Package ‘statnet.common’

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Title Common R Scripts and Utilities Used by the Statnet Project Software
Description Non-statistical utilities used by the software developed by the Statnet Project. They may also be of use to others.
Imports utils, methods, coda

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all_identical

Test if all items in a vector or a list are identical.

Description
Test if all items in a vector or a list are identical.

Usage
all_identical(x)

Arguments
x a vector or a list

Value
TRUE if all elements of x are identical to each other.

See Also
identical

Examples
stopifnot(!all_identical(1:3))
stopifnot(all_identical(list("a", "a", "a")))
as.rle

Coerce to \texttt{rle} if not already an \texttt{rle} object.

Description

Coerce to \texttt{rle} if not already an \texttt{rle} object.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
as.rle(x)
## S3 method for class 'rle'
as.rle(x)
## Default S3 method:
as.rle(x)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{x} \hspace{1cm} the object to be coerced.
\end{itemize}

---

check.control.class

Check if the class of the control list is one of those that can be used by the calling function

Description

This function can be called to check that the control list passed is appropriate for the function to be controlled. It does so by looking up the class of the control argument (defaulting to the control variable in the calling function) and checking if it matches a list of acceptable classes.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
check.control.class(OKnames = { sc <- sys.calls()
    as.character(sc[[length(sc) - 1]][[1]]) },
    myname = { sc <- sys.calls()
        as.character(sc[[length(sc) - 1]][[1]]) },
    control = get("control", pos = parent.frame()))
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{OKnames} \hspace{1cm} List of control function names which are acceptable.
\item \texttt{myname} \hspace{1cm} Name of the calling function (used in the error message).
\item \texttt{control} \hspace{1cm} The control list. Defaults to the control variable in the calling function.
\end{itemize}
Note

In earlier versions, OKnames and myname were autodetected. This capability has been deprecated and results in a warning issued once per session. They now need to be set explicitly.

See Also

set.control.class, print.control.list

---

compress.data.frame  "Compress" a data frame.

Description

compress.data.frame "compresses" a data frame, returning unique rows and a tally of the number of times each row is repeated, as well as a permutation vector that can reconstruct the original data frame. decompress.data.frame reconstructs the original data frame.

Usage

compress.data.frame(x)

decompress.data.frame(x)

Arguments

x  For compress.data.frame a data.frame to be compressed. For decompress.data.frame a list as returned by compress.data.frame.

Value

For compress.data.frame, a list with three elements:

rows  Unique rows of x
frequencies  A vector of the same length as the number or rows, giving the number of times the corresponding row is repeated
ordering  A vector such that if c is the compressed data frame, c$rows[c$ordering,,drop=FALSE] equals the original data frame, except for row names
rownames  Row names of x

For decompress.data.frame, the original data frame.

See Also

data.frame
Examples

```r
(x <- data.frame(V1=sample.int(3,30,replace=TRUE),
    V2=sample.int(2,30,replace=TRUE),
    V3=sample.int(4,30,replace=TRUE)))

(c <- compress.data.frame(x))

stopifnot(all(decompress.data.frame(c)==x))
```

compress_rows  A generic function to compress a row-weighted table

Description

Compress a matrix or a data frame with duplicated rows, updating row weights to reflect frequencies, or reverse the process, reconstructing a matrix like the one compressed (subject to permutation of rows and weights not adding up to an integer).

