Package ‘causalHyperGraph’

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Description Draws causal hypergraph plots from models output by configurational comparative methods such as Coincidence Analysis (CNA) or Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA).
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Description

causalHyperGraph() draws causal hypergraphs based on solution formulas of configurational comparative methods as cna or QCA. In contrast to a directed acyclic graph (DAG), edges of a hypergraph can connect more than two nodes. chg() is a short form/alias of causalHyperGraph().

Usage

causalHyperGraph(
  x,
  show_formula = FALSE,
  formula_font = "Courier",
  formula_spaces = NULL,
  n = 10,
  ask = length(x) > 1
)

chg(
  x,
  show_formula = FALSE,
  formula_font = "Courier",
  formula_spaces = NULL,
  n = 10,
  ask = length(x) > 1
)

## S3 method for class 'causalHyperGraph'
plot(x, n = attr(x, "n"), ask = attr(x, "ask"), print = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'causalHyperGraph'
print(x, n = attr(x, "n"), ask = attr(x, "ask"), plot = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'causalHyperGraph'
x[i, ask = length(out) > 1]

## S3 method for class 'causalHyperGraph'
c(..., n = 10, ask = length(out) > 1)

Arguments

x A character vector containing atomic or complex solution formulas (asf or csf) in crisp-set (binary) or multi-value standard form.

show_formula Logical; if TRUE, the formula is printed below the graph.
causalHyperGraph

formula_font  Character string; specifies a font for the formula. The name of any available systemfont can be used. The argument is only relevant if show_formula=TRUE.

formula_spaces  Character vector; the characters in this vector will be displayed with a space around them in the formula. The argument is only relevant if show_formula=TRUE.

n  Positive integer; specifies the maximal number of graphs to render.

ask  Logical; if TRUE, the user is asked to hit <Return> before a new graph is drawn.

print  Logical; if TRUE, x is printed to the console.

...  Arguments passed to methods.

plot  Logical; if TRUE, x is rendered graphically (in addition to being printed to the console).

i  A vector (integer, character or logical) indicating elements to select.

Details

The most common type of graph representing causal structures is the directed acyclic graph (DAG) (cf. e.g. Spirtes et al. 2000). Edges in DAGs connect exactly two nodes, and the edges indicate the direction of causation. In contrast, edges in hypergraphs can connect more than two nodes and, thereby, represent more than just the direction of causation. Causal hypergraphs represent causal complexity, that is, they depict the fact that often many causes need to be instantiated jointly, i.e. as a bundle, in order for an effect to occur (which is known as causal conjunctivity) and that different bundles of causes can bring about an effect independently of one another on alternative causal routes (causal disjunctivity). Hypergraphs are particularly useful for representing causal structures in the vein of Mackie’s (1974) INUS theory of causation, and modern variants thereof (Baumgartner & Falk 2023).

The methods designed to trace causal complexity in data are configurational comparative methods (CCMs), such as cna (Baumgartner & Ambühl 2020) and QCA (Ragin 2008). Accordingly, the first argument of causalHyperGraph() is a character vector of CCM solution formulas in crisp-set (binary) or multi-value standard form (asf or csf). CCM solution formulas are conjunctions of biconditionals with minimized disjunctive normal forms (DNF) on the left-hand sides and single effects on the right-hand sides. Conjunction is expressed by "∗", disjunction by "+", negation by changing upper case into lower case letters and vice versa, conditional by "→", and biconditional by "↔". Examples are (A∗b + c*B ↔ D)∗(D + E ↔ F) or (A=2*B=4 + A=3*B=1 ↔ C=2)∗(C=2*D=3 + C=1*D=4 ↔ E=3).

If the hypergraphs drawn by causalHyperGraph() have crisp-set (or fuzzy-set) factors only, upper case "X" means X=1, lower case "x" stands for X=0, and "⋄" expresses that the value of the factor at the tail of the edge is negated. In case of hypergraphs with multi-value factors, the relevant values of the factors are displayed at the tails and heads of the directed edges. In all graphs, nodes whose exiting edges are joined by "•" form a conjunction, and the tails of edges with the same head node (so-called "colliders") constitute a disjunction.

