Package ‘tergm’

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Suggests lattice, parallel
Description An integrated set of extensions to the ‘ergm’ package to analyze and simulate network evolution based on exponential-family random graph models (ERGM). ‘‘tergm’’ is a part of the ‘‘statnet’’ suite of packages for network analysis.
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Description

`tergm` is a collection of extensions to the `ergm` package to fit, diagnose, and simulate models for dynamic networks — networks that evolve over time — based on exponential-family random graph models (ERGMs). For a list of functions type `help(package='tergm')`

When publishing results obtained using this package, please cite the original authors as described in `citation(package='tergm')`.

All programs derived from this package must cite it.

Details

An exponential-family random graph model (ERGM) postulates an exponential family over the sample space of networks of interest, and `ergm` package implements a suite of tools for modeling single networks using ERGMs.

More recently, there has been a number of extensions of ERGMs to model evolution of networks, including the temporal ERGM (TERGM) of Hanneke et al. (2010) and the separable temporal ERGM (STERGM) of Krivitsky and Handcock (2013). The latter model allows familiar ERGM terms and statistics to be reused in a dynamic context, interpreted in terms of formation and dissolution of ties. Krivitsky (2012) suggested a method for fitting dynamic models when only a cross-sectional network is available, provided some temporal information for it is available as well.

This package aims to implement these and other ERGM-based models for network evolution. At this time, it implements, via the `stergm` function, the STERGMs, both a conditional MLE (CMLE) fitting to a series of networks and an Equilibrium Generalized Method of Moments Estimation
(EGMME) for fitting to a single network with temporal information. For further development, see the referenced papers.

For detailed information on how to download and install the software, go to the Statnet project website: statnet.org. A tutorial, support newsgroup, references and links to further resources are provided there.

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References


**coef.stergm**

*Extract Model Coefficients*

**Description**

`coef` is a Method which extracts model coefficients from objects returned by the `stergm` function. `coefficients` is an *alias* for it.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'stergm'
coef(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'stergm'
coefficients(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: A `stergm` fit.
- `...`: other arguments.

**Value**

Coefficients extracted from object in the form of a list with two elements: `formation`, a vector of formation coefficients and `dissolution`, a vector of dissolution coefficients.

**See Also**

`stergm` and `ergm`

---

**control.simulate.stergm**

*Auxiliary for Controlling Separable Temporal ERGM Simulation*

**Description**

Auxiliary function as user interface for fine-tuning STERGM simulation.

**Usage**

```r
control.simulate.stergm(MCMC.burnin.min=NULL, MCMC.burnin.max=NULL, MCMC.burnin.pval=NULL, MCMC.burnin.add=NULL, MCMC.burnin= NULL, MCMC.burnin.mul=NULL, MCMC.prop.weights.form=NULL, MCMC.prop.args.form=NULL, MCMC.prop.weights.diss=NULL, MCMC.prop.args.diss=NULL, MCMC.init.maxedges=NULL,)
```
control.simulate.stergm

MCMC.packagenames=NULL,
MCMC.init.maxchanges=NULL)

control.simulate.network(MCMC.burnin.min=1000, MCMC.burnin.max=100000,
MCMC.burnin.pval=0.5, MCMC.burnin.add=1,
MCMC.burnin=NULL, MCMC.burnin.mul=NULL,
MCMC.prop.weights.form="default",MCMC.prop.args.form=NULL,
MCMC.prop.weights.diss="default",MCMC.prop.args.diss=NULL,
MCMC.init.maxedges=20000,
MCMC.packagenames=c(),
MCMC.init.maxchanges=100000)

Arguments

MCMC.burnin.min, MCMC.burnin.max, MCMC.burnin.pval, MCMC.burnin.add
   Number of Metropolis-Hastings steps per phase (formation and dissolution) per time step used in simulation. By default, this is determined adaptively by keeping track of increments in the Hamming distance between the transitioned-from network and the network being sampled (formation network or dissolution network). Once MCMC.burnin.min steps have elapsed, the increments are tested against 0, and when their average number becomes statistically indistinguishable from 0 (with the p-value being greater than MCMC.burnin.pval), or MCMC.burnin.max steps are proposed, whichever comes first, the simulation is stopped after an additional MCMC.burnin.add times the number of elapsed steps had been taken. (Stopping immediately would bias the sampling.) To use a fixed number of steps, set both MCMC.burnin.min and MCMC.burnin.max to the desired number of steps.

MCMC.prop.weights.form, MCMC.prop.weights.diss
   Specifies the proposal distribution used in the MCMC Metropolis-Hastings algorithm for formation and dissolution, respectively. Possible choices are "TNT" or "random"; the "default". The TNT (tie / no tie) option puts roughly equal weight on selecting a dyad with or without a tie as a candidate for toggling, whereas the random option puts equal weight on all possible dyads, though the interpretation of random may change according to the constraints in place. When no constraints are in place, the default is TNT, which appears to improve Markov chain mixing particularly for networks with a low edge density, as is typical of many realistic social networks.

MCMC.prop.args.form, MCMC.prop.args.diss
   An alternative, direct way of specifying additional arguments to proposals.

MCMC.init.maxchanges
   Maximum number of toggles changes for which to allocate space.

MCMC.packagenames
   Names of packages in which to look for change statistic functions in addition to those autodetected. This argument should not be needed outside of very strange setups.

MCMC.init.maxedges
   Maximum number of edges expected in network.
control.stergm

MCMC.burnin, MCMC.burnin.mul

No longer used. See MCMC.burnin.min, MCMC.burnin.max, MCMC.burnin.pval,
MCMC.burnin.pval, and MCMC.burnin.add.

Details

This function is only used within a call to the simulate function. See the usage section in
simulate.stergm for details.

Value

A list with arguments as components.

See Also

simulate.stergm, simulate.formula. control.stergm performs a similar function for stergm.

control.stergm

Auxiliary for Controlling Separable Temporal ERGM Fitting

Description

Auxiliary function as user interface for fine-tuning 'stergm' fitting.

