 17 terrorists who carried out the bombing in Bali, Indonesia in 2002. The network is taken from Koschade (2006).

Format

A statnet's network class object. `data(bali)`

References

Koschade, S. (2006). A social network analysis of Jemaah Islamiyah: The applications to counter-terrorism and intelligence. *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, 29, 559–575.

bigergm

*bigergm: Exponential-family random graph models for large networks with local dependence***Description**

The function `bigergm` estimates and simulates three classes of exponential-family random graph models for large networks under local dependence:

1. The p_1 model of Holland and Leinhardt (1981) in exponential-family form and extensions by Vu, Hunter, and Schweinberger (2013), Schweinberger, Petrescu-Prahova, and Vu (2014), Dahbura et al. (2021), and Fritz et al. (2024) to both directed and undirected random graphs with additional model terms, with and without covariates.
2. The stochastic block model of Snijders and Nowicki (1997) and Nowicki and Snijders (2001) in exponential-family form.
3. The exponential-family random graph models with local dependence of Schweinberger and Handcock (2015), with and without covariates. The exponential-family random graph models with local dependence replace the long-range dependence of conventional exponential-family random graph models by short-range dependence. Therefore, exponential-family random graph models with local dependence replace the strong dependence of conventional exponential-family random graph models by weak dependence, reducing the problem of model

degeneracy (Handcock, 2003; Schweinberger, 2011) and improving goodness-of-fit (Schweinberger and Handcock, 2015). In addition, exponential-family random graph models with local dependence satisfy a weak form of self-consistency in the sense that these models are self-consistent under neighborhood sampling (Schweinberger and Handcock, 2015), which enables consistent estimation of neighborhood-dependent parameters (Schweinberger and Stewart, 2017; Schweinberger, 2017).

