

Package ‘rENA’

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Description ENA (Shaffer, D. W. (2017) Quantitative Ethnography. ISBN: 0578191687) is a method used to identify meaningful and quantifiable patterns in discourse or reasoning. ENA moves beyond the traditional frequency-based assessments by examining the structure of the co-occurrence, or connections in coded data. Moreover, compared to other methodological approaches, ENA has the novelty of (1) modeling whole networks of connections and (2) affording both quantitative and qualitative comparisons between different network models. Shaffer, D.W., Collier, W., & Ruis, A.R. (2016) <doi:10.18608/jla.2016.33.3>.

LazyData TRUE

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cohens.d	<i>Cohen's d</i>
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Description

Calculate Conhen's d

Usage

```
cohens.d(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	[TBD]
y	[TBD]

Details

[TBD]

Value

numeric Cohen's d calculation

ena.accumulate.data *Accumulate data from a data frame into a set of adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors*

Description

This function initializes an ENAdata object, processing conversations from coded data to generate adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors

Usage

```
ena.accumulate.data(units = NULL, conversation = NULL, codes = NULL,
  metadata = NULL, model = c("EndPoint", "AccumulatedTrajectory",
  "SeparateTrajectory"), weight.by = "binary",
  window = c("MovingStanzaWindow", "Conversation"),
  window.size.back = 1, window.size.forward = 0, mask = NULL,
  include.meta = T, ...)
```

Arguments

units	A data frame where the columns are the properties by which units will be identified
conversation	A data frame where the columns are the properties by which conversations will be identified
codes	A data frame where the columns are the codes used to create adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors
metadata	(optional) A data frame with additional columns of metadata to be associated with each unit in the data
model	A character, choices: EndPoint (or E), AccumulatedTrajectory (or A), or SeparateTrajectory (or S); default: EndPoint. Determines the ENA model to be constructed
weight.by	(optional) A function to apply to values after accumulation
window	A character, choices are Conversation (or C), MovingStanzaWindow (MSW, MS); default MovingStanzaWindow. Determines how stanzas are constructed, which defines how co-occurrences are modeled
window.size.back	A positive integer, Inf, or character (INF or Infinite), default: 1. Determines, for each line in the data frame, the number of previous lines in a conversation to include in the stanza window, which defines how co-occurrences are modeled

<code>window.size.forward</code>	(optional) A positive integer, Inf, or character (INF or Infinite), default: 0. Determines, for each line in the data frame, the number of subsequent lines in a conversation to include in the stanza window, which defines how co-occurrences are modeled
<code>mask</code>	(optional) A binary matrix of size <code>ncol(codes) x ncol(codes)</code> . 0s in the mask matrix row <i>i</i> column <i>j</i> indicates that co-occurrence will not be modeled between code <i>i</i> and code <i>j</i>
<code>include.meta</code>	Logical indicating if unit metadata should be attached to the resulting ENAdata object, default is TRUE
<code>...</code>	additional parameters addressed in inner function

Details

ENADdata objects are created using this function. This accumulation receives separate data frames for units, codes, conversation, and optionally, metadata. It iterates through the data to create an adjacency (co-occurrence) vector corresponding to each unit - or in a trajectory model multiple adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors for each unit.

In the default MovingStanzaWindow model, co-occurrences between codes are calculated for each line *k* in the data between line *k* and the `window.size.back-1` previous lines and `window.size.forward-1` subsequent lines in the same conversation as line *k*.

In the Conversation model, co-occurrences between codes are calculated across all lines in each conversation. Adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors are constructed for each unit *u* by summing the co-occurrences for the lines that correspond to *u*.

Options for how the data is accumulated are `endpoint`, which produces one adjacency (co-occurrence) vector for each until summing the co-occurrences for all lines, and two trajectory models: `AccumulatedTrajectory` and `SeparateTrajectory`. Trajectory models produce an adjacency (co-occurrence) model for each conversation for each unit. In a `SeparateTrajectory` model, each conversation is modeled as a separate network. In an `AccumulatedTrajectory` model, the adjacency (co-occurrence) vector for the current conversation includes the co-occurrences from all previous conversations in the data.

Value

ENADdata object with data [adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors] accumulated from the provided data frames.

See Also

ENADdata, [ena.make.set](#)

ena.conversations *Find conversations by unit*

Description

Find rows of conversations by unit

Usage

