

Package ‘blockmodeling’

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Type Package

Title Generalized and Classical Blockmodeling of Valued Networks

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Imports stats, methods, Matrix, doParallel, doRNG, parallel, foreach

Suggests sna

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Description

This is primarily meant as an implementation of generalized blockmodeling for valued networks. In addition, measures of similarity or dissimilarity based on structural equivalence and regular equivalence (REGE algorithms) can be computed and partitioned matrices can be plotted: Žiberna (2007)<doi:10.1016/j.socnet.2006.04.002>, Žiberna (2008)<doi:10.1080/00222500701790207>, Žiberna (2014)<doi:10.1016/j.socnet.2014.04.002>.

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blockmodeling-package *An R package for Generalized and classical blockmodeling of valued networks*

Description

This package is primarily meant as an implementation of Generalized blockmodeling. In addition, functions for computation of (dis)similarities in terms of structural and regular equivalence, plotting and other "utility" functions are provided.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

References

- Doreian, P., Batagelj, V. & Ferligoj, A. (2005). Generalized blockmodeling, (Structural analysis in the social sciences, 25). Cambridge [etc.]: Cambridge University Press.
- Žiberna, A. (2007). Generalized Blockmodeling of Valued Networks. *Social Networks*, 29(1), 105-126. doi: 10.1016/j.socnet.2006.04.002
- Žiberna, A. (2008). Direct and indirect approaches to blockmodeling of valued networks in terms of regular equivalence. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 32(1), 57-84. doi: 10.1080/00222500701790207
- Žiberna, A. (2014). Blockmodeling of multilevel networks. *Social Networks*, 39(1), 46-61. doi: 10.1016/j.socnet.2014.04.002
- White, D. R., & Reitz, K. P. (1983). Graph and semigroup homomorphisms on networks of relations. *Social Networks*, 5(2), 193-234.
- White, D. R. (2005). REGGE. Retrieved from <http://eclectic.ss.uci.edu/~drwhite/REGGE/>

See Also

Packages: [sna network](#)

Functions inside this package: [critFunc](#), [optParC](#), [optRandomParC](#), [REGE](#), [plot.mat](#)

Examples

```
n <- 8 # If larger, the number of partitions increases dramatically,
# as does if we increase the number of clusters
net <- matrix(NA, ncol = n, nrow = n)
clu <- rep(1:2, times = c(3, 5))
tclu <- table(clu)
net[clu == 1, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 1, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[2], mean = 4, sd = 1)
net[clu == 2, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 2, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[2], mean = 0, sd = 1)

# We select a random partition and then optimize it
all.par <- nkpartitions(n = n, k = length(tclu))
# Forming the partitions
all.par <- lapply(apply(all.par, 1, list), function(x) x[[1]])

# Optimizing one partition
res <- optParC(M = net,
  clu = all.par[[sample(1:length(all.par), size = 1)]],
  approaches = "hom", homFun = "ss", blocks = "com")
plot(res) # Hopefully we get the original partition

# Optimizing 10 random partitions with optRandomParC
res <- optRandomParC(M = net, k = 2, rep = 10,
  approaches = "hom", homFun = "ss", blocks = "com")
plot(res) # Hopefully we get the original partition

# Using indirect approach - structural equivalence
D <- sedist(M = net)
plot.mat(net, clu = cutree(hclust(d = D, method = "ward"), k = 2))
```

clu

Function for extraction of some elements for objects, returned by functions for Generalized blockmodeling

Description

Function for extraction of clu (partition), all best clus (partitions), IM (image or blockmodel) and err (total error or inconsistency) for objects, returned by functions [critFunc](#) or [optRandomParC](#).

Usage

```
clu(res, which = 1, ...)
IM(res, which = 1, drop=TRUE, ...)
EM(res, which = 1, drop=TRUE, ...)
err(res, ...)
partitions(res)
```

Arguments

res	Result of function <code>critFunc</code> or <code>optRandomParC</code> .
which	From which (if there are more than one) "best" solution should the element be extracted. Warning! which grater than the number of "best" partitions produces an error.
drop	If TRUE (default), dimensions that have only one level are dropped (drop function is applied to the final result).
...	Not used.

Value

The desired element.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

References

Doreian, P., Batagelj, V., & Ferligoj, A. (2005). Generalized blockmodeling, (Structural analysis in the social sciences, 25). Cambridge [etc.]: Cambridge University Press.

Žiberna, A. (2007). Generalized Blockmodeling of Valued Networks. *Social Networks*, 29(1), 105-126. doi: 10.1016/j.socnet.2006.04.002

Žiberna, A. (2008). Direct and indirect approaches to blockmodeling of valued networks in terms of regular equivalence. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 32(1), 57-84. doi: 10.1080/00222500701790207

See Also

[critFunc](#), [plot.mat](#), [optRandomParC](#)

Examples

```
n <- 8 # If larger, the number of partitions increases dramatically,
# as does if we increase the number of clusters
net <- matrix(NA, ncol = n, nrow = n)
clu <- rep(1:2, times = c(3, 5))
tclu <- table(clu)
net[clu == 1, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 1, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[2], mean = 4, sd = 1)
net[clu == 2, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
```

```

net[clu == 2, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[2], mean = 0, sd = 1)

# We select a random partition and then optimize it
all.par <- nkpartitions(n = n, k = length(tclu))
# Forming the partitions
all.par <- lapply(apply(all.par, 1, list),function(x) x[[1]])
# to make a list out of the matrix
res <- optParC(M = net,
  clu = all.par[[sample(1:length(all.par), size = 1)]],
  approaches = "hom", homFun = "ss", blocks = "com")
plot(res) # Hopefully we get the original partition
clu(res) # Hopefully we get the original partition
err(res) # Error
IM(res) # Image matrix/array.
EM(res) # Error matrix/array.

```

critFunC

*Functions for Generalized blockmodeling for valued networks***Description**

Functions for implementation of Generalized blockmodeling for valued networks where the values of the ties are assumed to be measured on at least interval scale. `critFunC` calculates the criterion function, based on the network, partition and blockmodel/equivalence. `optParC` optimizes a partition based on the criterion function based on a local search algorithm.

Usage

```

critFunC(M, clu, approaches, blocks, isTwoMode = NULL, isSym = NULL,
  diag = 1, IM = NULL, EM = NULL, Earr = NULL, justChange = FALSE,
  rowCluChange = c(0, 0), colCluChange = c(0, 0), sameIM = FALSE,
  regFun = "max", homFun = "ss", usePreSpecM = NULL, preSpecM = NULL,
  save.initial.param = TRUE, relWeights = 1, posWeights = 1,
  blockTypeWeights = 1, combWeights = NULL, returnEnv = FALSE)

```

```

optParC(M, clu, approaches, blocks, nMode = NULL, isSym =
  NULL, diag = 1, useMulti = FALSE, maxPar = 50, IM =
  NULL, EM = NULL, Earr = NULL, justChange = FALSE,
  sameIM = FALSE, regFun = "max", homFun = "ss",
  usePreSpecM = NULL, preSpecM = NULL,
  minUnitsRowCluster = 1, minUnitsColCluster = 1,
  maxUnitsRowCluster = 9999, maxUnitsColCluster = 9999,
  relWeights = 1, posWeights = 1, blockTypeWeights = 1,
  combWeights = NULL, exchangeClusters = "all",
  save.initial.param = TRUE)

