

# Package ‘tna’

October 18, 2025

**Title** Transition Network Analysis (TNA)

**Version** 1.1.0

**Description** Provides tools for performing Transition Network Analysis (TNA) to study relational dynamics, including functions for building and plotting TNA models, calculating centrality measures, and identifying dominant events and patterns. TNA statistical techniques (e.g., bootstrapping and permutation tests) ensure the reliability of observed insights and confirm that identified dynamics are meaningful. See (Saqr et al., 2025) <[doi:10.1145/3706468.3706513](https://doi.org/10.1145/3706468.3706513)> for more details on TNA.

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**URL** <https://github.com/sonsoleslp/tna/>, <http://sonsoles.me/tna/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/sonsoleslp/tna/issues/>

**Depends** R (>= 4.1.0)

**Imports** checkmate, cli, cluster, colorspace, dplyr, ggplot2, graphics, igraph, qgraph, RColorBrewer, rlang, stats, stringdist, tibble, tidy, tidyselect

**Suggests** gt, knitr, prisma, rmarkdown, seqHMM, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.3

**LazyData** true

**Config/Needs/website** rmarkdown

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2025-10-18 16:20:02 UTC

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tna-package

*The tna Package.*

---

## Description

Provides tools for performing transition network analysis (TNA), including functions for building TNA models, plotting transition networks, and calculating centrality measures. The package relies on the qgraph and igraph for network plotting and centrality measure calculations.

## Author(s)

Sonsoles López-Pernas, Santtu Tikka, Mohammed Saqr

## References

Saqr M., López-Pernas S., Törmänen T., Kaliisa R., Misiejuk K., Tikka S. (2025). Transition Network Analysis: A Novel Framework for Modeling, Visualizing, and Identifying the Temporal Patterns of Learners and Learning Processes. In *Proceedings of the 15th International Learning Analytics and Knowledge Conference (LAK '25)*, 351-361.

Banerjee A., Chandrasekhar A., Duflo E., Jackson M. (2014). Gossip: Identifying Central Individuals in a Social Network. Working Paper.

Kivimäki, I., Leichot, B., Saramäki, J., Saerens, M. (2016). Two betweenness centrality measures based on Randomized Shortest Paths. *Scientific Reports*, 6, 19668.

Serrano, M. A., Boguna, M., Vespignani, A. (2009). Extracting the multiscale backbone of complex weighted networks. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 106, 6483-6488.

Zhang, B., Horvath, S. (2005). A general framework for weighted gene co-expression network analysis. *Statistical Applications in Genetics and Molecular Biology*, 4(1).

## See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/sonsoleslp/tna/>
- <http://sonsoles.me/tna/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/sonsoleslp/tna/issues/>

Basic functions `build_model()`, `hist.group_tna()`, `hist.tna()`, `plot.group_tna()`, `plot.tna()`, `plot_frequencies()`, `plot_frequencies.group_tna()`, `plot_mosaic()`, `plot_mosaic.group_tna()`, `plot_mosaic.tna_data()`, `print.group_tna()`, `print.summary.group_tna()`, `print.summary.tna()`, `print.tna()`, `summary.group_tna()`, `summary.tna()`

---

|                     |                                                                               |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| as.igraph.group_tna | <i>Coerce a Specific Group from a group_tna Object into an igraph Object.</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

---

**Description**

Coerce a Specific Group from a group\_tna Object into an igraph Object.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
as.igraph(x, which, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|       |                                       |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| x     | The object to convert.                |
| which | The number or name of the group.      |
| ...   | Additional arguments. None currently. |

**Value**

An igraph object.

**See Also**

Helper functions [as.igraph.matrix\(\)](#), [as.igraph.tna\(\)](#)

---

|                  |                                                      |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| as.igraph.matrix | <i>Coerce a Weight Matrix into an igraph Object.</i> |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|

---

**Description**

Coerce a Weight Matrix into an igraph Object.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
as.igraph(x, mode = "directed", ...)
```

**Arguments**

|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x    | A matrix of edge weights.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| mode | Character scalar, specifies how igraph should interpret the supplied matrix. See also the weighted argument, the interpretation depends on that too. Possible values are: directed, undirected, upper, lower, max, min, plus. See details below. |
| ...  | Ignored.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

**Value**

An igraph object.

**See Also**

Helper functions [as.igraph.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [as.igraph.tna\(\)](#)

---

as.igraph.tna

---

*Coerce a tna Object into an igraph Object.*


---

**Description**

Coerce a tna Object into an igraph Object.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna'
as.igraph(x, mode = "directed", ...)
```

**Arguments**

|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x    | A tna object.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| mode | Character scalar, specifies how igraph should interpret the supplied matrix. See also the weighted argument, the interpretation depends on that too. Possible values are: directed, undirected, upper, lower, max, min, plus. See details below. |
| ...  | Ignored.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

**Value**

An igraph object.

**See Also**

Helper functions [as.igraph.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [as.igraph.matrix\(\)](#)

---

|                     |                                                            |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| betweenness_network | <i>Build and Visualize a Network with Edge Betweenness</i> |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|

---

### Description

This function builds a network from a transition matrix in a tna object and computes edge betweenness for the network.

### Usage

```
betweenness_network(x, directed)

## S3 method for class 'tna'
betweenness_network(x, directed)
```

### Arguments

|          |                                                               |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| x        | A tna object.                                                 |
| directed | A logical value. If TRUE, the network is considered directed. |

### Value

A tna object where the edge weights are edge betweenness values.

### See Also

Centrality measure functions [centralities\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_centralities\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_centralities\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_centralities\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_centralities\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
betweenness_network(model)
```

---

|           |                                                         |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| bootstrap | <i>Bootstrap Transition Networks from Sequence Data</i> |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|

---

### Description

Perform bootstrapping on transition networks created from sequence data stored in a tna object. Bootstrapped estimates of edge weights are returned with confidence intervals and significance testing.

**Usage**

```
bootstrap(x, iter, level, method, threshold, consistency_range)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'tna'
bootstrap(
  x,
  iter = 1000,
  level = 0.05,
  method = "stability",
  threshold,
  consistency_range = c(0.75, 1.25)
)

## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
bootstrap(
  x,
  iter = 1000,
  level = 0.05,
  method = "stability",
  threshold,
  consistency_range = c(0.75, 1.25)
)
```

**Arguments**

|                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>x</code>                 | A <code>tna</code> or a <code>group_tna</code> object created from sequence data.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>iter</code>              | An integer specifying the number of bootstrap samples to draw. Defaults to 1000.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <code>level</code>             | A numeric value representing the significance level for hypothesis testing and confidence intervals. Defaults to 0.05.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <code>method</code>            | A character string. This argument defines the bootstrap test statistic. The "stability" option (the default) compares edge weights against a range of "consistent" values defined by <code>consistency_range</code> . Weights that fall outside this range are considered insignificant. In other words, an edge is considered significant if its value is within the range in $(1 - \text{level}) * 100\%$ of the bootstrap samples. The "threshold" option instead compares the edge weights against a user-specified threshold value. |
| <code>threshold</code>         | A numeric value to compare edge weights against. The default is the 10th percentile of the edge weights. Used only when <code>method = "threshold"</code> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <code>consistency_range</code> | A numeric vector of length 2. Determines how much the edge weights may deviate (multiplicatively) from their observed values (below and above) before they are considered insignificant. The default is <code>c(0.75, 1.25)</code> which corresponds to a symmetric 25% deviation range. Used only when <code>method = "stability"</code> .                                                                                                                                                                                              |

## Details

The function first computes the original edge weights for the specified cluster from the `tna` object. It then performs bootstrapping by resampling the sequence data and recalculating the edge weights for each bootstrap sample. The mean and standard deviation of the transitions are computed, and confidence intervals are derived. The function also estimates p-values for each edge and identifies significant edges based on the specified significance level. A matrix of significant edges (those with estimated p-values below the significance level) is generated. Additional statistics on removed edges (those not considered significant) are provided.

All results, including the original transition matrix, bootstrapped estimates, and summary statistics for removed edges, are returned in a structured list.

## Value

A `tna_bootstrap` object which is a list containing the following elements:

- `weights_orig`: The original edge weight matrix.
- `weights_sig`: The matrix of significant transitions (those with estimated p-values below the significance level).
- `weights_mean`: The mean weight matrix from the bootstrap samples.
- `weights_sd`: The standard deviation matrix from the bootstrap samples.
- `cr_lower`: The lower bound matrix of the consistency range for the edge weights.
- `cr_upper`: The upper bound matrix of the consistency range for the edge weights.
- `ci_lower`: The lower bound matrix of the bootstrap confidence intervals for the edge weights.
- `ci_upper`: The upper bound matrix of the bootstrap confidence intervals for the edge weights.
- `p_values`: The matrix of estimated p-values for the edge weights.
- `summary`: A `data.frame` summarizing the edges, their weights, p-values, statistical significance, consistency ranges, and confidence intervals.

If `x` is a `group_tna` object, the output is a `group_tna_bootstrap` object, which is a list of `tna_bootstrap` objects.

## See Also

Validation functions `deprune()`, `estimate_cs()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.group_tna_stability()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_stability()`, `print.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.group_tna_permutation()`, `print.group_tna_stability()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.summary.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `print.tna_stability()`, `prune()`, `pruning_details()`, `reprune()`, `summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

## Examples

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
# Small number of iterations for CRAN
bootstrap(model, iter = 10)
```

---

|                   |                                                                    |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| bootstrap_cliques | <i>Bootstrap Cliques of Transition Networks from Sequence Data</i> |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|

---

## Description

Bootstrap Cliques of Transition Networks from Sequence Data

## Usage

```
bootstrap_cliques(x, size, threshold, iter, level, consistency_range)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'tna'
bootstrap_cliques(
  x,
  size = 2L,
  threshold = 0,
  iter = 1000,
  level = 0.05,
  consistency_range = c(0.75, 1.25)
)
```

## Arguments

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x                 | A tna or a group_tna object.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| size              | An integer specifying the size of the cliques to identify. Defaults to 2 (dyads).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| threshold         | A numeric value that sets the minimum edge weight for an edge to be considered in the clique. Edges below this value are ignored. Defaults to 0.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| iter              | An integer specifying the number of bootstrap samples to draw. Defaults to 1000.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| level             | A numeric value representing the significance level for hypothesis testing and confidence intervals. Defaults to 0.05.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| consistency_range | A numeric vector of length 2. Determines how much the edge weights may deviate (multiplicatively) from their observed values (below and above) before they are considered insignificant. The default is c(0.75, 1.25) which corresponds to a symmetric 25% deviation range. Used only when method = "stability". |

---

build\_model*Build a Transition Network Analysis Model*

---

**Description**

Construct a transition network analysis (TNA) model from sequence data. The function takes a data set of sequence of events or states as input and builds a TNA model. It extracts the edge weights and initial probabilities from the data along with the state labels. The function also accepts weight matrices and initial state probabilities directly.

**Usage**

```
build_model(  
  x,  
  type = "relative",  
  scaling = character(0L),  
  cols = tidyselect::everything(),  
  params = list(),  
  inits,  
  begin_state,  
  end_state  
)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
build_model(  
  x,  
  type = "relative",  
  scaling = character(0L),  
  cols = tidyselect::everything(),  
  params = list(),  
  inits,  
  begin_state,  
  end_state  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'matrix'  
build_model(  
  x,  
  type = "relative",  
  scaling = character(0L),  
  cols = tidyselect::everything(),  
  params = list(),  
  inits,  
  begin_state,  
  end_state  
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'stslist'
build_model(
  x,
  type = "relative",
  scaling = character(0L),
  cols = tidyselect::everything(),
  params = list(),
  inits,
  begin_state,
  end_state
)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
build_model(
  x,
  type = "relative",
  scaling = character(0L),
  cols = tidyselect::everything(),
  params = list(),
  inits,
  begin_state,
  end_state
)

## S3 method for class 'tna_data'
build_model(
  x,
  type = "relative",
  scaling = character(0L),
  cols = tidyselect::everything(),
  params = list(),
  inits,
  begin_state,
  end_state
)

## S3 method for class 'tsn'
build_model(
  x,
  type = "relative",
  scaling = character(0L),
  cols = tidyselect::everything(),
  params = list(),
  inits,
  begin_state,
  end_state
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'tsn_ews'
build_model(
  x,
  type = "relative",
  scaling = character(0L),
  cols = tidyselect::everything(),
  params = list(),
  inits,
  begin_state,
  end_state
)

tna(x, ...)

ftna(x, ...)

ctna(x, ...)

atna(x, ...)

tsn(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

- |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x    | A <code>stslist</code> (from <code>TraMineR</code> ), <code>data.frame</code> , a matrix, or a <code>tna_data</code> object (see <a href="#">prepare_data()</a> ). For <code>stslist</code> and <code>data.frame</code> objects <code>x</code> should describe a sequence of events or states to be used for building the Markov model. If <code>x</code> is a matrix, it is assumed that the element on row <code>i</code> and column <code>j</code> is the weight of the edge representing the transition from state <code>i</code> to state <code>j</code> . If <code>x</code> is a <code>data.frame</code> , then it must be in wide format (see <code>cols</code> on how to define columns for the time points).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| type | <p>A character string describing the weight matrix type. Currently supports the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "relative" for relative frequencies (probabilities, the default)</li> <li>• "frequency" for frequencies.</li> <li>• "co-occurrence" for co-occurrences.</li> <li>• "n-gram" for n-gram transitions. Captures higher-order transitions by considering sequences of <code>n</code> states, useful for identifying longer patterns.</li> <li>• "gap" allows transitions between non-adjacent states, with transitions weighted by the gap size.</li> <li>• "window" creates transitions between all states within a sliding window, capturing local relationships (several sequences together).</li> <li>• "reverse" considers the sequences in reverse order (resulting in what is called a reply network in some contexts). The resulting weight matrix is the transpose of the "frequency" option.</li> <li>• "attention" aggregates all downstream pairs of states with an exponential decay for the gap between states. The parameter <code>lambda</code> can be used to control the decay rate (the default is 1)-</li> </ul> |

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| scaling | <p>A character vector describing how to scale the weights defined by type. When a vector is provided, the scaling options are applied in the respective order. For example, <code>c("rank", "minmax")</code> would first compute the ranks, then scale them to the unit interval using min-max normalization. An empty vector corresponds to no scaling. Currently supports the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "minmax" performs min-max normalization to scale the weights to the unit interval. Note that if the smallest weight is positive, it will be zero after scaling.</li> <li>• "max" Multiplies the weights by the reciprocal of the largest weight to scale the weights to the unit interval. This options preserves positive ranks, unlike "minmax" when all weights are positive.</li> <li>• "rank" Computes the ranks of the weights using <code>base::rank()</code> with <code>ties.method = "average"</code>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| cols    | <p>An expression giving a tidy selection of columns that should be considered as sequence data. By default, all columns are used. Ignored for <code>matrix</code>, <code>tna_data</code> and <code>tsn</code> type <code>x</code>.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| params  | <p>A list of additional arguments for models of specific type. The potential elements of this list are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>n_gram</code>: An integer for n-gram transitions specifying the number of adjacent events. The default value is 2.</li> <li>• <code>max_gap</code>: An integer for the gap-allowed transitions specifying the largest allowed gap size. The default is 1.</li> <li>• <code>window_size</code>: An integer for the sliding window transitions specifying the window size. The default is 2.</li> <li>• <code>weighted</code>: A logical value. If TRUE, the transitions are weighted by the inverse of the sequence length. Can be used for frequency, co-occurrence and reverse model types. The default is FALSE.</li> <li>• <code>direction</code>: A character string specifying the direction of attention for models of type = "attention". The available options are "backward", "forward", and "both", for backward attention, forward attention, and bidirectional attention, respectively. The default is "forward".</li> <li>• <code>decay</code>: A function that specifies the decay of the weights between two time points at a specific distance. The function should take three arguments: <code>i</code>, <code>j</code> and <code>lambda</code>, where <code>i</code> and <code>j</code> are numeric vectors of time values, and <code>lambda</code> is a numeric value for the decay rate. The function should return a numeric vector of weights. The default is <code>function(i, j, lambda) exp(-abs(i - j) / lambda)</code>.</li> <li>• <code>lambda</code>: A numeric value for the decay rate. The default is 1.</li> <li>• <code>time</code>: A matrix or a data.frame providing the time values for each sequence and at time index. For <code>tna_data</code> objects, this can also be a logical value, where TRUE will use the <code>time_data</code> element of <code>x</code> for the time values. Date values are converted to numeric.</li> <li>• <code>duration</code>: A matrix or a data.frame providing the time spent in each state for each sequence and time index. This is an alternative to <code>time</code>.</li> </ul> |
| inits   | <p>An optional numeric vector of initial state probabilities for each state. The vector will be scaled to unity. Ignored if <code>x</code> is not a matrix.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

|                          |                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>begin_state</code> | A character string for an additional begin state. This state is added as the first observation for every sequence to signify the beginning of the sequence                  |
| <code>end_state</code>   | A character string for an additional end state. This state is added as the last observation for every sequence to signify the end of the sequence.                          |
| <code>...</code>         | Ignored. For the <code>build_model</code> aliases (e.g., <code>tna</code> ), this argument matches the actual arguments to <code>build_model</code> beside <code>x</code> . |

### Value

An object of class `tna` which is a list containing the following elements:

- `weights`: An adjacency matrix of the model (weight matrix).
- `inits`: A numeric vector of initial values for each state. For matrix type `x`, this element will be `NULL` if `inits` is not directly provided
- `labels`: A character vector of the state labels, or `NULL` if there are no labels.
- `data`: The original sequence data that has been converted to an internal format used by the package when `x` is a `stslist` or a `data.frame` object. Otherwise `NULL`.

### See Also

Basic functions [hist.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [hist.tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.tna\\_data\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [summary.tna\(\)](#), [tna-package](#)

### Examples