```
ena.conversations(set, units, units.by = NULL, codes = NULL,
  conversation.by = NULL, window = 4, conversation.exclude = c())
```

Arguments

set	[TBD]
units	[TBD]
units.by	[TBD]
codes	[TBD]
conversation.by	[TBD]
window	[TBD]
conversation.exclude	[TBD]

Details

[TBD]

Value

list containing row indices representing conversations

Examples

```
data(RS.data)

codeNames = c('Data', 'Technical.Constraints', 'Performance.Parameters',
  'Client.and.Consultant.Requests', 'Design.Reasoning',
  'Collaboration');

accum = ena.accumulate.data(
  units = RS.data[,c("Condition", "UserName")],
  conversation = RS.data[,c("Condition", "GroupName")],
  metadata = RS.data[,c("CONFIDENCE.Change", "CONFIDENCE.Pre",
    "CONFIDENCE.Post", "C.Change")],
  codes = RS.data[,codeNames],
  model = "EndPoint",
```

```

    window.size.back = 4
  );
  set = ena.make.set(
    enadata = accum,
    rotation.by = ena.rotate.by.mean,
    rotation.params = list(accum$metadata$Condition=="FirstGame",
                          accum$metadata$Condition=="SecondGame")
  );
  ena.conversations(set = RS.data,
    units = c("FirstGame.steven z"), units.by=c("Condition", "UserName"),
    conversation.by = c("Condition", "GroupName"),
    codes=codeNames, window = 4
  )

```

ena.correlations	<i>Calculate the correlations</i>
------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Calculate both Spearman and Pearson correlations for the provided ENAset

Usage

```
ena.correlations(enaset, dims = c(1:2))
```

Arguments

enaset	ENAset to run correlations on
dims	The dimensions to calculate the correlations for. Default: c(1,2)

Value

Matrix of 2 columns, one for each correlation method, with the corresponding correlations per dimension as the rows.

ena.group	<i>Compute summary statistic for groupings of units using given method (typically, mean)</i>
-----------	--

Description

Computes summary statistics for groupings (given as vector) of units in ena data using given method (typically, mean); computes summary statistic for point locations and edge weights for each grouping

Usage

```
ena.group(enaset = NULL, by = NULL, method = mean)
```

Arguments

enaset An [ENASET](#) or a vector of values to group.

by A vector of values the same length as units. Uses rotated points for group positions and normed data to get the group edge weights

method A function that is used on grouped points. Default: `mean()`. If ‘enaset’ is an ENASET, `enaset$points.rotated` will be groups using ‘mean’ regardless of ‘method’ provided

Value

A list containing names, points, and edge weights for each of the unique groups formed by the function

Examples

```
data(RS.data)

codeNames = c('Data', 'Technical.Constraints', 'Performance.Parameters',
              'Client.and.Consultant.Requests', 'Design.Reasoning', 'Collaboration');

accum = ena.accumulate.data(
  units = RS.data[,c("UserName", "Condition")],
  conversation = RS.data[,c("Condition", "GroupName")],
  metadata = RS.data[,c("CONFIDENCE.Change", "CONFIDENCE.Pre", "CONFIDENCE.Post")],
  codes = RS.data[,codeNames],
  window.size.back = 4
)

set = ena.make.set(
  enadata = accum
)

means = ena.group(set, by=accum$metadata$Condition)
```

 ena.make.set

Generate ENA Set

Description

Generates an ENA model by constructing a dimensional reduction of adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors in an ENA data object

Usage