Usage

```r
compress_rows(x, ...)

decompress_rows(x, target.nrows = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
a weighted matrix or data frame.
- `...`  
extra arguments for methods.
- `target.nrows`  
the approximate number of rows the uncompressed matrix should have; if not achievable exactly while respecting proportionality, a matrix with a slightly different number of rows will be constructed.

Value

For `compress_rows` A weighted matrix or data frame of the same type with duplicated rows removed and weights updated appropriately.
control.list.accessor  Named element accessor for ergm control lists

Description
Utility method that overrides the standard ‘$’ list accessor to disable partial matching for ergm control.list objects

Usage
## S3 method for class 'control.list'
object$name

Arguments
- object: list-coarceable object with elements to be searched
- name: literal character name of list element to search for and return

Details
Executes `getElement` instead of `$` so that element names must match exactly to be returned and partially matching names will not return the wrong object.

Value
Returns the named list element exactly matching name, or NULL if no matching elements found

Author(s)
Pavel N. Krivitsky

See Also
see `getElement`

control.remap  Overwrite control parameters of one configuration with another.

Description
Given a control.list, and two prefixes, from and to, overwrite the elements starting with to with the corresponding elements starting with from.

Usage
control.remap(control, from, to)
Arguments

control An object of class control.list.
from Prefix of the source of control parameters.
to Prefix of the destination of control parameters.

Value

An control.list object.

Author(s)

Pavel N. Krivitsky

See Also

print.control.list

Examples

(l <- set.control.class("test", list(a.x=1, a.y=2)))
control.remap(l, "a", "b")

despacende: A one-line function to strip whitespace from its argument.

Description

A one-line function to strip whitespace from its argument.

Usage

despacende

Arguments

s a character vector.

Examples

stopifnot(despacende("\n \t ")=="")
ERRVL

Return the first argument passed (out of any number) that is not a try-error (result of try encountering an error).

Description

This function is inspired by NVL, and simply returns the first argument that is not a try-error, raising an error if all arguments are try-errors.

Usage

ERRVL(...)  

Arguments

...  

Expressions to be tested; usually outputs of try.

Value

The first argument that is not a try-error. Stops with an error if all are.

Note

This function uses lazy evaluation, so, for example ERRVL(1, stop("Error!")) will never evaluate the stop call and will not produce an error, whereas ERRVL(try(solve(0)), stop("Error!")) would.

In addition, all expressions after the first may contain a ., which is substituted with the try-error object returned by the previous expression.

See Also

try, inherits

Examples

print(ERRVL(1,2,3)) # 1  
print(ERRVL(try(solve(0)),2,3)) # 2  
print(ERRVL(1, stop("Error!"))) # No error

# Not run:
# Error:
print(ERRVL(try(solve(0), silent=TRUE),  
           stop("Error!")))  

# Error with an elaborate message:
print(ERRVL(try(solve(0), silent=TRUE),  
           stop("Stopped with an error: ", .)))
formula.utilities  

Functions for Querying, Validating and Extracting from Formulas. A suite of utilities for handling model formulas of the style used in Statnet packages.

Description

Functions for Querying, Validating and Extracting from Formulas

A suite of utilities for handling model formulas of the style used in Statnet packages.

Usage

append_rhs.formula(object, newterms, keep.onesided = FALSE)

append.rhs.formula(object, newterms, keep.onesided = FALSE)

filter_rhs.formula(object, f, ...)

nonsimp_update.formula(object, new, ..., from.new = FALSE)

nonsimp.update.formula(object, new, ..., from.new = FALSE)

term.list.formula(rhs, sign = +1)

list_summands.call(object)

list_rhs.formula(object)

eval_lhs.formula(object)

Arguments

object    formula object to be updated or evaluated
newterms  list of terms (names) to append to the formula, or a formula whose RHS terms will be used; either may have a "sign" attribute vector of the same length as the list, giving the sign of each term (+1 or -1).
keep.onesided  if the initial formula is one-sided, keep it whether to keep it one-sided or whether to make the initial formula the new LHS
f          a function whose first argument is the term and whose additional arguments are forwarded from ... that returns either TRUE or FALSE, for whether that term should be kept.
...         Additional arguments. Currently unused.
new        new formula to be used in updating
from.new logical or character vector of variable names. controls how environment of formula gets updated.
rhs, sign Arguments to the deprecated term.list.formula.

Value
append_rhs.formula each return an updated formula object
nonsimp_update.formula each return an updated formula object
list_summands.call returns a list of unevaluated calls, with an additional numerical vector attribute "sign" with of the same length, giving the corresponding term's sign as +1 or -1.
list_rhs.formula returns a list of formula terms, with an additional numerical vector attribute "sign" with of the same length, giving the corresponding term's sign as +1 or -1.
eval_lhs.formula an object of whatever type the LHS evaluates to.

Functions

• append_rhs.formula: append_rhs.formula appends a list of terms to the RHS of a formula. If the formula is one-sided, the RHS becomes the LHS, if keep.onesided==FALSE (the default).
• append.rhs.formula: append.rhs.formula has been renamed to append_rhs.formula.
• filter_rhs.formula: filter_rhs.formula filters through the terms in the RHS of a formula, returning a formula without the terms for which function f(term, ...) is FALSE. Terms inside another term (e.g., parentheses or an operator other than + or -) will be unaffected.
• nonsimp_update.formula: nonsimp_update.formula is a reimplementation of update.formula that does not simplify. Note that the resulting formula's environment is set as follows. If from.new==FALSE, it is set to that of object. Otherwise, a new sub-environment of object, containing, in addition, variables in new listed in from.new (if a character vector) or all of new (if TRUE).