```

Arguments

- M** A matrix representing the (usually valued) network. For multi-relational networks, this should be an array with the third dimension representing the relation. The network can have one or more modes (different kinds of units with no ties among themselves). If the network is not two-mode, the matrix must be square.
- clu** A partition. Each unique value represents one cluster. If the network is one-mode, then this should be a vector, else a list of vectors, one for each mode. Similarly, if units are comprised of several sets, `clu` should be the list containing one vector for each set.
- approaches** One of the approaches (for each relation in multi-relational networks in a vector) described in Žiberna (2007). Possible values are:
 "bin" - binary blockmodeling,
 "val" - valued blockmodeling,
 "hom" - homogeneity blockmodeling,
 "ss" - sum of squares homogeneity blockmodeling, and
 "ad" - absolute deviations homogeneity blockmodeling.
- The last two options are "shorthand" for specifying `approaches="hom"` and `homFun` to either "ss" or "ad".
- blocks** A vector, a list of vectors or an array with names of allowed block types.
- Only listing of allowed block types (blockmodel is not pre-specified).
 A vector with names of allowed blocktypes. For multi-relational networks, it can be a list of such vectors. For `approaches = "bin"` or `approaches = "val"`, at least two should be selected. Possible values are:
 "nul" - null or empty block
 "com" - complete block
 "rdo", "cdo" - row and column-dominant blocks (binary and valued approach only)
 "reg" - (f-)regular block
 "rre", "cre" - row and column-(f-)regular blocks
 "rfn", "cfn" - row and column-dominant blocks (binary, valued only)
 "den" - density block (binary approach only)
 "avg" - average block (valued approach only)
 "dnc" - do not care block - the error is always zero
- The ordering is important, since if several block types have identical error, the first on the list is selected.
- A pre-specified blockmodel.
 An array with dimensions four dimensions (see example below). The third and the fourth represent the clusters (for rows and columns). The first is as long as the maximum number of allowed block types for a given block. If some block has less possible block types, the empty slots should have values NA. The second dimension is the number of relations (1 for single-relational networks). The values in the array should be the ones from above. The array can have only three dimensions in case of one-relational networks or if the same pre-specified blockmodel is assumed for all relations. Further, it can have only two dimensions, if

	in addition only one block type is allowed per block.
isTwoMode	1 for one-mode networks and 2 for two-mode networks. The default value is set to NULL.
isSym	Specifying if the matrix (for each relation) is symmetric.
diag	Should the special status of diagonal be acknowledged. The default value is set to 1.
IM	The obtained image for objects. For debugging purposes only.
EM	Block errors by blocks. For debugging purposes only.
Earr	The array of errors for all allowed block types by next dimensions: allowed block types, relations, row clusters and column clusters. The dimensions should match the dimensions of the block argument if specified as an array. For debugging purposes only.
justChange	Value specifying if only the errors for changed clusters should be computed. Used only for debugging purposes by developers.
rowCluChange	An array holding the two row clusters where the change occurred. Used only for debugging purposes by developers.
colCluChange	An array holding the col row clusters where the change occurred. Used only for debugging purposes by developers.
sameIM	Should we demand the same blockmodel image for all relations. The default value is set to FALSE.
regFun	Function <i>f</i> used in row- <i>f</i> -regular, column- <i>f</i> -regular, and <i>f</i> -regular blocks. Not used in binary approach. For multi-relational networks, it can be a vector of such character strings. The default value is set to "max".
homFun	In case of homogeneity blockmodeling two variability criteria can be used: "ss" - sum of squares (set by default) and "ad" - absolute deviations.
usePreSpecM	Specifying whether a pre-specified value should be used when computing inconsistency.
preSpecM	Sufficient value for individual cells for valued approach. Can be a number or a character string giving the name of a function. Set to "max" for implicit approach. For multi-relational networks, it can be a vector of such values. In case of binary blockmodeling this argument is a threshold used for binarizing the network. Therefore all values with values lower than preSpecM are recoded into 0s, all other into 1s. For multi-relational networks, it can be a vector of such values. In case of pre-specified blockmodeling, it can have the same dimensions as blocks.
save.initial.param	Should the initial parameters (approaches, ...) be saved. The default value is TRUE.
relWeights	Weights for all type of relations in a blockmodel. The default value is set to 1.
posWeights	Weights for positions in the blockmodel (the dimensions must be the same as the error matrix (rows, columns)). For now this is a matrix (two-dimensional) even for multi-relational networks.

blockTypeWeights	Weights for each type of block used, if they are to be different accros block types (see blocks above). It must be suplied in form of a named vetor, where the names are one or all allowed block types from blocks. If only some block types are specified, the other have a default weight of 1. The default value is set to 1.
combWeights	Weights for all type of block used, The default value is set to NULL.The dimension must be the same as blocks, if blocks would be specified in array format (which is usual in pre-specified case).
returnEnv	Should the function also return the environment after its completion.
useMulti	Which version of local search should be used. The default value is set to FALSE. If FALSE, first possible all moves in random order and then all possible exchanges in random order are tired. When a move with lower value of criterion function is found, the algorithm moves to this new partition. If TRUE the version of local search where all possible moves and exchanges are tired first and then the one with the lowest error is selected and used. In this case, several optimal partitions are found. maxPar best partitions are returned.
maxPar	The number of partitions with optimal criterion fuction to be returned. Only used If useMulti is TRUE.
nMode	Number of nodes. If NULL, then determined from clu.
minUnitsRowCluster	Minimum number of units in row cluster.
minUnitsColCluster	Minimum number of units in col cluster.
maxUnitsRowCluster	Maximum number of units in row cluster.
maxUnitsColCluster	Maximum number of units in col cluster.
exchageClusters	A matrix of dimensions "number of clusters" x "number of clusters" indicating to which clusters can units from a specific cluster be moved. Useful for multi-level blockmodeling or/in some other cases where some units cannot mix.

Value

critFunc returns a list containing:

M	The matrix of the network analyzed.
err	The error or inconsistency emplirical network with the ideal network for a given blockmodel (model, approach,...) and paritition.
clu	The analyzed partition.
EM	Block errors by blocks.
IM	The obtained image for objects.
BM	Block means by block - only for Homogeneity blockmodeling.

Earr The array of errors for all allowed block types by next dimensions: allowed block types, relations, row clusters and column clusters. The dimensions should match the dimensions of the block argument if specified as an array.

optParC returns a list containing:

M The matrix of the network analyzed.

err The error or inconsistency empirical network with the ideal network for a given blockmodel (model, approach,...) and partition.

clu The analyzed partition.

EM Block errors by blocks.

IM The obtained image for objects.

BM Block means by block - only for Homogeneity blockmodeling.

Earr The array of errors for all allowed block types by next dimensions: allowed block types, relations, row clusters and column clusters. The dimensions should match the dimensions of the block argument if specified as an array.

useMulti The value of the input parameter useMulti.

bestRowParMatrix
(If useMulti = TRUE) Matrix, where there are different solutions for columns, where rows represent units.

sameErr The number of partitions with the minimum value of the criterion function.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

References

- Doreian, P., Batagelj, V., & Ferligoj, A. (2005). Generalized blockmodeling, (Structural analysis in the social sciences, 25). Cambridge [etc.]: Cambridge University Press.
- Žiberna, A. (2007). Generalized Blockmodeling of Valued Networks. *Social Networks*, 29(1), 105-126. doi: 10.1016/j.socnet.2006.04.002
- Žiberna, A. (2008). Direct and indirect approaches to blockmodeling of valued networks in terms of regular equivalence. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 32(1), 57-84. doi: 10.1080/00222500701790207
- Žiberna, A. (2014). Blockmodeling of multilevel networks. *Social Networks*, 39(1), 46-61. doi: 10.1016/j.socnet.2014.04.002

See Also

[optRandomParC](#), [IM](#), [clu](#), [err](#), [plot.crit.fun](#)

Examples

```

# Generating a simple network corresponding to the simple Sum of squares
# Structural equivalence with blockmodel:
# nul com
# nul nul
n <- 20
net <- matrix(NA, ncol = n, nrow = n)
clu <- rep(1:2, times = c(5, 15))
tclu <- table(clu)
net[clu == 1, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 1, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[2], mean = 4, sd = 1)
net[clu == 2, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 2, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[2], mean = 0, sd = 1)

# Computation of criterion function with the correct partition
res <- critFunC(M = net, clu = clu, approaches = "hom", homFun = "ss", blocks = "com")
res$err # The error is relatively small
res$BM # The block means are around 0 or 4
plot(res)

# Computation of criterion function with the correct partition and correct pre-specified blockmodel
# Prespecified blockmodel used
# nul com
# nul nul
B <- array(NA, dim = c(1, 1, 2, 2))
B[1, 1, , ] <- "nul"
B[1, 1, 1, 2] <- "com"
B[1, 1, , ]
res <- critFunC(M = net, clu = clu, approaches = "hom", homFun = "ss", blocks = B)
res$err # The error is relatively small
res$IM
plot(res)

# Computation of criterion function with the correct partition
# and pre-specified blockmodel with some alternatives
# Prespecified blockmodel used
# nul nul|com
# nul nul
B <- array(NA, dim = c(2, 2, 2))
B[1, , ] <- "nul"
B[2, 1, 2] <- "com"
res <- critFunC(M = net, clu = clu, approaches = "hom", homFun = "ss", blocks = B)
res$err # The error is relatively small
res$IM
plot(res)

# Computation of criterion function with random partition
clu.rnd <- sample(1:2, size = n, replace = TRUE)
res.rnd <- critFunC(M = net, clu = clu.rnd, approaches = "hom",
homFun = "ss", blocks = "com")
res.rnd$err # The error is larger
res.rnd$BM # Random block means

```

```

plot(res.rnd)

# Adapt network for Valued blockmodeling with the same model
net[net > 4] <- 4
net[net < 0] <- 0

# Computation of criterion function with the correct partition
res <- critFunc(M = net, clu = clu, approaches = "val",
blocks = c("nul", "com"), preSpecM = 4)
res$err # The error is relatively small
res$IM
# The image corresponds to the one used for generation of
# The network
plot(res)

# Computation of criterion function with random partition
res.rnd <- critFunc(M = net, clu = clu.rnd, approaches = "val",
blocks = c("nul", "com"), preSpecM = 4)
res.rnd$err # The error is larger
res.rnd$IM # All blocks are probably nul
plot(res.rnd)

```

find.m

Computing the threshold

Description

The functions compute the maximum value of m/cut where a certain block is still classified as `alt.blocks` and not "null". The difference between `find.m` and `find.m2` is that `find.m` uses an optimization approach and is faster and more precise than `find.m2`. However, `find.m` only supports regular ("reg") and complete ("com") as `alt.blocks`, while `find.m2` supports all block types. Also, `find.m` does not always work, especially if `cormet` is not "none".