```
ena.make.set(enadata, dimensions = 2, norm.by = sphere_norm_c,
  rotation.by = ena.svd, rotation.params = NULL, rotation.set = NULL,
  endpoints.only = T, node.position.method = lws.positions.sq, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>enadata</code>	ENAdata that will be used to generate an ENA model
<code>dimensions</code>	The number of dimensions to include in the dimensional reduction
<code>norm.by</code>	A function to be used to normalize adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors before computing the dimensional reduction, default: <code>sphere_norm_c()</code>
<code>rotation.by</code>	A function to be used to compute the dimensional reduction, default: <code>ena.svd()</code>
<code>rotation.params</code>	(optional) A character vector containing additional parameters for the function in <code>rotation.by</code> , if needed
<code>rotation.set</code>	A previously-constructed <code>ENARotationSet</code> object to use for the dimensional reduction
<code>endpoints.only</code>	A logical variable which determines whether to only show endpoints for trajectory models
<code>node.position.method</code>	A function to be used to determine node positions based on the dimensional reduction, default: <code>lws.position.es()</code>
<code>...</code>	additional parameters addressed in inner function

Details

This function generates an `ENASET` object from an `ENAdata` object. Takes the adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors from `enadata`, computes a dimensional reduction (projection), and calculates node positions in the projected ENA space. Returns location of the units in the projected space, as well as locations for node positions, and normalized adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors to construct network graphs

Value

[ENASET](#) class object that can be further processed for analysis or plotting

See Also

[ena.accumulate.data](#), [ENASET](#)

Examples

```
data(RS.data)

codeNames = c('Data', 'Technical.Constraints', 'Performance.Parameters',
  'Client.and.Consultant.Requests', 'Design.Reasoning', 'Collaboration');
```

```

accum = ena.accumulate.data(
  units = RS.data[,c("UserName", "Condition")],
  conversation = RS.data[,c("Condition", "GroupName")],
  metadata = RS.data[,c("CONFIDENCE.Change", "CONFIDENCE.Pre", "CONFIDENCE.Post")],
  codes = RS.data[,codeNames],
  window.size.back = 4
)

set = ena.make.set(
  enadata = accum
)

set.means.rotated = ena.make.set(
  enadata = accum,
  rotation.by = ena.rotate.by.mean,
  rotation.params = list(
    accum$metadata$Condition=="FirstGame",
    accum$metadata$Condition=="SecondGame"
  )
)

```

ena.plot

Generate a plot of an ENAset

Description

Generates an a plot from a given ENA set object

Usage

```

ena.plot(enaset, title = "ENA Plot", dimension.labels = c("X", "Y"),
  font.size = 10, font.color = "#000000", font.family = c("Arial",
  "Courier New", "Times New Roman"), scale.to = c("network", "points"),
  ...)

```

Arguments

enaset	The ENASET that will be used to generate a plot
title	A character used for the title of the plot, default: ENA Plot
dimension.labels	A character vector containing labels for the axes, default: c(X, Y)
font.size	An integer determining the font size for graph labels, default: 10
font.color	A character determining the color of label font, default: black
font.family	A character determining the font type, choices: Arial, Courier New, Times New Roman, default: Arial
scale.to	Either network or points. Default: "network"
...	additional parameters addressed in inner function

Details

This function defines the axes and other features of a plot for displaying an ENAset; generates an ENAplot object that can be used to plot points, network graphs, and other information from an ENAset

Value

ENAPlot used for plotting an ENAset

See Also

[ena.make.set](#), [ena.plot.points](#)

Examples

```
data(RS.data)

codeNames = c('Data', 'Technical.Constraints', 'Performance.Parameters',
              'Client.and.Consultant.Requests', 'Design.Reasoning', 'Collaboration');

accum = ena.accumulate.data(
  units = RS.data[,c("UserName", "Condition")],
  conversation = RS.data[,c("Condition", "GroupName")],
  metadata = RS.data[,c("CONFIDENCE.Change", "CONFIDENCE.Pre", "CONFIDENCE.Post")],
  codes = RS.data[,codeNames],
  window.size.back = 4
)

set = ena.make.set(
  enadata = accum
)

plot = ena.plot(set)

group1.points = set$points.rotated[set$enadata$units$Condition == "FirstGame",]
plot = ena.plot.points(plot, points = group1.points);
print(plot);
```

ena.plot.group

Plot of ENA set groups

Description

Plot a point based on a summary statistic computed from a given method (typically, mean) for a set of points in a projected ENA space