```
model <- build_model(group_regulation)
print(model)

model <- tna(group_regulation)

model <- ftna(group_regulation)

model <- ctna(group_regulation)

model <- atna(group_regulation)
```

### Description

Calculates several centrality measures. See 'Details' for information about the measures.

## Usage

```
centralities(x, loops = FALSE, normalize = FALSE, measures)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'tna'
```

```
centralities(x, loops = FALSE, normalize = FALSE, measures)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
```

```
centralities(x, loops = FALSE, normalize = FALSE, measures)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
```

```
centralities(x, loops = FALSE, normalize = FALSE, measures)
```

## Arguments

|           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x         | A tna object, a group_tna object, or a square matrix representing edge weights.                                                                                                                                      |
| loops     | A logical value indicating whether to include loops in the network when computing the centrality measures (default is FALSE).                                                                                        |
| normalize | A logical value indicating whether the centralities should be normalized (default is FALSE).                                                                                                                         |
| measures  | A character vector indicating which centrality measures should be computed. If missing, all available measures are returned. See 'Details' for available measures. The elements are partially matched ignoring case. |

## Details

The following measures are provided:

- OutStrength: Outgoing strength centrality, calculated using `igraph::strength()` with mode = "out". It measures the total weight of the outgoing edges from each node.
- InStrength: Incoming strength centrality, calculated using `igraph::strength()` with mode = "in". It measures the total weight of the incoming edges to each node.
- ClosenessIn: Closeness centrality (incoming), calculated using `igraph::closeness()` with mode = "in". It measures how close a node is to all other nodes based on the incoming paths.
- ClosenessOut: Closeness centrality (outgoing), calculated using `igraph::closeness()` with mode = "out". It measures how close a node is to all other nodes based on the outgoing paths.
- Closeness: Closeness centrality (overall), calculated using `igraph::closeness()` with mode = "all". It measures how close a node is to all other nodes based on both incoming and outgoing paths.
- Betweenness: Betweenness centrality defined by the number of geodesics calculated using `igraph::betweenness()`.
- BetweennessRSP: Betweenness centrality based on randomized shortest paths (Kivimäki et al. 2016). It measures the extent to which a node lies on the shortest paths between other nodes.
- Diffusion: Diffusion centrality of Banerjee et.al. (2014). It measures the influence of a node in spreading information through the network.

- Clustering: Signed clustering coefficient of Zhang and Horvath (2005) based on the symmetric adjacency matrix (sum of the adjacency matrix and its transpose). It measures the degree to which nodes tend to cluster together.

### Value

A `tna_centralities` object which is a tibble (`tbl_df`). containing centrality measures for each state.

### See Also

Centrality measure functions `betweenness_network()`, `plot.group_tna_centralities()`, `plot.tna_centralities()`, `print.group_tna_centralities()`, `print.tna_centralities()`

### Examples

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)

# Centrality measures including loops in the network
centralities(model)

# Centrality measures excluding loops in the network
centralities(model, loops = FALSE)

# Centrality measures normalized
centralities(model, normalize = TRUE)
```

---

cliques

---

*Identify Cliques in a Transition Network*


---

### Description

This function identifies cliques of a specified size in a transition network. It searches for cliques, i.e., complete subgraphs where every pair of nodes is connected, of size `n` in the transition matrix for the specified cluster in the `tna` object.

### Usage

```
cliques(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tna'
cliques(x, size = 2, threshold = 0, sum_weights = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
cliques(x, size = 2, threshold = 0, sum_weights = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|             |                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x           | A tna or a group_tna object.                                                                                                                                    |
| ...         | Ignored.                                                                                                                                                        |
| size        | An integer specifying the size of the cliques to identify. Defaults to 2 (dyads).                                                                               |
| threshold   | A numeric value that sets the minimum edge weight for an edge to be considered in the clique. Edges below this value are ignored. Defaults to 0.                |
| sum_weights | A logical value specifying whether the sum of the weights should be above the threshold instead of individual weights of the directed edges. Defaults to FALSE. |

**Value**

A tna\_cliques object which is a list of two elements:

- weights is a matrix of the edge weights in the clique.
- inits is a numeric vector of initial weights for the clique.

If x is a group\_tna object, a group\_tna\_cliques object is returned instead, which is a list of tna\_cliques objects.

**See Also**

Clique-related functions `plot.group_tna_cliques()`, `plot.tna_cliques()`, `print.group_tna_cliques()`, `print.tna_cliques()`

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)

# Find 2-cliques (dyads)
cliq <- cliques(model, size = 2)

model <- group_tna(engagement_mmm)
cliques(model)
```

**Description**

Performs clustering on sequence data using specified dissimilarity measures and clustering methods. The sequences are first converted to strings and compared using the `stringdist` package.

**Usage**

```
cluster_sequences(
  data,
  k,
  dissimilarity = "hamming",
  method = "pam",
  na_syms = c("*", "%"),
  weighted = FALSE,
  lambda = 1,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'tna_clustering'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| data          | A data.frame or a matrix where the rows are sequences and the columns are time points.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| k             | An integer giving the number of clusters.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| dissimilarity | A character string specifying the dissimilarity measure. The available options are: "osa", "lv", "dl", "hamming", "qgram", "cosine", "jaccard", and "jw". See <a href="#">stringdist::stringdist-metrics</a> for more information on these measures.                                                       |
| method        | A character string specifying clustering method. The available methods are "pam", "ward.D", "ward.D2", "complete", "average", "single", "mcquitty", "median", and "centroid". See <a href="#">cluster::pam()</a> and <a href="#">stats::hclust()</a> for more information on these methods.                |
| na_syms       | A character vector of symbols or factor levels to convert to explicit missing values.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| weighted      | A logical value indicating whether the dissimilarity measure should be weighted (the default is FALSE for no weighting). If TRUE, earlier observations of the sequences receive a greater weight in the distance calculation with an exponential decay. Currently only supported for the Hamming distance. |
| lambda        | A numeric value defining the strength of the decay when weighted = TRUE. The default is 1.0.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| ...           | Additional arguments passed to <a href="#">stringdist::stringdist()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| x             | A tna_clustering object.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

**Value**

A tna\_clustering object which is a list containing:

- data: The original data.
- k: The number of clusters.
- assignments: An integer vector of cluster assignments.

- **silhouette**: Silhouette score measuring clustering quality.
- **sizes**: An integer vector of cluster sizes.
- **method**: The clustering method used.
- **distance**: The distance matrix.

### Examples

```
data <- data.frame(
  T1 = c("A", "B", "A", "C", "A", "B"),
  T2 = c("B", "A", "B", "A", "C", "A"),
  T3 = c("C", "C", "A", "B", "B", "C")
)

# PAM clustering with optimal string alignment (default)
result <- cluster_sequences(data, k = 2)
print(result)
```

---

communities

---

*Community Detection for Transition Networks*


---

### Description

This function detects communities within the transition networks (represented by the `tna` object). It uses various algorithms to find communities in the graph representation of transitions and returns a list of communities for each cluster or a specified cluster. If multiple transition matrices exist, the function iterates over each cluster in the `tna` object to find communities using different algorithms. The function uses the `igraph` package to convert the transition matrices into graphs and then applies community detection algorithms (e.g., Walktrap, Fast Greedy, Label Propagation, Infomap, Edge Betweenness, Leading Eigenvector, and Spin Glass).

### Usage

```
communities(x, methods, gamma)

## S3 method for class 'tna'
communities(x, methods, gamma = 1)

## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
communities(x, methods, gamma = 1)
```

### Arguments

- |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>x</b>       | A <code>tna</code> or a <code>group_tna</code> object.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>methods</b> | A character vector of community detection algorithms to apply to the network. The supported options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "walktrap": A community detection method using short random walks.</li> </ul> |

- "fast\_greedy": A method based on modularity optimization.
- "label\_prop": A method that uses label propagation.
- "infomap": A method that uses information flow to detect communities.
- "edge\_betweenness": A method that uses edge betweenness to find communities.
- "leading\_eigen": A method using the leading eigenvector of the modularity matrix.
- "spinglass": A method based on the spinglass model.

If not provided, all methods are applied.

**gamma** A numeric value depicting a parameter that affects the behavior of certain algorithms like the Spin Glass method. Defaults to 1.

### Value

An object of class `tna_communities` which is a list with an element for each cluster containing:

- **counts**: A list with the number of communities found by each algorithm.
- **assignments**: A `data.frame` where each row corresponds to a node and each column to a community detection algorithm, with color-coded community assignments.

If `x` is a `group_tna` object, a `group_tna_communities` object is returned instead, which is a list of `tna_communities` objects.

### See Also

Community detection functions `plot.group_tna_communities()`, `plot.tna_communities()`, `print.group_tna_communities()`, `print.tna_communities()`

Cluster-related functions `group_model()`, `mmm_stats()`, `rename_groups()`

### Examples

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
comm <- communities(model)
```

---

compare

*Compare Two Matrices or TNA Models with Comprehensive Metrics*

---

### Description

Various distances, measures of dissimilarity and similarity, correlations and other metrics are computed to compare the models. Optionally, the weight matrices of the models can be scaled before comparison. The resulting object can be used to produce heatmap plots and scatterplots to further illustrate the differences.

**Usage**

```
compare(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tna'
compare(x, y, scaling = "none", ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
compare(x, y, scaling = "none", ...)
```

**Arguments**

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x       | A tna object or a matrix of weights.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| ...     | Ignored.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| y       | A tna object or a matrix of weights.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| scaling | <p>A character string naming a scaling method to apply to the weights before comparing them. The supported options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "none": No scaling is performed. The weights are used as is.</li> <li>• "minmax": Performs min-max normalization, i.e., the minimum value is subtracted and the differences are scaled by the range.</li> <li>• "rank": Applies min-max normalization to the ranks of the weights (computed with <code>ties.method = "average"</code>).</li> <li>• "zscore": Computes the standard score, i.e. the mean weight is subtracted and the differences are scaled by the standard deviation.</li> <li>• "robust": Computes the robust z-score, i.e. the median weight is subtracted and the differences are scaled by the median absolute deviation (using <code>stats::mad</code>).</li> <li>• "log": Simply the natural logarithm of the weights.</li> <li>• "log1p": As above, but adds 1 to the values before taking the logarithm. Useful for scenarios with zero weights.</li> <li>• "softmax": Performs softmax normalization.</li> <li>• "quantile": Uses the empirical quantiles of the weights via <code>stats::ecdf</code>.</li> </ul> |

**Value**

A `tna_comparison` object, which is a list containing the following elements:

- `matrices`: A list containing the scaled matrices of the input tna objects or the scaled inputs themselves in the case of matrices.
- `difference_matrix`: A matrix of differences  $x - y$ .
- `edge_metrics`: A `data.frame` of edge-level metrics about the differences.
- `summary_metrics`: A `data.frame` of summary metrics of the differences across all edges.
- `network_metrics`: A `data.frame` of network metrics for both  $x$  and  $y$ .
- `centrality_differences`: A `data.frame` of differences in centrality measures computed from  $x$  and  $y$ .
- `centrality_correlations`: A numeric vector of correlations of the centrality measures between  $x$  and  $y$ .

**See Also**

Model comparison functions [compare.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [compare\\_sequences\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_comparison\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_sequence\\_comparison\(\)](#), [plot\\_compare\(\)](#), [plot\\_compare.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_comparison\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_sequence\\_comparison\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
# Comparing TNA models
model_x <- tna(group_regulation[1:200, ])
model_y <- tna(group_regulation[1001:1200, ])
comp1 <- compare(model_x, model_y)

# Comparing matrices
mat_x <- model_x$weights
mat_y <- model_y$weights
comp2 <- compare(mat_x, mat_y)

# Comparing a matrix to a TNA model
comp3 <- compare(mat_x, model_y)
```

---

compare.group\_tna

---

*Compare Grouped TNA Models with Comprehensive Metrics*


---

**Description**

Compare Grouped TNA Models with Comprehensive Metrics

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
compare(x, i = 1L, j = 2L, scaling = "none", ...)
```

**Arguments**

|         |                                                                              |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x       | A group_tna object.                                                          |
| i       | An integer index or the name of the principal cluster as a character string. |
| j       | An integer index or the name of the secondary cluster as a character string. |
| scaling | See <a href="#">compare.tna()</a> .                                          |
| ...     | Additional arguments passed to <a href="#">compare.tna()</a> .               |

**Value**

A tna\_comparison object. See [compare.tna\(\)](#) for details.

