

Package ‘cssTools’

July 22, 2025

Type Package

Title Cognitive Social Structure Tools

Version 1.0

Date 2016-06-04

Author Deniz Yenigun, Gunes Ertan, Michael Siciliano

Maintainer Deniz Yenigun <deniz.yenigun@bilgi.edu.tr>

Description A collection of tools for estimating a network from a random sample of cognitive social structure (CSS) slices. Also contains functions for evaluating a CSS in terms of various error types observed in each slice.

License GPL (>= 2)

Depends sna

Imports graphics

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2016-06-15 11:42:58

Contents

cssTools-package	2
atm	3
cssTools2sna	4
ftm	5
highTechManagers	7
rtm	8
rtmPlot	9
s14	10
sliceQuality	12
sna2cssTools	13

Index	15
--------------	-----------

 cssTools-package

Cognitive Social Structure Tools

Description

Formalized by Krackhardt (1987), Cognitive Social Structure (CSS) network studies collect relational data on respondents direct ties and their cognition of ties among all other individuals in the network. This package provides a collection of tools for estimating a network from a random sample of CSS slices. The package also contains functions for evaluating a CSS in terms of various error types observed in each slice.

Details

The DESCRIPTION file:

```

Package:      cssTools
Type:         Package
Title:        Cognitive Social Structure Tools
Version:      1.0
Date:         2016-06-04
Author:       Deniz Yenigun, Gunes Ertan, Michael Siciliano
Maintainer:   Deniz Yenigun <deniz.yenigun@bilgi.edu.tr>
Description:  A collection of tools for estimating a network from a random sample of cognitive social structure (CSS) slices.
License:      GPL (>= 2)
Depends:      sna
Imports:      graphics
  
```

Index of help topics:

atm	Estimate a Network Using the Adaptive Threshold Method
cssTools-package	Cognitive Social Structure Tools
cssTools2sna	Convert a CSS in 'cssTools' Format to a CSS in 'sna' Format
ftm	Aggregate CSS Slices for a Fixed Threshold
highTechManagers	High Tech Managers Data Set
rtm	Estimate a Network Using the ROC Based Threshold Method
rtmPlot	Plots for the ROC Based Threshold Method for Estimating Networks
s14	Calculate s14 Similarity Index
sliceQuality	Evaluate Several Characteristics of Slices from a CSS
sna2cssTools	Convert a CSS in 'sna' Format to a CSS in 'cssTools' Format

Author(s)

Deniz Yenigun, Gunes Ertan, Michael Siciliano Maintainer: Deniz Yenigun <deniz.yenigun@bilgi.edu.tr>

References

Krackhardt, D. (1987). Cognitive social structures. *Social Networks* 9, 109-134. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0378-8733\(87\)90009-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0378-8733(87)90009-8)

D. Yenigun, G. Ertan, M.D. Siciliano (2016). Omission and commission errors in network cognition and estimation using ROC curve. arXiv:1606.03245 [stat.CO] <https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.03245>

See Also

[atm](#), [cssTools2sna](#), [ftm](#), [highTechManagers](#), [rtm](#), [rtmPlot](#), [s14](#), [sliceQuality](#), [sna2cssTools](#)

atm

Estimate a Network Using the Adaptive Threshold Method

Description

Estimate a network of interest by aggregating the sampled CSS slices using the adaptive threshold method. This requires setting a tolerable level of type 1 error.

Usage

```
atm(d, sampled, alpha)
```

Arguments

d	Sampled CSS slices in <code>cssTools</code> package format.
sampled	A vector indicating which network individuals are sampled.
alpha	Tolerable type 1 error.

Details

Given a random sample of observed CSS slices and a tolerable type 1 error, the `atm` function uses the adaptive threshold method (ATM) of Siciliano et. al. (2012) to aggregate the observed slices and provides an estimate for the network of interest.

Value

estimatedNetwork	An estimate of the network of interest.
threshold	The threshold value required to reach the given type 1 error rate.

Author(s)

Deniz Yenigun, Gunes Ertan, Michael Siciliano

References

M.D. Siciliano, D. Yenigun, G. Ertan (2012). Estimating network structure via random sampling: Cognitive social structures and adaptive threshold method. *Social Networks*, Vol. 34, No. 4, 585-600. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.socnet.2012.06.004>

See Also

[ftm](#), [rtm](#)

Examples

```
# Consider the example in Siciliano et. al. (2012),
# a network with five actors A, B, C, D, E
sA=matrix(c(0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0),5,5)
sB=matrix(c(0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0),5,5)
sC=matrix(c(0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0),5,5)
sD=matrix(c(0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0),5,5)
sE=matrix(c(0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),5,5)
d=array(dim=c(5,5,5))
d[,1]=sA
d[,2]=sB
d[,3]=sC
d[,4]=sD
d[,5]=sE

# Suppose you randomly sampled A, D, and E
sampled=c(1,4,5)

# Then all you have is the following three sampled slices of A, D and E
dSampled=d[,sampled]

# For a given alpha value, say 0.2, we can combine these slices as follows,
# which gives an estimate of the complete network
atm(dSampled,sampled,0.2)
```

cssTools2sna

Convert a CSS in cssTools Format to a CSS in sna Format

Description

Converts a CSS in cssTools package format to a CSS in sna package format.