Usage

```
ena.plot.group(enaplot, points = NULL, method = "mean",
  labels = NULL, colors = "black", shape = c("square", "triangle-up",
  "diamond", "circle"), confidence.interval = c("none", "crosshairs",
  "box"), outlier.interval = c("none", "crosshairs", "box"),
  label.offset = "bottom right", label.font.size = NULL,
  label.font.color = NULL, label.font.family = NULL, show.legend = T,
  ...)
```

Arguments

enaplot	ENApplot object to use for plotting
points	A matrix or data.frame where columns contain coordinates of points in a projected ENA space
method	A function for computing a summary statistic for each column of points
labels	A character which will be the label for the group's point
colors	A character, determines color of the group's point, default: enaplot\$color
shape	A character, determines shape of the group's point, choices: square, triangle, diamond, circle, default: square
confidence.interval	A character that determines how the confidence interval is displayed, choices: none, box, crosshair, default: none
outlier.interval	A character that determines how outlier interval is displayed, choices: none, box, crosshair, default: none
label.offset	character: top left (default), top center, top right, middle left, middle center, middle right, bottom left, bottom center, bottom right
label.font.size	An integer which determines the font size for label, default: enaplot\$font.size
label.font.color	A character which determines the color of label, default: enaplot\$font.color
label.font.family	A character which determines font type, choices: Arial, Courier New, Times New Roman, default: enaplot\$font.family
show.legend	Logical indicating whether to show the point labels in the in legend
...	Additional parameters

Details

Plots a point based on a summary statistic for a group (typically, mean)

Value

The [ENApplot](#) provided to the function, with its plot updated to include the new group point.

See Also

[ena.plot](#), [ena.plot.points](#)

Examples

```

data(RS.data)

codeNames = c('Data', 'Technical.Constraints', 'Performance.Parameters',
              'Client.and.Consultant.Requests', 'Design.Reasoning', 'Collaboration');

accum = ena.accumulate.data(
  units = RS.data[,c("UserName", "Condition")],
  conversation = RS.data[,c("Condition", "GroupName")],
  metadata = RS.data[,c("CONFIDENCE.Change", "CONFIDENCE.Pre", "CONFIDENCE.Post")],
  codes = RS.data[,codeNames],
  window.size.back = 4
)

set = ena.make.set(
  enadata = accum,
  rotation.by = ena.rotate.by.mean,
  rotation.params = list(
    accum$metadata$Condition=="FirstGame",
    accum$metadata$Condition=="SecondGame"
  )
)

plot = ena.plot(set)

unitNames = set$enadata$units

### Subset rotated points and plot Condition 1 Group Mean
first.game = unitNames$Condition == "FirstGame"
first.game.points = set$points.rotated[first.game,]
plot = ena.plot.group(plot, first.game.points, labels = "FirstGame",
  colors = "red", confidence.interval = "box")

### Subset rotated points and plot Condition 2 Group Mean
second.game = unitNames$Condition == "SecondGame"
second.game.points = set$points.rotated[second.game,]
plot = ena.plot.group(plot, second.game.points, labels = "SecondGame",
  colors = "blue", confidence.interval = "box")

print(plot);

```

Description

Plot an ENA network: nodes and edges

Usage

```
ena.plot.network(enaplot = NULL, network = NULL,
  node.positions = enaplot$enaset$node.positions,
  adjacency.key = namesToAdjacencyKey(rownames(node.positions)),
  colors = c(pos = "red", "blue"), edge_type = "line",
  show.all.nodes = T, threshold = c(0), thin.lines.in.front = T,
  thickness = c(min(abs(network)), max(abs(network))),
  opacity = thickness, saturation = thickness,
  scale.range = c(ifelse(min(network) == 0, 0, 0.1), 1),
  node.size = c(3, 10), labels = rownames(node.positions),
  label.offset = "middle right",
  label.font.size = enaplot$get("font.size"),
  label.font.color = enaplot$get("font.color"),
  label.font.family = enaplot$get("font.family"), legend.name = NULL,
  legend.include.edges = F, scale.weights = T, ...)
```