• nonsimp.update.formula: nonsimp.update.formula has been renamed to nonsimp_update.formula.
• term.list.formula: term.list.formula is an older version of list_rhs.formula that required the RHS call, rather than the formula itself.
• list_summands.call: list_summands.call, given an unevaluated call or expression containing the sum of one or more terms, returns a list of the terms being summed, handling + and - operators and parentheses, and keeping track of whether a term has a plus or a minus sign.
• list_rhs.formula: list_rhs.formula returns a list containing terms in a given formula, handling + and - operators and parentheses, and keeping track of whether a term has a plus or a minus sign.
• eval_lhs.formula: eval_lhs.formula extracts the LHS of a formula, evaluates it in the formula's environment, and returns the result.

Examples

## append_rhs.formula
(f1 <- append_rhs.formula(y~x,list(as.name("z1")),as.name("z2"))))
(f2 <- append_rhs.formula(y,list(as.name("z"))))
(f3 <- append_rhs.formula(~y+x,structure(list(as.name("z")),sign=-1)))
(f4 <- append_rhs.formula(~y,list(as.name("z")),TRUE))
(f5 <- append_rhs.formula(y~x,-z1-z2))

## filter_rhs.formula
(f1 <- filter_rhs.formula(~a-b+c, "a")
(f2 <- filter_rhs.formula(~a-b-c, "a")
(f3 <- filter_rhs.formula(~a-b+c, "b")
(f4 <- filter_rhs.formula(~a-b-c, "b")
(f5 <- filter_rhs.formula(~a-b+c, "c")
(f6 <- filter_rhs.formula(~a-b-c, "c")
(f7 <- filter_rhs.formula(~c-a+b-c(a),
    function(x) (if(is.call(x)) x[[1]] else x)!="c"))

## eval_lhs.formula
(result <- eval_lhs.formula((2+2)~1))
stopifnot(identical(result,4))

logspace.utils  Utilities for performing calculations on logarithmic scale.

Description
A small suite of functions to compute sums, means, and weighted means on logarithmic scale, minimizing loss of precision.

Usage
log_sum_exp(logx, use_ldouble = FALSE)
log_mean_exp(logx, use_ldouble = FALSE)
lweighted.mean(x, logw)
lweighted.var(x, logw)

Arguments
logx Numeric vector of log(x), the natural logarithms of the values to be summed or averaged.
use_ldouble

Whether to use long double precision in the calculation. If TRUE, ’s C built-in
logspace_sum() is used. If FALSE, the package’s own implementation based
on it is used, using double precision, which is (on most systems) several times
faster, at the cost of precision.

x

Numeric vector of x, the (raw) values to be summed or averaged. For lweighted.mean,
x may also be a matrix, in which case the weighted mean will be computed for
each column of x.

logw

Numeric vector of log(w), the natural logarithms of the weights.

Value

The functions return the equivalents of the following R expressions, but faster and with less loss of
precision:

log_sum_exp(logx) log(sum(exp(logx)))
log_mean_exp(logx) log(mean(exp(logx))))
lweighted.mean(x,logw) sum(x*exp(logw))/sum(exp(logw)) for x scalar and colSums(x*exp(logw))/sum(exp(logw)) for x matrix
lweighted.var(x,logw) crossprod(x*exp(logw/2))/sum(exp(logw))

Author(s)

Pavel N. Krivitsky

Examples

logx <- rnorm(1000)
stopifnot(all.equal(log(sum(exp(logx))), log_sum_exp(logx)))
stopifnot(all.equal(log(mean(exp(logx))), log_mean_exp(logx))))

x <- rnorm(1000)
logw <- rnorm(1000)
stopifnot(all.equal(m <- sum(x*exp(logw))/sum(exp(logw)), lweighted.mean(x, logw)))
stopifnot(all.equal(sum((x-m)*2*exp(logw))/sum(exp(logw)),
  lweighted.var(x, logw, check.attributes=FALSE)))

x <- cbind(x, rnorm(1000))
stopifnot(all.equal(m <- colSums(x*exp(logw))/sum(exp(logw)),
  lweighted.mean(x, logw), check.attributes=FALSE))
stopifnot(all.equal(crossprod(t(t(x)-m)*exp(logw/2))/sum(exp(logw)),
  lweighted.var(x, logw), check.attributes=FALSE))
Utility operations for mcmc.list objects

Description

colMeans.mcmc.list is a "method" for (non-generic) colMeans applicable to mcmc.list objects.
sweep.mcmc.list is a "method" for (non-generic) sweep applicable to mcmc.list objects.
lapply.mcmc.list is a "method" for (non-generic) lapply applicable to mcmc.list objects.

Usage

colMeans.mcmc.list(x, ...)  
sweep.mcmc.list(x, STATS, FUN = "+", check.margin = TRUE, ...)  
lapply.mcmc.list(X, FUN, ...)  

Arguments

x  
...  
STATS, FUN, check.margin  

X  

Value

colMeans.mcmc returns a vector with length equal to the number of mcmc chains in x with the mean value for each chain.
sweep.mcmc.list returns an appropriately modified version of x  
lapply.mcmc.list returns an mcmc.list each of whose chains had been passed through FUN.

See Also

colMeans, mcmc.list  
sweep  
lapply

Examples

data(line, package="coda")  
summary(line) # coda  
colMeans.mcmc.list(line) # "Method"

data(line, package="coda")
message_print

A thin wrapper around print that captures its output and prints it as a message, usually to STDERR.

Usage

message_print(..., messageArgs = NULL)

Arguments

... arguments to print.
messageArgs a list of arguments to be passed directly to message.

Examples

cat(1:5)

print(1:5)
message_print(1:5) # Looks the same (though may be in a different color on some frontends).

suppressMessages(print(1:5)) # Still prints
suppressMessages(message_print(1:5)) # Silenced
Convenience functions for handling NULL objects.

Usage

NVL(...)

NVL2(test, notnull, null = NULL)

NVL3(test, notnull, null = NULL)

NVL(x) <- value

Arguments

..., test expressions to be tested.
notnull expression to be returned if test is not NULL.
null expression to be returned if test is NULL.
x an object to be overwritten if NULL.
value new value for x.

Functions

- NVL: Inspired by SQL function NVL, returns the first argument that is not NULL, or NULL if all arguments are NULL.
- NVL2: Inspired by Oracle SQL function NVL2, returns the second argument if the first argument is not NULL and the third argument if the first argument is NULL. The third argument defaults to NULL, so NVL2(a, b) can serve as shorthand for (if(!is.null(a)) b).
- NVL3: Inspired by Oracle SQL NVL2 function and magrittr %>% operator, behaves as NVL2 but .s in the second argument are substituted with the first argument.
- NVL<-. Assigning to NVL overwrites its first argument if that argument is NULL. Note that it will always return the right-hand-side of the assignment (value), regardless of what x is.

Note

Whenever possible, these functions use lazy evaluation, so, for example NVL(1, stop("Error!")) will never evaluate the stop call and will not produce an error, whereas NVL(NULL, stop("Error!")) would.

See Also

NULL, is.null, if
Examples