Usage

```
cssTools2sna(d)
```

Arguments

d A CSS in `cssTools` package format.

Details

In `cssTools` package, a CSS `d` is coded in a three dimensional array such that `d[, , i]` is the i -th slice. In `sna` package, the same object is coded in a three dimensional array such that `d[i , ,]` is the i -th slice. The `cssTools2sna` function transforms `cssTools` format to `sna` format.

Value

The same CSS coded in `sna` format.

Author(s)

Deniz Yenigun, Gunes Ertan, Michael Siciliano

See Also

[sna2cssTools](#)

Examples

```
# Consider the example in Siciliano et. al. (2012),
# a network with five actors A, B, C, D, E
sA=matrix(c(0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0),5,5)
sB=matrix(c(0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0),5,5)
sC=matrix(c(0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0),5,5)
sD=matrix(c(0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,0,1,0),5,5)
sE=matrix(c(0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),5,5)
d=array(dim=c(5,5,5))
d[, ,1]=sA
d[, ,2]=sB
d[, ,3]=sC
d[, ,4]=sD
d[, ,5]=sE

# Here d is coded in cssTools package format
# Switching between sna and cssTools formats
e=cssTools2sna(d)
f=sna2cssTools(e)
```

Description

Estimate a network of interest by aggregating the sampled CSS slices for a fixed threshold.

Usage

```
ftm(d, sampled, k)
```

Arguments

d	Sampled CSS slices in <code>cssTools</code> package format.
sampled	A vector indicating which network individuals are sampled.
k	A threshold for aggregating the CSS slices.

Details

Given a random sample of observed CSS slices and a fixed threshold value k for aggregation, the `ftm` function aggregates the observed slices and provides an estimate for the network of interest by using the fixed threshold method (FTM) given in Yenigun et. al. (2016). The function also returns the estimated type 1 and type 2 errors.

Value

estimatedNetwork	An estimate of the network of interest.
type1Error	Estimated type 1 error rate.
type2Error	Estimated type 2 error rate.
type1Count	Total number of type 1 errors committed.
type1Instances	Number of instances for a potential type 1 error. In other words, number of zeros in the knowledge region of the true network. Here by knowledge region we mean the ties in the network such that both actors are sampled, and the tie is estimated by the intersection of the self reports from both actors. Note that <code>type1Error</code> equals <code>type1Count</code> divided by <code>type1Instances</code> .
type2Count	Total number of type 2 errors committed.
type2Instances	Number of instances for a potential type 2 error. In other words, number of ones in the knowledge region of the true network. Note that <code>type2Error</code> equals <code>type2Count</code> divided by <code>type2Instances</code> .

Author(s)

Deniz Yenigun, Gunes Ertan, Michael Siciliano

References

D. Yenigun, G. Ertan, M.D. Siciliano (2016). Omission and commission errors in network cognition and estimation using ROC curve. arXiv:1606.03245 [stat.CO] <https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.03245>

See Also

[atm](#), [rtm](#)

Examples

```

# Consider the example in Siciliano et. al. (2012),
# a network with five actors A, B, C, D, E
sA=matrix(c(0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0),5,5)
sB=matrix(c(0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0),5,5)
sC=matrix(c(0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0),5,5)
sD=matrix(c(0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,0),5,5)
sE=matrix(c(0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),5,5)
d=array(dim=c(5,5,5))
d[,,1]=sA
d[,,2]=sB
d[,,3]=sC
d[,,4]=sD
d[,,5]=sE

# Suppose you randomly sampled A, D, and E
sampled=c(1,4,5)

# Then all you have is the following three sampled slices of A, D and E
dSampled=d[,,sampled]

# For a given threshold, say 2, we can combine these slices as follows,
# which gives an estimate of the complete network
ftm(dSampled,sampled,2)

```

highTechManagers

High Tech Managers Data Set

Description

Krackhardt (1987) reports the CSS data collected from 21 managers in a high tech machinery firm. Perceptions of all individuals on the whole network is provided.

Usage

```
data(highTechManagers)
```

Format

A 21 by 21 by 21 array of zeroes (nonexistence of tie) and ones (existence of tie), where the perception slice of the i -th individual corresponds to `highTechManagers[, , i]`.

