Package: RNeXML (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Semantically Rich I/O for the 'NeXML' Format

Version 2.4.11

Description Provides access to phyloinformatic data in 'NeXML' format. The package should add new functionality to R such as the possibility to manipulate 'NeXML' objects in more various and refined way and compatibility with 'ape' objects.

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BugReports https://github.com/ropensci/RNeXML/issues

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`.cacheNextMethod` *Caches next method in the calling environment*

Description

If the calling environment does not have the next method to be invoked in the inheritance chain cached yet, this will find the next method (using `findNextMethod()`, and cache it in the calling environment such that a subsequent call to `methods::callNextMethod()` will find and use it.

Usage

```
.cacheNextMethod()
```

Details

As per the description, what this function does would normally already be done by invoking `methods::callNextMethod()`, so in theory this should be entirely redundant at best. However, `methods::addNextMethod()`, which is invoked by `callNextMethod()` if a next method isn't cached yet, is broken (errors out) if one of the classes in the signature name-clashes with a class defined in another package. Calling this function prior to `callNextMethod()` is meant to work around that.

.callGeneric *Calls the given generic with the given arguments*

Description

Calls the given generic with the given arguments, using the method whose signature matches the arguments.

Usage

```
.callGeneric(f, ..., .package = NULL)
```

Arguments

f	the generic, as a character string or a standardGeneric object
...	the arguments (named and/or unnamed) with which to call the matching method
.package	the package name for finding the generic (if f is a character string); by default the package is determined from the calling environment

Details

Uses methods::selectMethod() to find the matching method. In theory, this is at best wholly redundant with what standard S4 generics already do by themselves. However, the generics dispatch for S4 seems (at least currently) broken at least if the first argument in the signature is a class that name-clashes with a class defined in another package. In that case, whether the standard dispatch works correctly or not can depend on search() order, and can change within a session depending on the order in which packages are loaded.

Value

the value returned by the method

.methodWithNext *Saves the next method in the method meta data*

Description

Promotes the given method definition to an instance of MethodWithNext, thereby recording the next method in the nextMethod slot.

Usage

```
.methodWithNext(method, nextMethod, .cache = FALSE)
```

Arguments

method	the MethodDefinition object to promote
nextMethod	the MethodDefinition object to record as the next method
.cache	whether to cache the promoted method definition object (using methods::cacheMethod())

Value

an instance of MethodWithNext, which has the next method in the nextMethod slot

Note

MethodWithNext objects are normally returned by methods::addNextMethod(), but a constructor function for the class seems missing (or is undocumented?). This provides one.

.sigLabel *Create a label for a method signature*

Description

Creates a label for a signature mirroring the result of .sigLabel() in the methods package, which unfortunately does not export the function. This is needed, for example, for the excluded slot in the MethodWithNext class.

Usage

```
.sigLabel(signature)
```

Arguments

signature	the signature for which to create a label, as a vector or list of strings, or as an instance of signature.

Value

a character string

`add_basic_meta` *Add basic metadata*

Description

adds Dublin Core metadata elements to (top-level) nexml

Usage

```
add_basic_meta(
  title = NULL,
  description = NULL,
  creator = Sys.getenv("USER"),
  pubdate = NULL,
  rights = "CC0",
  publisher = NULL,
  citation = NULL,
  nexml = new("nexml")
)
```

Arguments

`title`	A title for the dataset
`description`	a description of the dataset
`creator`	name of the data creator. Can be a string or R person object
`pubdate`	publication date. Default is current date.
`rights`	the intellectual property rights associated with the data. The default is Creative Commons Zero (CC0) public domain declaration, compatible with all other licenses and appropriate for deposition into the Dryad or figshare repositories. CC0 is also recommended by the Panton Principles. Alternatively, any other plain text string can be added and will be provided as the content attribute to the dc:rights property.
`publisher`	the publisher of the dataset. Usually where a user may go to find the canonical copy of the dataset: could be a repository, journal, or academic institution.
`citation`	a citation associated with the data. Usually an academic journal article that indicates how the data should be cited in an academic context. Multiple citations can be included here. citation can be a plain text object, but is preferably an R `citation` or `bibentry` object (which can include multiple citations. See examples
`nexml`	a nexml object to which metadata should be added. A new nexml object will be created if none exists.

Details

add_basic_meta() is just a wrapper for add_meta to make it easy to provide generic metadata without explicitly providing the namespace. For instance, add_basic_meta(title="My title", description="a description") is identical to: add_meta(list(meta("dc:title", "My title"), meta("dc:description", "a description"))) Most function arguments are mapped directly to the Dublin Core terms of the same name, with the exception of rights, which by default maps to the Creative Commons namespace when using CC0 license.