**See Also**

Model comparison functions `compare()`, `compare_sequences()`, `plot.tna_comparison()`, `plot.tna_sequence_comparison()`, `plot_compare()`, `plot_compare.group_tna()`, `print.tna_comparison()`, `print.tna_sequence_comparison()`

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
compare(model, i = 1, j = 2)
```

---

|                   |                                         |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| compare_sequences | <i>Compare Sequences Between Groups</i> |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|

---

**Description**

Performs comprehensive sequence comparison analysis between groups. All patterns of the sequences (subsequences of specific length) are extracted from all sequences in each group. For two groups, the proportions of the patterns between the groups are compared with a z-test for proportions. For more than two groups, the Chi-squared test is applied. Both tests are applied within patterns of the same length.

**Usage**

```
compare_sequences(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
compare_sequences(x, group, sub, min_freq = 5L, correction = "bonferroni", ...)

## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
compare_sequences(x, sub, min_freq = 5L, correction = "bonferroni", ...)
```

**Arguments**

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>x</code>          | A <code>group_tna</code> object or a <code>data.frame</code> containing sequence data in wide format.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <code>...</code>        | Not used.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <code>group</code>      | A vector indicating the group assignment of each row of the data/sequence. Must have the same length as the number of rows/sequences of <code>x</code> . Alternatively, a single character string giving the column name of the data that defines the group when <code>x</code> is a wide format <code>data.frame</code> or a <code>tna_data</code> object. |
| <code>sub</code>        | An integer vector of subsequence lengths to analyze. The default is 2:5.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <code>min_freq</code>   | An integer giving the minimum number of times that a specific pattern has to be observed to be included in the analysis. The default is 5.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <code>correction</code> | A character string naming the multiple comparison correction method (default: "bonferroni"). Supports all <code>stats::p.adjust</code> methods: "holm", "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr", "none".                                                                                                                                      |

**Value**

A `tna_sequence_comparison` object, which is a `data.frame` with columns giving the names of the pattern, pattern frequencies, pattern proportions (within patterns of the same length), test statistic values and p-values of the tests.

**See Also**

Model comparison functions `compare()`, `compare.group_tna()`, `plot.tna_comparison()`, `plot.tna_sequence_comparison()`, `plot_compare()`, `plot_compare.group_tna()`, `print.tna_comparison()`, `print.tna_sequence_comparison()`

**Examples**

```
group <- c(rep("High", 1000), rep("Low", 1000))
comp <- compare_sequences(group_regulation, group)
```

---

deprune

---

*Restore a Pruned Transition Network Analysis Model*


---

**Description**

Restore a Pruned Transition Network Analysis Model

**Usage**

```
deprune(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tna'
deprune(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tna'
reprune(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
deprune(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x`                    A `tna` or `group_tna` object.  
`...`                Ignored.

**Value**

A `tna` or `group_tna` object that has not been pruned.

See Also

Validation functions `bootstrap()`, `estimate_cs()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.group_tna_stability()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_stability()`, `print.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.group_tna_permutation()`, `print.group_tna_stability()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.summary.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `print.tna_stability()`, `prune()`, `pruning_details()`, `reprune()`, `summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

Examples

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
pruned_model <- prune(model, method = "threshold", threshold = 0.1)
depruned_model <- deprune(pruned_model) # restore original model
```

---

|            |                                           |
|------------|-------------------------------------------|
| engagement | <i>Example Data on Student Engagement</i> |
|------------|-------------------------------------------|

---

Description

Students' engagement states (Active / Average / Disengaged) throughout a whole study program. The data was generated synthetically based on the article "The longitudinal association between engagement and achievement varies by time, students' profiles, and achievement state: A full program study"

Usage

engagement

Format

A stslist object (sequence data).

Source

[doi:10.1016/j.compedu.2023.104787](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2023.104787)

See Also

Datasets `engagement_mmm`, `group_regulation`, `group_regulation_long`

---

engagement\_mmm*Example Mixed Markov Model Fitted to the engagement Data*

---

**Description**

Example Mixed Markov Model Fitted to the engagement Data

**Usage**

```
engagement_mmm
```

**Format**

A mhmm object.

**Source**

The data was generated via `mixed_markov_model.R` in <https://github.com/sonsoleslp/tna/tree/main/data-raw/>

**See Also**

Datasets [engagement](#), [group\\_regulation](#), [group\\_regulation\\_long](#)

---

estimate\_cs*Estimate Centrality Stability*

---

**Description**

Estimates the stability of centrality measures in a network using subset sampling without replacement. It allows for dropping varying proportions of cases and calculates correlations between the original centralities and those computed using sampled subsets.

**Usage**

```
estimate_cs(  
  x,  
  loops,  
  normalize,  
  measures,  
  iter,  
  method,  
  drop_prop,  
  threshold,  
  certainty,  
  progressbar
```

```
)

estimate_centrality_stability(
  x,
  loops,
  normalize,
  measures,
  iter,
  method,
  drop_prop,
  threshold,
  certainty,
  progressbar
)

## S3 method for class 'tna'
estimate_cs(
  x,
  loops = FALSE,
  normalize = FALSE,
  measures = c("InStrength", "OutStrength", "Betweenness"),
  iter = 1000,
  method = "pearson",
  drop_prop = seq(0.1, 0.9, by = 0.1),
  threshold = 0.7,
  certainty = 0.95,
  progressbar = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'tna'
estimate_centrality_stability(
  x,
  loops = FALSE,
  normalize = FALSE,
  measures = c("InStrength", "OutStrength", "Betweenness"),
  iter = 1000,
  method = "pearson",
  drop_prop = seq(0.1, 0.9, by = 0.1),
  threshold = 0.7,
  certainty = 0.95,
  progressbar = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
estimate_cs(
  x,
  loops = FALSE,
  normalize = FALSE,
```

```

    measures = c("InStrength", "OutStrength", "Betweenness"),
    iter = 1000,
    method = "pearson",
    drop_prop = seq(0.1, 0.9, by = 0.1),
    threshold = 0.7,
    certainty = 0.95,
    progressbar = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
estimate_centrality_stability(
  x,
  loops = FALSE,
  normalize = FALSE,
  measures = c("InStrength", "OutStrength", "Betweenness"),
  iter = 1000,
  method = "pearson",
  drop_prop = seq(0.1, 0.9, by = 0.1),
  threshold = 0.7,
  certainty = 0.95,
  progressbar = FALSE
)

```

## Arguments

|                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>x</code>           | A <code>tna</code> or a <code>group_tna</code> object representing the temporal network analysis data. The object should be created from a sequence data object.                                                                                          |
| <code>loops</code>       | A logical value indicating whether to include loops in the network when computing the centrality measures (default is <code>FALSE</code> ).                                                                                                               |
| <code>normalize</code>   | A logical value indicating whether to normalize the centrality measures. The default is <code>FALSE</code> .                                                                                                                                              |
| <code>measures</code>    | A character vector of centrality measures to estimate. The default measures are <code>"InStrength"</code> , <code>"OutStrength"</code> , and <code>"Betweenness"</code> . See <a href="#">centralities()</a> for a list of available centrality measures. |
| <code>iter</code>        | An integer specifying the number of resamples to draw. The default is 1000.                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <code>method</code>      | A character string indicating the correlation coefficient type. The default is <code>"pearson"</code> . See <a href="#">stats::cor()</a> for details.                                                                                                     |
| <code>drop_prop</code>   | A numeric vector specifying the proportions of cases to drop in each sampling iteration. Default is a sequence from 0.1 to 0.9 in increments of 0.1.                                                                                                      |
| <code>threshold</code>   | A numeric value specifying the correlation threshold for calculating the CS-coefficient. The default is 0.7.                                                                                                                                              |
| <code>certainty</code>   | A numeric value specifying the desired level of certainty for the CS-coefficient. Default is 0.95.                                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>progressbar</code> | A logical value. If <code>TRUE</code> , a progress bar is displayed Defaults to <code>FALSE</code>                                                                                                                                                        |

## Details

The function works by repeatedly resampling the data, dropping varying proportions of cases, and calculating centrality measures on the subsets. The correlation between the original centralities and the resampled centralities is calculated for each drop proportion. The stability of each centrality measure is then summarized using a centrality stability (CS) coefficient, which represents the proportion of dropped cases at which the correlations drop below a given threshold (default 0.7).

The results can be visualized by plotting the output object showing the stability of the centrality measures across different drop proportions, along with confidence intervals. The CS-coefficients are displayed in the subtitle.

## Value

A `tna_stability` object which is a list with an element for each measure with the following elements:

- `cs_coefficient`: The centrality stability (CS) coefficient of the measure.
- `correlations`: A matrix of correlations between the original centrality and the resampled centralities for each drop proportion.

If `x` is a `group_tna` object, a `group_tna_stability` object is returned instead, which is a list of `tna_stability` objects.

## See Also

Validation functions `bootstrap()`, `deprune()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.group_tna_stability()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_stability()`, `print.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.group_tna_permutation()`, `print.group_tna_stability()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.summary.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `print.tna_stability()`, `prune()`, `pruning_details()`, `reprune()`, `summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

## Examples

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
# Small number of iterations and drop proportions for CRAN
estimate_cs(
  model,
  drop_prop = seq(0.3, 0.9, by = 0.2),
  measures = c("InStrength", "OutStrength"),
  iter = 10
)
```

**Description**

This function constructs a transition network analysis (TNA) model for each group from a given sequence, wide-format dataframe or a mixture Markov model.

**Usage**

```
group_model(x, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
group_model(  
  x,  
  group,  
  type = "relative",  
  scaling = character(0L),  
  groupwise = FALSE,  
  cols = tidyselect::everything(),  
  params = list(),  
  na.rm = TRUE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'mhmm'  
group_model(  
  x,  
  type = "relative",  
  scaling = character(0L),  
  groupwise = FALSE,  
  params = list(),  
  na.rm = TRUE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'tna_clustering'  
group_model(  
  x,  
  type = "relative",  
  scaling = character(0L),  
  groupwise = FALSE,  
  params = list(),  
  na.rm = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

```
group_tna(x, ...)
```

```
group_ftna(x, ...)
```

```
group_ctna(x, ...)
```

```
group_atna(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>x</code>       | An <code>stslist</code> object describing a sequence of events or states to be used for building the Markov model. The argument <code>x</code> also accepts <code>data.frame</code> objects in wide format, and <code>tna_data</code> objects. This can also be the output of clustering from <code>cluster_sequences()</code> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>...</code>     | Ignored.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <code>group</code>   | A vector indicating the group assignment of each row of the data/sequence. Must have the same length as the number of rows/sequences of <code>x</code> . Alternatively, a single character string giving the column name of the data that defines the group when <code>x</code> is a wide format <code>data.frame</code> or a <code>tna_data</code> object. If not provided, each row of the data forms a cluster. Not used when <code>x</code> is a mixture Markov model or a clustering result.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <code>type</code>    | A character string describing the weight matrix type. Currently supports the following types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "relative" for relative frequencies (probabilities, the default)</li> <li>• "frequency" for frequencies.</li> <li>• "co-occurrence" for co-occurrences.</li> <li>• "n-gram" for n-gram transitions. Captures higher-order transitions by considering sequences of <code>n</code> states, useful for identifying longer patterns.</li> <li>• "gap" allows transitions between non-adjacent states, with transitions weighted by the gap size.</li> <li>• "window" creates transitions between all states within a sliding window, capturing local relationships (several sequences together).</li> <li>• "reverse" considers the sequences in reverse order (resulting in what is called a reply network in some contexts). The resulting weight matrix is the transpose of the "frequency" option.</li> <li>• "attention" aggregates all downstream pairs of states with an exponential decay for the gap between states. The parameter <code>lambda</code> can be used to control the decay rate (the default is 1)-</li> </ul> |
| <code>scaling</code> | A character vector describing how to scale the weights defined by <code>type</code> . When a vector is provided, the scaling options are applied in the respective order. For example, <code>c("rank", "minmax")</code> would first compute the ranks, then scale them to the unit interval using min-max normalization. An empty vector corresponds to no scaling. Currently supports the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "minmax" performs min-max normalization to scale the weights to the unit interval. Note that if the smallest weight is positive, it will be zero after scaling.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

|           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "max" Multiplies the weights by the reciprocal of the largest weight to scale the weights to the unit interval. This options preserves positive ranks, unlike "minmax" when all weights are positive.</li> <li>• "rank" Computes the ranks of the weights using <code>base::rank()</code> with <code>ties.method = "average"</code>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| groupwise | A logical value that indicates whether scaling methods should be applied by group (TRUE) or globally (FALSE, the default).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| cols      | An expression giving a tidy selection of the columns that should be considered as sequence data. The default is all columns. The columns are automatically determined for <code>tna_data</code> objects. The group column is automatically removed from these columns if provided.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| params    | <p>A list of additional arguments for models of specific type. The potential elements of this list are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>n_gram</code>: An integer for n-gram transitions specifying the number of adjacent events. The default value is 2.</li> <li>• <code>max_gap</code>: An integer for the gap-allowed transitions specifying the largest allowed gap size. The default is 1.</li> <li>• <code>window_size</code>: An integer for the sliding window transitions specifying the window size. The default is 2.</li> <li>• <code>weighted</code>: A logical value. If TRUE, the transitions are weighted by the inverse of the sequence length. Can be used for frequency, co-occurrence and reverse model types. The default is FALSE.</li> <li>• <code>direction</code>: A character string specifying the direction of attention for models of type = "attention". The available options are "backward", "forward", and "both", for backward attention, forward attention, and bidirectional attention, respectively. The default is "forward".</li> <li>• <code>decay</code>: A function that specifies the decay of the weights between two time points at a specific distance. The function should take three arguments: <code>i</code>, <code>j</code> and <code>lambda</code>, where <code>i</code> and <code>j</code> are numeric vectors of time values, and <code>lambda</code> is a numeric value for the decay rate. The function should return a numeric vector of weights. The default is <code>function(i, j, lambda) exp(-abs(i - j) / lambda)</code>.</li> <li>• <code>lambda</code>: A numeric value for the decay rate. The default is 1.</li> <li>• <code>time</code>: A matrix or a data.frame providing the time values for each sequence and at time index. For <code>tna_data</code> objects, this can also be a logical value, where TRUE will use the <code>time_data</code> element of <code>x</code> for the time values. Date values are converted to numeric.</li> <li>• <code>duration</code>: A matrix or a data.frame providing the time spent in each state for each sequence and time index. This is an alternative to <code>time</code>.</li> </ul> |
| na.rm     | A logical value that determines if observations with NA value in group be removed. If FALSE, an additional category for NA values will be added. The default is FALSE and a warning is issued if NA values are detected.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

## Value

An object of class `group_tna` which is a list containing one element per cluster. Each element is a `tna` object.