```
a <- NULL

a # NULL
NVL(a,0) # 0

b <- 1

b # 1
NVL(b,0) # 1

# Here, object x does not exist, but since b is not NULL, x is
# never evaluated, so the statement finishes.
NVL(b,x) # 1

# Also,
NVL(NULL,1,0) # 1
NVL(NULL,0,1) # 0
NVL(NULL,NULL,0) # 0
NVL(NULL,NULL,NULL) # NULL

NVL2(a, "not null!", "null!") # "null!"
NVL2(b, "not null!", "null!") # "not null!"

NVL3(a, "not null!", "null!") # "null!"
NVL3(b, .+1, "null!") # 2

NVL(a) <- 2
a # 2
NVL(b) <- 2
b # still 1
```

---

**opttest**

*Optionally test code depending on environment variable.*

**Description**

A convenience wrapper to run code based on whether an environment variable is defined.

**Usage**

```
opttest(expr, testname = NULL, testvar = "ENABLE_statnet_TESTS",
yesvals = c("y", "yes", "t", "true", "1"), lowercase = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `expr` An expression to be evaluated only if `testvar` is set to a non-empty value.
- `testname` Optional name of the test. If given, and the test is skipped, will print a message to that end, including the name of the test, and instructions on how to enable it.
testvar  Environment variable name. If set to one of the yesvals, expr is run. Otherwise, an optional message is printed.

yesvals  A character vector of strings considered affirmative values for testvar.

lowercase  Whether to convert the value of testvar to lower case before comparing it to yesvals.

order  Implement the sort and order methods for data.frame and matrix, sorting it in lexicographic order.

Description
These function return a data frame sorted in lexicographic order or a permutation that will rearrange it into lexicographic order: first by the first column, ties broken by the second, remaining ties by the third, etc..