The arguments show_formula, formula_font, and formula_spaces control the display of the solution formula below the graph. show_formula determines whether the formula is printed, and formula_font specifies a font for the formula. The argument formula_spaces identifies characters that are displayed with a space around them. For example, formula_spaces = c("+", "<->") displays "+" and "<->" with a space around them. formula_font and formula_spaces only have an effect if show_formula is set to its non-default value TRUE.
The argument \( n \) specifies the maximal number of graphs to render. If the number of graphs is larger than \( n \), only the first \( n \) graphs are drawn. By means of the argument \texttt{ask} the rendering of the graphs can be paused. If \texttt{ask=TRUE}, the user is asked to hit \texttt{<Return>} before a new graph is drawn. If \texttt{ask=FALSE}, all \( n \) graphs are drawn at once.

Formally, \texttt{causalHyperGraph()} returns a list of graphs of class “causalHyperGraph” produced using the \texttt{Diagrammer} package. Such a list contains one or more graphs.

The class “causalHyperGraph” has the following methods: \texttt{plot()} for rendering the graphs, \texttt{print()} for printing the solution formulas to the console and, optionally, graph rendering, \texttt{c()} for concatenating several “causalHyperGraph” objects, and \texttt{[]} and \texttt{subset()} for subsetting. By contrast, extraction of a single list element with \texttt{[[[]]} or \texttt{$$} does not return anything useful.

Hint: Use \texttt{length(x)} to query the number of graphs in an object of class “causalHyperGraph”.

Value

\texttt{causalHyperGraph()} returns a list of class “causalHyperGraph” containing one or several graphs.

References


See Also

\texttt{export_as_svg}, and the methods described in \texttt{plot.cna}.

Examples

```r
library(cna)  # required for randomAsf(), randomCsf(), and allCombs()

x <- "(A*B<->C)*(B+D<->E)"
causalHyperGraph(x)
chg(x)

# Input of length > 1
x <- c("(A*b+a*B<->C)*(C+f<->E)", "(A*B+a*b<->C)*(C+F<->E)"")
gr1 <- causalHyperGraph(x)
gr1
# Suppress plotting.
print(gr1, plot = FALSE)
```
# Outcomes can be negated.
chg("(A+B<->c)*(C+F<->E)")

# Negative outcomes that appear positively downstream are rendered
# with double negation in the resulting hypergraph.
chg("(A+B<->c)*(C+F<->E)")

# Random formula.
x <- randomCsf(6, n.asf = 2)
chg(x, show_formula = TRUE)
# Change the font of the formula.
chg(x, show_formula = TRUE, formula_font = "arial")
# Change the spacing.
chg(x, show_formula = TRUE, formula_spaces = c("+", "<->"))

# Multi-value formula.
x <- "((C=1xG=0 + T=1xA=0 + T=2xG=3 <-> P=1)\times(P=1xM=0 + F=1 <-> D=1))"
causalHyperGraph(x)

# Random multi-value formula with 3 outcomes.
x <- randomCsf(allCombs(c(3,3,3,3,3,3)), n.asf = 3)
gr2 <- causalHyperGraph(x)
gr2

# Random multi-value formula with a random number of outcomes.
y <- randomCsf(allCombs(c(3,4,3,5,3,4)))
gr3 <- chg(y, show_formula = TRUE)
gr3