Value

an updated nexml object

See Also

add_trees add_characters add_meta

Examples

```
nex <- add_basic_meta(title = "My test title",
             description = "A description of my test",
             creator = "Carl Boettiger <cboettig@gmail.com>",
             publisher = "unpublished data",
             pubdate = "2012-04-01")

 ## Adding citation to an R package:
 nexml <- add_basic_meta(citation=citation("ape"))
## Not run:
 ## Use knitcitations package to add a citation by DOI:
 library(knitcitations)
 nexml <- add_basic_meta(citation = bib_metadata("10.2307/2408428"))

## End(Not run)
```

---

add_characters *Add character data to a nexml object*

Description

Add character data to a nexml object

Usage

```
add_characters(x, nexml = new("nexml"), append_to_existing_otus = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	character data, in which character traits labels are column names and taxon labels are row names. x can be in matrix or data.frame format.
nexml	a nexml object, if appending character table to an existing nexml object. If omitted will initiate a new nexml object.
append_to_existing_otus	logical. If TRUE, will add any new taxa (taxa not matching any existing otus block) to the existing (first) otus block. Otherwise (default), a new otus block is created, even though it may contain duplicate taxa to those already present. While FALSE is the safe option, TRUE may be appropriate when building nexml files from scratch with both characters and trees.

---

add_meta *Add metadata to a nexml file*

Description

Add metadata to a nexml file

Usage

```
add_meta(
  meta,
  nexml = new("nexml"),
  level = c("nexml", "otus", "trees", "characters"),
  namespaces = NULL,
  i = 1,
  at_id = NULL
)
```

Arguments

meta	a meta S4 object, e.g. ouput of the function meta, or a list of these meta objects
nexml	(S4) object
level	the level at which the metadata annotation should be added.
namespaces	named character string for any additional namespaces that should be defined.
i	for otus, trees, characters: if there are multiple such blocks, which one should be annotated? Default is first/only block.
at_id	the id of the element to be annotated. Optional, advanced use only.

Value

the updated nexml object

See Also

meta add_trees add_characters add_basic_meta

Examples

```
## Create a new nexml object with a single metadata element:
modified <- meta(property = "prism:modificationDate", content = "2013-10-04")
nex <- add_meta(modified) # Note: 'prism' is defined in nexml_namespaces by default.

## Write multiple metadata elements, including a new namespace:
website <- meta(href = "http://carlboettiger.info",
                rel = "foaf:homepage")              # meta can be link-style metadata
nex <- add_meta(list(modified,  website),
                namespaces = c(foaf = "http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/"))

## Append more metadata, and specify a level:
history <- meta(property = "skos:historyNote",
             content = "Mapped from the bird.orders data in the ape package using RNeXML")
data(bird.orders)
nex <- add_trees(bird.orders) # need to have created a trees block first
nex <- add_meta(history,
                nexml = nex,
                level = "trees",
                namespaces = c(skos = "http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#"))
```

---

add_namespaces *Add namespaces*

Description

Add namespaces and their prefixes as a named vector of URIs, with the names being the prefixes. Namespaces have most relevance for meta objects' `rel` and `property`, and for embedded XML literals.

Usage

```
add_namespaces(namespaces, nexml = new("nexml"))
```

Arguments

`namespaces`	a named character vector of namespaces
`nexml`	a nexml object. will create a new one if none is given.

Details

The implementation attempts to avoid duplication, currently using the prefix. I.e., namespaces with prefixes already defined will not get added. Namespaces needed by the NeXML format, and for commonly used metadata terms, are already included by default, see `get_namespaces()`.

Value

a nexml object with updated namespaces

Note

Often a user won't call this directly, but instead provide the namespace(s) through `add_meta()`.

See Also

`meta()` `add_meta()` `get_namespaces()`

Examples

```
## Write multiple metadata elements, including a new namespace:
website <- meta(href = "http://carlboettiger.info",
                rel = "foaf:homepage")     # meta can be link-style metadata
modified <- meta(property = "prism:modificationDate",
                 content = "2013-10-04")
nex <- add_meta(list(modified,  website),
                namespaces = c(foaf = "http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/"))
                # prism prefix already included by default

## Add namespace "by hand" before adding meta:
nex <- add_namespaces(c(skos = "http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#"),
                      nexml = nex)
history <- meta(property = "skos:historyNote",
             content = "Mapped from the bird.orders data in the ape package using RNeXML")
nex <- add_meta(history, nexml = nex)
```

`add_trees` *add_trees*

Description

add_trees

Usage

```
add_trees(phy, nexml = new("nexml"), append_to_existing_otus = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`phy`	a phylo object, multiPhylo object, or list of multiPhylo to be added to the nexml
`nexml`	a nexml object to which we should append this phylo. By default, a new nexml object will be created.
`append_to_existing_otus`	logical, indicating if we should make a new OTU block (default) or append to the existing one.

Value

a nexml object containing the phy in nexml format.

`Annotated-class` *Class of objects that have metadata as lists of meta elements*

Description

Class of objects that have metadata as lists of meta elements

Slots

`meta` list of `meta` objects

`about` for RDF extraction, the identifier for the resource that this object is about

---

`c,meta-method` *Concatenate meta elements into a ListOfmeta*

Description

Concatenate meta elements into a ListOfmeta

Concatenate ListOfmeta elements into a flat ListOfmeta

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'meta'
c(x, ..., recursive = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'ListOfmeta'
c(x, ..., recursive = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x, ...`	`meta` and `ListOfmeta` elements to be concatenated, see `meta`
`recursive`	logical, if 'recursive=TRUE', the function recursively descends through lists and combines their elements into a flat vector. This method does not support `recursive=FALSE`, use list instead.

Value

a ListOfmeta object containing a flat list of meta elements.

Examples

```
c(meta(content="example", property="dc:title"),
  meta(content="Carl", property="dc:creator"))
metalist <- c(meta(content="example", property="dc:title"),
              meta(content="Carl", property="dc:creator"))
out <- c(metalist, metalist)
out <- c(metalist, meta(content="a", property="b"))
```

---

c,nexml-method *Concatenate nexml files*

Description

Concatenate nexml files

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'nexml'
c(x, ..., recursive = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x, ...	nexml objects to be concatenated, e.g. from write.nexml or read.nexml. Must have unique ids on all elements
recursive	logical. If 'recursive = TRUE', the function recursively descends through lists (and pairlists) combining all their elements into a vector. (Not implemented).