Usage
order(..., na.last = TRUE, decreasing = FALSE)
## Default S3 method:
order(..., na.last = TRUE, decreasing = FALSE)
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
order(..., na.last = TRUE, decreasing = FALSE)
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
order(..., na.last = TRUE, decreasing = FALSE)
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
sort(x, decreasing = FALSE, ...)

Arguments
...  Ignored for sort. For order, first argument is the data frame to be ordered. (This is needed for compatibility with order.)
na.last  See order documentation.
decreasing  Whether to sort in decreasing order.
x  A data.frame to sort.

Value
For sort, a data frame, sorted lexicographically. For order, a permutation I (of a vector 1:nrow(x)) such that x[I,,drop=FALSE] equals x ordered lexicographically.
See Also

data.frame, sort, order, matrix

Examples

data(iris)
head(iris)
head(order(iris))
head(sort(iris))
stopifnot(identical(sort(iris), iris[order(iris), ]))

Description

A vector \(x\) becomes "x[1]", "x[1] and x[2]", or "x[1], x[2], and x[3]", depending on the length of \(x\).

Usage

paste.and(x, oq = "", cq = "", con = "and")

Arguments

- **x**: A vector.
- **oq**: Opening quotation symbol. (Defaults to none.)
- **cq**: Closing quotation symbol. (Defaults to none.)
- **con**: Conjunction to be used if \(\text{length}(x)>1\). (Defaults to "and").

Value

A string with the output.

See Also

paste, cat
**print.control.list**

Pretty print the control list

---

**Examples**

```r
print(paste.and(c()))
print(paste.and(1))
print(paste.and(1:2))
print(paste.and(1:3))
print(paste.and(1:4, con='or'))
```

---

**Description**

This function prints the control list, including what it can control and the elements.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'control.list'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A list generated by a control.* function.
- `...` Unused at this time.

**See Also**

- `check.control.class`
- `set.control.class`

---

**rle.utils**

*RLE utilities*

---

**Description**

Simple utilities for operations on RLE-encoded vectors.
## Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'rle'
c(...)

## S3 method for class 'rle'
!x

binop.rle(e1, e2, FUN)

## S3 method for class 'rle'
e1 | e2

## S3 method for class 'rle'
e1 & e2

compact.rle(x)

## S3 method for class 'rle'
any(..., na.rm = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'rle'
all(..., na.rm = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'rle'
e1 * e2

## S3 method for class 'rle'
e1 / e2

## S3 method for class 'rle'
e1 - e2

## S3 method for class 'rle'
e1 + e2

## S3 method for class 'rle'
e1 ^ e2

## S3 method for class 'rle'
e1 %% e2

## S3 method for class 'rle'
e1 %/% e2

## S3 method for class 'rle'
e1 == e2

## S3 method for class 'rle'

```
e1 > e2
## S3 method for class 'rle'
e1 < e2
## S3 method for class 'rle'
e1 != e2
## S3 method for class 'rle'
e1 <= e2
## S3 method for class 'rle'
e1 >= e2
## S3 method for class 'rle'
sum(..., na.rm = FALSE)
## S3 method for class 'rle'
mean(x, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'rle'
length(x)
## S3 method for class 'rle'
is.na(x)
## S3 method for class 'rle'
rep(x, ..., scale = c("element", "run"), doNotCompact = FALSE)

Arguments

... For c, objects to be concatenated. The first object must be of class rle. For rep, see documentation for rep. For sum, objects to be summed.
x, e1, e2 Arguments to unary (x) and binary (e1 and e2) operators.
FUN A binary function or operator or a name of one. It is assumed to be vectorized: it expects two vectors of equal lengths and outputs a vector of the same length.
na.rm see documentation for any, all, and sum.
scale whether to replicate the elements of the RLE-compressed vector or the runs.
doNotCompact whether the method should call compact.rle the results before returning. Methods liable to produce very long output vectors, like rep, have this set FALSE by default.

Value

Unless otherwise stated, all functions return an rle object. By default, the functions and the operators do not merge adjacent runs with the same value. This must be done explicitly with compact.rle.
any, all, sum, and length return logical, logical, numeric, and numeric vectors, respectively.
Functions

- binop.rle: Perform an arbitrary binary operation on the pair of vectors represented by the rle objects.
- compact.rle: Compact the rle object by merging adjacent runs.

Note

Since rle stores run lengths as integers, compact.rle will not merge runs that add up to lengths greater than what can be represented by a 32-bit signed integer (2147483647).

The length method returns the length of the vector represented by the object, obtained by summing the lengths of individual runs.

The rep method for rle objects is very limited at this time. Even though the default setting is to replicate elements of the vector, only the run-replicating functionality is implemented at this time except for the simplest case (scalar times argument).

Examples