**See Also**

Cluster-related functions [communities\(\)](#), [mmm\\_stats\(\)](#), [rename\\_groups\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
# Manually specified groups
group <- c(rep("High", 1000), rep("Low", 1000))
model <- group_model(group_regulation, group = group)

# Groups defined by a mixed Markov model
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)

model <- group_tna(group_regulation, group = gl(2, 1000))

model <- group_ftna(group_regulation, group = gl(2, 1000))

model <- group_ctna(group_regulation, group = gl(2, 1000))

model <- group_atna(group_regulation, group = gl(2, 1000))
```

---

group\_regulation

*Example Wide Data on Group Regulation*

---

**Description**

Students' regulation during collaborative learning. Students' interactions were coded as: "adapt", "cohesion", "consensus", "coregulate", "discuss", "emotion", "monitor", "plan", "synthesis"

**Usage**

```
group_regulation
```

**Format**

A data.frame object.

**Source**

The data was generated synthetically.

**See Also**

Datasets [engagement](#), [engagement\\_mmm](#), [group\\_regulation\\_long](#)

---

group\_regulation\_long *Example Long Data on Group Regulation*

---

### Description

Students' regulation during collaborative learning. This is the same dataset as group\_regulation but in long format. In addition to students' actions (Action), it contains the student identifier (Actor), timestamp (Time), Course name, and collaboration Group. It also includes a column (Achiever) indicating whether the student is a high or low achiever.

### Usage

```
group_regulation_long
```

### Format

A data.frame object.

### Source

The data was generated synthetically from group\_regulation

### See Also

Datasets [engagement](#), [engagement\\_mmm](#), [group\\_regulation](#)

---

hist.group\_tna *Plot a Histogram of Edge Weights for a group\_tna Object.*

---

### Description

Plot a Histogram of Edge Weights for a group\_tna Object.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
hist(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

x                    A group\_tna object.  
 ...                  Additional arguments passed to [graphics::hist\(\)](#).

### Value

A list (invisibly) of histogram objects of the edge weights of each cluster.

**See Also**

Basic functions `build_model()`, `hist.tna()`, `plot.group_tna()`, `plot.tna()`, `plot_frequencies()`, `plot_frequencies.group_tna()`, `plot_mosaic()`, `plot_mosaic.group_tna()`, `plot_mosaic.tna_data()`, `print.group_tna()`, `print.summary.group_tna()`, `print.summary.tna()`, `print.tna()`, `summary.group_tna()`, `summary.tna()`, `tna-package`

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
hist(model)
```

hist.tna

*Plot a Histogram of Edge Weights in the Network***Description**

Plot a Histogram of Edge Weights in the Network

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna'
hist(x, breaks, col = "lightblue", main, xlab, border = "white", ...)
```

**Arguments**

|        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x      | a vector of values for which the histogram is desired.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| breaks | one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a vector giving the breakpoints between histogram cells,</li> <li>• a function to compute the vector of breakpoints,</li> <li>• a single number giving the number of cells for the histogram,</li> <li>• a character string naming an algorithm to compute the number of cells (see ‘Details’),</li> <li>• a function to compute the number of cells.</li> </ul> <p>In the last three cases the number is a suggestion only; as the breakpoints will be set to <code>pretty</code> values, the number is limited to 1e6 (with a warning if it was larger). If breaks is a function, the x vector is supplied to it as the only argument (and the number of breaks is only limited by the amount of available memory).</p> |
| col    | a colour to be used to fill the bars.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| main   | A character string defining the title of the plot.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| xlab   | A character string defining the vertical axis label.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| border | the color of the border around the bars. The default is to use the standard foreground color.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| ...    | Additional arguments passed to <code>graphics::hist()</code> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

**Value**

A histogram object of edge weights.

**See Also**

Basic functions [build\\_model\(\)](#), [hist.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.tna\\_data\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [summary.tna\(\)](#), [tna-package](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
hist(model)
```

---

import\_data

---

*Import Wide Format Sequence Data as Long Format Sequence Data*


---

**Description**

This function transforms wide format data where features are in separate columns into a long format suitable for sequence analysis. It creates windows of data based on row order and generates sequence order within these windows.

**Usage**

```
import_data(data, cols, id_cols, window_size = 1, replace_zeros = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| data          | A <code>data.frame</code> in wide format.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| cols          | An expression giving a tidy selection of column names to be transformed into long format (actions). This can be a vector of column names (e.g., <code>c(feature1, feature2)</code> ) or a range specified as <code>feature1:feature6</code> (without quotes) to include all columns from 'feature1' to 'feature6' in the order they appear in the data frame. For more information on tidy selections, see <a href="#">dplyr::select()</a> . |
| id_cols       | An expression giving a tidy selection of column names that uniquely identify each observation (IDs).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| window_size   | An integer specifying the size of the window for sequence grouping. Default is 1 (each row is a separate window).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| replace_zeros | A logical value indicating whether to replace 0s in cols with NA. The default is TRUE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

**Value**

A `data.frame` in long format with added columns for window and sequence order.

**See Also**

Other data: [import\\_onehot\(\)](#), [prepare\\_data\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_data\(\)](#), [simulate.tna\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
data <- data.frame(
  ID = c("A", "A", "B", "B"),
  Time = c(1, 2, 1, 2),
  feature1 = c(10, 0, 15, 20),
  feature2 = c(5, 8, 0, 12),
  feature3 = c(2, 4, 6, 8),
  other_col = c("X", "Y", "Z", "W")
)

# Using a vector
long_data1 <- import_data(
  data = data,
  cols = c(feature1, feature2),
  id_cols = c("ID", "Time"),
  window_size = 2,
  replace_zeros = TRUE
)

# Using a column range
long_data2 <- import_data(
  data = data,
  cols = feature1:feature3,
  id_cols = c("ID", "Time"),
  window_size = 2,
  replace_zeros = TRUE
)
```

---

import\_onehot

---

*Import One-Hot Data and Create a Co-Occurrence Network Model*


---

**Description**

Import One-Hot Data and Create a Co-Occurrence Network Model

**Usage**

```
import_onehot(data, cols, window = 1L)
```

**Arguments**

data                    A `data.frame` in wide format.

|        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| cols   | An expression giving a tidy selection of column names to be transformed into long format (actions). This can be a vector of column names (e.g., <code>c(feature1, feature2)</code> ) or a range specified as <code>feature1:feature6</code> (without quotes) to include all columns from 'feature1' to 'feature6' in the order they appear in the data frame. For more information on tidy selections, see <a href="#">dplyr::select()</a> . |
| window | An integer specifying the size of the window for sequence grouping. Default is 1 (each row is a separate window). Can also be a character string giving a name of the column in data whose levels define the windows.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

**Value**

A tna object for the co-occurrence model.

**See Also**

Other data: [import\\_data\(\)](#), [prepare\\_data\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_data\(\)](#), [simulate.tna\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
d <- data.frame(
  window = gl(100, 5),
  feature1 = rbinom(500, 1, prob = 0.33),
  feature2 = rbinom(500, 1, prob = 0.25),
  feature3 = rbinom(500, 1, prob = 0.50)
)
model <- import_onehot(d, feature1:feature3, window = "window")
```

---

mmm\_stats

*Retrieve Statistics from a Mixture Markov Model (MMM)*


---

**Description**

Retrieve Statistics from a Mixture Markov Model (MMM)

**Usage**

```
mmm_stats(x, level = 0.05)

## S3 method for class 'mhmm'
mmm_stats(x, level = 0.05)
```

**Arguments**

|       |                                                                                                                        |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x     | A mhmm object.                                                                                                         |
| level | A numeric value representing the significance level for hypothesis testing and confidence intervals. Defaults to 0.05. |

**Value**

A data.frame object.

**See Also**

Cluster-related functions [communities\(\)](#), [group\\_model\(\)](#), [rename\\_groups\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
mmm_stats(engagement_mmm)
```

---

|                  |                                                                         |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| permutation_test | <i>Compare Two Networks from Sequence Data using a Permutation Test</i> |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|

---

**Description**

This function compares two networks built from sequence data using permutation tests. The function builds Markov models for two sequence objects, computes the transition probabilities, and compares them by performing permutation tests. It returns the differences in transition probabilities, effect sizes, estimated p-values, and confidence intervals.

**Usage**

```
permutation_test(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tna'
permutation_test(
  x,
  y,
  adjust = "none",
  iter = 1000,
  paired = FALSE,
  level = 0.05,
  measures = character(0),
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

|        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x      | A tna object containing sequence data for the first tna model.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| ...    | Additional arguments passed to <a href="#">centralities()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                         |
| y      | A tna object containing sequence data for the second tna model.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| adjust | A character string for the method to adjust p-values with for multiple comparisons. The default is "none" for no adjustment. See the method argument of <a href="#">stats::p.adjust()</a> for details and available adjustment methods. |

|          |                                                                                                                                    |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| iter     | An integer giving the number of permutations to perform. The default is 1000.                                                      |
| paired   | A logical value. If TRUE, perform paired permutation tests; if FALSE, perform unpaired tests. The default is FALSE.                |
| level    | A numeric value giving the significance level for the permutation tests. The default is 0.05.                                      |
| measures | A character vector of centrality measures to test. See <a href="#">centralities()</a> for a list of available centrality measures. |

**Value**

A tna\_permutation object which is a list with two elements: edges and centralities, both containing the following elements:

- stats: A data.frame of original differences, effect sizes, and estimated p-values for each edge or centrality measure. The effect size is computed as the observed difference divided by the standard deviation of the differences of the permuted samples.
- diffs\_true: A matrix of differences in the data.
- diffs\_sig: A matrix showing the significant differences.

**See Also**

Validation functions [bootstrap\(\)](#), [deprune\(\)](#), [estimate\\_cs\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [prune\(\)](#), [pruning\\_details\(\)](#), [reprune\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model_x <- tna(group_regulation[1:200, ])
model_y <- tna(group_regulation[1001:1200, ])
# Small number of iterations for CRAN
permutation_test(model_x, model_y, iter = 20)
```

---

permutation\_test.group\_tna

*Compare Networks using a Permutation Test*

---

**Description**

Test edge weight differences between all pairs or a subset of pairs of a group\_tna object. See [permutation\\_test.tna\(\)](#) for more details.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
permutation_test(
  x,
  groups,
  adjust = "none",
  iter = 1000,
  paired = FALSE,
  level = 0.05,
  measures = character(0),
  consecutive = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

|                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>x</code>           | A <code>group_tna</code> object                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <code>groups</code>      | An integer vector or a character vector of group indices or names, respectively, defining which groups to compare. When not provided, all pairs are compared (the default).                                                             |
| <code>adjust</code>      | A character string for the method to adjust p-values with for multiple comparisons. The default is "none" for no adjustment. See the method argument of <a href="#">stats::p.adjust()</a> for details and available adjustment methods. |
| <code>iter</code>        | An integer giving the number of permutations to perform. The default is 1000.                                                                                                                                                           |
| <code>paired</code>      | A logical value. If TRUE, perform paired permutation tests; if FALSE, perform unpaired tests. The default is FALSE.                                                                                                                     |
| <code>level</code>       | A numeric value giving the significance level for the permutation tests. The default is 0.05.                                                                                                                                           |
| <code>measures</code>    | A character vector of centrality measures to test. See <a href="#">centralities()</a> for a list of available centrality measures.                                                                                                      |
| <code>consecutive</code> | A logical value. If FALSE (the default), all pairwise comparisons are performed in lexicographic order with respect to the order of the groups. If TRUE, only comparisons between consecutive pairs of groups are performed.            |
| <code>...</code>         | Additional arguments passed to <a href="#">centralities()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                         |

**See Also**

Validation functions [bootstrap\(\)](#), [deprune\(\)](#), [estimate\\_cs\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [prune\(\)](#), [pruning\\_details\(\)](#), [reprune\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
# Small number of iterations for CRAN
permutation_test(model, iter = 20)
```

---

|                |                                                         |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| plot.group_tna | <i>Plot a Grouped Transition Network Analysis Model</i> |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|

---

**Description**

Plots a transition network of each cluster using qgraph.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
plot(x, title, which, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|       |                                                                                                                      |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x     | A group_model object.                                                                                                |
| title | A title for each plot. It can be a single string (the same one will be used for all plots) or a list (one per group) |
| which | An optional integer vector of groups to plot. By default, all groups are plotted.                                    |
| ...   | Arguments passed on to <a href="#">plot.tna</a>                                                                      |

labels See [qgraph::qgraph\(\)](#).  
 colors See [qgraph::qgraph\(\)](#).  
 pie See [qgraph::qgraph\(\)](#).  
 cut Edge color and width emphasis cutoff value. The default is the median of the edge weights. See [qgraph::qgraph\(\)](#) for details.  
 show\_pruned A logical value indicating if pruned edges removed by [prune\(\)](#) should be shown in the plot. The default is TRUE, and the edges are drawn as dashed with a different color to distinguish them.  
 pruned\_edge\_color A character string for the color to use for pruned edges when show\_pruned = TRUE. The default is "pink".  
 edge.color See [qgraph::qgraph\(\)](#).  
 edge.labels See [qgraph::qgraph\(\)](#).  
 edge.label.position See [qgraph::qgraph\(\)](#).  
 layout One of the following:
 

- A character string describing a qgraph layout (e.g., "circle") or the name of a igraph layout function (e.g., "layout\_on\_grid").
- A matrix of node positions to use, with a row for each node and x and y columns for the node positions.
- A layout function from igraph.

**layout\_args** A list of arguments to pass to the igraph layout function when layout is a function or a character string that specifies a function name.

**scale\_nodes** A character string giving the name of a centrality measure to scale the node size by. See [centralities\(\)](#) for valid names. If missing (the default), uses default [qgraph::qgraph\(\)](#) scaling. Overrides vsize provided via ....

**scaling\_factor** A numeric value specifying how strongly to scale the nodes when scale\_nodes is provided. Values between 0 and 1 will result in smaller differences and values larger than 1 will result in greater differences. The default is 0.5.

**mar** See [qgraph::qgraph\(\)](#).

**theme** See [qgraph::qgraph\(\)](#).

### Value

NULL (invisibly).

### See Also

Basic functions [build\\_model\(\)](#), [hist.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [hist.tna\(\)](#), [plot.tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.tna\\_data\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [summary.tna\(\)](#), [tna-package](#)

### Examples

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
plot(model, which = 1)
```

---

plot.group\_tna\_bootstrap

*Plot a Bootstrapped Grouped Transition Network Analysis Model*

---

### Description

Plot a Bootstrapped Grouped Transition Network Analysis Model

### Usage

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

### Arguments

**x** A group\_tna\_bootstrap object.

**title** A character vector of titles to use for each plot.

**...** Additional arguments passed to [plot.tna\(\)](#).

**See Also**

Validation functions `bootstrap()`, `deprune()`, `estimate_cs()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.group_tna_stability()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_stability()`, `print.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.group_tna_permutation()`, `print.group_tna_stability()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.summary.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `print.tna_stability()`, `prune()`, `pruning_details()`, `reprune()`, `summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
# Small number of iterations for CRAN
boot <- bootstrap(model, iter = 10)
plot(boot)
```

---

```
plot.group_tna_centralities
```

*Plot Centrality Measures*

---

**Description**

Plot Centrality Measures

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna_centralities'
plot(
  x,
  reorder = TRUE,
  ncol = 3,
  scales = c("free_x", "fixed"),
  colors,
  palette = "Set2",
  labels = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>x</code>       | A <code>group_tna_centralities</code> object.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <code>reorder</code> | A logical value indicating whether to reorder the values for each centrality in a descending order. The default is <code>TRUE</code> .                                                                                    |
| <code>ncol</code>    | Number of columns to use for the facets. The default is 3.                                                                                                                                                                |
| <code>scales</code>  | Either <code>"fixed"</code> or <code>"free_x"</code> (the default). If <code>"free_x"</code> , the horizontal axis is scaled individually in each facet. If <code>"fixed"</code> , the same values are used for all axes. |

|         |                                                                                                              |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| colors  | The colors for each node (default is the model colors if the tna model object is passed, otherwise "black"). |
| palette | A color palette to be applied if colors is not specified.                                                    |
| labels  | A logical value indicating whether to show the centrality numeric values. The default is TRUE.               |
| ...     | Ignored.                                                                                                     |

**Value**

A ggplot object displaying a line chart for each centrality with one line per cluster.

**See Also**

Centrality measure functions [betweenness\\_network\(\)](#), [centralities\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_centralities\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_centralities\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_centralities\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
cm <- centralities(model)
plot(cm)
```

---

plot.group\_tna\_cliques

*Plot Found Cliques*

---

**Description**

Plot Found Cliques

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

|       |                                                          |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| x     | A group_tna_cliques object.                              |
| title | A character vector of titles to use for each plot.       |
| ...   | Arguments passed to <a href="#">plot.tna_cliques()</a> . |

**Value**

A list (invisibly) with one element per cluster. Each element contains a qgraph plot when only one clique is present per cluster, otherwise the element is NULL.