Value

a concatenated nexml file

Examples

```
## Not run:
f1 <- system.file("examples", "trees.xml", package="RNeXML")
f2 <- system.file("examples", "comp_analysis.xml", package="RNeXML")
nex1 <- read.nexml(f1)
nex2 <- read.nexml(f2)
nex <- c(nex1, nex2)

## End(Not run)
```

charzero_as_empty *Treats zero-length character vectors as empty strings*

Description

If the argument is a zero-length character vector (character(0)), returns an empty string (which is a character vector of length 1). Otherwise passes through the argument.

Usage

```
charzero_as_empty(x)
```

Arguments

x	the object to be tested for zero-length character vector

Value

an empty string if x is a character vector of length zero, and x otherwise

coalesce_ *Front-end to dplyr::coalesce to deal with NULL vectors*

Description

Replaces any NULL argument with a vector of NA, and casts every vector to the same type as the last vector. After that, calls dplyr::coalesce().

Usage

```
coalesce_(...)
```

Arguments

...	the vectors to coalesce on NA

Value

a vector of the same type and length as the last argument

See Also

dplyr::coalesce()

expand_prefix *Expand namespace-prefixed string*

Description

Substitutes the namespace prefix in the input vector of strings with the corresponding namespaces.

Usage

```
expand_prefix(x, namespaces = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	a character vector of potentially namespace-prefixed strings
namespaces	a named vector of namespaces, with namespace prefixes being the names. A "base" namespace with an empty name can be included. If not provided, or if empty, the input vector is returned as is.

Details

Namespace prefixes are expected to be separated by one or more semicolons. Prefixes that cannot be matched to the vector of namespaces will be left as is. For strings that do not have a namespace prefix, the vector of namespaces can contain a base namespace, identified as not having a name, with which these strings will be expanded.

Value

a character vector, of the same length as the input vector

Examples

```
uris <- c("cc:license", "dc:title")
ns <- c(dc = "http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/",
        dcterms = "http://purl.org/dc/terms/",
        dct = "http://purl.org/dc/terms/",
        cc = "http://creativecommons.org/ns#")
# expansion is vectorized
expand_prefix(uris, ns)

# strings with non-matching or no prefix are left as is
uris <- c(uris, "my:title", "title")
expand_prefix(uris, ns)

# NAs in the input list become NA in the output
uris <- c(uris, NA)
expand_prefix(uris, ns)

# can include a "base" (unnamed) namespace for expanding unprefixed strings
ns <- c(ns, "//local/")
```

```
xuris <- expand_prefix(uris, ns)
xuris
xuris[uris == "title"] == paste0("//local/", uris[uris == "title"])

# different prefixes may expand to the same result
expand_prefix("dcterms:modified", ns) == expand_prefix("dct:modified", ns)

# or they may result in different expansions
expand_prefix("dc:title", ns) != expand_prefix("dcterms:title", ns)
```

`findNextMethod` *Finds the method that callNextMethod() should chain to*

Description

Attempts to find the "next" method in the inheritance chain. This would (ideally) be the method that `methods::callNextMethod()` would chain to, as a result of the method `methods::addNextMethod()` would find (and return in the `nextMethod` slot of the `MethodWithNext` object). Hence, in theory one shouldn't ever need this, but unfortunately `addNextMethod()` is broken (and errors out) if one of the classes in the signature name-clashes with an S4 class defined in another package that is loaded.

Usage

```
findNextMethod(method, f = NULL, envir = topenv())
```

Arguments

`method`	`MethodDefinition`, the method for which to find the next method
`f`	`standardGeneric`, the standard generic for which to find the next method. By default this will be obtained from `method`.
`envir`	the environment in which to find the method

Details

The next method will be determined by the S4 inheritance chain. However, this function will walk only the inheritance chain of those arguments in the signature that are defined in the package of the generic method from which this function was invoked (directly or indirectly). If there are no such parameters in the signature, or if there is more than one, finding the next method is handed off to `methods::addNextMethod()`.

Value

a `MethodDefinition` object that is the next method in the chain by inheritance

Note

In theory a class name clash between packages shouldn't be a problem because class names can be namespaced, and the `MethodDefinition` object passed to `addNextMethod()` has all the necessary namespace information. Hopefully, at some point this gets fixed in R, and then we don't need this anymore.

---

flatten_multiphylo *Flatten a multiphylo object*

Description

Flatten a multiphylo object

Usage

```
flatten_multiphylo(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	a list of multiphylo objects

Details

NeXML has the concept of multiple `<trees>` nodes, each with multiple child `<tree>` nodes. This maps naturally to a list of multiphylo objects. Sometimes this hierarchy conveys important structural information, so it is not discarded by default. Occasionally it is useful to flatten the structure though, hence this function. Note that this discards the original structure, and the nexml file must be parsed again to recover it.

---

get_all_meta *Get flattened list of meta annotations*

Description

Collects recursively (in the case of nested meta annotations) all meta object annotations for the given object, and returns the result as a flat list.

Usage

```
get_all_meta(annotated)
```

Arguments

`annotated`	the object from which to extract meta object annotations

Details

Does not check that the input object can actually have meta annotations. An invalid slot error will be generated if it can't.

