

Package ‘EloSteepness’

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Title Bayesian Dominance Hierarchy Steepness via Elo Rating and David's Scores

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Description Obtain Bayesian posterior distributions of dominance hierarchy steepness (Neumann and Fischer (2022) <doi:10.1101/2022.01.28.478016>). Steepness estimation is based on Bayesian implementations of either Elo-rating or David's scores.

License GPL (>= 2)

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Biarch true

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BugReports <https://github.com/gobbios/EloSteepness/issues>

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EloSteeepness-package *The 'EloSteeepness' package.*

Description

Dominance Hierarchy Steepness Via Elo Rating

catch_warnings *catch warnings alongside results without returning warning*

Description

helper function

Usage

```
catch_warnings(expr)
```

Arguments

expr an R expression to evaluate

Value

a list where the first entry is the result of `expr` and the second provides information about warnings

Source

```
demo(error.catching)
```

Examples

```
log(3)
catch_warnings(log(3))

# produces warning
# log(-3)
# catch it
catch_warnings(log(-3))

# produces error
# log("x")
# catch it
catch_warnings(log("x"))
```

 davids_steepness

David's scores and steepness with Bayesian flavor

Description

David's scores and steepness with Bayesian flavor

Usage

```
davids_steepness(mat, silent = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>mat</code>	square interaction matrix
<code>silent</code>	logical, suppress warnings (default is FALSE)
<code>...</code>	additional arguments for <code>sampling()</code>

Value

a list with results of the modelling fitting, containing the following list items:

`steepness` a one-column matrix with the posterior samples for steepness. Each row is one iteration.

`norm_ds` an matrix with posterior normalized David's scores for each individual. Each column is one individual. Each row is one iteration.

ids a character vector with individual ID codes as supplied in mat
 diagnostics a list with information regarding sampling problems
 stanfit the actual `stanfit` object
 mat the input matrix

Examples

```
data(dommats, package = "EloRating")
res <- dauids_steepness(dommats$elephants, refresh = 0)
plot_steepness(res)
```

elo_steepness_from_matrix
steepness based on Bayesian Elo-rating

Description

for interaction data with unknown sequence of observations

Usage

```
elo_steepness_from_matrix(  
  mat,  
  algo = c("fixed_sd", "original"),  
  n_rand = NULL,  
  silent = FALSE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

mat	square interaction matrix
algo	character, either "fixed_sd" or "original". This determines which algorithm is used. Default is "fixed_sd", which is a slight modification from Goffe et al's original code.
n_rand	numeric, number of randomized sequences. Default is NULL, which uses a rule of thumb to determine the number (see below for more details).
silent	logical, suppress warnings (default is FALSE)
...	additional arguments for <code>sampling()</code>

Details

The number of randomizations is set in the following way, unless a specific number is provided. If there are more than 500 observed interactions, `n_rand = 5`. If there are less than 100 interactions, `n_rand = 50`. In the remaining cases, `n_rand = 20`.

If the function call produces warnings about divergent transitions, large R_{hat} values or low effective sample sizes, increase the number of iterations (via `iter=`) and/or adjust the sampling controls (e.g. via `control = list(adapt_delta = 0.9)`).

Value

a list with results of the modelling fitting, containing the following list items:

`steepness` a matrix with the posterior samples for steepness. Each column corresponds to one randomization (as set via `n_rand`). Each row is one iteration.

`cumwinprobs` an array with posterior cumulative winning probabilities for each individual.

`ids` a character vector with individual ID codes as supplied in `mat`

`diagnostics` a list with information regarding sampling problems

`stanfit` the actual `stanfit` object

`mat` the input matrix

`algo` character, describing whether the original fitting algorithm was used ("original") or the one with fixed SD of start ratings ("fixed_sd")

`sequence_supplied` logical, were data supplied as matrix (FALSE) or as sequence via winner/loser vector (TRUE)

Examples

```
data(dommats, package = "EloRating")
# using small numbers for iterations etc to speed up running time
res <- elo_steepness_from_matrix(dommats$elephants, n_rand = 1, cores = 2,
                               iter = 1000, warmup = 500,
                               refresh = 0, chains = 2, seed = 1)
plot_steepness(res)

# use the original underlying algorithm by Goffe et al 2018
# will warn about divergent iterations and low effective sample sizes
# but warnings can be caught/suppressed by setting silent = TRUE

res <- elo_steepness_from_matrix(dommats$elephants, n_rand = 1,
                               algo = "original", silent = TRUE,
                               iter = 1000, warmup = 500, refresh = 0)
res$diagnostics

# or the sampling can be tweaked to achieve better convergence:
# (this still might produce some divergent transitions on occasion)
```

```
res <- elo_steepness_from_matrix(dommats$elephants, n_rand = 1, cores = 2,
                               algo = "original", silent = TRUE,
                               iter = 3000, warmup = 500, refresh = 0,
                               control = list(adapt_delta = 0.99))
res$diagnostics
```