Details

In a CSS data set, each actor not only reports his or her self-ties, but also answers questions on all possible ties in the network. Then a CSS for a network involving N individuals may be represented by a three dimensional array $R_{i,j,m}$ ($i, j, m = 1, \dots, N$), where i is the sender, j is the receiver, and m is the perceiver of the relationship. This data set contains the CSS given in Krackhardt (1987), which reports the perceptions of all individuals in a network of 21 managers in a high tech

machinery firm. In the original data 17th slice is problematic since row 17 in this slice consists of ones only. To overcome this, we replaced row 17 with column 17.

References

Krackhardt, D. (1987). Cognitive social structures. *Social Networks* 9, 109-134. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0378-8733\(87\)90009-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0378-8733(87)90009-8)

Examples

```
data(highTechManagers)
sliceQuality(highTechManagers)
```

 rtm

Estimate a Network Using the ROC Based Threshold Method

Description

Estimate a network of interest by aggregating the sampled CSS slices using the ROC based threshold method.

Usage

```
rtm(d, sampled)
```

Arguments

d	Sampled CSS slices in <code>cssTools</code> package format.
sampled	A vector indicating which network individuals are sampled.

Details

Given a random sample of observed CSS slices, the `rtm` function uses the density weighted ROC based threshold method (RTM) of Yenigun et. al. (2016) to aggregate the observed slices, and provides an estimate for the network of interest. Slice densities are computed by the `gden` function in the `sna` package.

Value

estimatedNetwork	An estimate of the network of interest.
type1Error	Estimated type 1 error rate at the optimum threshold returned by the density weighted ROC method.
type2Error	Estimated type 2 error rate at the optimum threshold returned by the density weighted ROC method.
threshold	The optimum threshold value.
details	A table giving the details of the density weighted ROC method. Columns indicate the threshold, type 1 error (false positive rate), type 2 error, true positive rate (1 - type 2 error), type 1 error count, type 2 error count, and distance.

Author(s)

Deniz Yenigun, Gunes Ertan, Michael Siciliano

References

D. Yenigun, G. Ertan, M.D. Siciliano (2016). Omission and commission errors in network cognition and estimation using ROC curve. arXiv:1606.03245 [stat.CO] <https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.03245>

See Also

[atm](#), [ftm](#)

Examples

```
# Consider the example in Siciliano et. al. (2012),
# a network with five actors A, B, C, D, E
sA=matrix(c(0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0),5,5)
sB=matrix(c(0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0),5,5)
sC=matrix(c(0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0),5,5)
sD=matrix(c(0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,0),5,5)
sE=matrix(c(0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),5,5)
d=array(dim=c(5,5,5))
d[,,1]=sA
d[,,2]=sB
d[,,3]=sC
d[,,4]=sD
d[,,5]=sE

# Suppose you randomly sampled A, D, and E
sampled=c(1,4,5)

# Then all you have is the following three sampled slices of A, D and E
dSampled=d[,,sampled]

# We can combine these slices as follows,
# which gives an estimate of the complete network
rtm(dSampled,sampled)
```

rtmPlot

Plots for the ROC Based Threshold Method for Estimating Networks

Description

Visualisation of the ROC based threshold method for estimating networks, implemented by the rtm function.

Usage

```
rtmPlot(rtmOutput)
```

Arguments

`rtmOutput` Output from the function `rtm`.

Details

The function `rtm` uses the density weighted ROC based threshold method (RTM) of Yenigun et. al. (2016) for estimating networks from a random sample of CSS slices. The output from `rtm` is visualized by the function `rtmPlot`, which displays the ROC curve, as well as the type 1 and type 2 error counts for each threshold value.

Author(s)

Deniz Yenigun, Gunes Ertan, Michael Siciliano

References

D. Yenigun, G. Ertan, M.D. Siciliano (2016). Omission and commission errors in network cognition and estimation using ROC curve. arXiv:1606.03245 [stat.CO] <https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.03245>

See Also

[rtm](#)

Examples

```
# Load the highTechManagers data given in cssTools package
data(highTechManagers)

# There are 21 CSS slices in the complete data
# Suppose we only observed the 10 slices with the following indexes
sampled=c(2,4,5,8,9,10,11,14,18,19)

# Then the observed data is the following
dSampled=highTechManagers[, ,sampled]

# Apply the ROC based threshold method to estimate the network
y=rtm(dSampled,sampled)

# Now plot the ROC curve and the error types for various threshold values
rtmPlot(y)
```

Description

Computes the S_{14} similarity index between two network matrices.

Usage

```
s14(d1, d2)
```

Arguments

d1 An n by n matrix representing a network.
d2 An n by n matrix representing a network.

Details

Given two networks of interest, a common measure of similarity is the S_{14} index introduced by Gower and Legendre (1986). The function `s14` computes this similarity measure for two networks having the same dimensions.

Value

The S_{14} similarity index.