Arguments

enaplot	ENApplot object to use for plotting
network	dataframe or matrix containing the edge weights for the network graph; typically comes from ENAset\$line.weights
node.positions	matrix containing the positions of the nodes. Defaults to enaplot\$enaset\$node.positions
adjacency.key	matrix containing the adjacency key for looking up the names and positions
colors	A String or vector of colors for positive and negative line weights. E.g. red or c(pos= red, neg = blue), default: c(pos= red, neg = blue)
edge_type	A String representing the type of line to draw, either "line", "dash", or "dot"
show.all.nodes	A Logical variable, default: true
threshold	A vector of numeric min/max values, default: c(0,Inf) plotting . Edge weights below the min value will not be displayed; edge weights above the max value will be shown at the max value.
thin.lines.in.front	A logical, default: true
thickness	A vector of numeric min/max values for thickness, default: c(min(abs(network)), max(abs(network)))
opacity	A vector of numeric min/max values for opacity, default: thickness
saturation	A vector of numeric min/max values for saturation, default: thickness
scale.range	A vector of numeric min/max to scale from, default: c(0.1,1) or if min(network) is 0, c(0,1)
node.size	A lower and upper bound used for scaling the size of the nodes, default c(0, 20)
labels	A character vector of node labels, default: code names

label.offset	A character vector of representing the positional offset relative to the respective node. Defaults to "middle right" for all nodes. If a single values is provided, it is used for all positions, else the length of the
label.font.size	An integer which determines the font size for graph labels, default: enaplot\$font.size
label.font.color	A character which determines the color of label font, default: enaplot\$font.color
label.font.family	A character which determines font type, choices: Arial, Courier New, Times New Roman, default: enaplot\$font.family
legend.name	A character name used in the plot legend. Not included in legend when NULL (Default), if legend.include.edges is TRUE will always be "Nodes"
legend.include.edges	Logical value indicating if the edge names should be included in the plot legend. Forces legend.name to be "Nodes"
scale.weights	Logical indicating to scale the supplied network
...	Additional parameters

Details

lots a network graph, including nodes (taken from codes in the ENAplot) and the edges (provided in network)

Value

The ENAplot provided to the function, with its plot updated to include the nodes and provided connecting lines.

See Also

[ena.plot](#), [ena.plot.points](#)

Examples

```
data(RS.data)

codeNames = c('Data', 'Technical.Constraints', 'Performance.Parameters',
              'Client.and.Consultant.Requests', 'Design.Reasoning', 'Collaboration');

accum = ena.accumulate.data(
  units = RS.data[,c("UserName", "Condition")],
  conversation = RS.data[,c("Condition", "GroupName")],
  metadata = RS.data[,c("CONFIDENCE.Change", "CONFIDENCE.Pre", "CONFIDENCE.Post")],
  codes = RS.data[,codeNames],
  window.size.back = 4
)

set = ena.make.set(
  enadata = accum,
```

```

rotation.by = ena.rotate.by.mean,
rotation.params = list(
  accum$metadata$Condition=="FirstGame",
  accum$metadata$Condition=="SecondGame"
)
)

plot = ena.plot(set)

unitNames = set$enadata$units

### Subset rotated points and plot Condition 1 Group Mean
first.game = unitNames$Condition == "FirstGame"
first.game.points = set$points.rotated[first.game,]
plot = ena.plot.group(plot, first.game.points, labels = "FirstGame",
  colors = "red", confidence.interval = "box")

### Subset rotated points and plot Condition 2 Group Mean
second.game = unitNames$Condition == "SecondGame"
second.game.points = set$points.rotated[second.game,]
plot = ena.plot.group(plot, second.game.points, labels = "SecondGame",
  colors = "blue", confidence.interval = "box")

### get mean network plots
first.game.lineweights = set$line.weights[first.game,]
first.game.mean = colMeans(first.game.lineweights)

second.game.lineweights = set$line.weights[second.game,]
second.game.mean = colMeans(second.game.lineweights)

subtracted.network = first.game.mean - second.game.mean
plot = ena.plot.network(plot, network = subtracted.network)
print(plot)

```

ena.plot.points

Plot points on an ENAplot

Description

Plot all or a subset of the points of an ENAplot using the plotly plotting library

Usage

```

ena.plot.points(enaplot, points = NULL, point.size = 5,
  labels = NULL, label.offset = "top left", label.group = NULL,
  label.font.size = NULL, label.font.color = NULL,
  label.font.family = NULL, shape = "circle",
  colors = default.colors[1], confidence.interval.values = NULL,
  confidence.interval = c("none", "crosshairs", "box"),