Value

a flat list of `meta` objects

`get_characters` *Get character data.frame from nexml*

Description

Get character data.frame from nexml

Usage

```
get_characters(
  nex,
  rownames_as_col = FALSE,
  otu_id = FALSE,
  otus_id = FALSE,
  include_state_types = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`nex`	a nexml object
`rownames_as_col`	option to return character matrix rownames (with taxon ids) as it's own column in the data.frame. Default is FALSE for compatibility with geiger and similar packages.
`otu_id`	logical, default FALSE. return a column with the otu id (for joining with otu metadata, etc)
`otus_id`	logical, default FALSE. return a column with the otus block id (for joining with otu metadata, etc)
`include_state_types`	logical, default FALSE. whether to also return a matrix of state types (with values standard, polymorphic, and uncertain)

Details

RNeXML will attempt to return the matrix using the NeXML taxon (otu) labels to name the rows and the NeXML char labels to name the traits (columns). If these are unavailable or not unique, the NeXML id values for the otus or traits will be used instead.

Value

the character matrix as a data.frame, or if `include_state_types` is TRUE a list of two elements, `characters` as the character matrix, and `state_types` as a matrix of state types. Both matrices will be in the same ordering of rows and columns.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# A simple example with a discrete and a continous trait
f <- system.file("examples", "comp_analysis.xml", package="RNeXML")
nex <- read.nexml(f)
get_characters(nex)

# A more complex example -- currently ignores sequence-type characters
f <- system.file("examples", "characters.xml", package="RNeXML")
nex <- read.nexml(f)
get_characters(nex)

# if polymorphic or uncertain states need special treatment, request state
# types to be returned as well:
f <- system.file("examples", "ontotrace-result.xml", package="RNeXML")
nex <- read.nexml(f)
res <- get_characters(nex, include_state_types = TRUE)
row.has.p <- apply(res$state_types, 1,
                   function(x) any(x == "polymorphic", na.rm = TRUE))
col.has.p <- apply(res$state_types, 2,
                   function(x) any(x == "polymorphic", na.rm = TRUE))
res$characters[row.has.p, col.has.p, drop=FALSE] # polymorphic rows and cols
res$characters[!row.has.p, drop=FALSE] # drop taxa with polymorphic states
# replace polymorphic state symbols in matrix with '?'
m1 <- mapply(function(s, s.t) ifelse(s.t == "standard", s, "?"),
             res$characters, res$state_types)
row.names(m1) <- row.names(res$characters)
m1

## End(Not run)
```

---

get_characters_list *Extract the character matrix*

Description

Extract the character matrix

Usage

```
get_characters_list(nexml, rownames_as_col = FALSE)
```

Arguments

nexml	nexml object (e.g. from read.nexml)
rownames_as_col	option to return character matrix rownames (with taxon ids) as it's own column in the data.frame. Default is FALSE for compatibility with geiger and similar packages.

Value

the list of taxa

Examples

```
comp_analysis <- system.file("examples", "comp_analysis.xml", package="RNeXML")
nex <- nexml_read(comp_analysis)
get_characters_list(nex)
```

---

get_citation *Get citation from metadata*

Description

Extracts the citation annotation from the metadata annotation of thenexml object, and returns its value.

Usage

```
get_citation(nexml)
```

Arguments

nexml	a nexml object

Details

Currently the implementation looks for dcterms:bibliographicCitation annotations. (Note that these may be given with any prefix in the metadata so long as they expand to the same full property URIs.)

Value

the citation if the metadata provides one that is non-empty, and NA otherwise. If multiple non-empty annotations are found, only the first one is returned.

See Also

get_metadata_values()

get_flat_trees *get_flat_trees*

Description

extract a single multiPhylo object containing all trees in the nexml

Usage

```
get_flat_trees(nexml)
```

Arguments

nexml	a representation of the nexml object from which the data is to be retrieved

Details

Note that this method collapses any hierarchical structure that may have been present as multiple `trees` nodes in the original nexml (though such a feature is rarely used). To preserve that structure, use `get_trees` instead.

Value

a multiPhylo object (list of ape::phylo objects). See details.

See Also

`get_trees` `get_trees` `get_item`

Examples

```
comp_analysis <- system.file("examples", "comp_analysis.xml", package="RNeXML")
nex <- nexml_read(comp_analysis)
get_flat_trees(nex)
```

get_level *get_level*

Description

get a data.frame of attribute values of a given node

Usage

```
get_level(nex, level)
```

Arguments

nex	a nexml object
level	a character vector indicating the class of node, see details

Details

level should be a character vector giving the path to the specified node group. For instance, otus, characters, and trees are top-level blocks (e.g. child nodes of the root nexml block), and can be specified directly. To get metadata for all "char" elements from all characters blocks, you must specify that char nodes are child nodes to character nodes: e.g. get_level(nex, "characters/char"), or similarly for states: get_level(nex, characters/states).

The return object is a data frame whose columns are the attribute names of the elements specified. The column names match the attribute names except for "id" attribute, for which the column is renamed using the node itself. (Thus <otus id="os2"> would be rendered in a data.frame with column called "otus" instead of "id"). Additional columns are added for each parent element in the path; e.g. get_level(nex, "otus/otu") would include a column named "otus" with the id of each otus block. Even though the method always returns the data frame for all matching nodes in all blocks, these ids let you see which otu values came from which otus block. This is identical to the function call get_taxa(). Similarly, get_level(nex, "otus/otu/meta") would return additional columns 'otus' and also a column, 'otu', with the otu parent ids of each metadata block. (This is identical to a function call to get_metadata). This makes it easier to join data.frames as well, see examples

Value

Returns the attributes of specified class of nodes as a data.frame

---

get_license *Get license from metadata*

Description

Extracts the license annotation from the metadata annotation of thenexml object, and returns its value.

