**Nucleon resonance structure from the studies of space- and timelike electroexcitation amplitudes**

The spectrum and structure of nucleon resonances (N\*), as revealed via N\* electroexcitation amplitudes, provide unique information on the many facets of strongly coupled QCD (sQCD) regime. These amplitudes give insight into sQCD dynamics underlying the generation of a variety of nucleon resonances having different structural features. Exploration of excited nucleon structure in the spacelike region (q2<0) through exclusive meson electroproduction at CLAS at JLab advances our knowledge of N\* electroexcitation amplitudes. Analyses of these quantities within continuum Schwinger methods shed light on emergence of hadron mass and the N\* structure from the QCD Lagrangian. Although the transition amplitudes from CLAS will be the focus of this talk, we shall also touch upon the complementary timelike region (q2>0), such as HADES at GSI. Spanning across the spacelike (CLAS) and timelike (HADES) in q2 will further extend insight into the structure of the excited states of the nucleon in the range of distances where the transition from interplay between meson-baryon and quark degrees freedom to dominance of three quark contributions is expected. Progress in extraction of the resonance excitation amplitudes by virtual photons in space- and timelike regions requires a robust multi-channel analysis. The same nucleon resonance must be found in different reaction channels with the same electroexcitation amplitudes and Q2 independent mass hadronic decay widths. Many nucleon resonances have recently been established in the analyses of the CLAS KY photoproduction data as well as in photo- and electroproduction p+p-p data. For a global multi-channel analyses of the CLAS and CLAS12 data in the N\* region, especially for invariant masses of the final hadrons W>1.6 GeV, precise information on the pN → ppN, pN → KY reaction are needed to account for the final state interactions (FSI). The data from the upcoming E45 experiment at J-PARC (130x the world’s data for the πN → ππN reaction), moreover, will advance our knowledge on amplitudes of the aforementioned reaction.