Usage

control.stergm(init.form=NULL,
     init.diss=NULL,
     init.method=NULL,
     force.main = FALSE,
     MCMC.prop.weights.form="default",MCMC.prop.args.form=NULL,
     MCMC.prop.weights.diss="default",MCMC.prop.args.diss=NULL,
     MCMC.init.maxedges=20000,
     MCMC.init.maxchanges=20000,
     MCMC.packagenames=c(),
     CMLE.MCMC.burnin = 10000,
     CMLE.MCMC.interval = 100,
     CMLE.control=NULL,
     CMLE.control.form=control.ergm(init.form,
             MCMC.burnin=CMLE.MCMC.burnin,
             MCMC.interval=CMLE.MCMC.interval,
             MCMC.prop.weights=MCMC.prop.weights.form,
             MCMC.prop.args=MCMC.prop.args.form,
             MCMC.init.maxedges=CMLE.MCMC.init.maxedges,
             MCMC.packagenames=MCMC.packagenames,
             parallel=parallel,
             parallel.type=parallel.type,
             parallel.version.check=parallel.version.check,
force.main=force.main,
CMLE.control.diss=control.ergm(init=init.diss,
MCMC.burnin=CMLE.MCMC.burnin,
MCMC.interval=CMLE.MCMC.interval,
MCMC.prop.weights=MCMC.prop.weights.diss,
MCMC.prop.args=MCMC.prop.args.diss,
MCMC.init.maxedges=MCMC.init.maxedges,
MCMC.packagenames=MCMC.packagenames,
parallel=parallel,
parallel.type=parallel.type,
parallel.version.check=parallel.version.check,
force.main=force.main),
CMLE.NA.impute=c(),
CMLE.term.check.override=FALSE,
EGMME.main.method=c("Gradient-Descent"),
EGMME.MCMC.burnin.min=1000,
EGMME.MCMC.burnin.max=100000,
EGMME.MCMC.burnin.pval=0.5,
EGMME.MCMC.burnin.add=1,
MCMC.burnin=NULL, MCMC.burnin.mul=NULL,
SAN.maxit=10,
SAN.control=control.san(coef=init.form,
SAN.prop.weights=MCMC.prop.weights.form,
SAN.prop.args=MCMC.prop.args.form,
SAN.init.maxedges=MCMC.init.maxedges,
SAN.burnin=round(sqrt(EGMME.MCMC.burnin.min \* EGMME.MCMC.burnin.max)),
SAN.packagenames=MCMC.packagenames,
parallel=parallel,
parallel.type=parallel.type,
parallel.version.check=parallel.version.check),
SA.restarts=10,
SA.burnin=1000,
SA.plot.progress=FALSE,
SA.max.plot.points=400,
SA.plot.stats=FALSE,
SA.init.gain=0.1,
SA.gain.decay=0.5,
SA.runlength=25,
SA.interval.mul=2,
SA.init.interval=500,
SA.min.interval=20,
SA.max.interval=500,
SA.phase1.minruns=4,
SA.phase1.tries=20,
SA.phase1.jitter=0.1,
SA.phase1.max.q=0.1,
SA.phase1.backoff.rat=1.05,
SA.phase2.levels.max=40,
SA.phase2.levels.min=4,
SA.phase2.max.mc.se=0.001,
SA.phase2.repeats=400,
SA.stepdown.maxn=200,
SA.stepdown.p=0.05,
SA.stop.p=0.1,
SA.stepdown.ct=5,
SA.phase2.backoff.rat=1.1,
SA.keep.oh=0.5,
SA.keep.min.runs=8,
SA.keep.min=0,
SA.phase2.jitter.mul=0.2,
SA.phase2.maxreljump=4,
SA.guard.mul = 4,
SA.robust = FALSE,
SA.oh.memory = 100000,
SA.refine=c("mean","linear","none"),
SA.se=TRUE,
SA.phase3.samplesize.runs=10,
SA.restart.on.err=TRUE,
seed=NULL,
parallel=0,
parallel.type=NULL,
parallel.version.check=TRUE)

Arguments
init.form, init.diss
numeric or NA vector equal in length to the number of parameters in the formation/dissolution model or NULL (the default); the initial values for the estimation and coefficient offset terms. If NULL is passed, all of the initial values are computed using the method specified by control$init.method. If a numeric vector is given, the elements of the vector are interpreted as follows:
- Elements corresponding to terms enclosed in offset() are used as the fixed offset coefficients. These should match the offset values given in offset.coef.form.
- Elements that do not correspond to offset terms and are not NA are used as starting values in the estimation.
- Initial values for the elements that are NA are fit using the method specified by control$init.method.

Passing control.ergm(init=coef(prev.fit)) can be used to "resume" an uncovered ergm run, but see enformulate.curved.

init.method Estimation method used to acquire initial values for estimation. If NULL (the default), the initial values are computed using the edges dissolution approximation (Carnegie et al.) when appropriate. If set to "zeros", the initial values are set to zeros.

force.main Logical: If TRUE, then force MCMC-based estimation method, even if the exact MLE can be computed via maximum pseudolikelihood estimation.
MCMC.prop.weights.form, MCMC.prop.weights.diss
Specifies the method to allocate probabilities of being proposed to dyads in the formation/dissolution phase. Defaults to "default", which picks a reasonable default for the specified constraint. Possible values include "TNT", "random", though not all values may be used with all possible constraints.

MCMC.prop.args.form, MCMC.prop.args.diss
An alternative, direct way of specifying additional arguments to the proposal in the formation/dissolution phase.

MCMC.init.maxedges
Maximum number of edges for which to allocate space.

MCMC.init.maxchanges
Maximum number of changes in dynamic network simulation for which to allocate space.

MCMC.packagenames
Names of packages in which to look for change statistic functions in addition to those autodetected. This argument should not be needed outside of very strange setups.

CMLE.MCMC.burnin
Maximum number of Metropolis-Hastings steps per phase (formation and dissolution) per time step used in CMLE fitting.

CMLE.MCMC.interval
Number of Metropolis-Hastings steps between successive draws when running MCMC MLE.

CMLE.control
A convenience argument for specifying both CMLE.control.form and CMLE.control.diss at once. See control.ergm.

CMLE.control.form, CMLE.control.diss
Control parameters used to fit the CMLE for the formation/dissolution ERGM. See control.ergm.

CMLE.NA.impute
In STERGM CMLE, missing dyads in transitioned-to networks are accommodated using methods of Handcock and Gile (2009), but a similar approach to transitioned-from networks requires much more complex methods that are not, currently, implemented. CMLE.NA.impute controls how missing dyads in transitioned-from networks are be imputed. See argument imputers of impute.network.list for details.

By default, no imputation is performed, and the fitting stops with an error if any transitioned-from networks have missing dyads.

CMLE.term.check.override
The method stergm{stergm} uses at this time to fit a series of more than two networks requires certain assumptions to be made about the ERGM terms being used, which are tested before a fit is attempted. This test sometimes fails despite the model being amenable to fitting, so setting this option to TRUE overrides the tests.

EGMME.main.method
Estimation method used to find the Equilibrium Generalized Method of Moments estimator. Currently only "Gradient-Descent" is implemented.
Number of Metropolis-Hastings steps per phase (formation and dissolution) per time step used in EGMME fitting. By default, this is determined adaptively by keeping track of increments in the Hamming distance between the transitioned-from network and the network being sampled (formation network or dissolution network). Once \texttt{EGMME.MCMC.burnin.min} steps have elapsed, the increments are tested against 0, and when their average number becomes statistically indistinguishable from 0 (with the p-value being greater than \texttt{EGMME.MCMC.burnin.pval}), or \texttt{EGMME.MCMC.burnin.max} steps are proposed, whichever comes first, the simulation is stopped after an additional \texttt{EGMME.MCMC.burnin.add} times the number of elapsed steps had been taken. (Stopping immediately would bias the sampling.)