**See Also**

Clique-related functions `cliques()`, `plot.tna_cliques()`, `print.group_tna_cliques()`, `print.tna_cliques()`

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
cliq <- cliques(model, size = 2)
plot(cliq, ask = FALSE)
```

---

```
plot.group_tna_communities
```

*Plot Detected Communities*

---

**Description**

Plot Detected Communities

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna_communities'
plot(x, title, colors, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|                     |                                                           |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>x</code>      | A <code>group_tna_communities</code> object.              |
| <code>title</code>  | A character vector of titles to use for each plot.        |
| <code>colors</code> | A character vector of colors to use.                      |
| <code>...</code>    | Arguments passed to <code>plot.tna_communities()</code> . |

**Value**

A list (invisibly) of `qgraph` objects in which the nodes are colored by community for each cluster.

**See Also**

Community detection functions `communities()`, `plot.tna_communities()`, `print.group_tna_communities()`, `print.tna_communities()`

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
comm <- communities(model)
plot(comm)
```

---

plot.group\_tna\_permutation

*Plot Permutation Test Results*


---

## Description

Plot Permutation Test Results

## Usage

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

## Arguments

|       |                                                                                                                                      |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x     | A group_tna_permutation object.                                                                                                      |
| title | An optional character vector of titles for each plot. When not provided, the title shows the names of the clusters being contrasted. |
| ...   | Arguments passed to <a href="#">plot.tna_permutation()</a> .                                                                         |

## Value

A list (invisibly) of qgraph objects depicting the significant difference between each pair.

## See Also

Validation functions [bootstrap\(\)](#), [deprune\(\)](#), [estimate\\_cs\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [prune\(\)](#), [pruning\\_details\(\)](#), [reprune\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
model <- group_tna(engagement_mmm)
# Small number of iterations for CRAN
perm <- permutation_test(model, iter = 20)
plot(perm)
```

---

`plot.group_tna_stability`*Plot Centrality Stability Results*

---

## Description

Plot Centrality Stability Results

## Usage

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

## Arguments

|                  |                                                         |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>x</code>   | A <code>group_tna_stability</code> object.              |
| <code>...</code> | Arguments passed to <code>plot.tna_stability()</code> . |

## Value

A list (invisibly) of ggplot objects displaying the stability analysis plot.

## See Also

Validation functions `bootstrap()`, `deprune()`, `estimate_cs()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_stability()`, `print.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.group_tna_permutation()`, `print.group_tna_stability()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.summary.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `print.tna_stability()`, `prune()`, `pruning_details()`, `reprune()`, `summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

## Examples

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)  
# Low number of iterations for CRAN  
stability <- estimate_cs(  
  model,  
  drop_prop = c(0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9),  
  iter = 10  
)  
plot(stability)
```

plot.tna

*Plot a Transition Network Analysis Model***Description**

This function plots a transition network analysis (TNA) model using the `qgraph` package. The nodes in the graph represent states, with node sizes corresponding to initial state probabilities. Edge labels represent the edge weights of the network.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna'
plot(
  x,
  labels,
  colors,
  pie,
  cut,
  show_pruned = TRUE,
  pruned_edge_color = "pink",
  edge.color = NA,
  edge.labels = TRUE,
  edge.label.position = 0.65,
  layout = "circle",
  layout_args = list(),
  scale_nodes,
  scaling_factor = 0.5,
  mar = rep(5, 4),
  theme = "colorblind",
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

|                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>x</code>                 | A tna object from <code>tna()</code> .                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <code>labels</code>            | See <code>qgraph::qgraph()</code> .                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>colors</code>            | See <code>qgraph::qgraph()</code> .                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>pie</code>               | See <code>qgraph::qgraph()</code> .                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>cut</code>               | Edge color and width emphasis cutoff value. The default is the median of the edge weights. See <code>qgraph::qgraph()</code> for details.                                                                  |
| <code>show_pruned</code>       | A logical value indicating if pruned edges removed by <code>prune()</code> should be shown in the plot. The default is TRUE, and the edges are drawn as dashed with a different color to distinguish them. |
| <code>pruned_edge_color</code> | A character string for the color to use for pruned edges when <code>show_pruned = TRUE</code> . The default is "pink".                                                                                     |

|                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| edge.color          | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| edge.labels         | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| edge.label.position | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| layout              | One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A character string describing a qgraph layout (e.g., "circle") or the name of a igraph layout function (e.g., "layout_on_grid").</li> <li>• A matrix of node positions to use, with a row for each node and x and y columns for the node positions.</li> <li>• A layout function from igraph.</li> </ul> |
| layout_args         | A list of arguments to pass to the igraph layout function when layout is a function or a character string that specifies a function name.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| scale_nodes         | A character string giving the name of a centrality measure to scale the node size by. See <a href="#">centralities()</a> for valid names. If missing (the default), uses default <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> scaling. Overrides vsize provided via ....                                                                                                            |
| scaling_factor      | A numeric value specifying how strongly to scale the nodes when scale_nodes is provided. Values between 0 and 1 will result in smaller differences and values larger than 1 will result in greater differences. The default is 0.5.                                                                                                                                     |
| mar                 | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| theme               | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| ...                 | Additional arguments passed to <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

## Value

A qgraph plot of the transition network.

## See Also

Basic functions [build\\_model\(\)](#), [hist.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [hist.tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.tna\\_data\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [summary.tna\(\)](#), [tna-package](#)

## Examples

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
plot(model)
```

---

plot.tna\_bootstrap      *Plot a Bootstrapped Transition Network Analysis Model*

---

### Description

Plot a Bootstrapped Transition Network Analysis Model

### Usage

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

### Arguments

x                      A tna\_bootstrap object.  
 ...                    Additional arguments passed to [plot.tna\(\)](#).

### See Also

Validation functions [bootstrap\(\)](#), [deprune\(\)](#), [estimate\\_cs\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [prune\(\)](#), [pruning\\_details\(\)](#), [reprune\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
# Small number of iterations for CRAN
boot <- bootstrap(model, iter = 50)
plot(boot)
```

---

plot.tna\_centralities      *Plot Centrality Measures*

---

### Description

Plots the centrality measures of a tna\_centralities object as a lollipop chart. The resulting plot includes facets for each centrality measure, showing the values for each state. The returned plot is a ggplot2 object, so it can be easily modified and styled. See [centralities\(\)](#) for details on the centrality measures.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_centralities'
plot(
  x,
  reorder = TRUE,
  ncol = 3,
  scales = c("free_x", "fixed"),
  colors,
  labels = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

|         |                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x       | An object of class tna_centralities.                                                                                                                                |
| reorder | A logical value indicating whether to reorder the values for each centrality in a descending order. The default is TRUE.                                            |
| ncol    | Number of columns to use for the facets. The default is 3.                                                                                                          |
| scales  | Either "fixed" or "free_x" (the default). If "free_x", the horizontal axis is scaled individually in each facet. If "fixed", the same values are used for all axes. |
| colors  | The colors for each node (default is the model colors if the tna model object is passed, otherwise "black").                                                        |
| labels  | A logical value indicating whether to show the centrality numeric values. The default is TRUE.                                                                      |
| ...     | Ignored.                                                                                                                                                            |

**Value**

A ggplot object displaying the lollipop charts for each centrality measure.

**See Also**

Centrality measure functions [betweenness\\_network\(\)](#), [centralities\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_centralities\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_centralities\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_centralities\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
tna_model <- tna(group_regulation)
cm <- centralities(tna_model)
plot(cm, ncol = 3, reorder = TRUE)
```

---

|                  |                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| plot.tna_cliques | <i>Plot Cliques of a TNA Network</i> |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|

---

## Description

Plot Cliques of a TNA Network

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_cliques'
plot(
  x,
  n = 6,
  first = 1,
  show_loops = FALSE,
  edge.labels = TRUE,
  edge.label.position = 0.65,
  minimum = 1e-05,
  mar = rep(5, 4),
  layout = "circle",
  layout_args = list(),
  cut = 0.01,
  normalize = TRUE,
  ask = TRUE,
  colors,
  theme = "colorblind",
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

|                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x                   | A tna_cliques object.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| n                   | An integer defining the maximum number of cliques to show. The defaults is 6.                                                                                                                              |
| first               | An integer giving the index of the first clique to show. The default index is 1.                                                                                                                           |
| show_loops          | A logical value indicating whether to include loops in the plots or not.                                                                                                                                   |
| edge.labels         | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                     |
| edge.label.position | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                     |
| minimum             | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                     |
| mar                 | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                     |
| layout              | One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A character string describing a qgraph layout (e.g., "circle") or the name of a igraph layout function (e.g., "layout_on_grid").</li> </ul> |

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A matrix of node positions to use, with a row for each node and x and y columns for the node positions.</li> <li>• A layout function from igraph.</li> </ul> |
| layout_args | A list of arguments to pass to the igraph layout function when layout is a function or a character string that specifies a function name.                                                             |
| cut         | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                |
| normalize   | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                |
| ask         | A logical value. When TRUE, show plots one by one and asks to plot the next plot in interactive mode.                                                                                                 |
| colors      | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                |
| theme       | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                                                                                                                |
| ...         | Ignored.                                                                                                                                                                                              |

**Value**

NULL (invisibly).

**See Also**

Clique-related functions [cliques\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_cliques\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_cliques\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_cliques\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
cliq <- cliques(model, size = 2)
plot(cliq, n = 1, ask = FALSE)
```

---

plot.tna\_communities    *Plot Communities*

---

**Description**

This function visualizes the communities detected within a tna object based on different community detection algorithms and their corresponding color mappings.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_communities'
plot(x, colors, method = "spring", ...)
```

**Arguments**

|        |                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x      | A communities object generated by the find_communities method. Each community detection method maps nodes or points in to a specific communities. |
| colors | A character vector of color values used for visualizing community assignments.                                                                    |
| method | A character string naming a community detection method to use for coloring the plot. See <code>communities()</code> for details.                  |
| ...    | Additional arguments passed to <code>qgraph::qgraph()</code> .                                                                                    |

**Value**

A qgraph object in which the nodes are colored by community.

**See Also**

Community detection functions `communities()`, `plot.group_tna_communities()`, `print.group_tna_communities()`, `print.tna_communities()`

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
comm <- communities(model)
plot(comm, method = "leading_eigen")
```

---

plot.tna\_comparison     *Plot the Comparison of Two TNA Models or Matrices*

---

**Description**

Plot the Comparison of Two TNA Models or Matrices

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_comparison'
plot(
  x,
  type = "heatmap",
  population = "difference",
  method = "pearson",
  name_x = "x",
  name_y = "y",
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

|            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x          | A tna_comparison object.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| type       | A character string naming the type of plot to produce. The available options are "heatmap" (the default), "scatterplot", "centrality_heatmap", and "weight_density".                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| population | A "character" string naming the population for which to produce the heatmaps, i.e, one of "x", "y", or "difference" for the differences. Ignored for type = "scatterplot". Defaults to "diff".                                                                                                                                                           |
| method     | A character string naming the correlation coefficient to use when plotting a scatterplot. The available options are "pearson" (the default), "kendall", "spearman", and "distance". The final option is the distance correlation coefficient of Szekely, Rizzo, and Bakirov (2007). See also the energy package for further information on this measure. |
| name_x     | An optional character string to use as the name of the first population in the plots. The default is "x".                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| name_y     | An optional character string to use as the name of the second population in the plots. The default is "y".                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| ...        | Ignored.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Value**

A ggplot object.

**References**

Szekely, G.J., Rizzo, M.L., and Bakirov, N.K. (2007), Measuring and Testing Dependence by Correlation of Distances, *Annals of Statistics*, Vol. 35 No. 6, pp. 2769-2794. doi:10.1214/009053607000000505

**See Also**

Model comparison functions [compare\(\)](#), [compare.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [compare\\_sequences\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_sequence\\_comparison\(\)](#), [plot\\_compare\(\)](#), [plot\\_compare.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_comparison\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_sequence\\_comparison\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model_x <- tna(group_regulation[1:200, ])
model_y <- tna(group_regulation[1001:1200, ])
comp <- compare(model_x, model_y)
plot(comp)
```

---

plot.tna\_permutation    *Plot the Significant Differences from a Permutation Test*


---

## Description

Plot the Significant Differences from a Permutation Test

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_permutation'
plot(x, colors, posCol = "#009900", negCol = "red", ...)
```

## Arguments

|        |                                                                                                                      |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x      | A tna_permutation object.                                                                                            |
| colors | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                               |
| posCol | Color for plotting edges the difference in edge weights is positive. See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .          |
| negCol | Color for plotting edges when the the difference in edge weights is negative. See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> . |
| ...    | Arguments passed to <a href="#">plot_model()</a> .                                                                   |

## Value

A qgraph object containing only the significant edges according to the permutation test.

## See Also

Validation functions [bootstrap\(\)](#), [deprune\(\)](#), [estimate\\_cs\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [prune\(\)](#), [pruning\\_details\(\)](#), [reprune\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
model_x <- tna(group_regulation[1:200, ])
model_y <- tna(group_regulation[1001:1200, ])
# Small number of iterations for CRAN
perm <- permutation_test(model_x, model_y, iter = 20)
plot(perm)
```

---

plot.tna\_sequence\_comparison

*Plot a Sequence Comparison*


---

## Description

Plot a Sequence Comparison

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_sequence_comparison'
plot(
  x,
  n = 10,
  legend = TRUE,
  cells = TRUE,
  text_color = "white",
  digits = 2L,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

|            |                                                                                                     |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x          | A tna_sequence_comparison object.                                                                   |
| n          | An integer giving the number of patterns to plot. The default is 10.                                |
| legend     | A logical value indicating whether to show the color scale legend. The default is TRUE.             |
| cells      | A logical value indicating whether to display the numeric values in each cell. The default is TRUE. |
| text_color | A character string specifying the text color to use for the cell values. The default is "white".    |
| digits     | An integer specifying the number of digits for the cell values.                                     |
| ...        | Not used.                                                                                           |

## Value

A ggplot object.

## See Also

Model comparison functions [compare\(\)](#), [compare.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [compare\\_sequences\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_comparison\(\)](#), [plot\\_compare\(\)](#), [plot\\_compare.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_comparison\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_sequence\\_comparison\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
group <- c(rep("High", 1000), rep("Low", 1000))
comp <- compare_sequences(group_regulation, group)
plot(comp)
```

---

plot.tna\_stability      *Plot Centrality Stability Results*

---

## Description

This function visualizes the centrality stability results produced by the `estimate_centrality_stability` function. It shows how different centrality measures' correlations change as varying proportions of cases are dropped, along with their confidence intervals (CIs).