Usage

```

find.m(M, clu, alt.blocks = "reg", diag = !is.list(clu),
      cormet = "none", half = TRUE, FUN = "max")
find.m2(M, clu, alt.blocks = "reg", neval = 100, half = TRUE,
      ms = NULL, ...)
find.cut(M, clu, alt.blocks = "reg", cuts = "all", ...)

```

Arguments

<code>M</code>	A matrix representing the (usually valued) network. For now, only one-relational networks are supported. The network can have one or more modes (different kinds of units with no ties among themselves. If the network is not two-mode, the matrix must be square.
<code>clu</code>	A partition. Each unique value represents one cluster. If the network is one-mode, then this should be a vector, else a list of vectors, one for each mode.

alt.blocks	Only one of allowed blocktypes, as alternative to the null block: "com" - complete block "rdo", "cdo" - row and column-dominant blocks (binary, valued, and implicit approach only) "reg" - (f-)regular block "rre", "cre" - row and column-(f-)regular blocks "rfn", "cfn" - row and column-dominant blocks (binary, valued, and implicit approach only) "den" - density block (binary approach only) "avg" - average block (valued approach only)
diag	(default = TRUE) Should the special status of diagonal be acknowledged.
cormet	Which method should be used to correct for different maximum error contributions "none" - no correction " censor" - censor values larger than M "correct" - so that the maximum possible error contribution of the cell is the same regardless of a condition (either that something must be 0 or at least M).
FUN	(default = "max") Function f used in row-f-regular, column-f-regular, and f-regular blocks.
cuts	The cuts, which should be evaluated. If cuts="all" (default), all unique values are evaluated.
neval	A number of different m values to be evaluated.
half	Should the returned value of m be one half of the value where the inconsistencies are the same.
ms	The values of m where the function should be evaluated.
...	Other parameters to crit.fun.

Value

A matrix of maximal m/cut values.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

References

- Doreian, P., Batagelj, V. & Ferligoj, A. Anuška (2005). Generalized blockmodeling, (Structural analysis in the social sciences, 25). Cambridge [etc.]: Cambridge University Press.
- Žiberna, A. (2007). Generalized Blockmodeling of Valued Networks. *Social Networks*, 29(1), 105-126. doi: 10.1016/j.socnet.2006.04.002
- Žiberna, A. (2008). Direct and indirect approaches to blockmodeling of valued networks in terms of regular equivalence. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 32(1), 57-84. doi: 10.1080/00222500701790207
- Žiberna, A. (2014). Blockmodeling of multilevel networks. *Social Networks*, 39(1), 46-61. doi: 10.1016/j.socnet.2014.04.002

See Also

[critFunc](#) and maybe also [optParC](#), [plotMat](#)

formatA

A formatting function for numbers

Description

Formats a vector or matrix of numbers so that all have equal length (digits). This is especially suitable for printing tables.

Usage

```
formatA(x, digits = 2, FUN = round, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numerical vector or matrix.
<code>digits</code>	The number of desired digits.
<code>FUN</code>	Function used for "shortening" the numbers.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to format.

Value

A character vector or matrix.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

See Also

[find.m](#), [find.m2](#), [find.cut](#)

Examples

```
A <- matrix(c(1, 1.02002, 0.2, 10.3), ncol = 2)
formatA(A)
```

fun.by.blocks

*Computation of function values by blocks***Description**

Computes a value of a function over blocks of a matrix, defined by a partition.

Usage

```
fun.by.blocks(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
fun.by.blocks(x = M, M = x, clu,
  ignore.diag = "default", sortNames = TRUE,
  FUN = "mean", ...)

## S3 method for class 'opt.more.par'
fun.by.blocks(x, which = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of suitable class or a matrix representing the (usually valued) network. For now, only one-relational networks are supported. The network can have one or more modes (different kinds of units with no ties among themselves. If the network is not two-mode, the matrix must be square.
M	A matrix representing the (usually valued) network. For now, only one-relational networks are supported. The network can have one or more modes (different kinds of units with no ties among themselves. If the network is not two-mode, the matrix must be square.
clu	A partition. Each unique value represents one cluster. If the network is one-mode, then this should be a vector, else a list of vectors, one for each mode.
ignore.diag	Should the diagonal be ignored.
sortNames	Should the rows and columns of the matrix be sorted based on their names.
FUN	The function to be computed over the blocks.
which	Which (if several) of the "best" solutions should be used.
...	Further arguments to fun.by.blocks.default.

Value

A numerical matrix of FUN values by blocks, induced by a partition clu.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

References

- Žiberna, A. (2007). Generalized Blockmodeling of Valued Networks. *Social Networks*, 29(1), 105-126. doi: 10.1016/j.socnet.2006.04.002
- Žiberna, A. (2008). Direct and indirect approaches to blockmodeling of valued networks in terms of regular equivalence. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 32(1), 57-84. doi: 10.1080/00222500701790207

See Also

[optRandomParC](#), [optParC](#)

Examples

```
n <- 8 # If larger, the number of partitions increases dramatically,
# as does if we increase the number of clusters
net <- matrix(NA, ncol = n, nrow = n)
clu <- rep(1:2, times = c(3, 5))
tclu <- table(clu)
net[clu == 1, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 1, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[2], mean = 4, sd = 1)
net[clu == 2, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 2, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[2], mean = 0, sd = 1)

# Optimizing 10 random partitions with optRandomParC
res <- optRandomParC(M = net, k = 2, rep = 10, approaches = "hom", homFun = "ss", blocks = "com")
plot(res) # Hopefully we get the original partition
fun.by.blocks(res)
# Computing mean by blocks, ignoring the diagonal (default)
```

genMatrixMult

Generalized matrix multiplication

Description

Computes a generalized matrix multiplication, where sum and product functions (element-wise and summary functions) can be replaced by arbitrary functions.

Usage

```
genMatrixMult(A, B, FUNelement = "*", FUNsummary = sum)
```

Arguments

A	The first matrix.
B	The second matrix.
FUNelement	Element-wise operator.
FUNsummary	Summary function.

Value

A character vector or matrix.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

See Also

[matmult](#)

Examples

```
# Operations can be anything
x <- matrix(letters[1:8], ncol = 2)
y <- matrix(1:10, nrow = 2)

genMatrixMult(x, y, FUNelement = paste,
FUNsummary = function(x) paste(x, collapse = "|"))

# Binary logic
set.seed(1)
x <- matrix(rbinom(8, size = 1, prob = 0.5) == 1, ncol = 2)
y <- matrix(rbinom(10, size = 1, prob = 0.5) == 1, nrow = 2)
genMatrixMult(x, y, FUNelement = "*", FUNsummary = any)
```

genRandomPar

The function for generating random partitions

Description

The function generates random partitions. The function is meant to be called by the function [optRandomParC](#).

Usage

```
genRandomPar(k, n, seed = NULL, mingr = 1, maxgr = Inf,
addParam = list(genPajekPar = TRUE, probGenMech = NULL))
```

Arguments

k	Number of clusters (by modes).
n	Number of units (by modes).
seed	Seed for generating random numbers (partitions).
mingr	Minimal allowed group size.
maxgr	Maximal allowed group size.