To use a fixed number of steps, set both \texttt{EGMME.MCMC.burnin.min} and \texttt{EGMME.MCMC.burnin.max} to the desired number of steps.

\texttt{SAN.maxit} When target.stats argument is passed to \texttt{ergm}, the maximum number of attempts to use \texttt{san} to obtain a network with statistics close to those specified.

\texttt{SAN.control} SAN control parameters. See \texttt{control.san}

\texttt{SA.restarts} Maximum number of times to restart a failed optimization process.

\texttt{SA.burnin} Number of time steps to advance the starting network before beginning the optimization.

\texttt{SA.plot.progress, SA.plot.stats} Logical: Plot information about the fit as it proceeds. If \texttt{SA.plot.progress==TRUE}, plot the trajectories of the parameters and target statistics as the optimization progresses. If \texttt{SA.plot.stats==TRUE}, plot a heatmap representing correlations of target statistics and a heatmap representing the estimated gradient. Do NOT use these with non-interactive plotting devices like \texttt{pdf}. (In fact, it will refuse to do that with a warning.)

\texttt{SA.max.plot.points} If \texttt{SA.plot.progress==TRUE}, the maximum number of time points to be plotted. Defaults to 400. If more iterations elapse, they will be thinned to at most 400 before plotting.

\texttt{SA.init.gain} Initial gain, the multiplier for the parameter update size. If the process initially goes crazy beyond recovery, lower this value.

\texttt{SA.gain.decay} Gain decay factor.

\texttt{SA.runlength} Number of parameter trials and updates per C run.

\texttt{SA.interval.mul} The number of time steps between updates of the parameters is set to be this times the mean duration of extant ties.

\texttt{SA.init.interval} Initial number of time steps between updates of the parameters.

\texttt{SA.min.interval, SA.max.interval} Upper and lower bounds on the number of time steps between updates of the parameters.

\texttt{SA.phase1.tries} Number of runs trying to find a reasonable parameter and network configuration.
SA.phase1.jitter
Initial jitter standard deviation of each parameter.

SA.phase1.max.q
Q-value (false discovery rate) that a gradient estimate must obtain before it is accepted (since sign is what is important).

SA.phase1.backoff.rat, SA.phase2.backoff.rat
If the run produces this relative increase in the approximate objective function, it will be backed off.

SA.phase1.minruns
Number of runs during Phase 1 for estimating the gradient, before every gradient update.

SA.phase2.levels.min, SA.phase2.levels.max
Range of gain levels (subphases) to go through.

SA.phase2.max.mc.se
Approximate precision of the estimates that must be attained before stopping.

SA.phase2.repeats, SA.stepdown.maxn, SA.stepdown.p, SA.stepdown.ct
A gain level may be repeated multiple times (up to SA.phase2.repeats) if the optimizer detects that the objective function is improving or the estimating equations are not centered around 0, so slowing down the parameters at that point is counterproductive. To detect this it looks at the the window controlled by SA.keep.oh, thinning objective function values to get SA.stepdown.maxn, and 1) fitting a GLS model for a linear trend, with AR(2) autocorrelation and 2) conducting an approximate Hotelling’s T^2 test for equality of estimating equation values to 0. If there is no significance for either at SA.stepdown.p SA.stepdown.ct runs in a row, the gain level (subphase) is allowed to end. Otherwise, the process continues at the same gain level.

SA.stop.p
At the end of each gain level after the minimum, if the precision is sufficiently high, the relationship between the parameters and the targets is tested for evidence of local nonlinearity. This is the p-value used.

If that test fails to reject, a Phase 3 run is made with the new parameter values, and the estimating equations are tested for difference from 0. If this test fails to reject, the optimization is finished.

If either of these tests rejects, at SA.stop.p, optimization is continued for another gain level.

SA.keep.oh, SA.keep.min, SA.keep.min.runs
Parameters controlling how much of optimization history to keep for gradient and covariance estimation.

A history record will be kept if it’s at least one of the following:

- Among the last SA.keep.oh (a fraction) of all runs.
- Among the last SA.keep.min (a count) records.
- From the last SA.keep.min.runs (a count) optimization runs.

SA.phase2.jitter.mul
Jitter standard deviation of each parameter is this value times its standard deviation without jitter.
SA.phase2.maxreljump
To keep the optimization from "running away" due to, say, a poor gradient estimate building on itself, if a magnitude of change (Mahalanobis distance) in parameters over the course of a run divided by average magnitude of change for recent runs exceeds this, the change is truncated to this amount times the average for recent runs.

SA.guard.mul
The multiplier for the range of parameter and statistics values to compute the guard width.

SA.robust
Whether to use robust linear regression (for gradients) and covariance estimation.

SA.oh.memory
Absolute maximum number of data points per thread to store in the full optimization history.

SA.refine
Method, if any, used to refine the point estimate at the end: "linear" for linear interpolation, "mean" for average, and "none" to use the last value.

SA.se
Logical: If TRUE (the default), get an MCMC sample of statistics at the final estimate and compute the covariance matrix (and hence standard errors) of the parameters. This sample is stored and can also be used by `mcmc.diagnostics.stergm` to assess convergence.

SA.phase3.samplesize.runs
This many optimization runs will be used to determine whether the optimization has converged and to estimate the standard errors.

SA.restart.on.err
Logical: if TRUE (the default) an error somewhere in the optimization process will cause it to restart with a smaller gain value. Otherwise, the process will stop. This is mainly used for debugging

seed
Seed value (integer) for the random number generator. See `set.seed`

parallel
Number of threads in which to run the sampling. Defaults to 0 (no parallelism). See the entry on parallel processing for details and troubleshooting.

parallel.type
API to use for parallel processing. Supported values are "MPI" and "PSOCK". Defaults to using the parallel package default.

parallel.version.check
Logical: If TRUE, check that the version of `ergm` running on the slave nodes is the same as that running on the master node.

MCMC.burnin, MCMC.burnin.mul
No longer used. See `EGMMEMCMC.burnin.min`, `EGMMEMCMC.burnin.max`, `EGMMEMCMC.burnin.pval`, `EGMMEMCMC.burnin.pval`, `EGMMEMCMC.burnin.add` and `CMLE.MCMC.burnin` and `CMLE.MCMC.interval`.

Details
This function is only used within a call to the `stergm` function. See the usage section in `stergm` for details.