Usage

```
bigergm(
  object,
  add_intercepts = FALSE,
  n_blocks = NULL,
  n_cores = 1,
  blocks = NULL,
  estimate_parameters = TRUE,
  verbose = 0,
  n_MM_step_max = 100,
  tol_MM_step = 1e-04,
  initialization = "infomap",
  use_infomap_python = FALSE,
  virtualenv_python = "r-bigergm",
  seed_infomap = NULL,
  weight_for_initialization = 1000,
  seed = NULL,
  method_within = "MPLE",
  control_within = ergm::control.ergm(),
  clustering_with_features = TRUE,
  compute_pi = FALSE,
  check_alpha_update = FALSE,
  check_blocks = FALSE,
  cache = NULL,
  return_checkpoint = TRUE,
  only_use_preprocessed = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object An R [formula](#) object or [bigergm](#) class object. If a formula is given, the function estimates a new model specified by it. It needs to be of the form $y \sim \langle \text{model terms} \rangle$, where y is a [network](#) object. For the details on the possible $\langle \text{model terms} \rangle$, see [ergmTerm](#) and Morris, Handcock and Hunter (2008). All terms that induce dependence are excluded from the between block model, while the within block model includes all terms. When you pass a [bigergm](#) class object to the function, you continue from the previous MM step. Note that the block allocation (which is either provided by parameter `blocks` or estimated in the first step) is saved as the vertex.attribute `block` of the network. This attribute can also be used in the specified formula. The [L-ergmTerm](#) is supported to

	enable size-dependent coefficients for the within-blocks model. Note, however, that for size-dependent parameters of terms that are included in the between-blocks model, the intercept in the linear model provided to <code>L-ergmTerm</code> should not include the intercept. See the second example below for a demonstration.
<code>add_intercepts</code>	Boolean value to indicate whether adequate intercepts should be added to the provided formula so that the model in the first stage of the estimation is a nested model of the estimated model in the second stage of the estimation.
<code>n_blocks</code>	The number of blocks. This must be specified by the user. When you pass a <code>bigergm</code> class object to the function, you don't have to specify this argument.
<code>n_cores</code>	The number of CPU cores to use.
<code>blocks</code>	The pre-specified block memberships for each node. If NULL, the latent community structure is estimated, assuming that the number of communities is <code>n_blocks</code> .
<code>estimate_parameters</code>	If TRUE, both clustering and parameter estimation are implemented. If FALSE, only clustering is executed.
<code>verbose</code>	A logical or an integer: if this is TRUE/1, the program will print out additional information about the progress of estimation and simulation. A higher value yields lower level information.
<code>n_MM_step_max</code>	The maximum number of MM iterations. Currently, no early stopping criteria is introduced. Thus <code>n_MM_step_max</code> MM iterations are exactly implemented.
<code>tol_MM_step</code>	Tolerance regarding the relative change of the lower bound of the likelihood used to decide on the convergence of the clustering step
<code>initialization</code>	How the blocks should be initialized. If <code>infomap</code> (the default), <code>igraph</code> ' or Python's <code>infomap</code> is implemented. If <code>random</code> , the initial clusters are randomly uniformly selected. If <code>spectral</code> , spectral clustering is conducted. If <code>walktrap</code> , the walktrap clustering algorithm as implemented in <code>cluster_walktrap</code> is conducted. If <code>initialization</code> is a vector of integers of the same length as the number of nodes in the provided network (in object), then the provided vector is used as the initial cluster assignment. If <code>initialization</code> is a string relating to a file path, <code>bigergm</code> will interpret it as block allocations saved in Python's <code>infomap .clu</code> format under that path.
<code>use_infomap_python</code>	If TRUE, the cluster initialization is implemented using Python's <code>infomap</code> .
<code>virtualenv_python</code>	Which virtual environment should be used for the <code>infomap</code> algorithm?
<code>seed_infomap</code>	seed value (integer) for the <code>infomap</code> algorithm, which can be used to initialize the estimation of the blocks.
<code>weight_for_initialization</code>	weight value used for cluster initialization. The higher this value, the more weight is put on the initialized block allocation.
<code>seed</code>	seed value (integer) for the random number generator.
<code>method_within</code>	If "MPLE" (the default), then the maximum pseudolikelihood estimator is implemented when estimating the within-block network model. If "MLE", then an approximate maximum likelihood estimator is conducted. If "CD" (EXPERIMENTAL), the Monte-Carlo contrastive divergence estimate is returned.

<code>control_within</code>	A list of control parameters for the <code>ergm</code> function used to estimate the parameters of the within model. See <code>control.ergm</code> for details.
<code>clustering_with_features</code>	If TRUE, clustering is implemented using the discrete covariates specified in the formula.
<code>compute_pi</code>	If TRUE, this function keeps track of pi matrices at each MM iteration. If the network is large, we strongly recommend to set to be FALSE.
<code>check_alpha_update</code>	If TRUE, this function keeps track of alpha matrices at each MM iteration. If the network is large, we strongly recommend to set to be FALSE.
<code>check_blocks</code>	If TRUE, this function keeps track of estimated block memberships at each MM iteration.
<code>cache</code>	a <code>cachem</code> cache object used to store intermediate calculations such as eigenvector decomposition results.
<code>return_checkpoint</code>	If TRUE, the function returns the checkpoint list. For most applications, this should be set to TRUE but if memory space needed by the output is an issue, set to FALSE.
<code>only_use_preprocessed</code>	If TRUE, the function only uses the preprocessed data from a previous fit but does not continue the estimation from its final iteration, instead the estimation is started again from the provided initialization.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments, to be passed to lower-level functions (mainly to the <code>ergm</code> function used for the estimation of within-block connections).

Value

An object of class 'bigergm' including the results of the fitted model. These include:

call: call of the mode

block: vector of the found block of the nodes into cluster

initial_block: vector of the initial block of the nodes into cluster

sbm_pi: Connection probabilities represented as a `n_blocks x n_blocks` matrix from the first stage of the estimation between all clusters

MM_list_z: list of cluster allocation for each node and each iteration

MM_list_alpha: list of posterior distributions of cluster allocations for all nodes for each iteration

MM_change_in_alpha: change in 'alpha' for each iteration

MM_lower_bound: vector of the evidence lower bounds from the MM algorithm

alpha: matrix representing the converged posterior distributions of cluster allocations for all nodes

counter_e_step: integer number indicating the number of iterations carried out

adjacency_matrix: sparse matrix representing the adjacency matrix used for the estimation

estimation_status: character stating the status of the estimation

est_within: `ergm` object of the model for within cluster connections

- est_between:** `ergm` object of the model for between cluster connections
- checkpoint:** list of information to continue the estimation (only returned if `return_checkpoint = TRUE`)
- membership_before_kmeans:** vector of the found blocks of the nodes into cluster before the final check for bad clusters
- estimate_parameters:** binary value if the parameters in the second step of the algorithm should be estimated or not

References

- Babkin, S., Stewart, J., Long, X., and M. Schweinberger (2020). Large-scale estimation of random graph models with local dependence. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis*, 152, 1–19.
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Stewart, J., Schweinberger, M., Bojanowski, M., and M. Morris (2019). Multilevel network data facilitate statistical inference for curved ERGMs with geometrically weighted terms. *Social Networks*, 59, 98–119.

Vu, D. Q., Hunter, D. R. and M. Schweinberger (2013). Model-based clustering of large networks. *Annals of Applied Statistics*, 7, 1010–1039.

Examples