Usage

```
get_license(nexml)
```

Arguments

nexml	a nexml object

Details

Currently the implementation looks for cc:license and dc:rights annotations. (Note that these may be given with any prefix in the metadata so long as they expand to the same full property URIs.)

Value

the license if the metadata asserts one that is non-empty, and NA otherwise.If multiple non-empty annotations are found, only the first one is returned.

See Also

`get_metadata_values()`

`get_meta` *Extracts meta objects matching properties*

Description

Extracts the metadata annotations for the given property or properties, and returns the result as a list of `meta` objects.

Usage

```
get_meta(nexml, annotated = NULL, props)
```

Arguments

`nexml`	a nexml object
`annotated`	the nexml component object from which to obtain metadata annotations, or a list of such objects. Defaults to the nexml object itself.
`props`	a character vector of property names for which to extract metadata annotations

Details

For matching property identifiers (i.e., URIs), prefixes in the input list as well as in the `annotated` object will be expanded using the namespaces of the `nexml` object. Names in the returned list are mapped to the (possibly prefixed) form in the input list. The resulting list is flat, and hence does not retain the nesting hierarchy in the object's annotation.

Value

a named list of the matching meta objects

get_metadata *get_metadata*

Description

get_metadata

Usage

```
get_metadata(nexml, level = "nexml", simplify = TRUE)
```

Arguments

nexml	a nexml object
level	the name of the level of element desired, see details
simplify	logical, see Details

Details

'level' should be either the name of a child element of a NeXML document (e.g. "otu", "characters"), or a path to the desired element, e.g. 'trees/tree' will return the metadata for all phylogenies in all trees blocks.

If a metadata element has other metadata elements nested within it, the nested metadata are returned as well. A column "Meta" will contain the IDs consolidated from the type-specific LiteralMeta and ResourceMeta columns, and IDs are generated for meta elements that have nested elements but do not have an ID ("blank nodes"). A column "meta" contains the IDs of the parent meta elements for nested ones. This means that the resulting table can be self-joined on those columns.

If `simplify` is `FALSE`, the type-specific "LiteralMeta" and "ResourceMeta" columns will be retained even if a consolidated "Meta" column is present. Otherwise, only the consolidated column will be included in the result. Also, if `simplify` is `TRUE` the values for "property" (LiteralMeta) and "rel" (ResourceMeta) will be consolidated to "property", and "rel" will be removed from the result.

Value

the requested metadata as a data.frame. Additional columns indicate the parent element of the return value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
comp_analysis <- system.file("examples", "primates.xml", package="RNeXML")
nex <- nexml_read(comp_analysis)
get_metadata(nex)
get_metadata(nex, "otus/otu")

## End(Not run)
```

get_metadata_values *Get the value(s) for metadata*

Description

Extracts the values from the metadata annotations for the given property or properties, and returns the result.

Usage

```
get_metadata_values(nexml, annotated = NULL, props)
```

Arguments

nexml	a nexml object
annotated	the nexml component object from which to obtain metadata annotations, defaults to the nexml object itself
props	a character vector of property names for which to extract metadata annotations

Details

For matching property identifiers (i.e., URIs), prefixes in the input list as well as in the annotated object will be expanded using the namespaces of the nexml object. Names in the returned vector are mapped to the (possibly prefixed) form in the input list.

Value

a named character vector, giving the values and names being the property names

get_namespaces *get namespaces*

Description

get namespaces

Usage

```
get_namespaces(nexml)
```

Arguments

nexml	a nexml object

Value

a named character vector providing the URLs defining each of the namespaces used in the nexml file. Names correspond to the prefix abbreviations of the namespaces.

Examples

```
comp_analysis <- system.file("examples", "comp_analysis.xml", package="RNeXML")
nex <- nexml_read(comp_analysis)
get_namespaces(nex)
```

---

get_rdf *Extract rdf-xml from a NeXML file*

Description

Extract rdf-xml from a NeXML file

Usage

```
get_rdf(file)
```

Arguments

file	the name of a nexml file, or otherwise a nexml object.

Value

an RDF-XML object (XMLInternalDocument). This can be manipulated with tools from the XML R package, or converted into a triplestore for use with SPARQL queries from the rdflib R package.

---

get_taxa *get_taxa*

Description

Retrieve names of all species/otus otus (operational taxonomic units) included in the nexml

Usage

```
get_taxa(nexml)
```

Arguments

nexml	a nexml object

Value

the list of taxa

See Also

get_item

Examples

```
comp_analysis <- system.file("examples", "comp_analysis.xml", package="RNeXML")
nex <- nexml_read(comp_analysis)
get_taxa(nex)
```

`get_taxa_list` *get_taxa_list*

Description

Retrieve names of all species/otus otus (operational taxonomic units) included in the nexml

Usage

```
get_taxa_list(nexml)
```

Arguments

`nexml`	a nexml object

Value

the list of taxa

See Also

get_item

get_trees *extract a phylogenetic tree from the nexml*

Description

extract a phylogenetic tree from the nexml

Usage