Value
A list with arguments as components.
ergm-constraints

References


See Also

stergm. The control.simulate.tergm function performs a similar function for simulate.tergm.

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ergm-constraints   Formation and Dissolution Constraints for Exponential Family Random Graph Models

Description

This page describes the network sample space constraints that are included with the tergm package. For more information, and instructions for using constraints, see ergm-constraints and ergm.

Constraints implemented in the tergm package

atleast(nw) The Formation Constraint: Preserve all ties in network nw. Only dyads that are not ties in nw may be changed.

atmost(nw) The Dissolution Constraint: Prevent all nonties in network nw. Only dyads that have ties in nw may be changed.

References


**Description**

Unlike ordinary `ergm-terms`, which take only a single network as an argument, the terms documented here also take into account the "ages" of extant ties in the network: the time elapsed since their formation.

As implemented, many of these terms cannot be used to "drive" the process of network evolution, but they can be used as target statistics to infer the terms that do. More concretely, they may appear in `targets=` or `monitor=` formulas of `stergm`, `simulate.stergm`, or `summary` (with an ERGM formula), but they may not appear in their `formation=` and `dissolution=` formulas. These terms are marked with "(target-only)".

All terms listed here are binary.

**Terms to represent network statistics included in the `tergm` package**

```
degrange.mean.age(from, to=+Inf, byarg=NULL, emptyval=0) (target-only) Average age of ties incident on nodes having degree in a given range: The from and to arguments are vectors of distinct integers or +Inf, for to. If one of the vectors has length 1, it is recycled to the length of the other. Otherwise, they must have the same length. This term adds one network statistic to the model for each element of from (or to); the i\textsuperscript{th} such statistic equals the average, among all ties incident on nodes with degree greater than or equal to from[i] but strictly less than to[i], of the amount of time elapsed since the tie's formation. The optional argument by is a character string giving the name of an attribute in the network's vertex attribute list. If specified, then separate degree statistics are calculated for nodes having each separate value of the attribute.

Because this average is undefined for a network that does not have any actors with degree in the specified range, the argument emptyval can be used to specify the value returned if this is the case. This is, technically, an arbitrary value, but it should not have a substantial effect unless a non-negligible fraction of networks at the parameter configuration of interest has no actors with specified degree.
```

```
degree.mean.age(d, by=NULL, emptyval=0) (target-only) Average age of ties incident on nodes having a given degree: The d argument is a vector of distinct integers. This term adds one network statistic to the model for each element in d; the i\textsuperscript{th} such statistic equals the average, among all ties incident on nodes with degree exactly d[i], of the amount of time elapsed since the tie's formation. The optional argument by is a character string giving the name of an attribute in the network's vertex attribute list. If specified, then separate degree statistics are calculated for nodes having each separate value of the attribute.

Because this average is undefined for a network that does not have any actors with degree d[i], the argument emptyval can be used to specify the value returned if this is the case. This is, technically, an arbitrary value, but it should not have a substantial effect unless a non-negligible fraction of networks at the parameter configuration of interest has no actors with specified degree.
```
edges.ageinterval(from, to=+Inf) (dissolution- and target-only) *Number of edges with age falling into a specified range:* This term counts the number of edges in the network for which the time elapsed since formation is greater than or equal to from but strictly less than to. In other words, it is in the semiopen interval [from, to). from and to may be scalars, vectors of the same length, or one of them must have length one, in which case it is recycled.

When used in the dissolution formula of a STERGM, it can be used to model a non-Markovian dissolution process, controlling the hazard function in the interval directly.

edge.ages (target-only) *Sum of ages of extant ties:* This term adds one statistic equaling sum, over all ties present in the network, of the amount of time elapsed since formation.

Unlike `mean.age`, this statistic is well-defined on an empty network. However, if used as a target, it appears to produce highly biased dissolution parameter estimates if the goal is to get an intended average duration.

eedgecov.ages(x, attrname=NULL) (target-only) *Weighted sum of ages of extant ties:* This term adds one statistic equaling sum, over all ties present in the network, of the amount of time elapsed since formation, multiplied by a dyadic covariate. See the help for the `edgecov` term for details for specifying the covariate.

"Weights" can be negative.

Unlike `edgecov.mean.age`, this statistic is well-defined on an empty network. However, if used as a target, it appears to produce highly biased dissolution parameter estimates if the goal is to get an intended average duration.

eedgecov.mean.age(x, attrname=NULL, emptyval=0) (target-only) *Weighted average age of an extant tie:* This term adds one statistic equaling the average, over all ties present in the network, of the amount of time elapsed since formation, weighted by a (nonnegative) dyadic covariate. See the help for the `edgecov` term for details for specifying the covariate.

The behavior when there are negative weights is undefined.

Because this average is undefined for an empty network (or a network all of whose extant edges have been weighted 0), the argument `emptyval` can be used to specify the value returned if this is the case. This is, technically, an arbitrary value, but it should not have a substantial effect unless a non-negligible fraction of networks at the parameter configuration of interest is empty and/or if only a few dyads have nonzero weights.

mean.age(emptyval=0) (target-only) *Average age of an extant tie:* This term adds one statistic equaling the average, over all ties present in the network, of the amount of time elapsed since formation.

Because this average is undefined for an empty network, the argument `emptyval` can be used to specify the value returned if it is. This is, technically, an arbitrary value, but it should not have a substantial effect unless a non-negligible fraction of networks at the parameter configuration of interest is empty.

References


See Also

ergm-terms (from the ergm package), ergm, network

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### gof.stergm

**Goodness-of-fit methods for STERGM CMLE and CMPLE fits**

**Description**

For now, these are simple wrappers around `gof.ergm`, `print.gofobject`, `summary.gofobject`, and `plot.gofobject`, respectively, to run goodness-of-fit for formation and dissolution models separately. This may change in the future.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'stergm'
gof(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'gof.stergm'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'gof.stergm'
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'gof.stergm'
plot(x, ..., main="Goodness-of-fit diagnostics")
```

**Arguments**

- `object, x` For `gof.stergm`, `stergm` conditional MLE (CMLE) or conditional MPLE (CMPLE) fit. For the others, a `gof.stergm` object returned by `gof.stergm`.
- `main` Gives the title of the goodness-of-fit plots, which will have "Formation:" and "Dissolution:" prepended to it.
- `...` Additional arguments passed through to the respective functions in the `ergm` package.

**Value**

For `gof.stergm`, an object of class `gof.stergm`, which is simply a list with two named elements: formation and dissolution, each of them a `gofobject` returned by `gof.ergm`.

For the others, nothing.

**See Also**

`stergm`, `ergm`, `simulate.stergm`, `print.gofobject`, `plot.gofobject`, `summary.gofobject`, `mcmc.diagnostics.ergm`
Examples