```

```
outlier.interval.values = NULL, outlier.interval = c("none",
"crosshairs", "box"), show.legend = T, ...)
```

Arguments

enaplot	ENApplot object to use for plotting
points	A dataframe of matrix where the first two column are X and Y coordinates
point.size	A data.frame or matrix where the first two column are X and Y coordinates of points to plot in a projected ENA space defined in ENApplot
labels	A character vector of point labels, length nrow(points); default: NULL
label.offset	character: top left (default), top center, top right, middle left, middle center, middle right, bottom left, bottom center, bottom right
label.group	A string used to group the labels in the legend. Items plotted with the same label.group will show/hide together when clicked within the legend.
label.font.size	An integer which determines the font size for point labels, default: <code>enaplot\$font.size</code>
label.font.color	A character which determines the color of label font, default: <code>enaplot\$font.color</code>
label.font.family	A character which determines label font type, choices: Arial, Courier New, Times New Roman, default: <code>enaplot\$font.family</code>
shape	A character which determines the shape of point markers, choices: square, triangle, diamond, circle, default: circle
colors	A character vector of the point marker colors; if one given it is used for all, otherwise must be same length as points; default: black
confidence.interval.values	A matrix/dataframe where columns are CI x and y values for each point
confidence.interval	A character determining markings to use for confidence intervals, choices: none, box, crosshair, default: none
outlier.interval.values	A matrix/dataframe where columns are OI x and y values for each point
outlier.interval	A character determining markings to use for outlier interval, choices: none, box, crosshair, default: none
show.legend	Logical indicating whether to show the point labels in the in legend
...	additional parameters addressed in inner function

Value

[ENApplot](#) The ENApplot provided to the function, with its plot updated to include the new points.

See Also

[ena.plot](#), [ENApplot](#), [ena.plot.group](#)

Examples

```

data(RS.data)

codeNames = c('Data', 'Technical.Constraints', 'Performance.Parameters',
              'Client.and.Consultant.Requests', 'Design.Reasoning', 'Collaboration');

accum = ena.accumulate.data(
  units = RS.data[,c("UserName", "Condition")],
  conversation = RS.data[,c("Condition", "GroupName")],
  metadata = RS.data[,c("CONFIDENCE.Change", "CONFIDENCE.Pre", "CONFIDENCE.Post")],
  codes = RS.data[,codeNames],
  window.size.back = 4
)

set = ena.make.set(
  enadata = accum,
  rotation.by = ena.rotate.by.mean,
  rotation.params = list(
    accum$metadata$Condition=="FirstGame",
    accum$metadata$Condition=="SecondGame"
  )
)

plot = ena.plot(set)

group1.points = set$points.rotated[set$enadata$units$Condition == "FirstGame",]
group2.points = set$points.rotated[set$enadata$units$Condition == "SecondGame",]
plot = ena.plot.points(plot, points = group1.points);
plot = ena.plot.points(plot, points = group2.points);
print(plot);

```

ena.plot.trajectory *Plot of ENA trajectories*

Description

Function used to plot trajectories

Usage

```

ena.plot.trajectory(enaplot, points, by = NULL, labels = NULL,
  labels.show = c("Always", "Hover", "Both"), names = NULL,
  label.offset = NULL, label.font.size = enaplot$get("font.size"),
  label.font.color = enaplot$get("font.color"),
  label.font.family = c("Arial", "Courier New", "Times New Roman"),
  shape = c("circle", "square", "triangle-up", "diamond"),
  colors = NULL, default.hidden = F)

```

Arguments

enaplot	ENApplot object to use for plotting
points	dataframe of matrix - first two column are X and Y coordinates, each row is a point in a trajectory
by	vector used to subset points into individual trajectories, length nrow(points)
labels	character vector - point labels, length nrow(points)
labels.show	A character choice: Always, Hover, Both. Default: Both
names	character vector - labels for each trajectory of points, length length(unique(by))
label.offset	A numeric vector of an x and y value to offset labels from the coordinates of the points
label.font.size	An integer which determines the font size for labels, default: enaplot\font.size
label.font.color	A character which determines the color of label font, default: enaplot\font.color
label.font.family	A character which determines font type, choices: Arial, Courier New, Times New Roman, default: enaplot\font.family
shape	A character which determines the shape of markers, choices: square, triangle, diamond, circle, default: circle
colors	A character vector, that determines marker color, default NULL results in alternating random colors. If single color is supplied, it will be used for all trajectories, otherwise the length of the supplied color vector should be equal to the length of the supplied names (i.e a color for each trajectory being plotted)
default.hidden	A logical indicating if the trajectories should start hidden (click on the legend to show them) Default: FALSE