elo_steepness_from_sequence

steepness based on Bayesian Elo-rating

Description

for interaction data with known sequence of observations

Usage

```
elo_steepness_from_sequence(
  winner,
  loser,
  algo = c("fixed_sd", "original"),
  silent = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

winner	character (or factor) of winning individuals
loser	character (or factor) of losing individuals
algo	character, either "fixed_sd" or "original". This determines which algorithm is used. Default is "fixed_sd", which is a slight modification from Goffe et al's original code.
silent	logical, suppress warnings (default is FALSE)
...	additional arguments for <code>sampling()</code>

Value

a list with results of the model fitting (see [elo_steepness_from_matrix](#)) for details

Examples

```
data(adv, package = "EloRating")
res <- elo_steepness_from_sequence(winner = adv$winner, loser = adv$loser,
                                  cores = 2, iter = 1000, warmup = 500,
                                  seed = 1, refresh = 0)
plot_steepness(res)
```

`generate_interaction_probs`*generate dyadic interaction probabilities for a group with fixed individual and dyadic biases*

Description

generate dyadic interaction probabilities for a group with fixed individual and dyadic biases

Usage

```
generate_interaction_probs(n_ind, id_bias = 0, rank_bias = 0)
```

Arguments

<code>n_ind</code>	numeric, number of individuals
<code>id_bias</code>	numeric, between 0 and 1. If 0 all individual are equally likely to interact. If 1, some individuals have higher propensities to interact
<code>rank_bias</code>	numeric, between 0 and 1. If 0 there is no relationship between rank distance and interaction propensity. If 1 there is a strong relationship: dyads closer in rank interact more often.

Value

a matrix

Examples

```
x <- generate_interaction_probs(n_ind = 10, id_bias = 0.2, rank_bias = 1)
rankdiff <- x[, 2] - x[, 1]
interactprob <- x[, "final"]
# closer in rank (smaller rank diff) = interaction more likely
plot(rankdiff, interactprob)
```

```
x <- generate_interaction_probs(n_ind = 10, id_bias = 0.2, rank_bias = 0)
rankdiff <- x[, 2] - x[, 1]
interactprob <- x[, "final"]
# approx. equal probs for all dyads regardless of rank diff
plot(rankdiff, interactprob)
```

```
x <- generate_interaction_probs(n_ind = 10, id_bias = 0, rank_bias = 0)
interactprob <- x[, "final"]
y <- sample(1:nrow(x), 1000, replace = TRUE, prob = interactprob)
y <- as.numeric(x[y, 1:2])
# approx. equal numbers of interactions per ID
```

```

sort(table(y))

# skewed interaction numbers
x <- generate_interaction_probs(n_ind = 10, id_bias = 1, rank_bias = 0)
interactprob <- x[, "final"]
y <- sample(1:nrow(x), 1000, replace = TRUE, prob = interactprob)
y <- as.numeric(x[y, 1:2])
sort(table(y))

```

plot_matrix *plot (rather than print) a matrix*

Description

a helper function

Usage

```
plot_matrix(mat, greyout = NULL, prunkcol = NULL)
```

Arguments

mat	square matrix
greyout	numeric, the values to be grayed out
prunkcol	color value, which if set to some color will highlight unknown relationships with rectangles of that color.

Value

a plot

plot_scores *plot individual scores (either Elo or David)*

Description

plot individual scores (either Elo or David)

Usage

```

plot_scores(
  x,
  adjustpar = 4,
  color = TRUE,
  subset_ids = NULL,
  include_others = TRUE
)

```


Arguments

x	result from elo_steepness_from_matrix , elo_steepness_from_sequence or davids_steepness
adjustpar	numeric, parameter for smoothing posterior of individual scores
color	logical, default is TRUE where individuals get color-coded. If FALSE: a gray scale is used. It is also possible to hand over a vector with colors, which then must correspond in length to the number of individuals.
subset_ids	character, plot only those individual codes. Default is NULL, i.e. all individuals are included in the plot.
include_others	logical, should other IDs (those <i>not</i> in subset_ids) be included as contours. Default is TRUE. This only has an effect if subset_ids is different from NULL,

Value

a plot

Examples