```
# Load an embedded network object.
data(toyNet)

# Specify the model that you would like to estimate.
model_formula <- toyNet ~ edges + nodematch("x") + nodematch("y") + triangle
# Estimate the model
bigergm_res <- bigergm(
  object = model_formula,
  # The model you would like to estimate
  n_blocks = 4,
  # The number of blocks
  n_MM_step_max = 10,
  # The maximum number of MM algorithm steps
  estimate_parameters = TRUE,
  # Perform parameter estimation after the block recovery step
  clustering_with_features = TRUE,
  # Indicate that clustering must take into account nodematch on characteristics
  check_blocks = FALSE)

# Example with N() operator

## Not run:
set.seed(1)
# Prepare ingredients for simulating a network
N <- 500
K <- 10

list_within_params <- c(1, 2, 2,-0.5)
list_between_params <- c(-8, 0.5, -0.5)
formula <- g ~ edges + nodematch("x") + nodematch("y") + N(~edges,~log(n)-1)

memb <- sample(1:K,prob = c(0.1,0.2,0.05,0.05,0.10,0.1,0.1,0.1,0.1,0.1),
              size = N, replace = TRUE)
vertex_id <- as.character(11:(11 + N - 1))

x <- sample(1:2, size = N, replace = TRUE)
y <- sample(1:2, size = N, replace = TRUE)

df <- tibble::tibble(
  id = vertex_id,
  memb = memb,
  x = x,
  y = y
```



```
)
g <- network::network.initialize(n = N, directed = FALSE)
g %v% "vertex.names" <- df$id
g %v% "block" <- df$memb
g %v% "x" <- df$x
g %v% "y" <- df$y

# Simulate a network
g_sim <-
  simulate_bigergm(
    formula = formula,
    coef_within = list_within_params,
    coef_between = list_between_params,
    nsim = 1,
    control_within = control.simulate.formula(MCMC.burnin = 200000))

estimation <- bigergm(update(formula,new = g_sim~.), n_blocks = 10,
                      verbose = T)
summary(estimation)

## End(Not run)
```

bunt

Van de Bunt friendship network

Description

Van de Bunt (1999) and Van de Bunt et al. (1999) collected data on friendships between 32 freshmen at a European university at 7 time points. Here, the last time point is used. A directed edge from student i to j indicates that student i considers student j to be a "friend" or "best friend".

Format

A statnet's network class object. `data(bunt)`

References

Van de Bunt, G. G. (1999). Friends by choice. An Actor-Oriented Statistical Network Model for Friendship Networks through Time. Thesis Publishers, Amsterdam.

Van de Bunt, G. G., Van Duijn, M. A. J., and T. A. B. Snijders (1999). Friendship Networks Through Time: An Actor-Oriented Statistical Network Model. *Computational and Mathematical Organization Theory*, 5, 167–192.

est_between

*Estimate between-block parameters***Description**

Function to estimate the between-block model by relying on the maximum likelihood estimator.

Usage