```r
data(samlk)

# Fit a transition from Time 1 to Time 2
samlk12 <- stergm(list(samlk1, samlk2),
    formation=~edges+mutual+transitivity+cyclicalties,
    dissolution=~edges+mutual+transitivity+cylicalties,
    estimate="CMLE")

samlk12.gof <- gof(samlk12)
samlk12.gof

summary(samlk12.gof)
plot(samlk12.gof)
plot(samlk12.gof, plotlogodds=TRUE)
```

---

`impute.network.list`  *Impute missing dyads in a series of networks*

Description

This function takes a list of networks with missing dyads and returns a list of networks with missing dyads imputed according to a list of imputation directives.

Usage

```r
impute.network.list(nwl, imputers = c(), nwl.prepend = list(), nwl.append = list())
```

Arguments

- **nwl**: A list of `network` objects or a `network.list` object.
- **imputers**: A character vector giving one or more methods to impute missing dyads. Currently implemented methods are as follows:
  - "next" Impute the state of the same dyad in the next network in the list (or later, if that one is also missing). This imputation method is likely to lead to an underestimation of the formation and dissolution rates. The last network in the list cannot be imputed this way.
  - "previous" Impute the state of the same dyad in the previous network in the list (or earlier, if that one is also missing). The first network in the list cannot be imputed this way.
"majority"  Impute the missing dyad with the value of the majority among the non-missing dyads in that time step's network. A network that has exactly the same number of ties as non-missing non-ties cannot be imputed this way.

"∅"  Assume missing dyads are all non-ties.

"1"  Assume missing dyads are all ties.

If length(imputers)>1 the specified imputation methods will be applied in succession. For example, imputers=c("next","previous","majority","∅") would first try to impute a missing dyad with the next time step's value. If it, and all of the later values for that dyad are missing, it will try to impute it with the previous time step's value. If it, and all of the earlier values for that dyad are missing as well, it will try to impute it with the value of the majority of non-missing dyads for that time step. If there is an exact tie, it will impute 0.

nwl.prepend  An optional list of networks to treat as preceding those in nwl. They will not be imputed or returned, but they can be useful for imputing dyads in the first network in nwl, when using "previous" imputer.

nwl.append  An optional list of networks to treat as following those in nwl. They will not be imputed or returned, but they can be useful for imputing dyads in the last network in nwl, when using "next" imputer.

Value

A list of networks with missing dyads imputed.

See Also

network, is.na

logLik.stergm  A logLik method for stergm.

Description

Functions to return the log-likelihood associated with a stergm CMLE fit, evaluating it if necessary. See logLik.ergm documentation for details and caveats.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'stergm'
logLik(object,
      add=FALSE,
      force.reeval=FALSE,
      eval.loglik=add || force.reeval,
      control=control.logLik.stergm(),
      ...)```

Arguments

- **object**: A `stergm` fit, returned by `stergm`, for estimate="CMLE".
- **add**: Logical: If TRUE, instead of returning the log-likelihood, return object with log-likelihood value set.
- **force.reeval**: Logical: If TRUE, reestimate the log-likelihood even if object already has an estimate.
- **eval.loglik**: Logical: If TRUE, evaluate the log-likelihood if not set on object.
- **control**: A list of control parameters for algorithm tuning. Constructed using `control.logLik.ergm`.
- **...**: Other arguments to the likelihood functions.

Details

If the log-likelihood was not computed for object, produces an error unless `eval.loglik`=TRUE

Value

For `logLik.stergm`, `add`=FALSE (the default), a `logLik` object. If `add`=TRUE (the default), an `ergm` object or a `stergm` object with the log-likelihood set. For `logLikNull.stergm`, a `logLik` object.

References


See Also

- `logLik`, `ergm.bridge.1lr`, `ergm.bridge.dindstart.1lk`

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**mcmc.diagnostics**

Conduct MCMC diagnostics on an `ergm` or `stergm` fit

Description

This function prints diagnostic information and creates simple diagnostic plots for the MCMC sampled statistics produced from a `stergm` fit.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'stergm'
mcmc.diagnostics(object,  
  center=TRUE,  
  curved=TRUE,  
  vars.per.page=3,  
  ...) 
```

Arguments

- `object`: A stergm object. See documentation for `stergm`.
- `center`: Logical: If TRUE, center the samples on the observed statistics.
- `curved`: Logical: If TRUE, summarize the curved statistics (evaluated at the MLE of any non-linear parameters), rather than the raw components of the curved statistics.
- `vars.per.page`: Number of rows (one variable per row) per plotting page. Ignored if `latticeExtra` package is not installed.
- `...`: Additional arguments, to be passed to plotting functions.

Details

The plots produced are a trace of the sampled output and a density estimate for each variable in the chain. The diagnostics printed include correlations and convergence diagnostics.

In fact, an object contains the matrix of statistics from the MCMC run as component `$sample`. This matrix is actually an object of class `mcmc` and can be used directly in the coda package to assess MCMC convergence. *Hence all MCMC diagnostic methods available in coda are available directly.* See the examples and [http://www.mrc-bsu.cam.ac.uk/bugs/classic/coda04/readme.shtml](http://www.mrc-bsu.cam.ac.uk/bugs/classic/coda04/readme.shtml).

More information can be found by looking at the documentation of `stergm`.

Value

`mcmc.diagnostics.ergm` returns some degeneracy information, if it is included in the original object. The function is mainly used for its side effect, which is to produce plots and summary output based on those plots.

References


This function is based on the coda package It is based on the R function `raftery.diag` in coda. `raftery.diag` in turn, is based on the FORTRAN program `gibbsit` written by Steven Lewis which is available from the Statlib archive.
### Description

`print.stergm` and `summary.stergm` are the method used to print and summarize objects created by the `stergm` function.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'stergm'
print(x, digits = max(3,getOption("digits") - 3), ...)
## S3 method for class 'stergm'
summary(object, ...)
```

### Arguments

- **x, object**
  - A `stergm` object. See documentation for `stergm`.
- **digits**
  - Significant digits for coefficients
- **...**
  - Additional arguments, to be passed to lower-level functions in the future.

### Details

Automatically called when an object of class `stergm` is printed.

### Value

The value returned is the `stergm` object itself.

### See Also

- `network`, `stergm`
Description

`simulate` is used to draw from separable temporal exponential family random network models in their natural parameterizations. See `stergm` for more information on these models.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'stergm'
simulate(object, nsim=1, seed=NULL,
          coef.form = object$formation.fit$coef,
          coef.diss = object$dissolution.fit$coef,
          constraints = object$constraints,
          monitor = object$targets,
          time.slices=1, time.start=NULL, time.burnin=0, time.interval=1,
          control=control.simulate.stergm(),
          statsonly=NULL,
          output=c("networkDynamic", "stats", "changes", "final"),
          nw.start = NULL,
          stats.form = FALSE,
          stats.diss = FALSE,
          duration.dependent = NULL,
          verbose=FALSE,
          ...) 
## S3 method for class 'network'
simulate(object, nsim=1, seed=NULL,
          formation, dissolution,
          coef.form, coef.diss,
          constraints = ~.,
          monitor = NULL,
          time.slices=1, time.start=NULL, time.burnin=0, time.interval=1, time.offset=1,
          control=control.simulate.network(),
          statsonly=NULL,
          output=c("networkDynamic", "stats", "changes", "final"),
          stats.form = FALSE,
          stats.diss = FALSE,
          duration.dependent = NULL,
          verbose=FALSE,
          ...) 
## S3 method for class 'networkDynamic'
simulate(object, nsim=1, seed=NULL,
          formation = attr(object, "formation"),
          dissolution = attr(object, "dissolution"),
          coef.form = attr(object, "coef.form"),
          ...) 
```
simulate.stergm