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_stability'
plot(x, level = 0.05, ...)
```

## Arguments

|                    |                                                                                                     |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>x</code>     | A <code>tna_stability</code> object produced by <code>estimate_cs</code> .                          |
| <code>level</code> | A numeric value representing the significance level for the confidence intervals. Defaults to 0.05. |
| <code>...</code>   | Ignored.                                                                                            |

## Details

The function aggregates the results for each centrality measure across multiple proportions of dropped cases (e.g., 0.1, 0.2, ..., 0.9) and calculates the mean and the desired quantiles for each proportion. The confidence intervals (CIs) are computed based on the quantiles and displayed in the plot.

If no valid data is available for a centrality measure (e.g., missing or NA values), the function skips that measure with a warning.

The plot includes:

- The mean correlation for each centrality measure as a function of the proportion of dropped cases.
- Shaded confidence intervals representing CIs for each centrality measure.
- A horizontal dashed line at the threshold value used for calculating the CS-coefficient.
- A subtitle listing the CS-coefficients for each centrality measure.

## Value

A ggplot object displaying the stability analysis plot.

**See Also**

Validation functions `bootstrap()`, `deprune()`, `estimate_cs()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.group_tna_stability()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `print.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.group_tna_permutation()`, `print.group_tna_stability()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.summary.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `print.tna_stability()`, `prune()`, `pruning_details()`, `reprune()`, `summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
cs <- estimate_cs(model, iter = 10)
plot(cs)
```

---

|                   |                                    |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| plot_associations | <i>Plot an Association Network</i> |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|

---

**Description**

Plot an Association Network

**Usage**

```
plot_associations(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'tna'
plot_associations(x, edge.color, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|                         |                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>x</code>          | A tna object.                                                                                                                             |
| <code>...</code>        | Additional arguments passed to <code>plot_model()</code> .                                                                                |
| <code>edge.color</code> | An optional character vector of colors for the edges. By default, the colors are specified by the magnitude of the standardized residual. |

**Value**

A qgraph plot of the network.

**Examples**

```
model <- ftna(group_regulation)
plot_associations(model)
```

plot\_compare

*Plot the Difference Network Between Two Models***Description**

Plots the difference network between model x and model y. The edges are computed from subtracting the two models. The pie chart is the difference in initial probabilities between model x and model y. Green color indicates that x is greater than y and red indicates otherwise.

**Usage**

```
plot_compare(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tna'
plot_compare(
  x,
  y,
  theme = NULL,
  palette = "colorblind",
  posCol = "#009900",
  negCol = "red",
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

|         |                                                                                                                   |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x       | A tna object. This is the principal model.                                                                        |
| ...     | Additional arguments passed to <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                 |
| y       | A tna object. This is the model subtracted from the principal model.                                              |
| theme   | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                            |
| palette | See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .                                                                            |
| posCol  | Color for plotting edges and pie when the first group has a higher value. See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> .  |
| negCol  | Color for plotting edges and pie when the second group has a higher value. See <a href="#">qgraph::qgraph()</a> . |

**Value**

A qgraph object displaying the difference network between the two models.

**See Also**

Model comparison functions [compare\(\)](#), [compare.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [compare\\_sequences\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_comparison\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_sequence\\_comparison\(\)](#), [plot\\_compare.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_comparison\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_sequence\\_comparison\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model_x <- tna(group_regulation[group_regulation[, 1] == "plan", ])
model_y <- tna(group_regulation[group_regulation[, 1] != "plan", ])
plot_compare(model_x, model_y)
```

---

plot\_compare.group\_tna

*Plot the Difference Network Between Two Groups*


---

**Description**

Plot the Difference Network Between Two Groups

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
plot_compare(x, i = 1L, j = 2L, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|     |                                                                              |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x   | A group_tna object.                                                          |
| i   | An integer index or the name of the principal cluster as a character string. |
| j   | An integer index or the name of the secondary cluster as a character string. |
| ... | Additional arguments passed to <a href="#">plot_compare.tna()</a> .          |

**Value**

A qgraph object displaying the difference network between the two clusters

**See Also**

Model comparison functions [compare\(\)](#), [compare.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [compare\\_sequences\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_comparison\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_sequence\\_comparison\(\)](#), [plot\\_compare\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_comparison\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_sequence\\_comparison\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
plot_compare(model)
```

---

|                  |                                                  |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| plot_frequencies | <i>Plot the Frequency Distribution of States</i> |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------|

---

## Description

Plot the Frequency Distribution of States

## Usage

```
plot_frequencies(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tna'
plot_frequencies(x, width = 0.7, hjust = 1.2, show_label = TRUE, colors, ...)
```

## Arguments

|            |                                                                                                |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x          | A tna object created from sequence data.                                                       |
| ...        | Ignored.                                                                                       |
| width      | A numeric value for the Width of the bars. Default is 0.7,                                     |
| hjust      | A numeric value for the horizontal adjustment of the labels. Default is 1.2.                   |
| show_label | A logical value indicating whether to show a label with the frequency counts. Default is TRUE. |
| colors     | A character vector of colors to be used in the plot (one per label) or a single color.         |

## Value

A ggplot object.

## See Also

Basic functions [build\\_model\(\)](#), [hist.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [hist.tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.tna\\_data\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [summary.tna\(\)](#), [tna-package](#)

## Examples

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
plot_frequencies(model)
plot_frequencies(model, width = 0.5, colors = "pink")
```

---

plot\_frequencies.group\_tna

*Plot the Frequency Distribution of States*


---

## Description

Plot the Frequency Distribution of States

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
plot_frequencies(
  x,
  label,
  colors,
  width = 0.7,
  palette = "Set2",
  show_label = TRUE,
  position = "dodge",
  hjust = 1.2,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

|            |                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x          | A group_tna object.                                                                                                                                      |
| label      | An optional character string that can be provided to specify the grouping factor name if x was not constructed using a column name of the original data. |
| colors     | A vector of colors to be used in the plot (one per group)                                                                                                |
| width      | Width of the bars. Default is 0.7.                                                                                                                       |
| palette    | A palette to be used if colors are not passed.                                                                                                           |
| show_label | Boolean indicating whether to show a label with the frequency counts. Default is TRUE.                                                                   |
| position   | Position of the bars: "dodge", "dodge2", "fill" or "stack"                                                                                               |
| hjust      | Horizontal adjustment of the labels. Default is 1.2.                                                                                                     |
| ...        | Ignored.                                                                                                                                                 |

## Value

A ggplot object.

## See Also

Basic functions [build\\_model\(\)](#), [hist.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [hist.tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.tna\\_data\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [summary.tna\(\)](#), [tna-package](#)

**Examples**

```

model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
# Default
plot_frequencies(model)
# Default labels outside and custom colors
plot_frequencies(
  model,
  width = 0.9,
  hjust = -0.3,
  colors = c("#218516", "#f9c22e", "#53b3cb")
)
# Stacked with no labels
plot_frequencies(model, position = "stack", show_label = FALSE)
# Fill
plot_frequencies(model, position = "fill", hjust = 1.1)

```

---

plot\_mosaic

---

*Create a Mosaic Plot of Transitions or Events*


---

**Description**

Create a Mosaic Plot of Transitions or Events

**Usage**

```

plot_mosaic(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tna'
plot_mosaic(x, digits = 1, ...)

```

**Arguments**

|        |                                                                                                                       |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x      | A tna or a group_tna object.                                                                                          |
| ...    | Ignored.                                                                                                              |
| digits | An integer that determines the number of digits to use for the chi-square test statistic and the p-value in the plot. |

**Value**

A ggplot object.

**See Also**

Basic functions [build\\_model\(\)](#), [hist.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [hist.tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.tna\\_data\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [summary.tna\(\)](#), [tna-package](#)

**Examples**

```
ftna_model <- ftna(group_regulation)
plot_mosaic(ftna_model)
```

---

plot\_mosaic.group\_tna *Plot State Frequencies as a Mosaic Between Two Groups*

---

**Description**

Plot State Frequencies as a Mosaic Between Two Groups

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
plot_mosaic(x, label, digits = 1L, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|        |                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x      | A group_tna object.                                                                                                                                      |
| label  | An optional character string that can be provided to specify the grouping factor name if x was not constructed using a column name of the original data. |
| digits | An integer that determines the number of digits to use for the chi-square test statistic and the p-value in the plot.                                    |
| ...    | Ignored.                                                                                                                                                 |

**Value**

A ggplot object.

**See Also**

Basic functions [build\\_model\(\)](#), [hist.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [hist.tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.tna\\_data\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [summary.tna\(\)](#), [tna-package](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
plot_mosaic(model)
```

---

plot\_mosaic.tna\_data    *Plot State Frequencies as a Mosaic Between Two Groups*

---

## Description

Plot State Frequencies as a Mosaic Between Two Groups

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_data'
plot_mosaic(x, group, label = "Group", digits = 1, ...)
```

## Arguments

|        |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x      | A tna_data object.                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| group  | A character string giving the column name of the (meta) data to contrast the frequencies with or a vector of group indicators with the the same length as the number of rows in the sequence data. |
| label  | An optional character string that specifies a label for the grouping variable when group is not a column name of the data.                                                                         |
| digits | An integer that determines the number of digits to use for the chi-square test statistic and the p-value in the plot.                                                                              |
| ...    | Ignored.                                                                                                                                                                                           |

## Value

A ggplot object.

## See Also

Basic functions [build\\_model\(\)](#), [hist.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [hist.tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [summary.tna\(\)](#), [tna-package](#)

## Examples

```
d <- data.frame(
  time = rep(1:5, rep = 4),
  group = rep(1:4, each = 5),
  event = sample(LETTERS[1:3], 20, replace = TRUE)
)
sequence_data <- prepare_data(
  d,
  time = "time",
  actor = "group",
  action = "event"
```

```
)
plot_mosaic(sequence_data, group = "group")
```

---

|                |                                                     |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| plot_sequences | Create a Sequence Index Plot or a Distribution Plot |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|

---

## Description

Create a Sequence Index Plot or a Distribution Plot

## Usage

```
plot_sequences(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tna'
plot_sequences(
  x,
  group,
  type = "index",
  scale = "proportion",
  geom = "bar",
  include_na = FALSE,
  na_color = "white",
  sort_by,
  show_n = TRUE,
  border,
  title,
  legend_title,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  tick = 5,
  ncol = 2L,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'tna_data'
plot_sequences(
  x,
  group,
  type = "index",
  scale = "proportion",
  geom = "bar",
  include_na = FALSE,
  colors,
  na_color = "white",
  sort_by,
```

```

    show_n = TRUE,
    border,
    title,
    legend_title,
    xlab,
    ylab,
    tick = 5,
    ncol = 2L,
    ...
)

## Default S3 method:
plot_sequences(
  x,
  cols = tidyselect::everything(),
  group,
  type = "index",
  scale = "proportion",
  geom = "bar",
  include_na = FALSE,
  colors,
  na_color = "white",
  sort_by,
  show_n = TRUE,
  border,
  title,
  legend_title,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  tick = 5,
  ncol = 2L,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
plot_sequences(
  x,
  type = "index",
  scale = "proportion",
  geom = "bar",
  include_na = FALSE,
  na_color = "white",
  sort_by,
  show_n = TRUE,
  border,
  title,
  legend_title,
  xlab,

```

```

    ylab,
    tick = 1,
    ncol = 2L,
    ...
)

```

### Arguments

|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x            | A tna, group_tna, tna_data or a data.frame object with sequence data in wide format.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| ...          | Ignored.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| group        | A vector indicating the group assignment of each row of the data. Must have the same length as the number of rows of x. Alternatively, a single character string giving the column name of the data that defines the group when x is a wide format data.frame or a tna_data object. Used for faceting the plot. |
| type         | A character string for the type of plot to generate. The available options are "index" (the default) for a sequence index plot, and "distribution" showing the distribution of the states over time.                                                                                                            |
| scale        | A character string that determines the scaling of the vertical axis for distribution plots. The options are "proportion" (the default) and "count" for proportions and raw counts of states, respectively.                                                                                                      |
| geom         | A character string for the type of geom to use for distribution plots. The options are "bar" (the default) and "area".                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| include_na   | A logical value for whether to include missing values for distribution plots. The default is FALSE. If TRUE, the missing values are converted to a new state and included in the plot.                                                                                                                          |
| na_color     | A character string giving the color to use for missing values. The default is "white".                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| sort_by      | An optional expression giving a tidy selection of column names of x to sort by or "everything".                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| show_n       | A logical value for whether to add the number of observations (total or by group) to the plot title.                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| border       | A character string giving the color for borders. For index plots, this is the color of borders between cells (tiles). For distribution plot with geom = "bar", this is the color of bar outlines. Not applicable to geom = "area".                                                                              |
| title        | An optional character string providing a title for the plot.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| legend_title | An optional character string providing a title for the legend.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| xlab         | A character string giving the label for the horizontal axis. The default is "Time".                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| ylab         | A character string giving the label for the vertical axis. The default is "Sequence" for index plots, and "Proportion" or "Count" based on scale for distribution plots.                                                                                                                                        |
| tick         | An integer specifying the horizontal axis label interval. The default value tick = 5 shows every 5th label. Setting this to 1 will show every label.                                                                                                                                                            |

|        |                                                                                                                           |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ncol   | Number of columns to use for the facets. The default is 2.                                                                |
| colors | A named character vector mapping states to colors, or an unnamed character vector. If missing, a default palette is used. |
| cols   | An expression giving a tidy selection of column names to be treated as time points. By default, all columns will be used. |

### Examples

```
# Sequence index plot (default)
plot_sequences(
  group_regulation,
  group = rep(1:2, each = 1000),
)
# State distribution plot
plot_sequences(
  group_regulation,
  group = rep(1:2, each = 1000),
  type = "distribution",
)
```

---

```
prepare_data
```

---

```
Compute User Sessions from Event Data
```

---

### Description

Processes a dataset to create user sessions based on time gaps, ordering columns, or actor groupings. It supports different ways to understand order in user behavior and provides flexibility when widening the data.

### Usage

```
prepare_data(
  data,
  actor,
  time,
  action,
  order,
  time_threshold = 900,
  custom_format = NULL,
  is_unix_time = FALSE,
  unix_time_unit = "seconds",
  unused_fn = dplyr::first
)
```

**Arguments**

|                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>data</code>           | A <code>data.frame</code> or containing the action/event data.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <code>actor</code>          | A character vector or an expression that represents a tidy selection of the names of the columns that represent a user/actor identifiers. If not provided and neither time nor order is specified, the entire dataset is treated as a single session. In the case of multiple actors, a new <code>.actor</code> column is added that represents the interaction of the given columns.                                                                             |
| <code>time</code>           | A character string or an expression giving the name of the column representing timestamps of the action events.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <code>action</code>         | A character string or an expression giving the name of the column holding the information about the action taken.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <code>order</code>          | A character string or an expression giving the name of a column with sequence numbers or non-unique orderable values that indicate order within an actor group, if not present it will be ordered with all the data if no actor is available, used when widening the data. If both <code>actor</code> and <code>time</code> are specified, then the sequence order should be specified such that it determines the order of events within actor and each session. |
| <code>time_threshold</code> | An integer specifying the time threshold in seconds for creating new time-based sessions. Defaults to 900 seconds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <code>custom_format</code>  | A character string giving the format used to parse the time column.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <code>is_unix_time</code>   | A logical value indicating whether the time column is in Unix time. The default is <code>FALSE</code> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <code>unix_time_unit</code> | A character string giving the Unix time unit when <code>is_unix_time</code> is <code>TRUE</code> . The default is "seconds". Valid options are "seconds", "milliseconds", or "microseconds".                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <code>unused_fn</code>      | How to handle extra columns when pivoting to wide format. See <code>tidyr::pivot_wider()</code> . The default is to keep all columns and to use the first value.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

**Value**

A `tna_data` object, which is a list with the following elements:

- `long_data`: The processed data in long format.
- `sequence_data`: The processed data on the sequences in wide format, with actions/events as different variables structured with sequences.
- `meta_data`: Other variables from the original data in wide format.
- `statistics`: A list containing summary statistics: total sessions, total actions, unique users, time range (if applicable), and top sessions and user by activities.

**See Also**

Other data: `import_data()`, `import_onehot()`, `print.tna_data()`, `simulate.tna()`

**Examples**