```
get_trees(nexml)
```

Arguments

nexml	a representation of the nexml object from which the data is to be retrieved

Value

an ape::phylo tree, if only one tree is represented. Otherwise returns a list of lists of multiphylo trees. To consistently receive the list of lists format (preserving the hierarchical nature of the nexml), use get_trees_list instead.

See Also

get_trees get_flat_trees get_item

Examples

```
comp_analysis <- system.file("examples", "comp_analysis.xml", package="RNeXML")
nex <- nexml_read(comp_analysis)
get_trees(nex)
```

get_trees_list *extract all phylogenetic trees in ape format*

Description

extract all phylogenetic trees in ape format

Usage

```
get_trees_list(nexml)
```

Arguments

nexml	a representation of the nexml object from which the data is to be retrieved

Value

returns a list of lists of multiphylo trees, even if all trees are in the same `trees` node (and hence the outer list will be of length

1. or if there is only a single tree (and hence the inner list will also be of length 1. This ensures a consistent return type regardless of the number of trees present in the nexml file, and also preserves any grouping of trees.

See Also

`get_trees` `get_flat_trees` `get_item`

Examples

```
comp_analysis <- system.file("examples", "comp_analysis.xml", package="RNeXML")
nex <- nexml_read(comp_analysis)
get_trees_list(nex)
```

---

lcapply *Compact list then lapply*

Description

Compacts the list (i.e., removes NULL objects), then calls `lapply()` on the result with the remaining parameters.

Usage

```
lcapply(X, ...)
```

Arguments

`X`	the list object
`...`	remaining arguments to `lapply()`

`meta` *Constructor function for metadata nodes*

Description

Constructor function for metadata nodes

Usage

```
meta(
  property = NULL,
  content = NULL,
  rel = NULL,
  href = NULL,
  datatype = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  children = list()
)
```

Arguments

`property`	specify the ontological definition together with it's namespace, e.g. dc:title
`content`	content of the metadata field
`rel`	Ontological definition of the reference provided in href
`href`	A link to some reference
`datatype`	optional RDFa field
`id`	optional id element (otherwise id will be automatically generated).
`type`	optional xsi:type. If not given, will use either "LiteralMeta" or "ResourceMeta" as determined by the presence of either a property or a href value.
`children`	Optional element containing any valid XML block (XMLInternalElementNode class, see the XML package for details).

Details

User must either provide property+content or rel+href. Mixing these will result in potential garbage. The datatype attribute will be detected automatically from the class of the content argument. Maps from R class to schema datatypes are as follows: character - xs:string, Date - xs:date, integer - xs:integer, numeric - xs:decimal, logical - xs:boolean

See Also

`nexml_write`

Examples

```
meta(content="example", property="dc:title")
```

New *new with namespaced class name*

Description

Convenience function for `methods::new()` that ensures that the provided class name is namespaced with a package name.

Usage

```
New(Class, ...)
```

Arguments

`Class`	the name of the S4 class to be instantiated
`...`	additional parameters for `methods::new()`

Details

If the provided class name is not already namespaced (see `methods::packageSlot()`), it will be namespaced with this package. This mechanism is used by `new()` to disambiguate if the class name clashes with a class defined in another package.

Note

This may not completely eliminate messages on standard error about classes with the same name having been found in different packages. If they appear, they will most likely have come from the call to the `methods::initialize()` generic that `new()` issues at the end.

nexml-class *Class representing a NeXML document*

Description

The `nexml` class represents a NeXML document, and is the top of the class hierarchy defined in this package, corresponding to the root node of the corresponding XML document.

Details

Normally objects of this type are created by the package as a result of reading a NeXML file, or of converting from another type, such as `ape::phylo`. Also, interacting directly with the slots of the class is normally not necessary. Instead, use the `get_XXX()` and `add_XXX()` functions in the API.

Slots

`trees` list, corresponding to the list of `<trees/>` elements in NeXML. Elements will be of class `trees`.

`characters` list, corresponding to the list of `<characters/>` elements in NeXML. Elements will be of class `characters`.

`otus` list, corresponding to the list of `<otus/>` elements in NeXML. Elements will be of class `otus`.

`about` inherited, see Annotated

`meta` inherited, see Annotated

`xsi:type` for internal use

`version` NeXML schema version, do not change

`generator` name of software generating the XML

`xsi:schemaLocation` for internal use, do not change

`namespaces` named character vector giving the XML namespaces

See Also

`read.nexml()`

Examples

```
nex <- nexml() # a nexml object with no further content
nex <- new("nexml") # accomplishes the same thing
nex@generator
length(nex@trees)

data(bird.orders)
nex <- as(bird.orders, "nexml")
summary(nex)
length(nex@trees)
```

---

nexml.tree *Constructor for the respective class*

Description

Creates an instance of the class corresponding to the respective NeXML element, and initializes its slots with the provided parameters, if any.

Usage

```
nexml.tree(...)

nexml.trees(...)

nexml.node(...)
```

```
nexml.edge(...)

nexml.otu(...)

nexml.otus(...)

nexml.char(...)

nexml.characters(...)

nexml.format(...)

nexml.state(...)

nexml.uncertain_state(...)

nexml.states(...)

nexml.uncertain_states(...)

nexml.polymorphic_states(...)

nexml.member(...)

nexml.matrix(...)

nexml.row(...)

nexml.seq(...)