```r
x <- rle(as.logical(rbinom(10,1,.7)))
y <- rle(as.logical(rbinom(10,1,.3)))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal(c(inverse.rle(x),inverse.rle(y)),inverse.rle(c(x,y)))))

stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal(!inverse.rle(x)),inverse.rle(!x)))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal((inverse.rle(x)|inverse.rle(y)),inverse.rle(x|y))))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal((inverse.rle(x)&inverse.rle(y)),inverse.rle(x&y))))
stopifnot(identical(rle(inverse.rle(x)&inverse.rle(y)),compact.rle(x&y)))

big <- structure(list(lengths=as.integer(rep(.Machine$integer.max/4,6)),
                   values=rep(TRUE,6)), class="rle")
stopifnot(all(aggregate(as.numeric(lengths)~values,
                        data=as.data.frame(unclass(big)),FUN=sum)
                    ==
                        aggregate(as.numeric(lengths)~values,
                        data=as.data.frame(unclass(compact.rle(big))),
                        FUN=sum)))

x <- rle(as.logical(rbinom(10,1,.9)))
y <- rle(as.logical(rbinom(10,1,.1)))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal(any(x),any(inverse.rle(x)))))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal(any(y),any(inverse.rle(y)))))

stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal(all(x),all(inverse.rle(x)))))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal(all(y),all(inverse.rle(y)))))

x <- rle(sample(c(-1,+1), 10, c(.7,.3), replace=TRUE))
```


```r
y <- rle(sample(c(-1,+1), 10, c(.3,.7), replace=TRUE))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal((inverse.rle(x)*inverse.rle(y)),inverse.rle(x*y))))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal((inverse.rle(x)/inverse.rle(y)),inverse.rle(x/y))))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal((inverse.rle(x)-inverse.rle(y)),inverse.rle(x-y))))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal((+inverse.rle(y)),inverse.rle(+y))))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal((inverse.rle(x)+inverse.rle(y)),inverse.rle(x+y))))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal((inverse.rle(x)^inverse.rle(y)),inverse.rle(x^y))))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal((inverse.rle(x)%%inverse.rle(y)),inverse.rle(x%%y))))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal((inverse.rle(x)%/%inverse.rle(y)),inverse.rle(x%/%y))))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal(sum(inverse.rle(x)),sum(x))))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal(sum(inverse.rle(y)),sum(y))))

x$values[1] <- NA
y$values[1] <- NA
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal(is.na(inverse.rle(x)),inverse.rle(is.na(x)))))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal(is.na(inverse.rle(y)),inverse.rle(is.na(y)))))

x <- rle(sample(c(-1,+1), 10, c(.7,.3), replace=TRUE))
y <- rpois(length(x$lengths), 2)
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal(rep(inverse.rle(x), rep(y, x$lengths)),
inverse.rle(rep(x, y, scale="run")))))
stopifnot(isTRUE(all.equal(rep(inverse.rle(x), max(y)),
inverse.rle(rep(x, max(y), scale="element")))))
```

---

**set.control.class**

*Set the class of the control list*

**Description**

This function sets the class of the control list, with the default being the name of the calling function.
Usage

```r
set.control.class(mynname = { sc <- sys.calls()
  as.character(sc[[length(sc) - 1]][[1]]), control = get("control", pos =
  parent.frame()))
```

Arguments

- `mynname`: Name of the class to set.
- `control`: Control list. Defaults to the `control` variable in the calling function.

Value

The control list with class set.

Note

In earlier versions, `OKnames` and `mynname` were autodetected. This capability has been deprecated and results in a warning issued once per session. They now need to be set explicitly.

See Also

- `check.control.class`, `print.control.list`

---

### statnet.cite

CITATION file utilities for Statnet packages (DEPRECATED)

**Description**

These functions automate citation generation for Statnet Project packages. They no longer appear to work with CRAN and are thus deprecated.

**Usage**

- `statnet.cite.head(pkg)`
- `statnet.cite.foot(pkg)`
- `statnet.cite.pkg(pkg)`

**Arguments**

- `pkg`: Name of the package whose citation is being generated.
statnetStartupMessage

Value
For `statnet.cite.head` and `statnet.cite.foot`, an object of type `citationHeader` and `citationFooter`, respectively, understood by the `citation` function, with package name substituted into the template.

For `statnet.cite.pkg`, an object of class `bibentry` containing a 'software manual' citation for the package constructed from the current version and author information in the `DESCRIPTION` and a template.

See Also
citation, citHeader, citFooter, bibentry

Examples

