

# Package ‘strategicplayers’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Strategic Players

**Version** 1.1

**Date** 2024-02-10

**Author** Miles Ott

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**Description** Identifies individuals in a social network who should be the intervention subjects for a network intervention in which you have a group of targets, a group of avoiders, and a group that is neither.

**License** GPL-3

**RoxygenNote** 5.0.1

**NeedsCompilation** no

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strategicplayers-package  
*Strategic Players*

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## Description

Identifies individuals in a social network who should be the intervention subjects for a network intervention in which you have a group of targets, a group of avoiders, and a group that is neither.

**Details**

The DESCRIPTION file:

```
Package:      strategicplayers
Type:         Package
Title:        Strategic Players
Version:      1.1
Date:         2024-02-10
Author:       Miles Ott
Maintainer:   Miles Ott <miles_ott@alumni.brown.edu>
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License:      GPL-3
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```

Index of help topics:

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sp                sp
strategicplayers-package
                  Strategic Players
```

use the sp function to get a list of strategic players indicies

**Author(s)**

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**References**

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6959850/>

**Examples**

```
#I am commenting this all out so that the package won't require sna any more :)

#require(sna)

#generate a bernoulli random network on 20 nodes
#network<-rgraph(20, tprob=.2)

#get the geodesic distances of the network
#geo<-geodist(network)[2]$gdist

#defining the target group
#targets<-1:10
```

```

#defining the avoidance group
#avoids<-11:14

#defining the theta parameter
#theta<-.8

#find sp set of size 4
#spset<-sp(4, geo, targets, avoids, theta, n.loops=100)
#spset

#calculates distance metric for spset
#distance(geo, targets, avoids, theta, spset)

#plot the network with the strategic player set highlighted in yellow

#colors<-rep("white", 20)
#colors[targets]<-"green"
#colors[avoids]<-"red"
#colors[spset]<-"yellow"
#par(mar=c(1,1,1,1))
#gplot(network, vertex.col=colors,
#usearrows=FALSE, edge.col="grey",
#vertex.border="grey", vertex.cex=1.7, pad=0, label=1:dim(network)[1])

```

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distance

*distance*


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### Description

Takes in the geodesic distances, targets, avoiders, a parameter that prioritizes avoiding vs targeting, and the current players and returns the strategic players distance metric

### Usage

```
distance(gd, targets, avoiders, theta, players)
```

### Arguments

gd	a matrix of geodesic distances for the network of interest
targets	a vector of indices of the people you want to spread the intervention to
avoiders	a vector of indices of the people you don't want to spread the intervention to
theta	a number between 0 and 1 which weights the distance metric, 1 only prioritizes closeness to targets, 0 only prioritizes maximizing distance from avoiders
players	the indices of people who you have chosen for the intervention (a subset of targets)

**Value**

returns the distance metric for strategic players, which we want to maximize

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sp

sp

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**Description**

Takes in the number of intervention subjects you wish to identify, geodesic distances, targets, avoiders, and a parameter that prioritizes avoiding vs targetting, and returns the indices of the strategic players

**Usage**

```
sp(n.players, gd, targets, avoiders, theta = 0.5, n.loops = 1000)
```

**Arguments**

n.players	the number of intervention subjects you wish to identify
gd	a matrix of geodesic distances for the network of interest
targets	a vector of indices of the people you want to spread the intervention to
avoiders	a vector of indices of the people you don't want to spread the intervention to
theta	a number between 0 and 1 which weights the distance metric, 1 only prioritizes closeness to targets, 0 only prioritizes maximizing distance from avoiders. Any number between 0 and 1 will be a compromise of these two goals.
n.loops	the number of loops to run, the more loops you run the more likely you are to identify the optimal set of strategic players

**Value**

returns the indices for strategic players

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