nexml.cell(...)
```

Arguments

...	optionally, parameters passed on to new()

Details

Usually, users won't need to invoke this directly.

See Also

nexml.meta() for documentation of `nexml.meta()`

nexml_add *add elements to a new or existing nexml object*

Description

add elements to a new or existing nexml object

Usage

```
nexml_add(
  x,
  nexml = new("nexml"),
  type = c("trees", "characters", "meta", "namespaces"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	the object to be added
nexml	an existing nexml object onto which the object should be appended
type	the type of object being provided.
...	additional optional arguments to the add functions

Value

a nexml object with the additional data

See Also

add_trees add_characters add_meta add_namespaces

nexml_figshare *publish nexml to figshare*

Description

publish nexml to figshare

Usage

```
nexml_figshare(
  nexml,
  file = "nexml.xml",
  categories = "Evolutionary Biology",
  tags = list("phylogeny", "NeXML"),
  visibility = c("public", "private", "draft"),
  id = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

nexml	a nexml object (or file path to a nexml file)
file	The filename desired for the object, if nexml is not already a file. if the first argument is already a path, this value is ignored.
categories	The figshare categories, must match available set. see fs_add_categories
tags	Any keyword tags you want to add to the data.
visibility	whether the results should be published (public), or kept private, or kept as a draft for further editing before publication. (New versions can be updated, but any former versions that was once made public will always be archived and cannot be removed).
id	an existing figshare id (e.g. from fs_create), to which this file can be appended.
...	additional arguments

Value

the figshare id of the object

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(bird.orders)
birds <- add_trees(bird.orders)
doi <- nexml_figshare(birds, visibility = "public", repository="figshare")

## End(Not run)
```

---

nexml_get *Get the desired element from the nexml object*

Description

Get the desired element from the nexml object

Usage

```
nexml_get(
  nexml,
  element = c("trees", "trees_list", "flat_trees", "metadata", "otu", "taxa",
    "characters", "characters_list", "namespaces"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

nexml	a nexml object (from read_nexml)
element	the kind of object desired, see details.
...	additional arguments, if applicable to certain elements

Details

- "tree" an ape::phylo tree, if only one tree is represented. Otherwise returns a list of lists of multiphylo trees. To consistently receive the list of lists format (preserving the hierarchical nature of the nexml), use `trees` instead.
- "trees" returns a list of lists of multiphylo trees, even if all trees are in the same `trees` node (and hence the outer list will be of length 1) or if there is only a single tree (and hence the inner list will also be of length 1. This ensures a consistent return type regardless of the number of trees present in the nexml file, and also preserves any hierarchy/grouping of trees.
- "flat_trees" a multiPhylo object (list of ape::phylo objects) Note that this method collapses any hierarchical structure that may have been present as multiple `trees` nodes in the original nexml (though such a feature is rarely used). To preserve that structure, use `trees` instead.
- "metadata"Get metadata from the specified level (default is top/nexml level)
- "otu" returns a named character vector containing all available metadata. names indicate `property` (or `rel` in the case of links/resourceMeta), while values indicate the `content` (or `href` for links).
- "taxa" alias for otu

For a slightly cleaner interface, each of these elements is also defined as an S4 method for a nexml object. So in place of `get_item(nexml, "tree")`, one could use `get_tree(nexml)`, and so forth for each element type.

Value

return type depends on the element requested. See details.

See Also

get_trees

Examples

```
comp_analysis <- system.file("examples", "comp_analysis.xml", package="RNeXML")
nex <- nexml_read(comp_analysis)
nexml_get(nex, "trees")
nexml_get(nex, "characters_list")
```

---

nexml_publish *publish nexml files to the web and receive a DOI*

Description

publish nexml files to the web and receive a DOI

Usage

```
nexml_publish(nexml, ..., repository = "figshare")
```

Arguments

nexml	a nexml object (or file path)
...	additional arguments, depending on repository. See examples.
repository	destination repository

Value

a digital object identifier to the published data

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(bird.orders)
birds <- add_trees(bird.orders)
doi <- nexml_publish(birds, visibility = "public", repository="figshare")

## End(Not run)
```

nexml_read *Read NeXML files into various R formats*

Description

Read NeXML files into various R formats

Usage

```
nexml_read(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
nexml_read(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'XMLInternalDocument'
nexml_read(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'XMLInternalNode'
nexml_read(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Path to the file to be read in. An XML::XMLDocument-class or XMLNode-class
...	Further arguments passed on to xmlTreeParse

Examples

```
# file
f <- system.file("examples", "trees.xml", package="RNeXML")
nexml_read(f)
## Not run:  # may take > 5 s
# url
url <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ropensci/RNeXML/master/inst/examples/trees.xml"
nexml_read(url)
# character string of XML
str <- paste0(readLines(f), collapse = "")
nexml_read(str)
# XMLInternalDocument
library("httr")
library("XML")
x <- xmlParse(content(GET(url)))
nexml_read(x)
# XMLInternalNode
nexml_read(xmlRoot(x))

## End(Not run)
```

`nexml_validate` *validate nexml using the online validator tool*

Description

validate nexml using the online validator tool

Usage

```
nexml_validate(
  file,
  schema = system.file("xsd/nexml.xsd", package = "RNeXML"),
  local = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`file`	path to the nexml file to validate
`schema`	URL of schema (for fallback method only, set by default).
`local`	logical, if TRUE we skip the online validator and rely only on pure XML-schema validation. This may fail to detect invalid use of some semantic elements.