# Concatenation.
gr4 <- c(gr1,gr2,gr3)
plot(gr4)

# Subsetting.
gr5 <- gr4[1:4]
plot(gr5)

# Longer factor names.
x <- paste("(Test1=1*Test2=3+Test3=2 <-> Out1=2)",
    "(Out1=1*TestN=5 <-> Out2=3)",
    "(TestN=4+TestK=1*Out2=1 <-> Out3=5)",
    sep = "*")
chg(x)
Usage

```r
export_as_svg(x, file, sep = "", verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `x`: A graph generated with `causalHyperGraph()`.
- `file`: Character vector specifying file names for the graphs in `x`, optionally with a path. The file names must not include the extension ".svg", which will be appended automatically. `file` can be of length 1 or `length(x)`. If `length(file)` < `length(x)`, the name(s) in `file` is (are) recycled to `length(x)` and adjusted with `make.unique()`.
- `sep`: Separator passed to `make.unique()`.
- `verbose`: Logical; if `TRUE` (default), additional information about the file names is printed in the console. If `FALSE`, no information at all is printed.

Details

Although `causalHyperGraph()` optimizes the placement of the nodes and edges (using `Diagrammer`) as much as possible, the resulting graph may still need manual adjustments to enhance its readability. In case of multi-value graphs, for example, factor values may be packed too closely or even printed on top of each other, calling for manual disentangling. Once the graphs have been exported via `export_as_svg()` such adjustments can be made with any svg software, such as Inkscape, Adobe Illustrator, or Apache Batik. Moreover, svg files can easily be converted to pdf or other formats.

Value

Returns the names of the generated file(s) invisibly.

See Also

`causalHyperGraph`, and the methods `plot.cna`.

Examples

```r
library(cna) # required for randomCsf() and allCombs()

# Manual crisp-set example.
x <- "(X+Y<->S)*(D+s*B<->E)*(A+S*B<->C)*(C+E<->F)"
gr1 <- causalHyperGraph(x)
export_as_svg(gr1, file.path(tempdir(), "csGraph"))

# Random multi-value example.
y <- randomCsf(allCombs(c(3,4,3,5,3,4)))
gr2 <- chg(y)
export_as_svg(gr2, file.path(tempdir(), "mvGraph"))

file.remove(file.path(tempdir(), c("csGraph.svg", "mvGraph.svg")))
```
plot.cna

Create hypergraphs from solution objects of \texttt{cna()} and related functions

\textbf{Description}

These \texttt{plot()} methods draw causal hypergraphs from the solution formulas included in the objects of the following classes from package \texttt{cna}:

- class “cna”, the output of \texttt{cna()};
- class “condTbl”, the output of \texttt{condTbl()}, \texttt{csf()}, \texttt{asf()} and \texttt{msc()};
- class “condList”, the output of \texttt{condition()}. 

\textbf{Usage}

```r
## S3 method for class 'condTbl'
plot(x, outcome = NULL, n = 10, ask = nrow(x) > 1, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cna'
plot(x, what = c("csf", "asf", "msc"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'condList'
plot(x, ...)
```

\textbf{Arguments}

- \texttt{x} An object of an appropriate class.
- \texttt{outcome} Character vector of factor names. Only solutions with one of these factors as outcome will be plotted. If \texttt{NULL} (default), all solutions are plotted.
- \texttt{n} Positive integer; specifies the maximal number of graphs to render.
- \texttt{ask} Logical; if \texttt{TRUE}, the user is asked to hit \texttt{<Return>} before a new graph is drawn.
- \texttt{...} Additional arguments in \texttt{plot.condTbl()} are passed to \texttt{causalHyperGraph()}, in particular \texttt{show_formula}. Additional arguments in \texttt{plot.cna()} and \texttt{plot.condition()} are passed to \texttt{plot.condTbl()}, e.g. \texttt{n}, \texttt{outcome}, \texttt{ask}.
- \texttt{what} One of "csf" (default), "asf", "msc", determining which type of solution to extract from the “cna” object.

\textbf{Value}

These \texttt{plot()} methods return an object of class “causalHyperGraph”.
Examples

```r
library(cna)

ana <- cna(d.educate)
pl <- plot(asf(ana))
pl

plot(csf(ana))
plot(csf(ana), ask = FALSE)

plot(ana)
plot(ana, show_formula = TRUE)
plot(ana, what = "msc", n = 5)

plot(msc(ana), outcome = "E")
plot(ana, what = "msc", outcome = "E") # same as previous
```
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