`addParam` This has to be a list with the following parameters (any or all can be missing, then the default values (see usage) are used):
 "genPajekPar" - Should the partitions be generated as in Pajek (Batagelj & Mrvar, 2006). If FALSE, all partitions are selected completely at random while making sure that the partitions have the required number of clusters.
 probGenMech - Here the probabilities for 4 different generating mechanisms can be specified. If this is not specified, the value is set to `c(1/3, 1/3, 1/3, 0)` if `genPajekPar` is TRUE and to `c(0, 0, 0, 1)` if `genPajekPar` is FALSE. The first 3 mechanisms are the same as implemented in Pajek (the second one has almost all units in only one cluster) and the fourth is completely random (from uniform distribution).

Value

A random partition in the format required by `optRandomParC`. If a network has several modes, then a list of partitions, one for each mode.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

References

Batagelj, V., & Mrvar, A. (2006). Pajek 1.11. Retrieved from <http://vlado.fmf.uni-lj.si/pub/networks/pajek/>

gplot1	<i>A wrapper for function gplot - Two-Dimensional Visualization of Graphs</i>
--------	---

Description

The function calls function `gplot` from the library `sna` with different defaults. Use `fun` for plotting image graphs.

Usage

```
gplot1(M, diag = TRUE,
       displaylabels = TRUE, boxed.labels = FALSE,
       loop.cex = 4, edge.lwd = 1, edge.col = "default",
       rel.thresh = 0.05, ...)

gplot2(M, uselen = TRUE, usecurve = TRUE,
       edge.len = 0.001, diag = TRUE,
       displaylabels = TRUE, boxed.labels = FALSE,
       loop.cex = 4, arrowhead.cex = 2.5,
       edge.lwd = 1, edge.col = "default", rel.thresh = 0.05, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>M</code>	A matrix (array) of a graph or set thereof. This data may be valued.
<code>diag</code>	Boolean indicating whether or not the diagonal should be treated as valid data. Set this TRUE if and only if the data can contain loops. <code>diag</code> is FALSE by default.
<code>rel.thresh</code>	Real number indicating the lower relative (compared to the highest value) threshold for tie values. Only ties of value <code>thresh</code> are displayed. By default, <code>thresh = 0</code> .
<code>displaylabels</code>	Boolean; should vertex labels be displayed.
<code>boxed.labels</code>	Boolean; place vertex labels within boxes.
<code>arrowhead.cex</code>	An expansion factor for edge arrowheads.
<code>loop.cex</code>	expansion factor for loops; may be given as a vector, if loops are to be of different sizes.
<code>edge.col</code>	Color for edges; may be given as a vector or adjacency matrix, if edges are to be of different colors.
<code>edge.lwd</code>	Line width scale for edges; if set greater than 0, edge widths are scaled by <code>edge.lwd*dat</code> . May be given as a vector or adjacency matrix, if edges are to have different line widths.
<code>edge.len</code>	if <code>uselength == TRUE</code> , curved edge lengths are scaled by <code>edge.len</code> .
<code>uselength</code>	Boolean; should we use <code>edge.len</code> to rescale edge lengths.
<code>usecurve</code>	Boolean; should we use <code>edge.curve</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to <code>plot</code> or <code>gplot</code> from package <code>sna</code> : mode: the vertex placement algorithm; this must correspond to a <code>gplot.layout</code> function from package <code>sna</code> .

Value

Plots a graph.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

See Also

`sna:gplot`

ircNorm	<i>Function for iterated row and column normalization of valued matrices</i>
---------	--

Description

The aim is to obtain a matrix with row and column sums equal to 1. This is achieved by iterating row and column normalization. This is usually not possible if any row or column has only 1 non-zero cell.

Usage

```
ircNorm(M, eps = 10^-12, maxiter = 1000)
```

Arguments

M	A non-negative valued matrix to be normalized.
eps	The maximum allowed squared deviation of a row or column's maximum from 1 (if not exactly 0). Also, if the all deviations in two consecutive iterations are smaller, the process is terminated.
maxiter	Maximum number of iterations. If reached, the process is terminated and the current solution returned.

Value

Normalized matrix.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

Examples

```
A <- matrix(runif(100), ncol = 10)
A # A non-normalized matrix with different row and column sums.
apply(A, 1, sum)
apply(A, 2, sum)
A.norm <- ircNorm(A)
A.norm # Normalized matrix with all row and column sums approximately 1.
apply(A.norm, 1, sum)
apply(A.norm, 2, sum)
```

nkpartitions	<i>Functions for listing all possible partitions or just counting the number of them</i>
--------------	--

Description

The function nkpartitions lists all possible partitions of n objects in to k clusters. The function nkpar only gives the number of such partitions.

Usage

```
nkpartitions(n, k, exact = TRUE, print = FALSE)
nkpar(n, k)
```

Arguments

n	Number of units/objects.
k	Number of clusters/groups.
exact	Search for partitions with exactly k or at most k clusters.
print	Print results as they are found.

Value

The matrix or number of possible partitions.

Author(s)

Chris Andrews

Examples

```
n <- 8 # If larger, the number of partitions increases dramatically,
# as does if we increase the number of clusters
net <- matrix(NA, ncol = n, nrow = n)
clu <- rep(1:2, times = c(3, 5))
tclu <- table(clu)
net[clu == 1, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 1, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[2], mean = 4, sd = 1)
net[clu == 2, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 2, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[2], mean = 0, sd = 1)

# Computation of criterion function with the correct partition
nkpar(n = n, k = length(tclu)) # Computing the number of partitions
all.par <- nkpartitions(n = n, k = length(tclu)) # Forming the partitions
all.par <- lapply(apply(all.par, 1, list), function(x) x[[1]])
# to make a list out of the matrix
res <- critFunC(M = net, clu = clu, approaches = "val",
blocks = c("nul", "com"), preSpecM = 4)
plot(res) # We get the original partition
```

optRandomParC

*Optimizing a set of partitions based on the value of a criterion function***Description**

The function optimizes a set of partitions based on the value of a criterion function (see [critFunc](#) for details on the criterion function) for a given network and blockmodel for Generalized blockmodeling (Žibera, 2007) based on other parameters (see below). The optimization is done through local optimization, where the neighborhood of a partition includes all partitions that can be obtained by moving one unit from one cluster to another or by exchanging two units (from different clusters). A list of partitions can or the number of clusters and a number of partitions to generate can be specified (optParC).

Usage

```
optRandomParC(M, k, approaches, blocks, rep, save.initial.param =
  TRUE, save.initial.param.opt = FALSE, deleteMs = TRUE,
  max.iden = 10, switch.names = NULL, return.all =
  FALSE, return.err = TRUE, seed = NULL, RandomSeed =
  NULL, parGenFun = genRandomPar, mingr = NULL, maxgr =
  NULL, addParam = list(genPajekPar = TRUE, probGenMech
  = NULL), maxTriesToFindNewPar = rep * 10, skip.par =
  NULL, useOptParMultiC = FALSE, useMulti =
  useOptParMultiC, printRep = ifelse(rep <= 10, 1,
  round(rep/10)), n = NULL, nCores = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

M	A matrix representing the (usually valued) network. For now, only one-relational networks are supported. The network can have one or more modes (different kinds of units with no ties among themselves. If the network is not two-mode, the matrix must be square.
k	The number of clusters used in the generation of partitions.
approaches	One of the approaches (for each relation in multi-relational networks in a vector) described in Žibera (2007). Possible values are: "bin" - binary blockmodeling, "val" - valued blockmodeling, "hom" - homogeneity blockmodeling, "ss" - sum of squares homogeneity blockmodeling, and "ad" - absolute deviations homogeneity blockmodeling.