coef.diss = attr(object, "coef.diss"),
constraints = NVL(attr(object, "constraints"), ~.),
monitor = attr(object, "monitor"),
time.slices=1, time.start=NULL, time.burnin=0, time.interval=1, time.offset=1,
control=control.simulate.network(),
statsonly=NULL,
output=c("networkDynamic", "stats", "changes"),
stats.form = FALSE,
stats.diss = FALSE,
duration.dependent = NULL,
verbose=FALSE,
...

Arguments

object

an R object of type stergm giving a model fit or of type network giving the initial network.
simulate.network understands the lasttoggle "API".

formation, dissolution

One-sided ergm-style formulas for the formation and dissolution models, respectively.

nsim

Number of replications (separate chains of networks) of the process to run and return. The networkDynamic method only supports nsim=1.

seed

Random number integer seed. See set.seed.

coeff.form

Parameters for the model from which the post-formation network is drawn.

coeff.diss

As coeff.form, but for the post-dissolution network.

constraints

A one-sided formula specifying one or more constraints on the support of the distribution of the networks being modeled, using syntax similar to the formula argument. Multiple constraints may be given, separated by "+" operators. Together with the model terms in the formula and the reference measure, the constraints define the distribution of networks being modeled.

It is also possible to specify a proposal function directly by passing a string with the function’s name. In that case, arguments to the proposal should be specified through the prop.args argument to control.ermg.

The default is ~., for an unconstrained model.

See the ERGM constraints documentation for the constraints implemented in the ergm package. Other packages may add their own constraints.

For STERGMs in particular, the constraints apply to the post-formation and the post-dissolution network, rather than the final network. This means, for example, that if the degree of all vertices is constrained to be less than or equal to three, and a vertex begins a time step with three edges, then, even if one of its edges is dissolved during its time step, it won’t be able to form another edge until the next time step. This behavior may change in the future.

Note that not all possible combinations of constraints are supported.

monitor

Either a one-sided formula specifying one or more terms whose value is to be monitored, or a string containing "formation" or "dissolution", to monitor their respective terms, or "all" to monitor distinct terms from both.
**time.slices**  
Number of time slices (or statistics) to return from each replication of the dynamic process. See below for return types. Defaults to 1, which, if `time.burnin==0` and `time.interval==1` (the defaults), advances the process one time step.

**time.start**  
An optional argument specifying the time point at which the simulation is to start. See Details for further information.

**time.burnin**  
Number of time steps to discard before starting to collect network statistics. Actual network will only be returned if `time.burnin==0`.

**time.interval**  
Number of time steps between successive recordings of network statistics. Actual network will only be returned if `time.interval==1`.

**time.offset**  
Argument specifying the offset between the point when the state of the network is sampled (`time.start`) and the beginning of the spell that should be recorded for the newly simulated network state.

**control**  
A list of control parameters for algorithm tuning. Constructed using `control.simulate.stergm` or `control.simulate.network`.

**statsonly**  
Deprecated in favor of `output`.

**output**  
A character vector specifying output type: one of "networkDynamic" (the default), "stats", and "changes", with partial matching allowed. See Value section for details.

**nw.start**  
A specification for the starting network to be used by `simulate.stergm`, optional for EGMMME fits, but required for CMLE and CMPLE fits:

- **a numeric index** `i`: use `i`th time-point's network, where the first network in the series used to fit the model is defined to be at the first time point;
- **strings "first" or "last"**: the first or last time point used in fitting the model;
- **or**
  - **a network object**: specify the network directly.

`networkDynamics` cannot be used as starting networks for `simulate.stergm` at this time. (They can be used as starting networks for `simulate.networkDynamic`, of course.)

**stats.form, stats.diss**  
Logical: Whether to return formation/dissolution model statistics. This is not the recommended method: use `monitor` argument instead.

**duration.dependent**  
Logical: Whether the model terms in formula or model are duration dependent. E.g., if a duration-dependent term is used in estimation/simulation model, the probability of forming or dissolving a tie may dependent on the age the dyad status.

**verbose**  
Logical: If TRUE, extra information is printed as the Markov chain progresses.

Further arguments passed to or used by methods.

**Details**

The dynamic process is run forward and the results are returned. For the method for `networkDynamic`, the simulation is resumed from the last generated time point of object, by default with the same model and parameters.
The starting network for the stergm object method (simulate.stergm) is determined by the nw.start argument.

The time index of the start of the simulation is determined as follows:

- If time.start is specified, it is used as the initial time index of the simulation.
- If time.start is not specified (is NULL), then if the object carries a time stamp from which to start or resume the simulation, either in the form of a "time" network attribute (for the network method — see the lasttoggle "API") or in the form of an net.obs.period network attribute (for the networkDynamic method), this attribute will be used. (If specified, time.start will override it with a warning.)
- Otherwise, the simulation starts at 0.

Value

Depends on the output argument:

"stats" If stats.form==FALSE and stats.diss==FALSE, an mcmc matrix with monitored statistics, and if either of them is TRUE, a list containing elements stats for statistics specified in the monitor argument, and stats.form and stats.diss for the respective formation and dissolution statistics.
If stats.form==FALSE and stats.diss==FALSE and no monitored statistics are specified, an empty list is returned, with a warning.
When nsim>1, an mcmc.list (or list of them) of the statistics is returned instead.