```r
## Not run:
statnet.cite.head("statnet.common")

statnet.cite.pkg("statnet.common")

statnet.cite.foot("statnet.common")

## End(Not run)
```

statnetStartupMessage

Construct a "standard" startup message to be printed when the package is loaded.

Description
This function uses information returned by `packageDescription` to construct a standard package startup message according to the policy of the Statnet Project. To determine institutional affiliation, it uses a lookup table that maps domain names to institutions. (E.g., *.uw.edu or *.washington.edu maps to University of Washington.)

Usage

`statnetStartupMessage(pkgname, friends, nofriends)`

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pkgname</td>
<td>Name of the package whose information is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friends</td>
<td>This argument is required, but will only be interpreted if the Statnet Project policy makes use of &quot;friendly&quot; package information. A character vector of names of packages whose attribution information incorporates the attribution information of this package, or TRUE. (This may, in the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
future, lead the package to suppress its own startup message when loaded by a "friendly" package.)
If TRUE, the package considers all other packages "friendly". (This may, in the future, lead the package to suppress its own startup message when loaded by another package, but print it when loaded directly by the user.)
	nofriends
This argument controls the startup message if the Statnet Project policy does not make use of "friendly" package information but does make use of whether or not the package is being loaded directly or as a dependency.
If TRUE, the package is willing to suppress its startup message if loaded as a dependency. If FALSE, it is not.

Value
A string containing the startup message, to be passed to the packageStartupMessage call or NULL, if policy prescribes printing 's default startup message. (Thus, if statnetStartupMessage returns NULL, the calling package should not call packageStartupMessage at all.)
Note that arguments to friends and nofriends are merely requests, to be interpreted (or ignored) by the statnetStartupMessage according to the Statnet Project policy.

See Also
packageDescription

Examples

```r
## Not run:
.onAttach <- function(lib, pkg){
  sm <- statnetStartupMessage("ergm", friends=c("statnet","ergm.count","tergm"), nofriends=FALSE)
  if(!is.null(sm)) packageStartupMessage(sm)
}
## End(Not run)
```

---

**sweep_cols.matrix**

*Subtract a elements of a vector from respective columns of a matrix*

**Description**
An optimized function equivalent to sweep(x, 2, STATS) for a matrix x.

**Usage**
sweep_cols.matrix(x, STATS, disable_checks = FALSE)
Arguments

- **x**: a numeric matrix;
- **STATS**: a numeric vector whose length equals to the number of columns of `x`.
- **disable_checks**: if TRUE, do not check that `x` is a numeric matrix and its number of columns matches the length of `STATS`; set in production code for a significant speed-up.

Value

A matrix of the same attributes as `x`.

Examples

```r
x <- matrix(runif(1000), ncol=4)
s <- 1:4
stopifnot(all.equal(sweep_cols.matrix(x, s), sweep(x, 2, s)))
```

unwhich

`Construct a logical vector with TRUE in specified positions.`

Description

This function is basically an inverse of `which`.

Usage

`unwhich(which, n)`

Arguments

- **which**: a numeric vector of indices to set to TRUE.
- **n**: total length of the output vector.

Value

A logical vector of length `n` whose elements listed in `which` are set to TRUE, and all other elements set to FALSE.

Examples

```r
x <- as.logical(rbinom(10,1,0.5))
stopifnot(all(x == unwhich(which(x), 10)))
```
vector.namesmatch  

reorder vector v into order determined by matching the names of its elements to a vector of names

Description

A helper function to reorder vector v (if named) into order specified by matching its names to the argument names.

Usage

vector.namesmatch(v, names, errname = NULL)

Arguments

v   a vector (or list) with named elements, to be reordered
names a character vector of element names, corresponding to names of v, specifying desired orering of v
errname optional, name to be reported in any error messages. default to deparse(substitute(v))

Details

does some checking of appropriateness of arguments, and reorders v by matching its names to character vector names.

Value

returns v, with elements reordered

Note

earlier versions of this function did not order as advertised

Examples

test<-list(c=1,b=2,a=3)
vector.namesmatch(test,names=c('a','c','b'))
`wmatrix`  

*A data matrix with row weights*

**Description**

A representation of a numeric matrix with row weights, represented on either linear (`linwmatrix`) or logarithmic (`logwmatrix`) scale.

**Usage**

```r
logwmatrix(data = NA, nrow = 1, ncol = 1, byrow = FALSE,
           dimnames = NULL, w = NULL)

linwmatrix(data = NA, nrow = 1, ncol = 1, byrow = FALSE,
           dimnames = NULL, w = NULL)

is.wmatrix(x)

is.logwmatrix(x)

is.linwmatrix(x)

as.linwmatrix(x, ...)

as.logwmatrix(x, ...)