```
est_between(
  formula,
  network,
  add_intercepts = TRUE,
  clustering_with_features = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

formula	An R formula object of the form $y \sim \langle \text{model terms} \rangle$, where y is a network object. The network object must contain block information as a vertex attribute with the name 'block'. For the details on the possible $\langle \text{model terms} \rangle$, see ergmTerm and Morris, Handcock and Hunter (2008). All terms that induce dependence are excluded from the between block model.
network	a network object with one vertex attribute called 'block' representing which node belongs to which block
add_intercepts	Boolean value to indicate whether adequate intercepts should be added to the provided formula so that the model in the first stage of the estimation is a nested model of the estimated model in the second stage of the estimation
clustering_with_features	Boolean value to indicate if the clustering was carried out making use of the covariates or not (only important if <code>add_intercepts = TRUE</code>)

Value

'ergm' object of the estimated model.

References

Morris M, Handcock MS, Hunter DR (2008). Specification of Exponential-Family Random Graph Models: Terms and Computational Aspects. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 24.

Examples

```
adj <- c(
  c(0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0),
  c(1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1),
  c(0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0),
```

```

c(0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1),
c(1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1),
c(0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0)
)
adj <- matrix(data = adj, nrow = 6, ncol = 6)
rownames(adj) <- as.character(1001:1006)
colnames(adj) <- as.character(1001:1006)

# Use non-consecutive block names
block <- c(50, 70, 95, 50, 95, 70)
g <- network::network(adj, matrix.type = "adjacency")
g %v% "block" <- block
est <- est_between(
  formula = g ~ edges, network = g,
  add_intercepts = FALSE, clustering_with_features = FALSE
)

```

est_within

Estimate a within-block network model.

Description

Function to estimate the within-block model. Both pseudo-maximum likelihood and monte carlo approximate maximum likelihood estimators are implemented.

Usage

```

est_within(
  formula,
  network,
  seed = NULL,
  method = "MPLE",
  add_intercepts = TRUE,
  clustering_with_features = FALSE,
  return_network = FALSE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

formula	An R formula object of the form $y \sim \langle \text{model terms} \rangle$, where y is a network object. The network object must contain block information as a vertex attribute with the name 'block'. For the details on the possible $\langle \text{model terms} \rangle$, see ergmTerm and Morris, Handcock and Hunter (2008). The L-ergmTerm is supported to enable size-dependent coefficients.
network	a network object with one vertex attribute called 'block' representing which node belongs to which block
seed	seed value (integer) for the random number generator

method	If "MPLE" (the default), then the maximum pseudolikelihood estimator is returned. If "MLE", then an approximate maximum likelihood estimator is returned.
add_intercepts	Boolean value to indicate whether adequate intercepts should be added to the provided formula so that the model in the first stage of the estimation is a nested model of the estimated model in the second stage of the estimation
clustering_with_features	Boolean value to indicate if the clustering was carried out making use of the covariates or not (only important if add_intercepts = TRUE)
return_network	Boolean value to indicate if the network object should be returned in the output. This is needed if the user wants to use, e.g., the <code>gof</code> function as opposed to the <code>gof.bigergm</code> function.
...	Additional arguments, to be passed to the <code>ergm</code> function

Value

'ergm' object of the estimated model.

References

Morris M, Handcock MS, Hunter DR (2008). Specification of Exponential-Family Random Graph Models: Terms and Computational Aspects. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 24.

Examples

```
adj <- c(
  c(0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0),
  c(1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1),
  c(0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0),
  c(0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1),
  c(1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1),
  c(0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0)
)
adj <- matrix(data = adj, nrow = 6, ncol = 6)
rownames(adj) <- as.character(1001:1006)
colnames(adj) <- as.character(1001:1006)

# Use non-consecutive block names
block <- c(70, 70, 70, 70, 95, 95)
g <- network::network(adj, matrix.type = "adjacency", directed = FALSE)
g %v% "block" <- block
g %v% "vertex.names" <- 1:length(g %v% "vertex.names")
est <- est_within(
  formula = g ~ edges,
  network = g,
  parallel = FALSE,
  verbose = 0,
  initial_estimate = NULL,
  seed = NULL,
  method = "MPLE",
```