"networkDynamic"
A networkDynamic object representing the simulated process, with ties present in the initial network having onset -Inf and ties present at the end of the simulation having terminus +Inf. The method for networkDynamic returns the initial networkDynamic with simulated changes applied to it. The net.obs.period network attribute is updated (or added if not existing) to reflect the time period that was simulated. If the network does not have any persistent.ids defined for vertices, a vertex.pid will be attached in a vertex attribute named 'tergm_pid' to facilitate 'bookkeeping' between the networkDynamic argument and the simulated network time step.
Additionally, attributes (attr, not network attributes) are attached as follows:
formation, dissolution, monitor: Formation, dissolution, and monitoring formulas used in the simulation, respectively.
stats, stats.form, stats.diss: Network statistics as above.
coef.form, coef.diss: Coefficients used in the simulation.
changes: A four-column matrix summarizing the changes in the "changes" output. (This may be removed in the future.)
When nsim>1, a network.list of these networkDynamics is returned.

"changes"
An integer matrix with four columns (time, tail, head, and to), giving the time-stamped changes relative to the current network. to is 1 if a tie was formed and 0 if a tie was dissolved. The convention for time is that it gives the time point during which the change is effective. For example, a row c(5,2,3,1) indicates that between time 4 and 5, a tie from node 2 to node 3 was formed, so that it was absent at time point 4 and present at time point 5; while a row
c(5, 2, 3, 0) indicates that in that time, that tie was dissolved, so that it is was present at time point 4 and absent at time point 5. Additionally, same attributes (attr, not network attributes) as with output="networkDynamic" are attached.

When nsim>1, a list of these change matrices is returned.

"final"

A network object representing the last network in the series generated. This is not implemented in the method for networkDynamic.

lasttoggle attributes are also included.

Additionally, attributes (attr, not network attributes) are attached as follows:

formation, dissolution, monitor: Formation, dissolution, and monitoring formulas used in the simulation, respectively.

stats, stats.form, stats.diss: Network statistics as above.

coeff.form, coef.diss: Coefficients used in the simulation.

changes A four-column matrix summarizing the changes in the "changes" output. (This may be removed in the future.)

When nsim>1, a network.list of these networks is returned.

Examples

logit<-function(p)log(p/(1-p))
coef.form.f<-function(coef.diss,density) -log(((1+exp(coef.diss))/((density/(1-density))))-1)

# Construct a network with 20 nodes and 20 edges
n<-20
target.stats<-edges<-20
g0<-network.initialize(n,dir=TRUE)
g1<-san(g0=edges,target.stats=target.stats,verbose=TRUE)

S<-10

# To get an average duration of 10...
duration<-10
diss<-logit(1-1/duration)

# To get an average of 20 edges...
dyads<-network.dyadcount(g1)
density<-edges/dyads
coeff.form<-coef.form.f(coef.diss,density)

# ... coefficients.
print(coef.form)
print(coef.diss)

# Simulate a networkDynamic
dynsim<-simulate(g1,formation=-edges,dissolution=-edges,
coefficient=coef.form,coef.diss=coef.diss,
time.slices=S,verbose=TRUE)

# "Resume" the simulation.
dynsim2<-simulate(dynsim,time.slices=S,verbose=TRUE)
Description

stergm is used for finding Separable Temporal ERGMs’ (STERGMs) Conditional MLE (CMLE) (Krivitsky and Handcock, 2010) and Equilibrium Generalized Method of Moments Estimator (EGMME) (Krivitsky, 2009).

Usage

stergm (nw, formation, dissolution, constraints = ~., estimate, times=NULL, offset.coef.form=NULL, offset.coef.diss=NULL, targets=NULL, target.stats=NULL, eval.loglik=TRUE, control=control.stergm(), verbose=FALSE, ...)

Arguments

nw
A network object (for EGMME); or networkDynamic object, a network.list object, or a list containing networks (for CMLE and CMPLE). simulate.network understands the lasttoggle "API".

formation, dissolution
One-sided ergm-style formulas for the formation and dissolution models, respectively.

constraints
A one-sided formula specifying one or more constraints on the support of the distribution of the networks being modeled, using syntax similar to the formula argument. Multiple constraints may be given, separated by “+” operators. Together with the model terms in the formula and the reference measure, the constraints define the distribution of networks being modeled.

It is also possible to specify a proposal function directly by passing a string with the function’s name. In that case, arguments to the proposal should be specified through the prop.args argument to control.ergm.

The default is ~., for an unconstrained model.

See the ERGM constraints documentation for the constraints implemented in the ergm package. Other packages may add their own constraints.
For STERGMs in particular, the constraints apply to the post-formation and the post-dissolution network, rather than the final network. This means, for example, that if the degree of all vertices is constrained to be less than or equal to three, and a vertex begins a time step with three edges, then, even if one of its edges is dissolved during its time step, it won’t be able to form another edge until the next time step. This behavior may change in the future.

Note that not all possible combinations of constraints are supported.

estimate
One of "EGMME" for Equilibrium Generalized Method of Moments Estimation, based on a single network with some temporal information and making an assumption that it is a product of a STERGM process running to its stationary (equilibrium) distribution; "CMLE" for Conditional Maximum Likelihood Estimation, modeling a transition between two networks, or "CMPLE" for Conditional Maximum PseudoLikelihood Estimation, using MPLE instead of MLE. CMPLE is extremely inaccurate at this time.

times
For CMLE and CMPLE estimation, times or indexes at which the networks whose transition is to be modeled are observed. Default to c(0,1) if nw is a networkDynamic and to c(1:2) (first two elements) if nw is a network.list or a list. Unused for EGMME.

offset.coef.form
Numeric vector to specify offset formation parameters.

offset.coef.diss
Numeric vector to specify offset dissolution parameters.

targets
One-sided ergm-style formula specifying statistics whose moments are used for the EGMME. Unused for CMLE and CMPLE. Targets is required for EGMME estimation. It may contain any valid ergm terms. If specified as "formation" or "dissolution", it copies the formula from the respective model. Any offset terms are removed automatically.

target.stats
A vector specifying the values of the targets statistics that EGMME will try to match. Defaults to the statistics of nw. Unused for CMLE and CMPLE.

eval.loglik
Whether or not to calculate the log-likelihood of a CMLE STERGM fit. See ergm for details.

control
A list of control parameters for algorithm tuning. Constructed using control.stergm.

verbose
logical or integer; if TRUE or positive, the program will print out progress information. Higher values result in more output.

... Additional arguments, to be passed to lower-level functions.

Details

Model Terms See ergm and ergm-terms for details. At this time, only linear ERGM terms are allowed.