Value

The [ENApplot](#) provided to the function, with its plot updated to include the trajectories

See Also

[ena.plot](#)

Examples

```
data(RS.data)

codeNames = c('Data', 'Technical.Constraints', 'Performance.Parameters',
              'Client.and.Consultant.Requests', 'Design.Reasoning', 'Collaboration');

accum = ena.accumulate.data(
  units = RS.data[,c("UserName", "Condition")],
  conversation = RS.data[,c("GroupName", "ActivityNumber")],
  metadata = RS.data[,c("CONFIDENCE.Change", "CONFIDENCE.Pre", "CONFIDENCE.Post", "C.Change")],
  codes = RS.data[,codeNames],
```

```

    window.size.back = 4,
    model = "A"
  );

  set = ena.make.set(accum);

  unitNames = set$enadata$units

  ### Subset rotated points and plot Condition 1 Group Mean
  first.game = unitNames$Condition == "FirstGame"
  first.game.points = set$points.rotated[first.game,]

  ### Subset rotated points and plot Condition 2 Group Mean
  second.game = unitNames$Condition == "SecondGame"
  second.game.points = set$points.rotated[second.game,]

  ### get mean network plots
  first.game.lineweights = set$line.weights[first.game,]
  first.game.mean = colMeans(first.game.lineweights)

  second.game.lineweights = set$line.weights[second.game,]
  second.game.mean = colMeans(second.game.lineweights)

  subtracted.network = first.game.mean - second.game.mean

  # Plot dimension 1 against ActivityNumber metadata
  dim.by.activity = cbind(
    set$points.rotated[,1],
    set$enadata$trajectories$step$ActivityNumber*.8/14-.4 #scale down to dimension 1
  )

  plot = ena.plot(set)
  plot = ena.plot.network(plot, network = subtracted.network, legend.name="Network")
  plot = ena.plot.trajectory(
    plot,
    points = dim.by.activity,
    names = unique(set$enadata$units$UserName),
    by = set$enadata$units$UserName
  );
  print(plot)

```

ena.rotate.by.mean *ENA Rotate by mean*

Description

Computes a dimensional reduction from a matrix of points such that the first dimension of the projected space passes through the means of two groups in a the original space. Subsequent dimensions of the projected space are computed using `ena.svd`

Usage

```
ena.rotate.by.mean(enaset, groups)
```

Arguments

enaset	An ENASET
groups	A list containing two logical vectors of length <code>nrow(ENA.set\$ena.data\$units)</code> , where each vector defines whether a unit is in one of the two groups whose means are used to determine the dimensional reduction

Value

[ENARotationSet](#)

ena.svd	<i>ENA SVD</i>
---------	----------------

Description

ENA method computing a dimensional reduction of points in an ENA set using SVD

Usage

```
ena.svd(enaset, ...)
```

Arguments

enaset	An ENASET
...	Unused, necessary for <code>ena.make.set</code>

ena.writeup	<i>Calculate the correlations</i>
-------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Calculate both Spearman and Pearson correlations for the provided ENASET

Usage

```
ena.writeup(enaset, tool = "rENA",
  tool.version = as.character(packageVersion(tool)), comparison = NULL,
  comparison.groups = NULL, sig.dig = 2, output_dir = getwd(),
  type = c("file", "stream"), theory = T, methods = T)
```

Arguments

enaset	ENAsset to view methods of
tool	c("rENA","webENA")
tool.version	as.character(packageVersion(tool))
comparison	character string representing the comparison used, c(NULL, "parametric", "non-parametric"). Default NULL
comparison.groups	Groups that were used for the comparison
sig.dig	Integer for the number of digits to round to
output_dir	Where to save the output file
type	c("file","stream") File will save to a file in output_dir, Stream returns the contents directly
theory	Logical indicating whether to include theory in the writeup
methods	Logical indicating whether to include methods in the writeup

Value

String representing the methods used to generate the model

ENAdata

ENAdata R6class

Description

ENAdata R6class

Usage

ENAdata

Format

An object of class R6ClassGenerator of length 24.