```

    add_intercepts = FALSE,
    clustering_with_features = FALSE
  )

```

get_between_networks *Obtain the between-block networks defined by the block attribute.*

Description

Function to return a list of networks, each network representing the within-block network of a block.

Usage

```
get_between_networks(network, block)
```

Arguments

network	a network object
block	a vector of integers representing the block of each node

Value

a list of networks

Examples

```

# Load an embedded network object.
data(toyNet)
get_within_networks(toyNet, toyNet %v% "block")

```

get_within_networks *Obtain the within-block networks defined by the block attribute.*

Description

Function to return a list of networks, each network representing the within-block network of a block.

Usage

```
get_within_networks(network, block, combined_networks = TRUE)
```

Arguments

network	a network object
block	a vector of integers representing the block of each node
combined_networks	a boolean indicating whether the between-block networks should be returned as a combined_networks object or not (default is TRUE)

Value

a list of networks

Examples

```
# Load an embedded network object.
data(toyNet)
get_within_networks(toyNet, toyNet %v% "block")
```

gof.bigergm	<i>Conduct Goodness-of-Fit Diagnostics on a Exponential Family Random Graph Model for big networks</i>
-------------	--

Description

A sample of graphs is randomly drawn from the specified model. The first argument is typically the output of a call to [bigergm](#) and the model used for that call is the one fit.

By default, the sample consists of 100 simulated networks, but this sample size (and many other settings) can be changed using the `ergm_control` argument described above.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bigergm'
gof(
  object,
  ...,
  type = "full",
  control_within = ergm::control.simulate.formula(),
  seed = NULL,
  nsim = 100,
  compute_geodesic_distance = TRUE,
  start_from_observed = TRUE,
  simulate_sbm = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

object	An bigergm object.
...	Additional arguments, to be passed to simulate_bigergm , which, in turn, passes the information to simulate_formula . See documentation for bigergm .
type	the type of evaluation to perform. Can take the values <code>full</code> or <code>within</code> . <code>full</code> performs the evaluation on all edges, and <code>within</code> only considers within-block edges.
control_within	MCMC parameters as an instance of <code>control.simulate.formula</code> to be used for the within-block simulations.
seed	the seed to be passed to simulate_bigergm . If <code>NULL</code> , a random seed is used.

`nsim` the number of simulations to employ for calculating goodness of fit, default is 100.

`compute_geodesic_distance` if TRUE, the distribution of geodesic distances is also computed (considerably increases computation time on large networks. FALSE by default.)

`start_from_observed` if TRUE, MCMC uses the observed network as a starting point. If FALSE, MCMC starts from a random network.

`simulate_sbm` if TRUE, the between-block connections are simulated from the estimated stochastic block model from the first stage not the estimated ERGM.

Value

`gof.bigergm` returns a list with two entries. The first entry 'original' is another list of the network stats, degree distribution, edgewise-shared partner distribution, and geodesic distance distribution (if `compute_geodesic_distance = TRUE`) of the observed network. The second entry is called 'simulated' is also list compiling the network stats, degree distribution, edgewise-shared partner distribution, and geodesic distance distribution (if `compute_geodesic_distance = TRUE`) of all simulated networks.

Examples

```
data(toyNet)

# Specify the model that you would like to estimate.
data(toyNet)
# Specify the model that you would like to estimate.
model_formula <- toyNet ~ edges + nodematch("x") + nodematch("y") + triangle
estimate <- bigergm(model_formula, n_blocks = 4)
gof_res <- gof(estimate,
  nsim = 100
)
plot(gof_res)
```

kapferer

Kapferer collaboration network

Description

The network corresponds to collaborations between 39 workers in a tailor shop in Africa: an undirected edge between workers *i* and *j* indicates that the workers collaborated. The network is taken from Kapferer (1972).

Format

A statnet's network class object. `data(kapferer)`

References

Kapferer, B. (1972). *Strategy and Transaction in an African Factory*. Manchester University Press, Manchester, U.K.

plot.bigergm	<i>Plot the network with the found clusters</i>
--------------	---

Description

This function plots the network with the found clusters. The nodes are colored according to the found clusters. Note that the function uses the network package for plotting the network and should therefore not be used for large networks with more than 1-2 K vertices

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bigergm'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The output of the bigergm function
...	Additional arguments, to be passed to lower-level functions

py_dep	<i>Install optional Python dependencies for bigergm</i>
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Description

Install Python dependencies needed for using the Python implementation of infomap. The code uses the reticulate package to install the Python packages infomap and numpy. These packages are needed for the bigergm function when use_infomap_python = TRUE else the Python implementation is not needed.

Usage