- For a brief demonstration, please see the tergm package vignette: browseVignettes(package='tergm')
- A more detailed tutorial is available on the statnet wiki: http://statnet.csde.washington.edu/workshops/SUNBELT/current/tergm/tergm_tutorial.pdf
- For more usage examples, see the wiki page at https://statnet.csde.washington.edu/trac/wiki/tergmUsage
Value

`stergm` returns an object of class `stergm` that is a list consisting of the following elements:

- formation, dissolution: Formation and dissolution formulas, respectively.
- targets: The targets formula.
- target.stats: The target statistics.
- estimate: The type of estimate.
- opt.history: A matrix containing the full trace of the EGMME optimization process: coefficients tried and target statistics simulated.
- sample: An `mcmc` object containing target statistics sampled at the estimate.
- covar: The full estimated variance-covariance matrix of the parameter estimates for EGMME. (Note that although the CMLE formation parameter estimates are independent of the dissolution parameter estimates due to the separability assumption, this is not necessarily the case for EGMME.)
- formation.fit, dissolution.fit: For CMLE and CMPLE, `ergm` objects from fitting formation and dissolution, respectively. For EGMME, stripped down `ergm`-like lists.
- network: For `estimate`="EGMME", the original network; for `estimate`="CMLE" or `estimate`="CMPLE", a `network.list` (a discrete series of networks) to which the model was fit.
- control: The control parameters used to fit the model.

See the method `print.stergm` for details on how an `stergm` object is printed. Note that the method `summary.stergm` returns a summary of the relevant parts of the `stergm` object in concise summary format.

References


See Also

`ergm`, `network`, `%v%`, `%n%`, `ergm-terms`

Examples

```r
# EGMME Example
par(ask=FALSE)
n<-30
g0<-network.initialize(n,dir=FALSE)

# edges, degree(1), mean.age
target.stats<-c( n*1/2, n*0.6, 20)
```

summary.statistics.networkDynamic

Calculation of networkDynamic statistics.

Description

A method for `summary.statistics` to calculate the specified statistics for an observed `networkDynamic` at the specified time point(s). See `ergm-terms` for more information on the statistics that may be specified.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'networkDynamic'
summary.statistics(object, at, ..., basis = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `object` An R `formula` object with a `networkDynamic` as its LHS. (See `summary.statistics` for more details.)
at A vector of time points at which to calculate the statistics.
basis An optional networkDynamic object relative to which the statistics should be calculated.
... Further arguments passed to or used by methods.

Value

A matrix with length(at) rows, one for each time point in at, and columns for each term of the formula, containing the corresponding statistics measured on the network.

See Also

ergm, networkDynamic, ergm-terms, summary.statistics.network

Examples

# create a toy dynamic network
my.nD <- network.initialize(100, directed=FALSE)
activate.vertices(my.nD, onset=0, terminus = 10)
add.edges.active(my.nD,tail=1:2,head=2:3,onset=5,terminus=8)

# use a summary formula to display number of isolates and edges
# at discrete time points
summary(my.nD~isolates+edges, at=1:10)


A function to apply a given series of changes to a network.

Description

Gives the network a series of timed proposals it can’t refuse. Returns the statistics of the network, and, optionally, the final network.

Usage

tergm.godfather(formula, changes = NULL, toggles = changes[, -4, drop = FALSE],
    start = NULL, end = NULL, end.network = FALSE, stats.start = FALSE, verbose = FALSE,
    control = control.tergm.godfather())

Arguments

formula An summary.formula-style formula, with either a network or a networkDynamic as the LHS and statistics to be computed on the RHS. If LHS is a networkDynamic, it will be used to derive the changes to the network whose statistics are wanted. Otherwise, either changes or toggles must be specified, and the LHS network will be used as the starting network.
changes A matrix with four columns: time, tail, head, and new value, describing the changes to be made. Can only be used if LHS of formula is not a networkDynamic.
toggles
A matrix with three columns: time, tail, and head, giving the dyads which had changed. Can only be used if LHS of formula is not a networkDynamic.

start
Time from which to start applying changes. Note that the first set of changes will take effect at start+1. Defaults to the time point 1 before the earliest change passed.

end
Time from which to finish applying changes. Defaults to the last time point at which a change occurs.

end.network
Whether to return a network that results. Defaults to FALSE.

stats.start
Whether to return the network statistics at start (before any changes are applied) as the first row of the statistics matrix. Defaults to FALSE, to produce output similar to that of simulate for STERGMs when output="stats", where initial network’s statistics are not returned.

verbose
Whether to print progress messages.

control
A control list generated by control.tergm.godfather. So far, there is only one argument: Gf_init.maxedges.mul, to control how much space is allocated for the edgelist of the final network. It is used adaptively, so should not be greater than 10.

Value

If end.network==FALSE (the default), an mcmc object with the requested network statistics associated with the network series produced by applying the specified changes. Its mcmc attributes encode the timing information: so start(out) gives the time point associated with the first row returned, and end(out) out the last. The "thinning interval" is always 1.

If end.network==TRUE, return a network object with lasttoggle "extension", representing the final network, with a matrix of statistics described in the previous paragraph attached to it as an attr-style attribute "stats".

See Also

simulate.stergm, simulate.network, simulate.networkDynamic

Examples

g1 <- network.initialize(10, dir=FALSE)
g1[1,2] <- 1
g1[3,4] <- 1

# Gf_init.maxedges.mul

g1 %>% "time" <- 0
g1 %>% "lasttoggle" <- rgeom(network.dyadcount(g1),1/4)

dc <- matrix(rnorm(100),10,10); dc <- t(dc)

# Simulate a network, tracking its statistics.
simnet <- simulate(g1, formation="edges", dissolution="edges", coef.form=-1, coef.diss=1,
    time.slices=50, monitor="degree1+mean.age+degree.mean.age1+
        edge.ages+edgecov(dc)+edgecov.ages(dc),
    output="networkDynamic")
sim.stats <- attr(simnet, "stats")

print(head(sim.stats))
sim.stats <- as.matrix(sim.stats)

# Replay the simulation using a networkDynamic, monitoring a potentially different set of
# statistics (but same in this case).
gf1.stats <- tergm.godfather(simnet~degree(1)+mean.age+degree.mean.age(1)+
    edge.ages+edgecov(dc)+edgecov.ages(dc),
    start=0, end=50)

print(head(gf1.stats))
gf1.stats <- as.matrix(gf1.stats)

# Replay the simulation using the initial network + list of changes.
gf2.stats <- tergm.godfather(g1~degree(1)+mean.age+degree.mean.age(1)+
    edge.ages+edgecov(dc)+edgecov.ages(dc),
    start=0, end=50, changes=attr(simnet,"changes")

print(head(gf2.stats))
gf2.stats <- as.matrix(gf2.stats)

# We can also compare them to the network statistics summarized.
summ.stats <- summary(simnet~degree(1)+mean.age+degree.mean.age(1)+
    edge.ages+edgecov(dc)+edgecov.ages(dc), at=1:50)

print(head(summ.stats))

tol <- sqrt(.Machine$double.eps)

# If they aren't all identical, we are in trouble.
stopifnot(all.equal(sim.stats,gf1.stats),
   all.equal(sim.stats,gf2.stats),
   all.equal(sim.stats,summ.stats))
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