```

results <- prepare_data(
  group_regulation_long, actor = "Actor", time = "Time", action = "Action"
)
print(results$sequence_data)
print(results$meta_data)
print(results$statistics)

# Custom order column
data_ordered <- tibble::tibble(
  user = c("A", "A", "A", "B", "B", "C", "C", "C"),
  order = c(1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3),
  action = c(
    "view", "click", "add_cart", "view",
    "checkout", "view", "click", "share"
  )
)
results_ordered <- prepare_data(
  data_ordered, actor = "user", order = "order", action = "action"
)
print(results_ordered$sequence_data)
print(results_ordered$meta_data)
print(results_ordered$statistics)

# No actor scenario leading to a single session
data_single_session <- tibble::tibble(
  action = c(
    "view", "click", "add_cart", "view",
    "checkout", "view", "click", "share"
  )
)
results_single <- prepare_data(data_single_session, action = "action")
print(results_single$sequence_data)
print(results_single$meta_data)
print(results_single$statistics)

# Multiple actors
data_multi_actor <- tibble::tibble(
  user = c("A", "A", "A", "A", "B", "B", "B", "B"),
  session = c(1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2),
  action = c(
    "view", "click", "add_cart", "view",
    "checkout", "view", "click", "share"
  )
)
results_multi_actor <- prepare_data(
  data_multi_actor, actor = c("user", "session"), action = "action"
)
print(results_multi_actor$sequence_data)
print(results_multi_actor$meta_data)
print(results_multi_actor$statistics)

```

---

|                 |                                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| print.group_tna | <i>Print a group_tna Object</i> |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|

---

**Description**

Print a group\_tna Object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna'  
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|     |                                                   |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------|
| x   | A group_tna object.                               |
| ... | Arguments passed to <a href="#">print.tna()</a> . |

**Value**

x (invisibly).

**See Also**

Basic functions [build\\_model\(\)](#), [hist.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [hist.tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.tna\\_data\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [summary.tna\(\)](#), [tna-package](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)  
print(model)
```

---

|                           |                                          |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| print.group_tna_bootstrap | <i>Print group_tna Bootstrap Results</i> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------|

---

**Description**

Print group\_tna Bootstrap Results

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna_bootstrap'  
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x`                    A `group_tna_bootstrap` object.  
`...`                Arguments passed to `print.tna_bootstrap()`.

**Value**

`x` (invisibly).

**See Also**

Validation functions `bootstrap()`, `deprune()`, `estimate_cs()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.group_tna_stability()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_stability()`, `print.group_tna_permutation()`, `print.group_tna_stability()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.summary.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `print.tna_stability()`, `prune()`, `pruning_details()`, `reprune()`, `summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
# Low number of iteration for CRAN
boot <- bootstrap(model, iter = 10)
print(boot)
```

---

```
print.group_tna_centralities
```

*Print Centrality Measures*

---

**Description**

Print Centrality Measures

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna_centralities'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x`                    A `group_tna_centralities` object.  
`...`                Ignored.

**Value**

`x` (invisibly).

**See Also**

Centrality measure functions [betweenness\\_network\(\)](#), [centralities\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_centralities\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_centralities\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_centralities\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
cm <- centralities(model)
print(cm)
```

---

```
print.group_tna_cliques
```

*Print Found Cliques*

---

**Description**

Print Found Cliques

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna_cliques'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|     |                                                           |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| x   | A group_tna_cliques object.                               |
| ... | Arguments passed to <a href="#">print.tna_cliques()</a> . |

**Value**

x (invisibly).

**See Also**

Clique-related functions [cliques\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_cliques\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_cliques\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_cliques\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
cliq <- cliques(model, size = 2)
print(cliq)
```

---

```
print.group_tna_communities
```

*Print Detected Communities*

---

**Description**

Print Detected Communities

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna_communities'  
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|     |                                                            |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|
| x   | A group_tna_communities object.                            |
| ... | Arguments passed to <code>print.tna_communities()</code> . |

**Value**

x (invisibly).

**See Also**

Community detection functions `communities()`, `plot.group_tna_communities()`, `plot.tna_communities()`, `print.tna_communities()`

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)  
comm <- communities(model)  
print(comm)
```

---

```
print.group_tna_permutation
```

*Print Permutation Test Results*

---

**Description**

Print Permutation Test Results

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna_permutation'  
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x` A group\_tna\_permutation object.  
`...` Arguments passed to `print.tna_permutation()`.

**Value**

`x` (invisibly).

**See Also**

Validation functions `bootstrap()`, `deprune()`, `estimate_cs()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.group_tna_stability()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_stability()`, `print.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.group_tna_stability()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.summary.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `print.tna_stability()`, `prune()`, `pruning_details()`, `reprune()`, `summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
# Small number of iterations for CRAN
perm <- permutation_test(model, iter = 20)
print(perm)
```

---

```
print.group_tna_stability
```

*Print Centrality Stability Results*

---

**Description**

Print Centrality Stability Results

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna_stability'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x` A group\_tna\_stability object.  
`...` Arguments passed to `print.tna_stability()`.

**Value**

`x` (invisibly).

**See Also**

Validation functions `bootstrap()`, `deprune()`, `estimate_cs()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.group_tna_stability()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_stability()`, `print.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.group_tna_permutation()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.summary.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `print.tna_stability()`, `prune()`, `pruning_details()`, `reprune()`, `summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
# Low number of iterations for CRAN
stability <- estimate_cs(
  model,
  drop_prop = c(0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9),
  iter = 10
)
print(stability)
```

---

```
print.summary.group_tna
```

*Print a Summary of a Grouped Transition Network Analysis Model*

---

**Description**

Print a Summary of a Grouped Transition Network Analysis Model

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.group_tna'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|                  |                                             |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <code>x</code>   | A <code>summary.group_tna</code> object.    |
| <code>...</code> | Arguments passed to the tibble print method |

**Value**

`x` (invisibly).

**See Also**

Basic functions `build_model()`, `hist.group_tna()`, `hist.tna()`, `plot.group_tna()`, `plot.tna()`, `plot_frequencies()`, `plot_frequencies.group_tna()`, `plot_mosaic()`, `plot_mosaic.group_tna()`, `plot_mosaic.tna_data()`, `print.group_tna()`, `print.summary.tna()`, `print.tna()`, `summary.group_tna()`, `summary.tna()`, `tna-package`

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
print(summary(model))
```

---

```
print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap
```

*Print a Bootstrap Summary for a Grouped Transition Network Model*

---

**Description**

Print a Bootstrap Summary for a Grouped Transition Network Model

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.group_tna_bootstrap'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x` A `summary.group_tna_bootstrap` object.  
`...` Arguments passed to the generic `print` method.

**Value**

`x` (invisibly).

**See Also**

Validation functions [bootstrap\(\)](#), [deprune\(\)](#), [estimate\\_cs\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [prune\(\)](#), [pruning\\_details\(\)](#), [reprune\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
# Low number of iteration for CRAN
boot <- bootstrap(model, iter = 10)
print(summary(boot))
```

---

```
print.summary.tna      Print a TNA Summary
```

---

**Description**

Print a TNA Summary

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.tna'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

```
x          A summary.tna object.
...        Ignored.
```

**Value**

A summary.tna object (invisibly) containing the TNA model network metrics and values.

**See Also**

Basic functions [build\\_model\(\)](#), [hist.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [hist.tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies\(\)](#), [plot\\_frequencies.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot\\_mosaic.tna\\_data\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [summary.tna\(\)](#), [tna-package](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
print(summary(model))
```

---

```
print.summary.tna_bootstrap
      Print a Bootstrap Summary
```

---

**Description**

Print a Bootstrap Summary

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.tna_bootstrap'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x`                      A `summary.tna_bootstrap` object.

`...`                    Arguments passed to the generic `print` method.

**Value**

A `summary.tna_bootstrap` object (invisibly) containing the weight, estimated p-value and confidence interval of each edge.

**See Also**

Validation functions `bootstrap()`, `deprune()`, `estimate_cs()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.group_tna_stability()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_stability()`, `print.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.group_tna_permutation()`, `print.group_tna_stability()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `print.tna_stability()`, `prune()`, `pruning_details()`, `reprune()`, `summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
# Small number of iterations for CRAN
boot <- bootstrap(model, iter = 10)
print(summary(boot))
```

---

print.tna

---

*Print a tna Object*


---

**Description**

Print a tna Object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna'
print(x, generic = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x`                      A tna object.

`generic`                A logical value. If TRUE, use generic print method instead. Defaults to FALSE.

`...`                    Additional arguments passed to the generic print methods.

**Value**

The tna object passed as argument `x` (invisibly).

**See Also**

Basic functions `build_model()`, `hist.group_tna()`, `hist.tna()`, `plot.group_tna()`, `plot.tna()`, `plot_frequencies()`, `plot_frequencies.group_tna()`, `plot_mosaic()`, `plot_mosaic.group_tna()`, `plot_mosaic.tna_data()`, `print.group_tna()`, `print.summary.group_tna()`, `print.summary.tna()`, `summary.group_tna()`, `summary.tna()`, `tna-package`

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
print(model)
```

---

|                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <code>print.tna_bootstrap</code> | <i>Print Bootstrap Results</i> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|

---

**Description**

Print Bootstrap Results

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_bootstrap'
print(x, digits = getOption("digits"), type = "both", ...)
```

**Arguments**

|                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>x</code>      | A <code>tna_bootstrap</code> object.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <code>digits</code> | An integer giving the minimal number of <i>significant</i> digits to print.                                                                                                                                                               |
| <code>type</code>   | A character vector giving the type of edges to print. The default option "both" prints both statistically significant and non-significant edges, "sig" prints only significant edges, and "nonsig" prints only the non-significant edges. |
| <code>...</code>    | Ignored.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

**Value**

`x` (invisibly).

**See Also**

Validation functions `bootstrap()`, `deprune()`, `estimate_cs()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.group_tna_stability()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_stability()`, `print.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.group_tna_permutation()`, `print.group_tna_stability()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.summary.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `print.tna_stability()`, `prune()`, `pruning_details()`, `reprune()`, `summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
# Small number of iterations for CRAN
boot <- bootstrap(model, iter = 10)
print(boot)
```

---

```
print.tna_centralities
```

*Print Centrality Measures*

---

**Description**

Print Centrality Measures

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_centralities'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| <code>x</code>   | A centralities object. |
| <code>...</code> | Ignored.               |

**Value**

`x` (invisibly).

**See Also**

Centrality measure functions [betweenness\\_network\(\)](#), [centralities\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_centralities\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_centralities\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_centralities\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
cm <- centralities(model)
print(cm)
```

---

|                   |                                             |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| print.tna_cliques | <i>Print Found Cliques of a TNA Network</i> |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|

---

## Description

Print Found Cliques of a TNA Network

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_cliques'
print(x, n = 6, first = 1, digits = getOption("digits"), ...)
```

## Arguments

|        |                                                                                  |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x      | A tna_cliques object.                                                            |
| n      | An integer defining the maximum number of cliques to show. The defaults is 6.    |
| first  | An integer giving the index of the first clique to show. The default index is 1. |
| digits | An integer giving the minimal number of <i>significant</i> digits to print.      |
| ...    | Ignored.                                                                         |

## Value

x (invisibly).

## See Also

Clique-related functions [cliques\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_cliques\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_cliques\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_cliques\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
cliq <- cliques(model, size = 2)
print(cliq)
```

---

print.tna\_communities *Print Detected Communities*

---

**Description**

Print Detected Communities

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_communities'  
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A tna\_communities object.  
...                  Additional arguments passed to the generic print method.

**Value**

x (invisibly).

**See Also**

Community detection functions [communities\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_communities\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_communities\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_communities\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)  
comm <- communities(model)  
print(comm)
```

---

print.tna\_comparison *Print Comparison Results*

---

**Description**

Print Comparison Results

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_comparison'  
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x` A `tna_comparison` object.

`...` Additional arguments passed to the tibble print method.

**Value**

`x` (invisibly).

**See Also**

Model comparison functions [compare\(\)](#), [compare.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [compare\\_sequences\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_comparison\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_sequence\\_comparison\(\)](#), [plot\\_compare\(\)](#), [plot\\_compare.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_sequence\\_comparison\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model_x <- tna(group_regulation[1:200, ])
model_y <- tna(group_regulation[1001:1200, ])
comp <- compare(model_x, model_y)
print(comp)
```

---

|                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <code>print.tna_data</code> | <i>Print a TNA Data Object</i> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|

---

**Description**

Print a TNA Data Object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_data'
print(x, data = "sequence", ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x` A `tna_data` object.

`data` A character string that defines the data to be printed tibble. Accepts either "sequence" (default) for wide format sequence data, "meta", for the wide format metadata, or "long" for the long format data.

`...` Arguments passed to the tibble print method.

**Value**

`x` (invisibly).

**See Also**

Other data: [import\\_data\(\)](#), [import\\_onehot\(\)](#), [prepare\\_data\(\)](#), [simulate.tna\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
res <- prepare_data(group_regulation_long, action = "Action", actor = "Actor",
  time = "Time")
print(res, which = "sequence")
print(res, which = "meta")
print(res, which = "long")
```

---

```
print.tna_permutation Print Permutation Test Results
```

---

**Description**

Print Permutation Test Results

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_permutation'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x` A `tna_permutation` object.

`...` Additional arguments passed to the tibble print method.

**Value**

`x` (invisibly).

**See Also**

Validation functions [bootstrap\(\)](#), [deprune\(\)](#), [estimate\\_cs\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [prune\(\)](#), [pruning\\_details\(\)](#), [reprune\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model_x <- tna(group_regulation[1:200, ])
model_y <- tna(group_regulation[1001:1200, ])
# Small number of iterations for CRAN
perm <- permutation_test(model_x, model_y, iter = 20)
print(perm)
```

---

```
print.tna_sequence_comparison
```

*Print a Comparison of Sequences*

---

**Description**

Print a Comparison of Sequences

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_sequence_comparison'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A tna\_sequence\_comparison object.  
 ...                  Arguments passed to the generic print method.

**Value**

x (invisibly).