Details

Requires an internet connection if local=FALSE. see http://www.nexml.org/nexml/phylows/validator for more information in debugging invalid files

Value

TRUE if the file is valid, FALSE or error message otherwise

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(bird.orders)
birds <- nexml_write(bird.orders, "birds_orders.xml")
nexml_validate("birds_orders.xml")
unlink("birds_orders.xml") # delete file to clean up

## End(Not run)
```

nexml_write *Write nexml files*

Description

Write nexml files

Usage

```
nexml_write(
  x = nexml(),
  file = NULL,
  trees = NULL,
  characters = NULL,
  meta = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	a nexml object, or any phylogeny object (e.g. phylo, phylo4) that can be coerced into one. Can also be omitted, in which case a new nexml object will be constructed with the additional parameters specified.
file	the name of the file to write out
trees	phylogenetic trees to add to the nexml file (if not already given in x) see add_trees for details.
characters	additional characters
meta	A meta element or list of meta elements, see add_meta
...	additional arguments to add__basic_meta, such as the title. See add_basic_meta.

Value

Writes out a nexml file

See Also

add_trees add_characters add_meta nexml_read

Examples

```
## Write an ape tree to nexml, analgous to write.nexus:
library(ape); data(bird.orders)
ex <- tempfile(fileext=".xml")
write.nexml(bird.orders, file=ex)
```

reset_id_counter *reset id counter*

Description

reset the id counter

Usage

```
reset_id_counter()
```

simmap_to_nexml *Convert phylo with attached simmap to nexml object*

Description

Convert phylo with attached simmap to nexml object

Convert nexml object with simmap to phylo

Usage

```
simmap_to_nexml(phy, state_ids = NULL)

nexml_to_simmap(nexml)
```

Arguments

phy	a phylo object containing simmap phy$maps element, from the phytools package
state_ids	a named character vector giving the state names corresponding to the ids used to refer to each state in nexml. If null ids will be generated and states taken from the phy$states names.
nexml	a nexml object

Value

a nexml representation of the simmap

a simmap object (phylo object with a $maps element for use in phytools functions).

Functions

- nexml_to_simmap(): Convert nexml object with simmap to phylo

Examples

```
simmap_ex <- read.nexml(system.file("examples","simmap_ex.xml", package="RNeXML"))
phy <- nexml_to_simmap(simmap_ex)
nex <- simmap_to_nexml(phy)
```

slot,ResourceMeta-method *Access or set slot of S4 object*

Description

See methods::slot(). This version allows using "property" consistently for both LiteralMeta and ResourceMeta (which internally uses "rel" because RDFa does), which is easier to program. It also allows using "meta" as an alias for "children" for ResourceMeta, to be consistent with the corresponding slot for instances of Annotated.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ResourceMeta'
slot(object, name)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'ResourceMeta'
slot(object, name) <- value
```

Arguments

object	the object
name	name of the slot
value	the new value

See Also

methods::slot()

summary,nexml-method *Summary method for nexml objects*

Description

Generates a list of various counts of the major elements that comprise a nexml object, such as number of different kinds of blocks, characters, states, OTUs (taxa), etc.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'nexml'
summary(object)
```

Arguments

object	the nexml object

Details

The show method uses this summary for pretty-printing a summary of the NeXML object, but it can be used on its own as well, in particular for quick inspection of key properties of a NeXML file.

Value

A list with the following elements:

- `nblocks` the number of trees, otus, and characters blocks
- `ncharacters` the number of characters in each characters block
- `nstates` summary statistics of the number of character states per state set defined for each characters block
- `nnonstdstatedefs` the number of polymorphic and uncertain states defined for each character block
- `nmatrixrows` the number of rows in the matrix for each character block
- `ntrees` the number of trees contained in each trees block
- `notus` the number of OTUs defined in each OTUs block
- `nmeta` a list of the number of the number of metadata annotations at several levels, specifically:
  - `nexml` at the top (nexml) level
  - `otu` at the OTU level, for each OTUs block
  - `char` at the character level, for each characters block
  - `state` at the character state level, for each characters block

Examples

```
nex <- nexml_read(system.file("examples", "comp_analysis.xml", package = "RNeXML"))
s <- summary(nex)
# number of major blocks:
s$nblocks

# each characters block defines 1 character:
s$ncharacters

# summary stats of states per character (for morphological matrices there is
# typically one state set per character)
s$nstates # note that first block is of continuous type, so no stats there

# pretty-printed summary:
nex # this is the same as show(nex)
```

taxize_nexml *taxize nexml*

Description

Check taxonomic names against the specified service and add appropriate semantic metadata to the nexml OTU unit containing the corresponding identifier.

Usage

```
taxize_nexml(
  nexml,
  type = c("ncbi", "itis", "col", "tpl", "gbif", "wd"),
  warnings = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

nexml	a nexml object
type	the name of the identifier to use
warnings	should we show warning messages if no match can be found?
...	additional arguments to [taxadb::get_ids()]

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(bird.orders)
birds <- add_trees(bird.orders)
birds <- taxize_nexml(birds, "NCBI")

## End(Not run)
```

toPhylo *nexml to phylo*

Description

nexml to phylo coercion

Usage

```
toPhylo(tree, otus)
```

Arguments

tree	an nexml tree element
otus	a character string of taxonomic labels, named by the otu ids. e.g. (from get_otu_maps for the otus set matching the relevant trees node.

Value

phylo object. If a "reconstructions" annotation is found on the edges, return simmap maps slot as well.

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