Fields

`raw` A data frame constructed from the unit, convo, code, and metadata parameters of `ena.accumulate.data`
`adjacency.vectors` A data frame of adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors by row
`accumulated.adjacency.vectors` A data frame of adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors accumulated per unit
`model` The type of ENA model: EndPoint, Accumulated Trajectory, or Separate Trajectory
`units` A data frame of columns that were combined to make the unique units. Includes column for trajectory selections. (unique)

`unit.names` A vector of unique unit values
`metadata` A data frame of unique metadata for each unit
`trajectories` A list: `units` - data frame, for a given row tells which trajectory it's a part; `step` - data frame, where along the trajectory a row sits
`codes` A vector of code names
`function.call` The string representation of function called and parameters provided
`function.params` A list of all parameters sent to function call

ENApplot

*ENASET R6class***Description**

ENASET R6class

Usage

ENApplot

Format

An object of class R6ClassGenerator of length 24.

Fields

`enaset` - The [ENASET](#) object from which the ENApplot was constructed

`plot` - The plotly object used for data visualization

ENARotationSet

*ENARotationSet R6class***Description**

ENARotationSet R6class

Usage

ENARotationSet

Format

An object of class R6ClassGenerator of length 24.

 ENAsset

ENAsset R6class

Description

ENAsset R6class

Usage

ENAsset

Format

An object of class R6ClassGenerator of length 24.

Fields

`enadata` An [ENAdata](#) object originally used to create the set
`points.raw` A data frame containing accumulated adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors per unit
`points.normed.centered` A data frame of centered normed accumulated adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors for each unit
`points.rotated` A data frame of point positions for number of dimensions specified in `ena.make.set` (i.e., the centered, normed, and rotated data)
`line.weights` A data frame of connections strengths per unit (Data frame of normed accumulated adjacency (co-occurrence) vectors for each unit)
`node.positions` - A data frame of positions for each code
`codes` - A vector of code names
`rotation.set` - An [ENARotationSet](#) object
`correlation` - A data frame of spearman and pearson correlations for each dimension specified
`variance` - A vector of variance accounted for by each dimension specified
`centroids` - A matrix of the calculated centroid positions
`function.call` - The string representation of function called
`function.params` - A list of all parameters sent to function call

group.stats	<i>Group Stats</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Generate comparison stats for groups within set

Usage

```
group.stats(groupOne, groupTwo)
```

Arguments

groupOne	[TBD]
groupTwo	[TBD]

Details

[TBD]

Value

list containing all of the statistics

methods_report	<i>methods_report</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Methods report for rmarkdwon

Usage

```
methods_report(toc = FALSE, toc_depth = 3, fig_width = 5,
  fig_height = 4, keep_md = FALSE, md_extensions = NULL,
  pandoc_args = NULL)
```

Arguments

toc	[TBD]
toc_depth	[TBD]
fig_width	[TBD]
fig_height	[TBD]
keep_md	[TBD]
md_extensions	[TBD]
pandoc_args	[TBD]

namesToAdjacencyKey *Names to Adjacency Key*

Description

Convert a vector of strings, representing names of a square matrix, to an adjacency

Usage

namesToAdjacencyKey(vector)

Arguments

vector Vector representing the names of a square matrix

Details

Returns a matrix of 2 rows by choose(length(vector), 2) columns

rENA *rENA creates ENA sets*

Description

rENA is used to create and visualize network models of discourse and other phenomena from coded data using Epistemic Network Analysis (ENA). A more complete description of the methods will be provided with the next release. See also XXXXX

RS.data *Coded Rescushell Chat Data*

Description

A dataset containing sample chat data from the Rescushell Virtual Internship

Usage

RS.data

Format

An object of class data.frame with 3824 rows and 20 columns.

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