The last two options are "shorthand" for specifying approaches="hom" and homFun to either "ss" or "ad".

blocks	<p>A vector, a list of vectors or an array with names of allowed block types.</p> <p>Only listing of allowed block types (blockmodel is not pre-specified). A vector with names of allowed blocktypes. For multi-relational networks, it can be a list of such vectors. For approaches = "bin" or approaches = "val", at least two should be selected. Possible values are: "nul" - null or empty block "com" - complete block "rdo", "cdo" - row and column-dominant blocks (binary and valued approach only) "reg" - (f-)regular block "rre", "cre" - row and column-(f-)regular blocks "rfn", "cfn" - row and column-dominant blocks (binary, valued only) "den" - density block (binary approach only) "avg" - average block (valued approach only) "dnc" - do not care block - the error is always zero The ordering is important, since if several block types have identical error, the first on the list is selected.</p> <p>A pre-specified blockmodel. An array with dimensions four dimensions (see example below). The third and the fourth represent the clusters (for rows and columns). The first is as long as the maximum number of allowed block types for a given block. If some block has less possible block types, the empty slots should have values NA. The second dimension is the number of relations (1 for single-relational networks). The values in the array should be the ones from above. The array can have only three dimensions in case of one-relational networks or if the same pre-specified blockmodel is assumed for all relations. Further, it can have only two dimensions, if in addition only one block type is allowed per block.</p>
rep	The number of repetitions/different starting partitions to check.
save.initial.param	Should the initial parameters (approaches, ...) be saved. The default value is TRUE.
save.initial.param.opt	Should the initial parameters (approaches, ...) of using optParC be saved. The default value is FALSE.
deleteMs	Delete networks/matrices from the results of to save space.
max.iden	Maximum number of results that should be saved (in case there are more than max.iden results with minimal error, only the first max.iden will be saved).
switch.names	Should partitions that only differ in group names be considered equal.
return.all	If FALSE, solution for only the best (one or more) partition/s is/are returned.
return.err	Should the error for each optimized partition be returned.
seed	Optional. The seed for random generation of partitions.
RandomSeed	Optional. Integer vector, containing the random number generator. It is only looked for in the user's workspace.

parGenFun	The function (object) that will generate random partitions. The default function is genRandomPar . The function has to accept the following parameters: k (number o of partitions by modes, n (number of units by modes), seed (seed value for random generation of partition), addParam (a list of additional parameters).
mingr	Minimal allowed group size.
maxgr	Maximal allowed group size.
addParam	A list of additional parameters for function specified above. In the usage section they are specified for the default function genRandomPar .
genPajekPar	Should the partitions be generated as in Pajek.
probGenMech	Should the probabilities for different mechanisms for specifying the partitions be set. If probGenMech is not set, it is determined based on the parameter genPajekPar.
maxTriesToFindNewPar	The maximum number of partition try when trying to find a new partition to optimize that was not yet checked before - the default value is $rep * 1000$.
skip.par	The partitions that are not allowed or were already checked and should therefore be skipped.
useOptParMultiC	For backward compatibility. May be removed soon. See next argument.
useMulti	Which version of local search should be used. Default is currently FALSE. If FALSE, first possible all moves in random order and then all possible exchanges in random order are tried. When a move with lower value of criterion function is found, the algorithm moves to this new partition. If TRUE the version of local search where all possible moves and exchanges are tried first and then the one with the lowest error is selected and used. In this case, several optimal partitions are found. maxPar best partitions are returned.
printRep	Should some information about each optimization be printed.
n	The number of units by "modes". It is used only for generating random partitions. It has to be set only if there are more than two modes or if there are two modes, but the matrix representing the network is one mode (both modes are in rows and columns).
nCores	Number of cores to be used. Value 0 means all available cores. It can also be a cluster object.
...	Arguments passed to other functions, see critFunc .

Value

M	The matrix of the network analyzed.
res	If <code>return.all = TRUE</code> - A list of results the same as <code>best</code> - one best for each partition optimized.
best	A list of results from <code>crit.fun.tmp</code> with the same elements as the result of <code>crit.fun</code> , only without M.
err	If <code>return.err = TRUE</code> - The vector of errors or inconsistencies of the empirical network with the ideal network for a given blockmodel (model,approach,...) and partitions.

nIter	The vector of the number of iterations used - one value for each starting partition that was optimized. It can show that maxIter is too low if a lot of these values have the value of maxIter.
checked.par	If selected - A list of checked partitions. If merge.save.skip.par is TRUE, this list also includes the partitions in skip.par.
call	The call used to call the function.
initial.param	If selected - The initial parameters are used.

Warning

It should be noted that the time complexity of package blockmodeling is increasing with the number of units and the number of clusters (due to its algorithm). Therefore the analysis of network with more than 100 units can take a lot of time (from a few hours to a few days).

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

References

- Batagelj, V., & Mrvar, A. (2006). Pajek 1.11. Retrieved from <http://vlado.fmf.uni-lj.si/pub/networks/pajek/>
- Doreian, P., Batagelj, V. & Ferligoj, A. (2005). Generalized blockmodeling, (Structural analysis in the social sciences, 25). Cambridge [etc.]: Cambridge University Press.
- Žiberna, A. (2007). Generalized Blockmodeling of Valued Networks. *Social Networks*, 29(1), 105-126. doi: 10.1016/j.socnet.2006.04.002
- Žiberna, A. (2008). Direct and indirect approaches to blockmodeling of valued networks in terms of regular equivalence. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 32(1), 57-84. doi: 10.1080/00222500701790207
- Žiberna, A. (2014). Blockmodeling of multilevel networks. *Social Networks*, 39(1), 46-61. doi: 10.1016/j.socnet.2014.04.002

See Also

[critFunc](#)

Examples

```
n <- 8 # If larger, the number of partitions increases dramatically
# as does if we increase the number of clusters
net <- matrix(NA, ncol = n, nrow = n)
clu <- rep(1:2, times = c(3, 5))
tclu <- table(clu)
net[clu == 1, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 1, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[2], mean = 4, sd = 1)
net[clu == 2, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 2, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[2], mean = 0, sd = 1)

# We select a random partition and then optimize it
```



```

all.par <- nkpartitions(n = n, k = length(tclu))
# Forming the partitions
all.par <- lapply(apply(all.par, 1, list), function(x)x[[1]])

# Optimizing one partition
res <- optParC(M = net,
  clu = all.par[[sample(1:length(all.par), size = 1)]],
  approaches = "hom", homFun = "ss", blocks = "com")
plot(res) # Hopefully we get the original partition

# Optimizing 10 random chosen partitions with optRandomParC
res <- optRandomParC(M = net, k = 2, rep = 10,
  approaches = "hom", homFun = "ss", blocks = "com")
plot(res) # Hopefully we get the original partition

```

Description

Functions for reading/loading and writing Pajek files:

loadnetwork - Loads a Pajek ".net" filename as a matrix. For now, only simple one and two-mode networks are supported (eg. only single relations, no time information).

loadnetwork2 - The same as above, but adapted to be called within loadpajek.

loadnetwork3 - Another version for reading networks.

loadnetwork4 - Another version for reading networks.

savenetwork - Saves a matrix into a Pajek ".net" filename.

loadmatrix - Loads a Pajek ".mat" filename as a matrix.

savematrix - Saves a matrix into a Pajek ".mat" filename.

loadvector - Loads a Pajek ".clu" filename as a vector.

loadvector2 - The same as above, but adapted to be called within loadpajek - as a consequence not suited for reading clusters.

savevector - Saves a vector into a Pajek ".clu" filename.

loadpajek - Loads a Pajek project file name (".paj") as a list with the following components: Networks, Partitions, Vectors and Clusters. Clusters and hierarchies are dismissed.

Usage

```

loadnetwork(filename, useSparseMatrix = NULL, minN = 50)
loadnetwork2(filename, useSparseMatrix = NULL, minN = 50, safe =
  TRUE, closeFile = TRUE)
loadnetwork3(filename, useSparseMatrix = NULL, minN = 50)
loadnetwork4(filename, useSparseMatrix = NULL, minN = 50, fill = FALSE)
savenetwork(n, filename, twomode = "default", symmetric = NULL)

```

```
loadmatrix(filename)
savematrix(n, filename, twomode = 1)
loadvector(filename)
loadvector2(filename)
savevector(v, filename)
loadpajek(filename)
```

Arguments

filename	The name of the filename to be loaded or saved to or an open file object.
useSparseMatrix	Should a sparse matrix be use instead of the ordinary one? Sparse matrices can only be used if package Matrix is installed. The default NULL uses sparse matrices for networks with more that minN vertices.
minN	The minimal number of units in the network to use sparse matrices.
n	A matrix representing the network.
twomode	1 for one-mode networks and 2 for two-mode networks. Default sets the argument to 1 for square matrices and to 2 for others.
symetric	If TRUE, only the lower part of the matrix is used and the values are interpreted as "Edges", not "Arcs".
v	A vector.
fill	If TRUE, then in case the rows have unequal length, blank fields are added.
safe	If FALSE error will occur if not all vertices have labels. If TRUE reading works faster.
closeFile	Should the connection be closed at the end. Should be always TRUE if function is used directly.

Value

NULL, a matrix or a vector (see Description).

Author(s)

Vladimir Batagelj & Andrej Mrvar (most functions), Aleš Žiberna (loadnetwork, loadpajek and modification of others)

References

- Batagelj, V., & Mrvar, A. (1999). Pajek - Program for Large Network Analysis. Retrieved from <http://vlado.fmf.uni-lj.si/pub/networks/pajek/>.
- de Nooy, W., Mrvar, A., & Batagelj, V. (2005). Exploratory Social Network Analysis with Pajek. London: SAGE Publications.