```
py_dep(envname = "r-bigergm", method = "auto", ...)
```

Arguments

envname	The name, or full path, of the environment in which Python packages are to be installed. When NULL (the default), the active environment as set by the RETICULATE_PYTHON_ENV variable will be used; if that is unset, then the r-reticulate environment will be used.
method	Installation method. By default, "auto" automatically finds a method that will work in the local environment. Change the default to force a specific installation method. Note that the "virtualenv" method is not available on Windows.
...	Additional arguments, to be passed to lower-level functions

Value

No return value, called for installing the Python dependencies 'infomap' and 'numpy'

reed

A network of friendships between students at Reed College.

Description

The data was collected by Facebook and provided as part of Traud et al. (2012)

Format

A statnet's network class object. It has three nodal features.

doorm anonymized dorm in which each node lives.

gender gender of each node.

high.school anonymized highschool to which each node went to.

year year of graduation of each node. ...

data(reed)

References

Traud, Mucha, Porter (2012). Social Structure of Facebook Network. Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications, 391, 4165-4180

rice

A network of friendships between students at Rice University.

Description

The data was collected by Facebook and provided as part of Traud et al. (2012)

Format

A statnet's network class object. It has three nodal features.

doorm anonymized dorm in which each node lives.

gender gender of each node.

high.school anonymized highschool to which each node went to.

year year of graduation of each node.

data(rice)

References

Traud, Mucha, Porter (2012). Social Structure of Facebook Network. Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications, 391, 4165-4180

simulate.bigergm	<i>Simulate networks under Exponential Random Graph Models (ERGMs) under local dependence</i>
------------------	---

Description

This function simulates networks under the Exponential Random Graph Model (ERGM) with local dependence with all parameters set according to the estimated model (object). See [simulate_bigergm](#) for details of the simulation process

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bigergm'
simulate(
  object,
  nsim = 1,
  seed = NULL,
  ...,
  output = "network",
  control_within = ergm::control.simulate.formula(),
  verbose = 0
)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class bigergm
nsim	number of networks to be randomly drawn from the given distribution on the set of all networks.
seed	seed value (integer) for network simulation.
...	Additional arguments, passed to simulate_formula .
output	Normally character, one of "network" (default), "stats", "edgelist", to determine the output of the function.
control_within	control.simulate.formula object for fine-tuning ERGM simulation of within-block networks.
verbose	If this is TRUE/1, the program will print out additional information about the progress of simulation.

Value

Simulated networks, the output form depends on the parameter output (default is a list of networks).

simulate_bigergm	<i>Simulate networks under Exponential Random Graph Models (ERGMs) under local dependence</i>
------------------	---

Description

This function simulates networks under Exponential Random Graph Models (ERGMs) with local dependence. There is also an option to simulate only within-block networks and a S3 method for the class `bigergm`.

Usage

```
simulate_bigergm(
  formula,
  coef_within,
  coef_between,
  network = ergm.getnetwork(formula),
  control_within = ergm::control.simulate.formula(),
  only_within = FALSE,
  seed = NULL,
  nsim = 1,
  output = "network",
  verbose = 0,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

formula	An R formula object of the form $y \sim \langle \text{model terms} \rangle$, where y is a network object. The network object must contain block information as a vertex attribute with the name 'block'. For the details on the possible $\langle \text{model terms} \rangle$, see ergmTerm and Morris, Handcock and Hunter (2008). All terms that induce dependence are excluded from the between block model, while the within block model includes all terms. The L-ergmTerm is supported to enable size-dependent coefficients for the within-blocks model. Note, however, that for size-dependent parameters of terms that are included in the between-blocks model, the intercept in the linear model provided to L-ergmTerm should not include the intercept. See the second example of bigergm for a demonstration.
coef_within	a vector of within-block parameters. The order of the parameters should match that of the formula.
coef_between	a vector of between-block parameters. The order of the parameters should match that of the formula without externality terms.
network	a network object to be used as a seed network for the simulation (if none is provided, the network on the lhs of the formula is used).
control_within	auxiliary function as user interface for fine-tuning ERGM simulation for within-block networks.