```
data(dommats, package = "EloRating")

res <- elo_steepness_from_matrix(dommats$elephants, n_rand = 1,
                               silent = TRUE, refresh = 0,
                               iter = 1000, warmup = 500)

plot_scores(res)

res <- davids_steepness(dommats$elephants, refresh = 0)
plot_scores(res)
plot_scores(res, color = FALSE)
plot_scores(res, adjustpar = 0.3)
```

plot_steepness	<i>plot steepness density</i>
----------------	-------------------------------

Description

plot steepness density

Usage

```
plot_steepness(x, adjustpar = 1.5, print_numbers = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	result from elo_steepness_from_matrix , elo_steepness_from_sequence or davids_steepness
adjustpar	numeric, parameter for smoothing posterior of individual scores
print_numbers	logical, if TRUE (default) print numeric summaries into into the plot and omit them if FALSE

Value

a plot

Examples

```
data("dommats", package = "EloRating")
m <- dommats$elephants
res <- elo_steepness_from_matrix(m, n_rand = 3, refresh = 0, cores = 2,
                                iter = 1000, warmup = 500)
plot_steepness(res)
```

```
plot_steepness_regression
      plot steepness regression
```

Description

visually combine individual scores with group-level steepness

Usage

```
plot_steepness_regression(
  x,
  adjust = 3,
  color = TRUE,
  width_fac = 0.1,
  axis_extend = 0.1
)
```

Arguments

x	result from elo_steepness_from_matrix , elo_steepness_from_sequence or dauids_steepness
adjust	numeric, parameter for smoothing posterior of individual scores
color	logical, default is TRUE where individuals get color-coded. If FALSE: a gray scale is used. It is also possible to hand over a vector with colors, which then must be correspond in length to the number of individuals.
width_fac	numeric, relative width of posterior distributions. This is actually affects the 'height' but since the posteriors are rotated it visually represents width.
axis_extend	numeric, an extension factor to extend the horizontal axis to leave space for the posteriors. When set to 0 the axis stops at n (the number of individuals, which represents the lowest rank).

Value

a plot

Examples

```
data("bonobos", package = "EloRating")
res <- davids_steepness(bonobos, refresh = 0, iter = 1000)
plot_steepness_regression(res, width_fac = 0.5)
```

prep_data_for_rstan *prepare data for stan call*

Description

prepare data for stan call

Usage

```
prep_data_for_rstan(mat, n_rand = 1, silent = FALSE, for_elo_model = TRUE)
```

Arguments

mat	square interaction matrix
n_rand	numeric, number of randomizations
silent	logical, omit printing messages regarding non-fatal data issues. Default is FALSE, i.e. do print messages.
for_elo_model	logical, output ready for Elo steepness (default, TRUE). If FALSE, prep for David's score steepness.

Value

a list that is formatted so that it can be handed over to the respective Stan models

remove_dyads *remove interactions from matrix to increase sparseness*

Description

remove interactions from matrix to increase sparseness

Usage

```
remove_dyads(
  m,
  removal_mode = c("mix", "by_interaction", "by_dyad"),
  stop_at = 0.5,
  max_out = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>m</code>	input matrix
<code>removal_mode</code>	character, should interactions be removed interaction by interaction ("by_interaction"), or by removing one dyad entirely at a time ("by_dyad"). Default is "mix", i.e. a random mix between the two strategies.
<code>stop_at</code>	numeric, fraction of unknown relationships to be reached
<code>max_out</code>	numeric, the number of matrices to be returned maximally. This is useful if the input matrix is fairly large. If set, this will return the input matrix plus <code>max_out</code> randomly selected matrices from the remaining produced matrices. So in fact, the output comprises <code>max_out + 1</code> matrices (subject to the <code>stop_at</code> specification).

Value

a list with two items. `$summary` is a data frame with an overview. `matrices` contains the actual interaction matrices with increasing proportion of unknown relationships.

Examples

```
data(bonobos)
res <- remove_dyads(bonobos)
res$summary
length(res$matrices)
lapply(res$matrices, prunk)

res <- remove_dyads(bonobos, max_out = 2)
# first plus two randomly selected = 3 matrices
length(res$matrices)
res$summary
```

repeatability_steepness

steepness via repeatability (cf aniDom package)

Description

steepness via repeatability (cf aniDom package)

Usage

```
repeatability_steepness(mat, n_rand = 1000)
```

Arguments

mat	square interaction matrix
n_rand	numeric, number of randomized sequences (default is 1000)

Value

a steepness value

References

Sanchez-Tojar et al 2018

Examples

```
data(bonobos, package = "EloRating")
repeatability_steepness(bonobos, n_rand = 20)
```

sampler_diagnostics *catch Stan sampling issues without throwing a warning*

Description

catch Stan sampling issues without throwing a warning

Usage