See Also

[plot.mat](#), [critFunc](#), [optRandomParC](#)

`plot.mat`*Functions for plotting a partitioned matrix (representing the network)*

Description

The main function `plot.mat` or `plotMat` plots a (optionally partitioned) matrix. If the matrix is partitioned, the rows and columns of the matrix are rearranged according to the partitions. Other functions are only wrappers for `plot.mat` or `plotMat` for convenience when plotting the results of the corresponding functions. The `plotMatNm` plots two matrices based on `M`, normalized by rows and columns, next to each other. The `plot.array` or `plotArray` plots an array. `plot.mat.nm` has been replaced by `plotMatNm`.

Usage

```
plotMat(x = M, M = x, clu = NULL,  
        ylab = "", xlab = "", main =  
        NULL, print.val = !length(table(M)) <= 2, print.0 =  
        FALSE, plot.legend = !print.val && !length(table(M))
```

```

<= 2, print.legend.val = "out", print.digits.legend =
2, print.digits.cells = 2, print.cells.mf = NULL,
outer.title = FALSE, title.line = ifelse(outer.title,
-1.5, 7), mar = c(0.5, 7, 8.5, 0) + 0.1, cex.val =
"default", val.y.coor.cor = 0, val.x.coor.cor = 0,
cex.legend = 1, legend.title = "Legend", cex.axes =
"default", print.axes.val = NULL, print.x.axis.val =
!is.null(colnames(M)), print.y.axis.val =
!is.null(rownames(M)), x.axis.val.pos = 1.01,
y.axis.val.pos = -0.01, cex.main = par()$cex.main,
cex.lab = par()$cex.lab, yaxis.line = -1.5, xaxis.line
= -1, legend.left = 0.4, legend.up = 0.03, legend.size
= 1/min(dim(M)), legend.text.hor.pos = 0.5,
par.line.width = 3, par.line.col = "blue", IM.dens =
NULL, IM = NULL, wnet = NULL, wIM = NULL, use.IM =
length(dim(IM)) == length(dim(M)) | !is.null(wIM),
dens.leg = c(null = 100, nul = 100), blackdens = 70,
plotLines = FALSE, frameMatrix = TRUE, x0ParLine =
-0.1, x1ParLine = 1, y0ParLine = 0, y1ParLine = 1.1,
colByUnits = NULL, colByRow = NULL, colByCol = NULL,
mulCol = 2, joinColOperator = "+", colTies = FALSE,
maxValPlot = NULL, printMultipliedMessage = TRUE,
replaceNAdiagWith0 = TRUE, colLabels = FALSE, ...)

```

```

plotMatNm(x = M, M = x, ..., main.title = NULL,
title.row = "Row normalized",
title.col = "Column normalized",
main.title.line = -2, par.set = list(mfrow = c(1, 2)))

```

```

plotArray(x = M, M = x, IM = NULL, ..., main.title = NULL, main.title.line
= -2, mfrow = NULL)

```

```

## S3 method for class 'mat'
plot(x = M, M = x, clu = NULL,
ylab = "", xlab = "", main =

```

```

NULL, print.val = !length(table(M)) <= 2, print.0 =
FALSE, plot.legend = !print.val && !length(table(M))
<= 2, print.legend.val = "out", print.digits.legend =
2, print.digits.cells = 2, print.cells.mf = NULL,
outer.title = FALSE, title.line = ifelse(outer.title,
-1.5, 7), mar = c(0.5, 7, 8.5, 0) + 0.1, cex.val =
"default", val.y.coor.cor = 0, val.x.coor.cor = 0,
cex.legend = 1, legend.title = "Legend", cex.axes =
"default", print.axes.val = NULL, print.x.axis.val =
!is.null(colnames(M)), print.y.axis.val =
!is.null(rownames(M)), x.axis.val.pos = 1.01,
y.axis.val.pos = -0.01, cex.main = par())$cex.main,
cex.lab = par())$cex.lab, yaxis.line = -1.5, xaxis.line
= -1, legend.left = 0.4, legend.up = 0.03, legend.size
= 1/min(dim(M)), legend.text.hor.pos = 0.5,
par.line.width = 3, par.line.col = "blue", IM.dens =
NULL, IM = NULL, wnet = NULL, wIM = NULL, use.IM =
length(dim(IM)) == length(dim(M)) | !is.null(wIM),
dens.leg = c(null = 100, nul = 100), blackdens = 70,
plotLines = FALSE, frameMatrix = TRUE, x0ParLine =
-0.1, x1ParLine = 1, y0ParLine = 0, y1ParLine = 1.1,
colByUnits = NULL, colByRow = NULL, colByCol = NULL,
mulCol = 2, joinColOperator = "+", colTies = FALSE,
maxValPlot = NULL, printMultipliedMessage = TRUE,
replaceNAdiagWith0 = TRUE, colLabels = FALSE, ...)

```

```

## S3 method for class 'crit.fun'
plot(x, main = NULL, ...)

```

```

## S3 method for class 'array'
plot(x = M, M = x, IM = NULL, ..., main.title = NULL, main.title.line
= -2, mfrow = NULL)

```

```

## S3 method for class 'opt.par'
plot(x, main = NULL, which = 1, ...)

```

```

## S3 method for class 'opt.par.mode'
plot(x, main = NULL, which = 1, ...)

```

```

## S3 method for class 'opt.more.par'
plot(x, main = NULL, which = 1, ...)

```

```

## S3 method for class 'opt.more.par.mode'
plot(x, main = NULL, which = 1, ...)

```

Arguments

x	A result from a corresponding function or a matrix or similar object representing a network.
M	A matrix or similar object representing a network - either x or M must be supplied - both are here to make the code compatible with generic and with older functions.
clu	A partition. Each unique value represents one cluster. If the network is one-mode, then this should be a vector, else a list of vectors, one for each mode.
ylab	Label for y axis.
xlab	Label for x axis.
main	Main title.
main.title	Main title in plot.array version.
main.title.line	The line in which main title is printed in plot.array version.
mfrow	mfrow Argument to par - number of row and column plots to be plotted on one figure.
print.val	Should the values be printed in the matrix.
print.0	If print.val = TRUE Should the 0s be printed in the matrix.
plot.legend	Should the legend for shades be plotted.
print.legend.val	Should the values be printed in the legend.
print.digits.legend	The number of digits that should appear in the legend.
print.digits.cells	The number of digits that should appear in the cells (of the matrix and/or legend).
print.cells.mf	If not NULL, the above argument is ignored, the cell values are printed as the cell are multiplied by this factor and rounded.
outer.title	Should the title be printed on the 'inner' or 'outer' margin of the plot, default is 'inner' margin.
title.line	The line (from the top) where the title should be printed. The suitable values depend heavily on the displayed type.
mar	A numerical vector of the form c(bottom, left, top, right) which gives the lines of margin to be specified on the four sides of the plot. The R default for ordinary plots is c(5, 4, 4, 2) + 0.1, while this function default is c(0.5, 7, 8.5, 0) + 0.1.
cex.val	The size of the values printed. The default is 10 / 'number of units'.
val.y.coor.cor	Correction for centering the values in the squares in y direction.
val.x.coor.cor	Correction for centering the values in the squares in x direction.
cex.legend	Size of the text in the legend.
legend.title	The title of the legend.

cex.axes	Size of the characters in axes. Default makes the cex so small that all categories can be printed.
print.axes.val	Should the axes values be printed. Default prints each axis if rownames or colnames is not NULL.
print.x.axis.val	Should the x axis values be printed. Default prints each axis if rownames or colnames is not NULL.
print.y.axis.val	Should the y axis values be printed. Default prints each axis if rownames or colnames is not NULL.
x.axis.val.pos	The x coordinate of the y axis values.
y.axis.val.pos	The y coordinate of the x axis values.
cex.main	Size of the text in the main title.
cex.lab	Size of the text in matrix.
yaxis.line	The position of the y axis (the argument 'line').
xaxis.line	The position of the x axis (the argument 'line').
legend.left	How much left should the legend be from the matrix.
legend.up	How much up should the legend be from the matrix.
legend.size	Relative legend size.
legend.text.hor.pos	Horizontal position of the legend text (bottom) - 0 = bottom, 0.5 = middle,...
par.line.width	The width of the line that separates the partitions.
par.line.col	The color of the line that separates the partitions.
IM.dens	The density of shading lines in each block.
IM	The image (as obtained with critFunc) of the blockmodel. dens.leg is used to translate this image into IM.dens.
wnet	Specifies which matrix (if more) should be plotted - used if M is an array.
wIM	Specifies which IM (if more) should be used for plotting. The default value is set to wnet) - used if IM is an array.
use.IM	Specifies if IM should be used for plotting.
dens.leg	It is used to translate the IM into IM.dens.
blackdens	At which density should the values on dark colors of lines be printed in white.
plotLines	Should the lines in the matrix be printed. The default value is set to FALSE, best set to TRUE for very small networks.
frameMatrix	Should the matrix be framed (if plotLines is FALSE). The default value is set to TRUE.
x0ParLine	Coordinates for lines separating clusters.
x1ParLine	Coordinates for lines separating clusters.
y0ParLine	Coordinates for lines separating clusters.
y1ParLine	Coordinates for lines separating clusters.