Author(s)

Deniz Yenigun, Gunes Ertan, Michael Siciliano

References

Gower, J.C., Legendre, P. (1986). Metric and Euclidean properties of dissimilarity coefficients. *Journal of Classification*, 3, 5-48. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01896809>

See Also

[sliceQuality](#)

Examples

```
# Consider two matrices representing networks, d1 and d2
d1=matrix(c(0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0),5,5)
d2=matrix(c(0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0),5,5)

# The similarity index between d1 and d2
s14(d1,d2)
```

 sliceQuality

Evaluate Several Characteristics of Slices from a CSS

Description

Given a fully observed CSS, this function evaluates the quality of each slice by comparing them with the true network obtained by LAS intersection.

Usage

```
sliceQuality(d)
```

Arguments

d A CSS in `cssTools` package format.

Details

A common way of defining a true network for a given CSS is the LAS intersection (see, for example, Siciliano et. al. 2012, or Krackhardt, 1987). For a given CSS, the function `sliceQuality` first computes the true network by LAS intersection, and then compares each slice with the true network. The considered quantities are matching zeros, matching ones, type 1 errors, type 2 errors, S_{14} similarity index, error proportion and correlation.

Value

trueNetwork The true network obtained by LAS intersection method.

sliceQuality A table summarizing the quality of each CSS slice in rows. Columns indicate A (matching zeros), B (0 in CSS slice, 1 in true matrix, i.e., type 2 error), C (1 in CSS slice, 0 in true network, i.e., type 1 error) D (matching ones), s_{14} (S_{14} similarity index between the CSS slice and the true network), `errorProp` (proportion of unmatching cells), and `correlation` (correlation between the CSS slice and the true network computed by the `gcor` function in the `sna` package).

Author(s)

Deniz Yenigun, Gunes Ertan, Michael Siciliano

References

Krackhardt, D. (1987). Cognitive social structures. *Social Networks* 9, 109-134. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0378-8733\(87\)90009-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0378-8733(87)90009-8)

M.D. Siciliano, D. Yenigun, G. Ertan (2012). Estimating network structure via random sampling: Cognitive social structures and adaptive threshold method. *Social Networks*, Vol. 34, No. 4, 585-600. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.socnet.2012.06.004>

See Also[s14](#)**Examples**

```
# Consider the example in Siciliano et. al. (2012),
# a network with five actors A, B, C, D, E
sA=matrix(c(0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0),5,5)
sB=matrix(c(0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0),5,5)
sC=matrix(c(0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0),5,5)
sD=matrix(c(0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,0),5,5)
sE=matrix(c(0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),5,5)
d=array(dim=c(5,5,5))
d[, ,1]=sA
d[, ,2]=sB
d[, ,3]=sC
d[, ,4]=sD
d[, ,5]=sE

# Compute the quality of CSS slices
sliceQuality(d)
```

sna2cssTools

*Convert a CSS in sna Format to a CSS in cssTools Format***Description**

Converts a CSS in sna package format to a CSS in cssTools package format.

Usage

```
sna2cssTools(d)
```

Arguments

`d` A CSS in sna package format.

Details

In sna package, a CSS `d` is coded in a three dimensional array such that `d[i, ,]` is the i -th slice. In `cssTools` package, the same object is coded in a three dimensional array such that `d[, , i]` is the i -th slice. The `sna2cssTools` function transforms sna format to `cssTools` format.

Value

The same CSS coded in `cssTools` format.

Author(s)

Deniz Yenigun, Gunes Ertan, Michael Siciliano

See Also[cssTools2sna](#)**Examples**

```
# Consider the example in Siciliano et. al. (2012),
# a network with five actors A, B, C, D, E
sA=matrix(c(0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0),5,5)
sB=matrix(c(0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0),5,5)
sC=matrix(c(0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0),5,5)
sD=matrix(c(0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,0),5,5)
sE=matrix(c(0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),5,5)
d=array(dim=c(5,5,5))
d[,,1]=sA
d[,,2]=sB
d[,,3]=sC
d[,,4]=sD
d[,,5]=sE

# Here d is coded in cssTools package format
# Switching between sna and cssTools formats
e=cssTools2sna(d)
f=sna2cssTools(e)
```

Index

* **datasets**

highTechManagers, [7](#)

* **package**

cssTools-package, [2](#)

atm, [3](#), [3](#), [6](#), [9](#)

cssTools (cssTools-package), [2](#)

cssTools-package, [2](#)

cssTools2sna, [3](#), [4](#), [14](#)

ftm, [3](#), [4](#), [5](#), [9](#)

highTechManagers, [3](#), [7](#)

rtm, [3](#), [4](#), [6](#), [8](#), [10](#)

rtmPlot, [3](#), [9](#)

s14, [3](#), [10](#), [13](#)

sliceQuality, [3](#), [11](#), [12](#)

sna2cssTools, [3](#), [5](#), [13](#)