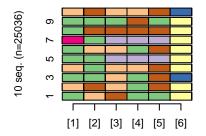
TraMineR.

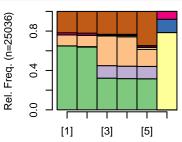
```
library(TraMineR)
## TraMineR stable version 2.2-6 (Built: 2023-02-03)
## Website: http://traminer.unige.ch
## Please type 'citation("TraMineR")' for citation information.
library(tidyverse)
## -- Attaching packages ------ tidyverse 1.3.2 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.6
                      v purrr
                              0.3.5
## v tibble 3.1.8
                      v dplyr
                              1.0.10
## v tidyr 1.2.1
                      v stringr 1.4.1
                   v forcats 0.5.2
## v readr
          2.1.3
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()
                   masks stats::lag()
library(cluster)
tinderMessagesDf <- read.csv("Datasets/Sequential Data - Tinder messages/messages.db.csv")
Make a sequence for each conversationid made of each message.type
tinderMessagesSeq <- tinderMessagesDf %>%
   group_by(conversationid) %>%
   summarise(seq = paste(tail(message.type, 6), collapse = ","))
traminerSeq <- seqdef(tinderMessagesSeq$seq, stsep = ",")</pre>
   [>] found missing values ('NA') in sequence data
   [>] preparing 25036 sequences
##
   [>] coding void elements with '%' and missing values with '*'
##
   [>] 7 distinct states appear in the data:
##
##
       1 = aff.nor
       2 = aff.off
##
       3 = chunk
##
       4 = end
##
       5 = phone
##
##
       6 = piss.off
##
       7 = questn
   [>] state coding:
```

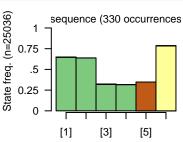
```
[alphabet]
                       [label]
                                 [long label]
##
          aff.nor
##
                        aff.nor
                                  aff.nor
##
        2
           aff.off
                        aff.off
                                  aff.off
           chunk
                        chunk
                                  chunk
##
        3
##
           end
                        end
                                  end
                        phone
##
           phone
                                  phone
           piss.off
                        piss.off piss.off
##
##
           questn
                        questn
                                  questn
    [>] 25036 sequences in the data set
##
    [>] min/max sequence length: 2/6
```

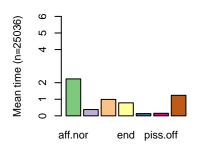
Visualize the sequences

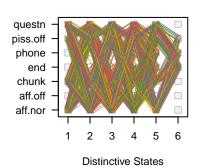
```
# Interesting to disable borders with border = NA too
par(mfrow = c(2, 3))
seqplot(traminerSeq, type = "i", with.legend = FALSE)
seqplot(traminerSeq, type = "d", with.legend = FALSE)
seqplot(traminerSeq, type = "ms", with.legend = FALSE)
seqplot(traminerSeq, type = "mt", with.legend = FALSE)
seqplot(traminerSeq, type = "pc", with.legend = FALSE)
seqlegend(traminerSeq)
```