colByUnits	Coloring units. It should be a vector of unit length.
colByRow	Coloring units by rows. It should be a vector of unit length.
colByCol	Coloring units by columns. It should be a vector of unit length.
mulCol	Multiply color when joining with row, column. Only used when when colByUnits is not NULL.
joinColOperator	Function to join colByRow and colByCol. The default value is set to "+".
colTies	If TRUE, ties are colored, if FALSE, 0-ties are colored.
maxValPlot	The value to use as a maximum when computing colors (ties with maximal positive value are plotted as black).
printMultipliedMessage	Should the message '* all values in cells were multiplied by' be printed on the plot. The default value is set to TRUE.
replaceNAdiagWith0	If replaceNAdiagWith0 = TRUE Should the NA values on the diagonal of a matrix be replaced with 0s.
title.row	Title for the row-normalized matrix in nm version
title.col	Title for the column-normalized matrix in nm version
par.set	A list of possible plotting parameters (to par) to be used in nm version
which	Which (if there are more than one) of optimal solutions to plot.
colLabels	Should the labels of units be colored. If FALSE, these are not colored, if TRUE, they are colored with colors of clusters as defined by palette. This can be also a vector of colors (or integers) for one-mode networks or a list of two such vectors for two-mode networks.
...	Additional arguments to plot.default for plotMat and also to plotMat for other functions.

Value

The functions are used for their side effect - plotting.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

References

- Žiberna, A. (2007). Generalized Blockmodeling of Valued Networks. *Social Networks*, 29(1), 105-126. doi: 10.1016/j.socnet.2006.04.002
- Žiberna, A. (2008). Direct and indirect approaches to blockmodeling of valued networks in terms of regular equivalence. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 32(1), 57-84. doi: 10.1080/00222500701790207

See Also

[critFunc](#), [optRandomParC](#)

Examples

```

# Generation of the network
n <- 20
net <- matrix(NA, ncol = n, nrow = n)
clu <- rep(1:2, times = c(5, 15))
tclu <- table(clu)
net[clu == 1, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 1, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[2], mean = 4, sd = 1)
net[clu == 2, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 2, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[2], mean = 0, sd = 1)

# Plotting the network
plotMat(M = net, clu = clu, print.digits.cells = 3)
class(net) <- "mat"
plot(net, clu = clu)
# See corresponding functions for examples for other plotting
# functions
# presented, that are essentially only the wrappers for "plot.max"

```

rand

Comparing partitions

Description

Rand Index and Rand Index corrected/adjusted for chance for comparing partitions (Hubert & Arabie, 1985). The names of the clusters do not matter.

Usage

```

rand(tab)
rand2(clu1, clu2)
crand(tab)
crand2(clu1, clu2)

```

Arguments

clu1, clu2	The two partitions to be compared, given in the form of vectors, where for each unit a cluster membership is given.
tab	A contingency table obtained as a table(clu1, clu2).

Value

The value of Rand Index (corrected/adjusted for chance).

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

References

Hubert, L., & Arabie, P. (1985). Comparing Partitions. *Journal of Classification*, 2(1), 193-218.

recode	<i>Recode</i>
--------	---------------

Description

Recodes values in a vector.

Usage

```
recode(x, oldcode = sort(unique(x)), newcode)
```

Arguments

x	A vector.
oldcode	A vector of old codes.
newcode	A vector of new codes.

Value

A recoded vector.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

Examples

```
x <- rep(1:3, times = 1:3)
newx <- recode(x, oldcode = 1:3, newcode = c("a", "b", "c"))
```

REGE	<i>REGE - Algorithms for computing (dis)similarities in terms of regular equivalence</i>
------	--

Description

REGE - Algorithms for computing (dis)similarities in terms of regular equivalence (White & Reitz, 1983):

REGE, REGE.for - Classical REGE or REGGE, as also implemented in Ucinet. Similarities in terms of regular equivalence are computed. The REGE.for is a wrapper for calling the FORTRAN subroutine written by White (1985a), modified to be called by R. The REGE does the same, however it is written in R. The functions with and without ".for" differ only in whether they are implemented in R or FORTRAN. Needless to say, the functions implemented in FORTRAN are much faster.

REGE.ow, REGE.ow.for - The above function, modified so that a best match is searched for each arc separately (and not for both arcs, if they exist, together).

REGE.nm.for - REGE or REGGE, modified to use row and column normalized matrices instead of the original matrix.

REGE.ownm.for - The above function, modified so that a best match for an outgoing ties is searched on row-normalized network and for incoming ties on column-normalized network.

REGD.for - REGD or REGDI, a dissimilarity version of the classical REGE or REGGE. Dissimilarities in terms of regular equivalence are computed. The REGD.for is a wrapper for calling the FORTRAN subroutine written by White (1985b), modified to be called by R.

REGE.FC - Actually an earlier version of REGE. The difference is in the denominator. See Žiberna (2007) for details.

REGE.FC.ow - The above function, modified so that a best match is searched for each arc separately (and not for both arcs, if they exist, together).

other - still in testing stage.

Usage

```
REGE(M, E = 1, iter = 3, until.change = TRUE, use.diag = TRUE)
REGE.for(M, iter = 3, E = 1)
REGE.nm.for(M, iter = 3, E = 1)
REGE.ow(M, E = 1, iter = 3, until.change = TRUE, use.diag = TRUE)
REGE.ow.for(M, iter = 3, E = 1)
REGE.ownm.for(M, iter = 3, E = 1)
REGD.for(M, iter = 3, E = 0)
REGD.ow.for(M, iter = 3, E = 0)
REGE.FC(M, E = 1, iter = 3, until.change = TRUE, use.diag = TRUE,
  normE = FALSE)
REGE.FC.ow(M, E = 1, iter = 3, until.change = TRUE,
  use.diag = TRUE, normE = FALSE)
REGD.ne.for(M, iter = 3, E = 0)
REGD.ow.ne.for(M, iter = 3, E = 0)
```

```

REGE.ne.for(M, iter = 3, E = 1)
REGE.nm.diag.for(M, iter = 3, E = 1)
REGE.nm.ne.for(M, iter = 3, E = 1)
REGE.ow.ne.for(M, iter = 3, E = 1)
REGE.ownm.diag.for(M, iter = 3, E = 1)
REGE.ownm.ne.for(M, iter = 3, E = 1)

```

Arguments

M	Matrix or a 3 dimensional array representing the network. The third dimension allows for several relations to be analyzed.
E	Initial (dis)similarity in terms of regular equivalence.
iter	The desired number of iterations.
until.change	Should the iterations be stopped when no change occurs.
use.diag	Should the diagonal be used. If FALSE, all diagonal elements are set to 0.
normE	Should the equivalence matrix be normalized after each iteration.

Value

E	A matrix of (dis)similarities in terms of regular equivalence.
Eall	An array of (dis)similarity matrices in terms of regular equivalence, each third dimension represents one iteration. For ".for" functions, only the initial and the final (dis)similarities are returned.
M	Matrix or a 3 dimensional array representing the network used in the call.
iter	The desired number of iterations.
use.diag	Should the diagonal be used - for functions implemented in R only.
...	