## S3 method for class `linwmatrix`
as.linwmatrix(x, ...)

## S3 method for class `logwmatrix`
as.linwmatrix(x, ...)

## S3 method for class `logwmatrix`
as.logwmatrix(x, ...)

## S3 method for class `linwmatrix`
as.logwmatrix(x, ...)

## S3 method for class `matrix`
as.linwmatrix(x, w = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class `matrix`
as.logwmatrix(x, w = NULL, ...)

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

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

### S3 method for class 'logwmatrix'
compress_rows(x, ...)

### S3 method for class 'linwmatrix'
compress_rows(x, ...)

### S3 method for class 'wmatrix'
decompress_rows(x, target.nrows = NULL, ...)

### S3 method for class 'wmatrix'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]

### S3 replacement method for class 'wmatrix'
x[i, j, ...] <- value

#### Arguments
- **data, nrow, ncol, byrow, dimnames**
  - Passed to `matrix`.
- **w**
  - Row weights on the appropriate scale.
- **x**
  - An object to be coerced or tested.
- **...**
  - Extra arguments, currently unused.
- **target.nrows**
  - See `decompress_rows`.
- **i, j, value**
  - Rows and columns and values for extraction or replacement; as `matrix`.
- **drop**
  - Used for consistency with the generic. Ignored, and always treated as FALSE.

#### Value
An object of class linwmatrix/logwmatrix and wmatrix, which is a `matrix` but also has an attribute w containing row weights on the linear or the natural-log-transformed scale.

#### Note
Note that `wmatrix` itself is an "abstract" class: you cannot instantiate it.

Note that at this time, wmatrix is designed as, first and foremost, as class for storing compressed data matrices, so most methods that operate on matrices may not handle the weights correctly and may even cause them to be lost.

#### See Also
- `rowweights`, `lrowweights`, `compress_rows`
Examples

(m <- matrix(1:3, 2, 3, byrow=TRUE))
(m <- rbind(m, 3*m, 2*m, m))
(mlog <- as.logwmatrix(m))
(mlin <- as.linwmatrix(m))
(cmlog <- compress_rows(mlog))
(cmlin <- compress_rows(mlin))

stopifnot(all.equal(as.linwmatrix(cmlog), cmlin))

cmlog[2,] <- 1:3
(cmlog <- compress_rows(cmlog))
stopifnot(sum(rowweights(cmlog)) == nrow(m))

(m3 <- matrix(c(1:3, (1:3)*2, (1:3)*3), 3, 3, byrow=TRUE))
(rowweights(m3) <- c(4, 2, 2))

stopifnot(all.equal(compress_rows(as.logwmatrix(m)), as.logwmatrix(m3), check.attributes=FALSE))
stopifnot(all.equal(rowweights(compress_rows(as.logwmatrix(m))), rowweights(as.logwmatrix(m3)), check.attributes=FALSE))

wmatrix_weights

Set or extract weighted matrix row weights

Description

Set or extract weighted matrix row weights

Usage

rowweights(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'linwmatrix'
rowweights(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'logwmatrix'
rowweights(x, ...)

lrowweights(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'logwmatrix'
lrowweights(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'linwmatrix'
lrowweights(x, ...)

rowweights(x, ...) <- value
## S3 replacement method for class 'linwmatrix'
rowweights(x, update = TRUE, ...) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'logwmatrix'
rowweights(x, update = TRUE, ...) <- value

lrowweights(x, ...) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'linwmatrix'
lrowweights(x, update = TRUE, ...) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'logwmatrix'
lrowweights(x, update = TRUE, ...) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'matrix'
rowweights(x, ...) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'matrix'
lrowweights(x, ...) <- value

**Arguments**

- **x**
  a linwmatrix, a logwmatrix, or a matrix; a matrix is coerced to a weighted matrix of an appropriate type.

- **...**
  extra arguments for methods.

- **value**
  weights to set, on the appropriate scale.

- **update**
  if TRUE (the default), the old weights are updated with the new weights (i.e., corresponding weights are multiplied on linear scale or added on on log scale); otherwise, they are overwritten.

**Value**

For the accessor functions, the row weights or the row log-weights; otherwise, a weighted matrix with modified weights. The type of weight (linear or logarithmic) is converted to the required type and the type of weighting of the matrix is preserved.
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