```
sampler_diagnostics(object)
```

Arguments

object	stanfit object
--------	--------------------------------

Value

a list regarding any sampling issues encountered during fitting

scores	<i>numeric summaries of individual Elo-ratings or David's scores</i>
--------	--

Description

numeric summaries of individual Elo-ratings or David's scores

Usage

```
scores(x, quantiles = c(0.045, 0.955))
```

Arguments

x	result from elo_steepness_from_matrix or davids_steepness
quantiles	numeric, the quantiles to be returned

Value

a data.frame with one line per individual, providing summaries of posteriors for individual scores

Examples

```
data("bonobos", package = "EloRating")
res <- davids_steepness(bonobos, refresh = 0, cores = 2)
scores(res)

data("dommats", package = "EloRating")
m <- dommats$elephants
res <- elo_steepness_from_matrix(m, n_rand = 1, refresh = 0, cores = 2)
scores(res)
```

simple_steep_gen	<i>generate dominance interactions with specified steepness</i>
------------------	---

Description

generate dominance interactions with specified steepness

Usage

```
simple_steep_gen(
  n_ind,
  n_int,
  steep,
  id_bias = 0,
  rank_bias = 0,
  sequential = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>n_ind</code>	integer, the number of individuals
<code>n_int</code>	integer, the number of interactions
<code>steep</code>	numeric (between 0 and 1), the desired steepness value
<code>id_bias</code>	numeric, between 0 and 1. If 0 all individual are equally likely to interact. If 1, some individuals have higher propensities to interact.
<code>rank_bias</code>	numeric, between 0 and 1. If 0 there is no relationship between rank distance and interaction propensity. If 1 there is a strong relationship: dyads closer in rank interact more often.
<code>sequential</code>	logical, default is TRUE. See details.

Details

Initially (and this is still the default), the function generated interactions and their outcomes sequentially: first a dyad was chosen that interacted and then its winner was determined. This was repeated for as many interactions as set by `n_int`.

The same results can be achieved much more efficiently by first setting the number of interactions per dyad and then looping through all dyads and then generate the interactions and their outcomes per dyad. This can be achieved by setting `sequential = FALSE`. In this latter case the 'sequence' of interactions reported in the results is just a randomized version of all interactions, whereas in the former case there is a 'natural sequence' (although it is meaningless because the sequence is irrelevant with respect to outcomes of individual interactions (the system is stable)).

Value

a list with the first item being the interactions in sequence form (`$sequence`). The second item (`$matrix`) is the square interaction matrix and the third item (`$settings`) is a list with input settings (including probabilities to interact for each dyad).

Examples

```
res <- simple_steep_gen(n_ind = 5, n_int = 30, steep = 0.99)
res$sequence
res$matrix
```

```

library(EloRating)
steeps <- runif(20, 0, 1)
nids <- sample(6:10, length(steeps), TRUE)
mats <- sapply(1:length(steeps), function(x) {
  simple_steep_gen(nids[x], nids[x] ^ 2.5, steeps[x], 0)[[2]]
})
obs_steeps <- unlist(lapply(mats, function(x)steepness(x)[1]))
plot(steeps, obs_steeps, xlim = c(0, 1), ylim = c(0, 1))
abline(0, 1)

```

steepness_precis	<i>numeric summary of steepness</i>
------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

numeric summary of steepness

Usage

```
steepness_precis(x, quantiles = c(0.055, 0.25, 0.75, 0.945))
```

Arguments

x	result from elo_steepness_from_matrix , elo_steepness_from_sequence or dauids_steepness
quantiles	numeric, the quantiles to be returned

Value

a data.frame with one row providing a summary of the steepness posterior

Examples

```

data(dommats, package = "EloRating")

res <- elo_steepness_from_matrix(dommats$elephants, n_rand = 1, iter = 1000,
                                silent = TRUE, refresh = 0)
steepness_precis(res)

```

```
summary.elo_steepness summary
```

Description

summary

Usage

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

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

Arguments

object result from [elo_steepness_from_matrix](#), [elo_steepness_from_sequence](#) or [davids_steepness](#)
 ... further arguments passed to or from other methods (ignored)

Value

Nothing returned. Called for side effects of textual output to console.

```
upward_steepness        proportion of interactions against the rank order
```

Description

proportion of interactions against the rank order

Usage

```
upward_steepness(mat)
```

Arguments

mat square interaction matrix

Value

numeric value of upward steepness

Examples

```
data(bonobos, package = "EloRating")
upward_steepness(bonobos)
```

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