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna based on Douglas R. White's original REGGE and REGD

References

- Žiberna, A. (2008). Direct and indirect approaches to blockmodeling of valued networks in terms of regular equivalence. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 32(1), 57-84. doi: 10.1080/00222500701790207
- White, D. R., & Reitz, K. P. (1983). Graph and semigroup homomorphisms on networks of relations. *Social Networks*, 5(2), 193-234.
- White, D. R. (1985a). DOUG WHITE'S REGULAR EQUIVALENCE PROGRAM. Retrieved from <http://eclectic.ss.uci.edu/~drwhite/REGGE/REGGE.FOR>
- White, D. R. (1985b). DOUG WHITE'S REGULAR DISTANCES PROGRAM. Retrieved from <http://eclectic.ss.uci.edu/~drwhite/REGGE/REGDI.FOR>
- White, D. R. (2005). REGGE. Retrieved from <http://eclectic.ss.uci.edu/~drwhite/REGGE/>

See Also

[sedist](#), [critFunC](#), [optParC](#), [plot.mat](#)

Examples

```
n <- 20
net <- matrix(NA, ncol = n, nrow = n)
clu <- rep(1:2, times = c(5, 15))
tclu <- table(clu)
net[clu == 1, clu == 1] <- 0
net[clu == 1, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[2], mean = 4, sd = 1) * sample(c(0, 1),
  size = tclu[1] * tclu[2], replace = TRUE, prob = c(3/5, 2/5))
net[clu == 2, clu == 1] <- 0
net[clu == 2, clu == 2] <- 0

D <- REGE.for(M = net)$E # Any other REGE function can be used
plot.mat(net, clu = cutree(hclust(d = as.dist(1 - D), method = "ward"),
  k = 2))
# REGE returns similarities, which have to be converted to
# disimilarities

res <- optRandomParC(M = net, k = 2, rep = 10, approaches = "hom", homFun = "ss", blocks = "reg")
plot(res) # Hopefully we get the original partition
```

reorderImage	<i>Reordering an image matrix of the blockmodel (or an error matrix based on new and old partition)</i>
--------------	---

Description

Reorders an image matrix of the blockmodel (or an error matrix based on new and old partition. The partitions should be the same, except that classes can have different labels. It is useful when we want to have a different order of classes in figures and then also in image matrices. Currently it is only suitable for one-mode blockmodels.

Usage

```
reorderImage(IM, oldClu, newClu)
```

Arguments

IM	An image or error matrix.
oldClu	Old partition.
newClu	New partition, the same as the old one except for class labels.

Value

Reorder matrix (rows and columns are reordered).

Author(s)

Ales Ziberna

References

Žiberna, A. (2007). Generalized Blockmodeling of Valued Networks. *Social Networks*, 29(1), 105-126. doi: 10.1016/j.socnet.2006.04.002

Žiberna, A. (2008). Direct and indirect approaches to blockmodeling of valued networks in terms of regular equivalence. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 32(1), 57-84. doi: 10.1080/00222500701790207

See Also

[critFunC](#), [plot.mat](#), [clu](#), [IM](#), [err](#)

sedist	<i>Computes distances in terms of Structural equivalence (Lorrain & White, 1971)</i>
--------	--

Description

The functions compute the distances in terms of Structural equivalence (Lorrain and White, 1971) between the units of a one-mode network. Several options for treating the diagonal values are supported.

Usage

```
sedist(M, method = "default", fun = "default",
       fun.on.rows = "default", handle.interaction = "switch",
       use = "pairwise.complete.obs", ...)
```

Arguments

M	A matrix representing the (usually valued) network. For now, only one-relational networks are supported. The network must be one-mode.
method	The method used to compute distances - any of the methods allowed by functions <code>dist</code> , <code>"cor"</code> or <code>"cov"</code> (all <code>package::stats</code>) or just <code>"cor"</code> or <code>"cov"</code> (given as a character).
fun	Which function should be used to compute distances (given as a character).
fun.on.rows	For non-standard function - does the function compute measure on rows (such as <code>"cor"</code> , <code>"cov"</code> ,...) of the data matrix (as opposed to computing measure on columns (such as <code>dist</code>)).
handle.interaction	How should the interaction between the vertices analysed be handled: <code>"switch"</code> (the default) - assumes that when comparing units <code>i</code> and <code>j</code> , <code>M[i,i]</code> should be compared with <code>M[j,j]</code> and <code>M[i,j]</code> with <code>M[j,i]</code> . These two comparisons

are weighted by 2. This should be used with Euclidean distance to get the corrected Euclidean distance with $p = 2$.

"switch2" - the same (alias)

"switch1" - the same as above, only that the two comparisons are weighted by 1. This should be used with Euclidean distance to get the corrected Euclidean distance with $p = 1$.

"ignore" (diagonal) - Diagonal is ignored. This should be used with Euclidean distance to get the corrected Euclidean distance with $p = 0$.

"none" - the matrix is used "as is"

use For use with methods "cor" and "cov", for other methods (the default option should be used if `handle.interaction == "ignore"`), "pairwise.complete.obs" are always used, if `stats.dist.cor.cov = TRUE`.

... Additional arguments to fun

Details

If both method and fun are "default", the Euclidean distances are computed. The "default" method for fun = "dist" is "euclidean" and for fun = "cor" "pearson".

Value

A matrix (usually of class dist) is returned.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

References

Batagelj, V., Ferligoj, A., & Doreian, P. (1992). Direct and indirect methods for structural equivalence. *Social Networks*, 14(1-2), 63-90. doi: 10.1016/0378-8733(92)90014-X

Lorrain, F., & White, H. C. (1971). Structural equivalence of individuals in social networks. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 1(1), 49-80. doi: 10.1080/0022250X.1971.9989788

See Also

[dist](#), [hclust](#), [REGE](#), [optParC](#), [optParC](#), [optRandomParC](#)

Examples

```
# Generating a simple network corresponding to the simple Sum of squares
# Structural equivalence with blockmodel:
# null com
# null null
n <- 20
net <- matrix(NA, ncol = n, nrow = n)
clu <- rep(1:2, times = c(5, 15))
tclu <- table(clu)
net[clu == 1, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 1, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[1] * tclu[2], mean = 4, sd = 1)
```

```

net[clu == 2, clu == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[1], mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu == 2, clu == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[2] * tclu[2], mean = 0, sd = 1)

D <- sedist(M = net)
plot.mat(net, clu = cutree(hclust(d = D, method = "ward"), k = 2))

```

ss	<i>Sum of Squared deviations from the mean and sum of Absolute Deviations from the median</i>
----	---

Description

Functions to compute Sum of Squared deviations from the mean and sum of Absolute Deviations from the median.

Usage

```

ss(x)
ad(x)

```

Arguments

x A numeric vector.

Value

Sum of Squared deviations from the mean or sum of Absolute Deviations from the median.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

two2one	<i>Two-mode network conversions</i>
---------	-------------------------------------

Description

Converting two mode networks from two to one mode matrix representation and vice versa. If a two-mode matrix is converted into a one-mode matrix, the original two-mode matrix lies in the upper right corner of the one-mode matrix.

Usage

```

two2one(M, clu = NULL)
one2two(M, clu = NULL)

```


Arguments

M	A matrix representing the (usually valued) network.
clu	A partition. Each unique value represents one cluster. This should be a list of two vectors, one for each mode.

Value

Function returns list with the elements: a two mode matrix of a the two mode network in its upper left corner.

M	The matrix.
clu	The partition, in form appropriate for the mode of the matrix.

Author(s)

Aleš Žiberna

See Also

[optParC](#), [optParC](#), [optRandomParC](#), [plot.mat](#)

Examples

```
# Generating a simple network corresponding to the simple Sum of squares
# Structural equivalence with blockmodel:
# null com
# null null
n <- c(7, 13)
net <- matrix(NA, nrow = n[1], ncol = n[2])
clu <- list(rep(1:2, times = c(3, 4)), rep(1:2, times = c(5, 8)))
tclu <- lapply(clu, table)
net[clu[[1]] == 1, clu[[2]] == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[[1]][1] * tclu[[2]][1],
  mean = 0, sd = 1)
net[clu[[1]] == 1, clu[[2]] == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[[1]][1] * tclu[[2]][2],
  mean = 4, sd = 1)
net[clu[[1]] == 2, clu[[2]] == 1] <- rnorm(n = tclu[[1]][2] * tclu[[2]][1],
  mean = 4, sd = 1)
net[clu[[1]] == 2, clu[[2]] == 2] <- rnorm(n = tclu[[1]][2] * tclu[[2]][2],
  mean = 0, sd = 1)
plot.mat(net, clu = clu) # Two mode matrix of a two mode network

# Converting to one mode network
M1 <- two2one(net)$M
plot.mat(M1, clu = two2one(net)$clu) # Plotting one mode matrix
# Converting one to two mode matrix and plotting
plot.mat(one2two(M1, clu = clu)$M, clu = clu)
```

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