only_within	If this is TRUE, only within-block networks are simulated.
seed	seed value (integer) for network simulation.
nsim	number of networks generated.
output	Normally character, one of "network" (default), "stats", "edgelist", to determine the output format.
verbose	If this is TRUE/1, the program will print out additional information about the progress of simulation.
...	Additional arguments, passed to <code>simulate_formula</code> .

Value

Simulated networks, the output form depends on the parameter output (default is a list of networks).

References

Morris M, Handcock MS, Hunter DR (2008). Specification of Exponential-Family Random Graph Models: Terms and Computational Aspects. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 24.

Examples

```
data(toyNet)
# Specify the model that you would like to estimate.
model_formula <- toyNet ~ edges + nodematch("x") + nodematch("y") + triangle
# Simulate network stats
sim_stats <- bigergm::simulate_bigergm(
  formula = model_formula,
  # Formula for the model
  coef_between = c(-4.5, 0.8, 0.4),
  # The coefficients for the between connections
  coef_within = c(-1.7, 0.5, 0.6, 0.15),
  # The coefficients for the within connections
  nsim = 10,
  # Number of simulations to return
  output = "stats",
  # Type of output
)
```

Description

The network includes the Twitter (X) following interactions between U.S. state legislators. The data was collection by Gopal et al. (2022) and Kim et al. (2022). For this network, we only include the largest connected component of state legislators that were active on Twitter in the six months leading up to and including the insurrection at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021. All state senate and state representatives for states with a bicameral system are included and all state legislators for state (Nebraska) with a unicameral system are included.

Usage

```
data(state_twitter)
```

Format

A statnet's network class object. It has the following categorical attributes for each state legislator.

gender factor stating whether the legislator is 'female' or 'male'.

party party affiliation of the legislator, which is 'Democratic', 'Independent' or 'Republican'.

race race with the following levels: 'Asian or Pacific Islander', 'Black', 'Latino', 'MENA(Middle East and North Africa)', 'Multiracial', 'Native American', and 'White'.

state character of the state that the legislator represents.

References

Gopal, Kim, Nakka, Boehmke, Harden, Desmarais. The National Network of U.S. State Legislators on Twitter. Political Science Research & Methods, Forthcoming.

Kim, Nakka, Gopal, Desmarais, Mancinelli, Harden, Ko, and Boehmke (2022). Attention to the COVID-19 pandemic on Twitter: Partisan differences among U.S. state legislators. Legislative Studies Quarterly 47, 1023–1041.

 toyNet

A toy network to play bigergm with.

Description

This network has a clear cluster structure. The number of clusters is four, and which cluster each node belongs to is defined in the variable "block".

Usage

```
data(toyNet)
```

Format

A statnet's network class object. It has three nodal features.

block block membership of each node

x a covariate. It has 10 labels.

y a covariate. It has 10 labels. ...

1 and 2 are not variables with any particular meaning.

yule

Compute Yule's Phi-coefficient

Description

This function computes Yule's Phi-coefficient between the true and estimated block membership (its definition can be found here https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phi_coefficient). In this context, the Phi Coefficient is a measure of association between two group membership vectors.

Usage

```
yule(z_star, z)
```

Arguments

<code>z_star</code>	a true block membership
<code>z</code>	an estimated block membership

Value

Real value of Yule's Phi-coefficient between the true and estimated block membership is returned.

Examples

```
data(toyNet)
yule(z_star = toyNet%% "block",
     z = sample(c(1:4),size = 200,replace = TRUE))
```

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