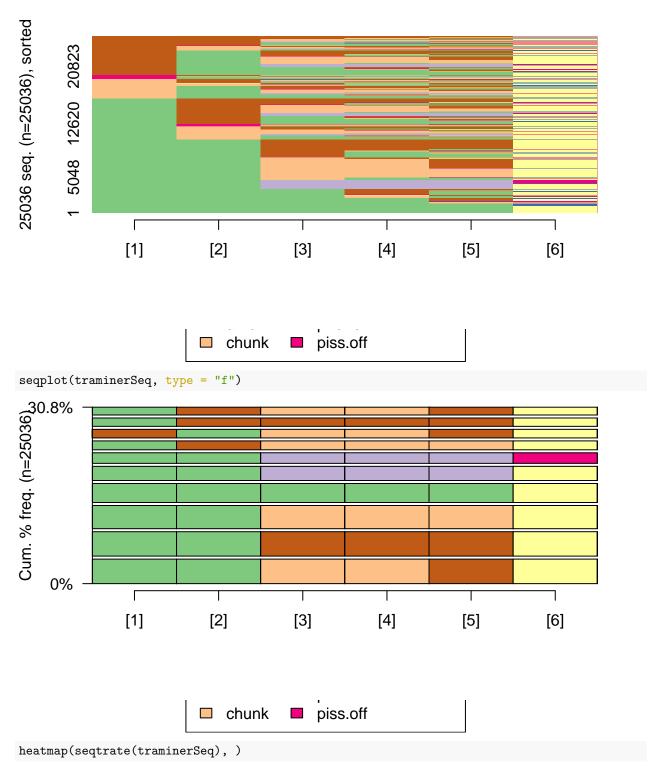




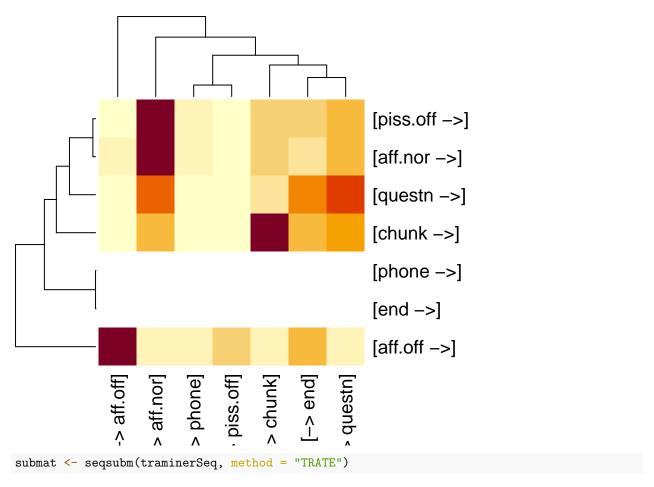
n = 25036



Do not run this with httgpd
sedIplot(traminerSed, sorty = "from.s

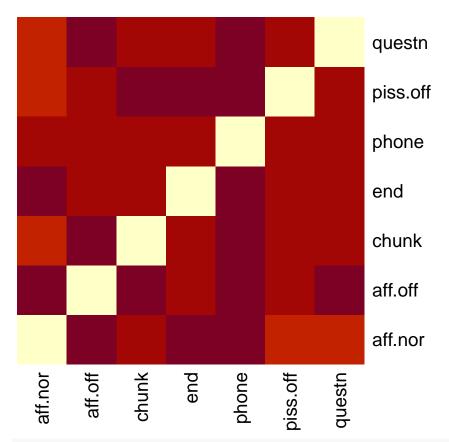


[>] computing transition probabilities for states aff.nor/aff.off/chunk/end/phone/piss.off/questn .



[>] creating substitution-cost matrix using transition rates ...

[>] computing transition probabilities for states aff.nor/aff.off/chunk/end/phone/piss.off/questn .
Make a heatmap
heatmap(submat, Rowv = NA, Colv = NA,)



```
submat
```

```
##
             aff.nor aff.off
                                 chunk
                                            end
                                                   phone piss.off
## aff.nor 0.000000 1.963282 1.678562 1.895833 1.964680 1.532790 1.529460
## aff.off 1.963282 0.000000 1.986610 1.815936 1.991485 1.823746 1.977936
## chunk
            1.678562 1.986610 0.000000 1.841016 1.982537 1.842879 1.713964
            1.895833 1.815936 1.841016 0.000000 2.000000 1.876570 1.745137
## end
## phone
            1.964680 1.991485 1.982537 2.000000 0.000000 1.959039 1.972711
## piss.off 1.532790 1.823746 1.842879 1.876570 1.959039 0.000000 1.802174
## questn
            1.529460 1.977936 1.713964 1.745137 1.972711 1.802174 0.000000
sampleSeq <- seqdef(sample(tinderMessagesSeq$seq, size = 2500), stsep = ",")</pre>
```

- ## [>] found missing values ('NA') in sequence data
- ## [>] preparing 2500 sequences
- ## [>] coding void elements with '%' and missing values with '*'
- ## [>] 7 distinct states appear in the data:
- ## 1 = aff.nor
- ## 2 = aff.off
- ## 3 = chunk
- ## 4 = end
- ## 5 = phone
- ## 6 = piss.off

```
7 = questn
##
##
    [>] state coding:
##
          [alphabet]
                       [label]
                                [long label]
        1 aff.nor
                        aff.nor aff.nor
##
        2 aff.off
                        aff.off aff.off
##
           chunk
                        chunk
##
                                 chunk
                        end
                                 end
##
           end
##
           phone
                        phone
                                 phone
                        piss.off piss.off
##
          piss.off
##
        7
           questn
                        questn
                                 questn
##
    [>] 2500 sequences in the data set
    [>] min/max sequence length: 2/6
# Use traminer to cluster the sequences
library(cluster)
dist.om1 <- seqdist(sampleSeq, method = "OM", indel = 1, sm = "TRATE")</pre>
    [>] 2500 sequences with 7 distinct states
##
    [>] Computing sm with seqcost using TRATE
##
    [>] creating substitution-cost matrix using transition rates ...
    [>] computing transition probabilities for states aff.nor/aff.off/chunk/end/phone/piss.off/questn .
##
    [>] 490 distinct sequences
##
    [>] min/max sequence lengths: 2/6
##
    [>] computing distances using the OM metric
    [>] elapsed time: 0.232 secs
clusterward1 <- agnes(dist.om1, diss = TRUE, method = "ward")</pre>
# plot(clusterward1, which.plot = 2)
cl1.4 <- cutree(clusterward1, k = 4)</pre>
cl1.4fac <- factor(cl1.4, labels = paste("Type", 1:4))</pre>
```

