

dichotomise

Last Updated Friday, 19 June 2009

The dichotomise function creates a binary network from a weighted edgelist.

It has two options:

- edgelist: the input dataset
- GT: the cut-off parameter. Default is set to 0, so edges/arcs with a weight greater than 0 is set to 1.

Example: Sample data## Load tnet

```
library(tnet) ## Sample data
```

```
sample <- rbind(
```

```
c(1,2,4),
```

```
c(1,3,2),
```

```
c(2,1,4),
```

```
c(2,3,4),
```

```
c(2,4,1),
```

```
c(2,5,2),
```

```
c(3,1,2),
```

```
c(3,2,4),
```

```
c(4,2,1),
```

```
c(5,2,2),
```

```
c(5,6,1),
```

```
c(6,5,1))## Run programme
```

```
dichotomise(sample) i j w
```

```
1 1 2 1
```

```
2 1 3 1
```

```
3 2 1 1
```

```
4 2 3 1
```

```
5 2 4 1
```

```
6 2 5 1
```

```
7 3 1 1
```

```
8 3 2 1
```

```
9 4 2 1
```

```
10 5 2 1
```

```
11 5 6 1
```

```
12 6 5 1
```

```
## Run programme with a different cut-off parameter
```

```
dichotomise(sample, GT=2) i j w
```

```
1 1 2 1
```

```
2 2 1 1
```

```
3 2 3 1
```

```
4 3 2 1
```