**See Also**

Model comparison functions [compare\(\)](#), [compare.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [compare\\_sequences\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_comparison\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_sequence\\_comparison\(\)](#), [plot\\_compare\(\)](#), [plot\\_compare.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_comparison\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
group <- c(rep("High", 1000), rep("Low", 1000))
comp <- compare_sequences(group_regulation, group)
print(comp)
```

---

```
print.tna_stability      Print Centrality Stability Results
```

---

**Description**

Print Centrality Stability Results

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_stability'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x`                    A `tna_stability` object.

`...`                Additional arguments passed to the generic print method.

**Value**

`x` (invisibly).

**See Also**

Validation functions `bootstrap()`, `deprune()`, `estimate_cs()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.group_tna_stability()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_stability()`, `print.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.group_tna_permutation()`, `print.group_tna_stability()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.summary.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `prune()`, `pruning_details()`, `reprune()`, `summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
# Small number of iterations and drop proportions for CRAN
cs <- estimate_cs(
  model,
  measures = c("InStrength", "OutStrength"),
  drop_prop = seq(0.3, 0.9, by = 0.2),
  iter = 10
)
print(cs)
```

---

prune

---

*Prune a Transition Network based on Transition Probabilities*


---

**Description**

Prunes a network represented by a `tna` object by removing edges based on a specified threshold, lowest percent of non-zero edge weights, or the disparity filter algorithm (Serrano et al., 2009). It ensures the network remains weakly connected.

Prunes a network represented by a `tna` object by removing edges based on a specified threshold, lowest percent of non-zero edge weights, or the disparity filter algorithm (Serrano et al., 2009). It ensures the network remains weakly connected.

**Usage**

```
prune(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'tna'
prune(
  x,
  method = "threshold",
  threshold = 0.1,
  lowest = 0.05,
  level = 0.5,
  boot = NULL,
  ...
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
prune(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|           |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x         | An object of class <code>tna</code> or <code>group_tna</code>                                                                                                                                               |
| ...       | Arguments passed to <a href="#">bootstrap()</a> when using <code>method = "bootstrap"</code> and when a <code>tna_bootstrap</code> is not supplied.                                                         |
| method    | A character string describing the pruning method. The available options are "threshold", "lowest", "bootstrap" and "disparity", corresponding to the methods listed in Details. The default is "threshold". |
| threshold | A numeric value specifying the edge weight threshold. Edges with weights below or equal to this threshold will be considered for removal.                                                                   |
| lowest    | A numeric value specifying the lowest percentage of non-zero edges. This percentage of edges with the lowest weights will be considered for removal. The default is 0.05.                                   |
| level     | A numeric value representing the significance level for the disparity filter. Defaults to 0.5.                                                                                                              |
| boot      | A <code>tna_bootstrap</code> object to be used for pruning with method "boot". The method argument is ignored if this argument is supplied.                                                                 |

**Value**

A pruned `tna` or `group_tna` object. Details on the pruning can be viewed with [pruning\\_details\(\)](#). The original model can be restored with [deprune\(\)](#).

**See Also**

Validation functions [bootstrap\(\)](#), [deprune\(\)](#), [estimate\\_cs\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#),

```

print.summary.tna_bootstrap(), print.tna_bootstrap(), print.tna_permutation(), print.tna_stability(),
pruning_details(), reprune(), summary.group_tna_bootstrap(), summary.tna_bootstrap()

Validation functions bootstrap(), deprune(), estimate_cs(), permutation_test(), permutation_test.group_tna(),
plot.group_tna_bootstrap(), plot.group_tna_permutation(), plot.group_tna_stability(),
plot.tna_bootstrap(), plot.tna_permutation(), plot.tna_stability(), print.group_tna_bootstrap(),
print.group_tna_permutation(), print.group_tna_stability(), print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap(),
print.summary.tna_bootstrap(), print.tna_bootstrap(), print.tna_permutation(), print.tna_stability(),
pruning_details(), reprune(), summary.group_tna_bootstrap(), summary.tna_bootstrap()

```

## Examples

```

model <- tna(group_regulation)
pruned_threshold <- prune(model, method = "threshold", threshold = 0.1)
pruned_percentile <- prune(model, method = "lowest", lowest = 0.05)
pruned_disparity <- prune(model, method = "disparity", level = 0.5)

```

---

pruning\_details

---

*Print Detailed Information on the Pruning Results*


---

## Description

Print Detailed Information on the Pruning Results

## Usage

```

pruning_details(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tna'
pruning_details(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
pruning_details(x, ...)

```

## Arguments

|     |                            |
|-----|----------------------------|
| x   | A tna or group_tna object. |
| ... | Ignored.                   |

## Value

A data.frame containing the removed edges if x is a tna object, or a list of data.frame objects in the case of group\_tna object.

**See Also**

Validation functions `bootstrap()`, `deprune()`, `estimate_cs()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.group_tna_stability()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_stability()`, `print.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.group_tna_permutation()`, `print.group_tna_stability()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.summary.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `print.tna_stability()`, `prune()`, `reprune()`, `summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
pruned_threshold <- prune(model, method = "threshold", threshold = 0.1)
pruning_details(pruned_threshold)
```

---

|               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| rename_groups | <i>Rename Groups</i> |
|---------------|----------------------|

---

**Description**

Rename Groups

**Usage**

```
rename_groups(x, new_names)
```

**Arguments**

|           |                                                     |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| x         | A group_tna object.                                 |
| new_names | A character vector containing one name per cluster. |

**Value**

A renamed group\_tna object.

**See Also**

Cluster-related functions `communities()`, `group_model()`, `mmm_stats()`

**Examples**

```
model <- group_model(engagement_mmm)
model_renamed <- rename_groups(model, c("A", "B", "C"))
```

---

**reprune***Restore Previous Pruning of a Transition Network Analysis Model*

---

## Description

Restore Previous Pruning of a Transition Network Analysis Model

## Usage

```
reprune(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'group_tna'  
reprune(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

|     |                            |
|-----|----------------------------|
| x   | A tna or group_tna object. |
| ... | Ignored.                   |

## Value

A tna or group\_tna object that has not been pruned. The previous pruning result can be reactivated with `reprune()`.

## See Also

Validation functions `bootstrap()`, `deprune()`, `estimate_cs()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.group_tna_stability()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_stability()`, `print.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.group_tna_permutation()`, `print.group_tna_stability()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.summary.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `print.tna_stability()`, `prune()`, `pruning_details()`, `summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

## Examples

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)  
pruned_model <- prune(model, method = "threshold", threshold = 0.1)  
depruned_model <- deprune(pruned_model) # restore original model  
repruned_model <- reprune(depruned_model) # reapply the previous pruning
```

simulate.tna

*Simulate Data from a Transition Network Analysis Model***Description**

Simulate Data from a Transition Network Analysis Model

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna'
simulate(
  object,
  nsim = 1,
  seed = NULL,
  max_len = 100L,
  na_range = c(0L, 0L),
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

|          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| object   | A tna object. The edge weights must be transition probabilities, i.e., the model must have type = "relative".                                                                                                                                                 |
| nsim     | An integer giving the number of sequences to simulate. The default is 1.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| seed     | Ignored. Please use <a href="#">set.seed()</a> manually.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| max_len  | An integer giving the maximum length of the simulated sequences. When no missing values are generated, this is the length of all simulated sequences.                                                                                                         |
| na_range | An integer vector of length 2 giving the minimum and maximum number of missing values to generate for each sequence. The number of missing values is drawn uniformly from this range. If both values are zero (the default), no missing values are generated. |
| ...      | Ignored.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

**Value**

A data.frame of the simulated sequence data with nsim rows and max\_len columns.

**See Also**

Other data: [import\\_data\(\)](#), [import\\_onehot\(\)](#), [prepare\\_data\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_data\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
sim <- simulate(model, nsim = 10, max_len = 10)
```

---

|     |                                              |
|-----|----------------------------------------------|
| sna | <i>Build a Social Network Analysis Model</i> |
|-----|----------------------------------------------|

---

**Description**

Build a Social Network Analysis Model

**Usage**

```
sna(x, aggregate = sum, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- x                    A data.frame or a matrix with three columns: the first two representing the states and the third giving the weights.
- aggregate          A function to use for aggregating the weights. The default is `sum()`.
- ...                  Additional arguments passed to aggregate.

**Value**

A tna object representing the model.

**Examples**

```
set.seed(123)
d <- data.frame(
  from = sample(LETTERS[1:4], 100, replace = TRUE),
  to = sample(LETTERS[1:4], 100, replace = TRUE),
  weight = rexp(100)
)
model <- sna(d)
```

---

|                   |                                                                              |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| summary.group_tna | <i>Calculate Summary of Network Metrics for a grouped Transition Network</i> |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

---

**Description**

This function calculates a variety of network metrics for a tna object. It computes key metrics such as node and edge counts, network density, mean distance, strength measures, degree centrality, and reciprocity.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna'
summary(object, combined = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|          |                                                                                                                                  |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| object   | A group_tna object.                                                                                                              |
| combined | A logical indicating whether the summary results should be combined into a single data frame for all clusters (defaults to TRUE) |
| ...      | Ignored                                                                                                                          |

**Details**

The function extracts the igraph network for each cluster and computes the following network metrics:

- Node count: Total number of nodes in the network.
- Edge count: Total number of edges in the network.
- Network density: Proportion of possible edges that are present in the network.
- Mean distance: The average shortest path length between nodes.
- Mean and standard deviation of out-strength and in-strength: Measures of the total weight of outgoing and incoming edges for each node.
- Mean and standard deviation of out-degree: The number of outgoing edges from each node.
- Centralization of out-degree and in-degree: Measures of how centralized the network is based on the degrees of nodes.
- Reciprocity: The proportion of edges that are reciprocated (i.e., mutual edges between nodes).

**Value**

A summary.group\_tna object which is a list of lists or a combined data.frame containing the following network metrics:

- node\_count: The total number of nodes.
- edge\_count: The total number of edges.
- network\_Density: The density of the network.
- mean\_distance: The mean shortest path length.
- mean\_out\_strength: The mean out-strength of nodes.
- sd\_out\_strength: The standard deviation of out-strength.
- mean\_in\_strength: The mean in-strength of nodes.
- sd\_in\_strength: The standard deviation of in-strength.
- mean\_out\_degree: The mean out-degree of nodes.
- sd\_out\_degree: The standard deviation of out-degree.
- centralization\_out\_degree: The centralization of out-degree.
- centralization\_in\_degree: The centralization of in-degree.
- reciprocity: The reciprocity of the network.

**See Also**

Basic functions `build_model()`, `hist.group_tna()`, `hist.tna()`, `plot.group_tna()`, `plot.tna()`, `plot_frequencies()`, `plot_frequencies.group_tna()`, `plot_mosaic()`, `plot_mosaic.group_tna()`, `plot_mosaic.tna_data()`, `print.group_tna()`, `print.summary.group_tna()`, `print.summary.tna()`, `print.tna()`, `summary.tna()`, `tna-package`

**Examples**

```
group <- c(rep("High", 1000), rep("Low", 1000))
model <- group_model(group_regulation, group = group)
summary(model)
```

---

```
summary.group_tna_bootstrap
```

*Summarize Bootstrap Results for a Grouped Transition Network*

---

**Description**

Summarize Bootstrap Results for a Grouped Transition Network

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'group_tna_bootstrap'
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|                     |                                            |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <code>object</code> | A <code>group_tna_bootstrap</code> object. |
| <code>...</code>    | Ignored.                                   |

**Value**

A `summary.group_tna_bootstrap` object containing the weight, estimated p-value and confidence interval of each edge for each cluster.

**See Also**

Validation functions `bootstrap()`, `deprune()`, `estimate_cs()`, `permutation_test()`, `permutation_test.group_tna()`, `plot.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.group_tna_permutation()`, `plot.group_tna_stability()`, `plot.tna_bootstrap()`, `plot.tna_permutation()`, `plot.tna_stability()`, `print.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.group_tna_permutation()`, `print.group_tna_stability()`, `print.summary.group_tna_bootstrap()`, `print.summary.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_bootstrap()`, `print.tna_permutation()`, `print.tna_stability()`, `prune()`, `pruning_details()`, `reprune()`, `summary.tna_bootstrap()`

## Examples

```
model <- group_tna(engagement_mmm)
# Small number of iterations for CRAN
boot <- bootstrap(model, iter = 10)
summary(boot)
```

---

summary.tna

---

*Calculate Summary of Network Metrics for a Transition Network*


---

## Description

This function calculates a variety of network metrics for a tna object. It computes key metrics such as node and edge counts, network density, mean distance, strength measures, degree centrality, and reciprocity.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tna'
summary(object, ...)
```

## Arguments

|        |               |
|--------|---------------|
| object | A tna object. |
| ...    | Ignored.      |

## Details

The function extracts the igraph network and computes the following network metrics:

- Node count: Total number of nodes in the network.
- Edge count: Total number of edges in the network.
- Network density: Proportion of possible edges that are present in the network.
- Mean distance: The average shortest path length between nodes.
- Mean and standard deviation of out-strength and in-strength: Measures of the total weight of outgoing and incoming edges for each node.
- Mean and standard deviation of out-degree: The number of outgoing edges from each node.
- Centralization of out-degree and in-degree: Measures of how centralized the network is based on the degrees of nodes.
- Reciprocity: The proportion of edges that are reciprocated (i.e., mutual edges between nodes).

A summary of the metrics is printed to the console.

**Value**

A named list containing the following network metrics (invisibly):

- node\_count: The total number of nodes.
- edge\_count: The total number of edges.
- network\_Density: The density of the network.
- mean\_distance: The mean shortest path length.
- mean\_out\_strength: The mean out-strength of nodes.
- sd\_out\_strength: The standard deviation of out-strength.
- mean\_in\_strength: The mean in-strength of nodes.
- sd\_in\_strength: The standard deviation of in-strength.
- mean\_out\_degree: The mean out-degree of nodes.
- sd\_out\_degree: The standard deviation of out-degree.
- centralization\_out\_degree: The centralization of out-degree.
- centralization\_in\_degree: The centralization of in-degree.
- reciprocity: The reciprocity of the network.

**See Also**

Basic functions `build_model()`, `hist.group_tna()`, `hist.tna()`, `plot.group_tna()`, `plot.tna()`, `plot_frequencies()`, `plot_frequencies.group_tna()`, `plot_mosaic()`, `plot_mosaic.group_tna()`, `plot_mosaic.tna_data()`, `print.group_tna()`, `print.summary.group_tna()`, `print.summary.tna()`, `print.tna()`, `summary.group_tna()`, `tna-package`

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
summary(model)
```

---

summary.tna\_bootstrap *Summarize Bootstrap Results*

---

**Description**

Summarize Bootstrap Results

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'tna_bootstrap'
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

|        |                         |
|--------|-------------------------|
| object | A tna_bootstrap object. |
| ...    | Ignored.                |

**Value**

A summary.tna\_bootstrap object containing the weight, estimated p-value and confidence interval of each edge.

**See Also**

Validation functions [bootstrap\(\)](#), [deprune\(\)](#), [estimate\\_cs\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test\(\)](#), [permutation\\_test.group\\_tna\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [plot.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.group\\_tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [print.summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.summary.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_permutation\(\)](#), [print.tna\\_stability\(\)](#), [prune\(\)](#), [pruning\\_details\(\)](#), [reprune\(\)](#), [summary.group\\_tna\\_bootstrap\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
model <- tna(group_regulation)
# Small number of iterations for CRAN
boot <- bootstrap(model, iter = 50)
summary(boot)
```

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